



The Economic and Social Research Institute

**MIGRANTS' EXPERIENCE OF RACISM
AND DISCRIMINATION IN IRELAND**

Results of a survey conducted by
The Economic and Social Research Institute
for The European Union Monitoring Centre
on Racism and Xenophobia

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Preface

In this report we present the results of a survey conducted in 2005 as submitted to the European Union Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia (EUMC) in October 2005. The study was carried out on a harmonised basis in 12 Member States. These are the results of the first survey on the issue of subjective experiences of racism and discrimination conducted in respect of a representative random sample of two groups of immigrants: employment permit holders and asylum seekers. Publication of the individual country studies was not permitted until after the release of the synthesis report *Migrants' Experiences of Racism and Xenophobia in 12 EU Member States*, which was published by the EUMC in October 2006.¹

Since our survey was conducted there have been a number of developments in patterns of migration as well as in legislative and policy formation. There was a strong upsurge in migration in the 12 months to April 2006: total immigration amounted to 87,000 almost half of whom are nationals of the EU10 accession states. Nationals of the EU10 accession states are not represented in the current survey, mainly due to the impossibility of drawing a representative sample of this group.

The Employment Permits Act (2006) was passed in June 2006. While not yet implemented, it provides for reformed labour migration policy that takes account of the enlarged work force in the ten EU-Accession states and seeks to limit non-EU labour migration to highly skilled and/or specialised workers. Permissions akin to green cards are to be given to workers with highly sought-after skills and limited work permits will be available to less skilled workers in areas of labour shortage. In addition, a new immigration residence and protection bill is proposed that would include provision for a long-term resident status for certain immigrants to accord them rights and statuses similar to those enjoyed by Irish citizens. The proposed legislation thus gives recognition to the expectation that immigration may be less transient than had been assumed heretofore.

Since the fieldwork was undertaken a new body, the Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS), has been set up within the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform to streamline the provision of asylum, immigration and visa functions formerly spread across the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform, the Department of Foreign Affairs, and the Reception and Integration Agency. Another relevant policy development has been the establishment of the Office of the Director of Employment Rights Compliance on a statutory footing and the expansion of the labour inspectorate to underpin

¹<http://eumc.eu.int/eumc/>

employment rights and labour standards throughout the labour market, with a particular concern for the rights of migrant workers.

Finally it should be noted that this survey measures racism and discrimination as reported by the migrants themselves. The experience of discrimination may vary according to the perceptions of individual migrants and the results should be interpreted with this in mind.

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Migrants' Experience of Racism and Discrimination in Ireland

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Executive Summary

Research Aims and Approach

This study reports the results of a survey conducted in Summer 2005 to assess the prevalence and degree of discrimination experienced by recent migrants to Ireland. It is part of a wider EUMC project assessing discrimination in a number of EU countries, and follows a broadly similar methodology to these studies. The aim of the EUMC project is to get a comparable and accurate picture of discrimination in different countries, given suspected underreporting of discrimination to national authorities. This is the first large-scale nationally representative sample of immigrants' experience of racism and discrimination in Ireland.

Ireland has recently transformed from a country of net emigration to one of immigration. In the absence of established immigrant groups in Ireland, and as the national composition of migrants is still evolving, we sampled a broad range of non-EU adult migrants. We then divided the sample into groups according to broad region or, in the case of South/Central Africans, race. This resulted in five regional groups: Black South/Central Africans; White South/Central Africans; North Africans; Asians; and non-EU East Europeans, each group containing nationals from a number of different countries. The sampling was based on administrative records of work permit holders and asylum seekers, two important groups of recent migrants to Ireland. Using a questionnaire developed in Sweden to measure discrimination, adapted for the Irish case, the questions measure discrimination on the basis of national/ethnic origin as perceived by the respondent. Our findings are based on usable postal questionnaires from 679 work permit holders and 430 asylum seekers.

Here we describe some of the main findings of the survey.

Discrimination: Key findings

Areas of discrimination

The areas of discrimination, in order of reported incidence, are the following:

- Harassment on the street or on public transport/ in public places. 35% of the whole sample experienced this form of discrimination, making it the most common form of discrimination in Ireland. Over half of the Black South/Central Africans experienced this form of discrimination.

- Insults or other forms of harassment at work, among those entitled to work, was the second most common form of discrimination, with 32% of work permit holders experiencing this.
- 21% of those entitled to work reported discrimination in access to employment. This was most common among Black South/Central Africans (34.5%) and White South/Central Africans (37.1%).
- 17.6% of those with contact with the immigration services reported that they were badly treated/received poor services. This is the highest reported incidence of institutional discrimination in Ireland.
- Around 15% of those participating in the market for private housing reported being denied access to it because of their national/ethnic origin, a similar percentage reported being denied credit/a loan and being harassed by neighbours.
- Between 10-15% of the sample reported being badly treated by healthcare or social services and being refused entry into a restaurant because of their ethnic/national origin.
- 10% or less of the sample reported being a victim of violence or crime, refused entry to a shop, badly treated by the employment service or badly treated by the police.

Differences between the regional groups

- Black South/Central Africans experience the most discrimination of all the groups studied. Multivariate analysis reveals that this is true of racism/discrimination in the work domain, in public places, in pubs/restaurants and institutional racism, even after controlling for other factors like education, age and length of stay.
- Asians are more likely than East Europeans to experience discrimination in public places, and less likely to experience discrimination in commercial transactions, and from institutions.
- White Africans are more likely to experience discrimination in employment and in commercial transactions than East Europeans.
- North Africans are less likely to experience discrimination in commercial transactions than East Europeans. The small sample size of this group, and the White South/Central Africans, mean that it is more difficult to establish statistically significant relationships in a multivariate context.
- A more detailed analysis of two nationalities who are well represented in the survey – Nigerians and Filipinos – reveals that Nigerians are more likely to experience discrimination than Filipinos in all domains studied.

Other factors related to perceived discrimination

- The highly educated are significantly more likely to experience discrimination in two domains: employment and public arenas. There is no evidence that those with low qualifications experience more discrimination in any domains.
- Migrant women are less likely to experience discrimination in public places and shops/restaurants but if anything more likely to experience institutional discrimination.
- Young people are more likely to experience discrimination than older people in all domains except commercial discrimination.
- Those who have been in Ireland longer tend to have experienced more discrimination in the past year, though compared to most other countries, all the migrants studied have been in Ireland for a relatively short time.
- Asylum seekers are much more likely to experience discrimination than work permit holders. This is true for all the domains which are relevant to both groups: public places, shops restaurants and institutions, even after controlling for national/ethnic origin.
- Religion and race had no additional association with discrimination, once regional group was accounted for in the models. This is because religion and race are strongly correlated with regional group in the Irish sample.

Subjective Integration: Key Findings

The survey asked a series of questions to assess the extent of respondents' subjective sense of integration in Ireland.

- Overall, about 40 per cent of immigrants responded that they intended to stay in Ireland for good, and about 25 per cent to return either in the short- or long-term. About 28 per cent were unsure about their migration intentions.
- Africans were most likely to declare an intention of staying in Ireland. Asylum seekers are more likely to declare a similar intention than work permit holders.
- Immigrants are most likely to socialise with people from their own country of origin, followed by Irish people. They are less likely to socialise with other ethnic or national groups, although this may be due to an absence of opportunities to socialise with other ethnic or national groups, given the limited scale of inward migration to Ireland to date.
- Rates of socialisation with Irish people are highest among White Africans, and this group showed the lowest rates of socialisation with

people from their own country or other ethnic or national minority groups. This may be because the group is very small.

- North Africans showed the lowest propensity to socialise with Irish people, and this group are also more likely to report that they find it very difficult to make friends with Irish people.
- Asians report the least difficulty in socialising with Irish people.

Chapter 1

Introduction

The aims of this study are to measure the experience of racism and discrimination among recent migrants to Ireland. Inward migration of non-Irish nationals is relatively new in Ireland. Rapid economic growth during the 1990s has transformed Ireland from a country of net emigration, which it had been for most of the century, to a country of net immigration. However it was relatively late in the 1990s before non-Irish immigrants began to come to Ireland in significant numbers. The flow of immigrants increased from 33,000 per annum in 1991 to a peak of 67,000 in 2002 before falling back to 50,000 in 2004. For most of the 1990s this flow was largely made up of returning Irish nationals. As a result, there are no well-established migrant communities, so our strategy was to target a broad range of recent migrants from South/Central Africa, North Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe (excluding EU countries).

Two important ways of entering Ireland for non-EU nationals is either as 1. a work permit holder or 2. an asylum seeker, and these are two groups we targeted. The results in this report are based on a representative sample of 1109 work permit holders and asylum seekers who were surveyed by postal questionnaire in the summer of 2005. The sample offers a good representation of non-EU adult migrants in Ireland.

The central questions in the survey were on racism and discrimination but there were also a range of questions on background characteristics and subjective integration. We also asked some supplementary labour market questions about earnings and conditions of employment, given that there is no other source of this information in relation to migrants in Ireland.

This study, a representative study of racism and discrimination among migrants, is the first of its kind in Ireland. The survey followed a methodology used in a number of other European countries, and results for Ireland will be compared to results in other countries in a synthesis report. In chapter 2 we present an overview of migration in Ireland, including a description of statistics and policy in relation to asylum seekers and work permit holders. Chapter 3 describes the methodology used, in particular the sample design and sampling, implementation, response rates, data processing and adaptations of the questionnaire for Ireland. Chapter 4 presents respondent characteristics and some indicators of subjective integration into Ireland. Chapter 5 describes key findings on the experience of racism and discrimination. In Chapter 6 we present multivariate models of perceived racism and discrimination among migrants. The report concludes with a summary of the findings and a reflection on the situation of migrants in Ireland.

