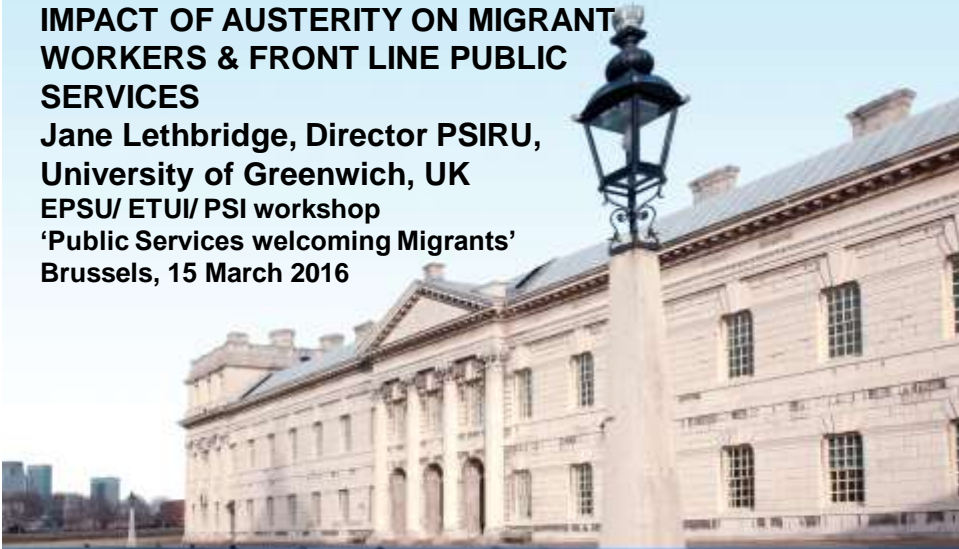


IMPACT OF AUSTERITY ON MIGRANT WORKERS & FRONT LINE PUBLIC SERVICES

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EPSU/ ETUI/ PSI workshop
'Public Services welcoming Migrants'
Brussels, 15 March 2016



DEFINITIONS

- Asylum seeker - someone fleeing persecution or conflict and seeking international protection under the 1951 Refugee Convention on the Status of Refugees.
- A refugee is an asylum seeker whose claim has been approved.
- An economic migrant has left their country in search of improving their economic position.

All three groups are often described as migrants but not all migrants are refugees or asylum seekers. The term 'third country national' is used to refer to asylum seekers, refugees and economic migrants.

IMPACT OF AUSTERITY ON MIGRANT WORKERS

- Disproportionately affected by unemployment
- Higher poverty rates and in-work poverty rates
- 3rd country nationals work in sectors strongly affected by recession
- Cuts to funding of services for migrants e.g. Netherlands, Spain, UK
- Portugal (strongly affected by recession) maintained funding for migrant services

ACTIVITY RATES

Activity rates	Activity rates		Unemployment rates		Temporary work permits
	Men	Women	2012 All	Young people	
Third country nationals	80%	57%	21.3%	35%	24%
Intra-EU migrants	85%	71%	12.2%	23%	18%
Reporting country	78%	66%	9.8%	14%	13%

OVER-QUALIFICATION RATES

Over-qualification rate	2012
Foreign citizens	39%
Intra-EU citizens	31%
Third country citizens	38% (high human development index) 53% (low/medium development index)
National citizens	19%

LACK OF LABOUR MARKET INTEGRATION

Country	Integration into labour market
Austria	1/3 working-age non-EU citizens - not in employment, education or training. Levels are relatively high for low-educated men and high for both low- and high-educated women. Non-EU migrant workers do not have the same opportunities for education, training or study grants as Austrian/EU citizens.
Belgium	1/2 of working-age non-EU citizens are not in employment, education or training (2011/2). Those not in employment, education or training include nearly 3/4 of low-educated women, 1/2 of high-educated women and of low-educated men and around 1/4 of high-educated men. This high level reflects the situation of non-EU newcomers and of the few long-settled but not yet naturalised as Belgium citizens
Germany	1/3 working-age non-EU citizens - not in employment, education or training in DE (average for Europe). These rates are 2 times as high for women than men and 3 times as high for the low- than the high-educated

