



Exploring New Mobilities in the context of inclusion and urban multilingualism

A community approach

Society WP2.1.

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Grasping New Mobilities

Mobility (a non-exhaustive approach)

- Rural versus urban (suburbanisation)
 - Intra EU-mobility
 - Traditional (economic) migration (non-EU)
 - Refugees
 - Undocumented immigrants, transmigrants
 - Tourism (AirBnb-sation)
- => Impact on inclusion
+ Majority of population is NOT mobile!

Dimensions in discourse on mobility and inclusion

- Socio-economic status
- EU versus non-EU
- From economic to cultural integration discourse
- Length of stay
- Personal motivation
- Political climate
- ...



Bottom-up experiences of dealing with MULTILINGUALISM

Case study Brussels

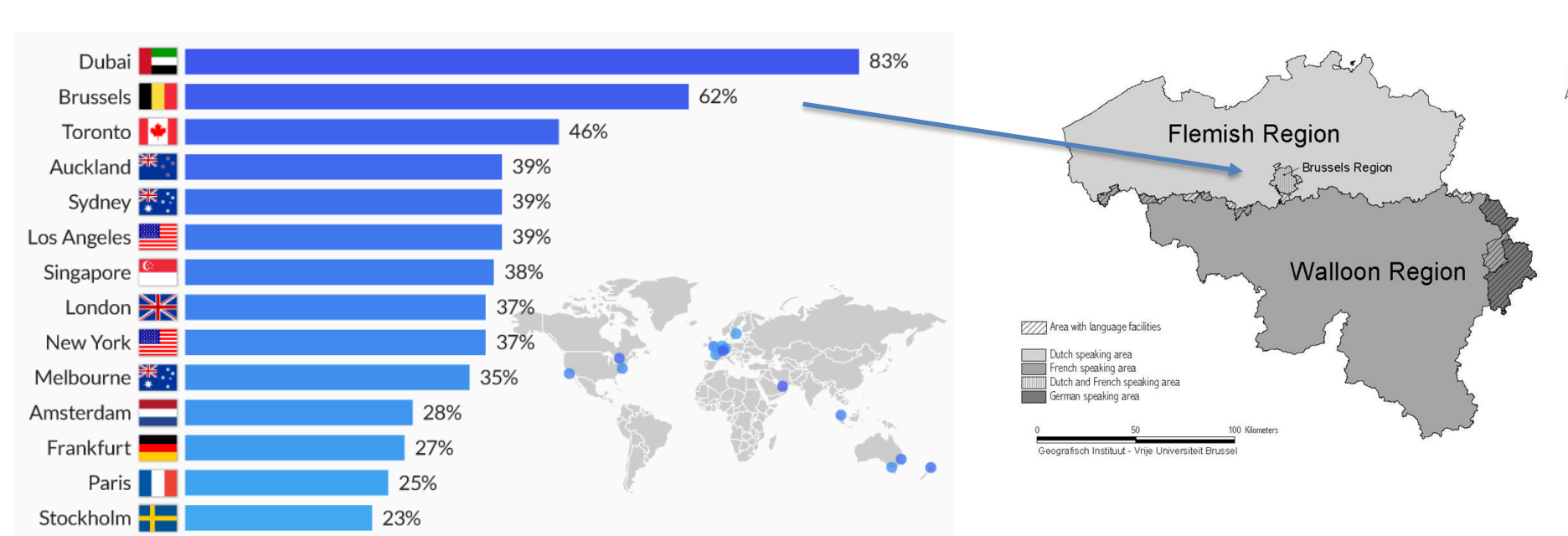


Figure 1. Most diverse cities in the world: level of diversity (Source: IOM, 2015)

Brussels ideal language laboratory, no compulsory integration policy

Home language(s)	2001	2013
French	62,8%	41,7%
Dutch	7,0%	3,3%
French/Dutch	15,7%	23,9%
French/other	9,9%	19,8%
Other	4,8%	11,3%
% population	47,4%	48,6%

Table 1. Home language(s) population born in Brussels (Source, Janssens, survey data 2013)

Language proficiency	Belgian		EU		Non-EU	
	2001	2013	2001	2013	2001	2013
French	98.8%	93.2%	92.1%	73.9%	73.9%	66.4%
Dutch	39.1%	26.9%	4.6%	11.8%	7.4%	5.3%
English	33.2%	28.7%	53.9%	47.1%	12.1%	22.1%
None of three	0.6%	4.3%	0.7%	15.2%	23.7%	28.5%
% Population	72.7%	66.9%	14.8%	22.9%	12.5%	10.2%

Table 2. Language proficiency by type of citizenship (Source, Janssens, survey data 2013)

Identification non-Belgians	2001	2013
Local municipality	15.3%	37.6%
Brussels	27.5%	51.3%
Belgium	42.2%	21.6%
Europe	39.8%	19.1%
Cosmopolitan	3.8%	7.7%
Francophone	11.4%	17.3%
Fleming	0.3%	1.0%
Dutch-speaker	-	2.1%
Walloon	-	0.6%

Table 3. Identification non-Belgians (Source, Janssens, survey data 2013)

