





THINK SOCIAL

PROMOTING SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURIAL
MINDSETS FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE



I01-A1

THE SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP INDEX



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MINDSETS FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE



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The Social Entrepreneurship Index (Germany)

Prepared by:



CULTURE GOES EUROPE
SOZIOKULTURELLE INITIATIVE ERFURT E.V.



Collection of data:

Country: GERMANY

1) BACKGROUND OF TCN PEOPLE:

Percentage of TCN people in Germany:

- 7,2% (6021) [out of 83 167 total population (1st January 2020)]

See: *Atlas of Migration (online) – EU Member States – Generated 28 March 2021, p. 23,*
<https://bluehub.jrc.ec.europa.eu/atlas/finalInt/FinalInt.pdf>.

How many of those know the national language or are educated?

Language:

Language skills of first-generation immigrants by country, 15-64 age group, 2014, %

Eurostat, LFS 2014 <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=First_and_second-generation_immigrants_-_statistics_on_education_and_skills#Language_skills_of_first-generation_immigrants>

(age 15-64)	Mother Tongue	Proficient	Moderate	Basic	Unknown
German	13,1	42,2%	24,7%	14,7%	5,3%

Educational Attainment (2019):

(age 25-64)	Low Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education	Medium Upper secondary and post-secondary, non-tertiary, education	High Tertiary education
Nationals	9,3%	59,9%	30,8%
Non-EU / TCN	43,3%	32,3%	24,4%

NEET (18-24) (2019): people aged between 18 and 24 who are ‘Neither Employed nor in Education or Training’ in the four weeks preceding the survey

(age 18-24)	
Nationals	6,0%
Non-EU / TCN	19,2%

Early school leavers (18-24) (2019): proportion of people aged between 18 and 24 which has completed no more than lower secondary education and is not involved in further education or training.

(age 18-24)	
Nationals	7,6%
Non-EU / TCN	25,5%

See: *Atlas of Migration (online) – EU Member States – Generated 28 March 2021, p. 24,*
<https://bluehub.jrc.ec.europa.eu/atlas/finalInt/FinalInt.pdf>.



How many are employed? | How many of them are women?

- Employment rate shows the percentage of the total working-age population which is employed (2019)

		total	men	women
Table 1: Employment rates for the population aged 20-64 years, by country of birth and by sex, 2019 https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Migrant_integration_statistics_%E2%80%93_labour_market_indicators#Employment_rate Migrant integration statistics — labour market: tables and figures :				
age 20-64	Nationals	82,8%	85,8%	79,9%
	Non-EU / TCN	67,6%	76,4%	58,4%
See: Atlas of Migration (online) – EU Member States – Generated 28 March 2021, p. 24, https://bluehub.jrc.ec.europa.eu/atlas/finalInt/FinalInt.pdf .				
age 15-24	Nationals	49,0%	51%	47%
	Non-EU / TCN	39,5%	46%	33%
age 25-49	Nationals	88,0%	91%	85%
	Non-EU / TCN	62,5%	75%	50%
age 50-64	Nationals	79,5%	83%	75%
	Non-EU / TCN	56,5%	67%	46%

2) KNOWLEDGE RELATED TO SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP:

Statistics that can characterize the situation in Germany

- The majority of the 11.3 million foreigners in Germany (as of March 31, 2020) are male (53.5 percent). The proportion of females is 46.4 percent overall, with only minor fluctuations in the proportions in the individual age groups.

Source: Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge 2020

Link: <https://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/Statistik/BundesamtinZahlen/bundesamt-in-zahlen-2019.html?nn=284738>

- The five largest groups of foreign nationals in Germany are Turkish nationals (13.0 percent), Polish citizens (7.6 percent), Syrian and Arab. Republic nationals (7.1 percent), Romanian nationals (6.8 percent) and Italian nationals (5.7 percent).

