

Portrait of immigration and immigrants in Val-de-Marne

URBACT WORKSHOP – 17-01- 2018

Departmental Observatory - DEMO



The Val-de-Marne in the heart of Ile-de-France



Ile-de-France :
12 Million inhabitants, 18% of the population of France

Val de Marne :
1.37 Million inhabitants, 11% of the population of Ile-de-France

47 municipalities



PRESENTATION PROGRAM

I Introduction

1. Defining elements
2. The major phases of immigration in France
3. Recent immigration: key figures

II. Immigrants in Val-de-Marne

1. General view: number, location and origins
2. Age structure and family structures
3. Female–male breakdown
4. Housing conditions
5. Activity, Training, Socioprofessional Categories, and Conditions of Employment
6. Poverty: inequalities that persist

I. Introduction

1. Defining elements
2. The major phases of immigration in France
3. Recent immigration: key figures

Elements of definition: foreigner, immigrant, asylum seeker, refugee ... who are we talking about?

- ❑ **Immigrant:** A foreign born person living abroad and residing in France, whether or not she has acquired French nationality.
- ❑ **Descendant of immigrant:** Person born in France of at least one immigrant parent.
- ❑ **Foreigner:** Person residing in France but not having French nationality.
- ❑ **Migrant:** According to UNESCO, it refers to any person who lives temporarily or permanently in a country in which he or she was not born and where he / she has acquired important social links.
- ❑ **Refugee:** The Geneva Convention of 1951 describes as a refugee "any person who, having a well-founded fear of persecution on account of his race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion is outside the country of which she has the nationality and which can not, or, because of this fear, does not want to claim the protection of this country".
- ❑ **Asylum seeker:** A person who has left his country and wishes to obtain refugee status.

The major phases of immigration from France, one of the oldest countries of immigration

- ❑ **Late 19th-1974**: Immigration Wanted to Meet Labor Needs Acceleration to periods of economic growth and post-war reconstruction combined with demographic lows. Mainly, from European countries (Italy, Belgium, Spain, Poland ...) before 1940. The Maghreb (Algeria) and Portugal predominated in the 60s.
- ❑ **1974 - late 80s**: A declared desire to control migratory flows
The halting of wage labor immigration and the acceleration of family reunion of non-Europeans ...
... in a context where Europeans are gradually enjoying the freedom of movement, installation and work.
=> Waves of political migrations (Russian, Spanish, Italian, Eastern European, Chilean, Argentinian ...) and migrations related to local conflicts (Africa, Asia ...) throughout the period
- ❑ **Since the 90s**:
Increase in international migration: 77 million people in 1975 to 244 million in 2015 (UN)
Strengthening controls, and harmonization of migration policies, especially European ones.

Evolution of the immigrant population in France

1M at the beginning of the XXth century / 2.3M in 1954 / 4.2M in 1970 / 6M in 2014

