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The Impact of Exposure to Missionaries on the English Language Proficiency and Earnings of Immigrants in the USA

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“THE IMPACT OF EXPOSURE TO MISSIONARIES ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY AND EARNINGS OF IMMIGRANTS IN THE USA”¹

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Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this paper is to explore how potential exposure to missionary activity impacts both English language proficiency and labor market earnings of male and female immigrants to the United States.

Design/Methodology/Approach: This study uses the pooled files of the American Community Survey (2005-09). To estimate the relationship between the missionary activity of both Protestants and Catholics on an immigrant's English language proficiency using a linear probability model and their labor market earnings using the human capital earnings function that is estimated with an ordinary least squares model. Among other relevant variables, the analysis controls for the colonial heritage of the immigrant's country of origin.

Findings: Overall, and within colonial heritages, our results indicate that male and female immigrants from countries with a higher concentration of Protestant missionaries tend to exhibit higher levels of English language proficiency and earnings, and those from countries with a greater concentration of Catholic missionaries exhibit lower levels of both, compared to countries with lower concentrations of missionaries. Furthermore, a greater proficiency in English enhances earnings. One of the important implications of the findings in this paper is that a “missionary variable” often used in other studies is too aggregate and may mask important findings because of strikingly different effects of Protestant and Catholic activities and characteristics of the missionaries.

Originality/value: This study explores for the first time how, through a missionary concentration variable, potential exposure to missionary activity impacts the English language proficiency and earnings of immigrants.

(JEL F22, J61, J31, J24)

Keywords: Immigrants, Protestant, Catholic, Missionaries, Earnings, Schooling, English Language, Proficiency, American Community Survey

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I. INTRODUCTION

Recent research shows missionary activity of different denominations matter in their affect on economic outcomes within a developing country, but the economic impact of missionary denomination on outcomes of immigrants from those countries remains largely unexplored. Lutz (2007) notes that missionaries that focused on Western education increased the local populace's perception of economic mobility—especially in India and China where people were enrolling with no intention of converting, but only learning English and studying Western knowledge. Woodberry (2004, 2007, and 2012) found that missionary activity could have a positive impact on economic development—especially in terms of education, gender equality, and democracy—when the missionary activity focuses on investing in the human capital of the populace. In Ghana and Nigeria the introduction of missionary schools led to educational enrollment increases to 97 percent of the total relevant population as students enrolled in missionary schools (Berman 1974 and Nunn 2012). Any investment missionaries make in the education of people within a developing country has been shown to persist over a long period of time (Woodberry 2004).

Substantial differences exist between the method Protestant and Catholic missionaries use to spread their ministries. These differences have been found to affect educational attainment within these countries (Nunn 2012). The goal of Catholic built schools was to instruct children in church doctrine, while Protestant built schools viewed the schools as a way to evangelize and included a curriculum of mathematics, science, Western history, geography, and literature on top of teaching them to read the bible (Lutz

2007). While both denominations have invested in the human capital of the local population, the efforts of Catholic missionaries were focusing primarily on the elite relative to the Protestant missionaries that, particularly in India, focused on lower castes and tribal peoples (Woodberry 2012). Relative to Catholic missionaries, significantly more Protestant missionaries were native English speakers, and British colonies had more than four times as many Protestant missionaries as countries of other colonial heritages (Woodberry 2004). These differences have led to greater educational attainment, and longer lasting effects, for Protestant missionaries compared to Catholic missionaries (Woodberry 2010 and Nunn 2012). Grier (1997) echoes the importance of this difference by finding a greater positive correlation between Protestant religion adherence within a country and economic growth compared to Catholic religion adherence².

As of yet, the differences in missionary denominations' affect on economic outcomes of immigrants in the destination have remained unexplored. This paper focuses on the human capital investments and labor market success of people that have immigrated to the US. We use English language proficiency as one measure of their investment in human capital and earnings as the measure of labor market success. Because the data under study does not have information on the country of origin for the missionaries we do not know if the correlations we are finding are from the differences in missionary activity, that Protestant missionaries relative to Catholic are predominately native English-language speakers, or a combination of the two. We find that overall, and within colonial heritages, the effects on language proficiency and earnings vary with the relative size of the Protestant and Catholic missionary penetrations. There is a positive

² On the other hand, Nunn (2012) in a study of missionaries in Africa finds that within religious traditions there was a difference in the presence of missionaries on the education of men and women.

association for Protestant missionaries and a negative one for Catholic missionaries. From Table 1, we observe the US historically sends significantly more missionaries than any other country. Of the missionaries in 1980, 61 percent of US missionaries were Protestant (Barrett 1982).

Table 1 about here

International migration streams are generally composed of a relatively small proportion of the population of the country of origin, and most of the migrants are motivated primarily by economic concerns. These migrants have the characteristics, whether measurable or not, for being successful in adjusting to conditions within the destination country and are “positively selected” for economic success in the destination (Chiswick 2000). These migrants are positively self-selected for having the greatest economic benefit from migrating. That is, the most able would tend to receive a greater return on their decision to leave home, family and friends, and their familiar surroundings, than those who remain behind. Depending on time and place, some of this positive selectivity also arises from the destination government’s immigration policy—selecting immigrants at least in part on the basis of health status, language fluency, literacy or educational attainment, work skills or some other characteristics that are deemed desirable.

The US decennial Census “long form” survey, which has been the basis of much research on the characteristics of immigrants and other demographic groups, was discontinued after the 2000 Census. While the decennial Census continues with a very small set of questions, the American Community Survey (ACS) has replaced the long form. As with the 2000 Census, it asks country of birth and year of migration for the

foreign born, but it does not ask certain questions of relevance for immigrants, such as visa status at entry, current visa status for those not U.S. citizens, country of last permanent residence before U.S. entry, parental birthplace, and the respondent's religion.

This paper uses the five year cumulative 2005-09 ACS to examine the linguistic adjustment to English and labor market earnings of adult (age 25 to 64 years) male and female immigrants in the United States. The focus of this analysis is on the likelihood of exposure to missionary schooling in their country of origin³.

II. THE DEPENDENT VARIABLES

The first dependent variable in this paper is the dichotomous variable for English language proficiency. In the absence of alternative data on destination language proficiency in immigrant receiving countries, self-reported proficiency has become the standard used in the literature on the economics of language (Chiswick and Miller 2007). "Good English" is designated by unity if the respondent reports speaking only English at home, or, if another language is spoken, the respondent reports speaking English "very well" or "well." If English speaking ability is reported as "not well" or "not at all (or only a few words)" the Good English variable is set equal to zero.

The respondent's annual earnings are measured as the sum of last year's wage, salary and self-employment income. The logarithm of earnings, rather than earnings itself, is used by labor economists as the dependent variable in analyses of earnings.

³ In 2006 the ACS changed how they treat group quartered respondents, which could create an unbalanced sample. But, according to the 2000 Census, of the 330 million people in the US, less than 8 million live in group quarters. Of these just over 4 million are institutionalized—primarily in correctional facilities (2.0 million) and nursing homes (1.7 million). Of the institutionalized, 1.6 million are age 65 or older. Of the 3.7 million who are not institutionalized, most live in college dormitories (2.1 million) or in military quarters (355,160) and 2.4 million are age 18 to 24 years. Thus relatively few persons in group quarters are between ages 25 to 64 years old and are eligible to be included in our analysis. Including or excluding those who are age 25 to 64 living in group quarters will not influence the results.

Using the natural logarithm of earnings, the coefficients of the explanatory variables have economic interpretations, and the regression equation residuals have nicer statistical properties (closer to a normal distribution and to being homoskedastic) (Mincer 1974). While wage and salary incomes cannot be negative, self-employment income can. Because natural logarithms cannot be taken of zero or negative numbers, annual earnings that sum to \$1,000 or less (including negative values) are assigned a value of \$1,000.⁴ Those who report zero earnings were presumably not in the labor market and are deleted from the data⁵. The earnings data are for samples taken in the period 2005-2009 and are adjusted for inflation so that the earnings are in 2009 dollars.

III. THE ECONOMETRIC MODELS⁶

(A) Language Proficiency Equation

As in the previous studies of the English language adjustment of immigrants to the US, the explanatory variables include demographic and human capital variables in addition to the missionary variables (Chiswick and Miller 2007). The equation is estimated using a linear probability model. Previous literature (Chiswick and Miller 1995) has shown that conceptually and empirically the production of language proficiency can be estimated as:

$$\text{Lang} = f(\text{Economic Incentives, Exposure, Efficiency})$$

⁴ Alternative models were also considered that excluded this portion of the data. These individuals only account for 1.3 percent of the total—0.7 percent for Males and 2.4 percent for Females—and the results were not meaningfully different suggesting the results are robust to either analysis.

⁵ Because those with more human capital are more likely to be in the labor force, deleting those not in the labor force will bias the coefficients of the human capital variables. This has a greater impact on the coefficients for women than men as the labor force participation rate for those age 25 to 64 is very high for men.

⁶ The language and earnings equations are not estimated jointly because of the absences of good identifying variables, particularly for the language equation. For a discussion of this issue see Chiswick and Miller (1995).

Where the Lang is a measure of immigrant's English language proficiency. In this study we will follow a similar empirical framework as the previous literature with an empirical model for language proficiency of⁷:

$$\text{Lang} = f[\text{Protestant missionary concentration (+), Catholic missionary concentration (-), age at migration (-), schooling (+), years since migration (+), married (+), children (-), linguistic distance (-)}]$$

where the hypothesized partial effects of the variables are provided in parentheses.

With the exception of missionary concentration, these variables have been analyzed in previous literature. In regards to missionary concentration, the expectation is that it potentially impacts the exposure to English in two ways. One way is the differences in how Protestants and Catholics allocate their missionaries are producing the results (Woodberry 2010, Nunn 2012, and Woodberry 2012). The second way is that there are differences in the characteristics of the missionaries. Protestant missionaries are significantly more likely to be native English speakers than Catholics (Woodberry 2004). Our expectation is that with a higher concentration of Protestant missionaries both of these can increase the potential exposure of an immigrant to English prior to them immigrating relative to a higher concentrations of Catholic missionaries. Due to the absence of data on which country the missionaries originate from it is difficult to disentangle these individual effects.

The type of schooling the respondent received in the origin is not known, but the missionary variable in the English language proficiency equation (and in the earnings equation) can test the effects of the prevalence of Protestant and Catholic missionary

⁷ See Appendix Table A-2 for the explicit equation estimated and the definitions of the variables used in the analysis of English language proficiency.

schooling in the immigrant's country of origin and potential exposure to native English speakers on the English language proficiency of immigrants in the U.S. Even if the respondent did not attend a missionary school, a greater density of Protestant or Catholic missionaries would establish a climate in the educational system and increase the potential exposure to native English speakers. The number of Protestant missionaries in 1923 per 10,000 population in the immigrant's country of birth, the number of foreign Catholic missionaries in 1923 per 10,000 population, or the summation of the Protestant missionaries and the Catholic missionaries is included in the regression analysis. These variables come from Woodberry (2004) and Woodberry et al. (2010)⁸. We are unaware of more recent data. In the context of this paper, foreign Catholic priests are treated as Catholic missionaries. Tests were conducted for interaction terms between the missionary variables and other explanatory variables, in particular schooling, linguistic distance of the immigrant's origin language from English, and duration in the destination, but these interactions did not impact the findings and are not included in the discussion.

There are three control variables that describe the country of origin. One is the country's GDP per capita. A second is the linguistic distance from English of the immigrant's language other than English. The third is the colonial heritage language of the immigrant's country of origin – English, French, or Spanish. The colonial heritage is held constant by computing the language (and the earnings) equations separately by the three colonial heritage languages.⁹

⁸ Generally countries had both Protestant and Catholic missionaries, but their proportions differed. The correlation between the Protestant and Catholic missionary variables is 0.1915; indicating that the opposite signs in the regression equations is not indicative of multicollinearity. These data are downloaded from https://www.academia.edu/6051554/Data_4_Missionary_Roots_Of_Liberal_Democracy_w_Description

⁹ Countries of origin that were not part of the three colonial heritage languages are, of course, included in the data when the analyses are computed overall.

(B) Earnings Equation:

Similar to previous studies to analyze earnings a human capital earnings function is employed, estimated using ordinary least squares¹⁰. The dependent variable is the natural logarithm of the sum of wage, salary and self-employment income in the previous year. It is a measure of annual labor market earnings. Those who report they did not work in the year, or had zero earnings, are deleted from the sample. The explanatory variables include the previously mentioned missionary, schooling, years since migration, married, and children variables. Other variables include potential labor market experience (years since leaving school), living in a Southern state, English language proficiency, and weeks worked. In this study we empirical estimate earnings as:

$$\text{Ln(earnings)} = f[\text{Protestant missionary concentration (+), Catholic missionary concentration (-), age at migration (-), schooling (+), years since migration (+), married (+/-), children (+/-), labor market experience (+), living in a Southern state (-), and weeks worked (+)}]^{11}$$

where the hypothesized partial effects are in parentheses.

(C) Both Equations:

The analysis of English language proficiency and of earnings uses the combined ACS 2005-09. The sample is limited to the males and females, age 25-64 years, who worked in the previous year and had earnings, and who were foreign born (i.e., born outside the US and its territories). The issue of selectivity of labor supply of women is beyond the scope of this paper. The effect on earnings of interrupted labor supply of

¹⁰ See Appendix Table A-2 for the explicit equation estimated and the definitions of the variables used in the analysis of earnings.

¹¹ The effects on earnings of being married and the number of children living at home are expected to differ by the respondent's gender: negative effects for women and insignificant or weakly positive for men.

women is in part held constant by including variables for their marital status, number of children, and weeks worked last year. The children variable (KIDS) is not entered into the equation for men.

For each country of origin a variable was used to denote whether it was always independent (as were Thailand and Ethiopia for example) or whether their historical primary colonizer was the UK, France, or Spain (Woodberry 2004)¹². For example, all of Spanish Speaking Western Hemisphere countries are included in the Spanish colonial heritage category.

Potential biases in the missionary effect arising from unmeasured differences in country of origin are, in part, held constant when the equations are computed separately by colonial heritage. The results are found to be robust with respect to colonial heritages. Additionally, we control for country specific effects by controlling for the GDP/capita of the respondent's country of origin for the year—or first available year if the data were not available in the Penn World Table 9.0—the respondent migrated to the U.S. Country of origin fixed effects for the respondent is not included in the equation because then there would be no variation in the missionary variables for immigrants from the same country of birth.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS

(A) Descriptive Statistics

Among the foreign-born adults, from all countries of origin that had data on missionaries, the American Community Survey 2005-09 includes observations on

¹² See Statistical Appendix Table A-1 for division of countries by their colonial heritages.