Source: Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge 2020

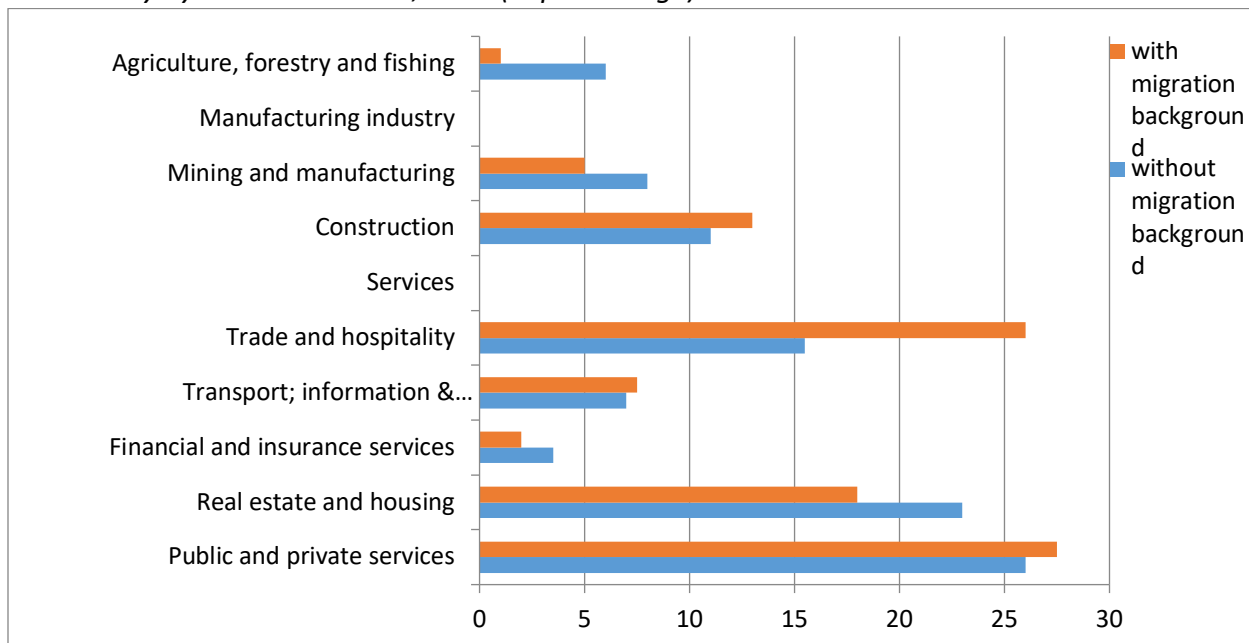
Link: <https://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/Statistik/BundesamtinZahlen/bundesamt-in-zahlen-2019.html?nn=284738>



SE and immigrants (projects, services provided, some basic data if possible)

- Since the introduction of integration courses on January 01, 2005, participation certificates have been issued to over 3.2 million people by December 31, 2019.
 Source: Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge 2020
 Link: <https://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/Statistik/BundesamtinZahlen/bundesamt-in-zahlen-2019.html?nn=284738>
- Since mid-2016 there have been around 490,600 admissions to professional language courses (job-related language support, aimed to attain language level B2 and language level C1). In the general integration course, over 90 percent of participants have been achieving either the A2 or B1 language level as a result of the “German Test for Immigrants” (DTZ) for years.
 Source: Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge 2020
 Link: <https://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/Statistik/BundesamtinZahlen/bundesamt-in-zahlen-2019.html?nn=284738>

Figure: Breakdown of self-employed persons with and without an immigrant background in Germany by economic sector, 2018 (in percentage)



Source: Mikrozensus, eigene Darstellung, Prognos AG 2020

Link: <https://www.bertelsmann-stiftung.de/de/publikationen/publikation/did/migrantenunternehmen-in-deutschland-zwischen-2005-und-2018-all>

3) INTEGRATION IN THE COMMUNITIES AND RELATION WITH COMMUNITY'S MEMBER

How well they are integrated into society

Risk of poverty or social exclusion (2019)

		total	men	women
age 20-64	Nationals	17,6%	16,6%	18,6%
	Non-EU / TCN	27,0%	27,7%	26,4%

Eurostat, Migrant integration statistics – at risk of poverty or social exclusion, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Migrant_integration_statistics_-_at_risk_of_poverty_and_social_exclusion#People_at_risk_of_poverty_or_social_exclusion>.

