

“REMINDER”:

WP7: Politics and institutions

Uppsala and Oxford

12 January 2017

Context, motivation, aims

- Changing politics of free movement

- Currently unrestricted access to labour markets and equal access to national welfare states for EU workers
- Some countries want reform of current rules for free movement; others want to keep status quo

- Popular explanations of calls for reform:

- “media”; “ill-informed public”; “political leadership” etc.
- “structural differences” and “institutional exceptionalism”

➔ This WP: Analyse role of **national institutions** and **social norms** in explaining divergent **national policy preferences** and **policy responses** to free movement

Objectives

- Develop indicators to measure variations in three types of national institutions and norms that can be expected to affect – and be affected by – the scale, socio-economic effects, and politics of free movement: (1) the type of national welfare state; (2) the nature and regulation of the national labour market; and (3) social norms toward work, welfare, mobility and the meaning as well as boundaries of “EU citizenship”.
- Assess the inter-relationships and potential tensions between institutions/norms and the domestic politics of free movement in different EU member states (i.e. “old” and “new” member states).
- Analyze the implications for the political sustainability of alternative types of EU regulations for free movement in the short-, medium- and long-run.
- Provide data and contextual information to be used in work packages examining the determinants of intra-EU mobility (WP 3), its labour market effects (WP 5), its fiscal effects (WP 4), and the mechanisms for cost sharing across Member States (WP12).

Description of deliverables

Deliverables for this work package include a series of working papers.

D7.1 : WP7 - Working paper: Indicators for the measurement of institutional variations (welfare states and labour markets) across EU member states [12]

conceptualising and discussing indicators for the measurement of institutional variations (welfare states and labour markets) across EU member states

D7.2 : WP7 - Working paper: Indicators for the measurement of social norms in the EU [12]

conceptualising and discussing indicators for the measurement of social norms and how various social norms are related to welfare state and labour market institutions

D7.3 : WP7 - Working paper: Theoretical framework for the analysis of the interactions and potential tensions between national institutions and free movement [12]

proposing a theoretical framework for the analysis of the interactions and potential tensions between national institutions and free movement

D7.4 : WP7 - Working paper: Variations in welfare states, labour markets and social norms across EU member states [24]

empirical analysis of variations in welfare states, labour markets and social norms across EU member states

D7.5 : WP7 - Working paper: Tensions between institutions and free movement across EU member states [24]

identifying key relationships and tensions between institutions and free movement across EU member states in practice

