Introduction

Mexican immigrants constitute the largest share of the foreign born population in the United States. In the 2000 Census immigrants of Mexican origin made up 27.3 percent of the total foreign born population. Such a large percent of the foreign born population being from one country has not happened in the United States since 1890 (U. S. Census 2001). For this reason much literature on migration in the United States has focused on the causes and effects of this mass migration. Some research claims the astronomical increase in Mexican immigrants has lead to their diffusion among many different states. This differs from previous years because their population was primarily concentrated in five gateway states; Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, California, and Illinois (Durand, Massey, & Chavet 2000).

The recent increase in the Mexican population in many non-traditional areas has captured the attention of many researchers. Most research suggests that this increase and spread of the Mexican immigrants can be attributed to changes in policy and in employment opportunities. The changes in policy and labor markets that took place and how they influenced the changing geography of Mexican immigrants is discussed below.

The purpose of this study is to examine how the characteristics of the labor markets in the different regions of the United States influence the strength of the migration stream. It is hypothesized that regions with higher median occupational income scores and labor force participation for recent Mexican immigrants should also experience the largest increase in their Mexican immigrant population. This assumption is based on the fact that less selective migration streams are larger than those that are

more selective and the selectivity of a migration stream is related to the selectivity of the labor market for immigrants (Massey 1990). So, the regions that prove the most economically rewarding to recent Mexican immigrants should also have a higher increase in their Mexican immigrant population.

The hypothesis is that higher occupational income scores and labor force participation will be linked to regions with large increases in their Mexican immigrant population. This is based off of much migration literature that states that employment and higher wages are a motivating factor for people to move (Ravenstein 1885; Todaro 1969; Borjas 1989). Areas with labor markets that are rewarding to Mexican immigrants should receive a high number of them. Most of the recent Mexican immigrants are young and have low levels of education. Consequently regions with labor markets that are not very selective based on these criteria should have a large increase in their Mexican immigrant population.

It is also important to note that Massey (1990) found that once a migration stream starts it will only continue to increase until a certain threshold. This occurs because each additional immigrant constitutes an increase in social capital that other immigrants can use. Social capital are the social networks of immigrants, they encourage migration because they decrease the costs of moving by providing information, housing, financial assistance, help in finding employment, etc.. Migration streams continue to increase because the decreased costs in moving make it easier for more people to move, which produces a less selective migration stream. This stream will only continue to increase until the labor market in the receiving region is thoroughly saturated by this immigrant

labor force. This saturation decreases the number of jobs available to this population, which increases the selectivity of the migration stream.

Prior Research

The technological and industrial changes, mentioned above, have turned once skilled labor into unskilled labor. The meat packing industry is a perfect example of this phenomenon (Guthey 2001). Unskilled workers on an assembly line now do the once skilled labor of preparing meat, which was performed by butchers. Also better refrigeration and transportation allows for meatpacking plants to be located next to the supply of livestock, which is far more cost efficient than transporting the livestock to the places where it is sold. The major supply of livestock in the United States comes from the South and Midwest, consequently this is where many of the meatpacking plants are located (Broadway 1995). The meat packing industry has dangerous working conditions and lacks an internal market, both characteristics of secondary sector employment. This sector tends to have a disproportionately large immigrant labor force (Wilson and Portes 1980). Thus the Midwest inevitably became a hot spot for employment and subsequently attracted many immigrant workers there. This type of labor market is not very selective based on education and experience. It provides a high income for the least educated (Stull & Broadway 1995). This allows for a less selective migration flow, which leads to mass migration (Massey 1990). However, meatpacking jobs are not for the faint of heart and are very dangerous (Stull & Broadway 1995).

Industrial and technological changes in many factories and the increase in factories in the non-traditional receiving area of the South have drawn an astonishingly large immigrant labor force there (Hernández-León& Zúñiga 2002). These industry jobs

tend to be unskilled and are not very selective concerning the characteristics of their labor force. There are also many meat- and fish- processing jobs in this region as well (Broadway 1995).

There have also been political reasons for the mass migration of Mexicans into the United States and their subsequent diffusion. In the 1940's Mexican immigrants had been coming to the United States as temporary guest workers for a program called the braceros. This program was successful due, in part, to Operation Wetback, which deported many undocumented Mexican immigrants. The large deportation nearly depleted the supply of cheap immigrant labor that many employers had become dependent on this immigrant population to supply (Gracia 1980). The employers then turned to the bracero program to supply them with cheap seasonal immigrant labor. This program allowed the migrants to come to the United States to work and after the work was completed returned to Mexico. Though the program was successful at first, undocumented Mexican immigration was not deterred by the initial effort of Operation Wetback and undocumented workers continued to come to the United States. By 1964 this program had ended due to the increase in undocumented workers and employers' tendency to prefer hiring them to the bracero workers (Reubens 1986). This program was also ended due to questions of human rights violations (Valdes 1995).