Voluntary Activities

	Voluntary activities
Nationals	44,4%
Non-EU / TCN (migrants without German nationality: EU & Non-EU)	15,2%

See: *Freiwilliges Engagement in Deutschland. Zentrale Ergebnisse des Fünften Deutschen Freiwilligensurveys (FWS 2019)*, p. 18, <https://www.dza.de/fileadmin/dza/Dokumente/Publikationen/5_Freiwilligensurvey_FWS_2019_-_BF.pdf>.



The Social Entrepreneurship Index (Infographic)

The second part of the first activity of IO1, is the development of the EU Social Entrepreneurship Index. After the completion of the Mapping Tool, something similar to a National Report should be created in order to demonstrate the current scene in the partner countries and to identify the current needs and gaps; an **infographic**. This infographic should include interesting statistics or any relevant information concerning our target group and their needs.

Each partner will proceed with a desk research on the current situation of the TCNs living in their country (needs and gaps, weaknesses, possibilities of improvement). All partners are free to use official national or EU reports (EU reports, OECD reports, other academic, national or international organizations' reports) and find statistics on our target group by searching online (Eurostat, Action Plan on integration and conclusion 2021-2027).

Indication of what statistics should be found:

- Background of TCN people:
 - percentage of TCN people in each country,
 - how many of those know the national language or are educated,
 - how many are employed,
 - how many of them are women.
- Knowledge related to social entrepreneurship:
 - Statistics that can characterize the situation in the partner country (in general)
 - SE and immigrants (projects, services provided, some basic data if possible)
- Integration in the communities and relation with community's member
 - How well they are integrated into society

*Partners can use any data they find interesting and useful for this activity and project. The aim of this task is to show the current situation in partner countries in order to highlight on the needs and gaps of TCNs at a national level.

*→ Collect your data in **a bullet point format** for keeping it short and simple. Next to the data that you collect, it would be better to indicate the year and the organization that provided these pieces of information. CGE, as the Dissemination leader, will then use these data to create infographics for each partner country.*

→ Collect approximately 7-10 facts. It is essential to keep in mind that it is an infographic, not a national report.





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The Social Entrepreneurship Index (Ireland)

Prepared by:



Collection of data for Think Social Infographic – Updated (April 2021)

Country: IRELAND

Data:

Background of TCN people in Ireland

- **Fact 1:** 535,475 non-Irish nationals living in Ireland (CSO, 2016 Population Census)
- **Fact 2:** 85,400 people immigrated to Ireland in 2019 of which 30,400 (35.6%) were TCNs (CSO, 2020).
- **Fact 3:** 15,300 TCNs that migrated to Ireland in 2019 were female (CSO, 2020).
- **Fact 4:** Migrant groups have higher levels of education, but some experience higher unemployment than people born in Ireland (ERSI, 2020)
- **Fact 5:** Within broad regional groups (like Europe, Asia, Africa), there are wide differences between migrants. Among Asian migrants, those from Taiwan, South Korea, and India are the most likely to hold a third level degree, while those from Afghanistan, Thailand, and Vietnam are the least likely to hold a degree. (ERSI, 2020)
- **Fact 6:** Many first-generation migrant groups, especially those from Africa have higher unemployment rates than citizens born in Ireland. This difference between African-born and Irish-born is linked to the fact those of Black ethnicity have a higher unemployment rate than those of White ethnicity. (ERSI, 2020)
- **Fact 7:** Migrants born in EU countries have lower rates of unemployment than TCNs. However, among those who are working, EU migrants are less likely to work in high-skilled jobs. Part of this difference is likely to be due to differences in the entry routes from different countries of birth: TCN migrants who enter Ireland via the work permit system come to work in high-skilled jobs; EU migrants have unrestricted access and do not need to be highly skilled. (ERSI, 2020)
- **Fact 8:** A total of 137,207 visas, both long and short stay, were issued in 2019
- **Fact 9:** A total of 16,383 employment permits were issued during 2019; India was the top nationality, with 5,373 permits.

Social entrepreneurship in Ireland

- **Fact 10:** The Social Enterprise sector in Ireland offers 25,000 – 35,000 jobs, €1.4 billion in economic activity and addresses numerous challenges faced by Irish society. (Forfás, 2013)



- **Fact 11:** There are approx. 1,400 Social Enterprises operating in communities all over Ireland (Forfás, 2013)
- **Fact 12:** Research on ethnic entrepreneurship in Ireland, found that the profile of ethnic business in Ireland is small in scale, concentrated in locally traded services and operating at the margins of the mainstream economic environment. (Cooney et al. (2011).

