

Key project P08305 of UR8 “International Migration and Minorities”

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INTRODUCTION

On 3 December 2003, the twentieth anniversary of the March for Equality (known as *Marche des Beurs* [French backslang for Arabs]), the French Prime Minister, Jean-Pierre Raffarin, expressed the need for greater knowledge about immigrants and their descendants: “We do not have quantitative evidence for understanding people’s success and failure: we need a major statistical and sociological survey on the question of integration and inequality, because there are no comprehensive data at present. I have therefore asked the High Council for Integration, INED, INSEE and the Ministry of Social Affairs to present to me proposals for an ambitious method of research into the results of twenty years’ integration in France, using all the resources permitted by the 1978 Act on the protection of privacy”.

It is rare to see political leaders at this level express so specifically the need for a statistical survey. The Prime Minister’s declaration highlighted a number of two-fold requirements: the survey was to analyse both the successes and failures of integration, supplement the statistical approach with a sociological one, update the data while retaining a retrospective viewpoint, and comply with current legislation on the protection of individual data while not excluding major methodological innovations.

The political need for knowledge also concerned the discriminatory processes that face immigrants and their descendants. The examination, description and quantification of the roots of discrimination is part of a trend whereby all European states have committed themselves to policies against discrimination, a phenomenon that threatens national cohesion and needs to be more clearly understood.

The experience of immigrants and their descendants in French society reveals that they are more subject than others to insecurity in employment and housing. This is a matter of great concern to the authorities. However, any action against it is hampered by a lack of data on the trajectories of immigrants and their descendants¹. There is a wide discrepancy between the growing importance of immigration, integration and discrimination in public debate and the level of statistical information available on these matters. The data are fragmentary, the research compartmentalised, and the observations controversial and incomplete².

¹ A point made by the *Cour des Comptes* public audit body in its November 2004 report on the reception of immigrants and the integration of the descendants of immigrants.

² There are a large number of literature reviews on this topic: e.g., Rea, Andrea, and Maryse Tripier, 2003, *Sociologie de l’immigration*, Paris, La Découverte and Amiraux, Valérie and Patrick Simon, 2006, “There are no Minorities here: Cultures of scholarship and public debate

In France, the history of national statistical surveys of integration and discrimination is recent and sparse. Consequently these issues have rarely been consistently addressed in a given survey, opening the door to misconceptions and anxieties about immigrants and their descendants, while scholarly discussion of the concepts of integration, ethnicity and discrimination cannot use robust statistical data to support or criticise the various interpretations made.

Project background and issues

A review of the international literature on integration and immigration shows that most multicultural societies comparable with France have established databases concerning immigrants, their descendants, and even “ethnic” minorities under various categories. These data are collected in censuses or specific large-scale surveys (see Appendix 1). It is important that France, too, should establish new statistical databases to enable the research community to develop new analyses concerning integration processes and discrimination.

However, the information available in French censuses and administrative files is insufficient, because it does not reveal immigrant trajectories, and does not make it possible to identify immigrants’ descendants, who form a *terra incognita* for French statistics. Only since 1999 has the census has recorded immigrants’ date of arrival in France. The first, and last, large-scale quantitative survey into the integration of immigrants and their descendants dates from the MGIS (immigrants’ geographical mobility and social integration) in 1992, carried out by INED with support from INSEE³. It was designed to analyse the integration processes of a selection of seven migratory movements, chosen for their wide range of dates, but the sample of immigrants’ descendants was restricted to individuals aged 19 to 29 whose fathers had immigrated from Morocco, Algeria or Portugal. It was consequently not representative of the migrant population and even less of the descendants of immigrants. It focused on an assimilatory concept of integration and paid little attention to the discriminatory processes that affect the careers and living conditions of immigrants and their descendants and hamper their social and economic integration.

Since then, the recording of country of birth and nationality at birth of individuals and their parents has been extended to surveys not specifically dedicated to studying immigration, but there are still few of them. Questions concerning parents’ origins have been asked in “general” large-scale surveys

on immigrants and integration in France”, *International Journal of Comparative Sociology*, vol 47 (3-4), p.191-215.

³ Tribalat, Michèle, Patrick Simon and Benoît Riandey, 1996, *De l'immigration à l'assimilation. Enquête sur les populations étrangères en France*, Paris, INED/La Découverte

such as the employment survey since January 2005⁴, the housing survey in 2006, the occupational training and qualification survey in 2003⁵, the family history study survey in 1999⁶ and the CEREQ's cohort surveys (1998 and 2004)⁷. This has made it possible to evaluate the effect of discrimination via the inequalities observed between the descendants of immigrants and the descendants of native-born, particularly on the labour market. But these general population surveys are of limited use for understanding what the processes are that lead to such variations between groups, because they contain no questions on migration trajectory or focusing specifically on studying discrimination. They are also of limited use for examining any one migratory movement.

A few recent or current surveys concern immigrants or their descendants. But they are limited to restricted groups and focus on specific issues.

- **Survey of older immigrants** (CNAV, 2002). Designed by the national pension fund CNAV and carried out by the network of INSEE interviewers, it concerned immigrants aged 45 to 70. The aim was to analyse the living conditions at the key point of retirement of cohorts of men who had generally migrated alone, whether or not they were later joined by their families.
- **Survey of trajectories and profiles of new migrants** (DREES, end-2006). This comprised two interviews one year apart of a sample of 6,000 people who had obtained their first residence permit and were required to sign a reception and integration contract (CAI). It examines the migratory trajectory of these new arrivals and the extent of their integration during their first year of residence in France. Consequently, the data on discrimination are not extensive, since these migrants are too recent. The survey also examines the determining factors for the migration.
- **The Integration of the European Second Generation (TIES)** (INED, second half 2007). This survey was carried out simultaneously in eight countries (Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland) and examines the school and occupational careers of the

⁴ Fougère, Denis, and Mirna Safi, 2005, "L'acquisition de la nationalité française: quels effets sur l'accès à l'emploi des immigrés?", *France Portrait Social*, Edition 2005-2006, INSEE, pp.163-184.

⁵ Frickey, Alain, Jake Murdoch and Jean-Luc Primon, 2004, *Les débuts dans la vie active des jeunes après des études supérieures*, CEREQ, NEF.

