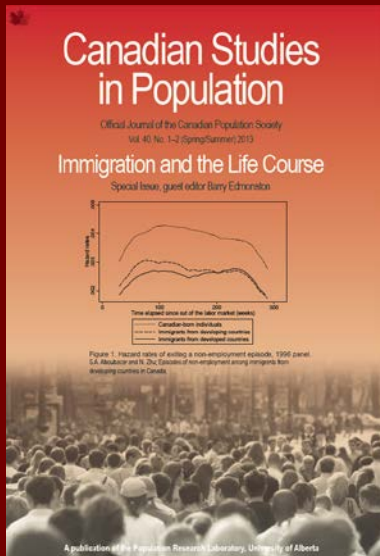


L'échantillon démographique permanent (EDP) de l'INSEE (France) : une base d'étude longitudinale originale. Bilan de plusieurs recherches autour des questions d'immigration, d'intégration et de discriminations



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Life Course Perspective and the Study of Integration in France

- We need longitudinal data. Why ?
 - France is a country where there are no national or local Registers of population . We do not have any statistics about people who are leaving France to settle in an other country.
 - France is a country where no ethnic groups are referenced in public official statistical databases and studies show that many people refuse to declare any ethnic belonging.
 - So, The Solution can only be, has been for about 20 years and still is the use of a huge longitudinal database with variables about the geographical and national origins of individuals and their parent(s).
- The French Permanent Demographic Sample (EDP, an INSEE longitudinal data base which is the French equivalent to the English Longitudinal Study) enables the study for young foreign-born people who grew up in France and young people of foreign origin who are born in France. Samples of thousands immigrants and immigrants's children can be studied. In fact, the EDP is an "one percent" sample of the population at each census.

The Data

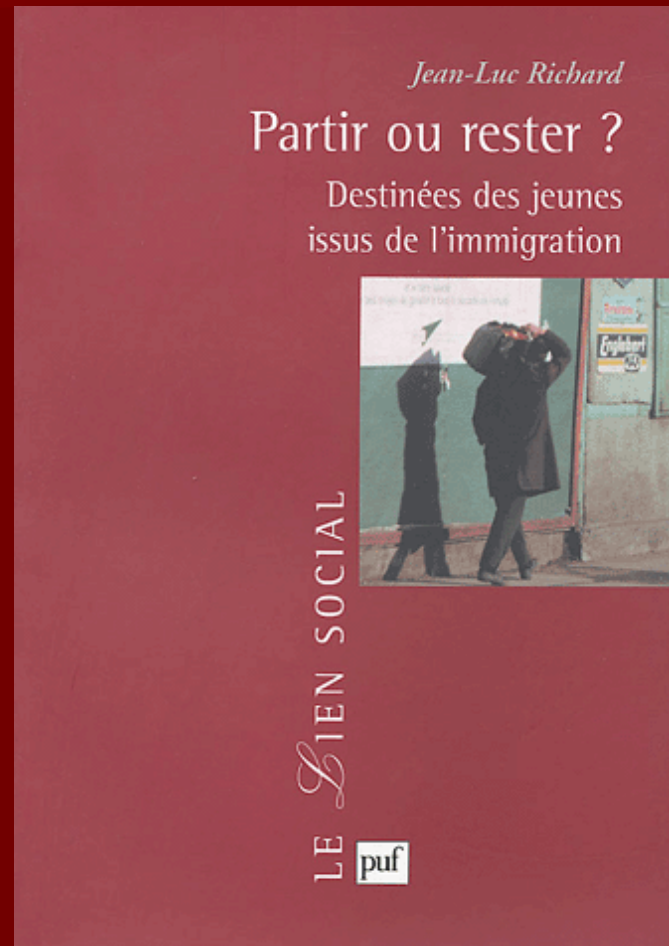
- The French Permanent Demographic Sample (EDP, an INSEE longitudinal data base which is the French equivalent to the English LS) is the French main data source which identifies the children of immigrants who are living in France. Due to its size, the EDP enables the study for both migrants' child populations: young foreign-born people who grew up in France and young people of foreign origin who are born in France. The EDP is a census-based panel survey that, on average, comprises a 1% sample of all immigrant groups. It has information on a person's nationality in relation to his/her labour market position. According to most scholars, it also contains valuable socio-demographic and socio-economic information on parents and their sons and daughters. The data registry was created in 1967 and now includes data from the 1968, 1975, 1982, 1990 and 1999 censuses.

