



Trajectories and Origins 2 (2019–2020): A Survey on Population Diversity in France

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Abstract

This article presents the second edition of the Trajectories and Origins survey (TeO2), a reference survey on population diversity in France organized jointly by the French Institute for Demographic Studies (INED) and the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE). A follow-up to TeO1, TeO2 addresses the continued demand for large-scale data to measure the integration of immigrants and their descendants, and the discrimination to which they are exposed. After a complex sampling procedure, questionnaires were completed by 27,181 individuals aged 18–59 representative of the population living in metropolitan France. Immigrants, people from the French overseas departments and regions, and the second generations of these two groups were over-represented. The multi-thematic questionnaire, administered face-to-face in most cases, covers numerous spheres of the respondents' social lives. The grandchildren of immigrants can be identified for the first time.

Keywords

quantitative survey, immigration, integration, discrimination, generations, public statistics, France, TeO

I. Purpose

The integration of immigrants and their descendants, and the discrimination they face, have been central questions of political and social debate

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since the late 1980s. It was to shed light on these issues that the French Institute for Demographic Studies (INED) and the National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE) designed and implemented the *Trajectoires et origines* (Trajectories and Origins [TeO]) survey in 2008–2009, followed by its second edition, presented here, in 2019–2020. Trajectories and Origins 2 (TeO2) provides new data for the empirical study of immigrants' and their descendants' participation in French society. In a context of ongoing debate about the place of immigrants and their children in society, persistent discrimination that hampers social mobility, and tenacious tensions surrounding the place of Muslims in France, it is essential to collect information documenting changes in trajectories, experiences, and practices in the various spheres of social life by origin, gender, and social position. To this end, a major survey representative of French population diversity was needed, capable of broadening public understanding while also providing a tool for scientific research.

II. Genesis

1. First edition of the survey as a starting point

The challenges in methodology and knowledge were wide-ranging when INED and INSEE conducted the first edition of the TeO survey⁽¹⁾ in 2008. A primary aim of the survey was to cover populations poorly represented in French public statistics, either because their numbers are small (migrants from Southeast Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, or Turkey), or because information is lacking (descendants of immigrants are rarely identified in surveys). The survey marked a new approach to the trajectories of migrants and their descendants by exploring the processes of participation in society, referred to as integration, but also the ethno-racial discrimination and inequalities they face (Recchi, 2017; Guilyardi, 2020). By providing information on numerous aspects of social life, TeO1 served as a reference for the scientific community, public administrations, and civil society (Beauchemin et al., 2016).

2. An eagerly awaited second edition

In 2010, the Commission pour la mesure de la diversité et des discriminations (commission for the measurement of diversity and discrimination [COMEDD]) recommended regular statistical monitoring of discrimination and diversity based on a standard annual barometer included in the census, and a 5-yearly survey linked to the census that could itself serve as a sampling frame for specialized surveys (COMEDD, 2010). While the recommendation was not fully adopted in its initial form by INSEE, it was decided that the TeO

(1) <https://teol.site.ined.fr/en>

survey should be repeated on a 10-yearly basis. Users expressed the need for a follow-up survey on multiple occasions.⁽²⁾ The factors that made such a survey necessary in the first place—gaps in available statistical information, a need to understand the changes under way in a multicultural French society, to study the trajectories of migrants and their descendants, and to measure discrimination and its effects—have assumed particular importance over the last 10 years, both in France and across the world. European research initiatives are also gathering original survey data on these populations. These include the *Encuesta Nacional de Inmigrantes* (National Immigrant Survey) in Spain, the Understanding Society panel study in the United Kingdom (Platt et al., 2020), the New Immigrants in the Netherlands survey (Geurts et al., 2020), and comparative surveys in different European countries, such as the project on Sociocultural Integration Processes Among New Immigrants in Europe (Diehl et al., 2016).⁽³⁾

3. The regulatory framework of a public statistical survey

TeO2 was launched in 2015 with the main aim of updating the 2008–2009 survey data. A joint project of INED and INSEE, TeO2, like TeO1, is designed to provide both research data and statistical information. As such, it is subject to oversight by the National Council for Statistical Information (Conseil national de l'information statistique [CNIS]) which, at a meeting of its Demography and Social Issues committee on 29 November 2016 declared the survey to be in the public interest.⁽⁴⁾ It then received a label of general interest and statistical quality from the Comité du label de la statistique publique (14 November 2018), and participation was declared compulsory under ministerial visa no. 2019X055EC. Last, the personal data protection authority (Commission nationale de l'informatique et des libertés [CNIL]) issued a favourable response to application no. 2213231 submitted by INED.