⁶ Meurs, Dominique, Ariane Pailhé and Patrick Simon, 2006, "Persistance des inégalités entre générations liées à l'immigration: l'accès à l'emploi des immigrés et de leurs descendants en France", *Population*, 61(5-6), p.763-802.

⁷ Laine, Frédéric, and Mahrez Okba, 2005, "Jeunes de parents immigrés: de l'école au métier", *Travail et emploi*, n°103, p.79-93.

descendants of migrants from Turkey, Morocco and the former Yugoslavia. It is designed to study the impact of national contexts and integration models on the trajectories of economic, social and cultural integration of young people with parents from the same country, Turkey, and compare them with other young people.

- *Ad hoc* module of the **employment survey** (INSEE, 2008). At the request of Eurostat, the Labour Force Surveys carried out in Europe in 2008 will contain an *ad hoc* module on the careers of immigrants and their immediate descendants. There are two objectives: clarify the role that immigration may play in compensating for population ageing and inform anti-discrimination policies. In addition to the variables identifying groups subject to discrimination by origin (nationality at birth, parents' country of birth, social background, parents' qualifications), the module will include the timing and motives of migration, and questions on occupational integration (earlier job and job in France, discrimination and obstacles to the recognition of qualifications and access to employment, etc.).

Other surveys have attempted to evaluate discrimination and in particular the social construction of identities as related to origins in migration or of other sorts.

- **Survey of life history (HDV), construction of identities** (INSEE *et al.*, 2003). The HDV survey was carried out by INSEE with support from INED, DREES, the interministerial delegation for cities, INSERM and the survey and prospects department of the Ministry of Culture. It was designed to extend the question of social integration to the population as a whole. It examined the various dimensions in the construction of individual identity (family, job, geography, psychology, health, leisure). It contained an innovative section on perceived discrimination. This survey used a representative sample of the general population with an overweighting of immigrants and their descendants. The questionnaire comprised a number of innovations worth repeating, in particular a biographical grid for the respondent to fill in their family, occupational and financial trajectories and express a judgement on various periods in their life.
- **Survey to measure diversity** in companies and the public sector (INED, November 2005 – February 2006). This experimental survey examined seven private companies and three universities (1,300 questionnaires collected) with funding from FASILD (fund to support integration and fight discrimination). It tested various ways of identifying origin (genealogical, geographical, ethnic/racial) and asked respondents to evaluate them: did they consider a particular identification acceptable, appropriate, shocking, etc? In what circumstances would they agree to give this information (research survey, census, company)?

This inventory of existing surveys reveals the gaps in the statistics on integration and discrimination and to some extent provides a list of the requirements a large-scale survey of these issues must meet.

The first requirement is that it should be representative of the immigrant and descendant population, in terms of both age and origin, because existing survey samples are incomplete. The trajectory towards integration and experience of discrimination are only known in detail for particular age groups or national origins. Special consideration should be given to people from the French overseas possessions (DOM-TOM/COM) who are not immigrants but do suffer discrimination. The paradigm of studying immigrants and their descendants ought therefore to be extended to studying minorities subject to racism and discrimination.

Whereas in the survey of new migrants the study of integration focuses on the initial period of residence in France, and in the survey of older immigrants, the specific point of reaching retirement, the HDV survey observes integration according to the trajectories of individuals, considering that an individual's integration into society is not a linear or completed process and concerns everyone. Any new survey must repeat the HDV's biographical viewpoint by recording school, occupational, family and residential trajectories and examining how they are linked, if it is to describe integration processes in sufficient detail. This perspective would involve a multi-thematic survey and an extensive age range (18 to 59).

The study of discrimination in these various surveys occurs in a number of ways. Most of them measure variations between groups (immigrant, descendant of immigrants, descendants of non-immigrants) in access to employment, income, housing conditions, etc., *ceteris paribus*. This is a way of measuring systemic discrimination, of observing the effects on individuals' living conditions of direct or indirect discriminatory behaviour, whether intentional or not. The approach of measuring perceived discrimination concerns direct discrimination, namely unfavourable treatment explicitly based on a person's origin. Any new survey of discrimination must combine the two approaches and supplement them by seeking to identify the key points in a life trajectory when discrimination can occur and, more generally, to measure the experience of racism.

The study of the social construction of identity with respect to origins is a recent one. It responds to two research objectives. One is to study the feeling of belonging to the national community and how that feeling relates to other affiliations of class, age, migrant community, etc. The other is to examine how to identify groups subject to discrimination by reason of their origin or appearance and to determine whether the subjective definition of identity by origin as stated by respondents is an appropriate, inappropriate, reliable or unreliable way of identifying these groups. This is a major research challenge in

measuring discrimination, to which the measurement of diversity survey could not really respond, given the non-representative nature of its sample.

A specific effort needs therefore to be made to establish a database that can be used to examine in close detail the processes of integration and discrimination and to carry out detailed, reliable analyses on sub-populations, which are by definition minorities and statistically infrequent. To that end, INED and INSEE joined forces to design “Trajectories and Origins: a survey of population diversity in France”, (TeO survey).

Project objectives

In the light of the expectations of the political authorities and civil society and of the scientific issues described above, INED and INSEE decided to join forces to carry out this new survey that is innovative and ambitious in sample size, technical features and underlying issues.

The first challenge is to carry out a large-scale survey of all groups in order to understand the differences and similarities in their trajectories and experience with the processes of integration and discrimination: immigrants, immigrants’ descendants born in France, people born in the overseas territories (DOM), their descendants born in metropolitan France, and the French-born descendants of French-born nationals⁸. Each sample needs to be sufficiently large to enable a statistically significant comparison of these groups, using a wide panel of topics that describe the structural conditions for the processes of integration and discrimination. The Territories and Origins survey will use a sample of 24,000, with deliberate overweighting of particular migrant communities in order to achieve reliable analyses of statistically rare groups about which there is no information. For example, the data on immigrants’ descendants are highly incomplete, particularly for those of recent or less common origin, such as the descendants of Moroccans, Turks, sub-Saharan Africans and South-East Asians. Only a survey using heavily weighted sampling can reach these minority groups.

Discourse about integration has become banal and ultimately a less scientific question. There is little quantitative research on the matter⁹. The TeO survey is designed not only to examine integration over time as explained above, by studying respondents’ living conditions at the time of the survey and their trajectories, but also to avoid the normative burden of the integration concept. To that end, two working options were made: one is an approach via resources and access to them; and the other is the examination of the effect of

⁸ I.e., born on French territory.

