

New channels for the integration of Third Country Nationals  
in the local community

Νέοι δρόμοι για την ένταξη Υπηκόων Τρίτων Χωρών  
στην τοπική κοινωνία



# Migrants and social inclusion in Cyprus: dream or reality?

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Integration Programmes for TCNs  
by Local Authorities

Προγράμματα Ένταξης ΥΤΧ  
από Τοπικές Αρχές



ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗ ΕΝΩΣΗ  
EUROPEAN UNION

ΕΡΓΟ ΣΥΓΧΡΗΜΑΤΟΔΟΤΟΥΜΕΝΟ ΑΠΟ ΤΟ ΤΑΜΕΙΟ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ, ΜΕΤΑΝΑΣΤΕΥΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΝΤΑΞΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΚΥΠΡΙΑΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ  
PROJECT CO-FUNDED BY THE ASYLUM, MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION FUND AND THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS



ΚΥΠΡΙΑΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ  
ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΕΣΩΤΕΡΙΚΩΝ  
THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS  
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR



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Πρόοδος  
Ευημερία  
Solidarity  
Progress  
Prosperity

- **Integration** consists of complex and multi-layered practices: economic, social and cultural. Successful integration cannot be promoted by designating a specific path and outcome.
- There is **no integration paradigm** that generations of migrants and receiving societies could follow.
- Integration can take place **differentially** in different sectors of society. For example, migrants can be integrated in the labour market but excluded from participation in civil society and political processes. Others can be included as citizens, participate in social and cultural interaction, but lack access to education and employment opportunities.
- Both cases could be deemed as integration failures, but would require different policy responses.

- Integration can also involve **completely different modes** of interaction with the receiving society.
- For example, some migrants might establish social networks through work relationships and find a partner among the majority population. Many others, however, rely on family and kinship networks, or neighbours of the same racial or ethnic background, to create stability and develop roots in the receiving society.
- Both modes can be considered **integration successes**, and policies that stifle interaction in any form are likely to be counterproductive.

The European Commission considers it essential to facilitate the “successful integration of third country nationals to maintain economic and social cohesion”.

# Indicators of integration

Processes of social change that indicate the structural impact of two-way integration processes are the most difficult to measure.

- 1. **Level of participation** in public discourse and civil society,
- 2. **Cultural indicators** usually measure the interaction between the minority and majority population (e.g. rate of inter-marriage, accommodation of religious needs),
- 3. The **social and economic integration** (e.g. participation and representation in employment, education, health and housing).

# 1. Level of participation

- Indicators can include **the level of participation** of migrants and ethnic minorities in public discourse and civil society, as well as **attitudes and perceptions** of both the general public and minority groups regarding equality and diversity.
- When opting for specific indicators, policymakers should be aware that integration outcomes are affected by the interplay of a range of factors, and that an exclusive focus on a limited range of indicators will limit policy action.

## Level of participation in Cyprus?

- Overall, the situation in Cyprus on the level of civic participation of migrants can be described as rather disappointing. There are institutional barriers such as 'restrictive conditions' that prohibit political participation in elections (restrictions in voting, standing for office), *unless full citizenship is granted*.



NO TO RACISM

NO TO RACISM

NO TO RACISM

NO TO RACISM

Hands off Migrants -  
Stop Police Violence -  
**STOP RACISM!**

ELITE boutique



## 2. Cultural indicators

- **Cultural indicators** usually measure the interaction between the minority and majority population, as well as the activities of institutions in the public sphere which encourage such interaction. The rate of *inter-marriage*, for example, can give a picture of the readiness of members of both the minority and majority population to interact with each other.
- In general, statistics show that inter-marriage rates tend to rise with increasing length of residence of a minority group and in subsequent generations. This is seen to have a positive correlation with integration.

- A different set of **cultural indicators** measures the *accommodation of religious needs* of members of minority religions in public life, as well as public acceptance of the expression of certain religious identities. Integration could be indicated by widespread accommodation and high acceptance of minority religious needs, or, on the contrary, by a voluntary renunciation of such needs by minority groups, again depending on the concept of integration used.

# Cultural indicators in Cyprus?



## Marriage between G/C and T/C



Μ.: «Στην αρχή μας προβλημάτιζε έντονα η κοινοτική μας καταγωγή. Οι αντιλήψεις των ανθρώπων γύρω μου δεν μου επέτρεπαν να σκεφτώ την περαιτέρω ανάπτυξη της σχέσης μας. Αρχίσαμε αρνητικά, αλλά σιγά-σιγά γνωρίζοντας ο ένας τον άλλο, όπως όλοι οι ερωτευμένοι, αφήσαμε κατά μέρος τις προκαταλήψεις κι επικεντρωθήκαμε στον άνθρωπο δίπλα μας».

