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(NIDI-KNAW-RUG)



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3C. Acculturation & contact

**Acculturation of the Turkish Second Generation (T2G)
in Six European Countries**


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1

1. Introduction

- EU and national policies: economic and sociocultural integration of immigrant communities
- Focus on sociocultural integration, i.e. acculturation, of the Turkish Second Generation (T2G):
 1. **General acculturation** preferences
Assimilation, Integration, Separation, Marginalization (Berry 1990, 1997; Groenewold, de Valk & van Ginneken, 2014)
 2. **Domain-specific acculturation**
Gender equality perceptions (Verloo 2018; Idema & Phalet, 2007; Inglehart & Norris, 2003)
- T2G: young adults born and raised in EU countries by immigrant-parents who were born in Turkey
- Turkish community largest non-EU born immigrant population (5-6 million)
- T2G exposed to 'hybrid' socialization:
 - Parents: Turkish norms, values, customs (NVC)
 - Residential context: National society NVC (at school, at work, media)
 - Turkey: Traditional and Contemporary Turkish NVC (relatives, media)
- T2G: overcome acculturative stress, cognitive dissonance, balance between different NVC-systems
(e.g. Berry & Sabatier, 2010; Festinger, 1957)



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2

2. Research questions

General acculturation

What are the **acculturation preferences** of the T2G in EU countries and how do these compare to expectations of young adults of the native majority population?

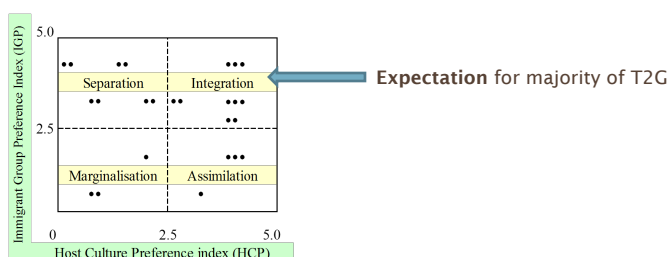
Domain specific acculturation

Do **gender equality preferences (GEP)** of the T2G differ from those of young adults of the native majority population and do differences vary according to particular person characteristics?

3. Expectations

Models, theories & empirical evidence guiding hypotheses about expectations:

General acculturation. Berry's two-dimensional model of acculturation



3

- **Domain-specific acculturation.** Gender inequality has been around for centuries, but decreased considerably

Why gender inequality?

Evolutionary theory

Group survival, need for (gender) role specialization, roles women valued lowest

Object-relations theory

Separation process from mother differs for boys and girls. Formation of male identity

Social role theory

Different social roles of men and women in society, male roles associated with higher power and control over resources

Turkey

Tradition of gender inequality. Masculine, family- and community-oriented society, prescribed gender roles. Men are protectors, independent. Women are care takers and submissive/dependent. Emerging emancipatory views in metropolitan areas.

Gender Gap index-rank: #130 of 145

EU study countries

Past 40 years: women-lib, reduction of gender inequality, more feminine societies, but more individual-oriented, less prescribed social roles of men and women

Gender Gap index-rank: Sweden (#4), Switzerland (#11), Germany (#13), Netherlands (#16), France (#17), Austria (#52)

Expectation

- **T2G scores lower** on Gender Equality Perception (GEP) index **than** young adults of **majority population** in all EU study countries, due to hybrid socialization in NVC.
- T2G GEP scores are higher if **gender ideology** of country is more emancipatory (e.g. Sweden vs. Austria)
- Theories and empirical evidence from other studies also suggest different GEP scores by **sex, educational attainment, religiosity, self-esteem level**

4

4. Data, variables, methods

- TIES project (Crul, Schneider, Lelie, 2012)
- Multi-country sample surveys 8 countries, 2008. This study T2G versus native comparison group, 11 main cities in 6 countries (Austria, Germany, Switzerland, France, Netherlands, Sweden)
- Particular survey questions about *preference for Turkish and EU residence-country NVC's inside and outside the home*, permits classification of respondents into Berry's acculturation preference categories (i.e. assimilation, integration, separation, marginalization)
- Gender Equality Preferences (GEP) index (0-10):
 - (1) opinion about working women with small children at home
 - (2) opinion about women in leading positions
 - (3) importance given to higher education of women

