

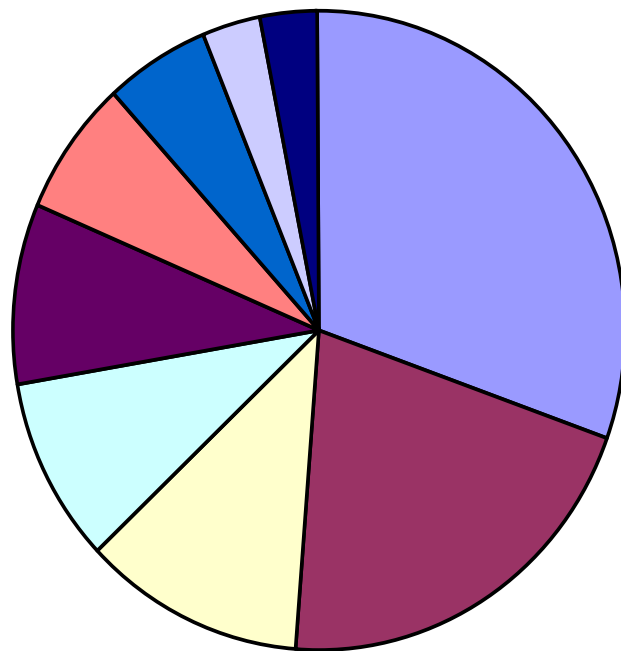
**MIGRANTS IN EUROPE:
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS
AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC
CONDITIONS**

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Aim of this paper

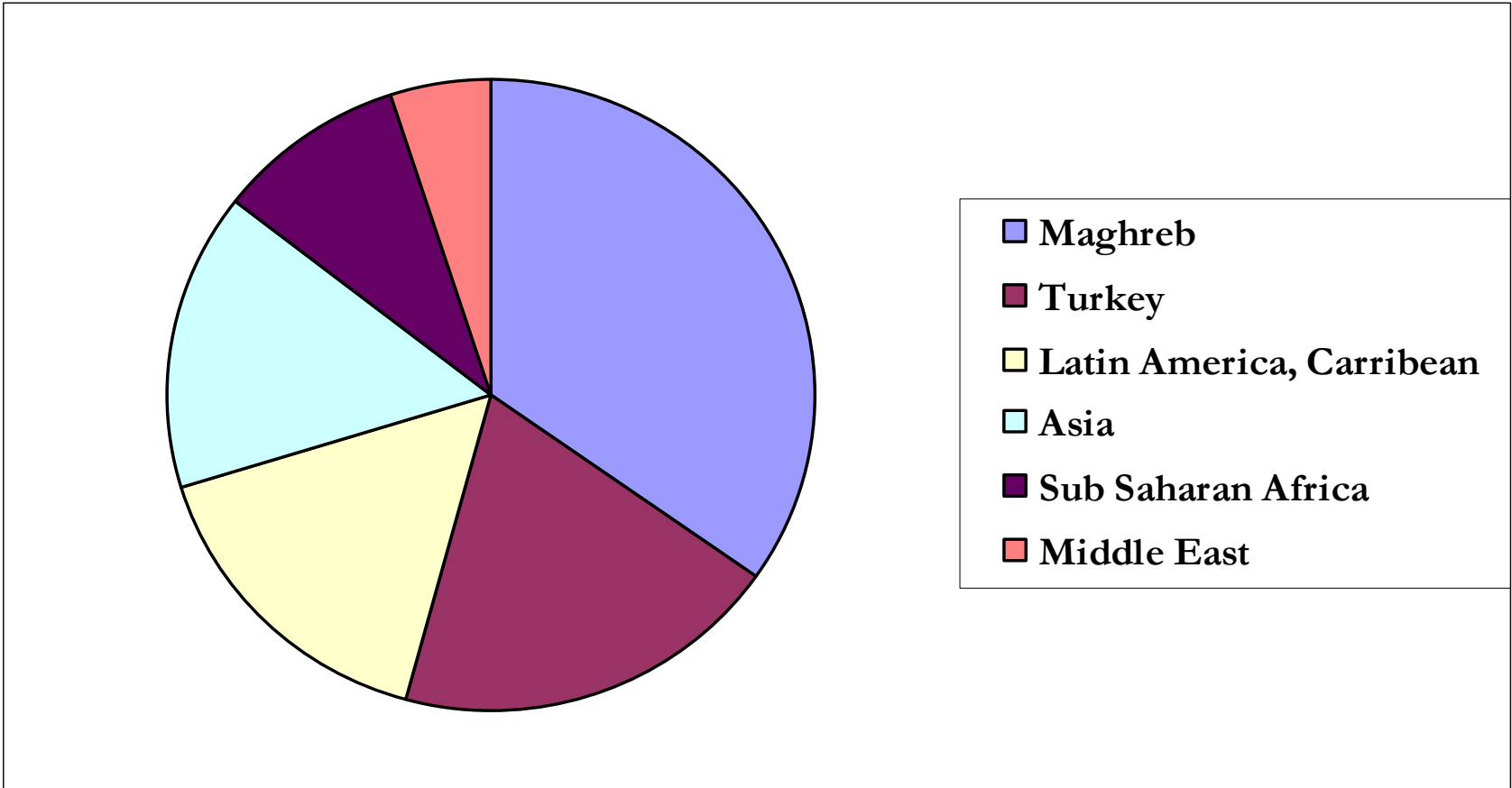
- To present latest developments pertaining to demographic characteristics of migrants in Europe,
- And some issues on socio-economic indicators of integration,
- Limited to the North African and Turkish immigrants,
- Represent 10 millions of immigrants (many have got European citizenships), and well above half total migrant from « Third World » countries (54%), (Graph 1 and 2),
- Subjects Integration/Assimilation/Insertion stimulated intellectual and journalistic activity (immigration – Islam – terrorism).

