

TABLE 1.1 Father's Education, Second-Generation Turks

	Amsterdam	Berlin	Brussels	Paris	Stockholm	Vienna
Primary school or less	54.1%	74.7%	36.4%	41.5%	38.5%	31.1%
Secondary school	40.6	24.4	55.0	46.8	44.6	57.4
Postsecondary	5.3	0.9	8.6	11.7	16.9	11.6

Source: Authors' compilation based on TIES survey 2007, 2008 (data not yet publicly available).

Note: The TIES survey comprises eight separate national data sets, collected by Institute for Studies on Migrations (IEM), Comillas Pontifical University, Spain; Swiss Forum for Migration and Population Studies (SFM), Neuchâtel, Switzerland; Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI), The Hague, Netherlands; Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW), Vienna, Austria; the European Research Centre on Migration and Ethnic Relations (ERCOMER), Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium; National Institute for Demographic Studies (INED), Paris, France; Institute for Migration Research and Intercultural Studies (IMIS), University of Osnabrück, Germany; Centre for Research in International Migration and Ethnic Relations (CEIFO), Stockholm University, Sweden. The TIES national surveys will be made publicly available by the national TIES partners individually, but were not yet available at the time of publication.

TABLE 1.2 Father's Education, Second-Generation Dominicans and Mexicans

	New York	Los Angeles
Primary school or less	14.9%	29.0%
High school graduate	42.4	47.7
Post-high school	25.7	23.3

Source: Authors' compilation based on ISGMNY (Mollenkopf, Kasinitz, and Waters 1999); IIMMLA (Rumbaut et al. 2004).

TABLE 1.3 Mother's Education, Second-Generation Turks

	Amsterdam	Berlin	Brussels	Paris	Stockholm	Vienna
Primary school or less	68.4%	78.5%	48.2%	50.2%	35.0%	56.4%
Secondary school	28.8	21.5	46.9	43.6	56.3	39.1
Postsecondary	2.8	0	4.9	6.2	8.8	4.5

Source: Authors' compilation based on TIES survey 2007, 2008.

TABLE 1.4 Mother's Education, Second-Generation Dominicans
and Mexicans

	New York	Los Angeles
Primary school or less	13.7%	28.4%
High school	57.6	50.9
Post-high school	27.7	20.7

Source: Authors' compilation based on ISGMNY (Mollenkopf, Kasinitz, and Waters 1999); IIMMLA (Rumbaut et al. 2004).

TABLE 1.5 Citizenship of Parents of Second-Generation Turks

	Amsterdam	Berlin	Brussels	Paris	Stockholm	Vienna
Father	76.8%	44.4%	56.5%	21.0%	NA	67.2%
Mother	77.1	43.6	55.8	24.4	NA	68.4

Source: Authors' compilation based on TIES survey 2007, 2008.
 NA, not applicable.

TABLE 1.6 Citizenship of Parents of Second-Generation Dominicans
 and Mexicans

	New York	Los Angeles
Father	61.3%	67.6%
Mother	75.0	68.1

Source: Authors' compilation based on ISGMNY (Mollenkopf, Kasinitz, and Waters 1999);
 IIMMLA (Rumbaut et al. 2004).

TABLE 1.7 Citizenship of Second-Generation Turks

	Amsterdam	Berlin	Brussels	Paris	Stockholm	Vienna
Citizens	94.5%	89.3%	96.3%	92.7%	98.8%	88.1%

Source: Authors' compilation based on TIES survey 2007, 2008.

TABLE 1.8 Percentage of Second-Generation Turks Whose Parents Are Separated

	Amsterdam	Berlin	Brussels	Paris	Stockholm	Vienna
Parents no longer together	20.3%	4.7%	9.5%	3.1%	12.4%	6.7%

Source: Authors' compilation based on TIES survey 2007, 2008.

TABLE 1.9 Percentage of Second-Generation Dominicans and Mexicans Whose Parents Are Divorced or Separated

	New York	Los Angeles
Parents now divorced or separated	52.4%	34.4%
Did not grow up with both parents	35.8	NA

Source: Authors' compilation based on ISGMNY (Mollenkopf, Kasinitz, and Waters 1999); IIMMLA (Rumbaut et al. 2004).

NA = not applicable

TABLE 3.1 **Integration and Ethnic Distinctiveness**

Mainstream Integration	Ethnic Attachment	
	High	Low
High	pluralism	assimilation
Low	ethnic enclave	marginality

Source: Authors' compilation.

TABLE 4.1 Parents of Second-Generation Turks

	Berlin	Frankfurt	Rotterdam	Strasbourg
Speaking the national language				
Father hardly or not at all	1.6%	3.2%	5.7%	15.4%
Mother hardly or not at all	19.4	18.0	26.0	31.4
Father's education				
Primary school at the most	74.3	72.6	50.5	54.4
Secondary school	24.7	22.6	40.8	41.5
Postsecondary	1.0	4.8	8.8	4.1
Mother's education				
Primary school at the most	77.8	72.3	68.9	70.2
Secondary school	22.2	26.9	25.8	28.4
Postsecondary	0.0	0.8	5.3	1.4
Parents married	95.3	95.6	82.5	93.3

Source: Authors' compilation based on TIES survey 2007, 2008 (data not yet publicly available).

Note: The TIES survey comprises eight separate national data sets, collected by Institute for Studies on Migrations (IEM), Comillas Pontifical University, Spain; Swiss Forum for Migration and Population Studies (SFM), Neuchâtel, Switzerland; Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI), The Hague, Netherlands; Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW), Vienna, Austria; the European Research Centre on Migration and Ethnic Relations (ERCOMER), Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium; National Institute for Demographic Studies (INED), Paris, France; Institute for Migration Research and Intercultural Studies (IMIS), University of Osnabrück, Germany; Centre for Research in International Migration and Ethnic Relations (CEIFO), Stockholm University, Sweden. The TIES national surveys will be made publicly available by the national TIES partners individually, but were not yet available at the time of publication.

TABLE 4.2 Socioeconomic Characteristics of Young Mexican Americans in Los Angeles

	Mexican	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic White
Education			
Percentage no high school diploma	55.4	18.1	9.7
Percentage high school diploma	22.1	27.8	21.1
Percentage some college (including associate's degrees)	15.9	35.0	29.3
Percentage bachelor's degree or higher	6.6	19.1	40.0
Labor market status			
Percentage in labor force	65.8	73.4	80.4
Percentage working full time (thirty-five hours or more per week)	86.8	84.3	83.3
Percentage unemployment	5.3	9.1	4.4
Income			
Median family income in 1999 (in dollars)	\$37,600	\$40,100	\$64,700
Earnings (full time, thirty-five hours or more per week)			
Percentage earning \$30,000 or less	82.8	57.6	39.2
Percentage earning \$30,001 to \$49,999	12.0	26.6	29.0
Percentage earning \$50,000 to \$74,999	3.8	11.3	18.7
Percentage earning \$75,000 or more	1.4	4.5	13.1
Home ownership	42.6	34.0	51.1
Family situation			
Percentage married couple families	69.1	37.3	56.4
Number of children under eighteen in household			
Percentage with no child	27.8	46.0	54.8
Percentage with one child	17.6	20.0	15.8
Percentage with two or more children	54.6	34.0	29.4
Incarceration (percentage institutional group quarter)	0.8	3.8	1.2
Total N in sample	1,075,922	263,339	964,025

Source: Authors' compilation based on Census 2000, 5 Percent Public Use Microdata Sample (U.S. Census Bureau 2000).

TABLE 4.3 Parents of Second-Generation Mexicans

Parents	Second- Generation Mexican	Native Black	Native White
English proficiency			
Father with no English proficiency	7.6	—	—
Mother with no English proficiency	10.7	—	—
Father's education			
Father with no high school diploma	47.3	10.9	3.5
Father high school	29.7	44.1	31.5
Father post high school	22.9	45.0	65.0
Mother's education			
Mother with no high school diploma	48.2	9.0	4.4
Mother high school	31.7	34.3	36.7
Mother post high school	20.1	56.8	58.8
Family situation			
Parents married	66.4	43.3	51.9
Parents owning a home	71.0	67.5	89.2

Source: Authors' compilation based on IIMMLA (Rumbaut et al. 2004).

TABLE 4.4 Outcomes of Los Angeles's Second Generation

	Mexican	Native Black	Native White
Education: highest diploma or present level of schooling for those still studying			
No high school diploma	12.5	10.6	5.8
High school (diploma)	36.5	35.1	30.3
Trade school (diploma)	11.3	6.9	3.8
Two-year college (associate's degree)	16.7	20.2	10.5
Four-year college or graduate school (BA or MA)	23.0	27.2	49.6
Labor market status*			
Unemployment	10.7	12.1	4.7
Earnings			
\$20,000 or less	74.4	73.7	60.2
\$20,001 to \$30,000	17.4	17.8	21.7
\$30,001 to \$50,000	7.6	6.9	12.2
Over \$50,000	0.7	1.7	5.9
Home ownership	27.4	18.0	35.6
Family situation			
Married	37.1	25.9	44.6
Mean age when first child was born	22.1	22.3	25.4
Having children at teen age	14.8	12.0	2.9
Incarceration	11.2	19.3	10.6
Total in sample	553	401	402

Source: Authors' compilation based on IIMMLA (Rumbaut et al. 2004).

BA = bachelor's degree; MA = master's degree.

*Among those who are in the labor force.

