

Assimilation Effects beyond the Labor Market: Time Allocations of Mexican Immigrants to the U.S.*

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Abstract

The objective of this paper is to analyze how Mexican immigrants' patterns of time use compare to that of U.S. natives, taking into account assimilation and inter-generational effects. In particular, we want to know how the amounts of time immigrants devote to other activities change as they assimilate to the labor market. We do this analysis within a household production framework, considering the husband and wife's allocation of time to various activities. For our estimation we use the American Time Use Survey Data Extract Builder (ATUS-X) from 2003 to 2009. Our estimates indicate that at the time of arrival to the U.S. Mexican husbands work on the market for longer periods of time than NH natives, but they devote the same or less time to household work. On the other hand, newly arrived Mexican wives work more time on the household than NH natives, but they allocate the same or less time to market work. Furthermore, Mexican husbands commute more time than NH natives, while immigrant wives spend a similar amount of time than NH natives on this activity. As their American experience accumulates, immigrant husbands and wives allocate more time to market work, commuting, and household work than NH natives. We also find that Mexican couples sleep more and devote less time to care for other household members than NH whites, but they devote the same amount of time for these activities than NH blacks. The gaps on the sleeping and caring times between Mexican and NH white couples narrows with years since migration. Our results also indicate that Mexican couples enjoy less leisure time than NH natives and that this gap widens with years in the U.S. Furthermore, we find that first generation husbands exercise less than NH natives, whereas immigrant wives exercise a similar amount of time to whites and more than blacks. The gaps in the exercise times of immigrants and natives become insignificant with years in the U.S. In addition, we find that, at the time of arrival, immigrant wives purchase for the same amount of time as NH natives ones, while Mexican husbands shop more time than NH whites and the same as NH Blacks. Finally, we find that immigrant wives eat for longer periods of time than NH natives, while Mexican husbands eat for the same amount of time than NH whites but for longer periods than NH blacks.

Keywords: Immigrant Assimilation, Time Use

JEL Codes: J15, J22, J61

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I. Introduction

In this paper we are interested in documenting a different form of immigrant assimilation that, to our knowledge, has not been previously treated in the literature. We want to study how immigrants' patterns of time use compare to that of U.S. natives and analyze how the amounts of time immigrants devote to other activities change as they assimilate to the labor market. We take into account two different types of assimilation: Intra-generational assimilation that considers how the allocation of time of first generation immigrants changes with years in the U.S., and Inter-generational assimilation that compares the allocation of time of first, second, and third generations of immigrants to that non-Hispanic natives.

We are doing this analysis within a household production framework that considers the tradeoff between household work and market work and the bargaining among the members of the household. Within this context, differences in the market wage between husband and wife, relative to their marginal productivity in the household, play an important role in the allocation of time within the family. The size and direction of the husband and wife differences in wages and marginal products in the household and how these differences change as the immigrant couple assimilates into the U.S. economy might strengthen or weaken the incentives for specialization in the household, affecting the patterns of time use of its members.

The bulk of research on the integration of immigrants to the U.S. Economy has primarily focused on the labor market assimilation process and how it is determined by country of origin and the number of years since migration. Early studies argued that immigrants to the U.S. started their American experience in the labor force earning wages below U.S. natives but that a decade and a half later this difference reverts resulting in immigrants with wages above those of comparable U.S. natives.¹ Borjas (1985) disputed this idea by studying earnings within immigrant cohorts of arrival to the U.S. By comparing census data from 1970 and 1980 he found that the strong assimilation rates measured in cross section are partly due to a decline in the labor market skills of immigrants admitted to the U.S. since 1950. After accounting for these cohort effects it is estimated that the "overtaking" point appears later in the working careers of immigrants if it appears at all.

Since then, economic studies on immigrants' labor force participation have evolved and incorporated the role of the family, mostly within a family investment framework. If spouses

¹ Chiswick (1978)

embark in family investment, then one member of the couple may increase instantly their labor supply in a low-paying job to allow the other member to acquire better skills, and down the line, benefit from his or her higher earning position. Under family investment one would observe high labor force participation of one member of the couple upon arrival and a decrease in later years because the jobs they took upon arrival to finance their spouses investment in human capital offer little opportunities for advancement. For the other member, however, one would observe fewer working hours in favor of time for human capital accumulation during the first years after migration and longer hours as they better position themselves in the U.S. labor market. On the other hand, if individual investment dominates the behavior of immigrants, both members of the couple would incorporate gradually to the labor market investing in human capital and leaving fewer hours for paid work initially. Later, the working hours of both members would increase.

Duleep and Sanders (1993) find evidence of family investment in the joint allocation of work between immigrant husbands and wives that come to the U.S. Their study suggests that the high speeds of assimilation among male immigrants of Asian origin are associated with high labor force participation of immigrant wives in the early years upon arrival to the U.S. Hence, part of the speed of assimilation of immigrant workers is explained by the collective allocation of time within the family. Baker and Benjamin (1997) extend this idea by testing the effects of both spouses cohort of arrival and years since migration to Canada on the labor supply and wages of each spouse. They attribute early low employment levels among immigrant husbands and a steady increase with years in the country as evidence of initial investment in human capital. Their wives, on the other hand, perform the borrowing function of the family by exhibiting high employment upon arrival and a later decline when compared to comparable natives.

Later on, Blau, Kahn, Moriarty and Portela (2002) study the assimilation profiles of immigrants to the U.S. as a collective labor market decision taken between spouses. By accounting for the spouse's and own immigration history, the authors find evidence that disputes the family investment theory suggested early by Orcutt and Sanders (1993) and Baker and Benjamin (1997). They find that immigrants, both husbands and wives in the same degree, work less and earn less than comparable natives just after arrival. They also find that, as years go by, both spouses are able to overtake comparable natives in terms of their earnings. They take this as a signal that husbands and wives are investing equally in their human capital.

In this paper we build upon this framework by studying a richer array of time allocations using the American Time Use Survey. We are doing this analysis within a household production framework that considers the tradeoff between household work and market work and the bargaining among the members of the household. Within this context, the size and direction of the husband and wife differences in wages and marginal products in the household and how these differences change as the immigrant couple assimilates into the U.S. economy might strengthen or weaken the incentives for specialization in the household, affecting the patterns of time use of its members. One paper taking a similar approach is the work by Van Klaveeren, Van Praag and Maassen van den Brink (2008). In their study, they estimate a collective household model of labor supply using a sample of immigrants to Netherlands. Their results allow them to measure own and cross elasticities of market work, house work and leisure. They find, for example, that an increase in female wages of immigrants from selected countries has less impact in male housework as compared to Netherland's natives.

One recent study by Hamermesh and Trejo (2010) also analyses immigrant's time use. Their analysis focuses on assimilation as a process, however. They derive a theory of the process of assimilation based on the notion that it is costly to assimilate. The theory predicts that immigrants will be less likely than natives to undertake such activities, but conditional on undertaking them, immigrants will spend more time on them than natives. They identify a number of assimilating activities, particularly education, shopping and market work, and use the 2004-2008 American Time Use Survey to examine these predictions. They find that their theoretical predictions are strongly supported by the data.

In our contribution, we plan to take a deeper look into the way immigrants distribute all their time available and compared it directly to that of U.S. natives. In doing this, we want to analyze what happens to the immigrants' allocation of time to various activities as they assimilate to the labor market and assess how it changes across generations of immigrants. To our knowledge, this has not been documented before in the literature.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. The second section describes the data. The third section contains the estimation approach and the analysis of the results. We close the paper with a brief summary of our conclusions.

