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**Migrant' Experiences
of Discrimination
in France**

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1 Introduction

This report presents the results of a survey on experiences of discrimination among migrants in France. Most of the questions were set by the EUMC. Accordingly, in its core elements, the survey in France corresponds with the surveys conducted in other European countries. The additional questions and modified response categories of the questions were aimed at adapting it to uniquely French conditions.

In their responses to questions on discriminatory experiences, the respondents had to decide with each question, whether they were discriminated against because of their ethnic origin, their appearance, or their religion. The answers thus reflect the individual experiences, subjective perceptions, and interpretations of the respondents. Current events also played a large role in shaping these responses. For example, during the time of the survey, in Paris, several houses inhabited by migrants were set alight. The subsequent reports and public debate is very likely to have influenced the responses of the participants. However, the influence of such events and the associated change of the social and political climate cannot be evaluated with this survey.

The survey was conducted in the summer of 2005, mainly in Paris, Marseille, and Strasbourg.

The central questions for the evaluation of the questionnaire are analogous to the completed surveys:

- whether and to what degree the respondents have felt discriminated against, in different areas of public and institutional life, during the last year or last five years (incidence and comparison of different forms of discrimination)
- whether different migrant groups -- men and women of different age groups and with other important background characteristics -- are affected in different degrees by discrimination in these different domains (comparison between and within groups)
- whether and how these experiences correlate with respondents' positions regarding trust in institutions, sense of belonging, qualification, attitudes towards new immigration and towards public opinion of minorities in France

To pre-empt criticism:

The authors are not satisfied with the survey response: N=312. This number does not ensure statistically representative results.

The authors are also not satisfied with the number of completed questionnaires within the various migrants' groups. The largest non-European group of migrants originates from the three states of the Maghreb (Algeria, Morocco, Tunis). This group is followed by migrants from Central African countries (Sub-Saharan Africa), followed by people of Turkish origin, and persons from Asian countries. The number of migrants from core-states of Europe is altogether higher than that from the Maghreb states. Migrants from Portugal, the largest group of migrants from EU-Europe, were included as a European control group. However, only in a very restricted sense does the response to the survey reflect the distribution of migrants residing in France and recorded by the survey.

A request for extension of the deadline by two months was rejected by the EUMC, given that a later submission date contravened the strict contract guidelines between the researchers and the EUMC. However, the EUMC indicated that the evaluation of the survey was still desirable despite a relatively low response. This is because data on discrimination are fundamentally important. Also, the experiences gained with surveys of migrants in France will provide valuable guidelines to design future surveys.

In fact, the evaluation provides fundamental answers to the central questions of the survey, on the kind and extent of discrimination in its various fields. The responses also indicate to what extent migrants

trust social and state institutions. Finally, the results allow insights into the structures of social and emotional integration of migrants into French society.

If these central interests of the survey are differentiated according to the different groups of migrants, then valid and well-founded statements can be made for people from the Maghreb states and from other countries in Africa. Because of the small number of responses, this can only be said with reservations for Turkish, Asian, and Portuguese migrants.

In the following report, we will first provide a summary as an overview of the results of the survey (Chapter 2). Chapter 3 describes the method and specifically outlines the conditions and difficulties experienced with the survey in France and give an overview over the different groups of migrants in France. Chapter 4 describes the findings in detail. Chapter 5 makes recommendations for further comparative surveys. The appendix (chapter 6) contains the questionnaire and the changes in relation to the Swedish original. Here, we show result listings to provide a quantitative overview of the findings according to the questions in the survey and some literature.

Notes on language use:

Three groups of migrants have a historically close connection to French colonial history: people of the Maghreb countries, from countries of Central Africa, and from Asian countries.

The Maghreb encompasses the states Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. Even though migrants from these three countries have developed different but also shared historical relationships with France, in the following, we shall use the term "Maghreb" or "Maghrebi" to denote migrants from this region.

The Maghreb is part of Africa. To simplify the identification of migrants from countries south of the Maghreb (Sub-Saharan), and not to recount all the individual countries of origin, e.g. Senegal, Mali, etc, in the following, we will use the term "Central African" for this group.

The same applies to migrants from Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, who will be summarised by the term "Asia", "Asians".

This terminology was also used in the survey. It encountered no problems.

2 Summary

2.1 Migrants' experiences of discrimination

The data indicates the following: Respondents experienced the greatest amount of discrimination at the workplace. This applies more especially to job placement and to harassment during work. Another area of high discrimination is the housing market, followed by experiences of discrimination by police and discrimination at school. Discrimination by public institutions, particularly by social insurance authorities and in the employment office comes fourth. Discrimination in everyday life takes the fifth place, including especially harassment on the street, but also in the public transport system, when visiting restaurants, discos, etc. About 17 percent of the respondents lodged complaints about discrimination in court or in other places. About one third of these complaints were resolved to the satisfaction of the complainants.

In detail, the following average picture emerges from the accumulation of the different categories of discrimination.

1. Work is the most significant field of discrimination. With 41 percent of all cases mentioned, discrimination during job placement ranks highest. About 45 percent of migrants from the Maghreb states and about just as many people from Central Africa experience discrimination during job placement. Thirty-seven percent of respondents indicated that they experienced discrimination during work. This applies particularly to Central Africans (48 percent).

2. In second place (37 percent of all cases mentioned) are experiences of discrimination during the search for housing. With 47 percent, Turkish migrants are particularly affected.
3. The rate of discrimination is high during contact with police and in the public sphere (on the street, and on public transport), which lie between 30 and 29 percent of all cases mentioned. In particular, 47% of Central Africans mention discrimination by the police.
4. Discriminatory experiences during contacts with public institutions, at school (30 percent), during contact with social insurance institutions and the labour office take fourth place. Discrimination at school was particularly experienced by Central Africans (60 percent) and Maghrebi (47 percent).
5. With respect to discrimination in everyday business, 21 percent of all respondents mentioned that they experienced discrimination concerning access to restaurants, discos etc. With 28 percent of discrimination mentioned by groups, Central Africans are the group most strongly discriminated against.
6. Experiences of discrimination in contact with prefecture and mayoral offices as well as social services offices and the public health sector range from 16 to 20 percent.
7. The lowest rate of discrimination is found in the field of criminal threats and contacts with the court (about 10 percent).

If one differentiates these basic findings according to gender, all in all, only very few differences in the discrimination against men and women can be determined. However:

1. Women complain a lot more about discrimination at school (37 percent women, 24 percent men). This applies especially to women from the Maghreb.
2. Women are also harassed to a much greater degree in the public sphere, on the street, and in public transport (37 percent women, 24 percent men). With regard to access to restaurants, women only experience a seven percent higher rate of discrimination (25 percent, 18 percent men). A similarly greater experience of discrimination is experienced when purchasing on credit and when experiencing harassment by neighbours. Particularly Central Africans and Maghrebi women are affected by harassment through neighbours.
3. When in contact with the public service, women are discriminated against more than men, especially during visits to the prefecture (26 percent women, 19 percent men) and the mayoral office (20 and 14 percent) but also to the social services office (18 and 15 percent).
4. In regard to work, women are treated the same as men during job recruitment, although harassment at work is experienced more strongly by women, similarly also during job advancement. Harassment at the workplace affects mainly Portuguese and Maghrebi women.
5. Only in contact with the police and the courts are women less discriminated against than men.

Differences between the migrants' groups are particularly pronounced in the following sectors:

1. Central African migrants are clearly more frequent victims of discrimination than other migrant groups. This applies to almost all of the discriminatory acts mentioned in the survey.
2. Migrants from the Maghreb states are also overly discriminated against, but show a slightly lower rate of discrimination than the Central Africans.

3. In comparison with other migrants, Turkish migrants are especially discriminated against when searching for apartments.
4. People from the DOM-TOM (overseas French territories), i.e. people who have French citizenship from birth, are on average discriminated against only slightly less than Central Africans and Maghrebi.
5. Migrants from member-states of the EU (here: Portuguese) are generally clearly less often exposed to discrimination than other groups.

2.2 Discrimination-related data parameters

The surveyed migrants groups are in no way to be considered as homogenous. Between and within these groups, very different biographies, cultural and life situations are evident. Migrants differ with regard to their legal status within France, their level of education, their work, their families and domestic situation, the time-span they have lived in France, why they came, what expectations they have of the future, etc. Such conditions lead to different patterns of perception of discrimination. They co-determine the affinity for France or for the country of origin. They influence peoples' attitudes, their mode of interaction with and trust of state and private institutions.

The findings of the questions/variables which are relevant to the measured experiences of discrimination are compiled in the following.

Duration of residence:

The duration of residence of migrants in France apparently has only a small influence on experienced or perceived discrimination. However, migrants who have only resided in France for a short time are a little more affected by discrimination with regard to access to work and prevention of career advancement. This also applies to the search for housing and to contacts with the prefecture. Especially migrants from Central Africa are vulnerable to these latter experiences.

Education and training

More highly qualified migrants experience more discrimination in employment than lower-qualified ones. Higher qualification is apparently combined with a greater sensitivity for unequal treatment. Conversely, among less-qualified migrants, discrimination more often appeared to be perceived as "social normality".

Religious practise

29 percent of migrants consider themselves to be restricted from practising their religion to a great or very great extent. Those who feel most strongly restricted from practising their religion are Turks (58 percent), followed by migrants from the Maghreb (40 percent). Migrants who feel themselves restricted from practising their religion indicate significantly more often that they are discriminated against in other contexts, especially in the recruitment practises of employers. But whether discrimination occurs because of the actual or the assumed religious affiliation cannot be answered from the data generated by this survey.

Friendship with French people

Migrants who considered friendship with French people relatively easy are less often discriminated against than those who have no friendly contacts. However, this does not apply to discrimination experiences in the context of everyday contacts on the street, in restaurants, or while dealing with the police. Turkish migrants experience the greatest difficulties to make French friends (65 percent experience this as difficult or very difficult), followed by people from Central Africa (54 percent).

Fewer problems are experienced by Maghrebi migrants and by Portuguese migrants (easy to very easy: 80 percent).

Social contacts

Twenty-five percent of respondents have regular contact with French people, as opposed to 42 percent who have regular contact with people from their country of origin. Ninety-two percent of Turkish migrants refer to regular contacts with people from Turkey and only 13 percent refer to regular contact with French people. Portuguese migrants have the largest portion of regular contacts with French people (41 percent).

The connection between duration of residence and contact to French people is evident, but multifaceted. Portuguese migrants, who also have the closest identification with France and the least difficulties establishing friendships with French people, enjoy the highest frequency of contact. Among the Maghrebi there is a clear correlation between duration of residence and contact to French people. This is very different among the Turkish group of migrants. These have the least contacts with French people. This group shows a conspicuous tendency for the intensity of contact with French people (which even here is the weakest of all groups) to increase only after the second generation. The frequency of contacts among Central Africans is less strongly developed than among Maghrebi. However, among the Central African migrants it becomes clear that the increased intensity of contact begins only after a medium period of residence. Altogether – at least for Maghrebi, Central Africans and Turks – frequency of contact and emotional involvement with the country of origin as well as identification with France are closely related: the less the identification with France, the lower the intensity of contacts with French people. And the stronger the emotional ties to France, the greater also the frequency of contact with French people.

Subjective connection with the country (sense of belonging)

The connection that migrants have to their own country of origin is altogether clearly more strongly developed than are their ties with France. Turkish migrants have the strongest connection to their country of origin and the weakest ties to France. Africans also have an above-average sense of connection with their country of origin. Although Maghrebi have a strong sense of connection to their country of origin, they have a similarly strong sense of identification with France.

People who express a sense of closeness to France less often perceive themselves to be affected by discrimination. Those, who do not acknowledge any closeness with France, are more often affected by discrimination. The greatest affinity for France is experienced by Portuguese migrants, while Turkish migrants indicate the greatest distance from it. They have the most strongly expressed connection with their country of origin, even if about half of the respondents state that they are equally comfortable in Turkey as they are in France. Migrants from the Maghreb show a similarly strong sense of connection to France as migrants from Europe (Portugal) do. Their connection is much more strongly developed than the ties of Central Africans with France: 42 percent of Maghrebi feel at ease in France, while only 21 percent of Central Africans do. At the same time, this group contains the largest proportions of those who do not know where they belong. A quarter of Central Africans state that they do not have a particularly strong tie with either of the countries.

Trust in institutions

Portuguese migrants have the greatest trust in state and communal institutions. The least trust is shown by Central African migrants, followed by Maghrebi. By comparison, Turkish migrants generally have a clearly higher sense of trust in institutions. This also applies to French citizens from the French overseas colonies (DOM-TOM).

The greatest mistrust was shown by all respondents towards politicians and political parties, followed by the media. Police and prefecture follow them at a greater distance. Central Africans showed the greatest degree of mistrust toward police, immigration and tax authorities.

The greatest trust was received by the public health services, schools, social insurance authorities, as well as the mayoral offices and courts.

Among the migrants' groups, the Turkish group clearly shows special features: on the one hand, their mistrust towards politicians, political parties, labour unions, associations and media are in part developed to an extremely strong degree; on the other hand, this group has an above-average sense of trust in schools. This high degree of trust in schools and social insurance authorities stands in direct contrast to the high rate of discrimination experienced by Turks at school.

The trust in institutions also shows a connection with the social integration of migrants. Particularly those migrants who have a high frequency of contact to French people, have a higher level of trust in institutions.

Opinion climate

More than half of the respondents describe France as a country that is very or relatively hostile towards foreigners. There seems to be an increase rather than a decrease in the level of xenophobia. Forty-seven percent of respondents perceive a slight to clear increase in racist/xenophobic tendencies in France. Only 15 percent perceive a slight or clear decrease. These evaluations of the socio-political situation are largely independent of discrimination experienced by respondents. About 71 percent of respondents support voting rights for migrants, whereby the Turkish group of migrants shows a relatively low rate of support.

Many respondents feel that French laws do not protect migrants adequately: about a quarter of respondents feel that they are not supported at all, and about 60 percent say that they are only weakly protected. Especially Central African migrants (about 3/4 of cases mentioned) do not feel adequately protected by the law. Those respondents who consider France a less racist country, and who feel reasonably well protected by the law, report less experiences of discrimination.

Regarding the issues of political asylum and migrant labour, the migrant groups differ clearly. While more than half of Central African and Maghrebi migrants are in support of political asylum to be granted more often, and support migrant labour to an even greater degree, the opinion of Turkish migrants is much more reserved. Only about a quarter supports more immigration via political asylum and migrant labour. What is remarkable is the high degree of undecided responses: 17 percent have no opinion on the issue of political asylum, and 13 percent have no opinion on migrant labour.

3 Method

3.1 Selection of the survey groups

The selection of migrant groups to be included in the survey was guided by their number, their different religious orientations, their historical relationship to France, their duration of residence or, preferably, their time of arrival in France. The greatest commonality of migrants in France is their skin colour and their appearance (Africans, DOM-TOM French, South-East Asians). This group is connected mainly by their common historical experience of having been French colonies. As a result, most of these people are more or less familiar with the French language. In terms of religious differentiation, however, other patterns emerge: here, there are commonalities between Maghrebi and Turkish Muslims, and partly also Central African Muslims. Citizens of the French overseas colonies are predominantly French, and officially are not classified as migrants, but they differ from the French in their culture and appearance. When viewing the chronological sequence of migrations, in the aftermath of the Algerian war, the people of the Maghreb were the first group to arrive. Migration from Turkey, Central Africa, and the DOM-TOM is more recent. The following migrant groups were included in the French survey (Source: INSEE, Census 1999).

Table 1: **Migrants' Groups included in the survey**

Origin	Number	Percentage %
Maghreb	1,298,499	44.0
Portugal	570,243	19.3
Other African countries	393,611	13.4
DOM-TOM	350,000	11.9
Turkey	175,987	6.0
Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos	159,552	5.5

Immigrants from the existing French overseas territories (DOM-TOM) are included in the survey as a French control group. The largest group of European migrants, the Portuguese, are included as a European control group. Both groups should only be included to a lesser extent than is reflected by their relative number.

In the questionnaire, an additional category, “other countries ” was included under country of origin (East-Europeans, USA, Australia ...).

Since France looks back on a long history of immigration, all generations of migrants were included in the survey. Research in France also indicates that across the generations migrant families have integrated themselves into French society in different ways (especially in the educational system and in their culture and language).

3.2 On the status of data in France

France has no population register. The republican tradition of France operates on the principle of equality of all people and therefore does not differentiate ethnic, racial, or cultural groups, as is the case in the UK or the USA.

As a result, it is difficult to find exact numbers regarding migrants. Stated differently, in France one finds very variable data about the distribution and number of migrants, depending on the definition used. However, data are generated on different levels, with different goals.

- the " Office des Migrations Internationales " (OMI) registers immigrants;
- the "Direction de la Population et des Migrations " (DPM) records naturalisations;
- the " Office Français de Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides " (OFPRA) processes applications for political asylum;
- the ministry of the interior issues residence permits (titres de séjour);
- the ministry of justice makes decisions on citizenship (acquisitions de nationalité);
- the "Institut National des Etudes Démographiques" (INED) compiles an annual report for parliament on the demographic status.
- the " Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques " (INSEE) conducts censuses and is thus the most important source of information.

The foreign population is defined according to the principle of nationality: according to the definition of INSEE – Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies) – anyone who is born outside of France and does not hold French citizenship is considered a foreigner. A foreigner is anyone who does not have French citizenship (nationalité française). A foreigner, i.e. a person who was born in a foreign country, can, in the course of his/her life and under the given provisions of the law, acquire French citizenship and would then be French through naturalization. The legal conditions distinguish between foreigners who were born in France and those who are married to French citizens.

Young foreigners who were born in France become French nationals with all rights at the age of 18 if they have lived in France continuously or discontinuously for five years since the age of 11. From the age of 16 onwards, all minors who were born and are living in France can apply ahead of time for French citizenship. In the same way, parents of a minor who was born in France can apply for French citizenship for him/her with his/her agreement and if he/she is 13 years old and has lived in France continuously for 5 years or discontinuously since the age of 8.

To understand the different statistical data which are circulating in France, it is necessary to understand the underlying definitions. Philippe Bourcier de Carbon (2004) of the INED has compiled these.

In France, the following definitions are used, which affect statistical records.

- French ("population française") including those with dual citizenship.
- French by birth ("population française de naissance").

and

- Foreigners ("population étrangère"), defined as a group without French citizenship, independent from their place of birth.

Also included are:

- Nationalised French ("population française par acquisition"), comprising naturalised immigrants with French citizenship, independently of where they were born.

- Immigrants ("population immigrée"), defined by INSEE as the group who live in France and were born outside of France, regardless of what citizenship they currently hold.
- Born in a foreign country ("population née étrangère"), describes the groups "Foreigner" and "Nationalised French"

A further method of counting accounts for:

- People having at least one parent who was born in a foreign country ("population née d'au moins un parent étranger"), who live in France, regardless of citizenship. This category comprises the part of the group "Born in a foreign country" and those of mixed marriages of the group "Nationalised French".
- Households with at least one immigrant ("population des ménages immigrés").

Based on all these definitions, the following overview (data from INSEE, Census 1999) emerges in France (also compiled by Bourcier de Charbon). It shows findings that differ significantly from one another.

Table 2: Numbers of migrants according to underlying definition

Number of immigrants according to statistical methods	Number	In percent
<i>Entire population</i>	58,497,000	100%
<i>French</i>	55,238,000	94%
<i>French by birth</i>	52,882,000	90%
Foreigner	3,259,000	6%
Naturalised French citizens	2,356,000	4%
Immigrants	4,306,000	7%
Born in a foreign country	5,615,000	10%
People having at least one parent who was born in a foreign country	6,429,000	11%
Household with at least one immigrant	7,747,000	13%

There are no comprehensive and systematic immigration statistics. For that reason, and in order to be able to scientifically track immigration processes better in their breadth, to understand the course of integration processes, to fight racism and discrimination with better statistical instruments, the INED has intervened. Patrick Simon (2004, 2004a) encourages the introduction of ethnic origin within the framework of data collection methods – despite, or maybe indeed because of the republican and unitary tradition in France which only recognizes citizens and connects integration with the status of French citizenship. The debate continues.

3.3 The Immigrant Groups in France

France is a traditional immigration country. After the Second World War and up until the beginning of the economic crisis immigrants contributed substantially to French economic growth. Although an attempt was made during the 70s crisis to suspend immigration, many people joined their emigrated family members in the process of family reunification. Even a more restrictive policy did not reduce immigration: despite continued immigration since 1975 the number has remained rather constant on account of further naturalisation, with immigrants currently making up 7.4 percent of the total population. The resulting increase in absolute figures is proportional to the development of the total population (on January 1, 2004 France had 60.2 million inhabitants – not including the colonies: DOM-TOM).

After the war, immigration policy in France was controlled by the ONI - Office National d'Immigration, specially established for this purpose, (in contrast to pre-war policy, which was controlled by employer's associations). The ONI's task was active recruitment, job placement, as well as the integration of recruited workers into French society. The main country of origin was intended to be Italy. The question of family reunification was controversial. Rather, the aim was only to control the short- and medium-term need for workforce. Since the ONI's placement procedure was tedious, employers resorted to taking on migrants who were not recruited by the ONI. In this way, around 110,000 foreigners, arranged by the ONI, immigrated to France between 1950 and 1955 – among them 84,000 Italians – and at the same time, alongside the ONI distribution, over 150,000 Algerians. A dual system of immigration developed. The figures are not exact, but around 1.5 million foreigners immigrated during this time.

Decolonisation between 1955 and 1962 led to a high influx of "French Algerians". During this time Algerians made up the largest part of the approximately 450,000 immigrants.

After 1973 the state withdrew completely from recruitment. Between 1962 and 1973 on average 130,000 foreigners immigrated to France annually. Italian immigration decreased significantly, while immigration from Spain and Portugal increased substantially. Both departure from Portugal as well as entry into France occurred illegally. The authorities tolerated this status and legalised it later. However, the largest influx occurred in this time from North Africa. The number of Algerians living in France increased from 350,000 (1962) to over 800,000 (1973) – without counting repatriates. Moroccan and Tunisian immigration had comparable growth rates (even if Algerians made up only a third of the total number). In 1970, around half of the foreigners arriving in France were rejoining family members.

In the 1968/69 recession, the government again attempted to restrict immigration. In 1974 a recruitment stop was enacted. The influx of immigrants joining family increased nevertheless. The immigrants were disposed to long-term residence in France. Since 1977, repatriation assistance was established and family reunification was reduced. Technical and administrative tools for regulation and control were enhanced. This especially affected Algerian immigrants. Nevertheless, immigration did not decrease. The exception was immigrants from the future EU countries of Spain, Portugal and Greece.

From 1981 the governing socialists of the day also wanted to limit immigration, but at the same time to improve the living conditions of the remaining immigrants. Further political tools were: repatriation assistance, prevention of illegal employment, and the legalisation of residence status. The civic rights of foreigners as well as the housing situation and school system were improved. The housing policy which had already been implemented led to distinct ghettoisation.

After over 100,000 immigrants had come annually to France between 1994 and 1995, the immigration quota increased almost continuously from 1997 onwards and reached over 200,000 in 2002, mostly from Africa.

Depending on the definition of the counting method, one can generate very different results, as indicated above. It is important to note that immigrants and foreigners should not be confused: foreigners are people without French citizenship; immigrants are people who were born in other countries, but now live in France. A foreigner can thus not be an immigrant, and an immigrant cannot be a foreigner if he/she has received French citizenship. In 2001, more than a third of immigrants had received French citizenship.

The officially recognised migrants' statistic in France is compiled by INSEE. These data provide the basis of the following considerations. Using this as a foundation, further, more differentiated statistical records are available from INSEE. As explained above it (cp. p.11) INSEE counts migrants ("population immigrée") defined as persons who are born outside of France but now live in France, and are classed as such regardless of what citizenship they currently hold. The data are a result of the census conducted in 1999. The findings of this compilation: 7.36 percent of the French population are migrants. The results of the 2004 census are not yet available in differentiated form. The following distribution (cp. Tables 3 and 4) emerges from the INSEE data of 1999:

Table 3: Immigrant portion of French population (absolute and in percent)

	Number	Percent of the population
<i>Population</i>	58,520,688	100.00
Europe EU	1,696,394	2.90
Of which Portuguese	570,243	0.97
Of which Italian	380,798	0.65
Of which Spanish	316,544	0.54
Maghreb	1,298,499	2.22
Of which Algerian	575,740	0.98
Of which Moroccan	521,059	0.89
Of which Tunisian	201,700	0.34
Asia	550,166	0.94
Of which Turkey	175,987	0.30
Of which Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos	159,552	0.27
Other African countries	393,611	0.67
Other European countries	238,364	0.41
The Americas and Pacific countries	131,493	0.22
Total number of immigrants	4,308,527	7.36

The distribution of migrants' groups thus appears as follows:

Table 4: Distribution of migrants according to the country of origin (absolute and in percent)

Country of origin	Number	In percent
Europe EU	1,696,394	39.37
Of which Portuguese	570,243	13.24
Of which Italian	380,798	8.84
Of which Spanish	316,544	7.35
Maghreb	1,298,499	30.14
Of which Algerian	575,740	13.36
Of which Moroccan	521,059	12.09
Of which Tunisian	201,700	4.68
Asia	550,166	12.77
Of which Turkey	175,987	4.08
Of which Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos	159,552	3.70
Other African countries	393,611	9.14
Other European countries	238,364	5.53
The Americas and Pacific countries	131,493	3.05
Total number of immigrants	4,308,527	100.00

Thus about 40 percent of migrants come from countries belonging to the European Union. The share of this group in the composition of the migrant population has been diminishing continuously since 1975. In contrast, migrant numbers from other countries are increasing. If one adds up the countries of the Maghreb, this group takes second place with almost a third of migrants (and a growing proportion of Moroccans), followed by people from Asia, especially Turkey. The group of "other Africans" (predominantly from the countries of Central Africa) takes fourth place with a share of 10%. This number has risen significantly in the past years.

Migrants from the French overseas territories (DOM-TOM) have French citizenship. In official statistics, they are not counted as migrants. However, this group is important for this survey because discrimination occurs irrespective of the legal status of a person.

All in all, the data are to be considered with caution, since a more precise compilation would have to take into account, among other things, the naturalisation procedure. The findings would look very different in this case, especially since the naturalisation procedure differs from one country of origin to another. For instance, according to INSEE, between 1990 and 1999, the portion of Vietnamese who received French citizenship reached over 60 percent, that of Africans about 25 percent, that of Maghrebi about 20 percent, that of Portuguese about 15 percent and that of Turks about 12 percent.

3.4 Characteristics of migrants' groups in France

On 23.9.2005 Le Monde published the following: "The number of those who have migrated to France remains stable", since 1975, i.e. 4.31 million people or 7.4 percent of the entire population. This stability hides the actual movement of migration, the actual immigration figures, because the number of migrants depends on the scale of naturalisation.

According to this journal, however, and with reference to INSEE data and studies, immigration itself has greatly changed. Family unification has led to a rise in the share of women to just over 50 percent (in 1964 it was still at 45 percent). The countries of origin are widely scattered.

Although the share of labourers among employed immigrants is 52 percent for men (among the French, 37 percent) and 23 percent for women (among the French, 10 percent), simultaneously, the career goals of young migrants have changed: Among high-school students with migration history, twice as many dream of a career in business and administration than among non-migrant students. Eighty percent want to complete their secondary education exams.

What has changed in France? France is a traditional immigration country. In the 20th century there were essentially two great waves of immigration: From 1920-1930, much labour was needed for the reconstruction after the First World War. Before the Second World War, especially Italians, Belgians and Poles immigrated to France. After the war, many Spanish and Portuguese came to France. In the construction phase in the 60's (1956-1973) immigration from Africa increased – initially from the Maghreb states, then from the Sub-Saharan region. In July 1974, citing decreasing economic growth, the government declared an official stop to immigration. The right to unite families remained.

