

**LLP-ERASMUS
Intensive Programme**

**Internet advanced promotional tools application for increasing
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Social exclusion of immigrants in France

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Partie : Introduction

Social exclusion is a concept used in many parts of the world to characterise contemporary forms of social disadvantage.

Social exclusion refers to lack of participation in society. Indeed it refers to processes in which individuals and entire communities of people are systematically blocked from rights, opportunities and resources that are normally available to members of society and which are key to social integration. It concerns housing, employment, healthcare, civic engagement, democratic participation and due process.

Social exclusion is a multidimensional process of progressive social rupture, detaching groups, individuals from social relations, institutions and preventing them from full participation in the society in which they live. The outcome of multiple deprivations prevents individuals or groups from participating fully in the economic, social, and political life of their society.

Difference between people is at the origin of social exclusion. It can be of any nature : addictions, diseases, handicap, ideology..

In France, social exclusion is one of the most important problems of foreign-born immigrants. Those individuals are really affected by this exclusion.

The Enlargement of the European Union is the process of expanding the European Union (EU) through the accession of new member states. The 1st of May 2004, ten new countries joined the European Union, including eight countries of Central Europe and Eastern Europe (CEE) and Cyprus and Malta.

Traditionally, France has had a high level of immigration. . . . In 2004, there were over 6 million Muslims, largely of North African descent, living in France. France is home to both the largest Muslim and Jewish populations in Europe.

Despite the high level of immigration in France, migration flows have been reduced considerably since the enlargement of the European Union . Only foreigners involved in family reunification and asylum seekers who have obtained refugee status are allowed to settle in France.

In 2004, a total of 140 033 people immigrated to France. Of them, 90 250 were from Africa and 13 710 from Europe. In 2005, immigration level fell slightly to 135 890. The European Union allows free movement between the member states. While the UK and Ireland did not impose restrictions, France put in place controls to curb Central and Eastern European migration.

The legal immigration declined in 2011, according to figures released recently by the Interior Minister, Claude Gueant, a decrease of 3.6% between 2010 and 2011. For refugees, their

numbers have increased by 1.86% but the proportion of asylum seekers who obtain this status is also down from 19% in 2010 to 18% in 2011.

Today, immigration due to family reunification (which allows an immigrant to bring his family under certain conditions) is less than 20% of total immigration. However family immigration, including family of French, foreign family and minors under 18 years, was in 2004, more than 100,000 on the 210,000 immigrants recorded that year by INED.

The enlargement of European Union did not change the situation as much as it was wished for ; actually , immigrant people are still being excluded in France. They live in social exclusion as much as before 2004.

Today, the majority of the immigrants live in Île-de-France (40%) or in the South-east. An inhabitant of the Paris region out of six is an immigrant

Partie 1 : Level and structure of immigrants people exclusion

Point 1 : Level of immigrants people exclusion in France

We will explain the level of immigrant people exclusion by three examples below :

The immigrant women: a lower participation rate, but it is increasing

In 2002, 53% of immigrants aged 15 or older were working or seeking a job, against 55% of non-immigrants. But the situation is very contrasted by sex. Thus, if in the aforementioned age bracket , the participation rate of immigrant men is comparable to that of other men, that of immigrant women is significantly lower than that of non-immigrants. These differences in access to the labor market continue even if age, marital status (including number and age of children) and age of graduation are identical. Despite a lower rate of work activity at younger ages due to the longer duration of their periods of studies, the participation rate of women, including immigrants, rose sharply between 1992 and 2002: + 7.8 points for immigrants aged 25 to 59 and 4.7 points for non-immigrants. This increase also applies where the origins of women was widespread. During the same period, the participation rate of men, immigrants or not, has declined, so that differences between men and women are now less pronounced than a decade ago.

An higher risk of unemployment

Immigrants are more likely to be unemployed: in 2002, their unemployment rate is 16.4%, twice as much as that of non-immigrants. This discrepancy can not be reduced to the differences in social position or educational level. Of course, immigrants are more often unskilled jobs, which are most affected by unemployment. For comparable diplomas and professional categories, immigrants are unequally at the risk of unemployment depending on their countries of origin. The unemployment rate for immigrants from Spain, Italy or Portugal is very low, lower even than those that are not immigrants. In contrast, immigrants from the Maghreb, Sub-Saharan Africa or Turkey have a very high risk of unemployment: among workers aged 25 to 59, more than one in five is unemployed.

More often tenants, including in the social sector

Having lower incomes and living in large cities where housing is more expensive, immigrants are generally less likely to own (35% against 57%) a house or apartment. However, given the seniority of their presence in France and their specialization (for example in construction activities for the Portuguese and Italian immigrants) over half of the immigrants from the First Fifteen members of the UE are home-owners. More than half of immigrant households rent their homes. Even though almost all immigrant households have, like the others, the basic sanitary comfort (running water, indoor toilet, bathtub or shower), they live in smaller accommodation (75 m² against 91 m²), and they also accommodate more people (2.9 against 2.3).

