CLIP: Cities for Local Integration Policies
Module 4

Ethnic Entrepreneurship: Strasbourg

Sonia Pires

July 2010

Foreword

This report is part of the Eurofound project «Cities for Local Integration Policy» (CLIP), which started in 2006. Strasbourg is one of the 35 European cities that cooperate in exchanging information on their integration policies and, in this module, on measures on ethnic entrepreneurship.
The project aims to collect and analyse innovative policies and implement them successfully at the local level. It supports the exchange of experience between cities and encourages a learning process within the city network, addressing the role of social partners, NGOs, companies and voluntary associations in supporting successful integration policies. It provides objective assessment of current practice and initiatives and discusses their transferability, communicating good practices to other cities in Europe and developing guidelines to help cities to cope more effectively with the challenge of integrating migrants. CLIP also supports the further development of a European integration policy by communicating the experiences and outputs of the network to European organisations of cities and local regional authorities, the European and national organisations of social partners, the Council of Europe, and the various institutions of the European Union.
The CLIP network is also a cooperation between cities and research institutes. Six research institutes in Bamberg, Amsterdam, Vienna, Turin, Wroclaw and Swansea are in charge of CLIP publications. Researchers from the Forum for International and European Studies on Immigration (FIERI) of Turin are responsible for this report on Strasbourg. Together with the contact person from the Municipality of Strasbourg — Richard Sancho-Andreo (Conseil Consultatif des Résidents Etrangers – CUS) — an enormous effort has been undertaken to find all necessary data on ethnic entrepreneurship in this city. Many officials and other parties involved with immigrant entrepreneurs have been interviewed, as the list at the end of the report shows. They have provided us with reports, statistics and comments on the concept version of this report. I am particularly grateful to all those who have cooperated in giving information, and in particular to Richard Sancho-Andreo, for coordinating the field visit.
The author is completely responsible for the content of this report and for any mistakes it may contain.

1 - Introduction

This report provides information on ethnic entrepreneurship in the city of Strasbourg, France.
As it will be illustrated, in the French case in general, the term "ethnic" is a sort of tabu, especially at a political and institutional level, because of immigration policies and a citizenship model (the so called universal or republican model) that do not recognise immigrant groups as ethnic groups, but rather focus on individuals and on assimilation (Brubaker, 2001). This being so, in this report we will use the term "immigrant entrepreneurs" or "foreign entrepreneurs".

We will start in section 2 by illustrating the evolution of the immigrant population in Strasbourg and in the region of Alsace. If one considers Strasbourg as the main city of the region, accounting for 26% of the total population living in Alsace (Oriv, 2005), it should not come as a surprise if data collected at a regional level often mirrors the situation of the city of Strasbourg itself. Moreover, there is another important administrative and political level that has to be taken into account, i.e. "la communauté urbaine de Strasbourg" (CUS), which includes 28 small municipalities and the city of Strasbourg itself. The Cus area (the 28 small municipalities and Strasbourg) accounts for more than ¼ of the total population of Alsace. As described in the official website, the Urban Community of Strasbourg is defined as a public entity of inter-town public cooperation, with a specific and autonomous budget[1]. The CUS was created in 1966 with the Law 66-1069 of 31 December 1966. It is managed by a community board. The members of the municipal councils of the Cus' towns are represented in the community board. The community board members elect the president and the vice-presidents.There is then an indirect vote[2], but there is a vivid discussion by members of urban communities' councils to change the system and to adopt the direct and universal election of the Cus president by the resident population. Finally, the Urban Community of Strasbourg has several competencies in the management of the towns, which are transferred by the towns' members. The main competencies are the management of town policy[3], social housing, environment, collective utilities (such as water). Town policy[4] – Politique de la Ville – comprises the set of actions that aim is to fight the exclusion of poor neightborhoods' populations. The Town Policy is promoted by the State in partnership with municipalities and it is a cross-ministry policy. The Town Policy has four main domains: security and prevention of delinquency; social and cultural development of the poor neighborhoods; employment development and economic development of such neighborhoods.

In this report, we will consider both data that refer specifically to the city and to the CUS area.

We will proceed in section 3 with the description of the urban economy of the city, the CUS area and the region. Since data at a city level was not always available, and since, for the reasons mentioned above, the region presents demographic, social and economic characteristics which are similar to those of the city, on specific issues we resorted to data collected at a regional level. We will rely on several sources such as the Insee (National Institut of Statistics and Economy Studies), the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Chamber of Handicraft Professions.

In section 4 an analysis of immigrant entrepreneurship in Strasbourg city and the CUS area is presented. For this part of the report, we rely primarely on the interviews carried out with immigrant entrepreuners, independent[5] and public institutions, to find out how immigrants organise themselves to open a business and which conditions they have to meet in order to do so.

---

[1] Etablissement public de cooperation inter-communale à fiscalité propre. See: http://www.strasbourg.eu/services/communauteurbaine/cus/accueil?ItemID=3653354876

[2] It is called the "suffrage indirect".

[3] "Politique de la ville".

[4] http://www.vie-publique.fr/politiques-publiques/politique-ville/index/

[5] This is the case of Boutiques de Gestion, which is an independent network working with the different levels of government in France.

Finally, in section 5, we will describe and analyse the rules and policies that regulate the creation of entreprises in general and those of immigrant when pertinent. We will rely on interviews and on several websites[6] that provide such information.

2 – Background information of the city

Before providing statistical data on the evolution of the immigrant population in the city of Strasbourg and in Alsace, some terminological clarification is needed. In the French case, statistics register two types of migrants, i.e. foreign citizens on the one hand and immigrants on the other.

A foreigner is a person holding residency without however having the French nationality[7]. This definition is then based on a legal criteria of nationality.

An immigrant is a person born as a foreigner, in a foreign country, and who lives in France and may have the French nationality. There is then two criteria. There is a spatial definition and a legal one, namely the actual nationality or the previous one. We have then two types of migrants that have to be considered simultaneously (see Oriv, 1992). As one of our interviewees[8] explained "a foreigner in France is someone without the French nationality, although born in France. Nowadays, someone born in France with two foreign parents is a foreigner until he/she is 18 years old. Parallely, immigrants are those who have made a migratory movement, that is, someone born outside and who is now in France either as a foreigner or French. We have then French immigrants and foreign immigrants. Therefore, the number of foreigners and immigrants is not the same".

To have an overview of migrants in Strasbourg, one needs also to consider the regional situation. In fact, as anticipated above, the region Alsace mirrors many of the city characteristics. This is especially the case with data on the migrant population, which concentrates in the main urban areas of the region, namely Strasbourg, Colmar and Mulhouse.

The first point to be stressed is that the region of Alsace has particularities compared with other parts of France, in particular the origin of migratory stocks as we can see in table 1.

Table 1 – Main countries of origin of migrants in Alsace in the period 1960-1999 (percentages of main countries of origin over total migrants)

Nationalities/Origin	1960-1969	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-1999
Ex- Yugoslavie	3	3	-	-
Germany	7	5	8	22
Morocco	10	18	12	7
Spain	15	-	-	-
Portugal	16	16	3	3

[6] See for example: www.auto-entrepreneur.fr; www.adec.fr; or www.apce.com
[7] The French definition verses that: "un étranger est une personne qui ne peut se prévaloir de la nationalité française quel que soit son lieu de naissance. Un immigré est une personne, née étrangère, à l' étranger, qui s' est installée en France. L' immigré a pu, au cours de sa vie, acquérir la nationalité française » (Oriv, 1992).
[8] Interview to the Observatoire Regional de l' Immigration et de la Ville's director.

Italy	17	3	-	-
Algeria	19	10	8	6
Tunisia	-	4	-	-
Turkey	-	21	29	14
Poland	-	-	3	-
Vietnam	-	-	4	-
UK	-	-	-	3
Switzerland	-	-	-	5
Rest of the World	13	20	33	40
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Insee 2009

As table 1 illustrates, countries of origin changed over time and diversified as well. In the sixties, immigrants were mostly of European origin, essentially from Portugal, Spain and Italy, and from North African countries, i.e. Algeria and Morocco. Due to the proximity with Germany, there was also a flow originating from that country.

In the subsequent years, in the seventies, we see that Morocco migrants increased and that a new stock emerged from Turkey. Moreover, the percentage of Italians over the total foreign population decreased substantially. In the eighties, the share of Turkish migrants continued to increase, becoming the first immigrant group in Alsace and in Strasbourg as well. Algeria and Morocco decreased while Germany increased after a decrease in the seventies.

Finally, in the nineties, two groups emerged as dominant: Turkish and German migrants. Data also shows a relevant increase in the category "Rest of the World" from 13% in the sixties to 40% in the nineties, pointing out an increasing diversification of flows over time. This is the case, for instance, of increasing arrivals from South East Asian countries such as Cambodge, Laos and Viet-Nam, reaching 4,500 persons in mid-2004, and from African countries as Senegal or Cameroun, with a total of 12,000 migrants in 2004. Migrants from Eastern European countries appeared as well, specially Russia, Ukraine and Serbia, with some 7,000 individuals in 2004, and, still in 2004, from new European Union countries such as Poland, Hungaria, Romania and Bulgaria, with more than 8,000 persons (see Insee, 2009). Currently, foreigners perform 10% of the total population of Alsace, which is the second region of France with many immigrants ((Frey, 2009: 81). It also ranks higher than the french average (8,1%) (op.cit., 81).

If we consider the difference between foreigners and immigrants, different values can be underscored. In mid-2004 there were, 139,500 foreigners and 179,000 immigrants (Insee, 2009).

Table 2 – Population by nationality in the Alsace region and in France (years 1999 and 2005)

	1999		2005	
Nationality	**Alsace**	**% of Nationality of origin/Alsace Population**	**Alsace**	**% of Nationality of origin/Alsace Population**
Born French	**1.496.500**	**-**	**1.545.000**	**-**
French by acquisition	**73.900**	**-**	**85.000**	**-**
Foreigners	**123.300**	**7,3**	**133.000**	**7,5**
15 EU Countries	*47.700*	*2,8*	*49.000*	*2,8*

Namely				
Germany	*15.600*	*0,9*	*18.000*	*1,0*
Italy	*11.400*	*0,7*	*11.000*	*0,6*
Portugal	*11.100*	*0,7*	*9.000*	*0,5*
Spain	*4.300*	*0,3*	*5.000*	*0,3*
Outside 15 EU Countries	75.600	4,5	84.000	4,8
Namely				
Turkey	*28.500*	*1,7*	*29.000*	*1,6*
Marroco	*14.500*	*0,9*	*13.000*	*0,7*
Algeria	*11.000*	*0,6*	*12.000*	*0,7*
Switzerland	*3.200*	*0,2*	*5.000*	*0,3*

Source: Population Census 1999 and Annual Population Census, 2004 and 2005 (Insee, 2009).

As pointed out in table 2, data regarding main nationalities shows an important presence of Swiss nationals, which is due to geographical proximity and the trans-frontier flows. There has been an increase of 30% of Swiss nationals between 1999 and mid-2004 (Insee, 2009). The old immigration (namely from Spain, Portugal, Italy and Poland) has however decreased as stated in one of our Insee reports (2006)[9]. New flows, namely Russia, Serbia and Bosnia, have increased considerably and their presence is higher in Alsace than in the rest of the country. Finally, as stated before, there is a plethora of nationalities in constant increase in the Alsace region, such as Senegalese, Camerunese, Georgian, Armenian, Iranian, Iraqi, Indian and Chinese.

The diversity of Strasbourg resident population is evident in the 85 different nationalities living in the city according to one of our interviewees[10]. Strasbourg may be considered a special case due to the presence of European Union institutions that attract many EU nationals.

Table 3 points out a sharp increase of the foreign population between 1982 and 1990 and between 1990 and 2006. An interesting data is the important increase of French by acquistion born outside France, from 6 228 in 1982 to 24 035 in 2006.

Table 3 – French born, French by acquisition and Foreigners in the city of Strasbourg (1982, 1990 and 2006)

	1982	1990	2006
French Born	210 028	209 133	211 424
French by Acquisition born Outside France	6 228	7 318	24 035
Foreigners	31 420	35 103	37 516

Source: Insee 1982, 1990 and 2009.

Table 4 provides data on evolution of foreign population in Strasbourg in 1982, 1990 and 2006. In general terms, there is a constant increase of foreigners over time, from 31 420 in 1982 to 37 516 in 2006. We see also that foreigners with traditional countries of immigration such as Italy, Spain or Portugal decreased over time. The same applies for North African countries foreigners. There is, however, the increase of the presence of Turkish foreigners with 6 169 in 1990 to 6 424 in 2006.

---

[9] See the Ine Report of 2006 : "Les immigrés en Alsace: 10% de la population".
[10] Interview to the Observatoire de l' Immigration et de la Ville's director.

