Migration and European Integration. The dynamics of inclusion in the European border space

Course support material

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Chapter I
THEORETICAL FRAME OF DEMOGRPAHY FEATURES

Why?

- as the economy expands to become increasingly more global, society and workplaces are more diverse than ever before
- to succeed in a multi-cultural workplace, it is essential that you are able to work with and adapt to the work styles and habits of people of varying ages and cultural identities
- to be a successful job candidate you must be able to demonstrate a sensitivity and awareness to other people and cultures.
- Globalization, mobility and desire for employees to have an international career brought to the attention of companies from Europe the topic called management of cultural differences
- Organizations can be heterogeneous (multicultural) on multiple lines: gender, race, ethnicity, religion.

- Demography issues and Migration issues are two of the key elements of modern society, bringing benefits and conflicts both to the receiving places and to the place of origin and raising issues of security, social measurments and multiculturalism in our globalised world.

- One of the great challenges of contemporary Europe is related to migration and the need for European integration of minority communities, including immigrants.

- Evaluations conducted have shown that there is a great need for expertise and policies regarding the European integration of minorities in both their countries of origin and in the new host countries when we are dealing with migration

- As the economy expands to become increasingly more global, society and workplaces are more diverse than ever before. To succeed in a multi-cultural workplace, it is essential that you are able to work with and adapt to the work styles and habits of people of varying ages and cultural identities. To be a successful job candidate you must be able to demonstrate a sensitivity and awareness to other people and cultures.

- Nowadays, international labour mobility in the European Union is treated like a normal phenomenon, but it is viewed with rather negative than positive impact on the economies of Member States, because of the dilemma of implementing appropriate policies for the integration of migrants in the labour market. One of the top questions is: “how to prepare migrants to feel at home and make them and the human capital they carry from their countries of origin an integral and productive part of the host communities?”

- It can be stated that both migrants and minorities make a considerable contribution to the economy and the social cohesion of the EU Member States. Normally, this should result in a reduction of poverty and unemployment and an improvement of their social inclusion.

Therefore EU integration policies should contribute towards eliminating these obstacles and promoting the social inclusion of migrants and minorities.

- Funding for migrants and minorities varied considerably among the EU Member States. Targeting strategies also differed with a distinction between: “specific actions in which migrants and minorities alone were targeted; an ‘explicit but not exclusive’ targeting approach in which they were the main but not the only group targeted; a mainstreaming approach and, general European Social Fund measures in which they were among a series of disadvantaged groups targeted”

- Some EU countries have placed a greater focus on NGOs as delivery organisations responsible for implementing ESF interventions targeted at migrants and minorities, others have relied on public employment services and local or regional state institutions.

- One of the EU’s distinctive contributions to the conceptualisation of the integration of third-country nationals during the last 25 years has been an emphasis on the need to overcome past acculturation and assimilation discourses, and policies exclusively concerned with the obligation of third country nationals to integrate into the perceived ‘host society’s values, principles and way of life's

I.1 Demography defined

- tutorial introduction in demography
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2vr44C_G0-o

What “demography” is ?

Demography is the study of human populations – their size, composition and distribution across space – and the process through which populations change.

Births, deaths and migration are the ‘big three’ of demography, jointly producing population stability or change.

A population’s composition may be described in terms of **basic demographic features:**

– age, sex, family and household status

By features of the population’s **social and economic context:**

- language, education, occupation, ethnicity, religion, income and wealth.

The distribution of populations can be defined at multiple levels:

- local, regional, national, global

With different types of boundaries:

- political, economic, geographic

Demography is a central component of societal contexts and social change.

- Today, there is a growing interest among the public in demography, as “demographic change” has become the subject of political debates in many developed countries

- Most of these countries have birth rates below the **replacement level of 2.1 children per woman**, and, at the same time, life expectancy has been rising considerably and continues to rise – a development sometimes called “**the aging of societies**.”

- While demography cannot offer political advice on how to tackle demographic change, demographers seek to describe the phenomena related to this change, and to understand their causes

- Using reliable data and the statistical processing of these data, modern demographic research embraces many scientific disciplines, including mathematics, economics and other social sciences, geography or biology.

I. 2 Current Population size, composition and features

- Population size has three facets:
- **First is *absolute size*.** The absolute size of the earth's population reached 8 billion in 2018 and is expected to grow to close to 11 billion people by next century.
- **A second facet of population size *distribution***, as well, has its own consequences. For instance, citizens of Western countries are sometimes alarmed that citizens of non-Western countries outnumber them now and will outnumber them by even more in the future is *distribution*, or relative size.
- **The third facet of population size is *density***. One of the main consequences of large size and uneven population distribution is that it can lead to crowded, or densely settled, populations.

Composition

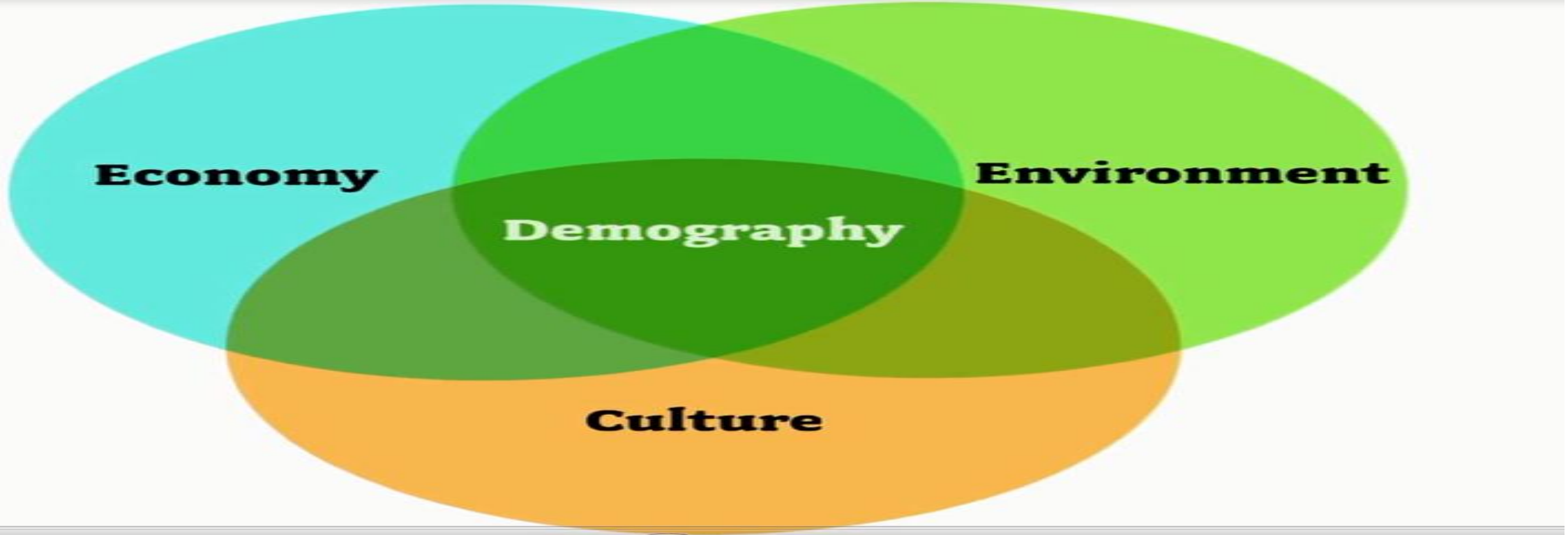
- The topic of composition recalls our first demographic question, with added emphasis: How many people, *of what kind*, are where? In our classroom illustration, you were observing composition when you took note of the women and men, those younger and older than yourself, and the numbers from various majors.
- Demography goes beyond simply counting the absolute numbers in categories to *comparing* the numbers, focusing on the *relative* size of categories. Thus, you will see frequent use of percentage distributions and various ratios in demographic descriptions of population composition.
- Demography also focus on traits that are inherently related to altering population size and composition, such as giving birth, dying, or moving from one population to another. Variables like age and, in some cases, sex are again important in this context since these traits are related to basic biology.
- Demography also have concern for characteristics of a given composition that are used as a basis for ascribing societal roles. Because so much of behavior is related to age and sex, these characteristics are also used by people to ascribe social roles. Few of the people in your class are “children” or “elders,” but most are young adults.



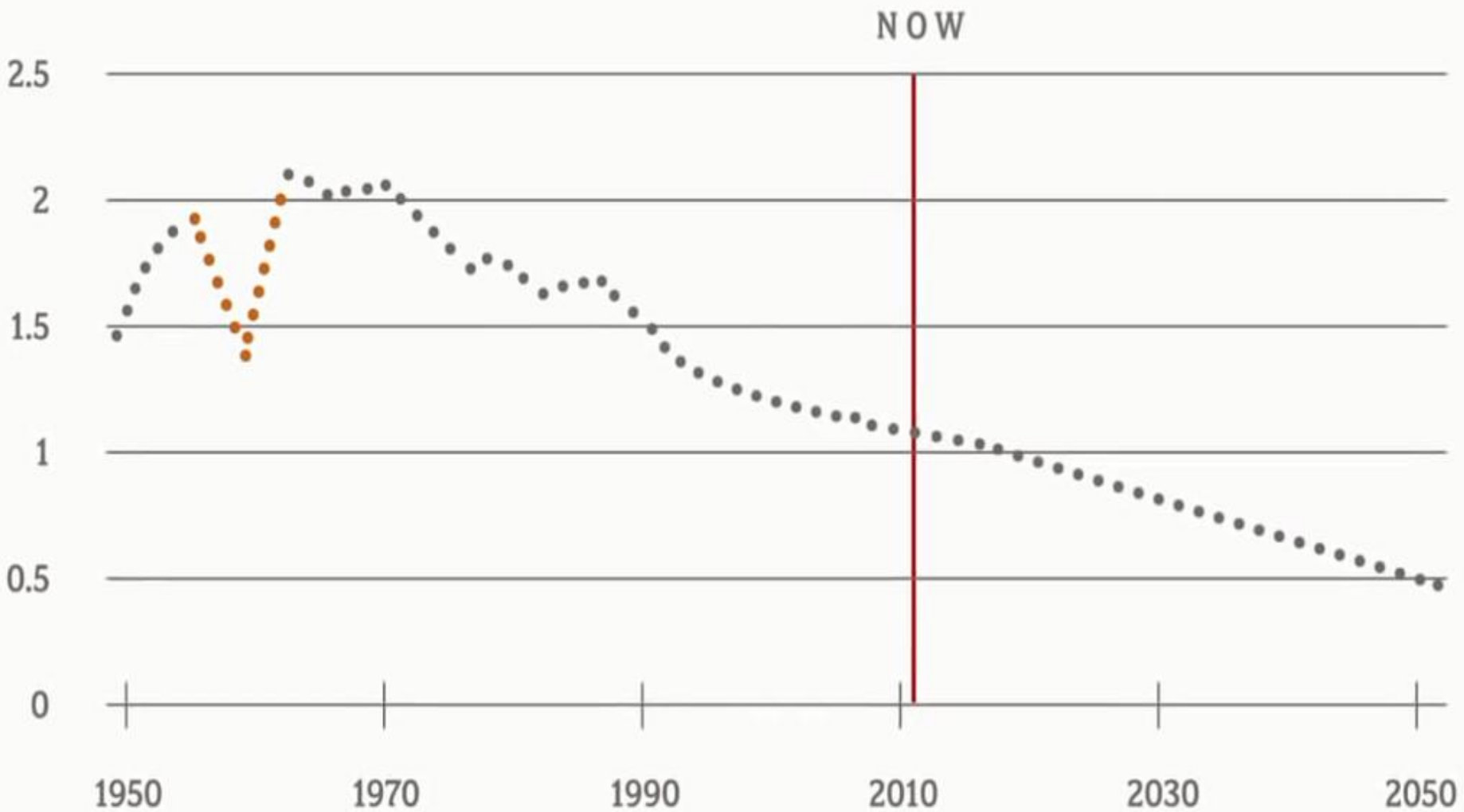
POPULATION PROBLEMS

1. *A billion people are hungry*
2. *A billion people are living in slums*
3. *Nearly a billion people are illiterate*
4. *Millions of women don't have access to contraception*

How does demography relate to other fields?



