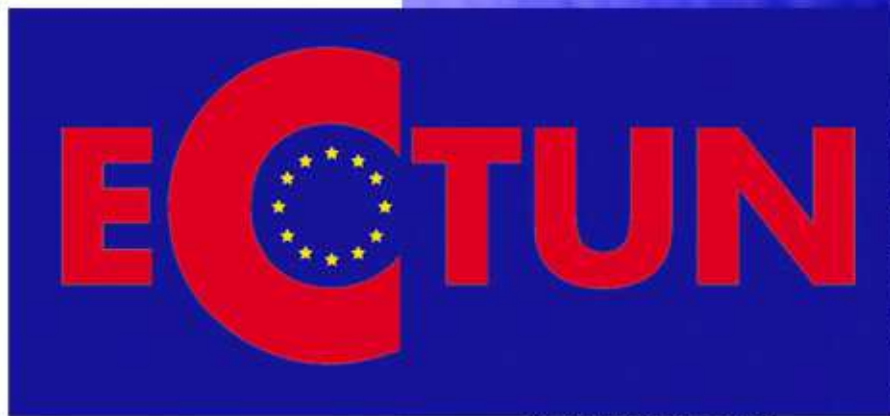


Capital Cities Migration

Results of the questionnaire

Esher, 8th of March 2017



The ECTUN survey on migration to capital cities in Europe

ETUI and the European Capitals Trade Unions Network (ECTUN) have conducted a questionnaire survey on the integration of migrant workers in European Capital Cities.

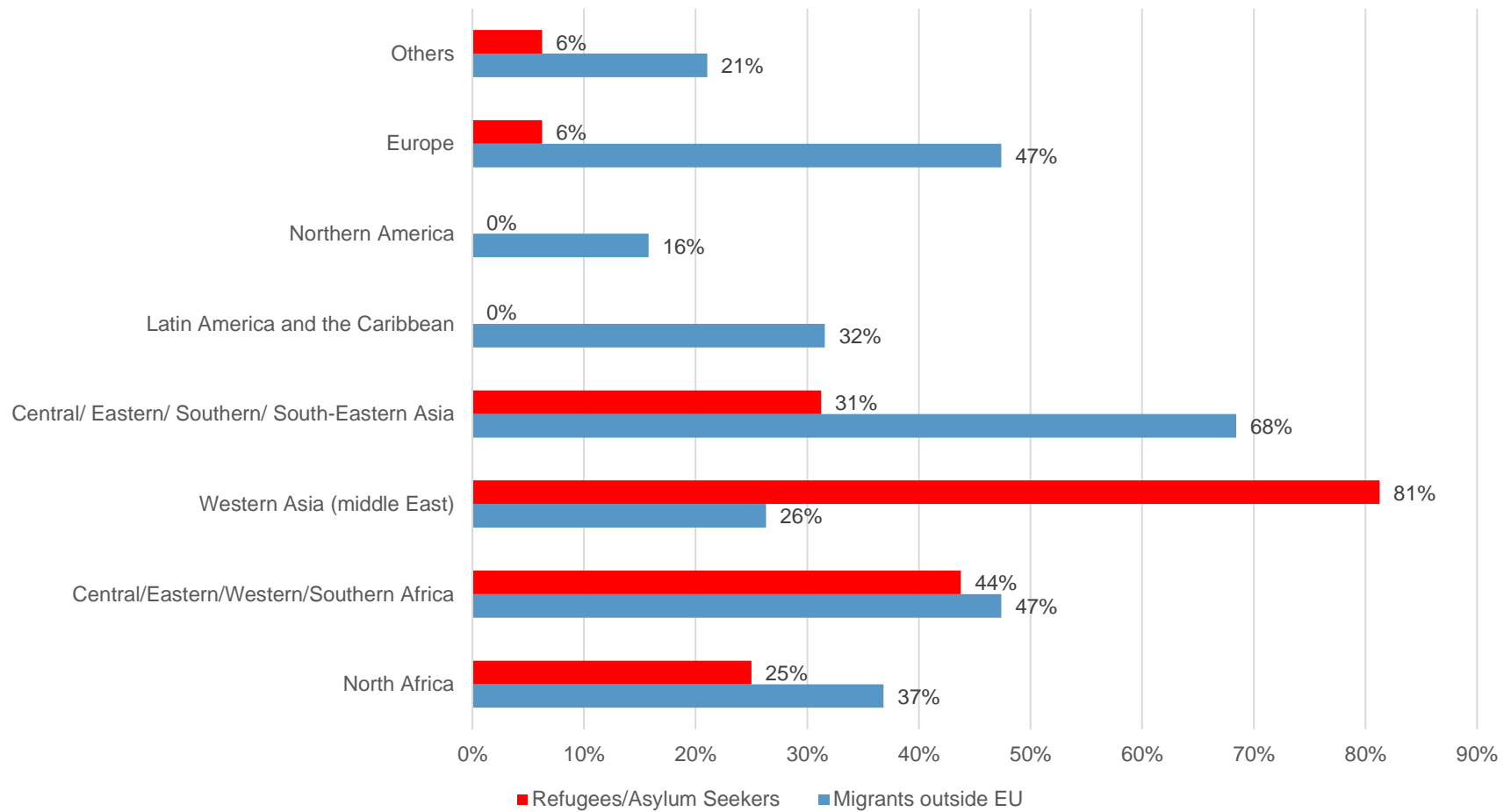
19 answers from 15 countries were collected on a range of issues concerning the **distribution of migrants (EU mobile workers, non-EU migrants and asylum seekers)**, several aspects of their integration and trade union engagements to assist, support and recruit them.

Responding Capital Trade Unions

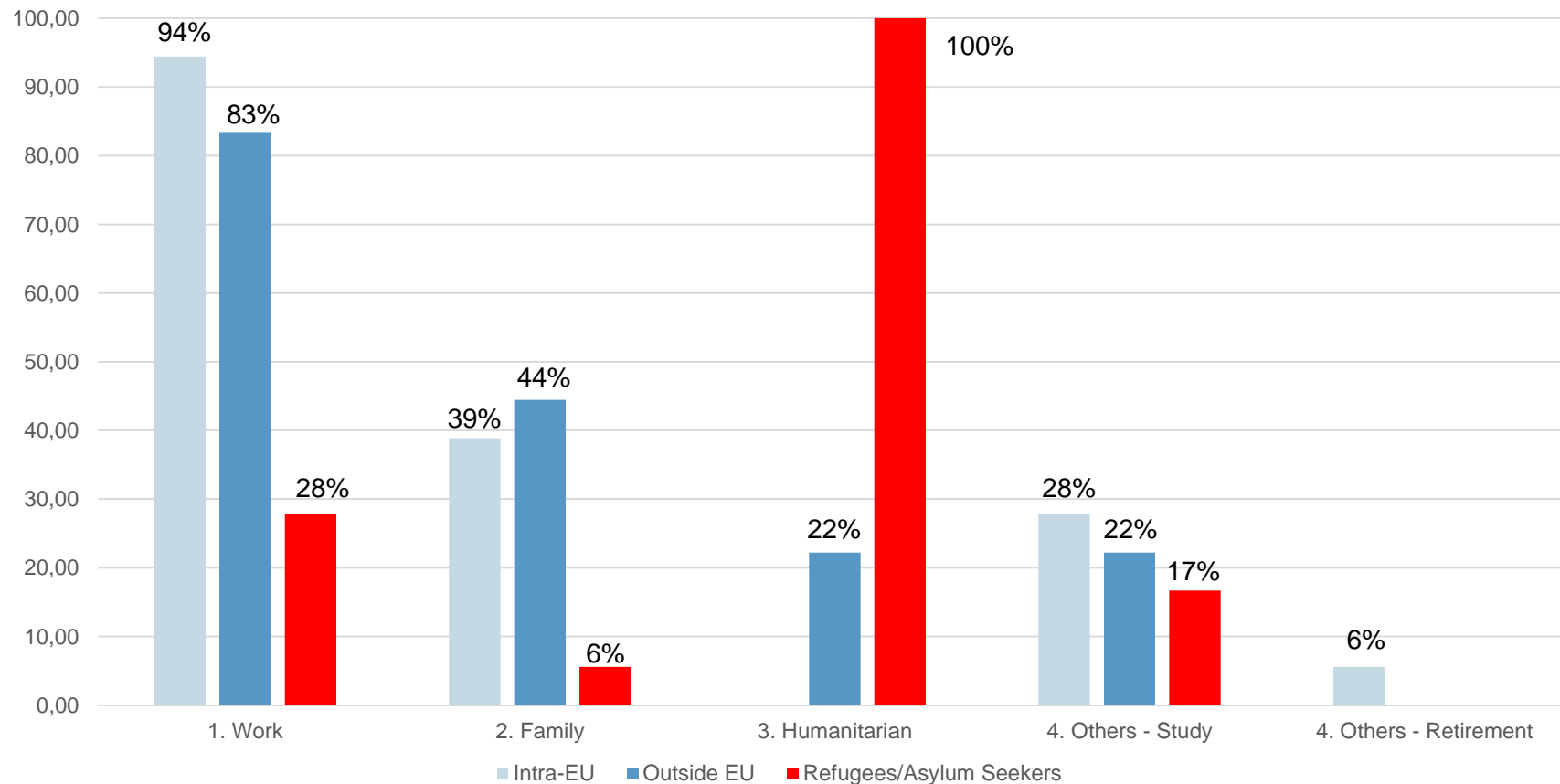
- EKA - Athens
- DGB BERLIN-BRANDENBURG
- LO D
- LO Stockholm
- SAK
- GWU
- USL/CGTP-IN
- SERTUC
- CCOO de Madrid
- UGT Madrid
- MTUF
- LO N OSLO
- UNSA - URI
- FO URIF
- CGIL Roma
- CISL ROMA
- UIL ROMA
- PODKREPA
- Solidarumas Vilnius



