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Accession and Potential Migration  
Processes from Turkey*

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# Economic Progress and Social Cohesion for Migrants from Turkey and their Descendents in Sweden: in Light of EU Accession and Potential Migration Processes from Turkey<sup>1</sup>

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## Abstract

Individuals with an origin from Turkey are one of the largest ethnic minority groups in the EU. Against the backdrop of aging populations of the EU and the possible EU membership of Turkey, studying the current progress and challenges for this group is of interest. Using high quality register data from Statistics Sweden, this paper analyzes labor market and marriage market behavior of individuals with a background from Turkey both over time and over generations in comparison to their counterparts from the European Union as well as the Middle East. The analysis shows that especially the second generation from Turkey is characterized by progress in employment patterns over time and a declining gender gap. After controlling for human capital and demographic characteristics, as well as time trends, we find that second generation individuals from Turkey are more likely to be employed when compared to their counterparts from the New 10 EU member states, Bulgaria and Romania, as well as those from the Middle East. However, they are less likely to intermarry when compared to other groups. Further analysis indicate that individual characteristics are more important in explaining the observed gaps for the second generation when compared to the first generation.

Keywords: Migration from Turkey, economic progress, social cohesion.  
JEL classification: J15, J61, J12

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<sup>1</sup> Detailed comments from Eskil Wadensjö, Philip Martin and Han Entzinger are appreciated. Furthermore, comments and suggestions from the participants at the TMiE (Turkish Migration in Europe) and IMISCOE Conferences are appreciated. The usual disclaimer applies.

## Introduction

One of the leading source countries of non-EU migrants into the EU have been Turkey. Today Turkey is one of the largest origin countries in the EU-28. Within the contexts of aging and ‘shrinking’ populations of the EU and the possible EU membership of Turkey, studying the progress and challenges of specifically this group is important. The majority of the studies on migration from Turkey into the EU focus on historical patterns, where the patterns of labor migration from Turkey have been quite similar to other neighboring origin countries. The labor migrants from Turkey who migrated during the 1960s and early 1970s were characterized by high employment rates in the destination countries, whereas the recession period following the oil shock of 1973 was characterized by a halt in labor migration and high unemployment rates for this group. The majority of recent studies focus on second generation individuals whose parents were born in Turkey. These small scale cross section studies usually compare this group with children of other labor migrant groups such as those from ex-Yugoslavia, Morocco, etc. Some of these studies are cross country comparisons of the outcomes of the second generation (Heath et al., 2008; Crul and Vermeulen, 2003). To the best of our knowledge there are no large scale studies analyzing individuals with an origin from Turkey both over time and over generations in comparison to their European as well as Middle Eastern counterparts.

One of the major concerns of the “old” member states with regard to the enlargement of the EU have been a “flood” of migrants from new member states and future accession countries. Within the context of the long-term prospect of Turkish EU membership, and the start of the accession negotiations between Turkey and the EU on October 3, 2005, there has been a growing number of studies focusing on the volume and processes of potential migration from Turkey to the EU. The studies that analyze current migration processes from the new member states and potential migration from the candidate countries point out the fact that fears with regard to volume of migration from new member states have been proven unfounded. Also, the explanatory power of macro-level differences across countries in explaining current migration from new into old member states is criticized<sup>3</sup>. Furthermore, these studies emphasize the importance of analyzing individual characteristics in estimating potential migration and wellbeing of migrants in the destination countries (Hadler, 2006; Krieger and Maitre, 2006; Pacaci Elitok, 2010; Duzenli, 2010). Although there is no consensus on issues regarding the volume of potential migration, studies that focus on potential migration processes from Turkey within the context of possible Turkish membership point out the fact that individual characteristics of potential migrants and the qualitative aspect of potential migration from Turkey is understudied. Against this background, this paper focuses on the role of individual characteristics of current migrants and their children in Sweden in explaining labor market integration as well as social cohesion. Within this context, the role of individual characteristics is compared for individuals from (1) Turkey, (2) the Middle East (3) EU15, (4) The New 10<sup>4</sup>, (5) Bulgaria and Romania<sup>5</sup> as well as (6) candidate countries over time and across generations.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Except for the cases of UK and Ireland, see for e.g. Ruhs (2012).

<sup>4</sup> The ten new EU member states which joined the EU in 2004: were the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia.

<sup>5</sup> These countries are usually called ‘The New 2’ and joined the EU in 2007. Although they have not joined the EU during the observation period they are still analyzed as a separate group as a comparison group to individuals from Turkey.

<sup>6</sup> Since the aim of this paper is to put patterns with regard to Turkey into perspective in comparison to integration patterns for migrants from other European and Middle Eastern countries, only the above six groups are included in the analyses, thus all other migrant groups such as from Asia, Africa, etc. are not included and figures need to be interpreted accordingly.

Sweden has a similar history as other West European immigration countries in terms of recruiting labor migrants from neighboring (for Sweden mostly from Finland) and other European countries during the post-war period up to the early 1970s. Bilateral-labor agreements between Turkey and Sweden were signed in 1967, somewhat later than those signed between Turkey and other European countries, such as Germany, Austria, Belgium, France and the Netherlands. This period coincides with the second half of the second wave of migration of Turkey which took place during 1945-1980. This wave of internal and international migration can be considered as a part of the process of “urbanization” and late industrialization of the Turkish society as a result of dissolution of agriculture (Tekeli, 2007). This period in Turkey is characterized by rural to urban internal migration as well as emigration from Turkey that had profound effects on socio economic, cultural, demographic and labor market structures. Increasing levels of unemployment in rural (mainly due to the mechanization of agriculture as a result of Marshall aids) and urban (partly due to large rural to urban migration flows) areas led the Turkish authorities to encourage emigration to Western Europe in order to ease pressure on the national labor market. Due to the oil crises Sweden, as the Western European countries, stopped foreign labor recruitment. Thus, the flow of labor emigration from Turkey was redirected to the Middle East and later on to the Russian Federation and Commonwealth of Independent States. After the stop of labor migration, migration into Western Europe has continued predominantly in the form of refugee migration and family (re)union migration. In addition, thousands of left-wing politically motivated intellectuals, activists, Alevis, Kurds, Circassians, etc. left Turkey after the 1980 right-wing military coup. Today, there is a large Assyrian population in Sweden, where the majority has migrated from Turkey, Lebanon and Syria.