388,279 males and 301,182 females who worked in the previous year.¹³ The sample is smaller for females because of their lower labor force participation rate. Immigrant males have an inflation adjusted total earnings of \$44,365 compared to only \$31,064 for immigrant females (in 2009 dollars). Compared to men, the women on average have a greater level of both schooling, 12.8 years compared to 12.2 years, and English language proficiency, 72 percent defined as proficient compared to 69 percent. Additionally, the women who worked have slightly more years of potential labor market experience (measured as age minus years of schooling minus 6), but worked fewer weeks in the year than men.¹⁴

Having more schooling, greater proficiency in English, a longer duration in the US, and more years since leaving school (potential experience) are all likely to have a positive effect on earnings for both males and females. With women having only slightly more years of schooling and years of experience than men, a major difference in earnings between the two groups comes from the 49 percent of women having at least one child, which is expected to reduce their earnings.

Males are emigrating from countries where there are approximately 4.0 times more Catholic missionaries per 10,000 population than there are Protestant missionaries. While for women, the ratio is only 3.4 times more Catholic to Protestant missionaries per 10,000 population in the country from which they emigrated.

(B) Analysis of English Language Proficiency

In the statistical analysis of English Language Proficiency (full regressions including interaction terms are reported in Tables B-3 through B-8 of the Statistical

¹³ The countries of origin of immigrants in this study are listed in Statistical Appendix Table A-1.

¹⁴ The descriptive statistics for the variables (mean, standard deviation, minimum, and maximum) are reported in the Statistical Appendix, Table B-1 for males and Table B-2 for females, available on request.

Appendix, which is available upon request), the relevant results are summarized in Table 2, where the marginal effects are evaluated at the means of the variables. Among both men and women, proficiency is more prevalent the higher the level of schooling, the longer the duration of residence in the US (increasing at a decreasing rate), the younger the age at migration, among those who are married (except for former UK colonies) and, among women, if there are no children in the household. English language proficiency is greater the closer to the origin language is linguistically to English. Including the linguistic distance variable does not alter the effects of the missionary variables.

Table 2 about here.

Compared to the benchmark year 2009, the survey year dichotomous variables are all negative in sign with very small coefficients and not statistically significant, with the exception of the negative and significant 2006¹⁵. This means that there have been no trends in proficiency among immigrants in the ACS across the period 2005-09 when other variables, including duration in the US, are held constant.

For both males and females, an increase in the concentration of Catholic missionaries in the origin is associated with a lower English proficiency, while proficiency is positively associated with an increase in the concentration of Protestant missionaries. Besides a directionally different effect, the magnitude of the Protestant missionary effect is sizable (larger in absolute value) than the effect of Catholic missionaries for both males and females. For both males and females, among all immigrants, an increase in Protestant missionaries (per 10,000 population) is associated

¹⁵ With 2009 serving as the benchmark, the coefficients, with standard errors in parenthesis, for the dichotomous year variables were -.0056 (0.0026), -0.0078 (0.0025), -0.0050 (0.0025), and -0.0040 (0.0025) for the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008, respectively. From Statistical Appendix Table B-2, available upon request.

with an approximately 12.4 percentage point increase in the English language proficiency, while an increase in Catholic missionaries (per 10,000 population) is associated with an approximately 2.5 percentage point decrease.

The missionary effect on English language proficiency appears to be largest for the countries that were not former UK colonies. The largest difference between the Catholic and Protestant effect being among immigrants from the former French colonies, with an almost 19 percentage point difference.

The effect of Protestant missionaries on English proficiency appears to be positive. The effect of Catholic missionaries on English language proficiency appears to be negative in all cases, except when Mexico is included in the analysis limited to the former Spanish colonies. In addition to changes made in 1974 to the Mexican educational system (Barrett 2001), the language effect for Mexican immigrants may be muted by the high proportion that have had prior exposure to English through previous sojourns to the US¹⁶.

In 1974 the Mexican parliament passed laws that took control of the private schools and made it illegal for religious authorities to be involved in any educational activities (Barrett 2001). Because of the large share of immigrants from Mexico, especially in the sample from former Spanish colonies, all of the equations were recomputed deleting Mexican immigrants. This change has no material effect on any of the missionary variables in the all immigrants' equations. The one exception is the missionary variable for immigrants from the former Spanish colonies. For males the Catholic coefficient goes from small and positive to very small and negative when

¹⁶ Duration in the U.S. is based on the question as to when the respondent came to the U.S. to stay. It is likely to underestimate exposure to English in the U.S. for those who had multiple temporary visits.

excluding immigrants from Mexico. While for females, the Catholic coefficient becomes smaller in absolute value but remains negative. The Protestant coefficient for males changes from large and positive to negative when the Mexican immigrants are excluded from the Spanish heritage sample, while for females the overall effect does not appear to change. Thus, the inconsistent coefficients in the analysis for the former Spanish Colonies become largely consistent with the hypothesis when Mexican immigrant data are deleted from the sample.

Table 3 about here

A significant association of missionary intensity for immigrants from former UK colonies suggests that the overall effect is not derived from immigrants coming from former English-speaking colonies, but rather a missionary effect on the respondent's English language proficiency. These findings suggest that within the colonial heritages the effects vary with the size of the missionary penetration. The coefficient of the interaction between the missionary type and years since migration (positive for Catholic and negative for Protestants) suggests that the missionary effect on English language proficiency is converging the longer the immigrant remains in the US.

(C) Analysis of Earnings

Among all men and women who worked in the previous year, annual earnings increased with level of schooling, proficiency in English, duration in the US, living outside the southern states and weeks worked (full regressions including interaction terms are reported in Tables B-9 through B-14 of the Statistical Appendix, available upon request). Pre-immigration potential labor market experience (i.e., total experience when

duration in the US is held constant) had a small positive effect on earnings for men, but generally a small negative effect for women. Married men earned substantially more than men not currently married (about 25.7 percent more for men from former UK colonies and 15.9 percent more for men not from former UK colonies). The marriage effect is positive but trivial (about 3 percent) for immigrant women who worked. For women the presence of children in the household has a negative effect on their earnings, about 4 percent, though this effect comes mostly from women that are coming from former Spanish colonies. Thus, women not currently married and without children in the household have higher weekly earnings than married women with children, other variables being the same.

The effect of schooling on earnings was fairly similar between both men and women. The effect is positive and largest for immigrants coming from former UK colonies, but the negative interaction term between Protestant missionaries and schooling for the immigrants from other countries appears to minimize this difference in the effect of missionary type on the coefficient of schooling at higher levels of schooling.

Moreover, the effect of weeks worked on annual earnings is greater than unity for all groups, except the males from former Spanish colonies (full regressions reported in Tables B-9 through B-14 of the Statistical Appendix, available upon request).¹⁷ Having a greater than unity weeks worked elasticity is consistent with most immigrants having a greater responsiveness in their work effort to higher wage rates. For males from former Spanish colonies, however, the log of weeks worked coefficient being less than unity

¹⁷ Since the earnings and weeks worked variables are both expressed as natural logarithms, the coefficient is the elasticity of annual earnings with respect to weeks worked.

may be due to a greater seasonality in employment or greater measurement errors in weeks worked.

The earnings data have been adjusted for inflation and are in 2009 dollars. The dichotomous survey year variables indicate the difference in real weekly earnings (i.e., annual earnings controlling for weeks worked) from the benchmark survey 2009. The effects of the “Great Recession” are shown by the statistically significant decline in real weekly earnings in 2008 and 2009 compared to 2005 to 2007, among all immigrants¹⁸.

Among all immigrants coming from a country with a higher concentration of Protestant missionaries, relative to Catholic missionaries, the association of missionary type on earnings is similar in magnitude (approximately 4 to 5 percent with a unit increase in missionaries per 10,000 population) though opposite in sign – positive for Protestant missionaries and negative for Catholic missionaries (Table 4)¹⁹. The positive effect on earnings associated with an increase in Protestant missionaries appears to be due to immigrants coming from countries that were not former UK colonies.

Table 4 about here

As was done in the language analysis, the earnings analysis for immigrants from the former Spanish colonies was recomputed deleting those born in Mexico (Table 5). Among men, the Catholic missionary variable retains its significant positive coefficient in the Spanish colonial heritage analysis, but its magnitude declines by more than half. The Protestant missionary variables are negative for immigrants from the former Spanish

¹⁸ With 2009 serving as the benchmark, the coefficients, with standard errors in parenthesis, for the dichotomous year variables were 0.0690 (0.0044), 0.0692 (0.0041), 0.0797 (0.0041), and 0.0425 (0.0041) for the years 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008, respectively. From Table B-9 of the Statistical Appendix, available upon request. Weekly earnings were 7 to 8 percent higher in 2005 to 2007 than in 2009.

¹⁹ There are no substantive changes in the findings for earnings when the respondent’s proficiency in English is interacted with the missionary variables.

colonies, excluding those from Mexico. Among women, however, when the Mexicans are deleted from the sample from former Spanish colonies the Catholic missionary concentration variable has the expected negative sign and is slightly statistically significant. The Protestant missionary coefficients are, however, also negative but not statistically significant. It is unclear why the Catholic missionary coefficient is positive when Mexican men are excluded, contrary to the hypothesis, but negative and consistent with the hypothesis for women.

Table 5 about here

Thus, the findings for the association of missionary intensity in the country of origin on earnings of immigrants in the US are consistent with the hypotheses.

V. SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

This paper extends the findings of previous work on the impact of missionary activity within a less developed country by looking at people that have emigrated from that country to the United States. The findings are consistent with Protestant and Catholic missionaries having different impacts. The findings also suggest that these effects vary with the relative size of the missionary penetration within the colonial heritages. Protestant missionaries are significantly more likely to be native English speakers and also tend to focus more on teaching their congregation to read the Bible compared to Catholic missionaries. Both of these reasons increase the potential pre-migration exposure to English that immigrants would have coming from a country with a higher concentration of Protestant missionaries relative to Catholic missionaries. Immigrants from countries with a higher concentration of Protestant missionaries have a large positive and statistically significant association with the English proficiency and earnings

of people that have immigrated to the US, while the Catholic missionary association is highly significant but negative for language and earnings. These effects do not depend on whether the immigrant is coming from a former UK colony.

Thus, whether the form of human capital is formal schooling or English language proficiency, immigrants that came from a country with a higher density of Protestant missionaries appear to have a greater return to their human capital investments compared to those from countries with a higher density of Catholic missionaries. In fact, it is found that the magnitude of the Protestant-Catholic missionary difference for immigrants coming from countries that were not former UK colonies is significantly larger than those from former UK colonies. This suggests that the different Protestant-Catholic missionary effect is not caused by the language of the former colonial ruler, but rather indicative of the exposure to the missionary activity.

This study demonstrates the importance in studies of missionary activities of analyzing English language proficiency, earnings and other variables separately by missionary denomination. A single “missionary variable” is too aggregate and may mask important findings because of strikingly different effects of Protestant and Catholic missionary activities. While much of the previous literature focused on the impact of missionaries within the country, this paper suggests Protestant missionary schools are increasing the economic benefits of migration to the US as migrants gain more familiarity with English. This should increase the likelihood of migration, and having a better ability to communicate upon arrival should shorten the immigrants’ time to assimilation into the US labor market. The implication of this analysis extend beyond immigrants to the US as they are likely applicable to other immigrant receiving destinations.

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Table 1. Largest Christian missionary sending countries: 2010 and 1980

Country	2010 ^a	1980 ^b
<u>English Language Countries</u>		
U.S.	127,000	57,212
United Kingdom	15,000	10,288
Canada	8,500	10,173
<u>Non-English Language Countries</u>		
Brazil	34,000	2,456
Spain	21,000	27,901
Italy	20,000	25,321
S. Korea	20,000	620
Germany	14,000	16,857
India	10,000	3,931

Source: a. Gordon-Conwell's Center for the Study of Global Christianity, Christianity in its Global Context, June 2013, page 76.
b. Barrett, David B. 1982. World Christian Encyclopedia: A Comparative Survey of Churches and Religions in the Modern World A.D. 1900-2000 Global Table 31 pages 802-803.

Table 2: Analysis of the Effect of Missionary Concentration on English Language Proficiency Among Adult Males and Females by Origin Country Colonial Heritage

	(1) All	(2) UK	(3) Non UK	(4) French	(5) Spanish
Marginal Effects at Means for Males					
Catholic Without Interactions	-0.0288*** (0.0009)	-0.0100*** (0.0012)	-0.0171*** (0.0011)	-0.1561*** (0.0087)	0.0131*** (0.0018)
Protestant Without Interactions	0.0998*** (0.0012)	0.0227*** (0.0013)	0.1071*** (0.0028)	0.1480*** (0.0099)	0.0969*** (0.0076)
Catholic With Interactions	-0.0269*** (0.0011)	-0.0046*** (0.0115)	-0.0125*** (0.0012)	-0.147*** (0.0086)	0.0176*** (0.0022)
Protestant With Interactions	0.1332*** (0.00197)	0.0132*** (0.00116)	0.135*** (.0049)	0.149*** (0.0106)	0.110*** (0.0114)
Marginal Effects at Means for Females					
Catholic Without Interactions	-0.0255*** (0.0009)	-0.0095*** (0.0010)	-0.0221*** (0.0011)	-0.1386*** (0.0106)	0.0009 (0.0019)
Protestant Without Interactions	0.0975*** (0.0011)	0.0221*** (0.0011)	0.1195*** (0.0032)	0.1486*** (0.0131)	0.1098*** (0.0068)
Catholic With Interactions	-0.0267*** (0.0010)	-0.0055*** (0.0010)	-0.0243*** (0.0012)	-0.1286*** (0.0103)	0.0123*** (0.0023)
Protestant With Interactions	0.125*** (0.0016)	0.0158*** (0.0011)	0.1512*** (0.0049)	0.1590*** (0.0142)	0.1577*** (0.0097)

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Notes:

The model is run with and without interacting Missionary Type with YSM and Schooling. Variables held constant include: marital status, children, age at migration, schooling, years since migration, years since migration squared, country of origin controls, and year fix effects. Foreign-born males and females age 25 to 64 years who worked in the previous year.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, PUMS, 2005-09

Computed from Appendix Tables, B-3 to B-8 for models including interaction variables and Table B-15 for models excluding interaction variables. The Marginal Effects are calculated at the means of interacting variables (years since migration and schooling).