	Berlin	Frankfurt	Rotterdam	Strasbourg
Citizenship status				
Citizenship	89.7	77.5	94.0	98.4
Citizenship by birth (versus naturalization)	91.1	83.0	49.5	48.9
Education: highest diploma for those who left school or present level of schooling for those still studying				
No lower secondary diploma	4.7	1.4	12.0	6.7
Lower secondary school (diploma)	29.4	26.7	19.0	12.2
Apprenticeship and CAP/BEP (diploma; equivalent to trade school)	48.3	56.9	13.3	31.1
Upper secondary and MBO (diploma; equivalent to associate's degree)	10.9	8.2	28.1	21.1
Higher education (BA or MA)	6.7	6.7	27.6	29.0
Labor market status*				
Unemployment (ILO definition)	14.2	9.2	9.9	11.9
Home ownership (house owned by parents in parentheses)	12.3 (8.8)	14.7 (12.5)	19.5 (8.8)	10.3 (33.9)
Total in sample	253	250	263	240

Source: Authors' compilation based on TIES survey 2007, 2008.

BA = bachelor's degree; MA = master's degree; CAP = Certificat d'aptitude professionnelle; BEP = brevet d'études professionnelles; MBO = middelbaar beroeps onderwijs (middle vocational education); ILO = International Labour Organisation.

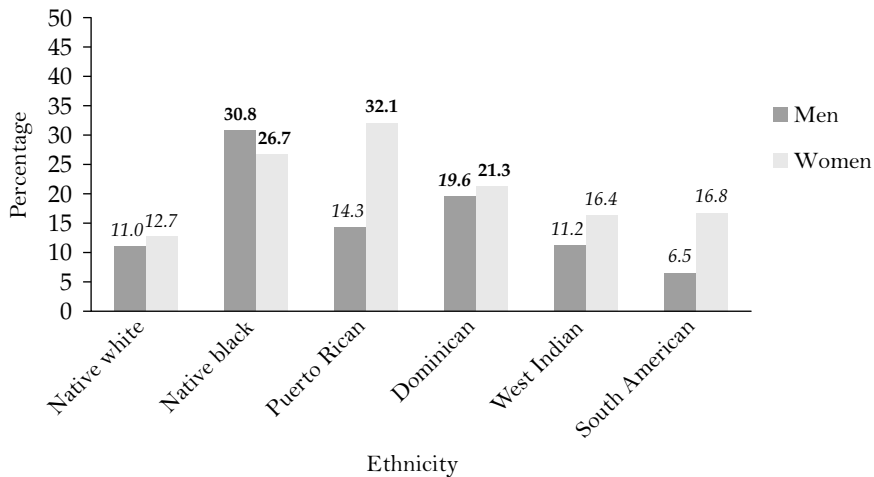
*Among those in the labor force.

TABLE 4.6 Higher Education, Second-Generation Turks and Comparison Group of Native Parentage

	Berlin and Frankfurt		Rotterdam		Strasbourg	
	Percentage	N	Percentage	N	Percentage	N
Tertiary education						
Turks	6.7	34	27.6	72	29.0	78
Comparison group	19.7	96	56.9	144	69.8	111
Among those whose parents had primary school education at most						
Second-generation Turks	2.5		19.5		29.4	

Source: Authors' compilation based on TIES survey 2007, 2008.

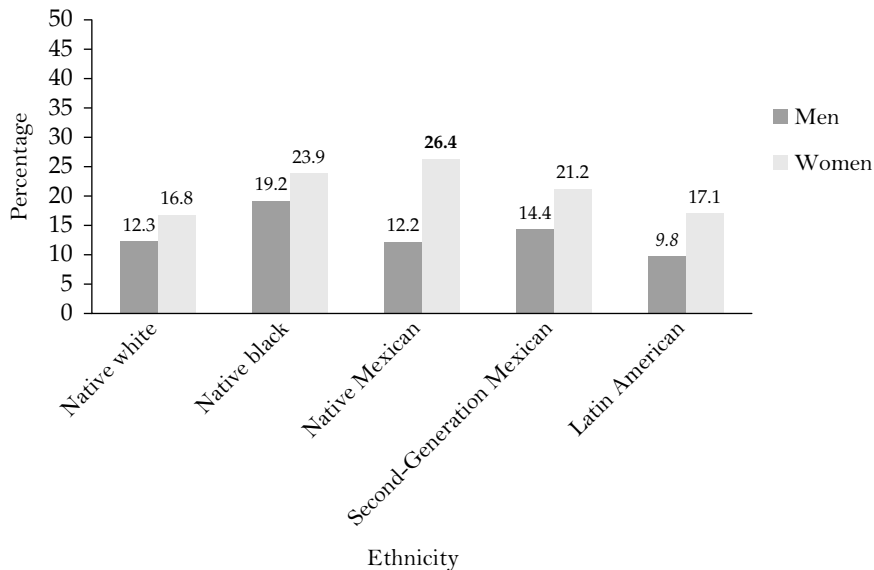
FIGURE 5.1 Weighted NEET Rates, New York



Source: Authors' calculations based on ISGMNY (Mollenkopf, Kasinitz, and Waters 1999).

Note: Bold numbers indicate a significant difference from native white. Italics indicate significant difference from native black.

FIGURE 5.2 NEET Rates, Los Angeles

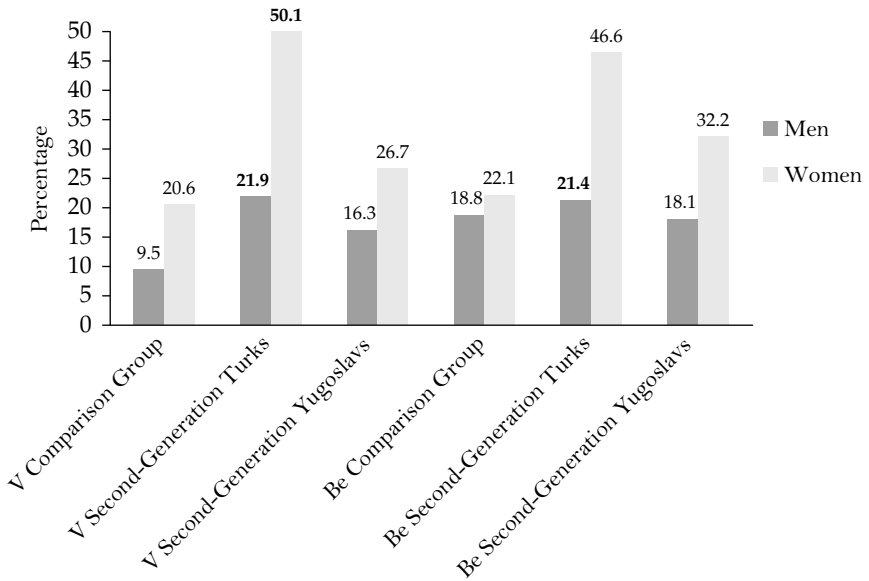


Source: Authors' calculations based on IIMMLA (Rumbaut et al. 2004).

Note: Bold numbers indicate a significant difference from native white. Italics indicate significant difference from native black.

FIGURE 5.3

Weighted NEET Rates, Vienna and Berlin

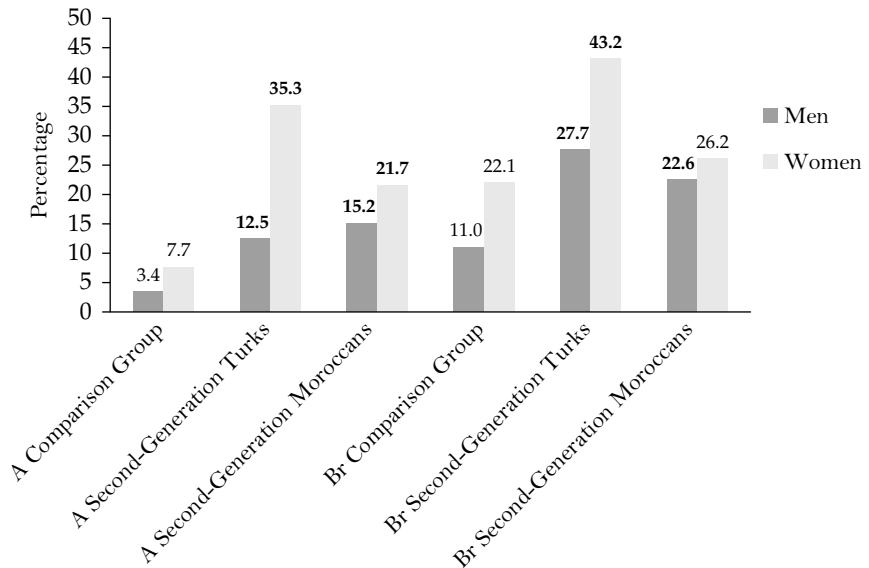


Source: Authors' calculations based on TIES survey 2007, 2008.