The top five destination countries for emigrants from Turkey are Germany, France, the Netherlands, the United States and the United Kingdom. Even though, less than one percent of emigrants from Turkey were residing in Sweden in 2005 Sweden is a unique and interesting country to study within the scope of this paper. First of all, Sweden was one of the very few EU countries to immediately open its doors to citizens from the EU accession countries of 2004, 2007 as well as 2013 in addition to taking in many refugees simultaneously. Secondly, today, Sweden is one of the most open labor migration systems in the world and finally, Sweden has been actively supporting the EU membership of Turkey. Thus, in case of Turkey’s accession into the EU, Sweden might be one of the exceptional countries which do not introduce transitional rules restricting free movement of labor. In line with this angle, it is crucial to understand the situation for individuals with a background from Turkey in comparison to other groups as well as analyzing the mechanisms behind the existing gaps.

## **Data**

The data used in the estimations stems from registered information at Statistics Sweden (SCB). The sample used in the analyzes consists of first and second generation individuals from Turkey, EU15, The New 10, The New2, Candidate countries<sup>7</sup> and the Middle East, residing in Sweden during the period 1998-2005. Included in the data is detailed individual information on personal and demographic characteristics, such as education, employment and age. In addition, information is available on country of birth for the individual as well as his/her parents. Thus, first and second generation individuals are constructed using this information. Furthermore, due to partner identification numbers we are able to link all individuals with their partners. In this way we were able to define intermarriage for each individual. The employment estimations are run for the age group 27-55, where the total number of observations is

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<sup>7</sup> Candidate countries include Serbia, FYR of Macedonia and Montenegro as well as Croatia. Croatia is kept within this category even though it has entered the EU in 2013 instead of having it as a separate category. In addition, Iceland is not in this group even though it is a candidate country, since Iceland has been a member of the Common Nordic Labor Market since 1954.

5,031,668, of which 22 percent are second generation. The partner type estimations are run on the married population, where the total number of observations is 2,650,924, of which 15 percent are second generation.

## **Results**

### **Migration**

When we look at the proportions of migrants within the group of above mentioned six categories we can see in Figure 1 that majority of the first generation migrants come from the EU15 countries (46 percent), followed by Middle East (20 percent) and Candidate countries (18 percent). The proportion of migrants from the EU15 countries has however, been declining mainly due to increasing proportion of first generation migrants from the Middle Eastern countries. The number of migrants from Middle Eastern countries has increased by 42 percent over the period of seven years. The proportion of migrants from Turkey has been quite stable at 5 percent over the period, where around 700 migrants have been entering Sweden from Turkey per year during this period.

**[FIGURE 1 ABOUT HERE]**

We can see that migration has increased from the ten new member states after the accession in 2004. The number of immigrants from these countries has almost been doubled, where the majority is from Poland. However, the figures are still small compared to what is estimated by classical gravity models. Few job vacancies for newly arrived immigrants, difficulty of accessing the labor market and the Swedish language as well as low immigration rate from the ten new member states are potential explanations (Wadensjö, 2012<sup>8</sup>). When we look at the second generation, we can see that majority of this group (70 percent) have parents born in EU15 countries. However, their proportion has been declining over the period combined with a small increase in the second generation from other groups mainly from the Middle East.

In Figure 2 we can see that migration from each country group have a different gender composition. Migration from the ten new member states as well as from Romania and Bulgaria has been dominated by female migration, while the opposite is the case for migration from the Middle East, Turkey and candidate countries. The gender composition of first generation migrants from the EU15 countries is quite balanced at 50 percent. In addition, although relatively more balanced, there are still some differences in the gender composition of the second generation, which might be related to different patterns of emigration.

**[FIGURE 2 ABOUT HERE]**

### **Integration**

#### **Labor Market**

Following the literature, we focus on two broad measures of labor market integration and social cohesion namely, employment and intermarriage rates across the above mentioned groups. When we look at raw descriptives in Figure 3 we can see that the gap in employment rates across the above six groups of countries is smaller for the second generation when compared to the first generation and this gap is

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<sup>8</sup> See Wadensjö (2012) for a detailed analyzes of migration and integration patterns of migrants from the New 10 member states in Sweden.

smaller for males than it is for females. Furthermore the gap in employment rates across these countries has been narrowing over the years when we look at a time span of 1998-2005 within the group of first generation migrants, aged 27-55. Individuals from the EU15 countries have the highest employment rate at 71 percent on average over the years, followed by Bulgaria and Romania at 68 percent, The New 10 at 66 percent, candidate countries at 64, Turkey at 61 percent and the Middle Eastern countries at 49 percent. When we look at the first generation we can see that employment rate for individuals from the EU15 countries have been slightly declining over time, whereas the largest increase in employment rates have been observed for individuals from Candidate and Middle Eastern countries as well as Turkey and Bulgaria and Romania. Female employment rates are around 10 percent lower on average for the first generation. For the second generation aged 27-55 individuals from The New 10 member states have the highest employment rates for both males and females. Employment rates are higher for both male and female second generation when compared to first generation and the male female gap in employment rate is smaller for second generation than it is for first generation.

When we look at progress over time in terms of employment rates, we can see that the largest progress is observed for second generation females from Turkey with an increase of 20 percentage points. Despite this increase the largest gender gap in terms of employment rates is observed for the group from Turkey both for the first and the second generation, although second generation females seem to be catching up.

The largest intergenerational progress in employment rates is observed for those from the Middle East for both males and females. This is partly explained by the low levels of employment rate for the first generation individuals from the Middle East. The second largest intergenerational progress is observed for females from Turkey at the end of the observation period due to the sharp increase in their employment rates over time for the second generation.

[FIGURE 3 ABOUT HERE]

### **Social Cohesion**

When we look at cross country group comparisons with regard to intermarriage rates we can see, in Figure 4, that there are diverging patterns for the first and second generations as well as males and females. It should be noted that at this point only one type of intermarriage is considered namely, marriage to an ethnic Swede, that is, a Swedish born person with Swedish born parents. As expected overall intermarriage rates are higher for the second than it is for the first generation and it is higher for females than it is for males except for individuals from Turkey and the Middle East as well as second generation individuals from the candidate countries. For the first generation, for both males and females, individuals from Turkey and the Middle East have the lowest intermarriage rates throughout the period, at around 7 percent for males and 3 percent for females, whereas the highest intermarriage rates for the first generation is observed for individuals from the EU15 countries. For the second generation the lowest intermarriage rates are observed for individuals from Turkey at around 14 percent for males and 8 percent for females. Interestingly intermarriage rates have been declining for all groups over the period of observation except for individuals from the ten new member states.