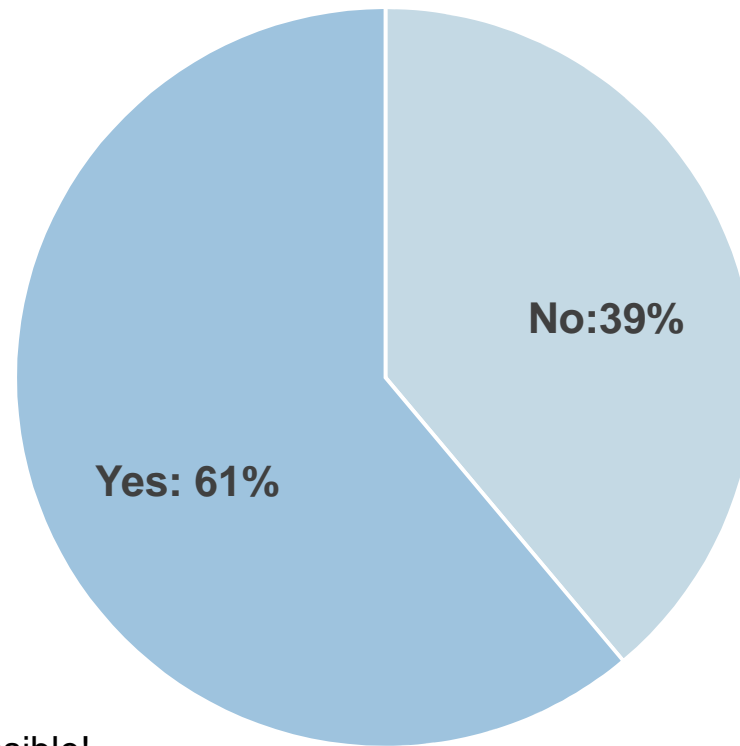
Q 1.2 Main Regions of Migrants outside EU and Refugees/Asylum Seekers – 19/16 answers



Q2 Main reasons to migrate to your capital – 18 answers

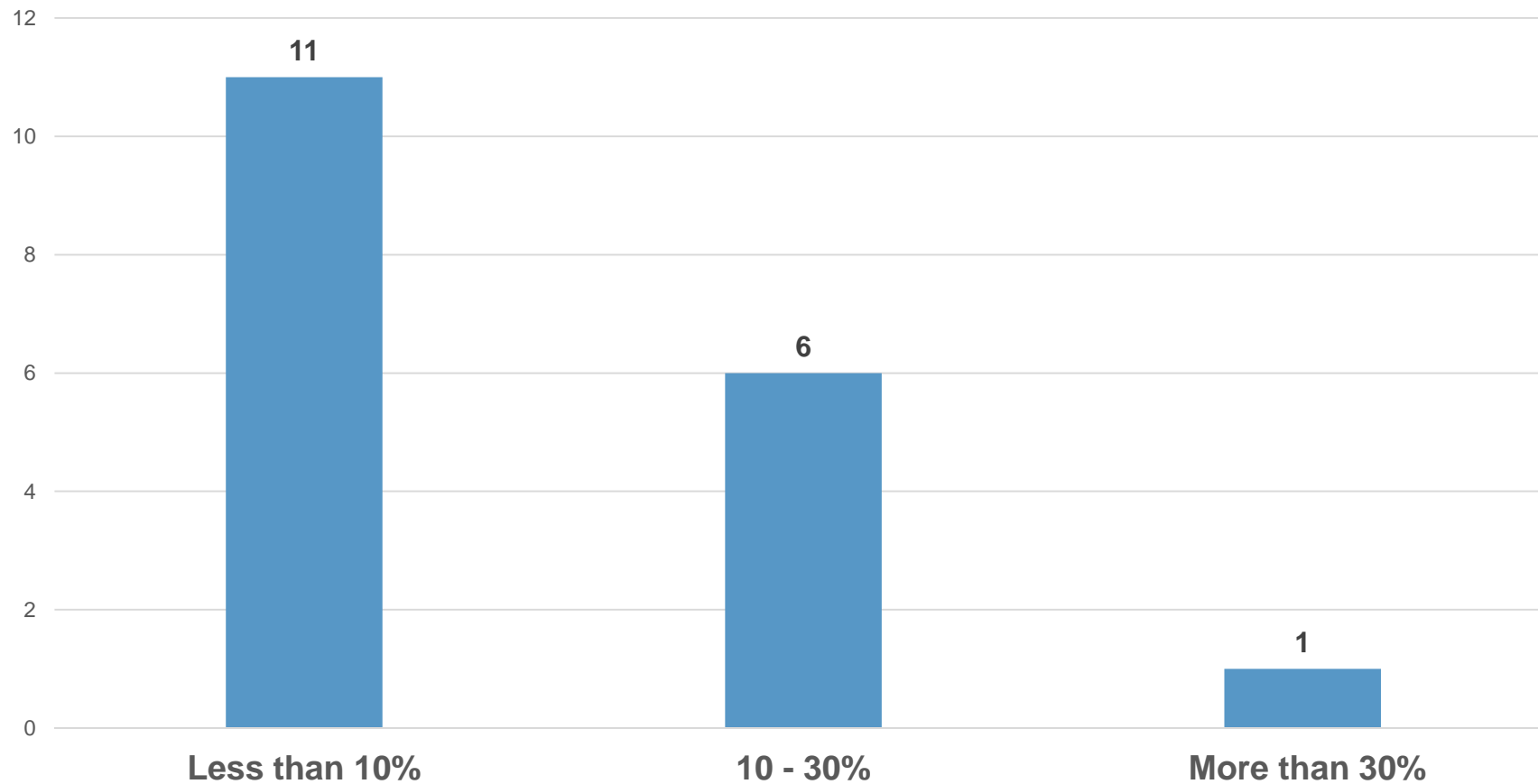


Q3 Does irregular (or illegal) migrations constitute a problem in your capital? – 18 answers



