



MIDRIL European survey

1- Objective of the survey

Within WP2 (Research and needs analysis) of MIDRIL project, and in order to structure the project development, **ITG** and **Sud Concept** have worked on creating an intercultural and migrants data. This survey is about migrants and their integration process. The aim of this questionnaire is to have common transnational framework, taking into account common criteria / indicators. Wherever it will be possible, you are required to mention some links with existing tools already developed in connection with this framework¹.

2- Questionnaire (to be completed by each country) – Deadline End of February 2014

1- General information

1.1	Name of your country or your region	FRANCE
1.2	Date of the survey	15-22 February 2014
1.3	Name of your organization	ITG CONSEIL

¹ For example/ link to IBP : http://immigrants-business-plan.eu/gl_fr.htm.



2- Some statistics

		(in million or in %)	Please precise the date (year) ²	And your sources ³
2.1	How many legal migrants do you have in your country?	5,3	31/12/13	OCDE Min.Int. http://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Actualites/L-actu-immigration/Tableaux-statistiques-calendrier-pour-l-annee-2014
2.2	How many illegal migrants in your country (estimates)?	0,3	31/12/13	OCDE
2.3	Number of total population in your country?	66	31/12/13	OCDE
2.4	Percentage of migrants among population? = (2.1+2.2) / 2.3 (in %)	9%	N/A	N/A
2.5	How many legal migrants in the active population of your country?	2,9	31/12/13	OCDE
2.6	How many illegal migrants in the active population your country? (estimate)	0,15	31/12/13	OCDE
2.7	Number of active population in the country?	28	31/12/13	OCDE
2.8	Percentage of migrants among active population? = (2.5+2.6) / 2.7 (in %)	10,5%	N/A	N/A
2.9	Please describe the organization dedicated to this task in your country	Founded in 2005, the Office Français de l'Immigration et de l'Intégration (OFII - French agency in charge of migration and		

² For comparative reasons.

³ For comparative reasons.



	(max 10 lines)	<p>welcoming foreign people), combines the skills and resources of two structures which already had extensive experience in migration. On the one hand, the Office des Migrations Internationales (OMI - Office of International Migration), founded in 1945 to handle and regulate the arrival of immigrants. On the other, the Service Social d'Aide aux Emigrants (SSAE - social service for aid to emigrants), an association created in 1926 which provided immigrants with specialized social services upon their arrival in the country. See: www.ofii.fr/</p>
2.10	<p>Any additional comments or remarks (maximum 5 lines)?</p>	<p>Immigrants are more active than the general population and 2,9 million immigrants are active in France. Immigrants contribute to 10,5% of total employment. It's a bit more than the share of immigrants in the total population, because of their age structure. Immigrant men, whatever their origins, are very active. In contrast, immigrant women are less active than non-immigrant women, especially women from a third country.</p> <p>Concerning employment, the current situation is bad. The overall unemployment rate has risen to over 10% in France. This period sees the unemployment crisis to affect more "weak" people without diploma for example, but also immigrants. When the unemployment rate increases by one in general; it increases approximately double for immigrants. Their unemployment rate is 23% for men and 29% for women. Older and because deadlines for naturalization, enjoying more experience of life in France, including the labor market, they are less affected than non-naturalized. Employed facilitates naturalization, but the same can also facilitate naturalization in return obtaining employment: access to regulated professions, but also "signal " generally viewed favorably by employers. Immigrants from EEA countries are very active and generally less affected by unemployment than the general population.</p>



3- Some more qualitative information on nationality of migrants

		Your answers?	(in million and then in percentage / active population)	Please precise the date (year) and your sources
3.1	What is the first nationality represented among legal active migrants in your countries?	Algeria	750.000 inhabitants =330.000 active people = 1,3%	INSEE 2008-10 statistics (www.insee.fr/)
3.2	What is the second nationality represented among legal active migrants in your countries?	Morocco	680.000 inhabitants = 300.000 active people = 1,2%	INSEE 2008-10 statistics
3.3.	What is the third nationality represented among legal active migrants in your countries?	Portugal	580.000 inhabitants =255.000 active people = 0,9%	INSEE 2008-10 statistics
3.4	<p>Any additional comments or remarks (maximum 5 lines)?</p> <p>In 2010, 43% of immigrants (2.3 million) are from a country in Africa, 30% (1.6 million) of the Maghreb. This proportion remained virtually unchanged from 1982 to 2010, while the share of sub-Saharan Africa increased from 5% to 13 % over the same period, a proportional increase of 140 %. It is notably increased from 9 % to 13 % between 1999 and 2010, a proportional increase of 44 %. Two out of three Africans from former French colonies. The proportion of immigrants from the European Union has fallen steadily since 1975, from 63 % to 34% (1.8 million) in 2008. This drop is mainly due to the gradual decline in the number of Italian, Spanish and Portuguese immigrants. Moreover, since 1999, the country of origin of European immigration diversity, including an increase in immigration from the United Kingdom and continental countries outside the European Union. 19 % of immigrants (1 million) coming from the rest of the world, mainly in Asia. There are between 500,000 and 600,000 Chinese immigrants in France 3, the majority lies in Pars area. The share of Asia including Turkey, in the immigrant population is 14 %.</p>			



4- Some more qualitative information on sectors in which active migrants are present?