Table 4 – Evolution of Foreign Population in Strasbourg (1982, 1990 and 2006)

Nationality of origin	1982	1990	2006
Italy	2 124	1 524	1 414
Spain	2 496	1 553	1 400
Portugal	3 148	2 612	1 480
Other EU nationalities (27)	n.a.	n.a.	6 364
Other European nationalities	n.a.	n.a.	2 656
Algeria	3 612	3 444	2 833
Marroco	5 804	7 696	5 724
Tunisia	1 136	1 252	765
Other African nationalities	n.a.	n.a.	4 044
Turkey	n.a.	6 169	6 424
Other nationalities	13 100	10 853	4 413
Total number of foreigners	31 420	35 103	37 516
% of foreigners over total population	12,7	14	13,7

Source: Insee, 1982, 1990 and 2009.

In tables 5 and 6, we see the distribution of nationalities by professions, for 2006.

The following conclusions may be drawn:

- there are almost no farmers among foreigners, with the exception of Turkish, with 9% of total farmers;
- the main handicraft professionals, traders and chiefs of entreprises are French born (66,9%), French by acquisition (17,1%), Moroccans (1,7%), other African nationals (1,3%), Turkish (5%) and other nationalities. The traditional Southern European emigration countries, Italy, Portugal and Spain, are hardly active in those fields;
- the main nationalities in managerial staff and intellectual professions are French born (84%), French by acquisition (6%), other nationalities EU (4,5%) and other nationalities (1,6%);
- intermediary professions are mainly composed of French born (84%), French by acquisition (7,8%), other nationals EU (2,7%) and other nationalities (1,1%);
- traditional economic migrants are mostly represented as employees and blue-collar workers[11] (qualified or non-qualified), with a majority of northern African nationalities, Turkish and other nationalities;
- other categories concern military staff, students with age over 15, people without professional activity under 60 and people without professional activity over 60. In this category, French born and French by acquisition dominate, while we still notice the presence of other nationalities EU, Moroccans, other African nationalities, Turkish and other nationalities.

[11] In French the term is "ouvrier", which means qualified and non-qualified workers performing a manual type of activity. This includes, for instance, workers in shops, construction sites or agriculture.

Table 5 - Distribution of population, French Born, French by Acquisition and Foreigners, 2006, Strasbourg

	Farmers	%	Craftsmanship, Traders, Chiefs of entreprises	%	Managerial Staff, Intelectual professions	%
French Born	30	81	3 145	66,9	21 807	84
French by acquisition	4	10	806	17,1	1 562	6
Foreigners	3	9	749	16	2 588	10
Total	37	100	4 700	100	25 957	100

Source: Insee, Population Census, 2006

	Intermediary Professions	%	Employees	%	Blue-collar Workers	%	Retired	%	Others without activity	%	Total
French Born	26 207	84	27 106	75,6	17 435	61,6	35 358	86,6	80 269	75,2	211 357
French by acquisition	2 421	7,8	4 433	12,3	5 062	17,9	2 734	6,7	7 024	6,6	24 045
Foreigners	2 557	8,2	4 280	12,1	5 790	20,5	2 731	6,7	18 842	18,2	37 542
Total	31 185	100	35 819	100	28 287	100	40 823	100	106 135	100	272 944

Continued table 5

Table 6 - Distribution of population, by professions and nationality, 2006, Strasbourg

	Farmers	%	Craftsmanship, Traders, Chiefs of entreprises	%	Managerial Staff, Intelectual professions	%
Portuguese	0	0	31	4,1	55	2,1
Italians	0	0	37	4,9	201	7,8
Spanish	0	0	17	2,3	143	5,5
Other nationalities UE (27)	0	0	95	12,7	1181	45,6
Other nationalities Europe	0	0	34	4,5	231	8,9
Algerians	0	0	45	6	79	3
Moroccans	0	0	79	10,5	130	5
Tunisians	0	0	8	1	29	1,1
Other African nationalities	0	0	62	8,3	97	3,7
Turkish	3	100	235	31,4	55	2,1
Other nationalities	0	0	106	14,3	388	15,2
Total	3	100	749	100	2589	100

Source: Insee, Population Census, 2006

	Intermediary Professions	%	Employees	%	Blue-collar Workers	%	Retired	%	Others without activity	%	Total
Portuguese	95	3,7	260	6	396	6,8	242	8,8	405	2,1	1483
Italians	113	4,4	128	3	138	2,4	350	12,8	452	2,4	1418
Spanish	135	5,3	193	4,5	144	2,5	278	10,2	484	2,6	1395
Other nationalities UE (27)	852	33,3	617	14,4	270	4,7	366	13,4	3025	16	6406
Other nationalities Europe	255	10	312	7,3	274	4,7	119	4,4	1400	7,4	2626
Algerians	163	6,4	409	9,5	526	9	372	13,6	1214	6,4	2808
Moroccans	222	8,7	640	15	1301	22,5	464	17	2895	15,4	5432
Tunisians	34	1,3	100	2,3	181	3,1	55	2	345	1,8	751
Other African nationalities	253	9,9	746	17,4	531	9,2	82	3	2287	12,1	4058
Turkish	142	5,5	457	10,7	1622	28	268	9,8	3644	19,3	6425

Other nationalities	293	11,5	417	9,9	408	7,1	136	5	2691	14,6	4438
Total	2557	100	4279	100	5791	100	2732	100	18842	100	37240

Continued table 6

3 – Brief overlook of the urban economy

3.1 – Historical development of the urban economy

In order to analyse and account for data related to Strasbourg's urban economy, preliminary attention has to be paid to the development of the economy of the Alsace region. Indeed, these are closely linked. Data presented in this section is based on Insee data (2009).

Throughout the decades, Alsace has witnessed a change of activity sector in its economy. In fact, the tertiary sector has developed strongly and the industry sector has decreased in a systematic manner. During the main industrial restructuring in the 70s and the 80s, major companies catering the industrial sector have relocated their activity in order to increase their productivity. Several functions, traditionally performed by the industry, have been assigned to a third party firm. The same can be said of tasks requiring specialized knowledge such as legal advice, IT or accounting services.Moreover, services that brought few advantages economically speaking to the organization, such as cleaning, were also delegated

Furthermore,the intense process of urbanisation provoked the boom of new tertiary activities. Urban transportation or social services emerged in a substantial way. Finally, the increase of the quality of life and the development of leisure activities favoured the creation of jobs providing services to individuals, namely the hotel and restaurant industries and the cultural, health and education fields

In the more recent period, while the industry was reducing its employees, the tertiary sector had continued to enlarge its activities, namely merchant services. The services to entreprises saw also an increase of its workforce due to the increase of interim work since the 80s.

The services to individuals had created also numerous jobs.

Nowadays, the distinction between the industry and the tertiary sector is rather blurred. The industrial entreprises consume more and more non-material goods while the tertiary use more and more material goods.

The tertiary sector now ranks first in terms of workforce and of added-value to the regional economy. As we will see bellow this also transpires in Strasbourg's economy

We also need to consider the presence of European Union institutions, namely in Strasbourg, that are part of this new reality. However, the economy of the region has still an important share of industries.

The development of the latter went full blown in the 90s, with 461 000 persons in 1999, which adds up to 2/3 of the employment in Alsace. The increase of the tertiary sector in the 90's was of 17%, whereas in France the percentage was of 13%. The main increase was in the area of education, health ans social work as well as administrative jobs. There was also an expansion of services to entreprises and to individuals. Between 1990 and 1999, there were 18.000 new jobs (+31%) in the services provided to entreprises based on interim employment. Finally, trade activities and transports also saw an increase of jobs and workforce. Since the tertiary sector is mainly concentrated in the urban areas, services to entreprises are mainly present in Strasbourg.

The evolution of the regional economy can be evaluated through the outlining of professions. Professions linked to the tertiary sector are in growth with 7 out of 10 active people, particularly in the fields of services to individuals, administration and trade. The professions linked to production are decreasing, namely in agriculture and construction. In agriculture, during the last two decades, 12 500 jobs were terminated . In the industry, the decrease in the textile and mechanics led to the suppressionof 24 000 jobs. Many non-qualified blue-collar workers were fired (around 25 000 non-qualified workers) due to innovative technology that brought the requalification and restructuring of employees. This situation led to the hiring of qualified blue-collar workers (+7 800) and technicians (+9 800). The diffusion of IT led also to the employment of many informatic technicians and engineers (+5 000).

A particular aspect of utmost importance for the issue on hand – immigrant entrepreneurship- is the development of craftsmanship firms and the regional context for entrepreneurship.In Alsace, some 21,000 entreprises are handicraft entreprises. How are handicraft firms defined? In accordance to the law of 5 July 1996, which regulates handicraft and trade, these entreprises welcome no more than 10 employees and carry an independent activity of production, transformation, repair and services of a handicraft nature.

The sector of construction perform 37% of handiscraft entreprises. The second sector, dedicated to services to individuals, amounts to 12% of total entreprises and includes beauty institutes, hairdressers and so on. At the beginning of the 2000s, some 4 600 new entreprises were created each year in Alsace. In 2004, there were more than 6 000 new entreprises and in 2007, this number rocketed to some 8 200. There are several reasons to explain such a boom: the law of economic initiative of 2003 or the Accre device in 2002 (Help to unemployed people to create their entreprises). The main handicraft entreprises created in the region in 2007 were construction, services to individuals and services to entreprises. The Strasbourg area gathers more than 1/3 of those entreprises and has half of the newly created entreprises. The number of employed people in services to individuals and services to entreprises is rather important, with more than 80.000 employees in Alsace. Half of those employees are involved in construction and food sector. Those employees are moslty blue-collar workers, namely bricklayers, mechanics, bakers and so forth. The share of women is of 3 employees over 10.

3.2 Main Industries and Services

Table 7 provides an overlook of the main activities and the number of companies in the CUS area, whose data do not differ much from the region. Data at the city level are not available in the website of Insee[12].

Table 7 – Employment in the CUS, 2008

	Employment	
Activities	2008	Female share
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	55	25,50%
Manufacture of food, beverage and tabacco	5 089	42,00%
Refining	276	13,40%
Manufacture of electric, informatic equipement	3 967	25,20%
Manufacture of transportation's material	1 777	14,40%
Manufacture of other industrial products	9 884	31,40%
Extraction industries	1 513	17,80%
Construction	11 213	12,40%
Trade, repair of motors	31 834	48,70%
Transportation	9 229	25,50%
Accomodation and catering	10 232	51,10%
Information and communication	6 895	32,40%
Financial activities and insurance	10 749	57,80%
Estate activities	1989	57,60%
Science and technical activities	35 096	51,90%
Public admnistration, education, health and social work	23 885	76,80%
Other activities and services	6 645	65,70%
Total	170328	48,00%

Source: Insee, 2009

As the table 7 illustrates, the main activities are construction, trade and auto mechanic, accomodation and catering, financial activities and insurance, science and technical services, public administration, education, health and social work. It allows us stating that the urban community of Strasbourg is characterised by a prevalence of the tertiary sector, with a significant share of science and technical activities that we can link to the important university and research centres in the city. The other sectors, industry in particular, are made of raw material transformation, such as manufacture of food, beverage and tabacco or manufacture of electric, informatic equipement and manufacture of other industrical products. We have then two main tendencies that are in force in the urban economy, a manufacturing one and a business-service industry and tertiary sector, with the highest share for business-service industry and tertiary sector. The evolution of the urban economy of the city and surroundings has been similar to the region one which leads us to state that during the last two decades, there has been an increase of the tertiary sector.

3.3 Size of workforce

[12] www.insee.fr

Before analysing the table, some terminological clarifications are needed. By active population, French statistics intend both people having a job and the unemployed. Those who declare not to be in search of a job are not included though, even if they are in employment age. The activity rate describes the relation between the active population as defined above, and the total population.

Graph 1 describes changes in the size of the workforce focusing on the population between 15 and 64 years old, in 1999 and 2006. Firstly, the total active population increased from 1999 to 2006. The employed population increased as well from 55,6% for 1999 to 56,3% in 2006. However, the unemployed population also increased, from 8,8% to 10,1% of total active population for the age group here considered

Source: Population Census 1999 and 2006 (Insee 2009)

Table 8 below provides basic information on the workforce in the city of Strasbourg.

Table 8 – Active population and employment of the population between 15-64 years old by sex and age, 2006, Strasbourg

	Population	Active Population	Activity Rate %	Active Population employed	Employment Rate %
Total	191 590	127 111	66,3	107 806	56,3
15 to 24	54 324	19 172	35,3	14 920	27,5
25 to 54	112 884	96 510	85,5	82 587	73,2
55 to 64	24 383	11 429	46,9	10 299	42,2
Men	92 296	65 569	71	55 780	60,4
15 to 24	24 842	9 506	38,3	7 255	29,2
25 to 54	55 608	50 076	90,1	43 188	77,7
55 to 64	11 845	5 987	50,5	5 336	45
Women	99 294	61 542	62	52 026	52,4
15 to 24	29 481	9 666	32,8	7 665	26
25 to 54	57 275	46 434	81,1	39 398	68,8
55 to 64	12 538	5 442	43,4	4 963	39,6

Source: Population Census 2006 (Insee 2009)

This being so, we can state several aspects of the size of the workforce. In broad terms, 66,3% of the population is active in the labour market. This value increases for men with 71% and decreases for women with 62%. If we consider the employment rate for the total population, it is 56,3%. The rate for men is higher with 60, 4% and close to the male active population. For women the rate is inferior if compared with men, 52,4%. We have also the data by age groups where we also see interesting trends. Generally speaking, the group age between 25 to 54 is very active with 85,5% and an employment rate of 73,2%. In the case of men, 90,1% of people in the group age 25 to 54 is actively involved in the labour market and has an employment rate of 77,7%. For women, the numbers are lower, with 81,1% in the age between 25 to 54 involved in the labour market and an employment rate of 68,8%. An interesting data is the percentage of active people between the 55 to 64. They form almost half of the total population and they have an employment rate of 42,2%.