Recent immigration: key figures

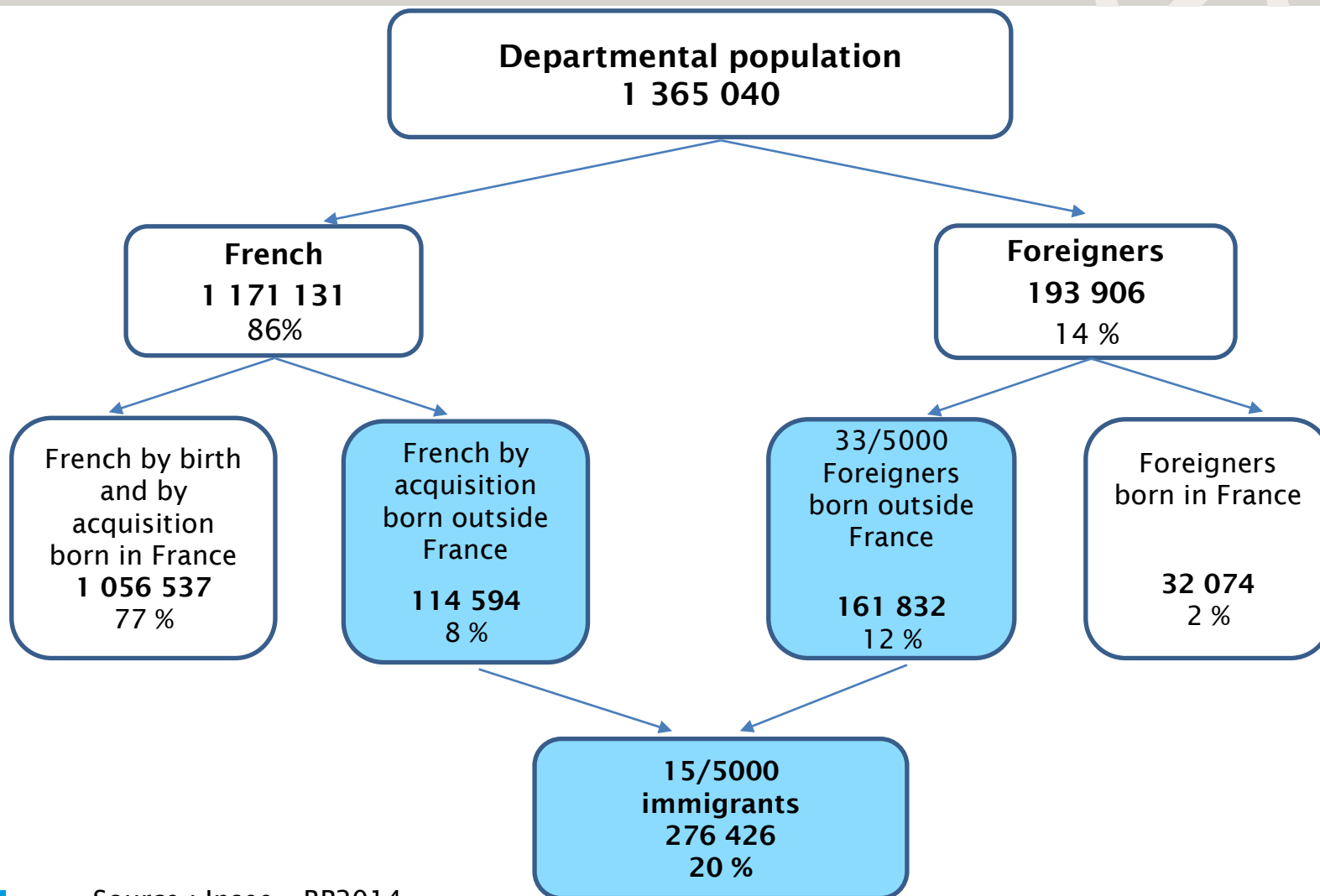
- ❑ **France, 7th in the world for the number of immigrants** (foreign-born population), behind the United States, Russia, Germany and Saudi Arabia (Source: United Nations, 2016)
- ❑ **An average of 200,000 residence permits per year over the last 10 years and 2.8M foreigners living in a regular situation (Source: DGEF 2016)**
=> The reasons for admission to stay family (39%) and student (32%) dominate and for 5 years, the humanitarian motive increases by 60%. (Source: DSED)
- ❑ **Year 2017:** Strong increase in applications and admissions to asylum (Source: Le Monde-OFPRA 08/01/18) the milestone of 100,000 applications crossed (+ 17% compared to 2016) 43,000 protected persons (including minors) A sharp rise in asylum seekers Albanian: Syria comes in 6th place, behind Albania, Afghanistan, Haiti three countries in sharp rise for two years. The African continent (Sudan, Guinea, Ivory Coast, DRC) is very well represented. An asylum largely granted to Syrians and Afghans (nearly 95%), but almost never to Haitians, Algerians or Albanians (around 6%).

II. Immigrants in Val-de-Marne

1. General view: number, origins and location
2. Age structure and family structures
3. Female-male breakdown
4. Housing conditions
5. Activity, Training, socio-professional categories, and conditions of employment
6. Poverty: inequalities that persist

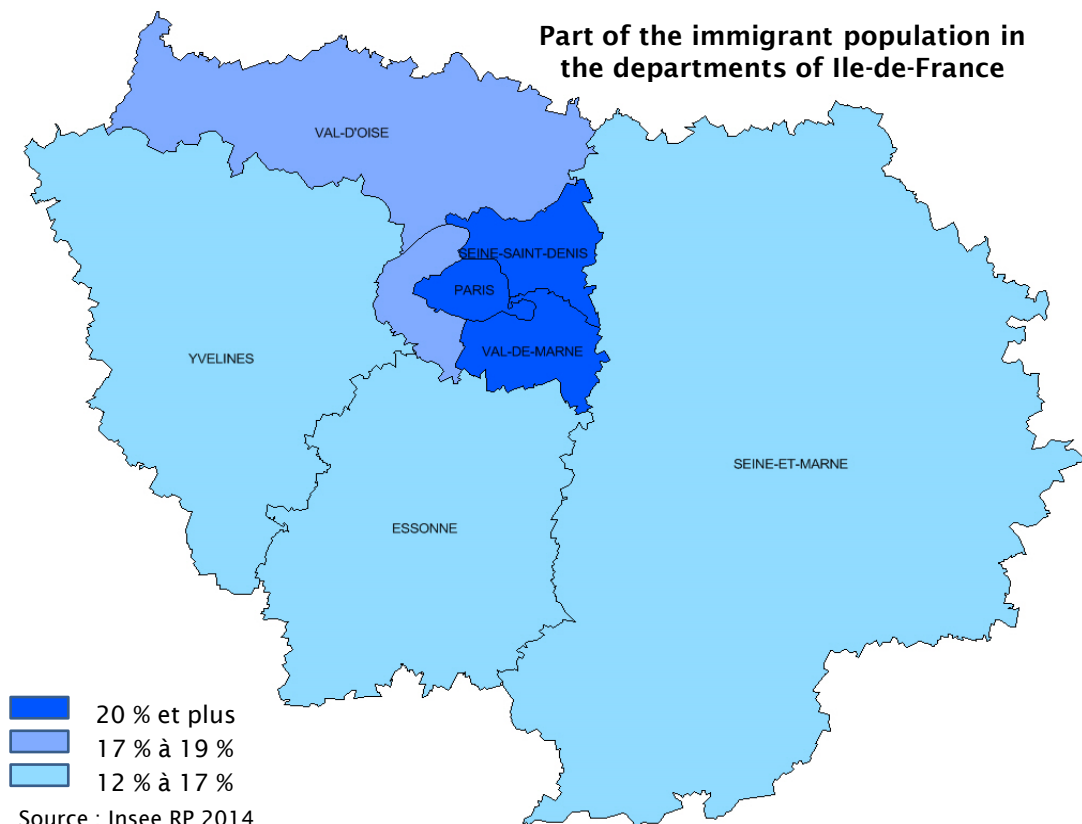
1. General view: number, origins and location