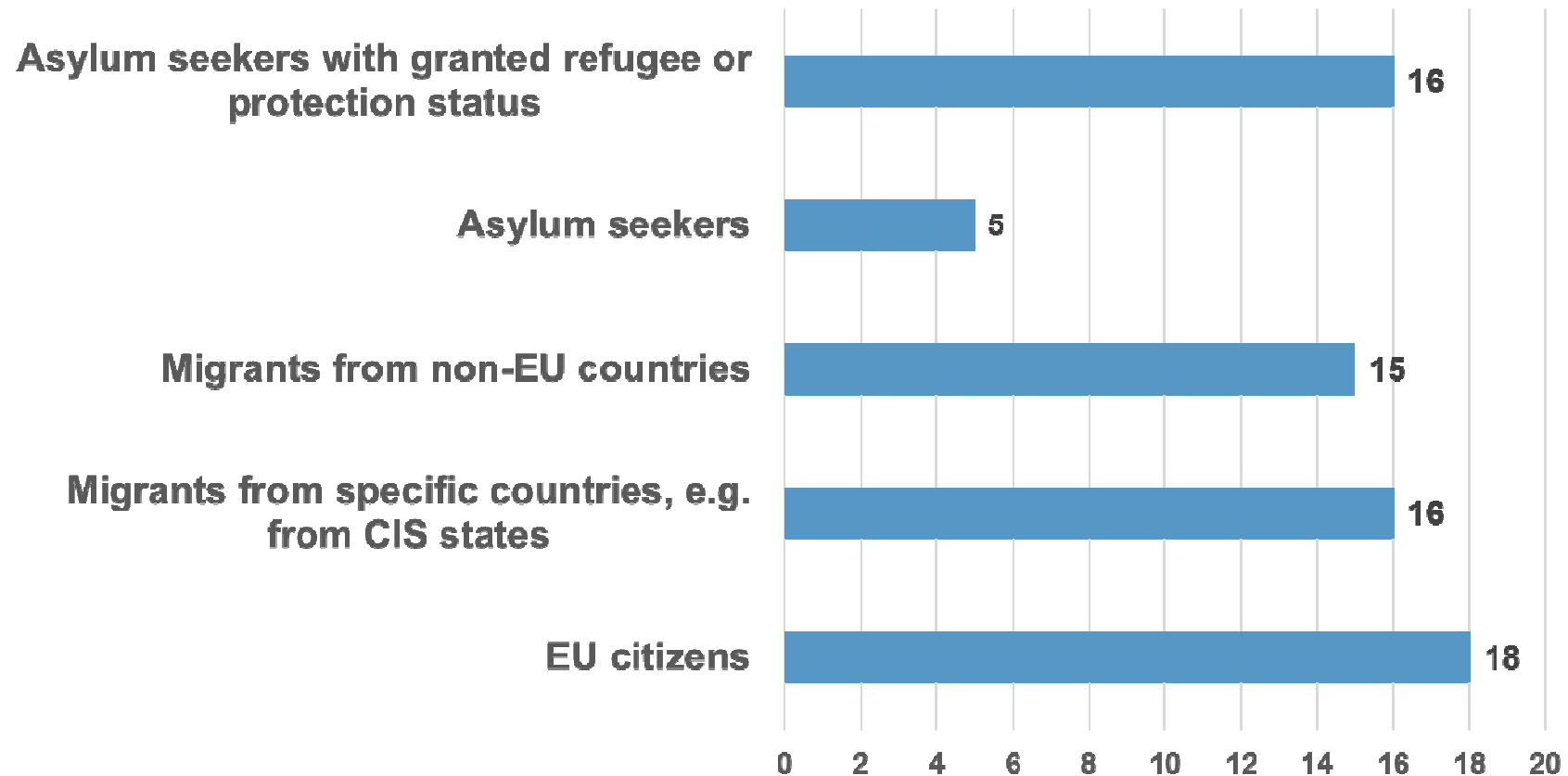
Multiple answers were possible!

Q4 Estimated proportion of irregular migration – 18 answers

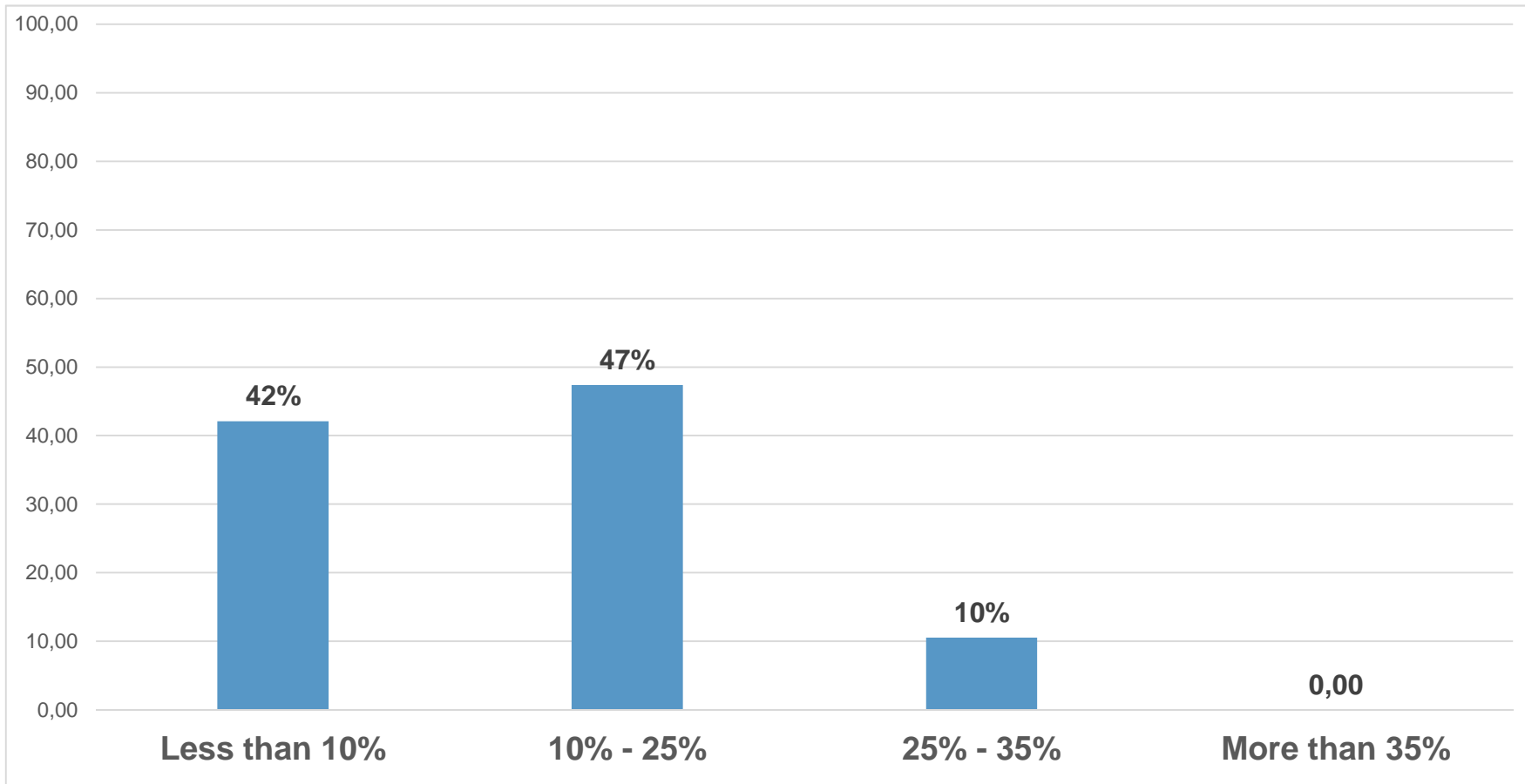


Q5 What kind of migrants are allowed to work?