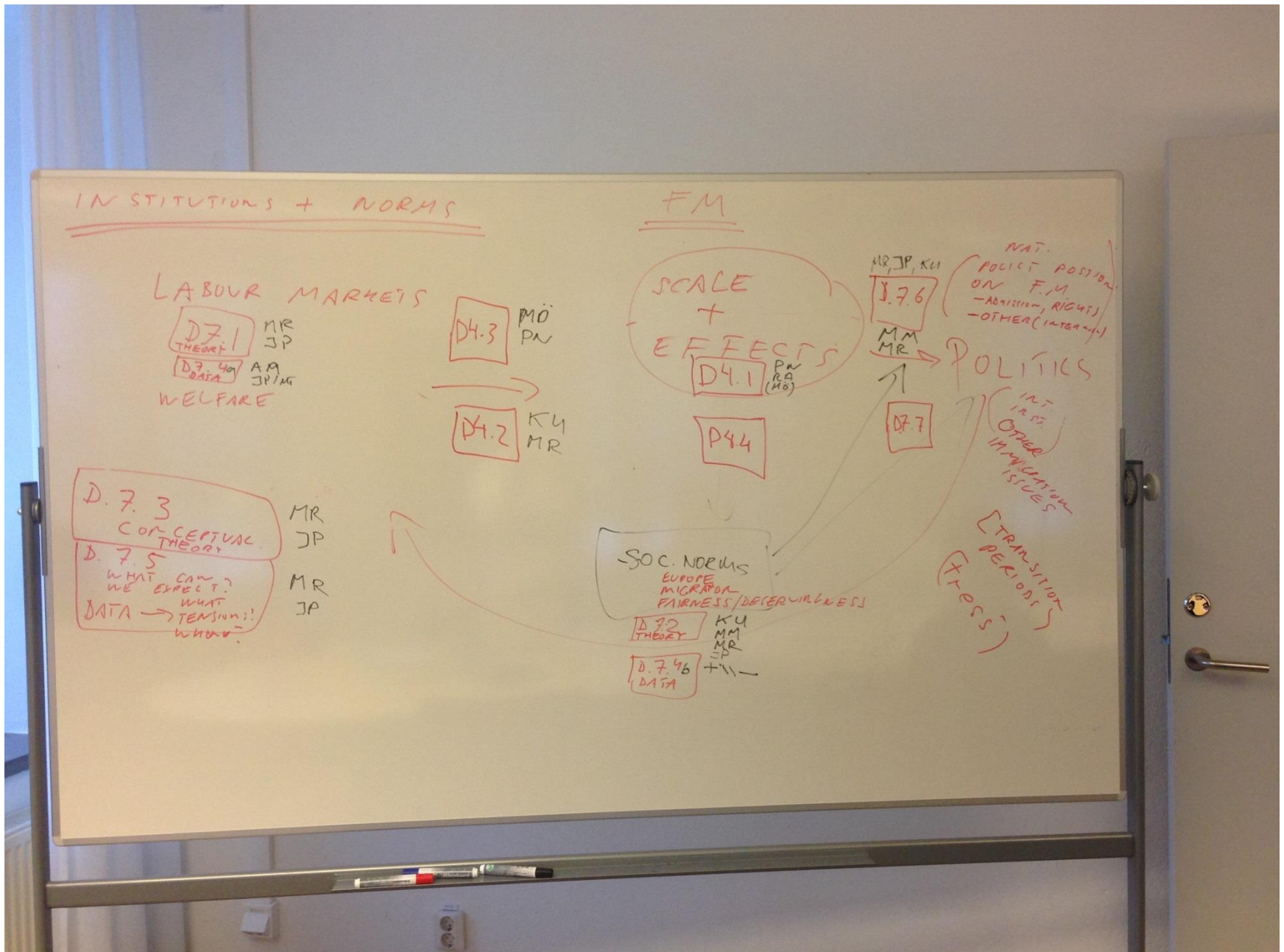
D7.6 : WP7 - Working paper: The determinants of the domestic politics of free movement in selected EU member states [34]

discussing the determinants of the domestic politics of free movement in selected EU member states, with a focus on the role of institutional variations and the role of political elite actors