Point 2: structure of immigrants in France according to gender, age, education, occupation, place of living

We saw just before that there are differences between immigrants and non-immigrants; let's look at a concrete example in figures of social exclusion.

In the tables mentioned below, we can see that living conditions and especially the elements of suitable housing of immigrant households between 2002 and 2006 have improved. Indeed, for example, in 2002 1.8% of immigrants households were living with water, sanitation, but without toilet inside, and in 2006 only 0.8% of these people lived in these conditions.

Elements of suitable housing of immigrant households in 2002 in %

Sanitary Comfort	All households	Households Non-immigrant	Immigrant households
Without water or running water only	0,8	0,8	1,3
Toilet interiors, without basic sanitation (1)	0,8	0,9	0,5
Water, sanitation (1), no toilet inside	0,9	0,8	1,8
Indoor toilet, bathtub, without central heating (2)	6,9	7,1	5,6
Indoor toilet, bathtub, with central heating (2)	90,6	90,5	90,8
TOTAL	100,0	100,0	100,0

Note: A household is called “immigrant” here if the reference person and spouse are potential immigrants .

The geographical origin of immigrant households is determined by country of birth of the reference person.

A household is said to be mixed in the case of a couple where one of the spouses is an immigrant.

(1): shower, small or large tub.

(2): mixed heating, urban, individual electric boiler or by individual or collective.

Metropolitan France.

Source: Insee, enquête Logement 2002.

Elements of suitable housing of immigrant households in 2006 in %

Sanitary Comfort	All households	Households Non-immigrant	Immigrant households
Without water or running water only	0,6	0,5	1,6
Toilet interiors, without basic sanitation (1)	0,5	0,5	0,2
Water, sanitation (1), no toilet inside	0,5	0,5	0,8
Indoor toilet, bathtub, without central heating (2)	5,4	5,6	4,5
Indoor toilet, bathtub, with central heating (2)	93,1	92,9	92,8
TOTAL	100,0	100,0	100,0

Note: A household is called “immigrant” here if the reference person and spouse are potential immigrants .

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A household is said to be mixed in the case of a couple where one of the spouses is an immigrant.

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(2): mixed heating, urban, individual electric boiler or by individual or collective.

Metropolitan France.

Source: INSEE Housing Survey 2006

POINT3: Forecasting of level and structure of exclusion of immigrant people in France in the coming years.

(Thanks to the various associations and institutions that exist today, the exclusion of immigrants will continue to decline.

The common objectives of the Europeans to fight against poverty and social exclusion are among others to address the high risk of social exclusion suffered by some immigrant people . Access to decent and affordable housing is a condition essential for social inclusion and integration in the country's culture.

The presidential elections in France are more and more about issues related to immigration. Indeed, Nicolas Sarkozy, President of France has proposed to conduct a referendum on immigration.

Marine Le Pen has pledged, if she is elected, to reduce to 10,000 per year the number of entries in France, against more than 200,000 today. To do this, she has listed lots of restrictive measures, including the abolition of birthright and family reunification and the ban on regularization of undocumented migrants.)

Partie 2 : Causes and consequences of immigrants people exclusion

Point 1: Causes of the exclusion of immigrant people in France

The massive immigration of post-war years marked the beginning of a change of outlook on immigration: immigration policy was subject to legislation; it now becomes a political issue, subject to differences of ideology and fluctuations of public opinion.

Economic migration is due to the need of the French labor market , and the need of the migrants to support themselves (they need a salary). For France, immigration has also been seen as a solution to the declining birthrate.

Familiarity with French language from Francophone Africa and some European countries where French is or has been popular (Romania, Russia) can also be a selection criterion in the choice of France as their destination.

There are lots of immigrants in France who are excluded from society. There are different reasons for that exclusion, like unemployment, health, illegal presence of people in France, which prevents them from finding a job....

The exclusion phenomena result mainly from the structural changes in the workplace. Indeed, the regression of the Taylorist model result in a lower need for unskilled labor. Today, what is required is skilled employees showing independence and initiative. The selectivity is increased and the number of atypical jobs are increasing.

Another reason for the exclusion of immigrants is their unemployment rate is very high. In fact it is twice as high as that of non-immigrants in France: 15.2% against 7.3%, according to the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE). The origin of this substantial unemployment rate is the lack of qualification. But skilled migrants are equally adversely affected in the French labor market.

