

Report of the project

Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe from 01.12.2007 to 30.11.2009

Children

Adolescents

Family

Women


Seniors

Generations

Integration

International cooperation

AAMÉE

 Active Ageing of Migrant
Elders across Europe

The „Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe“ project is promoted by the Ministry of Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the State of North Rhine- Westphalia, Germany (MGFFI) and the Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities of the European Commission (DG EMPL) via the ENEA Programme (VS/2007/0652).

Report of the project
Active Ageing of Migrant Elders
across Europe (AAMEE)
from 01.12.2007 to 30.11.2009

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Preface | |
| Introduction | 10 |
| 1. Initial Situation and Targets | 12 |
| 1.1 The Life Circumstances of Migrant Elders in Europe and Models of a good Practice of Projects | 12 |
| 1.1.1 Migrant Elders – A numeral Estimation | 13 |
| 1.1.2 Variety – instead of Homogeneity | 14 |
| 1.2 Country Studies | 14 |
| 1.2.1 Germany | 14 |
| 1.2.2 The United Kingdom | 19 |
| 1.2.3 Bulgaria | 22 |
| 1.2.4 Poland | 24 |
| 1.2.5 Spain | 25 |
| 1.2.6 The Netherlands | 28 |
| 1.2.7 Hungary | 30 |
| 1.3 Contribution of Migrant Elders to Europe's Development | 31 |
| 1.4 Targets and Values of the Project | 33 |
| 1.4.1 Active Ageing | 33 |
| 1.4.2 Mutual Integration | 33 |
| 1.4.3 Empowerment | 33 |
| 1.4.4 Equal Opportunities | 33 |
| 1.4.5 Implementation and Dialogue | 34 |
| 2. Statements of the AAMEE Partners and Lobby work for AAMEE | 35 |
| 2.1 The Partners of AAMEE | 35 |
| 2.1.1 Association of Towns and Municipalities of North Rhine-Westphalia e.V. | 35 |
| 2.1.2 Association of German Cities and Towns – Association of Cities and Towns of North Rhine-Westphalia e.V. | 36 |
| 2.1.3 The Landkreistag of North Rhine-Westphalia e.V. | 37 |
| 2.1.4 Association of the Housing and Real Estate Industry of North Rhine-Westphalia e.V. (VdW) | 38 |
| 2.1.5 State Working Group of the Umbrella Organisations of the Freie Wohlfahrtspflege of the Federal State of North-Rhine Westphalia (LAG FW NRW) | 40 |
| 2.1.6 State Working Group of the Local Migrant Representatives of North Rhine-Westphalia (LAGA NRW) | 41 |
| 2.1.7 Deutsche Welle | 42 |
| 2.1.8 European Volunteer Centre (CEV) | 43 |
| 2.1.9 NRW.BANK | 43 |
| 2.1.10 The Foundation for International Dialogue of the Savings Bank in Bonn | 45 |
| 2.2 Lobby Work for AAMEE – Organisations of Support | 46 |
| 3. The Project Advisory Board and the Jury | 49 |
| 4. The first European Conference: „New Face for Europe. Migrant Elders across Europe – from Challenges to Opportunities“ | 50 |
| 4.1 Conference Preparation | 50 |
| 4.2 Course of the Conference | 51 |
| 4.3 Results of the Conference | 57 |
| 5. The First Two European Good Practice Competitions – Targets and Winners | 58 |
| 5.1 The Competition for Voluntary Organisations (Good Practice Competition 1) | 60 |
| 5.1.1 The first Prize: Arbeiterwohlfahrt (AWO) Region Hannover e.V. | 60 |
| 5.1.2 The second Prize: the Caritas Association for the Archbishopric of Paderborn e.V. – Integration Agency | 61 |
| 5.1.3 The third Prize: Caritasverband Mannheim e.V. | 62 |
| 5.2 Competition for local and regional Authorities and Non-Governmental Organisations (Good Practice Competition 2) | 63 |
| 5.2.1 The first Prize: The City of Edinburgh Council, Great Britain | 63 |
| 5.2.2 The second Prize: Multicultural Nursing House “De Schildershoek”, The Hague, Netherlands | 64 |
| 5.2.3 The third Prize: International Management Institute (IMI), Dobrich, Bulgaria | 65 |
| 6. The Exchange Programme with Voluntary Organisations | 66 |
| 6.1 Workshop at the Caritasverband for the Archbishopric of Paderborn e.V. | 66 |
| 6.2 Workshop at the Arbeiterwohlfahrt (AWO) Region Hannover e.V. (Workers' Welfare Association) | 66 |
| 6.3 Workshop at the Caritasverband Mannheim e.V. (German Welfare Organisation) | 68 |
| 6.4 The Results of the Exchange Programme | 72 |
| 7. Good Practice in Europe | 73 |
| 8. Practical Recommendations for Strengthening and Stimulating of Volunteer Work for and with Migrant Elders in Europe | 74 |
| 8.1 The Targets of the Checklist | 74 |
| 8.2 The Target Groups | 74 |
| 8.3 Conception / Basics | 75 |
| 8.4 Institutional Connection and Political Support | 75 |
| 8.5 Requirement Analysis | 75 |
| 8.6 Access | 76 |
| 8.6.1 Access to Migrant Elders and their Organisations | 76 |
| 8.6.2 Access for Migrant Elders to Public Activities | 76 |
| 8.7 Support of Volunteer Work with Migrant Elders and their Civil Citizen Engagement | 76 |
| 8.7.1 Performance of offers | 76 |
| 8.7.2 Qualification of Multipliers | 77 |
| 8.7.3 Employees | 77 |
| 8.7.4 Acceptance and Appreciation | 77 |
| 8.8 Communication and Information | 78 |
| 8.9 Financing | 78 |
| 8.10 Sustainability | 78 |
| 8.11 Quality Assurance / Evaluation | 79 |

9. The European Research Network – Research Questions and Recommendations 79

| | | |
|---------|---|----|
| 9.1 | Background and Introduction | 79 |
| 9.2 | Targets of the Research Network | 81 |
| 9.2.1 | Orientation and Theoretical Approach | 81 |
| 9.2.2 | Overall goals | 82 |
| 9.3 | Products | 83 |
| 9.4 | Results | 84 |
| 9.4.1 | Code of Practice | 84 |
| 9.4.1.1 | Preamble | 84 |
| 9.4.1.2 | Code of Behaviour | 84 |
| 9.4.1.3 | Principles of Good Scientific Practice | 85 |
| 9.4.1.4 | Ensuring Personal Rights of Examined Individuals | 85 |
| 9.4.1.5 | Principles for the Transferability of Results into Practice | 85 |
| 9.4.2 | European Application of “Voice and Face” | 85 |
| 9.4.3 | List of Research Questions | 85 |
| 9.4.3.1 | Basic Research | 86 |
| 9.4.3.2 | Research Field „Housing“ | 86 |
| 9.4.3.3 | Research Field „Civic and Political Participation“ | 86 |
| 9.4.3.4 | Research Field „Income“ | 87 |
| 9.4.3.5 | Research Field „Health“ | 87 |
| 9.4.3.6 | Leisure Activities for Migrant Elders | 88 |
| 9.4.3.7 | Continuing Education for Migrant Elders | 88 |
| 9.4.3.8 | Social Patterns of Migrant Elders of the First Generation | 88 |
| 9.4.4 | Recommendation for a European Programme of Action | 88 |

10. The Memorandum „Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe“ – recommendations for local, regional, national and European institutions („Bonn-Memorandum“) 90

| | | |
|------|---|----|
| 10.1 | Recommendations for social and political discussions | 90 |
| 10.2 | Recommendations for the improvement of life quality of migrant elders | 90 |
| 10.3 | Recommendations for decision makers of the housing industry, the social and welfare associations and the culture and leisure industry | 91 |
| 10.4 | Recommendations for the European political Institutions | 91 |
| 10.5 | Catalogue of conclusion for European political Institutions | 92 |

11. The Workshop in Brussels „Steps towards equal opportunities to migrant elders across Europe“ 93

12. Annex of Documents 94

| | | |
|--------|--|-----|
| 12.1 | Documents of the Conference | 94 |
| 12.1.1 | Programme of the Conference | 94 |
| 12.1.2 | Evaluation of the Participants' Survey | 103 |
| 12.2 | Exchange Programme | 107 |
| 12.2.1 | Request for Information for the Exchange Programme | 107 |
| 12.2.2 | Application Form for the Exchange Programme | 111 |
| 12.2.3 | Programme Workshop Hannover | 112 |
| 12.2.4 | Programme Workshop Mannheim | 113 |

| | | |
|----------|--|-----|
| 12.3 | Programme Workshop in Brussels | 114 |
| 12.4 | Outreach | 117 |
| 12.4.1 | List of weblinks | 117 |
| 12.4.2 | Press releases of the Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration in the State of North Rhine-Westphalia | 130 |
| 12.4.2.1 | German Press release to the start of the project and inauguration of the website | 130 |
| 12.4.2.2 | English Press release | 131 |
| 12.4.2.3 | French Press release | 132 |
| 12.4.2.4 | Press release for the Conference | 133 |
| 12.4.3 | Selection of press releases | 134 |

13. Further Countries of the European Union 148

| | | |
|-------|----------------|-----|
| 13.1 | Belgium | 148 |
| 13.2 | Denmark | 148 |
| 13.3 | Estonia | 148 |
| 13.4 | Finland | 148 |
| 13.5 | France | 148 |
| 13.6 | Greece | 149 |
| 13.7 | Ireland | 149 |
| 13.8 | Italy | 149 |
| 13.9 | Latvia | 149 |
| 13.10 | Lithuania | 149 |
| 13.11 | Luxembourg | 149 |
| 13.12 | Malta | 149 |
| 13.13 | Austria | 150 |
| 13.14 | Portugal | 150 |
| 13.15 | Romania | 150 |
| 13.16 | Sweden | 150 |
| 13.17 | Slovakia | 150 |
| 13.18 | Slovenia | 150 |
| 13.19 | Czech Republic | 151 |
| 13.20 | Cyprus | 151 |

14. List of Literature 151

| | | |
|------|---|-----|
| 14.1 | Literature and Collection of Materials, Recommendations for Literature, Publications of Members of the Research Network | 152 |
|------|---|-----|

Imprint



Preface

The State Government developed several concepts in cooperation with the representations of interest of migrant people, the social and housing associations and various cultural institutions of the country in order to improve the life situation of migrant elders.

The wishes and needs of the affected persons themselves, for instance, for an individually designed and independent living, access to culture and education, or access to culturally sensitive services were especially important to us.

Our experience has shown that we can learn a lot from each other in Europe, because our European neighbours often face the same challenges. In other European countries, the cultural diversity is also increasing.

How do they deal with this new diversity elsewhere in Europe? How do they use the cultural, social and economic chances offered in this variety there?

Such an exchange of experience is the heart of the project promoted by the European Commission "Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe" (AAMEE) of the Ministry of Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration. We are convinced that those who learn from others and draw the correct conclusions from these experiences will contribute a lot to the improvement of their own work.

The present report summarises the results of the individual steps of procedure, and shows the recommendations for action for the municipal, regional and European level. The recommendations have been compiled over a period of two years by several voluntary organisations of migrant elders, corresponding associations of other European states as well as scientific experts. As a result, it became clear that the society benefits entirely, if, in future, we provide more support for migrant elders so that they can develop their potentials.

It is a great pleasure for me that there are already first joint cross-border projects in Europe. Now, we have to continue this dialogue to improve the quality of life of migrant elders with regards to the European Year of Active Ageing of 2012.

Armin Laschet

Minister for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia

Introduction

The elderly population in Europe will become in the long-term gradually diverse with respect to ethnicities. The causes occurred long ago and are of different nature: colonial history, the history of recruitment of labour force, the reception of different refugee groups, or the modern forms of migration. The consequence is that the group of migrant elders is very heterogeneous and comprises, due to its legal status, many different groups.

Against the background of the demographic change, the formulation of political fields of action for all levels represents a great challenge for the European Union. A proper social policy considering this trend, is a central factor for the economic, cultural and social development of the Europe's societies.

With the support of the Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities of the European Commission (DG EMPL), the Ministry of Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia has been implementing¹ the two-year project "Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe (AMMEE) since December 2007. Building up on these experiences in North Rhine-Westphalia², AAMEE provides various players on European level with recommendations of action with the report of the end of the project in autumn 2009. These are recommendations for the concrete practice of new initiatives for and with migrant elders, for research work, for decision makers of the important spheres of life relevant for old age and for different political levels in Europe.

The Minister, Mr. Armin Laschet, verbalised the basic philosophy of the AAMEE project as follows: "Europe benefits from migrant elders. We need to recognise that the generations of migrant seniors have contributed a great deal to the development of Europe. The increasing inclination of elderly people that involves moving from one border to another – frequently from Europe's north to its south – and the growing number of commuters show clearly that the mobility of elderly people has increased strongly across Europe. Therefore, the variety of the elderly population groups will keep rising in the future. It must become much clearer which social, cultural and economic changes are associated with Europe."³

The AAMEE project aims at accepting the previous life performances of migrant elders, recognising their chances and potentials and, if necessary, researching as well as promoting their social, cultural and economic integration. With this, integration is understood as a mutual process of the elderly people themselves and their environment.⁴ Therefore, the focus of the AMEE project and its long-term goal is on the promotion of the civil engagement on the one hand, and on the stimulation of development of new culturally-sensitive products and services on the other. The areas in which this is necessary are diverse: housing, services close to the homes, care, education, leisure time, culture and marketing.

¹ The project has been implemented from December 1, 2007 to November 30, 2009. The project costs of 509,849.93 € were funded to 70.58 percent of the European Commission from the ENEA programme, to 19.61 percent of the MGFFI and to 9.81 percent through subscriber fees. Interim reports about the implementation of the project were transmitted to the DG EMPL in March and September 2008 as well as in August 2009. During the conference in autumn 2008, the partners of the project – the City of Bonn, NRW.BANK, Deutsche Welle, the Foundation Internationale Begegnung of the Sparkasse in Bonn – allowed to accomplish additional activities regarding the original work planning in form of prize money, organisation of evening receptions and the entire presentation of the conference.

² MGFFI: Recommendations for action for migrant elders, Düsseldorf, 2007. The 'recommendations for action, introduced in autumn 2007: Migrant Elders' of the Ministry of Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration make the specific needs of the growing number of migrant elders clear in all fields of life. They contribute, thus, to the development that in North Rhine-Westphalia live more and more migrant elders and their number will keep rising. Together with 43 experts, the Ministry of Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration has compiled the recommendations in the fields of action of 'living', 'services close to the homes', 'culture/leisure time', 'tourism', 'new media/education', 'sports and exercising', 'marketing' and 'qualification' during an intense consultation process, and published them afterwards with the statements of nation-wide organisations from the fields of economy and society. At the initiative of the municipal migrant representations, the municipalities of the countries will advise this and next year on possible local implementations of these recommendations.

³ See the editorial on www.aamee.eu.

⁴ See detailed information on goals and guiding principles in item 1.4.

These objectives can only be implemented by a broad participation of social, economic and cultural decision-makers of the respective institutions and associations, who can get involved in enhancing the real life situation. As a conversational project, the AAMEE project involved therefore as many participants as possible from welfare associations, municipalities, housing associations, chambers of industry and commerce, or political institutions in North Rhine-Westphalia and on European level and gained their support from the very beginning.⁵

In terms of upcoming decisions of political institutions, it was on the one hand of special importance to demonstrate open research questions by involving research institutions, and on the other, it was vital to secure the acceptance of political strategies, especially through the participation of voluntary organisations, migrant organisations and municipal migrant representations. Scientists, representations of interests and organisations that are committed to migrant elders have been contact persons during the entire period of the AAMEE project.

The targets of the project were reached with a variety of instruments. On March 3, 2008, the goals and individual steps of the project were introduced with the website of the project, www.aamee.eu, and a communication platform was created. On the project website and in several newsletters, it was continually reported about the implementation of the individual working packages, for example about the development of the international advisory board for the project, the two Europe-wide good practice competitions, the expertise about the situation of migrant elders in Europe, the European conference: "New Face for Europe. Migrant elders in Europe- From Challenges to Chances" from September 30 to October 2, 2008 in Bonn, the exchange programme of voluntary organisations, about the design of an European research network, the creation of a brochure with good practice examples across Europe, a checklist of how the civil engagement of and for migrant elders can be promoted and, finally, about the Bonn Memorandum: "Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe".⁶

The present report is based on the description of current scientific knowledge concerning the situation of migrant elders in the member states of the European Union – the individual chapters comprise contents about the processes, the participants and the results of the individual working packages. The report is to contribute to the improvement of mutual integration of migrant elders, to support their active participation within the receiving societies and to lead them to equal opportunity regarding the design of quality of life in old age. With the debate on the quality of life in old age required by migrant elders, the variety of life plans, the potentials and competences of elderly people are to be made clear. The media and general public from all fields of society are to be made more sensitive to the new age profile of migrant people and, thus, it is to draw attention to the related cultural, social and economic chances. After all, it is about access and participation of all people in culture, economy and all areas of life – on local and on any other levels of Europe.

⁵ See also the statements of the partners, item 2.1. See detailed information on lobby work in item 2.2.

⁶ See chapter 10.

1. Initial Situation and Targets

1.1 The Life Circumstances of Migrant Elders in Europe and Models of a good Practice of Projects

Ageing in a foreign country is a global topic concerning all industrial nations as immigration countries and almost all countries with labour immigration. Neighbouring countries with an economic disparity, frequently experience mutual immigration. Elderly people emigrate from wealthy countries to poorer neighbouring countries, whereas people from poorer countries immigrate to wealthy states. The project "Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe" sheds lights on the situation of the various groups of migrant elders living in Europe. There are similar experiences between Mexico and the US. Referring to the US, the project "Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe" gained the "American Association of Retired Persons" (AARP) as a partner.⁷

No uniform definition of migrant people

The ethnical and cultural variety in many member states of the European Union has grown in the last few decades. This development is being noticed gradually.⁸ The causes of this variety are different in the single member states. They are established by various forms of former and present migration and are related to liberality, labour migration, family reunion, colonial history, flight and asylum, partially illegal immigration, reception policy for contingent refugees, Aussiedler and new forms of migration related to prosperity in old age. Above all, the "old" EU countries have become immigration countries. However, the migration behaviour of the twelve EU member states is changing: today, many of the EU member states are simultaneously characterised by emigration, transmigration and immigration. The migration behaviour and settlement pattern differ in terms of time and space, indeed strongly, between the various European countries. Some of the western European countries such as the United Kingdom, the Netherlands or Germany are considerably longer affected by migration than other countries. Some countries like Italy, Spain or Finland were emigration countries until the 1980s, and experienced afterwards a strong immigration. The new EU member states experience simultaneously emigration, immigration and transmigration.⁹

According to the European Commission, three groups of countries can be distinguished in the European Union: (1) countries that belong to the countries of destination of the younger European labour migration (e.g., Germany, Denmark and Austria), (2) states with a colonial history with special relations with Africa and overseas (e.g., Belgium, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and France) and (3) "new immigration countries" (e.g., Ireland, Greece, Spain and Portugal). In addition, a strong irregular migration can be observed in countries bordering with the Mediterranean.¹⁰

The definitions and statistics as well as the legal status of migrant people vary extremely between the member states. Therefore, it is hardly possible to draw a coherent total picture of the various migrant groups in Europe. The number of people living in a member state of the European Union located outside their native country, is currently the minimal consensus for the definition of migrant people. For the year 2000, this number was estimated at more than 56 million (7.7 percent of the total population of Europe).¹¹

⁷ At the conference „New Face for Europe. Migrant Elders in Europe – from Challenges to Chances“ in October 2008 in Bonn, Ms. Gabriela Zabalúa-Goddard reported on initiatives from the US. "The New York Academy of Medicine is dealing with a project of „Ageing in a foreign land – an international study of ageing, migration and belonging“, run by Alexandre Kalache, the initiator of the Global Age-friendly-Cities projekt of the WHO.

⁸ In the demographic report of 2008, the EU Commission deals with migrant elders and refers to AAMEE as a main project of ENEA for the promotion of active ageing and the social, cultural and economic integration of migrants and elderly ethnic minorities (cf COMM SEC 2008, page 126).

⁹ Penninx, Spencer & Van Hear 2008.

¹⁰ Wilkens, 2009: 96.

¹¹ Penninx, Spencer & Van Hear 2008.

1.1.1 Migrant Elders – A numeral Estimation

The group of migrant elders is receiving more and more attention from national integration efforts. In comparison with the native population, the migrant groups usually are considerably younger on average. Various country studies indicate that the proportions and numbers of migrant elders will rise significantly.

A numeral estimation of migrant elders

Due to statistical differences, there is, however, virtually no suitable data for a country comparison in order to create a composition of the demographic structure of migrant elders in Europe. Pan-European numbers about the group of migrant elders are not reflected in the official statistics of Europe. According to the state office for data processing of 2008, the number of the over 60-year-old migrant elders is currently estimated to be about seven million (of all 27 EU member states); that is round 6.3 percent of the total population and it is estimated to be 15 million for the year 2015. Just under 5 million (six percent of the total population) are currently in the age group of the over 65-year-olds. The share of women is 54.1 percent (60 years and older), respectively 55.6 percent (65 years and older).¹² The overview clearly indicates that, on the basis of the definition of the EU, migrant elders are in every country of Europe. The largest groups, however, live in Germany, Italy, Great Britain and France. The statistics of the European Union only include the foreign born population. If all migrant elders are added up like in the neighbouring countries, the figures for North Rhine-Westphalia are about 650,000 in 2007 and, thus, almost 40 percent higher. To reach an understanding of the statistical values, should be one of the future tasks even if they cannot replace qualitative considerations.

Currently, seven million migrant people live in the 27 EU states

Table 1: Foreign born population categorised by age groups of 2007 (figures in 1,000)

| EU states | 60 years and older | | 65 years and older | | 75 years and older | |
|--|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | altogether | born abroad | altogether | born abroad | altogether | born abroad |
| in 1,000 | | | | | | |
| Belgium | 2,398 | 211 | 1,824 | 150 | 8,832 | 970 |
| Bulgaria | 1,904 | 5 | 1,443 | 4 | 6,641 | 20 |
| Czech Republic | 2,162 | 59 | 1,498 | 44 | 8,845 | 187 |
| Denmark | 1,219 | 53 | 860 | 38 | 4,433 | 374 |
| Germany | 21,079 | 1,755 | 16,645 | 1,196 | 71,194 | 9,941 |
| Estonia | 291 | 99 | 229 | 82 | 1,138 | 208 |
| Ireland | 674 | | 481 | | 3,459 | |
| Greece | 2,614 | 46 | 1,999 | 31 | 9,207 | 611 |
| Spain | 9,475 | 408 | 7,172 | 295 | 38,110 | 5,044 |
| France | 12,677 | 1,685 | 9,572 | 1,217 | 49,085 | 6,094 |
| Italy | 14,891 | 249 | 11,607 | 184 | 50,553 | 3,321 |
| Cyprus | 129 | 12 | 93 | 8 | 611 | 104 |
| Latvia | 504 | 144 | 390 | 120 | 1,963 | 312 |
| Lithuania | 692 | 54 | 527 | 45 | 2,847 | 141 |
| Luxembourg | 84 | 22 | 62 | 15 | 378 | 147 |
| Hungary | 2,133 | 41 | 1,597 | 30 | 8,397 | 140 |
| Malta | 70 | 2 | 50 | 1 | 328 | 14 |
| The Netherlands | 3,187 | 228 | 2,235 | 146 | 13,220 | 1,551 |
| Austria | 1,783 | 198 | 1,354 | 136 | 6,905 | 1,109 |
| Poland | 6,751 | 285 | 5,093 | 231 | 31,392 | 337 |
| Portugal | 2,418 | 57 | 1,835 | 42 | 8,970 | 591 |
| Romania | 4,180 | 2 | 3,202 | 1 | 18,248 | 14 |
| Slovenia | 423 | 35 | 322 | 25 | 1,734 | 140 |
| Slovak Republic | 876 | 10 | 636 | 7 | 4,509 | 28 |
| Finland | 1,205 | 12 | 868 | 8 | 4,371 | 119 |
| Sweden | 1,412 | 174 | 796 | 102 | 6,798 | 1,022 |
| United Kingdom | 12,693 | 989 | 9,252 | 732 | 48,216 | 5,707 |
| EU 27 altogether | 107,925 | 6,834 | 81,642 | 4,894 | 410,382 | 38,243 |
| North Rhine-Westphalia¹⁾ | 4,576 | 465 | 3,622 | 317 | 15,443 | 2,660 |

Source: LDS (state office for data processing), 2008

¹² Seifert, 2008.

The numbers of the so-called „foreign born population“ of the 27 EU member states categorised by age groups of 60 years and older as well as 65 years and older for the year 2007, can be taken from the table.

1.1.2 Variety – instead of Homogeneity

The elderly society of Europe is culturally, socially and economically very heterogeneous

The group of migrant elders is very heterogeneous regarding both the various European States and the pan-European level. Migrant elders are altogether a very heterogeneous group culturally, socially and economically, just like the rest of Europe’s elderly society. The reasons consist in the history and framework conditions of migration and integration in Europe. With respect to the growing mobility of this age group, it is to be assumed that this cultural variety in old age will continue to increase.

A temporarily determined definition in the scope of the establishment of the European research network “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe” on February 5 and 6, 2009 in Düsseldorf of the various groups distinguishes Europe-wide between:

- migrant elders who immigrated in the course of colonial and postcolonial migration,
- migrant elders who migrated in the course of (guest) labour migration,
- elderly relatives of national minorities who have already been living in certain regions for many generations,
- Aussiedler, especially in Germany,
- migrant elders who migrated in the scope of new migration and mobility (retirement and prosperity-related migration or elderly employees or long-term visitors),
- elderly or old refugees (e.g., of the Jewish religion) and
- elderly people who migrated in the context of undocumented or irregular immigration.

1.2 Country Studies

In the following, it is given a detailed analysis of the seven countries: Germany, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Poland, Spain, the Netherlands and Hungary¹³. They each represent an other focal group of migrant elders and played a particular role in the scope of the AAMEE project. The results of the present research are included¹⁴. A cursory outlook for other states will follow directly after the country studies.

1.2.1 Germany

Migrant people in Germany

In the statistics of Germany, you can find different definitions concerning migrant people in Germany. The three most important statistics comprise the population projections, the Central Foreigners Register and the micro census. The population projections and the Central Foreigners Register deliver data to the foreign population, namely the non-German one. The micro census was extended by questions concerning the registration of the migration status of the population in 2005. The population is distinguished in people with and those without a migration background by personal features such as nationality, naturalisation, migration to Germany and features of parents.

Thus, for the first time, data are available depicting differentiated the heterogeneity of the migrant population. They delivered data on the economical and social situation of the population as well as on the situation of the labour market.¹⁵

¹³ Regarding the situation of migrant elders in Bulgaria, Poland and the Netherlands, three short expertises were commissioned in the scope of the AAMEE project.

¹⁴ Altogether, there was little literature about migrant elders. Several countries like Germany and Great Britain have a relatively comprehensive research at their disposal; in all other countries there are almost no research results. An Internet research on the basis of selected terms was therefore accomplished for this report for all 27 European member states. Against this background, a list of Europe-wide research questions was developed in the scope of the AAMEE project.

¹⁵ German Centre for Gerontology (DZA), 2009: 5.

On the basis of the population projections premised on the register of residents of the cities and municipalities, there are living 1.37 million foreign residents aged over 55 years in Germany (last updated in December 31, 2007). Within the age group of the 65-year-olds and older, there are 600,000 persons. With this statistic, it must be taken that the number of elderly people, including elderly foreigners, tends to be overestimated due to unreliable registrations and deregistrations of the citizens and transfers between the departments.¹⁶ According to the Central Foreigners Register (AZR) at the end of the year under review, in which the residing foreigners in Germany are accounted due to their nationality, residence status, duration of stay, age and family status, are currently living 1.25 million foreign persons over 55 years in Germany. Among the 64-year-olds, there are just under 520,000 people.

December 2007: 1.37 million foreign persons of the age group of 55 years and older live in Germany

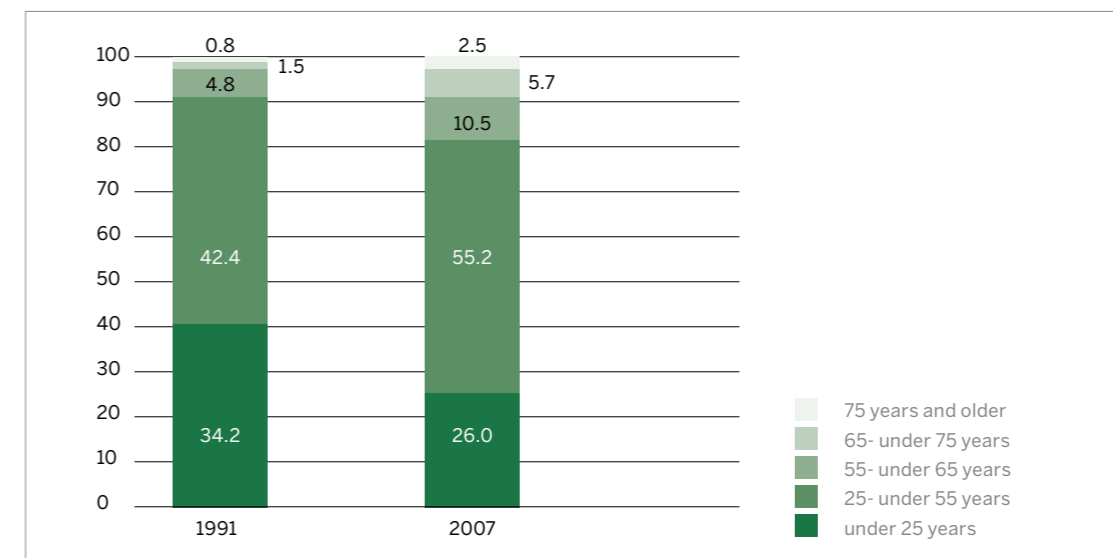
Table 2: Age structure of the German and the foreign population on December 31, 2007

| Age structure | Germans | | Foreigners after the population projections | | Foreigners after the AZR (Centr. Regist. of Foreign.) | |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------|---|------------|---|------------|
| | absolute | in % | absolute | in % | absolute | in % |
| under 25 | 18,897,289 | 25.2 | 1,882,871 | 26.0 | 1,706,027 | 25.3 |
| 25 - under 55 | 31,395,305 | 41.9 | 4,001,667 | 55.2 | 3,787,887 | 56.2 |
| 55 - under 65 | 8,759,168 | 11.7 | 762,793 | 10.5 | 730,538 | 10.8 |
| 65 - under 75 | 9,128,071 | 12.2 | 414,615 | 5.7 | 390,620 | 5.8 |
| 75 - under 85 | 5,103,886 | 6.8 | 137,143 | 1.9 | 106,616 | 1.6 |
| 85 and older | 1,678,723 | 2.2 | 56,306 | 0.8 | 23,191 | 0.3 |
| in total | 74,962,442 | 100 | 7,255,395 | 100 | 6,744,879 | 100 |

Source: German Centre for Gerontology (DZA), 2009:6

If you compare the age distribution of the foreign population between 1991 and 2007, a significant tendency towards ageing can be noticed. The working migrants of the first generation and their partners, who migrated later on, are increasingly in retirement age.

Table 3: Age structure of the foreign population at the end of 1991 and 2007; shares in percent



Source: German Centre for Gerontology (DZA), 2009:6

¹⁶ DZA, 2009: 12.

Almost 40 percent of the elderly foreigners from the age of 65 years are from EU countries

Almost 40 percent of the elderly foreigners from the age of 65 years are from countries of the European Union and further 50 percent from other European countries. Turkey is the most strongly represented country, followed by Italy and Greece. The oldest foreigners registered in the Central Register of Foreigners are from Austria, the Netherlands, Croatia and Spain.¹⁷

Population with a Migration Background

2007: 15.4 million people with a migration background in Germany

In 2007, a number of 15.4 million people with a migrant background lived in Germany. This equals about a quarter of the total population. This population group comprises 1.4 million persons in the age group from 65 years and onwards, which corresponds to a share of 8.4 percent of the population of the same age. A total of 37 percent of this migrant people have a foreign citizenship. The migrant population is with 34.3 years considerably younger on average than the population without a migrant background, whose average age is 44.9.¹⁸

The foreign population aged 65 years and onwards have an average length of stay of 36 years in Germany. This means that 48 percent of this population lives between 20 and 40 years in Germany, 32 percent even longer. This especially concerns the former guest workers from Greece, Spain, Croatia and Turkey. With the elderly population with a migrant background, this share is of 25 percent.¹⁹ The people coming from Central and East European countries live on average less than ten years in Germany.

Growth of the proportion of migrant elders

According to the population forecast of the official statistics (average version) that is differentiated according to Germans and foreigners from the year 2000, the foreign population will rise with a net immigration of 200,000 million people. Simultaneously, the German population decreases from 75 to 70 million people. The share of the over 55-year-old migrant people will, thus, double to 28 percent (2.8 million persons). The share of the over 55-year-old Germans on the other hand, will only rise from 40 percent to 55 percent. Migrant people aged 75 and older will grow from a present proportion of one to two percent up to seven percent. The German population rises from seven percent to 15 percent within this age group.²⁰

The migrant population concentrates regionally on the former federal territory, including Berlin. There live 2.46 million of the altogether 2.57 million immigrants aged over 55 years (95.7 percent). Most of the immigrants of this age group live in North Rhine-Westphalia (675,000), Baden Wuerttemberg (510,000), Bavaria (435,000), Hesse (225,000), Lower Saxony (195,000), Berlin (122,000) and Rhineland-Palatinate (109,000).²¹

Social Situation

Migrant people are affected by a higher poverty risk

The social situation of migrant elders is as well very heterogeneous according to their diversity. However, on average, their material situation is presented worse in comparison to the German elderly population, whereby there still don't exist differentiated statements on various groups.

While the poverty risk dropped for over 60-year-old people without a migration background (last update 2003: 9.7 percent, 2005: the age group of the over 65-year-olds: 9.7 percent) between 1999 and 2003, it strongly increased in terms of the migrant group of the same age during the same period (last update: 2003: 32.1 percent; 2005: over 65-year-olds 27.1 percent).²² The poverty risk is especially high for single migrant women. With regards to over 60-year-old Aussiedler, the poverty risk quota was 25.7 percent. The causes for the poverty risk regarding migrant elders are their shorter employment biographies, the rather low earned income of the oftenly unskilled or trained workers and the more frequent concernment of unemployment during their professional life.²³ In 2008, less

¹⁷ DZA, 2009: 8f.

¹⁸ DZA, 2009: 8f.

¹⁹ DZA, 2009: 10.

²⁰ BMFSFJ, 2006: 417.

²¹ The German Bundestag, 2008: 12.

²² BMFSFJ, 2006: 49.

²³ BMA, 2008: 105; Robert-Koch-Institut, 2008: 97.

²⁴ BMFSFJ, 2006: 49.

than half of the working age Turkish people were able to work, of the 45-64-year-olds, only 35 percent worked.²⁴

For the first time in 2005, information was collected about the material situation of migrant elders (micro census). Afterwards, 7.4 percent of the over 65-year-olds with a migrant background lived mainly on social welfare (women: 7.9 percent, men: 6.8 percent) people without a migrant background present a quota of 0.5 percent in this respect.²⁵ Due to the clearly higher poverty risk of migrant people, the Federal Ministry of Social Affairs proceeds from a poorer state of health regarding this group: "In terms of health impairment, the poverty risk group presents a nearly fivefold increased quota for men and a nearly threefold increased quota for women compared with those of the highest income bracket."²⁶

Living

Related to the group of the over 65-year-old migrant elders with a foreign citizenship, there are some data showing that, although their housing situation has improved in the last few years, there are still some areas where this situation presents worse than in the German control group. The following data are taken from the study Özcan and Seifert, 2006: 42ff.:

Improvement of the living situation of migrant elders, in spite of disadvantages

- Evaluation of the size of the apartment: While 20.3 percent of the migrant seniors (5.6 percent of the German seniors) stated that their apartment was too small, this number fell to three percent in 2002 (in comparison to 4.3 percent of the German seniors). About 92.2 percent of the foreign seniors stated in 2002 that their apartment was perfectly right and 4.1 percent stated that their apartment was too large.
- Evaluation of the condition of the apartment: The share of foreign seniors, who are not content with the condition of their house, rose from 1997 to 2002 from 42 percent to 58 percent. Among German seniors, it was 72.7 percent in 2002. The share of foreign seniors living in a house that is strongly in need of renovation, decreased significantly from 20 percent to 7.7 percent during the same period of time, but is still over the share of elderly Germans (1.8 percent).
- Creating residential property: The share of homeowners among the foreign seniors has grown considerably since 1997 (2002: 30.8 percent). There is, however, altogether a lower percentage in comparison with the households without a migrant background of the same age group (48.3 percent).
- Equipment: Regarding the equipment of the apartments with bathroom/shower, toilet, running hot water, central and floor heating as well as balcony and terrace, the housing situation for foreign seniors improved between 1997 and 2002. However, only 74.2 percent of the foreign seniors (94.5 percent of the German seniors) have a central or floor heating. About 90.4 percent of the foreign seniors have hot water supply at their disposal (99.1 percent of the German seniors). Round 55.3 percent have a balcony or terrace, and 23.4 percent of the foreign seniors have a garden (81.3 percent, respectively 58.9 percent of the German seniors).
- Satisfaction about the housing situation: The majority of households with and without any migrant background, assess their housing situation as appropriate. In the group of migrant people, the housing situation is more assessed as cramped and the maximum rent as rather too high.

²⁵ Robert-Koch-Institut, 2008: 97.

²⁶ BMAS, 2008: 105.

Practical Examples

Projects for the improvement of integration and participation

With the development of adequate offerings, the considerable heterogeneity of the group of migrant elders is to be basically considered. Not all strategies and approaches of social integration and participation are suited for all groups. Many elderly migrant elders from East Europe have been socialised in a totalitarian system, for example, and need to be addressed with specific strategies of the civil engagement.²⁷ The following examples of a good practice of projects for migrant elders had been identified in the scope of the AAMEE project and were presented at the conference in October 2008.

■ Forum for a culturally sensitive elderly care

Forum of culturally sensitive elderly care

The forum for a culturally sensitive elderly care is a voluntary association of formations, organisations, migrant organisations and institutions from the fields of elderly care and migration work as well as from bordering fields of activity which was formed after concluding the campaign for a culturally sensitive elderly care at the beginning of 2006. The forum consists of supporters and people interested in culturally sensitive elderly care. It is based on a voluntary, networking and democratic way of working. One of the offerings of the forum is the hiring of continuously revised and updated "information packages" with whose support information events and further education on the topic of culturally sensitive elderly care are accomplished. They can be used during lessons for nursing students in the elderly care. Multilingual brochures inform migrant elders about existing offers of the elderly care.²⁸

With the "Memorandum for a Culturally Sensitive Elderly Care" published 2009 in its second edition, various organisations, welfare organisations and players agreed on a common objective. The memorandum will make a contribution to the intercultural opening by taking the example of elderly care.²⁹

The "Assistance for a Culturally Sensitive Elderly Care" of the "Working Group Charter for a Culturally Sensitive Elderly Care, Board of Trustees of the German Elderly Care" was published in 2002 and represents a working basis for interested players looking to design an intercultural everyday life and to develop the professionalism of care. It deals with the upper topics of (1) "quality features of a culturally sensitive care in the everyday life of a nursing facility for elderly people", (2) "professional care of migrant people who have grown old", (3) "intercultural opening as a structural developing process", (4) "from a multicultural to a intercultural team", (5) "qualification of a culturally sensitive elderly care", (6) "public relation work, participation and networking", (7) "intercultural opening as a task for society" and (8) "financing of culturally sensitive elderly care".³⁰

■ District of Unna: pilot project: "New, integration promoting structures to improve the life situation of migrant elders" (2000-2003)

Project to inform Turkish migrant elders about the social security systems

The project was implemented in cooperation with the Multi-Cultural Forum of Lünen e.V. and promoted by the State of North Rhine-Westphalia. It aims at making the social security system in Germany more transparent for Turkish migrant elders and at contributing to a permanent promotion of use of existing offers and establishments of elderly care and work by this target group.

At the beginning, there was a comprehensive inventory of the life situation of the elderly Turkish population in the district of Unna, as well as an analysis of their desires and needs regarding offers and establishments of elderly care and work. On the basis of this, a series of seminars was designed and implemented for Turkish seniors where they were informed, for example, about the German security system and existing offers for elderly people. At the same time, qualification measures for the personal of the German elderly care and work were developed and implemented in order to sensitise them for the demands and specific needs of Turkish seniors. Public relation work (both in German

²⁷ In the AAMEE- Projekt, elderly people from the former Soviet Union, for example, indicated to the fact that they associated rather „forced work" with the term of honorary office or voluntary work.

²⁸ <http://www.kultursensible-altenhilfe.de>.

²⁹ <http://www.kultursensible-altenhilfe.de>.

³⁰ <http://www.kultursensible-altenhilfe.de>.

and Turkish media) had an important role in terms of sensitisation of both target groups. The textual and organisational connection of various piecemeal measures and strategies to reduce access barriers associated to the use of offers for elderly people, parallel among both the Turkish elderly people and the services and establishments of the elderly care and work, the "Unna Project" distinguishes itself at home and abroad in comparison to many other projects. The conception and implementation of information and qualification events for both target groups have proved themselves and can also be transferred to other municipalities. However, it has become clear that the setup of access barriers to the German social and supply system represents a very protracted process on both sides, and an improved claim of services and establishments of elderly care and work by migrant elders can only be reached by ongoing measures.

■ Nasha Kwartihra (Russian: our home)

The autonomous migrant organisation of PHÖNIX-Cologne e.V., established by people from the former USSR and natives in 2002, founded with the agency of living conceptions, the GAG Immobilien AG and the Diakonie of Cologne an outpatient supervised nursing residential group, called Nasha Kwartihra, for Russian-speaking people in need of care and with dementia. The nursing concept is based on the individual needs of migrant people and the staff ensures a comprehensive care for the residents. The housing project allows seniors to live together with people of the same cultural and linguistic origin, and, thus, prevents social isolation and loneliness. Family members are not excluded but conceptionally integrated and are allowed to take maintenance into their own hands.³¹

Initiative on a supervised nursing residential group of Russianspeaking people

1.2.2 The United Kingdom

The immigration into the United Kingdom after the Second World War, was strongly characterised by its history as a colonial power. The majority of immigrants in the United Kingdom comes from Ireland and the New Commonwealth³² (the Caribbean, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh).³³ Against the background of the colonial history, it is generally distinguished between immigrants from the Commonwealth and so-called 'foreign immigrants' from countries not belonging to the Commonwealth, who are regarded as foreign nationals in Great Britain.³⁴

The United Kingdom: a country of immigration as a result of colonial times

Meanwhile, there are 85 immigration categories and all have specific rights, conditions and restrictions. In Great Britain, the definition of the size and composition of the immigrated population is difficult: altogether there are ten different statistics that cannot be compared with each other.³⁵

Basically, it is conspicuous that the criteria of the colour of skin plays a major role in the statistics about the categorisation of ethnic minorities and are associated with criteria of national, respectively ethnic origin. As the immigrants from the New Commonwealth automatically received the British citizenship when entering Great Britain until 1962, they are referred to as ethnic minorities due to the colonial history of the United Kingdom. However, this burdens the official statistic with particular difficulties.

The terminus migrant is not used in English-speaking countries, as it suggests migration process which has not been completed. Most of the ethnic minorities are subsumed under the term Blacks as opposed to the predominant local white population. Not only ethnic minorities of African and Afro-Caribbean origin are generally referred to as Blacks but as well those of Asian origin.

A further feature of the British terminology is a relatively inexperienced handling with the term race - from the German point of view - functioning as a generic term for all groups that are definable according to their ethnic or national origin and being widespread within the official language use.³⁶

³¹ <http://www.phoenix-cologne.com/html/de>.

³² The term New Commonwealth describes Great Britain's former colonies and Dominions in the Third World, as far as they still are members of the Commonwealth today, Coleman 1996: 86 footnote 2.

³³ Coleman, 1996: 55f.

³⁴ Layton-Henry, 1992: 4.

³⁵ Düvell, 2007: 348f.

³⁶ See Gerling, 2001.

2001: 7.9 percent of ethnic minorities

After the last census of 2001, in which the interrogated population was to attribute itself to various ethnic groups³⁷, the share of ethnic minorities of Britain's total population was 7.9 percent and made up as follows:

Table 4 : Population of the United Kingdom according to its ethnic belonging, 2001

| Ethnicity | Number | Born abroad | % of the total population | % of all ethnic minorities |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Total population | 58,789,194 | 4,900,000 | 100 | |
| Whites | 54,153,898 | | 92.1 | |
| - Irish | 691,000 | | 1.0 | |
| All ethnic minorities | 4,635,296 | | 7.9 | |
| Mixed | 677,117 | | 1.15 | 11 |
| All Blacks | 1,148,738 | | 1.95 | |
| - Black | 565,876 | 283,000 | 1.0 | 13.6 |
| - Carribeans | 485,277 | 322,000 | 0.9 | 12.9 |
| - Black Afrikans | 97,585 | | 0.1 | 1.5 |
| - Other Blacks | | | | |
| All Asians | 2,331,423 | | 3.97 | |
| - Indians | 1,053,411 | 570,000 | 1.7 | 21.7 |
| - Pakistanis | 747,285 | 336,000 | 1.3 | 16.7 |
| - Bangladeshis | 283,063 | 152,000 | 0.5 | 6.1 |
| - Chinese | 247,403 | 176,000 | 0.42 | 4.2 |
| Other Asians | 247,664 | | 0.4 | 4.7 |
| Other ethnicities | 230,615 | | 0.39 | 7.4 |

Source: Düvell, 2007: 352

The following picture emerged for England differentiated according to the age group of 65 years and older:

Table 5: Ethnic composition of the population among the age group of 65 years and older in England, 2001

| Ethnicity | Number |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Total population | 7.808.000 |
| Whites | 7.579.841 |
| - British | 7.290.679 |
| - Irish | 155.295 |
| - Other | 133.867 |
| All ethnic minorities | 506.056 |
| Mixed groups | 18.556 |
| - Whites and Black Car-ribeans | 5.292 |
| - Whites and Black Africans | 1.673 |
| - Whites and Asians | 6.463 |
| - Other | 5.128 |
| All Blacks | 73.256 |
| - Black Carribeans | 59.464 |
| - Black Africans | 10.801 |
| - Other Blacks | 2.991 |
| All Asians | 130.116 |
| - Indians | 68.164 |
| - Pakistanis | 29.426 |
| - Bangladeshis | 8.918 |
| - Chinese | 11.310 |
| - Other Asians | 12.298 |
| Other ethnic groups | 6.221 |

Source: Age Concern, England 2007: 17

With this, the elderly members of the Indian ethnicity represent with almost 70,000 the biggest group among the elderly members of ethnic minorities in England. They are followed by Black Carribeans with just under 60,000, Pakistanis with almost 30,000 and Black Africans with just under 11,000 persons.

Social Situation

The social situation of elderly members of ethnic minorities in the United Kingdom is very heterogeneous. In general and in comparison with the native elderly population, their living conditions, however, are rather disadvantageous. This applies especially to the fields of income, housing, leisure, health and participation in society.³⁸

The adverse social situation of ethnic minorities

Organisations of Immigrants in the United Kingdom

Compared with other countries, the immigrants in the United Kingdom are extremely well organised. The civil engagement plays a major role. The National Council for Voluntary Organisations, the National Association for Voluntary and Community Action, the London Voluntary Service Council and the Council of Ethnic Minority Voluntary Sector Organisations represent together over 9,000 organisations of ethnic minorities (Black and Minority Ethnic Community Organisations). According to an investigation of 5,500 of these organisations, 50 percent have a yearly budget between 50,000 and 250,000 pound at their disposal.

A high degree of organisations of immigrants

³⁷ The number of the predefined ethnicities, however, is very restricted and comprises regarding Asians, for example, only the categories "Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese and 'other' nationalities". The categories for the black population comprise "Caribbean, African and 'others'". So, the question concerning ethnicity can deliver unexpected results. Turkish people, for example, can refer to themselves as „white“, „black“, „Asian“ or „other“, Düvell 2007: 3489.

³⁸ Gerling, 2009: 128.

Black and Minority Ethnic Community Organisations address mainly people with considerable social and economic needs and work predominantly at a municipal and district level. Many organisations emerged from specific ethnic, cultural or religious backgrounds. Their services comprise education and further education, preventive health care, legal advice, counselling concerning social issues, legal support, daycare centres, accommodation and living, culture, sports and leisure offerings.³⁹

Practical Examples

The following examples of a good practice of projects for migrant elders have been identified in the scope of the AAMEE project.⁴⁰

Projects to improve the living situation and promote participation

- The nursing home Aashna House („House of support) in Streatham, London, provides the Asian community, due to changing family structures within the Asian communities, with accommodations for almost 40 elderly Asians. In 31 single and three double rooms divided in five units - each unit having a dining room and a common room for all people living here - are offered ethnically sensitive services. They comprise, for example, a basically spiritual sensitivity of the staff and the opportunity to practice actively their own religion. The Asian staff can furthermore communicate with the elderly in their mother tongue and encounter cultural and food-related requisitions.
- The Anand Day Centre (“Joy”) in Whetstone is a daycare facility for elderly Asians offering a stimulating environment where the particular needs of these ethnicities are considered. The users come from a variety of Asian cultures and speak, among other things, Urdu, Punjabi, Gujarati and Hindi. The employees speak the most important Asian languages fluently, inherit a cultural empathy and offer activities based on practices related to religion and culture. The opportunity for being able to practice daily different religions like Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism and Sikhism plays as well in an important role. Individual care is also a part of the basic offer. A transport service is provided.⁴¹

The three Scottish housing associations Trust (formerly Kirk Care), Hanover (Scotland) and Bield provide mainly elderly people with housing offers, care and support. During an investigation in 1999, it was found that, due to access barriers, these offerings are hardly used by the elderly members of ethnic minorities. As a reaction to this, the “Equal Opportunities Programme” was initiated. Its goals aim at improving the claim of such services by the elderly members of the ethnic minorities, developing political measures, developing initiatives and marketing campaigns, hiring personal with the respective ethnic background and qualifying employees in terms of dealing with elderly members of ethnic minorities. A series of projects was realised for this purpose.⁴²

1.2.3 Bulgaria⁴³

Bulgaria: the oldest population structure

Bulgaria is a country that ranks among the ten countries with the oldest population structure. Only in the last few years was this phenomenon noticed stronger. In comparison with other countries, the gerontological research is at the beginning in Bulgaria, but is firmly institutionalised in the Population Studies Centre that is part of the renowned Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (BAS). Between 1990 and 2005, appeared about 90 scientific publications, and 19 greater research projects were implemented.

The composition of the Bulgarian population is with regards to ethnicity less diverse in comparison to other countries. According to official Bulgarian data, just under 56,000 immigrated foreigners lived in Bulgaria in 2008. Other estimations, e.g. of the IOM (International Organisation for Migration), are higher (between 80,000 – 120,000). Just under 84 percent of the altogether 7,606,551 (December 2008) Bulgarians are of the Bulgarian ethnicity. The largest ethnicity groups are the Turk-

³⁹ Düvell, 2007: 356.

⁴⁰ The representatives of these projects were invited to the AAMEE conference „New Face for Europe. Migrant Elders in Europe – from Challenges to Chances” in 2008 in Bonn and presented their projects there.

⁴¹ Laniyan, 2008.

⁴² See www.equalityscotland.com; Joshi 2008.

⁴³ The following statements are based on the short expertise of Anna Krasteva (University of Sofia) that was commissioned in the scope of the AAMEE project.

ish (9.4) and the Roma population (4.7 percent). The remaining minorities comprise Jews, Armenians, Karakachans, Gagaouz and Wallachians and they account for about two percent. Altogether, the Bulgarian population has been shrinking strongly in the last few decades. The Bulgarian population decreased by 8.5 percent (- 615,975) between 1992 and 2001, the Turkish by 6.7 percent (- 53,388) and the remaining ethnic mixed group by 0.2 percent (- 24,999). The Roma experienced a growth of 18.4 percent during the same period of time.

In comparison to the native Bulgarian population, the Turks and Roma are considerably younger. The share of the over 60-year-olds was 24.3 percent among the Bulgarians in 2001, among the Turks 13.8 percent and among the Roma only 5.4 percent. The share of the over 65-year-olds increased among the Bulgarians from 15.6 percent to 16.1 percent between 1992 and 2001, among the Turks from 7.7 percent to 8.6 percent and decreased among the Roma from 2.9 percent to 2.7 percent.

The predominant part of immigration takes place in the cities in Bulgaria. The majority of the immigrants come from Russia and other countries of the former Soviet Union. Further larger communities come from the new European member states, the US and the Middle East.

The migration related to prosperity of elderly British, who want to spend their old age, above all, in rural areas and on the coast, is typical for Bulgaria. Most of the immigrants are younger, better educated and more active, respectively independent in comparison to the average of the Bulgarians. The Russians, Greeks and the English rate among the groups with higher shares of elderly people.

The Social Situation

The social situation of elderly migrant people varies extremely in Bulgaria. The so-called English prosperity migrants are, in terms of materials, significantly better off than the native elderly population⁴⁴, and their integration, however, is very difficult, especially with respect to language barriers.⁴⁵ The proportions of the elderly Roma are very low in Bulgaria, among other things due to the low life expectancy. Their social situation is paradoxically better in contrast to that of the younger Roma. Most of them have modest incomes from pensions, the senior citizens are relatively well supplied and taken care of in their families and, against this background, they do not rank among the most endangered groups of Roma.⁴⁶

The group of elderly Russians is divided: one half are first-generation descendants of the Russian immigrants in Bulgaria, and the others are the parents of newer generations of Russian immigrants. The elderly Russians who worked and lived both in Bulgaria and Russia, find themselves in a difficult financial situation, because the social agreement between Russia and Bulgaria was ended. Those who accepted the Bulgarian citizenship, lost all their Russian pension entitlements.⁴⁷

Practical Examples

The following examples of a good practice of projects for migrant elders have been identified in the scope of the AAMEE project.

- The Union of Russian Disabled People in Bulgaria is the only Russian organisation taking care of elderly people. It was founded in 1920 in Sofia and has branches in ten cities. Formerly, the organisation had more homes for disabled people, a sanatorium for lung diseases and beds in the hospital of the Russian Red Cross at its disposal. The organisation was dissolved in 1950 and re-established in 1993. Today it comprises 85 members such as elderly Russians and war veterans. The organisation offers material and moral support for elderly Russians living alone and in need of help, and takes care of the maintenance and care of Russian monuments and cemeteries.

⁴⁴ Krasteva indicates in her expertise to the fact that the elderly native generation in Bulgaria had to pay dearly for the transition to a market economy. The economic crisis of the first years after the transition to democracy led to a reduction of welfare and quality of life, of which the elderly people were worst affected.

⁴⁵ Mobiage.net – study of the training needs.

⁴⁶ Krasteva, 2008: 12.

⁴⁷ Krasteva, 2008: 13.

Strong distinctions of the social situation of elderly migrants

Elderly Russians

Russian organisation for elderly people of Russian origin

- Furthermore, there are about 50 Russian associations especially aiming at the following goals: conflation of the Russian diaspora, maintenance of the Russian language and culture, contact with the Russian government and the non-governmental sector, support of the economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Russia, implementation of research activities and publications of newspapers, magazines and books.

Initiatives for the Jewish community

- About ten years ago, a so-called Day Centre for Our Fathers and Mothers, respectively a „nursery school for pensioners“ was established for the Jewish community with the support of the European Union. Highly intellectual and well integrated members encounter in the morning in different cities in Jewish nursing homes that are provided for them, and attend different courses on five days a week. Offers comprise recitations carried out by university professors regarding certain topics and health-related activities like gymnastics, chess or hiking, art therapy, cultivation of the Hispanic-Hebrew language and occupational therapy. Beyond that, vacations are offered outside the city twice a year.

The Iraqi initiative

- The Iraqi community in Sofia founded the Iraqi Forum. It is an autonomous organisation offering cultural offerings. Meanwhile, the daycare centre is daily opened and offers besides recitations and encounter possibilities also favourable food.⁴⁸

1.2.4 Poland⁴⁹

Poland as a country of emigration

Poland is still a country of emigration, even a few years after the transition to a market economy. According to official statistics, about 123,000 people immigrated to Poland between 1990 and 2006⁵⁰. The scale of immigration is larger, if the illegally immigrated persons⁵¹ and foreigners with a temporary residence status⁵² are added. During the same period, about emigrated 382,000 Polish citizens.

Immigrants in Poland

Mainly working migrants and re-immigrants

The most important categories of legal immigrants in Poland comprise the following:

- classical working migrants;
- re-immigrants of Polish origin, who lost their former Polish citizenship;
- returnees – Poles and persons of Polish origin, who never had a Polish citizenship (predominantly from the former Soviet Union and Kazakhstan) as well as
- refugees.

The first two categories comprise about 90 percent of all immigrants in Poland. The proportion of both groups has shifted in the last few years in favour of the classical working migrants.

The age-specific composition of immigrants differs widely from that of the Polish population, for it is very much younger. Of those who apply for a refugee status, only 0.5 percent are older than 60. The re-immigrants and Polish returnees are older. The share of those who are not of a working age, is, however, clearly lower than that of the native Polish.

Social Situation

Problematic integration of returnees, who have never had a Polish citizenship

The reintegration of re-immigrants does not represent a social problem. Mainly, it takes place in the family or in existing communities without involving public institutions or NGOs. The situation among returnees and persons of a Polish origin, who have never had a Polish citizenship, is different. Their integration problems are comparable to those of the working migrants and refugees who are exposed to substantial cultural obstacles. This also concerns their elderly relatives. However, their total number is very small and is estimated to be approx. 500 – 600 persons.

⁴⁸ See Krasteva, 2008.

⁴⁹ The following data are based on the short expertise of Cezary Zoledowski et al, commissioned in the scope of the AAMEE project.

⁵⁰ The number also comprises naturalised persons and those with a legal residence title.

⁵¹ It is estimated that there are about 50,000 – 100,000.

⁵² Between 2003 and 2005, an appropriate authorisation was issued to approx. 79,000 persons.

There are a number of qualified institutions and programmes for younger migrant people, aiming at supporting them in their integration into the labour market, the school system and the community. For elderly returnees, working migrants and refugees, there are no specific offers. Their social and cultural integration is part of the general programme addressing all migrant people.

Ethnic Minorities

Dealing with ethnic minorities occurs independently from that of immigrants, which is reflected in an institutional and policy level. This leads to a visible specialisation in the non-governmental sector. There are only a few organisations that address both immigrants and ethnic minorities.

In comparison to other European states, the composition of the Polish population is mono-ethnic. According to the last census of 2002, only 1.2 percent felt that they belonged to a different citizenship than the Polish (approx. 471,500). The “National and Ethnic Minorities and Regional Language Act” of January 6, 2005, defined nine groups of national minorities: (1) Germans 147,094, (2) Belarusians 48,640, (3) Ukrainians 27,172, (4) Lithuanians 5,639, (5) Russians 3,244, (6) Slovaks 1,710, (7) Jews 1,055, (8) Czechs 386 and (9) Armenians 262. Four groups are treated as ethnical minorities: (1) the Roma 12,781, (2) the Lemks 5,639, (3) the Tatars 447 and (4) the Karaims 43.

