The Labour Market Inclusion of Children of non-European Immigrants in Western Europe

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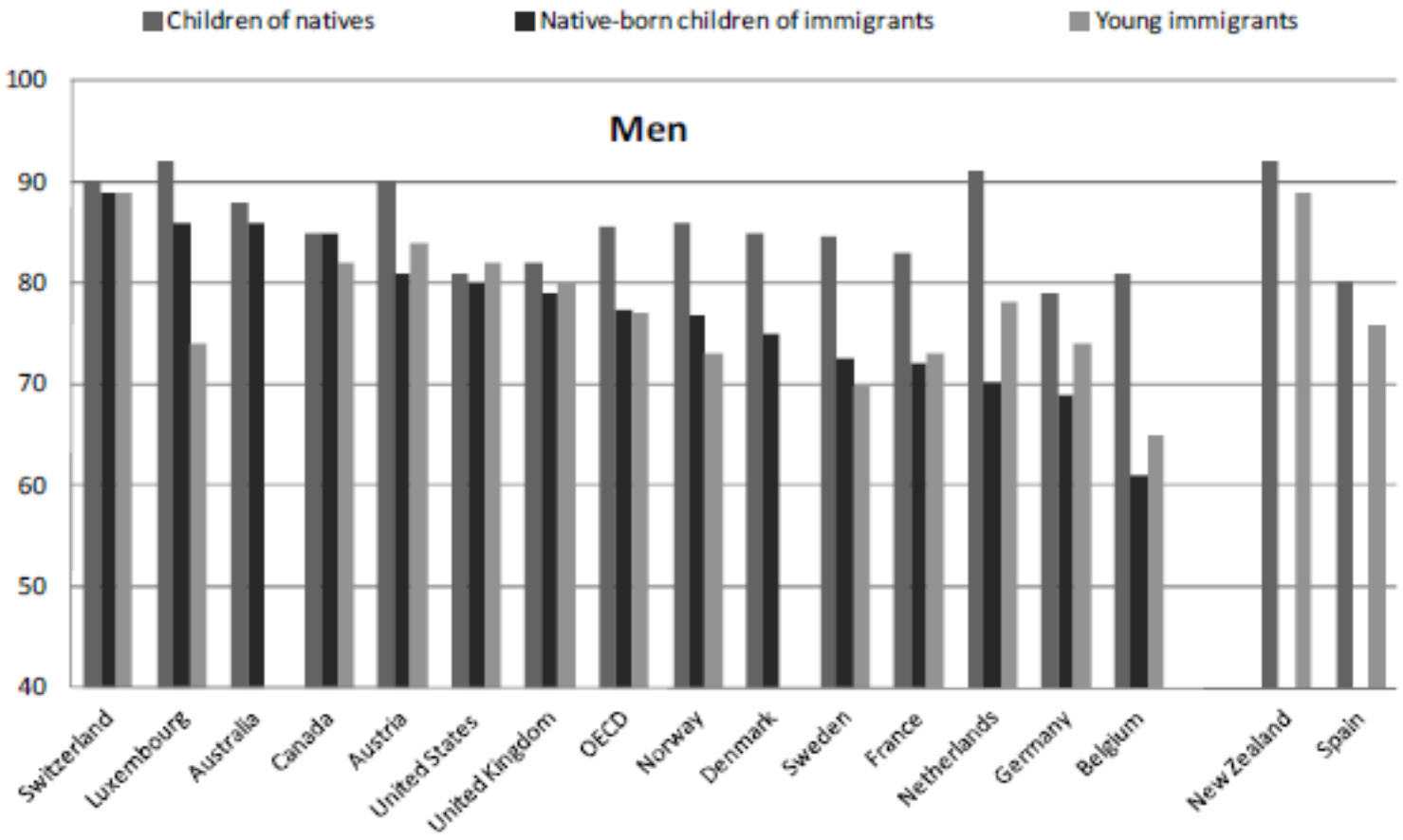
Introduction

- Who are the children of immigrants (CIM)?