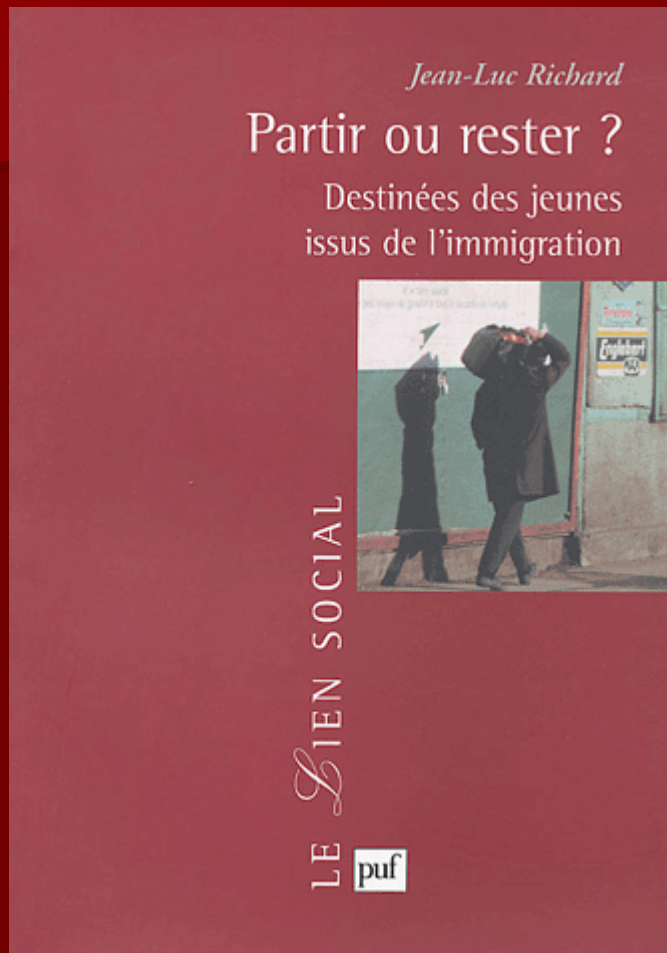
Demographic, Socio-Economic and Political Integration of Immigrants and their Children in France

- Integration analysed as a 3 Dimensions Process
 - Demographic (Do immigrants and their children stay to live in France ? Why do they stay ... or not ? Do they have children in France ? do they marry ? Arrivals and departures)
 - Socio-Economic (educational attainment, housing)
 - Political (gaining French citizenship or not, electoral participation/turn-out, political action in different geopolitical contexts in the countries)
- And there's a link between each dimension and the two others

Longitudinal Dimensions of Analysis

- The decision by immigrants to return to their country of origin is sometimes prompted by the problems they and their children experience in becoming integrated into French society. The EDP can be used to observe departures from France and the number of young people of immigrant descent granted French nationality. Young immigrants born outside France tend to leave France more than the other young adults who also are children of immigrants.



