

COMMON MARKET COMMISSION  
GENERAL DIRECTION OF SOCIAL CONCERNS

SCHOOLING AND PROFESSIONAL  
TRAINING OF CHILDREN OF ITALIAN  
AND PORTUGUESE WORKERS IN  
THE MOSELLE REGION

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[centre d'informations  
et d'études d'économie  
humaine en lorraine,

COMMON MARKET COMMISSION  
General Direction of Social Concerns

SCHOOLING AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING  
OF CHILDREN OF ITALIAN AND PORTUGUESE  
WORKERS IN THE MOSELLE REGION

chargée de l'étude

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Décembre 1974

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## PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

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The economic development of the European regions characterized by the predominance of " heavy " industry such as Metallurgy and Coal mining only came about because of an important contribution from foreign manpower.

The Moselle in France and the Saar in West Germany have for many years been areas that have attracted workers from various other European regions that were industrially under-developed.

This manpower which came from essentially rural areas had no professional training, but easily managed to find jobs in unqualified employment which was often scorned by the locals given their higher socio-economic level.

In the Saar the foreign population has always been in the minority, representing less than 4 % of the population, but the situation in the Moselle is different since one out of every eight inhabitants is a foreigner and the immigration began over a century ago.

The immigrants who arrive by themselves are usually joined very quickly by the rest of their families. It is thus that veritable foreign colonies, of which the most important is the Italian, have grown up on either side of the frontier.

In the Moselle, the Italians are still the most numerous, but since a few years ago, the Spanish and then the Portuguese have taken over, without considering the Algerians who constitute a special case.

Several surveys carried out at the national level have produced interesting indications on the problems of socio-cultural integration experienced by these immigrant workers ; but the statistical information is, as yet, insufficient for getting familiar with the problems that face their children more specifically.

The situation of foreigners' children who grow up in a cultural climate of disrupted schooling with parents who, largely because of their own low level of knowledge, are not very concerned about it, is a difficult issue.

The academic difficulties that these children face lead them to a low level of professional qualification which inevitably poses problems for the host country whose technological evolution cannot, as at the moment of their parents' arrival, content itself with future applicants who lack all training.

Moreover this training seems not only one of the satisfactory means of integration into the host country but also a predominant factor in assuring an easy reintegration in the case of a possible return to their original country.

This study tends to focus on the academic and professional training of foreign children in a given region, and to put forward simple solutions in an effort to overcome possible obstacles.

Its originality lies in the fact that the parents themselves, by means of an interview, were consulted on the development of their children's schooling. As far as possible their information was put side by side with statistical facts. But, on the French side, one regrets a certain lack of information at the level of all educational establishments.



- M E T H O D O L O G Y -  
=====

French administrative regulation enforce all foreign residents who stay for longer than three months in the territory to under go a certain number of declarations and controls. Because of this, either at the Prefecture, or the Town Hall or at the Police Station, there are files containing various pieces of information on each foreigner.

Amongst other things, these files give the date and place of birth, the date of arrival in France, the address (each change of address must be notified to the appropriate authority) ; those for the heads of family also give the number and names of children under 16. Above this age, the children are considered as adults, and have a separate file under their own name, if they have not already taken French nationality. The sample of families to be interviewed was drawn up from these files. The sample of Italian families comprises families who have been in France for over 10 years, over 5 years, and less than 2 years. The Portuguese sample, since their immigration is recent, is mainly composed of families who have been here less than 5 years.

The family files were chosen completely at random depending on the length of residence here, and on the fact that they had at least one child in the villages where the foreign population is numerous, and above all in cases where the files were usable (there is no standardization of " foreign files ")

The actual survey revealed that often the details in the files were incorrect, especially the addresses. Nonetheless, one must not repost more than 15 % wrong addresses, though there were differences between the enquiry zones (a relatively low percentage considering the normal mobility of an individual).

Thus over 620 interviews with Italian families took place between April and June 1974. Very few people refused to be interviewed, and on the contrary, it should be noted that a very warm welcome was given by the majority of families. The conversation was in French or Italian according to the wishes of the family - the interviewers were bilingual.

A controlled sample was made up of 210 Portuguese families. Over 300 addresses had been found, but several of them were wrong ; on the whole the Portuguese population seems more mobile than the Italian population. In contrast, many of them refused to be interviewed ; the interviews were even held up for several days because of the political events which broke out in Portugal and which worried the families who refused all contact, afraid of replying to the least question.

It should be made clear that most of the Portuguese now living in the Moselle crossed the frontiers secretly and only regularized their situation with the French administration once they had settled. Even if they are in order in the eyes of the french, they are not always so with regard to the laws of their own country.

The interviewers were again bilingual (French-Portuguese) which meant that the families could answer, the questions despite a knowledge of French that was often mediocre.

The main part of this study is made up of the analysis of these interviews.

PART ONE

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STATISTICS ON THE FOREIGN POPULATION OF THE MOSELLE REGION.

## I - BRIEF HISTORICAL RESUME OF IMMIGRATION IN THE MOSELLE REGION

The history of migration into the Moselle region is unquestionably linked to that of its industrial development.

For half the 19 th century, the Moselle region was unable to provide the labour necessary for the exploitation of deposits of iron and coal, nor was it able to satisfy the need for skilled and unskilled labour in the new ~~the~~ ~~new~~ industries.

### a - Immigration in the area of iron deposits and iron mines.

Concessions given for the exploitation of iron deposits have been made use of in the Moselle area since the beginning of the nineteenth century, but by small scale enterprise, the manpower coming from the surrounding rural areas. Only towards the end of the nineteenth century did the coalfields gain in importance and require a bigger labour force.

This came principally from Germany (to which the department was annexed), according to the frontiers at the time. Nevertheless, workers had to be brought from other countries, notably from Italy. So it was that in 1912, out of some 17,000 miners there were approximately 5,000 Italians. After the 1914-18 war, the authorities did all they could to get rid of the German miners and to ensure that as far as possible the work-force was French-based. They did, however, continue to call upon some Italian and Polish workers.

After the last war, only Italians came to enlist as mine-workers. However, progress was made in the field of mechanization, which meant that less manpower was needed to provide greater productivity.

The greatest user of manpower in the Moselle region since its creation has without doubt been the complex of iron works, which has always employed more labour than the iron mines.

It was also in the latter half of the nineteenth century that metallurgy began to develop in Lorraine. The economic and political ups and downs were to cause fluctuations in the labour force up until 1914, with a considerable drop at the time of the 1908-1909 crisis. It is difficult to be precise about the development of foreign labour among metallurgical workers, as no statistics are in existence. One can, however, say that since the beginning of the twentieth century we have been witnessing an "unleashing" of foreign workers which has turned this area of the Moselle department into a "Tower of Babel".

One can plot the arrival of foreign workers in the metallurgical sector as happening in three stages :

- from 1860 to 1914 : skilled labour coming from neighbouring countries (Luxembourg, Belgium, Saar) and blast furnace and rolling mill workers coming from Italy.

- from 1919 to 1949 : a large scale introduction of workers from Central Europe, with a notable contribution from the Mediterranean countries as before.

- after 1946 immigrants coming essentially from Mediterranean countries (Italians and North Africans)

Immigration from Italy which began even before the war of 1914 provided temporary labour at the beginning, as first Northern, then Southern Italians came to work for limited periods. In certain factories, they already formed more than 50 % of the labour force.

After 1919, Italian colonies, as it were, came to be created, centring on different factories - entire housing complexes were inhabited by Italians, just as Poles had taken over others.

The period 1940 to 1945 was to see a new recruitment policy aimed at giving manual labour a more French character (though admittedly calling on North Africans who were called North African Frenchmen !). But metallurgy was nonetheless unable to exist without an important contribution from foreign workers.

Since 1946, the constant development of metallurgical production units has required a large foreign labour force in which Italians have been in the majority.

b - Immigration into the coal-field area

It was towards the second half of the nineteenth century that coal mining in Lorraine developed. The basic labour force increased regularly from year to year.

1860 - 1913

At the beginning of this mining period, workers were taken essentially from surrounding country areas. But this exodus from the country petered out after the beginning of the twentieth century, and in 1910 it was necessary to call on workers from outside the region, mainly Austro-Hungarians and Germans from Westphalia and Saxony. Some Italians came at around this time, but in very small numbers. In fact there were only 847 foreigners out of a total of 14,000 miners. There was a big disparity between this figure and the number working in metallurgy and iron mines.

There were in fact few foreigners, that is to say non-Germans, taking into account the national boundaries at the time.

1914 - 1920

During the hostilities, mining continued, but at a slower rate. For a while, many Russian prisoners-of-war replaced workers who had left for the front.

Only in the twenties did the mines get back to their regular rhythm of work, and begin active recruitment.

1920 - 1940

After the departure of the German workers, it was necessary to call hurriedly upon foreign miners. As a result; Polish workers arrived "en masse" some of them had already been miners in Westphalia, then in a state of crisis, and thus were skilled. As the need became greater, attempts were made to recruit from countries which had not yet provided large numbers of workers for coal mining, such as Italy. Nonetheless, the Poles continued to be in the majority up to 1939. A 1938 census revealed 2,500 Poles as against only 310 Italians.

After 1945

Only in 1946 did work begin again in mine shafts which had been closed because of the second world war. That same year 28 % of the labour force was still made up of prisoners-of-war. After some accidents occurring during their expansion, the mines found themselves obliged, around 1955-56, to call upon foreign labour again. An active recruitment campaign was launched in Italy which bore fruit particularly in 1956, as from when the Italians began to form an important community. In 1961, 33 % of the underground labour force, and 12 % of the surface workers were foreign.

Italian immigration into the coal field areas was much later in happening than in the metallurgical areas, and the extent of it was less significant.

At the present time, there are 55 % of Italians and 0.05 % of Portuguese employed by the H.B.L.

## II - THE EVOLUTION OF THE FOREIGN POPULATION IN THE MOSELLE REGION

The administrative regulations and the various requirements which must be met by foreigners resident or coming to live in the Moselle region allow the appropriate departments of the French civil service to keep up with the evolution of the foreign population in the department.

On January 1 st, 1974, a census showed 120,948 foreigners resident in the Moselle department. (60,674 men, 28,606 women and 31,668 children under sixteen); One inhabitant in eight is not of French nationality i.e. 12 % of the total population of the department is foreign.

For about 10 years, the number of foreigners has remained fairly constant, around the figure of 120,000.



GRAPH 1

EVOLUTION OF THE FOREIGN POPULATION  
IN THE MOSELLE REGION (1969-1973)  
(ALGERIANS EXCLUDED)

NUMBER

(figures supplied by the Prefecture)

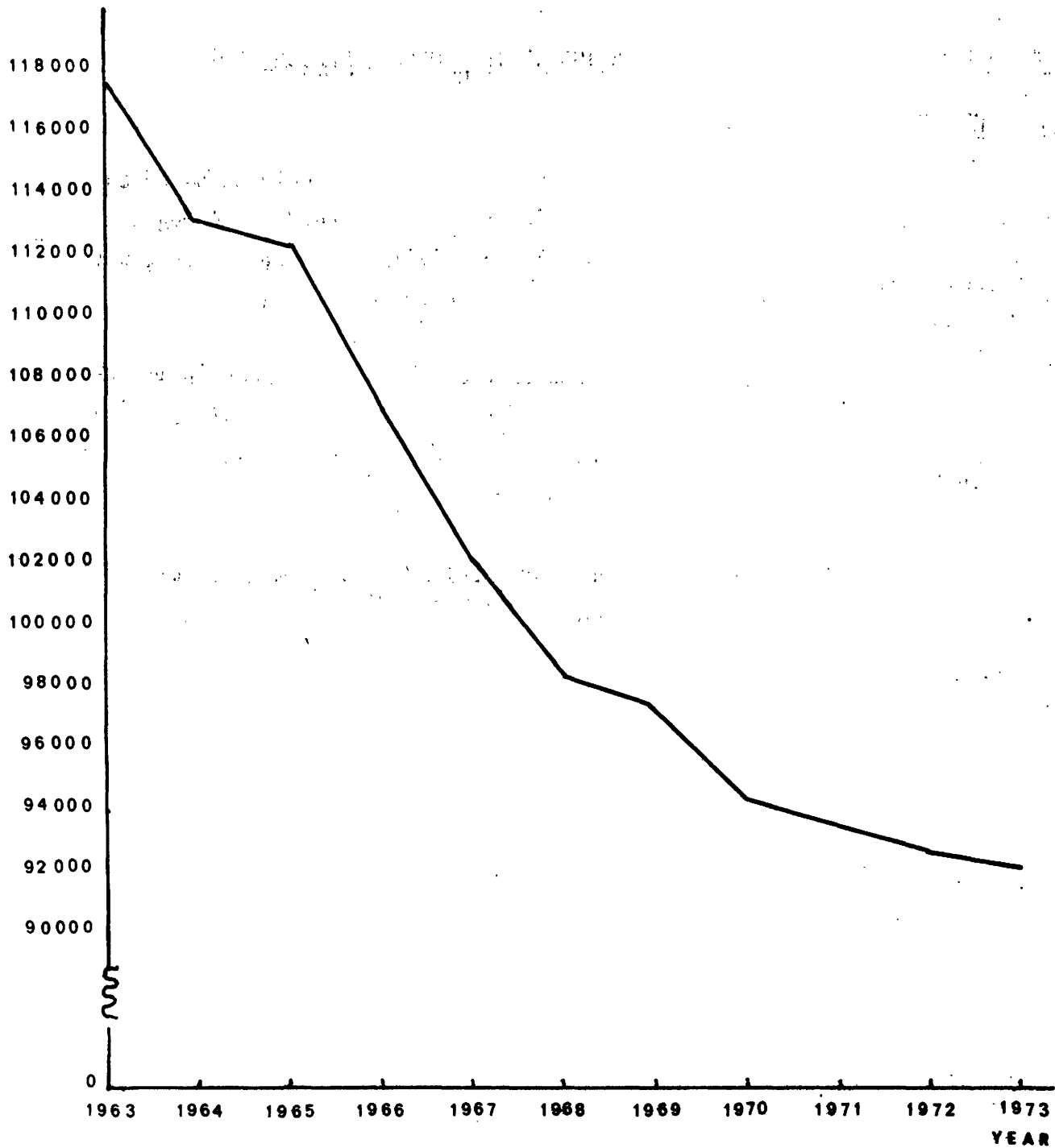


Table 1 : Evolution of the foreign population in the Moselle department.

Year	Foreign Nationals (excluding Algerians)	Total Foreign Population (including Algerians)	Algerians
1963	117 900	--	--
1964	113 881	--	--
1965	112 288	--	--
1966	107 700	126 200	18 500
1967	102 222	120 832	19 610
1968	98 194	120 272	22 072
1969	97 216	119 488	22 272
1970	94 103	119 071	24 968
1971	93 983	120 602	26 619
1972	92 455	120 451	27 996
1973	92 073	120 948	28 875

The above figures confirm the decline in numbers of foreign nationals, that is to say all nationalities except Algerian. The decline was particularly marked between 1963 and 1968 when this group was reduced by over 20,000. Since 1969, however, the reduction in numbers has slowed down. The reduction is now no more than 800 people a year, a figure which has fallen as low as 500 since 1971.

This reduction in the number of foreign nationals is due to several factors, some more well known than others. It is certain that the countries which traditionally provide manpower have exhausted their immigration resources (Italy, Spain etc.) These countries have in their turn become industrialized, and thus the return of their emigrants is inevitable. These emigrants have in many cases acquired professional training whilst in the Moselle area, which allows them to obtain a high position in industry in their own countries. Elsewhere, they are employed in economic sectors which witnessed a cutting down in staff, notably between 1966 and 1969.

The free circulation of labour springing from the agreements made within the Common Market has not greatly influenced migration between France and the other member countries.

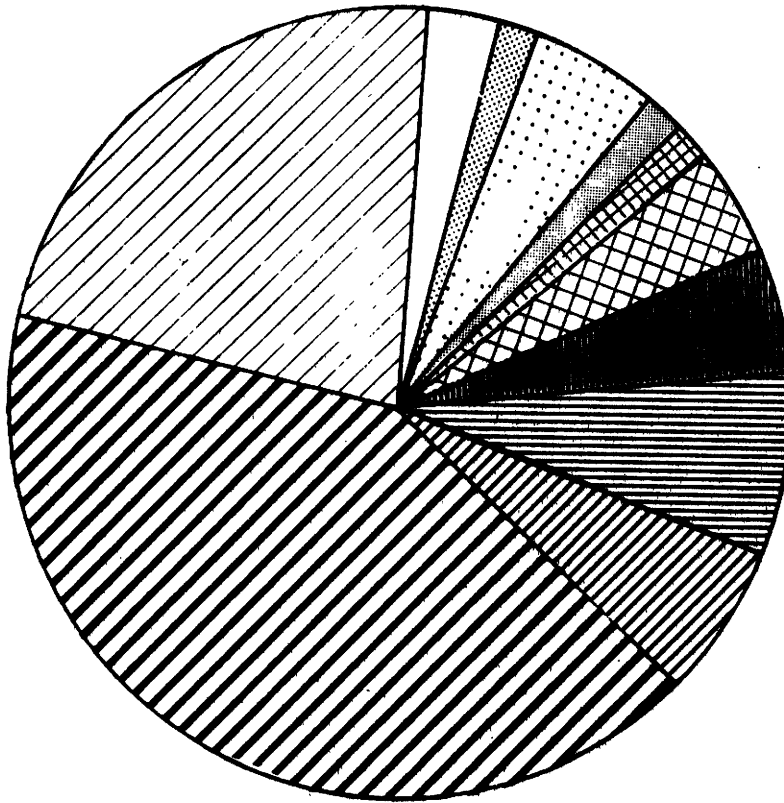
On the other hand, the Algerian population has developed in the opposite direction, and is growing each year by almost 2,000. One should point out here that because of the private links between Algeria and France, it is only as from 1966 that Algerian emigrants have been officially counted. This Algerian population is composed for the most part of single men (67.9 % men, 9.2 % women and 22.9 % children) whereas among foreign nationals (i.e. non-Algerian) the percentages are 44.6 % men, 28.2 % women and 27.2 % children.












Censuses have revealed sixty different nationalities present in the Moselle department. The importance of each group is quite different. At the head of the list come the Italians who on January 1 st 1974 numbered 50 157. In second place come the Algerians with 28 875, followed in descending order by Spaniards (8 724), Portugueses (8 510), Germans (6 011), Poles (4 575), Moroccans (3 375), then Yugoslavs, Turks and Tunisians. As for political refugees, their numbers have also reduced considerably (2 157 on January 1 st 1974) ; they come essentially from Eastern European countries. (Poland, Ukraine, Hungary).

Thus Italians make up the largest section of the foreign population (41.5 %) but official statistics prove that their numbers are in decline. In 1969 they numbered 58 419, a number which has since been reduced by 8 262. The fall in numbers was particularly sudden between 1969 and 1970, since in the course of that single year, there was a reduction of more than 5 000. Since 1971, the reduction has been much less marked, and has only been in the region of slightly less than 1 000 people per year. Nevertheless, more than 200 Italian families continue to arrive each year. It would appear that only a proportion of them stay in the department, and that others leave, having been welcomed by the Moselle-based community. (The migratory balance within Moselle indicates a deficit of 300 workers, excluding members of their families who have not been counted.)

PERCENTAGE OF FOREIGN POPULATION  
ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY

(1973 issued by the Prefecture)



	ALGERIANS	23.9 %		YUGOSLAVS	1.9 %
	ITALIANS	41.5 %		TURKISH	1.7 %
	PORTUGUESE	7 %		OTHERS	3.8 %
	SPANISH	7.5 %		TUNISIANS	1.1 %
	GERMANS	5 %		MAROCCANS	2.8 %
	POLISH	3.8 %			

The Portuguese community has developed in inverse proportion ; in 1969 they numbered less than 5 000 but now exceed 8,500. Their numbers grew particularly between 1969 and 1970 (by more than 1,550 in one year). Since 1971, the annual increase has been no more than 500-600 people. It does not appear that in future years the annual average will be a great deal higher than what it is today. In fact, Portugal has almost completely exhausted its supplies of emigrant men of working age.

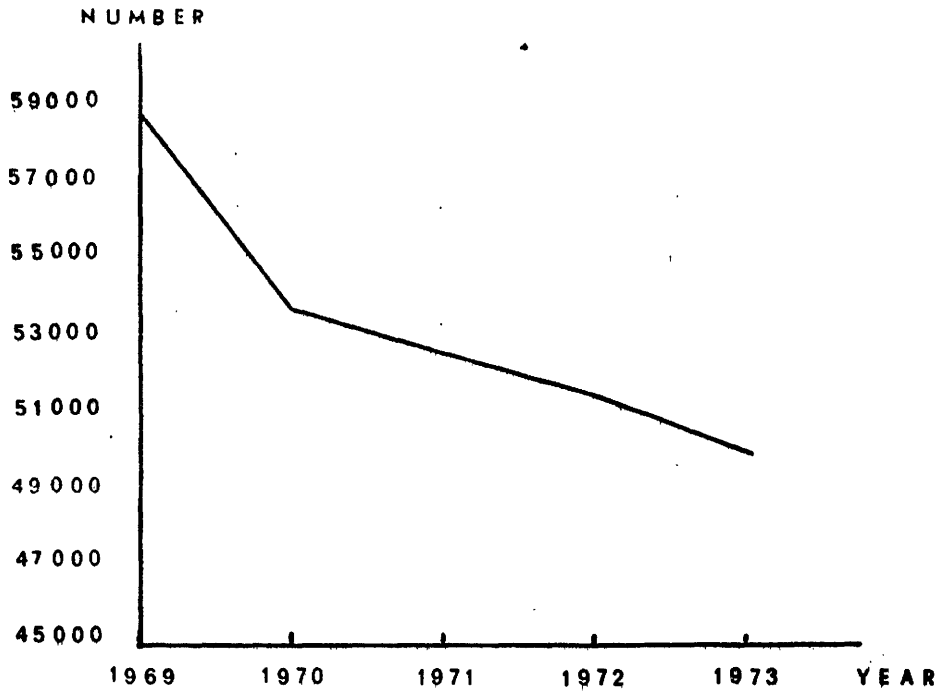
The Spanish community, which had grown regularly up to 1969, has since experienced a regular loss of approximately 500 per year.

One must also call attention to the recent arrival of Turks in the department. This ethnic group could well become more and more important if the economy of Lorraine continues to need manpower. Numbering but a few in 1969, they now number approximately 2,000. Some of them come over from Federal Germany, finding that in this border department they can practise the knowledge of the German language they have already gained.

GRAPH 3

### GROWTH OF THE ITALIAN POPULATION IN THE MOSELLE 1969-1973

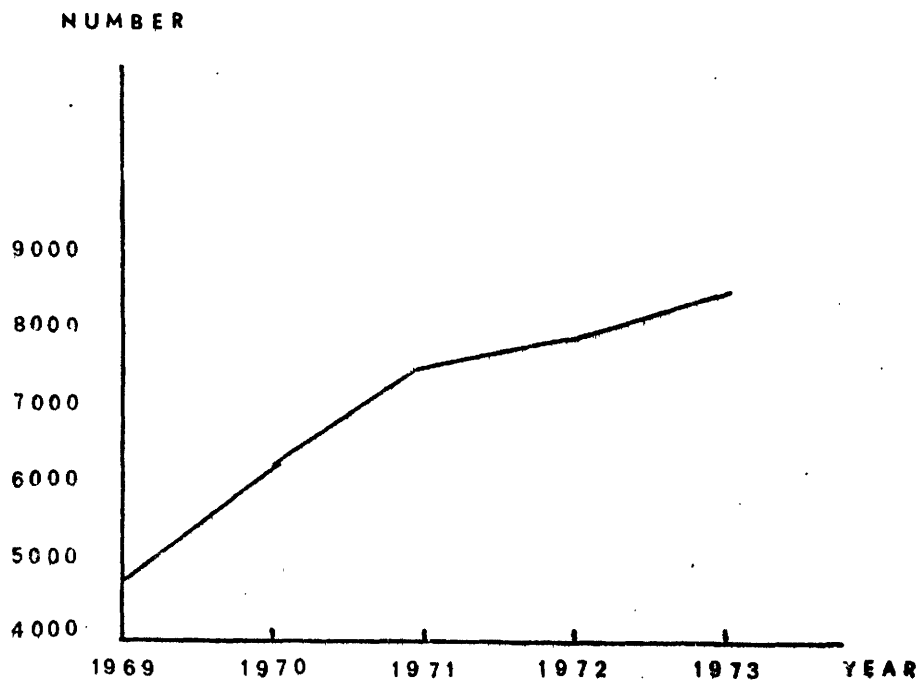
(issued by the Prefecture)



GRAPH 4

### GROWTH OF THE PORTUGUESE POPULATION IN THE MOSELLE 1969-1973

(issued by the Prefecture)



### III - GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREIGN POPULATION

The distribution of the foreign population within the Moselle department is very irregular. The population is essentially concentrated in the areas where industry is very prominent. This means that we get widely differing distributions according to the district, i.e. 2.7 % in rural areas and 17.6 % in the areas of metallurgical factories.

The foreign population is in fact grouped in three zones :

- the metallurgical area around Thionville
- the coal fields around Forbach-Merlebach
- Metz and its suburbs

In certain towns within these zones, the density of the foreign population in relation to the total population is particularly high. Such is the case in Knutange (metallurgy) where 39 % of the population is foreign, in Clouange (32 %), in Moyeuvre-Grande (26 %). Such density is equally marked in the coal field areas - Farébersviller (42 %) foreign population, Forbach (20.7 %), Creutzwald (17.6 %).