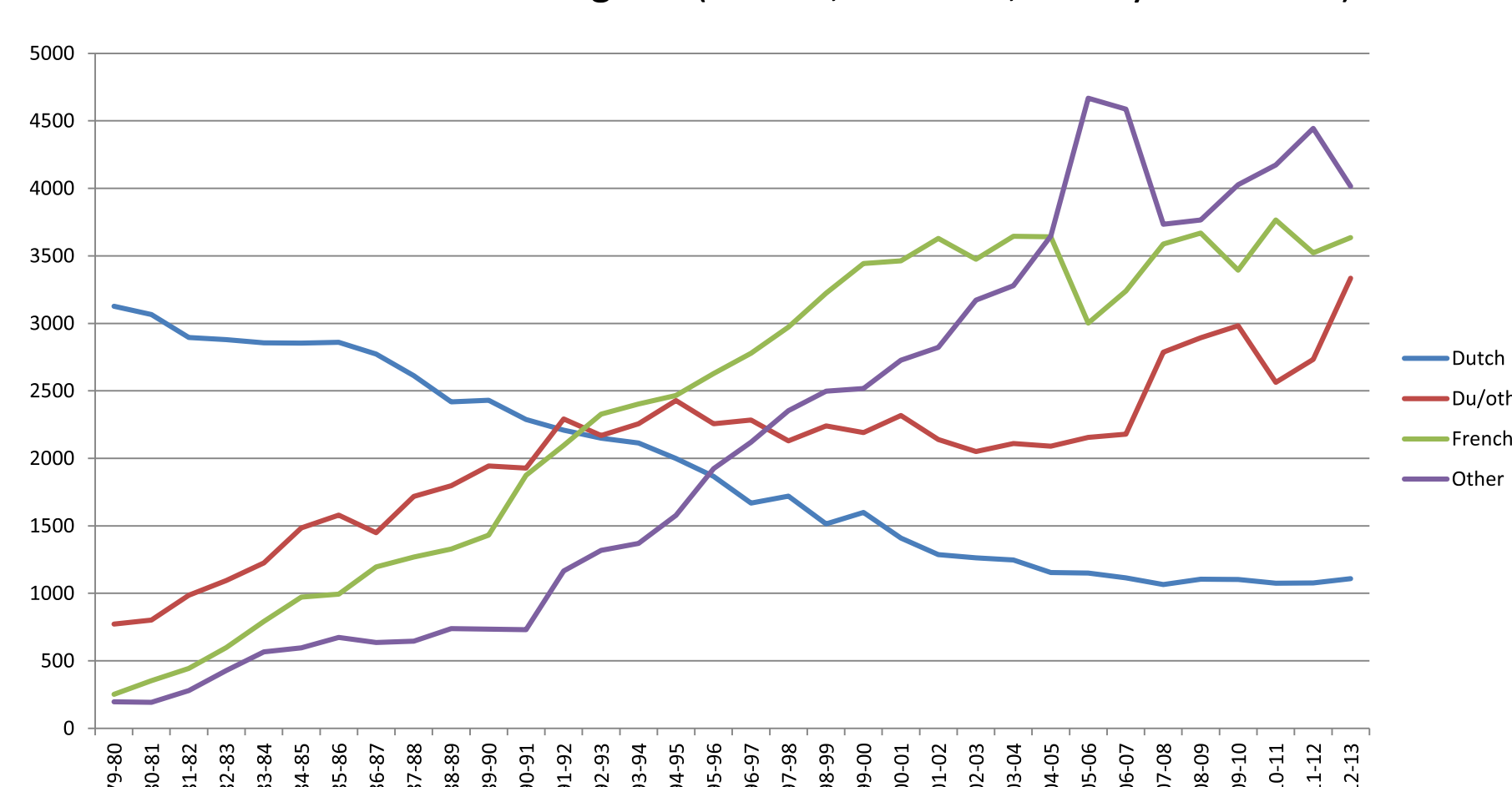


Figure 2. Linguistic background children in Dutch-medium compulsory education in Brussels (Source: VGC, 2015)

Some results

- Restricted number of 'New Mobile Europeans' but nature of people born and raised in the city is multicultural and multilingual as well
=> this is 'local society' as basis of inclusion process
- Although overall majority (90%) says to be fluent in local lingua franca (French), growing multilingual practice
- Growing impact of English does not correspond to status quo in fluency
+ majority does not speak the language
- Due to lack/failure of political diversity management
=> civil society plays a pioneering role in culture, education, neighbourhood integration ...
=> initially bridging traditional language communities
- Restricted identification of newcomers with traditional language communities, nation state or Europe but identification with 'the local' + transnationalism
- ...

Some conclusions

New mobilities => new diversities => new policies (traditional frameworks no longer efficient)

- Multilingual societies do not function based on one local lingua franca and/or English => need for multilingualism
=> consequences for every (language) domain at all levels
- 'Free movement' and 'subsidiarity'
need for discussion and political action on inclusion of 'EU-nationals' (and not only 'third-country-nationals') on local, state and European level
=> building blocks for social inclusion needed
- 'Europe' as concept for identification restricted to mobile high potentials => additional policy for lower educated
- ...