From the 1960s to the 1980s the United States adopted an informal temporary guest worker program. In this time period the Mexican migrants were undocumented, but not much was done to prevent them from crossing the border (Durand, Massey, & Parrado 1999). However, in the 1980s the increasing number of Mexican immigrants was seen as a national threat, a view that was encouraged by the Reagan administration.

The general public started to view Mexican immigrants as draining government assistance programs, educational systems, and medical programs, as well as "taking all the jobs." These fears lead to the signing of the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) in 1986, which was designed to deter Mexican migration (Durand, Massey, & Chavet, 2000).

The IRCA dramatically changed the flow of Mexican migrants into the United States. Before many migrants came by themselves, usually during Mexico's agricultural off-season, and then returned to Mexico; very few came to the United States with the intention of staying. This change is attributed to the stricter border control and stricter regulations put on eligibility requirements for government assistance that was detailed in the IRCA. The IRCA made only naturalized citizens eligible for government assistance and appropriate a great deal of funds into securing the United States/Mexico border making it harder to cross. The stricter border control and the restrictions put on government assistance meant that many migrants now applied for citizenship so that they could continue receiving assistance. The IRCA also granted amnesty to immigrants that could prove that they had resided in the United States since 1982. This amnesty was in the form of legalizing them, which now meant that they could apply for citizenship. Once a citizen of the United States immigrants could appeal to get their families into the United States and could sponsor other immigrants citizenship(Durand, Massey, & Chavet 2000). Authors have also noted that the IRCA increased job competition in the major gateways states, which increased the unemployment of the Mexican population (Sorensen and Bean 1996).

An increase in the permanent Mexican population could be responsible for the diffusion of this population in the United States. The reason for their locational choices concerning receiving areas is a debatable topic in research at the moment. Leach (2004) proposed that pioneer immigrants that moved to the non-traditional areas from more traditional areas in the United States started the diffusion of Mexican immigrants. Many of these pioneers immigrants move for the same reason that the native born population moves, mainly quality of life issues, such as better schools, less urban area, less crime, etc. (Hernández-León& Zúñiga 2002). After this first flow of immigrants had established themselves in the new community they now constituted social capital that other Mexicans, both in the United States and in Mexico, could use. The social capital facilitates the flow of many other immigrants to these non-traditional areas. Leach (2004) states that at the beginning of a migration flow these immigrants usually more human capital than their traditional receiving area counterparts. However, over time social networks allowed for many more immigrants to move there due to decreased costs of moving. This allowed for less selectivity in migrants, which decreased the quality of immigrant found there. This study lends support to Massey's (1990) study.

The increase in the number of Mexicans in the non-traditional places lends itself to a need for a better understanding of why immigrants are going there and what could it mean. For immigrant women those of Mexican origin have historically been the most disadvantaged nationality. They have the highest unemployment rate and the lowest levels of economic activity (Schoeni 1998). This could potentially be a serious problem given the recent feminization of migration (Marcelli & Cornelius 2001).

Mexican immigration to new destinations can have further implications and benefits. Some case studies have mentioned that these immigrants might be the saving grace for the industries in the central United States where the native born population is dwindling. A study done by Baker & Hotek (2003) in Marshalltown, Iowa found that the Mexican immigrants scored high on their measure assessing industry skills that will be in high demand for this town. These immigrants may help support the industry in this area by supplying a labor force. The Mexican labor force could be a solution to the diminishing native-born population found in much of the Midwest and other central United States areas.

Even though Leach states how pioneer immigrants have facilitated the increase in immigrants in non-traditional areas, what is not understood is how the labor markets in these areas encourage or discourage immigration streams.

Data and Methods

This analysis uses the 2000 Integrated Public Use Microdata Sample (IPUMS) from the 2000 decennial census 5% file. This data set is constructed by Ruggles et al (2004) and consists of the responses to the 2000 decennial census. This data set is available for download at http:// www. ipums.org. The IPUMS data set was chosen because it provides some useful variables.

This analysis is based only on recent Mexican immigrants ages twenty to sixty five (N=98576). To be considered a recent immigrant one must have arrived in the United States within the last ten years as of the 2000 census. This is determined by the respondents' year of arrival to the United Sates, which is a self-report variable.

All analyses were broken down by age, sex, and educational attainment. The educational attainment of the respondents was collapsed into three categories; those without a high school diploma or G. E. D., those with a high school diploma or G. E. D., and those with some college education. The last educational attainment category includes those who completed a college degree and those who did not. The ages of the respondents were collapsed into five categories; 20-25, 26-30, 31-35, 36-40, 41-65. The age intervals were determined based on the distribution of respondents in the regions with the aforementioned educational attainment categories. The first age interval began with twenty because it would have allowed the respondents some time to begin college. The last age interval ended with sixty-five because it is the normal age for retirement.