II. Data and Descriptive Statistics

For the purpose of this study we use the American Time Use Survey Data Extract Builder (ATUS-X)² from 2003 to 2009. This survey is a cross-section published once a year and measures the amount of time people spend doing various activities. ATUS individuals are randomly selected from a subset of households that have completed their eighth and final month of interviews for the Current Population Survey (CPS). We restrict the sample to married couples in which both members are between 16 and 64 years of age. It is important to mention that because the ATUS only interviews one person per household; we do not have time use information for the actual couple. All we have is time use information for one member of the couple and we obtain the available information on the spouse from the CPS.

To identify intergenerational patterns of assimilation -or the absence of-, we distinguish first, second, and third and higher generations of immigrants. We define first generation immigrants as those individuals born in Mexico who migrated to the U.S. at age 16 or older. We include in the second generation tier immigrants from Mexico who arrived when they were younger than 16 and U.S. natives whose parents were Hispanic immigrants. The last group is the third and higher generation. It consists of U.S. natives, with U.S. native parents and whose ethnic identification is Hispanic of Mexican origin. Furthermore, we use non-Hispanic (NH) whites and blacks as the reference groups for our comparisons. The estimation sample has a total of 27,553 non-Hispanic whites, 2,453 non-Hispanic blacks, 1,821 first generation, 1,159 second generation, and 797 third generation immigrants from Mexico. There are a total of 16,083 men and 17,704 women in this sample.

Table 1 reports average minutes per day allocated to the following 10 activities: sleeping, leisure, eating, market work, commuting, household work, exercising, care for household members, purchasing, and other activities. The left panel reports the husbands' activities and the right panel the wives'. Although the amount of time devoted to each activity differs among the various groups considered, there are some patterns that are worth mentioning. Husbands spend

² Katharine G. Abraham, Sarah M. Flood, Matthew Sobek, and Betsy Thorn. 2008. American Time Use Survey Data Extract System: Version 1.0 [Machine-readable database]. Maryland Population Research Center, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, and Minnesota Population Center, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

on average 8 hours and 21 minutes sleeping, 5 hours and 12 minutes working on the market, 4 hours and 10 minutes enjoying leisure and 1 hour and 19 minutes working on the household. These four activities account for 79% of their day. Wives, on the other hand, devote on average 9 hours and 41 minutes to sleep, 4 hours and 42 minutes to leisure activities, 3 hours and 53 minutes to market work, and 3 hours and 46 minutes to household work, which accounts for 75% of their allocation of time during the day. Table 1 also shows that, among U.S. natives, NH white husbands sleep less time and enjoy less leisure than NH blacks while devoting more time to all the other activities considered. NH white wives, on the other hand, spend less time sleeping, enjoying leisure, working and commuting than NH blacks. To account for this difference, NH whites spend more time doing household work, caring for household members, eating, exercising, and purchasing than NH blacks.

Compared to NH natives, Mexicans immigrants have differences in their patterns of time use that vary according to their immigration histories. Table 2 presents the mean differences of Mexican immigrants' time uses relative to those of NH whites and blacks. The first column compares the amount of time Mexican husbands and those of Mexican descent devote to each activity relative to NH whites. The second column shows the same difference with respect to NH blacks, and the last two columns report the analogous two measures for Mexican wives.

Tables 1 and 2 show that Mexican husbands report higher allocations of time to sleep, work, commute, and purchases but devote less time to leisure and eating than NH natives. In addition, immigrant husbands spend less time in household work, care for household members, and exercise than NH whites, but devote the same time to those activities than NH blacks. Compared to NH whites and Blacks, in that order, first generation immigrant husbands devote 30 and 79 minutes more to market work and 10 and 16 minutes more to commuting. In addition, first generation Mexican husbands allocate 44 and 31 minutes more to sleep than NH whites and blacks, respectively, but this difference becomes statistically insignificant for the third or higher generation of immigrants. Furthermore, first generation Mexican husbands devote 16 and 89 minutes less to leisure. This difference becomes statistically insignificant relative to NH whites but stays constant relative to NH Blacks in higher generations. Finally, first generations of Mexican husbands allocate 27, 11 and 7 minutes less to household production, exercise and care for household members than NH whites, in that order. By the third generation, however, these differences become statistically insignificant.

Tables 1 and 2 also show that Mexican wives devote more time to household work, care for other household members, and sleep, but less time to market work, commuting, and leisure activities than NH natives. For the most part, these differences are more pronounced between immigrants and NH blacks than between immigrants and NH whites and decrease across generations of immigrants. In particular, first generation immigrant wives devote 72 and 87 minutes less to market work than NH whites and blacks, respectively. This gap decreases but remains statistically significant for higher order generations of Mexican wives. In addition, first generation Mexican wives allocate 22 and 48 minutes less to leisure activities than NH whites and blacks, respectively, but this difference becomes statistically insignificant for higher generations of immigrants. Compared to NH whites and blacks, in that order, first generation Mexican wives report 74 and 110 minutes more allocated to household work, 9 and 23 minutes more devoted to care for household members, and 52 and 45 minutes more devoted to sleep. Second generation wives show an important decline in these amounts and third generations observe levels that are close to those of NH natives.

In the next section we further explore these differences in the patterns of time use of Mexican immigrants and U.S. natives while controlling for individual demographic characteristics.

III. Empirical Model and Estimation Results

To analyze the patterns of time use, we estimate for each activity the following equation independently for Mexican husbands and wives, using non-Hispanic whites and blacks as two separate reference groups:

$$A_{it} = \beta'X_{it} + a_1YSM_{it} + a_2(YSM_{it})^2 + FIRST + SPFIRST + SECOND + SPSECOND + THIRD + SPTHIRD + K_t + u_{it} \quad (1)$$

where for individual i in year t , A are the minutes spent doing a particular activity on the previous day, X is a vector of control variables including age, age squared, dummies for the highest level of schooling for both husband and wife, number of adults in the household, number of children in the household, a dummy variable for the presence of children younger than six years, a metropolitan area indicator, and four regional dummies. The assimilation profile with

respect to the immigrant's own time in the U.S. is captured by the variable years since migration (YSM), which equals 0 for natives.³ FIRST, SPFIRST, SECOND, SPSECOND, THIRD and SPTHIRD are indicators for first, second, and third and plus generation immigrants for the respondent and the spouse, respectively. Finally, k is a vector of common year effects, and u is an error term.

In equation (1), immigrants and natives are pooled. The equation allows each spouse's immigration history to influence the time use behavior of both spouses. We do not include cohort of arrival effects in the regression because we only have 7 years of data in our sample, we can only define cohorts of arrival in five year intervals, and we concentrate only on Mexican immigrants.⁴ In addition, we do not include in the regression the years since migration of the spouse because they are highly correlated with the years since migration of the respondent and will introduce a problem of multicollinearity.

We estimate equation (1) using Tobit regression models to account for the fact that the dependent variable is censored when a significant number of respondents do not devote time to a particular activity during the day covered by the survey.⁵ These estimations use weights based on the 2006 ATUS' weighting methodology and the standard errors are computed by successive difference replication methods. Tables 3a through 3d contain the basic regression results that show the assimilation profiles of the minutes per day spent doing various activities. Tables 3a and 3b compare Mexican immigrant husbands to NH whites and blacks, in that order. Tables 3c and 3d compare Mexican immigrant wives to NH whites and blacks, respectively. The net effects of the estimated years since migration on the time use assimilation profile of immigrant husbands and wives are presented in Tables 4a through 4d. Tables 4a and 4b show the effects for Mexican husbands and Tables 4c and 4d show the effects for Mexican wives. These comparisons are done assuming that both spouses belong to the same immigration group.

