

Where to (next)?

Experiences of family and childhood migration and migration intentions in adulthood

Claudia Brunori (UAB, CED), Louise Caron (INED),
Sergi Vidal (UAB, CED)

CONVEGNO SISEC 2024

At a glance

- How do **early migration experiences** and **immigrant descent** affect **openness to migration** in adulthood?
 - **Early migration experience** having experienced migration as a child (age 0-18)
 - **Immigrant descent** immigrant generation – for how many generations has family lived in France (1gen, 2gen, 2.5gen (mixed descent), 3+gen)
 - **Migration intentions** no migration, return/roots migration, 'onward' migration
- **Trajectoires et Origines 2** France, 2019-2020

Migration experience, immigrant descent and migration intentions

MECHANISM 1 Immigrants' selectivity

MECHANISM 2 Migration as a learning process

MECHANISM 3 Intergenerational transmission of migration capital

MECHANISM 4 Identity

Migration experience, immigrant descent and migration intentions

MECHANISM 1 Immigrants' selectivity

H1 – Adult migrants (1gen) are more open to **onward migration** than the others

MECHANISM 2 Migration as a learning process

H2 – People who migrated in childhood are more open to migrate* than those who did not

H3 – Adult migrants (1gen) are more open to **onward migration** than the others

MECHANISM 3 Intergenerational transmission of migration capital

H4 – The closer the immigrant descent, the higher the openness to migrate*

- * ☐ Country-specific migration capital: **return(roots) migration**
- ☐ General migration capital: **onward migration**

Data

Trajectoires et origines 2

- Conducted in metropolitan France 2019-2020
- Ages 17-60
- Targeting migrants and descendants, includes a group of 4+gen
- Detailed information on migration trajectories and background (resp, parents, grandparents)

We exclude:

- Born in a DOM-TOM or descendant of DOM-TOMiens
- 1gen who migrated elsewhere in childhood

