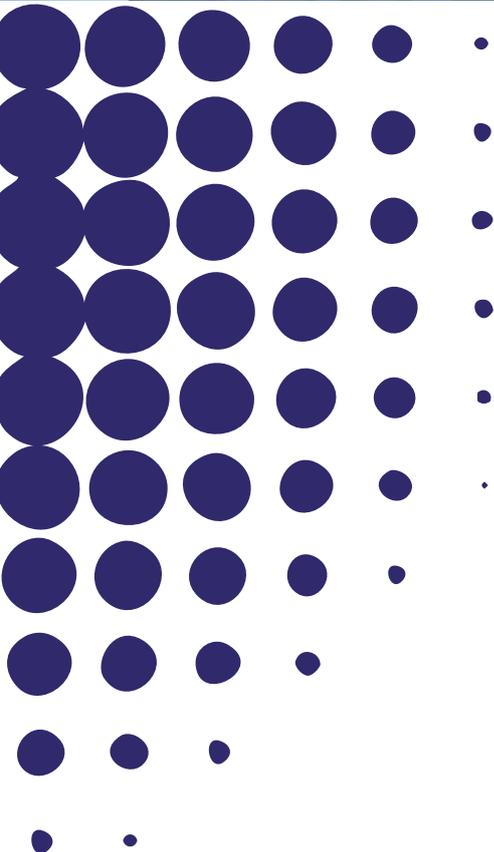


WP3/24 SEARCH WORKING PAPER

Maghreb returnee's reintegration, theoretical reading and migration policies evaluation. Micro-econometric analysis of integration determinants

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I. INTRODUCTION

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.

II. THEORETICAL ELEMENTS

Few writings have attempted to determine the difficulties associated with successful reintegration after years spent abroad. G.Gmelch (1980) distinguishes two types of rehabilitation: the first is an integration socioeconomic level, through the achievement of sustainable elements for installation as finding a job, buying a home, and/or investing in a promising project... The second criterion is the psychological level, it is provided by the feeling of well-being felt by the returnee, Gmelch add that the feeling of satisfaction / dissatisfaction affects the integration process despite successful economic reintegration. On his side Davanzo (1976) concluded that the maintenance of social relations between the migrant and his entourage left in the country of origin (parents, family, friends) involved in easing the process of integration at the social level and then allow to minimize the psychic cost of return. The field work of Taylor (1976) on returning Jamaicans migrants go to the sense that nearly 61% expressed their dissatisfaction experience back even though their economic situation is much more favorable than their indigenous homologous. The same sense of disillusionment is detected by Paine (1974) on returning Turkish migrants.

Gmelch explains this state of dissatisfaction by the lack of a return project integrating the two aspects previously cited. On the one hand, the not updating of the socio-cultural developments during the period of absence of the migrant drive to the loss of codes and customs those hold the original society. On the other, the break between a Western lifestyle that can be qualified as efficient in terms of response to the needs of life (administration, transportation, works ... etc...), against another style of developing society suffering from several shortcomings and disabled. Dissatisfaction arises therefore from lifestyle that migrant tries somehow to transpose into his new life with no guarantee of its success, this fact creates frustrations and possibly re-emigration.

Another difficulty also affects the process of reintegration of migrants. Indeed, the family dimension (wife and children) plays an additional brake adjustment that includes the activity of the parent and the children's age. Russel (1978) states that when there are children in the schooling process in the host country the project of return becomes more complicated, while the integration of children not reaching school age is less complicated.

The feeling of well-being within the community of the country of origin cannot be separated from the fulfillment of favorable economic conditions. For part of the return migrants, is to find work in the original company that remains the main obstacle that must be overcome before one can aspire returning. Economic and political conditions of the country of origin may affect the return process by making attractive some sectors rather than others. In this context the human capital acquired overseas finds himself a prisoner of the choices of migrants. Collection and adherence to information networks are therefore a crucial step in the quest for business opportunities in the country of origin.

The example Y.Catherine Ira.Gang and M.Yun (1999) confirms this assumption. Through a panel survey of Hungarian households in the beginning of 1992, the authors found significant differences between Hungarian migrants and their non-migrants homologous in term of gain by gender and place of installation (OECD / Non-OECD). In effect, heavy industry and construction in which Hungarian migrants worked massively during their stay abroad does not offer premium pay for foreign experience, while for women who have acquired expertise in sectors such as financial services, education and health have seen their wages increase compared to women who remained in the country and operating in the same sectors. The authors explain this by the divergent between sectors and the opening up policy in Hungary during the early 90s, which has generated a new demand for labor that is able to streamline the introduction of the Hungarian economy in the market economy.

For O.Arowolo (2000) Rehabilitation in the community of origin requires the prior establishment of a hosting strategy focuses on four dimensions:

The first is expressed by the preparation of the draft back through looking for information that might overcome the difficulties of rehabilitation. Membership information takes many forms and depends on the purpose behind the return. It may be the collection of professional information, particularly with regard to the investment opportunities available in the country of origin (Athukorala, 1986), or in other cases, the ability to explore absorption of local labor market in terms of attractiveness of skills trained. Other aspects of project preparation for re-entry can be social, including the provision of information on language training for children born abroad and entry preparation in the school system of the country of origin (Dumon, 1976).

The second aspect is at the collection of information that can better assimilate the structure of returning migrants. These are the features pertaining to the demographic context (age, sex, level of education or skills acquired), social and familial context (marital status, number of children ...), professional and financial situation (type of work performed abroad savings migrant return, ownership), emigration patterns (migration for study, work, family), and the

main country of residence. Scoping of these elements allows a better understanding of personal needs which affect the easing of economic and social integration.

The third element which refers Arowolo is social integration. Adjustment to the sociocultural environment involves a modification of lifestyle and an understanding of the codes and customs of the society of origin. The adaptation process can be more or less successful depending on a multitude of factors, such as duration of stay abroad, age at departure, the degree of integration into the host society, the intensity of links with the country of origin, the family environment and the extent of the network and relationships in the original country. At the institutional level, the state also plays an important role in the success of integration of returnees through the establishment of institutions capable of meeting the challenges of social integration of migrants and their descendants. The scope of these institutions should be extended to meet the needs of different categories of returnees, including:

- a) The creation and promotion of employment.
- b) Awareness of policy development and social change.
- c) The provision of education, vocational training, health services and social assistance.
- d) Counseling and career guidance.
- e) Providing welfare and assistance to retirees.
- f) Rehabilitation of disabled persons.

III. EVALUATION OF ENTREPRENEURS AND SKILLS OF RESIDENTS ABROAD INTEGRATION POLICIES, THE CASE OF MOROCCO.

Due to its strong community, of 4.5 million, resident abroad, and to the important role of transfers of this community at the balance of macroeconomic aggregates, Morocco seems to adopt a national strategy to imply CMRE in economic and social national developing. In fact, besides transfers, CMRE can be an engine of growth through two additional channels:

1. The impact of the CMRE sectorial investments on creating jobs, and increasing wealth (GDP).
2. Mobilization of Moroccan, residents abroad, skills in the development of synergies between Morocco and the rest of the world.

