

Labor Market Integration of Immigrants' Children in France

Taking into Account the Effects of Gender and Origin

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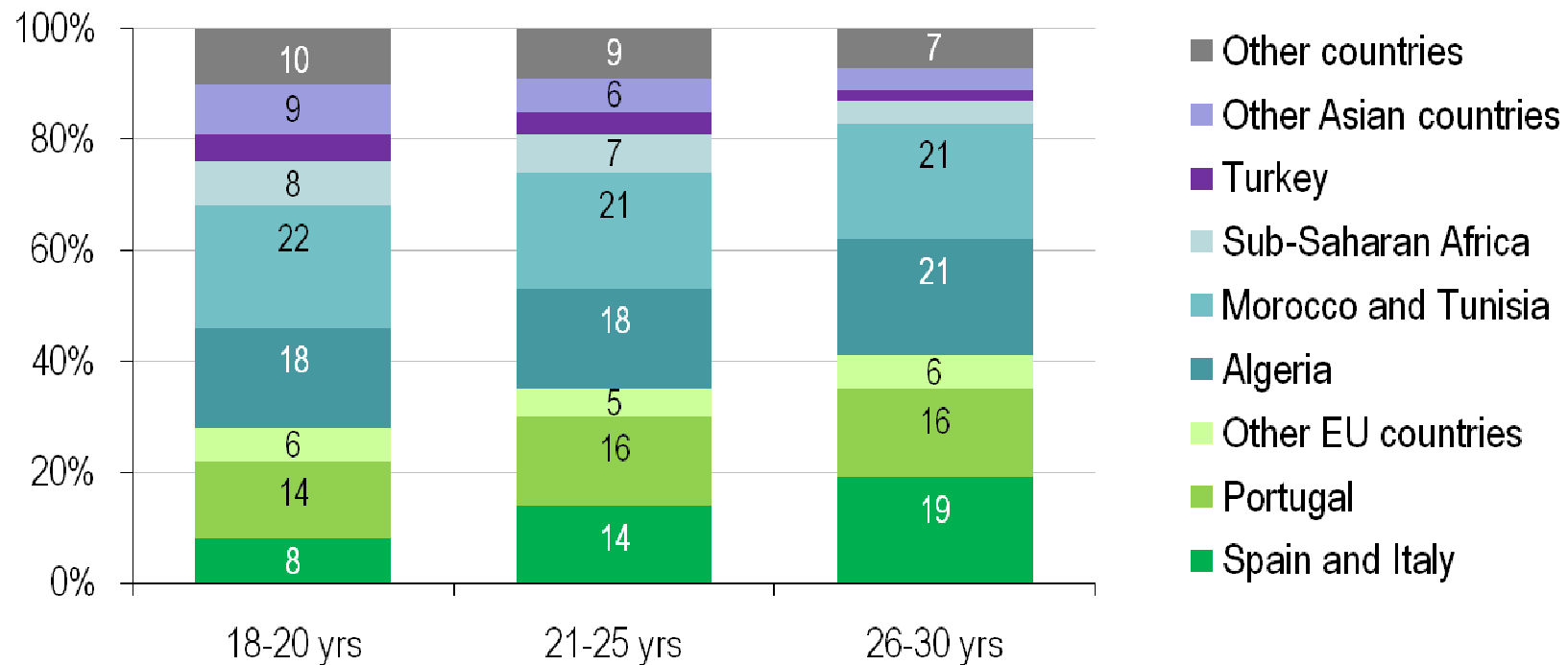
EHESS - Centre Maurice Halbwachs (CMH)

Population Association of America 2011 Annual Meeting
Washington, March 31-April 2, 2011

The children of immigrants in France

- **Definition:** people who are born in France and have at least one immigrant parent
- **Estimation:** 6.5 millions = 11% of population (*Borrel & Lhommeau 2010*)