Overall, the difference with the majority of the population is not so great. In 2008, 11% of immigrant men between 18 and 50 years were unemployed, against 9% of the non-immigrant population. But these gaps are based on nationality. "There is a risk of unemployment twice as high as in the majority population for immigrants from Algeria, Morocco or Tunisia, Africa and the descendants of immigrants from Algeria," said INSEE, which is a cause of exclusion for them. Moreover, their salaries are 10% lower for those who find employment.

Furthermore, the illegal immigrants who cannot have an official work and are hiding because of police checks, are among those excluded from French society. There are perhaps 100 000 of them in France.

With regard to the nationality of immigrants from the INSEE statistics, 42% of immigrants have become French. An immigrant over five and a descendant over three declare to have the double nationality. This does not prevent them from still experiencing discrimination. Indeed, 13% of immigrants feel they have experienced discrimination. And 70% mentioned skin color or origin as a ground for discrimination.

A study reveals the existence of inequalities in health of people of foreign origin. Poor health can exclude people from society because they cannot find appropriate mutual insurance, for example. These inequalities can partly be accounted for by social and economic conditions deteriorated for immigrants in France. Differences in health status by country of origin are also related to the level of economic development of the latter in addition to existing economic and social conditions. This proves once again that immigrants are subject to exclusion from French society.

All the aforementioned reasons show us that there are substantial reasons for immigrants to experience social exclusion in France.

Point 2: Consequences

Immigration in developed countries has increasingly become an important issue after World War II. This is due not only to increased flow of new immigrants, but especially to the ethnic composition of such flows which has changed significantly in favor of third world countries. The consequences of increased immigration have demographic and economic aspects.

Demographically, immigration in France may be perceived as a solution to the predictable decline of the French population as a result of aging. This aging is the result of a very low mortality together with the equally low level in fertility.

Economically, the increasing importance of immigration results in a general belief that immigrants come for French employment opportunities, and so increase their unemployment.

PROBLEMS

The lack of housing in France is a problem faced by many migrants.

Between neighborhoods and slums with riots in which shops and cars are burnt, the issue of housing has become critical.

Today there are wider issues related to immigration. Immigrants often settle out in the suburbs of Paris. They live upon each other in ghettos. Most immigrants are Muslim or African., immigrants who have to face poverty, unemployment and racism. In October 2005 the problems of the suburbs resulted in large riots. The housing problem is also a problem of overpopulation. According to the INSEE indicator of housing quality and their description of sanitary housing, between 45 and 50% of Turkish, Algerian, Moroccan and African are very poorly housed, while this figure rises only to 11% for the French population.

For immigrants, recognizing their academic achievements and qualifications remains a problem. Immigrants are more exposed to unemployment than the rest of the population. Immigrant women are also less often present on the labor market. This is partly due to a lack of qualifications. However, gaps remain at the same level of qualification. Qualifications of immigrants, when they exist, rarely benefit from formal recognition in France. Immigrants often have difficulty with the French language, even if it is not necessarily a disadvantage at work. The problem of language skills is often the first obstacle to successful integration.

Immigrant populations may suffer from particular health problems (poor living conditions, problems caused by uncertainty and insecurity in which they are) but they often

have difficulty in getting access to health and social services . Most of them resort to health services at a late stage , when their health situation does not allow them to work and may compromise their migration project. The policies against immigration directly affect their access to care and public services. Thus, only 7.2% of illegal immigrants were able to assert their right to State MedicalAid, knowing they had already fulfilled the requirements. Most of them do not use their rights. Health problems are not the priorities of immigrants; health is only a tool for a successful migration project. Thus when the immigrant is healthy, he works and socially fits into French society by paying taxes and contributing to the economic, social and cultural development of its host country. Given his migration project, he often accepts jobs below his qualifications, thus occupying the jobs that the French do not want to do.

Immigrants are also the first to suffer from unemployment in France. In 2007, 361,000 immigrants aged 15 and over were unemployed in France. This unemployment rate is twice as high as that of non-immigrants: 15.2% against 7.3%. Women are the first victims of this situation .This difference is explained by differences in qualifications. There are 3 times as many non-qualified people among economically active immigrants as among non-immigrants (37% against 12%) They have more often unskilled jobs, thus are more exposed to unemployment. They work in the tertiary sector, in sectors such as cleaning, domestic services and security.