Integration in Ireland

- **Fact 13:** Over 153,000 non-Irish nationals acquired Irish citizenship through naturalisation between 2005 and 2019 (ERSI, 2020)
- **Fact 14:** In 2019, 56 migrant candidates ran in the local elections, almost double the number of candidates when compared with the 2014 (3%). (ERSI, 2020)
- **Fact 15:** Almost 80% of Irish nationals own their home while it is only 28% for non-Irish nationals, a fall of 6 percentage points since 2016. (McGinnity et al., 2018). TCN Migrants are more likely to experience housing and environment deprivation than Irish nationals.





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The Social Entrepreneurship Index (Cyprus)

Prepared by:



The Social Entrepreneurship Index (Infographic)

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Each partner will proceed with a desk research on the current situation of the TCNs living in their country (needs and gaps, weaknesses, possibilities of improvement). All partners are free to use official national or EU reports (EU reports, OECD reports, other academic, national or international organizations' reports) and find statistics on our target group by searching online (Eurostat, Action Plan on integration and conclusion 2021-2027).

Indication of what statistics should be found:

- Background of TCN people:
 - percentage of TCN people in each country,
 - how many of those know the national language or are educated,
 - how many are employed,
 - how many of them are women
 - What help is offered to them
- Knowledge related to social entrepreneurship:
 - Statistics that can characterize the situation in the partner country (in general)
 - SE and immigrants (projects, services provided, some basic data if possible)
- Integration in the communities and relation with community's member
 - How well they are integrated into society

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Country: GERMANY, **CYPRUS**, SPAIN, IRELAND, GREECE



Data:

- Number of TCNs in Cyprus: 71 797 TCNs (the 7% of the total population) (2018).
- The 3 most represented countries of origin of the TCNs: Philippines, Russia and Sri-Lanka (2011).
- Immigrant women: 52%, the second highest share in the EU (2018).
- Rate of first-time applicants compared to local population: 8448 per million population (2020) - the highest rate (second being Malta (4 686) and third, Greece (3 532)).
- Unemployment rate for TCNs (age 15-64): 10.6% → Unemployment rate of nationals (age 15-64): 11.3% (2017) → the only country in the EU with lower rate for TCNs.
- Unemployment rate of TCNs: 6.2% (2019).
- Percentage of employment of TCN women with low level of educational attainment: 66%
- Percentage of employment of TCN men with low level of educational attainment: 74%
- Percentage of unemployed asylum seekers: 88.3% (2018).
- Percentage of asylum seekers that have access to the labour market: 11.7% (2018).
- Percentage of non-EU nationals (over the age of 18) who are at risk of poverty or social exclusion: 37.2% (2019).
- Percentage of migrants that rate their language skills in regards to Greek to be at mother-tongue or proficient level: roughly 10% (2014).
- Number of entities that can be characterized as social enterprises: 190 (2019).





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The Social Entrepreneurship Index (Spain)

Prepared by:



Country: GERMANY, CYPRUS, **SPAIN**, IRELAND, GREECE

Data:

- Number of TCNs in Spain: 3.600.272 TCNs (the 7,60% of the total population) (year 2020 - Source: INE - Spanish national institute of statistic).
- The 3 most represented countries of origin of the TCNs (total inhabitants): Marocco (864.546), Colombia (272.596) and China (232.617). *Note: UK would be the 3rd country 262.123.* (year 2020 - Source: INE - Spanish national institute of statistic).
- The 3 most represented countries of origin of the **TCN WOMEN** (total inhabitants): Morocco (376.804), Colombia (150.923) and China (116.833). *Note: UK would be the 3rd country 128.891.*
- Immigrant women: 4% of the total population - (a total 1.855.575 (year 2020 - Source: INE - Spanish national institute of statistic).
- Unemployment rate for TCNs (age 15-64): 28,84% (year 2020 - 4T2020 - Source: INE - Spanish national institute of statistic).
- Unemployment rate of TCN females: 33,42% (year 2020 - 4T2020 - Source: INE - Spanish national institute of statistic).
- Unemployment rate of TCN males: 24,34% (year 2020 - 4T2020 - Source: INE - Spanish national institute of statistic).
- Percentage of employment of TCN women with low level of educational attainment: 14% (year 2020 - 4T2020 - Source: INE - Spanish national institute of statistic).
- Percentage of employment of TCN men with low level of educational attainment: 22,7% (year 2020 - 4T2020 - Source: INE - Spanish national institute of statistic).
- Average annual wage rate of TCN females (1): 45,8% - 12.158 EUROS (year 2016 - Source: INE - Spanish national institute of statistic).
- Average annual wage rate of TCN males (1): 62% - 16.458 EUROS (year 2016 - Source: INE - Spanish national institute of statistic).
- Percentage of non-EU nationals (over the age of 18) who are at risk of poverty or social exclusion: 57% (2) - 52% (3) - (year 2016 - Source: INE - Spanish national institute of statistic(4)).
- Percentage of migrants that rate their language skills in regards to Spanish to be at mother-tongue or proficient level: 80% (5)