Children of immigrants by age and parents' country of origin

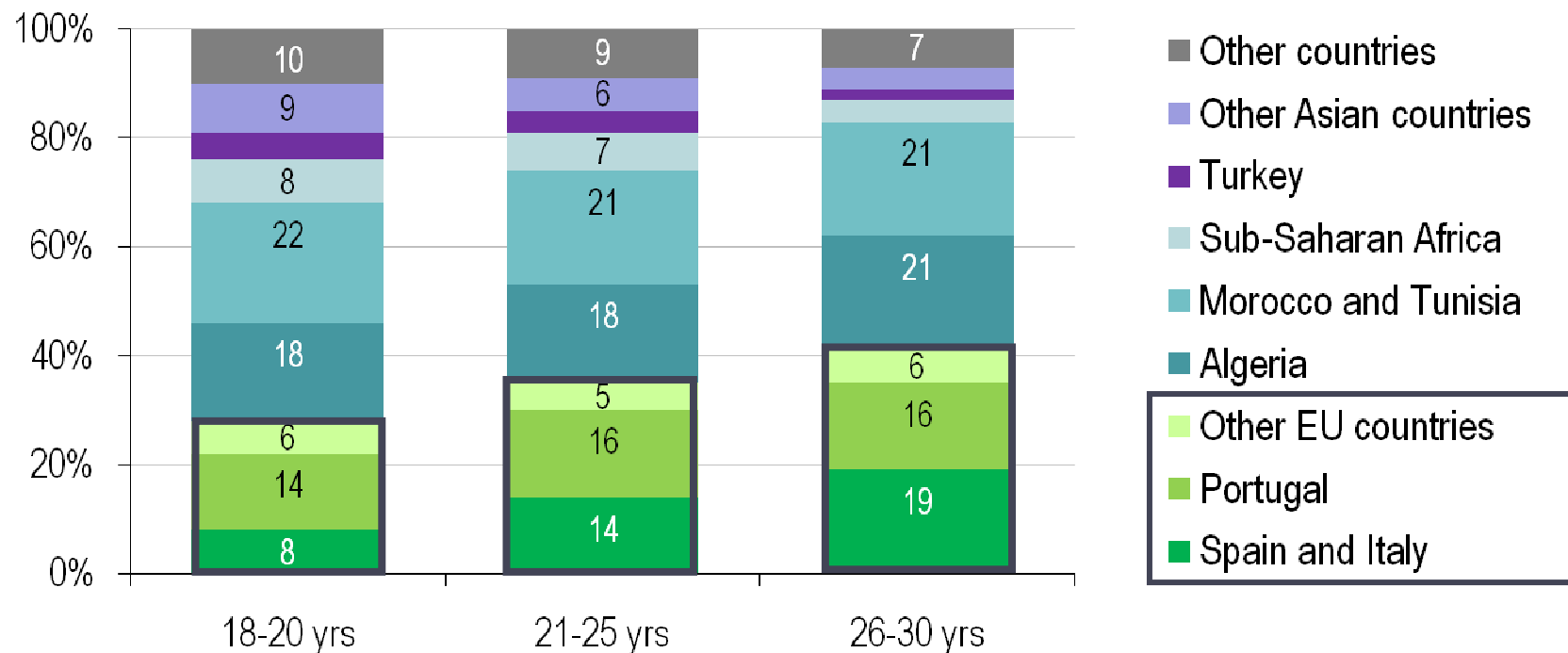


Source: *Trajectoires et Origines 2008* (Borrel & Lhommeau 2010)

