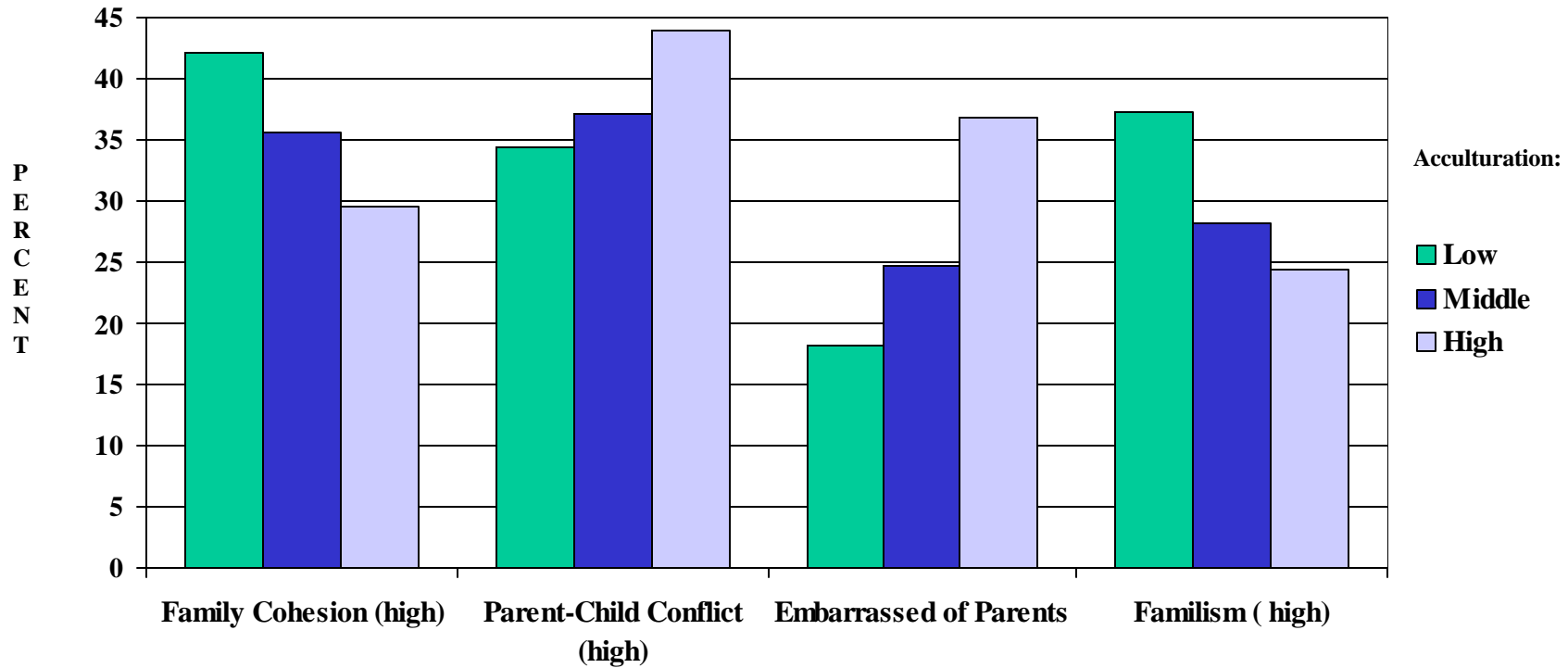


Discovering successful pathways in children's development: Mixed Methods in the Study of Childhood and Family Life Conference

Symposium: Ethnicity and the development of ethnic identity in childhood. Diane Scott-Jones, organizer.

Paper: Rubén Rumbaut, Michigan State University and Fellow, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University. Sites of belonging: Shifts in ethnic self-identities among adolescent children of immigrants.

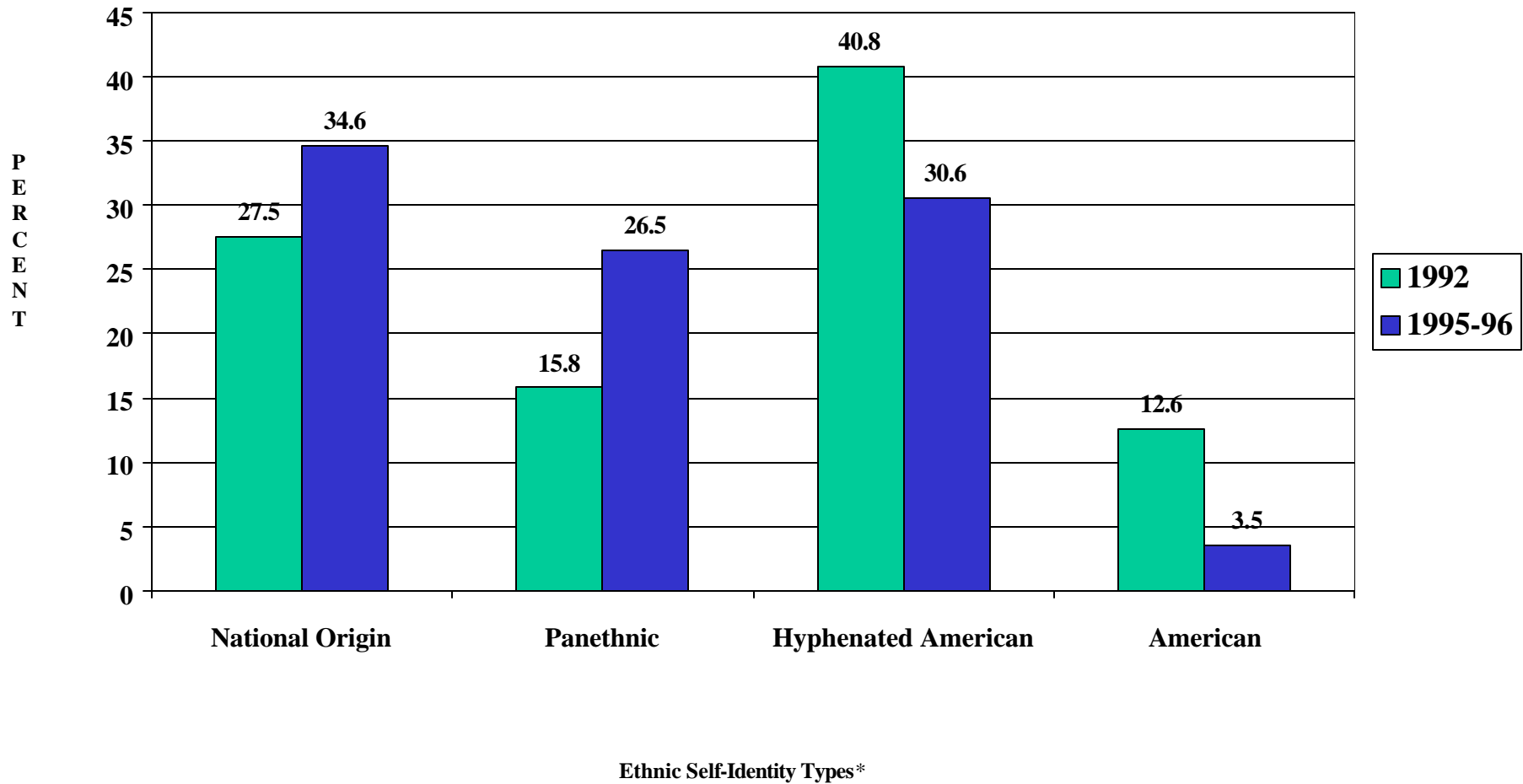
Figure 1
Family Indices and Level of Acculturation, 1995-96*



Family Indices, 1995-96

* Probability of differences being due to chance is less than 1 in 1,000 for all associations shown. Level of acculturation is measured from a composite index of child's preferences for *English language* and *American ways* reported at both surveys. See text for details of family indices.