According to INSEE, the distribution of migrants has shifted considerably since 1962. Between 1962 and 1975, with 32 percent, Italians made up the largest group of immigrants, while nowadays, they make up 9 percent. The share of Spanish migrants has reduced from 18 percent to 7 percent (1999). The number of Portuguese has remained roughly constant. The number of Tunisians and more especially of Moroccans has increased markedly (from 1.1 percent to 12.1 percent). The share of Central Africans has also risen (0.7 to 9.1 percent) as well as that of people from South-East-Asia (2.4 to 12.8 percent). However, growth in the number of Turks has been consistently much slower. It climbed from 1.4 to 4.0 percent between 1992 and 1999.

According to data released by INSEE in the spring of 2004, a further diversification of countries of origin is noticeable, with an increase of people originating from Asia (especially South-East-Asia), from Turkey and from Eastern Europe. The greatest rate of growth is shown by the group of people who originate from Sub-Saharan Africa (between 1982 and 1990, they tripled, in the past 10 years, they have almost doubled). According to INSEE, numbers of migrants from European countries are slowly but surely decreasing: 1975, their share was 57 percent, 1990 it was 49 percent, 1999 46

percent, and 2004 41 percent. In contrast, the number of migrants from Asia increased to 14 percent in 2004 as compared to 12 percent in 1999, and that of people from Africa rose to 42 percent as compared to 39 percent in 1999.

The age distribution of the immigrants differs from that of the total population: Those under 20 years of age make up one quarter of the total population and only 8 percent of immigrants. Half of the immigrant population is between 30 and 55 years old as opposed to one third in the total population. One quarter of all immigrants is over 60, corresponding to only a fifth in the total population. Between 1990 and 1999 the immigrant population aged considerably: The number of those under 20 years of age dropped to 22 percent, while the number of those over 40 is still increasing. These aging processes are attributable in part to the fact that the immigrants who came in the 1950's and 60's are now over sixty years old. The increasing number of women between 40 and 60 is on account of facilitated family reunification after 1975.

North Africans (Morocco, Algeria, Tunis)

1.3 million people come from these countries (INSEE 1999). This makes up 30 percent of French migrants. They live primarily in large cities like Marseille, Lyon, and especially in the suburbs of Paris, and the majority are blue-collar workers. They are often accused by French people of being so culturally different that they cannot be integrated. At the same time, there are many historical and familial relationships to French society, many have fathers, grandfathers or other relatives who worked for colonial masters in Morocco, Algeria, or Tunis, or who died in wars in Indochina, Germany, or Italy. However, only some of these immigrants have French citizenship. In their own self-perception and in the perception of others in French society they are often seen as second-class citizens. But it is mainly the second generation – youths and adults born in France – that is showing increasing resistance against social, political and economic marginalization. For a long time, the "generation beurs" has self-assuredly occupied its cultural and political place in French society, albeit not always free of conflict, as the frequent unrest and transgressions in the suburbs of Strasbourg or Paris show.

Central Africans

The group of Central Africans has increased most significantly. In 1992, INSEE only counted 17,000 migrants from Central African countries. In 1999, INSEE cited 394,000 Central Africans living in France, i.e. nine percent of migrants. This group of migrants comes mainly from former French colonies in Africa, today's Senegal, Mali, Ivory Coast, Cameroon and Congo. The largest group of these migrants comes from Senegal and from Mali.

DOM-TOM

People from the DOM-TOM (the French overseas provinces, especially Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion) are not reflected in the statistics on migrants. As legally they are largely French citizens, they are by INSEE's definition not counted as migrants. About 340,000 people from the DOM-TOM lived in France in 1999. Their migration began in the early 1960's. It was organized by the "Bureau pour les migrations intéressant les départements d'outre mer" (BUMIDOM), which was founded during this time. The immigration of this group mainly took place between 1960 and 1980 (annual growth of this group lay at 20 percent). Between 1990 and 1999 the group's growth rate declined to five percent, which led to an increase of the average age of this group. They live mainly in Paris and in southern France.

Asians

The largest group of migrants from the non-Turkish parts of Asia come from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. They comprise about 160,000 people and so make up a 3.7 percent share of the migrant population. Recently, there has been a clear increase of migrants from China. In the public debate, in politics and media, this group is almost invisible.

Also from Asia is the Turkish group of migrants of Islamic faith. They have next to no commonalities with the Asian migrants. Their cultural milieu cannot be compared with that of migrants from

countries like Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. The latter group has close historical ties with French colonialism.

Turks

Even if Turkey is an Asian country from a geographic perspective, it nonetheless needs to be addressed separately. By the end of 1999, about 175,000 people of Turkish origin lived in France (INSEE). People from Turkey were recruited as simple, unqualified labourers, mainly in the 60's up to the recruitment stop in 1974. Nowadays, 14 percent of these live in Alsace, where they constitute the largest group of migrants with 22.5 percent, while their share only constitutes 4 percent of migrants nationally; in Alsace, they are followed by 12.3 percent Germans and 11.7 percent Moroccans. The largest part of this Turkish group lives in the three large towns Strasbourg, Mulhouse and Colmar, but in the time from 1990 to 2000, their presence in the medium-sized and especially in the smaller rural communities has increased considerably. Up to about percent of them work in relatively unqualified positions in industry and construction. But the share of independent tradesmen and entrepreneurs is growing: next to businesses operated by Alsatians and Algerians, with 7.3 percent, migrants of Turkish origin make up the third-largest group of business-owners in Alsace. However, this group is also the one most affected by unemployment. All in all, Turkish immigrants are younger than the French. Many Turkish groups, whether in the city or in the countryside, show close family ties, they communicate and act in "their" communities and have few social contacts with the non-Turkish locality. In this way, apartments, jobs, etc are brokered within the community.

Portuguese

With 570,000 persons (INSEE 1999), the Portuguese are the largest European group of migrants in France. This group shows a strong tendency to settle permanently in France. They make up more than 13 percent of migrants. But in the public discourse about immigration they hardly feature at all. They are socially invisible, and have not many contacts to their country of origin. Instead, they maintain quite a distinct social life in the "Portuguese community" in France. They are relatively well integrated into French society, especially since one cannot recognise their origin from their outward appearance. Problem: Age pyramid, the number of young people under 20 is continuously decreasing (from 1990 to 1999 from 24 to 15 percent), while the number of seniors has doubled during this time (from 5 to 10 percent).

Muslims

Muslims come especially from the Maghreb states and from Turkey, in part also from Central Africa. In the laicist society of France, they need to hold their own, represent themselves, and justify themselves. Especially since many African Muslims are French and a fair number of Arabs are Christians or atheists, the "Commission Nationale Consultative des Droits de l'Homme" (CNCDDH) cautions against lumping "Arabs" and "Muslims" into the same category. Since September 11, 2001, the frequency of direct and indirect attacks against Muslims has risen, verbal and physical threats have grown, mistrust and suspicions have increased, beliefs and prejudices about Islamic fundamentalism and terrorism have intensified; according to CNCDDH, threats and physical harassment have almost doubled from 2003 to 2004. Terrorist plots and attacks in France and elsewhere have created a climate of intolerance, mistrust and discrimination on both sides: French people fear Arabs and Muslims, Muslims fear the increasing racism in France. The "Islamophobia" debate and the observable retreat into parallel societies divide Muslims from other French people. According to the latest report of the CNCDDH, in 2004, the increase of racism in the form of aggression, threats, and arson against the Arabic and Muslim population has been explosive. This hatred "arises from the confusion between immigrants, Maghrebi, Muslims, Islamic fundamentalists, between culture and religion." (Le Monde, 22.03.2005)

Between 4 and 5 million of a total of 60 million people in France are Muslims, i.e. 7-8 percent of the population. The majority of Muslims come from the French colonies in North Africa (Maghreb); this includes about 3 million people, followed by those from the Sub-Saharan region and from Turkey.

Islam is thus the second strongest religion after Catholicism. The number of practicing Muslims is estimated at about 1 million people. About 3 million Muslims hold French citizenship, but their political clout is extremely limited.

As a result of the law on laicism passed in 1905 on the strict separation of state and church, this internally heterogeneous, large group has been hardly noticeable in the French public and in politics. Only the shock of September 11 sparked the realisation that France is the home of the largest Muslim population in Europe, and has been so for a long time (see *Le Nouvel Observateur*, Feb. 2002). Only recently have Muslim congregations formed centralised institutions (Catholic, Protestant and Jewish congregation have had formal representative bodies for long time). After long negotiations between government and the representatives of the three most important Muslim organisations, the "Union des Organisations Islamiques de France" (UOIF), the "Fédération Nationale des Musulmans de France" (FNMF) as well as the Paris mosque, in 2003 the "Conseil Français du Culte Musulman" (CFCM) was formed. This council is intended to serve as a liaison and negotiating partner for government in issues related to or affecting Islam, including the construction of mosques, burial sites for Muslims, and the training of imams. In May 2003 the head of the Paris mosque was elected as president of the CFCM. Within and between these three organisations there are considerable differences (for example, small Muslim organisations complain that they are not represented; the UOIF promotes a strictly conservative interpretation of Islam, the FNMF is largely traditional in its orientation, while the mosque of Paris is considered liberal).

3.5 Execution of the survey

The description has to be slightly more detailed than usual. After all, as stated in the introduction, the authors are not satisfied with the response. The reasons for this need to be explained.

In the "application form" of November 2004, the following project implementation procedure was described:

As in most European countries, no name or address records of migrants are maintained in France. An enquiry at INSEE – Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies) revealed that no addresses are available there because of a current investigation on a similar topic ("Identity"). This information might become available after the publication of the report in question. A further enquiry at the CNCDH – Commission Nationale Consultative des Droits de l'Homme (National Consultative Commission of Human Rights) was also unsuccessful. Therefore, there appear to be only two ways to obtain the addresses of migrants:

- a) The addresses are drawn blindly from a sample of 1600 persons in the national telephone register. The disadvantage with this method is that "foreign-sounding" names become the main point of reference, based on the assumption that these belong to migrants. What does not emerge from this data is the development of family structures and marriages, which would not be reflected in the phone book after two to three generations of migrants' residence in France. Although regional distinctions can be made, no other distinctions emerge. Finally, only a small response can be expected from this procedure.
- b) The project makes use of migrants' organisations. This method offers the advantage of enabling a group-specific approach, especially because: The active cooperation of these organisations, and thus improved access to migrants, mean that a noticeably better response to questionnaires can be expected. Representative institutions belonging to a large number of about 4000 organisations registered in France will be approached.

According to the EUMC directives, the second procedure was chosen.

Difficulties with the Execution

We assumed that the distribution of questionnaires could be successfully implemented with the help of migrants' organisations (from the Maghreb, Algeria, Morocco, Tunis), Central Africa (Senegal, Mali, etc), Turkey, but also from Asia (Vietnam, Cambodia) as well as Portugal. For various reasons, this procedure proved to be too tedious and of limited success.

Three specifically French events played a special role in this regard.

- 1). The Europe Referendum delayed the survey considerably. The extremely intense participation of migrants' organisations (not only of those contacted by us, but of almost all) in the Europe Referendum in France, especially because of the different political positions of the organisations, has seriously delayed internal decision-making processes regarding the acceptance of the survey and regarding help in distributing the questionnaire.
- 2). The leadership elections of the French council for Islamic culture (CFCM – Conseil français du culte musulman) involved intense conflict between member organisations with different political views. Access to the extremely important and large group of Muslims in France was thus extremely difficult.
- 3). The latest annual report of the CNCDH – published annually since 1990 – was accompanied by considerable public controversy and criticism, thereby compromising the political climate for cooperation with the EUMC survey.

These current events (Europe Referendum and leadership elections of the French council for Islamic culture) and a growing mistrust towards surveys encouraged INFIS to change the procedure of the survey. First, some explanations:

1. In France, migrants' organisations, media debates and the scientific community have developed a noticeable mistrust towards surveys. This applies specifically to surveys which deal with "sensitive" topics. "Discrimination" and "Racism" are such topics. Frequently quoted reasons for the rejection of such surveys include actual or alleged data manipulation concerning interpretation and method.

The reasons for this are multiple. On a very basic level, the high frequency of surveys plays a big role – the feeling of "enough is enough" is widespread. The tone of debate after September 11. (Islam/Islamism) contributes to this. Finally, we need to mention the current political debate about immigration quotas, which is centred around their economic "usefulness" and is perceived to involve the distinction between "useful" / "not useful", as well as the ethnification of the political debate on migration and the consequences of further segregation.

In the course of the debate on positive discrimination (Home Affairs minister Sarkozy), a number of companies surveyed their employees on their ethnic background in the framework of their "diversity policy", over the past few months. The fact that companies tried to collect and store ethnic and racial data within the context of a HR measure was widely and critically discussed in migrants' associations and has also contributed to the mistrust towards surveys

As of 5 July 2005, the CNIL - Commission nationale d'information et de liberté - (French data protection authority) has forbidden the collection of ethnic and racial data. The only exception to this rule is made concerning a person's country of origin and place of birth. However, this information may not be transferred to an employee's file and may only be used separately from other data and only within the context of industry studies, for instance, after which it is to be deleted as soon as possible. Additional hindrances: Data protection and maintaining anonymity. To protect the security of personal data, France established the CNIL – Commission nationale d'information et de liberté (French data protection authority). Each survey conducted in France requires approval by the CNIL – a procedure

which takes several months. Questionnaires are reviewed in relation to the gathering of "sensitive information". However, it only became clear after a few weeks that surveys conducted by non-French organisations are exempt from such approval.

Finally, in particular the latest annual report of the CNCDH (2005), published 22 March 2005 (comprising 856 pages), caused a widespread and critical public debate about the contents, methods, quality, and usefulness of such surveys and reports. One example that characterises the debate is a contribution by Dominic Vidal in « Le Monde diplomatique » from 30 March 2005 with the title "Contre le racisme – et ses manipulations". The general tone: Such surveys and the presentation of their results do not reflect everyday reality, but cause scandal, establish hierarchies of victims, divide organisations – and they lead to a rejection of further surveys by such organisations. The March 22, 2005 edition of « Liberation » newspaper emphasised the report's finding that anti-Semitism is far more intense than racism against people from the Maghreb. Instead, Jews were portrayed as the victims of Maghrebians. The public debate heated up.

EHESS - Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales - also joined the debate with an article by Hervé Le Bras in « Le Monde », voicing considerable criticism concerning demography and methodology. The French institute for demography (INED - Institut National d'Etudes Demographiques) questioned the validity of data concerning "foreigners". Earlier, URMIS - Unité de Recherches Migrations et Société, published a paper (Morice, Rudder 2000), including comprehensive criticism of the procedure, method, and evaluation of CNCDH surveys, called: « A quoi sert le sondage annuel sur le racisme » ("What purpose does the annual survey on racism serve?"), in which the institute came to the conclusion that future surveys regarding migration / discrimination / racism should be rejected and resolved that they would not participate in further surveys of this kind. Finally, ENAR - Réseau européen contre le racisme (European Network Against Racism) - a European but also French association of migrants' and human rights organisations, doubts that quantitative / statistical investigations are in any way useful to study racism / xenophobia / discrimination (ENAR 2004).

2. The survey depends on the support of migrants'. A successful survey depends on the climate described: Growing mistrust towards surveys, a contested sense of identity and political orientation of the organisations bear consequences for the survey.

The demonstrations against racism and anti-Semitism in France in the end of 2004 revealed strong divisions between and within migrants' organisations. The differing emphasis on racism and anti-Semitism (here, again, the CNCDH report plays a role) was at the core of the conflict. The different positions of the organisations in relation to French society provided added points of conflict. This conflict-ridden mixture of general anti-racism politics, alignment with regard to the Palestine-Israel conflict and the French (republican-secular) state emerged especially clearly among the Islamic organisations.

The heated debate about surveys and the differing political alignment of the various organisations had a great impact on the survey:

- The problem of representativity: Often, organisations would only support the survey if INFIS agreed to exclude a rival organisation. To ensure representativity of the survey, the participation of a wide spectrum of organisations is especially important. Otherwise, any findings would be subject to a bias which, though recognisable, could hardly be corrected, which is particularly problematic among the Islamic organisations in France. This emerges most clearly with those organisations which represent the largest group of "foreigners" in France, i.e. the Islamic associations. These encompass heterogeneous groups, such as people of Turkish origin who come from the Middle East and people from the Maghreb (who in turn cannot be considered as homogenous: Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia).

- The problem of the questionnaire structure: Most of the migrants' organisations insisted on co-determining the items included on the questionnaire and on ratifying their participation by executive board resolutions. Up to a degree, the questionnaire can be adapted in order to make it more comprehensive. However, this cannot be done for questions which have been determined by Anders Lange for all European countries. It would be impractical to overload the questionnaire. In addition, one cannot use different questionnaires, depending on the organisation. Finally, the time-consuming wait for the approval of directors' boards leads to insecurity in the project implementation and makes it impossible to calculate the time schedule of the survey.

Conclusions: Choosing a new Procedure

To achieve representativity of findings, to ensure a good geographic and group-related spread and to avoid having to discuss and ratify the questionnaire with each organisation that becomes involved, to relieve grass-roots organisations, i.e. those which maintain direct contact with the surveyed people, of their responsibility and their mistrust towards surveys, and to facilitate contact to INFIS as a German institute, a different approach was chosen: a "snow-ball system".

- a) INFIS established contact with organisations ("Macro Networks") whose members are smaller networks and/or "foreigner" groups. This refers to « Demain le monde ... les migrations pour vivre ensemble » as well as « Collectif pour la ratification de la Convention des Droits des Migrants », both of which in turn unify other similar organisations as members. Members of these organisations include amongst others:

- ACORT – Assemblée citoyenne des originaires de Turquie (comprises the group of Turkish origin)
- ATF – Association des Tunisiens de France (comprises the group of Tunisian origin)
- ATMF – Association des travailleurs maghrébins de France (comprises the group of Maghreb origin)
- ENAR-France - European network against racism (without reference to specific countries of origin)
- FAFRAD – Fédération des associations franco-africaines de développement (comprises the group of Black African origin)
- FASTI – Fédération des associations de solidarité avec les travailleurs immigrés (comprises workers' associations without reference to specific countries of origin)
- FORIM – Forum des organisations de solidarité internationale issues des migrations (comprises migrants' groups without reference to specific countries of origin)
- FTCT – Fédération des Tunisiens pour une citoyenneté des deux rives (also comprises groups of Tunisian origin)
- GISTI – Groupe d'information et de soutien des immigrés (without reference to specific countries of origin)

All of these associations in turn distribute the questionnaire to their member organisations. In this way, about 200 other grass-roots organisations become accessible. To save space, these will not be mentioned here in detail.

- b) At the end of May 2005, both of these organisations decided to actively support this survey. It was agreed that both of these organisations would enlist the aid of their +/- 50 member organisations for support and for distribution to their respective members and member organisations. The survey was edited in close cooperation with these organisations. The integration of all questions by Anders Lange is ensured. Distribution to member organisations took place in June 2005. Attached to this distribution, organisations received an explanatory letter as well as a letter by INFIS regarding the goal and the purpose of the survey.

- c) The advantage of this distribution structure appears on multiple levels:
- Firstly, the distribution of the questionnaire takes place according to a snowball-system ("Macro Networks" → "Intermediate Networks" → "Grass-Roots Groups"),
 - Secondly, the "small" associations are relieved of their responsibility for the survey - in a sense, they are "only" executing a wish expressed by the "Macro-Network",
 - Thirdly, this procedure is most likely to ensure a representative survey, and group-specific biases can largely be avoided.
- d) In addition, INFIS has obtained the support of the "Portuguese community of France" (« Coordination des collectivités portugaises en France », CCPF), which unites hundreds of member organisations. CLAPEST (« Comité de liaison d'associations pour la promotion des immigrés en Alsace ») also actively supports the survey with its 45 member organisations. All of their members received the questionnaire and have been asked to provide the relevant support. The same applies to a number of Turkish organisations in Alsace (the region in France where most people of Turkish origin live - for these people, the questionnaire was translated into Turkish).

Distribution of questionnaires

Questionnaires were distributed in French and Turkish. In repeated follow-up discussions with various migrants' associations, the associations consistently indicated that translation into additional languages was not required.

Using emails, the questionnaire was forwarded by the migrants' associations to their various constituent organisations, who in turn were to forward it to their members. INFIS had no insight into their distribution lists. In principle, however, this procedure secures a wide distribution.

The procedure chosen, snowball, though time-consuming because it needs to trickle from "top-down", provides INFIS with access to a large number of grass-roots organisations which it would otherwise not have reached. However, the time taken for the questionnaire to be passed through the different levels from "top" to "bottom" cannot be accurately calculated.

For data protection reasons the migrants' organisations did not provide INFIS with address details of their 'ordinary' members, i.e. the target group of the survey. In this respect INFIS was not able to post questionnaires independently or contact respondents directly, i.e. with regard to the distribution of the questionnaire INFIS was entirely dependant on the activities of the migrants' organisations'.

The distribution via internet reaches the large majority of member organisations without hindrance. These also possess internet-addresses of their "ordinary" members, i.e. those who constitute the target group of the survey.

Even though the distribution via Internet structures the sample of recipients mainly according social groups and age, two factors limit this bias. Firstly, according to recent research by INSEE, the distribution of the Internet has progressed relatively far: by early 2004, 31 percent of all homes had Internet access. The largest rate of increase can thus be observed in the households of blue-collar workers. Although no statement is made regarding migrants, there is no argument that could militate against a lower distribution among (young) migrants' households. Secondly, the associations were explicitly asked to complete several questionnaires for each family or with neighbours, primarily to access those who are older or do not use the Internet.

Further measures for the distribution of questionnaires: INFIS is aware of a number of smaller migrants' organisations that copied the questionnaire received by email and distributed it to their members.

The postal response confirms this. In addition, upon their own initiative a number individual organisations printed questionnaires and distributed these to their members at their events. These activities were extremely effective. In addition, from early September on, INFIS employed several direct interviewers in Paris (although this was not included in the planned budget).

The growing response after the snowball campaign showed success, but stopped abruptly towards the end of July. However, as in Sweden during July, so in France the time between the end of July and the beginning of September is regarded a "sacred" holiday period.

For this reason, at the beginning of September, the "umbrella organisations" resumed distribution at the beginning of September. Success was limited because INFIS could not consider any questionnaires received after 24.09.2005. In this regard, the sample had to remain at N=312, even though many questionnaires arrived after the deadline, and continue to do so.

3.6 Response and basic data

The distribution via Internet does not allow us to check how many people received the questionnaire. In this respect, it is also impossible to say why and how many people have not answered at all.

The following overview reflects the response and the distribution according to migrants' groups.

Table 5: **Migrants' groups of the survey sample, absolute and relative**

	Frequency	Percentage
Maghreb	97	31.1
Central Africa	71	22.8
Turkey	41	13.1
Asia	28	9.0
Portugal	29	9.3
DOM-TOM	24	7.7
Other	22	7.1
Total	N = 312	100.0

Gender distribution is indicated by the following table:

Table 6: **Gender and origin of the survey sample in percent**

	Maghreb	Central Africa	Turkey	Asia	Portugal	Other	DOM-TOM	Total
Male	60.8	71.8	75.6	32.1	75.9	22.7	66.7	61.9
Female	39.2	28.2	24.4	67.9	24.1	77.3	33.3	38.1

The gender distribution shows a bias towards male respondents. In France, the male-female ratio among migrants is nowadays quite balanced as a result of a strong influx of women in the past ten years.

The third table for the presentation of the basic data of the survey describes the age distribution. INSEE states the following statistics for 1999: 23.8 percent of migrants is up to 19 years old. 26.3 percent are 20-39 years old. 27.6 percent are of an age between 40 and 59, 13.1 percent are between 60 and 74 and the share of those over 75 years lies at 8.7 percent. The survey sample reflects the following age structure.

Table 7: Age distribution of the survey sample and origin in percent

	Maghreb	Central Africa	Turkey	Asia	Portugal	Other	DOM-TOM	Total
Under 18			2.4			4.5		0.6
18-24	12.4	4.2	7.3	50.0	6.9	13.6	29.2	14.1
25-34	33.0	33.8	17.1	28.6	27.6	22.7	50.0	30.8
35-44	21.6	23.9	31.7	10.7	24.1	45.5	4.2	23.1
45-55	25.8	28.2	26.8	7.1	27.6	13.6	4.2	22.4
55-65	3.1	9.9	7.3	3.6	13.8		12.5	6.7
Over 65	4.1		7.3					2.2

As a last piece of basic information, the following table reflects the regional distribution. Here, too, we see that the distribution of migrants' groups according to the place of residence largely corresponds with the actual distribution in France. According to INSEE (1999), 37 percent of migrants live in and around the Ile-de-France (in and around Paris). The Turkish population lives mainly in Alsace, also in and around the towns of Strasbourg and Mulhouse as well as in the rural communities of the region. In contrast, next to Paris, Maghrebi reside in larger numbers in southern France, particularly in and around Marseille.

Table 8: Residence distribution of the survey sample and origin in percent

	Maghreb	Central Africa	Turkey	Asia	Portugal	Other	DOM-TOM	Total
Paris and surroundings	51.5	69.0	7.3	85.7	79.3	77.3	70.8	58.7
Marseille and surroundings	30.9	9.9		3.6	10.3		8.3	13.8
Strasbourg	13.4	15.5	65.9	10.7	3.4	13.6	20.8	20.2
Mulhouse		5.6	7.3					2.2
Other towns in France	3.1					9.1		1.6
Rural village	1.0		19.5		6.9			3.5

Comments on data analysis methodology

A methodological remark is necessary here. It applies to all the findings shown in the following.

The relatively low number of completed questionnaires limits our ability to prove more complex correlations statistically.

If one considers the absolute numbers, for example referring to the place of residence of migrants (Table 9), this restriction becomes obvious. In this example N=312. This value N was in no way

achieved in all questions. However, already at N=312 the field occurrences are partly so low that correlation analyses, Chi-square analyses, will not provide valid findings.

Table 9: Residence distribution of the survey sample and origin in absolute numbers (N = 312)

	Maghreb	Central Africa	Turkey	Asia	Portugal	Other	DOM-TOM	Total
Paris and surroundings	50	49	3	24	23	17	17	183
Marseille and surroundings	30	7		1	3		2	43
Strasbourg	13	11	27	3	1	3	5	63
Mulhouse		4	3					7
Other towns in France	3					2		5
Rural village	1		8		2			11

4 The findings in detail

The focus of this chapter lies on the presentation of those findings concerning the respondents' discrimination experiences and their trust in institutions.

These findings are complemented by information on the characteristics of the respondents (Chapter 4.1). This includes information about the duration of migrants' residence in France, about their level of education, their employment status and their religious affiliation.

As the results of the data analysis show a strong link between social integration (contact structure) and discrimination experiences, the findings relating to friendship with French people, social contacts, sense of belonging to France / to country of origin (Chapter 4.2) are presented next.

Chapter 4.3 presents the results regarding experiences of discrimination individually and attempts to interpret these. This chapter contains information on discrimination in the areas of employment, private life and public arenas, shops and restaurants, during commercial transactions, and in institutional settings. The presentation of data in this chapter follows the results of the survey, which are presented according to the frequency of occurrence.

In Chapter 4.4. the results and questions regarding the level of trust in institutions are compiled and interpreted.

Finally, here we also compile the responses to a number of opinion-related questions (Chapter 4.5).