- Number of social economy entities (6): 43.192 (year 2019 - Source: CEPES).
- Number of direct and indirect jobs: 2.184.324 (year 2019 - Source: CEPES).

NOTES

(1) Average annual wage rate - percentage of the average annual wage of Spaniard male, considering that the average annual rate was 26.545 Euros = 100%)

(2) Paying rent

(3) Not paying rent

(4) Risk of poverty rate: percentage of people below the poverty line set at 60 per cent of median annual income per consumption unit. - INE Living Conditions Survey

(5) We have to consider that the most relevant groups of migrants come from Latin-America who speak Spanish. Morocco also has had a close relation with Spain in the past.

(6) Data from CEPES - Spanish Social Economy Employers' Confederation (CEPES). In these nombre are included:

- ➔ Insertion companies
- ➔ Social economy companies (other than insertion companies)
- ➔ Social economy foundations
- ➔ Mutualities
- ➔ Cooperatives
- ➔ Labour societies
- ➔ Special employment centres





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The Social Entrepreneurship Index (Greece)

Prepared by:



Country: GREECE

Data:

Introduction: Since the early 1980s, Greece has been transformed from a country of sending migrants into a host country for immigrants and asylum seekers. Some of them treat Greece as a transit country and they then continue their travel to reach wealthier EU countries, while others see in Greece their permanent destination and try to set their lives there. In addition to refugees, Greece receives labour migrants, mainly from Eastern European and Balkan countries since the 1990s.

- **Fact 1:** According to 2017 data, 5% of total Greek population (aka: 579,736 TCNs) were legally residing in Greece. The most popular countries of origin are non-EU countries: Albania, Ukraine and Georgia. In addition to this foreign population, the country also counted over 140,000 nationals with a third-country migrant background. (<https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/governance/greece>). At the end of 2019, Greece hosted over 186,000 refugees and asylum-seekers that made their way from Turkey choose to bypass border security and travel irregularly. This included over 5000 unaccompanied children. Most persons of concern were coming from Afghanistan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Iran (<https://www.unhcr.org/greece.html>).
- **Fact 2:** Although the *July 2019 National Integration Strategy* contains provisions regarding Greek language courses for adults TCNs (offered by Second Chance Schools, NGOs, Vocational Training Centres and Universities), Greece does not have a standard integration programme for newcomer TCNs, only minors under 18 years can access public morning schools but many organizations and NGOs offer Greek language courses to adults. According to the latest data provided by the UNHCR in 2019, 11.000 refugees and asylum seeking children enrolled in Greek schools. There is not a known number/percentage of TCNs that know the Greek language; since this group includes both long-established foreigners who may have lived in Greece since as early as in 1991, as well as refugees and asylum seekers that may not live in Greece for long, the figure is not known. However the Greek Government initiated a program Language and Culture courses for refugees and migrants over the age of 15 which provided to 5000 refugees to learn and speak the national language (2000 between 15 and 18 years old, 3000 over 18 years) (Education, 2018)
- **Fact 3:** 26.6% of TCNs compared to 16.7% of Greek nationals were reported to suffer from unemployment in 2019 (**EUROSTAT data:** Ages 15-74, both sexes).
- **Fact 4:** The rate of women over men strongly depends on the country of origin; for Syria and Egypt for example, women account for a mere 10% over men, whereas in countries



like Philippines, Ukraine, and Russia most of the incoming population is women. This is also associated with the reason behind migrating, and the nature of the employment that is sought after. In terms of women's employment, Albanians, Bulgarians, Ukrainians, Georgians, Romanians, Russians, and Filipinos have a significant presence. Domestic employment is estimated to account for more than 50% of the employment of the entire female migrant population, except for Romanians and Bulgarians employed in both agriculture and tourism.

