

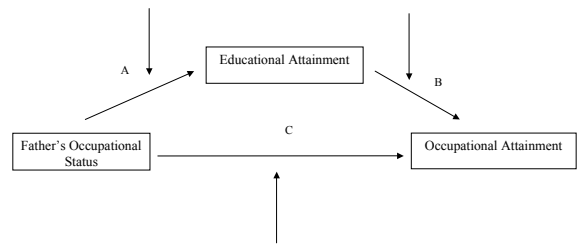
International Migration and Social Mobility in Europe

Effects of Parental Occupational Status and Education on Occupational Attainment of the Immigrants and Natives

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Status Attainment Model (Blau & Duncan 1967)



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Research Question

- To what extent does the status attainment model work differently for immigrants and natives in Europe?
 - First / second generation
 - Distance of migration
 - Age of migration

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We expect that:

- immigrants have lower occupational status than the natives, and more so:
 - If they are first generation immigrants
 - If they have come from more distant (non-neighboring) countries
 - If they have come at a later age (and have completed their education in the country of origins)

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We expect:

- the effect of father's occupational status on the occupational status is weaker for the second generation immigrants than for the natives but it is stronger than for the first generation immigrants.
- the effect of education on the occupational status is weaker for the first and second generation immigrants than for the natives.

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We expect:

- the effect of father's occupational status is stronger for the immigrants who immigrated with their parents than for the immigrants who emigrated without their parents.
- the effect of education is stronger for the immigrants who have had their education in the country of destination than for the immigrants who have had their education in the country of origin.

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Data

- European Social Survey 2004
- 25 countries
- Large, high quality samples
- Multilingual questionnaire for dominant (>5%) languages
- However, ESS skipped respondents with insufficient mastery of dominant languages.
- 16% are immigrant

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Conclusions ...

- The status attainment model works differently for:
 - First generation immigrants ...
 - but primarily by lower returns to education for these immigrants.
- Unexpected effects:
 - Effect fathers' occupational status higher for first generation immigrants than for natives
 - In particular when these immigrants have come without their parents

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Social mobility measures

- Respondents' occupational status → (ISEI)
- Respondents' level of education, country specific measures
- Fathers' occupational status: crude showcard → (ISEI)
- Problem:
 - Crude measure for parental occupation does not allow to distinguish farm origin or self-employed origin
- All status variables are standardized by taken percentile scores within countries.

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Migration measures

- Country of birth for father, mother, and respondent.
- [Crude] age of migration.

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International migration types

- 0/0 Natives
- 1/3A "Diplomats' children": respondent born abroad.
- 1/3B "Mixed marriage children": one parent foreign born
- 2/3A "Second generation" both parents foreign born
- 2/3B "Re-emigration" respondent and one parent foreign born.
- 3/3 "First generation immigrants".

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Type of immigrants in European Social Survey 2004

Table 1: Types of immigrants in ESS 2004, by generation of immigration

Non-immigrant (natives)	84.4%	
1/3 Immigrant	6.0%	
• Resp foreign born (diplomat children)		0.9%
• 1 Parent foreign born (mixed marriages)		5.1%
2/3 Immigrant	3.0%	
• 1 Parent & Resp foreign born (re-emigration)		0.8%
• 2 Parents foreign born (second gen.)		2.3%
3/3 Immigrant, first generation	6.7%	
Total	47510	

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Age of Migration

- Three categories (proxy for migration with or without parents and education in country of destination or origin)
 - Emigration before the age 12
 - Emigration after age 11 but before the age 22
 - Emigration after the age 21

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Distant Migration

- 0 → Natives and immigrants from neighbouring countries with the same languages, who speak this language at home (Dutch speaking Belgians in the NL but not Germans in the NL).
- 1 → all other immigrants.

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Immigration in ESS

- Top immigration countries: Luxembourg, Estonia, Switzerland, Ukraine.
- Few immigrants: Iceland, Finland, Turkey, Poland.
- Correlation FISEI / ISEI not clearly related to amount of immigrants.