[FIGURE 4 ABOUT HERE]

### **Empirical Results**

To analyze the role of individual characteristics namely, human capital and demographic characteristics in determining the likelihood of being employed and intermarrying across country groups and generations we run a series of estimations. Table 1 shows the estimation results of a probit model for the

likelihood of being employed; the marginal effects are reported. Columns 1 and 3 in Table 1 show that both first and second generation individuals from the Middle Eastern countries are less likely to be employed when compared to first and second generation individuals from Turkey. The likelihood of employment for first generation immigrants from the candidate countries is not statistically different than that of immigrants from Turkey. On the other hand, both first and second generation individuals from EU15 countries are more likely to be employed when compared to individuals from Turkey. Columns 2 and 4 in Table1 show that these differences are partially explained by individual human capital and demographic characteristics as well as time trends.

**[TABLE 1 ABOUT HERE]**

In terms of the role of individual characteristics, we observe similar patterns across all groups. Employment is related to age in a non-linear way: first increasing with age and then declining when individuals get older. For the first generation the partial effect of age is at its maximum at 37 for individuals from Turkey while it is at its maximum at 42 for individuals from EU15 countries. This might be related to time spent in the educational system and the type of jobs available for the different groups as well as age of retirement. Surprisingly the employment rate is at its maximum at younger ages for second generation for each country group except for individuals from the new ten member states and Bulgaria and Romania. Women have a lower probability to be employed as opposed to men, although the gender effect is heterogeneous across country groups as well as generation. The largest negative effect is found for individuals from Turkey for the first generation and for EU15 and candidate countries for the second generation. As expected years of education and being married is positively associated with the probability of being employed as well as having a Swedish spouse. The probability of employment has been significantly increasing for individuals from Turkey over the years. However, this is not the case for other country groups for the second generation.

**[TABLE 2 ABOUT HERE]**

**[TABLE 3 ABOUT HERE]**

Tables 4 through 6 show estimation results for the likelihood of having a Swedish spouse, defined as a spouse born in Sweden to Swedish born parents. The likelihood of having a Swedish spouse first decline then increases with age, whereas it is the opposite case for the second generation. The association between years of education and the likelihood of having a Swedish spouse<sup>9</sup> is also in the opposite direction. However, it can be seen in Table 5 that the coefficient sizes of the variable ‘years of education squared’ are small and the result is mainly driven by individuals from the EU15 countries for both first and second generations. For the first generation immigrants from the ten new member states as well as Bulgaria and Romania, females are more likely to have a Swedish partner as opposed to men, whereas it is the opposite case for the other country groups. For the second generation, again females from Turkey, Middle East and candidate countries are less likely to have a Swedish partner whereas, the opposite is the case for second generation from EU15 and The New 10 countries, while gender is not significant for the second generation from Bulgaria and Romania. Employment has a positive and significant association with the likelihood of having a Swedish spouse for all groups in this study, which is a common finding in the literature.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> For more detailed information on the relationship between labor market outcomes and human capital investments and spouse choice behavior, see for e.g. Celikaksoy, et al. (2006, 2010) and Nielsen et al. (2009).

<sup>10</sup> See for e.g. Kantaravic (2004), Meng and Gregory (2005, 2006), Celikaksoy (2007), Furtado and Theodoropoulos (2010), Furtado and Trejo (2012) for a detailed discussion on the relationship between labor market outcomes and intermarriage.

[TABLE 4 ABOUT HERE]

[TABLE 5 ABOUT HERE]

[TABLE 6 ABOUT HERE]

Both first and second generation in all groups of countries, are more likely to intermarry than individuals from Turkey except for first generation immigrants from the Middle East. After controlling for individual human capital and demographic characteristics the coefficients of the country groups change only slightly. Although, the likelihood ratio tests indicate that the overall model fit is improved when individual characteristics and marriage market characteristics are included in the estimations, further analyses are needed to understand the role of individual characteristics in explaining the gap across the country groups. Thus, we utilize the method provided by Oaxaca (1973) to decompose the difference in the mean employment and intermarriage rates across country pairings separately by generation and gender into an unexplained and explained share by the difference in mean values of the observable characteristics of the two groups<sup>11</sup>. Table 7 shows that 2 percent of the gap between individuals from the EU15 countries and individuals from Turkey in terms of intermarriage rates for the first generation males is explained by the different mean characteristics of the individuals in these countries. The same figure is 9 percent for first generation females. A higher share of the difference in mean intermarriage rates for the second generation from EU15 and Turkey is explained by the different mean individual characteristics of the two groups, that is, 53 percent for males and 31 percent for females. This is probably due to the differences in migration processes of the first generation from Turkey and EU15 countries with regard to family as well as preferences in spouse choice and discrimination in the marriage market. However, it can be seen that these unexplained differences are relatively smaller for the second generation, where individual characteristics play a relatively more important role in terms of union formation patterns. We observe a similar pattern in the case of employment, where a larger share of the gap in employment rates for the second generation is explained by the different mean individual characteristics of the two groups. For males 53 percent of the gap and for females 31 percent of the gap in employment rates between those with an origin from the EU15 countries and Turkey are explained by the different mean individual characteristics of the two groups. The figures are much smaller in the case of the first generation; 2 percent for males and 9 percent for females.

[TABLE 7 ABOUT HERE]

## Discussion

Migration from Turkey to Sweden is at a low level when compared to migrants from other European and Middle Eastern countries and have been quite stable over the period of analysis. Migration from Turkey is predominantly male, whereas migration from Romania and Bulgaria as well as the new ten member states are predominantly female<sup>12</sup>. Overall, individuals from Turkey are characterized by progress both over time and over generations. Employment rate for first generation males from Turkey is higher in the beginning of the period than that of males from other candidate countries as well as from the Middle East and continue to increase over the period. However, this is not the case for females, although female employment rates for those from Turkey have been increasing over the period for both first and second generation individuals. After controlling for individual characteristics first generation immigrants from the Middle East and candidate countries are less likely to be employed when compared to migrants from

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<sup>11</sup> This method is widely used in labor market and discrimination literature to decompose group differences in various outcome measures; see Oaxaca (1973) for an introduction.

