

MIGRANTS, CITIZENS & ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

In accordance to the definitions
and interpretation of the Republic
of Cyprus

Definition of a Migrant

- There are many definitions of a Migrant worker here in the Republic of Cyprus
- 1. A category of employed earners with specific features relating to their migration including those who have obtained Cypriot Nationality. Excluded from this framework are employees in administrative and highly paid positions. (Cyprus Labour Institute 2005).
- 2. Holders of work permits
- 3. Migrants of Greek origin from the black sea.

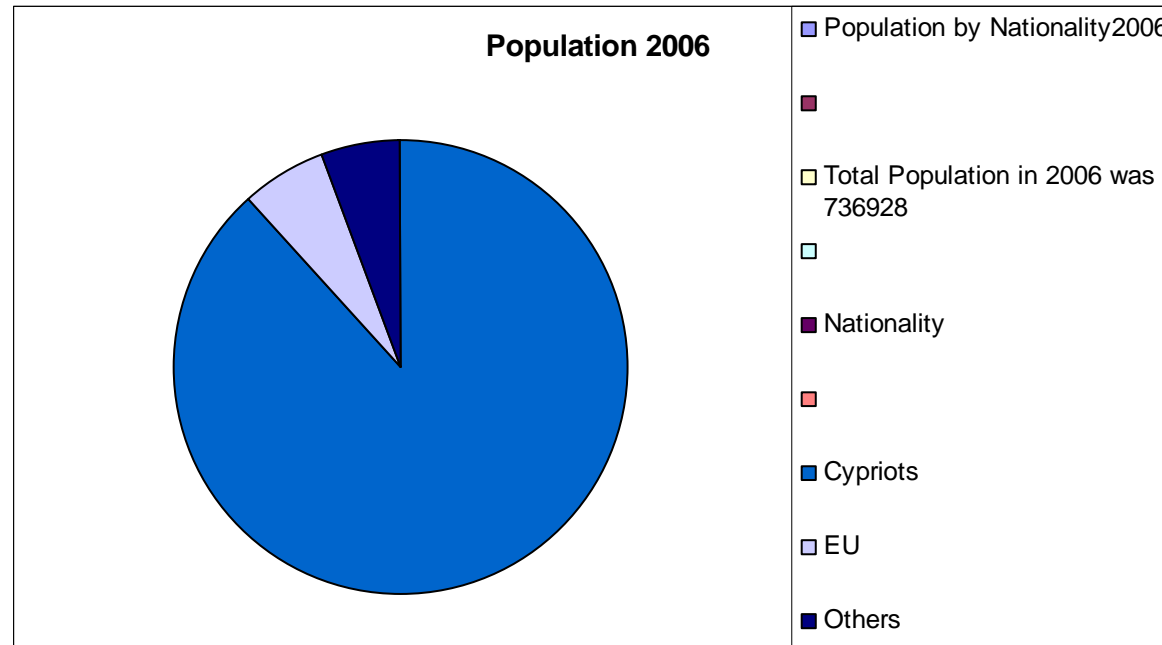
- 4. Greek citizens
- 5. Migrants employed by offshore companies
- 6. Refugees and applicants for asylum and migrants without residence or work permits

- The figures in the next slide relate to the statistics obtained by the Cyprus Police, Statistical Data. The number of *aliens* entering Cyprus decreased from 2002, but rose sharply in 2005. Asylum seekers peaked in 2004, but the number of deportations remain around 3000 per year.

Activities of the Aliens and Immigration Unit for the Years 2002-2005

Year	No. of Aliens	Asylum Seekers	Illegal Aliens	No. of Deports
2002	96589	N/A	726	2497
2003	75767	2209	3796	3115
2004	76877	9242	2559	2801
2005	81280	7651	1280	2849