Πηγή: <https://politis.com.cy/article/istories-agapis-ki-erota-metaxi-ek-ke-tk>

### 3. Social and economic status

- The **social and economic status** of migrants and ethnic minorities is a major indicator of their overall integration into society, and of the degree of equality and cohesion in a given society.
- Socioeconomic integration can be measured by migrants' equal and proportional participation and representation in employment, education, health and housing.
- Indicators which measure socio-economic positions according to their vertical distribution, i.e. income, qualification, job seniority, access to health care, quality of housing etc, place a stronger emphasis on equality, whereas indicators of horizontal distribution, e.g. labour market segmentation, proportion of migrants in particular schools or residential areas, highlight the factor of diversity.

- With regard to employment, migrants and ethnic minorities suffer from low employment rates, concentration in specific segments of the labour market, low wages, poor working conditions and underrepresentation in senior positions in the workplace.
- Their educational attainment is on average lower than that of other groups, they are underrepresented in university track schools and in higher education and tend to be concentrated in poorly resourced, ethnically and socially homogenous schools.

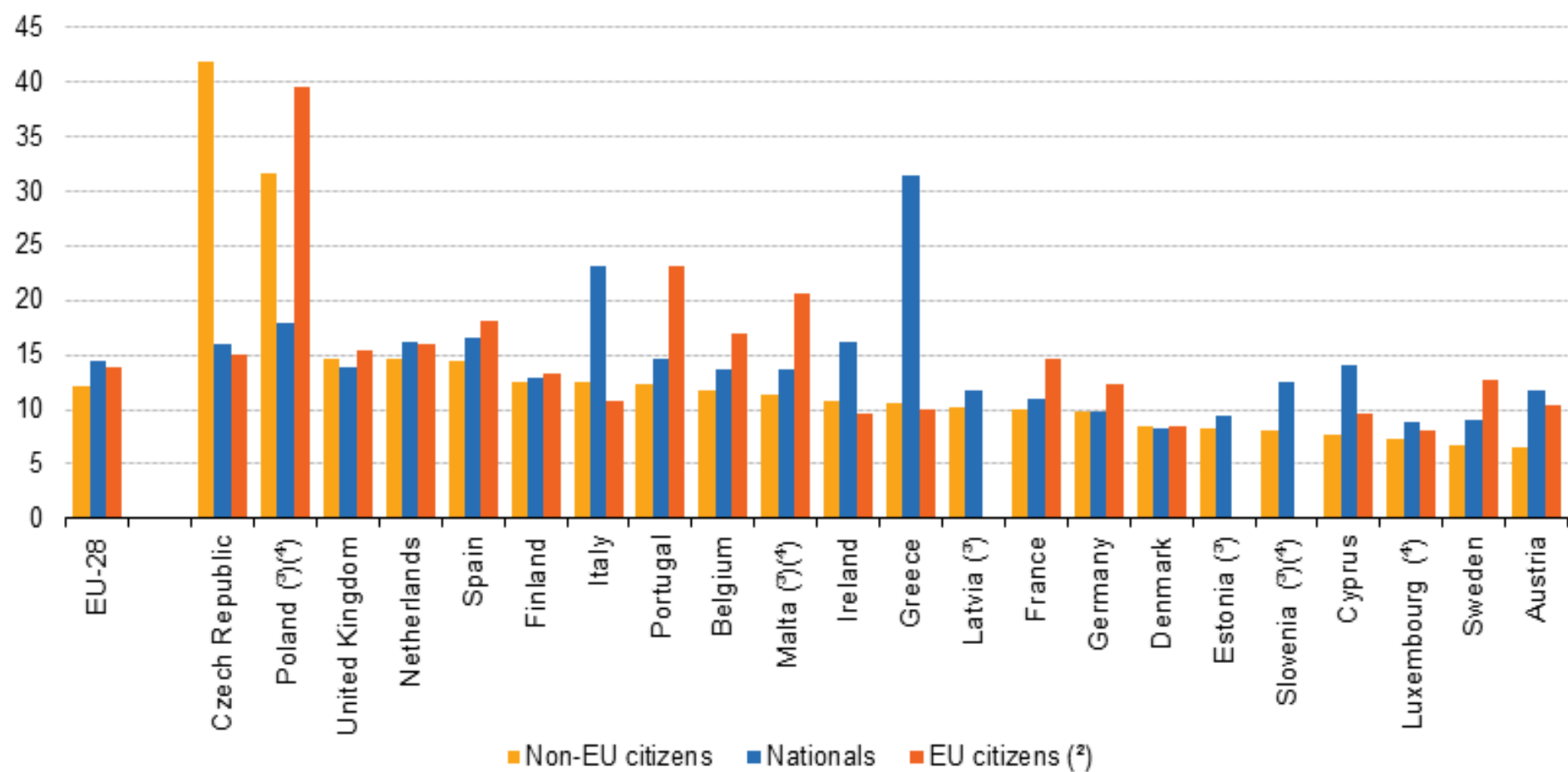
- *Migrants and ethnic minorities are generally in worse health*, have higher death rates and are more likely to be exposed to risk than the general population in the EU. They often live in poorer housing stock, more overcrowded conditions and are less likely to own property than the general population.
- Migrants and minorities also tend to reside in poorer urban districts with fewer public facilities and a high proportion of migrant residents. At the same time integration successes are also plentiful.  
(The indicators show, for example, that in Britain, Indians are in a better position in education and the labour market than white people; in the Netherlands, Surinamese are better off than Turks or Moroccans; and in Germany, Italians and Greeks do better than Turkish people).