Annual Growth Rate (%)



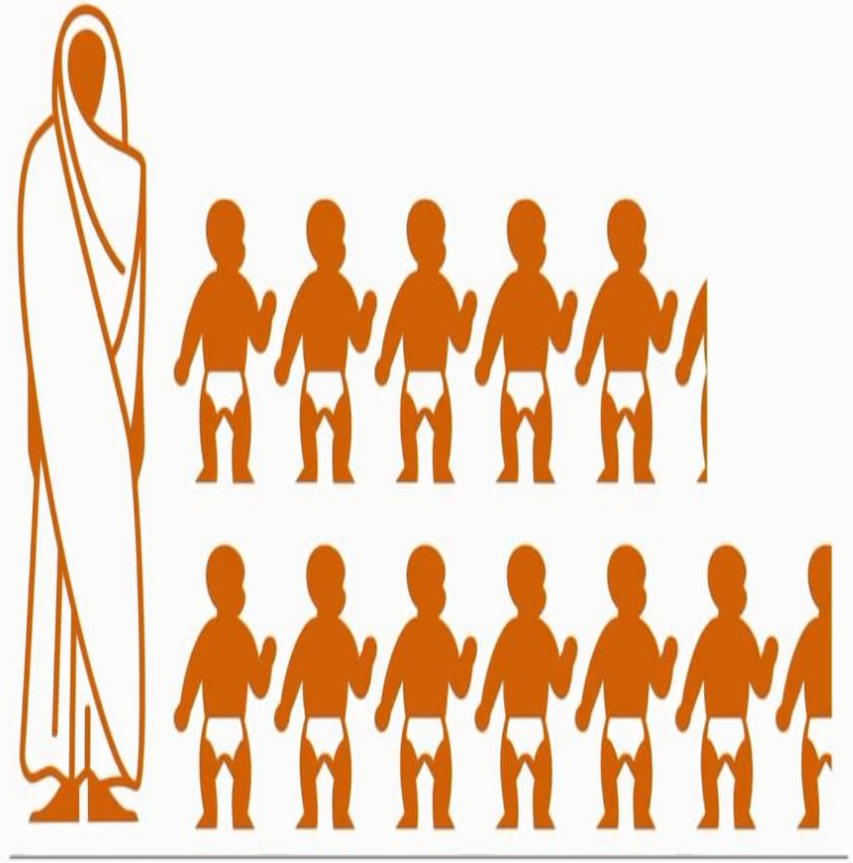


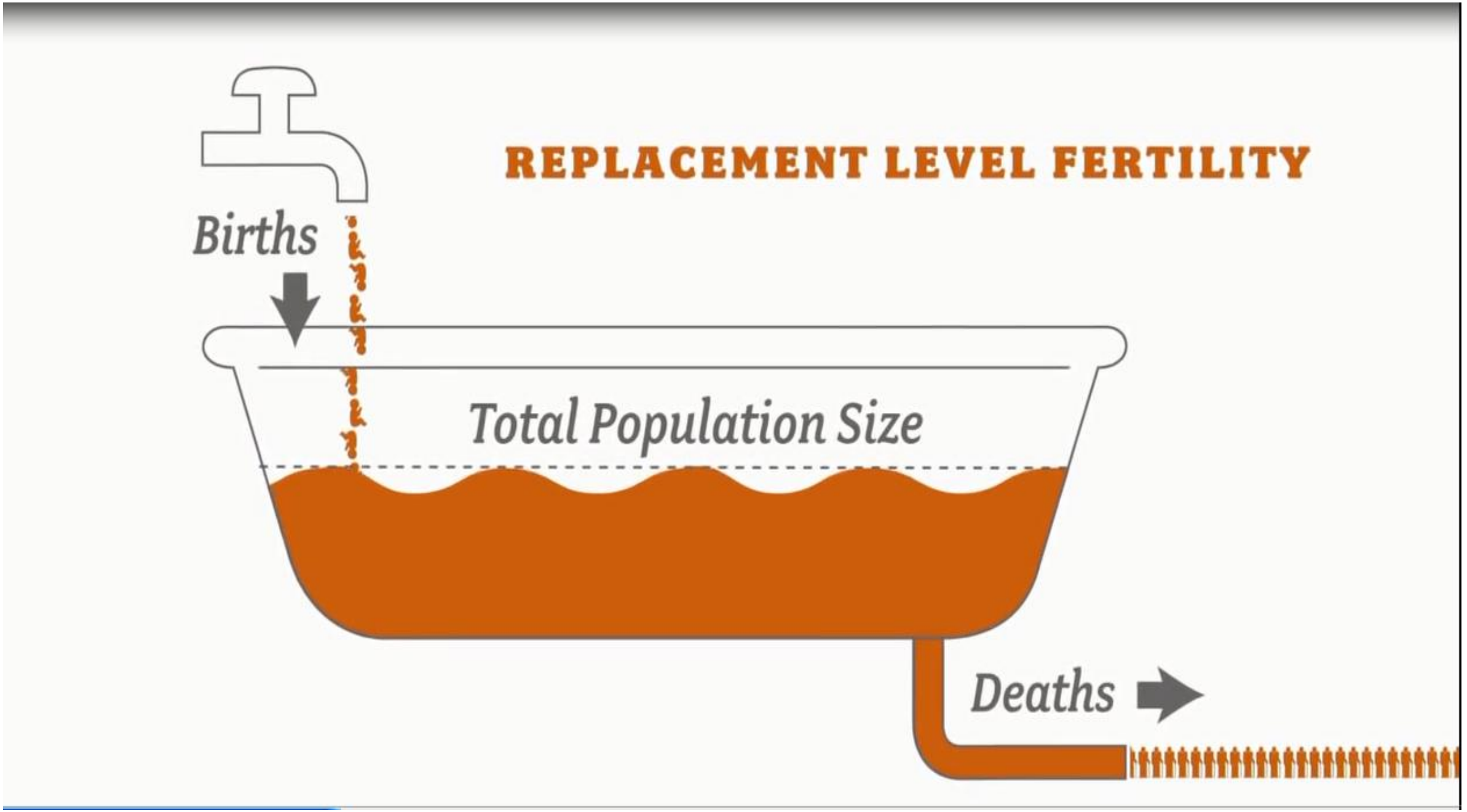
1950s

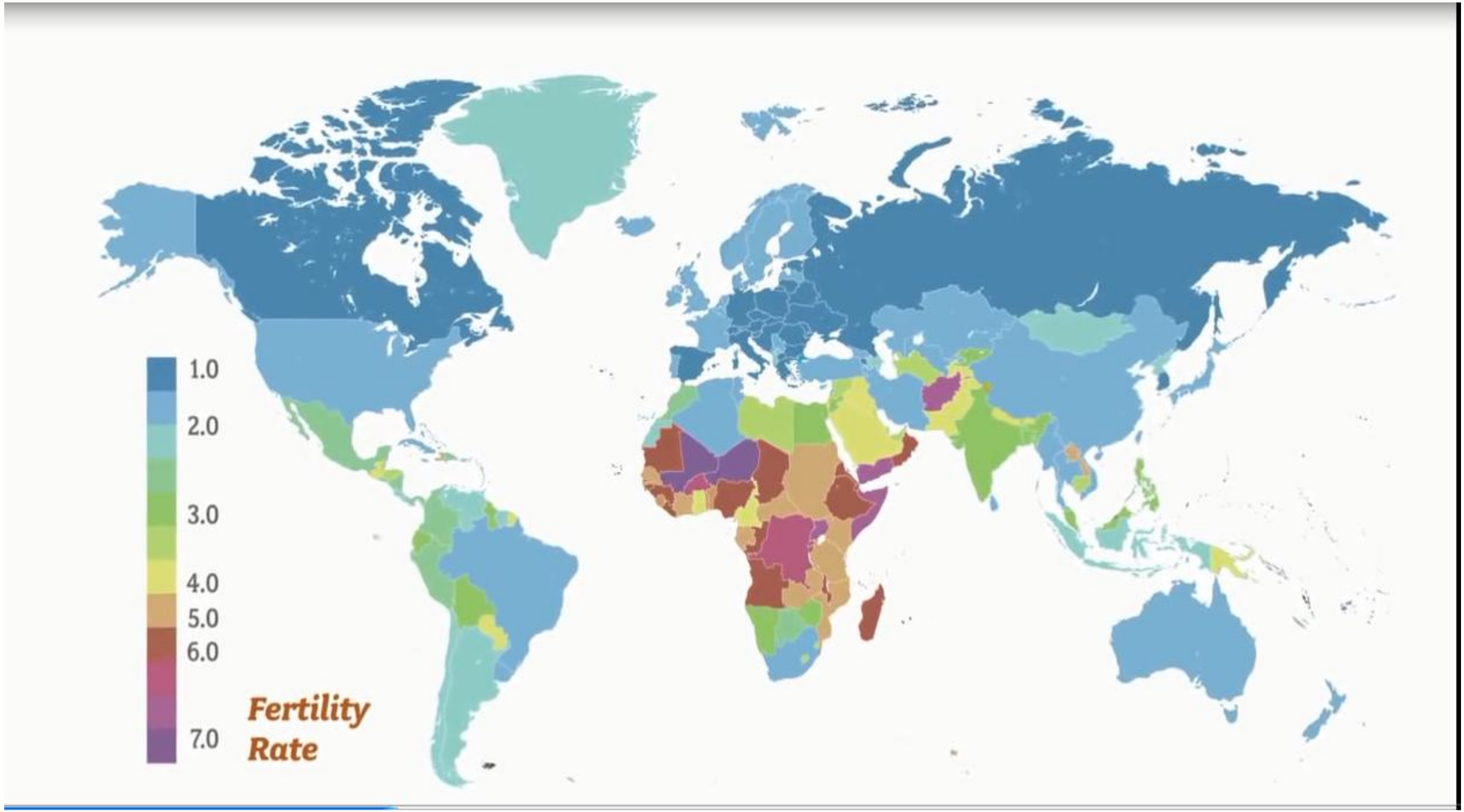


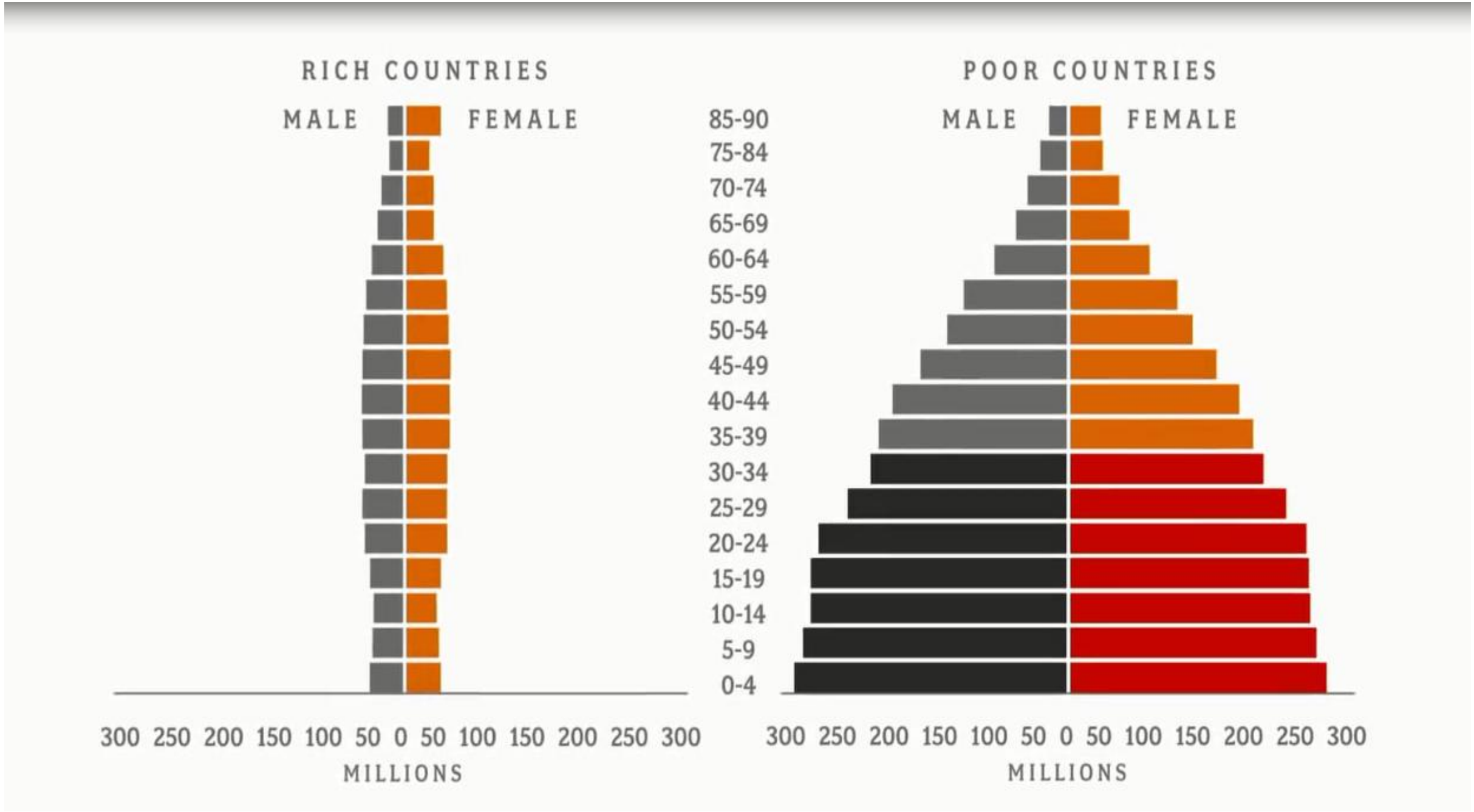
2000s




2000s
5.1 kids
1950s
6.6 kids


REPLACEMENT LEVEL FERTILITY
Births
Total Population Size
Deaths


1.0
2.0
3.0
4.0
5.0
6.0
7.0
Fertility Rate

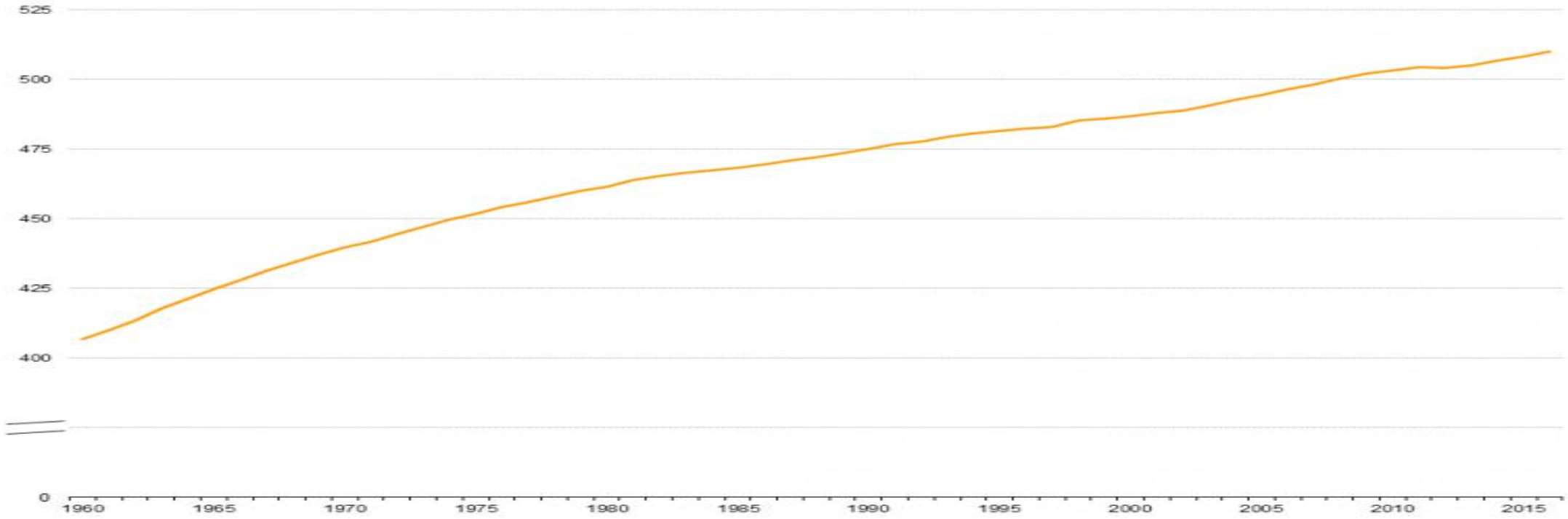

RICH COUNTRIES
MALE
FEMALE
POOR COUNTRIES
MALE
FEMALE
85-90
75-84
70-74
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
5-9
0-4
300 250 200 150 100 50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300
MILLIONS
300 250 200 150 100 50 0 50 100 150 200 250 300
MILLIONS



- permanent growth of the population (12b until 2050)
- slower growth (from 74m/year to 31m/year)
- aging of the population (25% over 65)
- increasing urbanization

The population of the EU-25

the current demographic situation in the EU-25 is characterised by continuing population growth. While the population of the EU-25 as a whole increased during 2019, the population of 11 EU Member States declined



I.3 Data sources and availability

- Eurostat collects data from EU Member States and other countries participating in its demography data collection exercise in relation to populations as of 1 January each year.
- The recommended definition is the ‘usual resident population’ and represents the number of inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year).
- In accordance with the United Nations international recommendations, the definition of the ‘usual residence’ is based on a 12 month reference period, in other words, those included should have lived in their place of usual residence for a continuous period of at least 12 months before the reference date, or arrived in their place of usual residence during the 12 months before the reference date with the intention of staying there for at least one year.
- However, countries may report to Eurostat population figures based on data from their most recent census, adjusted by the components of population change that have been produced since the last census, or alternatively population figures that are based on the registered/legal population

Demography:

- Gives you the tools and analytical perspectives to understand the world around you
- Gives you the equipment to solve problems mentally
- Is the means to intervene more wisely and effectively in the real world to improve our well-being

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Chapter II
MIGRATION. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS



II.1 Definition and determinants of migration

- Migration is, first and foremost, a normal human activity. Human beings have always moved from ‘one country, locality, place of residence to settle in another’.
- We tend to migrate from the homes of our families or guardians into our own homes. We migrate between regions, cities and towns. And we also migrate between countries.
- Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. Migration can be within a country or between countries. Migration can be permanent, temporary or seasonal.
- Migration happens for a range of reasons. These can be economic, social, political or environmental.
- Push and pull factors drive migration. Migration impacts both the place left behind and the place where migrants settle. These impacts can be both positive and negative.

II.2 Internal Migration

- migration is the third component of population change and over time has become of increasing interest to demographers due to its growing influence on society.
- internal migration is a primary factor in the changing distribution and composition of the population, while international migration is at record-setting levels.
- migration, or geographic mobility, is the third component of population change (along with fertility and mortality).
- migration is the most dynamic and complex of the three population processes, as well as the most difficult to measure.

- people are added to a population through births and are taken away through deaths.
- we now turn to the third and last way that populations change their size, namely, migration.
- persons may be added to a population by moving into it or subtracted by moving away from it.
- unlike birth and death, which occur to each of us once and only once, migration may occur on multiple occasions, or we may never experience migration.
- there are two main types of migration, namely, within a country and between countries; the former is internal migration, and the latter, international migration.
- the dynamics of the two kinds of migration differ significantly, and many of their concepts and theories are also different.
- we will see that although their theories are more or less governed by “push” and “pull” factors, they differ in their emphasis and focus.

- internal migration is the change of permanent residence within a country, involving a geographical move that crosses a political boundary, usually a county or county-type geographical unit.
- not all changes in residence are migrations, however.
- indeed, demographers distinguish between “movers” and “migrants.”
- any person who changes residence, whether the change involves moving across the street or from Oradea to Cluj, is a mover.
- a migrant is a person whose residential move involves the crossing of a political boundary.

- we can defines migration occurring within a state as “a move that crosses jurisdictional boundaries.
- local moves – for instance, those within a county, are considered residential mobility”
- the definition of an internal migrant as one whose change in residence involves moving from one county to another is generally the definition used worldwide; any persons who change residence by moving from one county (or county-type unit) to another is a migrant.
- bear in mind that all migrants are movers, but all movers are not necessarily migrants
- virtually all of us, at least one time in our lives, will be migrants.
- and usually this happens early in our lives, not later.
- in modern industrialized countries such as the US, nearly everyone experiences migration.

- migration is a significant event not only for persons but for communities as well.
- migration from one area to another has the effect of decreasing the size of the population in the area of origin and increasing it in the area of destination.
- concerning the dynamics of population growth for communities, internal migration is the single most important of the three demographic processes (i.e., fertility, mortality, and migration).
- differences in birth rates and death rates between communities of the same country are usually small compared to differences between the communities in migration.
- migration is the major method for redistributing the population within a country

- migration refers to a physical move involving an intended permanent change in residence.
- permanent change in residence implies that the person or household in question intends to stay in the new residence for an indefiinite period of time.
- a residence is defined as the place where a person usually sleeps and eats.