3.4 Characteristics of the workforce

Table 9 provides an overview of the main sectors of employment of the active population in 2008 in CUS area, and of the share of women in the different sectors of activity. Data for the city level are not available from the Insee online database. Women are dominant in the following sectors: accomodation and catering, financial activities and insurance, estate activities, science and technology, public administration, education, health and social work and services. On the other hand, men are more involved in manufacture, construction, extraction industries, transportation and information and communication. Comparison between 2007 and 2008 points out a reduction of employment in manufacture sector in general, financial activities and insurances, estate activities and science and technical activities.

Table 9 – Cus area: Employment by sector in 2008

	Employment	
Activities	2008	Female share
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	55	25,50%
Manufacture of food, beverage and tabacco	5 089	42,00%
Refining	276	13,40%
Manufacture of electric, informatic equipement	3 967	25,20%
Manufacture of transportation's material	1 777	14,40%
Manufacture of other industrial products	9 884	31,40%
Extraction industries	1 513	17,80%
Construction	11 213	12,40%
Trade, repair of motors	31 834	48,70%
Transportation	9 229	25,50%
Accomodation and catering	10 232	51,10%
Information and communication	6 895	32,40%
Financial activities and insurance	10 749	57,80%
Estate activities	1989	57,60%
Science and technical activities	35 096	51,90%
Public admnistration, education, health and social work	23 885	76,80%

Other activities and services	6 645	65,70%
Total	170328	48,00%

Source: Insee, 2009

As for the city of Strasbourg, in 2009 the workforce appears to be distributed as follows: 26% in industry, 8% in construction and 66% in the tertiary sector.

Source: Insee 2009

Table 10 highlights the gender ratio in the different professions for the city of Strasbourg in 2006. Men prevailed in the following professions: farmers, traders, handycraftmen and chiefs of entreprises, managerial staff and intelectual professions and blue-collar workers. Women are more present in the following professions: intermediary professions, employees, retired and others.

Table 10 – Evolution of active population by type of professions and by sex in 2006, Strasbourg

Population 15 years old or more		2006
Farmers	Men	26
	Women	11
Traders, Handycraftmen, Chiefs of entreprises	Men	3 434
	Women	1 266
Managerial Staff, Intelectual Professions	Men	15 314
	Women	10 643
Intermediary Professions	Men	14 184
	Women	16 991
Employees	Men	9 919
	Women	25 887
Blue-collar Workers	Men	22 391
	Women	5 876
Retired	Men	16 674
	Women	24 149
Others	Men	22 975
	Women	36 227
Total		225 966

Source: Population census 2006 (Insee 2009)

Prior to analysing data on the educational level of the non-school enrolled population of Strasbourg, a brief description of the French school system is required in order to understand the types of diploma and their potential in the labour market insertion and options.

Elementary school has a duration of 5 years, and leads to a elementary school certificate. The following step is the insertion in the “college” for 4 years that gives a college degree. After college, at the age of 15, young people have two options. The first one is the traditional high school, which after 3 years leads to the so-called “baccalaureat” and eventually to university. The second option is the so-called professional high school – “lycée professionel” – that leads to several, different vocational diplomas. The professional high school allows having 3 types of diplomas: the CAP, the BP and the BEP. The CAP, which is taken after 2 years of course, prepares the student to a specific occupation such as carpenter, childcare provider and so forth . The “baccalaureat professionel”or the BP takes 3 years of preparation and allows exercing a professional activity that is highly qualified with a total of 75 specialities. The “brevet d’ études professionelles” - the BEP - requires 3 years of study after the college and leads to a professional qualification in a specific field, such as restaurant industry, or metallurgy[13].

Table 11 – City of Strasbourg: level of education of non-enrolled school population of 15 or more years by sex, 2006

	Total	Men	Women
Non-school enrolled population	177 823	83 093	94 730
No diploma %	22,7	21,5	23,8
Certificate of Primary School %	6,3	4,3	8
Brevet des Colleges %	4,3	3,9	4,6
CAP or BEP %	20,4	23,2	18
Baccalaureat %	13,9	13,8	13,9
Baccalaureat and 2 years of university %	11,7	10,5	12,9
University Diploma %	20,7	22,8	18,8

Source: Population Survey, Insee 2006

Data in table 11 show that almost 29% of the population holds a primary school certificate or no diploma at all. This situation is higher in the case of women. 4,3% of the population has the “brevet of college”, with a higher share for women with 4,6%. Men have more CAP or BEP diplomas than women, with 23,2% and 18% respectively. The share between men and women in relation to the “baccalaureat”is almost the same. The share of men and women with an university degree is almost the same with 33,3% and 31,7%.

Table 12 and 13 give the employment status of French and foreigners in the city of Strasbourg. There are several trends that deserve our atention.

In table 12, we can see that foreigners are the less employed population compared with French born and French by acquisition with 33,8% of total foreigner population. Unemployment is

[13] For further details about the french school system, see: www.education.gouv.fr

particularly high among French by acquisition population and foreigners with 14% and 10,7% respectively. It is also possible to verify that there is a huge proportion of students among foreigners even more than in the native population with 28,5% of total foreign population. Housewifes/men are particularly high among foreigners when compared with French born population, with 8,2% and 2,6% respectively. Finally, almost 12% of foreigners have other types of activity, which is however not specified in the database we rely on.

The nationalities that have 40% or more people employed over each nationality's total population are: French born, French by acquisition, Portuguese, Spanish, other nationals (EU). Among those nationalities, Portuguese have the highest share with 51,5% of employed people.

The status of unemployed is particularly high among French by acquisition, North Africans, Africans, other nationals Europe, and other nationalities, with 18,3% for Algerians to 11,5% for 11,5% for other nationals Europe. Portuguese (4,8%), Italians (4%) and Spanish (5%) have less unemployed people than French born (6%).

Retired people among immigrants are those that came in the sixties, namely, Portuguese, Italians, Spanish and Algerians.

The share of students is more or less the same among the nationalities (around 25%) except for French by acquistion or Portuguese with 14,6% and 14,7% respectively.

The highest share of housewives/men is present in Northern African countries and Turkish, with some 9,7% to 14,2% of housewives/men. The lowest share is amonh French born and Italians, with 2,6% and 3,9% respectively.

Others is particularly present in the North-African, other African, other nationals Europe, Turkish and other nationalities.

Table 12 - Distribution of French and foreign population by activity, 2006, Strasbourg

	Employed	Employed %	Unemployed	Unemployed %	Retired	Retired %	Student s	Students %	Housewives/me n	Housewives/men %
French Born	84 571	40	12 016	6	35 387	16,7	57 556	27,2	5 489	2,
French by acquisition	11 297	47	3 341	14	2 717	11,3	3 500	14,6	1 550	6,
Foreigners	12 690	33,8	4 007	10,7	2 745	7,3	10 709	28,5	3 089	8,
Total	108 558		19 364		40 849		71 765		10 128	

Source: Insee, Population Census, 2006

	Others	Others %	Total	Total%
French Born	16 404	7,5	211 424	100
French by acquisition	1 630	6,7	24 035	100
Foreigners	4 277	11,4	37 516	100
Total	22 311		272 975	

Continued Table 12

Table 13 - Distribution of foreign population by activity and nationality, 2006, Strasbourg

	Employe d	Employed %	Unemploye d	Unemployed %	Retired	Retired %	Student s	Students %	Housewives/me n	Housewives/men%
Potuguese	763	51,5	72	4,8	240	16,2	218	14,7	65	4,4
Italians	557	39	59	4	352	24,9	303	21,4	55	3,9
Spanish	569	40,6	71	5	281	20	295	21	114	8
Other nationals UE (27)	2 754	43	299	4,7	370	5,8	2 259	35,5	263	4
Other Nationals Europe	886	33	305	11,5	119	4,5	762	28,7	112	4
Algerians	795	28	520	18,3	377	13,3	461	16,3	301	10,6
Maroccans	1 737	30	786	13,7	465	8	1 343	23,5	806	14
Tunisians	246	32	123	16	52	6,8	208	27,2	74	9,7
Other African nationalities	1 292	32	542	13,4	82	2	1 389	34,3	102	2,5
Turkish	1 802	28	822	12,8	268	4,2	1 831	28,5	913	14,2
Other nationalities	1 289	29	408	9,2	140	3,2	1 639	37	282	6,4
Total Foreigners	12 690		4007		2746		10 708		3087	

	Others	Others %	Total	Total%
Potuguese	121	8,4	1 480	100
Italians	88	6,8	1 414	100
Spanish	70	5,4	1 400	100
Other nationals UE (27)	420	7	6 364	100
Other Nationals Europe	472	18,3	2 656	100
Algerians	379	13,5	2 833	100
Maroccans	586	10,8	5 724	100
Tunisians	62	8,3	765	100
Other African nationalities	636	15,8	4 044	100
Turkish	789	12,3	6 424	100
Other nationalities	654	15,2	4 413	100
Total Foreigners	4277		37 517	

Continued Table 13

3.5 Development of small and medium businesses

According to Insee definition[14], small and medium entreprises category refers to those entreprises with less than 250 employees and that have a turnover of less than 50 million euros per year (decree n. 2008-1354).

Source: Insee, 2009

Graph 3 presents data on the size of companies in terms of number of employees. The majority of entreprises have less than 9 employees and are then micro-entreprises, performing 90,2% of total entreprises in the CUS area. Small and medium entreprises perform 9,5% of total entreprises. Entreprises with more than 250 employees perform a small share with 0,3% of total entreprises.

Table 14 provides data on the number of employees of the private firms operating in the different economic sectors in the city of Strasbourg.

Table 14 – City of Strasbourg: firms by sector of activity and number of employees, 2007, Strasbourg

Number of Employees	Industry	%	Construction	%	Trade	%	Services	%	Total	Total %
0 employee	377	3,6	290	2,8	1986	18,8	7897	74,8	10 550	100
%	44,8		37,7		51,6		55,7			
1 to 9 employees	322	4,5	413	5,7	1605	22,2	4891	67,6	7 231	100
%	38,3		53,7		41,7		34,5			
10 to 49 employees	101	6,9	61	4,2	221	15,3	1070	73,6	1 453	100
%	12		7,9		5,7		7,5			
50 and more employees	42	10,2	5	1,2	39	9,5	326	79,1	412	100
%	4,9		0,65		1		2,3			
Total	841		769		3851		14184			
Total %	100		100		100		100			

Source: Insee, 2008

[14] http://www.insee.fr/fr/methodes/default.asp?page=definitions/petite-moyenne-entreprise.htm

In industry, 83,1% of firms have less than 9 employees. The same applies to construction with 91,4% of firms, to trade with 93,3% and to services with 90,2%. We can then state that the economic sector is composed mainly of small entreprises. We can also see that over the total firms with 0 employees, 74,8% are in services sector and 18,8% in trade. The same distribution applies for other number of employees.

The evolution of private companies in Strasbourg is positive. The data include small, medium and big companies. In fact, except for 2003, there has been a constant increase of entreprises.

Table 15 – Evolution of entreprises, 2001-2009, CUS

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Strasbourg	16 921	17 391	17 175	18 057	18 638	19 096	19 667	20 108	20 703

Source: Insee, 2009

The rate of private companies failure is not constant as we can see between 2005 and 2006 and between 2008 and 2009.

Table 16 – Failure of entreprises, 2004-2009, CUS and Strasbourg

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Strasbourg	244	236	226	255	302	159	1 422

Source: Insee, 2009

The region in general and the CUS area in particular are specialised in specific sectors of activity and branches. The production of car products, mechanical equipments, electrical equipment and the processing of plastic materials are the main activities. One example is the settlement in 1998 of the Delphi Automobile Systems France entreprise. In addition, there are other sectors with an important level of workforce. They are Pharmaceuticals companies, edition, printing and reproduction, or metalworking. The activities that have less importance in terms of workforce and that have seen a reduction of the manpower are mineral chemistry, food and beverage industry, spinning and weaving, organic chemistry, clothing and fur, or leather and footwear. Finally, there is the increase of the tertiary sector, with several specialities and sub-sectors: accomodation and cathering, estate activity, advertising and market research, services to entreprises and to individuals. The services to entreprises are for instance security (Securitas France), cleaning (Technique francaise du nettoyage), secretarial and translation, fairs organisations, informatics, or manpower selection.