4.1 Data on respondents' characteristics

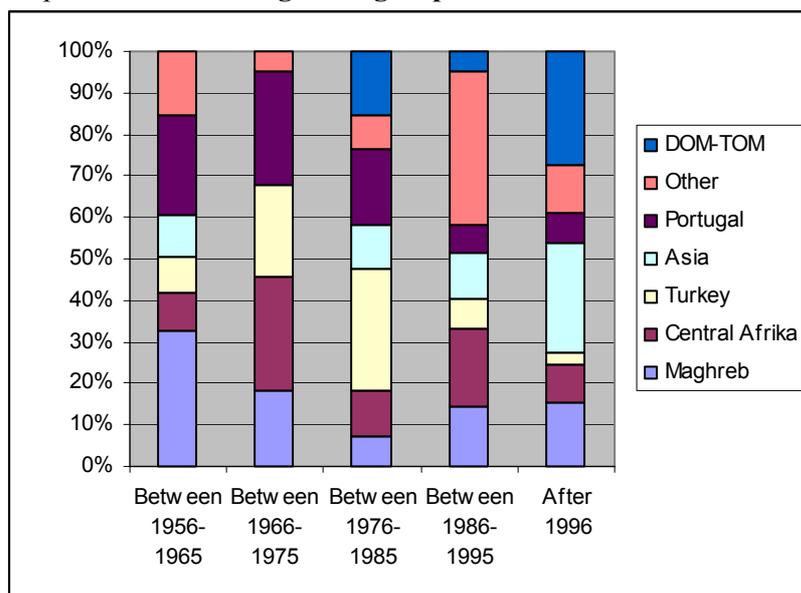
78,5 percent of respondents were not born in France. This holds true less to women than to men. Although over 45 percent of young migrants (18-24 years) were born in France, those who are over 35 years old were mainly born outside of France.

Arrival in France

About 30 percent of respondents only arrived in France after 1996, six percent arrived between 1956 and 1965. A little over 70 percent arrived in the country between 1966 and 1995, quite evenly distributed over the decades.

The following graph provides an overview over the arrival of participating migrants' groups. It was only completed by those who were not born in France:

Graph 1: Arrival of migrants' groups in France



For the Maghrebi, Turkish and Portuguese migrants, the resulting image reflects the general immigration movements into France quite closely. Maghrebi and Portuguese arrived in France quite early. Turks only arrived in greater numbers after 1970. The clearly rising tide of immigration from Asia (Vietnam etc.) during the last years is also reflected in this graph.

Of migrants who arrived in France between 1956 and 1965, only about eight percent applied for or received a residence permit ("carte de résidence") during this time. 77 percent of these migrants only received their permits in the following decade. This was different among later arrivals. Of those who arrived between 1976 and 1985, 70 percent received the carte de résidence, of those who arrived in the following decade 86 percent did, and of those who arrived between 1986 and 1995, up to 98 percent did.

Level of education

Two basic sets of data are available here: respondents were asked about the highest level of education attained in their country of origin, and about the highest level attained in France. The following two tables show the findings differentiated according to migrant groups.

Table 10: **Highest level of education in the country of origin according to migrants' groups in percent.**

	Maghreb	Central Africa	Turkey	Asia	Portugal	Other	DOM-TOM	Total
None	26.1	10.9	48.7	7.4	17.9	9.5	22.7	21.8
Elementary	6.8	18.8	43.6	7.4	21.4	19.0	13.6	17.3
Occupational training	9.1	4.7	2.6	7.4	17.9	0.0	9.1	7.3
Secondary school	19.3	29.7	5.1	7.4	21.4	9.5	22.7	18.3
University / College of higher education, no degree	19.3	20.3	0.0	22.2	21.4	9.5	4.5	15.6
University / College of higher education, no degree	19.3	15.6	0.0	48.1	0.0	52.4	27.3	19.7

Table 11: **Highest level of education in France according to migrants' groups, in percent**

	Maghreb	Central Africa	Turkey	Asia	Portugal	Other	DOM-TOM	Total
None	13.6	8.5	47.5	3.6	6.9	9.1	4.3	14.3
Elementary	2.3	2.8	7.5	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
Occupational training	17.0	14.1	30.0	3.6	17.2	9.1	0.0	15.0
Secondary school	14.8	14.1	7.5	0.0	17.2	9.1	21.7	12.6
University / College of higher education, no degree	22.7	12.7	5.0	46.4	37.9	18.2	21.7	21.3
University / College of higher education, with degree	29.5	47.9	2.5	42.9	20.7	54.5	52.2	34.2

A contradictory picture emerges here:

The Turkish group had the lowest level of education, both in the country of origin and in France. Those who gained no qualification in the country of origin maintain this status in France (49 percent to 47.5 percent). Nonetheless, an improvement of education as a consequence of residence in France is

unmistakeable. While in the country of origin at least 44 percent had only attended primary school, in France, this lies only at 7.5 percent. In contrast, 30 percent possess an occupational qualification; 7.5 percent are studying (of which a third have a diploma).

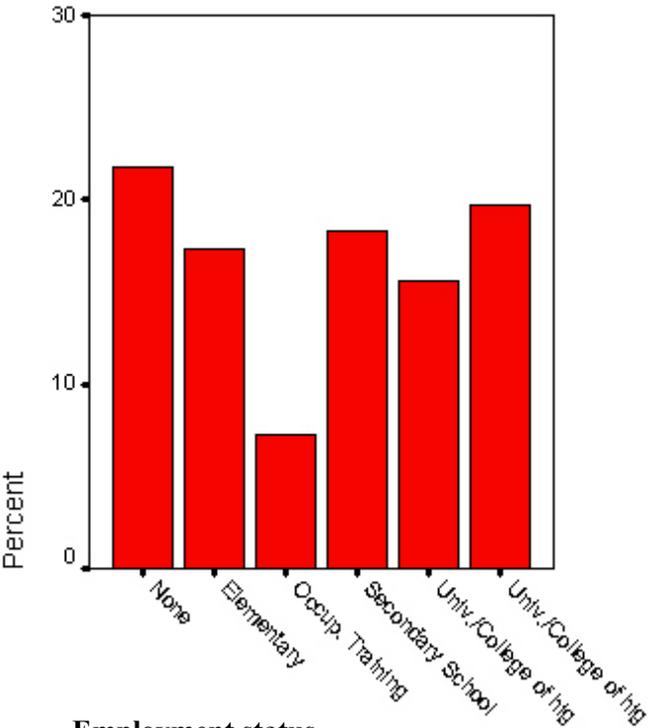
Maghrebi, similar to migrants from the DOM-TOM, have a relatively high ratio of no qualifications whatsoever in their country of origin (26 percent Maghreb, 23 percent DOM-TOM. However, both groups indicate higher education training in their country of origin (with 39 percent and 32 percent respectively). The share of Maghrebi who attended a higher education institution in France amounts to 52 percent, of which 60 percent have a graduation diploma. Migrants from the DOM-TOM have a clearly higher quota of university graduates.

Finally, Central-Africans show a similar education history. Although they arrive in France with a higher level of qualification, in France they produce an above-average quota of university graduates (60 percent), of which 80 percent have received a diploma.

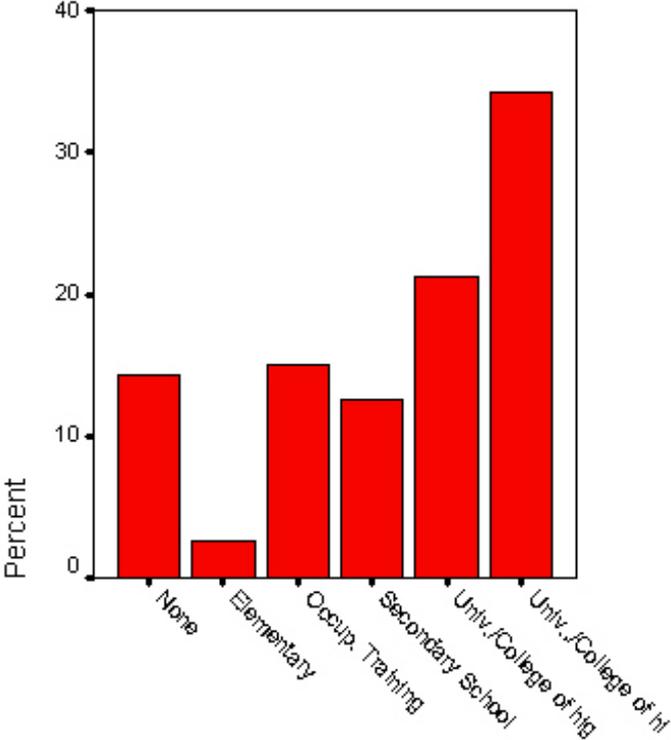
Finally, in their country of origin, Portuguese have a very balanced distribution with regard to the level of education. Further qualification in France is similar to that among Africans, although Portuguese reflect an even higher number of university graduates.

The following graphs show clearly to what extent migrants use the immigration country France for their further education:

Graph 2: Highest level of education in country of origin according to migrants' groups



Graph 3: Highest level of education in France according to migrants' groups



Employment status

Of the respondents who are not students, 18.9 percent are unemployed, 16.8 percent men and 22.3 percent women.

According to figures released by INSEE (2003) unemployment among French citizens is at 9.2 percent. The unemployment figure of migrants is more than twice as high, as in most European countries. During the same period it averaged 19.1 percent. Most strongly affected were Algerians and Moroccans with 29.5 percent, followed by Turks with 25 percent. The unemployment rate among Central Africans was around 20 percent. By comparison, that of EU-migrants is only 7.7 percent. Our sample reflects this average rate of unemployment in France quite closely. The relations between the

three groups (Maghrebi, Turks and Africans) are similar to those found in the French unemployment statistics.

Students were also asked whether or not French applicants are preferred to migrants during job recruitment. This group had exactly the same opinion as all the other respondents, of whom 62.3 percent responded "yes". It is striking that 55.6 percent of Portuguese answered yes to this question, and only 42.9 percent of Turks. Half of younger migrants (18-24 years) confirm this.

Table 12: **Do you believe that your unemployment is due to employers preferring to hire native French rather than people from your home country?**

	Maghreb	Central Africa	Turkey	Asia	Portugal	Other	DOM-TOM	Total
Yes	73,5	72,0	42,9	70,0	55,6	66,7	50,0	62,3
No	26,5	28,0	57,1	30,0	44,4	33,3	50,0	37,7

How are the respondents employed? The following table will provide insight.

Table 13: **Types of employment according to migrants' groups, in percent.**

	Maghreb	Central Africa	Turkey	Asia	Portugal	Other	DOM-TOM	Total
Craftsman	13.2	3.3	6.3	8.3	14.3			7.8
Management	5.3	23.3		12.5	9.5	18.8	7.1	11.1
Employee	39.5	23.3	12.5	20.8	47.6	37.5	42.9	30.9
Worker	15.8	21.7	75.0		19.0	6.3		22.2
Student	10.5	3.3	3.1	33.3	4.8	12.5	28.6	10.7
Other	15.8	25.0	3.1	25.0	4.8	25.0	21.4	17.3

The low level of education among Turkish migrants manifests itself in the fact that three quarters of them are employed as blue-collar workers. The high quota of employees especially amongst Portuguese and Maghrebi reflects their significantly higher level of education. The large number of Central-Africans in leadership positions is striking. About a quarter of African respondents is employed in such a position. At the same time, at least as many are employed as labourers.

The older migrants are, the higher the quota of labourers. Conversely, among the younger age sets, salaried professionals are represented to a greater degree than workers. This finding reflects the higher level of education among younger migrants.

34 percent of women identified their employment status as "other". Of the total 17 percent of respondents who work in the category "Other", 66 percent are women. This suggests a high quota of female employment in private homes.

On average (once again according to INSEE), in 1999, 44 percent of migrants were employed as labourers (26 percent of French), 25 percent as salaried employees (29 percent of French) and only 10 percent as managers. All in all, 10.4 percent of labourers in France are migrants.

81.3 percent of employees work in the private sector, among the Turks up to 95 percent. Portuguese dominate the public sector. Of these, 36.8 percent are employed in this sector.

Religious affiliation and practise

It is clear that the Muslim group dominates with just over half of respondents, followed by Christians with just over 29 percent. Almost all Turks are Muslims, over 85 percent of Maghrebi are. 86 percent of Portuguese belong to Christian churches, similarly, 71 percent of migrants from the DOM-TOM, but also 55 percent of Africans. Atheists and agnostics are represented with 12 percent.

Hindrances in practising their faith are hardly mentioned by Christians. Turkish Muslims (58 percent of respondents) feel moderately to strongly hindered in practising their religion. Among Maghrebi this figure is at 48 percent. Here, men feel much more strongly restricted than women. The perception of being restricted in practicing ones religion is independent of the age of respondents.

4.2 Social networks and integration (socialisation)

Initially, respondents are asked whether they find it easy or difficult to make French friends. Then they are asked what contact networks they move in.

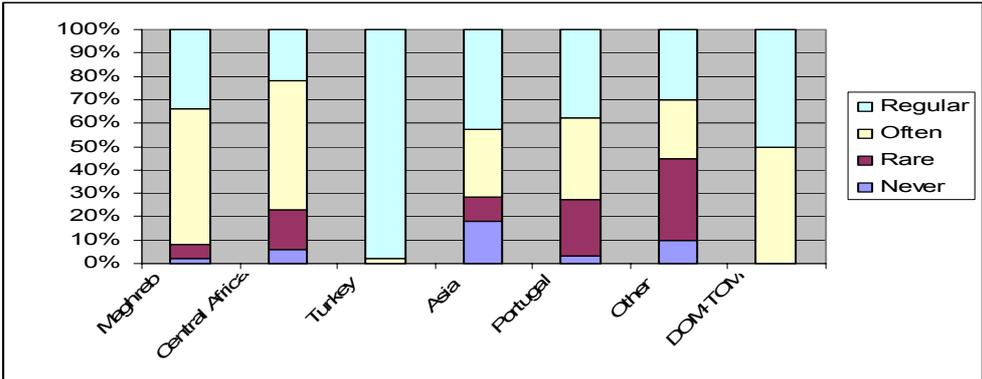
Since we can assume that the kind and intensity of social relationships are closely related to the subjectively perceived closeness to France or the country of origin, we also enquire about this.

Finally, respondents are asked where they feel most comfortable.

Difficulties in making French friends

The majority of respondents find it easy or quite easy to make French friends (59 percent). In most cases (41 percent), respondents responded with "quite easy" followed by 31 percent who consider this to be "quite difficult". When we consider the different migrants' groups, a very different picture presents itself:

Graph 4: Degree of difficulty in making French friends, according to origin in percent



Portuguese and Maghrebi apparently have the least difficulty in making French friends. Turkish migrants, followed by immigrants from Central Africa, experience the greatest difficulties. At this juncture, we should note that a larger number of respondents would be necessary to evaluate why immigrants from the French overseas provinces have almost as much difficulty in this regard as Turks do. After all, it cannot be due to the language competency that there are such great differences between Maghrebi and people from the DOM-TOM. The big difference between Maghrebi and Central Africans -- here too, there are only small differences in the language competency -- also requires explanation. A correlation with the different durations of stay -- Maghrebi have been in France much longer than Central-Africans -- is hardly noticeable.

Contact networks

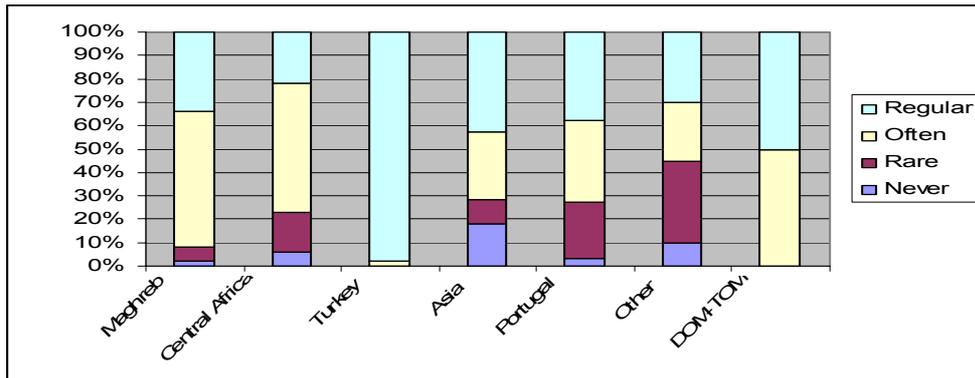
In the following tables, we show the contact networks with people from migrants' own country of origin, with other migrants, and with French people.

The different migrants' groups mainly have contacts within their groups (84 percent indicate regular or frequent contact) and with French people (67 percent). Contact with migrants of different origin is not so strongly developed. 57 percent of respondents have hardly any contact with migrants of different origin, or none at all. Female migrants reflect a more or less identical contact pattern as men do. However, in comparison to men, they have more contact with migrants of different origin.

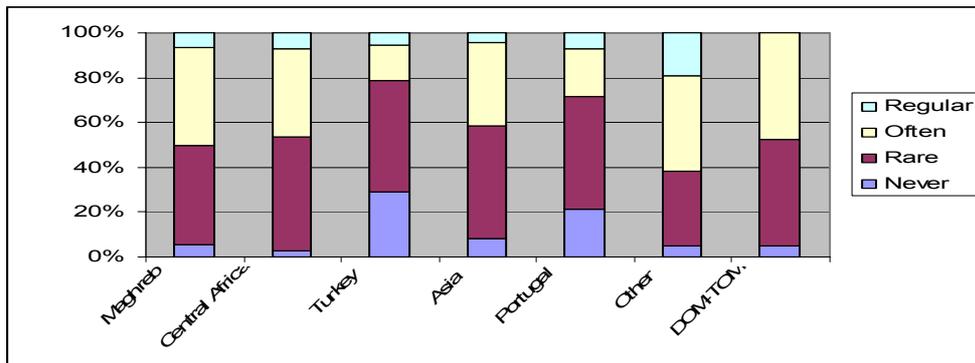
The contact intensity of Turks among themselves is conspicuously high. Correspondingly, their contact with French people is least developed. They also have the least contact with migrants of different origin. Turkish migrants are apparently a strongly self-referential group, which is isolated from the majority of society and from different migrants.

In the case of Portuguese this is completely different. This group has the most intensive contact with French people, even though they have strong ties among one another. Among the surveyed groups, the Portuguese seem to be the group which is most integrated into French society.

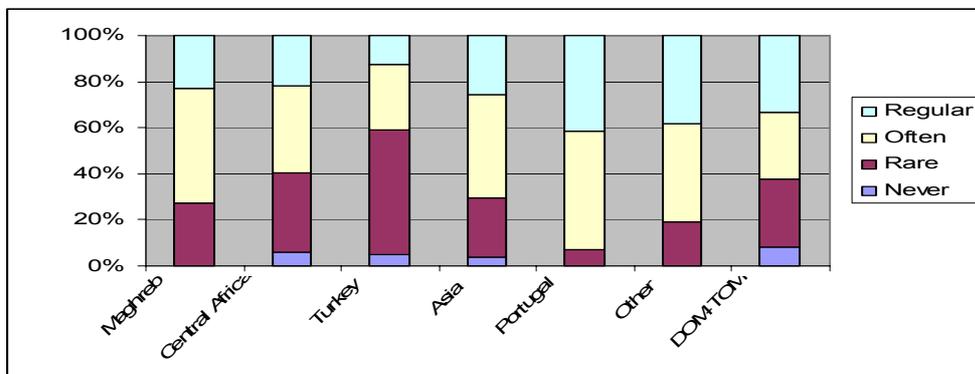
Graph 5: Contact intensity with migrants from the own country of origin.



Graph 6: Contact intensity with other migrants



Graph 7: Contact intensity with French people



Migrants from the Maghreb have many contacts with each other, altogether more than the Portuguese, less than Turks. Among the non-European migrants, Maghrebi have established the closest relationships with the French.

Central Africans: They have also established a very high frequency of contacts with migrants of African origin and with French people. Altogether however, these contacts are slightly less well developed than among Maghrebi, especially with the French.

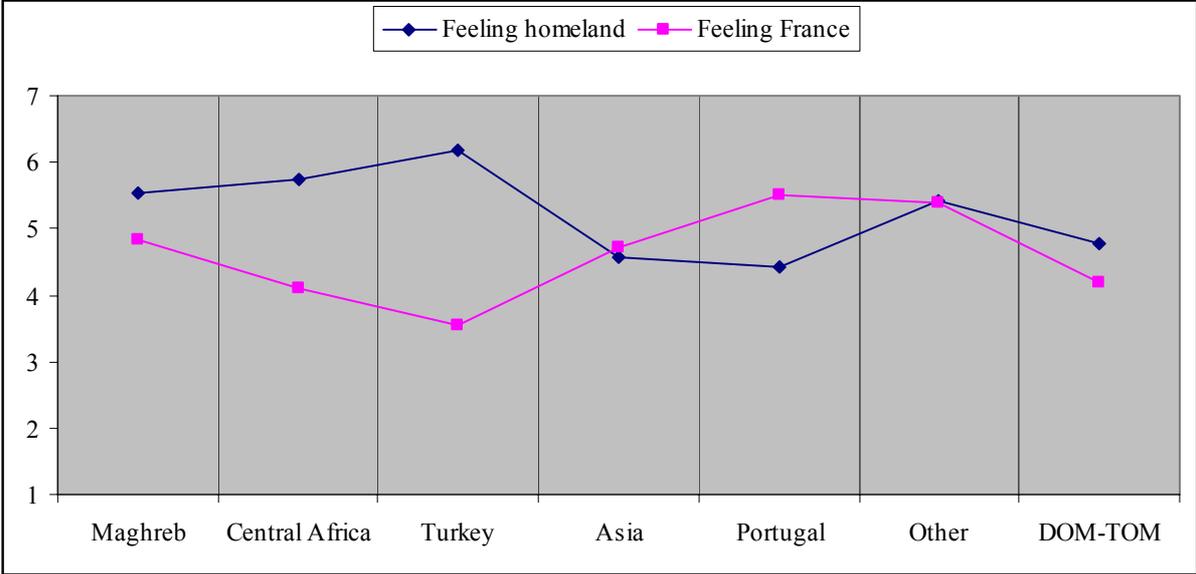
Generally, the intensity of contacts reflects the responses to the question how difficult it is to establish friendships with French people.

There is a clear correlation between the level of education and the contact structure. The lower the educational status of migrants is, the less contact is maintained with French people and the stronger the contact with members of the migrants' own group. Among those who had no education in France, or only attended primary school, 65 percent have regular contact with people from their country of origin. Of those who attended university, only 33 percent regularly maintain such contact. The regular contact with French people reflects a similar picture: Only 12 percent of the group with low levels of education maintains regular contact with French people, as opposed to 25 percent of those with high levels of education.

The time of residence in France certainly plays a role in the contact structure. For example, migrants who have resided in France for a long period of time have more regular contacts with French people. However, the difference from those who have only been in the country for a shorter period of time is not significant.

Emotional affinity to the country of origin and to France

Graph 8: **Affinity to the country of origin and to France according to migrants' groups (Averages)**



Respondents had the opportunity to indicate their affinity to their country of origin and to France on a scale ranging from 1 (no ties) to 7 (very strong ties). The graph shows the averages of the survey findings (details c.p. question 19, p. 76; question 46, p. 82).

To begin with, it is clear that the affinity both to the country of origin and to France both move in the range of positive ties. However, the relationship to the country of origin dominates over the relationship to France. In total, 22 percent of respondents indicate a particularly strong relationship (7)

to France; only 2 percent have absolutely no relationship to France. However, a much larger share, 36 percent, claims to have a specially strong relationship to their country of origin.

Migrants of Turkish and Portuguese origin differ from this. Among all surveyed groups, Turks have the weakest relationship to France and the strongest to their country of origin. The opposite applies to the Portuguese. They feel the strongest relationship to France and have only a weak relationship with their country of origin. Both findings correspond with the respective statements on contact structure and the difficulty or lack of difficulty to make French friends.

In contrast, Maghrebi also show a high affinity to their country of origin, but simultaneously a strong sense of belonging to France. Since they simultaneously have the greatest density of contacts, with French people as well as with people from their own country of origin, and also have the least difficulties establishing friendships with French people, one can surmise that Maghrebi have adapted themselves with a double orientation as French and Maghrebi. Among the Central Africans, this schism widens: the affinity to their country of origin is greater, and the relationship to France is weaker than among the Maghrebi. This corresponds with the lower intensity of contacts of Central Africans with the French people, and with greater difficulties in establishing friendships with them.

In the final analysis, the actual place of birth of migrants is not decisive for their affinity.

Sense of belonging

Finally, respondents were asked where they feel most comfortable, in their country of origin, in France, in both, or nowhere (question 45, cp. p. 82). The results are very balanced. 26 percent mention their country of origin, 28 percent mention France, 36 percent feel comfortable in both countries, and 10 percent do not feel comfortable anywhere. The following table emerges according to the migrants' groups:

Table 14: **Country where greatest well-being is experienced according to migrants' groups in percent**

	Maghreb	Central Africa	Turkey	Asia	Portugal	Other	DOM-TOM	Total
Country of origin	18.8	22.5	36.6	34.6	10.3	31.6	56.5	26.2
France	41.7	21.1	14.6	23.1	41.4	21.1	8.7	27.9
Equally in country of origin as in France	35.4	31.0	48.8	34.6	44.8	26.3	34.8	36.4
I do not feel at home anywhere	4.2	25.4	0.0	7.7	3.4	21.1	0.0	9.5

Women and men have differing opinions, though not to a large degree. Women feel slightly more at home in France than men do. Simultaneously, the percentage of women who feel comfortable in their country of origin is less than among men. A clearer difference emerges among those who claim to feel equally comfortable in France and in their country of origin. Only 28 percent of women responded in this way, as opposed to 41 percent of men.

In this question, education does not seem to play a role. More important is the employment status. Unemployed migrants feel more at home in their country of origin than those who are employed (32 percent and 23 percent respectively). The duration of residence in France plays a role in this question. Migrants who have been in France for a long time have a stronger tendency towards feeling equally comfortable in both countries than young migrants do. In contrast, young migrants claim to feel more comfortable in their country of origin. Among young migrants, we also find the largest share of people who do not feel comfortable anywhere (14 percent). Finally, there is a clear correlation between responses to the question, how comfortable migrants feel and their assessment of how easy or difficult it is to make French friends. 37 percent of those, who make friendships with French people easily, feel comfortable in France. Of those who do not make friends with French people or find it difficult to do

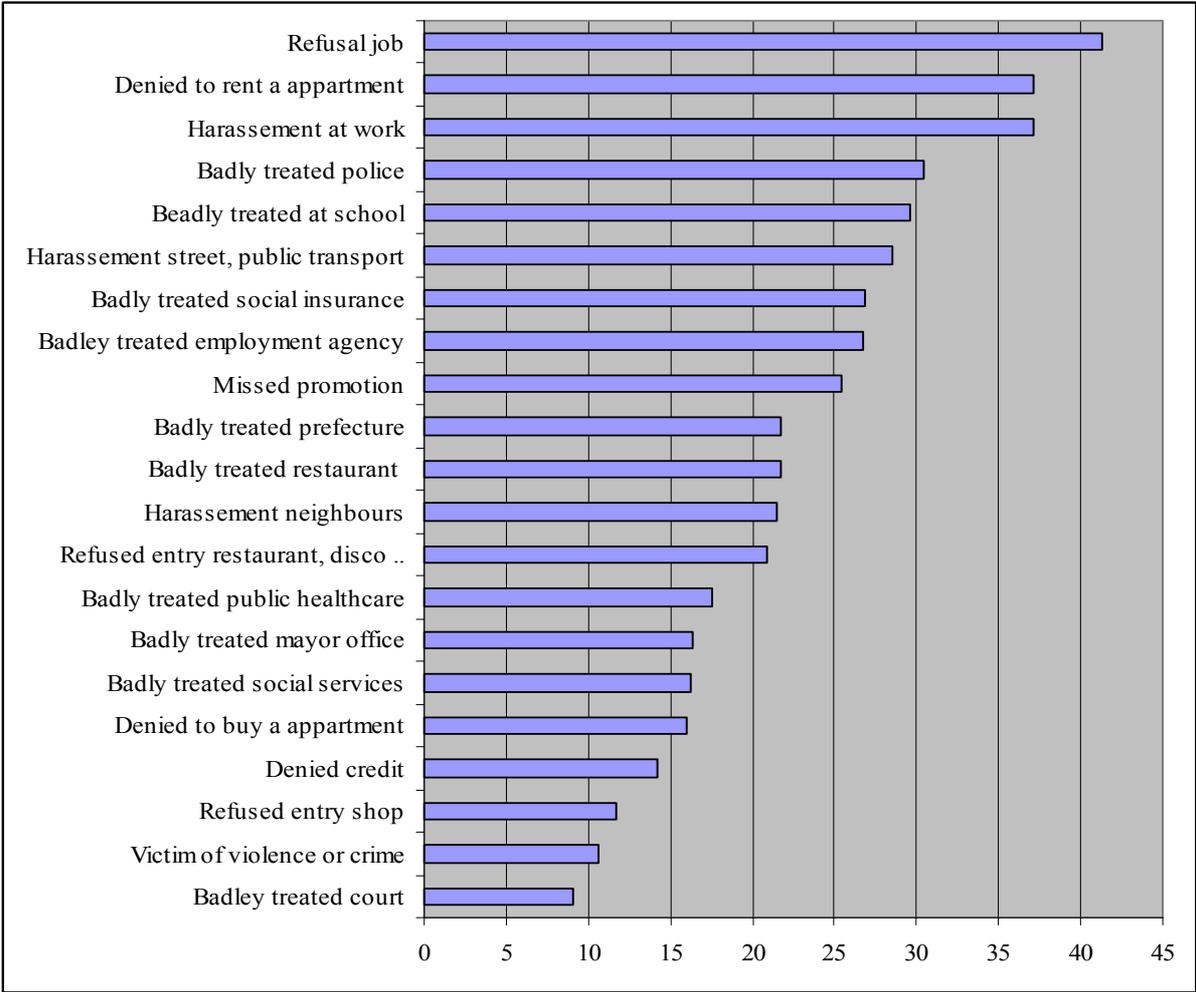
so, only 17 percent feel comfortable in France. Accordingly, the quota of those who feel comfortable in their country of origin rises (14 percent as opposed to 47 percent). This result is clear evidence for the great importance of social contact in the process of integration into mainstream society.