<sup>12</sup> However, this trend changes after the observation period.



Turkey, whereas this is also the case for second generation from the Middle East, The New 10 as well as Romania and Bulgaria. Thus, second generation individuals from the New 10 and New 2 member states as well as those from the Middle East are less likely to be employed when compared to the second generation from Turkey. However, the picture is quite different when we look at partner type. All country groups for both first and second generation, except for first generation from the Middle East, are more likely to intermarry when compared to those from Turkey. This is the case even after controlling for individual as well as marriage market characteristics. In addition, the results show that individual characteristics play a relatively small role in explaining the gaps in employment and intermarriage rates for the first generation.

Furthermore, several studies argue that in the case of Turkey's accession to the EU, Turkey will face a serious threat of a brain drain due to the individual characteristics of the potential migrants. These studies show that those who have a serious intention to emigrate are more likely to be from urban areas, have higher education and are younger when compared to those who do not intend to emigrate. However, while individual characteristics do have some role in explaining differences across migrant groups and generations both in the labor and marriage market, discrimination in the labor market especially for males is an important challenge facing potential migrants. There is strong empirical evidence on the incidence and persistence of discrimination in the Swedish labor market, particularly against individuals with a non-Western origin, at the stage of finding a job, the quality of the match between the individual and the job as well as in terms of promotion and wage growth.<sup>13</sup> Thus, the scenario of Turkey's accession to the EU today and free movement of labor between Turkey and Sweden would lead to a brain drain from the perspective of Turkey and waste of human capital due to inefficient match between the migrants and the Swedish labor market, which would be costly for both countries.

In addition, also in the case of social cohesion, the relationship between individual characteristics and intermarriage seems to be more important for the next generation rather than for the first generation. This might indicate that in terms of social cohesion changing individual characteristics of future migrants might play a small role in terms of social cohesion, whereas these characteristics are relatively more important for the next generation. However, it should be noted that the differences in migration patterns across regions of origins, that is, whether individuals migrate in the form of families rather than single individuals is also an important indicator in terms of family related transitions in the destination country<sup>14</sup>. However, this information is not observable in most data sets.

While Turkey's efforts with regard to its labor market such as increasing labor force participation by creating formal sector jobs to more workers<sup>15</sup> and decreasing the gender gap in terms of both participation and earnings are important, there is a crucial need for reforms in the labor markets of the potential destination countries for a more efficient and just absorption and allocation of non-Western migrants in their labor markets. Thus, further analyses are needed to shed light on the reasons and mechanisms behind different types of intentional and unintentional discrimination in the labor market at different stages of the process.

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<sup>13</sup> See for e.g. Andersson Joona, et al. (2012), Arai, et al. (2010), Rydgren, (2004), etc.

<sup>14</sup> See Celikaksoy (2012).

<sup>15</sup> See for e.g. Martin (2011, 2012).

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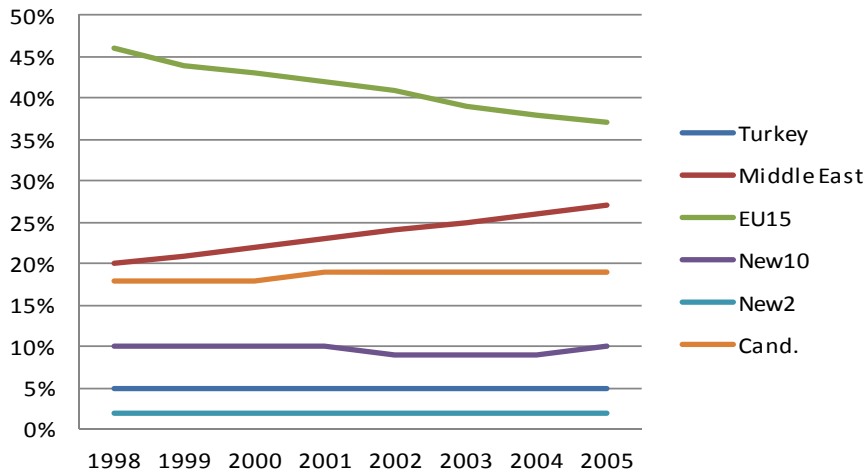
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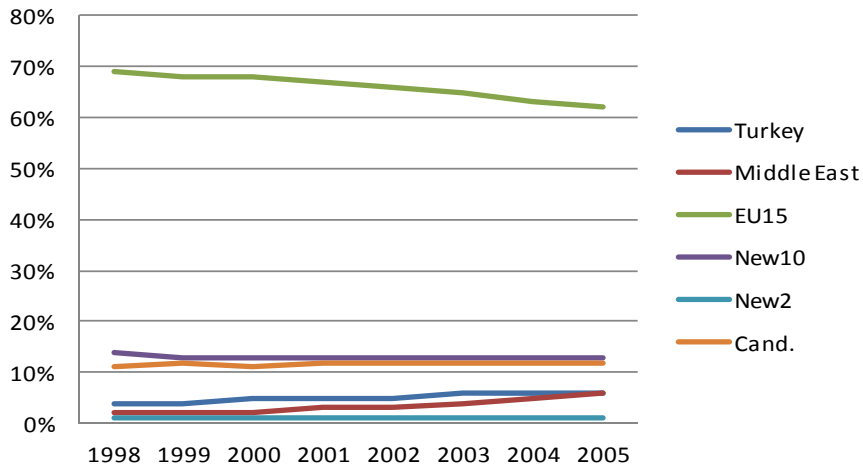
## Appendix