Final sample: 25777 respondents, of which 10'000 born abroad

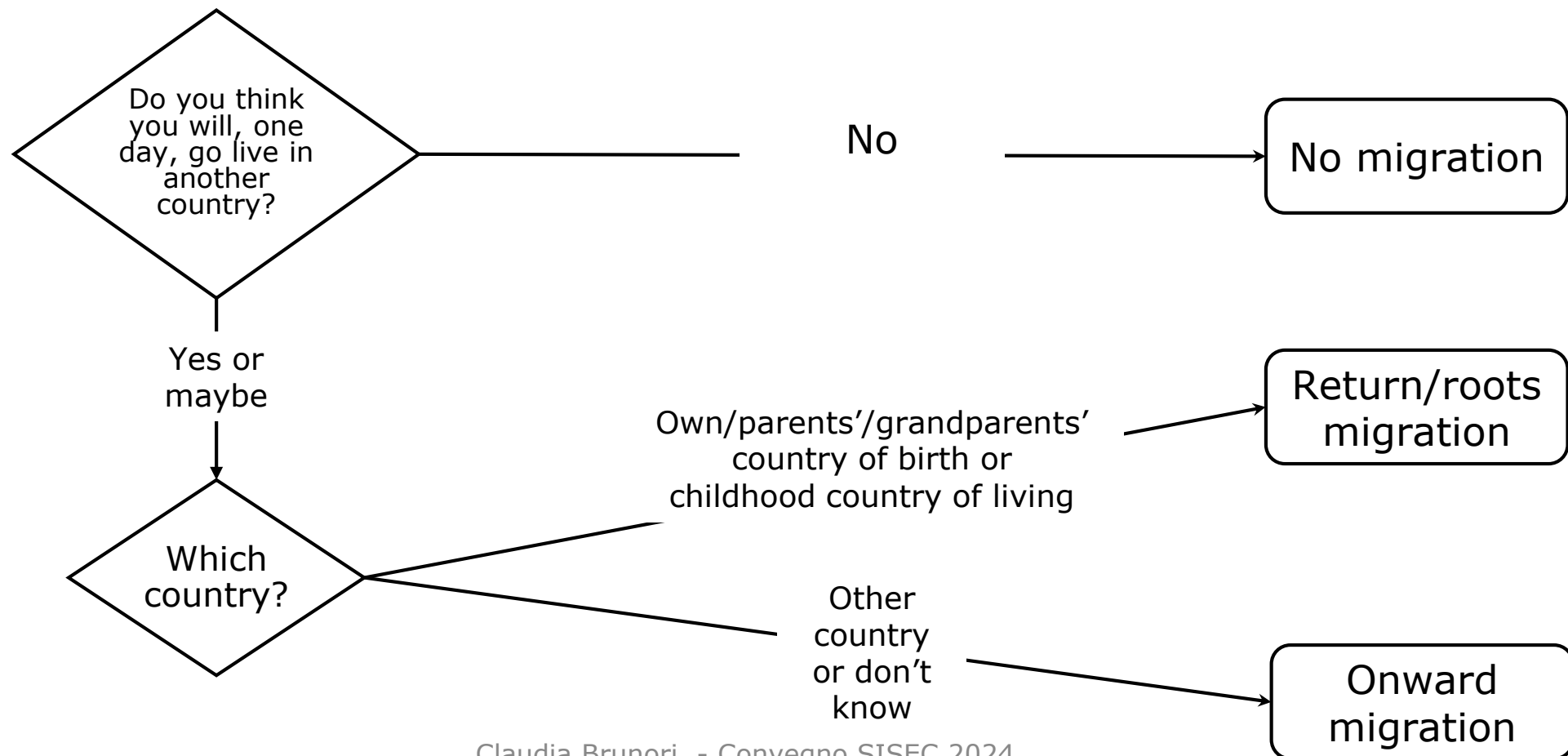
Variables 1/3

- Immigrant descent

	COUNTRY OF BIRTH	PARENTS BORN IN FRANCE	GRANDPAR ENTS BORN IN FRANCE
1/1.5gen	Abroad	None	None
2gen	France	None	None
2.5gen	France	One	0-2
3gen	France	Both	0-3
4gen	France	Both	All
Born abroad with French descent (BAFD)	Abroad	At least one ancestor born in France	
BAFD child	France	At least one parent BAFD	

Variables 2/3

Migration intentions:



Variables 3/3

CONFOUNDERS

Gender, age, childhood family characteristics (financial situation, violence within the family, always lived with both parents)

MEDIATORS

- **Socioeconomic attainment** educational attainment, employment and monthly salary
- **Transnational ties** parents, partner or children living abroad, partner's immigrant descent, owning property abroad
- **Migration capital** multiple citizenships, number of languages spoken, (further) migrations in adulthood
- **Identity**

Methods

Multinomial logistic regressions:

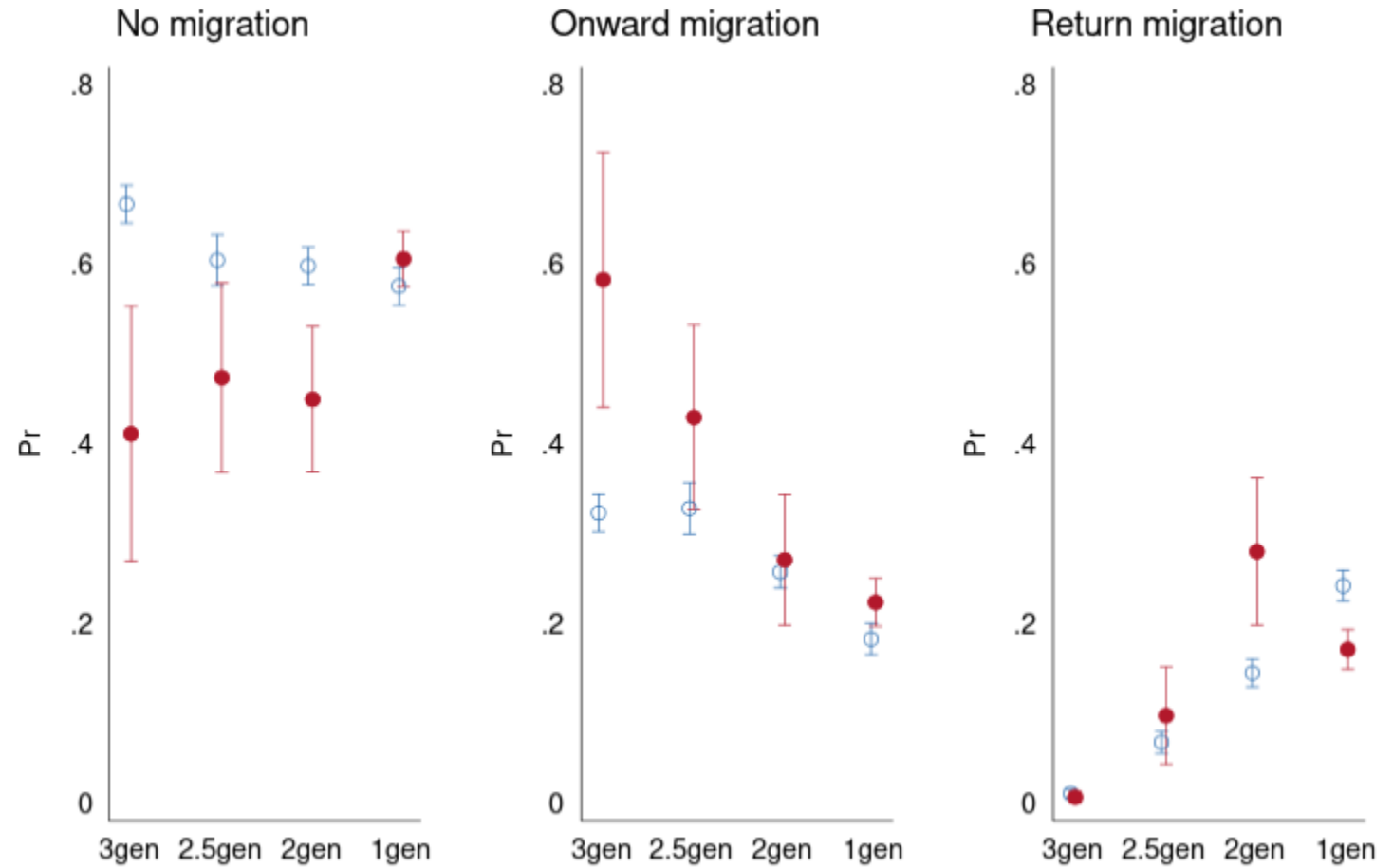
1. Immigrant descent x childhood migration experience controlling for confounders
2. Stepwise inclusion of mediators, KHB decomposition
3. Robustness checks/additional analyses: heterogeneity by age; alternative coding of migration intentions; inclusion of BAFD and BAFD children.

Results

1/3

Controlling for:

Confounders	X
SE attainment	
Transnational ties	
Migration capital	



Results

1/3

H1/H3



H2

H4

Controlling for:

