

The Impact of Hispanic Last Names and Identity on Educational and Labor Market Outcomes^{*}

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Abstract

Do individuals with Hispanic names face labor market discrimination? This study analyzes the impact of Hispanic-sounding surnames on wages among inter-ethnic children with one White and one Hispanic parent. I find that individuals with Hispanic surnames often earn less, with a notable wage gap favoring those with White surnames. People born to Hispanic fathers and White mothers receive 0.3 years of education less than those born to White fathers and Hispanic mothers. Males born to Hispanic fathers and White mothers earn 5 percentage points less than those born to White fathers and Hispanic mothers, largely due to educational differences. Additionally, men with Spanish-sounding last names who identify as Hispanic earn significantly less, again due to educational disparities. **JEL:** J71; J64; J15

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1 Introduction

A large literature documents substantial earnings gaps across race and ethnicity (Bayer and Charles 2018; Bertrand and Mullainathan 2004; Card and Krueger 1992; Charles and Guryan 2008; Fryer Jr and Levitt 2004; Juhn, Murphy, and Pierce 1991; Rubinstein and Brenner 2014). Hispanics constitute a large and growing portion of the population in the United States. As the number of Hispanics increases, determining whether ethnic discrimination affects their labor market outcomes becomes increasingly crucial (Abramitzky, Boustan, and Eriksson 2020; Abramitzky, Boustan, and Eriksson 2014, 2016; Chetty et al. 2017; Chetty, Hendren, and Katz 2016; Chetty, Hendren, Kline, and Saez 2014; Chetty, Hendren, Kline, Saez, and Turner 2014). Thus, it is important to understand whether a person's ethnicity affects their labor market outcomes. Assimilation and mobility are crucial because they reflect how well Hispanics can integrate into society and move up the socioeconomic ladder.

In this paper, I answer the following question. Does having a Hispanic last name affect education and labor market outcomes? Moreover, I aim to show that comparing Hispanic Whites to non-Hispanic Whites might create an artificially higher earnings gap since the two groups differ on many observable characteristics.¹ Others have attempted to compare how native-born White Hispanics fare to non-Hispanic Whites and foreign-born Hispanics. In Antman, Duncan, and Trejo (2016a), Antman, Duncan, and Trejo (2016b), and Antman, Duncan, and Trejo (2020a, 2020b), the authors compare the health and educational outcomes of Hispanic Whites to non-Hispanic Whites and native-born Hispanics to foreign-born Hispanics. They find gaps in education and health between Hispanics and Whites. They also find that native-born Hispanics are more likely than their foreign-born counterparts to report poor health. Dávila and Mora (2008) documents many gaps in labor market outcomes between Hispanics and Whites. They attribute a big part of this gap to differences in education, experience, immigration status, and regional differences.

The US population is growing in diversity. The proportion of non-Whites has increased by more than 10 percentage points from 13 percent in 1995 to 23 percent in 2019. The number of Hispanics has grown by 9 percentage points from 9 percent in 1995 to 16 percent in 2019.² Native-born White Hispanic men earn 21% less than White men, although a substantial portion of the earnings gap is due to educational differences between Hispanics and Whites (Duncan, Hotz, and Trejo 2006; Duncan and Trejo 2018a, 2018b). Some of the earnings differences may also be due to discrimination which will have negative consequences. For example, discrimination against Hispanics can lead to reduced job opportunities, lower wages, and hinder assimilation. In this paper, I exam-

¹Observable characteristics refer to factors that can be measured and quantified, such as education level, work experience, and immigration status.

²The portion of non-Whites and Hispanics is calculated using the Current Population Survey (CPS).

ine the role of having a Hispanic last name on labor market and educational outcomes outcomes.

Identifying discrimination is difficult because of factors that affect labor market outcomes that are unobservable to economists—such as unobserved skills and separating it from prejudice and stereotypes. One strategy used by researchers is audit or resume studies. Bertrand and Mullainathan (2004) conducted an audit study where identical resumes were sent to employers with White and Black-sounding names. This approach, however, has its drawbacks. Audit studies only observe callbacks, not wages.

