

## **Abstract**

This thesis investigates the economic advancement of Middle Eastern and North African (MENA) immigrants in Western Europe, a region witnessing significant demographic shifts amid a decade-long increase in MENA migration to Europe. This research specifically examines how marital status and gender influence immigrants' economic outcomes such as employment rates, household and personal income, and their effect on the subjective satisfaction of the immigrants from their economic outcomes.

The findings reveal that the overall economic advancement of MENA immigrants in western Europe is lower than immigrants from other origins. Within MENA immigrants, married women are more economically disadvantaged than their single counterparts. The influence of gender is moderated by other socioeconomic factors. Singles are more likely to have a job than married MENA immigrants, and The length of stay in the receiving country also has a significant positive effect on economic advancement indicators.