Data for Monitoring Integration: Gaps, Challenges and Opportunities

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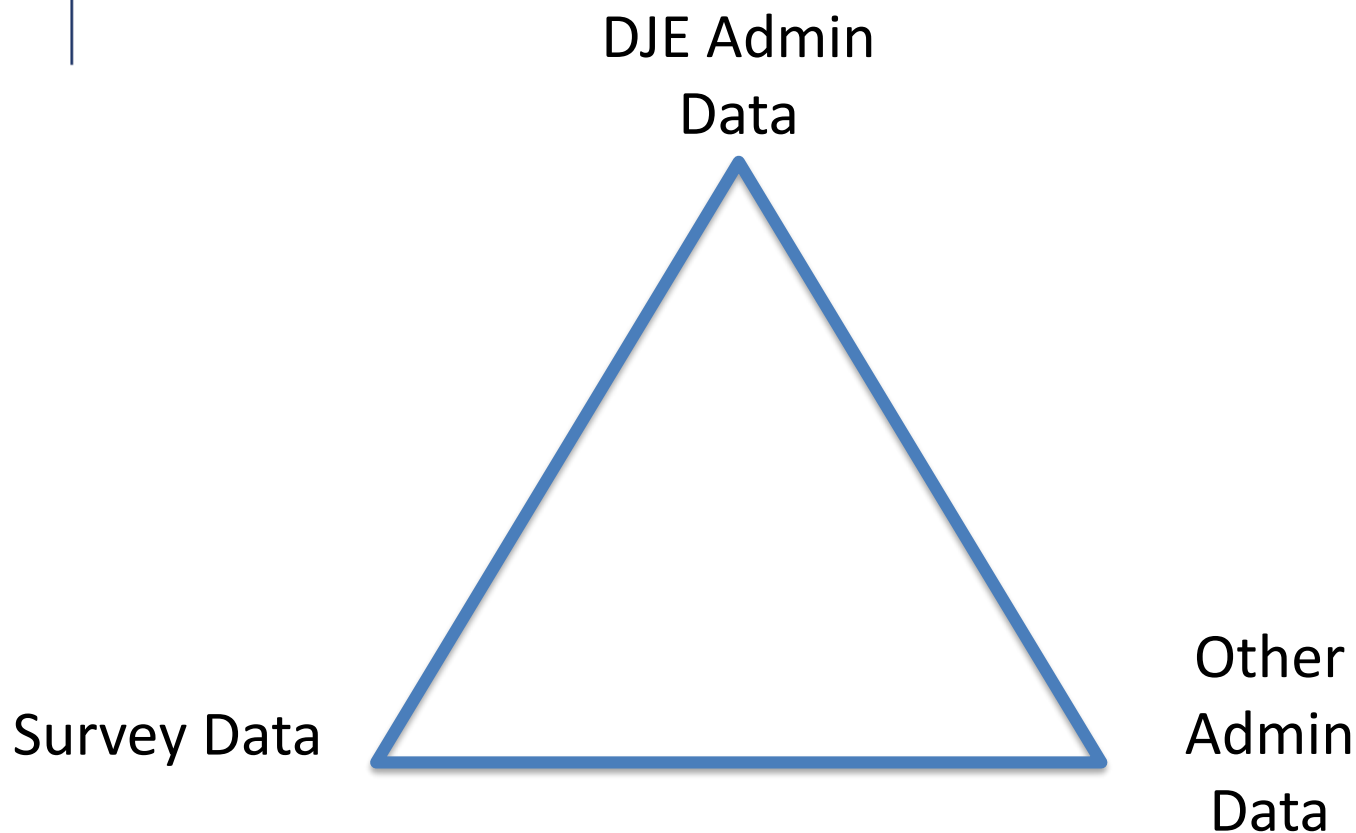
Report Launch, March 14th 2019

Introduction

- Report maps the availability of quantitative data on migrant integration in Ireland