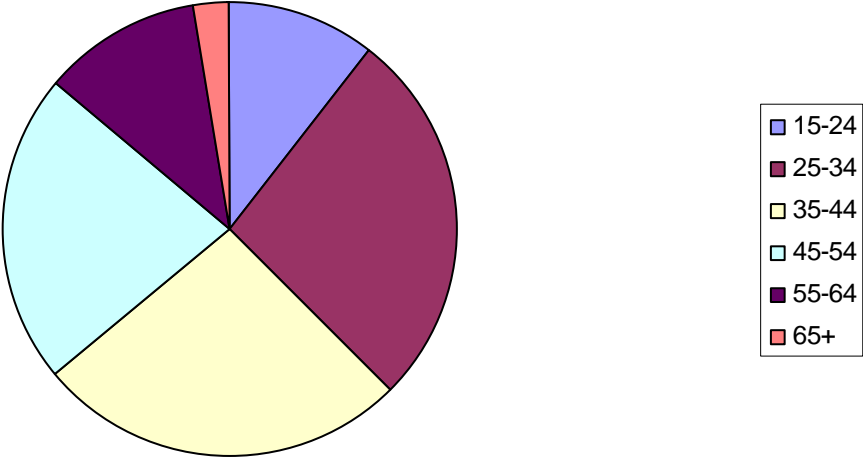
All population in Cyprus in 2006



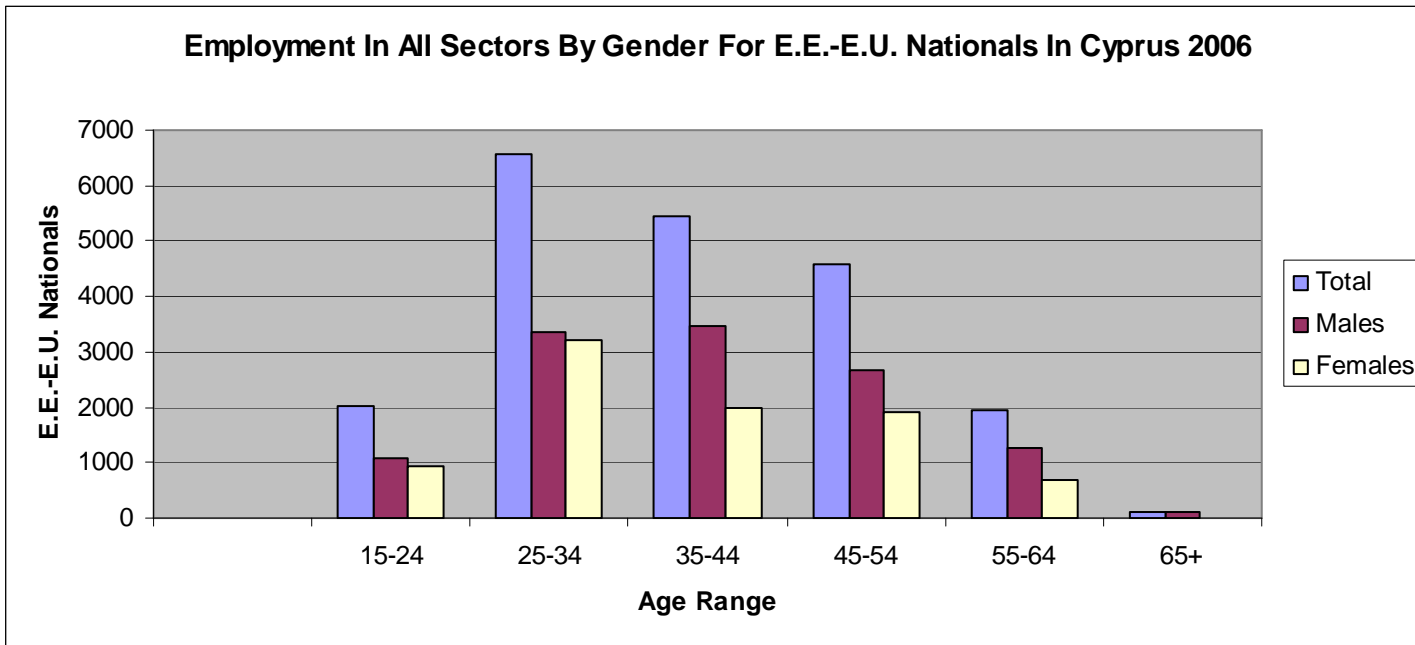
- The figures are:
- Cypriots-653,984
- E.U.-46,563
- Others-40,205
- The percentage of non-Cypriots is very small. E.U. and other nationals are almost equal in number

- There is a slow increase in the number of non-Cypriots. A significant proportion of migrants working illegally in Cyprus may officially have the status of foreign students. They enrol in private institutes of higher education but have no intention of attending. The Cyprus Government has tried to address this problem by having stricter restrictions on permits to enter Cyprus