Note: Bold numbers indicate a significant difference from native-origin comparison group. V = Vienna, Be = Berlin

FIGURE 5.4

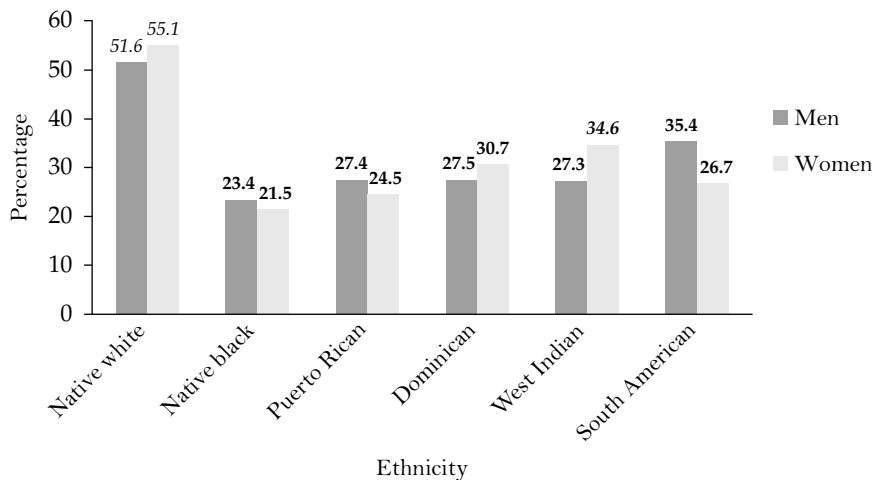
Weighted NEET Rates, Amsterdam and Brussels



Source: Authors' calculations based on TIES survey 2007, 2008.

Note: Bold numbers indicate a significant difference from native-origin comparison group. A = Amsterdam, Br = Brussels

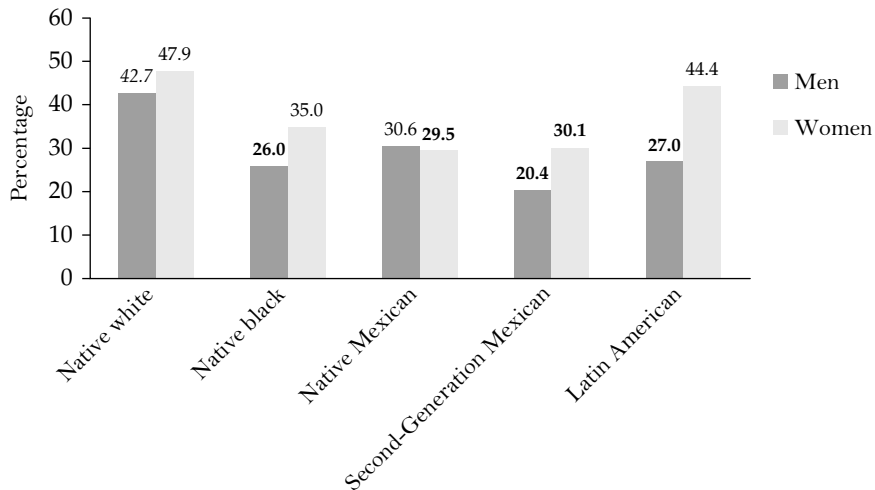
FIGURE 5.5 Professional Occupations, New York



Source: Authors' calculations based on ISGMNY (Mollenkopf, Kasinitz, and Waters 1999).

Note: Bold numbers indicate a significant difference from native white. Italics indicate significant difference from native black.

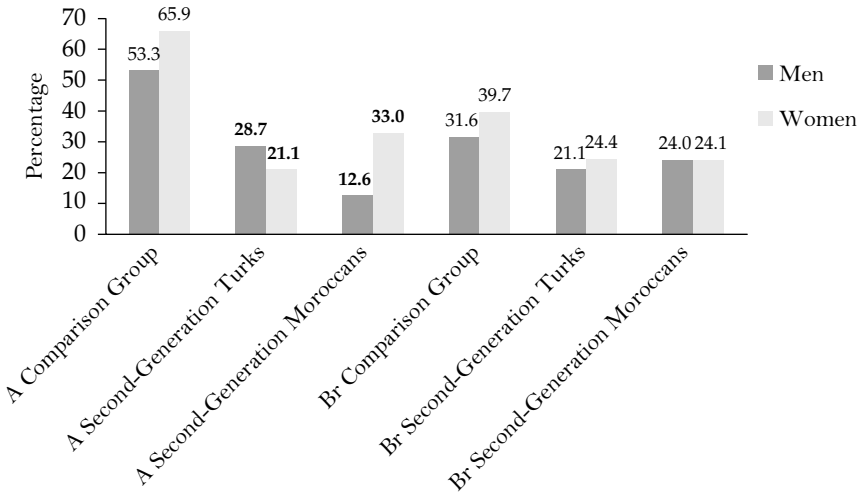
FIGURE 5.6 Professional Occupations, Los Angeles



Source: Authors' calculations based on IIMMLA (Rumbaut et al. 2004).

Note: Bold numbers indicate a significant difference from native white. Italics indicate significant difference from native black.

FIGURE 5.7 Professional Occupations, Amsterdam and Brussels

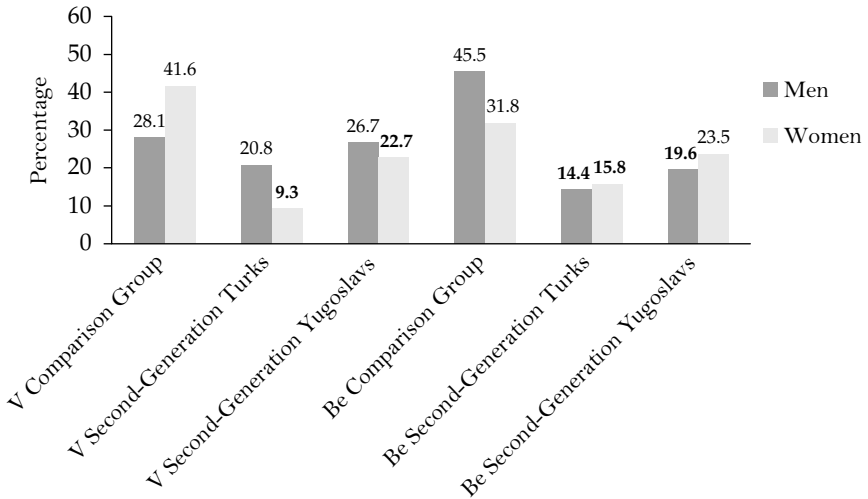


Source: Authors' calculations based on TIES survey 2007, 2008.

Note: Bold numbers indicate a significant difference from native-origin comparison group.

A = Amsterdam, Br = Brussels

FIGURE 5.8 Professional Occupations, Vienna and Berlin

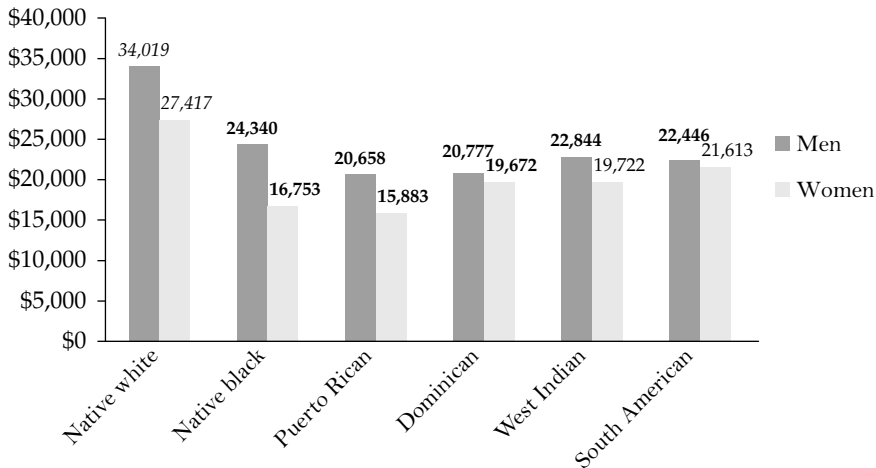


Source: Authors' calculations based on TIES survey 2007, 2008.

Note: Bold numbers indicate a significant difference from comparison group.

V = Vienna, Be = Berlin

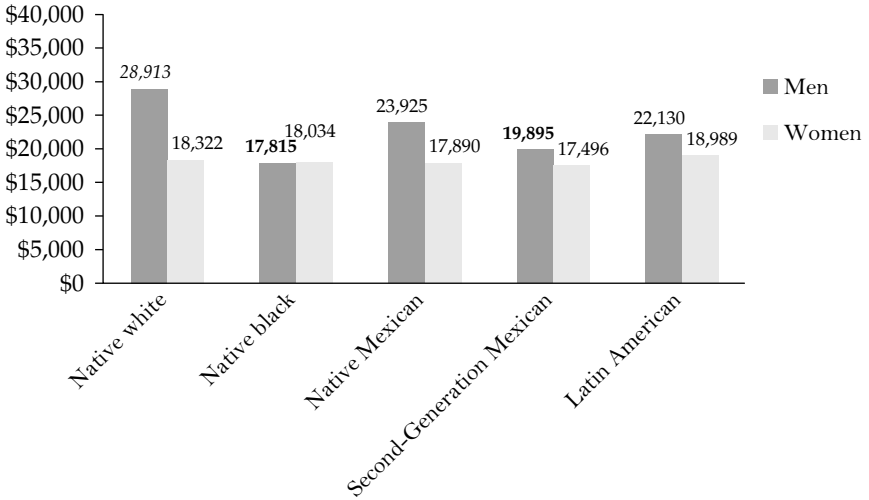
FIGURE 5.9 Average (Weighted) Yearly Income, New York



Source: Authors' calculations based on ISGMNY (Mollenkopf, Kasinitz, and Waters 1999).

Note: Bold numbers indicate a significant difference from native white. Italics indicate significant difference from native black.

