

International Migration and Intergenerational Status Attainment in Europe

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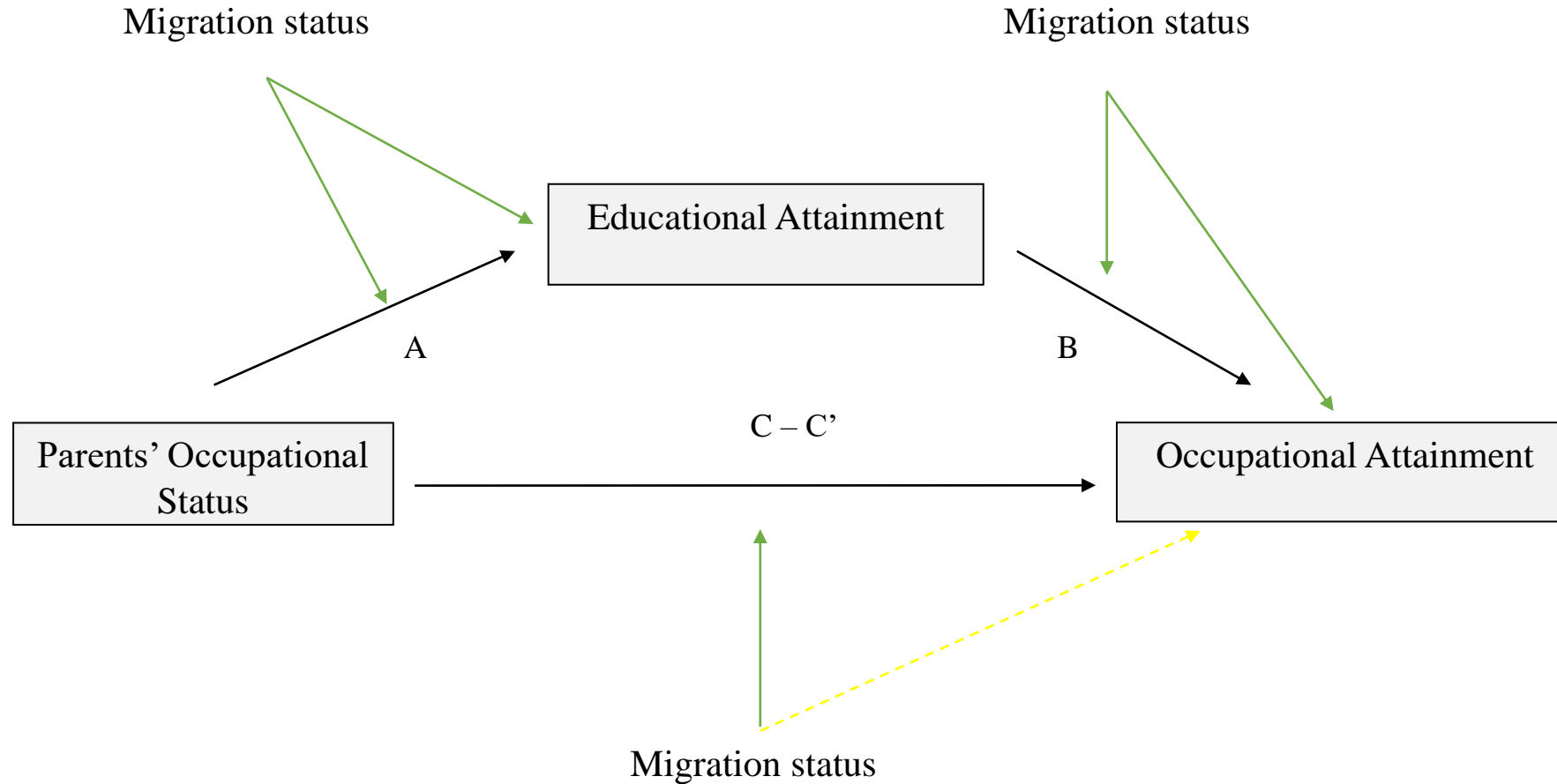
VU University Amsterdam

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Earlier presentations

- ISA-RC28, London UK, April 21, 2022
- ECSR Workshop, Milano (IT), March 15, 2019
- ESS workshop, DANS/NWO, The Hague NL, November 20, 2007
- NvD, Utrecht NL, October 9, 2007
- ECSR, Groningen NL, September 1, 2007
- RC28, Montreal CA, August 16, 2007

Status Attainment Model (Blau & Duncan 1967)



Research Question

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

We expect that:

- First generation immigrants and second generation attain lower occupational status than natives in the destination countries.

