Marriage migrants from Turkey and Pakistan on the Danish labour market

By

Vibeke Jakobsen*

*The Danish National Institute of Social Research (SFI) and Academy for Migration Studies in Denmark (AMID)

Purpose

- Analyse to what extent characteristics of the family in Denmark and the area the immigrants live in influence the employment probability of newly arrived marriage migrants from Turkey and Pakistan.

- How this influence differs for men and women.

Outline

- Background
- Theoretical considerations/hypotheses
- Data
- Descriptive statistics
- Empirical model
- Primarily results/ conclusions

Background

- Differences between immigrant groups
  (country of origin, gender) with respect to
  labour market assimilation are apparent
  ←after controlling for differences in education

- Differences in family ties and social networks
  in Denmark may contribute to explain the
  differences in labour market assimilation?

Theoretical considerations

Social networks may affect the behaviour of the individuals in the labour market through:

- Information
- Norms

'Quantity' and 'quality' of the networks:
- Numbers of connections
- Employment status (employed, self-employed)
- Ethnic Dane/immigrant

Hypotheses

The following factors have an influence on the newly arrived immigrants employment status in the host country:

- The employment status of the members of the immigrants' household (employed, self-employed).

- The immigrant status of members of the immigrants' household

- Concentration of immigrants in the area the immigrant live

- Employment status of the immigrants in the area the immigrant live (employed, self-employed)

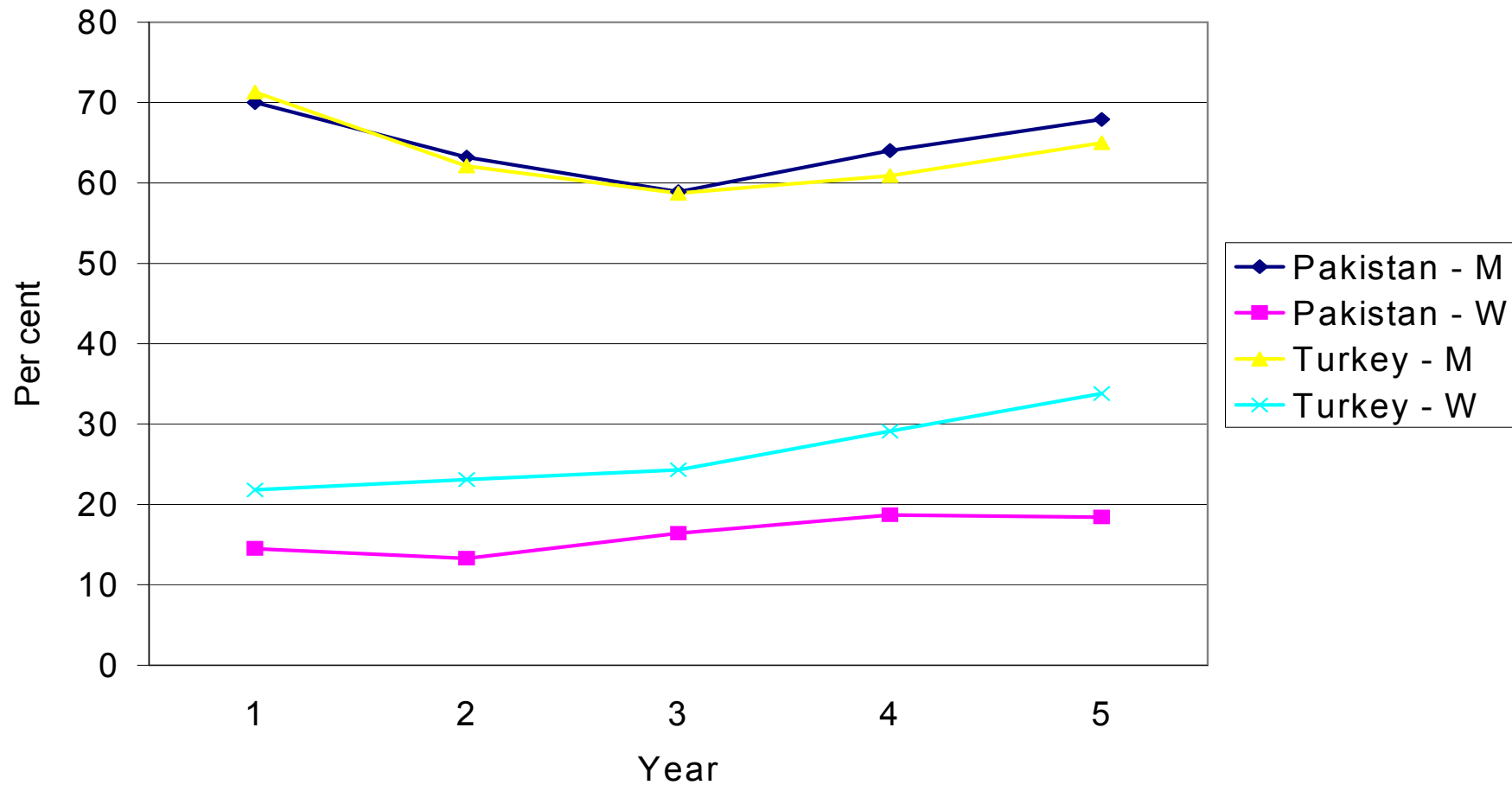← The influence differs for male and female immigrants

