



Migration in Cyprus



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Introduction

The island of Cyprus is situated in the East of the Mediterranean. It is divided in two territories: The Greek part - the Republic of Cyprus - and in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. Due to its geographical position, Cyprus is easily accessible by sea, especially for refugees that escape from neighbouring countries.

A big problem concerns the respect of human rights in the north of the island, because of the presence of a non-democratic government.

According to Cyprus' immigration law, foreign citizens can apply to obtain an Immigration Permit that will be granted only if the Immigration Control Board recommends to the Minister of Interior that this person falls within one of the following categories:

1. Persons who intend to work as self-employed in agriculture, cattle breeding, bird breeding or fish culture, provided that they have in their possession adequate land or a permit to acquire same.
2. Persons who intend to work as self-employed in mining enterprises.
3. Persons who intend to work as self-employed in a trade or profession.
4. Persons who intend to work as self-employed in a profession or science, provided that they have academic or professional qualifications, for which there is demand in Cyprus.
5. Persons who have been offered permanent employment in the Republic, which will not create undue local competition.
6. Persons who possess and have fully and freely at their disposal a secured annual income, high enough to give them a decent living in Cyprus, without having to engage in any business, trade or profession.

Turkish Republic has often violated internal and international law about immigrants right and there have been many cases of violation of refugee rights, in which Cyprus was condemned by the Supreme Court and by many associations – as Amnesty International – for illegal detention, deprivation of freedom, precarious hygiene conditions, lack of access to medical service, etc.

Migrants composition:

Data are taken by the Eurostat database; they refer to the year 2016. First of all, we can look at the foreign born population, divided by born in European member states and in non-European member states:

Foreign-born population by country of birth, 1 January 2017

	Total		Born in another EU Member State		Born in a non-member country	
	(thousands)	(% of the population)	(thousands)	(% of the population)	(thousands)	(% of the population)
Belgium	1 876.7	16.5	876.5	7.7	1 000.2	8.8
Bulgaria	145.4	2.0	52.2	0.7	93.2	1.3
Czech Republic	465.1	4.4	181.4	1.7	283.6	2.7
Denmark	668.1	11.6	228.4	4.0	439.7	7.6
Germany	12 105.4	14.7	4 849.9	5.9	7 255.5	8.8
Estonia	192.5	14.6	20.1	1.5	172.4	13.1
Ireland	796.4	16.6	600.6	12.6	195.9	4.1
Greece	1 250.9	11.6	345.6	3.2	905.2	8.4
Spain	8 024.7	12.9	1 943.5	4.2	4 081.2	8.8
France (*)	8 155.7	12.2	2 220.7	3.3	5 935.0	8.9
Croatia	539.6	13.0	68.4	1.6	471.2	11.3
Italy(*)	6 054.0	10.0	1 837.6	3.0	4 216.3	7.0
Cyprus	173.8	20.3	113.8	13.3	60.0	7.0
Latvia	251.5	12.9	27.6	1.4	223.8	11.5
Lithuania	127.4	4.5	20.5	0.7	106.8	3.8
Luxembourg (*)	270.0	45.7	205.2	34.7	64.8	11.0
Hungary	513.6	5.2	321.9	3.3	191.7	2.0
Malta	69.6	15.1	33.7	7.3	35.9	7.8
Netherlands	2 137.2	12.5	580.6	3.4	1 556.6	9.1
Austria	1 649.0	18.8	739.6	8.4	909.4	10.4
Poland (*)	651.8	1.7	220.9	0.6	431.0	1.1
Portugal	876.3	8.5	240.2	2.3	636.1	6.2
Romania	421.8	2.1	180.1	0.9	241.7	1.2
Slovenia	245.4	11.9	66.4	3.2	179.0	8.7
Slovakia	186.2	3.4	153.7	2.8	32.6	0.6
Finland	349.0	6.3	122.2	2.2	226.8	4.1
Sweden	1 783.2	17.8	540.4	5.4	1 242.8	12.4
United Kingdom	9 293.7	14.1	3 612.9	5.5	5 680.8	8.6
Iceland	46.1	13.6	31.4	9.3	14.7	4.4
Liechtenstein	24.6	65.2	8.3	21.8	16.4	43.3
Norway	799.8	15.2	351.2	6.7	448.6	8.5
Switzerland	2 391.5	28.4	1 414.2	16.8	977.3	11.6

Note: The values for the different categories of country of birth may not sum to the totals due to rounding.

