Labor market outcomes of natives and immigrants: Evidence from the ECHP*

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1 Introduction

Almost all Western European countries are experiencing an increasing inflow of immigrants. The statistics released by the OECD for the period 1994–2001 show that the ratio of immigrants (no matter how defined) has grown steadily in all Western European countries considered, except Belgium. These immigration flows are changing the societies of receiving countries in several respects. At the same time, however, the countries of Western Europe are also experiencing other important demographic changes, as they all are ageing population societies. A key issue, therefore, is how the combined effect of these demographic changes affects labor market outcomes.

In this paper we analyze the evidence provided by the European Community Household Panel (ECHP), a longitudinal household survey organized and co-ordinated by Eurostat, which covers a wide range of topics, giving comparable information across the member states of the European Union before the 2004 enlargment (EU-15). Our goal is to provide a detailed description of labor market outcomes (activity rates, employment rates, unemployment rates, and earnings) for those countries for which reliable data are available, distinguishing between natives and immigrants, and conditioning on a variety of personal characteristics, such as gender, age, birth cohort, education, marital status, and the length of stay in the country of current residence.

In particular, we ask two questions that we consider important. First, we ask whether there are significant differences in labor market outcomes of natives and immigrants and to what extent these differences may be accounted for by differences in the observed characteristics of the two groups. Second, we ask whether there is evidence of integration of immigrants into the labor markets of Western European countries. More precisely, we ask how much of the residual differences in labor market outcomes of natives and immigrants, namely those differences which are not accounted for by differences in observed characteristics, persist after a sufficiently long residence of immigrants in the host country.

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows. After a brief review of the literature in Section 2, Section 3 describes the ECHP data. Section 4 presents some descriptive statistics. Section 5 presents the results of our regression analysis. Finally, Section 6 offers some conclusions.

2 A brief review of the literature

The research on immigrants assimilation deals with an old and debated issue. The starting articles–Chiswick (1978), Borjas (1985) and LaLonde and Topel (1992)–are all based on USA data and all use

the information included in the USA Census. Differences in the results obtained, over-assimilation or under-assimilation, depends on the amount of information available and the type of controls introduced.

Over-assimilation was attributed to the fact that migrant workers are positively selected, that is, they tend to be more entrepreneurial, more talented and less risk averse. In fact, two alternative explanations may be given for the cross-sectional evidence that the immigrants tend to catch up and overtake the natives: one is that immigrants belong to cohorts of different quality, the other has to do with different economic cycle upon arrival. Using only a single cross-section, one cannot distinguish between these two alternative explanations.

Borjas (1985) reveals a phenomenon of under-assimilation of immigrants in the USA which was attributed to the lower "quality" of the most recent cohorts. The different quality of cohorts at the time of immigration may be due to various factors: changes in immigration policy so that individuals with different characteristics are selected; different economic conditions in the destination country, which alters the nationality mix of immigrants and thus gives rise to change in their productivity; and changes in the composition of the cohorts due to non-random repatriation. The same result of under-assimilation was revealed by LaLonde and Topel (1992), but it was attributed to the worse economic conditions in the receiving country at the time of arrival. Fundamentally, when the foreigners entered the labor market, they offered their labor at a lower entry wage and had few career prospects.

The solution adopted was to control for vintage, cohort and time effects and by controlling for similar natives who entered the labour market at about the same time. This pushed the research towards the use first of synthetic cohort data and then of panel data, which are more suited for longitudinal analyses.

The European research starts a little later and is mainly based on national panel data, such as the British Household Panel Study (BHPS) or the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP).

Regarding the choice of controls, the first set of relevant variables are related to the human capital of the immigrant. This concerns the immigrant's education before and after arrival, acquisition of human capital on the job before and after immigration , and last but not least the proficiency in the language of the destination country, which also favors the second generation's integration.

Chiswick (1991) fund that a crucial factor for assimilation into the British labour market is knowledge of the natives' language, a result confirmed also by Shields and Wheastley Price (2002) in a more recent study. Neilson, Rosholm and Smith (2000) in a study involving Denmark found

that a foreigner's job assimilation increases, not with the number of years that s/he has been in the country, but with the number of years that s/he has worked in the country. These authors thus emphasize that workers increase their human capital only when they are working. Kee (1994) concludes, for the Dutch case, that one reason of the lack of assimilation is that few immigrants continue their studies in the receiving country.

The results of the large empirical research on this issue are difficult to compare because the dataset varies with the reference country. It is also is difficult to measure the quality of the education received in the origin country. The variable "years of education" is a very rough indicator of the human capital of an immigrant. This may also explain why years of education in the destination country, when such information is available, performs much better in explaining the foreign wage upgrading. The variable "country of origin" may be a proxy for the average quality of human capital or the foreign worker's potential linguistic proficiency. Finally, the inclusion of the variable years of presence in the destination country could be a proxy for a foreigner's increase in general human and social capital, which as well favor the assimilation process.

A second set of relevant variables refers to the labour market variables which help predict a worker's future prospect. The level of the business cycle upon arrival in the labor market is crucial for immigrants assimilation, but so is the sector of employment, which is affected in different ways by technological innovation. Rosholm, Scott and Husted (2000) found that, both in Sweden and Denmark between 1985 to 1995, job opportunities for male immigrants deteriorated. However, they used a panel of administrative data which showed that the worsening situation was independent of the different market trends in the two countries. It was instead due to structural changes in the markets, favoring the demand for workers with high interrelation and communication skills, which meant that immigrants were at a disadvantage.

A third set of variables refer to the migration and the assimilation policies implemented to favour migrants integration. The study by Pennix, Schoorl and van Praag (1994) on the Netherlands highlights two perverse effects which may have reduced a foreigner's ability to assimilate and to achieve wage integration after the mid-1970s. First, the slow-down in GDP growth may have made new immigrants difficult to absorb. Second, immigrants are different in nature-Ű not necessarily in terms of their human capital, but because they are political refugees or family members joining their kin. This has changed the nature of immigration, transforming it from labor migration to residential migration. Additional policies have been implemented to reduce the slowdown of foreign assimilation: for instance, the attempt to discourage their agglomeration in particular areas, which

is considered as a cause of low linguistic proficiency and as reducing the incentive to move in search of better job opportunities. In Northern European countries, the distribution of refugee immigrants around the country seems to be less efficient in integrating foreigners than the previous agglomeration.

3 The data

This section describes the data set that we use, discusses our definition of immigrant, presents some comparisons with other data sources, and provides details on the construction of the outcome variables and the covariates used in the empirical analysis.

3.1 Brief description of the ECHP

The ECHP is a multi-country longitudinal household survey based on a standardized questionnaire. The survey involves annual interviews of a representative sample of households and individuals in each country. The total duration of the ECHP is 8 years, running from 1994 to 2001. In the first (1994) wave, a sample of almost 130,000 people aged 16+ years was interviewed in the then 12 Member States of the European Union. Austria, Finland and Sweden were added later, respectively in 1995, 1996 and 1997. Data for Sweden has been derived from the Swedish Living Conditions Survey and transformed into ECHP format. For Germany, Luxembourg and the UK, the public use files (User Data Base or UDB) contain two different panels: one is the original ECHP for the first three waves, the other is obtained from already existing national panels (GSOEP for Germany, PSELL for Luxembourg and BHPS for the UK). In this section we only review some key feature of the ECHP and we refer to Peracchi (2002) for additional details.

The target population of the ECHP consists of people living in private households throughout the national territory of each country. The definition of household is based on the standard criteria of "sharing the same dwelling" and "common living arrangements". A sample person is anybody in the first wave who is still alive, plus children born afterwards in a sample household. Sample persons are eligible for personal interview if they are aged 16+ on December 31 of the year before the survey.

Within each country, the original sample of households and persons is followed over time at annual intervals. The households carried forward from wave j to wave $j+1$ are those interviewed in wave j, plus those not interviewed because of non contact, physical incapacity or inability to respond, or refusal is considered less-than-final. To these households, are added the new households

formed by at least one sample person. A household is excluded if it gives formal refusal in the previous wave, or moves outside the European Union (though, in this case, they are "traced" in case they return) or is not interviewed for two consecutive waves. Sample persons who move or join a new household are followed up at their new location. Lastly, the survey also covers all persons cohabiting with any of the original sample person in the same household.

These following rule are meant to reflect the demographic changes in the population and to keep the panel cross-sectionally representative of the population. Unfortunately, this would only be true in the absence of new immigration (or, more precisely, in the absence of immigration that does not take the form of family reunification) and if sample attrition is purely random. Since the ECHP does not employ refreshment samples, its cross-sectional representativeness tends to deteriorate over time due to both non random sample attrition and to the presence of demographic changes arising from the arrival of new immigrants.

3.2 Definition of immigrant status

Three questions in the ECHP questionnaire provide information on immigrant status (Table 1). The first is "previous foreign country of residence before coming to the present country" (variable PM005), the second is "foreign country of birth" (variable PM007), and the third is "citizenship" (variable PM008).

For the first two variables (PM005 and PM007), three versions are available with different level of detail. The most detailed version (variables PM005A and PM007A) provides a breakdown into 11 geographical areas (EU-15; other European countries; Africa details unknown; North Africa; West Africa; Central, East and South Africa; America details unknown; North America; Central and South America; Asia details unknown; Near and Middle East; other Asian Countries; Australia, Oceania and other countries; any country not elsewhere classified). This version is not available for Austria, Finland, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands and Sweden. The intermediate version (variables PM005B and PM007B) provides a breakdown into 7 geographical areas (Africa; Asia; America; EU-15; other European countries; Australia, Oceania and other countries; any country not elsewhere classified). This version is not available for Finland, Germany, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands and Sweden. The coarsest version (variables PM005C and PM007C) provides a breakdown into 2 geographical areas (EU-15; other foreign country). This version is not available for Germany, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands and Sweden. For all variables, the value "-9" indicates missing information, whereas the value "-8" (not applicable) indicates the natives

(if the variable is foreign country of birth) or the natives that never moved to a foreign country (if the variable is last foreign country of residence). In this paper, we work with the breakdown into 7 geographical areas (PM005B and PM007B) because it provides sufficient geographical detail on the country of origin.

How different is the information provided by the two variables, last foreign country of residence and foreign country of birth? Should there be a perfect correspondence between these two variables, it would be immaterial which one is used in defining immigrant status.

To assess the degree of correspondence, we proceed in two steps. First, we check for inconsistencies across waves by examining whether the variable "foreign country of birth" is time invariant.[1] Second, we drop the observations for which we have inconsistencies across waves, and tabulate the distribution of the people ever in the sample by the two variables, foreign country of birth and last foreign country of residence. This is done in Table 2. The table shows that most observations lie on the main diagonal, meaning that there is a very strong correspondence between the two variables.

A third variable, citizenship (PM008), may also be used to define immigrant status (see, for example, De Giorgi and Pellizzari 2005). This variable has a rather coarse classification in 4 categories: "National", "Other EU-15 citizen", "Non EU-15 citizen" and "Not national, citizenship unknown". Its main advantage is that data are available for all countries and all waves, except for the first three waves of the UK.

Table 3 compares the percentage of immigrants according to the three possible definitions of immigrant status: the second column of the table uses citizenship, the third uses foreign country of birth, and the fourth uses last foreign country of residence. All these percentage are weighted using the personal weights provided by the ECHP (variable PG002). The table shows that a definiton of immigrant status based on citizenship generally leads to a lower percentage of immigrants relative to the other definitions. Further, the use of citizenship would also lead to a considerable loss of information on country of origin relative to the other two possible definitions.

In what follows, we define immigrant status based on foreign country of birth. This choice of variable has several advantages. First, it conforms to the international standard definition of immigrant. Second, is not affected by problems of return migration of those who lived abroad and come back to their home country (as an example, Spaniards who worked in Germany and then come back to Spain). Third, it is not affected by naturalisation, a first step in the process towards citizenship: "In France and Belgium, for example, foreigners can fairly readily acquire the

[1] Considering all waves, the foreign country of birth changes over time for only 289 out of 113,838 individuals, whereas the last foreign country of residence changes over time for 452 out of 113,838 individuals.

nationality of the country [...]. In Germany , on the other hand, naturalisation is more difficult" (OECD 2005, p. 7). After dropping the 289 observations for which we have inconsistencies across waves and the 18 observations (4 in Belgium and 14 in Portugal) for which the information on foreign country of birth is missing, we are left with a sample of 113,531 individuals observed from a minimum of one year to a maximum of eight years.

Table 4 shows, for each country considered, the number of people in the sample by foreign country of birth. Table 5 shows, for each country considered, the distribution of the sample by immigrant status (immigrant, non immigrant or native, missing). Table 6 shows, for each country considered, the distribution of immigrants by country of birth.

People who do not move represent the great majority in all countries (Table 5). The share of immigrants on the total population ranges from a minimum of about 2% in Italy and Spain to a maximum of about 8% in Austria, Belgium and France. In the remaining countries they represent less than 5% of the total population.

Table 6 shows that, except for France, Portugal, Spain and Austria, the majority of immigrants come from other EU-15 countries but, with the only exception of Austria and Ireland, immigrants from non European countries represent at least 25% of the total. In France and Portugal, the majority of immigrants come from Africa, in Spain from America, and in Austria from other European countries. In Denmark, immigrants from other EU-15 countries and immigrants from Asia both represent about 30% of the total. On the other hand, the share of immigrants from Australia is always very small (except possibly for Ireland and Italy, where it could be "return migration").

We can also identify important cross-country differences in the composition of the immigrant sample. Tables 7–9 show, by country, the changes over time in the composition of immigrants by area of origin. Table 7 reveals a steady increase in the share of EU-15 immigrants in all countries except Italy and Spain. Tables 8 and 9 show instead, for most countries, an opposite downward trend for the share of immigrants from other European countries and from outside Europe. For immigrants from other European countries, the exceptions are Ireland, Italy, Portugal, whereas for immigrants from outside Europe the only exception is Spain.

3.3 Comparison with other data sources

To what extent is the picture from the ECHP consistent with the information obtained from other sources?

It turns out that the picture for the first wave (1994) in Table 10 is broadly consistent with the information provided by the OECD for the year 1994.[2] It is worth noting that the OECD data are somewhat heterogeneous because "data on the flows and the stock of migrants and related issues, [...] are derived from a wide variety of sources and the nature of these sources varies across countries. This makes the application of standardised definitions difficult and hence particular attention needs to be paid to the characteristics of the data, especially in the context of international comparisons" (OECD 2005, pag. 1).

Table 11 shows the fraction of "foreign" people on the total population by country for each single year between 1994 and 2001. In 1994, the OECD data are remarkably close to the ECHP data, except for Ireland, Portugal and Spain, where the fraction of non natives in the ECHP is substantially larger than the fraction of foreigners in the OECD data. In 2001, however, the differences between the two data sources tend to be large, and the fraction of non natives in the ECHP tends to be much smaller than the fraction of foreigners in the OECD data.

The reason for this phenomenon is twofold. The first is the lack of the refreshment samples in the ECHP. The second is the differential rate of panel attrition between natives and non natives. Because of the lack of refreshment samples in the ECHP, the survey cannot capture the trend towards an increasing presence of immigrants in all countries considered. Further, higher attrition for immigrants may lead to a downward trend in the sample fraction of immigrants on the total population.

In fact, Table 10 reveals a steady decline of the sample fraction of immigrants in all countries considered. In absolute terms, this decline is biggest in France and Belgium. In the first (1994) wave, both countries had more than 9% of immigrants, while in the last (2001) wave the share of immigrants was down to 6.7% in Belgium and 5.5% in France.

Table 12 shows one-year attrition rates by country, wave and immigrant status, with attrition rates defined as the ratio of the number of people lost to the sample between waves t and $t+1$ to the number of people included in the sample in wave t. Attrition rates differ considerably, not only by country and immigrant status, but also over time. In particular, we observe the highest attrition rates in Denmark and Ireland, and the lowest attrition rates in Italy (except for the last wave), Spain and Portugal. In some countries (mainly Belgium, Ireland and Italy), attrition rates tend actually to increase over time.

[2] Data have been downloaded from the OECD web site `http://www.oecd.org/topicstatsportal/0,2647,en_2825_494553_1_1_`

3.4 Sample selection

Since we are mainly interested in labor market outcomes (labor force participation, employment, unemployment and earnings), we restrict attention to the working age population, which we conventionally define as people aged 20–64. The resulting sample consists of 89,799 individuals in 8 countries (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Spain), observed from a minimum of one year to a maximum of eight years. Table 13 shows the distribution of these individuals by the number of years in the sample and by gender.

Additional sample selection criteria will be used later, when analyzing the earnings of natives and non natives (immigrants).

3.5 Construction of labor market outcomes

This section provides some details on the definition and construction of the labor market outcomes–employment status and earnings–that represent the object of our regression analyses in Section 5. Tabulations are based on our working sample of 8 countries.

3.5.1 Current employment status

To simplify the analysis, we only distinguish between employed and non-employed people. This distinction is based on the ILO main activity status at the time of the interview (variable PE003), which classifies people into 5 categories: people working 15+ hours/week ("normally working"), people working less than 15 hours/week ("currently working"), unemployed, discouraged workers, and economically inactive. We classify people as employed if they are "normally working" or "currently working", and as non-employed otherwise.