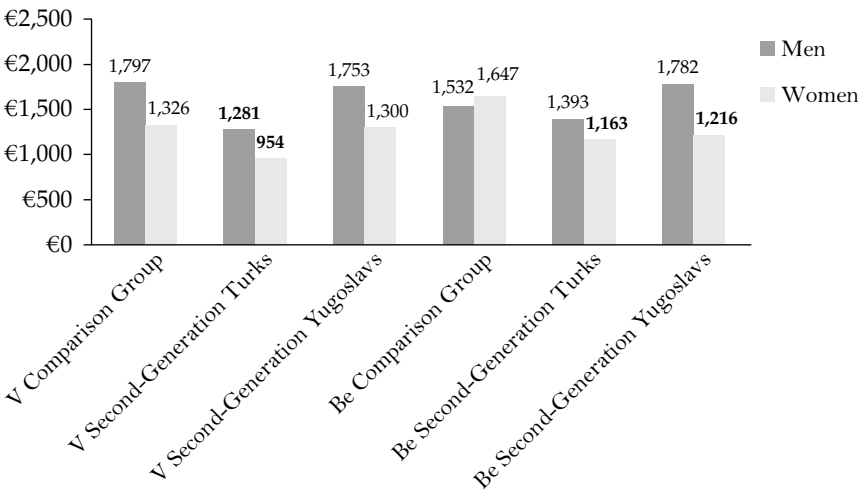
FIGURE 5.10 Average Yearly Income, Los Angeles



Source: Authors' calculations based on IIMMLA (Rumbaut et al. 2004).

Note: Bold numbers indicate a significant difference from native white. Italics indicate significant difference from native black.

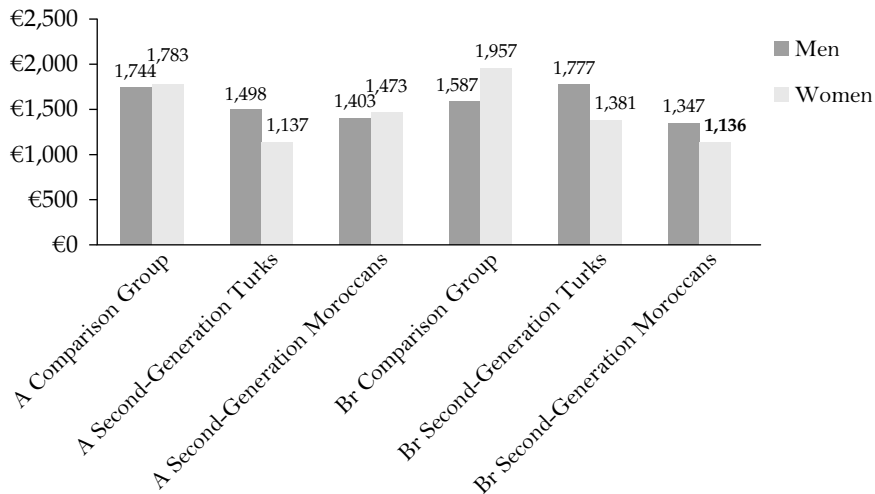
FIGURE 5.11 Average Monthly Income, Vienna and Berlin



Source: Authors' calculations based on TIES survey 2007, 2008.

Note: Bold numbers indicate a significant difference from comparison group. V = Vienna, Be = Berlin

FIGURE 5.12 Average Monthly Income, Amsterdam and Brussels



Source: Authors' calculations based on TIES survey 2007, 2008.

Note: Bold numbers indicate a significant difference from comparison group.

A = Amsterdam, Br = Brussels

TABLE 5.1 NEET Rates

		Male	Female
New York	Dominican second generation	19.6%	21.3%
Los Angeles	Mexican second generation	14.4	21.2
Brussels	Turkish second generation	27.7	43.2
Vienna	Turkish second generation	21.9	50.1
Berlin	Turkish second generation	21.4	46.6
Paris	Turkish second generation	14.2	22.5
Amsterdam	Turkish second generation	12.5	35.3
Stockholm	Turkish second generation	6.8	21.0

Source: Authors' calculations based on TIES survey 2007, 2008 (data not yet publicly available), ISGMNY (Mollenkopf, Kasinitz, and Waters 1999), and IIMMLA (Rumbaut et al. 2004).

Note: The TIES survey comprises eight separate national data sets, collected by Institute for Studies on Migrations (IEM), Comillas Pontifical University, Spain; Swiss Forum for Migration and Population Studies (SFM), Neuchâtel, Switzerland; Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI), The Hague, Netherlands; Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW), Vienna, Austria; the European Research Centre on Migration and Ethnic Relations (ERCOMER), Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium; National Institute for Demographic Studies (INED), Paris, France; Institute for Migration Research and Intercultural Studies (IMIS), University of Osnabrück, Germany; Centre for Research in International Migration and Ethnic Relations (CEIFO), Stockholm University, Sweden. The TIES national surveys will be made publicly available by the national TIES partners individually, but were not yet available at the time of publication.

TABLE 5.2 Predicted Probabilities of Being NEET

		Final Model, Percentage Probability	
		Male	Female
New York	Dominican second generation	19	21
	Native whites	21	20
Los Angeles	Mexican second generation	13	18
	Native whites	16	23
Vienna	Turkish second generation	23	43
	Comparison group	21	37
Berlin	Turkish second generation	31	66
	Comparison group	44	52
Paris	Turkish second generation	5	9
	Comparison group	3	4
Stockholm	Turkish second generation	8	32
	Comparison group	13	27
Amsterdam	Turkish second generation	17	44
	Comparison group	9	23
Brussels	Turkish second generation	29	54
	Comparison group	28	45

Source: Authors' calculations based on TIES survey 2007, 2008, ISGMNY (Mollenkopf, Kasinitz, and Waters 1999), and IIMMLA (Rumbaut et al. 2004).

Note: The following variables are controlled for in the table: age, has child, years in job, parents' education, parents' labor market participation, place respondent grew up, respondent's education.

TABLE 5.3 Rates of Professional Occupation

		Male	Female
New York	Dominican second generation	27.5%	30.7%
Los Angeles	Mexican second generation	20.4	30.1
Berlin	Turkish second generation	14.4	15.8
Vienna	Turkish second generation	20.8	9.3
Brussels	Turkish second generation	21.1	24.4
Amsterdam	Turkish second generation	28.7	21.1
Paris	Turkish second generation	30.3	30.3
Stockholm	Turkish second generation	32.6	25.3

Source: Authors' calculations based on TIES survey 2007, 2008, ISGMNY (Mollenkopf, Kasinitz, and Waters 1999), and IIMMLA (Rumbaut et al. 2004).

TABLE 5.4 Rates of Professional Occupation

		Male	Female
New York	Native whites	51.6%	55.1%
Los Angeles	Native whites	42.7	47.9
Vienna	Comparison group	28.1	41.6
Berlin	Comparison group	45.5	31.8
Paris	Comparison group	66.0	47.0
Stockholm	Comparison group	55.5	54.1
Amsterdam	Comparison group	53.3	65.9
Brussels	Comparison group	31.6	39.7

Source: Authors' calculations based on TIES survey 2007, 2008, ISGMNY (Mollenkopf, Kasinitz, and Waters 1999), and IIMMLA (Rumbaut et al. 2004).

TABLE 5.5 Rates of Professional Occupation After Controlling for Covariates

		Final Model, Percentage Probability	
		Male	Female
New York	Dominican second generation	22	28
	Native whites	28	23
Los Angeles	Mexican second generation	26	36
	Native whites	27	30
Vienna	Turkish second generation	58	29
	Comparison group	40	61
Berlin	Turkish second generation	43	45
	Comparison group	66	53
Paris	Turkish second generation	66	48
	Comparison group	63	62
Stockholm	Turkish second generation	64	58
	Comparison group	65	61
Amsterdam	Turkish second generation	53	57
	Comparison group	53	64
Brussels	Turkish second generation	66	74
	Comparison group	65	64

Source: Authors' calculations based on TIES survey 2007, 2008, ISGMNY (Mollenkopf, Kasinitz, and Waters 1999), and IIMMLA (Rumbaut et al. 2004).

Note: The following variables are controlled for in the table: age, has child, years in job, parents' education, parents' labor market participation, place respondent grew up, respondent's education.

TABLE 5.6 Average Monthly Income

		No Controls, Average	
		Male	Female
New York (\$)	Dominican second generation	1731	1639
Los Angeles (\$)	Mexican second generation	1658	1458
Vienna (€)	Turkish second generation	1281	954
Berlin (€)	Turkish second generation	1393	1163
Paris (€)	Turkish second generation	1987	1561
Stockholm (€)	Turkish second generation	1836	1467
Amsterdam (€)	Turkish second generation	1498	1137
Brussels (€)	Turkish second generation	1777	1381

Source: Authors' calculations based on TIES survey 2007, 2008, ISGMNY (Mollenkopf, Kasinitz, and Waters 1999), and IIMMLA (Rumbaut et al. 2004).

TABLE 5.7 Average Monthly Income After
Controlling for Covariates

		Final Model, Predicted Average	
		Male	Female
New York (\$)	Dominican second generation	1649	1362
	Native whites	1790	1412
Los Angeles (\$)	Mexican second generation	1398	1075
	Native whites	1538	952
Vienna (€)	Turkish second generation	1437	973
	Comparison group	1652	1212
Berlin (€)	Turkish second generation	1224	963
	Comparison group	1224	1261
Paris (€)	Turkish second generation	2143	1686
	Comparison group	1556	1422
Stockholm (€)	Turkish second generation	1882	1480
	Comparison group	1845	1495
Amsterdam (€)	Turkish second generation	1720	1176
	Comparison group	1604	1556
Brussels (€)	Turkish second generation	1901	1556
	Comparison group	1703	1556

Source: Authors' calculations based on TIES survey 2007, 2008, ISGMNY (Mollenkopf, Kasinitz, and Waters 1999), and IIMMLA (Rumbaut et al. 2004).