(*) Provisional.

(*) Break in series.

(*) Estimate.

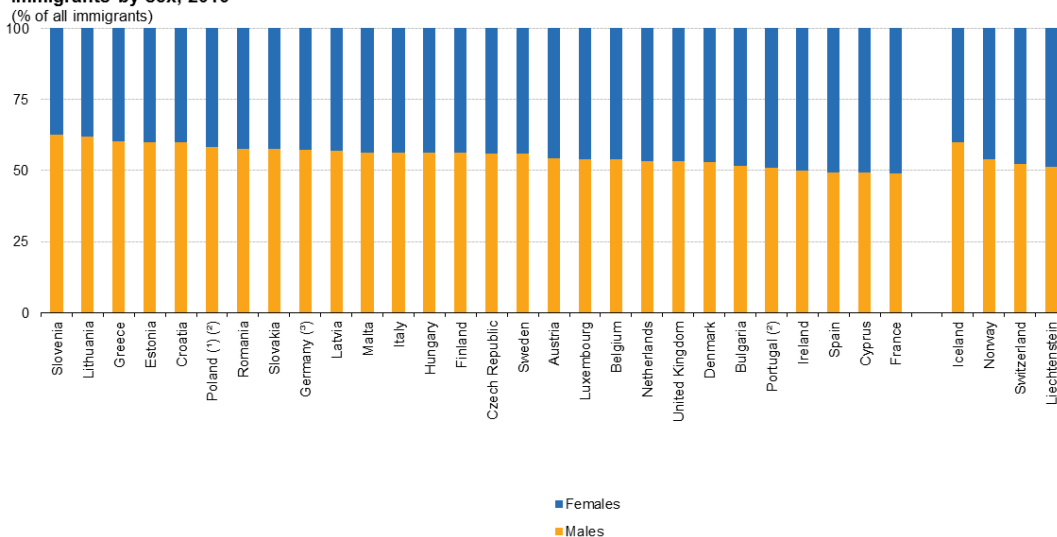
Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_pop3ctb)

eurostat

The highest percentage of foreign born is coming from European countries with a percentage of 13% with respect to the total population, while non-European born are 7%

The sex composition of immigrants is equilibrated: we can find the same ratio for male and female:

Immigrants by sex, 2016



(*) Provisional.

(*) Estimate.

(*) Break in series.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_imm2ctz)

eurostat

Age composition of foreign born population:

C_BIRTH	Foreign country									
AGE	Less than 15 years									
SEX	Total									
UNIT	Number									
GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cyprus	:	15,620	15,174	15,131	15,119	15,487	13,628	12,715	12,878	12,266
C_BIRTH	Foreign country									
AGE	From 15 to 64 years									
SEX	Total									
UNIT	Number									
GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cyprus	:	124,702	161,814	166,907	172,830	172,400	164,821	150,455	145,762	146,899
C_BIRTH	Foreign country									
AGE	65 years or over									
SEX	Total									
UNIT	Number									
GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cyprus	:	10,459	11,484	11,905	12,364	12,955	13,138	13,523	14,168	14,626

(http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?p_p_id=NavTreeportletprod_WAR_NavTreeportletprod_INSTANCE_nPqeVbPXRmWQ&p_p_lifecycle=0&p_p_state=normal&p_p_mode=view&p_p_col_id=column-2&p_p_col_pos=1&p_p_col_count=2)

Level of education:

UNIT	Percentage									
SEX	Total									
ISCED11	Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2)									
C_BIRTH	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country									
AGE	From 15 to 64 years									
GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cyprus	23.7	24.0	24.6	22.4	20.9	20.7	20.7	21.4	21.2	22.0
UNIT	Percentage									
SEX	Total									
ISCED11	Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2)									
C_BIRTH	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country									
AGE	From 15 to 64 years									
GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cyprus	30.0	32.4	32.8	30.7	28.2	26.2	32.5	33.0	28.9	27.3
UNIT	Percentage									
SEX	Total									
ISCED11	Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2)									
C_BIRTH	Reporting country									
AGE	From 15 to 64 years									
GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cyprus	31.2	31.9	29.8	28.9	27.0	26.0	25.9	25.1	23.8	22.4

(http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=edat_ifs_9912&lang=en)

On average the percentage of low educated migrants is higher for people coming from non-European countries.

ASYLUM SEEKERS - UNHCR

Since asylum seeking represents such a delicate matter, we start by analysing some UNHCR data on Refugees Status Determination procedure (RDS) in relation with some neighbouring countries, in 2016.

LEGEND:

Source: UNHCR

Year	Recognized convalidated/mandate
Country/territory of asylum/residency	Recognized Other
Origin	Rejected
RDS procedure type level	(Otherwise closed)
(Total pending start-year)	Total decisions
(Of which UNHCR assisted)	(Total pending end-year)
Applied during year	(Of which UNHCR)

Year	Country ...	Origin	RSD pro...	Total pen...	of which ...	Applied ...	Recogni...	Recogni...	Rejected	Otherwis...	Total dec...	Total pe...	of which U...
2016	Cyprus	Afghanistan	G / AR	*					0			*	*
2016	Cyprus	Afghanistan	G / FI	16	16	*				10	10	7	*
2016	Cyprus	Afghanistan	G / RA			*			*		*	*	
2016	Cyprus	Albania	G / AR	*								*	
2016	Cyprus	China	G / FI	6	*					*	*	5	5
2016	Cyprus	China	G / AR	*					*		*	*	*
2016	Cyprus	China	G / RA	*					*		*	0	
2016	Cyprus	Egypt	G / FI	128	28	106	*		70	22	96	138	12
2016	Cyprus	Egypt	G / RA	12		7			7		7	12	
2016	Cyprus	Egypt	G / FI			*				*	*	*	
2016	Cyprus	Egypt	G / AR	60	*	57			10	13	23	94	
2016	Cyprus	India	G / AR	18		58			12	10	22	54	
2016	Cyprus	India	G / FI	30	*	198			96	51	147	81	*
2016	Cyprus	India	G / RA	*		*			*		*	*	
2016	Cyprus	India	G / FI			*				*	*	*	
2016	Cyprus	Israel	G / AR	*								*	
2016	Cyprus	Lebanon	G / RA	*		*	*			*	*	0	
2016	Cyprus	Lebanon	G / FI	37	25	8	*	*	15	9	27	18	16
2016	Cyprus	Lebanon	G / AR	*		22	*		*	*	7	16	

Year	Country ...	Origin	RSD pro...	Total pen...	of which ...	Applied ...	Recogni...	Recogni...	Rejected	Otherwis...	Total dec...	Total pe...	of which U...
2016	Cyprus	Pakistan	G / AR	6		63			9	24	33	36	
2016	Cyprus	Pakistan	G / FI	45	6	207			123	62	185	67	8
2016	Cyprus	Pakistan	G / FI			6				*	*	*	
2016	Cyprus	Pakistan	G / RA	*		*			*	*	*	*	
2016	Cyprus	Palestinian	G / FI	163	80	47	70	*	57	33	163	47	23
2016	Cyprus	Palestinian	G / RA	*		*			*		*	*	
2016	Cyprus	Palestinian	G / FI			10	*	*	*	*	9	*	
2016	Cyprus	Palestinian	G / AR	25		195			43	*	44	176	19
2016	Cyprus	Syrian Ar...	G / FI			44			31	*	32	12	
2016	Cyprus	Syrian Ar...	G / RA	54		35	*		35	*	59	30	
2016	Cyprus	Syrian Ar...	G / FI	579	135	1,180	46	1,020	*	0	1,067	692	475
2016	Cyprus	Syrian Ar...	G / AR	62	*	57	12	6	*	8	29	90	22
2016	Cyprus	Turkey	G / FI	14	8	27	*	*	6	6	16	25	9
2016	Cyprus	Turkey	G / AR	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	
2016	Cyprus	Turkey	G / RA	9		*			*	*	*	8	
2016	Cyprus	Ukraine	G / RA			*						*	
2016	Cyprus	Ukraine	G / FI			*						*	
2016	Cyprus	Ukraine	G / AR			*						*	
2016	Cyprus	Ukraine	G / FI	120	38	25			*	22	24	121	17

