

December 2020



MONITORING REPORT ON INTEGRATION 2020

Frances McGinnity, Shannen Enright, Emma Quinn,
Bertrand Maître, Ivan Privalko, Merike Darmody, Michal Polakowski

DATE

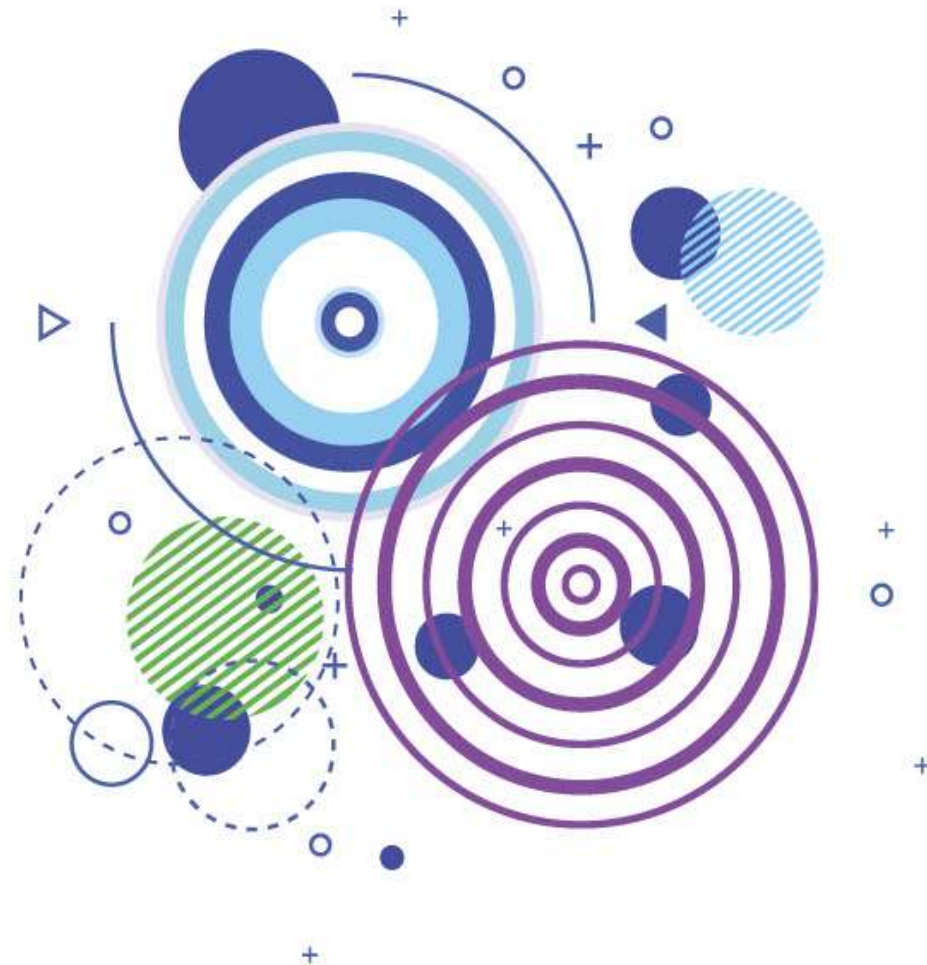
Tuesday 15th December

EVENT

Report launch

AUTHORS

Frances McGinnity, Shannen
Enright, Emma Quinn,
Bertrand Maître, Ivan
Privalko, Merike Darmody,
Michal Polakowski



@ESRIDublin

Monitoring Report on Integration 2020: Aims & Scope

- How are non-Irish nationals integrating into Irish society?
- Integration as a process difficult to define – focus on key areas:
Employment, education, social inclusion, citizenship.
Data pre-pandemic but ‘sets the scene’ for the
Companion report, which focuses on early impact of Covid
- Ongoing monitoring - 7th in series of monitors - provides
policymakers and the general public with facts to assess integration
and respond to policy challenges.
- Focus on integration outcomes, though policy included, e.g. the
Migrant Integration Strategy 2017-2020