Table 3: Partial Effects of the Missionary Variables on English Language Proficiencies, Other Variables the Same, When Mexican Immigrants are Included and Excluded From the Former Spanish Colonies Sample

	(1) Included	(2) Excluded
<u>Marginal Effects at Means for Males</u>		
Catholic Without Interactions	0.0131*** (0.0018)	-0.0070*** (0.0020)
Protestant Without Interactions	0.0969*** (0.0076)	-0.0251** (0.0083)
Catholic With Interactions	0.0176*** (0.0022)	-0.0086*** (0.0021)
Protestant With Interactions	0.110*** (0.0114)	-0.0410*** (0.0111)
<u>Marginal Effects at Means for Females</u>		
Catholic Without Interactions	0.0009 (0.0019)	-0.0138*** (0.0021)
Protestant Without Interactions	0.1098*** (0.0068)	0.0452*** (0.0073)
Catholic With Interactions	0.0123*** (0.0023)	-0.0132** (0.0021)
Protestant With Interactions	0.1577*** (0.0097)	0.0524*** (0.0093)

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Notes:

The model is run with and without interacting Missionary Type with YSM and Schooling. Variables held constant include: marital status, children, age at migration, schooling, years since migration, years since migration squared, country of origin controls, and year fix effects. Foreign-born males and females age 25 to 64 years who worked in the previous year.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, PUMS, 2005-09

Computed from Appendix Tables, B-3 to B-8 for models including interaction variables (same as Table 2) and Table B-17 for models excluding interaction variables. The Marginal Effects are calculated at the means of interacting variables (years since migration and schooling).

Table 4: Analysis of the Effect of Missionary Concentration on Earnings Among Adult Males and Females by Origin Country Colonial Heritage

	(1) All	(2) UK	(3) Non UK	(4) French	(5) Spanish
Marginal Effects at Means for Males					
Catholic Without Interactions	-0.0503*** (0.0015)	-0.0061* (0.0024)	-0.0529*** (0.0019)	0.0363 (0.0187)	0.0287*** (0.0028)
Protestant Without Interactions	0.0526*** (0.0030)	-0.0047 (0.0047)	0.1571*** (0.0072)	0.1048*** (0.0248)	0.1169*** (0.0150)
Catholic With Interactions	-0.0230*** (0.0018)	-0.0085*** (0.0031)	-0.0213*** (0.0021)	0.0398** (0.0185)	0.0160*** (0.0030)
Protestant With Interactions	0.0218*** (0.0038)	-0.0075 (0.0057)	0.0804*** (0.0097)	0.0429 (0.0260)	-0.0347* (0.0174)
Marginal Effects at Means for Females					
Catholic Without Interactions	-0.0435*** (0.0016)	-0.0102*** (0.0021)	-0.0636*** (0.0021)	0.0332 (0.0215)	-0.0210*** (0.0032)
Protestant Without Interactions	0.0582*** (0.0027)	-0.0005 (0.0039)	0.0813*** (0.0090)	-0.0449 (0.0332)	0.0702*** (0.0148)
Catholic With Interactions	-0.0342*** (0.0016)	-0.124*** (0.0023)	-0.0493*** (0.0022)	0.0396 (0.0216)	-0.0140*** (0.0035)
Protestant With Interactions	0.0352*** (0.0032)	0.0038 (0.0042)	0.0036 (0.0108)	-0.1477*** (0.0365)	-0.0361* (0.0178)

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Notes:

The model is run with and without interacting Missionary Type with YSM and Schooling. Variables held constant include: English language proficiency, experience, experience squared, weeks worked, marital status, children, living in a southern state, schooling, years since migration, years since migration squared, country of origin controls, and year fix effects. Foreign-born males and females age 25 to 64 years who worked in the previous year.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, PUMS, 2005-09

Computed from Appendix Tables, B-9 to B-14 for models including interaction variables and Table B-16 for models excluding interaction variables. The Marginal Effects are calculated at the means of interacting variables (years since migration and schooling).

Table 5: Partial Effects of the Missionary Concentration on Earnings, Other Variables the Same, When Mexican Immigrants are Included and Excluded From the Former Spanish Colonies Sample

	(1) Included	(2) Excluded
Marginal Effects at Means for Males		
Catholic Without Interactions	0.0287*** (0.0028)	0.0120*** (0.0030)
Protestant Without Interactions	0.1169*** (0.0150)	-0.0018 (0.0174)
Catholic With Interactions	0.0160*** (0.0030)	0.0068*** (0.00)
Protestant With Interactions	-0.0347* (0.0174)	-0.0421*** (0.0186)
Marginal Effects at Means for Females		
Catholic Without Interactions	-0.0210*** (0.0032)	-0.0291*** (0.0034)
Protestant Without Interactions	0.0702*** (0.0148)	-0.0112 (0.0164)
Catholic With Interactions	-0.0140*** (0.0035)	-0.0333*** (0.0035)
Protestant With Interactions	-0.0361* (0.0178)	-0.0283 (0.0182)

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Notes:

The model is run with and without interacting Missionary Type with YSM and Schooling. Variables held constant include: English language proficiency, experience, experience squared, weeks worked, marital status, children, living in a southern state, schooling, years since migration, years since migration squared, country of origin controls, and year fix effects. Foreign-born males and females age 25 to 64 years who worked in the previous year.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, PUMS, 2005-09
Computed from Appendix Tables, B-9 to B-14 for models including interaction variables and Table B-16 for models excluding interaction variables. The Marginal Effects are calculated at the means of interacting variables (years since migration and schooling). For the models excluding Mexico from the Spanish Colonies the full models found in Table B-18.

May 2018

Statistical Appendices A and B to: “The Impact of Exposure to Missionaries on the English Language Proficiency and Earnings of Immigrants in the U.S.”

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and
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Statistical Appendix A:

Table A-1: Countries by Primary Colonial Heritage

UK		French	Spanish	None	Other
Antigua and Barbuda	Myanmar	Algeria	Argentina	China	Armenia
Bahamas	Nigeria	Cambodia	Bolivia	Ethiopia	Azerbaijan
Bangladesh	Pakistan	Cameroon	Chile	Iran	Brazil
Barbados	Sierra Leone	Laos	Colombia	Japan	Cape Verde
Belize	Singapore	Lebanon	Costa Rica	Liberia	Indonesia
Dominica	South Africa	Morocco	Dominican Republic	Nepal	Iraq
Egypt	Sri Lanka	Senegal	Ecuador	Saudi Arabia	Israel
Fiji	St. Kitts	Syria	El Salvador	Thailand	Jordan
Ghana	St. Lucia	Vietnam	Guatemala	Turkey	Kazakhstan
Grenada	St. Vincent		Guinea	Yemen	South Korea
India	Sudan		Honduras		Uzbekistan
Jamaica	Tanzania		Mexico		
Kenya	Trinidad and Tobago		Panama		
Kuwait	Uganda		Paraguay		
Malaysia	Zimbabwe		Peru		
			Philippines		
			Uruguay		
			Venezuela		

Source:

Woodberry, Robert D. 2004. “The Shadow of Empire: Christian Missions, Colonial Policy, and Democracy in Post-colonial Societies.” Ph.D. diss. University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. Page 57.

Table A-2: Functional Forms and Definitions of the Variables

(A) Functional Forms:

Language—

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lang} = & B_0 + B_1 \text{ Married} + B_2 \text{ Age at Migration} + B_3 \text{ Schooling} + B_4 \text{ YSM} + B_5 \text{ YSM}^2 + B_6 \\ & \text{Catholic Missionary} + B_7 \text{ Catholic} * \text{Schooling} + B_8 \text{ Catholic} * \text{YSM} + B_9 \text{ Protestant} \\ & \text{Missionary} + B_{10} \text{ Protestant} * \text{Schooling} + B_{11} \text{ Protestant} * \text{YSM} + B_{12} \text{ GDP Origin} + B_{13} \\ & \text{Children} + B_{14} y_{2005} + B_{15} y_{2006} + B_{16} y_{2007} + B_{17} y_{2008} + e \end{aligned}$$

Earnings—

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LnEarn} = & B_0 + B_1 \text{ Schooling} + B_2 \text{ Lang} + B_3 \text{ Married} + B_4 \text{ Experience} + B_5 \text{ Experience}^2 + \\ & B_6 \text{ South} + B_7 \text{ YSM} + B_8 \text{ YSM}^2 + B_9 \text{ LnWeeksWorked} + B_{10} \text{ Catholic Missionary} + B_{11} \\ & \text{Catholic} * \text{Schooling} + B_{12} \text{ Catholic} * \text{YSM} + B_{13} \text{ Protestant Missionary} + B_{14} \\ & \text{Protestant} * \text{Schooling} + B_{15} \text{ Protestant} * \text{YSM} + B_{16} \text{ GDP Origin} + B_{17} \text{ Children} + B_{18} \\ & y_{2005} + B_{19} y_{2006} + B_{20} y_{2007} + B_{21} y_{2008} + e \end{aligned}$$

(B) Definitions of the Variables:

Dependent Variables—

English Proficiency (Lang) is a dichotomous variable for “Good English”. In the absence of alternative data on destination language proficiency in immigrant receiving countries, self-reported proficiency has become the standard used in the literature on the economics of language (Chiswick and Miller 2007). “Good English” is designated by unity if the respondent reports speaking only English at home, or, if another language is spoken, the respondent reports speaking English “very well” or “well.” If English speaking ability is reported as “not well” or “not at all (or only a few words)” the Good English variable is set equal to zero.

Natural Logarithm of Earnings is the respondent’s annual earnings are measured as the sum of last year’s wage, salary and self-employment income. The logarithm of earnings,

rather than earnings itself, is used by labor economists as the dependent variable in analyses of earnings. Using the natural logarithm of earnings, the coefficients of the explanatory variables have economic interpretations, and the regression equation residuals have nicer statistical properties (closer to a normal distribution and to being homoskedastic) (Mincer 1974). The earnings data are for samples taken in the period 2005-2009 and are adjusted for inflation so that the earnings are in 2009 dollars.

Explanatory Variables—

(A) Language Proficiency Equation:

(1) Missionary – The number of Protestant missionaries in 1923 per 10,000 population in the country of birth, the number of foreign Catholic missionaries in 1923 per 10,000 population, or the summation of the Protestant missionaries and the Catholic missionaries is included in the regression analysis. These variables come from Woodberry (2004) and Woodberry et al. (2010)²⁰. In the context of this paper, foreign Catholic priests are treated as Catholic missionaries.

(2) Age at Migration – Other variables the same, research in linguistics and the economics of language shows that immigrant destination language proficiency is lower with an older age at immigration. The effect of age at migration is steeper among youths and teenagers, but tends to level off among older immigrants. The ability to adapt to a new language appears to weaken at older ages.

(3) Schooling – Education is measured by years of schooling completed. Immigrants with more schooling have been found to be more proficient in the dominant language in the destination, perhaps because those with higher levels of intellectual ability are more proficient in learning new languages and attain more schooling. It may also be that those who attain higher levels of schooling in the origin are more likely to be exposed to the English language in school, and hence schooling level and English proficiency are positively related. It might be that schooling in the US is associated with greater English language proficiency, either because some degree of English proficiency is a prerequisite for US schooling, or because the US schooling experience enhances English proficiency. The data do not identify the country in which schooling was obtained.

(4) Years Since Migration – Duration in the destination measured in years is a simple measure of exposure to the language of the destination. The longer the duration, the more time there is to acquire destination language skills (“learning by living”), although it is expected that the greatest impact would occur in the early years, with the marginal effect diminishing as time passes. Hence, duration is treated as a quadratic variable.

(5) Married Spouse Present – A marital status variable is included in the model to establish whether being married (or in a cohabitating relationship) is associated with greater proficiency. It also indicates whether the marriage effect differs by gender. If

²⁰ Generally countries had both Protestant and Catholic missionaries, but their proportions differed. The correlation between the Protestant and Catholic missionary variables is 0.1915; indicating that the opposite signs in the regression equations is not indicative of multicollinearity. These data are downloaded from https://www.academia.edu/6051554/Data_4_Missionary_Roots_Of_Liberal_Democracy_w_Description

marriage encourages specialization in labor market vs. home production activities, it may enhance the English proficiency of men, but decrease that of women.

(6) GDP in Origin at Migration - To control for country specific effects by controlling for the GDP/capita of the respondent's country of origin for the year—or first available year if the data was not available in the Penn World Table 9.0—the respondent migrated to the U.S. Country of origin fixed effects for the respondent is not included in the equation because then there would be no variation in the missionary variables for immigrants from the same country of birth.

(7) Children (kids) –The presence of a child in the household is entered in the language equation for women. Children are associated with a lower labor force participation rate for women and hence less of an incentive to acquire English language proficiency and less of an opportunity for exposure to English in the workplace.

(B) Earnings Equation:

The explanatory variables include the previously discussed missionary, schooling, years since migration, married, GDP in origin at migration, and children variables as well as:

(1) Labor Market Experience – Labor market experience (EXP) is not directly reported in the ACS, but the standard proxy for potential experience is used—years since leaving school, measured as age minus years of schooling minus five. Experience and its square are entered into the equation to account for the non-linear effect on earnings of labor market experience. Earnings increase with experience, but at a decreasing rate.

(2) South – Because of the generally lower earnings in the Southern states (17 states, including the District of Columbia), a dichotomous variable for living in the South is included in the equation.

(3) English Proficiency (GoodEnglish) – The English language proficiency variable is included as a determinant of earnings. Immigrants more proficient in the destination language are expected to be more successful in finding a job, more likely to have a better match of their other skills to the job they find, and to be more productive on the job. Hence, they are expected to receive higher earnings.

(4) Weeks Worked –The variable for the natural logarithm of weeks worked is entered largely as a standardizing variable since the dependent variable is the natural logarithm of annual earnings. A coefficient greater than unity implies that those with higher weekly earnings work more weeks in the year. This may arise from those with higher weekly earnings wanting to work more (upward rising labor supply curve) or those who work more hours in a week also work more weeks in the year. Seasonal employment implies fewer weeks worked in the year, but a higher weekly wage during the weeks worked. Seasonal employment, by itself, would imply a coefficient on the log of weeks worked that is greater than zero but less than unity. Controlling for weeks worked, the coefficients of the other variables measure their partial effect on weekly earnings.