4.3 Experiences of discrimination

The questionnaire contains 21 potential fields of discrimination. The individual questions always surmised a correlation between discrimination and origin. To start with, the overview:

In all questions on discrimination, the questionnaire contains the response options "never", "sometimes", and "often". The graph (9) summarises the responses "sometimes" and "often". We can thus indicate here, whether respondents experienced discrimination (details: question 21-41, cp. p. 76-81).

Graph 9: Percentage rate of discrimination (in order of frequency)



If one seeks a ranking of the most important fields of discrimination, the findings are very clear.

The four key areas of discrimination will be presented first: Discrimination at the workplace (Table 15), discrimination regarding access to housing (Table 16), institutional discrimination (Table 17), discrimination in everyday life (Table 18) and business (Table 19).

Table 20 and – for a better overview – Graph 10 show to what varying degrees migrant groups are affected by discrimination.

Subsequently, various approaches for explaining the data are discussed.

The most frequently mentioned fields of discrimination

(1) The most commonly mentioned experiences of discrimination are work-related. 41 percent of respondents experienced discrimination once or more often. 37 percent mention harassment at the workplace, 25 percent mention hindrance of promotion. The most strongly affected group are the Central Africans. Those who are least affected are the control group from EU Europe, the Portuguese. The relatively low number of reports from Turkish migrants is conspicuous, which probably results from the fact that 75 percent are employed as workers and have resigned themselves to having no possibility of career advancement. The following finding corroborates this suspicion: particularly migrants with a high level of education complain about discrimination during recruitment, hindrance in job advancement, and harassment at the workplace disproportionately often.

Table 15: **Discrimination at the workplace according to origin (percentages in descending order)**

	Maghreb	Central Africa	Turkey	Asia	Portugal	Other	DOM-TOM	Total
Job refusal	45.1	43.3	30.8	36.8	28.0	55.6	41.2	41.3
Harassment at work	38.4	47.6	37.9	18.2	30.8	25.0	38.9	37.1
Missed promotion	25.9	30.6	7.1	27.3	17.4	31.6	35.3	25.4

In France about 7 million workplaces -- primarily in the public sector and in state-owned companies -- may not be staffed with non-French. Migrants know this. The great problems are discrimination experiences in private sector employment, which usually take place in the uncontrollable, "invisible" decision process in human resource divisions. The actual reasons for non-employment usually remain hidden from those affected.

In 2004, research was done to test employment opportunities related to job adverts (Amadiou 2005). Each of 258 job advertisements were responded to with 7 applications which contained identical CV's - except for one criterion in each case: gender, age, a handicap, place of residence, ethnic origin, good looks or ugliness on a submitted photo. Result: a male candidate with a French name and surname, living in Paris, with white skin colour and average looks was the clear winner, receiving 75 interview requests. This was followed by a female candidate with the same criteria and 69 invitations, a male candidate from a disadvantaged suburb with 45 positive responses, a man with below-average looks with 33 invitations, a man over 50 received 20 invitations, a man with a Moroccan-sounding name received 14 invitations, and a man with a handicap received five. Most negative responses were received - in descending order - according to ethnicity, handicap, bad looks, female and bad suburb, age, and the reference candidate. The cumulative effects of several discriminating factors (e.g. Maghrebi origin, and residence in a disadvantaged suburb) lead to an even stronger exclusion from the job market. In addition, it was noted that 17 percent of the 258 job offers contained illegal, discriminatory elements: e.g. exclusion based on gender, origin or age. All this occurred despite the fact that the labour legislation (Code du travail) and the criminal justice code (Code pénal) classify any discrimination in the access to the job market and at the workplace as a punishable offence (by fines or incarceration).

According to CODAC - Commissions Départementales d'Accès à la Citoyenneté - which has an office in every Department of France and also maintains a "green" phone number 114 to report discrimination - among the 650,508 reports registered from 1 January to 15 November 2004, work-

related complaints took first place with 57 percent (CNCDH 2005). In a different compilation, which was based on 698 reports received by SOS-Racism between 2001 and 2003, 21 percent of cases were work-related, 87 percent took place in the private employment sector and 13 percent in the public employment sector.

The findings of the survey cannot confirm that 60 percent of female migrants consider themselves victims of discrimination at the workplace, as Le Monde wrote on 6 January 2004. What does become clear, however, is that women more often feel discriminated against at the workplace and more often mention hindrances during job advancement than men do.

(2) The evaluation shows that the second most common category of discriminatory experience (37 percent of all reports) is the search for housing. Comparison of the different migrants' groups yields the following picture: Turks apparently have the greatest difficulty in renting apartments, followed by Central Africans.

Table 16: Accommodation-related discrimination according to origin (in percent)

	Maghreb	Central Africa	Turkey	Asia	Portugal	Other	DOM-TOM	Total
Rental of apartment refused	37.1	38.2	46.7	34.6	32.0	38.1	36.4	37.2
Purchase of apartment refused	11.3	25.0	33.3	6.7	15.8	8.3	12.5	16.0

With 59 percent, twice as many migrants rent in France as French people do. In the compilation by CODAC, complaints relating to discrimination at the workplace take third place of all reported cases of discrimination. SOS-Racism indicates a housing-related discrimination quota of 15 percent, of which 28 percent are in the private sector, and 72 percent in the public property sector. Discrimination during rental or purchase of apartments usually occurs very "discreetly". It is as invisible and as difficult to prove as discrimination during recruitment.

16 percent of respondents experienced discrimination during the purchase of apartments. Since it is mainly well-educated (and thus socially and financially better placed) migrants who even intend to purchase an apartment or a house, the relatively low rate of discrimination is not surprising. According to a compilation by INSEE (1999), about 56 percent of French people own an apartment or a house (1964: 53 percent). Among migrants, this figure is 32 percent (1964: 18 percent). The quota of migrants who own property has thus clearly increased in the past 35 years, concentrated on certain regions and suburbs. The purchase of apartments and the provision of credit by banks are often related as a discrimination combination, as described by SOS-Racism.

A number of studies suggest that discrimination on the property market is an everyday experience that is often treated as a taboo. Accordingly, the number of complaints is very low (Chignier-Riboulon 2004).

(3) In our findings, discrimination by state institutions takes third place. Reports relate primarily and in this order to police and schools (each with around 30 percent of reports) as well as social insurance offices and employment offices (with 27 percent each). Although other public institutions are also mentioned, the reports are all under the 20 percent threshold. In contact with police, Central Africans have the greatest difficulties, just as they also report more cases of discrimination relating to contact with other institutions. In schools, however, mainly Turkish migrants feel discriminated against.

In France, there are no comparable quantitative studies on institutional discrimination. CODAC also has no data for comparison. The share of reports regarding public services (including police) to SOS-

Racism is 30 percent. The reports received by SOS-Racism show that complaints lodged with the police are often not followed up or that the police abuses its power. Qualitative studies on schools refer to the increasing ghettoisation of neighbourhoods (social hotspots), to the closely related ethnification of schools and classrooms, to the segregation of different social and ethnic milieus, all of which lead to disadvantages in education and graduation. In addition, studies indicate that schools' responsibility to provide counselling is often fulfilled inadequately or not at all, that migrants' children are often not encouraged enough and that schools prevent equal educational and professional opportunities.

Table 17: **Discrimination during contact with institutions according to origin (percentages in descending order)**

	Maghreb	Central Africa	Turkey	Asia	Portugal	Other	DOM-TOM	Total
Treated badly by police	28.2	46.9	12.5	18.2	20.8	36.8	26.7	30.4
Treated badly at school	25.0	38.1	60.0	25.0	16.7	35.3	22.2	29.5
Treated badly by social insurance office	29.7	33.9	16.7	24.0	29.2	14.3	26.3	26.9
Treated badly by employment office	28.4	30.4	30.8	23.1	22.7	15.8	23.1	26.7
Treated badly by prefecture	26.7	28.3	12.5	26.9	16.0	16.7	0.0	21.7
Treated badly by public healthcare services	13.5	24.2	24.3	26.1	12.0	5.3	10.5	17.5
Treated badly by mayor's office	18.2	21.3	21.9	0.0	8.7	22.2	7.1	16.3
Treated badly by social services	10.0	21.1	18.9	25.0	30.8	11.8	5.3	16.2
Treated badly by court	7.1	16.7	18.2	0.0	0.0	7.1	8.3	9.1

(4) Discrimination in the everyday sphere mainly occurs on public transport and on the street (29 percent), followed by bad treatment in restaurants (22 percent) and prevention of access to restaurants and discos etc (21 percent). According to a CODAC overview compiled between 2000 and 2002, 20 percent of reported discrimination concerns access to private services and goods, half of them concerns access to discos.

Table 18: **Discrimination in everyday life according to origin (percentages in descending order)**

	Maghreb	Central Africa	Turkey	Asia	Portugal	Other	DOM-TOM	Total
Harassment on street, metro	32.0	37.1	22.0	21.4	17.9	28.6	21.7	28.6
Harassment by neighbours	24.0	34.3	22.0	7.7	6.9	18.2	8.3	21.4
Violence, crime	16.5	8.5	9.8	7.1	3.4	9.1	8.3	10.6

Table 19: **Discrimination in business life according to origin (percentages in descending order)**

	Maghreb	Central Africa	Turkey	Asia	Portugal	Other	DOM-TOM	Total
Treated badly at restaurant	21.3	28.2	17.1	17.9	20.7	18.2	20.8	21.7
Denied credit	16.2	13.8	7.1	20.0	13.0	16.7	11.1	14.2
Refused entry to shop	10.4	14.3	10.0	7.1	10.3	13.6	16.7	11.7

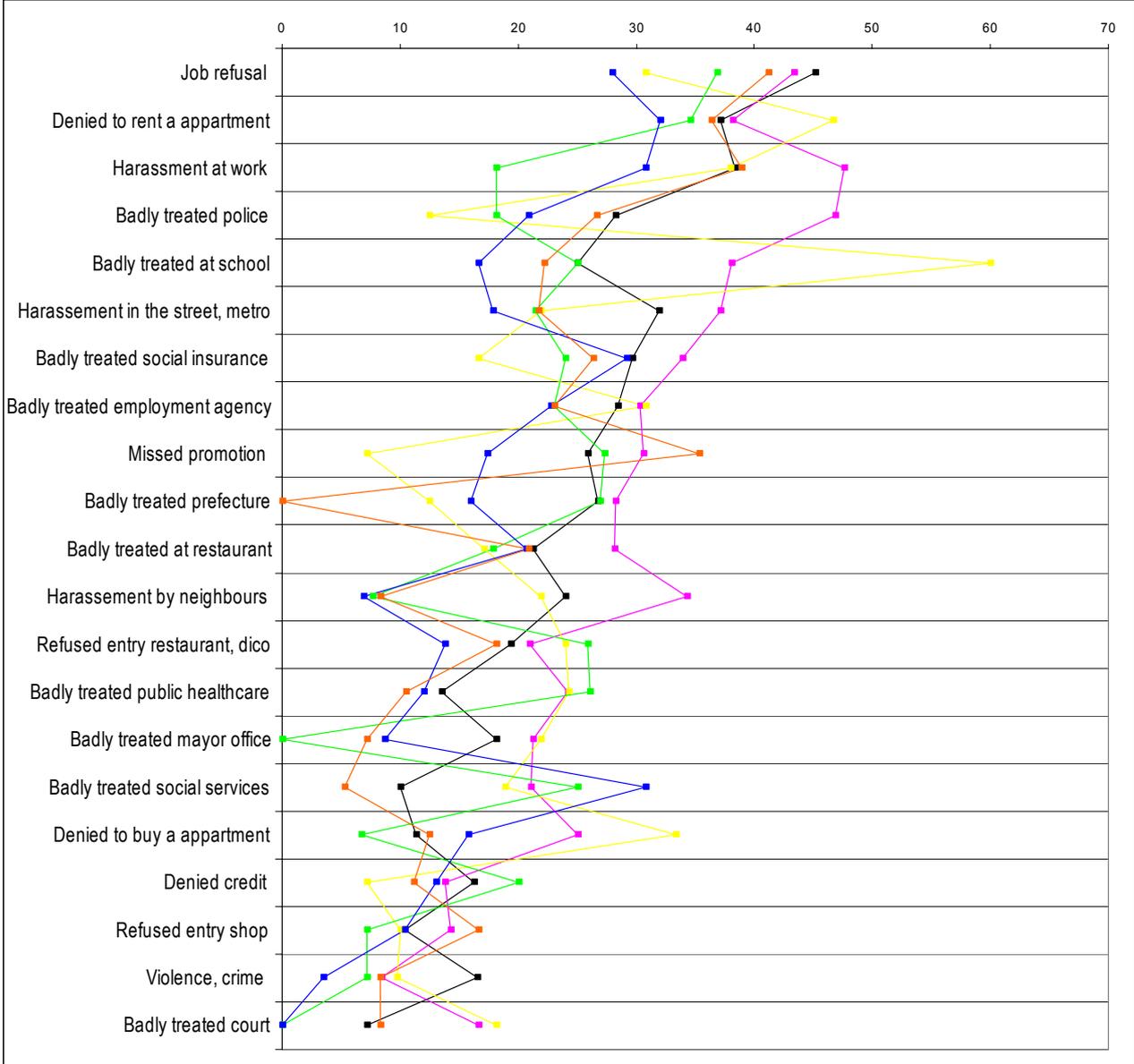
Only very few of those affected by discrimination (16 percent) opted to pursue the event through official channels and lodge a complaint with the police or at court. 10 percent of these did so more than once. Only in a third of cases were the plaintiffs satisfied with the results of the procedure. Interestingly, those who know about the anti-discrimination laws do not lodge complaints more often.

Table 20 provides an overview over the discrimination experiences, distinguished according to the origin of migrants and according to men and women, in descending order. For a better overview, Graph 10 shows the results of the survey (details: question 21-41, cp. p. 76-81).

Table 20: Rate of discrimination of all fields of discrimination according to origin and gender in percent (in descending order)

	Maghreb			Central Africa			Turkey			Asia			Portugal			Other			DOM-TOM			Total
	M	F	All	M	F	All	M	F	All	M	F	All	M	F	All	M	F	All	M	F	All	
Job refusal	51	36	45	46	36	43	25	100	31	17	46	37	33	14	28	50	57	56	38	50	41	41
Rental of apartment refused	39	33	37	36	46	38	46	50	47	22	41	35	22	57	32	20	44	38	33	43	36	37
Harassment at work	32	48	38	48	47	48	42		38	14	20	18	21	57	31		31	25	42	33	39	37
Treated badly by police	25	34	28	47	47	47	14		13	29	13	18	24	14	21	60	29	37	27	25	27	30
Treated badly at school	20	33	25	40	33	38	67	50	60	22	26	25	11	33	17		50	35		50	22	30
Harassment in the street, on the metro	27	39	32	34	45	37	23	20	22	11	26	21	14	29	18	20	31	29	7	50	22	29
Treated badly by social insurance office	29	31	30	34	33	34	21		17	13	29	24	28	33	29		19	14	23	33	26	27
Treated badly by employment office	29	28	28	27	42	30	29	50	31	22	24	23	19	33	23		21	16	22	25	23	27
Missed promotion	27	24	26	29	35	31	8		7	13	36	27	24		17	25	33	32	38	25	35	25
Treated badly by prefecture	21	35	27	31	20	28	15		13	22	29	27	16	17	16		21	17				22
Treated badly by restaurant	21	22	21	27	30	28	13	30	17	22	16	18	18	29	21	20	18	18	13	38	21	22
Harassment by neighbours	21	29	24	30	45	34	23	20	22	13	6	8	5	14	7	20	18	18		25	8	21
Refused entry to restaurant, disco	18	22	19	19	27	21	22	29	24	38	21	26	14	14	14		40	32	14	25	18	21
Treated badly by public health services	15	11	13	22	31	24	25	22	24	38	20	26	16		12		7	5	8	14	11	18
Treated badly by mayor's office	13	26	18	28		21	15	50	22				6	17	9		31	22		25	7	16
Treated badly by social services	13	6	10	18	31	21	18	22	19	25	25	25	25	40	31		15	12		17	5	16
Purchase of apartment refused	11	13	11	30	13	25	35		33		13	7	15	17	16		14	8	20		13	16
Denied credit	21	7	16	12	20	14	9		7		33	20	19		13		23	17	14		11	14
Refused entry to shop	9	13	10	14	15	14	10	10	10		11	7	9	14	10		18	14	13	25	17	12
Violence, crime	15	18	16	6	15	8	10	10	10	11	5	7	5		3		12	9	6	13	8	11
Treated badly by court	9	5	7	18	11	17	22		18							20		7	11		8	9

Graph 10: Fields of discrimination according to migrants' groups (descending order)



----- Maghreb - - - - Central Africa - - - - Turkey - - - - Portugal - - - - Asia - - - - DOM-TOM

This graph does not contain the group "other migrants", because their heterogeneity and constituent groups cannot be accurately evaluated. From written notes attached to some questionnaires, it becomes evident that this group contains Australians, US Americans, as well as migrants from Eastern Europe.

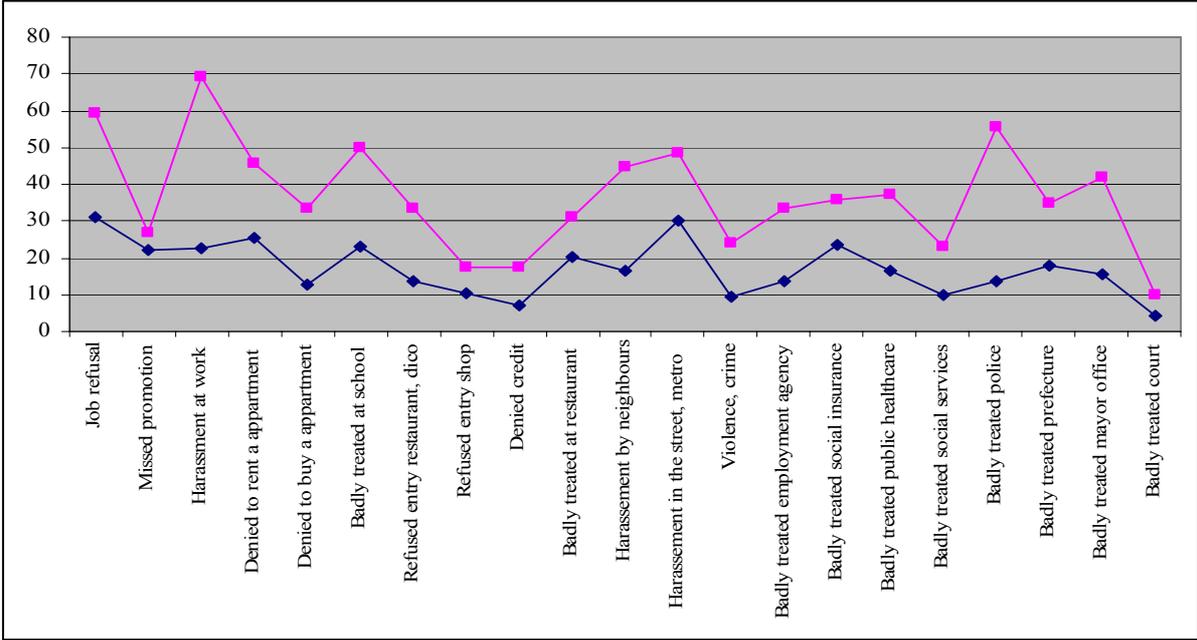
The most prominent finding is that members of the Central African group mention a larger number of cases throughout all discrimination fields than other migrants' groups. Despite the high number of reports from Portuguese, they are nonetheless discriminated against relatively seldom when compared with other groups. That discrimination connected to the legal status of a person, is shown clearly by findings relating to people from the DOM-TOM. Although the majority are French by birth, they too are discriminated against in a similar fashion as Maghrebi are.

The experience of discrimination differs to a larger extent between the migrants' groups than between men and women. The different frequencies of experienced discrimination in the individual discrimination fields lie at around three percent. Clear gender differences, however, exist in reports of discrimination at schools and on the street. Here, the frequency of reports diverges. With an average of 30 percent discrimination experienced at school, only 24 percent of men report such experiences, compared with 37 percent of women. The same applies to harassment on the street and on public transport: an average of 29 percent, of which 24 percent of men and 36 percent of women. Women are also more often denied access to restaurants (difference men-women seven percent) or harassed by neighbours (fife percent).

Age is apparently not closely related to the experience of discrimination. At most, we find evidence here which shows that younger people are more prone to experience discrimination when visiting restaurants and discos or more often report discrimination at schools than older people, and conversely, that older people experience more discrimination by public health services than younger people do. Unemployment seems to generate a heightened sensibility for experienced discrimination: unemployed migrants make disproportionately high mention of discrimination at former workplaces, during current contact with the employment office, social services office, during the search for accommodation and in business.

What is also clear is that those who only feel a weak tie to France generally report above-average numbers of cases. And conversely, it is evident that those who feel most comfortable in France report significantly fewer experiences across all fields (question 45, cp. p. 82).

Graph 11: **Discrimination experiences according to closeness/distance to France**

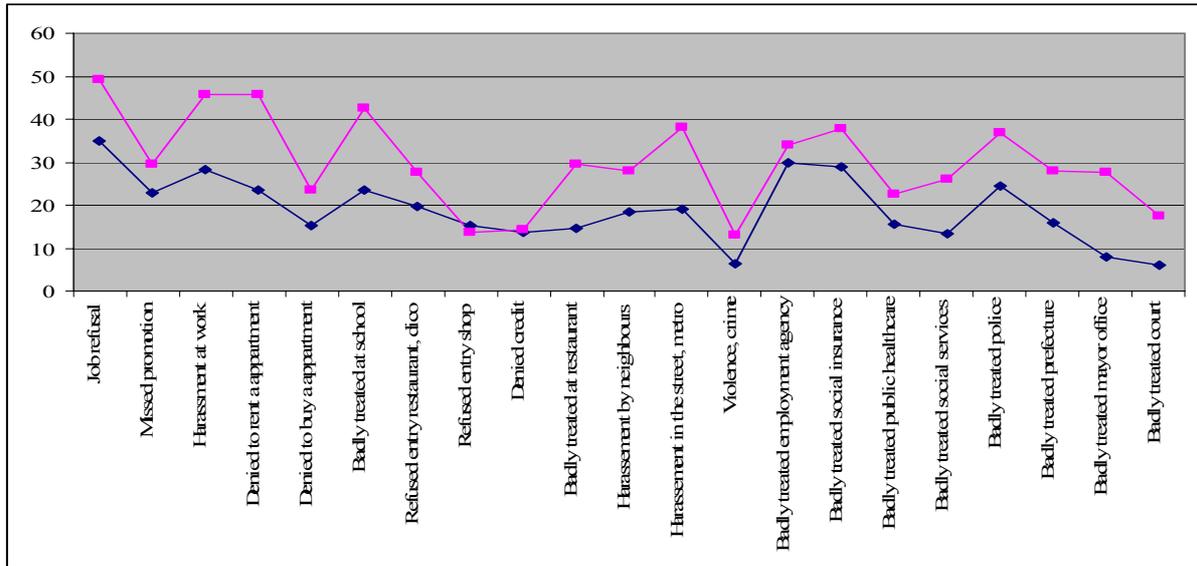


----- I feel at home in France - - - - - I do not feel at home anywhere

Not only the degree of subjectively experienced integration (measured by the indicator of feeling most comfortable in France), but also the opinion, whether or not France is a racist country, is reflected in the extent of subjective experiences of discrimination.

The next graph summarises the question, whether France is racist, in terms of two dimensions: France is not or only slightly racist and France is moderately or very racist (question 64, cp. p. 84).

Graph 12: **Discrimination experiences and evaluation of racism in France**

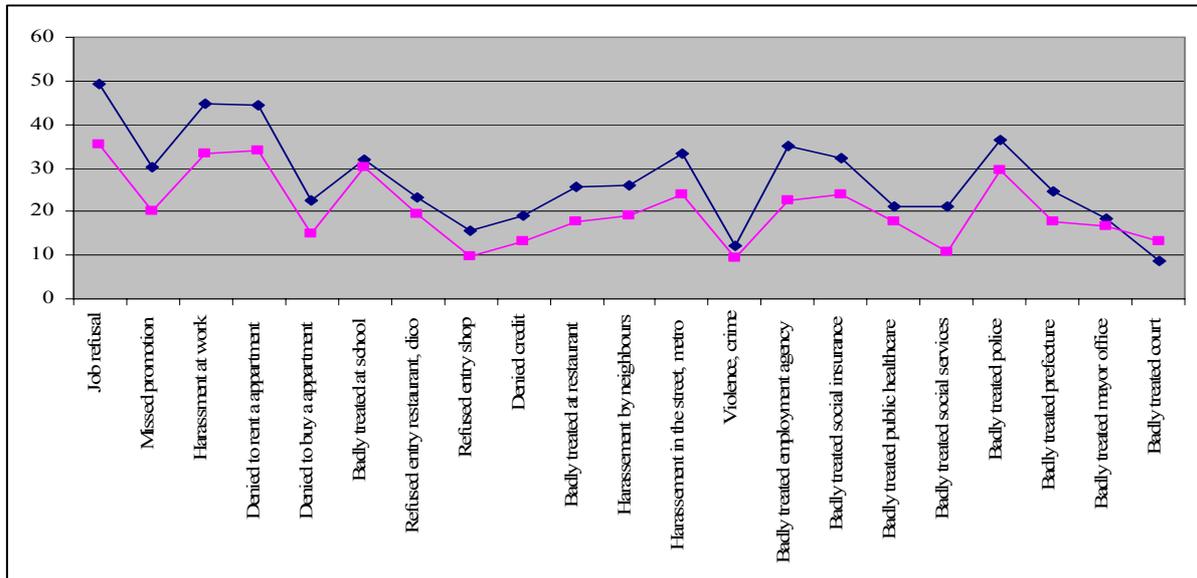


Do you think that France is a racist country?

--- no. weak extent - - - - - some extent. great extent

As a further indicator for the correlation between the perception of discrimination and integration, the following table shows trust/distrust of anti-discrimination laws and discrimination experiences (question 66, cp. p. 84).

Graph 13: **Discrimination experiences and evaluation of protection by laws**



Do you feel protected by the anti-discrimination laws ?