Data

Event history data from administrative registers in Statistics Denmark for the period 1994-2002

The population of immigrants from
Turkey and Pakistan who:
- immigrated to Denmark in the period 1994-1997
- were 18-45 years old the year of immigration
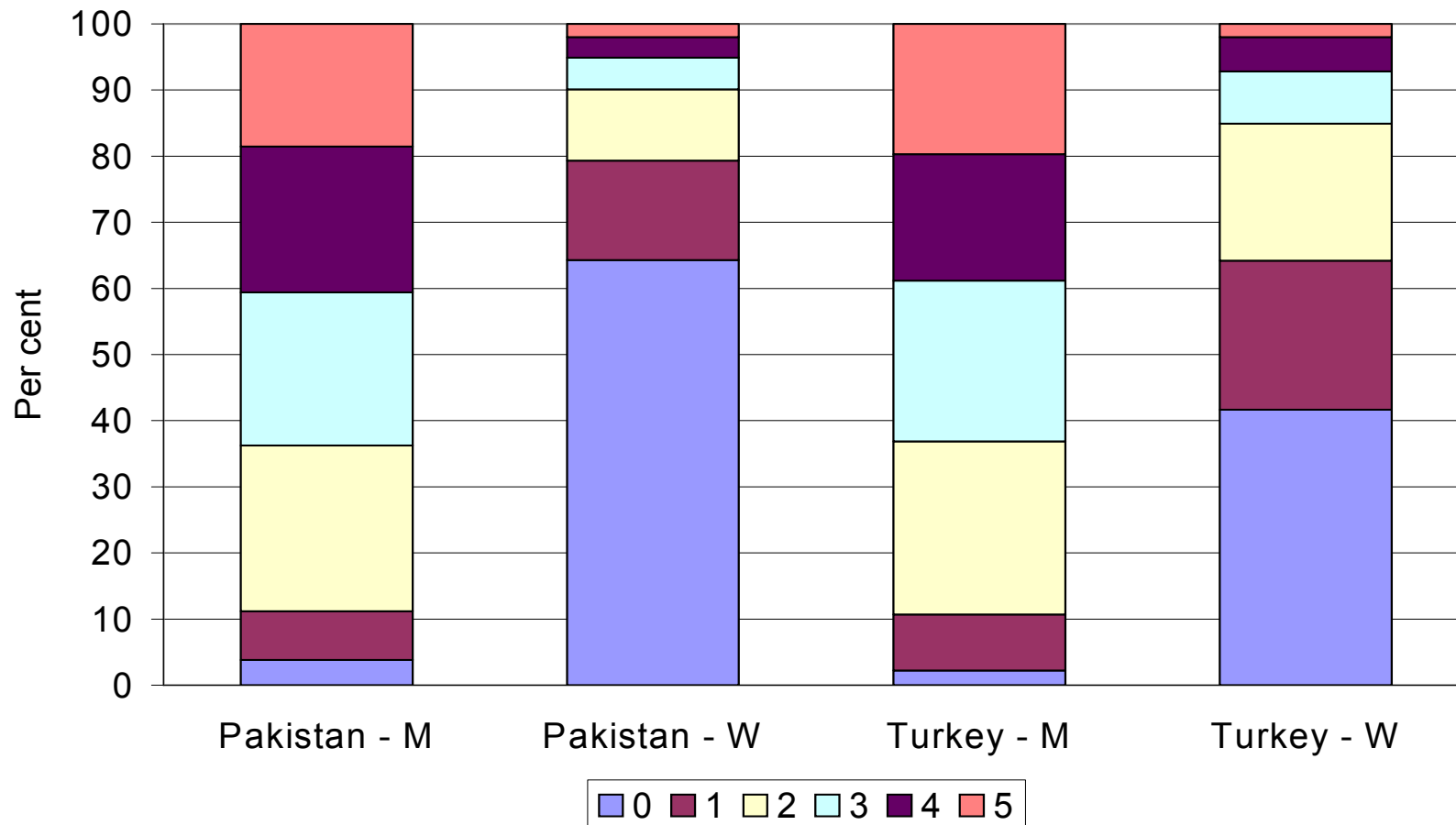- was married the year after immigration

