ATHENS
WORKSHOP

FIG

Workshop Joint FIG Commissions 3 and 8
Athens – 13th and 14th December 2022

EG◎S
EUROPEAN GROUP OF
SURVEYORS

Is access to housing & tenure security a critical factor for the social integration of refugees in Greece?

Vasileios Eleftheriou, Und. Dipl., M.Sc., c. Ph.D.

Charalampos Kyriakidis, Und. Dipl., M.Sc., Ph.D.

Chryssy Potsiou, Professor

School of Rural, Surveying and Geoinformatics Engineering, NTUA

Introduction

Focal idea of the project → **social integration**

It refers to the values and the bonds with which people are related within a local community
Presupposes agreement on specific fundamental principles for the congruous coexistence of members of society as a whole and for the sense of belonging to a wider political community

Social integration is considered:

a. Linear process
b. Dynamic two-way approach
c. Multidimensional process → necessity of serving needs that are parameters of social integration

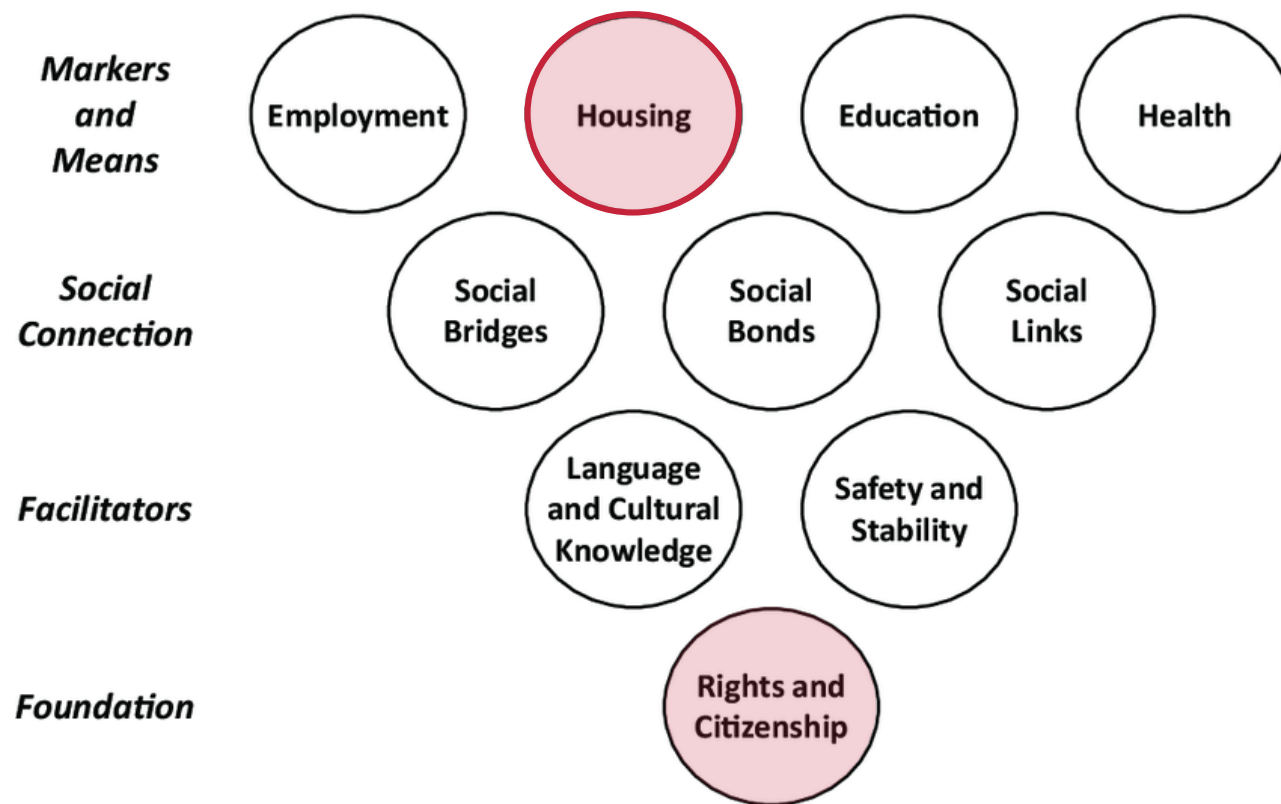Kourahanis, 2019

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

Discussion Paper, July 2014

The process of integration is **complex** and **gradual**, comprising distinct but inter-related legal, economic, social and cultural dimensions, all of which are important for refugees' ability to integrate successfully as **fully included members of the host society.**