In this sample most of the recent Mexican immigrants, regardless of gender, are young and less educated with most not even receiving a high school diploma or G. E. D.. There are also more men than women in my sample, 66% of the sample is male and 34% is female. The women in this sample are slightly more educated than men.

Labor force participation was measured by a dichotomous variable that indicated whether or not the respondent participated in the labor force. Participation is defined as either being employed or seeking employment the week prior to the census. The differences in the percentage of each gender in the labor force were then examined by region, age, and educational attainment.

The variable occupational income score is used to determine the immigrant's economic status. This is a scaling of occupations based on external criterion, so that it is a measure of economic standing and occupational prestige. This score is given to respondents based on the occupation of the respondent and the income it provides, it

measures the material rewards that can be accrued by the respondents given their occupation. This analysis used the median occupational income score of the respondents to make comparisons. This variable scores on a range from zero to eighty and is a constructed variable provided by the IPUMS data set.

Labor market selectivity is based on the how education and age influence the median occupational scores and labor force participation for men and women in a region. Regions with little variation on the occupational income scores and labor force participation measures across education and age are indicative of a less selective labor market.

Regions were determined based on their coding for the variable region, which also broke down the regions by sub-regions. The subsets of the regions were combined leaving the commonly recognized four regions of the United States; the Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. A second analysis was also performed, which separated the five gateway states, mentioned above, from their original region into their own category for analysis. This was done to compare the occupational scores and labor force participation of the respondents from places that have a historically noted Mexican migration flow from the rest of the United States. This separated Illinois from the Midwest, California from the West, and Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico from the South. In this sample an overwhelming amount of the recent Mexican immigrants were in the gateway states at the time of the census. The West was the most populated region by this group, followed by the South, than the Midwest, and finally the Northeast.

Descriptive statistics were used to describe all the variables mentioned above. The first analysis is median occupational score for men and women based on their age,

educational attainment, and region. The second analysis was the same as the first, but separated the gateway states into their own category. The third was percent participating in the labor force for men and women based on their age, educational attainment, and region. The fourth was the same, but also separated the gateway states into their own category.

Results

All tables are located in the appendix. The results for median occupational score for recent Mexican immigrants by age, educational attainment, and region are in table one for women and table two for men. Also the same analysis is done, but separates gateway states into their own category, the results for women are shown in table three and men's results are shown in table four.

In the Midwest there was very little variation in median occupational scores among the different age groups or educational attainment for either gender. There was also little variation between the genders; most of the scores for this region were twenty-three. Only two of the medians for women deviated from twenty-three, one score actually dropping when the age group went from having less than a high school diploma or G. E. D. to having one. The table for men shows only three different medians. These medians had increased for education, but only for the three middle age groups with some college. This shows that education, age, or gender mean very little in the Midwest. Also in comparison to the other regions the Midwest appears to have a good labor market for the least educated.

The Northeast had the second highest occupational scores in general for women and the second lowest for men. For this region women's educational attainment increase

median occupational income scores. The youngest age group fares the best as far as those with less than a high school education are concerned. For men in this region having some college drastically increases the median occupational scores. However, there is little variation for those having less than a high school diploma or G. E. D. and those who have one. This region has the lowest occupational scores across age for the low and moderately educated compared to the other regions. For women in this region higher levels of educational attainment are associated with an increase in median occupational score, except for the youngest group. This analysis shows that for men the labor market is highly selective concerning education. For the women some college increases scores but this difference is not as substantial.

The South also had little variation in median occupational scores for men across education and age. This region also had the second highest occupational income scores for men. All of the median occupational scores for all age groups for the first two categories of educational attainment show no variation; all scores were twenty-three. This group's scores also vary very little when gateway states are separated from them, but did experience a general decrease. It is also interesting to note that the non-gateway states of the South show a similar pattern to the Gateway states. However, the younger and less educated men in the non-traditional South are slightly better off than those in the gateway states.

For recent Mexican immigrant women in The South the median occupational scores do change based on educational attainment and age. The South had lower median occupational scores for women than the Northeast or the Midwest. When the gateway states were separated out of the South women's occupational income scores increased. It

is interesting to note that men in the South experience a general decrease in median occupational scores when gateway states are separated than when they are included. The South also had fairly high median occupational scores for the younger and less educated recent Mexican immigrant for both men and women. This region ranked second with men and third for women on these criteria. The Midwest has higher occupational scores than the South for men and women, but the Northeast was higher than the South for women and lower than the South for men.

