

# Monitoring Report on Integration 2018

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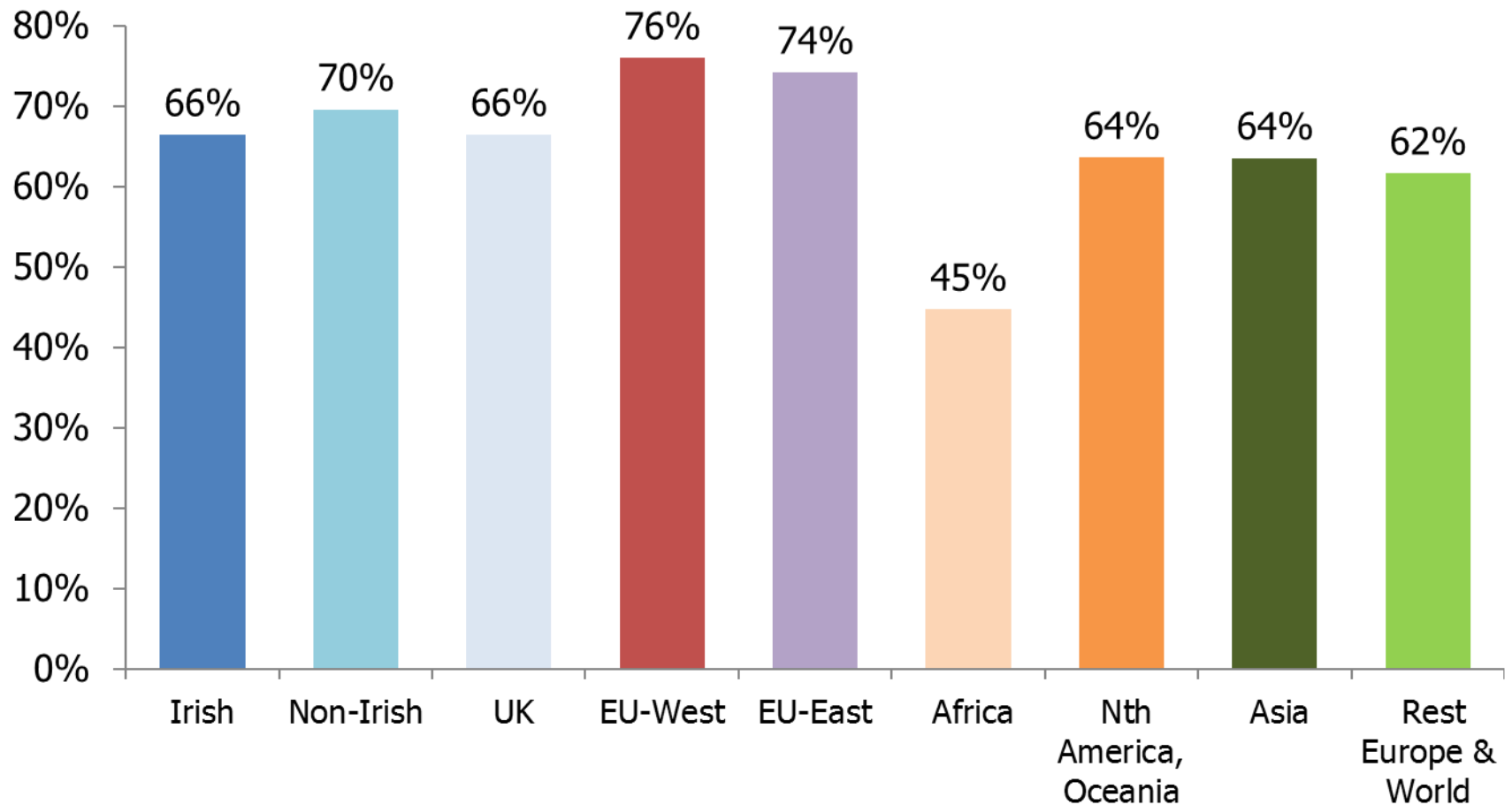
# Integration Monitor: Aims & Scope

- Focus on integration outcomes, though policy included, e.g. the Migrant Integration Strategy 2017-2020
- Based on EU Indicators proposed at EU Ministerial Conf.
- Employment, education, inclusion, citizenship; special theme on ‘Muslims in Ireland’
- Uses existing ongoing high-quality national data
  - Different data sources/years for different indicators
  - Issues of representativeness/coverage of groups
- Focus on both EU/Non-EU nationals, usually compared to Irish nationals; typically no controls for composition