– 19 answers

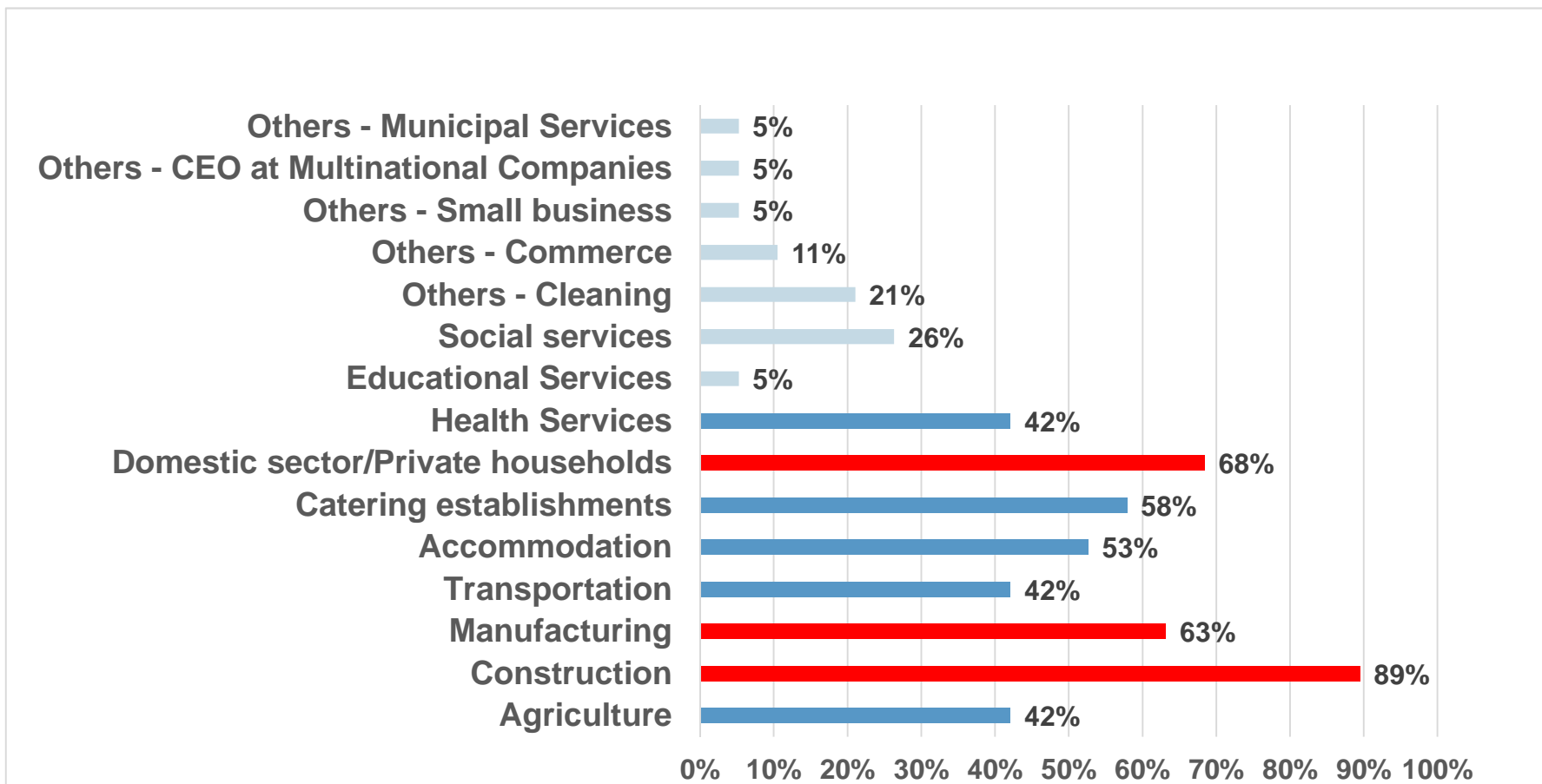


Q6 What proportion of the total workforce of your capital are migrants? – 19 answers

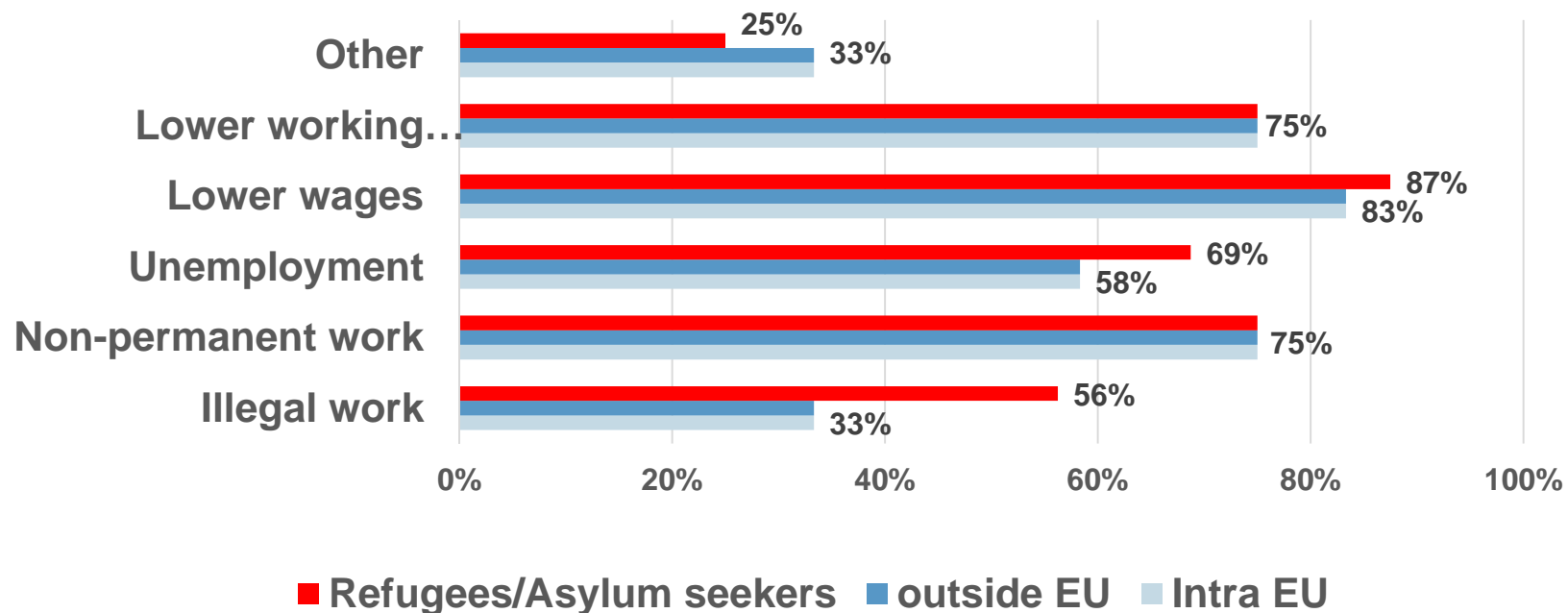


Q7 In which economic sector(s) are migrant workers in your capital mainly to be found?