5

5. Results

1. General acculturation

Acculturation preferences by country and study group

| | Austria | Switzerland | Germany | France | Netherlands | Sweden | Total |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|--------|-------------|--------|-------|
| <i>Turkish 2nd generation:</i> | | | | | | | |
| Integration | 57 | 61 | 82 | 71 | 57 | 67 | 66 |
| Assimilation | 10 | 18 | 6 | 14 | 4 | 27 | 12 |
| Separation | 5 | 7 | 5 | 11 | 36 | 2 | 12 |
| Marginalisation | 28 | 13 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 10 |
| n= | 442 | 454 | 503 | 492 | 429 | 241 | 2561 |
| <i>Majority population peers:</i> | | | | | | | |
| Integration | 53 | 58 | 60 | 61 | 55 | 70 | 59 |
| Assimilation | 35 | 24 | 16 | 29 | 21 | 27 | 25 |
| Separation | 4 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 22 | 1 | 8 |
| Marginalisation | 8 | 13 | 16 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| n= | 479 | 468 | 503 | 348 | 482 | 243 | 2523 |

Determinants positioning: Integration context, quality of neighborhood, religiosity, experience with discrimination

6

2. Domain-specific acculturation

Average score of T2G and native youth on Gender Equality Preferences index (GEP, 0-10)

| | Mean GEP scale scores | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|---------|------------|
| | T2G | Natives | Difference |
| Austria | 6.2 | 7.6 | -1.5 |
| Germany | 5.9 | 7.5 | -1.5 |
| Switzerland | 4.2 | 6.2 | -2.0 |
| France | 5.8 | 7.4 | -1.7 |
| Netherlands | 5.9 | 7.0 | -1.1 |
| Sweden | 6.8 | 7.8 | -0.9 |

Average score of Male (M) and Female (F) T2G and native youth on GEP index (0-10)

| | Austria | | Germany | | Switzerland | | France | | Netherlands | | Sweden | |
|-----------|---------|-----|---------|-----|-------------|-----|--------|-----|-------------|-----|--------|-----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| T2G | 5.6 | 6.9 | 5.0 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 7.7 |
| Native | 7.1 | 8.0 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 6.4 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 8.6 |
| T2G n= | 211 | 247 | 242 | 261 | 233 | 221 | 218 | 282 | 242 | 258 | 124 | 127 |
| Native n= | 227 | 257 | 240 | 263 | 235 | 233 | 163 | 188 | 250 | 262 | 123 | 127 |



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7

Effects of selected person and context characteristics on GEP index (0-10)