# Social and economic status in Cyprus?





# Share of self-employment, by groups of country of citizenship, 2015



Note: ranked on share of self-employment of 'Non-EU citizens'.

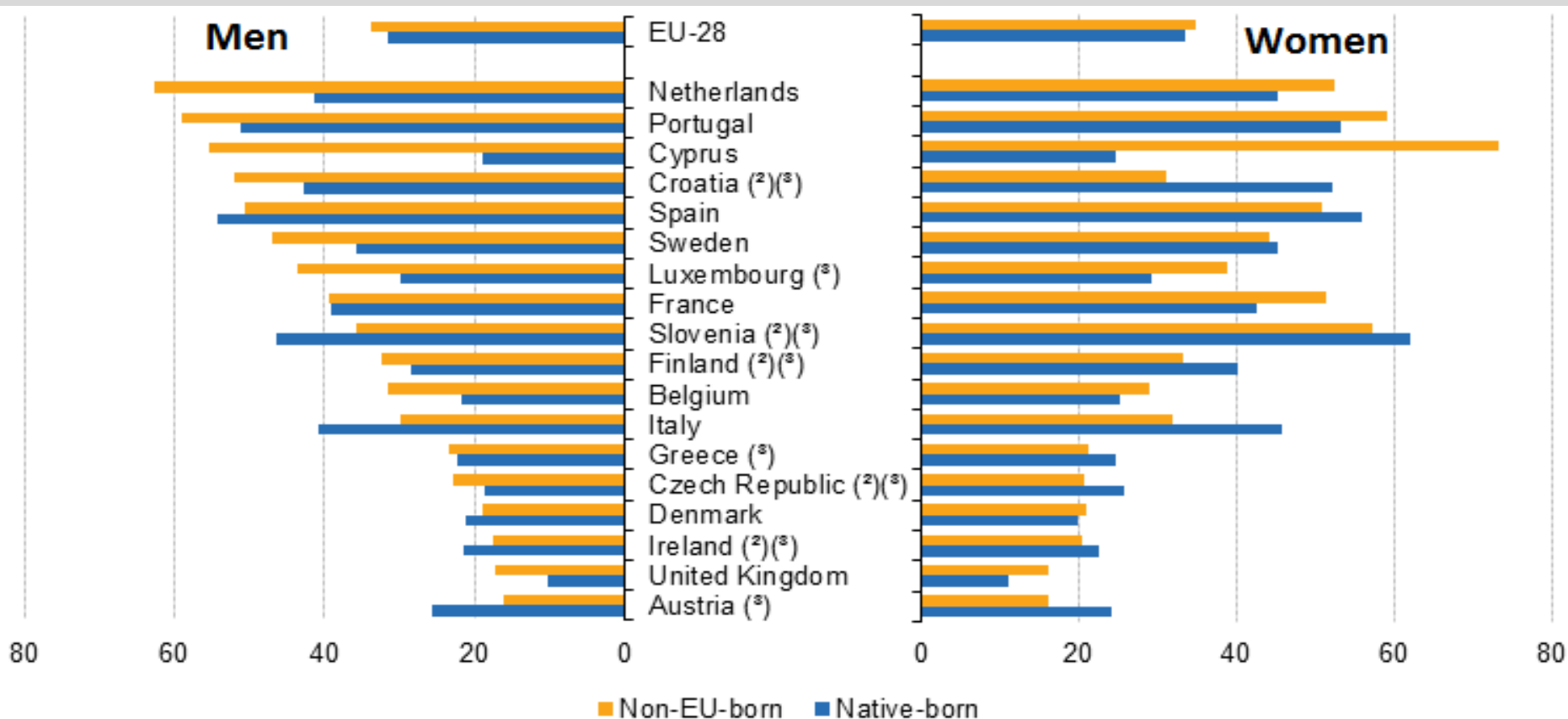
(\*) Data for Bulgaria, Croatia, Lithuania, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia only available for nationals.

(<sup>(2)</sup>) Except reporting country.