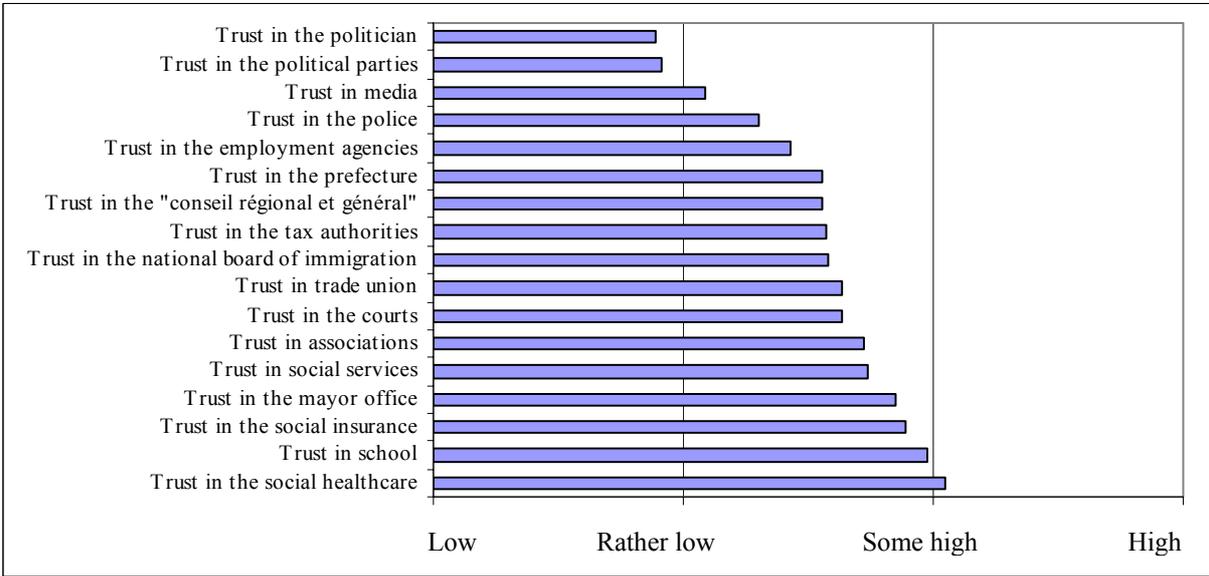
--- no. weak extent - - - - - some extent. great extent

With reference to the questions posed in the questionnaire, the findings reflected in the last three graphs cannot be interpreted. Here, we can note only one correlation. It leaves open, whether an increased affinity to France and high expectations of anti-racist legislation, the belief in a basically more "normal", generally less racist social climate are a result of becoming used to French everyday reality, or whether it is associated with an increased sense of confidence in dealing with discriminatory events.

4.4 Trust in institutions

The next graph shows the degree of trust in institutions throughout all groups of migrants. It depicts the averages on a scale ranging from "no trust" - "rather low trust" - "some high trust" to "high trust" (questions 47-63, cp. p. 82-84).

Graph 14: Trust in institutions (averages of all respondents, in ascending order)



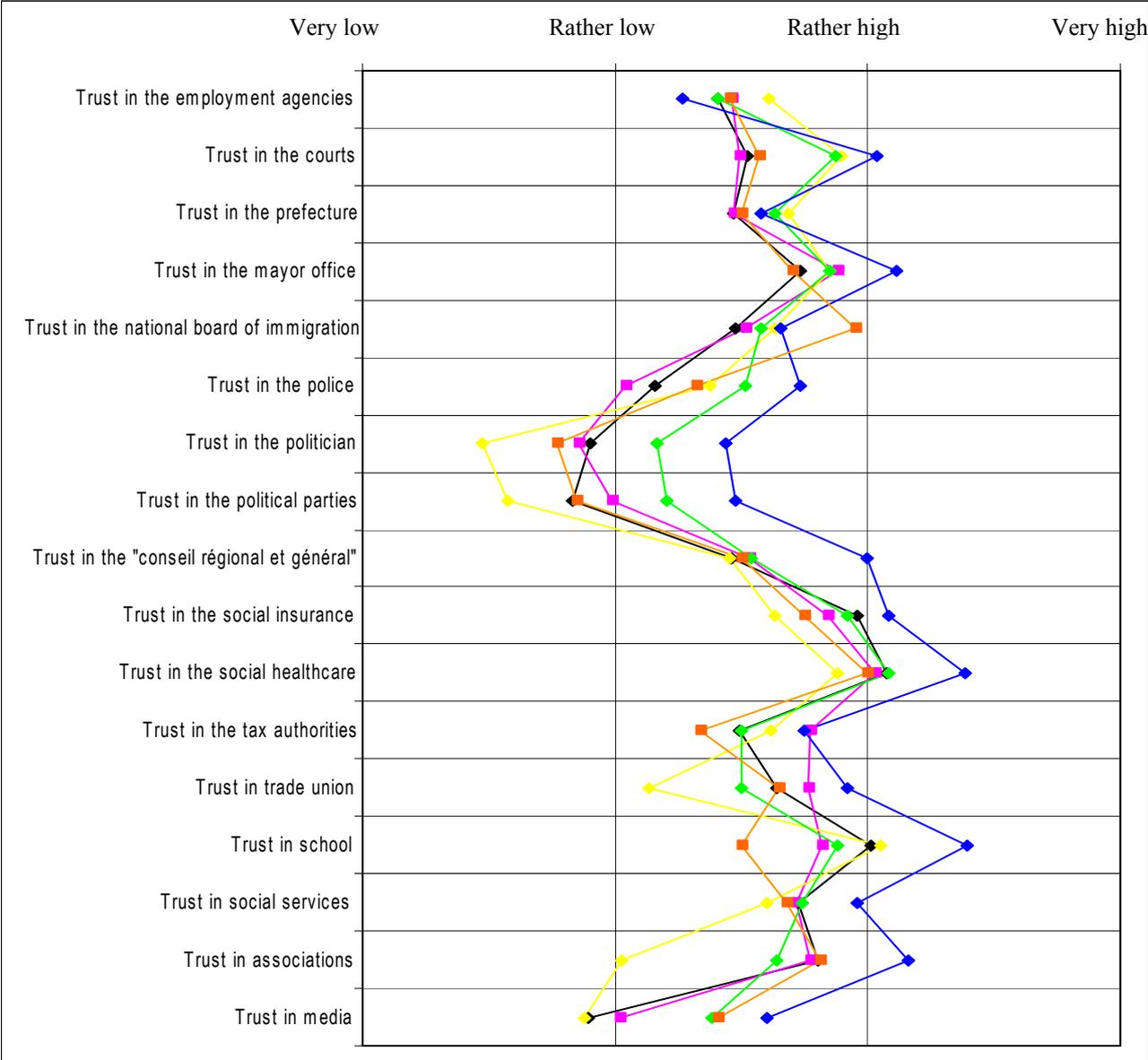
Generally, trust in institutions lies just above the middle field on the scale. The greatest trust is shown towards the health services, schools and social insurance services, least trust is felt towards politics (politicians, political parties), towards the media and the police.

Differences between men and women are minor, with two exceptions: women have a clearly lower sense of trust in the migrants' office than men do. The difference amounts to 13 percentage points: 42 percent of men have no or little trust in the migrants' office and 55 percent of women. The healthcare system is also held in lower regard by women than by men (9 percent difference between groups).

Discrimination by institutions is closely reflected by the measure of trust felt towards these institutions. One exception however, is surprising: 53 percent of all who have experienced discrimination at school have a moderate to strong sense of trust in schools. This applies equally to all groups of migrants. Despite all discrimination, school as a vehicle of career and social advancement enjoys a high level of recognition, which applies even when migrants were discriminated against at school. The great importance of schools as an instrument of integration becomes apparent. With other institutions, this advance trust does not apply. Thus, only 10 percent of those who have experienced discrimination in contact with employment offices have a rather great or great trust in this institution.

The following table provides an overview of the trust / distrust which each of the groups feels.

Graph 15: Trust in institutions, according to origin (averages, order as in the questionnaire)



----- Maghreb - - - - Central Africa - - - - Turkey - - - - Portugal - - - - Asia - - - - DOM-TOM

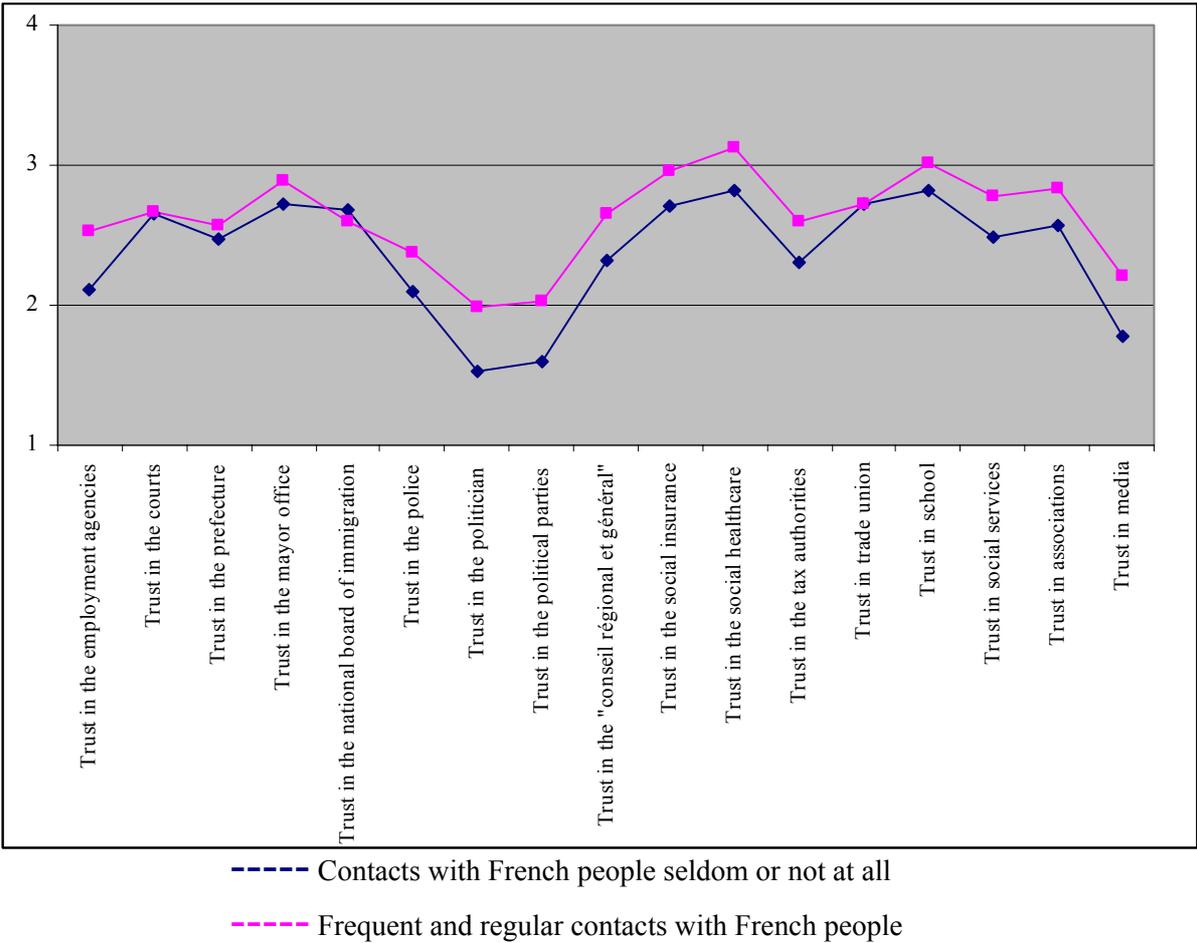
Structurally, a similar picture emerges as with the presentation of findings on discrimination experiences according to migrants' groups. Portuguese migrants show the greatest trust towards institutions. Regarding the institutions that deal with residence affairs, i.e. the immigration office, the prefecture and the mayors' offices, all migrants are of the same opinion. Also, as concerns the evaluation of employment offices, social insurance offices, social services offices and public health services, the differences between migrants' groups are not significant. Large differences exist in the evaluation of politicians, political parties and the media, although this category enjoys the least trust throughout all groups. Here, the low opinion held by Turkish migrants is particularly conspicuous. They also show the least relationship to labour unions.

As previously with the findings on discrimination experiences, in the trust or mistrust of institutions, employment status plays a role. The higher the level of education, the greater also the trust in

institutions. Also significant is the structure of social contacts. Here, we see the same correlation. The more intensive the contact with French people and the easier respondents make friends with French people, the more their trust in institutions grows. However, the duration of residence in France does not play a significant role.

The following image shows the contact intensity with French people (question 18c, cp. p. 76) and the trust in institutions (1=no trust, 4=very great trust).

Graph 16: **Contacts with French people and trust in institutions (averages)**



4.5 Questions on opinions

The questionnaire contains questions regarding the opinion of migrants on the problem of asylum as well as on immigration for economic reasons and to reunite families. In addition, respondents were asked whether they are aware of the existence of the Médiateur de la République (comparable with the Swedish ombudsman) and to what extent they are aware of the pertinent legislation for protection against racism, xenophobia and discrimination. Respondents were also asked about their opinion or assessment regarding these matters, and to what extent they feel protected by these laws. Finally, they were asked whether France is a racist/xenophobic country and to what extent racism and xenophobia have intensified or relaxed recently.

Table 21: **Knowledge of the Médiateur de la République, of the legislation against discrimination and trust in this legislation according to origin in percent.**

		Maghreb	Central Africa	Turkey	Asia	Portugal	Other	DOM-TOM	Total
Do you know the "Médiateur de la République"?	Yes	37.5	38.0	12.5	22.2	18.5	36.4	18.2	29.8
	Hardly	22.9	22.5	40.0	18.5	44.4	9.1	22.7	25.6
	Don't know	39.6	39.4	47.5	59.3	37.0	54.5	59.1	44.6
Do you know of the French anti-racist legislation?	No, not at all	26.0	18.3	24.4	42.9	17.9	19.0	39.1	25.3
	Yes, to a weak extent	30.2	45.1	46.3	28.6	39.3	33.3	17.4	35.7
	Yes, to some extent	32.3	26.8	19.5	21.4	35.7	28.6	34.8	28.6
	Yes, to a great extent	11.5	9.9	9.8	7.1	7.1	19.0	8.7	10.4
Do you feel protected by this legislation?	No, not at all	21.5	39.4	12.8	17.9	10.7	28.6	19.0	23.6
	Yes, to a weak extent	41.9	36.6	56.4	17.9	14.3	23.8	28.6	35.5
	Yes, to some extent	35.5	23.9	25.6	57.1	39.3	42.9	47.6	35.2
	Yes, to a great extent	1.1		5.1	7.1	35.7	4.8	4.8	5.6

It is surprising that the awareness of the Médiateur de la République is very high (30 percent possess a clear understanding of it, and a quarter of respondents have heard about it), especially since this position was only established at the beginning of 2005. There is apparently quite a broad-scale debate about the Médiateur de la République. Particularly those migrants who have a high frequency of contact to French people, have a clearly higher level of awareness. The awareness of the legal situation is not very well developed. A quarter of respondents have no information concerning this, and 36 percent indicate only basic knowledge. In this, female migrants are not different from their male counterparts. However, women are clearly less aware of the existence of the Médiateur de la République. 38 percent of men are not aware of the existence of this problem. Among women this figure is 55 percent.

Mistrust of the protective power of these laws dominates migrants' opinions. Especially migrants from Central Africa have a great sense of mistrust towards these laws. More than three quarters of participating Central Africans do not feel protected or only slightly protected by these laws. Migrants from Portugal see this in a completely different way. Among this group, three quarters of respondents feel adequately or very well protected by these laws. The belief in the protective power of the law seems to reflect a basic attitude common to these respondents. After all, the opinions expressed are quite independent of actual experiences of discrimination.

Table 22: **Opinions on asylum, reunification of families and migration for economic reasons according to origin in percent**

		Maghreb	Central Africa	Turkey	Asia	Portugal	Other	DOM-TOM	Total
Do you think we should accept more people who ask for asylum?	More	26.1	38.0	9.8	18.5	7.1	50.0	26.1	26.0
	As now	28.3	18.3	17.1	37.0	35.7	13.6	17.4	24.0
	Fewer	27.2	28.2	39.0	22.2	35.7	13.6	26.1	28.3
	None at all	2.2	1.4	17.1		7.1		4.3	4.3
	Don't know	16.3	14.1	17.1	22.2	14.3	22.7	26.1	17.4

		Maghreb	Central Africa	Turkey	Asia	Portugal	Other	DOM-TOM	Total
Do you think we should accept more people to reunite families?	More	36.5	39.4	29.3	17.9	3.7	36.4	26.1	30.8
	As now	41.7	25.4	58.5	57.1	40.7	36.4	34.8	40.6
	Fewer	14.6	22.5	7.3	14.3	40.7	9.1	26.1	18.2
	None at all		5.6	4.9		7.4		4.3	2.9
	Don't know	7.3	7.0		10.7	7.4	18.2	8.7	7.5
Do you think we should accept more people who ask for work?	More	25.3	26.8	7.3	21.4	10.7	30.0	21.7	21.6
	As now	42.1	23.9	19.5	53.6	17.9	15.0	30.4	31.0
	Fewer	17.9	26.8	53.7	3.6	53.6	30.0	17.4	27.5
	None at all	4.2	4.2	12.2	10.7	10.7	5.0	8.7	6.9
	Don't know	10.5	18.3	7.3	10.7	7.1	20.0	21.7	13.1

Opinions, whether or not more or less migrants should come to France to reunite families, were clearest. Migration to reunite families should be allowed more often than in the past. This is considered more important than an increase in immigration for other reasons. Particularly migrants from Central Africa and the Maghreb are in support of this. Migrants from Central Africa support an increase in asylum granted even more clearly.

The question of migrant labour is answered in different ways: While migrants from Africa (Maghreb and Central Africa) clearly support more migration or the maintenance of the status quo, Turks and Portuguese reject this. They support a reduction of labour-related migration.

Table 23: **Opinions on the condition and on the development of xenophobia in France according to origin, in percent**

		Maghreb	Central Africa	Turkey	Asia	Portugal	Other	DOM-TOM	Total
Do you think France is a racist country?	No, not in all	6.2	9.9	7.3	28.6	17.9	19.0		10.7
	Yes, to a weak extent	36.1	22.5	31.7	57.1	19.0	26.1	26.1	33.7
	Yes, to some extent	49.5	36.6	31.7	21.4	21.4	42.9	69.6	40.1
	Yes, to a great extent	8.2	31.0	29.3		3.6	19.0	4.3	15.5
Increase / decrease of xenophobia in France	Decreased considerably	2.1		2.5	11.1	3.7	5.0		2.6
	Decreased somewhat	8.2	10.0	17.5	14.8	11.1	15.0	17.4	11.8
	Unchanged	35.1	34.3	47.5	44.4	63.0	20.0	30.4	38.5
	Increased somewhat	39.2	32.9	25.0	18.5	22.2	35.0	47.8	32.9
	Increased considerably	15.5	22.9	7.5	11.1		25.0	4.3	14.1

Migrants' opinions on France are clear: Only 11 percent consider France to be a non-racist, non-xenophobic country. Conversely, 89 percent of respondents consider France to be more or less xenophobic. Half of the respondents feel that France is moderately or very xenophobic. This opinion is exacerbated by the fact that not less than half of the respondents state an increase in xenophobia in France, only 15 percent see a reduction in xenophobia. It is conspicuous that in the assessment of France's changing social climate, women consider the developments to be much worse than men do. Of the men, 40 percent declare that in France xenophobia has lately increased moderately or considerably. Of the women, 57 percent hold this opinion.

Conclusion

The survey makes it clear that, along with a good education, especially social contacts and friendships with French people encourage integration and trust of institutions. Nonetheless, discrimination remains an everyday experience for migrants. The opportunities for identification with France, with a country in which, according to the opinion of migrants, xenophobia is on the rise, are thus not sure to increase. However, migrants can develop a different approach to discrimination and a sense of confidence when coping with conflict, if they feel accepted. Common experiences of discrimination (especially at work and on the housing market), low levels of qualification and few social contacts with French people lead migrants to retreat into their own group and encourage distrust of institutions. Discrimination is less a question of mutual prejudices and attitudes, and more a social question.

5 Recommendations

a) Methodological implications

Since there is no population register in France, the distribution of the questionnaires could not be organised by the institute conducting the survey. Therefore, it was not possible for INFIS to control the responses and follow up when necessary. The conclusion was to use the help of migrants' and human rights organisations to distribute questionnaires.

In the chosen procedure, which reduced negotiations with associations about the questionnaire's structure and content to a minimum and simultaneously secured a snow-ball effect in the top-down distribution via the Internet, the scale of distribution and addresses remain unknown for data confidentiality reasons. Hence, we can only answer inadequately, whether the base was reached, and to what extent the Internet is a useful tool to conduct the survey. The responses certainly indicate that this system can be successful. The disadvantage of this approach lies in the fact that its time frame is difficult to calculate. If this procedure were to be retained, the deadlines would have to be set to better accommodate the capabilities of the associations involved.

More decisive for the response, however, is the "survey climate" in France. In several questionnaires, the section for remarks contained statements like: "I am sick and tired of questionnaires – this was the last time." "What use are surveys, if the result is the opposite of what I say?"; "You just manipulate data, anyway, so I'm not filling out anything".

The conclusion: The timeframe is easier to calculate and it is easier to focus on specific groups, if direct interviews are conducted in the field. This conclusion, however, has serious implications for the costs of such a survey. A further advantage of this procedure is also that trained interviewers can compensate for the shortcomings of the questionnaire.

b) Remarks on the questionnaire concept

The questionnaire was designed for a European comparative study. As a result, country-specific characteristics could only be accommodated to a very limited extent in the basic questions, but certainly through an expansion of the question list.

Several remarks on the experience with the questionnaire in France:

Questions relating to the experience of discrimination usually contain one answer category which allows the question to remain unanswered ("In the past year I have not had any contact with..."). For whatever reasons, respondents did not always understand this option, or they would not accept it. In addition, the questionnaires contain comments which report discrimination experiences that occurred a long time ago, but were obviously very important to the respondents.

During the briefing with migrants' associations in France, representatives often had difficulties with the suggested question structure in questions relating to discrimination, "never discriminated against", "once or twice", "three or four times", and "five times or more". Explanation: "I experience discrimination on a daily basis, how can I count it?" For this reason, we kept the sequence of numbers, but preceded it with the categories "sometimes", "often".

The question regarding the contact network of migrants, as well as the question regarding the ease of making friendships, holds different connotations in southern European, Mediterranean societies than for example in Scandinavian countries. "I meet people every day in the café, so how can I answer this question?" is one of the comments made on a questionnaire.

c) Combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches

The data generated by the questionnaire fulfil the intention to achieve an overview over the status quo in Europe. However, the resulting data only provides very limited opportunities for interpretive approaches. This is regrettable, since at least for France, there are no comparable data that we are aware of. At least for France, it would be sensible to complement the quantitative study with a qualitatively structured expansion of the interviews.

Of course, this is an extended approach to surveys. However, this should be recommended for future surveys. As evidence, some comments from the questionnaires. Relating to the discrimination-related questions: "How should I know whether discrimination always concerns my origin? If I were to answer, I'd be paranoid", or "My sorrow prevents me from speaking out." Regarding the question "Where do you feel most at ease?" we read, "No matter, where you are born, in a different country you always feel like a foreigner". On the question about making friends: "Finding French friends is easy, but how can I know that they are truly friends?" On the question: "Did you lodge a complaint?": "That's useless." The problem is proving it. Of course I did not." On the question, whether France is a racist country: "The media support that." And on the question of nationality: "What should I answer, I am French, but I have a different skin colour?"

d) Policy recommendations

French government is requested to develop standards (code of conduct) for handling of national institutions with migrants.

Reason: The responses relating to socialisation, opinions and institutional discrimination clearly show that schooling, occupational training, as well as contact to and friendships with French people are important vehicles for integration. The less discrimination that migrants experience in or through institutions, the greater their trust in them. This result can provide approaches for formulating an active anti-discrimination policy: the manner in which migrants are treated by state institutions is easier to steer and sanction than the private sector, despite the importance of this sector.

The European Union is requested to harmonize regulations and methodology for data collection and treatment in the member countries.

e) Further research questions

With a view to France, we suggest including the following further research questions, which would apply to all European comparative studies. Here just a few notes:

- Acceptance of the work of anti-discrimination organisations and associations among migrants;
- Migration and precarious employment;
- Housing market for migrants and integration policies;
- Illegal migrants – legal migrants;
- Migration and labour unions;
- Migration in rural areas;
- Implementation of the EU anti-discrimination directive.

6 Appendix

6.1 Modification of the questionnaire

a) Questions Adopted from the Original Questionnaire

The questionnaire by Anders Lange provides the base for the survey. In keeping with the directives of the EUMC of 14 February 2005, to ensure compatibility of results from different countries, the following questions should definitely be included in the French survey:

- V 9 Do you consider it to be easy or difficult to make Swedish (here: French) friends?
- V 10 People living in Sweden (here: France) can feel a sense of belonging, loyalty and identification with Sweden (here: France) to different extents.
- V 11 Have you ever not been offered a job you applied for and for which you were qualified during the last 5 years because of your foreign background?
- V 12 Have you missed a promotion when you wanted to advance in your job or been made redundant because of your foreign background during the last 5 years?
- V 13 Have you been subjected to insults or other forms of harassment at work because of your foreign background during the last 5 years?
- V 14 Have you been denied the opportunity to buy/rent an apartment or house because of your foreign background during the last 5 years?
- V 15a Have you been badly treated in school (or another institution of education, e.g. university or college of higher education) because of your foreign background during the last 5 years?
- V 16 Have you been subjected to insults or harassment by your neighbours because of your foreign background during the last year?
- V 17 Have you been subjected to threats, insults or other forms of harassment in other contexts, e.g. on the street, the underground or similar because of your foreign background during the last year?
- V 18 Have you been subjected to violence, robbery, theft or any other serious crime during the last year which you believe was due to your foreign background?
- V 19 Have you been refused entry to a restaurant, a pub, a nightclub, dance hall or similar because of your foreign background during the last year?
- V 20 Have you been refused entry into a shop when you wanted to buy something because of your foreign background during the last year?
- V 21 Have you been denied the possibility to hire something or buy something on credit (credit card or pay by instalments), e.g. a car, video recorder or similar, or loan money from a bank because of your foreign background during the last year?
- V 23 Have you been badly treated when you visited a restaurant or were buying something in a shop because of your foreign background during the last year?
- V 24 Have you ever been badly treated or received poor service in contacts with the employment agency because of your foreign background during the last year?
- V 25 Have you ever been badly treated or received poor service in contacts with the social insurance office because of your foreign background during the last year?
- V 26 Have you ever been badly treated or received poor service in contacts with the police because of your foreign background during the last year?
- V 27 Have you ever been badly treated or received poor service in contacts with the healthcare services because of your foreign background during the last year?
- V 28 Have you ever been badly treated or received poor service in contacts with the social services because of your foreign background during the last year?
- V 32 On the scale below mark how strong your feeling of belonging in your homeland is

- V 48 Think of the friends and acquaintances you socialise with regularly during your free time. How often do you socialise with people from your country of origin ..
- V 49 Think of the friends and acquaintances you socialise with regularly during your free time. How often do you socialise with other immigrants ..
- V 50 Think of the friends and acquaintances you socialise with regularly during your free time. How often do you socialise with Swedes (here: French) ..

All of these questions were integrated into the French questionnaire, but were partly adapted to French conditions.

b) Structure, Adaptation and Completion of the French Questionnaire

The final version of the questionnaire and its adaptation to French conditions took place after in-depth consultation with representatives of organisations and with French scientists who research migration and experiences of discrimination.

