



“Labour Mobility in the Lisbon Agenda”

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Geographical mobility:

Cases of successful reconciliation of different needs

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Upward trend on future mobility

- European citizens show a clear upward trend in their willingness for future long distance mobility (between regions and countries). Firm intention
 - ▶ Migrate: 1.7 -2.6% (2005)
 - ▶ Inter-regional mobility: 2.7 – 4.0 % (2005)
 - ▶ Increase in both cases: 0.7 - 1.0 percentage points (2001 to 2005)
- Actual mobility in the past as EU average (2005)
 - ▶ Lived in different region: 18%
 - ▶ Lived in different EU country: 4%

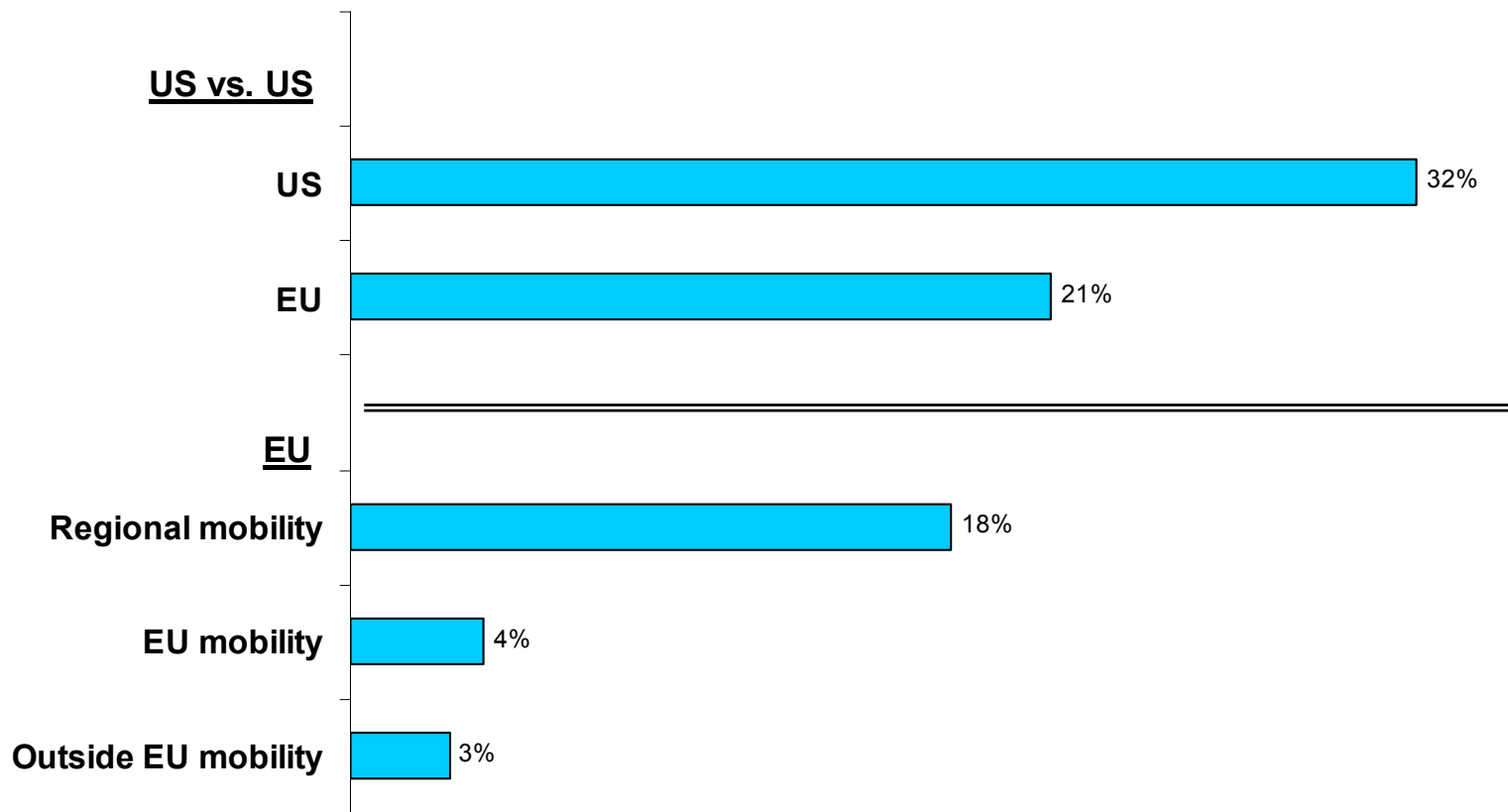


Important country difference in EU

- Europe has no homogenous upward trend in intentions for future geographical mobility (2001-2005)
- Range of change on future interregional mobility:
 - ▶ Strong increase: France, Sweden, Slovenia, Estonia
 - ▶ Decrease: Czech R., Malta, Italy, Austria, Benelux
- Range of change on future migration
 - ▶ Strong increase: Baltic countries, Poland, MT, Portugal
 - ▶ Stability: Finland, Sweden, NL, Austria, Czech R.

