Jugend und Migration: was bedeutet Integration... in Frankreich?

Sozialpädagogiktag 2007, Axel Pohl



Youth and Migration: what does Integration mean... ... in France?

Sozialpädagogiktag 2007, Axel Pohl



Ein Thema des Sozpädtags von 2005 aufgreifend

Tentations Lehip-hopade la tenue; et la biodessinée de «Métal huriant», cahier central

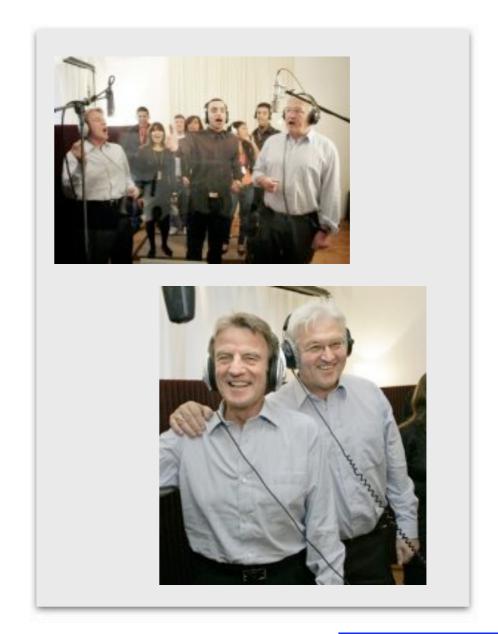






Perspective: Double Mirror

- A German
 Researcher...
- …looking at France…
- ...to learn something about Germany?





Why the beer's always stronger up North...

Disadvantages of double comparison:

- No lived experience: Comparing the "good" theory there with the "bad" reality here?
- False friends

Advantages of double comparison:

- Looking from outside
- Transfer and transnational learning

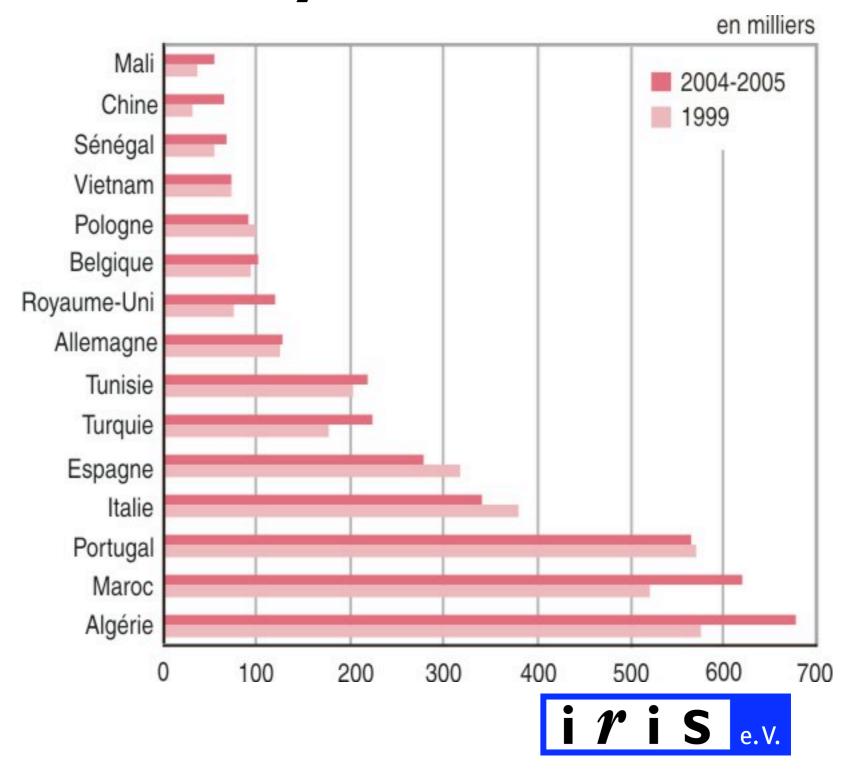




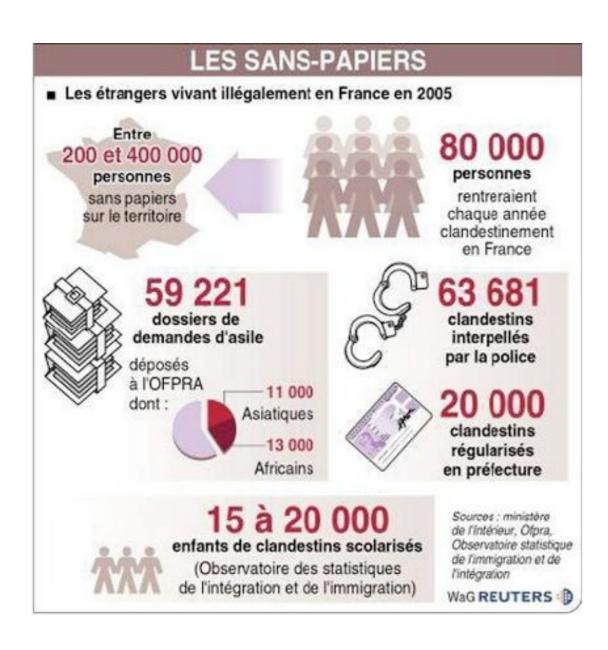
Case 1: Ayşe

• Kosovo?

Where can she getsupport?



The Sans-Papiers



- 400.000 persons
- 20.000
 children in schools



Social and youth services

- Relatively strong position of parents (principle of co-presence)
- De-centralisation: "Departement" and "commune"
- Big welfare organisations (church-bound) primarily in poverty and disabilities
- High proportion of personnel of non-teaching professions at school



Let them grow up here!

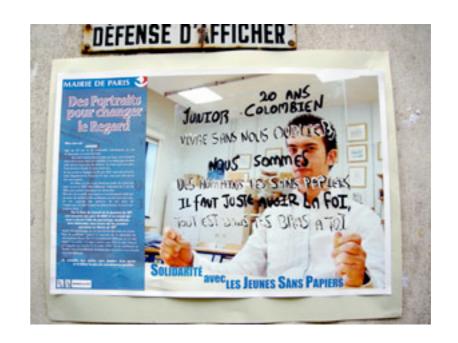


- Réseau Éducation
 Sans Frontières
- Avoid expulsions, provide shelter
- "Networking" and campaigning