Graph 1 : Migrants Western Europe by origin



- "Internal" migrants EU
- Maghreb
- Turkey
- Latin America, Carribbean
- Asia
- Other Europe
- Sub Saharan Africa
- N Am, Austr, Japan
- Middle East

Graph 2 : « Third World » migrants in Western Europe



Concepts

- *Integration* : mechanisms by which a foreign body becomes part of the national fabric or stay apart (exclusion),
- *Assimilation* : definite renunciation to social and cultural specificities of migrant groups, adoption of the values of the host country,
- *Insertion* : kind of minimal cooperation between immigrants and the host society,
- Indicators : demographic : birth, death, marriage, divorce, education : schooling, labour force, unemployment, housing segregation, or some more difficult to measure: deviance, racism, xenophobia...
- Diversity of sources (population censuses, surveys, population register)
- Lack of comparability of data impose modesty for the analysts.

Demographic components of integration :

Mortality and causes of death

- Important indicators of cohesion social, integration or exclusion,
- Mortality differentials are lower and sometimes in favour of the migrants in « assimilationist » countries (France), more than in « multiculturalist » ones ,
- Explicative factors :
 - Selection of migrants in good health on arrival,
 - Selection of those in poor health on departure,
 - Easy access to health services in the host country,
 - Life style inherited from the birth country (type of diet, lower alcohol intake, more physical exercises...),
- The benefit of lower mortality among first generation immigrants tends erode passing to the second generation,
- In non-assimilationist countries some cultural features are exacerbated, such as females excess mortality at younger ages.