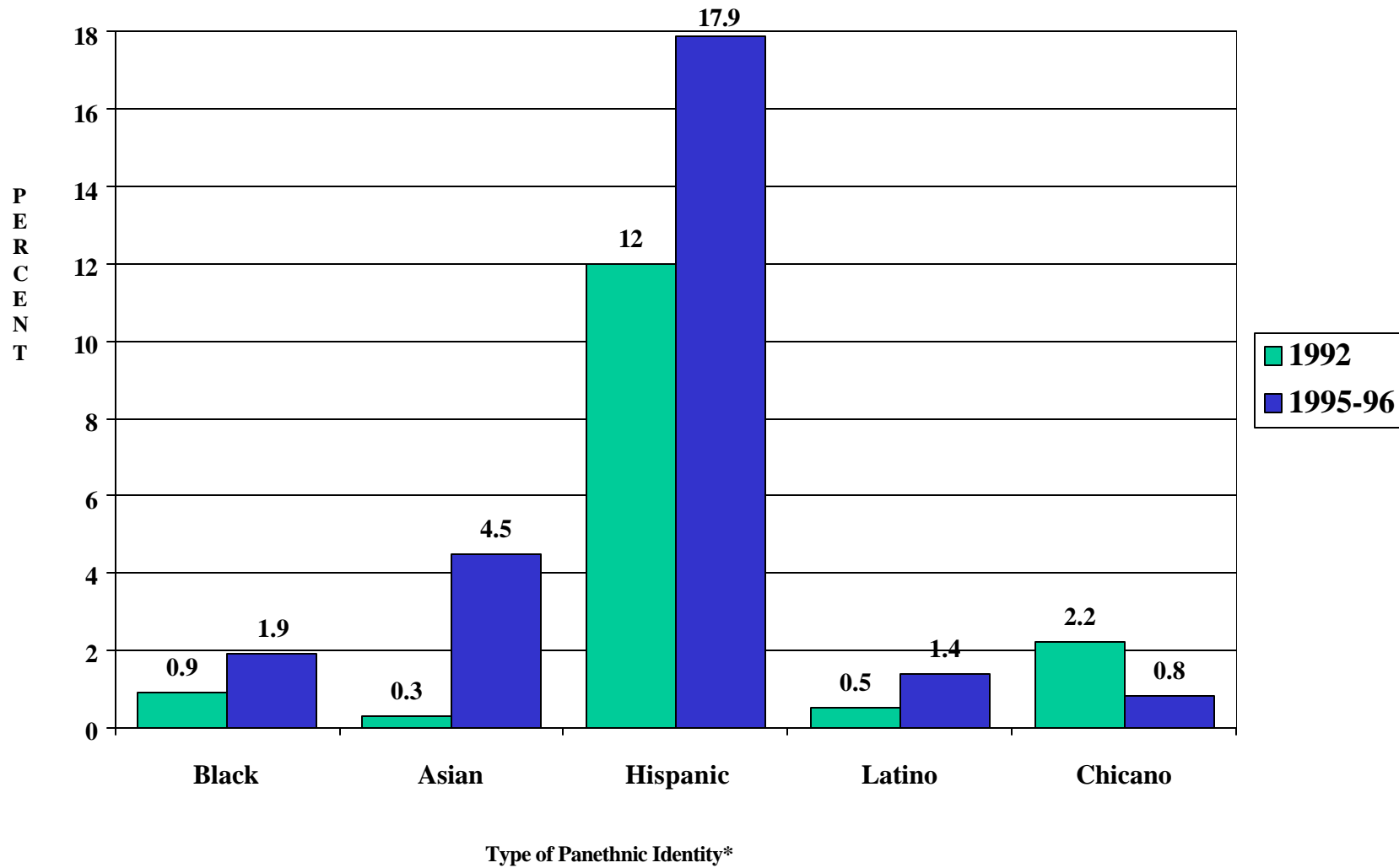
Figure 2
Ethnic Self-Identity Shifts among Children of Immigrants, 1992 to 1995-96



* See text for description of ethnic self-identity types. Not shown are mixed identities chosen by about 4% of the respondents in both surveys.

Source: CILS (longitudinal sample, N=4,288).

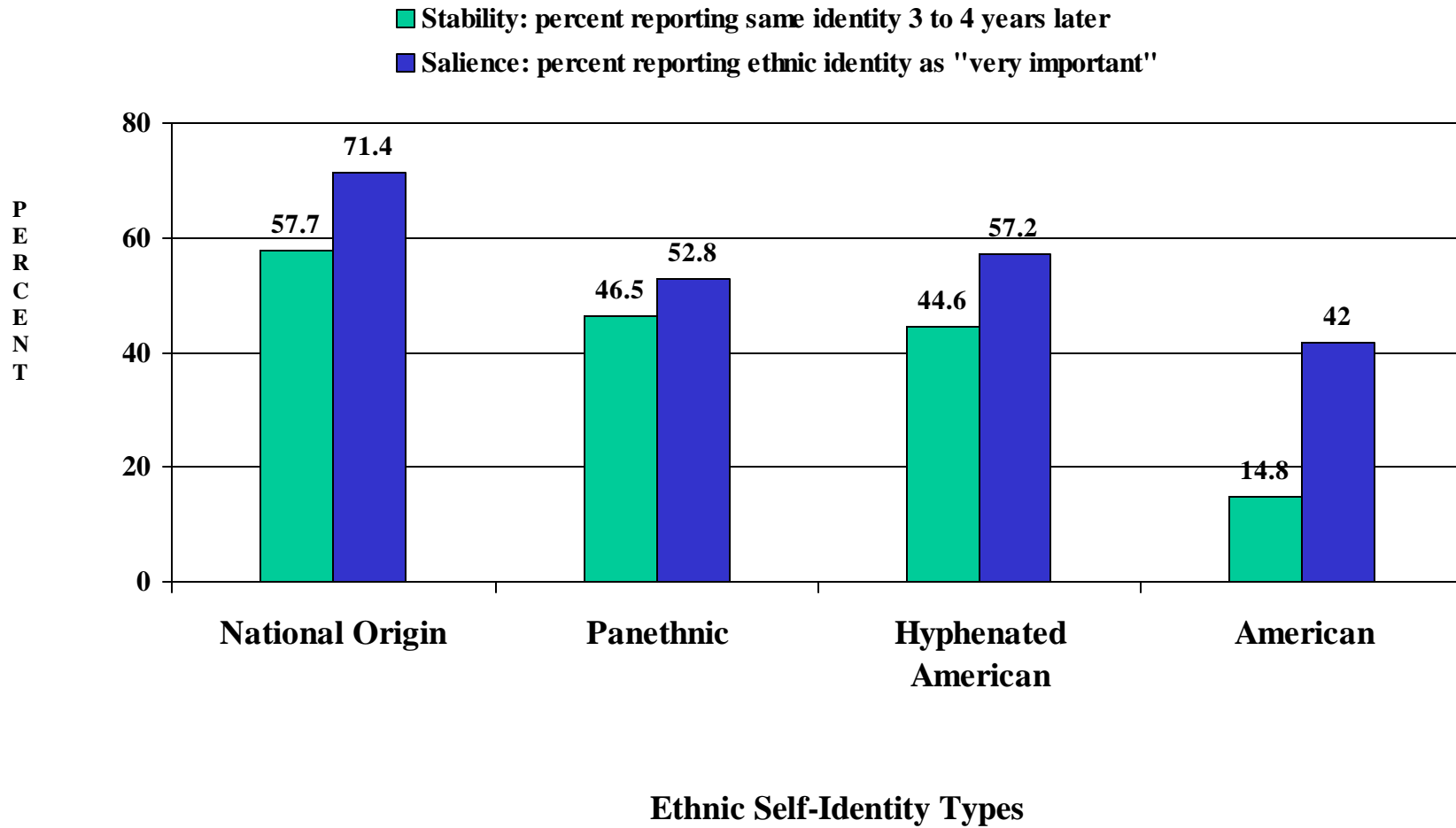
Figure 3
Percent of Children of Immigrants Selecting Various Types
of Panethnic Identities, 1992 and 1995-96