The return can therefore create an additional dynamism, at the local level, if actions were channeled optimally. In this respect, Morocco attaches particular intent to its diaspora established in the world. For this interest, four institutional structures manage and support the CMRE issues:

1. The Ministry of Moroccans Resident Abroad.

2. The Hassan II Foundation for Moroccans living abroad.
3. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Directorate of Consular and Social Affairs.
4. The Consultative Council of Moroccans Abroad

A. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK IN FAVOUR OF THE CMRE INVESTORS.

Moroccan law grants the CEMR who wants to create an investment in the country a double advantage, from one side they have the rights granted to Moroccan resident (freedom of investment and acquisition, access to loans in dirhams, offering care and education ...), from the other they have the same advantages granted investors in Morocco. Among the key features set for foreign investors we found:

- Importing and exporting of currency.
- Opening of convertible accounts.
- Transferring of returns on investments.
- Transfers of the investments liquidation or sale funds, including capital gains.
- Exemption from import duties on capital goods for any investment exceeding 200 million dirhams including the import VAT for companies with less than 36 months of existence.

Legal systems attempt to provide CEMR investors by providing flexibility of entry and exit of capital invested and capital gains from their investment. Double membership also makes benefit the CEMR from the government initiatives to encourage investment for Moroccan residents through the pact of support to SMEs / SMIs / TPE, and the device Moukawalati. Other initiatives are also dedicated to the Moroccan diaspora. We can thus identify the following:

- Facilitate Business Creation in Morocco, launched in September 2009, the goal is to encourage the involvement of Moroccans living in France, Germany and the Netherlands to promote economic development and job creation in Morocco in partnership with local and foreign partners through weaving a network of Moroccan euro cooperation, particularly in the regions of birth.
- The initiative Migration and Economic Development in the Oriental region (MIDEO), launched in July 2008 and funded by the European Union and Germany, the office aims to promote a network of contacts with Moroccan located in Germany and to support potential investors in setting up projects (business plan, administrative procedures, bank loan ... etc..).

- The Regional Investment Fund of Oriental (FIRO) is an initiative that was created in partnership with public / private institutions; the objective is to develop the Oriental region by providing entrepreneurs, a background investment of MAD 300 million to partially finance projects in the region.

Other measures participate in the MRE encouraging to come and invest in their country of origin, including the Regional Investment Centres (CRI) located in almost all Moroccan cities and whose role is to support the creation of enterprises from upstream to downstream through the simplification of administrative procedures (single window) and guidance and assistance (financial, business, legal framework for SMEs / SMIs ... etc..).

The scarcity of statistics on the involvement of the CEMR investments is another factor that prevents the measurement of the effectiveness of the undertaken actions, however cutting several sources of information (surveys, census return, the statistics Office Changes, and dedicated studies) shows a mixed involvement of returnees. So Statistics of Moroccan Office of Changes recorded a marked increase in the total amount of investments of Moroccans Living Abroad, a growth of over 170% between 2005 and 2008, however, the share of these investments, registering an average share of 1.97% over the same period, is negligible compared to Foreign Direct Investment.

The sectorial distribution of investments is characterized by a wide disparity according to available information sources. This difference is mainly due to the assimilation of the building as an investment in its own right, which explains the high proportion of statements of investment in real estate according to some sources (INSEA Survey and the Office of Changes). Moreover, the sectorial distribution of investments by region indicates an adaptation of the investments to regional specificities; in other words there is a sectorial selectivity conditioned by own comparative advantage of each region (tourism, industry, trading, construction ...). However, this suggestion is to take with tongs since it does not have an exhaustive list of investment sectors according to the regional breakdown.

The policy of attraction for investors from the Moroccan Community Resident Abroad displays a desire to involve the Moroccan diaspora. We note that through the multiplication of initiatives undertaken at national level (Moukawalati pact support SMEs / SMIs) or regional (CRI MIDEO, FIRO ...).

B. MIGRATION AND COMMERCIAL POTENTIAL MEASURES FOR ATTRACTION OF ELITES, THE SITUATION.

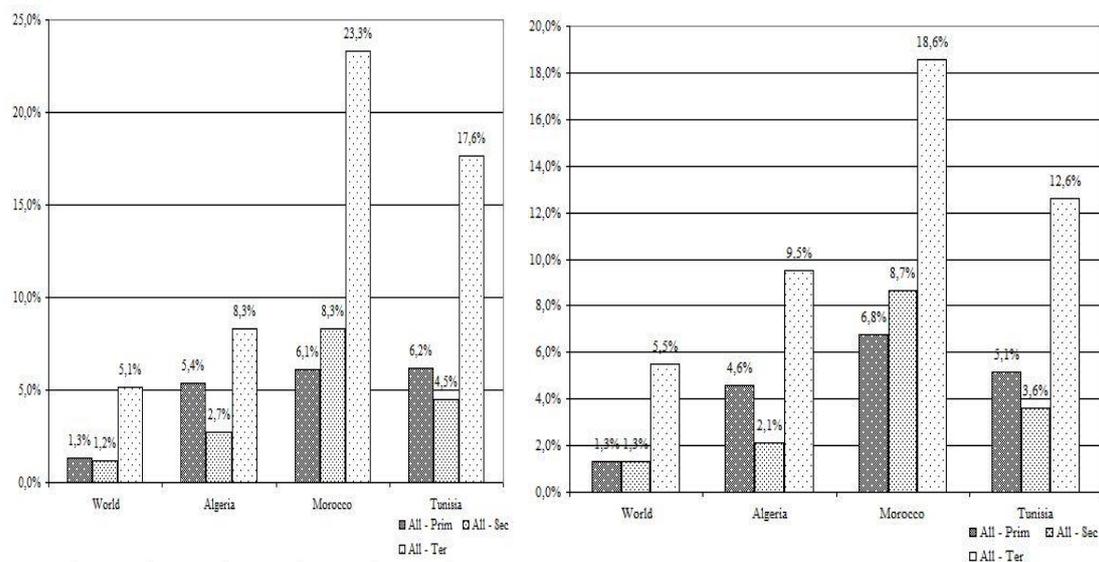
i. INTERNATIONAL MOBILITY CONTEXT OF MAGHREBINE QUALIFIED SKILLS.

The beneficial contribution of migration on the Maghreb countries via transfers may be offset by the enhancement of the mobility of skilled labor. Indeed, the acceleration of international trade and investment has been accompanied by increased mobility of skilled labor, *"The data show that changes in the proportion of international immigrants residents in the most developed countries is very similar to that of trade ..."* (Docquier 2007).