The West showed a selective labor market based on education for men and women while also having low scores in comparison to the other three regions. For most age groups of women and men increases in educational attainment were associated with increases in median occupational scores. Both genders also experienced a decrease in occupational scores when gateway states were separated into their own category. This indicates a highly selective market concerning education and both genders fare worse in general in this area, which only worsens when gateway states are excluded. This is sensible since the gateway states category had higher occupational scores than the non-gateway states of the West for both men and women.

The second part of this analysis was based on labor force participation. Table five shows labor force participation for women by age, educational attainment, and region. Results for men's labor force participation by age, educational attainment, and region are shown in table six. The analysis that separated the gateway states into their own category are show in table seven for women and table eight for men.

In general higher median occupational income scores were associated with higher labor force participation. Regions with higher median occupational income scores with

little variation among different educational attainment also had higher labor force participation. For recent Mexican immigrant men the South and the Midwest had the highest labor force participation, with the Midwest and the South experiencing a slight increase with the exclusion of the gateway states. This change also means that the low and average educational attainment for men in the South is higher than that in the Midwest. Men in the Northeast and the West had the lowest labor force participation. When gateway states were included in the analysis they had the lowest male labor force participation. The entire region showed variation of labor force participation between educational attainment and age groups.

The labor force participation of females showed similar patterns of variation across regions, educational, attainment, and age group as median occupational scores. For women with a high school diploma or G. E. D. highest labor force participation was in the Midwest. This shows that this market is very favorable for women with an average level of education.

Discussion

The Midwest's Mexican population in 2000 increased fifty-nine times its 1990 population; this is the second highest increase out of the regions (see figure one, two, and three in the appendix). The Midwest's median occupational scores also had very little variation, which suggests a very homogenous labor market where educational attainment means very little. The Midwest also had the highest occupational scores regardless of educational attainment or age group. This could produce a strong pull to the area. Since this region appears to be the least selective of immigrants based on age or education it will experience a mass migration stream, which the population data supports. The

Midwest also has the highest female labor force participation and the second highest male labor force participation. The employment opportunities afforded to immigrants in this area, regardless of educational attainment and age, could be facilitating migration.

Recent Mexican immigrant men in the South had median occupational scores that were very similar to men in the Midwest. There was very little variation among scores and most scores were twenty-three. Women, however, were much better off in the Midwest than in the South. The South had the greatest increase in their Mexican population. Their Mexican population in 2000 increased an astonishing 169 times what it had been in 1990 (see figure one, two, and three in the appendix). The increase in the size of the migration flow to this area is associated with high economic indicators and low labor market selectivity, however this is only true with men. The Midwest, however, had higher economic indictors and less labor market selectivity than the South. This should mean that the Midwest would have a higher increase in their Mexican immigrant population than the South. However the data shows that the opposite is true. The data also show that that the South scored lower on the economic measures for men when gateway states are excluded and are very similar to those of the gateway states. This could mean that the non-traditional areas of the South have a Mexican immigrant labor force that is beginning to become more saturated leading to higher selectivity in the labor force. This is supported by the large increase in the population, which could saturate the labor market and explain the similarity of the scores with gateway states.

The map (figure three in the appendix) shows the largest increase in the South is concentrated around Georgia and to the north. This area specific increase within a region could be due to the increase in social networks in this area. Zavodny's (1999) study

found that a good determinant of location choice for recent immigrants is the percent of people from that native country residing there. This could explain why the Midwest did not receive the largest increase. Other authors have noted how increases in social networks are contributing to an increase in the Mexican population in the South (Hernández-León, & Zúñiga, 2002). There could also be other explanations for why the South had the largest increase, such as a better climate or the desirability of jobs. However, the data are too vague about the actual likelihood of this reasoning. Further research into the characteristics of the regions and the migration flows is needed before anything conclusive could be said.

The Northeast and the West have a highly selective labor markets for men and the lowest increases in their Mexican immigrant population. The Northeast increased by twenty-five percent and the West by thirty from 1990 to 2000 (see figure one, two, and three in the appendix). The West had lower economic indicators than the Northeast for men. This is also different than what the hypothesis had predicted. The West is also the most populated area for recent Mexican immigrants regardless of whether or not gateway states are included in the region. This area could have a thoroughly saturated Mexican immigrant labor force and may have trouble absorbing more. This along with social networks could explain the variations from the hypothesis

The pattern for women in the different regions is not the same as it is for men. These variations in the labor market by gender could be contributing to the unexpected differences in population change by regions. Women in the South have lower median occupational scores than the Midwest or the Northeast. Excluding gateway states from the South raises the median occupational scores, but they are still lower than the Midwest

or Northeast. The results for women in the Midwest are similar to men. They have high labor force participation, high median occupational scores and low labor market selectivity. This also does not change much when the gateway state is excluded. Also, since women are slightly more educated than men this could change where they choose to reside in the United States.