## Chapter 2 Labour Market Indicators

- Rising employment and falling unemployment for both groups in labour market recovery
- Employment rates for working age as high for non-Irish (70%) as Irish nationals (around 66%) in 2017; but v low among African nationals (circa 45%)
- In 2017 unemployment rate: 7.5% for non-Irish, 7.1% for Irish nationals – gap has narrowed
- Youth unemployment rates similar for Irish and non-Irish, unemployment rate for over 45s higher for non-Irish nationals

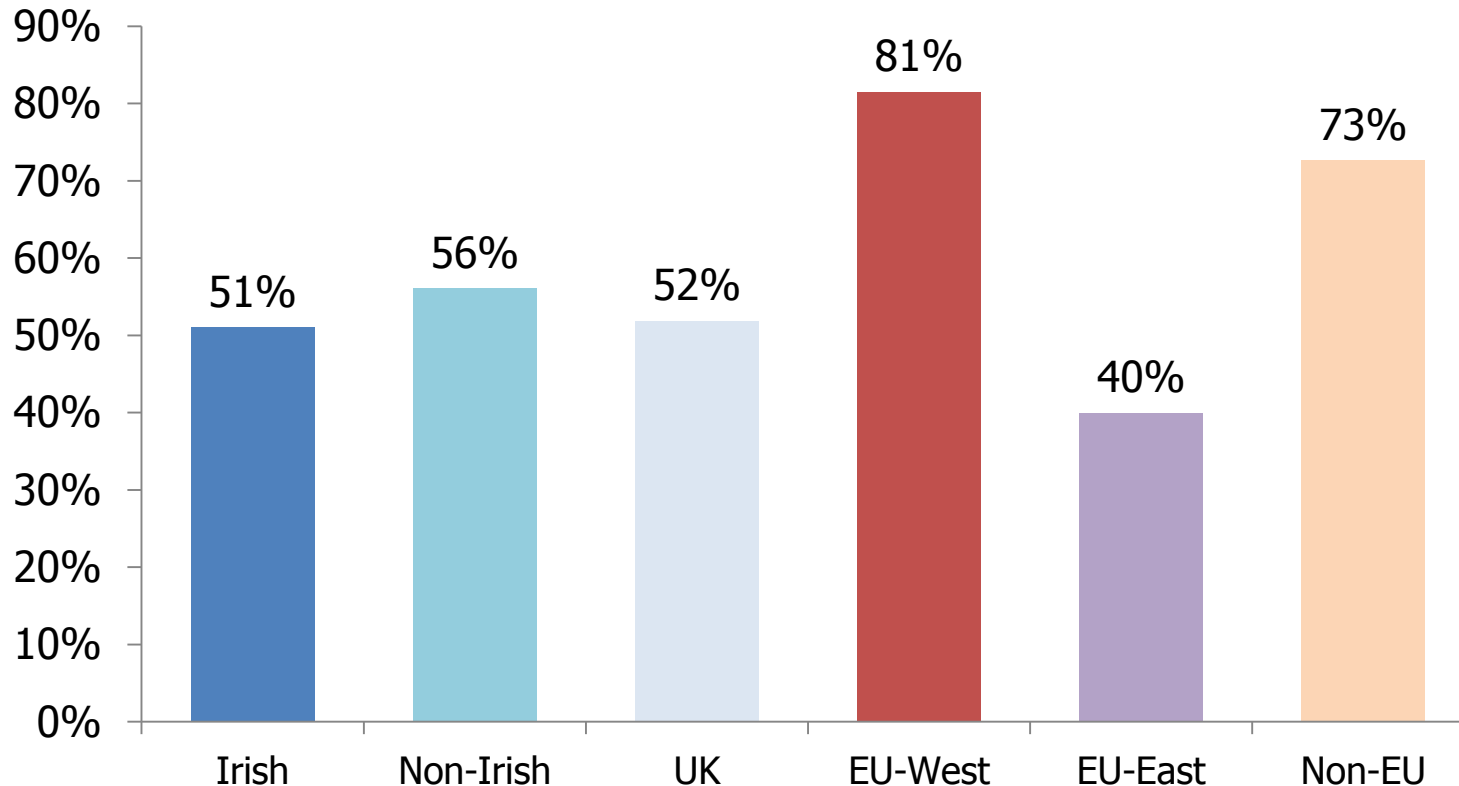
# Employment Rates, Q1 2017 (LFS)



## Chapter 3 Education Indicators (Adults)

- Comparing the entire population, non-Irish nationals are more likely to have third level qualifications than Irish nationals, though
- More similar proportion of younger Irish/non-Irish adults (25-34) with 3rd level qualifications (circa 51% v 56% non-Irish)
- Difference *between* non-Irish groups evident in education: higher 3rd level rates among West Europeans (EU-West) and Non-EU (a diverse group)

# Educational Outcomes: Share of 25-34 age group with third level education



Source: Pooled LFS Q1 2016 and Q1 2017 pooled

# Education Indicators (Age 15)

- Uses PISA tests 2015 at age 15
- Distinguish student/parents' place of birth and language(s) spoken at home
- Mean reading scores lower among migrants from non-English language backgrounds; no difference between migrants from English language backgrounds and Irish peers
- No significant difference between either migrant group and Irish peers in mathematics or science.

