

Career Guidance and Counseling and Migration Challenges : Voices from France



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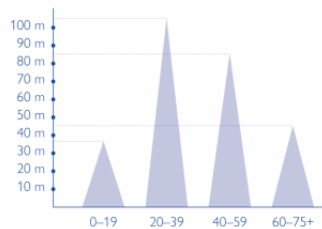
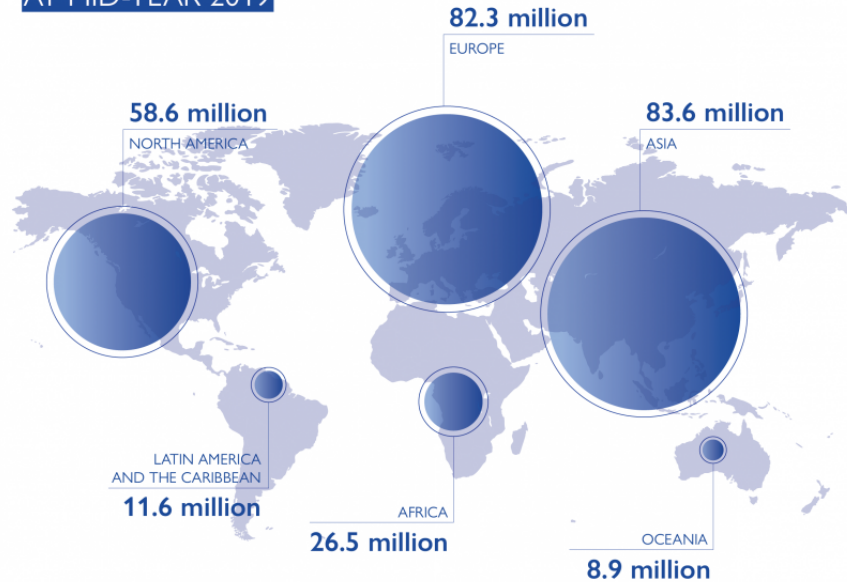
Topics

- *Immigration : definition and main issues in France*
- *Policies and debates about immigration in France*
- *Stakeholders who deal with these questions?*
- *How CGC can contribute ?*

DEFINITION

A global phenomena / concern (270 millions in 2019 ; 1/25 sources IOM)

INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS AT MID-YEAR 2019



39 YEARS OLD
MEDIAN AGE



14%
WERE BELOW 20 YEARS OLD

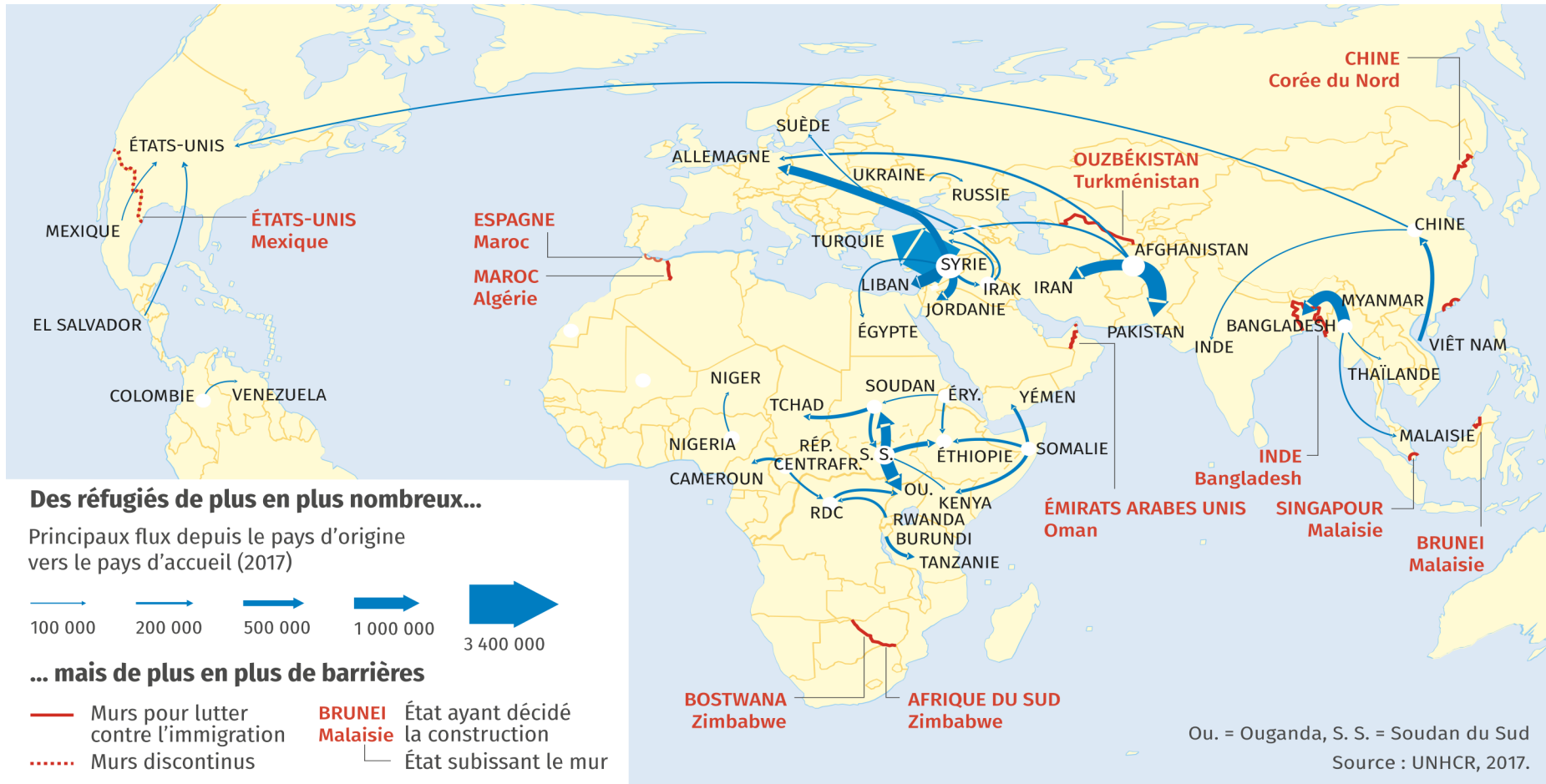
74%
WERE OF WORKING AGE
(BETWEEN 20 AND 64 YEARS)

12%
WERE 65 YEARS AND OLDER

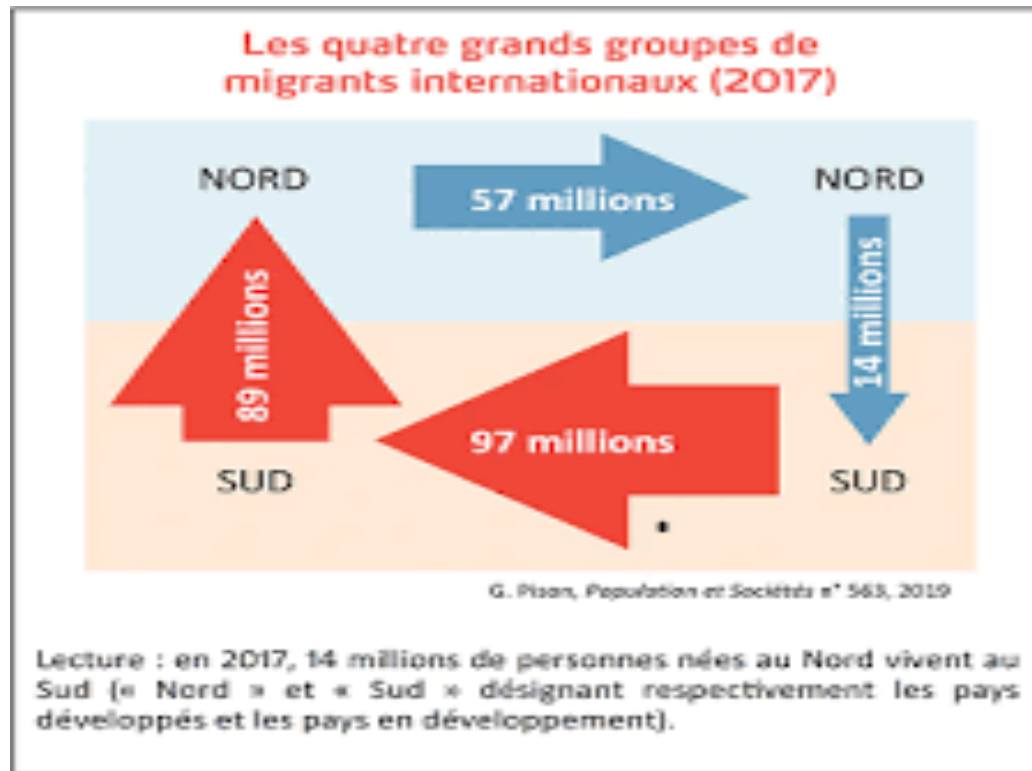
Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). International Migrant Stock 2019 (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2019). See <https://bit.ly/Migration2019>.

