Diverse Neighbourhoods: Residential Distribution of Migrants in Ireland

DATE
Weds 26 June 2019

EVENT
Report Launch

AUTHORS
Éamonn Fahey
Helen Russell
Fran McGinnity
Raffaele Grotti

ECONOMIC & SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Motivation

- Spatial location impacts on integration prospects (Massey & Mullen, 1984)

    - Potential positives (networks, information, jobs, etc)

    - High segregation & concentration in disadvantaged areas negative for integration

- Enhance service planning and delivery

- Large international literature but little research in Ireland

- Ireland is an interesting case study for first generation migrants

Research Questions and Outline

1. Where do migrants live? Evidence of concentration?

   • Descriptive – maps, top tens

   • Formal indices of concentration

   • Comparison with other countries

2. Are migrants disproportionately located in areas of disadvantage?

   • Model association with area characteristics

@ESRIDublin   #ESRIevents   #ESRIpublications   **www.esri.ie**

Methods and Measurement I

Which groups?

1. All migrants (ex UK)   11.4% of population
2. EU Migrants (ex UK)   6.4%
3. Non-EU migrants   5.1%
4. Poor English language skills, self assessed 1.8%

- Partially limited by data constraints
- Broad picture of migrant integration
- Poor English language proficiency – likely to have poorer integration outcomes; may be more reliant on home-country social networks
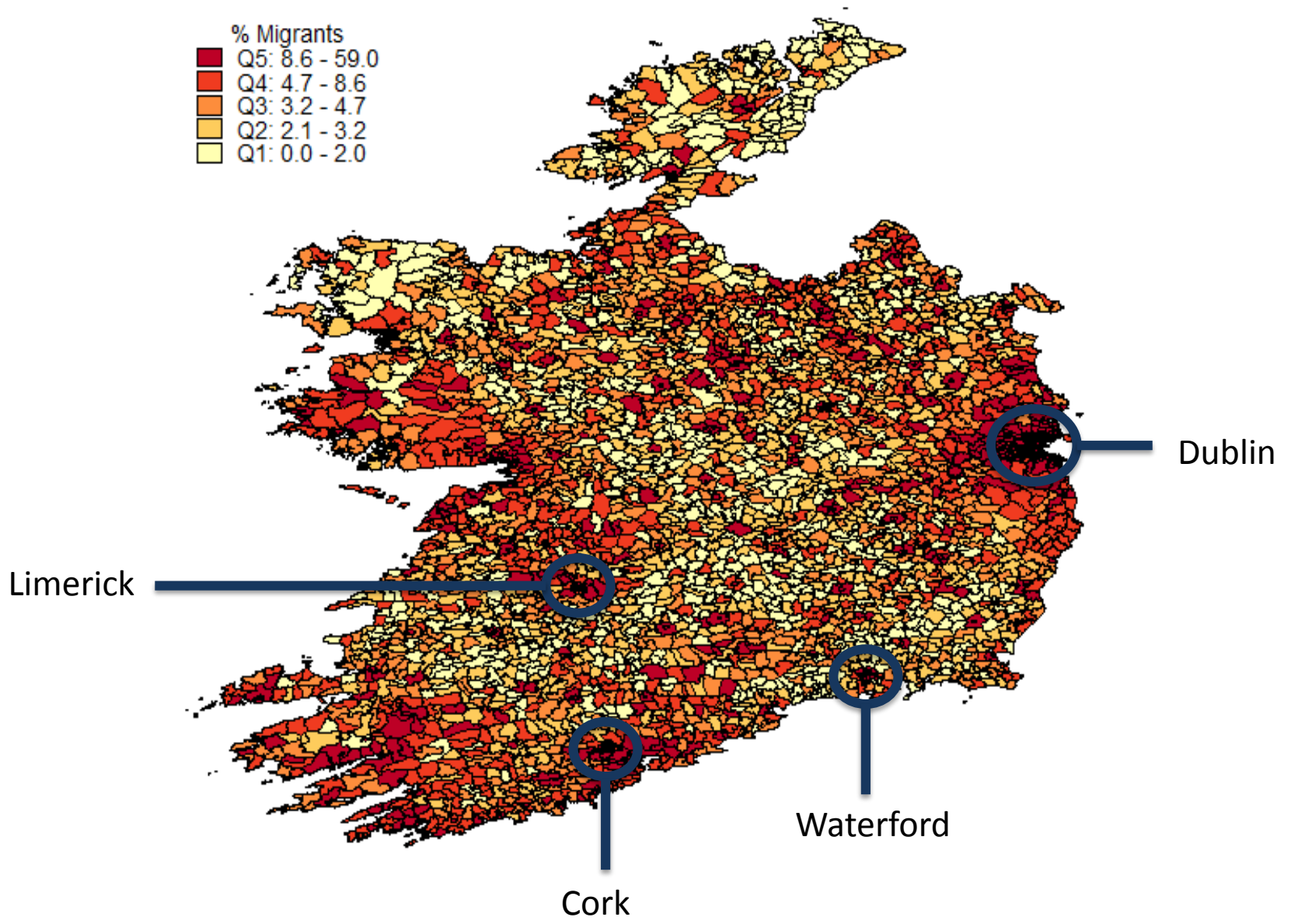
Methods and Measurement II