Docquier and Marfouk (2005) were calculating the mobility rate of 175 countries in 1990 and 195 in 2000. Empirical work of two researchers has evaluated quantitatively the magnitude of the brain drain. They found that the stock of immigrants in OECD countries grew by 50% during the nineties, this increase hides disparities by education level, and nearly 70% of the increase relates skilled workers against only 30% for unskilled (Docquier and Marfouk 2005).

The Maghreb region is not immune to the international context of the mobility of skilled labor. The use of the base DM06 (Docquier and Marfouk) has made it possible to clarify the scope of the Maghreb mobility in the world and especially in the OECD countries. Figure 1 shows that the rate of mobility of persons with a higher educational level (All tertiary) is significantly higher than that of people with a primary education (All primary) or secondary (All Secondary); and this for the three Maghreb countries in 1990 and 2000. Furthermore we see that Morocco is marked by a high rate of mobility of persons with a higher level in 1990 and 2000. Thus, according to Docquier and Marfouk over than 150,000 Moroccans who have an advanced degree are residents at the OECD in 2000. During the 1990s and 2000 the stock of Moroccan emigrants increased by nearly 50.7%, those with a higher degree grew by almost 75% (from 88 763 to 155 994) while changing emigrants having a primary level has increased by 39% (from 550 039 à 764 738 individuals).

FIGURE 1: RATE OF MOBILITY IN NORTH AFRICA AND THE WORLD BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION IN 1990 AND 2000.



Source : DM06, Docquier et Marfouk

The magnitude of international mobility of skilled labor in the Maghreb region, particularly in Morocco, encourages a migration policy to counteract the adverse effects caused by the brain drain, especially through an attractive policy to mobilize exiled elites in the new economic transition.

- ii. MEASURES TO ENGAGE AND INVOLVE OF THE EXPATRIATE ELITES IN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ANALYSIS AND PROSPECTS.

The last Moroccan 2004 census indicates that almost 151,281 Moroccans living abroad have returned permanently to their country. The distribution table of returnees according to age and level of education shows two positive assets. On one side a little less than a third of returning migrants have a higher level of education (the highest level of all studies combined proportion). On the other a young population comprised mainly of active people.

TABLE 1: ACTIVITY RATE OF MIGRANTS TO RETURN BY EDUCATION LEVEL.

	Activity rate by level of education	Proportion of return migrants by level of education
nothingness	34,0%	23,1%
primary	58,7%	20,6%
secondary	74,9%	27,1%
superior	93,0%	29,2%

2004 census.

Awareness of the Moroccan public authorities regarding the potential to extract from its expatriate elites was premature, in 1990 Morocco adopted with the support of UNDP (United Nations Development Program) a program called TOKTEN (Transfer of Knowledge through Expatriate Nationals) that "The goal ... is to support the Government's efforts to strengthen technical capacity in key sectors and institutions, the establishment of a mechanism to Moroccan specialists to contribute effectively to economic and social development "(Bouoiyour, 1995). This experience has not had the desired effect. Apart from a few meetings (1990, 1993, 1994 and 1996) no realization of TOKTEN project succeeded. More recently (2007) the Moroccan political power has attempted to create a national strategy named FINCOME (International Forum of Moroccan Skills Abroad). The project aims to identify and strengthen the contact between the homeland and Moroccan expatriates through the use of Moroccan expertise in deficit sectorial areas of human resources. The stated objectives of the project FINCOME are:

1. The creation of a database of Moroccan skills abroad.
2. The creation of a transnational network of Moroccan expatriate skills and drainage of knowledge and technology, particularly through expertise aids via the same network.

Management and effective monitoring of FINCOME program is provided by two cells, the first is under the supervision of a public body, it is the responsibility of the Moroccan community resident abroad (MCCMRE) authority, second is composed of cells with management and monitoring of public character organizations such ANAPEC CNRST, NHRI, and R & D or private such CGEM. Everything is supervised by a Senior Coordinator who ensures the link between the administrative level of the Executive Committee and Orientation (CDO) whose role is to set the broad guidelines and fund the device in its entirety, and the Coordination and monitoring Committee (CSC), whose role is to ensure the monitoring of the device and finally the cells mentioned above.

Despite the ambitions and political pronouncements in favor of attracting highly skilled elites, no tangible result has been achieved. The results are very mixed especially in terms of lack of

measures and studies tracked on the return of skilled labor in Morocco as well as the modalities of its participation in growth. This failure of the project has led the authorities to undertake a project to relaunch FINCOME by strengthening its operating structure by human and financial resources and by providing it with more stringent measures (communication, studies, plans and organization shares ...).

IV. THE DATA

The data used are from MIREM, a survey conducted in 2006/2007 in the Maghreb region on a sample of 992 immigrants who chose to return to their home countries (Algeria: 332 Morocco: 330 Tunisia 330). The questionnaire structure tries to draw a biographical analysis by determining the different stages by which the migrant went on during his career, from the preparation of the migration project, through its realization, installation in the host country and infinite return. The richness of the environment (566 variables to be mobilized), and the diversity of profiles (national / regional dimension), makes the investigation MIREM an excellent platform for empirical studies on effective mechanisms for the return of the Maghreb emigrants. The structure of the questionnaire consisted of three steps:

1. Situation in the country of origin before departure.
2. Stay in the main country of immigration.
3. Return to country of origin and installation.

V. ASSUMPTIONS:

As previously announced we have divided our groups based on patterns of flow and return (Table 2). Return profiles are thus distinguished by the following segmentation:

TABLE 2: DISTRIBUTION OF REASONS OF RETURN FROM THE SURVEY MIREM.

Return profiles	frequency	Percent
Back after studies	47	4,7%
Failed migration	205	20,7%
Investment in origin country	150	15,1%
Forced return	231	23,3%
Preference of origin country	263	26,5%
other	96	9,7%
total	992	100,0%

One hypothesis suggests that the integration of returnee depends on the success of a number of factors and elements specific to each group. Thus we can assume that the principal aspiration of the groups returned after studies and those searching for investments is primarily driven by the pursuit of economic utilities (work, return on investments in the country of origin). While interest withdrawing behind the return to the country of origin preference is mainly psychological (traditions, climate, family, etc ...). Profiles returned after failed

migration and/or forced return does not have the same goals as their migration project was unfinished (forced return or inadequacy in the host country).

A second approach lets us assume that the installation intentions in the country of origin are indicative of the success or failure of integration. Decision of residence is also closely linked to each profile goals and aspirations satisfaction. Migrants who intend to reside in a "Permanent way" are supposed to have passed their social integration, the opposite is true for migrants who declared a "Provisional" return, while migrants who reported with "Do not know" are for their part supposedly being undecided or develop their reintegration project.

VI. INTEGRATION FACTORS: PRELIMINARY RESULTS.

Intentions of residence within the society of origin may reflect a certain satisfaction or dissatisfaction. The installation intentions distribution indicates that nearly 54% of migrants said they had an intention to reside permanently in their country of origin, against only 20% temporarily and 26% are undecided. The distribution of residence intentions hides disparities depending on several factors that we develop below.