Chapter 2

Overview of Migration in Ireland

2.1 Emigration

During much of the twentieth century Ireland was a country with declining population. Table 2.1 shows that net migration was negative in all but one intercensal period between 1901 and 1991 and illustrates the effect these flows had on population change. The Republic of Ireland's² population fell from 6.5 million in 1841, shortly before the Great Famine, to just under 3.0 million in 1946. After WW11 population growth remained stagnant. Irish workers responded to poor domestic employment prospects by taking advantage of their free access to the British labour market. They emigrated to take jobs that were on offer in the postwar expansion then getting underway in Britain. As the postwar boom in Britain continued into the 1950s with no change in domestic employment opportunities, Irish workers continued to leave the country in such numbers that all of the natural increase in population was wiped out and the population fell by over 140,000 between 1951 and 1961 (Hughes and Quinn, 2004).³

Table 2.1. Population of Ireland and Population Change, 1946-2002

Year	Population	Intercensal Period	Annual Average		
			Population Change	Natural Increase (Births less Deaths)	Net Migration
1901	3,221,823	1901-11	-8,214	17,940	-26,154
1911	3,139,688	1911-26	-11,180	15,822	-27,002
1926	2,971,992	1926-36	-357	16,318	-16,675
1936	2,968,420	1936-46	-1,331	17,380	-18,711
1946	2,955,107	1946-51	+1,119	25,503	-24,384
1951	2,960,593	1951-61	-14,226	26,652	-40,877
1961	2,818,341	1961-71	+15,991	29,442	-13,451
1971	2,978,248	1971-81	+46,516	36,127	+10,389
1981	3,443,405	1981-91	+8,231	28,837	-20,606
1991	3,525,719	1991-02	+35,590	23,539	+12,051
2002	3,917,203				

Sources: Sexton (2003)⁴; Census 2002, Principal Demographic Results.

² The Republic of Ireland refers to the 26 counties of Ireland that attained independence in 1922.

³ Hughes, Gerard and Quinn, Emma (2004), *The Impact of Immigration on Irish Society*, European Migration Network.

⁴ Sexton, J.J., (2003), 'Emigration and Immigration in the Twentieth Century: An Overview', in *A New History of Ireland*, Vol. 7, 1921-1984. Dublin.

Increased economic growth in the 1960s and 70s caused a brief reversal of the traditional pattern of emigration as some Irish emigrants began to return (see Sexton, 2003). However the recession of the early 1980s resulted in increased emigration flows and population decline.

2.2 Increased Immigration

In the early part of the 1990s the number of emigrants began to fall and immigration flows increased. Sexton (2003) attributes these developments to deterioration in external labour markets, particularly in the UK. Irish emigrants returned home in greater numbers and potential emigrants were deterred from leaving. Ireland remained a relatively racially homogenous nation into the late 1990s despite increased immigration. Hughes and Quinn (2004) used data from *Population and Migration Estimates*⁵ on the country of origin of immigrants in conjunction with data on the nationality of immigrants to split the inflow into returning Irish migrants and other nationalities.⁶ According to the analysis returning Irish made up 68 per cent of immigrants in 1991. By 1996 this figure has fallen to 45 per cent and by 2004 the proportion of returning Irish migrants had fallen to 26 per cent.

It was relatively late in the 1990s before non-Irish immigrants began to come to Ireland in significant numbers. Ireland has recently experienced an unprecedented economic boom which has resulted in record immigration. The flow of immigrants increased from 33,000 per annum in 1991 to a peak of 67,000 in 2002 before falling back to 50,000 in 2004. It is now accepted that the boom, in what became known as the era of the “Celtic Tiger”, resulted in real GDP growth rates in excess of 8 per cent per annum during the second half of the 1990s and an increase of nearly 400,000 jobs, or almost 30 per cent, from 1.3 million in 1996 to 1.7 million in 2001.

Among the most important long-term factors contributing to the boom was the gradual dismantling of barriers to foreign trade and encouragement of foreign direct investment towards the end of the 1950s, the introduction of free secondary education in 1967 and membership of the European Community in 1973. Among the short-term factors were membership of the European Monetary System and subsequent membership of the European Monetary Union (EMU), Structural Funds received from the European Union, the strengthening of a partnership approach to wage bargaining in the early 1990s, the growth of world demand for workers with the skills necessary to take advantage of technical innovations in the IT, pharmaceutical, medical and other sectors.

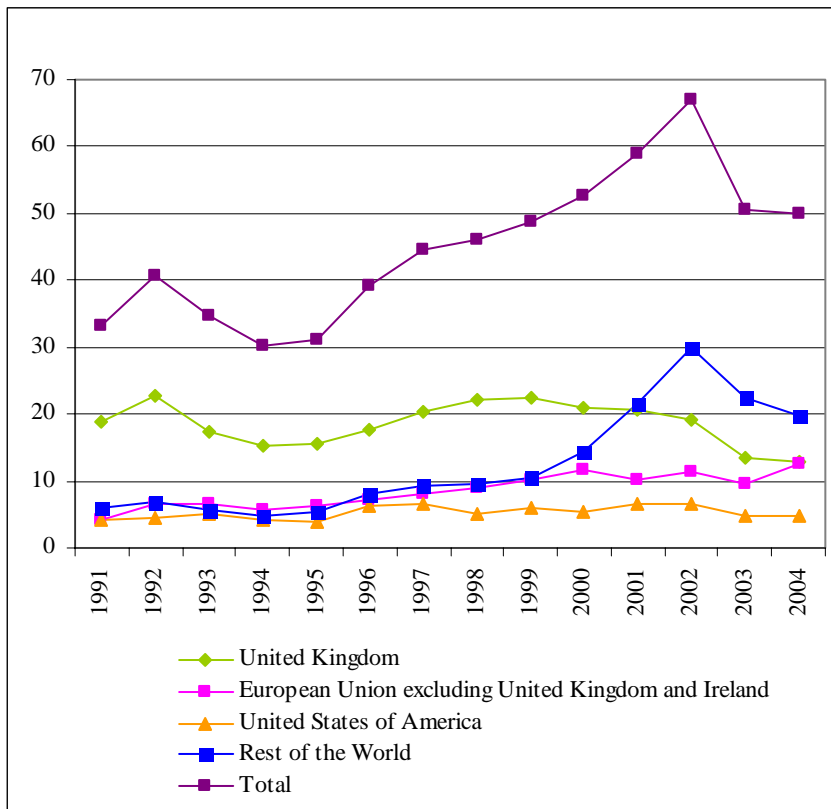
⁵ Central Statistics Office.

⁶ In order to do this it was necessary to assume that all of those with a particular nationality migrated to Ireland from the country of which they are a national. Although not strictly correct it was considered a reasonable assumption for most immigrants.

Output and employment growth has now slowed but they continue to grow at moderate rates. Employment, for example, grew by more than 100,000 between 2001 and 2004 from 1.7 million to 1.8 million (Hughes and Quinn, 2004).

The economic boom drew immigrants to Ireland from much farther afield than before. Figure 2.1 shows the country of origin of all immigrants between 1991 and 2004. Until 2001 the UK was the main country of origin of immigrants coming to Ireland (as discussed above, many of whom were Irish workers returning home).

Figure 2.1: Estimated Flow of All Immigrants by Country of Origin 1991-2004, (thousands).



Source: Central Statistics Office.

Note: 2003 and 2004 results are preliminary. European Union refers to EU 15.

In 1991 56 per cent of all immigrants who moved to Ireland came from the UK and 13 per cent came from the US. Immigrants from the Rest of the EU and the Rest of the World amounted to 31 per cent in total. In 2004 immigrants from the Rest of the EU and the Rest of the World accounted for nearly two-thirds of the total inflow. The biggest increase occurred in the percentage of immigrants coming from the Rest of the World. In 1991 18 per cent of all immigrants came

from the Rest of the World and by 2004 the figure had increased to about 40 per cent. As discussed above this flow became mainly non-Irish from 2000 onwards.

Table 2.2 shows the shares of non-Irish and non-EU nationals in the total population of Ireland. In 1991 non-Irish immigrants made up 6.1 per cent of the usually resident Irish population. A strong inflow of immigrants pushed the figure up to over 10 per cent in 2002.

The main channels of legal immigration for non-EU migrants are as work permit holders, via the asylum system, as students or as dependents of legal residents. Work permit holders make up the majority of non-EU immigrants on whom there is information available, asylum seekers are a substantial minority. There are no reliable administrative records of the student population or of the number of people moving to Ireland to join family members.

Table 2.2: Usually Resident Population by Place of Birth, 1991, 1996 and 2002 (percentage).

Year & Category	1991	1996	2002
Irish	93.9	93.0	89.6
Non-Irish	6.1	7.0	10.4
Non-EU	1.0	1.1	3.1

Source: Ruhs, 2005.⁷

2.3 Work Permit Holders

The Irish Work Permit Programme, which is administered by the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment under the terms of the Employment Permits Act 2003, applies to all engagements for financial gain involving non-EEA citizens, including those of short duration. The system is employer based and the initiative must be taken by the employer in the first instance to obtain the permit prior to the entry of the employee into the State. The application must relate to a specific job and to a named individual. The permits, which are issued for one year with the possibility of renewal, are intended to relate to posts that cannot be filled by Irish or other EEA nationals. Work permits are currently held by the employer rather than the employee. Migrant representative groups have criticised this policy claiming it has contributed to cases of exploitation of workers. If enacted the Employment Permits Bill 2005 will provide that permits are issued to employees rather than employers.