We also expect that:

- ...the effect of father's occupational status on the occupational status is weakest for the first generation relative to the natives; the effect for second generation is in-between.
- ... the effect of education on the occupational status is weaker for the first and second generation than for the natives (*ethnic penalties in the labour markets*).

Finally, we expect that ...

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

Data

- European Social Survey 2002-2018 & EVS 2008 + 2018
- 46 countries
- 11 surveys, total N = 568,022.
- In Models, 344,000 in age range 18-64
- Large, high-quality samples
- 16.2% have migration background in the dataset

Social mobility measures

- Respondents' occupational status ISCO88 / ISCO08 → (ISEI08)
- Respondents' year of education, country specific measures, scaled by duration of education
- Parental occupational status: crude showcard / ISCO88 / ISCO08 → (FMISEI08)
- All status variables are **standardized** by taking Z-scores **between countries over the whole dataset.**
- **Reference:** men, natives, UK, ESS8, average education and average parental occupation

Structural and relative mobility in SAT model

- $zISEI = B_0 + B_1 * IMM + B_2 * zFMISEI + B_3 * zFMISEI * IMM$
- SAT model measures *structural mobility* by $B_0 + B_1$ (i.e. at average parental occupation)
- SAT model measures *relative mobility* by B_2 and B_3 .

Controls

- Country specific associations
- **Study specific associations (ESS & EVS rounds)**
- Gender

International immigration types/measures

- Country of birth of father, mother, and respondent.

International immigration types

- 0/0 Natives
- 1/3A “Diplomat children”: respondent born abroad, parents
- 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”.

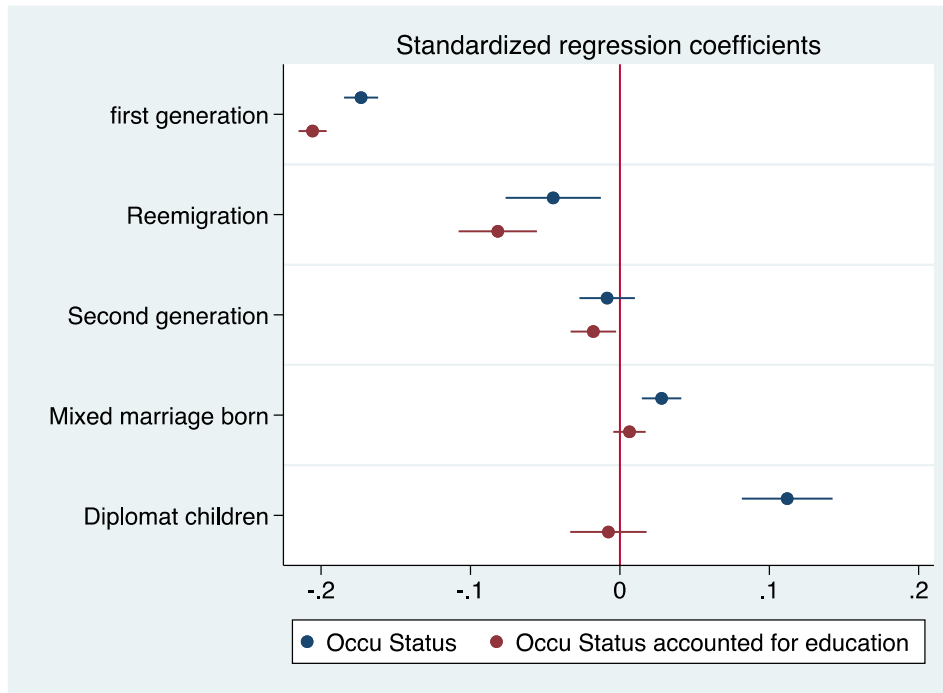
Table 1: Types of immigrants in ESS-EVS 2002-2018, by generation of immigration