Number of unemployed and unemployment rate of immigrants and non-immigrants by sex and age in 2010

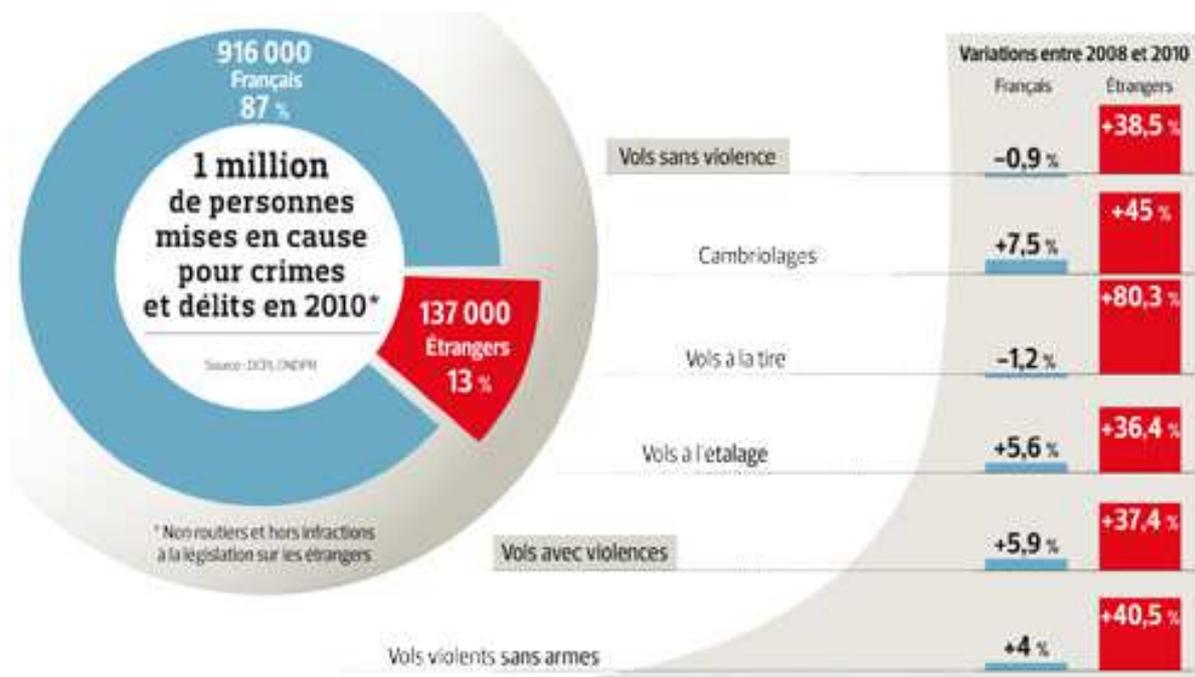
	All Immigrants	immigrants out of EU (1)	immigrants EU (1)	All of non immigrants	Entire population
<u>Unemployed (in thousands)</u>					
Women	208	169	n.s.	1 107	1 315
Men	215	187	n.s.	1 123	1 338
15 years and over					
15-64 years	423	356	67	2 230	2 653
15-24 years	422	355	66	2 224	2 646
25-49 years	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	625	668
50-64 years	295	253	42	1 239	1 534
	84	67	n.s.	359	444
<u>Unemployment rate (in %)</u>					
Women	17,5	21,8	n.s.	9,0	9,7
Men	14,7	18,3	n.s.	8,4	9,0
15 years and over					
15-64 years	15,9	19,8	7,8	8,7	9,4
15-24 years	16,0	19,9	7,9	8,7	9,4
25-49 years	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	22,4	22,9
50-64 years	16,5	19,8	8,2	7,5	8,4
	11,8	16,2	n.s.	5,8	6,4

We can say that immigrants are victims of a vicious circle.

They have no qualifications or that is not recognized in France → They do not find jobs → they do not have access to housing and health → overcrowded conditions → it does not allow future generations to live in good conditions → ...

All these problems often result in social exclusion of these populations.

Unfortunately, the exclusion in some cases lead immigrants to become homeless, unemployed, sometimes worst : prostitutes, offenders, etc... Most of them live in ghettos, the margins of society. It leads to a high rate of immigrants in prisons and therefore some fear in part of the French population. In France as in most western countries, the immigrant is strongly associated with delinquency in collective representations and in media and political discourses concerning «insecurity». This association can be decomposed into two distinct concerns: the delinquency of foreigners and the delinquency of French youth born of immigrants.



This fear of the French population often leads to racism. Racism is the belief that inherent different traits in human racial groups justify discrimination.

This problem comes from the emotions of pride and nationalism of other French people that create negative feelings against immigrants.

Immigration is a subject often talked about in France. Because of their history of colonization many immigrants left their native country for France, for the chance to create a new life. For example after the war in Algeria, many Algerians moved to France because they have already spoken the language. But it's not so easy for immigrants. Often they are not treated as real citizens. Moreover, there are the problems of racism against immigrants.

In politics, immigration is a big part of the political parties' program. The National Front party (Front National) of Jean Marie Le Pen, is really against the growth of immigrants in France. He thinks that immigrants weaken the power and identity of France and the French are losing too much money by offering programs and social insurance for immigrants. He has created a plan to protect the borders and reduce the number of immigrants...