Considering the small and medium entreprises, we have to analyse small businesses in Strasbourg and the branches they specialise in.

Source: Insee 2005

There are two main types: retail trade and services. In the retail trade, business owners dedicate mainly their activity to equipment of the person, food, culture and hobbies. The increase of the life quality of the population has provoked the diffusion of those types of activities. It allows also the development of services to individuals (beauty institutes, hairdressers and so on) and tertiary services, inclusive services to entreprises and to individuals.

Finally, there are also craftsmanship activities. Very briefly, we can describe craftsmanship as the whole people (physical or moral) that employ no more than 10 salaried persons and that have an independent activity of production, transformation, repair or service delivery[15]. The definition and legal status (see the Decree 98-247 of 2 April 1998) and the list of activities and professions are transversal to all economic sectors: industry, construction, transports, trade and services. There is then a particular status and place of craftsmanship in France in the economy that we can not ignore. Moreover, many immigrants who have an entreprise are considered as craftsmanship employers or owners.

Table 17 – Craftsmanship establishments' distribution in Strasbourg and region, 2009

	Number				
	Food	Production	Construction	Services	Total
Strasbourg city	232	439	859	1 089	2 619

Source: Chambre des Metiers d' Alsace 2009

Construction and services are well-represented in the total of craftsmanship settlements in Strasbourg city, followed by production and food. We find many immigrant and/or foreigner craftsmanship settlements in construction and food, specially in the Turkish case.

Table 18 – Distribution of entreprises per employee number and activity %, 2009, Strasbourg

[15] see L Artisanat en Alsace, Chiffres-clés 2009, Chambre des Métiers, 2009.

	0	1 to 2	3 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 50	50 and more	Total
Alimentation	16,10%	20,60%	24,70%	19,30%	10,90%	5,60%	2,60%	100%
Production	39,80%	22,30%	14,30%	10,50%	6,30%	5,20%	1,70%	100%
Construction	36,60%	29,60%	15,30%	8,90%	5,10%	3,40%	1,10%	100%
Services	42,60%	26,60%	16,70%	7,10%	3,50%	2,30%	1,20%	100%

Source: Chambre des Métiers d' Alsace 2009

Those craftsmanship firms are very small or small in general. Very few have more than 21 employees. This is particularly evident for production, construction and services.

3.6 Sectoral and spatial distribution of SMEs

Our data from the Insee database do not allow us to be too specific on the sectoral and spatial distribution but they allow us to say that major tertiary sector activities, trade mostly, are concentrated in the centre of the city, in the following neighborhoods: Quartier de la Gare, de l' hopital Civil, du Waken (financial activities), Krutenau, Esplanade (university and centres of research), Orangerie and the Quartier Allemand. Other activities, like industry and production are concentrated in the different small cities of the CUS, namely, Bischheim, Hoenheim, Illkirch-Graffenstaden (centres of research and innovation park), Linglsheim, Ostwald, Schiltigheim. Two other parts of the agglomeration are important for those activities: Plaine des Bouchers (wholesale) and the Port du Rhin (industry).

3.7 Recent changes

The Cus provided a report about the future economic priorities for the city and its surrounding area. One priority is to increase the implantation of international entreprises and to promote the economic exchange with Germany. In addition, there is also the intention to promote innovation in the social and solidarity economy, a field with a strong tradition in the Cus. Another point is to develop and promote research in the field of medical technologies and bio-medical research and new therapies. There is also the wish to improve the creation of "cleantech" entreprises, promoting ecology economy. Priority is also given to the field of culture. Indeed, there is the intention to improve cultural production, art professions and muldimedia and image entreprises.

4 Profiles of ethnic entrepreneurship

4.1 Definition of ethnic entrepreneurship

As stated before, in France, there is not an ethnic approach to immigration. There is an individual approach to the phenomenon and no affirmative action exists to help immigrants to develop their entreprises at the local or regional level[16]. Besides, and as explained in Muller and Tapia (2005), very few studies have been conducted in France related to this particular issue and so there are only partial analysis and descriptions. The term more often used is immigrant or foreigner entrepreneurship, which is understood as, and according to our interviews[17], as an entreprise or a firm or a business owned and created by an immigrant or a foreigner. Moreover, and still relying on our interviews and on the literature (see for instance Muller and Tapia, 2005), there are no distinctions between immigrant or foreigner and both are used in a same chapter or interview.

4.2 Development of ethnic entrepreneuship

Before analysing our statistical data, we have to remind ourselves that this phenomenon lacks recent studies in France and so we can only rely on few sources to develop this part of the report. Our statistical data are at regional level, but we can extrapolate for the Strasbourg case.

Since July 1984, when the law facilitated the independent work of immigrants, there has been a continuous increase of immigrant entreprises in Alsace. In 1938, the decree-law of 12 November 1938 established the trade foreigner card. In 1984, the new law of 17 July 1984 (law n. 84-622 of 17 July 1984) abrogated the trade foreigner card for foreigners with a residence permit. Foreigners with a temporary stay permit had to apply for the trade foreigner card to open a business until 2007 (decree n. 2007-750, of 9 May 2007).

At the beginning of the 80s, there were in Alsace 1,580 foreigners registered in the Chamber of Handicraft Professions, as traders and heads of entreprises. It was mostly Italians (44%) and Algerians (22,5%), which were incidently the most numerous foreigner populations in Alsace. The other nationalities had a lower ratio of owners of foreigner entreprises, with Spanish (4%), Portuguese (3%), Tunisians (2%) and Moroccans (1,5%). At the beginning of the 90s, the new element is the substantial increase of Turkish nationals as heads of entreprises. In 1995, more than 8% of handicraft entreprises in the Alsace region was owned by a foreign citizen. The percentage of handicraft enterprises owned by a foreigner increased to 10,8% in 2008.

Table 19 – Evolution of foreign head of entreprises in craftsmanship in Alsace

years	absolut number	% over total heads of entreprises
1980	1 580	n.a.
1989	1 503	7,10%
1995	1 781	8,90%
2000	2 218	no info
2004	2 435	no info
2008	2 748	10,80%

Source: Chambre des Métiers d' Alsace 2009

[16] See interviews with Tempo, Tumsiad, Stéphane de Tapia and Tunisian entrepreneur.
[17] Interviews conducted to Oriv director and a researcher, Stéphane de Tapia, allowed to have a common undestanding of the phenomenon.

As the table 19 illustrates, there has been a constant increase of foreigner's entreprises since 1989. In 2008, there were 2,748 entreprises whose owner was a foreigner, performing 10,8% of total craftsmanship entreprises in Alsace.

Table 20 provides data on the nationality of entrepreneurs in the Alsace region, with a special focus on German and Turkish company owners. The increase of Turkish entrepreneurs is substantial, with a variation of 172% between 1992 and 2008. This is a significant increase if compared with French nationals. Indeed, the variation between 1992 and 2008 for French nationals is of 20,5%. If we consider the percentage of Turkish businesses of the total businesses, there is also an increase of 2,3% between 1992 and 2008. Indeed, Turkish businesses perform 4,5% of total businesses in Alsace.

Table 20 - Region Alsace, nationality of handicraft company owners (1992, 2004, 2007 and 2008)

Nationality	**1992**	**%**	**2004**	**%**	**2007**	**%**	**2008**	%
French	18 755	92,5	19 381	93,6	21 866	93,7	22 605	89,4
European Union	932	4,6	-	-	-	-	1 191	4,7
German	158	0,8	346	1,7	349	1,5	348	1,4
Turkish	423	2,1	988	4,7	1 132	4,8	1 154	4,5
Total	20268	100	20715	100	23347	100	25298	100

Source: Chambre de Métiers d' Alsace, 2009

Apart from the increase in the number of Turkish company's owners highlighted above, table 21 points out that, in 2008 and in the Alsace region, foreign entrepreneurs were originary of different areas such as the Middle East, Asia and Subsaharan Africa. This confirms the increase of nationalities diversity in the region in the last decade.

Table 21 – Region Alsace: Nationality of handicraft company's owners, 2008

Nationalities/Origins	Total	%
French nationals	22 605	84,8
European Union	1 191	4,5
Germany	348	1,3
Italy	336	1,3
Portugal	307	1,1
Espagne	80	0,3
Others	120	0,5
Non- EU countries	102	0,4
Switzerland	47	0,2
Ex East European countries	55	0,2
Turkey	1 154	4,3
Maghreb	206	0,8
Subsaharan Africa	30	0,1
Middle East	20	0,07
Asia	24	0,09
North America	12	0,04
South America	11	0,04
Total	26 648	100

Source : Chambre des Métiers, 2009

Data concerning the bankrupcies and business closures are not available for the last 30 years. Nonetheless, and according to our interviews, the number of creations outperform the number of closures of foreigners' entreprises. Still relying on our interviews[18], in the Turkish case, in 2006, there were 208 creations for 105 closures of business especially in the construction sector.
Foreigners' entrepreneurs are, generally speaking, between 30 and 40 years (Chambre de Métiers, 2009).
Around 75% of immigrant entrepreneurs are men although when the owner is a woman, it is mainly in the food and bars activities (op.cit.).

Another important characteristic that is underscored in the Apce report (2008) is the fact that, before the creation of the business, immigrants have a precarious employment situation. Some 40% are unemployed, 29% have the RMI (Minimum Income of Insertion) and some 24% are salaried blue-collar workers.
Finally, for the majority, they have at least between 10 to 20 years of residence in France before the creation of the business (op.cit.).

4.3 Sectoral and spatial distribution of ethnic entreprises

[18] Interview to Chambre de Métiers d' Alsace.

Immigrants' entrepreneurs are present in all sectors of activity: construction, trade, restauration and bars, production, services (Apce, 2008). However, they are mostly concentrated in construction and trade. In the case of construction and in accordance to our interviews[19], immigrant entrepreneurs are, for the majority, in subcontracting activities. In the case of trade, they mostly navigate in retail trade, sales on markets. The sector where they are less present is services, namely services to entreprises and to individuals. In this sector, they are more present in operational services, such as cleaning, translation or secretarial positions. Moreover, they are less present in the activities that have a specific regulation, such estate, legal activities, health services or hairdressers. It has to be added that immigrants create their business in the sectors they worked in before as employees.

Following the study of the ADIE[20] (2009), immigrants choose activities that are required in the market due, among other reasons, to the aging of the French population employed in the trade sector and to the fact that many sectors (construction, retail trade or cleaning services) are not chosen by French nationals (Op.cit.). Finally, sectors of activities vary in function of the nationality of the owner. For instance, immigrants from the Maghreb are more present in trade while Turkish are predominantly present in construction.

Concerning spatial distribution in the city of Strasbourg, immigrant entrepreneurs are more present in the centre of the city (Sghaier, 2005: 193). However, and in accordance with some interviews[21], a particular aspect for construction is the presence of foreigners' businesses in small villages and cities, especially in the case of Turkish construction businesses.

4.4 Ownership of ethnic businesses

There are two main types of ownership legal status for businesses in France. The first legal status is that of individual businesses with a single owner. The second status refers to companies with several owners. Moreover, there is also a specific juridical status for entreprises which foreigners tend to use less, i.e., the so-called SARL – companies with a limited responsibility.

The majority of immigrants' entreprises are individual business. The second status, i.e. partnership, requires more knowledge of legal regime and the resort of specialists (lawyers and so forth), which implies a higher cost.

From our interviews[22] and from the literature (in particular Muller and Tapia, 2005) one understands that co-ethnics and family members are required to join the company or to work with the owner. When there is a company with several owners or managers, they are co-nationals and, in some cases, co-family members.

[19] Interviews to Chambre de Métiers d' Alsace and Stephane de Tapia.
[20] Association pour le droit à l' initiative économique.
[21] Interviews to Chambre de Métiers d' Alsace, Stéphane de Tapia et Tumsiad.
[22] Interviews to Tumsiad, Stephane de Tapia and to immigrant entrepreneurs "Durak".

4.5 Reasons for entrepreneurship career

We rely on our interviews and on the ADIE report (2006) for mapping the reasons that lead immigrants to entrepreneurship.

There are, generally speaking, three main reasons for becoming an immigrant/foreign entrepreneur:

- a constrained choice
- the existence of internal resources in the family or the community
- an environment with opportunities

The constrained choice refers to the wage crisis and to the high rates of unemployment among non-EU nationals. In other terms, immigrant/foreign citizens decide to become entrepreneurs in order to cope with a situation of unemployment. Indeed, some 36,6% of immigrant population is unemployed, especially, immigrants from the Maghreb, Subsaharan Africa and Turkey.

Additionally, entrepreneurship is also a way to escape precarious employment's conditions. The majority of those immigrant entrepreneurs were blue-collar workers or employees without qualification. They have also, more often than French nationals, part-time or interim- temporary – jobs. The reasons for these precarious conditions are linked to closed jobs to foreigners, language difficulties, low level of qualification, non-knowlegde of the french labour market, and discrimination. It has to be added that immigrants have also a savoir-faire, acquired with many years of experience, that is valuable in certain activity sectors.