			N
Non-immigrant (Natives)	83.8%		476,020
1/3 Immigrant status	5.7%		
• Resp foreign born ('Diplomat')		0.9%	5,052
• 1 Parent foreign born ('Mixed Marriage Born')		4.8%	27,378
2/3 Immigrant	3.4%		
• 1 Parent & Resp foreign born ('Re-migration')		0.8%	4,608
• 2 Parents foreign born (Second Generation)		2.6%	14,882
3/3 Immigrant (First Generation)	7.1%		40,082
Total	100%		568,022

Immigration in ESS/EVS surveys

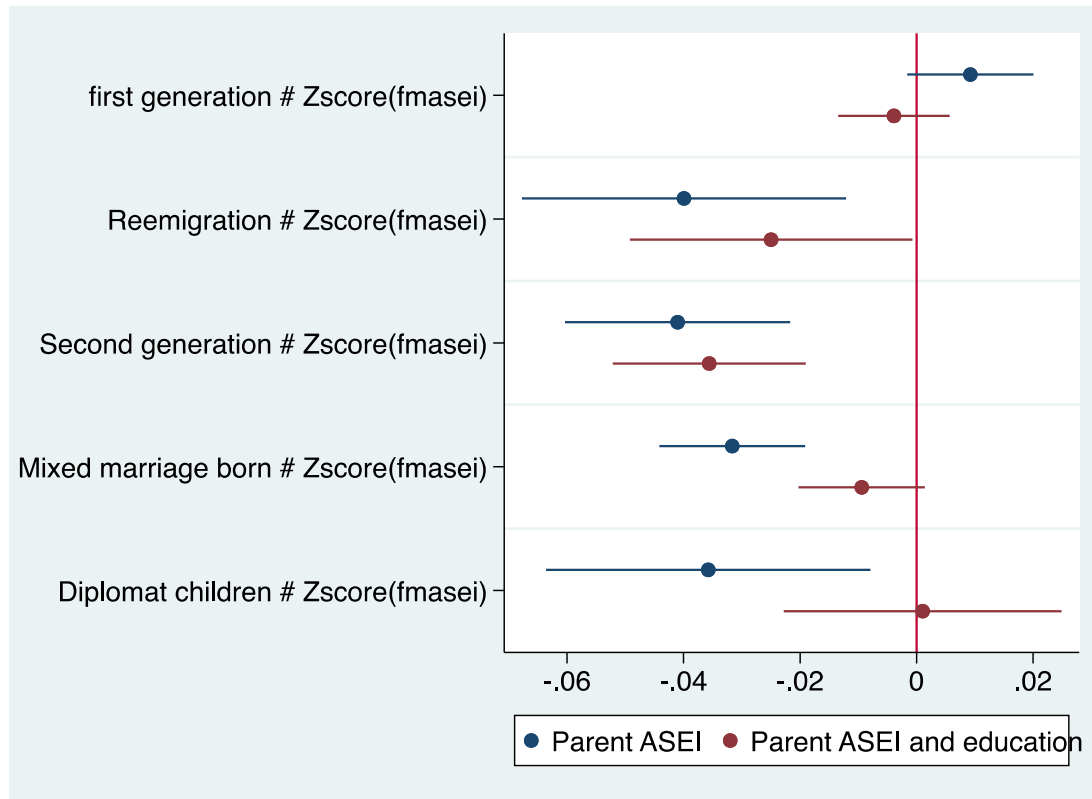
- Top immigration countries: Israel, Luxembourg, Estonia, Switzerland, Ukraine.
- Few immigrants: Iceland, Finland, Turkey, Poland.
- Correlation parent's and own occupational status (FMISEI / ISEI) not clearly related to amount of immigrants.