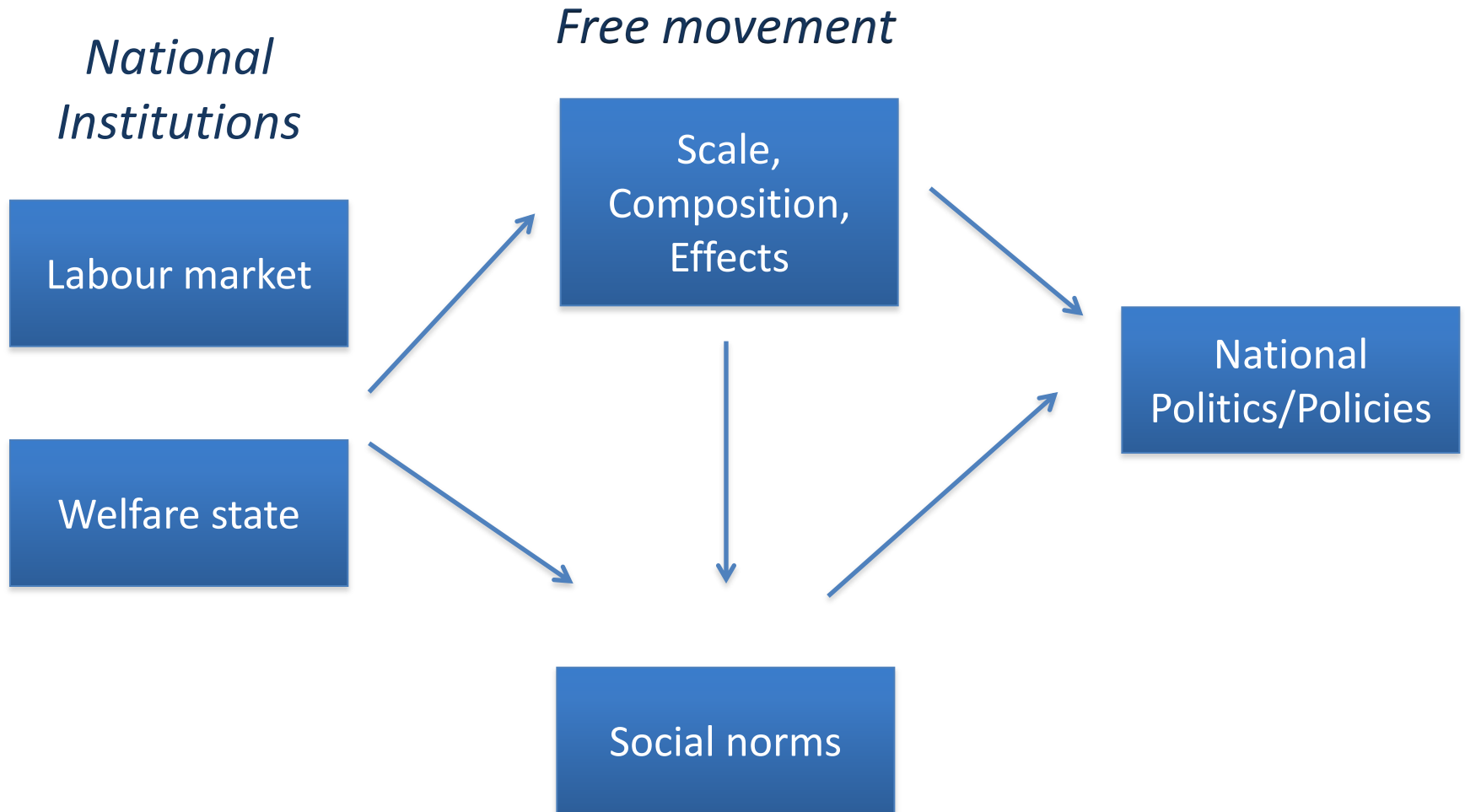
D7.7 : WP7 - Working paper: Policy options for reducing the identified tensions between different national institutions and common EU regulations of free movement [34]

discussing policy options for reducing the identified tensions between different national institutions and common EU regulations of free movement, including dissemination activities