4. Identifying ethnic and racial minorities

The CNIS discussions focused on methods of identifying ethnic and racial minorities exposed to the risk of racial discrimination. It had been decided not to use questions on skin colour for TeO1 (Primon, 2010). The Constitutional Council subsequently added further complexity to the legal framework for

(2) The need for a TeO follow-up survey was expressed at the meeting of the Demography and Social Issues committee of the French National Council for Statistical Information in October 2015, and by the Defender of Rights at the press conference to present the 2008–2009 survey results held on 8 January 2016 at INED. The TeO2 survey was also included in the national plan to combat racism and anti-Semitism (2018–2020), drawn up by the Interministerial Delegation for the Fight Against Racism, Anti-Semitism, and Anti-LGBT Hatred.

(3) An inventory of most surveys on immigrants and ethnic minorities conducted in Europe can be found on the website of the International Ethnic and Immigrant Minorities' Survey Data Network: <https://ethmigsurveydatahub.eu>

(4) The CNIS declaration of public interest can be viewed at: <https://www.cnis.fr/evenements/demographie-et-questions-sociales-automne-2016/?category=1092>

collecting data on ethno-racial origins by specifying that they can be based on a ‘feeling of belonging’ (Conseil constitutionnel, 2008, p. 6). Despite this opinion of the Constitutional Council, the CNIS rejected the TeO2 designers’ proposal to include a survey question on the feeling of belonging to a visible minority.⁽⁵⁾ It was decided to extend the genealogical approach by asking respondents about the origins of both their parents and grandparents. TeO2 thus introduces an important innovation by including questions to identify the ‘third generation’, a strategically placed group for studying the dynamics of social mobility across generations and the reproduction of ethno-racial boundaries within society.

III. Sampling frame, weightings, and final sample

1. Survey population

TeO2 was designed to be representative of the population living in metropolitan France (mainland France and Corsica),⁽⁶⁾ while providing scope for detailed analyses of migrants and their descendants. The TeO surveys differ from other public statistical surveys in that they do not sample households (or individuals selected randomly within households), but rather pre-identified individuals (one per household in most cases). The TeO2 sample includes 27,181 working-age individuals (aged 18–59) living in ordinary households. Among these, specific samples were created for the following groups of interest:

- immigrants, i.e. persons with foreign nationality at birth born outside France (the ‘first generation’);
- persons born in France to at least one immigrant parent (the ‘second generation’);
- migrants to metropolitan France born in the French overseas *départements* and regions (DROMs), and their children;
- the ‘majority population’, comprising individuals not included in any of the above groups. The majority population includes over-represented subgroups in the survey sample, notably the grandchildren of immigrants (‘third generation’: individuals born in France with at least one immigrant grandparent and whose parents are not immigrants) and the children of ‘French citizens born abroad’ (French at birth but born outside France, such as Algerian repatriates or children born to expatriate French parents).

(5) Detailed session minutes can be found at: https://www.cnis.fr/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/CR_2016_2e_reunion_COM_DSQ_final.pdf

(6) TeO was not conducted in the French overseas *départements* and regions (DROMs). Many of the TeO survey questions are included in the two editions of the Migration, Families, Ageing survey conducted jointly by INED and INSEE to gather data on the situation in the DROMs.

