Table 1: The Impact of Group Size on "Group Assimilation"

Model #1: Development of Ethnic Solidarity

Argument

The ability of newer ethnic groups to create and maintain	-Massey (1995)
"ethnic identity" among its members is enhanced by the	-Alba and Nee (1997)
constant inflow of new immigrants.	

Model #2: Group Conflict

Argument

As the size of a minority group increases, there is increased	-Park and Burgess
conflict between the group and other groups in society, which	(1921/1970)
results in stronger boundaries created between these groups.	-Blumer (1958)
	-Lieberson (1980)

Empirical Research

Argument

Increased immigration from Asia and Latin America has shown	-Frey (1996)	
increased social distance between members of these groups and	-Lee and Fernandez	
whites.	(1998)	

Ethnic Group	1980	1990	% Foreign Born	% Foreign Born
			1980	1990
Asian Total	25.4	21.2	58.6%	65.6%
Native Born	34.7	40.1		
Foreign Born	22.3	17.4		
Chinese Total	15.7	14.2	63.3%	69.9%
Native Born	37.2	46.4		
Foreign Born	10.3	9.1		
Filipino Total	30.0	29.1	62.2%	64.4%
Native Born	58.5	64.8		
Foreign Born	24.0	24.8		
Japanese Total	34.2	35.7	26.0%	32.4%
Native Born	24.0	31.2		
Foreign Born	50.9	42.3		
Korean Total	31.8	22.3	81.9%	72.7%
Native Born	68.0	71.7		
Foreign Born	31.8	20.9		

Table 2: Percent Exogamous Marriage by Nativity and Ethnic Group*

Notes:

- Data for Exogamous Rates of Asian ancestry groups for 1980 and 1990 were taken from Lee and Fernandez (1998), Table 4.
- Percentage foreign-born was calculated from the 1980 & 1990 Census of Population: Asian and Pacific Islander Population in the US.

Table 3: Chinese Population in the United States

	1980		1990		Increase	
Chinese	812,178	(100%)	1,648,696	(100%)	836,518	(100%)
Native Born	297,789	(36.7%)	506,116	(30.1%)	208,327	(24.9%)
Foreign Born	514,389	(63.3%)	1,142,580	0 (69.9%)	628,191	(75.1%)

Note: 1980 & 1990 Census of Population: Asian and Pacific Islander Population in the

US.

1980		1990		
Endogamous	Exogamous	Endogamous	Exogamous	
89.3%	10.7%	90.0%	10.0%	
(N=3108)	(N=371)	(N=6887)	(N=763)	
74.8%	25.2%	67.7%	32.3%	
(N=613)	(N=207)	(N=783)	(N=374)	
93.8%	6.2%	94.0%	6.0%	
(N=2495)	(N=164)	(N=6104)	(N=389)	
86.6%	13.4%	87.1%	12.9%	
(N=3108)	(N=482)	(N=6876)	(N=1022)	
71.4%	28.6%	62.9%	37.1%	
(N=554)	(N=222)	(N=706)	(N=417)	
90.8%	9.2%	91.1%	8.9%	
(N=2554)	(N=260)	(N=6170)	(N=605)	
	Endogamous 89.3% (N=3108) 74.8% (N=613) 93.8% (N=2495) 86.6% (N=3108) 71.4% (N=554) 90.8%	EndogamousExogamous89.3%10.7%(N=3108)(N=371)74.8%25.2%(N=613)(N=207)93.8%6.2%(N=2495)(N=164)86.6%13.4%(N=3108)(N=482)71.4%28.6%(N=554)(N=222)90.8%9.2%	EndogamousExogamousEndogamous89.3%10.7%90.0%(N=3108)(N=371)(N=6887)74.8%25.2%67.7%74.8%25.2%67.7%(N=613)(N=207)(N=783)93.8%6.2%94.0%(N=2495)(N=164)(N=6104)86.6%13.4%87.1%(N=3108)(N=482)(N=6876)71.4%28.6%62.9%(N=554)(N=222)(N=706)90.8%9.2%91.1%	

Table 4: Chinese Inter-Marriage Rates by Percentage (California 1980 & 1990)

Note: Data is from the Minneapolis Historical Census Projects.

Public Use Microdata Series (5% sample).