A. DIFFERENCE OF INTENTIONS BASED ON THE NATURE OF THE RETURN.

The structure of the MIREM survey offers two types of returnee:

- The first is considered as desired based on a voluntary decision by which the way back was realized. Within this group we can identify several differentiated subsets according to motivations. It was thus five of our six profiles (table 2). All of these profiles represent almost 77% of respondents.
- The second type is a return migration enforced or involuntary, the main difference from the first type is that the return does not result from an individual decision but result from the occurrence of one or more circumstances that forced migrants to break their migratory project. This group differs from the profile "failed migration" by his submission to external constraints that have affected the migration project and were therefore forced to return to his country of origin. This group forms 23% of all people surveyed.

The distinction between the two sets is of crucial importance in the interpretation of intentions of residence. The constraint character that takes the profile "forced return" proves to be a decisive factor in the decision of residence. Forced return prevents utilities optimization to extract from the migration project and also hampers the process of migration costs compensation, which drives migrants to renew its migration attempt to achieve its objectives. Table of the intentions of residence (see Table 6) indicates that over 52% of respondents plan to re-emigrate, the highest rate of all profiles combined.

B. AT PROFILES:

The table below shows that, in an average higher than 54%, all groups have declared a permanent installation intention except the "Investment in origin country" and "forced return" (53% and 28%). Moreover these two groups recorded the highest proportions of temporary residence intentions. They also illustrate the highest level of modality "Do not know" with the group "Failed migration".

A recent empirical study F.Gubert and C.Norman (2008) on the same survey revealed that administrative burdens are at the top of the difficulties encountered by investors, followed by excessive competition and lack of capital. Regarding the non-investors, access to finance is considered as the biggest obstacle in the three countries, especially in Morocco. We can suggest that the investment climate in the Maghreb affects the integration of returnees, including entrepreneurs who want to take advantage of investment opportunities in their countries of origin.

TABLE 3: DRAWN BACK PROFILES AND INTENTIONS.

	Back after studies	Failed migration	Investment in origin country	Forced return	Preference of origin country	other	Total
Permanent way	68%	58%	53%	28%	69%	60%	54%
provisional	13%	12%	19%	36%	14%	19%	20%
Do not know	19%	30%	28%	36%	17%	21%	26%

C. DIFFERENCES ACCORDING TO THE DURATION OF STAY, INSTALLATION AGE IN RETURN TO THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.

Table 8 shows a positive correlation between on the one hand, the intentions of permanent residence in the country of origin, and on the other hand, the residence time spent abroad, the age of the respondent at the time investigation and duration of residence in the country since the return. Intentions of residence in a «provisional" and / or "do not know» are generally negatively correlated with the three variables mentioned above whatever the nature of the group returns.

Whatever the type of return (forced or voluntary) we see that the longer the stay abroad is growing more than sustainable the intention of residence in the country increases. However, differences were detected between the two groups returned. It can thus be a significant disparities in the group which have undergone a forced return where the distribution of the workforce is highly concentrated on a range of one to nine years of age with more than 69% of the workforce while all staff who have stayed more thirty years does not exceed 1.8%.

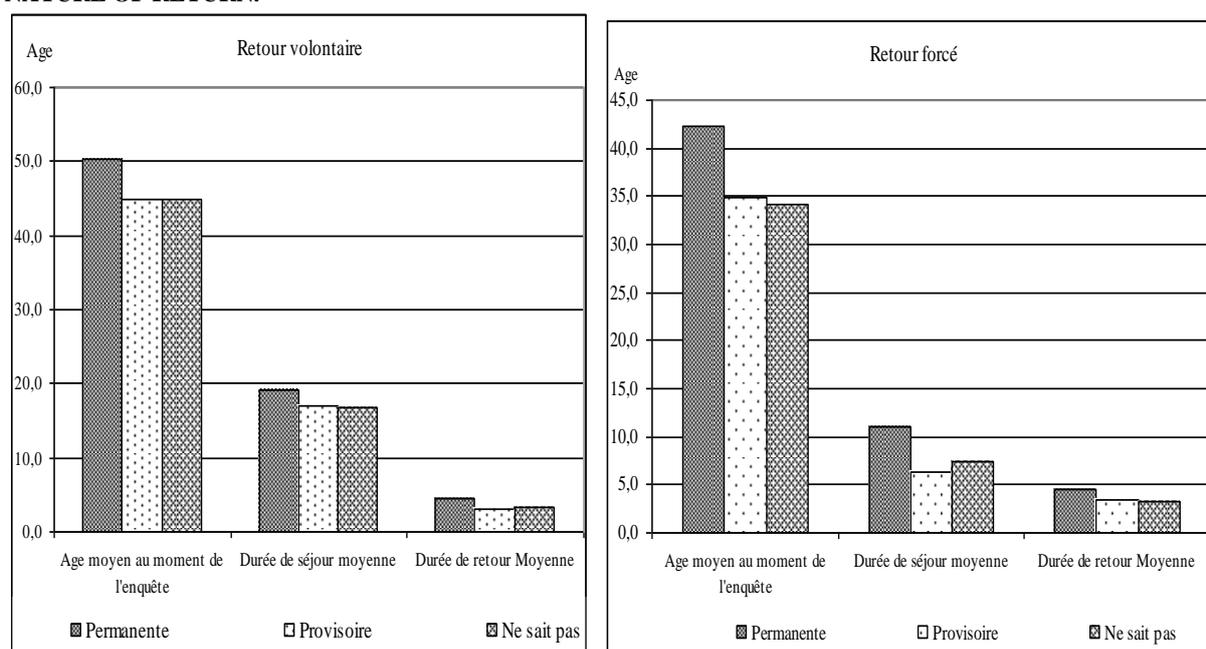
A highly significant correlation was found between the age of the migrant at the time of inquiry and intentions of residence. Over the age of the respondent, the higher the proportion of statements reside permanently increases. It is thus noted that only 27 % of the workforce (all groups) belonging to the age group [17-29 years [intend to reside permanently. This proportion rises to 44% among the age group [30-39years [then 55% for [40-49 years [67% in

[50-59 [and finally it reaches more than 71% in 60 years and older. At the breakdown by type of return, we see the same trend, but more settled in the group who chose voluntary return. For example, more than half (51%) of the respondents, belonging to the age group [30-39 [, said they intend to reside permanently against a quarter (26%) of the respondents belonging to the group of forced return. In contrast, the intention of temporary residence, and / or undecided, reflect a progressively decrease as the age of respondents increases.