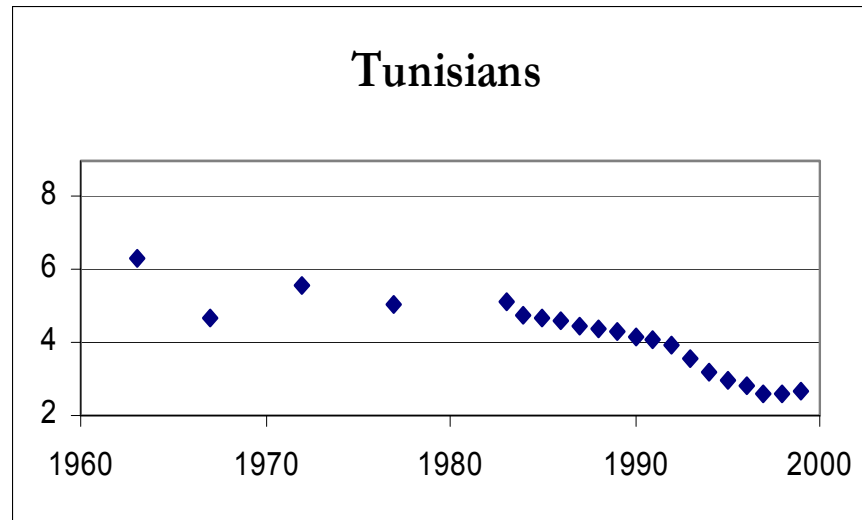
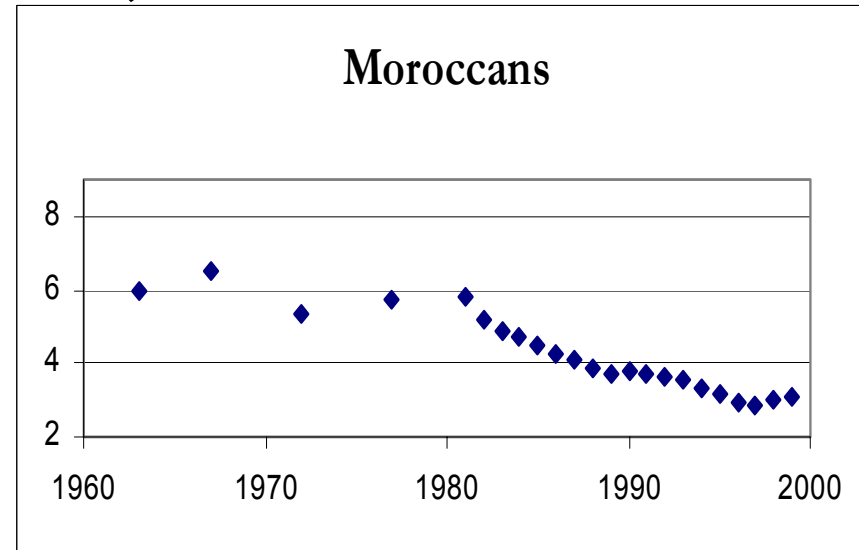
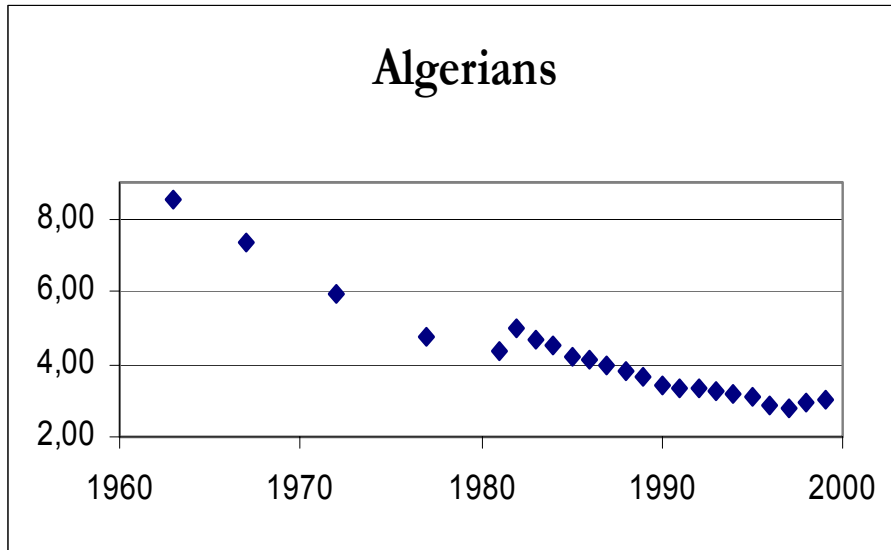
Demographic components of integration : Fertility

- Characteristic most frequently alluded to in debate about integration,
- Fertility of immigrants and of the host populations : key aspect of integration, (correlated with schooling),
- Fertility of foreigners reflecting less and less fertility of immigrants,
- International comparisons limited to Moroccans and Turks of some European countries,
- Fall of fertility: 1962 until 1999. Onset of demographic transition occurred earlier in migrant communities,
- North African immigrants contributed in accelerating fertility transition in country of origin.
- The lone migrants of the 1960's unmarried workers were assuredly imbued with the pro natalist model. Effects of disruptions due to emigration,
- A society born of immigration with values not strictly congruent with those of the « Founding fathers ».