This is due to the fact that these towns are near to either metallurgical factories or to mine shafts, and that great " complexes " or " estates " have been built.

Table 2 : Geographical distribution of the foreign population in the Moselle department.

Town	Total Population	Foreign Population	%
MOSELLE	971 314	120 948	12,4 %
Thionville	271 503	48 353	17,8 %
Forbach	188 383	25 938	13,8 %
Metz (Rural)	166 758	22 112	13,3 %
Metz (Urban)	107 537	12 872	12 %
Boulay	66 818	5 999	9 %
Sarreguemines	80 559	3 007	3,7 %
Château-Salins	30 465	983	3,2 %
Sarrebourg	59 291	1 678	2,8 %

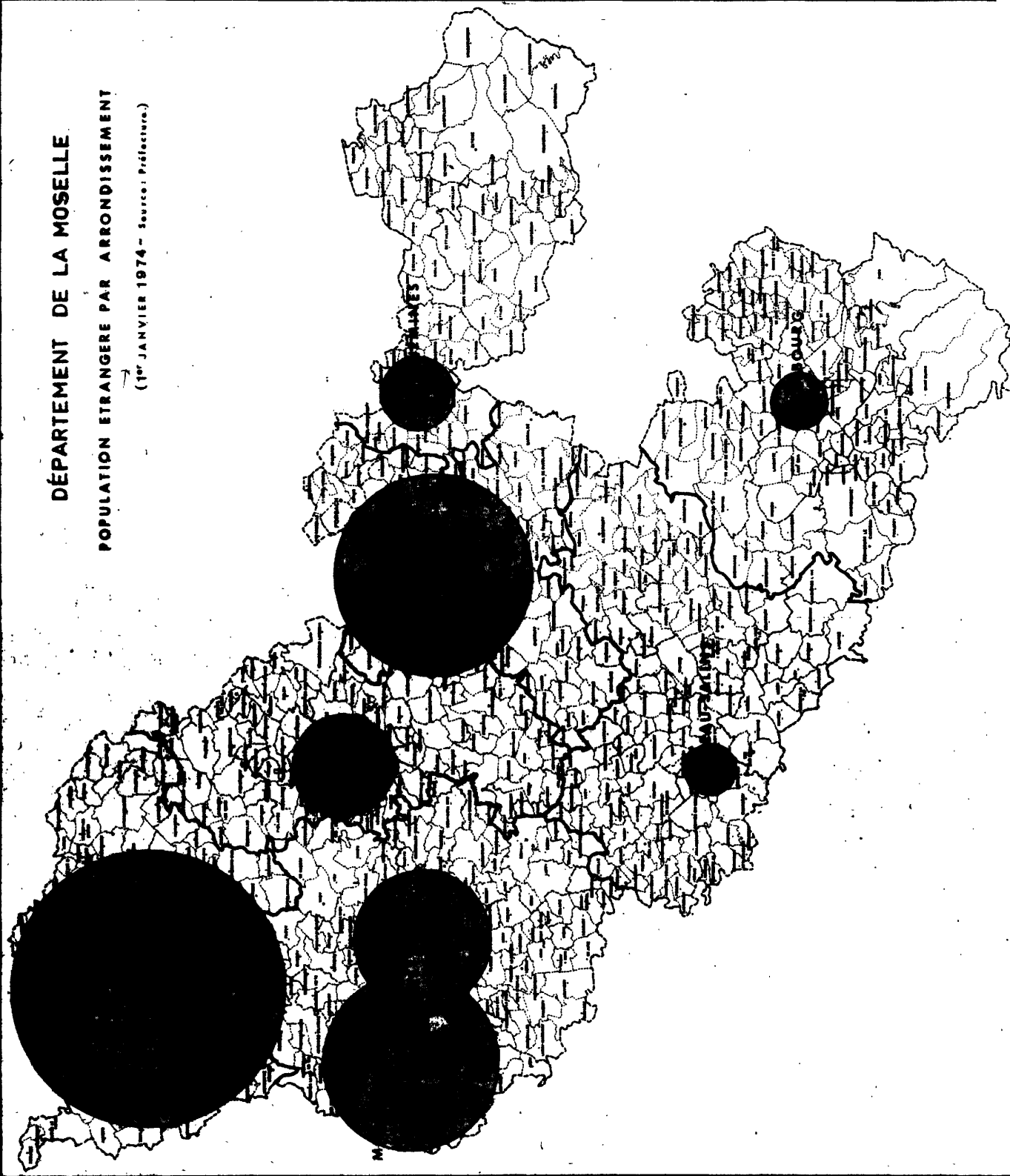
This geographical distribution has not undergone any major change during the last few years. There has nevertheless been a very slight increase for about four years in the traditionally rural towns of Sarrebourg and Boulay, where the foreign population has always been small. In both these boroughs an effort has been made to encourage industrialization, and several factories have been established there. These have called on foreign labour, since they were not always able to find the manpower required on the spot.



DÉPARTEMENT DE LA MOSELLE

POPULATION ÉTRANGÈRE PAR ARRONDISSEMENT

(1<sup>er</sup> JANVIER 1974 - Source : Préfecture.)



#### IV - FOREIGN POPULATION IN ACTIVE EMPLOYMENT

Statistics in this field lack precision. If foreigners from time to time forget to make known a change of address (which makes them liable to legal investigation), they are even less likely to report a change of job, which is not a compulsory formality. Another source of information is the set of statistics published by the National Statistics Institute after the national census of 1968.

Among foreign nationals, the administrative department of the Prefecture counted 40 636 in active employment on January 1 st 1974.

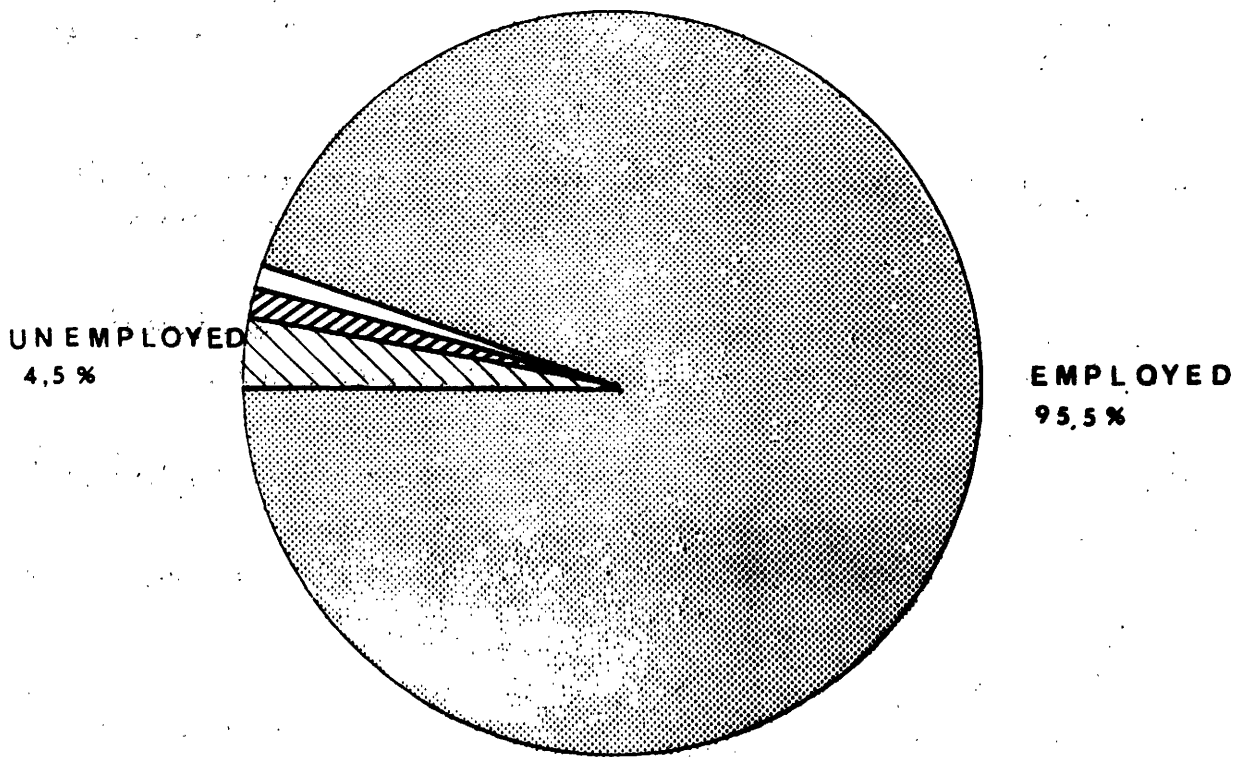
95 % of these are wage-earning (33,986 men and 4 826 women). Also, 960 self-employed, 586 tradesmen, 278 industrial workers.



This total population in active employment (excluding Algerians) is growing slightly. In comparison with 1972 there has been an increase of more than 700. They represent about 44 % of the total foreign population, a figure higher than the national average, which is just under 35 %.

In 1973, 2,371 foreigners were given work, an increase of more than 1,000 on 1972. Among these new workers, 714 were introduced by the National Immigration Office, 1,355 whose administrative situation were "regularized", and 302 were foreign children who had reached 16 years of age, or men who married French women.

DIVISION OF THE FOREIGN  
WORKING POPULATION IN MOSELLE  
(NOT INCLUDING ALGERIANS)

(issued by the Prefecture)



-  IN INDUSTRIE 0.7%
-  IN BUSINESS 14%
-  SELF-EMPLOYED 2.4%

These foreigners in active employment are essentially employed in the secondary sector, more particularly in " métal transformation industries " and public works. The figures given below come from the national census of 1968. Since that time there has been a change in numbers from sector to sector, but the distribution as a percentage has varied little.

Table 3 : Foreign workers tabulated according to type of employment

	Total	Men	Women
Fishing - Agriculture	1 124	1 016	108
Mining industries	5 792	5 748	44
Building and Public works	11 736	11 664	72
Other Industries	20 220	19 224	996
Transport and Associated trades	912	892	20
Trading - Banking	3 016	2 148	868
Domestic/cleaning	1 768	524	1 244
Public services, Administration Army	488	364	124
TOTAL	45 056	41 580	3 476

SOURCE I.N.S.E.E.

Algerians in active employment on January 1 st 1974 numbered 19 330 (19 011 wage-earning, 316 tradesmen, 3 self-employed) They are essentially employed in the building trade and public works, and Metal Transformation Industries as manual workers or skilled labourers.<sup>(1)</sup> 70 % of the Algerians living in the Moselle region are in active employment, a high percentage.

As far as the Italian and Portuguese working population is concerned, we must again make do with statistics from the 1968 census to determine their distribution according to type of job.

Table 4 : Distribution of Italian and Portuguese workers in active employment, classed according to categories of job.

		Italians	Portuguese
First	Fishing, Agriculture	1 %	4,1 %
Second	Mining Industries	13,3 %	4,1 %
	Bulding, Public works	27,1 %	36,1 %
	Other Industries	47,1 %	48,8 %
Third	Transport	1,8 %	2,8 %
	Trading, Insurance, Banking	5,8 %	1,3 %
	Public Services	3 %	2,3 %
	TOTAL	100 %	100 %

Those Italians who have been established for the longest time in the Moselle department are in a higher percentage in the third category. The Portuguese seem to be attracted much more as has been confirmed in other departments, by the first category. On the other hand there are fewer of them in the mining industries, since they arrived at a time when recruitment in the mines had slowed down considerably.

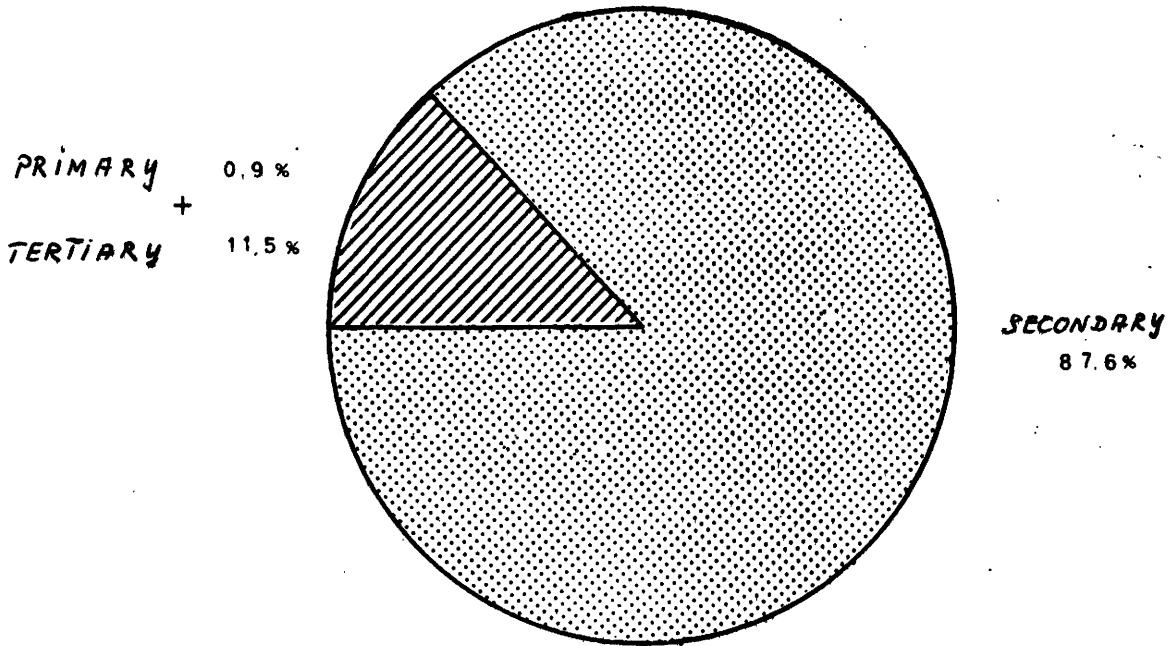
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(1) In French "ouvriers spécialisés" ivlid does not have an exact equivalent in English

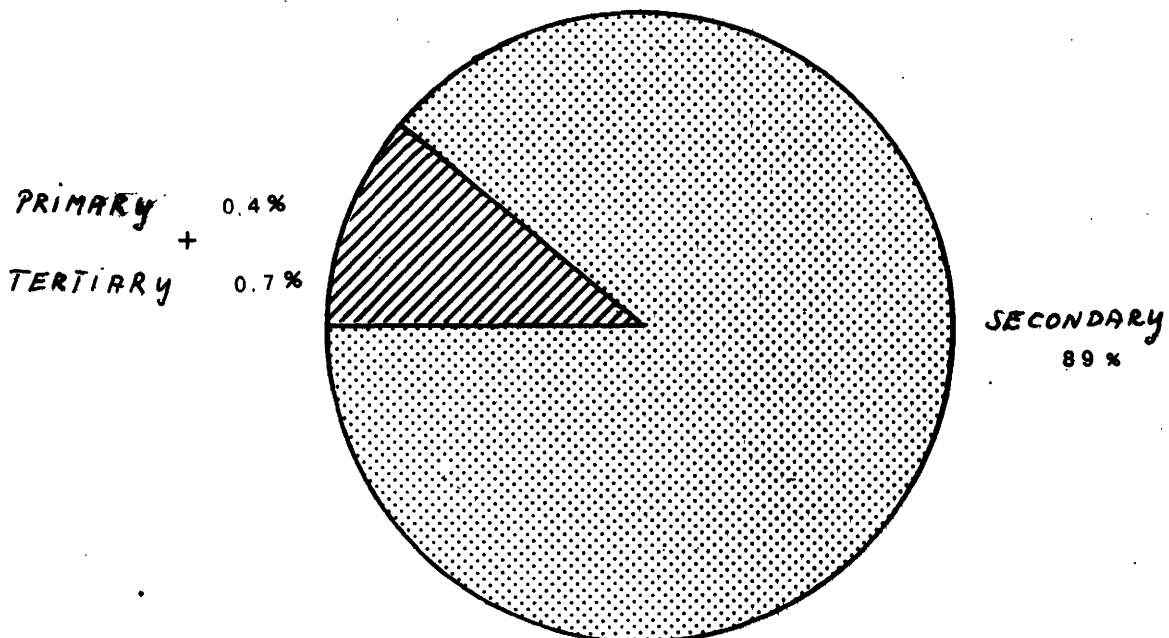
DIVISION OF WORKING PORTUGUESE AND ITALIAN  
ACCORDING TO ECONOMIC ACTIVITY CATEGORY

issued by the Census Bureau, 1968

ITALIANS



PORTUGUESE



V - NATURALISATION

Each year a number of foreigners who have fulfilled certain conditions regarding the length of time they have been in France, or their family situation, apply for French nationality for themselves and their families.

1970	1971	1972	1973
2 157	2 092	2 016	1 726

A reduction in the number of people naturalized has been recorded, especially since 1972.

It is in the main the Italians who request French nationality. This year another 320 Italians have been involved in the process. In 1970 they numbered 860. They are followed by Poles, Spaniards, Germans and Portuguese.

It is possible that the rules of free circulation of labour within the Common Market have for some years caused fewer Italians to request French nationality.

PART TWO



INQUIRY INTO THE FAMILIES



INQUIRY INTO ITALIAN FAMILIES

A - THE FAMILY SITUATION

The analysis of the education and Professional training of these foreign children must be taken into consideration with a number of factors concerning the entire family itself.

The province of origin, the date of arrival the reasons for the emigration, and the socio-cultural integration of the parents are the most important factors to know in order to better understand the problems these children of immigrants may have.

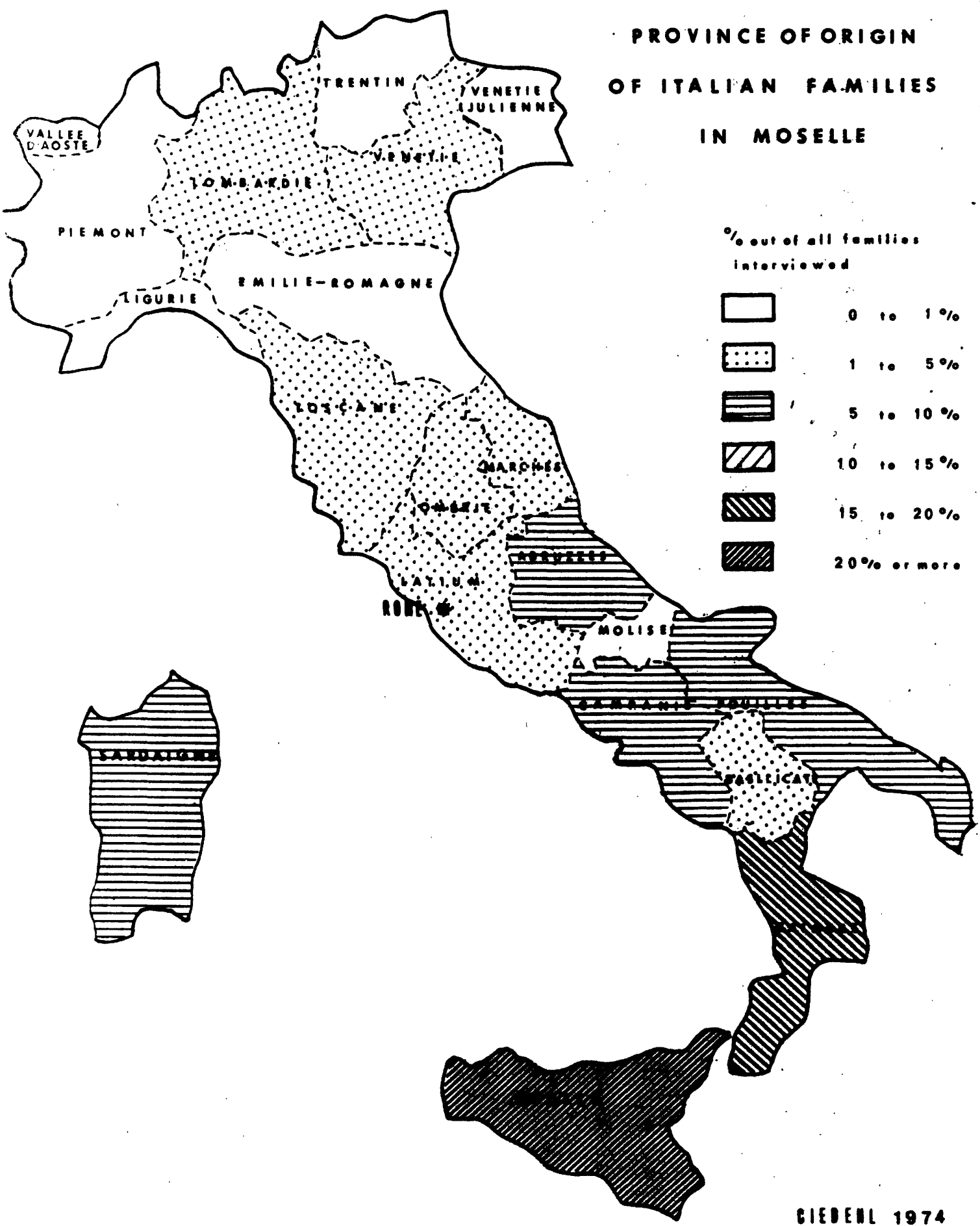
I - GEOGRAPHIC ORIGIN OF THE ITALIAN FAMILIES

Table 5 :

Italian Provinces		Percentage of Families
	Sicily	33,9
	Sardinia	5,8
	Calabria	17,6
South	Apulia	8,7
	Campania	8,2
	Basilicata	2,4
	Abruzzi	5,8
	Latium	2,3
Center	Ombria	2,4
	Marches	1,8
	Toscany	1,5
	Emilia	0,3
	Piemonte	0,3
	Lombardy	1,0
North	Liguria	0,6
	Trentino	0,2
	Friuli	0,2
	Venice	4,7
	Val d'Aoste	0,2
	Other Countries	2,1
		<hr/> 100 %

# ITALY

## PROVINCE OF ORIGIN OF ITALIAN FAMILIES IN MOSELLE



% out of all families interviewed

[White box]	0 to 1%
[Dotted box]	1 to 5%
[Horizontal lines box]	5 to 10%
[Diagonal lines (top-left to bottom-right) box]	10 to 15%
[Diagonal lines (bottom-left to top-right) box]	15 to 20%
[Cross-hatched box]	20% or more

82,5 % of the families come from the Southern provinces of Italy, only 7,9 % from the center and 7,5 % from the North. The Sicilians are the largest in number (33,9 %) followed by the Calabrians (17,6 %) and the inhabitants of Apulia (8,7 %). Venice is the only region not situated in the South, which has the largest percentage of families immigrating (4,7 %).

## II - THE DATE OF ARRIVAL IN FRANCE OF THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY

84 % of the heads of family interviewed came to France more than 10 years ago, that is to say before January 1, 1964 ; 8 % arrived between 1964 and 1969, 6 % between 1969 and 1972 and less than 2 % after 1972.

These figures confirm the official statistics established by the French Administration, namely the very clear decrease in Italian immigration to France (cf. Chapter 1).

The greatest percentage of persons arriving before 1964 is attributed to the Sardinians : 94 % of them have been in France for more than 10 years. 89 % of the families coming from the center and the North of Italy came before 1964. As for the Sicilians, 79 % of them arrived at least 10 years ago. However, we find the greatest percentage of newcomers among them 12 % indicate arriving after 1969. Only 0,9 % came from the northern and central sections of the country. The Calabrians continue to come to Moselle looking for work : 7 % of them have been here for less than 5 years.

### 2.1 - Date of arrival and location in Moselle where welcomed

- families who arrived before 1964

40 % of these families live within the area of Metz, 32 % near the iron deposits and 28 % near the coal fields.

- families arriving between 1964 and 1969

These families live mainly near the iron deposits (51 %), 35 % in and around Metz and 14 % the coal fields.

- families arriving after 1969

Here again most reside near the iron deposits (53 %), 26 % near the coal fields and 21 % in and around Metz.

This geographic distribution inside the department of Moselle in terms of the date of arrival permits us to suppose that the families move to Metz where there is a wide range of work, after having stayed for a while near the iron deposits and coal fields. Moreover, we find that most newcomers reside near the iron works due to the fact that there is a constant need for foreign manpower whereas this is no longer the case in the coal works.

## 2.2 - Date of Arrival and the age of the head of the family

Among the families arriving in France before 1964, the highest percentage found is of men aged 41 to 45 (27 %) and of men aged 46 or more (39 %). Among those arriving between 1964 and 1969, the number of men older than 46 represents only 16 %, whereas those between 31 and 40, 49 %. Lastly, those arriving after 1972, in 63 % of the cases, are less than 30 years old.

This confirms the generally widespread opinion that the younger part of the population immigrates, too.

## III - THE PARENTS' AGE

25 % of the fathers are 41 to 45 years old, 40 % are less than 40 years old. There are more men over 50 (18 %) than under 30 (10 %).

As for the mothers, they are, on the whole, younger than their husbands. 58 % of them are younger than 40, 18 % between 41 and 45, and there are more women younger than 30 (21 %) than women older than 50 (9 %).

Table 6 : THE PARENTS' AGE

Age bracket of the parents	%	%
	Father	Mother
25 - 30 years old	10,4	21
31 - 35 years old	10,8	16
36 - 40 years old	19,2	20,7
41 - 45 years old	25	18,1
46 - 50 years old	16	15,5
More than 50 years old	18,6	8,7
TOTAL	100	100

#### IV - THE MOTHER'S NATIONALITY

89 % of the mothers are Italian. 10,5 % are French and only 0,5 % are of another nationality.