←2,326 immigrants from Turkey and 720 immigrants from Pakistan (N=3,046)

Employment rate during the first five years after migration (year=1-5). Immigrants from Pakistan and Turkey who immigrated to Denmark in 1994-1997

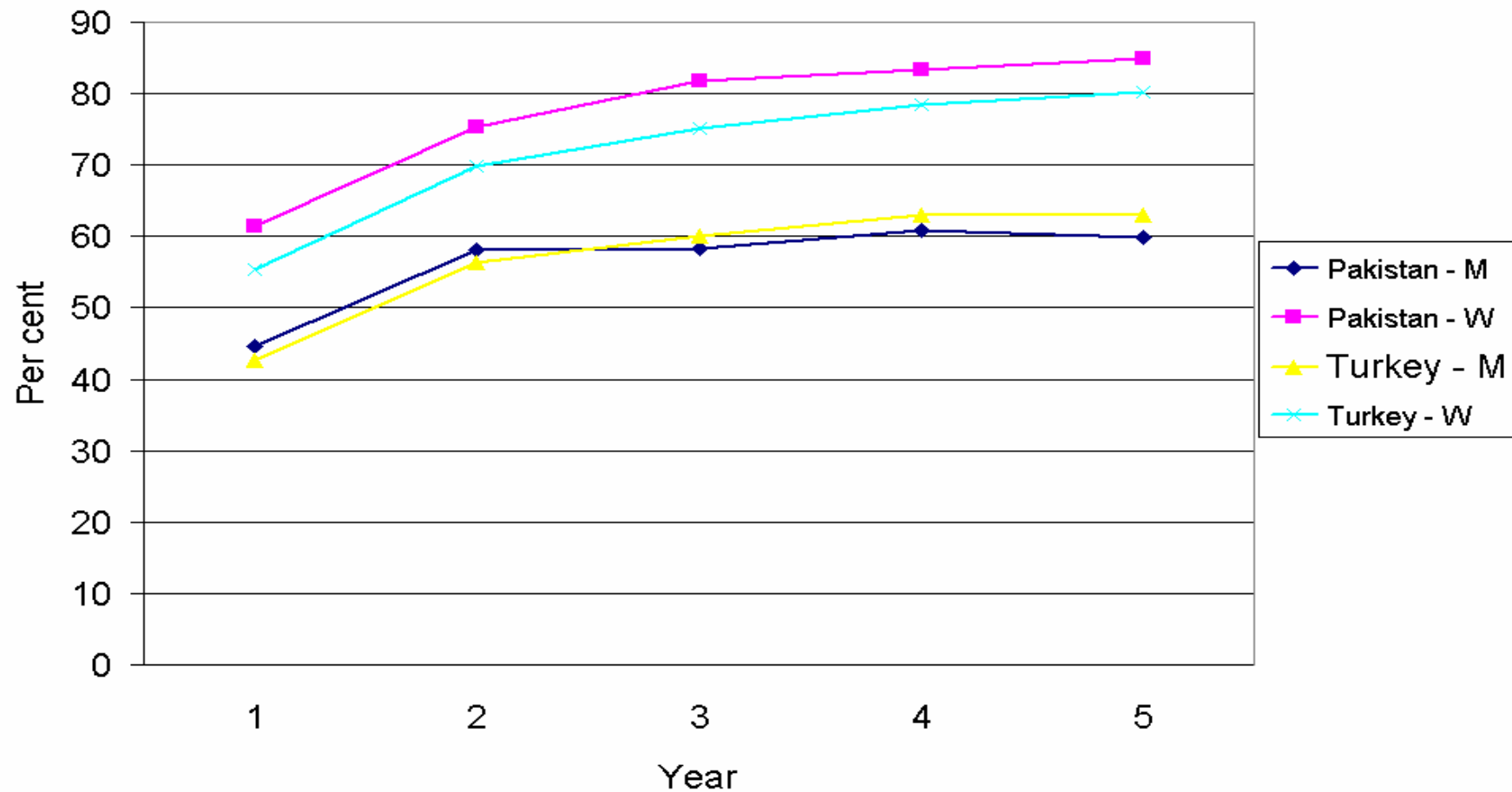The Danish National Institute of Social Research