A distinguishing feature for the national and ethnical minorities is their long absence and the fact that they are acculturated. They are also well integrated except for the Roma. The cultural variety and activities of their organisations are supported politically. The social needs of (elderly) members of ethnic minorities are recognized by the public institutions, especially by the municipalities and social welfare centres.

Staff with the suited ethnical background is assigned to public institutions functioning as a connection to the respective ethnicities in areas of high proportion of minorities⁵³. Altogether, there are about 130 registered organisations of national and ethnical minorities in Poland. They cultivate diversity, tradition, group integration and culture and represent their respective minority groups vis-à-vis the state and the municipality.

Practical Examples

Only very few organisations are tailored to elderly members of ethnic minorities. Regarding this, there are some Germans, Jewish and Belarusian organisations.⁵⁴

1.2.5 Spain

Due to the exposed situation between two large seas and as a bridge between Europe and Africa, the Iberian Peninsula has been an area of intensive and spacious migrations since the ancient world. After the end of the Second World War, many Spanish emigrants remained on the European continent. France and Germany alone received more than 400,000 working migrants from Spain until 1970, Switzerland received more than 350,000. Together with the migrants immigrating to Great Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium and some other European countries, more than 1.4 million Spanish working migrants emigrated mainly from rural areas to European countries. After the EU accession in 1986 and due to the economic upswing, the migration balance developed increasingly positive. On the one hand contributed Spanish returnees to this, and on the other European prosperity migrants.⁵⁵

The share of the foreign population was 8.5 percent in 2005, which equals approx. 3.7 million of the 44.1 million of the total population. If you take the definitions of the persons born abroad used

A rate of 8.5 percent foreign population in Spain (approx. 3.7 million)

⁵³ For example, Germans in the Opoln area and Lithuanians and Belarusians in Bialystok.

⁵⁴ See Cezary Zoledowski et al, 2008.

⁵⁵ Pietschmann, 2008.

as a basis in the European Union, the number increases to 4.4 million people and comprises the three categories: foreigners, naturalised and Spaniards. The last group comprises approx. 500,000 persons descending from the second and third generation of Spanish emigrants and returned from Europe, Latin America and Africa to Spain.⁵⁶

Differentiated according to their area of origin, the Latin Americans account for the largest group of the foreign population in Spain (38.8 percent in 2005). The largest Latin American groups are currently (2005) from Ecuador (34.4 percent), Colombia (18.8 percent) and Argentina (10.6 percent).⁵⁷ Among the second largest group of the Europeans (altogether 36 percent), the largest group comes from Romania, England, Bulgaria and Ukraine. Many East European immigrants and many Portuguese migrate to Spain in order to escape poverty in their own country and to search for (predominantly unqualified) work. The third largest group of the foreign population is represented by Africans (19 percent), among them mainly Moroccans (70 percent) as well as Nigerians and Senegalese. Among the relatively small group of Asians (five percent), of which the Chinese make up half with just under 47 percent. They are followed by Pakistani, Philippines and Indians comprising together 37 percent of the Asian population.

The irregular immigration is an essential problem of immigration in Spain as well as in other southern European countries. This concerns on the one hand nationals from non-EU countries coming from East Europe, Africa, Latin America or Asia and on the other a considerable number of citizens from EU countries and other "first world countries" living there as long-term tourists without a regular residence title.⁵⁸

Quantitative Estimation and Groups of Migrant Elders

In the year 2000, which is the last current figure, about 67,300 foreign seniors aged over 65 years lived in Spain.⁵⁹ Broken down by selected nationalities, the following figures are indicated according to official statistics concerning the age group of the over 65-year-olds: Moroccans 1,908 persons, Ecuadorians 99, Colombians 464, Peruvians 1,056, other Latin Americans 3,174.⁶⁰ Spain is the most important country of destination for a newer form of migration of elderly people that is referred to as prosperity migration, "(north-south) retirement migration"⁶¹ or „second-home tourism". The background of this formed the mass tourism starting from the northern countries to the Mediterranean region after the economic consolidation after the Second World War. France and Italy were at first preferred countries, but since the 1960s, Spain has developed to the most important destination countries.⁶² Larger groups of migrant elders come originally from Germany, the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland.⁶³

A determination of exact figures of the retirement migrants in Spain is hardly possible. The official Spanish statistics provide only limited information about the retirement migrants.⁶⁴ Many seniors do not migrate officially but remain formally registered in their home countries; don't apply for a residence permit in their country of destination. This results from the fact that the German health insurance funds orientate themselves towards the usual standards of the respective country when people decide to reside permanently abroad. Against this background, it can be assumed that only approx. 10-30 percent of the German retirement migrants are registered by the authorities in Spain.

⁵⁶ Focus on migration: Spain, 2006: 2.

⁵⁷ Focus on migration: Spain, 2006: 4.

⁵⁸ Focus on migration: Spain, 2006: 6.

⁵⁹ Among the age group between 45 and 64, the number is just under 454,000.

⁶⁰ See Angustias et al., 2003.

⁶¹ Breuer indicates in his investigation to the fact that the majority of the elderly Germans on the Canary Islands are so-called „hibernators". In this context, he describes the so-called „retirement migration" rather as a form of transnational migration and, at the same time as a strategy of "successful ageing", Breuer 2008: 329f.

⁶² Schriewer, 2008: 511.

⁶³ O'Reilly, 2008: 429. Bulgaria has developed to a larger newer country of destination in the last few years. Due to the good climate conditions and the favourable prices, increasingly more elderly people, especially from the United Kingdom, Ireland and the Netherlands settled permanently or seasonally in the Black Sea region.

⁶⁴ O'Reilly, 2008: 429; Schriewer, 2008: 511.

All statistics indicate to the fact that the number of German retirement migrants immigrating to Spain has risen continually since the 1960s. According to the statistics of the German pension insurance fund, the number of German pensioners in Spain rose from 1,438 to 9,974 persons between 1986 and 2000.⁶⁵ According to the official statistics, 6,540 Germans lived on the Canary Islands among the age group of 55 years and older in 2001. The German consulate estimates its actual number to 60,000.⁶⁶

For the British prosperity migrants it is as well difficult to determine exact figures. However, O'Reilly indicates to the fact that this group is not at all only composed of retirement migrants, even if the pensioners account for a considerable part of the group. The age of many immigrants is widely under retirement age, and many of them are joined by their entire family. The seasonal visitors and the residents coming always back again and again, are generally pensioners. Those who are permanent residents are, however, younger.⁶⁷

Concerning the figures, an English-speaking newspaper reported altogether 600,000 English-speaking foreigners in the south of Spain in 1999. According to other estimates in 1986, there were almost 47,000 and in 1989 about 73,000 English-speaking foreigners. Data of the European Commission say that about 86,000 British lived in Spain in 1991. It is certain that the British form the largest group among the migrants from northern Europe.⁶⁸

In accordance with O'Reilly, British prosperity migrants can be classified in the following four main groups: (1) permanent residents in Spain (they indicate Spain as their home country and normally don't want to return to their country of origin), (2) residents continually returning for a certain time (the centre of their life is in Spain, and they consist in the first place of pensioners and economically independent persons who return every summer for two to five months to Great Britain), (3) seasonal visitors (they live in the United Kingdom, but return every winter to Spain) and (4) continually commuting visitors (they often have a second residence in Fuengirola or surroundings and come to Spain whenever the opportunity shows up).⁶⁹

Social Situation

With regards to Germany, emigration to Spain represented a phenomenon that was limited to the upper middle class until the 1980s. There is evidence that the composition of the retirement migrants has changed ever since, and they are increasingly coming from the lower middle class.

A small part of German pensioners, mostly from the upper middle class, learn the language, travel the country and are in close contact with the natives. The majority of German retirement migrants, however, have only very rudimentary language skills and remain predominantly in the regions they settled. Many banks, shops, authorities and doctors often provide services in the German or English language, which makes it superfluous to learn the language. This is supported by the development of the telephone network, the use of satellite TV and the regular supply of German newspapers and magazines. With this, the connection to the country of origin becomes closer again. One part of these retirement migrants commutes between Spain and Germany and spends several months per year in the country of origin.⁷⁰ According to O'Reilly, there is no integration of British immigrants into the Spanish society. Especially the group of permanent residents seems to have no great desire for their homeland and the intention of returning there. However, the poor integration is attributed to the absence of political power, for they don't have universal suffrage, and the municipal elections law was granted to them only hesitantly.⁷¹

**Special services for
Germans and the
English**

⁶⁵ Schriewer, 2008: 511.

⁶⁶ Breuer, 2005: 317.

⁶⁷ O'Reilly, 2008: 432f.

⁶⁸ O'Reilly, 2008: 430.

⁶⁹ O'Reilly, 2008: 431.

⁷⁰ Schriewer, 2008: 512.

⁷¹ O'Reilly, 2008: 433.

Hardill et al refer in their scientific research to the fact that there is a significant number of English seniors in Spain, who are not able to fulfill their own needs - either due to health-related problems or a lack of financial resources.⁷² The six local representations of Age Concern Espana⁷³ present in Spain, receive approx. 12,000 inquiries from English seniors per year. Round 12.5 percent of these enquiries call for urgent support in health-related or financial difficulties, isolation, poor knowledge of existing rights or offerings, communication problems or a lack of nursing care.

Motives

Favourable climatic conditions as motives

Regarding the motives of the German retirement migration, people often state reasons like friendly climate conditions, especially the mitigation of rheumatic and respiratory diseases.⁷⁴ The motives of the British migrants are the following: the search for new forms of life, negative assessments of the life in Great Britain such as divorce, unemployment or a high level of crime, and positive assessments of the life in Spain such as climate and landscape, an already resident British home community and the benefits of the Spanish society like respect for children and a modest pace in everyday life.⁷⁵

Main Points of Settlement

Offshore regions are often main points of settlement

The settlement of German seniors in Spain is restricted to some selected regions like the Canaries, the Balearic Islands (above all, the Island of Mallorca) as well as the Mediterranean coast of the mainland from the Costa Brava to the Costa del Sol with emphasis on the surroundings of Malaga and Alicante.⁷⁶ On the Canaries, Germans settled especially in offshore regions that are also preferred by the international tourism.⁷⁷ The majority of the German migrants in old age acquired an apartment or a house in these areas, mostly in artificially established settlements for vacationers and foreign seniors. In many of these colonies, initially settled people of the same nationality. This character is going to change if the houses are sold, and then the settlements become more and more international.

The migration in old age has met with mixed reactions in Spain. It has become an important factor, which is primarily seen positive. On the other hand, many speak of a closeout of Spain, criticise the changes of the landscape and warn against a profound change within the structure of the Spanish society and culture.⁷⁸

1.2.6 The Netherlands

The Netherlands as a country of immigration as a result of the colonial past

Since the 1960s and until now, the Netherlands are rather marked by immigration than emigration. At first, the immigration was influenced by the colonial past of the country, whereas Suriname, the Antilles and Indonesia (especially the group of islands in the Moluccas) played an important part. In 1951, about 125,000 people immigrated from the Moluccas, and many of them belonged to the Royal Netherlands Indies Army. After 1945, many inhabitants from the Antilles and Suriname possessing a Dutch passport, entered the Netherlands. Many of them came to study and their integration was unproblematic. The mass migration from Suriname in the 1970s and early 1980s, was linked to the independence of the country that took place in 1975.

In the 1960s, many people from Indonesia and later from New Guinea (Dutch East Indies) immigrated to the Netherlands. Apart from a bottleneck situation on the labour market, the integration of these immigration groups was as well unproblematic. From the 1950s on, guest workers, particularly young men, were recruited from southern European countries. At first came predominantly Italians working in the Dutch coal mines. They were followed by guest workers from Spain, Greece and Yugoslavia, working mainly in the textile and marine sector. Then, from the 1960s on, came guest workers

⁷² Hardill et al., 2004: 10f.

⁷³ This is the largest welfare organisation working for and with elderly people.

⁷⁴ Schriewer, 2008: 511f.

⁷⁵ O' Reilly, 2008: 432.

⁷⁶ Schriewer, 2008.

⁷⁷ Breuer, 2005: 317.

⁷⁸ See Schriewer, 2008.

from Turkey and Morocco. Like in Germany, and based on the rotation system, it was assumed that many working migrants would return to their home countries after a short period of time. Separate integration and education measures were considered as unnecessary. After the oil crisis and increasing unemployment, the policy of working migration was finished. A disproportionate number of guest workers lost their workplaces. Many working migrants from Spain, Greece and Italy returned to their home countries. However, immigration from Turkey and Morocco did not decline due to a persistent family reunion in the 1980s.

During the 1980s, unskilled working migrants were particularly affected by unemployment. Due to the economic upswing and anti-discrimination programme of the government, the employment rate of immigrants has increased again since the 1990s. Back in the 1990s, an intensified immigration of asylum seekers took place.⁷⁹

According to the CBS (Central Bureau of Statistics), the migration in the Netherlands is composed as follows:

Table 6: Migrant population in the Netherlands in 2007

| | Number of persons | Share of total population in % | Share of the second migrant generation in % |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Turks | 368,600 | 2.3 | 47.1 |
| Moroccans | 329,500 | 2.0 | 49.0 |
| Surinamese | 333,500 | 2.0 | 44.2 |
| Antilleans | 130,000 | 0.8 | 39.3 |
| Leaks | 43,900 | 0.3 | 20.9 |
| Afghans | 37,200 | 0.2 | 15.8 |
| Iranians | 29,000 | 0.2 | 18.8 |
| Somalis | 18,900 | 0.1 | 31.5 |
| Non-western migrants | 1,738,500 | 10.6 | 41.6 |
| Indigenous | 13,187,600 | 80.6 | |
| Total population | 16,358,000 | 100.0 | |

Source: CBS (Central Bureau of Statistics) Population statistics in 2007, quoted after Bimmel 2008

In the Netherlands, the term of allochtonous is used to distinguish the native population (indigenous) from the immigrated population. A person who was born outside the Netherlands, or still has both parents living there, is referred to as of a first-generation member of the allochtonous population. To the second generation belong persons who were born in the Netherlands and have either one parent or both parents being born outside the country.⁸⁰ The largest allochtonous group comprises Turks, Moroccans and Surinamese. There is no exact data available concerning the number of the elderly allochtonous population.

⁷⁹ Ministry of Justice et al., 2005: 12 ff.

⁸⁰ Ministry of Justice et al., 2005: 10.

Social Situation

Good form of organisation of Turkish and Moroccan immigrants

As mentioned further above, migrants from the Antilles and Suriname possess the Dutch nationality, speak Dutch and have many friends and family members in the Netherlands. In this respect, they clearly differ from other migrant groups. The Turkish and Moroccan migrants are those, who are organised in the best way.⁸¹

1.2.7 Hungary

Augmentation of the elderly population in Hungary

The elderly population in Hungary is also advancing, e.g., the birth rate is sinking. According to the census of 2001⁸², live just under 10.2 million inhabitants in Hungary. It is estimated that the population is continuing to decline due to an extremely low birth rate (1.3 children per woman). It needs to be stressed that many Magyars (3.3 million) live as minorities in neighbouring countries like Austria, Ukraine, Romania, Croatia, Slovenia, Serbia and Slovakia. In 2007, there was a total number of 2,133,000 persons aged between 60 and 65 year old, of which 41,000 were foreigners. In the age group of the 65-year-olds and older, merely 30,000 from a total of 1,597,000 Hungarian people were foreigners.

Ethnic Minorities

In Hungary live up to ten percent ethnic minorities. Most national and ethnic minorities feel both like Hungarians and as members of their ethnic minority.

Roma, Germans and Croats represent the largest minority groups

The Roma group accounts for the largest and most significant group in Hungary. According to the census of 2001, live about 190,000 Roma in Hungary. However, it is estimated that there are represented up to 1,000,000 Roma in Hungary. The Roma constitute a young population group (the largest group of Roma are the 15-39-year-olds with a proportion of 82,004 persons). It is forecasted that the share of the Roma will have contributed up to 20 percent of the total population in Hungary until 2050. The number of the over 60-year-olds of 2001, is small with 8,343 persons.⁸³ The main part of the scientific research deals with this minority group. The Roma settled in Hungary from the 15th century, and have been exposed to hostilities, forced assimilation and oppression in the course of the centuries. The actual situation of the Roma is determined by racism and discrimination.⁸⁴ Despite constitutional prohibition, they are exposed to disadvantages in public life such as schools, authorities and companies. In 1993, the young generation of the Roma received a schooling of eight years to 77 percent, whereas only 26 percent went eight years to school in 1971. As a result of this, especially elderly Roma have a low level of qualification and a high illiteracy rate. While the Roma supported themselves from 1949 to 1989 (85 percent of the Roma men worked), today, they are heavily dependent on government aid. More than 90 percent are unemployed in some of the rural regions. Across Hungary, over 50 percent of the Roma households depend heavily on social services from the state. The health care condition of the Roma is influenced by insufficient hygienic conditions and low income. The suicide rate and the number of alcohol addicts among themselves population is also above national average.

The second largest minority group represent the Germans. According to the census of 2001, their number was more than 62,000, while estimates indicate a number of 220,000 persons. The Germans settled in Hungary from the 18th century. They integrated themselves very quickly into the Hungarian culture. The present minority of the Germans makes greatly use of the minority rights, and organises in minority-related self-governments. In contrast to the remaining population, 88 percent of the Germans in Hungary live in their own houses. They received a solid schooling (28 percent of the over 18-year-olds graduated from high school. The largest group of the Germans is in the age group of the 40-to-59-year-olds (21,246 Germans). The over 60-year-olds represent as well an extensive group with a number of 17,358 persons.

⁸¹ Bimmel, 2008.

⁸² See Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Population Census 2001 – National and county data, available under <http://www.nepszamlalas.hu/>.

⁸³ See Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Population Census 2001 – National and county data can be accessed at <http://www.nepszamlalas.hu/>.

⁸⁴ See Illés, 2006: 59.

The Croatians are important as a third minority group. They already settled in the eleventh century. The Croatians can be divided in eight cultural sub groups, of which each group has its own dialect, customs and culture. Today, the majority of the Croatians lives in southern Hungary. Their level of training is under the Hungarian average. A considerable part of them works in agriculture. The age group of the 40-to-59-year-olds is with a number of 5,373 the largest. There are 4,337 persons being older than 60 and are, thus, the third largest group after the group of the 15-to-39-year olds (4,431).

The remaining minorities comprise, among other things, Slovaks, Romanians, Ukrainians, Serbs, Slovenes, Poles, Greeks, Bulgarians, Russians and Armenians. Together, they account for just under 10,000 persons. It is notable that the group of the Slovaks is getting larger with increasing age. So, the 6,056 over 60-year-old Slovaks account for the largest age group, whereas there are only 1,501 Slovaks at the age of 0 to 14.

Social Situation

The standard of living of elderly people in Hungary is poor. Many of them have to live off the state pension. With regards to the housing situation, there can be noticed a dramatic situation among the minority of the Roma. They often settle in small municipalities (under 1,000 inhabitants) in rural areas where the infrastructure is insufficient. There is a lack of running water, central heating and telephone connections.

A poor standard of living of elderly people in Hungary

In 1990, the Office for National and Ethnic Minorities (ONEM) was established, and the right to self-government at a local and national level was introduced. As an independent state institution, it assesses and controls the compliance of minority rights. The office advises the government on minority issues.

In 1993, the act of minorities (Act LXXVII on the Rights of National and Ethnic Minorities) came into force, which recognises the 13 groups of Bulgarians, Roma, Greeks, Croatians, Poles, Germans, Armenians, Romanians, Russians, Serbs, Slovaks and Ukrainians as national, respectively ethnic minorities of Hungary. Thus, the long historical coexistence of national and ethnic minorities in Hungary is emphasised. The law codifies the right of minorities to form national self-governments. Self-governments of minorities are elected representations representing the interests of the respective minority on both a local and national level.

Immigrants in Hungary

The political transformation at the beginning of the 1990s and the general public lead to a rapid increase of immigrant numbers. The refugee movement from former Yugoslavia brought many immigrants. In the middle of the 1990s, elderly people started to immigrate to Hungary, as well and between 1998 and 2004, more than 7,000 elderly people immigrated to Hungary.⁸⁵ In 2000, ten percent of the immigrants were older than 60.⁸⁶ Some of the migrant elders follow their children living in Hungary, and others settle for prosperity reasons in Hungary. A third group comprises persons who had to leave/left Hungary in former times and are returning to their home country.

At the beginning of the 1990s: rapid increase of immigrant numbers

1.3 Contribution of Migrant Elders to Europe's Development

In the scope of the AAMEE project, it became clear that the growing ethnic diversity of the elderly generations in Europe represented and keep representing an economical, cultural and social enrichment. This was emphasised by the participants of the first conference "Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe – from Challenges to Chances" on October 2, 2008 in Bonn with the Bonn Memorandum of the same name. It is important to take these chances, including a comprehensive

A growing ethnic diversity of the elderly generations as enrichment in Europe

⁸⁵ See Illés, 2006: 59.

⁸⁶ See Illés, 2006: 64.

participation as a basis. Even without a decided research, the experiences suggest the following estimation: the effect on immigration are influenced by different factors that vary by country. This includes (1) laws and regulations, (2) access to the labour market, (3) orientation of the welfare state, (4) housing, (5) health care, (6) education and language skills, (7) political rights, (8) support of integration and (9) social exclusion and discrimination. Across Europe and in several European states, there are investigations dedicated to the effects of immigration on the respective receiving societies. They, mainly, deal with the effects of immigrated people on the economical, cultural and political level,⁸⁷ but are characterised, at the same time, by diverse research gaps.⁸⁸ However, a decided research regarding the influence, respectively the effects of migrant elders on the respective receiving societies and the European level has yet not been available.

1. The economic opportunities include that:

Economic chances like labour participation, reduction of transfer payments

- in some of Europe's countries the labour participation of migrant elders is high in old age, especially among the freelancers;
- many migrant elders have contributed as workforce and as consumers to the economic growth of the EU member states and are still contributing to it - in the receiving countries and with their transfer payments, as well in their countries of origin. In many countries, they add to the economic life as independent contractors. Many migrant people have created and still create working places;
- they make a positive net contribution to the welfare system;
- many migrant elders invested in their children's education; people who returned to their countries of origin, have been supporting their families in the receiving countries, partly, until today;
- they have purchasing power and economic potentials as private consumers, even if some of the groups of migrant elders have only small incomes, other groups like "best agers" have a very sizeable income and fortune.

2. The cultural chances include that:

Cultural chances in areas like art, music, sports, media, fashion

- the present migrant elders have added to a cultural variety in Europe, and the immigration society benefits from this in many fields: art, music, sports, media, fashion, food culture and the everyday culture;
- many migrant people initiated organisations and associations functioning frequently as bridges between the immigrated groups and the receiving society. Autonomous migrant organisations have high potentials by offering mutual support and assistance as well as cultural, social and religious activities, and with this, they contribute to the preservation of their own identity as well as their integration;
- the culturally diverse social systems could stimulate thinking processes about their own social and behaviour pattern in their families and circle of friends;
- many cultural societies have a locational advantage within the global competition.

3. Social Chances include that Migrant Elders:

Social chances such as the development of social networks

- have developed and maintained social networks in order to support their children and grandchildren emotionally and materially;
- can be role models of intergenerational solidarity;
- are more often married than native senior citizens, this means that they have a stabilising economical and social function;
- are involved in their families and in personal social networks, but also in autonomous migrant organisations;
- often commute between their country of origin and the receiving country and, thus, have great mobility potentials.

⁸⁷ The original influences of migration are, however, methodically not to be so easily distinguished from the phenomenon and impacts of the globalisation.

⁸⁸ See European Migration Network, 2006.

1.4 Targets and Values of the Project

The underlying values of the AAMEE project are described in the following.

1.4.1 Active Ageing

Active ageing of migrant elders is a central value of the project, as it can be taken from the project title. As a theoretical approach, the concept of "active ageing" as used by the United Nations, is oriented towards both individuals and population groups. According to the definition of the World Health Organisation (WHO), active ageing enables people to realise their potential for a physical, social and mental wellbeing and to participate in society in accordance with their needs, desires and performance prerequisites throughout their life cycle, while receiving protection, security and care in case of neediness. "Active" in this sense, refers to constant participation in social, economical, cultural, spiritual and civil terms, and not only to the ability of being physically active and participating in working life.

According to the definition of the WHO, "active ageing" is determined by a number of factors. These comprise cultural, gender-specific, health-related and economical aspects. Furthermore, determinants of behaviour (for example, the development of a healthy lifestyle), of the person (e.g., genetic disposition) as well as the physical and social environment play an important role.⁸⁹

In the scope of the AAMEE project, the political, social, cultural and economical participation and integration of migrant elders is especially emphasised.

1.4.2 Mutual Integration

The iridescent concept of integration has often been a controversial term in the course of history. At European level, the integration of immigrants is a relatively new topic. The statement of the Council of the European Union on the guidelines of the integration policy of 2004, which are targeted towards the integration of third-country nationals in the first place, is of central importance. The underlying term of "mutual integration" of the AAMEE project is based on the definition of the European Union describing "mutual integration" as "a reciprocal process that is based on mutual rights and corresponding obligations for legitimate third countries nationals and the receiving society, and ensures a comprehensive participation of immigrants."⁹⁰

1.4.3 Empowerment

The concept of empowerment still encounters the widespread deficient perspective on certain groups of persons like elderly people in general, or migrant people in particular by putting the focus of these people's potentials and resources and by strengthening and developing them. Empowerment (in the socio-pedagogical field of action, for instance) aims at supporting people in obtaining (recovering) freedom of decision and choice of their independent living and motivating them to further development.

1.4.4 Equal Opportunities

There also is no universal definition regarding the term of equal opportunities. In the scope of AAMEE, it became step by step clearer that the quality of life of migrant elders clearly depends on the access to public goods and products. In the future, it will be necessary to create external frameworks that contribute to the fact that migrant elders are not excluded from societal processes and structures.

Active ageing: constant participation in social, economical, cultural, spiritual and civil terms

Mutual integration: approaching others in the group of elderly people

Empowerment

Equal opportunities: improving the circumstances

⁸⁹ WHO, 2002.

⁹⁰ Commission of the European Communities, 2003.

This includes, for example, the opening of services and offerings for this group of people by a greater consideration of their specific needs. Equality and equal rights can only be ensured by respect and equal treatment.

This is integrated in legal frameworks. In the scope of the European anti-discrimination legislation, all people within the European Union are entitled to equal treatment regardless of their gender, race or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation.

1.4.5 Implementation and Dialogue

Central: a permanent, equal discourse

Regarding the implementation of societal processes that contribute to a mutual integration and an active ageing of migrant elders, in the scope of AAMEE, it was set great store to the fact that they were not being imposed but took place in a permanent, equal discourse of several societal players.

The contents of the exchange programme with the speeches and presentations held during the workshops, can be found on the website of the AAMEE project.

2. Statements of the AAMEE Partners and Lobby work for AAMEE

From the very beginning and during the entire period of time, it was a target of the AAMEE project to gain project partners in NRW for the paradigm shift “from challenge to chance”, who can take part in the improvement of the quality of life in the actual practice of the daily routine and in the participation of migrant elders. It is as well a target to secure the support of the respective European umbrella organisations at European level. The NRW.Bank, the foundation Internationale Begegnung of the Sparkasse in Bonn and Deutsche Welle have supported the project as sponsors.

MGFFI asked the partners and sponsors participating in the AAMEE project to state their reasons of their collaboration for the report, which is reflected in the following. These statements reveal the importance of the new field of action and the course of action.

2.1 The Partners of AAMEE

2.1.1 Association of Towns and Municipalities of North Rhine-Westphalia e.V.

The Association of Towns and Municipalities of NRW have supported the project “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe” (AAMEE) as a partner organisation canvassed for the participation of member municipalities in the good practice competition regarding the topic “Migrant Elders – from challenges to chances” and assisted actively in the award ceremony for projects of non-governmental organisations, housing association and municipalities with its chairman, Mayor Roland Schäfer.

The StGB NRW pursues an independent municipal comprehensive policy for the elderly as a main point of social general interest services. Already in 2000, the StGB NRW appointed with its hints: “goals and opportunities of municipal comprehensive policy for the elderly” the essential strategic elements of municipal comprehensive policy for the elderly: comprehensive policy for the elderly as a cross-sectional task to target the activation of elders as well as a networking of infrastructures and service offerings by exploiting all possible synergy effects. For migrant seniors, it is especially important to create care structures, which enable a preferably tailor-made and independent life for old age. Adjustments and innovations of existing offers and service offerings are necessary, but above all, the municipalities also recognise the potentials of their migrant inhabitants which are not restricted to aspects of the silver economy.

The cities and communities regard the recommendations of action of MGFFI, “Migrant Elders”, as important incentives for a purposeful further development of service offerings and products for migrant elders in North Rhine-Westphalia. According to the objectives of AAMEE, it is important to focus on equal opportunity, anti-discrimination, networking, sustainability and knowledge transfer.

Beyond the particular aspect of active ageing of migrant elders, the StGB NRW supports the civil society and community of senior citizens carried by the federal state government and the voluntary welfare work. The civil society and community of senior citizens is featured by a preventive orientation aiming a preservation of independence/self-determination and avoidance of need of care, optimisation of offers, located close to the accommodation and of a low-threshold character as well as of a stronger network of senior citizens and care. As a consequence of different StGB NRW symposiums, comprehensive policy for the elderly is understood as a cross-sectional policy with the approach of an integrated control. Afterwards, it is required to build an intelligent mix of “sectoral planning of seniors” and urban development planning from central and accommodation-related work as well as of accents of municipal policy/administration and participatory/coproductive contributions. An integrated action of seniors’ policy in a social area can thus be described by the following adjectives: preventive, across all divisions, participatory, synergistic, constructive/open and activating.

Statements of AAMEE Partners

Association of Towns and Municipalities of North Rhine-Westphalia

It is also a concern of the StGB NRW to arrange jointly, quality objectives regarding senior work and to take the participation of affected elders with and without migrant background seriously. It is clear that the municipalities which intend to win active elders for certain projects, will integrate them in their projects and involve them in decisions from the outset. In this spirit, the StGB NRW supported explicitly the engagement of the municipal senior representations. However, an obligatory standard municipal code is being furthermore rejected.

The participation of the StGB NRW in the EU project "Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe" corresponds after all to the StGB mission statement of municipal social policy according to which the strengthening of the autonomous action of each individual and the acceptance for fellow men must stand in the foreground of municipal and social action. AAMEE emphasizes the various potentials and skills of migrant elders, especially, their voluntary engagement represents an important social contribution for a well regulated community system. It is obliged to be supported and secured permanently from cities and municipalities with a culturally sensitive conception due to senior citizen related service offerings and products.

2.1.2 Association of German Cities and Towns- Association of Cities and Towns of North Rhine-Westphalia e.V.

Not only cities in North Rhine-Westphalia have been trying to perform a successful integration policy, but also the cities nationwide. For a functioning urban community needs a compatible coexistence of the various cultures in order to be worth of living and to remain so. Thus, it has been increasingly recognised that different groups of age also require a differentiated approach.

The emphasis of the AAMEE project lies in the promotion of active ageing of migrant elders and their social, cultural and economic integration. This accordance of the cities' target lead to the fact that the association of cities and towns of North Rhine-Westphalia contributed with pleasure and with engagement to the AAMEE project.

There were no integrative concepts for migrant elders when they arrived in Germany. At that time, Germany didn't regard itself as a country of immigration for immigration was regarded as a more temporarily condition which would be resolved of one's own accord, if the immigrants returned back to their countries of origin. Today we know, that development took a different turn. These people set their roots here in Germany, although oftenly, it was not even planned. Their children went to German schools and received their education in Germany. The second and third generation was born in Germany. The elderly migrants remained with their family. The former planning of life to return to the old homeland after the professional phase was given up.

Numbers confirm these findings – while just under 250,000 over 64-year-old foreigners lived in Germany in 1995, within 10 years, this number already rose to 534,000 persons. According to our information, this number will be on the increase. In 2006, a total number of 1.8 million people with migration background and older than 60 years lived already in Germany.

Germany needs answers to the questions resulting from this report. Policy and society have to develop special concepts for migrant elders. This particularly concerns the cities, where the majority of migrants live and in which the share of immigrants will continue to rise in proportion to the German population. This is also a reason why the association of cities and towns of North Rhine-Westphalia feel summoned to attach great importance to this topic.

The age-related difficulties of Germans and their foreign fellow citizens are partly identical. This concerns, for example, the modified housing situation respectively the housing situation to be changed, the entry of need of care or diminishing mobility. Beyond that, migrant elders face language barriers, different cultural and religious traditions as well as resulting anxieties which complicate separating from the secure environment of family and living and searching for alternative forms of life and ways of living. It is to be examined if the existing support and care structures are yet the right ones for seniors, respectively which changes seem to be the right ones. In any case, the existing care structures have to be opened more widely for people with migration background. One first step towards this di-

rection is the ability to manage variety. It is possible that certain needs of migrant elders also require specific offers. Due to this, it must be discussed how a continuation of segregation can be prevented. These ideas alone give a vague overview over the efforts which will still be necessary in order to treat migrant elders according to their needs and expectations.

We are pleased that the Ministry of Generations, Family, Women and Integration of the federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia recalled this important topic and promoted it for the benefit of all. Even after completion of the project the competitions will continue working for good practice examples, a memorandum and an established research network. The cities will continue to accept the challenges of integration as a task, and will contribute their best to a peaceful coexistence. The constructive interaction of the federal government, the federal state and municipalities seems to be necessary. The AAMEE project showed us that the objective of the country corresponds to the targets of the cities. We hope that the integration process will be paced forward in the future.

2.1.3 The Landkreistag of North Rhine-Westphalia e.V.

The target of the "AAMEE" project is committed in a special way to examine the current circumstances of migrant elders closer and to grant these fellow citizens and neighbours the best possible support in their current life situation. For this reason, the project picked up a target that is also pursued intensively in many districts by different project ideas. Given the demographic development, people with migrant background will take up an increasingly share of the elder population in the long run. They are likely to be one of the strongest growing population group in North Rhine-Westphalia.

Due to their concrete biographies, these people have numerous potentials for the social life in districts, cities and municipalities. Former life plans have often lead to persistent need of support. Especially because of the long-cherished intention of many migrants to return back to their home country in the post-professional phase of their life, there are still often language and social barriers, which strongly impair the acknowledgement and claim of services and offerings already existent in these districts. Considering a not rarely critical health condition, a more confined living condition and a lower income in old age in comparison to the average population, this deficit is particularly problematic with respect to access of state welfare benefits.

These facts inherit a substantially potential for social conflicts, partially coupled with noticeable segregative tendencies.

Furthermore, the families of foreign seniors are changing and the familiar care structures in the succeeding generations align themselves to the local majority society. The need for aid will be covered less and less with family support. However, assistances outside of the family are often completely unknown and not sought due to language barriers.

According to the experience in these circles, seniors with migration background are due to their professional biography, unfortunately, also confronted with: diseases which are prematurely and typical for their age, dementia or depressions and need for care and help. More and more sick persons and people with migration background, who are in need for care, will live in our municipalities which have to little multicultural knowledge.

These insights and appraisals are sharpening the appreciation of the problem of the districts in North Rhine-Westphalia which detected their joint responsibility for a successful integration and accepted it with engagement. Ideally, the integration of migrant people is understood as a cross-sectional task of the complete system of elder care.

While the consideration of specific interests and needs of foreign seniors in social gerontology turns out very well already in a few districts, and while the administrations have remarkable experiences at their disposal, there are certainly still unused potentials in some places.

Within the scope of concepts in elder care, in which the districts stand up to secure the quality of life of the entire elderly population, it is essential to enable older people from other backgrounds to receive equal access to all offerings of the elder care. For this purpose, different measures and strategies are required.

In order to reach the required multicultural sensitivity in administrations, health and care institutions and further suppliers of social services, a few districts offer training measures regarding the mediation of cultural sensitivity to their staff and strive to consider intensified young trainees with migration background in the administration training, as well. The development of new access paths by performing an offensive publicity work with roadshows and materials run in native languages and relevant to all subject areas at seniority, is further on a significant contribution.

Especially with regards to the financial situations of many municipalities, it is advisable to bundle existing committees like district care conferences, health care conferences, integration conferences, et cetera, and to use thus synergistic effects. The collaboration with migration organisations and the persons affected is as well important and essential for the further development of the field of action as the municipalities benefit in many different respects from the participation of migrant elders in social structuring processes by active assistances in committees such as representations of senior citizens.

The projects and action strategies stated, can naturally reflect only a small extract from the activities of the districts in terms of the "AAMEE" project. Although, there are already many good points there is still a need to improve the situation of migrant elders in the districts, additionally, there continues to be a need for action from the perspective of the Landkreistag of North Rhine-Westphalia. The need for action is known on the ground and tackled committedly. Particularly in times of financial difficulties, the support and engagement of the European Union, the federal government and the federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia is considered helpful with respect to this important assignment.

2.1.4 Association of the Housing and Real Estate Industry of North Rhine-Westphalia e.V. (VdW)

The association of the housing and real estate industry of North Rhine-Westphalia e.V. (VdW of North Rhine-Westphalia) supports the AAMEE project with a great pleasure. Due to this, the association participated actively as a cooperation partner, amongst other things, in the international conference "Migrant Elders in Europe – from Challenges to Chances".

The motivations for this project are obvious.

The over 100 years old VdW of North Rhine-Westphalia includes about 450 housing association members. They administer round 1.2 million homes in North Rhine-Westphalia and in the northern and western part of Rhineland-Palatinate where about one quarter of the 18 million inhabitants live in North Rhine-Westphalia. Among them live about 4.1 million citizens with migration background in NRW and this number will increase up to 4.5 million until 2020.

The ageing process of the society neither spares people with migration background. Against the background of the allocation management of the dwellings and in coordination with the municipalities, the housing associations organised in our association have a high allotment of migrants among their tenants, if nothing else because they offer reasonable dwellings.

The creation and securing of dwelling qualities is in the face of the demographic development and the economic structural change the central task of the future of the housing industry. As is generally known, the demographic development has many facets. The trend of ageing concerns migrants as well as non-migrants largely. We also know that the familiar supporting networks decrease in both groups.

Thus, the housing industry, amongst other things, is called to develop and extend their product home also for elders to a product living with quality and services like, for example, living with service, assisted living or living with security of supply. At first, independent from the feature of ageing, our association dealt with the concept of the transcultural as a strategy for integration good two years ago in order to find a cultural proper way of integration from our point of view. The housing associations have to find and follow sustainable ways with respect to the management of their stocks as well as the work in the city quarters. According to our opinion, transculturality is a way that should replace the concepts of integration failed up to now, like "multiculturalism" and others. With this concept we canvas at our housing associations and beyond.

What can housing associations contribute in order to also support migrant elders in terms of growing older in their living space?

The central competence of the housing industry consists in the management of the living space. Provision of services of care, maintenance and health are not originally included. To achieve this, the housing industry uses competent service providers of a third party by multifaceted cooperation's. At this interface between living and caring, the housing industry will be largely in the need of taking care to find caring service providers, who offer culture sensitive services for elders.

The strategy of transculturality names the terms understanding and interaction. They mean the following to the housing associations, amongst other things:

- receiving consulting and information, for example, by interviewing migrant elders in order to determine special housing needs
- social management for migrant elders such as
- bilingual information offers which cover the relevance of everyday conditions (for example, care insurance law) in cooperation with the Turkish employee's association or the local mosque
- social counselling for migrant elders and their relatives by bilingual consultants
- allocation management in the sense of family reunion
- SOPHIA Zonguldak - image communication with Turkey
- culture sensitive caring offerings like ambulatory living group projects for Russian-speaking dementia patients, for example
- inter cultural further education of the personnel in housing associations
- ethnomarketing

These procedures, by the way, derive from concrete projects of member associations. For example, GAG Immobilien AG in Cologne manages, for instance, a living group project for Russian-speaking dementia patients. The Glückauf Gemeinnützige Wohnungsbaugesellschaft mbH in Lünen runs a comprehensive social management for migrant elders, for example. The THS Wohnen GmbH in Gelsenkirchen, for instance, is determining especially the requirements of living among immigrants of Turkish origin with a representative survey .

Should migrants become to our significant customer group regarding quantity, the competence of housing associations of dealing with cultural variety will become a key factor to the entrepreneurial success. And should migrant elders become to a significant group in society regarding quantity, then the competence in dealing with cultural variety of all relevant participants like municipalities, social service providers, care providers, and others will become a key factor to a successful integration.

2.1.5 State Working Group of the Umbrella Organisations of the Freie Wohlfahrtspflege of the Federal State of North-Rhine Westphalia (LAG FW NRW)

In the history of social work in North Rhine-Westphalia, the voluntary welfare work dealt already from the early with people of a migrant background who came as workers, as emigrants often with no relatives of German origin and who located later on the centre of their life here in Germany.

At the beginning of the 60s, the commitment of the Freie Wohlfahrtspflege started with the then professional and politically crucial attitude that the “immigrant workers” would return to their home country after a few years of earning money. The immigrants themselves lived with such a life planning, as well.

Some associations of the Freie Wohlfahrtspflege assumed a so-called caring function for the then generation of “immigrant workers” of whose implementation assisted especially the Arbeiterwohlfahrt, Caritas and the Diakonie. The “immigrant workers” were particularly seen as people with current social concerns and needs, which resulted from their special status. At that time, no one oriented oneself towards the idea that of these “immigrant workers”, who lived in Germany would, become ageing people with migrant background.

The reality is the following: from a planning for just a few years became a longer stay. In the 70s, the family reunion started and of the “migrant workers” became foreign workers who were increasingly seen as an important employment and economy factor.

At the end of the 80s and at the beginning of the 90s, first the specialists and then also the general public became more and more aware of the fact that many of these people will live permanently in Germany, and thus, become older in Germany.

By the mid 90s, the insight of the “development of concepts and recommendations for action for the provision of ageing and elder foreigners” were present. These insights were based on a research report created from 1993 to 1995 with the promotion of the Federal Employment Ministry and MAGS in North Rhine-Westphalia. This larger first study was based on the work of AWO, Caritas and the Diakonie in North Rhine-Westphalia on 11 locations in North Rhine-Westphalia and with Turkish, Serbo-Croatian, Italian, Greek and Spanish groups.

The Deutsche Rote Kreuz (German Red Cross) dealt as well very early with this topic and was in the 90s among the first to establish a “multicultural centre for senior citizens” (“Haus am Sandberg” in Duisburg, Germany).

In contrast to that, in the 60s the Paritätische was not a part of the so-called caring associations for nationalities. Its work developed especially with the self-styled organisation of the people immigrated to North Rhine-Westphalia and from initiatives established by citizens with the aim for a peaceful coexistence.

In the field of work “migration and integration”, the associations of the Freie Wohlfahrtspflege (Voluntary Welfare Work) recognised early the arising of new groups with specific needs of support due to their being close to the immigrants. In the fields of work “social gerontology”, the ageing migrants were in less strong focus of efforts.

This has begun to change with the discussion particularly concerning the demographic development since the turn of the millennium.

The Freie Wohlfahrtspflege (Voluntary Welfare Care) in NRW states their professional assessment and evaluation of the “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe (AAMEE)” against this background of their long-standing experiences. This statement is concentrated on the main points of the Freie Wohlfahrtspflege:

- The approach of the AAMEE project, undertakes the attempt of picking up various European point of views, draws the attention to approaches of a broad professional circles practised in other European countries and initiates good practice competitions. We can expect that the “recommendations for strengthening and stimulation of voluntary work for and with migrant elders in Europe”, which are presented with the final report will generate plenty of interest in the Freie Wohlfahrtspflege and stimulate discussions in professional circles.
- The same applies to the insights and results from the European Research Organisation: the research results from other European countries are also of growing importance for the practical work of the Freie Wohlfahrtspflege in NRW.
- The memorandum “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders in Europe”, which was resolved with the agreement of the Freie Wohlfahrtspflege NRW at the 1. European conference of AAMEE on 2 October 2008 in Bonn, represents a modern objective and a corresponding frame for action. This applies to a culture sensitive orientation of services in the sectors service for the elderly and healthcare provision for attitudes to work based on communities as well as for local services.

The Freie Wohlfahrtspflege in NRW welcomes the fact of being involved in the processes and developments of the AAMEE project as an important protagonist responsible for services and institutions. With regards to migrant elders, the Freie Wohlfahrtsverband sees considerable needs for action and innovation for an ageing Europe. On this stage, the Freie Wohlfahrtspflege in NRW will also participate in the future and accept an active role regarding the realisation.

2.1.6 State Working Group of the Local Migrant Representatives of North Rhine-Westphalia (LAGA NRW)

With the labour migrants, the Federal Republic of Germany has virtually become a country of immigration since 1955!

More and more of those people who came to the Federal Republic of Germany by recruitment and the moving of their family to Germany will not return to their countries of origin, any more. This not only applies to the so-called second and third generation, but also intensified to the so-called “first generation of the former immigrant workers”. To them, Germany became to the centre of their life long ago. Their children and grandchildren live here, and there are emotional ties to both their new and old home country. They cannot and also don’t want to leave Germany.

Therefore, more and more questions caused by migration and the arising internal jolts between the home country and migration country keep coming up.

Migrants of the first hour contributed on a significant scale to the advancement of the country of economic miracles, Germany. They carried out hard physical work and had oftenly to give up their health for this miracle. At the same time they received the lowest wages and were the first to be affected of unemployment at the end of this “miracle”.

A result of this are shorter contribution periods for the pension insurance funds, which lead together with difficulties in application of the pensions from the countries of origin as well as the high downtime to low pensions and prevent therewith a significantly improvement of the resources of migrant elders.

However, the age image of migrants also plays a role in terms of living conditions and coping with the everyday life. Migrant elders are especially concerned and anxious because of the structural change within the families which was caused by migration and the life of an individual society, whereas migrant elders have still got to know a life in a traditional society.

In the event of illness and need for care, for example, the traditional society offers the help of the family members, friends and acquaintances. But this help will no longer last as the kids, friends and acquaintances are also subject the social structural change and thereby the possibilities of aid for migrant elders are restricted.

These problems are increasingly reinforced by this change and can be connected to loneliness and isolation in old age. This concerns, above all, solitary and relationless migrants.

It is a premise of the social work with elders to strengthen their competences and to consider the insights of the ageing research revealing that new competences can also be learned in old age. This also applies to elders from different cultures, living in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The competences of this premise are particularly in the section of their own world they have created during their migration and stay in the migration country. The numerous meeting points, associations, social and communicative institutions will need to play their part in considering the respective cultural backgrounds in their work with migrant elders, especially in the leisure sector. This also includes the family section, which represents a central point in the everyday life of migrant elders – even more than in the German society.

The forecasted age structure of migrants indicates the urgency of our giving thoughts intensively about what will be necessary with respect to the elder care in order to consider the people of ethnic minorities according to their needs. The biography and the cultural and religious background involved, differ from those of the German population. Therefore, in terms of elder care, other offers have to be developed.

As a political representation of migrants, LAGA focuses with special attention on such topics as nationality and political participation.

If these people have difficulties to give up the nationality of their country of origin due to the stated emotional reasons but also to the legal ones, then this must be accepted. Nevertheless, after 40 years or more they feel related to Germany and should therefore have the possibility to participate. The keyword is: expediting immigration by accepting multiple citizenship. Those rules that apply to foreigners from the EU countries, namely the explicit acceptance of double citizenship, must also apply to people from Turkey, the former Yugoslavia or the North African former countries of recruitment.

And, at least as long this target is not reached, the LAGA NRW stands up for a municipal right to vote for all migrants living in Germany for a long time. This is especially important for migrants at a senior age.

2.1.7 Deutsche Welle

The German international broadcaster accompanies the AAMEE project medially for several reasons.

As Germany's medial visiting card, Deutsche Welle regards itself as a cultural institution and conveys culture from Germany and Europe. The integration of migrant elders with the help of cultural offers is therefore a project we regard as newsworthy.

Deutsche Welle promotes the dialogue of cultures and stands up for international understanding and tolerance. The initiative "Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe" inherits the idea that potential for integration of migrant elders can be drawn from mutual tolerance and understanding for several cultural origins.

Deutsche Welle represents Germany in the European context and accompanies the European integration process. For this reason, Deutsche Welle addresses often the topic of migration of people in Europe in their reporting. The fate of migrant elders is therefore also a part of the range of topics.

Deutsche Welle broadcasts offers on television, radio and Internet in thirty languages and has a worldwide audience. AAMEE is a project that is opened worldwide and can be of relevance for many target areas of DW.

The German international broadcaster aims especially at multipliers, decision makers and at persons seeking information. AAMEE has the objective to create the widest possible public attention in order to promote networks taking up and implementing the basic idea of AAMEE. By the reporting of Deutsche Welle, such multipliers can be reached.

In order to bring migrant elders out of their victim's point of view, the establishment of more publicity is required. This can be provided in particular via media. Deutsche Welle accompanies this initiative with critical sympathy and reports on tangible projects as well as on the project's development in the European context.

2.1.8 European Volunteer Centre (CEV)

The European Volunteer Centre - CEV (Centre Européen du Volontariat) is a European network consisting of national and regional volunteer centres and organisations which have made the recognition and development of the active citizenship their business. Our 70 member organisations in 28 countries represent more than 17,000 local volunteer organisations. CEV is officially recognised by the European Commission within the scope of the programme "Europe for citizens" as "a voice of the active citizenship in Europe".

CEV suits its member organisations and partners throughout Europe. Beyond that, it suits as a forum for the exchange of information for tested practice examples, political measures or also contacts to multipliers in the field of promotion of the voluntary commitment are presented and exchanged here. Hereby, the CEV cooperates closely with partners from the sector of civil society, the public and private sector. The creation of a reasonable, political, social and economic European environment is targeted here, in order to actualise and to use the various opportunities of the active citizenship.

In order to promote the political agenda of a European policy of commitment, the CEV organised together with 22 other European networks a successful campaign for the European year of the voluntary commitment of 2011, and is also involved in the preparation and implementation of the respective year.

"Projects like AAMEE are a special concern of CEV in this connection, for it picks up two high actual political fields in which it is not possible to imagine this fields without the voluntary commitment - the integration policy as well as the "active ageing" of our seniors. Here, charity work can work doubly. If volunteers stand up for migrants in old age, they develop social ties with them and open thus ways of mutual understanding and cooperation. If those migrants are offered ways of commitment and if they are enabled to do charity work, then there is an immensely potential of "empowerment" as well as a sense of belonging to the society. This is of a priceless value, as the relation between migrants, especially of those at advanced age, and the so-called "receiving society" is often determined by distance or even mutual lack of understanding. May the successful initiatives presented in the AAMEE project gain great appeal as well as the proposals for action developed from this project, and may they point the way to new projects as well as political measures in this area."

2.1.9 NRW.BANK

The NRW.BANK, which funded the prize money for the first prizes of both good practice competitions, is responsible for promoting the federal state and its local authorities and bodies to meet their public tasks, especially in the fields of structural, economic, social and housing policy. The NRW.BANK sees its role in the realisation of the political aims of the federal state in areas where it is needed and is also meaningful to enable this with their expertise and bank products. This applies particularly to the topic of demographic development in North Rhine-Westphalia which has intensively gained importance for years. This is clearly demonstrated by the signing of the resolution "New Financial Service

Providers – Chances of the Demographic Development in North Rhine-Westphalia” together with all association of banks in North Rhine-Westphalia and the Ministry of Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia. With this mutual resolution, the signatories pronounced to use the chances linked to the demographic change and to forward actively the development of products specific for seniors. The NRW.BANK analysed the developments to illustrate them and identified the fields and lines of action, and considered the topic within the scope of their strategic product alignment. With reference to the tasks in the context of the demographic development, the NRW.BANK sees the challenges concerning the elder citizens with migration background in the context of the complete challenge in managing the requirements of the demographic change. They identified four specific fields of action, hereby:

(Social) Promotion of Residential Housing and Financing of Age

Even if the energetic measures are the centre of housing modernisation, the housing market experts see that there is an especially great backlog demand of investments with reference to the topic age-based conversion. A high demand exists here particularly with respect to creation of accessibility. Adjustments to the home environment by improving the possibilities of neighbourly exchange and help, amongst other things, are measures for improving the quality of life and support of a self-determined life of elders in their familiar home environment.

But the financing for old age plays a more and more important role, as well. About 80 percent of the elderly in North Rhine-Westphalia live in a good to excellent income and wealth situation today, but the forecasts of the report of old-age provision indicate that the necessity and importance of a private financial old-age provision for securing the level of care is increasing due to declining legal retirement incomes. The declining legal retirement incomes face an enhanced need of financial resources caused by a change of mentality towards more mobility and quality of life for old age. An enhanced autonomy and mobility in old age also results in an enhanced need of services close to home, respectively home care. The so-called “reverse mortgage” was identified as an important product for completion of the existing old-age provision. According to estimations, over 50 percent of the pensioners’ households have owner-occupied residential property – this means they live in a house for one or two families or a condominium. In contrast to this assets, there are often only low pensions. A reverse mortgage offers the possibility of using the property assets for achieving a higher pension in old age. Therefore, the NRW.BANK works jointly with the federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia and the associations of banks specific on the development of such a product.

Spatial Planning / Urban Development

The development of the cities is closely combined with the topic of demography: while the development of the most cities was determined by growth in the last few years, many municipalities have to surrender a stagnation and in some parts also a population decline. There is a well-differentiated structure with cities, respectively regions with tendencies of growth, shrinkage and stagnation in North Rhine-Westphalia. The number and age structure of the inhabitants determines the need and type of the required infrastructure facilities. Less inhabitants use less areas and clear thus the path for new brownfield developments. The increased concentration of households with economic problems in certain quarters is a special challenge for the spatial planning and urban development in times of population reduction.

Social Infrastructure

The institutions of the social infrastructure are strongly affected by the demographic changes. With a progressive ageing of society, the demand of care institutions increases, as well. The viability and structure of the current hospital landscape is strongly dependant from the number and structure of patients. A functioning provision in the hospital sector is an important location factor, especially in times of an ageing population. The establishment and viability of kindergartens are strongly dependant from local household structures.

Transport and provision infrastructure

Short numbers of inhabitants and households lead to a reduced capacity utilisation of thoroughfares and performance bound infrastructures like (waste) water, electricity and gas. Only sufficient numbers of demands enable a well-developed and functioning infrastructure. The utilisation of capacity as well as the maintenance of the thoroughfares and, particularly, of the railways is dependant from frequency and number of the paying users.

Parallel to this thematic fields of action, the financial scope and leeway of municipalities is regarded as essential. The demographic development can have a negative effect on the financing conditions of individual municipalities, and can thus restrict the possibility of taking action. In this respect, a profound financing expertise is needed for solutions in the above mentioned fields of action. Here again, the NRW.BANK is available as a partner.

2.1.10 The Foundation for International Dialogue of the Savings Bank in Bonn

The Foundation for International Dialogue of the Savings Bank in Bonn (Stiftung Internationale Begegnung der Sparkasse in Bonn) sponsored one of the evening events of the conference of 1 October 2008 (Exhibition of Rome and the Barbarians in the Art and Exhibition Hall).

Europe and its nation states face a double radical change at the beginning of the 21st century: due to the freedom of establishment within the European Union, there is an increasing change of residence. The workplace determines the residence. At the same time, Europe also attracts migrants from different continents. This process began with the recruitment of the first so-called “immigrant workers” in Germany almost 50 years ago. In the meantime, this group reached retirement age. Even if many of them returned to their native country in old age, there are nonetheless some of them who will stay in the new homeland. The number of newcomers and migrants living permanently in Germany will grow continuously in the next few years due to the ageing structure.

Until now, the policy in Germany has not considered these questions, and has certainly not worked out proposals for solutions. But in other European states, the topic of migrant elders is also not on the agenda. It is therefore a positive sign that North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany’s most populated federal state and also the one with the highest rate of foreigners, looked into this matter. Therefore, all social arrangements in groups like churches, trade unions, associations and foundations are invited to cooperate.

The Foundation for International Dialogue of the Savings Bank in Bonn took up work in 2005. Some of the targets of the foundation are the promotion

- of international understanding
- of development cooperation
- of European integration as well as
- of science and research in the fields of international politics and history.

The foundation pursues its targets by promoting the international dialogue between people and cultures. Therefore, the foundation supports events and congresses with international involvement or performs its own events.

The foundation restricts its field of activity to the support of events and congresses with the stated objectives in the area of the federal and UN city of Bonn. After the fusion of the Sparkasse Bonn and the Sparkasse Köln (Cologne), one of the biggest German savings banks lead the foundation from now on, namely, the “Sparkasse Köln/Bonn”.

The EU project AAMEE was especially worth promoting for the foundation, as it picked up a topic of international dialogue and likewise the integration of migrant elders on an international level. More-

over, as the congress took place in Bonn, all criteria for a cooperation were fulfilled. The Foundation Internationale Begegnung hopes that this topic will be continued to consider after its successful start. This is just the beginning of a change in Germany and Europe, therefore, a follow-up conference would be desirable.

2.2 Lobby Work for AAMEE – Organisations of Support

Development of world-wide cooperations-lobby work

Lobby work aims at developing world-wide cooperations with organisations, projects and players that share and promote the philosophy and goals of the AAMEE project and will thus embed them in their future work.

Through EU promotion, the project team gained:

1. Access to official EU institutions and European umbrella organisations, nation-states, regional and local authorities and establishments of various types.
2. Invitations to interesting events that are important for the lobby work, where the project could be presented.

Goal: rethinking of decision makers in terms of accessing migrant elders

Both aspects lead with a high probability to a rethinking of decision makers considering the access to migrant elders – from challenge to opportunity – that will hopefully continue to develop step by step in Europe.

This is a list of exemplary dates, project presentations and successes that was perceived, respectively reached by the AAMEE project team in the scope of its lobby work:

- participation in the “Kick of Meeting” for all those of the ENEA programme promoted by Brussels on February 19, 2008.
- The representation of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia in Brussels supports the project through application activities.
- Dr Barbara Gessler, Head of the regional representation EU Commission in Bonn supports the project also through personal participation in the advisory board and the conference of the AAMEE project.
- The Lord Mayor of the city of Bonn, Bärbel Dieckmann, introduces the project to international organisations based in Bonn, the twin cities of the city of Bonn and to Eurocities. The city of Bonn invited the participants to a reception on the eve of the conference on September 30, 2008. Ms. Dieckmann gave an opening speech at the conference.
- The participation in the DG EMPL workshop “Needs of an Ageing Population” of the Silver economy Network of European Regions (SEN@ER) on the topic of active ageing and the quality of life in old age in Brussels on March 3, 2008.
- The project of the German radio station, Deutsche Welle (DW), was presented in the meeting of the editors of Central and Southern Europe in March 2008. Since then, the DW is a media partner of AAMEE reporting about AAMEE and good practice projects in its multilingual programmes, and informing about and from the AAMEE conference, for which Deutsche Welle organised the entire moderation and one of the receptions on October 1, 2008.
- Personal cooperation talks with the European Volunteer Centre (CEV) as of May 14, 2008.
- Personal cooperation talks with the German Association of Cities and Towns as of May 28, 2008.
- Personal cooperation talks with the Bundesnetzwerk Bürgerschaftliches Engagement (BBE) (national network for civil engagement) as of May 30, 2008.
- The Committee of the Regions (AsR) accomplished an information event on AAMEE for all regional offices of Brussels on June 2, 2008 (invitation from the AdR). The AdR showed interest in implementing an external event in North Rhine-Westphalia on the topic of “Migrant Elders” in the scope of its Open Days in October 2009. Details will be discussed in autumn 2008 with the Federal State of North Rhine-Westphalia. Moreover, the AdR announces regularly activities of the AAMEE project in its newsletters.
- Personal cooperation talks with AKTIONCOURAGE e.V.- SOS Racism- Information- and Contact point Migration (IkoM) as of June 23, 2008.
- Personal cooperation talks with the NRW.BANK as of July 2, 2008.

