Labor market integration of migrants: Are family migrants worse off?

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Research on labor market integration of migrants is predominantly possessed by focusing on male migrants. The paper addresses the labor market implications of migration in the partnership and family context and analyzes whether there is any systematic variation in the labor market performance of single and family migrants. Three different indicators of labor market integration are examined by employing piecewise constant exponential models with time-dependent effects and fixed-effects regressions. According to preliminary results, based on the IAB-SOEP-MIG-ADIAB dataset, the paper shows that there are major differences within the family categories in terms of their labor market performance. Especially for family migrants who moved as the second ones or at the same time as their partners, longer entry rates are observed. Concerning the employment stability, the findings show significant higher employment stability of family migrants compared to single mi-grants. Therefore, the negative effect of being a family migrant which is especially pronounced for female migrants, is not as high as often presumed and claimed by economic theory and in public debates.

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