Partie 3 : Gouvernement

France has carried out various actions to promote integration :

In 1981 France finally acknowledged that the foreigners had two essential freedoms: freedom of association - associations of foreigners no longer had to ask the Minister of Interior for permission to build premises ; freedom of marriage: foreign temporary cardholders (one year) would not have to get a special permission to marry.

In 1983 finally waiting periods were no longer imposed on naturalized people before they were allowed to vote : from then on ,on the day of the new decree granting French citizenship , the immigrant was eligible to vote.

In 1984 the Fabius law (July 17, 1984) created the title of resident for ten years, automatically renewable for foreigners well integrated in France; it simplified their life and did much to improve their integration into French society.

We can note three examples: the regulation, protection of family life and the expression of religious affiliations in school.

1. The **regularization of foreigners** is not something special even if it could foster controversies. In the age of "thirty glorious years", it is even the usual process: at the request of employers foreigners are most often undocumented, on the sidelines of the World Trade Organization ... The employment contract will allow the "regularization" after the fact. But successive ministers will make adjustments with decrees: 1989 (joint Algerian French), 1991 (rejected asylum seekers), 1996 (parents of children born in France) ... the Jospin government in five years altogether regularized 150,000 people.

Regularization can be applied to hiding people , often long-established in France, who work to build relationships and become over time "*inéloignables*"(that can' t be sent away) .

Then the state ended up providing for the issuance of a residence permit to someone who is able to prove that they have been in France, even irregularly, for 10 years (or 15 if in this period they were students),which is basically a form of automatic regularization.

Regularization is sometimes presented as a measure of generosity (not to mention charitable

attitude), but in fact it has many advantages for the national community: one that is "undocumented" can only do undeclared work or generate various kinds of trafficking. If regularized, a person becomes a normal worker who gets paid and pays taxes.

2. Protection of family life

Until 1991 the administrative judge considered "inoperative" the pleas for personal or family life and the foreigner had to be deported or his/her permit had to be renewed.

It is the European Court of Human Rights that by developing its case law on Article 8 ECHR eventually required the State Council to change its jurisprudence

In one case the commission Djeroud E.D.H. conceded the admissibility of a case without the person concerned going to the French administrative court on the grounds that this appeal was not likely to give satisfaction to the applicant in the absence of case law in France.

Belgium was condemned in Strasbourg (February 18, 1991) for the deportation of Mr. Moustaquim to Morocco where he had no family, and France then preferred compromise in the matter Djeroud. The European Court developed the idea of nationality "theoretical" position which amounted practically to prohibit the expulsion of second generation immigrants even if they had been severely condemned.

For ten years the State Council exercised with some severity and particularly the laws on deportation

Curiously when foreigners invoke their personal situation (eg in case of heavy medical treatment in France) the judge cancels the policy measure only if it presents "a consequence of an exceptional gravity for their personal integrity". In cases of sexual violence or drug trafficking, states are allowed to expel foreigners even if there is damage to family life.

3. The expression of religious affiliation in schools

When the first veiled girls appeared in 1989 they were often perceived as real attacks against public schools and secularism. These girls from Maghreb or Turkey in the name of their religious beliefs, decided to wear headscarves as a sign of their Muslim identity and posed, dramatically, a conflict of belonging. While their mothers or grandmothers no longer wore the veil or had abandoned it upon arriving in France to better mix with French society, the vision of these daughters or granddaughters of immigrants was to assert their identity.

The first reports in the media led the Minister L. Jospin to question the State Council, which gave its opinion on November 27, 1989.

This notice has disappointed many teachers and principals who wanted to build on a clear prohibition on what appeared to them as ostentatious demonstrations.

The “Circular Bayrou” (decree) was an attempt to admit that some religious symbols can by nature be considered as ostentatious and that only subtle signs would be allowed.

Total freedom to wear religious symbols in schools is controlled for students:

- Prohibition of proselytism: acts of pressure, propaganda, provocation are prohibited as any demonstration that might disturb the normal functioning of the school.
- Wearing religious symbols can disrupt teaching activities (for example , the headscarf may be regarded as inconsistent with the teaching of current technology or physical education)
- When it affects the content of programs - when attendance is required, repeated absences may lead to exclusion. There is no school "as good as desired"

As for immigrants the associations advocacte calling for demonstrations for "radical change" of the immigration policy of France. It appears that only five laws concerning immigration policy have been adopted since 5 years. In addition, they have put forward many arrests of undocumented immigrants to advance their case.