Where the mother is French, the husband and wife are young. In fact, 26 % of the husbands are under 30 and 33 % are between 31 and 40. Only 9 % of the husbands are over 50.

The husbands in these Franco-Italian marriages are, for the most part, young men whose parents have lived in France for many years and who have spent most of their childhood in the Lorraine region all the while retaining their Italian nationality.

V - NUMBER OF PERSONS PER FAMILY INTERVIEWED

Most of the households involved in the inquiry are composed of 4 or 5 persons ; nevertheless, there is a high percentage of families where there are 6 or 7 persons. We have listed the breakdown in decreasing order :

Table 7 :

Number of persons per family	%
5 persons	22,9
4 persons	22,8
6 persons	16,3
7 persons	13,2
3 persons	10,5
8 persons	6,3
9 or more persons	6
2 persons	1,5
1 person	0,5

VI - NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE FAMILIES INTERVIEWED

The following tables indicate the total number of children in the family, then the number of children here in France. Since there are few families having 9 or 10 or 12 children, we have grouped them in the " 8 or more " column. (Families without children were not included in the inquiry).

Table 8 : Total number of children (1)

Number of Families (1)	Number of children per family (2)	Total number of children (1 X 2)
47	1	47
132	2	164
139	3	417
107	4	428
86	5	430
51	6	306
27	7	186
29	8 or more	+ 232

These families have an average of 3,7 children and those with 2 and 3 children are the most numerous (44 %). The total number of children in the families interviewed is greater than 2 313.

6.1 - Number of children here in France (1)

Number of Families (1)	Number of children per family (2)	Total number of children in France (1 X 2)
49	1	49
138	2	276
133	3	399
111	4	444
88	5	440
46	6	276
25	7	175
25	8 or more	+ 200

At least 2 259 children are in France ; that is to say a little more than 54 children are not here.

(1) The figures in these tables are different since each table refers to a particular situation.

6.2 - Number of children living with their families

Table 10 :

Number of families (1)	Number of children per family (2)	Total number of children (1 X 2)
71	1	71
141	2	282
144	3	432
103	4	412
79	5	395
35	6	210
21	7	147
13	8 or more	+ 104

More than 2 053 children live at home with their parents.  
In comparing this table with the preceding one, we can say that at least  
206 children have left the home but still live in France.

6.3 - Number of children involved in the inquiry

The Italian families were asked about the development of their  
children's education and professional training. For the larger families, only  
the 4 oldest children were taken into account. This amounts to a total of  
1 932 children.



b - THE PARENTS

Numerous psycho-sociological studies and psychologists from various countries have shown how sensitive the child is to the problems, behaviour, and reactions of his family environment.

The foreign child, already confronted with his own problems of language, integration, up-rooting, etc. (problems French children do not have), is going to be even more affected by his parents' success or failure. There is, so to speak, an accumulation of difficulties which has driven certain foreign children to adopt an attitude of refusing all orders, a genuine "psychological block" (refusing parental authority, refusing school, integration, etc...). Certain specialists feel that the influence of the child's socio-economical environment is the cause of some 90 % of failures at school.

Moreover, the parents' attitude toward the child is of prime importance as to the child's future. It is the parents who encourage the child to get some kind of professional training ; they also determine the length and type of education they will want their children to obtain. A good knowledge of the social educational and professional structures of the country will permit them to watch over and help their children during their schooling and preprofessional period of life. The child may then be able to develop fully whether it be in the adopted country, if he decides to stay, or in the country of origin, when he returns.

## I - CIRCUMSTANCES CONCERNING IMMIGRATION

### 1.1 - Reasons for coming to France

What are the reasons which motivated these Italian families to leave their place of birth and reside in Moselle ? Here are the answers they gave :

For a better salary	23,3 %
For find work	79,6 %
For better living conditions	14,7 %
For social advantages	1,9 %
For other reasons	11,8 %

( Since some families gave 2 answers, the total percentage exceeds 100 %).

By far the anxiety of finding a job was the greatest motivation for relocation. The level of salaries, in second position, seems to be of a far less important reason. Better living conditions or social advantages were not determining factors. Among the other reasons, some people pointed out military service or family reasons.

### 1.2 - Preparation taken in Italy for the departure to France

Migration to a different country poses many problems, and that of the language possibly being the most difficult. Besides that fact, these families come from under-industrialised regions which means that only a very small number of them have had any professional experience which would be helpful in finding jobs here in Moselle. Nevertheless, 94 % of the families interviewed stated that they had never had any kind of professional training or promotion during their stay here in France.

Only 3 % had indicated having had some kind of training ; the others were not able to give an answer. These figures are not a true reflection of these families' considered attitudes with regard to pre-training, but perhaps proof that such possibilities do not exist in their home provinces.

It is indeed probable that in the villages of Sicily or Calabria there exists no way of getting any kind of information concerning the host country.

### 1.3 - Reception on arriving in France

If there is no preparation for their departure from Italy, what kind of reception do these families have on arriving in Moselle ?

We have previously seen that the Italian immigration to this department has been going on for a long time and reaching rather large proportions. Sometimes, entire families have united together ; certain communities in Moselle have become Sicilian, Calabrian, or Sardinian districts. These happenings unquestionably facilitate the new-comers' settling down.

In fact, 50 % of the families had been received by members of their own family as soon as they arrived in Moselle. Only 26 % of them had no reception whatsoever. As for the other families, 10,7 % were welcomed by other Italians, 8 % by a representative from where they were going to work, and 2 % by an Italian Association.

#### - Reception in France according to the province of origin.

It appears that the Italians from the South were welcomed by members of their own family or by other Italians more than the other immigrants from the rest of the country. This is shown by the following figures.

Table 11 : Reception in France and Regions of Italy

Type of reception in France.	Southern region of Italy	Other Regions
	% of families	% of families
Welcomed (no details given)	1,2	2,9
By a fellow country-man	11,5	6,8
By members of the family	52,6	36,9
By a factory representative	7,4	10,7
By an association	1,2	4,5
Welcomed by no one	23,3	34,9

Among those from the South of Italy, more Calabrians were welcomed by the family (56,9 %) than were Sicilians (53,8 %).

- Reception in France and date of arrival

Those persons arriving after 1969 were more often welcomed by members of the family (69,4 %). For those arriving before 1964, the percentage is no more than 45,6 %.

II - LENGTH OF STAY

*The intended* length of stay in France is a very important fact to know. The attitude of the parents with regard to their children's education and professional training is apt to differ according to how long they plan to stay. In the case of a rapid return to Italy, the child's education is likely to be interrupted and suffer from it.

Table 12 :

<i>Intended</i> Length of stay in France	% of families
Forever	<u>54,4</u>
Until the children begin to work	2,1
Until retirement	2,6
Will stay for other reasons	6
Don't know how long	1,6
No answer	33,1
	0,4

54,4 % of the families have decided to stay permanently here in Moselle. 9,6 % will stay long enough (until retirement, until their children become independent) so that their children's education or professional training will not be adversely affected by returning to Italy.

Of those families who are not sure if they will stay, only 8 % say that they will not stay for more than 5 years.

It seems that the age of the father has nothing to do with the length of stay.

- Intended Length of stay and the mother's nationality

In families where the wife is French, 80 % have indicated that they will always live in France. Where both parents are Italian, the figure falls to 52 %. 2 % of the Franco-Italian families hope to go to Italy to retire, whereas in other families, the figure rises to 6 %.

*Intended*  
2.2 Length of stay and date of arrival

Those persons arriving a longer time ago hope to remain in France forever. (57 % for those arriving before 1964, against 24 % for those arriving after 1969.)

On the contrary, those who do not know what they will do are the newcomers, for the most part.

*Intended*  
2.3 Length of stay and the profession of the head of the family

If we look at the hypotheses of better social integration due to professional promotion, it is curious to note that among technicians and foremen, we find a lower percentage who answered " forever " (36 %), followed by heads of construction crews (41 %). As for minors, 67 % of them hope to remain forever. The heads of construction crews who have a job which obliges them to travel frequently make up about 60 % of those who do not know what they will do in the future. More than half of the workers who have little or no qualifications " manoeuvres " and " ouvriers spécialisés " also answered that they would like to remain forever in France.

### III - LEVEL OF PARENTS' SCHOOLING

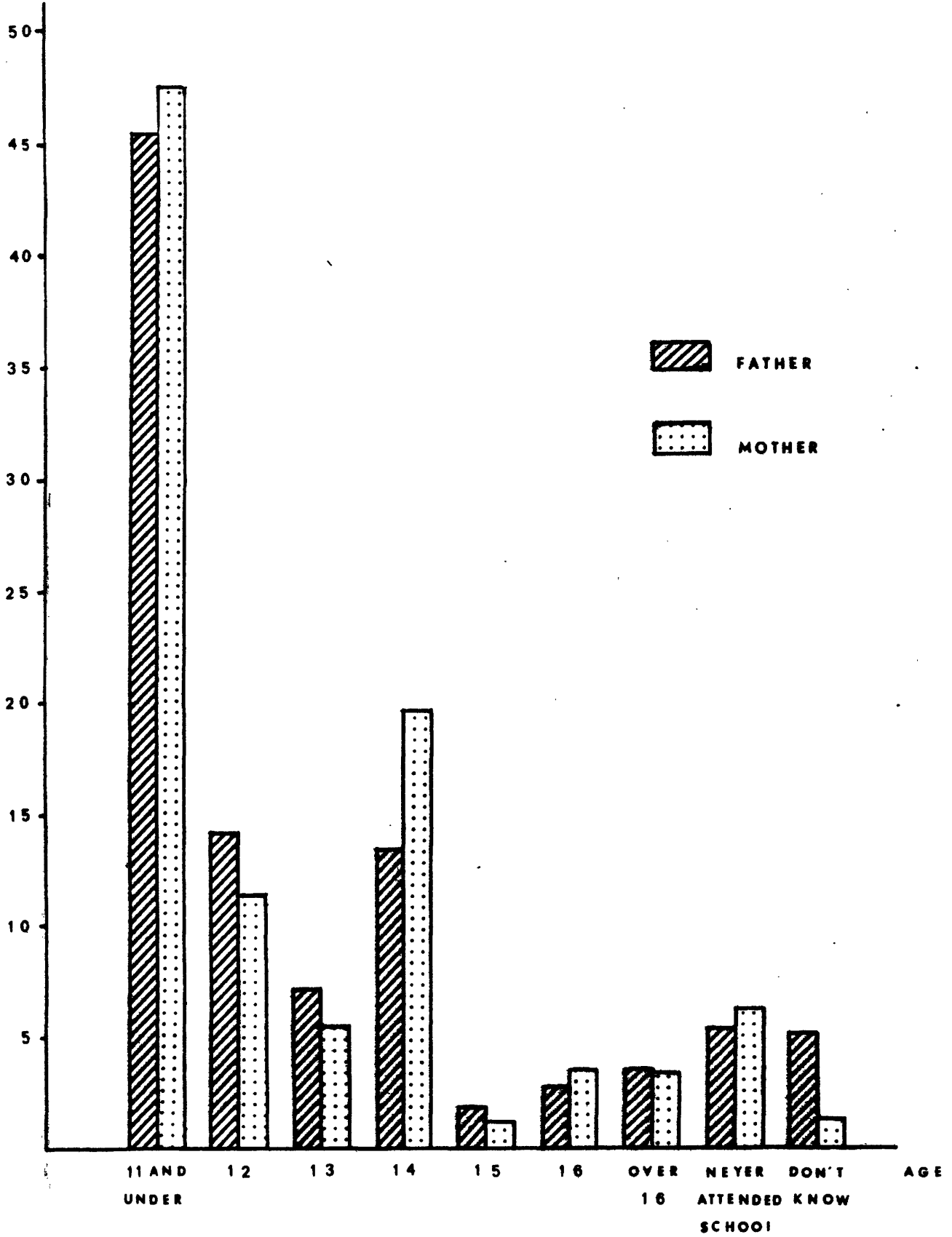
Without a doubt, the level of the parents' schooling influences their child's schooling. The child whose parents are illiterate will have much more difficulty in succeeding than another child. In fact, he will not find the very necessary cultural reinforcement at home that the schools cannot give him. His family, who is not able to follow his classes at school, will not be able to help him.

We have thus asked the parents how long they have attended school. On the whole, it was for a short period of time. Close to half (45,6 %) left school at age 11 or younger. 5,5 % of the fathers and 6,5 % of the mothers said they had never gone to school. In fact, the percentage of those who have never been to school is probably a bit higher.

GRAPH 8

### AGE OF ITALIAN PARENTS AT END OF SCHOOLING

% OF PARENTS



We realised that some people were embarrassed to admit that they had never gone to school and probably preferred to say that they dropped out at age 11 or younger. There are very few who have continued school after age 16 ( 3,6 % of the men and 3,5 % of the women). The difference between the father's and the mother's level of schooling is very slight. Nevertheless there are more mothers who have not been to school.

Table 13 :

Age upon leaving school	% of Fathers	% of Mothers
Never went to school	5,5	6,5
11 years old or younger	45,4	47,5
12 years old	14,3	11,4
13 years old	7,3	5,4
14 years old	13,5	19,8
15 years old	2	1,3
16 years old	2,9	3,6
Over 16 years old	3,6	3,5
Do not know	5,4	1,3

#### IV - KNOWLEDGE OF THE MOTHER TONGUE

The low level of schooling in these families is confirmed by the results of the questions concerning the ability to speak and, above all, to write Italian.

Table 14 :

Knowledge of Italian	% of Fathers	% of Mothers
Speak well, write well	73,5	64,1
Speak well, write a little	15,5	15,2
Speak well, cannot write	5,9	9,7
Speak a little, write a little	2,4	3,7
Speak a little, cannot write	2	3,2
Cannot speak, cannot write	0,5	3,6
Other answers	0,2	
Total	100	100



In fact, the figures show that only 73,5 % of the men can speak and above all write Italian well, the rest being able to write it badly or not at all. There are more women than men who cannot write Italian correctly.

Among the families having a mediocre knowledge of spoken Italian, many are Sardinians who can speak only their local dialect. Of the strong percentage of women unable to speak or write Italian, a certain number of them are French, who in spite of their marriage, have no notion of Italian.

#### V - PARENTS' PROFESSIONAL POSITION

##### 5.1. - Last position held in Italy

84 % of the fathers stated that they were employed in Italy before emigrating to France. In this group we find (1) :

- manovale	27 %
- opérrario	17 %
- opérrario spécializato	12 %
- métiers de l'agriculture	40 %
- divers	4 %

Many of the man had worked in agriculture (40 %). In the regions where they lived, there were very few or no job opportunities in industry. This explains why there is a rather small number of workers who had obtained a good level of qualification in Italy. Only 11,8 % of the fathers interviewed had been operario spécializato, whereas 27 % had been manovale.

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(1) These Italian titles do not quite correspond to English professional qualifications.

- By the mothers

Only 11 % of the Italian wives (ie 69) claimed to have worked in their native country. They worked in unskilled jobs :

- in agriculture	17,4 %
- in factories	24,6 %
- in various occupations	58 %

" Various occupations " includes shop-assistants, cleaners, dressmakers, laundresses etc...

5.2. - The first job done in France

- by the fathers

Generally speaking, these immigrant workers have a rather low academic level and limited professional experience and it is interesting to see in which sector of industry and at what level they were taken on when they arrived in France.

34 % of the heads of family interviewed had worked in the building trade, 32 % in factories, 14 % in mining, and 17 % in various occupations as hairdressers, delivery-men, restaurant waiters.

The majority of them were taken on in unskilled jobs, as can be seen from the following figures :

First job done in France	% of fathers
- unskilled construction workers	23,6
- qualified construction workers	10,5
- unskilled factory workers	28,7
- qualified factory workers	3,3
- miners	13,8
- others	17
- don't know - nothing	3,2
	100

- by the mothers

If few mothers had worked in Italy, an even smaller number went to work when they settled in France, since 94,2 % replied that they had done nothing. 1,5 % were domestic helps, 1,5 % worked in factories and 23 % had a variety of jobs, mainly concerned with needlework.

5.3. Current employment of the parents according to socio-professional categories.

It is clear that the first job undertaken on arriving in France was only very rarely the result of a deliberate choice ; the need to secure an income as quickly as possible often forced them to accept the first offer of employment. This is sometimes very different from the current occupation of the families. The professional experience gained in the course of their stay and a better knowledge of French are both elements that have helped to bring about this change of job.

- Father's current job

Even today the Italian workers are mainly employed in the ironworks, in construction enterprises or in coal-mines, at the following levels of qualification :(1)

- manual and skilled workers ( "ouvriers spécialisés" ).	51,4 %
- qualified workers	25,4 %
- "chefs de chantier"	2,8 %
- technicians- foremen	1,8 %
- others (including supervisors)	5,2 %
- miners	9,5 %
- unemployed	4,6 %
- no reply - don't know	0,3 %

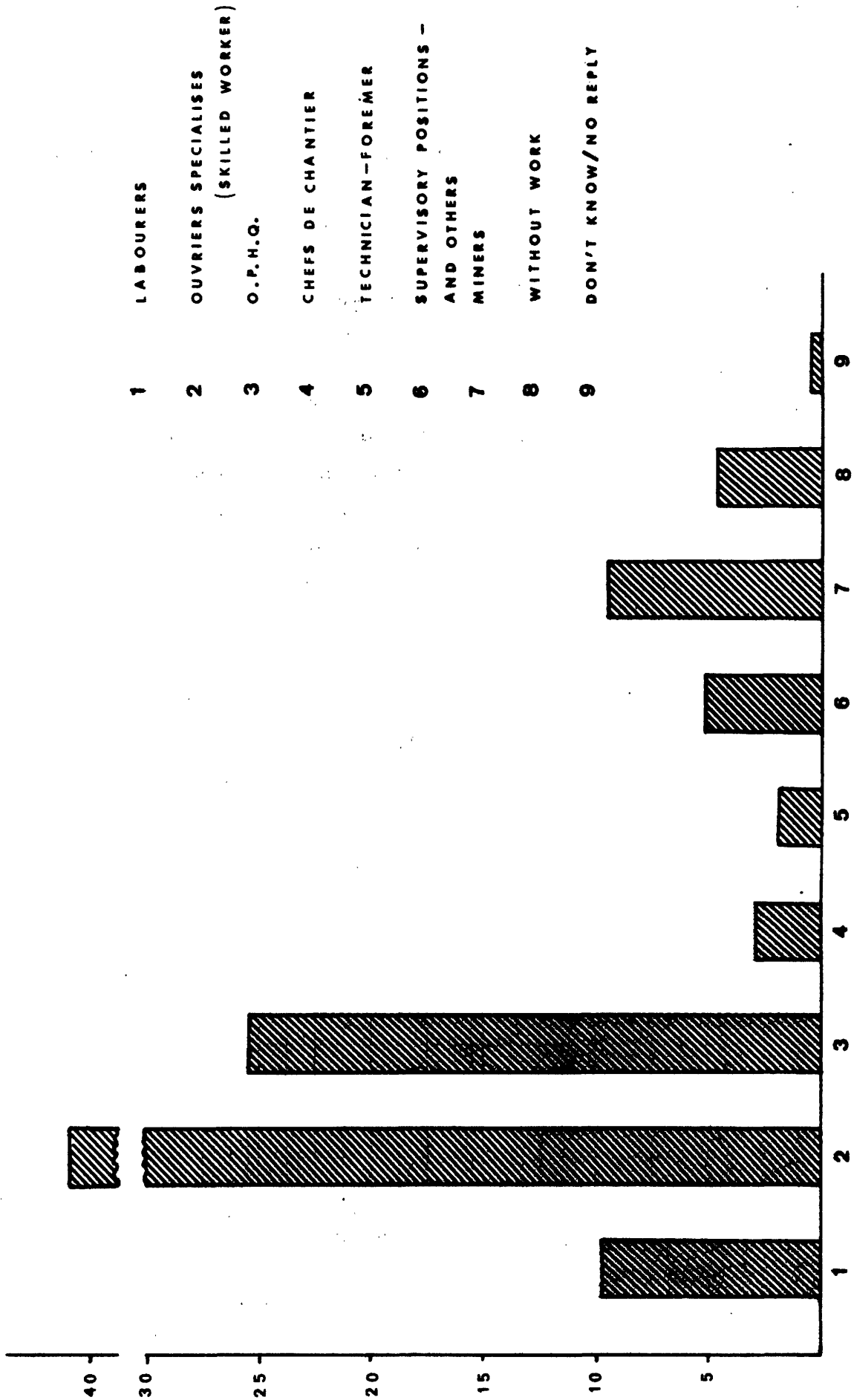
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(1) In the 1968 census, the total working population of the Moselle comprised, according to the socio-professional categories :

manual and skilled workers	32 %
qualified workers	17 %
technicians and foremen	6 %
miners	10 %

PRESENT LEVEL OF PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION  
AMONG ITALIAN FATHERS

% OF FATHERS



These figures show that half the fathers have a professional level that is still low (manual and skilled workers). 25 % of them have nevertheless succeeded in becoming qualified workers ; but there are less than 2 % of technicians or foremen. There are fewer miners now than there were when they arrived in France ; this situation reflects the problems that the mining industry has faced in recent years. The " Chefs de Chantiers " (less than 3 %) are taken on in construction enterprises and in public works. This is a classification peculiar to this sector and is difficult to compare with that in other industrial sectors where length of service often plays a more important rôle than the qualification itself.

#### 5.4 - Current professional status of the fathers according to their age.

The distribution of the professional levels according to the ages of the Italian fathers shows that it is amongst the 25-30 year-olds that one finds the greatest percentage of " Ouvriers Spécialisés " (48 %), with the smallest percentage amongst the 31-35 year-olds (39 %). On the other hand, those aged between 31 and 35 have the highest percentage amongst qualified workers (35 %). This percentage gets smaller in relation to age since there are only 18 % of qualified workers amongst the men over 50. The greatest number of technicians and foremen is found amongst men aged between 35 and 40. This would seem to prove that as these workers get older, a certain number of them get professional promotion.

Table 15 : Current professional level of the father in relation to age.

Professional level	Age - range / % of fathers					
	25 - 30	31 - 35	36 - 40	41 - 45	46 - 50	Over 50
Manual workers	7,8	7,6	6,7	15	8,2	8,7
Skilled workers	48,4	39,4	43,2	35,9	41,8	40,3
Miners	6,2	15,1	10,1	9,1	11,2	12,5
Qualified workers	29,6	34,8	32,2	22,2	21,4	18,4
"Chefs de Chantier"	3,1	--	2,5	4,6	5,1	--
Technicians	1,5	1,5	3,4	1,9	--	1,7
Others, including supervisors	3,1	1,5	1,7	7,8	10,2	4,4
Unemployed	--	--	--	2,6	2	19,3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

5.5 - Professional level and date of arrival

The best distribution across the different levels of qualification is found amongst Italians who have been in France for over 10 years fact one finds :

- 8,5 % manual workers
- 38,1 % skilled workers
- 9,1 % miners
- 27,2 % qualified workers
- 3,1 % "chefs de chantier"
- 2,1 % technicians and foremen
- 6 % others (including supervisors)

whilst among those who arrived after 1969 one finds 20,8 % manual workers, 45,1 % skilled workers, but no "chefs de chantier" nor technicians, thus a high percentage of unqualified workers.

#### 5.6 - Professional level and the first job done in France

Amongst the men who said that they had been unqualified building workers when they arrived in France, there are a large number of manual and skilled workers (60 %). At the present moment the highest percentage of professionally qualified workers is to be found amongst the qualified building workers.

As for those who had unskilled factory jobs when they arrived in France, one finds 52 % who are now skilled workers, 27 % who are qualified workers, but 12 % who are still manual workers. It is amongst the group of workers who said that they had a skilled factory job when they settled in France that, logically, one finds the greatest percentage of foremen and technicians.

It would seem that those who had their first skilled job in the building trade have had more promotion than those working in factories.

#### 5.7 - Mother's current job

Only a small number of them had a job when they settled in France. Hardly and more have joined the work-force since only 5 % admit to having a full-time job. 92 % said they did nothing. This percentage is probably not entirely correct since a certain number of these women do a small amount of paid dress-making at home.

#### 5.8 - Professional training in France

Since they arrived without much professional experience and were employed in non-skilled jobs, it was interesting to know if these Italian workers had taken any training courses since their arrival in France. The most recent course attended is indicated in the following replies :

<u>No course taken</u>	84,4 %
has attended classes (no details)	1,3 %
literacy classes	0,5 %
French classes	1,3 %
in work training	3 %
adult training schemes	0,7 %
other courses organized by the firm	6,2 %
training centre	1,8 %
other	0,9 %
don' t know - no reply	1,5 %

Only 14 % took professional training or promotion courses. Yet again, very few attended French classes. Courses organized by the firm were subscribed to the most, but it should be pointed out that this kind of training is sometimes obligatory, often being linked to internal promotion.

According to all the evidence, the manual workers had the highest percentage of those who took no course at all (97 %). The qualified workers mainly took professional promotion courses organized by their firms, as did technicians and foremen. It was these last two categories of workers who had most often done something since they had been in France.

The analysis, according to age, of those who said they had not attended any courses, shows that they are mainly men of over 41, and especially men of over 50. By contrast, the highest percentage of people having taken courses is found amongst those of 25-30.

As for those who indicate that they had attended the firm's promotion courses, one can note that they represent 37 % of the 36-40 year-olds, 24 % of 41-45 year-olds, but only 2,6 % of the under 30 year-olds. Thus this kind of training is aimed at personnel who already have a certain professional seniority and a certain level of qualification.