This study utilizes a method developed by Rubinstein and Brenner (2014). I compare children from inter-ethnic marriages. More precisely, I compare children of Hispanic fathers and White mothers (henceforth HW) to children of White fathers and Hispanic mothers (henceforth WH). This approach stems from the fact that there is a strong selection among many characteristics, and thus, marriages are not random. Couples match on several observable characteristics like income, schooling, socio-economic background, etc. (Averett and Korenman 1996; Averett, Sikora, and Argys 2008; Becker 1973, 1974, 1993; Browning, Chiappori, and Lechene 2006; Chiappori, Oreffice, and Quintana-Domeque 2012). Children of HW and WH marriages have more similar observable characteristics than children of endogamous/homogamous marriages— i.e., White fathers-White mothers and Hispanic fathers-Hispanic mothers. Moreover, children from a Hispanic father and White mother household will have a Hispanic last name from their fathers, enabling the investigation of how ethnic signals, such as having a Hispanic last name, affect annual log earnings.

The main identifying assumption of my empirical strategy depends on the assumption that people born to HW parents are similar to their WH peer in all observable—and unobservable—aspects and characteristics that are important in the labor market. Consequently, the only difference between the two groups is the variation in which group is more likely to have a Hispanic sounding last name. Children from mixed ethnic backgrounds may appear physically similar to those from single ethnicity backgrounds, but the influence of family dynamics and upbringing, crucial in developing skills and personal characteristics, varies with the pattern of mixed ethnic marriages. Particularly in a society where Hispanic ancestry is perceived negatively, it raises the question of what kind of White women would choose Hispanic men. Furthermore, even if such unions were formed randomly, children from White-Hispanic homes might benefit from more favorable family conditions than those from Hispanic-White homes, considering Whites generally have stronger socio-economic backgrounds than Hispanics. These factors introduce doubts regarding whether children from Hispanic-White families receive comparable familial support and influences, either genetically or environmentally, as those from White-Hispanic families.

2 Data

I use two datasets: the IPUMS Current Population Survey (CPS) Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) (Flood et al. 2020) and the 1960 to 2000 US censuses (Ruggles et al. 2020).

The CPS data (1994-2019) is used to study the effect of Hispanic last names on labor market outcomes. The census data is employed to construct synthetic parents using the method developed by Rubinstein and Brenner (2014).

2.1 Children of the four parental types

The CPS sample is restricted to White, US-born citizens aged 25-40, born between 1960-2000. Parents are classified as Hispanic if born in a Spanish-speaking country or Puerto Rico, and White if US-born. Four parental types are identified: (1) White father and White mother (WW), (2) White father and Hispanic mother (WH), (3) Hispanic father and White mother (HW), and (4) Hispanic father and Hispanic mother (HH).

Table ?? shows the distribution of these types. WW children comprise 96% of the sample, HH 3%, and inter-ethnic children (WH and HW) 1.35%. Summary statistics for each group are presented in Table ??.

2.2 Synthetic parents

Using the 1960-2000 censuses, I constructed a dataset of synthetic parents, including married White men and women born between 1920-1975. Hispanic individuals are defined as White and born in a Spanish-speaking country, while Whites are native-born.

Table ?? shows the distribution of couple types: WW (96%), HH (2%), WH (<1%), and HW (1%). Summary statistics for the parents are presented in Table ??.

3 Empirical Strategy

In this section, I present two empirical strategies. The first empirical strategy estimates the effect of having a Hispanic last name on educational outcomes and earnings.

The difference in means between Hispanics and non-Hispanic Whites could result from discrimination. It can also be caused by differences in innate abilities, skills, and parental investments. While controlling for observable skill measures, I compare children of inter-ethnic marriages, HW and WH. WH and HW children are more similar in characteristics but provide employers, and the labor market, with different signals.³ WH children will have a non-Hispanic last name, while HW children will have a Hispanic last name. This is a method developed by Rubinstein and Brenner (2014).

³WH and HW children are both half White, half Hispanic.

3.1 Estimating the effect of having a Hispanic last name

In this section I restrict the sample to WH and HW groups. Let Y_{ist} be the outcome of interest for person i in state s at time t . HW_{ist} is an indicator variables for the type of parents of person i has. X_{ist} is a vector of controls that includes age and numbers of hours worked, γ_{st} are state-year fixed effects (FE), and ϕ_{ist} represents the error term. The equation for this strategy is written as follows:

$$Y_{ist} = \beta_1 HW_{ist} + X_{ist}\pi + \gamma_{st} + \phi_{ist} \quad (1)$$

β_1 is the coefficient of interest in this specification. β_1 represents the gaps in outcomes between children of inter-ethnic marriages who have a Spanish-sounding last name versus a White last name.