**Figure 1.** Proportion of Migrants from Europe and the Middle East and Their Children (Age: 16-65)

### First Generation: Regional Proportions

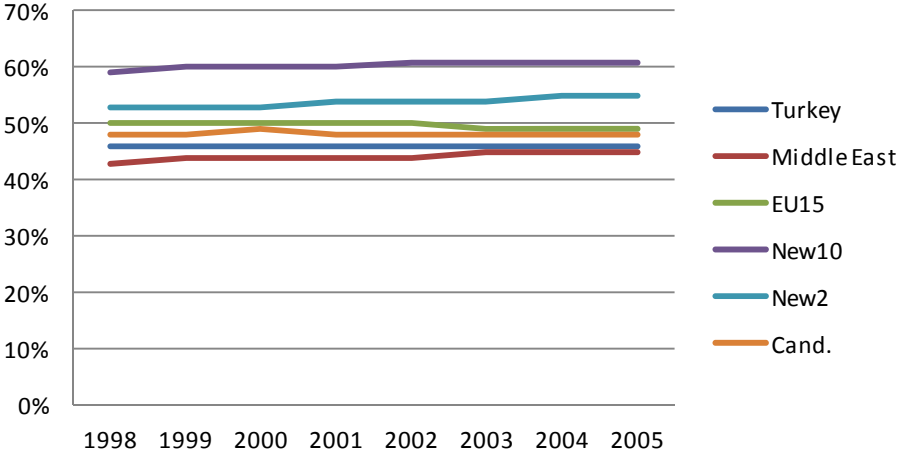


### Second Generation: Regional Proportions

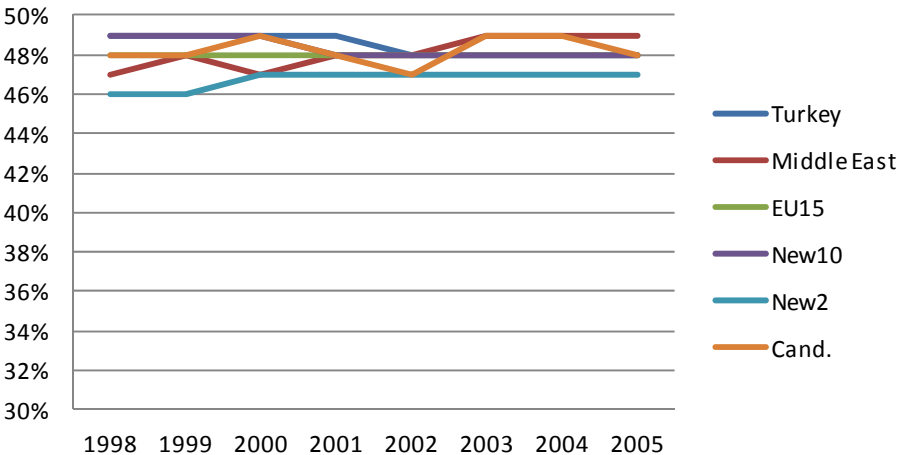


**Figure 2.** Gender Composition of Migrants and Their Children from Europe and the Middle East (Age: 16-65)

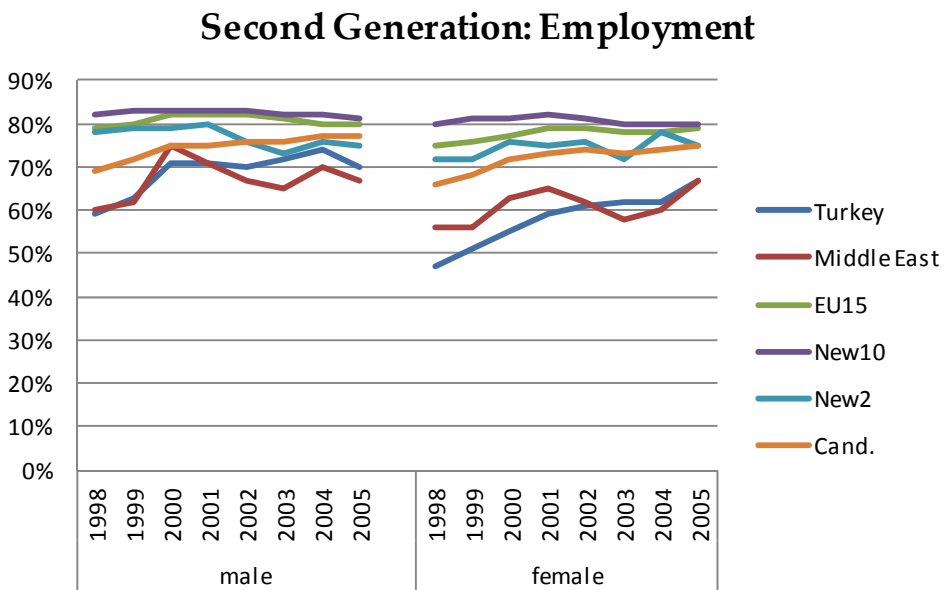
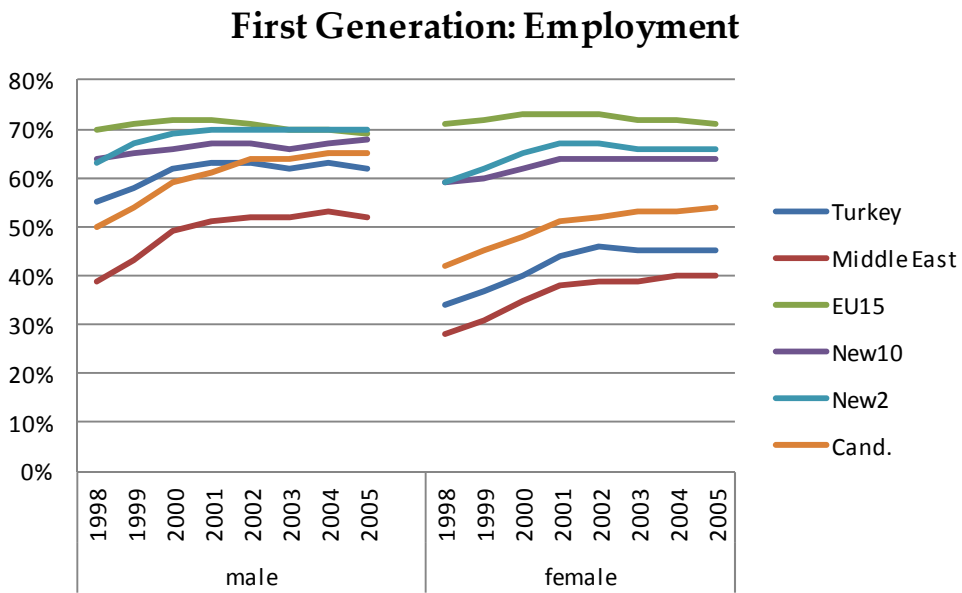
**First Generation: Proportion Female**