2. Sample design: representing population diversity in France

Constructing the TeO2 sample was a dual challenge. First, the target populations are relatively small: in 2019, immigrants represented 10% of the French population, and children of immigrants 11.5% (INSEE, 2020). Secondly, there is no sampling frame that can be used to identify descendants of immigrants. To get around these difficulties, the sampling strategy, based on that of TeO1 except for the grandchildren of immigrants, was as follows:

1. Drawing of a sample of individuals in the general population aged 18–59 during the 2018 annual census survey (EAR).⁽⁷⁾ This sample includes a minority of migrants and children of migrants, reflecting the composition of the population living in metropolitan France. It mainly comprises members of the majority population who include third-generation individuals of European origin and of other origins.
2. Drawing of a sample of migrants (from foreign countries or DROMs) from the 2018 EAR population using sampling ratios adjusted to over-represent certain origins (Appendix 1⁽⁸⁾).⁽⁹⁾ The selected groups of origin are identical to those of TeO1 (list in Table 1), with two exceptions. First, a stratum was added for immigrants of Chinese origin, whose numbers are increasing rapidly. Secondly, it was decided to over-represent in TeO2 individuals with refugee status (as recognized by the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons, in accordance with the 1951 Geneva Convention), for whom no representative data sources are available at the national level in France. In the absence of any means to identify individuals under international protection, a stratum was created corresponding to a list of ‘refugee-sending’ countries, i.e. countries of which more than 20% of the nationals surveyed in TeO1 and more than 1,000 individuals in the 2013 EAR had refugee status.⁽¹⁰⁾
3. Creation of a specific sampling frame to select children with one or two migrant parents using a procedure identical to that of TeO1 (Algava and Lhommeau, 2016). Information from EAR 2018 was matched against the parents’ place of birth mentioned on the birth certificate. This involved manually checking more than 100,000 records held in municipal registers across the whole of France. The sample draw took account of the uncertainty of this sampling frame: a significant share of

(7) EAR represents 1/5 of an exhaustive census. The data from one EAR concern 1/5 of all municipalities with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants and 8% of dwellings in municipalities with populations of 10,000 or more.

(8) The appendices can be retrieved from https://teo.site.ined.fr/fichier/s_rubrique/32931/2022_data.paper_teo2_annexe.en.en.xlsx

(9) The response rates obtained for each group in TeO1 were used to set the number of address files to be drawn.

(10) Main countries of origin of refugees: Angola, Haiti, Pakistan, Russia, Thailand, and non-EU countries of former Yugoslavia.

Table 1. TeO2 sample (main survey)

Origin	Sample size	% in the sample	Weighted %
Majority population^(a)	6,930	25.5	73.5
Majority population without direct migration ancestry (no migrant parents)	3,529	13.0	67.6
Majority population with migrant ancestry (persons born French outside metropolitan France and DROMs, and their children)	3,401	12.5	5.9
From French DROMs (overseas <i>départements</i> and regions, i.e. French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion, and Mayotte)	1,550	5.7	2.2
Migrants from DROMs	849	3.1	1.1
Children of migrants from DROMs	701	2.6	1.2
Immigrants^(b) from	10,396	38.2	12.9
Algeria	1,231	4.5	1.8
Morocco, Tunisia	1,382	5.1	2.3
Sahelian Africa ^(d)	836	3.1	0.7
Central Africa and Gulf of Guinea ^(d)	1,066	3.9	1.1
Spain, Italy	339	1.2	0.5
Portugal	760	2.8	1.0
Other EU-27 countries	716	2.6	1.1
Turkey and Middle East	1,051	3.9	0.9
Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia	901	3.3	0.3
China	593	2.2	0.3
Other countries	1,521	5.6	2.9
Children of immigrant(s)^(c) from	8,305	30.6	11.4
Algeria	1,500	5.5	2.2
Morocco, Tunisia	1,141	4.2	2.1
Sahelian Africa ^(d)	554	2.0	0.4
Central Africa and Gulf of Guinea ^(d)	530	1.9	0.3
Spain, Italy	913	3.4	2.1
Portugal	789	2.9	1.6
Other EU-27 countries	626	2.3	0.8
Turkey and Middle East	761	2.8	0.5
Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia	745	2.7	0.4
Other countries	746	2.7	0.9
Total of main survey	27,181	100.0	100.0
(a) People who are neither migrants (immigrants or from overseas territories) nor children of migrant(s).			
(b) People born outside France (current borders) without French nationality at birth.			
(c) People with at least one immigrant parent.			
(d) List of countries in Appendix 1.			
Source: TeO2 (INED-INSEE, 2019–2020). Data version: April 2023.			