- frequency of being mentioned – 19 answers

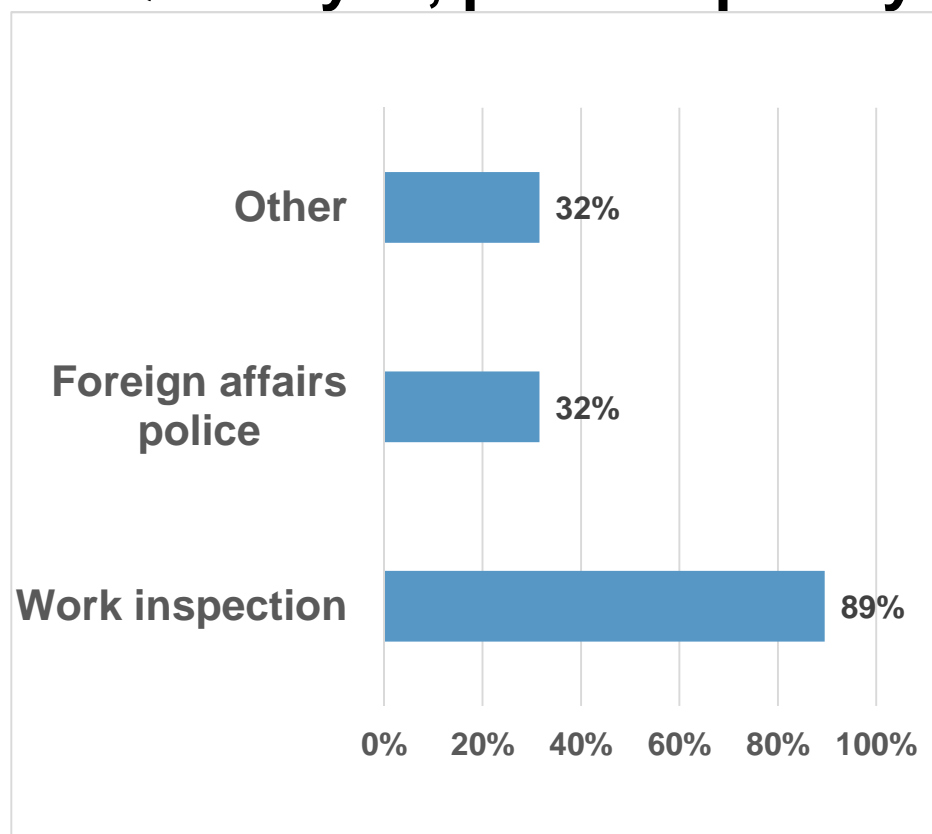
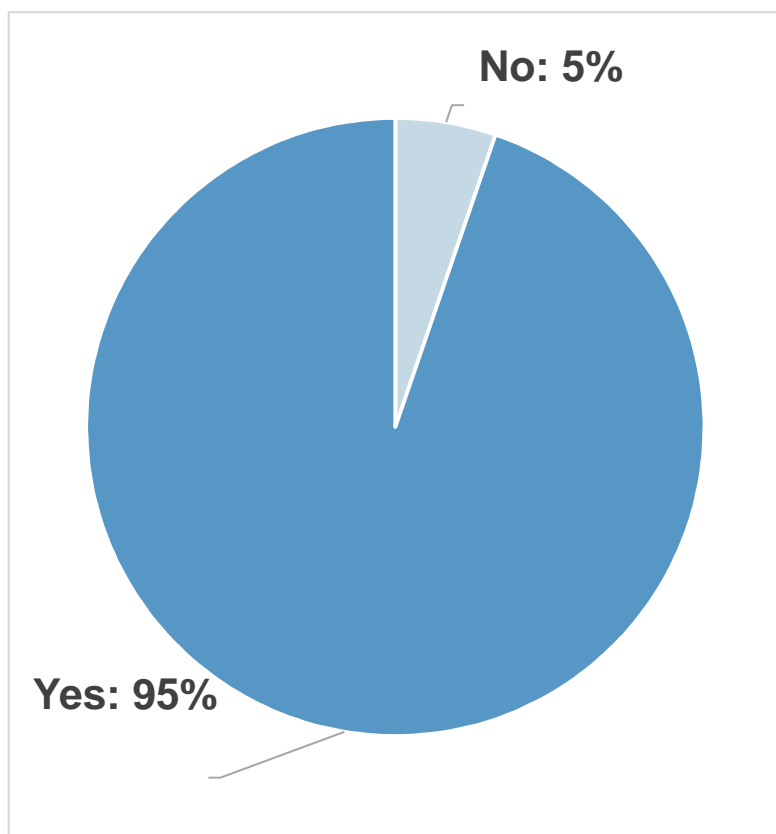


Q8 Main problems facing migrant workers in your Capital – 12 answers

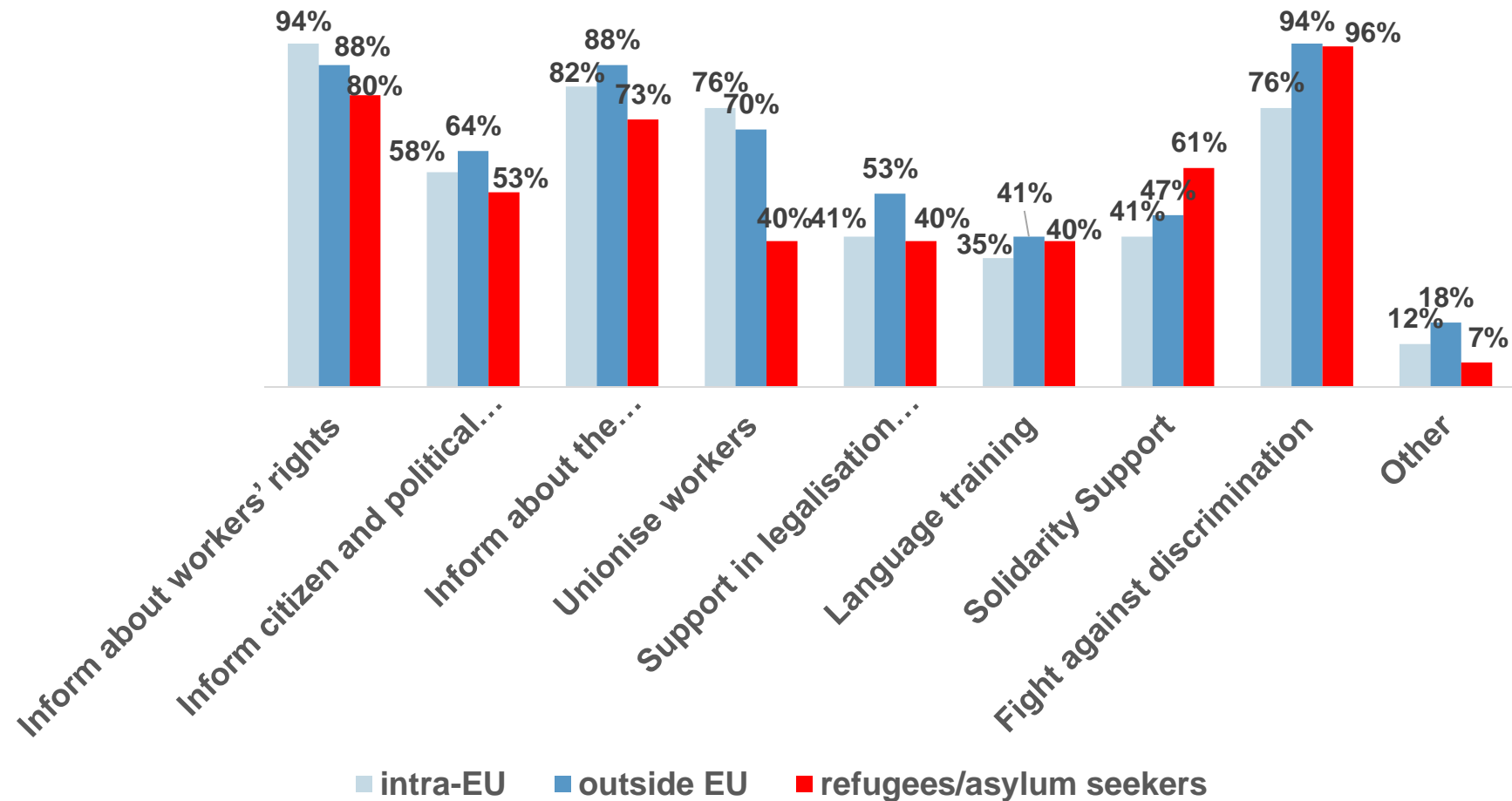


Q9 Are there in place any controls on the working conditions of migrant workers? – 19 answers