- Part of a working group on data gaps convened as part of the the *Migrant Integration Strategy* 2017-2020

- Findings presented to Migrant Integration Strategy Monitoring Committee (February 2019)

Data for Monitoring Integration

DJE Admin Data

Survey Data

Other Admin Data

Aims and Scope: What we did (and didn't) do

- AIM: To identify gaps, challenges and opportunities for the future collection and use of data on integration outcomes

- General focus on larger-scale (in principle), nationally representative data in Ireland

- No local-level data or NGO data (e.g. homeless charities, religious organisations)

- No European/international surveys (PISA, ESS, Eurobarometer etc.)

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Aims and Scope: Measures and Outcomes

Measure of migrant status

- Nationality
- Country of Birth
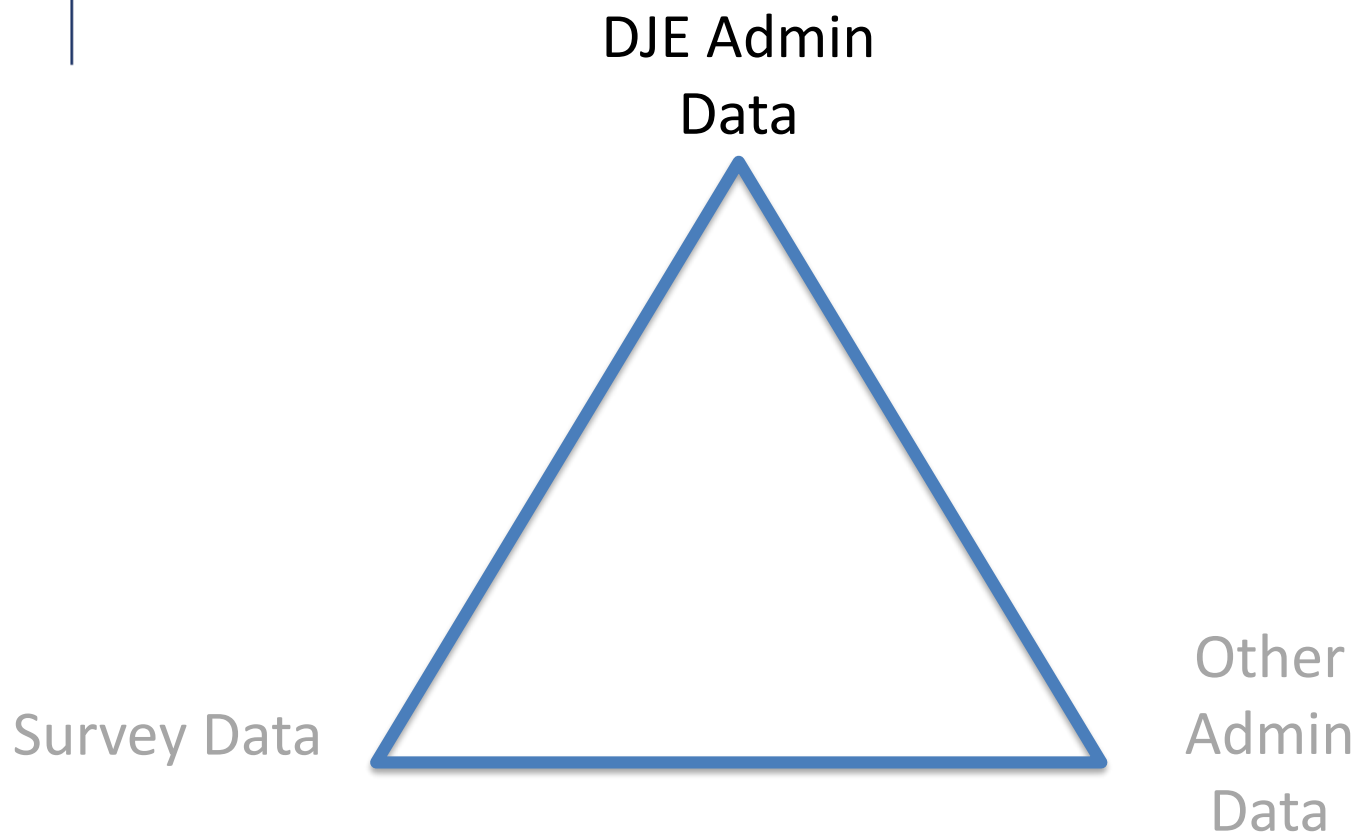- Ethnicity
- Mother tongue
- Religion (in some cases)