⁹ One exception is Safi M. 2006, “Le processus d’intégration des immigrés en France: inégalités et segmentation”, *Revue française de sociologie*, 47-1, p. 3-48

discrimination on the behaviour and trajectories of individuals. The task is to describe and analyse the extent of and access to the various resources of social life (language and education, employment, housing, leisure, public services and welfare benefits, contraception, nationality, health service, etc.). By studying the extent of access to these resources, the research team will seek to reveal any inequalities there may be by distinguishing between individual or collective preferences (not all individuals or groups attempt to access all the resources; they may concentrate their effort on a limited number) and the effects of contextual constraints of various sorts (social framework, type of housing, macro-economic conditions, spatial segregation, discrimination, etc.). At the heart of the survey lies the question of upward social mobility, in particular that sought by the descendants of immigrants, whose plans can be compared with the trajectories of French-born descendants of French-born working-class parents, or the descendants of DOM natives. By examining the plurality of experience of immigrants and their descendants, the survey will reveal the movements towards differentiation or homogenisation between and within groups of various origins (including the native-born).

One of the major contributions of this project is the acquisition of data that can be used in various methodological approaches to analyse direct and indirect institutional discrimination and the experience of racism. Although discrimination as a topic has entered the political agenda, it is difficult to address in the quantitative social sciences. The size of the samples surveyed will make it possible to compare the various measurements of discrimination: respondents' own experience, variations in access (discrimination residual), trajectories according to social and human capital. The combination of quantitative data and the post-survey qualitative interviews will provide an opportunity to develop an innovative approach that we hope will be fertile in deconstructing in closer detail the assumptions at work in the mechanisms of discrimination. Since the survey will provide information about discrimination in all areas of daily life (employment, school, housing, health, administration), it can be used to measure the total impact of these discriminations on individuals.

The cost alone of the survey puts it in the category of major public statistical surveys, since the total sample to be used is 24,000 respondents; the face-to-face Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) lasts an average of 65 minutes and covers the various areas of the respondent's social experience (education, work life, family life, housing, health, social relations, citizenship, etc.) both in terms of past trajectory and current situation. INSEE is responsible for the logistical management of the survey and INED for its scientific design and the coordination of data exploitation.

The project's issues and objectives are therefore multiple: carry out innovative analyses of phenomena centrally placed in public debate but subject to

stereotypes and preconceived ideas; complete the many gaps in the statistical knowledge of integration and discrimination; overcome the technical difficulties of sampling; form a cross-cutting multi-disciplinary team from various laboratories, universities and statistical departments, including doctoral and post-doctoral staff, in a structured project; establish a database accessible by the entire scientific community and stimulate further research that can be compared at European and international level.

METHODOLOGY

The research programme comprises a number of sections corresponding to the survey activity programme. The various phases of the survey are as follows:

1. Construction of the sampling method
2. Design of the questionnaire
3. Data collection
4. Data processing

The preparation of the questionnaire and the development of the sampling method are complete, but are described below because of their strategic importance.

Sampling method

a) Population selection criteria

In the objectives it was specified that the survey population should not be restricted to immigration groups but representative of society as a whole, since integration is an issue that applies to the entire population, whether or not the individual is an immigrant or the descendant of immigrants. Since the survey objective is also to describe the impact of migrant origin in the processes of integration and discrimination, the sample needs to overweight certain groups, in particular people from the French overseas possessions (DOM-TOM/COM), who, although they are not migrants, are subject to discrimination because of their skin colour.

The sample consequently comprises five separate groups of unequal representativeness:

- **9,600 immigrants** in the usual sense of people born abroad as foreign nationals, residing in France at the time of the survey;
- **9,600 native descendants of immigrants**, defined as people born in metropolitan France with at least one immigrant parent;
- **800 people from the DOM-TOM/COM**, born in a DOM and residing in metropolitan France;
- **800 native descendants of DOM** origin, defined as people born in metropolitan France with at least one parent born in a DOM;
- **3,200 native descendants of native-born**, defined as people born in France, both of whose parents were born in metropolitan France.

The desire to construct a sample nationally representative of the various migrant communities also implies overweighting certain countries of origin within the groups of immigrants and native descendants of immigrants. There is no

preselection of some groups to the exclusion of others, as occurred in the MGIS survey. Rather, as far as it is established that integration processes vary according to origin, the groups for which it is intended to make distinct analyses were predefined in order to draw a sufficiently large number of individuals, resulting in unequal probabilities between groups. This concerns people from Turkey, sub-Saharan Africa and South-East Asia and their descendants. For each of the groups, the figure of 800 respondents makes it possible to make descriptive analyses by various criteria: origin, “cohort”, age group, social class, sex.

b) Sampling method: difficulties with particular samples

INSEE was responsible for drawing the sample for obvious reasons of expertise and access to the source files. Under the 1951 Act on statistical confidentiality, INSEE has a monopoly in using census data for sampling purposes.

The greatest difficulty for the survey was the sampling method. The base used to form the TeO survey sample was the 2007 census. However, although immigrants are directly identifiable in the census, this is not true for their descendants. The census does not record any variables concerning the respondent’s parents’ origin (place of birth or nationality). To select descendants of native, immigrant and DOM-born parents for the survey, it was necessary to use a supplementary source of information. The TeO survey sample was constructed in a complex matching operation between data from the census, the permanent demographic sample (EDP) and the civil registration system.

The census was used to find the names and addresses of the people to be surveyed; and the EDP and civil registration records provided information on individuals’ family origin (parents’ place of birth). The establishment of the sample required an innovative approach and significant financial and human resources, since research was done in local civil registration offices. The sample was established between April 2008 and August 2008. The matching procedure is detailed in Appendix 2.

The survey reference population is those people living in “ordinary households¹⁰” in metropolitan France. The sample base is those people recorded

¹⁰ Excluding, for example, people living in collective accommodation. An **ordinary household** comprises all the occupants of a private housing unit—separate and independent dwelling—occupied as main residence. By convention, all the people living in a dwelling are called a household. A household may therefore consist of one person living alone or a more complex group of people not necessarily related (e.g., father, mother, son, daughter-in-law and their children, lodger and servant).

in the 2007 census as living in a municipality in the master sample¹¹. A selection was made of immigrants and descendants of natives aged 18-59 and descendants of immigrants aged 18-49.