foreign-born parents are not immigrants but French nationals born abroad (notably French repatriates from the former colonial empire). Their children born in France are not counted as descendants of immigrants, but as members of the majority population, forming a specific

group of descendants of French nationals born abroad.⁽¹¹⁾ This explains why more addresses had to be drawn for second-generation immigrants of African origin than for their counterparts of European origin (Appendix 1). The targeted groups of origin are identical to those of TeO1, the numbers of adult children (aged over 18) of immigrants born in China or in refugee-sending countries being too small for the creation of sampling strata.

4. Creation of a specific sampling frame to select the grandchildren of at least one immigrant of non-European origin, whose numbers among the sample drawn from the general population (Stage 1) were expected to be too small for meaningful analysis. In the absence of other information, this sampling frame was created by indirect sampling from information collected from surveyed children of immigrants. Eligible individuals were children born and living in metropolitan France, aged 18 or over, and with at least one second-generation parent of non-European origin. This was an experimental operation conducted alongside the main survey; it provides a separate sample.

The sample design is stratified by region, so it may be possible to conduct specific analyses for the most populated French regions (Île-de-France [Paris region] and Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur in particular) (Appendix 3). The Paris region was under-represented, however, due mainly to a shortage of interviewers.

3. Specific data collection protocols

To take account of the particular characteristics of the TeO2 survey populations and the data collection context, several specific protocols were used. A first protocol was designed to ensure that respondents with a limited knowledge of French could be included in the sample. The 70 questions most difficult to understand were translated into 10 languages⁽¹²⁾ in a document that interviewers used with 1 in 5 immigrant respondents. If the interview could not be conducted entirely in French (25% of immigrants had difficulties answering the questions), the interviewers could ask for assistance from a relative or friend of the respondent (12% of interviews with immigrants) or use their own language skills (2% of interviews were conducted by INSEE interviewers wholly or partly in a foreign language). If communication problems were insurmountable, respondents were contacted again at a later date by an INED team of

(11) This information on the nationality at birth of foreign-born parents is obtained in the first quarter of the questionnaire, making it possible to distinguish descendants of immigrants from children of French citizens born abroad. In TeO1, interviewers were instructed to stop the interview at this stage for children of French citizens born abroad, who were not a population of interest. For TeO2, it was decided to administer the questionnaires in full and keep them in the database (2,852 observations).

(12) The selected languages were those for which comprehension difficulties had been reported in the TeO1 quality questionnaire completed by interviewers at the end of the interview. They were: Arabic, Chinese, English, German, Khmer, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Turkish, and Vietnamese.

bilingual interviewers (2% of interviews). Total or partial translation was necessary for 16% of immigrants.⁽¹³⁾

Secondly, to avoid potential selection bias due to mobility differentials between migrants and their descendants, a system was set up to track people who had moved to a new address. More than 1 in 4 of the selected individuals had changed address by the time the survey was conducted (24% of the general population, 25% of immigrants, and 29% of their children).⁽¹⁴⁾ Some of these people were reached: 31% in the general population, 24% among immigrants, and 30% among their children (Thao Khamsing et al., 2022).⁽¹⁵⁾ Appendix 3 shows the characteristics, as given by the sampling frame, of the reached and unreached people who had moved. The weightings take account of this form of non-response (Section IV).

Last, although the survey was designed to be administered entirely face-to-face, the COVID-19 pandemic interrupted data collection, so the protocol was adjusted to allow interviews to be conducted by phone: 23% of the interviews conducted after the start of the first lockdown (17 March 2020) took place in this way. Initially scheduled over the period July 2019 to November 2020, data collection was extended until January 2021. The COVID-19 pandemic had non-random effects on the sample. While respondents in the general population and migrant subsamples had not been exposed to COVID-19 when surveyed (July to December 2019), almost 60% of the second generation (surveyed between January and November 2020) and practically the entire non-European third generation (March 2020 to January 2021) were interviewed after the first lockdown (Table 2). The respondents' experiences reported in the survey before and after the lockdown may have been affected by circumstances. Analyses will need to take this into account.