Outcome

- Employment/income
- Educational attainment or performance
- Health
- Housing
- Migrant-specific outcomes

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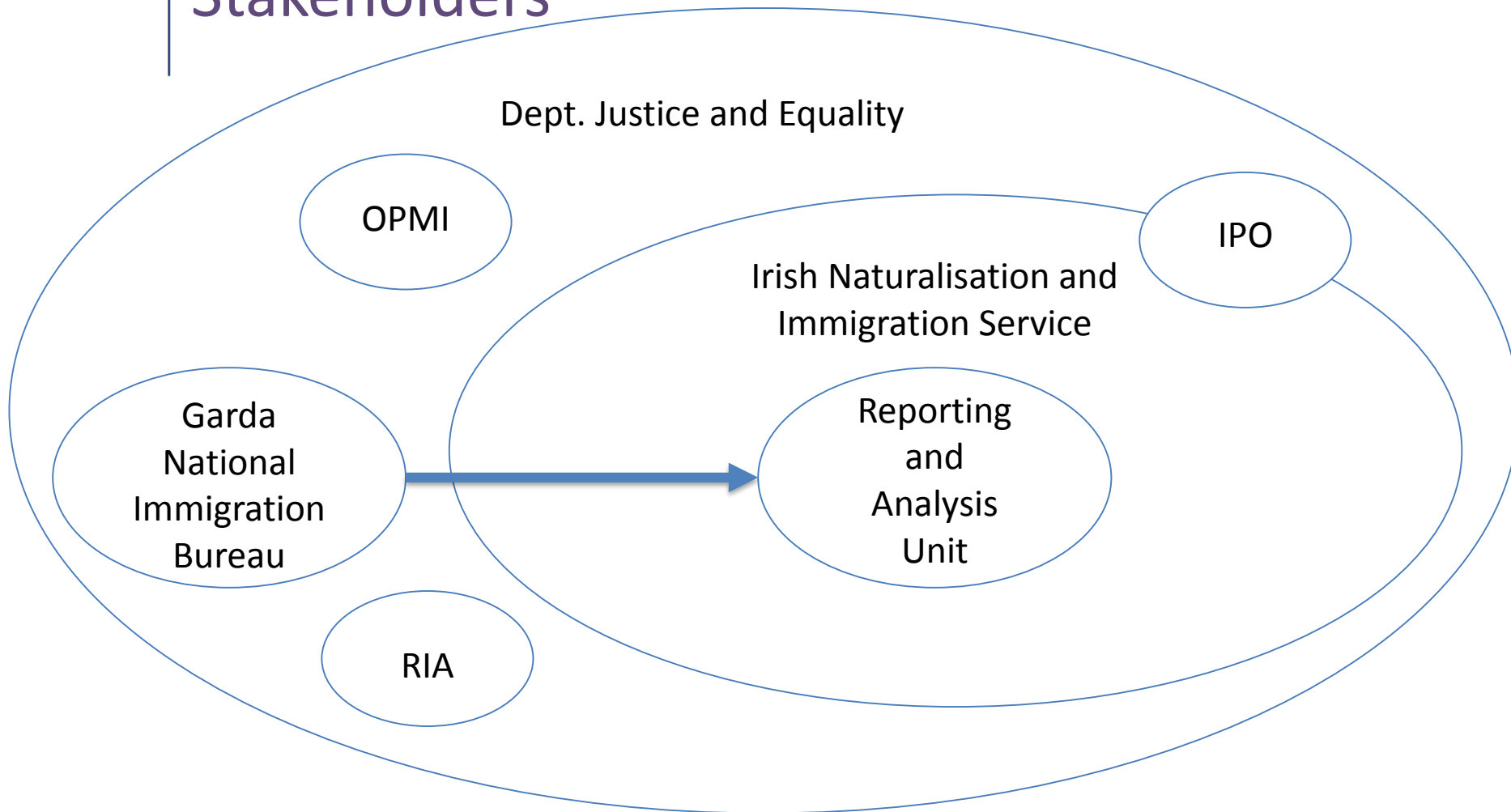ESRI ECONOMIC & SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Methodology