- Although not yet fully integrated into host society, its representatives started to have more realistic reproduction projects,
- Networks of interchanges in the Mediterranean generated substantial flows of funds, essential to their families and the national balances of payments,
- Reconsideration of the value, cost- benefit of children (preference for later marriage and reduced family size),
- Surveys in rural areas :attendance of children higher among families linked to migrants abroad and no differences in schooling among boys and girls,
- Historical trends show fall of TFR for non-naturalized North Africans in France (Graph 3) ; TFR : 3.4 to 3.5 in 1990 ; 1996-1998 : 2.82 for Moroccans and 2.87 for Algerians and 2.68 for Tunisians. Decrease much sharper for all the North African migrants (naturalized or not).
- Last French survey (taking into account the duration of stay¹), TFR were : Algerians 2.57 ; Moroccans 2.97 ; Tunisians 2.90 ; Turks 3.21, 12 years ago.

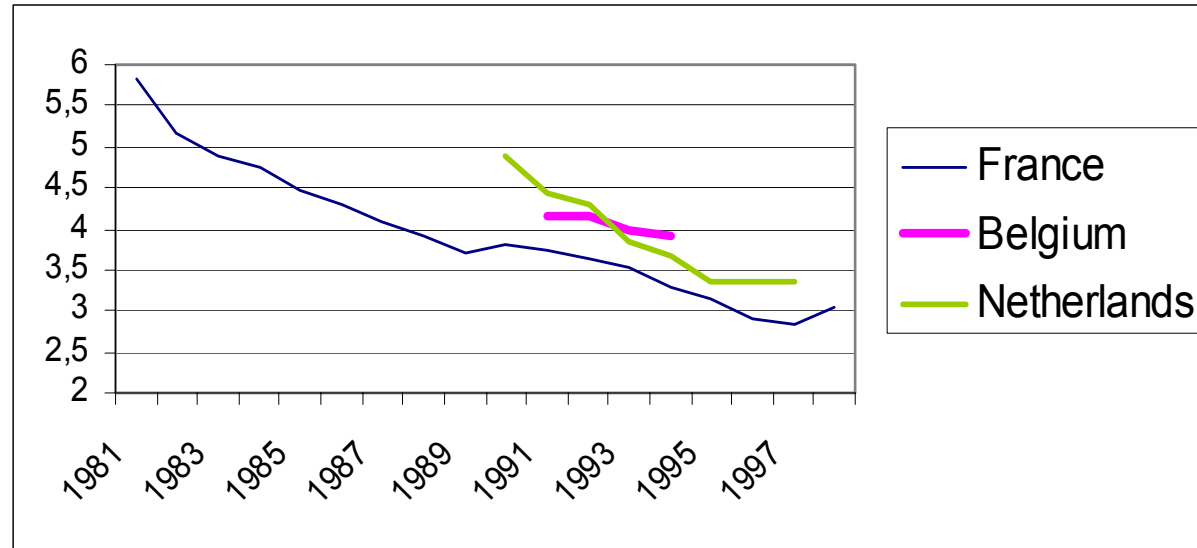
¹ Laurent Toulemon, « Fertility among immigrant in France : new data, new approach », *Population and Societies*, N°400, 2004.