Data

- Census 2016 and 2011

- Small Area Population Statistics

Which areas?

- Analysis at the area level (not individual records)

- Electoral division (ED) 3,409 units

- Average size 1,376 people
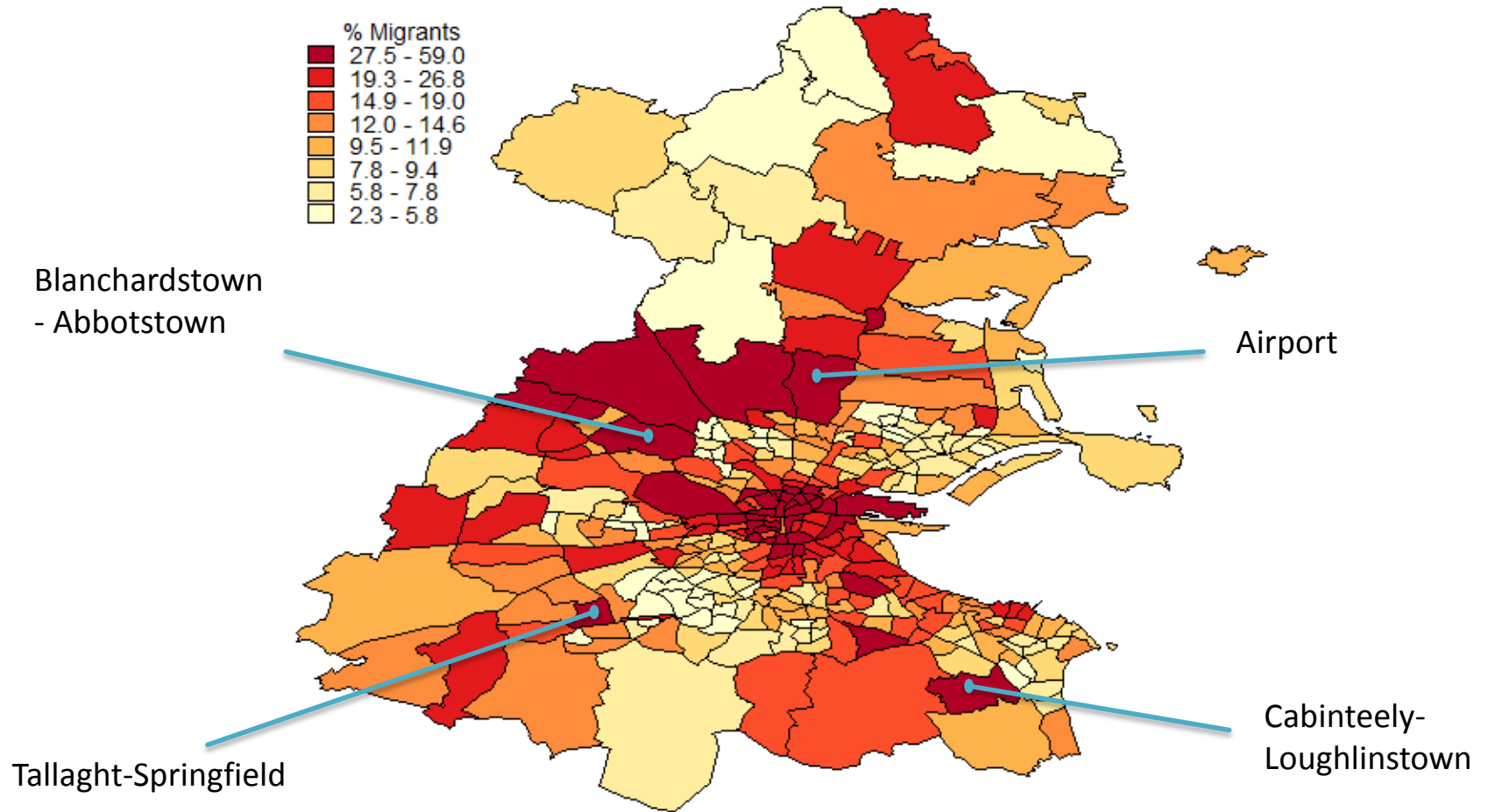
- Country-wide and 3 largest cities

