

Colloque international

Le retour des **INÉGALITÉS ?**

Ce que disent les sciences des populations

SESSION 1: Inequalities and IMMIGRATION

Occupational mobility in migration to France: who pays the cost of migration, and when?

Alina Toader (Laboratoire d'études transnationales, MAPS – Université de Neuchâtel)

While in other migration destination countries work on the occupational changes resulting from international migration has advanced considerably in the last few decades, in France such work remains extremely rare. This research has highlighted the impact that these changes can have on the experience of migrants in destination countries, including the downward occupational mobility that has been conceptualized as the occupational cost of migration. We propose to carry out an analysis of professional mobility observed in migration to France, between the socio-occupational category before migration and that of the first job lasting at least one year in France. Particular attention will be paid to downward mobility, taking account of several socio-demographic characteristics, including the country of birth, which involves highly diverse migration conditions. To address these aspects, we have drawn on the "Trajectories and Origins" survey (INED/INSEE, 2008), selecting from the overall sample of migrants those in employment both before migrating and after, in France. The question is to pinpoint which migrants are in this case when entering the French job market and what differences and inequalities exist between cohorts of successive migrant arrivals.

Identity and African-Descent Youth in France – "French on the Inside"

Loretta E. Bass (University of Oklahoma)

This research uses data gathered from first- and second-generation immigrant youth and their mothers to understand the integration process of African-descent youth in France, where one in seven children comes from a family with immigrant parents. I examine identity and incorporation by addressing the following question: Where do these young people of immigrant descent see themselves fitting in French society? I use respondents' voices to identify cultural and structural factors that define their integration experience, and then present findings as they fall within three areas: 1) identity formation, 2) the importance of

race and immigrant statuses, and 3) nuances of the outsider status. I also use segmented assimilation and cultural-materialist frameworks to explain two specific cases: Alita, a young, first-generation woman's integration, and the riots in recent years of immigrant-descent youth in France's suburbs.

Double penalty for single-parent migrant families?

Laure Moguerou, Tatiana Eremenko, Xavier Thierry (CRESPPA-GTM / INED)

According to INSEE data, in 2005 France was home to 1.76 million single-parent families, i.e. families in which an adult lives without a partner and with one or more children aged under 25 in the same residence (Chardon, Daguet et al., 2008). The number of single-parent families has grown by a factor of 2.5 since 1968. And the number of single-parent families has increased faster among migrant populations than among French-origin populations, more than doubling in 20 years from 143,000 in 1990 (Kohler and Thave, 1997) to 298,000 in 2008 (INSEE RP, 2008). On average, 6% of migrants aged 18 and over live in single-parent families, compared with 4% for non-migrants (Mainguené, 2013). The proportion varies according to origin, ranging from close to the overall average (4.5%) for some origins (migrants from Europe, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey) to 12% for migrants from other African countries (INSEE 2012). With single-parent and migrant status liable to have a negative influence on living conditions and life experience, the situation of families possessing both these characteristics raises a number of questions. Yet research focusing on these two characteristics remains rare. This paper seeks to shed light on the socio-economic profiles and living conditions of these families on the basis of data from the Family and Housing Survey (EFL, INSEE, 2011)