| GEP-scale (mean) | | T2G | | | | Natives | | | |
|--|------------------|-------|-------|------|-----------|---------|-------|------|-----------|
| | | Gross | Net | Eta | Beta Sig. | Gross | Net | Eta | Beta Sig. |
| | | 5.72 | | | | 7.20 | | | |
| Sex | Men | -0.62 | -0.57 | 0.19 | 0.17 ** | -0.53 | -0.50 | 0.19 | 0.18 ** |
| | Women | 0.56 | 0.51 | | | 0.50 | 0.46 | | |
| Consents Turkish values (TV) | Low | 0.41 | 0.20 | 0.10 | 0.08 ** | -0.29 | -0.19 | 0.13 | 0.07 ** |
| | Medium | 0.01 | 0.19 | | | 0.03 | 0.12 | | |
| | High | -0.33 | -0.33 | | | 0.66 | 0.23 | | |
| Consents residence-country values (RV) | Low | 0.13 | 0.05 | 0.13 | 0.08 ** | -0.15 | -0.04 | 0.18 | 0.09 ** |
| | Medium | -0.61 | -0.34 | | | -0.52 | -0.28 | | |
| | High | 0.44 | 0.27 | | | 0.71 | 0.33 | | |
| Natives in friendspool | Very few or none | -0.95 | -0.74 | 0.17 | 0.11 ** | -0.40 | -0.01 | 0.20 | 0.03 ** |
| | Some | -0.24 | -0.13 | | | -0.51 | -0.11 | | |
| | Many or Most | 0.64 | 0.41 | | | 0.66 | 0.10 | | |
| Ethnic mix neighbourhood | >75% own group | -0.25 | 0.38 | 0.12 | 0.07 ** | 0.39 | 0.14 | 0.07 | 0.04 n.s. |
| | 25-75% own group | -0.23 | -0.13 | | | -0.11 | 0.00 | | |
| | <25% own group | 0.66 | 0.32 | | | 0.23 | -0.29 | | |
| Neighbourhood cohesion & trust | Low | -0.55 | -0.28 | 0.15 | 0.07 ** | -0.29 | -0.09 | 0.12 | 0.07 ** |
| | Medium | 0.00 | 0.02 | | | -0.15 | -0.19 | | |
| | High | 0.56 | 0.27 | | | 0.43 | 0.27 | | |
| Educational attainment | Prim/lower sec | -1.11 | -0.70 | 0.27 | 0.16 ** | -1.37 | -1.07 | 0.19 | 0.22 ** |
| | Upper sec | 0.13 | 0.10 | | | -0.36 | -0.28 | | |
| | Tertiary | 1.29 | 0.75 | | | 0.81 | 0.63 | | |
| Religiosity | Low | 0.64 | 0.58 | 0.11 | 0.10 ** | 0.07 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.01 ** |
| | Medium | -0.15 | 0.00 | | | -0.06 | -0.04 | | |
| | High | -0.20 | -0.24 | | | -0.25 | -0.08 | | |
| Self-esteem | Low | -0.78 | -0.54 | 0.19 | 0.14 ** | -0.63 | -0.44 | 0.16 | 0.14 ** |
| | Medium | 0.05 | -0.02 | | | 0.06 | -0.09 | | |
| | High | 0.74 | 0.60 | | | 0.48 | 0.49 | | |
| Country | Austria | 0.59 | 0.43 | 0.26 | 0.24 ** | 0.40 | 0.44 | 0.28 | 0.20 ** |
| | Germany | -0.04 | 0.20 | | | -0.05 | 0.26 | | |
| | Switzerland | -1.46 | -1.51 | | | -1.42 | -1.01 | | |
| | France | 0.04 | 0.05 | | | 0.57 | 0.22 | | |
| | Netherlands | 0.04 | 0.18 | | | -0.07 | -0.21 | | |
| | Sweden | 1.50 | 1.10 | | | 1.26 | 0.55 | | |
| R-square | | 23% | | | | 21% | | | |
| n= | | 2,498 | | | | 2,486 | | | |

8

6. Conclusions and discussion

- Migrant integration policy context matters (Stockholm vs. Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Vienna). Swedish context appears to be most favorable to integration and assimilation. Results for NL may be affected by death threats to and assassination of a politician and a film-maker, respectively, in aftermath of survey-taking (2007).
- Quality of living conditions in neighborhood, religiosity level, experience with discrimination, and educational attainment also influence acculturation preference styles.
- Differences between T2G regarding gender equality views vary across countries and seem consistent with differences in gender ideologies. But....are observed differences between the two study groups large enough to warrant policy measures or will they just disappear in future generations?
- Country of residence (gender ideology), and **educational attainment** are important to explanation of differences in GEP scores in both study groups in each country. **Religiosity** and **self-esteem** are also important to T2G. Addressing gender-issues in the context of the educational system seems to be a good idea, irrespective of differences in GEP scores found, and in particular in schools with a strong religious signature.
- Integration and gender issues should be routinely measured in European Social Surveys.
- Application of MCA technique permits easy 'profiling' for targeted group policies/programmes.



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9

Thank you for your attention



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10