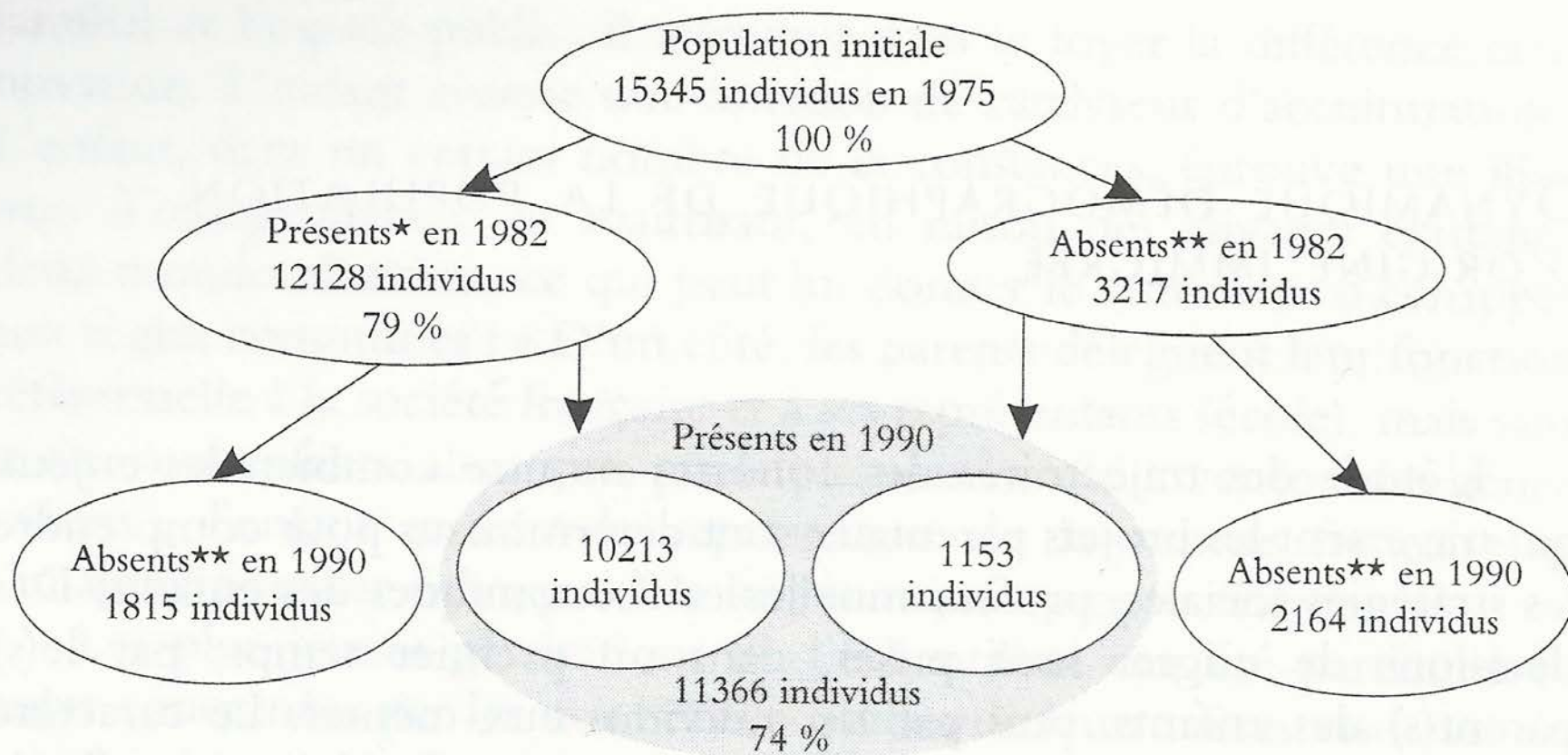


(For example, among the 1970-1979 generations of migrants' sons and daughters, 36 % of Sub-Saharan African origin's foreign born people present in France in 1990 were not anymore living in France in 1999 (15 % for people with same origin but born in France from migrants parents). For people of North-African origin, the percentages of departures out of France during the nineties are 30 % for those born in a maghrebian country, and 9 % for those born in France.

Partir ou rester ? To Stay or to leave ?

The longitudinal dimensions of the integration process has been the key point of my researches since 1993. Partir ou rester, « To stay or to leave » was the title of my book in 2004).

The decision by immigrants to return to their country of origin is sometimes prompted by the problems they and their children experience in becoming integrated into French society. The continuous demographic sample can be used to observe departures from France and the number of young people of immigrant descent granted French nationality. Factors favourable to long residence are how long the community of origin has been established and the length of time spent in France. A housing purchase by the parents and the head of household's being a middle manager are indicators of a stronger will to integrate.

