



Second Generation in Europe Is it about integration or Discrimination ?

Patrick SIMON – INED



The Second Generation : a political and « societal » fact

- **A rise in visibility of the « second generation » : media coverage, political mobilization and riots**
- **Ethnic solidarities, particularism (parallel societies), identities and experience of discrimination**
- **Two different, still articulated, critical issues in all european countries :**
 - will the second generation reproduce a « traditional model », i.e adopt cultural and social norms derived from the one of their parents/ethnic community ? Or converge with the « mainstream » ?
 - Will they have access to a full participation to society (social, economic and political participation) or will they experience discrimination and minorization ?



The europeanization of integration policies

- **The fear of segregated communities and the “balkanization” of multicultural societies (UK post London attacks and The Netherlands post Pim Fortuyn and Theo Van Gogh murders)**
- **Reducing cultural and social differences and emphasizing common values and sense of belongings (local or national, but not ethnic or racial)**
- **The search for « common basic principles on Integration » (from Tampere 1999 to The Hague 2004) : A « two-way process » involving a mutual commitment (from immigrants and host society)**

« Soccer semifinal more than just a game for Turkish Germans »
Headline of *Foreign Policy Journal*, June 25, 2008





Integration ?





Integration vs Discrimination ?

- **EU race directive 2000, charter for fundamental rights : a duty for equality and non discrimination**
- **Antidiscrimination puts the burden on societies (which have to treat fairly anyone with no consideration to ethnic and racial origin), integration puts it on the immigrants or second generation (who have to prove their adaptation to the system to make use of its opportunities)**
- **The indirect discrimination concept and the related action schemes are against the traditional integrationnist strategy of color-blindness (undifferentiation)**
- **Producing sameness and reducing the differences with the “charter population” or promoting equality in diversity ?**

A question of intergenerational mobility

- **All the theories are considering “integration” as a process which goes over generations**
- **The “twilight of ethnicity” or the production of ethnic and racial minorities ?**
- **Hypotheses that can be tested on different dimensions :**
 - Structural integration (education, labour market and housing)
 - Cultural integration
 - Political integration
- **The need for a conversion of conceptual tools build for immigrants to describe and analyse the second generation (terminology, indicators, theoretical grids)**



What do we know about the extent of discrimination in Europe?

Not much, indeed



One reference : the Eurobarometers

- **Self reported information : subjective answers which are sensitive to the level of awareness in the society**
- **Exposure to ethnic or racial discrimination is not comparable across groups, and specially for the majority group members**
- **Small samples of minorities in surveys in general population**