Residential Distribution of Migrants, Ireland 2016

% Migrants
- Q5: 8.6 - 59.0
- Q4: 4.7 - 8.6
- Q3: 3.2 - 4.7
- Q2: 2.1 - 3.2
- Q1: 0.0 - 2.0

Dublin

Limerick

Waterford

Cork

Top 10 EDs – Migrants and People with poor English language proficiency

All Migrants				Poor English			
ED	County	%	N	ED	County	%	N
Mountjoy B	Dublin	59.0	2299	Monaghan Urban	Monaghan	15.3	356
North City	Dublin	51.5	2480	Market	Limerick	12.4	251
Dock A	Limerick	51.1	1155	Custom House	Limerick	11.8	84
Custom House B	Waterford	50.2	134	Rosbercon Urban	Wexford	11.6	74
Shannon A	Limerick	49.8	441	Ballyhaunis	Mayo	11.1	335
Shandon A	Cork	48.1	833	Bandon	Cork	11.1	220
Rotunda B	Dublin	47.7	1058	The Glen	Waterford	10.8	71
Centre B	Cork	47.4	969	Roscommon Urban	Roscommon	10.7	181
South Gate A	Cork	47.0	974	Ballyjamesduff	Cavan	10.4	334
Market	Limerick	46.6	943	Mountjoy B	Dublin	10.2	396

Residential Distribution of Migrants, Dublin 2016

% Migrants
27.5 - 59.0
19.3 - 26.8
14.9 - 19.0
12.0 - 14.6
9.5 - 11.9
7.8 - 9.4
5.8 - 7.8
2.3 - 5.8

Blanchardstown
- Abbotstown

Airport

Tallaght-Springfield

Cabinteely-
Loughlinstown

Dissimilarity index

- Widely used measure of spatial distribution

- Based on how much pop of each district varies from the national distribution (e.g. 11% migrant: 89% Irish/UK born)

- Ranges 1 to 100. Highly segregated South Asian ethnic communities in London/Birmingham scores of over 65; Black community scores over 85 in Detroit

	State	Dublin
All Migrants	32.7	28.4
EU-migrants	34.9	30.1
Non-EU	33.8	28.8
Poor English	37.4	32.4

ESRI ECONOMIC & SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Dissimilarity Index – Irish Cities Compared