Statistical Appendix B, full regression tables, available from authors upon request:

Table B-1: Descriptive Statistics of the Variables for Foreign-Born Males, American Community Survey, 2005-09

Foreign-Born Males

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Good English	388279	0.6949848	0.4604145	0	1
Ln Adjusted Total Earnings	388279	10.34335	0.9213317	6.907235	13.80359
Adjusted Total Earnings	388279	44365.57	52657.18	1000	974000
Married/Cohabiting	388279	0.6487835	0.4773511	0	1
Age	388279	41.26842	10.0922	25	64
Age at Migration	388279	23.08099	10.70718	0	64
Schooling	388279	12.19508	4.579726	0	20
Years Since Migration (YSM)	388279	18.19105	11.23807	0	64
YSM Squared	388279	457.2081	504.1203	0	4096
South	388279	0.3173259	0.4654361	0	1
Experience	388279	24.07333	10.99609	0	59
Experience Squared	388279	700.4391	590.8389	0	3481
Catholic Missionary	388279	1.317895	1.088348	0	15.38088
Protestant Missionary	388279	0.3271688	0.526037	0	9.05131
Ln Weeks Worked	388279	3.793636	0.3942051	1.94591	3.931826

Table B-2: Descriptive Statistics of the Variables for Foreign-Born Females, American Community Survey, 2005-09

Foreign-Born Females

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Good English	301182	0.721318	0.4483514	0	1
Ln Adjusted Total Earnings	301182	9.924858	1.049314	6.907235	13.61898
Adjusted Total Earnings	301182	31063.9	35387.32	1000	822000
Married/Cohabiting	301182	0.6184666	0.4857638	0	1
Age	301182	42.08481	10.01132	25	64
Age at Migration	301182	23.14471	11.12901	0	64
Schooling	301182	12.77493	4.200978	0	20
Years Since Migration (YSM)	301182	18.94502	11.32683	0	65
YSM Squared	301182	487.2106	525.0929	0	4225
Kid	301182	0.4931669	0.4999541	0	1
South	301182	0.3012995	0.4588233	0	1
Experience	301182	24.30988	11.17408	0	59
Experience Squared	301182	715.8297	592.7911	0	3481
Catholic Missionary	301182	1.243393	1.190112	0	15.38088
Protestant Missionary	301182	0.3708247	0.6175488	0	9.05131
Ln Weeks Worked	301182	3.694889	0.5277216	1.94591	3.931826

Note: Foreign-born males and females age 25 to 64 years who worked in the previous year. Adjusted Total Earnings means earnings adjusted for price differences in each year, expressed in 2009 dollars.

Source: American Community Survey, PUMS, 2005-09

Table B-3: Analysis of English Language Proficiency Among Foreign-Born Adult Males by Origin Country
Colonial Heritage, with Interaction Variables and Year Fixed Effects
American Community Survey, 2005-09
(Dependent Variable: GoodEnglish)

VARIABLES	(1) All	(2) UK	(3) Non UK	(4) French	(5) Spanish
Married Spouse Present	0.0578*** (0.0018)	0.0030 (0.0025)	0.0617*** (0.0020)	0.0021 (0.0060)	0.0754*** (0.0023)
Age at Migration	-0.0067*** (0.0001)	-0.0026*** (0.0002)	-0.0076*** (0.0001)	-0.0105*** (0.0003)	-0.0069*** (0.0001)
Schooling	0.0473*** (0.0004)	0.0178*** (0.0007)	0.0470*** (0.0005)	0.0277*** (0.0016)	0.0435*** (0.0011)
Years Since Migration	0.0106*** (0.0002)	0.0028*** (0.0004)	0.0131*** (0.0003)	0.0074*** (0.0013)	0.0194*** (0.0004)
YSM Squared	-0.0002*** (0.0000)	-0.0001*** (0.0000)	-0.0002*** (0.0000)	-0.0002*** (0.0000)	-0.0003*** (0.0000)
Catholic Missionary	-0.0633*** (0.0037)	-0.0402*** (0.0061)	-0.0276*** (0.0041)	-0.5308*** (0.0427)	0.0426*** (0.0064)
Catholic*Schooling	-0.0007** (0.0002)	0.0021*** (0.0004)	-0.0019*** (0.0003)	0.0121*** (0.0025)	-0.0022*** (0.0005)
Catholic*YSM	0.0026*** (0.0001)	0.0002* (0.0001)	0.0021*** (0.0001)	0.0111*** (0.0009)	-0.0001 (0.0001)
Protestant Missionary	0.3573*** (0.0084)	0.1188*** (0.0096)	0.2687*** (0.0158)	0.6053*** (0.0445)	0.1240*** (0.0330)
Protestant*Schooling	-0.0121*** (0.0005)	-0.0063*** (0.0006)	-0.0033*** (0.0010)	-0.0179*** (0.0026)	0.0082*** (0.0023)
Protestant*YSM	-0.0047*** (0.0001)	-0.0006*** (0.0001)	-0.0056*** (0.0002)	-0.0109*** (0.0008)	-0.0058*** (0.0005)
GDP Origin Year Migrate	-0.0081*** (0.0002)	0.0018*** (0.0002)	-0.0071*** (0.0002)	0.0349*** (0.0035)	-0.0141*** (0.0004)
y2005	-0.0056* (0.0026)	-0.0026 (0.0034)	-0.0053 (0.0030)	-0.0032 (0.0086)	-0.0073* (0.0036)
y2006	-0.0078** (0.0025)	0.0003 (0.0030)	-0.0089** (0.0028)	-0.0110 (0.0085)	-0.0092** (0.0034)
y2007	-0.0050* (0.0025)	0.0007 (0.0029)	-0.0056* (0.0028)	-0.0018 (0.0081)	-0.0063 (0.0033)
y2008	-0.0040 (0.0025)	-0.0074* (0.0033)	-0.0044 (0.0028)	-0.0019 (0.0081)	-0.0051 (0.0033)
Constant	0.1726*** (0.0079)	0.7166*** (0.0125)	0.1216*** (0.0095)	0.6435*** (0.0333)	0.0462** (0.0169)
Observations	388,279	59,507	328,772	26,050	243,080
R-squared	0.3201	0.0980	0.2902	0.2970	0.2650
Adj R-sq	0.320	0.0978	0.290	0.297	0.265

Mean	0.658	0.964	0.607	0.777	0.553
Standard Deviation	0.474	0.187	0.488	0.416	0.497

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Notes: Foreign-born persons age 25 to 64 years who worked in the prior year. 2009 is the benchmark for the year fixed effects.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, PUMS, 2005-09

Table B-4: Analysis of English Language Proficiency Among Foreign-Born Adult Females by Origin Country
Colonial Heritage, with Interaction Variables and Year Fixed Effects
American Community Survey, 2005-09
(Dependent Variable: GoodEnglish)

VARIABLES	(1) All	(2) UK	(3) Non UK	(4) French	(5) Spanish
Married Spouse Present	0.0270*** (0.0019)	-0.0242*** (0.0023)	0.0345*** (0.0021)	-0.0084 (0.0073)	0.0427*** (0.0026)
Age at Migration	-0.0066*** (0.0001)	-0.0020*** (0.0001)	-0.0077*** (0.0001)	-0.0107*** (0.0004)	-0.0072*** (0.0001)
Schooling	0.0510*** (0.0005)	0.0223*** (0.0009)	0.0495*** (0.0005)	0.0374*** (0.0016)	0.0625*** (0.0012)
Years Since Migration	0.0087*** (0.0003)	0.0040*** (0.0004)	0.0096*** (0.0003)	0.0093*** (0.0015)	0.0128*** (0.0004)
YSM Squared	-0.0001*** (0.0000)	-0.0001*** (0.0000)	-0.0001*** (0.0000)	-0.0002*** (0.0000)	-0.0002*** (0.0000)
Kids	-0.0235*** (0.0019)	0.0033 (0.0022)	-0.0292*** (0.0022)	-0.0204** (0.0071)	-0.0268*** (0.0027)
Catholic Missionary	-0.0983*** (0.0049)	-0.0415*** (0.0066)	-0.0888*** (0.0046)	-0.3605*** (0.0410)	0.0570*** (0.0075)
Catholic*Schooling	0.0033*** (0.0003)	0.0023*** (0.0004)	0.0025*** (0.0003)	0.0021 (0.0025)	-0.0053*** (0.0005)
Catholic*YSM	0.0017*** (0.0001)	0.0002 (0.0001)	0.0018*** (0.0001)	0.0106*** (0.0011)	0.0009*** (0.0001)
Protestant Missionary	0.4312*** (0.0085)	0.1548*** (0.0093)	0.3683*** (0.0195)	0.5626*** (0.0488)	0.3652*** (0.0350)
Protestant*Schooling	-0.0179*** (0.0005)	-0.0084*** (0.0006)	-0.0083*** (0.0012)	-0.0134*** (0.0029)	-0.0059* (0.0024)
Protestant*YSM	-0.0045*** (0.0001)	-0.0009*** (0.0001)	-0.0063*** (0.0002)	-0.0123*** (0.0009)	-0.0076*** (0.0005)
GDP Origin Year Migrate	-0.0069*** (0.0002)	0.0025*** (0.0002)	-0.0067*** (0.0002)	0.0439*** (0.0051)	-0.0176*** (0.0004)
y2005	-0.0050 (0.0027)	0.0002 (0.0036)	-0.0058 (0.0031)	0.0045 (0.0099)	-0.0086* (0.0038)
y2006	-0.0044 (0.0026)	0.0027 (0.0033)	-0.0063* (0.0030)	-0.0046 (0.0099)	-0.0074* (0.0037)

y2007	-0.0006 (0.0026)	0.0044 (0.0032)	-0.0014 (0.0030)	0.0103 (0.0094)	-0.0034 (0.0036)
y2008	-0.0007 (0.0026)	0.0065* (0.0031)	-0.0021 (0.0029)	0.0040 (0.0095)	-0.0046 (0.0036)
Constant	0.1393*** (0.0095)	0.6196*** (0.0157)	0.1487*** (0.0105)	0.4052*** (0.0369)	-0.0608** (0.0191)
Observations	301,182	46,223	254,959	22,582	176,282
R-squared	0.3557	0.1249	0.3391	0.3493	0.3416
Adj R-sq	0.356	0.125	0.339	0.349	0.342
Mean	0.698	0.960	0.651	0.688	0.602
Standard Deviation	0.459	0.195	0.477	0.463	0.489

Notes: Foreign-born persons age 25 to 64 years who worked in the prior year. 2009 is the benchmark for the year fixed effects.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, PUMS, 2005-09

Table B-5: Analysis of English Language Proficiency Among Foreign-Born Adult Males by Origin Country
Colonial Heritage: Catholic Missionary Only, with Interaction Variables and Year Fixed Effects
American Community Survey, 2005-09
(Dependent Variable: GoodEnglish)

VARIABLES	(1) All	(2) UK	(3) Non UK	(4) French	(5) Spanish
Married Spouse Present	0.0568*** (0.0018)	0.0022 (0.0025)	0.0616*** (0.0020)	0.0052 (0.0061)	0.0753*** (0.0023)
Age at Migration	-0.0064*** (0.0001)	-0.0025*** (0.0002)	-0.0074*** (0.0001)	-0.0109*** (0.0003)	-0.0068*** (0.0001)
Schooling	0.0442*** (0.0004)	0.0124*** (0.0005)	0.0456*** (0.0004)	0.0328*** (0.0013)	0.0448*** (0.0009)
Years Since Migration	0.0100*** (0.0002)	0.0030*** (0.0004)	0.0121*** (0.0003)	0.0158*** (0.0013)	0.0179*** (0.0004)
YSM Squared	-0.0002*** (0.0000)	-0.0001*** (0.0000)	-0.0002*** (0.0000)	-0.0003*** (0.0000)	-0.0003*** (0.0000)
Catholic Missionary	-0.0721*** (0.0040)	-0.0240*** (0.0058)	-0.0385*** (0.0041)	-0.1507*** (0.0263)	0.0338*** (0.0061)
Catholic*Schooling	0.0005* (0.0002)	0.0013*** (0.0004)	-0.0010*** (0.0003)	0.0018 (0.0015)	-0.0018*** (0.0005)
Catholic*YSM	0.0025*** (0.0001)	0.0001 (0.0001)	0.0021*** (0.0001)	0.0020*** (0.0004)	-0.0000 (0.0001)
GDP Origin Year Migrate	-0.0072*** (0.0002)	0.0034*** (0.0002)	-0.0059*** (0.0002)	0.0696*** (0.0029)	-0.0150*** (0.0004)
y2005	-0.0051 (0.0027)	-0.0015 (0.0034)	-0.0050 (0.0030)	-0.0000 (0.0087)	-0.0078* (0.0036)
y2006	-0.0074** (0.0025)	0.0008 (0.0030)	-0.0089** (0.0028)	-0.0078 (0.0086)	-0.0096** (0.0034)
y2007	-0.0049* (0.0025)	0.0010 (0.0030)	-0.0054 (0.0028)	0.0001 (0.0083)	-0.0066* (0.0033)

y2008	-0.0039 (0.0025)	-0.0075* (0.0033)	-0.0041 (0.0028)	-0.0019 (0.0081)	-0.0053 (0.0033)
Constant	0.2455*** (0.0079)	0.8075*** (0.0101)	0.1792*** (0.0086)	0.3811*** (0.0299)	0.0957*** (0.0126)
Observations	388,279	59,507	328,772	26,050	243,080
R-squared	0.3053	0.0779	0.2867	0.2811	0.2641
Adj R-sq	0.305	0.0777	0.287	0.281	0.264
Mean	0.658	0.964	0.607	0.777	0.553
Standard Deviation	0.474	0.187	0.488	0.416	0.497

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Notes: Foreign-born persons age 25 to 64 years who worked in the prior year. 2009 is the benchmark for the year fixed effects.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, PUMS, 2005-09

Table B-6: Analysis of English Language Proficiency Among Foreign-Born Adult Females by Origin Country
Colonial Heritage: Catholic Missionary Only, with Interaction Variables and Year Fixed Effects
American Community Survey, 2005-09
(Dependent Variable: GoodEnglish)