* See text for description of panethnic self-identity types.

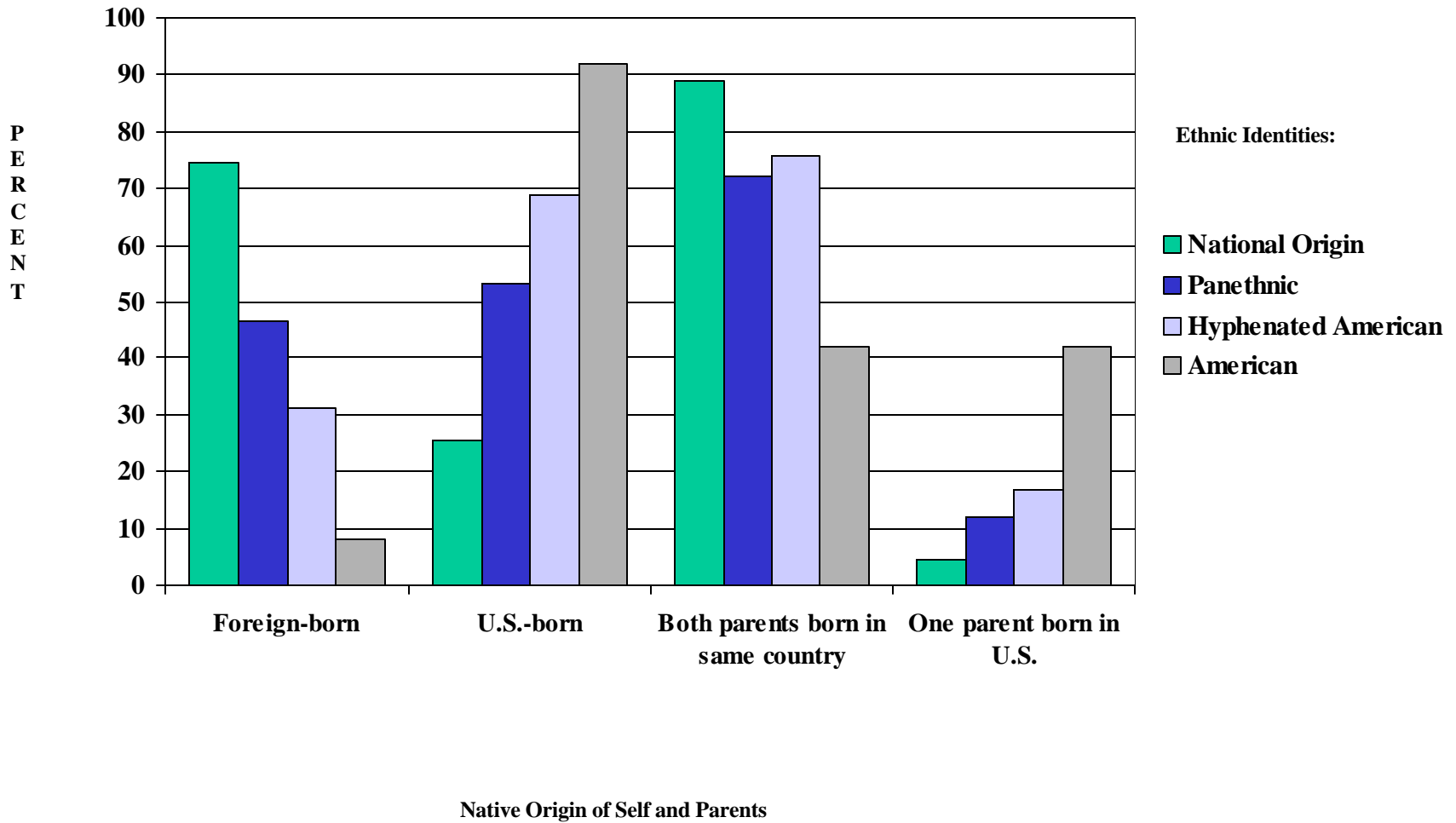
Source: CILS (longitudinal sample, N=4,288).