For employed people, we further distinguish between full-time and part-time workers on the one hand, and between employees and self-employed on the other hand. The distinction between full-time and part-time workers is based on hours worked per week in the main and additional jobs (variable PE005). Our threshold for full-time work is 35 hours per week.

The distinction between employees and self-employed is instead based on the type of employment (variable PE004). This variable distinguishes between 5 different categories: working with an employer in paid employment, working with an employer in paid apprenticeship, working with an employer in training under special scheme related to employment, self-employment, and unpaid work in a family enterprise. Based on this classification, we classify people as self-employed if they are in self-employment or are unpaid workers in a family enterprise, and as employees otherwise.

3.5.2 Employment status last year

We classify a person as full-year worker, part-year worker or non-worker using the information on main activity status in each single month of last calendar year (variables PC001–PC012).[3] More precisely, a person is classified as a full-year worker if her main activity status was employment (paid employment, whether part-time or full-time; paid apprenticeship or training under special schemes related to employment; self-employment and unpaid work in family enterprise) in all 12 months last year. A person is classified as a part-year worker if she is not a full-year worker and her main activity status was employment in at least one month. A person who is neither a full-year worker nor a part-year worker, is classified as a non-worker.

3.5.3 Earnings

The ECHP contains information on two earnings concepts: annual earnings in the last calendar year (PI110) and monthly earnings on the current main job (PI211M), or "current monthly earnings" for short. All amounts are in national currencies and current prices and, except for France, are net of social security contributions and income taxes.[4] The information on these two earnings concepts is asked at different places in the ECHP questionnaire: annual earnings in the last calendar year are asked in the income part of the questionnaire, while current monthly earnings are asked in the employment part of the questionnaire. Annual earnings in the previous calendar year are the sum of wage and salary earnings (PI111) and self-emplyment income (PI112). Wage and salary earnings are themselves the sum of two components: regular wage and salary earnings (monthly wages, 13th and 14th salary, extra payments for overtime, holiday pay, earnings from an additional job, and other earnings not specified separately, PI1111), and lump sums (PI1112).

All monetary amounts have been converted to Euros and adjusted using Purchasing Power Parities for the year considered (see, for example, Adsera and Chiswick 2004).[5]

The issue of imputation is rather tricky, mainly because little is known about ECHP imputation at the personal income level. Nicoletti and Peracchi (2005) show that the percentage of nonrespondents is much higher for self-employment income than for wages and salaries. Further, wages and salaries are mainly affected by partial item-nonresponse, while self-employment variable is affected mainly by full item-nonresponse.

[3] Notice that, from wave 2 to wave 7, main activity status in France is based on the 12 months prior to the survey and not on the previous calendar year.

[4] Current monthly earnings are also available as gross (variable PI211MG).

[5] As a robusteness check, we also converted all monetary amounts to Euros and to constant 2000 prices using the CPI (source OECD).

They also show that the imputation procedure adopted in the ECHP to solve the full nonresponse problem produces seriously underestimated values for wages and salaries. However, because the percentage of full nonrespondents is quite low, the bias in the average wage and salary computed using all individuals is likely to be small. On the other hand, although full item nonresponse for self-employment earnings is high, conditional and unconditional mean and percentiles of self-employment income do not differ significantly for respondents and full item nonrespondents. In conclusion, wages and salaries of full item nonrespondents appear to be underestimated in the ECHP. However, the number of cases involved is relatively small, and so statistics computed for the full sample and the subset of respondents do not differ much. For self-employment income, instead, full item nonresponse is very frequent, but we find no evidence of bias.

3.6 Construction of the covariates

This section provides some detail on the definition and construction of the key covariates (year of birth, gender, marital status, education, and labor market experience) that will be used later in the regression analyses in Section 5.

3.6.1 Year of birth

Because of the anonymization criteria adopted by the ECHP, year of birth (variable PD001) is top-coded for all countries and all waves: people born earlier than 1909 are recorded as born in 1909. As a result, for all countries, a person's age (variable PD003) is top-coded at 85 years in wave 1, 86 years in wave 2, etc.

3.6.2 Marital status

The reference period for marital status (PD005) is the time of the interview. The ECHP distinguishes between 5 categories: married, separated, divorced, widowed, and never married. To simplify the analysis we only distinguish between people with a spouse (married) and people without a spouse (the other 4 categories).

3.6.3 Education

Measuring educational attainments is complicated and somewhat controversial. The ECHP provides three alternative measures: the highest level of general or higher education completed (PT022), the age when the highest level of general or higher education was completed (variable PT023), and the age when full-time education was stopped (variable PT024).

The first variable ("education level") is relevant if educational attainments are conventionally defined following the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), because its three levels ("lower than (upper) secondary education", "(upper) secondary education completed", and "first stage of tertiary education completed") correspond, respectively, to ISCED levels 0–1, 2 and 3–5.

The other two variables would be relevant if educational attainments were measured in terms of "years of education". Combined with the information on the "year of arrival in the country of present residence" (variable PM006), they could also be useful in order to distinguish between the type of education received in the home and the host country.

Unfortunately, the information on these two variables is incomplete. Age when full time education was stopped is not given until 1998 (in France until 2001). For both these variables, the panel documentation (Eurostat 2003c, pp. 355–356) also reports problems in wave 5 for Portugal.

3.6.4 Labor market experience

For those who ever worked, we construct a measure of labor market experience by taking the difference between the age in wave j (variable PD003) and the age when the person began her working life, that is, started her first job or business (variable PE039).[6]

In the case of immigrants, it would be important to know the years of labor market experience in the host country. Unfortunately, this information cannot be recovered precisely. A useful piece of information would be the "year of start of current job" (variable PE011), but several problems arise. First, this question is only asked to those who report themselves as "normally working (15+ hours/week)" when asked about their "ILO main activity status at time of interview" (variable PE003). Second, the codes are also rather imprecise. Of the 6 categories available, one looks fairly reliable ("1981 to 2002"), while the other 5 are "started in 1980 or before", ..., "started in 1984 or before". For these reasons, we do not distinguish between labor market experience abroad and in the country of present residence.

3.6.5 Length of stay

For people whose migration trajectory (variable PM001) is "person born in the country of present residence, lived abroad before coming to this region", "person born abroad, still lived in the same

[6] Because of the ECHP anonymization criteria, age is top-coded at 85 years in wave 1, 86 years in wave 2, etc., for all countries, whilst age at first job is top coded for all countries and waves at 60 years. As we are mostly concerned with workers aged 20–64, these top-coding rules are relatively unimportant.

foreign country before coming to the country of present residence", or "person born abroad, lived in another foreign country before coming to the country of present residence", we construct a measure of the length of stay in the present country as the difference between the year of the current wave and the "year of arrival in the country of present residence" (variable PM006). For people born in the country of present residence, the variable PM006 is coded as "not applicable".[7]

3.7 Data availability

In this section we analyze data availability in order to have a clear view of which variables can actually be used, and what is the distribution of the available data by country and immigrant status. Tables 14–19 count the number of people for whom the data are respectively missing, not applicable, or available. We focus on the age range 20–64.

3.7.1 Labor market outcomes

Table 14 shows data availability for working status by country. There are very few missing data, mostly belonging to the native sample (106 out of the 122 cases of missing values) and more frequent in Belgium (49 missing values).

Our analysis of data availability for the full-year/part-year and the self-employment indicators refers to all 8 waves. The indicator for full-year/part-year employment (Table 15) contains a relatively small fraction of missing values (5% or less). About two thirds of them are for France, mostly for the sample of natives and concentrated in the second wave. Some missing values are also found in Belgium, Italy and Spain. In Belgium, their pattern is fairly stable over time, except for the first wave. In Italy there is some variability over time. In Spain the number of missing values falls after wave 6 (1999).

A small fraction of missing data can also be found for the self-employment indicator (Table 17). The large number of not applicable values for this variable is due to the fact that this question is asked only if the ILO main activity status at the time of interview (PE003) is either "normally working" (people working 15+ hours/week) or "currently working" (people working less than 15 hours/week).

The variable current monthly earnings has no missing values, but this is because missing data have been imputed. Unfortunately, the UDB provides no information on which cases have been imputed.

[7] Because of the ECHP anonymization criteria, the variable PM006 is top-coded at 1909. Again, as we are mostly concerned with age 20–64, these top-coding rules are unimportant.

3.7.2 Covariates

Just some brief remark on data availability for the covariates. Year of birth and gender contain no missing values and appear to be highly reliable for all countries. We checked for inconsistencies across waves, but found none.

For marital status (Table 18), some missing values are present but they represent a very small fraction of the data: 30 out of 71136 observations. Somewhat surprisingly, all missing values refer to the natives in the sample.

Education level (Table 19) is available for more than 99% of the observations. Again we note that missing values are more frequent for natives than for immigrants.

Labor market experience contains neither "missing" nor "not applicable" values since we construct the variable only for those who ever worked.

Our measure of length of stay in the host country (Table 20) has very few missing values, except in France for the sample of natives. As largely expected, we find a large fraction of "not applicable" in the sample of natives but none in the immigrants sample. This may be viewed as a check for the reliability of this variable. Another useful check consists in comparing the year of birth (PD001) and the "year of arrival in the country of present residence" (PM006). For the age range 20–64, we only found 10 people (47 observations) whose year of arrival in the country of present residence is prior to the year of birth (2 in Austria, Denmark and Ireland, and 4 in Italy). These observations were dropped. Finally, it is worth noting that, in Ireland and Portugal, the relatively large fraction of natives with available information on the length of stay variable (about 6% of the sample of natives) simply reflects the relatively large fraction of natives who lived abroad before returning to their country of birth.

4 Descriptive statistics

This section presents some preliminary descriptive analyses of the available data. Section 4.1 focuses on our basic labor market outcomes, whereas Section 4.2 focuses on one of the key covariates.

4.1 Basic labor market outcomes

We begin with descriptive statistics for our basic labor market outcomes, namely our two measures of employment status (current employment status and employment status last year) and our two measures of earnings (monthly wages on the main job in the current month and average earnings last year).

4.1.1 Employment status

We present, separately by country, gender and immigrant status, descriptive statistics for our two measures of employment. These statistics have been computed for the sample of people aged 20–64, after dropping the few cases with missing values for the relevant variables.

Table 21 shows the distribution by current employment status (employed and non employed). Notice that the "employment" column gives estimates of the employment rate of the working-age population by country, gender and immigrant status. The table shows that men always have substantially higher employment rates than women. With some exceptions (Italy and Spain for men, and Ireland, Italy, Spain and Portugal for women), natives have higher employment rates than immigrants. Furthermore, the employment rate differentials between men and women tend to be larger for immigrants than for natives.

Table 22 shows the distribution of the employed by full-time/part-time status. For both natives and immigrants, part-time appears to be much more important among women than among men. Further, part-time tends to be more important among immigrants than among natives, especially for men.

Table 23 shows the distribution of the employed by employee/self-employment status. For both natives and immigrants, self-employment appears to be more important among men than among women. For men, self-employment tends to be more important among immigrants than among natives, whereas for women the opposite tends to be true.

Table 24 shows the distribution of employment status in the last calendar year (worked at least 1 month, non-worker). For all countries, the fraction of non-workers is much higher among women than among men, irrespective of immigrant status. Further, with the only exception of Italy, the fraction of non-workers is higher among immigrants than among natives.

Table 25 shows the distribution by full-year/part-year status of those who worked at least 1 month in the last calendar year. For both natives and immigrants, the fraction of full-year workers is substantially higher among men than among women. In general, the fraction of full-year workers is greater among natives than among immigrants. Working women are much more likely to be part-year workers than men, no matter the immigrant status. If we distinguish by immigrant status, there is some evidence that part-year work is more frequent among immigrants than among natives.

4.1.2 Earnings

Tables 26 through 39 present, separately by country, gender and immigrant status, descriptive statistics for our two measures of earnings: current monthly earnings and average monthly earnings in the last calendar year. This second measure is the ratio of annual earnings last year and months worked last year (12 for full-year workers and less than 12 for part-year workers). We do not instead divide by usual hours of work per week (variables PE005 or PE005A) in order to obtain a measure of hourly earnings.

The statistics considered are the mean, the standard deviation (SD), the 25th percentile (p25), the median or 50th percentile (p50), and the 75th percentile (p75). Each statistic has been computed for the subsample of workers aged 20–64, after dropping cases with monthly wages or monthly earnings below 100 Euros. Tables are presented separately by gender and for various categories of workers. For current monthly earnings we distinguish between all workers, full-time workers, part-time workers, employees and self-employed workers. For average monthly earnings in the last calendar year, we only distinguish between full-year and part-year workers.

Current monthly earnings are always higher for men than for women, irrespective of immigrant status. The relative difference between male and female earnings varies by country, but is around 20% for full-time or full-year workers, and somewhat larger for part-time or self-employed workers. Natives tend to have higher mean earnings than immigrants, but the differences are not large. The variability of earnings (measured by either the standard deviation or the interquartile range) tends to be higher for men than for women. Interestingly, the variability of earnings also tends to be higher for immigrants than for natives.

Cross-country variability is substantial. Our data show that Portugal has the lowest earnings of all countries considered, no matter the measure or the sub sample (men/women, natives/immigrants) considered. In Denmark, Belgium, France and Ireland, the mean of current monthly earnings of a male worker is above 1300 Euros, in Austria it is 50–100 Euros lower, while in Spain and Italy it is about 150–200 Euros lower. Some care is needed with cross-country comparisons, however, because here we do not condition on important covariates. For example, monthly earnings are on average higher in Spain than in Italy. Conditioning on education shows that this is only true for the highest educational level, which represents a higher fraction of workers in Spain than in Italy, but not for the other educational levels. An inspection of percentiles helps revealing some of these differences. Continuing with our comparison of Italy and Spain, the 25th percentile is higher for Italy in all the samples, the median is more or less the same for the two countries,

while the 75th percentile is much higher in Spain, as a consequence of the larger fraction of more educated people.

Figures 1–6 present nonparametric estimates of the density of monthly earnings by country and immigrant status, and therefore provide a more complete description of their distribution. We consider six different definitions of earnings, namely current monthly earnings of an employed person, current monthly earnings of an employee, current monthly earnings of a full-time worker, current monthly earnings of a part-time worker, average monthly earnings last year of a full-year worker, and average monthly earnings last year of a part-year worker. For each definition and each country, we only consider monthly earnings above 100 Euros. For all countries except Portugal, these figures confirm the main indications from Tables 26–39 namely that, if we confine attention to full-time or full-year workers, the distribution of monthly earnings of immigrants is shifted a little to the right and is possibly more spread out than for natives, but that differences tend to be small.

4.2 Length of stay

This section focuses on one of the main covariates of our analysis, namely the length of stay in the country of present residence.

Table 40 shows sample statistics based on the last wave available for each individual (year 2001 in the majority of cases). The statistics considered are again the mean, the standard deviation (SD), the 25th percentile (p25), the median or 50th percentile (p50), and the 75th percentile (p75). Each statistic has been computed using the subsample of people aged 20–64, excluding the few cases for which the year of arrival in the country of present residence was prior to the year of birth.

Our sample of immigrants consists of people who have spent a considerable amount of time in the country of present residence, the mean length of stay being no less than 17 years, with large differences across countries. For men, the mean length of stay ranges from a maximum of 28 years in Belgium and France, to a minimum of 17 years in Denmark and 18 years in Spain. For women, it ranges from a maximum of 26 years in France and 25 years in Belgium, to a minimum of 18 years in Spain and 19 years in Denmark and Austria.

In Belgium, France and Italy, where the average length of stay of men is higher than in other countries, it is also higher than for women. In Denamrk and Ireland, on the contrary, women have a higher length of stay than men. In Austria, Portugal and Spain there are virtually no differences between men and women.

5 Regression analysis

This section presents the results of fitting simple regression models to the individual data in order to summarize the way in which basic labor market outcomes vary between natives and immigrants depending on the country of residence and other observable personal characteristics.

For each labor market outcome, we consider both models for the pooled data and separate models for immigrants and natives. The models for immigrants contain a richer set of covariates than the models for natives, as we control for additional variables, typically a measure of the length of stay in the host country and indicators for the area of origin. All models are fitted separately for men and women.

5.1 Labor force status

In this section we present results for the probability of being in various labor force states, namely active (participating to the labor force as either employed or unemployed), employed, or unemployment. The estimated models summarize the observed variability by country, gender and immigrant status in, respectively, the activity rate (the ratio of active people to total population), the employment rate (the ratio of employed people to total population) and the unemployment rate (the ratio of unemployed to active people).

Labor force states are defined on the basis of "ILO main activity status at the time of interview" (PE003): unemployed, employed (normally working or currently working), and active (employed or unemployed).

After the sample selection criteria mentioned in Section 3, the total sample for our age group of interest (20–64 years) consists of 87,901 individuals (445,138 observations). Of these, 84,081 individuals (427,074 observations) are natives and 3,820 individuals (18,064 observations) are immigrants, 1,625 of them (7,951 obs.) from EU-15 countries and 2,195 of them (10,113 obs.) from non EU-15 countries, with a ratio of immigrants to natives of 4.5% in terms of individuals and 4,2% in terms of observations.

The basic model used throughout in this section is the linear logit model

$$\eta(X) = \ln \frac{\pi(X)}{1-\pi(X)} = \alpha + \beta X, \tag{1}$$

where $\eta(X)$ and $\pi(X)$ are, respectively, the conditional log-odds ratio and the conditional probability of being in a certain labor force state given a vector X of covariates which always contains

age and its square, dummies for schooling attainments, a dummy for not having a spouse, and dummies for the country of present residence and the calendar year.