- having any residence at all implies some type of permanency in what is recognized as appropriate housing, though certain categories of individuals do not have recognized residences (e.g., the homeless).
- daily or seasonal movement to and from jobs or for climatic reasons does not qualify as migration, though such short-term changes in location have implications for both the community of origin and the community of destination.

- demographers classify migration into two major categories—international and internal.
- persons involved in migration either move between countries or they move within the boundaries of a single country.
- international migration refers to the intended permanent movement between one country and another.
- persons migrating to a country are referred to as immigrants, while individuals moving out of a country are labeled emigrants.
- every country has laws and policies that govern international migration, especially immigration.

Ex: - in the US, international migration is regulated by immigration laws that establish the conditions for entry into the country.

- these laws specify conditions and country-specific limits on the number of persons who may legally move to the US in any given year.

- internal migration refers to change of residence within a particular country. Internal migration is generally less regulated (and measured) than is international migration.
- within the EU, internal migration is basically unimpeded, though laws designed to limit the growth of certain communities have a relatively long history.
- demographers refer to internal migrants coming into an area as in-migrants, while those leaving an area are termed out-migrants.
- internal migration can be categorized as either short-distance or long-distance, and a hierarchy of definitions has been created to reflect the distance of the move.
- anyone who permanently changes residences (regardless of distance) is classified as a mover, but in order for a mover to be technically a migrant in the U.S., the mover has to change his or her county of residence.

- the county was chosen for the mover/migrant distinction because it was felt that, in general, movement across such a boundary involves substantial change in social and economic milieux.
- thus, a migrant is a mover, but a mover is not necessarily a migrant.
- other useful distinctions also reflect the distance and nature of the movement.
- intrastate migration refers to movement within a state while interstate migration refers to movement between two states.

Concept and definition

- **o**ver the years, demographers have developed a standard set of concepts and definitions for studying internal migration.
- the most basic distinction, already mentioned, is between migration and local movement.
- local movement is the short-distance change of residence within the same community that does not involve crossing a county jurisdictional boundary.
- migration is the geographical movement resulting in the permanent change of residence that involves the crossing of a county boundary.
- migration differs from local movement in that a migrant leaves his/her community and moves to a new community.
- such a move also usually involves other changes: in one's school, job, church, doctor, dentist, library, pub, shopping center, nightclub, automobile mechanic, and other institutional aspects of daily life.
- in contrast, with local movement, a permanent change in residence does not involve changing the main institutions in the mover's daily life. "It is customary to define migration as intercounty mobility" because county units, most of the time, "correspond most nearly to the average size of a community"

Conclusions

Bogue (1969: 753) wrote that: -“the human organism tends to remain at rest [that is, in the same residential location] until impelled to action by some unsatisfied need or by the threat of discomfort. . . . Migration [theories thus begin] with the premise that every departure for a new community, i.e., migratory movement, is either a response to some impelling need that the person believes cannot be satisfied in his/her present residence, or is a flight from a situation that for some reason has become undesirable, unpleasant, or intolerable.

II.3 International Migration
part 1

- liberalisation of the economies at the global level, increasing interdependence among nations, new infrastructures of transportation, increasing income inequalities and demographic disparities worldwide have provided the context within which recent population movements have occurred.
- in parallel, contemporary geopolitical tensions and environmental crises have locally brought about more flows.
- the most significant changes rather lie in the composition, orientation and dynamics of international migration flows
- in relation with the modernisation of societies, the evolution of the status of women and new familial strategies of survival and prosperity, the percentage of female migrants has increased.
- almost one out of two immigrants in the world is a woman – though this situation is not universal.

- migration has long been treated as an independent and somewhat marginal phenomenon.
- this has come thanks to its perception as a temporary dynamic, even as an anomaly, by policymakers and scholars in Western Europe up until the 1980s.
- in this perspective, the experiences of migrants were misleadingly thought of as separate from the destiny of settlement societies.
- later, when new integration policies were designed as a response to the constitution of migrant communities in countries like Germany, France, the UK and the Netherlands, settlement and social insertion were analysed as one-way processes that were often theoretically associated with a greater distance of individuals and families from the country of origin.

- along with the realisation of the economic and demographic necessity for immigration in post-industrial societies, a change is being observed in the way receiving societies perceive migrants.
- the idea of their long-term settlement is more and more integrated into the national imagination, though with some strong contextual variations.
- but at the same time, the traditional view of migration as a problem and even a threat is still inveterate.
- to come to grips with contradictory societal representations, researchers are addressing new questions.
- they are looking into the public’s perception of immigration and its effects on the receiving society as well as how such representations implicate the distinction between legal immigrants and citizens or between immigrants and their children.
- contemporary immigration and its incidence on ethnic diversification in Western Europe, North America and other regions of the world raises the issue of the integration of ethnic minorities in the imagined community and their acceptance in the political community of the nation



The migration

Mobility

(A person/people's movement within social or geographical system)

- Social mobility
  - Vertical
  - Horizontal
- Geographical mobility
  - Migration
    - Inter-generational
    - Intra-generational
      - permanent
      - temporary

