Inhaltsverzeichnis

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German and French abstracts on page 417|421

The New Second Generation
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Contents

This article focuses on the modes of schooling of second-generation students and their consequences in terms of inequalities in educational achievement. Using the "PISA Switzerland 2009" database, we show that at the end of compulsory education there are still strong differences between native and second-generation students in terms of academic achievement and access to the most demanding tracks. Our results indicate that the cantons which tend to relegate second-generation students to less demanding tracks are also those where the inequality in educational achievement between native and second-generation students is the most significant.

Keywords: Migration, educational inequality, modes of schooling, school integration, intercantonal comparisons

We analyse the access to different institutional pathways to higher education for second-generation students, focusing on youths that hold a higher-education entrance certificate. The alternative vocational pathway appears to compensate to some degree, compared to the traditional academic one, for North-African and Southern-European youths in France, those from Turkey in Germany, and to a lesser degree those from Portugal, Turkey, Ex-Yugoslavia, Albania/Kosovo in Switzerland. This is not the case in Switzerland for Western-European, Italian, and Spanish youths who indeed access higher education via the academic pathway more often than Swiss youths. Using youth panel and survey data, multinomial models are applied to analyse these pathway choices.

Keywords: Second-generation, access, higher education, pathways, international comparison

This paper investigates educational and occupational pathways of children of Turkish and Western-Balkan origin and of the majority population in Austria and Switzerland. Using a representative sample of 2186 respondents living in two Swiss and two Austrian urban areas, our results show that descendants of immigrants have less chances to follow a constant successful path from education to occupation in both countries, mainly because successful trajectories are determined by the parent's socioeconomic status. However, young adults of Turkish and Western Balkan origin in Switzerland are more often upward mobile than the majority group. Altogether, our results indicate slightly greater chances for upward mobility among young adults in Switzerland in comparison to Austria.

Keywords: Second generation, educational and occupational pathways, social mobility, Switzerland, Austria

The educational fate of the new second generation in Switzerland seems to be clearly determined. Youths of the new second generation tend to get directed towards low educational tracks by the end of compulsory school (lower secondary), and most of them acquire a vocational degree. However – social backgrounds, educational tracks and academic performances being equal – the new second-generation youths are more frequently than Swiss natives on an upward mobility path which leads to a general education at a secondary or tertiary level. The analysis of interviews with Albanians from the former Yugoslavia shows the impact of high educational aspirations of young people and their families, but also the importance of acquiring and having access to key resources and information that allow upward mobility.

Keywords: Education pathways, second generation, educational track, inequalities, educational attainment

Rather than to examine the modes of integration of the second generation as is usually done, the article chooses to ask how the second generation position themselves *vis-à-vis* certain ethno-national boundaries and whether they feel that they belong. Based on interviews with young people of different origins, aged from 16 to 19 years and residing in the cantons of Lucerne and Neuchâtel, we uncover their positionings and strategies when faced with boundaries. We notably show how the regional contexts influence their positions and strategies. Independently of their feelings of belonging, their strategies are strongly affected by the demands of integration in Lucerne and by a republican discourse of tolerance in Neuchâtel.

Keywords: Second generation, boundary strategies, belonging, integration, ethnicity

This paper is based on the intermediate results of a qualitative longitudinal study which aims at analysing how young people of foreign origin in Switzerland position themselves in the host country's society. It presents three basic models with regard to the migrant youths' attitudes towards naturalisation in Switzerland: entitlement claim, irrelevance and proud renunciation. The three models are discussed in terms of their close relationship with the young migrants' social self-positioning as well as in terms of individual strategies against the restrictive and ethnicising Swiss naturalisation policy. The young migrants' interpretations and strategies show for one the mechanisms according to which low social positions in the transnational social space are being reproduced. They also bear witness to the erosion, loss of meaning even, of the institution of citizenship at a societal scale.

Keywords: Second generation, citizenship, adolescence, social inequality, longitudinal study

This paper explores the partner choices (exogamy, local endogamy, and transnational endogamy) of the children of Turkish and former Yugoslav immigrants, who share a comparable migration history in Switzerland, based on the Swiss TIES (The Integration of the European Second Generation) survey. The comparison of these groups puts Turkish youths' partner choice (low exogamy and relatively high transnational endogamy) into a wider perspective. Moreover, the comparison allows to disentangle ethnic and religious affiliations in order to test hypotheses on the role of ethnicity and religion in partner choices. While ethnic endogamy prevails in the two groups under study, religious boundaries are not stronger than ethnic ones. The second generations' desire for religious and educational homogamy appears to be a reason for transnational endogamy.

Keywords: Partner choice, youth of Turkish origin, youth of former Yugoslav origin, comparative analysis, Switzerland

This article analyses the creative potential, humoristic performances and artistic positions of second-generation youth in Switzerland. Over the last couple of years an increasing number of young second-generation artists became famous online by putting their origins ironically into perspective. In doing so these artists are playing with stereotyped images of foreigners and migrants without clearly affirming their own position. The article argues that "Uslender Production's" rap music represents a reflection on the "spectacle of the other" after Stuart Hall and can be understood as a staging of the second generation's own condition.

Keywords: Migratory background, youth, culture, humor, internet

Existing studies on emigration either focus on the first generation or the total migrant population. Analysing the Swiss context, this article explores the emigration patterns and determinants of children of immigrants in comparison with other subpopulations. We use original longitudinal data (obtained by linking the Structural Survey and the Population and Household Statistics) that provide information on emigration flows as well as on the migratory background. Results differ significantly according to the migratory status considered.

Keywords: Children of immigrants, emigration, Switzerland, longitudinal data, migratory status