

*Bleak picture or steady progress?  
Labour market outcomes of new arrivals in .... France*

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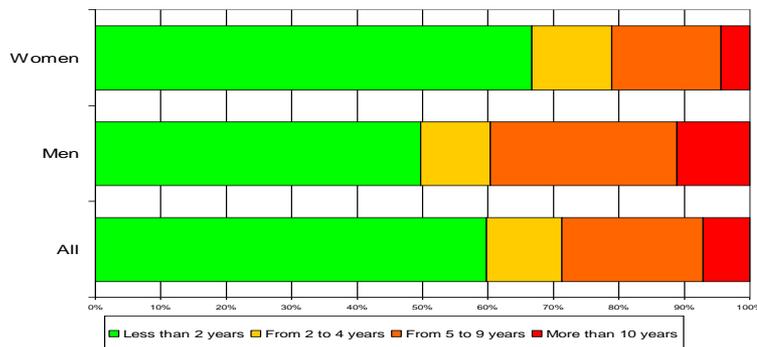
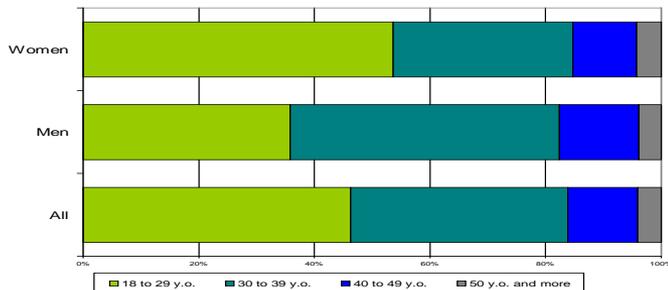


## New migrants in France, main figures

About 330 000 persons immigrating in France (2012)

OECD's harmonized data : annual flows of « permanent » migrants (EU excluded) : 140 000 persons (excluding 60 000 students).

100 000 persons are contracting the « CAI » (reception and integration contract) : adults, only workers, family migrants, refugees and (a few others) (no students).



About 2 new migrant (n.m) out of 3 is a family migrant.

A little more women than men, 52 % in 2009, increasing

Median age closed to 32 y.o.

Women younger than men

Arrival <> getting a document :

3 n.m out of 5 have arrived from 0 to 2 years before contracting but 10 % have arrived more than 10 years before contracting.

Origins : 40 % Maghreb, 30 % other african countries, 20% Asia (Turkey, China, ...)

## *Integration of new migrants, lessons from « ELIPA »*

ELIPA : a longitudinal survey (2010, 2011, 2013) about integration of new migrants

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Scope : 97 736 reception and integration contract signatories in 2009  
(sample : 15 000 of them)

1 : 6 107 persons interviewed in 2010

2 : among them, 4 756 interviews in 2011

3 : among them 3 573 interviews in 2013

14 languages available

- ❖ Demographics (gender, age, family composition, place of birth, ...)
- ❖ Circumstances of migration, relation with French administration
- ❖ Labour market issues
- ❖ Diplomas, skills in French language (evaluation linked with « IVQ »)
- ❖ Housing
- ❖ Social inclusion, ...

<http://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Documentation/Publications>