The model for the pooled data also includes an immigrant dummy (equal to zero for natives and to one for immigrants) to summarize the differences between natives and immigrants. The model for the immigrant sample, includes insetad additional controls for the length of stay in the host country and the area of origin. To allow for possible nonlinearities, the length of stay enters as a set of dummies, namely "less than 5 years", "between 5 and 9 years", "between 10 and 14 years", "between 15 and 19 years" and "more than 20 years".[8]

Tables 41, 43 and 45 report the estimated coefficients for the various models and their significance levels. The model coefficients have been estimated by maximum likelihood, after dropping observations with missing covariates. Significance levels are based on estimated asymptotic standard errors that are robust to heteroskedasticity and to clustering arising from the panel structure of the data.

The intercept of each model corresponds to the log-odds for the reference person, namely an individual aged 35, with basic education only, with a spouse, observed in year 2001 (the last wave of the ECHP), residing in Italy. For the model fitted to the pooled data, the reference person is a native. For the model fitted to the subsample of immigrants, the reference person is an immigrant from an EU-15 country who has been living in the current country for less than 5 years.

5.1.1 Activity rate

Table 41 reports the estimated coefficients of logit models for the activity rate. Table 42 reports the asymptotic p-values of tests of significance of various covariates (age, education, calendar time, country of residence, country of origin, and length of stay).

The goodness of fit of the model is moderate, with pseudo R^2 of about .25 for men and .15 for women indicating a considerable amount of heterogeneity that we do not control for. Goodness of fit is always better for men than for women.

The sign and magnitude of most coefficients comform to prior expectations. Activity rates are higher for men than for women. They are also higher for natives than for immigrants, but the differences by immigrant status are much smaller than those by gender.

For both men and women, our estimates indicate an inverse U-shaped relationship between activity rate and age. Interestingly, the coefficient on the linear age term is larger for immigrant

[8] As a robusteness check, we also control for length of stay through a quadratic term. The results are very similar between the two model specifications and are available upon request.

men than for native men. This means that the profile of the age-activity relationship is initially steeper for immigrant men than for native men, but then falls less rapidly for the former than for the latter.

Other things being equal, activity rates are higher for people with tertiary education than for people with basic education only. Interestingly, the coefficient on the dummy for tertiary education is much larger for women (except in the EU-15 immigrants) and immigrant men than for native men, implying bigger educational differences for women and immigrant men than for native men.

Not having a spouse is associated with lower activity rates for men and higher activity rates for women. The effect of marital status is larger for native men than for native women, whereas for immigrants is higher for women than for men.

The dummies for the country of residence are always strongly statistically significant for natives, but not for immigrants. On the other hand, the dummies for the country of origin are never jointly statistically significant (at the 5% level).

There is a strong upward trend in the activity rate for native women. Other things being equal, activity rates for native women are higher at the end of the period considered than at the beginning.

For immigrants, the length of stay in the host country is a key variable, especially among females. Initially, non EU-15 immigrant women tend to have lower activity rates than natives. This gap progressively dimishes as the length of stay in the country increases. On the other hand, for men the trend is not as clear as for women.

5.1.2 Employment rate

Table 43 reports the estimated coefficients of logit models for the employment rate. Table 44 reports the asymptotic p-values of tests of significance of various covariates.

The goodness of fit of the model is lower than for the activity rate, especially for men, with pseudo R^2 that are now always lower than .20. As before, goodness of fit is always better for men than for women, and always better for natives than for immigrants.

Qualitatively, the results obtained are very similar to those for the activity rate. An important difference is the much larger size of the coefficient on the linear age trend for women.

Another difference is the fact that, unlike activity rates, employment rates are now ordered by education levels: other things being equal, they are highest for people with tertiary education, lower for people with only secondary education completed, and even lower for people with basic education only.

The effect of calendar time and length of stay in the host country are stronger than in the case of the activity rate. From Table 44 the dummies for length of stay in the host country are now always jointly statistically significant (at the 5% level, 6% for non EU-15 men).

The effect of the other variables in the model (marital status, country of residence, and country of origin) are much the same as for the activity rate.

5.1.3 Unemployment rate

Table 45 reports the estimated coefficients of logit models for the unemployment rate. Table 46 reports the asymptotic p-values of tests of significance of various covariates.

The goodness of fit of the model is lower than for the actvity and employment rates, with pseudo-R^2 that are between .08 and .13.

In general, the sign of the coefficients is the opposite than for the activity rate and the employment rate. Thus, the relationship between unemployment rate and age is U-shaped for natives, and monotonically declining for EU-15 immigrant women. When considering EU-15 immigrant men, the polynomial in age is not jointly statistically significant (at the 10% level).

Other things being equal, unemployment rates are ordered by education levels: they are lowest for people with tertiary education, higher for people with only secondary education completed, and even higher for people with basic education only.

Not having a spouse is associated with higher unemployment rates for men and lower unemployment rates for women. The dummies for the country of residence are always strongly statistically significant for natives but not for immigrants.

There is a strong downward trend in the unemployment rate for natives: other things being equal, unemployment rates are lower at the end of the period considered than at the beginning.

Finally, the longer an immigrant has been residing in the host country, the lower is the unemployment rate. This variable is jointly statistically significant only for EU-15 immigrants (at the 5% level) and non EU-15 immigrant men (at the 10% level)

5.2 Earnings

The basic model used throughout in this section for the conditional mean of log monthly earnings is the linear regression model

$$\mu(X) = \alpha + \beta X, \tag{2}$$

where $\mu(X)$ is the conditional mean of log monthly earnings given a vector X of covariates which always contains the number of years of labor market experience and its square, dummies for schooling attainments, a dummy for not having a spouse, and dummies for the host country and the calendar year. When we pool the data, we also introduce an immigrant dummy (equal to zero for natives and to one for immigrants) to summarize the differences between natives and immigrants. When we fit the model to the immigrant sample, we instead introduce additional controls for the length of stay in the host country and the area of origin. As in Section 5.1, we control for length of stay through a set of dummies.

We consider four different definitions of earnings, namely current monthly earnings of an employed person, current monthly earnings of a full-time employee, average monthly earnings last year of an employed person, and average monthly earnings last year of a full-year employee.

The intercept of each model corresponds to the mean of log monthly earnings for the reference person, namely an individual with 20 years of labor market experience, basic education only, with a spouse, observed in year 2001 (the last wave of the ECHP), residing in Italy. For the model fitted to the pooled data, the reference person is a native. For the model fitted to the subsample of immigrants, the reference person is an immigrant from an EU-15 country who has been living in the current country for less than 5 years.

The model coefficients have been estimated by ordinary least squares (OLS), after dropping observations with missing covariates and with monthly earnings below 100 Euros.[9] The resulting "wage samples" consist of 214,659 observation for current monthly earnings and 226,749 observations for average monthly earnings last year. Significance levels are based on estimated asymptotic standard errors that are robust to heteroskedasticity and to clustering arising from the panel structure of the data.

Because of the close similarity of the estimated coefficients across the different earnings concepts, we divide this subsection in two parts: the first analyzes current monthly earnings, the second analyzes average monthly earnings last year.

5.2.1 Current monthly earnings

Tables 47 and 49 report the estimated coefficients for, respectively, current monthly earnings of an employed person and current monthly earnings of a full-time employee. In terms of sample size,

[9] This sample selection criterion leads to the exclusion of less than 1% of the observations with strictly positive monthly earnings. To check the robustness of the OLS estimates, all models were also estimated by least absolute deviations (LAD). The LAD results are not reported here because they are very similar to the OLS results, but are available upon request.

full-time employees represent 79.7% of the wage total sample. Table 48 and Table 50 report the asymptotic p-values of tests of significance of various covariates.

The R^2 are quite high for all models, reaching 50% for native full-time male employees. Goodness of fit is always better for men than for women, and always better for natives than for immigrants.

The sign and magnitude of most coefficients conform to prior expectations. In particular, male workers earn on average more than female workers with similar characteristics. The "gender gap" (the difference in mean log wages of men and women) is about 35–50%, and is remarkably similar for natives and EU-15 immigrants.

For male workers, the "college premium" (the difference in mean log wages of workers with tertiary education and workers with only basic education) is about 50%, whereas the "high-school premium" (the difference in mean log wages of workers with secondary education and workers with only basic education) is about 20%. Educational premia are higher for female workers (60–65% and 30% respectively for the college and the high-school premium). Interestingly, although different by gender, educational premia are remarkably similar for natives and immigrants.

The estimated coefficients of the quadratic term in labor market experience imply a concave earnings-experience profile. However, unlike the relationships between age and labor force state probabilities, the estimated relationship between experience and mean log earnings is surprisingly similar both for men and women, and for natives and immigrants.

Not having a spouse is associated with a negative wage premium for men but a positive wage premium for women. For natives, the negative wage premium for men is nearly three times larger than the positive wage premium for women, whereas for EU-15 immigrants the magnitude of the two premia is about twice. Interestingly, for non EU-15 immigrants, the premium for not having a spouse is not significant for men, whereas is about 20% for women.

Most country dummies are strongly statistically significant, revealing sizeable cross-country differences in mean earnings. For native men, the two extremes are France and Ireland on the one hand, with monthly earnings that are 10–15% higher than most other countries, and Portugal on the other hand, with monthly earnings that are about 40% lower. For native women, the two extremes are instead France and Italy on the one hand, with significantly higher wages than the other countries, and Portugal on the other hand, with significantly lower wages. For immigrants (both men and women), cross-country differences in earnings are much smaller, largely because their earnings in Portugal are not as low, relative to other countries, as for natives.

Earnings trend upward over the period considered. On average over time, their annual growth rate is somewhat lower for immigrants than for natives (2–2.5% versus 3%), mainly because of the slower growth of earnings for immigrant men. Overall, however, these differential time trends do not alter much the earnings differentials by immigrant status that are observed at the beginning of the period.

What seems to strongly affect the relative position of non EU-15 immigrants and natives on the earnings scale is instead the length of stay in the host country. For non EU-15 immigrants men, a longer residence in the host country is associated with a narrower earnings gap relative to otherwise similar natives. For male immigrants who have been residing in the host country for 20+ years, there is essentially no earnings gap relative to a native worker with similar characteristics. The length of stay in the host country for EU-15 immigrants is not jointly statistically significant (at the 5% level), as well as for non EU-15 immigrant women.

Finally, the area of origin does not appear to be statistically significant (see Table 48 and Table 50).

5.2.2 Average monthly earnings last year

Tables 51 and 53 report the estimated coefficients for, respectively average monthly earnings last year of an employed person and average monthly earnings last year of a full-year employee. In terms of sample size, full-year employees represent 79.6% of the total wage sample. Table 52 and Table 54 report the asymptotic p-values of tests of significance of various covariates.

The R^2 are somewhat lower than for the case of current monthly earnings, but are always above 20% and are always above 27% for employees. Goodness of fit is again better for men than for women, and for natives than for immigrants.

The sign and magnitude of most coefficients are very similar to those obtained for current monthly earnings. In particular, the gender gap is about 35% and 50% for full-year employees, and is remarkably similar for natives and EU-15 immigrants. The gender gaps is instead very small for non EU-15 immigrants, mainly because non EU-15 immigrant men earn much less than EU-15 immigrant men. The college premium is at least twice the high-school premium. Educational premia are somewhat higher for female workers but are about the same for natives and immigrants. The profile of the earnings-experience relationship is again concave and remarkably similar for men and women, and also for natives and immigrants.

The wage premium for not having a spouse is again negative for men but positive for women.

Further, the negative wage premium for men is much larger in size than the positive wage premium for women. For non EU-15 immigrant men there is essentially no difference between having or not having a spouse.

Cross-country differences in mean earnings are sizeable for native men and women, mainly because of the relatively low earnings in Portugal, but much smaller for immigrant men and women.

The annual growth rate of earnings is somewhat higher for natives than for immigrants, again because of the slower growth of earnings for immigrant men. Overall, however, these differential time trends do not alter much the earnings differentials by immigrant status that are observed at the beginning of the period.

As before, the relative position of non EU-15 immigrants on the earnings scale is largely determined by the length of stay in the host country. For both men and women, a longer residence in the host country is associated with a narrower earnings gap relative to otherwise similar natives. For non EU-15 immigrants who have been residing in the host country for 20+ years, there is no earnings gap relative to a native worker with similar characteristics.

Finally, the area of origin appears to be statistically significant only for female immigrants from Asia and America, who tend to earn more than similar immigrants from European non EU-15 countries. For the restricted sample of full-year female employees, however, the country of origin effects are not jointly statistically significant (at the 5% level).

6 Conclusions

The ECHP provides useful information on the differences in labor market outcomes of natives and immigrants. However, detailed information is available only for 8 EU-15 countries, namely Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, and Spain. Further, since it has no refreshment sample, the ECHP only allows us to follow the process of integration into the European labor markets of the cohorts of immigrants that reached Western Europe before the mid 1990s. Unfortunately, because of the ECHP design, hardly anything can be said about later cohorts of immigrants.

Labor market outcomes differ significantly between natives and immigrants, although these differences are relatively small compared to those between men and women. In particular, other things being equal, natives tend to have higher activity rates, higher employment rates, lower unemployment rates and higher earnings than newly arrived immigrants. However, the qualitative impact (and, often, also the magnitude of the effect) of most covariates is essentially the same

between natives and immigrants. This may be not so surprising if we take into account the fact that, with the exception of Austria and Portugal, immigrants from other EU-15 countries represent at least 30% of our sample of immigrants.

Given gender and immigrant status, the important predictors of labor force status are age, educational attainments, and marital status. Interestingly, the effects of educational attainments and marital status are remarkably similar for natives and immigrants. Cross-country differences are sizeable for natives, but much smaller for immigrants. For immigrants from non EU-15 countries, the length of stay in the host country is also very important. Initially, these immigrants (especially immigrant females) tend to have lower activity and employment rates than natives, and higher unemployment rates. The differences progressively diminish as the length of stay in the country increases and, after 15 years of residence in the host country, most differences in labor market outcomes between non EU-15 immigrants and natives are gone. Length of stay in the host country is instead much less important for immigrants from EU-15 countries.

Given gender and immigrant status, important predictors of earnings are labor market experience, educational attainments, and marital status. Surprisingly, the effects of these covariates are remarkably similar for natives and immigrants. Country of residence matters for natives, but much less so for immigrants. The area of origin also matters little for immigrants, except possibly for male immigrants from America. For immigrants from non EU-15 countries, a key variable is again the length of stay in the host country. For both men and women, a longer residence in the host country is associated with a narrower earnings gap relative to otherwise similar natives. For immigrants (men or women) who have been residing in the host country for 25+ years, there is no earnings gap relative to a native worker with similar characteristics.

These positive conclusions about integration of the cohorts of immigrants that reached Western Europe before the mid 1990s may not generalize to the cohorts of immigrants that reached Western Europe after the mid 1990s. They may also be difficult to generalize to the non-negligible fraction of immigrants who dropped out of the ECHP sample, either because they moved to another country or for other reasons. The labor market outcomes of this group of immigrants may not have been as good as those of the "survivors" into the ECHP. Finally, our positive conclusions may be difficult to generalize to another group of immigrants, about which we know nothing, namely those who were not included into the first wave of the ECHP because of problems with the sampling frame, non contact, language problems, or refusal to participate.

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Table 1: Data availability on immigrant status.

Variable	Label	Countries where unavailable
PM005A	Last foreign country of residence (11 mod.)	DE, EL, I, NL, A, FIN
PM005B	Last foreign country of residence (7 mod.)	DE, EL, NL, FIN
PM005C	Last foreign country of residence (2 mod.)	DE, EL, NL
PM007A	Foreign country of birth (11 mod.)	DE, EL, I, NL, A, FIN
PM007B	Foreign country of birth (7 mod.)	DE, EL, NL, FIN
PM007C	Foreign country of birth (2 mod.)	DE, EL, NL
PM008	Citizenship	UK (first 3 waves)

Table 2: Joint distribution of last foreign country of residence and foreign country of birth (sample frequencies, all waves).

	Foreign country of birth								
Last foreign country of residence	Mis.	Not ap.	EU-15	Other Euro.	Africa	America	Asia	Austr.	Total
Missing	1	258	0	0	0	0	0	0	259
Not applicable	0	105991	0	0	0	0	0	0	105991
Community	11	1415	1936	54	42	22	17	2	3499
Other European Countries	3	219	13	859	2	6	6	0	1108
Africa	1	393	17	4	1001	2	6	0	1424
America	2	526	19	6	8	368	2	1	932
Asia	0	31	7	2	7	0	225	0	272
Australia	0	48	1	0	1	0	0	14	64
Total	18	108881	1993	925	1061	398	256	17	113549

Table 3: Percentage of immigrants by country according to different definitions of immigrant (weigthed data, first ECHP wave of each country).

