

ONLINE APPENDIX

A Data and Sample Construction

We obtained restricted access administrative Italian data at the individual level from ISTAT through its ADELE Laboratory.⁵¹ In what follows, we start describing our data sources and variables of interest; passing then onto a discussion of the sample construction, and finally to the computation of empirical moments.

A.1 Marriages, Fertility, Separation and Singles

Marriage. We exploit marriage records from municipal vital statistics registries to recover matching patterns by ethnic group of the spouses. Marriage records contain the universe of marriages celebrated each year in Italy from 1995 to 2012. They provide information on the main socio-demographic characteristics of the spouses. They are collected through the ISTAT model compiled by the Registrar of the City Civil State in which the marriage took place. For each marriage, the section dedicated to the wedding reports: the date of marriage, the type of ceremony (religious or civil), the municipality of the ceremony and the choice of the property regime by the spouses (community or separation property). The information provided for each spouse includes: date of birth, municipality of birth, municipality of residence at the time of marriage, the place of future residence of the spouses, the previous marital status, the education level, the employment status, and for immigrant individuals the nationality and the country of origin. In order to account for out-migration selection of families, the sample is restricted to marriages where at least one spouse is resident in Italy at the time of the marriage.

Fertility. Fertility rates come from municipality births registries, which contain the universe of individual birth records of residents in the municipality of enrolment, for each year from 1990 to 2012. Individual birth records include socio-demographic variables of interest such as gender, date and province of birth, citizenship and parental information regarding their date of birth, citizenship and marital status.

⁵¹Requests for accessing the data for research purposes should be addressed to ISTAT through an open application procedure. Authorized researchers can access and use the data from work stations located in secure rooms within the ISTAT offices. The output of analysis is made available upon inspection by ADELE officers in compliance with the laws on the protection of statistical confidentiality and of personal data. For further information, visit <https://www.istat.it/it/informazioni-e-servizi/per-i-ricercatori/laboratorio-adele>.

Separation. Separation data come from the registries of civil court chancelleries and cover the universe of legal separations registered in Italy, covering the period 1995-2012.⁵² We focus on separation rates, which better represent marital dissolution decisions in the Italian context compared to divorces, for two main reasons. First, separation is the juridical act that launches the divorce proceedings. With Law 74/1987 and until 2015, a minimum period of 3 years of legal separation was required before eventually submitting a divorce request. Second, on average only 65% of separations are followed by a divorce, which implies that divorce choices significantly underestimate marital dissolution behaviours. The data allow us to analyse various aspects of the marital dissolution phenomenon. We investigate, in particular, the custody assignment of children.⁵³

Single Individuals. We derive the population vectors by ethnic group, gender and marital status from individual Italian Census data of 2001 and 2011. We select adult individuals, hence the age range we focus on is of more than 18 years old. Census data classify the marital status of an individual as: never married, at present married, separated *de facto*, legally separated, divorced or widowed. We consider an individual available in the case that she/he is never married, legally separated, divorced or widowed. We also discard institutional households, corresponding to correctional institutions, but also military and mental care facilities. We take into account potential measurement error concerns due to truncation of unmatched population vectors as described in Section (3).

A.2 Dataset Construction and Empirical Moments

The empirical estimation is based on a unique dataset that links households information across different sources. We matched marriage, birth and separation records on the exact date of marriage and spouses' exact date and place of birth (Italian province for natives and country of origin for foreigners), which are reported in all registries. In the birth records

⁵²For our investigation period, registries of civil court chancelleries constitute the unique source for separations data, while starting from December 2014 (in application of Law n. 162/2014) consensual separation proceedings can be submitted to the civic registrar. This rules out potential sample selection concerns.

⁵³In our model, we introduce an asymmetry between spouses in the probability of child custody assignment upon dissolution, independently from the ethnic-groups h, j . From separation proceedings data, we calculate that the mother is given *effective* custody of children in 88% of the cases. We uncover some significant differences in custody assignment conditional on mother and father migrant status, but we abstract from incorporating them in the model for the sake of simplicity. Specifically, foreign mothers married with a native husband are less likely to obtain their child's custody by 1.4 (3.4) p.p. compared to native mothers, upon separation (divorce). On the contrary, native mothers are more likely to obtain their children custody by 5.1 (6.9) p.p. following a separation (divorce) if married with a foreign husband.

matching, the combination of these characteristics allows for an exact one-to-one matching for 98.8% of marriages, while in the separation matching, we match exactly the 99.5% of marriages, and we discard the remaining fraction. Such low percentages suggest that marriages can be uniquely identified through the set of time-invariant characteristics listed above. The final sample of marriages (4,151,551) corresponds to 92.58% of the universe of marriages celebrated in Italy during the time interval 1995-2012. In the final dataset the fertility rate corresponds to 69.56% with an average of 1.54 children per family. Of all marriages, 7% end up in separation in the first years of the marital union.

From this final sample, we recover the following empirical moments. The marital utility net of the outside options of singlehood \hat{U}_{hj} for the household of type hj is identified from equation (7), exploiting the number of hj marriages formed in each region r , μ_{hj} , and the number of unmatched men of type h and women of type j for each region r , μ_h, μ_j .

Fertility rates \hat{n}_{hj} and separations rates $\hat{\pi}_{hj}$ for each household type hj and for all regions r are computed as follows:

$$\hat{n}_{hj} = \frac{1}{\mu_{hj}} \sum_{m=1}^{\mu_{hj}} N_{hj},$$

$$\hat{\pi}_{hj} = \frac{1}{\mu_{hj}} \sum_{b=1}^{\mu_{hj}} D_{hj},$$

with N_{hj} the number of children born from within a hj household, and D_{hj} is a dummy equal to one if the hj marriage end up in separation during the investigation period.

A.3 Language Socialization

Socialization data come from the *Condition and Social Integration of Foreign Nationals Survey*, conducted in 2011 and 2012 in all Italian regions on a sample of 9,600 families. The survey targeted foreign residents in Italy and it was conducted at the household level to provide socio-demographic information about all family members, for a total sample of 25,356 respondents. The aim of the survey was to collect essential aspects of the socio-economic integration process of immigrants in Italy, with a particular focus on linguistic integration. Different dimensions have been targeted such as: family composition, educational level, migratory path, employment status, discrimination and integration perception, living environment conditions, religious affiliation, social network formation and socio-political participation. The survey follows a pivotal survey conducted in 5 sampled regions on a sample of 250 families with at least one foreign member. The pivotal survey was particularly useful in the definition and evaluation of the questionnaire, which also requires the participation

of sociologists and cultural mediators. The final questionnaire was translated in 10 different languages to overcome potential language barriers and to reduce attrition. The actual survey was conducted through direct interviews supported by the CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interview) system to ease the development of the whole questionnaire.⁵⁴ In each selected household, all members were interviewed, both foreign-born and natives.

We exclude from our analysis, respondents who are single and families without children, at the time of the interview. For our analysis, we consider children and young adult of less than 25 years old, living with their parents at the time of the interview. The final sample consists of 8,007 individuals belonging to about 5,000 families, 86.7% of these families are married while the remaining are either separated or divorced. We consider the sample representative for the study of immigrant linguistic integration by ethnic group in each region of residence. We construct our measure of socialization based on the language spoken at home. The survey also provides questions to evaluate the level of Italian language proficiency and we check individual self-declared responses on language spoken.

We proxy the cultural-ethnic transmission with language socialization. In particular, the socialization measure we construct for our analysis is based on the *language spoken at home* by children and young adults (less than 25 years old), living with their parents at the time of the interview: an individual is socialized to the Italian language if he/she declares to speak Italian within the family; otherwise, we assume he is socialized to his mother language, defined as idiom acquired during the preschool period of childhood.⁵⁵ We compute the vector of socialization frequencies $\hat{P}_{hj}^k(d)$ for all h, j and k , conditional on being married, $d = 0$, and for all regions r , as follow:

$$\hat{P}_{hj}^k(d = 0) = \frac{1}{M_{hj}} \sum_{b=1}^{M_{hj}} S_{hj}^k.$$

with M_{hj} being the number of children and young adults of less than 25 years old belonging to the hj household, and speaking language S^k . Due to data limitations in the number of divorced households per type of family and region, in the estimation we exploit only socialization moments for married families.

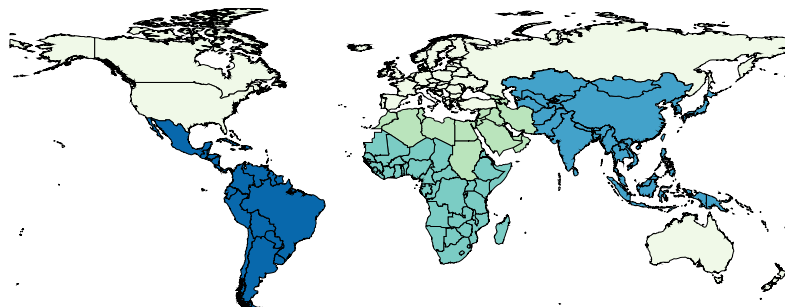
⁵⁴Examples of the questionnaire and invitation letter are available at <http://www.istat.it/it/archivio>.