The choice was made to survey only people of working age, because the survey focuses on social and professional integration. Compared with MGIS, the reference population was extended down to the age of 18 (instead of 20) in order to study questions of residential autonomy and initial experience with professional integration, events that may occur between the ages of 18 and 20. We considered it less important to interview people over 60. The 2003 “retirement of immigrants” (PRI) survey deals specifically with the situation of immigrants who grow old in France. There seemed to be little point in returning so soon to these matters. However, it was mainly technical reasons that reduced the sample of immigrants’ descendants to those aged 18-49 (and not 59)¹².

Producing the questionnaire

Since INED had acquired over the years considerable expertise in questions of integration and more recently discrimination, its researchers initiated the “Trajectories and Origins” survey as early as late 2004. INSEE, which was at that time working on a replication of the MGIS survey immediately agreed to join the project. The first year was devoted to a project feasibility study and the definition of its scientific objectives. Work on producing the questionnaire began in early 2006 and ended in July 2008.

a) The questionnaire, a collective work

The working group tasked with designing the questionnaire was not restricted to INED and INSEE researchers and statisticians. The TeO survey project sought to achieve a wide representation of opinions on the topics addressed by forming a multidisciplinary (and multi-institution) working group, which met in mid-2006 to discuss the content of the questionnaire. The group comprised researchers from various university departments, all specialised in the study of migration, integration and discrimination. They represented a wide range of social science disciplines: demography, sociology, anthropology, social psychology, economics and politics. All had carried out quantitative or qualitative surveys on migrants or their descendants. The membership of the working group is described in **Appendix 4**.

¹¹ A list of dwellings established from each general census, containing dwellings completed at the census date in sufficient number to be used for all INSEE’s household surveys during the intercensal period. The **master sample** only covers metropolitan France.

¹² In the two sources used to find immigrants’ descendants, EDP and civil registration (see Appendix 2), it is hard to find older individuals.

The design of the questionnaire was the result of a long process of iterations between the design team and the “field”: three successive tests were done¹³ and a focus group of thirty or so respondents discussed topics of identity, identification and discrimination. The questionnaire was also approved by the survey supervisory bodies for ministerial statistical departments (CNIS and its quality label committee), and by the data privacy authority CNIL on 6 March 2008, and the design team also formed an internal supervisory body, its policy committee. This comprises the survey funders and eminent academics (researchers and members of institutions) competent in the areas covered by the survey, and is co-chaired by François Héran, director of INED, and Stéfan Lollivier, director of demographic and social statistics at INSEE. Its mission is to monitor the survey stage by stage, define its guidelines and decide between alternatives that may arise. It has already taken decisions concerning the questionnaire’s content and sensitive sections.

b) Rules for producing the questionnaire

The TeO survey was duty bound to build on earlier experience and avoid unnecessary duplication of information already available from other sources. Consequently the working group began by making an inventory of existing research in France and other countries.

Since the analysis of integration processes requires consideration of the passage of time, the questionnaire collects information that is both cross-cutting and retrospective, using a biographical grid.

At present, French longitudinal surveys on the trajectories of immigrants and their descendants compared with non-immigrants mainly focus on the areas of education and employment (state education panel, CEREQ surveys on school-leaving and first job, FQP survey of qualifications, employment surveys). However, integration cannot be reduced to these areas alone. The examination of the degree and manner of access to resources requires an approach that covers all areas of social life. The questionnaire was therefore drafted using a multi-topic approach. Access to housing, public services and benefits, contraception, health care, etc. are situations in which differentials of

¹³ Four interviewers were asked by INSEE’s Île-de-France regional directorate to pre-test the TeO survey (questionnaire version V1) from 27 November to 12 December 2006. Each interviewer administered the questionnaire to a typical individual – immigrant, descendant of immigrant, of DOM origin, native descendant of native, etc. – known to the interviewer (closely or distantly). The paper questionnaire (version V2) was tested from 12 February to 12 March 2007 in the two regions of Île-de-France and Languedoc-Roussillon, with fifteen interviewers and 174 respondents. At the end, the designers met the interviewers. The final test (CAPI, version V3) was carried out from 26 November to 22 December 2007. It involved 40 interviewers in three regions - Île-de-France, Aquitaine and Lorraine – and 498 respondents.

opportunity and treatment are expressed and collective strategies may be observed.

As the survey's name suggests, the topic of origins is central to the TeO survey. The questionnaire was carefully designed to link migrant origin to other types of origin (social, cultural, etc.). Similarly, the questionnaire explores the diversity of possible motives for discrimination, beyond people's migrant origin: sex, disability, political, religious or trade union opinions, and sexual orientation are mentioned as possible motives.

The questionnaire also had to be largely common to the three sample categories (migrants, migrants' descendants, natives and natives' descendants). The specific features of these groups, however, required that some questions were reserved to certain groups only.

c) Major topics in the questionnaire

The survey questionnaire is relatively long: it takes on average 65 minutes to administer. It addresses three central topics: strategies for upward social mobility; access to various resources; identity references and obstacles to equality. The questionnaire content is described in Appendix 3.

The purpose of the questionnaire is to enable an analysis of the relations between various areas of social life. To that end, three sets of questions were identified.

- (1) Depending on the group of origin to which the individuals belong, which are the areas where access to resources is facilitated or even guaranteed, and which are those where obstacles are numerous? In which areas are integration processes relatively comparable whatever the individual's origin? What combinations or connections are there between the division lines of origin, gender, class, age, "neighbourhood", etc.?
- (2) What is the timing of access to various types of resource? Are there typical integration histories or patterns that are more favourable than others? How do these various histories interact: educational history (particularly school-leaving), employment (first job, unemployment, promotion), family (couple formation, cohabitation, birth of a child), health (accidents, illness), residential (first independent housing, cohabitation as a couple, removals, etc.), migration (date of arrival in France, returns to home country)? What can we learn from these histories about the integration process?
- (3) What are the mutual influences of these various areas of social integration? For example, how far does access to employment determine access to certain types of housing, etc.? Conversely, how far does changing address (out of a stigmatised neighbourhood) favour access to employment?