LACK OF LABOUR MARKET INTEGRATION

Hungary	37% working-age non-EU citizens - not in employment, education or training, which is 1/4 of men and 1/2 of women.
Italy	1/3 of working-age non-EU citizens - not in employment, education or training. Women are 2.5 times as likely to be in this situation than men - one of the largest gender gaps in Europe. Only 15-20% of high- or low-educated men are not in employment, education or training, whereas this rate rises to 1/3 to 1/2 of high- or low-educated women.
United Kingdom	Estimated 1/4 of working-age non-EU citizens are not in employment, education or training in UK. Levels are higher among high-educated women (27%) than among men (just 7%) and much higher among low-educated women (60%) than among men (28%).

IMPACT OF AUSTERITY ON WORKING CONDITIONS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

- EUROMED study (2012) –gradual deterioration of services – difficult working conditions, lack of adequate training and information for public sector workers
- Focus on quantitative measurement of efficiency
- Poorer relations with management, mistrust
- Workers felt work undermined, skills undervalued
- Affected relationships between public sector workers and migrants

LOCAL AUTHORITIES (LA) & MIGRATION POLICIES

- LA responsibility for social & community cohesion
- LA responsibility for housing, social policy, education, health (sometimes) - training for labour market integration and education through language & civic training
- Tension between national migration policies & local/regional authorities (LA)
- Evidence of LAs formulating migration policies either as implementation of national policies (e.g Sweden, Germany, Italy) or in absence of them (e.g. Switzerland)

EXAMPLES OF LOCAL AUTHORITY ACTIVITIES

- Italy – Umbria – agreements between associations, stakeholders and civic organisations
- Sweden – close relationship national/local government – from 2016 LA statutory right to house refugees
- Spain – working with migrant organisations with links to communities where 3rd country nationals come from
- Norway – national integration policies include role for LA
- Ireland – Dublin – City-wide integration framework for stakeholders – make integration central to policies/ services – not separate services

LOCAL AUTHORITY INTEGRATION PRACTICES (2) labour market

Barcelona City Council – Immigrants mutual support association
(*Associacio d' Ayuda Mutua d' Immigrants a catalunya* (AMIC-CGT))

Aim – to have country of origin qualifications recognized in Spain so enable to work – can lead to occupational training for potentially highly skilled workers

3rd country nationals given information about education and training courses, training centres and access requirements. Unemployed third country nationals with low or medium level qualifications are provided with opportunities to requalify and access other occupations because they may have limited Information and Communications Technology (ICT) skills and weak language skills.

SUPPORT TO ENTER EMPLOYMENT

- City of Amiens Contract Commitment Diversity *Contrat engagement diversite* (CED) or fixed term job contract.
- City of Amiens, the General Council of the Somme and Amiens University Medical Centre work in partnership to offer people subject to discrimination opportunities to train, qualify and seek employment.
- Also work with other partners, e.g. National Centre for Local Administration, the public employment services, National Association for Adult Training, regional council and the state.

SUPPORT TO ENTER EMPLOYMENT (2)

- *Contrat engagement diversite* (CED) is a fixed term job contract which aims to increase experience, skills and professional networks.
- Aimed targets third country nationals as well as ethnic minorities and people from other disadvantaged communities
- Creation of internships which provide 3rd country nationals with work experience
- Provision of public network of skills, support and training, access to professionals, jobs and enterprises and good career development support.

INTEGRATION INTO LOCAL AUTHORITY WORKPLACES

- Low levels of non-national employed in public administrations (1.9%)
- Amsterdam – 50 years of integration policies but still problems in integrating 3rd country nationals into municipal workforce

CONCLUSION

- Migrant workers – strongly affected by austerity & recession
- LAs play increasing role in creation and implementation of integration policies
- Growing awareness of what is needed for social & economic integration but process of labour market integration is slow
- 3rd country nationals form small part of public sector workforce
- Problems with recognition of qualifications