⁵⁵The three questions we exploit are framed in the survey in the following way. Language spoken at home: *In Italy, in your family, do you speak more often Italian or another language?* Mother tongue (main): *What language did you speak when you were young, before going to school?* Mother tongue (secondary): *In addition to this, did you also speak another language when you were young and which one?*

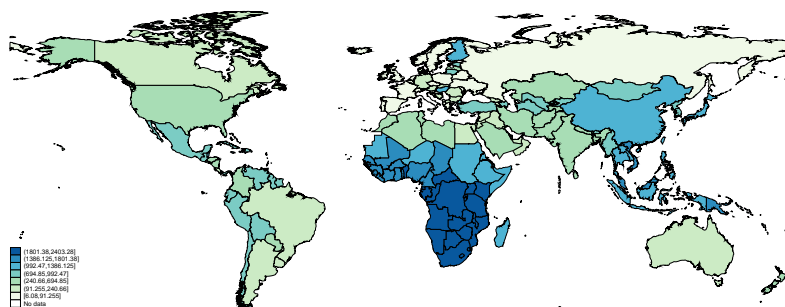
B Additional Figures and Tables

Figure B.1: Ethnic-Group Classification and Cultural Distance wrt Italy

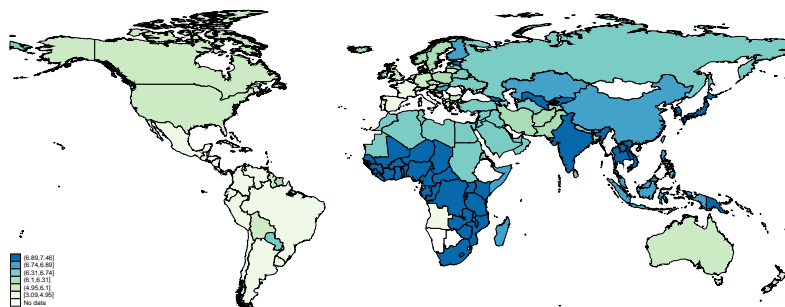
(a) Our Cultural-Ethnic Group Classification



(b) Genetic Distance with respect to Italy

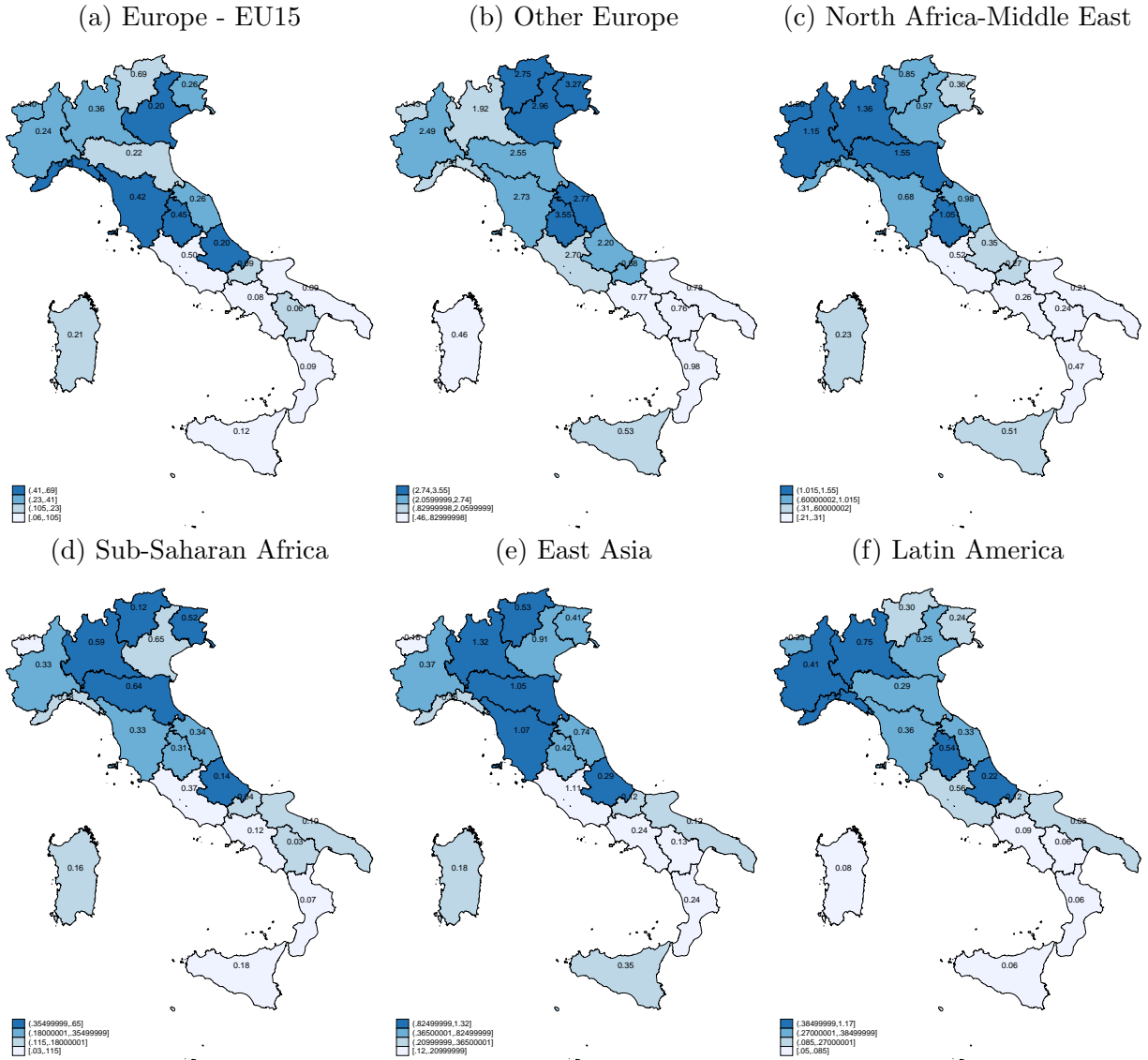


(c) Linguistic Distance with respect to Italy



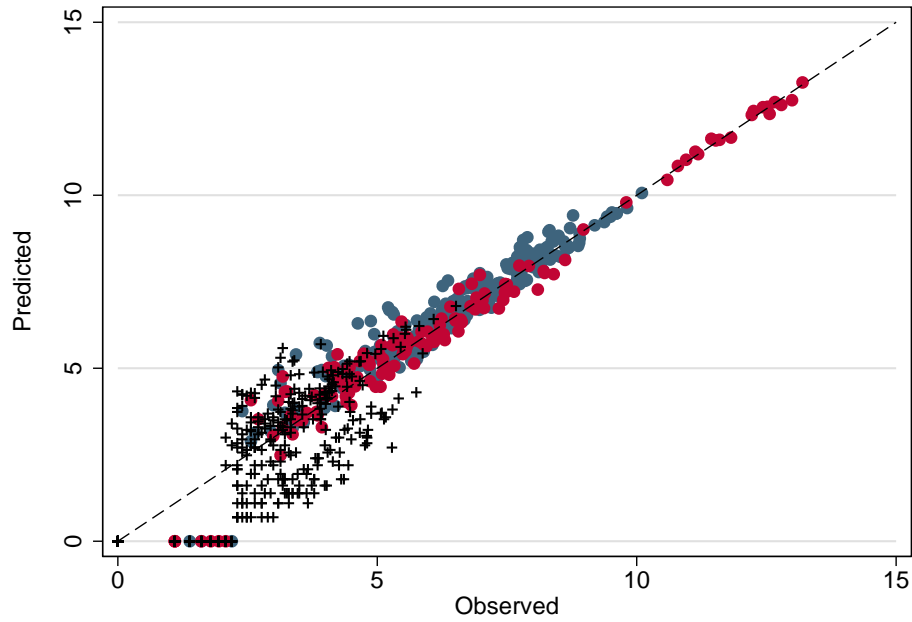
Notes: This figure shows our classification of countries in cultural-ethnic groups (panel a) and plots the cultural distance of each country towards Italy as proxied by genetic (panel b) and ethnolinguistic distance (panel c). Data for genetic and ethnolinguistic distance are available thanks to Spolaore and Wacziarg (2016).