A global phenomena / concern (270 millions in 2019 ; 1/25 sources IOM)

More Refugees and New Barriers



A global phenomena / concern (270 millions in 2019 ; 1/25 sources IOM)



Migration and Refugies : Definitions = heterogeneity of realities

Definition : (Geneva Convention, 1951)

A refugee “is someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion”.

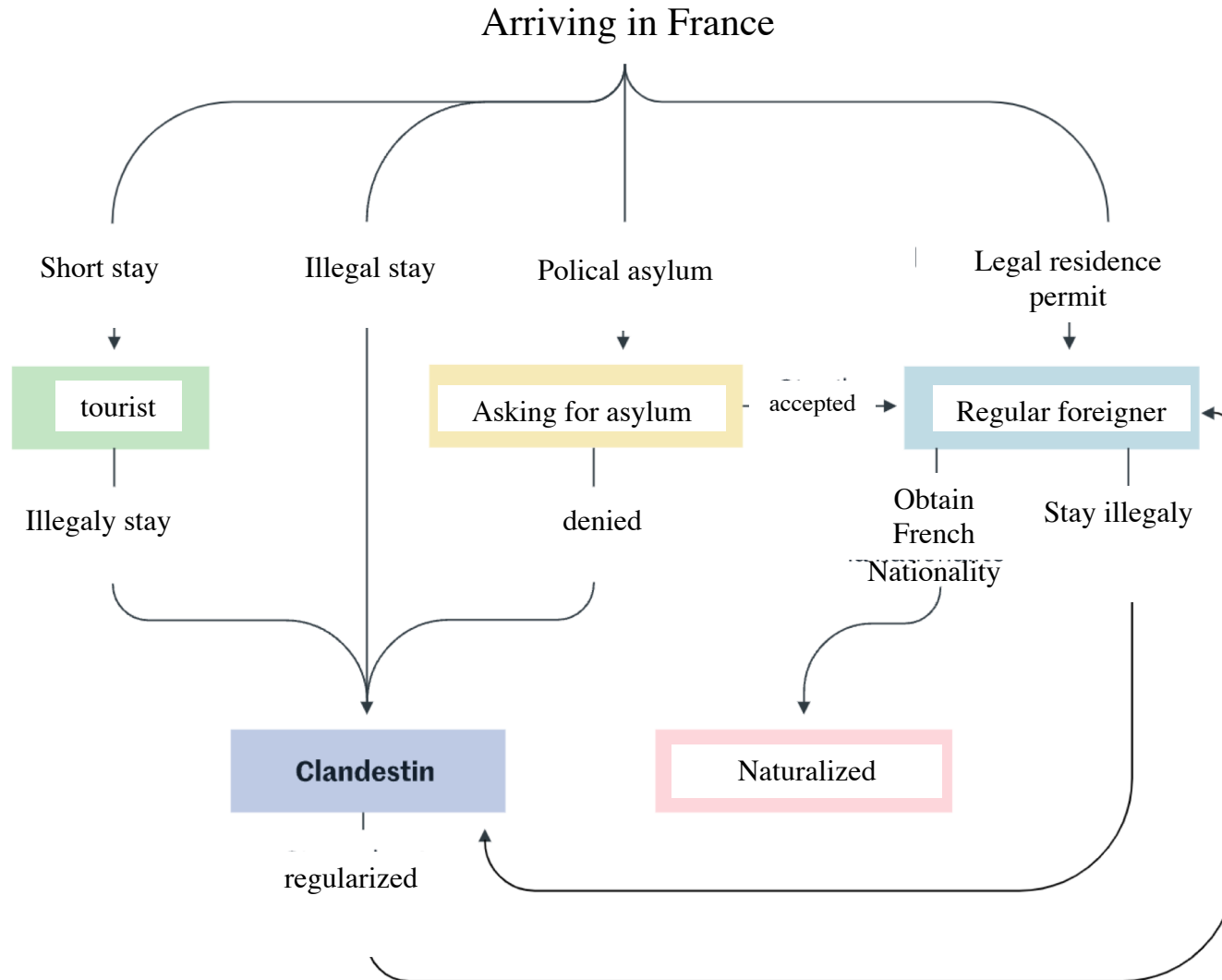
Most of the migrants in France aren't in this situation – Migration covers a wide variety of reality.