Figure 4
Stability and Salience of Ethnic Self-Identities, 1995-96



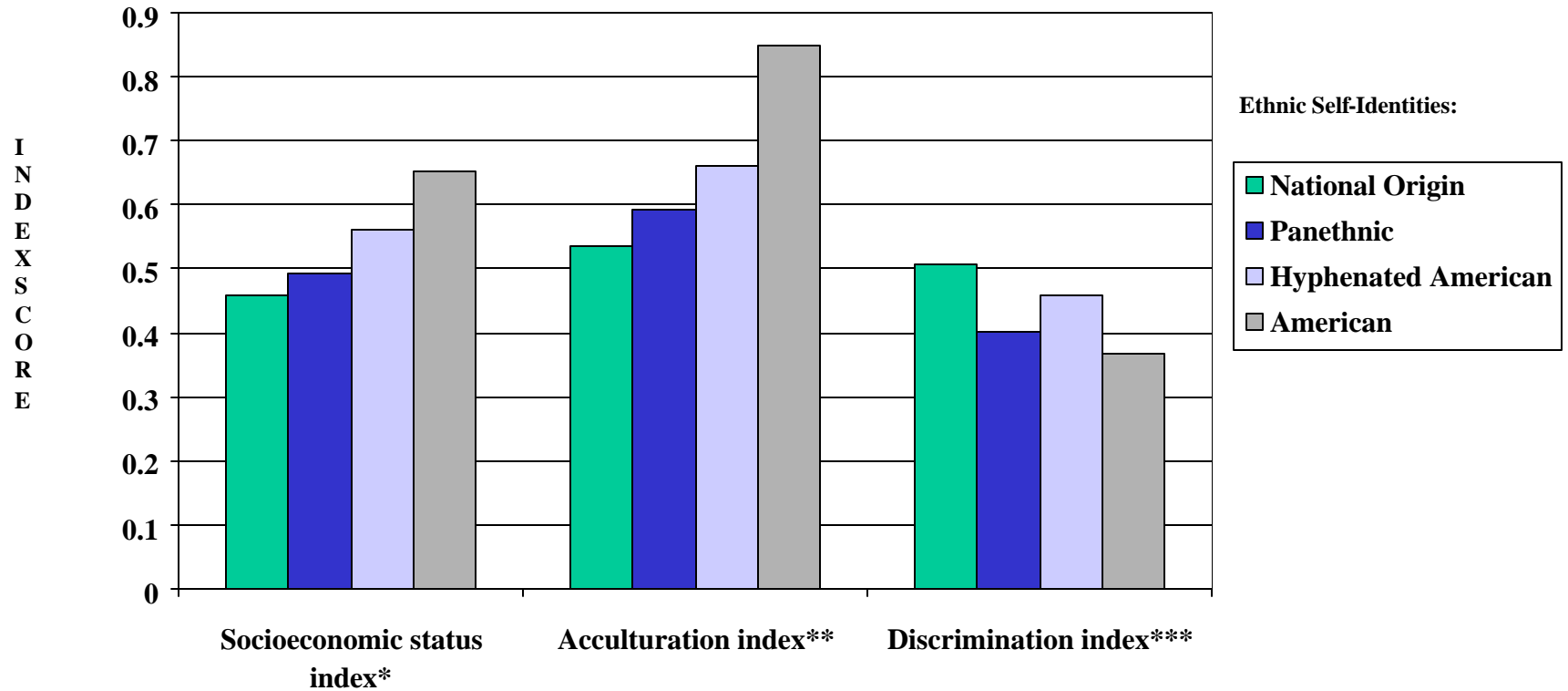
Source: CILS (longitudinal sample, N=4,288).

Figure 5
Ethnic Self-Identities, 1995-96, by Native Origin of Self and Parents*



* Probability of differences being due to chance is less than 1 in 1,000 for all associations shown.

Figure 6
Socioeconomic Status, Acculturation, and Discrimination, by Ethnic Self-Identities, 1995-96



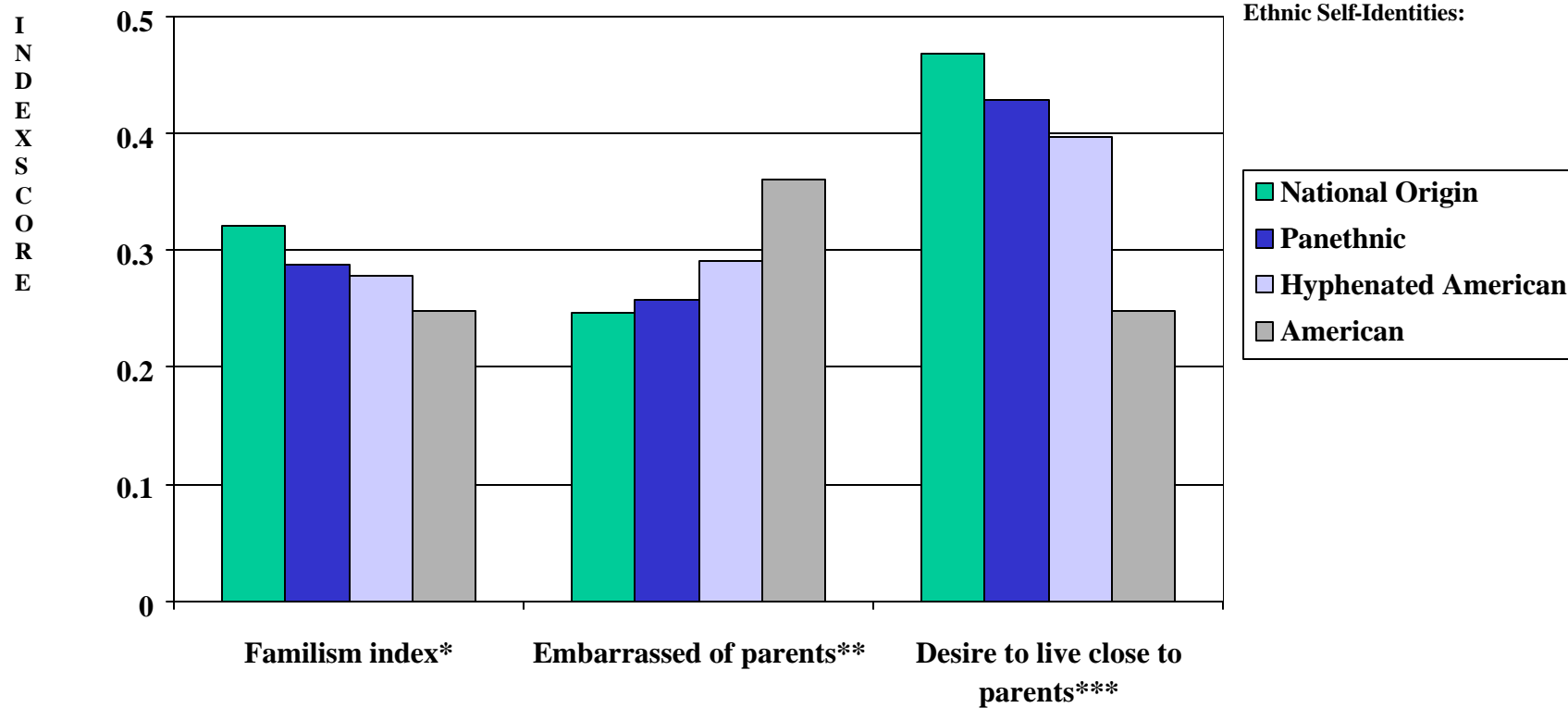
* Standardized composite index (0 to 1) of parents' education, occupational status, and home ownership

** Composite index (0 to 1) of preferences for English language and American ways reported at both surveys

*** Composite index (0 to 1) of experiences and expectations of discrimination reported at both surveys

Probability of differences being due to chance is less than 1 in 1,000 for all indices.