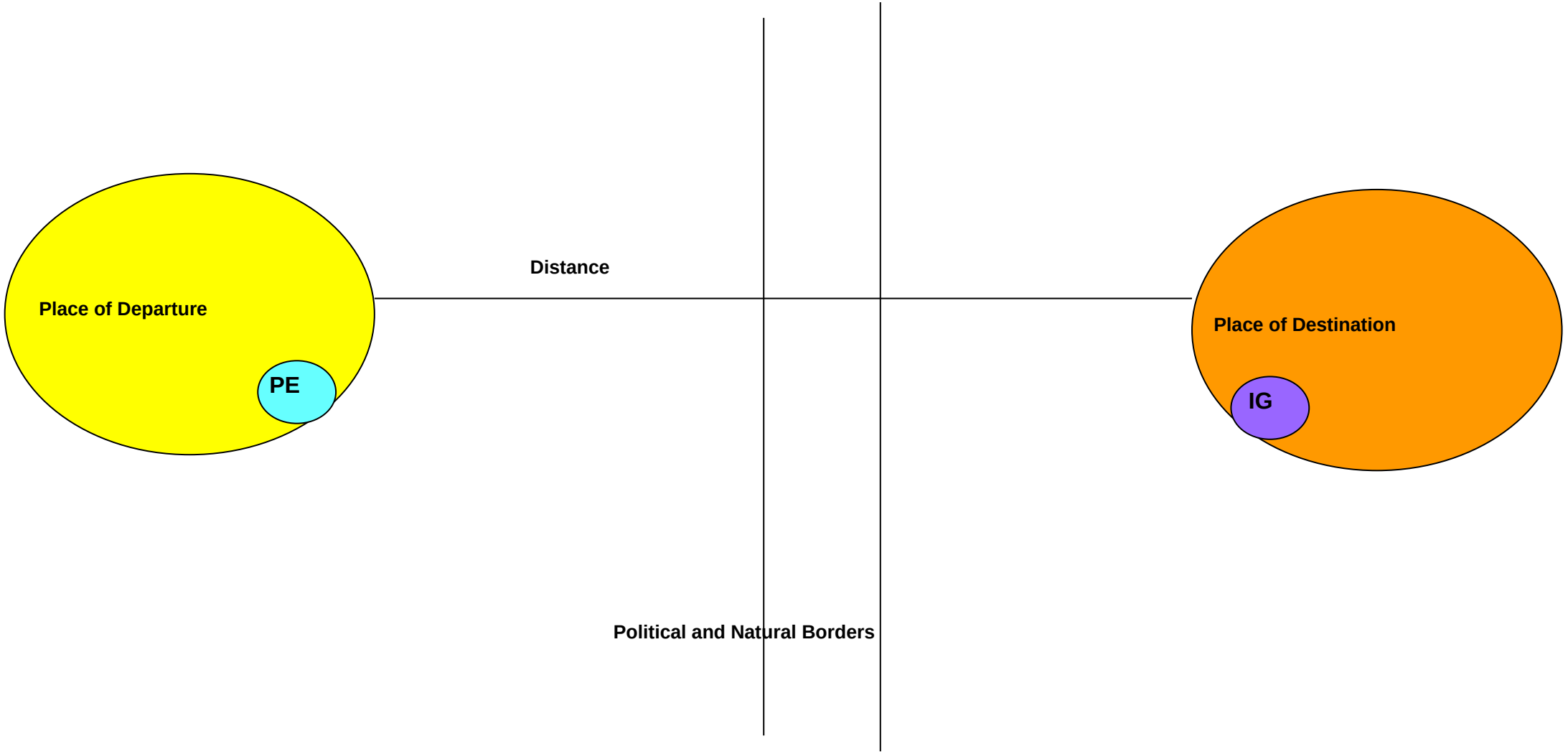
        (circular migration)
  - other movements

    (cummuting, holiday travels)

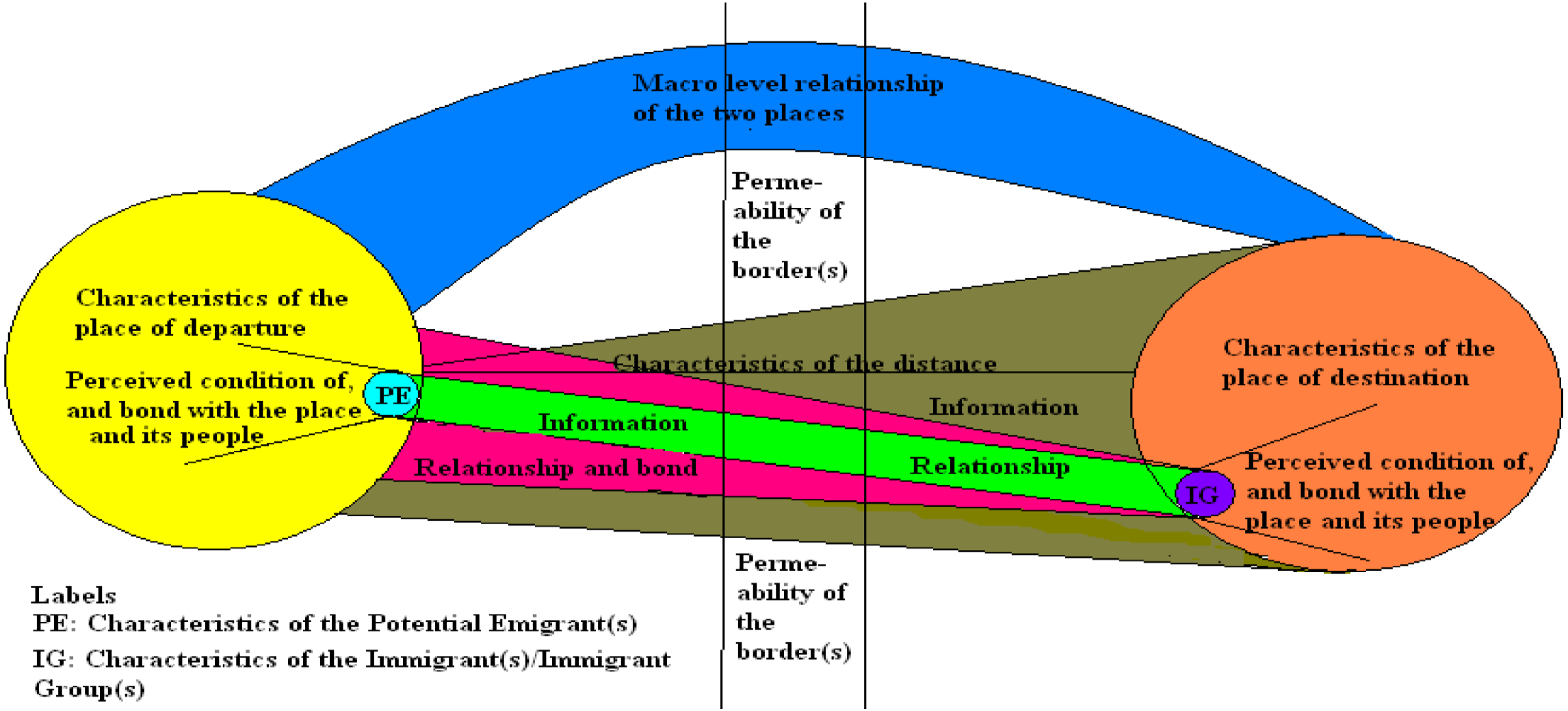
The elements of migration

- 1. migrants, immigrants, emigrants, refugee, asylum seeker (a person who, from fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, social group, or political opinion, has crossed an international frontier into a country in which he or she hopes to be granted refugee status)
- 2. place of departure, country of origin, homeland
- 3. place of destination, receiving places/countries
- 4. borders
- 5. distance

Migration


Place of Departure
PE
Distance
Place of Destination
IG
Political and Natural Borders

Migration models



General trends of contemporary migrations

- 1. the globalizations of migration
- 2. the acceleration of migration
- 3. the differentiation of migration
- 4. the feminization of migration
- 5. the growing politicization of migration
- 6. the proliferation of migration transition

Models of migration

• Economic theories of migration
– Neoclassical theory
– push-pull model
– Dual (or segmented) labour market theory
– New economics of labour migration approach

• Historical-structural approaches
– Historical-instutional approach
– Dependency theory
– World systems theory

• Interdisciplinary approaches
– Migration systems theory
– Migration networks theory
– Transnational theory

Definitions and Methods of Migration Statistics

- flow of migrants: who enter the country (inflow, entries or immigration) or who leave the country (outflow, departures or emigration) – the balance between these figures: net migration
- stock of migrants: the number present in a country on a specific date
- foreign born: includes persons who have become naturalized, excludes children born to immigrants in the receiving countries if they are citizens of that country
- foreign nationals: excludes those who have taken on the nationalities of the receiving country, but includes children born to immigrants who retain their parents' nationality

International Migration
part 2

The function of labour immigration in European capitalism

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- as of the 1950s, migrant workers flocked to Western Europe to take up the manufacturing industries' low-paid and low-qualified jobs.
- some came from former colonial areas.
- others were recruited under a guest worker regime.
- virtually all occupied an inferior social position in key domains of social life, notably the labour market and housing.
- the migrant work fulfilled an economic and socio-political function for capitalism, being a fresh reservoir of labour and a means of dividing the working class.
- the origin of racism in capitalist expansion (Stephen Castles, Godula Kosack)

Mechanisms of domination

- the domination of the working masses by a small capitalist ruling class has never been based on violence alone.
- capitalist rule is based on a range of mechanisms, some objective products of the economic process, others subjective phenomena arising through manipulation of attitudes.
- two such mechanisms, which received considerable attention from the founders of scientific socialism, are the industrial reserve army, which belongs to the first category, and the labour aristocracy, which belongs to the second.
- these two mechanisms are closely related, as are the objective and subjective factors which give rise to them.

Industrial reserve army

- Engels pointed out that ‘English manufacture must have, at all times save the brief periods of highest prosperity, an unemployed reserve army of workers, in order to produce the masses of goods required by the market in the liveliest months.
- Marx showed that the industrial reserve army or surplus working population is not only the necessary product of capital accumulation and the associated increase in labour productivity, but at the same time ‘the lever of capitalist accumulation’, ‘a condition of existence of the capitalist mode of production’

- only by bringing ever more workers into the production process can the capitalist accumulate capital, which is the precondition for extending production and applying new techniques.
- these new techniques throw out of work the very men whose labour allowed their application.
- they are set free to provide a labour reserve which is available to be thrown into other sectors as the interests of the capitalist require.
- the whole form of the movement of modern industry depends, therefore, upon the constant transformation of a part of the labouring population into unemployed or half-employed hands

Labour aristocracy

- is also described by Engels and Marx by conceding privileges to certain well-organized sectors of labour, above all to craftsmen (who by virtue of their training could not be readily replaced by members of the industrial reserve army), the capitalists were able to undermine class consciousness and secure an opportunist non-revolutionary leadership for these sectors
- special advantages, sometimes taking the form of symbols of higher status (different clothing, salary instead of wages, etc.) rather than higher material rewards, were also conferred upon foremen and nonmanual workers, with the aim of distinguishing them from other workers and causing them to identify their interests with those of the capitalists.

Immigrants as the new industrial reserve army

- the solution to these problems adopted by West European capitalism has been the employment of immigrant workers from underdeveloped areas of Southern and Eastern Europe or from the Third World.
- today, the unemployed masses of these areas form a ‘latent surpluspopulation or reserve army, which can be imported into the developed countries as the interests of the capitalist class dictate.
- in addition to this economic function, the employment of immigrant workers has an important socio-political function for capitalism: by creating a split between immigrant and indigenous workers along national and racial lines and offering better conditions and status to indigenous workers, it is possible to give large sections of the working class the consciousness of a labour aristocracy.

- compared with early patterns, immigration of workers to contemporary West Europe has two new features.
- **the first** is its character as a permanent part of the economic structure.
- previously, immigrant labour was used more or less temporarily when the domestic industrial reserve army was inadequate for some special reason however, large numbers of immigrant workers have taken up key positions in the productive process, so that even in the case of recession their labour cannot be dispensed with.
- **the second** is its importance as the basis of the modern industrial reserve army.
- other groups which might conceivably fulfil the same function, non-working women, the disabled and the chronic sick, members of the lumpenproletariat whose conditions prevent them from working, have already been integrated into the production process to the extent to which this is profitable for the capitalist system.
- the use of further reserves of this type would require costly social measures

The development of immigration in the EU

- there are around 35 million migrants living in the EU, making up about 4% of the total population.
- the migratory movements and the government policies which direct them reflect the growing importance and changing function of immigrant labour in West Europe.
- by the mid-fifties, however, special labour shortages were appearing, first in agriculture and building.
- it was then that recruitment of foreign workers (initially on a seasonal basis) was started.
- here too, an extremely restrictive policy was followed with regard to family entry and long-term settlement.
- ‘Rotation’ of the foreign labour force was encouraged. In this stage, the use of immigrants in the countries mentioned followed the pre-war pattern: they were brought in to satisfy special and, it was thought, temporary labour needs in certain sectors.

- by the sixties, the situation was changing. Despite mild cyclical tendencies it was clear that there was not going to be a sudden return to the pre-war boom-slump pattern.
- the number of immigrant workers grew extremely rapidly in the late fifties and early sixties.
- the change was not merely quantitative: immigrants were moving into and becoming indispensable in ever more sectors of the economy.
- they were no longer filling gaps in peripheral branches like agriculture and building but were becoming a vital part of the labour force in key industries like engineering and chemicals.
- moreover, there was growing competition between the different countries to obtain the ‘most desirable’ immigrants, i.e. those with the best education and the least cultural distance from the receiving countries.

- in view of the stagnant domestic labour force potential and the long-term growth trend of the economy, immigrant labour has become a structural necessity for the EU capitalism - it has a dual function today.
- **one section** is maintained as a mobile fluctuating labour force, which can be moved from factory to factory or branch to branch as required by the development of the means of production, and which can be thrown out of work and deported as required without causing social tensions
- **the other** section is required for permanent employment throughout the economy.
- they are offered better conditions and the chance of long-term settlement.
- despite this they still fulfil the function of an industrial reserve army, for they are given inferior jobs, have no political rights and may be used as a constant threat to the wages and conditions of the local labour force.

International Migration
part 3

International migration and territorial (re)construction: the place and role of migrants as ‘frontier runners’ in development

- in the field of migration, public policy mainly consisted of separating issues of living and working conditions in the host country and in the country of origin.
- separation was the necessary condition for organising migratory circuits and setting up forms of domination of some countries over others.
- it would seem that that is no longer entirely the case. Nowadays, the issue of migration is connected to the development of the country of origin.
- such a ‘dissociated’ approach to international migration induced migration policies that were also legitimised by the dominant categorisations: emigrant in the country of departure and immigrant in the country of arrival.

