

“Second Generation” European Citizens

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE INTEGRATION OF SECOND-
GENERATION FILIPINO-BORN MIGRANTS IN PARIS AND CLUJ-NAPOCA

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Abstract

Immigration to Europe and the subsequent integration of newly-arrived third country nationals is one of the foremost priorities of European cities. Of particular importance in the long-term perspective is the integration of migrants for family reunification purposes and the children born to immigrant parents, as this “second generation” as they are known, forms part of the next generation of European youth.

This paper presents a comparative analysis of the aforementioned second-generation Filipino-born migrants in Paris with research gathered through the **ANR RELIMIG** project coordinated by the **Université Catholique de Lyon** from 2018-2020 compared with research on the second generation Filipino migrants in Cluj-Napoca and Bucharest conducted through a volunteer research fellowship with the **Universitatea Babeş-Bolyai** from 2018 to 2019.



Parental definitions of “Integration”*

Defined by French spouse	Defined by Filipino spouse	Defined by Romanian spouse
Speak French language	Catholic belief	Knowledge of Romanian customs
Relationship with French grandparents and cousins	Participation in Filipino community events (i.e. independence day, Flores de Mayo)	Speak Romanian (or Hungarian)
Friendship with other local children	Speak local language (i.e. French or Romanian/Hungarian)	Relationship with Romanian grandparents and cousins
Knowledge of French customs	Speak the Filipino language or dialect	Appreciation of Romanian cuisine
Appreciation of French cuisine	(Eventually) integrate into the job market	Integration into local church community
Enrollment in public education		

* *Ranked in order of perceived importance*

Challenges

- existing integration indicators are not calibrated to the target group
- time-consuming data-gathering (ethnographic data)
- limited statistical data available
 - French case
 - Romanian case
- serious ethical issues in the protection of minors and vulnerable groups that should be further considered by all researchers in this field

Findings and Initial Conclusions

- It is clear that the second generation has a smaller cultural distance from the host society than their immigrant parent(s)
- some of the teens and young adults of this generation have undergone an assimilation process, without having reached a satisfactory degree of integration (mainly in France, the age range of the generation is too young to determine this for Romania)
- those who are born to bi-national partnerships of which one is a national of the country are generally better integrated according to their parents' standards, whether integration based on traditional indicators are satisfied remains to be seen and remains to be seen whether useful
- data for Romania is still limited as the target group themselves are very young, thus far only one respondent has reached age 16 – migration to Eastern Europe is a much newer phenomenon
- integration in society and reality can be much more complex than perceived by legislative and policy institutions



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Thank you!

For further questions or to contribute to the research, please contact me at kate.dy@patrir.ro