VI - SOCIO-CULTURAL INTEGRATION

6.1. - Knowledge of French

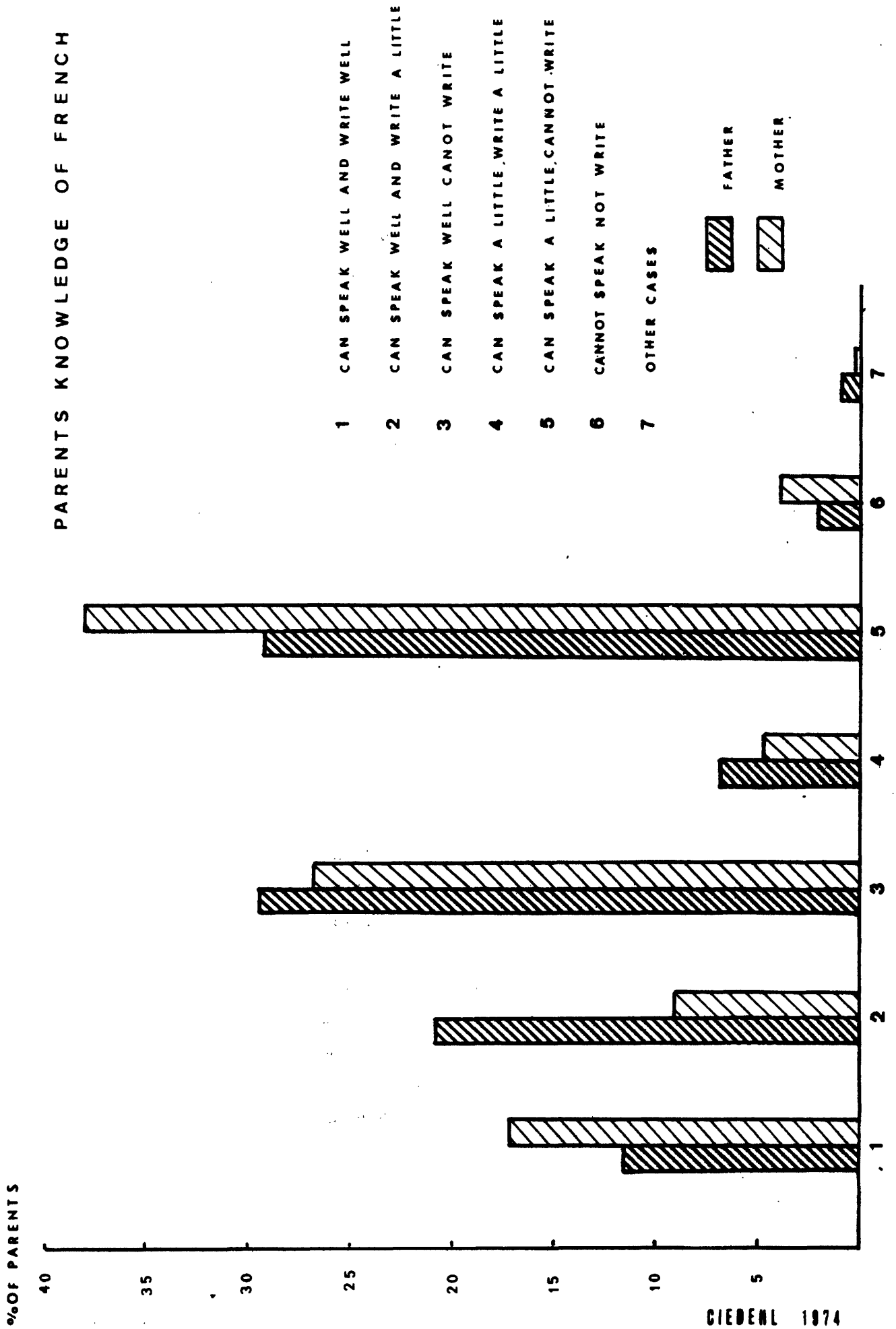
Having been in France for quite a long time, have these Italian families succeeded in acquiring a certain knowledge of French during the course of their residence here ?

Tableau 16 : Knowledge of French

Knowledge of French	% Fathers	% Mothers
1 Speaks well-writes well	11,6	17,3
2 Speaks well-writes a little	20,8	9,2
3 Speaks well-cannot write	<u>29,5</u>	26,7
4 Speaks a little-writes a little	6,8	4,7
5 Speaks a little-cannot write	29,2	<u>38,1</u>
6 Cannot speak-cannot write	2,1	3,9
7 Other cases	0,8	0,2
TOTAL	100	100

29 % of the fathers indicated that they "speak French well but cannot write it". Most of those who replied that "they can speak French a little without being able to write it", were mothers (38 %).

On the whole the men have a better knowledge of French than the women (although the women's results were improved by the presence of French wives - 10 %). This can be explained by the fact that their job forces the men to use French and provides them with the opportunity for meeting more Frenchmen than their wives who stay at home.



In fact 32,4 % of the man speak French well and either write it well or a little (replies 1 and 2 of the table) as opposed to only 26,5 % of the women.

6.2 - Knowledge of French and the parents' age

Does their knowledge of French vary according to age ?

Table 17 : Fathers

Knowledge of French	Age					
	25-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	Over 50
Speaks well - writes well	32,8 %	16,6 %	11 %	7,1 %	6,1 %	7,8 %
Speaks well - writes a little	20,3 %	24,2 %	26,2 %	17,6 %	24,4 %	14,9 %
Speaks well - cannot write	21,8 %	30,3 %	27,1 %	32 %	34,6 %	28 %
Speaks a little - writes a little	9,3 %	6 %	5,9 %	7,1 %	10,2 %	3,5 %
Speaks a little - cannot write	12,5 %	22,7 %	27,9 %	33,9 %	22,4 %	42,1 %
Cannot speak	3,1 %	--	1,6 %	1,9 %	2 %	3,5 %
	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

It is amongst those under 30 that one finds the greatest percentage of men who both speak and write French well (32,8 %). This percentage decreases as they get older ; those over 46 only represent 6,9 % of this category. If one regroups according to age all those who speak French well, one gets the following distribution :

Speaks French well (writes well, a little, not at all )	25-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	Over 50
	24,9 %	23,7 %	21,4 %	18,9 %	21,7 %	16,9 %

Here again, without taking into consideration their knowledge of the written language, it is the under thirties who are the most numerous.

Table 18 : The Mothers

Knowledge of French	Age					
	25-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	Over 50
Speaks well - writes well	40,7 %	17,1 %	13,2 %	8,9 %	6,2 %	7,4 %
Speaks well - writes a little	10 %	11,1 %	9,3 %	7,1 %	10,4 %	5,5 %
Speaks well - cannot write	16,1 %	23,2 %	32 %	33 %	31,2 %	24 %
Speaks a little - writes a little	6,9 %	4,1 %	3,9 %	5,3 %	4,1 %	1,8 %
Speaks a little - cannot write	23 %	42,4 %	35,9 %	41,9 %	45,8 %	50 %
Cannot speak - cannot write	3 %	2,1 %	5,4 %	3,4 %	2 %	11,1 %
	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

As with the fathers, it is mostly the women under 30 who speak and write French well ; this knowledge is not so good in the older age brackets.

If one regroups, as before, all the mothers who speak French well, one gets :

Speaks French well (writes it well, a little, not at all)	25-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	Over 50
Mothers	22,2 %	17,1 %	18,2 %	16,3 %	15,9 %	12,3 %

Without taking writing into consideration, it is again the youngest who have the best knowledge of French.

### 6.3 - Knowledge of French and date of arrival in France

The acquisition of the reception country's language can also vary in relation to the date of arrival.

Table 19 : Fathers

Knowledge of French	Date of arrival in France			
	Before 1964	1964-1969	1969-1972	After 1972
Speaks well-writes well	12 %	12,2 %	5,5 %	0
Speaks well-writes a little	22,1 %	20,4 %	8,3 %	0
Speaks well-cannot write	32,2 %	12,2 %	16,6 %	12,5 %
Speaks a little-writes a little	6 %	12,2 %	11,1 %	0
Speaks a little-cannot write	26 %	40,8 %	58,3 %	50 %
Cannot speak-cannot write	1,7 %	2 %	--	37,5 %
	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

None of the men who have arrived since 1972 has a perfect knowledge of either written or spoken French, yet 50 % of them speak it a little without being able to write it, and 37,5 % of them have no knowledge of it at all.

Amongst those who arrived more than 10 years ago, 12 % speak and write it well, 32,2 % cannot write it, and only 1,7 % cannot speak it. Those who have been longest in France are thus those who have the best knowledge of French.

#### The Mothers

For the women, the development of their knowledge of French in relation to the head of family's date of arrival shows that, yet again, those whose husbands have been longest in France have the best knowledge of French. Only 2,5 % of those whose husbands have been here for more than 10 years have no knowledge of French as against 50 % of those whose husbands came to France after 1972.

6.4 Knowledge of French and intended length of stay

Are the heads of family who intend to settle permanently in France those who have acquired the best knowledge of French ? It would seem so, since it is amongst them in fact that one finds the greatest percentage of men who claim to speak and write French well (16 %) whereas this percentage is only 5,4 % for those who intend to spend their retirement in Italy.

Table 20 :

Knowledge of the language	Intended length of stay					
	Until children working	Until retirement	For Ever	Until there's no more work	Others	Don't Know
Speaks well-writes well	8,3 %	5,4 %	15,8 %	12,5 %	11,1 %	5,8 %
Speaks well-writes a little	8,3 %	21,6 %	23 %	12,5 %	11,1 %	19,1 %
Speaks well-cannot write	25 %	29,7 %	32,6 %	25 %	33,3 %	24,5 %
Speaks a little-writes a little	8,3 %	13,5 %	4,4 %	6,2 %	11,1 %	9,3 %
Speaks a little-cannot write	50 %	29,7 %	22,4 %	43,7 %	33,3 %	37,2 %
Cannot speak-cannot write	--	--	1,5 %	--	--	3,9 %

There is the very same tendency amongst the women. There were more replies indicating a good knowledge of French where the family had decided to settle permanently.

6.5 - Knowledge of French and the present job

At work, there are varying opportunities for hearing and speaking French. Has their professional level any bearing on the fathers' knowledge of French ?

Table 21 :

Knowledge of French	Manual Worker	Skilled worker	Qualified worker	Chef de Chantier	Technician Foremen	Miner	Others (including supervisors)	Unemployed.
Speaks well-writes well	1,6 %	9,2 %	10,2 %	17,6 %	45,4 %	25,8 %	12,5 %	14,2 %
Speaks well-writes a little	11,8 %	19,6 %	28,2 %	41,1 %	27,2 %	24,1 %	9,3 %	3,5 %
Speaks well-cannot write	27,1 %	28,4 %	33,9 %	23,5 %	9 %	20,6 %	46,8 %	25 %
Speaks a little-writes a little	8,4 %	7,6 %	5,7 %	11,7 %	9 %	--	15,6 %	3,5 %
Speaks a little-cannot write	44 %	32,8 %	20,5 %	5,8 %	9 %	29,3 %	15,6 %	50 %
Cannot speak	6,7 %	2,4 %	1,2 %	--	--	--	--	3,5 %
	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

What emerges from these figures is that the lowest (and by far the lowest) percentage of men with a good knowledge of both spoken and written French is found amongst the manual workers. 44 % of them can only speak it a little and cannot write it, and 7 % of them can neither speak nor write it.

It is amongst those at the highest professional level (technicians or foremen) that one finds the best knowledge of French ; moreover this affects a category of men who are in jobs where they often need to give an instruction to subordinates, and, for this, must have a perfect knowledge of French. This is also the case for certain " Chef de chantier " , although in some factories instructions are not given in French ; there are more " Chef de chantier " than technicians who speak French well though cannot write it, which is obviously less essential in their particular job.

As for the women, it again seems that those who go out to work have the best knowledge of French. But the sample of working women is too limited (cf. Chapter 5) for definite conclusions to be deduced from it.

Ultimately, it is the Italians married to Frenchwomen who have the best knowledge of both spoken and written French. 45,3 % of the fathers in this situation claimed that they could write and speak well as compared to only 7,3 % of the men married to Italian women.

If one wanted to make a thumb-nail sketch of the Italian father who speaks and writes French well, one would see that he is less than 30 years old, has been in France for over 10 years, is a technician or a foreman, is married to a Frenchwoman and has the intention of staying in France for ever.

#### 6.6 - The language spoken within the family

What language is spoken within the family, between husband and wife on the one hand and, on the other, with the children.

- language spoken between husband and wife

Table 22

Italian	16,2
French	12,7 %
Both	21,4 %
Italian dialect	49 %
German dialect	0,3 %
no reply	1,4 %

The Italian dialect is most widely used between husband and wife. This seems logical since most of the immigrant families come from a part of Italy where a dialect is spoken (Sicily, Sardinia)

The distribution of languages used between husband and wife with relation to their native region (the South or the rest of Italy) confirms the tendency of those from the south to speak their own dialect at the expense of Italian or French.



Table 23 :

Language spoken between husband and wife	% of families	
	From the South of Italy	From other regions
Italian	11,4	22,2
French	8,8	29,6
Both	21,8	27,7
Italian dialect	54,2	18,5
German dialect	0,4	0,9
Not applicable	3,4	0,9

- Language spoken between husband and wife, and date of arrival in France.

Given that their knowledge of French improves with the length of their stay in France, one can suppose that its usage between husband and wife varies according to the date of arrival in France.

In fact 14 % of couples who arrived before 1964 speak French at home, whereas only 7 % of those who arrived between 1964 and 1969 do so.

- Language spoken between husband and wife and intended length of stay.

Parents who have decided to settle permanently in France speak the following languages at home.

Italian	13,4
French	18,5
Both	20,3
Italian dialect	46,4
German dialect	0,3
Not applicable	0,9

Even families who have settled in France for ever still speak their native tongue very frequently ; thus the decision to stay in France does not seem to have an appreciable influence on the choice of language spoken between parents.

- Language spoken between parents and children

The languages used with the children are :

Italian	9,7 %
French	26,5 %
Both	45,2 %
Italian dialect	17,9 %
German dialect	0,2 %
No reply	0,5 %

Even if the parents still speak to their children in Italian or in dialect, they do however speak more French with them than they do between themselves. In fact over 26 % speak nothing but French to the children, whereas only 13 % of them speak nothing but French between husband and wife.

What is also noticeable is the small percentage of parents who say they speak dialect to their children (18 %) whereas over 46 % speak the dialect with each other.

Amongst the families coming from the Southern provinces it is the Sicilians and the Calabrians who most often speak to the children in their dialect only (respectively 25 and 26 %) Only 11 % of the Sardinians do this, but they have the smallest percentage for speaking French only to the children (13 % as compared with 26 % for the Sicilians); they prefer to speak both Italian and French.

When the mother is French, Italian is used very little (1,5 %) and dialect not at all. 82 % of these mixed marriages speak nothing but French to the children.

Language spoken to the children and the parents' date of arrival. If the parents who have been here a long time speak more French to each other than the more recent arrivals, it seems logical that this should be the same when they talk to their children.

Therefore, the use of French alone is naturally most common amongst the families who have been here for over 10 years. (27 % as opposed to 14 % for those who arrived between 1969 and 1972)

As was the case between the parents, more Italian (or dialect) is spoken when the date of arrival is recent.

The intended length of stay of the parents does not have a great influence over the language they speak with the children. Nevertheless those who will stay for ever use purely Italian a little less than who have fixed a certain limit to their stay (retirement...)

One can say that within the family, if Italian or regional dialects are not used exclusively, they are nonetheless still spoken between the two parents, and, to a lesser degree, with the children whatever the date of arrival, or the intended length of stay.

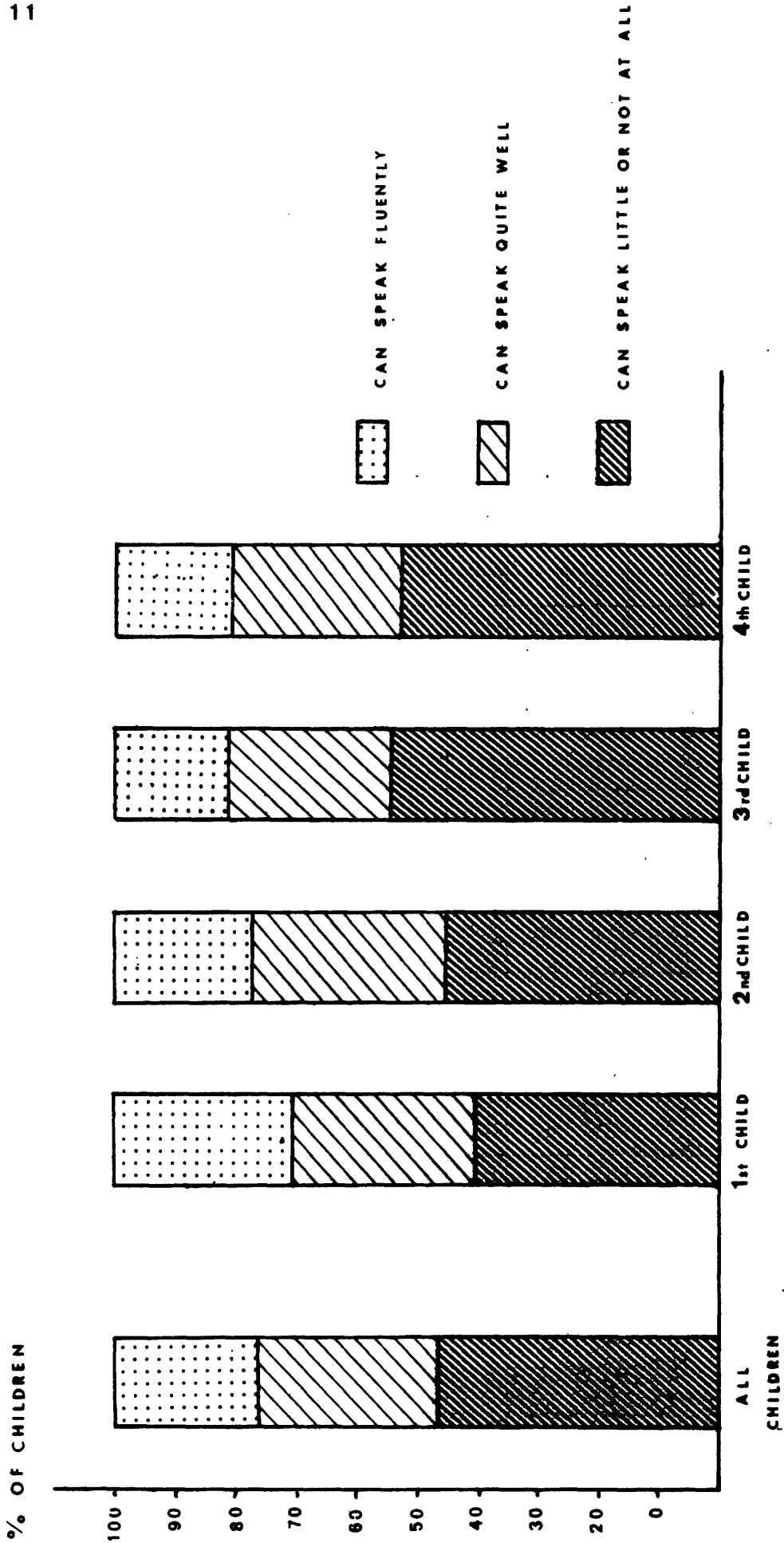
#### 6.7 - The children's knowledge of Italian

Parents speak French with their children more readily than between themselves. This may simply be due to a certain ignorance of their parents' native tongue on the part of these children living in France.

Table 24 : The children's knowledge of Italian

Speak it fluently	23 %
Speak it fairly well	29 %
Speak it a little or not at all	46 %
Yes, no details	1,3 %
Don't know - no reply	0,7 %

CHILDREN'S KNOWLEDGE OF ITALIAN  
RELATED TO THEIR POSITION IN THE FAMILY (1)



(1) The answers "yes" with no further specification, non answers and "not applicable" have been omitted from the calculation of the percentages

Almost half the children of the families interviewed have no knowledge of Italian ; this figure is quite considerable given that the parents still speak to each other in their native tongue and that the children thus have the opportunity to hear Italian spoken every day.

Moreover, it is noticeable that the first child knows more Italian than the fourth ; very often the fourth child does not speak Italian.

This is presumably a result of the fact that the elder children have had more opportunities for speaking nothing but Italian when at home with their parents, whereas the others speak in French, due to having brothers and sisters who were mostly in France and only see Italy during the holidays.

In order to counter-act this ignorance, certain parents send their children to the Italian classes given in various parts of the Moselle by the Italian Consulate and the "Association Educatrice Franco-Italienne", or alternatively choose Italian for them as optional language at the grammar school.

But 80 % of the children attend no Italian classes at all, and this is especially true of the 3 rd and 4 th children.

Table 25 :

Attendance of Italian classes	All the children
Yes, S.A.I.	2 %
Yes, A.E.F.I.	6,3 %
Yes, Consulate	5,1 %
Yes, grammar school	3,6 %
Yes, other	2,3 %
No	80 %
Don't know	0,6 %

VII - THE ITALIAN PARENTS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS THEIR SOCIO-CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

Table 26 :

7.1 - Reading of newspapers

Reading of newspapers	% of families			
	Regularly	From time to time	Never	No reply
Italian	19,1 %	33,6 %	43,9 %	3,4 %
French	32,3 %	39,1 %	27,6 %	1 %

53 % of the families interviewed, ie over half, still read Italian newspapers either regularly or from time to time. Moreover Italian newspapers are sold in many newsagents in the Moselle.

72 % of the families claim to read the French press, 32,3 % do so regularly.

Even if they more readily read French papers, these families nonetheless keep in touch with their own country through its press, and they still do so after having lived in France for several years.

Table 27 : Reading of Italian newspapers and the date of arrival

Italian newspapers	Date of arrival / % of families			
	Before 1964	1964-1969	1969-1972	After 1972
Regularly	18,7 %	14,3 %	27,7 %	37,5 %
From time to time	33,5 %	38,7 %	22,2 %	62,5 %
Never	44,5 %	44,9 %	44,4 %	0
	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

Those families who came after 1972 all read Italian papers either regularly or from time to time. It is amongst these families that one finds the highest percentage of " regularly " answers. But 19 % of those who arrived before 1964 still read Italian papers regularly. Over half the families who have been here for over 10 years still read the newspapers of their own country.

The development of the numbers reading French newspapers is the inverse. The families who have been here the longest read them more than the recent arrivals. But 50 % of those who have been in France since 1972 claim to read French papers either regularly or from time to time, which seems to indicate a degree of interest in the social life of the welcoming country, and a desire to find out as quickly as possible about their environment.

## 7.2 - Television

97 % of the families watch the television at home. This already shows the importance that this means of information and communication can have for foreign families.





This table shows that it is amongst the mothers and fathers who speak French well that there is the least amount of social contact exclusively with compatriots. It is again in this category that there is the most contact with Frenchmen.

61 % of the families in the sample said that these contacts were frequent, 30 % said that they were rather rare. The social contacts were most frequent in the area of the iron-works and most rare in the region of Metz.

7.4 - Participation by parents and children in French and Italian leisure or sports clubs

There are several Italian clubs in the Department ; sometimes they are of a religious nature, but most often they have no religious aspect such as folk clubs, music groups, gardening groups, etc... There are also very many French clubs in the Moselle and some of them have an international membership (1)

The parents' attendance of such clubs

- 82,1 % of the parents said that they did not belong to any club, either French or Italian
- 10,5 % belong to an Italian club
- 3,6 % belong to a French club
- 3,4 % belong to both French and Italian clubs
- 0,4 % did not reply.

The highest percentage of families belonging to a club is found in the coal field area. 26 % of the parents living in this sector belong to an Italian club, 4,1 % to a French club, 1,1 % to both. Only 57 % belong to nothing.

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(1) A C.I.E.D.E.H.L. study made in 1963-1964 noted the presence of foreigners in 44 % of the clubs in the Moselle. Amongst these, 25 % comprised between 10 and 30 % foreigners.

The percentage of parents who do not belong to a club is particularly high in the region of Metz, where it reaches 96 %. The remaining parents (ie. 4 %) said they belonged to French clubs.

In the area of the iron-works, the number of families belonging to no group at all reaches 86 %. 9 % belong to Italian clubs.

- Children's attendance of clubs
- 56,2 % of the children belong to no club
- 2,4 % belong to Italian clubs
- 32,7 % belong to French clubs
- 1,9 % belong to both French and Italian clubs
- 6,8 % did not reply.

It is noticeable that more children than parents belong to French clubs or associations ; it is indeed when one is young that one most readily joins football clubs, gymnastic groups or any other sports club.

The percentage of children belonging to Italian clubs is low, 2,4 % as opposed to over 10 % of their parents.

#### 7.5 - Stays in the home country

Do the immigrant families keep in touch with their country by going back fairly frequently with their children ?

Table 29 : The families' returns to Italy

Stay in Italy	Just parents	Parents and children
Go back regularly on holiday	3,1 %	52 %
Go back sometimes, but not regularly (family events)	37,5 %	37,1 %
Go back to Italy, but not to their family	1 %	2,3 %
Never go to Italy	11 %	6,3 %
No reply	14,2 %	1,1 %
Inapplicable	33,3 %	1,1 %

These figures show that over half the parents regularly spend their holidays in Italy with their children. 37 % just go for family events going either by themselves or with their children. The percentage of those who said that they never go back to their home country is very low.

The highest percentage of families saying that they never go back to Italy is found in the families where the father is under 30. (16 %) It is also within this group that the most families indicated that they went back to Italy but not to see their family.