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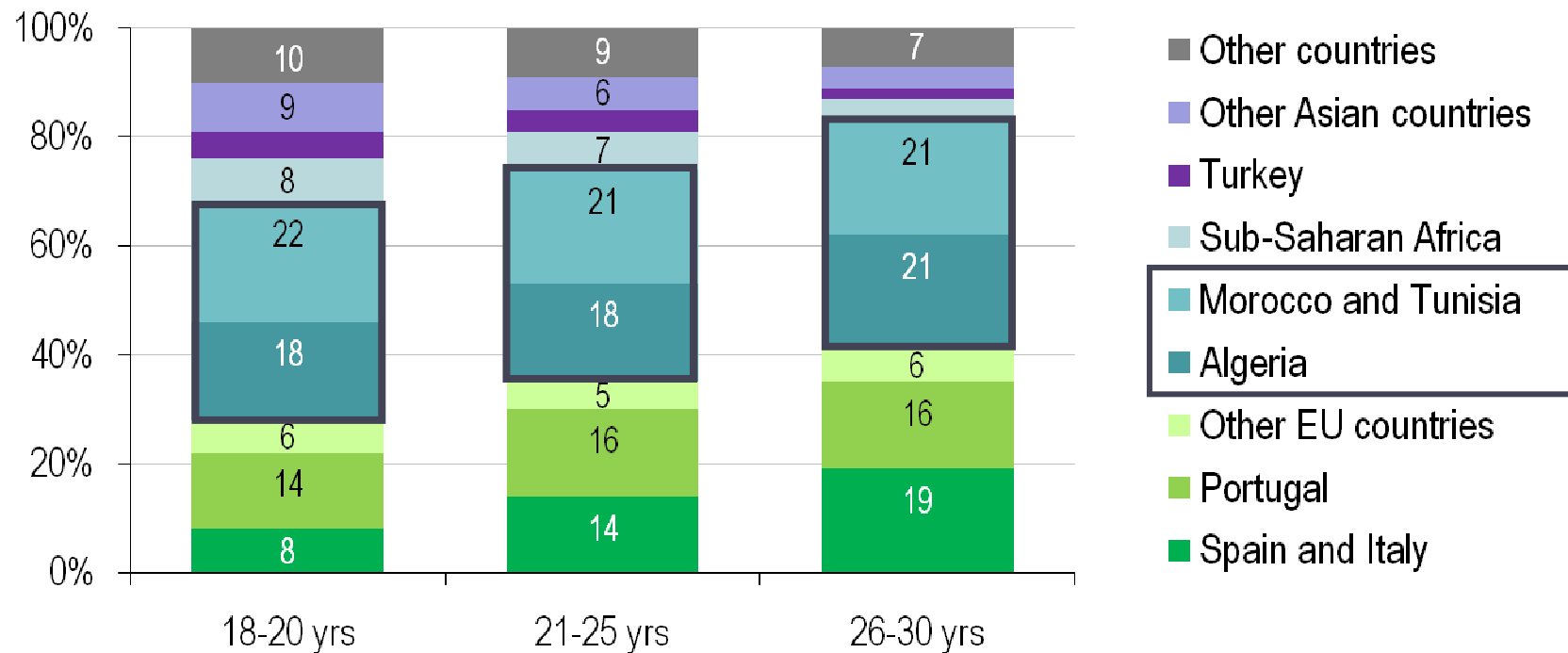


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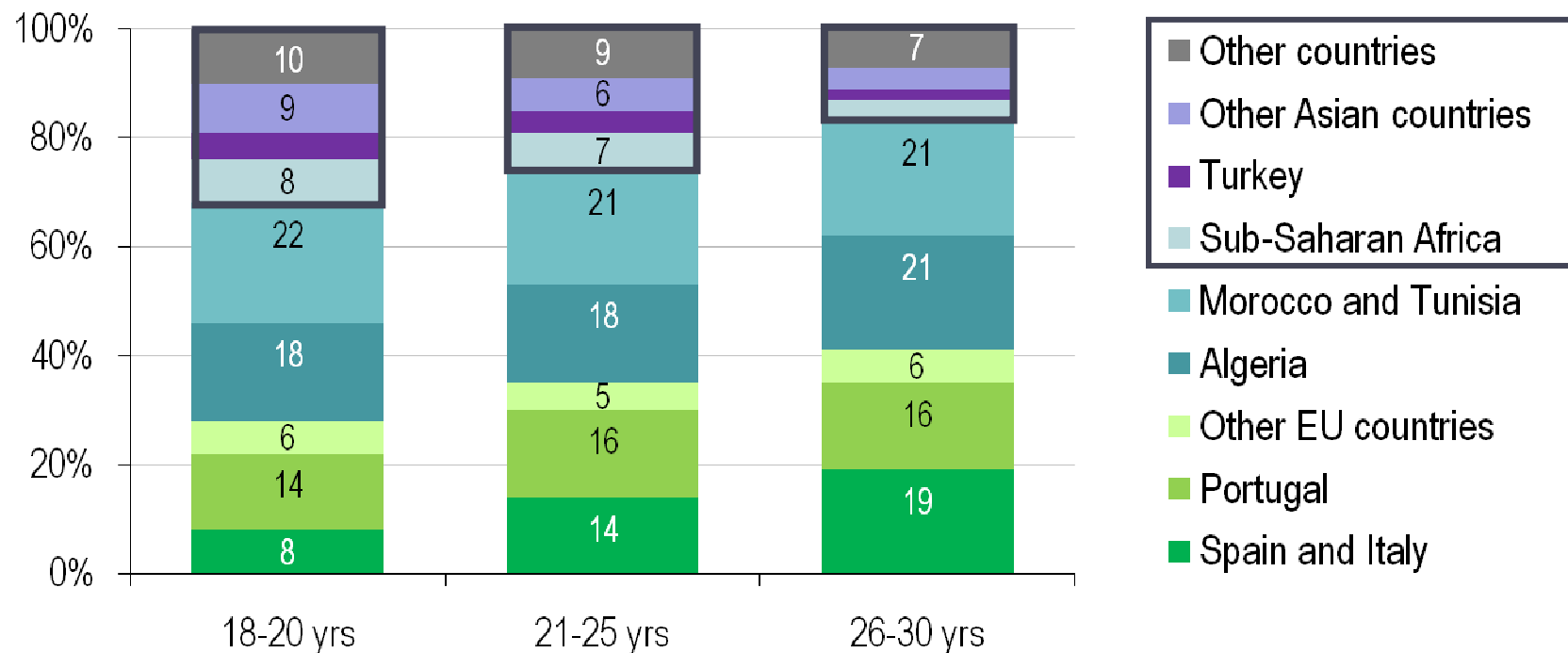


