The present paper aims to specify the determinants of post back re-emigration. It seeks to identify the effect of the composition of migration path on the degree of integration of North African migrants when they return to their home societies. We started from the idea that return migration is not a homogeneous entity in its structure. Then, aspiration (in the psychological sense) and utility (socioeconomic sense) withdrawing from the return vary in function of many factors, difficult to identify due to the heterogeneity of profiles and the complexity of migration biographies. In general, the theoretical reading divided into five separate groups the reasons leading to break the earnings differential between the host and birth country. Sociological, demographic or economic literature on the reintegration of migrants suffers from deficiencies in both theoretical and empirical sides. The present paper attempts to determine, in a post migration angle, the socio-economic and socio-cultural reintegration difficulties impeding the sustainability of installation process in originals societies. The objective is to try to identify factors that may increase the risk of re-emigration.