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PRODUCING MIGRATION DATA THROUGH HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE SURVEYS

**SURVEY ON INTEGRATION OF MIGRANTS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS
“LIFE HISTORIES AND FAMILY ORIGINS”***

Submitted by France

1. There is a gap between the growing importance of debates on immigration and the statistical knowledge of this phenomenon.
2. Although the French statistical system had improved, there is still a lack of data on the integration of migrants. Nowadays almost all the household surveys include questions about, place of birth, citizenship and nationality at birth. And in the most important ones, as the Housing survey and the Labor Force survey, there is the information about the parents of the person interviewed.
3. But the samples of these surveys are not large enough to allow studies to be carried out distinguishing population by origin or by sex.
4. We call immigrant a person who is foreign-born and who was not French at birth. The latest point is important in France regarding to our past, I'm referring to the large number of

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migrants coming from former colonies. The difference is not a slight one: 6,6 million foreign-born and “only” 5 millions are immigrants using the French definition.

5. France has a long history of immigration. Currently 5 million immigrants have settled in France. 2 million come from Europe, 1,5 million from Maghreb, 600,000 from the rest of Africa and 700,000 from Asia. Approximately, 2,5 million descendants of migrants, ages less than 65, live in France. Half of them have only parent who is an immigrant.

6. Since 1999, immigration has changed. The number of immigrants coming from sub-Saharan Africa rose by 45 per cent. 70 per cent of them live near Paris. The second generation is changing too. 37 per cent of the descendants aged more than 16 have their parents coming from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia or from an other country of Africa. But this rate reaches 62 per cent for the younger ones.

7. INED carried out the latest survey on integration of migrants in 1992. Since then, two surveys are noteworthy. The first one, in 2002, studied the conditions of retiring. Immigrants aged between 50 and 70 were the target population. The other one is dealing with the situation of migrants who have get recently a permit for the first time. This survey was conducted in 2007 and 2008.

8. As the main purposes are to study integration and discrimination, French people born in overseas districts are included in the sample. From Caribbean origin, they could also be victims of discrimination.

9. **Universe and sample frame**

24,000 persons will be interviewed

9,500 immigrants (age: 18-59)

9,500 descendants of immigrants (age: 18-49)

800 born in French overseas districts (age: 18-59)

800 descendants of persons born in French overseas districts (age: 18-49)

3,400 as a sample of reference (age: 18-59)

10. **Schedule**

Tests carried out in January and December 2007

Field: September to December 2008

First results: autumn 2009

11. **Questionnaire**

Most of the time, questions are the same whoever population is interviewed:

- (a) Socio-demographic characteristics of the person interviewed: Age, marital status, nationality, country of birth (or country of birth of the parents), education, etc. and religion, languages spoken, income;
- (b) Family and social background: Characteristics of the members of ego's household, sibling, children, and friends;

- (c) Characteristic of the spouse (socio-demographic, religion, current citizenship and former, if any) circumstances of the marriage, and the same questions for the first union if the current union is not the first one;
- (d) Migratory experiences and link with the country of origin (or country of origin of the parents);
- (e) Education, occupational trajectories;
- (f) Housing, with a specific attention to the migrations in France;
- (g) Health, access to health care;
- (h) Involvement in public life - political incorporation: acquisition of citizenship, voting, joining an association, etc;
- (i) Questions about personal experience of discrimination; at school, at work, etc.

12. Concerning the measure of discrimination, the analysis will follow two approaches; first one is to evaluate discrimination according to the declaration of the respondents; the other one is to estimate the gap between the immigrants' situation and the rest of the population controlling for other characteristics.

13. Data collected during the survey will be completed by information on the background of the place where the person interviewed lives: rate of unemployment, proportion of immigrants, availability of public or private services, etc.