Figure 7
Indices of Family Attachment: Attitudinal Familism, Embarrassed of Parents,
and Desire to Live Close to Parents, by Ethnic Self-Identities, 1995-96



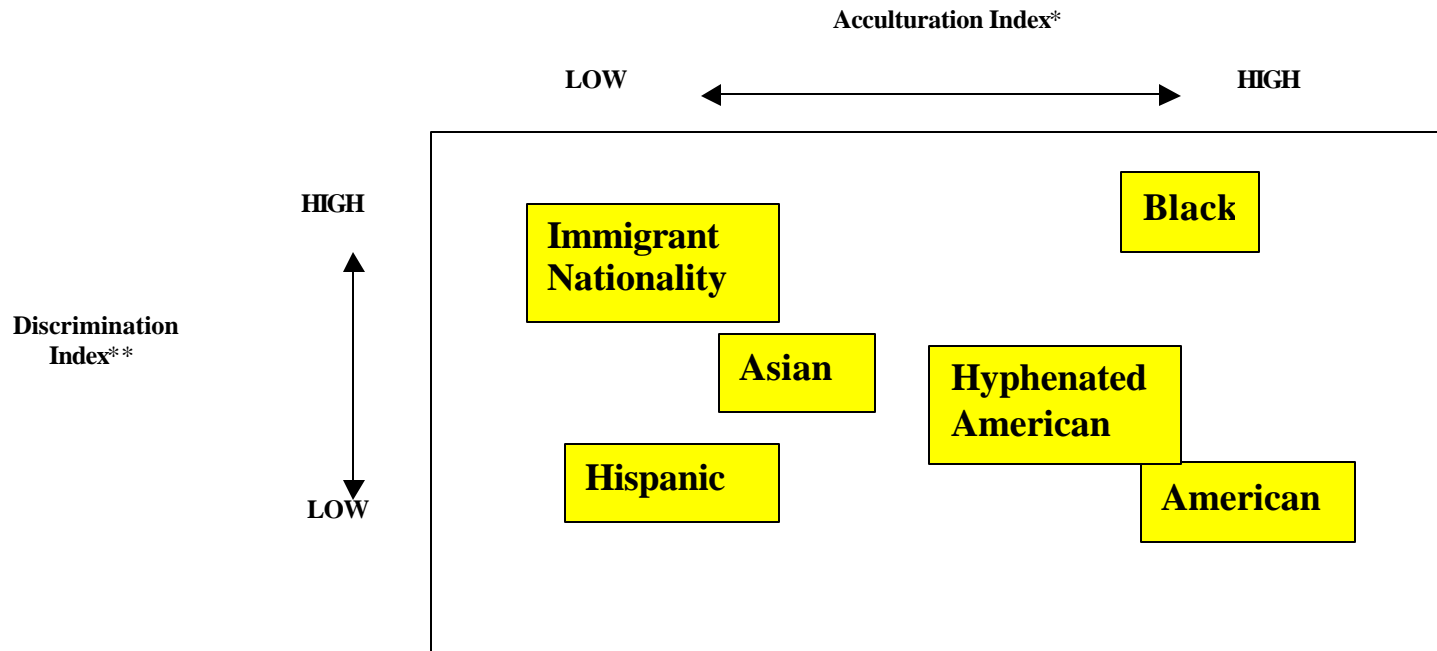
* Composite index (0 to 1) of attitudes reported at both surveys. See text for description of items.

** Composite index (0 to 1) of attitudes reported at both surveys. See text for description of items.

*** Proportion who rank living close to parents as “very important,” 1995-96

Probability of differences being due to chance is less than 1 in 1,000 for all indices.

Figure 8
Patterns of Ethnic Self-Identification among Children of Immigrants,
by Levels of Acculturation and Discrimination



* Acculturation index = composite measure (0 to 1) of preferences for English language and American ways reported at both surveys.

** Discrimination index = composite measure (0 to 1) of experiences and expectations of discrimination reported at both surveys.

See text for description of ethnic self-identity types, and the appendix for mean scores in these two indices by national origin.

Table 1.

**The CILS Sample:
National Origin of Respondents by Location in Florida or California**

<u>National Origin</u>	<u>Location of CILS Sample</u>		<u>Total Sample (N)</u>
	<u>Miami/ Ft. Lauderdale (N)</u>	<u>San Diego (N)</u>	
Cuba (public school)	1,042	2	1,044
Cuba (private school)	182	0	182
Mexico	28	727	755
Nicaragua	340	4	344
Colombia	223	4	227
Dominican Republic	100	4	104
Other Latin America	311	55	366
Haiti	177	1	178
Jamaica, West Indies	253	19	272
Philippines	11	808	819
Vietnam	8	362	370
Laos (Lao)	1	154	155
Laos (Hmong)	0	53	53
Cambodia	1	94	95
Chinese	23	49	72
Other Asia	22	78	100
All Other Countries	120	6	126
TOTAL	2,842	2,420	5,262

Source: Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study.

Table 2

Family Socioeconomic Status, Family Structure, and Quality of Family Relationships of Children of Immigrants in Southern California and South Florida (CILS Sample), in 1992 (T1) and 1995-96 (T2)

Characteristics by National Origin and Time of Survey	Time	<u>Mexico</u>	<u>Cuba</u>	<u>Other Latin America</u>	<u>Haiti</u>	<u>Jamaica, W. Indies</u>	<u>Filipino</u>	<u>Vietnam</u>	<u>Laos, Cambodi</u> <u>a</u>	<u>Other Asia</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Socioeconomic Status:</u>											
<i>Father:</i>											
% College graduate	T1	7.7	26.3	31.2	11.1	24.9	29.1	15.5	7.8	42.5	23.1
% Less than high school		64.8	37.6	31.2	57.8	42.3	15.7	59.7	72.8	20.6	40.7
% Not in labor force		18.9	15.7	19.5	27.4	27.9	17.3	42.3	72.1	12.5	23.8
<i>Mother:</i>											
% College graduate	T1	4.3	22.0	23.3	10.4	28.9	40.5	9.4	3.5	26.3	20.9
% Less than high school		72.5	28.1	30.8	58.5	21.9	19.6	67.1	83.0	25.6	40.6
% Not in labor force		43.4	28.4	26.5	24.4	16.4	12.2	56.5	80.9	34.0	32.5
<i>Home ownership:</i>											
% Family owns home	T1	35.4	70.1	49.3	67.4	66.2	77.2	35.8	17.3	75.0	56.1
% Family owns home	T2	43.9	72.0	59.2	77.0	71.6	81.8	36.5	22.6	80.6	61.7
<u>Family:</u>											
<i>Family Structure:</i>											
% Intact family	T1	64.4	62.2	63.9	49.6	47.3	81.5	77.1	73.9	78.4	67.5
% Step family		12.2	13.4	14.3	18.5	17.4	8.4	4.8	5.7	6.3	11.5
% Single parent		19.9	21.2	20.0	28.1	32.8	8.3	14.5	18.7	13.8	18.4
<i>Parent-Child Conflict:</i>											
% Low conflict	T1	67.7	71.4	70.0	56.9	61.5	62.7	57.9	53.7	69.6	65.9
% Medium conflict		25.2	24.9	25.1	34.6	33.5	30.9	34.8	40.6	22.8	28.4
% High conflict		7.1	3.7	5.0	8.5	5.0	6.4	7.3	5.7	7.6	5.7
<i>Embarrassed by Parents:</i>											
% Not embarrassed	T1	88.4	75.2	79.4	66.4	82.4	73.9	63.0	66.7	52.5	75.4
% Neither		3.9	8.4	6.6	7.5	6.0	7.8	10.8	6.7	14.4	7.5
% Embarrassed		7.7	16.4	14.0	26.1	11.6	18.3	26.2	26.6	33.1	17.2