Country	Citizenship	Foreign born	Foreign residence
Denmark	3.00	4.34	6.60
Netherlands	1.37		
Belgium	6.65	8.53	10.07
France	5.34	10.11	11.26
Ireland	1.53	4.69	10.46
Italy	.08	1.90	2.64
Greece	1.01		
Spain	.77	1.92	5.32
Portugal	1.36	3.58	8.85
Germany (SOEP)	5.74		
Luxembourg(PSELL)	32.41	34.00	34.97
Austria	5.85	10.10	10.10
Finland	1.30		
Sweden	4.87		
UK (BHPS)	2.20	.40	.45

Table 4: Distribution of the sample by foreign country of birth (sample frequencies).

Country	Natives	EU-15	Other	Africa	America	Asia	Austr.	Total
Denmark	7063	89	74	18	20	88	1	7353
Belgium	7459	385	87	137	21	21	0	8110
France	16107	480	114	558	17	80	0	17356
Ireland	11420	463	3	9	35	13	9	11952
Italy	21470	139	120	64	54	7	6	21860
Spain	21910	163	30	46	168	4	1	22322
Portugal	14913	109	4	215	70	5	0	15316
Austria	8539	165	493	14	13	38	0	9262
Total	108881	1993	925	1061	398	256	17	113531

Table 5: Distribution of the sample by immigrant status (percentage relative frequencies).

Country	Natives	Immigrants	Total
Denmark	96.06	3.94	100
Belgium	91.97	8.03	100
France	92.80	7.20	100
Ireland	95.55	4.45	100
Italy	98.22	1.78	100
Spain	98.15	1.85	100
Portugal	97.37	2.63	100
Austria	92.19	7.81	100

Table 6: Distribution of immigrants by country of birth (percentage relative frequencies).

Country	EU-15	Other Euro.	Africa	America	Asia	Austr.	Total
Denmark	30.69	25.52	6.21	6.90	30.34	.34	100
Belgium	59.14	13.36	21.04	3.23	3.23	.00	100
France	38.43	9.13	44.68	1.36	6.41	.00	100
Ireland	87.03	.56	1.69	6.58	2.44	1.69	100
Italy	35.64	30.77	16.41	13.85	1.79	1.54	100
Spain	39.56	7.28	11.17	40.78	.97	.24	100
Portugal	27.05	.99	53.35	17.37	1.24	.00	100
Austria	22.82	68.19	1.94	1.80	5.26	.00	100

Table 7: Distribution of immigrants by country and wave: Immigrants from other EU-15 countries (percentage relative frequencies).

	Year							
Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Denmark	30.93	31.48	33.70	36.08	37.68	39.64	39.29	40.54
Belgium	60.23	59.58	60.24	60.81	62.68	62.40	62.43	64.71
France	37.81	37.73	38.75	38.64	39.71	40.96	41.97	42.04
Ireland	87.20	87.50	89.02	88.70	88.89	88.18	87.20	87.77
Italy	39.33	38.55	37.23	35.17	35.88	36.82	36.94	38.22
Spain	40.29	43.10	41.04	42.61	41.67	41.38	41.80	39.01
Portugal	28.75	27.16	26.69	30.51	29.70	33.21	31.01	29.13
Austria	.	22.82	25.54	27.33	25.62	25.76	25.40	26.51

Table 8: Distribution of immigrants by country and wave: Immigrants from other European (non EU-15) countries (percentage relative frequencies).

	Year							
Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Denmark	25.85	25.46	20.65	24.05	21.74	17.12	18.75	18.92
Belgium	12.24	12.83	12.99	11.99	10.53	10.97	10.69	10.73
France	9.10	8.57	8.87	8.50	8.52	8.45	8.53	8.05
Ireland	.43	.25	.61	.68	.79	.99	1.22	.72
Italy	26.83	28.01	29.54	30.00	28.63	27.62	28.38	29.32
Spain	6.09	7.07	7.09	6.09	7.87	5.91	6.35	5.49
Portugal	1.22	.93	1.01	1.02	1.13	1.12	1.16	1.30
Austria	.	69.09	66.37	65.25	66.89	65.91	66.04	65.71

Table 9: Distribution of immigrants by country and wave: Immigrants from non European countries (percentage relative frequencies).

	Year							
Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Denmark	43.22	43.06	45.65	39.87	40.58	43.24	41.96	40.54
Belgium	27.54	27.59	26.77	27.19	26.79	26.63	26.88	24.57
France	53.09	53.70	52.38	52.85	51.77	50.58	49.50	49.91
Ireland	12.36	12.25	10.37	10.62	10.32	10.84	11.59	11.51
Italy	33.84	33.43	33.23	34.83	35.50	35.56	34.68	32.46
Spain	53.62	49.83	51.87	51.30	50.46	52.71	51.85	55.49
Portugal	70.03	71.91	72.30	68.47	69.17	65.67	67.83	69.57
Austria	.	8.09	8.09	7.42	7.48	8.33	8.56	7.78

Table 10: Fraction of immigrants by country and wave (percentage relative frequencies).

	Year							
Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Denmark	4.00	3.93	3.68	3.41	3.30	2.79	2.92	2.93
Belgium	9.25	8.82	8.27	8.14	7.83	7.63	7.34	6.72
France	9.82	8.94	8.21	7.65	6.81	6.42	5.79	5.52
Ireland	4.65	4.69	4.38	4.25	3.98	3.72	3.62	3.46
Italy	1.85	1.87	1.83	1.75	1.64	1.55	1.52	1.43
Spain	1.93	1.83	1.71	1.55	1.57	1.55	1.53	1.52
Portugal	2.81	2.73	2.53	2.54	2.33	2.38	2.34	2.11
Austria	.	8.31	7.65	6.74	6.72	6.34	6.45	6.19

Table 11: Fraction of foreign people on total population by country and year (percentage relative frequencies). Source: OECD.

	Year							
Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Austria	8.90	9.00	9.04	9.08	9.13	9.20	9.34	9.40
Belgium	9.10	9.00	8.97	8.86	8.70	8.80	8.40	8.21
Denamrk	3.80	4.20	4.70	4.70	4.80	4.88	4.80	5.00
France						5.60		
Ireland	2.69	2.69	3.20	3.13	3.00	3.20	3.30	3.90
Italy	1.60	1.70	2.00	2.10	2.10	2.17	2.43	2.36
Portugal	1.58	1.70	1.70	1.76	1.78	1.90	2.08	2.17
Spain	1.18	1.27	1.37	1.60	1.83	2.00	2.20	2.74

Table 12: One year attrition rates by year and immigrant status.

	Immigrant	Year						
Country	status	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Denmark	Natives	.04	.07	.08	.09	.07	.06	.04
	Immigrants	.09	.11	.10	.12	.13	.09	.04
Belgium	Natives	.03	.04	.05	.06	.07	.07	.10
	Immigrants	.02	.04	.04	.08	.07	.10	.16
France	Natives	.03	.03	.05	.06	.06	.07	.06
	Immigrants	.03	.04	.06	.07	.08	.10	.06
Ireland	Natives	.05	.06	.06	.07	.11	.17	.12
	Immigrants	.05	.09	.07	.08	.15	.18	.14
Italy	Natives	.02	.02	.05	.06	.05	.07	.09
	Immigrants	.02	.03	.06	.07	.08	.07	.14
Spain	Natives	.04	.05	.06	.07	.07	.08	.07
	Immigrants	.06	.07	.11	.09	.08	.09	.11
Portugal	Natives	.02	.03	.03	.04	.04	.05	.04
	Immigrants	.03	.06	.04	.10	.05	.05	.09
Austria	Natives	.	.03	.04	.06	.06	.08	.06
	Immigrants	.	.06	.09	.08	.09	.06	.08

Table 13: Distribution by number of years in the sample.

Country	Number of years in the sample 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
				Men					
Denmark	452	351	307	259	177	155	268	927	2896
Belgium	423	317	315	277	243	184	293	1078	3130
France	1005	649	721	563	464	450	564	2438	6854
Ireland	1013	724	526	409	416	422	262	989	4761
Italy	786	721	866	795	721	735	973	3409	9006
Spain	1411	1032	893	762	715	627	864	2386	8690
Portugal	592	520	464	493	397	436	596	2248	5746
Austria	500	388	338	309	307	374	1363	0	3579
				Women					
Denmark	452	358	301	231	192	126	268	1012	2940
Belgium	384	310	272	286	237	219	311	1251	3270
France	952	608	739	583	438	419	507	2731	6977
Ireland	1079	662	485	358	371	428	269	1071	4723
Italy	751	687	848	787	648	731	1002	3545	8999
Spain	1365	913	945	730	624	649	758	2667	8651
Portugal	593	554	464	489	405	411	558	2507	5981
Austria	478	394	297	304	281	410	1432	0	3596
				Total					
Denmark	904	709	608	490	369	281	536	1939	5836
Belgium	807	627	587	563	480	403	604	2329	6400
France	1957	1257	1460	1146	902	869	1071	5169	13831
Ireland	2092	1386	1011	767	787	850	531	2060	9484
Italy	1537	1408	1714	1582	1369	1466	1975	6954	18005
Spain	2776	1945	1838	1492	1339	1276	1622	5053	17341
Portugal	1185	1074	928	982	802	847	1154	4755	11727
Austria	978	782	635	613	588	784	2795	0	7175
Total	12236	9188	8781	7635	6636	6776	10288	28259	89799

Table 14: Data availability by immigrant status. Variable: Working status (all waves).

Country	Missing	Not app.	Available	Total
Natives				
Denmark	3	0	27774	27777
Belgium	44	0	30826	30870
France	10	0	66744	66754
Ireland	3	0	38184	38187
Italy	20	0	99039	99059
Spain	1	0	82772	82773
Portugal	6	0	63319	63325
Austria	19	0	31663	31682
Immigrants				
Denmark	0	0	1124	1124
Belgium	5	0	2877	2882
France	4	0	5250	5254
Ireland	0	0	2010	2010
Italy	0	0	1862	1862
Spain	0	0	1504	1504
Portugal	0	0	1930	1930
Austria	7	0	2419	2426
Total				
Denmark	3	0	28898	28901
Belgium	49	0	33703	33752
France	14	0	71994	72008
Ireland	3	0	40194	40197
Italy	20	0	100901	100921
Spain	1	0	84276	84277
Portugal	6	0	65249	65255
Austria	26	0	34082	34108

Table 15: Data availability by immigrant status. Variable: Full-year worker (all waves).

Country	Missing	Not app.	Available	Total
Natives				
Denmark	77	0	27700	27777
Belgium	407	8	30455	30870
France	3027	1428	62299	66754
Ireland	1	0	38186	38187
Italy	281	0	98778	99059
Spain	843	0	81930	82773
Portugal	293	0	63032	63325
Austria	21	0	31661	31682
Immigrants				
Denmark	1	0	1123	1124
Belgium	60	2	2820	2882
France	130	5	5119	5254
Ireland	1	0	2009	2010
Italy	9	0	1853	1862
Spain	25	0	1479	1504
Portugal	41	0	1889	1930
Austria	2	0	2424	2426
Total				
Denmark	78	0	28823	28901
Belgium	467	10	33275	33752
France	3157	1433	67418	72008
Ireland	2	0	40195	40197
Italy	290	0	100631	100921
Spain	868	0	83409	84277
Portugal	334	0	64921	65255
Austria	23	0	34085	34108

Table 16: Distribution of missing data on full-year working status of natives by wave (sample frequencies).

	Year							
Country	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Denmark	0	2	3	6	5	13	29	19
Belgium	192	27	29	43	34	37	18	27
France	0	783	373	452	491	293	301	334
Ireland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Italy	48	4	9	17	19	78	73	33
Spain	0	256	127	211	142	49	21	37
Portugal	1	58	65	49	57	50	13	0
Austria	.	2	3	5	7	1	2	1

Table 17: Data availability by immigrant status. Variable: Self-employement status (all waves).

Country	Missing	Not app.	Available	Total
Natives				
Denmark	7	5507	22263	27777
Belgium	69	9082	21719	30870
France	91	23287	43376	66754
Ireland	0	13488	24699	38187
Italy	34	43096	55929	99059
Spain	0	36967	45806	82773
Portugal	131	18772	44422	63325
Austria	73	9820	21789	31682
Immigrants				
Denmark	0	436	688	1124
Belgium	9	1247	1626	2882
France	1	2175	3078	5254
Ireland	0	777	1233	2010
Italy	1	750	1111	1862
Spain	0	617	887	1504
Portugal	2	589	1339	1930
Austria	3	908	1515	2426
Total				
Denmark	7	5943	22951	28901
Belgium	78	10329	23345	33752
France	92	25462	46454	72008
Ireland	0	14265	25932	40197
Italy	35	43846	57040	100921
Spain	0	37584	46693	84277
Portugal	133	19361	45761	65255
Austria	76	10728	23304	34108

Table 18: Data availability by immigrant status. Variable: Marital status.

Country	Missing	Not app.	Available
Natives			
Denmark	12	0	3860
Belgium	16	0	4620
France	0	0	9996
Ireland	1	0	5247
Italy	0	0	15160
Spain	0	0	12900
Portugal	0	0	10982
Austria	1	0	5849
Immigrants			
Denmark	0	0	111
Belgium	0	0	383
France	0	0	686
Ireland	0	0	203
Italy	0	0	239
Spain	0	0	203
Portugal	0	0	268
Austria	0	0	396
Total			
Denmark	12	0	3971
Belgium	16	0	5005
France	0	0	10682
Ireland	1	0	5450
Italy	0	0	15399
Spain	0	0	13103
Portugal	0	0	11250
Austria	1	0	6245

Table 19: Data availability by immigrant status. Variable: Education level.

Country	Missing	Not app.	Available
Natives			
Denmark	1	0	3871
Belgium	2	0	4634
France	226	0	9770
Ireland	1	0	5247
Italy	4	0	15156
Spain	0	0	12900
Portugal	0	0	10982
Austria	124	0	5726
Immigrants			
Denmark	0	0	111
Belgium	0	0	383
France	8	0	678
Ireland	0	0	203
Italy	0	0	239
Spain	0	0	203
Portugal	0	0	268
Austria	3	0	393
Total			
Denmark	1	0	3982
Belgium	2	0	5019
France	234	0	10448
Ireland	1	0	5450
Italy	4	0	15395
Spain	0	0	13103
Portugal	0	0	11250
Austria	127	0	6119

Table 20: Data availability by immigrant status. Variable: Length of stay.

Country	Missing	Not app.	Available	Total
Natives				
Denmark	0	27167	602	27769
Belgium	3	30327	540	30870
France	107	65285	1362	66754
Ireland	0	35793	2393	38186
Italy	29	98430	597	99056
Spain	9	80272	2492	82773
Portugal	7	59735	3583	63325
Austria	0	31682	0	31682
Immigrants				
Denmark	0	0	1121	1121
Belgium	58	0	2824	2882
France	27	0	5227	5254
Ireland	0	0	2004	2004
Italy	26	0	1824	1850
Spain	19	0	1485	1504
Portugal	0	0	1930	1930
Austria	10	0	2402	2412
Total				
Denmark	0	27167	1723	28890
Belgium	61	30327	3364	33752
France	134	65285	6589	72008
Ireland	0	35793	4397	40190
Italy	55	98430	2421	100906
Spain	28	80272	3977	84277
Portugal	7	59735	5513	65255
Austria	10	31682	2402	34094

Table 21: Distribution by current employment status (percent, all waves).

	Men			Women		
Country	Empl.	Non empl.	Total	Empl.	Non empl.	Total
			Natives			
Denmark	85.6	14.4	100.0	74.9	25.1	100.0
Belgium	80.3	19.7	100.0	61.9	38.1	100.0
France	74.5	25.5	100.0	56.1	43.9	100.0
Ireland	79.4	20.6	100.0	49.8	50.2	100.0
Italy	71.8	28.2	100.0	41.3	58.7	100.0
Spain	72.2	27.8	100.0	38.8	61.2	100.0
Portugal	82.1	17.9	100.0	59.2	40.8	100.0
Austria	78.7	21.3	100.0	59.4	40.6	100.0
			Immigrants			
Denmark	67.5	32.5	100.0	56.7	43.3	100.0
Belgium	70.6	29.4	100.0	44.7	55.3	100.0
France	69.1	30.9	100.0	46.3	53.7	100.0
Ireland	73.5	26.5	100.0	52.8	47.2	100.0
Italy	77.3	22.7	100.0	46.6	53.4	100.0
Spain	72.8	27.2	100.0	46.9	53.1	100.0
Portugal	77.3	22.7	100.0	62.3	37.7	100.0
Austria	76.1	23.9	100.0	53.0	47.0	100.0
			Total			
Denmark	85.0	15.0	100.0	74.1	25.9	100.0
Belgium	79.5	20.5	100.0	60.4	39.6	100.0
France	74.1	25.9	100.0	55.3	44.7	100.0
Ireland	79.2	20.8	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
Italy	71.9	28.1	100.0	41.4	58.6	100.0
Spain	72.2	27.8	100.0	39.0	61.0	100.0
Portugal	82.0	18.0	100.0	59.3	40.7	100.0
Austria	78.5	21.5	100.0	58.9	41.1	100.0

Table 22: Distribution of the employed by full-time/part-time status (percent, all waves).