- **Fact 5:** TCN women suffer far more from unemployment not only by GR women and EU women, but also when compared to their fellow TCN men; 19% unemployment for TCN men next to a whopping 30% for TCN women, both 2017 data (Triandafyllidou & Marouf, 2017).
- **Fact 6:** Policy actions towards immigration have been reinforced in Greece with the introduction of the *National Integration Strategy* (2019) which contains provisions regarding education, labour market integration, racism, and xenophobia, among others. Although there is enough room for improvement, the new strategy identifies the promotion of integration in education, labour market and access to public services, as important components for the integration of immigrants.
- **Fact 7:** Despite the adoption of laws and the development of strategies on the issue of immigration in the last 10 years, there is still far from satisfactory. To achieve this purpose, local actors need to take on responsibilities towards integration practices and educational actions, as well as awareness increase of national citizens for the positive role of immigrants in our society. Immigrant reception centres, as part of the state policy, emerge mainly as places of confinement and containment of immigrant inflows, without showing their contribution to the integration of immigrants in Greek society, after their departure.
- **Fact 8:** In the past, TCNs did not have equal rights with Greek and EU citizens, unless they would acquire the long-term stay permit. Now, the Asylum seekers have access to the labour market from the moment that they apply for asylum and acquire the asylum seeker card (article no 71 of Law 4375/2016 and article no 15 of Law 4540/2018). However depending on the circumstances refugees find employment working for NGOs, owning a restaurant or a store or working in services or factories. Educated refugees with translating skills find paid occupations after volunteering in NGOs which help them integrate into the Greek society by making them intermediaries between refugees and Greeks (Osman Mohammad, 2020)
- **Fact 9:** The Greek Government created a system that sought to manage the number of immigrants living in the country. This system consists of four steps towards de facto integration. The first step is receiving an asylum card “White Card” once entered into the country, then registering in a camp where all refugees and asylum seekers apply for



acceptance in an urban housing program and finally receiving a social security number (AMKA) and Greek Tax Numbers

- **Fact 10:** Law 4430/2016 on SSE sets new ground for the development and Broadening of Greek social enterprise fields of activity as it recognizes three different legal forms that define the country’s SSE sector by default Social Cooperative enterprise and Limited Liability Social Cooperative and introduces the terms “social impact” and “social innovation” for the first time in Greece.

Definitional Categories	SCEs	KoiSPEs	Women’s agrotourism cooperatives	Civil Cooperatives	EPEs, OEs,IKEs	Agricultural Cooperatives
Social Dimension	Yes	Yes	Yes	Only if they make changes according to Law 4430/2016	Only if they make changes according to Law 4430/2016	Only if they make changes according to Law 4430/2016
Economic Dimension	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Participatory Dimension	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 1: Greek social Enterprises matched by type to the EU operational definition

According to the national report of social enterprises in Europe released in 2019, Greece has set SCE as a form of social entrepreneurship, the integration SCEs is divided in to two categories, SCES for vulnerable groups and SCES for “special” people. The first category refers to people with disabilities, drug addicts, released prisoners and at least 30% of both members and employees should belong to such groups. The second category refers to victims of domestic violence, victims of trafficking , homeless, migrants, refugees and asylum seekers and at least 50% of both members and employees should belong to such groups. (Angelos Varvarousis, 2019)

Type of Social Enterprise	Number of Organizations
---------------------------	-------------------------

Limited Liability social cooperatives (KoiSPE)	27
Integration SCEs - Special groups	6
Integration SCEs – Vulnerable groups	19
SCEs for collective and social benefir purposes	984
Civil cooperatives	8
Limited liability companies (EPE), General Partnerships (OE), Private companies (IKE)	3
Women’s agrotourism cooperatives	100
Agricultural cooperatives	1
Total	1,148

Table 2: Type of social enterprises in Greece





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