(<sup>(3)</sup>) Low reliability for EU citizens.

(<sup>(4)</sup>) Low reliability for non-EU citizens.

# Young temporary employees (aged 15–29) as percentage of the total number of employees, by sex and groups of country of birth, 2015



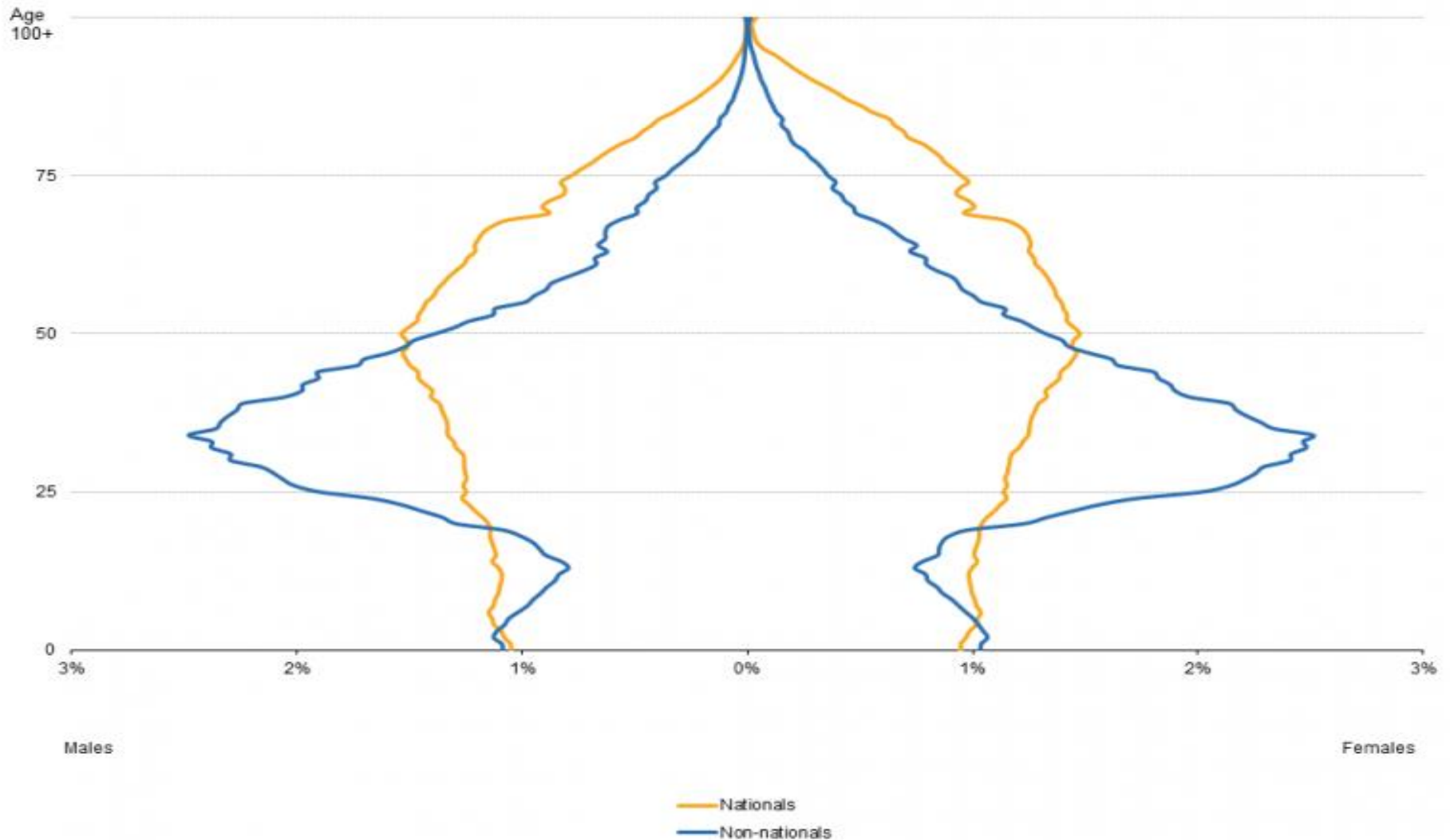
Note: ranked on highest percentage of young temporary employees for 'Non-EU-born' men.

(<sup>1</sup>) Data for non-EU-born young people not available for: Bulgaria, Germany, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Romania and Slovakia.

(<sup>2</sup>) Low reliability for non-EU-born men.

(<sup>3</sup>) Low reliability for non-EU-born women.

# Age structure of the national and non-national populations EU-28, 1 January 2015



## To conclude...

Socio-economic data demonstrate that equal and proportional inclusion of migrants and ethnic minorities in vital spheres of life **has not yet been achieved**.

Thank you very much!

Σας ευχαριστώ πολύ!