

The Clarity Project

The Clarity "State of the Art" report

The need for own-language training for migrants

Written by Volkshilfe Connect, for the Clarity partnership

| Research and Needs Analysis (WP 2) | |
|---|----------------------------|
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1 About the situation of migrants

1.1 Percentage of migrants in all countries/regions

| UK | AT | FR | DE | HU | IT | RO |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|
| South-West of England: 150,000 non-UK nationals (=2.96%) <u>Cornwall</u> : smallest number of non-UK nationals in the region | 2009: 1.425 million people with migrant background (=17.3%) in Austria <u>Styria</u> : 8.9% migrants Employment rate: 7% lower for people born abroad | 2006: 3.5 million foreigners (=5.7%) Most immigrants in Corsica and Ile de France region. | 15.4 million migrants (=18.7%) in total Migrants within the working population: 16.8% <u>Mecklenburg-Vorpommern</u> : 1.8% migrants | 2008: ~ 1.9% immigrants 70% of the total number of foreigners is estimated to be of working age (~140,000 people) | 2009: 4.8 million legal immigrants (young population, average age: 31 years) Sicily: 114,632 immigrants (121 different ethnics) | 2009: 59,184 legal immigrants (=0.0027%) 41% of the immigrants live in Bucharest |

1.2 National/ethnic origin of migrants in all countries/regions

| UK | AT | FR | DE | HU | IT | RO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| Cornwall and Isles of Scilly: main nationalities employed: Polish, Portuguese, Latvian and Lithuanian | Most people come from: Germany, Turkey, Bosnia/Herzegovina, Serbia, Poland, Romania | 40.4%: Portugal, Algeria, Morocco EU: 35% Maghreb ¹ : 31% Asia: 13% | Mecklenburg-Vorpommern: 5 major immigrant groups: Polish, Russian, Ukrainian, Vietnamese, Turkish | Most foreigners come from: Romania, Serbia, Ukraine, Slovakia | Most foreigners come from: Romania, Albania, Morocco, China and Ukraine | Most immigrants from: Moldavia (28%, speak Romanian), Turkey, China, Syria |

¹ Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco

1.3 Educational profile of the three major groups in all countries/regions

| UK | AT | FR | DE | HU | IT | RO |
|-------------------|---|---|----|---|---|---|
| No data available | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Share of migrants disproportionately high in the highest and lowest educational levels - High educated people from non-EU-countries often badly integrated to the labour market - Low educational level: high share of Turks and migrants from Serbia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educational level of immigrants has strongly progressed the last decades. - Level of education depends on the country of origin: Turkey, Portugal, Marocco, Tunesia: lower level than people from European Union countries | - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Many immigrants are Ethnic Hungarians: integration is no problem 1990s: high percentage of immigrants with higher education - This rate has been decreasing: increase of higher education degree of Hungarians, decrease of qualification level of immigrants - Many foreign students! | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing number of immigrant pupils/students (6.4%) - foreign students at universities: 2.6% (low rate!) | <p>No official data available</p> <p>(from experience: medium educational level of immigrants coming to bigger cities to set up business; Moldavians, Chinese: low educational level)</p> |

1.4 (II) legal (un-)employment of migrants

| UK | AT | FR | DE | HU | IT | RO |
|----------------------------------|--|---|----|---|--|--|
| Lack of information in this area | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Highest numbers of illegal employment: construction sector, catering and tourism, agriculture - Illegal workers come from: Poland, former Yugoslavia, Slovakia, Hungary, Czech Republic, Turkey and Romania | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity rate of migrants (15-64y.): 64% (French: 70%) - Unemployment rate: two times higher for foreigners (16.4% compared to 7.5%) - most affected by unemployment: | - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data regarding immigrants -2007: total number of 55,230 foreign workers - due to estimations: rate of foreigners working illegally is 10-30% of all illegally employed people in HU. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2008: unemployment rate for foreigners: 8.5% - black labour market enormously spread (at least 0.5 million people) - 19.4% illegal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migrants in Romania mostly have a legal status and are employed - no information about illegal employment |