Figure B.2: Migrants' Distribution across Regions



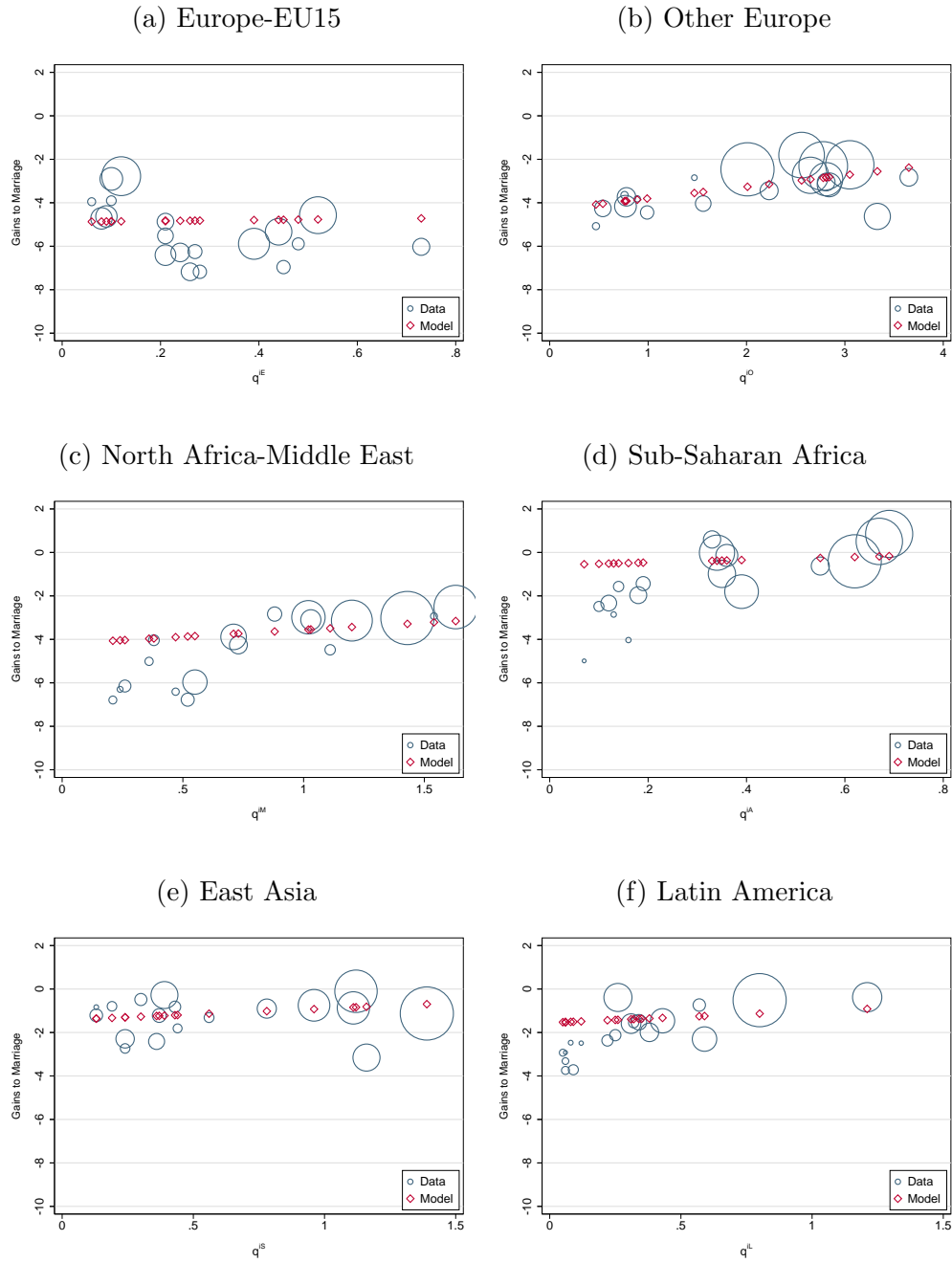
Notes: This figure shows the distribution of migrant population by cultural ethnic group and region. Population shares by ethnic group and region are computed over the total resident population at the regional level. The ethnic group classification is defined in Table B.1. The color classification corresponds to the quartiles of the population distribution. Source: Movements of the foreign resident population (1995-2010), Italy.

Figure B.3: Fit of the Model - Number of Marriages by Match and Region



Notes: This figure shows the the relationship between the number of marriages observed in the data (in log) and the number of marriages predicted by the model (in log) by match and region. Red dots correspond to homogamous families, blue dots correspond to heterogamous families, and black crosses correspond to all other heterogamous matches.

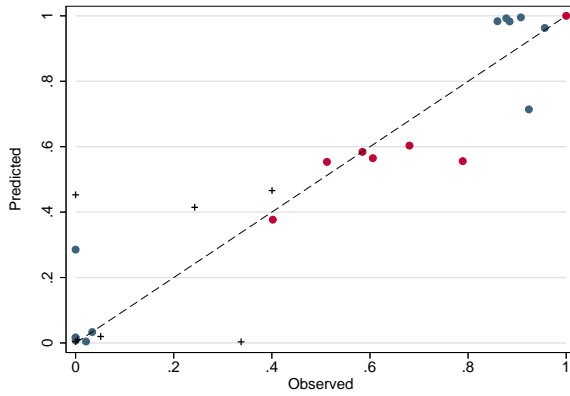
Figure B.4: Fit of the Model - Gains to Marriage for Homogamous Families by Region



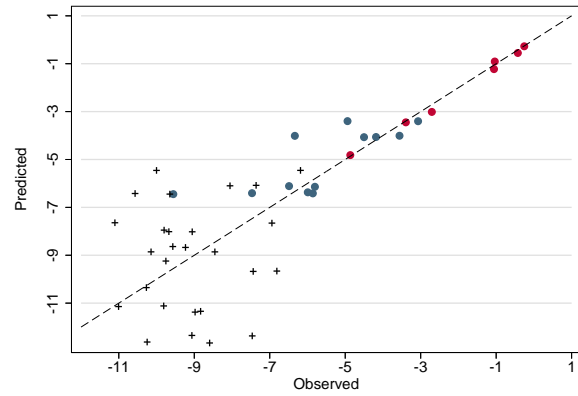
Notes: This figure shows predicted and implied gains to marriage for homogamous families of ethnic group minorities over the corresponding population share, q^i (in percentage), by region (average over the time period). Empirical moments are weighted by the observed number of marriages per region.

Figure B.5: Fit of the Model - Socialization Rates and Gains to Marriage

(a) Foreign Language Socialization



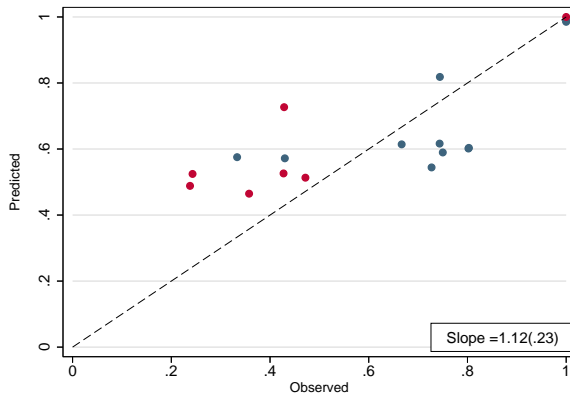
(b) Gains to Marriage



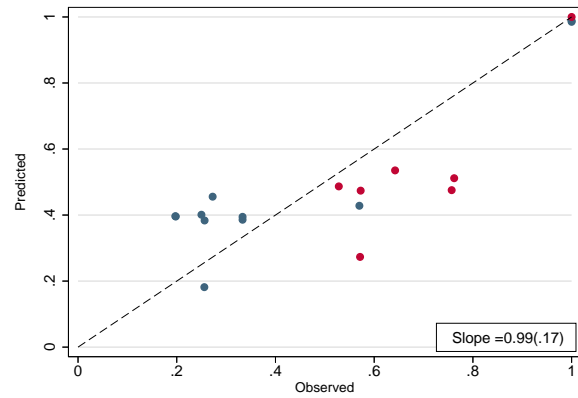
Notes: This figure shows the average fit of the model by household type, considering socialization probabilities (panel a) and gains to marriage (panel b). Red dots correspond to homogamous families, blue dots correspond to heterogamous families, and black crosses correspond to all other heterogamous matches.

Figure B.6: Model Validation - Non Targeted Socialization Rates for Divorced Couples