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Labor market conditions

- **Children of immigrants in the labor market:**

(Simon 2003, Frickey et al. 2004, Meurs et al. 2006, Silberman et al. 2007)

- Disadvantaged: high unemployment rate, limited upward mobility, ethnic penalty, occupational segregation
- High heterogeneity according to parents' country of origin

- **Unfavorable labor market environment for school leavers:**

- High youth unemployment rate (23.7% in 2009)
- Job insecurity
- Importance of open-ended jobs (ensure stability and security)

Gender perspective

Is there a double disadvantage for daughters of immigrants when integrating the labor market?

Previous results (regarding North African 2nd generation):

- Least favourable labor market outcomes for daughters of immigrants
=> double discrimination

(Frickey & Primon 2004, 2006; Ait Ben Lmadani et al. 2008; Meurs & Pailhé 2008, 2010)

- No difference between men and women regarding wages

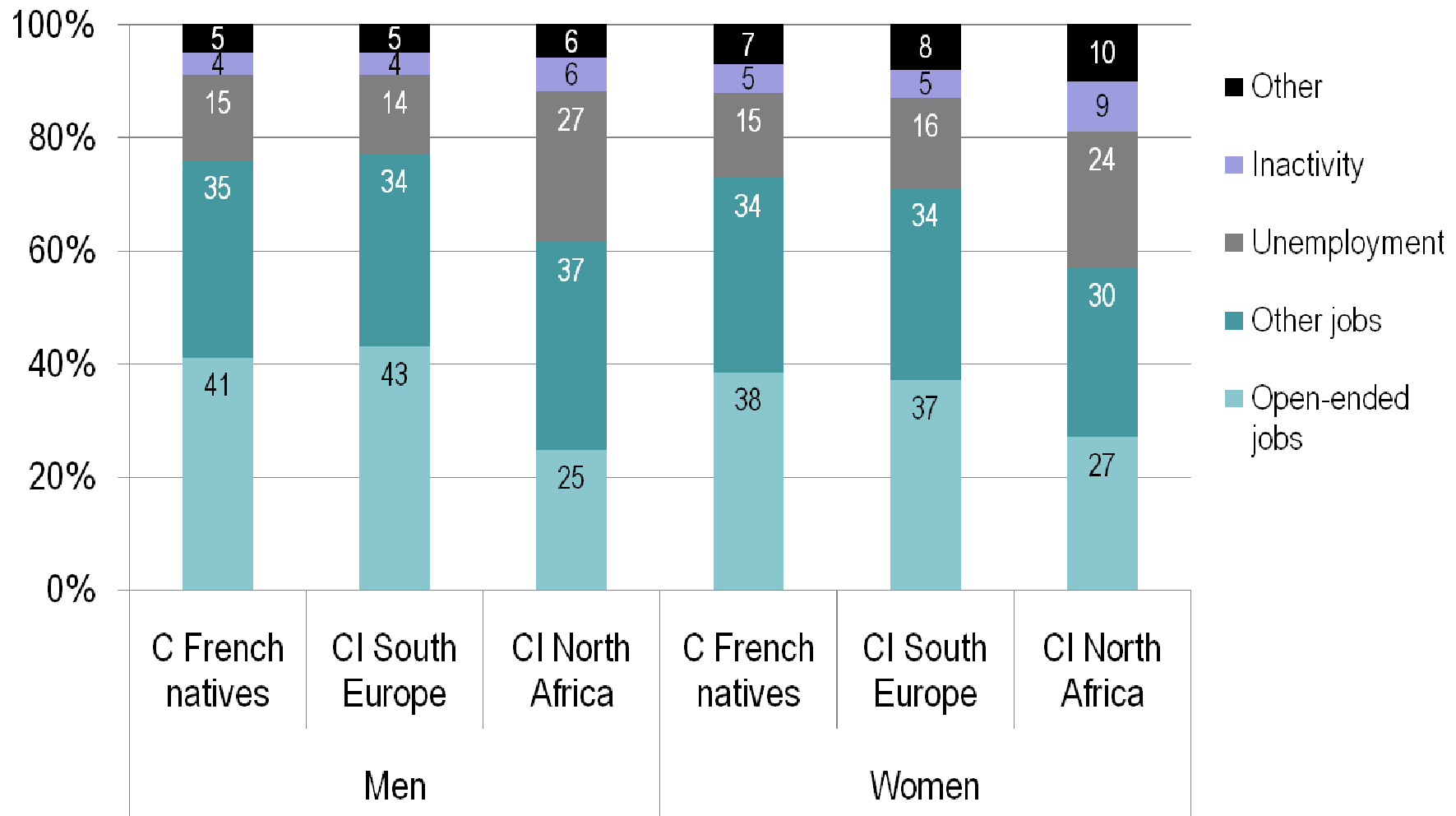
(Dupray & Moullet 2004; Ait Ben Lmadani et al. 2008)