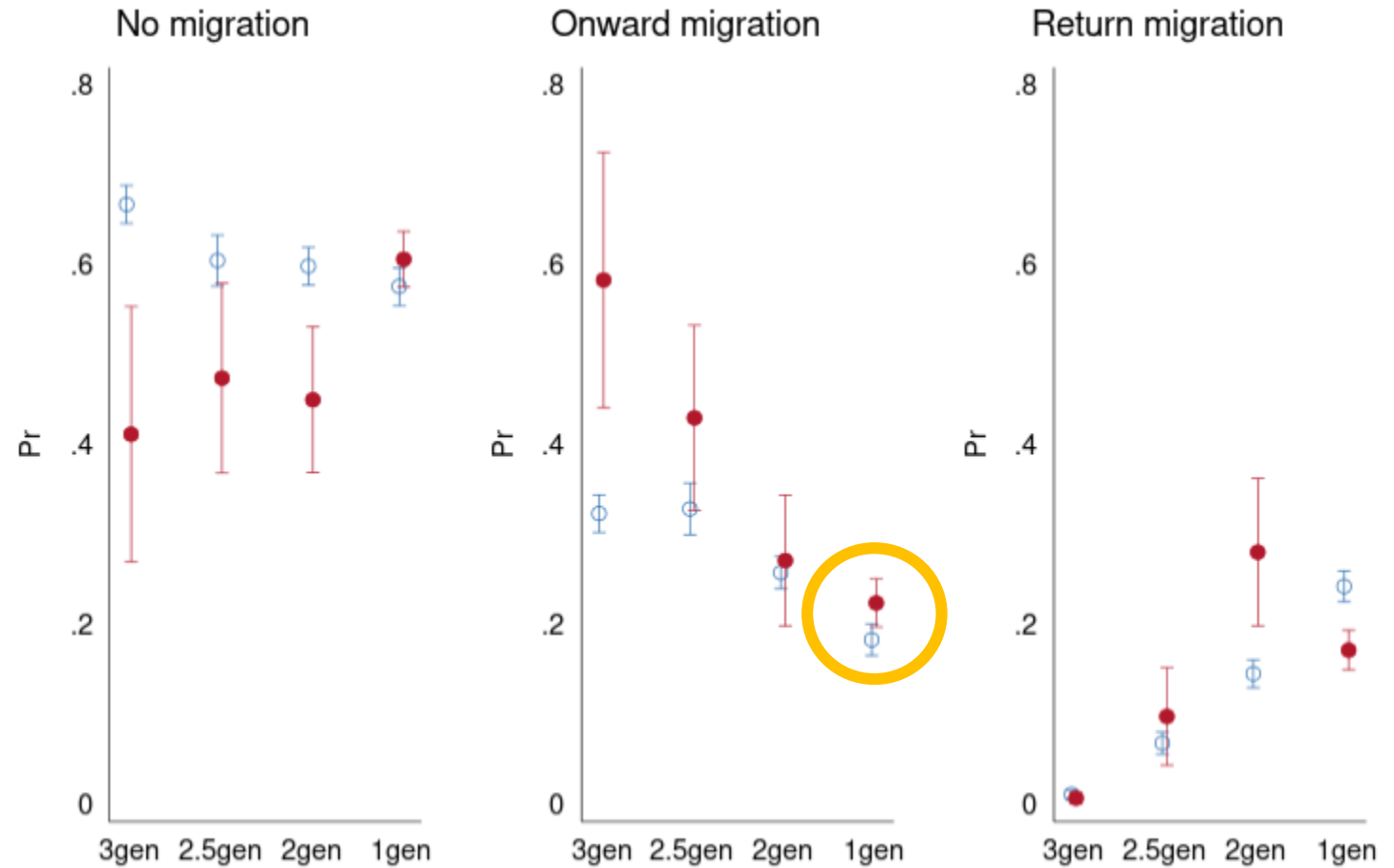
Confounders

X

SE attainment

Transnational ties

Migration capital



Results

1/3

H1/H3



H2



H4

Controlling for:

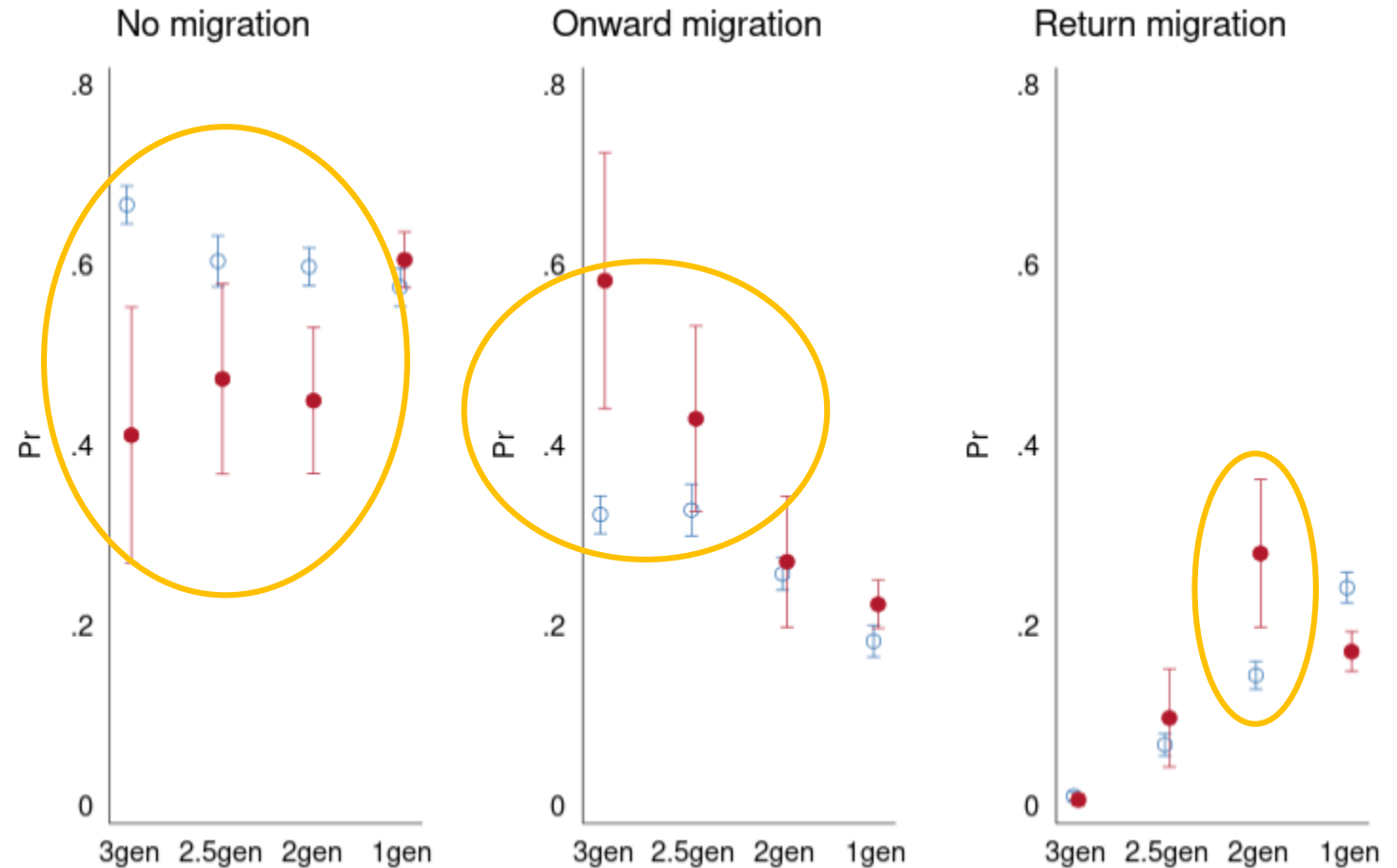
Confounders

X

SE attainment

Transnational ties

Migration capital



Results

1/3

H1/H3



H2



H4



Controlling for:

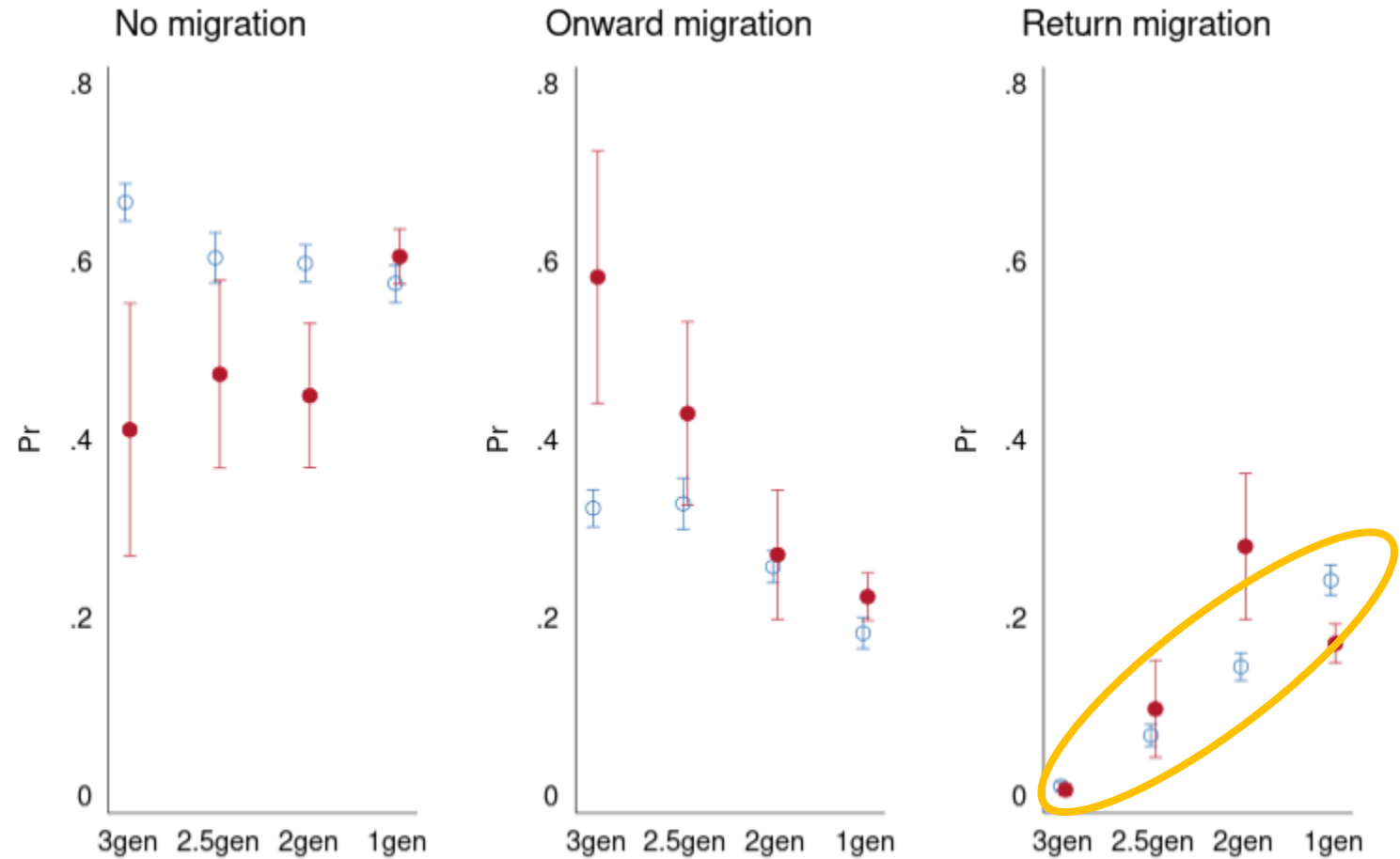
Confounders

X

SE attainment

Transnational ties

Migration capital

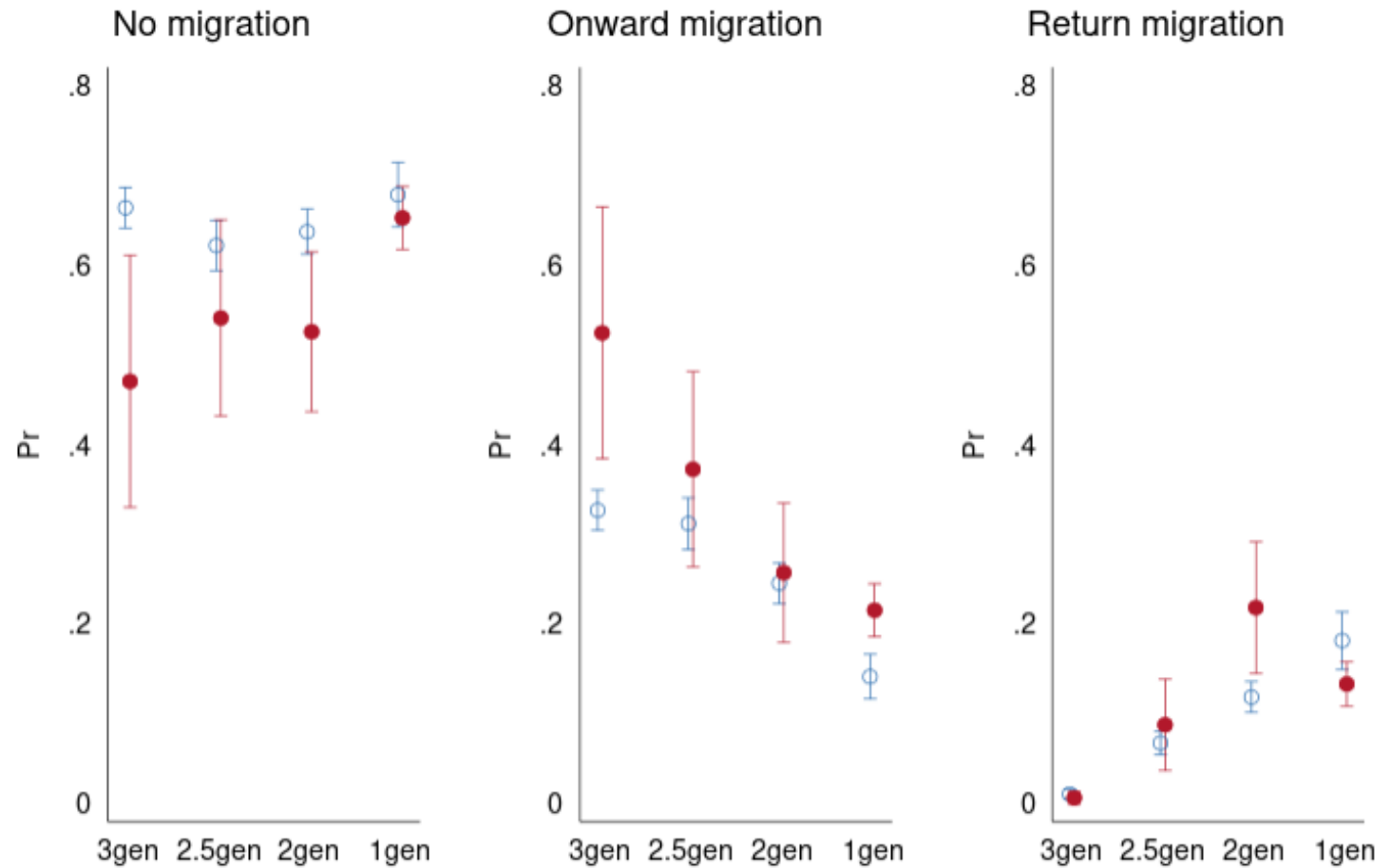


Results

2/3

Controlling for:

Confounders	X
SE attainment	X
Transnational ties	X
Migration capital	X



Conclusions

- Childhood migration experiences matter, but **differently** depending on immigrant descent
- (Country-specific) migration capital can be **intergenerationally transmitted**, not only through migration experiences
- The **timing** of residential episodes in childhood (France vs abroad) might matter (1.5gen versus mobile 2gen)
- Only a small part of the variation is explained by the mediators considered

Thank you!

- Childhood migration experiences matter, but differently depending on immigrant descent
- (Country-specific) migration capital can be intergenerationally transmitted, not only through migration experiences
- The timing of residential episodes in childhood (France vs abroad) might matter (1.5gen versus mobile 2gen)
- Only a small part of the variation is explained by the mediators considered

Claudia Brunori
cbrunori@ced.uab.es
@brunori_claudia

@lifelongmove