Regarding the assimilation of the first generation of immigrants, Table 4a shows that, at the time of arrival, Mexican husbands allocate 52, 51, 107, and 31 minutes less to household

³ Following Borjas (1995) and Blau et al (2002), we calculated the years since migration variables by evaluating the categorical period of immigration variables at the midpoints of the indicated intervals and used the year of interview minus 1950 for the open-ended category before 1950.

⁴ Most of the cohort of arrival effects found on the literature corresponds to changes in the nationality composition of immigrants. Furthermore, we estimate alternative specifications that include cohort of arrival effects but, for the most part, they are not statistically significant.

⁵ Exceptions to this are sleeping, eating and socializing. For these activities there are not censoring problems and equation (1) is fitted using ordinary least squares.

work, care for household members, exercise, and leisure than NH whites, in that order. On the other hand, they devote 45, 13, and 21 minutes more per day to sleep, commute, and purchase goods than comparable whites. Table 4a also shows that the amount of time Mexican husbands allocate to market work and eating are not statistically different from that of NH whites. As their years since migration increase, however, Mexican husbands allocations of time to these activities change. For example, 24 years after migration Mexican husbands work on the market and commute 121 and 25 minutes more than NH whites, respectively. On the other hand, the amount of time immigrant husbands devote to household work and care for other household members are 33 and 39 minutes less than comparable NH whites, in that order. Furthermore, after 24 years in the country, Mexican husbands sleep 20 minutes more and enjoy 50 minutes less leisure time than their native counterparts, while they show no significant differences in the amount of time spent eating, exercising and purchasing goods and services.

Table 4b shows the corresponding effects when NH blacks are used as a reference group. We find that immigrant and NH black husbands allot equal amounts of time to household work, care for household members, sleep, and purchasing, regardless of their length of stay of immigrants in the country. On the other hand, Mexican husbands devote 117 and 20 minutes more to market work and commuting than NH blacks at the time of arrival. These figures increase to 200 minutes more of market work and 32 minutes more of commuting time 24 years after immigration. Finally, immigrant husbands devote 99 minutes less to leisure activities and 77 minutes less to exercising upon arrival to the United States. Although the difference in leisure time remains roughly constant, the gap in exercising time disappears after only 8 years in the country.

Concerning women, Table 4c shows no statistical differences in the amount of time recently arrived Mexican wives spend working on the market and commuting relative to NH whites. We also find that, upon arrival to the United States, immigrant wives devote 50 minutes more to household work but 63 minutes less to the care of household members. In addition, first generation Mexican wives entering the U.S. spend 85 minutes more sleeping, 17 minutes more eating, and 36 minutes less in leisure activities than NH whites. We also find that both groups of wives spend the same amount of time exercising and purchasing goods and services, regardless the number years the immigrants have been in the country. Furthermore, the gaps in the amount of time immigrants and NH white wives devote sleeping, eating, and caring for household

members disappear as their years since migration increase. We also find that the difference in time devoted to household work does not change with years in the US. However, after 24 years in the country, Mexican wives work and commute 104 and 17 minutes more than NH whites, respectively, and enjoy 96 minutes less of leisure.

Table 4d shows that, compared to NH Blacks, newly arrived Mexican wives show no statistical differences in the amount of time spent sleeping, caring for household members, and purchasing goods and services. At the time of arrival, however, they spend 100 minutes more on household work, 33 minutes more eating, and 47 minutes more exercising than NH blacks. We find that, as their years since migration increase, the difference in the amount of household work remain stable, the gap in eating time decreases but remains significant, and the exercise time converges to the native levels after 20 years in the country. In addition, we observe that Mexican wives work on the market 155 minutes less and commute 17 minutes less than NH blacks, but these differences become insignificant after only 8 years in the country. Finally, Mexican wives devote 35 minutes less to leisure activities than NH blacks at the time of arrival, and this gap increases to 92 minutes after 24 years in the U.S.

In summary, we find that first generation Mexican husbands allocate more time to market work and commuting than NH natives and this gap increases with years since migration. In addition, Mexican husbands devote less time to household work and care for other household members than NH whites, but allot a similar amount of time to these activities than NH Blacks. The gap with whites narrows with time in the U.S., but remains statistically significant. We also find that Mexican husbands sleep and purchase goods and services for longer periods of time than NH Whites, and that the allocation of time to these activities is similar to that of NH Blacks. Furthermore, immigrants in this group eat for the same amount of time than NH whites but for longer periods than NH blacks. Finally, at the time of arrival Mexican husbands exercise and enjoy less leisure than NH natives. The difference in exercise time disappears while the gap in leisure time increases with years in the U.S.

We also find that newly arrived Mexican wives work on the market and commute for the same amount of time than NH whites, but less time than NH Blacks. After 20 years in the country, however, they work and commute significantly more than NH whites and Blacks. In addition, we find that immigrant wives do more household work than NH natives, and that this difference remains constant with time in the U.S. Furthermore, Mexican wives spend less time

carrying for household members than NH whites but a similar amount of time than NH blacks. The gap in caring time with whites disappears with time in the U.S. We also find that Mexican wives sleep more and exercise less than whites, but sleep the same and exercise more than NH blacks. After 20 years in the country, however, there are no significant differences in the amount of time immigrant and native wives devote to sleep and exercise. Finally, immigrant wives devote less time to leisure activities, more time to eating, and the same amount of time to purchasing than NH natives upon arrival to the United States. The difference in leisure time widens while the gap in eating time narrows with years in the country.

Tables 5a through 5d display the inter-generational effects. Tables 5a and 5b show the effects for Mexican husbands relative to NH whites and blacks, in that order. Tables 5c and 5d show the corresponding effects for Mexican wives. These effects are estimated assuming that both spouses belong to the same immigration group. The first column on each table compares the allocation of times of first generation immigrants at the time of arrival to the corresponding reference group.⁶ The second and third columns on each table compare the allocations of time of second and third generation of Mexican immigrant to the ones of NH natives. The last three columns on each table compare the allocations of time across immigrants groups and are similar when NH whites and NH blacks are used as reference group. We find very few significant differences in the patterns of time use of second and third generation Mexican immigrants and NH whites and blacks.

Regarding husbands, Table 5a shows that second generation Mexicans spend 27 minutes less a day on household work and 38 minutes less caring for household members compared to NH whites. Third generation Mexican husbands do not seem to have any significant differences in time allocations when compared to NH whites. On the other hand, Table 5b shows that second and third generation Mexican husbands allot 70 minutes less to leisure and 20 minutes less to eating than NH blacks. In addition, third generation husbands work on the household and care for household members 80 and 27 minutes more than NH blacks, in that order. Table 5a also shows that newly arrived Mexican husbands sleep 28 and 50 minutes more and exercise 107 and 125 minutes less than second and third generation husbands, respectively. Furthermore, we find that first generation husbands work on the household and care for household members 48 and 51

⁶ These figures are the same figures reported in the first columns of tables 4a through 4d

minutes less than third generation immigrants. Finally, first generation husbands commute 16 minutes more than those in the third generation.

Table 5c shows that second generation Mexican wives devote 35 minutes more to household work and 45 minutes less to care for household members than NH whites. In addition, this group of Mexican wives sleeps 19 minutes more and exercise 30 minutes less than their NH white counterparts. We also find that third generation wives allot 25 minutes less to care for household members than NH whites. Table 5d shows that relative to NH blacks, second and third generation Mexican wives work on the household 68 and 25 minutes more and eat 21 and 17 minutes more, in that order. In addition, Second generation wives enjoy 29 minutes less of leisure time than NH blacks. Table 5c also shows that first generation wives work on the household 31 and 78 minutes more and eat 12 and 17 minutes more than second and third generation immigrants, correspondingly. This implies that wives from the second generation devote 47 minutes more to household work than those on the third generation. Our results indicate that the first and the second generation sleep 38 and 25 minutes more than the third generation, in that order. Finally, we find that first generation immigrants spend 40 minutes less caring for household members than those in the first generation.

