

Supplementary Material
Strangers in the Homeland? The Academic Performance of Children of Return Migrants in
Mexico

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A Full Regression Tables

Table 1: Full table of OLS coefficients for Mexican sample

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>					
	Reading	Math	Science	Reading	Math	Science
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
treat	9.100 (6.300)	21.000*** (5.500)	11.000 [†] (5.500)	10.000 [†] (5.900)	21.000*** (5.800)	12.000* (5.500)
mom_ed	5.000*** (0.410)	4.700*** (0.400)	4.400*** (0.400)	1.100* (0.560)	1.600** (0.550)	1.500** (0.500)
dad_ed	4.600*** (0.490)	3.400*** (0.420)	4.000*** (0.380)	0.470 (0.630)	0.230 (0.580)	0.860 (0.550)
female	19.000*** (1.300)	-10.000*** (1.400)	-7.200*** (1.300)	18.000*** (1.200)	-11.000*** (1.300)	-7.700*** (1.400)
early_ed0-1	25.000*** (3.200)	20.000*** (3.100)	19.000*** (2.900)	20.000*** (3.200)	15.000*** (3.100)	15.000*** (2.900)
early_ed1+	26.000*** (3.000)	22.000*** (2.800)	20.000*** (2.700)	21.000*** (3.000)	18.000*** (2.800)	16.000*** (2.700)
cultural_pos	4.700*** (0.780)	3.400*** (0.700)	5.000*** (0.740)	-0.420 (1.100)	-1.500 (1.100)	-0.075 (1.100)
home_ed	11.000*** (0.750)	9.100*** (0.990)	8.900*** (0.730)	-1.200 (1.400)	-1.500 (1.700)	-1.500 (1.400)
age	20.000*** (2.600)	17.000*** (2.300)	17.000*** (2.500)	19.000*** (2.600)	16.000*** (2.400)	17.000*** (2.600)
year2015	-4.200 (2.900)	-9.300*** (2.600)	-2.900 (2.500)	-3.600 (2.900)	-8.500*** (2.500)	-2.400 (2.500)
year2018				-12.000*** (3.000)	-13.000*** (2.900)	-4.400 (3.000)
non_urban				-19.000*** (2.500)	-12.000*** (2.400)	-14.000*** (2.300)
wealth				-9.000** (3.400)	-12.000*** (3.200)	-13.000*** (3.300)
home_pos				17.000*** (4.600)	18.000*** (4.700)	19.000*** (4.600)
ict_res				2.400* (1.100)	2.700** (1.000)	2.400** (0.910)
escs				7.300* (3.400)	5.700 (3.700)	5.500 [†] (2.900)
parent_isei				(0.086)	(0.081)	(0.068)
Constant	71.000 [†] (40.000)	127.000*** (37.000)	115.000** (40.000)	120.000** (41.000)	162.000*** (38.000)	148.000*** (41.000)
Observations	41,175	41,175	41,175	39,302	39,302	39,302

Note: [†] $p < 0.1$; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$. OLS estimates comparing children of return migrants in Mexico to children in Mexico. All models cluster standard errors at the school level and incorporate sampling weights.

Source: PISA data from 2012, 2015, and 2018

Table 2: Full table of OLS coefficients for U.S. sample

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>					
	Reading	Math	Science	Reading	Math	Science
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
treat	−45.000*** (8.700)	−15.000* (7.000)	−38.000*** (7.700)	−69.000*** (12.000)	−31.000** (12.000)	−65.000*** (12.000)
mom_ed	−1.700 (2.300)	−0.059 (2.200)	−1.200 (1.900)	−9.500** (3.500)	−4.800 (3.200)	−8.900* (3.700)
dad_ed	1.900 (2.300)	0.870 (2.100)	1.700 (2.200)	−1.600 (4.000)	−2.400 (3.600)	−2.700 (3.900)
female	24.000*** (6.400)	−9.900 (6.300)	−4.100 (6.700)	23.000* (9.000)	−5.000 (8.000)	−2.300 (9.400)
early_ed0-1	−2.200 (17.000)	−0.280 (15.000)	−5.900 (17.000)	−55.000* (26.000)	−37.000 (25.000)	−40.000 (29.000)
early_ed1+	8.300 (11.000)	6.600 (8.900)	3.100 (11.000)	14.000 (12.000)	11.000 (10.000)	8.800 (13.000)
cultural_pos	8.000* (3.600)	6.300* (3.200)	8.100* (3.500)	−20.000* (8.300)	−15.000* (6.800)	−15.000† (8.000)
home_ed	9.700** (3.700)	8.100** (3.000)	6.400† (3.700)	−12.000 (9.700)	−12.000 (7.700)	−11.000 (8.300)
age	22.000† (12.000)	24.000* (11.000)	16.000 (11.000)	36.000* (16.000)	31.000* (13.000)	27.000† (14.000)
year2015	−3.300 (12.000)	2.400 (11.000)	17.000 (12.000)	−52.000*** (14.000)	−26.000† (15.000)	−38.000** (14.000)
year2018				−13.000 (15.000)	−2.200 (15.000)	−9.100 (15.000)
non_urban				−6.600 (9.500)	−2.600 (9.600)	−1.200 (9.400)
wealth				−69.000** (24.000)	−49.000** (19.000)	−55.000* (21.000)
home_pos				83.000** (31.000)	66.000** (25.000)	70.000* (29.000)
ict_res				−3.300 (12.000)	−5.000 (9.600)	−12.000 (9.600)
escs				36.000† (19.000)	26.000 (16.000)	38.000* (19.000)
parent_isei				(0.470)	(0.390)	(0.480)
Constant	119.000 (195.000)	70.000 (169.000)	217.000 (173.000)	9.400 (265.000)	32.000 (202.000)	160.000 (217.000)
Observations	1,391	1,391	1,391	896	896	896

Note: † $p < 0.1$; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$. OLS estimates comparing children of return migrants in Mexico to children of Spanish-speaking immigrants in the U.S. All models cluster standard errors at the school level and incorporate sampling weights.
Source: PISA data from 2012, 2015, and 2018

B Sensitivity Analysis

Important variables might be correlated with both immigration (and return migration) as well as test scores. For the Mexican comparison, results are already close to 0, so this section focuses on

the U.S. comparison. How strong would an unobserved confounder need to be in order to create a null effect for migration to Mexico for the 0.5 generation? I use the omitted variable bias (OVB) analysis tools of the `sensemkr` package (Cinelli & Hazlett, 2020) to help answer this question.

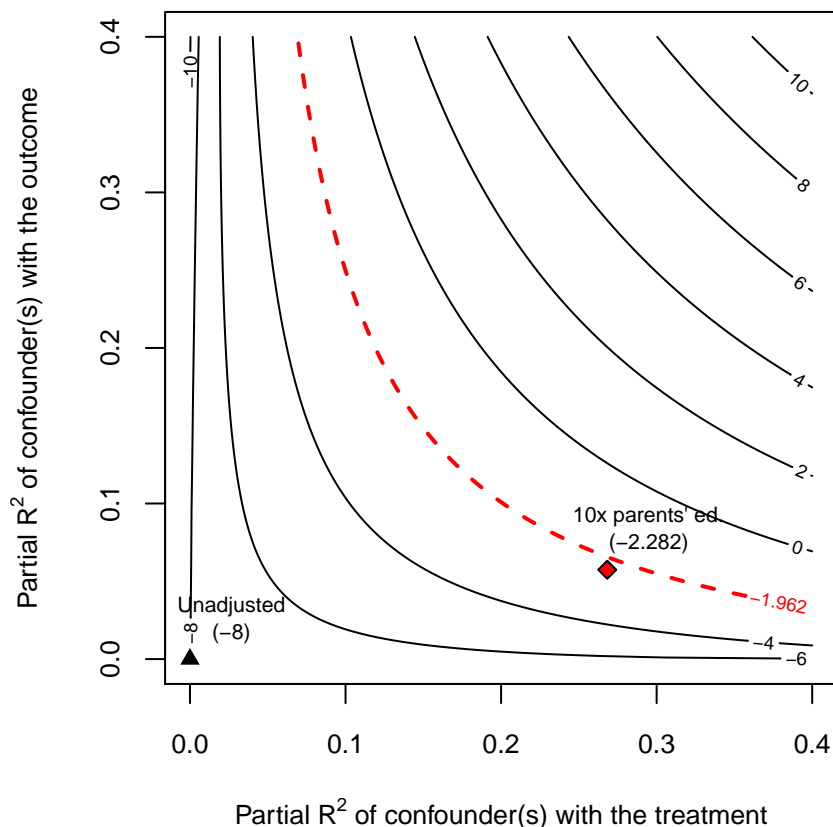


Figure 1: Contour plot of possible confounders of reading scores for the U.S. comparison. Contour lines represent t-values for the return migration coefficient in an OLS model for reading scores with eight additional covariates and hypothetical levels of confounding. “Unadjusted” shows the t-value of the immigration coefficient with no confounding. “10x parents’ ed.” shows the t-value of the immigration coefficient after accounting for a hypothetical confounder ten times as strong as the joint effects of parents’ education.

I find that an unobserved confounder would need to explain more than 19 percent of the residual variance of both return migration and reading scores in order to bring the estimate of immigration down to 0. Figure 1 shows that a confounder even ten times as strong as the joint effect of mother's and father's education would still not produce an insignificant coefficient. The t-value in the original model is -8. This plot shows that a confounder even five times as strong as mother's education (`mom_ed`) would only reduce this t-value to -2.3, still significant at the $\alpha = 5$ percent level. Results are similar for science and math scores.

References

- Cinelli, C., & Hazlett, C. (2020). Making sense of sensitivity: Extending omitted variable bias. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series B (Statistical Methodology)*, 82(1), 39–67. <https://doi.org/10.1111/rssb.12348>