	Men			Women		
Country	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total
			Natives			
Denmark	93.1	6.9	100.0	65.3	34.7	100.0
Belgium	93.8	6.2	100.0	60.8	39.2	100.0
France	87.4	12.6	100.0	64.7	35.3	100.0
Ireland	88.2	11.8	100.0	53.5	46.5	100.0
Italy	92.5	7.5	100.0	70.7	29.3	100.0
Spain	90.4	9.6	100.0	67.0	33.0	100.0
Portugal	90.4	9.6	100.0	68.9	31.1	100.0
Austria	96.3	3.7	100.0	63.7	36.3	100.0
			Immigrants			
Denmark	86.9	13.1	100.0	69.6	30.4	100.0
Belgium	92.5	7.5	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0
France	89.9	10.1	100.0	62.3	37.7	100.0
Ireland	85.8	14.2	100.0	45.9	54.1	100.0
Italy	88.9	11.1	100.0	62.3	37.7	100.0
Spain	88.9	11.1	100.0	60.9	39.1	100.0
Portugal	86.4	13.6	100.0	64.0	36.0	100.0
Austria	95.2	4.8	100.0	66.2	33.8	100.0
			Total			
Denmark	92.9	7.1	100.0	65.5	34.5	100.0
Belgium	93.7	6.3	100.0	60.7	39.3	100.0
France	87.6	12.4	100.0	64.6	35.4	100.0
Ireland	88.1	11.9	100.0	53.1	46.9	100.0
Italy	92.5	7.5	100.0	70.5	29.5	100.0
Spain	90.4	9.6	100.0	66.9	33.1	100.0
Portugal	90.2	9.8	100.0	68.8	31.2	100.0
Austria	96.2	3.8	100.0	63.9	36.1	100.0

Table 23: Distribution of the employed by self-employement status (percent, all waves).

	Men			Women		
Country	Employee	Self-empl.	Total	Employee	Self-empl.	Total
			Natives			
Denmark	91.1	8.9	100.0	95.8	4.2	100.0
Belgium	84.1	15.9	100.0	87.6	12.4	100.0
France	87.7	12.3	100.0	92.9	7.1	100.0
Ireland	72.6	27.4	100.0	90.5	9.5	100.0
Italy	69.8	30.2	100.0	78.7	21.3	100.0
Spain	76.2	23.8	100.0	81.6	18.4	100.0
Portugal	73.1	26.9	100.0	74.4	25.6	100.0
Austria	84.0	16.0	100.0	82.4	17.6	100.0
			Immigrants			
Denmark	90.3	9.7	100.0	94.0	6.0	100.0
Belgium	83.4	16.6	100.0	90.0	10.0	100.0
France	85.4	14.6	100.0	93.4	6.6	100.0
Ireland	74.0	26.0	100.0	89.8	10.2	100.0
Italy	78.4	21.6	100.0	80.3	19.7	100.0
Spain	60.6	39.4	100.0	74.5	25.5	100.0
Portugal	73.0	27.0	100.0	86.7	13.3	100.0
Austria	90.6	9.4	100.0	91.1	8.9	100.0
			Total			
Denmark	91.0	9.0	100.0	95.7	4.3	100.0
Belgium	84.1	15.9	100.0	87.7	12.3	100.0
France	87.5	12.5	100.0	92.9	7.1	100.0
Ireland	72.7	27.3	100.0	90.5	9.5	100.0
Italy	70.0	30.0	100.0	78.7	21.3	100.0
Spain	76.0	24.0	100.0	81.5	18.5	100.0
Portugal	73.1	26.9	100.0	74.8	25.2	100.0
Austria	84.4	15.6	100.0	83.0	17.0	100.0

Table 24: Distribution by employment status in the last calendar year (percent, all waves).

Country	Men			Women		
	Worked at least 1 month	Non-worker	Total	Worked at least 1 month	Non-worker	Total
Natives						
Denmark	87.2	12.8	100.0	77.3	22.7	100.0
Belgium	80.9	19.1	100.0	60.7	39.3	100.0
France	80.3	19.7	100.0	64.3	35.7	100.0
Ireland	82.1	17.9	100.0	49.4	50.6	100.0
Italy	73.0	27.0	100.0	42.9	57.1	100.0
Spain	76.2	23.8	100.0	41.2	58.8	100.0
Portugal	83.6	16.4	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0
Austria	82.3	17.7	100.0	58.2	41.8	100.0
Immigrants						
Denmark	70.9	29.1	100.0	58.6	41.4	100.0
Belgium	71.9	28.1	100.0	44.0	56.0	100.0
France	76.6	23.4	100.0	53.3	46.7	100.0
Ireland	78.0	22.0	100.0	51.4	48.6	100.0
Italy	77.4	22.6	100.0	48.2	51.8	100.0
Spain	76.9	23.1	100.0	49.5	50.5	100.0
Portugal	79.0	21.0	100.0	63.4	36.6	100.0
Austria	81.1	18.9	100.0	53.6	46.4	100.0
Total						
Denmark	86.6	13.4	100.0	76.5	23.5	100.0
Belgium	80.2	19.8	100.0	59.3	40.7	100.0
France	80.0	20.0	100.0	63.4	36.6	100.0
Ireland	81.9	18.1	100.0	49.5	50.5	100.0
Italy	73.1	26.9	100.0	43.0	57.0	100.0
Spain	76.2	23.8	100.0	41.3	58.7	100.0
Portugal	83.4	16.6	100.0	60.1	39.9	100.0
Austria	82.2	17.8	100.0	57.9	42.1	100.0

Table 25: Distribution of workers in the last calendar year by full-year/part-year status (percent, all waves).

	Men			Women		
Country	Full-year	Part-year	Total	Full-year	Part-year	Total
			Natives			
Denmark	86.8	13.2	100.0	80.6	19.4	100.0
Belgium	92.2	7.8	100.0	86.1	13.9	100.0
France	87.8	12.2	100.0	83.3	16.7	100.0
Ireland	86.6	13.4	100.0	75.9	24.1	100.0
Italy	91.0	9.0	100.0	85.8	14.2	100.0
Spain	82.0	18.0	100.0	72.7	27.3	100.0
Portugal	92.4	7.6	100.0	88.0	12.0	100.0
Austria	88.0	12.0	100.0	86.2	13.8	100.0
			Immigrants			
Denmark	73.2	26.8	100.0	72.4	27.6	100.0
Belgium	91.2	8.8	100.0	86.5	13.5	100.0
France	88.1	11.9	100.0	86.0	14.0	100.0
Ireland	81.4	18.6	100.0	72.8	27.2	100.0
Italy	91.0	9.0	100.0	82.0	18.0	100.0
Spain	76.8	23.2	100.0	71.8	28.2	100.0
Portugal	87.6	12.4	100.0	83.2	16.8	100.0
Austria	84.8	15.2	100.0	82.3	17.7	100.0
			Total			
Denmark	86.4	13.6	100.0	80.3	19.7	100.0
Belgium	92.1	7.9	100.0	86.1	13.9	100.0
France	87.9	12.1	100.0	83.4	16.6	100.0
Ireland	86.4	13.6	100.0	75.7	24.3	100.0
Italy	91.0	9.0	100.0	85.7	14.3	100.0
Spain	81.9	18.1	100.0	72.7	27.3	100.0
Portugal	92.2	7.8	100.0	87.9	12.1	100.0
Austria	87.8	12.2	100.0	85.9	14.1	100.0

Table 26: Statistics for current monthly earnings by country and immigrant status. Men.

Country	Mean	SD	p25	p50	p75
Natives					
Denmark	1309.7	375.8	1067.5	1290.1	1548.3
Belgium	1348.5	389.2	1065.7	1284.3	1586.1
France	1404.9	626.0	961.0	1252.1	1719.9
Ireland	1377.5	588.4	955.6	1292.7	1746.7
Italy	1105.7	314.7	897.1	1061.3	1277.6
Spain	1173.5	497.4	826.4	1059.8	1436.5
Portugal	691.1	304.2	485.8	600.8	810.1
Austria	1290.3	395.0	1024.6	1229.5	1505.8
Immigrants					
Denmark	1200.1	393.3	962.4	1166.5	1437.7
Belgium	1287.7	371.8	1037.3	1209.8	1441.2
France	1323.5	592.4	897.6	1146.6	1620.7
Ireland	1394.2	632.7	950.8	1288.0	1798.9
Italy	1056.6	328.3	845.4	1010.5	1219.5
Spain	1096.4	490.8	750.8	1016.2	1351.4
Portugal	819.1	374.5	547.4	700.8	1033.1
Austria	1188.8	382.9	921.7	1147.8	1425.3
Total					
Denmark	1306.9	376.6	1060.4	1283.4	1548.3
Belgium	1344.2	388.2	1064.4	1270.7	1575.1
France	1398.8	624.0	957.1	1245.2	1715.6
Ireland	1378.1	590.2	955.6	1292.4	1747.1
Italy	1104.7	315.1	895.6	1061.3	1277.6
Spain	1172.4	497.4	826.4	1058.3	1435.2
Portugal	694.6	307.0	485.8	603.7	815.8
Austria	1283.7	395.0	1016.1	1222.1	1504.8

Table 27: Statistics for current monthly earnings by country and immigrant status. Women.

Country	Mean	SD	p25	p50	p75
Natives					
Denmark	1080.9	329.8	861.6	1074.0	1283.4
Belgium	1047.8	354.9	797.0	1020.7	1263.0
France	1135.9	537.4	749.3	1046.0	1427.6
Ireland	1000.9	517.5	605.4	921.9	1277.0
Italy	940.6	284.8	758.9	934.0	1109.2
Spain	966.3	498.2	595.3	859.9	1238.7
Portugal	634.2	341.1	409.2	506.3	742.8
Austria	916.1	386.8	649.8	874.3	1125.5
Immigrants					
Denmark	1029.9	374.7	772.1	1002.0	1293.1
Belgium	1024.2	365.7	751.2	991.3	1234.3
France	1052.3	545.2	668.6	924.5	1301.3
Ireland	937.6	554.9	466.3	824.8	1252.8
Italy	889.7	298.2	670.7	875.7	1066.1
Spain	930.5	546.5	534.6	785.8	1163.7
Portugal	760.2	371.6	444.7	675.0	985.4
Austria	890.8	351.0	683.1	846.0	1104.7
Total					
Denmark	1079.2	331.5	861.1	1072.5	1283.4
Belgium	1046.3	355.6	793.4	1020.4	1259.4
France	1130.5	538.3	745.3	1037.4	1418.9
Ireland	997.1	520.0	597.1	916.5	1276.7
Italy	939.3	285.3	758.9	934.0	1109.2
Spain	965.5	499.3	593.5	858.0	1235.2
Portugal	639.1	343.2	410.5	510.8	757.6
Austria	914.1	384.1	650.2	868.1	1125.2

Table 28: Statistics for current monthly earnings by country and immigrant status. Full-time male workers.

Country	Mean	SD	p25	p50	p75
Natives					
Denmark	1349.5	358.3	1081.9	1305.0	1587.0
Belgium	1376.7	396.5	1074.5	1305.5	1610.7
France	1445.1	653.0	972.4	1269.2	1742.2
Ireland	1440.9	557.0	1034.2	1339.6	1763.0
Italy	1125.0	311.4	914.6	1061.3	1282.7
Spain	1196.2	496.1	849.1	1068.4	1434.1
Portugal	670.4	277.2	485.4	588.6	763.4
Austria	1315.9	390.8	1026.7	1231.2	1520.5
Immigrants					
Denmark	1266.5	399.9	995.4	1216.5	1508.6
Belgium	1325.1	394.0	1044.5	1220.1	1474.0
France	1355.0	625.1	901.3	1146.6	1640.7
Ireland	1501.9	593.0	1058.2	1379.7	1896.4
Italy	1073.3	318.3	871.1	1014.4	1219.5
Spain	1173.2	501.3	826.4	1051.1	1448.6
Portugal	788.3	366.2	525.6	672.7	994.0
Austria	1224.7	387.1	933.7	1161.2	1435.6
Total					
Denmark	1347.5	359.5	1078.0	1293.1	1583.2
Belgium	1373.1	396.5	1070.5	1295.1	1609.7
France	1438.2	651.3	968.5	1256.0	1734.7
Ireland	1443.2	558.4	1035.2	1340.5	1765.8
Italy	1124.0	311.6	914.6	1061.3	1282.7
Spain	1195.9	496.2	848.3	1068.4	1434.1
Portugal	673.5	280.5	485.8	589.5	770.8
Austria	1310.0	391.2	1026.0	1229.5	1509.6

Table 29: Statistics for current monthly earnings by country and immigrant status. Full-time female workers.

Country	Mean	SD	p25	p50	p75
Natives					
Denmark	1186.9	301.8	970.4	1166.5	1368.5
Belgium	1187.9	313.7	958.0	1139.3	1362.1
France	1231.2	529.3	848.4	1114.8	1493.2
Ireland	1132.4	430.0	827.4	1043.1	1344.5
Italy	983.7	255.0	825.0	943.4	1109.2
Spain	1034.2	452.8	714.6	916.6	1234.0
Portugal	552.1	249.3	405.0	472.5	592.3
Austria	1085.1	347.2	824.2	1012.7	1282.9
Immigrants					
Denmark	1126.3	347.4	862.1	1072.5	1387.7
Belgium	1163.2	349.4	941.1	1078.1	1288.7
France	1233.0	597.1	820.3	1047.2	1504.0
Ireland	1238.4	506.3	853.2	1171.8	1538.8
Italy	941.6	254.2	766.3	902.1	1074.5
Spain	1056.1	552.5	656.0	874.7	1185.6
Portugal	678.5	320.9	431.1	571.7	843.8
Austria	996.3	315.7	752.4	907.7	1161.2
Total					
Denmark	1184.7	303.7	969.8	1166.5	1371.4
Belgium	1186.4	316.1	957.1	1138.9	1362.1
France	1231.3	533.8	846.8	1111.2	1493.3
Ireland	1137.8	434.8	829.1	1048.2	1350.8
Italy	982.8	255.0	825.0	943.4	1109.2
Spain	1034.6	454.9	713.2	914.6	1233.1
Portugal	556.5	253.2	405.6	474.2	600.5
Austria	1077.2	345.4	820.8	1004.4	1266.3

Table 30: Statistics for current monthly earnings by country and immigrant status. Part-time male workers.

Country	Mean	SD	p25	p50	p75
Natives					
Denmark	726.3	414.3	323.3	718.7	1067.5
Belgium	1073.7	397.1	764.4	1127.5	1376.7
France	1237.9	544.8	846.8	1215.6	1632.3
Ireland	1084.2	701.8	489.5	866.3	1686.6
Italy	927.9	353.3	589.3	966.1	1219.5
Spain	1047.1	565.7	535.0	1015.9	1500.3
Portugal	884.5	423.1	552.2	828.3	1191.3
Austria	835.3	438.0	460.8	815.9	1219.6
Immigrants					
Denmark	809.4	385.8	559.7	901.3	1113.5
Belgium	1060.4	343.6	793.1	1114.4	1320.5
France	1190.1	542.8	739.0	1155.4	1585.8
Ireland	842.5	616.5	465.9	590.7	1103.3
Italy	895.5	341.2	580.7	991.1	1219.5
Spain	648.3	418.0	356.1	601.1	768.0
Portugal	988.9	370.3	675.1	923.7	1217.9
Austria	581.8	257.9	362.1	566.2	684.5
Total					
Denmark	731.1	412.9	328.7	718.7	1067.5
Belgium	1072.5	392.3	773.8	1124.4	1374.3
France	1235.2	544.7	842.0	1209.8	1628.4
Ireland	1072.2	699.6	488.5	856.0	1648.2
Italy	927.1	352.9	589.3	972.3	1219.5
Spain	1041.3	565.8	525.9	1005.9	1494.0
Portugal	888.6	421.5	555.2	832.8	1193.6
Austria	815.1	431.6	445.0	754.0	1132.3

Table 31: Statistics for current monthly earnings by country and immigrant status. Part-time female workers.

Country	Mean	SD	p25	p50	p75
Natives					
Denmark	863.2	294.3	693.9	872.7	1067.5
Belgium	821.8	326.1	566.7	780.3	1037.3
France	945.3	500.0	523.9	842.0	1278.4
Ireland	805.6	561.6	394.1	603.0	1069.4
Italy	814.1	336.1	517.7	792.7	1103.4
Spain	794.6	555.6	342.6	576.4	1208.3
Portugal	812.5	464.3	417.4	749.8	1145.0
Austria	641.7	304.5	423.5	592.5	815.9
Immigrants					
Denmark	810.7	334.0	608.5	806.0	1050.7
Belgium	771.0	318.3	553.5	720.3	967.7
France	777.3	453.2	436.4	645.0	984.4
Ireland	657.5	469.8	324.9	486.1	853.4
Italy	775.5	286.8	516.4	721.4	1030.9
Spain	719.7	454.3	369.3	602.3	1020.5
Portugal	869.7	419.0	555.2	838.2	1188.1
Austria	637.4	342.0	368.7	554.0	860.9
Total					
Denmark	861.7	295.6	688.9	868.2	1067.5
Belgium	818.6	325.8	564.6	774.6	1032.4
France	933.7	498.7	518.0	823.2	1252.1
Ireland	795.1	556.9	388.9	595.1	1057.7
Italy	812.9	334.7	517.7	792.7	1103.4
Spain	792.6	553.2	345.2	579.0	1200.9
Portugal	815.2	462.4	424.0	756.1	1147.6
Austria	641.4	307.1	416.1	588.6	815.9

Table 32: Statistics for current monthly earnings by country and immigrant status. Male employees.