Is there a link between the intended length of stay and the frequency of the return visits to Italy ? There would in fact seem to be a link since the highest percentage of replies indicating no visits to Italy was found amongst the families who intend to stay in France permanently (8 % of them). It is also in this group that one finds the smallest number of replies indicating regular visits to Italy (44 %). By contrast, 76 % of the families who hope to go back to Italy when they retire regularly spend their holidays there with their children. It seems probable that these families already have a house there in which they will spend their retirement.

Thus those families who envisage staying permanently in France have lost touch more with their country 42 % of them only go back with their children for special family events.

## VIII - PARENTS' OPINIONS ON VARIOUS PROBLEMS CONCERNING THEIR CHILDREN

We tried to find out the parents' opinions with regard to a certain number of problems concerning their children, in order to see whether their permanent or temporary settling in France created, in their opinion, some kind of handicap in the education of their children.

### 8.1 - Equal opportunities at school

The parents, who are often aware of their own low academic level and their limited knowledge of French, nonetheless consider that, in the main, their children have the same chance of success at school as their French friends. In fact we got the following replies :

- |                           |        |
|---------------------------|--------|
| - have the same chance    | 82,4 % |
| - haven't the same chance | 12,6 % |

for the following reasons :

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| - because they do not know much French                   | 1,9 % |
| - because they did not begin their schooling in France   | 1,1 % |
| - because they cannot get any help at home               | 2,7 % |
| - because the teachers do not give them enough attention | 1 %   |
| - because they are not interested in school              | 0,5 % |
| - for other reasons                                      | 1,9 % |
| - don't know   | 5 %   |

For those who replied in the negative, the most important argument evoked was that the children get no help at home (2,7 %) ; knowledge of French came second, but at a very low level since only 12 families gave this as a reason ie. 1,9 % of them.

It is interesting to note that, with regard to their children's chances of success, the parents have no complexes about being foreigners, an attitude which can help the successful integration of their children into the school system.

8.2 - We then submitted to the parents a certain number of general suggestions relating to the children's vocational and school education.

	Yes	No	Don't know
1 - It is necessary to study for a long time in order to earn one's living	65,1 %	30,4 %	4,5 %
2 - In order to learn a trade, it is better to work as soon as one leaves the primary school, rather than following a professional training scheme.	28,6 %	66,9 %	4,5 %
3 - Young people now have more opportunities for learning a trade than when you arrived in France	93,4 %	2,7 %	3,9 %
4 - It is a good thing for girls to study as much as boys.	69,8 %	25 %	5,2 %
5 - It is a good thing for the girls to learn a trade like the boys.	76,4 %	18,6 %	5 %

Thus a majority of the parents think that it is better to study for a long time in order to earn one's living properly (65 %) and that in order to learn a trade, it is better to follow a professional training scheme at the end of compulsory schooling (66 %). But this is not every-one's opinion.

Over half the parents are in favour of a complete and fairly lengthy schooling with a view to good professional success. It is certain that, in their eyes, school represents an opportunity for social promotion that they themselves have not always been able to realize, not having had the chance to stay on longer at school.

Equally, in 93 % of the cases, these parents consider that their children are in a better position for learning a trade than they were themselves when they arrived in France. It is obvious that after having lived in France for several years, they are better informed about all the means of training that exist in Moselle. Moreover, the fact that their children went to school in France facilitates, in their opinion, their future professional success.

The parents' attitude towards their daughters is not what one would have expected from families coming for the most part from Mediterranean regions where, traditionally, women play only a small rôle outside the home. Over three-quarters of the families (76 %) think that their daughters should learn a trade like a boy. Slightly fewer of them (69 %) wish their daughters to study for as long as the boys.

### 8.3 - Wish for Franco-Italian teaching

84 % of the parents want their children to keep a cultural and linguistic link with their home country by receiving a Franco-Italian education at school including classes on the history, geography and civilization of both countries. Only 11 % are against this, and 5 % have no opinion.

On this subject, there is hardly any difference between the families from the South and those from the rest of Italy.

- Franco-Italian teaching and the date of arrival in France

82 % of the parents who arrived over 10 years ago still want their children to receive Franco-Italian education. All those who have come since 1972 want it.

Table 30 : Franco-Italian teaching and the date of arrival

Parents' date of arrival	Franco-Italian teaching / % of parents			
	Yes	No	Don't Know	% Total
Before 1964	82,6 %	12,1 %	5,2 %	100 %
1964 - 1969	98 %	2 %	--	100 %
1969 - 1972	86,1 %	11,1 %	2,8 %	100 %
After 1972	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

- Franco-Italian teaching and intended length of stay.

One might think that those families who have decided to remain permanently in France would be less keen to want this type of teaching for their children. Well, 81 % of these families replied affirmatively ; despite having settled in France forever they still remain very attached to the maintaining of a certain link with Italy for their children.

Table 31

Intended length of stay	Franco-Italian teaching / % of parents			
	Yes	No	Don't Know	% Total
Will stay in France : until their children are working	92,3 %	--	7,7 %	100 %
until they retire	91,9 %	8,1 %	--	100 %
for ever	81,1 %	13,3 %	5,6 %	100 %
until there is no more work	81,2 %	12,5 %	6,3 %	100 %
other	100 %	--	--	100 %
don't know	87,3 %	8,8 %	3,9 %	100 %

- Franco-Italian teaching and father's professional status

The desire for a "bi-national" teaching is strongest in the families where the father has reached a certain professional level. These families, who are apparently more advanced intellectually and have a greater amount of professional success, seem more appreciative of the advantages that their children could have in receiving such an education.

Table 32

Professional status	Mixed education / % of fathers			
	Yes	No	Don't Know	Total
1 - Manual worker	83 %	10,1 %	6,7 %	100 %
2 - "Ouvrier spécialisé"	82 %	14,7 %	3,2 %	100 %
3 - Qualified workers ( <i>unskilled workers</i> )	84,4 %	9,6 %	6 %	100 %
4 - "Chef de chantier" ( <i>site foremen</i> )	82,2 %	17,6 %	--	100 %
5 - Miners	86,2 %	12 %	1,7 %	100 %
6 - Foremen-Technicians	90,9 %	9 %	--	100 %
7 - Various, including supervisors	93,7 %	3,1 %	3,1 %	100 %

- Equal opportunities in professional life

Most parents who consider that their children have the same chances of success at school as their French friends have the same opinion about professional life. In fact 84 % of the families replied that their opportunities in their professions were identical ; only 10 % had a negative opinion. The following arguments were cited :

" Our children have done all their schooling in France "

" They were born in France "

" They have the same diplomas ". Other more subjective replies were also offered :

" Because they're intelligent ", " because they work harder " etc...



8.4 - Country in which the parents would like their children to work

Do these immigrant families want their children to go back to Italy to work, to go to other countries or to stay in France ?

Table 33 :

Would you want your children to work elsewhere than in France ?	
NO	60 %
Yes (no details)	14,1 %
Yes, in Italy	4,8 %
Yes, in Germany	3,6 %
Yes, in other Common Market Countries	3,9 %
Yes, in other countries	4,4 %
Yes, in the U.S.A.	0,2 %
Don't know	9 %
<u>Total</u>	<u>100. %</u>

Only 4,8 % of the families wanted their children to work in Italy giving as the main reason that they themselves "would go back there one day" and that is was "their country".

The families who mentioned Germany specified that it was because of the salary level. 12,3 % of these Italian parents would like their children to work in various Common Market countries (including Germany and Italy).

But over half the parents (60 %) want their children to stay in France and, somewhat illogically given their own position as immigrants, stated that "one ought to stay near one's parents". Others indicated that their children were French.

The desire to see their children stay in France rather than go back to Italy is also confirmed by the fact that only 5 % of the families claim to have done something in preparation for a possible return to their home country. This preparation comprises the learning of Italian. Nonetheless, in 73 % of the cases, the parents consider that the professional training acquired by their children in France would be useful for working in Italy.

#### 8.5 - The children's marriages and choice of nationality

11,8 % of the parents want their children to marry a compatriot. 82,2 % have no definite opinion on the subject. Nevertheless it is amongst the families from the South that one most often encounters the desire to see the boys marry Italian girls.

With regard to the choice of nationality, the parents were equally divided ; in fact 40,7 % thought that they should keep their Italian nationality ; 46,5 % thought that they should not keep it and therefore opt for French nationality ; 10,5 % had no opinion, and 2,3 % did not reply. On this subject, the families from the South have a slightly different position to those from the rest of Italy, and more of them want their children to keep Italian nationality ; especially the Sardinians (50 % of them) and the Sicilians (46,2 %).

Only 33 % of the families from the centre and North of Italy think that their children should stay Italian. 57,4 % do not want them to, 7,4 % have no opinion and 1,9 % did not reply.

B - THE CHILDREN

I - COMPOSITION OF THE SAMPLE

The schooling and professional training of 1932 children was studied. The enquiry was limited to the four eldest children when the family being interviewed also had several other children. Where the children live or were born had not played any part in the composition of the sample which includes :

- |                                |                                  |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| - 619 first children including | 46 only children                 |
|                                | 573 first children other cases   |
| - 573 second children " "      | 133 second and last children     |
|                                | 440 second children other cases  |
| - 439 third children " "       | 140 third and last children      |
|                                | 299 third children other cases   |
| - 361 fourth children " "      | 177 fourth and last children     |
|                                | 184 fourth children other cases. |

There are 992 boys and 940 girls (ie. 51,3 % and 48,7 % respectively of the sample).

- 709 children ie. 37 % were born before 1959 and are therefore aged 16 and over.
- 90 children (5 %) are two and under
- 181 children (9 %) are aged between 2 and 6 and could go to nursery school.
- 417 children (21 %) are aged between 6 and 11 and comprise the category of children of an age for compulsory primary schooling.

Table 34 : Children's date of birth.

	Type of schooling corresponding to the different ages	Total of Children	%	1 st child	2 nd child	3 rd child	4 th child
Born before 1950	Secondary school age technical higher	173	9	90	48	25	10
between 1950-1958		536	27,7	211	172	96	57
1959		100	5,2	34	30	23	13
1960		110	5,7	35	29	27	19
1961		95	4,9	24	31	27	13
1962		118	6,1	32	42	26	18
1963	Primary school age	112	5,8	27	33	28	24
1964		97	5	25	23	27	22
1965		97	5	26	22	29	20
1966		70	3,6	18	17	18	17
1967		71	3,7	18	16	20	17
1968	Nursery school age	82	4,2	19	28	21	14
1969		65	3,4	13	17	16	19
1970		60	3,1	11	20	17	12
1971		56	2,9	14	15	16	11
1972 and after		90	4,7	22	30	23	15
TOTAL		1932	100	619	573	439	301

1.1 - Birth-place

The children were born in the following places :

- Italy 31,5 % ie. 609 children
- France 67,4 % ie. 1302 children
- Other countries 1,1 % ie. 21 children

A large number of the children were born in France. It is interesting to note the development of the percentage of births in the various countries in relation to the child's position in the family. The eldest children were mostly born in Italy ; the other children were more often born in France as can be seen from the following figures.

Table 35 : Place of birth and position of child

Country	1 st child	2 nd child	3 rd child	4 th child
Italy	42,5 %	32 %	23,5 %	20 %
France	56,1 %	67 %	75,6 %	79,4 %
Other countries	1,4 %	1,1 %	0,9 %	0,7 %

56 % of the eldest children were born in France, whereas this percentage rises to 80 % for the 4 th child.

Moreover, the percentage of children born in France is very much lower amongst those born before 1950 than amongst those born after 1958. Thus over 98 % of the children born after 1971 were born in France whereas only 72 % of those born between 1950 and 1958.

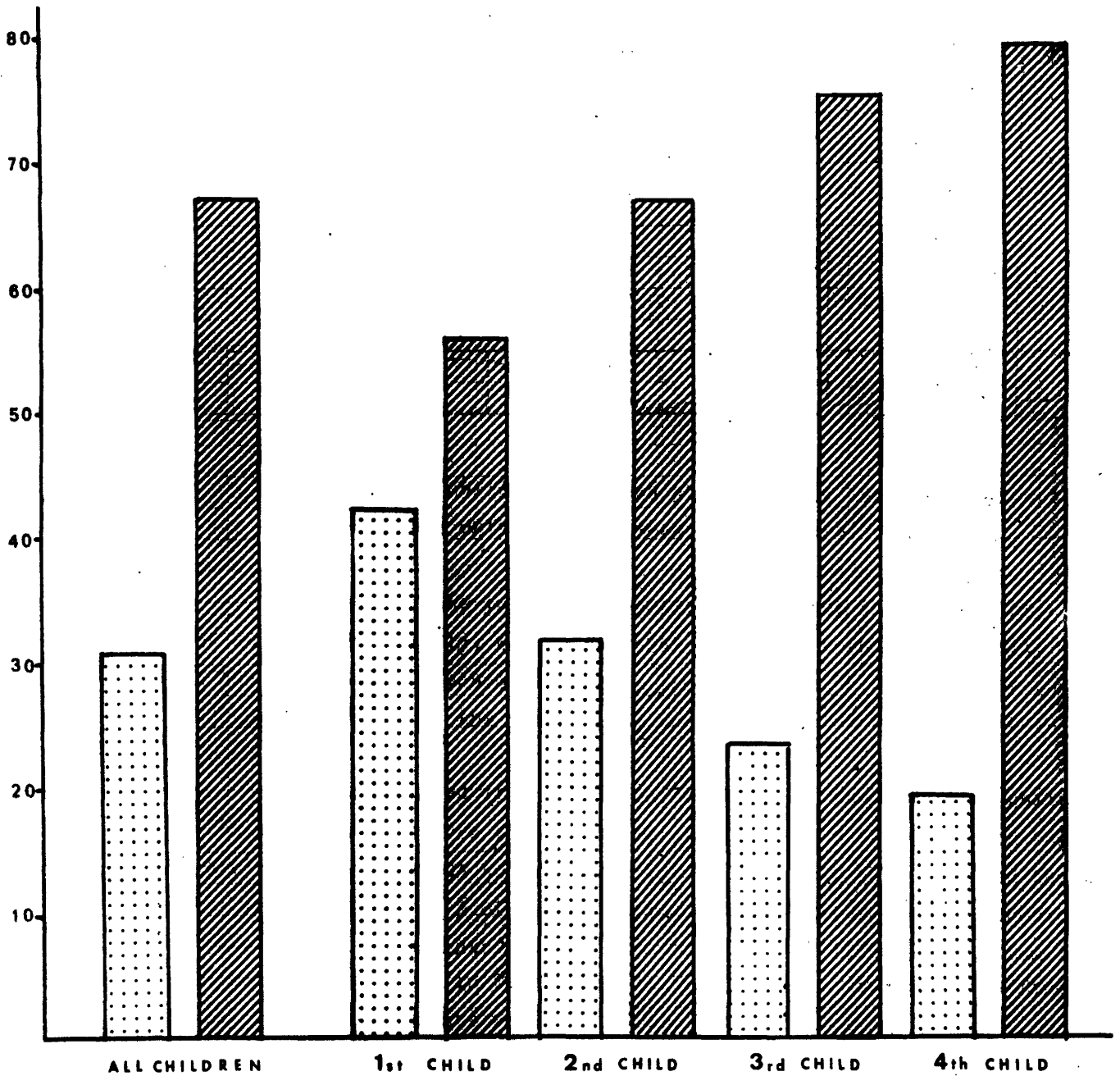
- 10 of the children born in Italy never came to live with their family in France ; ie. 0,5 % of the children in the sample. This percentage is too low for one to be able to infer anything about the parents' motives.

The children who were born in Italy and did not come to France the year they were born, almost all arrived before they had reached the age of compulsory schooling, ie. 6 years. The children born in Italy before 1958 were sometimes a little older when they arrived.

GRAPH 12

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF ITALIAN CHILDREN

% OF CHILDREN



 ITALY  
 FRANCE

Before starting the section dealing with schooling in Italy, we tried to find out if these children who were born in their parents' home country had prepared in any way for their coming. Only one child had had French lessons, and one other some professional training ; this means that almost all the children born in Italy did nothing special although a certain number of them were old enough to go to French classes. This percentage is hardly surprising since very few of the parents had prepared themselves for their stay in France.

## II - SCHOOLING IN ITALY

- 78 % of the families interviewed said that none of their children had been to school in Italy
- 5 % that all their children had been
- 17 % replied that only some of their children went
- 293 children went to school in Italy, which represents 15 % of the children in the sample and 48 % of those born in Italy. One out of two children born in Italy went to school there.

### 2.1 - Length of schooling in Italy

These 293 children went to school in Italy for varying lengths of time as can be seen in the table below which shows the amount of schooling received by all the children concerned, and then the length in relation to the child's position in the family.

Table 36 : Length of Schooling for all the children according to their rank in the family

Length of Schooling in Italy	Number of children educated in Italy		Number of children educated according to their rank in the family							
			1 st child		2 nd child		3 rd child		4 th child	
	N°	%	N°	%	N°	%	N°	%	N°	%
1 year	48	16,4	19	13,9	16	18,8	6	13	7	28
2 - 3 years	84	28,7	35	25,5	25	29,4	17	37	7	28
4 - 5 years	107	36,5	47	34,3	33	38,8	17	37	10	40
6 - 7 years	26	8,9	19	13,9	5	5,9	2	4,3	--	--
8 - 9 years	13	4,4	10	7,3	2	2,4	1	2,2	--	--
10 or more years	15	5,1	7	5,2	4	4,8	3	6,6	1	4
TOTAL	293	100	137	100	85	100	46	100	25	100

45 % of these children remained at school for less than 4 years, 36 % for 4 - 5 years and only 16 % for more than 5 years.

Representing the length of schooling according to the rank of birth of the child in the family, we can see that the first-born in the family, more often than not, went to school in Italy. They represent 47 %, 29 % for the second born, 16 % for the third-born, and only 8 % for the fourth-born.

This is verified if we limit our analysis of the sample to children educated in Italy aged more than 16 today. In fact those children born before 1950 are the most numerous to have gone to school and to have remained there for the longest time. 15 % of these children in this group went to school for more than 4 years, as against 4 % of those born between 1950-1958. In families where the father arrived in France before 1964, for the most part, we find a high percentage of students who went to school in Italy since :



- 73 % of the children who went to school in Italy, their father arriving before 1964
- 11 % of the children who went to school in Italy, their father arriving between 1964 - 1969
- 12 % of the children who went to school in Italy, their father arriving between 1969 - 1972
- 3,4 % of the children who went to school in Italy, their father arriving after 1972

But the length of schooling in Italy does not vary to a significant degree in relation to the date of arrival in France. The fact that the children belong to families immigration more than 10 years ago does not explain why they remained at an Italian school for a longer time.

9 children born in France went to school in Italy (or 0,5 % of the total sampling or 3 % of children who went to school in Italy)

### 2.3 - Type of schooling in Italy

The children who went to school in Italy were able to go to primary, secondary, or technical school. Some of them remained long enough to complete an entire stage.

We must point out that only 7 children are currently studying in Italy (or 0,3 % of the total sampling or 2,4 % of the children who went to school in Italy). Four of these children are in primary school and three are in secondary.

The following table shows the percentage of children having gone to school, the different stages, as well as a distribution in terms of their rank in the family.

Table 37 : Type of Schooling in Italy

Type of Schooling	Total number of children concerned (293)		Number of children concerned according to rank in family			
	N°	%	1st child	2nd child	3rd child	4th child
Primary	284	97	133	80	46	25
Secondary	26	8,8	16	8	2	--
Professional Training	5	1,7	2	3	--	--
Other	9	3,1	5	2	--	--

The majority of the children had a primary school education. Only 9 % of them went on to secondary school. The first-born were the most numerous to go to both primary and secondary schools. None of the 4 th born went on to secondary or professional training school.

2.4. - Diplomas earned

A certain number of children had gone to school long enough in Italy in order to receive a diploma:

Table 38 : Diplomas earned in Italy

Diplomas	Number of Children	% considering Children educated in Italy	% considering all children in sample
Licenza élémentare	25	8,5 %	1,3 %
Licenza scuola média	7	2,4 %	0,4 %
Licenza scuola media superiore	3	1 %	0,2 %
Maturita	2	0,7 %	0,1 %
Other diplomas	7	2,4 %	0,4 %
Do not know - Noanswer	4	1,4 %	0,2 %

Not many diplomas were earned by these children while studying in Italy. 87 % of them did not receive even a primary school diploma. Only 9 % of them received the licenza elementare.

3 % of the students who went to secondary school did not receive any kind of diploma, according to their parents, but 33 % of them received at least the licenza elementare and 22 %, the licenza scuola media,

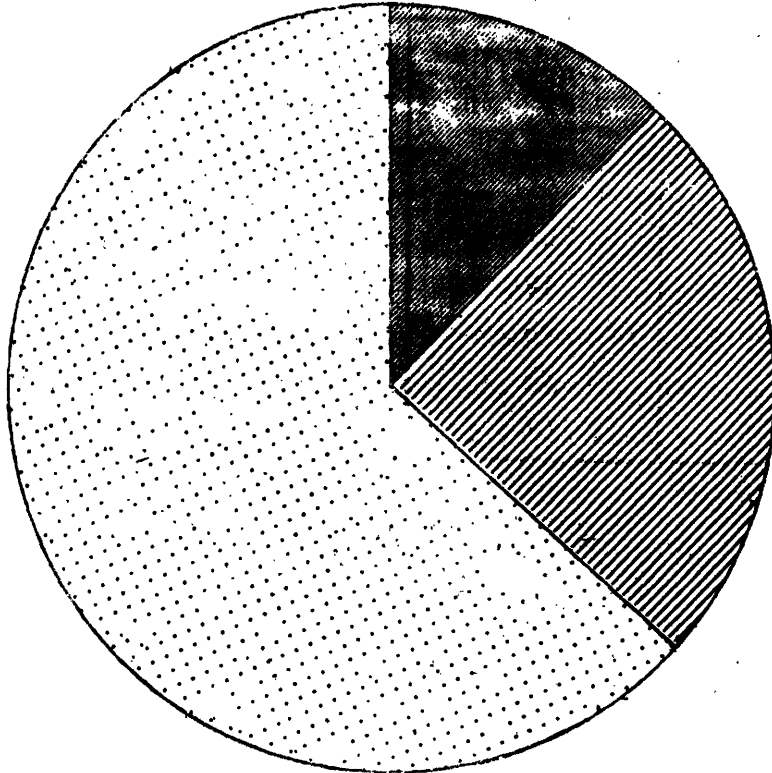
On short, only 25 children out of the 293 who went to school in Italy received the lowest diploma : namely the licenza elementare.

40 children (13,5 %) who began school in Italy continued their studies when their families arrived in France. Their parents gave the following precisions concerning this situation :

- because the children will stay in Italy to work	2,3 %
- because we were housed badly	56,8 %
- because schooling is better in Italy	4,5 %
- because we are not familiar with French schooling	2,3 %
- other reasons (for example, family reasons)	3,8 %
- no answer	2,3 %

GRAPH 13

SITUATION OF CHILDREN IN SAMPLE  
(ITALIANS)



UNDERGOING SCHOOLING



SCHOOLING OVER



HAVE NOT BEEN TO SCHOOL

III - SCHOOLING IN FRANCE

In France, the child are obliged to attend school from age 6 to 16. This obligation was reduced to age 14 in 1967. Except in special cases or with the authorisation by the National Board of Education, the families must send their children to school. (1)

X

X X

- 1 220 children from the Italian families interviewed currently go to school in France (ie. 63 % of the total sample)
- 193 other children have finished their schooling. Some of them have begun to work.
- 279 children are not affected by the problem (most because of their young age).
- 85 % of the children educated in France went to school for 10 or more years. 14 % went for more than 11 years.

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(1) See appendix for a chart of the French education system in 1973-1974

3.1 - Type of school and Professional Training after wards

Table 39 : Type of Schooling

Type of schooling	Children currently in School	Children finished schooling
Nursery	172	1 149
Primary	512	934
Secondary	397	269
Technical	65	80
Apprentice ship	64	149
Post-Secondary (higher)	10	6

Nursery school

- 172 child were in nursery school (ie. 11 % of children educated) at the time of the inquiry.

- 207 children in the sample born between 1968 and 1970 were supposed to be in school. Certain schools do not accept children under 4, consequently they keep the children for only 2 years prior to elementary school. In the present case, enrollement was limited to children born in 1968 and 1969. This amounts to 147 children in the sample.

The rate of children having been in nursery school is currently high as it was in the past since 1 149 children went. Only 0,2 % of the parents stated they did not send their children to nursery school because it was not obligatory or they did not know it existed, at that time.

### Primary school

- 934 children finished primary school ( 1 242 are too old for this stage in any case).

- 512 were still in primary school at the time of the inquiry (42 %). Those aged from 6 to 10 are concerned by primary school. The sample comprises 447 children.

At least 65 children are behind a year (1) and were thus born before 1963.

We find the greatest number of children who are not old enough to go to primary school among the 2nd born.

This confirms <sup>the</sup> general opinion that foreign children have serious problems in primary school and that they often repeat a year at this level. (2).