- Personal cooperation talks with the federal association of German housing and real estate companies as well as the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), Germany, as of July 8, 2008.
- Personal cooperation talks with the federal state working group of the central associations of the Freie Wohlfahrtspflege (voluntary welfare work) of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia (LAG FW) as of August 12, 2008.
- Personal cooperation talks with the European Senior Citizens' Union (ESU) as of August 15, 2008.
- Personal cooperation talks with the State Office for Data Administration and Statistics of North Rhine-Westphalia (LDS NRW), today: IT NRW as of August 18, 2008.
- Personal cooperation talks with the Council of Europe as of November 20, 2008 in Strasbourg.
- Presentation of AAMEE in the Intergroup on Ageing of the European Parliament on November 20, 2008 in Strasbourg.
- Participation in the European Demographic Forum in Brussels on November 24 and 25, 2008.
- Participation in the second ENEA project meetings in Brussels on January 15, 2009.
- Participation and project presentation at the “Seminar on Policies and Practices concerning Elderly Migrants” of the Council of Europe, the French-speaking municipality of Belgium, Wallonia, and the French-speaking commission of the region of the Belgian capital Brussels on March 2 and 3, 2009 (invitation from the Council of Europe).

As supporters that inform in the scope of their communication and in newsletters, etc. about AAMEE, could be gained:

- in Europe and international: Eurocities, the Council of European Municipalities and Regions (CEMR), regional offices of the IOM in Berlin and Brussels, the European umbrella organisation of the housing industry (CE-DODHAS), the association of Euroregions, AGE Concern UK, Age Platform in Brussels, WHO- Age-friendly- Cities, SEN@ER, the Robert- Jungk Foundation, Salzburg, the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), the National Forum Migration and Age in Switzerland.
- In Germany: the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ), all three regional central associations of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, the Federal Working Group of the Senior Citizens- Organisations (BAGSO), IkoM, Synergy Bonn, Association of the German Housing Industry (GdW and VdW), the THS Wohnen, the Foundation Mitarbeit and the Bbe. Municipalities in North Rhine-Westphalia were asked to write to their European twin cities in order to provide them with information about the project.

Disseminating information about the project is mainly done by the project's Internet portal www.aamee.eu as well as the newsletter published in German and English. These newsletters pursue an offensive promotion of the project. The Internet portal has been online since March 3, 2008 until the end of the project (altogether 21 months). In the treaty with the EU, it was planned that the website was to comprise a (reduced) version in English and in German; however, it was implemented in full text in both languages. Extracts from the website's general description pages of the project will additionally be offered in French, Dutch, Polish and Hungarian. The continuous updating and maintenance of the AAMEE website is performed by the AAMEE team, and in the start time, especially by an external company of media development. The target groups of the website are project partners and those who want to participate in the project such as local authorities, municipalities, scientists, non-governmental organisations, associations and clubs, autonomous migrant organisations, etc. The target was to link the website to as many international and thematically relevant websites as possible in order to introduce the project and its concern to gain as many participants as possible for its activities. With the status of September 19, 2008, a number of 113 international Internet portals were linked to the AAMEE project website. This involves partner organisations and other international players such as organisations for foreigners, migrants as well as voluntary organisations, European, national, regional and local authorities, international organisations, economy, media, etc., for example.

An extract from the server statistics for www.aamee.eu within the exemplary evaluation time frame from Thursday, January 1, 2009 at 00:05 to Sunday, August 2, 2009 at 23:58 (214.00 days): enquiries processed successfully: 255,337. Enquiries per day successfully processed on average: 1,193. Website enquiries successfully processed: 97,134. Website enquiries per day successfully processed on average: 453. Interested persons can subscribe to the newsletter in German and in English via the website, what are currently doing (as of August 17, 2009) 1,449, respectively 1,255 persons. The newsletter, which has been published monthly since July 2008, weekly since the middle of August until the beginning of the conference as well as in February and May 2009, reaches interested addressees across Europe, informs them about project contents and proceedings and encourages them to participate in the project. Targeted mailing campaigns informed selected international institutions and organisations (e.g., European and national European umbrella organisations, partner organisations of the project and sponsors) about AAMEE.

The MGFFI issued a press release at the start of the project and the going online of the website on March 3, 2008. It was translated into English and French, and in North Rhine-Westphalia as well as via the federal state representation of North Rhine-Westphalia in Brussels, it was disseminated across Europe by selected press distribution lists. A further press release of the ministry was issued at the project's conference. Apart from the above mentioned disclosures of the partners and friends of the AAMEE project in their respective publications, the newspaper Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung (FAZ) published, among other things, an article on AAMEE. The German newspaper, Westdeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung (WAZ), consent to a reporting. A cooperation with the television broadcaster Westdeutscher Rundfunk (WDR) via the radio station Funkaueuropa, regional windows or as a media partner was enquired. On the winners of the good practice competitions, it was reported in the respective local and regional press. A selection of the press reporting about AAMEE can be found under 11.3.3.

Kooperationen: Der Ballungsraum des Ruhrgebiets mit Großstädten wie Duisburg, Essen, Dortmund, Gelsenkirchen, Mülheim an der Ruhr; Zusätzliche Großstädte mit einem hohen Anteil an älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte; SEN@ER; RVR; der Kongress der Gemeinden und Regionen Europas; Bristol; Bukarest; Edinburgh; Gent; Göteborg; Istanbul; Leeds; London; Lillie; Sevilla; Sofia; Utrecht; York; Das Projekt wird auch in das TWINS2010 Netzwerk eingespeist werden; der Age Concern England; Als direkte Partner des Projekts; die folgenden EU-Mitgliedsstaaten sind an dem Projekt beteiligt: Deutschland, England, Schottland, Polen, Niederlande, Frankreich, Spanien, Irland, Türkei und Bulgarien; Es wird wahrscheinlich auch eine Zusammenarbeit und Einstellungen von Gästen mit und aus den folgenden Regionen des WHO-Projekts "Age Friendly Cities" geben wie z.B. Mexiko, Jamaika oder Schweden; Die Ergebnisse und Produkte werden weiterhin in bestehende europäische Netzwerke eingespeist wie der Ausschuss der Region, Eurocities, und SEN@ER.

The cities of North Rhine-Westphalia have all been addressed with information on the project. The same applies to the cooperation partners in the WHO project "Age Friendly Cities". Except for the cooperation partners in France, Ireland and Turkey, there has been established cooperation with all countries (Germany, England, Scotland, Poland, the Netherlands, Spain and Bulgaria) stated in the treaty with the EU Commission. Information was also exchanged between the three "missing" countries. Most of the cities in other European countries stated in the EU treaty, with whom was foreseen cooperation, could be reached via CEMR and Eurocities. Through this dissemination of information it is also possible that the aimed incorporation of the project results took place in the TWINS2010 network.

3. The Project Advisory Board and the Jury⁹¹

In the treaty between the European Commission and the MGFFI, "only" the foundation of a jury was initially determined, who was to define the winners of the good practice competitions. However, within the AAMEE project team rose the idea to unite European and international experts not "only" for a jury meeting but to concentrate their expertise in a project advisory board that would advise and support the development of AAMEE. The European Commission agreed to this plan. The concept for the AAMEE advisory board was developed and the advisory board was convened.

With the technical assistance and the know-how of the members coming from science, voluntary organisations, autonomous migrant organisations, state institutions and international organisations, the AAMEE project elements were provided with content-related safety.

High-level representatives of the partner organisations of the AAMEE project are also a part of the members as well as the State Secretary of the MGFFI and Chairman, Dr Marion Gierden-Jülich. The advisory board members have also performed as multipliers for the philosophy and contents of the entire project as well as its sub-projects.

The advisory board advised on the concept designs of the research network and the memorandum, drove the development forward and selected the winners of both good practice competitions during their meeting in September 10, 2008. Furthermore, the members exchanged information about their experiences on the subject of active ageing of migrant elders and provided information about the AAMEE project development. Against the treaty with the European Commission, there has yet not been defined a jury spokesman.

Some advisory board members, respectively representatives of their organisations participated actively as speakers in the conference of the AAMEE project, for example. In November 2009, a further meeting of the advisory board took place providing information about the project's progress and advising on the following project contents: exchange programme, checklist, good practice booklet, memorandum, research network, research questions and the final report.

Concentration of European and international experts in the project advisory board

⁹¹ The project advisory board/the jury: Chairman: Dr. Marion Gierden-Jülich, State Secretary of the Ministry of Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany; Barbara Gessler, Head of the regional representation of the EU Commission in Bonn, Germany; Dr. Alexandre Kalache, former Head of the „Ageing and Life Course Programme (ALC)“ of the World Health Organization (WHO), Geneva, Switzerland; Dr. Stephan Articus, Managing Director of the German Association of Cities and Towns, Germany; Frans de Bruine, former Department Head in the GD informationsociety of the European Commission and founder of the programme „Ageing und ICT“ of the European Commission, Luxembourg; Glenda Watt, Strategy Manager „A City for All Ages“ of the City of Edinburgh Council; Tayfun Keltek, Chairman of the state working group of the municipal migrant representations of North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany; Wolfgang Altenbernd, Chairman of the state working group of the national associations of the Freie Wohlfahrtspflege of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany; Claire Ball, National Development & Policy Officer für Black & Minority Ethnic (BME) Elders at the Age Concern England, United Kingdom; Andreas Halbach, Head of the Liaison Office with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, International Organization for Migration, Germany; Marijke Steenbergen, President of the European Volunteer Centre (CEV), Belgium.

4. The first European Conference: „New Face for Europe. Migrant Elders across Europe – from Challenges to Opportunities”

The first European conference of October 2008, Bonn, central theme: a stronger recognition of the life performances of migrant elders

The planning and implementation of the conference of the AAMEE project contractually agreed with the DG EMPL, comprised already the very detailed points that are described in the following. The conference was designed as a balance between theory and practice. Experts from the fields of politics and science were to give speeches and presentations, which take the theoretical analysis of the topic of migrant elders in Europe into account. The intention hereby was to focus on different measures of dealing with migrant elders within Europe, diverse participation systems, their situation of life and their level of satisfaction in order to clarify the predominant political and scientific frame conditions. Examples of a good practice from different European states should present publicly the results of the practical work of and for migrant elders with an analysis of the strengths and weaknesses and they should also encourage a discussion. With respect to the nine conference forums, it was planned to place a recital of policy issues related to science before the presentation of practice examples.

A number of 350 to 500 participants from the EU member states was planned, whereas the number of participants from North Rhine-Westphalia still was to be determined. The participants were to represent a broad international circle of personalities from politics, science as well as from the voluntary and economic sector. Special attention was given to the fact that a high number of (elderly) people with a migrant background would participate in the conference. The conference was to give them a voice, and not “only” talk about them. A differentiation between “us” and “them” was not to occur.

Information about the conference were spread by the EU and the MGFFI on the project website as well as on the websites and newsletters of the cooperation partners of the project and of the MGFFI such as www.seniorenwirt.de and SEN@ER as well as by the engaged speakers, moderators and reporters. The registration for the conference was made possible through an online application form available on the project website. Eight weeks before the conference, the in English and German composed conference flyer containing the programme as well as the goals of the conference was sent to relevant players and persons in Europe. During the planning process of the conference, three languages were chosen to be interpreted.

4.1 Conference Preparation

Preparation of the conference-venue

Several quotations of conference venues in larger cities in North Rhine-Westphalia had been solicited and examined (Bonn, Düsseldorf, Aachen, Wuppertal, in the Rhine-Ruhr region, etc.). As a result, a contract was concluded with the World Conference Center Bonn (WCCB), the former German Bundestag. There were further reasons crucial for this choice besides the profitability of the WCCB offer:

- Bonn inherits the status of an UN Campus and represents thus internationality,
- the German broadcaster Deutsche Welle participated as a media partner of the project in the selection of this site,
- the city of Bonn promoted the project actively and supported the conference with an evening reception,
- Bonn provides a first-class infrastructure
- Bonn is conveniently placed as regards transport facilities for an international congress
- as a responsible department for the UN Campus in Bonn, the MGFFI was able to underpin this role through the conference of the AAMEE project.

As a response to the tender for supporting the conference organisation, five offers of conference organisation agencies were submitted to the MGFFI. On March 8, 2008, the three providers with the most profitable offers were invited to the MGFFI for a performance and presentation. As a result of the award procedure, the order for the conference organisation was submitted to an agency based in North Rhine-Westphalia.

Consultations between the WCCB, the MGFFI and the conference organisation agency in terms of, for example, the choice of speakers and speeches, presentations, technical equipment, service for speakers and participants, catering, etc. as well as the organisation of the supporting programmes took place jointly with the partners and promoters of the conference, the city of Bonn, the DW and the Foundation Internationale Begegnung of the Sparkasse Bonn. Except from the number of participants (see below) and the interpretation reduced to two languages, which could only be provided within the plenum, all targets agreed in the treaty with the EU Commission were reached for the conference by the AAMEE project team.

4.2 Course of the Conference

About 200 participants from 26 international states participated in the conference of the project from September 30 in the evening to October 2, 2008 noon, involving a broad range of persons from the fields of politics, economy, science and society under an active participation of migrant elders and autonomous migrant organisations. Another 60 speakers from 15 states delivered professional articles as contributors, moderators and reporters technical articles including, inter alia, high level representatives of the AdR, the European Commission, the European Parliament, the AARP as well as the ESU. The conference provided an excellent overview of the diversity of the existing approaches of the cultural, social and political integration of migrant elders in Europe.

On the evening of September 30, 2008, the mayor of the city of Bonn, Mr. Ulrich Hauschild, invited all participants of the conference to an atmospheric and hearty reception in the old town hall of the city of Bonn.

Participation of persons from politics, economy, science and society



From left to right: Dr. Christof Eichert, Head of Department “Integration und Generation”, MGFFI; Dr. Claus Eppe, AAMEE-Project leader; Gabriela Zabalúa-Goddard, Vice president of the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP)



Ulrich Hauschild (left), Mayor of Bonn; Dr. Christof Eichert (right), Head of Department "Integration und Generation", MGFFI.



Neena Agarwal (links), manager of Milan Ltd., Edinburgh; Rohini Sharma Joshi (rechts), Housing Equal Opportunities Manager, Trust Housing Association, Edinburgh, Scotland.

The day of the main conference, implemented on October 1, 2008, on the international day of elderly people, was opened by Bärbel Dieckmann, Lord Mayor of the city of Bonn. She expressed her delight about the fact that, with this conference, Bonn was the starting point for a changed image of migrant elders in Europe that emphasised the chances and potentials of these people; then, she welcomed all participants in Bonn.

The Minister of Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, Mr. Armin Laschet, emphasised in his speech the enormous life performance of migrant elders and invited to rediscover their societal potentials and to develop jointly with them suited so-

cial, cultural and economic fields of activity. After this, Mr. Gerhard Stahl, General Secretary of the AdR, Mr. Thomas Mann, Member of the European Parliament and member of the Committee of Employment and Social Affairs as well as Mr. Jérôme Vignon, Director of the DG EMPL illuminated this theme from an European perspective.



In the first front from left to right: Thomas Mann, member of the European Parliament and member of the committee for employment and social affairs; Armin Laschet, Minister for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration in the State of North Rhine-Westphalia; Bärbel Dieckmann, Lord Mayor of Bonn.

Mr. Stahl indicated to the fact that the increase in population within the 27 EU member states is mainly attributable to migration and that Europe's regions play a special part due to the multicultural and intergenerational cooperation. He emphasised several regional good practice examples dealing with how services and products can be optimised for the needs of migrant elders. In the cities of Copenhagen, Denmark, and Stuttgart, Germany, there is a reference to equality and diversity in terms of outsourcing of services. Appropriate dwellings are built for the members of the Roma in Blanquefort, France.

Regarding the discrimination of migrant elders when it comes to access social benefits, Mr. Mann requested to integrate them socially as well as the native elderly people, and to show them more attention and appreciation. He described the growing poverty among seniors, the health-related risks and the often insufficient integration into the receiving societies as priority problems. He insistently promoted to eliminate discrimination for migrant elders. This especially applied to their access to institutions and services of the geriatric work and their better integration into the work of the association.

Mr. Vignon pointed out that migrant elders had already made their economic contribution to Europe's development and they still did this, to some extent, with transfers to their home countries. He furthermore described the promotion of possibilities of active ageing as a task of outstanding significance for the society. The EU could support their member states in this matter with a closer cooperation in the social security system, for example. In addition, he emphasised the necessity and importance of an open society and called the participation of migrant elders as an important signal in this case.

Proposal to initiate a European year of active ageing

In the subsequent European dialogue to active ageing and equal opportunities for migrant elders that was moderated by Verica Spasovska, Head of the Central and Southeast European radio programmes of the DW, Mr. Laschet, Mr. Stahl, Mr. Mann and Mr. Vignon discussed about possible European approaches to action and initiatives. They agreed on continuing to drive the concerns of migrant elders at European level. Mr. Mann suggested, among other things, the initiation of a European year of active ageing and solidarity between the generations where the specific concerns of migrant elders also aroused interest.



Armin Laschet, Minister for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration in the State of North Rhine-Westphalia.



From left to right: Thomas Mann, member of the European Parliament and member of the committee for employment and social affairs; Armin Laschet, Minister for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration in the State of North Rhine-Westphalia; Verica Spasovska; Jérôme Vignon und Gerhard Stahl during the European Dialogue concerning active ageing of migrant elders on 01.10.2008.

After lunch break, all participants dealt with altogether nine expert forums, partly held parallel, with theoretical and practical questions on the integration of migrant elders in Europe. Seven expert forums were dedicated to the possibilities of designing recommendations for action, culturally sensitive products and services in the fields of political and social participation, quality of living, culturally sensitive health care, communication, leisure and lifelong learning, marketing and gender roles. The improved exchange of (approaches for) examples of a good practice was formulated in the discussions of all these forums as a comprehensive requirement of action – especially at a transnational level.



Tripti Halder



From left to right the referees of the Forum 2; Saloua Berdai, coordinator for teams, Minderheitenzentrum de8, Antwerpen, Belgium; Leslie Laniyan, Federation of Black Housing Organisations, London, England; Roswitha Sinz, Verband der Wohnungswirtschaft Rheinland Westfalen e.V., Düsseldorf, Germany; Rohini Sharma Joshi, Housing Equal Opps Manager, Trust Housing Association, Edinburgh, Scotland; Burghard Schneider, Director of the Verbands der Wohnungswirtschaft Rheinland Westfalen e.V., Düsseldorf, Germany

In the remaining two expert forums, they discussed about the diverse groups of migrant elders and different migration forms and experiences characterising them on the one hand, and about existing research approaches in Europe on the other. During the recitals and discussions of both forums, it became clear that, with regards to the field of topic of age and migration, there is a great demand for tailored needs of European research activities. Many present scientists expressed a great interest in working actively on a European research network on the subject of migrant elders. The scientific practice confirmed thus the necessity of the planned setup of a European research project within the AAMEE project.⁹²

Reception of Deutschen Welle

On the evening of October 1, 2008, the German broadcaster Deutsche Welle organised a reception for the contributors, reporters and moderators. The cultural evening programme of other conference attendees consisted of a visit and guided tour through the exhibition "Rome and the Barbarians-Europe during the migration period" in the Art and Exhibition Hall, of the Federal Republic of Germany at the Bonn Museum Mile. This event was as well promoted by the Foundation Internationale Begegnung of the Sparkasse Bonn.

Under the entire moderation of Mr. Baha Güngör, the Head of the Turkish radio programme of DW, the second conference day began with a speech from Ms. Gabriela Zabalúa-Goddard, vice-president of the AARP, providing impressive insights into how the organisation, which comprises 40 million members, deals with its ethnic diversity. In terms of the example of the Spanish-speaking AARP magazine "Segunda Juventud" for the large group of the Spanish-speaking members, the topic of marketing for migrant elders was picked up again and its importance was stressed, among other things.

Reporting from the nine forums

The reporting from the nine expert forums of the day before took place subsequent to the reception. Besides the results stated above and below, one result of forum seven "Migrant Elders-Research Approaches in Europe" stood out in particular. The planned structure, which is based on the preliminary work within the AAMEE project team, and the orientation of the European research network "Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe" that needs to be developed, was introduced; interested scientists were invited to participate actively and the foundation of the European Research Network was arranged officially.

The conference programme was continued with a committed speech of Dr. Marilies Flemming, the former Federal Minister of Austria and present Vice-President of the ESU. She spoke in favour of respecting the rights of migrant women and of an enhanced mutual integration.

Subsequent to the speech, the awards were given to the winners of both good practice competitions, selected by the project's advisory board. Mr. Ernst Gerlach, the Chairman of the NRW.BANK, presented the awards to the three winners of the good practice competition I for organisations and clubs from the (independent) non-profit areas. Mr. Roland Schäfer, President of the North Rhine-Westphalian Association of Cities and Municipalities, presented the awards of the second good practice competition addressing local and regional authorities, the public administration, the housing industry and non-governmental organisations.

The conference ended with a speech of Dr. Christof Eichert, the Department Head of MGFFI, in which he presented the essential contents of the memorandum's first edition of "Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe". Before finishing, this was unanimously adopted per acclamation by the participants.

⁹² The evaluation of the results of all expert forums can be found in the next paragraph of this chapter.



4.3 Results of the Conference

Further comprehensive results of the speeches delivered and discussions within or outside the expert forums of the First European Conference "New Face for Europe. Migrant Elders in Europe- from Challenges to Opportunities" are:

- It is of central significance to consult migrant elders themselves continually on their needs, views and ideas.
- The further growing cultural, social and economic diversity within the group of migrant elders in Europe and the world in the future should always be considered.
- The development of new forms of cooperation and communications to the transfer of knowledge between various players such as politics, science, voluntary organisations, economy and welfare work is necessary
- at an international level as far as possible.
- Voluntary work emerged as a valuable social commodity and an excellent opportunity for the integration of migrant elders into the host countries' society and for increasing their personal satisfaction.
- The qualification and sensitisation of staff in all social areas for the needs of migrant elders is a further recommendation for action. Especially providers of social support measures were attributed to play an import role in the integration of immigrants.
- Prejudices against (elderly) immigrants and the discrimination experienced by them complicate integration.
- The necessity to ensure the sustainability of the projects, including a solid financing, was emphasised as extremely important in all expert forums of the conference.
- Greater success opportunities were often attributed to integrative activities, which work intercultural, respectively intergenerational, for example, and unite as many aspects of life as possible.
- The development of (local) networks was also evaluated as positive.
- Long-term strategies should be developed and information disseminated among the population for the preparation of old age.
- New ways of transmitting information, e.g. via the family of the elderly immigrants, should be researched and used.
- Information in the native language is evaluated as helpful.
- Communications and language skills were stated as important factors for a successful integration.

The participation of migrant elders is of central significance

- According to the results of several expert forums, elderly men with a migrant background require special support, for they have greater problems participating in communication. Strength was attributed to women with a migrant background due to their ability of developing social networks. However, they need support as well, as many of them have “sacrificed” a big part of their lives and of their future to their families, and are rarely prepared for growing old and being old.

The results of the conference served as a basis for a further implementation of the AAMEE project. Less people attended the conference against expectations. From the point of view of the project team, this is not due to insufficient promotion but probably due to the novelty of the topic. In the course of the project, more and more players and persons have recognised the significance of the complex of themes and adapted it to themselves. In the forerun of the conference, this was not the case, to some extent; therefore, the conference was, however, a great success, as it multiplied the existing interest and created new attentions. It served to the concentration of existing approaches within Europe, offered the participants the possibility to get to know each other, to meet each other (again), to exchange their opinions and to provide their expertise to other interested parties and to the public.

The evaluation of the - optional- questioning of participants of the conference revealed, among other things, that 80.3 percent of the respondents regarded their expectations of the conference as fulfilled. The documentation of the conference was provided in German and English on the project website and comprises, inter alia, the texts of the speeches and presentations, a list of participants, the preliminary version of the memorandum and pictures. The preparation, implementation and post processing of the conference took the whole year of 2008 as well as parts of 2009. At the end of the project, the final report containing the contractually agreed project documentation and the good practice booklet on CD will be provided to a selected clientele as well as on CD.

5. The First Two European Good Practice Competitions⁹³ – Targets and Winners

Two good practice competitions

The targets of both first good practice competitions on the subject of “Active Ageing and social, cultural and economic Integration of Migrant Elders across Europe” were:

- to determine already actively implemented projects from all EU member states in the topic area mentioned above,
- to award a prize to the best of them,
- to make the projects and, thus, also the topic of active ageing of migrant elders available to a wide public as well as
- the development of recommendations for the EU with regards to voluntary activities of migrant elders.

⁹³ Pre-jury: Marie-Luise Hümpfner, Department of Initial Integration and Equal Opportunities, Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany Agnes Heuvelmann, Department of General Questions of Integration Policy, Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany Maraike Krull de Hawie, Office of the Integration Commissioner of the Federal State Government, Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany Ulrike Sommer, Department of the Civil Engagement, Corporate Citizenship, Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany. Jury: Chairman: Dr. Marion Gierden-Jülich, State Secretary Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany Barbara Gessler, Head of the Representation of the European Commission in Bonn, Germany, Dr. Alexandre Kalache, the former Head of the „Ageing and Life Course Programme (ALC)” of the World Health Organization (WHO), Geneva, Switzerland, Dr. Stephan Articus, Managing Director of the German Association of Cities and Towns, Germany, Frans de Bruine, the former Head in the GD Information Society of the European Commission and Founder of the programme of „Ageing und ICT” of the European Commission, Glenda Watt, Strategy Manager „A City for All Ages”, City of Edinburgh Council, Scotland, United Kingdom, Tayfun Keltok, Chairman of the state working group of the local Migrant Representations of North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany, Wolfgang Altenbernd, Chairman of the state working group of the central associations of the Freie Wohlfahrtspflege of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany, Claire Ball, National Development & Policy Officer for Black & Minority Ethnic (BME) Elders, Age Concern, England, United Kingdom, Andreas Halbach, Head of the Liaison Office at the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, International Organisation for Migration, Germany, Marijke Steenbergen, President of the European Volunteer Centre (CEV), Brussels, Belgium.

The following organisations could apply for the AAMEE Good Practice Competition I: autonomous migrant organisations, welfare organisations, religious institutions, foundations, non-profit associations and clubs. The following organisations could apply for the AAMEE Good Practice Competition II: municipalities, districts, umbrella organisations for local authorities, city administrations, social services, housing associations and cooperatives and non-governmental organisations.

The projects that were applying as candidates had to present how the voluntary engagement for and with migrant elders is implemented in the scope of their work. The applicants were to take a stand as far as possible to the following criteria: innovation, equal opportunities and qualitative improvement of the social, cultural, respectively economic integration of migrant elders, networking structures and cooperation, sustainability as well as transfer of knowledge to the benefit of social, cultural and economic integration of migrant elders.

1. Projects should be innovative. By innovation, we mean the implementation of new ideas in products or services.
2. Projects should have positive effects on the implementation of equal opportunities and anti-discrimination.
3. Projects should achieve a qualitative improvement of the social, cultural and economic integration of migrant elders. Integration describes a dynamic, long-lasting and very differentiated process of assembly and the growing together of different societies. In contrast to assimilation (total adjustment), integration does not require giving up one’s own cultural identity.
4. By the criterion of networking structures and cooperation, we mean the cooperation with other project partners and the networking with other relevant players.
5. Sustainability of the project means that it is permanently designated and of long-term stability.
6. Transfer of knowledge means that in the scope of a certain process (e.g. evaluation) knowledge is transferred from one person to another (e.g. via media like books, the Internet or data bases). This transfer of knowledge is to serve the social, cultural and economic integration of migrant elders. This means, for example, that associations can benefit from the experiences of other organisations. The tendering period took place from March 15 to August 30, 2008. Interested projects had the possibility to apply via online forms at the homepage of www.aamee.eu. Information on the targets and backgrounds of the competitions could be found there. The partners and supporters of the AAMEE project operated the applications and competitions through their own mailing campaigns, releases of homepages and in publications.

For the Good Practice Competitions I, five projects duly submitted their applications from the cities of Dresden, Hannover, Mannheim, Paderborn and Siegen in Germany. For the Good Practice Competition II, eleven projects submitted their applications: two from Utrecht, Netherlands and two from Edinburgh, Great Britain as well as projects from Amsterdam and The Hague, Netherlands, a project from Dobrich, Bulgaria and projects from Oberhausen, Dortmund, Wuppertal and Rheda-Wiedenbrück in Germany.

On September 3, 2008, a pre-jury meeting took place. The members of the pre-jury were employees of the MGFFI having a profound knowledge in the area of integration of migrant people. They advised on evaluations for the submission for both good practice competitions. As a result, they recommended that the international jury should decide on three submissions per competition.

On the basis of the decision of the pre-jury, the newly established and internationally high-level staffed AAMEE advisory board determined the placements of the three winners of each competition on September 10, 2008.

5.1 The Competition for Voluntary Organisations (Good Practice Competition 1)

The voluntary competition

The first three winners won the prize of "Active Ageing and social, cultural and economic integration of migrant elders in Europe" in the scope of the First European Conference "New Face for Europe- Migrant Elders in Europe- from Challenges to Opportunities" on October 2, 2008 in Bonn, in form of a certificate and prize money.

The winners were:

5.1.1 The first Prize: Arbeiterwohlfahrt (AWO) Region Hannover e.V.

Name of the project: Intercultural Senior Citizens Work

Carrier of the project: Arbeiterwohlfahrt (AWO) Region Hannover e.V.

The first prize: the Arbeiterwohlfahrt (AWO) Region Hannover e.V.: project: "Intercultural Senior Citizens Work"

A broad range of services for multilingual consultancy and culturally sensitive leisure activities is offered to elderly people from different countries of origin. The development of services close to their homes and raising awareness among the general public aim at the cultural integration of migrant elders. The origins of the project go back to an employment-creation measure in 1994. A permanent position was established in 1999, and in 2000, an intercultural meeting was founded in the northern part of Hannover for migrant elders from altogether ten countries of origin, above all from Turkey, the former Soviet Union and former Yugoslavia. The key offers are: an open, multilingual consultancy; hobby groups; cultural offerings such as painting and chess; offers for all groups together as well as meetings in other districts for elderly Russian-speaking and Arab-speaking senior citizens. Since 2006, the offer is now part of the special service of the senior citizens work and not of the migration work, anymore. The management is performed voluntarily and takes place bilingual in all groups. Public relation is run by full-time employees, among other things, also around the round table of "Age and Migration" where cooperation takes place between the representatives of the city of Hannover, autonomous migrant organisations, welfare associations, nursing institutions as well as in the networks of the districts, with the objective of raising awareness among the public and that the city develops information offers also for migrant elders. The participation is promoted through a self-responsible organisation of offerings, regular user meetings, group leader meetings and common (district) activities.

Ms. Fatma Taspunar accepted the prize; the prize money of Euro 2,500 was donated by the NRW. Bank.



From left to right: Dr. Claus Eppe; Ernst Gerlach, CEO NRW.BANK and Fatma Taspunar

Further information about the project can be accessed at www.awo-hannover.de.

5.1.2. The second Prize: The Caritas Association for the Archbishopric of Paderborn e.V. – Integration Agency

Name of the project: international visiting

Carrier of the project: the Caritas Association for the Archbishopric of Paderborn e.V. – Integration Agency

Women with an Aramaic and a Philippine migration background commit themselves to the residents of a nursing home by regular visits, common leisure activities and providing them with assistance in problematic situations within the intergenerational project. Geriatric care and integration are thus conflated. The women have been committing themselves since 2007 in the scope of the international visiting service to the (native) residents of the Senior Centre of St. Veronika. Conversations, lectures, walk are offered as well as breakfasts with the residents that take place twice a week. In the meantime, a monthly senior citizens' meeting was established monthly by volunteers in the Syrian Orthodox community where leisure activities, educational trips and concrete support are offered to people in problematic situations. The residents come thus in contact with migrant people and gain new social experiences, as socio-cultural learning is also possible in old age and desirable. The project is part of the integration agency from the field of the civil engagement of and with migrant elders. The volunteers are accompanied by their consultants. At the end of 2008, an evaluation of the experiences is planned. Even if the project officially ends in 2008, the sustainability will be secured beyond.

The second prize: the Caritas association for the Archbishopric of Paderborn e.V.- Integration Agency: project: "International Visiting Service"

The prize was accepted by Mr. Hezni Barjosef, Ms. Monika Stricker, Ms. Ismuni Yalçin and Ms. Miriam Ercan; the prize money of Euro 1,500 was donated from AAMEE project funds.



From left to right: Dr. Claus Eppe; Ernst Gerlach, Monika Stricker, Ismuni Yalçin, Miriam Ercan und Hezni Barjosef.

Further informationen: www.caritas-pb.de.

5.1.3 The third Prize: Caritasverband Mannheim e.V.

Name of the project: **Holiday Breakfast with Teenagers**

Carrier of the project: **the Caritasverband Mannheim e.V.**

The third prize: the Caritasverband Mannheim e.V.: project: "Holiday Breakfast with Teenagers"

In the project, juveniles and elderly Aussiedler encounter weekly during holidays for breakfast, learn from each other and perform activities together. The objective is to promote activities of migrant elders with teenagers, and to work against loneliness in old age by activating competences and maintaining the abilities of migrant elders and, at the same time, impart values to teenagers. The project developed in 2000. The services for migrant seniors, for young migrant people as well as a youth club of the Alliance of the German Catholic Youth (BDKJ) work closely together in a district of Mannheim with a high proportion of migrant people. Breakfasts, leisure activities and help offerings in terms of everyday problems for senior citizens take place weekly between 9 and 11 in the youth club. After a chance encounter between teenagers and seniors during holidays, regular meetings were organised due to a mutual interest and sympathy, where the participants address all questions concerning the everyday life (up to table manners) and perform, inter alia, cooking and baking and dance and sing performances together. Besides social and cultural activities and abilities, the civil engagement is thus promoted in the intergenerational project. The objective is to extend this offer beyond holidays.

The prize was accepted by Ms. Anna Felix and Ms. Rita Deep; the prize money of Euro 1,000 was donated from AAMEE project funds.



From left to right: Dr. Claus Eppe; Anna Felix; Ernst Gerlach und Rita Delp

Further information about the project can be accessed at www.caritas-mannheim.de.

5.2 Competition for local and regional Authorities and Non-Governmental Organisations (Good Practice Competition 2)

The prize of "Active Ageing and social, cultural and economic Integration of migrant elders in Europe" was given to the first three winners of this competition also on October 2, 2008 in Bonn in form of a certificate and prize money in the scope of the First European Conference "New Face for Europe-Migrant Elders in Europe – from Challenges to Opportunities".

Competition for local and regional authorities and non-governmental organisations

The winners were:

5.2.1 The first Prize: The City of Edinburgh Council, Great Britain

Name of the project: **A City for all Ages – Today & Tomorrow**

Carrier of the project: **the City of Edinburgh Council, Great Britain**

The "Today & Tomorrow" initiative of migrant elders and their representatives who have stood up for equal opportunities and anti-discrimination as well as the needs of elderly members of ethnic minorities, for example, in the fields of health care and nursing, mobility and services close to their homes since 1999. Numerous local autonomous migrant organisations, volunteers, service providers and the municipality are represented in the initiative, which was integrated into "Edinburgh's Joint Plan for Older People 2007 – 2010". It provides a sustainable structure, in which the elderly people of different ethnicities are actively involved in planning, implementation and evaluation of the concept of "A City for all Age Groups". This concerns the development of culturally sensitive service offerings for elderly people and the consideration of specific needs of elderly immigrants regarding their care in institutions and in their homes, etc. Once a year, the city of Edinburgh organises a multicultural festival lasting several days, the "Edinburgh Mela Festival" ("Mela" means "gathering" in Sanskrit) in order to promote the cultural exchange and the understanding between several ethnicities. Members of the initiative "Today & Tomorrow" participate in this so that they can contribute to all this, help and celebrate the fact that Edinburgh and Scotland have residents and places that reflect the diversity of their society. The prize was accepted by Ms. Glenda Watt and Ms. Neena Agarwal; the prize money of Euro 2,500 was donated by the NRW.Bank

The first prize: The City of Edinburgh Council, UK: project: "A City for all Ages – Today & Tomorrow"



From left to right: Ernst Gerlach; Dr. Claus Eppe; Neena Agarwal; Glenda Watt, und Bürgermeister Roland Schäfer, President of the Städte- und Gemeindebunds of North Rhine-Westphalia.

Further information about the project can be accessed at www.edinburgh.gov.uk/acfaa.

5.2.2 The second Prize: Multicultural Nursing House “De Schildershoek”, The Hague, Netherlands

Name of the project: “Elkaar begrijpen helpt” (It helps to understand each other)

Carrier of the project: Multicultural Nursing House “De Schildershoek”, The Hague, Netherlands

The second prize: multicultural nursing house “De Schildershoek”, The Hague, Netherlands: the project of “Elkaar begrijpen helpt”

In the nursing home “De Schildershoek” live elderly people from 20 different nations. This, inter alia, makes the communication among the residents and also with the multicultural nursing team in everyday life difficult. Therefore, bilingual communication books with vocabulary lists and pictograms were developed each in Dutch and in one of the following five languages: Spanish, Moroccan, (Arab and Berber), Chinese (Cantonese and Hakka), Turkish and Hindustani/Suriname. The pictograms refer, above all, to terms and situations important for the care of elderly people who speak other languages. The books have been used by the residents, their families, the nursing team, the volunteers, craftsmen and providers in order to support mutual understanding. Other nursing organisations and establishments working with (elderly) immigrants can also get the communication books.

The prize was accepted by Ms. Els de Quant and Mr. Rene E. Nollkämper; the prize money of Euro 1,500 was donated from AAMEE project funds.



From left to right: Dr. Claus Eppe; Els de Quant; Rene E. Nollkämper and Bürgermeister Roland Schäfer.

Further information about the project can be accessed at www.schildershoek.nl.

5.2.3 The third Prize: International Management Institute (IMI), Dobrich, Bulgaria

Name of the project: MOBIAGE Resource Centers for Elderly Migrants

Carrier of the project: International Management Institute (IMI), Dobrich, Bulgaria

The IMI is a non-governmental organisation which is active in the field of the regional development in Bulgaria. The MOBIAGE project is a joint project of five organisations from Bulgaria, Romania, Denmark, Italy and Hungary. Bulgaria has been a typical country of emigration until now. Since the last few years, more and more elderly people from other EU member states (especially Great Britain, Ireland and the Netherlands) settle due to good climatic conditions and the favourable prices entirely or seasonally in the Black Sea region. The integration of these elderly immigrants in the municipalities of this receiving society is difficult due to language problems. The objective of the MOBIAGE project is to promote active ageing, mobility and integration of the new residents in Bulgaria and to provide the municipalities with advice. MOBIAGE implements, among other things, the following measures and activities: field study and questioning of the elderly immigrants for their needs, support of the municipalities and regions in terms of developing political guiding principles and concepts for the integration of migrant elders, promotion of dialogue between the local administration and the foreign communities, language courses for immigrants (traditional and online courses) and setup of a MOBIAGE information portal via the Bulgarian administration, society, social activities, etc.

The third prize: International Management Institute (IMI), Dobrich, Bulgaria: the project of the “MOBIAGE Resource Centers for Elderly Migrants”

The prize was accepted by Ms. Tanya Stoyanova; the prize money of Euro 1,000 for this ENEA project was donated from funds of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia.



From left to right: Dr. Claus Eppe; Tanya Stoyanova and Bürgermeister Roland Schäfer.

Further information about the project can be accessed at www.mobiage.net.

With their application, the prize winners declared their willingness to be the hosts of the AAMEE exchange programme.

6. The Exchange Programme with Voluntary Organisations

The exchange programme of voluntary organisations

The objectives of the exchange programme were to initiate and to promote the engagement of voluntary organisations for migrant elders as well as to sensitise the political and societal environment for them, to advance the setup of a good practice platform, respectively of a network for the exchange of experiences between voluntary organisations, to develop the checklist for voluntary organisations of and for migrant elders, and the development of the recommendations for action for the EU for the voluntary work with migrant elders.

According to the EU contract, six exchange programmes were to be implemented in the scope of the project, each of two days between the winners of the good practice competitions and members of autonomous migrant organisations that are to be identified, of welfare associations, churchly institutions, foundations, non-profit organisations, associations and other organisations that originate from the EU member states and are active/want to become active in the field of promotion of active ageing of migrant elders and their social, cultural and economic integration. The exchange between less and already further developed organisations and projects should especially be made possible. Applicants from the new EU member states should be particularly considered as participants for the exchange and a total of at least six voluntary organisations should be recruited.

After the conference of the AAMEE project, it was decided that “only” the three first winners of the competition for voluntary organisations would be hosts for the exchange programme as well as the number of workshop days would be increased to three, and the number of participants per workshop would be doubled. Thus, a higher number of organisations could participate in longer exchanges.

The participants of the exchange programme were recruited via the newsletter, sent out on February 13, 2009, which called for participation in the exchange programme, and the setting of all relevant background information and application forms to be completed on the project website as well as by means of forwarding information through gained project partners and further contacts. All exchange workshops were organised in cooperation between the AAMEE team and the respective host organisation.

6.1 Workshop at the Caritasverband for the Archbishopric of Paderborn e.V.

The planned workshop at the Caritasverband for the Archbishopric of Paderborn e.V.

The first workshop was planned at the Caritasverband for the Archbishopric of Paderborn e.V. (German welfare organisation), the second prize winner of the completion for voluntary organisations for the project “International Visiting Service) from April 24 to April 26, 2009. Due to the eventual permanent illness of an employee of the AAMEE project in the MGFFI, this workshop had to be cancelled at the beginning of April. The participants who had registered for the workshop in Paderborn until then, could almost be completely distributed in both other workshops. The Caritasverband of Paderborn e.V. could have only agreed to a new schedule in September/October 2009, which would have been impossible due to organisational reasons within the AAMEE project progression. The association was offered to introduce itself approx. 20 to 30 min. during the workshop in Mannheim and to conduct a dialogue with the MGFFI about the main focus of AAMEE and the work in Paderborn in order to discuss the checklist for strengthening and stimulating the voluntary work for and with migrant elders in Europe with the employees, inter alia. The first offer was put aside. The AAMEE project manager kept, among other things, an appointment for the checklist meeting in Paderborn on June 22, 2009.

6.2 Workshop at the Arbeiterwohlfahrt (AWO) Region Hannover e.V. (Workers' Welfare Association)

The workshop at the AWO Region Hannover e.V.

The - now - first workshop took place in cooperation with the Arbeiterwohlfahrt (AWO) Region Hannover e.V. (Workers' Welfare Organisation), the winner of the first prize of the first good practice competition for the project “Intercultural Senior Citizens' Work” from May 6 to 8, 2009. A total of ten international participants took place from Great Britain, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Bulgaria, Germany as well as four other persons of the municipality of Hannover and the volunteers in the

project of “Intercultural Senior Citizens' Work”, besides the organisation team of the AWO Region Hannover e.V. and the MGFFI. They all had the opportunity to get to know good practice examples of the work with and for migrant elders on the spot, and to discuss these as well as their own experiences together. There was a lively and fruitful exchange of opinions that was guaranteed by a consecutive interpretation of the contributions in English/German and German/English.

The first evening aimed particularly at the introduction to the field of action of integration of migrant elders in Hannover and to the AWO Region Hannover e.V. in particular, as well as at a first encounter and informal exchange of experiences between the hosts, the representatives of the MGFFI and (international) guests.



Participants of the AAMEE workshops in Hannover, 06.05.2008

On the second day of the workshop, the participants were given a deeper insight into the structures and way of working of the AWO Region Hannover e.V. and their “Intercultural Senior Citizens' Work” project. A guiding tour took place through the Ahrberg quarter in the district of Linden Süd, which is characterised by high proportions of migrant elders originating predominantly from Spain.

In the afternoon, two further carriers of services for migrant elders were visited, the “Centro de Dia” for Spanish-speaking seniors of the Caritas Hannover, which is particularly promoted by the Spanish state and the Turkish autonomous migrant organisation “Arkadaş e.V.” (“Arkadaş” means “friend” in Turkish) and which has been existing for over 20 years. Here, the participants had the opportunity to speak directly to migrant elders, inter alia. During diverse and lively discussions among all participants, it became more and more clear that the national and regional framework conditions of the work of and with migrant elders differ, to some extent, clearly⁹⁴ however, the strategies and approaches are quite comparable and can be transferred. The existence of one's own premises and the self-responsibility of migrant groups for their activities/their own programme, for instance, were named as important prerequisites for voluntary engagement.

The third day of the workshop took place in the intercultural meeting centre of the AWO Region Hannover e.V., where the “Intercultural Senior Citizens' Work” project is implemented. Besides the presentation of premises and activities as well as the work of the round table of “Age and Migration” in Hannover, the exchange of opinions with the voluntary immigrated female managers of various groups of the AWO Region Hannover e.V. for migrant elders were in the foreground.

⁹⁴ Due to stronger principles of the political and economic liberalism, self-help and self-responsibility play a more important role in e.g., Anglo-American states than, for example, in France or Germany. The voluntary sector – also voluntary work of and for migrant elders in Great Britain is, due to this political tradition, strongly developed in contrast to other states.

At the end of the workshop, we discussed the recommendations for action for the voluntary work with migrant elders in Europe. The checklist for strengthening and stimulating voluntary work for and with migrant elders was successfully developed with international participants, who argued in favour of forwarding the European exchange in this field of action, and indicated to the necessities of corresponding structures, e.g., in the form of a good practice network. All participants expressed their interest in cooperating in such a network, and considered the importance of their experiences, made through the workshop, and the new contacts as very positive. The programme of the workshop can be found under item 11.

6.3 Workshop at the Caritasverband Mannheim e.V. (German Welfare Organisation)

Workshop at the Caritasverband Mannheim e.V.

The second workshop took place in cooperation with the Caritasverband Mannheim, which won the third prize of the good practice competition with its project "Holiday Breakfast with Teenagers" from June 15 to 17, 2009. Apart from the representatives of the Caritas association, its volunteers, active in the project described above, and of the organisation team of the AAMEE project, there were also eleven international participants from the following states: Switzerland (as non EU citizens, these participants paid the accommodation as well as the arrival and departure by themselves), Finland, Belgium, Great Britain, Bulgaria, Slovenia and Germany. There was a consecutive interpreting in English/German and German/English in order to facilitate understanding. The first evening aimed at welcoming the attendees as well as giving them the possibility to get to know each other and at the informal exchange of experiences between the hosts, the representatives of the MGFFI and international guests.



Regina Hertlein (left), CEO Caritasverband Mannheim e.V. and Corina Steimle (right), interpreter, AAMEE workshop in Mannheim, 15.06.2009



Regina Trösch, Stadträtin in Mannheim at the AAMEE workshop in Mannheim, 15.06.2009



Madhu Sharma (left) and Renate Awada (right), participants at the AAMEE workshop in Mannheim, 15.06.2009



Venera Zasheva, participant at the AAMEE workshop in Mannheim, 15.06.2009



Marion Valérie, participant at the AAMEE workshop in Mannheim, 15.06.2009



Dr. Dmitri Piterski (left), participant and Corina Steimle (right), interpreter at the AAMEE workshop in Mannheim, 15.06.2009



From left to right: Rita Delp, Carola Engel, Martin Kohl, Danja Gieser and Waldemar Bauer, members of the Caritasverband and the BDJ at the AAMEE workshop in Mannheim, 15.06.2009

On the second day of the workshop, the workshop participants were given a deeper insight into the structures, the way of working of the Caritasverband Mannheim e.V. and the project "Holiday Breakfast with Teenagers".



From left to right: Ursula Heyduk, Familienpflege and Caritas der Gemeinde; Carola Engel, Caritasverband Mannheim e.V.; Corina Steimle, interpreter; Rita Delp, Caritasverband Mannheim e.V.; Danja Gieser, BDJ at the AAMEE workshop in Mannheim, 16.06.2009.

In the afternoon of the second workshop day, the "Mannheim Integration Attendant" was introduced. In this project, promoted by German federal funds and the city of Mannheim, voluntary integration attendants support and motivate participants of integration courses how to live in their new homeland. They practice the German language with them and provide them with orientation in the neighbourhood and city as well as in the German culture. Afterwards, a quarter manager led through the Jungbusch district, where live many migrant people of different origins. The participants also visited the second largest mosque located in the district, after the DITIB Mosque in Duisburg-Marxloh.

The third day of the workshop served for reflecting the experiences made during the workshop and for developing and discussing the recommendations for action for the voluntary work with migrant elders in Europe. The checklist for strengthening and stimulating voluntary work for and with migrant elders in Europe was also further developed by suggestions and comments of the participants during this workshop.



Dr. Vera Gerling (left), GER-ON Consult & Research and Dr. Claus Eppe (right), AAMEE-Team at the AAMEE workshop in Mannheim, 17.06.2009

Finally, the attendees spoke very positively about the workshop, and some of them want to integrate their new experiences and newly gained perspective into their work on the ground, and to use the synergy effects with other participants. All participants welcomed the idea, presented by the AAMEE project that consists of developing a good practice network, and expressed their interest in cooperating in such a network. The programme of the workshop can be found under item 11.

6.4 The Results of the Exchange Programme

Networking of the projects and within the respective municipalities

As a result, it became clear that the exchange of the several participants has enriched and motivated every one of them. New project ideas have risen, new cooperation could be established and the idea of developing a European good practice network was enthusiastically supported, as it would enable, among other things, the organised continuity and consolidation as well as the development of the established contacts.

The Hannover workshop resulted in the fact that the present representatives of British organisations want to network and exchange more in future, for instance. Just to mention further examples: the host organisation in Mannheim and the participants from Switzerland discovered that they have developed similar projects independently of each other, and plan to exchange their experiences in the future and learn from each other. One of the participants from Bulgaria expressed a great interest in transferring the "Mannheim Integration Attendant" concept to her work with migrant elders.

A strengthening of the host organisations within their respective municipalities could also be reached. The city authorities became, to some extent, only aware of the exemplary projects at European level which are implemented in their cities by the contact through the MGFFI. New ideas of cooperation and support could arise between the public administration and the hosts of the exchange programme; the MGFFI makes efforts to continue this support actively in the follow-up of the workshops. Both the hosts and municipalities in which they are settled and the participants and the AAMEE project have experienced a new and increased public.

The project development of AAMEE was enriched and legitimised by the stimulation from the practical work of the hosts and participants of and for migrant elders far from the scientific and political preoccupation with this topic. Within the AAMEE project, the enriched checklist for strengthening and stimulating of voluntary work for and with migrant elders in Europe, inspired by the participants, is the most outstanding result of the exchange programme. A documentation of the exchange programme with the speeches and presentations delivered during the workshops can be accessed at the AAMEE project website.

7. Good Practice in Europe

In the end of 2009 the AAMEE team will also publish a booklet containing Good Practice of Active Ageing of Migrant Elders in Europe. The booklet's aim is to present to the public the variety of already existing projects, initiatives and services for and by migrant elders across Europe and to promote the engagement for and of migrant elders to sensitise political and societal spheres for their life circumstances. It shall constitute a guideline for new initiatives dealing with the active ageing of migrant elders.

Since May 2009 projects/ initiatives/ services across Europe which deal with the active ageing of migrant elders have had the opportunity to recommend themselves for the Booklet via an electronic form developed by the AAMEE team. After distributing the form via the AAMEE newsletters on May 28, 2009 as well as forwarding the information via partners and friends (CEMR; AKTIONCOURAGE e.V. - SOS Rassismus - Informations- und Kontaktstelle Migration (IKoM), Bundesnetzwerk Bürgerschaftliches Engagement (BBE), Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Senioren-Organisationen (BAGSO), Stiftung Mitarbeit, Schweizerisches Nationales Forum Alter und Migration, Prof. Klaus Schriewer of the Universidad Murcia, Spain) 47 projects responded until August 07, 2009. The official deadline was July 15, 2009. 38 submissions were made in German with 28 submissions from Germany, seven from Switzerland, one from Austria and one from the Netherlands. nine submissions were made in English with six submissions from the United Kingdom and one submission each from Sweden, Bulgaria and Finland. Only two projects have been denied due to formal reasons.

A total of 45 projects were introduced. The majority of the projects focus on social integration of migrant elders. In addition, many projects are involved in the cultural integration of migrant elders. Target groups of the projects are primarily different ethnicities of migrant elders. Most of the initiatives employ more than 100 members, and one to ten employees of them work predominantly in special projects. Most of the initiatives choose the legal form of the registered club. The projects receive support from the cities. Swiss initiatives are promoted by the Swiss Red Cross; some of them are connected to welfare organisations. A close cooperation takes place with autonomous migrant organisations and religious institutions.

The financing is basically not secured, respectively not permanently secured. Financial resources are usually limited to a period of one to two years so that a follow-up financing needs to be renewed. Many initiatives want give opportunities to migrant people where they come together with other people with a migrant background and natives and where they get to know each other. Many times, the objective is the connection of migrant people between each other, the development of networks and a qualitative sustainable improvement of their everyday life. The background is frequently the promotion of diversity and tolerance in society.

Some projects have the intention to bring seniors and young people with a different cultural and religious reference together. The key topics comprise nutrition, exercises, social affairs, health promotion, education, service and consultation. Hereby, special attention is attached to a multicultural, multilingual and intergenerational approach of people of different national origins. The target is mainly the creation of equal opportunities between native and immigrated elderly people. In order to allow the knowledge transfer about the project, the results of the initiative are documented and published in form of flyers, the Internet, word-of-mouth recommendation, newspaper articles and seminars. With regards to motivation to establishment of the project, the insight is mainly indicated to the fact that the number of migrant elders is increasing continually, however, their concerns are not sufficiently considered. The brochure will be published both in German and English.

8. Practical Recommendations for Strengthening and Stimulating of Volunteer Work for and with Migrant Elders in Europe

Practical Recommendations

Checklist with practical recommendations for strengthening and stimulating the volunteer work with migrant elders and their civil engagement in Europe. Developed in the scope of the AAMEE project as well as the AAMEE project advisory board.⁹⁵

Preliminary Remark

It is a target of the AAMEE project to change the public perception of migrant elders. Instead of talking about the challenges in their interrelation, it is more important to emphasise the chances inherited and generated by these group. Migrant elders are not an object of social planning, anymore, but subject of the planning of their lives. They perform volunteer work and civil engagement.

Basically, civil engagement ought to contribute to supporting the active ageing process of migrant elders and their self-determination. Civil engagement ought to lead to a process of mutual integration and equal opportunity and thus contribute to an improvement in quality of life.

Experiences of migrant elders from former totalitarian states should be taken into account as they can lead to a present passivity. The experience with an "honorary work managed from above", can make it necessary to find proper terms for the civil engagement.

8.1 The Targets of the Checklist

- Promotion of empowerment strategies for improving the civil engagement,
- giving practical recommendations regarding volunteering work for and with migrant elders in Europe,
- supporting organisations, projects and initiatives, which want to become active,
- and sensitising relevant actors for the needs of migrant elders.

8.2 The Target Groups

- Voluntary organisations – and independent non-profit organisations, autonomous migrant organisations, municipalities, projects and initiatives in Europe, which operate in the service sector for and with migrant elders
- as well as such supporters interested in developing such a project.

⁹⁵ Discussed with the participants of the European workshop of the exchange programme in Hannover and Mannheim 2009 and with autonomous migrant organisations from North Rhine-Westphalia: Age Concern Southampton, United Kingdom; Age Concern Wolverhampton, United Kingdom; ANBO, Netherlands; Arbeiterwohlfahrt Region Hannover e.V., Germany; Arbeiterwohlfahrt Unterbezirk Dortmund, Germany; Caritas-Verband Mannheim e.V., Germany; Caritas-Verband Paderborn e.V., Germany; Center for European Refugees, Migration and Ethnic Studies (CERMES), Bulgaria; EGIPA – Entente des gestionnaires des institutions pour personnes âgées, Luxembourg; EKTA Project, England; Forest Quartiers Sante (FQS), Belgium; IKoM, Informations- und Kontaktstelle Migration, Germany; Ingrian Cultural Association, Finland; International Management Institute (IMI), Bulgaria; International University College in Dobrich, Bulgaria; Kommunalen Seniorenservice Hannover (KSH), Germany; Kultur- und Integrationszentrum Köln Phoenix, Germany; Multikulturelles Forum Lünen e.V., Germany; Seniors Magazin, Germany; Seniorclub of the Russian-speaking Seniors in Essen-Bergmannsfeld, Germany; Seniorpartner in School e.V., Germany; Slovene Philanthropy, Slovenia; Spanische Weiterbildungsakademie e.V. (AEF), Germany; Swiss Red Cross, Bern, Switzerland; Swiss Red Cross, Evilard, Switzerland; TIK e.V. Berlin, Germany; Trust, Hanover & Bield Housing Associations, Scotland; Ukonline ICT Lifelong Learning Center, England; Wolverhampton Elder Asians and Disabled Group, England.

8.3 Conception / Basics

- It is extremely important to know which targets we want to achieve and that we have to define adequate steps of action for these goals. The targets and steps of action need to be adjusted continuously and flexible to the needs of migrant elders.
- It must be considered that the group of migrant elders is very heterogeneous and that not all migrant groups can be reached with the same approach and / or offer.
- Therefore, it is important to consider at an early time, which group of migrant elders we would like to address (for example, is it a single ethnic group, a group of persons originating from a similar culture and / or a language group, or comprehensive to ethnic groups).
- Different needs and conditions should always be taken in consideration (like gender, culture, religion, nutrition, language, family situation, experience of life, lifelong learning). It ought to be considered that it is especially necessary to create a secure social environment for women so they can make use of offers (among other things sports, medical assistance, social benefits).
- With regards to conception, communication and performance of activities, it should be considered that some of the migrant elders cannot speak sufficiently the language of the receiving society, and / or cannot read or write in their mother tongue.
- Migrant elders and / or their groups and organisations ought to be involved in the planning and development process.
- Patience and endurance could be necessary in order to reach these goals.
- It is important to have sufficient time and suitable and engaged personnel which is well informed about the culture(s) in question and the project or the initiative itself.
- Aspects of sustainability ought to be considered from the very beginning.
- Important is mutual integration. In principal, all migrant elders are welcome to the offerings. It can be helpful to develop at first offers only for migrant elders, and to give them later incentives to take part in offers with the representants of the receiving society or to engage themselves in volunteer work.
- It is helpful to use existing and adequate media of the groups with whom we would like to cooperate (for example, newspapers or radio and TV channels).

8.4 Institutional Connection and Political Support

- In order to emphasise the importance of the project or the initiative, it is necessary to strive step by step for institutional support on a high level.
- In the long term it is essential to secure the support of influential and high-ranking persons in social, cultural, economic and political areas.
- This also includes ensuring the necessary support for the project or initiative from the very beginning, from politics and the ethnic communities concerned. This concerns as well all levels of the public administration.
- A targeted, project-specific public relation ought to be executed from the very beginning.
- Related networks should be developed, and services as well as institutions working with migrants and / or having professional und language skills at their disposal should be involved.