In order to facilitate the recruitment of suitably qualified persons from non-EEA countries in areas such as information and computing technologies,

⁷ Ruhs (2005), *Managing the Immigration and Employment of Non EU Nationals in Ireland*, The Policy Institute. Dublin.

construction, and across a range of medical, health and social care activities a working visa/authorisation scheme was introduced. The working visa/work authorisation scheme is a faster alternative to the work permit scheme and applies to a limited list of occupations.⁸ The number of work visas/authorisations issued in 2004 was 1,317.⁹ Work visa/authorisation holders fell outside the present study.

Until recently the number of workers entering the country with work permits was small and did not change very much over the years. However, as a consequence of the booming labour market, the number of permits issued escalated in the late 1990s. The total rose from just over 6,000 in 1999 to over 47,000 in 2003 (see Table 2.3).

Table 2.3. Total Work Permits Issued and Renewed, 1999-2004

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	No.					
New Permits	4,328	15,434	29,594	23,326	21,965	10,020
Permits Renewed	1,653	2,271	6,485	16,562	25,039	23,246
Group Permits	269	301	357	453	547	801
Total	6,250	18,006	36,436	40,321	47,551	34,067
Percentage Renewed		36.3	36.0	45.5	62.1	48.9

Source: Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment

Note. The percentage renewed is calculated on the basis of the total for the previous year

Between 2003 and 2004 the number of work permits issued dropped to just over 34,000. The fact that Accession State nationals no longer need permits to access the Irish labour market explains a large amount of this decrease¹⁰; further disaggregation of the data reveals that 16,606 permits were issued to Accession

⁸ Work visas/authorisations differ to work permits in two ways: visa/authorisations are issued for two years and may be renewed for another two years and they are issued directly to the employee rather than the employer. A non visa-required national (i.e. a national of a country on the list of countries whose passport holders are not required to have visas to travel to Ireland) may be given a working authorisation, while nationals of countries requiring visas are given working visas.

⁹ Preliminary figure January – November 2004.

¹⁰ Accession State nationals have unrestricted access to the Irish labour market. All EU-15 States may impose transitional restrictions for up to seven years on freedom of movement of nationals of the new EU Member States. Only Ireland, the UK and Sweden have placed no restrictions on access to the national labour market. Ireland has however included in the Employment Permits Act 2003 a safeguard mechanism whereby for seven years from the date of accession workers from the Accession States could be required to have permits should the labour market suffer a 'disturbance' after EU enlargement.

State nationals in 2003 representing 35 per cent of the total number of permits issued in the year.

As Table 2.4 shows the recent influx of non-EEA workers has involved a broad spread of nationalities, with a substantial number coming from Asia, particularly the Philippines, the Eastern European region, South Africa and Brazil.

Table 2.4. Ten Countries with the Highest Number of Work Permits Issued in 2004.

Country	Number of work permits issued
Philippines	4301
Ukraine	2137
Romania	2113
South Africa	2031
Poland	1915
Brazil	1512
China	1284
India	1253
Lithuania	1238
Latvia	1201

Source: Department of Trade, Enterprise and Employment website <http://www.entemp.ie>.

2.4 Asylum Seekers

The asylum system is the means by which Ireland meets its obligations as a signatory to the 1951 Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol.¹¹ Ireland is obliged to offer protection to any person who, after investigation, is found to be a Geneva Convention refugee.¹² Table 2.5 shows the number of applications for asylum that were lodged in Ireland over the period from 1992 to 2004, and the number of people granted refugee status in the same period.

¹¹ UNHCR, 1967, Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees.

¹² A refugee in Irish law is someone who "owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his or her nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country..." (Section 2 of the 1996 Refugee Act, mirroring Article 1 of the 1951 Geneva Convention).

Table 2.5. Asylum Seekers 1992-2004

Year	No. of Applications	Refugee Status Granted
1992	39	7
1993	91	9
1994	362	34
1995	424	90
1996	1,179	172
1997	3,883	213
1998	4,626	168
1999	7,724	517
2000	10,938	605
2001	10,325	938
2002	11,634	1,992
2003	7,900	1,177
2004	4,766	1,138
Total 1992-2004	63,891	7,060

Source: Office of the Refugee Applications Commissioner for the number of asylum applications and the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform for the number granted refugee status.

Note: It is not helpful to directly compare asylum applications and the number granted asylum for any given year because the latter usually relate to applications over a number of years. The proportion of all decisions taken which were positive, the refugee recognition rate, is more informative (see text for further details).

As table 2.5 shows the number of asylum applications increased from negligible proportions in the early 1990s to over 11,600 in 2002. The Refugee Act 1996, which set out a system to cope with the sudden increase in applications, was quickly introduced but was not implemented in full until November 2000.¹³

The Refugee Act 1996 provided for the establishment of the Office of the Refugee Applications Commissioner and the Refugee Appeals Tribunal. The number of asylum applications has more recently fallen in line with global trends to 7,900 in 2003 and 4,766 in 2004.¹⁴ The total number of applications over the entire period 1992 – 2004 was almost 64,000.

Table 2.5 also shows the number granted refugee status from 1992-2004. Figures for 1997 - 2004 represent the total number of people awarded refugee

¹³ The 1996 Act was later amended by the Immigration Act 1999, the Illegal Immigrants (Trafficking) Act 2000, the Immigration Act 2003 and the Immigration Act 2004.

¹⁴ UNHCR, September 2005, *Asylum Levels and Trends in Industrialized Countries Second Quarter, 2005*.

status at first instance and at appeal. Prior to 1997 there was no formal structure for processing such claims and no appeals procedure. During 2004 the number of first instance (i.e. excluding appeals) asylum applications granted was 430, and the number of successful appeals was 702. These positive decisions represent 8.6 per cent of the total number of decisions issued in the year.¹⁵ In 2003 there were 345 first instance applications and 829 appeals granted representing 9.0 per cent of decisions finalised in the period.

Table 2.6 shows data on asylum applications in 2004 classified by the most common nationalities. Citizens of Nigeria accounted for 38 per cent of all asylum applications in that year, followed by Romania (6 per cent) and Somalia (4 per cent).

Table 2.6. Applications for Asylum by Most Common Nationalities in 2004

Country	No.
Nigeria	1,778
Romania	286
Somalia	200
China	153
Sudan	143
DR Congo	138
Other	2,068
Total	4,766

Source: Office of the Refugee Applications Commissioner.

Asylum applicants do not have access to the Irish labour market.¹⁶ The Government has stressed that asylum seekers only have temporary permission to remain in the State. It is argued that a right to work would undermine efforts to produce speedier decisions and could act as a 'pull' factor.

The majority of asylum seekers are accommodated in full board direct provision centres operated by the Reception and Integration Agency (RIA). They also receive an allowance of €19.10 per adult and €9.60 per child per week. In addition RIA operates a number of self-catering centres which are primarily used to accommodate asylum seekers who are deemed not suitable for direct provision on medical or social grounds. Under the Social Welfare (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2003, asylum applicants are no longer entitled to receive a rent supplement. All asylum applicants are offered accommodation

¹⁵ Source: Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform. The calculation of the refugee recognition rate is based on the number of cases processed to the stage where the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform is in a position to grant, or not to grant, a declaration of refugee status.

¹⁶ In July 1999 the Irish Government permitted asylum seekers who had made their applications for asylum in Ireland in the previous 12 months to work. This was a once-off measure that has not been repeated.

in the direct provision system. If they forego this full board accommodation they have no entitlement to any social welfare payment. It is our understanding that a small number of asylum seekers do choose to live with family or in the private rented sector without State support.

There were 8,010 persons housed in direct provision centres in April 2005. It is possible that a small number of residents are not asylum seekers. The direct provision centres may also accommodate recognised refugees who have not yet moved on and people with residency claims lodged on an alternative basis, for example as the parent of an Irish born child.¹⁷ For the purposes of this report all residents of the direct provision centres will be treated as asylum seekers. The total number of first instance asylum applications finalised in Ireland in 2004 was 7,121.¹⁸ This is significantly greater than the number of applications made in the year indicating that the Office of the Refugee Applications Commissioner is still working through a backlog of cases that built up before the necessary infrastructure was put in place to deal with asylum applications.

2.5 Other Immigrant Groups

There are a number of other immigrant groups that we were unable to access for the current study, the most significant being students and dependants of other immigrants. Approximately 21,270 non-EEA nationals were registered as students in Ireland in 2004, about half of whom were from China (Ruhs, 2005). Unfortunately there is no central register of the names and addresses of such students. The number of dependents who accompany other immigrants to Ireland is unknown. Some research which documents the experience of other immigrant groups is discussed in chapter 5.

¹⁷ Until January 2005 all children born in Ireland had an entitlement to Irish citizenship. A Supreme Court ruling in 1989 had the effect that between 1989 and 2003 non-national parents of Irish citizen children were generally granted residency in Ireland. In some cases asylum seekers abandoned their asylum applications and instead claimed leave to remain based on their Irish citizen child. Since January 2005 children born in Ireland are no longer entitled to Irish citizenship based on place of birth alone.

¹⁸ This figure refers to those applying for asylum for the first time, it excludes appeals.

Chapter 3

Data and Methodology

In this chapter we summarise a number of aspects of data collection, implementation and methodology. Topics considered include: sample design and sampling; implementation; response rates; reweighting the data; the questionnaire.