Country	Mean	SD	p25	p50	p75
Natives					
Denmark	1310.3	375.2	1067.5	1291.7	1548.3
Belgium	1350.0	388.1	1066.0	1286.9	1586.5
France	1405.1	625.9	961.4	1252.2	1719.9
Ireland	1382.3	586.8	958.8	1296.2	1749.1
Italy	1108.8	313.1	901.7	1061.3	1277.6
Spain	1176.6	497.0	826.4	1062.8	1438.9
Portugal	692.2	305.2	485.8	601.5	810.1
Austria	1292.3	393.0	1024.6	1229.5	1505.8
Immigrants					
Denmark	1200.1	393.3	962.4	1166.5	1437.7
Belgium	1289.8	370.4	1040.1	1210.5	1441.8
France	1323.6	592.6	897.6	1146.6	1629.8
Ireland	1394.2	632.7	950.8	1288.0	1798.9
Italy	1058.1	327.1	845.4	1014.4	1219.5
Spain	1104.8	487.4	765.0	1018.9	1351.4
Portugal	818.2	374.0	547.1	700.8	1031.9
Austria	1193.8	379.8	921.7	1147.8	1427.6
Total					
Denmark	1307.5	376.1	1060.4	1283.4	1548.3
Belgium	1345.7	387.2	1064.9	1272.5	1575.1
France	1399.1	623.9	957.1	1245.2	1715.6
Ireland	1382.8	588.6	958.8	1295.7	1751.9
Italy	1107.8	313.5	901.7	1061.3	1277.6
Spain	1175.6	496.9	826.4	1061.3	1437.7
Portugal	695.6	308.0	485.8	606.1	818.3
Austria	1286.0	392.9	1020.4	1223.8	1505.8

Table 33: Statistics for current monthly earnings by country and immigrant status. Female employees.

Country	Mean	SD	p25	p50	p75
Natives					
Denmark	1081.7	329.3	862.1	1076.4	1283.4
Belgium	1051.4	352.7	800.5	1024.5	1263.9
France	1136.3	537.4	749.9	1046.2	1427.9
Ireland	1006.1	516.2	612.3	924.3	1279.7
Italy	944.5	282.0	766.1	934.0	1109.2
Spain	971.8	496.7	600.8	864.4	1239.7
Portugal	635.4	341.5	410.5	506.3	742.6
Austria	919.2	385.2	650.2	875.5	1128.6
Immigrants					
Denmark	1029.9	374.7	772.1	1002.0	1293.1
Belgium	1031.2	360.3	765.3	992.4	1238.1
France	1054.7	544.5	673.2	925.4	1301.5
Ireland	940.9	554.8	467.3	831.1	1257.1
Italy	894.9	296.1	676.3	883.9	1070.8
Spain	932.9	546.0	544.4	786.2	1163.7
Portugal	760.7	371.4	446.7	675.0	985.4
Austria	892.2	350.6	683.1	851.1	1105.6
Total					
Denmark	1079.9	331.0	861.1	1072.5	1283.4
Belgium	1050.1	353.1	799.6	1020.7	1260.1
France	1131.0	538.2	745.3	1037.6	1419.5
Ireland	1002.2	518.8	605.3	922.0	1278.3
Italy	943.2	282.5	766.1	934.0	1109.2
Spain	970.9	497.9	600.6	863.4	1239.2
Portugal	640.3	343.6	410.5	510.8	757.6
Austria	917.1	382.6	658.3	875.2	1125.2

Table 34: Statistics for current monthly earnings by country and immigrant status. Self-employed male workers.

Country	Mean	SD	p25	p50	p75
Natives					
Belgium	483.5	419.6	237.4	249.9	727.3
France	886.9	694.2	207.5	858.2	1595.0
Ireland	.	.	.	.	.
Italy	238.8	.	238.8	238.8	238.8
Spain	310.0	178.2	148.3	313.7	370.6
Portugal	396.0	269.7	205.3	396.0	586.7
Austria	517.5	121.8	457.7	538.1	593.4
Immigrants					
Denmark	725.1	161.9	538.2	815.7	821.4
Belgium	540.6	327.0	290.8	421.3	622.7
France	985.3	788.4	273.4	759.5	1890.3
Ireland	476.4	364.0	222.2	295.8	631.6
Italy	493.4	254.3	294.8	471.4	607.0
Spain	337.7	213.7	175.4	296.2	394.3
Portugal	321.7	216.5	138.8	261.6	438.8
Austria	478.8	347.6	246.4	296.7	556.3
Total					
Denmark	725.1	161.9	538.2	815.7	821.4
Belgium	529.5	339.7	251.9	377.9	727.3
France	964.2	744.3	273.4	808.9	1595.0
Ireland	476.4	364.0	222.2	295.8	631.6
Italy	491.5	254.3	294.7	469.2	602.0
Spain	336.1	211.1	172.8	296.2	375.7
Portugal	324.6	216.1	142.5	261.6	443.2
Austria	485.7	317.7	259.5	400.3	574.8

Table 35: Statistics for current monthly earnings by country and immigrant status. Self-employed female workers.

Country	Mean	SD	p25	p50	p75
Natives					
Denmark	457.9	320.9	173.6	359.5	753.5
Belgium	445.1	376.3	201.5	251.9	619.6
France	688.9	534.5	183.3	627.9	1079.7
Ireland	388.3	242.3	232.3	345.7	462.2
Italy	339.4	188.8	225.4	294.6	406.5
Spain	271.0	151.2	150.3	222.4	348.4
Portugal	297.4	232.5	138.8	207.6	346.7
Austria	243.2	139.9	148.3	205.3	273.6
Immigrants					
Belgium	836.1	693.8	433.7	437.3	1637.2
France	311.3	48.9	276.7	311.3	345.9
Ireland	266.8	164.1	153.1	159.8	358.5
Italy	328.8	231.5	117.9	232.3	545.9
Spain	145.3	.	145.3	145.3	145.3
Portugal	137.6	3.6	135.0	137.6	140.2
Austria	433.8	4.7	430.4	433.8	437.2
Total					
Denmark	457.9	320.9	173.6	359.5	753.5
Belgium	471.7	405.1	207.6	266.9	633.6
France	652.9	519.8	216.9	543.4	1050.6
Ireland	379.2	238.5	209.6	342.1	462.2
Italy	338.7	190.6	221.8	294.6	406.5
Spain	269.3	150.9	150.3	222.4	343.1
Portugal	294.2	231.3	138.7	207.1	345.9
Austria	257.3	143.7	148.3	215.2	296.7

Table 36: Statistics for average monthly earnings in the last calendar year by country and immigrant status. Full-year male workers.

Country	Mean	SD	p25	p50	p75
Natives					
Denmark	1393.1	403.7	1110.5	1345.9	1649.4
Belgium	1541.4	491.0	1204.7	1457.6	1809.1
France	1465.5	641.8	1006.4	1310.2	1791.1
Ireland	1410.6	589.5	982.3	1312.2	1781.4
Italy	1236.5	381.2	994.3	1183.9	1424.9
Spain	1252.0	518.1	878.5	1124.9	1512.5
Portugal	777.0	366.6	536.5	674.9	907.5
Austria	1510.0	507.0	1158.9	1418.4	1796.3
Immigrants					
Denmark	1332.8	430.0	1060.1	1266.5	1573.0
Belgium	1665.9	767.6	1197.3	1445.7	1834.7
France	1369.6	640.8	913.1	1185.8	1660.2
Ireland	1483.6	686.6	975.5	1334.2	1904.0
Italy	1142.6	351.3	923.1	1104.0	1321.1
Spain	1181.3	494.0	849.0	1049.3	1397.3
Portugal	947.1	489.8	596.1	767.5	1194.0
Austria	1401.3	498.3	1043.4	1303.3	1663.4
Total					
Denmark	1391.5	404.3	1108.0	1345.5	1647.8
Belgium	1548.7	504.8	1203.8	1457.0	1813.6
France	1458.0	642.3	997.0	1304.2	1781.1
Ireland	1412.7	593.1	981.2	1312.5	1783.8
Italy	1234.4	380.5	992.1	1180.8	1423.6
Spain	1251.2	518.0	878.3	1124.3	1511.3
Portugal	781.5	371.3	538.0	676.5	918.0
Austria	1503.1	507.4	1150.5	1409.3	1791.1

Table 37: Statistics for average monthly earnings in the last calendar year by country and immigrant status. Full-year female workers.

Country	Mean	SD	p25	p50	p75
Natives					
Denmark	1125.4	337.0	893.2	1094.1	1323.6
Belgium	1166.1	411.8	880.4	1129.4	1407.4
France	1169.4	535.3	785.4	1088.1	1458.7
Ireland	1051.7	485.2	693.9	963.4	1308.3
Italy	1041.7	328.4	835.9	1035.6	1230.0
Spain	1069.6	501.6	700.2	956.1	1367.4
Portugal	719.3	407.2	451.3	570.8	851.6
Austria	1095.2	463.0	778.5	1018.1	1346.6
Immigrants					
Denmark	1145.2	368.5	881.3	1119.1	1403.1
Belgium	1231.3	551.0	878.7	1123.2	1395.3
France	1091.9	583.1	687.4	955.6	1367.2
Ireland	1041.8	526.3	616.1	975.5	1360.7
Italy	970.6	316.8	728.7	988.8	1172.4
Spain	1020.7	600.0	593.0	867.3	1246.1
Portugal	918.0	499.9	518.9	792.8	1185.5
Austria	1068.4	414.8	797.4	1004.1	1335.0
Total					
Denmark	1126.2	338.2	891.9	1094.4	1326.3
Belgium	1168.3	416.6	880.2	1128.9	1405.4
France	1164.0	539.0	775.8	1079.1	1452.3
Ireland	1051.6	488.1	689.7	964.2	1310.5
Italy	1040.2	328.6	832.4	1034.9	1228.9
Spain	1068.9	503.8	697.5	954.6	1366.4
Portugal	726.0	412.2	452.7	574.7	864.7
Austria	1093.2	459.3	781.1	1017.1	1346.2

Table 38: Statistics for average monthly earnings in the last calendar year by country and immigrant status. Part-year male workers.

Country	Mean	SD	p25	p50	p75
Natives					
Denmark	1125.0	419.0	862.1	1070.2	1330.9
Belgium	1261.9	540.4	912.4	1171.9	1527.0
France	971.0	522.9	651.9	855.3	1159.7
Ireland	902.1	420.1	591.2	833.0	1116.6
Italy	962.0	386.5	707.1	922.5	1151.8
Spain	824.6	301.0	618.1	788.9	998.5
Portugal	616.9	305.1	415.9	542.8	714.3
Austria	1359.0	622.4	987.5	1231.2	1563.2
Immigrants					
Denmark	997.3	324.7	788.4	944.9	1179.7
Belgium	1389.2	598.1	996.3	1331.2	1693.7
France	1067.9	592.9	706.5	932.2	1235.5
Ireland	839.3	452.0	450.5	788.8	1083.9
Italy	863.3	283.7	714.3	832.4	1061.3
Spain	754.3	311.1	529.9	696.2	940.4
Portugal	767.3	449.7	431.7	637.9	966.5
Austria	1385.5	817.3	899.5	1175.1	1530.0
Total					
Denmark	1115.1	410.2	858.0	1060.4	1327.4
Belgium	1274.2	550.6	917.7	1177.4	1536.6
France	976.8	525.5	653.9	860.0	1162.2
Ireland	899.3	421.7	581.6	831.9	1113.5
Italy	960.0	384.6	707.1	922.5	1149.7
Spain	823.2	301.8	615.6	788.3	998.5
Portugal	621.4	311.3	416.0	547.4	716.2
Austria	1361.3	635.7	985.0	1228.5	1559.6

Table 39: Statistics for average monthly earnings in the last calendar year by country and immigrant status. Part-year female workers.

Country	Mean	SD	p25	p50	p75
Natives					
Denmark	960.8	362.2	719.0	914.8	1148.8
Belgium	1005.5	472.4	688.2	931.7	1211.1
France	776.2	442.5	439.9	691.8	959.6
Ireland	719.1	369.3	451.0	630.2	896.1
Italy	822.1	377.9	524.7	791.2	1036.6
Spain	685.0	305.4	463.0	641.0	846.5
Portugal	515.9	259.0	360.9	438.6	579.9
Austria	1011.5	613.1	631.2	870.1	1185.7
Immigrants					
Denmark	882.4	358.8	603.4	832.4	1065.7
Belgium	1048.6	480.0	720.3	955.7	1331.3
France	746.5	455.2	416.7	648.6	902.2
Ireland	665.3	355.4	403.2	567.2	876.0
Italy	700.8	293.9	485.8	664.4	869.8
Spain	724.9	338.6	471.8	676.6	960.3
Portugal	599.3	333.0	364.4	485.8	764.6
Austria	1032.2	632.9	684.7	918.3	1058.2
Total					
Denmark	959.2	365.2	718.1	910.4	1149.1
Belgium	1008.3	472.7	689.9	936.4	1212.6
France	776.6	448.7	436.3	690.0	957.5
Ireland	715.0	368.7	445.4	624.0	895.2
Italy	818.6	376.7	522.6	781.3	1033.6
Spain	686.8	307.0	463.0	642.5	850.6
Portugal	521.3	266.9	361.3	440.2	586.7
Austria	1015.1	625.0	634.3	874.8	1176.0

Table 40: Statistics for length of stay of immigrants by country and gender.

Country	Mean	SD	p25	p50	p75
			Male		
Denmark	17.3	11.6	8.0	16.0	25.0
Belgium	27.6	13.6	17.0	29.0	38.0
France	28.0	12.5	20.0	29.0	36.0
Ireland	22.6	11.9	16.0	22.5	30.0
Italy	25.6	13.7	16.0	25.0	35.0
Spain	18.3	11.5	8.0	19.0	25.0
Portugal	20.4	8.1	16.0	21.0	25.0
Austria	18.6	14.4	8.0	14.0	26.0
			Female		
Denmark	19.0	13.4	8.0	17.0	27.0
Belgium	25.2	12.9	15.0	26.0	36.0
France	25.9	12.6	16.0	25.0	35.0
Ireland	23.6	12.6	17.0	22.0	31.0
Italy	22.2	12.4	12.0	23.0	30.0
Spain	18.2	11.6	8.0	19.0	27.0
Portugal	20.3	8.4	15.0	21.0	26.0
Austria	18.8	15.8	7.0	12.0	27.0
			Total		
Denmark	18.2	12.6	8.0	16.0	26.5
Belgium	26.4	13.3	16.0	28.0	36.0
France	26.9	12.6	18.0	27.5	36.0
Ireland	23.2	12.3	16.0	22.0	31.0
Italy	23.6	13.1	13.0	24.0	32.0
Spain	18.2	11.5	8.0	19.0	26.0
Portugal	20.3	8.3	15.0	21.0	26.0
Austria	18.7	15.2	7.0	13.0	27.0

Table 41: Estimated coefficients of logit models for the activity rate by immigrant status and gender (***, ** and * respectively denote an observed significance level below 1%, between 1 and 5% and between 5 and 10%).

	Pooled		Natives		EU-15 imm.		Non EU-15 imm.	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Constant	3.054 ***	.130 ***	3.072 ***	.118 ***	2.130 ***	.217	2.630 ***	-.597 **
Age	.104 ***	.055 ***	.103 ***	.056 ***	.105 ***	.005	.127 ***	.057 ***
Age square	-.007 ***	-.004 ***	-.007 ***	-.004 ***	-.007 ***	-.003 ***	-.008 ***	-.004 ***
Third level ed	.547 ***	1.412 ***	.527 ***	1.421 ***	1.174 ***	1.073 ***	.843 ***	1.479 ***
Second level ed	-.110 ***	.545 ***	-.131 ***	.548 ***	.518 **	.331 **	.228	.442 ***
No spouse	-1.066 ***	.529 ***	-1.096 ***	.522 ***	-.375 *	.577 ***	-.691 ***	.714 ***
Austria	.146 ***	.398 ***	.162 ***	.395 ***	.033	.415	-.494	.383
Portugal	.433 ***	.764 ***	.443 ***	.774 ***	-.064	-.026	-.576	.361
Denmark	.732 ***	1.073 ***	.782 ***	1.119 ***	.633	.150	-1.029 **	.350
France	-.026	.438 ***	-.028	.453 ***	-.076	.538 **	-.387	-.479 *
Ireland	.647 ***	-.030	.644 ***	-.035	.444	-.119	.734	-.684
Spain	.108 ***	-.069 **	.110 ***	-.069 **	.114	-.330	-.628	.311
Belgium	.013	.266 ***	.077	.316 ***	-.896 **	-.282	-1.019 **	-.710 **
Immigrant	-.294 ***	-.303 ***						
Year 1994	.106 ***	-.025	.115 ***	-.016	-.217	-.159	-.158	-.044
Year 1995	.003	-.087 ***	.011	-.078 ***	-.300	-.179	-.221	-.206 *
Year 1996	-.000	-.086 ***	.005	-.081 ***	-.245	-.146	-.194	-.114
Year 1997	-.025	-.049 ***	-.025	-.045 ***	-.163	-.124	-.106	-.030
Year 1998	-.044 **	-.085 ***	-.040 *	-.082 ***	-.398 **	-.207 *	-.179	-.049
Year 1999	-.086 ***	-.044 ***	-.078 ***	-.041 ***	-.535 ***	-.093	-.286 *	-.131
Year 2000	-.041 **	-.037 ***	-.042 **	-.036 ***	-.010	-.046	-.071	-.081
Length 5–9					.299	.149	.609 **	.435 ***
Length 10–14					.500	-.071	.154	.435 **
Length 15–20					.704	.429 *	.339	.358 *
Length 20+					.855 **	.553 **	.388	1.017 ***
Asia							-.132	-.097
America							.562	-.073
Africa							.260	.281
Obs.	219169	225969	210915	216159	3471	4480	4783	5330
Pseudo R-squared	.244	.158	.244	.161	.277	.153	.275	.138
Log-Llikelihood	-7.50e+04	-1.29e+05	-7.20e+04	-1.23e+05	-1144.858	-2593.324	-1659.993	-3108.073

Table 42: Asymptotic p-values of tests of significance of various covariates in the logit models for the activity rate.