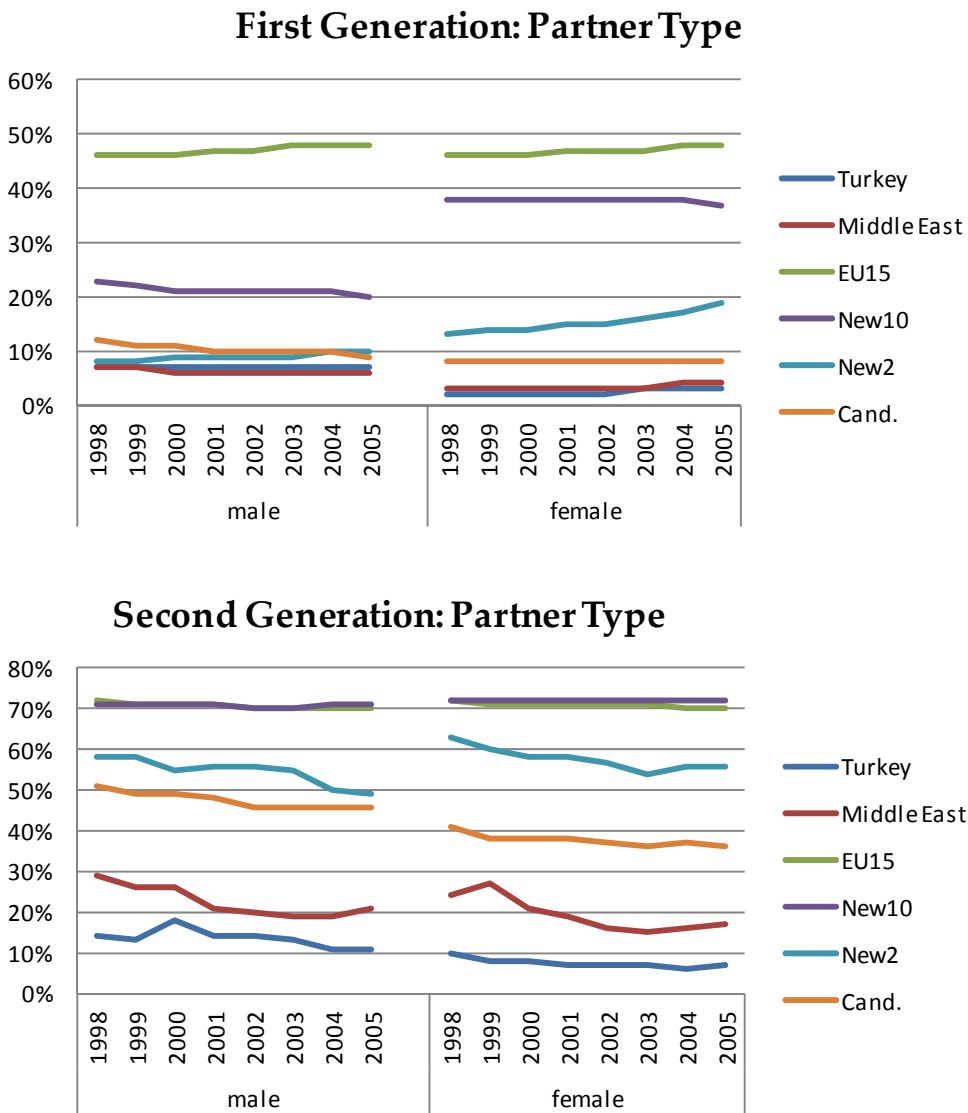
**Second Generation: Proportion Female**



**Figure 3.** Employment Rates Over Time Across Regional Groups and Generation (Age: 27-55)



**Figure 4.** Partner Type Over Time Across Regional Groups and Generation (Age: 16-65)



**Table 1. Estimation of a probit model for employment.**

	Employment			
	First Generation █ (1)	█ (2)	Second Generation █ (3)	█ (4)
Age		0.059*** (0.000)		0.064*** (0.000)
Age squared/100		-0.072*** (0.000)		-0.076*** (0.000)
Female		-0.055*** (0.001)		-0.046*** (0.001)
Education years		0.028*** (0.000)		0.044*** (0.000)
Married		0.060*** (0.001)		0.123*** (0.001)
Swedish spouse		0.138*** (0.001)		0.052*** (0.002)
Middle East	-0.092*** (0.001)	-0.118*** (0.001)	-0.138*** (0.003)	-0.069*** (0.003)
EU 15	0.170*** (0.001)	0.149*** (0.001)	0.287*** (0.002)	0.031*** (0.002)
The New 10	0.103*** (0.001)	0.068*** (0.001)	0.224*** (0.002)	-0.006** (0.003)
The New 2	0.101*** (0.002)	0.068*** (0.002)	0.137*** (0.005)	-0.058*** (0.007)
Candidate C.	-0.002 (0.001)	-0.003** (0.001)	0.163*** (0.002)	0.013*** (0.002)
1999		0.017*** (0.001)		0.013*** (0.002)
2000		0.039*** (0.001)		0.033*** (0.002)
2001		0.052*** (0.001)		0.031*** (0.002)
2002		0.055*** (0.001)		0.027*** (0.002)
2003		0.051*** (0.001)		0.005** (0.002)
2004		0.054*** (0.001)		0.000 (0.002)
2005		0.053*** (0.001)		-0.003 (0.002)
<i>prob. (LR-test of (1)=(2) &amp; (3)=(4))</i>		0,000		0,000
Observations		3,929,090		1,102,578
Robust standard errors in parentheses *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1				