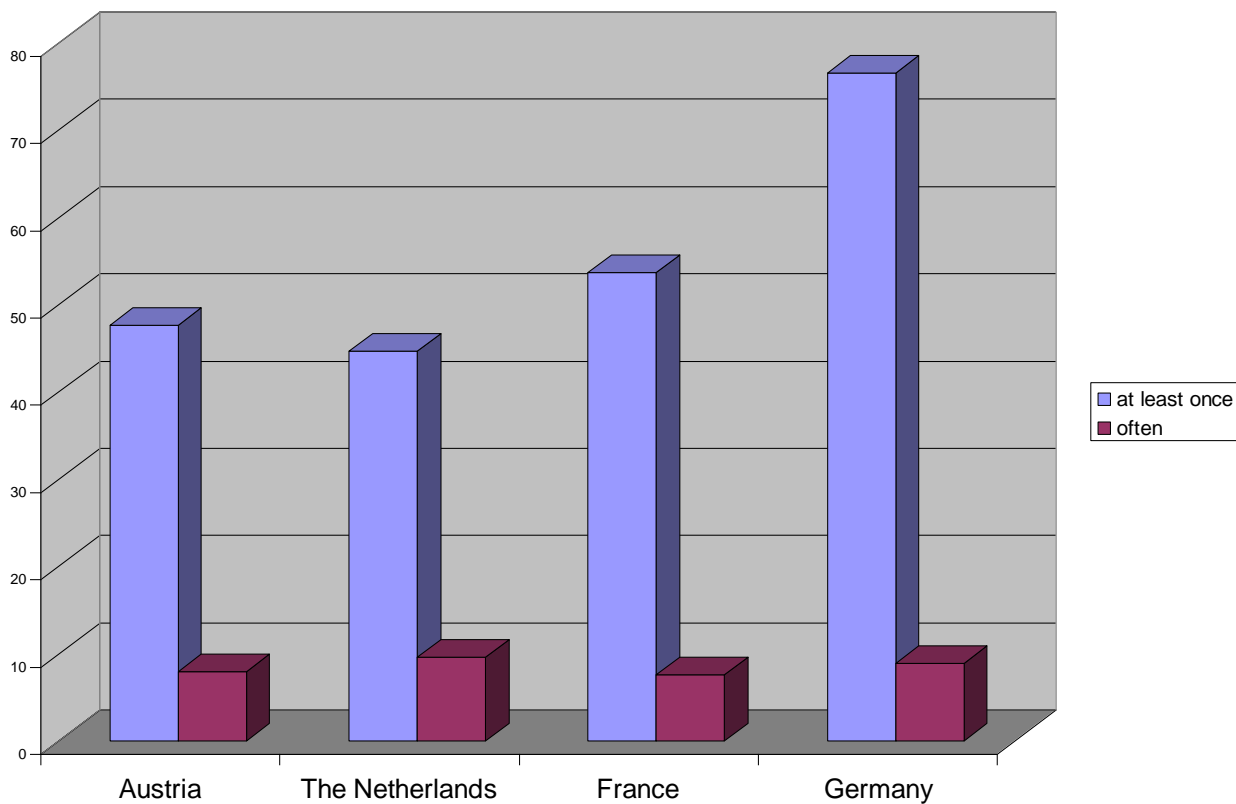
Main results for the 2008 exercise

- **Discrimination on ethnic grounds is considered to be the most widespread situation (62% at the Eu level)**
- **NL (79%) and France (76%) do contrast with Austria (60%) and Germany (56%), both at the bottom of the EU ranking for perception of discrimination**
- **« Witnessing ethnic discrimination » is a more significant indicator : NL (22%) records higher than Austria (17%), France (16%) or Germany (16%)**
- **There is an awareness of discrimination, but the phenomenon is diffused and somehow insidious and invisible**

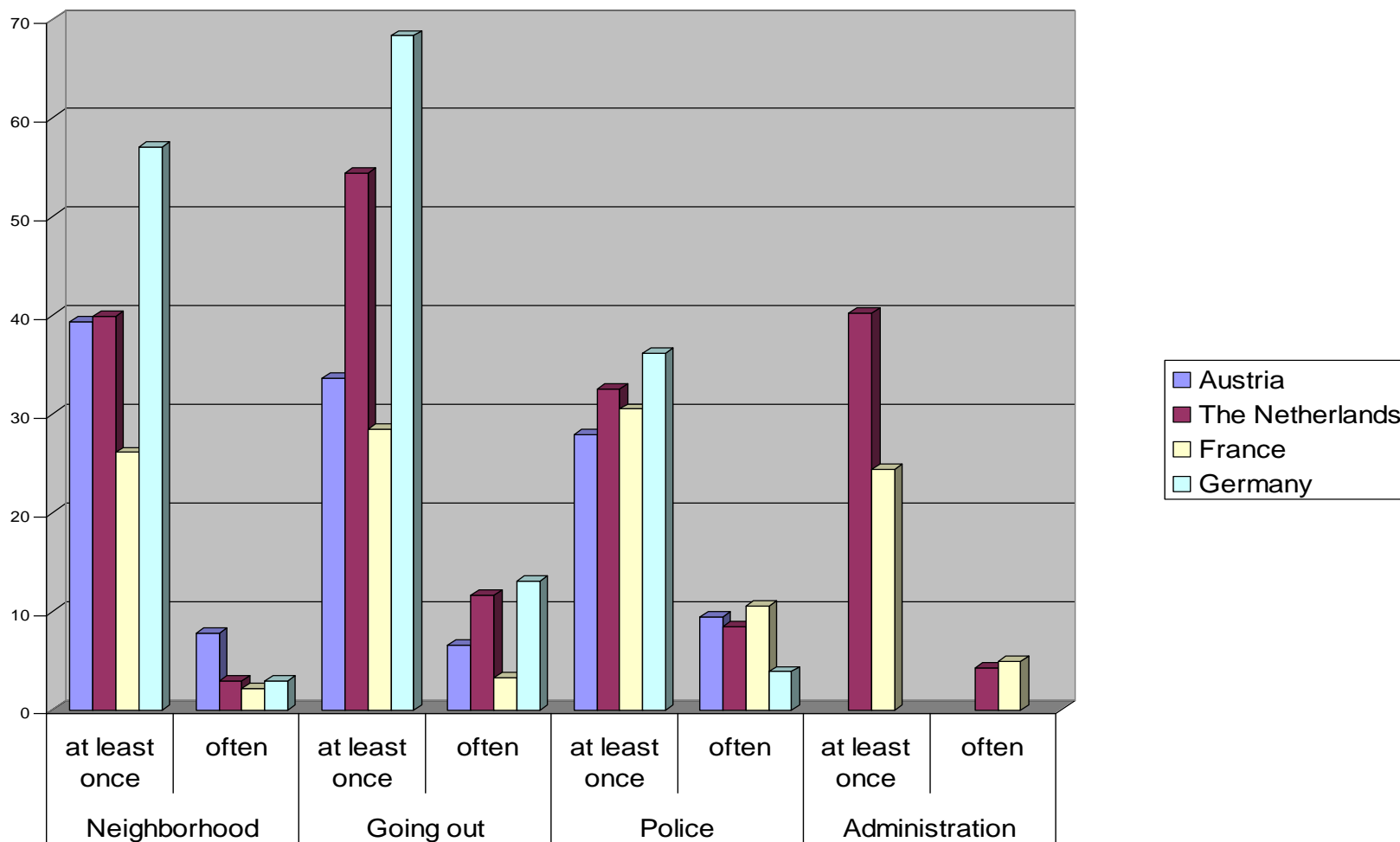
What can we learn from the TIES survey ?