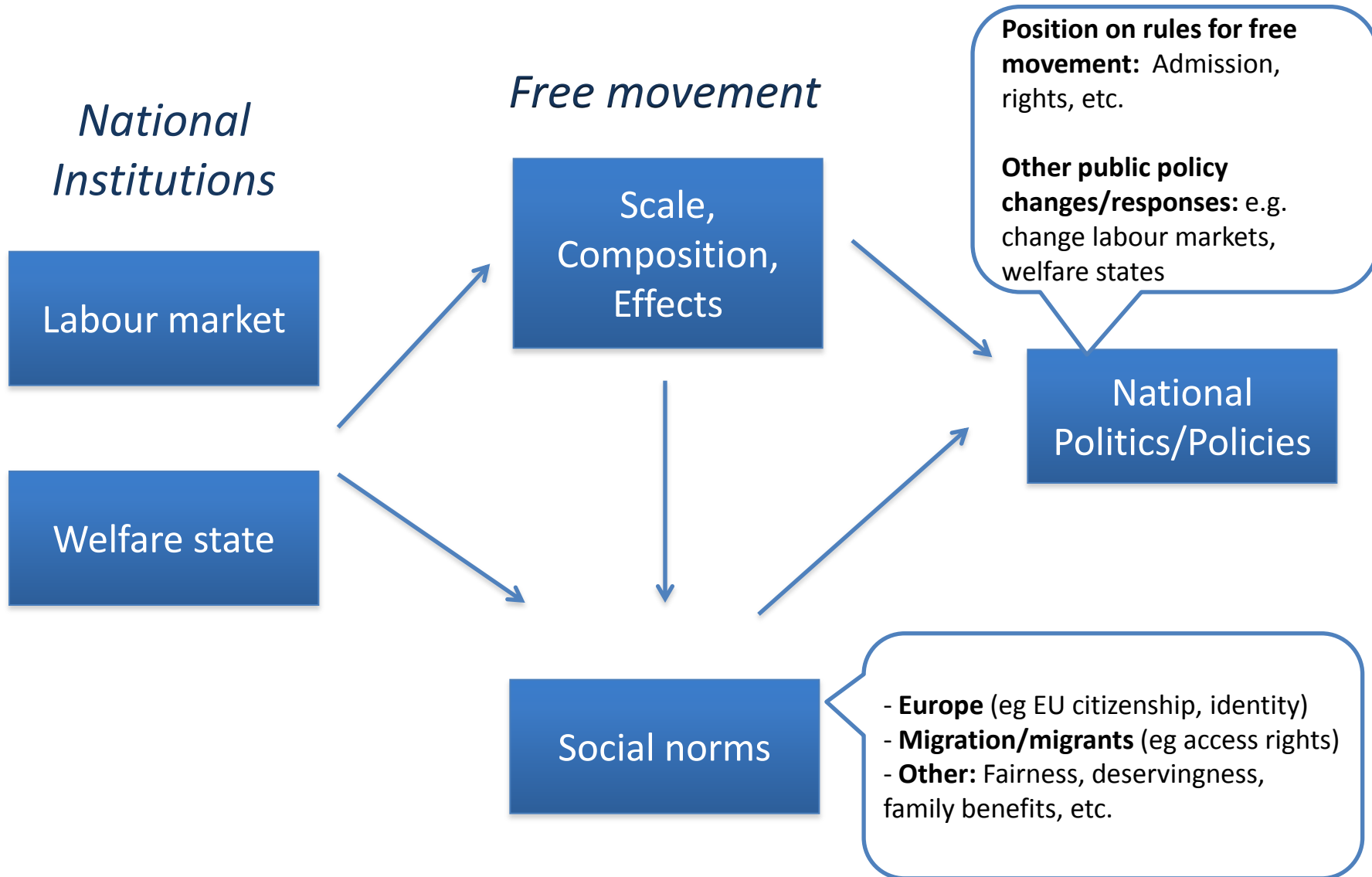
Recently, on a snowy day in Uppsala ...