Nevertheless, the measures taken by France to promote integration are often seen by immigrants as reducing their individual freedom. There is a genuine misunderstanding and many misunderstandings between the associations against exclusion and the state. The latter tries to remove all barriers and differences between foreign cultures and the French culture. But immigrants see it in a different light.

For example, at school, some do not understand the headscarf ban in that it does not interfere with teaching and program content.

So there is a genuine dialogue to achieve.



Partie 4- Institutions and their actions



The **ASSFAM** (Association for Social Service to migrant families) is an association (law 1901) whose mission is to welcome and support the integration of migrants. This mission was entrusted by the State and was contractualized with local authorities. Specialized social service to facilitate the integration of migrants and contribute to their integration with a view to promoting them into French society: those actions are for people newly arrived in France, who come across specific problems related to migration, and immigrants or people of foreign origin whose social and professional integration is difficult. Its main objectives are part of its statutes: to help prevent problems related to the phenomenon of immigration, promote social and professional integration of immigrants or foreigners, to participate in the action against all forms of discrimination or social exclusion, and finally contribute to information and training for integration actors, whether institutional or associative.

<p>In 2010 101355 have signed the contract of home and integration 44 957 asylum seekers have been welcomed 14,000 have benefits assistance to return 1400 received an aid to rehabilitation</p>



Association de
Solidarité avec les
Travailleurs
Immigrés

The **ASTI** has existed since 1968 in Bordeaux ... It provides French courses and literacy, assisting foreigners in their legal and administrative problems, residence permit, regulation, etc ... This allows them not to be excluded from French society

In 2010, 200 people attended 4,821 hours of courses in legal and administrative duty offices, nearly 870 people were received in 1640 interviews, most of the 173 ASTI staff received over 2,900 letters. Legal training, open to all, need to be provided periodically.



ASTI makes all these services free of charge and with the assistance of about fifty volunteers. The state subsidies (especially ACSE) were further reduced this year (7000 € in € 2009.1500 to 2010), they are insufficient to cover the operating costs of the association: the rental of the premises, photocopying, cleaning lady, energy supplies, telephone ... Since 2010 the ASTI has been recognized as an organization of general interest which allows the organization to receive the gifts, which in return allow the donor to get tax reduction.

gisti, groupe d'information et de soutien des immigrés

The **GISTI** : Group of Information and support for immigrants or GISTI, (formerly Group of Information and support for migrant workers), is a non-profit making association offering legal assistance to foreigners in France,(their registered office is located in Paris).

A militant organization, the Gisti intends to participate in the debate of ideas and is active in the field, at national and European level, in relation to immigrant associations, associations for the defense of human rights, and labor and family organizations. The Gisti has become since its foundation in 1972 a recognized contributor in the research and debate on migration policies. It also provides an important work of legal support to immigrants. Since 1987, the Gisti has been approved for vocational training. It organizes training sessions paid for allowing immigrants to better integrate and facilitate the job search.

It is in association law of 1901, whose objectives are:

"To gather all information on the legal, economic and social situation of foreigners and immigrants,

- to inform them about foreign conditions of the exercise and protection of their rights
- to support, by all means, the use of measures for the recognition and respect of their rights, on the basis of equality,
- to combat all forms of racism and discrimination, direct or indirect, and assist those who are victims,
- to promote freedom of movement. »

In terms of structure; in early 2009, it has 215 members Gisti (57 lawyers). The daily management of the association is provided by eight employees (7 full-time equivalent jobs with young people) supported by volunteers. Moreover, the organization has more than a thousand correspondents and regular readers of their publications (legal publications and subscribers to the journal).

The association also organizes the work of trainees (22 trainees in 2008, including eight future lawyers). The volume of voluntary work is large in the activities of Gisti. The association

benefits from an ongoing effort of students, retired people or former trainees. Teachers devote some time every week ranging from half day to full-time in the daily activities of the association (management of legal records , analysis of legislation).

In terms of finance; In 2008, GISTI products - approximately 682 300 euros - come from contributions and donations (21.2%; Gisti the account of a total of 1875 of which 526 donors have made donations between 2006 and 2009), public subsidies (20.7%; CNL, Ile de France, Ministry of Employment and Solidarity, ACSE ...), training (19.4%), private grants (17.1%; Emmaus, CCFD, Fondation de France, Bars, Legislative Publishing [32] ...), and publications (15.3%). Their charges are - approximately 705 400 euros - including from the employment of staff (63.6%), management and supplies (22.3%) and editions and publications (11.1%). The association has registered in 2008 a deficit of about 23,100 euros [24].



SOS Racism is a French association created in 1984, whose purpose is the fight against racism, antisemitism and more generally all forms of discrimination. SOS Racism was born in a particular context. Indeed, in the early 1980s, two major events particularly increased the internal tensions within French society. First, in the late 1970s and early 1980s, France realized that people from sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa living on its territory and having rebuilt their lives in France would need to fit together in a sustainable French reality .