- Why study the labour market inclusion of children of immigrants?
  - a risk of marginalization
  - Demographic challenges in all of Europe, ageing population, labour force shortages
  - Children of immigrants are expected to fill the spots – but can they?

Employment rates of the children of natives and the children of immigrants, aged 20-29 and not in education, by gender



Source: Liebig, T. and S. Widmaier (2010), "Overview- Children of Immigrants in the Labour Markets of OECD and EU countries" in OECD (ed.), *Equal Opportunities? The Labour Market Integration of the Children of Immigrants*

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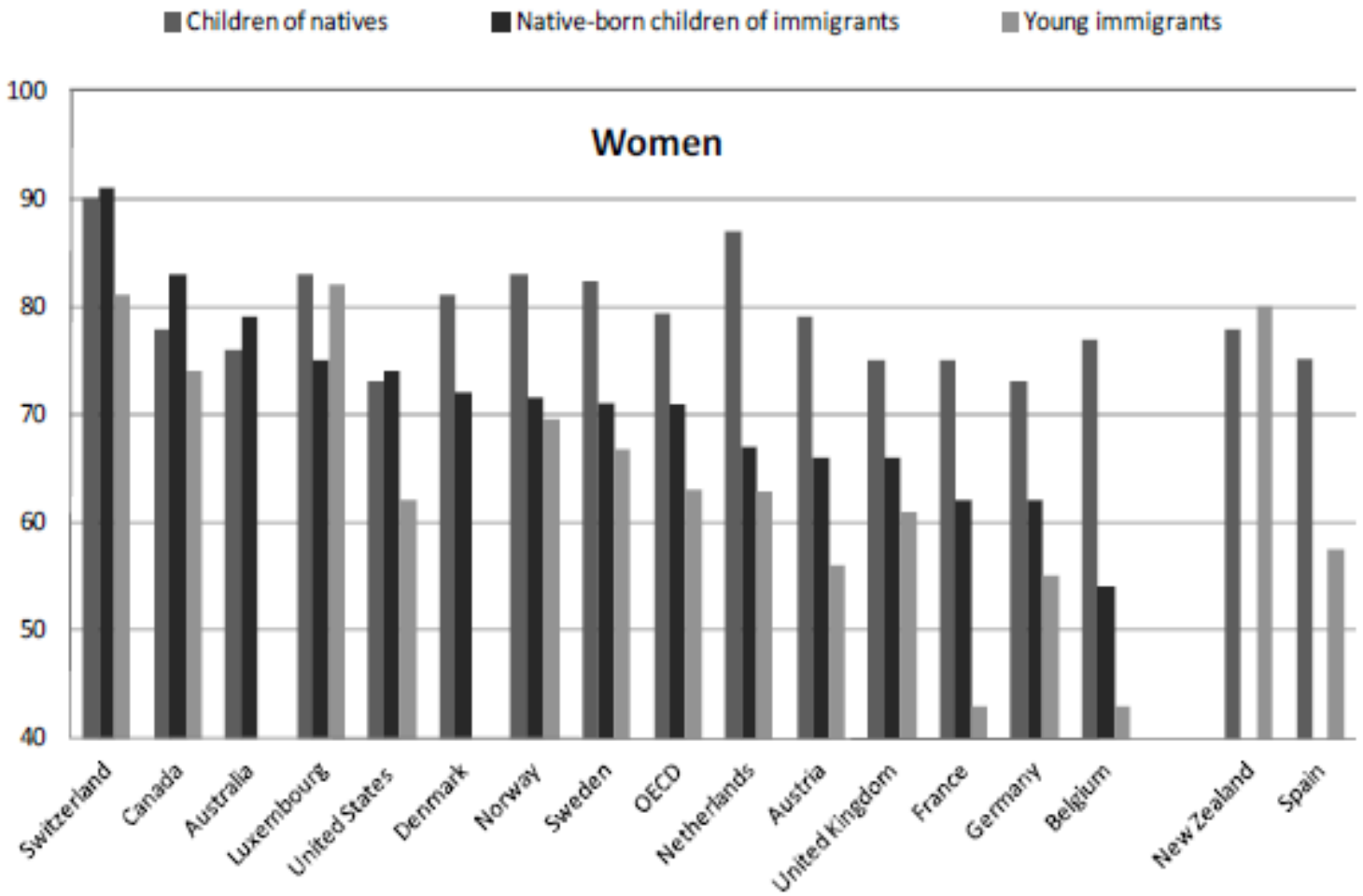