# Chapter 4

## Social Inclusion Indicators (2016)

- ‘At risk of poverty’ rates higher for non-Irish (23%) compared to Irish (just under 16%), esp high among non-EU
- Deprivation (lacking 2 or more basic items like food, clothes, heating) also higher among non-Irish (24%) than Irish nationals (around 21%)
- Consistent poverty not significantly different between Irish and non-Irish (8-12%), but very high for non-EU nationals (29%) and very low for EU-West (3%)



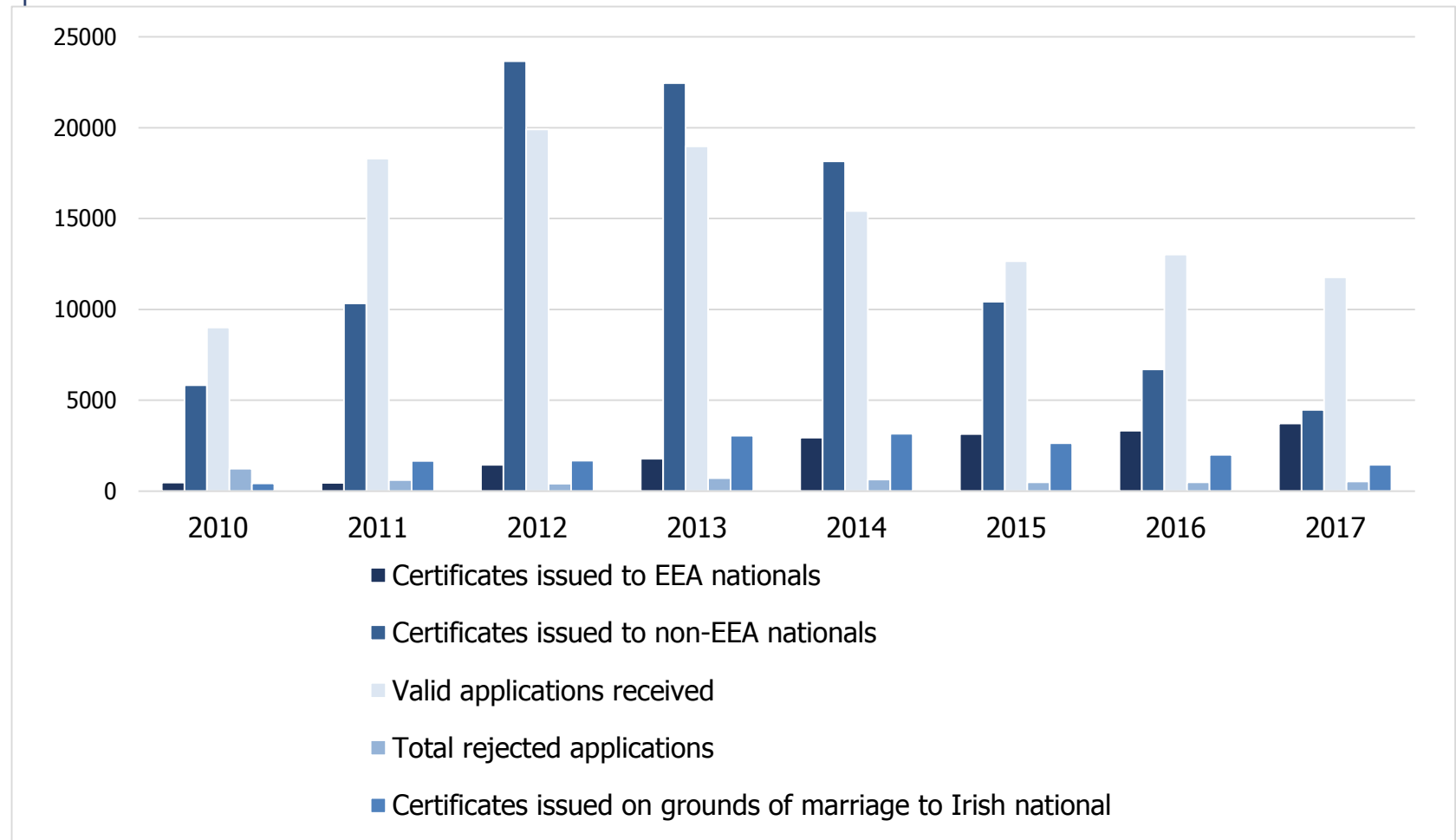
# Social Inclusion Indicators (2016)