- this separation in the political approach to migration confronts migrants with a real dilemma, being required to ‘integrate’ in the country of arrival while always being reminded of the debt they have towards those who stayed in the country of origin.
- for several years now, the very nature of international migration has been radically changing.
- migration categories are particularly challenged by migratory practices.
- it is no longer as easy to oppose temporary or seasonal migration in favour of permanent migration, or to oppose economic migration over forced migration.
- nor is it easy to oppose migration for work in favour of migration for studies, or regular migration in favour of illegal migration.
- there are a variety of reasons for the changes that have occurred in recent decades, including a change in public policy and reinforced border controls, shifts in the employment market, generalised job insecurity in many countries, economic downturns, a rise in unemployment, the globalisation of the economy, the spread of information across the planet, development of modes of transport and others.

- these sweeping changes affect source and destination countries as well as circulation patterns.
- many factors explain the increase in the number of potential international migrants: work and circular migrations; flight from endemic violence in some parts of the world, particularly Africa; a stated will to learn from diversified experience and use mobility as a resource; to assert oneself as a youth without having to oppose elders or relatives; a desire to move; a rite of passage between age groups and matrimonial status; and a will to serve a collective interest are some of the possible profiles that make it possible to understand the migratory projects of candidates for international migration.
- the migratory experiences are thus diversified and many.
- reducing them to just one category would only obscure the debate about migration policies and the reception of candidates for international mobility.

- similarly, the classifications that distinguish countries of origin and countries of destination are less efficient than they used to be. Many countries are now both.
- thanks to improvements in transport and communication systems, migrants create links between the various locations within their migratory field.
- changes can also be observed for those benefiting from family reunification.
- long-term settlement in a host country or the birth of children allows people in some cases to obtain the nationality of the children’s country of birth, thus giving parents incentive to multiply their links with the country of origin, either by teaching the mother tongue or by organising journeys that cannot be reduced to tourism alone.
- thus, the dual cut-off between source countries and destination countries, on one side, and between first-generation migrants and their descendents, on the other, is no longer the main characteristic of current migratory systems.

Migration and development patterns in countries of origin

- the relation between the notions of migration and development is not an easy one.
- such notions are loaded with ideological and political presuppositions leading to passionate debates.
- very often, their approach depends on the place from where they are seen – from the countries of origin (emigration) or the countries of destination (immigration) – and on who is analysing them – the ‘developer’ or the ‘developed’.
- it is therefore necessary to scrutinise these objects in greater detail from the viewpoint of the agents concerned by this connection, and especially migrants on the one hand and policymakers on the other.

- as mentioned briefly earlier on, departures are guided by needs and/or desires.
- the decision, however, to legally accept a candidate for immigration solely depends on the policy of the settlement country, and on its demographic or labour needs.
- such a decision never takes account of the candidates' needs for mobility or the concerns of their country of origin.
- the will or need to maintain a high economic growth leads to the fiercest competition between countries, whether they are rich or poor. In such a context, the North-South concept must indeed be redefined
- different economic theories have been put forward to explain this state of poverty, generally imputed to a lack of development, but seldom connected to international migration.

- while the free movement of goods and capital is regularly mentioned as an indispensable factor for economic development, liberal economic theories do not recommend the free movement of people.
- from that standpoint, international migration and development could oppose each other.
- but they are inseparable, whether the relationship is analysed from the position of the developed countries or developing ones.
- an ever larger number of developed countries need migrants, precisely to maintain their level of development.
- this is either because they have to make up for the insufficient increase or the ageing of their population, or to meet their needs for unskilled and/or highly skilled labour.
- only international migration can help meet the requirements in the two areas in an accelerated manner

- a diachronic analysis using a sufficient long-time increment would also show that the development of some areas in the world has led to major population movements.
- differences in revenue and social, economic and political inequality give an incentive to the mobility of goods and capital and that of individuals.
- international migration and development, both, are subject to concentration phenomena; for instance, despite the apparent dispersion of international migrants' destination countries, three quarters of them reside in only 28 countries.
- the theory of economic convergence, according to which poorest areas or countries would catch up with the richest ones, does not immediately lead to a decrease in international migration.
- on the contrary, as the living standard grows, international migration becomes easier.

- on the basis of long-run studies of migration dynamics at the national level, the spatial and demographic patterns of international migration may be paralleled with a ‘migration hump’ comprising three phases.
- **the first cycle** is that of setting up internal and interregional flows, followed by international migration.
- such a migratory change is made possible by another – economic – change involving less protectionism.
- **the second phase** of the cycle becomes possible with the establishment of migratory channels and the reduction of the financial cost of international travel.
- economic growth in countries of departure would contribute to a reduction in the number of international migrants.

- **the third phase** – that of the import of labour – would then be supported.
- this model has been observed in many European countries. International migration and the development of countries concerned by that form of mobility are thus indeed closely linked.
- the ‘migratory hump’ de facto connects international migration and the development of destination and departure countries.
- during the migratory cycle’s various phases, migrants send money to their families and develop individual or family projects.
- they take advantage of their overseas stay to save money, discover and transfer what they learnt while integrating and transforming it.

- the second phase of the cycle, an intensification of departures and an increase in the number of migrants in any one country of arrival, fulfils the conditions required for the emergence of collective projects for the development of the country of origin.
- during the third phase, one notes indeed fewer departures though not necessarily returns.
- meanwhile, movements between the different poles of the migratory space intensify, bonds are consolidated and new practices appear, including dual residence.
- social and spatial interactions become possible and contribute to changes in societies affected by these movements that, in turn, are factors for social and economic development.

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Chapter III
MIGRATION AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION OF MIGRANTS

- A challenge of Europe is the phenomenon of migration and the necessity of European integration of minorities, including the immigrants, fact that requires new expertise and policies.
- The phenomenon of migration has been amplified in the context of EU enlargement towards the eastern Europe, millions of people migrating towards the states from the western Europe.
- The problem of migration becomes an international problem in the contemporary period, that is why, it becomes a very complex international problem

III. 1 Social Vulnerability in Europe
part 1

- the second half of the twentieth century will be remembered as an era characterized, in advanced capitalist European countries, by the creation of huge systems of welfare protection.
- supported by substantial economic growth and by a relatively peaceful international situation, Western European countries developed economic and institutional mechanisms that guaranteed a high standard of living for the very broad majority of the population.
- the main risks encountered by people during their lives – illness, unemployment, disability and old age – were insured against by generous systems of state protection.
- at the beginning of the twenty-first century, the great majority of the western European population is in possession of social guarantees and is basically protected against the major threats that hung very heavily over the heads of previous generations.

- nevertheless, although social protection systems have now reached huge numbers of people, the changes that have occurred over the last two decades have created new forms of insecurity and instability, which are hitting a large proportion of European citizens.
- the new century has inherited a strange paradox from the previous century: uncertainty and instability have been growing constantly since the capacity of social systems to offer protection against social risks reached its maximum historically.
- How can this paradox be interpreted?
- What explanation is there to offer?

- one possible answer is to consider uncertainty as the inevitable effect of a transition phase in which industrial society is destructuring with the passage toward a new form of social organization.
- the simultaneous presence of maximum security and great insecurity would reflect the ambivalences and contradictions that are typical of transition phases, when elements of disorganization are more prevalent than aspects of organization.
- it is a transitory phenomenon that reflects the crisis of organized capitalism more than the construction of a new social order.
- according to some sociologists, the fragmentation and disorganization of society that characterize the current period in history are the product of the strong individualization of social relations, to the point where crisis and anomie prevail over the chance for innovation.

- according to the perspective opened up by the analysis of Beck about risk society, uncertainty is not, however, a transitory syndrome but a permanent trait of post-industrial society.
- since industrial societies were oriented toward future development, the propensity to risk was high: in industrial societies the logic of the production of wealth dominates over the logic of the production of risks.
- the latter were considered as latent side effects.
- however, risks cease to constitute a side effect in post-industrial societies and they move increasingly to the centre of the stage.
- confidence in the ability to keep risks under control is replaced by the idea that risks are not fully predictable and controllable.
- according to Beck, ‘a utopia of security’ with a peculiarly negative and defensive character is growing.
- it is no longer a question of obtaining something good, but just of avoiding the worst: the dominant purpose is self-limitation

What are the new risks that are emerging in post -industrial societies today?

- the so-called ‘European social model’, which has characterized the development of industrial societies since the post-war period, has rested on three basic foundations (with the partial exception of Scandinavian countries where the transition to post-industrial society occurred much earlier):
    - high employment stability,
    - broad and generous welfare programmes
    - the persistence of strong family ties based on a gender division of roles
- the development of welfare systems has made a substantial contribution to the bond between the dominant organizational model in the sphere of production and the pattern dominating in the family sphere, offering protection against what has been considered the most serious social risk: losing a job

- in the course of a few decades, the three foundations (work, family and welfare) on which post-war European societies rested have progressively lost their capacity to provide for the well-being and security of many citizens.
- according to Esping-Andersen, these institutions are today the principal sources of danger.
- those threatened are both citizens at the extremes of the age bands (children and the elderly) and the middle class.
- it is a process that has been defined as a progressive erosion of intermediate positions

Conclusion part 1:

- the so- called ‘European social model’ was based for many decades on a close association between permanent employment, stability in the division of roles within the nuclear family and the progressive extension of welfare guarantees.
- all these conditions seem currently to be lacking because of greater job insecurity and the consequent discontinuity in incomes, the organizational tensions taking place in the family and the weak capacity for innovation of European welfare systems.
- taken together, these transformations and inaction are causing a spreading of social vulnerability in the population.
- although the literature on the ‘new social risks’ is now quite broad, there has so far been no analysis that shows the actual diffusion and intensity of such risks.

Social Vulnerability in Europe
part 2

- the so- called ‘European social model’ was based for many decades on a close association between permanent employment, stability in the division of roles within the nuclear family and the progressive extension of welfare guarantees.
- all these conditions seem currently to be lacking because of greater job insecurity and the consequent discontinuity in incomes, the organizational tensions taking place in the family and the weak capacity for innovation of European welfare systems.
- taken together, these transformations and inaction are causing a spreading of social vulnerability in the population.
- although the literature on the ‘new social risks’ is now quite broad, there has so far been no analysis that shows the actual diffusion and intensity of such risks.

The new social risks

- new social risks arise at the point where job insecurity, income instability, increasing fragility of family support and inertia of welfare institutions intersect.
- five principal critical problems can be identified.
- **the first** concerns the spread of ‘integrated poverty which includes a large group of European citizens who temporarily or sporadically face a situation of relative poverty.
- an area of ‘transient poverty’ or ‘recurrent poverty’ affects a total of 20–25 per cent of the population in European countries with peaks in Southern Europe and in the UK and lower levels in continental Europe and Scandinavian countries.

- another sign confirming the considerable expansion of economic vulnerability is the number of people in the European population who live just above the standard poverty line.
- what therefore emerges is a very broad area of income instability in Europe.
- nearness to the poverty line and crossing it at times does not necessarily determine a drop into permanent poverty.
- income instability indicates a condition of life characterized by strong economic stress and a marked reduction in the standard of living that is accompanied by an uncertain financial position.
- this condition of fragility increases the probability of social exclusion when negative events occur (illness, unemployment, family breakups, etc.).
- moreover, it constitutes in itself a condition of difficulty that has effect on life conditions.

- **a second** problem concerns the diffusion of housing deprivation related to affordability difficulties or housing inadequacy: situations that expose people to social instability and financial strain, but do not translate directly or necessarily into severe hardship or homelessness.
- European countries have seen a great improvement in the housing conditions of their citizens in the last three decades.
- about three quarters of the Western European population today owns the house where they live.
- even traditional difficulties, such as overcrowding, have been partially overcome.
- quite paradoxically, however, this growth has come with increasing tensions and difficulties, mainly as a result of rising housing costs and changes in the housing market.
- the co-presence of these two phenomena – increased home ownership and higher housing costs – has made access to a dwelling much more difficult for some sections of the population.

- the paradoxical finding is therefore that in Europe (and especially in some areas of it) relative housing deprivation has grown.
- according to the data provided European people who fulfil at least one condition of housing deprivation make up between 5 and 8 per cent of the total, with marked geographical differences.
- today access to housing constitutes one of the harshest difficulties met by the young in their transition toward adulthood, especially in metropolitan areas.
- the huge costs of accessing housing contribute not only to lowering the living standards of households, but also to delaying life projects and to depressing expectations for the future.

- **a third** problem concerns the spread of jobs and careers in which work is insecure and temporary.
- temporary employees above 25 years of age in the EU-27 as a percentage of total workers rose from 8 per cent in 2015 to 11 per cent in 2020.
- the current percentage for women is 12 per cent.
- in recent years the percentage of temporary workers has exceeded the rate of the unemployed, which fell from 10 per cent in 2015 to 7 per cent in 2020
- this happened in most European countries except for continental countries in the German area and for the UK and Ireland.

- the spread of temporary work has been considered a factor in increasing the risk of acquiring a lower wage, of workers becoming trapped in jobs that are constantly insecure and of exclusion from the labour market.
- these risks appear to be particularly high for workers with low levels of education and few occupational skills.
- as a consequence of the progressive increase in the level of education of workers over the last decade, a reduction occurred in the relative proportion of temporary workers with low education
- in the same period job insecurity became more frequent in both the low-waged service industries and highly skilled and very professionalized industries, contributing therefore to the polarization of the labour market and affecting social groups that were traditionally considered protected against the risks of temporary employment.ortion of temporary workers with low education

- **the fourth** critical area is reconciliation of working and childcare.
- the spread of this problem depends on the constant increase in female employment and the growing need for families to have two earners to maintain a satisfactory income.
- the female activity rate increased in the EU-27 countries by 10 per cent over the decade and in 2020 reached 73 per cent of the total female population of working age.
- the gender gap narrowed in the same period by a third (from –23 to –16 per cent).
- the most evident consequence of increased female participation in the labour market is the spread of dual earner households and the parallel reduction in traditional male breadwinner households.
- this nevertheless triggers strong tensions around reconciling working with childcare.