**Table 2. Separate estimations of a probit model for employment by country groups and (first) generation.**

	Turkey	Middle East	EU15	The New 10	Bulgaria& Romania	Candidate C.
Age	0.065*** (0.001)	0.047*** (0.000)	0.073*** (0.000)	0.056*** (0.000)	0.063*** (0.001)	0.064*** (0.000)
Age squared/100	-0.087*** (0.001)	-0.058*** (0.000)	-0.085*** (0.000)	-0.065*** (0.001)	-0.075*** (0.001)	-0.082*** (0.000)
Female	-0.164*** (0.002)	-0.093*** (0.001)	-0.013*** (0.001)	-0.054*** (0.002)	-0.048*** (0.003)	-0.080*** (0.002)
Education years	0.032*** (0.001)	0.025*** (0.000)	0.027*** (0.000)	0.029*** (0.000)	0.024*** (0.001)	0.034*** (0.000)
Married	0.092*** (0.003)	0.011*** (0.001)	0.084*** (0.001)	0.093*** (0.002)	0.116*** (0.004)	0.050*** (0.002)
Swedish spouse	0.077*** (0.006)	0.245*** (0.003)	0.097*** (0.001)	0.081*** (0.002)	0.009 (0.007)	0.242*** (0.003)
1999	0.028*** (0.005)	0.041*** (0.002)	0.005*** (0.001)	0.013*** (0.003)	0.035*** (0.007)	0.035*** (0.003)
2000	0.064*** (0.005)	0.090*** (0.002)	0.010*** (0.001)	0.032*** (0.003)	0.061*** (0.007)	0.077*** (0.003)
2001	0.083*** (0.005)	0.112*** (0.002)	0.013*** (0.001)	0.044*** (0.003)	0.074*** (0.007)	0.101*** (0.003)
2002	0.080*** (0.005)	0.116*** (0.002)	0.013*** (0.001)	0.047*** (0.003)	0.072*** (0.007)	0.122*** (0.003)
2003	0.077*** (0.005)	0.117*** (0.002)	0.004*** (0.001)	0.040*** (0.003)	0.063*** (0.007)	0.128*** (0.003)
2004	0.078*** (0.005)	0.124*** (0.002)	0.004*** (0.001)	0.046*** (0.003)	0.067*** (0.006)	0.128*** (0.003)
2005	0.070*** (0.005)	0.124*** (0.002)	0.001 (0.001)	0.049*** (0.003)	0.070*** (0.006)	0.130*** (0.003)
Observations	205,553	974,722	1,792,117	414,375	94,691	447,632

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

**Table 3. Separate estimations of a probit model for employment by country groups and (second) generation.**

	Turkey	Middle East	EU15	The New 10	Bulgaria& Romania	Candidate C.
Age	0.192*** (0.012)	0.182*** (0.007)	0.057*** (0.000)	0.065*** (0.001)	0.072*** (0.004)	0.095*** (0.002)
Age squared/100	-0.318*** (0.026)	-0.302*** (0.015)	-0.069*** (0.000)	-0.074*** (0.001)	-0.084*** (0.006)	-0.132*** (0.003)
Female	-0.031*** (0.005)	0.001 (0.005)	-0.049*** (0.001)	-0.029*** (0.003)	-0.026* (0.014)	-0.044*** (0.003)
Education years	0.029*** (0.002)	0.022*** (0.002)	0.041*** (0.000)	0.038*** (0.001)	0.062*** (0.003)	0.050*** (0.001)
Married	0.090*** (0.006)	0.015 (0.010)	0.120*** (0.002)	0.113*** (0.004)	0.101*** (0.021)	0.120*** (0.004)
Swedish spouse	0.137*** (0.026)	0.196*** (0.032)	0.042*** (0.002)	0.073*** (0.004)	0.104*** (0.025)	0.080*** (0.006)
1999	0.018* (0.011)	0.024* (0.014)	0.011*** (0.002)	0.013** (0.005)	-0.001 (0.029)	0.016*** (0.006)
2000	0.086*** (0.011)	0.079*** (0.015)	0.029*** (0.002)	0.027*** (0.005)	0.032 (0.029)	0.037*** (0.006)
2001	0.078*** (0.011)	0.077*** (0.014)	0.028*** (0.002)	0.022*** (0.005)	0.038 (0.029)	0.031*** (0.006)
2002	0.072*** (0.010)	0.066*** (0.013)	0.026*** (0.002)	0.015*** (0.005)	0.013 (0.029)	0.026*** (0.006)
2003	0.042*** (0.010)	0.016 (0.012)	0.007*** (0.002)	-0.007 (0.005)	-0.013 (0.029)	0.007 (0.006)
2004	0.036*** (0.010)	0.019 (0.012)	0.002 (0.002)	-0.002 (0.005)	0.018 (0.027)	0.003 (0.006)
2005	0.033*** (0.010)	0.011 (0.011)	0.000 (0.002)	-0.004 (0.005)	0.018 (0.027)	0.000 (0.006)
Observations	56,763	38,737	733,896	147,843	6,689	118,650

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

**Table 4. Estimation of a probit model for partner type.**

	First Generation			Second Generation		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Age		-0.003*** (0.000)	-0.003*** (0.000)		0.038*** (0.001)	0.038*** (0.001)
Age squared/100		0.003*** (0.000)	0.002*** (0.000)		-0.041*** (0.001)	-0.041*** (0.001)
Female		-0.003*** (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)		0.000 (0.002)	0.034*** (0.003)
Education years		0.072*** (0.001)	0.070*** (0.001)		0.042*** (0.002)	0.042*** (0.002)
Edu.yrs. Squared		-0.002*** (0.000)	-0.002*** (0.000)		-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)
Employed		0.087*** (0.001)	0.091*** (0.001)		0.063*** (0.002)	0.063*** (0.002)
Country of origin by own or parental birth place						
Middle East	-0.003* (0.002)	-0.024*** (0.002)	-0.019*** (0.002)	0.171*** (0.009)	0.163*** (0.009)	0.162*** (0.009)
EU 15	0.442*** (0.002)	0.419*** (0.002)	0.462*** (0.002)	0.710*** (0.004)	0.622*** (0.005)	0.629*** (0.005)
The New 10	0.435*** (0.002)	0.380*** (0.002)	0.373*** (0.002)	0.463*** (0.002)	0.413*** (0.003)	0.414*** (0.003)
The New 2	0.174*** (0.003)	0.104*** (0.003)	0.094*** (0.003)	0.336*** (0.002)	0.304*** (0.004)	0.304*** (0.004)
Candidate C.	0.098*** (0.002)	0.086*** (0.002)	0.108*** (0.002)	0.336*** (0.003)	0.297*** (0.004)	0.299*** (0.004)
1999		-0.000 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)		-0.007** (0.003)	-0.007** (0.003)
2000		-0.005*** (0.001)	-0.006*** (0.001)		-0.015*** (0.003)	-0.015*** (0.003)
2001		-0.005*** (0.001)	-0.006*** (0.001)		-0.017*** (0.003)	-0.017*** (0.003)
2002		-0.005*** (0.001)	-0.006*** (0.001)		-0.024*** (0.003)	-0.024*** (0.003)
2003		-0.004*** (0.001)	-0.005*** (0.001)		-0.029*** (0.003)	-0.028*** (0.003)
2004		-0.005*** (0.001)	-0.006*** (0.001)		-0.033*** (0.003)	-0.032*** (0.003)
2005		-0.006*** (0.001)	-0.008*** (0.001)		-0.036*** (0.003)	-0.035*** (0.003)
Marriage market by country of origin, gender, age and generation						
Sex ratio			-0.082*** (0.001)			-0.267*** (0.020)
Relative group size			-0.007*** (0.000)			-0.276*** (0.040)
<i>prob. (LR-tests of (1)=(2), (2)=(3), etc.)</i>		0,000			0,000	
Observations		2,245,610			405,314	