### Secondary school

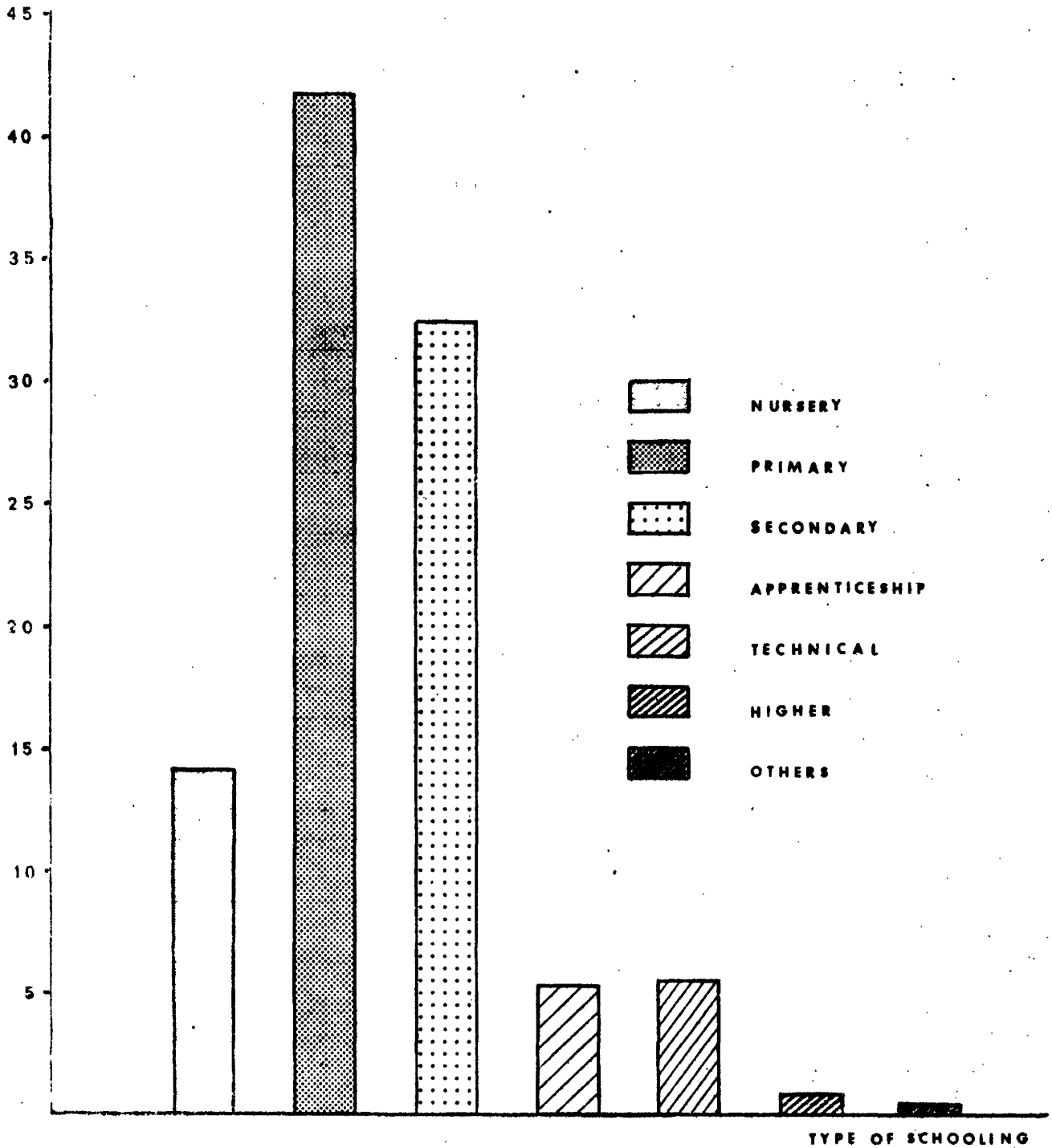
This level is for children aged 10-11 to 17-18. Some can change their orientation before finishing a cycle in the secondary and choose a long or short technical training and apprenticeship. (cf. see chart on French educational system)

- 296 children went to secondary school and 397 were still going. Approximately 450 children are concerned by secondary school because of their age. A certain number have thus abandoned this type of schooling for technical training, apprenticeship, or have begun to work after having reached the age of 16.

- 
- (1) Some children can be 1 year in advance, as well, but this situation is rather rare due to the very young child's lack of intellectual and affective maturity.
  - (2) A recent inquiry led by an inspector in the primary schools in the region of Paris pointed out that more than 60 % of the foreign children were at least 1 year behind in their studies at the level of the CM2 as opposed to 36 % for French children.

### DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF SCHOOLING NOW BEING UNDERGONE

% OF CHILDREN





### Technical School and Apprenticeship

80 children were in tech. sch. 149 under apprenticeship (65 are currently in tech. sch. and 64 under apprent). The latter furnishes on the job training as well as theory classes and also permits the apprentices to earn a little money. But the students who follow this stream can hardly hope to earn anything higher than the C.A.P. (certificate of professional aptitude) which allows them to get a job as a professional worker. Technical school permits them to obtain the B.T. (technical certificate) which affords them a career as technician or qualified technician.

Finally, few of the children from these families reached the post secondary school level ; i.e. university, since only 10 are currently at this level and most certainly at the I.U.T. (University Technical Institute) where the studies are shorter than at the university.

### 3.2 - Schooling in France :Difficulties

The parents were readily able to tell as what type of schooling their children had ; but when it came to describing how their children fared, they hesitated. Some parents were unable to tell whether or not their child had problems at school, what diploma they were preparing, or what level they were on.

#### 3.2.1 - Difficulties in school

The idea of difficulty is sometimes misunderstood by the parents who are not always able to follow their children's school programs. Often when their child is obliged to repeat a year at school, does the parent become aware of the fact that he may be having school problems.

The parents interviewed indicated that 63 % of their children had no problems, 6 % said they had, and 29 % had to repeat a year at school at least once.

3.2.1.1 - Failures at School

Table 40 : Failure and the rank of the child concerned (1)

Failure	Total Children	1st child	2nd child	3rd child	4th child
Did not fail	69,5 %	69,8 %	66 %	70,9 %	73,7 %
Failed once	22,7 %	23,6 %	24,7 %	20,9 %	20,3 %
Failed twice	5,7 %	4,6 %	6,9 %	6,5 %	4,2 %
Failed 3 or more times	1,1 %	1,4 %	1,5 %	0,6 %	0,4 %
Do not know - No answer	1 %	1 %	0,9 %	1,1 %	1,3 %
TOTAL	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

30 % of the children failed at least once ; the percentage for those who failed 2 or more times is 6,8 %.

If we look at the distribution of percentages according to rank, we find that the second-born children failed the most. This statement should be linked to the fact, as we found before, that the second-born were the most numerous to be past primary school age.

The fourth -born children were the least numerous to fail (25 %) at least once, but this is because they are, on the whole, the youngest and have therefore been at school less than the others.

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(1) Children at nursery school are not taken into consideration since repeating a year doesn't exist.

### 3.2.1.2 - Failure and the situation at school

#### Primary school

28 % of the children currently at primary school have repeated a year they are one year behind in their schooling. 4 % of them have even repeated twice.

Concerning the children who completed primary school, 34 % of them were behind at least a year because of failure, 7 % having failed twice.

#### Secondary school

39 % of the children on the secondary level have repeated at least once (in primary, or in secondary). 7 % have repeated twice. This rate is higher than that in primary school since it includes all failures. But it does not change at the same rhythm : failures are less frequent in secondary than in primary school.

Concerning the students who have completed secondary school, the decrease in rate of failure is identical to the rate of those students still in school as in the primary.

#### Technical schooling

The percentage of children who have repeated here is particularly high : a fact which would lead one to believe that certain children were encouraged to select this scheme of studies after having had difficulties in primary and secondary school. The same thing goes for the apprentices. More than 40 % of these children in the two groups have repeated in school, 8 % of them are 2 years behind in relationship with the normal school age.

### 3.2.1.3 - Failure and age at the end of schooling

Only 24 % of the children concerned in this inquiry have finished with school. They left school any where from the age of 14 to over 18.

Among those who left school at 14, 14 % of them had repeated a year out of those who left at 15, 57 % had repeated. (These figures also include those children who left school before the age of 16.

33 % who left school at 16 or 17 has repeated a year at school.

53 % who remained at school until 18 had repeated a year a school.

Finally, 32 % of those who continued their studies beyond the age of 18 had repeated at least one year.

### 3.2.1.4 - Failure and the level of schooling

Those children who have already obtained or are preparing the lowest level certificates show the highest percentage of failure. Thus 37 % of the children who have the Elementary Certificate (at the end of the 1st three years in secondary school) have repeated, whereas this percentage reaches only 30 % among those children at the Baccalauréat level (end of secondary studies).

It seems as though the attained or aspired level of school is not linked to the rate of failure. Those children who went to F.P.A. (Adult Professional Training) did not repeat any more than those who prepared the C.A.P. (Certificate of Professionnal aptitude).

### 3.2.1.5 - Failure and the family situation

Those children whose father is a labourer or specialized lised worker show the highest rate of failure (41 %). This holds true especially for those who have repeated 2 or more times (11 %).

The children whose fathers are heads of construction crews have also know failure at school rather frequently (31 %). This could possibly be explained by the fact that these fathers are frequently required to relocate for their jobs.

Those children whose fathers are in a high professional position show the lowest rate of failure at school.

This confirms the theory that children from a low socio-culture level have more problems than others to succeed at school.

What holds true for French children (i.e. "the capitalist school") hold true, to an even greater extent, for foreign children who have integration problems.

- Father's level of language aptitude (Italian-French)..

We find a 50 % failure rate for those children whose father cannot write Italian, in comparison with 26 % where the father can write well. The influence of the father's knowledge of written French is not as strong. The rate of failure is only slightly high where the father cannot write French. It is obvious that the level of aptitude in Italian reflects the cultural level of the parents. Those parents who cannot write Italian are those who had little or no schooling in their country.

- Size of the family

In the largest families we find the highest rate of failure at school.

In families with 5 or more children, 34 % of the children repeated at least one school year ; whereas in one-child-families, we find a failure rate of only 10 %.

3.2.2. - "Transition" classes

We understand "transition" classes to be designed for students who are not sufficiently capable of going on to the next year. These are formed at the first half of the secondary school level (1).

15 % of the children who are currently at the secondary level or who have completed it, were in "transition" classes. This represents 152 children in these "transition" classes have met considerable problems at school as seen by the high rate of failure.

The socio-cultural level of the "transition" students is the same for those who have merely repeated a year. Those whose fathers is a labourer or specialised worker very often went into "transition" classes. As the family's socio-professional level rises, the percentage of children in "transition" classes falls.

We also find many "transition" children come from large families. In families of 6 children the rate is 26 %, in families of 2 children, the rate is 13 %.

- Size of the family

(1) These classes have been abolished since September 1974. The students are put in normal classes from now on. Some of the teachers were rather hostile to this "transition" method, saying that the students were rarely able to catch up with the normal level and that it isolated those who had school problems.

rate of only 10 %

### 3.2.3. - Beginners classes (1)

The beginners classes are intended to facilitate the successful placing into French schools of normal foreign children of school age, who have little or no command of spoken French. These classes are set up at the request of the head-teacher of the school by the Board of Inspectors.

Children who are having problems with their school-work for reasons other than a partial or total lack of command of spoken French are systematically removed from this type of class. These classes can be made available to different levels (nursery, primary, secondary) so that only children of the same age are grouped together, and thus as far as possible preventing any feeling of inferiority they may have alongside their French friends.

Only 3,2 % of Italian children at school have been put in " initiation classes " (i.e. 49 children) ; this is quite a low percentage, but it is necessary to remember that almost two thirds of the children in the sample taken were born in France.

### 3.3 - Incidence of difficulties with school work after the beginning of schooling.

Only 3 % of the children who have experienced difficulty with their school work have had to change schools, i.e. only 47 children.

On the other hand, 9 % of these children have, according to their parents, cut short their schooling. Among the children who left school, 60 % were aged 16 or under at the time of the termination of their schooling, and 32 % aged between 16 and 18.

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(1) There are 800 beginners classes in France. There is a maximum of 20 children per class. In the Moselle, in the course of the academic year 1973-1974 about 20 schools held classes for beginners.

- Interest shown by parents in their children's schooling

Even though 21 % (107) of parents admitted to never having met their children's teachers, 55 % have nevertheless taken the initiative and made contact, thus showing interest in their children's education.

But 57 % of children who have had problems at school have not been given help - their parents did not know with whom to get in contact, or did not have the means to pay for private tuition. 10 % were able to get help from other members of the family, and 14 % by teachers on the request of parents.

3-4. - Extent of schooling and professional training envisaged by parents for their children

More than half their families were unable to say for which diploma of general education or professional training their children were studying, or for what they wished them to study. Their aspirations in this field seem to be realistic and not over-ambitious, for the answer given mentioned diplomas awarded for an essentially short period of general education (certificate of primary schooling or " Brevet elementaire " awarded at the end of the first part of secondary education).

As for professional training, it was the Certificate of Professional Competence<sup>(1)</sup> which was most often mentioned, followed by (but a long way ahead of) technical qualifications. In this field, parents have even fewer precise ideas of what their children will do, although there are many who want their sons to be electricians and their daughters teachers.

4 - Professional situation and level of education of children who have finished their schooling.

Parents said that 493 of their children had left school and that a number of them had entered active employment.

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<sup>(1)</sup> No equivalent in Grande-Bretagne.



According to parents, 220 of these children had followed professional training programmes.

9 % went on F.P.A. courses (Professional training or adultes).

This kind of education is particularly aimed at people who have been unable to obtain other qualifications, even the C.A.P. A diploma given by the A.F.P.A. is awarded at the end of the course, and permits the students (paid on the scale of S.M.I.C. during the course) to enter employment as "ouvriers spécialisés" then as "ouvriers professionnels".

5 % attended an inter-company centre i.e. an establishment set up by several firms which educate young people who will work for them at the end of their training.

64 % trained as apprentices and were able to sit for the C.A.P.

Parents were not able to give any precise information on the professional training pursued by the other children who had left school.

#### Trade and professional status of children in employment

Nearly 370 children (i.e. 73 % of those who had left school) were in employment at the time of the inquiry. 29 (mainly girls) were no longer working, and a small number had never been in work.

Here again, families were unable to provide information on the trades of all the children in employment, but only on 272 of them (156 boys and 76 girls)

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(1) The F.P.A. centre in Metz counted around 4 % Italians and Portuguese of people on courses at the beginning of 1974.

Among the boys, there are :

- 43 % factory workers
- 32 % building workers
- 9 % clerks
- 5 % tradesmen
- 11 % other trades

Among the girls, there are

- 16 % clerks, (shorthand-typists)
- 20 % salesgirls
- 8 % cleaning women
- 36 % others

According to the parents, the professional classification of these children is as follows :

- 28 % manual workers
- 28 % 'ouvriers spécialisés "
- 22 % 'ouvriers professionnels "
- 18 % clerks
- 7 % technicians
- 7 % others
- (13 % don't know)

70 % of children who are labourers or 'ouvriers spécialisés' have undergone no other professional training. Yet only 27 % of those who are 'ouvriers professionnels' claimed not to have attended some kind of training.

The children of Italian families who work are numerous enough to have few or no qualifications, and thus to be employed as labourers or ouvriers spécialisés (30 %). On the other hand, there is a slight socio-professional advance in the case of many of them in relation to their parents taken as a whole, since 25 % are clerks or technicians.

More than half these children have not changed jobs during their working lives, and those who said they had changed, at least once are as numerous as those who had already changed job more than twice.

More than 32 % of these children (i.e. 142) have already been working for more than two years ; 21 % have been in employment for less than two years.

The parents of these children indicated that in 80 % of cases they were satisfied with their children's jobs, but 18 % of them stated frankly that they were unsatisfied. Nevertheless, they were all convinced that their children will all be able to get better jobs in some years time if they so desire. To this end, they advise them to take professional training courses and to remain with the same firm for a long time.

DEGREE OF INTEGRATION OF ITALIAN FAMILIES

A table showing the degree of integration of the families questioned has been drawn up, taking into account a number of factors to which point values have been accorded and moderated according to the answers given.

Table 41 : Constituent elements of the degree of integration.

Co- lumn	Factors	Coef. of Factor	Number of points corresponding to answers given									
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
31	Father's knowledge of French	10	--	10	8	6	4	2	0	0	--	--
31	Intelligence of Mother	10	--	0	0	10	0	0	--	--	--	--
32	Mother's knowledge of French	10	--	10	8	6	4	2	0	0	--	--
33	Use of French husband and wife	10	--	0	10	5	0	0	0	--	--	--
34	Use of French children	10	--	0	10	5	0	0	0	--	--	--
38	Participation/association	10	--	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
47	Intended language of day	20	10	5	5	20	10	10	10	0	--	--
77	Intention to obtain naturalization	10	--	10	0	5	5	--	--	--	--	--
89	Use of French	5	--	0	5	2	2	--	--	--	--	--
86	Reading of french newspaper	5	--	5	3	0	2					
	Total of factors	100										

The average number of points obtained by families reached quite a high level and came out at 44 points.

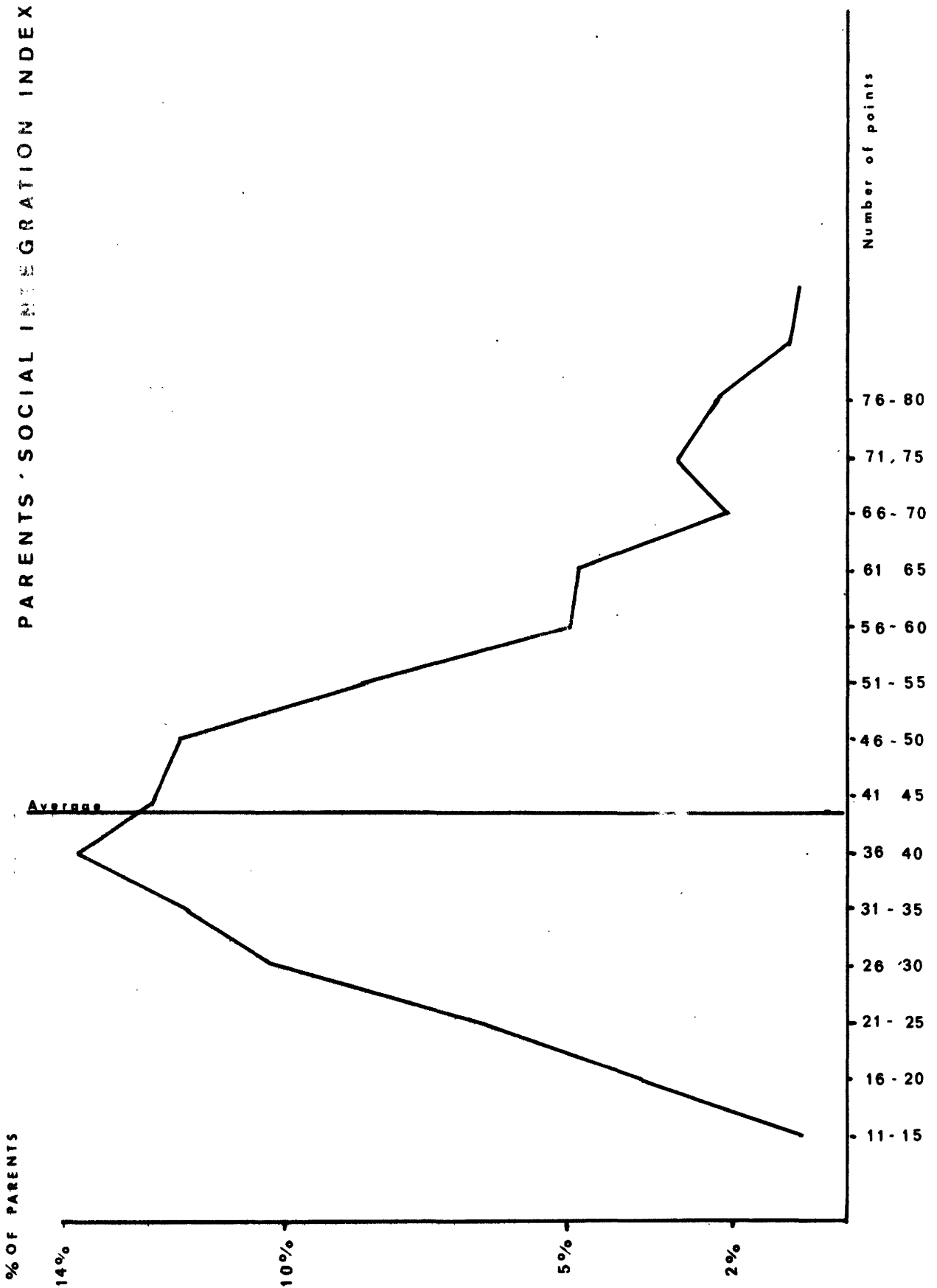
21 % of families scored between 1 and 30 points

52 % of families scored between 31 " 50 points

27 % of families scored between more than 51 points

A significant number have achieved a high degree of integration, since there are 8 % who gained more than 71 points.

GRAPH 15



## INQUIRY INTO PORTUGUESE FAMILIES

In order to determine whether problems affecting Italian families do in fact concern all the immigrant population, inquiries have been carried out in several Portuguese families in the department.

The Portuguese population in the Moselle is made up of recent immigrants, and therefore does not yet benefit from a reception by compatriots, and help in settling down from fellow-countrymen already there.

It is certain that the Portuguese families are in the majority of cases having to face problems which arise during the first years of the immigration of any ethnic group. These are problems which Italian people avoid, thanks to the length of time that their community has been established in Moselle.

Some 250 Portuguese families with children were interviewed.

The size of the sample does not justify an analysis of the results by statistical tables, but it allows us to verify that certain aspirations and many problems are common to all immigrants, whatever their origins may be.

### A - GENERAL REMARKS ON THE FAMILY SITUATION

#### 1.1 - Date of arrival in France of the head of the family

- 57 % of Portuguese heads of families making up the sample arrived in France less than 5 years ago, that is to say they came after January 1<sup>st</sup> 1969

- 36 % arrived between 1964 and 1969 and only 7 % have been settled in France for than more than 10 years.

It is in fact as from 1969 that Portuguese immigration has developed in the department. (cf. Chapter 1)

1.2 - Residence area of the families

Like the Italian families, the Portuguese families live in the areas where industry is predominant.

- 48 % of the families interviewed live in Metz
- 44 % in the metallurgical areas
- only 8 % in the coal-field area, where recruitment by the H.B.L. has been reduced to a minimum within the last few years, and has not necessitated the importing of a great deal of foreign manpower.

II - AGE OF PARENTS

Portuguese parents are young. More than half of them are under 35 years old. Mothers are mainly under 30 years of age.

Table : Age of parents

Age Group	Fathers	Mothers
25-30 years	28,2 %	43,5 %
31-35 years	27,2 %	23 %
36-40 years	21,1 %	16,7 %
41-45 years	13,4 %	11 %
46-50 years	8,6 %	4,8 %
Over 50 years	1 %	1 %
TOTAL	100 %	100 %

The Portuguese families are considerably younger than the Italian families and came to the country more recently. This confirms the theory that immigrants who arrive in France are generally very young.

III - MOTHER'S NATIONALITY

99.5 % of the mothers are Portuguese. There are not therefore the mixed households that one finds in the case of the Italians. It seems that this is a phenomenon linked to the recent date of their arrival in the Moselle region.

IV - NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER HOUSEHOLD

The majority of households visited during the course of the inquiry are made up of three people. There was no home of 5 or more people.

- Total number of children, in France and in individual households.

Table : Number of children

	Number of fa- milies	Number of chil- dren per family	Total number of children
Total Number of Children	38 71 37 32 10 8 6 5	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more	38 142 111 128 50 54 42 40 <u>605</u>
Number of children in France	40 66 35 28 10 9 2 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more	40 138 105 112 50 54 14 32 <u>536</u>
Ne of children	40 69 35 28 8 10 3 1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more	40 138 105 112 40 60 21 1 <u>517</u>

(1) Each part of the table corresponds to a different situation.



The total number of children in Portuguese families interviewed is more than 605. These families have on average 2,8 children, the majority (i.e. 54 %) have one or two children.

At least 539 children are in France ; approximately 1 % of children remained in Portugal, a percentage very much greater than that of Italian children who remained in Italy, and which came to less than 3 %.

At least 15 children are in France, but not living with their parents this is a small number, and is explained by the extreme youth of nearly all the Portuguese children.

The parents of 545 children were questioned about their children's schooling. As in the case of the Italian families, only the four eldest children were considered in families with more than four children.

## B - PARENTS

### 1. - Circumstances of immigration

#### 1.1. - Reason for coming to France

- for the financial rewards	48,8 %
- to find work	25,3 %
- for the better living conditions	48,3 %
- for the social advantages	1,4 %
- for other reasons	7,1 %

(the total percentage comes to over a hundred, some families having given two answers).

Portuguese families claimed in the main to have gone to France for the better salaries and living conditions. It is curious to compare the reasons given for immigration by the Italians and the Portuguese. The former claimed to have come principally to find work ; the level of pay and above all the better living conditions appear in no way to be decisive factors, as they are in the case of the Portuguese.

Those who stated that they were in France for "other reasons" made it clear in the course of the interview that they were there simply to avoid a long period of military service overseas.

4.2 - Preparation whilst in Portugal for departure for France

Like the Italians, the Portuguese had in the main undergone no kind of professional training or language initiation course before departures which had in more than half the cases been clandestine.

4.3 - Reception on arrival in France

Although Portuguese immigration is quite recent in most parts of France, 43 % of the families questioned said that they had been welcomed by members of their family who had preceded them and 23 % by fellow-country-men. 23 % stated that they had been welcomed by no-one, and had "managed on their own".

II - INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY

The answers to the question concerning intended length of stay are in all probability not those which would have been given had turbulent political events hit Portugal at the time of the inquiry, bringing about a change of government.