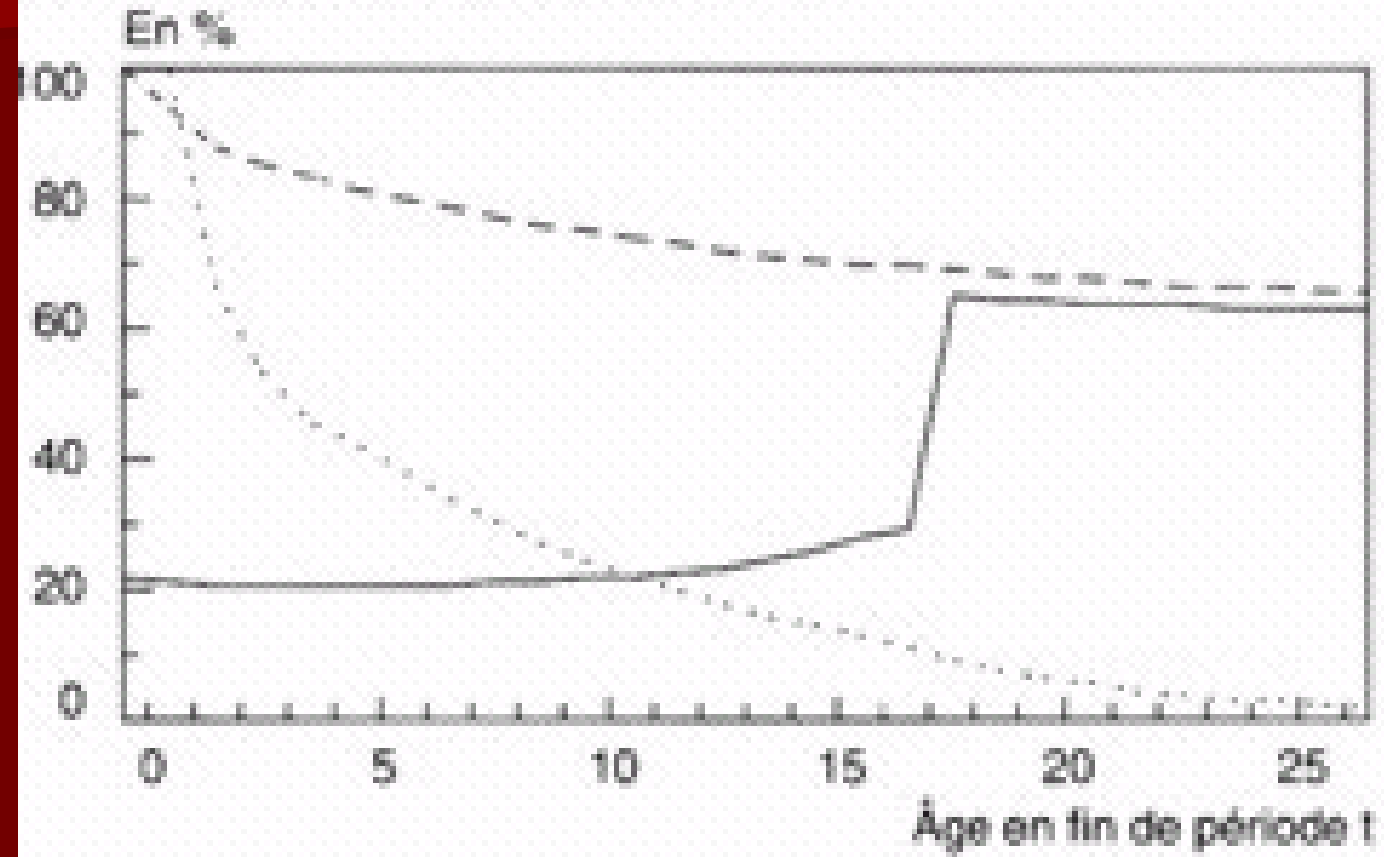


* Présents dans l'EDP au recensement.

** Absents de l'EDP au recensement (décédés, ont quitté la France ou omissions).

Demographic dynamic

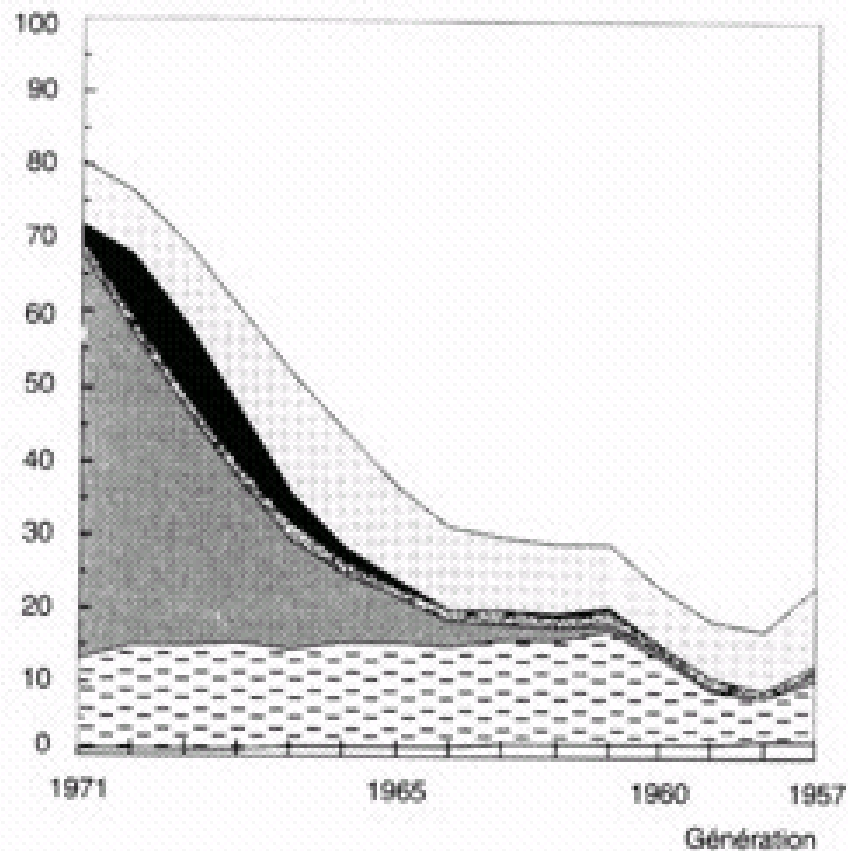
C - Parents immigrés (ensemble)