VARIABLES	(1) All	(2) UK	(3) Non UK	(4) French	(5) Spanish
Married Spouse Present	0.0192*** (0.0019)	-0.0284*** (0.0023)	0.0332*** (0.0021)	-0.0077 (0.0074)	0.0413*** (0.0026)
Age at Migration	-0.0061*** (0.0001)	-0.0019*** (0.0001)	-0.0075*** (0.0001)	-0.0110*** (0.0004)	-0.0071*** (0.0001)
Schooling	0.0472*** (0.0005)	0.0142*** (0.0006)	0.0476*** (0.0005)	0.0380*** (0.0015)	0.0593*** (0.0009)
Years Since Migration	0.0083*** (0.0003)	0.0041*** (0.0004)	0.0087*** (0.0003)	0.0189*** (0.0014)	0.0109*** (0.0004)
YSM Squared	-0.0001*** (0.0000)	-0.0001*** (0.0000)	-0.0001*** (0.0000)	-0.0003*** (0.0000)	-0.0002*** (0.0000)
Kids	-0.0236*** (0.0019)	0.0040 (0.0023)	-0.0291*** (0.0022)	-0.0201** (0.0071)	-0.0264*** (0.0027)
Catholic Missionary	-0.0990*** (0.0054)	-0.0192** (0.0064)	-0.0946*** (0.0046)	-0.1406*** (0.0329)	0.0352*** (0.0073)
Catholic*Schooling	0.0040*** (0.0003)	0.0009* (0.0004)	0.0033*** (0.0003)	0.0004 (0.0019)	-0.0041*** (0.0005)
Catholic*YSM	0.0016*** (0.0001)	0.0000 (0.0001)	0.0017*** (0.0001)	0.0022*** (0.0006)	0.0010*** (0.0001)
GDP Origin Year Migrate	-0.0058*** (0.0002)	0.0044*** (0.0003)	-0.0053*** (0.0002)	0.0837*** (0.0038)	-0.0184*** (0.0004)
y2005	-0.0029 (0.0028)	0.0012 (0.0037)	-0.0048 (0.0031)	0.0084 (0.0099)	-0.0083* (0.0038)
y2006	-0.0020	0.0042	-0.0054	0.0000	-0.0074*

	(0.0027)	(0.0033)	(0.0030)	(0.0099)	(0.0037)
y2007	0.0010	0.0054	-0.0006	0.0132	-0.0032
	(0.0026)	(0.0032)	(0.0030)	(0.0095)	(0.0036)
y2008	0.0005	0.0074*	-0.0015	0.0055	-0.0043
	(0.0026)	(0.0032)	(0.0029)	(0.0096)	(0.0036)
Constant	0.2200***	0.7571***	0.2141***	0.1985***	0.0645***
	(0.0097)	(0.0124)	(0.0097)	(0.0349)	(0.0151)
Observations	301,182	46,223	254,959	22,582	176,282
R-squared	0.3317	0.0896	0.3346	0.3377	0.3394
Adj R-sq	0.332	0.0894	0.335	0.337	0.339
Mean	0.698	0.960	0.651	0.688	0.602
Standard Deviation	0.459	0.195	0.477	0.463	0.489

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Notes: Foreign-born persons age 25 to 64 years who worked in the prior year. 2009 is the benchmark for the year fixed effects.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, PUMS, 2005-09

Table B-7: Analysis of English Language Proficiency Among Foreign-Born Adult Males by Origin Country
Colonial Heritage: Protestant Missionary Only, with Interaction Variables and Year Fixed Effects
American Community Survey, 2005-09
(Dependent Variable: GoodEnglish)

VARIABLES	(1) All	(2) UK	(3) Non UK	(4) French	(5) Spanish
Married Spouse Present	0.0625*** (0.0018)	0.0024 (0.0025)	0.0636*** (0.0020)	0.0039 (0.0061)	0.0755*** (0.0023)
Age at Migration	-0.0064*** (0.0001)	-0.0026*** (0.0002)	-0.0073*** (0.0001)	-0.0109*** (0.0003)	-0.0068*** (0.0001)
Schooling	0.0484*** (0.0003)	0.0180*** (0.0007)	0.0452*** (0.0003)	0.0349*** (0.0009)	0.0384*** (0.0006)
Years Since Migration	0.0135*** (0.0002)	0.0027*** (0.0004)	0.0165*** (0.0003)	0.0120*** (0.0013)	0.0192*** (0.0003)
YSM Squared	-0.0002*** (0.0000)	-0.0001*** (0.0000)	-0.0002*** (0.0000)	-0.0002*** (0.0000)	-0.0003*** (0.0000)
Protestant Missionary	0.3526*** (0.0093)	0.0953*** (0.0083)	0.2752*** (0.0158)	0.2101*** (0.0314)	0.0453 (0.0320)
Protestant*Schooling	-0.0131*** (0.0006)	-0.0049*** (0.0005)	-0.0046*** (0.0009)	-0.0087*** (0.0017)	0.0132*** (0.0023)
Protestant*YSM	-0.0040*** (0.0001)	-0.0005*** (0.0001)	-0.0051*** (0.0002)	-0.0026*** (0.0004)	-0.0056*** (0.0005)
GDP Origin Year Migrate	-0.0099*** (0.0002)	0.0012*** (0.0002)	-0.0071*** (0.0002)	0.0305*** (0.0038)	-0.0132*** (0.0004)
y2005	-0.0074**	-0.0023	-0.0059*	-0.0058	-0.0069

	(0.0026)	(0.0034)	(0.0030)	(0.0088)	(0.0036)
y2006	-0.0092***	0.0001	-0.0093***	-0.0129	-0.0089**
	(0.0025)	(0.0030)	(0.0028)	(0.0086)	(0.0034)
y2007	-0.0061*	0.0005	-0.0060*	-0.0026	-0.0062
	(0.0025)	(0.0030)	(0.0028)	(0.0083)	(0.0033)
y2008	-0.0042	-0.0071*	-0.0046	-0.0041	-0.0051
	(0.0025)	(0.0033)	(0.0028)	(0.0082)	(0.0033)
Constant	0.0742***	0.7150***	0.0605***	0.3731***	0.1316***
	(0.0060)	(0.0126)	(0.0071)	(0.0249)	(0.0112)
Observations	388,279	59,507	328,772	26,050	243,080
R-squared	0.3129	0.0890	0.2876	0.2776	0.2646
Adj R-sq	0.313	0.0888	0.288	0.277	0.265
Mean	0.658	0.964	0.607	0.777	0.553
Standard Deviation	0.474	0.187	0.488	0.416	0.497

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Notes: Foreign-born persons age 25 to 64 years who worked in the prior year. 2009 is the benchmark for the year fixed effects.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, PUMS, 2005-09

Table B-8: Analysis of English Language Proficiency Among Foreign-Born Adult Females by Origin Country
Colonial Heritage: Protestant Missionary Only, with Interaction Variables and Year Fixed Effects
American Community Survey, 2005-09
(Dependent Variable: GoodEnglish)

VARIABLES	All	UK	Non UK	French	Spanish
Married Spouse Present	0.0298*** (0.0019)	-0.0237*** (0.0023)	0.0366*** (0.0021)	-0.0105 (0.0074)	0.0431*** (0.0026)
Age at Migration	-0.0064*** (0.0001)	-0.0020*** (0.0001)	-0.0075*** (0.0001)	-0.0111*** (0.0004)	-0.0072*** (0.0001)
Schooling	0.0567*** (0.0003)	0.0226*** (0.0009)	0.0541*** (0.0004)	0.0383*** (0.0008)	0.0515*** (0.0007)
Years Since Migration	0.0104*** (0.0003)	0.0039*** (0.0004)	0.0121*** (0.0003)	0.0135*** (0.0014)	0.0144*** (0.0004)
YSM Squared	-0.0001*** (0.0000)	-0.0001*** (0.0000)	-0.0001*** (0.0000)	-0.0002*** (0.0000)	-0.0002*** (0.0000)
Kids	-0.0264*** (0.0019)	0.0021 (0.0022)	-0.0320*** (0.0022)	-0.0187** (0.0071)	-0.0266*** (0.0027)
Protestant Missionary	0.4191*** (0.0096)	0.1315*** (0.0080)	0.3541*** (0.0197)	0.3578*** (0.0429)	0.2732*** (0.0346)
Protestant*Schooling	-0.0179*** (0.0006)	-0.0069*** (0.0005)	-0.0082*** (0.0012)	-0.0125*** (0.0024)	0.0003 (0.0024)
Protestant*YSM	-0.0040*** (0.0001)	-0.0009*** (0.0001)	-0.0058*** (0.0002)	-0.0052*** (0.0005)	-0.0075*** (0.0005)

GDP Origin Year Migrate	-0.0087*** (0.0002)	0.0017*** (0.0002)	-0.0076*** (0.0002)	0.0265*** (0.0057)	-0.0170*** (0.0004)
y2005	-0.0057* (0.0028)	0.0001 (0.0036)	-0.0061* (0.0031)	0.0018 (0.0100)	-0.0085* (0.0038)
y2006	-0.0045 (0.0026)	0.0028 (0.0033)	-0.0063* (0.0030)	-0.0051 (0.0100)	-0.0074* (0.0037)
y2007	-0.0010 (0.0026)	0.0045 (0.0032)	-0.0017 (0.0030)	0.0097 (0.0096)	-0.0032 (0.0036)
y2008	-0.0006 (0.0026)	0.0067* (0.0031)	-0.0019 (0.0029)	0.0040 (0.0096)	-0.0043 (0.0036)
Constant	0.0048 (0.0069)	0.6164*** (0.0159)	0.0151 (0.0084)	0.2487*** (0.0296)	0.0564*** (0.0129)
Observations	301,182	46,223	254,959	22,582	176,282
R-squared	0.3491	0.1128	0.3355	0.3382	0.3408
Adj R-sq	0.349	0.113	0.335	0.338	0.341
Mean	0.698	0.960	0.651	0.688	0.602
Standard Deviation	0.459	0.195	0.477	0.463	0.489

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Notes: Foreign-born persons age 25 to 64 years who worked in the prior year. 2009 is the benchmark for the year fixed effects.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, PUMS, 2005-09

Table B-9: Analysis of Earnings Among Foreign-Born Adult Males, by Origin Country Colonial Heritage
ACS 2005-09, with Interaction Variables and Year Fixed Effects
(Dependent Variable: Natural Logarithm of Earnings, in 2009 dollars)

VARIABLES	(1) All	(2) UK	(3) Non UK	(4) French	(5) Spanish
Schooling	0.0752*** (0.0008)	0.1103*** (0.0021)	0.0631*** (0.0010)	0.0434*** (0.0032)	0.0133*** (0.0019)
Language	0.1893*** (0.0034)	0.2203*** (0.0308)	0.1888*** (0.0034)	0.1387*** (0.0159)	0.1779*** (0.0036)
Married Spouse Present	0.1808*** (0.0029)	0.2573*** (0.0091)	0.1591*** (0.0030)	0.1630*** (0.0125)	0.1561*** (0.0033)
Experience	0.0110*** (0.0005)	0.0019 (0.0017)	0.0151*** (0.0006)	0.0037 (0.0023)	0.0138*** (0.0006)
Experience Squared	-0.0002*** (0.0000)	-0.0001** (0.0000)	-0.0002*** (0.0000)	-0.0001* (0.0000)	-0.0002*** (0.0000)
South	-0.0444*** (0.0028)	-0.0922*** (0.0080)	-0.0377*** (0.0030)	-0.0044 (0.0120)	-0.0459*** (0.0032)
Year Since Migration	0.0139*** (0.0005)	0.0219*** (0.0013)	0.0169*** (0.0005)	0.0249*** (0.0028)	0.0156*** (0.0007)

YSM Squared	-0.0001*** (0.0000)	-0.0003*** (0.0000)	-0.0001*** (0.0000)	-0.0002*** (0.0001)	-0.0001*** (0.0000)
Ln Weeks Worked	0.9866*** (0.0053)	1.0745*** (0.0156)	0.9694*** (0.0056)	1.0177*** (0.0211)	0.9356*** (0.0063)
Catholic Missionary	0.2020*** (0.0066)	0.0032 (0.0100)	0.1740*** (0.0067)	-0.2677*** (0.0766)	-0.0135 (0.0096)
Catholic*Schooling	-0.0196*** (0.0005)	-0.0010 (0.0007)	-0.0162*** (0.0005)	0.0156** (0.0049)	0.0035*** (0.0008)
Catholic*YSM	0.0004** (0.0001)	0.0002 (0.0002)	-0.0007*** (0.0002)	0.0051* (0.0021)	-0.0004 (0.0002)
Protestant Missionary	-0.2812*** (0.0167)	0.0884*** (0.0220)	-0.3015*** (0.0324)	-0.0505 (0.0851)	-0.6503*** (0.0538)
Protestant*Schooling	0.0275*** (0.0012)	-0.0053*** (0.0015)	0.0390*** (0.0021)	0.0173** (0.0053)	0.0649*** (0.0041)
Protestant*YSM	-0.0013*** (0.0003)	-0.0009* (0.0004)	-0.0033*** (0.0006)	-0.0065*** (0.0019)	-0.0034** (0.0011)
GDP Origin Year Migrate	-0.0031*** (0.0004)	0.0001 (0.0011)	-0.0003 (0.0004)	0.0047 (0.0097)	-0.0117*** (0.0005)
y2005	0.0690*** (0.0044)	0.0342** (0.0127)	0.0781*** (0.0046)	0.0692*** (0.0174)	0.0809*** (0.0050)
y2006	0.0692*** (0.0041)	0.0470*** (0.0120)	0.0771*** (0.0043)	0.0713*** (0.0171)	0.0814*** (0.0047)
y2007	0.0797*** (0.0041)	0.0562*** (0.0120)	0.0855*** (0.0043)	0.0611*** (0.0169)	0.0909*** (0.0046)
y2008	0.0425*** (0.0041)	0.0441*** (0.0121)	0.0429*** (0.0043)	0.0242 (0.0165)	0.0517*** (0.0047)
Constant	5.0539*** (0.0244)	4.3047*** (0.0724)	5.1241*** (0.0265)	5.2858*** (0.1009)	5.8636*** (0.0356)
Observations	388,279	59,507	328,772	26,050	243,080
R-squared	0.4174	0.4025	0.4038	0.3862	0.3846
Adj R-sq	0.417	0.402	0.404	0.386	0.385
Mean	10.27	10.69	10.20	10.43	10.10
Standard Deviation	0.895	0.987	0.859	0.921	0.790

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Notes: Foreign-born persons age 25 to 64 years who worked in the prior year. 2009 is the benchmark for the year fixed effects.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, PUMS, 2005-09

Table B-10: Analysis of Earnings Among Foreign-Born Adult Females, by Origin Country Colonial Heritage
ACS 2005-09, with Interaction Variables and Year Fixed Effects
(Dependent Variable: Natural Logarithm of Earnings, in 2009 dollars)