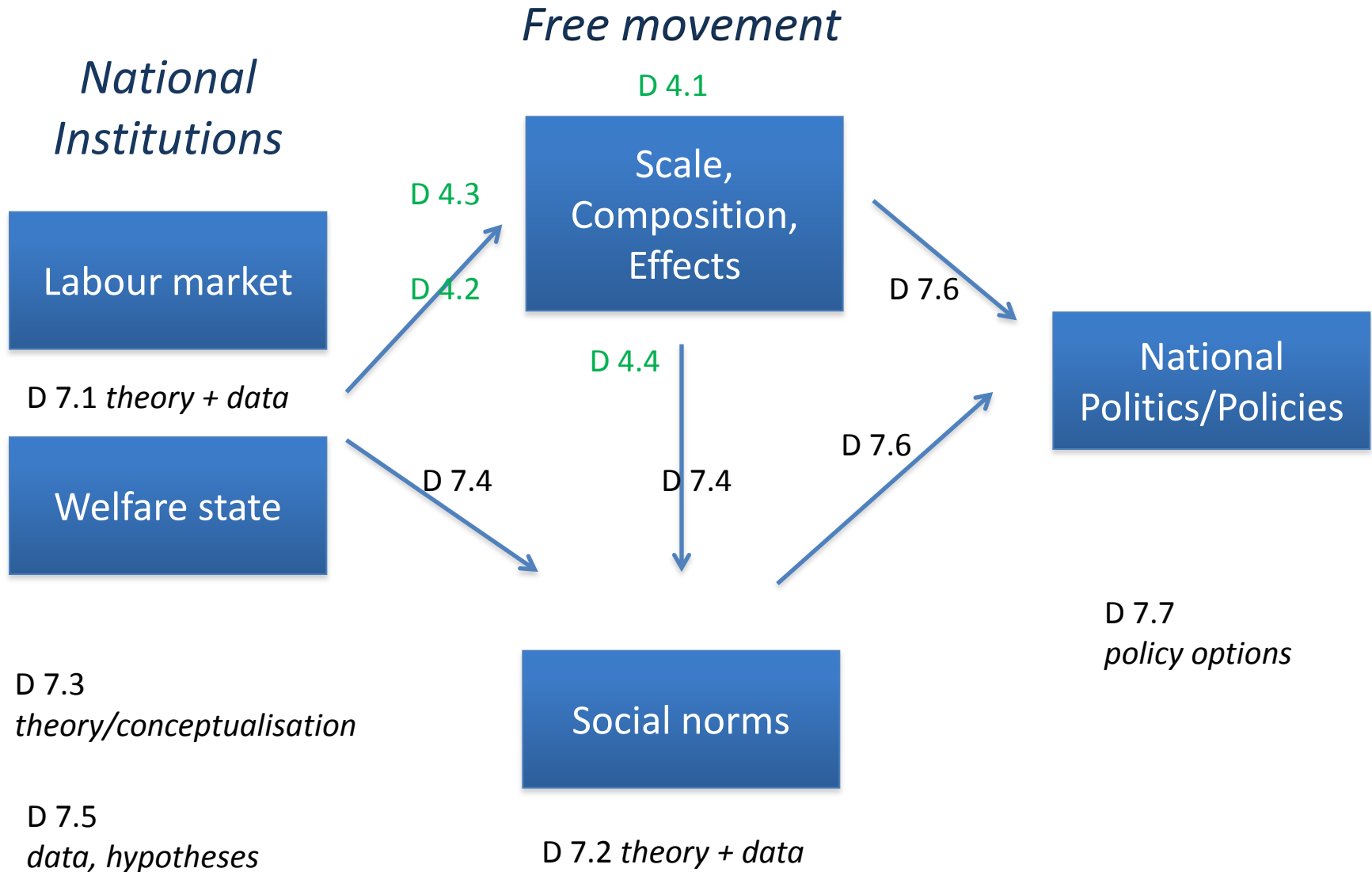
Theoretical framework



Theoretical framework



Theoretical framework



For example ...