More generally, for an approach that aims to understand the processes of access to resources, the value of multi-topic data collection lies in diversifying the

explanatory factors for the situations observed in order to isolate as accurately as possible the net effect of individuals' origin and discrimination.

In addition to variations between groups recorded descriptively, the task is indeed to determine whether diversity of origin necessarily means inequality and to seek the explanatory factors. *Ceteris paribus* (controlling for the variables in the thematic sections), are individuals' origins a parameter of observed inequality? Or are there other forms of cross-cutting ranking that are determining factors?

Data collection

Data collection began in September and will end in December 2008. The work is being done by the INSEE network of interviewers on a CAPI basis. The interview involves a single visit. At present, INSEE is the only organisation with a network able to hold face-to-face interviews with laptop computers with over 20,000 people throughout France.

Although INSEE's human and technical resources are being used for the collection operation, INED is committed to working on various operations upstream and during data collection. INED has helped train the interviewers and with specific phases in the survey protocol, as follows.

a) Monitoring people who have moved

INED proposed the creation of a system to monitor the addresses of people who have moved since the census in 2007. It is particularly important to trace these people, because it is known that the most mobile individuals have specific profiles. The absence from the sample would introduce a bias that would reduce the representativeness of that sample.

The address monitoring system followed two precedents: the MGIS (immigrants' geographical mobility and social integration) and SRCV (Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) surveys. Since the respondents were listed by name, it was important to minimise the number of losses due to removals. The research solutions included consulting telephone directories, asking the current occupants of the dwelling (who may be relatives of the person who has moved), and use of administrative records where that is possible (utilities, telephone company, family allowance funds, social housing trusts), consulting or purchasing postal data on mail forwarding addresses.

b) Use of interpreters if the respondent's French is poor

INED also aided the data collection by using its own researchers' experience with interpreters during the questionnaire operation. It is essential to have interpreters available because the proportion of people whose French is poor was estimated to be 3% of the sample. Failure to interview them would introduce a major sampling bias. Interviewing them without being sure that they understand would affect the quality of the data collected. Two surveys in which interpreters were used were taken as examples in establishing the protocol: the MGIS survey in 1992-1993 and the DREES (Directorate for Research, Studies, Evaluation and Statistics) survey of new migrants in 2006. Ultimately, a number of arrangements were used to reduce problems caused by poor knowledge of French.

- For first contact: creation of a national telephone helpline, run by ISM (Inter Service Migrant) to help establish contact where the respondent speaks no French at all.

- Use of interpreters (three-way interviews: interviewer, respondent, interpreter) via interpreters' non-profit associations (like ISM), at the request of the interviewers. Because the interpreting system is regional, it is not equally available throughout France.
- In the absence of an interpreter, the interviewers were provided with documents translated into 10 languages (Arabic, Bosnian-Croatian-Serbian, Chinese, English, German, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Turkish, Vietnamese):
 - the explanatory letter,
 - a list of key survey words and concepts (e.g., unequal treatment, discrimination, immigrant, living as a couple, shared budget, separate budget, etc.),
 - the map folder.

c) Information about the survey

INED is providing the communication about the survey and has formed partnerships with local volunteer organisations to prepare for the interviewers' visits and inform potential respondents about the purposes of the survey. These volunteer partnerships at local level are designed to facilitate acceptance of the survey by the community.

The TeO survey comprises a large number of difficult points and addresses topics that are sensitive within the meaning of the French data privacy act (*Informatique et Liberté*). In addition, it targets population groups that are often vulnerable and stigmatised, and are likely to exhibit some mistrust of the survey. Consequently, it was important that it should not be carried out without informing the voluntary associations and NGOs working in the areas of immigration, integration, combating discrimination, anti-racism and human rights. These bodies are influential partners for the survey on the ground and are also interested in the findings. A hundred or so of them received a letter in September 2007 presenting the survey, its objectives, detailed questionnaire content, design team and validation-consultation groups. This initial consultation was followed by a forum where the voluntary associations could discuss the background to the survey, its objectives and not least the aspects to be stressed when the findings were published (May 2008).

The meeting of the CNIS advisory commission on "demography and living conditions" on 12 October 2007 to examine the sensitive questions in the TeO survey was the first opportunity to consult voluntary associations. The advisory commission, chaired by Robert Rochefort (CREDOC), comprised 50 members including representatives of the national data privacy council (CNIL), the high authority to fight discrimination and promote equality (HALDE), parliamentarians, trade unions, researchers and producers of the survey from

INSEE and INED, and also associations combating discrimination and defending human rights: the human rights league (LDH), SOS-Racisme and the representative council of black associations in France (CRAN).

To enable the general public to find out about the survey issues, INED designed a dedicated website (<http://teo.site.ined.fr>) which should be regularly updated.

d) Establishment of a contextual database

Alongside the collection of individual data, INED will establish a contextual database with information that will be matched with the survey records and increase the amount of information available for analysis.

The aim is to gather data describing the socio-demographic, economic and urban environment in which the respondents live. The contextual database will comprise data extracted from the census and Geographical Information Systems (GIS). It will be used to develop multi-level analyses that situate individual trajectories and practices within the urban social environment that influences or even determines them. The large body of research on “neighbourhood effects” will be applied to the TeO database. In addition, neighbourhoods will be characterised by the *Observatoire National des ZUS* (sensitive urban zones).

e) Qualitative post-surveys

Qualitative surveys will be made to examine more closely those topics that are too complicated to be addressed by a closed questionnaire. They will use the individual experience reported in the main survey to select certain respondent profiles and interview those concerned. The plan is to have 20 qualitative surveys involving 50 respondents each. A call for proposals will be launched to define the survey topics. The following topics are regarded as priorities:

- Experience of discrimination
- Educational experience (dropouts v. successful students)
- Relationship with origins and construction of identity
- Conjugal history

Preparation and analysis of data

a) Preparation of data

Once data collection is complete, a number of operations will be required to process the database for it to be used by researchers. Tasks usually “reserved” for INSEE include coding socio-occupational categories, statistical processing of non-responses, correction of sampling biases, calculation of weighting, verification that the files cannot be used indirectly to identify individuals. However, INED has offered its expertise in these matters, particularly the calculation of weighting and the processing of non-responses. This will require the recruitment of a statistical engineer and an analyst-programmer.

b) Analysis of survey data

The analysis and publication of data will occur in three stages coordinated by INED.