In Cyprus, 1,180 Syrian people make an application. Among them, the government recognized and validated only 46 at the first instance (G/FI) and 12 at the administrative review (G\AR). 692 were still in pending at the end of the year (2016). The highest rate of rejected migrants at the first instance, through the nationalities selected, came from Pakistan, India and Egypt.

It is also important to keep in mind the social problems (as mentioned in the introduction) related to the measures adopted by Cyprus in order to facilitate the expulsion of these persons, as keeping them in unpleasant human condition or accusing them for crimes not committed. Furthermore, some asylum seekers have been kept in detention throughout the period in which their applications were examined.

As follow, the top five countries for asylum applications in 2017, analysed also in the table on the top of the page (source: UNHCR).

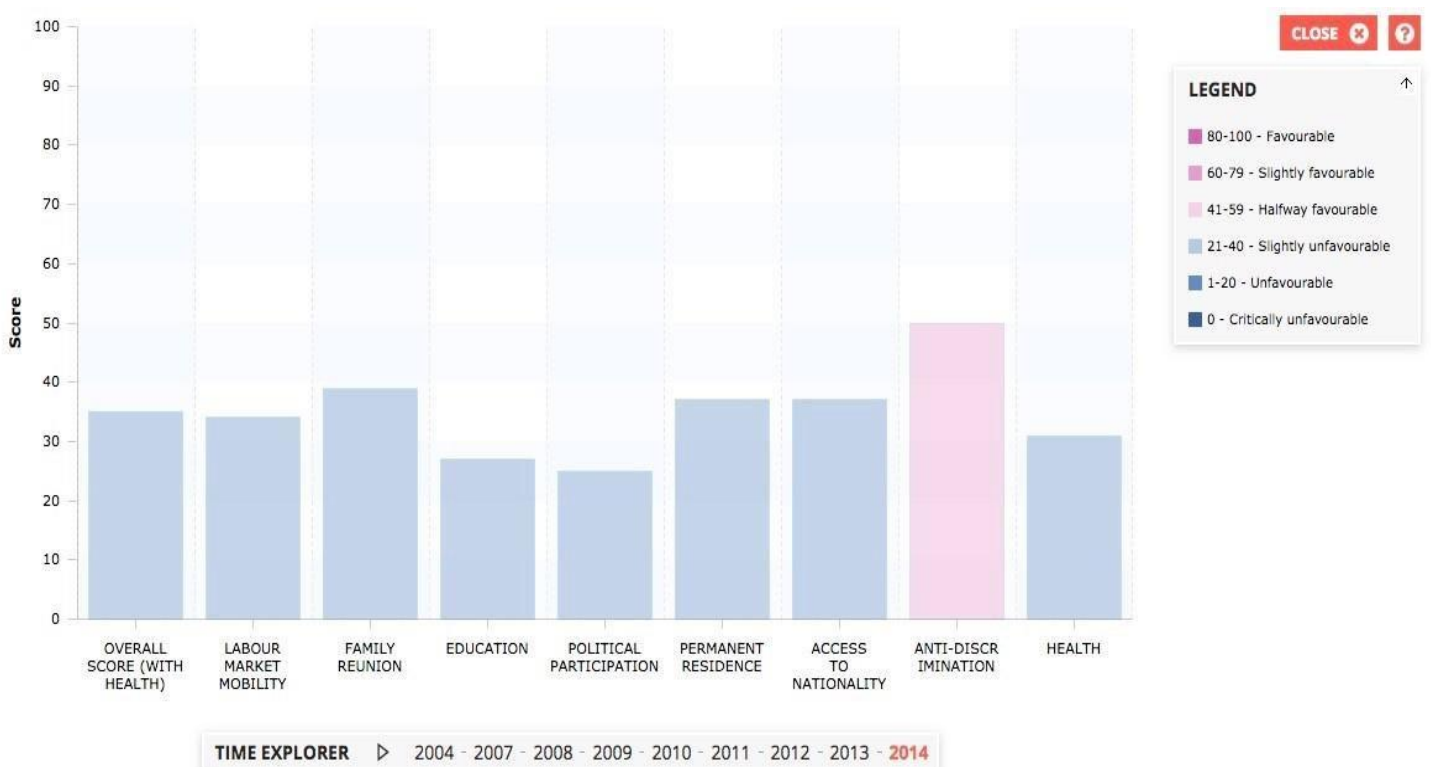
The most present nationalities came from Syria – refugees escaped because of the war that broke out in 2011, who choose Cyprus as destination country for his geographical position.