8.5 Requirement Analysis

- At the beginning of the project or initiative, it is recommended to investigate the current local socio-demographic data and the geographical distribution of migrant elders. It is very important to involve experts, migrant elders themselves and autonomous migrant organisations for securing a detailed requirement analysis and thus recognise them as resource and potential.
- It is advisable to get an overview about the organisations and institutions of the migrants and their geographical distribution.
- (Existing) Information and examples of good practice already being present ought to be made accessible, exchanged or commissioned.
- If needed, small studies should be conducted or commissioned.

8.6 Access

8.6.1 Access to Migrant Elders and their Organisations

- It is helpful to get the support of key and leading persons of the respective municipality(s) / community(s) with which we decided to cooperate.
- It is an advantage to cooperate closely with the community and meeting centres and religious institutions or day-centres of migrant elders.
- It is helpful to offer transport services.
- It is recommendable to work with bi- and / or multilingual co-workers with the suitable background.
- If it is required to build a connection to migrant elders, it is important to invest some time.
- In order to come into contact with migrant elders, intergenerative approaches over their families are very important.
- The search for informal association structures (family, friends) can be helpful.
- Advisory services in the mother tongue at fixed times have to be offered in places migrant elders are familiar with. In this way more familiarity is to be created and inhibition thresholds are to be reduced.

8.6.2 Access for Migrant Elders to Public Activities

- Through advocacy work it should be worked towards easing the access for migrant elders to existing services or institutions (for example, cultural offers)
- Particular activities ought to be developed in order to improve the access for migrant elders to economic, cultural and social offers / activities.

8.7 Support of Volunteer Work with Migrant Elders and their Civil Citizen Engagement

8.7.1 Performance of offers

- Migrant elders should always be encouraged to become active in those areas they are familiar with (for example, because of their former working and living experiences). This leads to a strengthening of their self-confidence.
- Different needs such as gender, culture, religion, nutrition, language, family situation should be considered. Attention should be paid to the fact that in other cultural groups oftenly doesn't exist a differentiation according to age; and services and institutions should be tailored, at the same time, to the needs of different generations (intergenerative work).
- Migrants with the same nationality should not be reduced to an allegedly homogeneous culture of origin and they do not always speak the same language.
- Possible conflicts from the home countries need to be treated sensitively.
- It is an advantage to pay attention that the topics intercultural opening, heterogeneous groups etc. can present new experiences to the native as well as the immigrated seniors (and here, especially the ones of the first generation).
- The consideration of celebrations, parties, symbols, media, daily structure etc. in the daily routine of institutions give migrant participants a sense of home.

8.7.2 Qualification of Multipliers

- Volunteers employers of the volunteer services need to be prepared textually / professionally for their work with migrant elders (for example, regarding the cultural, social and religious needs of migrant elders, their legal situation as well as their conversational skills and intercultural communication).
- Volunteer co-workers of the volunteer services should receive qualification offerings in all phases of the project support. This particularly includes project planning, financing concepts, communication and background information about the life situation of migrant elders.
- Volunteers should have the opportunity for a regular exchange of experience among each other and consulting experts to certain topics.
- Volunteer co-workers should have the possibility to perform regular reflection and evaluation of the targets of their engagement, their recent experiences and to perform potentially necessary corrections / changes in the engagement.
- There should be an opportunity to participate in meetings, congresses and further education, whereby all offers of training, accompaniment, further education should be free of charge for the volunteers.
- The sponsoring organisations, initiatives, associations should be accordingly equipped with financial resources so that a continuous work of volunteers can be supported and promoted.

8.7.3 Employees

- For the performance of volunteer work, clear guidelines should consist also with regards to possible discretion and qualification.
- A stable management structure should be present.
- The need for protection of personal data needs to be respected; for that, present regulations of the individual countries can be exemplary.
- Numerous people with migration background are actively committed to volunteer work in their own organisations. They should also play an active role in the receiving society and their resources ought to be called up.
- Volunteers with migration background can play a key role.
- There are clear regulations and agreements regarding the extent and duration of the voluntary engagement.
- The honorary office thrives on many small ideas. Migrant people should be encouraged to the following fact: volunteer commitment always depends on what you can perform. Due to this, "trifles" which are carried out reliably and committedly, are also welcome as large, "perfect" projects.

8.7.4 Acceptance and Appreciation

- Volunteer work requires regularly acceptance and appreciation of all participants in the projects or initiatives (for example through internships, qualification measures, letter of recommendation, free use of means of transport, reduced prices for cultural offers, honorary office cards, invitations to celebrations, credit notes for cinemas, media, public appreciation, invitation to public receptions).
- Qualification acquired by further training needs to be certified.
- Certificates of the commitment, which can be used in terms of applications should naturally be issued.
- Volunteer work performed by migrant elders within their families and communities should as well be accepted and appreciated. This could be a motivation to further volunteer work.

8.8 Communication and Information

- It is good to locate leading personalities and representants of the respective (religious) community(ies), distributing information about the project or the initiative.
- It makes sense to use an ethnic infrastructure such as local ethnic food shops, markets or cafes in order to draw attention to the project or the initiative.
- It is very important to not only develop information material, written in a clear language and easy to understand, but to utilise different means of communication (such as DVD, Internet, video or theatre) as means of communication and information.
- Members of the suitable ethnic and / or cultural background should be involved in producing materials of communication and information.
- It makes sense to integrate information about the project or the initiative in other relevant information materials (such as campaigns to health-related topics).
- It should be considered that the word-of-mouth has a major impact on migrant elders.
- It is helpful to use existing networks and individual contacts in order to spread information and knowledge and to encourage people to become voluntary active.
- Migration services can fulfil an important function.
- It is of a great advantage, if pools of interpreters can be formed and known in all institutions interested in an intercultural opening.
- It is a benefit for all when migrant elders report about their commitment in cultural, religious and ethnic groups and are assisted by professional co-workers, when required.
- Low-threshold offers such as mutual visits are good instruments for winning confidence (this applies to migrants among each other and also in relation to natives).
- If migrant elders can derive intangible advantages for themselves as well for their ethnic group from their voluntary commitment, they are rather prepared to get involved.

8.9 Financing

- To the beginning of the projects, it is important that financing concepts are created (if necessary, with the support of a full-time employee).
- It is important to grant financing for a longer period of time (at least for three years). The initial financing can be occasionally higher than the support in the course of the project.
- It is helpful to inform and qualify volunteer groups and organisations about the application procedure and fundraising.
- Measures to procurement of resources for specific services can increase the appreciation.
- It is helpful to stimulate students to take an interest in volunteer work and to gain them as volunteers. Internships can serve as an access to volunteering work.

8.10 Sustainability

- It is of utmost importance that contact persons keep persisting and remain approachable. It is also necessary to recruit successors.
- Involving autonomous migrant organisations can contribute to sustainability.
- Information materials should not list the name of the contact persons, for these could change. The contact data of the project or the initiative itself should remain exactly the same.
- The receiving societies and different communities of migrant elders ought to be encouraged to approach each other in forms of open dialogues; all groups and communities should experience the same treatment and transparency in these dialogues.
- An anchoring in organisations / roof structures should secure the stability of the project or of the initiative, even if the original institution ceases to exist.
- Migrant seniors are internally and externally promoters / advertising media for the social relevant topic of "honorary office". Their function as role models for younger generations need to be taken into consideration.

8.11 Quality Assurance / Evaluation

- An accompanying evaluation is to secure the reflection in the course of the project and contribute to the quality assurance.
- With a quality assurance plan, the valid general definitions to achieve and prove the required or necessary quality for the project or initiative can be secured.
- Quality assurance / evaluation and its benefit should be known in good time to all parties concerned, surrounding the project or the initiative (optionally in the mother tongue).
- Depending on the project / initiative, a suited evaluation ought to take place. It should be noted that, for example, in a survey of migrant elders it is paid attention to native-speaker translations, and the fact that migrant elders are often not used to being asked for their views.
- The recommendations for action agreed by contract with the EU regarding the topics of volunteer work, living, different migration forms, care, ICT, education, leisure and culture, scientific studies, marketing and gender roles have been developed in all project activities of the AAMEE project and are now available in the final report to a general public.

9. The European Research Network⁹⁶ – Research Questions and Recommendations

9.1 Background and Introduction

One target of the first European conference "Europe's New Face. Migrant Elders in Europe - from Challenges to Chances" was to use it as a springboard for the development of a European platform, respectively a network that copes with the situation of migrant elders all over Europe and is to spread the results of the conference and to actualise them.

Lack of comparative research

Against this backdrop, the forum 7 "Migrant Elders – Research Approach in Europe" performed at the Bonn conference on 2 October 2009, served for a first experience exchange of relevant scientists. The result of this conference showed clearly that there is a great requirement of coordinated and comparable European research activities when it comes to the thematic area of "Age & Migration". At the same time, the scientists expressed their interest in participating actively in a European research network and compiling a list of research topics and gaps. The results of the other forums emphasise a progressing need of research and the (scientific accompanied) exchange of good practice.

- The reporting of forum 1: "Political and social participation of migrant elders" recommends the exchange of good practice.
- The reporting of forum 2: "Quality housing concepts for migrant elders" refers to the great importance of "database of statistics, research and good practice" in the final recommendations.

⁹⁶ Members of the European Research Network „Active Ageing of Migrant Elders in Europe“: Dr. Philip Anderson, Hochschule Regensburg, Deutschland; Claire Ball, Age Concern, England, Vereinigtes Königreich; Saloua Berdai, Minorities Centre of Antwerp, Belgien; Prof. Dr. Michael Bommers, Institut für Migrationsforschung und Interkulturelle Studien (IMIS) an der Universität Osnabrück, Deutschland; Dr. Aurelia Curaj, Geron Foundation, Rumänien; Prof. John Eade, Centre for Research on Nationalism, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism (CRONEM), Surrey/Roehampton Universities, England, Vereinigtes Königreich; Dr. Jens Friebe, Deutsches Institut für Erwachsenenbildung, Deutschland; Dr. Vera Gerling, GER-ON Consult & Research, Deutschland; Prof. Dr. Süleyman Gögercin, Staatliche Studienakademie, Villingen-Schwenningen, Deutschland; Dr. Josef Hilbert, Institut Arbeit und Technik, Deutschland; Jaqueline Hölte, Zentrum Altern und Gesellschaft, Hochschule Vechta, Deutschland; Dr. Michael Janoschka, Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Centro de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales, Spanien; Associate Prof. Anna Krasteva, Centre for European Refugees, Migration and Ethnic; Studies, Department of Political Sciences an der New Bulgarian University, Bulgarien; Dr. Susanne Kümpers, Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung gGmbH (WZB), Deutschland; Dr. Gerhard Naegele, Institut für Gerontologie an der Technischen Universität Dortmund, Deutschland; Dr. Elke Olbermann, Institut für Gerontologie an der Technischen Universität Dortmund, Deutschland; Cristina Roldão, Centre of Research and Studies in Sociology (CIES-ISCTE), Portugal; Dr. Paolo Ruspini, Universität von Lugano, Schweiz; PD Dr. Peter Schimany, Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge, Deutschland; Prof. Dr. Klaus Schriewer, Universidad de Murcia, Spanien; Dr. Zsuzsa Szeman, Institute of Sociology, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Ungarn; Bert de Vroom, University of Twente School of Management and Governance, Niederlande; Alan Walker, University of Sheffield, England, Vereinigtes Königreich; Prof. Dr. Andrea Zielke-Nadkarni, Fachhochschule Münster, Deutschland.

- The reporting of forum 3 “The diverse migrant elders’ community - impact and chances” stresses: “Need for comprehensive analysis of ongoing migration trends in a reshaped Europe”, “need for indepth research into specific areas of migration policies (health, humanitarian, orientation, role of diaspora)” and points to the fact that “International Retirement Migration is a specific phenomenon with its own challenges and opportunities”. The practical recommendation from the forum aim at the fact that “new trends of migration need to be more fully analysed and understood by policy makers”.
- The reporting of forum 4: “Culturally sensitive health and care” emphasises that “research concerning ethnic elders differs a lot between countries”. One of the handling recommendation is: “networks and projects concerning migrant elders should be supported and the results should be shared more efficiently between different countries”
- The reporting of forum 5: “integration & Communication - ICT for Migrant Elders” refers to “Scarcity of research on migrant women elders”. Against this backdrop, a concept for the composition of a research network was developed from the AAMEE project which was also considered by the project advisory board. Parallel to this, researchers and scientists who might take an interest in participating in such a research network were researched all over Europe. As a result, 24 scientists from 10 states (Great Britain, Belgium, Romania, Spain, Bulgaria, Portugal, Switzerland, Hungary, the Netherlands and Germany) were brought together to a network dealing with further research of the topic ageing in migration.



From left to right: Dr. Jens Friebe, Dr. Vera Gerling, Dr. Josef Hilbert; Dr. Michael Janoschka, Dr. Aurelia Curaj at the constituent workshop of the European research network Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe in MGFFI on 5 February 2009

They were invited to a first workshop to Düsseldorf in February 2009. As these activities go beyond the performances of the AAMEE project agreed by contract, the Dortmund-based company GER-ON Consult & Research was placed in charge with the conception, accomplishment and postprocessing of the workshop. For this reason, the results of the AAMEE conference were taken up with the targets linked to the development of the research network were realised pointing the way in one first step.

With the gathering of the European scientists, the constituent workshop of the European research network “Active Ageing of Migrant elders across Europe” took place on 5 and 6 February in the MGFFI NRW. 16 of the 24 cooperating researchers in the network participated in this workshop and agreed together on a common concept and a code of practice, amongst other things.

Constituent workshop of the European research network on February 2009 in Düsseldorf



Constituent workshop of the European research network Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe in the MGFFI on 5 February 2009

9.2 Targets of the Research Network

9.2.1 Orientation and Theoretical Approach

The life circumstances of many migrant elders are, in some fields, a lot more disadvantaged than those of indigenous elders. Deficits quite often exist in the fields of income and maintenance, material assets (mainly housing), provisions and participation as well as in the field of leisure, regeneration and health. Even though it is generally stated that migrant elders should not be regarded as “problem groups”, academic research has often focussed more on their deficits (and overall problems that are related with ageing abroad) than their competencies and social potentials that are linked with their presences.

Lack of comparative research, missing cooperation between different disciplines, lack of integration of different research levels

In this regard, by building up a European research network focussing on the topic of “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe” a change of paradigm is proposed.

Research should be multi-disciplinary as well as practice- and application-oriented and should focus predominantly on the competencies and potentials of migrant elders in different European countries – and not on their deficiencies. Strategies should be developed concerning the enforcement and social usage of these competencies and potentials. This should also be done concerning the empowerment of migrant elders.

By doing so, the heterogeneity of the group and gender issues should be explicitly considered. The main focus lies on the integration of migrant elders and their equal access to all social, cultural and economic spheres. In this context, a mutual enrichment is assumed.

The concept of active ageing, which is applied by the WHO, serves as the theoretical approach. This approach is holistic and applies to both individuals and population groups. Active Ageing “allows people to realize their potential for physical, social, and mental well being throughout the life course and to participate in society according to their needs, desires and capacities, while providing them with adequate protection, security and care when they require assistance”. “Active” in this context “refers to continuing participation in social, economic, cultural, spiritual and civic affairs, not just

the ability to be physically active or to participate in the labour force" (WHO: Active Ageing, A Policy Framework, New York, 2002.).

According to the WHO, active ageing depends on the following influences or determinants:

- **Culture**, which surrounds all individuals and populations, shapes the way in which people age because it influences all the other determinants of active ageing.
- **Gender** is a "lens" through which to consider the appropriateness of various policy options and how they will affect the well being of both men and women.
- **Health** is seen as the basic condition for active ageing and thus, to promote active ageing, health systems need to take a life course perspective that focuses on health promotion, disease prevention and equitable access to quality primary health care and long-term care.
- **Behavioural determinants** in terms of healthy lifestyles and actively participating in one's own care are viewed as important issues at all stages of the life course. According to scientific findings it is never too late to adopt healthy lifestyles, not even in later years. Thus, physical activity, healthy eating, not smoking and using alcohol and medications wisely in older age can prevent disease and functional decline, extend longevity and enhance one's quality of life.
- Personal factors such as biology and genetics as well as psychological factors, such as intelligence and cognitive capacity with regard to the ability to solve problems and adapt to change and loss) greatly influence how a person ages. While genes may be involved in the causation of disease, for many diseases the cause is environmental and external to a greater degree than it is genetic and internal.
- Determinants related to the **physical environment** in terms of hazards can lead to debilitating and painful injuries among older people. Injuries from falls, fires and traffic collisions are the most common and the great majority of them are preventable.
- Determinants related to the **social environment** like social support, opportunities for education and lifelong learning, peace, and protection from violence and abuse are key factors that enhance health, participation and security as people age.
- Finally, **economic determinants** such as income, work and social protection for those who are unable to earn a living and are alone or vulnerable have a particularly significant effect on active ageing.
- Within this concept, the theoretical framework of the WHO is enlarged by **political influences and determinants**. Thus, active ageing also refers to participation in **political** affairs.
- With the active ageing of migrant elders, Europe and its member states face chances and potentials that need to be researched in more detail.
- Special attention will be laid on aspects of political, social, cultural, and economic participation and integration of migrant elders (active ageing as a cross-sectional topic).

9.2.2 Overall goals

Goals

By building up a European research network, which focuses on the topic of "Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe", the following aims are proposed:

Scientific / academic level

Initiation of a interdisciplinary, practice- and application-oriented research

- Enquiry into the present state of research concerning migrant elders in Europe, exchange of research results and identification of research gaps, scientific justification for the formulation and implementation of a research agenda
- Accomplishment of comparing, multi-disciplinary, practice- and application-oriented research in the field of "Active Ageing of Migrant Elders" in Europe
- Development of mutual (research) projects, for instance, within the scope of concrete research programmes of the EU
- Evaluation of practice-oriented projects
- Co-operation with other existing academic networks in the field of migration and integration research

Practical level

- Set up of exemplary cooperation projects with welfare associations, housing associations and local authorities in particular regions
- Implementation of research results
- Identification and exchange of good practice and development of criteria of success
- Installation of a European-wide expert pool concerning the topic of migrant elders

Set up of exemplary cooperation projects

Political level

- Political consulting and consulting decision makers in different fields and at different levels
- Sensitising relevant key players **across** different political, economic, social, welfare and voluntary levels concerning the potential of migrant elders
- To assure quality, a quality management (minimum standards) will be developed and installed on different levels. Examples of a minimum standard comprise aspects of readability, a multi-disciplinary approach, consideration of gender-specific questions and practical realisation of research results.

Increasing of relevance for political decision processes at a European level

9.3 Products

In form and content the research network is based on the concept of active ageing and the questions concerning the political, social, cultural and economic participation and integration of migrant elders. Annually, specific key aspects of research (such as social and political participation or income or housing situation of migrant elders across Europe) will be decided on and considered additionally by certain products.

Determination of yearly specific main research topics

The research network will achieve the following interrelated outcomes (this list indicates outcomes which can be achieved if the network gets sufficient funding):

- An annual conference which will relate research outcomes to policy and practice
- Publication of an in-house journal "Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe"; two editions per year (spring and autumn)
- Publications in international journals
- Website
- Project proposals
- Edition of an in-house publication series (irregularly)
- Annual award for junior scientists (winter)
- Publication of a newsletter (approximately four editions per year)
- Initiation of country-specific campaigns that are addressed to policy and decision makers and promote an awareness of the life achievements of migrant elders
- Smaller issue-oriented activities, such as workshops (for instance, concerning health) that also prepare for the next annual conference
- Adoption of guidelines, checklists or standards for the implementation of recommendations for policy and practice
- Development of strategies and modules which provide qualifications for decision makers

9.4 Results

The following results have so far arisen from the work of the research network.

9.4.1 Code of Practice

Code of Practice as a result of the work of the research network

Cornerstones “Code of Practice and Behaviour” for the Academic Research Network “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe”

9.4.1.1 Preamble

The academic research network “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe” is based on the principle of «Give and Take» - on the one hand, engaged researchers bring themselves in, and, on the other, they can profit from the network.

Participating researchers are members of the research network because they wish to improve the quality of life of migrant elders and aim at their enhanced integration. By pursuing these goals, the members are willing to bring in their respective expertise and wish to broaden their horizon in terms of research, knowledge and experience.

The members of the research network “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe” accept its conceptual orientation and theoretical approach - namely the concept of “active ageing” based on the definition of the United Nations and the definition of integration as a two-way dynamic process. Also, their research activities are orientated at these conceptual basic principles. This holds also true for the multi-disciplinary as well as practice- and application-oriented focus of research. The competencies and potentials of migrant elders in different European countries as well as the identification and development of strategies concerning the enforcement and social usage of these competencies and potentials are centre points of the network’s work. By doing so, the heterogeneity of the group and gender issues should be explicitly considered. The main focus lies on the improvement on the quality of life of migrant elders as well as their improved integration conjoined with their equal access to all social, cultural and economic spheres.

Furthermore, the overall aims of the research network are accepted and will be actively supported. In general, the interests of the research network are in the foreground, i.e. personal interests of individual members will be subordinated. Members of the research network acknowledge the following rules as binding.

9.4.1.2 Code of Behaviour

Code of behaviour – cooperation between scientists of various disciplines

- Co-operations between researchers of different disciplines and from different countries are to be aspired and enlarged in different forms and shapes (e.g. via concerted research projects)
- Researchers subordinate their – eligible - self-interests to the interests of the network. This holds especially true for individual self-profiling and public presentation or exposure of results. These are to be presented in the context of their generation.
- Contents and deadlines of the commonly agreed work programme are accepted and followed. This applies especially to agreed deadlines and the public presentation or exposure of research results.
- Working language of the network is English. Any official communication takes place in English. By doing so, every member has the possibility to follow and/or participate in the communication.

9.4.1.3 Principles of Good Scientific Practice

Researchers pursue scientific integrity and objectivity and follow respective rules. This applies for instance to:

- Results of academic research have to be documented in such a way that - if applicable - they can be scrutinised by independent instances.
- Publications have to list all persons that have significantly contributed to their contents. The ranking of the authors complies with their factual involvement in the process of research and publication.
- Data and materials, that are adopted literally or analogously from published or non-published works of others, have to be indicated and their originators have to get credit for it. Reference to thoughts and/or ideas of others must not be omitted on purpose.
- Publications of research results must always list all sources of funding.

Principles of good scientific practice, integer, objective and independent research

9.4.1.4 Ensuring Personal Rights of Examined Individuals

- Personal rights of individuals that are examined within multi-disciplinary research activities of the network have to be respected. This holds also true for their right of unrestricted decision concerning their possible involvement in research projects.
- If researched individuals have a low status of formal education, a low social status or belong to minorities or marginal groups, special efforts to ensure appropriate and comprehensive information on goals and methods of the respective research project have to be made.

The compliance of the personal rights of the respondents is essential

9.4.1.5 Principles for the Transferability of Results into Practice

- The transferability of academic results into practice should always be kept in mind. This should already be considered at an early stage when possible research projects are being designed.
- The presentation of results should take place in a commonly understandable language.

Important is the practical applicability of the theoretical results

9.4.2 European Application of “Voice and Face”

A further result of the first workshop is a common application of promotion of a research project by the Directorate-General for Justice, Freedom and Security of the European Commission. As from 1 December, two Spanish, a Bulgarian, a Dutch, a Portuguese and two German research institutions under the leadership of the MGFFI would like to give migrant elders from third countries a face and voice in Europe as a consecutive project of the AAMEE project. The central themes are: the Active Ageing concept of WHO, the idea of mutual integration, empowerment and equal opportunities. Specific needs of women and solidarity between the generations are treated continuously.

European application of „Voice and Face“: to give migrant elders from third countries a face and voice in Europe

9.4.3 List of Research Questions

A list of research questions has been developed as a follow-up to the first workshop of the European research network, which is to serve as a basis for further research of situations and potentials of migrant elders in Europe.

Research Questions

9.4.3.1 Basic Research

General questions to reasons for migration, demographic development, ageing structure, the size of households, situations

Basic research questions in the field of “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe” refer to general and comparable information about groups of migrant elders concerning their migration history, demographic development and composition, age structure, spatial distribution, sex ratio, size of household and family and social status, life circumstances, country-specific experiences regarding institutions and services for migrant elders and cornerstones of a reference system for comparing research.

- Which basic findings exist concerning the respective groups of migrant elders in different countries (migration history, demographic development and composition, age structure, spatial distribution, sex ratio, size of household, family and social status etc.)?
- What are their life circumstances with regard to income, housing, health, organisations of migrants, social networks, legal situation and concept of life?
- What country-specific experiences exist with regard to institutions and services for migrant elders in the fields of social services, health and health care, cultural activities, social and political participation, labour market, lifelong learning etc.? What are responsible representative bodies of migrant elders and what are the legal circumstances (such as structure of social and health care services, legislation, integration policy etc.)?
- What are the cornerstones of a reference system for comparing research?
- How can the different groups be defined and classified?
- Which countries show models of good practice in which fields and what can be learned from them?
- Which country-specific data and statistics exist and how can these be further developed and – if applicable – harmonised across Europe?
- Which barriers exist that prevent migrant elders from having access to different institutions and services?

9.4.3.2 Research Field “Housing”

Research Question: living situation

Most elders wish to stay in their flats, houses and closer environments as long as possible, regardless whether their background is native or that of a migrant elder. A wide range of activities can be offered to support this: specific housing products, outpatient care and support services, advice on barrier-free or barrier-reduced home adaptations, care & repair, response services, advice concerning so-called new forms of housing such as intergenerational and international housing projects or housing related services such as cleaning, repair and delivering services, meals on wheels etc. However, migrant elders have special needs, which are often not met.

- What are the respective country-specific fundamentals in this field (for instance, legal framework, structure of housing industry, etc.)
- Which specific or general products exist in the respective countries? Are they integrative, intercultural or ethnic specific? Who are the relevant stakeholders?
- What are models of good and bad practice?
- Which economic and social potentials exist and how can they be further supported and strengthened?

9.4.3.3 Research Field “Civic and Political Participation”

Research question: corporate citizen and political participation

In many EU Member States, migrant elders have an unacknowledged potential with regard to their civic and political participation. It is necessary to make their potential contribution clear and to test new forms of (cross-cultural) and inter-generational civic and political participation in order to generate an improved output.

- What are the respective country-specific fundamentals in this field (for instance, legal framework, structure of civic engagement, etc.)?
- Are there specific exclusion factors?

- What are models of good and bad practice?
- Which potentials exist and how can they be further supported and strengthened?
- How can the social and political participation of migrant elders be supported and strengthened?
- In which fields are migrant elders active?
- Are there any special topics or regional differences concerning the participation/engagement of migrant elders?
- How far is the host society affected and changed by the social and political participation of migrant elders and how far does the host society benefit from that?

9.4.3.4 Research Field “Income”

Income as a central field of the life situation concept is one of the basic preconditions of participation in life. Some groups of migrant elders, such as work migrants, are clearly disadvantaged in this field compared to indigenous elders; others, however, such as retirement migrant elders, are quite well off. Little is known, for instance, about the possessions and intergenerational transfer activities of older migrant workers or of retirement and/or amenity migrants.

The amount of income is decisive regarding the question of participation

- What is the income of migrant elders in the respective countries?
- What property and possessions do they have and in which countries?
- What can be said concerning intergenerational financial transfer activities?
- What are the income-related potentials and how could they be supported and strengthened?
- Which new culturally sensitive products and services can be tailored to the needs of migrant elders in order to make use of economic and employment generating potentials?
- What can be said about financial transfers to the countries of origin?

9.4.3.5 Research Field “Health”

Compared to indigenous elders, the need for care starts a lot earlier for most migrant elders, especially former migrant workers, because of, due to some specific research findings/work, their poorer general state of health and lower satisfaction with their own health. Many (mainly Islamic) migrant elders tend to prefer carers of their own sex. The training of carers needs culturally sensitive adjustment so that the changing needs of those in need of care can be accommodated. Adequate support networks should be made available for relatives and friends who act as carers.

Healthcare provision is important for migrant elders due to their oftenly bad health

- What are the respective country-specific fundamentals in this field (for instance, the legal framework of the health care system, supportive activities by inpatient, outpatient and familial stakeholders)?
- Which specific or general products and services catering to the needs of migrant elders exist in the respective countries? Are they integrative, intercultural or ethnic specific? Who are the relevant stakeholders concerning services and products?
- Which groups of migrant elders do have access to those services, which don't? Which groups are not reached by relevant support and care services?
- What are the factors relevant for enabling or hindering equal and appropriate access? (factors regarding the cultural orientation or forming, economic factors such as copayment vs free access etc.)?
- In how far are migrant elders with functional impairments supported in their autonomy and social participation by respective service delivery?
- What are the models of good and bad practice?
- What potentials exist and how can they be further supported and strengthened?
- How can the health of migrant elders in older and old age be supported and what are good preventative activities and approaches?

9.4.3.6 Leisure Activities for Migrant Elders

Migrant elders often have to be introduced to leisure activities

Compared to indigenous elders, the leisure activities of migrant elders often differ. In some countries of origin, concepts and terms of leisure time do not even exist. Thus, leisure activities for migrant elders must be tailored to their specific cultural backgrounds and needs.

- What offers are made by local authorities, welfare associations and migrant organisations?
- How are these offers funded?
- Do participants have to pay fees themselves, e.g.? (The income level of migrant elders [pensions] is lower compared to that of indigenous elders)
- Are there any culture-specific possibilities (such as swimming for Muslim women etc.)?

9.4.3.7 Continuing Education for Migrant Elders

The (further) education of migrants was neglected

Both work migrants themselves and their host societies and employers expected them to eventually return to their countries of origin. Thus, education and continuing education did not play an important role. This becomes evident and crucial as many so-called “guest workers” stay in countries they have migrated to for good. Continuing education also plays an important role for other types of migrant elders, such as affluent or retirement migrant elders.

- Are there any special continuing education offers for migrant elders (language courses, computer classes, etc.)?
- If there are, how can the interest of migrant elders participating in these offers be described, met and stimulated?
- Do language barriers concerning these offers play a role or can they even be obstacles that hinder or even prevent migrant elders from participating?
- To which forms of intergenerative Learning respond migrant elders?
- Are there models of biographic learning with respect to the topic migration?
- Do educational institutions practice processes of intercultural opening?

9.4.3.8 Social Patterns of Migrant Elders of the First Generation

Why did the first generation emigrate?

- What can be said concerning the intentions to return and the migration flows of migrant elders to their countries of origin?
- Do the offspring of the first generation provide a reason for staying in the host countries for good (children, grandchildren etc.)?
- What can be said concerning the communication of migrant elders with indigenous elders and of other foreign origin?
- Are migrant elders interested in active civic participation?
- Participation in German clubs and associations (such as carnival or shooting clubs)?
- What is the migrant elders' contribution to the welfare system of the host country?

9.4.4 Recommendation for a European Programme of Action

Duration of the research network for five years (2008-2012)

The European research network “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe” will last initially for five years (2008 to 2012). Annually, specific key aspects of research will be identified, that are additionally considered by certain products. Provided that an appropriate funding will be secured, the installation of the network is planned as follows:

2008

The first year in 2008 served as the set-up phase. It was characterised by enquiries and preparatory work within the scope of the European project “AAMEE”. Already identified prospective research members were invited to participate in the conference and in the network and a first meeting of prospective researchers took place within the First European Conference “New Face for Europe - Migrant Elders across Europe – from Challenges to Opportunities” in Bonn, Germany on 01.10.08.

2009

The year 2009 has been the set-up and foundation phase. In February, the first workshop took place in Düsseldorf, North Rhine Westphalia. By doing so, the research network was officially founded. Results of the first workshop comprise the development of a “Code of Practice and Behaviour”, the formulation of a research agenda and the development of a project proposal for the call of the DG JLS. The research programme has been devised and adopted. Following steps still need to be completed to end the and are important for winding up the foundation phase: preparation and establishment of the journal, preparation and establishment of the network website, further recruitment of members, first edition of the periodical newsletter (approximately four editions per year), development of criteria for the annually given awards to junior scientists and recruitment of sponsors.

2009: The first workshop: amongst other, development of the “code of practice and behaviour”

2010

Activities of the year 2010 will concentrate on the key aspect “housing” and comprise the following: organisation and implementation of the first European conference of the research network, publication of the first volume of the journal, publications in international journals, first award for junior scientists, smaller issue-related workshops, introduction of the newsletter and publication of research outcomes.

2010: Topic: living situation, performance of the first European conference

2011

Activities of the year 2011 will concentrate on the key aspect “civic participation” and comprise a variety of actions. For instance, country-specific campaigns will be initiated that are addressed to policy and decision makers and promote awareness for the life achievements of migrant elders. They will be sponsored by policy and industry. Then, the second European conference of the research network will take place. Further activities will be the publication of the second volume of the journal, publications in international journals, the publication of the newsletter, second award for junior scientists, smaller issue-related workshops and the publication of research outcomes.

2011: Topic: corporate citizen participation; initiation of country-specific campaigns

2012

Activities of the year 2012 will concentrate on “income, labour market and pension” and / or “health and care”. Just like in 2011, country-specific campaigns will be organised that are addressed to policy and decision makers and yield at promoting awareness for the life achievements of migrant elders. Also, the final European conference of the research network will be organised. Additional actions comprise the publication of the third volume of the journal, publications in international journals, the publication of the newsletter, the third award for junior scientists, smaller issue-related workshops, and the publication of research outcomes. Finally it will be agreed on further steps and the further development of the network.

2012: Topic: income and employment situation and/or healthcare provision

A sustainable product is arisen through the establishment of the European research network which goes beyond the project activities agreed by contract with the EU. By the individual research activities of its members as well as possible cooperation projects among the members, like the project application of the DG JLS, for example, further scientific insights and a broader publicity with respect to active ageing of migrant elders can be gained.

Adaptation of research agenda at the conference / implementation of the research agenda: the contents discussed at the conference of the AAMEE project in the forums three “Migrant elders – a varied society” and seven “Migrant elders – research approaches in Europe” have been received in a set up of a list of research questions being continuously developed in the remaining course of the project. It reflects the research agenda agreed in the contract with the EU Commission, and its implementation would be given by the realisation of the research projects which are based on its contents, such as of the application for the voice and face project at the DG JLS.

Formation of a European Platform or Network dealing with the situation of migrated elders across Europe: target groups of the network will be researchers, scientists, practitioners, associations, NGO's, voluntary and statutory organisations in EU Member States: the founded research network consists "only" of scientists. A network of voluntary organisations is "only" considered. Against the concept agreed by contract for a network all over Europe uniting scientists, people from practice, associations, non-governmental organisations in EU Member States, in the course of the project it was decided to initiate various networks respectively among similar actors. This has succeeded with regards to the research network. The development work for the foundation of a network of European voluntary organisations was performed, however, such a network was not realised within the project. Nevertheless, the MGFFI makes efforts to realise the plans in cooperation with cooperation partners beyond the duration of the project of AAMEE.

10. The Memorandum „Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe“ – recommendations for local, regional, national and European institutions (“Bonn-Memorandum”)

The drafting of the Memorandum lasted for two years. The first version of the Memorandum has been deliberated with the project's advisory board and has been adopted by the participants of the Conference in Bonn on 02 October 2008.

Recommendations

Recommendations Following the concept of the WHO concerning an Active Ageing, we recommend the following:

10.1 Recommendations for social and political discussions

- Positive awareness**
- 1) In all spheres of society, a new, positive awareness needs to be developed that is aimed at the opportunities that are linked with the presence of migrant elders.
 - 2) Migrant elders should not be regarded as a “target group” but as partners with equal rights and, therefore, as subjects and not objects of their life environment. Services should not be developed for but with them. Social, cultural, economic and political participation needs to be promoted in all fields. The participation of organisations of migrants and their local representation has to be strengthened. Their political, social and economic involvement has to be improved.
 - 3) New forms of intercultural initiatives for older people and new intergenerational activities must be developed and installed. Existing possibilities for contact and exchange between immigrated and indigenous elders should be broadened. Networking needs to be further promoted.
 - 4) The differing potentials and gender-specific needs of immigrated women and men should also be considered.
 - 5) National and international academic research in the field of “active ageing of migrant elders across Europe” needs to be strengthened. Research should focus predominantly on the competencies and potentials of immigrated population groups in different European countries, and not on their deficiencies. Strategies should be developed concerning the enforcement and social usage of these competencies and potentials. On the basis of comparative studies, a European academic research network should develop recommendations for action in the housing, leisure and health industries as well as in the welfare systems of European member states.

10.2 Recommendations for the improvement of life quality of migrant elders

- Improvement of life quality**
- 1) Measures of continuing education are to be developed for migrant elders to enable them to better and longer participate in the labour force and in society. The labour environment needs to be adjusted to changing skills resulting from the ageing process. Subsequent cohorts must be better qualified to protect them from unemployment.
 - 2) Potentials in education and learning are to be enlarged. Migrant elders should be supported to maintain or improve language abilities of their countries of destination. Services should be devel-

oped to fill gaps produced by unrealised educational desires and needs.

- 3) Potentials in the field of health must be increasingly used. This involves the development of better tailored health care services, the adjustment of the housing situation to the special needs of older people (barrier-free or low-barrier environment), the enabling of adequate nutrition throughout the life course and the promotion of healthy eating and the maintenance and consolidation of psychological and cognitive skills.
- 4) Potentials of families must be maintained so that they can react to care needs. This involves supporting solidarity within families and increasing the care potential of men.
- 5) Spatial mobility and commuting between the countries of residence and origin (“swallows”) must be promoted as an activating strategy. Adequate socio-political conditions are to be developed.

10.3 Recommendations for decision makers of the housing industry, the social and welfare associations and the culture and leisure industry

- 1) The client perspective must increasingly be placed at centre stage. Existing marketing should adapt to the growing cultural diversity.
- 2) Culturally sensitive services for older people improve the life quality of migrant elders and hold economic chances. The same holds true for the housing sector and for providers in health care. Up to now, the culture industry has paid little attention to the needs of migrant elders and has not yet developed appropriate offers. It is essential to sensitise decision makers for a new, positive awareness regarding these economic chances.
- 3) Information and Communication technologies (ICT) must better meet the needs of migrant elders. The European Commission is asked to support a special programme to consider the needs of migrant elders in terms of information and communication services. New media enable migrant elders to stay in touch with their families throughout Europe. ICT services can also support independent living at home and must be accessible and understandable.
- 4) The inter cultural competencies of employees in the public, private and volunteer sectors must be strengthened.

The involvement of the housing industry, the social and welfare associations, culture and leisure industry is central

10.4 Recommendations for the European political Institutions

- 1) Based on these recommendations from the first European conference “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe – from Challenges to Opportunities”, the European Commission is asked to compile a report on the life situation of migrant elders focussing on cultural, social and economic aspects.
- 2) The European Union should support national and trans-national actions that are aimed at increasing the understanding and acceptance of the life achievements of migrant elders, e.g. campaigns or intercultural events.
- 3) Existing support programmes should integrate measures of regions, institutions, initiatives, and academic research aimed at the active ageing of migrant elders. Relevant trans-national activities, such as the exchange of good practice and the commissioning of comparative studies, are to be initiated.
- 4) The creation of a platform of older migrant's organisations and organisations representing migrant elders' interest at EU level should be fostered.
- 5) European research on active ageing of migrant elders across Europe must be strengthened and an academic research network should be installed. Research should be multi-disciplinary, as well as practice- and application-oriented, and should focus predominantly on the competencies and potentials of the ageing of immigrated population groups in different European countries. Strategies should be developed concerning the enforcement and social usage of these competencies and potentials. The heterogeneity of the overall group of migrant elders must be considered, as well as gender-specific issues.
- 6) The promotion of fundamental rights, non-discrimination and equal opportunities for all, especially focusing on the group of migrant elders, must be implied.
- 7) Existing local approaches for the integration of older people can stimulate new initiatives. It is essential to support the European-wide exchange of good practice between member states. Ap-

Sensitising of European political institutions

proaches from other regions of the world with a similar growing cultural diversity could provide helpful guidance.

- 8) The concept of Active Ageing must be better and increasingly considered in official documents of the European Commission such as the “Communication on Demographic Development” and the “Forums of Demography”. The same holds true for programmes on regional co-operation.

10.5 Catalogue of conclusion for European political Institutions

The participants of the first European conference “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe – from Challenges to Opportunities” argue for the following catalogue of conclusion:

With our basic understanding

- We acknowledge that many European Member States have become countries of immigration. This is also true for the European continent as a whole. Migration has become associated with various problems and threats and, as a result, has risen to the top of political agendas in many countries. We look at positive impacts and focus on assets rather than deficits. We want to concentrate on the immigrants' competencies - occupational and economic, communicative, social, cultural etc. If help and support is needed, migrant elders have the same right to adequate and – if necessary – culturally sensitive services as indigenous elders.
- We emphasise that migrant elders have brought extra value to Europe and its member states. They have contributed to economic growth and cultural diversity and thus have enriched different spheres of their host societies.
- We call for considering migrant elders more and better within the scope of national and European integration policy and to actively participate with them in this process.
- We emphasise the need to regard migrant elders as persons with manifold, but differing competencies and needs.
- We would like to invite them according to the Declaration of the Council of the European Union on principles of an integration policy (The Hague, 2004, see Annex) to take part in the goods and services of cities and municipalities.
- We support the implementation of the renewed social agenda of the European Union and a better consideration of topics relating to integration and generations. The cohesion of generations and successful integration are essential for the future of the European society.

11. The Workshop in Brussels «Steps towards equal opportunities to migrant elders across Europe»

The workshop was attended by 87 participants from different European Countries. They represented a broad group of people in the fields politics (regional office in Brussels), economics, science, society and migrant self-organisations. The workshop was conducted in cooperation with the Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration in the State of North Rhine- Westphalia, the Representation of North Rhine-Westphalia to the European Union in Brussels, the European Commission, Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities (DG EMPL). The DG EMPL organised and funded the interpreters (English/German). Mr Dr. Eichert (MGFFI) presented the most essential results of AAMEE. The DG EMPL reported about the demographic facts of migrant elders across Europe. Ms Jean Lambert, Member of the European Parliament spoke about the perspectives of the European Parliament concerning migrant elders. Subsequently there were reports about the research and civil engagement by participants of the AAMEE-project. In the panel discussion in the afternoon, it was pointed out that Europe can benefit from a discussion on equal opportunities for elders.

Participants of the discussion were: Representatives of the Spanish Presidency of the Council of the European Union (first half 2010), of the European Commission, Directorate General Justice, Freedom and Security (DG JLS), which is responsible for integration, of the European Commission, Directorate General for Education and Culture (DG EAC), which directs the European Year on Volunteering 2011. The head of the Brussels Office of the German Association of Cities and Towns, emphasised the role of municipalities.

The Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration in the State of North Rhine-Westphalia invited the participants to broader activities: 1. Establishment of a network of volunteer work across:

The «practical recommendations for strengthening and stimulating the volunteer work with migrant elders and their civil engagement in Europe» have been developed with 42 participants of the Exchange Programme of European volunteer organisations. These participants are interested in a network-cooperation. The «Informations- und Kontaktstelle für die Arbeit mit älteren Migrantinnen und Migranten» (IKoM), Bonn, Germany, submitted a first concept to the MGFFI.

2. EU-competition for best practice of local authorities:

The Council of European Municipalities and Regions (CEMR) is interested in a cooperation with the Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration in the State of North Rhine-Westphalia. One activity could be the awarding of an European prize for progressive initiatives of towns and municipalities concerning migrant elders across Europe in 2010/2011.

3. Concept for equal opportunities for elders

The participants of the workshop also revealed their interest to draft a concept for equal opportunities for elders in cooperation with the Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Intetration and in preparation of the European Year of Acitive Ageing in 2012.

12. Annex of Documents

In this section documents of the project can be found.

12.1 Documents of the Conference

12.1.1 Programme of the Conference

The first European Conference, October 2008 Bonn

The first European Conference: «Active Ageing of Migrant Elders- from Challenges to Opportunities», 30.09.- 02.10.2008 in Bonn, Germany

30 September, 2008 at 7.00pm

Reception for all participants by the City of Bonn, at the Altes Rathaus (Old City Hall), Marktplatz, D-53111 Bonn

01 October, 2008 - first conference day

Location: World Conference Centre Bonn WCCB (<http://www.worldccbbonn.com>).

8.00am - 9.30am: registration / welcome service

9.30am - 12.00am: opening speeches

Moderation:

Ms Verica Spasovska, executive of the editorial department for Middle, Southern and South Eastern Europe, Deutsche Welle (media partner of the AAMEE-project).

Welcome:

Ms Bärbel Dieckmann, Lady Mayor of the City of Bonn, Germany, «address of welcome».

Speakers:

Mr Armin Laschet, Minister for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the German State of North Rhine-Westphalia (MGFFI), Düsseldorf, Germany, „Europas Neues Gesicht. Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Europa – von Herausforderungen zu Chancen“ («New face for Europe. Migrant Elders across Europe - from Challenges to Opportunities»).

Mr Gerhard Stahl, Secretary General of the Committee of the Regions, Brussels, Belgium, „Ältere Angehörige ethnischer Minderheiten und Migranten in Europa – Herausforderungen und Chancen“ («Elder members of ethnic minorities and migrants in Europe - Challenges and Opportunities»).

Mr Thomas Mann, Member of the European Parliament/ Member of the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs, Brussels, Belgium, „Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Europa“ («Migrant Elders in Europe»).

Mr Jérôme Vignon, Director of the Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, European Commission, Brussels, Belgium, „Chancen, Zugangsmöglichkeiten und Solidarität in einer alternden Gesellschaft – Blick auf ältere Migranten“ («Chances, opportunities and solidarity in an aging society - A look at elder migrants»).

Subsequently: Panel discussion as a European Dialogue: «Active Ageing - equal opportunities for migrant elders»

Participants:

Mr Armin Laschet, Minister for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the German State of North Rhine-Westphalia (MGFFI), Düsseldorf, Germany.

Mr Gerhard Stahl, Secretary General of the Committee of the Regions, Brussels, Belgium.

Mr Thomas Mann, Member of the European Parliament / Member of the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs, Brussels, Belgium.

Mr Jérôme Vignon, Director of the Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, European Commission, Brussels, Belgium.

Moderation:

Ms Verica Spasovska, Deutsche Welle (media partner of the AAMEE project).

12.00pm - 1.00pm: lunch break

1.30pm - 3.15pm: discussion forums

The key topics of the nine forums have been highlighted by academic specialists as well as by professionals working in the various fields of interest. Each forum was initialised by an academic / political keynote speech. It was followed by the presentation of good practice examples from different EU member states. All forums have been moderated by international moderators.

Forum 1 (1.30pm - 3.15pm):

Political and social participation of migrant elders

In many EU member states, minority ethnic and migrant elders have undetected potential regarding their engagement in volunteer activities and social participation. It is necessary to make these potentials clear and visible and to test out new forms of cross-cultural and intergenerational participation. A special focus will be laid on organisations of and for ethnic minorities and their engagement in volunteer activities. Furthermore, the political participation of migrant elders and their participation in associations and other bodies and committees will be discussed.

Moderation:

Mr Markus Held, director of the European Volunteer Centre (CEV), Brussels, Belgium.

Introduction:

Mr Thomas Mann, Member of the European Parliament / Member of the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs, Brussels, Belgium.

Speeches:

Ms Claire Ball, National Development and Policy Officer BME Elders, Age Concern BME Elders Forum, London, England, “Supporting the Engagement of Black & Minority Ethnic (BME) Older People - experience from England”.

Ms Dr. Katalin Haraszti, Vice Head of Department at the Office of Parliamentary Commissioner for Civil Rights of Hungary, Budapest, Hungary, “Elderly migrants in the practice of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Civil Rights in Hungary”.

Ms Zsafia Tornoczi, coordinator of the transnational project «Think Future - Volunteer Together», National Volunteer Centre, Budapest, Hungary, “Think future, volunteer together – ENEA project: 12/2007 - 12/2009”.

Rapporteur:

Ms Mgr. Barbora Novotna, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Czech Republic, Prague, Czech Republic.

Forum 2 (1.30pm - 3.15pm):

Quality housing concepts for migrant elders

Most elders wish to stay in their flats and houses as long as possible, regardless whether their background is indigenous or that of a minority ethnic group. A wide range of products and services can be offered to support this wish: outpatient care and support services, advice on barrier-free or barrier-reduced home adaptations, care and repair, response services, advice concerning new forms of housing (such as flat sharing communities or intergenerational housing projects) or household-related services such as cleaning, repairing and delivering services, meals on wheels etc. However, there are special needs of minority ethnic elders, which are often not fully met and accounted for. In Germany, care for migrant elders is due to tighter family bonds more often facilitated for by their families than care for indigenous elders. The present relatively low demand for culturally sensitive care therefore accounts for the small proportion of facilities which cater to the specific needs of migrant elders. Due to the future changes in employment patterns the younger generation's ability to care for these elders will change. Thus the demand for culturally sensitive inpatient and outpatient care etc. will rise in the future. Possible solutions could be the development of housing models which are tailored to the needs of migrant elders.

Moderation:

Ms Roswitha Sinz, Verband der Wohnungswirtschaft Rheinland Westfalen e.V. (Association of the Housing Industry Rhineland Westphalia), Düsseldorf, Germany.

Introduction:

Mr Burghard Schneider, director of the Verband der Wohnungswirtschaft Rheinland Westfalen e.V. (Association of the Housing Industry Rhineland Westphalia), Düsseldorf, Germany, „Wohnqualität für ältere Migranten“ («Quality housing for migrant elders»).

Speeches:

Ms Rohini Sharma Joshi, Housing Equal Opps Manager, Trust Housing Association, Edinburgh, Scotland, "Quality Housing Concepts for Migrant Elders".

Mr Leslie Laniyan, Federation of Black Housing Organisations, London, England, "Quality Housing & Culturally Specific Services for Migrant Elders in the UK".

Ms Saloua Berdai, coordinator of Team Care, minority centre de8, Antwerp, Belgium, "Intercultural Care for Elderly People. A guide to provision of suitable services for elderly migrants".

Rapporteur:

Ms Glenda Watt, Strategy Manager, Edinburgh's Joint Plan for Older People, The City of Edinburgh Council, Scotland

Forum 3 (1.30pm - 3.15pm):

The diverse migrant elders' community - impact and chances

The various population movements within the EU which are related to population ageing are partially observed but not yet fully researched with all of their social, political and economic implications. All forms of migration create challenges as well as chances. International migration in the EU context includes people who are coming from other parts of the world and people which are moving within the EU. These diverse movements raise diverse strategy issues for both exporting and receiving territories. The experience and situation of migrating communities and individuals vary considerably. Some elders experience migration through the changes which are going on around them while never having moved themselves.

Moderation:

Mr PD Dr. habil. Peter Schimany, Forschungskontakte / Wissenschaftlicher Beirat, Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (research contacts / scientific advisory board, Federal Office for Migration and Refugees), Nürnberg, Germany.

Introduction:

Mr Dr. Paolo Ruspini, Senior Researcher at the Faculty of Communication Sciences, University of Lugano, Switzerland, "Migration typologies and immigration policies across the European continent – which place for migrant elders?".

Speeches:

Ms Alexia Scarlett, Head of the Policy and Programme Unit, International Organization for Migration, Regional Liaison and Coordination Office to the European Union, Brussels, Belgium, «Migration of Elders – IOM Perspectives».

Ms Tanya Stoyanova, manager of the international projects department at the International University College and International Management Institute, Dobrich, Bulgaria, "MOBIAGE: European Mobility Resource Centres For Active Ageing Of People Living Outside Their Country".

Mr Prof. Dr. Vicente Rodriguez, Centre of Human and Social Sciences, Spanish Council for Scientific Research, Madrid, Spain, "Older European migrating to Spain: research challenges".

Rapporteur:

Mr John Byrne, director of the Mid-East Regional Authority, Wicklow, Ireland.

Forum 4 (1.30pm - 3.15pm):

Culturally sensitive health and care

Many migrant elders often have an information deficit regarding existing examples of outpatient or inpatient treatment. Therefore and due to the the just slightly visible demand for culturally sensitive health and care only few facilities have opened up to the needs of migrant elders. In the near future care for elder migrants is unlikely to be exclusively and sufficiently being able to be provided by the family support system, and the demand for alternative outpatient, institutional or hospital treatment options is set to increase. (Mainly Islamic) migrant elders prefer carers of their own sex. The training of carers needs culturally sensitive adjustment so that the changing needs of both those in need of care and their relatives who act as carers can be accommodated with adequate support networks available.

Moderation:

Mr Reinhard Pohlmann, divisional head for senior´s issues, Sozialamt (Social Assistance Office) of the City of Dortmund, Germany.

Introduction:

Ms Dr. Elke Olbermann, Forschungsgesellschaft für Gerontologie e.V., Institut für Gerontologie, Technische Universität (Research Association for Gerontology, Institute for Gerontology, Technical University) Dortmund, Germany, "Zur gesundheitlichen Situation und pflegerischen Versorgung älterer zugewanderter Menschen" («The health situation and health care of elder migrants»).

Speeches:

Ms Birgit Goris, project officer OVALLO, Brusselse Welzijns- en Gezondheidsraad, Overleg Platform Allochtone Ouderen (OVALLO, Brussels Well-Being and Health Council, Consultation Platform Older Migrants), Belgium, "Consultation Platform Older Migrants".

Ms Dragica Baric-Büdel, desk officer for intercultural assistance to the elderly, AWO Arbeiterwohlfahrt Bundesverband (National Labour Welfare Association), Bonn, Germany, "Forum for a culture sensitive care for the elderly".

Ms Anna L. Vey, desk officer for cross-sectional tasks of migration issues, team 44 - migration and integration, DRK Generalsekretariat (The German Red Cross General Secretariat), Berlin, Germany.

Mr Ramazan Salman, Executive Director of the Ethno-Medizinischen Zentrums e.V. (Ethno-Medical Centre), Hannover, Germany.

Rapporteur:

Ms Sari Takala, School of Public Health, University of Tampere, Finland.

Forum 5 (1.30pm - 3.15pm):**Integration & communication - ICT for migrant elders**

At least in Germany , there are only a few projects which focus on migrant elders` demand for information and communication technologies, although the use of these technologies offers good solutions for enhancing participation, integration and the improvement of access to health or care services etc. for elder migrants. Information and communication technologies affect all areas of life such as housing, care, communication and integration.

Moderation:

Mr Dr. Markus Warnke, Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia (MGFFI), Düsseldorf, Germany.

Introduction:

Mr Stefano Kluzer, Institute for Prospective Technological Studies (IPTS), Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, Seville, Spain, "ICT for migrant elders: future prospects and current opportunities".

Speeches:

Ms Birgit Kampmann, Kompetenzzentrum Technik-Diversity-Chancengleichheit e.V. (Competence Centre Technology-Diversity-Equal Opportunities), Bielefeld, Germany "Online Competence for Female and Male Migrants in Germany. Results of the Survey».

Ms Dr. Marie Mense, Communication, THS Wohnen GmbH, Webcam Project «Sophia», Gelsenkirchen, Germany, "Working with and for Older Immigrants: ICT Pilot Project for Building Bridges to the Country of Origin".

Rapporteur:

Mr Dr. Ajit K. Halder, co-ordinator of the learning centre of the Indian Senior Citizens Centre, Manchester, England.

3.15pm - 4.00pm: coffee break

4.00pm - 5.45pm: discussion forums - session 2

Forum 6 (4.00pm - 5.45pm):**Life long learning & leisure time**

More and more theatre and music groups and other cultural offers are being created by and for minority ethnic elders. The emergence of these groups express the cultural needs of migrant elders. The first experiences made have proven that such offers can bring about mutual benefit for the receiving societies and the migrants themselves. In this field, the competences and resources of minority ethnic elders can be made efficient and be supported in very strong and sustainable ways. Training for theatre and museum pedagogics needs to focus more on working with migrant elders.

Moderation:

Mr Baha Güngör, director of the Turkish programme of Deutsche Welle Radio, Bonn, Germany.

Speeches:

Mr Wesley Grant, Forum Manager, BME Elders Focus Group, Leeds, England, "BME Elders: Lifelong Learning and Leisure Time".

Ms Dr. Christa Müller, director of the Stiftung Interkultur (Foundation Interculture), Munich, Germany, "Intercultural Gardens – Urban Places for Subsistence Production and Diversity".

Ms Neena Agarwal, manager of the welfare organisation Milan Ltd., Edinburgh, Scotland, Milan Presentation on Minority Ethnic and Migrant Elders across Europe".

Ms Nancy Jouwe, programme director Kosmopolis platform, Utrecht, Netherlands, "Migrant elders in the Netherlands: working from an intercultural and intergenerational perspective".

Rapporteur:

Mr Dr. Christof Eichert, Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia (MGFFI), Düsseldorf, Germany.

Forum 7 (04.00pm - 05.45pm):**Migrant elders - research in Europe**

Considering the great differences between the various groups of migrant elders, it is important to encourage studies focusing on the needs, competences and potentials of these different groups. There is also a need to analyse the various population movements mentioned above and the interaction between ageing and migration looking at both drivers and trends. In addition, gender specific studies are required. The conference therefore can be used as a springboard

and basis in order to initiate a European research network on migrant elders. Compiling a provisional list of research gaps should be a key output of this forum. This list could then form the basis of future research projects which could be taken forward through EU research programmes or other routes.

Moderation:

Mr Dr. Josef Hilbert, director of the Forschungsschwerpunkt Gesundheitswirtschaft und Lebensqualität am Institut Arbeit und Technik (research focal point health economy and quality of life at the Institute Work and Technics), Gelsenkirchen, Germany.

Introduction:

Mr Dr. Sándor Illés, Demographic Research Institute, Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO), Budapest, Hungary, "Elderly migration – state of arts in Europe".

Speeches:

Ms Prof. Anna Krasteva, director of the Centre for European Refugees, Migration and Ethnic Studies, Department of Political Sciences, New Bulgarian University, Sofia, Bulgaria, "Ethnic and migrant elders: Research in Bulgaria".

Mr Dr. Michael Janoschka, Centre of Human and Social Sciences, Spanish Council for Scientific Research, Madrid, Spain, "Participation of elderly transnational migrants in local politics and urban development. Expressions of European citizenship practice?".

Mr Chan Choenni, Senior Consultant, Dutch Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment (VROM), The Hague, Netherlands, «Minority Elders in the Netherlands».

Mr Dr. Wolfgang Seifert, Landesamt für Datenverarbeitung und Statistik Nordrhein-Westfalen (North Rhine-Westphalian Regional Authority for Data Processings and Statistics), Düsseldorf, Germany, "Migrant elders in the EU - Population and data sources".

Rapporteur:

Ms Dr. Vera Gerling, GER-ON Consult & Research, Dortmund, Germany.

Forum 8 (04.00pm - 05.45pm):

Ethnomarketing

Among marketing professionals, ethnic marketing is gaining more and more importance. Up to date the third sector can not profit sufficiently from this development. However, the target groups of minority ethnic elders need specific forms of marketing, as it is often reported that many of them can only be contacted with some difficulty via traditional forms of communication such as flyers or announcements /adds in the newspapers. For NGOs, local authorities and actors in the health and care services there is a growing need to analyse how events, services and products for minority ethnic elders can be successfully promoted.

Moderation:

Mr Halit Celikbudak, chief editor, the German branch of Hürriyet A.S., Mörfelden-Walldorf, Germany.

Introduction:

Mr Dr. Matthias Kulinna, consultant for ethnomarketing and social economy, TürkeiFokus, Leopoldshöhe, Germany "Introduction Ethnomarketing".

Speeches:

Mr Bülent Arslan, executive of the Institut für Interkulturelle Management- und Politikberatung (Institute for Intercultural Management and Policy Advice, imap), Leverkusen, Germany, "New face for Europe".