First, as soon as the database is available for use, the working group will present the survey's initial findings. These will be published in articles for *INSEE-Première* and *Population et Sociétés*, and short memoranda for the survey funders. These initial data are intended to meet the main expectations of the funders and political authorities.

Second, INED will coordinate the data analysis with a view to publishing in early 2010 a reference book containing innovative analyses concerning the processes of integration and discrimination. This harmonised analysis of the survey will be done by the working group, which will have the mission of designing the book. This multidisciplinary analysis group with members from a wide range of university and research institutions and ministerial statistical departments will prepare the data analysis programme. It will also be involved in presenting the survey findings in seminars and conferences intended for the scientific community, civil society and the political authorities.

Third, to optimise the use of the data, an extended analysis group will be formed by a call for proposals from the entire scientific community for more detailed secondary analysis.

A post-doctoral researcher, for whom funding is included in this application for funding, will be recruited to support the design and publication of the book described above. This person will also coordinate the data analysis group that will be formed later, once the reference book is completed.

c) Publication of files

With the agreement of INSEE, INED has undertaken to publish the TeO survey data as soon as possible. Twelve months after the end of the collection period, when all the processing required to "clean up" the files is done, the data will be made available to the scientific community over the Quetelet Network.

The Quetelet Network will verify the genuine research status of anyone requesting access to the files, the value of the scientific research project presented and the need to use the TeO survey files for that project. Once agreement is given, a user's licence specifying the research topic will be signed by the researcher and countersigned by the director of their research institution.

A highly simplified "general public" file will be available on-line.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Major quantitative surveys outside France

The design of the TeO survey will use best-known experience from outside France.

- Longitudinal surveys of immigrants to English-speaking new settlement countries. The United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand have long had active immigration policies, including various surveys for analysing the arrival and integration of migrants. They have been keeping longitudinal data on new arrivals since the 1990s. Some of these surveys are done by the public authorities (national statistics institutes, immigration departments) seeking, among other things, to evaluate public reception arrangements. This is the case with the LSIA (Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia), LisNZ (Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand) and LSIC (Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada). Similar surveys focusing more on integration processes than reception arrangements are carried out by academics. For example, ENI (survey of new immigrants to Quebec) and NIS (New Immigrant Survey). In all cases, these surveys consider from the outset that the settlement of migrants is a long-term process, since they extend over monitoring periods of five to ten years (compared with one year for the DREES survey mentioned above).
- United States surveys of second generations. A number of surveys of immigrants' descendants have been carried out in the United States in recent years. Under Alejandro Portes and Rubén Rumbaut, the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study is a panel based in Miami-Fort Lauderdale (Fla.) and San Diego (Calif.). A large number of its findings have been published and are a reference in this field. Meanwhile, we are still waiting for the findings of the Immigrant Second Generation in Metropolitan New York survey, begun in 1998 by Phil Kasinitz, John Mollenkopf and Mary Walters. These two surveys seek to identify in immigrants' descendants' trajectories the obstacles to upward mobility due to language, residential segregation, and difficulties in finding employment. The key idea is "segmented assimilation", i.e., differentiated by social background, particularly in the American underclass.
- European second-generation surveys. Similar projects have been carried out in Europe before the TIES project already mentioned. The International Comparative Study on Ethnocultural Youth (ICSEY) mainly examines social psychology. It covered immigrant or immigrant-

origin adolescents in 13 countries. This 1990s survey produced a large number of findings mainly published in psycho-sociology journals.

- British surveys of ethnic minorities. The Policy Studies Institute in London has for a number of years carried out a National Survey on Ethnic Minorities. The fourth one occurred in 1997 and is the reference for much research supplementing census data (which have included a question on “ethnic group” since 1991 and on religion since 2001). This survey covers topics close to those of the TeO. British researchers have also carried out more targeted surveys on health and ethnic minorities.
- A point to consider: the lack of statistical data on “race” and religion in continental European countries compared with English-speaking ones. The statistical systems of the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom systematically record information on “race” and “Hispanic” origin (United States), ethnic origin or declared membership of a “visible minority” (Canada), or religious affiliation (United Kingdom, Canada and Australia). This practice extends to many administrative records, so there is no need in these countries to hold targeted surveys to obtain basic information about immigrants and their descendants classified by “racial or ethnic” groups. However, the descendants of immigrants have not been recorded in the US census since 1970 and only once in the British census, in 1971. The Canadian census added the country of parents’ birth to its 2001 census form.
- Religion was added to the British census in 2001. Canada has asked this question since 1871, whereas the First Amendment to the United States Constitution prohibits it (since religion is considered to be a private choice likely to change over a lifetime, unlike ethnic origin). Religious affiliation is recorded for tax reasons in some German-speaking countries (Austria and Germany). In the Netherlands it is deduced from individuals’ or their parents’ country of birth.
- The diversity of approach within Europe and between Europe and North America is a valuable source of lessons for the TeO survey. One may ultimately ask whether there is a relationship between the methods for collecting statistics on ethnic origin and the effectiveness of the fight against discrimination. The TeO will not be able to decide this issue, but if the questionnaire has been properly designed it may be used for international comparisons that have not hitherto been robust. A comparison of survey protocols will be the main purpose of an international conference INED held in the autumn of 2006. It will be attended by the main teams who have some experience with surveys like the TeO.???

Appendix 2: Description of the sampling method

1) Procedure for selecting the sample

The survey sample was selected from people recorded in the 2007 census: all those living in municipalities with less than 10,000 population that year (one in five) and some 8% of people living in municipalities with more than 10,000 population. In addition, survey data collection was limited to those areas that were part of the master sample: this covered almost all urban areas but only a part of rural areas.

To obtain a named sample, a specific record of first names and last names was requested, covering people born between the 20th and 25th of each month, living in an area covered by the survey and likely to be appropriate respondents (i.e., born in metropolitan France between 1958 and 1990 for those who may be descendants of DOM-born or immigrant parents, born between 1948 and 1990 for potential immigrants, born outside France with non-French nationality). Some 300,000 people were recorded in this manner.