The possibility to resort to internal resources helps immigrants to develop their own economic project. Firstly, they may have an experience as independent worker in their country of origin.We find, for instance, strong business traditions among certain nationalities or ethnies (for example Berbers have a tradition of business activities in their country of origin). Thirdly, the independent status in the economy seems to be appreciated in the co-immigrant group. Finally, the immigrant community may help to develop economic activity, namely for financing, customers or supply. For certain national groups, there is an internal ethnic economy, as it is the case for Turkish people. Indeed, they seem to rely less than others on bank loans or on other institutional kind of assistance.

Finally,opportunities in the French labour market and society have to be considered. As for the labour market, an important factor is the increasing rates of sub-contracting in the construction and clothing sectors, in which many foreign/immigrant firms are involved. As well, the aging of French population and other immigrant groups (see for example Italians or Spanish) previously active in trade and other business activities leaves empty places for entreprises of newcomers. Last but not least, changing tastes and attitudes in the French society play a role in cimenting ethnic entreprises : the search for exotic and ethnic products is a case in point.

4.6 Market

In accordance with the Alexis report (2005), immigrants are integrated in several types of markets. The majority of immigrant/foreign entreprises cater to all type of customers, French or foreign nationals. This an assimilation type of integration in the local market. Entreprises and businesses directed towards ethnic customers is a minority, counting for 5% of foreigner's entreprises. Finally, the 30% of immigrant/foreign businesses deal with ethnic or exotique type of products but are directed to all type of customers.

Most part of businesses have no transnational links with the country of origin or other countries. The businesses are embedded economically at the local level, that is, Strasbourg. Those that have transnational links with the country of origin or other countries such as Germany for the Turkish case are few. For instance, and in accordance with our interviews[23], supermarkets and Kebab restaurants sell products coming directly from Turkey or from Germany. Finally, there are businesses whose customers are French entreprises or individuals. This is particularly the case for cleaning activities and construction. Many immigrant construction entreprises are sub-contracted by big French firms. The same applies for cleaning activities.

4.7 Competition

Our informants report that competition is reasonably controlled by the fact that there are opportunities for all businesses. However, we have to be cautious with those sorts of statements. Indeed, the Insee report of 2002 (Insee 2002) on entreprises owned by non-EU nationals states that 44,1% of non-EU entrepreneurs declare that there is a strong competition in their sector of activity. Answers given to the same question by French nationals employed in similar positions and sectors of activity are more or less the same. 51% of French born businessmen declare a thight competition and difficulties in finding customers.

---

[23] Interview with Stéphane de Tapia.

4.8 Workforce

The Chambre de Métiers d'Alsace report (2009) gives an overview of the size and kind of workforce foreign entrepreneurs employ to develop their activities. Firstly, around 80% of foreign entrepreneurs have no employees or 1 to 2 employees. This applies to all nationalities. However, when it comes to more than 3 employees, it applies mostly to Italians and to a lesser degree to Turkish.

Relying on interviews[24] and on Sghaier (2005), we can state that the workforce is mainly made of co-nationals and owner's family members. As Sghaier explains (2005: 196), the family network is mobilised to provide the workforce, being it cousins, aunts or owner's children.

4.9 – Employment conditions and labor relations

Business owners employ workers with a labour contract in general, as confirmed in the interviews[25].In addition, they are mostly co-ethnics which greatly facilitates labor relations. As an interviewed immigrant entrepreneur says, it is easier to work with co-nationals for linguistic and cultural reasons.

Specific traits in employment conditions emerge when we analyse immigrant entrepreneurship. As stated in the interviews and in Sghaier article (op.cit.), the business owner is free to work as long as as he/she wants and this is an economic advantage. The business, especially in trade, may be open from early in the morning into late evening: "ils s' astreignent en moyenne à 11 heures de travail par jour. (…) Ainsi les entrepreneurs rencontrés ne connaissent ni dimanches, ni jours fériés. " (op. cit., 196). As the author explains, there is a process of self-exploitation. The owner works more than others to make some turnover and to set a working ethic for employees to follow. As well, since owners employ very few employees, they need to be committed to working long hours. Sghaier also brings forward that immigrant owners prefer to employ members of the family or of the co-immigrant group because it gives more credibility vis-à-vis the client (op.cit., 197).The employment of family members also allows more extra-working hours which remain undeclared and unpaid. For the author and for the interviews' actors as well, there is a high potential for black market. Our interview to the CFDT – a french trade union called Confédération française Démocratique du Travail – outlines that those work conditions can also be found in French entreprises and then are not necessarily a specificity of foreigner's entreprises. An interesting point concerning the level of unionizing of foreigners entrepreneurs is the fact that they are simultaneously employer and employee and for this very reason they rarely engage in trade union activities. This situation is the same for french entrepreneurs in small entreprises. The trade

[24] Interviews with Tumsiad, Stephane de Tapia, Chambre de Métiers d' Alsace.
[25] Interviews with Tumsiad and Tempo.

union actor also states that there is no differences in the appliance of the social rights' law between French and foreigners.

4.10 – Problems and barriers – general management

Our informants and interviewed immigrant entrepreneurs delegate general management issues to professionals, specially accountants. They rely on them to take over the human ressource aspect , to pay taxes and to give immigrants information about facilities and formation courses available in their city.

4.11 Problems and barriers – financial management

As stated in point 4.10, immigrant entrepreneurs rely on accountants in order to manage financial issues. Concerning loans, the reports and studies on the issue (Alexis, 2005, APCE, 2008 and 2009, Adie, 2006 and Descourriere, 2006) as well as our interviews claim that, in general, non-EU immigrants do not rely on loans. In a report published by the APCE (2008) – Agence pour la création d' entreprise – in 2007, only 27% of foreign entrepreneurs turn to a bank loan and 12% have difficulties to open a bank account. Many of them lean solely on their family or their community networks to find the necessary amount of money to set up a business.

There are several reasons for the lack of loans among non-EU entrepreneurs. Practical reasons are commonly refered to such as the preparation of the business plan, the market research or the lack of personal assets as liability. Moreover, there are reasons linked to the fear of the banking system seen as a complicated one and the fear of bank credit for cultural reasons (Adie, 2006). Finally, there is also the apprehension of their request being turned out. According to the Adie study (op.cit.). it is also true that banks cultivate some prejudices regarding immigrant entrepreneurs.

Concerning the loans available to any potential entrepreneur, there are several forms of loans (public or private) and several levels of loans (public national, regional and local).

Some immigrants turn to micro-loans provided by specific institutions such as the ADIE – association pour le droit à l' initiative économique – (association for the right to economic initiative). The ADIE is a private association, working at national level, created in 1989, abiding by the principle of offering micro-credit in order to help people excluded from the labour market or the traditional banking system.Between 2002 and 2004, ¼ of the customers were non-EU immigrants, that is, 24,2% of loans were accorded to immigrants (14,7% were foreigners, and 9,4% were immigrants with the French nationality). If we consider the nationalities, we see that 48,7% of those loans are given to Maghreb immigrants, 33,1% to Subsaharan African immigrants and 5% to

Turkish (Adie, 2006). Turkish is a special case as reported in our interviews because they rely heavily on family and communauty loans.

There are public national institutions that give incentives to entrepreneurship but immigrants do not seem to apply for them. Only 22% of foreign entrepreneurs in France benefited from a public support supplied by specific programmes, such as ACCRE – Aide aux chomeurs créateurs ou repreneurs d' une entreprise – (help to unemployed people to create or to take over an entreprise) or EDEN – encouragement au développement des entreprises nouvelles – (support for the development of new entreprises). Moreover, we find alternative financing structures, such as the FIR – France Initiative Réseau[26] – that provides "honor loans" and the FA – France Active[27]- that provides help in order to obtain financial aid from banks Those structures have a national scope of action. Those structures are networks of several types of local independent and private actors and are financed by the State, banks, European Social Fund, collective entities and private actors.

At the regional level, the Alsace Region has several structures to encourage the creation of entreprises. The help is given according to the type of activity and on the employment status of its creator. For instance, in 2006, the Alsace region spent 11,6 millions euros, almost half of its budget, to stimulate the creation of businesses. Support comes in 3 different ways: individual help to creators (such as Grace program), participation in the capital of finance societies and guarantee funds The Grace program has three types of activities: the regional help to employment, the regional help to investment, and the help to non-material investment (expertise).Still at the regional level, there is the Ocre structure, which is funded at the regional level with public funds. The Ocre means operators of creation and recovery of entreprises in Alsace. The Ocre has five types of help[28]: financial help; loans with privileged conditions; financial guarantees; interventions to venture capital and training for the creation of entreprises.

Regarding financial help – there are several modalities: help to unemployed for the creation of entreprises – Accre – that is nationally structured by the Ministry of Work, Social Relations, Family, Solidarity and City; Grace; Grace Handcraftship; Nacre – for unemployed and people with the minimum of social help – that is also developed at the national level by the ministry of Work; regional fund for the initial funding; convention between the ADIE and the region (Association pour le droit à l' initiative économique – Association for the right to economic initiative); help to the recovery of entreprises with difficulties; help to the creation of activity by disabled; Defi Jeunes: help to the creation of entreprises by young people organised by the Regional public entity of youth and sports. The second type of help – loans with privileged conditions – has also several modalities: loans for the creation of entreprises (PCE); loans of honor for the plfatforms of local initiatives; loans of honor Alsace Entreprendre; and Adie loans. The third modality – financial

---

[26] http://www.france-initiative.fr/index.php/france_initiative/qui_nous_sommes
[27] http://www.franceactive.org/
[28] http://www.region-alsace.eu/dn_aide-creation-entreprise-financement-ocre/

guarantees – has the following elements: Fonds régional de garantie Alsace – regional guarantee funds Alsace and Fonds de garantie Alsace Active – guarantee funds Alsace Active. For the interventions to venture capital, there are five helps: Alsace amorçade (for entreprises of high level of technology); Alsace création (for small entreprises); Alsace Inter Regio Fonds d' Investissement; Sodiv and Alsace Business Angels. Finally, there are regional public structures to give training to future creators: Periode pratique en entreprise – a traineeship in an entreprise to know more about the management and regional offer to training for the creation-recovery of entreprises.

At the local level, there is the CUS that aims at developing the economic sector.

The CUS has in place a program to help entreprises' set up their bussiness within specific geographical parametres. There are three types of geographical location where entreprises can be implanted: Hotel d' entreprises des Forge, SEMIA and Bioparc. The Hotel d' entreprises des Forge is a business centre that provides office space (some 54 offices) and a conference room. SEMIA is an association under the local law. It is a public incubator for innovative companies. It is endorsed by the Ministry for Research and its job is to oversee such innovators through setting up the new business creation project in technological, legal, managerial and marketing fields. The Bioparc is situated nearby Strasbourg in Illkirch and it was created in order to meet the development of biotechnologies in Strasbourg region.

Also there are financial attributions given annually to several entreprises covering all sectors. Currently, there is the program "Strasbourg laboratoire européen" – Strasbourg as an european laboratory – aiming to create a french-german pépiniére or an incubator for new entreprises[29].

There is also the development of the ANRU project – a national agency for urban renewal – in the more sensitive neighborhoods, namely where we encounter many immigrants and people with a low income. The CUS has so far developed the project in five neighborhoods: Neuhof, Mienau, Hautepierre, Cronenbourg and Hirondelles. Within this framework, support for the creation of entreprises is available.

Finally, the CUS offers financial support to two local associations: Créacité[30] and Cap Création Initiative[31]. The Créacité is a local association that works as an incubator. Thus, entreprises are tested in order to see if there are economically valid and profitable. The advantage for the creator is that he/she can leave the entreprise whenever he/she wants. Additionally, during this period of entreprise testing, he/she enjoys social benefits and coverage in case of sickness or work injury. Cap Création was created in 1999 and sustains entrepreneurs who wish to open a business in Strasbourg or in the CUS in 3 ways: honor loans, sponsorship and councelling. Cap

[29] http://www.invest-in-strasbourg.com/page.php/fr/397.htm
[30] http://www.invest-in-strasbourg.com/page.php/fr/397.htm

Création intervenes in all sectors of activity and all type of creation projects. Both local associations have the support of the CUS, Alsace Region, European Social Fund, Caisse des Dépots and the General Council of Bas-Rhin.

4.12 Problems and barriers – Marketing

When a firm's main customers are co-nationals, immigrant entrepreneurs use internal resources to advertise their firms. They use community newspapers or flyers but they do not use marketing experts. Advertising is made mainly through interpersonal contacts. Obviously this can limit the potential success of the company and may constitute a barrier for the development of the entreprise. In fact, many entreprises have failed after 5 years of activity. As stated by the report of the Ministry of immigration, integration and national identity, 60% of non-EU entreprises do not reach the fifth year of activity (Breem, 2009). When the firm, such as restauration, cleaning services or construction, has a mix or French custumers, immigrant entrepreneurs do not use marketing strategies but they rely on social networks. As for the food industry, the restaurant's location is seen as an essential element. Bearing this aspect in mind, immigrant entrepreneurs in this area search for places where there is a great flow of people which is often the case near high schools, hospitals, commercial streets and so forth.