Migrant : « a person who leaves its usual place of residence in order to settle temporarily or permanently in another region or another country :

- **Asylum seekers** : search for international protection (motivated by the fear of being persecuted on the basis of race, religion, nationality, social or political opinion
- **Unaccompanied minors (MNA)**,
- **Refugees**, whose asylum application has been the subject of a final decision by the host country,
- **Migrant workers (e.g; international students)**

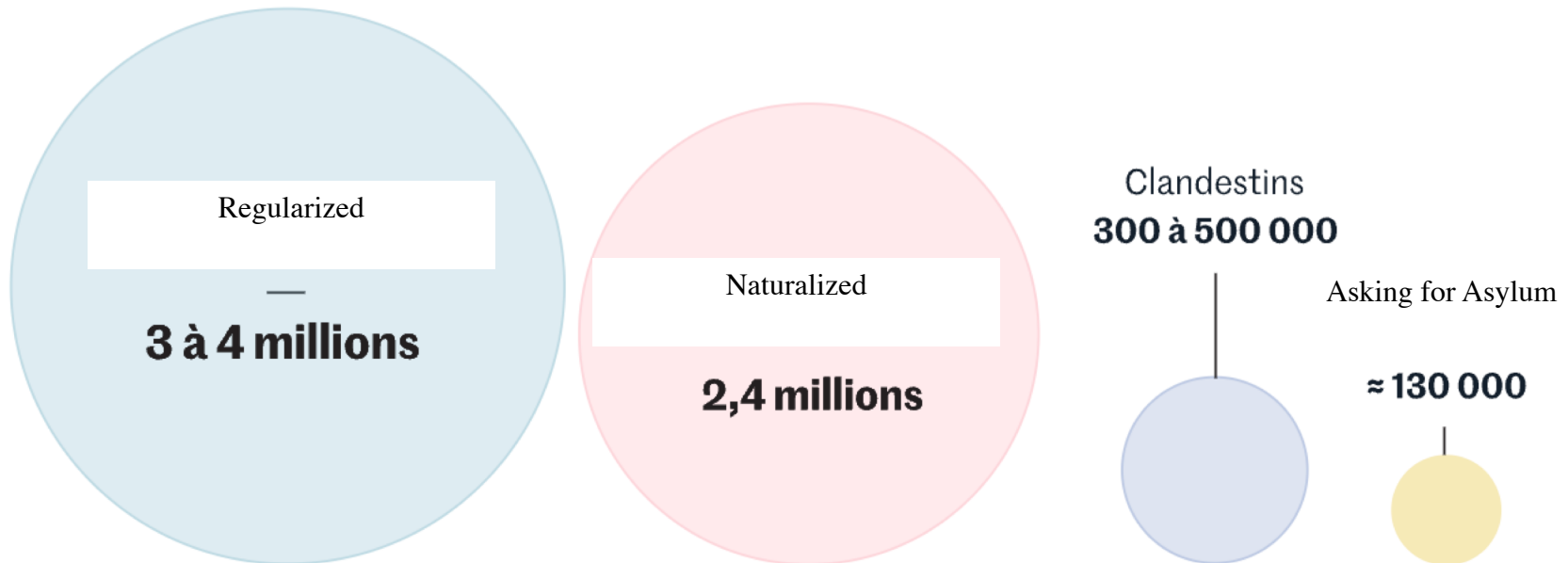
POLICIES AND DEBATES IN FRANCE

Migration and Refugies in France



Migration and Refugies in France

Immigrant in France



Migration and Refugees in France : social policies

	Clandestin	Ask. For Asylum	Regularized	French
Social protection		207 ^e (ADA)	551 ^e (RSA for aged + 25)	551 ^e (RSA for aged + 25)
Health	Basic Protection (AME)	Complete protection (CMU)	Complete protection (CMU)	Complete protection (CMU)
Housing	Emergency accomodation	Center or 225e	Emergency accomodation/ center/ Social housing	Emergency accomodation/ center/ Social housing
Family		100 ^e /child (ADA)	Family Allowance	Family Allowance

Migration and Refugies : Definitions = heterogeneity of realities

A lot of stereotypes hard to deconstruct :

Migrants are seen as :

- No individual reality (only a group identity)
- Contextually dependent and undergoing the events
- Without personal history
- Without power
- An additional charge for the host country

Is it the reality ?