Requires efforts by all parties concerned, including a preparedness on the part of refugees to adapt to the host society **without** having to forego their own cultural identity, and a corresponding readiness on the part of host communities and public institutions to welcome refugees and meet the needs of a diverse population

UNHCR Discussion Paper, July 2014

Literature Review

Markers and Means: Employment, Housing, Education, Health

Social Connection: Social Bridges, Social Bonds, Social Links

Facilitators: Language and Cultural Knowledge, Safety and Stability

Foundation: Rights and Citizenship

Ager and Strang, 2008

Factors affect Social Integration	Published Research (Authors' Names – Year)
Social Intercourse	Adam, et.al. (2019) - Czischke & Huisman (2018) - Ager & Strang (2008) – Korac (2003)
Bonds with the city	Korac (2003)
Social Coherence (Rights & Citizenship)	Hanza (2021) - Ager & Strang (2008) – Barreto, et.al. (2002)
Social Behavriour (Racism & Bullying Phenomena)	Parker (2018) - Block & Gibbs (2017) - Ager & Strang (2008) – Musterd, et.al. (2008)
Income	Korac (2003)
Health Coverage	Choi, et.al. (2015) – Plillimore (2011)
Housing Type	Hamza (2021) – Kousoulis, et.al. (2016) - Ager & Strang (2008)
Accessibility to the city centre (Housing Location) and City Characteristics	Vogiazides and Mordani (2019) – Haugen (2019) - Plats, Fowles and Robbinson (2015) – Hugo and Moren-Alegert (2008) - Waters and Jimenez (2005) – Korac (2003)
Studying Opportunities	Hamza (2021) - Ager & Strang (2008)
Working Opportunities	Czischke & Huisman (2018) – Ratha, et.al. (2011) - Ager & Strang (2008) – Korac (2003)
Educational Level	Barreto (2022)
Recreational activities	Block & Gibbs (2017)
Adequate Institutional Framework (Reception – Asylum Process – Rights & Tenure Security)	Plillimore (2011) - Ager & Strang (2008)
Quality of Life	Absence of documentation (Kotroyannos, et.al., 2019) – need to be studied

Social Integration (SI) VS Sense of Social Integration (SSI)