Table 42 : Intended length of stay

Intended length of stay	% of families
For good	13,9
Until the children are out at work	2,9
Until retirement	14,4
Until work possibilities run out	4,8
Other reasons	4,3
Don't know	58,2
No answer	1,4

More than half the Portuguese families do not know whether they will stay in France, but think nevertheless that their stay will continue for at least another five years.

14 % of the families have decided to remain in France for good.

This is a very low percentage in comparison with the Italian families, since even among Italian parents who had just arrived in France, 24 % intended to stay until retirement.

### III- EDUCATION OF PARENTS

The length of schooling undergone by Portuguese parents is particularly short.

42 % of Portuguese wives had left school before the age of 11, and only 10 % had attended beyond the age of 12. The husbands had spent longer at school on average ; 35 % had left school before 11, but 20 % stayed on after 12.

But more than a quarter of Portuguese parents have never been to school and one can therefore assume that they are partially or totally illiterate. The number of Italian parents in this situation is considerably lower, since they only represent about 7 % of the total number of the families.

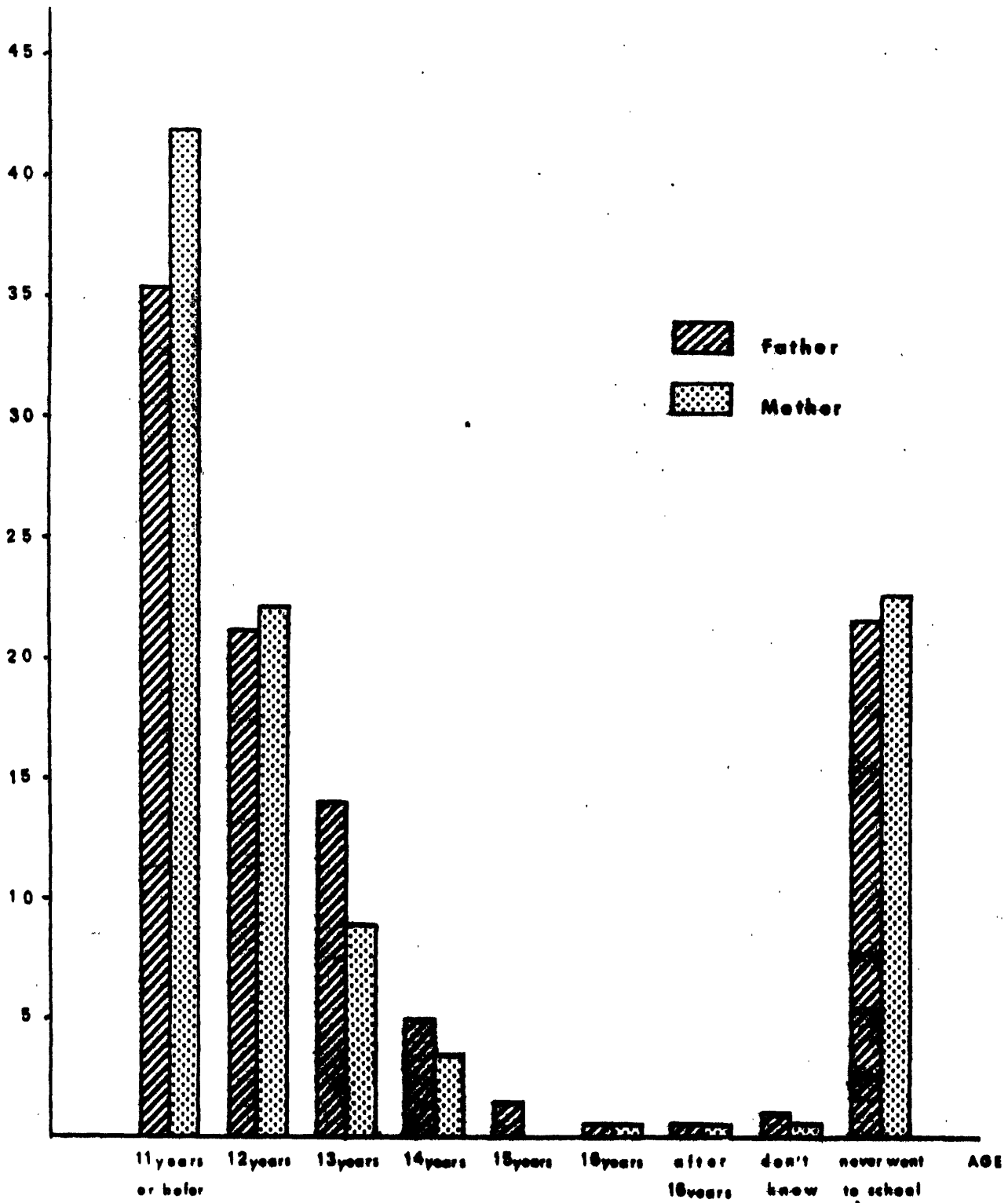
Table : 43

Age at end of schooling	% fathers	% mothers
No schooling	21,5	22,6
11 years old and before	35,4	41,8
12 years old	21,1	22,1
13 years old	13,9	8,7
14 years old	4,8	3,4
15 years old	1,4	--
16 years old	0,5	0,5
After years old	0,5	0,5
Don't know	1,0	0,5
Total	100	100

GRAPH 16

PORTUGUESE PARENTS' AGE  
AT END OF THEIR SCHOOLING

% OF PARENTS



IV - Knowledge of mother tongue

As in the case of Italian families, their very low academic level signifies a mediocre knowledge of written Portuguese. It has moreover been possible to ascertain at the time of the inquiry that a number of parents who claimed to be able to write Portuguese were in fact totally illiterate !

<u>Knowledge of Portuguese</u>	<u>% Fathers</u>	<u>% Mothers</u>
Can speak well and write well	69,8	62
Can speak well and write a little	11,5	14,1
Can speak well but not write	16,7	20,5
Other cases	2,0	3,5
Total	100	100

There are fewer women than men who cannot write Portuguese, since they have spent less time at school.

V - PROFESSIONAL SITUATION OF PARENTS

5.1 - Last job done in Portugal

99 % of the Portuguese fathers had worked before coming to France at the following levels :

- servante / Trabalhador (1)	20 %
- Opérario	37 %
- Opérario especializado	14 %
- métier d'agriculture	28 %
- Other	1 %

---

(1) As in the case of the Italian terms, the Portuguese terms have been retained, as they do not have exact equivalents in English.

Fewer Portuguese than Italians have been employed in agriculture. They have worked as labourers or in factories of various kinds, but in low-level jobs, since more than half have been servante, trabahaldor or op erario.

As for Portuguese women, more of them have been in active employment than the Italians, since 45 % of them had had a job, but without qualifications :

- in agriculture
- in industry
- in other jobs

5.2 - First job done in France

Portuguese workers arrived in the Moselle at the time when the coalfields were no longer recruiting and metal works were in the process of re-organization, thus it is in the building industries that most of them were employed.

First job in France	% of Fathers
Unqualified building worker	38
Qualified building worker	17
Unqualified factory worker	22
Qualified factory worker	3,5
Miner	0,5
Others	14
Don't know	5
TOTAL	100 %

These figures allow us to ascertain that the professional level at the time they began work was very low, a reflection of the almost total lack of qualifications of these new immigrants, and their limited experience.

More Portuguese women than Italian women have taken a job since their arrival in France, since only 78 % of them claimed never to have worked, whereas the equivalent figure for Italian women was 94 %. They are above all taken on as cleaners, but some nevertheless worked in factories.

5.3. - Parents' present job

Portuguese workers have not on the whole gone to work in a different economic sector since they were first employed. The majority of them still work in the building trade.

Their professional level is as follows

- labourer and "ouvrier spécialisé"	55 %
- skilled labourers	40 %
- technician	0,5 %
- miner	3 %
- out of work	0,5 %
- no answer / don't know	1 %

These figures show that the professional level of the Portuguese is low, since more than half of them are still employed in the lowest echelons. There are more skilled workers than among the Italians. ( 40 % as against 25 % ) but it is necessary to interpret these figures correctly. The Italians are employed above all in metal works where the socio-professional categories are better defined, with stricter limits than in the building trade.

VI - SOCIO-CULTURAL INTEGRATION

Table 44: Knowledge of French

Knowledge of French	% Fathers	% Mothers
Can speak and write well	5,7	4,9
Can speak well and write a little	14,8	3,9
Can speak well, cannot write	24,4	19,6
Can speak a little, write a little	9,6	5,4
Can speak a little, cannot write	43,1	52,9
Cannot speak nor write	2,4	11,8
Other cases	0	1,5
TOTAL	100	100

Their knowledge of purely spoken French is greatly inferior to that of Italian parents.

More than half the Portuguese fathers and mothers speak only a little French. A significant number of women (18.8 % cannot speak any French.

Fewer Portuguese wives than husbands have a good knowledge of spoken and written French, although some of them are in active employment.

#### 6.1 - Language spoken within the family

Language used by husband and wife.

Portuguese	87,1 %
French	0,5 %
Both	10,4 %
German dialect (1)	2 %

The Portuguese families continue to speak almost exclusively the language of their home country. This seems quite natural considering on the one hand their fairly recent arrival in France and on the other hand their mediocre knowledge of French. Among Italian families who had been living in Moselle for less than five years, use of French was nonetheless less common than in most Portuguese homes.

#### 6.2. - Language used when speaking to the children

Portuguese	74,6 %
French	3 %
Both	20,9 %
German dialect (1)	1,5 %

---

(1) Spoken in the frontier region of the department.



It was found that the Italian and the Portuguese families share the same attitude about the choice of language used when speaking to the children. The parents do in fact use French more when speaking to the children than they do when speaking to each other.

But more than 75 % of the families questioned still use only Portuguese when addressing the children.

#### Knowledge of French among the children

can speak fluently	56 %
can speak quite well	26,5 %
can speak little or not at all	13,7 %
Yes, more precise details not given	1,3 %
No answer, don't know	1,3 %

In contrast to the Italian children the Portuguese children could in 56 % of cases speak the mother tongue of their parents with fluency.

Nevertheless 14 % of them cannot speak it at all, quite a high percentage taking account of the low degree of use of French by most of the parents.

The age of the children does not seem to be an important factor in determining the extent of their knowledge of the language of their home country. But it does seem logical to suppose that mothers speak to children of below school age in their mother tongue, and that because of this the children gain better knowledge of Portuguese. This situation is however altered if the child already has brothers or sisters at school or who have contact with French friends.

#### 95 % of Portuguese children do not take any courses in Portuguese

It is necessary to say that there is in 1974 no organization in Moselle similar to the one set up for Italian families which would enable parents to send their children to Portuguese lessons. It seems necessary to set up as soon as possible adequate educational opportunities (through consulates, associations etc.) for Portuguese children to learn not only to speak but to write the language of their parents, since their own families are unable to give this instruction owing to their low academic level.

VII - PORTUGUESE PARENTS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS THEIR SOCIO-CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

7.1 - Reading of newspapers

Table :

Reading of newspapers	% of families			
	Regularly	From time to time	Never	No reply
Portuguese	19,6	34,0	43,1	3,3
French	34,0	31,1	31,6	3,3

Like the Italian families, over half the Portuguese families read the newspapers of their own country. On the other hand, fewer of them read French newspapers, a situation that is to some extent linked to the level of their knowledge of French.

7.2 - Television

73 % of the families claim to watch television at home ; this percentage is higher amongst the Italians who are, on the whole, better housed and, above all, already better equipped with electrical gadgets.

7.3 - Social contacts

34 % of the Portuguese parents say that their contacts outside work are unquely with compatriots, and 55 % with both French and Portuguese people. There are really no families who have social contacts with French people only.

These figures are different to those found amongst the Italians who had fewer contacts exclusively with compatriots even if they had only been in the Moselle for a few years.

But the depth and frequency of these contacts are lower amongst the Portuguese who seem to live in greater isolation.

7.4 - Participation by parents and children in French and Portuguese clubs  
(leisure or sport)

At the time the survey was carried out, the number of Portuguese clubs was very small. A club was in process of being created at Metz but there was nothing in the region of the coal-fields.

- attendance at a club by the parents
- 88 % of the parents belong to neither a French nor a Portuguese club
- 4 % belong to a Portuguese club
- 3 % belong to both a Portuguese and a French club
- 1 % did not reply.

Very few Portuguese people belong to a club, whatever its nationality.

- children's attendance at a club

Almost all the children belong to no club at all (80 %). Only 9 % of them belong to French groups. This situation can be explained by the very young age of the children in the Portuguese families.

7.5. - Visits to the home country

Table : the families' return visits to Portugal

<u>Stay in Portugal</u>	<u>Parents % only</u>	<u>Parents and children %</u>
Go back regularly on holiday	12	44,2
Go back sometimes but not regularly	27,6	28,8
Go back to Portugal but not to the family	0,5	--
Never go to Portugal	15,3	13,5
No reply	2,0	7,2
Inapplicable	42,6	6,3

Many of them go back to the home country for their holidays. Nevertheless a greater number of Portuguese families than Italian families never go back to their home country. Moreover some of the heads of family cannot cross the borders of their country as they left it in secret without the proper papers.

#### VIII - PARENTS' OPINIONS ON VARIOUS PROBLEMS CONCERNING THEIR CHILDREN

The general opinions of the Portuguese parents with regard to problems concerning the future of their children is not very different to that of the Italian parents, but it is often more varied, reflecting a lower level of integration.

##### 8.1 - Equal opportunities at school

61 % of the Portuguese think that their children have the same chance of success at school as the French children. 19 % have no definite opinion on the subject, and 20 % think the opposite, being aware of the handicaps of a poor knowledge of French and a schooling that was not begun in France.

<u>Equal opportunities at school</u>	<u>% of parents</u>
- same opportunities as French children	61
- not the same opportunities	20
for the following reasons :	
because they don't know French very well	5,3
because they didn't begin their schooling in France	4,8
because they cannot get help at home	2,4
because the teachers don't give them enough attention	1,4
For other reasons	2,9
- don't know	19

As with the Italian parents, a certain number of general suggestions concerning the professional and academic training of the children were submitted to the Portuguese parents.

Very different from the Italian community, a high percentage of the Portuguese community were unable to say whether they agreed or not with the following propositions.

	YES	NO	Cannot answer
1 - It is necessary to go to school for a long time in order to get a good job.	69,4 %	19,1 %	11,5 %
2 - In order to learn a trade it is better to begin working as soon as one finishes school rather than to continue in professional training courses.	34,9 %	51,7 %	13,4 %
3 - The children have a better possibility to learn a trade after you arrived in France.	88 %	1	11 %
4 - It is a good thing that girls study as much as boys.	75,6 %	13,9 %	10,5 %
5 - It is a good thing that girls learn a trade like boys.			

The Portuguese parents also feel, on the whole, that it is better to go to school for a long time in order to get a better job (69 %). They are also in favor of completing studies with a view to professional success (more so than the Italians) and without a doubt in this answer they express unconsciously an affirmative opinion about a schooling they have not yet had the possibility to experience.

8.2. - Desire for a bilingual education franco-portuguese

88 % of the parents would like their children to have a Portuguese education in addition to a French education. Only 4 % answered in the negative. A large number of the Italian families also expressed a desire for a bilingual education

8.3. - The country where the parents would like to see their children work.

Table : 47

Would you like your children to work elsewhere than in France	%
No	39
Yes, (without details)	8
Yes, in Portugal	22
Yes, in Germany	--
Yes, in another Common Market country	1
Yes, in the United States	--
Yes, in another country	5
Do not know	25
Total	100

More Portuguese families than Italian families hope their children will someday work in the country of origin. Nevertheless, more choose France as the desired country (39 %). The reasons why : because they are already " established in France " and because of the " salaries ".

The families were also asked if they were preparing for an eventual return trip for their children to Portugal. 41 % answered in the affirmative. Whereas the Italians were teaching their children Italian as a preparation, the Portuguese unanimously said they were " saving up ". Behind this answer we can see that economic conditions are worse in Portugal than in southern Italy.

8.4 - Marriage for the children and choice of nationality

28 % of the parents want their children to marry a Portuguese, but more than half (54 %) indicated that the nationality of the future spouse did not matter. In spite of this answer, it seems as though no family would want their son to marry a French girl.

The Portuguese feel differently than the Italians as far as choice of nationality goes : 80 % of them want their children to remain Portuguese citizens. Only 6 % are in favor of their children selecting French nationality 11 % do not have an opinion and 2 % did not want to answer.

C - THE CHILDREN

I - COMPOSITION OF THE SAMPLE

The sample comprised 545 children, whose progress through school was studied ( at least in those cases where the children were old enough to go to school ). As in the case of the Italian sample, the place of residence and birth were not taken into consideration.

There were found :

- 211 first children of which : 173 were only children  
38 were the first among others
- 171 second children of which 101 were the second and last child  
70 second among others
- 101 third children of which 63 were the third and last child  
38 were the third child among others
- 62 fourth children of which 23 were the fourth and last child  
39 were the fourth child among others.

There are 298 boys (54,7 %) and 247 girls (45,3 %)

- 91 children were born before 1959 (i.e. 16,6 %) and are therefore 16 or over
- 113 children are two years old or less (i.e. 26,9 %)
- 120 children are under 6 and over 2 and are eligible to go to nursery school. (i.e. 22 %)
- 126 children are over 6 and under 11 and make up the sample of children at the age of compulsory primary education i.e. 23 %)

These children are very young : 66 % of them are aged under 11.



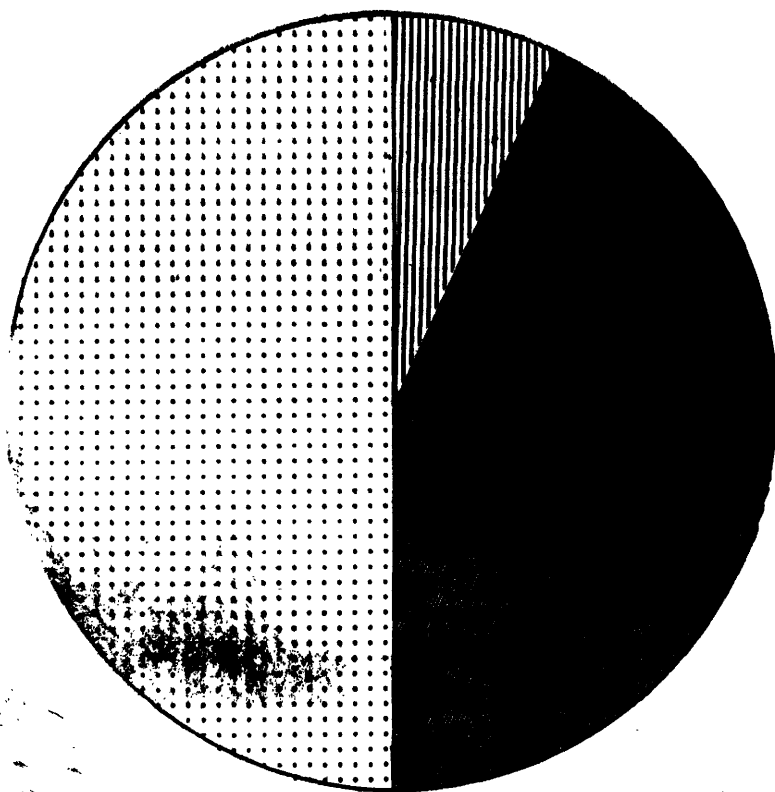
Table 48 : Year of the children's birth

Year	Type of schooling corresponding to each age group	Total of children	%
Born before 1950		--	--
Between 1950-1958	Secondary	64	11,7
1959	Technical	27	4,9
1960	Superior	18	3,4
1961	School Age	22	4
1962		22	4
1963		24	4,4
1964	Primary school age	20	3,7
1965		20	3,7
1966		30	5,5
1967		32	5,8
1968	Nursery school age	31	5,7
1969		47	8,6
1970		42	7,7
1971		33	6,2
1972 and after		113	20,7
TOTAL		545	100

1.1 - Country of birth

The children were in the majority of cases born in Portugal (67 %)  
 Only 33 % of them were born in France. But as in the case of the Italian families, more of the youngest children in the family were born in France than the eldest.

SITUATION OF CHILDREN IN SAMPLE  
( PORTUGUESE )



undergoing schooling



schooling over



have not been to school

Table 49 : Birth-place and position of the children

Country	Total Children	1st child	2nd child	3 rd child	4th child
Portugal	67 %	77,3 %	64,3 %	60,4 %	48,4 %
France	32,8 %	22,3 %	35,1 %	38,6 %	56,6 %
Other countries	0,2 %	0,5 %	0,6 %	1 %	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>100 %</b>

77 % of the eldest children were born in Portugal whereas only 48,4 % of the 4 th children were born there.

More Portuguese children than Italian children were born in their parents' home country. Also a greater number of them did not come to France to join their parents, especially the eldest children.

## II - SCHOOLING IN PORTUGAL

- 56 % of the families said that none of their children had been to school in Portugal
- 22 % said that all their children had been
- 22 % said that some of their children had been to school in Portugal

178 children went to school in Portugal i.e. 33 % of all the children born in Portugal. As with the Italian children one out of two children born in Portugal went to school there for some time.

### 2.1 - Length of schooling

The length of the schooling in Portugal was fairly short and the percentages of children who went for more or less than 5 years are the same as those found for the Italians.

Table 50 : Length of schooling in Portugal

Length of schooling in Portugal	Number of children at school	%
1 year	26	14,6
2-3 years	56	31,4
4-5 years	63	35,3
6-7 years	22	12,4
8-9 years	3	1,8
10 years and over	8	4,5
TOTAL	178	100

46 % of the children went to school for less than 4 years, 35 % went for 4 or 5 years, and 18 % went for over 5 years.

2.2 - Type of schooling received in Portugal

Once again, one finds little difference between the type of schooling received by the Portuguese children in their own country and that received by the Italian children in theirs. The Portuguese children went mainly to primary school, very few of them reached the secondary level.

Table : 51

Type of schooling received	Number of children at school in Portugal	%
Primary	170	95,5
Secondary	14	7,8
Vocational	0	0
Other	2	1,2

2.3 - Certificates obtained

Some of the children completed a full training cycle and obtained a diploma.

Table 52: Certificates obtained in Portugal

Certificate	Number of Children	% of children at school in Portugal	% of all children in sample
Ensino primario elementar	36	20,2	6,6
Primeiro ciclo (or the equivalent)	3	1,7	0,5
Segundo ciclo (or the equivalent)	6	3,4	1,1
Bacharelado	0	0	0
Other certificates	0	0	0
Don't know-no reply	1	0	0

There are very few certificates ratifying the children's studying in Portugal, and they are principally at an elementary level.

Nonetheless there are more Portuguese children with the certificate of "Ensino primario elementar" than Italian children with the "licenza elementar".

21 children are still studying in Portugal (mostly at primary school) this represents 4 % of all the children.

62 children (35 %) stayed in Portugal and went to school there whilst their parents were in France. The Portuguese parents explained this situation in the same way as the Italians :

- because the children will stay in Portugal to work 4,7 %
- because we were badly housed 42,2 %
- because the teaching is better in Portugal 3,1 %
- because we did n't know about French schools 1,6 %
- other reasons 34,4 %
- no reply 3,1 %

III - SCHOOLING IN FRANCE

- 274 Portuguese children go to school in France, ie. 50 % of the children in the survey.

- 40 children have finished their schooling ie. 7 %

- 258 children are not affected by any schooling in France (most of them being too young)

89 % of the children have only been at school for less than 5 years which can be explained by the young age of the Portuguese children.

3.1 - Type of schooling and professional training followed

Table 5) Type of schooling

Type of schooling	Children at School	Children who have ended their schooling
Nursery school	69	59
Primary	136	66
Secondary	52	26
Technical	9	2
Apprenticeship	8	6

Nursery school

69 children go to nursery school (i.e. 25 % of all the children at school). 120 children born between 1968 and 1970 could have their names put down, but 78 were the proper age for nursery school (born in 1969 and 1968)

The attendance at nursery school is considerable but nonetheless slightly lower than amongst the Italian families. 7 % of the families could not send all their children to nursery school because they had gone back to Portugal to spend several months with their families.

### Primary

- 136 children are at primary school. One out of every two Portuguese children at school is at primary school. The survey includes 126 children, some of them are at least one year behind hand by the end of the cycle.

- 66 children have finished primary school

### Secondary

Very few children have reached the secondary level since there are only 53 children studying here (i.e. 19 % of the children at school). 26 other children have finished their secondary schooling. But 153 children in the sample are of secondary school age.

Several children left school at the age of 16, others went for a brief technical schooling.

### Technical school and apprenticeship

Only 6 children have been in apprenticeship and 2 at technical school (at the moment 8 are still in apprenticeship and 9 at technical school).

### 3.2. The development of the schooling

If certain Italian parents had difficulty in giving certain details on the way their children's schooling developed, the Portuguese parents were often completely ignorant about it. Some of them did not know exactly what type of schooling their children were receiving.

They said that few of their children had problems at school and that only 15 % of them had repeated at least one year. It is certain that the majority of these children had only been at school for a few years and because of this had had fewer opportunities to repeat the same class.

Table 54 Repeating

<u>Repeating</u>	<u>All the children</u>
Has not repeated	81,3 %
Repeated once	11,6 %
Repeated twice	3,4 %
Repeated more than twice	0,9 %
Don't know	2,6 %

It is also at the primary school level that the Portuguese children have mostly repeated classes. The socio-cultural characteristics of these children's families are the same as those seen with the Italians. (low academic and professional level, etc...)

### 3.2.1 - "Classe de transition"

33 % of the children at secondary school (or having been at secondary school) are put in.

This percentage is especially high. In fact almost one third of the Portuguese children are incapable to following the classes at a normal level and have not succeeded in overcoming the difficulties encountered in the first years of Primary school.