Note: The following variables are controlled for in the right half of the table: age, years in job, parents' education, parents' labor market participation, place respondents grew up, respondents' education, professional occupation. Dollar amounts represent yearly income, euro amounts represent monthly income.

TABLE 6.1 Family Background

	Fathers' Education				Mothers' Labor Force Participation
	Primary or Less	Secondary or Vocational	Academic or Higher Vocational	Missing	
Turkish descent	61%	20%	2%	17%	17%
Germany					
Turkish descent	36	41	16	8	63
Sweden					
Turkish descent	34	47	10	10	59
Switzerland					
Ex-Yugoslavian descent	2	73	7	18	43
Germany					
Ex-Yugoslavian descent	5	70	10	15	58
Switzerland					
Mexican descent	30	40	5	25	58
Los Angeles					
Chinese descent	7	30	56	7	75
Los Angeles					
Dominican descent	22	42	11	26	75
New York					
West Indian descent	3	43	15	38	90
New York					
Comparison group:					
Germany	1	74	22	4	48
Sweden	0	50	50	0	88
Switzerland	3	55	32	9	61
Los Angeles	1	49	43	8	missing
New York	2	42	44	12	70

Source: Authors' compilation based on TIES survey 2007, 2008 (data not yet publicly available).

Note: The TIES survey comprises eight separate national data sets, collected by Institute for Studies on Migrations (IEM), Comillas Pontifical University, Spain; Swiss Forum for Migration and Population Studies (SFM), Neuchâtel, Switzerland; Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI), The Hague, Netherlands; Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW), Vienna, Austria; the European Research Centre on Migration and Ethnic Relations (ERCOMER), Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium; National Institute for Demographic Studies (INED), Paris, France; Institute for Migration Research and Intercultural Studies (IMIS), University of Osnabrück, Germany; Centre for Research in International Migration and Ethnic Relations (CEIFO), Stockholm University, Sweden. The TIES national surveys will be made publicly available by the national TIES partners individually, but were not yet available at the time of publication.

TABLE 6.2 Women, the Labor Force, and Breadwinner Arrangements

	All Women in Sample			Breadwinner Arrangements			
	Not in Labor Force	Has Job	Unemployed	Male	One and a Half	Dual	Other
Germany							
German descent	18.8%	73.7%	7.5%	23.3%	11.8%	62.9%	2.0%
Turkish descent	39.0	56.5	4.6	41.8	6.8	47.8	3.6
Ex-Yugoslavian descent	21.7	74.6	3.6	26.3	10.8	61.8	1.1
Sweden							
Swedish descent	13.4	82.9	3.7	12.3	13.6	61.7	11.9
Turkish descent	17.6	74.3	8.1	33.3	12.3	45.6	8.8
Switzerland							
Swiss descent	10.5	88.3	0.6	17.2	34.4	44.1	4.3
Turkish descent	9.7	83.0	6.3	22.5	33.8	28.2	15.5
Ex-Yugoslavian descent	9.2	88.6	2.2	11.8	42.4	37.6	8.2

(Table continues on p. 142.)

TABLE 6.2 *Continued*

	All Women in Sample			Breadwinner Arrangements			
	Not in Labor Force	Has Job	Unemployed	Male	One and a Half	Dual	Other
Los Angeles*							
Native white	18.8	77.4	3.8	25.5	20.6	43.1	10.8
Mexican	13.8	78.9	7.3	30.7	12.6	45.1	11.6
Korean	16.6	74.5	8.9	37.0	17.8	39.7	5.5
Chinese	10.5	80.9	8.6	29.6	11.1	55.6	3.7
Vietnamese	7.5	84.9	7.5	21.8	16.4	50.9	10.9
Filipino	11.6	83.2	5.2	23.2	15.9	52.4	8.5
New York							
Native white	7.7	85.5	6.8	17.1	12.2	52.4	18.3
Dominican	9.4	74.0	16.6	23.2	10.7	50.9	15.2
West Indian	7.1	78.1	14.2	16.7	5.6	57.4	20.4
Chinese	5.6	86.0	7.9	13.3	6.7	63.3	16.7
Russian-Jewish	5.5	85.5	9.1	14.6	12.2	48.8	24.4

Source: Authors' compilation based on IIMMLA (Rumbaut et al. 2004); TIES survey 2007, 2008.

*Multiple answers were possible in IIMMLA data.

TABLE 6.3 Logistic Regression Models, Probability of German Women Having a Job

	I			II			III		
	Coefficient	SE		Coefficient	SE		Coefficient	SE	
Turkish descent	-0.68	0.22	***	-0.38	0.23	*	0.15	0.40	
Ex-Yugoslavian descent	-0.18	0.24		0.03	0.25		0.06	0.28	
Age	-0.03	0.02		0.06	0.02	**	0.06	0.03	**
Education (medium)	2.02	0.27	***	2.05	0.29	***	2.15	0.34	***
Education (high)	2.85	0.38	***	2.57	0.40	***	2.35	0.45	***
Cohabiting				0.31	0.27		0.68	0.31	**
Has a child				-2.18	0.29	***	-2.49	0.33	***
Mother had job							1.03	0.25	***
Father's education (secondary)							-0.07	0.39	
Father's education (high)							1.30	0.62	**
Constant	0.01	0.58		-1.90	0.67		-2.70	0.88	
N	675			675			589		

Source: Authors' compilation based on TIES survey 2007, 2008.

* $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

TABLE 6.4 Logistic Regression Models, Probability of Swedish Women Having a Job

	I			II			III		
	Coefficient	SE		Coefficient	SE		Coefficient	SE	
Turkish descent	-.75	.31	**	-.68	.31	**	-.65	.39	*
Age	.11	.03	***	.14	.04	***	.13	.04	**
Education (medium)	.44	.76		.26	.78		.09	.95	
Education (high)	-.20	.76		-.54	.79		-.64	.97	
Cohabiting				.13	.36		.16	.38	
Has a child				-.70	.42	*	-.61	.44	
Mother worked							.15	.37	
Father's education (medium)							-.18	.43	
Father's education (high)							.07	.52	
Constant	-1.72	1.14		-2.18	1.20	*	-1.99	1.39	
N	252			252			237		

Source: Authors' compilation based on TIES survey 2007, 2008.

* $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

TABLE 6.5 Logistic Regression Models, Probability of Swiss Women Having a Job

	I			II			III		
	Coefficient	SE		Coefficient	SE		Coefficient	SE	
Turkish descent	-.54	.34		-.42	.36		-.28	.40	
Former Yugoslavian descent	-.15	.35		.14	.37		.24	.38	
Age	-.15	.03	***	-.06	.04	*	-.06	.04	*
Education (medium)	1.19	.39	***	.89	.42	**	.88	.43	**
Education (high)	2.30	.56	***	1.42	.61	**	1.28	.61	**
Cohabiting				.12	.37		.08	.37	
Has a child				-1.82	.39	***	-1.82	.39	***
Mother worked							.09	.30	
Father's education (medium)							-.12	.43	
Father's education (high)							1.09	.68	*
Constant	5.07	.82		3.52	.90		3.44	1.00	
N	595			595			595		

Source: Authors' compilation based on TIES survey 2007, 2008.

* $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

TABLE 6.6 Logistic Regression Models, Probability of Women Having a Job, IIMMLA Data

	I					III a		III b				
	Coefficient	SE		Coefficient	SE		Coefficient	SE	Coefficient	SE		
Mexican	0.12	.22		.26	.22		.43	.27	*	.41	.29	
South American	0.06	.23		.15	.24		.24	.27		.21	.29	
Korean	-0.64	.25	**	-.66	.25	**	-.77	.26	***	-.81	.27	***
Chinese	-0.14	.27		-.26	.27		-.25	.29		-.28	.30	
Vietnamese	-0.20	.26		-.24	.26		-.29	.28		-.31	.29	
Filipino	0.18	.27		.22	.27		.04	.28				
Age	0.02	.01	**	.01	.01		.02	.01	*	.04	.02	**
Education												
High school	0.76	.22	***	.79	.23	***	.53	.28	*	.46	.30	
Some college	1.36	.21	***	1.27	.21	***	.90	.26	***	.72	.28	***
Bachelor's degree or more	1.54	.22	***	1.42	.23	***	1.10	.28	***	.90	.30	***
Cohabiting				-.45	.15	***	-.55	.17	***	-.62	.19	***
Has child				-.52	.16	***	-.61	.18	***	-.69	.20	***
Mother working										.16	.17	
Father's education secondary							.14	.22		.15	.22	
Father's education higher							.37	.25		.39	.26	
Constant	0.61	.41		.14	.42		.08	.52		-.28	.56	
N	1506			1506			1283			1107		

Source: Authors' compilation based on IIMMLA (Rumbaut et al. 2004).