In addition to that, the economic and social crisis that struck France then created an environment conducive to confusions of ideas.

The crisis of the Talbot car plant (PSA) of Poissy marked the beginning of SOS Racism, with clashes between strikers and immigrant workers.

In terms of finance; The activity of the association is mainly supported by grants from the French government or other institutions dependent on it.. According to the Audit and control report for 2009 published in the Official Journal, the total amount of donations, memberships and grants amounted to 904,596 euros. The donee is the largest fund for assistance and support for integration and the fight against discrimination (FASILD) with 348 000 euros and 80,000 euros for the Ministry of National Education, 46,000 euros for Ministry of Youth and Sports. Paris City Hall and the Regional Council of Ile de France are involved respectively 40 000 and 35 000 euros. Finally the Development Council of Community Life, administered by the Office for Youth, participating for 30 000 euros. The major private donor is Pierre Berge close to the Socialist Party officially at least since the 1980 . Note again the presence of an American philanthropic organization the Ford Foundation. The total public subsidy therefore

amounts to 64% of all donations and grants. The total amount of membership fees amounted to about 18,669 euros , or 2.06% of the resources of the association.

SOS Racism helps foreigners legally for employment discrimination and acts as civil party for trial on charges of acts of racist and personal complaints about discrimination



DIEM is an association specialized in immigration law; it works to provide access to rights, equality and against all forms of discrimination.

It organizes legal hotlines and provides training on immigration law, interculturality, discrimination and all matters relating to immigration that are now an issue in France. It also organizes discussion meetings on topics related to immigration.

Its website provides access to all relevant information regarding the law, agreements and conventions on entry and stay in France, and the acquisition of French nationality. This is a real practical and affordable legal support.

It also discusses social security and administrative tasks related to the distance. The risks are also discussed.

<http://www.association-diem.org/index.php?lng=fr>

Partie 5: other activities against the exclusion of immigrants.

Point 1:

Demonstration against the return of Afghan people in their countries in 2010

In 2010, a dozen Afghan illegal immigrants were deported from France. If the government is totally silent, sources have confirmed the departure of a charter from Roissy-Charles de Gaulle

The eviction, which affected nine Afghans who were detained in the center of Calais-Coquelles (eight) and Lyon (a), aroused indignation. Because these immigrants were being sent back to a country at war. Aged 20 to 30 years, these men, who "fled the fighting to avoid being forcibly recruited by the Taliban" as Cimade come from Kunduz province (center), an area until recently bombed by the coalition fighting against Islamic militants. The association fears that they might be executed on their return.



Immigration in France: demonstrations for the right to equality

In France, the events of Saturday 28 May 2011 were rallies against racism, immigration policy of the government and for the regularization of undocumented migrants. The movement was launched by the collective "Indeed we are here," while a new law had recently been passed in Parliament. It hardened the rules on the expulsion of undocumented migrants and for access to health care .

The demonstration was attended by something between 2,200 people,(according to the police) and 8000 (according to organizers) . The protesters had a person in sight: Claude Gueant (The interior minister who has made many statements about immigrants lately).

Indeed, the interior minister Claude Gueant ‘s announcement in Le Figaro Magazine which is published on 8 April 2011, is an attempt to reduce legal immigration. It’s a statement that brought about many reactions.



National event in France in defense of immigrant rights

A national demonstration in defense of immigrants' rights gathered on Saturday, April 8th, 2008 in France: there were hundreds of associations, unions and committees of the Education without Borders Network.

The call was made by the collective « Uni(e)s contre l'immigration jetable » ("United against disposable immigration "), which includes eight hundred organizations, the event linked for the first time officials working on issues of immigration and associations working in the area of assistance to development.

The organizers of the protest highlighted the destructive effect of the accumulation of laws restricting immigration in France on human rights, noting that this policy goes beyond the fight against illegal immigration and endangers the illegal aliens.

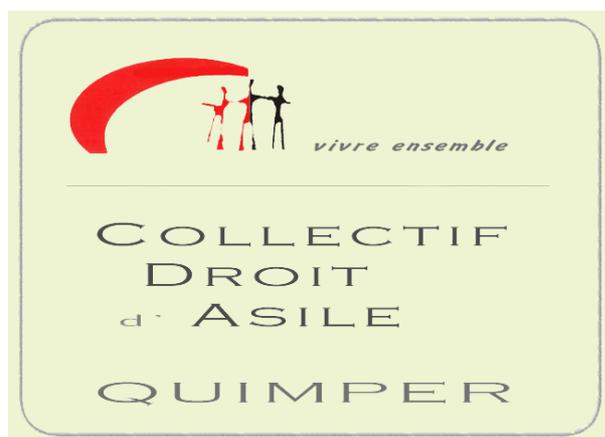
No fewer than five laws have been passed since 2002 in defiance of the legitimacy of foreigners living in France to enjoy the rights of all regardless of their legal status.