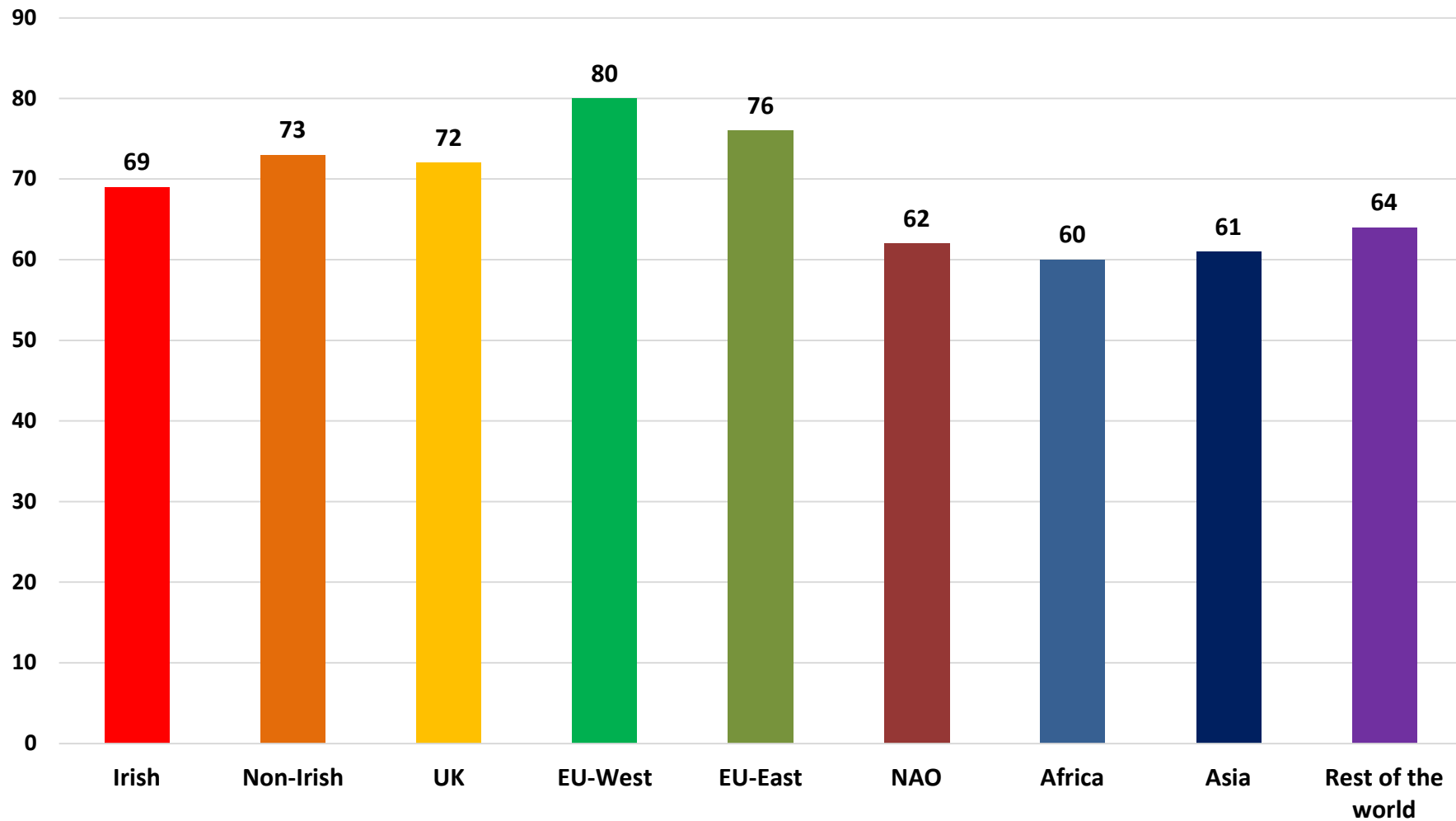
Integration Monitor 2020: Aims & Scope II

- **Compare Irish to non-Irish** nationals – nationality affects work and residence rights; group comparisons useful
- **EU nationals** can live and work in Ireland without restriction; **non-EU nationals** managed migration – need work permission/residence permit
- Uses **existing ongoing high-quality national data, best sources**
 - Different data sources/years for different indicators/sometimes years combined
 - Issues of representativeness/coverage of groups
 - Try to distinguish groups tho v diverse nationalities (see *Origin and Integration* report)