Ms Evrim Özay, transcultural work on integration, City of Mülheim an der Ruhr, Germany, "Modellprojekt: Integration älterer Migrantinnen und Migranten - Schaffung neuer, integrationsfördernder Strukturen zur Verbesserung der Lebenssituation" («Pilot project: integration of migrants elders - Establishment of new structures that are promoting integration in order to improve the life situation»).

Mr Jean Christophe Deprès, director of SOPI Communication, Paris, France, "Migrant elders in France".

Rapporteur:

Ms Sabina Hrovatin, Senior Advisor, Head of Refugee and Alien Integration Section, Ministry of the Interior, Ljubljana, Slovenia.

Forum 9 (04.00pm - 05.45pm):

Migrant elders - gender matters?

Often, older female migrants are in better physical and mental shape than their male counterparts. Unlike the tendency among older male migrants, women are more successful in cultivating important social contacts. The incorporation of gender specific approaches and projects into the development of offers and services can be very important for their success. It is interesting to find out whether among older migrants, too, women are the ones who have the decisive influence in the choice of consumer goods, household and care services etc. in order to be able to adapt and optimize services and products accordingly.

Moderation:

Ms Barbara Gessler, representative of the European Commission in Bonn, Germany.

Speeches:

Mr Em. Prof. Robert Cliquet, Senior Advisor, Population and Social Policy Consultants, Brussels, Belgium, "Migrant elders - Gender matters?".

Ms Meltem Baskaya, Kompetenz-Zentrum Interkulturelle Öffnung in der Altenpflege (Competence Centre Intercultural Opening of Elderly Care), Berlin, Germany, "Ältere Migranten und Geschlechterrollen" («Elder Migrants and gender roles»).

Rapporteur:

Mr Prof. John Eade, Centre for Research on Nationalism, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism (CRONEM), University of Surrey, Guildford / Roehampton University, England.

From 07.00pm onwards: cultural evening programme

guided tour of the exhibition «Rome and the Barbarians - Europe during the Migration Period», location: Art and Exhibition Hall of the Federal Republic of Germany, Museumsmeile, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 4, D-53113 Bonn; funded by the Stiftung Internationale Begegnung der Sparkasse in Bonn (Foundation International Encounters of the Savings Bank in Bonn), Germany.

From 07.00pm onwards: meeting of the European Regions
by the Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the German State of North Rhine-Westphalia (MGFFI) on invitation of the Deutsche Welle; location: Deutsche Welle, Kurt-Schumacher-Straße 3, D-53113 Bonn, Germany.

02 October, 2008 - second conference day
Location: World Conference Centre WCCB (<http://www.worldccbonn.com>).

8.30am - 9.15am: welcome service

9.15am - 9.20am: introduction to the second conference day

Moderation:
Mr Baha Güngör, executive of the Turkish programme, Deutsche Welle-Radio, Bonn, Germany.

9.20am - 9.40am: speech
Ms Gabriela Zabalúa-Goddard, Vice President of the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) and editor of the spanish-speaking AARP magazine *Segunda Juventud*, Washington D.C., USA, «Engaging Older Migrant Populations – Experiences from the U.S.».

9.40am - 11.15am: recommendations for Europe- results of the forums
Forum 1: political and social participation of migrant elders.
Forum 2: quality housing concepts for migrant elders.
Forum 3: the diverse migrant elders' community - impact and chances.
Forum 4: culturally sensitive health and care.
Forum 5: integration & communication - ICT for migrant elders.
Forum 6: life long learning & leisure time.
Forum 7: migrant elders - research in Europe.
Forum 8: ethnomarketing.
Forum 9: migrant elders - gender matters?

11.15am - 11.45am: coffee break

11.45am - 12.00pm: speech
Ms Dr. Marilies Flemming, former Austrian Federal Minister, Vice President of the European Senior Citizens' Union (ESCU), Austrian Senior Citizens' Union, Vienna, Austria, «The social and political integration of migrant elders: a common initiative in Europe».

12.00pm - 12.45: good practice award ceremonies I and II

Good Practice Award I
(non-profit associations, migrant's organisations, charitable institutions and societies, foundations) presented by Mr. Ernst Gerlach, executive of the NRW. BANK, (sponsor of the AAMEE project).

Good Practice Award II
(local and regional authorities, municipalities, social services departments, housing associations, co-operative societies and NGOs) presented by Mr. Mayor Roland Schäfer, president of the Nordrhein-Westfälischer Städte- und Gemeindebund (North Rhine - Westphalian City and Municipality Federation), (partner of the AAMEE project).

12:45 - 13:30: presentation of the first version of the memorandum «Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe»
by Mr Dr. Christof Eichert, Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia (MGFFI), Düsseldorf, Germany. A first draft of the memorandum «Migrant Elders across Europe - from Challenges to Opportunities» is designed to sensitise EU member states, regions, cities, NGOs and other stakeholders at the European level to the new age profile of migrant elders and hence to the cultural, social and economic opportunities inherent in the this process. Part of the memorandum is focussing on the development of principles addressing these issues. The final memorandum will be published at the end of the project in autumn 2009.

13:30: end of conference / farewell service

The conference language was English. Translations into German were accommodated for in the plenum.

12.1.2 Evaluation of the Participants' ⁹⁷ Survey

Evaluation of the Participants' Survey for the 1st European conference «New Face for Europe. Migrant Elders across Europe – from Challenges to Opportunities» from 30 September to 02 October 2008 in Bonn:

**Participants'
Survey**

⁹⁷ Participants of the conference: Neena Agarwal, Milan, Senior Welfare Organisation Edinburgh, Schottland, Vereinigtes Königreich, Bülent Arslan, Institut für interkulturelle Management- und Politikberatung (imap), Deutschland, Maria Balamoti- Michas, Caritasverband für die Stadt Köln e.V. Internationales Zentrum, Deutschland, Claire Ball, Development & Policy Officer for Black & Minority Ethnic (BME) Elders, Age Concern, England, Vereinigtes Königreich, Dragica Baric-Büdel, AWO-Arbeiterwohlfahrt Bundesverband, Deutschland, Hezni Barjosef, Caritas-Verband Paderborn e.V. MiCado Fachdienst für Integration und Migration, Deutschland, Meltem Baskaya, Kompetenz-Zentrum Interkulturelle Öffnung der Altenhilfe, Deutschland, Saloua Berdai, de8 – Minority Centre of Antwerp, Belgien, Silke Brauers, Institut für sozialwissenschaftliche Analysen und Beratung, Deutschland, Davorin Brdanovic, AFSC American Friends Service Committee, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Karla Brennecke-Roos, SPD-Ratsfraktion Essen, Deutschland, Prof. Dr. Christoph Brückner, Deutsches Rotes Kreuz, Deutschland, Klaus Burgmeier, Stadt Wiesbaden Einwohner- und Integrationsamt, Deutschland, Stephanie Burkhardt, Stadt Euskirchen Stabsstelle Demographie, Deutschland, Ute Bychowski, Frankfurter Verband für Alten- und Behindertenhilfe, Deutschland, John Byrne, Mid-East Regional Authority, Wicklow, Irland, Halit Çelikbudak, Hürriyet A.S., Zweigniederlassung Deutschland, Mustafa Ceylan, Arbeiterwohlfahrt, Unterbezirk Münsterland Recklinghausen, Deutschland; Dr. Chan Choenni, Senior Consultant, Niederländisches Ministerium für Wohnungswesen, Raumordnung und Umwelt (VROM), Den Haag, Niederlande; Nighat Chudry, Oxfordshire County Council, England, Vereinigtes Königreich; Joseph Cilia, Assocjazzjoni Pensjonanti Partit Nazzjonalista (APAN), Malta; Em. Prof. Robert Cliquet, Population and Social Policy Consultants (PSPC), Belgien; Eva Cloet, Aksent vzw, Belgien; Aurelia Curaj, MD Phs. Geron Foundation, Rumänien; Els de Quant, Verpleeghuis De Schildershoek, Niederlande; Dr. B. De Vroom, University of Twente, Niederlande; Nuray Degirmenci, WohnBund-Beratung Nordrhein-Westfalen Pro Wohnen – Internationales Wohnen Oberhausen, Deutschland; Rita Delp, Caritasverband Mannheim e.V. Projekt jugendliche Spätaussiedler, Deutschland; Zahide Derin, WohnBund Beratung Nordrhein-Westfalen Pro Wohnen – Internationales Wohnen Oberhausen, Deutschland; Jean-Christophe Despres, SOPI Communication, Frankreich; Bärbel Dieckmann, Oberbürgermeisterin Stadt Bonn, Deutschland; Monika Dierksmeier, Der Paritätische Kreisgruppe Köln, Deutschland; Kathrin Diesel, Aktion Courage e. V. – SOS Rassismus Geschäftsstelle IKOM, Deutschland; Delia Durwen, Caritasverband für die Stadt Köln e.V. Leistungsbereich Integration und Beratung/Integrationsagentur, Deutschland; Prof. Philip John Eade, Centre for Research on Nationalism, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism; (CRONEM), Surrey/Roehampton Universities, England, Vereinigtes Königreich; Winfried Effenberg, Stadtverwaltung Eschweiler, Deutschland; Dr. Christof Eichert, Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes; Nordrhein-Westfalen, Deutschland; Mariam El Osri, Antwerps Minderhedencentrum, Belgien; Otto Engel, Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Russland e.V., Deutschland; Dr. Claus Eppe, Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes; Nordrhein-Westfalen, Deutschland; Miriam Ercan, Caritasverband Paderborn e.V. MiCado Fachdienst für Integration und Migration, Deutschland; Anna Felix, Caritasverband Mannheim e.V. Projekt jugendliche Spätaussiedler, Deutschland; Karin Filipov, Tunstall GmbH, Deutschland; Dr. Marilies Flemming, Bundesministerin a.D. Europäische Seniorenunion/Österreichischer Seniorenbund, Österreich; Claudia Förster, Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen, Deutschland; Mathias Fuchs, Stadtteilwerkstatt Dicker Busch, Deutschland; Tzvetalina Genova, Mobiage Resource Centers for Elderly Migrants, Bulgarien; Dr. Detlef Gerhardt, Europäische Kommission, Belgien; Ernst Gerlach, NRW.BANK, Deutschland; Dr. Vera Gerling, GER-ON Consult & Research, Deutschland; Barbara Gessler, Vertretung der Europäischen Kommission in Bonn, Deutschland; Birgit Goris Brusselse Welzijns- en gezondheidsRaad Overleg Platform Allochtone Ouderen (OVALLO), Belgien; Wesley Grant, Forum Manager, BME Elders Focus Group, Leeds, England, Vereinigtes Königreich; Patrick Grotz, Familienministerium Integration und Flüchtlinge, Deutschland; Baha Güngör, Deutsche Welle, Deutschland; Petra Günther, Internationale Gärten Dietzenbach, Deutschland; Yüksel Gür, Stadt Bottrop, Deutschland; Dr. Ajit K. Halder, Koordinator des Bereichs Fortbildung im Indian Senior Citizens Centre, Manchester, England, Vereinigtes Königreich; Dr. Katalin Haraszti, Department at the Office of Parliamentary Commissioner for Civil Rights of Hungary, Ungarn; Wighard Härdtl, Stiftung Internationale Begegnung der Sparkasse in Bonn, Deutschland; Dhanda Harjinder, Age Concern Hillingdon, England, Vereinigtes Königreich; Yvonne Heckmann, Praktikantin, Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration; des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen,

Deutschland; Markus Held, Direktor des European Volunteer Centre (CEV), Brüssel, Belgien; Stefan Herceg, Deutscher Caritasverband e.V., Deutschland; Dr. Josef Hilbert, Institut Arbeit und Technik, Deutschland; Karin Hochmayer, Best Institut für berufsbezogene Weiterbildung und Personaltraining GmbH, Deutschland; Heidi Hödtke, Jacqueline Hoeltge, Zentrum Altern und Gesellschaft, Deutschland; Sabina Hrovatin, Ministry of the Interior, Slowenien; Dr. Sándor Illés, Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO), Ungarn; Dr. Michael Janoschka, National Spanish Council for Scientific Research, Spanien; Christine Jenter, Forum Integration in Oberhausen, Deutschland; Priscilla A. F. Jones, The Association for the Prevention of elderly Abuse; Nancy Jouwe, Kosmopolis Utrecht, Niederlande; Barbara Kahler, Deutscher Verein für öffentliche und private Fürsorge e.V., Deutschland; Birgit Kampmann, Kompetenzzentrum Technik – Diversity – Chancengleichheit e.V., Deutschland; Meggi Khan-Zvornicanin, Charite Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Deutschland; Christian Kirschfink, Marienfeld Multimedia GmbH, Deutschland; Stefano Kluzer, Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, Spanien; Bert Kopatz, TSI Internationales Schulungszentrum, Deutschland; Jürgen Kraska, Bezirksregierung Arnsberg, Deutschland; Prof. Anna Krasteva, Centre for European Refugees, Migration and Ethnic Studies (CERMES); New Bulgarian University, Bulgarien; Martine Krause, Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen, Deutschland; Elisabeth Kreft, Deutsches Rotes Kreuz Kreisverband Düsseldorf e.V., Deutschland; Uri Kuchinsky, Forum für kultursensible Altenhilfe Aktion Courage – SOS gegen Rassismus, Deutschland; Dr. Susanne Kuempers, Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung, Deutschland; Dr. Matthias Kulinna, TürkeiFokus, Deutschland; Sinan Kumru, AWO-Integrations gGmbH, Deutschland; Hartmut Laebe, Stadtverwaltung Essen, Deutschland; Leslie Laniyan, Federation Of Black Housing Organisations, England, Vereinigtes Königreich; Amin Laschet, Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen, Deutschland; Prof. Dr. Ursula Lehr, BAGSO e.V., Deutschland; Jens Liegl, Caritasverband Gladbeck e.V., Deutschland; Ursula Limberger, DRK Kreisverband Gießen, Deutschland; Thomas Mann, European Parliament/Committee on Employment and Social Affairs, Belgien; Vera Marinelli, FORUM Housing & Neighbourhoods, Niederlande; Sabine Matzke, WohnBund-Beratung NRW GmbH, Deutschland; Dorothee Mausberg, Diözesan-Caritasverband Köln e.V. Abt. Altenhilfe, Deutschland; Tanja Meis, Stadt Hattingen – Seniorenbüro, Deutschland; Dr. Marie Mense, THS Wohnen GmbH, Deutschland; Astrid Meyer, Evangelisches Johanneswerk e.V., Deutschland; Wolfgang Müller, Stadt Hamm Amt für Soziale Integration, Deutschland; Dr. Christa Müller, Stiftung Interkultur, Deutschland; Dr., Dr.h.c., Jochen W. Münch, Universität Siegen, Deutschland; Helen Murdoch, Hanover (Scotland) Housing Association Ltd, Schottland, Vereinigtes Königreich; Mareike Natrup, Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen, Deutschland; Rene E. Nollkämper, Verpleeghuis De Schildershoek, Niederlande; Barbora Novotná, Mgr. Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Czech Republic; Dr. Elke Olbermann, Forschungsgesellschaft für Gerontologie e.V., Institut für Gerontologie; an der Technischen Universität Dortmund, Deutschland; Evrim Özay, Stadt Mülheim an der Ruhr, Deutschland; Nese Özcelik, Stadt Oberhausen, Deutschland; Dr. Ute Pascher, Rhein-Ruhr-Institut für Sozialforschung und Politikberatung e. V., Deutschland; Cesaltina Pereira, Mülheimer Seniorenvereinigungen, Deutschland; Martina Philp, Malteser Hilfsdienst e.V., Soziale Dienste, Deutschland; Dieter Pillath, Stadt Bottrop, Deutschland; Reinhard Pohlmann, Sozialamt der Stadt Dortmund, Deutschland; Anu Prashar, Oxfordshire County Council, England, Vereinigtes Königreich; Susanne Rankenhohn, Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen, Deutschland; Dorothea Razumovsky, Gräfin DRK Kreisverband Gießen, Deutschland; Prof. Dr. Vicente Rodríguez, Centre of Human and Social Sciences, Spanish Council for Scientific Research, Spanien; Cristina Roldão, Centre of Research and Studies in Sociology (CIES-ISCTE), Portugal; Ernst-Christoph Römer, Evangelische Stadtmission Halle e.V., Deutschland; Elke Ronneberger, Evangelische Stadtmission Halle e.V., Deutschland; Dr. Paolo Ruspini, University of Lugano, Schweiz; Ramazan Salman, Ethno-Medizinisches Zentrum e.V., Deutschland; Alexia Scarlett, International Organization for Migration Regional Liaison & Coordination Office to the European Union, Brüssel; Alfred Scerri, Assocjazzjoni Pensjonanti Partit Nazzjonalista (APAN), Malta; Roland Schäfer, Bürgermeister Stadt Bergkamen/Nordrhein-Westfälischer Städte- und Gemeindebund, Deutschland; PD Dr. habil. Peter Schimany, Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge, Deutschland; Prof. Dr. Liane Schirra-Weirich, KFH NW Abteilung Aachen, Deutschland; Sonja Schlegel, Aktion Courage e.V. – SOS Rassismus Geschäftsstelle IKOM, Deutschland; Ljudmila Schmid, Pro Migrante/Kulturbrücke CH-SI, Schweiz; Roger Schmidtchen, Verein zur sozialen und beruflichen Integration VSBI e.V., Deutschland; Christine Schmitt, Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen, Deutschland; Dr. Eckhart Schnabel, Institut für Gerontologie an der TU Dortmund, Deutschland; Burghard Schneider, Verband der Wohnungswirtschaft Rheinland Westfalen e.V., Deutschland; Cornelia Schröder, Council of European Municipalities and Regions (CEMR), Belgien; Miriam Seel, Deutsches Rotes Kreuz Darmstadt Stadt/Sozialarbeit, Deutschland; Dorika Seib, Bundesministeriums für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend, Deutschland; Dr. Wolfgang Seifert, Landesamt für Datenverarbeitung und Statistik Nordrhein-Westfalen (LDS NRW), Deutschland; Rohini Sharma Joshi, Trust Housing Association Ltd., Schottland, Vereinigtes Königreich; Dominik Sinowski, Caritasverband Gladbeck e.V., Deutschland; Roswitha Sinz, Verband der Wohnungswirtschaft Rheinland Westfalen e.V., Deutschland; Ben Slijkhuis, IC-Management Consult, Niederlande; Yalain Smuni, Caritasverband Paderborn e.V. Altenzentrum St. Veronika, Deutschland; Verica Spasovska Deutsche Welle, Deutschland; Gerhard Stahl, Generalsekretär des Ausschusses der Regionen, Belgien; Edeltraud Stecher-Breckner, Forum für eine kultursensible Altenhilfe, Deutschland; Heike Steinhäuser, Stadt Grevenbroich Fachbereich Soziales, Deutschland; Friederike Stibane, MEPLAN 50+, Deutschland; Tanya Stoyanova, International University College/International Management Institute, Bulgarien; Reinhard Streibel-Gloth, AWO Bezirk Westliches Westfalen/Referat Migration, Deutschland; Monika Stricker, Caritasverband Paderborn e.V. Altenzentrum St. Veronika, Deutschland; Sari Takala, Universität von Tampere, Finnland; Fatma Taspunar, Arbeiterwohlfahrt Region Hannover, Deutschland; Rukiye Temel, Nachbarschaftsheim Wuppertal e. V., Deutschland; Angela Tieben, Caritasverband für die Diözese Münster, Deutschland; Heike Lammertz-Böhm, Diözesan-Caritasverband für das Erzbistum Köln e.V., Abteilung Migration, Deutschland; Zsófia Tornóczy, Önkéntes Központ Alapítvány (ÖKA), Ungarn; Ingeborg Uhlenbrock, Europäische Senioren Union (ESU), Deutschland; Dina Ulrich, RAA Brandenburg, Deutschland; Marja H.A. van Berkel, Van Berkel & Partners, Niederlande; Ingrid van den Mooter, EVA vzw, Belgien; Annegret Verbeek, Deutsches Rotes Kreuz Kreisverband Mettmann e.V., Deutschland; Edit Veres, College of Nyiergyháza Politology and Sociology; Anna L. Vey, DRK Generalsekretariat, Deutschland; Jochen Vierheilig, Die Sächsische Ausländerbeauftragte, Deutschland; Jérôme Vignon, Direktor der Generaldirektion für Beschäftigung, soziale Angelegenheiten und Chancengleichheit, Europäische Kommission, Belgien; Piotr Walczak, Council of Europe Directorate General of Social Cohesion, Belgien; Gisela Walther, Forum Ältere Menschen Bremen e.V., Deutschland; Dr. Markus Warnke, Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen, Deutschland; Glenda Watt, City of Edinburgh Council, Corporate Services Performance, Strategy and Policy, Level 2/1, Schottland, Vereinigtes Königreich; Simone Wehrauch, S-STEP; Dr. Ingrid Wilkens, Institut für Sozialarbeit und Sozialpädagogik e.V. (ISS), Deutschland; Dawn Williams, Oxfordshire County Council Community Housing and Community Development, England, Vereinigtes Königreich; Tobias Wobisch, Stadt Hilden Integrationsbüro, Deutschland; Dr. Andreas Wojcik, Netzwerk Deutsch-Bildungszentrum, Deutschland; Dr. Bernhard Worms, Deutsche Seniorenunion, Deutschland; Türkan Yilmaz, Rhein-Ruhr-Institut für Sozialforschung und Politikberatung e. V., Deutschland; Adil Yücel, Pflegebüro Bahrenberg GmbH, Deutschland; Gabriela Zabalúa-Goddard, American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), USA.

Many thanks to all the conference participants who took the time to complete the survey! Based on your responses, we will be able to ensure that future events are even better suited to the wishes and expectations of those taking part. In evaluating the results of the AAMEE conference participants' survey, we analysed the basic tendency of responses. Each question could be answered in one of four ways: «positive», «rather positive», «less positive» and «negative». Thus, the «positive» and «rather positive» answers were compiled as results with a positive tendency. The «less positive» and «negative» answers were compiled as results with a negative tendency. The various individual questions were then summarised under six general topics.

Thematic block 1: Participants satisfaction with the conference information

| THEMATIC BLOCK 1 Information systems | Positive assessment | Rather positive assessment | Less positive assessment | Negative assessment | Total |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------|
| Answers in numbers | 42 | 164 | 19 | 0 | 225 |
| Answers in percentage | 18.7% | 72.9% | 8.4% | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| Results | 91.6% | | 8.4% | | |

Of a total of 225 respondents, 91.6% (= 206 respondents) classified the preliminary information they received about the conference as «very helpful» and/or «somewhat helpful», while evaluating the online registration form as «very user-friendly» and/or «somewhat user-friendly». Only 19 participants responded negatively to the informational methods used («hardly helpful/user-friendly»). No one felt that they were «not helpful» and/or «not user-friendly».

Thematic block 2: Evaluation of the plenary sessions

| THEMATIC BLOCK 2 plenary session | Positive assessment | Rather positive assessment | Less positive assessment | Negative assessment | Total |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------|
| Answers in numbers | 59 | 88 | 35 | 8 | 190 |
| Answers in percentage | 31.0% | 46.3% | 18.4% | 4.2% | 100.0% |
| Results | 77.4% | | 22.6% | | |

In all, 190 participants gave us their feedback on the plenary conference. Three-fourths of respondents (147 respondents = 77.4%) indicated that the plenary events of the conference fulfilled their expectations. Only 18.4% (35 respondents) said that their expectations had not been fully met.

Thematic block 3: Rating of the forums

| THEMATIC BLOCK 3 Fora | Positive assessment | Rather positive assessment | Less positive assessment | Negative assessment | Total |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------|
| Answers in numbers | 81 | 79 | 50 | 13 | 223 |
| Answers in percentage | 36.3% | 35.4% | 22.4% | 5.8% | 100.0% |
| Results | 71.8% | | 28.3% | | |

The responses given with regard to the conference forums reveal that almost threefourths of participants (71.8% = 160 respondents) were satisfied with the forums. Only 28.3% felt that the forums had not fully met their expectations.

Thematic block 4: Assessment of the cultural evening programme

| THEMATIC BLOCK 4 evening programme | Positive assesement | Rather positive assesement | Less positive assesement | Negative assesement | Total |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| Answers in numbers | 46 | 18 | 7 | 4 | 75 |
| Answers in percentage | 61.3% | 24.0% | 9.3% | 5.3% | 100.0% |
| Results | 85.3% | | 14.7% | | |

According to the survey, 85.3% (= 64 respondents) of respondents were very much satisfied with the cultural programme on offer during the evenings of the conference. Only 14.7% of those surveyed were not fully satisfied with the cultural programme.

Thematic block 5: Assessment of the conference facilities and services (conference centre, catering, interpreters, etc.)

| THEMATIC BLOCK 5 conference facilities | Positive assesement | Rather positive assesement | Less positive assesement | Negative assesement | Total |
|--|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| Answers in numbers | 265 | 123 | 51 | 22 | 461 |
| Answers in percentage | 57.5% | 26.7% | 11.1% | 4.8% | 100.0% |
| Results | 84.2% | | 15.8% | | |

The framework conditions of the conference were evaluated as favourable by an overwhelming 84.2% of participants (= 388 respondents). The choice of the World Conference Centre as the event venue garnered particularly high approval.

Thematic block 6: Overall assessment of the conference

| THEMATIC BLOCK 6 assessment of conference | Positive assesement | Rather positive assesement | Less positive assesement | Negative assesement | Total |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| Answers in numbers | 65 | 49 | 25 | 3 | 142 |
| Answers in percentage | 45.7% | 34.5% | 17.6% | 2.1% | 100.0% |
| Results | 80.3% | | 19.7% | | |

In our capacity as the organisers of the AAMEE conference, we are of course gratified to learn that 80.3% of the participants surveyed felt the conference had met their expectations and looked forward to taking part in a follow-on conference. All in all, we can say that the conference met with an overwhelmingly positive response. Our special thanks go to our lecturers. Their expertise and enthusiasm were key to ensuring that the conference would break new ground to the issue of "Migrant Elders across Europe".

The questionnaire also gave respondents the option to include criticism and/or suggestions of their own. Here is some of the individual feedback we received:

The forums: In the context of conferences and conventions, forums and workshops are intended to allow participants to focus on specialised topics in more intimate groups. We therefore agree with the opinion expressed by some participants that it is important and desirable to set aside sufficient time for discussion. Fortunately, many of the forums found the right balance between lectures and discussions.

Lists of participants: We received a number of requests for a complete list of participants along with their contact data. Unfortunately, data-privacy law prevents us from publishing the full addresses of participants. However, we will certainly continue to foster a lively exchange among the conference participants in the context of AAMEE project, in particular through the AAMEE good-practice network for volunteer organisations and the AAMEE research network.

Hotels: The vast majority of respondents felt that the quality of their hotel accommodations was good. Nevertheless, a few complained that their hotel was too far from the conference venue and the centre of town. Then again, others were particularly pleased to meet and discuss in the evenings at the hotel. As it happens, the city of Bonn is a popular international conference location and demand for hotel space is strong. We therefore hope you will understand that it was not possible to provide all participants with lodgings in the direct vicinity of the conference venue.

General information: A number of participants pointed out that they would have liked more information on certain topics, e.g. travel directions to the conference location or background about the city of Bonn and the World Conference Centre as the former parliament building. We will be sure to take this into account for future events

12.2 Exchange Programme⁹⁸

12.2.1 Request for Information for the Exchange Programme

"Active Ageing of migrant elders across Europe" for organisations and associations from the (independent) non-profit area

The exchange programme

⁹⁸ Participants of the exchange programme and consultation of the checklist: Liste der Workshopteilnehmer Hannover, Mannheim, Paderborn: Idil Al Atat, Praktikantin, Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen, Deutschland; Vincente Riesgo Alonso, Spanische Weiterbildungsakademie Bonn e.V. (AEF), Deutschland; Renate Awada, TIK e.V. Berlin, Deutschland; Waldemar Bauer, Jugendtreff im Rott, Caritasverband Mannheim e.V., Deutschland; Susanne Beike, Kommunaler Seniorenservice Hannover (KSH), Deutschland; Delfina Beirao, EGIPA-Entente des gestionnaires des institutions pour personnes âgées, Luxemburg; Liesbeth Boerwinkel, ANBO, Niederlande; Rita Delp, Caritasverband Mannheim e.V., Projekt jugendliche Spätaussiedler, Deutschland; Kathrin Diesel, Aktion Courage e.V. – SOS Rassismus-Informations- und Kontaktstelle für die Arbeit mit älteren Migranten (IKoM), Deutschland; Carola Engel, Caritasverband Mannheim e.V., Projekt jugendliche Spätaussiedler, Deutschland; Dr. Claus Eppe, Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen, Deutschland; Marcela Frauenberg, Swiss Red Cross, Bern, Schweiz; Dr. Vera Gerling, GER-ON Consult & Research, Deutschland; Danja Gieser, Jugendtreff im Rott, Caritasverband Mannheim e.V., Deutschland; Ines Goetsch, Seniors Magazin, Deutschland; Aida Hadžiahmetović, Slovene Philanthropy, Slovenien; Dr. Ajit Kumar Halder, Ukonline ICT Lifelong Learning Center, England, Vereinigtes Königreich; Regina Hertlein, Vorstand Caritasverband Mannheim e.V., Deutschland; Ursel Heyduk, Caritasverband Mannheim e.V., Projekt jugendliche Spätaussiedler, Deutschland; Susanne Hohnhorst, KSH, Deutschland; Rohini Sharma Joshi, Trust, Hanover & Bield Housing Associations, Schottland, Vereinigtes Königreich; Alwin Kammer, Seniorpartner in School e.V., Deutschland; Sigrid Kempfner, Caritasverband Mannheim e.V., Projekt jugendliche Spätaussiedler, Deutschland; Hermann Kley, Caritasverband Mannheim e.V., Projekt jugendliche Spätaussiedler, Deutschland; Martin Kohl, Caritasverband Mannheim e.V., Projekt jugendliche Spätaussiedler, Deutschland; Prof. Anna Krasteva, Center for European Refugees, Migration and Ethnic Studies (CERMES), Bulgarien; Martine Krause, Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen, Deutschland; Kenan Küçük, Multikulturelles Forum Lünen e.V., Deutschland; Helen Lamontagne, Swiss Red Cross, Evillard, Schweiz; Aili Mehiläinen, Ingrian Cultural Association, Finnland; Manjit Kaur Nijar, Wolverhampton Elder Asians and Disabled Group, England, Vereinigtes Königreich; Evrim Özay, Multikulturelles Forum Lünen e.V., Deutschland; Viktor Ostrowski, Kultur- und Integrationszentrum Köln Phoenix, Deutschland; Rajanbala Patel, Age Concern Southampton, England, Vereinigtes Königreich; Sigrid Pettrup, Arbeiterwohlfahrt Unterbezirk Dortmund, Deutschland; Dr. Dmitri Piterski, Seniorclub of the Russian-speaking Seniors in Essen-Bergmannsfeld, Deutschland; Mikhail Reizine, KSH, Deutschland; Viktor, Serdiukov, Kultur- und Integrationszentrum Köln Phoenix, Deutschland; Madhu Sharma, Age Concern Wolverhampton, England, Vereinigtes Königreich; Regina Trösch, Stadt Mannheim, Deutschland; Marion Valérie, Forest Quartiers Sante (FQS), Belgien; Mariela Dimitrova Valkova, International University College in Dobrich, Bulgarien; Ramesh Verma, EKTA Project, England, Vereinigtes Königreich; Venera Zasheva, International Management Institute (IMI), Bulgarien; Arbeiterwohlfahrt Region Hannover e.V., Germany; Caritasverband Paderborn e.V., Germany

In the scope of the project of "Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe (AAMEE), we invite you cordially to participate in the good practice exchange programme.

1. The targets of the AAMEE good practice programme are:

Targets: initiation and promotion of the engagement of voluntary organisations

- to initiate and promote the engagement of voluntary organisations for migrant elders,
- to sensitise the political and societal environment for the engagement of and with migrant elders,
- the development of a good practice platform/a network for the exchange of experience between voluntary organisations,
- the publication of a checklist for voluntary work of and with migrant elders and a good practice booklet with examples from across Europe as well as
- the development of recommendations for action for the EU for the voluntary work with migrant elders.

2. The exchange programme – the hosts

The winners of the good practice competition were the hosts: here: voluntary organisations

On October 2, 2008, the following projects were awarded for their particular engagement for migrant elders at the international conference "New Face for Europe- From Challenges to Opportunities" in the World Conference Center in Bonn. They will be the hosts of the exchange programme. The AAMEE project team prepares the programmes of the workshops together with the hosts.

First place: the Arbeiterwohlfahrt Region Hannover e.V., project: "Intercultural Senior Citizens' Work"

The "Intercultural Senior Citizens' Work" project develops and provides low threshold offers and services close to the migrant elders' homes. With its integrative approach, the project promotes the integration of migrant elders and sensitises the public for the concerns of these people. The origins of the intercultural senior citizens' work go back to 1994 (employment-creation measure). In 2000, a consultation and meeting place was established in Hannover's Nordstadt, a district with a high number of migrant people and ethnic minorities. Different senior groups from several countries (inter alia, Turks, former contingent refugees and people from former Yugoslavia) use the centre. The groups meet on the one hand among each other, or come together in intercultural groups.

The core offerings of this meeting place are an open and multilingual consultation; hobby groups (e.g., painting, chess) and cultural offers. The centre also supports encounters between Russian- and Arab-speaking seniors in other districts. Since 2006, the offer is part of the special service of senior citizens' work; formerly it appertained to the special service of migration work. The management in the senior groups is bilingual and active on a voluntary basis. The participation of the attendees is promoted by a self-responsible designing of offerings by regular user and group leader meetings and the common planning of (district) activities. The public relation work is performed by full-time employees, who stand up at the round table of "Age and Migration" of the city of Hannover and in the networks of the districts with the target of raising awareness among the public and development of information offers of the city for migrant elders, just to name a few things.

Second place: the Caritas- Verband Paderborn e.V. (German welfare organisation), Project: "Integration Agency, International Visiting Service"

The Caritas-Verband e.V. is involved in social welfare, including in the field of migration and integration with about 750 employees.

The international visiting service of the integration agency was started in 2007, and combines integration work and geriatric care in one project. Migrant people are committed in the scope of the international visiting service to the (mostly native) residents of the senior centre, St. Veronika. The offers of the international visiting service include: conversations, readings, walks and breakfasts with the residents twice a week. Women of an Aramaic and Philippine background are involved in the visiting service. Through the contact with migrant people, the nursing home residents gain new social experiences, as socio-cultural learning is also possible and desirable in old age.

The project is part of the integration agency from the field of civil engagement of and with migrant elders. The volunteers are accompanied by consultants. A questioning of the project participants was planned for the end of 2008. The analysis of the questioning will contribute to the evaluation of the project. A success can already be identified now. The Aramaic women founded, in addition to the intercultural visiting service, a monthly meeting for senior citizens in the Syrian Orthodox congregation. Apart from leisure activities and educational trips, they also offer counselling and assistance in topics like the care system, for example.

Third place: the Caritasverband Mannheim e.V., project: intergenerative and intercultural "Holiday Breakfast with Teenagers"

The Caritasverband Mannheim e.V. is an organisation of the welfare work. The so-called "Workspace 30" is responsible for integration, social and societal participation.

The Caritasverband Mannheim e.V. has been maintaining several social establishments and organising leisure offerings for both migrant elders and juveniles for many years. The youth centre of the Caritas in Mannheim is also used for breakfast and information meetings by migrant elders on Tuesday mornings. It rather came to a chance encounter arousing mutual interest between juveniles and senior citizens during the holidays in 2008.

Since then, both groups meet weekly for a joint breakfast during holidays. Both groups learn from each other through the meetings. It is remarkable that the migrant elders convey table manners and etiquette to the young people. All questions concerning the everyday life are discussed during the breakfast, and after breakfast they play, dance, sing or bake together. The joint meeting serves both groups in terms of: getting to know each other better, enlarging their abilities and social skills, bridging the generation gap and conveying values. The target of the project is to counteract loneliness and isolation of migrant elders and to promote their activity. The juveniles benefit from the migrant elders' life experience, and the intergenerative and intercultural project promotes, thus, a common civil engagement. It is planned to expand the project beyond the holiday periods.

3. Participants of the AAMEE good Practice Exchange Programme

The exchange programmes are performed as workshops of two and a half days each with the winners of the AAMEE good practice competition in Hannover, Paderborn and Mannheim in the period from April to June 2009. Autonomous migrant organisations, welfare associations, churchly institutions, foundations, non-profit organisations, associations and other organisation of the voluntary work which are committed to migrant elders. Voluntary organisations from all new member states of the European Union are called upon; they are especially encouraged to apply for this exchange.

One participant per organisation can be registered for the exchange programme. The workshops are performed in English. Interpreters or tutors can be provided on request in order to support a multilingual understanding. The travel and accommodation costs will be covered by the AAMEE project. Please note that only expenses of 2nd class train journeys can be refunded. Travels by air (economy class) are refundable from a distance of 400 km (800 km for outward and home journeys). The costs for the journey by car are reimbursed to a maximum of the amount that would have occurred by travelling by rail in 2nd class. The accommodation takes place in reserved hotels.

Please note that the number of participants per workshop is limited. Therefore, we kindly ask you to register early. Please complete the enclosed application form for your registration. You can send the application form by e-mail, fax or mail to the AAMEE project team; the address can be found on the application form.

Participants: autonomous migrant organisations, welfare associations, churchly institutions, foundations, non-profit organisations, associations

4. The AAMEE workshop: dates and programme

Programmes of the workshops

The workshops are organised jointly by the AAMEE project team and the respective host organisations, the Arbeiterwohlfahrt (AWO) of Hannover, the Caritas in Paderborn and the Caritas of Mannheim. The contents of all three workshops follow the same model programme, however, they are adjusted individually by taking the respective host organisation and their projects into consideration.

dates:

- a) Caritas- Verband Paderborn e.V. , Integrationsagentur, Internationaler Besuchsdienst, Workshop on 24. to 26.04.2009
- b) Arbeiterwohlfahrt Region Hannover e.V., Interkulturelle Seniorenarbeit, Workshop on 06. to 08.05.2009
- c) Caritas- Verband Mannheim e.V., Ferienfrühstück mit Teenies, Workshop on 15. to 17.06.2009

Good- Practice Exchangeprogramme Workshop Programme

Workshop 1. day

- till 18.00 get together
- 18.30 welcome address, introduction of participants
dinner
speech of a representative of the town: integration of migrant elders, demography, inhabitants and development of town and region

Workshop 2. day

- 09.30 - 10.30 presentation of organisations
- 10.30-10.45 coffee break
- 10.45 - 11.45 introduction of the winner by the hosting organisation
- 11.45 - 12.30 discussion and exchange of experience
- 12.30-14.00 lunch
- 14.00-15.15 talk with the department for migrants or seniors
- 15.15 - 17.45 visit of the town, guided tour, topic: integration
- 19.00 Uhr dinner

Workshop 3. day

- 09.30 - 10.30 Good- Practice & Lesson's learned: practical recommendations for the voluntary work with migrant elders in Europe
- 11.00 -11.15 Coffee break
- 11.15 - 12.00 Reflections on the workshop
- 12.00 - 13.30 lunch
- from 13.30 Farewell and departure of participants

5. deadlines

- a) Caritas- Verband Paderborn e.V. , Integrationsagentur, Internationaler Besuchsdienst, Workshop from 24. to 28.04.2009, deadline: 15.03.2009
- b) Arbeiterwohlfahrt Region Hannover e.V., Interkulturelle Seniorenarbeit, Workshop from 06. to 08.05.2009, deadline: 25.03.2009
- c) Caritasverband Mannheim e.V., Ferienfrühstück mit Teenies, Workshop from 15. to 17.06.2009, deadline: 05.05.2009

6. The Perspective

In the long term, the AAMEE project aims at setting up a European Good Practice Network of Voluntary Organisations. We want to discuss with the participants, how to establish and which objectives such a Network will follow.

We are glad about your interest on the Good Practice Exchange Programme and are looking forward to having enthusiastic workshops and a successful exchange of experience with you.

Dr. Claus Eppe
AAMEE Project leader
Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen
Referat 215- Ökonomische Fragen des Demografischen Wandels, Seniorenwirtschaft
Horionplatz 1
D- 40213 Düsseldorf
e- mail: info@aamee.eu
Tel.: 0049 211 8618 4574
Fax.: 0049 211 8618 5 4574

The project AAMEE is promoted by the European Commission. the contents of the website do not reflect the opinion of the European Commission.

12.2.2 Application Form for the Exchange Programme

„Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe“- Declaration of Interest for the participation in the Exchange Programme

1. Participation in the Exchange Programme
Please indicate a ranking of your preferred workshop(s)
 - a) Caritas- Verband Paderborn e.V. , Integration-sagentur, International Visitation Service
Workshop from 26. to 28. April 2009
 - b) Arbeiterwohlfahrt Region Hannover e.V., Intercul-tural Work with Older People
Workshop from 6. to 8. May 2009
 - c) Caritasverband Mannheim e.V., Intergenerative and intercultural holiday breakfast with Teens
Workshop from 15. to 17. June 2009
2. Name of your Organisation
3. Name of the Contact person/ participant of the workshop
4. Address of the Organisation
5. Telephone
6. Fax number
7. E- mail address of contact person/ participant of the workshop
(if available)
8. Homepage of the Organisation (if available)
9. Short description of the Organisation
10. Short description of the projects and services
(related to activities and experiences in the field of (older) migrants and work with older people)
11. Concepts/ ideas for future engagement for migrant elders (if there are)

12. Co-operation with other Organisations

- a) Existing co-operations with other organisations?
 b) Interest in participating in the AAMEE Good- Practice Network? If so, how could your organisation contribute to the network?

Please send the completed application form to the AAMEE project team via e-mail, fax or post:

Dr. Claus Eppe
 AAMEE Project Leader
 Ökonomische Fragen des Demografischen Wandels, Seniorenwirtschaft
 Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen
 Horionplatz 1
 40213 Düsseldorf
 e- mail: info@aamee.eu
 Tel.: 0049 211 8618 4574
 Fax.: 0049 211 8618 5 4574

The AAMEE project is receiving funding by the European Commission. The contents published do not express the European Commission's opinions or positions.

12.2.3 Programme Workshop Hannover

"Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe (AAMEE)"
 Good Practice Exchange Programme for Voluntary Organisations
 Programme of the Workshop in Hannover
 from 06. to 08. 05.2009

Wednesday, 06.05.2009

Venue: Conference Centre AWO, Martha Wissmann Platz 2

Until 18:00 Arrival of participants

18:30 Welcome
 Mr Dr. Eckehart Peil,
 chief executive of the Arbeiterwohlfahrt (AWO) Region Hannover e.V.;
 Mr Burkhard Teuber, executive of the AWO Region Hannover e.V. and
 Ms Martine Krause, Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen

Speech: Integration of migrant elders in Hannover, Mr Wolfgang Strotmann,
 Fachbereichsleiter Senioren der Landeshauptstadt Hannover

Musical accompaniment: Daniel Höft und David Ehlers

Thursday, 07 May 2009

Venue: AWO Conference Centre, Martha Wissmann Platz 2

9 - 10 am: Presentation of the AWO Region Hannover e.V.
 Ms Bräuer-Pape,
 Chief of the Family Education and Counseling as well as Work with Seniors Unit
 Presentation of the field of work "Migration" of the AWO Region Hannover e.V.
 Ms Slobodanka Sljoka, Head of Advice Centre for Integration and Migration
 Questions

10 - 11 am: Presentation of the field of work "Intercultural Work with
 Senior Citizens" of the AWO Region Hannover e.V.
 Ms Fatma Taspunar, Social Worker

11 - 12 am: Discussion und exchange of experiences among participants

12 am - 1 pm: Guided tour through the neighbourhood "Ahrbergviertel"
 in Hannover Linden Süd
 Architect's Office Agsta

1 - 2 pm: Lunch break

2 - 3 pm: Presentation of the voluntary work at the AWO Region Hannover e.V.
 Mr Adalbert Mauerhof

3 - 6 pm: Visit of the "Centro de Dia" day centre of the Caritas Hannover for Spanish
 speaking migrant elders and Arkadas e.V., Association for Intercultural Edu-
 cation, Learning, Cultural Activities and Sports for Turkish Speaking Migrant
 Elders
 Ms Hortencia Gonzales and Ms Ayfer Aral-Örs

7 pm: Dinner

Friday, 08 May 2009

Venue: Meeting Place for Senior Citizens, Horst Fitjer Weg 5

9 - 9:30 am: Presentation and guided tour at the Intercultural Meeting and Consultation
 Place for Senior Citizens
 Ms Fatma Taspunar

9:30 - 10:30 am: Round table "Age and Migration in Hannover"
 Ms Nicole Drees

10.30 - 11.15 am: Field report on the voluntary work with migrant elders
 Ms Fatma Taspunar

11:15 - 12:30 am: Good practice & lessons learned: Practical recommen-
 dations for voluntary work with migrant elders in Europe;
 Co-operation and participation in the AAMEE-Good-Practice Network
 Ms Dr. Vera Gerling, GER-ON Consult & Research

12:30 am - 1:30 pm: Lunch break

from 2 pm: Farewell and departure of participants

12.2.4 Programme Workshop Mannheim

"Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe (AAMEE)" - Good Practice Exchange programme for
 voluntary organisations, Programme of the Workshop in Mannheim, 15. to 17.06. 2009

Monday, 15 June 2009, House of the Caritas

Until 6 pm: Arrival of participants

6:30 pm: Welcome
 Town Councillor Ms Regina Trösch per pro the Lord Mayor of
 the City of Mannheim
 Ms Regina Hertlein, Executive of the Caritas Association Mannheim e.V.
 Ms Martine Krause; Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and
 Integration of the German State of North Rhine-Westphalia, AAMEE project
 officer

Subsequently: Dinner on the invitation of the City of Mannheim

Tuesday, 16 June 2009, House of the Caritas

09:30 – 10:30 am Presentation of the Caritas Association Mannheim e.V.:
History, Structure, Tasks (Ms Sigrid Kemptner)

10:30 – 10:45 am Coffee / tea break

10:45 – 12:00 am Presentation of the project "Breakfast with Teens and Seniors":
Slide-Show (Mr Martin Kohl)
Short historic review on the project 's development (Ms Rita Delp and Ms Carola Engel, Caritas Conference St. Hildegard, Mannheim-Käfertal)
Network co-operation "Round Table" (Ms Ursel Heyduk)
Establishment of the project with teens from the teen meeting place "Im Rott" (Ms Danja Gieser, teen meeting place; Ms Rita Delp and Ms Carola Engel)
Effects on the network co-operation within the association

12:00 am – 1:00 pm Discussion und exchange of experiences among participants, part 1

1:00 – 2:00 pm Lunch at the "House for the Youth"

2:00 – 3:15 pm Presentation of the Mannheim Integration Attendant (Ms Ingeborg Bohnert)

3.15 - 3.45 pm Coffee / tea break;
Discussion und exchange of experiences among participants, part 2

3:45 – 6:00 pm Guided tour through the city district Jungbusch (Mr Scheuermann, district manager)

6:00 pm Dinner at the Restaurant "Strandgut"

Wednesday, 17 June 2009, House of the Caritas

09:30 – 11:00 am Good practice & lessons learned: Practical recommendations for
voluntary work with migrant elders in Europe (Ms Dr. Vera Gerling)

11:00 – 11:15 am Coffee / tea break

11:15 – 12:30 am Co-operation and participation in the AAMEE Good Practice Network;
Reflections on the workshop in Mannheim (Ms Dr. Vera Gerling)

12:30 am – 1:30 pm Lunch at the "House for the Youth"

From 2:00 pm Farewell and departure

12.3 Programme Workshop in Brüssel

Workshop in Brussels: "Steps towards equal opportunities to migrant elders across Europe", 13.10. 2009 in the Representation of North Rhine-Westphalia to the European Union in Brussels

Conference languages: German and English

Moderation: Ms Dr. Vera Gerling, GER-ON Consult & Research, Dortmund

10:00 – 10:30 Opening

10:30 – 10:35 Welcome
Mr Hans H. Stein, Permanent Representation of North Rhine-Westphalia to the European Union in Brussels, Director

10:35 – 11:00 The project Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe (AAMEE)- the most essential results
Mr Dr. Christof Eichert, Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, Head of Department "Integration und Generation"

New Strategies in Europe for Migrant Elders

11:00 – 11:30 Migrant Elders in Europe- demographic facts and perspectives
Mr Ralf Jacob, European Commission, Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities (DG EMPL), Head of Unit "Social and Demographic Analysis"

11:30 – 12:00 The perspective of the European Parliament
Ms Jean Lambert, Member of the European Parliament (MEP), Member of the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs, Member of the Intergroup on Ageing

12:00 – 13:00 Lunch

13:00 – 13:45 European research, research gaps and perspectives for further research
Mr Prof. Dr. Klaus Schriewer, Universidad de Murcia, Spain - Present research on Migrant Elders
in cooperation with
Ms Prof. Dr. Anna Krasteva, Centre for migration studies (CERMES), New Bulgarian University, Bulgaria, - Research gaps and perspectives for further research

Active ageing, mutual integration, empowerment - strategies for equal opportunities?

Part 1:

13:45 – 14:30 Perspectives for the mutual integration – role of voluntary work
Mr Kenan Küçük, Multicultural Forum e.V., Germany, Managing Director- Good practice of voluntary work across Europe
in cooperation with
Ms Glenda Watt, City of Edinburgh Council, Scotland, U.K, Strategy Manager "A City for All Ages- Edinburgh's Plan for Older People, member of the advisory board of AAMEE- Recommendations for voluntary work with Migrant Elders in Europe

14.30 - 14.45 Coffee break

Part 2:

14:45 – 16:00 Discussion: How to promote equal opportunities by active ageing, mutual integration and empowerment
Moderation: Mr Prof. Dr. John Eade, Executive Director of CRONEM (Centre for Research on Nationalism, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism), Surrey and Roehampton Universities, UK

Aim: find out and specify perspectives in Europe which have been initiated by Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe concerning equal opportunities and which go far beyond the AAMEE-project. Recognizing that migrants in voluntary organisations and voluntary organisations for migrants play an essential role.

Mr Carlos Garcia de Cortazar, Spanish Presidency of the Council of the European Union, Consejero Coordinador de Trabajo e Inmigración

Ms Iwona Piórko, European Commission, Directorate General Justice, Freedom and Security (DG JLS), Policy Officer, Unit "Immigration and Integration"

Ms Marta Maria Ferreira Lourenco, European Commission, Directorate General for Education and Culture (DG EAC), Head of Unit "Education of Adults"

Mr Walter Leitermann, German Association of Cities and Towns, Head of the Brussels Office

Mr Dr. Christof Eichert, Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, Head of Department "Integration und Generation"