(a) Italian Socialization

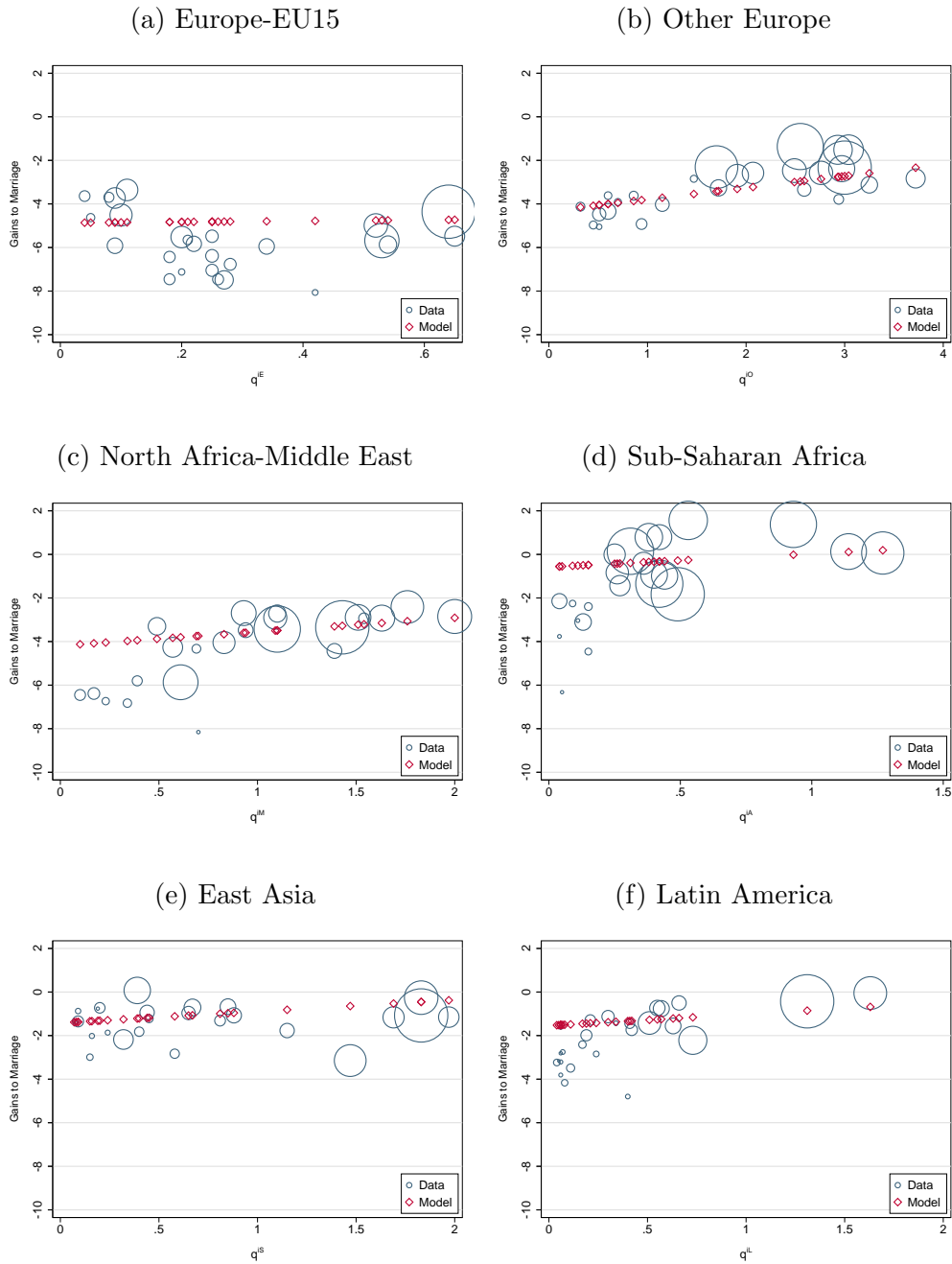


(b) Mother Socialization



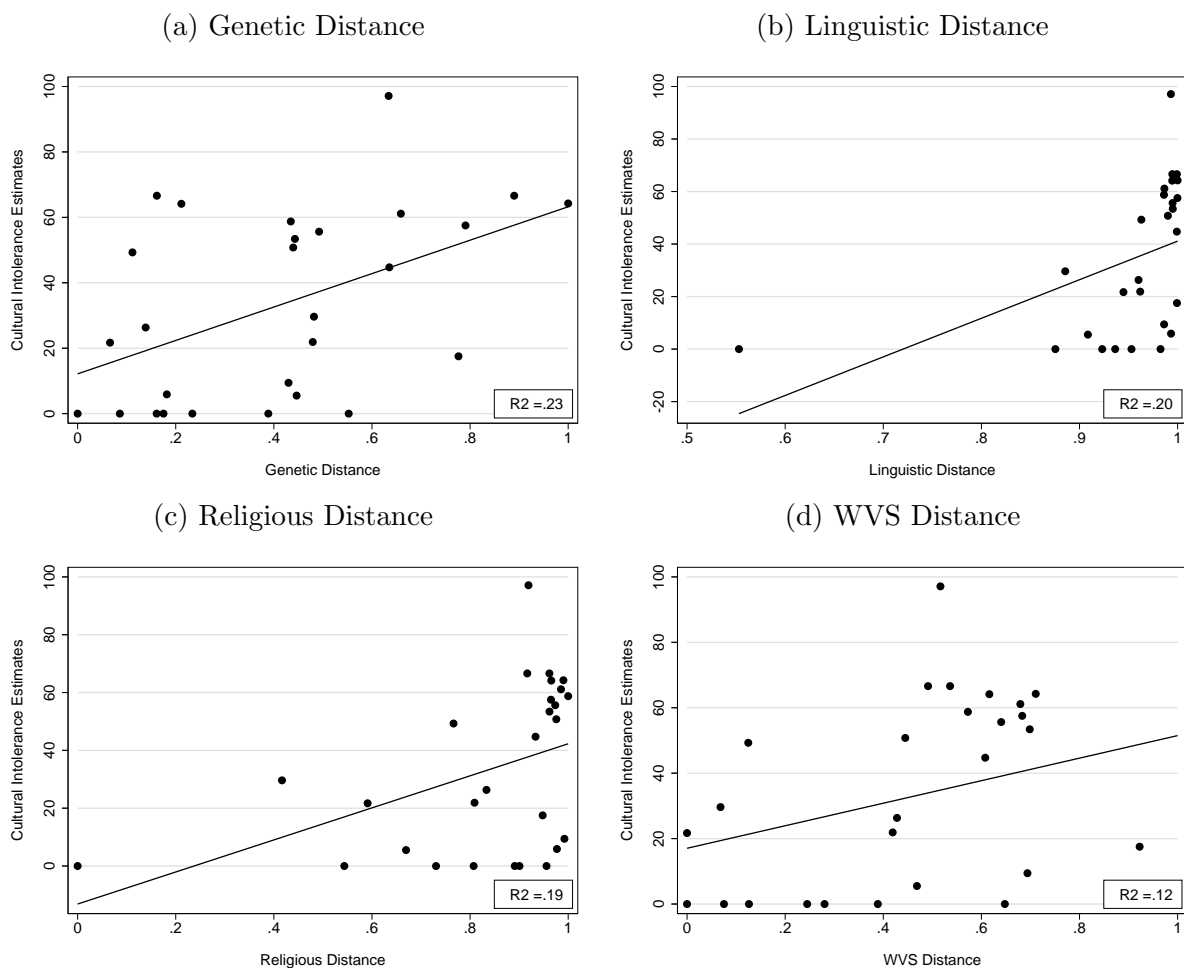
Notes: This figure shows the relationship between the observed and predicted Italian and mother socialization probabilities for the subsample of marriages ending in divorce. Red dots correspond to homogamous families, and blue dots correspond to heterogamous families. Slope coefficients and standard errors in parenthesis are also reported.

Figure B.7: Model Validation - Gains to Marriage for Homogeneous Families by Province



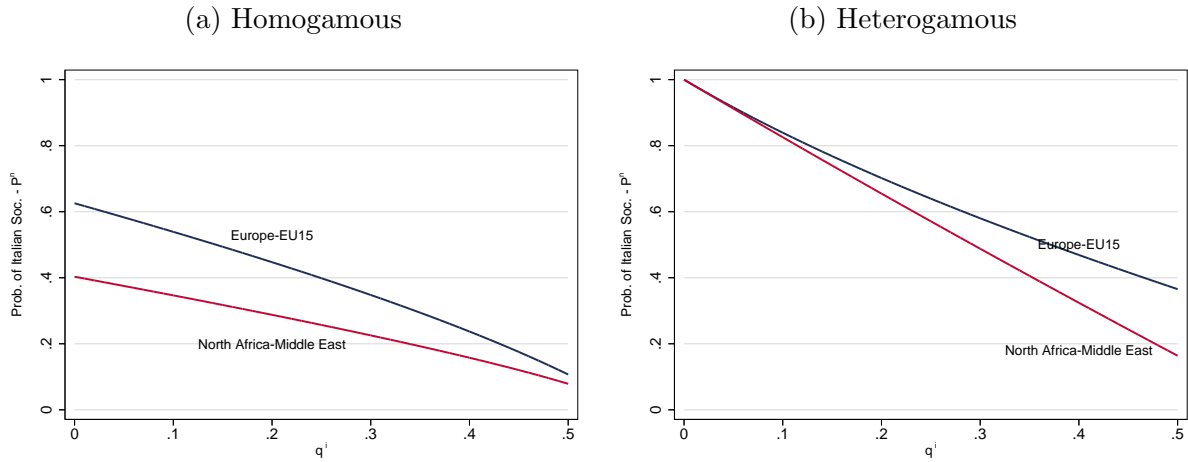
Notes: The figure shows out-of-sample predicted and implied gains to marriage for homogamous families of ethnic group minorities over the corresponding population share, q^i (in percentage), by province of residence (average over the time period). Empirical moments are weighted by the observed number of marriages per province. We select the most representative provinces across northern, central and southern parts of the country. The provinces are: Torino, Valle d'Aosta, Genova, Varese, Milano, Bergamo, Brescia, Trento, Verona, Venezia, Padova, Bologna, Ancona, Firenze, Perugia, Roma, Benevento, Napoli, Salerno, L'Aquila, Bari, Taranto, Potenza, Catanzaro, Palermo and Cagliari.