Table 3

**Language Preference and Proficiency Among Children of Immigrants in Southern California and South Florida
(CILS Sample), in 1992 (T1) and 1995-96 (T2)**

Characteristics by National Origin and Time of Survey	Time	<u>Mexico</u>	<u>Cuba</u>	<u>Other Latin America</u>	<u>Haiti</u>	<u>Jamaica, W. Indies</u>	<u>Filipino</u>	<u>Vietnam</u>	<u>Laos, Cambodi</u> <u>a</u>	<u>Other Asia</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Main Language Spoken at Home:</u>	T1										
% English		2.5	3.2	2.7	3.0	61.7	5.6	0.3	0.0	13.3	6.1
% Non-English		97.5	96.8	97.3	97.0	38.3	94.4	99.7	100.0	86.7	93.9
<u>English Language:</u>											
% Prefers English	T1	45.7	83.1	73.9	83.7	75.6	89.4	51.6	59.4	77.5	72.6
	T2	73.1	94.7	89.7	93.3	95.0	96.1	74.5	75.6	87.5	87.8
% Speaks it “very well”	T1	61.2	90.3	81.6	87.4	92.0	85.9	54.2	42.0	78.8	77.3
	T2	62.4	88.9	83.6	86.7	94.0	88.4	50.6	43.8	77.5	77.9
% Reads it “very well”	T1	55.3	82.7	74.4	81.5	90.0	87.2	50.0	34.6	75.6	72.4
	T2	62.4	88.9	83.6	86.7	94.0	88.4	50.6	43.8	77.5	77.9
<u>Non-English Language:</u>											
% Speaks it “very well”	T1	55.9	33.2	41.3	21.6	14.1	11.4	36.9	40.4	25.6	33.5
	T2	59.4	37.5	42.8	25.9	9.5	10.5	33.2	38.5	23.8	34.5
% Reads it “very well”	T1	41.7	24.1	30.4	9.6	14.9	9.4	14.2	4.6	10.0	21.8
	T2	48.2	30.5	33.7	8.1	10.0	8.3	13.5	5.3	10.6	24.4

[CILS Longitudinal Sample, N=4,288]

Table 4

**Continuity and Change in the Ethnic Self-Identities
of Children of Immigrants, 1992 and 1995-96***

<i>Ethnic Self-Identity Reported in 1992</i>	<i>Ethnic Self-Identity in 1995-96</i>					Total
	National origin	Panethnic	Hyphenated American	American	Mixed, other	N in 1992 (%)
National origin	57.7	20.2	17.4	1.2	3.6	1,181 (27.5)
Panethnic	32.5	46.5	16.8	0.6	3.5	677 (15.8)
Hyphenated American	28.1	20.6	44.6	2.7	4.0	1,748 (40.8)
American	10.7	33.8	32.8	14.8	7.9	542 (12.6)
Mixed, other	22.9	27.9	26.4	3.6	19.3	140 (3.3)
Total N in 1995-96 (%)	1,482 (34.6)	1,135 (26.5)	1,314 (30.6)	150 (3.5)	207 (4.8)	4,288 (100.0)

* Figures are row percentages, indicating the proportion of respondents who reported in the 1995-96 survey the same or a different type of ethnic identity as that given in 1992. Overall, 44% of the respondents reported the same identity in the follow-up survey, while 56% reported a different type. See text for a description of ethnic identity types.

Source: CILS (longitudinal sample, N=4,288).

Table 5

Ethnic Self-Identities of Children of Immigrants, by National Origin Groups, 1995-96

<i>National Origin Groups</i>	Type of Ethnic Self-Identity*							
	<i>National</i> % in 1995-96	<i>Origin</i> (% change since 1992)	<i>Panethnic</i> % in 1995-96	<i>Identities</i> (% change since 1992)	<i>Hyphenated</i> % in 1995-96	<i>American</i> (% change since 1992)	<i>American</i> % in 1995-96	<i>Identity</i> (% change since 1992)
Latin America:								
Cuba (private school)	6.2	(+ 2.7)	19.2	(+15.1)	70.5	(+13.0)	2.1	(-32.9)
Cuba (public school)	16.5	(- 0.4)	31.5	(+23.2)	42.0	(-11.1)	6.1	(-14.6)
Dominican Republic	5.1	(-20.5)	71.8	(+44.9)	10.3	(-15.4)	2.6	(-16.7)
Mexico	41.2	(+23.5)	25.0	(-21.0)	28.9	(- 2.0)	1.2	(- 1.8)
Nicaragua	54.1	(+19.6)	25.6	(-13.2)	17.4	(+ 2.1)	0.4	(- 8.2)
Colombia	15.7	(- 7.6)	62.7	(+36.8)	13.0	(-17.3)	3.2	(-15.7)
Other Latin America	16.7	(-10.0)	43.3	(+33.2)	23.3	(- 7.1)	13.3	(-16.7)
Haiti and West Indies:								
Haiti	37.8	(+ 6.7)	4.4	(- 7.4)	43.7	(+ 5.2)	0	(-14.1)
Jamaica	39.0	(-13.6)	15.3	(+10.2)	29.7	(+ 2.5)	2.5	(-10.2)
Trinidad, Other W.I.	14.5	(-13.3)	55.4	(+47.0)	16.9	(-10.8)	2.4	(-24.1)
Asia:								
Vietnam (Vietnamese)	57.9	(+13.1)	11.9	(+11.5)	29.4	(-18.3)	0	(- 4.0)
Vietnam (ethnic Chinese)	25.9	(- 1.7)	29.3	(+29.3)	39.7	(-10.3)	1.7	(- 1.7)
Laos (Lao)	66.7	(+ 4.9)	11.8	(+ 9.0)	19.4	(- 9.7)	0.7	(+ 0.0)
Laos (Hmong)	48.0	(-14.0)	38.0	(+36.0)	12.0	(-14.0)	0	(- 4.0)
Cambodia	48.3	(+ 7.9)	21.3	(+19.1)	30.3	(-15.7)	0	(- 3.4)
Philippines	55.1	(+24.0)	1.9	(+ 1.2)	37.0	(-22.8)	1.7	(- 3.6)
Chinese, Other Asia	19.4	(-12.9)	43.9	(+42.6)	23.2	(-24.5)	5.8	(- 8.4)
Middle East, Africa:	18.8	(-15.6)	31.3	(+18.8)	25.0	(+ 9.4)	3.1	(-18.8)
Europe, Canada:	8.8	(-14.0)	7.0	(- 3.5)	10.5	(-10.5)	57.9	(+15.8)
Totals	34.6	(+ 7.0)	26.5	(+10.7)	30.6	(-10.1)	3.5	(- 9.2)

* See text for description of ethnic self-identity types. Not shown is a residual category of mixed identities chosen by 4.8% of the respondents in the 1995-96 survey. Figures are row percentages.
Source: CILS (longitudinal sample, N=4,288).