Summary moderation

16:00 – 16:30

Coffee break

16:30

End of workshop

12.4 Outreach

12.4.1 List of weblinks

| | short version of homepage | homepage | Link | |
|---|---|---|--|-------------|
| 1 | IKoM | Weitere Informationen können der Homepage www.aamee.eu entnommen werden. ... August 2008 über die AAMEE Homepage (www.aamee.eu) eingereicht werden. ... | http://www.ikom-bund.de/index.htm | Deutschland |
| 2 | Nationales Forum Alter und Migration | Weitere Informationen: www.aamee.eu . Nouveau projet européen ... Pour des plus amples informations : www.aamee.eu . © 1999 - 2008 Nationales Forum Alter und ... | http://www.altermigration.ch/index.cfm?id=66&l=de | Schweiz |
| 3 | Vereniging van Nederlandse Gemeenten | Interactive website www.aamee.eu . Good Practice Competition I "Active Ageing of Migrant Elders ... www.aamee.eu . Thank you very much. for your attention ... | www.vng.nl/Documenten/Extranet/Internationaal/AAMEE-Presentation-Englisch_4-6-2008.ppt | Niederlande |
| 4 | Wolfsburg AG | Weitere Informationen können der Homepage www.aamee.eu entnommen werden. ... (www.aamee.eu) eingereicht werden. Sollte eine Onlinebewerbung nicht möglich ... | www.wolfsburg-ag.com/.../717/Europ%E4isches%20Projekt%20of%FCr%20%E4itere%20Zuwanderer%20-%20AAMEE.pdf | Deutschland |
| 5 | MGFFI, Pressemitteilung | 3. März 2008 ... März 2008) anlässlich der Freischaltung des neuen Internetportals www.aamee.eu in Düsseldorf: "Wir müssen anerkennen, dass die Generation ... | http://www.mgffi.nrw.de/presse/pressemitteilungen/pm2008/pm080303a/index.php | Deutschland |
| 6 | H-Soz-u-Kult - Kommunikation und Fachinformation für die Geschichtswissenschaften | Ausführliche Informationen zur Konferenz, zur Teilnahme, zum Programm, zu den Good Practice Wettbewerben und zum Projekt erhalten Sie unter www.aamee.eu im ... | http://hsozkult.geschichte.hu-berlin.de/termine/id=9620 | Deutschland |
| 7 | AARP International | AAMEE- First European Conference. Minority Ethnic and Migrant Elders across Europe- from Challenges to Opportunities. URL: http://www.aamee.eu ; Location: ... | http://www.aarpinternational.org/events/events_show.htm?doc_id=692785 | USA |
| 8 | Rostocker Zentrum für Demografischen Wandel | www.aamee.eu im Internet. Kontakt. Das Projektmanagement im Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und. Integration können Sie erreichen unter: ... | http://www.zdwa.de/zdwa/termine/Flyer/AAMEE_FactSheetKonferenz_deu.pdf | Deutschland |

| | | | | |
|----|---|--|---|-------------|
| 9 | Der Paritätische Gesamtverband | Neuigkeiten aus der EU und den Mitgliedsstaaten ... 2 Good- Practice- Wettbewerbe durchgeführt. Hierzu werden Projekte gesucht, die bis zum 15. August gemeldet werden können. Näheres unter: www.aamee.eu ... | http://www.parityaet.org/via/service/eu-news.htm | Deutschland |
| 10 | Staatskanzlei NRW | März 2008) anlässlich der Freischaltung des neuen Internetportals www.aamee.eu ... 070227MGFFI_neu.php www.presseservice.nrw.de , der 27.02.2007 Neues ... | www.staatskanzlei-nrw.de/cgi-bin/Hi9o3p.cgi?np=1&q=bürger-schaftlichen | Deutschland |
| 11 | Deutsche Seniorenliga e.V. | www.aamee.eu/deutsch . Neues Internetangebot der NRW- BKK. Gesundheit zum Ansehen: BKK WebTV im Internet. Wer Gesundheitstipps nicht länger nur lesen, ... | http://www.deutsche-seniorenliga.de/links.php | Deutschland |
| 12 | wegweiser-bürgergesellschaft.de | http://www.aamee.eu/deutsch/projektbeschreibung/index.php . Kontakt. Adresse. Dr. Claus Eppe Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration ... | http://www.buergergesellschaft.de/10/s/Einzel/fi/388/ | Deutschland |
| 13 | Stadt Bonn | weiterführende Links. Weitere Informationen zur Konferenz URL: http://www.aamee.eu/deutsch/index.php . Artikel bewerten: ... | http://www.bonn.de/tourismus_kultur_sport_freizeit/veranstaltungs-kalender/36017/index.html | Deutschland |
| 14 | Landesregierung NRW | 3. März 2008 ... Minister Armin Laschet: „Europa profitiert von älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte“ /Neues Internetportal www.aamee.eu ... | www.nrw.de/Presse-service/meldungen/03_2008/080303MGFFI.php | Deutschland |
| 15 | Rat der Gemeinden und Regionen Europas -Deutsche Sektion- | ... und Integration liegen, zu beleuchten. Weitere Details zu dem Projekt können auf folgender Seite abgerufen werden: http://www.aamee.eu/deutsch/index.php . | http://www.rgre.de/pages/amree.htm | Deutschland |
| 16 | MGFFI, Integrationsportal | ... und Integration hat zusammen mit der Europäischen Kommission das Projekt initiiert. Das folgende Internetportal ist Teil des Projekts: www.aamee.eu ... | http://www.integrationsportal.nrw.de/projekte_konzepte/Alter/index.php | Deutschland |
| 17 | VNG | Further information on the project is accessible via http://www.aamee.eu or contact: Dr. Claus Eppe. Head of Unit- AAMEE Project Leader ... | http://www.vng.nl/Documenten/Extranet/Internationaal/AAMEE_Invitation_letter.doc | Niederlande |

| | | | | |
|----|---|--|---|----------------|
| 18 | Stadt Bonn, Tourismus | weiterführende Links. More Information URL: http://www.aamee.eu . Artikel bewerten: 1 · 2 · 3 · 4 · 5. abgegebene Stimmen: 277 Ergebnis: 3.1 Sterne ... | http://www.bonn.de/tourismus_kultur_sport_freizeit/veranstaltungs-kalender/34142/index.html | Deutschland |
| 19 | CECODHAS, THE EUROPEAN LIAISON COMMITTEE FOR SOCIAL HOUSING | ... practice competitions will be awarded. >For further information on the conference and to apply for the best practice competition, visit www.aamee.eu ... | http://www.cecodhas.org/content/view/646/70/ | Belgien |
| 20 | SEN@ER | Further information can be obtained here: http://www.aamee.eu/ . The newsletter is available for download in the news section. ... | http://www.silvereconomy-europe.org/ | Deutschland |
| 21 | MGFFI NRW, Senioren | Hier finden Sie das neue Internetportal www.aamee.eu . Die Pressemitteilung vom 3. März 2008 lesen Sie hier. Expertise "Erschließung der Seniorenwirtschaft ... | www.mgffi.nrw.de/senioren/index.php | Deutschland |
| 22 | CEV- The European Volunteer Centre | ... and the Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities. For further information please refer to the: http://www.aamee.eu ... | www.cev.be/26-events-EN.html | Belgien |
| 23 | Stadt Bonn, Veranstaltungskalender | weiterführende Links. More Information URL: http://www.aamee.eu . Artikel bewerten: 1 · 2 · 3 · 4 · 5. abgegebene Stimmen: 265 Ergebnis: 3.1 Sterne ... | http://livetraumungen.bonn.de/tourismus_kultur_sport_freizeit/veranstaltungs-kalender/34142/index.html?sbvoting=1&lang=de | Deutschland |
| 24 | ICSW- International Council on Social Welfare | Website: http://www.aamee.eu/conference/index.php . The conference is organised in the frame of the European project Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across ... | www.icsw.org/doc/Regional%20Coop%20Europe%20newsletter%202008-2.doc | International |
| 25 | Gloucestershire Assembly for the Voluntary and Community Sector website | .. cultural and/or economic integration of minority ethnic and migrant elders. Find full details at www.aamee.eu/competition1/index.php ... | www.gloshub.org.uk/noticeboard.html | Großbritannien |
| 26 | Gerokon- Marketing Gerontológico | ... dirección de correo electrónico está protegida contra los robots de spam, necesita tener Javascript activado para poder verla. URL: http://www.aamee.eu ... | http://www.gerokon.com/component?option=com_jcalpro/Itemid.183/extmode,view/extid.292/ | Spanien |

| | | | | |
|----|--|--|---|------------------------|
| 27 | ZealandDenmark EU Office | Internet portalen www.aamee.eu – her kan man finde en masse nyttig information om projektet og de forskellige aktiviteter der er beskrevet her nedenfor. ... | http://www.zealand-denmark.eu/2148 | Dänemark |
| 28 | MGFFI, Kultur für Generationen | www.aamee.eu . Telefon 0211 /8618-3320. Fax 0211 /8618- 5- 3320. Anschrift Dr. Claus Eppe Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des ... | www.kultur-fuer-generationen.nrw.de/kontakt.htm | Deutschland |
| 29 | Vertretung der Liberecer Region in Brüssel | http://www.aamee.eu/ . Konference CEMR /EPSU. 3. Ďervna 2008. Brusel. ZávĎreĎná konference projektu CEMR/EPSU týkajícího se zmĎn v organizaci veĎejných ... | cz.liberec-region.cz/view.php?cislocianku=2008031203 | Belgien/ Tschechien |
| 30 | sepe.gr | http://www.aamee.eu/conference/index.php · www.aamee.eu/videos · WCIT 2008 · ICT etourism SEPE - SETE · ICT etourism SEPE - SETE ... | http://www.sepe.gr/default.aspx?pid=55&ref=rss&la=1&eld=374 | Griechenland |
| 31 | Interkultureller Stadtplan Augsburg | Weitere Informationen können der Homepage www.aamee.eu entnommen werden. ... August 2008 über die AAMEE Homepage (www.aamee.eu) eingereicht werden. Sollte ... | http://www.interkultureller-stadtplan.de/freshcms2_download/aamee07.pdf | Deutschland |
| 32 | 7d visual dialogue | Das Projekt AAMEE, Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe wurde ... AAMEE ist ein Mix von wissenschaftlichen und praktischen Aktivitäten mit dem Ziel ... | http://www.7d-concept.com/content/_akt_10.html | Deutschland |
| 33 | Bonner Wirtschaftsblog | Veranstalter ist das Projekt AAMEE (Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe), das vom Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration ... | http://bonner-wirtschaftsgespraech.de/index.php/2008/07/11/in-bonn-geht-es-um-die-herausforderung-der-integration-von-senioren-mit-zuwanderungsgeschichte/ | Deutschland |
| 34 | GlobalDigest | Beim NRW-Generationenministerium läuft das EU-Projekt AAMEE (Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe), ein Mix von wissenschaftlichen und ... | http://de.groups.yahoo.com/group/Global-Digest/message/1906 | Deutschland |
| 35 | Städte- und Gemeindebund Nordrhein-Westfalen | Im Rahmen des gemeinsamen Projekts von Europäischer Gemeinschaft und Land Nordrhein-Westfalen „Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe“ (AAMEE) führt ... | http://www.kommunen-in-nrw.de/mitgliederbereich/mitteilungen/detailansicht/dokument/aktives-altern-aelterer-menschen-mit-zuwanderungsgeschichte.html | Deutschland |

| | | | | |
|----|--|---|---|----------------|
| 36 | Europabüro der Bayerischen Kommunen | Juni wurde im Ausschuss der Regionen (AdR) die Initiative „Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe“, kurz „AAMEE“ vorgestellt, welche vom Ministerium ... | http://www.ebbk.de/user/eesy.de/eesy.de/ebbk/dwn/BA_18-08_Inhalt.pdf | Belgien |
| 37 | Nottingham City Council | The Active Ageing of Migrant Elders Across Europe (AAMEE) project, led by the North-Rhein Westfalia region of Germany, is holding a best practice ... | http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/sitemap/services/business/international/cd_european_work/cd_reg_int-eu-oppo.htm | Großbritannien |
| 38 | GER-ON Consult & Research | EU-Projekt „Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe – AAMEE“ Auftraggeber Ministerium für Generationen, Frauen, Familie und Integration des Landes ... | http://www.geron.de/en/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=32&Itemid=34 | Deutschland |
| 39 | European Urban Knowledge Network | The AAMEE project focuses on the promotion of active ageing and social, ... The good practice competition in the field of ‘active ageing’ addresses local ... | http://www.eukn.org/eukn/themes/Urban_Policy/Social_inclusion_and_integration/Integration_of_social_groups/Older_people/active-ageing_1037.html | International |
| 40 | Nicis Institute | AAMEE (Active Ageing for Migrant Elders across Europe) organiseert de conferentie. Beschrijving. Tijdens de conferentie zijn ongeveer driehonderd ... | http://www.integratie.net/kiem/bijeenkomsten/2008/09/AAMEE_1000.html | Niederlande |
| 41 | Köln Nachrichten | Internetportal ist Teil des Projektes „Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe“ (AAMEE) des Generationen- und Integrationsministeriums. ... | http://www.koeln-nachrichten.de/neues-aus-nrw/landesministerien/neues-internetportal-beleuchtet-zuwanderungsgeschichte-aelterer-nrw-buerger.html | Deutschland |
| 42 | Movisie - Etnische minderheden en migrante ouderen in Europa | Het internationale uitwisselingsproject ‘Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe’ (AAMEE) geeft internationale samenwerking en uitwisseling van kennis ... | http://www.movisie.nl/119518/def/home/agenda/agenda/etnische_minderheden_en_migrante_ouderen_in_europa/ | Niederlande |
| 43 | Ruhr-Universität Bochum | Center for the Study of Aging and Active Retirement Coastal Carolina University, Projekt AAMEE - Förderung des aktiven Alterns älterer Menschen mit ... | www.ruhr-uni-bochum.de/zuda/projektbausteine/infopool.htm | Deutschland |
| 44 | politik & kommunikation | E-Mail: info@aamee.eu . Kontakt. World Conference Center Bonn Görresstraße 15 53113 Bonn. Veranstaltungsort. 350 bis 500 Abgeordnete aus den ... | http://www.politik-kommunikation.de/termine/18605.php?search=advanced&time=2008-04-01-2008-04-30 | Deutschland |

| | | | | |
|----|---|--|---|----------------|
| 45 | Forum für Senioren-im-Web | Bonn - Im World Conference Center Bonn tagt vom 30. September bis 2. ... Veranstalter ist das Projekt AAMEE (Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe), ... | http://seniorenreport.de/ | Deutschland |
| 46 | the European Older People's Platform | The AAMEE project is promoted by the Ministry of Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the State. of North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany, ... | www.age-platform.org/EN/IMG/pdf_Cover-AGE_finalEN.pdf | Großbritannien |
| 47 | international federation of social workers | Theory: papers delivered by experts on politics and research Practice: good practice examples from the EU Member States Contact: Claus Eppe, info@aamee.eu ... | www.ifsw.org/en/p38001421.html?force_folder=038000084 | International |
| 48 | Welfare Società Territorio (ital. /engl. online Tageszeitung) | Active Ageing of Migrant Elders Conferenza di presentazione del progetto a favore degli anziani immigrati a cura della regione North-Rhine Westphalia. | http://www.west-info.eu/west-info/permalink.jsp?insId=WEST00003952&insArch=8&act=sHow%20- | Italien |
| 49 | Europabüro der Baden-Württembergischen Kommunen | Am 2. Juni wurde im Ausschuss der Regionen (AdR) die Initiative „Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe“, kurz „AAMEE“ vorgestellt,... | http://www.europabuero-bw.de/bruesel_aktuell/2008/ba_inhalt_2008.pdf | Deutschland |
| 50 | Städtetag Nordrhein-Westfalen | Der Städtetag Nordrhein-Westfalen beteiligt sich als Partner an der Ersten Europäischen Konferenz "Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Europa – von Herausforderungen zu Möglichkeiten". Die Konferenz findet vom 30. September bis 2. Oktober 2008 im World Conference Center Bonn statt, dem ehemaligen Gebäude des Deutschen Bundestages. ... | http://www.staedtetag-nrw.de/stnrw/interveranstaltungen/002010/index.html | Deutschland |
| 51 | Landesverband der Volkshochschulen Niedersachsens e.V. | Diese Fachkonferenz wird von dem Projekt AAMEE (Aktives Altern von älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Europa) organisiert. Der Fokus von AAMEE liegt auf dem ehrenamtlichen Engagement sowie der Entwicklung... | www.vhs-nds.de/inhalte/d1.htm | Deutschland |
| 52 | Integration Nordrhein-Westfalen | Aktives Altern von älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Europa. Die Vielfalt innerhalb der Bevölkerung wird auch bei den älteren Menschen weiter zunehmen. Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte - das bedeutet Chancen, das bedeutet Vielfalt. ... | http://www.integration.nrw.de/projekte_konzepte/Alter/index.php | Deutschland |

| | | | | |
|----|---|--|---|-------------|
| 53 | Portal für bürgerschaftliches und unternehmerisches Engagement in Nordrhein-Westfalen | EU-Projekt fördert Engagement von Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte »Aktives Altern von älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Europa« (AAMEE) - so heißt ein kürzlich gestartetes EU-Projekt, das die soziale, wirtschaftliche und kulturelle Integration von Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte fördern will. Ein Schwerpunkt des zweijährigen Projekts liegt auf der Förderung des ehrenamtlichen Engagements.... | http://www.engagiert-in-nrw.de/aktuelles/meldungen/EU_Projekt_AAMEE/index.php | Deutschland |
| 54 | Informations- und Qualifizierungszentrum für Kommunen (IQZ) | "AAMEE - Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe" heißt das Projekt, mit dem das Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen ... | http://www.familie-in-nrw.de/index.php?id=1220&no_cache=1&tx_prnews%5BshwUId%5D=64&tx_prnews%5BoriginalPid%5D=1220&tx_prnews%5Bstamp%5D=1218195646&tx_prnews%5Brel%5D=64,60 | Deutschland |
| 55 | Redtram Nachrichtensuchmaschine | Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen (MGFFI), Referat Ökonomische Fragen des demografischen Wandels, Projekt Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe ... | http://de.redtram.com/catalogue/world/all-about-all/20080714/16/ | Deutschland |
| 56 | Irish Planning Institute | In case of difficulties viewing this newsletter, please click here ... Dateiformat: Microsoft Word - HTML-Version The AAMEE project (Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe) is staging a ... EISCO 2008 conference: Moving forward the Digital Local Agenda ... | http://www.irish-planninginstitute.ie/images/uploads/EUKN_Research_Practice_newsletter__3_Skills_and_capacity_Building_July2008.doc | Irland |
| 57 | Portal prosto-voljstvo.org Slovenska filantropija | VeD o konferenci na http://www.aamee.eu/conference/index.php . Svoje projekte lahko na razpis prijavite do 30. avgusta 2008. ... | www.prosto-voljstvo.org/news.php?a=single&id=1191 | Slowenien |
| 58 | ETHMA-Portal Ethntrade Medien- und Veranstaltungs GmbH | ETHMA - Ethnomarketing & interkulturelles Leben in Deutschland 30.09. bis 2.10.2008, World Conference Center, Bonn. KONGRESS, Minority Ethnic and Migrant Elders across Europe. 1. europäische Konferenz zum Thema ältere ... | www.ethma.org/ | Deutschland |
| 59 | European Anti Poverty Network (EAPN), Belgien | 11-12 September 2008: Conference on "Workfare policies and welfare state legitimacy", ... "Minority Ethnic and Migrant Elders across Europe", Bonn, Germany ... | www.eapn.eu/component/option,com_events | Belgien |
| 60 | Social Communication Institute | 30 September – 2 October: 1st European Conference: "Minority Ethnic and Migrant Elders across Europe - from Challenges to Opportunities", Bonn. October 2008 ... | projects.5ci.lt/socpedagogika/index.asp?TopicID=3&DL=L&ArticleID=4832&SearchTXT | Lettland |

| | | | | |
|----|---|--|---|-------------|
| 61 | SocialPlatform - Platform of European Social NGOs | ... Family conference: "Minority Ethnic and Migrant Elders across Europe, from Challenges to ... [30/09/2008] Bonn (Germany), 30 September - 2 October 2008 ... | www.socialplatform.org/Events.asp | Belgien |
| 62 | Nacionalna zaklada za razvoj civilnoga društva | ... od izazova do mogućnosti', 30. rujna – 2. listopada 2008., Bonn, Njemačka ... Centre: First European Conference 'Minority Ethnic and Migrant Elders ... | http://zaklada.civilnodrustvo.hr/index.php?id=182&p=medunarodni_skupovi&s=65 | Kroatien |
| 63 | IKoM - Rubrik Aktuelles | "Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe" (AAMEE) initiiert. Der Fokus von AAMEE liegt auf dem aktiven Altern, dem ehrenamtlichen Engagement sowie der ... | www.ikom-bund.de/ikom/aufzurufe/auf075%20-%20aamee.html | Deutschland |
| 64 | Amt der Vorarlberger Landesregierung | Juni wurde im Ausschuss der Regionen (AdR) die Initiative „Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe“, kurz „AAMEE“ vorgestellt, welche vom Ministerium ... | www.vorarlberg.gv.at/pdf/foeinfo110.pdf | Österreich |
| 65 | Städte-Netzwerk NRW | ... Familie, Frauen und Integration zusammen mit der Europäischen Kommission das Projekt "Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe" (AAMEE) initiiert. ... | www.netzwerk.nrw.de/130+M541f140f9bc.0.html | Deutschland |
| 66 | NachrichtenSuchmaschine RedTram | ... Wandels Projekt Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe AAMEE Horionplatz 1 40213 Düsseldorf www.mgffinrwe www.aamee.eu Bonn 30.09.2008 02.10.2008 World ... | http://de.redtram.com/go/134455898/ | Deutschland |
| 67 | Newstin - Nachrichten und Menschen | ... Nordrhein-Westfalen (MGFFI), Referat Ökonomische Fragen des demografischen Wandels, Projekt Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe (AAMEE), ... | http://www.newstin.de/tag/de/67158433 | Deutschland |
| 68 | medienkalender | "Minority Ethnic and Migrant Elders across Europe - from Challenges to Opportunities ... Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen Bonn ... | http://www.medienkalender.de/termine/?time=2008-09-30-2008-09-30 | Deutschland |
| 69 | Europabüro Diakonie Regional | „Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe ein neues ... Nähere Informationen erhalten Sie über das IfM Bonn unter folgendem Weblink ... | www.diakonie-rwl.de/cms/media/pdf/publikationen/newsletter/infogramm/04_08_Info-gramm_mit_Deckblatt.pdf | Deutschland |

| | | | | |
|----|---|---|--|-------------|
| 70 | ENAR - Weekly Mail | European conference on minority ethnic and migrant elders across Europe ... and will take place from 30 September 2008 to 2 October 2008 in Bonn, Germany. ... | cms.horus.be/files/99935/MediaArchive/WMen/WM148_EN%20-%201%20August%202008.doc | Belgien |
| 71 | EUMC - FRA Bulletin | Conference on minority ethnic and migrant elders across Europe, Bonn. Top. October. 1 October International Day for Older Persons. 27 -31 October ... | http://www.eumc.eu.int/eumc/index.php?fuseaction=content.dsp_cat_content&catid=487cce2818d4f&contentid=487cd2a76daf4 | Österreich |
| 72 | NPOE - Nederlands platform ouderen en europa | Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe ... Migranten in Europa, 'van uitdaging tot kans', wordt gehouden van 30 sept t/m 2 oktober 2008 in Bonn. ... | http://www.npoe.nl/ | Niederlande |
| 73 | Centro Maderna (Ital. Sozialministerium) | rima conferenza europea: Minoranze etniche e migranti anziani in Europa-Dalle sfide alle opportunità. 30 settembre-2 ottobre 2008. Bonn, Germania Il progetto AAMEE (Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe) si basa sulla promozione dell'invecchiamento attivo e sull'integrazione sociale, culturale ed economica degli anziani migranti appartenenti a minoranze etniche e sulla promozione del volontariato. | http://www.centromaderna.com/bd_dettaglio.php?num=69290 | Italien |
| 74 | EMN - Nationaler Kontaktpunkt Österreich im Europäischen Migrationsnetzwerk | Diese Konferenz wird im Rahmen des AAMEE-Projekts (Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe), das von der Europäischen Kommission gefördert wird, ... | http://www.emn.at/News-article-folder-293.phtml | Österreich |
| 75 | Büro gegen Altersdiskriminierung | Wettbewerb: Ältere mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte In fast allen europäischen Ländern gibt es interessante Projekte und Initiativen mit spannenden Ansätzen bzgl. der Bedürfnisse und Potentiale älterer Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte. Im Rahmen des Projektes „Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe“ (AAMEE) ... | www.altersdiskriminierung.de/themen/artikel.php?id=2726 | Österreich |
| 76 | MIGRAPolis Deutschland | First European Conference: "Minority Ethnic and Migrant Elders across Europe - from Challenges to Opportunities". Links: www.aamee.eu/conference/index.php ... | http://www.migrapolis-deutschland.de/index.php?id=647&no_cache=1&tx_ttnews%5BbackPid%5D=645&tx_ttnews%5BcalendarYear%5D=2008&tx_ttnews%5BcalendarMonth%5D=9&tx_ttnews%5Btt_news%5D=158 | Deutschland |
| 77 | PICUM - Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants, Newsletter | The first European conference on "Minority Ethnic and Migrant Elders across Europe - from Challenges to Opportunities" is organised in the context of the ... | www.picum.org/HOMEPAGE/newsletter_august_2008/EN-Gaug08.pdf | Belgien |

| | | | | |
|----|--|--|---|-----------------------------|
| 78 | Urbanicity Evenys Calendar 2008 | 30/9/2008, Germany, Minority Ethnic and Migrant Elders across Europe. 30/9/2008, Switzerland, Sustainable Cities and Communities. October 2008, back to top ... | www.urbanicity.org/Site/EventsCalendar/default.aspx | Neuseeland |
| 79 | SocialinDs Komunikacijos Institutas, Newsletter | 30 September – 2 October: 1st European Conference: "Minority Ethnic and Migrant Elders across Europe - from Challenges to Opportunities", Bonn. October 2008 ... | www.nevkladna.org/data/e-informator/InfoNevkladna_4.pdf | Slowenien |
| 80 | CNVOS - Centre for Information Service | ... starejših migrantov v Evropi« potekala konferenca z naslovom »Minority Ethnic and Migrant Elders across Europe - from Challenges to Opportunities«. ... | http://www.cnvos.si/index.php?option=com_content&task=blogcategory&id=42&Itemid=79 | Slowenien |
| 81 | Vanhustyön keskusliitto - Tiedotteet | 26/2008;Konferenssi Minority Ethnic and Migrant Elders across Europe 30.9.-2.10.08 Bonn, 31 kb, Päivitetty: 22.07.2008 ... | www.vanhustyon-keskusliitto.fi/fin/jarjestotoiminta/ikaantyyvat_maahanmuuttajat/tiedotteet/ | Finnland |
| 82 | Equality Scotland | "New Face for Europe" conference brings experts together in Bonn First European Conference "Minority Ethnic and Migrant Elders across Europe ... | http://www.equalityscotland.com/news-and-events/newsevents.php | Großbritannien (Schottland) |
| 83 | LAGA - Landesarbeitsgemeinschaft der kommunalen Migrantenvertretungen NRW | Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte - Von Herausforderungen zu Chancen. Konferenz: 30. September - 02. Oktober 2008 ... | http://www.laga-nrw.de/xd/public/content/index.html | Deutschland |
| 84 | RISP - Rhein-RuhrInstitut für Sozialforschung und Politikberatung e.V. an der Uni Duisburg | PG Prolog: Veranstaltungshinweis: "Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte - Von der Herausforderung zur Chance" am 22.11.2007 in Oberhausen. ...mehr ... | http://www.uni-duisburg.de/Institute/RISP/bismeld.htm | Deutschland |
| 85 | Zukunftsinitiative Seniorenwirtschaft NRW | Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte - Von der Herausforderung zur Chance ... | www.seniorenwirt.de | Deutschland |
| 86 | Rheinland 24 | Im World Conference Center Bonn tagt vom 30. September bis 2. Oktober die erste europäische Konferenz "Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte ... | http://www.rheinland24.info/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=1572&Itemid=1 | Deutschland |

| | | | | |
|----|---|--|---|-------------|
| 87 | Das Wissensportal zum Thema Kultur und Gesundheit | 02.10.2008, 1. Europäische Konferenz: Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Europa – von Herausforderungen zu Möglichkeiten in Bonn, Deutschland ... | http://www.kultur-gesundheit.de/projekt/veranstaltungen/index.php | Deutschland |
| 88 | ZWD - Zweiwochendienst | Erste Europäische Konferenz "Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Europa - von Herausforderungen zu Chancen". Veranstaltungsart: Allgemeiner Termin ... | http://www.zwd.info/scripts/druckvorschau.php?id=6339&t=termine | Deutschland |
| 89 | IMISCOE - International Migration, Integration & Social Cohesion | 30 September-2 October 2008, First European Conference on Minority Ethnic and Migrant Elders across Europe - ... | http://imiscoe.org/news/events/index.html | Niederlande |
| 90 | Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Seniorenorganisationen (BAGSO) e.V. | Migration im Alter und die zunehmende kulturelle Vielfalt verändern das ... können sich online anmelden über www.aamee.eu/conference-registration-form oder ... | http://www.bagso.de/startaktuell+M5c627c4ca85.html | Deutschland |
| 91 | Nationales Forum «Alter und Migration» | Neu gewählte Präsidentin des Nationalen Forums Alter und Migration Christine Egerszegi ... Pour des plus amples informations : www.aamee.eu ... | www.anzianita-migrazione.ch/index.cfm?ID=2&l=it | Schweiz |
| 92 | Universität Osnabrück, IMIS | www.aamee.eu . 1./2. Oktober 2008 - Berlin: Beyond Migration Internationale Fachtagung mission - Internationales Katholisches Missionswerk ... | http://www.imis.uni-osnabrueck.de/VERANSTALTUNG/kalender.html | Deutschland |
| 93 | Pflaster-Info-Agentur, News | Diese Website kann Ihren Computer beschädigen. ... von Herausforderungen zu Chancen" stellt AAMEE (Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe) ein ... Informationsnetzwerk Migration und Gesundheit ... | www.pflaster-info-agentur.de/index.php?p=newsarchive&categ=21&area=1 | Deutschland |
| 94 | Herbstzeit Seniorenportal | | http://www.herbstzeit.de/aktionen/aamee-konferenz-2008.html | Deutschland |
| 95 | Infobrief des Projektbüros „Dialog der Generationen“ | ... Das AAMEE Projekt wird gefördert vom MGFFI Nordrhein-Westfalen ... | ww.generationendialog.de/_uploadfiles/file/Newsletter%20September%202008.pdf | Deutschland |

| | | | | |
|-----|---|--|---|-----------------------|
| 96 | evanzo e-commerce GmbH | Herbstzeit hat sich zu einem etablierten Medium für die ältere Generation ... Darüber hinaus sind wir Partner des Kongresses http://www.aamee.eu/und wollen ... | email.evanzo.de/faq.php?title=Benutzer_Diskussion:Wladyslaw_Sojka/Mentor | Deutschland |
| 97 | international Nummer 49 | Tempelhof-Schöneberg: Fachstelle für Integration und Migration in mit neuer Adresse Der Fokus von AAMEE liegt auf dem aktiven Altern, ... | www.berlin.de/imperia/md/content/lb-integration-migration/publikationen/top/bi_juni_2008_bf.pdf | Deutschland |
| 98 | Kulturpolitische Gesellschaft, Tagungen im Überblick | ... F 0201/1095 141 • registration@cp-compartner.de • www.aamee.eu/deutsch/index.php Migration und Beteiligung in der Kinder- und Jugendarbeit ... | www.kupoge.de/tagungen/tagungen.htm | Deutschland |
| 99 | NRW denkt nach(haltig) - Informieren - Zum Thema | Der Fokus von AAMEE liegt auf dem ehrenamtlichen Engagement sowie der ... ist der Aufbau eines Europäischen Netzwerkes zum Thema Altern in der Migration. ... | http://www.nrw-denkt-nachhaltig.de/cms/front_content.php?idart=89&record=adrLppkTQ4ZCaGwgDoeBcLGAvaUs4uLxJVnfnDJT3mZhJNRqpSLG1212155039 | Deutschland |
| 100 | Sozial.de - Internet für Menschen News » Europas neues Gesicht | Oktober 2008 in Bonn. Sie bietet erstmals die Gelegenheit, mit hochkarätigen ... Projekt Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe (AAMEE) ... | www.sozial.de/nws/index.php?action=NwsView&nId=21759 | Deutschland |
| 101 | Stadt Bonn, Rat und Verwaltung | AAMEE ist auf die Förderung des aktiven Alterns älterer Menschen mit ... September, 19 Uhr, werden die Teilnehmer von der Stadt Bonn im Alten Rathaus ... | www.bonn.de/rat_verwaltung_buergerdienste/presseportal/pressemittelungen/04460/index.html | Deutschland |
| 102 | Kompetenzzentrum Technik-Diversity-Chancengleichheit e.V. | AAMEE Konferenz. Die erste Europäische Konferenz "Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte ... 02.10.2008 im World Conference Center in Bonn veranstaltet. ... | www.kompetenzz.de/Kalender/2008/Sept/(termine)/1/(year)/0 | Deutschland |
| 103 | Learning in Later Life - A European Network | Im Rahmen von AAMEE werden zwei Good-Practice-Wettbewerbe durchgeführt. ... Oktober 2008 im World Conference Center Bonn, dem ehemaligen Gebäude des ... | www.uni-ulm.de/LiLL/online/?neu.de | Deutschland |
| 104 | CEV News - The Electronic Newsletter of the European Volunteer Centre (CEV) | Conference AAMEE (Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe), Bonn. European Regions and Cities Open Days 2008. European Commission annual Europe for ... | www.hest.cz/ruzne/CEV%20News%20August_2008.pdf | Tschechische Republik |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|--|---|--------------|
| 105 | Forum Seniorenarbeit | Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Europa - von Herausforderungen zu Chancen. 30.09.-02.10.2008, World Conference Center Bonn. www.aamee.eu/... | www.forum-seniorenarbeit.de/ | Deutschland |
| 106 | Portal Mayores | 1ª Conferencia Europea: "Minorias étnicas y ancianos migrantes de toda Europa - de los desafíos a las oportunidades". AAMEE . Bonn (Alemania), del 30 de ... | http://www.imser-somayores.csic.es/destacados/2008/08-agosto.html | Spanien |
| 107 | FrauenNRW: Aktuelle Meldungen | Tagungsort ist das World Conference Center in Bonn. ... Nähere Informationen zur Konferenz sowie das Anmeldeformular auf der Homepage von AAMEE ... | www.frauen nrw.de/news/index.php?id=578 | Deutschland |
| 108 | Deutsche Welle | AAMEE Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe Logo ... in Europa – von Herausforderungen zu Chancen" im World Conference Center in Bonn. ... | http://www.dw-world.de/popups/popup_printcontent/0,,3648400,00.html | Deutschland |
| 109 | Forschungsinstitut Geragogik - FoGera | von Herausforderungen zu Chancen 30.09. - 02.10.2008 World Conference Center Bonn Näheres unter: www.aamee.eu . Neues Handbuch "Qualitätsziele moderner ... | http://www.fogera.de/ | Deutschland |
| 110 | ENIEC | 30 September 2008 - 02 October 2008, Bonn, Germany. The conference is organised under the auspices of the EU project AAMEE (Active Ageing of Migrant Elders ... | http://www.eniec.eu/ | Niederlande |
| 111 | RADIO ALITHIA | ... Ageing - equal opportunities for migrant elders" mit Herrn Minister Armin Laschet, Herr Ernst Gerlach, Vorstand der NRW.BANK, Förderer von AAMEE ... | http://www.betstars.gr/alithiapress.net/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=374&Itemid=1 | Griechenland |
| 112 | Centro Maderna, Cooperativa Sociale a r.l. | Minority Ethnic and Migrant Elders across Europe - from Challenges to Opportunities. ... Germania Ente Organizzatore: www.aamee.eu sito: http://www.aamee.eu ... | http://www.centromaderna.it/calendario_dettaglio.php?num=4442&pag=3&cerca= | Italien |

12.4.2 Press releases of the Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration in the State of North Rhine-Westphalia

12.4.2.1 German Press release to the start of the project and inauguration of the website

Die Landesregierung Nordrhein-Westfalen
Presseinformation – 221/3/2008

Minister Armin Laschet: „Europa profitiert von älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte“
Neues Internetportal www.aamee.eu

Das Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration teilt mit:

Durch den demografischen Wandel steigt in Europa die Zahl der älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte. Generationen- und Integrationsminister Armin Laschet sagte heute (03.03.2008) anlässlich der Freischaltung des neuen Internetportals www.aamee.eu in Düsseldorf: „Wir müssen anerkennen, dass die Generation der älteren Migrantinnen und Migranten einen wichtigen Beitrag für die Entwicklung Europas geleistet hat. Die Vielfalt der älteren Bevölkerungsgruppen wird künftig noch weiter zunehmen. Mehr als bisher muss deutlich werden, welche sozialen, kulturellen und ökonomischen Chancen damit für Europa verbunden sind.“ Das neue Internetportal ist Teil des Projektes „Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe“ (AAMEE) des Generationen- und Integrationsministeriums. Die Generaldirektion für Beschäftigung, Soziale Angelegenheiten und Chancengleichheit der Europäischen Kommission fördert das Vorhaben mit 362.000 Euro, das Land Nordrhein-Westfalen steuert 100.000 Euro bei. Die Laufzeit des Projektes beträgt zwei Jahre (Dezember 2007 bis November 2009). Bei den älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte handelt es sich um drei verschiedene Gruppen: Zum ersten um ehemalige Gastarbeiter, zum zweiten um Menschen, die zwischen ihrer alten und ihrer neuen Heimat pendeln und zum dritten, mit zunehmender Bedeutung, die aktiven und mobilen Älteren, die ihren Lebensabend in einem anderen Land verbringen wollen. Laschet: „Das Projekt ‘Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe’ (AAMEE) will die Lebensqualität der älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in ganz Europa verbessern. Dazu gehört auch, die Vielfalt der individuellen Lebensentwürfe und die unterschiedlichen sozialen Lebenssituationen anzuerkennen.“ Im Rahmen des Projektes sollen die neuen kommunalen und bürgerschaftlichen Initiativen für das verschiedenartige Zusammenleben älterer Menschen aus unterschiedlichen Herkunftsländern ermittelt, die Erkenntnisse ausgetauscht und im Rahmen von europaweiten Wettbewerben herausragende Beispiele prämiert werden. Von Bedeutung sind in diesem Zusammenhang die ökonomischen Potentiale von neuen, kultursensiblen Produkten und Dienstleistungen, vor allem aus den Bereichen Wohnen, soziale Dienste, Freizeitangebote, Kultur und Marketing. Das Projekt besteht im Einzelnen aus den folgenden sechs Elementen: 1. Dem Internetportal www.aamee.eu. 2. Dem europaweiten Wettbewerb „Aktives Altern und soziale, kulturelle und ökonomische Integration älterer Migranten in Europa“, der für zwei Zielgruppen ausgeschrieben wird. Er richtet sich zum einen an Organisationen des Bürgerschaftlichen Engagements und zum anderen an Kommunen und Nichtregierungsorganisationen. 3. Der ersten europaweiten Konferenz „Migrant Elders across Europe- from Challenges to Opportunities“, die sich am 1. Oktober 2008, dem Weltseniorentag, mit den Chancen und Möglichkeiten der Wanderungsprozesse älterer Menschen in Europa befassen wird und bei der auch die Preise des Wettbewerbs durch eine international besetzte Jury vergeben werden. 4. Dem Aufbau eines Austauschprogramms von Freiwilligenorganisationen aus Ost- und Westeuropa, das sich besonders mit älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte befasst. 5. Der Entwicklung eines Handlungsleitfadens mit Empfehlungen für neue Aktivitäten und Initiativen in Europa. 6. Der Erstellung einer Agenda mit künftigen Vorhaben zur Erforschung der Lebenssituation älterer Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte.

12.4.2.2 English Press release

Minister Laschet: “Migrant Elders are an Asset for Europe” New Internet Portal www.aamee.eu

North Rhine- Westphalia’s Ministry for Generations, Family, Women and Integration announces:

The number of migrant elders is on the increase in Europe as a consequence of demographic change. Mr. Armin Laschet, North Rhine- Westphalia’s Minister for Generations and Integration, declared today (March 3rd, 2008) when launching the new internet portal www.aamee.eu in Düsseldorf: “We must recognise that the generation of migrant elders has contributed significantly to developing Europe. The diversity of the elderly population groups will increase. More than ever before, we must realize which the opportunities this phenomenon brings us in Europe in social, cultural and economic terms.”

This new internet portal is part of the project “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders Across Europe” (AAMEE) initiated by the Ministry for Generations and Integration. The Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities of the European Commission is allocating € 362,000 to this project and the State of North Rhine- Westphalia € 100,000. The project will run for a period of two years, from December 2007 to November 2009.

This project addresses three different groups of migrant elders: first former “guest workers”, secondly people commuting between their country of origin and their country of immigration and thirdly, with increasing significance, active and mobile elderly people who want to spend their remaining years in another country.

Mr Laschet said: “The project ‘Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe’ (AAMEE) has the objective of improving the quality of life of migrant elders throughout Europe. Part of it intends to recognise the diversity of individual life projects and the different social situations. “

This projects aims at investigating the new initiatives developed by local authorities and citizens’ initiatives with a view to developing a varied coexistence of elderly people from different countries of origin, to exchange experience and to award prizes for the most excellent initiatives as part of EU- wide contests. In this connection, the economic potential of new, culture- related products and services, mainly relating to housing, social services, leisure activities, culture and marketing, is of great relevance.

In detail, this project consists of six different elements:

1. the internet site www.aamee.eu
2. the EU-wide contest «Active ageing and social, cultural and economic integration of migrant elders in Europe”, tendered for two target groups, on the one hand citizens’ initiatives and on the other hand local authorities and NGOs
3. the first EU-wide conference “Migrant Elders across Europe – from Challenges to Opportunities”, which will take place on 1 October 2008, the International Day of Older People, and will address the chances and opportunities provided by the migration of elderly people in Europe and during which an international jury will award prizes
4. the development of an exchange programme for voluntary services from Eastern and Western Europe addressing in particular migrant elders
5. the development of a code of practice with recommendations for new activities and initiatives in Europe
6. an agenda with future research projects on the situation of migrant elders

12.4.2.3 French Press release

Communiqué de presse

Le ministre Laschet déclare: « Les immigrants âgés ayant un passé d'immigration sont un gain pour l'Europe » – Nouveau site Internet www.aamee.eu

Le ministère des Générations, de la Famille, des Femmes et de l'Intégration du Land Rhénanie du Nord- Westphalie communique:

Les changements démographiques ont pour effet d'augmenter le nombre de personnes âgées ayant un passé d'immigration. Le ministre des Générations et de l'Intégration Armin Laschet a déclaré aujourd'hui (3 mars 2008) à l'occasion du lancement du nouveau site internet aamee.eu à Düsseldorf : «Nous devons admettre que la génération des immigrants âgés a apporté une contribution significative au développement de l'Europe. La diversité de ces groupes de personnes âgées ne va cesser d'augmenter. Plus que jamais, il importe de prendre conscience des chances que ce phénomène signifie pour l'Europe en termes de société, de culture et d'économie.»

Ce nouveau site internet fait partie du projet "Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe" (AAMEE) du ministère des Générations et de l'Intégration. La Direction Générale « Emploi, Affaires sociales et Égalité des chances » de la Commission européenne finance ce projet pour un montant de 362.000 euros, le Land Rhénanie du Nord- Westphalie allouant quant à lui 100.000 euros. Ce projet s'étalera sur deux ans, à savoir de décembre 2007 à novembre 2009.

Ce projet concerne trois groupes de personnes âgées ayant un passé d'immigrant: premièrement les anciens travailleurs immigrés, deuxièmement les personnes qui circulent entre leur pays d'origine et leur pays d'accueil et troisièmement, et ceux- là en un nombre croissant, les personnes âgées restées actives et mobiles qui veulent passer le reste de leur vie dans un autre pays.

M. Laschet déclare : « Le projet „Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe“ (AAMEE) ” a pour objectif d'améliorer la qualité de vie de ces personnes âgées ayant un passé d'immigration, et cela dans l'ensemble de l'Europe. Pour cela, il est nécessaire de prendre conscience des différents parcours et situations au sein de la société».

Ce projet vise à répertorier les récentes initiatives lancées au niveau des communes ainsi que les organisations citoyennes visant à une coexistence de personnes âgées issues de différents pays, de procéder à un échange d'information et à récompenser dans le cadre de concours européens les meilleures réalisations. L'accent sera mis sur le potentiel économique de nouveaux produits et services, essentiellement au niveau de l'habitat, des services sociaux, des loisirs, de la culture et du marketing.

Ce projet se compose, pour le détail, des six éléments suivants:

1. le site Internet www.aamee.eu.
2. le concours au niveau européen "Vieillesse active et intégration des immigrants âgés dans la société, la culture et l'économie en Europe " qui s'adresse à deux groupes, d'une part les organisations de citoyens engagés et d'autre part les communes et organisations non- gouvernementales.
3. la première conférence européenne "Migrant Elders across Europe- From Challenges to Opportunities" qui se déroulera le 1 octobre 2008, la Journée mondiale des personnes âgées, et abordera les chances et opportunités des processus de migration de personnes âgées en Europe et au cours de laquelle un jury international décernera des prix.
4. la mise en place d'un programme d'échange pour les organisations de bénévoles en Europe de l'Ouest et de l'Est qui suivent plus particulièrement les personnes âgées ayant un passé d'immigration
5. la mise au point d'un mémento avec des recommandations relatives aux nouvelles activités et initiatives en Europe.
6. la définition d'un agenda de futurs projets visant à étudier la situation des personnes âgées ayant un passé d'immigration.

12.4.2.4 Press release for the Conference

Die Landesregierung Nordrhein-Westfalen

Presseinformation – 1163/9/2008

Erste Europäische Konferenz zu älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte- Von Herausforderungen zu Chancen

Das Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration teilt mit:

„Die Anerkennung, dass ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte, einen wichtigen Beitrag für die Entwicklung Europas geleistet haben, ist heute eine Selbstverständlichkeit“, so Generationenminister Armin Laschet. Der Minister wird am Mittwoch, 1. Oktober 2008, die Eröffnungsrede auf der ersten Europäischen Konferenz „Europas neues Gesicht. Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Europa – von Herausforderungen zu Chancen“ in Bonn halten. Die vom Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen initiierte Konferenz ist ein zentraler Bestandteil des Projekts der europäischen Union „Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe“ (AAMEE), welches das aktive Altern von Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte fördert. Die Veranstaltung bietet vielen europäischen und US- amerikanischen Gästen am 1. und 2. Oktober 2008 im Bonner World Conference Center eine Diskussionsplattform. Potentiale und Chancen älterer Menschen stehen hierbei im Vordergrund. Minister Laschet richtet den Fokus auf die internationale Dimension der Konferenz: „Die Vielfalt der älteren Bevölkerungsgruppen wird künftig noch weiter zunehmen. Mehr als bisher muss deutlich werden, welche sozialen, kulturellen und ökonomischen Chancen damit für Europa verbunden sind.“ Die Konferenz verbindet die beiden europäischen Zukunftsthemen demografischer Wandel und Integration und bietet damit internationalen Experten aus Politik, Wissenschaft, Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft sowie interessierten Bürgerinnen und Bürgern Gelegenheit, ihre Erfahrungen über die Situation von älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte und die damit verbundene Entwicklung in Europa auszutauschen.

Ablauf der Konferenz

Im Zentrum des ersten Konferenztages stehen neun Diskussionsforen, deren Themen von politischer und gesellschaftlicher Teilhabe über kultursensible Gesundheitspflege bis hin zu Ethnomarketing und älteren Migranten und Geschlechterrollen reichen. Das Ziel der Konferenz ist es, den Stellenwert von Projekten zum Thema Migration und die Vielfalt von älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Europa zu verdeutlichen. Eine Anmeldung zur Teilnahme an Konferenz ist über <http://www.aamee.eu/conference-registration-form> oder über die auf www.aamee.eu angegebenen Kontaktdaten möglich. Am zweiten Konferenztag werden nach den Berichten aus den neuen Foren des Vortages die durch die NRW.BANK geförderten Good Practice Awards in zwei Kategorien vergeben: Der Good Practice Wettbewerb richtet sich an gemeinnützige Organisationen und Vereine von und für Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte. Der Good Practice Wettbewerb II richtet sich an Kommunalbehörden und Nicht- Regierungsorganisationen, die Strategien und Projekte von und mit älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte entwickelt haben. Darüber hinaus werden am zweiten Konferenztag internationale Referenten einen Blick auf die globale Migrationsentwicklung werfen und über Beispiele aus Mexiko, Südafrika, Asien, dem Mittleren Osten und den USA berichten.

Das Projekt AAMEE

Das Projekt AAMEE ist auf die Förderung des aktiven Alterns älterer Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte und ihre soziale, kulturelle und wirtschaftliche Integration ausgerichtet. Es legt einen Schwerpunkt auf ehrenamtliches Engagement und die Entwicklung neuer kultursensibler Produkte und Dienstleistungen wie beispielsweise in den Bereichen Wohnen, Pflege, Bildung, Freizeit, Kultur und Marketing. Dieses soll durch die Verbindung von praktischen und wissenschaftlichen Aktivitäten erreicht werden. Die Laufzeit des Projektes beträgt zwei Jahre (Dezember 2007 bis November 2009).

Partner des Projektes

Als Partner des AAMEE Projekts konnten gewonnen werden: die Deutsche Welle, der Städte- und Gemeindebund Nordrhein-Westfalen, der Städtetag Nordrhein-Westfalen, der Landkreistag Nordrhein-Westfalen, die Landesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Freien Wohlfahrtspflege Nordrhein-Westfalen, die Landesarbeitsgemeinschaft der kommunalen Migrantenvertretungen Nordrhein-Westfalen, der Verband der Wohnungswirtschaft Rheinland Westfalen e.V. sowie das European Volunteer Centre (CEV).

12.4.3 Selection of press releases

Europabüro Diakonie Regional, Infogramm, Ausgabe 04 /2008.

Migration und Einwanderung

„Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe“ ein neues Projekt des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen

Das Land Nordrhein-Westfalen hat gemeinsam mit der Europäischen Kommission das Projekt „Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe“ initiiert. Das Land Nordrhein-Westfalen stellt fest, dass „Alt werden in der Fremde“ darstellt, das immer mehr Menschen in ganz Europa betrifft. Dabei wächst die Zahl der älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte und die Vielfalt der älterer Bevölkerungsgruppen wird künftig weiter zunehmen.

Das Projekt mit dem Kurznamen AAMEE verfolgt folgende Ziele:

- die Lebensleistungen von älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte anzuerkennen,
- die Chancen und Potentiale zu verdeutlichen, die ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte haben und
- die soziale, kulturelle und wirtschaftliche Integration von älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte zu fördern (der Schwerpunkt liegt dabei auf dem ehrenamtlichem Engagement sowie der Entwicklung von neuen kultursensiblen Produkten und Dienstleistungen).

Das Ministerium für Generation, Familien, Frauen und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen stellt dabei folgende Aktivitäten in den Mittelpunkt:

- Zwei europaweite best-practice Wettbewerbe für Freiwilligenorganisationen, NGOs und Kommunen mit Blick auf die nordrhein-westfälische Wohlfahrtspflege und ihre hervorragenden Leistungen,
- eine erste europäische Konferenz „Migrant Elders across Europe – from Challenges to Opportunities“ vom 30. September bis 02. Oktober 2008 im World Conference Center Bonn mit Würdigung der Preisträger aus den Wettbewerben. (siehe oben)
- Austauschprogramme von Freiwilligenorganisationen aus Ost- und Westeuropa, die sich mit älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte befassen unter Mitwirkung der Gewinner der Wettbewerbe,
- Entwicklung eines Handlungsleitfadens mit Empfehlungen für neue Aktivitäten und Initiativen in Europa und
- Erarbeitung einer Agenda für künftige Vorhaben zur Erforschung der Lebenssituation älterer Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte.

Weitere Informationen erhalten Sie im EDR oder über den Weblink: www.aamee.eu.

<http://www.jungk-bibliothek.at/aamee.htm>



Als Partner des vom Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration (MGFFI) gemeinsam mit dem Städtenetzwerk Nordrhein-Westfalen vergebenen „Robert-Jungk-Preises“ verweisen wir gerne auf ein weiteres zukunftsweisendes Projekt des MGFFI:

Innerhalb der nächsten beiden Jahrzehnte wird der Anteil der jüngeren Menschen an der Gesamtbevölkerung signifikant kleiner, der Anteil älterer Menschen zwischen 65 und 79 Jahren hingegen steigt.

Das Projekt AAMEE („Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europae“) wurde vom nordrhein-westfälischen MGFFI gemeinsam mit der Europäischen Kommission initiiert und zielt auf die Förderung des aktiven Alterns älterer Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte und ihre soziale, kulturelle und wirtschaftliche Integration.

Detaillierte Infos finden Sie auf der Homepage des Projekts unter <http://www.aamee.eu/deutsch/index.php>

<http://www.servicebureau-europa.nl>.

Internationaal project over beleid voor oudere migranten
07.07.2008

De verscheidenheid en het aantal oudere migranten neemt toe. Niet alleen in Nederland maar in meer Europese landen. Gemeenten die de kwaliteit van leven van oudere migranten willen bevorderen doen er goed aan over de grens te kijken.

Het internationale uitwisselingsproject 'Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe' (AAMEE) geeft internationale samenwerking en uitwisseling van kennis en ervaring op verschillende manieren gestalte.

Activiteiten AAMEE Lokale overheden kunnen naar eigen behoefte aansluiten bij het project.

AAMEE omvat:

Best practice competities, een voor vrijwilligersorganisaties en een voor lokale overheden.

- Een congres dit najaar.
- Een uitwisselingsprogramma voor vrijwilligersorganisaties.
- Het ontwikkelen van een onderzoeksagenda.
- Het opstellen van advies hoe samenlevingen het beste om kunnen gaan met het groeiend aantal oudere migranten.

Uitgangspunten

AAMEE erkent de belangrijke bijdrage van oudere migranten aan de ontwikkeling en integratie in Europa. Het project gaat dan ook uit van de sociale, culturele en economische kansen en mogelijkheden van deze groep.

AAMEE ordt gefinancierd door de Städtetag Nordrhein-Westfalen en de Europese Unie.

Meer informatie

- Uitnodigingsbrief van de Städtetag Nordrhein-Westfalen (word)
- Website AMEE, Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe
- Presentatie van de AAMEE voor de CEMR (powerpoint)

<http://www.aarpinternational.org>

Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe (AAMEE)

The AAMEE project focuses on the promotion of active ageing and social, cultural and economic integration of migrant and minority ethnic elders, emphasising volunteer activities and the emergence of new culturally sensitive products and services in the fields of, for instance, housing, care, education, leisure, culture and marketing.

EILDienst LKT Nordrhein-Westfalen, Nr. 9 September 2008.

Aktives Altern von älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Europa

Das nordrhein-westfälische Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration hat zusammen mit der Europäischen Kommission das Projekt „Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe“ (AAMEE) initiiert. Ziel ist, die Potentiale älterer Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte zu nutzen sowie ihre soziale, kulturelle und wirtschaftliche Integration zu fördern. Partner des Projektes ist neben Städtetag Nordrhein-Westfalen, Städte- und Gemeindebund Nordrhein-Westfalen, der Landesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Freien Wohlfahrtspflege NRW, der Deutschen Welle, dem Volunteer Centre (CEV) und dem Verband der Wohnungswirtschaft Rheinland-Westfalen auch der Landkreistag Nordrhein-Westfalen. Der Fokus von AAMEE liegt auf dem ehrenamtlichen Engagement sowie der Entwicklung von neuen kultursensiblen Produkten und Dienstleistungen, zum Beispiel in den Bereichen Wohnen, Pflege, Bildung, Freizeit, Kultur und Marketing. AAMEE ist ein Mix von wissenschaftlichen und praktischen Aktivitäten. Die Bewältigung des demografischen Wandels stellt eine große Herausforderung für die Europäische Union dar und ist ein zentraler Faktor für die wirtschaftliche und soziale Entwicklung. Innerhalb der nächsten beiden Jahrzehnte wird der Anteil der jüngeren Menschen an der Gesamtbevölkerung signifikant kleiner, der Anteil älterer Menschen zwischen 65 und 79 Jahren hingegen steigt.

Das Projekt AAMEE zielt darauf ab

- die Lebensleistungen von älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte anzuerkennen,
- die Chancen und Potentiale zu verdeutlichen, die ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte haben sowie
- die soziale, kulturelle und wirtschaftliche Integration von älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte zu fördern.

Der Schwerpunkt liegt dabei auf dem ehrenamtlichen Engagement sowie der Entwicklung von neuen kultursensiblen Produkten und Dienstleistungen. Im Rahmen von AAMEE werden zwei Good Practice Wettbewerbe durchgeführt. Der erste richtet sich an Organisation und Vereine aus dem gemeinnützigen Sektor (Voluntary Sector), der zweite an Nicht-Regierungsorganisationen und Kommunalbehörden (NGOs und Local Authorities). Die Preisverleihung erfolgt bei der Ersten Europäischen Konferenz „Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Europa – von Herausforderungen zu

Möglichkeiten“, die vom 30. September bis zum 2. Oktober 2008 im World Conference Center Bonn (WCCB: <http://www.worldccbonn.com>), dem ehemaligen Gebäude des Deutschen Bundestages, stattfinden wird. Die sechs Gewinner aus dem gemeinnützigen Bereich des Wettbewerbs fungieren als Gastgeber im Rahmen eines internationalen Austauschprogramms. Ein weiteres Ziel des Projektes ist der Aufbau eines Europäischen Netzwerkes zum Thema Altern in der Migration. Zu seinen Aufgaben gehören unter anderem die Verabschiedung und Implementierung einer Forschungsagenda. Die Erarbeitung und Verabschiedung eines Memorandums „Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Europa – von Herausforderungen zu Chancen“ bildet den Abschluss des Projektes. Das Projekt „Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe“ wird gefördert vom Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen, Deutschland und der Europäischen Union im Rahmen der Richtlinie VP/2007/009 ENEA.

Weitere Informationen sind abzurufen unter www.aamee.de.

CEV News, The Electronic, Newsletter of the European Volunteer Centre (CEV), August 2008, Issue 67.

CEV President Marijke Steenbergen member of jury in European AAMEE project – Conference in September/October 2008

As reported before, CEV is partner in a European project organized by the German Regional Government of North Rhine-Westphalia on Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe (AAMEE). The project focuses on the promotion of active ageing and social, cultural and economic integration of migrant and minority ethnic elders, emphasising volunteer activities and the emergence of new culturally sensitive products and services in the fields of, for instance, housing, care, education, leisure, culture and marketing. One activity of the project is the organisation of a “Good Practice Award”: The top three competitors will receive an “Active Ageing and Social, Cultural and Economic Integration of Migrant Elders across Europe” prize which will be awarded during the European Conference “Minority Ethnic and Migrant Elders across Europe- from Challenges to Opportunities” in Bonn, Germany (30 September - 02 October 2008. Marijke Steenbergen has been nominated part of the Jury for this prize.

You will find more information on the conference in the “events” section and the project website <http://www.aamee.eu/>.

Conference AAMEE (Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe), Bonn

The first European conference “Minority Ethnic and Migrant Elders across Europe – from Challenges to Opportunities” will take place in Bonn, Germany between 30 September and 2 October 2008.

For more information refer to the CEV activities section, where you can find how CEV is involved in this event, or you can visit <http://www.aamee.eu/>.

Nationales Forum Alter + Migration/Schweiz: <http://www.alter-migration.ch/index.cfm?ID=1&l=de>.

06.2008:

Neues europäisches Projekt

„Aktives Altern von älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Europa“ AAMEE. Das neue Projekt AAMEE will die Lebensqualität von älteren Migrantinnen und Migranten verbessern. Der Fokus von AAMEE liegt auf dem ehrenamtlichen Engagement sowie der Entwicklung neuer kultursensibler Produkte und Dienstleistungen, zum Beispiel in den Bereichen Wohnen, Pflege, Bildung, Freizeit, Kultur und Marketing. AAMEE verbindet wissenschaftliche und praktische Aktivitäten im Bereich des aktiven Alterns und läuft bis Ende 2009. Am Good Practice Wettbewerb I kann auch die Schweiz als Nicht- EU- Land teilnehmen, wenn die Projekte (auch) EU- Bürger betreffen.

Weitere Informationen: www.aamee.eu

Nouveau projet européen
«Vieillissement actif des personnes âgées issues de l'immigration en Europe» AAMEE

Dans le cadre de AAMEE l'accent est mis sur l'engagement bénévole ainsi que sur la mise au point de nouveaux produits et de prestations tenant compte des cultures, par exemple dans les domaines de l'habitat, des soins, de la formation, des loisirs, de la culture et du marketing. AAMEE mêle les activités scientifiques aux activités pratiques. AAMEE durera jusqu'à fin 2009. La Suisse peut aussi participer en tant que pays non- membre de l'UE au concours I Good Practice, pour autant que les projets concernent (aussi) des citoyens de l'UE.

<http://www.cecodhas.org/content/view/646/70/>.

Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe: Call for good practice competitions

In Europe, the diversity of migrant elders is increasing. Mobility and enhanced living conditions contribute to this development. We would like to invite all of you who are involved in this issue to take part in the AAMEE project and competition. The call for best practices concerns exemplary initiatives with and for migrant elders from all over Europe. The aim is a pan-European exchange of experience and shared learning. The following organisations may apply: local and regional authorities, municipalities, public administration, social service departments, housing associations, co-operative societies, NGOs, etc. Deadline for applications is on 30 August 2008.

The project is organized by the Ministry of Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany, and realized with the financial assistance of the EU Commission in the frame of VP/2007/009 ENEA.

Wanted are projects from all EU member states. Applying projects shall demonstrate how the engagement for and with minority ethnic and migrant elders are implemented within their work. Only projects which have left the stadium of planning and are actively being realised are accepted.

The international conference "Migrant Elders across Europe- from Challenges to Opportunities" from 30 September to 2 October 2008, at the World Conference Bonn, Germany, will focus attention on the chances related to this issue for the first time. Furthermore, at the conference the first two European good practice competitions will be awarded.

BAGSO, Aktuelles aus Brüssel – Mai 2008.

“Aktives Altern von älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Europa“
(AAMEE)

Im Rahmen von AAMEE (EU- Programm ENEA, Projektleitung Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen) werden zwei Good Practice Wettbewerbe durchgeführt. Der erste Wettbewerb (Ausschreibungszeitraum 15.März 2008 bis 15. August 2008) richtet sich an Organisationen und Vereine aus dem gemeinnützigen Sektor (Voluntary Sector), der zweite Wettbewerb an Nicht- Regierungsorganisationen und Kommunalbehörden (NGOs und Local Authorities). Die Preisverleihung erfolgt bei der Ersten Europäischen Konferenz "Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Europa – von Herausforderungen zu Möglichkeiten" vom 30.09.- 02.10.2008, World Conference Center, Bonn.

Link: <http://www.aamee.eu/index.php>

EUROCITIES FLASH; An information service for EUROCITIES members, no. 79, September 2008.

30 September- 2 October 2008 Bonn, Germany
Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe Conference

Focus on Minority Ethnic and Migrant Elders across Europe- fom Challenges to Opportunities
www.aamee.eu

<http://www.seniorenwirt.de/?mode=detail&id=464&sid=6266d4b2ca8ef6280a6a61baa7d55785>.

Europas neues Gesicht – Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte – von Herausforderungen zu Chancen.

Bonn/ World Conference Center
30.09.2008 19:00 – 02.10.2008 14:00

Europa profitiert von älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte.

Viele von ihnen leben schon seit längerer Zeit bei uns. Sie haben wichtige Beiträge für die Entwicklung Europas geleistet. Die unehmenden grenzüberschreitenden Wanderungen älterer Menschen machen darüber hinaus deutlich, wie sehr die Mobilität dieser Generation in ganz Europa gewachsen ist. Mehr als bisher muss deutlich werden, welche sozialen, kulturellen und ökonomischen Chancen damit für Europa verbunden sind.

Vor diesem Hintergrund lädt das Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des deutschen Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen zur internationalen Konferenz "Europas neues Gesicht. Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Europa- von Herausforderungen zu Chancen" ein.

Europe benefits from elderly people with a background of immigration. Many of them have already lived with us for a long time. They have made important contributions to the development of Europe. The increasing cross- border migrations of elderly people furthermore make clear how much the mobility of this generation has increased throughout Europe. It must be seen, more than in the past, what social, cultural, and economic opportunities are connected with this for Europe.

Against this background, the Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia invites you to the International Conference on "New Face for Europe. Minority Ethnic and Migrant Elders across Europe – from Challenges to Opportunities."

**Verband deutscher Wohnungswirtschaft Rheinland Westfalen
Verbandsmagazin, Nr.9, September 2008.**

Erste Europäische Konferenz vom 30. September bis 2. Oktober 2008 in Bonn

Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte – das bedeutet Chancen, das bedeutet Vielfalt, die noch zunehmen wird. Ziel muss daher sein, die Potentiale dieser Menschen zu nutzen sowie ihre soziale, kulturelle und wirtschaftliche Integration zu fördern. Deshalb hat das nordrhein-Westfälische Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration zusammen mit der Europäischen Kommission das Projekt „Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe“ (AAMEE) initiiert.

Der VdW Rheinland Westfalen ist einer der Kooperationspartner dieses Projekts.

Der Fokus von AAMEE liegt auf dem ehrenamtlichen Engagement sowie der Entwicklung von neuen kultursensiblen Produkten und Dienstleistungen, z. B. in den Bereichen Wohnen, Pflege, Bildung, Freizeit, Kultur und Marketing. AAMEE ist ein Mix von wissenschaftlichen und praktischen Aktivitäten.

Die Erste Europäische Konferenz „Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Europa – von Herausforderungen zu Möglichkeiten“, nimmt das Thema auf und wird vom 30. September bis 2. Oktober 2008 im World Conference Center Bonn stattfinden. Einem Empfang durch die Oberbürgermeisterin der Stadt Bonn, Bärbel Diekmann, am 30. September 2008 folgen zwei Konferenztage. Sie bieten eine ausgewogene Mischung aus Theorie und Praxis zur Integration von älteren Menschen

mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte durch Fachvorträge von Expertinnen und Experten aus Politik und Wissenschaft und Good Practice Beispielen aus den EU- Mitgliedstaaten. Ferner bietet die Konferenz den Rahmen zur Preisverleihung für zwei Good Practice Wettbewerbe. Insgesamt neun Foren mit Themen wie „Politische und gesellschaftliche Teilhabe“, „Wohnqualität für ältere Migranten“ oder „Ethnomarketing“ bilden den Schwerpunkt. Burghard Schneider, Verbandsdirektor des VdW Rheinland Westfalen, wird in das Forum „Wohnqualität für ältere Menschen“ einführen, das von Roswitha Sinz, Abteilungsleiterin im gemeinsamen Drei-Länder Büro es VdW Rheinland Westfalen und des VdW südwest in Bonn, moderiert wird.

Ausführliche Informationen über das Projekt, die Konferenz und die Möglichkeit zur Online-Anmeldung finden sich im Internet unter <http://www.aamee.eu/deutsch>

IKoM-Newsletter 5-08, Jahrgang 7, Ausgabe 5, Juli - Oktober 2008 (2)

Tagungsberichte

Erste Europäische Konferenz: „Europas Neues Gesicht. Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Europa – von Herausforderungen zu Chancen“ (AAMEE) vom 30.09.-02.10.2008 in Bonn

Bericht von Kathrin Diesel (IKoM) und Sonja Schlegel (Forum für eine kultursensible Altenhilfe)

Zu dieser europäischen Konferenz lud das Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen ein.