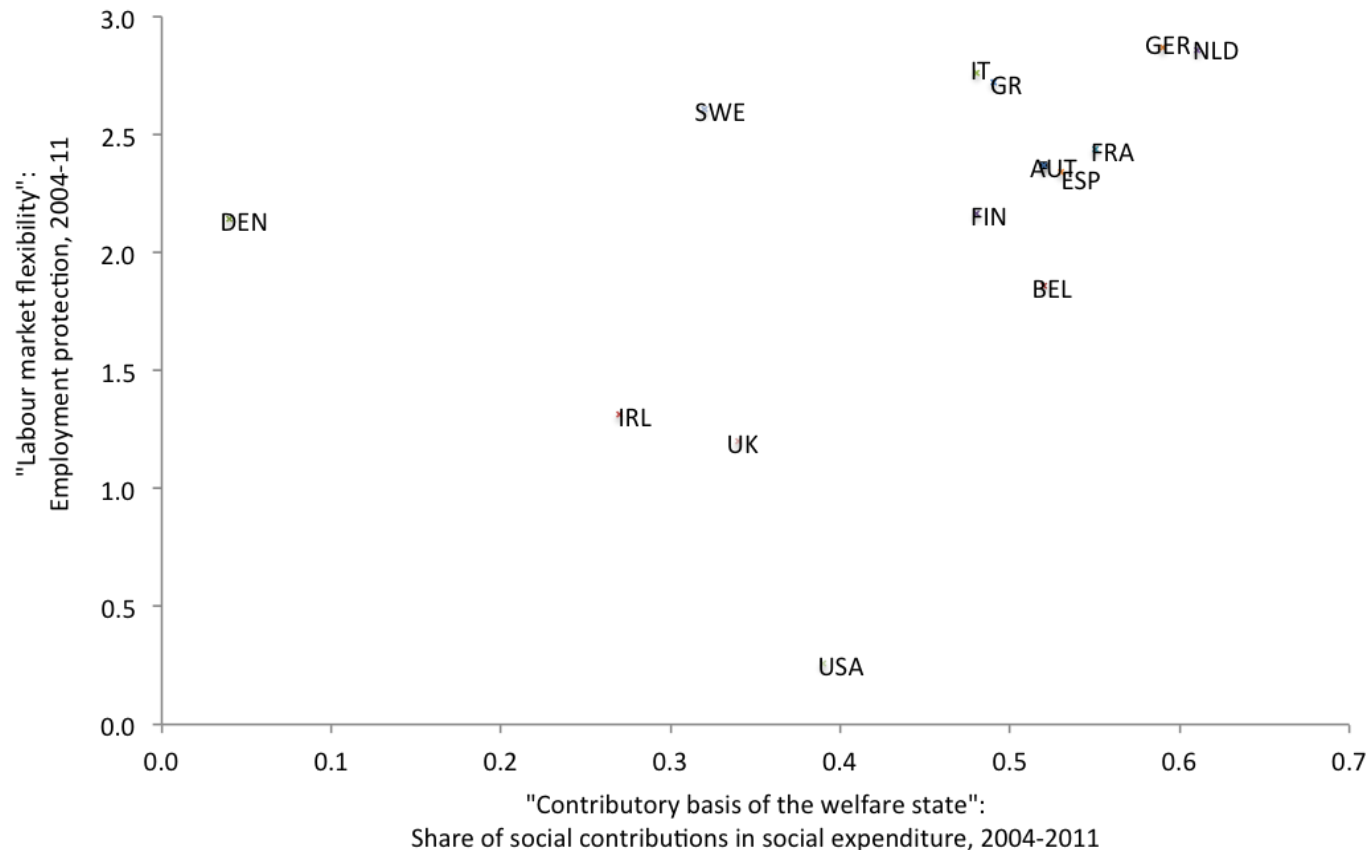
National institutions + norms:
Why and how might they matter?

Flexibility of labour markets affects scale and characteristics (incl. skills-mix) of labour immigration

Nature of welfare state shapes fiscal effects and perceived fairness of free movement