Nearly 276,000 immigrants in Val-de-Marne, representing 20% of the population



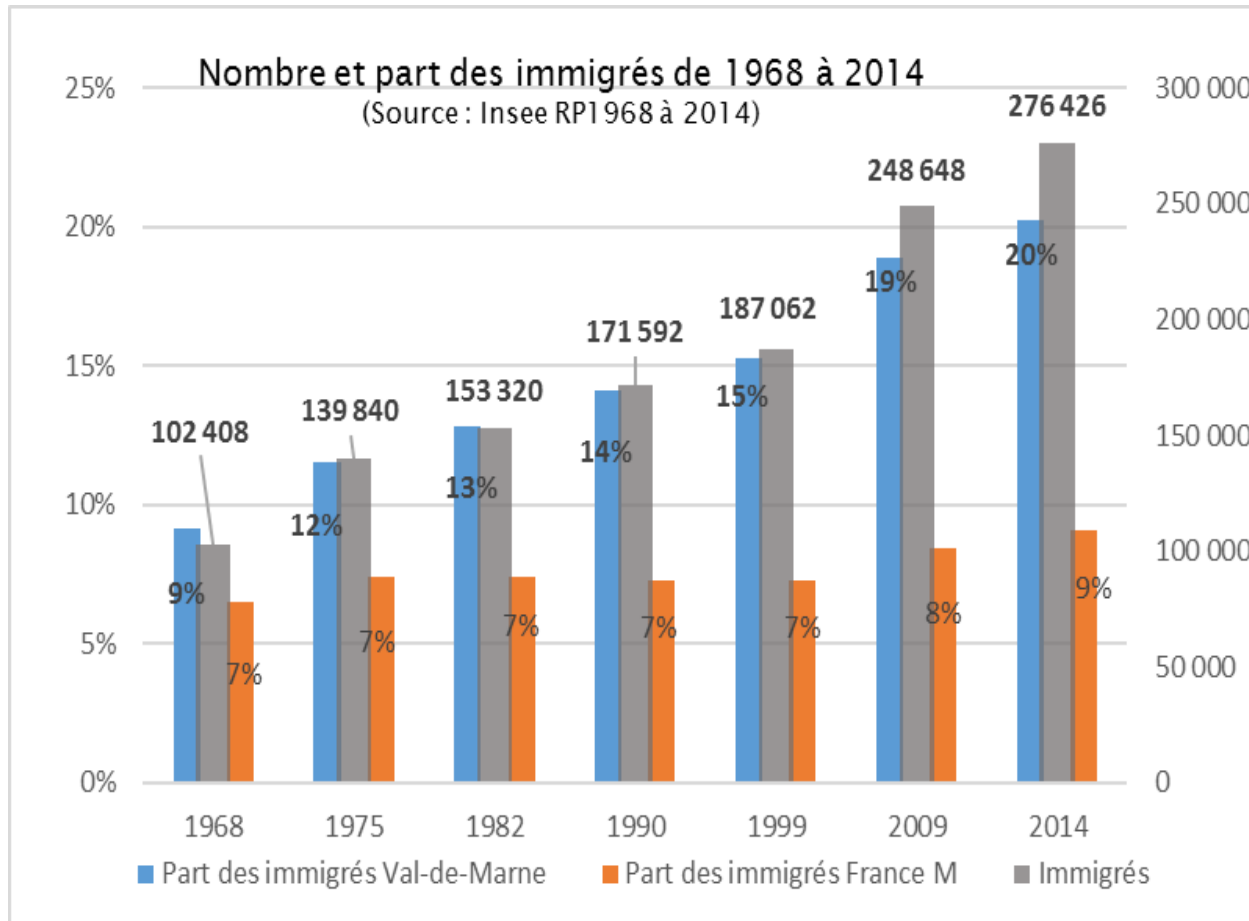
The Val-de-Marne, in the heart of the 1st region of immigration

- ❑ Ile-de-France, the leading host region (19%) ahead of Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes (12%), representing 38% of immigrants in Metropolitan France.



- 65% of Ile-de-France immigrants located in Paris and in the inner suburbs.
- A clear overrepresentation in Seine-Saint-Denis (29%).