The results for this study show a promising relationship with the hypothesis. The data for men follow my hypothesis more closely than the data for women. This suggests that the male labor market is more influential of population increases than the female labor market. However, the unexpected variations of the South from the Midwest and the Northeast from the West could be due to the variation in women's scores in these regions. Further research on the gender differences in labor markets and the characteristics of the migration stream are needed before anything conclusive can be stated.

Conclusion

Overall the Midwest and the South had the highest economic well-being and least market selectivity for Mexican immigrants. These regions have also experienced the largest increase in their Mexican populations. However, the astonishing increase in the South's Mexican population could be contributing to the lower and more varied occupational scores. Massey's (1990) theory states that once a receiving area has become thoroughly saturated from the sending area the quality and amount of employment opportunities in this area will decrease. The fact the population still increased so dramatically could be due to the expectations of the immigrant and not the reality of the labor market (Todaro 1974). The West had the second lowest increase in Mexican population and the Northeast had the lowest. These tow regions also had a poor labor

market for men and women. This labor market was highly selective by education and had lower median occupational for both genders.

My hypothesis holds partially true for recent Mexican immigrant men. The two regions with the highest increasing migration streams also had higher median occupational scores, higher labor force participation, and less market selectivity. The West and the Northeast had the highest variation in median occupational score for men and the lowest proportional increase in their populations.

The hypothesis in this study did not hold up for recent female Mexican immigrants. This suggests that the reasons for moving and the characteristics of these flows could differ from that of men. This variation could also explain the unexpected deviations that the data showed compared to the hypothesis in this study.

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Appendix

Table 1. Median Occupational Scores for Recent Mexican Immigrant Women by Region, Educational Attainment, and Age, United States 200

	Midwest			Northeast			South			West		
Ages	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College
20-25	23	23	23	23	22	23	19	20	23	18	19	22
26-30	23	23	23	19	22	25	19	19	24	18	19	23
31-35	23	23	25	19	23	23	18	19	24	16	19	22
36-40	23	20	23	20	23	25	17	23	22	16	19	23
41-65	23	23	23	19	23	23	17	19	24	16	19	22

Table 2. Median Occupational Scores for Recent Mexican Immigrant Men by Region, Educational Attainment, and Age, United States 2000

	Midwest			Northeast			South			West		
Ages	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College
20-25	23	23	23	20	20	24	23	23	23	20	23	23
26-30	23	23	24	20	20	33	23	23	24	20	23	24
31-35	23	23	24	20	20	33	23	23	26	20	23	24
36-40	23	23	24	20	23	27	23	23	26	20	23	25
41-65	23	23	23	20	20	34	23	23	27	20	23	24

Source: IPUMS, 2000.

Table 3. Median Occupational Scores for Recent Mexican Immigrant Women by Region with Gateway States, Educational Attainment, and Age, United States 2000

	Midwest			Northeast			South			West			Gateway States		
Ages	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College
20-25	23	23	23	23	22	23	20	21	23	18	18	20	19	20	23
26-30	23	23	23	19	22	25	20	20	23	16	19	23	19	20	23
31-35	23	23	27	19	23	23	20	22	24	16	19	19	18	20	23
36-40	23	20	23	20	23	25	19	23	22	16	18	22	18	20	23
41-65	23	23	23	19	23	23	19	22	25	16	19	22	16	19	23

Table 4. Median Occupational Scores for Recent Mexican Immigrant Men by Region with Gateway States, Educational Attainment, and Age, United States 2000

	Midwest			Northeast			South			West			Gateway States		
Ages	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College
20-25	23	23	23	20	20	24	22	23	23	20	20	24	20	23	24
26-30	23	23	24	20	20	33	23	23	23	20	23	23	23	23	24
31-35	23	23	23	20	20	33	23	20	25	20	23	24	23	23	25
36-40	23	23	27	20	23	27	20	23	24	20	20	24	23	23	25
41-65	23	20	23	20	20	34	20	23	27	20	20	24	20	23	25

Source: IPUMS, 2000.

Table 6. Percent in the Labor Force for Recent Mexican Immigrant Women by Region, Educational Attainment, and Age, United States 2000

	Midwest			Northeast			South			West		
Ages	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College
20-25	66	70	74	68	69	69	64	64	70	62	64	68
26-30	58	71	68	64	74	61	62	62	68	60	62	63
31-35	62	73	69	77	66	79	67	63	69	65	59	65
36-40	76	77	83	66	68	64	68	72	77	68	67	74
41-65	69	81	70	69	78	72	69	67	74	65	71	73

Table 7. Percent in the Labor Force for Recent Mexican Immigrant Men by Region, Educational Attainment, and Age, United States 2000

	Midwest			Northeast			South			West		
Ages	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College
20-25	84	84	85	83	86	81	84	85	85	82	82	80
26-30	83	84	88	80	81	75	83	81	87	79	77	81
31-35	82	79	87	79	78	83	82	84	81	77	79	83
36-40	81	76	89	76	90	86	82	85	85	80	80	84
41-65	79	86	85	77	82	92	80	85	86	76	81	82