IV. Summary and Conclusions

This paper shows evidence of the presence of intra and inter-generational effects on the patterns of time use of Mexican immigrants. Our estimates indicate that at the time of arrival to the U.S. Mexican husbands work on the market for longer periods of time than NH natives, but they devote the same or less time to household work. On the other hand, newly arrived Mexican wives work more time on the household than NH natives, but they allocate the same or less time to market work. Furthermore, Mexican husbands commute more time than NH natives, while immigrant wives spend a similar amount of time than NH natives on this activity. As their American experience accumulates, immigrant husbands and wives allocate more time to market work, commuting, and household work than NH natives. We also find that Mexican couples sleep more and devote less time to care for other household members than NH whites, but they devote the same amount of time for these activities than NH blacks. The gaps on the sleeping and caring times between Mexican and NH white couples narrow with years since migration. Our

results also indicate that Mexican couples enjoy less leisure time than NH natives and that this gap widens with years in the U.S. Furthermore, we find that first generation husbands exercise less than NH natives, whereas immigrant wives exercise a similar amount of time to whites and more than blacks. The gaps in the exercise times of immigrants and natives become insignificant with years in the U.S. In addition, we find that, at the time of arrival, immigrant wives purchase for the same amount of time as NH natives ones, while Mexican husbands shop more time than NH whites and the same as NH Blacks. Finally, we find that immigrant wives eat for longer periods of time than NH natives, while Mexican husbands eat for the same amount of time than NH whites but for longer periods than NH blacks.

Concerning inter-generational assimilation, we find that, relative to their NH white counterparts, the amount of time devoted to household work is lower for second generation husbands and higher for second generation wives. Furthermore, second generation couples spend less time caring for household members than NH whites. In addition, second generation wives sleep more and exercise less than NH whites. When we use NH blacks as a reference group, we find that second generation couples enjoy less leisure but eat for longer periods of time. We also find that third generation husbands care more for household members, while second and third generation wives work more on the household.

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Table 1
Allocation of Time to Various Activities, by Gender and Immigration Status
(Minutes per Day)

		Husbands					Wives				
		Natives		Mexicans			Natives		Mexicans		
		NHW	NHB	First	Second	Third	NHW	NHB	First	Second	Third
Sleeping	Mean	480.67	493.72	524.99	520.26	483.21	498.07	504.88	550.10	544.07	509.64
	Std. Error	1.15	5.61	4.88	7.57	7.39	1.24	5.83	4.78	5.72	6.96
Leisure	Mean	236.89	309.84	220.63	240.24	241.40	220.64	247.57	198.69	211.36	232.01
	Std. Error	2.18	6.97	6.98	9.78	10.43	1.81	6.88	6.18	7.39	9.09
Exercising	Mean	23.19	14.68	12.30	15.03	20.21	14.48	8.01	8.89	8.01	9.92
	Std. Error	0.69	1.94	1.77	2.13	3.78	0.43	1.12	1.65	1.27	1.72
Eating	Mean	80.91	58.37	71.71	72.50	74.43	73.52	54.08	74.33	74.00	71.31
	Std. Error	0.65	1.64	2.21	2.31	3.44	0.60	1.44	1.73	2.58	3.18
Working	Mean	319.85	271.26	350.42	300.48	318.93	203.14	218.53	131.13	147.68	166.32
	Std. Error	2.84	9.56	10.99	15.63	19.18	2.70	9.17	9.04	12.41	13.08
Commuting	Mean	28.44	22.63	39.19	32.99	26.32	14.35	18.35	10.24	10.50	14.15
	Std. Error	0.52	1.26	2.21	3.04	2.34	0.32	1.14	1.00	1.16	2.16
Household	Mean	93.40	74.36	65.75	74.00	86.36	153.96	118.83	228.50	182.09	146.20
	Std. Error	1.39	3.46	4.66	6.99	8.66	1.68	5.27	7.13	7.93	8.11
Caring	Mean	30.91	22.52	24.09	42.09	33.47	58.61	44.59	67.36	70.76	60.78
	Std. Error	0.63	1.82	2.19	8.45	4.15	0.91	3.45	4.82	4.83	5.53
Purchasing	Mean	17.85	17.98	25.64	22.69	19.14	33.41	27.19	32.46	36.20	39.14
	Std. Error	0.42	1.33	1.94	2.87	2.82	0.64	1.79	2.08	3.72	3.40
Other	Mean	127.87	154.64	105.27	119.72	136.54	169.82	197.97	138.30	155.33	190.53
	Std. Error	1.43	5.40	4.61	6.32	9.71	1.63	5.64	6.40	8.40	10.20
N		13,003	1,234	926	558	360	14,565	1,211	887	600	441

Source: Author computations, ATUS-X, 2003-2009

Table 2
Immigrant-Native Differences in Time Use
(Minutes per Day)

	Gen.	Mexican Husbands Compared to				Mexican Wives Compared to			
		NH White		NH Black		NH White		NH Black	
		Mean	Sdt. Err.	Mean	Sdt. Err.	Mean	Sdt. Err.	Mean	Sdt. Err.
Sleeping	First	44.32	4.87 ***	31.27	7.54 ***	52.02	5.03 ***	45.22	7.66 ***
	Second	39.59	7.68 ***	26.54	9.94 ***	46.00	5.80 ***	39.19	8.19 ***
	Third	2.53	7.47	-10.52	8.96	11.56	6.99 *	4.76	8.89
Leisure	First	-16.26	7.43 **	-89.21	9.81 ***	-21.95	6.41 ***	-48.88	8.93 ***
	Second	3.35	10.14	-69.60	11.58 ***	-9.28	7.65	-36.21	10.14 ***
	Third	4.52	10.81	-68.44	12.78 ***	11.37	9.23	-15.56	10.77
Exercising	First	-10.89	1.92 ***	-2.38	2.53	-5.59	1.68 ***	0.88	1.94
	Second	-8.17	2.18 ***	0.35	2.88	-6.47	1.33 ***	0.00	1.77
	Third	-2.99	3.82	5.53	4.15	-4.55	1.75 ***	1.91	1.93
Eating	First	-9.19	2.29 ***	13.34	2.82 ***	0.81	1.88	20.25	2.37 ***
	Second	-8.41	2.44 ***	14.13	2.69 ***	0.48	2.60	19.92	2.94 ***
	Third	-6.48	3.50 *	16.05	3.49 ***	-2.21	3.32	17.23	3.62 ***
Working	First	30.57	11.22 ***	79.16	14.50 ***	-72.02	9.43 ***	-87.40	12.26 ***
	Second	-19.37	16.37	29.22	19.49	-55.46	12.50 ***	-70.84	14.80 ***
	Third	-0.92	19.79	47.67	21.22 **	-36.82	13.45 ***	-52.20	16.03 ***
Commuting	First	10.75	2.19 ***	16.56	2.58 ***	-4.11	1.06 ***	-8.11	1.54 ***
	Second	4.55	3.07	10.37	3.24 ***	-3.85	1.21 ***	-7.85	1.53 ***
	Third	-2.12	2.41	3.69	2.56	-0.20	2.19	-4.20	2.47 *
Household	First	-27.65	4.83 ***	-8.60	5.80	74.54	7.27 ***	109.68	8.27 ***
	Second	-19.41	7.17 ***	-0.36	7.74	28.13	7.75 ***	63.26	9.74 ***
	Third	-7.05	8.71	12.00	10.00	-7.77	8.64	27.37	10.59 **
Caring	First	-6.83	2.20 ***	1.57	3.13	8.75	5.04 *	22.77	5.92 ***
	Second	11.18	8.50	19.58	8.88 **	12.15	4.82 **	26.17	5.71 ***
	Third	2.55	4.23	10.95	4.88 **	2.17	5.56	16.19	6.53 **
Purchasing	First	7.79	2.01 ***	7.66	2.39 ***	-0.94	2.17	5.28	2.75 *
	Second	4.84	2.89 *	4.71	3.00	2.79	3.87	9.01	3.98 **
	Third	1.29	2.87	1.16	2.91	5.73	3.51	11.95	3.78 ***
Other	First	-22.60	4.92 ***	-49.37	7.74 ***	-31.52	6.33 ***	-59.68	8.30 ***
	Second	-8.16	6.49	-34.92	7.81 ***	-14.50	8.42 *	-42.65	10.27 ***
	Third	8.66	9.99	-18.11	11.36	20.70	10.08 **	-7.45	11.40