VARIABLES	(1) All	(2) UK	(3) Non UK	(4) French	(5) Spanish
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Schooling	0.0719*** (0.0009)	0.1011*** (0.0024)	0.0639*** (0.0012)	0.0194*** (0.0030)	0.0474*** (0.0022)
Language	0.2295*** (0.0043)	0.2072*** (0.0258)	0.2263*** (0.0044)	0.1501*** (0.0160)	0.2401*** (0.0049)
Married Spouse Present	0.0251*** (0.0034)	0.0056 (0.0091)	0.0220*** (0.0037)	0.0403** (0.0139)	0.0269*** (0.0042)
Experience	-0.0006 (0.0006)	-0.0068*** (0.0017)	0.0021** (0.0007)	-0.0132*** (0.0023)	0.0047*** (0.0008)
Experience Squared	0.0000 (0.0000)	0.0001*** (0.0000)	-0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0002*** (0.0000)	-0.0001*** (0.0000)
South	-0.0875*** (0.0035)	-0.0621*** (0.0088)	-0.0902*** (0.0038)	-0.0378** (0.0132)	-0.1069*** (0.0043)
Year Since Migration	0.0170*** (0.0005)	0.0203*** (0.0015)	0.0169*** (0.0006)	0.0271*** (0.0030)	0.0139*** (0.0008)
YSM Squared	-0.0002*** (0.0000)	-0.0003*** (0.0000)	-0.0002*** (0.0000)	-0.0004*** (0.0001)	-0.0002*** (0.0000)
Ln Weeks Worked	1.0659*** (0.0041)	1.1353*** (0.0125)	1.0544*** (0.0044)	1.0441*** (0.0184)	1.0331*** (0.0049)
Kids	-0.0424*** (0.0037)	0.0091 (0.0098)	-0.0517*** (0.0040)	-0.0234 (0.0143)	-0.0566*** (0.0045)
Catholic Missionary	0.1055*** (0.0069)	0.0095 (0.0100)	0.0977*** (0.0081)	-0.6073*** (0.0725)	0.0687*** (0.0125)
Catholic*Schooling	-0.0116*** (0.0005)	-0.0015* (0.0007)	-0.0126*** (0.0006)	0.0379*** (0.0045)	-0.0077*** (0.0009)
Catholic*YSM	0.0003* (0.0001)	0.0000 (0.0002)	0.0004* (0.0002)	0.0092*** (0.0022)	0.0003 (0.0003)
Protestant Missionary	-0.2635*** (0.0165)	-0.0305 (0.0216)	-0.5504*** (0.0421)	-0.1252 (0.1091)	-0.7760*** (0.0632)
Protestant*Schooling	0.0245*** (0.0011)	0.0027 (0.0014)	0.0493*** (0.0028)	0.0109 (0.0068)	0.0652*** (0.0045)
Protestant*YSM	-0.0005* (0.0002)	-0.0003 (0.0003)	-0.0025*** (0.0007)	-0.0081*** (0.0021)	-0.0004 (0.0011)
GDP Origin Year Migrate	-0.0111*** (0.0004)	0.0012 (0.0011)	-0.0115*** (0.0005)	0.0222 (0.0139)	-0.0208*** (0.0007)
y2005	0.0524*** (0.0052)	0.0386** (0.0140)	0.0560*** (0.0056)	0.0741*** (0.0201)	0.0562*** (0.0064)
y2006	0.0423*** (0.0050)	0.0366** (0.0129)	0.0435*** (0.0053)	0.0546** (0.0197)	0.0497*** (0.0061)
y2007	0.0719*** (0.0049)	0.0951*** (0.0130)	0.0684*** (0.0053)	0.0938*** (0.0187)	0.0642*** (0.0060)
y2008	0.0241*** (0.0049)	0.0296* (0.0128)	0.0237*** (0.0052)	0.0644*** (0.0182)	0.0221*** (0.0059)

Constant	4.7450*** (0.0219)	4.1149*** (0.0643)	4.8887*** (0.0254)	5.5112*** (0.0912)	5.1653*** (0.0372)
Observations	301,182	46,223	254,959	22,582	176,282
R-squared	0.4878	0.4399	0.4878	0.3936	0.5063
Adj R-sq	0.488	0.440	0.488	0.393	0.506
Mean	9.889	10.24	9.827	10.01	9.722
Standard Deviation	1.027	1.023	1.015	0.972	0.983

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Notes: Foreign-born persons age 25 to 64 years who worked in the prior year. 2009 is the benchmark for the year fixed effects.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, PUMS, 2005-09

Table B-11: Analysis of Earnings Among Foreign-Born Adult Males, by Origin Country Colonial Heritage: Catholic Missionaries Only, with Interaction Variables and Year Fixed Effects
ACS 2005-09

(Dependent Variable: Natural Logarithm of Earnings, in 2009 dollars)

VARIABLES	(1) All	(2) UK	(3) Non UK	(4) French	(5) Spanish
Schooling	0.0816*** (0.0008)	0.1070*** (0.0017)	0.0710*** (0.0008)	0.0376*** (0.0028)	0.0327*** (0.0014)
Language	0.1957*** (0.0033)	0.2299*** (0.0300)	0.1947*** (0.0034)	0.1441*** (0.0157)	0.1791*** (0.0036)
Married Spouse Present	0.1821*** (0.0029)	0.2581*** (0.0091)	0.1607*** (0.0030)	0.1642*** (0.0125)	0.1575*** (0.0033)
Experience	0.0106*** (0.0005)	0.0017 (0.0016)	0.0149*** (0.0006)	0.0035 (0.0023)	0.0136*** (0.0006)
Experience Squared	-0.0002*** (0.0000)	-0.0001** (0.0000)	-0.0002*** (0.0000)	-0.0001* (0.0000)	-0.0002*** (0.0000)
South	-0.0424*** (0.0028)	-0.0926*** (0.0080)	-0.0385*** (0.0030)	-0.0024 (0.0120)	-0.0446*** (0.0032)
Year Since Migration	0.0138*** (0.0005)	0.0216*** (0.0013)	0.0162*** (0.0005)	0.0287*** (0.0025)	0.0146*** (0.0007)
YSM Squared	-0.0001*** (0.0000)	-0.0003*** (0.0000)	-0.0001*** (0.0000)	-0.0003*** (0.0001)	-0.0001*** (0.0000)
Ln Weeks Worked	0.9863*** (0.0053)	1.0736*** (0.0156)	0.9690*** (0.0056)	1.0175*** (0.0211)	0.9356*** (0.0063)
Catholic Missionary	0.1834*** (0.0068)	0.0236** (0.0088)	0.1555*** (0.0066)	-0.3133*** (0.0521)	0.0150 (0.0091)
Catholic*Schooling	-0.0178*** (0.0005)	-0.0022*** (0.0006)	-0.0145*** (0.0005)	0.0287*** (0.0032)	0.0014* (0.0007)
Catholic*YSM	0.0005*** (0.0001)	-0.0001 (0.0002)	-0.0008*** (0.0002)	0.0000 (0.0011)	-0.0003 (0.0002)

GDP Origin Year Migrate	-0.0015*** (0.0004)	-0.0002 (0.0010)	0.0021*** (0.0004)	0.0200** (0.0074)	-0.0120*** (0.0005)
y2005	0.0702*** (0.0044)	0.0345** (0.0127)	0.0799*** (0.0046)	0.0688*** (0.0173)	0.0815*** (0.0050)
y2006	0.0695*** (0.0041)	0.0469*** (0.0120)	0.0778*** (0.0043)	0.0702*** (0.0172)	0.0818*** (0.0047)
y2007	0.0801*** (0.0041)	0.0562*** (0.0120)	0.0867*** (0.0043)	0.0606*** (0.0169)	0.0915*** (0.0047)
y2008	0.0429*** (0.0041)	0.0442*** (0.0121)	0.0438*** (0.0043)	0.0238 (0.0165)	0.0520*** (0.0047)
Constant	4.9781*** (0.0242)	4.3562*** (0.0714)	5.0466*** (0.0255)	5.2707*** (0.0965)	5.6597*** (0.0308)
Observations	388,279	59,507	328,772	26,050	243,080
R-squared	0.4137	0.4022	0.4001	0.3851	0.3832
Adj R-sq	0.414	0.402	0.400	0.385	0.383
Mean	10.27	10.69	10.20	10.43	10.10
Standard Deviation	0.895	0.987	0.859	0.921	0.790

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Notes: Foreign-born persons age 25 to 64 years who worked in the prior year. 2009 is the benchmark for the year fixed effects.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, PUMS, 2005-09

Table B-12: Analysis of Earnings Among Foreign-Born Adult Females, by Origin Country Colonial Heritage: Catholic Missionaries Only, with Interaction Variables and Year Fixed Effects

ACS 2005-09

(Dependent Variable: Natural Logarithm of Earnings, in 2009 dollars)

VARIABLES	(1) All	(2) UK	(3) Non UK	(4) French	(5) Spanish
Schooling	0.0773*** (0.0009)	0.1032*** (0.0020)	0.0737*** (0.0010)	0.0205*** (0.0029)	0.0679*** (0.0017)
Language	0.2356*** (0.0042)	0.2019*** (0.0253)	0.2289*** (0.0044)	0.1492*** (0.0157)	0.2405*** (0.0049)
Married Spouse Present	0.0228*** (0.0034)	0.0049 (0.0091)	0.0243*** (0.0037)	0.0396** (0.0138)	0.0280*** (0.0042)
Experience	-0.0008 (0.0006)	-0.0065*** (0.0017)	0.0017* (0.0007)	-0.0136*** (0.0024)	0.0047*** (0.0008)
Experience Squared	0.0000 (0.0000)	0.0001*** (0.0000)	-0.0000* (0.0000)	0.0002*** (0.0000)	-0.0001*** (0.0000)
South	-0.0842*** (0.0035)	-0.0616*** (0.0088)	-0.0912*** (0.0038)	-0.0338* (0.0132)	-0.1053*** (0.0043)
Year Since Migration	0.0172*** (0.0005)	0.0203*** (0.0015)	0.0165*** (0.0006)	0.0282*** (0.0028)	0.0135*** (0.0008)

YSM Squared	-0.0002*** (0.0000)	-0.0003*** (0.0000)	-0.0002*** (0.0000)	-0.0004*** (0.0001)	-0.0002*** (0.0000)
Ln Weeks Worked	1.0665*** (0.0041)	1.1355*** (0.0125)	1.0550*** (0.0044)	1.0448*** (0.0184)	1.0333*** (0.0049)
Kids	-0.0421*** (0.0037)	0.0083 (0.0098)	-0.0509*** (0.0040)	-0.0224 (0.0143)	-0.0564*** (0.0045)
Catholic Missionary	0.0804*** (0.0072)	0.0033 (0.0099)	0.0809*** (0.0082)	-0.5273*** (0.0598)	0.1037*** (0.0121)
Catholic*Schooling	-0.0092*** (0.0005)	-0.0009 (0.0007)	-0.0110*** (0.0006)	0.0400*** (0.0039)	-0.0102*** (0.0009)
Catholic*YSM	0.0004** (0.0001)	-0.0001 (0.0002)	0.0003 (0.0002)	0.0013 (0.0014)	0.0004 (0.0003)
GDP Origin Year Migrate	-0.0094*** (0.0004)	0.0016 (0.0011)	-0.0100*** (0.0005)	-0.0158 (0.0103)	-0.0211*** (0.0007)
y2005	0.0535*** (0.0052)	0.0387** (0.0140)	0.0570*** (0.0056)	0.0674*** (0.0199)	0.0564*** (0.0064)
y2006	0.0425*** (0.0050)	0.0365** (0.0129)	0.0445*** (0.0054)	0.0507** (0.0196)	0.0502*** (0.0061)
y2007	0.0723*** (0.0050)	0.0952*** (0.0130)	0.0690*** (0.0053)	0.0917*** (0.0187)	0.0641*** (0.0061)
y2008	0.0247*** (0.0049)	0.0297* (0.0128)	0.0245*** (0.0052)	0.0648*** (0.0183)	0.0220*** (0.0060)
Constant	4.6759*** (0.0218)	4.0884*** (0.0615)	4.7690*** (0.0240)	5.5306*** (0.0899)	4.9162*** (0.0312)
Observations	301,182	46,223	254,959	22,582	176,282
R-squared	0.4847	0.4399	0.4860	0.3921	0.5051
Adj R-sq	0.485	0.440	0.486	0.392	0.505
Mean	9.889	10.24	9.827	10.01	9.722
Standard Deviation	1.027	1.023	1.015	0.972	0.983

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Notes: Foreign-born persons age 25 to 64 years who worked in the prior year. 2009 is the benchmark for the year fixed effects.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, PUMS, 2005-09

Table B-13: Analysis of Earnings Among Foreign-Born Adult Males, by Origin Country Colonial Heritage: Protestant Missionaries Only, with Interaction Variables and Year Fixed Effects

ACS 2005-09

(Dependent Variable: Natural Logarithm of Earnings, in 2009 dollars)

VARIABLES	(1) All	(2) UK	(3) Non UK	(4) French	(5) Spanish
Schooling	0.0529*** (0.0005)	0.1104*** (0.0021)	0.0425*** (0.0006)	0.0523*** (0.0020)	0.0203*** (0.0010)