Figure B.8: Cultural Intolerance Estimates and Cultural Distance Measures



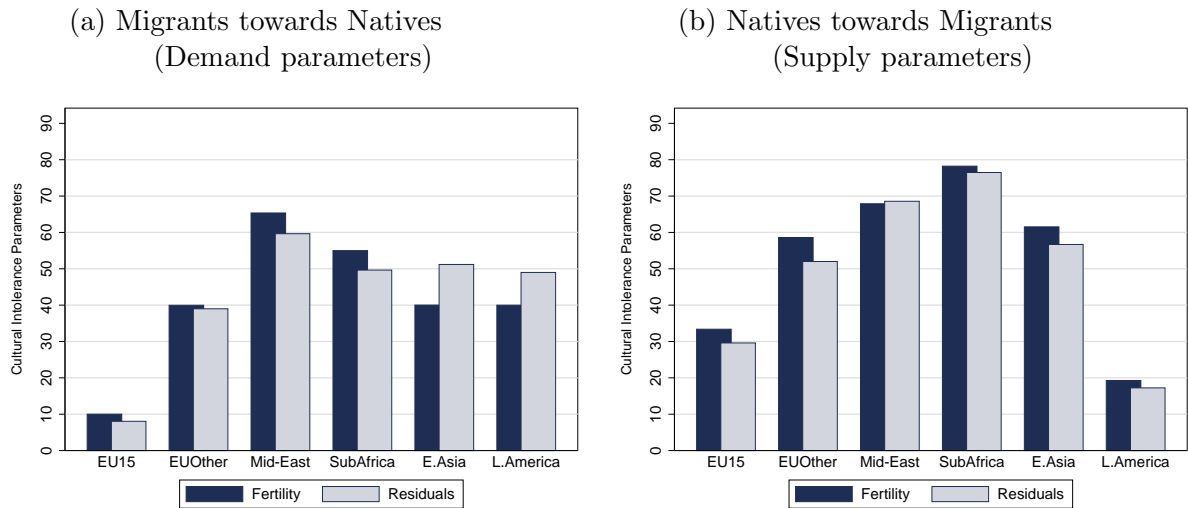
Notes: The figure shows the relationship between our cultural intolerance estimate and various measures of cultural distance: cultural distance along genetics (panel a), language (panel b), religious (panel c), and values (panel d). Genetic distance measures the probability that two alleles selected at random in two populations will be different: the greater the genetic distance between two populations, the longer they have been apart from each other, and the greater would be the difference in culture. Linguistic distance is based on the language tree classification, which groups languages into families based on perceived similarities between them: the lower the number of common nodes between two languages, the higher the distance between them. In a similar vein, religious distance originates from a tree-based representation of religions. The WVS distance measures dissimilarity in cultural norms, values and attitudes based on answers to the World Values Survey. Data are available thanks to Spolaore and Wacziarg (2016).

Figure B.9: Estimates of Italian Language Socialization by Minorities



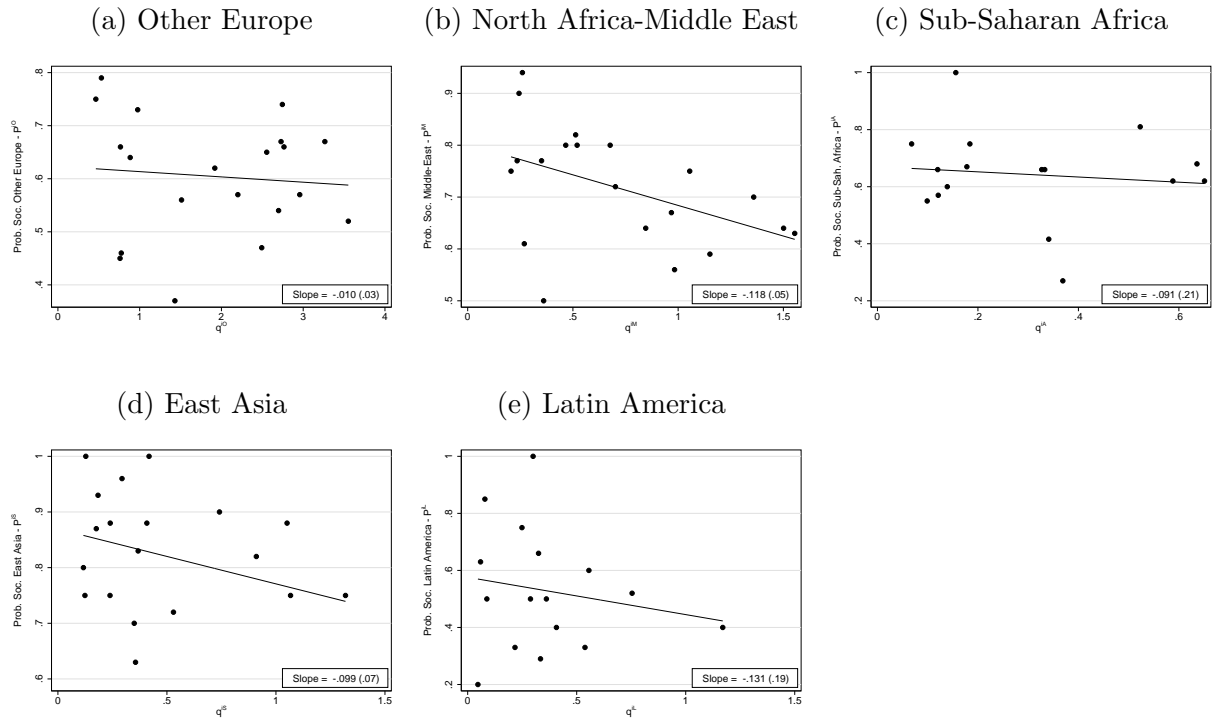
Notes: This figure reports estimates of the Italian socialization probability, P^n , of Europe-EU15 and North Africa-Middle East minorities over the potential population share, q^i , by region. Estimates for homogamous families are in panel a, and estimates for heterogamous marriages with natives are in panel b.

Figure B.10: Cultural Intolerance Parameters - Robustness with Fertility Residuals



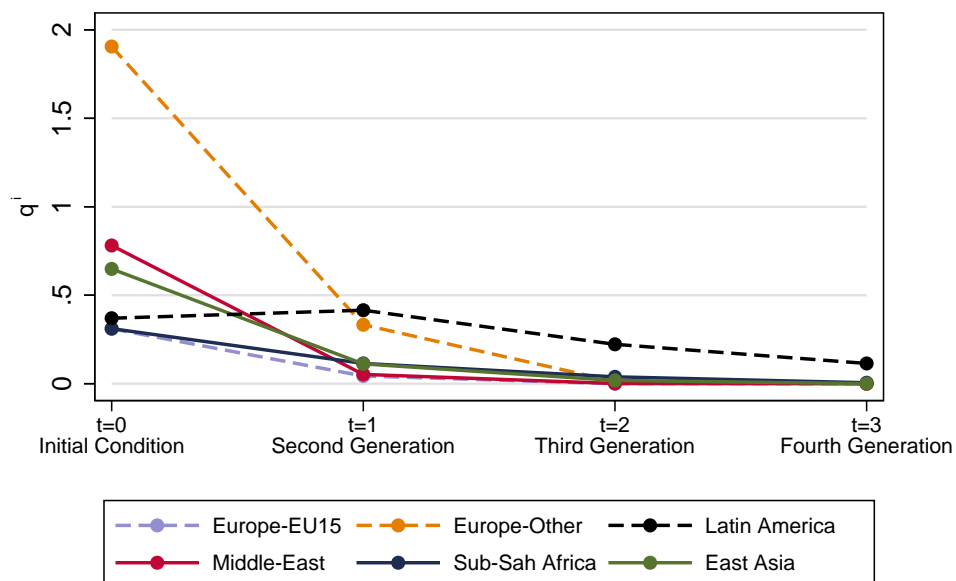
Notes: This figure reports parameter estimates of the cultural intolerance of immigrants versus natives ΔV_i^n (panel a) and natives versus immigrants ΔV_n^i (panel b) for all cultural-ethnic groups i . The blue bars report baseline estimates. The grey bars, instead, report estimates exploiting fertility residuals from a linear regression model, to control for systematic differences in observables across households, in terms of marital duration, age at marriage of spouses, as well as education and labor characteristics.

Figure B.11: Minorities Socialization Probabilities and Horizontal Socialization



Notes: This figure shows the average socialization probability of each minority group, over the correspondent population share, q^i (in percentage), for all i by region of residence (average rate over the time period). The substitution pattern displayed by Europe-EU15 minority is in line with the other minorities. However, due to sample limitations and in compliance with the ADELE Laboratory agreement, we were not allowed to export the graph.

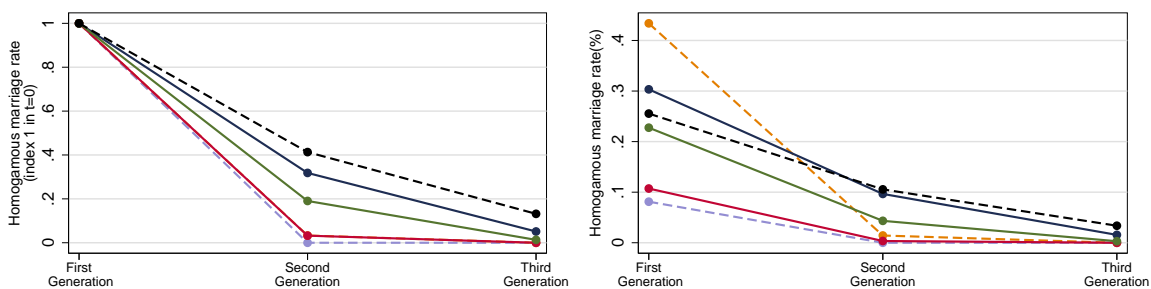
Figure B.12: Long-run Dynamics of Cultural Traits



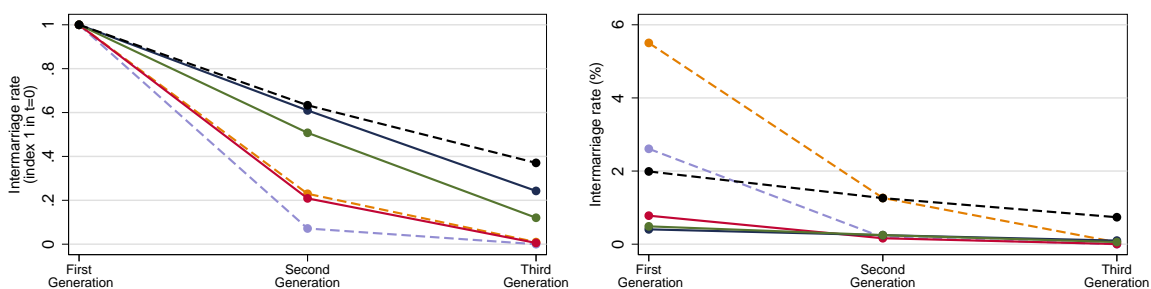
Notes: This figure shows the long-run dynamics of the distribution of cultural traits in the population for all minorities, over successive generations.