Chapter 2 Labour Market Indicators (LFS)

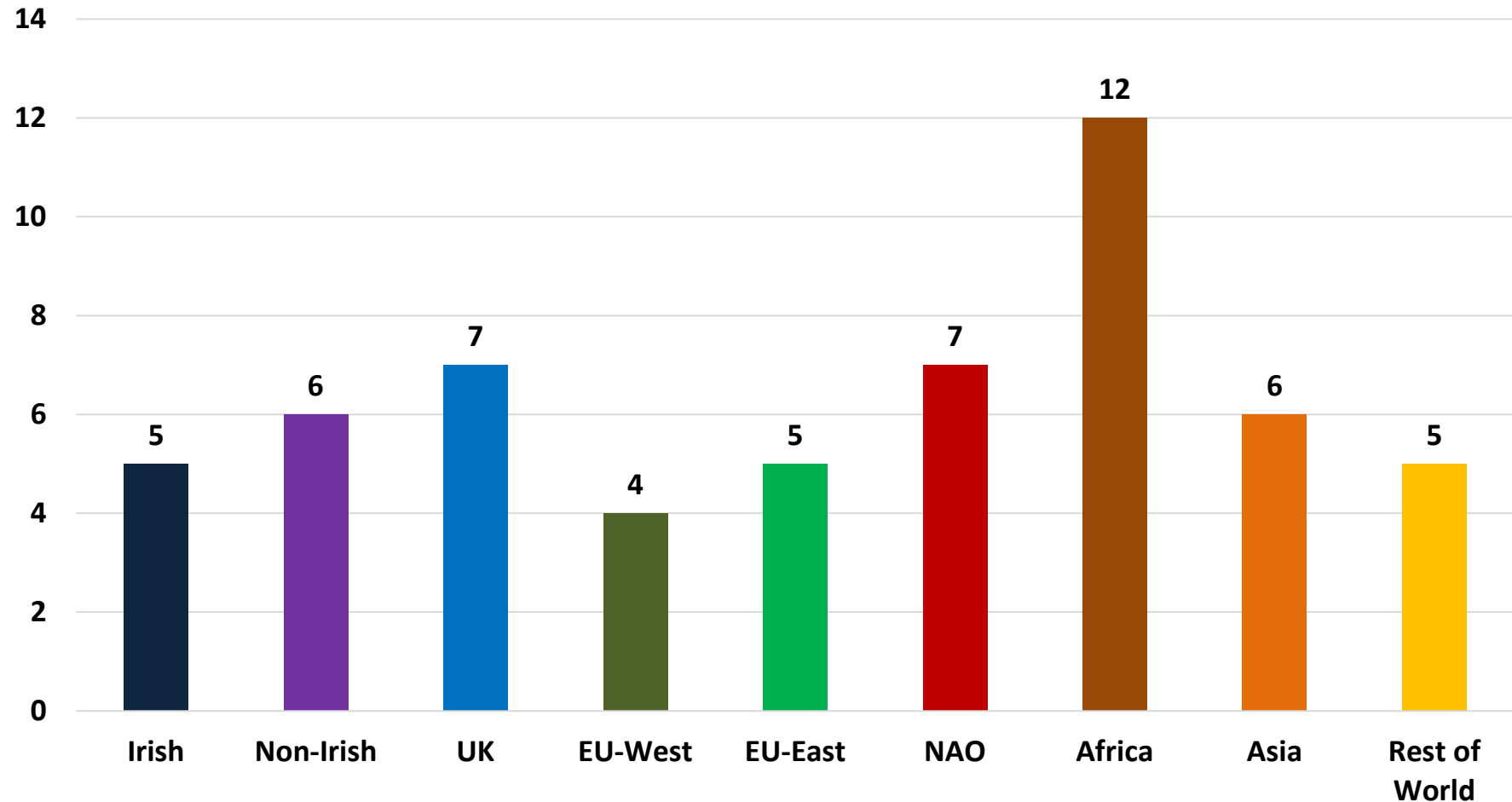
- Rising employment and falling unemployment for both groups in labour market recovery (2019)
- Employment rates for working age in 2019 higher for non-Irish nationals (73%) than Irish nationals (69%) overall (tho variation within non-Irish)
- In 2019 unemployment rate: 6% for non-Irish, 5% for Irish nationals – gap has narrowed since 2017