Graph 3 : Total fertility rate (In France)

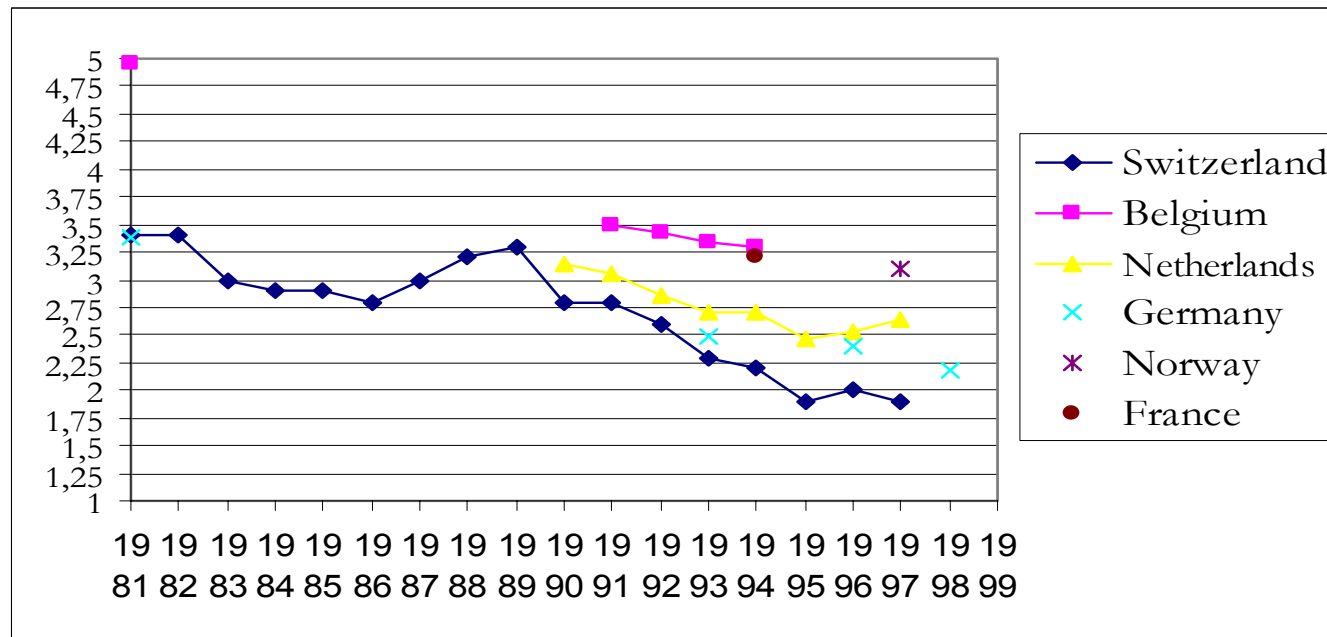


- Moroccan TFR higher in Belgium and Netherlands than in France (Graph 4)
- Also, these rates higher than in Morocco,
- Multicultural countries : fertility of immigrants distinguish itself more from that of the host country,
- Belgium : fertility higher in Flanders (multicultural pattern) than in the Wallons (more assimilationist pattern),
- Fertility transition of immigrant Turks (Graph 5) appears to be stalling,
- « Turkish group is heterogenous: Kurds namely reputed for very high fertility in Turkey: TFR 4.2, national average 2.2 and 2.0 in Istanbul
- Closeness of the Turkish immigrants: scarcity of mixed marriages and of the acquisition of the language of the host country,
- Convergence + Integration : need an increase of the German TFR to reasonable levels rather than the decrease of the Turkish one.

Graph 4 : Fertility of Moroccans in France, Belgium and the Netherlands



Graph 5 : Total fertility rate of Turks in Europe



Demographic components of integration :

Marriage patterns

- Nuptiality indicators, important criteria of integration with mixed marriages
 - Mixed marriages :
1. Native French (« Français de souche ») marriages with Algerians and Morroccans are frequent,
(1 out of 2 Algerian boy and 1 out of 3 Algerian girls had a companion who was French «native»),
 2. Belgium : increase from 4 to 12 % for Morroccans, from 1 to 3 % for Turks (1970 to 1997),
 3. Netherlands : Moroccans more endogamic,
 4. Norway : Moroccan men of second generation are more open than their women to mixed marriages,
 5. Germany: Mixed marriage of Moroccans much more widespread than for Turks

Number of mixed marriages per 100 inhabitants (1998):