Table 6

Nativity Patterns of Children of Immigrants and of their Parents

<i>National Origin Groups</i>	Nativity of Foreign-born (1.5 generation) %	Children* U.S.-born (2nd generation) %	Nativity of Both born in same country %	Father and In different countries %	Mother* One parent born in U.S. %
Latin America:					
Cuba (private school)	8.9	91.1	85.6	9.6	4.8
Cuba (public school)	32.2	67.8	74.8	14.1	11.1
Dominican Republic	32.1	67.9	79.5	1.3	19.2
Mexico	38.2	61.8	73.0	9.5	17.5
Nicaragua	92.9	7.1	85.8	13.2	1.1
Colombia	48.1	51.9	64.9	25.9	9.2
Other Latin America	53.9	46.1	74.3	7.1	18.6
Haiti and West Indies:					
Haiti	54.8	45.2	85.9	9.6	4.4
Jamaica	63.6	36.4	78.0	11.9	10.2
Trinidad/other	32.5	67.5	50.6	24.1	25.3
Asia:					
Vietnamese	84.2	15.8	89.0	8.1	2.9
Laos (Lao)	98.6	1.4	95.1	4.9	0
Laos (Hmong)	94.0	6.0	90.0	10.0	0
Cambodia	96.6	3.4	80.9	19.1	0
Philippines	42.5	57.5	79.1	3.9	17.0
Other Asia	43.9	56.1	64.5	7.1	28.4
Middle East, Africa:	34.4	65.6	56.3	28.1	15.6
Europe, Canada:	14.0	86.0	22.8	3.5	73.7
Totals	49.9	50.1	76.8	10.4	12.9

* Figures are row percentages.

Source: CILS (longitudinal sample, N=4,288).

Table 7

**Nativity, Social Status, Language, Acculturation, and Attitudes toward Parents: Selected
1992 Predictors of Ethnic Self-Identities Reported by Children of Immigrants in 1995-96**

Predictor Variables, 1992 ²	Ethnic Self-Identity in 1995-96 ¹				TOTAL SAMPLE %
	National Origin %	Panethnic %	Hyphenated American %	American %	
<u>Child's nativity:</u>					
Foreign-born	74.5	46.6	31.1	8.0	49.9
U.S.-born	25.5	53.4	68.9	92.0	50.1
<u>Parents' nativity:</u>					
Both born in same country	88.9	72.3	75.7	42.0	76.7
Born in different countries	6.5	15.8	7.5	16.0	10.4
One parent born in U.S.	4.6	11.9	16.8	42.0	12.9
<u>If both parents foreign-born, year of immigration to U.S.:</u>					
Before 1970	4.5	14.2	20.9	40.2	13.0
In 1970s	15.8	26.8	35.4	37.9	25.8
In 1980s	79.7	59.0	43.7	21.8	61.2
<u>Socioeconomic status:</u>					
Family owns home	48.7	52.8	66.4	73.3	56.6
Parent is a professional	20.6	24.3	26.2	40.0	24.3
Education 12yrs+ (mother)	53.3	58.9	64.6	76.7	59.7
<u>Language and acculturation:</u>					
Speaks foreign lang. "very well"	37.9	38.5	26.9	14.0	33.0
Speaks English "very well"	66.6	79.1	84.6	95.3	77.4
Parent speaks English "very well"	22.3	26.9	38.5	59.4	30.3
Speaks English with parents	32.7	32.0	48.7	70.0	40.2
Speaks English with friends	30.3	27.7	34.4	62.0	32.8
Prefers English	64.4	71.9	79.8	91.3	72.9
Prefers "American ways"	34.8	39.9	46.4	74.7	41.9
Parents prefer "American ways"	19.8	23.5	28.1	60.1	25.6
<u>Attitudes toward parents/family:</u>					
Embarrassed of parents, 1992	22.9	23.4	27.1	30.0	24.6
Embarrassed of parents, 1995-96	26.5	28.3	31.2	42.0	29.3
Believe that only relatives can help with serious problems, 1992	19.6	16.4	12.2	7.3	15.5
Believe that living close to family is "very important", 1995-96	46.8	42.7	39.7	24.8	42.0

¹ Figures are column percentages. The probability that the differences by type of identity are due to chance is less than 1 in 1,000 for all variables in the table. The ethnic self-identities are those reported in the follow-up survey of 1995-96. For simplicity of presentation, a small residual category of mixed identities is not included.

² Predictor variables were measured in the baseline survey of 1992, unless otherwise noted; parent's English ability was measured at the time of the separate parental interviews in 1995-96.

Source: CILS (longitudinal sample, N=4,288).

Table 8

**Patterns of Ethnic Socialization within the Family:
Correlations of Children's Perceptions of Their Parents' Ethnic Identities in 1992,
with Their Own Ethnic Self-Identities in 1992 and 1995-96**

Children's <i>Ethnic Self-Identities</i>	<i>Time of survey</i>	<i>Parents' Identity as Perceived by Child in 1992</i>				
		National origin	Hyphenated American	American	Panethnic	Mixed identity
National origin	1992:	.373***	-.229***	-.202***	-.058***	-.024
	1995-96:	.206***	-.085***	-.167***	-.032*	.020
Hyphenated American	1992:	-.192***	.280***	.005	-.066***	-.045**
	1995-96:	-.120***	.131***	.059***	-.043**	-.053***
American	1992:	-.201***	.015	.251***	-.028	-.023
	1995-96:	-.089***	-.002	.128***	-.031*	-.016
Panethnic	1992:	.015	-.088***	-.019	.186***	.050**
	1995-96:	-.029	-.034*	.030*	.083***	.022
Mixed identity	1992:	-.063***	-.045**	.063***	.002	.123***
	1995-96:	-.063***	-.021	.072***	.020	.039**

*** Probability of correlation being due to chance is less than 1 in 1,000.

** Probability of correlation being due to chance is less than 1 in 100.

* Probability of correlation being due to chance is less than 5 in 100.

Source: CILS (longitudinal sample, N=4,288).

Table 9

Location, Experiences of Discrimination, Perceptions of the United States, and Self-Reported Race, by Main Types of Ethnic Self-Identities Reported by Children of Immigrants in 1995-96¹