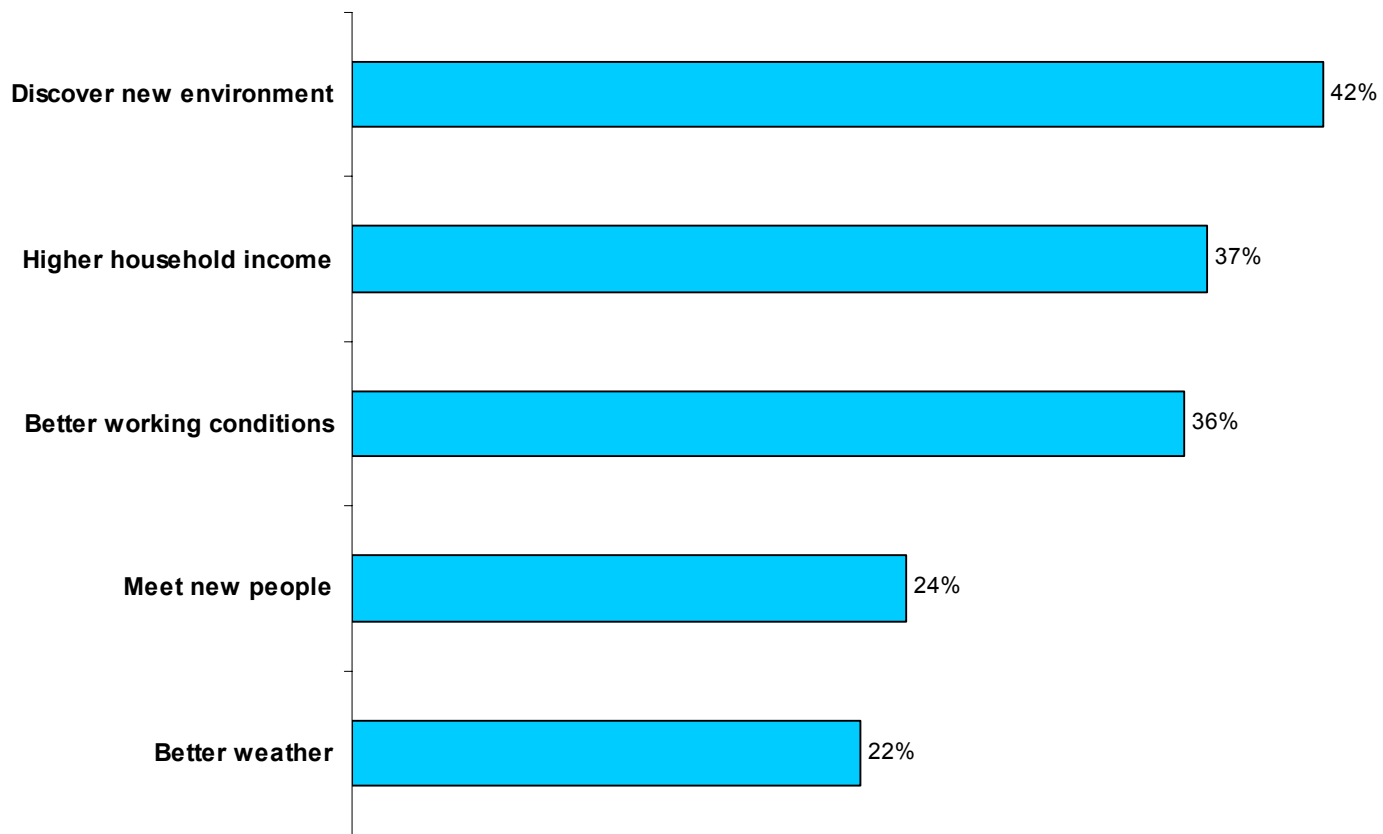


Past long-distance mobility in EU and US



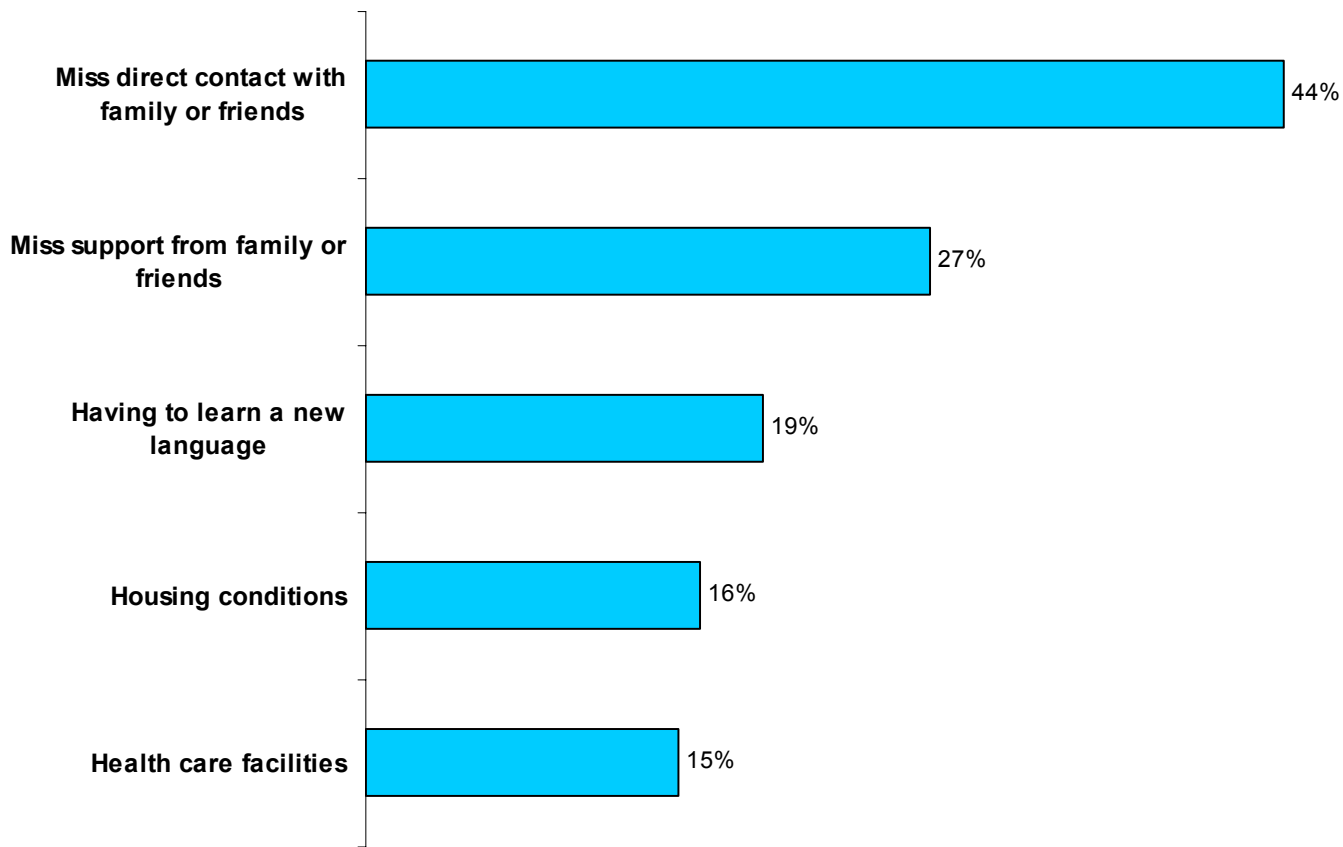


Factors that encourage mobility between EU countries





Factors that discourage mobility between EU countries





Heterogeneous mobility motives in EU

- Former EU 15 countries
 - ▶ New environment, language: 45%
 - ▶ Work and income: 30%
 - ▶ Better weather and new people and friends: 26%
- New Member States with transition arrangements
 - ▶ Work and income: 55-60%
 - ▶ New environment, language: 33%
 - ▶ Better weather and new people and friends: 8 and 15%



Stronger trade-offs in New Member States

- Strong economic push and pull for migration
 - ▶ 60% higher income and better working conditions
- Strong feeling of missing social support
 - ▶ Direct contact with family and friends: 44%
 - ▶ Support from family: 26%
- Fear of having bad conditions in receiving country
 - ▶ Worse working conditions: 30%

Result: More openness for return migration, if conditions in NMS start to improve?



Policies to deal with effects of geographical mobility

Policies enhancing inward economic migration should be combined with policies on integration of migrants

Integration through

- Placement in the structure of the receiving society (Occupation of positions at work, in education, in the political life)