The installation time elapsed since the return to the country of origin follows the same trend as the length of stay abroad and the age of the respondent. More installation time goes on, more declarations of intent temporary installation and / or indecisive decrease and that whatever the nature of the return. Regarding the distribution of intentions of residence depending on the nature of return, we see the same trend with respect to the three variables; however, the main difference is in the proportions of intentions for permanent residence in each group. Thus, although the growth of the latter remains constant with respect to age, the duration of stay abroad and the country of origin after return increases, the share of intentions for permanent residence is the majority in the group of voluntary return, as it is around 61%, whereas it does not exceed 26% in the group of forced return. In contrast, the intention of temporary residence and the undecided are equitably distributed among this group with 36%, while in the group of undecided voluntary return form almost a quarter of respondents, against only 15% of claimants for a temporary residence.

The descriptive analysis showed that the chances of lasting presence in the country depend on a number of factors, among them, there are in particular length of stay spent abroad, the period of post-installation return and the age of the respondent. Over the first two variables are big more the chances of permanent installation in the country are increasing. The same is seen for age at return, in fact, be older increases the chance to settle permanently in the country of origin in contrast to younger respondents.

FIGURE 2: AGE, DURATION AND DURATION OF STAY BACK IN MEDIUM AND DEPENDING ON THE NATURE OF RETURN.



D. ORIGIN COUNTRY.

The distribution table of intentions of residence by country of birth shows a divergence between the three Maghreb countries. It is thus noted that only 45% of Moroccan returning migrants intend to reside permanently in their country of origin, against respectively 60% and 54% of Algerian and Tunisian migrants. The low share of "permanent" residence intentions through the Moroccan migrant return raises a certain number of questions about the mode of integration in this category (see Table 7).

Distribution of return intentions by country and by type of return indicates an overrepresentation of forced migration back to Morocco (30%) compared to Algeria (20.2%) and Tunisia (19.7%). This difference, however, not explain the weakness of intention for permanent residence. So whatever its nature (voluntary or forced return), Moroccan migrants are characterized by a lower proportion of intentions for permanent residence (55.4%, 22.4%) compared to Algerian migrants (66.4%, 35.8%) and Tunisian (62.6%, 28.1%). They also have the largest proportion of intentions temporary residence (18.9%, 38.8%).

E. THE LEVEL OF PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS.

The appreciation and satisfaction of return remains dependent on a strong segmentation between the two groups of voluntary and forced return. However, this fragmentation hides in it another structured subjective factors closely related to the migratory experience.

In general, the migration experience overseas is perceived as beneficial in both the group of voluntary return (81.6%) and forced (76%). This subjective perception is reflected in the beneficial contribution provided at the acquisition of knowledge or at least at the level of enrichment of the personality of the emigrant himself (development and learning, customs and traditions, human relations ... etc...).

At the perception of return satisfaction, we see an expected contrast between the two groups. Thus, almost three-quarters of voluntary return of migrants expressed their satisfaction against a little more than a third of forced return. The trend is offset in the case of return dissatisfaction, and only 15.3% of respondents in the first group have expressed their discontent against 45.2% for the second. Table crossing the distribution of ratings (Table 10) post back and intentions of residence shows a general satisfaction except in the group reporting a forced return for temporary residence or does not know (respectively 19.5% and 28%).

The perception of satisfaction of the conditions of life post back is another form of distinction between the two groups. More than half (53.4%) of returnees wanted to believe that their situation has improved in the country, against one quarter (25.5%) holding a relative deterioration of living conditions. These estimates are reversed in almost the same proportions in the group of forced return where just over half (51.3%) report experiencing a deterioration of living standards against a little less than a quarter (23.3%) holding an improvement living conditions.

Satisfaction or dissatisfaction of return is a subjective matter and constrained by the conditions under which the project of return was operated. Table 10 clearly shows a fragmentation between two types of differentiated projects according to their degree of achievement.

VII. LOGISTIC REGRESSION: GENERALIZED AND ORDERED.

A. THE MODEL

Theoretical analysis on returning migrants at the level of psychological and socio-economic integration factors, and evaluation of policies undertaken for attracting migrants back in the Maghreb: do they exert an influence on the fluidity of integration of migrants in their country of origin?

We suggest that the intentions of residence are indicative of the success or failure of integration in the country of origin. For this, we want to test the influence of a set of explanatory factors on the intentions of residence. The response variable is polytomous, it is considered as ordinal decomposed into three terms ($J = 3$) for "Permanent" residence, "Temporary", "Do not know". We have chosen not to dichotomize responses modalities as it is estimated that the estimators of the explanatory factors on each response modality is different.

Given the constraints of the response variable Y , we chose to apply a model of ordinal multinomial logistic regression. The overall formula of generalized equations is as follows:

$$\text{Log } P_i/P_{k+1} = \beta'_i X, i \in \{1, \dots, k+1\}$$

$K + 1$ is the number of terms of the response variable.

The choice of selection and removal of explanatory factors was focused on the stepwise method which is a combination of two procedures. At each step, the stepwise method checks whether it is possible to add a variable (FORWARD): If this is the case, it calculates the parameters and their standard deviations. If one or more variables are not significant individually, elimination following the principles of the procedure (BACKWARD) occurs and so on. In this procedure, two thresholds are involved: the acceptance threshold of SLE (SLENTRY =) variable and the output threshold SLS (SLSTAY =). To be a compromise between statistical requirements and sociological interpretation, thresholds of statistical significance was set at 0.05, 0.1 and finally 0.15. Otherwise, too severe threshold 0.05 could spread some interesting variables for the model and the statistical significance of which becomes more difficult to achieve with his rank selection.

B. RESULTS:

- i. ECONOMIC AND PSYCHOLOGIC UTILITIES.

The results of the generalized logistic regression (Table 11, Table 12) show that the intentions of residence in the country are dependent on a multitude of factors. The spectrum varies between subjective and economic variables (satisfaction with the return, estimating the improvement of post back life judgment on the experience spent abroad, looking for work, labor compensation, access to housing, assistance in the country of origin) or dependent to migration context in which the migrant return (migration profile, length of stay, duration of stay in the country, belonging to the country of origin).

The model confirms the hypothesis that the decision to return lasting residence is substantially related to the achievement and realization of objectives achieved at the beginning and during the migratory journey. An immigrant who was forced to return to the country of origin is more likely to declare an intention to temporary residence, this is what the model shows where you notice a respondent belonging to the group of "forced return" a 2.7 * and 2.5 * more likely to report an intention of residence "provisional" or "do not know" rather than "permanent" compared to a migrant who "returned after completion of his studies."

In the same direction, the installation conditions depend on a set of criteria such as the provision of professional opportunities in the local labor market, fears of return to unemployment or housing conditions to be met. In fact, job seekers have 1.919 *** likely to report an intention of residence "temporary" rather than "permanent" than those who do not seek work. Fears of job instability promote 2.7 ** of "provisional" residence declaration rather than "permanent", it is the same for the difficulties in housing, for example 1.907 **.

In line with the theoretical elements, the model results indicate that the enchantment return is synonymous with sustainable intention of residence (for example we can say that there's 1,498** more likely to report an intention of "permanent" residence rather than "temporary" in the group said "happy return" mode as the group stating "indifferent to return").

ii. MIGRATION BACKGROUND.