Information gathered through extensive communication with researchers and policymakers (email, phone, face-to-face)

Organisation	Dept of Health/HIQA
Dataset	National Patient Experience Survey
Definition of group	Ethnic/cultural background
Groups available	Same as Census
Integration outcomes measured	Patient satisfaction with healthcare service.
Published?	Summary results published
Available for analysis?	
Unit and Total Cases (N)	13700 discharged patients (51% response rate)
Frequency	Carried out annually
Major gaps/ drawbacks	Very low N for non-white ethnic groups
Any plans for future development of this data? If so, please give details.	
Any links for additional information?	www.patientexperience.ie/survey-results/
Additional Links	
Any other comment	

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Admin. Data on Immigrants – Key Stakeholders

Dept. Justice and Equality

OPMI

IPO

Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service

Garda National Immigration Bureau
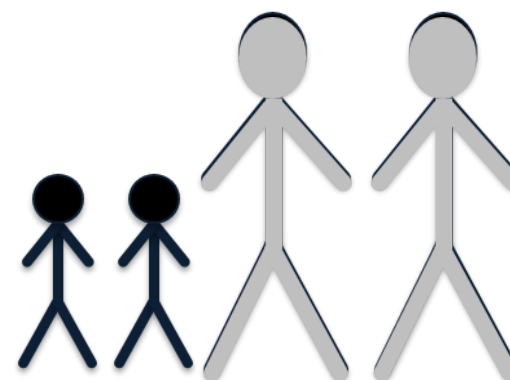
Reporting and Analysis Unit

RIA

Admin Data on Immigrants

- Data on immigration processed by the Reporting and Analysis Unit (RAU) is non-EEA only

- INIS

  - Residence permits (GNIB)

  - Visas and naturalisation

- IPO

  - Protection applications (type and nationality)

- RIA

  - Data on accommodation centres and occupants within them

- OPMI

  - Data on Irish Refugee Protection Programme

Admin Data on Immigrants – Gaps

Children and Families

1. No national-level residence permit data are collected on non-EEA migrants under 16, despite *MIS* and Employment Permits Act, 2014