CYPRUS		#	(%)
Syria		445	35
India		130	10
Vietnam		105	8
Bangladesh		75	6
Pakistan		70	5
Other		455	36

Source: Eurostat

Comparing the two tables from UNHCR, it curious to notice that, for example, Indians are both the second most present nationality but at the same time the second most rejected application at the first instance.

SOME KEY-FACTS ABOUT MIGRATION IN CYPRUS



All the variables in the graph show slightly unfavourable levels with the exception of a little bit favourable level of anti-discrimination, due to the fact that Cyprus migrants are often at the bottom of the government's list of priorities, suffering great hardship, social exclusion and are well below the poverty line.

It is important to keep in mind that anti-immigrant attitudes are higher in Cyprus than on average in the EU.

The largest part of migrant population come from non-EU countries and is composed, since the 80s, by employers coming from medium-developed countries.

Country of net migration since:	% Non-EU citizens	% Foreign-born	% Non-EU of foreign-born	% Non-EU university-educated	% from low or medium-developed (HDI) country
Mid-1980s	6.6%	23.2%	43%	35%	77%
UN 2010 data in 2013	Eurostat 2013	Eurostat 2013	Eurostat 2013	Note: Adults aged 18-64, Eurostat 2013	Eurostat 2013

Source: Migrants integration policy index

INTEGRATION THROUGH THE LABOUR MARKET

We decided to focus on the dynamics which concern Cyprus labour market and the rates of employment/unemployment within its population analysing the difference between foreign born and native born through different indicators (employment/unemployment; skilled/unskilled; education level; risk of poverty).

We found it interesting to focus on the theme of integration through this dimension for both the amount of information available and the heterogeneity of results when comparing the different indicators mentioned before.

Inclusion measures – employment and unemployment

One of the main indicators of inclusion regards the employment. Our interest is to see if unemployment rate of migrants in Cyprus is significantly different from the unemployment rate of natives. We found data from the Eurostat database, dividing Cyprus population in: natives, migrants from European countries (Eu28) and non-Eu migrants.

The Unemployment rate of each class can be compared with the one of the total population.

We will deal with migrant's labour status (thousand), taken from Eurostat database

Unemployment rates go from 2008 to 2017 and are divided by sex and country of birth.

If we want to look at the total Unemployment rate of people born outside Cyprus:

SEX	Total									
AGE	From 15 to 64 years									
C_BIRTH	Foreign country									
UNIT	Percentage									
GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cyprus	5.2	7.9	8.5	10.2	13.7	16.2	14.6	14.3	12.8	10.8

(http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_urgacob&lang=en)

It is important to compare these data with the ones regarding the reporting Country:

SEX	Total									
AGE	From 15 to 64 years									
C_BIRTH	Reporting country									
UNIT	Percentage									
GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cyprus	3.4	4.8	5.7	7.3	11.4	16.1	16.9	15.5	13.3	11.4

(http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_urgacob&lang=en)

We can say that there is not a great difference between the unemployment rate of natives and the one of the foreign born population. Moreover, there is not a great difference between the European born and the non-European born population

Employment rates and educational level

What happens if we look at the Employment rate considering also the educational level of the population?