4. Final sample

Despite the pandemic, the data collection targets were reached overall. More than 50,000 address files were drawn for the survey. Out of this total, 75% were surveyed, and 21% did not produce a fully completed questionnaire.⁽¹⁶⁾ The response rate—the ratio of interviews actually conducted to the total number that could have been conducted—was 67% (see detail in Appendix 2). Ultimately, the total number of respondents in the main survey

(13) Interviews could be conducted in eight languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, Portuguese, Tamil, Turkish, and Vietnamese. A future methodological publication will analyse the interview conditions with non-French-speaking TeO2 respondents.

(14) As the sample was drawn from the EAR conducted in early 2018, there is a time lag of between 18 and 24 months for data collection from immigrants and the general population (July to December 2019), and of between 25 and 30 months for the second generation. For the third generation whose contact details were communicated by their parents, the time lags were relatively short (a few months).

(15) In the TeO1 survey, the proportion who had changed address was slightly higher (28%), but follow-up was more fruitful as almost half of the people concerned were traced.

(16) Two per cent were out of scope, 17% did not include enough information to find the sampled individuals, and 6% could not be processed for a variety of reasons.

Table 2. Share (%) of respondents interviewed before and after the start of the first COVID-19 lockdown (17 March 2020), by group

	Before	After	Total
Immigrants	98.3	1.7	100.0
Born in a DROM	99.4	0.6	100.0
Descendants (G2) of immigrant(s)	41.2	58.8	100.0
Descendants (G2) of persons born in a DROM	41.1	58.9	100.0
Majority population (no migrant parents) including grandchildren of immigrants	95.3	4.7	100.0
Majority population (with migrant parents)	48.2	51.8	100.0
Complementary survey of grandchildren of non-European immigrants	0.4	99.6	100.0

Source: TeO2 (INED–INSEE, 2019–2020). Data version: April 2023.

database ($N = 27,181$; Table 1) exceeds the target of 26,000, reflecting a generally positive attitude towards the survey, as was also noted by interviewers during review meetings. Response rates were especially high for the general population and migrants—excepting immigrants born in China, a hard-to-reach population (Lucchini, 2012; Chuang, 2013). Rates were more disappointing for descendants of migrants (Appendix 1). This was only partly due to the COVID-19 pandemic, as similar differences had already been observed in TeO1 (Algava and Lhommeau, 2016); this population is often younger and lives in more disadvantaged neighbourhoods.

The sampling targets for the complementary non-European third-generation survey were uncertain. It had been estimated that around 1,000 eligible individuals would be identified during data collection, but the proportion of parents who would provide their children’s contact details and their subsequent response rates were unknown. A total of 991 eligible grandchildren of immigrants were identified during survey interviews, but contact details were given for just one-third of them, of whom 67% took part in the survey. Hence, only 241 interviews out of the expected 500 were finally conducted.⁽¹⁷⁾ Along with the individuals surveyed in the general population sample (Stage 1), this amounts to more than 300 third-generation individuals with at least one grandparent of non-European origin.

5. Weighting calculations

Due to sample stratification, not all individuals living in metropolitan France had an equal probability of being selected in the sample. Moreover, some of the people selected could not take part for a variety of reasons. To ensure that the sample was representative of the total population, a weight was assigned to each respondent. The weighting calculations are detailed in an INSEE working paper (Thao Khamsing et al., 2022). The weightings were determined in several stages:

(17) A future publication will provide a detailed analysis of this operation.