Public campaign by Éducation sans frontières







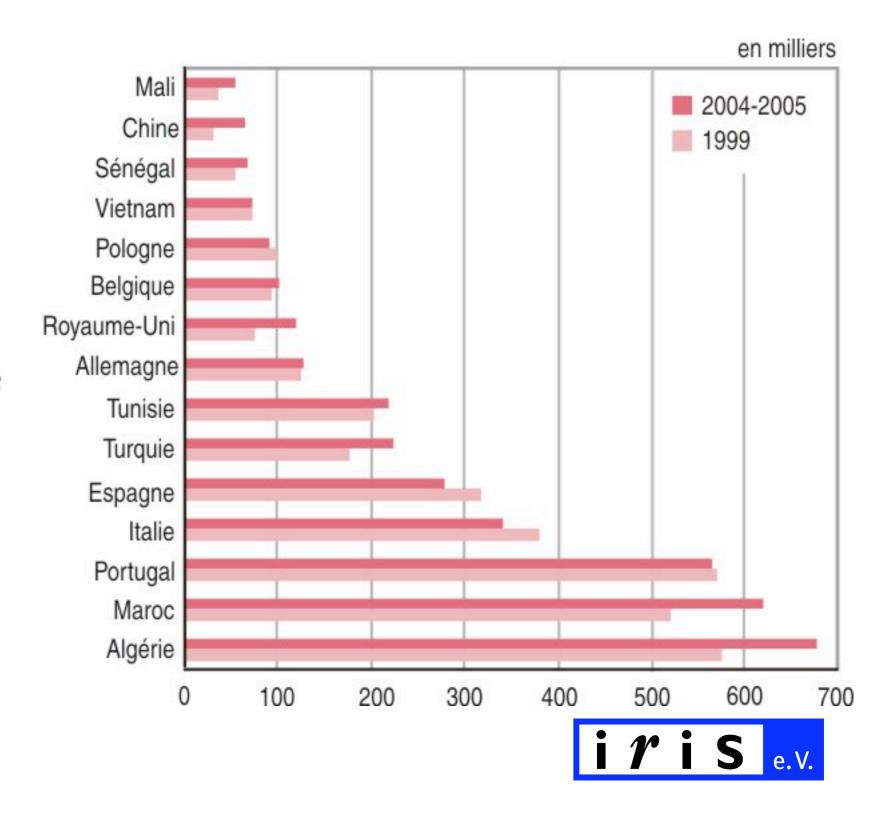


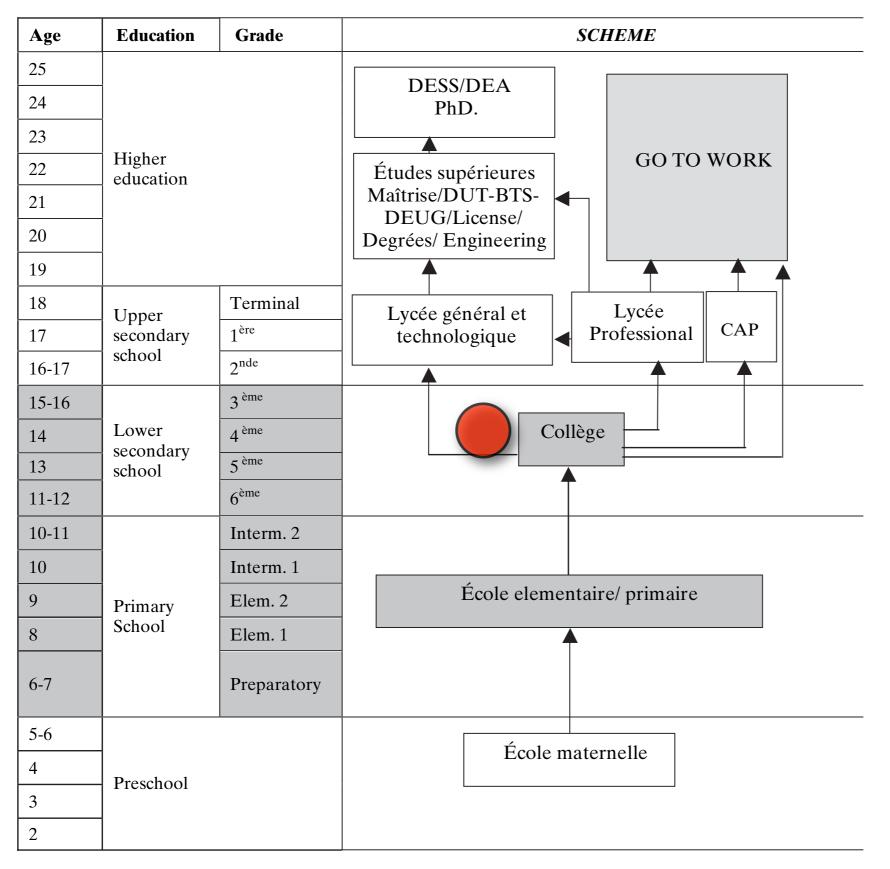


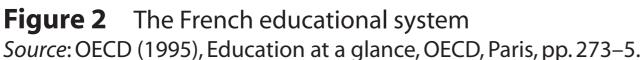
Case 2: Marco

• Italy?

Where can he get support?