Within the total of people whose first and last names were recorded, the immigrants were used to draw the immigrant sample. There were some 60,000 of them, which allowed a margin to take account of the differential probability of being recorded in the areas of the master sample and to make it possible to overweight certain origins as we intended, since we needed a sample of 12,000 to 13,000 address-records. Similarly, the sample of people born in the overseas possessions (DOM) was drawn directly from the named sample. However, among all those born in metropolitan France whose first and last names were recorded, some 240,000, only a fraction are the descendants of immigrants or DOM-born parents, but it is impossible to identify them solely from the information they gave in the census. In particular, no information is recorded on parents' place of birth. For that reason we consulted civil birth registration records in order to draw the descendant samples.

We attempted to limit direct research in the records of the municipality of birth, which is an expensive operation. We first consulted the anonymous birth records collected by INSEE since 1968. For a given person to be identified, we examined all the "anonymous" corresponding persons, people of the same sex born the same day in the same municipality. If none of these corresponding persons were the descendants of immigrants or the DOM-born, there was no need to consult the civil registration records. In addition, this preliminary operation was used to overweight certain origins. For example, local registration records were systematically consulted if there was at least one descendant of one or more Turkish-born immigrant parents among the corresponding persons. This was done for only a fraction of those who had corresponding persons with Algerian-born immigrant parents. For people born between 1958 and 1967, no

preliminary information was available and the local registration records were systematically consulted.

Approximately 70,000 birth records were verified in the local registers. This was done by agents of INSEE’s regional directorates. It required more than 700 working days from these directorates. Unlike the other parts of the sample, this was selected in an entirely novel manner, which justified the use of two preliminary tests: the first was held between June and September 2006 and confirmed the general feasibility of the operation. Those persons whose birth records could not be consulted (probably because the information given on the individual census form was erroneous) were less than 1% of the total. A second larger test was carried out in the Île-de-France, Aquitaine and Lorraine regions in the summer of 2007. This use of the census records provided the samples of immigrants and the DOM-born, and three-quarters of the samples of descendants of immigrants and the DOM-born. The remaining quarter of descendant samples and the whole of the control sample were taken from the permanent demographic sample (EDP). The first and last names of the people surveyed in 2006 and 2007 who were born between 1 and 4 October were recorded at the time of the census. In addition, the EDP records can be used to find the situation of these people when they were surveyed in 1975 or 1990, for example, when they were children, and to see whether their parents at that time were immigrants or DOM-born. In this way a sample was obtained of some 2,700 descendants of immigrants and 300 descendants of DOM-born parents.

Diagram of the local civil registration search

Stage 1: Selection from the census of people born on a given day (image base: named record with address)		
1957-1967 cohorts	1968-1990 records	
No central birth records preserved	Analysis of anonymous birth records to see if there are one or more persons sharing the individual’s characteristics	
Some of those sharing the characteristics have at least one parent born outside France (53%)	All those sharing the characteristics have at least one parent born outside France (5%)	None have parents born outside France (42%)
Search in municipal birth registers to verify that the person has at least one parent born outside France		
➤ Either directly by INSEE agents and entered locally		
➤ Or by postal request to municipal registry		

	<p style="text-align: center;">Interview</p> <p>If the person falls within the reference population and agrees to reply</p>
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Appendix 3: Description of the TeO survey questionnaire

The TeO survey is designed to discover how far migrant origins are in themselves likely to modify the chances of access to the main goods that define each person's place in society: housing, education, knowledge of the language, employment, public services and welfare benefits, family planning and health, social relations, nationality, citizenship, etc. For that reason the TeO survey aims to study both individuals' living conditions at the time of the survey and their social trajectories.

- Living conditions at the time of the survey. Specifically, it examines the social situation of the individual at the time of the survey by describing their situation with respect to education, employment, housing, health, family life and sociability. Studying living conditions makes it possible to assess each individual's economic and social integration into French society.
- Trajectories. The underlying idea is that integration is a long-term process. It follows from this conception of integration that the questionnaire contains a large number of items concerning the individual's biography.

To gain an understanding of the social situation of respondents and the diversity of their life paths, the questionnaire covers three major themes: access to resources; social and family environment; the social construction of identity and obstacles to equality.

<p style="text-align: center;">Access to various resources</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Education; employment; housing; civic life; health</p>

The path to integration of immigrants, those born in the overseas possessions (DOM) and their descendants is closely linked, as it is for the native-born descendants of the native-born, with their educational trajectory: access to schooling, choice of subject options, early or late school-leaving, possible entry to top streams or relegation to sink schools, course changes and repeating years are all examined. The questionnaire does not merely record the qualifications obtained but also describes the educational trajectory in its complexity in order to evaluate more accurately the variations between groups. The individual's relationship with the school institution can also be explored according to social background and the effects of school career on integration into the labour market. Key events (course choice; choice of school; background to school attendance) and setbacks ("forced" course choice; relegation to bottom streams; discrimination) are the focus of this section.

The section on work career and working conditions describes integration into the labour market, covering the period from leaving school to the respondent's current job, including the first job. It also analyses in addition to access to

employment the working conditions and promotion within employment. It identifies concentrations in certain sectors, the degree of employment insecurity, relations with bodies helping find jobs (national ANPE agency and temporary work agencies), and the role of social networks and mutual aid in access to employment. The key situations in which discrimination may occur are examined (job-seeking, dismissal, promotion, relations with colleagues).

Housing and living conditions are described by asking the respondent direct questions and using background sources (particularly for a neighbourhood's amenities, social make-up, employment situation, etc.). The concentration of immigrants in certain areas is a well-known phenomenon and the census reveals this. However, the residential trajectory of immigrants and their descendants is poorly researched. We explore key points such as the individual's first dwelling and their dwelling at the age of 15. To study a residential trajectory, it is necessary to locate the dwelling, so questions are asked about the municipality involved. We also need to characterise the neighbourhood by a question about the type of housing. In addition to geographical mobility, we seek to evaluate a form of mobility that may be called "social": from a flat to a house, from tenancy to ownership, for example. Discrimination in the search for accommodation is also examined.

The health section is designed to determine the respondent's state of health, degree of medical insurance cover and to examine how they use healthcare services (particularly the case of not affording treatment) and to identify discrimination in access to care as a result not only of origin but also type of medical insurance cover (CMU [universal cover] and AME for irregular aliens).

The questionnaire also examines the respondent's "civic life" by asking how they are placed in social and political life. The questions concern political participation in the broadest sense, i.e., as much voluntary organisations as voting. They also record relations with the major public institutions (justice, police, school, administration, etc.), by evaluating the degree of satisfaction with and trust in them, and the experience of discrimination from them.