Implemented Integration   VS   Perceived Integration

affects the degree realized
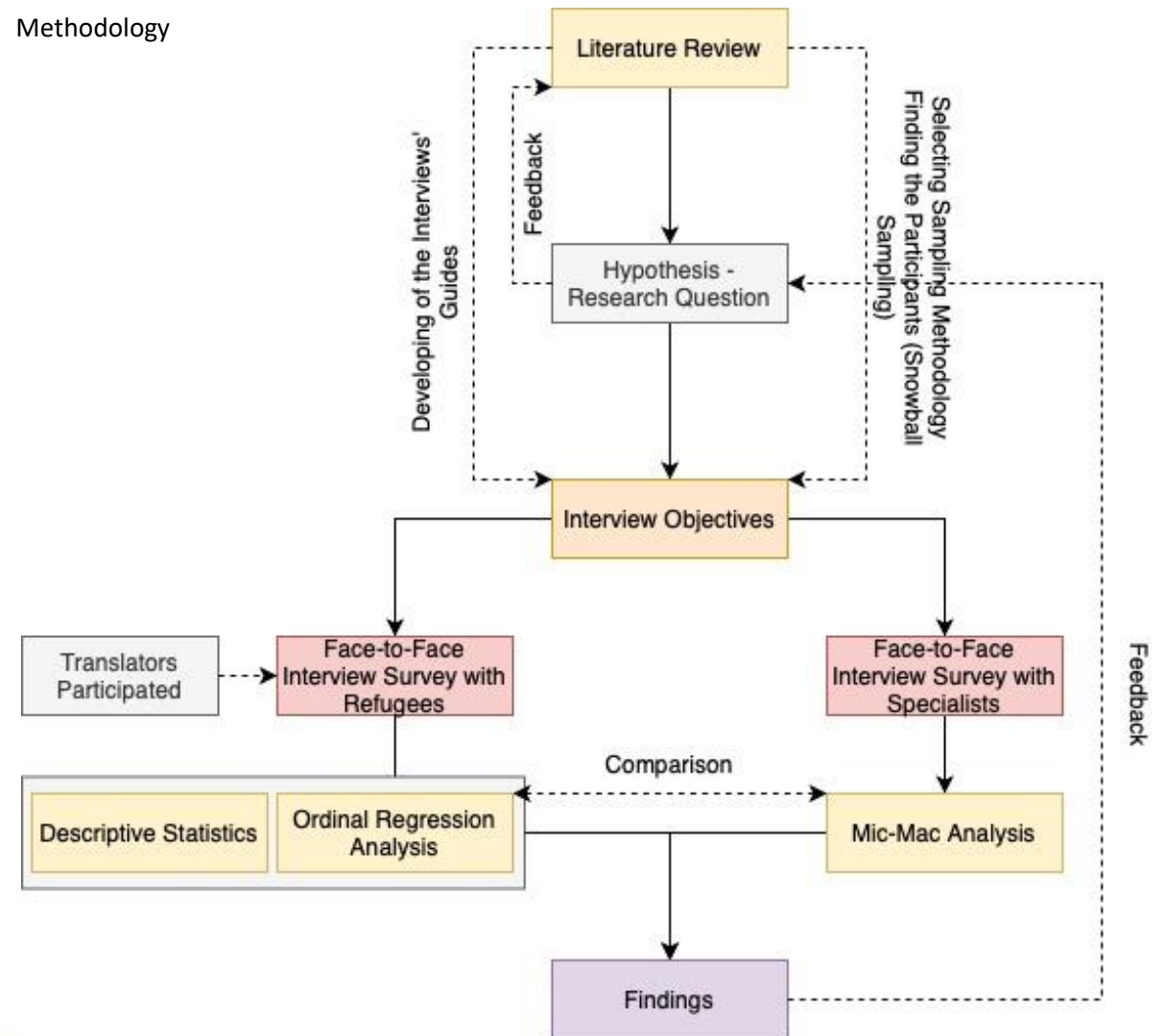integration has been implemented

Reason: the positive stance of a local community to newcomers implies a more likely integration of the latter into it.

TOPIC: the importance of various factors in achieving a high sense of integration → MEANS: empirical study
Divided into individual phases – Based in Face-to-Face Interviews
Case Study Area: Karditsa – typical size – housing pattern (autonomous housing units –flats in blocks or detached houses / No hot-spots are available on this city)

Methodology

Specialists' Profile

Gender		Age		Profesion	
Men	3	18-30	1	Researcher	2
Women	6	31-40	7	Employee in Municipal Body (Refugee Support)	2
Education		41-50	1		
Primary	0	51-60	0	Lawyer	4
Secondary	0	61-70	0	Policeman	1
Tertiary	9	71+	0		
N=9					

Gender		Age		Origin		No of Children		Marital Status		Employment		Religion	
Men	21	18-30	17	Congo	20	0	8	Single	21	Constructions	7	Christian Catholic	22
Women	20	31-40	17	Cameroon	6	1	9	Married	17	Tourism & Recreation	6	Christian Protestant	9
Education		41-50	7	Kinshasa	4	2	13	Divorced	2	Health&Other Services	8	Christian Orthodox	2
Primary	9	51-60	0	Tongo	2	3	4	Widower	1	Household	5	Christian (Other)	1
Secondary	21	61-70	0	Other	7	4	2	Other	0	Retail	3	Muslim	5
Tertiary	10	71+	0	No answer	2	5+	5			Students	3	Other	1
N=41										Other&No Answer	6	Atheist	1

- Interviews with specialists → structured - Interviewees were specialists in refugees' reception and management.

The reason why we conducted those interviews was because of implementing a Mic-Mac analysis to rank the importance of the factors affect social integration we found through the literature review.

- Interviews with refugees → semi-structured

Refugees expressed their opinion about how they think they are integrated in local society. Data set derived used in order for a regression analysis to be implemented.