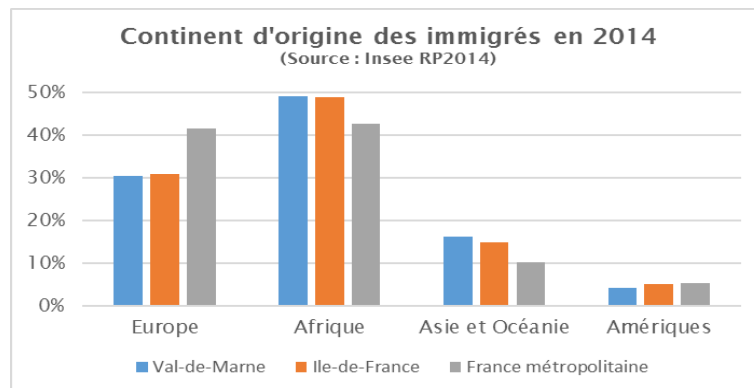
A steady increase in the number of immigrants, with a slight acceleration since the beginning of the 2000s



- + 174 000 immigrants since the end of the 60s
- A weight that has increased by +11 points (+2 points for the whole of France)
- Disparities that have increased since the 2000s
- Between 2009 and 2014, a contribution of 5 500 inhabitants per year

Immigrants mainly from Africa and Europe

Origins that match those found at the Parisian level

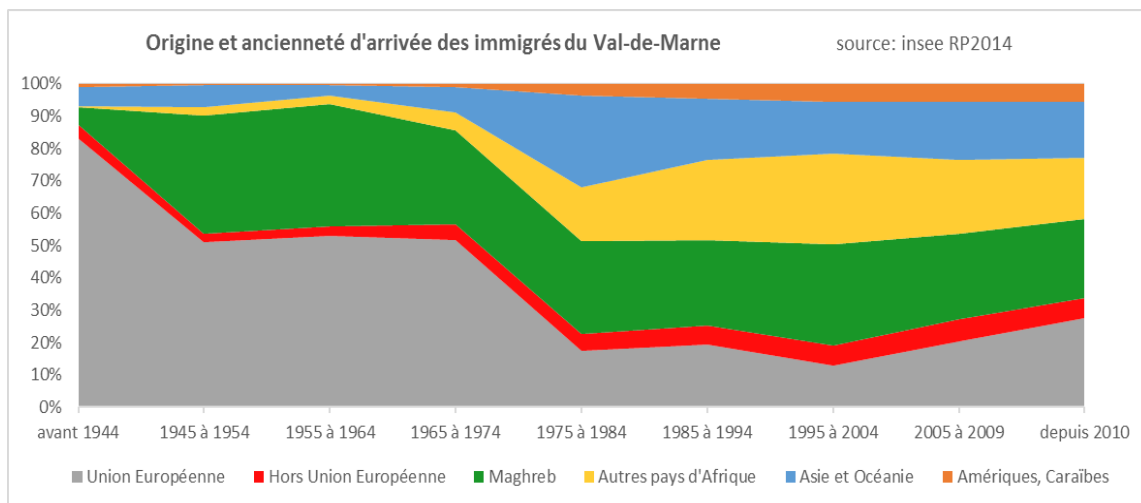


Les 12 premières nationalités des immigrants en Val-de-Marne en 2014

Nationalité	Effectifs	Part parmi les immigrants
Algériens	41 914	15,2%
Portugais	37 404	13,5%
Marocains	21 823	7,9%
Tunisiens	15 806	5,7%
Chinois	9 720	3,5%
Maliens	8 369	3,0%
Italiens	7 402	2,7%
Ivoiriens	6 731	2,4%
Turcs	6 586	2,4%
Vietnamiens	6 541	2,4%
Roumains	6 228	2,3%
Cambodgiens	5 807	2,1%

Source : Insee, RR 2014

A breakdown that reflects the history of waves of immigration in the territory

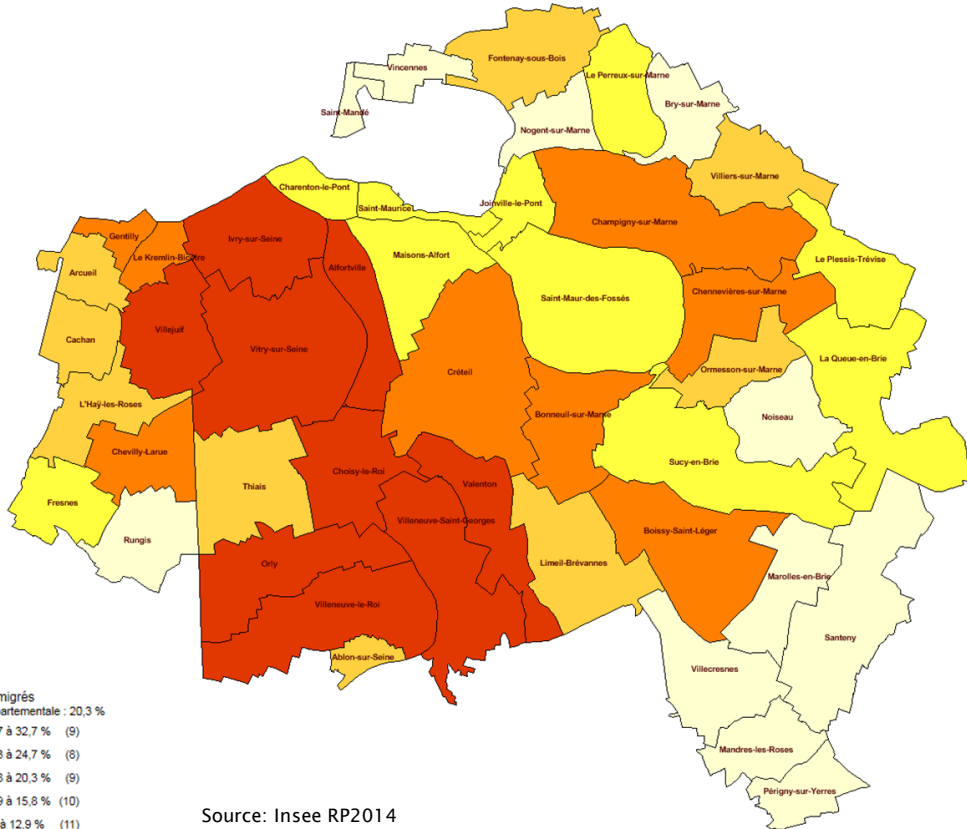


- Algeria, Portugal, and Morocco: 3 countries of origin that concern more than a third of immigrants.
- In Val-de-Marne, fewer Spanish and Senegalese, more Vietnamese and Cambodians
- Since 1995, an increase in immigrants from Europe