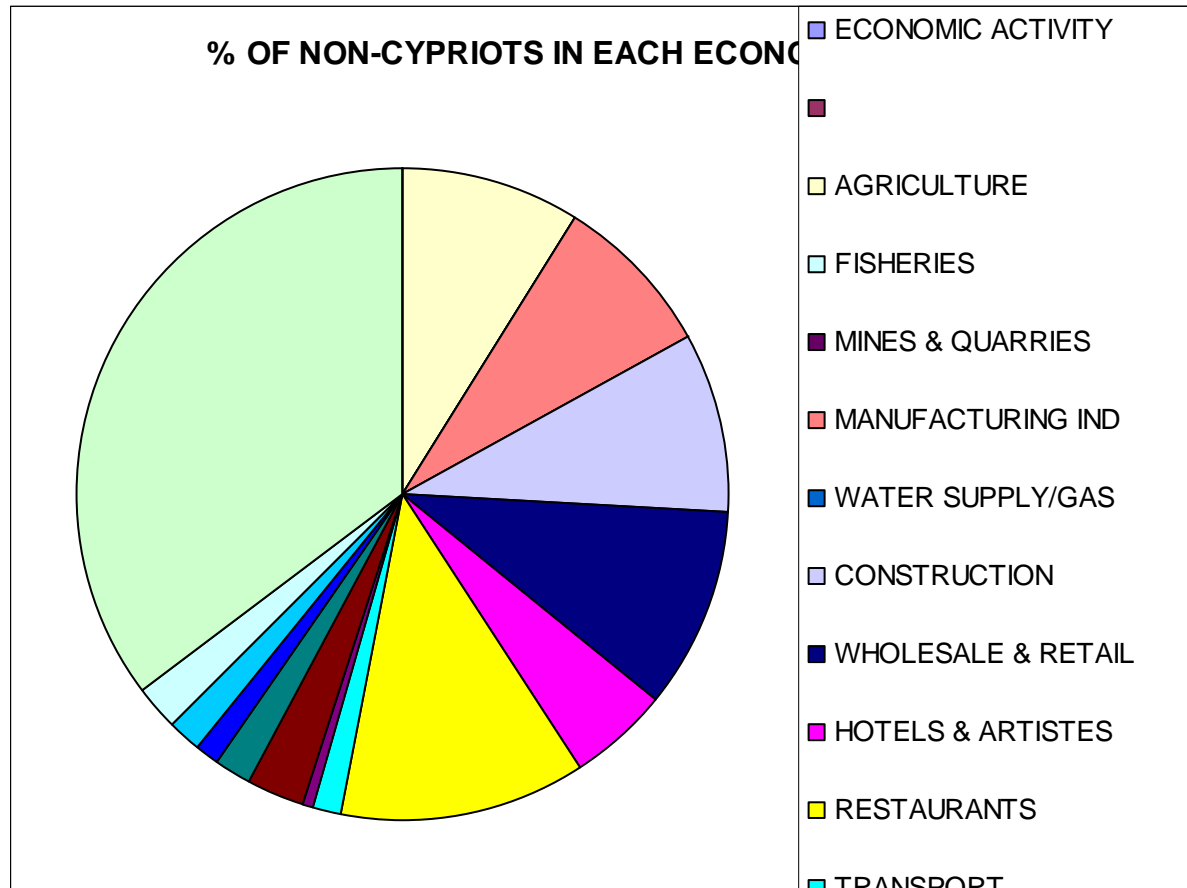
ALL NATIONALITY LABOUR FORCE BY AGE IN CYPRUS 2006



Employment In All Sectors By Gender For E.E.-E.U. Nationals In Cyprus 2006

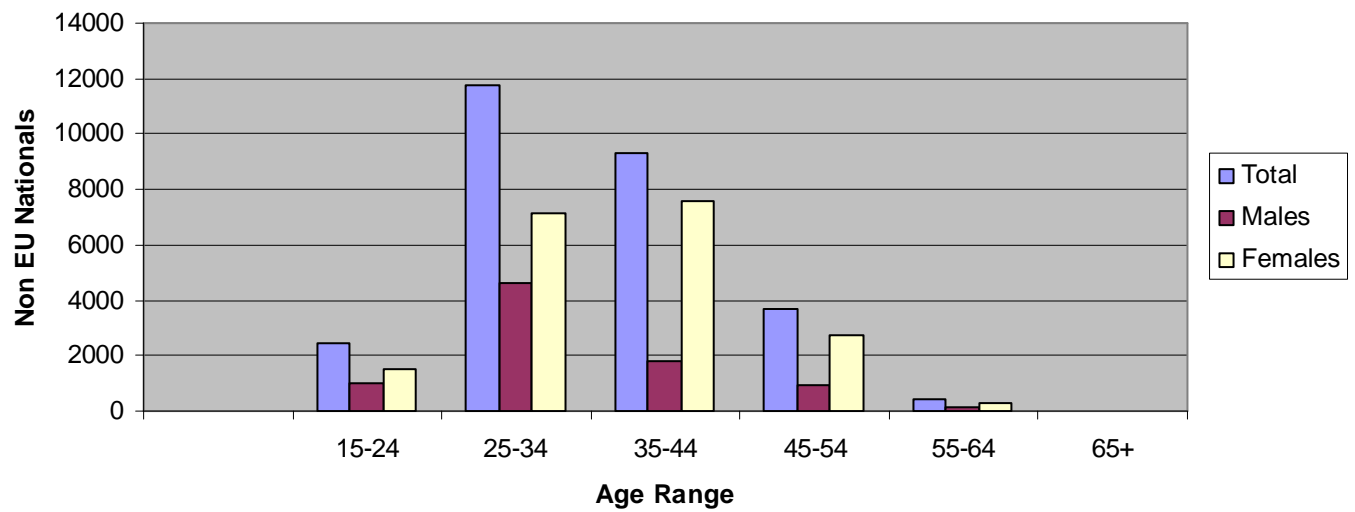


% NON-CYPRIOTS IN EACH ECONOMIC SECTOR



- The largest migrant sector tend to work in the home as domestic helpers.
- The next biggest group of migrants work in hotels and restaurants, i.e. in the leisure sector

Employment of non EU/Cypriots in Cyprus 2006



- As seen by the graph, the males in the age group of 25-34 are the majority group of migrant workers. The peak for women migrant workers are from the 35-44 age group. One reason for this phenomenon is that women have children and then seek work, leaving grandparents, extended family or partner to look after the children.

Concepts of Citizenship

- The concept of citizenship is ‘polysemic and contested’ (Ernst Jouthe former deputy minister for citizenship affairs, Quebec). In other words, it has multiple contexts and meanings and leads to discussion

- The Council of Europe adopted therefore a multi-dimensional approach to citizenship. It also defined citizenship as being primarily a co-citizen, somebody who lives with others on the basis of rights and responsibilities

- It differentiates between:
- -citizenship as status: it corresponds to the legal contract between a State and an individual including nationality; it defines the individual as a subject of rights; it includes the rights and liberties granted by a State and the duties and responsibilities of the individual

- And:
- -citizenship as social role: it includes issues of identity, the sense of belonging and inclusiveness, it dissociate citizenship from a particular State, it is context related depending on the community it refers to (local, regional, European, global), it focuses on inter-relations, on the co-citizen

What are the various dimensions of citizenship?