3.2 Threats to Identification

The central assumption of my estimation strategy is that individuals born to HW parents have comparable characteristics to their WH peers, particularly in areas crucial to the labor market. This assumption faces two main challenges. First, Selection in the marriage market: Given the potential societal penalties associated with Hispanic identity, the characteristics of White women who marry Hispanic men may be unique. Second, Differential parental influence: Fathers and mothers may impact human capital accumulation differently (Kimball, Sahm, and Shapiro 2009; Magruder 2010).

These concerns are mitigated by assortative matching in marriages. A substantial body of literature indicates strong selection in marriages based on traits (Averett, Sikora, and Argys 2008; Becker 1993; Duncan and Trejo 2011). This suggests that inter-ethnic WH and HW marriages likely consist of partners with similar characteristics, supporting the comparability of their children in terms of labor market outcomes.

A potential measurement error arises from using parents' birthplace in the CPS data as a proxy for ethnicity and last name. However, this concern is minimal as most Hispanics from 1960 to 2000 were first-generation immigrants. Census data shows only 3% of native-born Americans identified as Hispanic (Table 3), making it highly improbable for an inter-ethnic child to have a native-born, second-generation+ Hispanic father. Empirical evidence from the CPS and US Census will be used to evaluate these concerns and support the validity of the identification strategy.

4 From the Data: The Differences Between HW and WH Couples

In this section, I examine the data to validate my empirical strategy, focusing on educational and economic outcomes for four ethnic groupings—White White (WW), White

Hispanic (WH), Hispanic White (HW), and Hispanic Hispanic (HH)—as shown in Table ???. The data indicates marriage selection, with smaller differences between HW and WH children compared to the other groups, making them a more suitable comparison for analyzing labor market discrimination against Hispanics. Using the synthetic parents sample constructed from Census data, we observe that WW couples have the highest household education levels (24.95 years), while HH couples have the lowest (17.13 years). Inter-ethnic couples fall in between, with WH households totaling 22.68 years of schooling and HW households slightly behind at 21.50 years. Notably, HW wives are more educated than their WH peers, which could have implications for the educational attainment of HW children, as mothers play a crucial role in human capital accumulation.

Regarding labor market outcomes, WW households have the highest log total family income (10.75), followed by WH (10.65), HW (10.60), and HH (10.42) households. The earnings gap between HW and WH men is marginal, with HW men earning 4% less. However, HW women slightly out-earn WH women, with log hourly earnings of 1.75 and 1.73, respectively. This reversal in typical gender earning patterns suggests that HW women contribute more to their families' economic stability, potentially benefiting their children's development and future labor market prospects. Despite HW mothers' higher education and income levels, HW children complete, on average, 0.4 fewer years of education than their WH peers (Table ??), potentially pointing to discrimination or barriers in educational access for HW children.

5 Results

5.1 Effect of Hispanic Last Name on Educational Outcomes

Analysis of White, U.S.-born Hispanics ages 25-40 (Table 4) reveals that HW children receive 0.2 years less education than WH children. While there is no significant difference in high school dropout rates, HW children are 2 percentage points less likely to earn an associate degree and 3 percentage points less likely to earn a bachelor's degree. These gaps are larger for HW women in higher education. These disparities suggest potential barriers or discrimination in access to higher education for HW children, particularly women.

5.2 Effect on Labor Market Outcomes

Results from Tables ?? and 5 indicate a 1 percentage point employment gap between HW and WH workers, and a 5 percentage point crude earnings gap. However, when controlling for education, the earnings gap reduces to a statistically insignificant 1 percentage point.

6 Conclusion

This study examines discrimination against Hispanics in the U.S. labor market, focusing on the impact of Hispanic last names and identification on education and earnings. The research finds that inter-ethnic individuals with Spanish-sounding last names receive 0.2 years less education and are more likely to be unemployed. HW children earn 5 percentage points less than WH children, but this gap becomes statistically insignificant when controlling for education.

These results align with existing literature on disparities in educational access (Bergman and McFarlin Jr [2018](#); Gaddis et al. [2024](#)). While the earnings gap diminishes when controlling for education, this doesn't necessarily indicate an absence of discrimination, as education itself can be influenced by bias.