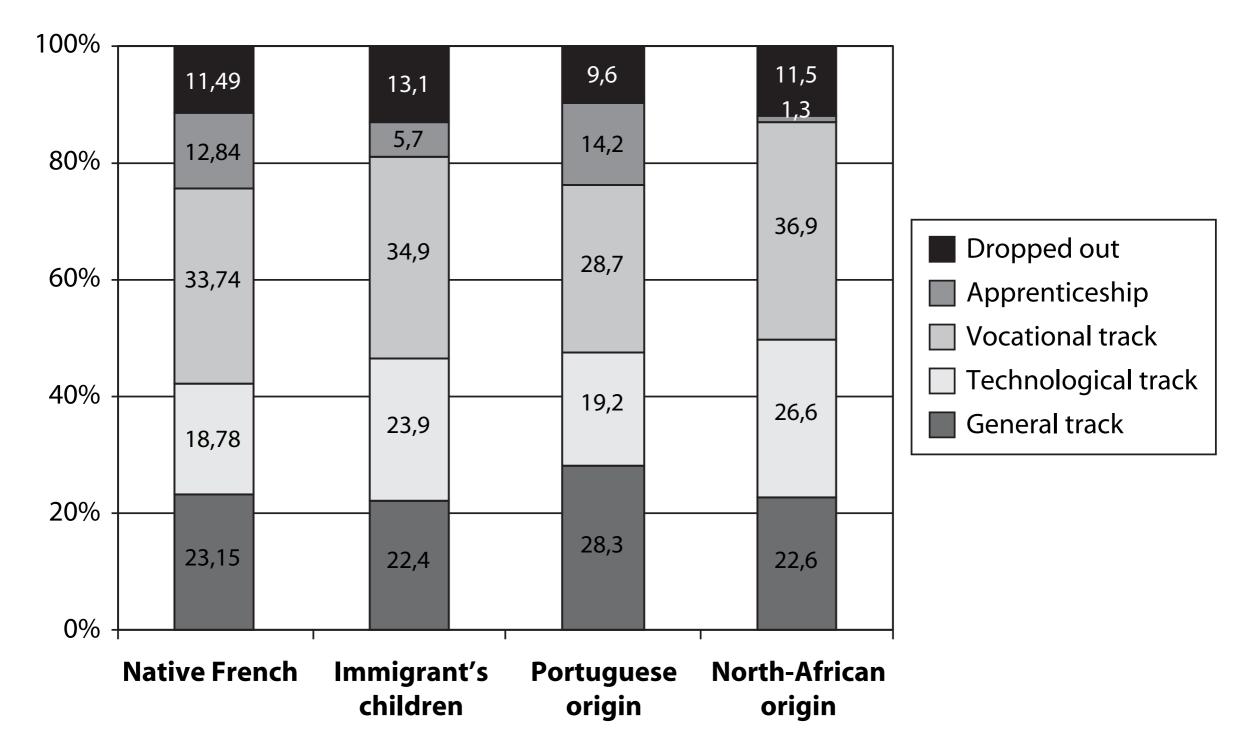


Figure 7 School situation in 2002 for lower categories (1995 cohort)



Youth unemployment rates (19-29 yrs)

Both parents born in France:
 20%

 Both parents born in Algeria or Morocco: 40%



Support for Transitions

- Since 1982: Missions Locales and PAIO (Permanence d'Accueil d'Information et d'Orientation)
- Since 1998: Nouveaux services nouveaux emplois (emplois-jeunes) ±300.000
- Since 1998:TRACE (TRajet d'ACcès à l'Emploi)



Integration: 4 levels

- structural
- cultural
- social
- identificative



Integration in France

- "Republican" and universalistic mode of integration
- Objective: cultural and identificative integration
- Spatial segregation reinforced by housing policies



Particularities

- no collective minority rights,
- education and citizenship as major factors for integration (but NOT for all).
- "spatiality" of exclusion processes



Current debates

- From "Touche pas à mon pote" to "Touche pas à mon ADN" ("Hands off my DNA")
- Anti-discrimination law (e.g. anonymous CV)
- "Ethnic" statistics ("What colour is your skin would you say?")







And the mirror?

- Citizenship alone does not guarantuee equal opportunities
- Anti-discrimination
 perspective as a "new"
 and important aspect