Figure B.13: Dynamics of Marital Matching

(a) Homogamous Marriages

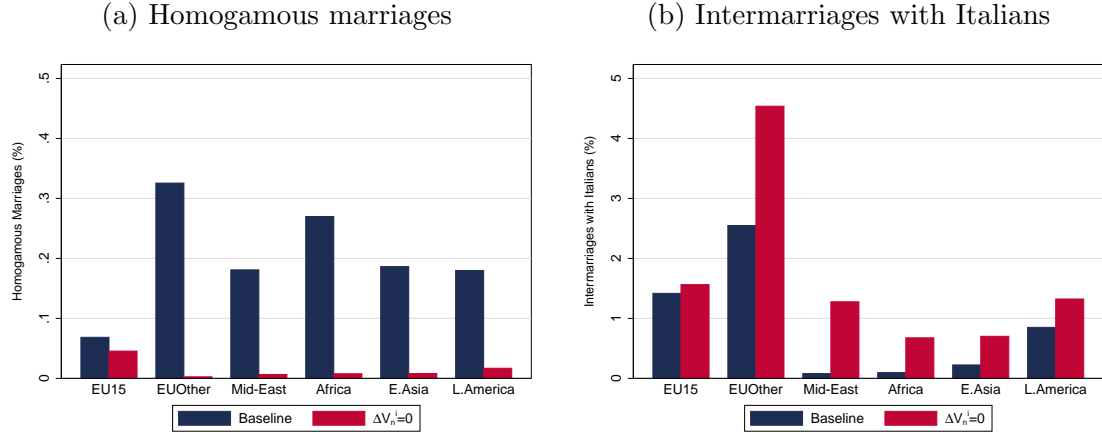


(b) Heterogamous Marriages



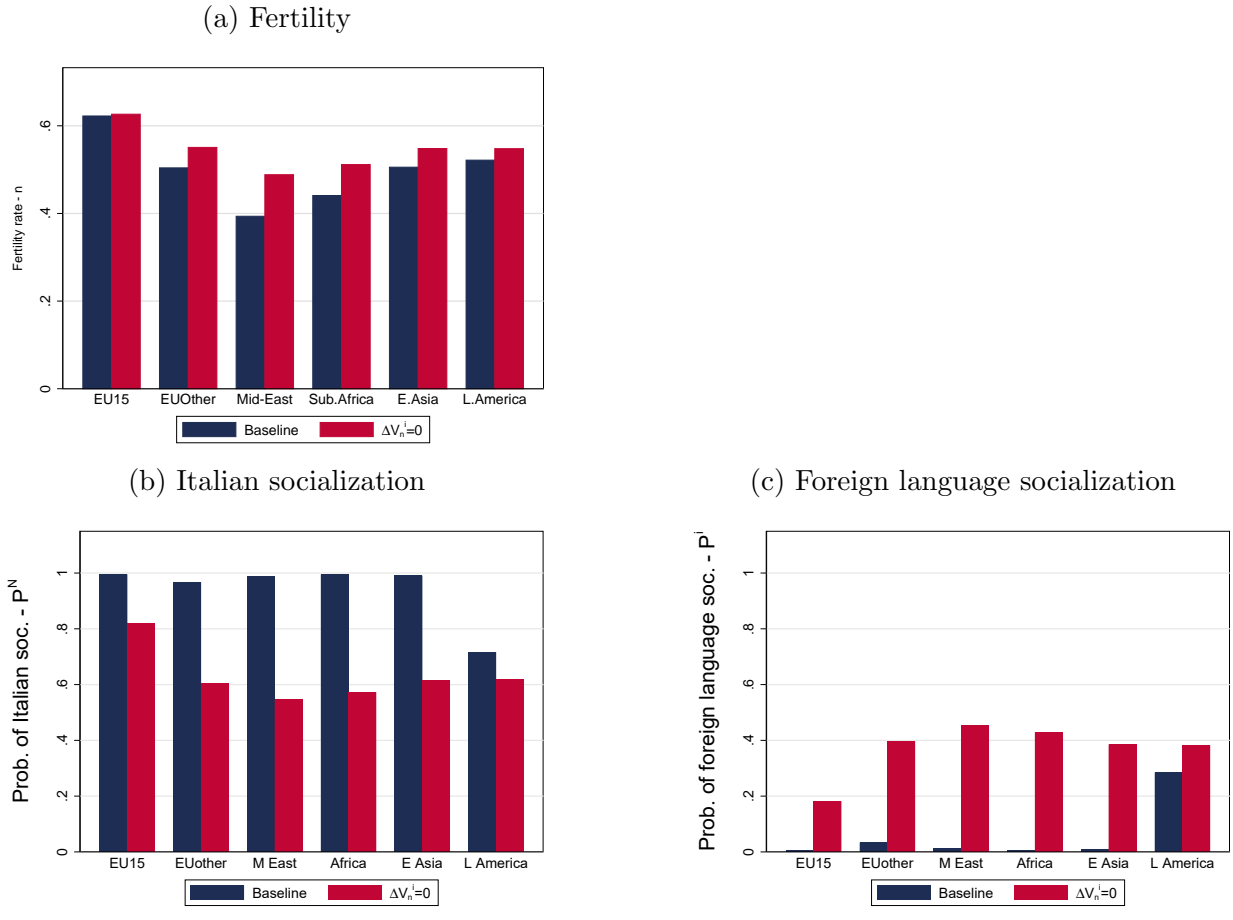
Notes: This figure shows the long-run dynamics of matching patterns for homogamous marriages (panel a) and heterogamous marriages with natives (panel b), over successive generations.

Figure B.14: Change in Matching Patterns with Italians Fully Tolerant, $\Delta V_n^i = 0$



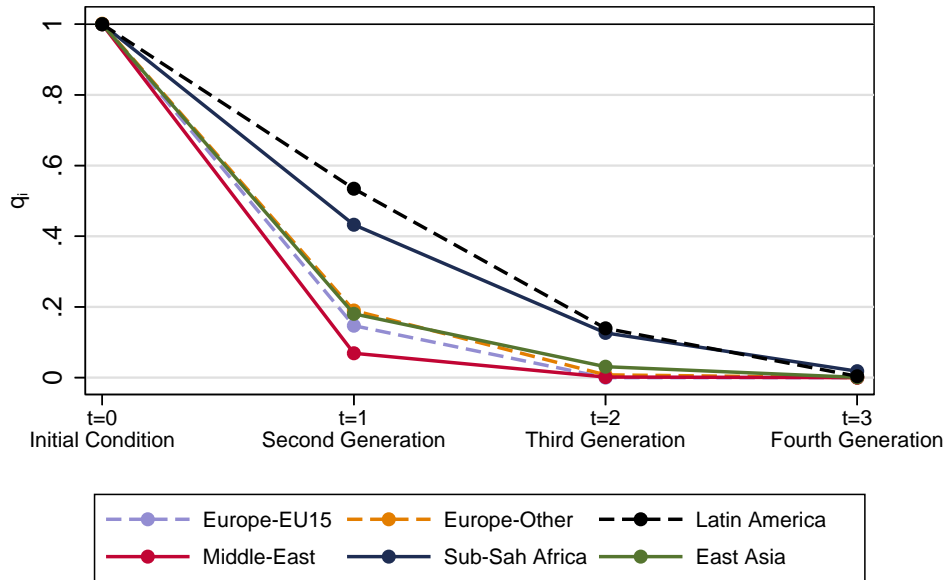
Notes: This figure shows the percentage change in homogamous (panel a) and heterogamous (panel b) marriages with full tolerance of natives towards minorities with respect to baseline.