Further research is needed to comprehensively understand the earnings gaps between Hispanics and Whites, particularly considering that mothers of HW children have higher education and earnings, which theoretically should lead to better outcomes for their children.

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Table 1: Number of Children and Couples by Parental and Couples' Type

	Parental/Couples' Type			
	White Father/ White Mother White Husband/ White Wife (WW)	White Father/ Hispanic Mother White Husband/ Hispanic Wife (WH)	Hispanic Father/ White Mother Hispanic Husband/ White Wife (HW)	Hispanic Father/ Hispanic Mother Hispanic Husband/ Hispanic Wife (HH)
Observations (Children)	6,421,328 0.96	39,048 0.01	51,277 0.01	179,827 0.03
Observations (Couples)	5,141,737 0.96	33,097 0.01	37,847 0.01	119,749 0.02

¹ Source (Children): Current Population Surveys (CPS) 1994-2019.

² Source (Couples): 1960-2000 Census.

³ The sample includes Whites, who are married and between the ages 25 and 40. Ethnicity of a person's parents are identified by the parent's place of birth. A parent is Hispanic if she/he was born in a Spanish-speaking country. A parent is White if she/he was born in the United States.

Table 2: Summary Statistics by Couple Type

Variables	Father's and Mother's Ethnicities				Differences	
	WW	WH	HW	HH	HH - WW	HW - WH
Panel A: Synthetic Parents						
Husband's education	12.58 (2.88)	11.82 (3.75)	10.33 (4.40)	8.91 (4.25)	-3.67*** (0.01)	-1.49** (0.02)
Wife's education	12.36 (2.40)	10.71 (3.97)	11.01 (3.44)	8.68 (4.00)	-3.68*** (0.01)	0.29** (0.02)
Total HH education	24.95 (4.77)	22.68 (6.91)	21.50 (6.99)	17.69 (7.40)	-7.26** (0.01)	-1.18** (0.04)
Log Total Family Income	10.75 (0.57)	10.65 (0.67)	10.60 (0.68)	10.42 (0.66)	-0.33*** (0.00)	-0.05*** (0.01)
Husband's Log Hourly Earnings	1.74 (0.83)	1.76 (0.87)	1.72 (0.88)	1.55 (0.80)	-0.19*** (0.00)	-0.04*** (0.01)
Wife's Log Hourly Earnings	1.60 (0.93)	1.73 (0.88)	1.75 (0.89)	1.51 (0.79)	-0.09*** (0.01)	0.02** (0.02)
Number of Children	3.84 (1.44)	4.05 (1.70)	4.28 (1.84)	4.29 (1.72)	0.44*** (0.00)	0.23** (0.01)
Panel B: Children's Education						
Men's education	13.82 (2.42)	13.4 (2.38)	13.07 (2.27)	12.87 (2.3)	-0.94*** (0.01)	-0.32** (0.03)
Women's education	14.06 (2.37)	13.62 (2.39)	13.26 (2.35)	13.22 (2.39)	-0.84*** (0.01)	-0.36** (0.02)
Men's HS Dropout Rate	0.35 (0.48)	0.45 (0.5)	0.44 (0.5)	0.44 (0.5)	0.09*** (0)	-0.01*** (0.01)
Women's HS Dropout Rate	0.36 (0.48)	0.45 (0.5)	0.46 (0.5)	0.46 (0.5)	0.1*** (0)	0.01*** (0.01)
Men's Associate Rate	0.15	0.15	0.12	0.11	-0.03***	-0.03***

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Table 2: Combined Summary Statistics by Couple Type (*continued*)

