



Housing and segregation of migrants in the EU

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Background of CLIP

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Housing Module

- Access to housing
- Segregation
- Governance

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Need for shared experiences of other cities in the EU...

- City of Stuttgart
- European Foundation for the Improvement of Working and Living Conditions in Dublin
- Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe
- Research Institutions of the IMISCOE Network



30 CLIP cities

- Amsterdam
- Arnsberg
- Antwerp
- Breda
- Brescia
- Budapest
- Copenhagen
- Dep. de Barcelona
- Dublin
- Frankfurt/M
- Istanbul
- Izmir
- Liège
- Lisbon
- Ljubljana
- Luxembourg
- Malmö
- Mataró
- Prague
- Sefton
- Stuttgart
- Tallinn
- Terrassa
- Torino
- Turku
- Valencia
- Vienna
- Wolverhampton
- Zagreb





The CLIP research group

- european forum for migration studies (efms), Bamberg
- Centre on Migration Policy in Society (COMPAS), Oxford
- Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies (IMES), Amsterdam
- Centre for Ethnic and Migration Studies (CEDEM), Liège
- Institute for Urban and Regional Research (ISR), Vienna

IMISCOE: Network of Excellence for Integration, Migration and Social Cohesion in Europe



Goals

- Supporting the social and economic integration and participation of migrants
- Combating social inequalities and discrimination against migrants
- Creating conditions leading to peaceful co-existence of all residents
- Recognizing cultural identities of migrants and their integration into the activities of the cities



Operational goals

- Collecting and analysing innovative policies and their successful implementation at the local level (conditions, approach, experiences and outcomes)
- Supporting the exchange of experiences between cities and encouraging a learning process within the network (peer review)
- Communicating good practice to other cities
- Supporting the further development of a European integration policy



Topics

- Housing and segregation (2006/2007)
- Diversity policy (2007/2008)
- Intercultural and interreligious dialogue (2008/2009)
- Ethnic entrepreneurship (2009/2010)



Methodology

- Concept Paper
- Common Reporting Scheme (CRS)
- City visits
- Case Studies
- Analysis of policies and measures from the Case Studies
- Presentation and discussion of findings at the CLIP Conferences (2 per year)
- Overview Report
- Policy Relevant Conclusions for national and EU policy makers
- Recommendations for Local Policy Makers



Module 1

Housing and segregation of migrants

- Housing access, affordability and supply
- Segregation
- Physical conditions
- Social infrastructure
- Governance





Policies and measures (1)

Access, affordability and supply to housing

- Social housing policy: increase of social housing stock (Antwerp)
- Counselling: social management programme of SWSG housing association (Stuttgart); Social Investment Plan (Amsterdam)
- Rent allowances, family building programmes, social renting agencies

Housing quality (physical and social)

- Urban renewal measures: Soziale Stadt programmes in German cities, mobilisation of residents in Luxembourg, soft urban renewal (Vienna)
- Community relations: mobilising residents for neighbourhood (Breda)
- Security of neighbourhoods: Police and migrants in dialogue project (Frankfurt); neighbourhood fathers' project (Amsterdam)
- Restructuring and diversifying of areas (Bijlmermeer); demolition and resettlement to a new housing area (Izmir)



Restructuring and diversifying of an area (Bijlmermeer in Amsterdam)



Resettlement to a new housing area (Uzundere, Izmir)





Policies and measures (2)

Anti-segregation policies

- Distribution policies and quota for social housing (Frankfurt, Copenhagen)
- Segregation prevention by neighbourhood development (Amsterdam)





Policies and measures (3)

Empowerment measures

- Neighbourhood Action Service (Antwerp)
- Activation unemployed migrants and nationals for neighbourhood activities („Werk aan de Wijk“, Breda)
- Associations of dwelling owners (Terrassa)
- Sister and brother project (Izmir)



Policies and measures (4)

Governance

- Information gathering and data acquisition/ analysis
- Coordination of various actors on city level:
 - Study on Roma (Zagreb)
 - Neighbourhood audits by the social inclusion unit (Dublin)



Conclusion

- Challenges at the local level are often similar regardless of strong differences in national migration and integration policy styles.
- Local actors have developed a broad variety of pragmatic and innovative approaches.
- When properly considering the conditions and background factors for success or failure of integration measures, most good practices are transferable to other cities.
- CLIP is both an exercise in integrating migrants and in integrating a European society by direct cooperation between cities at the working level: a bottom up process of building Europe.



Recommendations

For European policymakers

- Support networking among cities
- Initiate and finance relevant research
- Support cities as active bodies and stakeholders
- Integrate social housing into EU cohesion policy
- Monitor EU-directive against racial discrimination

For EU Member States

- Formulate a national integration policy
- Support affordability
- Curb the process of urban devaluation
- Improve „good practice“ in local governance



Recommendations

For local policymakers

- Partnership and cross-departmental cooperation
- Reliable and up-to-date information
- Access to social housing
- Access to local housing market
- Measures against overcrowding
- Public-private partnerships
- Affordable home ownership
- Better personal security
- Soft urban renewal
- Anti-segregation policy
- Ethnic enclaves
- Community relations and participation



Information & Links

- **Case Studies**
- **Overview Report: Housing and integration of migrants in Europe**
- **Good practice guide: Housing and integration of migrants in Europe**

www.eurofound.europa.eu

www.stuttgart.de/integrationspolitik

Thank you very much.