Figure B.15: Change in Intra-household Patterns with Italians Fully Tolerant, $\Delta V_n^i = 0$



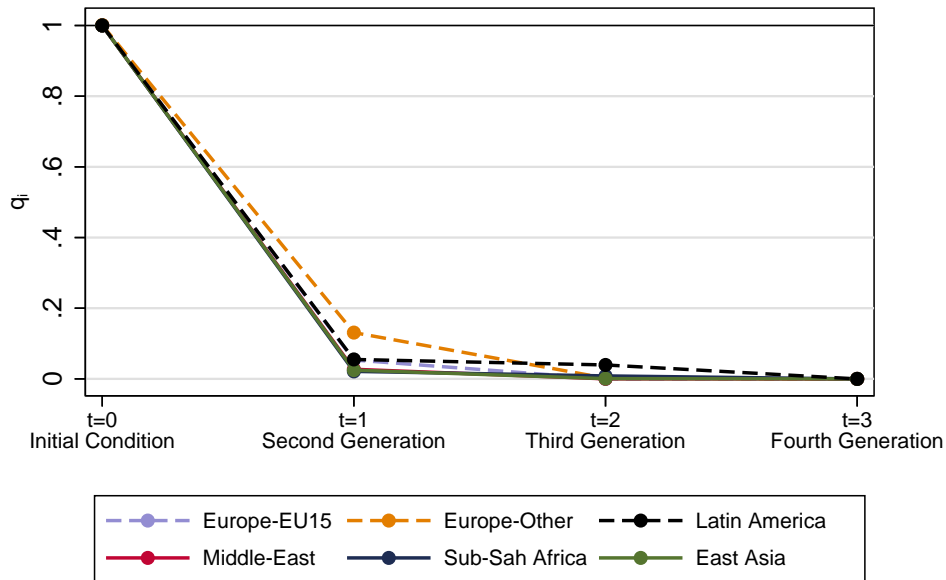
Notes: This figure shows the variation in fertility rate (panel a), Italian socialization probability (panel b) and foreign language socialization probability (panel c) in intermarriages with natives at the baseline and in case of complete tolerance of Italian majority towards minorities.

Figure B.16: Dynamics of Cultural Traits with Italians Fully Intolerant, $\Delta V_n^i = 100$



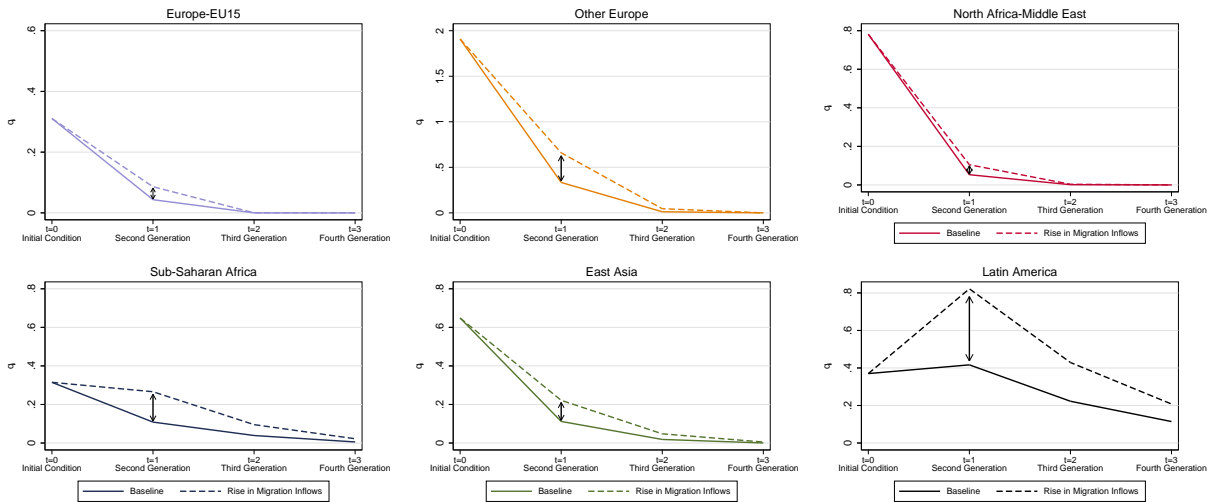
Notes: This figure shows the long-run dynamics of the distribution of cultural traits in the population for all minorities i , over successive generations, assuming the case of complete intolerance of Italian majority towards minorities (q_t^i index to 1 in $t = 0$).

Figure B.17: Dynamics of Cultural Traits with Minorities Fully Tolerant, $\Delta V_i^n = 0$



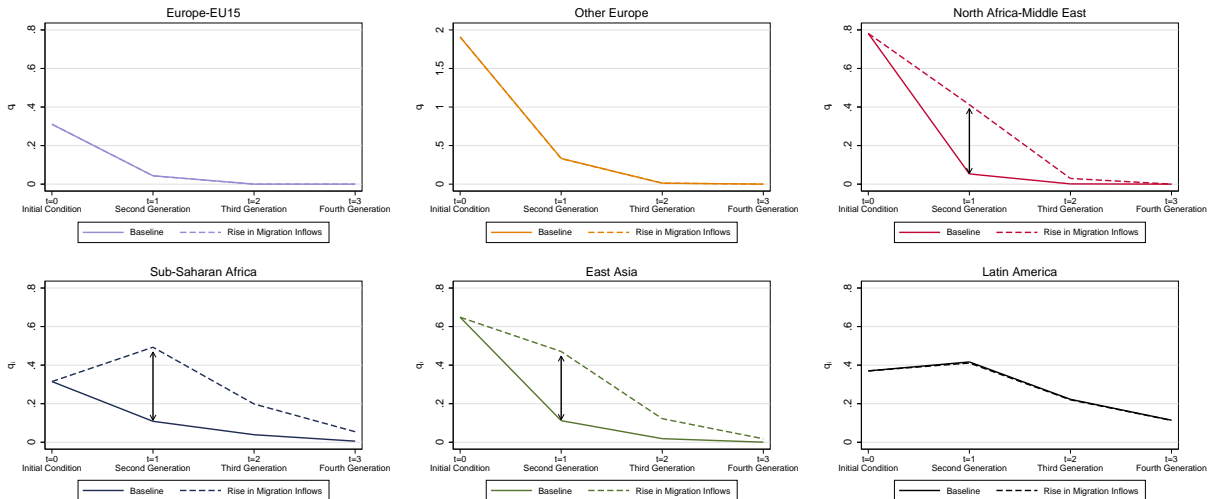
Notes: This figure shows the long-run dynamics of the distribution of cultural traits in the population for all minorities i , over successive generations assuming the case of complete tolerance of minorities towards Italian culture (q_t^i index to 1 in $t = 0$).

Figure B.18: Long-run Dynamics with Proportional Raise in Migration Inflows



Notes: This figure shows the long-run dynamics of the distribution of cultural traits in the population for minority groups, over successive generations. The solid line represents the dynamics at the baseline, while the dash line represents the dynamics after doubling the share of second-generation minorities, proportionally for all minority groups. Black arrows highlight the exogenous rise in inflows for all second-generation immigrants.

Figure B.19: Long-run Dynamics with Raise in Specific Minorities Inflows



Notes: This figure shows the long-run dynamics of the distribution of cultural traits in the population for minority groups, over successive generations. The solid line represents the dynamics at the baseline, while the dash line represents the dynamics after doubling the share of second-generation North Africa-Middle East, Sub-Saharan Africa and East Asia minorities. Black arrows highlight the exogenous rise in inflows for North Africa-Middle East, Sub-Saharan Africa and East Asia second-generation immigrants.

Table B.1: Cultural-Ethnic Group Classification of Migrants' Countries of Origin

Cultural-Ethnic Group	(%)	Countries
Europe-EU15, i^E	4.57	Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, Spain, Sweden
Other Europe, i^O	46.29	Albania, Andorra, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Isle of Man, Liechtenstein, Latvia, Lithuania, Kosovo, Macedonia (FYROM), Malta, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Norway, Russian Federation, San Marino, Vatican City State, Serbia and Montenegro, Romania, Switzerland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey, Ukraine, Vatican City State, United States, Canada
North Africa-Middle East, i^M	17.15	Algeria, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Tunisia, Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, United Arab Emirates, Islamic Republic Of Iran, Iraq, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, Palestinian Territory, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
Sub-Saharan Africa, i^A	7.33	Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, The Democratic Republic of Congo, Cote D'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Djibouti, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe
East Asia, i^S	16.47	Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Philippines, Japan, Jordan, Indonesia, Lao Ppeople's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, East Timor, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Georgia, India, Maldives, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Yemen
Latin America, i^L	8.2	Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile, Colombia, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Jamaica, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and The Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela

Notes: This table reports our classification of foreign countries by cultural-ethnic group.

Table B.2: Marriage Distribution by Spouses Cultural-Ethnic Group

Husband Ethnic Group:	Wife Ethnic Group:							Total
	Italian	Europe-EU15	Other Europe	Middle East	Sub-Sah. Africa	East Asia	Latin America	
Italian	3,623,416	49,602	165,778	11,792	11,063	13,682	63,484	3,938,817
Europe-EU15	41,250	3,153	2,358	161	217	293	838	48,270
Other Europe	46,185	1,202	25,027	253	218	307	1,197	74,389
North Africa-Middle East	21,791	554	2,973	4,178	133	131	829	30,589
Sub-Saharan Africa	6,043	260	421	71	10,090	41	144	17,070
East Asia	2,420	127	348	51	44	9,865	129	12,984
Latin America	13,329	322	951	66	46	76	14,642	29,432
Total	3,754,434	55,220	197,856	16,572	21,811	24,395	81,263	4,151,551

Notes: This table reports the bivariate marriage distribution by cultural-ethnic group of spouses (absolute numbers).