- **3 different dimensions of discrimination :**
 - Experience (self reported, in general and in context)
 - Perception
 - Impact assessment
- **Preliminary results that should be analysed further, since gross rates do not tell that much**
- **But still will be discussed here**

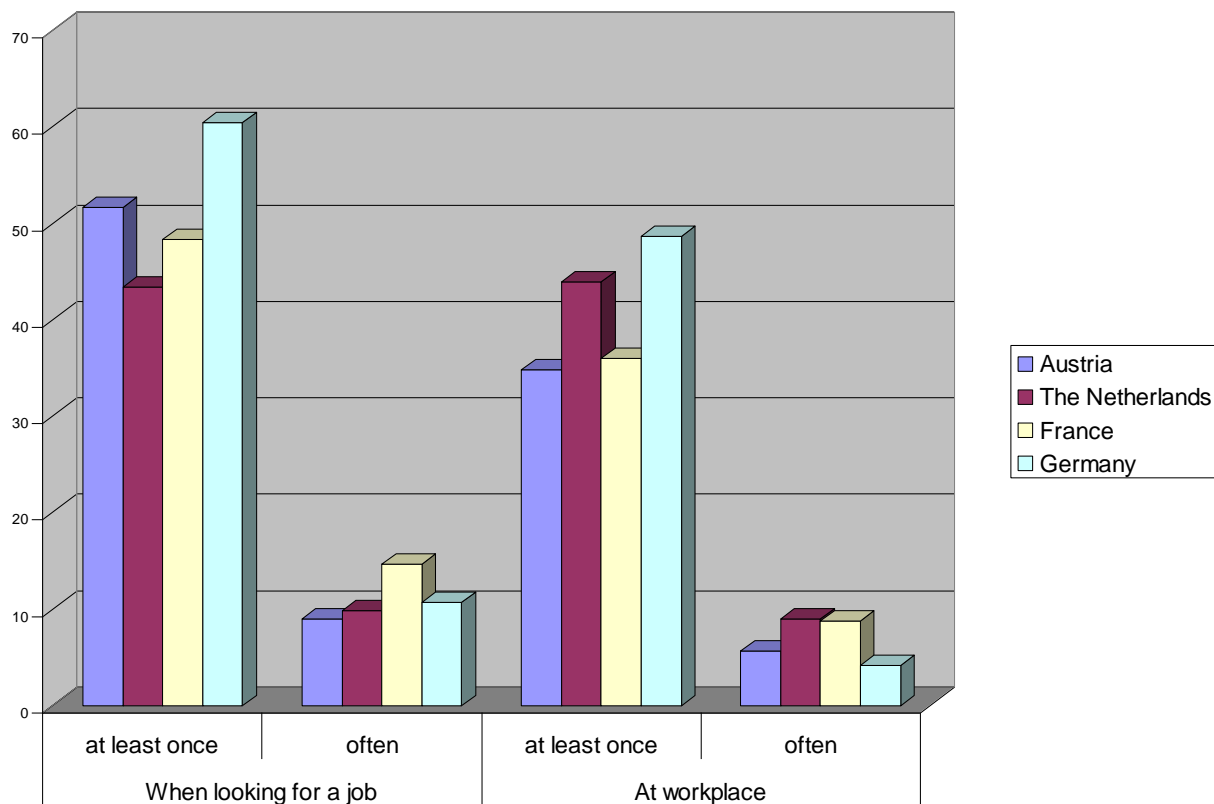
Self reported experience of discrimination during the life time, Turkish second generation , TIES survey



Self reported discrimination in different places or situations, Turkish Second generation, TIES survey



Self reported experience of discrimination in employment, Turkish second generation, TIES survey





Main findings about Second Generation Outcomes

- **A comparative analysis done by Anthony Heath (2007) shows that “Non European 2nd Generation” are facing ethnic penalty for access to the labour market**

We need to distinguish between 2G from European immigrant and 2G from postcolonial or south countries

- **Results are consistent with studies at national level : higher unemployment, unstable and subsidised jobs, sometimes wage gaps (France : Meurs, Pailhe and Simon, 2006; The Netherlands : van Ours and Veenman, 2002; Sweden : Rooth and Ekberg, 2003)**
- **Specific position of G2,5 (mixed parentage)**
- **Proofs of discrimination ?**



To conclude : what is about when talking about integration ?

- **Structural inequalities can be understood as consequences of discriminations, more than specific strategies or characteristics (human or social capital) of ethnic minorities**
- **Cultural integration considers cultural traits patterns as indicators of dissonance when they diverge from the mainstream norms**
- **Integration failure is generally described through loyalty (identity belongings) and cultural/linguistic shift (hyper-correctness)**
- **2nd Generation are not newcomers : they belong to the European societies and face inequalities and racism**