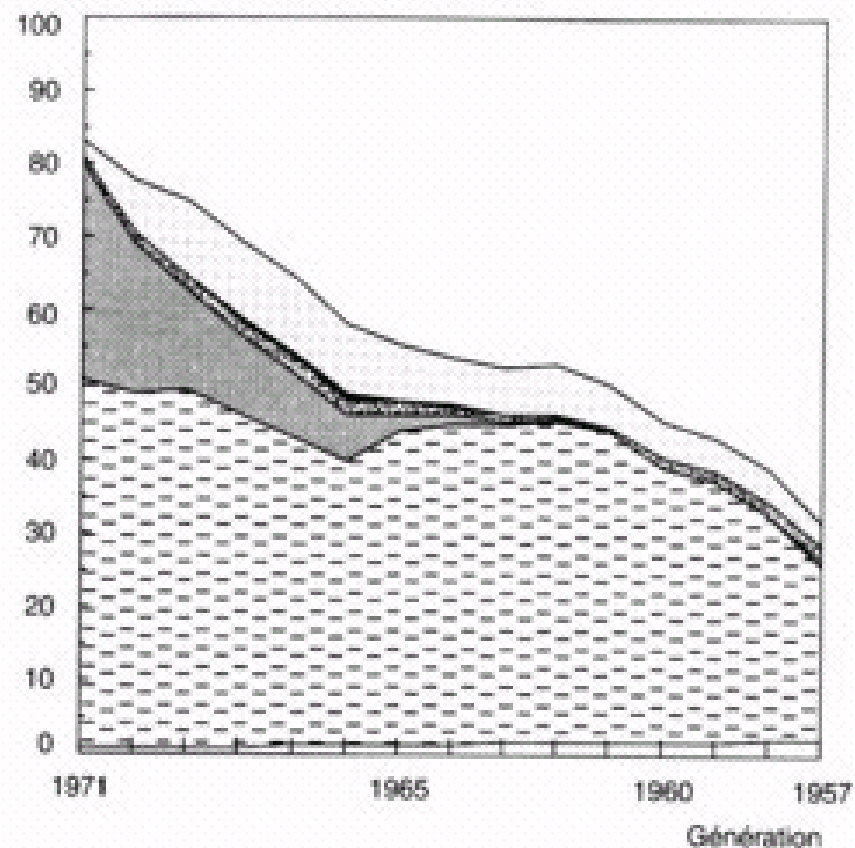
- - - Présents en France (base 100 = effectif initial)*
- ... Départs (base = 100 : effectifs partis au cours de la première année)**
- Français

Situation en 1990 des hommes des générations 1957 à 1971 présents en France en 1975

A - Hommes nés en France



B - Hommes nés hors de France



Actif employé

Appelé (armée française)

Élève, étudiant

Chômeur

Inactif

Hors de France

Décédé

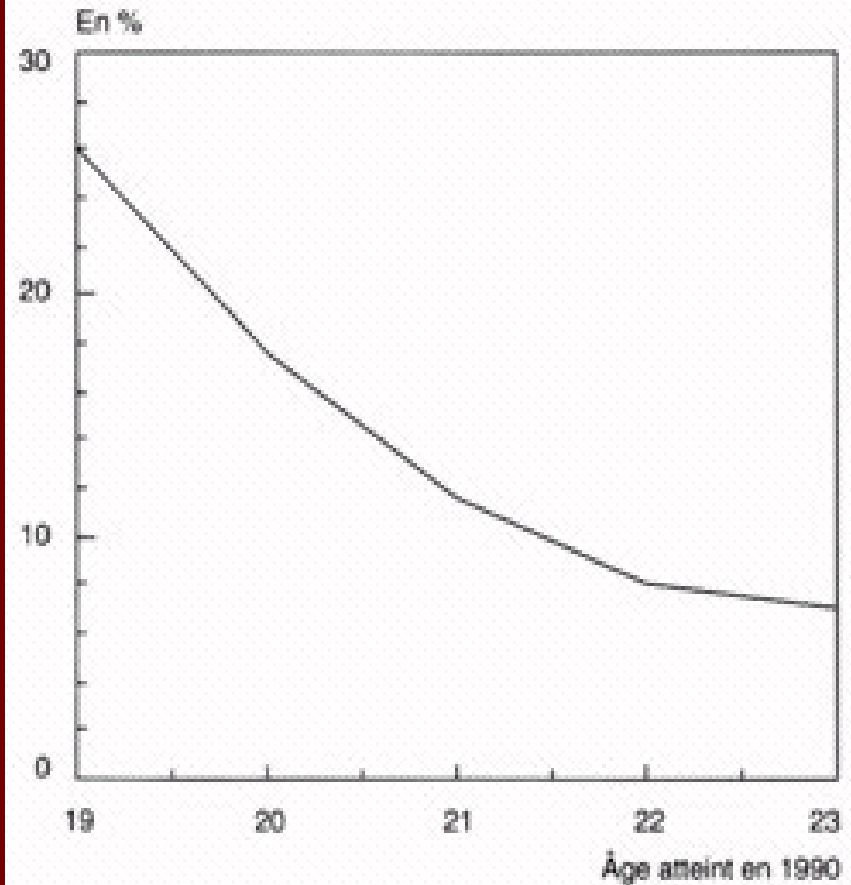
Remarque : comme nous l'avons fait pour les calculs présentés précédemment, les données présentées sont corrigées de l'omission dans l'EDP pour les données relatives au recensement de 1990.