- the constant increase in female participation in the labour market is making the risk of not reconciling working and childcare more common.
- it is a problem that has negative effects not only on female employment and gender inequalities in the labour market, but also on two other aspects: the exposure of families with small children to the risk of poverty and the increasing demographic unbalance of the European population.
- problems of reconciliation are therefore to be considered in relation not exclusively to gender opportunities, but also to the diffusion of other social problems.

- the second problem concerns the relationship between female employment and fertility rates.
- these two factors do in fact seem to correlate positively as a result of public measures aimed at supporting the cost of children and the diffusion of childcare services.
- this, together with cultural factors, explains why the correlation is actually negative for countries in Southern Europe and very low for countries in continental Europe.
- a substantial aspect of the problem regards the meaning that European citizens attribute to maternity and family responsibilities.
- according to radical individualism, the reduction in the gender gap marks a clear tendency toward the individualization of social relations and of maternity.
- from this perspective the presence of generous childcare policies constitutes a strong support for the pursuit of individualistic strategies and for gender equality.

- the last critical area concerns the living conditions of the elderly.
- the most important implication concerns the increase in the number of dependent persons who require long-term care assistance.
- dependency is destined in future to become more common as a result of life expectancy becoming progressively longer.
- furthermore it will be concentrated increasingly in the population over 80 years of age.
- there were approximately 17 million persons over this age in the EU-27 population in 2020, accounting for 4.5 per cent of the population.
- the absolute number is nevertheless destined to increase rapidly, partly as a result of more and more people reaching this age.
- while the overall population will remain stable, the population over 80 years of age is destined to increase by about 3 per cent per year, doubling in approximately 30 years, accounting for 7 per cent of the total population in 2025

- the family constitutes the primary care resource for dependent persons in all European countries.
- Oesterle estimates that informal care covers around three quarters of total care for the disabled in western European countries: it is a percentage that indicates the very secondary role of public protection.
- in addition to the disparities between poor and rich determined by the residual nature of the public provision of long-term care, new problems are emerging because of a progressive reduction in the informal care provided by families.

- a second factor that is weakening the caregiving capacity of informal networks is the increase in female participation in the labour market in a context where no significant advances in public homecare services have taken place.
- the effects of higher female employment on informal care for the elderly are not clear.
- according to a report on caregiving in six European countries, the increase in female activity rates is not significantly reducing caregiving activity when this is for a few hours per week, while it has an appreciable effect on caregiving to persons who require continuous assistance, making home care or institutionalization necessary.
- generally, while there is uncertainty over the decline in the number of informal caregivers, it is likely that the total time spent on caregiving is decreasing.

- these tendencies indicate the need to develop new public long-term care programmes.
- some countries have already developed reforms in this direction making long-term care one of the policy fields that is most open to innovation and experimentation.
- the impact of dependency will be strong not only because of the number of persons in need, but also because of the complexity of the potential negative indirect effects.
- ageing is destined to create considerable pressures on traditional patterns of care, putting the organization of families and the integrity of relations between generations under pressure.
- the presence of a dependent person in-low income families may increase the risk of poverty.
- the number of elderly dependent persons living alone will increase, causing new problems for community care services.

- difficulties in developing public protection systems will increase the need for private services and this will expose the poorest groups in the population to further risk.
- in other words a social reorganization will take place in the future around dependency.
- dependency will simultaneously challenge the integrity of relations between generations within families and the capacity of public policies to provide protection for the most disadvantaged.
- it will demand the construction of a care system in which it will be particularly difficult to guarantee social equity and quality standards at the same time.

III.2 Integration processes and the challenge of social cohesion in the EU

- When insufficient or ineffective efforts are made to ensure integration, newcomers can become marginalized, thus more vulnerable to risks of all kinds, for example, lack of educational opportunities, language barriers and the inability to find decent work.
- It is not surprising that those involved in international migration in every sphere – governments, academia, the private sector – have paid increasing attention to the topics of integration and social cohesion of migrants
- Despite this growing interest, there is no consensus on what effective migrant integration and social cohesion fully entails, whether programmes should target both temporary and permanent migrants, and whether social cohesion policies and programmes are as relevant for countries of destination as for countries of origin.
- Indeed, the very terminology related to integration and social cohesion is highly disputed and questions remain on how “integration” relates to “inclusion”, if “social inclusion” is synonymous with “integration”, or whether “social cohesion” is a more neutral and universal term and, hence, should be recommended for usage in the global context

Multiculturalsim

- 1st definition:

Multiculturalism is the co-existence of diverse cultures, where culture includes racial, religious, or cultural groups and is manifested in customary behaviours, cultural assumptions and values, patterns of thinking, and communicative styles.

- 2nd definition:

in a descriptive sense multicultural is simply a term which describes the cultural and ethnic diversity of the contemporary World.

- 3rd definition:

as a public policy multiculturalism encompasses government measures designed to respond to the fastly growing diversity.

It is a policy for managing the consequences of cultural diversity in the interests of the individual and society as a whole.

- 4th definition:

Multiculturalism can be defined as "the practice of giving equal emphasis to the needs and contributions of all culture groups, especially traditionally underrepresented minority groups, in a society.

Recent trends have stimulated society members to engage in acts of multiculturalism while learning to appreciate and celebrate the differences among individuals.

"Diversity encompasses differences in education level, gender, ethnicity, race, age, sexual orientation, religion, socio-economic background, and physical ability. Each element of diversity provides for and adds a unique and essential component to benefit society at large.

Multiculturalism means consisting of individuals from various, culturally distinct groups !

- key words to keep in mind are various and distinct = equality
- we all come from different backgrounds and we are all raised differently

- 2 types of equality in a multicultural society:

Formal equality

(is a belief that, for fairness, people must be consistently or equally treated at all times)

&

Substantive equality

(goes beyond the basics of recognizing the equality of everyone and identifies differences among groups of people with the long-term goal of greater understanding)

Formal equality – advantages and disadvantages

- an advantage of formal equality is that it produces a written set of principles and rules that are followed for all business decisions. When applied universally and without prejudice, a blanket set of rules does not favor any party.

Disadvantages:

- No deeper understanding of culture
- Feeling disadvantaged in the workplace
- Never reaching the root of inequality
- Encouraging a disjointed workplace culture
- Leading to uneven results in hiring practices

Substantive Equality

- goes beyond the basics of recognizing equality of all and identifies differences among the group of people with the long term goal of a greater understanding
- attempts to remote the systematic advantages afforded to the majority groups
- consider differences and try to adjust for them
- more rights for individuals
- less for majority

Multiculturalism from another angle

- Multicultural ideologies and policies vary widely, ranging from the advocacy of equal respect to the various cultures in a society, to a policy of promoting the maintenance of cultural diversity, to policies in which people of various ethnic and religious groups are addressed by the authorities as defined by the group to which they belong.

- Multiculturalism that promotes maintaining the distinctiveness of multiple cultures is often contrasted to other settlement policies such as social integration, cultural assimilation and racial segregation. Multiculturalism has been described as a "salad bowl" and "cultural mosaic"

- 5 different factors of multiculturalism

social fact

ideology

a way to understand differences

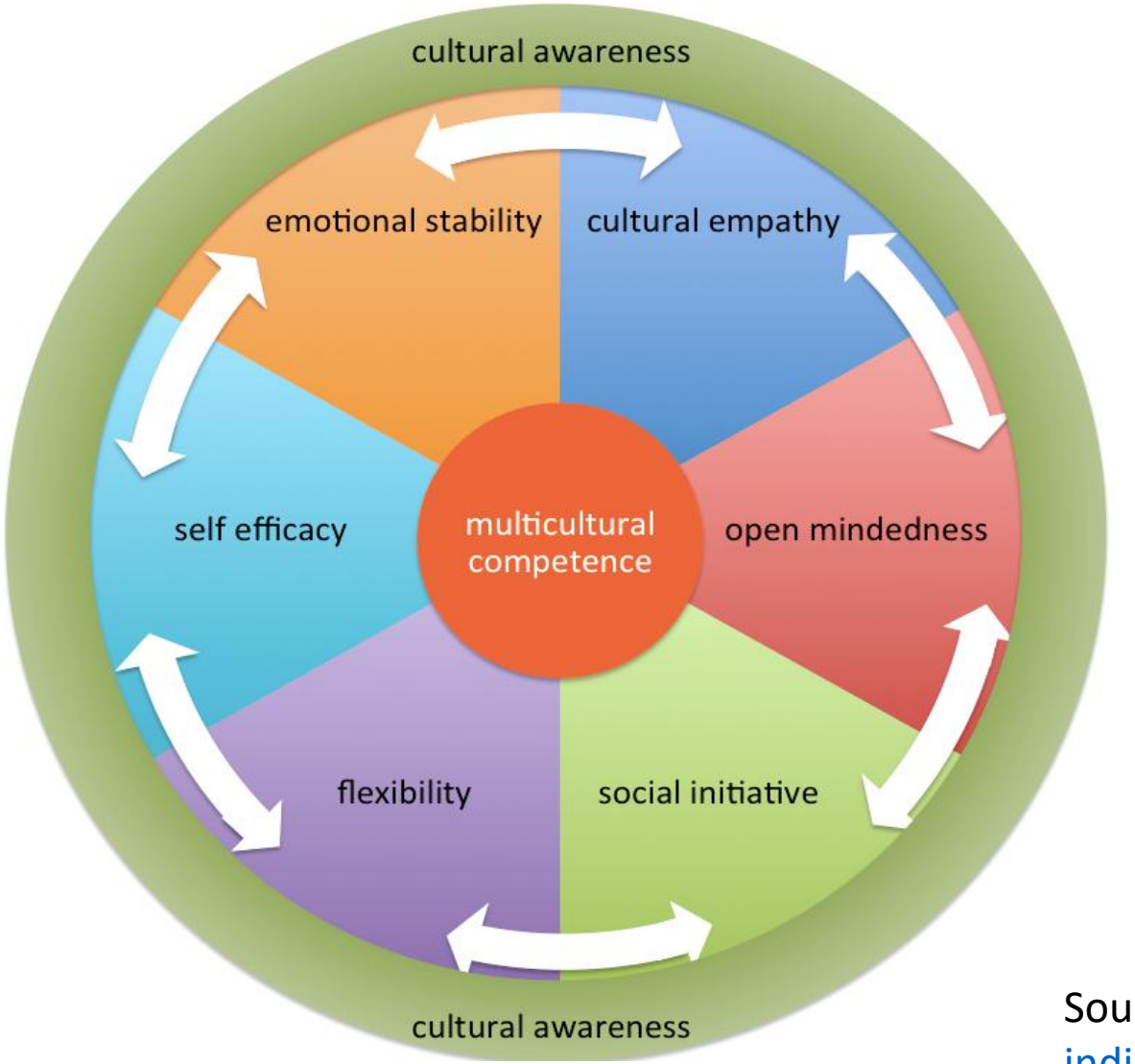
a necessity

a process

Multiculturalism as a social fact

- Every society in todays globalised world has diversity !

- How we count this ?
- Which are the indicators ?



Source: https://oppimateriaalit.jamk.fi/soulbusecoach/2-six-indicators-of-multicultural-competence/

Multiculturalism as an ideology

- this can be seen as part of a political ideology
- as an answer how we welcome diversity
- how we support and accept different groups

Multiculturalism a way to understand differences

- Represents a methodology to make us understand and to handle the differences
- It can be implemented at social and also at individual level

Multiculturalism as a necessity

- represents a pragmatic point of view
- a political tool/instrument
- Multiculturalism is management of differences by the nation state
- it’s a must to manage differences

Multiculturalism as a process

- the process of multiculturalism is particular to every society – it is related to the history and the development of the society
- to understand the process and to make the process efficient we must look back in the history under the present day and also the future

