

University of Groningen

Life courses of immigrants and their descendants

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Appendices



Appendix A

The System of Social statistical Datasets (SSD) contains detailed socio-economic information on every legal inhabitant of the Netherlands. The information is derived from different administrative sources, such as the Tax and Customs Administration (in Dutch: Belastingdienst), the Employee Insurance Agency (Dutch acronym: UWV), and several educational registers (see for details Bakker et al., 2014). Data were available for the period 1999–2011, allowing us to reconstruct the women’s education and work histories from age 16 in 1999 up until age 28 in 2011 on an annual time scale. For each year, we distinguish between the following five states: (1) *in education*, (2) *full-time employed*, (3) *part-time employed*, (4) *unemployed – benefits*, and (5) *unemployed – no benefits*. It is important to note that the classification is based on the most dominant state. For example, a person with a small job who receives more money from complementary benefits than from earned income, is classified as unemployed with benefits. The distinction between full-time and part-time work is based on a so-called ‘part-time factor’. This part-time factor is the ratio of the number of hours worked by the person in a year to the average number of hours worked by full-time employees in that year. We classify a person as full-time employed if the average number of hours worked by the person is 80% or more of a full-time job.

Following the same approach as with the dependent variable, we calculated optimal matching (OM) distances between all individual sequences with insertion/deletion costs of 1 and substitution costs derived from state-transition frequencies (see method section). Subsequently, we applied Partitioning Around Medoids (PAM) cluster analysis to identify groups of women that are similar to each other in terms of their educational and labor market careers. The Average Silhouette Width (ASW) criterion indicated that a 4-cluster typology was the most ‘appropriate’ one (ASW=0.32). Figure A.1 provides an aggregated view of the state distribution at each chronological age within each of the four trajectory types.

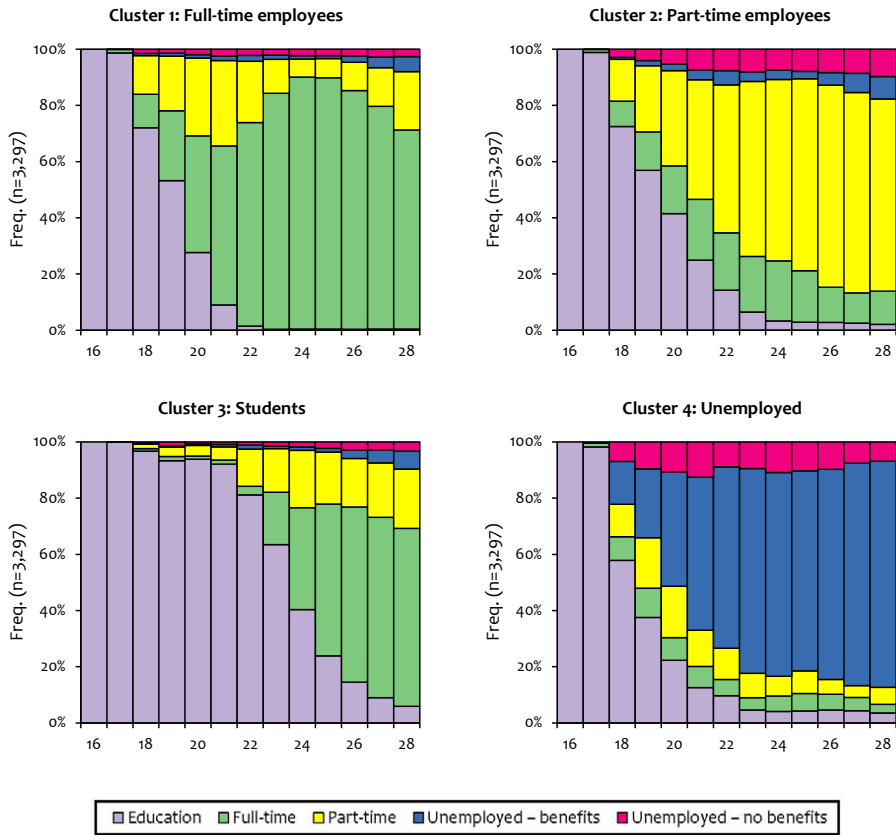


Figure A.1. Transversal age distribution of the labor market states for the 4-cluster typology

Appendix B

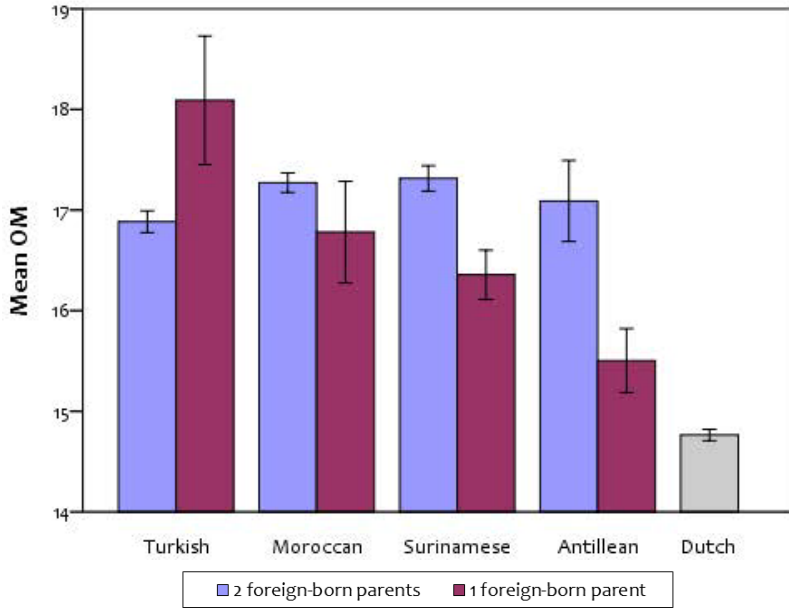


Figure B.1. Mean optimal matching distance, by origin group and mixed parentage