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Differences according to national context

- TIES project (The Integration of the European Second Generation)
- Employment rates, NEET (neither in education, employment or training) rates and rates of professional occupations differ for the children of immigrants of the same origin across European countries

see for example: Crul, M. and J. Mollenkopf (Ed.), (2012) The Changing Face of World Cities. Young Adult Children of Immigrants in Europe and the Unites States. New York: Russell Sage Foundation

NEET rates

	Male %	Female %
Brussels	27.7	43.2
Vienna	21.9	50.1
Berlin	21.4	46.6
Paris	14.2	22.5
Amsterdam	12.5	35.3
Stockholm	6.8	21.0

Based on TIES survey 2007, 2008

Source: Reisel, L., Lessard-Phillips, L. & Kasinitiz, P., 2012. Entering the Labour Market. In: *The Changing Face of World Cities. Young Adult Children of Immigrants in Europe and the United States*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, pp. 97-128

Rates of Professional Occupations

		Male %	Female %
Vienna	CIM from Turkey Comparison group	20.8 28.1	9.3 41.6
Berlin	CIM from Turkey Comparison group	14.4 45.5	15.8 31.8
Paris	CIM from Turkey Comparison group	30.3 66.0	30.3 47.0
Stockholm	CIM from Turkey Comparison group	32.6 55.5	25.3 54.1
Amsterdam	CIM from Turkey Comparison group	28.7 53.3	21.1 65.9
Brussels	CIM from Turkey Comparison group	21.1 31.6	24.4 39.7

(before controlling for background characteristics)

Call-back rates by occupation, percentages

	No callback	Callback for both	Callback for foreign name	Callback for Swedish name	Relative callback rate	Number of applications
Highly qualified jobs						
High school teachers	54.4	18.9	10	16.7	1.2	180
Computer specialists	46.9	26.5	3.4	23.1	1.7[a]	294
Accountants	63.6	13.6	3.4	19.5	1.9[a]	236
Civil engineers	60.7	14.3	0	25	2.8[a]	56
Group average	56.4	18.3	4.2	21.1	1.9[a]	766
Qualified jobs						
Nurses	47.1	35.6	2.3	14.9	1.3[a]	174
Pre-school teachers	21.6	44.6	5.4	28.4	1.5[a]	148
Engineers	40.3	23.9	4.5	31.3	1.9[a]	134
Group average	36.3	34.7	4.1	24.9	1.6[a]	456
Less qualified jobs						
Receptionists	74.6	9.1	5.5	10.9	1.4	330
Chefs	44.1	19.8	10.8	25.2	1.5[a]	222
Salesperson	58.1	18.3	2.7	21	1.9[a]	372
Store employees	70.3	8	3.6	18.1	2.3[a]	276
Drivers	45.7	15.2	5.7	33.3	2.3[a]	210
Cashiers	76.2	4.6	2.3	16.9	3.1[a]	260
Carpenters	64.5	9.4	3.7	22.4	2.4[a]	214
Assistant nurses	56.9	8.3	1.8	33	4.1[a]	230
Cleaners	76	3.3	4	16.7	2.7[a]	300
Group average	62.9	10.7	4.6	21.9	2.4[a]	2,414

Note. [a]*Statistically significant difference in callbacks at the 1 or 5 per cent level in LPM regressions.*