Variables	WW	WH	HW	HH	HH - WW	HW - WH
	(0.36)	(0.36)	(0.32)	(0.32)	(0)	(0)
Women's Associate Rate	0.19	0.17	0.14	0.15	-0.04***	-0.03***
	(0.39)	(0.37)	(0.35)	(0.36)	(0)	(0)
Men's BA Rate	0.32	0.23	0.19	0.17	-0.15***	-0.04***
	(0.47)	(0.42)	(0.39)	(0.38)	(0)	(0.01)
Women's BA Rate	0.36	0.28	0.22	0.22	-0.14***	-0.06***
	(0.48)	(0.45)	(0.41)	(0.41)	(0)	(0)
Men's Prof. Degree Rate	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.04	-0.05***	-0.02***
	(0.28)	(0.25)	(0.21)	(0.19)	(0)	(0)
Women's Prof. Degree Rate	0.1	0.08	0.07	0.06	-0.04***	-0.01***
	(0.3)	(0.26)	(0.25)	(0.23)	(0)	(0)
Panel C: Children's Employment and Earnings						
Men's Unemployment Rate	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.02***	0.01***
	(0.8)	(0.76)	(0.74)	(0.75)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Women's Unemployment Rate	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.02***	0.01***
	(0.81)	(0.24)	(0.75)	(0.76)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Men's Log Hourly Earnings	2.51	2.43	2.42	2.42	-0.09***	-0.00**
	(0.45)	(0.46)	(0.44)	(0.43)	(0)	(0.02)
Women's Log Hourly Earnings	2.32	2.31	2.28	2.31	-0.02***	-0.03**
	(0.49)	(0.45)	(0.45)	(0.42)	(0)	(0.02)
Men's Log Annual Earnings	10.29	10.09	10.06	10.01	-0.28***	-0.03**
	(1.01)	(1.05)	(0.97)	(1.04)	(0.01)	(0.03)
Women's Log Annual Earnings	10.13	10.04	10.02	10.01	-0.12***	-0.02**

(0.78)	(0.79)	(0.72)	(0.73)	(0.01)	(0.03)
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¹ Source: 1960-2000 Census (synthetic parents), 1994-2019 CPS (children's outcomes)

² Synthetic parents: native-born US citizens, White, ages 25-40, with kids

³ Children: native-born US citizens, White, ages 25-40, 1994-2019. WH, HW, HH restricted to self-identified Hispanic/Latino

⁴ Parent ethnicity by birthplace: Hispanic if Spanish-speaking country, White if US

⁵ Mean (SD) or Difference (SE). *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 3: Self-reported Hispanic Identity Among First-Generation Hispanic Immigrants and Native-Born

	Native Born Husband	Spanish-Speaking Place of Birth Husband	Native Born Wife	Spanish-Speaking Place of Birth Wife
Percent White	0.97	0.03	0.97	0.03
Percent Hispanic	0.03	0.97	0.03	0.97

¹ Source: 1960-2000 Census

² The sample includes Whites, who are married, and are between the ages 25 and 40.

Table 4: Effect of Having Hispanic Last Name on Educational Outcomes

	(1) Years of Education	(2) High School Dropout	(3) Associate Degree	(4) Bachelor Degree
<i>Panel A: Full Sample</i>				
HW_{ist}	-0.20*** (0.05)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.02*** (0.01)	-0.03*** (0.01)
Observations	88377	90027	66927	90027
<i>Panel B: Women</i>				
HW_{ist}	-0.25*** (0.06)	0.02 (0.01)	-0.03*** (0.01)	-0.04*** (0.01)
Observations	46516	47302	34334	47302
<i>Panel C: Men</i>				
HW_{ist}	-0.16** (0.07)	0.00 (0.01)	-0.02** (0.01)	-0.02 (0.01)
Observations	41861	42725	32593	42725
Full Sample's Mean	13.48	0.43	0.15	0.26
Women's Mean	13.58	0.44	0.16	0.27
Men's Mean	13.38	0.43	0.14	0.24

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

¹ This table includes the estimation results of equation (1). All regressions include state-year fixed effects.

² HW is an indicator variable that is equal to 1 if a person is the child of a Hispanic-father and White-mother.

³ Standard errors are clustered on the state level.

Table 5: Effect of Having Hispanic Last Name on Employment and Log Annual Earnings

	(3) Log Annual Earnings	(4) Log Annual Earnings	(2) Unemployment	(3) Unemployment
HW _{ist}	−0.05* (0.02)	−0.02 (0.02)	0.01** (0.00)	0.01* (0.00)
Constant				
<i>Controlling for:</i>				
Education		X		X
Observations	3621	3621	38 090	38 090

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

¹ This table includes the estimation results of equation (1).

² HW is an indicator variable that is equal to 1 if a person is the child of a Hispanic-father and White-mother.

³ The sample is restricted to prime-age men for unemployment and full-time full-year wage and salary workers for earnings.

⁴ I control for hours worked, age, and state-year fixed effects for earnings. I control for age, and state-year fixed effects for earnings.

⁵ Standard errors are clustered at the state level.