



Snakes and ladders

School careers of second generation Turks in Europe

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● PARIS ● STRASBURG ● BERLIN ● FRANKFURT ● MADRID ● BARCELONA ● VIENNA ● LINZ
● AMSTERDAM ● ROTTERDAM ● BRUSSELS ● ANTWERP ● ZURICH ● BASLE ● STOCKHOLM

EU states in Europe



National & Foreign Population in EU25 Member States 1/03	
Total Population	455,298,500
Nationals	432,155,800
Other EU Nationals	6,951,800
Non-EU25 Nationals	16,190,900
% Other EU	1.52%
% Non EU25	3.55%
% Total Foreign (EU+ Non EU)	5.07%



The Second Generation

Definition of the Second Generation:

1. **Demographic definition**: Those who are born in the country of migration of the parents
2. **Sociological definition**: Those who came before the start of compulsory school



National integration context is a blind spot

- We usually think about integration issues within a national or provincial frame work.
- In this type of research the emphasis usually is on the characteristics of the immigrant groups.
- The TIES study invites you to think out outside of your own local and national framework.
- Europe can be considered as a natural laboratory. States, and sometimes provinces or cantons within states, have practiced different ways of including children of immigrants.



Turkish second generation

- **The Turkish second generation is the most interesting group for an international comparison.**
- **The first generation Turks have very similar social economic background characteristics. About half of the parents only attended primary school.**



INTERVIEWS per city and group (Nov. 2008)	Turkish	“Yugoslavian”	Moroccan	Comparison Group	Total
Germany: Berlin	255	202	-	250	707
Frankfurt	250	204	-	253	707
France: Paris	248	-	-	174	422
Strasbourg	252	-	-	177	429
Netherlands: Amsterdam	237	-	242	259	738
Rotterdam	263	-	251	253	767
Switzerland: Zürich	213	252	-	202	667
Basel	252	200	-	266	718
Austria: Wien	252	253	-	250	755
Linz	206	242	-	234	682
Belgium: Brussels	250	-	257	271	778
Antwerp	358	-	312	303	973
Sweden: Stockholm	250	-	-	250	500
Spain: Madrid	-	-	250	250	500
Barcelona	-	-	250	250	500
TOTAL	3.286	1.353	1.540	3.642	9.843



2nd generation Turks

(Highest education of the fathers: primary school)

	Lower Secondary at the most. (No High School)	Upper Secondary (High School)	Colleges and Universities
Austria	35,9%	49,6%	14,5%
Belgium	24,0%	50,2%	24,8%
France	15,8%	44,6%	39,6%
Germany	34,7%	62,3%	3,0%
Netherlands	32,1%	42,3%	25,6%
Sweden	7,9%	55,0%	37,1%
Switzerland	19,8%	67,0%	13,2%



How to explain differences in school outcomes?

- The importance of general institutional arrangements in education:
 - ⇒ Starting age in school
 - ⇒ Selection age
 - ⇒ Permeability of the school system
 - ⇒ Selection in higher education



Average starting age in school

Countries	Starting age in school
Sweden	3.1
France	3.1
Belgium	3.0
Netherlands	4.0
Germany	4.2
Switzerland	4.9
Austria	5.2



Selection age in secondary school

Countries	Selection age
Sweden	15
France	15
Belgium	14
Netherlands	12
Germany	10/12
Switzerland	12
Austria	10



Number of years and access to pre-academic track

Countries	Number of years in school	Pre-academic track
Sweden	11.9	56.2%
France	11.9	53.6%
Belgium	11.0	51.3%
Netherlands	8.0	25.6%
Germany	5.8/7.8	12.7%
Switzerland	7.1	8.2%
Austria	4.8	n.a.



Turkish second generation. Access to Higher Education

Countries	Pre-academic	Access H.E.
Sweden	56.2	35.5
France	53.6	52.0
Belgium	51.3	24.2
Netherlands	25.6	33.2
Germany	12.7	7.5
Switzerland	8.2	13.8
Austria	n.a.	19.7



Turkish second generation. Drop out in Higher Education

Countries	% Access H.E.	% H.E. Students
Sweden	35.5	35.5 (-10.4)
France	52.0	44.2
Belgium	24.2	18.6
Netherlands	33.2	28.4
Germany	7.5	6.7
Switzerland	13.8	12.4
Austria	19.7	18.1



Second generation Success

- **Institutional arrangements in education condition to a large extent second generation success across Europe.**
- **All the positive school system elements we found are, in one way or the other, preparing children for high stakes testing.**



The Integration of the European Second Generation



Thanks

<http://www.tiesproject.eu/>