1. Raw weights were calculated to account for each individual's probability of being selected, from the probability of inclusion in the 2018 EAR up to that of inclusion in the TeO2 sampling frames.
2. The weight of the out-of-scope address files was reassigned to the address files that were treated (Appendix 2).
3. The weights were corrected to take account of overall non-response, linked mainly to refusals or changes of address. The principle was to assign to respondents the weight of non-responders, according to the characteristics available in the address file.
4. A weight-sharing operation allowed us to incorporate potential duplicates linked to the possible selection of migrants and migrants' children in both the general population subsample (Stage 1) and in the specific subsamples (Stages 2 and 3).
5. Last, the weightings were adjusted using calibration procedures to ensure greater consistency between the totals observed in TeO2 and in the census.⁽¹⁸⁾

As descendants of immigrants cannot be identified in this source, only three distinct groups were calibrated: immigrants, DROM-born French citizens, and the rest of the population (which groups the majority population and the children of migrants). For the second generation, the TeO2 respondent numbers were verified by comparison with those of the Labour Force survey (EEC, 2020). The results after weighting show that the numbers obtained for TeO2 are significantly higher (+10%, Appendix 4). Greater differences had been observed for TeO1.⁽¹⁹⁾ Structures by origin, employment status, and educational level were practically identical, however. The complementary survey of the third generation of non-European origin was treated separately and has its own set of weightings that take account of its specific indirect sampling procedure (via the parents) and scope (having a second-generation parent of non-European origin).⁽²⁰⁾

IV. Content of the questionnaire and avenues for analysis

1. A multi-thematic questionnaire

TeO2 is a truly multi-thematic survey that provides cross-cutting insights into respondents' experiences, trajectories, and practices (Box 1). It was conducted via an interview lasting 70 minutes on average. The

(18) Calibration variables: sex crossed with age, union status, type of dwelling, nationality, country of birth, region of residence, and locality population size.

(19) The two surveys are based on different methodologies. A more in-depth study would be needed to explain these recurrent differences.

(20) These weightings are based on weight-sharing linked to the possibility of a single individual being declared by both parents.

Box 1. List of TeO2 questionnaire modules

1. Household core module
2. Income
3. Nationality and origin of parents
4. Languages
5. Migratory paths, links with country of origin
6. Family relationships and transmissions
7. Life with partner
8. Your children
9. Self-image and opinion of others
10. Education
11. Working life
12. Religion
13. Housing and lifestyle
14. Civil life
15. Health
16. Discrimination
17. Social life and cultural practices
18. Quality questionnaire

questionnaire⁽²¹⁾ was largely inspired by that of TeO1,⁽²²⁾ but also includes new sets of questions and a much longer health module. Other additions mainly concern cultural practices, religion, and attitudes and opinions about immigration, diversity, and gender equality. Almost 60% of the questions in TeO2 are identical to TeO1, making it possible to study the changing position of migrants and their descendants in French society over a period of around 10 years. However, comparisons between TeO1 and TeO2 will also need to take account of differences in sampling strategy (the second-generation subsample was limited to ages 18–49 in TeO1 but extended to ages 18–59 in TeO2) and of changes within the groups, given that 29% of immigrants in TeO2 arrived after 2009, the year of TeO1, and the social characteristics of these new arrivals may differ from those of their predecessors. In all events, it is important to remember that the TeO2 respondents are not those of TeO1; the two samples are independent.⁽²³⁾

2. Multiple identities and social positions

The survey explores the links between origin and other distinguishing categories in society. The questionnaire seeks to characterize individuals'

(21) TeO2 questionnaire (in English):

https://teo.site.ined.fr/fichier/s_rubrique/29263/teo2_questionnaire.eng_102022.en.pdf

(22) TeO1 questionnaire (in English):

https://teo1.site.ined.fr/fichier/s_rubrique/20242/questionnaire.teovfinale_english.fr.pdf

(23) Comparisons with data from the 1992 *Mobilité géographique et insertion sociale* (Geographical Mobility and Social Integration) survey might also be possible (Tribalat et al., 1996).

positions and characteristics across several embedded dimensions as a means to study the intersectionality of inequalities within French society.