Sources : EDP, Insee.

Identities as dynamic markers

- The biographical dimension of the integration process necessitates a research approach that goes beyond "ethnic belongings" in attempting to understand the individual destiny. "Origin" markers are part of an individual make-up, but they interact with other dynamic factors. The approach we use takes account of the individual's experience and personal or family history.

Enfants majeurs de parents immigrés, se déclarant encore de nationalité étrangère au recensement de 1990



Socio-economic Integration

- The main individual characteristics are taken into account ; national origin, current citizenship, place of birth, eventual date of the migration to France, social background of the family they're originating from, individual qualification of the young and of their parents (professional occupation, diploma).
- In both 1990 and 1999, the probability of immigrants being unemployed was a growing function of recent residency in the country, even after over fifteen years spent in France

Situations on the labour market and French citizenship

- The interest turns on individual trajectories : we consider that processes of relations between personal job situations and acquisition of the French nationality can only be analysed and understood from the study of the population that has been, since childhood, susceptible to acquire the French citizenship. It implies the availability of longitudinal analysis. More than six out of every ten young people born in France have sooner or later been granted French nationality pursuant to the old code, while only one out of every ten have refused it.
- Gaining citizenship is usually regarded as an important sign of civic and political assimilation amongst immigrants, but ...

Situations on the labour market and French citizenship

...it can also be seen as a factor of their economic assimilation. French nationality makes it easier for young immigrants to get jobs. It is better to be a young Algerian or Moroccan with French nationality than to be a young Algerian or Moroccan who does not have French nationality.

Unemployment in 1999 (%)

20 – 29 years old :

■ Children of 2 « French by birth » parents

Men 11.5 (unemploy. rate : 15 %)

Women 14 (unemploy. rate : 21 %)

■ Children of Algerian origin : In 1999, the percentage of young Algerian migrants' sons (20-29 years old) looking for a job was 29 %. s 42 % of these young men of Algerian origin were working in 1999 (and the others "out of the labour market", *i.e.* often "students"), the unemployment rate was at the level of 41 % in 1999. Indeed, this high proportion of unemployment among these people is more important than their average training level and the closing of public occupations to those of foreign origin could explain. If they are Algerian citizens, 35 % of them are looking for a job ; their unemployment rate during the same period is about 48 % (40 % if French of Algerian origin).

Table 2. Percentage of unemployed persons and the unemployment rate in 1999, aged 20 to 29.

Origin	Percentage unemployed	Unemployment rate (per cent)
Children of 2 parents “French by birth”	13	18
Men	11.5	15
Women	14	21
Algerian origin	27	39
Men	29	41
Women	24	37
Sub-Saharan origin	20	35
Men	19	33
Women	22	37
Moroccan origin	23	38
Men	26	40
Women	19	34
Tunisian origin	19	30
Men	20	31
Women	17	28

Source: INSEE, Echantillon démographique permanent, 1990–1999.

Table 3. Logistic regression. Frequency of unemployment among young active women (aged 23–29). Daughters of two parents who are “French by birth” v. women with at least one North African immigrant parent.

	β	$\sigma\beta$	t	P	$P - P_o$	Δ (%)
Constant = -0.584*		0.336	-1.74	36%		
Age: marginal effect of one more year	-0.037**	0.010	3.53	35%	-1%	-2%
Foreign citizenship 1999	0.291*	0.155	1.87	43%	7%	19%
Family origin						
2 parents French by birth	0.053	0.204	0.26	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
At least 1 Tunisian imm. parent	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
At least 1 Moroccan imm. parent	0.257	0.230	1.12	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
At least 1 Algerian imm. parent	0.487**	0.217	2.25	48%	12%	33%
Family size in 1990						
1–2 children	-0.109**	0.043	2.56	33%	-2%	-7%
3–4 children	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
5–6 children	0.139*	0.081	1.78	39%	3%	9%
7 children or more	-0.020	0.128	-0.16	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Occupation of the household's reference person						
Farmer/Farm worker, father 1990	-0.105	0.128	0.82	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Shopkeeper/Craftsman, father 1990	-0.050	0.072	-0.69	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Mgr./teacher/researcher, father 1990	0.020	0.074	0.27	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Middle management, father 1990	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Employee/Clerk, father 1990	0.158**	0.074	2.14	40%	4%	10%
Manual worker, father 1990	0.236**	0.078	3.03	41%	6%	16%
Domestic employee, oth. situation 1990	0.014	0.055	0.25	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Married 1999	-0.262**	0.048	5.43	30%	-6%	-16%
Number of own children (1999)						
None	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
1 child	0.611**	0.046	13.38	51%	15%	42%
2 children or more	0.238**	0.051	6.490	41%	6%	16%
Educational attainment– Qualifications 1999						
No qualification	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
Primary Leaving Certificate	-0.022	0.224	0.10	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Secondary School Level ('O' level)	-0.188**	0.091	2.07	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
1st certificate of apprenticeship	-0.137*	0.075	1.82	33%	-3%	-9%
2nd certificate of apprenticeship	-0.191**	0.069	2.78	32%	-4%	-12%
Baccalaureate ('A' level)	-0.554**	0.063	7.90	24%	-12%	-32%
University education	-1.034**	0.064	12.79	13%	-23%	-64%
% concordance	66%			N= 21,634		