The empirical and theoretical results agree that the period spent abroad significantly influences the intentions of residence. The longer it is the more useful procured decreases, the return occurs when the marginal utility to extract from the country of origin is higher than that obtained abroad. The model results indicate that a short term stay (between 0 and nine years of age) promotes the chances of declaration of intention to "provisional" 1.408* time rather than "permanent" compared to those who stayed longer (between ten and twenty-nine years of age), the model unfortunately does not allow to push the analysis further due to the lack of significance of the other parameters.

The period since the return has another significant effect on the intentions of residence. One can say that the chances of declaring a "permanent" residence increases with the time elapsed since the return period. The break with the socio-cultural ties and the acquisition of new knowledge during live abroad require social and cultural rehabilitation of the migrant, it actually requires a period of adaptation to ease insertion and the assimilation of new social codes country.

The model results indicate another relative specificity in the investigation, which relates to the differing intentions of residence on the basis of belonging to the country of origin. It is thus noted that the Moroccan and Tunisian returnees are more likely to declare intentions of residence "provisional" or "do not know" rather than the reference modality relative to their Algerian counterparts (respectively 2.091 ** 2.062 * **, 2.83*** and 1.47 *). Analysis of the mean length of stay spent abroad and the mean Age in return show that Algerian migrants have a higher average age (49.2 years) and spent a longer average length of stay (17.7 years) compared to their Tunisian (46.9/16.8 years) or Moroccan counterparts (40.9/12.68 years). Indeed, it is not unreasonable to suggest considering the results to take into account the length of stay past as an indicator of successful integration.

Finally, migration policy has a significant influence on the intentions of residence. We can thus say that emigrated who was assisted by local authorities of their country of origin is more likely to stay permanently than one that has not benefited (the chances of declaring "permanent" modality is 1.676 ** and 1.557 ** time higher than declaring "temporary" or "do not know" for an assisted person in return rather than a person unassisted).

VIII. CONCLUSION

The empirical and theoretical study on the conditions for successful social integration in the Maghreb countries has shown that it is conditioned by a number of factors. Firstly the returning population is not homogeneous in its structure. A retiree does not have the same motivations to return as a graduate or an investor. In other words, the marginal utility to extract from the migration project in the group of voluntary returnee having chosen to settle permanently in the country has been completed. Go to this aspiration, requires the establishment of a return project focused on installation conditions, the most iconic symbol of attachment remains the acquisition of a property, however the range of requirements to achieve dependent of the purpose behind the return route. For example, in the case of a return after study, the provision of employment opportunities on the labor market is the main condition. The satisfaction of these conditions has a cost and it seems to be amortized when the emigrant pass a number of years within the host country in order to accumulate enough capital (physical or human). Length of stay in the host country seems to be the medium through which the accumulation of capital and the marginal utility affect the performance of the migration project and preparation.

Statements of residence temporarily or undecided express another form of evaluation and discernment between a utility provided by the installation within the host country and another from the country of origin. For the group that underwent a forced return is clearly noticed dissatisfaction of local living conditions, especially for migrants who reported for temporary residence and undecided. This refusal of integration is the consequence of the failure of the migration project, the cost of it was not sufficiently compensated by the utility achieved, add to this the psychological pressure on the environment by migrating compared to its homologues returned back home with all the elements of success overseas (car, building, money ...).

Migration policies for social and economic integration must take into consideration the profiles specificity to better target the needs and expectations of each category. Maghreb Return migration displays another characteristic, the forced return; the study showed that this category is less likely to have a successful social integration in the country of origin. Several factors justify the need to re-emigration, including social weight and non-compensation of the migration cost. However, it is noted in the three countries a complete lack of assistance and psychological support to illegal immigrants device, as well as the absence of aid employability policy. The study also revealed that flowed into the country since the return period to help smooth the transition to the new / old home society (Gmelch 1980).

IX. ANNEX

TABLE 4: INVESTMENTS OF CMRE BREAKDOWN BY ECONOMIC SECTOR

sectors		Real estate	Industry	Commerce	Tourism	Agriculture	Other services	Other
Sources								
CERED 2003 survey ¹		5,80%	9,20%	39,10%	..	12,40%	27,70%	5,80%
INSEA Survey on MRA 1998 ²		83,70%	1,30%	4,90%	1,40%	7,50%	1,10%	1,20%
Exchange Office 2008		73,92%	8,17%	3,35%	14,15%	..	..	0,41%
Fondation Hassan II survey 2004		..	21%	10,90%	..	23,90%	44,10%	44,20%
Regional Investment Center	Tadla	21,41%	38,74%	..	39,23%	..	..	0,62%
	Agadir	5%	5%	19%	33%	..	23%	15%
	Fès	..	14%	7%	68%	..	..	12%

TABLE 5 REASONS OF RETURN AND MYRIAM QUESTIONNAIRE BY THE THEORETICAL CONCEPTS.

Codes	Modalités	Regroupement
1	Job insecurity in the country of immigration	Failed migration for economic reasons
6	Integration problems in the country of immigration	
14	Unfavorable socio-cultural environment	Failed migration for integration reasons
3	Familial problems in the country of origin	Failed migration for familial reasons
4	Familial problems in the country of host	
11	Graduation in the country of immigration	Returning back after studies
12	End of training	
5	Health problems	Preference for origin country
7	retirement	
13	Nostalgia for country and traditions	
8	Business management	Investement in the country of roigin
9	Projets creation	
2	To receive returning aids	Temporary migration
10	End of my employment contract in the country of host	
15	other	Other reasons
99	Don't know	
-1	not concerned	Forced return

Theoretical regrouping of the terms of issue q_01.

¹ Centre for demographic Studies and Research.

² National Institute of Statistics and Applied economy.

TABLE 6: INTENTIONS AND PROFILES IN RETURN.

Are you planning now to go abroad again?

Frequency	Migration back	Stay	Don't know
Return after studies	31,9%	44,7%	23,4%
failed migration	30,9%	42,6%	26,5%
Investment in the origin country	44,2%	38,1%	17,7%
Forced return	52,4%	29,9%	17,7%
Preference for origin country	34,1%	45,3%	20,5%
Temporary migration and other	36,8%	43,2%	20,0%
Total	39,4%	39,8%	20,8%

TABLE 7: INTENTIONS OF RESIDENCE BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.

On your return, did you intend to stay so...?

