



Transport in the EU Social Inclusion Strategy

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- The Lisbon strategy
- The Open Method of Coordination on Social Inclusion:
 - common objectives (Nice objectives): a multi-dimensional concept of poverty and social inclusion
 - national action plans
 - commonly agreed indicators
 - identification of good practice, peer review
 - conclusions drawn by Commission and Council (Joint Reports on Social Inclusion)

Transport in the National Action Plans on Social Inclusion 2001-2006 (1)



- Transport is only discussed in detail in a few reports
- Mixture of policies aimed at improving access for all and policies specifically targeting the socially excluded
- General weakness in the multidimensional approach and a failure to mainstream social inclusion in transport policy.
- Some good practice and enough evidence in the reports to suggest that limited access to transport can increase social exclusion by:

Transport in the National Action Plans on Social Inclusion 2001-2006 (2)



- limiting access to jobs and training opportunities;
- limiting the possibility of flexible working and reconciling work and family life;
- limiting access to key services (health, lifelong learning, culture, sports and recreation);
- limiting the possibility of vulnerable groups to access facilities and maintain social contacts;
- undermining social capital and forcing people on low income to have an increasingly local and restricted lifestyle;
- limiting the possibility of economic and social regeneration of disadvantaged communities.



Conclusion:

- Equal access to quality services including transport identified as a core challenge in the Joint Reports
- Funding of the MATISSE project 2002-2003 (Preparatory action): Methodology for Assessment of Transport Impacts of Social Exclusion:
 - improve understanding;
 - develop tools;
 - mutual learning;
 - networking.



- ...

- 2004-2005: review/evaluation of the results of the Lisbon strategy and the OMC on SI: the implementation gap
- Restructured strategy: Jobs & Growth and OMC on Social Protection and Social Inclusion (social inclusion, pensions, health and long term care)
- New, streamlined objectives for the OMC (access to health is also relevant for transport policy)
- Synchronized reporting cycles: National reports on Strategies of SP & SI 2006-2008 and 2008-2011
- Intervening 'light' years, in depth focus on a few specific themes

National Reports on Strategies of Social Protection & Social Inclusion 2006-2008: Guidelines



In order to encourage more effective policies and mutual learning:

- focus on just a few strategic priorities (suggestion to pick them from the list of key challenges identified in the Joint Reports)
- identify targets, policies (concrete measures and dedicated resources), monitoring and evaluation arrangements
- transport is one of the policy sectors where measures should be considered whatever policy priority is selected (see voluntary planning tool)

National Reports on Strategies of Social Protection & Social Inclusion 2006-2008: Guidelines – voluntary planning tool



Policy Measures to be considered whatever the strategic priority:

- Employment
- Economic
- Income: tax, social protection
- Education & Training (incl. ICT)
- Housing, Environment & Basic Services
- Health & Social/
- Family Services
- Culture, Sport & Leisure
- **Transport**
- Financial & Legal Services
- Non Discrimination and Gender Equality

National Reports on Strategies of Social Protection & Social Inclusion 2006-2008 (1)



- The two most frequently selected strategic priorities are child poverty/well-being and active inclusion.
- In none of the reports transport is selected as one of the strategic priorities and only a few have a separate section on transport.
- But: in almost all the reports transport is mentioned in one way or another.
- There is some interesting material on which the OMC can build. It is related to:

National Reports on Strategies of Social Protection & Social Inclusion 2006-2008 (2)



- access to education
- access to the labour market
- availability of transport in rural areas
- access to health care and long term care
- accessibility of transport for people with disabilities
- road safety
- arrangements with regard to governance: e.g.
 - working together with partners and target setting with regard to accessibility of services at the local level (UK)
 - survey of stakeholders in preparing for a new National Action Plan (questions on mobility, transport, accessibility) (MT)



- During 2007 ('light' year) focus on the relevance of transport for the two key themes: child poverty and active inclusion. Identify best practice, raise awareness.
- Use instruments available in the context of the OMC:
 - European Transnational Exchange project: ECLIPSE
 - New mutual learning project?
 - Peer reviews on social inclusion?



Thank you for your attention

For more information on the EU Social Inclusion Strategy:

http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/social_inclusion/index_en.htm