Unequal distribution of immigrants in Val-de-Marne

- More than 25% of immigrants in the communes of the Seine Valley

Part des immigrés dans la population communale



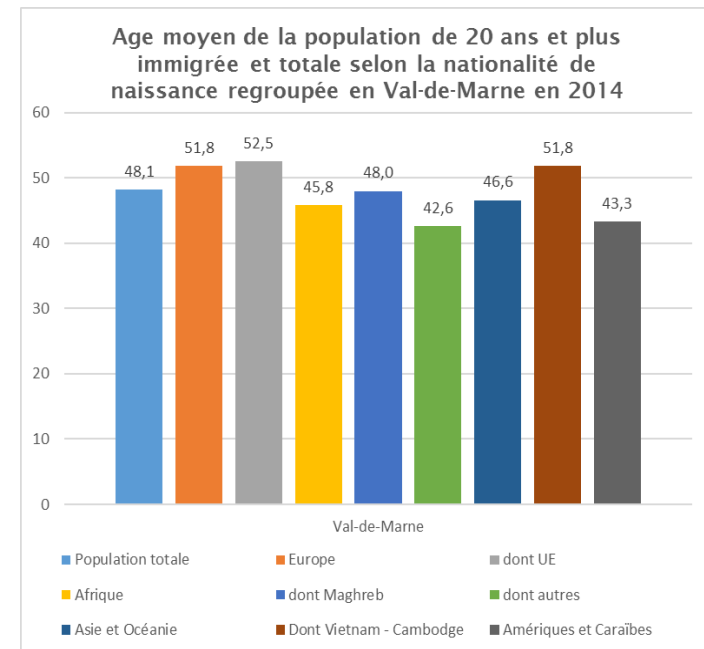
Source: Insee RP2014

- A proportion of immigrants above the departmental average, in the communes
- having an accessible housing stock (social or private) and specific reception facilities (FTM, Cada, ...)
- with a strong tradition of hospitality: Ivry-sur-Seine, Champigny-sur-Marne, Alfortville, Créteil ...

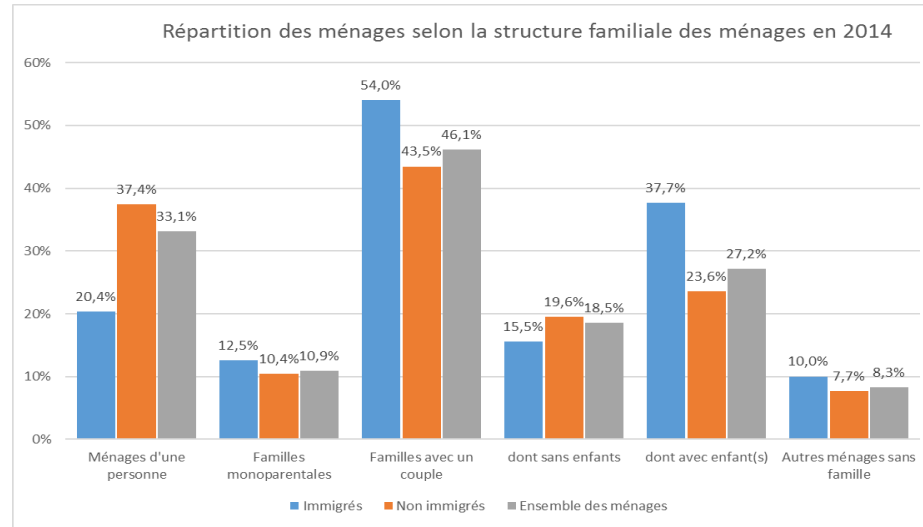
2. Age structure and family structures

Age structure: an overrepresentation of active ages and a quarter of people aged 60 and over

- The 20-59 years are proportionally more numerous (73% against 50%)
- The share of 60 and over is equivalent
- Differences in aging by country of origin:
- Immigrants from Europe, the Maghreb and Southeast Asia are, on average, older
- The youngest immigrants come from East and Sub-Saharan Africa or the Caribbean (Haiti ...).