Source: EDP INSEE 1999. Notes: In this and subsequent tables, the following definitions apply: β_0 =intercept; β_i =coefficient of regression of the variable; $\sigma\beta$ =standard error of β ; P_o =probability associated with β_0 , the constant estimated by the model; DP=marginal effect ($=[P-P_o]/P_o$); Ref.=Reference category; P=probability associated with β_i ; Statistical significance: **=0.05; *=0.1; n.s.=non-significant difference. t=Student's t; N=number of observations.

Tableau 2 : Régression logistique. Fréquence du chômage parmi les hommes actifs (26-29 ans) d'origine maghrébine ou fils de parents français de naissance en 1999

	Coefficient	Écart-type	Test	Probabilité	Variation	Hausse ou baisse de la probabilité
Constante = - 1,723**	15 %					
Âge						
26 ans	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.
27 ans	- 0,095	0,073	1,30	d.n.s.	d.n.s.	d.n.s.
28 ans	- 0,138*	0,076	1,82	13 %	- 2%	- 11 %
29 ans	- 0,230**	0,081	2,83	12 %	- 3%	- 18 %
Étranger (1999)	0,517*	0,296	1,75	23 %	8 %	52 %
Né hors de France	- 0,004	0,266	0,02	d.n.s.	d.n.s.	d.n.s.
Origine familiale						
Au moins un parent immigré tunisien	0,521**	0,261	2,00	23 %	8 %	53 %
Au moins un parent immigré marocain	0,508**	0,213	2,38	23 %	8 %	51 %
Au moins un parent immigré algérien	0,842**	0,138	6,10	29 %	14 %	93 %
Fils de Français de naissance	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.
Taille de la fratrie en 1990						
1-2 enfants	- 0,360**	0,118	3,05	11 %	- 4%	- 27 %
3-4 enfants	- 0,340**	0,118	2,88	11 %	- 4%	- 26 %
5-6 enfants	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.
7 enfants et plus	0,209	0,183	1,14	d.n.s.	d.n.s.	d.n.s.

Catégorie socioprofessionnelle de la personne de référence de la famille en 1990

Profession agricole	- 0,486**	0,210	2,31	10 %	- 5 %	- 32 %
Employé	0,039	0,083	0,47	d.n.s.	d.n.s.	d.n.s.
Ouvrier	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.
Divers/inactif	0,222**	0,079	2,80	18 %	3 %	20 %
Habite en Zone urbaine sensible en 1999	0,371**	0,095	3,91	21 %	5 %	36 %

Marié	- 1,071**	0,095	11,27	6 %	- 9 %	- 62 %
Diplôme déclaré en 1999						
Sans diplôme déclaré	0,870**	0,088	9,89	30 %	15 %	97 %
Certificat d'études primaires	0,621**	0,264	2,35	25 %	10 %	65 %
Brevet des collèges	0,595**	0,127	4,68	24 %	9 %	61 %
Certificat d'aptitude professionnelle	0,259**	0,094	2,76	19 %	4 %	24 %
Brevet d'études professionnelles	0,067	0,104	0,58	d.n.s.	d.n.s.	d.n.s.
Bac et équivalent	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.
Diplôme d'enseignement supérieur	- 0,307**	0,089	3,45	12 %	- 4 %	- 23 %
% de concordance :	72 %	Nombre d'individus : 13 189				

Lecture du tableau : la probabilité d'être au chômage pour un jeune homme actif fils de deux parents français de naissance (dont le père est ouvrier), âgé de 26 ans, ayant le baccalauréat, célibataire, faisant partie d'une fratrie de cinq ou six enfants en 1990 est de 15 % (situation de référence : Réf.). Un jeune homme actif ayant les mêmes caractéristiques mais étant fils d'au moins un parent algérien a une probabilité d'être au chômage de 29 %.

* Coefficient significatif (confiance de 90 %)

** Coefficient très significatif (confiance de 95 %)

d.n.s. = différences non significatives

Le pourcentage de concordance signalé en bas du tableau indique la qualité d'ensemble du modèle de régression.