* $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

TABLE 6.7 Logistic Regression Models, Probability of Women Having a Job, ISGMNY Data

	Coefficient	SE		Coefficient	SE		Coefficient	SE	
South American	-0.27	0.29		-0.10	0.30		-0.06	0.35	
Dominican Republic	-0.54	0.27	**	-0.26	0.28		-0.15	0.33	
West Indian	-0.36	0.29		-0.12	0.30		-0.06	0.37	
Chinese	-0.10	0.30		-0.15	0.30		-0.37	0.34	
Russian-Jewish	-0.18	0.35		-0.07	0.35		0.13	0.41	
Age	0.02	0.02		0.06	0.03	**	0.06	0.03	*
Education									
High school or GED	0.28	0.29		0.19	0.29		0.31	0.36	
Some college or technical	1.64	0.25	***	1.39	0.26	***	1.50	0.33	***
Bachelor's degree or more	1.74	0.30	***	1.30	0.32	***	1.41	0.39	***
Cohabiting				-0.01	0.21		-0.07	0.24	
Has child				-0.90	0.23	***	-0.94	0.28	***
Father's education secondary							0.12	0.27	
Father's education higher							-0.18	0.32	
Mother worked							-0.14	0.25	
Intercept	0.07	0.60		-0.55	0.64		-0.33	0.82	
N	1097			1094			862		

Source: Authors' compilation based on ISGMNY (Mollenkopf, Kasinitz, and Waters 1999).

* $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

TABLE 7.1 Demographic Characteristics of Childhood Neighborhoods

IIMMLA	Percentage Non-Hispanic Black	Percentage Non-Hispanic White	Percentage Hispanic	Percentage Non-Hispanic Asian	Percentage Immigrant
Mexican N = 653	9.0 ^{wb} (15.5)	29.8 ^w (25.5)	53.6 ^{wb} (26.6)	6.8 ^b (7.3)	34.5 ^{wb} (15.9)
Central American N = 301	12.3 ^{wb} (20.5)	25.4 ^w (24.7)	52.6 ^{wb} (26.1)	8.9 ^{wb} (9.4)	41.2 ^{wb} (18.2)
Chinese N = 285	2.8 ^b (6.3)	45.9 ^{wb} (26.7)	26.4 ^w (21.7)	23.5 ^{wb} (17.2)	31.9 ^{wb} (15.9)
Filipino N = 298	5.8 ^{wb} (7.0)	44.5 ^{wb} (23.5)	32.8 ^{wb} (20.3)	16.2 ^{wb} (12.5)	29.9 ^{wb} (16.2)
Non-Hispanic black N = 291	42.2 ^w (33.4)	25.1 ^w (27.7)	27.3 ^w (19.8)	5.2 ^w (6.6)	19.6 ^w (13.0)
Non-Hispanic white N = 233	3.5 ^b (6.2)	70.6 ^b (17.0)	18.5 ^b (14.0)	7.1 ^b (6.3)	16.2 ^b (10.0)
ISGMNY	Percentage Non-Hispanic Black	Percentage Non-Hispanic White	Percentage Hispanic	Percentage Non-Hispanic Asian	Percentage Immigrant
Dominican N = 422	21.3 ^{wb} (24.6)	30.1 ^{wb} (28.3)	41.6 ^{wb} (25.5)	6.4 ^{wb} (8.6)	35.2 ^{wb} (17.7)
Chinese N = 564	8.4 ^b (18.6)	50.6 ^{wb} (30.0)	17.5 ^{wb} (16.6)	23.4 ^{wb} (23.7)	40.3 ^{wb} (17.9)

South American N = 377	13.0 ^b (19.9)	41.9 ^{wb} (26.7)	32.7 ^{wb} (21.8)	11.7 ^{wb} (10.9)	38.2 ^{wb} (16.6)
Non-Hispanic black N = 384	57.0 ^w (33.2)	19.8 ^w (28.2)	19.9 ^w (19.7)	2.9 ^w (4.2)	23.9 ^w (16.1)
Non-Hispanic white N = 257	12.1 ^b (24.1)	71.7 ^b (28.3)	10.3 ^b (10.8)	5.1 ^b (5.9)	24.1 ^b (14.6)
TIES	Percentage German	Percentage Turk	Percentage Yugoslavian		Percentage Immigrant
Turk N = 257	60.9 ^w (14.5)	10.3 ^w (7.5)	26.9 ^w (14.6)		39.0 ^w (14.5)
Yugoslavian N = 202	70.7 ^w (15.5)	6.1 ^w (6.8)	20.9 ^w (15.9)		29.3 ^w (15.5)
Comparison group N = 250	76.7 (14.3)	3.9 (5.5)	1.7 (15.8)		23.3 (14.3)

Source: Authors' compilation based on IIMMLA (Rumbaut et al. 2004); ISGMNY (Mollenkopf, Kasinitz, and Waters 1999); TIES 2007, 2008 (data not yet publicly available).

Notes: Standard deviations are in parentheses. The superscripts w and b indicate that the results are significantly different from those of non-Hispanic whites and non-Hispanic blacks, respectively, at the level of $p < .01$. Characteristics of census tracts are interpolated for respondents as of age twelve. Characteristics are given only for residents who grew up in Los Angeles and New York. The TIES survey comprises eight separate national data sets, collected by Institute for Studies on Migrations (IEM), Comillas Pontifical University, Spain; Swiss Forum for Migration and Population Studies (SFM), Neuchâtel, Switzerland; Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI), The Hague, Netherlands; Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW), Vienna, Austria; the European Research Centre on Migration and Ethnic Relations (ERCOMER), Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium; National Institute for Demographic Studies (INED), Paris, France; Institute for Migration Research and Intercultural Studies (IMIS), University of Osnabrück, Germany; Centre for Research in International Migration and Ethnic Relations (CEIFO), Stockholm University, Sweden. The TIES national surveys will be made publicly available by the national TIES partners individually, but were not yet available at the time of publication.

TABLE 7.2 Socioeconomic Characteristics of Childhood Neighborhoods

IIMMLA	Percentage		
	Female-Headed Household	Percentage in Poverty	Percentage Unemployed
Mexican N = 653	9.1 ^{wb} (4.3)	18.8 ^w (10.2)	9.0 ^{wb} (3.9)
Central American N = 301	9.7 ^{wb} (5.1)	22.1 ^{wb} (11.9)	9.8 ^w (4.0)
Chinese N = 285	5.6 ^b (2.8)	10.3 ^{wb} (8.3)	5.2 ^b (2.6)
Filipino N = 298	6.7 ^{wb} (3.4)	11.3 ^{wb} (8.0)	6.2 ^{wb} (3.1)
Non-Hispanic black N = 291	12.6 ^w (6.5)	18.9 ^w (10.6)	10.0 ^w (4.5)
Non-Hispanic white N = 233	5.8 ^b (2.5)	8.2 ^b (5.2)	5.3 ^b (2.4)

ISGMNY	Percentage		
	Female-Headed Household	Percentage in Poverty	Percentage Unemployed
Dominican N = 422	13.7 ^w (9.7)	26.6 ^w (13.6)	11.5 ^w (5.1)
Chinese N = 564	5.6 ^b (5.2)	17.5 ^{wb} (11.1)	7.8 ^{wb} (3.9)
South American N = 377	9.4 ^{wb} (8.20)	18.1 ^{wb} (13.20)	8.8 ^{wb} (4.50)
Non-Hispanic black N = 384	16.0 ^w (9.6)	25.5 ^w (15.2)	11.8 ^w (6.1)
Non-Hispanic white N = 257	5.2 ^b (4.6)	10.6 ^b (8.9)	6.3 ^b (3.2)

TIES	Percentage		
	Welfare Households	Percentage Unemployed (Long-Term)	Percentage Unemployed (Short-Term)
Turk N = 257	11.9 ^w (4.4)	2.5 ^w (0.8)	6.6 ^w (2.4)
Yugoslavian N = 202	10 (4.5)	2.2 (0.9)	5.6 (2.6)
Comparison group N = 250	9.6 (4.5)	2.1 (0.9)	5.4 (2.6)

Source: Authors' compilation based on IIMMLA (Rumbaut et al. 2004); ISGMNY (Mollenkopf, Kasinitz, and Waters 1999); TIES 2007, 2008.

Notes: Standard deviations are in parentheses. The superscripts w and b indicate that the results are significantly different from those of non-Hispanic whites and non-Hispanic blacks, respectively, at the level of $p < .01$. Characteristics of census tracts are interpolated for respondents as of age twelve. Characteristics are given only for residents who grew up in Los Angeles and New York.

TABLE 7.3 Perceived Neighborhood Social Disorder

				Mean Index Score (0 to 6 Scale)
IIMMLA	Drug-Dealing	Crime	Gang Activity	
Mexican	0.449	0.538	0.628	2.37
Central American	0.475	0.601	0.691	2.61
Chinese	0.137	0.337	0.319	0.88
Filipino	0.262	0.406	0.46	1.39
Non-Hispanic black	0.443	0.570	0.601	2.38
Non-Hispanic white	0.176	0.352	0.275	0.97
				Mean Index Score (0 to 4 Scale)
ISGMNY	Drug-Dealing	Crime		
Dominican	0.708	0.626		1.95
Chinese	0.339	0.601		1.15
South American	0.528	0.520		1.29
Non-Hispanic black	0.703	0.772		2.06
Non-Hispanic white	0.359	0.495		1.01
				Mean Index Score (1 to 5 Scale)
TIES	Vandalism	Crime	Garbage	
Turk	0.249	0.202	0.272	2.77
Yugoslavian	0.238	0.198	0.277	2.72
Comparison group	0.224	0.212	0.240	2.74

Source: Authors' compilation based on IIMMLA (Rumbaut et al. 2004); ISGMNY (Mollenkopf, Kasinitz, and Waters 1999); TIES 2007, 2008.