Source: Author computations, ATUS-X, 2003-2009, * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01

**Table 3a: Assimilation Profiles of the Minutes per Day Spent doing Various Activities
Mexican Husbands Compared to Non-Hispanic Whites**

	Sleeping	Leisure	Exercising	Eating	Working	Commuting	Household	Caring	Purchasing
ysm	-1.69 ** (0.74)	-0.19 (1.15)	4.15 (2.46)	-0.43 (0.32)	2.12 (2.53)	0.44 (0.46)	0.81 (0.97)	0.49 (1.19)	0.00 (0.73)
ysmsq	0.03 ** (0.01)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.05 (0.03)	0.00 (0.01)	0.03 (0.05)	0.00 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	0.00 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.01)
first	28.08 * (15.86)	-22.22 (21.24)	-39.49 (50.86)	10.10 (6.86)	26.74 (47.60)	10.50 (9.15)	-51.95 ** (22.73)	-36.14 * (21.14)	18.85 (14.48)
second	4.24 (12.59)	16.79 (16.54)	49.52 * (27.86)	-0.29 (4.76)	-42.20 (38.78)	1.78 (7.80)	-12.16 (14.78)	-34.76 ** (16.11)	15.60 (9.64)
third	-6.73 (8.14)	5.59 (11.79)	3.21 (23.42)	-0.88 (4.33)	-4.77 (34.08)	1.26 (4.49)	1.06 (14.82)	-3.83 (11.82)	1.73 (7.30)
spfirst	17.10 (10.68)	-9.11 (12.64)	-68.09 ** (32.68)	-5.86 (4.90)	24.25 (31.72)	2.63 (5.60)	-0.35 (15.61)	-15.52 (14.83)	2.20 (9.77)
spsecond	12.77 (9.93)	-17.14 (12.38)	-49.34 * (25.50)	-0.23 (4.71)	29.09 (33.73)	1.95 (6.03)	-14.57 (15.32)	-3.77 (15.88)	-5.17 (8.51)
sptthird	1.08 (9.34)	-10.58 (12.98)	14.59 (24.13)	-3.74 (4.89)	19.22 (32.75)	-4.53 (5.77)	-4.82 (13.69)	3.36 (13.25)	2.06 (8.01)
N	14,997	14,997	14,997	14,997	14,997	14,997	14,997	14,997	14,997

Source ATUS-X, SDR Standard errors in parentheses, * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01

**Table 3b: Assimilation Profiles of the Minutes per Day Spent doing Various Activities
Mexican Husbands Compared to Non-Hispanic Blacks**

	Sleeping	Leisure	Exercising	Eating	Working	Commuting	Household	Caring	Purchasing
ysm	-1.69 ** (0.78)	0.11 (1.15)	3.83 * (1.95)	-0.35 (0.32)	2.40 (2.58)	0.48 (0.45)	0.66 (1.01)	-0.59 (1.08)	0.02 (0.82)
ysmsq	0.03 ** (0.01)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.05 * (0.03)	0.00 (0.01)	0.04 (0.05)	0.00 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.02 * (0.01)
first	17.38 (18.45)	-94.25 *** (24.41)	-10.37 (44.88)	27.18 *** (7.76)	105.00 * (58.80)	13.21 (10.15)	-29.61 (25.31)	17.61 (22.96)	11.30 (18.39)
second	-6.77 (15.33)	-56.38 *** (20.59)	69.10 ** (30.28)	16.84 *** (5.34)	35.61 (51.23)	5.83 (8.67)	16.60 (16.83)	9.02 (16.35)	10.49 (12.58)
third	-14.71 (11.27)	-65.32 *** (15.18)	36.20 (25.65)	15.17 *** (4.73)	75.33 * (43.23)	8.47 (5.74)	26.34 (18.47)	25.25 * (13.35)	-4.84 (9.75)
spfirst	0.24 (13.82)	-4.98 (16.68)	-66.61 ** (30.11)	-2.98 (5.54)	12.64 (39.17)	6.65 (6.31)	7.21 (17.12)	-12.47 (17.82)	-1.37 (12.57)
spsecond	-3.80 (12.96)	-14.11 (16.66)	-52.62 * (27.09)	3.08 (5.28)	13.84 (43.20)	5.15 (6.60)	-2.94 (18.06)	-5.27 (17.56)	-5.34 (10.95)
sptthird	-10.42 (12.49)	-3.30 (17.71)	-13.31 (29.75)	6.53 (4.92)	5.35 (48.30)	0.37 (7.72)	-4.52 (19.61)	1.50 (16.83)	-1.84 (12.69)
N	16,582	16,582	16,582	16,582	16,582	16,582	16,582	16,582	16,582

Source ATUS-X, SDR Standard errors in parentheses, * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01

**Table 3c: Assimilation Profiles of the Minutes per Day Spent doing Various Activities
Mexican Wives Compared to Non-Hispanic Whites**

	Sleeping	Leisure	Exercising	Eating	Working	Commuting	Household	Caring	Purchasing
ysm	-0.63 (0.68)	-2.29 ** (0.96)	-0.20 (1.38)	-0.69 ** (0.30)	7.06 ** (3.46)	0.83 * (0.45)	-0.12 (1.01)	1.90 ** (0.92)	0.37 (0.66)
ysmsq	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.01)	0.00 (0.05)	0.00 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)
first	37.24 *** (12.51)	-6.35 (17.55)	-3.79 (23.75)	17.34 *** (4.55)	-82.46 (61.00)	-10.36 (8.04)	33.28 * (18.72)	-56.39 *** (14.38)	-16.56 (11.47)
second	26.74 ** (11.38)	-14.22 (13.34)	-7.32 (19.14)	3.85 (4.13)	9.15 (53.70)	-1.96 (6.49)	9.48 (11.88)	-31.20 *** (11.43)	-3.87 (8.53)
third	7.99 (7.68)	0.88 (10.57)	-7.60 (16.25)	1.36 (4.13)	-1.86 (35.89)	-0.36 (4.54)	-13.36 (10.47)	-16.60 ** (8.20)	11.89 * (7.17)
spfirst	-5.53 (10.35)	-30.20 ** (13.88)	-9.35 (21.13)	0.08 (3.88)	16.47 (48.57)	8.51 (6.16)	33.43 ** (13.83)	-6.91 (11.48)	7.43 (8.08)
spsecond	-7.34 (9.55)	-5.47 (13.44)	-22.79 (19.11)	1.11 (3.93)	-32.35 (43.18)	2.35 (4.94)	25.86 ** (12.16)	-13.40 (9.90)	10.70 (8.46)
sphthird	-14.38 * (7.55)	7.14 (13.27)	-10.66 (17.26)	-0.83 (3.93)	-18.06 (42.10)	7.09 (5.84)	1.53 (11.12)	-6.41 (9.77)	-6.27 (7.80)
N	2,659	2,659	2,659	2,659	2,659	2,659	2,659	2,659	2,659

Source ATUS-X, SDR Standard errors in parentheses, * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01

**Table 3d: Assimilation Profiles of the Minutes per Day Spent doing Various Activities
Mexican Wives Compared to Non-Hispanic Blacks**

	Sleeping	Leisure	Exercising	Eating	Working	Commuting	Household	Caring	Purchasing
ysm	-0.52 (0.72)	-2.23 ** (0.96)	-0.28 (1.55)	-0.75 ** (0.31)	9.40 ** (3.94)	1.04 ** (0.51)	0.00 (1.04)	0.91 (0.84)	0.44 (0.67)
ysmsq	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.01)	0.02 (0.06)	0.00 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	-0.02 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)
first	26.44 (17.12)	-9.57 (20.76)	50.30 (31.83)	31.13 *** (5.67)	-160.40 ** (78.51)	-25.07 ** (10.90)	68.27 *** (20.82)	-14.38 (15.61)	0.32 (13.02)
second	20.72 (15.40)	-23.15 (15.98)	44.13 (27.15)	17.34 *** (4.73)	-36.29 (64.27)	-12.34 (8.13)	42.67 *** (15.02)	-0.01 (11.94)	13.13 (9.97)
third	5.29 (11.29)	-4.62 (13.32)	35.90 (22.88)	17.37 *** (5.13)	-22.34 (52.43)	-7.44 (6.47)	20.40 (13.95)	-2.89 (10.31)	40.57 *** (9.45)
spfirst	-11.73 (12.99)	-25.69 * (14.95)	-2.81 (25.24)	2.66 (4.46)	4.52 (58.69)	7.95 (7.80)	31.86 ** (15.10)	-2.79 (11.33)	-3.52 (9.90)
spsecond	-17.32 (12.20)	-6.08 (15.23)	-21.72 (23.46)	3.76 (4.79)	-39.65 (56.51)	2.81 (6.74)	25.17 * (14.37)	-3.20 (8.93)	1.86 (10.21)
sphthird	-28.75 ** (13.08)	-7.79 (16.92)	-0.17 (25.25)	-0.50 (5.46)	-39.33 (71.92)	7.95 (9.67)	4.27 (15.45)	12.51 (11.82)	-26.88 ** (12.19)
N	2,923	2,923	2,923	2,923	2,923	2,923	2,923	2,923	2,923

Source ATUS-X, SDR Standard errors in parentheses, * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01

**Table 4 a: Immigrant-Native Differences in Time Use
Mexican Husbands Compared to Non-Hispanic Whites**

		0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32
Sleeping	Coef.	45.18	38.84	33.38	28.78	25.06	22.20	20.21	19.10	18.85
	Std. Err.	12.12	10.17	8.72	7.86	7.64	8.05	8.98	10.32	11.99
	P> t 	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.12
Leisure	Coef.	-31.33	-32.49	-34.49	-37.33	-41.01	-45.53	-50.89	-57.09	-64.14
	Std. Err.	18.74	15.61	13.23	11.77	11.39	12.14	13.88	16.45	19.70
	P> t 	0.10	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Exercising	Coef.	-107.57	-91.75	-77.50	-64.83	-53.73	-44.21	-36.26	-29.89	-25.09
	Std. Err.	41.79	34.35	28.35	24.31	22.81	24.04	27.49	32.45	38.41
	P> t 	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.19	0.36	0.52
Eating	Coef.	4.24	2.59	1.06	-0.33	-1.60	-2.75	-3.77	-4.66	-5.42
	Std. Err.	5.04	4.13	3.45	3.04	2.95	3.15	3.59	4.20	4.93
	P> t 	0.40	0.53	0.76	0.91	0.59	0.39	0.30	0.27	0.27
Working	Coef.	50.99	60.01	70.12	81.32	93.60	106.98	121.44	137.00	153.64
	Std. Err.	39.45	32.69	27.74	24.95	24.56	26.45	30.20	35.40	41.83
	P> t 	0.20	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cummuting	Coef.	13.13	14.92	16.76	18.64	20.57	22.55	24.57	26.63	28.75
	Std. Err.	7.58	6.32	5.39	4.87	4.86	5.34	6.20	7.35	8.72
	P> t 	0.09	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Household	Coef.	-52.30	-49.08	-45.88	-42.71	-39.57	-36.45	-33.35	-30.29	-27.24
	Std. Err.	20.08	17.27	14.95	13.27	12.36	12.37	13.26	14.92	17.17
	P> t 	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.12
Caring	Coef.	-51.66	-49.70	-47.73	-45.74	-43.73	-41.70	-39.66	-37.59	-35.50
	Std. Err.	17.14	13.84	11.45	10.25	10.40	11.73	13.86	16.53	19.59
	P> t 	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.07
Purchasing	Coef.	21.05	20.81	20.08	18.85	17.13	14.90	12.18	8.96	5.24
	Std. Err.	11.93	9.74	7.96	6.80	6.51	7.17	8.56	10.45	12.67
	P> t 	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.16	0.39	0.68

Source: Author computations, ATUS-X, 2003-2009

Table 4 b: Immigrant-Native Differences in Time Use
Mexican Husbands Compared to Non-Hispanic Blacks

		0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32
Sleeping	Coef.	17.62	11.32	5.92	1.41	-2.21	-4.94	-6.78	-7.72	-7.77
	Std. Err.	14.65	13.16	12.21	11.80	11.91	12.50	13.51	14.89	16.60
	P> t 	0.23	0.39	0.63	0.91	0.85	0.69	0.62	0.61	0.64
Leisure	Coef.	-99.23	-99.19	-99.90	-101.37	-103.61	-106.59	-110.34	-114.85	-120.11
	Std. Err.	21.07	18.29	16.25	15.05	14.77	15.43	17.01	19.41	22.56
	P> t 	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Exercising	Coef.	-76.98	-62.44	-49.45	-38.02	-28.14	-19.83	-13.08	-7.88	-4.25
	Std. Err.	39.42	34.03	29.68	26.56	24.86	24.74	26.14	28.86	32.67
	P> t 	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.15	0.26	0.42	0.62	0.79	0.90
Eating	Coef.	24.20	22.86	21.67	20.63	19.75	19.02	18.43	18.00	17.73
	Std. Err.	5.44	4.60	3.95	3.53	3.35	3.43	3.73	4.22	4.89
	P> t 	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Working	Coef.	117.63	127.95	139.69	152.86	167.45	183.46	200.90	219.77	240.06
	Std. Err.	47.56	41.57	37.44	35.36	35.39	37.42	41.22	46.56	53.28
	P> t 	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cummuting	Coef.	19.86	21.81	23.85	25.96	28.15	30.43	32.78	35.21	37.73
	Std. Err.	8.01	6.86	6.02	5.57	5.57	5.99	6.78	7.85	9.16
	P> t 	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Household	Coef.	-22.39	-19.86	-17.55	-15.48	-13.63	-12.02	-10.63	-9.48	-8.55
	Std. Err.	21.42	18.87	16.89	15.57	15.04	15.33	16.40	18.13	20.42
	P> t 	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.37	0.43	0.52	0.60	0.68
Caring	Coef.	5.13	2.68	0.05	-2.74	-5.71	-8.85	-12.15	-15.63	-19.28
	Std. Err.	18.45	15.70	13.70	12.59	12.44	13.23	14.78	16.94	19.58
	P> t 	0.78	0.87	1.00	0.83	0.65	0.51	0.41	0.36	0.33
Purchasing	Coef.	9.94	9.70	8.83	7.32	5.17	2.39	-1.03	-5.08	-9.77
	Std. Err.	15.45	13.14	11.26	9.97	9.45	9.81	11.00	12.85	15.18
	P> t 	0.52	0.46	0.43	0.46	0.59	0.81	0.93	0.69	0.52

