

## **Evolution of the integration/immigration policies in France\***

The emergence of an integration policy of foreign and immigrant people in France is recent. During the post-war boom (1945-1973), foreign people, often singles, are only seen as Labor forces who did not intend to settle in France. If measures are taken for their insertion, they are mostly related to housing and access to employment. From 1974, in response to the economic crisis, the end of labor migration caused a decrease of foreign entries in France. But foreign people on the French territory can bring their families on behalf of the right to "family life". Immigrants are not only hard workers; they became residents of the territory. New actions are put in place to answer to the needs of this population that chooses to stay in France. First treated as a social and cultural perspective, the integration policy is concretized by the creation of the High Council for Integration in 1990. In the mid- 2000s, with the development and generalization of host and integration contracts, this policy seems to become part of the policy of migration control.

### **Economic, social and cultural integration of immigrants (years 70-80):**

The end of labor migration changed the image of the immigrant population, ready to settle permanently in France. Between 1974 and 1981 the value of origin languages and cultures will result in the creation of the Information Culture and Immigration (ICEI), and the television show "Mosaic". However, these measures seem to be rather in the aim of an incentive to return to the country of origin and also coincide with the implementation of a policy to assist the return. In 1982, the Agency for the Development of Intercultural Relations ( ADRI ) was created to promote by all means the exchange aims to intercultural dialogue and for the social and professional integration of foreign populations and foreign origin in the French society. In 1984, the creation of a single residence and work contract, without geographical or occupational restriction, is established to ensure the safety of migrants in relation to their stay and so facilitate the freedom of installation and mobility (including facilitator to find employment and housing).

The early 1980s was also the time when young "immigrants" were more visible in the landscape of the city and claim their place in French society and the recognition of their rights as citizens. Major protests are organized "Walk for equal rights and against racism" (the "March of the Beurs") in 1983 and "Convergence for equality" in 1984. The integration of immigrant communities in France policy, then is established through the development of a "town policy" which also includes some measures targeting the immigrant population. This policy brought to the implementation of priority education zones (ZEP) to fight against school failure thanks to additional funds provided to schools hosting a major proportion of foreign pupils. It is also the policy of social development of neighborhoods (DSQ), which aims to fight against exclusion and ghettoization of neighborhoods.

### **Integration and the fight against discrimination (late 80s - 90s)**

In 1988, the term integration, regarding sedentary immigration, is required. In 1989, the FAS (Social Action Fund) program "Actions in the neighborhoods, 60 sites for integration" is created. An interdepartmental committee on integration is also created as well as a High Council for Integration, which aims to provide advice and make proposals "on all issues relating to the integration of foreign residents or foreign origin".

This is also the time of the debate on the Islamic headscarf, which ended to the publication of texts banning the wearing of religious symbols in schools. Then, the question of integration into the Republic and respect of its values (secularism ...) is developed.

Integration policy is then completed by a section devoted to the fight against discrimination. In 1998, the report of the High Council for Integration " Fight against discrimination: to respect the principle of equality " focused on discrimination based not only on the nationality but also on the origins. It highlights the need of an integration policy not exclusively focused on the population of foreign

origin but also immigrants of the second and third generations. This effort resulted to the Law of 16 November 2001 on the fight against discrimination and the creation of the High Authority against Discrimination and for Equality (HALDE) while FAS was renamed Action Fund and support for integration and the fight against discrimination (FASILD).