- Both of the results were compared. In this slide you can see the profile of the participants in each process

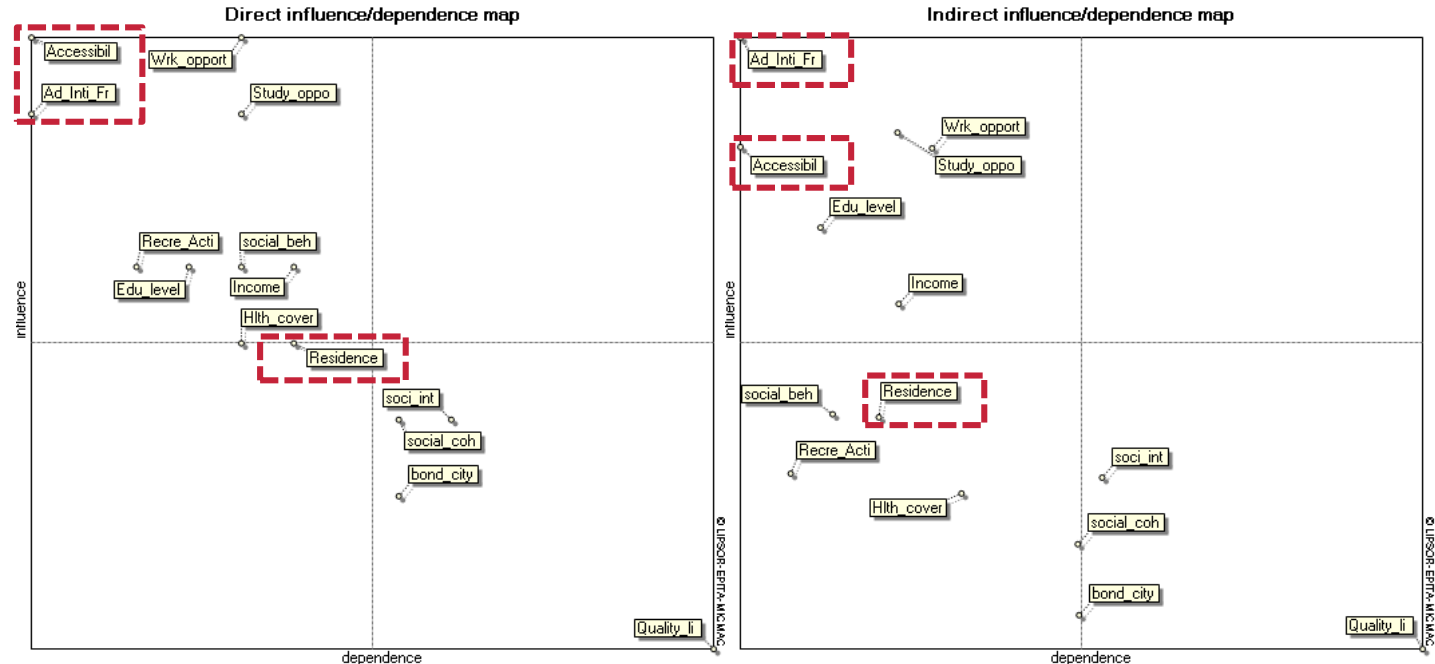| Period they live in Greece (years)				
≤1	2	3	4	5+
1	4	20	15	1
Period they live in Karditsa (years)				
≤1	2	3	4	5+
10	19	9	3	0
Place where they mostly lived before to move in Karditsa				
Athens	Thessaloniki	Samos	Lesvos	Other
6	10	8	6	11

Refugees' Profile

	1 : soci_int	2 : bond_city	3 : social_coh	4 : social_beh	5 : Income	6 : Hlth_cover	7 : Residence	8 : Study_oppo	9 : Quality_li	10 : Wrk_opport	11 : Ad_Inti_Fr	12 : Accessibil	13 : Recre_Acti	14 : Edu_level
1 : soci_int	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
2 : bond_city	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
3 : social_coh	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
4 : social_beh	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
5 : Income	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
6 : Hlth_cover	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
7 : Residence	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
8 : Study_oppo	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
9 : Quality_li	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 : Wrk_opport	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
11 : Ad_Inti_Fr	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
12 : Accessibil	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
13 : Recre_Acti	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 : Edu_level	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