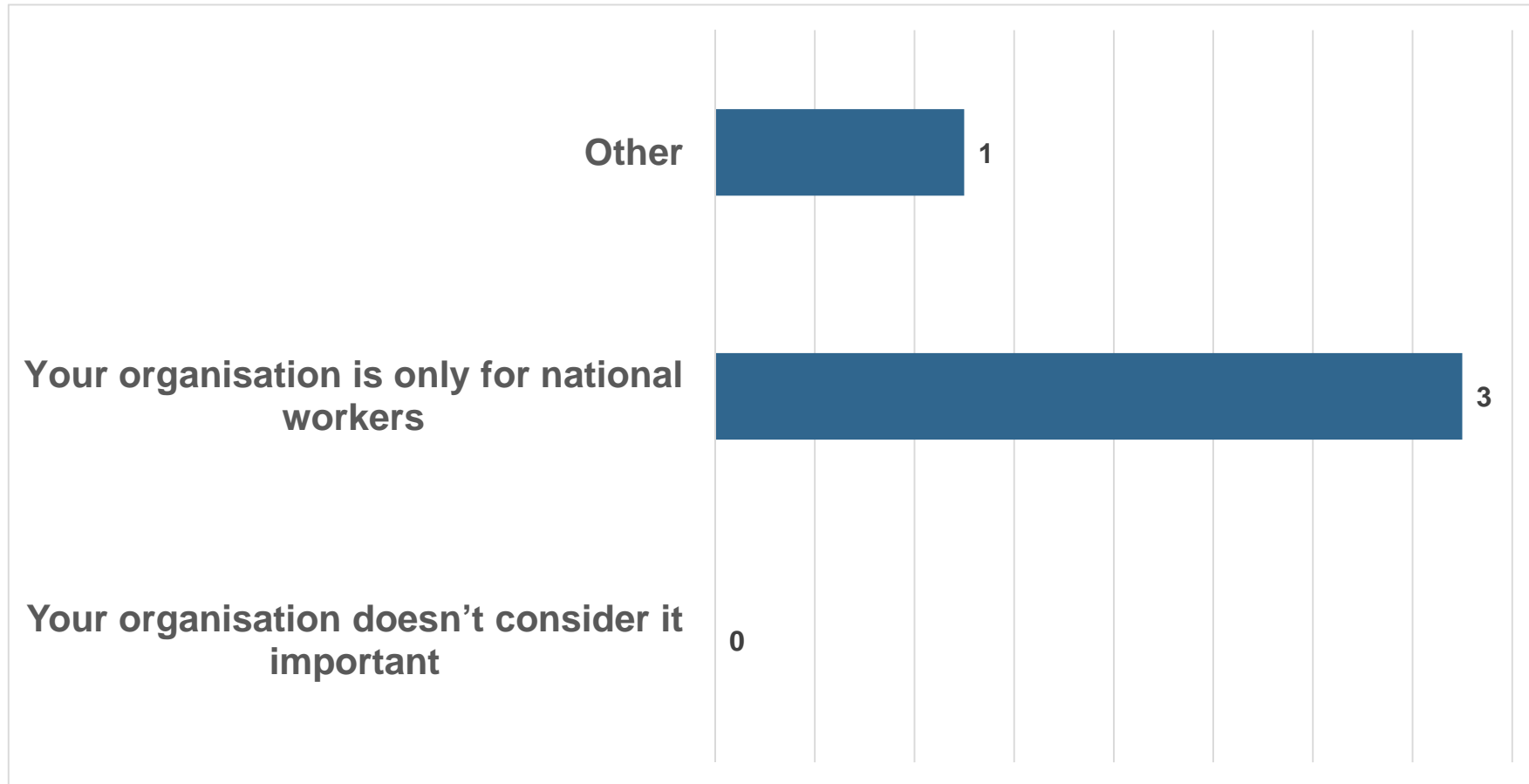
Q9.1 If yes, please specify



Q10 94% the Trade Unions have activities directed at foreign/migrant workers? – 19/17 answers