### **Host, integration and migration control (2000s)**

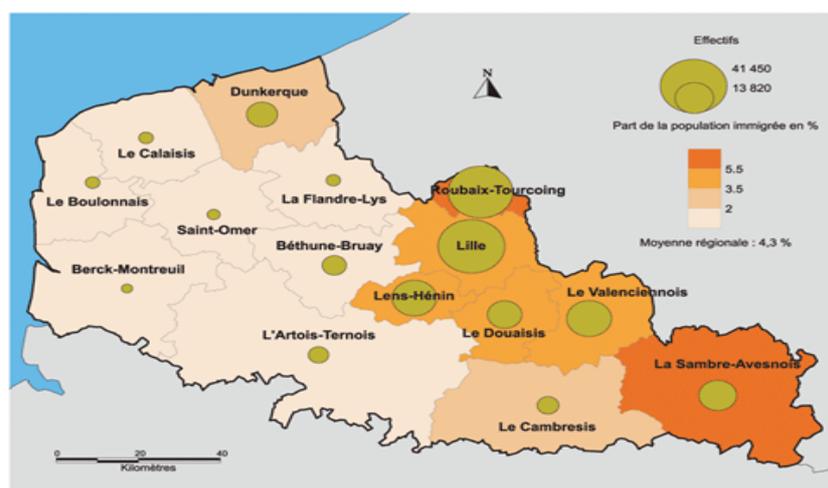
Over the past decade, critical reports on the integration policy of government are quite numerous. Reports of the High Council for Integration (the integration process in 2002 and the contract and integration in 2004) found that integration is no longer at the center of national priorities and advocate for the implementation of a real public service of welcoming.

Established in April 2005, the National Agency for the Reception of Foreigners and Migration (ANAEM), which replaces the International Organization for Migration (IMO) and the Social Assistance Services (SSAE), became the specialized organism to welcome newcomers. Meanwhile, the National Agency for Social Cohesion and Equal Opportunities (ACSE) replaced FASILD. It is supposed to keep the missions of integration of long term immigrants. The law of 24th of July 2006 makes the signing of the host and integration contract mandatory from 1 January 2007 for any newcomer. It imposes a civic training on French institutions and the "values of the Republic" (secularism and gender equality for example...), language training and an assessment of professional competences. The November 2007 law creates a "welcome and integration contract for the family", including the obligation for immigrant parents to ensure the successful integration of their children newly arrived in France. In case of non-compliance, the juvenile court may intervene and the payment of family allowances suspended. For several associations, measures concerning the hosting and integration contract, officially promote integration, but informally try to limit the number of regular settles of immigrants by making them more difficult. For them, the ability to integrate is becoming a kind of selective criterion in the implementation of a policy of chosen immigration.

### **Immigration in our region (Nord Pas de Calais)**

In 2004, 179 100 immigrants are living in the Nord-Pas-de-Calais, or 4.5% of the global population. Nearly two-thirds of them are foreigners, others have acquired French nationality. If the proportion of immigrants in the region's population has declined since the seventies, it stabilizes between 1999 and 2004. Before the migratory flows came from Belgium or Poland, now it is succeeded by those from South Europe and Maghreb. In 2004, 74% of immigrants in Nord Pas de Calais are coming from six countries: Algeria, Morocco, Belgium, Italy, Portugal and Poland. Lille, part of the former mining area and the border strip of the Sambre-Avesnois are the main areas of hosting Immigrants.

Carte 1 : POPULATION IMMIGRÉE PAR ZONE D'EMPLOI DU NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS EN 1999

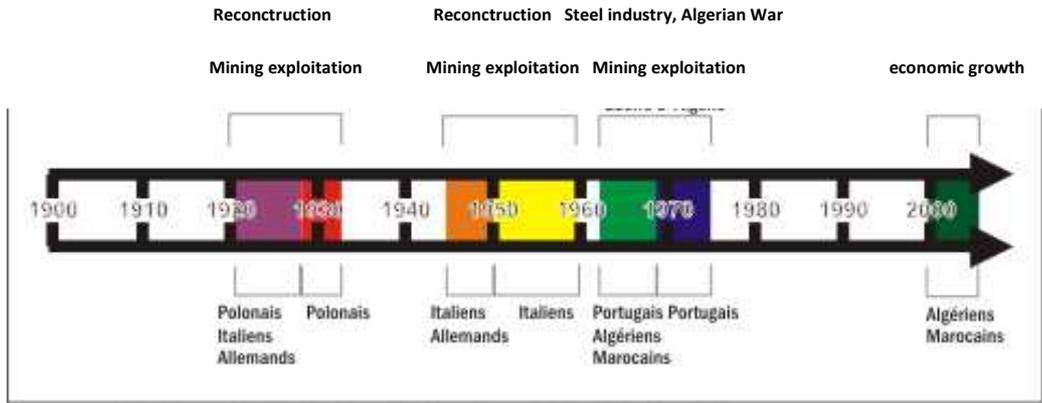


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Source : Recensement de la population 1999

\* sources: vie-publique.fr: politiques d'intégration et d'immigration / INSEE

**Some figures:**

**Chronology of immigration in Nord Pas de Calais region (North of France)**



Source : « Histoire et mémoire des immigrations dans le Nord-Pas-de-Calais », recensement de la population 2007.