Discrimination is addressed in two ways: indirectly via the respondent's situation as compared with people of different origin, and directly by asking them about their experience of discrimination. This is perceived discrimination seen from a subjective point of view. These questions are used to evaluate the extent of discrimination in various areas of social life and to analyse its consequences on the trajectories of the people discriminated against, on their personalities and social relations. Assessing the feeling of being exposed to discrimination is an explanatory variable for certain behaviours and contributes to constructing identity.

Family and social environment

Residents in the dwelling; extended family; family socialisation; conjugal history; social relations

The questionnaire is designed to examine the family context of the respondent at the time of the survey, and the context in which they grew up.

The “conjugal life” section examines the respondent’s conjugal history, focusing on their current union and their first one. By examining individuals’ conjugal history and particularly how their couple was formed, the aim is to describe the operation of the “marriage market” between this country and the countries of origin. Is the attraction for the home country due to a system of preferences or to the difficulties in crossing the social barrier and segregation that separate immigrants, descendants of immigrants and descendants of the native-born? Is there a direct link between social homogamy and traditional endogamy? What is the role of social networks (friends, relatives, work colleagues) in meeting a future spouse? The aim is also to gain an understanding of the delay in forming a couple that has been observed among certain descendants of immigrants. Alongside this information about conjugal life, questions are asked about how far contraceptive practice corresponds with the desire for children and what the needs are for information about contraception and sexual health. In addition to the family circle, the questionnaire seeks to describe the respondent’s social relations. There are questions on frequency of meetings, number of friends and the social and cultural characteristics of their various circles of acquaintance.

Identity references and obstacles to equality

Relationship with origins; transnational relations; religion; languages; discrimination

Immigrants and their descendants are faced with the need to reconcile a number of affiliations, from the cultural or identity reference to their countries of origin to their life in France. They are also exposed to discrimination based on their real or supposed origins. The questionnaire consequently contains a module on various levels of identification: family origin (migrant and class), nationality and other features that make up a person identity (sex, occupation, educational qualifications, religious views, city of residence, political opinions, etc.). The construction of identity references (nation, home community, social class, gender, religious community) is due as much to labelling (by someone else) as to the transmission of a cultural and historical heritage via family upbringing and socialisation at school and local neighbourhood. The task here is to explore how these processes interact and, specifically, how references are combined between French nationality and parents' nationality, the living or repressed memory of migration, the role of religion and cultural practices.

In the case of immigrants, the survey examines mainly what happens after migration and what is useful for the study of social and economic integration. This approach justifies questions on resources available on arrival (networks and knowledge), status on entry into France, a status that also affects trajectories of social integration. Furthermore, to study transnationalism it was decided as far as possible to cover everyone, in order to apprehend all the relationships a person living in France may have with the rest of the world, whether as a result of their own experience of migration or links they may have with other countries.

A short module is devoted to respondents' religious belief and practice. We attempt to find out how important a role religion plays in respondents' lives by roughly describing their religious practice. All religions are concerned, and also the declared absence of religious belief and practice. Religion is seen as a factor that both includes the individual in a network of relationships and shapes the relationships they have with others, both in terms of the accommodation they must make to live in a secularised society and the discrimination they may suffer. It is also an explanatory variable for certain behaviours (choice of spouse, contraception, fertility).

The study of the family transmission of languages, social relations and relationship with the home country is also part of this study of identity construction, and also improves our understanding of the resources the respondents can and do mobilise.

Appendix 4: Institutions involved

The operational structure of the project comprises three levels. There is first coordination between the two partner institutions, with overall management by the director of INED and the director of INSEE's Directorate of Demographic and Social Statistics. The logistical part of the survey is the responsibility of INSEE's Statistical Methods Unit and is not described here. The drafting of the survey is coordinated at senior level by INSEE's Demographic Department and INED's International Migration and Minorities Unit.

Project management team

Participant	Institution	Speciality
Elisabeth Algava**	INSEE	Statistics
Catherine Borre**1	INSEE	Statistics
Cris Beauchemin	INED	Geography, demography
Christelle Hamel	INED	Sociology, anthropology
Patrick Simon	INED	Sociology, demography
Laure Moguérou	INED	Sociology, demography
Karine Wigdorowicz	INED	Secretary

The questionnaire was drafted and the survey results processed by a working group comprising member of the management team and researchers specialising in immigration, integration and discrimination, with an option for quantitative studies. A broad spectrum of disciplines was sought in order to increase the research team's expertise.

Working and processing group

It comprised the members of the management team above plus the following:

Participant	Institution	Speciality
Maryline Bèque	DREES	Social psychology
Yael Brinbaum	University of Burgundy - IREDU-CMH	Sociology
Stéphanie Condon	INED	Geography, Demography

Hughes Lagrange	OSC-Sciences Po	Sociology
Dominique Meurs	University of Arras- Ermés-INED	Economics
Mahrez Okba	DARES	Economics
Jean-Luc Primon	University of Nice- URMIS	Sociology
Corinne Régnard	IMINIDCO	Statistics, demography
Emmanuelle Santelli	CNRS	Sociology
Vincent Tiberj	CEVIPOF- Sciences Po	Politics

The survey was overseen and monitored by a policy committee comprising the grant-awarding institutions and eminent academics. The committee was formed in November 2006, and has met four times. On two occasions, it was invited to contribute its observations concerning the overall questionnaire content.

The eminent academics on the Policy Committee are Jean-Michel Belorgey (Conseil d'Etat), Jacqueline Costa-Lascoux (OSII), Véronique de Rudder (CNRS-Urmis), Blandine Kriegel (HCI), Françoise Lorcerie (CNRS-Iremam), Nonna Mayer (Cevipof), Roxane Silberman (CNRS-Cmh), Michel Wiervorka (EHES-Cadis) and Catherine Wihtol de Wenden (CNRS - Ceri).

The representatives of institutions involved in matters covered by the survey and providing grants are Pierre Boissier (ANPE), Anne-Marie Brocas, (DREES), Yves Choffel (ONZUS-DIV), François Dugeny (IAURIF), Alain Lecomte (DGUHC), Antoine Magnier (DARES), Françoise Oeuvarard (DEPP), Paul Santelmann (AFPA), Louis Schweitzer (HALDE), Michel Villac (ACSE).