2. No national-level data on number of unaccompanied minors in the State (Groarke and Arnold, 2018)

3. Extremely limited data on family reunification

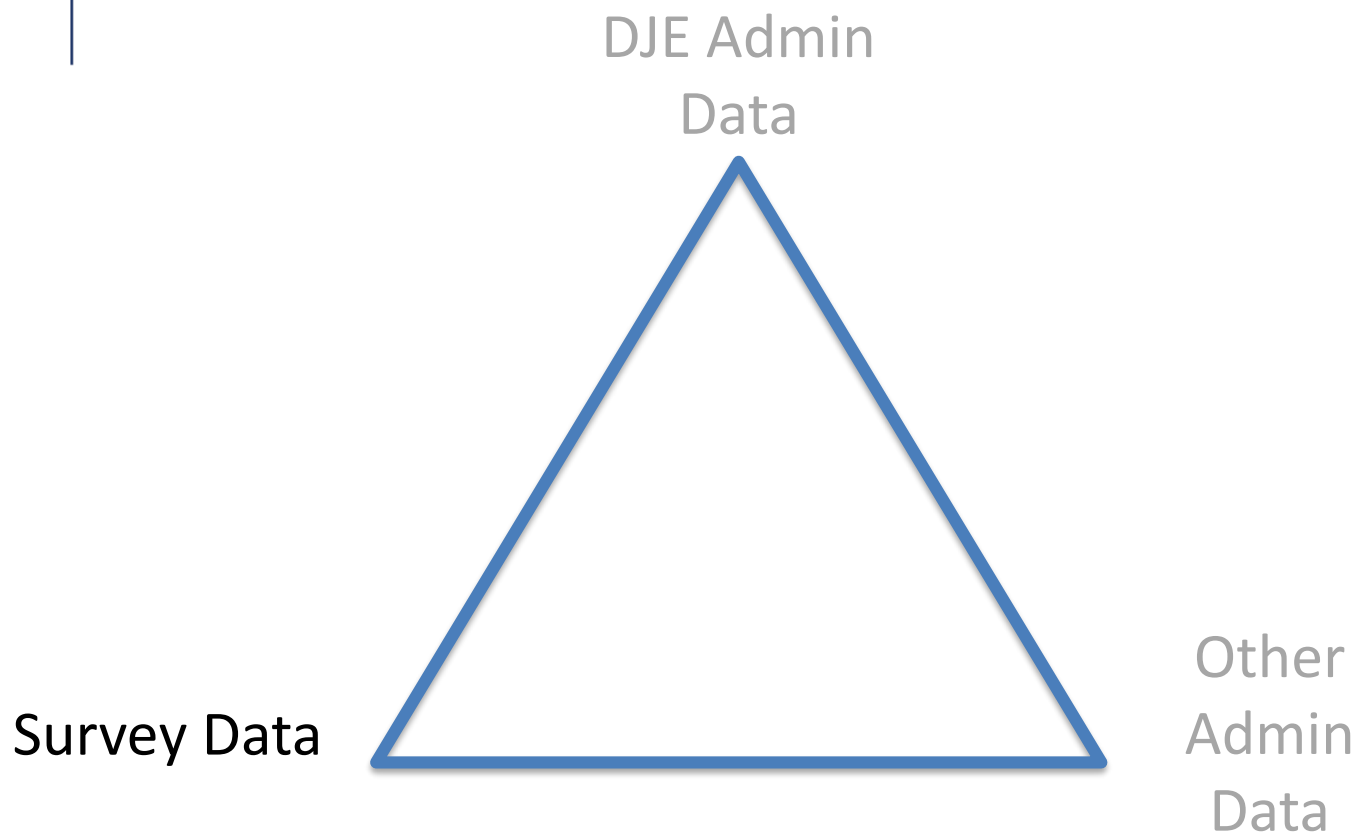ESRI | ECONOMIC & SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Admin Data on Immigrants – Gaps

International Protection

1. Unlike its predecessor, ORAC, the International Protection Office is not obliged by law to publish statistics in annual reports

2. Limited data on applicants granted status

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General population Surveys

- Census
- Labour Force Survey (LFS)
- Special modules of the LFS
- Survey of income and living conditions (SILC)
- Growing Up in Ireland, infant and child cohorts; National Employment Surveys (NES); Sports Monitors (2007-2009)

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General Population Surveys: Key Features

	Size	Frequency	Measures	Outcomes
Census	Universe	5 years	CoB, Nationality, Ethnicity, Language, Religion	Employment, social class, education, language ability, housing tenure.
LFS	50,000	Quarterly	CoB, Nationality	Employment, LM participation, Education.
SILC	13,000	Annual	Nationality	Income, deprivation, poverty, housing tenure, health.