	Wife	Husband	Sex ratio
Turks	0,12	0,4	3,3
Moroccans	0,69	1,62	2,3
Moroccans/Turks	5,8	4,1	

- **Age at a marriage: no established patterns, large influence of assimilationist/multiculturalist attitudes in the host country :**
 1. **France : females aged 20-24 years still unmarried : 74% Algerians, 68% Moroccans and 59 % Tunisians,**
 2. **Belgium : Age at marriage 21 years (1997) contrast with its t rapid rise in Morocco (28 years for females- 1998),**
 3. **Netherlands : 23.5 years in 1995-99 ; while the mean age difference between spouses was 5 years,**
- **Norway : difference between 2nd and first generation; traditional marriage receding ; % of early married females are lower for 2nd generation (9%), 50 % for the first generation,**
- **Divorce : Are divorces more likely for couples of mixed origins? No clear trends**
 - **Switzerland, less divorce among Turks than among Swiss,**
 - **Germany/Netherlands : 54% divorces of German wife with a Turkish husband ; 18 % conversely.**

Demographic components of integration :

Households, age and sex structures

- Household size : reflect the changing customs (fertility trends, nuclear or extended family)
- Every where (France, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany...) clear trend towards nuclearization, decrease of single persons households and of multigenerational households,
- This process has transformed age and sex structure ; migration of male workers replaced by family reunion,
- Increase aged persons i host countries, less inclined to return to their country of origins,
- 1970 : tendency to keep spouses and children in the birth country, live alone or in collective households considered as a barrier to integration;

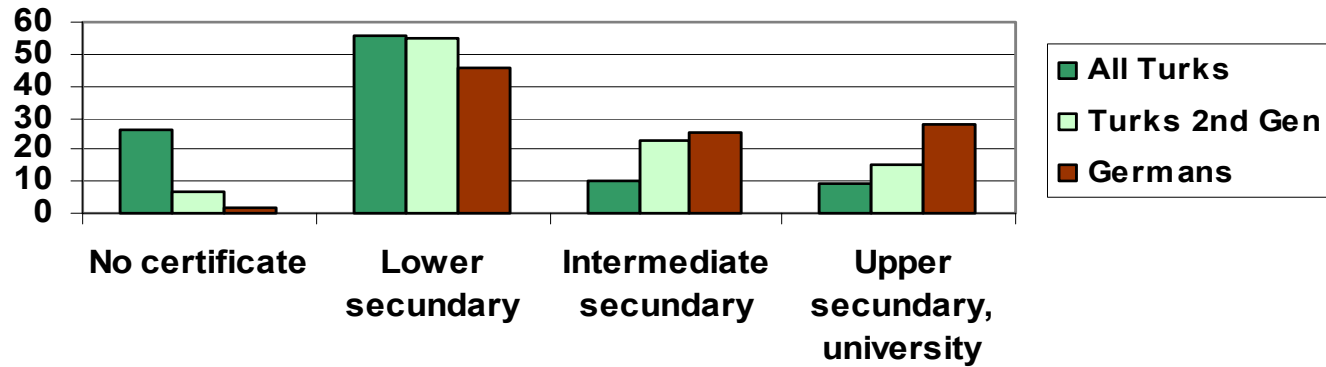
- **Nowadays** : reconstitution of families and the presence of the wife that allows persistence of patriarchal authority and preservation traditions of the country of origin), and constitute also an obstacle to integration.
- **Questioning** : in long term, normalization of the households and age-sex structures, means integration and assimilation into the general population or constitution minorities able to grow and flourish autonomously?
- **Key to answer**: marriage behaviour, if the numbers of mixed marriages are significant, this would suggest a tendency integration and assimilation,
- **Immigrants** have gone a long way through the integration but social and economic components display a much less rosy picture.

Social and economic components of integration : educational attainment

- Selection at the bottom of the social ladder,
- Automatic replacement of less educated older generation by younger, effect of literacy campaigns...
- Educational accomplishments of the new generations, born in Europe or recently immigrated (genesis of a *Beurgeoise among* North Africans),
- Ethnic origin , socio-professional category and on schooling performances of children, explain success/failure at school,
- Key of success : steady father's job, distance with community of origin, ability to communicate (and think) in the language of the host country, household size and number of children are not high (thus low fertility).