4.13 Problems and barriers – rules and regulations

An important aspect that is brought up in the interviews[32] and in the literature is that there are no special provisions for foreign entrepreneurs (Alexis, 2005; Adie, 2006; Apce, 2008 and 2009). This translates as rules and regulations at national or at local levels being identical for French and foreigners. Although, a turning point for foreigners has been the law n. 84-622 of 17 July 1984 that abrogated the decree-law of 12 November 1938. The law of July 1984 established that foreigners with a residence permit can open a business without having the foreigner trader card. Nonetheless, those foreigners with a temporary stay permit continued needing the foreigner trader card until 2007.

In broad terms, immigrant entrepreneurs comply with the rules but, as our interviews set forth, they express a feeling of unsatisfaction. They report that rules and regulations are extremely demanding and that have a negative impact on their gains and on the possibility of employing more people.

The main barrier is the lack of knowledge of rules and regulations that immigrants can manage to overcome with the help of accountants.

[32] Interviews to Tempo, Chambre de Métiers d' Alsace or Clapest.

According to our informants, certain rules, such as those concerning health and safety, may not be followed in certain sectors of activity. This is particularly obvious in the case of real estate construction due, among other factors, to subcontracting chains.

Labour contracts are generally speaking individual based. In specific sectors of activity, there are collective agreements and, then, the labour contract has special provisions. This is the case for construction sector[33].

A specific rule in handicraft is the compulsory 3 years of professional experience in the field the immigrant wishes to open his business in. This may become an obstacle for foreigners since their experience in their home country is not recognized or because they are employed in the construction sector with another profession label such as simple blue-collar workers.

In order to open the business in the handicraft sector, the Chamber of Handicraft Professions provides legal help and arranges for the necessary steps to open and register the business and the social rights contributions. Those social rights contributions, often not used by immigrant entrepreneurs due to a lack of information or knowledge, are: URSSAF – Union pour le recouvrement de sécurité sociale et les allocations familiales – (uniting for the recovery of security and family allowances), the caisse de maladie (sickness fund), the caisse de retraite (pension fund), ASSEDIC – Association pour l' emploi dans l' industrie et le commerce- (association for employment in industry and commerce) (for unemployment fund), the CRAM – Caisse regional d' assurance maladie- (Region fund of health insurance), DDTE (collective agreements), MSA – Mutualité sociale agricole – (agricultural social insurance fund). An important aspect to remember is that the region of Alsace has its own laws that differ from those of the rest of France[34]. At the legislative level, many fields are regulated by the local laws of Alsace and Moselle. The local laws have the priority over national laws. The fields under the regulation of the local laws are: religious cults, handicraft professions, the local law of work, welfare laws, justice regulation, or municipality laws. In terms of social security contributions, for instance, they are higher than in the rest of the country. For instance, in Alsace, the reimbursement of medical expenses is higher, around 90% of medical expenses while in France it is 60%. However, as defended by Ortscheidt (1990), there is an evolutive erosion of the local law.

Since January 2009, a new national regulation has been approved that facilitates substantially the creation of small entreprises. It is the law "auto-entrepreneur"[35] (self-entrepreneur) – Loi de modernisation de l' économie n. 2008-776 of 4 August 2008, which greatly encourages someone to develop its own entreprise. In its guiding lines, this law has been voted in order to ease the creation of small entreprises and to support individuals in creating their own job. The law creates a new judicial status: individual entrepreneur. It adresses those who do not wish to create a

[33] Interviews to Chambre de Métiers d' Alsace or Tempo.
[34] http://www.idl-am.org/index.asp
[35] http://www.auto-entrepreneur.fr/

so-called company – société commerciale – in order to exercise their activity and who want to set up and terminate their activity easily. This status applies to anyone who aims to own an economic activity: students, retired, unemployed or employed. The registration of the individual status is made online. The status is dependent on the level of turnover, that is, it is restricted to those entrepreneurs with a maximum of 80,300 euros of turnover for trading activities and 32,100 euros for services delivery. The taxes and welfare rights contributions are those of micro-entreprises, that is, between 12% to 21,3%. The main advantage is the fact that if there is no turnover for one month or more, there is no automatic debiting of taxes and welfare rights contributions. This new legal statut of self-entrepreneur allows for testing the success of the activity with no eccessive costs. If it comes out that the entreprise turnover is superior to the maximum levels established by the law, it is possible to change to another type of legal status. This new law has favoured the creation of some 230,000 new small entreprises at the national level. There are no data concerning foreigners though.

4.14 Problems and barriers – bureaucracy and intermediary institutions

There are several public institutions that an entrepreneur needs to contact in order to establish his activity. Firstly, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry or the Chamber of Craftsmanship Professions to present his project and to register the firm. Those institutions – the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Chamber of Craftmanship Professions, provide a five day course to learn how to manage a business and get acquainted with law's specificities. In basic terms, both chambers oversee all procedures. The main problems or barriers an immigrant may encounter during this process are mostly linked to his difficulty with the language or also his own perception of business. In fact, as reported in the research of the ADIE (2006), many immigrants reproduce the system of businesses of their home country, especially concerning informal structures and financing. Another reason for their lack of interest with public aids such as the Alsace region financial help has to do with the lack of information. Immigrant entrepreneurs we interviewed claim not knowing the kind of help available and that they end up relying on accountants for bureaucratic issues. This fact may hamper any active search by immigrants.

5 – Rules and regulations, policies

5.1 Overall strategy, objectives and dimensions

A new advisory board of foreign residents took place at the beginning of 2009 in the CUS, under a left-wing local government. It performs several functions: expertise in order to analyse immigration issues in the CUS area and to give advice to other CUS departments on immigration issues; awareness about the conditions and the means of political participation; information; and coordination among the different actors namely with foreign associations.

At a local level, there is not specific policy promoting foreign integration in the labour market or foreign entrepreneurship, neither at the municipal nor the CUS level. In conclusion, there are no objectives or dimensions to promote foreign or immigrant entrepreneurship. This political option may be explained by two factors: the delicate situation of immigration issues in Strasbourg and the national framework of citizenship and immigration laws. During an interview to a key informant[36] of the CUS political structure, it was stressed that the issue of immigration remains a hot one due to the constant attacks of the native population against Jews and Northern Africans. Moreover, the president of the CUS has been also the target of attacks and criticism on the part of the resident native population. Finally, France is a case of universalist paradigm and non positive discrimination of foreigners. As one informant[37] states, after the end of the Second World War, the French government in power forbade to ask for one's religious background or nationality. This explains partly the lack of concrete and detailed data on immigration.

5.2 Main actors

In the advisory board established in 2009 (see 5.2), are represented a number of leaders of foreign associations[38] who promote individual businesses and give advice to foreigners who wish to start up their firms. However, such an issue is not in the current agenda of the advisory board. As far as our interviews state, there is no promotion of such issue on the local policy agenda.

5.3 Targets

As stated in 4.11, there are specific targetted populations of regional and local level policies. As we have seen, there are regional and local public structures that help the creation of an entreprise, focusing on specific populations.

The Alsace region provides help for specific target groups defined on the basis of their employment status. They address different types of help for: young, women, unemployed, seniors, disabled and in more general terms to employed people who want to add another activity to their current job or to change activity.

---

[36] Interview to CUS Conseil Consultatif des Résidents Etrangers – Consultative Council of Foreign Residents.

[37] Interview to the Observatoire Regional de la Ville et de l' Integration – Regional Observatory of the City and Integration.

[38] Those associations are, among others, ACATS – Association culturelle des Alevis de Turquie, AFCS – Association des femmes Congolaises de Strasbourg, Accueil et formation pour tous, Afrique Etoiles, AMES d' Afrique, Association sportive et culturelle des originaires de Karakay, Association de solidarité des familles algériennes, Association des Congolais de Strasbourg, Centre culturel ibérique, Europe Cameroun Solidarité, Ligue Togolaise, Maison de l' Amerique Latine, Associations des Maliens de Strasbourg, Turquie 2009, Association TUMSIAD, Association Tunisienne des Méres de Strasbourg and Associations des volontaires pour le developpement du Tchad.

At the local level, the CUS has a program to develop the more problematic neightborhoods, including those where there is a high share of immigrants. The program ANRU – national agency for the urban renewal- supports the creation of entreprises in these neighborhoods.

5.4 Institutions

As we described earlier in 4.11, there are several institutions that coordinate and govern the creation and formal aspects of businesses.

The main structures on a regional level are the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Chamber of Craftsmanship Professions where foreigners have to register and to take a specific training. Those chambers send the process to the regional prefecture that validates or not the project. There is also the URSSAF - Union pour le recouvrement de sécurité sociale et les allocations familiales – (unit for the recovery of security and family allowances) to register as liberal professions, but a French diploma and the French nationality are required. Still at the regional level, there is the “mission regionale de création d’entreprises”[39] (regional mission for the creation of entreprises), that gives financial aid to any potential business owner if he/she presents the necessary characteristics. Those characteristics are mainly the employment status, young people and disabled.

There is also the NACRE programme[40] - Nouvel accompagnement des créateurs repreneurs d’ entreprises – (accompanying the new business creators buyers), which is under the supervision of the Ministry of Economy, Industry and Employment and the Caisse des Dépots (fund deposits). This programme aims at helping specific categories of people who are less privileged in the labour market, such as unemployed, youngs, seniors, women or to open a business in the so-called Zone Urbaine Sensible (Sensitive Urban Area).

At the local level, there is the ‘Maison de l’ emploi et de formation’[41] (Employment and training house) that gives support and advice and help to the diploma and competences recognition. The competences recognition are those obtained in a foreign country by foreigners and those competences may be of interest to local entreprises. Since 2007, and with the help of Alsace region, there have been two programs per year in two sectors: hotels-restauration and health professions. Between 2008 and 2009, the trained group was made of 15 persons, 3 men and 12 women. Their nationalities varies : Russia, Armenia, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, Turkey, Bosnia and Ossetia. Among those 15 trained foreigners, one of them has created its own entreprise.

Finally, there are intermediary structures that give advice and financial help but not specifically to foreigners . There is the APCE[42] - Agence pour la création d’ entreprises- (Agency for the creation of entreprises), that helps start a business. This agency provides support on several

---

[39] http://www.adec.fr/fr/creation-d-entreprises/creation-d-entreprises.html
[40] http://www.travail-solidarite.gouv.fr/regions/alsace/actualites/communiques-presse/IMG/ppt/NACRE_fiche.ppt
[41] http://www.maisonemploi-strasbourg.org/
[42] http://www.apce.com/

levels and for several individuals involved: the creator, the buyer, and new head of entreprise. The help differs according to the type of person involved, especially in regards to the insertion within the labour market. We find seven types of people that may benefit from specific help: young, women, retired, employed, disabled, unemployed, and foreigner creator. In the case of the foreigner creator, the agency explains what steps are needed to create the entreprise, in particular, the legal status and the fact that the foreigner trader card is no longer required. In fact, the law n. 84-622 of 17 July 1984 abrogated the decree-law of 12 November 1938, and allowed immigrants with a residence permit to open businesses without the foreigner trader card. Finally, the decree of 9 May 2007 – decree n. 2007-750 - and the decreeof 15 May 2007 – 2007-912 - abrogate the need of the card as in the decree n. 95-58 of 28 January 1998 for temporary stay permits' immigrants.

5.5 Access and involvement in policy making

On the local level, some 55 immigrant organisations are involved in the advisory board of foreign residents. However, there are no policies addressing labour market integration. In general terms, foreign entrepreneurs are not involved in policy making at the local level. Immigrant organisations are the parallel structures that may advice foreign entrepreneurs. In our case, we have for example the Tumsiad – Union des industriels et entrepreneurs de France – (Union of industry and entrepreneurs in France), which works mainly with Turkish immigrants. This association is managed by Turkish immigrants and Turkish second generation immigrants. One relevant aspect is that there are Turkish second generation immigrants with a French diploma in economics and business management, which allows them to advice Turkish immigrants about the creation of businesses. This association is open to all immigrants and have more than 200 Turkish entreprises as associates. The Tumsiad association is also an active member of the Consultative Council of Foreign Residents in the CUS.

The registration with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry or the Chamber of Handicraft Professions is compulsory but, according to our interviews[43], foreigners do not play any relevant in policy making.