At first, let us see the employment rate of the reporting Country:

C_BIRTH	Reporting country									
ISCED11	All ISCED 2011 levels									
SEX	Total									
AGE	From 15 to 64 years									
UNIT	Percentage									
GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cyprus	70.4	68.6	68.0	66.6	63.2	60.3	60.4	61.3	63.2	64.8

(http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_ergaedcob&lang=en)

If we consider the percentage of the native population aged from 15 to 64 with a low level of education – namely less than primary, primary and lower secondary education – it decreases significantly:

C_BIRTH	Reporting country									
ISCED11	Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2)									
SEX	Total									
AGE	From 15 to 64 years									
UNIT	Percentage									
GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cyprus	47.2	46.4	44.9	44.0	37.5	33.8	33.2	34.4	35.8	34.0

(http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_ergaedcob&lang=en)

We now have to consider the employment rate of the native population with a higher level of education: upper secondary and tertiary education, that we can see in the two tables below:

C_BIRTH	Reporting country									
ISCED11	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4)									
SEX	Total									
AGE	From 15 to 64 years									
UNIT	Percentage									
GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cyprus	73.7	72.1	70.3	67.6	64.6	61.5	60.7	60.5	62.5	66.3

C_BIRTH	Reporting country									
ISCED11	Tertiary education (levels 5-8)									
SEX	Total									
AGE	From 15 to 64 years									
UNIT	Percentage									
GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cyprus	89.7	87.8	87.1	84.8	81.4	78.6	79.2	80.2	80.5	81.2

(http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_ergaedcob&lang=en)

The most important thing that we can notice is that in Cyprus, even though the employment rate has decreased at all levels, the higher the educational level is, the more likely it is to find a job. In order to see if inclusion works in Cyprus, we can try to confront these data with employment rate of foreigners:

1. Considering the lowest educational level, the employment rate of foreigners, divided by European and non-European country of birth is the sequent:

C_BIRTH	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country									
ISCED11	Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2)									
SEX	Total									
AGE	From 15 to 64 years									
UNIT	Percentage									
GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cyprus	48.7	46.7	60.3	60.2	46.0	47.5	48.2	46.7	55.6	56.0

C_BIRTH	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country									
ISCED11	Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2)									
SEX	Total									
AGE	From 15 to 64 years									
UNIT	Percentage									
GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cyprus	77.7	78.2	80.9	76.3	76.1	75.5	73.5	69.4	68.3	66.8

(http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_ergaedcob&lang=en)

Surprisingly, the Employment rate of foreigners, considering the lower educational level, is significantly higher than the natives' one. This is especially true for non-European foreigners.

2. Focusing on a medium educational level, European born migrants (first table) and non-European born foreigners (second table) present these employment rate:

C_BIRTH	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country									
ISCED11	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4)									
SEX	Total									
AGE	From 15 to 64 years									
UNIT	Percentage									
GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cyprus	79.9	76.5	75.3	72.7	73.0	65.2	67.0	68.9	67.0	70.9

C_BIRTH	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country									
ISCED11	Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4)									
SEX	Total									
AGE	From 15 to 64 years									
UNIT	Percentage									
GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cyprus	71.6	64.1	67.0	68.6	65.7	64.6	70.7	68.2	58.2	60.6

(http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_ergaedcob&lang=en)

In this case, we can see that, even if the employment rate changes significantly from year to year for every class of population, on average there is a significant difference between the three groups analysed.

In fact, foreigners with a European country of birth do not find any difficulties in finding a job with this kind of educational level. In fact, they have on average an Employment rate even higher than that of the native population.

On the other hand, the population coming from non-European countries, have more difficulties in finding a job, even though there is a great difference from year to year: if we take the average of employment rate for the 3 groups at this educational level, we find that the reporting country population have a 66% of likelihood to find a job, while European foreigners and non- European one have respectively 71.6% and 62.8%.