There are twice as many Portuguese children as Italian children in the " classe de transition "



But many parents were unable to say whether their children were in "transition" although they were at secondary school; they did not even know the name of these classes. Once again, there seems an essential need a systematic informing of the parents.

### 3.2.2. Preparatory classes

4,8 % of the Portuguese children went to preparatory classes in order to gain a better knowledge of French. Even if this percentage is almost two points higher than that of the Italian children in the same position, it is nonetheless small given the low level of integration of the Portuguese families and the fact certain of the children born in Portugal spent the earliest years of their lives there.

### 3.3 - Occurrence of academic difficulties during the course of schooling

15 % of the children who, according to their parents, have had problems at school, cut short their schooling for this reason. Over half of them they left school.

If few children were obliged to change school because of academic difficulties, 40 % of them were, however, obliged to change school at least once because the family moved. We also noticed that the families are more mobile if they are recent immigrants; they try to improve their housing.

#### - Interest shown by the parents in their children's schooling.

Twice as many Portuguese parents as Italians (i.e. 40 %) have never been to see their children's teachers. And 67 % of these pupils with problems have never had help.

Those who received help got it from either their teachers or their parents. One can have doubts about the value of the latter as 25 % of the parents never went to school. Those parents who did not try to get help for their children said that it was because they did not know who to ask, but others were yet again incapable of giving an explanation.

The Portuguese families seem for less interested in the development of their children's education than in the question of how to " save " as much as possible. This attitude not noticed amongst the Italians, even those who had recently immigrated.

Moreover they had no very precise ideas about level of general and vocational training they wanted their children to reach however the parents did often speak of the C.A.P. (a certificate of professional aptitude) which enables one to become a qualified worker.

4 - Professional situation and the level of training of the children who have left school

Very few of the children have already left school and only 4 % are actually working. Amongst, these, some had been to an apprenticeship centre, but over half had had no professional training ; undoubtedly this is one of the main reasons why more of them work as manual workers or as O.S. than the Italian children - In fact the professional level of the young Portuguese is according to their parents :

- manual worker	24 %
- ouvrier spécialisé	13 %
- qualified worker	18 %
- employee	21 %
- other	8 %
- don't know	11 %

Like the Italian children, they have hardly changed job since their first employment. But they have not been working many years ; two-thirds of them have been working for less than 4 years.

Generally these children work in the same branch of industry as their parents ; the boys in the building trade, the girls as cleaners or in factories.

These few children who are now working had almost all spent most of their schooldays in Portugal. Some of them only came to join their families when they were old enough to work in France.

Most of the parents are satisfied with their children's jobs and do not know how to advise them to " climb " in the hierarchy.

X

X

X

The survey of Portuguese families confirms that very many problems are common to all immigrants regardless of their nationality.

However the Portuguese and Italian families are separated by differences of behaviour and of ambition, but mainly by their level of integration which is partly hed to the length of their stay in France.

The reasons for staying are different in the two communities and obviously affect their attitudes towards the schooling their children receive in France.

As for the children, they experience the same difficulties even though they sometimes alter according to the environment. But the measures which could be introduced in order to bring them effective help can in fact be applied to the children of all foreigners, for they all face the same handicaps.

INTEGRATION INDEX

For each Portuguese family an integration index was calculated. In order to calculate this index the same factors used for the Italian families were used for the Portuguese families.

The average number of points by the Portuguese families was 10 points under the average for the Italian families (34).

The Portuguese population is not as well integrated into the French socio-economic environment as is the Italian population which has been residing here in Moselle for a longer period of time.

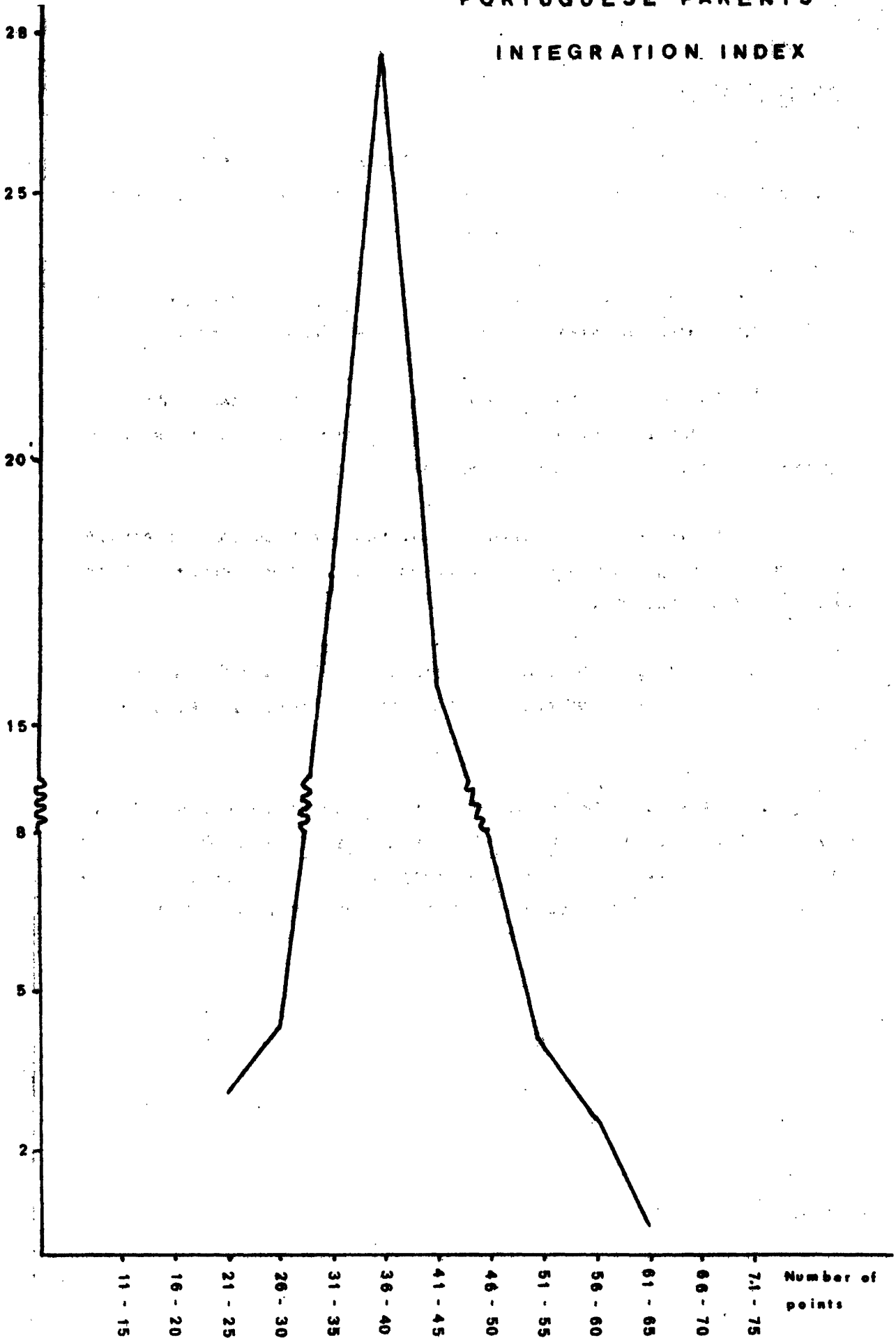
On the whole, the Portuguese have not yet been able to acquire a high level of integration due to obstacles such as the linguistic barrier and social contacts, etc.

Differing from the Italian families, no Portuguese family has exceeded 61 points. Most of the families' indices fell between 35 and 40 points.

The level of integration seems to be connected to how long ago the immigration took place not only of the family but also for the entire ethnic community itself. It is also probable that the role of this community plays an important rôle in the acceleration of integration in the host country.

% OF PARENTS

PORTUGUESE PARENTS'  
INTEGRATION INDEX



- P A R T T H R E E -  
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C O N C L U S I O N - P R O P O S A L S  
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### INTRODUCTION

The extent to which immigrant working families can integrate into the socio-economic environment of the host country has a logical influence on their stay.

One should not consider this integration to be an attempt of "Frenchifying" the immigrant, but rather at helping him to adapt to a different life-style which often means *overcoming* inevitable obstacles.

In the hope of facilitating this adjustment, some measures have already been taken on the national and departemental levels by public and private concerns.

However, after numerous contacts with the Italian and Portuguese families living in the Moselle, we are able to affirm that even after several years of residence, many families have not yet succeeded in integrating themselves to such a point where their children would not have problems in their schooling and professional training.

Thus additional measures must be taken to help both the parents and the children. Also, one must not forget that immigration need not be permanent and that if the stay is facilitated then certain problems concerning the eventual return to the country of origin may be alleviated for the entire family.

Therefore one must look at these measures for the family at different levels :

- before departing from the country of origin
- in the host country
- and in the case of a return, in the host country as well as in the country of origin.



THE PARENTS

More than half of the Italian and Portugueses families immigrated for two reasons : the need to find a job and to earn a salary that would assure a better living standard. These families come from essentially rural areas where agricultural cultivating furnished few opportunities for employment.

These families chose to reside in the Moselle where numerous jobs in the iron and coal works and in construction were offered. But none of them were informed about the conditions here. They relied on the assistance that their compatriots, already residing here, would give them. Some, however, were obliged to make this adaptation by themselves in a region entirely unknown to them.

Information given before leaving their country on the living and working conditions seems indispensable for the family's speedy integration. In fact, it seems as though more than half of the immigrants here in the Moselle had never gone to either of the organisations which currently furnish this information (consulate, immigration office). It should be possible to spread this information about the host department through the local provincial authorities in the country of origin. Propoganda - type brochures which present enticing aspects of the host country but which do not point out the difficulties the families will be faced with should be avoided. In order to be useful, these pamphets must be written for each region and include addresses and various departmental services that are available ( Employment agency, Social services, unions, etc.)

Another characteristic of the Italian and Portuguese families is their low level of schooling, most of the immigrant parents left school at 11 or younger. For this reason, they often cannot write in their mother-tongue well, which is in some cases a dialect (as for the Sicilians). Some others have never gone to school and are probably still illiterate in spite of the reading and writing courses organised in many cities in the Moselle region.

In addition to a mediocre level of schooling, we find practically none of these immigrants have had professional training. The economic environment in the regions where they came from offered them very little opportunity to gain any kind industrial work experience.

Also the fact that there is very little agricultural machinery in their provinces prevented them from acquiring any kind of technical notions.

This lack of training certainly forced the heads of family to take jobs as simple labourer or specialised worker on arriving in the Moselle.. The high accident rate for workers recently immigrated is probably due to the fact that they are rather unfamiliar with industry.

It would be desirable for professional training to be given in the regions which generally export manpower (1) Even if this training is no more than a rudimentary initiation to the various jobs in industry, the foreign workforce would be helped to adjust and would reduce the apprenticeship period imposed by the employer.

But in the case where these families arrived without prior training very few of them enrolled in the already existing training, offered by various organisations in the Moselle. The Italian and Portuguese workers who did attend such programs did so within the framework of the enterprise for which they were already working. This type of program is relatively successful since the training session is often obligatory and as an added incentive . it sometimes leads to a promotion for the worker. (2).

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(1) The National Immigration Office has already signed several training contracts with certain countries.

(2) For about 2 years, the French government has been undertaking various measures which favorise the professional training for immigrants (see Circular n° 73 419 , 22 October 1973).

The ability to speak and write French is one of the principle factors to a good socio-cultural and socio-professional integration. Nevertheless, certain Italian and aboveall Portuguese families still have difficulties in expressing themselves in French, after residing several years in Moselle. Besides, they show a certain obstinacy to ward the language courses given by various organisations since they take place after working hours. Italian (or a dialect) and Portuguese are still used rather frequently between the parents who tend more and more to speak to their children in French once they begin to go to school.

An obligatory course in beginning French could be organised for the workers during the first few months of their arrival. For greater efficiency, this course would be given during working hours for example, one or two hours per week for the courses which would be paid as working hours.

In the Moselle, this could be financed by the employers who allocate 1 % towards their workers' professional training, and complemented by public organisations or by European Social funds.

For the immigrant wives, who generally devote most of their time to their young children a program should be created that would enable them to leave their children in a nursery in the afternoon so their would be free to attend classes in beginning French.

Concerning the length of stay in the Moselle, the two groups seemed to be divided : the Portuguese families do not wish to stay permanently whereas more than half of the Italians do not intend to return to Italy except during holidays.

When one of the children has completed his studies in France, the family is more inclined to remain in France. The parents seem hesitant to return to a country which their children do not really know. Nevertheless, the parents keep close ties with their "homeland" (they return rather frequently for visits, read newspapers from their country, belong to Associations for compatriots).

### THE CHILDREN

Most of the children from immigrant families in the Moselle were born in France. This is especially true for the Italian families.

When they arrive in France, most of the immigrant workers are young and have no children yet or only very young children.

The children who are born in France or who have arrived before primary school age seem to have less trouble integrating. Many problems are avoided in this case, especially the problem of learning French.

We have learned from this study that these foreign parents send their children to nursery school as soon as they are of age. The level of enrollment, percentage-wise, for Italian immigrant children, is almost as high as for French children.

The Portuguese families send their children to nursery school to a lesser extent because many of them send their children back to Portugal to live with the grand-parents. This permits the mothers to take a job (in the Moselle, working Portuguese mothers outnumber working Italian mothers.)

Very often for the immigrant children nursery school constituted the first real contact with the French. Above all, it permits them to acquire a good knowledge of French which will help them immensely in their future studies. Many educational specialists have pointed out the importance of these formative years in nursery school. It favors the child as well as the host country.

Soon after this first contact with school, the children will begin to speak almost exclusively French with their brothers and sisters and even with their parents.

This is the reason why almost half of the Italian children cannot speak their parents' mother tongue. This is surprising since the parents speak Italian very often in the home. Few children take advantage of the free Italian courses organised especially for them (no such program exists for the Portuguese children).

However, it is desirable to keep the unbalance of levels of integration between parents and children at a minimum. It is normal, nevertheless for a child to adapt quicker than his parents. Sometimes the parents are moved to take sentimental or irrational actions which inside their children's, integration. Conflicts in the family are apt to arise which could later affect the child in his adolescence.

This is why almost all the parents feel it necessary to maintain a "bi-national" culture for their children. They want their children to have a perfect knowledge of the culture of the parents' country of origin as well as its language. The already existing programs are not satisfactory. In addition, the child already has enough responsibility as far as his school schedule goes to be able to attend these optional courses aswell.

These courses must be integrated into their school timetables. A suitable time-slot already exists (in French "tiers-temps" third or supplementary "time") which would enable teachers to formulate "awakening experiences" for their pupils. The experiment instituted in some schools in the Moselle by the National Board of Education should be applied to the other minority nationalities. The fact that the immigrants seem to confine themselves to certain districts would simplify the problem on a geographical level. Certain schools have a large pupils percentage of Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, etc ...

This proposal would necessitate the participation of teachers from the country of origin. One should also avoid isolating these foreign children since it could be interpreted as a move towards segregation.

This formalised introduction to the country's culture could be complemented by educational trips to the country itself. While many children do visit the country with their parents for holidays, there are still some children who have not had the opportunity to do so.

These educational trips should be funded by the consultates concerned. The group of adolescents could then participate in school sessions assisted by teachers of the country or simply go to discover the country where, one day or another they may live.

- It has been confirmed in this study that many children have had difficulties in school as shown by a high rate of failure at school. More than 1/3 of the foreign children have had to repeat a year at school (the rate increases for children from newly immigrated families). These failures take place, most usually, at the primary school level.

The children are handicapped because of the low socio-cultural level of their family environment. They cannot be helped at home in reading or other subjects since their parents, sometimes illiterate, have had very little schooling themselves. That is to say, that for the child's integration, it would seem that the parents' level of integration plays a lesser rôle than that of their cultural level.

These early school difficulties should not be allowed to continue or even get worse as the child moves along in school for this could cause him serious psychological tramas.

It would be desirable to establish a team of psycho-pedagogical counsellors to give the immigrant child the aid he would not find at home. Too many children with problems are not helped and because they are not they will never succeed in correctly following their school programs. This assistance should chiefly be at the primary school level and not only for those foreign children who begin school in France for the first time, but for all immigrant children.

For those children still of school age, French language instruction is to take the form of introductory classes. This plan already exists in some twenty schools in the Moselle but it functions only if there is a sufficient number of foreign students in the class (the number should not pass twenty children per class).

Thus, a problem results for those immigrant children who find themselves isolated in a school group in such a manner as there would not be enough foreign students to create an introductory language class. In this case the team of psycho-pedagogical counsellors could give special attention and help to these children until they are sufficiently integrated and able to follow their normal age-group's classes.

According to some teachers in the Moselle who have had many foreign students, it would seem as though learning French is not as great an obstacle as is the low socio-cultural level of the family. The current teaching methods do not permit these children to have a real chance at success in school. This is why special help seems to be so necessary at the beginning of their schooling.

This pedagogical help should also be complemented by financial aid to the families, if need be. Since 1973, the Nation Board of Education has allocated scholarships so that foreign children can continue on to secondary school.

In the Moselle, during the 1973 a school year, 4 876 scholarships were given to foreign children (43 140 to French children) out of which 75-80 % were given to Italian children. Up until now, these scholarships were granted rather parsimoniously by the Social Action Foundation. This effort taken by the Ministry of Education should be continued for the higher levels of education. It could be possible to make this scholarship obtainable with the condition that the family remain in France for a few years.

The vocational training taken by the Italian children in the Moselle was for the most part very elementary. Most are preparing (or have already obtained) the C.A.P. and not the more specialised technical certificate. Most of the children began working as non-specialised technical certificate. Most of the children began working as non-specialised workers ; however some are "professional workers". Most of the children, nevertheless, are in a better professional position than their parents. These children have decided to remain in the Moselle like their parents to work.

Although the majority of the Italian parents (as well as a large number of the Portuguese parents) want their children to remain in France if they were educated here, we cannot exclude the possibility of an eventual return to the country of origin for the entire family.

If this return takes place during the child's primary, secondary or technical schooling a re-integration program into the educational system of the country of origin could be planned here in Moselle for them on the condition that the families express their intention to return ahead of time, or if the families are returning rapidly, the program could be planned in the country of origin.

It will be necessary for this group of teachers from the country of origin to prepare the children in the Moselle for the difference in course work in the country of origin. These teachers will work at bridging the gap between the two systems of education.

If it is impossible to do this program here in the Moselle, it is to be done in the schools in the country of origin when the families arrive here. In this case, it will be necessary to inform these foreign teachers about the French school system. This can be done in several manners : by systematically dispatching documents according to region to the schools through the intermediary of European organisations which regularly collect information on the foreign manpower regions like the Moselle, by sending French teachers on a temporary basis to the schools which will get the children coming from France. (To be done through the French Consulates).



Concerning the education of their children, both Italian and Portuguese parents want their children to have a complete education. They see that there is a possibility of social promotion were unable to obtain even though they had improved their living standard by leaving their country to work in the Moselle.

But many are still unfamiliar with the different programs of study in the French educational system.

This information should be systematically distributed to the foreign parents in their mother-tongue. It could be in the form of a bulletin handed out by the schools or by the social services (Family Allocation Fund - Welfare, or Social Security).

Certain parents do not have the courage to talk with their child's teachers because they cannot speak French well. It seems as though, therefore, they are not at all interested in their child's progress at school. Too many Portuguese families have no idea what their children are doing at school.

Lastly, the immigrant families are convinced that their children have the same chance to succeed at school as do the French children, all the while conscious of the difficulties their children must overcome.

This attitude would favorise the childrens' entry into the educational milieu.

Lasly, this inquiry on the problems of professional training and schooling of the Portuguese and Italian children in the Moselle has confirmed the hypothesis often put forward which says that the children themselves speed up the integration process for the entire family and that they often will be the reason why the family would decide to stay forever.

In résumé, various measures should be taken for these immigrant families insuring the best possible level of education and professional training for their children.

FOR THE PARENTS
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IN THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

- preliminary and complete information on the living and working conditions in the Moselle.

- pre-professional training taking the form of a brief introduction to industrial jobs. This is necessary due to the fact that most immigrants come from essentially rural areas.

IN THE MOSELLE

- obligatory language instruction during the first few months of arrival in the Moselle, class time to be paid as working hours.

- information for the parents in their mother-tongue concerning the different programs offered by the French system of education and the nature of the diplomas and certificates needed for various jobs.

- continual information for the parents given by the teachers concerning the development and progress in school of each child.

FOR THE CHILDREN

IN THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

- Introduction to French for school aged children whose parents have already immigrated to the Moselle (this would concern only a very small number of foreign children). This introduction is to be done by the schools in the country of origin.

IN THE MOSELLE

- maintaining a "bi-national" culture for the foreign school children by incorporating language and civilisation classes into the regular school schedule.
- the assistance of a team of psychopedagogical counsellors for children having difficulties at school (especially at the primary school level). this would permit the children to attain an educational and professional level high enough to allow them to find a qualified job.

- maintain contacts with the country of origin through educational trips to take place during school holidays and to be organised by teachers from the department in France and the country of origin.

(in the case of a return for good)

- psycho-pedagogical counselling for the children so as to avoid any problems resulting from the change in schooling.

- continual information given to the teachers in the area from where the children immigrated about the French system of education. The teachers will then be able to formulate a re-entry program for general or pre-vocational training.

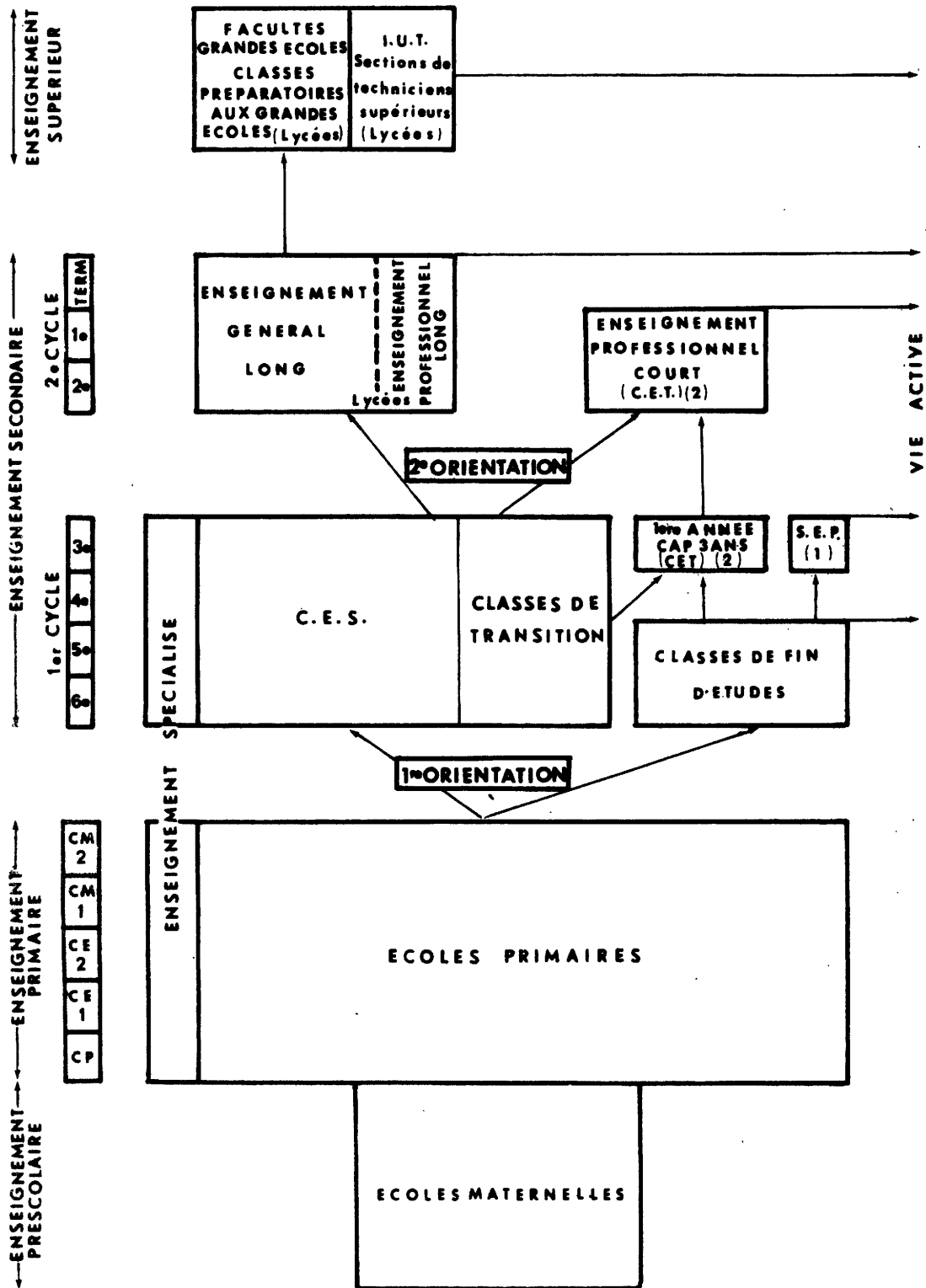
These measures are to be taken during different phases of the migration in order to render the return less traumatic for the children of immigrant workers. This plan will undoubtedly improve their chances for professional success.

- A N N E X -  
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# ORGANISATION GENERALE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT

(RENTREE 1973)

Source: Ministère de l'éducation nationale.



- (1) Sections d'éducation professionnelle et classes professionnelles.  
 (2) Sections pratiques de lycées, sections professionnelles de CEG, CES.