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	N	% IMMIGRANTS	% IMMIGRANTS NEIGHBORS EXCLUDED	CORR. FISEI ISEI
LU Luxembourg	1635	0.485	0.414	0.350
EE Estonia	1989	0.356	0.271	0.209
CH Switzerland	2141	0.301	0.173	0.319
UA Ukraine	2031	0.259	0.211	0.274
SI Slovenia	1442	0.192	0.058	0.256
BE Belgium	1778	0.187	0.139	0.213
FR France	1806	0.179	0.171	0.298
SE Sweden	1948	0.171	0.149	0.238
GR Greece	2406	0.170	0.106	0.198
GB United Kingdom	1897	0.169	0.140	0.228
AT Austria	2256	0.164	0.114	0.251
NL Netherlands	1881	0.157	0.147	0.180
DE Germany	2870	0.146	0.112	0.303
NO Norway	1760	0.120	0.119	0.234
DK Denmark	1487	0.104	0.081	0.213
IE Ireland	2286	0.098	0.024	0.204
ES Spain	1663	0.095	0.088	0.184
SK Slovakia	1512	0.093	0.035	0.251
CZ Czech Republic	3026	0.091	0.043	0.310
HU Hungary	1498	0.065	0.027	0.373
PT Portugal	2052	0.065	0.065	0.252
IS Iceland	579	0.052	0.052	0.170
PL Poland	1716	0.043	0.043	0.208
FI Finland	2022	0.041	0.032	0.194
TR Turkey	1856	0.036	0.015	0.359
Total	47537	0.156	0.114	0.252

Table 2: Occupational status attainment in Europe for natives and immigrants (unianova analysis), unstandardized regression coefficients and t-values (N=26,525).

	I		II	
	B	t	B	t
Intercept	0.057	4.95	0.062	5.34
Age	0.002	14.94	0.002	14.70
Sex	0.005	1.54	0.005	1.63
Country of Destination	All < UA (Ukraine)		All < UA	
Education	0.602	96.82	0.600	96.73
Father's ISEI	0.107	19.49	0.110	19.45
Migration Type (ref: natives)				
- First Generation			-0.050	-5.19
- Re-emigration			-0.031	-1.60
- Second Generation			-0.042	-2.15
- Mixed-marriage			-0.034	-1.90
- Diplomat children			0.011	0.64
Distant migration			-0.025	-2.96
Migration > 21 years old (ref)			Ref	
Migration < 22 years old			0.004	0.35
Migration < 12 years old			0.054	3.35
R ²			0.31	
N			26525	

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Table 2: continued Occupational status attainment in Europe for natives and immigrants (unianova analysis), unstandardized regression coefficients and t-values (N=26,525).

	III		IV		V		VI	
	B	t	B	t	B	t	B	t
Education*	Ref		native	Ref				
- First Generation	-0.868	-3.06	-0.071	-3.18				
- Re-emigration	-0.112	-1.50	-0.108	-1.45				
- Second Generation	0.023	0.55	0.023	0.55				
- Mixed-marriage	-0.074	-2.58	-0.07	-2.58				
- Diplomat children	-0.044	-0.66	-0.048	-0.73				
Father's ISEI*	Ref		native	Ref				
- First Generation	0.050	2.40	0.074	3.09				
- Re-emigration	-0.016	-0.25	-0.035	-0.47				
- Second Generation	-0.049	-1.36	-0.049	-1.36				
- Mixed-marriage	0.026	1.08	0.026	1.07				
- Diplomat children	0.024	0.46	0.075	1.14				
Father's ISEI*First generation*								
< 12 old			-0.072	-1.19				
< 22 old			-0.072	-1.66				
Education*								
<12 old					-0.059	-2.60	-0.002	-0.05
<22 old					-0.042	-0.96	0.074	0.86
>21 old					-0.060	-2.64	0.064	1.33
Father's ISEI*								
<12 old					-0.001	-0.05	0.081	0.575
<22 old					0.017	0.45	0.010	0.112
>21 old					0.064	2.72	0.116	2.39
Education*								
<12 old*Distant Migration							-0.085	-2.09
<22 old*Distant Migration							-0.139	-1.52
>21 old*Distant Migration							-0.170	-3.32
Father's ISEI*								
<12 old*Distant Migration							-0.026	-0.70
<22 old*Distant Migration							0.011	0.12
>21 old*Distant Migration							-0.075	1.40
R ²	0.31		0.32		0.31		0.32	
N	26525		26525		26525		26525	

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Occupational attainment Education effects

- Education effect for first generation immigrants and for mixed-marriage immigrants are lower (than for natives).
- Education effect lower for long distant immigrants who emigrated before the age 12 than natives
- The effect of education is even lower for those who emigrated after the age 21.

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Occupational attainment – Effects of father's occupation

- The effect of fathers' occupational status is stronger for first generation immigrants than for natives!
- ... and this is even stronger for those who came at later age (and likely left their parents behind)!

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Conclusions

- The status attainment model works differently for:
 - First generation immigrants
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- Unexpected effects:
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 - In particular when these immigrants have come without their parents

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