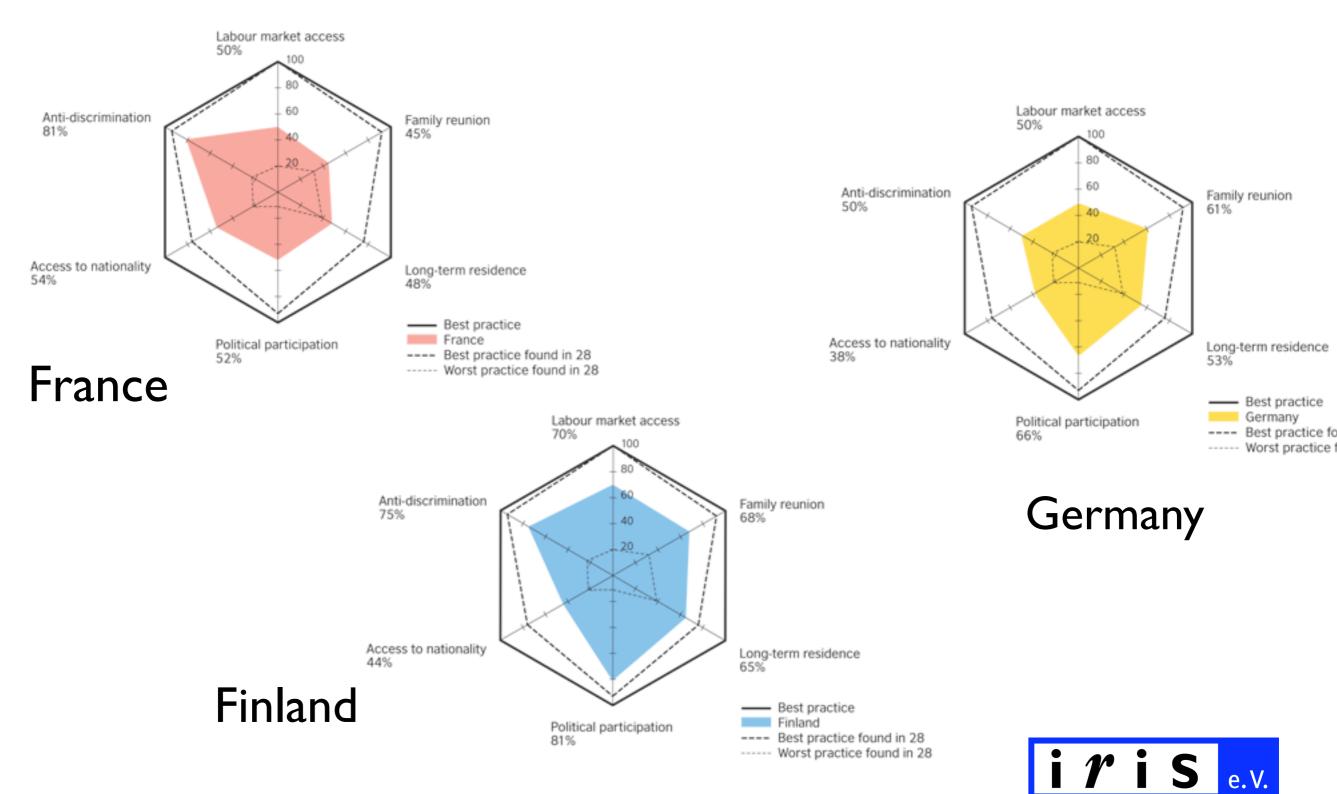


What is the job of social services?

- Do we need a concept like ,,integration"?
- We have Agency ("Handlungsfähigkeit")
- New role of social work from "Neoassimilationism"



Integration efforts



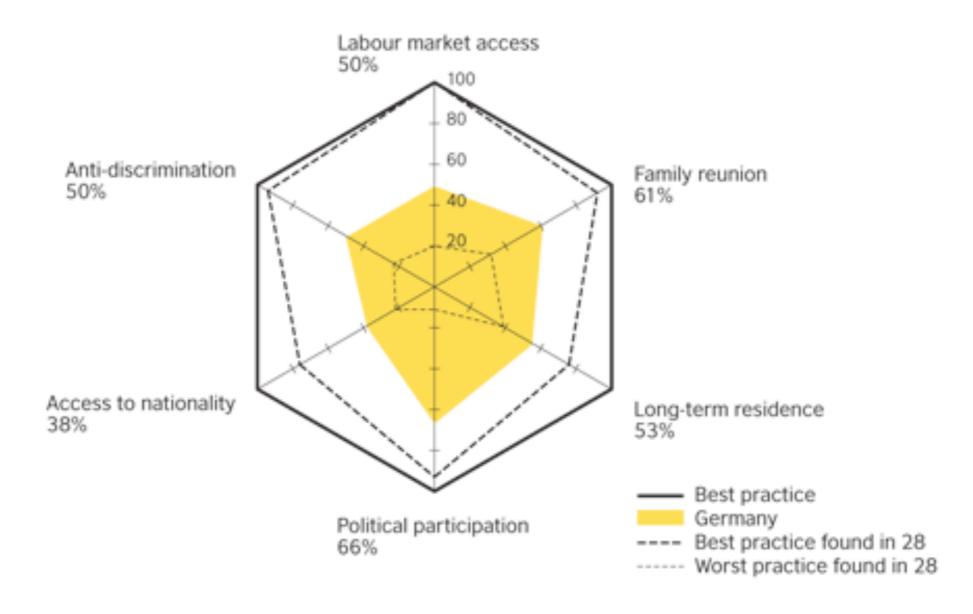
Source: MIPEX 2007, www.integrationindex.eu

Anti-discrimination

Definitions and concepts	Is discrimination on the ground of religion/ belief, ethnicity/race and nationality punished?
Fields of application	In which areas of life does anti- discrimination law apply?
Enforcement	Are victims encouraged to bring forward a case?
Equality policies	What roles can equality bodies and the state play?



Analysis Germany





www.up2youth.org





Feedback welcome!

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