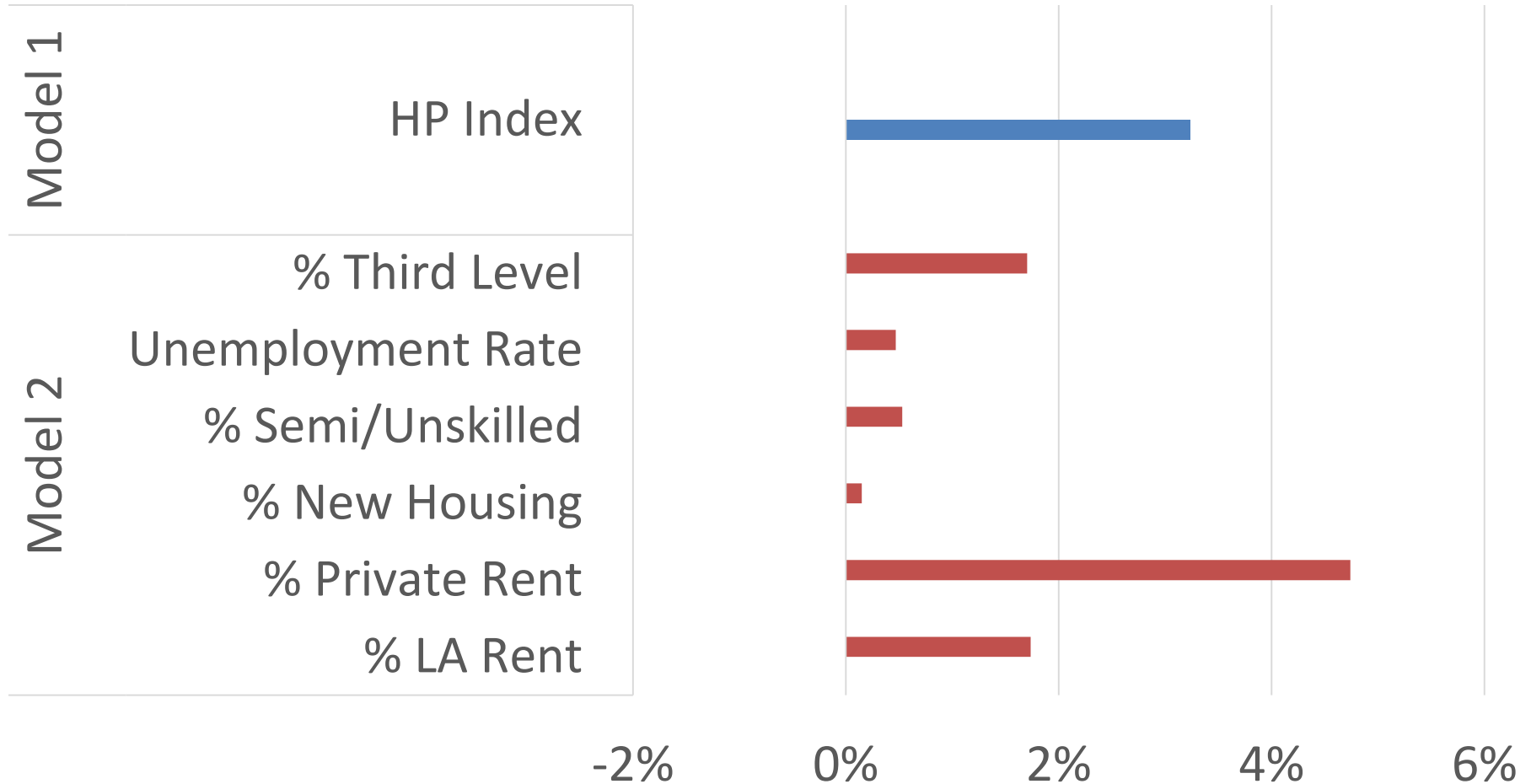| City	Group	D	City	Group	D
Antwerp	N. Africans, Bosnians	70	Dublin	EU Migrants*	30
Large US Cities	Black ethnic group	59	Vienna	Foreigners	30
Bristol	Black Caribbean	57	Leicester	Black Caribbean	30
Large US Cities	Hispanics	48	Oslo	Third World Immigrants	29
Manchester	Black Caribbean	48	Cork	Non-EU Migrants	29
London	Black Caribbean	45	Dublin	Non-EU Migrants	29
The Hague	Minorities	43	Dublin	Migrants*	28
Birmingham	Black Caribbean	43	Cork	EU Migrants*	28
Limerick	Poor English	42	Turin	Africans	28
Large US Cities	Asians	41	Cork	Migrants*	28
Bradford	Black Caribbean	40	Cork	Poor English	26
Oldham	Black Caribbean	39	Lille	Foreigners	25
Limerick	Non-EU Migrants	37	Milan	West Europeans/N. Americans	24
Birmingham	Black Africans	36	Milan	Foreigners	20
Limerick	Migrants*	36	Rome	Africans	18
Limerick	EU Migrants*	35	Munich	Foreigners	12
Dublin	Poor English	32			

- Concentration in area of disadvantage implications for integration, well-being, social & economic opportunities and equality

- Measures:

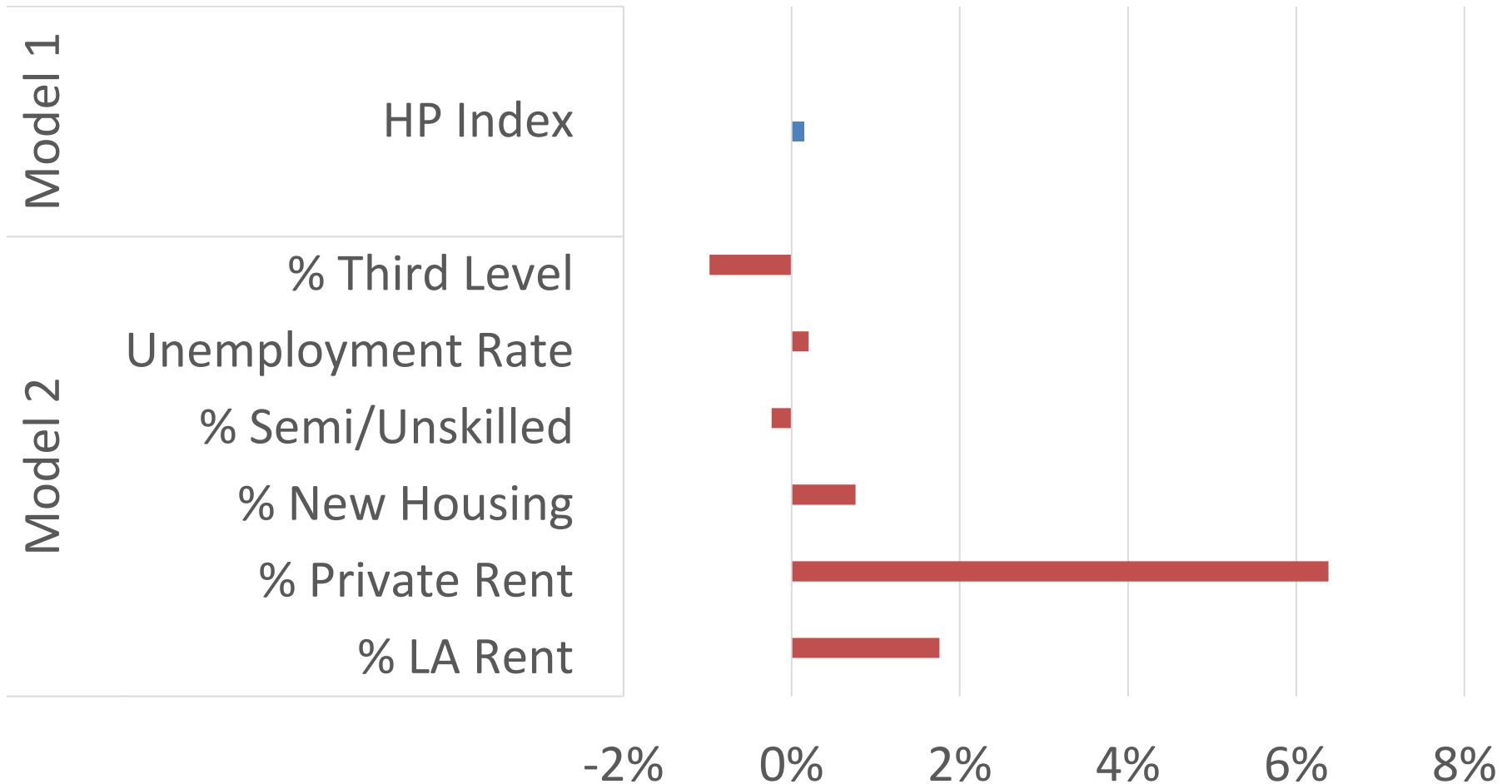| Affluence/deprivation	Housing
HP Index	% Private rented
% Tertiary education	% LA rented
% Unemployed	% New Housing
% Semi-skilled/unskilled	

Migrant Share and Area Characteristics II

- Negative binomial regression models
- Show the "effect" of a percentage point change in the explanatory variable on proportion of migrants in the area
- e.g. a district with 1 percentage point more private-rented accommodation has a 4.7% greater migrant share
- Positive elasticities means as one factor goes up so does the other. Negative elasticities mean as one goes up the other goes down
- Results displayed graphically

All Migrants
(dependent variable= % migrants in the ED)

Migrants with Poor-English language proficiency

@ESRIDublin   #ESRIevents   #ESRIpublications   **www.esri.ie**

Summary Findings

- Wide spread of migrants across the country

- Strong pull of cities for jobs & housing (50% in 3 cities)

- Overall relatively low dissimilarity score

- But some pockets of concentration especially for poor-English language skills, and for migrants in Limerick city

- Strongest predictor = higher level of private rented housing

- Not strongly associated with area disadvantage

Policy Implications

- Positive from an integration perspective that not highly segregated (some proximity to network beneficial) and not concentrated in disadvantaged areas

- Need for greater geographical spread of jobs and housing. Consistent with new National Planning Framework

- Concentration in private rented sector => highly exposed to problems of affordability, security, etc.

- Targeting of services to areas of high concentration including language supports

Limitations and Future Research

- Broad groups. Possibility of greater residential concentration and/or link with disadvantage within specific groups and smaller areas (forthcoming working paper on Polish-born migrants)

- Ethnic segregation – restricted by small size of group (1.5% Black, 2.1% Asian)

- Most widely used segregation measures, including D, are sensitive to area and group size. More complex measures available for further research

- Boundaries for communities may not match administrative areas – adding area indicators to individual data could allow neighbourhood effects to be explored in greater detail

Thanks for Listening

Report can be downloaded at
www.esri.ie/publications