### Ethnic Attrition Over Generations Since Migration: The Role of Race and The Latino Panethnic Core

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### **MOTIVATION**

- Ethnic Attrition is produces a problem in measuring the socioeconomic progress of Mexican Americans and other Latino ethnic groups
- Ethnic Attrition is high among third-or-later generation youth of Latino/Latin American ancestry
- We don't know enough about the nature of ethnic attrition

### **BACKGROUND**

# Multiple dimensions of race (Roth 2016)

- Self-classified race: when people select a racial category from a predefined list presented to them
- *Phenotype*: observable physical characteristics such as skin tone or hair color

### The ethnic identity continuum (Telles and Sue 2019)

- Third- and fourth- generation Mexican Americans experience their Mexican American ethnicity differently, from symbolic to consequential
- Symbolic ethnicity (Gans 1979): ethnic identity has little impact on individuals' lives, political mobilization, or socioeconomic outcomes
- Consequential ethnicity: ethnic identity is hard to avoid and is shaped by social constraints

## The Ethnic Core (Telles and Sue 2019)

- Composed of ethnic networks, organizations, institutions, and cultural diffusion (e.g., ethnic media and culture)
- Ethnicity is more consequential for individuals with stronger engagement with the Mexican American ethnic core
- Latino Panethnic Core: I argue that there is such a core in the United States

### Race and consequential ethnicity (Telles and Sue 2019)

- Individuals read as non-white ("observed" or "appraised" race) with characteristics associate

"appraised" race) with characteristics associated with being Latino will lean towards the consequential end of the ethnic continuum

# Racial Fluidity (Davenport 2020; Saperstein and Penner 2012)

- Contextual fluidity (Telles and Paschel 2014)

## **RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

RQ1: Is there a link between race, the Latino panethnic core, and ethnic attrition among youth of Latino ancestry?

RQ2: How does ethnic attrition among youth of Latino ancestry evolve over time?

### DATA AND METHODS

Add Health dataset: Waves 1 (ages 11-21), 3, and 5

**Analytic sample:** respondents fulfilling 4 criteria to proxy Latino/Latin American ancestry

**Outcome:** indicator for ethnic attrition (i.e. respondent does not classify as Hispanic or Latino). Waves 1, 3, 5

### **Explanatory Variables**

- + Generation since migration (1.5, 2<sup>nd</sup>, third or later)
- + Race: self-classified race (Wave 1) and perceived skin tone (Wave 3)
- + Ethnic ties and language practices: local prevalence of Latinos (county and Census tract), having a previous or current Latino spouse/partner, Spanish proficiency and use, non-English music or media consumption
- + Wave 1 SES: parents' college completion, household income, ability to pay bills
- + Respondent's college completion

#### Models

- + Cross-sectional OLS regressions (LPM)
- + Transition tables
- + Fixed-Effects panel regression (LPM) with select variables

### **FINDINGS**

- The "generation clock" effect on ethnic attrition is explained out by race, ethnic ties, and language practices
- Compared to self-classified white respondents, those who classify as "other" have 10% lower ethnic attrition
- Respondents who don't have white skin have 10% lower ethnic attrition than white-skinned respondents
- Local prevalence of Latinos, having a Latino partner/spouse, and engaging with the Spanish language reduce ethnic attrition
- Support for the Latino panethnic core, consequential ethnicity, contextual ethnic fluidity, and ethnoraciality