General Population Surveys: Strengths and Weaknesses

- ✓ Zaragoza indicators
- ✓ Large Sample in LFS
- ✓ High response rates
- ✓ Geocoded Census data
- ✓ Multiple measures of migrant status
- ✓ 10% Census sample

- ✗ Small groups difficult to capture
- ✗ No nationality weights in SILC
- ✗ No identification of protection beneficiaries
- ✗ Few migrant-specific questions
- ✗ Limited access to Census microdata

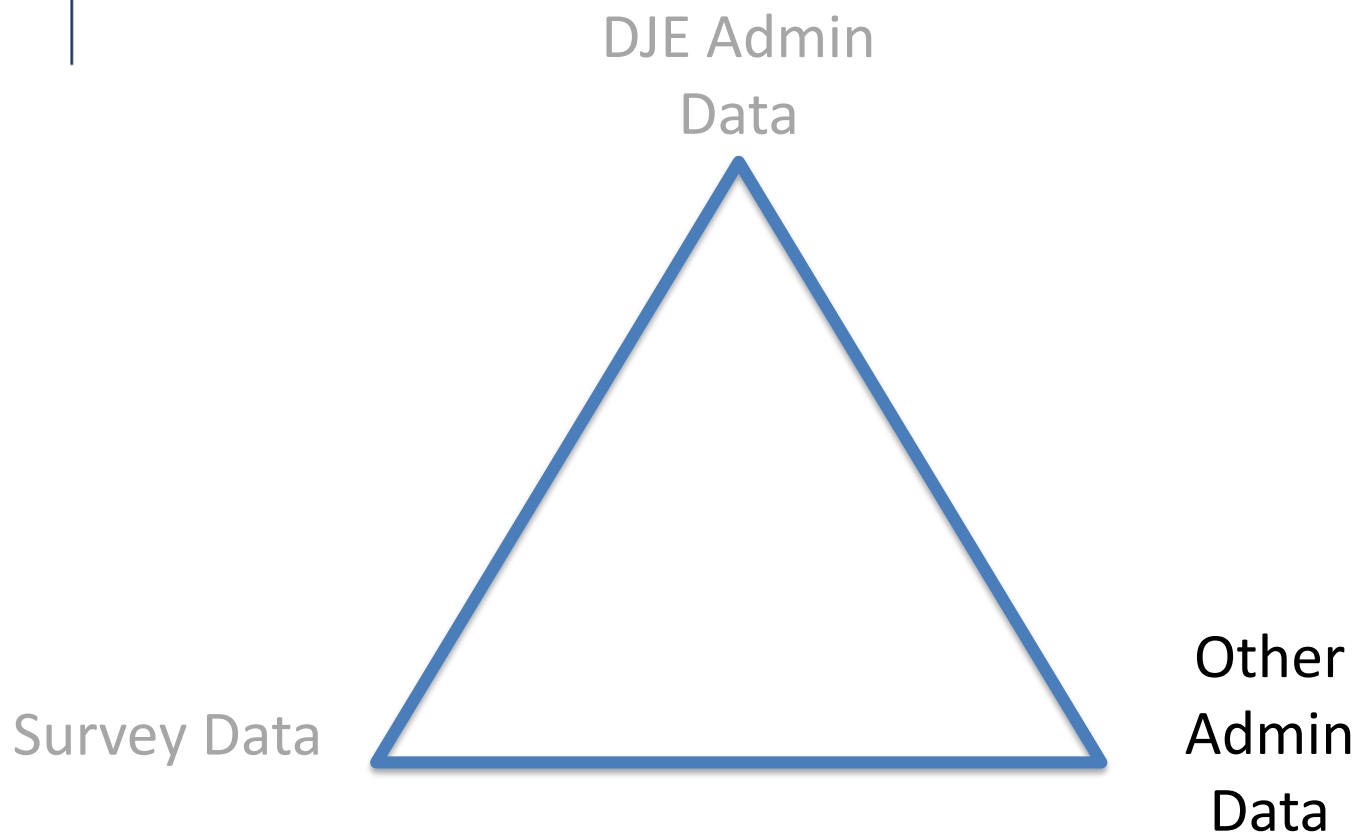ESRI | ECONOMIC & SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Migrant Surveys