	Pooled		Natives		EU-15 imm.		Non EU-15 imm.	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Age	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Education	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.002	.000
Time	.000	.000	.000	.000	.026	.685	.684	.232
Country of residence	.000	.000	.000	.000	.006	.016	.066	.000
Length of stay	.	.	.	.	.254	.007	.173	.000
Country of origin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.266	.306

Table 43: Estimated coefficients of logit models for the employment rate by immigrant status and gender (***, ** and * respectively denote an observed significance level below 1%, between 1 and 5% and between 5 and 10%).

	Pooled		Natives		EU-15 imm.		Non EU-15 imm.	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Constant	2.175 ***	-.374 ***	2.199 ***	-.385 ***	1.035 **	-.251	1.519 ***	-1.239 ***
Age	.098 ***	.072 ***	.097 ***	.072 ***	.092 ***	.025 *	.104 ***	.061 ***
Age square	-.006 ***	-.004 ***	-.006 ***	-.004 ***	-.005 ***	-.003 ***	-.006 ***	-.004 ***
Third level ed	.632 ***	1.406 ***	.624 ***	1.414 ***	1.219 ***	1.274 ***	.653 ***	1.459 ***
Second level ed	.113 ***	.624 ***	.095 ***	.627 ***	.601 ***	.470 ***	.280 *	.534 ***
No spouse	-1.058 ***	.337 ***	-1.100 ***	.325 ***	-.276	.459 ***	-.496 ***	.659 ***
Austria	.438 ***	.680 ***	.463 ***	.684 ***	.184	.604 *	-.185	.640 ***
Portugal	.795 ***	1.052 ***	.796 ***	1.061 ***	.552	.434	.043	.606 **
Denmark	.808 ***	1.186 ***	.886 ***	1.222 ***	-.058	.249	-1.239 ***	.556 **
France	.172 ***	.517 ***	.172 ***	.529 ***	.269	.693 **	-.494 *	-.395
Ireland	.597 ***	.272 ***	.613 ***	.267 ***	-.110	.192	.548	-.474
Spain	-.019	-.175 ***	-.014	-.173 ***	-.398	-.465	-.558	-.073
Belgium	.300 ***	.478 ***	.363 ***	.528 ***	-.448	-.102	-.944 ***	-.571 *
Immigrant	-.487 ***	-.351 ***						
Year 1994	-.227 ***	-.218 ***	-.214 ***	-.212 ***	-.584 ***	-.297 **	-.526 ***	-.256 **
Year 1995	-.150 ***	-.197 ***	-.145 ***	-.190 ***	-.348 *	-.239 **	-.275 *	-.331 ***
Year 1996	-.161 ***	-.179 ***	-.156 ***	-.173 ***	-.355 **	-.265 **	-.346 **	-.273 **
Year 1997	-.159 ***	-.158 ***	-.155 ***	-.154 ***	-.271	-.195 *	-.372 **	-.205 **
Year 1998	-.122 ***	-.157 ***	-.118 ***	-.151 ***	-.531 ***	-.219 **	-.167	-.296 ***
Year 1999	-.102 ***	-.083 ***	-.099 ***	-.080 ***	-.406 ***	-.133	-.172	-.184 **
year 2000	-.036 **	-.043 ***	-.039 **	-.042 ***	.001	-.051	.061	-.089
Length 5–9					.403	-.001	.343	.530 ***
Length 10–14					.377	-.261	.112	.462 **
Length 15–20					.825 **	.120	.278	.503 **
Length 20+					.877 ***	.363	.641 **	1.282 ***
Asia							.124	-.115
America							.453	-.076
Africa							.265	.241
Obs.	219169	225969	210915	216159	3471	4480	4783	5330
Pseudo R-squared	.194	.143	.196	.146	.169	.129	.183	.136
Log-Likelihood	-9.54e+04	-1.34e+05	-9.12e+04	-1.28e+05	-1606.555	-2703.443	-2288.502	-3191.558

Table 44: Asymptotic p-values of tests of significance of various covariates in the logit models for the employment rate.

	Pooled		Natives		EU-15 imm.		Non EU-15 imm.	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Age	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Education	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.002	.000
Time	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.344	.002	.046
Country of residence	.000	.000	.000	.000	.053	.001	.000	.000
Length of stay	.	.	.	.	.035	.027	.057	.000
Country of origin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.441	.427

Table 45: Estimated coefficients of logit models for the unemployment rate by immigrant status and gender (***, ** and * respectively denote an observed significance level below 1%, between 1 and 5% and between 5 and 10%).

	Pooled		Natives		EU-15 imm.		Non EU-15 imm.	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Constant	-2.661***	-1.250***	-2.683***	-1.245***	-1.809***	-1.497***	-1.920***	-.546
Age	-.056***	-.064***	-.056***	-.065***	-.013	-.035*	-.037**	-.020
Age square	.002***	.001***	.002***	.001***	-.000	-.000	.002**	-.000
Third level ed	-.647***	-.981***	-.657***	-.986***	-1.107***	-1.610***	-.375*	-.898***
Second level ed	-.370***	-.509***	-.355***	-.505***	-.596***	-.747***	-.319*	-.546***
No spouse	.957***	.247***	1.011***	.266***	.340	.130	.257	-.327*
Immigrant	.687***	.333***						
Austria	-1.309***	-1.592***	-1.405***	-1.663***	-.403	-.808	-.311	-1.080***
Portugal	-1.432***	-1.548***	-1.412***	-1.558***	-1.263**	-1.358***	-1.286***	-.848**
Denmark	-.866***	-1.081***	-.992***	-1.098***	.293	-.273	1.103***	-.720*
France	-.508***	-.490***	-.528***	-.499***	-.826*	-.682*	.543*	.119
Ireland	-.454***	-1.194***	-.488***	-1.205***	.517	-.906***	-.413	-.034
Spain	.166***	.282***	.161***	.274***	.787	.520	.318	.572
Belgium	-.898***	-.910***	-.988***	-.952***	-.567	-.275	.663*	-.009
Year 1994	.721***	.603***	.713***	.603***	1.072***	.557*	.817***	.652**
Year 1995	.447***	.410***	.453***	.408***	.485	.313	.342	.607**
Year 1996	.472***	.365***	.472***	.355***	.605*	.509*	.492**	.671***
Year 1997	.419***	.404***	.414***	.399***	.499	.350	.635**	.647***
Year 1998	.289***	.324***	.286***	.312***	.746**	.213	.129	.837***
Year 1999	.155***	.188***	.164***	.183***	.175	.294	-.051	.356
Year 2000	.031	.056*	.044	.055	-.048	.042	-.357	.106
Length 5–9					-.343	.281	-.135	-.438*
Length 10–14					.002	.707*	-.091	-.311
Length 15–20					-.652*	.681*	-.133	-.500*
Length 20+					-.695**	.256	-.822***	-1.367***
Asia							-.429	.003
America							-.225	-.000
Africa							-.227	.009
Obs.	182409	133675	175631	127968	2880	2556	3898	3151
Pseudo R-squared	.118	.129	.123	.132	.121	.111	.084	.111
Log-Llikelihood	-4.29e+04	-4.43e+04	-4.07e+04	-4.23e+04	-769.939	-805.936	-1216.552	-1160.159

Table 46: Asymptotic p-values of tests of significance of various covariates in the logit models for the unemployment rate.

	Pooled		Natives		EU-15 imm.		Non EU-15 imm.	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Age	.000	.000	.000	.000	.150	.003	.058	.021
Education	.000	.000	.000	.000	.001	.000	.112	.000
Time	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.459	.000	.020
Country of residence	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Length of stay	.	.	.	.	.098	.183	.006	.000
Country of origin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.602	1.000

Table 47: Estimated coefficients of linear model for current monthly earnings of an employed person by immigrant status and gender (***, ** and * respectively denote an observed significance level below 1%, between 1 and 5% and between 5 and 10%).

	Pooled		Natives		EU-15 imm.		Non EU-15 imm.	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Constant	7.120***	6.725***	7.123***	6.727***	7.007***	6.480***	6.751***	6.642***
Experience	.010***	.008***	.010***	.008***	.011***	.006**	.011***	.009***
Experience square	-.001***	-.001***	-.001***	-.001***	-.001***	-.001***	-.000***	-.001***
Third level ed	.525***	.658***	.523***	.659***	.605***	.655***	.492***	.614***
Second level ed	.199***	.303***	.197***	.303***	.194***	.301***	.187***	.274***
Not spouse	-.149***	.056***	-.152***	.053***	-.203***	.091*	-.043	.117***
Immigrant	-.030**	-.031**						
Austria	.046***	-.164***	.052***	-.166***	-.021	-.116	.073	-.072
Belgium	.035***	-.105***	.034***	-.111***	.050	.081	-.026	-.105
Denmark	-.010	-.031***	-.007	-.031***	-.148*	.097	.056	-.069
France	.129***	.002	.131***	.002	.012	.065	.139**	-.021
Ireland	.143***	-.118***	.142***	-.111***	.093	-.121	.453***	-.442**
Spain	-.028***	-.147***	-.028***	-.145***	.021	-.163	-.084	-.208***
Portugal	-.435***	-.359***	-.442***	-.364***	-.286***	-.244***	-.154**	-.272***
Year 1994	-.226***	-.220***	-.227***	-.221***	-.118***	-.156***	-.208***	-.242***
Year 1995	-.204***	-.204***	-.204***	-.205***	-.102***	-.145***	-.200***	-.223***
Year 1996	-.173***	-.175***	-.174***	-.174***	-.090**	-.157***	-.170***	-.193***
Year 1997	-.149***	-.142***	-.150***	-.142***	-.073**	-.107***	-.112***	-.145***
Year 1998	-.126***	-.124***	-.126***	-.123***	-.062	-.130***	-.112***	-.123***
Year 1999	-.073***	-.068***	-.074***	-.067***	-.053	-.099***	-.060***	-.090***
year 2000	-.033***	-.031***	-.034***	-.030***	-.006	-.075**	-.012	-.019
Length 5–9					.148	.076	.132**	-.029
Length 10–14					.056	.049	.165**	.008
Length 15–20					-.012	.031	.211***	.035
Length 20+					.100	.110	.276***	.065
Africa							.014	.059
America							-.060	.017
Asia							-.026	.023
Obs.	123688	90971	119092	86978	1946	1880	2650	2113
Adj.R-squared	.442	.332	.447	.336	.405	.245	.311	.295

Table 48: Asymptotic p-values of tests of significance of various covariates in the linear models for current monthly earnings of an employed person.

	Pooled		Natives		EU-15 imm.		Non EU-15 imm.	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Job Exper.	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Education	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Time	.000	.000	.000	.000	.084	.009	.000	.000
Country of residence	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Length of stay	.	.	.	.	.133	.601	.000	.622
Country of origin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.487	.808

Table 49: Estimated coefficients of linear model for current monthly earnings of a full-time employee by immigrant status and gender (***, ** and * respectively denote an observed significance level below 1%, between 1 and 5% and between 5 and 10%).

	Pooled		Natives		EU-15 imm.		Non EU-15 imm.	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Constant	7.132***	6.871***	7.135***	6.873***	7.134***	6.874***	6.809***	6.772***
Experience	.010***	.009***	.010***	.009***	.012***	.011***	.011***	.010***
Experience square	-.000***	-.001***	-.000***	-.001***	-.001***	-.001***	-.000**	-.000**
Third level ed	.523***	.528***	.520***	.527***	.603***	.535***	.521***	.504***
Second level ed	.195***	.246***	.192***	.246***	.185***	.206***	.203***	.207***
Not spouse	-.131***	-.008	-.134***	-.010*	-.175***	.049	-.012	.043
Immigrant	-.020	-.006						
Austria	.037***	-.013	.043***	-.009	.043	-.067	.065	-.018
Belgium	.030***	.008	.029***	.005	.058	.130*	-.011	.063
Denmark	.005	.008	.007	.009	-.118	.039	.066	.010
France	.124***	.039***	.127***	.038***	.006	.045	.135**	.132**
Ireland	.168***	.078***	.165***	.077***	.146**	.133*	.504***	.251
Spain	-.026***	-.068***	-.026***	-.066***	.043	-.080	-.008	-.094
Portugal	-.474***	-.495***	-.480***	-.500***	-.364***	-.370***	-.215***	-.253***
Year 1994	-.229***	-.217***	-.230***	-.217***	-.168***	-.205***	-.193***	-.186***
Year 1995	-.206***	-.197***	-.206***	-.198***	-.172***	-.160***	-.196***	-.168***
Year 1996	-.175***	-.172***	-.175***	-.172***	-.133***	-.169***	-.181***	-.143***
Year 1997	-.152***	-.134***	-.152***	-.135***	-.130***	-.099**	-.129***	-.077**
Year 1998	-.126***	-.113***	-.127***	-.114***	-.099***	-.114***	-.109***	-.064**
Year 1999	-.074***	-.060***	-.074***	-.060***	-.098***	-.097**	-.071***	-.037
year 2000	-.031***	-.026***	-.031***	-.026***	-.051**	-.045	-.015	.005
Length 5–9					.138	-.012	.069	-.021
Length 10–14					-.000	-.045	.101	.042
Length 15–20					-.071	-.090	.122**	-.019
Length 20+					.017	-.045	.231***	.067
Africa							-.015	-.107**
America							-.045	-.102
Asia							.039	-.122
Obs.	112466	58541	108335	56111	1770	1084	2361	1346
Adj.R-squared	.491	.479	.495	.484	.480	.384	.378	.389

Table 50: Asymptotic p-values of tests of significance of various covariates in the linear models for current monthly earnings of full-time employees.

	Pooled		Natives		EU-15 imm.		Non EU-15 imm.	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Job experience	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Education	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Time	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.002	.000	.001
Country of residence	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Length of stay	.	.	.	.	.078	.906	.000	.223
Country of origin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.736	.120

Table 51: Estimated coefficients of linear model for average monthly earnings last year of an employed person by immigrant status and gender (***, ** and * respectively denote an observed significance level below 1%, between 1 and 5% and between 5 and 10%).

	Pooled		Natives		EU-15 imm.		Non EU-15 imm.	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Constant	7.153***	6.793***	7.156***	6.796***	7.217***	6.376***	6.617***	6.496***
Experience	.011***	.008***	.011***	.008***	.008***	.006**	.014***	.010***
Experience square	-.001***	-.001***	-.001***	-.001***	-.000**	-.000**	-.000***	-.001***
Third level ed	.528***	.636***	.527***	.639***	.538***	.603***	.527***	.525***
Second level ed	.217***	.307***	.217***	.308***	.169***	.250***	.177***	.254***
Not spouse	-.160***	.054***	-.162***	.050***	-.273***	.112**	-.046	.110***
Immigrant	-.028*	-.009						
Austria	.103***	-.071***	.105***	-.074***	.184*	.148	.226***	.009
Belgium	.053***	-.097***	.049***	-.105***	.095	.108	.063	-.038
Denmark	-.016	-.056***	-.014	-.057***	-.155*	.114	.043	-.112
France	.056***	-.117***	.059***	-.115***	-.115	-.078	.071	-.174**
Ireland	.041***	-.150***	.042***	-.144***	-.114	-.092	.389***	-.552***
Spain	-.092***	-.160***	-.091***	-.158***	-.181	-.118	-.133	-.337***
Portugal	-.419***	-.400***	-.426***	-.405***	-.370***	-.262**	-.072	-.279***
Year 1994	-.258***	-.266***	-.259***	-.267***	-.226***	-.193***	-.162***	-.231***
Year 1995	-.205***	-.220***	-.206***	-.222***	-.210***	-.162***	-.100**	-.188***
Year 1996	-.193***	-.205***	-.193***	-.205***	-.204***	-.172***	-.128***	-.189***
Year 1997	-.157***	-.161***	-.158***	-.162***	-.156***	-.096**	-.089**	-.146***
Year 1998	-.119***	-.131***	-.120***	-.132***	-.106***	-.075*	-.062	-.099**
Year 1999	-.083***	-.082***	-.084***	-.084***	-.083**	-.049	-.035	-.052
year 2000	-.037***	-.041***	-.037***	-.042***	-.074**	.009	-.033	-.054
Length 5–9					.179	.248*	.192**	.116
Length 10–14					-.016	.123	.183**	.193*
Length 15–20					-.053	.117	.305***	.246**
Length 20+					.051	.260*	.357***	.314***
Africa							.024	.061
America							-.018	.125*
Asia							.096	.159*
Obs.	131502	95247	126494	91112	2099	1903	2909	2232
Adj.R-squared	.283	.252	.286	.257	.268	.176	.231	.204

Table 52: Asymptotic p-values of tests of significance of various covariates in the linear models for average monthly earnings last year of an employed person.

