

## CORRIGENDUM

“The Children of Intermarriage in Four European Countries: Implications for School Achievement, Social Contacts, and Cultural Values,” published in Volume 662, November 2015 of *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, pp. 246–65, by Matthijs Kalmijn

I examined the social, cultural, and economic integration of the children of intermarriage in four European countries, following the standard practice in most European studies, which is to use the parents’ countries of birth to define groups. A child was considered a child of intermarriage if she/he had one foreign-born parent and one native-born parent. For example, a German mother and a Turkish father in Germany, or a Surinamese father and a Dutch mother in the Netherlands. I compared these children to what I called “native children” (children with two native-born parents) and to “immigrant children” (children with two foreign-born parents).

A measurement problem arises in this study—and in similar studies—that has to do with children’s grandparents. The child of a Turkish father/German mother who lives in Germany may actually have Turkish grandparents on his/her mother’s side as well as his/her father’s. If this is true, this child is not a child of a mixed marriage in terms of ethnicity or national origins, but the child of a mixed marriage in terms of immigrant generation: she has a first-generation Turkish father and a second-generation Turkish mother. Such a child may be more integrated than an immigrant child but will probably be less integrated than a child of a mixed marriage in terms of ethnicity or national origins.

The questionnaire that I used for the data in this study does contain questions on the place of birth of the grandparents, but I did not take the answers to this question into account in my original analysis. Doing so allows me to fix the measurement problem, so I reanalyzed the data, deleting mixed children in cases where the native-born parent has two foreign-born parents (this is 27 percent of the original mixed group). I replicated selected models for this comparison again, particularly the fully controlled model 2 from Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 (see Table 1). The two comparison groups could in principle be modified as well using data on grandparents, but I decided to change only the definition of the mixed group as this is numerically the most relevant change.

The reanalysis provides more accurate estimates but does not change the essential findings of the published study. Using the corrected definition, mixed children are still “in between” immigrant children and native children with respect to all four outcomes (school achievement, social contacts, religiosity, and gender roles). They are more integrated than children of immigrants but still significantly different from native children.

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TABLE 1  
 Earlier Results and Corrected Results for Selected Models

	School Achievement		Social Contacts with Natives		Religiosity		Egalitarian Gender Role Attitudes	
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Immigrant vs. native (b1)	-.379*	-.383*	-.988*	-1.017*	1.018*	1.040*	-.710*	-.720*
Mixed vs. native (b2)	-.192*	-.133*	-.664*	-.541*	.619*	.465*	-.415*	-.315*
Germany	-.913*	-.892*	.138*	.144*	.055	.077	-.255*	-.258*
The Netherlands	.046	.064	.140*	.138*	-.155*	-.130*	-.085*	-.090*
Sweden	.301*	.314*	-.045	-.059	-.298*	-.277*	.543*	.540*
Girl vs. boy	-.061*	-.058*	-.024	-.023	.044*	.048*	.286*	.289*
Age	-.108*	-.112*	-.048*	-.053*	-.053*	-.056*	-.034*	-.037*
Mother employed	.078*	.082*	.104*	.111*	-.143*	-.139*	.173*	.170*
Mother's occupation	.023*	.002*	-.008~	-.001~	.011*	.001*	.016*	.002*
Father's occupation	.039*	.004*	-.004	-.000	.003	.000	.024*	.003*
Mother's education	.064*	.066*	.075*	.074*	-.010	-.001	.083*	.086*
Father's education	.010	.011	.019	.019	.030*	.027*	-.008	-.008
Two-parent household	.023	.028~	-.018	-.010	.234*	.216*	-.192*	-.178*
Number of siblings	-.031*	-.031*	-.018*	-.014~	.090*	.089*	-.077*	-.076*
Natives in neighborhood	.040*	.040*	.223*	.220*	-.062*	-.058*	.039*	.035*
Books in the home	.124*	.124*	.019*	.012~	.052*	.057*	.085*	.083*
Constant	.964*	.989*	-.164	-.079	.391~	.404~	-.075	-.042
Observations	15015	14618	15435	15032	14927	14539	15049	14654

\* $p < .05$ . ~ $p < .10$ .

The halfway scenario is modified, though, because the effects of being mixed become smaller (although least so for social integration). This means that mixed children now fit the halfway scenario more clearly than in the original analysis. This is a more positive result for integration theory than was published and is due to the fact that the children of mixed-generation marriages are relatively close to immigrant children in terms of the outcomes studied. I cannot be sure that the mixed-generation marriages that I now exclude are within the ethnic group, but this is likely. The more important point is that these marriages are not between a minority parent and a majority parent, as was assumed in my original article.