

SAME

Integration in rural areas vs. Urban

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Same
solutions about
migrants education



Lifelong
Learning
Programme

Immigration in rural areas

- Not well known
- From South of Europe to North Africa: several waves
- Coming from rural areas
- Linked to some agriculture activities (fruit trees, vegetables...) = not homogeneous in France
- Dynamics towards the towns in the rural space (they welcome 15-24 with a similar profile to urban areas + >60)
- High unemployment (Rural town eq. Urban)

Importance of agriculture

- Agriculture is a reservoir of jobs
- Migrant workers as adjustment variable (specific contracts)
- Good reputation as workers
- Competition between the immigrant (living in Fr) and the migrant temporary worker
- Increasing vulnerability of older migrants (>45) - tiredness – professional diseases → social welfare
- Young immigrants (living in Fr) are not appealed by jobs in agriculture (negative model of their parents)

that is decreasing

- Employment in agriculture has increased (less farms, less delocalisation)
- Many immigrants employed as permanent workers
- North-African workers (some arrived in the 60s – family employment).
- Agriculture is not the only sector: Industry
- Poly-activity (agriculture+industry)
- Adaptation of the industry – automation of processes → exclusion of immigrants who had a little mastering of the French language (less access to training opportunities)

Improvement of employment

- The employment conditions of immigrants is linked to macro-economics – international
- Difficult to act:
 - Facilitate reconversion (vocational training)
 - Encourage mobility
 - Fight discriminations

Employment opportunities

- Few employment opportunities
- Very qualified jobs (IT)
- Opportunities in:
 - Care sector (but pb of discrimination)
 - Construction
 - Logistics
 - Creation of activity/small businesses (adaptation to discrimination)
 - Pluriactivity (through association of employers)
- Competition with precarious workers (limits of the law)
- Precarity of employed / of unemployed

Access to employment

- Vocational training inadapted to agriculture workers (period / provided by sellers of equipment)
- Reconversion is difficult:
 - Immigrant assigned in agriculture
 - Not enough qualification to access other sectors
- Pb of mobility:
 - Employment is concentrated in urban areas
 - Absence of public transport
 - Proximity community solutions (low level of French)
 - Mobility needs to be accompanied

Exclusion of social life

- Limited participation to associations
- Not represented in elections
- Not present in trade-unions
- French natives and immigrants have // lifes
- The school system maintains this segregation (situation/kind of school/type of option)
- Decrease of volunteer work to support immigrants

Situation of young immigrants

- It is perceived as a problematic group
- It is more visible in public spaces than in the urban areas
- 43 % of children with parents immigrants finish school without diploma
- Double competition:
 - By young with diploma who are also unemployed
 - By illegal immigrants, new comers (on non qualified jobs)
- Reject of the image given by the parents
- Positive integration examples are linked to leaving the rural area
- End of the blue-collar worker culture integration

Importance of alfabetisation courses

- Often the only activity (especially for older)
- Desire to learn French tens of years after
- Also from rural origin they have not been to school
- The husband did not want them to leave the house + care of the children
- Social positive value (follow schooling of children, access to employment assistance...)
- Need to adapt the calendar to agricultural activities (and to the timetable)
- Legal advice information points also successful