Family structures: Fewer people living alone and more families with children, with disparities by origin and age of immigration



- Immigrants live less often alone
- Within families, immigrants live both a lone parent and a couple with children more often. Families of African descent other than the Maghreb more concerned with single parenthood and an overrepresentation of large families.
- Immigrant families are on average larger.
- "Habitations" that differ according to the way of life of the country of origin (example of Sri Lankan families)

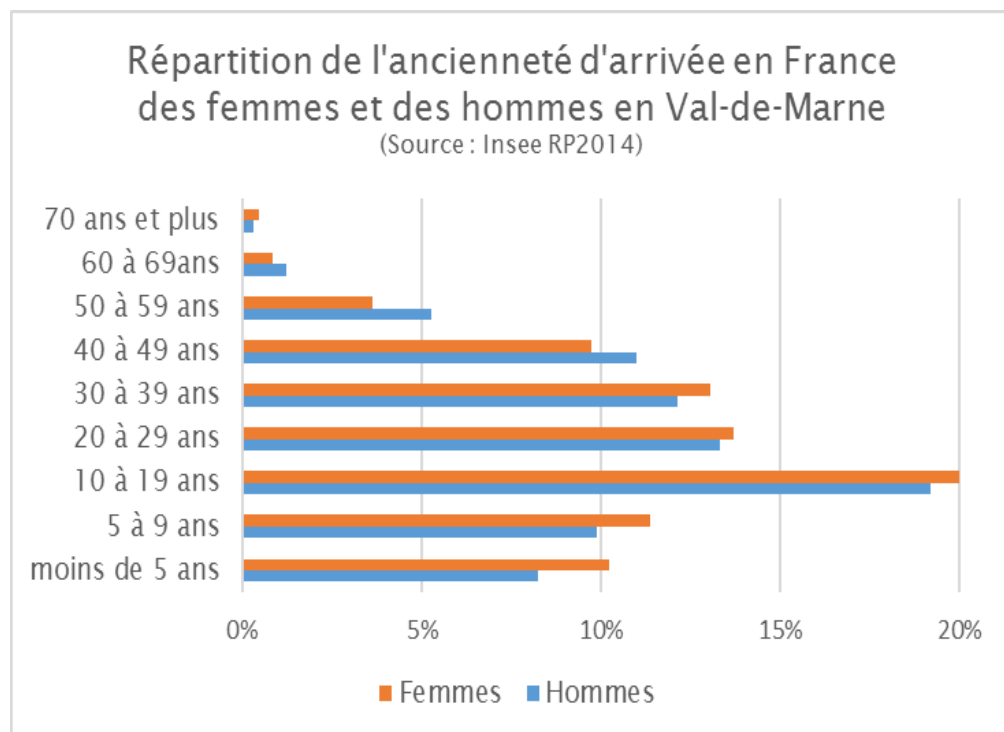


3. Female-male breakdown

Women have become the majority

- In 2014, women are the majority of immigrants (51%).
- A feminization that is observed especially at active ages.

	Immigrés	No n immigrés	Total
Hommes	49%	48%	48%
Femmes	51%	52%	52%
Ensemble	100%	100%	100%



- Men are clearly in the majority among immigrants who have arrived for 40 years or more
- The family reunification policy has rebalanced the situation: a reality mainly for immigrants of North African and sub-Saharan origin.
- More recently, feminization continues for non-family reasons: studies, work

4. Housing conditions

More than 60% of immigrants are tenants (social or private), only 31% are homeowners

Statut d'occupation selon la situation au regard de l'immigration

	Ensemble	Immigrés	Non immigrés
Propriétaire	45,5%	31,4%	50,1%
Locataire dans le parc privé	21,2%	25,0%	19,9%
Locataire dans le parc social	27,4%	36,4%	24,4%
Locataire en meublé ou hôtel	3,5%	5,3%	2,9%
Logé gratuitement	2,5%	1,8%	2,7%

Source : Insee RP2014

- Fewer owners, except among immigrants from a former immigration (Portugal, Italy, Cambodia, Vietnam), the European Union (excluding Poland and Romania) or North America.
- Twice as many to stay in hotels, especially families with young children waiting to access social housing and can not be housed in community.

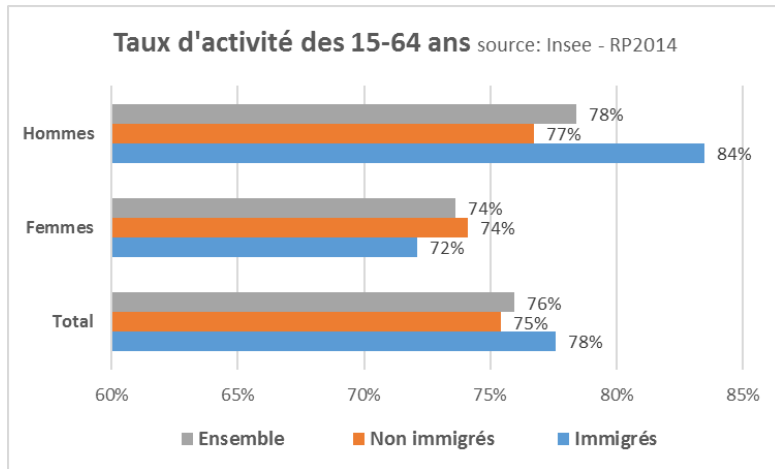
	Population des ménages	Population des communautés
Total	98,1%	1,7%
Immigrés	97,8%	2,1%
Non immigrés	98,2%	1,7%

Source : Insee RP2014

- Immigrants are more concerned with life in a community (homes, social residences, student residences ...): especially Africans, outside the Maghreb, and particularly Malians.