Note: For IIMMLA: 0 = Not a problem; 6 = Major problem. For ISGMNY: 0 = Not a problem; 4 = Major problem. For TIES: 1 = Not a problem; 5 = Major problem.

TABLE 8.1 Nationality of Parents and Second Generation at Birth and Survey

	Turkish					Dominican	Mexican
	Austrian	Swiss	German	French	Swedish		
Parents naturalized at survey	66%	46%	38%	27%	83%	68%	68%
Respondents naturalized at birth	29	12	NA	53	57	100	100
Respondents naturalized at survey	88	72	84	96	99	100	100

Source: Authors' compilation based on TIES 2007, 2008 (data not yet publicly available) ISGMNY (Mollenkopf, Kasinitz, and Waters 1999) and IIMMLA (Rumbaut et al. 2004).

The TIES survey comprises eight separate national data sets, collected by Institute for Studies on Migrations (IEM), Comillas Pontifical University, Spain; Swiss Forum for Migration and Population Studies (SFM), Neuchâtel, Switzerland; Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI), The Hague, Netherlands; Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW), Vienna, Austria; the European Research Centre on Migration and Ethnic Relations (ERCOMER), Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium; National Institute for Demographic Studies (INED), Paris, France; Institute for Migration Research and Intercultural Studies (IMIS), University of Osnabrück, Germany; Centre for Research in International Migration and Ethnic Relations (CEIFO), Stockholm University, Sweden. The TIES national surveys will be made publicly available by the national TIES partners individually, but were not yet available at the time of publication.

NA = not applicable

TABLE 8.2 Naturalization Regulations for Children of Immigrants

	Jus Soli at Birth			Jus Soli After Birth		No Jus Soli	
	Pure Jus Soli	Retrospective Condition	Double Jus Soli	Retrospective Condition	Facilitated Naturalization	Jus Domicili for Minors	Ordinary Naturalization
Country	United States	Germany	France	France	Austria	Sweden	Switzerland
Requirements	Birth in the country	Birth in country and legal parental residence for eight or more years in country	Birth in country, parental birth in country	Birth in country and residence at age eighteen or after	Birth in country and residence at least six years during childhood	Unconditional after five years of legal residence	Conditional on residence, language proficiency, employment, law abiding

Source: Adapted from Honohan (2010, 6, table 1).

TABLE 8.3 Second Generation with University Education,
by Citizenship

	Survey Country	Parental Country of Origin	Total Sample
Austria	20	6	18.5
Switzerland	15	9	13.7
Germany	7	5	7
France	44	—	44
Sweden	34	—	34
United States			
Dominican	62	38	
Mexican	56	44	

Source: Authors' compilation based on TIES 2007, 2008; ISGMNY (Mollenkopf, Kasinitz, and Waters); IIMMLA 2003 (Rumbaut et al. 2004).

Note: U.S. subjects are 1.5 rather than second generation.

TABLE 8.4 Voting by Second-Generation Citizens

	Turkish	Comparison Group	Gap
European cities (last municipal election)			
Linz	32.6	39.4	-6.8
Vienna	25.9	39.2	-13.3
Paris	31.7	57.4	-25.7
Strasbourg	48.6	66.7	-18.1
Berlin	38.8	55.0	-16.2
Frankfurt	26.4	78.5	-52.1
Stockholm	64.3	76.6	-12.3
Basel	42.8	63.2	-20.4
Zurich	44.5	65.4	-20.9
		Native Whites	Gap
U.S. cities			
New York (1996 presidential election)			
Dominican			
Naturalized 1.5 generation	54.2	66.3	-12.1
Second generation	55.3	66.3	-11.0
Native black	72.0	66.3	5.7
Los Angeles (2003 gubernatorial recall)			
Mexican			
Naturalized 1.5 generation	61.5	73.2	-11.7
Second generation	57.7	73.2	-15.5
Third+ generation	59.8	73.2	-13.4
Black third+ generation	57.7	73.2	-15.5

Source: Authors' compilation based on TIES 2007, 2008; ISGMNY (Mollenkopf, Kasinitz, and Waters 1999); IIMMLA (Rumbaut et al. 2004).

TABLE 8.5 Community Organizational Membership and Civic Participation, Europe

	Sports Club		Youth Association		Religious Association		Turkish Association	Political Parties	
	Comparison		Comparison		Comparison		Turks	Comparison	
	Turks	Group	Turks	Group	Turks	Group		Turks	Group
Linz	59.7	61.1	22.3	34.2	8.7	4.7	19.4	6.8	4.3
Vienna	43.3	51.6	10.7	24.0	16.7	2.0	11.9	1.2	2.8
Paris	52.0	NA	32.2	33.9	1.2	2.3	11.3	2.8	4.0
Strasbourg	56.3	NA	30.6	38.4	9.1	7.9	26.2	4.4	2.8
Berlin	44.3	46.8	20.2	29.6	19.8	NA	NA	5.1	1.2
Frankfurt	NA	NA	28.0	38.3	14.0	NA	NA	2.4	4.7
Stockholm	42.5	61.4	18.6	32.0	5.1	6.7	16.8	4.5	1.6
Basel	56.3	72.2	35.7	37.6	9.9	8.6	17.4	2.4	5.6
Zurich	49.8	65.3	30.0	35.6	7.5	6.9	17.8	1.9	5.9

Source: Authors' compilation based on TIES 2007, 2008.

NA = not applicable

TABLE 8.6 Community Organizational Membership and Civic Participation, New York

	Church	Sports	Neighborhood-Tenant	Ethnic	Political
Dominican					
1.5 generation	27.5	20.0	11.9	11.9	7.4
Second generation	25.9	18.4	8.3	6.4	7.2

Source: Authors' compilation based on ISGMNY (Mollenkopf, Kasinitz, and Waters 1999).

TABLE 8.7 Community Organizational Membership and Civic Participation, Los Angeles

	Member of Community Organization	Asked to Support Candidate or Party in Last Twelve Months	Protested in Last Twelve Months
Mexican			
Non-naturalized 1.5 generation	7.6	13.9	11.5
Naturalized 1.5 generation	18.2	30.0	9.5
Second generation	16.6	33.0	15.6
Mexican third-plus generation	20.0	32.2	17.5
Non-Hispanic white third-plus generation	27.1	43.4	16.5
Non-Hispanic black third-plus generation	18.0	29.5	14.4

Source: Authors' compilation based on IIMMLA (Rumbaut et al. 2004).

TABLE 9.1 Transnational Aspects

	Berlin		Vienna		New York		Los Angeles	
	Turks	Former Yugo	Turks	Former Yugo	Chinese	Dominican	Chinese/ Taiwanese	Mexican
Visited parents' home country in past five years	67%	50%	80%	74%	62%	89%	69%	72%
Visited parents' home country occasionally	75	89	83	48	82	46	59	65
Remitted money to parents' home country in past five years	11	10	11	18	14	34	16	39
Watch television, only or mostly survey country channels	59	92	37	65			32*	22*
Watch television, only or mostly parents' home country channels	12	1	30	10			24**	50**
Use Internet for information about parents' home country	15	10	23	21			NA	NA
Birth country of partner or spouse is same as parents'	21	12	79	53			44	47
Birth country of partner or spouse is Germany, Austria, or United States	79	85	21	41			50	37
Origin of partner's parents is Turkey, Former Yugoslavia, Hispanic-Latino, Asian-Pacific Islander	87	32	92	78			84	83

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the IIMMLA (Rumbaut et al. 2004), ISGMNY (Mollenkopf, Kasinitz, and Waters 1999), and TIES survey (data not yet publicly available).

NA = not applicable

*Listen to Chinese or Spanish television or radio

**Listen more than once a week

Note: The TIES survey comprises eight separate national data sets, collected by Institute for Studies on Migrations (IEM), Comillas Pontifical University, Spain; Swiss Forum for Migration and Population Studies (SFM), Neuchâtel, Switzerland; Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI), The Hague, Netherlands; Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW), Vienna, Austria; the European Research Centre on Migration and Ethnic Relations (ERCOMER), Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium; National Institute for Demographic Studies (INED), Paris, France; Institute for Migration Research and Intercultural Studies (IMIS), University of Osnabrück, Germany; Centre for Research in International Migration and Ethnic Relations (CEIFO), Stockholm University, Sweden. The TIES national surveys will be made publicly available by the national TIES partners individually, but were not yet available at the time of publication.

TABLE 10.1 Outcomes for Second-Generation Turks in Six European Cities

	Amsterdam	Berlin	Brussels	Paris	Stockholm	Vienna
Educational attainment						
Lower secondary diploma at the most	23.7%	32.4%	15.2%	10.0%	9.2%	29.8%
Upper secondary diploma at the most	0.4	5.4	41.8	19.6	47.0	15.5
Enrolled in higher education or received BA or MA	30.0	6.7	28.8	51.5	33.4	14.3
Labor market position						
Marginal	36.0	59.9	46.5	33.7	31.8	50.0
Professional jobs	25.2	13.5	23.8	30.3	31.3	14.8
Neighborhood has a lot of crime						
Agree	18.0	18.2	NA	19.3	NA	11.1
Very much agree	7.8	2.4	NA	5.8	NA	2.4
Acculturation						
Spouse (if any) is coethnic	91.5	86.7	94.8	68.2	71.9	90.1
Raised in Turkish	91.3	90.1	98.3	92.7	n.a.	97.6
Has a religion	84.1	64.4	75.7	82.7	74.5	88.9
Attends mosque more than once a month	21.6	36.8	11.5	16.4	11.6	48.8

Source: Authors' compilation of data from TIES survey 2007, 2008 (data not yet publicly available).