Employment Rates, Q1 2019 (LFS)



Source: Labour Force Survey Q1 2019

Unemployment Rates, Q1 2019 (LFS)

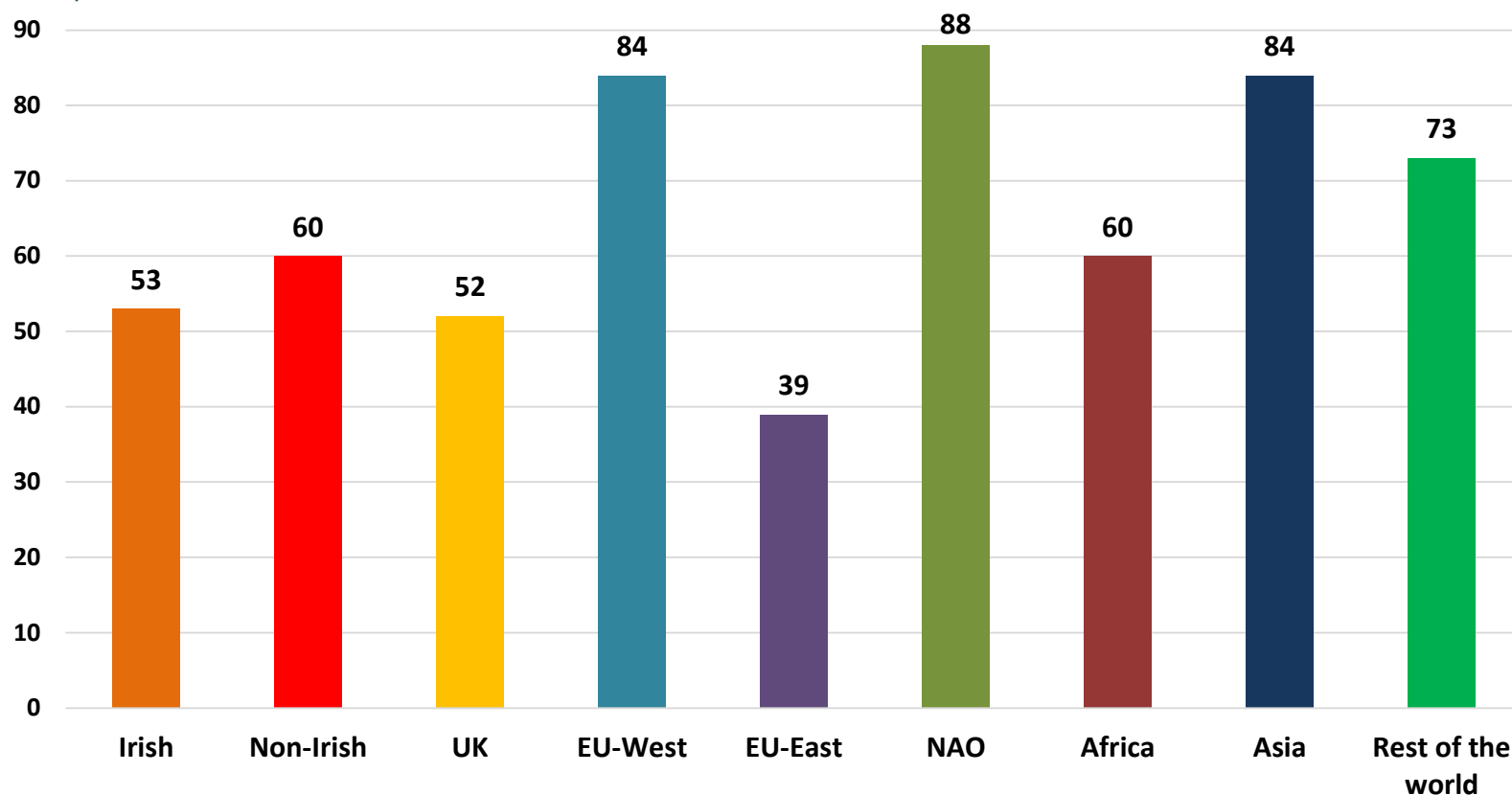


Source: Labour Force Survey Q1 2019

Chapter 3 Education Indicators (Adults)