3.1 Sample design and sampling

The objective of the study is to assess the extent and nature of perceived discrimination and related issues among recent migrants to Ireland. The focus of was clearly on recent migrants. The other main minority group in Ireland, Travellers, falls outside the scope of this study. The situation of Travellers is very different to that of recent migrants.¹⁹

Regarding the issue of how regional groups were selected, it has been noted above that migration into Ireland is a recent phenomenon, so there are no established migrant groups like in many other European countries, and the national composition of migrants is still evolving. On this basis, we sampled a range of nationalities and grouped them by broad region, giving 5 regional groups: Black South/Central Africans; White South/Central Africans; North Africans; Asians; and non-EU East Europeans.²⁰ The reason we split the South/Central African group is that there are more White South/Central Africans than anticipated, and as we expected race to play a role in the experience of racism, we did not want to combine White South/Central Africans with Black South/Central Africans. Indeed the results show their experience to be somewhat different, so we described them separately. In a separate analysis in section 5.7 we also focus specifically on the experience of Nigerians and Filipinos, the largest nationalities in our sample.

To achieve an accurate assessment of discrimination we would ideally have a comprehensive list or frame of the population under consideration. Such a list is not readily available in the public domain. In preparing for the project we

¹⁹ Travellers are an indigenous minority, documented as being part of Irish society for centuries (see www.paveepoint.ie). It can be assumed therefore that Travellers in Ireland would have an experience of racism and discrimination based on a long history of prejudice. The problems faced by recent immigrants in Irish society may in contrast stem from the indigenous population's unfamiliarity with, and consequent fear of, non-nationals. In addition a representative sample of Travellers could not be accessed with a postal questionnaire.

²⁰ For more details on the national composition of these groups, see Table 4.2.

assessed the feasibility of accessing the target population through migrant support groups and related non-governmental organisations. On discussing the feasibility of this approach with some of the main organisations involved it became apparent that it would most likely provide, at best, a piecemeal and partial coverage of the population in question. Differential coverage by support groups among subgroups of recent migrants would have resulted in substantial bias in sample design. The resultant sample for analysis would have been heavily over-represented among those groups which have the most active and best-developed support networks. Further, in the absence of comprehensive population parameters for the groups in question it would not be feasible to address any of the likely bias through ex-post reweighting of the data

With these reservations in mind alternative potential population frames of recent migrants to Ireland were considered. Having considered a number of such sources we ultimately focused on the only two available to us. These were the administrative records of the Work Permits Section of the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment and also the administrative records of the Reception and Integration Agency.

As discussed in detail in the previous chapter, the Work Permits Section of the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment is responsible for administering the Work Permits Programme in Ireland. As such, it has responsibility for issuing and monitoring work permits issued to non-EU nationals entering the State. The Work Permits Section of the Department provided indirect access to its administrative lists on an anonymised basis for sampling purposes. This involved providing the research team with an anonymised dataset (stripped of all personal or other details which could be used to individually identify an individual). The anonymised file contained, inter alia, details on country of origin; gender; age; number of work permits issued. Using this information we were able to select a random sample of recent migrants, pre-stratifying by gender; age cohort; nationality and length of time in Ireland. This latter variable was proxied by number of work permits issued to an individual (1; 2; 3 or 4 or more). After selecting only current work permit holders who had come to Ireland relatively recently from South/Central Africa, North Africa, Asia and non-EU East European countries, there remained a total of just over 13,500 cases on the file provided by the Works Permits Section. The information on this file was used to select the target sample and also to reweight the effective or completed sample prior to analysis (see Section 3.4 below).

The second major population frame used for the survey involved the network of accommodation centres used by the Reception and Integration Agency. As discussed in Chapter Two, the Reception and Integration Agency is the Statutory Body in Ireland with responsibility for providing full board to all incoming asylum seekers. A network of 70 residential centres located throughout Ireland is used by the Agency to house in-coming asylum seekers while their application for residency is being processed.

With the support of the Reception and Integration Agency we were able to access the 70 residential reception centres and to use these to distribute the questionnaires to all relevant households. These centres formed the second very important part of our sampling strategy. An attempt was made to get one adult member in each household in the Reception Centres to complete a questionnaire. In one-person households this was straightforward. In family-based households a simple randomisation rule (the so-called 'next birthday' rule) was used to select a single respondent.²¹ We decided to ask each household to complete only one survey form to reduce household response burden.

With this sampling strategy we had a reasonably comprehensive coverage of recent migrants to Ireland. Those who fall outside the scope of the study are: EU²² and American nationals; all illegal immigrants; most refugees; migrants on student visas; migrants on work authorisation visas and dependents of legal residents.

3.2 Survey Implementation

All respondents completed the survey on a self-completion basis. An initial target sample of 3,200 Work Permit holders was selected from the administrative records held by the Work Permits Division of the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment. As noted above, these were prestratified by gender, age, nationality and total number of permits held. A disproportionate stratified sample was selected – ensuring that a sufficient number of persons in smaller strata would be adequately represented in the effective sample to allow meaningful analysis and disaggregation of the results.

When the target sample of 3,200 respondents was selected from the anonymised data provided by the Work Permits Division a covering letter and set of questionnaires²³ was prepared in a sealed envelope for each household. A unique numeric ID number was written on the back of each envelope. The envelopes were then sent to the Work Permits Division in the Department of

²¹ The next birthday rule is a simple but very widely used and effective rule for selecting individuals from within households for inclusion in samples. Using this rule the respondent, i.e. the person who fills out the questionnaire, is the adult in the household who has the next birthday. The reason for selecting the person with the next birthday is to ensure a random sample of adults – both male and female of all ages etc. This procedure provides a random selection of individuals from within households.

²² EU nationals can come to Ireland and work freely. They do not have to register with the authorities and there is, therefore, no way of reaching them except by a random sample of the population, which would be very expensive as they make up a very small proportion of the Irish population. This is in contrast to non-EU Europeans who need work permits to work in Ireland.

²³ See Section 3.5 below for a discussion of the questionnaires sent to respondents.

Enterprise, Trade and employment. Using the unique ID number the Work Permits Division attached a label containing the name and address of each respondent. The questionnaires were then posted to target respondents with a view to self-completion and direct postal return to the ESRI. By adopting this approach we had an effective double-blind design. The ESRI never, at any stage in the process, had access to contact details of those registered on the population lists. Similarly, completed questionnaires were returned directly to the ESRI and so the Works Permits Division of the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment was never in possession of any details of individual respondents and, accordingly, was not in a position to identify individual responses with personalised information. These steps were necessary to protect the privacy of the individuals concerned, and to comply with data protection law in Ireland.

A second important component of the sample were asylum seekers. They were accessed through the accommodation network of the Reception and Integration Agency. The Agency is responsible for delivering full board to asylum seekers through a national network of 70 residential centres. Details on the number of households residing in each centre were provided to the research team by the Reception and Integration Agency. As noted above, households could include families, individuals etc. Each of the 70 reception centres was provided with a sufficient number of the packs of questionnaires, covering letter and pre-paid envelope back to the ESRI as to supply all households in the centre. The managers of the centres were asked to distribute one sealed pack to each household and to explain that one adult (aged 18 years or more) in each family should complete and return a questionnaire in the language of their choice. We attempted to randomise the demographic characteristics of respondents by applying the simple “next birthday” randomisation rule.

The Questionnaire was translated into Chinese; French; Polish, Romanian and Russian, and in a second step each translation was verified by Irish migrant native speakers of each of these languages. Each respondent (in both the Work Permit and also Asylum Seeker segments of the sample) was supplied with a copy of the questionnaire in each of the five languages and English.²⁴ In the covering letters and also in the instructions respondents were asked to complete only one version of the instrument – in the language of his/her choice.

Three to four working days after the sealed packs of questionnaires were sent to each of the 70 reception centres the centre Manager was phoned by a staff member from the ESRI’s Survey Division. The purpose of this call was to ensure that the packs of questionnaires had been received and distributed. Two weeks after the initial call was made follow-up calls were made to those centres from which no completed questionnaires had been received by the ESRI in their offices in Dublin.

²⁴ This was necessary because, as the samples were anonymised, we did not know anything about the identity, nationality or language skills of the individual migrants.

3.3 Response Rates

A total of 679 usable questionnaires was completed by the 3,200 Work Permit holders targeted in the survey. The Post Office returned 345 questionnaires to the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment with the respondent having been identified as having left the address provided by the Works Permit Section. When these non-contacts are excluded from the target sample of 3,200 (leaving a target of 2,855 persons) the response rate is 23.8 per cent. On balance, in view of the sensitive nature of the study and the relatively mobile population in question, a response of just under 24 per cent from one postal shot with no follow-up is generally in line with what one might expect.

In terms of response rates among the Asylum Seekers we noted above that there is a national network of 70 centres. Responses were secured from a total of 58 of these centres. The 12 non-respondent centres were generally smaller ones. A total of 430 usable surveys were returned from the centres. On the basis of administrative data we estimated that there was a total of 4,015 persons located in the centres in question when the survey was conducted in Summer 2005. This gives a crude response rate of 10.7 per cent for that component of the survey.

We speculate there may be a number of reasons for non-response particular to these migrants, over and above conventional reasons for non-response to postal surveys in Ireland. (1) Literacy Problems/Language Problems (the latter if poor language skills in either English or any of Chinese, French, Polish, Romanian and Russian) ; (2) Mistrust of institutions perceived as being from the State (ESRI); (3) Being concerned about what will be done with the information they give – will it be passed on? (4) Not seeing the value of such a survey thus low motivation; (5) Possibly not being used to filling out questionnaires of this nature. We did our best to overcome these difficulties by providing information with the questionnaires outlining its purpose and benefits, providing respondents with a number to call to discuss the survey with researchers and by giving the survey positive publicity using non-governmental organisations and migrant community groups. However, non-response was clearly a problem, particularly among asylum seekers.