- Non-Irish nationals report better health, on average, than Irish nationals (88% v 82% report good/v good health)
- Part of the difference is due to differences in age and education
- Home ownership much lower among non-Irish (34%) than among Irish (79%)

# Chapter 5 Active Citizenship

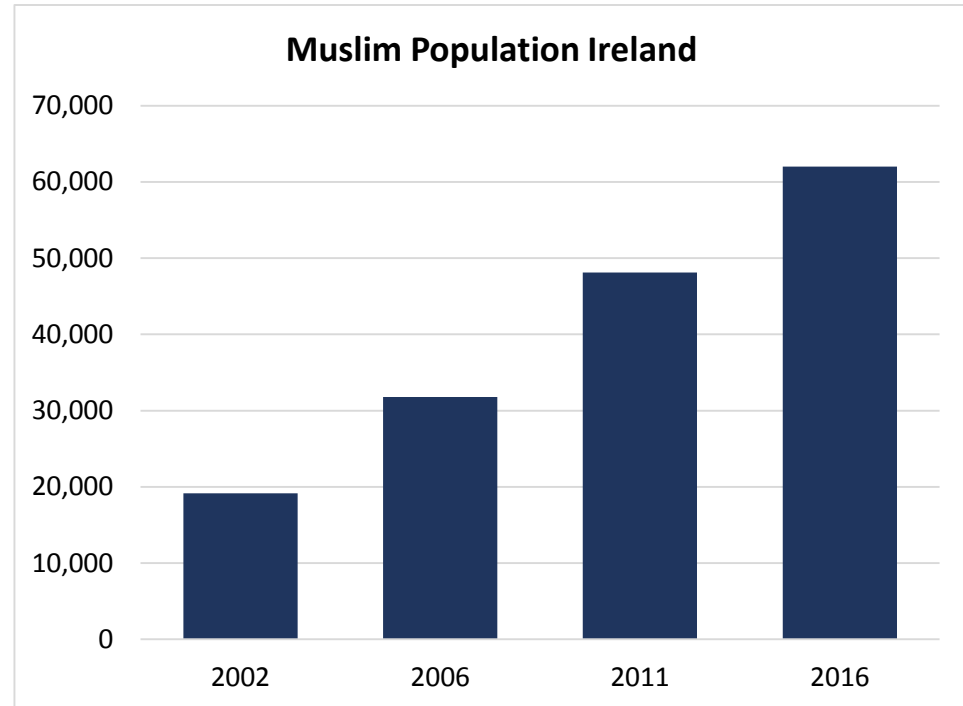
- More than 102,735 non-EEA nationals aged 16+ acquired Irish citizenship through naturalisation between 2005 and 2017
- Years of rapid annual increase followed by decrease in the number of naturalisation certificates issued
- Top nationalities naturalising in 2017: Polish, Romanian, Indian
- In 2017, 1.2 per cent of migrants aged 16+ holding live immigration permissions were long-term residents
- Administrative data, no population register
- Migrants are very underrepresented among elected representatives and voters in Ireland

# Chapter 5: Naturalisation certificates issued and applications rejected, 2010 - 2017



# Special Theme: Muslims in Ireland

- Profile of Muslims in Ireland using Census data
- Strong growth in Muslim population from a low base in 2002 (20K) to 2016 (circa 62K)



- Muslim population is young (avg age 26), compared to whole population (avg age 37)
- By 2016 30% of Muslims were born in Ireland.
- For others, shift in origin from sub-Saharan Africa to South Asia

# Special Theme: Muslims in Ireland 2

- Muslims on average more highly educated than non-Muslims
- A high proportion are students (22 per cent compared to just over 10 per cent of pop 15+)
- However, lower employment and higher unemployment rates, esp for Muslim women
- Muslims in Ireland more likely to live in urban areas esp Dublin and 64% of HH's in private rented accommodation (compared to 18% of pop).

# Chapter 7

## Data Challenges and Policy Issues

- Changes to immigrant population mean we need to think carefully who is being counted and how best to do this
- Persistent poor labour market outcomes among African nationals of concern
- Important to monitor outcomes at primary and secondary level, effectiveness of English language training, outcomes in state exams
- High consistent poverty among non-EU nationals also a concern. Which groups are most at risk?
- Political participation among migrants – how to promote engagement?
- Engagement of departments and NGOs important in delivery of migrant integration strategy, also monitoring

## Further reading

Report available for download:

<https://www.esri.ie/publications/monitoring-report-on-integration-2018>

*Thanks for your attention!*