	Pooled		Natives		EU-15 imm.		Non EU-15 imm.	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Job experience	.000	.000	.000	.000	.006	.009	.000	.000
Education	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Time	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.005	.013	.000
Country of residence	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Length of stay	.	.	.	.	.108	.117	.000	.004
Country of origin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.604	.193

Table 53: Estimated coefficients of linear model for average monthly earnings last year of a full-year employee by immigrant status and gender (***, ** and * respectively denote an observed significance level below 1%, between 1 and 5% and between 5 and 10%).

	Pooled		Natives		EU-15 imm.		Non EU-15 imm.	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Constant	7.182***	6.815***	7.184***	6.819***	7.213***	6.685***	6.858***	6.831***
Experience	.011***	.008***	.011***	.008***	.015***	.010***	.015***	.012***
Experience square	-.001***	-.001***	-.001***	-.001***	-.001***	-.001***	-.001***	-.001***
Third level ed	.540***	.640***	.537***	.638***	.611***	.667***	.536***	.606***
Second level ed	.213***	.318***	.211***	.316***	.201***	.292***	.210***	.313***
Not spouse	-.140***	.055***	-.144***	.051***	-.171***	.108**	-.004	.112***
Immigrant	-.008	.003						
Austria	.079***	-.092***	.084***	-.092***	.011	-.019	.139**	-.136*
Belgium	.073***	-.083***	.070***	-.088***	.047	.029	.112*	-.015
Denmark	-.042***	-.082***	-.040***	-.081***	-.205**	-.050	.040	-.124*
France	.061***	-.053***	.065***	-.050***	-.120*	-.109	.060	-.089
Ireland	.064***	-.116***	.062***	-.111***	-.008	-.145*	.385***	-.402**
Spain	-.066***	-.103***	-.066***	-.100***	.029	-.302**	-.076	-.216**
Portugal	-.428***	-.384***	-.435***	-.389***	-.427***	-.328***	-.089	-.204***
Year 1994	-.220***	-.237***	-.221***	-.239***	-.165***	-.117**	-.184***	-.244***
Year 1995	-.188***	-.199***	-.187***	-.201***	-.175***	-.086*	-.163***	-.222***
Year 1996	-.174***	-.189***	-.174***	-.190***	-.159***	-.115**	-.163***	-.196***
Year 1997	-.138***	-.142***	-.139***	-.143***	-.111***	-.080*	-.109***	-.161***
Year 1998	-.107***	-.114***	-.107***	-.115***	-.080***	-.069	-.093***	-.098***
Year 1999	-.076***	-.071***	-.076***	-.072***	-.071***	-.023	-.076***	-.067*
year 2000	-.041***	-.040***	-.040***	-.042***	-.074***	.001	-.030	-.004
Length 5–9					.165	.086	.063	-.019
Length 10–14					.080	.048	.103	-.065
Length 15–20					-.011	-.009	.151**	-.015
Length 20+					.034	.016	.192***	.055
Africa							.016	-.053
America							-.011	-.040
Asia							.051	.032
Obs.	106757	72841	102835	69725	1663	1458	2259	1658
Adj.R-squared	.409	.325	.412	.327	.423	.272	.322	.302

Table 54: Asymptotic p-values of tests of significance of various covariates in the linear models for average monthly earnings last year of a full-year employee.

	Pooled		Natives		EU-15 imm.		Non EU-15 imm.	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Job experience	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Education	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
Time	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.102	.000	.000
Country of residence	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.002	.010
Length of stay	.	.	.	.	.488	.889	.027	.291
Country of origin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.899	.731

Figure 1: Estimated density of current monthly earnings by country and immigrant status (red line natives, blu line immigrants).

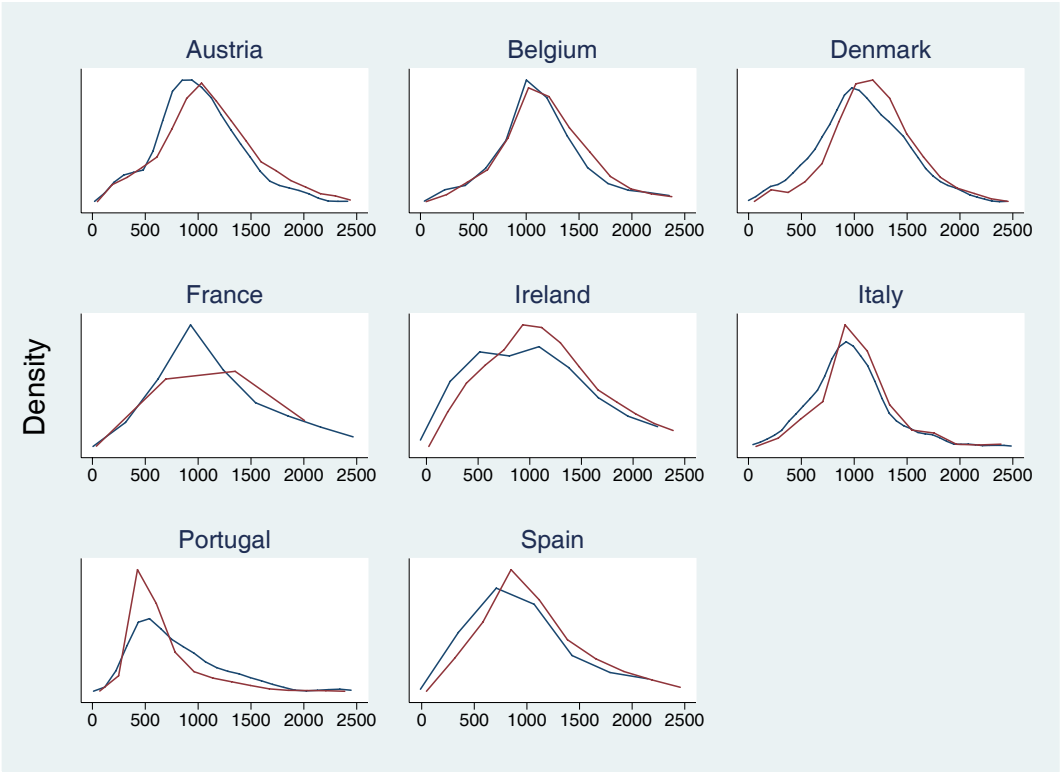

Figure 2: Estimated density of current monthly earnings of employees by country and immigrant status (red line natives, blu line immigrants).

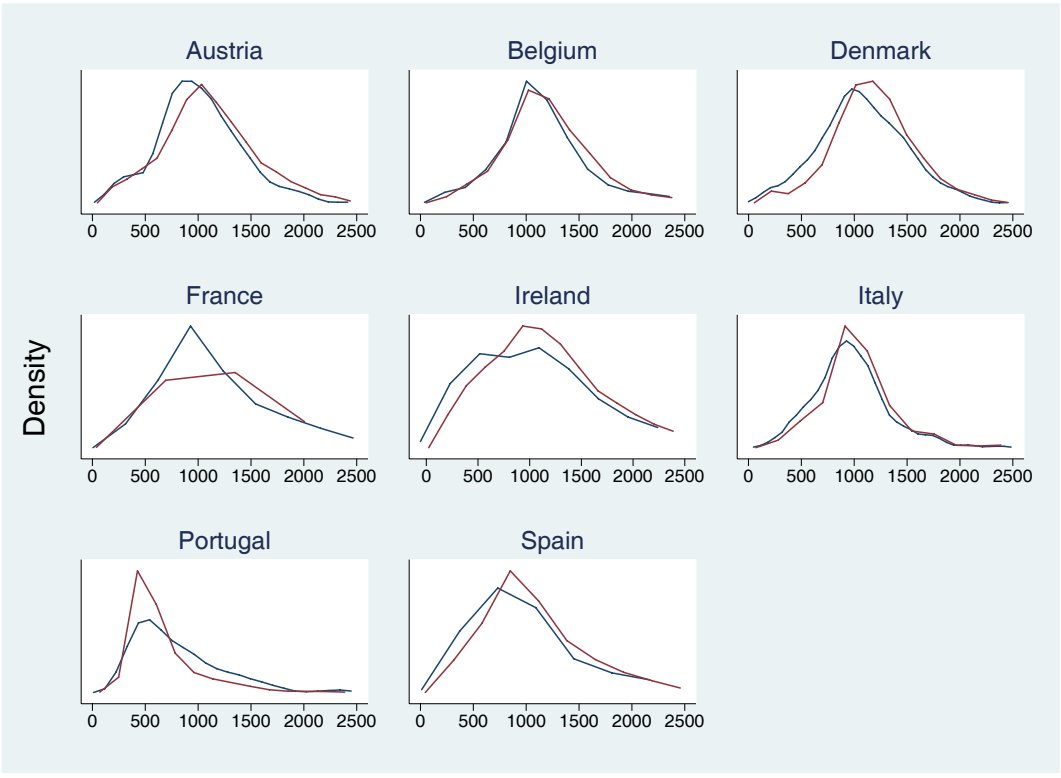

Figure 3: Estimated density of current monthly earnings of full-time workers by country and immigrant status (red line natives, blu line immigrants).

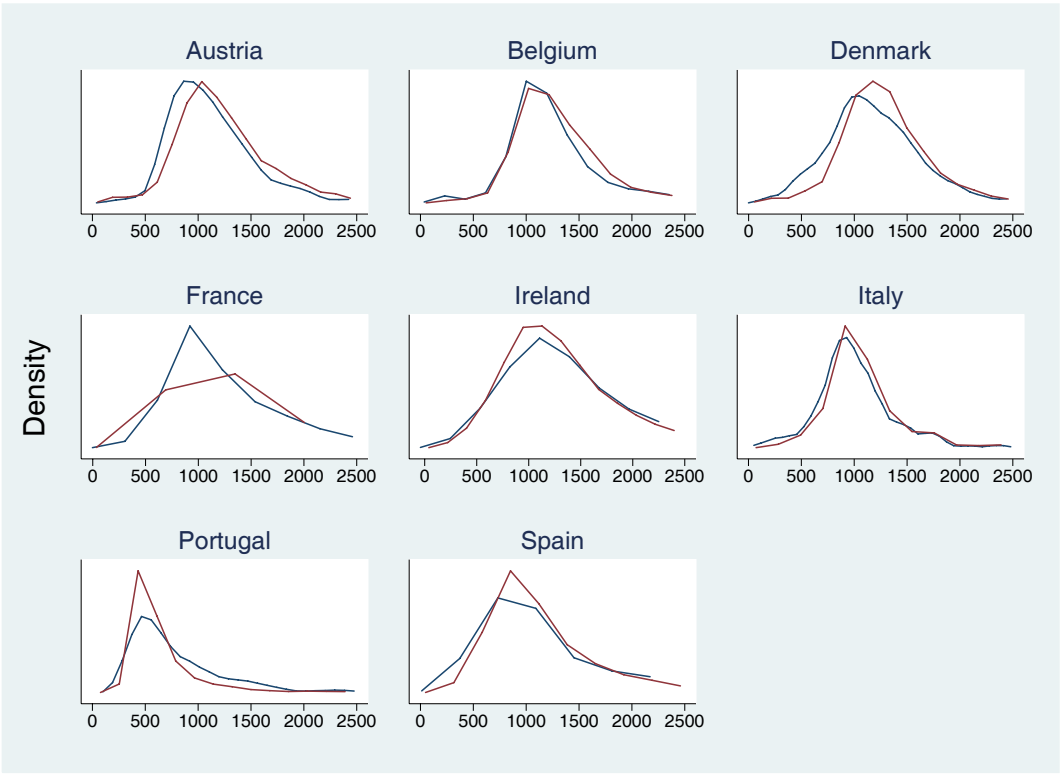

Figure 4: Estimated density of current monthly earnings of part-time workers by country and immigrant status (red line natives, blu line immigrants).

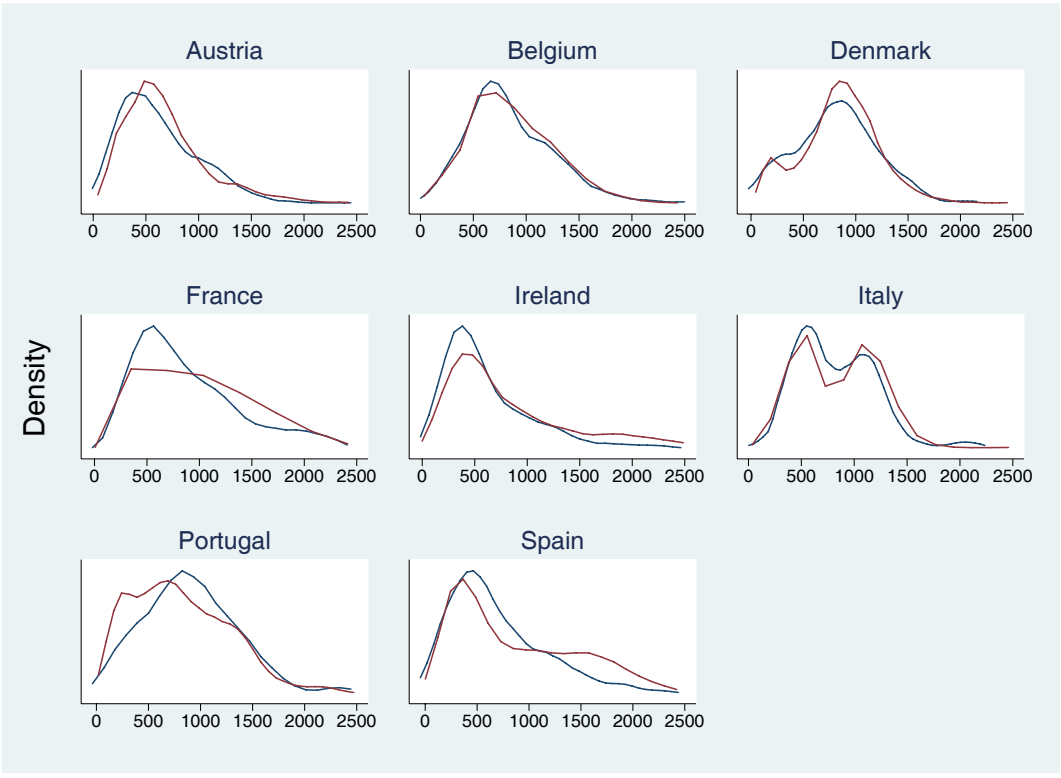

Figure 5: Estimated density of average monthly earnings last year of full-year workers by country and immigrant status (red line natives, blu line immigrants).

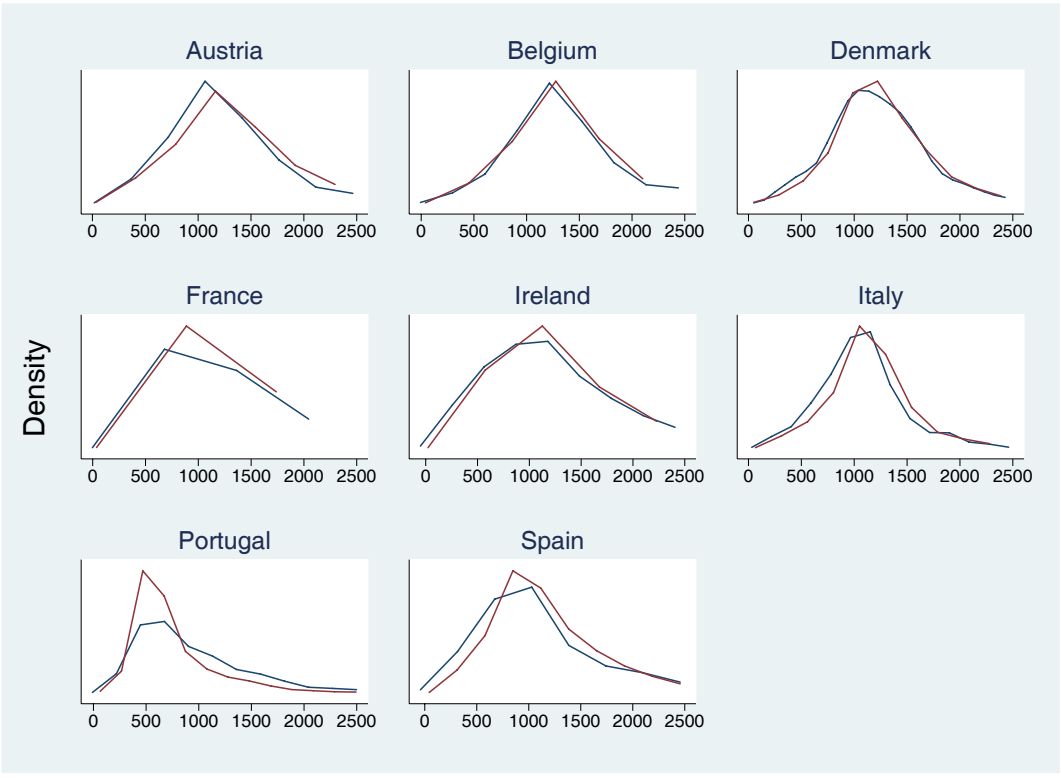

Figure 6: Estimated density of average monthly earnings last year of part-year workers by country and immigrant status (red line natives, blu line immigrants).