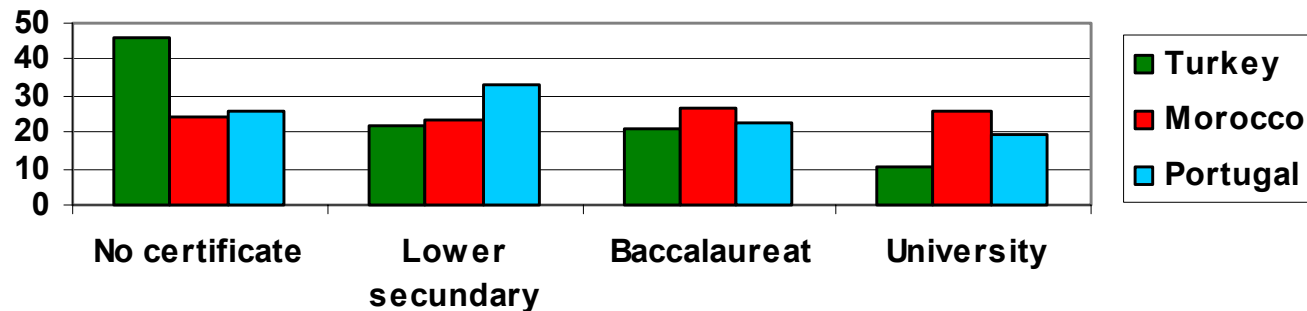
- **Turks much less educated than native Germans, even among the second generation (twice less educated in secondary and higher education), (Graph 6)**
- **2nd generation Moroccans in France : better educational attainment than Turks and even European Portuguese, (Graph 7)**
- **Effect of mixed marriages, more openness to the global society thanks to acquisition of French language.**
- **Steep decline of languages used in the Maghreb to the benefit of the French (55-60 % of the North African fathers shift to French in communicating with own children, only 15% of Turkish fathers).**

Graph 6: Educational attainment (%) of Germans and Turks, 2002 (North Rhine-Westphalia)



Source: Based on Veysel Ozgan, «Turks in Germany, Aspects of their socio-economic and social-cultural integration », *Conference Integration of Immigrants from Turkey in Austria, Germany and Holland*, Istanbul, 2004.

Graph 7: Educational attainment, second generation by origin, both sexes (France, 1999)



Source: Based on Dominique Meurs, Ariane Pailhé, Patrick Simon, « Immigrés et enfants d’immigrés sur le marché du travail : une affaire de génération? », *Histoires de familles, Histoires familiales*, INED, Paris, 2005.

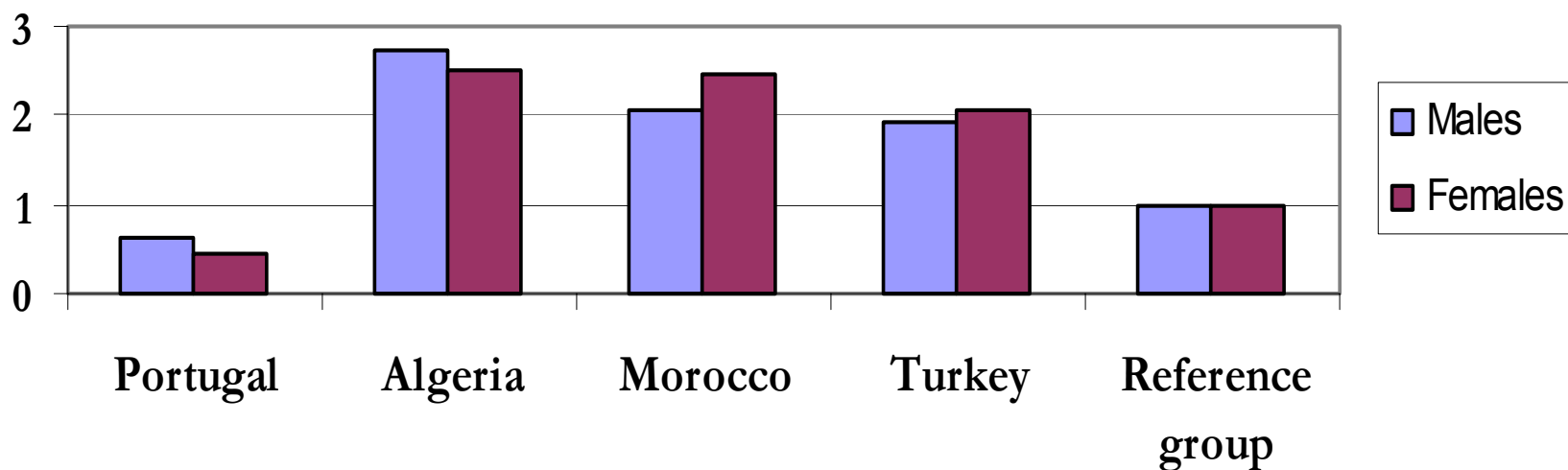
Social and economic components of integration :