- A political dimension-participation in the decision-making process and exercise of political power
- A legal dimension-respecting the rule of law; being aware of and exercising citizens' rights and responsibilities
- A cultural dimension-respect for diversity, fundamental democratic values, both a shared and divergent history and heritage, and contributing to peaceful intercultural relations

- A social and economic dimension- in particular, the fight against poverty and exclusion, considering new forms of work and community development, and corporate social responsibility
- A European dimension- being aware of the unity and diversity of European culture, learning to live in a European context, knowing about European institutions and European rights
- A global dimension-recognising and promoting global interdependence and solidarity

- Citizenship is also understood as a factor of social cohesion. The Council of Europe sees it as a key element in ‘the notion of a new social contract, whereby social cohesion is based on fundamental criteria other than homogeneity: these are empowerment, civic participation and shared responsibility

What do we understand of 'Active Citizenship?'

- The understanding of their community, by volunteering in community work (Social responsibility)
- Voting in elections (political responsibility)
- Looking after their environment
- Although there is a commitment of responsibility, that does not mean that they have actual rights in full in that society

- The problem with an active citizen being one who exercises both their rights and responsibilities in a balanced way, is that although rights are often written down as part of law, responsibilities are not well defined, and there may be disagreements on citizens on what their responsibilities are.

What are the challenges of
citizenship and adult
education/lifelong learning?