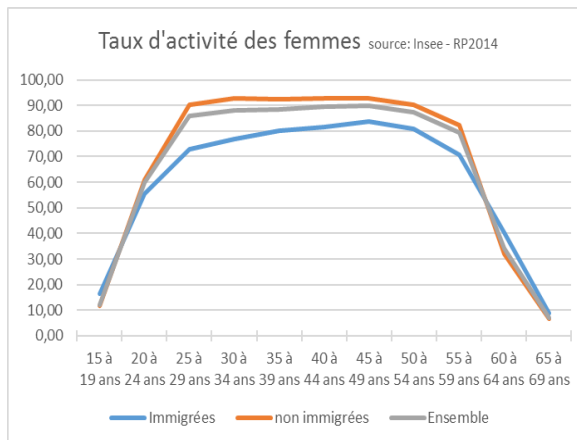
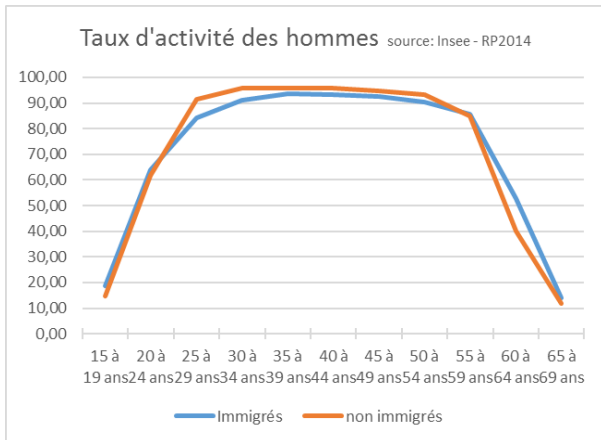
5. Activity, Training, socio-professional categories, and conditions of employment

A higher activity rate



*Immigrant labor force aged 15-64
177,000 people (26% of the total).*

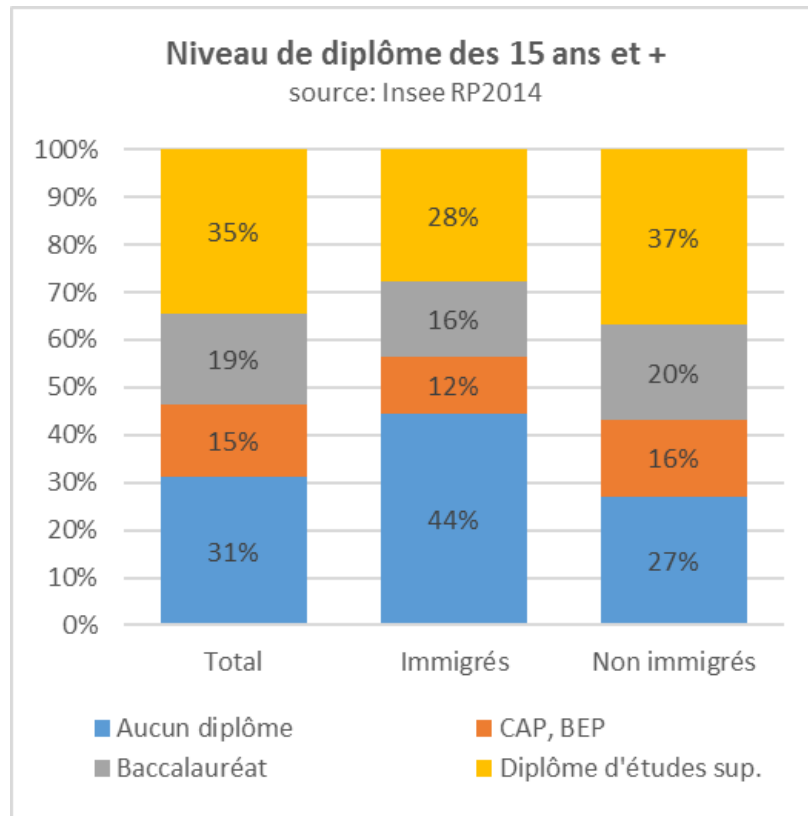
- Overall, a higher activity rate that is explained exclusively by that of men.
- More employment insertion for men



- Longer careers for immigrants, including earlier entry into the labor market ...
- ... consistent with the school enrollment rate observed for 16-24 year olds.

In periods of full activity, significantly lower activity rates for immigrant women.

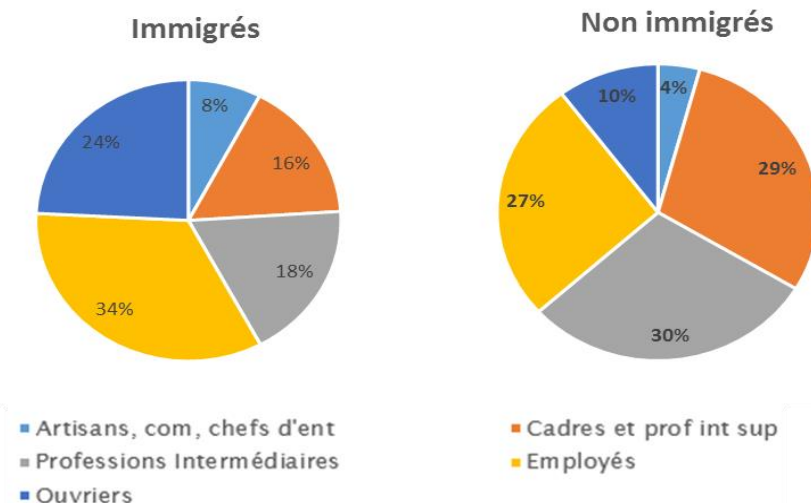
Immigrants: mainly non-graduates but nearly 1/4 holders of a bac +2 and more



- A large overrepresentation of non-graduates (17 points).
- Regardless of the level, the proportion of immigrants graduates is lower than
- Nearly one-third hold a graduate degree.
- An almost identical distribution between men and women.