The following list represents the numbering sequence of the original questionnaire along with the French version. Any adaptations, additions and changes are indicated ("F" indicates the question numbers of the French questionnaire, "O" indicates those of the Swedish original):

F	O	Key word of the question	Explanation of the addition / alteration
1		Sex	
2		Age	
3		Place of residence	
4		French by birth	
5	V 46	Arrival in France	Was organised in 10-year stages, since France is an old immigration territory.
6		Carte de séjour	Required by French Residential Legislation
7		Carte de résident	Required by French Residential Legislation
8		Origin of parents	Included because of the large number of second and third generation migrants who have French citizenship status.
9	V 1	Qualification in the country of origin	Adjusted according to French qualifications
10	V 2	Qualification in France	Adjusted according to French qualifications
11	V 3	Unemployed	
12	V 4	Professional category	Simplified by closed response categories.
13	V 5	Reason for unemployed status	
14	V 6	Employers' preference for French employees	
15	V 7	Religion	Addition of Agnostic and Atheist Reason: French republican-secular tradition
16	V 8	Discrimination due to religion	Here, the survey seeks not only to address discrimination due to religious practise, but also discrimination due to ascribed religious affiliation. Cp. Question 15.
17	V 9	French friends	
18 a	V 48	Frequency of contact with persons of identical origin	

18 b	V 49	Frequency of contact with other migrants	
18 c	V 50	Frequency of contact with French people	
19	V 10	Relationship to France	
20		Voting rights for migrants	Explanation: This topic is hotly disputed in France.
21	V 11	Discrimination at employment	Questions 21 – 41 were split up as opposed to the original questionnaire: The query regarding the number of discrimination experiences was expanded by the qualitative category "often" to "never" to reveal a subjective evaluation. Reason: Discrimination as an everyday experience is quantified individually according to different criteria. The qualitative statement thus completes and explains the simple quotation of numbers and improves the interpretation of the quantitative statement.
22	V 12	Discrimination in career advancement.	
23	V 13	Harassment at the workplace	
24	V 14	Discrimination at apartment rental	Renting and buying houses and apartments was divided into two questions, since the purchase of homes is much more common in France than in other countries.
25	V 14	Discrimination at the purchase of a house	
26	V 15a	Bad treatment at school	
27	V 19	Entry refused at restaurants	
28	V 20	Entry refused at a shop	
29	V 21	Credit refused	
30	V 23	Bad service in a restaurant	
31	V 16	Harassment by neighbours	
32	V 17	Intimidation on the street	
33	V 18	Massive threat	
34	V 24	Bad treatment at an employment office	
35	V 25	Bad treatment by social security	
36	V 27	Bad treatment by health services	
37	V 24	Bad treatment by social services	
38	V 26	Bad treatment by police	
39		Bad treatment by prefecture	Completion of an important point of approach for migrants
40		Bad treatment by mayor's office	Completion of an important point of approach for migrants
41		Bad treatment by courts	Added because of comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation.
42	V 22	Complaint	The complaints office "police" was expanded to include

			the employment courts and the public prosecutor
43		Successful complaint	
44	V 47	Knowledge of "ombudsman"	In France, the "Médiateur de la République" (mediator) is quite comparable to the Swedish ombudsman.
45	V 31	At home	
46	V 32	Affiliation	
47	V 33	Trust in the employment office	
48	V 34	Trust in courts	
49		Trust in prefecture	Completion of an important point of approach for migrants
50		Trust in the mayor's office	Completion of an important point of approach for migrants
51	V 37	Trust in the immigration office	Completion of an important point of approach for migrants
52	V 38	Trust in the police	
53	V 39	Trust in politicians	
54		Trust in parties	Completed because of the debate about the role of the parties
55		Trust in the regional and general councils	Completion of an important point of approach for migrants
56	V 36	Trust in social insurance (system)	
57	V 40	Trust in healthcare system	
58	V 41	Trust in financial offices	
59	V 35	Trust in trade unions	
60	V 42	Trust in schools	
61	V 43	Trust in social services	
62		Trust in associations	Completion of an important point of approach for migrants
63		Trust in media	Expanded: Because of the debate about media criticism
64	V 44	France -- racist	Answer categories were made more specific
65		Knowledge of anti-discrimination	Added because of comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation.
66		Protection by legislation	Added because of comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation.
67	V 51	Asylum	Summarising war refugee and political refugee status applies more closely to the French situation.
68	V 52	Family reunion	
69		Economic refugee	Expansion: An important debate in France.
70	V 44	Increased xenophobia	Answer categories were made more specific
71		Notes	Expansion: Open question for notes
72		Reasons for rejection	Completion: Reasons for not filling in the questionnaire.

6.2 Questionnaire (French version, Turkish version)

QUESTIONNAIRE SUR IMMIGRES ET DISCRIMINATION

Ce questionnaire est absolument confidentiel

L'enquête sur demande de l'**Observatoire Européen des Phénomènes Racistes et Xenophobes (EUMC)**
de l'Union Européen à Vienne.

Responsable : Institut de Recherches Sociales Internationales (INFIS) à Berlin (Allemagne)

**Cliquez avec la souris
sur un carré ou mettez
un croix avec un stylo.
Vous avez une réponse
par question.**

1) Quel est votre sexe ? Homme.....
Femme.....

2) Quel est votre âge ? jusqu'à 18.....
18 - 24.....
25 - 34.....
35 - 44.....
45 - 54.....
55 - 65.....
plus que 65.....

3) Où habitez-vous ? à Paris/banlieue de Paris.....
à Marseille et alentours.....
à Strasbourg
à Mulhouse.....
ailleurs en France.....
dans un village / une petite ville.

4) Etes-vous **Français de naissance** ? oui.....
non.....

Si réponse « non » à la question précédente répondez aux questions 5, 6, 7 :

5) Quelle est l'année de votre **première entrée en France** ? avant 1945.....
entre 1946 et 1955.....
entre 1956 et 1965.....
entre 1966 et 1975.....
entre 1976 et 1985.....
entre 1986 et 1995.....
après 1996.....

6) Quelle est l'année d'obtention de votre première **carte de séjour** ? avant 1945.....
entre 1946 et 1955.....
entre 1956 et 1965.....
entre 1966 et 1975.....
entre 1976 et 1985.....
entre 1986 et 1995.....
après 1996

7) Etes-vous titulaire de la **carte de résident** de dix ans ?
oui.....
non.....

8) Quelle est la région d'**origine de vos parents** ?
Maghreb.....
Afrique centrale.....
Turquie.....
Asie.....
Portugal.....
Autre.....

9) Quel est votre plus haut **degré d'études dans votre pays d'origine** ?
aucun.....
élémentaire.....
formation professionnelle.....
secondaire.....
universitaire/école supérieure sans diplôme....
universitaire/école supérieure avec diplôme....

10) Quel est votre plus haut **degré d'études en France** ?
aucun.....
élémentaire.....
formation technique.....
secondaire.....
universitaire/école supérieure sans diplôme....
universitaire/école supérieure avec diplôme....

11) Avez-vous un **emploi** ?
oui.....
non.....

12) Quelle est votre **catégorie socio-professionnelle** ?
agriculteur.....
commerçant, artisan.....
cadre.....
employé.....
ouvrier.....
étudiant / élève.....
autre.....

12a) Si vous êtes salarié êtes-vous
salarié du public ?.....
salarié du privé ?.....

13) Si vous n'avez **pas d'emploi**, donnez-en la raison majeure
chômeur.....
formation professionnelle.....
maladie/congé de maladie.....
retraite anticipée/pension d'invalidité/retraite...
autre raison.....

Si réponse « oui » à la question précédente :

14) Pensez-vous que votre chômage est dû à ce que les employeurs préfèrent embaucher des français plutôt que des immigrées ?
oui.....
non.....

22) Avez-vous **raté un avancement** quand vous avez voulu progresser **dans votre emploi** ou avez-vous été licencié à cause de vos origines étrangères au cours des 5 dernières années?

non, jamais.....
oui, occasionnellement.....
oui, souvent.....
je suis sans emploi depuis 5 ans.....

Si votre réponse était « oui » ajoutez s.v.p. : 22a) Nombre de cas subis : 1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5 ou plus....

23) Avez-vous subi des insultes ou autres sortes de **harcèlement dans votre travail** à cause de vos origines étrangères au cours des 5 dernières années?

non, jamais.....
oui, occasionnellement.....
oui, souvent.....
je suis sans emploi depuis 5 ans.....

Si votre réponse était « oui » ajoutez s.v.p. : V23a) Nombre de cas subis : 1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5 ou plus....

24) Vous a-t-on privé d'une occasion de **louer un appartement** ou une maison à cause de vos origines étrangères au cours des 5 dernières années ?

non, jamais.....
oui, occasionnellement.....
oui, souvent.....
je n'ai pas tenté de louer un appartement/
une maison au cours des 5 dernières années.....

Si votre réponse était « oui » ajoutez s.v.p. : 24a) Nombre de cas subis : 1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5 ou plus....

25) Vous a-t-on privé d'une occasion d'**acheter un appartement** ou une maison à cause de vos origines étrangères au cours des 5 dernières années ?

non, jamais.....
oui, occasionnellement.....
oui, souvent.....
je n'ai pas tenté d'acheter un appartement/
une maison au cours des 5 dernières années.....

Si votre réponse était « oui » ajoutez s.v.p. : 25a) Nombre de cas subis : 1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5 ou plus....

26) Avez-vous subi **des discriminations à l'école** (orientation scolaire par exemple) à cause de vos origines étrangères au cours des 5 dernières années ?

non, jamais.....
oui, occasionnellement.....
oui, souvent.....
je n'ai pas poursuivi d'études au cours des 5
dernières années

Si votre réponse était « oui » ajoutez s.v.p. : 26a) Nombre de cas subis : 1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5 ou plus....

27) Vous a-t-on **refoulé** devant un **restaurant**, bistro, night-club, dancing, théâtre, espace culturel ou autre à cause de vos origines étrangères au cours de l'année dernière ?

- non, jamais.....
oui, occasionnellement.....
oui, souvent.....
je n'ai pas fréquenté de restaurant ni autre
établissement public au cours de l'année dernière.....
-

Si votre réponse était « oui » ajoutez s.v.p. : 27a) Nombre de cas subis : 1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5 ou plus....

28) Vous a-t-on **refusé** l'accès à un **magasin** où vous projetiez un achat à cause de vos origines étrangères au cours de l'année dernière ?

- non, jamais.....
oui, occasionnellement.....
oui, souvent.....
-

Si votre réponse était « oui » ajoutez s.v.p. : 28a) Nombre de cas subis : 1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5 ou plus....

29) Vous a-t-on dénié la possibilité de **louer ou d'acquérir à crédit** (carte de crédit ou règlement par traites) pour une voiture, un magnétoscope ou de contracter un emprunt bancaire à cause de vos origines étrangères au cours de l'année dernière ?

- non, jamais.....
oui, occasionnellement.....
oui, souvent.....
je n'ai tenté ni location, ni achat par crédit
durant l'année dernière.....
-

Si votre réponse était « oui » ajoutez s.v.p. : 29a) Nombre de cas subis : 1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5 ou plus....

30) Avez-vous été **mal traité dans un restaurant** ou lors d'un achat dans un magasin à cause de vos origines étrangères au cours de l'année dernière ?

- non, jamais.....
oui, occasionnellement.....
oui, souvent.....
-

Si votre réponse était « oui » ajoutez s.v.p. : 30a) Nombre de cas subis : 1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5 ou plus....

31) Avez-vous subi des insultes ou **harcèlement de la part de vos voisins** à cause de vos origines étrangères au cours de l'année dernière ?

- non, jamais.....
oui, occasionnellement.....
oui, souvent.....
-

Si votre réponse était « oui » ajoutez s.v.p. : 31a) Nombre de cas de discrimination subis : 1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5 ou plus....

32) Avez-vous subi des **menaces**, insultes dans vos activités quotidiennes par exemple dans la rue, le métro et autres à cause de vos origines étrangères au cours des 5 dernières années ?

non, jamais.....
oui, occasionnellement.....
oui, souvent.....

Si votre réponse était « oui » ajoutez s.v.p. : 32a) Nombre de cas subis : 1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5 ou plus....

33) Avez-vous subi des **violences**, vol à main armée ou vol ou autre délit grave durant l'année dernière à cause de vos origines étrangères ?

non, jamais.....
oui, une à deux fois.....
oui, trois à quatre fois.....
oui, cinq ou plus de fois.....

34) Avez-vous eu un **mauvais accueil** dans vos contacts avec **l'agence pour l'emploi** à cause de vos origines étrangères au cours de l'année dernière ?

non, jamais.....
oui, occasionnellement.....
oui, souvent.....
je n'ai pas eu de contacts avec l'agence
pour l'emploi au cours de l'année dernière.....

Si votre réponse était « oui » ajoutez s.v.p. : 34a) Nombre de cas subis : 1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5 ou plus....

35) Avez-vous eu un **mauvais accueil** dans vos contacts avec la **sécurité sociale** à cause de vos origines étrangères au cours de l'année dernière ?

non, jamais.....
oui, occasionnellement.....
oui, souvent.....
je n'ai pas eu de contacts avec la sécurité sociale
au cours de l'année dernière.....

Si votre réponse était « oui » ajoutez s.v.p. : 35a) Nombre de cas subis : 1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5 ou plus....

36) Avez-vous eu un **mauvais accueil** dans vos contacts les services de **santé publique** à cause de vos origines étrangères au cours de l'année dernière ?

non, jamais.....
oui, occasionnellement.....
oui, souvent.....
je n'ai pas eu de contacts avec les services
de santé publique au cours de l'année dernière.....

Si votre réponse était « oui » ajoutez s.v.p. : 36a) Nombre de cas subis : 1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5 ou plus....

37) Avez-vous eu un **mauvais accueil** dans vos contacts avec les **services sociaux** à cause de vos origines étrangères au cours de l'année dernière ?

- non, jamais.....
oui, occasionnellement.....
oui, souvent.....
je n'ai pas eu de contacts avec les services sociaux
au cours de l'année dernière.....

Si votre réponse était « oui » ajoutez s.v.p. : 37a) Nombre de cas de subis : 1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5 ou plus....

38) Avez-vous eu un **mauvais accueil** dans vos contacts avec la **police** à cause de vos origines étrangères au cours de l'année dernière ?

- non, jamais.....
oui, occasionnellement.....
oui, souvent.....
je n'ai pas eu de contacts avec la police
au cours de l'année dernière.....

Si votre réponse était « oui » ajoutez s.v.p. : 38a) Nombre de cas subis : 1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5 ou plus....

39) Avez-vous eu un **mauvais accueil** dans vos contacts avec la **préfecture** à cause de vos origines étrangères au cours de l'année dernière ?

- non, jamais.....
oui, occasionnellement.....
oui, souvent.....
je n'ai pas eu de contacts avec la préfecture
au cours de l'année dernière.....

Si votre réponse était « oui » ajoutez s.v.p. : 39a) Nombre de cas subis : 1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5 ou plus....

40) Avez-vous eu un **mauvais accueil** dans vos contacts avec la **mairie** à cause de vos origines étrangères au cours de l'année dernière ?

- non, jamais.....
oui, occasionnellement.....
oui, souvent.....
je n'ai pas eu de contacts avec la mairie
au cours de l'année dernière.....

Si votre réponse était « oui » ajoutez s.v.p. : 40a) Nombre de cas subis : 1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5 ou plus....

41) Avez-vous eu un **mauvais accueil** dans vos contacts avec les **tribunaux** à cause de vos origines étrangères au cours de l'année dernière ?

- non, jamais.....
oui, occasionnellement.....
oui, souvent.....
je n'ai pas eu de contacts avec les tribunaux
au cours de l'année dernière.....

Si votre réponse était « oui » ajoutez s.v.p. : 41a) Nombre de cas subis : 1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5 ou plus....

42) Si vous avez subi une ou des discriminations avez-vous **porté plainte** (police, prud'homme, procureur de la république...)?

- non.....
oui, une fois.....
oui souvent.....
oui à chaque fois.....
-

43) Etes-vous **satisfait des résultats** de cette/ces plainte(s)

- oui.....
non.....
-

44) Connaissez-vous l'existence du **Médiateur de la République** ?

- oui, j'en connais l'existence et ce que représente cette fonction.....
oui, j'en connais l'existence sans savoir ce qu'il fait.....
non, je n'en sais rien.....
-

45) Où vous sentez-vous le mieux ?

- dans mon pays d'origine.....
en France.....
dans mon pays d'origine autant qu'en France.....
nulle part.....
-

46) Notez sur l'échelle ci-dessous l'intensité de votre **appartenance au pays natal** (le votre ou celui de vos parents)

aucune appartenance forte appartenance

47 - 63) Quel est votre degré de **confiance dans les institutions** de la société française suivantes?

	Aucune confiance	fort peu de confiance	une certaine confiance	pleine confiance
47) l'Agence Nationale Pour l'Emploi (ANPE).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
48) les tribunaux.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
49) la Préfecture.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
50) la Mairie.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
51) l'Office des Migrations Internationales (OMI).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
52) la police.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
53) les hommes et femmes politiques.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
54) les partis politiques.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
55) le Conseil Régional et le Conseil Général.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
56) la sécurité sociale.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
57) la santé publique.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
58) les autorités fiscales.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
59) les syndicats.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
60) l'école.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
61) les services sociaux.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
62) les associations.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
63) les médias.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

64) Pensez-vous que la France est un **pays raciste** et/ou xénophobe ?

- non, pas du tout.....
 - oui, dans un faible mesure.....
 - oui, dans une certaine mesure...
 - oui, dans une forte mesure.....
-

65) Avez-vous connaissances des **lois antiracistes** en France ?

- non, pas du tout.....
 - oui, dans un faible mesure.....
 - oui, dans une certaine mesure...
 - oui, dans une forte mesure.....
-

66) Vous sentez-vous assez **protégé par les lois** ?

- non, pas du tout.....
 - oui, dans un faible mesure.....
 - oui, dans une certaine mesure...
 - oui, dans une forte mesure.....
-

67) Nombre de gens viennent en France chaque année pour demander **asile / accueil**.
Pensez-vous que nous devons en accepter pour ces motifs

- plus.....
 - autant que maintenant.....
 - moins.....
 - aucun.....
 - ne sais pas.....
-

68) Nombre de gens viennent en France chaque année pour **regroupement familial**.
Pensez-vous que nous devons en accepter pour ces motifs

- plus.....
 - autant que maintenant.....
 - moins
 - aucun.....
 - ne sais pas.....
-

69) Nombre de gens viennent en France chaque année pour **raison économique**.
Pensez-vous que nous devons en accepter pour ces motifs

- plus.....
 - autant que maintenant.....
 - moins.....
 - aucun.....
 - ne sais pas.....
-

70) Pensez-vous que la **xénophobie en France** a augmenté,
diminué ou est restée stationnaire au cours des dernières années?

- a considérablement diminué.....
 - a quelque peu diminué.....
 - stationnaire.....
 - a quelque peu augmenté.....
 - a considérablement augmenté...
-

Si vous avez des remarques à faire : (pour écrire cliquez sur le coffret gris)

Si vous n'avez pas répondu merci de nous signaler les raisons : (pour écrire cliquez sur le coffret gris)

Merci de votre patience et renvoyer le questionnaire

GÖÇMENLER VE AYRIMCILIK HAKKINDA ANKET FORMU

Bu Form kesinlikle gizlidir

Viyana, Avrupa Birliği "İrkçilik ve Yabancı Düşmanlığı Olayları Avrupa Gözlemevi" için düzenlenmiş Anket

Sorumlu : Berlin Uluslararası Sosyal Araştırmalar Enstitüsü

Karenin içine tıklayın veya kalemle bir çarpı işareti koyun. Her sorunun tek cevabı vardır.

1) Cinsiyetiniz ? Erkek.....
Kadın.....

2) Yaşınız kaç ? 18'den küçük.....
18 - 24.....
25 - 34.....
35 - 44.....
45 - 54.....
55 - 65.....
65'den büyük.....

3) Nerede oturuyorsunuz ? Paris / Paris banliyösü.....
Marsilya ve çevresi.....
Strasbourg.....
Mulhouse.....
Fransa'nın başka bir yerinde.....
Bir köyde ya da kasabada.....

4) Doğuştan beri Fransız vatandaşı mısınız ? Evet.....
Hayır.....

Eğer önceki soruya cevabınız "Hayır" ise 5. 6. ve 7. soruları cevaplayın

5) Fransa'ya ilk gelişinizin tarihi nedir ? 1945'den önce.....
1946 – 1955 arası.....
1956 – 1965 arası
1966 – 1975 arası
1976 – 1985 arası
1986 – 1995 arası
1996'dan sonra.....

6) İlk oturma iznini aldığınız tarih nedir ? 1945'den önce
1946 – 1955 arası
1956 – 1965 arası
1966 – 1975 arası
1976 – 1985 arası
1986 – 1995 arası
1996'dan sonra

On senelik oturma kartınız var mı ?

Evet.....
Hayır.....

8) Ebeveynlerinizin kökeni hangi bölgedir ?

Kuzey Afrika.....
Orta Afrika.....
Türkiye.....
Asya.....
Portekiz.....
Başka.....

9) Geldiğiniz ülkede elde ettiğiniz en yüksek öğretim derecesi nedir ?

Yok.....
İlk okul.....
Teknik okul.....
Lise.....
Üniversite veya Yüksek okul (bitirmemiş).....
Üniversite veya Yüksek okul (bitirmiş).....

10) Fransa'da elde ettiğiniz en yüksek öğretim derecesi nedir ?

Yok.....
İlk okul.....
Teknik okul.....
Lise.....
Üniversite veya Yüksek okul (bitirmemiş).....
Üniversite veya Yüksek okul (bitirmiş).....

11) Çalışıyor musunuz ?

Evet.....
Hayır.....

12) Mesleki kategoriniz hangisidir ?

Çiftçi.....
Tüccar / zanaatkar.....
Yönetici.....
Memur.....
İşçi.....
Öğrenci.....
Başka.....

12a) Maaşlı iseniz ...

Devlet memuru
Özel sektör

13) Çalışmıyorsanız bunun en önemli nedenini belirtiniz

İşsiz.....
Mesleki eğitim.....
Hastalık/tedavi izni.....
Erken emeklilik/sakatlık maaşı/emeklilik.....
Başka bir neden.....

14) İşsiz olmanızın işverenlerin göçmenlerden çok Fransızlara iş vermesinden kaynaklandığını düşünüyor musunuz ?

Evet.....
Hayır.....

15) Hangi dine mensupsunuz ?

Müslüman.....
Yahudi.....
Hristiyan.....
Başka Din.....
Bilinemezci (agnostik).....
Dinsiz.....

16) Size karşı, gereklerini yerine getirip getirmesenez de, dininiz yüzünden ayrımcılık yapıldığını düşünüyor musunuz ?

Kesinlikle hayır.....
Evet az derecede.....
Evet orta derecede.....
Evet önemli derecede.....

17) Sizce Fransız arkadaş edinmek kolay mıdır zor mu ?

Çok kolay
Kolay.....
Zor.....
Çok zor.....

18a - 18c) Boş vakitlerinizde beraber olduğunuz arkadaş ve tanıdıklarınız hakkında aşağıdaki kategorilerden kişilerle hangi sıklıkta görüşüyorsunuz ?

	Hiç	Seyrek	Sık sık	Her zaman
18a) Kökeniniz olan ülkeden kişiler	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18b) Diğer göçmenler	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18c) Fransızlar	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

19) Fransa'da yaşayanlar Fransa'ya değişik derecelerde bağlılık hissedebilirler. Sizin durumunuzu aşağıdaki derecelendirmeye göre belirtiniz.

Hiçbir bağ yok Çok sıkı bir bağ var

20) Fransa'da göçmenlerin oy hakkına sahip olmaları gerektiğini düşünüyor musunuz ?

Evet.....
Hayır.....

21) Geçen 5 yıl içinde başvurduğunuz ve yeterince kalifiye olduğunuzu düşündüğünüz bir işin size verilmemesiyle karşılaştınız mı ?

Hayır hiçbir zaman.....
Evet bazen.....
Evet sık sık.....
Geçen 5 yıl içinde herhangi bir işe başvurmadım.....

Eğer cevabınız "evet" ise sayısını belirtiniz

21a) ... kez reddedildim

1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5'den çok.

22) Geçen 5 yıl içinde yabancı kökeniniz yüzünden işinizde ilerlemeniz engellendi mi veya aynı sebepten işten çıkarıldınız mı ?

Hayır hiçbir zaman.....
Evet bazen.....
Evet sık sık.....
Geçen 5 yıl içinde işsiz.....

Eğer cevabınız "evet" ise sayısını belirtiniz

22a) ... kez ilerlemem engellendi veya isten çıkarıldım
1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5'den çok.

23) Geçen 5 yıl içinde işinizde yabancı kökeniniz yüzünden size küfür edildi mi veya başka baskı gördünüz mü ?

Hayır hiçbir zaman.....
Evet bazen.....
Evet sık sık.....
Geçen 5 yıl içinde işsiz

Eğer cevabınız "evet" ise sayısını belirtiniz

23a) ... kez küfür işittim veya başka baskı gördüm
1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5'den çok.

24) Geçen 5 yıl içinde yabancı kökeniniz yüzünden, bir apartman dairesi veya bir ev kiralama isteğiniz reddedildi mi ?

Hayır hiçbir zaman.....
Evet bazen.....
Evet sık sık.....
Geçen 5 yıl içinde apartman dairesi veya ev kiralama teşebbüsünde bulunmadım.....

Eğer cevabınız "evet" ise sayısını belirtiniz

24a) ... kez apartman dairesi ya da ev kiralamam yabancı kökenim yüzünden engellendi
1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5'den çok.

25) Geçen 5 yıl içinde yabancı kökeniniz yüzünden, bir apartman dairesi veya bir ev satın alma isteğiniz reddedildi mi ?

Hayır hiçbir zaman.....
Evet bazen.....
Evet sık sık.....
Geçen 5 yıl içinde apartman dairesi veya ev satın alma teşebbüsünde bulunmadım.....

Eğer cevabınız "evet" ise sayısını belirtiniz

25a) ... kez apartman dairesi ya da ev satın almam yabancı kökenim yüzünden engellendi
1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5'den çok.

26) Geçen 5 yıl içinde yabancı kökeniniz yüzünden okulda ayrımcılık gördünüz mü ? (örneğin öğrenim yönlendirmesinde)

Hayır hiçbir zaman.....
Evet bazen.....
Evet sık sık.....
Geçen 5 yıl içinde öğrenci değildim

Eğer cevabınız "evet" ise sayısını belirtiniz

26a) ... kez okulda yabancı kökenim yüzünden ayrımcılık gördüm
1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5'den çok.

27) Geçen yıl içinde yabancı kökeniniz yüzünden lokanta, bar, kafe, gece klübü, tiyatro ve diğer kültürel etkinlik yerlerinden geri çevildiğiniz oldu mu ?

Hayır hiçbir zaman.....
Evet bazen.....
Evet sık sık.....
Geçen yıl içinde lokanta veya benzer halka açık yerlere
Gitmedim.....

Eğer cevabınız "evet" ise sayısını belirtiniz

27a) ... kez lokanta veya benzer halka açık yerlerden geri
çevrildim

1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5'den çok.

28) Geçen yıl içinde yabancı kökeniniz yüzünden alış veriş için girdiğiniz bir mağazadan geri çevildiğiniz oldu mu ?

Hayır hiçbir zaman.....
Evet bazen.....
Evet sık sık.....
Geçen yıl içinde mağazaya gitmedim.....

Eğer cevabınız "evet" ise sayısını belirtiniz

28a) ... kez bir mağazadan geri çevrildim

1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5'den çok.

29) Geçen yıl içinde yabancı kökeniniz yüzünden bir araba ya da bir video kiralamanız ya da krediyle satın almanız (kredi kartı veya taksitle ödeme), ya da bankadan kredi alma isteğiniz reddedildi mi ?

Hayır hiçbir zaman.....
Evet bazen.....
Evet sık sık.....
Geçen yıl içinde kiralama, krediyle alışveriş yapma veya
bankadan kredi alma teşebbüsüm olmadı.....

Eğer cevabınız "evet" ise sayısını belirtiniz

29a) ... kez bir krediyle kiralama veya satın alma isteğim ya da
bankadan kredi isteğim reddedildi

1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5'den çok.

30) Geçen yıl içinde yabancı kökeniniz yüzünden bir lokantada veya bir mağazada kötü muamele gördünüz mü ?