Source: IPUMS, 2000

Table 8. Percent in the Labor Force for Recent Mexican Immigrant Women by Region with Gateway States, Educational Attainment, and Age, United States 2000

	Midwest			Northeast			South			West			Gateway States		
Ages	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College
20-25	61	78	75	68	69	68	68	62	71	60	64	68	63	65	69
26-30	57	69	76	64	74	61	66	62	63	60	56	64	60	66	65
31-35	61	80	65	77	66	79	70	67	69	67	60	72	64	61	66
36-40	73	64	89	66	68	64	71	72	83	69	69	79	68	71	73
41-65	68	88	73	69	78	72	74	63	79	66	69	69	66	72	73

Table 9. Percent in the Labor Force for Recent Mexican Immigrant Men by Region with Gateway States, Educational Attainment, and Age, United States 2000

	Midwest			Northeast			South			West			Gateway States		
Ages	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College	>H.S. Diploma or GED	H. S. Diploma or GED	Some College
20-25	85	87	84	83	86	81	86	87	86	84	83	82	81	82	82
26-30	83	87	86	80	81	75	86	80	84	81	80	85	80	78	84
31-35	87	82	91	79	78	83	85	88	76	78	77	83	78	80	83
36-40	84	68	92	76	90	86	87	86	80	80	82	85	79	82	86
41-65	80	92	84	77	82	92	85	85	88	77	77	82	77	82	84

Source: IPUMS, 2000

Figure 1.