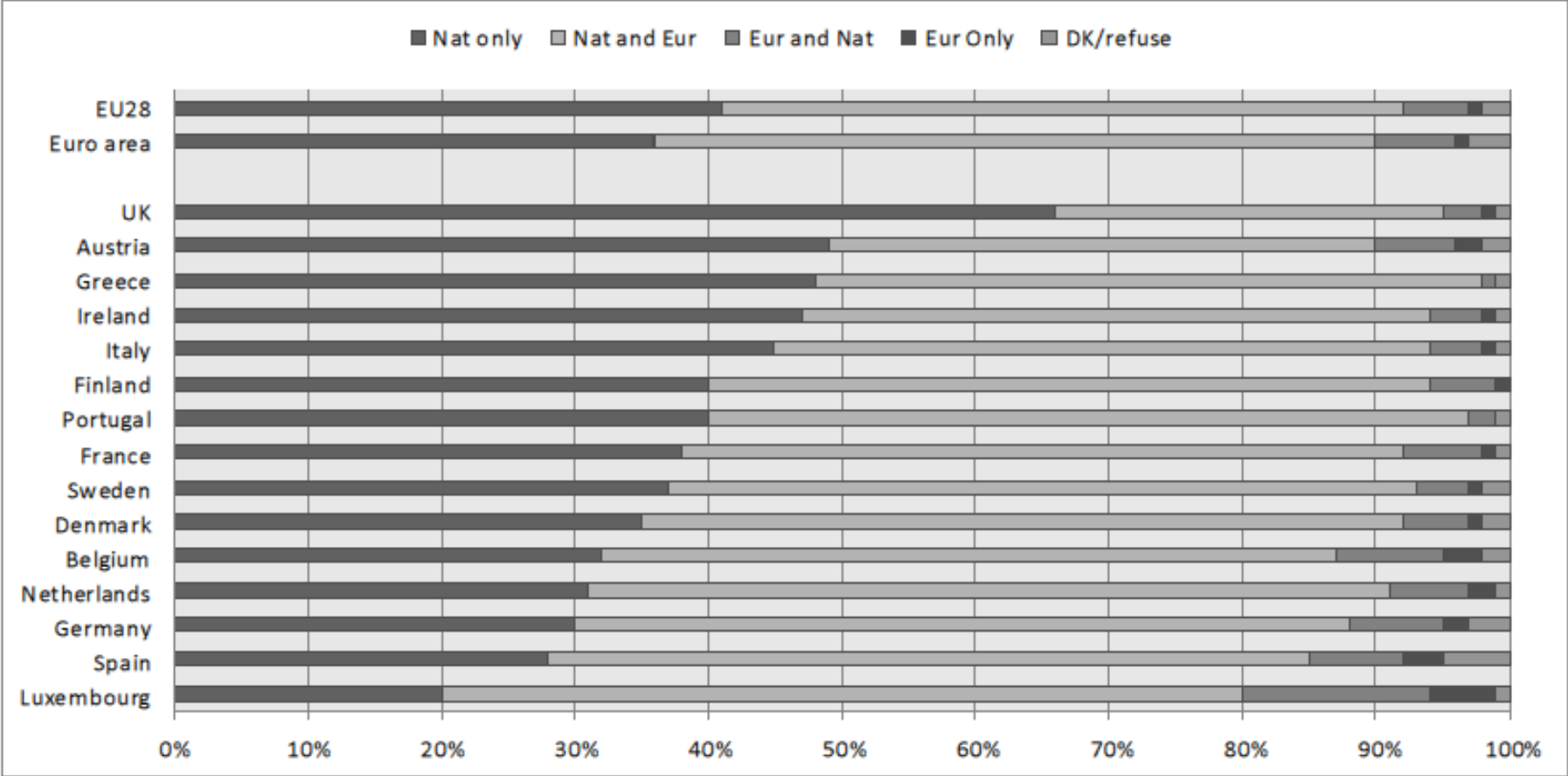
‘European-ness’ of national identity helps define boundaries of ‘national interest’ and the perceived ‘target population’ of (domestic) public policies

Figure 2: Employment protection and social spending through social contributions in selected EU15 countries and the United States, average for 2004-2011