Research framework

- **Data:** *Génération 2004* survey
 - 33,655 youths who left the educational system in 2004...
 - ... for the first time
 - ... at any level of education (mean age = 21)
 - Surveyed in 2007 (retrospective)
 - Detailed job calendar
 - Samples:
 - Children of French natives (N=28,090)
 - Children of South European immigrants: Italy, Portugal, Spain (N=1,315)
 - Children of North African immigrants: Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia (N=1,578)
- **Methods:**
 - Event history analysis
 - Logistic regressions

The first 3 years after the end of schooling

Mean percentage of time spent in different occupational statuses



Measuring gender and origin effects

- **Indicators:**

- Instantaneous risk of obtaining a first open-ended job (Cox models)
- Probability of having an open-ended job three years after the end of schooling (Logistic regression)

- **Three models:** *(Meurs & Pailhé 2008, 2010)*

- A. Impact of gender for each group of origin
- B. Impact of origin for men and women
- C. Combined impact of gender and origin

- **Models controlled for:** educational attainment, having obtained the diploma prepared in 2004, having done an internship or apprenticeship, having worked while studying, parents' occupations, father unemployed, mother out of the labor market, having children, regional unemployment rate

Obtaining a first open-ended job

Effects of gender and origin on the risk of obtaining a first open-ended job

Levels of significance: *** : $p < 0.01$; ** : $p < 0.05$

Obtaining a first open-ended job

Effects of gender and origin on the risk of obtaining a first open-ended job

Model A: effect of gender

Gender	C French natives	CI South Europe	CI North Africa
<i>Men (REF)</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00
Women	0.86***	0.78***	0.99

Levels of significance: *** : $p < 0.01$; ** : $p < 0.05$

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Model B: effect of origin

Origin	Men	Women
<i>C French natives (REF)</i>	1.00	1.00
CI South Europe	1.12**	1.01
CI North Africa	0.72***	0.81***

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Model C: combined effect of gender and origin

Gender and origin	Hazard Ratio
<i>Men - C French natives (REF)</i>	1.00
Men - CI South Europe	1.13**
Men - CI North Africa	0.71***
Women - C French natives	0.86***
Women - CI South Europe	0.87***
Women - CI North Africa	0.71***