*ELIPA is a survey like LISC (Canada) or LISNZ (New Zealand),...*

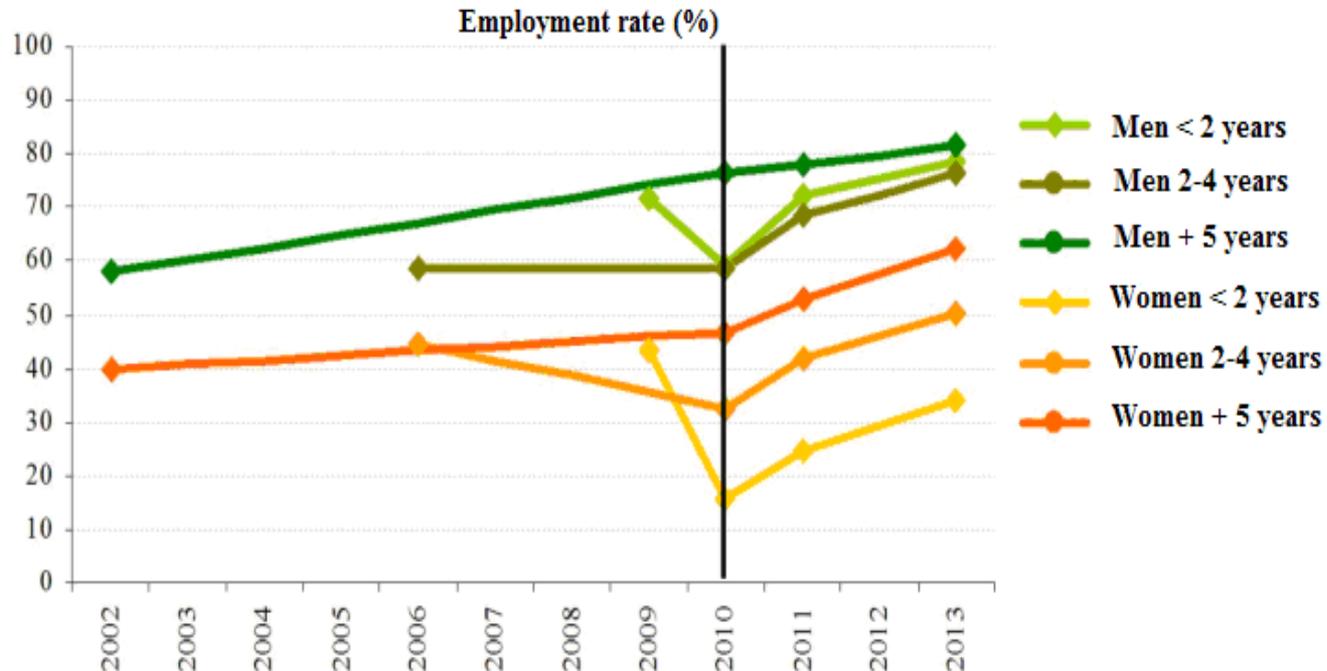
*Launched in 2009 (first interrogation in 2010).*

*Funded by DGEF and European funds (integration, refugees).*



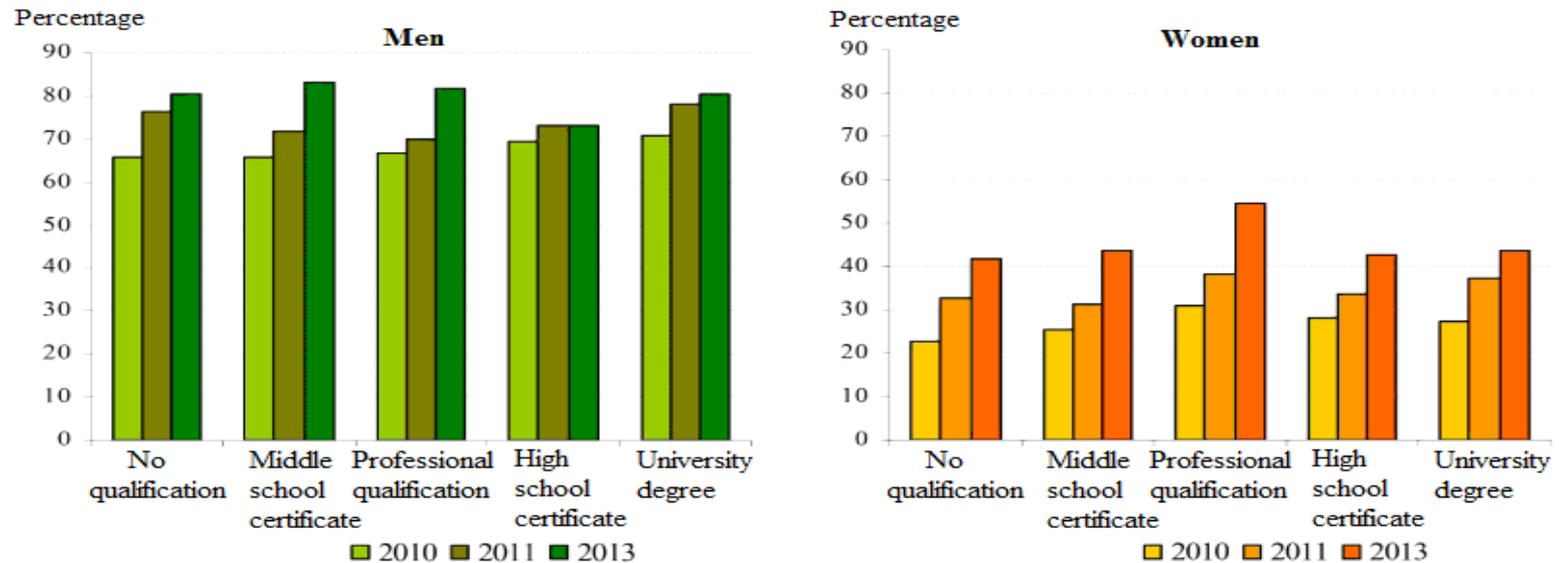
## Labour market outcomes : employments rates