Frecquency	Permanent	temporary	Don't know	Total
Morocco	45,3%	25,0%	29,7%	33,3%
Algeria	60,2%	13,6%	26,2%	33,5%
Tunisia	55,8%	21,2%	23,1%	33,3%
Total	53,9%	19,8%	26,3%	100%

TABLEAU 1 : DISTRIBUTION RÉSIDENCE INTENTIONS BY TIME SPENT ABROAD, AGE AT SURVEYING TIME AND TIME SPENT IN THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Durée de séjour	Retour volontaire				Retour subi			
	Permanente	Provisoire	Ne sait pas	Total	Permanente	Provisoire	Ne sait pas	Total
[0-9ans[	57,6%	17,3%	25,1%	36,2%	20,8%	40,9%	38,3%	69,4%
[10-29ans[	62,6%	11,3%	26,1%	36,5%	37,5%	29,7%	32,8%	28,8%
30 et plus	67,2%	13,5%	19,3%	27,3%	75,0%	0,0%	25,0%	1,8%
Total	62,1%	14,1%	23,9%	100,0%	26,6%	36,9%	36,5%	100,0%
Age au moment de l'enquête	Retour volontaire				Retour subi			
	Permanente	Provisoire	Ne sait pas	Total	Permanente	Provisoire	Ne sait pas	Total
[17-29[	40,0%	26,7%	33,3%	8,1%	15,2%	47,0%	37,9%	28,8%
[30-39[	51,6%	19,4%	29,0%	25,1%	26,5%	27,7%	45,8%	36,2%
[40-49[	64,1%	11,4%	24,6%	22,5%	26,9%	46,2%	26,9%	22,7%
[50-59[	68,8%	12,0%	19,2%	16,9%	57,9%	21,1%	21,1%	8,3%
60 et plus	71,4%	11,8%	16,7%	27,4%	77,8%	11,1%	11,1%	3,9%
Total	61,8%	14,8%	23,3%	100,0%	27,9%	36,2%	35,8%	100,0%
Durée de	Retour volontaire				Retour subi			
	Permanente	Provisoire	Ne sait pas	Total	Permanente	Provisoire	Ne sait pas	Total
[0-2 ans[	52,1%	19,6%	28,3%	40,1%	22,6%	36,6%	40,9%	41,9%
[3-5 ans[	63,6%	10,2%	26,2%	26,2%	18,2%	40,3%	41,6%	34,7%
[5-10 ans[	71,3%	12,1%	16,7%	33,7%	46,2%	32,7%	21,2%	23,4%
Total	61,6%	14,6%	23,8%	100,0%	26,6%	36,9%	36,5%	100,0%

TABLEAU 2: RÉSIDENCE INTENTIONS BY COUNTRY ET RETURNING NATURE.

Nature of residence	Morocco			Algeria			Tunisia		
	Voluntary return	Forced return	Total	Voluntary return	Forced return	Total	Voluntary return	Forced return	Total
Permanent	55,4%	22,4%	45,3%	66,4%	35,8%	60,2%	62,6%	28,1%	55,8%
temporary	18,9%	38,8%	25,0%	9,4%	29,9%	13,6%	16,7%	39,1%	21,2%

Don't know	25,7%	38,8%	29,7%	24,2%	34,3%	26,2%	20,6%	32,8%	23,1%
Total	70,0%	30,0%	100,0%	79,8%	20,2%	100,0%	80,3%	19,7%	100,0%

TABLEAU 3: APPRECIATION OF EXPERIENCE REQUIRED AND SATISFACTION AFTER RETURN

What represent the experience required abroad for you...?								
	Voluntary return				Forced return			
	Permanent	temporary	Don't know	Total	Permanent	temporary	Don't know	Total
advantage	81,4%	89,0%	77,5%	81,6%	73,4%	80,5%	74,4%	76,0%
inconvenient	2,0%	0,0%	1,2%	1,5%	4,7%	2,4%	3,7%	3,5%
without importance	10,5%	9,2%	9,2%	1,0%	15,6%	9,8%	13,4%	12,7%
Don't know	6,1%	1,8%	12,1%	6,9%	6,3%	8,5%	8,5%	7,9%
Total	61,9%	14,7%	23,4%	100,0%	27,9%	36,2%	35,8%	100,0%
Are satisfied by returning to the country?								
Yes	85,4%	60,6%	66,5%	77,4%	60,9%	19,5%	28,0%	34,2%
No	4,8%	15,6%	8,7%	7,3%	20,3%	65,9%	43,9%	45,2%
Indifferent	9,8%	23,9%	24,3%	15,3%	18,8%	14,6%	28,0%	20,6%
Total	62,0%	14,7%	23,3%	100,0%	28,1%	36,0%	36,0%	100,0%
How do you estimate your current life level related to the one in the migration country?								
better	61,8%	34,9%	42,2%	53,4%	43,8%	15,9%	14,6%	23,3%
Indifferent	9,6%	25,7%	18,5%	14,1%	12,5%	12,2%	19,5%	14,9%
Less better	24,0%	28,4%	27,2%	25,5%	32,8%	64,6%	52,4%	51,3%
Don't know	4,6%	11,0%	11,0%	7,1%	10,9%	8,5%	12,2%	10,5%
Total	62,1%	14,8%	23,2%	100,0%	28,1%	36,4%	35,5%	100,0%

TABLE 11: OUTPUT VARIABLES INFLUENCING THE RESPONSE VARIABLE

Effects analysis			
Effects	DDL	Khi 2	Pr > Khi 2
profils	10	31.7121	0.0004
Are you satisfied with the income in the origin country?	4	20.1340	0.0005
Do you search a job?	4	18.2819	0.0011
Country of origin	4	17.7434	0.0014
Are you not satisfied from the wage obtained in the origin country?	2	9.8904	0.0071
From how many time do you return to the country?	4	13.8877	0.0077
Have you some difficulties with finding job in your country?	2	8.6841	0.0130
What the experience abroad represent for you	6	16.1081	0.0132
Have you benefit from help when you returned to country?	2	7.1437	0.0281
How do you estimate your current life level related to the one in the migration country?	6	12.6031	0.0498
Time lived abroad	4	8.1149	0.0875
Have you some difficulties with finding habitation in your country?	2	4.7076	0.0950

TABLE 12: ANALYSIS OF MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATES AND RISK