**Evolution of the percentage of foreign people and immigrants in France until 2009**

	Population (in thousands)	Over the global population							
		French borned (en in thousands)	French borned (in %)	French by acquisition (in thousands)	French by acquisition (in %)	Foreign people (in thousands)	Foreign people (in %)	Immigrants (in thousands)	Immigrants (in %)
Champ : France.									
Source : Insee, recensements de la population.									
1921	38 798	37 011	95,4	254	0,7	1 532	3,9	1 429	3,7
1926	40 228	37 570	93,4	249	0,6	2 409	6,0	2 288	5,7
1931	41 228	38 153	92,5	361	0,9	2 715	6,6	2 729	6,6
1936	41 183	38 468	93,4	517	1,3	2 198	5,3	2 326	5,6
1946	39 848	37 251	93,5	853	2,1	1 744	4,4	1 986	5,0
1954	42 781	39 948	93,4	1 068	2,5	1 765	4,1	2 293	5,4
1962	46 459	43 038	92,6	1 267	2,8	2 151	4,7	2 861	6,2
1968	49 655	45 775	92,1	1 316	2,7	2 664	5,3	3 281	6,6
1975	52 599	47 765	90,8	1 392	2,6	3 442	6,5	3 887	7,4
1982	54 296	49 160	90,5	1 422	2,6	3 714	6,8	4 037	7,4
1990	56 652	51 275	90,5	1 780	3,1	3 597	6,3	4 166	7,4
1999	58 521	52 902	90,4	2 355	4,0	3 263	5,6	4 309	7,4
Au 1er janvier 2009	62 466	56 048	89,7	2 759	4,4	3 659	5,9	5 325	8,5

## Population according to nationality in 2010

	1st of January 2010			
	Nord	Pas-de-Calais	Nord-Pas-de-Calais	France
Source : Insee, RP2010 exploitation principale.				
French	2 467 853	1 440 904	3 908 757	59 060 074
Native french	2 389 223	1 419 250	3 808 473	56 271 508
French by acquisition	78 630	21 654	100 284	2 788 566
Foreign people	108 917	20 483	129 400	3 705 161
Spanish	2 189	276	2 465	127 390
Italians	7 141	1 271	8 412	171 927
Portuguese	8 916	881	9 796	495 205
Other foreign people in European Union	18 005	4 723	22 728	540 916
Autres Européens	1 707	347	2 054	166 581
Marocans	23 345	5 319	28 664	434 719
Algerians	25 812	3 933	29 745	465 308
Tunisians	2 160	263	2 423	146 606
Other foreign people from Africa	10 028	1 372	11 400	491 274
Turcs	2 728	726	3 454	221 243
Others	6 886	1 374	8 260	443 991
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 576 770</b>	<b>1 461 387</b>	<b>4 038 157</b>	<b>62 765 235</b>

## Foreign population according to sex and age 1st of January 2010

	1st of January 2010			
	Nord	Pas-de-Calais	Nord-Pas-de-Calais	France
Source : Insee, RP2010 exploitation principale.				
Men	56 757	10 764	67 520	1 943 983
Less than 20 years	9 640	1 564	11 203	389 961
From 20 to 64 years	36 752	6 634	43 386	1 279 377
65 years or more	10 365	2 566	12 931	274 644
Women	52 160	9 719	61 880	1 873 579
Less than 20 years	9 358	1 426	10 784	376 421
From 20 to 64 years	34 919	6 374	41 293	1 278 050
65 years or more	7 884	1 919	9 803	219 107
<b>Total</b>	<b>108 917</b>	<b>20 483</b>	<b>129 400</b>	<b>3 817 562</b>
Less than 20 years	18 997	2 990	21 987	766 383
From 20 to 64 years	71 671	13 008	84 679	2 557 428
65 years or more	18 249	4 485	22 734	493 751