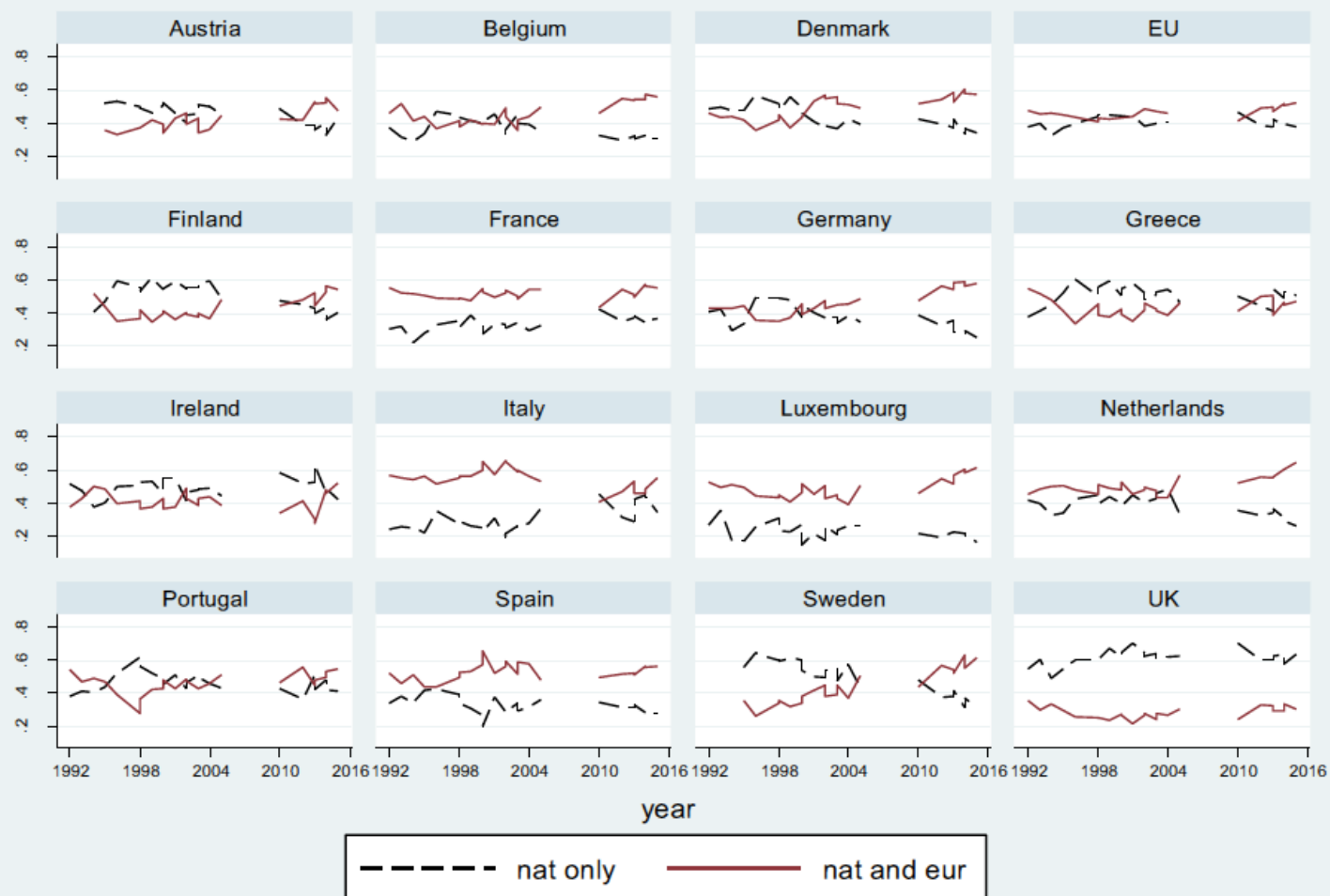
Notes: "Employment protection" refers to OECD data on "Protection of permanent workers against individual dismissal" (EPRC). A higher protection score implies less labour market flexibility; "Social contributions" are based on OECD data on "actual social contributions". "Social expenditure" includes public and private mandatory social expenditure. A higher share of social contributions in social expenditure is a proxy for a more contributory welfare system.

Figure 2: Share of population who feel “nationality only”, nationality and European”, European and nationality”, and “European only”, October 2015



Source: Eurobarometer 84 (Autumn 2015)

Figure A2: Share of people in EU15 member states who see themselves as “nationality only” or as “nationality and European”, spring 1992- spring 2015
(Source: Eurobarometer; all available survey data are shown; for most but not all years, data are available for both spring and autumn; no data for 2006-10)



Graphs by country

Our questions

- Integration of data/discussion in other WPs:
 - WP9: public opinions surveys; can we add questions?
 - WPs 8-10: public attitudes and media discourses on free movement
 - WP12: discussion of cost-sharing mechanisms
- Relationships and synergies with other WPs

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