3.4 Reweighting the Data

In line with best practice in implementing statistical sample surveys the data recorded were statistically adjusted or “re-weighted” prior to analysis. All results subsequently presented throughout the report are based on reweighted figures. The purpose of statistically adjusting the data is to ensure that the structure or composition of the completed or effective sample is in line with the structure of the population from which it was selected.

Reweighting or adjustment procedures are necessary for two main reasons. First, there may be systematic and differential levels of non-response as between one group of respondents and another within the target population. For

example, migrants from some nationalities may display lower propensities to participate in the survey than others. If this is the case then certain subgroups (e.g. nationalities) will be systematically under- (or over-) represented in the completed sample for analysis. Consequently, certain subgroups would be contributing “too much” to the aggregate results while others would be contributing “too little”. The reweighting or statistical adjustment procedure ensures that the structure of the completed sample is in line with that of the overall population.

The second reason for reweighting the data relates back to sample design. We noted above that the sample of Work Permit holders was selected on a disproportionate stratified basis from the anonymised population supplied by the Work Permits Section of the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment. This meant that some nationalities (particularly the smaller groups) were over-represented in the original target sample so as to ensure their adequate coverage in the final effective sample for analysis. This over-representation at sample selection stage was adjusted for in the re-weighting scheme.

We would point out that, although statistically adjusted, the estimates presented in the report are, of course, subject to standard statistical sampling variances. These variances will be especially pronounced in the analysis of sub-groups based on a small number of respondents.

As was outlined in Section 3.1 on sample design the final sample used in the analysis was effectively made up of two components viz. a sample of Work Permit holders and a sample of Asylum Seekers. We consider in turn the reweighting of both components of the final sample.

We had very comprehensive information in respect of Work Permit holders in the anonymised database provided by the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment. This information included, inter alia, details on nationality, gender, age and number of permits issued to the permit holder. Reweighting of the completed survey was implemented using the distributional characteristics of the population based on this database. The variables used for reweighting the Work Permit component of the sample were:

- gender (2 categories)
- age cohort (5 categories)
- nationality (18 categories)
- number of permits issued (4 categories).

Calibrating sample totals against external details on the population allows us to derive the weights.

Table 3.1: Comparison of socio-demographic breakdown of population and sample for Work Permit holders.

<i>Classificatory Characteristic</i>	<i>(a) Population</i>	<i>(b) Unweighted Sample</i>	<i>(c) Weighted Sample</i>
Male 18-24	5.1	3.5	5.1
Male 25-29	17.7	14.0	17.7
Male 30-34	18.5	17.2	18.5
Male 35-44	21.3	21.2	21.3
Male 45+	7.4	6.9	7.4
Female 18-24	2.6	2.1	2.6
Female 25-29	8.7	10.0	8.7
Female 30-34	7.5	9.4	7.5
Female 35-44	8.3	11.2	8.3
Female 45+	3.0	4.4	3.0
Male 1 permit	4.2	4.7	4.2
Male 2 permits	22.7	23.6	22.9
Male 3 permits	19.8	18.9	20.0
Male 4+ permits	23.3	15.8	22.9
Female 1 permit	2.0	3.2	2.0
Female 2 permits	11.4	13.4	11.4
Female 3 permits	8.3	8.4	8.3
Nigerian	0.4	2.7	0.4
South African	7.5	9.1	7.6
Zimbabwean	0.8	2.4	0.8
Other Central Sth African	0.7	1.2	0.8
Sudanese	0.1	0.1	0.1
Egyptian	1.3	3.1	1.3
Moroccan	0.5	0.7	0.5
Algerian	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other North African	0.5	2.5	0.5
Chinese	5.5	5.6	5.5
Filipino	20.4	25.8	20.5
Indian	7.4	5.9	7.4
Malaysian	3.4	3.8	3.5
Other Asian	22.2	16.6	22.1
Romanian	7.1	5.0	7.1
Latvian	1.5	2.1	1.5
Ukrainian	9.2	5.7	9.0
Other East European (non-EU)	11.3	7.2	11.1

The weight for the Work Permit holders was constructed using a minimum loss algorithm, which adjusts the sample distributions to the external population marginal. The weights derived in this way were then constrained so that none was greater than 2.5 times the mean weight. This top-coding of weights was carried out so as not to place too much reliance on the representativeness of a small number of observations.²⁵

Table 3.1 presents details on the distributional characteristics of (a) the population of Work Permit Holders; (b) the unweighted completed sample and (c) the weighted completed sample.

A comparison of columns A and B in the table shows that unweighted sample was somewhat underrepresented among males – particularly younger males. This is entirely in line with what one would expect from a survey of this nature. One can also see that male Work Permit holders who were on their fourth permit or more were also underrepresented in the unweighted sample. In terms of nationality, Filipino respondents were over-represented while Other Asian and Other East Europeans were under-represented. A comparison of Columns A and C indicates that the *weighted* distribution of the completed sample is exactly in line with the population.

The weighting for asylum seekers was implemented somewhat differently to that Work Permit holders. As discussed in Section 3.1, a census was attempted of one adult per household in each of the 70 reception centres throughout the country. Only aggregate details on the gender and age characteristics of residents in the reception centres were available for weighting purposes. Table 3.2 outlines the distribution of the 4,015 persons aged 18 years or over, who were resident in the centres at the time of interview. Column A presents data on the population, Column B are the unweighted sample.

From the figures one can see males are generally over-represented in the effective sample – contributing 61 per cent of respondents compared with only 51 per cent of the population. This is not really too surprising given that the selection of respondent within households was in the hands of the respondents themselves. Although we attempted to implement a randomisation rule (next birthday), which would have resulted in the gender breakdown among respondents of the same order of magnitude as in the population, we were not in a position to ensure that this rule was, in all cases, implemented. The gender composition of the completed sample indicates that males had a higher

²⁵ The program used for this grossing/reweighting procedure was written for the ESRI by Johanna Gomulka from the LSE (see Gomulka, J. 1994 "Grossing up: A note on calculating household weights from family composition totals" University of Cambridge, Dept of Economics, Microsimulation Unit Research Note MU/RN/4 March 1994 and Gomulka, J., 1992 'Grossing up re-visited' in R. Hancock and H Sutherland (eds) *Microsimulation Models for Public Policy Analysis: New Frontiers*, STICERD Occasional Paper 17, LSE.)

propensity to participate than females. This may reflect some implicit patriarchal view of males as “head of household”.

Table 3.2: Comparison of socio-demographic breakdown of population and sample for Asylum Seekers.

	(a) Population	(b) Unweighted Sample
	Per cent	Per cent
Males 18-30 years	28.7	29.7
Males 31-45 years	20.5	27.5
Males 46+ years	2.0	3.8
Females 18-30 years	27.4	22.0
Females 31-45 years	19.5	15.3
Females 46+ years	1.9	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0
(N)	(4,015)	(404)

Based on the broad gender/age breakdown of the population as outlined in Table 3.2 we used a standard ratio weighting procedure for this segment of the completed sample.

3.5 The Questionnaire

The questionnaire used in the survey was largely consistent with the harmonised instrument used in all participating countries. A few additional questions (largely on labour market experience) were added. In an informal presentation, we solicited comments on the questionnaire - and indeed the whole research design - from representatives from a range of non-governmental organisations working in the area.

The questionnaire contained six sections as follows:

Section 1: general background characteristics (Qs. 1-10). This section recorded information on gender; date of birth; legal status in Ireland; nationality; country of birth; religion and level of educational attainment.

Section 2: employment status and labour market experience (Qs 11-19). This section recorded details on labour market status; industrial sector; self-perception of over-qualification for current job and wage rates. Most of the additional questions contained in the Irish version of the instrument were carried in this section.

Section 3: experience since coming to Ireland (Qs 20-24). This section recorded details on experience of discrimination and/or abusive behaviour in areas related to employment; shops, education etc.

Section 4: experience of abusive, insulting and discriminatory behaviour experienced in the year preceding the survey (Qs 25-32).

Section 5: contact with the State and its Agencies (Qs 33-38). This section recorded information on treatment by the state and its various support networks and Agencies responsible for service delivery in areas such as employment; training; policing; Social Welfare; immigration and health.

Section 6: Plans for the future and general attitudes (Qs 39-47). This section dealt with issues such as plans to return to their country of origin; identification with and sense of belonging to Ireland and country of origin; English language skills etc.

Details of the question wording are provided in Appendix 1. As noted above, the Questionnaire was translated into Chinese; French; Polish, Romanian and Russian, with respondents being asked to complete only one version of the instrument – in the language of his/her choice. A substantial minority of responses (25%) were in languages other than English – for example 12.5% in Russian, 5.6% in French.

In order to avoid translation of verbatim or open-ended responses, considerable effort was made in designing the questionnaire to pre-code as many of the responses as possible so English-speaking coders could also code foreign language questionnaires. We also tried to keep the questionnaire as short as possible to reduce the risk of either item or individual non-response due to respondent fatigue.

Chapter 4

Respondents' Characteristics and Subjective Integration

Throughout this report we are dealing with two different groups, asylum seekers and work permit holders. The two groups differ with respect to reasons for migrating, and have somewhat different profiles. For most of the chapter we analyse the data by regional groups. However, we report any important differences between asylum seekers and work permit holders within regional groups.

Table 4.1: Distribution of Regional Groups by Immigration Status

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
Asylum seeker	271	3	49	49	48	420
Work permits	30	35	17	375	212	669
Total	301	38	66	424	260	1089
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Asylum seeker	90.0	7.9	74.2	11.6	18.5	38.6
Work permits	10.0	92.1	25.8	88.4	81.5	61.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.1 shows the distribution of the five regional groups by immigrant status. Overall, almost 40 per cent of the sample are asylum seekers and over 60 per cent are holders of work permits. Immigrant status is strongly differentiated by regional group. Asylum seekers predominate in two groups: 90 per cent of 'Black South/Central and Other Africans' are asylum seekers, as are three-quarters of 'North Africans'. On the other hand over 80 per cent of 'Eastern Europeans' and 'Asians', and over 90 per cent of 'South and Central White Africans' hold work permits.