Hayır hiçbir zaman.....
Evet bazen.....
Evet sık sık.....

Eğer cevabınız "evet" ise sayısını belirtiniz

30a) ... kez bir lokantada veya mağazada kötü muamele gördüm

1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5'den çok.

31) Geçen yıl içinde yabancı kökeniniz yüzünden komşularınızdan küfür işittiniz mi veya baskı gördünüz mü ?

Hayır hiçbir zaman.....
Evet bazen.....
Evet sık sık.....

Eğer cevabınız "evet" ise sayısını belirtiniz

31a) ... kez komşularımdan küfür işittim veya baskı gördüm

1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5'den çok.

32) Geçen 5 yıl içinde yabancı kökeniniz yüzünden günlük hayatınızda, örneğin yolda, metroda veya diğer toplu taşıma araçlarında, küfür işittiniz mi veya tehdit edildiniz mi ?

Hayır hiçbir zaman.....
Evet bazen.....
Evet sık sık.....

Eğer cevabınız "evet" ise sayısını belirtiniz

32a) ... kez günlük hayatımda küfür işittim veya tehdit edildim

1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5'den çok.

33) Geçen yıl içinde yabancı kökeniniz yüzünden şiddete, silahlı soyguna, hırsızlığa mazur kaldınız mı ?

Hayır hiçbir zaman.....
Evet, bir iki defa.....
Evet, üç dört defa.....
Evet, beş veya daha çok defa.....

34) Geçen yıl içinde yabancı kökeniniz yüzünden İş ve İşçi bulma kurumunda kötü karşılandınız mı ?

Hayır hiçbir zaman.....
Evet bazen.....
Evet sık sık.....
Geçen yıl içinde İş ve İşçi bulma kurumuyla temasim olmadı.....

Eğer cevabınız "evet" ise sayısını belirtiniz

34a) ... kez İş ve İşçi bulma kurumunda kötü karşılandım

1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5'den çok.

35) Geçen yıl içinde yabancı kökeniniz yüzünden Sosyal Sigortalar kurumunda kötü karşılandınız mı ?

Hayır hiçbir zaman.....
Evet bazen.....
Evet sık sık.....
Geçen yıl içinde Sosyal Sigortalar kurumuyla temasim olmadı.....

Eğer cevabınız "evet" ise sayısını belirtiniz

35a) ... kez Sosyal Sigortalar kurumunda kötü karşılandım

1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5'den çok.

36) Geçen yıl içinde yabancı kökeniniz yüzünden Devlet Sağlık kurumlarında kötü karşılandınız mı ?

Hayır hiçbir zaman.....
Evet bazen.....
Evet sık sık.....
Geçen yıl içinde Devlet Sağlık kurumlarıyla temasim olmadı.....

Eğer cevabınız "evet" ise sayısını belirtiniz

36a) ... kez Devlet Sağlık kurumlarında kötü karşılandım

1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5'den çok.

37) Geçen yıl içinde yabancı kökeniniz yüzünden Sosyal kurumlarda kötü karşılandınız mı ?

Hayır hiçbir zaman.....
Evet bazen.....
Evet sık sık.....
Geçen yıl içinde Sosyal kurumlarda temasım olmadı.....

Eğer cevabınız "evet" ise sayısını belirtiniz

37a) ... kez Sosyal kurumlarda kötü karşılandım
1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5'den çok.

38) Geçen yıl içinde yabancı kökeniniz yüzünden Poliste kötü karşılandınız mı ?

Hayır hiçbir zaman.....
Evet bazen.....
Evet sık sık.....
Geçen yıl içinde Poliste temasım olmadı.....

Eğer cevabınız "evet" ise sayısını belirtiniz

38a) ... kez Poliste kötü karşılandım
1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5'den çok.

39) Geçen yıl içinde yabancı kökeniniz yüzünden Valilikte kötü karşılandınız mı ?

Hayır hiçbir zaman.....
Evet bazen.....
Evet sık sık.....
Geçen yıl içinde Valilikle temasım olmadı.....

Eğer cevabınız "evet" ise sayısını belirtiniz

39a) ... kez Valilikte kötü karşılandım
1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5'den çok.

40) Geçen yıl içinde yabancı kökeniniz yüzünden Belediyede kötü karşılandınız mı ?

Hayır hiçbir zaman.....
Evet bazen.....
Evet sık sık.....
Geçen yıl içinde Belediyeye temasım olmadı.....

Eğer cevabınız "evet" ise sayısını belirtiniz

40a) ... kez Belediyede kötü karşılandım
1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5'den çok.

41) Geçen yıl içinde yabancı kökeniniz yüzünden Mahkemelerde kötü karşılandınız mı ?

Hayır hiçbir zaman.....
Evet bazen.....
Evet sık sık.....
Geçen yıl içinde Mahkemelerle temasım olmadı.....

Eğer cevabınız "evet" ise sayısını belirtiniz

41a) ... kez Mahkemelerde kötü karşılandım
1 - 2.....
3 - 4.....
5'den çok.

42) Bir ya da daha çok ayrımcılığa uğradıysanız şikayette buldunuz mu ?
(Polis, Mesleki Mahkemeler, Cumhuriyet Savcılığı...)

Hayır.....
Evet, bir defa.....
Evet, sık sık.....
Evet, her defasında.....

43) Şikayet(ler)inizin sonuçlarından memnun musunuz ?

Evet.....
Hayır.....

44) Cumhuriyet Hakeminin Varlığından haberiniz var mı ?

Evet, varlığından haberim var
ve bu görevin ne olduğunu biliyorum
Evet, varlığından haberim var
ancak görevinin ne olduğunu bilmiyorum
Hayır, hiç bilmiyorum

45) Kendinizi nerede en iyi hissediyorsunuz ?

Kökenlerimin olduğu ülkede.....
Fransa'da.....
Kökenlerimin olduğu ülkede ve Fransa'da eşit derecede...
Hiçbir yerde.....

46) Doğmuş olduğunuz ülkeye (sizin ya da ebeveynlerinizin) ait olma derecenizi gösteriniz

Hiçbir aidiyet Güçlü aidiyet
.....

47 - 63) Aşağıdaki Fransız toplumu kurumlarına güveninizin derecesini belirtiniz

	Hiç güvenim yok	Çok az güvenim var	Bir derece güvenim var	Tamamen güveniyorum
47) İş ve İşçi Bulma Kurumu (ANPE).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
48) Mahkemeler.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
49) Valilik	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
50) Belediye.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
51) Uluslararası Göç Ofisi (OMI).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
52) Polis.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
53) Politikacılar.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
54) Siyasi Partiler.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
55) İl Konseyi ve Bölge Konseyi.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
56) Sosyal Sigortalar.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
57) Devlet Sağlık Kurumları.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
58) Vergi daireleri.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
59) Sendikalar.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
60) Okul.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
61) Sosyal Kurumlar.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
62) Dernekler.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
63) Medya.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

64) Fransa'nın ırkçı ya da yabancı düşmanı bir ülke olduğunu düşünüyor musunuz ?

- Kesinlikle hayır.....
Evet az derecede.....
Evet orta derecede.....
Evet önemli derecede.....

65) Fransa'daki ırkçılık karşıtı yasalar hakkında bilginiz var mı ?

- Kesinlikle hayır.....
Evet az derecede.....
Evet orta derecede.....
Evet önemli derecede.....

66) Yasalarla yeterince korunduğunuzu düşünüyor musunuz ?

- Kesinlikle hayır.....
Evet az derecede.....
Evet orta derecede.....
Evet önemli derecede.....

67) Birçok kişi her yıl Fransa'ya iltica etmek için geliyor. Sizce bu kişileri kabul etmek gerekir mi ?

- Daha çok.....
Şimdiki kadar.....
Daha az.....
Hiçbirini.....
Bilmiyorum.....

68) Birçok kişi her yıl Fransa'ya aile birleşimi ile geliyor. Sizce bu kişileri kabul etmek gerekir mi ?

- Daha çok.....
Şimdiki kadar.....
Daha az.....
Hiçbirini.....
Bilmiyorum.....

69) Birçok kişi her yıl Fransa'ya ekonomik sebeplerden dolayı geliyor. Sizce bu kişileri kabul etmek gerekir mi ?

- Daha çok.....
Şimdiki kadar.....
Daha az.....
Hiçbirini.....
Bilmiyorum.....

70) Sizce son yıllarda Fransa'da yabancı düşmanlığı arttı mı, azaldı mı yoksa aynı mı kaldı ?

- Çok azaldı
Biraz azaldı.....
Aynı kaldı.....
Biraz arttı.....
Çok arttı.....
-

Ekleme istediđiniz bir Őey var mı ? : (Yazmak iin gri dikdörtgene tıklayınız)

Eđer cevap vermediyseniz lütfen nedenlerini bize bildirin : (Yazmak iin gri dikdörtgene tıklayınız)

Sabrınız iin teŐekkür eder formu elektronik postayla göndermenizi rica ederiz

6.3 Results of the survey (Lists according to origin raw data and percent)

			Maghreb		Central Africa		Turkey		Asia		Portugal		Other		DOM-TOM		Total	
			abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel
1	Are you man or women?	Male	59	60,8	51	71,8	31	75,6	9	32,1	22	75,9	5	22,7	16	66,7	193	61,9
		Female	38	39,2	20	28,2	10	24,4	19	67,9	7	24,1	17	77,3	8	33,3	119	38,1
2	What is your age?	Below 18					1	2,4					1	4,5			2	0,6
		18-24	12	12,4	3	4,2	3	7,3	14	50,0	2	6,9	3	13,6	7	29,2	44	14,1
		25-34	32	33,0	24	33,8	7	17,1	8	28,6	8	27,6	5	22,7	12	50,0	96	30,8
		35-44	21	21,6	17	23,9	13	31,7	3	10,7	7	24,1	10	45,5	1	4,2	72	23,1
		45-55	25	25,8	20	28,2	11	26,8	2	7,1	8	27,6	3	13,6	1	4,2	70	22,4
		55-65	3	3,1	7	9,9	3	7,3	1	3,6	4	13,8			3	12,5	21	6,7
		Above 65	4	4,1			3	7,3										7
3	City of residence?	Paris and surroundings	50	51,5	49	69,0	3	7,3	24	85,7	23	79,3	17	77,3	17	70,8	183	58,7
		Marseille and surroundings	30	30,9	7	9,9			1	3,6	3	10,3			2	8,3	43	13,8
		Strasbourg	13	13,4	11	15,5	27	65,9	3	10,7	1	3,4	3	13,6	5	20,8	63	20,2
		Mulhouse			4	5,6	3	7,3									7	2,2
		Other towns in France	3	3,1									2	9,1			5	1,6
		Rural village	1	1,0			8	19,5			2	6,9					11	3,5
4	Born in France?	Yes	26	26,8	11	15,5	3	7,3	5	17,9	4	13,8	4	18,2	14	58,3	67	21,5
		No	71	73,2	60	84,5	38	92,7	23	82,1	25	86,2	18	81,8	10	41,7	245	78,5
5	Arrival in France	Between 1946-1955	1	1,4													1	0,4
		Between 1956-1965	8	11,3	2	3,2	1	2,9	1	3,6	2	8,3	1	5,3			15	5,9
		Between 1966-1975	14	19,7	18	29,0	8	23,5			7	29,2	1	5,3			48	18,9
		Between 1976-1985	10	14,1	14	22,6	20	58,8	6	21,4	9	37,5	3	15,8	5	31,3	67	26,4
		Between 1986-1995	13	18,3	15	24,2	3	8,8	4	14,3	2	8,3	9	47,4	1	6,3	47	18,5
		After 1996	25	35,2	13	21,0	2	5,9	17	60,7	4	16,7	5	26,3	10	62,5	76	29,9
6	First residence permit	Between 1946-1955	1	1,5													1	0,4
		Between 1956-1965							1	4,3							1	0,4
		Between 1966-1975	13	20,0	17	27,9	9	24,3			5	23,8					44	18,8
		Between 1976-1985	13	20,0	15	24,6	18	48,6	1	4,3	9	42,9	3	15,8			59	25,2
		Between 1986-1995	14	21,5	16	26,2	7	18,9	5	21,7	5	23,8	9	47,4	1	12,5	57	24,4
		After 1996	24	36,9	13	21,3	3	8,1	16	69,6	2	9,5	7	36,8	7	87,5	72	30,8

			Maghreb		Central Africa		Turkey		Asia		Portugal		Other		DOM-TOM		Total	
			abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel
7	Residence permit for 10 years	Yes	23	31,9	29	47,5	36	94,7	1	4,3	5	21,7	5	26,3	2	16,7	101	40,7
		No	49	68,1	32	52,5	2	5,3	22	95,7	18	78,3	14	73,7	10	83,3	147	59,3
9	Highest completed education from the native country	None	23	26,1	7	10,9	19	48,7	2	7,4	5	17,9	2	9,5	5	22,7	63	21,8
		Elementary	6	6,8	12	18,8	17	43,6	2	7,4	6	21,4	4	19,0	3	13,6	50	17,3
		Occup. Training	8	9,1	3	4,7	1	2,6	2	7,4	5	17,9			2	9,1	21	7,3
		Secondary School	17	19,3	19	29,7	2	5,1	2	7,4	6	21,4	2	9,5	5	22,7	53	18,3
		Univ./College of higher edu., no degree	17	19,3	13	20,3			6	22,2	6	21,4	2	9,5	1	4,5	45	15,6
		Univ./College of higher educ., with degree	17	19,3	10	15,6			13	48,1			11	52,4	6	27,3	57	19,7
10	Highest completed education in France	None	12	13,6	6	8,5	19	47,5	1	3,6	2	6,9	2	9,1	1	4,3	43	14,3
		Elementary	2	2,3	2	2,8	3	7,5	1	3,6							8	2,7
		Occup. Training	15	17,0	10	14,1	12	30,0	1	3,6	5	17,2	2	9,1			45	15,0
		Secondary School	13	14,8	10	14,1	3	7,5			5	17,2	2	9,1	5	21,7	38	12,6
		Univ./College of higher educ., no degree	20	22,7	9	12,7	2	5,0	13	46,4	11	37,9	4	18,2	5	21,7	64	21,3
		Univ./College of higher educ., with degree	26	29,5	34	47,9	1	2,5	12	42,9	6	20,7	12	54,5	12	52,2	103	34,2
11	Do have a job/employment?	Yes	57	58,8	48	67,6	26	63,4	14	50,0	19	65,5	14	66,7	10	41,7	188	60,5
		No	40	41,2	23	32,4	15	36,6	14	50,0	10	34,5	7	33,3	14	58,3	123	39,5
12	Occupational group	Craftsman	10	13,2	2	3,3	2	6,3	2	8,3	3	14,3					19	7,8
		Management	4	5,3	14	23,3			3	12,5	2	9,5	3	18,8	1	7,1	27	11,1
		Employee	30	39,5	14	23,3	4	12,5	5	20,8	10	47,6	6	37,5	6	42,9	75	30,9
		Worker	12	15,8	13	21,7	24	75,0			4	19,0	1	6,3			54	22,2
		Student	8	10,5	2	3,3	1	3,1	8	33,3	1	4,8	2	12,5	4	28,6	26	10,7
		Other	12	15,8	15	25,0	1	3,1	6	25,0	1	4,8	4	25,0	3	21,4	42	17,3
12a	Where you are working?	Public	12	20,7	6	13,6	1	5,0	3	23,1	7	36,8	2	15,4	2	22,2	33	18,8
		Privat	46	79,3	38	86,4	19	95,0	10	76,9	12	63,2	11	84,6	7	77,8	143	81,3

			Maghreb		Central Africa		Turkey		Asia		Portugal		Other		DOM-TOM		Total	
			abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel
13	Most important reasons for unemployment	Out of work	11	35,5	9	47,4	2	14,3	2	20,0	1	12,5	2	28,6	5	38,5	32	31,4
		Labour market training	3	9,7	2	10,5	3	21,4	4	40,0	2	25,0	1	14,3	3	23,1	18	17,6
		Sick/sick leave	1	3,2	1	5,3	1	7,1			2	25,0			1	7,7	6	5,9
		Early retirement/pensioner	4	12,9			2	14,3	1	10,0			1	14,3	1	7,7	9	8,8
		Other reasons	12	38,7	7	36,8	6	42,9	3	30,0	3	37,5	3	42,9	3	23,1	37	36,3
14	Unemployment is due to employers preferring to hire native French people	Yes	25	73,5	18	72,0	12	42,9	7	70,0	5	55,6	4	66,7	5	50,0	76	62,3
		No	9	26,5	7	28,0	16	57,1	3	30,0	4	44,4	2	33,3	5	50,0	46	37,7
15	Religious affiliation	Muslim	83	86,5	22	31,9	40	97,6	3	10,7			7	33,3	1	4,2	156	50,6
		Jewish	2	2,1													2	0,6
		Christian			38	55,1			5	17,9	25	86,2	5	23,8	17	70,8	90	29,2
		Other religion	2	2,1	1	1,4			16	57,1			2	9,5	2	8,3	23	7,5
		Agnostic	4	4,2	3	4,3	1	2,4	1	3,6	3	10,3	1	4,8	2	8,3	15	4,9
		Atheist	5	5,2	5	7,2			3	10,7	1	3,4	6	28,6	2	8,3	22	7,1
16	Problem to practice your religion in France	No, not at all	28	30,1	39	60,9	3	7,3	22	84,6	22	88,0	14	82,4	16	84,2	144	50,5
		Yes, to a weak extent	27	29,0	12	18,8	14	34,1			3	12,0			2	10,5	58	20,4
		Yes, to some extent	31	33,3	12	18,8	21	51,2	4	15,4			2	11,8	1	5,3	71	24,9
		Yes, very much	7	7,5	1	1,6	3	7,3					1	5,9			12	4,2
17	Degree of difficulty to make French friends	Very easy	22	22,7	7	10,0	3	7,3	7	25,9	9	31,0	3	14,3	5	21,7	56	18,2
		Rather easy	55	56,7	25	35,7	11	26,8	10	37,0	14	48,3	7	33,3	4	17,4	126	40,9
		Rather difficult	15	15,5	30	42,9	17	41,5	8	29,6	3	10,3	9	42,9	13	56,5	95	30,8
		Very difficult	5	5,2	8	11,4	10	24,4	2	7,4	3	10,3	2	9,5	1	4,3	31	10,1
18a	People of your own country of origin	Never	2	2,1	4	5,8			5	17,9	1	3,4	2	10,0			14	4,6
		Rare	6	6,2	12	17,4			3	10,7	7	24,1	7	35,0			35	11,4
		Often	56	57,7	38	55,1	1	2,4	8	28,6	10	34,5	5	25,0	11	50,0	129	42,2
		Regular	33	34,0	15	21,7	40	97,6	12	42,9	11	37,9	6	30,0	11	50,0	128	41,8
18b	Other immigrants	Never	5	5,3	2	2,9	11	28,9	2	8,3	6	21,4	1	4,8	1	4,8	28	9,5
		Rare	42	44,2	35	50,7	19	50,0	12	50,0	14	50,0	7	33,3	10	47,6	139	47,0
		Often	42	44,2	27	39,1	6	15,8	9	37,5	6	21,4	9	42,9	10	47,6	109	36,8
		Regular	6	6,3	5	7,2	2	5,3	1	4,2	2	7,1	4	19,0			20	6,8

			Maghreb		Central Africa		Turkey		Asia		Portugal		Other		DOM-TOM		Total	
			abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel
18c	French	Never			4	5,8	2	5,1	1	3,7					2	8,3	9	3,0
		Rare	26	27,1	24	34,8	21	53,8	7	25,9	2	6,9	4	19,0	7	29,2	91	29,8
		Often	48	50,0	26	37,7	11	28,2	12	44,4	15	51,7	9	42,9	7	29,2	128	42,0
		Regular	22	22,9	15	21,7	5	12,8	7	25,9	12	41,4	8	38,1	8	33,3	77	25,2
19	People living in France can feel a sense of belonging, loyalty and identification with France	I feel no sense of belonging in France	2	2,1	5	7,5											7	2,3
		2	10	10,4	7	10,4	7	17,1	2	7,1	2	7,1	1	4,8	2	9,1	31	10,2
		3	6	6,3	15	22,4	12	29,3	4	14,3	4	14,3	2	9,5	6	27,3	49	16,2
		4	26	27,1	17	25,4	16	39,0	11	39,3	1	3,6	3	14,3	7	31,8	81	26,7
		5	17	17,7	8	11,9	5	12,2	1	3,6	3	10,7	4	19,0	3	13,6	41	13,5
		6	9	9,4	3	4,5			3	10,7	7	25,0	4	19,0	1	4,5	27	8,9
		I feel a strong sense of belonging in France	26	27,1	12	17,9	1	2,4	7	25,0	11	39,3	7	33,3	3	13,6	67	22,1
20	Do you need the right of vote for immigrants?	Yes	71	74,7	54	83,1	23	57,5	21	75,0	19	65,5	15	83,3	8	34,8	211	70,8
		No	24	25,3	11	16,9	17	42,5	7	25,0	10	34,5	3	16,7	15	65,2	87	29,2
21	Job refusal	No, never	45	46,9	34	48,6	18	43,9	12	44,4	18	62,1	8	40,0	10	41,7	145	47,2
		Yes, sometimes	18	18,8	16	22,9	6	14,6	6	22,2	6	20,7	3	15,0	7	29,2	62	20,2
		Yes, often	19	19,8	10	14,3	2	4,9	1	3,7	1	3,4	7	35,0			40	13,0
		Not applied for a job during the last 5 years	14	14,6	10	14,3	15	36,6	8	29,6	4	13,8	2	10,0	7	29,2	60	19,5
21a	Number of cases job refusal	1-2times	16	44,4	10	41,7	4	50,0	2	25,0	3	42,9	5	50,0	5	71,4	45	45,0
		3-4times	16	44,4	3	12,5	3	37,5	5	62,5	4	57,1	4	40,0	1	14,3	36	36,0
		5 or more times	4	11,1	11	45,8	1	12,5	1	12,5			1	10,0	1	14,3	19	19,0
22	Missed a promotion to advance in your career?	No, never	63	66,3	43	61,4	26	65,0	16	59,3	19	65,5	13	61,9	11	45,8	191	62,4
		Yes, sometimes	14	14,7	14	20,0			5	18,5	3	10,3	4	19,0	4	16,7	44	14,4
		Yes, often	8	8,4	5	7,1	2	5,0	1	3,7	1	3,4	2	9,5	2	8,3	21	6,9
		No job during the last 5 years	10	10,5	8	11,4	12	30,0	5	18,5	6	20,7	2	9,5	7	29,2	50	16,3
22a	Number of cases missing promotion	1-2times	11	47,8	8	40,0	1	33,3	6	100,0	4	100,0	4	66,7	4	57,1	38	55,1
		3-4times	9	39,1	8	40,0	2	66,7							3	42,9	22	31,9
		5 or more times	3	13,0	4	20,0							2	33,3			9	13,0

			Maghreb		Central Africa		Turkey		Asia		Portugal		Other		DOM-TOM		Total	
			abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel
23	Harassment at work	No, never	53	55,2	33	47,1	18	45,0	18	66,7	18	62,1	15	71,4	11	47,8	166	54,2
		Yes, sometimes	28	29,2	18	25,7	9	22,5	3	11,1	5	17,2	5	23,8	4	17,4	72	23,5
		Yes, often	5	5,2	12	17,1	2	5,0	1	3,7	3	10,3			3	13,0	26	8,5
		No job during the last 5 years	10	10,4	7	10,0	11	27,5	5	18,5	3	10,3	1	4,8	5	21,7	42	13,7
23a	Number of cases in which harassment at work has taking place	1-2times	24	72,7	6	20,7	8	72,7	2	50,0	4	50,0	2	50,0	4	57,1	50	52,1
		3-4times	4	12,1	19	65,5	2	18,2	1	25,0	4	50,0	2	50,0	1	14,3	33	34,4
		5 or more times	5	15,2	4	13,8	1	9,1	1	25,0					2	28,6	13	13,5
24	Rejected to rent an apartment due to foreign background	No, never	56	57,7	34	48,6	8	19,5	17	60,7	17	58,6	13	59,1	14	58,3	159	51,1
		Yes, sometimes	21	21,6	14	20,0	5	12,2	7	25,0	2	6,9	5	22,7	6	25,0	60	19,3
		Yes, often	12	12,4	7	10,0	2	4,9	2	7,1	6	20,7	3	13,6	2	8,3	34	10,9
		Not tried to rent an apartment during the last 5 years	8	8,2	15	21,4	26	63,4	2	7,1	4	13,8	1	4,5	2	8,3	58	18,6
24a	Number of cases in which renting an apartment has been rejected	1-2times	17	51,5	10	47,6	5	71,4	5	55,6	5	62,5	3	37,5	6	75,0	51	54,3
		3-4times	12	36,4	5	23,8	2	28,6	3	33,3	1	12,5	4	50,0			27	28,7
		5 or more times	4	12,1	6	28,6			1	11,1	2	25,0	1	12,5	2	25,0	16	17,0
25	Reject to buy an apartment due to foreign background	No, never	55	56,7	21	30,0	12	29,3	14	51,9	16	55,2	11	50,0	7	29,2	136	43,9
		Yes, sometimes	7	7,2	2	2,9	5	12,2					1	4,5	1	4,2	16	5,2
		Yes, often			5	7,1	1	2,4	1	3,7	3	10,3					10	3,2
		Not tried to buy an apartment during the last 5 years	35	36,1	42	60,0	23	56,1	12	44,4	10	34,5	10	45,5	16	66,7	148	47,7
25a	Number of cases in which buying an apartment has been rejected	1-2times	6	85,7	4	50,0	4	57,1	1	100,0			1	100,0	1	100,0	17	60,7
		3-4times	1	14,3	1	12,5	3	42,9			3	100,0					8	28,6
		5 or more times			3	37,5											3	10,7
26	Discrimination at school (or another institution of education)	No, never	57	58,8	26	37,7	6	15,8	21	75,0	20	69,0	11	50,0	14	58,3	155	50,5
		Yes, sometimes	12	12,4	8	11,6	6	15,8	4	14,3	2	6,9	4	18,2	3	12,5	39	12,7
		Yes, often	7	7,2	8	11,6	3	7,9	3	10,7	2	6,9	2	9,1	1	4,2	26	8,5
		Not been engaged in formal study during the last 5 years	21	21,6	27	39,1	23	60,5			5	17,2	5	22,7	6	25,0	87	28,3