Nach der Eröffnungsrede durch die Oberbürgermeisterin der Stadt Bonn, Bärbel Dieckmann, stellte Minister Armin Laschet die Ziele der Konferenz dar. Bei schätzungsweise 6,5 Millionen Zuwanderern in Europa in fünf Jahren sei es wichtig, auf die sozialen und kulturellen Chancen von Zuwanderung aufmerksam zu machen sowie zu verdeutlichen, dass die gesamte Gesellschaft von älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte profitiere. Er verwies auf die große Leistung, die die Zuwanderer für die Gesellschaft erbracht hätten. Die Kinder dieser Zuwanderer seien nun die Zukunft der Länder, sie seien ein wichtiges Potential und somit eine Bereicherung für die Gesellschaft. Eine weitere Zielsetzung der Konferenz sei es herauszufinden, wie Integration in den anderen europäischen Ländern vollzogen wird. Hierzu sei ein europäisches Forschungsnetzwerk erforderlich. In das AAMEE-Projekt setze er die Hoffnung, Handlungsempfehlungen für die Politik zu entwickeln. Armin Laschet hob die Notwendigkeit einer solchen Konferenz hervor. Die Gesellschaft reagiere nur mit großer Verzögerung auf die Begebenheiten. Es sei daher dringend notwendig, das Personal in Krankenhäusern und der Altenhilfe entsprechend zu schulen, aber auch der Bildungssektor, die Wirtschaft und der Bereich der Wohnungswirtschaft müssten sich auf die neue Situation einstellen. Gerhard Stahl, Generalsekretär des Ausschusses der Regionen, stellte in seinem Vortrag die Arbeit des Ausschusses sowie das weitere Vorhaben vor. Der Ausschuss vertrete die Interessen der lokalen und regionalen Gebietskörperschaften. Die Regionen seien insofern verantwortlich für Fragen der Zuwanderung, als sie die Zuwanderer aufnehmen, entsprechende Dienstleistungen erbringen und Bedingungen für eine soziale, kulturelle und wirtschaftliche Integration schaffen. Es sei zudem die Aufgabe der Regionen, die multikulturelle Zusammenarbeit zu erleichtern.

In einem weiteren Vortrag blickte Thomas Mann, Mitglied des Europäischen Parlaments, zunächst auf die Einwanderung in Deutschland, Frankreich und den Niederlanden in den 50er Jahren zurück. Wichtig sei es nun, die Erfahrungen der Einwanderer zu berücksichtigen. Er stellte im Folgenden die auf EU-Ebene laufenden Angebote und Arbeiten AGE, Intergroup Altern sowie das Seniorenparlament als beispielhaft heraus. Als entscheidenden Faktor für die Integration nannte er die Beschäftigung. Außerdem sei eine europäische Vernetzung erforderlich. Problematisch sei, dass Förderprogramme häufig lediglich über zwei Jahre laufen würden. Es bestehe jedoch die Notwendigkeit von Langzeitprogrammen, um dauerhaft die Integration älterer Migranten zu fördern. Weiterhin müsse berücksichtigt werden, dass Migranten oft nur ein geringes Einkommen haben und ein höheres Gesundheitsrisiko tragen. Er betonte, dass im Alter der ethnische Rückzug zunehme, viele ältere Migranten ihren Ruhestand aber auch nicht allein verbringen wollen. Daher seien muttersprachige

Seniorenangebote sowie interkulturelle Kompetenz in allen Bereichen notwendig. Ebenso sprach er sich für Fort- und Weiterbildungen und die spezielle Förderung älterer Arbeitnehmer aus.

Jérôme Vignon, Direktor der Generaldirektion für Beschäftigung, soziale Angelegenheiten und Chancengleichheit der Europäischen Kommission, unterstrich die Einigkeit von Kommission und Parlament beim Thema der Konferenz und legte die Sicht der Kommission dar. Um dem großen Bedarf an Maßnahmen und Projekten gerecht zu werden, sei eine gute Vorbereitung von entscheidender Bedeutung. Außerdem sei bei der Erarbeitung neuer Konzepte die Anerkennung der geleisteten Arbeit der Einwanderer zu beachten. Der Förderung von aktivem Altern komme eine besondere Bedeutung zu. Jérôme Vignon verglich die Gruppe der älteren Migranten in Deutschland, Frankreich und Großbritannien mit der in Spanien, wo viele ältere Menschen aus Deutschland und Großbritannien leben, und zeigte so die Unterschiede der Migrantengruppen in den einzelnen Ländern. Weiterhin ging er auf die wichtige Rolle des Europäischen Sozialfonds ein. Es sei nun die Zeit gekommen, in der die Gesellschaft am Scheideweg stehe zwischen einer offenen und interkulturellen Ausrichtung oder einer Ignorierung der Entwicklungen.

In einer anschließenden Podiumsdiskussion zwischen Armin Laschet, Gerhard Stahl, Thomas Mann und Jérôme Vignon vertieften diese ihre Ansichten zum Thema Chancengleichheit älterer Migranten. Armin Laschet hob noch einmal hervor, dass Deutschland viel zu lange verdrängt habe, ein Einwanderungsland zu sein. Im Gegensatz zum Vorgehen in den 80er Jahren, als Einwanderern eine Prämie gezahlt wurde, wenn sie zurück in ihr Heimatland gingen, sei es heute unerlässlich, Anreize zu schaffen, damit die Kinder der Einwanderer im Land bleiben und nicht als gut Qualifizierte abwandern. Jérôme Vignon ging auf die Situation in Frankreich ein, wo ähnliche Probleme wie in Deutschland zu beobachten seien. Er betonte, dass es von zentraler Bedeutung sei, die Integration der Älteren zum Erfolg zu bringen, da ein solches Signal auf die gesamte Familie ausstrahle. Die Herausforderung sei eine Bildungsfrage, so Armin Laschet. Da die Gastarbeiter damals explizit aus möglichst bildungsfernen Familien angeworben wurden, bestehe jetzt das Problem der Altersarmut. Im Gegensatz zum früheren Vorgehen, eine „Germanisierung“ in jedem Fall zu verhindern, sei es heute eine neue Erkenntnis, dass der Sprache bei der Integration eine bedeutende Rolle zukomme. Allerdings könne man 60- Jährige nicht mehr zu den Integrationskursen des BAMF verpflichten, sondern nur motivieren, freiwillig daran teilzunehmen. Thomas Mann betonte die wichtige Funktion der Medien bei der Umsetzung neuer Konzepte. Diese müssten auch über neue Entwicklungen berichten. Armin Laschet stellte noch einmal klar, dass es entscheidend sei zu wissen, was die Menschen bewege. Außerdem seien Vorbilder in allen Bereichen notwendig, um Jüngere zu motivieren.

Auf der Konferenz wurde weiterhin die Möglichkeit geboten, sich in neun Foren mit unterschiedlichen Schwerpunkten fachlich auszutauschen. Hier wurden Praxisbeispiele aus verschiedenen europäischen Staaten vorgestellt und diskutiert. Forum 1 behandelte die politische und gesellschaftliche Teilhabe älterer Migranten. Thomas Mann machte hier noch einmal deutlich, dass ältere Migranten nicht zu alt für Bildung und Lernen seien. Entscheidend sei es immer, die Möglichkeiten bekannt zu machen sowie die Barrieren, die einer Teilhabe im Wege stehen, zu erkennen. Claire Ball, National Development and Policy Officer für Black & Minority Ethnic (BME) Elders bei Age Concern, berichtete über ihre Erfahrungen aus England. Sie stellte klar, dass der Begriff Engagement ein sehr weites Feld umfasse. Barrieren seien vor allem Misstrauen, Skepsis, aber auch strukturelle und kulturelle Hürden, die bedacht werden müssten. Es seien klare Ziele und Absichten ebenso wichtig wie eine klare Vorstellung davon, wer einbezogen werden soll. Weiterhin sei die Schaffung von Vertrauen und Respekt entscheidend. Nach einem Vortrag von Katalin Haraszti, die über die Bedeutung des Petitionsrechts für Einwanderer berichtete, stellte Zsafia Tornoczi aus Ungarn das seit 2007 laufende transnationale Projekt „Think Future – Volunteer Together“ vor, deren Koordinatorin sie ist. Neben Ungarn sind Italien, Slowenien, Rumänien und die Slowakei an dem Projekt beteiligt. Ziele des Projektes seien, das aktive Altern und die Mobilität Älterer zu steigern sowie einen Erfahrungsaustausch unter den teilnehmenden Ländern anzuregen, um gute Projekte und Ideen in der Heimat zu übernehmen.

In einer Diskussion wurden am Ende die Probleme und Möglichkeiten diskutiert, ältere Migranten anzusprechen. Die Einbeziehung Älterer diene zum einen der Gesellschaft, zum anderen führe sie auch zu einer individuellen Bereicherung. Es bestehe weiterhin ein großer Bedarf an speziellen Projekten, die sich mit den grundlegenden Rechten älterer Migranten auseinandersetzten. Außerdem wurde

auch hier verdeutlicht, dass die Finanzierung von Modellprojekten für zwei Jahre zu wenig sei, um langfristig Erfolg gewährleisten zu können. Ebenso sei eine bessere Transparenz und Kommunikation zwischen allen Projekten und allen Ebenen, auch zwischen Theorie und Praxis, notwendig.

Im Forum 2, „Wohnqualität für ältere Migranten“, erfuhren die Teilnehmer Näheres über so genannte schwarze Wohnungsbaugesellschaften in England. Seit 1999 ist in Wales ein spezielles Programm aufgelegt worden mit vielen positiven Maßnahmen für die älteren Menschen der ethnischen Minderheiten. Burghard Schneider vom Verband der Wohnungswirtschaft Rheinland Westfalen e.V. erklärte, die Multikulti-Konzepte seien gescheitert, sie führten zu Segregation. Wolfgang Welsch bevorzugt ein Konzept der Transkulturalität und fordert, dass bestehende familiäre Netzwerke besonders unterstützt werden müssen. Im Wohnungsbereich ginge es zunächst darum, die Kultur der verschiedenen Ethnien zu verstehen. Wichtig seien dann ebenfalls zugehende Beratung, sensible und sorgfältige Befragungen, soziales Management, zweisprachige Informationen und zweisprachige Sozialberater. Auch ein Belegungsmanagement zur Familienzusammenführung und intensive interkulturelle Fortbildung seien für die Erreichung dieser Ziele notwendig. Es seien viele gravierende Probleme älterer Migranten zu berücksichtigen: Isolierung durch nicht barrierefreie Wohnungen, der Wunsch, nicht in sozialproblematischen Wohngebieten zu leben, sondern im „Viertel“, der Mangel an Möglichkeiten der Religionsausübung sowie der Mangel an ausreichend großen Wohnungen im Sozialbau. Die Bedürfnisse der älteren Migranten würden häufig übersehen, sie hätten keinen Zugang zu Informationen und geeignetem Wohnraum. Außerdem schränke die Armut die Möglichkeiten ein. Hinzu kämen Sprachprobleme.

Forum 6 beschäftigte sich mit dem Thema „Freizeit und lebenslanges Lernen“. Wesley Grant, Forum Manager bei BME Elders Focus Group, stellte das Projekt „Leeds Older People´s Forum“ vor. Neben der Erläuterung der Probleme älterer Migranten in Leeds nannte er als Nutzen von lebenslangem Lernen die Möglichkeit, neue Leute zu treffen, aktiv zu bleiben sowie neue Dinge zu erlernen. Barrieren seien vor allem Kosten, Zugang, Mangel an Angeboten sowie die Angst davor, etwas Neues anzufangen. Häufig seien Kurse auch nicht kultursensibel ausgerichtet, sodass z. B. Sprachbarrieren hinzutreten. Neena Agarwal, Managerin der Wohlfahrtsorganisation Milan Ltd. in Edinburgh, präsentierte die Angebote ihrer Organisation für Menschen aus Indien, Pakistan und Bangladesch. Sie wies darauf hin, dass vor allem Männer sehr schwer anzusprechen seien. Daher seien spezielle Angebote für ältere männliche Migranten erforderlich. Nancy Jouwe, Programmdirektorin Kosmopolis Plattform in Utrecht, berichtete über ein Rap-Projekt, bei dem die Lebensgeschichten Älterer von jungen Menschen zu Rap-Songs verarbeitet wurden. In einem zweiten Projekt trafen ältere Migranten aus der Türkei und Marokko auf Kunststudenten, die kulturelle Symbole der Migranten künstlerisch auf T-Shirts bedruckten. Christa Müller, Geschäftsführerin der Stiftung Interkultur, informierte über das Projekt „Interkulturelle Gärten“ (wir berichteten darüber im IKoM-Newsletter 2-07, S. 11).

Das Forum 8, „Ethnomarketing“, war mit Referenten aus sehr unterschiedlichen Wissensgebieten besetzt. Sie ergänzten sich gut, und auch der Moderator, Chefredakteur der großen türkischsprachigen Zeitung Hürriyet, hatte immer wieder informative Einlassungen. Bei den Impulsvorträgen wurde deutlich, dass es keine klare Definition von „Türke“ oder „Russe“ gibt. Weder Pass noch die Sprache seien eindeutige Merkmale. Ebenso bedenkenswert war die Aussage, dass alle Ideen über die Ethnien sowohl richtig und zugleich falsch seien. Es existierten eben keine homogenen Gruppen, und diejenigen, die Aussagen über die Ethnie machten, haben in der Regel spezielle Interessen, die nicht unbedingt die Interessen der Gruppe widerspiegeln. Dadurch, dass Journalisten gern über alles berichteten, was die „Ethnic agencies“ sagen, ergebe sich ein bestimmtes Bild. Daher die häufig wiederholte Warnung, dass bei Stereotypen Vorsicht geboten sei. Evrim Özay von einem Modellprojekt in Mülheim an der Ruhr erzählte sehr anschaulich von probaten Mitteln, Informationen an Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte erfolgreich weiterzugeben. Dabei empfahl sie besonders: muttersprachliche Flyer in Lebensmittelläden, Förderung persönlicher Kontakte, muttersprachliches TV, Hörfunk, Zeitungen. Oft seien Sprachprobleme ein entscheidendes Hindernis, aber auch die frühere Berentung der Migranten. Dadurch seien sie oft schlecht informiert über wichtige Angelegenheiten ihres alltäglichen Lebens. Eine bessere Vernetzung zwischen Pflege, Altenhilfe und Migrantenorganisationen sei daher ein wichtiger Schritt. Aber auch Dienste mit muttersprachlichem Personal sollten mehr entstehen und gefördert werden. Für die Öffentlichkeitsarbeit sollte man die „Ethnische Infrastruktur“ nutzen, wie z. B. muttersprachliche Ärzte, Kitas mit hohem Migrantenanteil, Läden und Clubs. Auch Moscheen und kirchliche Gemeinden seien gute Informationstransporteure. Es habe

sich bewährt, die Informationenweitergabe mit Erholungsmomenten zu kombinieren. Bei all diesen Überlegungen sollte jedoch immer die Zielgruppe mit einbezogen werden. Jean Christophe Després, ein Ethnomarktforscher aus Frankreich, empfahl darüberhinaus das sehr genaue Studium seiner Zielgruppe. Ebenso sollte in einfachen Botschaften klar gesagt werden, welchen Vorteil die Nutzer von dem offerierten Angebot haben. Bei etwas komplexeren Informationen sollte der Weg über die Kinder der älteren Migranten eingeschlagen werden.

Weitere Foren befassten sich mit den Themen „Ältere Migranten – eine vielfältige Gemeinschaft“, „Kultursensible Gesundheitspflege“, „Integration und Kommunikation – IT für ältere Migranten“, „Ältere Migranten – Forschungsansätze für Europa“ sowie „Ältere Migranten und Geschlechterrollen“.

Der zweite Konferenztag begann mit einem Vortrag von Gabriela Zabalúa-Goddard von der American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), in dem sie US-amerikanische Erfahrungen bei der Arbeit mit älteren Migranten aufzeigte. Unter anderem präsentierte sie die Zeitschrift „Segunda Juventud“, in der neben anderen Bereichen auch über Gesundheitsthemen informiert wird. Außerdem gebe es eine Radiosendung für Ältere sowie eine Homepage.

Nach der Präsentation der Ergebnisse aus den einzelnen Foren hielt Marilies Flemming, Bundesministerin a.D., Vizepräsidentin der Europäischen Seniorenunion und Europaabgeordnete des Österreichischen Seniorenbundes, eine engagierte Rede über die Bedeutung der Integration als gemeinsame Initiative in Europa. Ausgehend von der Migrationsgeschichte und -erfahrung ihrer eigenen Familie appellierte sie an die Wichtigkeit eines vereinten Vorgehens. Ein bedeutender Aspekt der Integration sei das Wahlrecht für Migranten. Außerdem betonte sie, dass die Würde des Menschen unantastbar sei und dies bei allen Überlegungen oberste Priorität haben sollte. Den Abschluss bildeten die Preisverleihungen der beiden Best-Practice-Wettbewerbe und die anschließende Vorstellung des Memorandums der Konferenz. Die Preisträger sollen in einer Broschüre der Landesregierung vorgestellt werden. Sie können auch auf unserer Homepage unter der Rubrik „Aktuelles“ eingesehen werden.

Hannoversches Wochenblatt/Nord, 22.10.2008.

Die AWO – Vorbild für Europa

Nordstadt: Arbeiterwohlfahrt punktet mit überzeugender sozialer Integration

NORDSTADT. Die interkulturelle Seniorenarbeit der Arbeiterwohlfahrt (AWO), Region Hannover, ist soeben in Bonn mit dem ersten Preis im europaweiten Wettbewerb „Aktives Altern und soziale, kulturelle und wirtschaftliche

Integration älterer Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Europa“ ausgezeichnet worden.

Ausschlaggebend für die Jury war die Arbeit in der Interkulturellen Begegnungs- und Beratungsstätte für Se-

niores im AWO-Haus, Horst-Fitjer-Weg 5.

Das Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen hatte im Rahmen des Projektes „AAMEE“ („Active Ageing of

Migrant Elders across Europe“) zu einem europaweiten Wettbewerb aufgerufen. Die interkulturelle Seniorenarbeit der AWO erhielt die Auszeichnung in der Kategorie Organisationen und Vereine. **Weiter Seite 9**

Europapreis für die Seniorenarbeit der AWO

Interkulturelle Arbeit für ganz Europa vorbildlich

FORTSETZUNG VON SEITE 1

Die interkulturelle Seniorenarbeit der AWO erhielt die Auszeichnung in der Kategorie Organisationen und Vereine aus dem gemeinnützigen Bereich. Verbunden mit einer Urkunde war auch ein Preisgeld in Höhe von 2.500 Euro, das von der NRW-Bank gestiftet wurde.

Gesucht wurden die besten europäischen Projekte im Themenfeld „Aktives Altern und soziale, kulturelle und wirtschaftliche Integration älterer Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Europa“.

Fatma Taspunar, die Leiterin der Interkulturellen Seniorenarbeit, konnte die Urkunde und das Preisgeld im Rahmen des ersten europäischen Konferenz unter dem Leitthema „Europas Neues Gesicht – Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Europa – von Herausforderungen zu Chancen“ in Empfang nehmen. Der Konferenz fand jetzt im World Conference Center Bonn, dem ehemaligen Gebäude des Deutschen Bundestages, statt.

Die Jury würdigte besonders die Arbeit in der Interkulturel-

len Begegnungs- und Beratungsstätte für Senioren, Horst-Fitjer-Weg 5, in Hannovers Nordstadt. Dort treffen sich Senioren aus über zehn Ländern regelmäßig sowohl in nationalitätenspezifischen Gruppen in der jeweiligen Sprache, als auch in gemischten Hobbygruppen. In verschiedenen Projekten und Veranstaltungen werden Begegnungen zwischen den Kulturkreisen ermöglicht. Darüber hinaus werden offene Sprechstunden in den Sprachen deutsch, türkisch, serbisch, bosnisch und kroatisch angeboten.

Die AWO wird auch heute getragen durch ihre Mitglieder und ihre Mitarbeiterinnen und Mitarbeiter. Sie leisten gemeinsam moderne Sozialarbeit, bei der immer stärker pflegerische, bildungs-, erziehungs- und freizeitorientierte sowie psychosoziale Angebote in den Vordergrund rücken. Diese Angebote stehen jedem einzelnen Menschen dieser Stadt offen, ob jung oder alt, unabhängig von politischer, konfessioneller und nationaler Zugehörigkeit. Die Arbeit der AWO basiert auf humanitärem Handeln.



Fatma Taspunar (Foto), die Leiterin der Interkulturellen Seniorenarbeit, konnte die Urkunde und das Preisgeld im Rahmen des ersten europäischen Konferenz unter dem Leitthema „Europas Neues Gesicht – ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Europa – von Herausforderungen zu Chancen“ in Empfang nehmen.

Edinburgh Partnership e-News, Issue 10, December 2008.

First prize for A City for All Ages

A City for All Ages – Today and Tomorrow project (representing older people and their carers from the minority ethnic communities in Edinburgh), recently won first prize in the Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe (AAMEE) Good Practice Competition II. The prize of 2,500 euros was collected by Neena Agarwal from MILAN (Senior Welfare Organisation) and Glenda Watt, manager of A City for All Ages (ACFAA) who said: "the prize will be used by Edinburgh to build on the excellent equalities work already established in the city for its older citizens." The six award winners, including Edinburgh, will link in an international exchange programme to share their experiences and to improve the social, cultural and economic integration of older people across Europe.

Closer to home, older people from local forums and voluntary organisations have been helping to plan a conference for May 2009 to provide actions for the Scottish Government's strategy, 'All Our Futures: Planning for a Scotland with an Ageing Population'. ACFAA continues to support seminars on the themes of Edinburgh's Joint Plan for Older People. A well attended September event chaired by Marshall Poulton, the Council's Head of Transport, focused on transport issues. Speakers included the managing director of Lothian Buses, the chairperson of the Equalities Transport Advisory Group and the managing director of Lothian Community Transport Services. Intergenerational activity is the topic planned for December 2008. ACFAA had a stall at the recent 'Jam Packed Full of Life' event at the Meadowbank Sports Centre, to celebrate Older People's Day and launch the 2008/2009 Get Up and Go brochure. Over 500 people attended this event and even enjoyed an afternoon tea dance.

Bundeszentrale für gesundheitliche Aufklärung (Hg.). Infodienst Migration und öffentliche Gesundheit, 2/2009, S. 44.

Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen

AAMEE Good-Practice-Austauschprogramm

Im Rahmen des „AAMEE-Projekts“ sind Freiwilligenorganisationen und Initiativen aus allen EU-Mitgliedstaaten, die sich für ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte engagieren, dazu eingeladen, sich ab sofort für die Teilnahme am Good-Practice Austauschprogramm zu bewerben.

Das Projekt „Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe“ (AAMEE) ist eine Initiative zum demographischen Wandel, der eine der größten Herausforderungen für die Europäische Union darstellt. Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte haben viel zur Entwicklung der Aufnahmestaaten beigetragen. Diese Lebensleistung gilt es anzuerkennen. Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte verfügen über viele Potentiale und Kompetenzen. Ziel des AAMEE-Projekts ist es, dass aktive Altern und die Lebensqualität von älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte durch eine bessere wirtschaftliche, soziale und kulturelle Integration zu verbessern.

Ziel des AAMEE Good-Practice-Austauschprogramms ist es, das Engagement von Freiwilligenorganisationen für ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte z. B. in den Bereichen Kultur und Freizeit, lebenslanges Lernen, kultursensible Pflege, Wohnen etc. zu initiieren und zu fördern.

Auf der internationalen Konferenz „Europas neues Gesicht. Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Europa – von Herausforderungen zu Chancen“, die vom 30. September bis 2. Oktober 2008 im World Conference Center in Bonn stattgefunden hat, wurden drei Freiwilligenorganisationen für ihre erfolgreiche Arbeit zur Integration von älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte ausgezeichnet. Sie werden die Gastgeber des Austauschprogramms sein. Die Programme der jeweils 2-tägigen Workshops werden von den Gastgeberorganisationen in Zusammenarbeit mit dem AAMEE-Projektteam erstellt.

Interessierte Freiwilligenorganisationen sind herzlich eingeladen sich für die Workshops bei

- der Arbeiterwohlfahrt Region Hannover e.V. (Workshop vom 6. bis 8. Mai 2009)
- dem Caritasverband Mannheim e.V. (Workshop vom 15. bis 17. Juni 2009)

zu bewerben.

Mehr Informationen zum Austauschprogramm und das Anmeldeformular sind auch auf der „Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe (AAMEE)“-Internetseite

<http://www.aamee.eu/>

unter dem Menüpunkt "Austauschprogramme/Good-Practice Beispiele erhältlich.

Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen, Referat 215 - Ökonomische Fragen des Demografischen Wandels, Seniorenwirtschaft, Horionplatz 1, D - 40213 Düsseldorf

e-mail: info@aamee.eu

Tel.: 0049 211 8618 4574 Fax: 0049 211 8618 5 4574

Das Projekt AAMEE wird gefördert von der Europäischen Kommission

The European Older People's Platform, CoverAGE, Issue 91- February 2009.

AAMEE good practice exchange programme for voluntary organisations

The "Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe" (AAMEE) project invites organisations that are active in the field of migrant elders to take part in the AAMEE Good Practice Exchange Programme for voluntary organisations. The AAMEE project aims at active ageing and improving the quality of life of migrant elders through better economic, social and cultural inclusion. The objective of the AAMEE Good Practice Exchange Programme is to initiate and to promote the work of voluntary organisations from and for migrant elders in the fields of culture and leisure, lifelong learning, care and housing.

For more info: <http://www.aamee.eu>

AGE would strongly recommend older people's organisations to take part in this good practices programme to adequately address the issue of older migrants. Jean Lambert MEP and AGE had invited the responsible coordinator of the AAMEE project to the Intergroup on Ageing meeting on the situation of older migrants that took place in November 2008.

http://www.silvereconomy-europe.org/news/documents/newsletter10_2.htm.

"Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe" (AAMEE): Good Practice Exchange Programme addressed to voluntary organisations in Europe

The "Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe" (AAMEE) project, run by the SEN@ER partner region North Rhine-Westphalia and financially supported by the European Commission DG EMPL, has been launched in response to the impact of the demographic change as one of the greatest challenges facing the European Union and its member states. Migrant elders have achieved a great life performance and have contributed significantly to the development of the host societies. Recognising that migrant elders have a great potential and competence, the AAMEE project aims at active ageing and improving the quality of life of migrant elders through better economic, social and cultural inclusion.

It is against this background that AAMEE has set up a Good Practice Exchange Programme. The objective of the AAMEE Good Practice Exchange Programme is to initiate and to promote the work of voluntary organisations from and for migrant elders in the fields of, for instance, culture and leisure, life long learning, care and housing.

More information can be obtained from the AAMEE project website: www.aamee.eu

Voluntary organisations and initiatives from all EU member states that are active in the field of migrant elders are invited to apply and take part in the AAMEE Good Practice Exchange Programme for voluntary organisations.

At the international conference "A New Face for Europe: Migrant Elders across Europe – from Challenges to Opportunities", which was held from 30 September to 2 October 2008 at the World Conference Centre Bonn, Germany, three voluntary organisations were honoured for their successful contribution concerning the integration of migrant elders. These winner organisations will host the exchanges. Each 2 ½ day workshop will be concertedly organised by the respective host organisation and the AAMEE project team.

The workshops will take place at the Caritas Association Paderborn e.V. (24 to 26 April 2009), Workers' Welfare Association Region Hanover (6 to 8 May 2009) and at the Caritas Association Mannheim (15 to 17 June 2009) in Germany.

More details on the workshop programmes, the host organisations and the application form can be obtained from the AAMEE project team via E-Mail info@aamee.eu. The information and the application form are also available online at the "Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe" (AAMEE) project website www.aamee.eu. Please refer to the menu item "Exchange Programmes/Models of Good Practice".

BBE Newsletter Nr. 12 vom 11.6.2009.

Broschüre zum aktiven Altern: Vorschläge gesucht

Das Projekt Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe (AAMEE) will eine europaweite Broschüre von Beispielen guter Praxis zum aktiven Altern älterer Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte erstellen. Dazu bittet das Projekt um Mithilfe. Ziel ist es, ein breites Spektrum von Projekten, Initiativen und Dienstleistungen vorzustellen, die für und von älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in ganz Europa initiiert worden sind. Insgesamt soll damit das Engagement von Älteren mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte gefördert und das politische und gesellschaftliche Umfeld für deren Engagement sensibilisiert werden. Das Projekt sucht nach weiteren guten Beispielen. Einsendeschluss ist der 30. Juni 2009.

Projektvorschläge sind an Herr Dr. Claus Epe, AAMEE Projektleiter, zu richten unter info@aamee.eu

13. Further Countries of the European Union

In the scope of the AAMEE project, there have been developed contacts to further European countries. The bibliographic information, especially, regarding the situation of migrant elders is in view of the still young phenomenon of migrant elders altogether difficult. The following cursory descriptions are results based on statistical or other public reports documented in the internet from the EU countries, and only a small part of them arose on the basis of scientific works.

13.1 Belgium

Belgium as a country of immigration

Belgium is a country of immigration. According to surveys conducted in 2007, there are 211,000 foreigners (8.8 percent) of a number of 2,398,000 of the 60-to-65-year-olds. A total of 1,824,000 of the people living in Belgium are older than 65, and of whom 150,000 (8.2 percent) are foreigners. Most of the migrant people come from EU countries, whereby the Italians form the largest group followed by Moroccans (as third country nationals) and French people. Many third country nationals come from Muslim countries, and so the Islamic community is the second largest religious community in Belgium. Most of the foreigners come as working migrants or students to Belgium.

13.2 Denmark

Denmark as a mono-ethnic society

Over 90 percent of the population of Denmark are Danes. Apart from the German minority (15,000 – 20,000 Germans), there are also Scandinavian and Turkish groups represented in Denmark. The German minority receives special rights in terms of policy and transfer payments for their schools, libraries, rectories and the like. In 2002, a stricter alien law came into force comprising, among other things, a considerable aggravation of family reunion and an enormous reduction of social benefits.

13.3 Estonia

Estonia as a country of immigration

Estonia rates among the immigration countries. While 3,741 persons immigrated to Estonia in 2007, emigrated 4,384 persons. The statistics don't indicate in which countries the people immigrated, respectively emigrated, and still are migrating. Apart from this, there are details missing about the age structure of these groups. There is almost no retirement migration; the immigrants are mainly aged between 18 and 30.

13.4 Finland

Finland: a classical country of immigration

Finland is a classical country of immigration, but since 1989, an increase of immigrants can be noticed. In Finland live 175,000 immigrants representing 3.3 percent of the total population. Immigrants come, above all, from Russia (the largest group), Estonia (the second largest group), England, Somalia and the Arab countries. The right to immigration for Ingria ("Russian Fins") needs to be emphasised. They are citizens from the former Soviet Union, whose ancestors emigrated from Finland to the present-day Russia and Estonia in the 17th and 18th century or later.

13.5 France

France: a country of immigration

The long history of immigration of France is determined by a constantly increasing immigration rate despite a restrictive immigration policy. The 4.93 million (in 2005, 8.1 percent of the total population) immigrants (immigrés : persons who are born abroad without a French citizenship and later become French) are not divided into different age groups. The 3.51 million foreigners (étrangers: persons who don't have a French citizenship even if they are born in France) represent 5.7 percent of the total population. The main immigration countries include Algeria, Morocco, Portugal, Italy, Spain, Turkey, China, Pakistan, India, Senegal and Mali.

13.6 Greece

According to the census of 2001, about 7.3 percent foreigners (797,100) live in Greece. The majority of the migrant people comes from East Europe (Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania), whereas the Albanians form the largest group. There is no differentiation regarding age. Since the end of the 1980s, ethnic Greeks emigrated especially from the succession states of the former Soviet Union receiving immediately the Greek citizenship and diverse social benefits. Greek citizens, who live in the countries of the European Union, are present in Germany, the United Kingdom and Bulgaria.

Greece – reimmigration of ethnic Greeks

13.7 Ireland

According to the census in 2006, the share of the 45-to-64-year-old Poles living in Ireland amounted to 2,100. Second came 533 persons from Lithuania. In terms of age structure, the ranking does not change for Poland; with its 69 persons, it ranks first, followed by Germany with 37 persons.

Immigrants in Ireland

13.8 Italy

In 2007, a number of 20,316 emigrants from Italy were counted, especially to Romania and Poland. There is no differentiation of the ageing structure. The number of immigrants was 515,201. First and foremost Moroccans (173,000 in 2002) emigrate to Italy, followed by Albanians (169,000). Stringent Italian regulations control the entry and stay of foreign seasonal workers and further working migrants. Furthermore, many refugees come from Africa.

Italy: many refugees from Africa

13.9 Latvia

According to a census of the year 2000, the number of persons over 60 is 509,250. This accounts for 21 percent of the total population. For the year 2050, it is expected to be 27 percent. Figures about migrant elders are not available.

Lithuania – working migration to other EU countries after joining the EU

13.10 Lithuania

According to Lithuanian statistical data, a number of 13,378 Lithuanians and 3,641 foreigners emigrated in 2008. For the years 2001-2007, an unofficial emigration of Lithuanians and foreigners of 112,000 is estimated. Approximately 200,000 Lithuanians live or work in the West. There are no data available on immigration.

Lithuania – working migration to the West

13.11 Luxembourg

The quota of foreigners in Luxembourg is 44.67 percent⁹⁹, comprising Portuguese (16.46 percent), French people (6.06 percent), Italians (3.84 percent), Belgians (3.45), Germans (2.56), the British (1.15 percent), Serbs and Montenegrins (1.08) and the Dutch (0.85 percent). Over 138,000 (2008) French people, Germans and Belgians from the neighbouring countries work as so-called border commuters in Luxembourg. Regarding age structure, there were no data available.

Luxembourg – a quota of foreigners of almost 50 percent

13.12 Malta

The British living in Malta account for two percent of the total population in Malta. Altogether, there is a total of four percent of the overall population, who are immigrants of a non-Maltese nationality (among other things, the British, Indians, Italians, Arabs, Syrians, Germans, Greeks). A differentiation of age groups was not available.

Malta – reimmigration as retirees from English-speaking countries

⁹⁹ STATEC, Service central de la statistique et des études économiques, 01.07.2009.

13.13 Austria

Austria – working migration, asylum seekers, highly qualified, pensioners

There are figures available of a census of 2001 regarding the population, divided in age and selected nationality (non-Austria, Germany, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro, Croatia and Turkey) of the STATISTIK AUSTRIA. The elderly Germans represent the largest group (60 to 64 years: 2,380; 80 years and older: 3,064. The second largest group comes from the states of former Yugoslavia (60 to 64 years: 8,422; 65 to 69 years: 5,261 persons: 70 to 74 years: 2,834; 75 to 79 years: 1,001; 80 years and older: 417). Today, people immigrate as working migrants, asylum seekers, highly qualified, pensioners. There was no differentiated analysis available.

13.14 Portugal

Portugal – from a country of emigration to a country of immigration

Portugal has developed to a country of immigration from a country of emigration. According to the Portuguese immigration authority, SEF (Serviço de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras), a number of 200,000 Foreigners resides legally in Portugal. The majority of them is from the former Portuguese colonies like Brazil, Cap Verde Islands, Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Ukraine. Retirement migrants immigrate from Spain and the United Kingdom. Approximately 4.5 million persons of Portuguese origin live outside Portugal. A differentiation regarding age groups was not possible.

13.15 Romania

Romania as a country of emigration

Romania has been a country of emigration since 1945. Romanians form the largest population group with 89.5 percent. Several ethnic minorities like Hungarians, Roma, Ukrainians, Russians, Turks, Tatars, Serbs, Slovaks and Germans live in Romania. The average age of the German minority is high.

13.16 Sweden

Sweden – working migration

A total of 90.8 percent of the population are ethnic Swedes. The migrant groups (6.7 percent of the total population) are composed of Finns, Norwegians, Danes, Croatians, Serbs, Bosnians, Iraqis, Iranians, Somalians, Ethiopians, Poles and Germans. In many cases, they are civil-war refugees. Germans immigrate as working migrants (e.g., doctors, nurses) to Sweden. In most cases, these persons are aged between 25 and 40 years. There was no analysis of age groups.

13.17 Slovakia

Slovakia – a young country

The population of Slovakia has an average age of 35.5 years, and after the census of 2001, it is 85.8 percent composed of Slovaks. The largest minority group is formed by Hungarians (9.7 percent). Furthermore, in Slovakia live Roma, Czechs, Russians, Ukrainians, Germans and further minorities. There is no analysis available about age groups.

13.18 Slovenia

Slovenia – diverse minorities

Apart from 83.1 percent Slovenians, there can be found several minorities in Slovenia, for example Serbs, Croatians, Bosnians, Italians, Hungarians, Germans and Austrians. According to the Data of the Federal Office of Statistics of Slovenia, a number of 233 foreigners aged between 65 and 69 years immigrated to Slovenia in 2007. In the age group between 70 to 74 years, immigrated altogether 131 persons from abroad. A number of 71 foreigners aged between 75 to 79 years, emigrated to Slovenia and regarding the 80-to-84-year-olds, the number reached 38 immigrants in the same year. No reasons can be found for migration.

13.19 Czech Republic

The population statistics of the Czech Republic differentiate between urban, rural population, men, women, age structure and countries of origin (Cyprus, Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden). The proportion of foreigners rose from 0.5 percent in 1993 to 2.3 percent in 2003. Most of the foreigners come as working migrants, and many people from Moldavia, Romania, Ukraine, Armenia, Georgia, India and Vietnam are still applying for asylum. The Roma are a national minority in the Czech Republic who is considerably discriminated in the labour and housing market as well as in schools. There were no sources available on age structures.

Czech Republic – increase in the proportion of foreigners

13.20 Cyprus

There was no classification of migrant people in Cyprus. Cyprus, like Italy, Greece and Malta must face the challenges of the asylum seekers from Africa and the Middle East, who escape with boats and ships across the Mediterranean Sea.

Cyprus – asylum seekers from Africa and the Middle East

14. List of Literature

International resolutions concerning migrant elders

So far, there are only a few international resolutions concerning migrant elders. To emphasise is the "Politischen Erklärung und der internationale Aktionsplans der zweiten Weltversammlung über das Altern" of the United Nations in Madrid of 2002 (Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, United Nations, 2002), which wants to encourage supporting social networks of migrant elders. New strategies shall be developed in order to contribute to the economic and health situation of migrant elders and to community related projects. Furthermore, cultural sensitive and intergenerative living models shall be initiated which facilitate the social, cultural, political and economic participation in the host country. Also lingual and cultural barriers in local authorities shall be reduced. Focus is to be based on:

- the concept "Active Ageing. A Policy Framework, 2002, World Health Organization (WHO)". This framework underlines that -according the individual life- special activities of elders might contribute to maintainance of the physical, social and mental wellbeing and to participate according to their needs, wishes and capacities. The society is responsible for the individual protection, security and care. "Active" in this context "refers to continuing participation in social, economic, cultural, spiritual and civic affairs, not just the ability to be physically active or to participate in the labour force".
- takes into account the "Erklärung des Rats der Europäischen Union zu den Leitlinien einer Integrationspolitik" of The Hague 2004. In this declaration the integration of persons of third States¹⁰⁰ is described as a mutual process which is based on mutual rights and obligations. The legal third-State-immigrants as well as the host society are demanded to facilitate an extensive participation.
- the documents of the European Union concerning the demographic change. These relate mainly to issues of age and migration without naming explicitly migrant elders. The documents are:

Grünbuch "Angesichts des demographischen Wandels – eine neue Solidarität zwischen den Generationen", 2005, Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften (Green Paper)

Commission Staff Working Document. Europe's Demographic Future: Facts and Figures, 2007, Commission of the European Communities

¹⁰⁰ It relates to States not belonging to the European Union. The largest group emigrated from Turkey, Morocco, Albania and Algeria.

Mitteilung der Kommission an den Rat, das Europäische Parlament, den Europäischen Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschuss und den Ausschuss der Regionen. Dritter Jahresbericht über Migration und Integration, 2007, Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften

Mitteilung der Kommission. Die demografische Zukunft Europas – Von der Herausforderung zur Chance, 2006, Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften

Mitteilung der Kommission an den Rat, das Europäische Parlament, den Europäischen Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschuss und den Ausschuss der Regionen über Einwanderung, Integration und Beschäftigung, 2003, Kommission der Europäischen

Handbuch über Integration für Politikgestalter und Praktiker, Zweite Ausgabe, 2007, Europäische Kommission, Generaldirektion Justiz, Freiheit und Sicherheit

Demographic Trends, Socio- Economic Impacts and Policy Implications in the European Union – 2007. Executive Summary of the Monitoring report prepared by the European Observatory on the Social Situation – Demography Network, European Commission; 2008, Directorate- General “Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities

Riga Ministerial Declaration on E- Inclusion and ageing, June 2006

Mitteilung der Kommission an das Europäische Parlament, den Rat, den Europäischen Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschuss und den Ausschuss der Regionen. Wohltuendes Altern in der Informationsgesellschaft. Eine i2010- Initiative. Aktionsplan „Informations- und Kommunikationstechnologie für eine alternde Gesellschaft, 2007, Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften

Mitteilung der Kommission an das Europäische Parlament, den Rat, den Europäischen Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschuss und den Ausschuss der Regionen – Eine erneuerte Sozialagenda: Chancen, Zugangsmöglichkeiten und Solidarität im Europa des 21. Jahrhunderts, 2008, Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften

14.1 Literature and Collection of Materials, Recommendations for Literature, Publications of Members of the Research Network

A

[AGE+] The AGE+ Project 2005: MERI Consortium, Age + Gender + Ethnicity-Results on the social position of migrant women 40+ in Austria, Germany, Italy and The Netherlands.

[AGE+] The AGE+ Project 2005: The AGE+ Magazine: On the Agenda. Older Migrant Women-Facts, Figures, Personal Stories, An Inventory in five EU-countries.

Ackers, Louise; Dwyer, Peter (2002): Senior Citizenship? Retirement, Migration and Welfare in the European Union. Policy Press.

Age Concern (February 2008): Policy Position Papers. Retirement Migration. (<http://www.ageconcern.org.uk> Abruf vom 10.07.2009).

Age Concern in Yorkshire & Sheffield Institute for Studies on Ageing (2002): Older People in Yorkshire and the Humber.

Age Concern Research Services (2005): Wave One-Briefing Document: Future plans for moving home amongst the over 50s.

Age Concern: Older People Residing Abroad – currently living abroad web survey, June 2007 - January 2008 respondents.

Aging Services of California. Resident agenda (May 2007): Europe is transforming care for the elderly. (<http://aging.org> Abruf vom 01.07.2009)

Ahn, Sang-Hoon; Hort, Sven E. Olsson: The politics of old age in Sweden. In: Walker, Alan & Naeyele, Gerhard (Hrsg.), The politics of old age in Europe, Buckingham, Philadelphia: Open University Press, 1999, S. 135-151.

Akthar, Salman (2007): Immigration und Identität. Bibliothek der Psychoanalyse, Psychosoziale Aspekte und kulturübergreifende Therapie. Psychosozialverlag Juli 2007.

Alidra, Nadia, Chaouite, Abdellatif; Abye, Tasse: France. In: Patel, Naina (Hrsg.), Minority Elderly Care in Europe: Country Profiles, Leeds: PRIAE, 2003, S. 33-51.

Alitolppa- Niitamo, Anne: Supporting newcomer parents in Finland: parental education, social integration and empowerment in peer- support groups. In: Migration und Soziale Arbeit, 31. Jahrgang 2009, Heft 2, S. 109-114.

Amtsblatt der Europäischen Gemeinschaften (1997): Entschließung zu dem Bericht der Kommission an den Rat und das Europäische Parlament über die demographische Lage in der Europäischen Union 1995, C 115 vom 14.4.1997, S.238-243.

Amtsblatt der Europäischen Gemeinschaften (1998): Entschließung zu dem Bericht über die demographische Lage 1997, C 104 vom 6.4.1998, S. 222-226.

Amtsblatt der Europäischen Gemeinschaften (2001): Entschließung des Europäischen Parlaments zu der Mitteilung der Kommission “Ein Europa für alle Altersgruppen- Wohlstand und Solidarität zwischen den Generationen”, C 232 vom 17.8.2001, S. 381-385.

Amtsblatt der Europäischen Union (2006): Entschließung des Europäischen Parlaments zu den demographischen Herausforderungen und der Solidarität zwischen den Generationen, C 292 E vom 1.12.2006, S. 131-140.

Amtsblatt der Europäischen Union (2006): Entschließung des Europäischen Parlaments zu einem Europäischen Sozialmodell für die Zukunft, C 305 E vom 14.12.2006, S. 141-147.

Amtsblatt der Europäischen Union (2007): RAT- Entscheidung des Rates vom 25. Juni 2007 zur Einrichtung des Europäischen Fonds für die Integration von Drittstaatsangehörigen für den Zeitraum 2007 bis 2013 innerhalb des Generellen Programms “Solidarität und Steuerung der Migrationsströme”, L 168 vom 28.6.2007 (2007/435/EG), S. 18-36.

Amtsblatt der Europäischen Union (2007): Stellungnahme des Europäischen Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschusses zum Thema: “Die Familie und die demographische Entwicklung”, C 161 vom 13.7.2007, S. 66-74.

Anderson, Philip (2004): Illegale in der Großstadt – Erkenntnisse einer Studie aus München zu Migranten/innen in der Illegalität. In: Migration und soziale Arbeit (IZA), 26. Jg., H. 3/4 Oktober 2004, S. 290-298.

Anderson, Philip (2004): Unsichtbar in der deutschen Großstadt – Anmerkungen zum Leben als Migrant ohne Papiere in Deutschland. In: Tagungsband Zuwanderung und Integration (Hrsg.: Moosmüller,A./Köck, C./Roth, K.), München, S. 177-190.

Anderson, Philip (2006): Dass Sie uns nicht vergessen. Ein zivilgesellschaftliches Lehrstück: Die Wahrung der sozialen Rechte von Menschen in der Illegalität. In: Loccumer Protokolle 11/06, Ein Jahr Zuwanderungsgesetz. Flüchtlingsschutz, humanitärer Aufenthalt und die Rechte irregulärer Migranten, Rehburg-Loccum, S. 169-186.

Anderson, Philip (2008): Studie "Ein bisschen dort, ein bisschen hier..." Konsequenzen aus der Untersuchung von Philip Anderson zur Lebenssituation älterer Migrantinnen und Migranten in München. Herausgegeben vom Sozialreferat der LHS München.

Anderson, Philip (2003): Studie zur sozialen Situation von Migranten/innen ohne gültige Papiere "...Dass Sie uns nicht vergessen" – Menschen in der Illegalität in München (Stelle für interkulturelle Arbeit der Stadt München). Landeshauptstadt München., zu beziehen unter E-mail: yasemin.uzunok@muenchen.de

Anderson, Philip (2008): „Ein bisschen dort, ein bisschen hier“ Studie zur Situation älterer Migrantinnen und Migranten. In: Spektrum. Magazin der Hochschule Regensburg 2.2008, S. 16-20.

Andersson, Johanna (2002): Retirement Migration: Motives for Migration to Warmer Climate and Housing Needs, A study of Scandinavians in Costa Blanca, Göteborg.

Anne Frank Zentrum Berlin (Hrsg.) (2007): Mehrheit, Macht, Geschichte. 7 Biographien zwischen Verfolgung, Diskriminierung und Selbstbehauptung. Interkulturelles Geschichtslernen: Interviews, Übungen, Projektideen. Verlag an der Ruhr 2007.

AOK (Hrsg.): Zu Hause in der Fremde. Migranten und gesundheitliche Selbsthilfe. Spezialheft der Zeitschrift Gesundheit und Gesellschaft – G+G, Ausgabe 11- 07, 10. Jahrgang, 16 Seiten.

Arbeiterwohlfahrt Bundesverband e.V. (Hrsg.) (2007): Theorie und Praxis der interkulturellen Öffnung. Umsetzung der interkulturellen Öffnung – Einstieg in Theorie und Praxis mit einem Training für Mitarbeiterinnen und Mitarbeiter der sozialen Handlungsfelder, Bonn.

Avramov, Dragana; Maskova, Miroslava (2003): Active ageing in Europe. Volume 1. Straßburg: Council of Europe, Reihe Population Studies, 41.

B

[BAMF] Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (2007): Minas. Atlas über Migration, Integration und Asyl, Nürnberg.

[BAMF] Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (Hrsg.) (2007): Migration und demographischer Wandel, Forschungsbericht 5, Nürnberg.

[BAMF] Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (Hrsg.): Migrationsbericht 2006. Berlin, vom Bundeskabinett verabschiedet am 19.12.2007.

[BMAS] Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales (Juli 2008): Dritter Armuts- und Reichtumsbericht der Bundesregierung.

[BMFSFJ] (Hrsg.) (2005): Fünfter Bericht zur Lage der älteren Generation in der Bundesrepublik Potentiale des Alters in Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft. Der Beitrag älterer Menschen zum Zusammenhalt der Generationen. Bericht der Sachverständigenkommission an das Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend. Berlin: BMFSFJ - Eigenverlag.

[BMFSFJ] Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend (Hrsg.): Sinus-Milieu-Studie "Die Milieus der Menschen mit Migrationshintergrund". (weitere Infos zur Studie: www.sinus-socio-vision.de)

[BMFSFJ] Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend (Hrsg.) (2007): Chancen Erkennen und Nutzen. Alternde Gesellschaften im internationalen Vergleich, Berlin, 31.3.2007.

[BMFSFJ] Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend (Hrsg.) (2007): Nationaler Aktionsplan zur Umsetzung des Zweiten UN-Weltaltentplans, Madrid 2002 und der UNECE-Regionalen Implementierungsstrategie, Berlin 2002. Herausforderungen und Chancen älter werdender Gesellschaften, Berlin.

[BMFSFJ] Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend (2007): Chancen Erkennen und Nutzen. Alternde Gesellschaften im Internationalen Vergleich. Gutachten des Bundesinstituts für Bevölkerungsforschung im Auftrag des Bundesministeriums für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend.

[BMI] Bundesministerium des Innern (Hrsg.) (2007): Muslime in Deutschland – Integration, Integrationsbarrieren, Religion sowie Einstellungen zu Demokratie, Rechtsstaat und politisch-religiös motivierter Gewalt – Ergebnisse einer Befragung im Rahmen einer multizentrischen Studie in städtischen Lebensräumen. Reihe: Schriften zur inneren Sicherheit, 1. Auflage, Paderborn.

[bbp] Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung (Hrsg.) (2007): APuZ – Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte. Juden in Europa, Ausgabe 50, Frankfurt am Main.

[bbp] Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung (Hrsg.) (2008): APuZ – Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte. Bürger - Bürgertum - Bürgerlichkeit, Ausgabe 9 - 10, Frankfurt am Main.

[bbp] Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung (Hrsg.) (2008): APuZ – Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte. Auslandsmedien, Ausgabe 11, Frankfurt am Main.

Bäcker, Gerhard; Bispinck, Reinhard; Hofemann, Klaus; Naegel, Gerhard (2000): Sozialpolitik und soziale Lage in Deutschland, Bd. 2: Gesundheit und Gesundheitssystem, Familie, Alter, Soziale Dienste. Wiesbaden, Westdeutscher Verlag.

Bade, Klaus J. (2000): Europa in Bewegung. Migration vom späten 18. Jahrhundert bis zur Gegenwart. München: C.H. Beck.

Bade, Klaus J. (2007): Keine Angst vor Fremden: Integration als Last und Chance. Vortrag am 24.9.2007 in Berlin.

Bade, Klaus J. (2007): Leviten lesen: Migration und Integration in Deutschland. Vorlesung am 27.6.2007 in Osnabrück.

Bade, Klaus J.; Emmer, P.C.; Lucassen, L.; Oltmer, J. (Hrsg.) (2007): Enzyklopädie Migration in Europa: Vom 17. Jahrhundert bis zur Gegenwart, Paderborn.

Bade, Klaus J.; Hiesserich H.G. (Hrsg.) (2006): Beiträge der Akademie für Migration und Integration. Nachholende Integrationspolitik und Gestaltungsperspektiven der Integrationspraxis, Heft 11, Göttingen.

Bade, Klaus L. (2007): Muslime, Integration und innere Sicherheit in Deutschland: Schreckbilder – Konfliktpotentiale – pragmatische Annäherungen. Vortrag am 28.04.2007 in Neuss.

Barker, J. (1994): Research Perspectives on Ageing: Black and Asian Old People in Britain. London: Age Concern Research Unit.

Bauböck, Rainer: Towards a Political Theory of Migrant Transnationalism. In: International Migration Review, Vol. 37, Nr. 3, 2003, S. 700-723.

Baumeister, M.; Sturm-Martin, I. u.a. (Hrsg.) (2007): Stadt und Migration. Zeitschrift: Informationen zur modernen Stadtgeschichte - IMS, Heft 2/2007, Berlin, Köln.

Baykara-Krumme, Helen: Gar nicht so anders: Eine vergleichende Analyse der Generationenbeziehungen bei Migranten und Einheimischen in der zweiten Lebenshälfte. Discussion Paper Nr. SP IV 2007 - 604, WZB Publikationen.

Beauftragte für Migration, Flüchtlinge und Integration (Hrsg.) (2007): 7. Bericht der Beauftragten der Bundesregierung für Migration, Flüchtlinge und Integration über die Lage der Ausländerinnen und Ausländer in Deutschland, Berlin.

Berdai, Saloua (2004): Study "Vergrijzing, een kleurrijk gegeven" about "The needs concerning health and care issues of migrant Elders resident in Brussels".

Berdai, Saloua (2005): Needs of migrant Elders considering care and health, Brussels, (www.bwr.de).

Berdai, Saloua (2008): "Guide for Intercultural Elder Care" (www.diversiteitswijzer.be).

Berding, Ulrich (2007): Migration- ein Thema der Stadtentwicklungspolitik. Dissertation am Lehrstuhl für Planungstheorie und Stadtentwicklung an der RFTH Aachen, Aachen.

Bergemann, H. & Halm D., Stiftung Zentrum für Türkeistudien (ZfT) (2006) Bearbeitung: Gerling, V. & Roes, A., Forschungsgesellschaft für Gerontologie (FfG) e.V. Erschließung der Seniorenwirtschaft für ältere Migrantinnen und Migranten, Expertise im Rahmen der Landesinitiative Seniorenwirtschaft. Dortmund, Essen, Gelsenkirchen.

Berlin, Senatsverwaltung für Integration, Arbeit und Soziales, Der Beauftragte des Senats von Berlin für Integration und Migration (Hrsg.) (2007): Handlungsfelder der Zusammenarbeit mit islamischen Vereinen im Stadtteil, Berlin.

Bonifazi, C. (2003): Central and Eastern European Countries and the new Reality of European International Migration. In: Kotowska, I. E.; Jozwiak, J., Population of Central and Eastern Europe: Challenges and Opportunities. European Population Conference 2003. Warsaw, Warsaw School of Economics, S. 415-440.

Börsch-Supan, Axel u. a. (Hrsg.) (2005): Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe – First Results from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe. Mannheim Research Institute for the Economics of Aging (MEA).

Brake, Benjamin: Lithuania. In: Focus Migration: Country profile Lithuania, Nr. 7, January 2007.

Breuer, Toni (2004): Successful aging auf den Kanarischen Inseln? Versuch einer Typologie von Alterns – Strategien deutscher Altersmigranten. In: Europa Regional, Nr. 12, 2004, S. 122-131.

Breuer, Toni (2005): Retirement Migration or rather Second-Home Tourism? German Senior Citizens on the Canary Islands. In: Die Erde, Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde, 136. Jahrgang, Heft 3, S. 313-333.

Bundesregierung (2008): Antwort der Bundesregierung auf die große Anfrage der Abgeordneten Sibylle Laurischk, Ina Lenke, Miriam Gruß, weiterer Abgeordneter und der Fraktion der FDP- Drucksache 16/8301- Seniorinnen und Senioren in Deutschland. Bonn, Bundestagsdrucksache 16/10155.

Bundesverband für Wohneigentum und Stadtentwicklung e. V. – vhw (Hrsg.): Forum Wohneigentum. Ausgabe 4/2007 (zweimonatliche Erscheinungsweise), Themenschwerpunkt: Migration- Integration– Bürgergesellschaft. z.T. Download unter: <http://www.vhw-online.de/forum/index.php>

Burholt, V. (1998): Testing Behavioural and Development Models of Migration: A Re- evaluation of 'Migration Patterns Among the Elderly' and 'Why Older People Move'. Unpublished Ph.D thesis, University of Wales.

C

Caritasverband Frankfurt e.V., Amt für multikulturelle Angelegenheiten der Stadt Frankfurt am Main (Hrsg.) (2007): Selbstorganisation zwischen Förderung und Überforderung – Perspektiven der interkulturellen Altenhilfe. Dokumentation der Fachtagung vom 17.10.2005, Frankfurt am Main.

Casado, M.A.; Kaiser, C.; Warnes, T. (2004): Northern European retired residents in nine southern European areas: characteristics, motivations and adjustment. In: Ageing and Society, 24(3), 2004, S. 353-381.

Central Statistics Office Ireland (July 2007): Census 2006. Vol. 4- Usual Residence, Migration, Birth-places and Nationalities. (http://www.cso.ie/census/census2006results/volume_4/vol_4_2006_complete.pdf, Abruf vom 10.07.2009).

Cil, Nevim (2007): Topographie des Außenseiters – Türkische Generationen und der deutsch-deutsche Wiedervereinigungsprozess, Schiler Verlag.

Coleman, D. (1996): Großbritannien und die internationale Migration: Die Bilanz hat sich geändert. In: Fassmann, H.; Münz, R. (Hrsg.), Migration in Europa. Historische Entwicklung, aktuelle Trends, politische Reaktionen. Frankfurt am Main, Campus, S 53-89.

Coleman D. (1999): International Migration to Europe in the late 1990s. In: Coleman, D.; Wadensjö, E., Immigration to Denmark. International and National Perspectives. Aarhus, Aarhus University Press, S. 46-103.

Commission of the European Communities (14.6.2007): Decision of the European Parliament and of the council on the participation by the community in a research and development programme aimed at enhancing the quality of life of older people through the use of new Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), undertaken by several Member States.

Commission of the European Communities (2003): Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on immigration, integration and employment.

Commission of the European Communities (2007): Europe's demographic future. Facts and figures. Commission staff working document. SEC (2007) 638. O.O.

Commission of the European Communities (2008): Commission Staff Working.

Commission of the European Communities: Demography Report 2008: Meeting Social Needs in an Ageing Society. Brussels, SEC (2008) 2911.

Cyrus, Norbert (2001): Wie vor Hundert Jahren? Zirkuläre Arbeitsmigration aus Polen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. In: Pallaske, Christoph (Hrsg.), Die Migration von Polen nach Deutschland. Zu Geschichte und Gegenwart eines europäischen Migrationssystems. Baden-Baden: Nomos, S. 185-203.

D

Das Parlament (div. Autoren) (2007): Muslime in Deutschland. Wie gelingt Integration? 57.Jahrgang, Nr. 50, Montag 10.Dezember 2007, Berlin, S. 1-14.

De Vroom, Bert; Guillemard, Anne- Marie (2002), "Institutional changes at the end of the Worklife. From externalisation to integration of ageing workers". In: Goul Andersen & Jensen (Hrsg.), Changing Labour Markets, Welfare Policies, and Citizenship, Bristol: Polity Press.

Demografie, Entwicklung, Migration Online-Service (demos): Bewölkter Platz an der Sonne. Der beschauliche Lebensabend im Süden ist für viele Nordeuropäer mit Schwierigkeiten behaftet. Ausgabe 59, 13. November 2008.

Department of Statistics to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania: 2005 CENSUSES, population by ethnicity. (<http://www.stat.gov.lt> Abruf vom 10.07.2009).