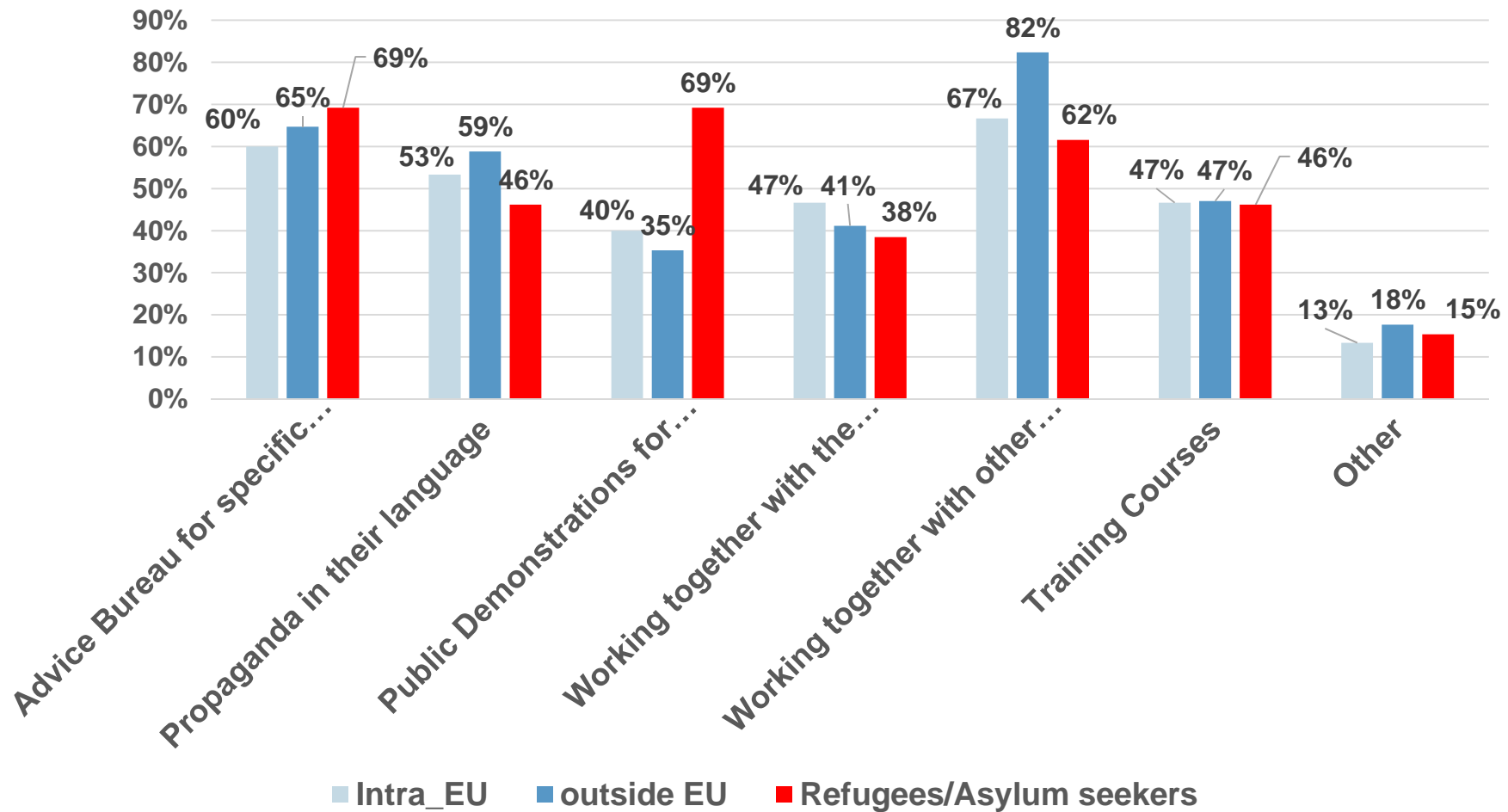


Q11 21% do not organise migrant workers. The reasons are – 4 answers

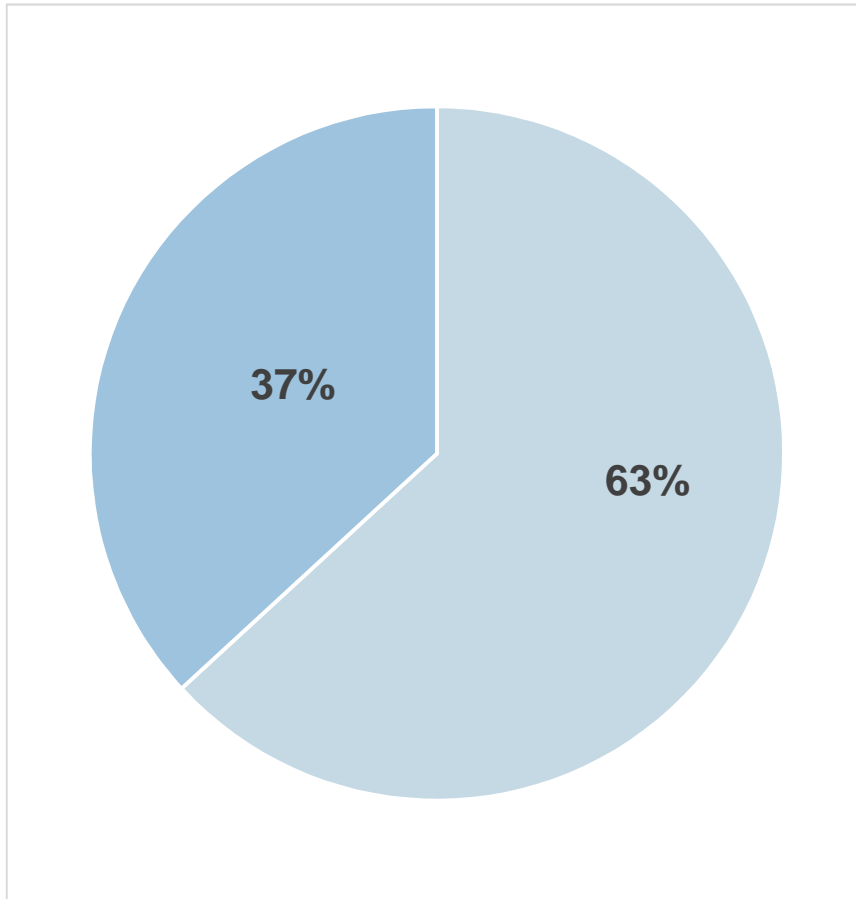


Q12 What actions has your Trade Union taken during the last two years to organise/help migrants?

- 15 answers

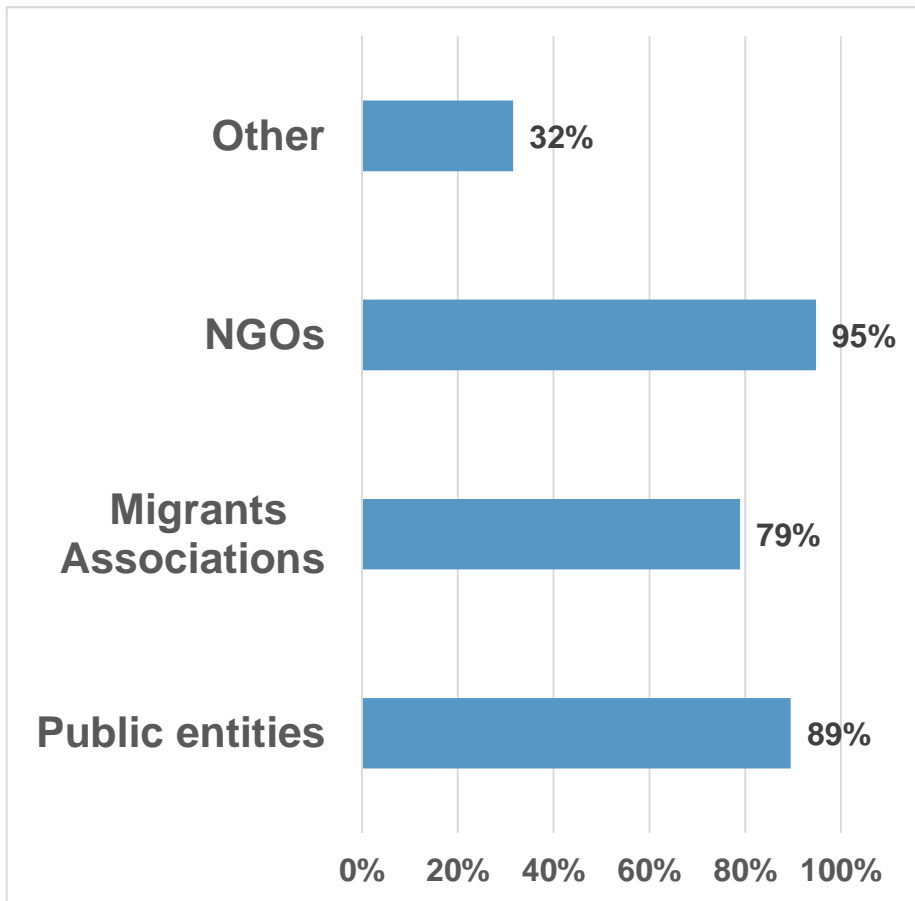


Q13 Are other actions being planned? - 19 answers



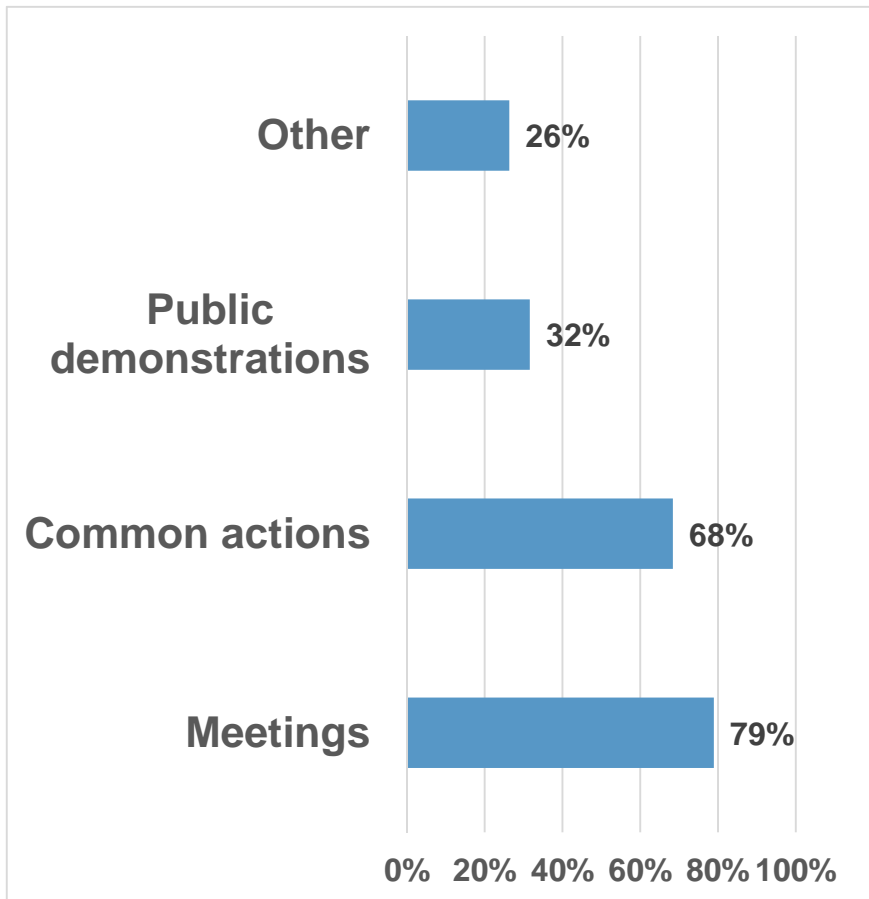
- **centre for refugees without official documents**
- **municipality initiatives**
- **information material, leaflet directed to migrant workers informing about their fundamental rights**
- **training directed to migrant workers (language, others).**
- **in contact with small and medium enterprises, awareness about migrant workers' rights, health and safety at work.**
- **fight before the Parliament, for their rights**
- **training programme for workers councils on inclusion of refugees in employment**
- **advocacy work, developing counseling proposal for refugees.**
- **reinforcement of actions on refugees' rights**