Predictor Variables	<i>Ethnonational Self-Identity in 1995-96</i>			<i>Panethnic Self-Identity in 1995-96</i>			TOTAL SAMPLE %
	National Origin %	Hyphenated American %	American %	Hispanic, Latino ² %	Asian %	Black %	
<u>Location:</u>							
Southern California	67.3	47.6	21.3	19.8	75.1	16.3	48.1
South Florida	32.7	52.4	78.7	80.2	24.9	83.7	51.9
<u>School attended in 1992:</u>							
Inner-city school	37.4	30.4	26.7	38.4	43.0	48.8	35.4
Suburban school	62.6	69.6	73.3	61.6	57.0	51.2	64.6
<u>Experienced discrimination:</u>							
Reported in 1992	60.3	53.5	44.0	44.7	57.0	68.8	54.5
Reported in 1995-96	66.4	62.0	52.7	51.4	66.8	80.0	62.2
<u>Expects discrimination:</u>							
Reported in 1992	36.6	33.0	22.7	21.7	33.2	61.3	32.0
Reported in 1995-96	39.7	35.3	27.3	25.4	34.2	62.5	35.1
<u>Agrees that "The U. S. is the best country to live in.":</u>							
Reported in 1992	57.7	65.9	73.3	58.3	66.8	47.5	60.8
Reported in 1995-96	67.9	76.0	78.0	72.2	72.0	54.4	71.3
<u>Child's self-reported "race:":</u>							
White	6.0	17.4	58.7	20.8	-	-	14.3
Black	5.7	6.7	2.7	0.8	-	85.0	6.6
Asian	40.4	23.1	3.3	-	92.2	-	25.8
Multiracial	5.1	15.0	16.0	11.5	6.2	13.8	11.4
Hispanic, Latino	16.4	17.2	10.0	57.8	-	-	23.5
Nationality	23.3	18.0	2.7	4.8	0.5	-	14.9
Other response	3.2	2.7	6.7	4.4	1.0	1.3	3.6
<u>Parent's self-reported "race:":</u>							
White	16.8	32.9	63.8	60.8	0.9	4.7	30.2
Black	6.2	7.4	1.4	1.4	0.9	81.4	7.4
Asian	39.7	29.9	13.0	0.7	76.9	2.3	29.2
Multiracial	8.9	8.6	10.1	15.6	0.9	2.3	9.6
Hispanic, Latino	2.6	2.4	1.4	6.7	-	-	3.2
Nationality	20.1	13.0	2.9	6.3	18.8	-	14.2
Other response	5.7	5.9	7.2	8.4	1.7	9.3	6.3

¹ Figures are column percentages. The probability that the differences by type of identity are due to chance is less than 1 in 1,000 for all variables in the table. The types of self-identities are those reported in the 1995-96 survey. For simplicity of presentation, a small residual category of mixed identities is not included.

² Reported self-identity as "Hispanic," "Latino," or "Chicano."

Source: CILS (longitudinal sample, N=4,288).

Table 10

Self-Reported “Race” of Children of Immigrants and their Parents, by National Origin Groups, 1995-96

<i>National Origin Groups</i>	<i>Respondent (Child/Parent)</i>	<i>Self-Reported “Race”*</i>						
		White (%)	Black (%)	Asian (%)	Multiracial (%)	Hispanic, Latino (%)	Nationality (%)	Other (%)
Latin America:								
Cuba	<i>Child</i>	41.2	0.8	-	11.5	36.0	5.5	4.9
	<i>Parent</i>	93.1	1.1	0.3	2.5	1.1	0.5	1.4
Mexico	<i>Child</i>	1.5	0.3	-	12.0	25.5	56.2	4.5
	<i>Parent</i>	5.7	-	2.1	21.6	15.9	26.1	28.5
Nicaragua	<i>Child</i>	19.4	-	-	9.7	61.8	2.7	6.5
	<i>Parent</i>	67.7	0.5	1.6	22.0	5.4	0.5	2.2
Other Latin America	<i>Child</i>	22.8	1.9	-	14.7	52.9	4.6	3.1
	<i>Parent</i>	69.5	4.6	0.8	17.8	2.3	1.9	3.1
Haiti and West Indies:								
Haiti	<i>Child</i>	-	75.9	-	8.4	-	9.6	6.0
	<i>Parent</i>	-	85.5	1.2	-	-	6.0	7.2
Jamaica, West Indies	<i>Child</i>	3.4	66.4	7.6	15.1	-	-	-
	<i>Parent</i>	8.4	65.5	5.0	8.4	-	6.7	5.9
Asia:								
Philippines	<i>Child</i>	1.1	-	61.6	13.2	-	23.0	1.1
	<i>Parent</i>	0.3	0.5	44.1	11.1	-	41.4	2.7
Vietnam	<i>Child</i>	-	-	89.8	1.6	-	7.0	1.6
	<i>Parent</i>	-	-	99.6	-	-	-	0.4
Laos, Cambodia	<i>Child</i>	0.4	-	87.8	3.4	-	7.2	1.1
	<i>Parent</i>	-	-	74.9	-	-	23.6	1.5
Other Asia	<i>Child</i>	1.5	-	82.4	13.2	-	2.9	-
	<i>Parent</i>	2.9	1.5	76.5	1.5	-	8.8	8.8
Middle East, Africa:								
	<i>Child</i>	33.3	11.1	22.2	33.3	-	-	-
	<i>Parent</i>	44.4	22.2	33.3	-	-	-	-
Europe, Canada:								
	<i>Child</i>	76.0	-	-	8.0	12.0	-	4.0
	<i>Parent</i>	84.0	-	-	8.0	4.0	-	4.0
Totals								
	<i>Child</i>	12.1	6.5	32.1	10.3	20.3	15.5	3.2
	<i>Parent</i>	30.2	7.4	29.2	9.6	3.2	14.2	6.3

* Figures are row percentages.

Source: CILS.

Appendix.

Mean Index Scores of Family Socioeconomic Status, Child's Acculturation, Discrimination, Perceptions of U.S. Society, and Family Attitudes, by Selected National Origin Groups

<i>National Origin Groups</i>	<i>Indices (0-1)</i>					
	Family Socioeconomic Status ¹	Acculturation ²	Discrimination ³	U.S. is Best Country ⁴	Embarrassed of Parents ⁵	Familism ⁶
Latin America:						
Cuba (private school)	.812	.688	.281	.822	.289	.266
Cuba (public school)	.567	.659	.324	.752	.263	.267
Dominican Republic	.474	.554	.442	.628	.147	.270
Mexico	.226	.327	.502	.604	.132	.326
Nicaragua	.544	.591	.398	.616	.212	.273
Colombia	.551	.549	.359	.527	.219	.273
Other Latin America	.581	.624	.372	.637	.255	.266
Haiti and West Indies:						
Haiti	.420	.661	.620	.452	.374	.278
Jamaica	.657	.578	.684	.381	.191	.278
Other West Indies	.608	.681	.602	.464	.289	.261
Asia:						
Vietnam	.345	.511	.533	.739	.373	.374
Laos (Lao)	.236	.470	.587	.712	.295	.395
Laos (Hmong)	.070	.550	.570	.690	.460	.381
Cambodia	.157	.573	.511	.635	.399	.351
Philippines	.693	.731	.537	.697	.300	.280
Other Asia	.660	.676	.474	.671	.500	.259
Middle East, Africa:	.695	.633	.562	.625	.328	.283
Europe, Canada:	.750	.855	.469	.693	.298	.229
Totals	.510	.608	.459	.661	.270	.293

¹ Composite index (0 to 1) of father's and mother's education, occupational prestige, and home ownership.

² Composite index (0 to 1) of child's preferences for English language and American ways reported at both surveys.

³ Composite index (0 to 1) of child's experiences and expectations of discrimination reported at both surveys.

⁴ Composite index (0 to 1) of child's perception of U.S. as best country to live in, as reported at both surveys.

⁵ Composite index (0 to 1) of child's expressed embarrassment over parents' ways, as reported at both surveys.

⁶ Composite index (0 to 1) of three items measuring child's attitudes of familial obligations, as reported at both surveys.

Source: CILS (longitudinal sample, N=4,288).