Levels of significance: *** : $p < 0.01$; ** : $p < 0.05$

Obtaining a first open-ended job

Effects of gender and origin on the risk of obtaining a first open-ended job

SUMMARY

- **CI South Europe:**
 - Men : ethnic advantage
 - Women: no effect of origin but gender penalty
 - **CI North Africa:**
 - Ethnic disadvantage for men and women
 - No gender disadvantage for women
- ⇒ Men and women face disadvantages of the same magnitude => no “double disadvantage”

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Men - CI South Europe	1.13**
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Having an open-ended job 3 years later

**Effects of gender and origin on the probability of having an open-ended job
at the time of the survey**

Levels of significance: *** : $p < 0.01$; ** : $p < 0.05$

Having an open-ended job 3 years later

Effects of gender and origin on the probability of having an open-ended job
at the time of the survey

Model A: effect of gender

Gender	C French natives	CI South Europe	CI North Africa
<i>Men (REF)</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00
Women	0.77***	0.73***	0.78***

Levels of significance: *** : $p < 0.01$; ** : $p < 0.05$

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Gender	C French natives	CI South Europe	CI North Africa
Men (<i>REF</i>)	1.00	1.00	1.00
Women	0.77***	0.73***	0.78***

Model B: effect of origin

Origin	Men	Women
<i>C French natives (REF)</i>	1.00	1.00
CI South Europe	1.12	1.03
CI North Africa	0.62***	0.60***

Levels of significance: *** : $p < 0.01$; ** : $p < 0.05$

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Model C: combined effect of gender and origin

Gender and origin	Hazard Ratio
<i>Men - C French natives (REF)</i>	1.00
Men - CI South Europe	1.14
Men - CI North Africa	0.61***
Women - C French natives	0.77***
Women - CI South Europe	0.78***
Women - CI North Africa	0.47***

Levels of significance: *** : $p < 0.01$; ** : $p < 0.05$

Having an open-ended job 3 years later

Effects of gender and origin on the probability of having an open-ended job at the time of the survey

SUMMARY

- **CI South Europe:**
 - No effect of origin for men and women
 - Gender penalty for women
- **CI North Africa:**
 - Ethnic disadvantage for men and women
 - Gender penalty for women
 - ⇒ Women face a “double disadvantage”

Model C: combined effect of gender and origin

Gender and origin	Hazard Ratio
<i>Men - C French natives (REF)</i>	1.00
Men - CI South Europe	1.14
Men - CI North Africa	0.61***
Women - C French natives	0.77***
Women - CI South Europe	0.78***
Women - CI North Africa	0.47***

Discussion (1/2)

- **Children of South European immigrants:**
 - They are not disadvantaged because of their immigrant background
 - Ethnic advantage for men regarding their access to the first open-ended job
 - Efficient network ties through family and community
 - But no effect on the probability of having one three years later
 - Gender penalty for women (as daughters of French natives)
 - Women do not face a double disadvantage as they are not disadvantaged because of their immigrant origin

Discussion (2/2)

- **Children of North African immigrants:**
 - They are disadvantaged because of their immigrant background
 - Women do not face gender penalty regarding their access to the first open-ended job...
 - Positive stereotypes (Guénif-Souilamas 2000, Hamel 2005)
 - No double disadvantage
 - ... BUT they face gender penalty regarding their probability of having an open-ended job at the time of the survey
 - No more protected by positive stereotypes, face gender discrimination
 - Double disadvantage
- **Importance of an interpretation of the results that take into account the articulation of gender and origin**

Thank you

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Access to the first open-ended job (Cox models)