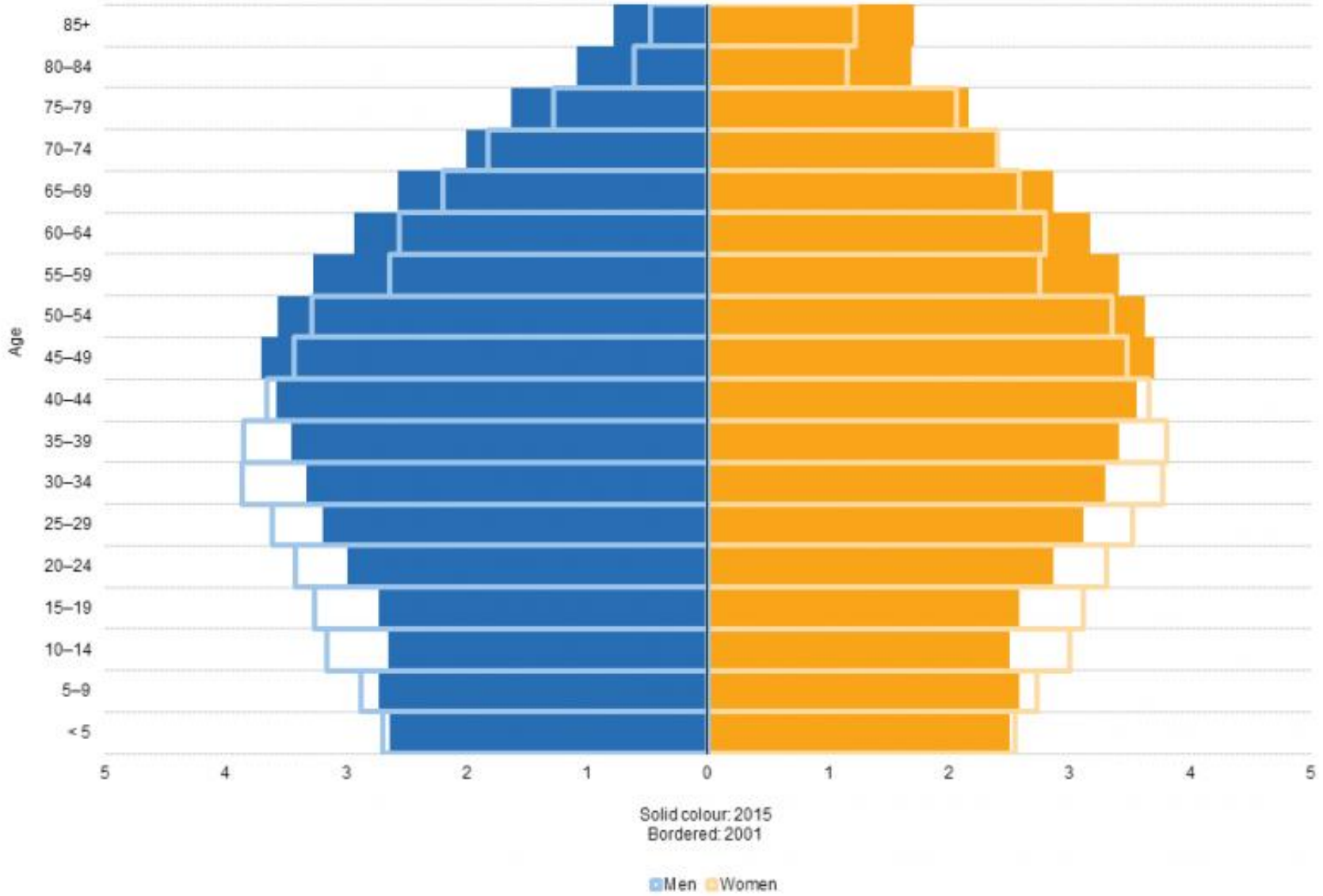
Multiculturalism in Europe

- nowadays the EU is facing unprecedented demographic changes (an ageing population, low birth rates, changing family structures and migration).
- according to the EC, it is important, both at EU and national level, to review and adapt existing policies.
- key policy responses to manage demographic change, among them receiving and integrating migrants into Europe

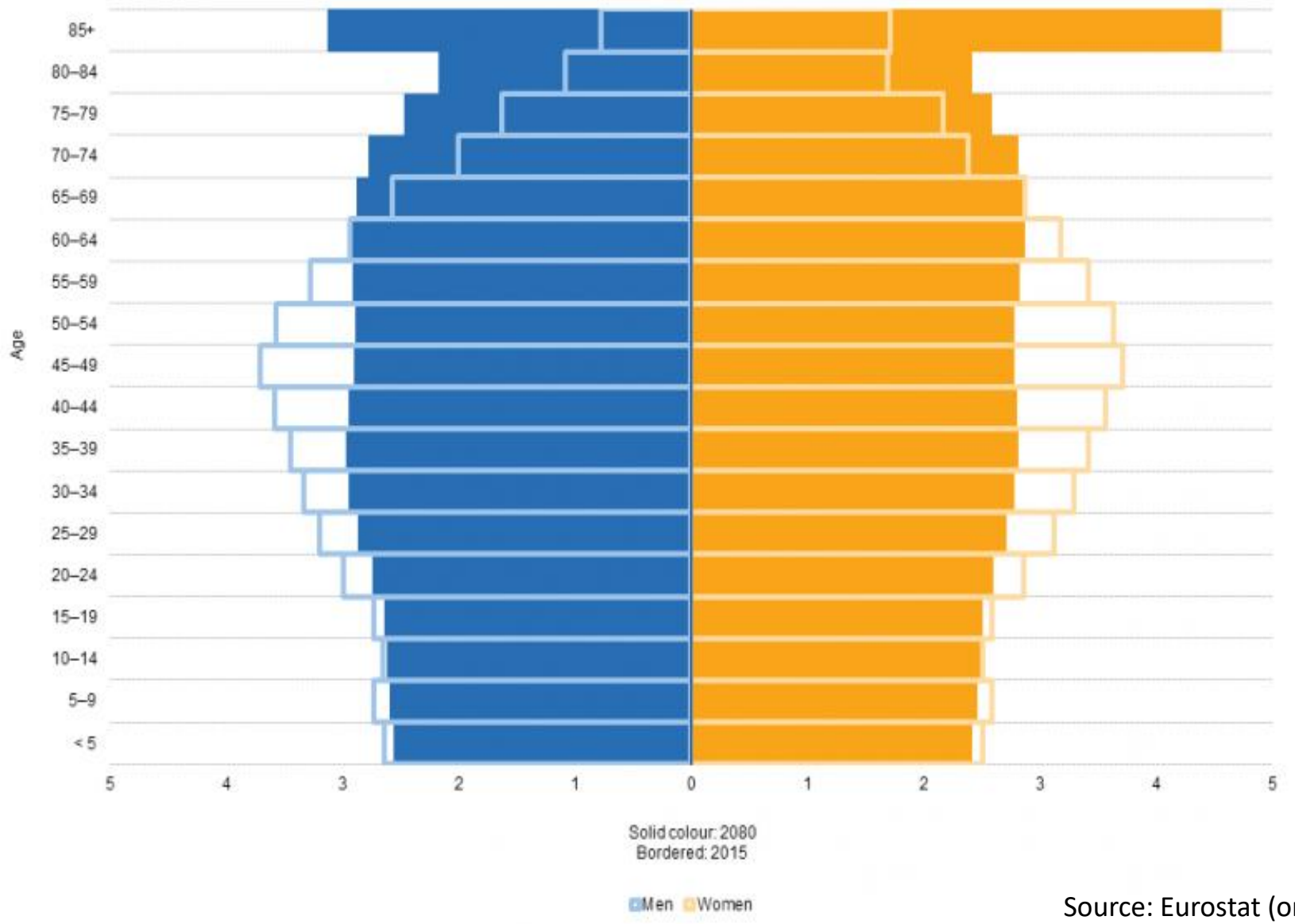
The age of the EU population between 2005-2015

	0–14 years old		15–64 years old		65 years old or over	
	2005	2015	2005	2015	2005	2015
EU-28 (*)	16.3	*15.6*	67.2	*65.6*	16.6	*18.9*
Belgium (*)	17.2	17.0	65.6	64.9	17.2	18.0
Bulgaria	13.7	13.9	68.9	66.2	17.4	20.0
Czech Republic	14.9	15.2	71.1	67.0	14.1	17.8
Denmark	18.8	17.0	66.1	64.4	15.0	18.6
Germany (*)	14.5	13.2	66.9	65.8	18.6	21.0
Estonia (*)	15.4	16.0	68.0	65.2	16.6	18.8
Ireland	20.7	*22.1*	68.2	*64.9*	11.1	*13.0*
Greece	15.1	14.5	66.7	64.5	18.3	20.9
Spain	14.5	15.2	69.0	66.3	16.6	18.5
France (*)	18.7	*18.6*	65.1	*63.0*	16.3	*18.4*
Croatia (*)	15.9	14.7	66.7	66.5	17.3	18.8
Italy	14.1	13.8	66.4	64.5	19.5	21.7
Cyprus	19.9	16.4	68.0	69.0	12.1	14.6
Latvia	15.0	15.0	68.4	65.6	16.6	19.4
Lithuania	17.1	14.6	67.1	66.6	15.8	18.7
Luxembourg (*)	18.6	16.7	67.3	69.2	14.1	14.2
Hungary (*)	15.6	14.5	68.8	67.6	15.6	17.9
Malta	17.6	14.3	69.0	67.2	13.3	18.5
Netherlands	18.5	16.7	67.5	65.4	14.0	17.8
Austria	16.1	14.3	67.9	67.2	15.9	18.5
Poland (*)	16.7	15.0	70.2	69.5	13.1	15.4
Portugal	16.0	*14.4*	66.8	*65.4*	17.2	*20.3*
Romania	17.5	*15.5*	68.4	*67.5*	14.2	*17.0*
Slovenia (*)	14.4	14.8	70.2	67.3	15.3	17.9
Slovakia	17.1	15.3	71.3	70.7	11.7	14.0
Finland	17.5	16.4	66.6	63.7	15.9	19.9
Sweden	17.6	17.3	65.2	63.1	17.2	19.6
United Kingdom	18.1	*17.7*	65.9	*64.6*	15.9	*17.7*
Iceland	22.3	20.4	65.9	66.1	11.8	13.5
Liechtenstein	17.6	15.1	71.3	68.9	11.1	16.0
Norway	19.7	18.0	65.6	65.8	14.7	16.1
Switzerland (*)	16.3	14.9	67.9	67.3	15.8	17.8
Montenegro (*)	20.8	18.5	66.7	67.8	12.5	13.7
FYR of Macedonia (*)	20.0	16.8	69.1	70.5	10.9	12.7
Albania	26.5	18.6	65.1	69.0	8.3	12.5
Serbia (*)	15.8	14.4	67.0	67.2	17.1	18.5
Turkey	27.5	24.3	65.9	67.8	6.7	8.0

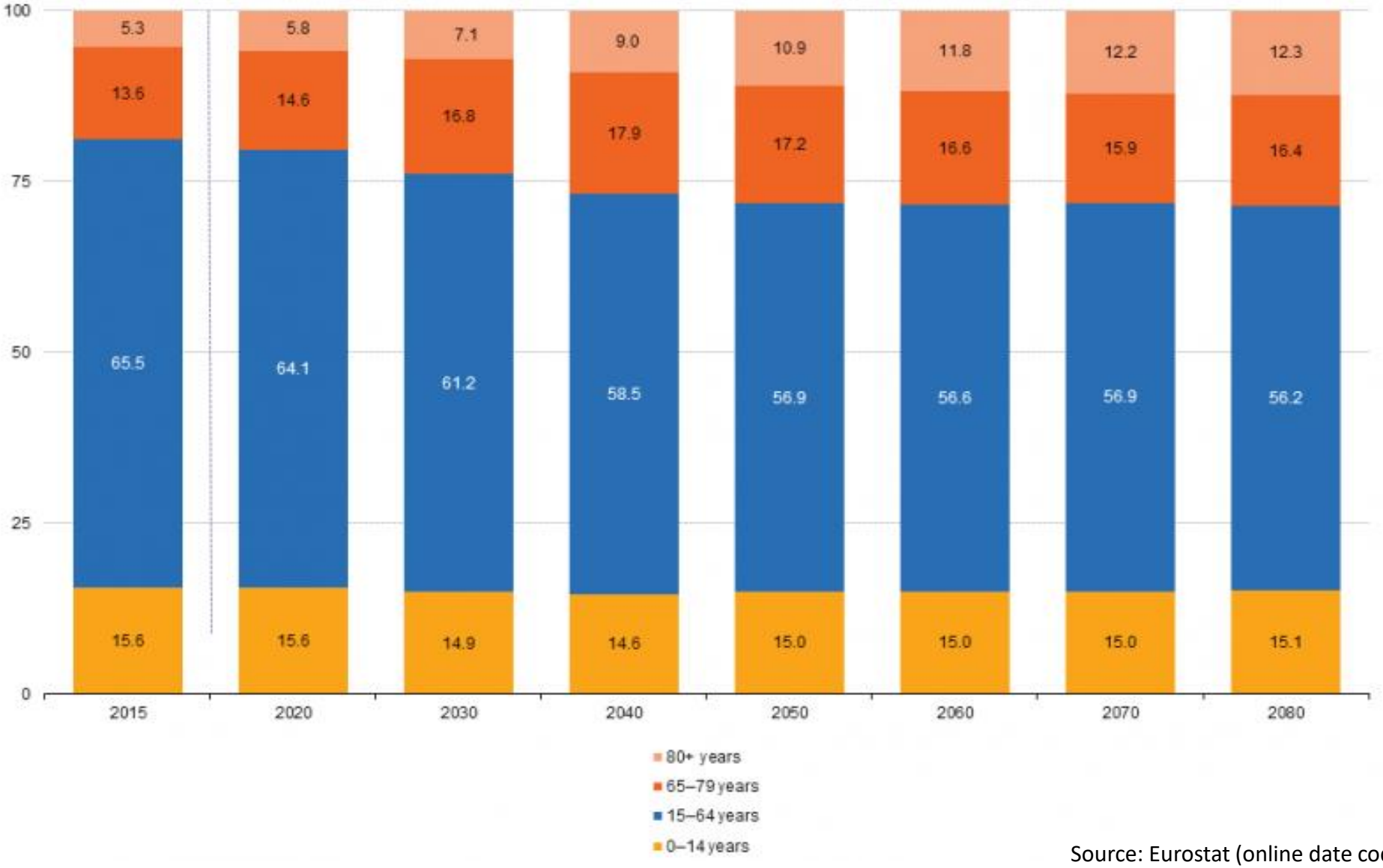
(*) Break in time series in various years between 2005 and 2015.
(*) The population of unknown age is redistributed for calculating the age structure.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_pjanind)



Source: Eurostat (online date code: demo_pjanind)



Source: Eurostat (online date code: demo_pjanind)



Source: Eurostat (online date code: demo_pjanind)

Ingredients for a successful multicultural environment !