TeO2 contains a wealth of information to qualify people's origins in terms of their migration history, as it distinguishes not only the first, second, and third generations, but also a large number of people from specific origin groups, including among those born with French nationality (from the overseas *départements* and regions, French nationals born abroad and their descendants). While TeO2 is designed to facilitate comparisons across generations, it should be borne in mind that respondents are not from the same family: the surveyed immigrants are not the parents of the surveyed children or grandchildren of immigrants. As in TeO1, the nationality of the TeO2 respondents is recorded very precisely. Individuals born in the former colonial empire were asked a specific question about their nationality following independence. TeO is also one of the rare surveys to record the multiple nationalities that an individual may hold.⁽²⁴⁾ Alongside these objective data, the survey records subjective information about the ways respondents identify themselves, partly in relation to their family history. All these data can be used to study the diversity and mixing of the population of France over several generations.

TeO2 provides data on many other dimensions of respondents' identity and origin, including gender, social origin and position, religion, age, neighbourhood of residence, etc. As is the case for national origin, some of these characteristics are captured via objective and subjective questions. Social position, for example, is identified both by occupational status and by perceived position on a status scale. TeO2 also approaches some of these characteristics from an intergenerational viewpoint by asking respondents about themselves, but also about their parents and children. This is the case, for example, for questions on social position (educational level, occupational category) or religious affiliation. The survey thus provides data for studying social mobility within families by comparing respondents' statements about grandparents, parents, and (grand)children. In addition, many questions asked about respondents' characteristics are also asked about their partners.

3. Inequality, discrimination, and racism: reported experience and objective situations

The issues of inequality and discrimination are central to this survey. In this respect, the data collection strategy of TeO2 is identical to that of TeO1 (Lesné and Simon, 2016). The questionnaire is designed to gather information for measuring objective inequalities (in access to employment, housing, etc.) and subjective information on respondents' experiences. This includes questions on experience of unfair or unequal treatment in various practical situations (in school, on the job market, on the housing market, interactions with medical

(24) This information has been collected in INSEE's annual Labour Force survey since 2021. It is also available in its survey on income and living conditions (*Statistiques sur les ressources et conditions de vie*).

staff, police, or other administrative entities, etc.) and more general questions on personal experience of discrimination, for whatever reason, or racism (insults, attitudes, or assaults).

The analyses of TeO1 revealed a strong correlation between objectively observed inequalities (in education, access to employment, or income) and experience of discrimination targeting visible minorities (from North Africa, sub-Saharan Africa, and Turkey in particular) reported by respondents (Brinbaum and Primon, 2013; Meurs, 2017). The TeO2 data will provide scope to analyse inequalities and discrimination in greater depth.

Comparisons between groups are affected by composition effects. These include differences in time since arrival in France, age at migration, and age at the time of the survey. These three strongly correlated dimensions are key factors influencing immigrant integration. For example, given the age groups selected for the survey (18–59 years), immigrants who arrived before 1980 necessarily migrated before age 20 and are necessarily aged over 40 at the time of the survey. The group profiles differ substantially according to their migration history. Half of immigrants from South-East Asia arrived before 1983, at age 14 on average. Their profile contrasts with that of Chinese immigrants, half of whom arrived after 2004, at a mean age of 23 years (Appendix 5). Age at the time of the survey also differentiates the children of immigrants. The socio-economic, residential, or family situations of those from Spain or Italy, aged 46 on average (Appendix 5) are necessarily different from those of the children of immigrants from Sahelian countries, who are much younger (29 years on average).

4. Retrospective data

As well as providing information on numerous aspects of the respondents' situation at the time of the survey, the questionnaire collects data on their earlier trajectory. Several modules include specific questions on various key stages of the life course. For example, respondents were asked to give the address and characteristics of their dwelling at four particular moments in their life in France or abroad (dwelling at age 15, first independent dwelling, most recent previous dwelling, and current dwelling). Likewise, union histories are described with information on the first union in addition to the current union at the time of the survey. In other modules, the entire trajectory is recorded on a yearly basis (all migration episodes lasting at least 1 year outside metropolitan France and annual employment status since completing initial education). These multiple dimensions of respondents' life histories can be linked together to produce more in-depth longitudinal analyses.