Bleak arrival : unemployment rates dramatically increase between migration and 2010. Women's situation worse than men's.  
(Quite) steady progress : employment rates increase (but unemployment's rates remain high).



## Labour market's analysis : qualification and skills in French language

### Changes in the new migrants' employment rates, by qualification



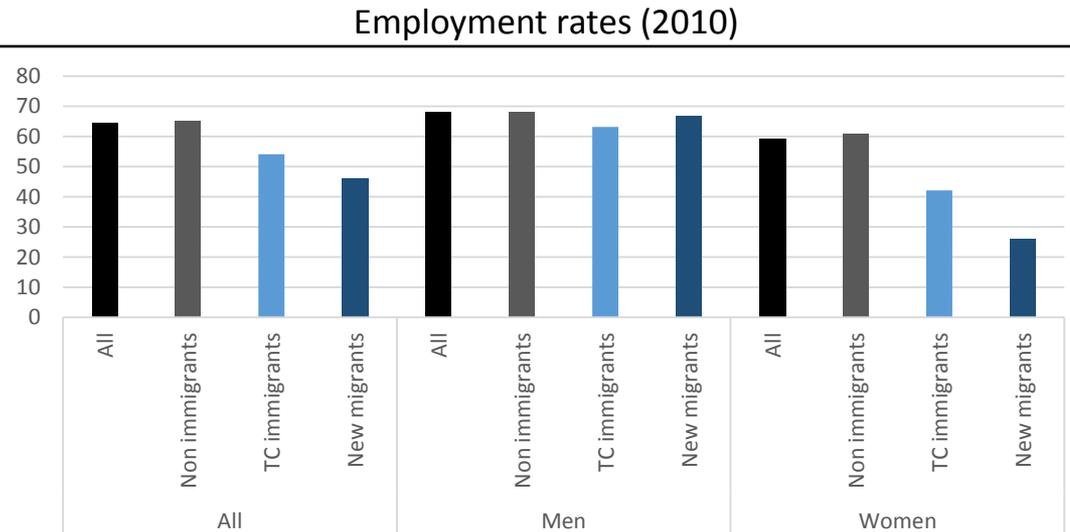
New migrants are not well qualified (men worse than women).

High qualifications are favorable for men (beginning) not for women.

Intermediate qualifications are favorable for both sex considering increasing employment rates.

## Labour market's analysis : comparisons, links between employments and skills in french language

Employment rates\* :  
Quite good for men,  
Very bad for women



\* : LFS 2010 or ELIPA 2010

Multivariate analysis (first and simple analysis, work in progress)

**Men** : having basics skills in French language seems to have very few or no effects on employment in 2010 as well as in 2013. Origins, age are more determinant.

**Women** : having basics skills in French language seems to have moderate effects on employment in 2010 as well as in 2013. Origins, age and family structure are more determinant.

**Men** : : being employed in 2010, or in 2013, or getting a job between 2010 and 2013 seems to have very few or no effect on level in French language.

**Women** : being employed in 2010, or in 2013, or getting a job between 2010 and 2013 seems to have moderate effects on level in French language, or improvement in French language. Origins are far more determinant, language spoken during childhood and diplomas are more determinant.



## ***Integration of migrants in France***

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*Thank you for your attention*

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