3. We now consider the highest educational level for European born migrants and non-European born foreigners:

C_BIRTH	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country									
ISCED11	Tertiary education (levels 5-8)									
SEX	Total									
AGE	From 15 to 64 years									
UNIT	Percentage									
GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cyprus	77.7	78.2	77.2	76.8	74.8	72.6	73.7	72.8	74.5	76.2

C_BIRTH	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country									
ISCED11	Tertiary education (levels 5-8)									
SEX	Total									
AGE	From 15 to 64 years									
UNIT	Percentage									
GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cyprus	71.6	70.0	64.3	64.9	67.7	65.6	68.0	70.0	65.5	68.0

(http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_ergaedcob&lang=en)

Also in this case, we can see a great variation between the three groups: if you are a foreigner worker, with the highest educational level, you have on average less probability to find a job in comparison with native people. This is particularly true for non-European migrants.

Risk of poverty

The percentage of working people at risk of poverty is also an important factor that can show the migrant's social inclusion in Cyprus.

First of all, this risk for native people is the sequent:

UNIT	Percentage									
C_BIRTH	Reporting country									
SEX	Total									
AGE	18 years or over									
GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cyprus	3.7	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.0	5.0	3.7	5.4	4.7	

The overall foreigners' risk of poverty is significantly higher:

UNIT	Percentage									
C_BIRTH	Foreign country									
SEX	Total									
AGE	18 years or over									
GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cyprus	18.8	19.4	20.6	19.7	22.3	23.1	21.1	20.9	20.4	

(http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_iw16&lang=en)

If we look at Europeans born, we find that the percentage, even though it is always higher with respect to natives, is smaller than the average:

UNIT	Percentage									
C_BIRTH	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country									
SEX	Total									
AGE	18 years or over									
GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cyprus	:	11.5	9.4	12.5	14.7	18.3	14.2	14.5	13.3	:

(http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_iw16&lang=en)

Overall, working foreigners present a greater risk of poverty, probably because they are employed in jobs that imply a smaller wage, especially for low skilled jobs.

This could be confirmed by the previous results about employment related to the educational status: since the employment rate related to a lower educational level is greater for the foreign born population, it is possible that migrants are employed in low skilled jobs which imply smaller wages.

In this case, to see if this hypothesis can be confirmed, the income measure can be useful.

The data below are showing the mean income of native people and of foreign people, the last one divided by European born and non-European born people:

UNIT	Euro									
INDIC_IL	Mean equivalised net income									
C_BIRTH	Reporting country									
SEX	Total									
AGE	18 years or over									
GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cyprus	19,039	19,762	19,735	20,393	21,169	20,438	19,555	17,648	17,508	:

UNIT	Euro									
INDIC_IL	Mean equivalised net income									
C_BIRTH	Foreign country									
SEX	Total									
AGE	18 years or over									
GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cyprus	18,059	17,718	16,972	18,076	17,891	17,167	16,135	15,670	15,828	:

UNIT	Euro									
INDIC_IL	Mean equivalised net income									
C_BIRTH	Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country									
SEX	Total									
AGE	18 years or over									
GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cyprus	:	16,543	15,355	16,879	17,165	16,624	15,598	15,810	14,906	:

UNIT	Euro									
INDIC_IL	Mean equivalised net income									
C_BIRTH	EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country									
SEX	Total									
AGE	18 years or over									
GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cyprus	:	19,053	18,932	19,403	18,653	17,716	16,632	15,545	16,623	:

(http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_iw16&lang=en)

The average values are: 19,472 for natives, 17,057 for Foreign born, of which 16,110 for non-European born and 17,820 for European natives. Overall, natives' mean income is greater than the one of Foreigners, and among them the Non-European born have the smaller annual income.

Conclusions:

As we can observe from the data available, that the integration of migrants is partial: while the unemployment level does not show a significant difference, if we look at the employment situation, we can see that there is a wide difference in the labour conditions of migrants, probably due to the high level of discrimination and to the different educational attainment of migrants, in which the non-European born show a lower level. In this case Cyprus is choosing a restrictive migration policy that does not have positive effects on the integration of non-European migrants.