Structural occupational mobility



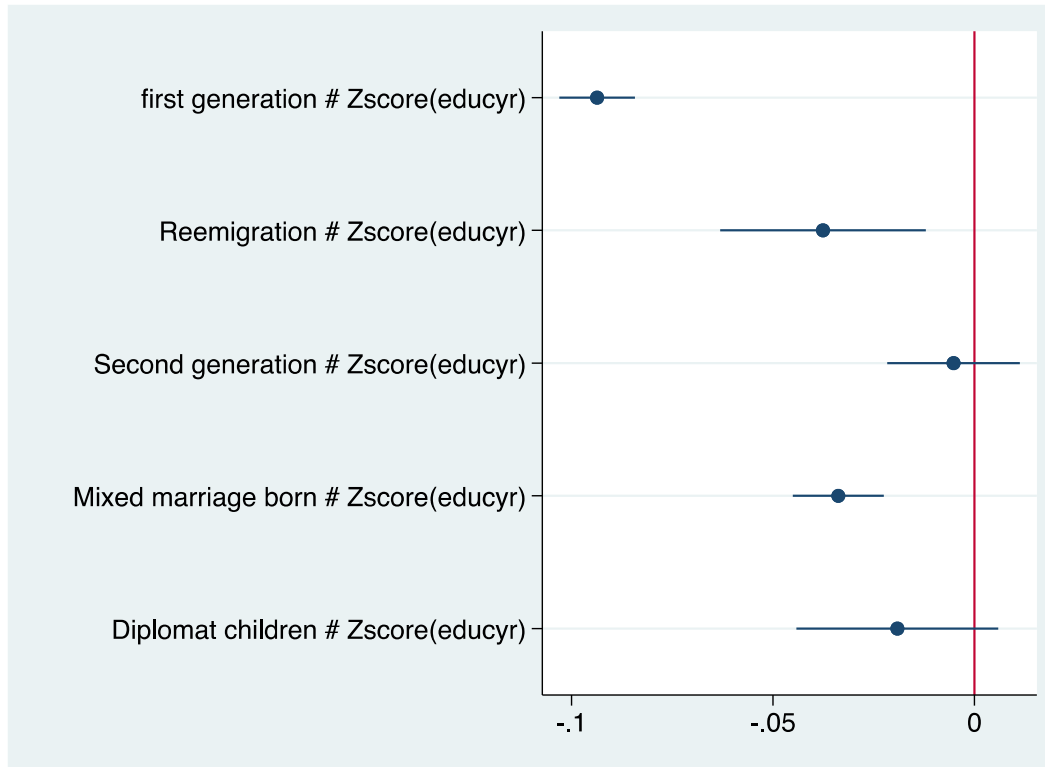
- First generation lowest occupation status
- Second generation lower occupation if accounted for education

Total and partial effect FMISEI → ISEI



- First generation occupation **is not** less strongly determined by parental occupation
- Second generation occupation is less strongly determined by parental occupation

Occupational attainment – Partial Effect EDUC → ASEI



- Education effect for first generation immigrants is lower (than for natives).
- Education effect for second generation is **not** lower (than for natives).

Conclusions

- The status attainment model works differently for:
 - First generation immigrants
- The first and second generation have significantly lower occupational status
- Intergenerational relative mobility for first generation is not different than for natives
- Second generation is more relatively mobile than the natives
 - Primarily by lower returns to education

What we did not show but we explored...

- Age of migration → proxy for education in destination country (matters a lot)
- Distance/neighbouring of migration (**origin region** / country)... (matters a lot)
- Split up by destination region: North-western Europe, Southern Europe, Eastern Europe, Middle East.