Two comments concerning the French situation :

Ethnical statistics are prohibited in France (“so as not to discriminate”) => it turns against immigrant populations and becomes paralyzing for public power. It lets errors, fantasies and blindness run wild.

France has welcomed immigrants for a long time (e.g; 4% of its population in 1920) => a higher **proportion of immigrants** and children of immigrants than the other large countries: 27% (Insee)

Migration and Refugies : Definitions = heterogeneity of realities

Is Immigration Beneficial to Receiving Countries? (France stratégie Report 2019)

Among the many factors that energize or affect the economy and society of a country, immigration actually counts for little in France. It has only a marginal effect on unemployment and wages, it costs public finances very little, and overall it has only a weak influence on growth.

French specificity : low professional immigration

Professional immigration is low in France compared to other European countries and compared to other types of migration. Family immigration and the free circulation in Europe participate between 2 and 4 times more in the labor market than professional immigration.

Migration and Refugies : Definitions = heterogeneity of realities

France is **attractive** for immigrants but not for the more skilled migrants.

Labor market needs : care occupations for an aging population

“France Strategy” has identified that in 2022, care occupations became the main job-creating category. But professional immigration can not meet these needs insofar as it is difficult to match workers and beneficiaries due to distance and language problems.

STAKEHOLDERS

Stakeholders

The “**Ministry of the Interior**” is the only institutional department to have specific resources dedicated to migration issues. It works with a logic of inter-ministerial complementarity of funding and with the associative sector as actors of proximity.

The associative sector is the main relay of proximity with the populations, and plays an important role in the integration of foreign newcomers.

It is also one of the players in the implementation of the integration policy, promoting access to rights and autonomy, through the actions it implements in the field of **language training, professional integration, social follow-up** or access to **citizenship**.

There are thus nearly 1,500 associations which contribute in the territories to the implementation of the policy of hosting and integration of newcomers.

CAREER GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING VIEW

The transition framework

- **Transition framework** : allows to enrich the comprehension of the migration life experience. Described with three times (Stern, 2003)
 - 1 Emigration : before, time of decision-making with strong expectations
 - 2 Migration : the counterpart, time of loss, identity shock and acculturation
 - 3 Immigration : the aftermath, time of reconstruction in a dual culture

During migrations, main issues to face :

- Loss of social position
- Exposure to new ways of life and new social codes
- => impact of social (non) recognition and construction of identity (self esteem, self efficacy,..) (Yakushko, Watson & Thompson, 2008)
- => plural needs :
 - **Provide for the immediate needs (of the family)**
 - **Train to find a job**
 - **Make sense of migration** (Abkhezr, McMahon, & Rossouw, 2015).

CAREER GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING PRACTICES

Career guidance and counseling practices

- **Advocate** at the political and legal level for frameworks and measures to deal with precariousness and help people concerned to get out of it (Bolzman, 2016).
- **Promote** involvement in associative activities, collective spaces, community and all services for the attention of peers. Associations, social workers and citizens of civil society constitute the living forces that make it possible to work on the double face of exile: loss and desolation, but also a quest for oneself and an invention of a future (Cambournac, Pagès, & Ranchin, 2019; Lhuillier & Pestre, 2018).
- **Inform** migrants about their rights, the existing procedures and the possibilities available to them
- **Put** migrants in a position **to rebuild their identity, restore their power to act and their trust** :
- **Listen** to one's own history into a new system with new codes, a new language, new forms of recognition and preserving a sense of continuity.
- Build a **coherent narrative**, share the **emotions** experienced, engage in a **reflective work on life priorities**, prioritize the difficulties in terms of **goals**, become aware of the **gap between cultures** and thus become **an actor in one's own integration**.

THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION
