Figure 3a. Earnings gap between native- and foreign-born in panel sample. Natives versus immigrants upon first arrival (0-5 years in US) and after time in the US (30+ years in US), by country of origin

Original data and occupation score coding

The difference between the 0-5 yr and 30+ yr coefficients is significant for the following countries: Finland, Ireland

All coefficients for the 0-5 year interaction are significant except for the following countries: Sweden, Italy, Germany

Notes: This graph reports coefficients on the interaction between country-of-origin fixed effects and dummy variables for being in the US for 0-5 years or for 30+ years from a regression of equation (1) using the original panel data set. Original occupation scores are used. Significance is reported at the 10% level. All regressions are weighted to account for the distribution of the population from each place of birth.
Figure 3b. Earnings gap between native- and foreign-born in panel sample. Natives versus immigrants upon first arrival (0-5 years in US) and after time in the US (30+ years in US), by country of origin

Original data with IPUMS occupation scores

The difference between the 0-5 yr and 30+ yr coefficients is significant for the following countries: Norway, Finland, Ireland

All coefficients for the 0-5 year interaction are significant except for the following countries: Sweden, Italy, Austria, Germany

Notes: This graph reports coefficients on the interaction between country-of-origin fixed effects and dummy variables for being in the US for 0-5 years or for 30+ years from a regression of equation (1) using the original panel data set. Occupation scores are assigned using the IPUMS crosswalk. Significance is reported at the 10% level. All regressions are weighted to account for the distribution of the population from each place of birth.
Figure 3c. Earnings gap between native- and foreign-born in panel sample. Natives versus immigrants upon first arrival (0-5 years in US) and after time in the US (30+ years in US), by country of origin

Full count census data with IPUMS occupation scores

The difference between the 0-5 yr and 30+ yr coefficients is significant for the following countries: Norway, Finland, Sweden, Italy, Austria, Germany, Ireland, Russia, England

All coefficients for the 0-5 year interaction are significant except for the following countries: Germany, France

Notes: This graph reports coefficients on the interaction between country-of-origin fixed effects and dummy variables for being in the US for 0-5 years or for 30+ years from a regression of equation (1) on the full count panel data. The panel data is constructed using the standard ABE matching method. Occupation scores are assigned using the IPUMS crosswalk. Significance is reported at the 10% level. All regressions are weighted to account for the distribution of the population from each place of birth.
Figure 3d. Earnings gap between native- and foreign-born in panel sample. Natives versus immigrants upon first arrival (0-5 years in US) and after time in the US (30+ years in US), by country of origin

Full count census data with NBER occupation scores

The difference between the 0-5 yr and 30+ yr coefficients is significant for the following countries: Norway, Finland, Sweden, Italy, Austria, Germany, Ireland, Russia, England

All coefficients for the 0-5 year interaction are significant except for the following countries: Germany, France

Notes: This graph reports coefficients on the interaction between country-of-origin fixed effects and dummy variables for being in the US for 0-5 years or for 30+ years from a regression of equation (1) on the full count panel data. The panel data is constructed using the standard ABE matching method. Occupation scores are assigned using the NBER crosswalk. Significance is reported at the 10% level. All regressions are weighted to account for the distribution of the population from each place of birth.
Figure 3e. Earnings gap between native- and foreign-born in panel sample. Natives versus immigrants upon first arrival (0-5 years in US) and after time in the US (30+ years in US), by country of origin

Full count census data with conservative matching

The difference between the 0-5 yr and 30+ yr coefficients is significant for the following countries: Norway, Finland, Sweden, Italy, Austria, Germany, Ireland, France, Russia, England

All coefficients for the 0-5 year interaction are significant except for the following countries: Germany, France

Notes: This graph reports coefficients on the interaction between country-of-origin fixed effects and dummy variables for being in the US for 0-5 years or for 30+ years from a regression of equation (1) on the full count panel data. The panel data is constructed using the conservative (5-year band) ABE matching method. Occupation scores are assigned using the NBER crosswalk. Significance is reported at the 10% level. All regressions are weighted to account for the distribution of the population from each place of birth.
Figure 3f. Earnings gap between native- and foreign-born in panel sample. Natives versus immigrants upon first arrival (0-5 years in US) and after time in the US (30+ years in US), by country of origin

Full count census data with both forwards and backwards matching

The difference between the 0-5 yr and 30+ yr coefficients is significant for the following countries: Norway, Finland, Sweden, Italy, Austria, Germany, Ireland, France, Russia, England

All coefficients for the 0-5 year interaction are significant except for the following countries: Germany, France

Notes: This graph reports coefficients on the interaction between country-of-origin fixed effects and dummy variables for being in the US for 0-5 years or for 30+ years from a regression of equation (1) on the full count panel data. The panel data is constructed using the conservative ABE matching method. Additionally, only pairs matched successfully using both “forwards” and “backwards” matching are included. Occupation scores are assigned using the NBER crosswalk. Significance is reported at the 10% level. All regressions are weighted to account for the distribution of the population from each place of birth.