Paramètre		q_o2	DDL	Estimation	Standard error	Khi 2 Wald	Pr > Khi 2	Estimation	95% confidence	
Intercept		temporary	1	-1.7195	1.4563	1.3943	0.2377			
Intercept		Don't know	1	-1.3688	1.2343	1.2297	0.2675			
country	Morocco vs Algeria	temporary	1	0.7375	0.3117	5.5992	0.0180	2.091	1.135	3.851
country	Morocco vs Algeria	Don't know	1	0.7238	0.2679	7.2978	0.0069	2.062	1.220	3.487
country	Tunisia vs Algeria	temporary	1	1.0404	0.2917	12.7174	0.0004	2.830	1.598	5.013
country	Tunisia vs Algeria	Don't know	1	0.3862	0.2645	2.1316	0.1443	1.471	0.876	2.471
sej_PPI	sej_PPI 30 ans et + vs [0-9ans[	temporary	1	0.2880	0.3990	0.5208	0.4705	1.334	0.610	2.915
sej_PPI	sej_PPI 30 ans et + vs [0-9ans[	Don't know	1	0.4531	0.3535	1.6430	0.1999	1.573	0.787	3.145
sej_PPI	sej_PPI [10-29ans[vs [0-9ans[	temporary	1	-0.5235	0.2869	3.3302	0.0680	0.592	0.338	1.040
sej_PPI	sej_PPI [10-29ans[vs [0-9ans[	Don't know	1	0.1238	0.2472	0.2508	0.6165	1.132	0.697	1.837
Profil	Profil Ech_migr vs Re_etu	temporary	1	-0.4720	0.5766	0.6701	0.4130	0.624	0.201	1.931
Profil	Profil Ech_migr vs Re_etu	Don't know	1	0.1792	0.4627	0.1500	0.6986	1.196	0.483	2.963
Profil	Profil Inv_PO vs Re_etu	temporary	1	0.6606	0.5814	1.2911	0.2558	1.936	0.619	6.050
Profil	Profil Inv_PO vs Re_etu	Don't know	1	0.7947	0.5012	2.5137	0.1129	2.214	0.829	5.912
Profil	Profil Pref_P_O vs Re_etu	temporary	1	-0.2429	0.5919	0.1683	0.6816	0.784	0.246	2.502
Profil	Profil Pref_P_O vs Re_etu	Don't know	1	-0.3450	0.5038	0.4688	0.4935	0.708	0.264	1.901
Profil	Profil Ret_forc vs Re_etu	temporary	1	0.9955	0.5487	3.2916	0.0696	2.706	0.923	7.932
Profil	Profil Ret_forc vs Re_etu	Don't know	1	0.9185	0.4806	3.6520	0.0560	2.506	0.977	6.427
Profil	Profil temp_Aut vs Re_etu	temporary	1	-0.3590	0.6385	0.3162	0.5739	0.698	0.200	2.441
Profil	Profil temp_Aut vs Re_etu	Don't know	1	-0.2528	0.5560	0.2068	0.6493	0.777	0.261	2.309
q_r7	q_r7 searching for job vs not searching for job	temporary	1	-2.5163	0.8325	9.1365	0.0025	0.081	0.016	0.413
q_r7	q_r7 searching for job vs not searching for job	Don't know	1	-0.5767	0.8043	0.5140	0.4734	0.562	0.116	2.718
q_r7	q_r7 not concerned by searching for job vs not searching for job	temporary	1	-1.8857	0.6750	7.8038	0.0052	0.152	0.040	0.570

q_r7	q_r7 not concerned by searching for job vs not searching for job	Don't know	1	-1.4818	0.6981	4.5055	0.0338	0.227	0.058	0.893
q_s1	q_s1 don't know vs inconvenient	temporary	1	0.9056	1.2390	0.5342	0.4648	2.473	0.218	28.046
q_s1	q_s1 don't know vs inconvenient	Don't know	1	1.9124	0.9029	4.4861	0.0342	6.769	1.153	39.725
q_s1	q_s1 without importance vs inconvenient	temporary	1	1.2054	1.1606	1.0787	0.2990	3.338	0.343	32.461
q_s1	q_s1 without importance vs inconvenient	Don't know	1	0.9228	0.8862	1.0842	0.2978	2.516	0.443	14.292
q_s1	q_s1 advantage vs inconvenient	temporary	1	1.5383	1.1058	1.9352	0.1642	4.657	0.533	40.673
q_s1	q_s1 advantage vs inconvenient	Don't know	1	0.9055	0.8415	1.1577	0.2819	2.473	0.475	12.870
q_s2	q_s2 not satisfied from return vs Indifferent	temporary	1	0.8540	0.4172	4.1905	0.0406	2.349	1.037	5.321
q_s2	q_s2 not satisfied from return vs Indifferent	Don't know	1	-0.3080	0.3902	0.6231	0.4299	0.735	0.342	1.579
q_s2	q_s2 satisfied from return vs Indifferent	temporary	1	-0.5690	0.3408	2.7878	0.0950	0.566	0.290	1.104
q_s2	q_s2 satisfied from return vs Indifferent	Don't know	1	-0.6895	0.2808	6.0314	0.0141	0.502	0.289	0.870
q_s3a	q_s3a difficulties with habitation vs no difficulties	temporary	1	0.3459	0.3764	0.8445	0.3581	1.413	0.676	2.956
q_s3a	q_s3a difficulties with habitation vs no difficulties	Don't know	1	0.6457	0.2977	4.7055	0.0301	1.907	1.064	3.418
q_s3d	q_s3d difficulties with finding job vs no difficulties	temporary	1	0.9970	0.3531	7.9708	0.0048	2.710	1.356	5.414
q_s3d	q_s3d difficulties with finding job vs no difficulties	Don't know	1	0.2107	0.3374	0.3898	0.5324	1.235	0.637	2.392
q_s3e	q_s3e difficulties with wage vs no difficulties	temporary	1	-0.0194	0.3082	0.0040	0.9497	0.981	0.536	1.794
q_s3e	q_s3e difficulties with wage vs no difficulties	Don't know	1	0.7421	0.2649	7.8463	0.0051	2.100	1.250	3.530
q_s4	q_s4 less better life vs better life	temporary	1	0.0158	0.3288	0.0023	0.9616	1.016	0.533	1.935
q_s4	q_s4 less better life vs better life	Don't know	1	-0.1668	0.2829	0.3477	0.5554	0.846	0.486	1.474
q_s4	q_s4 don't know vs better life	temporary	1	0.3053	0.4695	0.4229	0.5155	1.357	0.541	3.406
q_s4	q_s4 don't know vs better life	Don't know	1	0.2650	0.3918	0.4576	0.4988	1.303	0.605	2.809
q_s4	q_s4 the same life vs better life	temporary	1	0.7694	0.3392	5.1439	0.0233	2.159	1.110	4.197
q_s4	q_s4 the same life vs better life	Don't know	1	0.8049	0.2933	7.5329	0.0061	2.236	1.259	3.973
q_s5	q_s5 helped in return vs not helped	temporary	1	-1.1266	0.5247	4.6103	0.0318	0.324	0.116	0.906
q_s5	q_s5 helped in return vs not helped	Don't know	1	-0.8137	0.4122	3.8963	0.0484	0.443	0.198	0.994
Date of return	[0-2 ans[vs [5-10 ans[	temporary	1	0.6872	0.2882	5.6864	0.0171	1.988	1.130	3.498
Date of return	[0-2 ans[vs [5-10 ans[	Don't know	1	0.8202	0.2499	10.7682	0.0010	2.271	1.391	3.706

Date of return	[3-5 ans[vs [5-10 ans[	temporary	1	0.3891	0.2984	1.7000	0.1923	1.476	0.822	2.649
Date of return	[3-5 ans[vs [5-10 ans[Don't know	1	0.6706	0.2593	6.6884	0.0097	1.955	1.176	3.251

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