Table 1: 11 surveys, initial counts

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Relative Per
Valid	xnat_ess2002	43075	7.6	7.6	7.6
	xnat_ess2004	49066	8.6	8.6	16.2
	xnat_ess2006	47099	8.3	8.3	24.5
	xnat_ess2008	61009	10.7	10.7	35.3
	xnat_ess2010	54855	9.7	9.7	44.9
	xnat_ess2012	54673	9.6	9.6	54.5
	xnat_ess2014	40185	7.1	7.1	61.6
	xnat_ess2016	44387	7.8	7.8	69.4
	xnat_evs2008	67786	11.9	11.9	81.4
	xnat_evs2018	56368	9.9	9.9	91.3
	xnat-ess2018	49519	8.7	8.7	100.0
	Total	568022	100.0	100.0	

Country	first gen	Reemigration	Second gen	Mixed marriage	Diplomat child	Natives	Total
Albania	12	0	25	34	7	4092	4170
	0.29	0.00	0.60	0.82	0.17	98.13	100.00
	0.03	0.00	0.17	0.12	0.14	0.86	0.73
Armenia	124	32	125	232	23	2464	3000
	4.13	1.07	4.17	7.73	0.77	82.13	100.00
	0.31	0.68	0.85	0.85	0.46	0.52	0.53
Austria	1696	229	500	1372	71	17022	20890
	8.12	1.10	2.39	6.57	0.34	81.48	100.00
	4.21	4.87	3.42	5.03	1.41	3.58	3.68
Azerbaij	61	17	28	83	8	3108	3305
	1.85	0.51	0.85	2.51	0.24	94.04	100.00
	0.15	0.36	0.19	0.30	0.16	0.65	0.58
Bosnia-H	31	6	9	35	16	1415	1512
	2.05	0.40	0.60	2.31	1.06	93.58	100.00
	0.08	0.13	0.06	0.13	0.32	0.30	0.27
Belgium	1632	178	652	1075	178	13904	17619
	9.26	1.01	3.70	6.10	1.01	78.91	100.00
	4.05	3.79	4.46	3.94	3.52	2.92	3.10
Bulgaria	73	13	105	175	15	13201	13582
	0.54	0.10	0.77	1.29	0.11	97.19	100.00
	0.18	0.28	0.72	0.64	0.30	2.77	2.39
Belarus	200	81	52	252	39	2424	3048
	6.56	2.66	1.71	8.27	1.28	79.53	100.00
	0.50	1.72	0.36	0.92	0.77	0.51	0.54
Switzerl	4191	256	1025	1886	127	12849	20334
	20.61	1.26	5.04	9.28	0.62	63.19	100.00
	10.39	5.45	7.01	6.91	2.51	2.70	3.58
Cyprus	552	67	44	135	80	5812	6690
	8.25	1.00	0.66	2.02	1.20	86.88	100.00
	1.37	1.43	0.30	0.49	1.58	1.22	1.18
Czech Re	409	109	185	1125	40	19380	21248
	1.92	0.51	0.87	5.29	0.19	91.21	100.00
	1.01	2.32	1.26	4.12	0.79	4.07	3.74
Germany	2726	229	834	1729	227	27437	33182
	8.22	0.69	2.51	5.21	0.68	82.69	100.00
	6.76	4.87	5.70	6.34	4.49	5.76	5.84
Denmark	863	139	154	705	124	15293	17278
	4.99	0.80	0.89	4.08	0.72	88.51	100.00
	2.14	2.96	1.05	2.58	2.45	3.21	3.04
Estonia	2623	286	1392	1851	163	11840	18155
	14.45	1.58	7.67	10.20	0.90	65.22	100.00
	6.50	6.09	9.51	6.78	3.23	2.49	3.20
Spain	1611	86	68	296	178	17641	19880
	8.10	0.43	0.34	1.49	0.90	88.74	100.00
	3.99	1.83	0.46	1.08	3.52	3.71	3.50
Finland	341	62	24	256	158	19447	20288
	1.68	0.31	0.12	1.26	0.78	95.85	100.00
	0.85	1.32	0.16	0.94	3.13	4.09	3.57
France	1624	197	892	1504	199	16016	20432
	7.95	0.95	4.37	7.56	0.97	78.39	100.00
	4.03	4.19	6.10	5.51	3.94	3.36	3.60
Georgia	19	10	23	81	7	3554	3694
	0.51	0.27	0.62	2.19	0.19	96.21	100.00