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|--|---|--|---|---|--|---|
| | - Dramatic increase of unemployment rate, especially for migrants | Africans, Turks | | - illegal employment especially in the construction sector and agriculture | foreign workers | |
| 1.5 Employment sectors of migrants | | | | | | |
| UK | AT | FR | DE | HU | IT | RO |
| - mostly low wage jobs 37% of migrants: factory workers - Transport and construction: substantial numbers of foreigners as well | Most migrants are employed in the service sector, nearly 30% were working in commerce and industry. Further sectors: accommodation and gastronomy, construction sector | 71% of the foreign active population works in the tertiary sector (mainly personal services, company services, retail, education, health and social action), 15.5% in construction | “cleaning, rubbish collection, recycling”: 9.2% of all workers with migrant background, only 2.8% of workers without migrant background, similar situation for “maintenance, installation and assembly” etc. - for qualified jobs it’s the other way round | 1/3 of foreign permit holders work in the building industry and in these sectors: catering/tourism, agriculture, commerce, fabrication of home entertainment devices and fabrication of clothes | - differences in the employment of migrants north and south of Italy - north: firm employment and self employment Centre: self-employment and family care - South: family care and agriculture - immigrant workers responsible for two thirds of Italian employment growth | Migrants mainly employed in jobs like carpenter, armatures, tourism |

2 Integration and language training

| 2.1 Own language training | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|----|--|--|------------------------|
| UK | AT | FR | DE | HU | IT | RO |
| Nothing available | - No regular training available - Trainings in first aid in Turkish (only on demand and only in Vienna) | - only civic training (compulsory for anyone signing the “contrat d’accueil et d’integration” | - | Nothing available | - only Italian language courses | - just Romanian |
| 2.2 Pre-existing materials and training courses suitable for own-language training within Clarity | | | | | | |
| UK | AT | FR | DE | HU | IT | RO |
| Health and Safety training Road Safety Training | - Training in first aid - safety trainings of insurance companies | Training for foreigners, that would like to have specific jobs in the economic sector (→ agreement with employers): Integration module (70h) - compulsory trainings for safety and health at work, fire prevention etc. | - | No transferable materials found - first aid-trainings? - Leonardo project: training material for immigrants: “Innovative training methodology for creation of new business adapted for qualified immigrants” | - Courses for immigrants by Italian schools (e.g. Computer skills training, training course for basic health and hygiene, training course on the rights and duties of foreigners in Italy etc.) Clarity in Italy will deal with a First-Aid training for Family carers (no existing training offers), esp. women are legally employed in family care services for elderly but have no knowledge of unforeseen incidents; huge demand in Sicilly for care services on private basis (state can't provide it) | Nothing could be found |

2.3 Level of integration – encouragement in language and citizenship training

| UK | AT | FR | DE | HU | IT | RO |
|--|--|---|----|---|--|--|
| <p>- 3 categories: 1) low skilled workers (attracted by higher pay in UK; "economic migrants": least likely to integrate)</p> <p>2) Student or skilled workers that take unskilled work: improve English and gain qualifications ("aspiring migrants")</p> <p>3) Workers with skilled positions in the UK ("global migrants")</p> <p>2) and 3): found to be more likely to integrate</p> | <p>- level of integration related to qualifications (but still hard to get comparable jobs)</p> <p>- integration: difficult to measure</p> <p>- Austrian Funds of Integration (ÖIF): "national action plan" for the improvement of integration (comprising guidelines and strategies); ÖIF supports migrants in order to pass the citizenship exam (materials, training courses)</p> | <p>- tension between secular republican values and right to the free practice of religion</p> <p>- violent conflicts involving young immigrants (esp. in 08/2005)</p> <p>- 2006: law of equal opportunities (measures to prevent discrimination; e.g. requires companies to use anonymous CVs in recruiting process)</p> <p>- since 2005: linguistic training offered by the state, since 2007 OFII responsible for organisation, financing and monitoring of training sessions</p> <p>- "Accommodation and Integration Contract" (necessary for long term stay in France): contains civic training (offered in main languages of home countries!!!), information sessions, language learning</p> | - | <p>- 60% of immigrants are ethnic Hungarians (no problem with integration)</p> <p>- initiatives are project based, no unified policy on integration</p> <p>- several bodies involved in dealing with immigrants</p> <p>- Hungarian language courses: Balassi institute and several language schools (market oriented price)</p> | <p>- potential for socio-occupational integration depends on regions (Emilia Romagna: highest potential in absolute terms, Sardinia: highest potential compared to the standard of the local population > more equitable inclusion)</p> <p>- difference between integration in "small" or on a formal basis (quite complex)</p> <p>- Sicily: immigrants more integrated in the old city centre areas</p> <p>- associations working with immigrants demand mandatory participation in Italian language courses in order to improve the integration process</p> | <p>- no information on integration levels of immigrants</p> <p>- requirements for immigrants to acquire citizenship on cultural, economic and social basis</p> |