- to make a multicultural environment successful, it needs first of all to make the people, the individuals to be multicultural: to communicate in foreign languages, to be tolerant and to learn as much as they can from other cultures.
- especially is important to learn about aspects of non-verbal communication, authority, social organization, negotiation, time perception, modes of interaction.

- The second ingredient is that the organization, company must move from passive phase of recognizing diversity to an active management of cultural differences, what will provide equal opportunities to all.

- Thirdly, a strong organizational culture based on mutual respect, common code with strict behavior and communication rules and their constant involvement in supporting the management can eliminate many of the possibilities of conflict based on cultural differences.

- Think through your personal, professional, and academic history for examples of when you demonstrated these essential skills.

Civic Integration

- since the early 2000, civic integration policies for immigrants adopted by most Western European states.
- the novelty of the policy is at least twofold.

1. - integration is no longer left to the free play of society's institutions, such as the labour market or education, but is attempted to be brought under conscious, concerted state control

In this respect, civic integration is tantamount (equivalent) to the rise of state-led integration as such, replacing the previous dominance of laissez-faire, complemented by mainly local interventions.

2. - civic integration combines measures that further the integration of immigrants with measures for their selection and control, so that integration and immigration policy are no longer separate domains. The fusing of integration and control functions under the auspices of civic integration may well be the real European innovation in migration policy.

- civic integration is practised today in at least nine Western European countries
- the term itself is an approximate English translation of the Dutch noun inburgering, whose literal translation would be ‘naturalisation’, ‘habituation’, or ‘acclimatisation’.

- Inburgering - legal term - the Dutch 1998 Newcomer Integration Law (Wet Inburgering Nieuwkomers, WIN). WIN obliged new immigrants to the Netherlands to take an integration course, which consists of Dutch language and civics lessons.

- the formal obligation for immigrants to acquire the language of the host society and to familiarise themselves with its political institutions, history, and culture (‘civics’). Not meeting this obligation bears punitive consequences, from losing social benefits to forfeiting one’s legal residence status or even first entry, as in the case of ‘integration from abroad.

- Three elements characterise the policy:

1. the policy occurs in a context of a general opening of European societies to recurrent, rather than one-shot immigration
2. civic integration tends to be framed as a retreat from multiculturalism
3. civic integration, particularly in its pre-arrival phase, targets unwanted family migration from less developed, mostly Muslim countries, which, apart from refugees, has long constituted the biggest chunk of migration into Western Europe

- Civic integration stretches over three phases:

- pre-entry
- post-entry (or residence)
- citizenship acquisition

- the biggest novelty of civic integration is to fuse immigrant integration with immigration control, which previously had been processed by separate policies

Fördern und fordern = support and demand

- the motto of the 2017/18 integration law for refugees.
- its central feature is to subject recognised refugees, who had previously been a privileged migrant group with a fast track to permanent residence, to the strictures of civic integration that governs the ordinary migration regime.
- fördern/support - includes measures to quickly integrate refugees into the labour market
- fordern/demand, permanent residence permits for recognised refugees also, which had previously been handed to them automatically, are now contingent on proved german language competence

Conclusions

- civic integration policies evidently are not all of one cloth, but it is misleading to see them as ‘fortification’ or mere prolongations of nationally distinct ways of dealing with integration and citizenship
- civic integration is a new, national-level policy that rests on a critique of multiculturalism as furthering segregation and group-separation (whether this is true or not)
- civic integration is mostly within a liberal register; it does not mark a return to cultural assimilation
- please, always remember that diversity and multiculturalism is not just in reference to a person’s race or religion, it includes traditions, thoughts, and perspectives as well.
- it is very important to show/communicate through your behavior, your way of thinking, even your resume to future hiring managers that you demonstrate a respect and appreciation for differing views and a sensitivity to those who may be different than you.

III. 3 EU's Migrant Integration Policy

- Over the past twenty years, the EU has developed a policy aimed at integrating migrants in their receiving societies. It was first advanced without a legal competence, through a patchwork of soft law instruments. https://journals.openedition.org/irpp/396
- The entry into effect of the Treaty of Lisbon in 2010 formally conferred on the EU a role in the matter, thus suggesting an expansion of its integration policy.
- As migration has become a structural feature of European society, integration has gained central relevance, be it for migrants themselves or for the EU's economy as a whole.
- As Europe ages, the proportion of workers compared to that of pensioners shrinks, posing obvious problems in sustaining both the EU's economy and member states' social policies

Tab. 1 – Evolution of the EU's funding scheme for the integration of migrants

Item	2007-2013 MFF	2014-2020 MFF	2021-2027 MFF (COM proposal)
Fund name	European Fund for the Integration of third country nationals (EIF)	Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)	Asylum and Migration Fund (AMF)
Scope of the fund	*Narrow*, only integration	*Wide*, with safe-guards for asy-lum and integration	*Wide*, with no safeguard
Targeting principle	*Exclusive*, only third country nationals who are not beneficiaries of international protection	*Inclusive*, non-EU citizens	*Inclusive*, non-EU citizens with focus on short-term integration
Amounts (as per original legal act)	825 million	3,137 million	10,415 million
Of which explicitly for integration	*825 million (100%)*	*478 million (15.2%)*	*0*
Co-financing principle (EU's share)	50% 75% maximum	75% 90% maximum	75% 100% maximum
Implementation method (as per legal act)	93% shared management 7% direct/indirect management	88% shared management 12% direct/indirect management	60% shared management 40% shared or direct/indirect management
Substantive pol-icy directions	*High*, attempt to initi-ate convergence through implementa-tion of the CBPs and some level of coercion/incentive	*Low*, widely defined	*Low*, widely defined
Procedural constraints	*Low*, high discretion of central governments, weak partnership prin-ciple, no additionality principle.	*Medium*, stronger part-nership princi-ple, weak addi-tionality principle [6]	*High*, reinforced partnership principle, weak additionality principle [7]

6 Featured in Regulation 514/2014/EU, article 3(1), which reads "The Specific Regulations shall provi (...)

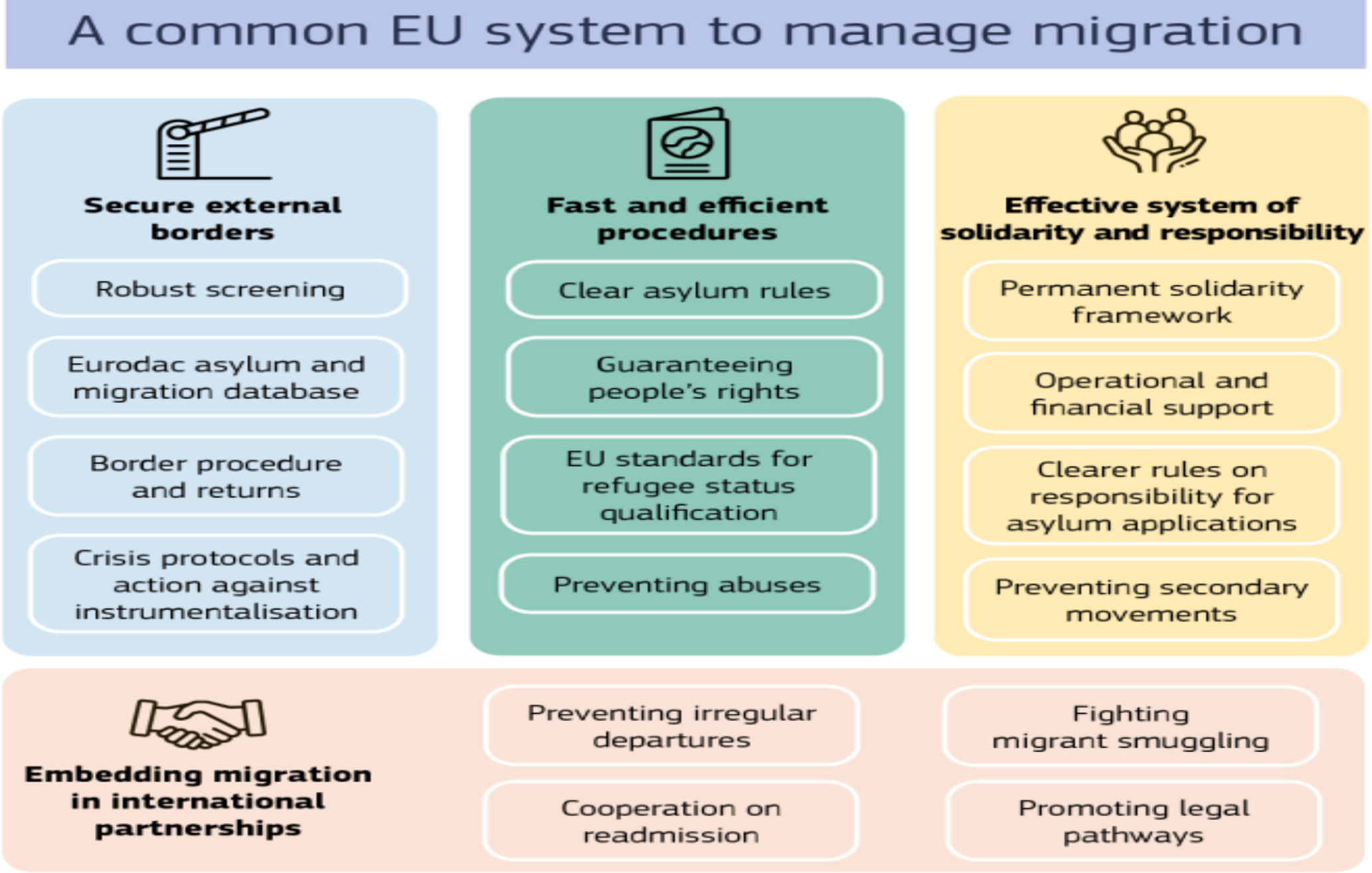
7 Featured in COM(2018) 471 final, article 7(1), which reads "Support provided under this Regulation (...)

Source: https://journals.openedition.org/irpp/396

III. 4 EU Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion

- as emphasised in the **new Pact on Migration and Asylum**, a successful integration and inclusion policy is an essential part of a well-managed and effective migration and asylum policy. It is also essential for social cohesion and for a dynamic economy that works for all.
- the Action plan on Integration and Inclusion 2021-2027 proposes concrete actions to support Member States and other relevant stakeholders in overcoming integration-related challenges for migrants and EU citizens with a migrant background. Although national governments are primarily responsible for implementing social policies, the EU plays a key role in supporting Member States through funding, capacity-building and the creation of new partnerships.
- https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/policies/migration-and-asylum/legal-migration-and-integration/integration/action-plan-integration-and-inclusion_en

- Building on the achievements of the 2016 action plan on the integration of third-country nationals, the Action Plan addresses integration barriers in the main policy areas: housing, education, employment and healthcare. In particular, the actions are aimed at:
- **Inclusive education and training** from early childhood to higher education, focusing on faster recognition of qualifications and language learning, with support from EU funds.
- **Enhanced employment opportunities and skills recognition** to fully value the contribution of migrant communities, and women in particular, and ensure that they are supported to reach their full potential. The Commission works with social and economic partners and employers to promote labor market integration, support entrepreneurship and make it easier for employers to recognize and assess skills.
- **Equal access to health** services for people born outside the EU and opportunities for Member States to exchange best practice.
- Access to **adequate and affordable housing** funded through the European Regional Development Fund, European Social Fund Plus, Asylum and Migration Fund and Invest EU, as well as exchange of experience at national, local and regional level on finding housing solutions, fighting discrimination on the housing market and tackling segregation.
- The action plan will be implemented by mobilizing EU **funding** and by creating **partnerships** with all those involved: migrants, host communities, social and economic partners, civil society and the private sector.
- It will seek to modernize access to services by using **digital tools**. Finally, it will improve the **evidence base** for further development of policies and to ensure good monitoring of results.



Source: European Commission, Migration and Home Affairs (2026), Pact on Migration and Asylum
https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/policies/migration-and-asylum/pact-migration-and-asylum_en

Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion (2021-2027)	**the main strategic framework guiding current EU inclusion policies and funding allocation**
New Pact on Migration and Asylum	adopted in May 2024, this major reform package links screening, border management, and asylum procedures with inclusion and solidarity mechanisms.
Common Basic Principles for Immigrant Integration (CBPs)	the foundational reference framework adopted by the Council to ensure consistent integration standards across member states

Source: European Commission, Migration and Home Affairs (2026)
https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/policies/migration-and-asylum/migrant-integration/eu-integration-policy_en



The Action Plan promotes inclusion for all, recognising the important contribution of migrants to the EU and addressing the barriers that can hinder participation and inclusion of migrants and people with a migrant background in EU countries.

It addresses integration barriers in the main policy areas: housing, education, employment and healthcare.

European Commission, Migration and Home Affairs (2026), *EU* **Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion (2021-2027),** *https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/policies/migration-and-asylum/migrant-integration/eu-integration-policy_en* accessed in 23.05.26



Source: Vidal Lopez, Joana, (2024), Integration and Inclusion of Refugees and Migrants: Challenges and New Directions in Democracies, p.9

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