This policy affects not only undocumented immigrants but also foreigners with a residence permit and the French, especially those of foreign origin, who have been denied the opportunity to live with relatives (for many years or forever)



Partie 6: Characteristics of the collectives “Droit d’Asile” in Quimper

<http://www.droitdasilequimper.org/>



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The "Collective Right of Asylum" began in the years 2000-2001. This is a continuation of an action of the association "Action against unemployment." This started when Algerian asylum seekers needed help.

June 2, 2003, the Statute of the "Collective Right of Asylum" Quimper is deposited in the prefecture of Finistere.

The association now provides help and support to asylum seekers to ensure respect for human rights.

They help them in their efforts, they check if they actually benefit from all the support and entitlements which they are entitled to.

Given the ignorance of the French language of these people, they refer them to associations

teaching French and they contact interpreters if necessary..

In addition to that , they sometimes have to provide financial assistance for their legal fees in certain cases.

Rarely,(but it does happen) people of the association receive those immigrants in their homes to spend a weekend or a week to help them through difficult times. These situations are rare because normally all immigrants in Quimper have a home thanks to the hard work of this association. Those people must still be careful when they receive immigrants at their home because someone can be convicted and have stayed in the prison.

Moreover, Denise le Bars, president of the collective « Droit d'Asile » ask the individuals who support the association for help , so that people who do not have resident's permit, can still benefit from a "QUB" bus card, because this situation can last almost six months. This is sometimes only a call for financial assistance to facilitate the lives of these immigrants.



More and more families are in great difficulty arriving at Quimper in recent years. They have often been persecuted or fear for their lives or their children.

Why Quimper?

Because cities are so overcrowded with foreigners, the smugglers have preferred since about 2002 to send the immigrants to smaller cities. When these illegal immigrants arrive in Quimper, they go to the prefecture and asked for a temporary residence permit. The prefecture draw up a file for them and take care of their accommodation, often in a hotel. This period lasts about three months, and they wait to have a residence permit for three months. This period is hard because they cannot work or send their children to school or move freely.

During those few months, they have a financial emergency assistance. After this period they enter an association with social workers who help them to make a real record, and especially to get a real home.

There are also people who are undocumented because they are reported anywhere for fear of being sent back to their country.

The creation of the collective "Droit d'Asile" asked to the prefecture to give a business address for each immigrant so they can make their letters in good conditions. Now, the collective "Droit d'Asile" is recognized as a charity by the tax authorities. Consequently, they are authorized to issue certificates giving the donors the right to deduct 66% of the amount of donations made from their income tax, and this, in the limit of 20% of their taxable income.

The latest demonstration to date of "Collectif Droit d'Asile" was the call of a collective "Moreover, we are here." The event was held in Quimper May 28, 2011, Place de la Résistance.

It was the anniversary of the creation of the "Ministry of immigration and national identity" and the demonstrators demanded the removal of this ministry, and an immediate end to its policy and regulation of undocumented people



Conclusion

To date, immigrants are unlikely to integrate into French society. They are affected by unemployment and the difficulty of access to housing and care. Despite

the help of associations, only a few of them can easily integrate into society. Impending changes are expected due to the 2012 election.

It may be noted that different outcomes are possible ,depending on who becomes president of the Republic.

For example, if Mr Sarkozy continues its mandate, new entrants will have to sign a contract of reception and integration required. This provides that the foreigner must satisfy three tests of integration: the personal commitment to the principles governing the French Republic, the effective protection of these principles and working knowledge of French. These three requirements promote integration into society.

In the case where Marine Le Pen would be elected, the number of admissions per year would be reduced to 10,000 against 200,000 in 2011.

Family reunification would be suppressed and illegal immigration would be reduced to zero. Regularization of clandestines would become prohibited while the demonstrations for the support of illegal or clandestine immigrants would also be forbidden. Foreigners would be taken back to their countries of origin. In addition to that, a large Department of the Interior, Immigration and Secularism would be created.

All these measures would lead to the closing of borders and would create segregation against foreigners.

For the Socialist Party, two propositions are very clearly assumed: to repeal the circular of 31 May on foreign students that includes a selection of foreigners conducting studies in France. Then, they would give the right to vote to non-EU foreigners in local elections.

Granting foreigners the right to vote may promote a sense of belonging to French society. In addition to that , employers would recognize the qualifications obtained abroad .

The next president will undoubtedly take measures that address this issue. Opinions differ and it is difficult to comment on this topic ...