Language	0.1985*** (0.0034)	0.2226*** (0.0306)	0.1925*** (0.0034)	0.1406*** (0.0156)	0.1782*** (0.0036)
Married Spouse Present	0.1928*** (0.0029)	0.2569*** (0.0091)	0.1645*** (0.0030)	0.1630*** (0.0125)	0.1560*** (0.0033)
Experience	0.0091*** (0.0005)	0.0019 (0.0017)	0.0147*** (0.0006)	0.0032 (0.0022)	0.0139*** (0.0006)
Experience Squared	-0.0001*** (0.0000)	-0.0001** (0.0000)	-0.0002*** (0.0000)	-0.0001* (0.0000)	-0.0002*** (0.0000)
South	-0.0508*** (0.0028)	-0.0924*** (0.0080)	-0.0451*** (0.0030)	-0.0052 (0.0120)	-0.0446*** (0.0032)
Year Since Migration	0.0138*** (0.0004)	0.0218*** (0.0013)	0.0157*** (0.0005)	0.0282*** (0.0026)	0.0146*** (0.0005)
YSM Squared	-0.0001*** (0.0000)	-0.0003*** (0.0000)	-0.0001*** (0.0000)	-0.0003*** (0.0001)	-0.0001*** (0.0000)
Ln Weeks Worked	0.9863*** (0.0053)	1.0744*** (0.0156)	0.9684*** (0.0056)	1.0177*** (0.0211)	0.9362*** (0.0063)
Protestant Missionary	-0.2404*** (0.0171)	0.0917*** (0.0203)	-0.2799*** (0.0322)	-0.2502*** (0.0628)	-0.6494*** (0.0513)
Protestant*Schooling	0.0224*** (0.0012)	-0.0060*** (0.0014)	0.0352*** (0.0021)	0.0294*** (0.0036)	0.0643*** (0.0040)
Protestant*YSM	-0.0016*** (0.0003)	-0.0008** (0.0003)	-0.0037*** (0.0006)	-0.0025* (0.0011)	-0.0030** (0.0011)
GDP Origin Year Migrate	-0.0043*** (0.0003)	-0.0001 (0.0011)	0.0002 (0.0004)	-0.0002 (0.0096)	-0.0105*** (0.0005)
y2005	0.0677*** (0.0044)	0.0342** (0.0127)	0.0787*** (0.0046)	0.0677*** (0.0174)	0.0814*** (0.0050)
y2006	0.0675*** (0.0041)	0.0470*** (0.0120)	0.0771*** (0.0043)	0.0712*** (0.0171)	0.0816*** (0.0047)
y2007	0.0784*** (0.0041)	0.0561*** (0.0120)	0.0852*** (0.0043)	0.0608*** (0.0169)	0.0911*** (0.0046)
y2008	0.0424*** (0.0041)	0.0441*** (0.0121)	0.0432*** (0.0043)	0.0240 (0.0165)	0.0517*** (0.0047)
Constant	5.3363*** (0.0227)	4.3025*** (0.0724)	5.3637*** (0.0245)	5.1428*** (0.0923)	5.8237*** (0.0292)
Observations	388,279	59,507	328,772	26,050	243,080
R-squared	0.4070	0.4024	0.3972	0.3854	0.3842
Adj R-sq	0.407	0.402	0.397	0.385	0.384
Mean	10.27	10.69	10.20	10.43	10.10
Standard Deviation	0.895	0.987	0.859	0.921	0.790

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Notes: Foreign-born persons age 25 to 64 years who worked in the prior year. 2009 is the benchmark for the year fixed effects.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, PUMS, 2005-09

Table B-14: Analysis of Earnings Among Foreign-Born Adult Females, by Origin Country Colonial Heritage: Protestant Missionaries Only, with Interaction Variables and Year Fixed Effects

ACS 2005-09

(Dependent Variable: Natural Logarithm of Earnings, in 2009 dollars)

VARIABLES	(1) All	(2) UK	(3) Non UK	(4) French	(5) Spanish
Schooling	0.0606*** (0.0006)	0.1012*** (0.0024)	0.0506*** (0.0008)	0.0409*** (0.0021)	0.0323*** (0.0012)
Language	0.2345*** (0.0043)	0.2135*** (0.0256)	0.2307*** (0.0044)	0.1538*** (0.0159)	0.2414*** (0.0049)
Married Spouse Present	0.0317*** (0.0034)	0.0053 (0.0091)	0.0296*** (0.0037)	0.0425** (0.0139)	0.0277*** (0.0042)
Experience	-0.0019** (0.0006)	-0.0068*** (0.0017)	0.0009 (0.0007)	-0.0143*** (0.0024)	0.0049*** (0.0008)
Experience Squared	0.0000*** (0.0000)	0.0001*** (0.0000)	-0.0000 (0.0000)	0.0002*** (0.0000)	-0.0001*** (0.0000)
South	-0.0946*** (0.0035)	-0.0629*** (0.0088)	-0.1029*** (0.0038)	-0.0398** (0.0132)	-0.1120*** (0.0043)
Year Since Migration	0.0173*** (0.0005)	0.0203*** (0.0015)	0.0176*** (0.0006)	0.0330*** (0.0028)	0.0146*** (0.0007)
YSM Squared	-0.0002*** (0.0000)	-0.0003*** (0.0000)	-0.0002*** (0.0000)	-0.0004*** (0.0001)	-0.0002*** (0.0000)
Ln Weeks Worked	1.0650*** (0.0041)	1.1351*** (0.0125)	1.0547*** (0.0044)	1.0437*** (0.0184)	1.0330*** (0.0049)
Kids	-0.0440*** (0.0037)	0.0082 (0.0098)	-0.0572*** (0.0040)	-0.0238 (0.0144)	-0.0559*** (0.0045)
Protestant Missionary	-0.2229*** (0.0163)	-0.0203 (0.0208)	-0.5044*** (0.0418)	-0.5515*** (0.1002)	-0.8401*** (0.0609)
Protestant*Schooling	0.0200*** (0.0011)	0.0015 (0.0013)	0.0432*** (0.0028)	0.0393*** (0.0060)	0.0701*** (0.0044)
Protestant*YSM	-0.0006* (0.0002)	-0.0004 (0.0003)	-0.0024*** (0.0007)	-0.0013 (0.0013)	-0.0008 (0.0011)
GDP Origin Year Migrate	-0.0122*** (0.0004)	0.0003 (0.0011)	-0.0115*** (0.0005)	0.0089 (0.0136)	-0.0223*** (0.0007)
y2005	0.0506*** (0.0052)	0.0384** (0.0140)	0.0554*** (0.0056)	0.0743*** (0.0201)	0.0556*** (0.0064)
y2006	0.0410*** (0.0050)	0.0365** (0.0129)	0.0430*** (0.0054)	0.0544** (0.0198)	0.0494*** (0.0061)
y2007	0.0711***	0.0952***	0.0678***	0.0960***	0.0640***

	(0.0050)	(0.0130)	(0.0053)	(0.0188)	(0.0060)
y2008	0.0241***	0.0299*	0.0240***	0.0645***	0.0225***
	(0.0049)	(0.0128)	(0.0052)	(0.0182)	(0.0059)
Constant	4.8790***	4.1110***	4.9992***	5.1896***	5.3137***
	(0.0197)	(0.0642)	(0.0223)	(0.0873)	(0.0277)
Observations	301,182	46,223	254,959	22,582	176,282
R-squared	0.4833	0.4395	0.4832	0.3901	0.5056
Adj R-sq	0.483	0.439	0.483	0.390	0.506
Mean	9.889	10.24	9.827	10.01	9.722
Standard Deviation	1.027	1.023	1.015	0.972	0.983

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Notes: Foreign-born persons age 25 to 64 years who worked in the prior year. 2009 is the benchmark for the year fixed effects.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, PUMS, 2005-09

Table B-15: Analysis of English Language Proficiency Among Foreign-Born Adult Males and Females by Origin Country Colonial Heritage: without Interaction Variables and with Year Fixed Effects
American Community Survey, 2005-09
(Dependent Variable: GoodEnglish)

VARIABLES	Male					Female				
	(1) All	(2) UK	(3) Non UK	(4) French	(5) Spanish	(6) All	(7) UK	(8) Non UK	(9) French	(10) Spanish
Married Spouse Present	0.0609*** (0.0018)	0.0036 (0.0025)	0.0628*** (0.0020)	0.0027 (0.0061)	0.0758*** (0.0023)	0.0255*** (0.0019)	-0.0231*** (0.0023)	0.0336*** (0.0021)	-0.0085 (0.0074)	0.0430*** (0.0026)
Age at Migration	-0.0066*** (0.0001)	-0.0025*** (0.0002)	-0.0074*** (0.0001)	-0.0108*** (0.0003)	-0.0068*** (0.0001)	-0.0064*** (0.0001)	-0.0019*** (0.0001)	-0.0075*** (0.0001)	-0.0107*** (0.0004)	-0.0071*** (0.0001)
Schooling	0.0431*** (0.0002)	0.0141*** (0.0005)	0.0433*** (0.0002)	0.0340*** (0.0008)	0.0413*** (0.0003)	0.0503*** (0.0002)	0.0158*** (0.0006)	0.0514*** (0.0002)	0.0387*** (0.0008)	0.0516*** (0.0003)
Years Since Migration	0.0126*** (0.0002)	0.0026*** (0.0004)	0.0155*** (0.0003)	0.0134*** (0.0012)	0.0181*** (0.0003)	0.0091*** (0.0003)	0.0037*** (0.0004)	0.0109*** (0.0003)	0.0158*** (0.0014)	0.0128*** (0.0004)
YSM Squared	-0.0002*** (0.0000)	-0.0001*** (0.0000)	-0.0002*** (0.0000)	-0.0003*** (0.0000)	-0.0003*** (0.0000)	-0.0001*** (0.0000)	-0.0001*** (0.0000)	-0.0001*** (0.0000)	-0.0002*** (0.0000)	-0.0002*** (0.0000)
Kids						-0.0230*** (0.0019)	0.0029 (0.0022)	-0.0289*** (0.0022)	-0.0205** (0.0071)	-0.0264*** (0.0027)
Catholic Missionary	-0.0288*** (0.0009)	-0.0100*** (0.0012)	-0.0171*** (0.0011)	-0.1561*** (0.0087)	0.0131*** (0.0018)	-0.0255*** (0.0009)	-0.0095*** (0.0010)	-0.0221*** (0.0011)	-0.1386*** (0.0106)	0.0009 (0.0019)
Protestant Missionary	0.0998*** (0.0012)	0.0227*** (0.0013)	0.1071*** (0.0028)	0.1480*** (0.0099)	0.0970*** (0.0076)	0.0975*** (0.0011)	0.0221*** (0.0011)	0.1195*** (0.0032)	0.1486*** (0.0131)	0.1098*** (0.0068)
GDP Origin Year Migrate	-0.0082*** (0.0002)	0.0014*** (0.0002)	-0.0061*** (0.0002)	0.0313*** (0.0036)	-0.0140*** (0.0004)	-0.0074*** (0.0002)	0.0023*** (0.0002)	-0.0065*** (0.0002)	0.0384*** (0.0053)	-0.0173*** (0.0004)
y2005	-0.0069** (0.0026)	-0.0022 (0.0034)	-0.0057 (0.0030)	-0.0062 (0.0087)	-0.0073* (0.0036)	-0.0048 (0.0028)	0.0001 (0.0036)	-0.0058 (0.0031)	0.0020 (0.0099)	-0.0086* (0.0038)
y2006	-0.0085*** (0.0025)	0.0002 (0.0030)	-0.0091* (0.0028)	-0.0122 (0.0085)	-0.0093** (0.0034)	-0.0031 (0.0026)	0.0039 (0.0033)	-0.0061* (0.0030)	-0.0048 (0.0099)	-0.0075* (0.0037)
y2007	-0.0057* (0.0025)	0.0008 (0.0029)	-0.0059* (0.0028)	-0.0033 (0.0082)	-0.0064 (0.0033)	0.0000 (0.0026)	0.0049 (0.0032)	-0.0012 (0.0030)	0.0107 (0.0095)	-0.0031 (0.0036)
y2008	-0.0043 (0.0025)	-0.0073* (0.0033)	-0.0045 (0.0028)	-0.0029 (0.0081)	-0.0051 (0.0033)	-0.0004 (0.0026)	0.0066* (0.0031)	-0.0019 (0.0029)	0.0047 (0.0095)	-0.0042 (0.0036)
Constant	0.1949***	0.7755***	0.1299***	0.4672***	0.1029***	0.1390***	0.7239***	0.1031***	0.2915***	0.0941***

	(0.0055)	(0.0101)	(0.0063)	(0.0239)	(0.0081)	(0.0065)	(0.0122)	(0.0074)	(0.0290)	(0.0097)
Observations	388,279	59,507	328,772	26,050	243,080	301,182	46,223	254,959	22,582	176,282
R-squared	0.3120	0.0872	0.2874	0.2874	0.2645	0.3445	0.1022	0.3357	0.3419	0.3399
Adj R-sq	0.312	0.0870	0.287	0.287	0.264	0.344	0.102	0.336	0.341	0.340
Mean	0.658	0.964	0.607	0.777	0.553	0.698	0.960	0.651	0.688	0.602
Standard Deviation	0.474	0.187	0.488	0.416	0.497	0.459	0.195	0.477	0.463	0.489

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Notes: Foreign-born persons age 25 to 64 years who worked in the prior year. 2009 is the benchmark for the year fixed effects.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, PUMS, 2005-09

Table B-16: Analysis of Earnings Among Foreign-Born Adult Females, by Origin Country Colonial Heritage: without Interaction Variables and with Year Fixed Effects

ACS 2005-09

(Dependent Variable: Natural Logarithm of Earnings, in 2009 dollars)

VARIABLES	Male					Female				
	(1) All	(2) UK	(3) Non UK	(4) French	(5) Spanish	(6) All	(7) UK	(8) Non UK	(9) French	(10) Spanish
Schooling	0.0558*** (0.0004)	0.1058*** (0.0017)	0.0480*** (0.0004)	0.0568*** (0.0019)	0.0351*** (0.0005)	0.0641*** (0.0005)	0.1026*** (0.0019)	0.0576*** (0.0006)	0.0440*** (0.0021)	0.0496*** (0.0007)
Language	0.1867*** (0.0034)	0.2296*** (0.0302)	0.1891*** (0.0034)	0.1391*** (0.0158)	0.1783*** (0.0036)	0.2172*** (0.0043)	0.2012*** (0.0255)	0.2231*** (0.0044)	0.1518*** (0.0159)	0.2411*** (0.0049)
Married Spouse Present	0.1919*** (0.0029)	0.2581*** (0.0091)	0.1640*** (0.0030)	0.1633*** (0.0125)	0.1580*** (0.0033)	0.0287*** (0.0034)	0.0047 (0.0091)	0.0254*** (0.0037)	0.0429** (0.0140)	0.0306*** (0.0042)
Experience	0.0092*** (0.0005)	0.0016 (0.0016)	0.0145*** (0.0006)	0.0022 (0.0023)	0.0135*** (0.0006)	-0.0017** (0.0006)	-0.0065*** (0.0017)	0.0013 (0.0007)	-0.0151*** (0.0024)	0.0048*** (0.0008)
Experience Squared	-0.0001*** (0.0000)	-0.0001** (0.0000)	-0.0002*** (0.0000)	-0.0001 (0.0000)	-0.0002*** (0.0000)	0.0000* (0.0000)	0.0001*** (0.0000)	-0.0000* (0.0000)	0.0002*** (0.0000)	-0.0001*** (0.0000)
South	-0.0466***	-0.0929***	-0.0407***	-0.0024	-0.0446***	-0.0877***	-0.0619***	-0.0927***	-0.0371**	-0.1090***