A population largely overrepresented among workers and artisans

Socio-professional categories of the active population
(Source: Insee-RP2014)



- Immigrants mostly workers or employees: 58% (less than 40% for non-immigrants), with a share of workers 2.5 times higher
- The share of "craftsmen, traders and entrepreneurs", 2 times higher than that of non-immigrant artisans

- *Nearly half of immigrant men are workers or craftsmen*
- *7 out of 10 women are employed or intermediate professions.*

A professional deskilling that remains important, especially for women

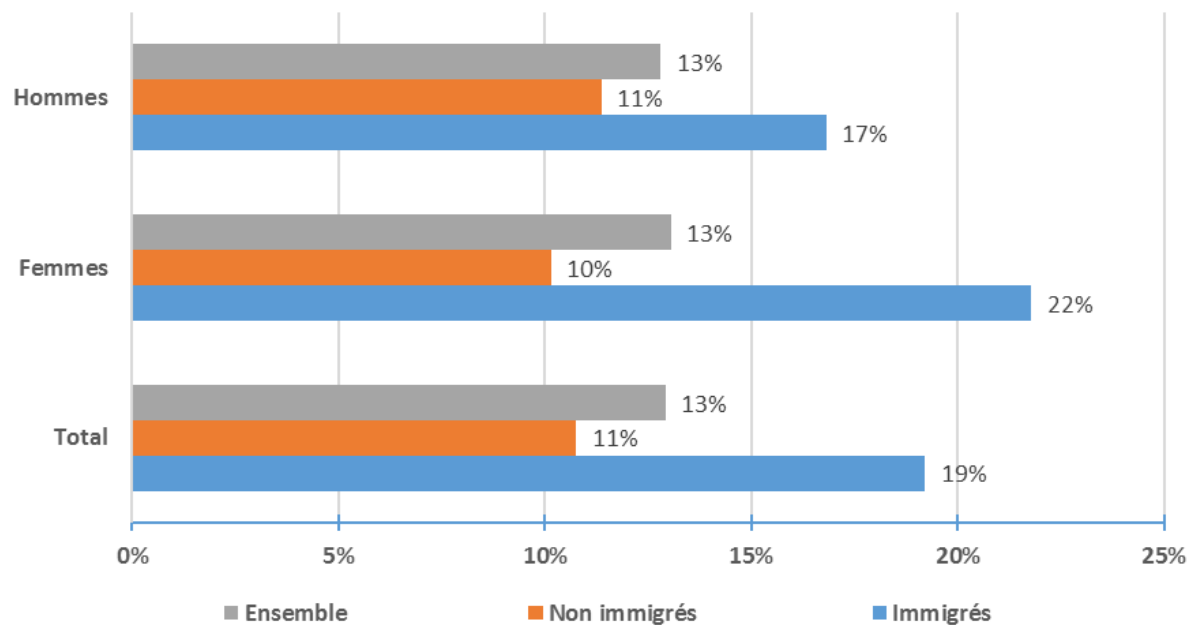
- Immigrants are significantly over-represented among workers / employees or artisans, all levels of education
- Symmetrically, they are underrepresented in the middle and senior professions, regardless of their degree level
- A difference in level of diploma / category of employment particularly important for high levels of training (for bac + 2 and above: 10 points for executives, 7 for intermediate professions)
- The gap widens between level of qualification and qualification of employment from the baccalaureate

A deskilling that does not affect men and women in the same way:

- for management jobs, a significant gap for immigrant men.
- for women, a greater dequalification for both managers and intermediate professions.

Difficulties of access to employment and more precarious employment contracts

Taux de chômage des 15-64 ans source: Insee - RP2014



- An unemployment rate of 19%, 8 points higher than that of non-immigrants.
- Whatever the gender but with a gap twice as important for women.
- Highest unemployment rate for immigrants aged 15-19: 47%.

- A majority occupies stable employment: 77% of immigrants against 81% for non-immigrants. The share of the CDIs is higher for the workers, but much lower for the managers.
- 13% are on temporary contracts.

6. Poverty: inequalities that persist

A population more strongly confronted with situations of poverty

➤ A standard of living 30% lower

=> An average monthly standard of living approaching 1,393 euros (after taxes and social benefits), compared to 1,989 euros for non-immigrant households.

⇒ Differences more or less accentuated according to the country of origin: on average 1206 euros for the households coming from Africa against 1 720 for those coming from a country of Europe.

➤ A poverty rate that is close to 40% compared to an average of 14% in France

=> 3.4 times more poor households.

=> More or less accentuated differences according to the country of origin: on average 44.3% for households originating from Africa, 22.9% for those coming from Europe.

Poverty threshold at 60% of the median income => 1 015 euros for 1 single person and 2 132 for a couple with 2 children under 14 years old.

Thank you for your attention