Danish labour market experience five year after immigration. Immigrants from Pakistan and Turkey, who immigrated to Denmark in 1994-1997

Proportion, who have children in the age group 0-6 years, five year after immigration[1). Immigrants from Pakistan and Turkey, who immigrated to Denmark in 1994-1997.

The Danish National Institute of Social Research

Empirical model

Dependent variable:
1=employed,0=not employed

- Probit (employed 5 years after immigration)
- OLS (employed 5 years after immigration)
- Pooled OLS
- Random effect

Selection?

Sample means (std. dev.) – control variables (year 1)

	Men		Women	
	Mean	Std. Dev	Mean	Std. Dev
age 18-19	0,093	0,290	0,334	0,472
age 20-24	-	-	-	-
age 25-29	0,274	0,446	0,125	0,331
age 30+	0,163	0,370	0,162	0,368
no qualifying education	-	-	-	-
vocational education	0,111	0,314	0,047	0,211
further education	0,065	0,246	0,025	0,157
education unknown	0,641	0,480	0,731	0,444
spouse:no qualifying educa	-	-	-	-
spouse: vocational educati	0,126	0,332	0,118	0,322
spouse: further education	0,040	0,196	0,063	0,243
spouse: education unknow	0,095	0,294	0,098	0,297
Pakistan	0,245	0,430	0,228	0,420
N	1500		1546	

Sample means (std. dev.) – network variables (year 1)

The Danish National Institute of Social Research

	Men		Women	
	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Concentration of nw-immigrants in the municipality	8,823	4,633	8,804	4,411
Employment rate: nw-immigrants in the municipality	39,071	7,154	38,500	7,007
Self-employment rate: nw-immigrants in the municipality	5,669	1,207	5,666	1,135
Employed member of the household	0,653	0,476	0,781	0,413
Employed spouse	0,537	0,499	0,650	0,477
Spouse: Danish	0,232	0,422	0,015	0,122
Spouse: 2. generation	0,205	0,404	0,109	0,312
Spouse: 1. generation	0,563	0,496	0,875	0,330
N	1.500		1.546	

Random effect estimations. Men. Network variables.

	Coefficient	Std. error
Concentration of nw-immigrants in the municipality	-0.004**	0.002
Employment rate: nw-immigrants in the municipality	0.005***	0.001
Self-employment rate: nw-immigrants in the municipality	-0.016**	0.007
Spouse: Danish	0.026	0.023
Spouse: 2. generation	0.019	0.022
Unmarried	-0.173**	0.074
Employed spouse	0.042***	0.014
Employed member of the household	0.009	0.016
Wald test (network measures)	chi2(8)=49***	
Breusch-pagan chi2	424***	

* significant at a 10% level, ** significant at a 5% level, *** significant at a 1% level

Random effect estimations. Women. Network variables.

	Coefficient	Std. error
Concentration of nw-immigrants in the municipality	-0,002	0,002
Employment rate: nw-immigrants in the municipality	0,007***	0,001
Self-employment: nw immigrants in the municipality	-0,005	0,007
Spouse: Danish	0,264***	0,062
Spouse: 2. generation	0,038	0,026
Unmarried	-0,095	0,100
Employed spouse	0,055***	0,012
Employed member of the household	0,007	0,012
Wald test (network measures)	chi2(8)=98.7***	
Breusch-pagan chi2	1103***	

* significant at a 10% level, ** significant at a 5% level, *** significant at a 1% level

Primarily conclusions

The Danish National Institute of Social Research

- The employment status of the family and the immigrants in the local area has an positive effect on the newly arrived immigrants employment probability

- The concentration of immigrants in the local area and the proportion of self-employed has an negative effect on the male immigrants employment probability

← gender difference