	(0.0028)	(0.0080)	(0.0030)	(0.0120)	(0.0032)	(0.0035)	(0.0088)	(0.0038)	(0.0133)	(0.0043)
Year Since Migration	0.0144***	0.0217***	0.0157***	0.0281***	0.0143***	0.0177***	0.0203***	0.0173***	0.0336***	0.0144***
	(0.0004)	(0.0013)	(0.0004)	(0.0026)	(0.0005)	(0.0005)	(0.0015)	(0.0005)	(0.0028)	(0.0006)
YSM Squared	-0.0001***	-0.0003***	-0.0001***	-0.0003***	-0.0001***	-0.0002***	-0.0003***	-0.0002***	-0.0004***	-0.0002***
	(0.0000)	(0.0000)	(0.0000)	(0.0001)	(0.0000)	(0.0000)	(0.0000)	(0.0000)	(0.0001)	(0.0000)
Ln Weeks Worked	0.9888***	1.0736***	0.9702***	1.0179***	0.9359***	1.0655***	1.1355***	1.0544***	1.0451***	1.0334***
	(0.0054)	(0.0156)	(0.0056)	(0.0211)	(0.0063)	(0.0041)	(0.0125)	(0.0044)	(0.0184)	(0.0049)
Kids						-0.0401***	0.0085	-0.0500***	-0.0218	-0.0566***
						(0.0037)	(0.0098)	(0.0040)	(0.0144)	(0.0045)
Catholic Missionary	-0.0503***	-0.0061*	-0.0529***	0.0363	0.0287***	-0.0435***	-0.0102***	-0.0636***	0.0332	-0.0210***
	(0.0015)	(0.0024)	(0.0019)	(0.0187)	(0.0028)	(0.0016)	(0.0021)	(0.0021)	(0.0215)	(0.0032)
Protestant Missionary	0.0526***	-0.0047	0.1571***	0.1048***	0.1169***	0.0582***	-0.0005	0.0813***	-0.0449	0.0702***
	(0.0030)	(0.0047)	(0.0072)	(0.0248)	(0.0150)	(0.0027)	(0.0039)	(0.0090)	(0.0332)	(0.0148)
GDP Origin Year Migrate	-0.0003	0.0001	0.0033***	0.0009	-0.0111***	-0.0093***	0.0015	-0.0088***	0.0145	-0.0196***
	(0.0004)	(0.0011)	(0.0004)	(0.0095)	(0.0005)	(0.0004)	(0.0011)	(0.0005)	(0.0149)	(0.0007)
y2005	0.0698***	0.0343**	0.0810***	0.0651***	0.0819***	0.0515***	0.0387**	0.0563***	0.0747***	0.0563***
	(0.0044)	(0.0127)	(0.0046)	(0.0174)	(0.0050)	(0.0052)	(0.0140)	(0.0056)	(0.0202)	(0.0064)
y2006	0.0687***	0.0470***	0.0784***	0.0680***	0.0821***	0.0410***	0.0365**	0.0437***	0.0549**	0.0501***
	(0.0041)	(0.0120)	(0.0043)	(0.0172)	(0.0047)	(0.0050)	(0.0129)	(0.0054)	(0.0199)	(0.0061)
y2007	0.0797***	0.0563***	0.0866***	0.0592***	0.0918***	0.0715***	0.0953***	0.0687***	0.0954***	0.0643***
	(0.0041)	(0.0120)	(0.0043)	(0.0169)	(0.0047)	(0.0050)	(0.0130)	(0.0053)	(0.0189)	(0.0061)
y2008	0.0425***	0.0440***	0.0438***	0.0228	0.0521***	0.0240***	0.0297*	0.0242***	0.0656***	0.0224***
	(0.0041)	(0.0121)	(0.0043)	(0.0166)	(0.0047)	(0.0049)	(0.0128)	(0.0052)	(0.0184)	(0.0060)
Constant	5.3279***	4.3774***	5.3422***	5.0805***	5.6011***	4.8660***	4.0986***	4.9690***	5.1240***	5.1093***
	(0.0224)	(0.0709)	(0.0236)	(0.0925)	(0.0271)	(0.0193)	(0.0608)	(0.0207)	(0.0892)	(0.0243)
	388,279	59,507	328,772	26,050	243,080	301,182	46,223	254,959	22,582	176,282
R-squared	0.4084	0.4020	0.3985	0.3822	0.3834	0.4845	0.4398	0.4850	0.3872	0.5046
Adj R-sq	0.408	0.402	0.398	0.382	0.383	0.484	0.440	0.485	0.387	0.505
Mean	10.27	10.69	10.20	10.43	10.10	9.889	10.24	9.827	10.01	9.722

Standard Deviation	0.895	0.987	0.859	0.921	0.790	1.027	1.023	1.015	0.972	0.983
Robust standard errors in parentheses										

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Notes: Foreign-born persons age 25 to 64 years who worked in the prior year. 2009 is the benchmark for the year fixed effects.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, PUMS, 2005-09

Table B-17: Analysis of English Language Proficiency Among Foreign-Born Adult Males and Females from Former Spanish Colonies excluding Mexican Immigrants: with Interaction Variables and with Year Fixed Effects

American Community Survey, 2005-09

(Dependent Variable: GoodEnglish)

VARIABLES	(1) Male	(2) Female
Married Spouse Present	0.0950*** (0.0036)	0.0709*** (0.0034)
Age at Migration	-0.0072*** (0.0002)	-0.0063*** (0.0002)
Schooling	0.0459*** (0.0012)	0.0617*** (0.0012)
Years Since Migration	0.0252*** (0.0005)	0.0184*** (0.0005)
YSM Squared	-0.0003*** (0.0000)	-0.0002*** (0.0000)
Catholic Missionary	0.0102 (0.0064)	0.0306*** (0.0076)
Catholic*Schooling	-0.0020*** (0.0005)	-0.0047*** (0.0005)
Catholic*YSM	0.0003* (0.0001)	0.0010*** (0.0001)
Protestant Missionary	-0.1233** (0.0376)	0.1382*** (0.0394)
Protestant*Schooling	0.0038 (0.0025)	-0.0052* (0.0026)
Protestant*YSM	0.0021*** (0.0006)	-0.0010 (0.0005)
GDP Origin Year Migrate	0.0127*** (0.0012)	0.0036** (0.0012)
y2005	0.0064 (0.0055)	0.0014 (0.0051)
y2006	0.0033 (0.0052)	-0.0055 (0.0049)
y2007	0.0065 (0.0051)	-0.0056 (0.0049)
y2008	0.0045 (0.0051)	0.0007 (0.0048)
Kids		-0.0269*** (0.0035)
Constant	0.0588** (0.0183)	-0.0701*** (0.0202)

Observations	86,984	87,968
R-squared	0.3028	0.3010
Adj R-sq	0.303	0.301
Mean	0.688	0.736
Standard Deviation	0.463	0.441

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Notes: Foreign-born persons age 25 to 64 years who worked in the prior year. 2009 is the benchmark for the year fixed effects.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, PUMS, 2005-09

Table B-18: Analysis of Earnings Among Foreign-Born Adult Males and Females from Former Spanish Colonies excluding Mexican Immigrants: with Interaction Variables and with Year Fixed Effects
American Community Survey, 2005-09
(Dependent Variable: Natural Logarithm of Earnings, in 2009 dollars)

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Schooling	0.0250*** (0.0021)	0.0599*** (0.0024)	0.0445*** (0.0009)	0.0654*** (0.0010)
Language	0.1857*** (0.0071)	0.2747*** (0.0078)	0.1853*** (0.0071)	0.2755*** (0.0078)
Married Spouse Present	0.1724*** (0.0058)	0.0390*** (0.0061)	0.1735*** (0.0058)	0.0393*** (0.0061)
Experience	0.0160*** (0.0012)	0.0030* (0.0012)	0.0158*** (0.0012)	0.0031* (0.0012)
Experience Squared	-0.0003*** (0.0000)	-0.0001** (0.0000)	-0.0003*** (0.0000)	-0.0001** (0.0000)
South	-0.0097 (0.0058)	-0.0782*** (0.0063)	-0.0036 (0.0057)	-0.0780*** (0.0063)
Year Since Migration	0.0157*** (0.0010)	0.0173*** (0.0011)	0.0153*** (0.0009)	0.0182*** (0.0010)
YSM Squared	-0.0001*** (0.0000)	-0.0002*** (0.0000)	-0.0001*** (0.0000)	-0.0002*** (0.0000)
Ln Weeks Worked	0.9675*** (0.0111)	1.0624*** (0.0086)	0.9682*** (0.0111)	1.0631*** (0.0086)
Kids		-0.0516*** (0.0066)		-0.0516*** (0.0066)
Catholic Missionaries	-0.0576*** (0.0102)	-0.0274* (0.0133)	0.0120*** (0.0030)	-0.0297*** (0.0034)
Catholic*Schooling	0.0053*** (0.0008)	-0.0015 (0.0009)		
Catholic*YSM	0.0000 (0.0003)	0.0007** (0.0003)		

Protestant Missionary	-0.4489*** (0.0624)	-0.3625*** (0.0702)	-0.0018 (0.0174)	-0.0087 (0.0164)
Protestant*Schooling	0.0365*** (0.0045)	0.0265*** (0.0048)		
Protestant*YSM	-0.0020 (0.0012)	-0.0004 (0.0013)		
GDP Origin Year Migrate	0.0060** (0.0018)	-0.0081*** (0.0020)	0.0044* (0.0017)	-0.0110*** (0.0019)
y2005	0.0857*** (0.0088)	0.0509*** (0.0094)	0.0859*** (0.0088)	0.0500*** (0.0094)
y2006	0.0780*** (0.0083)	0.0537*** (0.0089)	0.0781*** (0.0083)	0.0532*** (0.0089)
y2007	0.1011*** (0.0083)	0.0600*** (0.0089)	0.1020*** (0.0083)	0.0595*** (0.0089)
y2008	0.0547*** (0.0082)	0.0180* (0.0086)	0.0549*** (0.0082)	0.0180* (0.0086)
Constant	5.5815*** (0.0520)	4.8572*** (0.0478)	5.3401*** (0.0461)	4.7616*** (0.0381)
Observations	86,984	87,968	86,984	87,968
R-squared	0.3906	0.4647	0.3894	0.4643
Adj R-sq	0.390	0.465	0.389	0.464
Mean	10.25	9.955	10.25	9.955
Standard Deviation	0.845	0.978	0.845	0.978

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Notes: Foreign-born persons age 25 to 64 years who worked in the prior year. 2009 is the benchmark for the year fixed effects.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, PUMS, 2005-09

Table B-19: Analysis of English Language Proficiency Among Foreign-Born Adult Males and Females, with and without Control for Linguistic Distance (LD), American Community Survey, 2005-09
(Dependent Variable: Good English)

VARIABLES	Without LD		With LD	
	(1) Male	(2) Female	(3) Male	(4) Female
Married Spouse Present	0.0579*** (0.0018)	0.0189*** (0.0018)	0.0584*** (0.0018)	0.0198*** (0.0018)
Age at Migration	-0.0067*** (0.0001)	-0.0062*** (0.0001)	-0.0067*** (0.0001)	-0.0062*** (0.0001)
Schooling	0.0473*** (0.0004)	0.0511*** (0.0005)	0.0478*** (0.0004)	0.0514*** (0.0005)
YSM	0.0106*** (0.0002)	0.0085*** (0.0003)	0.0106*** (0.0002)	0.0086*** (0.0003)
YSMSQ	-0.0002***	-0.0001***	-0.0002***	-0.0001***

	(0.0000)	(0.0000)	(0.0000)	(0.0000)
Catholic Missionary	-0.0633***	-0.0991***	-0.0650***	-0.1018***
	(0.0037)	(0.0049)	(0.0037)	(0.0051)
Catholic Missionary *Schooling	-0.0007**	0.0033***	-0.0008***	0.0033***
	(0.0002)	(0.0003)	(0.0002)	(0.0003)
Catholic Missionary *YSM	0.0026***	0.0017***	0.0026***	0.0017***
	(0.0001)	(0.0001)	(0.0001)	(0.0001)
Protestant Missionary	0.3573***	0.4311***	0.3557***	0.4303***
	(0.0084)	(0.0084)	(0.0084)	(0.0083)
Protestant Missionary *Schooling	-0.0121***	-0.0179***	-0.0121***	-0.0180***
	(0.0005)	(0.0005)	(0.0005)	(0.0005)
Protestant Missionary *YSM	-0.0047***	-0.0044***	-0.0047***	-0.0044***
	(0.0001)	(0.0001)	(0.0001)	(0.0001)
GDP Origin Year Migration	-0.0081***	-0.0070***	-0.0079***	-0.0066***
	(0.0002)	(0.0002)	(0.0002)	(0.0002)
Linguistic Distance			-0.0546***	-0.0493***
			(0.0066)	(0.0065)
y2005	-0.0056*	-0.0047	-0.0054*	-0.0044
	(0.0026)	(0.0027)	(0.0026)	(0.0027)
y2006	-0.0078**	-0.0040	-0.0077**	-0.0038
	(0.0025)	(0.0026)	(0.0025)	(0.0026)
y2007	-0.0050*	-0.0003	-0.0049*	-0.0002
	(0.0025)	(0.0026)	(0.0025)	(0.0026)
y2008	-0.0040	-0.0004	-0.0039	-0.0003
	(0.0025)	(0.0026)	(0.0025)	(0.0026)
Constant	0.1726***	0.1215***	0.1943***	0.1424***
	(0.0079)	(0.0094)	(0.0086)	(0.0102)
Marginal Effects at the Means				
Catholic Missionary	-0.0269***	-0.0267***	-0.0301***	-0.0299***
	(0.0011)	(0.0010)	(0.0012)	(0.0011975)
Protestant Missionary	0.1332***	0.1253***	0.1326***	0.1245***
	(0.00197)	(0.0016)	(0.0019)	(0.0016)
Observations	388,279	301,182	388,279	301,182
R-squared	0.3201	0.3552	0.3203	0.3554
Adj R-sq	0.320	0.355	0.320	0.355
Mean	0.658	0.698	0.658	0.698
Standard Deviation	0.474	0.459	0.474	0.459

Robust standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05

Notes: The measure of Linguistic Distance (LD) is the inverse of the Linguistic Score (LS) in Chiswick and Miller (2005) in Table 1. That is, LD=1/LS from Table 1. Where only English is spoken at home, and hence a non-English language is not reported, LS is the mean value of the linguistic score measure for individuals reporting a foreign language from their birthplace.

Foreign-born persons age 25 to 64 years who worked in the prior year. 2009 is the benchmark for the year fixed effects.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey, PUMS, 2005-09