NA = not applicable, because the question wasn't asked; BA = bachelor's degree; MA = master's degree.

Note: The TIES survey comprises eight separate national data sets, collected by Institute for Studies on Migrations (IEM), Comillas Pontifical University, Spain; Swiss Forum for Migration and Population Studies (SFM), Neuchâtel, Switzerland; Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI), The Hague, Netherlands; Austrian Academy of Sciences (ÖAW), Vienna, Austria; the European Research Centre on Migration and Ethnic Relations (ERCOMER), Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium; National Institute for Demographic Studies (INED), Paris, France; Institute for Migration Research and Intercultural Studies (IMIS), University of Osnabrück, Germany; Centre for Research in International Migration and Ethnic Relations (CEIFO), Stockholm University, Sweden. The TIES national surveys will be made publicly available by the national TIES partners individually, but were not yet available at the time of publication.

TABLE 10.2 Outcomes for Second-Generation Dominicans and Mexicans in New York and Los Angeles

	New York	Los Angeles
Educational attainment		
No high school diploma	9.7%	12.7%
High school diploma at the most	30.7	35.4
Enrolled in higher education or received BA or MA	29.3	23.0
Labor market position		
Marginal	46.1	44.9
Professional jobs	29.3	25.1
Neighborhood crime		
Big problem	21.1	20.3
Somewhat of a problem	45.3	31.5
Acculturation		
Spouse (if any) is coethnic	44.8	62.8
Raised in Spanish	56.8	60.8
Has a religion	82.3	91.7
Attends church more than once a month	30.6	56.6

Source: Authors' compilation of data from ISGMNY (Mollenkopf, Kasinitz, and Waters 1999) and IIMMLA (Rumbaut et al. 2004) surveys.

BA = bachelor's degree; MA = master's degree.

TABLE 10.3 Coethnic Friendship Among Second-Generation Turkish Youth in Six European Cities

	Amsterdam	Berlin	Brussels	Paris	Stockholm	Vienna
Three best friends are coethnics	28.7%	46.2%	NA	17.3%	10.8%	42.9%

Source: Authors' compilation based on TIES survey 2007, 2008.
 NA = not applicable, because the question wasn't asked.

TABLE 10.4 Islamic Leanings of Second-Generation Turkish Youth in Six European Cities

	Political Islam	Modern Islam
Amsterdam	10.1%	46.8%
Berlin	27.3	42.7
Brussels	8.6	56.1
Paris	7.7	80.8
Stockholm	4.4	85.3
Vienna	11.5	44.4

Source: Authors' compilation of data from TIES survey 2007, 2008.

TABLE 7A.1 Ordinary Least Squares Regression of Neighborhood Social Disorder in Los Angeles

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6
Individual-level characteristics						
Race-ethnicity						
1.5, second-generation Mexican	1.398***	.811***	.062	-.081	.209 ⁺	.098
1.5, second-generation Central American	1.637***	1.113***	.079	-.087	.339*	.088
1.5, second-generation Chinese	-.090	-.078	-.356*	-.352 ⁺	-.219	-.312 ⁺
1.5, second-generation Filipino	.418*	.566**	.083	.083	.300 ⁺	.147
Third-plus-generation non-Hispanic black	1.404***	1.246***	.225	.606**	.561**	.283
Third-plus-generation non-Hispanic white (reference)						
Age	-.017**	-.001	.002	-.009	-.004	
Male	.440***	.427***	.439***	.410***	.415***	
Mother's education (reference is college graduate)						
Missing	.259	.165	-.166	.144	.141	
Less than high school		.625***	.360*	.351*	.392**	.343*
High school graduate or vocational education		.171	.095	.107	.042	.054
Some college		.048	.003	.010	-.001	-.004
Father's education (reference is college graduate)						
Missing		.571**	.412*	.418**	.370*	.367*
Less than high school		.535**	.357*	.360*	.292*	.297*

High school graduate	.186	.100	.116	.067	.072	
Some college	.211	.210	.214	.137	.168	
Grew up with both parents	-.219*	-.218*	-.237*	-.177	-.193*	
Grades in school	-.128*	-.100 [†]	-.098 [†]	-.116 [†]	-.105 [†]	
Context of childhood neighborhood						
Percentage non-Hispanic black		.022***	.031***		.012***	
Percentage Hispanic		.006 [†]	.004		.003	
Percentage Asian–Pacific Islander		-.017**	-.017*		-.010 [†]	
Non-Hispanic black × Percentage non-Hispanic black			-.016***			
Mexican or Central American × Percentage Hispanic			.003			
Chinese or Filipino × Percentage Asian–Pacific Islander			.002			
Percentage foreign born		.036***	.036***		.021***	
Percentage below poverty line				.069***	.041***	
Constant	.974***	1.458***	.389	.287	.760*	.459
N	2,060	2,060	2,060	2,060	2,060	2,060
R ²	.110	.155	.255	.260	.257	.270

Source: Authors' compilation based on IIMMLA (Rumbaut et al. 2004).

[†] $p < .10$; * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$

TABLE 7A.2 Ordinary Least Squares Regression of Neighborhood Social Disorder in New York

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6
Individual-level characteristics						
Race-ethnicity (reference is non-Hispanic white)						
1.5, second-generation Dominican	.889***	.630***	.273*	.276*	.281**	.206 ⁺
1.5, second-generation Chinese	.183 ⁺	.009	-.011	-.133	-.143	-.094
1.5, second-generation South American	.403***	.217*	-.016	.059	.058	.015
Third-plus-generation non-Hispanic black	1.033***	.865***	.405***	.227	.535***	.395**
Age		-.033***	-.031***	-.032***	-.035***	-.033***
Male		.244***	.254***	.257***	.266***	.265***
Mother's education (reference is college graduate)						
Missing		-.005	-.059	-.049	-.062	-.077
Less than high school		.209*	.179 ⁺	.188 ⁺	.144	.142
High school graduate or vocational education		.088	.057	.061	.027	.025
Some college		.211 ⁺	.197 ⁺	.198 ⁺	.188 ⁺	.186 ⁺
Father's education (reference is college graduate)						
Missing		.210*	.170 ⁺	.171 ⁺	.128	.132
Less than high school		.344*	.259**	.255*	.234*	.228*

High school graduate		.184 [†]	.143	.141	.128	.122
Some college		.257*	.219 [†]	.221 [†]	.209 [†]	.201 [†]
Grew up with both parents		-.219**	-.177*	-.188**	-.171*	-.164*
Grades in school		-.028*	-.029*	.029*	-.027*	-.028*
Times moved between six and eighteen		.045***	.042***	.040**	.048***	.048***
Context of childhood neighborhood						
Percentage non-Hispanic black			.008***	.006***		.004**
Percentage Hispanic			.012***	.011***		.004*
Percentage Asian–Pacific Islander			.005*	-.007		-.001
Non-Hispanic black × Percentage non-Hispanic black				.013*		
Dominican or South American × Percentage Hispanic				.001		
Chinese × Percentage Asian–Pacific Islander				.005**		
Percentage foreign born			-.006**	-.005*		.000
Percentage below poverty line					.025***	.019***
Constant	1.035***	1.748***	1.602***	1.741***	1.567***	1.477***
N	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004
R ²	.081	.129	.168	.173	.173	.186

Source: Authors' compilation based on ISGMNY (Mollenkopf, Kasinitz, and Waters 1999).

[†] $p < .10$; * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$

TABLE 7A.3 Ordinary Least Squares Regression of Neighborhood Social Disorder in Berlin

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4	Model 5	Model 6
Individual-level characteristics						
Race-ethnicity						
Second-generation Turk	.039	.041	-.042	.011	-.017	-.038
Second-generation Yugoslavian	-.007	-.037	-.053	-.153	-.046	-.044
Third-plus comparison group (reference)						
Age		.004	.003	.003	.004	.003
Male		.093	.101 ⁺	.102 ⁺	.098 ⁺	.099 ⁺
Mother's education (reference is college graduate)						
Missing		-.169	-.137	-.137	-.162	-.139
Primary school graduate		-.252	-.232	-.244	-.247	-.223
Secondary school graduate		-.129	-.115	-.119	-.129	-.255
Father's education (reference is college graduate)						
Missing		.337*	.282 ⁺	.278 ⁺	.336*	.298*
Primary school graduate		.326*	.322*	.322*	.334*	.332*
Secondary school graduate		.271*	.257*	.255*	.257*	.255*
Parents married			.060	.063	.058	.062
Contextual-level variables						
Percentage Turk			.024**	.026*		.017 ⁺
Percentage Yugoslavian			-.045	-.062*		-.062*
Turk × Percentage Turk				-.004		
Yugoslavian × Percentage Yugoslavian				.049		
Percentage foreign born			-.002	-.002		-.002
Percentage on social welfare					.019**	.018 ⁺
Constant	2.736***	2.439***	2.466***	2.489***	2.248***	2.336***
N	709	709	709	709	709	709
R ²	.001	.015	.035	.038	.027	.039

Source: Authors' compilation based on TIES 2007, 2008.

⁺ $p < .10$; * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$