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

**Table 5. Separate estimations of a probit model for partner type by country groups and (first) generation.**

	Turkey	Middle East	EU15	The New 10	Bulgaria& Romania	Candidate C.
Age	-0.003*** (0.000)	-0.003*** (0.000)	-0.007*** (0.000)	-0.022*** (0.001)	-0.015*** (0.001)	0.000 (0.000)
Age squared/100	0.004*** (0.000)	0.003*** (0.000)	0.005*** (0.001)	0.027*** (0.001)	0.015*** (0.001)	0.002*** (0.000)
Female	-0.037*** (0.001)	-0.022*** (0.001)	-0.006*** (0.001)	0.149*** (0.002)	0.048*** (0.003)	-0.013*** (0.001)
Education years	0.017*** (0.001)	0.014*** (0.001)	0.124*** (0.001)	-0.012*** (0.002)	0.022*** (0.003)	0.030*** (0.002)
Edu yrs squared	-0.000*** (0.000)	-0.000*** (0.000)	-0.004*** (0.000)	0.000*** (0.000)	-0.000*** (0.000)	-0.001*** (0.000)
Employed	0.012*** (0.001)	0.045*** (0.001)	0.115*** (0.001)	0.086*** (0.002)	0.010*** (0.003)	0.079*** (0.001)
1999	0.001 (0.002)	-0.003*** (0.001)	0.002 (0.002)	-0.001 (0.004)	0.006 (0.006)	-0.005** (0.002)
2000	0.001 (0.002)	-0.006*** (0.001)	-0.004* (0.002)	-0.006 (0.004)	0.006 (0.006)	-0.011*** (0.002)
2001	0.002 (0.002)	-0.007*** (0.001)	-0.002 (0.002)	-0.008* (0.004)	0.011* (0.006)	-0.015*** (0.002)
2002	0.003 (0.002)	-0.008*** (0.001)	-0.000 (0.002)	-0.009** (0.004)	0.017*** (0.006)	-0.018*** (0.002)
2003	0.004* (0.002)	-0.008*** (0.001)	0.002 (0.002)	-0.010** (0.004)	0.020*** (0.006)	-0.020*** (0.002)
2004	0.004** (0.002)	-0.008*** (0.001)	0.003 (0.002)	-0.016*** (0.004)	0.025*** (0.006)	-0.021*** (0.002)
2005	0.004** (0.002)	-0.008*** (0.001)	0.002 (0.002)	-0.027*** (0.004)	0.029*** (0.006)	-0.023*** (0.002)
Observations	146,678	572,561	974,230	213,962	52,929	285,250

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

**Table 6. Separate estimations of a probit model for partner type by country groups and (second) generation.**

	Turkey	Middle East	EU15	The New 10	Bulgaria& Romania	Candidate C.
Age	0.011*** (0.003)	0.004 (0.011)	0.029*** (0.001)	0.034*** (0.002)	0.097*** (0.012)	0.064*** (0.005)
Age squared/100	-0.008* (0.005)	0.011 (0.019)	-0.030*** (0.001)	-0.038*** (0.002)	-0.108*** (0.015)	-0.058*** (0.008)
Female	-0.032*** (0.004)	-0.028* (0.014)	0.008*** (0.002)	0.019*** (0.004)	0.034 (0.023)	-0.092*** (0.006)
Education years	-0.011* (0.006)	0.090*** (0.026)	0.042*** (0.002)	0.005 (0.004)	-0.006 (0.023)	0.040*** (0.010)
Edu yrs squared	0.001*** (0.000)	-0.003*** (0.001)	-0.001*** (0.000)	-0.000*** (0.000)	-0.000 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.000)
Employed	0.018*** (0.004)	0.080*** (0.013)	0.051*** (0.003)	0.095*** (0.006)	0.122*** (0.032)	0.076*** (0.007)
1999	-0.004 (0.009)	-0.002 (0.034)	-0.006* (0.004)	-0.001 (0.008)	-0.014 (0.049)	-0.026** (0.012)
2000	-0.004 (0.009)	-0.018 (0.030)	-0.013*** (0.004)	-0.008 (0.008)	-0.029 (0.048)	-0.045*** (0.012)
2001	-0.007 (0.008)	-0.046* (0.025)	-0.016*** (0.004)	-0.004 (0.008)	-0.010 (0.048)	-0.065*** (0.012)
2002	-0.010 (0.007)	-0.041 (0.025)	-0.023*** (0.004)	-0.004 (0.008)	-0.012 (0.047)	-0.083*** (0.011)
2003	-0.009 (0.007)	-0.062*** (0.023)	-0.028*** (0.004)	-0.002 (0.008)	-0.043 (0.047)	-0.097*** (0.011)
2004	-0.015** (0.007)	-0.062*** (0.023)	-0.033*** (0.004)	0.002 (0.008)	-0.053 (0.047)	-0.111*** (0.011)
2005	-0.015** (0.007)	-0.061*** (0.024)	-0.037*** (0.004)	0.006 (0.008)	-0.045 (0.046)	-0.126*** (0.011)
Observations	11,934	2,921	294,305	60,654	2,056	33,499

Robust standard errors in parentheses

\*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

**Table 7. Decompositions by generation and gender.**

Oaxaca decomposition results

Comparing EU15 and Turkey

	First generation		Second generation	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Employment	0,064	0,193	0,333	0,265
Partner type	0,021	0,093	0,526	0,305



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