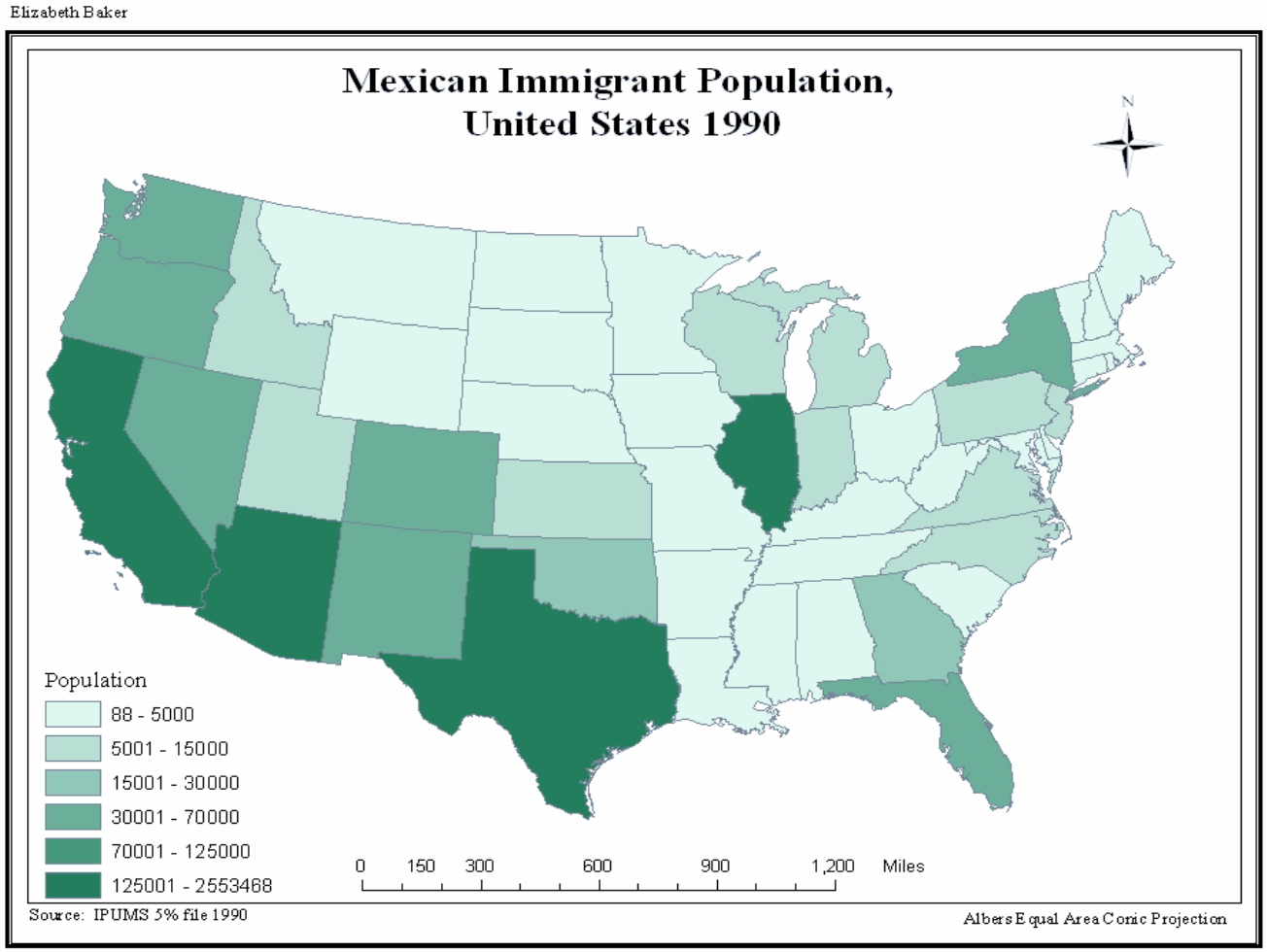

Elizabeth Baker
Mexican Immigrant Population,
United States 1990
N
Population
88 - 5000
5001 - 15000
15001 - 30000
30001 - 70000
70001 - 125000
125001 - 2553468
0 150 300 600 900 1,200 Miles
Source: IPUMS 5% file 1990
Albers Equal Area Conic Projection

Figure 2.