Source: Author computations, ^A

**Table 4 c: Immigrant-Native Differences in Time Use
Mexican Wives Compared to Non-Hispanic Whites**

		0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32
Sleeping	Coef.	31.71	29.07	26.16	22.97	19.50	15.76	11.75	7.46	2.89
	Std. Err.	10.44	8.96	8.09	7.95	8.55	9.75	11.38	13.33	15.54
	P> t 	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.11	0.30	0.58	0.85
Leisure	Coef.	-36.55	-45.85	-55.43	-65.29	-75.42	-85.83	-96.52	-107.48	-118.72
	Std. Err.	14.81	12.95	11.90	11.65	12.14	13.25	14.89	17.02	19.62
	P> t 	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Exercising	Coef.	-13.14	-14.08	-15.32	-16.85	-18.69	-20.81	-23.24	-25.96	-28.98
	Std. Err.	22.06	19.06	17.19	16.51	16.98	18.42	20.63	23.47	26.88
	P> t 	0.55	0.46	0.37	0.31	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.28
Eating	Coef.	17.42	14.75	12.27	9.96	7.83	5.88	4.10	2.50	1.08
	Std. Err.	3.86	3.30	3.04	3.03	3.17	3.41	3.74	4.15	4.69
	P> t 	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.09	0.27	0.55	0.82
Working	Coef.	-65.99	-37.72	-9.42	18.93	47.32	75.76	104.24	132.76	161.32
	Std. Err.	59.03	49.64	42.67	38.73	38.27	41.17	46.76	54.33	63.42
	P> t 	0.27	0.45	0.83	0.63	0.22	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.01
Commuting	Coef.	-1.85	1.45	4.70	7.89	11.03	14.11	17.14	20.12	23.04
	Std. Err.	7.17	5.88	4.94	4.45	4.52	5.09	6.03	7.22	8.60
	P> t 	0.80	0.81	0.34	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Household	Coef.	66.71	66.20	65.63	65.01	64.34	63.61	62.83	61.99	61.09
	Std. Err.	15.79	13.75	12.69	12.81	14.07	16.26	19.11	22.45	26.19
	P> t 	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02
Caring	Coef.	-63.30	-55.72	-48.20	-40.73	-33.31	-25.94	-18.62	-11.35	-4.14
	Std. Err.	15.09	13.14	11.98	11.72	12.35	13.72	15.64	17.99	20.68
	P> t 	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.24	0.53	0.84
Purchasing	Coef.	-9.13	-7.62	-6.03	-4.36	-2.62	-0.78	1.13	3.12	5.19
	Std. Err.	10.28	8.76	7.84	7.66	8.22	9.36	10.92	12.75	14.80
	P> t 	0.38	0.39	0.44	0.57	0.75	0.93	0.92	0.81	0.73

Source: Author computations, ^A

**Table 4 d: Immigrant-Native Differences in Time Use
Mexican Wives Compared to Non-Hispanic Blacks**

		0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32
Sleeping	Coef.	14.71	12.46	9.85	6.88	3.53	-0.18	-4.25	-8.69	-13.50
	Std. Err.	13.32	11.86	10.90	10.53	10.80	11.67	13.07	14.91	17.12
	P> t 	0.27	0.30	0.37	0.52	0.74	0.99	0.75	0.56	0.43
Leisure	Coef.	-35.26	-44.28	-53.49	-62.90	-72.51	-82.30	-92.30	-102.48	-112.86
	Std. Err.	15.97	13.95	12.73	12.38	12.87	14.11	15.98	18.38	21.26
	P> t 	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Exercising	Coef.	47.49	46.22	44.71	42.93	40.90	38.62	36.08	33.29	30.24
	Std. Err.	27.21	24.27	22.53	21.99	22.59	24.21	26.70	29.97	33.96
	P> t 	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.11	0.18	0.27	0.38
Eating	Coef.	33.79	30.92	28.28	25.87	23.70	21.77	20.07	18.61	17.38
	Std. Err.	4.65	4.05	3.74	3.66	3.76	3.97	4.27	4.68	5.21
	P> t 	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Working	Coef.	-155.93	-117.94	-79.19	-39.68	0.60	41.64	83.45	126.01	169.34
	Std. Err.	72.60	62.31	54.75	50.57	50.25	53.75	60.50	69.82	81.19
	P> t 	0.03	0.06	0.15	0.43	0.99	0.44	0.17	0.07	0.04
Cummuting	Coef.	-17.12	-12.96	-8.77	-4.55	-0.30	3.97	8.28	12.61	16.97
	Std. Err.	9.25	7.93	6.97	6.45	6.43	6.93	7.85	9.14	10.71
	P> t 	0.07	0.10	0.21	0.48	0.96	0.57	0.29	0.17	0.12
Household	Coef.	100.13	100.13	100.13	100.15	100.17	100.20	100.24	100.29	100.35
	Std. Err.	17.64	15.34	13.88	13.51	14.31	16.13	18.75	21.97	25.66
	P> t 	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Caring	Coef.	-17.17	-13.77	-10.88	-8.48	-6.58	-5.19	-4.30	-3.90	-4.01
	Std. Err.	15.63	14.00	13.07	12.93	13.57	14.90	16.78	19.11	21.79
	P> t 	0.27	0.33	0.41	0.51	0.63	0.73	0.80	0.84	0.85
Purchasing	Coef.	-3.20	-1.31	0.81	3.17	5.77	8.61	11.69	15.00	18.56
	Std. Err.	13.18	11.79	10.91	10.62	10.94	11.82	13.16	14.87	16.87
	P> t 	0.81	0.91	0.94	0.77	0.60	0.47	0.38	0.32	0.27

Source: Author computations, *A*

**Table 5 a: Intergenerational Differences in Time Use
Mexican Husbands Compared to Non-Hispanic Whites**

		First	Second	Third	First - Second	First - Third	Second-Third
Sleeping	Coef.	45.18	17.01	-5.65	28.17	50.83	22.66
	Std. Err.	12.12	11.12	9.53	17.18	16.30	13.60
	P> t 	0.00	0.13	0.55	0.10	0.00	0.10
Leisure	Coef.	-31.33	-0.35	-4.99	-30.98	-26.34	4.64
	Std. Err.	18.74	15.94	14.24	24.88	24.04	20.17
	P> t 	0.10	0.98	0.73	0.22	0.28	0.82
Exercising	Coef.	-107.57	0.17	17.80	-107.75	-125.37	-17.62
	Std. Err.	41.79	22.70	25.94	52.70	45.75	36.13
	P> t 	0.01	0.99	0.49	0.04	0.01	0.63
Eating	Coef.	4.24	-0.52	-4.62	4.75	8.85	4.10
	Std. Err.	5.04	3.53	4.08	6.27	5.91	5.24
	P> t 	0.40	0.88	0.26	0.45	0.14	0.44
Working	Coef.	50.99	-13.11	14.45	64.11	36.55	-27.56
	Std. Err.	39.45	39.35	35.79	58.92	56.91	50.53
	P> t 	0.20	0.74	0.69	0.28	0.52	0.59
Cummuting	Coef.	13.13	3.73	-3.28	9.41	16.41	7.00
	Std. Err.	7.58	7.14	5.54	11.05	8.95	8.88
	P> t 	0.09	0.60	0.56	0.40	0.07	0.43
Household	Coef.	-52.30	-26.73	-3.76	-25.58	-48.54	-22.97
	Std. Err.	20.08	15.74	11.76	25.63	23.57	19.03
	P> t 	0.01	0.09	0.75	0.32	0.04	0.23
Caring	Coef.	-51.66	-38.53	-0.47	-13.13	-51.19	-38.06
	Std. Err.	17.14	17.27	12.64	26.87	20.71	21.98
	P> t 	0.00	0.03	0.97	0.63	0.01	0.09
Purchasing	Coef.	21.05	10.43	3.79	10.62	17.26	6.64
	Std. Err.	11.93	10.01	8.43	16.63	13.63	12.80
	P> t 	0.08	0.30	0.65	0.52	0.21	0.61