5.6 Formal access to entrepreneurship

Access to entrepreneurship is higly institutionalised and framed at a regional level as stated by our informants. Entrepreneurs, and depending on the type of activity, have to register, at a regional level, in the Chamber of Commerce (for commerce type of activity) or the Chamber of Handicraft Professions (for handicraft activities). Once they are registered, the prefecture analyses the business plan and proposal and decides whether or not the business's proposal is valid and if it

[43] Interviews to Tempo, Tumsiad and Chamber of Handicraft professions.

can be opened or not. and the prefecture decides whether the project is valid. For the registration at the Chamber of Handicraft Professions, a CAP diploma is required or 3 years of professional experience in the field. The Chamber of Commerce does not require any more the card of foreign commerce owner since 2007. Any non-EU foreigner, with the exception of Algerians and those foreigners with a residence permit, had to have the identity card of foreign trader in order to create a business in the field of commerce, industry or handicraft professions[44]. The decree n. 2007-750 of 9 May 2007, that regulates the register of commerce and societies had eliminated the decree n. 95-58 of 28 January 1998 and the decree n. 2004-279 of 25 May 2004 that imposed the identity card of foreign trader for temporary stay permits' immigrants (see 5.5).

For foreigners, there are 3 types of temporary or resident permits[45] that allow developing a business:

- temporary permit with the reference of the specific profession
- temporary permit with the reference "vie privée et familiale" (private and family life)
- resident permit.

These permits requirements do not apply to Algerian nationals.

Moreover, those foreigners wishing to develop a business activity in market places or as street vendors, have had to reside in France for at least five years in order to obtain the card of non-sedentary trader.

In general terms, and in accordance with interviews to foreign entrepreneurs[46], foreigners have no particular difficulties except for the recognition of their qualifications. Some professions are higlhy regulated, others are not. In the case of regulated professions, there are the necessity to have a French diploma and, in certain cases, the French nationality. The Maison de l' Emploi has a program to recognise foreign diplomas, especially in hotel-restauration and health sector where there is a lack of professionals in the French labour market. Handicraft qualifications are not directly recognised by the Chamber of Handicraft Professions. Foreigners have to work at least 3 years in his/her field and to make a compulsory training in order to open up an handicraft business.

Finally, there are no specific programs directed towards immigrants or foreigners at the regional or local levels. Immigrants have to comply to the same rules as French nationals.

5.7 Rules and regulations

The point 4.13 gives already the rules and regulations to the enpreneurship issues.

---

[44] http://www.minefi.gouv.fr/formulaires/DECAS/ident/nident.htm
[45] Law n. 2006-911 of 24 July 2006.
[46] Interviews to Durak construction entreprise and Durak retail trade business.

The first main point is that there are no specific rules that apply to foreigners. As reported in interviews, French and foreigners have the same type of rules and regulations. The exception has been the abrogation of the foreigner trader card as developed in 5.6.
There are specific rules in the Handicraft professions sector, namely, to have 3 years of experience in the field or a CAP.

Moreover, a training of five days has to be done in order to open the business. This applies in the case of handicraft professions and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

At the social rights level, there are many contributions to be done in order to be legalized. Those social rights are: URSSAF – Union pour le recouvrement de sécurité sociale et les allocations familiales – uniting for the recovery of security and family allowances -, the caisse de maladie –sickness fund-, the caisse de retraite – pension fund, ASSEDIC – association pour l' emploi dans l' industrie et le commerce, the CRAM – caisse regional d' assurance maladie – region fund of health insurance, DDTE – collective agreements, MSA mutualité sociale agricole – agricultural social insurance fund.

Finally, there is since 2009 the possibility to open a business with the self-entrepreneur status - law n. 2008-776 of 4 August 2008. there is a new juridical status: the individual entrepreneur. At the welfare rights contribution, there is the advantage that if there is no turnover there is not obligation to pay welfare rights contributions.

Finally, some professions are higlhy regulated, others are not. In the case of regulated professions, the French diploma and, in certain cases, the French nationality are required. The Maison de l' Emploi has a programme to recognise foreign diplomas, especially in hotel-restauration and health sector.

5.8 Zoning plans

Few data have been collected concerning zoning plans due to a lack of knowledge from our interviewed actors. Nonetheless, we find that the CUS has two specific programmes to implement businesses in different geographical places. Firstly, there is the development of the ANRU project with a national agency for urban renewal, in the most sensitive neighborhoods with many immigrants and people with low income. Five neighborhoods are chosen: Neuhof, Mienau, Hautepierre, Cronenbourg and Hirondelles. The programme has also a project to help the creation of entreprises in those neighborhoods.

Finally, the CUS has also implemented geographical location for entreprises to be set up: Hotel d' Entreprises des Forge, SEMIA and Bioparc. However, as far as we know, there are no immigrant entreprises settled there because those parcs are directed toward highly specialised businesses.

5.9 Sectoral rules and regulations

There are some activities that are regulated and some of these activities require the French nationality. In order to open a business in these sectors the person has to have at least one of the following requirements: a diploma recognised by the state, a professional card, a license, an administrative lagre, or a minimum of professional experience. Among these activities, we can find: architect, travel agency, butcher shop, bakery, drink shop (french nationality required), tabacco shop (french nationality required), accoutant, hostel, beauty institut or bricklayer.

As a result of those requirements, we do not find many immigrants in these sectors of activity. As we described ealier (section 4), immigrants are basically found in trade and construction sectors. One of our interviewed immigrant, in order to obtain the license for a beauty salon, had to undergo a training in a vocational training centre specialised in the field. Only after having successfully completed the training, she was able to apply for the license. She also explains that those requirements are a barrier for many foreign women who want to work in the field of beauty care.

Also in the construction sector, where foreigners are a relevant part of the workforce, there are specific rules to open a firm. There is the Fafsab – fond d' assurance, formation des salariés de l'artisanat du BTP- (insurance fund, training for craftsmanship employees in construction) and the 10 years insurance of the workplace. However, and in accordance with our interviews to foreigners, this is managed by the accountant and this does not hamper the creation of an entreprise. It only results in an extra financial charge**.**

5.10 Business acumen

There are several institutions that give support to the creation and development of entreprises. In the Alsace region, there are two fundamental institutions that give authorization to open up a business: the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Chamber of Craftmanship Professions. Both institutions require immigrants to attend a compulsory training in order to start their business.

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Strasbourg and Bas-Rhin[47] was created in 1803 and provides services to some 30.000 enterprises. Registration is compulsory in order to open up a business. The services provided are: informations (legal information, german and french legislation and enterprises formalities); support and advices (creation of entreprises, commerce, tourism, industry, international services, innovation) and competences and employment (training).

---

[47] See www.strasbourg.cci.fr

The Chamber of Craftmanship Professions[48] gives support to some 20.000 enterprises and some 6.000 apprentices. As outlined before, it is necessary to make a specific training and to register in order to open a craftmanship business. It has also a service that provides help for the creation and development of enterprises.

Parallel to those two main institutions, there are others that give information, training, transfer of knowledge and financial aid to future entrepreneurs in general. Those other institutions are aimed at helping the process of creation and development and they are open to all potential entrepreneurs.

There is the Employment and Training House in Strasbourg[49] that was created in 2006 and it is an initiative of several actors: CUS, Strasbourg City, Region Alsace, the State, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Chamber of Craftmanship Professions. This House provides help in the process of creation and development of entreprises.

The Pole Emploi – the national agency for employment – is a public service that provides informations for those in search of a job and provides also information of how to create an enterprise. It has a national scope of action and is open to all people seeking for a job.

There is also the ACPE - Agence pour la création d' entreprises- (Agency for the creation of entreprises) that was created in 1996 by public entities and is mainly financed by the State. As its name states, it is aimed at helping people in order to create and develop an enterprise. Its scope of action is at the national level and is open to all future entrepreneurs.

Boutique Gestion is a national network created 30 years ago with the support of the Economy Ministry and the European Social Fund. Its aim is to support the creation and development of small entreprises and to give advices to heads of entreprises.

Multi-level public governance entities also provide services for those who wish to open up a business. There are the General Council of Bas-Rhin[50] and the Region Alsace[51]. There are local authorities that manages the running of the department (Bas-Rhin) and the region (Alsace). They have several areas of responsibility and, among others, they provide help for the creation of entreprises. In the case of the General Council of Bas-Rhin, the provision of help is for the creation of handicraft and tourism entreprises. Still at the level of public governance entities, the CUS participates in some organisms that provide help for entreprises creation such as the Employment and Training House in Strasbourg.

To sum up, there are two main fundamental institutions that require registration and training in order to open up a business, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Chamber of Handicraft Professions. The other institutions provide help and information. In what concerns the effectiveness of those other institutions, our interviews outline that foreigners do not rely on such institutions in general for a lack of information.

---

[48] See www.cm-alsace.fr
[49] See http://www.maisonemploi-strasbourg.org/presentation.html
[50] www.bas-rhin.fr
[51] www.region-alsace.eu

5.11 Finance

As already described (4.11), there are specific aids for several categories of active population that seek to start a business. Those categories are linked with unemployed, young, women, elderly people or people with an handicap.

The institutions that provide financial help are:

- ADIE – association pour le droit à l' initiative économique (association for the rights to economic initiative). It works at the national level and provides micro-loans.
- ACCRE – aide aux chomeurs créateurs our repreneurs d' entreprises (help to unemployed people to create or retake an entreprise). It works at the national level.
- EDEN – encouragement au developpement des entreprises nouvelles (support for the development of new entreprises). It works at the national level.
- FIR – France Initiative Réseau. It has a national scope of action.
- FA – France Active. It has a national level of action.
- Alsace Region.
- Ocre – opérateurs de la création reprise d' entreprises d' Alsace (operators of creation and recovery of entreprises in Alsace).
- CUS through two local associations: Créacité and Création Initiative.
- CUS with the ANRU project (national agency for the urban renewal).

According to the interviews[52] and reports (Alexis, 2005, APCE, 2008 and 2009, and Adie, 2006), there are no bank special advisors and immigrants do not rely much on bank loans.

Finally, there are no financial help to foreigners or immigrants at the regional or the local levels.

5.12 Business location

Immigrant businesses are mainly located in the centre of Strasbourg like the Quartier de la Gare. However, there is also a widespread of businesses in different neighbourhoods (Sghaier, 2005). Foreigners try to find geographical locations where there are important structures such as high schools, hospitals and so forth[53] .

The CUS offers a program to help entreprises' creation within specific geographical locations where an entreprise can open its business. Those locations are: Hotel d' entreprises des Forge, SEMIA and Bioparc. Moreover, every year, and with the approval of the CUS council, there are financial attributions to several entreprises in all sectors. Currently, there is the program

---

[52] Interviews to Tempo or Tumsiad.

[53] Interview to Tumsiad.

"Strasbourg laboratoire européen" – Strasbourg as an european laboratory – where there is a willingness to create a french-german pépiniére or an incubator for new entreprises[54].

5.13 Access to employment with ethnic businesses

On the basis of national law, if the owner of a business employs someone who is unemployed, young or unemployed for a long period, specific allowances are delivered by the state. Those allowances, for instance, may be loans reaching 5,000 euros and loans with 0% of interests.

However, there are no specific measures for the employment of migrants.

5.14 Staff matters

Owners of small and medium size entreprises have several social duties vis-à-vis their employees[55]. The information provided in this section is based on the following website: http://www.juritravail.com/, which outlines the most important social and labour rights and duties. Workers are entitled to certain social bound to be respected by the employer. Firstly, we find the unemployment social right. Employers have to pay a contribution monthly to the ASSEDIC – association pour l' emploi dans l' industrie et le commerce (Association for employment in industry and commerce). There is also the possibility for an employee who is unemployed to have the partial unemployment allowance. Still when in an unemployment situation, there is the Revenu de Solidarité Active (RSA) – active solidarity income – that provides financial help while the person is searching for a job. Secondly, there are several types of paid leaves, such as maternity or paternity leave, special leaves, and fairy days. Thirdly, there are health and sickness rights. The employer has to contribute to the Caisse Primaire d' Assurance Maladie – Primary of Fund of Health Insurance – that can support the employee in case of sickness or professional illness, with a certain allowance.

There is also the URSSAF – Union pour le recouvrement de sécurité sociale et les allocations familiales (uniting for the recovery of security and family allowances) and the CRAM – Caisse régionale d' assurance maladie (Regional fund for health insurance).

As far as the working hours are concerned, the Code du Travail – Labor Code – (order n. 2007-329 of 12 Mars 2007 and decrees n. 2008-243 and 2008-244 of 7 Mars 2008) stipulates a working week period of 35 hours (article 3121-10 of the Labor Code). However, it is not compulsory. In order to establish it, one needs to negociate and come to an agreement over the reduction of working hours along with the entreprises (article 3122-6 of Labor Code). There are then collective agreements in specific sectors of activity and in different type of professions. Those collective agreements allow overcoming certain aspects that are missing in the Labor Code and

[54] http://www.invest-in-strasbourg.com/page.php/fr/397.htm
[55] http://www.juritravail.com/

allow certain aspects of the law being more favorable to employees (articles l-2221-1 and l-2251-1 of Labor Code).

If we look at construction sector, which is one favored by of foreigners entrepreneurs, there is the National Collective Agreement of Blue-Collar Workers of Public Construction (IDCC 1702). Besides the national agreement, there are also regional agreements in relation to wages and minimum incomes (see the endorsement of 19 Dezember 2007 for Alsace). In the national agreement, it is stated, for instance, that the working hours per week mounts to 39 hours.