- Comparing the entire population, non-Irish nationals (51.5%) are *more* likely to have third level qualifications than Irish nationals (38.3%), though (2018/2019)
- Gap narrows among younger Irish/non-Irish adults (25-34) with 3rd level qualifications (circa 53% v 60% non-Irish)
- Difference *between* non-Irish groups evident in educational qualifications

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



Source: Pooled LFS Q1 2018 and Q1 2019 pooled

Education Indicators (Age 15)

- Uses OECD PISA test results at age 15 (2018)
- Distinguish student/parents' place of birth, language(s) spoken at home and 1st or 2nd gen
- Mean reading scores lower among 1st and 2nd gen 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 (SILC, 2017/ 2018)

- 'At risk of poverty' rates higher for non-Irish (18%) compared to Irish (14.5%), esp high among non-EU (35%), esp low among EU West (9.1%)
- Deprivation (lacking 2 or more basic items like food, clothes) did not differ between Irish (17%) and non-Irish (18%) overall
- Consistent poverty (both poor and deprived) similar for Irish (6.2%) and non-Irish (6.5%), but higher for non-EU (11.6), also UK (9.5%); lower EU West & EU East (less than 5%)

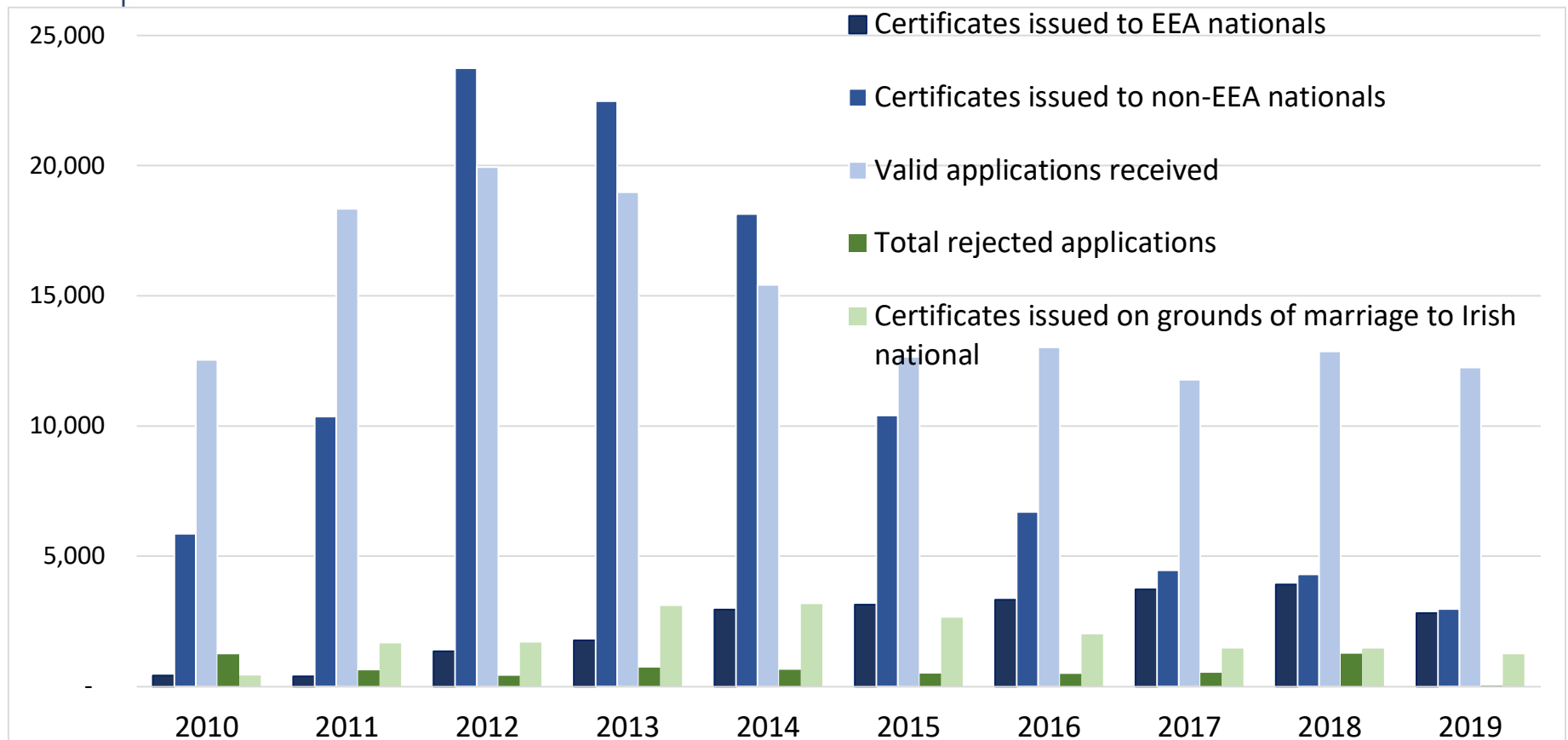
Social Inclusion Indicators II (2017/2018)