Source: Author computations, ATUS-X, 2003-2009

**Table 5 b: Intergenerational Differences in Time Use
Mexican Husbands Compared to Non-Hispanic Blacks**

		First	Second	Third	First - Second	First - Third	Second - Third
Sleeping	Coef.	17.62	-10.57	-25.12	28.19	42.74	14.55
	Std. Err.	14.65	14.74	11.76	17.43	17.10	14.91
	P> t 	0.23	0.47	0.03	0.11	0.01	0.33
Leisure	Coef.	-99.23	-70.49	-68.62	-28.74	-30.62	-1.88
	Std. Err.	21.07	18.59	17.20	24.83	24.21	21.18
	P> t 	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.21	0.93
Exercising	Coef.	-76.98	16.48	22.89	-93.46	-99.88	-6.41
	Std. Err.	39.42	25.34	28.65	44.12	47.99	34.29
	P> t 	0.05	0.52	0.43	0.04	0.04	0.85
Eating	Coef.	24.20	19.92	21.70	4.29	2.50	-1.79
	Std. Err.	5.44	4.31	4.00	6.35	5.74	5.56
	P> t 	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.66	0.75
Working	Coef.	117.63	49.44	80.68	68.19	36.95	-31.24
	Std. Err.	47.56	47.41	44.69	59.71	61.54	52.73
	P> t 	0.01	0.30	0.07	0.26	0.55	0.55
Commuting	Coef.	19.86	10.98	8.84	8.88	11.02	2.14
	Std. Err.	8.01	7.27	6.43	10.14	9.19	8.53
	P> t 	0.01	0.13	0.17	0.38	0.23	0.80
Household	Coef.	-22.39	13.66	21.82	-36.06	-44.21	-8.15
	Std. Err.	21.42	17.18	15.94	24.56	24.57	19.66
	P> t 	0.30	0.43	0.17	0.14	0.07	0.68
Caring	Coef.	5.13	3.75	26.76	1.39	-21.62	-23.01
	Std. Err.	18.45	14.70	14.76	25.18	21.47	20.07
	P> t 	0.78	0.80	0.07	0.96	0.32	0.25
Purchasing	Coef.	9.94	5.15	-6.68	4.79	16.62	11.83
	Std. Err.	15.45	12.54	10.57	18.61	16.50	15.19
	P> t 	0.52	0.68	0.53	0.80	0.32	0.44

Source: Author computations, ℓ

**Table 5 c: Intergenerational Differences in Time Use
Mexican Wives Compared to Non-Hispanic Whites**

		First	Second	Third	First - Second	First - Third	Second-Third
Sleeping	Coef.	31.71	19.41	-6.38	12.31	38.10	25.79
	Std. Err.	10.44	9.49	7.64	13.40	12.94	12.75
	P> t 	0.00	0.04	0.41	0.36	0.00	0.05
Leisure	Coef.	-36.55	-19.69	8.02	-16.86	-44.57	-27.71
	Std. Err.	14.81	12.68	11.72	19.24	18.46	17.12
	P> t 	0.02	0.12	0.50	0.38	0.02	0.11
Exercising	Coef.	-13.14	-30.11	-18.25	16.97	5.11	-11.86
	Std. Err.	22.06	15.69	17.46	28.08	28.94	24.55
	P> t 	0.55	0.06	0.30	0.55	0.86	0.63
Eating	Coef.	17.42	4.96	0.53	12.46	16.89	4.44
	Std. Err.	3.86	4.40	4.02	5.90	4.73	6.35
	P> t 	0.00	0.26	0.90	0.04	0.00	0.49
Working	Coef.	-65.99	-23.20	-19.92	-42.79	-46.07	-3.28
	Std. Err.	59.03	42.12	38.26	75.59	69.56	56.11
	P> t 	0.27	0.58	0.60	0.57	0.51	0.95
Commuting	Coef.	-1.85	0.39	6.74	-2.24	-8.59	-6.35
	Std. Err.	7.17	5.00	5.98	9.18	9.06	7.94
	P> t 	0.80	0.94	0.26	0.81	0.35	0.43
Household	Coef.	66.71	35.34	-11.84	31.37	78.55	47.18
	Std. Err.	15.79	10.70	10.50	17.42	17.32	13.69
	P> t 	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.07	0.00	0.00
Caring	Coef.	-63.30	-44.59	-23.02	-18.70	-40.28	-21.58
	Std. Err.	15.09	10.32	9.88	18.57	19.15	14.21
	P> t 	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.32	0.04	0.13
Purchasing	Coef.	-9.13	6.82	5.63	-15.95	-14.75	1.20
	Std. Err.	10.28	9.19	8.13	14.95	12.55	12.79
	P> t 	0.38	0.46	0.49	0.29	0.24	0.93

Source: Author computations, ^a

**Table 5 d: Intergenerational Differences in Time Use
Mexican Wives Compared to Non-Hispanic Blacks**

		First	Second	Third	First - Second	First - Third	Second-Third
Sleeping	Coef.	14.71	3.39	-23.46	11.31	38.17	26.85
	Std. Err.	13.32	12.93	10.25	14.14	15.04	14.81
	P> t 	0.27	0.79	0.02	0.43	0.01	0.07
Leisure	Coef.	-35.26	-29.23	-12.41	-6.03	-22.85	-16.82
	Std. Err.	15.97	13.92	15.08	18.94	19.42	18.37
	P> t 	0.03	0.04	0.41	0.75	0.24	0.36
Exercising	Coef.	47.49	22.42	35.74	25.07	11.75	-13.32
	Std. Err.	27.21	20.37	23.45	31.24	31.86	28.46
	P> t 	0.08	0.27	0.13	0.42	0.71	0.64
Eating	Coef.	33.79	21.10	16.87	12.69	16.91	4.23
	Std. Err.	4.65	4.90	4.39	6.05	5.32	6.83
	P> t 	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.54
Working	Coef.	-155.93	-75.95	-61.67	-79.99	-94.27	-14.28
	Std. Err.	72.60	51.78	52.23	83.30	80.13	65.74
	P> t 	0.03	0.14	0.24	0.34	0.24	0.83
Commuting	Coef.	-17.12	-9.53	0.51	-7.59	-17.63	-10.04
	Std. Err.	9.25	6.54	7.84	10.50	10.69	9.35
	P> t 	0.07	0.15	0.95	0.47	0.10	0.29
Household	Coef.	100.13	67.84	24.67	32.30	75.46	43.17
	Std. Err.	17.64	13.63	13.73	17.69	17.27	14.48
	P> t 	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
Caring	Coef.	-17.17	-3.21	9.62	-13.96	-26.78	-12.82
	Std. Err.	15.63	11.22	12.04	16.88	18.22	14.67
	P> t 	0.27	0.78	0.43	0.41	0.14	0.38
Purchasing	Coef.	-3.20	15.00	13.68	-18.19	-16.88	1.32
	Std. Err.	13.18	11.52	11.03	16.17	14.42	14.52
	P> t 	0.81	0.20	0.22	0.26	0.24	0.93

Source: Author computations, *l*