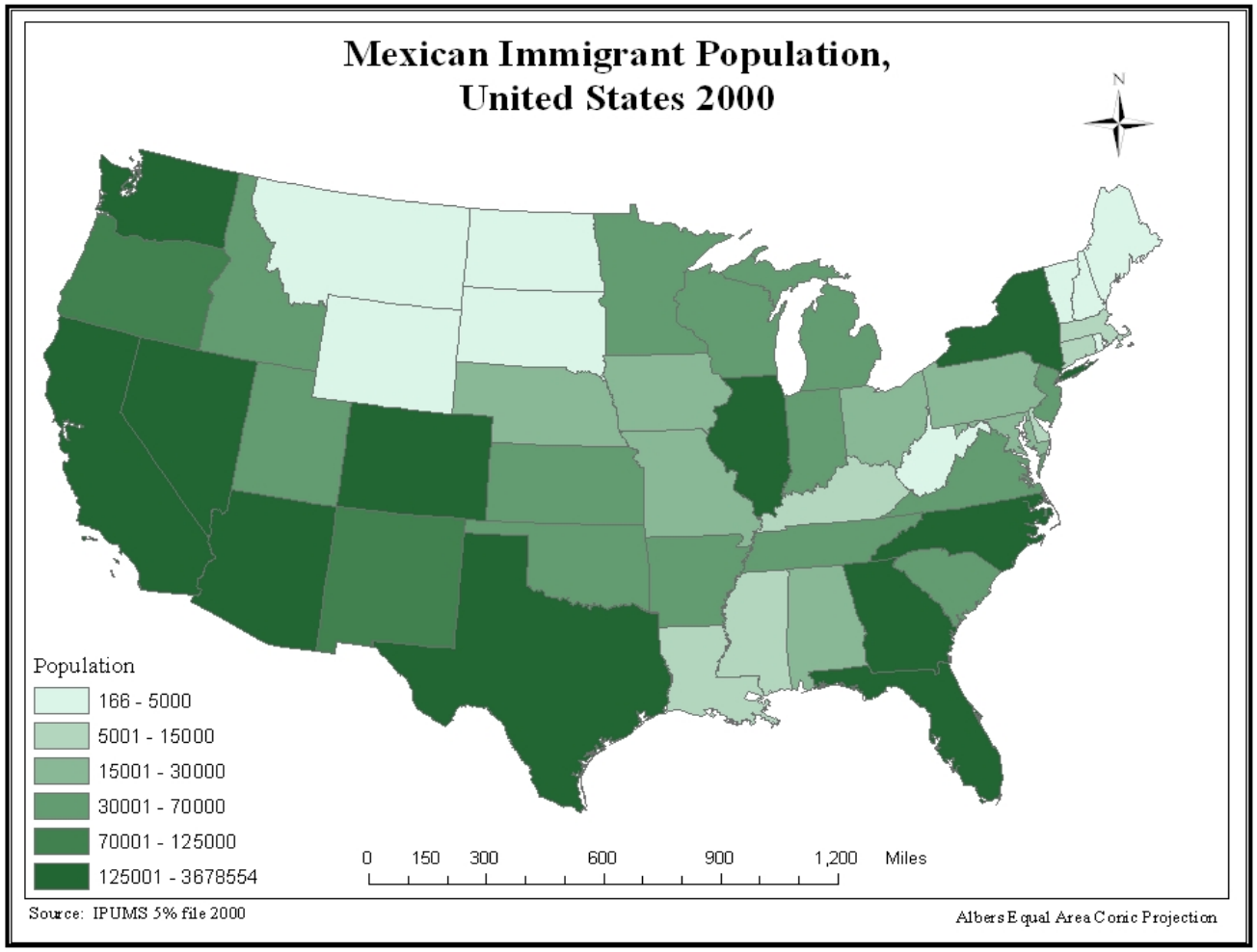
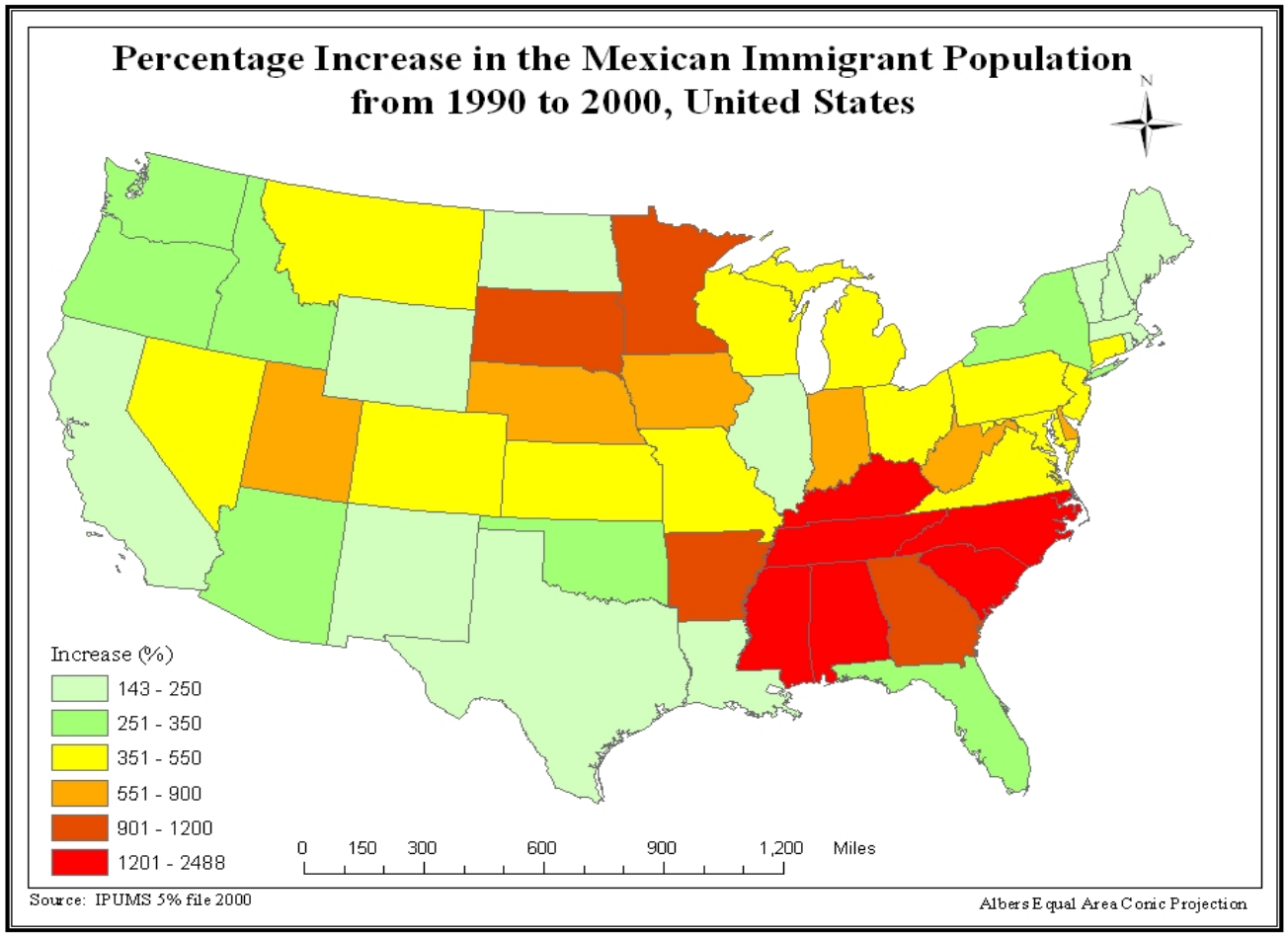

Mexican Immigrant Population,
United States 2000
N
Population
166 - 5000
5001 - 15000
15001 - 30000
30001 - 70000
70001 - 125000
125001 - 3678554
0 150 300 600 900 1,200 Miles
Source: IPUMS 5% file 2000
Albers Equal Area Conic Projection

Figure 3.


Percentage Increase in the Mexican Immigrant Population from 1990 to 2000, United States
N
Increase (%)
143 - 250
251 - 350
351 - 550
551 - 900
901 - 1200
1201 - 2488
0 150 300 600 900 1,200 Miles
Source: IPUMS 5% file 2000
Albers Equal Area Conic Projection