Department of Statistics to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania: Economic and Social Development in Lithuania 2009 /05. Vilnius 2009. (<http://www.stat.gov.lt> Abruf vom 10.07.2009)

Der Dezernent für soziales und Jugend (Hrsg.) (2005): Gesellschaftliche Teilhabe älterer Migrantinnen und Migranten in Frankfurt am Main, Materialienreihe: Jugend und Soziales 2, Frankfurt am Main.

Deutsche Diabetes-Union (Hrsg.): Deutscher Gesundheitsbericht. Diabetes 2008. Die Bestandsaufnahme vorgelegt von der Deutschen Diabetes-Union und dem Nationalen Aktionsforum Diabetes mellitus (NAFDM) zum Weltdiabetestag im November 2007.

Deutsche Welle (2008): Weltzeit. Das Magazin der deutschen Welle 02. Mai 2008, Deutsche Welle Global Media Forum, Die Waffen der Medien, Bonn.

Deutscher Bundestag, 16. Wahlperiode (Hrsg.) (2007): 11. Sportbericht der Bundesregierung. Drucksache 16/3750, Berlin.

DG ECFIN (2006): The impact of ageing on public expenditure: projections for the EU 25 member states on pension, health care, long-term care, education and unemployment transfers (2004-2050). Special Report Nr. 1/2006.

Dietzel-Papakyriakou, M.; Olbermann, E. (2001): Gesundheitliche Lage und Versorgung alter Arbeitsmigranten in Deutschland [Health status and care of older migrant workers in Germany]. In: Marschalck, P.; Wiedl, K. H. (Hrsg.), Migration und Krankheit (S. 283-311), Osnabrück.

Document. Demography Report 2008: Meeting Social Needs in an Ageing Society. Brussels.

Domenig, Dagmar (Hrsg.) (2007): Transkulturelle Kompetenz. Handbuch für Pflege-, Gesundheits- und Sozialberufe, 2. überarb. u. erw. Aufl., Huber Verlag, Bern.

Dronia, I. (2000): Aspekte der Lebenslage älterer Spätaussiedler in Deutschland, Diplomarbeit an der Universität Dortmund, Fakultät für Erziehungswissenschaft. Dortmund.

Dumont, Jean-Christophe; Lemaitre, Georges u. a.: Counting immigrants and expatriates in OECD countries: A new perspective. OECD, Paris.

DZA, Dietzel-Papakyriakou, M., Olbermann, E. (1998): Wohnverhältnisse älterer Migranten. Expertisenband 4 zum Zweiten Altenbericht der Bundesregierung. Frankfurt, Campus.

E

Economic Policy Committee (2005): The 2005 EPC projections of age-related expenditure (2004-2050) for the EU-25 member states: Underlying assumptions and projection methodologies. Special Report No 4/2005. European Economy. European Commission Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs, Brussels.

Eichler, Katja Johanna (2007): Gesundheit und Transnationalität. Eine qualitative Studie zur Kompetenzentwicklung im Gesundheitshandeln von Migrantinnen mit transnationalen Lebensbezügen. VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, Wiesbaden.

Endruweit, Günter; Trommsdorff, Gisela (1989): Wörterbuch der Soziologie. Dtv.

Engels, D.; Braun, J.; Burmeister; Institut für sozialwissenschaftliche Analysen und Beratung – ISAB (Hrsg.) (2007): Senior Trainerinnen und Senior Kompetenzteams – Erfahrungswissen und Engagement Älterer in einer neuen Verantwortungsrolle. Evaluationsbericht zum Bundesmodellprogramm „Erfahrungswissen für Initiativen – EFI“. Im Auftrag des BMFSFJ. ISAB Schriftenreihe: Berichte aus Forschung und Praxis Nr. 102, Köln.

Eriksson, Bengt; Wolf, Jürgen (2005): European perspectives on elderly people. Ältere Menschen aus europäischen Blickwinkeln. Frankfurt/Main: PeterLang (Reihe European Social Inclusion, 12).

Ermagan, Ismail (2007): Integrations- und Segregationsneigungen von Deutschtürken. Versuch der Eingliederung in gesellschaftliche Bereiche. VDM Verlag Dr. Müller e. K. Saarbrücken.

EU Wochenbericht der NRW- Vertretung bei der EU (2007): Integrationspolitik – Integration von ethnischen Minderheiten; Start der Kampagne zum Europäischen Jahr des interkulturellen Dialogs 2008, Nr.43, S. 7-10.

EU Wochenbericht der NRW-Vertretung bei der EU (2008): Integrationspolitik – Europäisches Jahr des interkulturellen Dialogs eröffnet, Nr.2, S. 6.

Europäische Kommission, Generaldirektion Justiz, Freiheit und Sicherheit (2007): Handbuch über Integration für Politikgestalter und Praktiker, Zweite Ausgabe.

European Commission (2004): Handbook on Integration for policy-makers and practitioners.

European Commission (2007): Europas demographische Zukunft: Fakten und Zahlen (Zusammenfassung); Europe's demographic future: facts and figures on challenges and opportunities (gesamter Bericht).

European Commission, Directorate-General "Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities" (2008): Demographic Trends, Socio-Economic Impacts and Policy Implications in the European Union – 2007. Executive Summary of the Monitoring report prepared by the European Observatory on the Social Situation – Demography Network.

European Council (2008): Intergenerational Solidarity for Cohesive and Sustainable Societies. Outcomes of the Slovenian Presidency Conference in Brdo, Slovenia 28- 29 April 2009, Brussels.

European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (2007): Housing and Integration of migrants in Europe.

European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (2006): Integration of migrants: Contribution of local and regional authorities.

European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (2007): Integration of third-country migrants, Background paper.

European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (2007): Local integration policies for migrants in Europe.

F

[FfG] Forschungsgesellschaft für Gerontologie e.V. (2007): Kompetenzen und Potentiale älterer Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte – AP4, Dortmund.

Fabbri-Lipsch, P./Ploch, B./AK „Zuwanderung und Lokalgeschichte“ (Hg.) (2007): Vom Weggehen und Ankommen. Ehemalige Gastarbeiterinnen und Gastarbeiter in Neu-Isenburg. Neu-Isenburg.

Fernández Rufete, José; Schriewer, Klaus; Rico Becero, Juan Ignacio; Rodes, Joaquín (2007): ¿Migraciones antagónicas? Comparativa de la cobertura sanitaria para inmigrantes europeos y no-europeos en la Región de Murcia. In: V Congreso nacional sobre la Inmigración en España. Valencia: Univeridad de Valencia (CD).

Ferring, Dieter u. a. (2004): Life satisfaction of older people in six European countries: findings from the European study of adult well-being. In: European Journal of Ageing, Nr. 1, S. 15-25.

FfG (2008): Der demografische Wandel in Nordrhein-Westfalen. Positionspapier des Instituts für Gerontologie an der TU Dortmund für das MGFFI. Dortmund: Vervielfältigung.

FluEqual (Hrsg.): Deutsch Russisches Gesundheitswörterbuch. 10 Seiten (<http://www.fluequal.at>)

Forum für eine kultursensible Altenhilfe (Hrsg.) (2007): Vorläufiger Tagungsbericht: „Kultursensible Altenhilfe – konkret!“. Köln 2007. (<http://www.kultursensible-altenhilfe.net>)

Freie Hansestadt Bremen, Gesundheitsamt (Hrsg.) (2007): Pflegegutachten bei Migrantinnen und Migranten. Ein Bericht zu Daten des Gesundheitsamtes Bremen, Bremen.

Freie Hansestadt Hamburg (Hrsg.) (1998): Älter werden in der Fremde. Wohn- und Lebenssituation älterer ausländischer Hamburgerinnen und Hamburger, Hamburg: Behörde für Arbeit, Gesundheit und Soziales.

Friebe, J. (2006). Migrant/innen in der Altenpflege – Bestandsaufnahme, Personalgewinnung und Qualifizierungen in NRW, Bonn.

Friebe, J. (2007): Weiterbildung in einer alternden Gesellschaft. Bonn, (<http://www.die-bonn.de>)

Friebe, J. (2008): Altenpflege als grenzüberschreitende Dienstleistung. In: Kollak, I.; Kolodziej-Durnas, A, Formen des sozialen Lebens im multikulturellen Europa. Berlin, S. 31-44/Opieka pielegnacyjna nad starszy mi osobami jako usługa transgraniczna . In: Kollak, I.; Kolodziej-Durnas, A., Formy życia społecznego w wielokulturowej Europie. 2007 Szczecm (PI).

Friebe, J. (2008): Pflegenden mit Migrationshintergrund als Adressaten der Bildung in der Altenhilfe. In: Rommelspacher, B.; Kollak, I., Die interkulturelle Öffnung der Institutionen im Gesundheits- und Sozialwesen, Frankfurt.

Friedrich, K.; Warnes, A. (2000): Understanding Contrasts in Later Life Migration Patterns: Germany, Britain and the United States. In: Erdkunde 54, S. 108- 120.

Friedrich, Klaus (2002): Migrationen im Alter. In: Schlag, Bernhard; Megel, Katrin (Hrsg.), Mobilität und gesellschaftliche Partizipation im Alter. Stuttgart: Kohlhammer. Schriftenreihe des Familienministeriums, S. 87-96.

G

García Jiménez, Modesto; Schriewer, Klaus (2005): Entre europeos – acerca de una posible conciencia europea. Presentación de un proyecto sobre ciudadanos europeos en España. In: García Jiménez, Modesto; Fernande- Rufete Gomez, José (Hrsg.), Movimientos migratorios contemporáneos. Murcia: UCAM, 181-205.

GCIM (Global Commission on International Migration) (2005): Migration in einer interdependenten Welt: Neue Handlungsprinzipien. Bericht der Weltkommission für Internationale Migration. Berlin: Deutsche Gesellschaft für die Vereinten Nationen.

Gerling, V. & Miller, M. (2003): SEEM (phase 1): personal social services for elders from black and minority ethnic groups in Leeds (Great Britain), Lille (France), Dortmund (Germany) and Gothenburg (Sweden). Summary of the final report. Service for Elders from Ethnic Minorities: Dortmund.

Gerling, V. & Naegele, G. (1998): Older migrants from ethnic minorities in the Federal Republic of Germany. Poster im Rahmen des 51th Annual Scientific Meeting of the American Association of Gerontology. Poster Session Social Research Planning.

Gerling, V. & Naegele, G. (2003): Social service for elders from ethnic minorities – European approaches. Poster for the 5th European Congress of Gerontology. 2 - 5 Juli 2003. Barcelona.

Gerling, V. (1999): Soziale Dienstleistungen für ältere Angehörige ethnischer Minderheiten. Erfahrungen und Handlungsansätze aus der kommunalen Praxis in Leeds/GB. In: Hilbert, J.; Naegele, G. (Hrsg.), Qualifizierte Dienstleistungen. Internationale Erfahrungen und Herausforderungen für den Strukturwandel im Ruhrgebiet. (Dortmunder Beiträge zur Sozial- und Gesellschaftspolitik Nr. 23) (S. 11- 148). Münster: Lit.

Gerling, V. (2001): Allgemeine Lebenssituation von älteren Einwanderer/innen. In: Stadt Dortmund (Hrsg.), Fachtagung der Dortmunder Pflegekonferenz am 29.11.2000 „Ist die pflegerische Versorgung älterer Einwanderinnen und Einwanderer in Dortmund ausreichend? Dortmund.

Gerling, V. (2001): Soziale Dienste für afro-karibische SeniorInnen in Leeds/GB – Strategien der Entwicklung und Bereitstellung sowie „models of good Practice“. In: IFAK e.V. (Hrsg), „Einwanderer im Ruhestand? Neue Wege einer offenen interkulturellen Seniorenarbeit“, Dokumentation der Fachtagung am 31.10.2000 in Bochum: Vervielfältigung.

Gerling, V. (2001): Soziale Dienste für zugewanderte Senioren/innen: Erfahrungen aus Deutschland und Großbritannien und ein Vergleich kommunaler Praxis der Partnerstädte Dortmund und Leeds. Herstellung: Books on Demand GmbH.

Gerling, V. (2002): Die britische und deutsche Antwort der Altenhilfe auf zugewanderte Senioren/innen im Vergleich. Zeitschrift für Gerontologie und Geriatrie, (35), 1-7.

Gerling, V. (2002): Heimisch in der Fremde. Soziale Dienste für afro-karibische Senioren am Beispiel Leeds. Nightingale (3), 3-11.

Gerling, V. (2003): Die britische und deutsche Antwort der Altenhilfe auf zugewanderte Senioren/innen im Vergleich. Zeitschrift für Geriatrie und Gerontologie, (36), 216-222.

Gerling, V. (2003): Es gibt viel zu tun! Betrifft: Zeitschrift der Ausländerbeauftragten des Landes Niedersachsen, (4), 14-16.

Gerling, V. (2003): Personal Social Services for Elders from Black and Minority Ethnic Groups in Leeds (Great Britain), Lille (France), Dortmund (Germany) and Gothenburg (Sweden): Backgrounds, Local Strategies for Delivery, Examples of Good Practice and Recommendation for Further Strategies of Action. SEEM Final Report (phase1). Service for Elders from Ethnic Minorities: Dortmund.

Gerling, V. (2003): Recommendation Report Dortmund. Service for Elders from Ethnic Minorities: Dortmund.

Gerling, V. (2003): Social services for elderly from black and minority ethnic groups in Dortmund: background report. Services for Elders from ethnic Minorities: Dortmund.

Gerling, V. (2004): Das "Unna Projekt" im Licht der deutschen und internationalen Projektlandschaft. In: Forschungsgesellschaft für Gerontologie e. V.; Institut für Gerontologie an der Universität Dortmund, Kreis Unna; Der Landrat; Fachbereich Arbeit und Soziales Koordinierungsstelle Altenarbeit & Multikulturelles Forum Lünen e.V. (Hrsg.), Auch Migranten werden alt! Lebenslagen und Perspektiven in Europa. (S. 15- 22). Dokumentation der Fachtagung vom 30. Juni bis 1. Juli 2003 in Lünen im Auftrag des Ministeriums für Gesundheit, Soziales, Frauen und Familie des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen.

Gerling, V. (2004): Das Modellprojekt aus Sicht der wissenschaftlichen Begleitforschung. In: Integration älterer Migrantinnen und Migranten. (S. 39-66), Ergebnisse des Modellprojektes aus Sicht der Projektbeteiligten und der wissenschaftlichen Begleitforschung im Auftrag des Ministeriums für Gesundheit, Soziales, Frauen und Familie des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen. Düsseldorf. Wissenschaftliche Begleitforschung: Forschungsgesellschaft für Gerontologie e. V.

Gerling, V. (2004): Social Services for Elders from Ethnic Minority Groups – European Approaches. Poster im Rahmen des 7. Kongresses der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Gerontologie und Geriatrie (DGGG) Älterwerden hat Zukunft vom 7.- 9. Oktober in Hamburg.

Gerling, V. (2005): Altern in der Migration. Die Entwicklung des Themenfeldes am Institut für Gerontologie. In: Schönberg, F.; Naegele, G. (Hrsg.), Alter hat Zukunft. 15 Jahre gerontologische Forschung in Dortmund, S. 299-315, Münster: LIT- Verlag.

Gerling, V. (2005): Maßnahmen zur Verbesserung der Lebenssituation älterer Migranten/innen dargestellt am Beispiel eines Modellprojektes im Kreis Unna. Zeitschrift für Geriatrie und Gerontologie, (38), 407-416.

Gerling, V. (2005): Verbesserung der Lebenssituation älterer Migrantinnen und Migranten – Ergebnisse eines Modellprojektes. Theorie und Praxis der Sozialen Arbeit, (5), 17-21.

Gerling, V. (2006): SEEM II – Services for Elders from Ethnic Minorities. Final Report. PDF-Internet-Dokument.

Gerling, V. (2006): SEEM II – Soziale Dienste für ältere Angehörige ethnischer Minderheiten. BAGSO-Nachrichten, (2), 36-37.

Gerling, V. (2009): Alter und Migration. In: Dettbarn-Reggentin, J.; Reichenbach, M. (Hrsg.), Bau- und Wohnkonzepte für alte und pflegebedürftige Menschen, FORUMVerlag.

Gerling, V. (2009): Minority Ethnic Elders in Germany and Great Britain: A Comparison of Life Circumstances, Legal Conditions, Policy Issues. In Walker, A.; Naegele, G. (Hrsg.), Social Policy in Ageing Societies: Britain and Germany Compared.

Gerling, Vera; Miller, Miranda (2003): Personal Social Services for Elders from Black and Minority Ethnic Groups in Leeds (Great Britain), Lille (France), Dortmund (Germany) and Gothenburg (Sweden): Backgrounds, Local Strategies for Delivery, Examples of Good Practice and Recommendations for further Strategies of Action, Summary of SEEM Final Report (Phase I), Dortmund & Leeds.

Gerling, Vera (2001): Soziale Dienste für zugewanderte Senioren/innen. Erfahrungen aus Deutschland und Großbritannien und ein Vergleich kommunaler Praxis der Partnerstädte Dortmund und Leeds, Herstellung: Books on Demand.

Gerling, Vera (2002): Zugewanderte Senioren/innen in Deutschland und Großbritannien: Soziodemographische Strukturdaten, Lebenslagen und soziale Dienste der Altenhilfe im Vergleich. In: Sozialer Fortschritt, 6/2002, S. 149-158.

Gerling, Vera (2003): Das Unna-Projekt im Licht der deutschen und internationalen Projektlandschaft. In: Forschungsgesellschaft für Gerontologie e.V. (Hrsg.), Auch Migranten werden alt! Lebenslagen und Perspektiven in Europa. Dokumentation der Fachtagung vom 30. Juni bis 1. Juli 2003 in Lünen. Unna.

Gerling, Vera (2003): Personal Social Services for Elders from Black and Minority Ethnic Groups in Leeds (Great Britain), Lille (France), Dortmund (Germany) and Gothenburg (Sweden): Backgrounds, Local Strategies for Delivery, Examples of Good Practice and Recommendations for further Strategies of Action, SEEM Final Report (Phase I), Dortmund.

Gerling, V. (2002): Zugewanderte Senioren/innen in Deutschland und Großbritannien: Soziodemographische Strukturdaten, Lebenslagen und soziale Dienste im Vergleich. Sozialer Fortschritt, (6), 149-158.

Giannakouris, Konstantinos (2008): Ageing characterises the demographic perspectives of the European societies. Eurostat. Statistics in Focus 72/2008, Brussels.

Giovannelli-Blocher, Sergio (2007): Va' pensiero. Geschichte eines Fremdarbeiters aus Ligurien. Eine Biografie, Edition 8 Verlagsgenossenschaft, Zürich.

Gödri, Irén (2005): The nature and causes of immigration into Hungary and the integration of immigrants into Hungarian society and labour market. In: Demography, 2005, Vol. 48, Budapest, S. 168-191.

Gonzalez, J. R.; a. Puebla, J. M. A. (1996): Spain: return to the south, metropolitan deconcentration and new migration flows. In: Rees, P. R.; Stillwell, J.; Convey, A.; Hupiszewski, M.: Population Migration in the European Union. Chichester, Sussex, S 175-189.

Guarnizo, Luis E. (2003): The economics of transnational living. In: International Migration Review, 37(3), S. 666-699.

Gustafson, Per: Transnationalism in retirement migration: the case of North European retirees in Spain. In: Ethnic and racial studies 2008, Vol. 31, Nr. 3, S. 451-475.

H

Hahn, Katrin (2007): Integration ist kein Problem. Integration ist eine Herausforderung. Impulse aus New York City. In: Körber-Stiftung (Hrsg.): USable – Der Newsletter, Ausgabe 106, Hamburg. (<http://www.usable.de>)

Hall, K. (2008): The Challenges of Retiring Abroad: A Case of Older British Migrants. Regions, 271, S. 29-32.

Hardill, I.; Spradbery, J.; Arnold-Boakes, J.; Marrugat, L. (2004): Retirement migration: the other story. Issues facing English speaking migrants who retire to Spain. Paper presented at RSA Conference, Europe at the Margins: EU Regional Policy, Peripherality and Rurality.

Health and well-being among 70-year-old migrants living in Sweden – results from the H 70 gerontological and geriatric population studies in Göteborg. In: Zeitschrift Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology, Vol. 37, Nr. 1/Jan. 2002, S. 13-22.

Heimann, Hannahn (2007): Alkoholabhängigkeit bei Aussiedlern. VDM Verlag Dr. Müller (Hrsg.).

Heinicker, Paul; Kiestler, Ernst; Wagner, Alexandra; Widmann, Patrick: Germany. In: Patel, Naina (Hrsg.), Minority Elderly Care in Europe: Country Profiles, Leeds: PRIAE, 2003, S. 53-72.

Herberhold, Mechthild (2007): KulturKonstruktionen. Eine ethische Auseinandersetzung mit den Lebensbedingungen alter türkischer Frauen in Deutschland. VDM Verlag.

Herm, Anne (2008): Recent migration trends: Citizens of EU-27 Member States become even more mobile while EU remains attractive to non-EU citizens. Statistics in focus 98. Eurostat. Luxembourg.

Hirsch, Helga (2007): Entwurzelt – Vom Verlust der Heimat zwischen Oder und Bug. Edition Körber-Stiftung (Hrsg.).

Huber, A.; O'Reilly, K. (2004): The construction of Heimat under conditions of individualised modernity: Swiss and British elderly migrants in Spain. In: Ageing and Society, 24: S. 327-351.

Hungarian Central Statistical Office: Population Census 2001. National and county data – Summary Data. (<http://www.nepszamlalas.hu> Abruf vom 10.07.2009).

I

[IFG] InitiativForum Generationenvertrag (Hrsg.) (2004): Altern ist anders, Band 1, Münster.

[IMIS] Institut für Migrationsforschung und Interkulturelle Studien; Bommers, M.; Kolb, H. (Hrsg.) (2006): IMIS-Beiträge. Integrationslotsen für Stadt und Landkreis Osnabrück. Grundlagen, Evaluationen und Perspektiven eines kommunalen Modellprojekts, Heft 28, Bad Iburg.

[IMIS] Institut für Migrationsforschung und Interkulturelle Studien; Oltmer, J. (Hrsg.) (2006): IMIS-Beiträge. Historische Integrationssituationen, Heft 29, Bad Iburg.

[IMIS] Institut für Migrationsforschung und Interkulturelle Studien (Hrsg.) (2006): IMIS-Beiträge, Heft 30, Bad Iburg.

[IMIS] Institut für Migrationsforschung und Interkulturelle Studien (Hrsg.) (2006): IMIS-Beiträge. Klaus J. Bade, Leviten lesen: Migration und Integration in Deutschland, Abschiedsvorlesung mit Grußworten und ausgewähltem Schriftenverzeichnis, Heft 31, Bad Iburg.

[ISAB] Institut für sozialwissenschaftliche Analysen und Beratung (2003): Entwicklung innovativer Konzepte zur sozialen Integration älterer Migranten/innen, ISAB- Berichte, Nr. 81.

IKoM-Newsletter (Informations- und Kontaktstelle für die Arbeit mit älteren MigrantInnen) (2007): Ausgaben 1/07 - 5/07.

Illés, Sándor (2006): International Elderly Migration in Hungary. Demographic Research Institute of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO). In: Migracijske i etničke teme, Vol. 22, Nr. 1-2.

Illés, Sándor (2007): Hungarian Pensioners in the World, Demográfia 2007, Vol. 50, Nr. 5 English Edition, S. 60-74.

Illés, Sándor; Kincses, Áron (2008): Foreign Retired Migrants in Hungary, Hungarian Statistical Review, Vol. 86. Special number 12, S. 88-111.

Illés, Sándor: Elderly immigration to Hungary. Demographic Research Institute of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO). In: Migration Letters, Vol. 2, Nr. 2, S. 164-169, October 2005.

Institut für Kulturpolitik der Kulturpolitischen Gesellschaft e.V. (Hrsg.) (2007): Beheimatung durch Kultur. Kulturorte als Lernorte interkultureller Kompetenz. Dokumentation. Klartext-Verlag, Essen.

Istituto Nazionale di Statistica- ISTAT (2007) (<http://demo.istat.it> Abruf vom 10.07.2009).

J

Jandl, Michael; Kraler, Albert (2003): Migration Information Source – Austria: A Country of Immigration? International Centre for Migration Policy Development. Migration Policy Institute. (<http://www.migrationinformation.org> Abruf vom 10.07.2009)

Johansson, Lennarth (2004): National background report for Sweden, EUROFAMCARE.

Johnson, Malcolm L. (2005): The Cambridge Handbook of Age and Ageing. Cambridge University Press.

Jonuschat, H.; Baranek, E.; Behrendt, M.; Dietz, K.; Schlussmeier, B.; Walk, H.; Zehm, A. (Hrsg.) (2007): Partizipation und Nachhaltigkeit – Vom Leitbild zur Umsetzung. Oekom Verlag, München.

K

Katus, Kalev; Puur, Allan; Poldma, Asta: Challenges of International Migration to Receiving Countries: Estonia in the European Perspective. Estonian Interuniversity Population Research Centre. (<http://iussp2005.princeton.edu> Abruf vom 10.07.2009).

King, R. (2001): The Mediterranean Passage: Migration and New Cultural Encounters in Southern Europe. Liverpool: Liverpool University Press.

King, R.; Lazaridis G.; Tsardanidis, C. (2000): Eldorado or Fortress? Migration in Southern Europe. London: Macmillian.

King, R.; Patterson, G. (1998): Diverse paths: the elderly British in Tuscany, International Journal of Population Geography, Vol. 4, S. 157-182.

King, R.; Warnes, A.; Williams, A.M. (1998): International retirement migration in Europe. In: International Journal of Population Geography, 4(2), S. 91-111.

King, R.; Warnes, A.M.; Williams, A.M. (2000): Sunset lives: British retirement migration to the Mediterranean, Oxford: Berg.

Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften (2005): Angesichts des demographischen Wandels – eine neue Solidarität zwischen den Generationen.

Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften (2006): Mitteilung der Kommission. Die demografische Zukunft Europas- Von der herausforderung zur Chance.

Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften (2007): Mitteilung der Kommission an das europäische Parlament, den Rat, den Europäischen Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschuss und den Ausschuss der Regionen – Wohltuendes Altern in der Informationsgesellschaft – eine i2010-Initiative Aktionsplan, 14.06.2007.

Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften (2007): Mitteilung der Kommission an das europäische Parlament, den Rat, den Europäischen Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschuss und den Ausschuss der Regionen – Dritter Jahresbericht über Migration und Integration.

Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften (2008): Mitteilung der Kommission an das europäische Parlament, den Rat, den Europäischen Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschuss und den Ausschuss der Regionen – Eine erneute Sozialagenda: Chancen, Zugangsmöglichkeiten und Solidarität im Europa des 21. Jahrhunderts.

Konrad- Adenauer- Stiftung e.V.; Arbeitskreis Kommunalpolitik (Hrsg.) (2007): Integration vor Ort. Positionen und Handlungsempfehlungen für eine kommunale Integrationspolitik. Reihe: Materialien für die Arbeit vor Ort. Heft 37, 2007, Sankt Augustin, Berlin.

Köther, Ilka (Hrsg.) (2007): Thiemes Altenpflege. 2. aktualisierte Aufl. Stuttgart [u.a.].

Krasteva, A.; Jileva, E.: Teaching ethnicity and migration in Bulgarian Universities. In: Jacobs, S. (Hrsg.), Pedagogies of teaching "race" and ethnicity in higher education: British and European experiences. Birmingham: University of Birmingham, 2006, S. 137-159.

Krasteva, Anna (2008): Ageing (!) in Bulgaria: The Minority and Immigrant Experiences, CERMES, New Bulgarian University.

Krasteva, Anna (Hrsg.): Communities and identities in Bulgaria. Ravenna: Longo Editore, 1999. (in English). L'immigration en Bulgarie. – esprit d'entreprise et question d'intégration. – Hommes et migrations, 2008, N spécial 1274 Minorités et migrations en Bulgarie, S. 112-129.

- Krasteva, Anna (Hrsg.): Immigration in Bulgaria. Sofia: IMIR, 2005. (in bulgarian).
- Krasteva, Anna: Attraction and punishment: a case study of minority-majority relations. In: Mucha, J. (Hrsg.), *Dominant Culture as a Foreign Culture: Dominant Groups in the Eyes of Minorities*. East European Monographs. Columbia University Press, 1999, S. 25-44.
- Krasteva, Anna: Chinese in Bulgaria. In: Chiodi, L. (Hrsg.), *The borders of the polity. Migration and security across the EU and the Balkans*. Ravenna: Longo Editore, 2005, S. 59-80.
- Krasteva, Anna: Ethnic minorities in Bulgaria. In: Janic, D.; Bianchini, S. (Hrsg.), *Ethnicity and post-communism*, Belgrade, Institute of Social Sciences, 1996, S. 205-215.
- Krasteva, Anna: Europeanization and institutionalization of migration policy. In: Getova, M.; Uste, A.N. (Hrsg.), *The impact of European Union: the case of Bulgaria, the case of Turkey*. Sofia: NBU, 2007.
- Krasteva, Anna: Immigration, gender, labor. In: *The implication of EU membership on immigration trends and immigrant integration policies for the Bulgarian labor market*. Sofia, 2008, S. 101-113.
- Krasteva, Anna: Integration ou multiculturalisme: dilemmes (post)communistes. In: Greven-Bore, H.; Tournon, J. (Dir), *Les identités en débat: intégration ou multiculturalisme?* Paris: Harmattan, 2000, S. 169-187.
- Krasteva, Anna: L'immigre chinois en Bulgarie. Le "protestant" de l'économie post- communiste.- In: Roulleau- Berger, L. (dir), *Nouvelles migrations chinoises et travail en Europe*. Toulouse: Presse Universitaires du Mirail, 2007, S. 71-88.
- Krasteva, Anna: Post- communist discovery of immigration: the case of Bulgaria. In: Berggren, E.; Likić, B. – Strengthening cross-border cooperation in the Western Balkan regarding migration management – Bulgaria. In: *Migration flows in South eastern Europe, a compendium of national perspectives*. Belgrade, 2007, S. 163-193.
- Krasteva, Anna: The Bulgarian migration phenomenon.- In: Krasteva, A. (Hrsg.), *Immigration in Bulgaria*. Sofia: IMIR, 2005, S. 7-19. (in Bulgarian)
- Krech, V.; Zander, H.; Hero, M. (Hrsg.) (2007): *Religiöse Vielfalt in Nordrhein-Westfalen. Empirische Befunde, Entwicklungen und Perspektiven der Globalisierung vor Ort*. Ferdinand Schoeningh Verlag.
- Kreienbrink, Axel: *Focus Migration. Länderprofil Spanien*, Nr. 6, Oktober 2006.
- Kröhnert, Steffen; Hoßmann, Iris; Klingholz, Reiner (2008): *Europe's demographic future. Growing regional imbalances*, Berlin-Institute for Population and Development, Berlin.
- Kucera, Tomas u. a. (Hrsg.) (2000): *New Demographic Faces of Europe: The Changing Population Dynamics in Countries of Central and Eastern Europe*. Springer, Heidelberg.
- Kümpers, Susanne (2008): *Alter und gesundheitliche Ungleichheit: Ausgangspunkte für sozial-raumbezogene Prävention*. Discussion paper. Veröffentlichungsreihe der Forschungsgruppe Public Health, Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (WZB).
- Kümpers, Susanne (2008): *Der Stadtteil als Setting für Primärprävention mit sozioökonomisch benachteiligten Älteren – Erkenntnisstand und Forschungsbedarf*. In: Richter, Antje; Bunzendahl, Iris, Altgeld, Thomas (Hrsg.), *Dünne Rente, dicke Probleme. Alter, Armut und Gesundheit – Neue Herausforderungen für Armutsprävention und Gesundheit*. Frankfurt a.M.: Mabuse.
- Kümpers, Susanne (i.E.): *Alter und gesundheitliche Ungleichheit: Ausgangspunkte für Primärprävention*. In: Thomas Lampert (Hrsg.), *Armut und Gesundheit*.

- Kümpers, Susanne; Mur, Ingrid; Hardy, Brian; Maarse, Hans; van Raak, Arno (2006): *The importance of knowledge transfer between specialist and generic services in improving health care. A cross-national study of dementia care in England and The Netherlands*. *The International Journal of Health Planning and Management*, 21, S. 151-167. (Karolinska Medical Management Centre/EHMA Research Award 2006).
- Kümpers, Susanne; Mur, Ingrid; Hardy, Brian; van Raak, Arno; Maarse; Hans (2006): *Integrating dementia care in England and The Netherlands. Four comparative local case studies*. *Health and Place*, 12, S. 404-420
- L**
- [LAGA NRW] *Landesarbeitsgemeinschaft der kommunalen Migrantenvertretung NRW* (Hrsg.) (2006): *LAGA NRW: Zehn Jahre für Mitsprache, Gleichberechtigung und Integration*. Köln.
- [LAGA NRW] *Landesarbeitsgemeinschaft der kommunalen Migrantenvertretung NRW* (Hrsg.) (2007): *Migration*. Infodienst der Landesarbeitsgemeinschaft der kommunalen Migrantenvertretung NRW, Nr. 26, Köln.
- [LAGA NRW] *Landesarbeitsgemeinschaft der kommunalen Migrantenvertretung NRW* (Hrsg.) (2007): *Migration*. Infodienst der Landesarbeitsgemeinschaft der kommunalen Migrantenvertretung NRW, Nr. 27, Köln.
- [LAGA NRW] *Landesarbeitsgemeinschaft der kommunalen Migrantenvertretung NRW* (Hrsg.) (2007): *Rechtspopulismus in Gestalt einer "Bürgerbewegung". Struktur und politische Methodik von PRO NRW und PRO DEUTSCHLAND*, Köln.
- [LAGA NRW] *Landesarbeitsgemeinschaft der kommunalen Migrantenvertretung NRW*, [LSV NRW] *Landesseniorenvertretung NRW* (2008): *Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in NRW. Leben, Wohnen und Pflege zu Hause*, Dokumentation der Fachtagung am 16.1.2008, Köln.
- [LAGA NRW] *Landesarbeitsgemeinschaft der kommunalen Migrantenvertretung NRW*, [LSV NRW] *Landesseniorenvertretung NRW: Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in NRW*, Tagungsunterlagen.
- Landeshauptstadt Düsseldorf* (Hrsg.) (2007): *Leben in Düsseldorf. Wegweiser für Migrantinnen und Migranten*. Aktualisierte und überarb. Auflage. Düsseldorf.
- Latvian contact point of the European Migration Network: Annual Report on the Asylum and Migration Statistics for Latvia (Reference Year: 2006)*, October 2006.
- LDS NRW (2007): *Die Milieus der Menschen mit Migrationshintergrund in Deutschland, eine Multi-Client-Studie der Sinus Sociovision*.
- LebensBlicke – Stiftung Früherkennung Darmkrebs* (Hrsg.) (2007): *Hayatınız için tek bir an! – Ein Augenblick für Ihr Leben!* Infobroschüre in türkischer und deutscher Sprache. Ludwigshafen.
- Leeson, George W. (2004): *National background report for Denmark*, EUROFAMCARE.
- Lulle, Aija: *Replacement Migration: Is it a solution for Latvia's ageing and declining population?* Green College, Oxford. Reuters Foundation Paper Nr. 214, Trinity 2003.
- Lünsmann, Gabriela: *Betreuung von Migranten. Grundlagen und Arbeitshilfen*. Reihe: Familie, Betreuung, Soziales. Bundesanzeiger Verlag, Köln.

M

[MEA] Mannheim Research Institut for the Economics of Aging (2005): Share. The Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe- Methodology, Mörlenbach.

[MGFFI] Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes NRW: Beratung in der gemeinwesenorientierten Seniorenarbeit. Praxiserfahrung zur Diskussion gestellt, Duisburg.

[MGFFI] Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes NRW (Hrsg.): Handlungsempfehlungen: Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte. 2007, Düsseldorf.

[MGFFI] Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes NRW (Hrsg.): Zuwanderung- Eine Chance für die Familienbildung. Bestandsaufnahme und Empfehlungen zur Eltern- und Familienbildung in Nordrhein-Westfalen. 2007, Düsseldorf.

Machleidt, W.: Migration, Kultur und seelische Gesundheit. E2-Vorlesung, 23. - 27. April 2007, Vorlesung im Rahmen der 57. Lindauer Psychotherapiewochen. Lindau.

Mai, Ralf (2003): Die Alten der Zukunft. Eine bevölkerungsstatistische Analyse. Opladen: Leske + Budrich. Schriftenreihe des Bundesinstituts für Bevölkerungsforschung, Bd. 32.

Maltby, De Vroom; Mirabile, Overbye (eds.) (2004) Ageing and the Transition to Retirement: A Comparative Analysis of European Welfare States, Aldershot: Ashgate.

Manthorpe, J.; Hettiaratchy, P. (1993): Ethnic minority elders in the U.K. In: International Review of Psychiatry, 5, S. 171-178.

Martiniello, Marco; Rea, Andrea (2003): Migration Information Source – Belgium's Policy Brings Renewal and Challenges. International Centre for Migration Policy Development. Migration Policy Institute. (<http://www.migrationinformation.org> Abruf vom 21.07.2009).

Micheel, F.; Naderi, R. (2007): Überlegungen zur ökonomischen Situation älterer Türkinnen und Türken in Deutschland – Zahlen aus dem Generations and Gender Survey. In: BiB – Mitteilungen Informationen aus dem Bundesinstitut für Bevölkerungsforschung beim Statistischen Bundesamt, Heft 2/2007.

Mielck, Andreas; Altgeld, Thomas; Reisig, Veronika; Kümpers, Susanne (i.E.): Quantitative Zielvorgaben zur Verringerung der gesundheitlichen Ungleichheit. Lernen von England und anderen westeuropäischen Staaten. In: Richter, Matthias; Hurrelmann, Klaus (Hrsg.), Gesundheitliche Ungleichheit. Grundlage, Probleme, Perspektiven. VS (2. Auflage).

Migration Department under the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania: Migration Yearbook 2008. Vilnius, 2009.

Migration Policy Institute: Data Hub/Country and Comparative Data. (<http://www.migrationinformation.org> Abruf vom 21.07.2009).

Milan (Senior Welfare Organisation) (2008): Report on Housing /Advocacy Needs of older people from Indian, Pakistani, Bangladesh and Mauritian Communities.

Ministry of Justice, Immigration and Nationalisation Service, IND Information and Analysis Centre (2005): A review of recent literature on the impact of immigration on Dutch society, internet document.

Mintzel, Alf (1997): Multikulturelle Gesellschaften in Europa und Nordamerika. Konzepte, Streitfragen, Analysen, Befunde. Passau: Wissenschaftsverlag Richard Rothe.

Moro, Domenico (2006): International Retirement Migration: Legal Framework in the European Union. Working Paper, Warwick University, Department of Economics.

Mühlheim & Business GmbH Wirtschaftsförderung (Hrsg.) (2007): Migrantenökonomie. Potentiale der ethnischen Ökonomie gezielt ausschöpfen, S. 14-16.

Munsch, Ch.; Gemende, M.; Weber-Unger-Rotino, St. (Hrsg.) (2007): Eva ist emanzipiert, Mehmet ist ein Macho. Geschlechterforschung Zuschreibung, Ausgrenzung, Lebensbewältigung und Handlungsansätze im Kontext von Migration und Geschlecht. Juventa Verlag.

N

[NIL] Netzwerk Interkulturelles Lernen (Hrsg.) (2007): Geschichte(n) von Migration in Oberhausen: Hintergründe, Erinnerungen, Dokumente, Oberhausen.

Naegele, G & Walker, A. (2006): A guide to Good Practice in Age Management. Luxembourg.

Naegele, G. (2002). Active strategies for older workers in Germany. In ETUI (European Trade Union Institute) (Hrsg.) (2002), Active Strategies for Older Workers (S. 207-245). Brussels.

Naegele, G. (2006): Paradigm Changes in Labour Market Policies for Older Workers in Germany – Background Factors and Recent Developments. In: Conrad, H.; Heindorf, V.; Waldenberger, F. (Hrsg.), Human Resource Management in Ageing Societies. Palgrave Macmillan. New York.

Naegele, G. (2008): Politische und soziale Partizipation im Alter – 13 Thesen zu einer „dialogfähigen Reformdebatte“. Theorie und Praxis der sozialen Arbeit, 2: 93-100.

Naegele, G., Gerling, V., Scharfenroth, K. (2006): Productivity in Old Age in Labor and Consumption Markets: The German Case. In: Wahl, H. W.; Tesch-Römer, C.; Hoff, A. (Hrsg.), New Dynamics in Old Age, Individual, environmental and social perspectives, New York 2006.

Naegele, G., Olbermann, E. & Gerling, V. (1997): Älterwerden in der Fremde. In: Brech, J.; Vanhue, L. (Hrsg.), Migration. Stadt im Wandel (S. 233-244). Frankfurt/Main: Wohnbund.

Naegele, G., Walker, A. (Hrsg.) (2008): Social Policy in Ageing Societies. Britain and Germany Compared. Palgrave Macmillan: Basingstoke.

Naegele, Gerhard (1999): Neue Märkte und Berufe. Altern schafft Bedarf. In: Niederfranke, Annette; Naegele, Gerhard (Hrsg.), Funkkolleg Altern 2. Lebenslagen und Lebenswelten, Soziale Sicherung und Altenpolitik, Opladen, S. 435-478.

Naegele, Gerhard; Olbermann, Elke; Gerling, Vera (1997): Älter werden in der Fremde. Herausforderungen an die kommunale Altenpolitik. In: Brech, Joachim; Vanhué, Laura (Hrsg.), Migration – Stadt im Wandel. Darmstadt.

Ness, Jennifer C. (2004): Managing Stakeholder Contestation and Negotiation in Amenity- Driven Land- Use Planning. Simon Fraser University, Spring 2009.

Neufeld, Olga (2007): Fromm in der fremden Heimat, Verlag: IKO – Verlag für Interkulturelle Kommunikation, Frankfurt am Main.

O

O'Reilly, Karen (2000a): New Europe, old boundaries: British migrants in Spain, European section, Journal of Social Welfare and Family Law, Vol. 22, Nr. 4, S. 477-491.

O'Reilly, Karen (2000b): *The British on the Costa del Sol. Transnational identities and local communities*, London: Routledge.

Olbermann, E. (2003): *Soziale Netzwerke, Alter und Migration. Theoretische und empirische Explorations zur sozialen Unterstützung älterer Migranten [Social networks, old age and migration. Theoretical and empirical explorations about social support of older migrants]*. Dissertation. Universität Dortmund.

Olbermann, E. (2007): *Potentiale und Ressourcen älterer Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Nordrhein-Westfalen [Potentials and resources of older migrants in North Rhine-Westfalia]*. Arbeitspapier im Auftrag des Ministeriums für Generationen, Familien, Frauen und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen. Dortmund.

Olbermann, E. (2008). *Kultursensible Altenhilfe [Culture sensitive eldercare]*. In: Aner, K.; Karl, U. (Hrsg.), *Lebensalter und Soziale Arbeit: Ältere und alte Menschen* (S. 138-150), Band 5 der Reihe *Basiswissen Soziale Arbeit*, hrsg. von Hans-Günther Homfeldt und Jörgen Schulze-Krüdener, Hohengehren.

Olbermann, E. (2008). *Lebenswelten älterer Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte. Potentiale für Selbstbestimmung und Teilhabe. [Live – worlds of older migrants. Potentials for self-determination and participation]*. In: *Landesarbeitsgemeinschaft der kommunalen Migrantenvertretungen NRW; Landesseniorenvertretung NRW* (Hrsg.), *Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Nordrhein-Westfalen. Leben, Wohnen und Pflege zu Hause*. (S. 14-21), Düsseldorf.

Olbermann, E. (in press). *Bürgerschaftliches Engagement und Alter: Betrachtungen zu neuen Entwicklungen aus wissenschaftlicher Sicht. [Volunteering in old age. Considerations on new developments from a scientific viewpoint]*. In: *Kompetenzzentrum für Integration* (Hrsg.), *Bürgerschaftliches Engagement im Alter bei Einheimischen und Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte*, Unna.

Olbermann, Elke (2003). *Innovative Konzepte zur sozialen Integration älterer Migrantinnen und Migranten [Innovative concepts for social integration of older migrants]*. Abschlussbericht zum gleichnamigen Projekt. Stuttgart/Marburg/Erfurt.

Oliver, C. (2008): *Retirement migration. Paradoxes of ageing*. London, New York: Routledge.

Openeurope. *Briefing note: Migration from Bulgaria and Romania: Lessons from the most recent enlargement*. (<http://www.openeurope.org.uk> Abruf vom 10.07.2009).

Organisation for Economic Co- Operation and Development (OECD): 2008: S. 68 ff.

Orsos-Hegyési, Eva; Woods, Ronald: *Hungary*. In: Patel, Naina (Hrsg.): *Minority Elderly Care in Europe: Country Profiles*, Leeds: PRIAE, 2003, S. 133-151.

Owen, David (1993): *Ethnic Minorities in Great Britain: Settlement Patterns*. Coventry, Centre for Research in Ethnic Relations.

P

Papadopoulus, A.G.; Tragaki, A.: *Retirement Migration: A new face of a Recent Phenomenon*. Powerpoint Präsentation, Athen.

Parkatti, Terttu; Eskola, Päivi (2004): *National background report for Finland, EUROFAMCARE*.

Pascher, Ute: *Ageing in Germany. Steps to open the Care system for Migrants in Need of Care – Development and Testing of inter-cultural Qualification concepts for Carer for the Elderly*. Co-operation Partner: Center for advanced vocational training of the DGB (federation of trade unions), Seminar of the Care for the Elderly Wuppertal, 2000-2001. QUATRO-Project (EU/MAGS).

Pascher, Ute: *Building Blocks for the Development of Cultural- Competent Care Cooperationspartner: maxQ im bfw, Castrop- Rauxel, 2007-2008. Special- Program XENOS (EU/BMAS)*.

Pascher, Ute: *Cultural offers for Elderly Migrants in Nordrhein- Westfalia (KÄZ) 2008, MGFFI*.

Pascher, Ute: *Cultural-Competent Care in Education and Practice (KAP) Co-operation Partner: maxQ im bfw, Castrop- Rauxel 2008-2011 (in application procedure). ENOS (EU/BMAS)*.

Pascher, Ute: *District-Service for Elderly Migrants. A Sub-Project of the Development-Partnership "Silberdienste – Nearby Habitation Service for Elderly People"*. Co-operating Partner: LEG AS; Development Society Duisburg, 2005-2007 EQUAL-Project (EU/BMAS).

Pascher, Ute: *New Customers through culture-sensitive Care Development of Concepts for an advanced customer orientation of Care service through the Opening for Migrants*. Co-operation Partner: Center for advanced vocational training of the DGB (federation of trade unions), Seminar of the Care for the Elderly Wuppertal. 2002. ESF-NRW-Project (EU/MAGS).

Pascher, Ute: *Promotion of Inter-cultural Competence in the Education of Carer for the Elderly*. Co-operating Partner: maxQ im bfw, Castrop-Rauxel. 2003-2007, XENOS-Projekt (EU/BMAS).

PEFETE (Pan European Forum for Education for the Elderly) (2006): *National Report on Italy* (<http://www.pefete.eu>).

Penninx, Rinus; Spencer, Dimitrina; Van Hear, Nicholas (2008): *Migration and Integration in Europe: The State Research, Report commissioned by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESCR) for NORFACE*, internet document.

Präsentation der landesgeförderten Integrationsagenturen in Trägerschaft der Freien Wohlfahrtsverbände in NRW anlässlich des 2. Integrationskongresses am 29.11.07 in Solingen: "Allee der guten Beispiele".

Prelici, Viorel (2005): *Rumänien: Kein Geld, keine Chance*. In: Bartels, Andreas; Jenrich, Holger (Hrsg.), *Alt werden in Europa. Entwicklungen in der europäischen Altenhilfe*, Frankfurt am Main.

PRIAE (2005): *Summary findings of Minority Elderly Health & Social Care (MEC) project*, Leeds & London.

Q

Quiros, Maria Angustias Martin u. a.: *Spain*. In: Patel, Naina (Hrsg.), *Minority Elderly Care in Europe: Country Profiles*, Leeds: PRIAE, 2003, S. 91-114.

R

Reinprecht, Christoph (2006): *Nach der Gastarbeit. Prekäres Altern in der Einwanderungsgesellschaft*, Band 9. (Flyer).

Rodriguez, V.; Fernandez- Mayoralas, G.; Rojo, F. (1998): *European retirees on the Costa del Sol: a crossnational comparison*. In: *International Journal of Population Geography* 4, S. 183-200.

Rosenbrock, Rolf; Kümpers, Susanne (i.E.). *Primärprävention als Beitrag zur Verminderung sozial bedingter Ungleichheit von Gesundheitschancen*. In: Matthias Richter, Klaus Hurrelmann (Hrsg.), *Gesundheitliche Ungleichheit. Grundlage, Probleme, Perspektiven*. Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften (2. Auflage).

Ruspini, Paolo (2004): Migration in the New Europe: East-West Revisited, Basingstoke: Palgrave-Macmillan (coeditor: A. Górný).

Ruspini, Paolo (2008): Report from Switzerland. In: Doornik, J.; Jandl, M. (Hrsg.), Modes of Migration Regulation and Control in Europe, IMISCOE Reports, Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, S. 171-185.

Ruspini, Paolo (2008): The Post-Enlargement Migration Space. In: Bonifazi, C.; Okólski, M.; Schoorl, J.; Simon, P. (Hrsg.), International Migration in Europe: New Trends, New Methods of Analysis, IMISCOE Research, Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, S. 179-196.

Ruspini, Paolo: (forthcoming) Estonia and Latvia. In: Baldwin-Edwards M.; Kraler, A. (Hrsg.), REGINE, Regularisations in Europe: Study on practices in the area of regularisation of illegally staying third-country nationals in the Member States of the EU, Ref. JLS/B4/2007/05, Appendix B, Country Profiles of 22 EU Member States and the USA, Vienna: International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), S. 38-41 und S. 66-72.

Ruspini, Paolo: (forthcoming) Italy and Switzerland. In: Baldwin-Edwards, M.; Kraler, A. (Hrsg.), REGINE, Regularisations in Europe: Study on practices in the area of regularisation of illegally staying third-country nationals in the Member States of the EU, Ref. JLS/B4/2007/05, Appendix A, Country Studies, Vienna: International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), S. 69-81 und S. 92-99.

S

Sauer, Lenore; Ette, Andreas (2007): Auswanderung aus Deutschland. Stand der Forschung und erste Ergebnisse zur internationalen Migration deutscher Staatsbürger. Materialien zur Bevölkerungswissenschaft, Heft 123. Bundesinstitut für Bevölkerungsforschung beim Statistischen Bundesamt.

Schneider, Petra (2007): Der Einfluss des ethnischen Hintergrundes auf das Führungshandeln. Migration und Führungsstil. VDM Verlag.

Schriewer, Klaus (2004): Los "guiris" en la Costa. 4 Congreso sobre la inmigración en España: Ciudadanía y Participación. Girona (CD).

Schriewer, Klaus (2007): Deutsche Altersmigranten in Spanien im späten 20. Jahrhundert. In: Enzyklopädie Migration in Europa. Vom 17. Jahrhundert bis zur Gegenwart. Paderborn, München: Ferdinand Schöningh/Wilhelm Fink, S. 511-513.

Schriewer, Klaus; Encinas Berg, Irene (2007): Being misleading about where one resides. European Affluence Mobility and Registration Patterns. In: Etnologia Europaea, 37, 1-2, S. 98-106.

Schriewer, Klaus; Rodes García, Joaquín (2008): Die offizielle und die verborgene europäische Wohlfahrtsmobilität. Behördliche Registrierung und individuelles Meldeverhalten von EU-Bürgern in der Region Murcia (Spanien). In: IMIS Beiträge, 33, S. 85-103.

SEEM Final Report (Phase I): Personal Social Services for Elders from Black and Minority Ethnic Groups in Leeds (Great Britain), Lille (France), Dortmund (Germany) and Gothenburg (Sweden): Backgrounds, Local Strategies for Delivery, Examples of Good Practice and Recommendations for further Strategies of Action.

SEEM II Final Report: Services from Elders for Ethnic Minorities.

Seveker, Marina; Svensson, Jörgen; Thränhardt, Dietrich (2007): Zuwanderer knüpfen Kontakte. Bericht zur qualitativen Zusatzstudie. Münster.

Sieveling, Klaus (2007): Meine Rechte als Ausländer: Aufenthalt, Arbeit, Bildung, soziale Sicherung, Einbürgerung, Rechtsschutz. 1. Auflage, Verlag C. H. Beck, München.

Sriskandarajah, D.; Drew, W. (2006): Brits Abroad: Mapping the scale and nature of British emigration, Institute for Public Policy Research.

Stadt Heilbronn (Hrsg.) (2007): Integrationsbericht der Stadt Heilbronn, Heilbronn.

Stadt Offenbach (Hrsg.) (2008): Seniorenwegweiser für Migranten, Offenbach.

Städte-Netzwerk NRW e.V. (Hrsg.) (2008): Unternehmungs-Lust. Mit Engagement den demographischen Wandel gestalten. Ergebnisse des Robert Jungk Preises 2007, Unna.

Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia: International Migration by age groups and citizenship, Slovenia, annually 2007. (<http://www.stat.si> Abruf vom 01.07.2009)

Statistics Estonia (April 2009): Minifacts about Estonia 2009. (<http://www.stat.ee> Abruf vom 10.07.2009).

Statistisches Bundesamt (Hrsg.) (2007): Bevölkerung und Erwerbstätigkeit: Bevölkerung mit Migrationshintergrund. Ergebnisse des Mikrozensus 2005. Fachserie 1 Reihe 2.2, korrigierte Fassung vom 28.08.2007. Wiesbaden.

Stegmann, Tim (2007): Einflussfaktoren auf die Rückkehrorientierung ehemaliger Gastarbeiter in Deutschland. Eine Untersuchung mit dem sozioökonomischen Panel. VDM Verlag.

Stiftung Niedersachsen (Hrsg.) (2006): "älter – bunter – weniger". die demographische Herausforderung an die Kultur, Bielefeld.

Studemund-Halévy, Michael (2007): Portugal in Hamburg. Ellert & Richter Verlag.

T

Toyota, Mika; Böcker, Anita; Guild, Elspeth: Pensioners on the move: social security and trans-border retirement migration in Asia and Europe. ASEF-Alliance Workshop 5. - 7. January 2006, Singapore.

U

UNFPA state of world population 2006: A Passage to Hope. Women and International Migration.

UNFPA state of world population 2007: Unleashing the Potential of Urban Growth.

United Nations Statistics Division: (<http://unstats.un.org> Abruf vom 10.07.2009).

V

United Nations (2002): Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing.

W

Walker, A. (2002): The principles and potential of active ageing. In: Pohlmann, S. (Hrsg.), Facing an Ageing World – Recommendations and Perspectives. Regensburg: Transfer-Verlag: S.113-118.

Walker, A. (2009): The emergence and application of active ageing in Europe. In: Naegele, G. (Hrsg.), Grundlagen der sozialen Lebenslaufpolitik. Wiesbaden: VS-Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften (in Druck).

Warnes, A. M.; Patterson, G. (1998): British retirees in Malta: components of the cross-national relationship. In: International Journal of Population Geography 4, S. 113-133.

Warnes, A.M. (1993): The development of retirement migration in Great Britain, Espace, Populations, Societes, Nr. 3, S. 451-464.

Warnes, Anthony: Older Migrants in Europe: A New Focus for Migration Studies. In: Journal of Ethic and Migration Studies, Vol. 32, Nr. 8, Nov. 2006, S. 1257-1281.

Warnes, T. (2004): Older migrants in Europe. Essays, projects, sources. Sheffield, SISA, S. 119.

Warnes, Tony: International Retirement Migration. In: Uhlenberg, Peter, International Handbooks of Population Aging 1, 2009, S. 341-363.

Westdeutscher Handwerkskammertag (Hrsg.): EU- Projekte: Leitfaden für Einsteiger. Teil 2: Projektmanagement, Düsseldorf.

WHO, World Health Organization (2002): Active Ageing: A policy framework. World Health Organization: Geneva.

Wilkens, Ingrid: Migration und Integration in ausgewählten Ländern der Europäischen Union. In: Migration und Soziale Arbeit, 31. Jahrgang 2009, Heft 2, S. 95-102.

Williams, A.M., King, R.; Warnes, T. (1997): A place in the sun: international retirement migration from northern to southern Europe, European Urban and Regional Studies, Vol. 4, Nr. 2, S. 115-134.

Williams, A.M.; King, R.; Warnes, A.M. and Patterson, G. (2000): Tourism and international retirement migration: new forms of an old relationship in southern Europe. Tourism Geographies, 2(1): S. 28-49.

Wunder, Ludmilla (2007): Weihnachten bei Spätaussiedlern. Familienrituale im Wandel und im Kontext der Migration. VDM Verlag, Saarbrücken.

Y

Yilmaz, Türkan (1997): "Ich muss die Rückkehr vergessen!". Die Migrationsgeschichte und die Lebenssituation im Alter der türkischen Migrantinnen in der Bundesrepublik, Duisburg.

Z

Zacharaki, I.; Eppenstein, T. (2007): Praxishandbuch Interkulturelle Kompetenz vermitteln, vertiefen, umsetzen. Theorie und Praxis für die Aus- und Weiterbildung. Wochenschau- Verlag, Ausgabe 1 (Januar 2007).

Zeman, Peter (2002): Ältere Migrantinnen und Migranten in Berlin, Expertise im Auftrag der Senatsverwaltung für Gesundheit, Soziales und Verbraucherschutz, Band 16, Regensburg.

IMPRINT**Editor**

Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs,
Family, Women and Integration of the
State of North Rhine-Westphalia
Horionplatz 1
40213 Düsseldorf, Germany
Tel. + 49(0)211 8618-50
info@mgffi.nrw.de
www.mgffi.nrw.de

Note

The contents published do not express the
European Commission's opinions or positions.

Project Leader

Unit 526, Quality of Life in Older Age-Economic
Needs of Older Persons
Tel. +49(0)211 8618 3320
claus.eppe@mgffi.nrw.de

Design

flowconcept, Agentur für Kommunikation, Detmold

Print

WAZ-Druck GmbH & Co. KG, Duisburg

© 2010/MGFFI 1114

Order your copy online from: www.mgffi.nrw.de/publikationen
or by telephone: **Nordrhein-Westfalen** direkt

01803 100110*

* Calls from German landlines:

9 Euro cents per minute -

mobile phone charges may vary

Please quote publication code **1114**

This print is issued by the State of North Rhine-Westphalia in the scope of public relation. It must neither be used by political parties nor by candidates or campaign workers during an election campaign. This applies to state, parliamentary and municipal elections as well as to the election of Members of the European Parliament.

The distribution of this print during election events, or at information desks of the political parties as well as the insertion, imprint and bonding of partisan political information or advertising material is especially improper. The transfer of this information to third parties for the purpose of electoral advertisement is also prohibited.

The use of this print by political parties, or organisations supporting them remains only unaffected with respect to providing their own members with this information. Regardless of when, by what means and the number of publication copies reached the recipient, and also of any time-related reference to an forthcoming election, it must not be used in a way that could be understood as a partisanship of the federal state government for the benefit of individual political groups.



Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs,
Family, Women and Integration
of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia

Horionplatz 1, D-40213 Düsseldorf
Telephone 0049 (0) 0211 8618 - 50
info@mgffi.nrw.de
www.mgffi.nrw.de