5.15 Marketing

There are no specific measures for improving the marketing of foreign entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurs in general have to provide their market research in order to present their project to the Chambers, but they do it on their own or rely on specialists.

5.16 Transnational economic connections

Reports (see for instance Adie, 2006 and Letowski, 2008) state the difficulty to deal with transnational type of projects such as the import-export or the export of cars to African countries. No special measures are implemented to favour the transnational connections of foreign entrepreneurs with their country of origin.

5.17 – Training and management support

There is general training for any entrepreneur in several structures as stated before. There are no specific training for foreigners. The institutions involved in the Alsace region are the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Chamber of Handicraft Professions, the House of Employment and Training, ACPE - Agency for the creation of entreprises, ACCRE – Aide aux chomeurs créateurs et entrepreneurs d' une entreprise – (help to unemployed people to create or to retake an entreprise), EDEN - inducement to develop new entreprises, Boutique Gestion – a national network to help the start of a business or foreign associations that deal with the issue. The aboved mentionedinstitutions provide training and manangement support. It has to be added that some immigrant associations, such as Tumsiad, provides help to create an entreprise. This help is mainly constituted of management support and laws' application.

Entrepreneurs are trained to manage a business, to get better acquainted with the laws and regulations and to comply with taxes and welfare rights contributions as well as learning about the necessary steps to contract employees.

5.18 Illegal and informal practices

As reported in the interviews[56], the creation of entreprises in Alsace is highly institutionalised and the work inspection is very present and control such entreprises. However, as we have seen for the construction sector, and due to the sub-contracting process, there are many small entreprises that may not comply with the rules such as safety and health at work procedures.

Another aspect that can be seen as illegal is to put as a formal owner a person with the necessary formal requirements even though the real manager and funding person is a different one. There is in itself no illegality but this is a way to bypass the rules. In fact, many foreigners may not have the necessary requirements to open a business, as pointed out in 4.13.

5.19 Non-action

As described throughout this report, there are no specific programs to help and improve foreign entrepreneurship at the local or regional level. Incentives provided by institutions are directed towards any nationality.

5.20 Dialogue

Dialogue among several actors dealing with entrepreneurship is not established at the local or regional levels. There are a plethora of actors acting at the national, regional or local levels but there are no platforms. There is no dialogue among actors in order to design policies and to focus on specific social groups.

6 – Other

6.1 Summary and conclusions

In the last 15 years, Strasbourg and the Alsace region have witnessed an increase in the national diversity of foreigners. Today, we see the presence of many nationalities, with the noticeable presence of Turkish and German nationals. However, it has to be said that, contrary to common assumptions, Turkish immigrants in France have no relations with Turkish in Germany[57]. The Alsace region has a higher rate of foreigners than France in general. The insertion of foreigners in the local and regional labour market is diversified as well. Some nationalities, mainly from EU,

---

[56] See interview with Tempo.
[57] Interview with Stéphane de Tapia.

are part of managerial and intermediary professions, while foreigners from the South of Europe or North Africa are mostly qualified or non-qualified blue-collar workers. In the case of Turkish, there is a non-negligible insertion as entrepreneurs. Employment rates of the immigrant population vary according with the nationalities. Foreigners with higher rates of employment are Portuguese, Italians and Spanish. Those who have higher rates of unemployment are North Africans, other Africans and other nationalities. Turkish are found somewhere in between these populations.
At the economic level, the Cus and Alsace region have been undergoing major changes. From the prevalence of the industry sector, in the more recent decades an increasing development of the tertiary sector has taken place, which employs a considerable proportion of active population. Nonetheless, the region has witnessed an increase of unemployment from 1999 to 2006, which may be explained by the region having a lower share of unemployed when compared with the country. An interesting trend is the decreasing of construction sector, a sector dominated by foreign entrepreneurs. In fact, the increase of foreign entrepreneurship is mostly in the construction sector. In parallel, a strong development of handicraft businesses has taken place in general. The economic structure of the CUS is mostly made of small entreprises, with less than 9 employees, this in all activity's sectors. Moreover, we notice a positive evolution of handicraft entreprises throughout the years.

Considering foreigner's entrepreneurship, there has been an increase of entreprises from 7,1% in 1989 to 10,8% in 2008. Turkish immigrants have registred the more considerable increases among foreigners. It is also important to remember that there is a high diversity of foreign entrepreneurs, with the following dominant nationalities: Germany, Italy, Portugal, Turkey and from regions such as the Maghreb or Asia. An interesting point is that, in general terms, foreigners start their business after 10 to 20 years of residence in France. Contrary to common beliefs, foreigners open businesses in all sectors of activity. There are mainly individual entreprises, and when there is a co-owner, it is generally a co-national or a family person. Another key point is that their type of insertion is characterised by an assimilationist approach, in the sense that they open a business in order to cater to a mix clientele. Employment conditions are very specific. Indeed, foreigners work longer hours in order to increase the economic profit and those working for the entreprise owner are, generally speaking, co-nationals or co-family members. There are cases family members work for the collective good, and so they are not remunerated and have to comply with long work hours. Another element that emerges vividly in this report is the fact that foreigners do not rely on bank loans or other type of help. This fact is explained by cultural factors, such as a high level of informality in businesses in the country of origin that is reproduced in the host country and the fear of refusal from banks. A fact that needs to be highlighted is that 60% of foreign entreprises do not reach the fifth year of activity.

Concerning policies and regulations, there are two turning points which have infuenced the possibilities for foreigners' to develop their own business. First, in 1984, a decree abrogated the requirement of the foreigner trader card for resident permits' foreigners. Secondly, in 2007, another decree withdrew the requirement of the foreigner trader card for temporary stay permits' owners. At the regional and local levels, public institutions (with or without a national scope of action) and local associations provide advice or financial help to specific targetted groups. What emerges from this analysis is that there are opportunities and policies which have the aim of supporting the creation of businesses. In spite of this, foreigners are not aware and/or do not resort to those opportunities. Moreover, in 2009, the new law on self-entrepreneurship has facilitated the process of starting a business, a legal status – self-entrepreneur - that has not been popular among foreigners. The universalist approach of French authorities towards foreigners explain the lack of programmes and structures dedicated to foreigners at the regional or local levels.

6.2 Good practices

There no good practices by local authorities addressing foreign entrepreneurs, whether policies, measures or programs, neither at a local nor at a regional level.

6.3 Any other final comment or suggestion?

An aspect that is several times referred is the resilience foreigners have vis-à-vis difficulties and failures. Indeed, in some interviews, foreigners have the ability to recover and restart new entreprises. Failures do not seem to discourage them.

As we have seen throughout this report, there are opportunities to get expertise and financial help from public structures as well as local or regional associations. However, immigrants do not rely on those opportunities. Foreigners are not embedded in the opportunities' structures provided in France and this could be improved with information campaigns destined to foreigners' associations. Moreover, there could be some platforms of cooperations between public structures, local or regional associations with banks to provide custom-made loans to foreigners.

6.4 Interview partners

Richard Sancho-Andreo, Conseil Consultatif des Residents Etrangers - CCRE, CUS, Strasbourg. Responsible for the CCRE

Tumsiad, Association des entrepreneurs Turques. President of the association that leads with entrepreneurship issues and immigrants, in particular Turkish.

M. Durak, Turkish entrepreneur, construction firm owner.
J. Durak, Turkish entrepreneur, retail trade owner.
M. Zinebuck, Tunisian entrepreneur, individual services firm (beauty services).
Jules Vanackere, Chambre de Métiers d' Alsace. The institution regulates he handicraft sector in Alsace and delivers the necessary status to start a business.
TEMPO, boutique de gestion Strasbourg. This is a private institution that provides councelling and training to start and manage a firm or business.
Murielle Maffessoli, Observatoire Regional de l' Integration et de la Ville Alsace, Strasbourg.
Clapest – Comité de liaison d' associations pour la promotion des immigrés en Alsace. Local association that works, among others, with immigrant issues.
Adeus – agence de developpement, d' environnement et d' urbanisme de Strasbourg. Local agency to analyse and give advice to the development of Strasbourg.
Stephane Tapia, Researcher, University Marc Bloch. Senior researcher specialised in the field of Turkish studies, foreigners' entrepreneurship and immigration in France.
CFDT – Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail – local person in charge Bernard Marx.
Manuel Plantin, journalist of the regional newspaper Derniéres Nouvelles d' Alsace.

6. 5 – Books and reports

A book with specific foreign entrepreneurship in Strasbourg:

Muller, Laurent and Tapia, Stephane (eds), 2005, La Création d' Entreprise par les Immigrés – Un Dynamisme Venu d' Ailleurs, Paris : L' Harmattan.

Reports at the regional level – Alsace and at the national level:

Alexis, 2005, Entrepreneuriat immigré, facteur d' intégration – recherche action : 2003-2005, Lorraine, Alexis.
APCE, 2008, Le Profil des Createurs et de leur Projet, n. 246, APCE.
APCE, 2009, Personnes migrantes, issues de la diversité ou des quartiers : quel accompagnement à la création d' activité ?, APCE.
Breem, Yves, 2009, Les entreprises créées en 2002 par des ressortissants des pays tiers : de plus grandes difficultés à survivre, Paris : Ministère de l' immigration, del' intégration, de l' identité nationale et du développement solidaire.
Cus, 2009, Strasbourg Eco 2020 – feuille de route stratégique, Strasbourg : Cus.
Descourriere, Lines, 2006, Créateurs d' entreprise immigrés et microcrédit, Paris : ADIE.

Letowski, André, 2008, Les createurs étrangers : spécificités en termes de profil et de pérennité, APCE.
ORIV, 2006, Etrangers et Immigrés en Alsace – Guide pour Comprendre et Agir, Oriv: Strasbourg.
ORIV, 1992, La Creation d' Entreprise par les Etrangers en Alsace, Constats et Evolutions, Oriv : Les cahiers de l' observatoire, cahier n. 7, Strasbourg.

Bibliography

Adeus, 2009, Panorama économique de la CUS, Strasbourg : Adeus.
Adie, 2006, Créateurs d' entreprises immigrés et micro-crédit, Paris : Adie.
Adira, 2008, Le territoire de Strasbourg, Strasbourg, Adira.
Auvolat, Michel, Benattiq, Rachid, 1998, Les atirsans étrangers en France, Revue Européenne des Migrations Internationales, vol. 4, 4, 37-55.
Brubaker, 2001, The return of assimilation ? Changing perspectives on immigration and its sequels in France, Germany and the United States, Ethnic and Racial Studies, vol. 24 (4), pp. 531-548.
Chambre de Métiers d' Alsace, 2009, Les entreprises artisanales dont le chef est de nationalité turques, Strasbourg : Chambre de Mètiers d' Alsace.
Chambre de Métiers d' Alsace, 2009, Chiffres-clés 2009, Strasbourg : Camhre de Métiers d' Alsace.
Frey, Yves (dir.), 2009, Les Alsaciens Venus d' Ailleurs, 150 Ans d' Immigration en Alsace, Paris : Editions Place Stanilas.
Insee, 2006, Les immigrés en Alsace : 10% de la population, Chiffres pour l' Alsace, n. 34, Insee.
Insee, 2009, L' essentiel sur l' industrie en Alsace, Insee.
Insee, 2009, Recensement de la population 2006 : premiere regard sur la société alsacienne.
Insee, 2009, Strasbourg – Résumé statistique, Insee.
Insee Alsace, 2009, Le secteur tertiaire alsacien crée les deux tiers de la valeur ajoutée régionale, Insee.
Insee Alsace, 2009, Appareil productif, Insee.
Insee Alsace, 2009, 80 000 emplois salariés en Alsace, Insee.
Insee Alsace, 2009, Comment vivent les immigrés ?, Insee : Atlas des populations immigrés.
Ma Mung, Emmanuel, Body-Gendrot, Sophie, L' expansion du commerce ethnique : Asiatiques et Maghrébins dans la région parisienne, Revue Européenne de Migrations Internationales, vol. 8, 8, 39-59.
Oriv, 1992, La population étrangere en Alsace, constats, évolutions 1982-1990, localisation, Strasbourg : Oriv.
Oriv, 2007, Etrangers/Immigrés en Alsace : définitions et évolution, Strasbourg : Oriv.

Oriv, 2009, Les étrangers sur Strasbourg : de qui parle-t-on ? Combien sont-ils ?, Strasbourg : Oriv.

Oriv, 1996, Bilan diagnostic de la population étrangère résidant dans la communauté urbaine de Strasbourg, Strasbourg : Oriv.

Oriv, 1992, La population étrangere à Strasbourg, Constats, évolutions 1982/1990, Strasbourg : Oriv.

Oriv, 2005, Etrangers et Primo-Arrivants en Alsace, Srasbourg : Oriv.

Ortscheidt, Pierre, 1990, Le bijuridisme dans un systeme fédéral ou d' autonomie locale, Revue Internationale de Droit Comparé, vol. 42, 2, 469-494.