Conclusion

The TeO2 survey is an exceptional data source for research and French public statistics: no survey of migrants and their descendants had been conducted on this scale for over 10 years. With its large sample and highly detailed questionnaire, it is also an exceptional endeavour in the international arena of migration and ethnic minority studies. Like TeO1, it is expected that the TeO2 survey data will be widely used both in France and abroad. Now accessible to the French and international scientific community (Box 2), its content will be analysed by government statistics bodies and its findings used by the various actors of civil society. TeO2 is set to become a central statistical reference for research, public action, and debate in the fields of immigration, integration, and discrimination.

Box 2. Conditions of access

The questionnaire is available in French and English.^(a) The TeO2 data are available to the scientific community. The complete survey datasets, along with a contextual database, will be accessible via the Secure Access Data Center. Requests submitted via the Confidential Data Access Portal are subject to approval by the Committee on Statistical Confidentiality. Simplified databases, without sensitive (as defined under the French personal data protection law) or indirectly identifying data, are included in a production and research file that will be made available with a simplified access procedure via the Quetelet–Progedo Diffusion website.^(b)

(a) https://teo.site.ined.fr/fichier/s_rubrique/29263/teo2_questionnaire.eng_102022.en.pdf

(b) <https://doi.org/10.13144/lil-1575>



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Cris BEAUCHEMIN, Mathieu ICHOU, Patrick SIMON et le groupe de conception de l'enquête TeO2 • TRAJECTOIRES ET ORIGINES 2019-2020 (TeO2) : PRÉSENTATION D'UNE ENQUÊTE SUR LA DIVERSITÉ DES POPULATIONS EN FRANCE

Cet article présente la deuxième édition d'une enquête de référence sur la diversité des populations en France : l'enquête Trajectoires et Origines (TeO2), coproduite par l'Institut national d'études démographiques (Ined) et l'Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques (Insee). Cette réédition, qui se place dans la continuité de TeO1, répond à des attentes renouvelées pour des données de grande ampleur permettant de mesurer l'intégration des immigré-es et de leurs descendant-es, ainsi que les discriminations qu'ils et elles ont subies. Issue d'une procédure d'échantillonnage complexe, la collecte a permis d'obtenir des informations sur 27 181 individus, représentatifs de la population résidant en France métropolitaine âgée de 18 à 59 ans, au sein desquels sont sur-échantillonné-es les immigré-es, les personnes originaires des Départements et régions d'Outre-Mer (Drom), et les enfants de ces deux groupes. Le questionnaire multithématique, effectué essentiellement en face-à-face, renseigne sur un grand nombre de sphères de la vie sociale des enquêté-es. Pour la première fois, il permet d'identifier les petits-enfants d'immigré-es.

Cris BEAUCHEMIN, Mathieu ICHOU, Patrick SIMON y el grupo de diseño de la encuesta TeO2 • TRAYECTORIAS Y ORÍGENES 2019-2020 (TeO2): PRESENTACIÓN DE UNA ENCUESTA SOBRE LA DIVERSIDAD DE LAS POBLACIONES EN FRANCIA

Este artículo presenta la segunda edición de una encuesta de referencia sobre la diversidad de las poblaciones en Francia: la encuesta Trayectorias y Orígenes (TeO2), elaborada conjuntamente por el Instituto Nacional de Estudios Demográficos (INED) y el Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Estudios Económicos (INSEE). Esta reedición, que representa la continuación de TeO1, responde a las renovadas expectativas de disponer de datos a gran escala para medir la integración de los inmigrantes y sus descendientes, así como la discriminación que han sufrido. A partir de un complejo procedimiento de muestreo, se obtuvo información sobre 27 181 individuos, representativos de la población residente en Francia metropolitana de entre 18 y 59 años, entre los cuales se sobremuestreó a inmigrantes, personas originarias de los Departamentos y Regiones Franceses de Ultramar y a los hijos e hijas de estos dos grupos. El cuestionario multitemático, que se realiza principalmente en persona, proporciona información sobre un gran número de esferas de la vida social de las personas encuestadas. Y, por primera vez, permite identificar a los nietos y nietas de inmigrantes.