- Socialisation into the receiving society (Acquisition of knowledge and cultural standards)
- Interaction with the receiving society (friendship, love, marriage)
- Identification with the receiving society (cognitive and emotional)

Integration happens on the local level

- High importance of local authorities in integration policy



European Foundation supports local integration policy

- CLIP network of 27 cities and Council of Europe
- Organising a scientifically supported peer review process of local integration policy for migrants
- Joint learning and exchange of experience
- Identifying good practice and communicate to other cities and to EU policy makers
- Launch: September 2006
- Working in modules
 - ▶ First module on segregation and access to housing



Our understanding of 'integration'

- Process of becoming an accepted part of society. This notion centres around the concept of citizenship
- A two way process based on mutual rights and corresponding obligations of legal resident third country nationals and the host society, which provides for the full participation of immigrants (mutuality)
- Simplistic (assimilation) and idealistic (multi-culture) have not been very successful



Example of innovative integration policy: Stuttgart in Germany

- 22% of residents (130,000) are of foreign background
- Immigrants derive from more than 170 nations
- High percentage of new immigrants in recent years create large challenge for integration into housing, education, labour market and social and cultural life
- Strategic policy orientation in Pact of Integration (2001):
 - ▶ Successful integration is the clue for social cohesion
 - ▶ Endeavours for integration have be based on strong partnership between public and private sector and civil society
- Bertelsmann price for city with best integration policy (2004)



Examples of activities

Education: Language

- Emphasis on good German literacy, while encouraging simultaneously bilingual education
- Start at early age, help after school

Attracting and supporting IT workers

- Support of start of own business

Fighting discrimination and develop inter-cultural relations

- Roundtables of migrants with social workers and active individual support; organisation of a regular “Summer Festival of Cultures”

Housing

- Support of integration of migrants into neighbourhoods

Employment

- Supporting transition from school to work for migrants



Future activities of the European Foundation

- Develop further the CLIP network on local integration policies for migrants
- Analysis of extent, causes and social and economic effects of mobility
- Research on quality of life of migrants in Europe
- Debate and research on the communalities and differences between the US and Europe on mobility and integration of migrants