Q14 was answered by 100% yes: Are there other organisations in your city that are involved in helping migrant workers- 19 answers



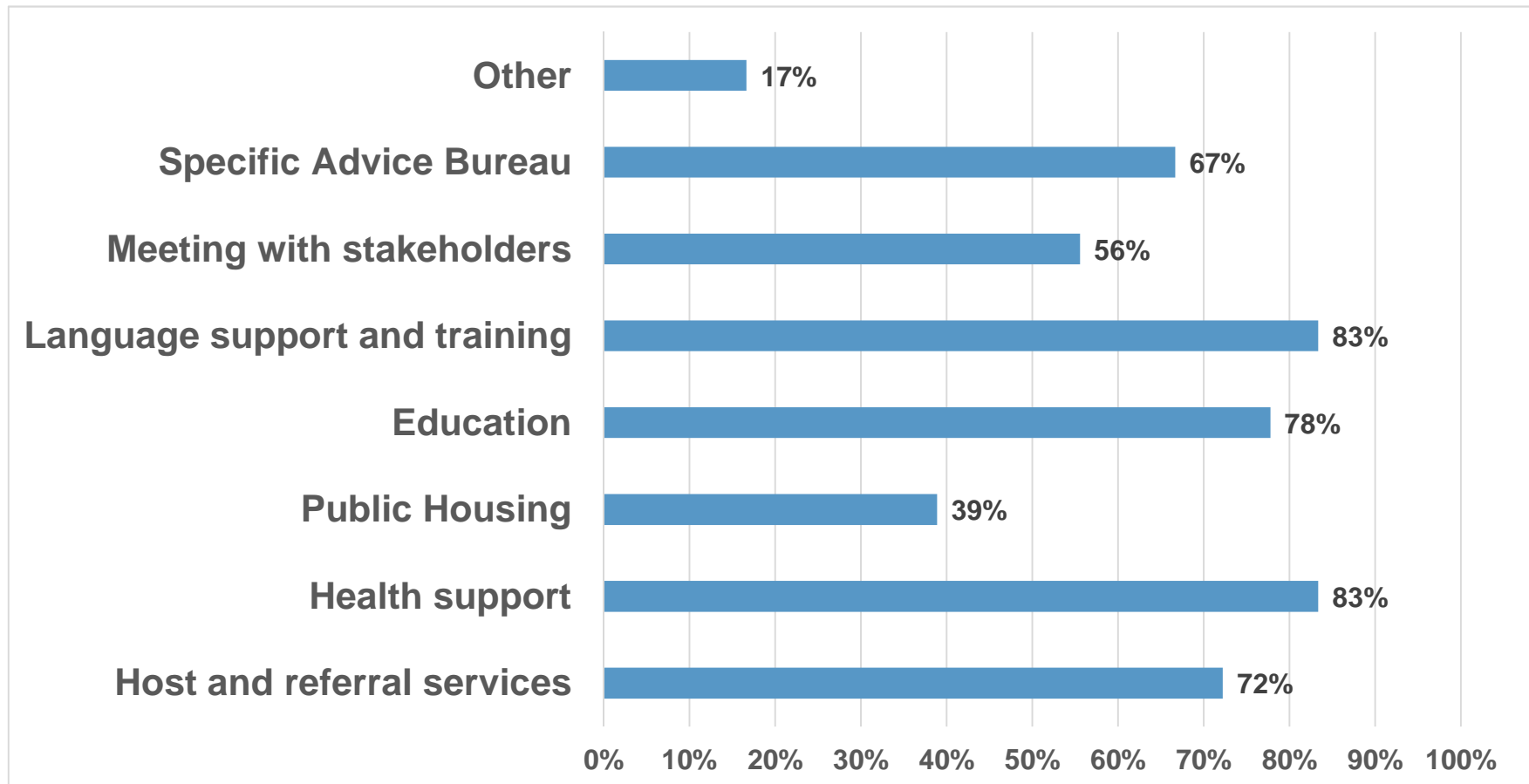
- **Christian/church organisations**
- **Governmental organisations**
- **Voluntary associations**
- **Local and regional trade union Branches**

Q15 was answered with 100% yes: Relation with the other organisations involved in helping migrant workers? - 18 answers



- partner of a secular network called working to receive refugees and asylum seekers.
- offer legal aid regarding the work place
- collaboration agreement
- establishing cooperation between Trade Unions branches, municipalities and educational institutions
- participation in Municipal Councils e.g. for Interculturality and Citizenship

Q16 What Public Bodies in your City/Region/Municipality support migrant people? - 18 answers



Summary of the main findings: distribution of migrants by origin and pupose of migration

In terms of intra-EU labour mobility, most frequent countries of origin to the capital cities involved in the survey were:

- Main reason to move was **work** (17), followed by **family unification** (7) and **study** (5).
- In terms of regular **non-EU migration: Africa** with 16 responses took the lead (7 of which Northern-Africa), followed by **Asia** (13) and **non-EU Europe** (9).
- For **non-EU regular migrants** the number one reason was **work** (15), **family unification** (8) and **humanitarian** (4).
- For **refugees and asylum seekers, the Middle-East** (13 responses), **Africa** (11), **Central-Asia** (5) were mentioned with the main reason being **humanitarian** (18) and **work** (5).

Summary: perceptions about migration

- irregular migration causes a problem for their capital city (61% of answers),
- the majority (11 answers) thought the share of irregular migrants to be less than 10%, although one third felt this share to be between 10 and 30% (6).
- all migrants' share in the workforce was estimated to be between 10 and 25% (9), 8 responses found it under 10%, while 2 thought it was between 25 and 35%.
- migrants being allowed to work: EU citizens on top (18 responses), followed by migrants from specific countries (16), persons with granted asylum status (16), non-EU countries (15) and refugees (5).
- **This is a clear indication that migration, in particular irregular migration is perceived as a major problem.**

Summary: sectors and working conditions

- **For economic sectors**, migrants were found to work most often in **construction (17)**, **domestic services (13)**, **manufacturing (12)** and **catering (11)**.
- Main problems facing migrants **are low pay, lower working conditions, non-permanent work** and **unemployment** were most frequently mentioned. Surprisingly, all three categories of migrants were seen as largely affected by all these with intra-EU migrants only seen somewhat less affected by **unemployment**.
- **Control mechanisms** for working condition were in place according to 18 respondents (out of 19), most frequently including **Labour inspection (17)** and **foreign police (6)**.

Summary: trade union activities

Trade union activities directed towards migrants 18 (out of 19) responses reported such activities:

- **advice bureau: information about rights, about trade unions,**
- **fight against discrimination**
- **demonstration for migrants' rights (mostly in case of refugees)**
- **co-operation with partner unions (mostly for EU citizens)**

No major differentiation in the support activities by type of migration:

- More attention for unionising efforts and anti-discrimination efforts for EU citizens than for non EU migrants and refugees.
- While the majority of respondents (15) said trade unions organise migrant workers, 3 respondents mentioned that trade unions organise nationals only.

Summary: Co-operation with other organisations

- **NGOs, migrant organisations and public entities** were most frequently mentioned as **co-operation partners for trade unions** in migration related matters with meetings, common actions and public demonstrations mentioned as common activities.
- Main points: **migration is seen as a major challenge**, there does not seem to be much differentiation made according to type of migration. **EU-mobile workers, non-EU migrants and refugees seem to be exposed to similar challenges.**