		Your answers?	(in million and then in percentage / active population)	Please precise the date (year) and your sources
4.1	What is the first sector represented among legal active migrants in your countries?	Education, health and social services (14% of total active migrants)	410.000 = 1,7%	<u>Les étrangers en France en 2010</u> <u>21 février 2014</u> Auteur : Alice Mainguené - chargée d'études au DSED – DGEF – MIN.INT. http://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Info-ressources/Actualites/Focus/Les-etrangers-en-France-en-2010
4.2	What is the second sector represented among legal active migrants in your countries?	Administration and other services (13% of total active migrants)	390.000 = 1,6%	Idem
4.3.	What is the third sector represented among legal active migrants in your countries?	Hotel and catering industry (13% of total active migrants)	390.000 = 1,6%	Idem
4.4	Any additional comments or remarks (maximum 5 lines)? Two-thirds of immigrants from outside UE are employees or workers . The structure changes little by occupational category. However, an increasing proportion of them are part, reaching 11 % in 2012 (10% in 2008). They are proportionately nearly three times more likely to work in the hotel and catering industry (10%), administrative and support activities (13%, mostly in the cleaning and security) and private homes as domestic workers (5%) . Although relatively large however, they are less present than natives in industry (10%) and education, health and			



social work (15 %). Immigrants are more often employed in the private. Immigrants are working in certain sectors (construction, catering) where the non-wage labor contract is more common but are poorly represented in the professions, in particular because of legal restrictions. Access to public services is also restricted to people who are not French nationality or now a country of the European Union. This explains the under-representation of immigrants among salaried employees public status. Immigrants are less likely under permanent contract (CDI) or officials

5- Some information on national support for active migrants

Please range your answer according the following scale: 5 very high – 4 above average/high – 3 could be improved - 2 bad or low – 1 very bad or very low

		1	2	3	4	5
5.1	What is the global governmental demand for active immigration?			X		
5.2	What is the national support in favor current active migrants in your country?			X		
5.3	What is the level of recognition of skills and competencies of migrants by your national authorities (in law and in general)?			X		
5.4	What is the level of recognition of skills and competencies of migrants by employers (in real life)?				X	
5.5	What is the level of what you feel about the need for migrants to be granted more recognition of competencies and skills in your national context?	X				
5.6	Any additional comments or remarks (maximum 5 lines)? Since 1974, working immigration itself has virtually ceased in our country due to crisis. However, the decision reinforced by each government for thirty years is not synonymous with "zero immigration". Since 1991, with the exception of years 1994 to 1997, the annual number of entries for a longer stay has always been greater than 80,000. According to the Department of Population and					



<p>Migration of the Ministry of Employment, Social Cohesion and Housing, the permanent entries in France concerned between 2001 and 2004, respectively, 107,550, 124,800, 136,400 and 140,100 foreigners. These figures do not take into account the inputs of a temporary nature such as students, seasonal or asylum seekers, more than 120,000 people in 2004. Whatever the uncertainties about their accuracy, these high figures and rising contradict the image of France with closed borders. This gap between reality and rhetoric to that immigration is stopped for thirty years partly explains the negative image suffered many legal aliens treated abusively illegal. The management of this immigration is "over water". It means that these immigrants are not individually selected based on their qualifications, skills, merits or a particular need for France. They are allowed to stay in France because they belong to objective categories defined by law, whether spouses of French or family members authorized to request a family reunion abroad. In addition, in early 2014, the government announced its intention to boost immigration to France researchers, computer scientists and entrepreneurs and activities (<u>statement of French President F. Holland visiting Silicon Valley - February 2014</u>).</p>			
5.7	Is there any governmental program to welcome migrants in your country?	Yes X	No
5.7bis	If yes, please describe in 10 lines, 2 or 3 actions developed in your country ⁴ .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See "OFFI" office. - Some national programs exist such as "Contrat d'accueil et d'intégration" = "Welcome and integration contract" (to get a first language and citizenship background for migrants, how to deal with administration, school and social insure, health services...). 	
5.8	Is there any system to recognize skills and competencies of migrants (by your national authorities (in law and in general)?	Yes X partially :	No

⁴ If possible give links to the web site of organization or programs.



5.8bis	If yes, please describe in 10 lines ⁵	<p>At academic level, some programs are currently in use to try to recognize skills and competencies :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Depending from several ministries, the program “ENIC and NARIC” is providing information on instruments for recognition of diplomas, diploma, credit transfer systems about the recognition of foreign diploma in France and, since 1 January 2008, and is empowered to issue certificates of qualifications obtained in a foreign country. Feedback on information center can be found on the website www.ciep.fr / enic-naricfr. - The National Directory of Professional Certification or RNCP (“Répertoire national des certifications professionnelles”) offers a correspondence guide between all workers’ skills and diploma and the national systems of certifications in France, with a an European equivalence, named “CEC” (www.rncp.cncp.gouv.fr/). <p>For other migrant workers, without academic diploma, the situation is less organized. But some tools and programs are more and more in use by employers (public and private), in order to recognize skills and experience :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Language skills: use of the international range of notations (From A1 to C), - Experience: in France, Accreditation for work experience (“Validation de l’expérience acquise”), offers a qualification accreditation for work experience, that can count towards a qualification, is open <u>for all workers</u>, including migrants.
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⁵ If possible give links to the web site of organization or programs.



5.9	Is there recognition of skills and competencies of migrants by employers in your country?	Yes X ,	No
5.9bis	If yes, please describe in 10 lines ⁶	In France, some recognition already exists, but this process still needs to be improved and to be systematic. Recognition should be widely implemented, and not only be granted at the will of employers.	
5.10	Any additional comments or remarks (maximum 5 lines)? —		

⁶ If possible give links to the web site of organization or programs.