educational attainment : the labour market

- Paradox : Europe considers importing workers (from North Africa or Turkey) while at the same time migrants from same countries affected by high unemployment rates,
- This might jeopardize all positive steps towards integration: marriage, language acquisition, school and university enrolment...
- Migrant labour force predominantly masculine ; low employment of females (perceived as competitors – housekeepers, prostitutes....) ; increase North African unemployment rate (15-22% in 1982, 26-28% in 1990, 27-38 % in 1995 and 33 % in 1999),
- Acquisition of citizenship/unemployment rate : unemployment is halved for those who are French citizens; naturalized immigrants get a job more easily and, conversely, steady job encourage to naturalize,
- Unemployment for youngsters or second generation: 53 % among the 15-24 years ; rate which decrease in the case of mixed family,

- Odd ratios of being unemployed hence much higher among migrants of non-European origins, (Graph 8) than for reference group or Portugueses.
-
- University education alleviates the problem but does not solve it, unemployment rates of young North African university graduates twice higher than for the French population of same educational level,
- One reason of optimism : Socio-professional categories (top and middle) : increased among the non-naturalized North Africans between 1982 and 1990 : 2.7 to 8.2% (Algerians), 2.5 to 7% (Moroccans) and 5.4 to 9.2% (Tunisians), and increased since then with new waves of skilled migrants (since upheavals in 1992).
- The bad news is that the probability of social mobility is very limited: 18% for the son of blue collar to become a white collar (1992) (41 % for French native).

**Graph 8: Odd ratios of unemployment by origin, France
1999**



Based on Dominique Meurs, Ariane Pailhé, Patrick Simon, « Immigrés et enfants d’immigrés sur le marché du travail : une affaire de génération? », *Histoires de familles, Histoires familiales*, INED, Paris, 2005.

Conclusion

- **Keys to the exclusion of immigrants : income generation, indebtedness, transfers from the social security systems to the households, assets, residential and housing segregation, violence, delinquency, racism, xenophobia,....**
- **Importance of integration into the labour market ; the idle and « sauvages » (said by a leftist candidate) accepted by the majority population,**
- **Europe is considering « replacement migration » to replenish its dwindling labour force whereas there remain still huge pockets of unemployed originating from Maghreb and Turkey,**
- **Impression that immigrants are unsatisfied for living in Europe, difference between the gloomy objective picture and the subject self-perception :**
 1. **Moroccans : many consider that they have succeed, and only 7% considered that they have failed, 25% that they have only partially succeeded,**

2. 50% are very satisfied of their working and 32 % fairly satisfied,
3. 71 % have friends from the host country ; 71-74 % were not victims acts of racism or xenophobia (work and living),
4. Schooling of boys and girls is valued positively in the host country, but only regret is the loss of the Arabic language,
5. Finally : 68 % consider that they are more or less integrated, versus 31 % who feel, more or less excluded,

This apparent contradiction points to the enormity of the research requirements to assess and monitor in a scientific way the question pertaining to the integration of immigrants in Europe.

And thank for your attention