- Very few in Ireland – challenging to conduct as no population register
- *Survey of Racism and Discrimination* 2005 – survey of work permit holders and asylum seekers, multilingual postal survey
- *Socio-Cultural Integration Processes* – cross-national 'longitudinal' survey of Polish (and other) migrants in IE, NL, DE and UK, 2011-2013
- Data on migration history, friendship networks, language skills, sense of belonging, identity, social contact, work histories etc.
- Trade-off: no comparison to host population

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Chapter 2 Survey Data

Ideas for development

- Booster samples

- Redefine weights in SILC

- Maximise use of Census data – researcher access

- Field more dedicated migrant/minority surveys

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Administrative Data Held by Other Departments

- Mainstreaming is the cornerstone of Irish integration policy – departments are responsible for integrating migrants via service delivery

- We recognise the primary purpose of many data collection exercises is not to gather info on immigrants, but service delivery

- Advantage is that they usually cover everybody (i.e. not a sample)

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Department/Agency	Dataset	Outcomes	Groups	Availability
Education				
Department of Education and Skills	Primary Online Database.	School enrolment.	Nationality, mother tongue, ethnic/cultural background (optional).	Summary statistics published online.
Department of Education and Skills	Post-Primary Online Database.	School enrolment.	Nationality, mother tongue, ethnic/cultural background (optional).	Summary statistics published online.
Health				
Department of Health	Healthy Ireland Survey.	Several health-related characteristics and behaviours, e.g. smoking, mental health, obesity.	Country of birth, ethnic group.	Available through Irish Social Science Data Archive.
Health Research Board	National Drug Treatment Reporting System.	Drug and alcohol use.	Nationality, ethnicity.	Available to researchers under certain conditions.
Social Welfare and Employment				
Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection	Jobseekers Longitudinal Dataset.	Social welfare claims, transitions to employment.	Nationality.	Available for researchers supporting DEASP business need.
GRIDO				
GRIDO	PULSE.	Hate crimes perceived by victims/onlookers.	Race, religion.	Available to researchers under certain conditions (e.g. UL study).

Opportunities abound

- JLD – further work on employment patterns and dynamics, family structures (e.g. lone parents); following former international protection applicants

- Link State exams to P-POD via PPSN?

- Linking other datasets – Person income register, Census, RTB

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Chapter 4 Administrative Data

Most pressing gaps:

1. V. limited centralised data on housing circumstances (exception is Summary of Social Housing Assessments)

2. PULSE data on hate crimes – some changes, but still concerns about under-reporting

3. Data quality/reliability issues communicated by DES in POD/P-POD

4. No nationality/ethnicity variable in Hospital In-Patient Enquiry Database

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Who Gets Counted? Measuring the Migrant Population

- Our knowledge of the growing second generation remains partial

- Children born in Ireland to migrant parents typically not separately identified; Ethnicity is rarely measured in surveys

- When a definition of 'migrant' based on nationality is used, those who naturalise become indistinguishable from the Irish population

- These measurement issues need to be addressed if adequate policy responses to migrant integration are to be developed

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Key messages

- High quality data are key to monitoring integration and ensuring adequacy of service delivery to the migrant population
- In the absence of a migrant/population register, survey and admin data are critical for monitoring integration

- This report is comprehensive, but not exhaustive
- It identifies the most pressing gaps, but does not comment on the costs of developing Ireland's data on migrants, which is ultimately a decision for policymakers
- In our view the best approach would be to enhance all three sources: survey, DJE and mainstreamed data

Thank you

The full report is available at
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