- Non-Irish nationals report better health, on average, than Irish nationals (88% v 83% report good/v good health)
- Part of the difference is due to younger average age of non-Irish nationals
- Home ownership much lower among non-Irish (28%) than among Irish (78%)
- Private renting significantly higher for non-Irish (65%) than Irish (11%) – issue during housing crisis

Chapter 5 Active Citizenship (end 2019)

- More than 150,000 non-Irish nationals acquired Irish citizenship through naturalisation between 2005 and 2019
- We estimate around 37% of non-EEA origin now Irish nationals (assuming many stayed)
- Mostly non-EEA naturalising in the first 'wave', trend towards EEA now - top nationalities in 2019: Polish, UK, Romanian
- In 2019, 0.7 per cent of migrants aged 16+ holding live immigration permissions were long-term residents (v low)
- In 2019, migrant candidates made up 3% of all political candidates who ran in local elections

Chapter 5: Naturalisation certificates issued and applications rejected, 2010 - 2019



Monitoring Report 2020: 'Takeaways'

- **Labour market 2019** – high employment esp EU; low unemployment, except African nationals
- **Education** – non-Irish highly qualified in general, less so EU East; reading at 15, language imp
- **Social inclusion:** Consistent poverty rates similar overall (Irish/non-Irish), but higher for Non-EU
- **Citizenship** acquisition has changed the nature of non-EU population; shifting towards EU...

Chapter 6: Data Challenges for Monitoring

- **National surveys** not designed to survey migrants
 - Small samples - esp a problem for monitoring poverty
 - No indicators of sense of belonging, intentions to stay etc
- Increase in **naturalised migrants** presents challenge for monitoring integration if using nationality
- We can't directly monitor the integration outcomes of **asylum seekers/refugees** using data we have - we need to
- Could exploit **administrative data** more to monitor integration – some promising initiatives here (CSO)
- **Ethnicity** remains very rarely measured in data in Ireland, esp relevant for Anti-Racism Committee

Chapter 7

Some Policy Issues

- Persistent poor labour market outcomes among **African nationals** of concern (see also McGinnity et al 2018, 2020)
- Multiple factors but **discrimination** and **time spent in the asylum system** likely contributing factors – relevant for Anti-racism committee & Direct Provision changes
- Gap in reading outcomes – **English language learning provision** important, also for adults
- **Housing and homelessness** not identified as actions in the *Migrant Integration Strategy*
- Findings underscore **importance of renewing the MI strategy**: engagement of other gov departments, local councils and NGOs important here

Further reading

This report available for download:

<https://doi.org/10.26504/bkmnext403>

It's part of a programme of research:

<https://www.esri.ie/current-research/integration-and-equality-research-programme>

Any questions or comments?

Share of 18-64 age group Educated in Ireland