© LIPSOR-EPITA-MICMAC

- <u>Way to read the diagrams</u>: In the upper left quadrant the variables are presented are the ones that significantly affect the refugees' integration. As we move to the right and down, the variables are the ones that are more affected by the others

direct dependencies   VS   indirect dependenies

Interviewees' opinion about the degree to which a factor influences another one is presented by scoring zero or one :
0: No influence
1: Strong Influence

ATHENS WORKSHOP

FIG
Workshop Joint FIG Commissions 3 and 8
Athens – 13th and 14th December 2022

EGOS
EUROPEAN GROUP OF SURVEYORS

Parameter Estimates		Estimate	Std. Error	Wald	df	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
							Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Threshold: Sense of Social Integration (SSI) (Dependent Variable)	[SSI=1]	-0.370	1.848	0.040	1	0.841	-3.991	3.251
	[SSI=2]	0.186	1.851	0.010	1	0.920	-3.442	3.813
	[SSI=3]	0.620	1.860	0.111	1	0.739	-3.027	4.266
	[SSI=5]	1.027	1.873	0.301	1	0.583	-2.643	4.697
	[SSI=6]	1.619	1.892	0.733	1	0.392	-2.088	5.327
	[SSI=7]	2.572	1.920	1.794	1	0.180	-1.192	6.336
	[SSI=8]	3.929	1.952	4.051	1	0.044	0.103	7.755
	[SSI=9]	4.892	1.978	6.115	1	0.013	1.015	8.769
Origins of people with whom refugees socialize with	Compatriot	1.553	0.935	2.762	1	0.097	-0.278	3.385
	Everybody (Regardless nationality)	0.216	1.466	0.022	1	0.883	-2.659	3.090
	Greeks	-0.600	1.114	0.290	1	0.590	-2.783	1.583
	DK/NO	-2.622	1.395	3.534	1	0.060	-5.356	0.112
	Other Nationality	0ᵃ			0			
Activities contributed to their SSI	Development Agency of Karditsa (ANKA)	0.394	1.164	0.115	1	0.735	-1.887	2.675
	Training/Education Units (for their own)	0.126	1.384	0.008	1	0.927	-2.586	2.838
	Welfare Units	2.852	1.642	3.018	1	0.082	-0.366	6.070
	Educational Units (of their Children)	-0.780	1.787	0.191	1	0.662	-4.282	2.722
	Retail Facilities	0ᵃ			0			
Discreet Treatment	No	0.995	0.697	2.034	1	0.154	-0.372	2.362
	Yes	0ᵃ			0			
Participation in activities organized by communal/ athletic/ cultural/ religious bodies	No	-2.936	1.080	7.383	1	0.007	-5.054	-0.818
	Yes	0ᵃ			0			
Housing Type	Detached houses	3.747	2.254	2.763	1	0.096	-0.671	8.165
	Flats in Blocks	3.600	1.875	3.684	1	0.055	-0.076	7.276
	Other	0ᵃ			0			

Conclusions

- **Housing** is a factor that affects both the integration of refugees in local societies and their sense of integration - Finding evident in the literature / also empirically established through this research

- **Residence location** is also important. *Residences located closer to city center than others tend to affect refugees in a more positive way to incorporated to local society* → <u>Reasons</u>: a. Refugees want to socialize with locals; b. Refugees want to socialize with compatriots or other refugees; c. Better access to services & recreation

- Refugees intend to **gain access to rights** (66% want to live in Greece, permanently - right to vote) – Acquiring a residence is crucial for some of them who wish to have both legal residence status and legal property titles, since they perceive this parameter as a means of economic well-being.

- **Further Research**: *Comparison refugees leaving in houses with ones leaving in hot-spots* – <u>Query</u>: what happened in case refugees settle in a hot-spot. Which factors affect their incorporation more and in which degree? This specific topic is going to be analyzed in the final part of the present project. Conclusions would be really useful about local authorities and policy makers, planners and surveyors involved in land management and tenure security.

Thank you for your attention!

V. Eleftheriou
c.Ph.D. NTUA

C. Kyriakidis
Dr. NTUA

C. Potsiou
Professor NTUA

www.smu.gr
kyriakidisharry@gmail.com