Table B.3: Gains to Marriage by Spouses Cultural-Ethnic Group

Husband Ethnic Group:	Wife Ethnic Group:						
	Italian	Europe-EU15	Other Europe	Middle East	Sub-Sah.Africa	East Asia	Latin America
Italian	-0.426	-4.184	-3.068	-6.488	-5.991	-5.857	-3.561
Europe-EU15	-4.502	-4.871	-6.812	-10.258	-9.061	-8.745	-7.465
Other Europe	-4.994	-7.439	-2.704	-10.009	-9.667	-9.292	-7.381
North Africa-Middle East	-5.804	-8.502	-6.198	-3.395	-9.814	-10.096	-7.083
Sub-Saharan Africa	-7.469	-9.057	-9.166	-10.812	-0.257	-11.375	-9.843
East Asia	-9.552	-10.552	-9.719	-11.432	-11.041	-1.035	-10.162
Latin America	-6.335	-9.132	-8.052	-11.239	-11.280	-10.742	-1.057

Notes: This table reports estimates for gains to marriage implied by the model, estimated from equation (7), by cultural-ethnic group of spouses.

Table B.4: Distribution of Singles by Cultural-Ethnic Group

Panel a. Adult singles over 90th perc. of the Age at Marriage Distribution								
	Singles 2001				Singles 2011			
	Male	Share (%)	Female	Share (%)	Male	Share (%)	Female	Share (%)
Italian	2506182	18.57	5971291	34.71	3963745	26.13	7458287	40.03
Europe-EU15	19788	26.20	54228	32.53	43088	28.91	86383	42.11
Other Europe	25952	20.32	72587	36.63	86893	18.97	304691	39.04
Middle-East	16071	18.89	19940	35.37	34464	19.23	41189	36.63
Sub-Saharan Africa	5257	20.66	9641	38.54	15600	23.97	23905	42.44
East Asia	2886	12.53	9033	25.02	13949	15.24	36504	27.03
Latin America	11362	28.28	25875	35.86	31456	33.25	79113	43.25

Panel b. Adult singles over 18 Years Old								
	Singles 2001				Singles 2011			
	Male	Share (%)	Female	Share (%)	Male	Share (%)	Female	Share (%)
Italian	7947039	36.87	9914990	42.42	8961649	41.29	11038623	47.18
Europe-EU15	84537	48.84	109512	40.05	86625	43.29	124133	46.33
Other Europe	124875	39.18	149279	36.87	312362	35.75	549604	40.31
North Africa-Middle East	61554	35.26	32328	28.59	106598	33.91	73237	30.20
Sub-Saharan Africa	24013	34.87	23711	41.83	58857	41.78	49560	44.94
East Asia	24819	31.54	23912	29.74	98240	34.24	84063	27.12
Latin America	33085	46.36	55992	41.64	84751	51.68	149838	49.23

Notes: This table reports the distribution of singles by gender and cultural-ethnic group, separately for 2001 and 2011. Panel a. reports the distribution of adult singles over the 90th percentile of the age at marriage distribution, and panel b. reports the distribution of adult singles over 18 years old. Shares are computed as the number of singles over the total number of individuals by gender and ethnic group, for 2001 and 2011 in turn.

Table B.5: Italian Socialization Probabilities by Ethnic Group and Marital Status

Italian Socialization Probabilities				
	Homogamous Families		Heterogamous Families	
	Married $P_{hh}^n(d=0)$	Separated $P_{hh}^n(d=1)$	Married $P_{hj}^n(d=0)$	Separated $P_{hj}^n(d=1)$
Italian	1	1	0.936	0.736
Europe-EU15	0.410	0.546	0.885	0.750
Other Europe	0.389	0.472	0.940	0.786
North Africa-Middle East	0.268	0.357	0.919	0.619
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.398	0.238	0.927	0.600
East Asia	0.198	0.242	0.856	0.375
Latin America	0.493	0.426	0.927	0.750

Notes: This table shows Italian socialization probabilities by ethnic group of spouses and marital status. The outcome variable is an indicator for whether the child speaks Italian within the family. Estimates are reported separately for married and separated homogamous families, as well as married and separated heterogamous families. The separated category comprehends both separated and divorced unions.

Table B.6: Separation Rates by Ethnic Group of Spouses

	Separation Rates		
	Homogamous	Heterogamous	Heterogamous Italians excluded
	π_{hh}	π_{hj}	$\pi_{hj}, h, j \neq n$
Italian	0.064	0.075	-
Europe-EU15	0.024	0.048	0.058
Other Europe	0.030	0.071	0.057
North Africa-Middle East	0.045	0.116	0.070
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.026	0.092	0.066
East Asia	0.013	0.067	0.054
Latin America	0.050	0.092	0.076

Notes: This table reports the separation rates by ethnic group of spouses. Estimates are reported separately for homogamous, heterogamous, and heterogamous families excluding marriages with natives.

Table B.7: Separation Rates in Marriages With and Without Children

	Separation Rates			
	Homogamous		Heterogamous	
	$\pi_{hh} (n > 0)$	$\pi_{hh} (n = 0)$	$\pi_{hj} (n > 0)$	$\pi_{hj} (n = 0)$
Italian	0.054	0.095	0.045	0.097
Europe-EU15	0.024	0.025	0.041	0.061
Other Europe	0.016	0.040	0.039	0.093
North Africa-Middle East	0.023	0.072	0.073	0.127
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.017	0.037	0.063	0.108
East Asia	0.010	0.021	0.040	0.080
Latin America	0.026	0.061	0.053	0.114

Notes: This table reports the separation rates by ethnic group of spouses in families with and without children, separately for homogamous and heterogamous couples.

Table B.8: Italian Language Socialization and Additional Measures of Integration

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Dep. var.:	Social network and language			Educational achievement			Italian language proficiency				
	Speaking ITA w/ school mates	Having Italian friends	Speaking ITA w/ friends	High education	Pass all years	Aspiration university	Reading	Writing	Ability in Italian		Media
									Speaking	Dialogue	
Italian at Home	0.077*** (0.01)	0.164*** (0.02)	0.249*** (0.01)	0.080*** (0.02)	0.039*** (0.01)	0.065*** (0.02)	0.141*** (0.01)	0.155*** (0.01)	0.142*** (0.01)	0.137*** (0.01)	0.139*** (0.02)
Observations	2,661	2,661	4,273	8,007	2,927	1,661	4,273	4,273	4,273	4,273	2,151
R-squared	0.099	0.154	0.181	0.082	0.065	0.112	0.124	0.126	0.144	0.150	0.192
Dep. var. mean	0.948	.328	0.838	0.518	0.909	0.533	.723	.712	.797	.803	.802
Province FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes: This table shows estimates of the correlation between our measure of Italian linguistic socialization (Italian at home) and various measures of socio-cultural integration concerning social networks in columns 1-3, educational achievement and aspiration in columns 4-6, and proficiency in the Italian language in columns 7-11. The sample is restricted to children and young adults (less than 25 years old), living with their parents at the time of the interview. The dependent variables include in column 1 an indicator for whether the child speaks Italian with his school mates; in column 2 an indicator for whether the child has at least some Italian friends out of the school; in column 3 an indicator for whether the child speaks Italian with his friends out of the school; in column 4 an indicator for high educational attainment (above high school); in column 5 an indicator for having passed all academic years; in column 6 an indicator for aspirations to university enrollment; in columns 7-11 a series of indicators for very good Italian proficiency in reading, writing, speaking, comprehension of interpersonal conversation and comprehension of media (television and radio newscast). Unconditional means of the dependent variables are reported below. All specifications control for province fixed effects, as well as age and gender fixed effects. Standard errors clustered at the province level are reported in parentheses. Significance level: *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Table B.9: Structural Model Parameters -Robustness

Cultural Intolerance Parameters									
h:	Italian	Europe-EU15	Other Europe	Middle East	Sub-Sah Africa	East Asia	Latin America		
ΔV_n^h , Italian		34.40	60.76	72.96	84.43	54.05	18.38		
ΔV_{iE}^h , Europe-EU15	7.50		50.16	4.55	6.38	17.68	0.31		
ΔV_{iO}^h , Other Europe	36.39	0.05		74.20	58.65	32.67	24.65		
ΔV_{iM}^h , North Africa-Middle East	62.60	7.49	57.82		99.86	43.45	45.93		
ΔV_{iA}^h , Sub-Saharan Africa	46.90	25.10	54.21	87.33		80.22	43.01		
ΔV_{iS}^h , East Asia	38.48	0.30	75.82	50.70	44.63		43.42		
ΔV_{iL}^h , Latin America	49.95	12.49	23.06	58.49	51.65	28.57			
Outside Option of Singlehood Parameters									
Outside option for homogamous, ω_h	43.10	39.15	24.59	15.95	19.04	22.48	18.60		
Outside option for heterogamous, ω_h	19.84	29.04	11.14	1.99	8.27	13.65	9.56		
Cost Function Parameters									
Socialization Cost Parameters	σ_τ hom	9.15	Fertility Cost Parameters			σ_n hom	67.45		
	λ_τ hom	0.525			λ_n hom	0.003			
	σ_τ het	15.41			ϵ hom	1.010			
	λ_τ het	0.529			σ_n het	98.38			
Extra Marital Gain per Child	δ	0.806			λ_n het	0.020			
Segregation Parameter	ρ	1.500			ϵ het	1.181			

Notes: This table shows structural parameter estimates, exploiting exogenous pre-determined variation in the distribution of population shares by ethnic group and region.