Table 4.2: Regional Group by Nationality

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Nigerian	45.5	2.6				12.7
South African	8.0	89.5				5.3
Zimbabwean	3.7	0.0				1.0
Congolese	13.6	0.0				3.8
Angolan	4.7	2.6				1.4
Other Central/ Southern African	24.6	5.3				7.0
Somalian			40.9			2.5
Sudanese			7.6			0.5
Egyptian			13.6			0.8
Moroccan			7.6			0.5
Algerian			10.6			0.6
Other North African			19.7			1.2
Chinese				11.5		4.5
Filipino				33.4		13.0
Indian				12.0		4.7
Malaysian				5.6		2.2
Turkish				2.1		0.8
Other Asian				35.3		13.8
Polish					1.9	0.5
Romanian					18.5	4.4
Latvian					3.1	0.7
Ukrainian					27.7	6.6
Other East European					48.8	11.7
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.2 shows the composition of the five regional groups analysed in this report by their country of origin. Almost half of all ‘Black and Other South/Central Africans’ are Nigerian nationals (46 per cent), another 14 per cent are Congolese, and one-quarter come from ‘Other Central and Southern’ countries in Africa. Among the ‘North Africans’ the largest single nationality is Somali (41 per cent), followed by ‘Other North African’, Egyptians, and

Algerians. Filipinos form the single largest group of ‘Asians’ (33 per cent) although ‘Asians’ are of quite diverse nationality: 35 per cent come from the list of unspecified “Other Asian” countries. The ‘Asian’ group also includes Indians, Malaysians and Turks. ‘East European’s are also quite diverse, with almost half responding that their nationality is “Other East European”, 28 per cent reporting that they are Ukrainian and 19 per cent that they are Romanian.²⁶

The ‘White South/Central African’ group included only 3 asylum seekers and 35 work permit holders, 38 cases in all. Examination of the patterns of responses indicates that this group differs sufficiently from other Africans to warrant being reported as a separate group. However, caution should be exercised in interpreting the findings relating to this group due to its small size.

Table 4.3: Distribution of Regional Groups by Duration in Ireland

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Less than 12 mths	21.3	0.0	39.1	12.9	6.4	14.9
1 to 2 years	32.1	5.6	17.2	16.3	23.7	22.2
2 to 3 years	31.4	50.0	20.3	29.2	38.2	32.1
3 to 4 years	9.8	16.7	14.1	20.0	12.4	14.9
4 or more years	5.4	27.8	9.4	21.7	19.3	16.0
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.3 shows the distribution of regional groups by the duration of their residence in Ireland.²⁷ Almost one-third have been resident for 2 to three years and a further 22 per cent for 1 to 2 years. Only 16 per cent of the sample have been resident in Ireland for more than 4 years. In general ‘South and Central Black and Other Africans’ are more likely to have been relatively recent immigrants to Ireland.

4.1 Respondent’s Characteristics

Table 4.4 shows the gender distribution of the respondents. Overall 63 per cent were male, 36 per cent were female. This predominance of males is replicated

²⁶ Because the questionnaire was designed as a ‘closed’ self-completion questionnaire (i.e. with all categories listed), it was not possible to include a list of all possible nationalities for such a diverse group.

²⁷ The question asks when the respondent “most recently” came “to live in Ireland”.

in each regional sub-group, except among ‘South and Central Black and Other Africans’, where 53 per cent of respondents were female. Within the ‘South and Central Black and Other African’ group, 67 per cent of work permit holders were male, whereas only 44 per cent of asylum seekers were males.

Table 4.4: Distribution of Regional Groups by Gender

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Male	46.6	63.2	80.0	74.5	61.0	63.5
Female	53.4	36.8	20.0	25.5	39.0	36.5
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.5 shows the distribution of regional groups by age group. Overall the modal age category is 30-39 years of age, which accounts for 44 per cent across all regional groups. This was closely followed by those aged 18-29, accounting for almost 40 per cent of the entire sample.

Table 4.5: Distribution of Regional Groups by Age Group

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
18 to 29	40.8	26.3	56.9	34.9	43.8	39.7
30 to 39	49.3	42.1	29.2	44.2	39.9	43.6
Over 40	9.9	31.6	13.8	20.9	16.3	16.7
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4. 6: Distribution of Regional Groups by Education

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Primary or less	7.4	0.0	40.6	6.1	1.2	7.1
1-3 yrs Secondary	10.1	2.6	14.1	13.5	2.3	9.5
4+ years Secondary	33.2	34.2	20.3	22.7	13.1	23.6
Tertiary Education	47.7	52.6	12.5	51.1	71.0	52.7
Other	1.7	10.5	12.5	6.6	12.4	7.1
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The principal exception to this pattern relates to ‘North Africans’, among whom almost 57 per cent are in the 18-29 year age group. ‘South and Central White Africans’, most of whom are work-permit holders, tend to have a somewhat older profile: 32 per cent were aged over 40 years.

In general, immigrants to Ireland are highly educated. Overall, over half of the sample in this survey had attended tertiary education, and these findings are consistent with previous research on the educational attainment of immigrants.²⁸ Work permit holders tend to have higher educational attainment than asylum seekers. For example, 44 per cent of all asylum seekers had a third level qualifications, compared to 58 per cent of work permit holders.

The most highly educated group are ‘East Europeans’, 71 per cent of whom have attended tertiary education. They are followed by ‘South and Central White Africans’ and ‘Asians’, more than half of whom have attained third level qualifications. The principal exception to this pattern is ‘North Africans’, 40 per cent of whom have Primary level education or no qualifications at all. This low level of education is a characteristic of North African asylum seekers: all of the ‘North African’ work permit holders had completed at least some secondary education.

Table 4.7: Distribution of Regional Groups by Vocational Training

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Vocational Qualification	40.5	28.9	34.8	50.8	79.5	53.0
None	59.5	71.1	65.2	49.2	20.5	47.0
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.7 shows possession of a vocational qualification or apprenticeship shows a somewhat different distribution of vocational skills. Almost 80 per cent of East Europeans reported that they had a vocational qualification, but this was true of less than 30 per cent of White Africans, who did show high levels of educational attainment. ‘North Africans’ combined low levels of educational attainment with a scarcity of vocational qualifications, so this group is likely to be least well prepared for labour market participation.²⁹

²⁸ Barrett, A., Bergin, A. and Duffy, D. (2005) “The Labour Market Characteristics and Labour Market Impact of Immigrants in Ireland.” ESRI Seminar Paper, March 2005.

²⁹ Of course the extent to which vocational – or indeed any – qualifications are recognised in Ireland and translate into labour market rewards is a moot point but beyond the scope of the current study.

The regional groupings differ markedly in respect of religious affiliation (Table 4.8). Over three-quarters of South Central Africans, both Black and White, are Christian Catholics or Protestants. About the same proportion of 'North Africans' are Muslim. 'Asians' are more diverse with respect to religion: over 40 per cent are Christian, 26 per cent Muslim, 10 per cent Buddhist and 9 per cent Hindu. Over 60 per cent of East Europeans state religion as 'other', most of whom are probably Christian Orthodox.

Table 4.8: Regional Group by Religion

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Muslim	8.7	2.6	76.6	26.4	1.6	17.8
Christian Catholic	44.3	30.8	6.3	35.8	14.8	31.3
Christian Protestant	37.2	46.2	3.1	5.9	10.9	17.0
Hindu	1.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	3.6
Buddhist	0.3	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.8	4.3
Sikh	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4
Jewish	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2
Other Religion	6.4	12.8	10.9	3.8	61.3	18.9
None	1.7	7.7	3.1	8.5	10.2	6.7
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.2 Subjective Integration

Subjective integration is an important part of immigrants experience and may be related to their experiences of racism and discrimination. Subjective integration entails people's attitudes to and feelings of belonging in the host country as well as the extent of social contact with the indigenous population.

Table 4.9a Intentions to Stay in Ireland or Leave, by Regional Group

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Return next 5yrs	4.5	10.8	1.6	13.0	12.9	9.9
Return, 5yrs +	13.7	8.1	6.3	16.8	13.7	14.3
Stay in Ireland	53.3*	59.5*	33.3	35.3	36.1	41.1
Leave, not return to country of origin	3.8	8.1	9.5	6.0	7.1	5.9
Don't Know, unsure	24.7	13.5	49.2	28.8	30.2	28.7
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Denotes statistical significance at $P < .05$ between the designated regional group, and the reference category (East European). One-way Anova Dunnett test on dichotomised variable (Stay in Ireland vs all others)

Table 4.9a shows the responses to the question asking whether the respondent planned to return to their own country.³⁰ Overall, about 40 per cent responded that they intended to stay in Ireland for good, and about 25 per cent to return either in the short- or long-term. Over 28 per cent were unsure about their migration intentions. Africans were most likely to declare an intention of staying in Ireland. The difference between the two African groups and the 'East European' reference category is statistically significant at the 5% level.

Table 4. 9b Intentions to Stay in Ireland or Leave, by Immigration Status

	Asylum Seekers	Work Permit Holders	Total
	%	%	%
Return next 5yrs	2.7	14.1	9.9
Return, 5yrs +	9.2	17.4	14.3
Stay in Ireland	52.4*	34.2*	41.1
Leave, not return to country of origin	7.2	5.2	5.9
Don't Know, unsure	28.5	29.1	28.7
All	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Denotes statistical significance at $P < .05$, One-way Anova.