3 Legal regulation

| Legal restrictions related to training and employment of migrants | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| UK | AT | FR | DE | HU | IT | RO |
| - migrants must receive Health and Safety training (delivered only in English > problems in understanding) | - different allowances depending on the country of origin and employment status ("employer allowance", "work permit", "certificate of exemption" | - French government supports professional immigration, there are different arrangements for people coming from countries outside the EU/EEA: - "Skills and Talents" permit, - "employee on assignment" permit - employers can recruit workers from countries outside the EU for some specific professions (list available) without seeking candidates in the domestic labour market - simplified recruitment procedure for foreign managers and senior executives - residence permits for seasonal labour - French language seen as very important! | - list of laws and regulations dealing with the integration of immigrants > please see the WP2 full text version | - two main regulations: 1) EU-citizens > employment without restrictions, 2) third countries: difficult procedure to get work permit (obligation of employers to apply for it, cover costs and prove, that there's no Hungarian (or EU/EEA citizen) available for this position) | no restrictions for migrants having a stay permission of at least 3 months | no regulations with impact on Clarity |

4 Support

| Migrant specific support available (General welfare, Employment /other rights, Job-searching, Training) | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| UK | AT | FR | DE | HU | IT | RO |
| <p><u>GW + Employment:</u> booklet about information for migrant workers in Cornwall , different initiatives (NGOs) providing support</p> <p><u>Job search:</u> PE is involved in "convergence projects" (improvement of equal treatment of migrants)</p> <p><u>Training:</u> migrants are eligible for all trainings (as non-migrants), free English language training by mainstream funding for migrants</p> <p><u>Other:</u> ESF funding</p> | <p>- Many different organisations and lobbies dealing with support services for migrants</p> <p>Low-threshold services performed by local and regional NGO's (see the selection of links in the full text version)</p> | <p><u>Legal support:</u> access to rights center, CIMADE (welcomes refugees, asylum seekers and migrant workers, work with immigrant associations.</p> <p><u>Welcoming and informing:</u> "points d'appui" (support centers), center of social intervention (multidisciplinary team: social workers, psychologists, lawyer etc.)</p> <p><u>Social rights:</u> social service (advise + assistance for individuals/families in terms of rights), doctors without borders, ANAEM (information on retirement rights for emigrants)</p> | <p>- Government offers different support on several levels for people with migrant background ("Auslandsbehörde")</p> <p>- Employment agencies give support in job searching and language training</p> <p>- New concepts for more focused and efficient integration by federal government (offers for different target groups like parents, teenagers etc., alphabetisation course etc.)</p> | <p><u>Education:</u> - rights for education of children related to settlement/employment permits, - pedagogical programme for the intercultural education of migrant children</p> <p><u>Health Care:</u> those who legally work in HU are automatically insured; health insurance prerequisite of obtaining residence permit > 3 months.</p> <p><u>NGOs:</u> most migrant specific support provided by NGOs on voluntary basis or within projects</p> <p><u>MENEDEK:</u> hungarian association for migrants (since 2007): wide partnership, development of 5 products (see full-text version)</p> | <p>Sicily: access to health facilities in (in urgent and essential cases) guaranteed to all foreigners</p> <p><u>Agency of the Sicily Regional immigration:</u> provide assistance and training to migrants</p> <p>Most of the work is done by local associations and NGOs (replace state) offering various services to migrants (e.g. italian lessons, search of home and work etc.)</p> | <p>- Several NGOs offer support for migrants in terms of social and legal consultancy</p> |