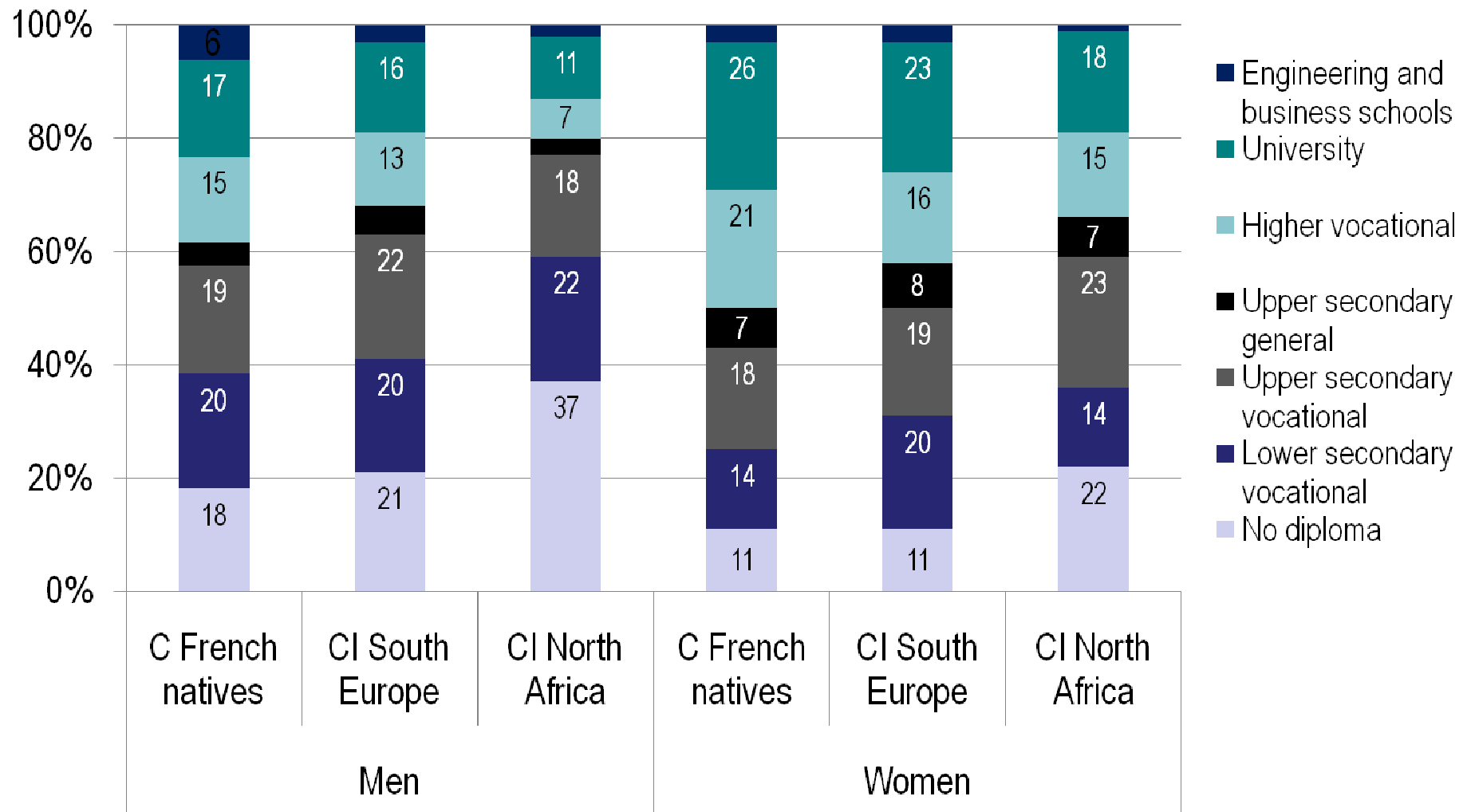
Covariates influencing the risk of obtaining a first open-ended job, according to gender

Covariates		Men	Women
Origin (ref = CFN)	Children of South European immigrant	1.117**	1.009
	Children of North African immigrant	0.711***	0.803***
Highest education (ref = no diploma)	Lower secondary vocational	1.497***	1.650***
	Secondary	1.689***	1.725***
	Higher education	2.101***	3.023***
Had obtained the diploma prepared in 2004		1.196***	1.013
Had a job during the studies		1.536***	1.367***
Father's occupation (ref = clerk)	Craft, trade and business worker	1.089**	0.987
	Upper occupation	1.014	1.025
	Intermediary occupation	1.054*	0.972
	Manual worker	0.987	0.997
Other – No answer		0.881***	0.938
Out of labour market mother		0.883***	0.897***
Having children		1.170***	1.022
Regional unemployment rate		0.972***	0.990

* : $p < 0.10$; ** : $p < 0.05$; *** : $p < 0.01$

Educational attainment

Highest level of education



Access to the first open-ended

**Patterns of the time taken to obtain a first open-ended job
(non parametric actuarial method)**