³⁰ It should, of course be noted that non-EU immigrants have limited choices on whether they can remain in Ireland. Work permits are generally of one years duration and asylum applicants cannot predict whether their application for refugee status will be granted (see Chapter 2).

As might be expected, migration intentions are closely linked to immigrant status. Substantially more asylum seekers intend to stay in Ireland for good, and much fewer indicated an intention to return to their country of origin.

Table 4.10: Strength of Sense of Belonging, Loyalty and Identification with Ireland

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
1 No sense of belonging	5.4	2.6	7.3	3.4	2.3	3.9
2	3.0	13.2	--	2.9	3.9	3.4
3	6.4	7.9	9.1	3.2	7.0	5.5
4	8.1	18.4	18.2	8.5	16.7	11.2
5	16.4	15.8	16.4	14.8	21.8	17.1
6	11.4*	7.9	14.5	20.1*	15.6	15.8
7 Strong sense of belonging	9.7*	13.2	1.8	14.1*	13.2	12.0
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Denotes statistical significance at $P < .05$ between the designated regional group, and the reference category (East European). One-way Anova Dunnett test on dichotomised variable (values 6 and 7 versus all others).

Table 4.10 shows the responses on the extent to which they feel a sense of belonging to, loyalty to, or identification with Ireland on a 7-point scale. Overall there is a relatively strong sense of belonging or loyalty. White Africans show the lowest levels of such identification, although this difference is not statistically significant from the reference category ('East European'). 'Asians' are more likely to exhibit a sense of belonging, and this difference is statistically significant.

Table 4.11 shows patterns of socialisation with different groups. People are most likely to socialise with people from their own country of origin, followed by Irish people. They are less likely to socialise with other ethnic or national groups. However, given the limited scale of inward migration to Ireland to date, and its concentration in a few urban centres, this may be due to the absence of opportunities to socialise with other ethnic or national groups, rather than to preferences. Overall, almost two-thirds of all immigrants report that they socialise "Often" or "Always" with Irish people. Rates of socialisation with Irish people are highest among White Africans. Over 16 per cent of 'North Africans' never socialise with Irish people, substantially higher than the other groups. 'South and Central White Africans are less likely to socialise either with people from their own country or with other ethnic/national groups.

Table 4.11: Patterns of Socialisation

	Black & Other South/Centr al African	White South/Centr al African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
<i>People from your own country of origin</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Never	5.6	13.9**	7.8	0.8	4.0	3.7
Seldom	22.3	33.3	21.6	23.7	33.2	26.0
Often	39.4	36.1	43.1	35.7*	28.5	35.3
Always	32.7	16.7	27.5	39.8*	34.4	35.1
<i>Other ethnic/national minority groups</i>						
Never	4.2	24.2**	4.3	10.9	9.9	9.0
Seldom	32.4	36.4	32.6	46.6	38.1	39.5
Often	46.3*	24.2	43.5	30.7	39.7	37.8
Always	17.0*	15.2	19.6	11.7	12.3	13.8
<i>Irish people</i>						
Never	8.8	2.7	16.3**	4.3	3.9	5.9
Seldom	28.6	13.5	16.3	31.4	31.8	29.3
Often	33.0	54.1	42.9	39.9	38.0	38.2
Always	29.7	29.7	24.5	24.5	26.4	26.6

* Denotes statistical significance at $P < .05$ between the designated regional group, and the reference category (East European). One-way Anova Dunnett test on dichotomised variable ('Often' or 'Always' versus 'Seldom' or 'Never').

** Denotes statistical significance at $P < .05$ between the designated regional group, and the reference category (East European). One-way Anova Dunnett test on dichotomised variable ('Never' versus all other responses).

Table 4.12: Difficulty in Making Irish Friends by Regional Group

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Very easy	25.6	13.2	20.0	30.3	19.5	25.2
Quite easy	32.1	39.5	36.7	49.5	44.4	42.4
Quite difficult	32.4	36.8	28.3	16.8*	28.8	25.4
Very Difficult	9.9	10.5	15.0	3.4*	7.4	7.0
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Denotes statistical significance at $P < .05$ between the designated regional group, and the reference category (East European). One-way Anova Dunnett test on dichotomised variable ('Very difficult' or 'Quite difficult' versus 'Very Easy' or 'Quite Easy')

'North Africans' are also more likely to report that they consider it very difficult to make Irish friends: 15 per cent of North Africans report this, compared to an average of 7 per cent. Overall, over two-thirds of immigrants consider that it is 'Very' or 'Quite' easy to make friends with Irish people. 'Asians' are least likely to report that they experience difficulty in making friends with Irish people, and this difference is statistically significant.

4.3 Conclusions

Recent immigrants to Ireland can be classified into two distinct groupings: applicants for asylum and holders of work permits. Almost 40 per cent of our sample are asylum applicants and 60 per cent work permit holders. Asylum seekers predominate among 'South and Central Black and Other Africans' and 'North Africans', whereas work-permit holders account for the majority of 'East Europeans', 'Asians' and White Africans.

Given that we surveyed relatively recent immigrants, only 16 per cent of the sample have been resident in Ireland for more than 4 years, and almost 50 per cent have been in Ireland for 2-4 years.

Overall 63 per cent of the sample is male, 37 per cent female. The survey focuses on adults aged over 18 years: almost 44 per cent are aged between 30 and 39 years of age, and another 40 per cent are in the 18-29 year age group. In general, immigrants are highly educated. Overall, over half have attended tertiary education, a substantially more favourable educational profile than in the indigenous population. The most highly educated groups are East Europeans, 71 per cent of whom have attended third level education.

The survey asked a series of questions to assess the extent of respondents' subjective sense of integration in Ireland.

- Overall, about 40 per cent of immigrants responded that they intended to stay in Ireland for good, and about 25 per cent to return either in the short- or long-term. About 28 per cent were unsure about their migration intentions.
- Africans were most likely to declare an intention of staying in Ireland.

As might be expected, migration intentions are closely linked to immigrant status and substantially more asylum seekers indicate an intention to stay in Ireland for good, and much fewer indicate an intention to return to their country of origin.

Immigrants are most likely to socialise with people from their own country of origin, followed by Irish people. They are less likely to socialise with other ethnic or national groups, although this may be due to an absence of opportunities

to socialise with other ethnic or national groups, given the limited scale of inward migration to Ireland to date.

- Overall, almost two-thirds of all immigrants report that they socialise “Often” or “Always” with Irish people.
- Rates of socialisation with Irish people are highest among White Africans, and this group showed the lowest rates of socialisation with people from their own country or other ethnic or national minority groups.
- ‘North Africans’ showed the lowest propensity to socialise with Irish people, and this group are also more likely to report that they find it very difficult to make friends with Irish people.
- Asians report the least difficulty in socialising with Irish people.

Chapter 5

Perceived racism and discrimination

In this chapter we present the main results for perceived racism and discrimination among recent migrants to Ireland. We first present an overall comparison of the different domains of discrimination, then proceed to analyse five different areas for the five regional groups: 1. Employment; 2. Private life and public arenas; 3. Shops and restaurants; 4. Commercial transactions and 5. Institutional discrimination. We then compare discrimination among two large immigrant groups: Nigerians and Filipinos. The chapter concludes with a section on discrimination by respondent characteristics such as age, gender and education. Where relevant we compare the findings to previous work in Ireland and some other European surveys.

As described in detail earlier in this report, the Irish migrant sample is made up of asylum seekers and work permit holders. These two groups have different reasons for migrating and different profiles (see chapter 4). For most of this chapter we keep them together, but will report where there are interesting differences in their experience.

The questions on racism and discrimination were designed to replicate as closely as possible questions from a series of other surveys. All of the answers below ask respondents if they experienced something ‘because of your ethnic/national origin’ (see Appendix 1 for the exact wording of questions). We changed the wording of ‘in the last 5 years’ – as can be seen from Table 4.3 in chapter 4 - almost all migrants have been in Ireland for less than 5 years so we wanted to avoid ambiguity.³¹

Overall item non-response was low. Where respondents completed a questionnaire they generally answered all of these questions. One problem with the format of the questions is that in some cases the respondent may have answered ‘no, never’ while actually the question did not apply; this may bias the results in some cases. Secondly, observations from the fieldwork are that a substantial minority of migrants said they hadn’t experienced racism directly but it came in the form of glances or avoidance or ‘the feeling they got’, so it should be borne in mind that there are forms of racism in Ireland that are not being picked up by these questions, though this would also be true in other countries where the survey was conducted. A third point is that these questions require a subjective assessment of incidents by the respondent, and the results should be interpreted in the light of this. As such this survey measures