			Maghreb		Central Africa		Turkey		Asia		Portugal		Other		DOM-TOM		Total	
			abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel
26a	Number of cases in which you have been discriminated at school/another educ. institution	1-2times	9	47,4	7	41,2	2	22,2	3	42,9	1	25,0	2	33,3	1	25,0	25	37,9
		3-4times	5	26,3	5	29,4	5	55,6	3	42,9	3	75,0	2	33,3	3	75,0	26	39,4
		5 or more times	5	26,3	5	29,4	2	22,2	1	14,3			2	33,3			15	22,7
27	Refused entry to a restaurant, pub, theater, etc. due to forgein background	No, never	75	78,1	49	70,0	19	46,3	20	71,4	25	86,2	13	61,9	18	81,8	219	71,3
		Yes, sometimes	14	14,6	9	12,9	5	12,2	2	7,1	2	6,9	5	23,8	2	9,1	39	12,7
		Yes, often	4	4,2	4	5,7	1	2,4	5	17,9	2	6,9	1	4,8	2	9,1	19	6,2
		No restaurant, etc. visit during the last year	3	3,1	8	11,4	16	39,0	1	3,6			2	9,5			30	9,8
27a	Number of cases in which entry to public locale have been refused	1-2times	9	56,3	3	23,1	2	33,3	3	42,9	2	50,0	5	83,3	4	80,0	28	49,1
		3-4times	4	25,0	6	46,2	3	50,0	2	28,6	2	50,0	1	16,7	1	20,0	19	33,3
		5 or more times	3	18,8	4	30,8	1	16,7	2	28,6							10	17,5
28	Refused entry into a shop due to forgein background	No, never	86	89,6	60	85,7	36	90,0	26	92,9	26	89,7	19	86,4	20	83,3	273	88,3
		Yes, sometimes	6	6,3	7	10,0	3	7,5	1	3,6	3	10,3	3	13,6	2	8,3	25	8,1
		Yes, often	4	4,2	3	4,3	1	2,5	1	3,6					2	8,3	11	3,6
28a	Number of cases in which entry to a shop have been refused	1-2times	8	72,7	9	81,8	3	75,0	1	50,0	2	66,7	3	100,0	1	25,0	27	71,1
		3-4times	2	18,2	2	18,2					1	33,3			1	25,0	6	15,8
		5 or more times	1	9,1			1	25,0	1	50,0					2	50,0	5	13,2
29	Denied to hire/buy something on credit due to forgein background	No, never	62	64,6	50	71,4	26	63,4	16	57,1	20	69,0	15	68,2	16	66,7	205	66,1
		Yes, sometimes	7	7,3	5	7,1	1	2,4	2	7,1	3	10,3	3	13,6	2	8,3	23	7,4
		Yes, often	5	5,2	3	4,3	1	2,4	2	7,1							11	3,5
		Not tried to hire/buy anything on credit	22	22,9	12	17,1	13	31,7	8	28,6	6	20,7	4	18,2	6	25,0	71	22,9
29a	Number of cases in which buying on credit have been denied	1-2times	6	50,0	4	50,0	1	50,0	1	25,0	2	66,7	2	66,7	2	100,0	18	52,9
		3-4times	6	50,0	3	37,5			2	50,0	1	33,3	1	33,3			13	38,2
		5 or more times			1	12,5	1	50,0	1	25,0							3	8,8
30	Badly treated when visiting public locale or shopping	No, never	74	78,7	51	71,8	34	82,9	23	82,1	23	79,3	18	81,8	19	79,2	242	78,3
		Yes, sometimes	20	21,3	16	22,5	7	17,1	5	17,9	5	17,2	4	18,2	5	20,8	62	20,1
		Yes, often			4	5,6					1	3,4					5	1,6

			Maghreb		Central Africa		Turkey		Asia		Portugal		Other		DOM-TOM		Total	
			abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel
30a	Number of cases in which you have been treated badly	1-2times	19	90,5	12	60,0	6	85,7	4	80,0	3	50,0	3	75,0	4	80,0	51	75,0
		3-4times	2	9,5	4	20,0			1	20,0	2	33,3			1	20,0	10	14,7
		5 or more times			4	20,0	1	14,3			1	16,7	1	25,0			7	10,3
31	Harassment by your neighbours due to foreign background	No, never	73	76,0	46	65,7	32	78,0	24	92,3	27	93,1	18	81,8	22	91,7	242	78,6
		Yes, sometimes	20	20,8	22	31,4	8	19,5	2	7,7	1	3,4	4	18,2	2	8,3	59	19,2
		Yes, often	3	3,1	2	2,9	1	2,4			1	3,4					7	2,3
31a	Number of cases in which harassment by your neighbours has taking place	1-2times	14	58,3	13	54,2	7	87,5	2	100,0	2	100,0	1	25,0	2	100,0	41	62,1
		3-4times	4	16,7	10	41,7							2	50,0			16	24,2
		5 or more times	6	25,0	1	4,2	1	12,5					1	25,0			9	13,6
32	Other forms of harassment (on the street, the underground, etc.)	No, never	66	68,0	44	62,9	32	78,0	22	78,6	23	82,1	15	71,4	18	78,3	220	71,4
		Yes, sometimes	25	25,8	23	32,9	9	22,0	5	17,9	4	14,3	6	28,6	5	21,7	77	25,0
		Yes, often	6	6,2	3	4,3			1	3,6	1	3,6					11	3,6
32a	Number of cases in which you have been subjected to other forms of harassment	1-2times	16	50,0	21	77,8	7	77,8	3	50,0	4	80,0	3	50,0	3	50,0	57	62,6
		3-4times	11	34,4	3	11,1	2	22,2	2	33,3	1	20,0	3	50,0	3	50,0	25	27,5
		5 or more times	5	15,6	3	11,1			1	16,7							9	9,9
33	Subjected to violence, robbery, theft or any other serious crime due to foreign background	No, never	81	83,5	65	91,5	37	90,2	26	92,9	28	96,6	20	90,9	22	91,7	279	89,4
		Yes, 1-2times	16	16,5	5	7,0	3	7,3	2	7,1	1	3,4	1	4,5	2	8,3	30	9,6
		Yes, 3-4times			1	1,4	1	2,4									2	0,6
		Yes, five or more times											1	4,5			1	0,3
34	Badly treated/poor service in contacts with the employment agency	No, never	58	61,7	39	55,7	18	43,9	21	75,0	17	60,7	16	72,7	10	43,5	179	58,5
		Yes, sometimes	20	21,3	12	17,1	7	17,1	5	17,9	5	17,9	3	13,6	3	13,0	55	18,0
		Yes, often	3	3,2	5	7,1	1	2,4									9	2,9
		No contact with the employment agency during the last year	13	13,8	14	20,0	15	36,6	2	7,1	6	21,4	3	13,6	10	43,5	63	20,6
34a	Number of cases in which you have been treated badly at the employment agency	1-2times	18	75,0	8	47,1	5	62,5	5	100,0	5	83,3	1	33,3	4	100,0	46	68,7
		3-4times	5	20,8	6	35,3	3	37,5			1	16,7	2	66,7			17	25,4
		5 or more times	1	4,2	3	17,6											4	6,0

			Maghreb		Central Africa		Turkey		Asia		Portugal		Other		DOM-TOM		Total	
			abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel
35	Badly treated/poor service in contacts with the social insurance office	No, never	64	66,7	39	54,9	30	73,2	19	67,9	17	58,6	18	81,8	14	58,3	201	64,6
		Yes, sometimes	23	24,0	15	21,1	6	14,6	6	21,4	7	24,1	3	13,6	5	20,8	65	20,9
		Yes, often	4	4,2	5	7,0											9	2,9
		No contact with the social insurance office the last year	5	5,2	12	16,9	5	12,2	3	10,7	5	17,2	1	4,5	5	20,8	36	11,6
35a	Number of cases in which you have been treated badly at the social insurance office	1-2times	20	71,4	11	52,4	6	100,0	6	75,0	5	62,5	2	66,7	5	100,0	55	69,6
		3-4times	5	17,9	5	23,8			2	25,0	3	37,5	1	33,3			16	20,3
		5 or more times	3	10,7	5	23,8											8	10,1
36	Badly treated/poor service in contacts with the healthcare service	No, never	77	79,4	47	66,2	28	68,3	17	60,7	22	75,9	18	81,8	17	70,8	226	72,4
		Yes, sometimes	11	11,3	13	18,3	9	22,0	6	21,4	3	10,3	1	4,5	2	8,3	45	14,4
		Yes, often	1	1,0	2	2,8											3	1,0
		No contact with healthcare services the last year	8	8,2	9	12,7	4	9,8	5	17,9	4	13,8	3	13,6	5	20,8	38	12,2
36a	Number of cases in which you have been treated badly at the healthcare service	1-2times	12	92,3	9	64,3	6	66,7	5	83,3	4	100,0	2	100,0	2	100,0	40	80,0
		3-4times	1	7,7	4	28,6	3	33,3	1	16,7							9	18,0
		5 or more times			1	7,1											1	2,0
37	Badly treated/poor service in contacts with the social service	No, never	72	75,0	45	64,3	30	73,2	18	64,3	9	32,1	15	68,2	18	78,3	207	67,2
		Yes, sometimes	6	6,3	7	10,0	7	17,1	5	17,9	4	14,3	2	9,1	1	4,3	32	10,4
		Yes, often	2	2,1	5	7,1			1	3,6							8	2,6
		No contact with healthcare services	16	16,7	13	18,6	4	9,8	4	14,3	15	53,6	5	22,7	4	17,4	61	19,8
37a	Number of cases in which you have been treadet badly at the social service	1-2times	5	62,5	6	50,0	5	71,4	4	66,7	1	25,0	3	100,0	1	100,0	25	61,0
		3-4times	2	25,0	3	25,0	2	28,6	1	16,7	3	75,0					11	26,8
		5 or more times	1	12,5	3	25,0			1	16,7							5	12,2
38	Badly treated/poor service in contacts with the police	No, never	61	63,5	34	47,9	21	51,2	18	64,3	19	65,5	12	54,5	11	47,8	176	56,8
		Yes, sometimes	17	17,7	21	29,6	3	7,3	2	7,1	5	17,2	5	22,7	3	13,0	56	18,1
		Yes, often	7	7,3	9	12,7			2	7,1			2	9,1	1	4,3	21	6,8
		No contact with police	11	11,5	7	9,9	17	41,5	6	21,4	5	17,2	3	13,6	8	34,8	57	18,4
38a	Number of cases in which you have been treadet badly at the police	1-2times	11	44,0	12	38,7	3	100,0	1	25,0	4	80,0	6	85,7	3	75,0	40	50,6
		3-4times	13	52,0	13	41,9			3	75,0	1	20,0	1	14,3	1	25,0	32	40,5
		5 or more times	1	4,0	6	19,4											7	8,9

			Maghreb		Central Africa		Turkey		Asia		Portugal		Other		DOM-TOM		Total	
			abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel
39	Badly treated/poor service in contacts with the prefecture	No, never	63	64,9	33	47,1	28	70,0	19	67,9	21	72,4	15	68,2	16	66,7	195	62,9
		Yes, sometimes	15	15,5	10	14,3	4	10,0	7	25,0	3	10,3	3	13,6			42	13,5
		Yes, often	8	8,2	3	4,3					1	3,4					12	3,9
		No contact with prefecture during the last year	11	11,3	24	34,3	8	20,0	2	7,1	4	13,8	4	18,2	8	33,3	61	19,7
39a	Number of cases in which you have been treated badly at the prefecture	1-2times	12	54,5	8	61,5	4	100,0	7	100,0	2	66,7	2	66,7			35	64,8
		3-4times	8	36,4	1	7,7					1	33,3	1	33,3	2	100,0	13	24,1
		5 or more times	2	9,1	4	30,8											6	11,1
40	Badly treated/poor service in contacts with the office of mayor	No, never	63	65,6	37	52,1	25	61,0	22	78,6	21	72,4	14	63,6	13	54,2	195	62,7
		Yes, sometimes	13	13,5	10	14,1	6	14,6			1	3,4	4	18,2	1	4,2	35	11,3
		Yes, often	1	1,0			1	2,4			1	3,4					3	1,0
		No contact with office of mayor the last year	19	19,8	24	33,8	9	22,0	6	21,4	6	20,7	4	18,2	10	41,7	78	25,1
40a	Number of cases in which you have been treated badly at the office of mayor	1-2times	11	73,3	5	50,0	6	100,0			1	50,0	4	100,0	1	100,0	28	73,7
		3-4times	4	26,7	5	50,0					1	50,0					10	26,3
41	Badly treated/poor service in contacts with the court	No, never	52	54,2	35	49,3	9	22,0	20	71,4	10	34,5	13	59,1	11	45,8	150	48,2
		Yes, sometimes	3	3,1	7	9,9	2	4,9									12	3,9
		Yes, often	1	1,0									1	4,5	1	4,2	3	1,0
		No contact with the court during the last year	40	41,7	29	40,8	30	73,2	8	28,6	19	65,5	8	36,4	12	50,0	146	46,9
41a	Number of cases in which you have been treated badly at the court	1-2times	4	80,0	6	75,0	1	50,0									11	64,7
		3-4times	1	20,0	2	25,0	1	50,0					1	100,0	1	100,0	6	35,3
42	Reporting discrimination to the police	No, never	76	84,4	51	72,9	38	95,0	27	100,0	24	85,7	10	52,6	22	95,7	248	83,5
		Yes one time	12	13,3	17	24,3	2	5,0			4	14,3	8	42,1	1	4,3	44	14,8
		Yes often	2	2,2	2	2,9							1	5,3			5	1,7
43	Are you satisfied with the results of the complaint?	Yes	6	54,5	2	13,3			1	50,0	3	75,0	2	22,2	1	100,0	15	34,1
		No	5	45,5	13	86,7	2	100,0	1	50,0	1	25,0	7	77,8			29	65,9
44	You know the "Médiateur de la République" (Ombudsman)?	Yes	36	37,5	27	38,0	5	12,5	6	22,2	5	18,5	8	36,4	4	18,2	91	29,8
		Hardly	22	22,9	16	22,5	16	40,0	5	18,5	12	44,4	2	9,1	5	22,7	78	25,6
		Don't know	38	39,6	28	39,4	19	47,5	16	59,3	10	37,0	12	54,5	13	59,1	136	44,6

			Maghreb		Central Africa		Turkey		Asia		Portugal		Other		DOM-TOM		Total	
			abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel
45	Where do you feel most at home?	In my contry of origin	18	18,8	16	22,5	15	36,6	9	34,6	3	10,3	6	31,6	13	56,5	80	26,2
		In France	40	41,7	15	21,1	6	14,6	6	23,1	12	41,4	4	21,1	2	8,7	85	27,9
		Equally in my country of origin as in France	34	35,4	22	31,0	20	48,8	9	34,6	13	44,8	5	26,3	8	34,8	111	36,4
		I do not feel at home anywhere	4	4,2	18	25,4			2	7,7	1	3,4	4	21,1			29	9,5
46	Feeling of belonging in the homeland	I have no feeling of belonging in my homeland	1	1,1	2	2,8			2	8,0	2	7,7			4	18,2	11	3,7
		2	2	2,1			1	2,4	2	8,0	2	7,7			1	4,5	8	2,7
		3	7	7,4	4	5,6	1	2,4	1	4,0	4	15,4	1	4,8			18	6,0
		4	14	14,9	9	12,7	2	4,9	7	28,0	4	15,4	4	19,0	2	9,1	42	14,0
		5	19	20,2	13	18,3	6	14,6	6	24,0	4	15,4	6	28,6	6	27,3	60	20,0
		6	14	14,9	9	12,7	7	17,1	2	8,0	9	34,6	5	23,8	2	9,1	48	16,0
		I have a strong feeling of belonging in my homeland	37	39,4	34	47,9	24	58,5	5	20,0	1	3,8	5	23,8	7	31,8	113	37,7
47	Trust in the employment agencies	No trust at all	15	16,1	10	14,5	7	18,4	5	18,5	8	30,8	2	11,1	2	9,1	49	16,7
		Not very great	32	34,4	23	33,3	6	15,8	9	33,3	5	19,2	10	55,6	8	36,4	93	31,7
		Fairly great	39	41,9	30	43,5	20	52,6	10	37,0	11	42,3	5	27,8	12	54,5	127	43,3
		Very great	7	7,5	6	8,7	5	13,2	3	11,1	2	7,7	1	5,6			24	8,2
48	Trust in the courts	No trust at all	20	21,7	13	19,4	2	5,1	1	4,2	2	7,7	5	26,3	3	14,3	46	16,0
		Not very great	16	17,4	16	23,9	7	17,9	5	20,8	2	7,7	6	31,6	5	23,8	57	19,8
		Fairly great	44	47,8	30	44,8	23	59,0	14	58,3	15	57,7	4	21,1	11	52,4	141	49,0
		Very great	12	13,0	8	11,9	7	17,9	4	16,7	7	26,9	4	21,1	2	9,5	44	15,3
49	Trust in the prefecture	No trust at all	18	19,1	11	16,2	2	4,9	2	7,4	4	15,4	1	4,8	5	22,7	43	14,4
		Not very great	26	27,7	20	29,4	16	39,0	8	29,6	9	34,6	6	28,6	2	9,1	87	29,1
		Fairly great	38	40,4	31	45,6	16	39,0	15	55,6	7	26,9	9	42,9	14	63,6	130	43,5
		Very great	12	12,8	6	8,8	7	17,1	2	7,4	6	23,1	5	23,8	1	4,5	39	13,0
50	Trust in the mayor office	No trust at all	11	11,6	1	1,5	4	10,0	1	3,8	2	7,4	1	5,0	4	20,0	24	8,2
		Not very great	19	20,0	17	25,8	8	20,0	7	26,9	5	18,5	2	10,0			58	19,7
		Fairly great	49	51,6	37	56,1	18	45,0	13	50,0	8	29,6	12	60,0	14	70,0	151	51,4
		Very great	16	16,8	11	16,7	10	25,0	5	19,2	12	44,4	5	25,0	2	10,0	61	20,7

			Maghreb		Central Africa		Turkey		Asia		Portugal		Other		DOM-TOM		Total	
			abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel
51	Trust in the national board of immigration	No trust at all	11	12,2	5	7,8	4	10,5	5	19,2	2	8,7	2	11,1	1	5,3	30	10,8
		Not very great	35	38,9	32	50,0	13	34,2	6	23,1	6	26,1	6	33,3	2	10,5	100	36,0
		Fairly great	34	37,8	16	25,0	14	36,8	10	38,5	13	56,5	6	33,3	13	68,4	106	38,1
		Very great	10	11,1	11	17,2	7	18,4	5	19,2	2	8,7	4	22,2	3	15,8	42	15,1
52	Trust in the police	No trust at all	22	23,4	23	33,8	8	20,0	3	11,1	3	11,5	2	9,5	2	9,1	63	21,1
		Not very great	37	39,4	25	36,8	9	22,5	9	33,3	7	26,9	7	33,3	12	54,5	106	35,6
		Fairly great	33	35,1	14	20,6	23	57,5	13	48,1	10	38,5	6	28,6	7	31,8	106	35,6
		Very great	2	2,1	6	8,8			2	7,4	6	23,1	6	28,6	1	4,5	23	7,7
53	Trust in the politician	No trust at all	26	28,6	24	35,3	23	57,5	6	25,0	1	4,0	6	31,6	11	50,0	97	33,6
		Not very great	49	53,8	32	47,1	15	37,5	9	37,5	14	56,0	9	47,4	5	22,7	133	46,0
		Fairly great	15	16,5	10	14,7	2	5,0	8	33,3	8	32,0	4	21,1	6	27,3	53	18,3
		Very great	1	1,1	2	2,9			1	4,2	2	8,0					6	2,1
54	Trust in the political parties	No trust at all	31	34,4	24	35,3	19	47,5	6	25,0	3	12,0	9	45,0	9	45,0	101	35,2
		Not very great	43	47,8	25	36,8	19	47,5	8	33,3	9	36,0	7	35,0	5	25,0	116	40,4
		Fairly great	16	17,8	15	22,1	2	5,0	9	37,5	11	44,0	4	20,0	6	30,0	63	22,0
		Very great			4	5,9			1	4,2	2	8,0					7	2,4
55	Trust in the "conseil régional et général"	No trust at all	13	14,6	9	12,9	4	10,0	4	16,7	2	8,0	2	11,1			34	11,9
		Not very great	26	29,2	22	31,4	15	37,5	6	25,0			2	11,1	10	50,0	81	28,3
		Fairly great	46	51,7	32	45,7	20	50,0	11	45,8	19	76,0	11	61,1	10	50,0	149	52,1
		Very great	4	4,5	7	10,0	1	2,5	3	12,5	4	16,0	3	16,7			22	7,7
56	Trust in the social insurance	No trust at all	5	5,3	5	7,4	3	7,3	1	4,0	1	4,0			1	5,0	16	5,4
		Not very great	19	20,0	17	25,0	12	29,3	3	12,0	6	24,0	2	9,5	6	30,0	65	22,0
		Fairly great	46	48,4	30	44,1	23	56,1	18	72,0	8	32,0	14	66,7	10	50,0	149	50,5
		Very great	25	26,3	16	23,5	3	7,3	3	12,0	10	40,0	5	23,8	3	15,0	65	22,0
57	Trust in the social healthcare	No trust at all	5	5,4	5	8,1	2	4,9					5	22,7	1	4,5	18	6,2
		Not very great	11	11,8	10	16,1	3	7,3	3	12,5	4	15,4	1	4,5	4	18,2	36	12,4
		Fairly great	49	52,7	25	40,3	34	82,9	16	66,7	8	30,8	8	36,4	11	50,0	151	52,1
		Very great	28	30,1	22	35,5	2	4,9	5	20,8	14	53,8	8	36,4	6	27,3	85	29,3
58	Trust in the tax authorities	No trust at all	14	15,2	6	9,1	6	15,4	1	4,2	2	8,3	4	19,0	3	14,3	36	12,5
		Not very great	29	31,5	16	24,2	9	23,1	11	45,8	6	25,0	8	38,1	9	42,9	88	30,7
		Fairly great	39	42,4	31	47,0	18	46,2	11	45,8	12	50,0	7	33,3	8	38,1	126	43,9
		Very great	10	10,9	13	19,7	6	15,4	1	4,2	4	16,7	2	9,5	1	4,8	37	12,9

			Maghreb		Central Africa		Turkey		Asia		Portugal		Other		DOM-TOM		Total	
			abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel
59	Trust in trade union	No trust at all	12	13,2	2	2,9	10	27,0	2	8,3	3	12,5	2	10,5			31	11,0
		Not very great	24	26,4	27	39,7	15	40,5	10	41,7	1	4,2	5	26,3	9	45,0	91	32,2
		Fairly great	40	44,0	24	35,3	9	24,3	10	41,7	15	62,5	5	26,3	9	45,0	112	39,6
		Very great	15	16,5	15	22,1	3	8,1	2	8,3	5	20,8	7	36,8	2	10,0	49	17,3
60	Trust in school	No trust at all	4	4,4	7	10,4	1	2,4	3	12,0	1	3,6			4	18,2	20	6,8
		Not very great	19	21,1	16	23,9	7	17,1	3	12,0	1	3,6	2	9,5	4	18,2	52	17,7
		Fairly great	39	43,3	26	38,8	22	53,7	13	52,0	12	42,9	13	61,9	13	59,1	138	46,9
		Very great	28	31,1	18	26,9	11	26,8	6	24,0	14	50,0	6	28,6	1	4,5	84	28,6
61	Trust in social services	No trust at all	7	7,7	5	7,4	5	12,5	1	4,3	2	7,7	1	4,8	3	13,6	24	8,2
		Not very great	24	26,4	18	26,5	9	22,5	7	30,4	4	15,4	4	19,0	2	9,1	68	23,4
		Fairly great	47	51,6	36	52,9	23	57,5	12	52,2	13	50,0	12	57,1	16	72,7	159	54,6
		Very great	13	14,3	9	13,2	3	7,5	3	13,0	7	26,9	4	19,0	1	4,5	40	13,7
62	Trust in associations	No trust at all	8	8,4	3	4,3	7	18,4	3	12,0	2	8,0	2	9,5	1	4,8	26	8,8
		Not very great	22	23,2	18	25,7	23	60,5	6	24,0	2	8,0	3	14,3	3	14,3	77	26,1
		Fairly great	46	48,4	41	58,6	8	21,1	13	52,0	11	44,0	10	47,6	16	76,2	145	49,2
		Very great	19	20,0	8	11,4			3	12,0	10	40,0	6	28,6	1	4,8	47	15,9
63	Trust in media	No trust at all	36	38,3	19	27,5	13	32,5	7	26,9	5	20,0	6	27,3	2	9,1	88	29,5
		Not very great	35	37,2	35	50,7	20	50,0	5	19,2	5	20,0	5	22,7	9	40,9	114	38,3
		Fairly great	20	21,3	10	14,5	6	15,0	11	42,3	10	40,0	9	40,9	11	50,0	77	25,8
		Very great	3	3,2	5	7,2	1	2,5	3	11,5	5	20,0	2	9,1			19	6,4
64	Do you think France is a racist country?	No, not at all	6	6,2	7	9,9	3	7,3	8	28,6	5	17,9	4	19,0			33	10,7
		Yes, to a weak extent	35	36,1	16	22,5	13	31,7	14	50,0	16	57,1	4	19,0	6	26,1	104	33,7
		Yes, to some extent	48	49,5	26	36,6	13	31,7	6	21,4	6	21,4	9	42,9	16	69,6	124	40,1
		Yes, to a great extent	8	8,2	22	31,0	12	29,3			1	3,6	4	19,0	1	4,3	48	15,5
65	You know the french antiraciste legislation?	No, not at all	25	26,0	13	18,3	10	24,4	12	42,9	5	17,9	4	19,0	9	39,1	78	25,3
		Yes, to a weak extent	29	30,2	32	45,1	19	46,3	8	28,6	11	39,3	7	33,3	4	17,4	110	35,7
		Yes, to some extent	31	32,3	19	26,8	8	19,5	6	21,4	10	35,7	6	28,6	8	34,8	88	28,6
		Yes, to a great extent	11	11,5	7	9,9	4	9,8	2	7,1	2	7,1	4	19,0	2	8,7	32	10,4
66	Do you feel protected by this legislation?	No, not at all	20	21,5	28	39,4	5	12,8	5	17,9	3	10,7	6	28,6	4	19,0	71	23,6
		Yes, to a weak extent	39	41,9	26	36,6	22	56,4	5	17,9	4	14,3	5	23,8	6	28,6	107	35,5
		Yes, to some extent	33	35,5	17	23,9	10	25,6	16	57,1	11	39,3	9	42,9	10	47,6	106	35,2
		Yes, to a great extent	1	1,1			2	5,1	2	7,1	10	35,7	1	4,8	1	4,8	17	5,6

			Maghreb		Central Africa		Turkey		Asia		Portugal		Other		DOM-TOM		Total	
			abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel	abs	rel
67	Do you think we should accept more people who ask for asylum?	More	24	26,1	27	38,0	4	9,8	5	18,5	2	7,1	11	50,0	6	26,1	79	26,0
		As now	26	28,3	13	18,3	7	17,1	10	37,0	10	35,7	3	13,6	4	17,4	73	24,0
		Fewer	25	27,2	20	28,2	16	39,0	6	22,2	10	35,7	3	13,6	6	26,1	86	28,3
		None at all	2	2,2	1	1,4	7	17,1			2	7,1			1	4,3	13	4,3
		Don't know	15	16,3	10	14,1	7	17,1	6	22,2	4	14,3	5	22,7	6	26,1	53	17,4
68	Do you think we should accept more people for reuniting of families?	More	35	36,5	28	39,4	12	29,3	5	17,9	1	3,7	8	36,4	6	26,1	95	30,8
		As now	40	41,7	18	25,4	24	58,5	16	57,1	11	40,7	8	36,4	8	34,8	125	40,6
		Fewer	14	14,6	16	22,5	3	7,3	4	14,3	11	40,7	2	9,1	6	26,1	56	18,2
		None at all			4	5,6	2	4,9			2	7,4			1	4,3	9	2,9
		Don't know	7	7,3	5	7,0			3	10,7	2	7,4	4	18,2	2	8,7	23	7,5
69	Do you think we should accept more people who ask for work?	More	24	25,3	19	26,8	3	7,3	6	21,4	3	10,7	6	30,0	5	21,7	66	21,6
		As now	40	42,1	17	23,9	8	19,5	15	53,6	5	17,9	3	15,0	7	30,4	95	31,0
		Fewer	17	17,9	19	26,8	22	53,7	1	3,6	15	53,6	6	30,0	4	17,4	84	27,5
		None at all	4	4,2	3	4,2	5	12,2	3	10,7	3	10,7	1	5,0	2	8,7	21	6,9
		Don't know	10	10,5	13	18,3	3	7,3	3	10,7	2	7,1	4	20,0	5	21,7	40	13,1
70	Increase/decrease of xenophobia in France	Decreased considerably	2	2,1			1	2,5	3	11,1	1	3,7	1	5,0			8	2,6
		Decreased somewhat	8	8,2	7	10,0	7	17,5	4	14,8	3	11,1	3	15,0	4	17,4	36	11,8
		Unchanged	34	35,1	24	34,3	19	47,5	12	44,4	17	63,0	4	20,0	7	30,4	117	38,5
		Increased somewhat	38	39,2	23	32,9	10	25,0	5	18,5	6	22,2	7	35,0	11	47,8	100	32,9
		Increased considerably	15	15,5	16	22,9	3	7,5	3	11,1			5	25,0	1	4,3	43	14,1

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