Tableau 6 : Régression logistique. Comparaison de la fréquence du chômage des hommes actifs (23-29 ans) en 1999

	Coefficient	Écart-type	Test	Probabilité	Variation	Haïsse ou baisse de la probabilité
Constante = - 1,392**		0,138	10,06	20 %		
Âge en 1999						
23 ans	0,258**	0,074	3,47	24 %	4 %	22 %
24 ans	0,204**	0,074	2,77	23 %	3 %	17 %
25 ans	0,056	0,069	0,81	d.n.s.	d.n.s.	d.n.s.
26 ans	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.
27 ans	- 0,182**	0,069	2,62	19 %	- 1 %	- 5 %
28 ans	- 0,276**	0,072	3,86	17 %	- 3 %	- 15 %
29 ans	- 0,426**	0,077	5,54	16%	- 4 %	- 18 %
Né hors de France	0,122	0,125	0,97	d.n.s.	d.n.s.	d.n.s.
Étranger en 1999	-0,091	0,140	0,65	d.n.s.	d.n.s.	d.n.s.
Origine familiale						
Deux parents immigrés maghrébins***	1,060**	0,110	9,67	42 %	22 %	110 %
Père maghrébin, mère française de naissance	0,440**	0,211	2,08	28 %	8 %	40 %
Mère maghrébine, père français de naissance	0,355	0,584	0,61	d.n.s.	d.n.s.	d.n.s.
Deux parents immigrés originaires d'Afrique sub-saharienne***	0,605**	0,293	2,07	31 %	11 %	57 %
Un parent immigré originaire d'Afrique sub-saharienne	0,544	0,594	0,92	d.n.s.	d.n.s.	d.n.s.
Au moins un parent turc	0,167	0,222	0,74	d.n.s.	d.n.s.	d.n.s.
Deux parents français de naissance	0,025	0,077	0,32	d.n.s.	d.n.s.	d.n.s.
Au moins un parent immigré d'une autre origine	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.

Taille de la fratrie en 1990						
1-2 enfants	- 0,137*	0,084	1,64	18 %	- 2 %	- 11 %
3-4 enfants	- 0,149*	0,084	1,79	18 %	- 2 %	- 11 %
5-6 enfants	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.
7 enfants et plus	0,379**	0,134	2,83	27 %	7 %	34 %
Catégorie socioprofessionnelle de la personne de référence de la famille en 1990						
Profession agricole	- 0,309**	0,141	2,19	15 %	- 4 %	- 22 %
Commerçant, profession libérale, patron	- 0,218**	0,075	2,91	17 %	- 3 %	- 16 %
Cadre supérieur	0,194**	0,079	2,46	23 %	3 %	16 %
Profession intermédiaire	0,191**	0,063	2,96	23 %	3 %	16 %
Employé	0,146*	0,077	1,90	22 %	2%	12 %
Ouvrier	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.
Divers / inactif	0,214**	0,059	3,63	24 %	4 %	18 %
En zone urbaine sensible en 1999						
	0,388**	0,067	5,75	27 %	7 %	35 %
Diplôme déclaré en 1999						
Sans diplôme déclaré	0,335**	0,087	3,86	26 %	6 %	30 %
Certificat d'études primaires	- 0,037	0,205	0,18	d.n.s.	d.n.s.	d.n.s.
Brevet des collèges	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.	Réf.
Certificat d'aptitude professionnelle	- 0,358**	0,090	3,97	15 %	- 5 %	- 26 %
Brevet d'études professionnelles	- 0,488**	0,093	5,27	13 %	- 7 %	- 33 %
Bac et équivalent	- 0,516**	0,088	5,90	13 %	- 7 %	- 35 %
Diplôme d'enseignement supérieur	- 0,849**	0,090	9,42	10 %	- 10 %	- 52 %
% de concordance	66 %			Nombre d'individus : 21 031		

*** ou famille monoparentale d'un immigré de cette origine

Source : INSEE, Échantillon démographique permanent 1990-1999.

30. BRINBAUM, Yaël ; WERQUIN, Patrick, "Des parcours semés d'embûches : l'insertion professionnelle des jeunes d'origine maghrébine en France", in : ACHY, Lahcen ; DE HENAU, Jérôme ; EL KADIRI, Nacer ; KATEB, Kamel ; LAUFER, Jacqueline ; MARRY, Catherine ; MARUANI, Margaret ; MEULDERS, Danièle ; SILVERA, Rachel ; SOFER, Catherine ; ZOUARI, Salma (sous la direction de), *Marché du travail et genre. Maghreb-Europe*, Bruxelles : Éditions Dulbéa, 2004, pp. 145-166.

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- <http://http://perso.univ-rennes1.fr/jean-luc.richard/iINDEX2.pdf>
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