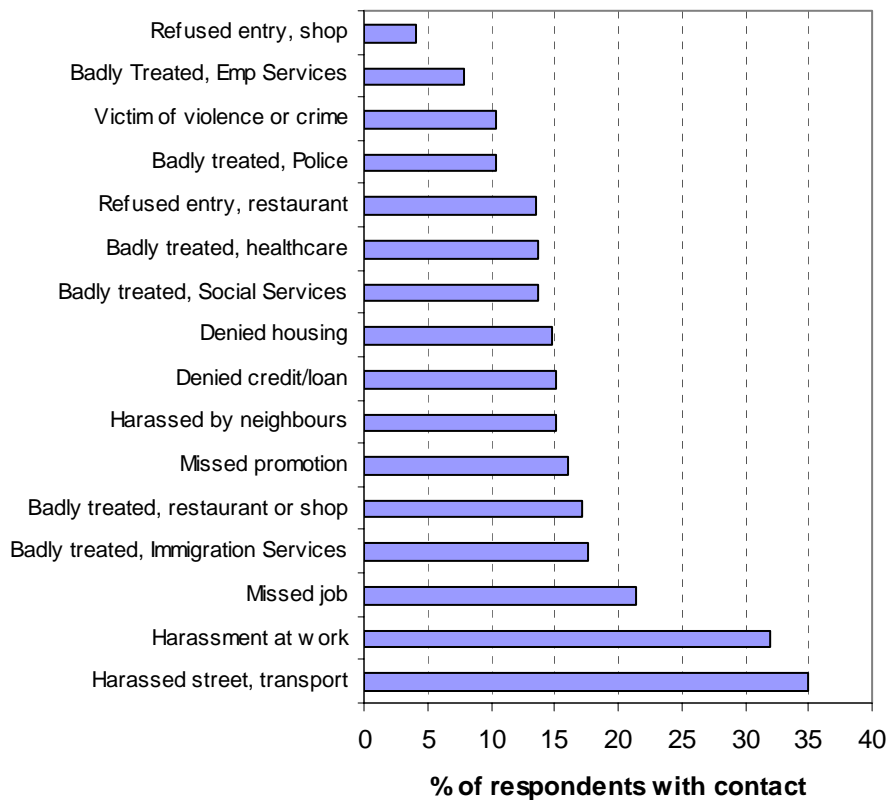
³¹ For example some migrants came to Ireland from Britain, having lived there for a number of years, so we wanted to avoid measuring racism or discrimination experienced outside Ireland.

perceived racism. The questions require the respondent themselves to decide (a) whether this treatment was bad and (b) whether the bad treatment they experienced was because of their national/ethnic origin. The fact that many migrants came to Ireland recently means their assessment of what constitutes bad treatment and whether it was due to their ethnic/national origin may be strongly influenced by their treatment and position in their home countries, and this may vary by regional group.

5.1 Overall comparison

Figure 5.1 gives a first broad indication of the total response to the discrimination by all groups in the sample to which these questions applied.

Figure 5.1 Percentage of respondents who experience discrimination at least 1-2 times in domain specified.



Notes: Work-related discrimination, access to housing and treatment by the employment service based on work permit holders only. All other questions relate to those who had contact or experience of the domain in question.

In the discrimination questions there were four (five) answer categories, namely: never, 1-2 times, 3-4 times and 5 or more times (and sometimes: does

not apply). Figure 5.1 combines the responses 1-2 times, 3-4 times and 5 or more times to 'at least 1-2 times'.

From Figure 5.1 it is clear that being harassed on the street or in public transport was the most common form of racism/discrimination in Ireland, followed closely by harassment at work. Being denied access to employment is the only other form of discrimination experienced by at least 20 per cent of respondents. Fewer respondents generally experience being badly treated by an institution, the one notable exception being poor treatment by the immigration services. The next most commonly experienced forms of racism/discrimination is being badly treated in a restaurant or shop. The pattern of racial discrimination is broadly similar to other European countries in the study, with work-related discrimination and harassment on the street featuring highly in all studies. For example, in the Netherlands, 42% of the sample experienced harassment at work, 28% experienced harassment on the street. In Germany, 27% were refused a job, 26% experienced harassment at work and 27% experienced harassment on the street. In Belgium 47% were refused a job, 41% experienced work harassment, 41% were harassed on the street. The exceptions are in Italy and Greece, where the most common form of discrimination was in access to housing (63% in Italy and 66% in Greece), followed by employment discrimination in Italy (52% refused a job, 52% experiencing harassment at work) and insults, harassment on the street in Greece (45%).

There has been very little work done on the experience of migrants in Ireland that would be directly comparable to this study. There has been more research on attitudes of the population to minorities. This includes early work by MacGreil on attitudes to minorities more generally, and chapters in the volume edited by MacLachlan and O'Connell.³² Conceptual work on racism in Ireland includes McVeigh (1992) on the 'specificity of Irish racism', including the role of colonialism and emigration; Lentin (1998), who has tackled these issues from a feminist perspective; MacLaughlin (1999), who has stressed the role of Irish nationalism in understanding racism. Garner (2004) has added to this the context of the economic boom in more recent manifestations of racism in Ireland.³³

The findings are generally consistent with the one large previous Irish study specifically focusing on racism, Amnesty International's report on racism in Ireland, 2001. This survey used a considerably different sampling strategy,

³² See MacGreil, M. (1996) *Prejudice in Ireland Revisited*. Maynooth: St Patrick's College. Mac Lachlan, M and O'Connell. (2000) *Cultivating Pluralism: Psychological, Social and Cultural Perspectives on a Changing Ireland*. Dublin: Oak Tree Press.

³³ McVeigh, R. (1992) 'The Specificity of Irish Racism' *Race and Class* 33(4); Lentin, R. (1998) "'Irishness", the 1937 Constitution and Citizenship: A Gender and Ethnicity View' *Irish Journal of Sociology* 8; MacLaughlin, J. (1999) 'Nation-Building, Social Closure and Anti-Traveller Racism in Ireland' in *Sociology* 33(1); Garner, S. (2004) *Racism in the Irish Experience*. London: Pluto Press.

resulting in a different sample composition, however the findings are broadly similar.³⁴ This study also found racist incidents on the street the most common form of racism, with 44 per cent of respondents experiencing this. They also found high levels of racism in shops and pubs. Work-related discrimination (20.4 per cent) is somewhat lower, though this is presumably because the question in the Amnesty report was on discrimination by employers, as opposed to simply 'at the workplace' (where insults and harassment by colleagues would also be included). The only significant divergence is their finding relating to racist incidents in contact with the police, this is discussed in more detail below (Section 5.6).

A much smaller survey based in Dublin in the late 1990s (N=118, of whom 47 adults) reported that verbal abuse – racist insults, jokes or snide remarks and feelings of being avoided were the most common form of racism.³⁵ Damage to property, threats or actual violence were less common among the sample. The black sub-group experienced most discrimination, Asians/East Asians considerably less. Other smaller surveys of discrimination report experiences of discrimination in public spaces and from actors in 'gatekeeping' roles such as Gardai, shopowners, landlords, bouncers, publicans (e.g. African Refugees Network, 1999; Horgan, 2000).³⁶

In a more recent large-scale survey the Central Statistics office included a module on discrimination in its Quarterly National Household Survey for the last quarter of 2004.³⁷ Discrimination on the basis of race/skin colour/ethnic group/nationality was just one of a number of grounds for discrimination investigated. The survey found that 31% of those from other ethnic backgrounds experienced discrimination, which was higher than any of the other subgroups studied.³⁸

³⁴ This study was carried out in summer 2001 on a sample of 622 Irish Travellers, Black Irish, Europeans, Black Africans, North Africans and Asians. The sample was collected using NGO contacts and by snowballing, following quotas for gender, country of origin and residence in or outside Dublin: it does not claim to be a representative sample of these migrant groups in Ireland. FAQs Research (2001) *Racism in Ireland: The views of Black and Ethnic Minorities*. Dublin: Amnesty International (Irish Section).

³⁵ Casey, S. and O'Connell, M. (2000) 'Pain and Prejudice' in MacLachlan, M and O'Connell *Cultivating Pluralism: Psychological, Social and Cultural Perspectives on a Changing Ireland*. Dublin: Oak Tree Press.

³⁶ African Refugee Network (1999) *African Refugees: A Needs Analysis*. Dublin: ARN. Horgan, O. (2000) 'Seeking Refuge' in MacLachlan, M and O'Connell *Cultivating Pluralism: Psychological, Social and Cultural Perspectives on a Changing Ireland*. Dublin: Oak Tree Press.

³⁷ This module was based on a sub sample of the QNHS, around 24,600 individuals of whom approximately 1,720 non-nationals. Central Statistics Office (2005) *Quarterly National Household Survey: Equality*, Quarter 4 2004. Cork: CSO.

³⁸ This discrimination could have been experienced on a variety of grounds including the other nine grounds examined in the survey, though we would expect much of it to have been on the grounds of racial/ethnic origin for this group. More detailed

Examining in more detail the findings from this survey the sections following examine discrimination in each of the five domains: 1. Employment; 2. Private life and public arenas; 3. Shops and restaurants; 4. Commercial transactions and 5. Institutional discrimination.

5.2 Employment

The following section reports on three questions on work-related discrimination by regional group. Because asylum seekers are not legally allowed to work in Ireland (see Section 2.4), these tables are just based on the sample of work permit holders. Of course some asylum applicants may experience exclusion from the labour market as discrimination but the particular questions here are not relevant to asylum applicants. There are so few North African work permit holders that they are not reported in these tables.

Table 5.1 Perceived discrimination in access to employment, work permit holders only (Valid N=659)³⁹

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
no, never	65.5*	62.9*	77.9	85.6	78.5
yes 1-2 times	17.2	28.6	15.5	7.2	14.2
yes 3-4 times	3.4	2.9	4.6	1.4	3.3
yes 5 or more	13.8	5.7	1.6	5.7	3.8
n/a, no job since coming to Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
	100	100	100	100	100

Note: North Africans work permit holders are not reported in this table as there are less than 20 of them.

* Denotes statistical significance at $P < .05$ between the designated regional group, and the reference category (East European). One-way Anova Dunnett test on dichotomised variable (No discrimination vs any discrimination).

At 21.5 per cent of the total sample, discrimination in access to employment is quite high relative to other domains (see also Figure 5.1). South/Central Africans, both Black and White, report the highest levels of discrimination, followed by Asians and East Europeans. The numbers of South/Central African work permit holders are relatively small (30 Blacks, 35 Whites), so the findings

comparison of this data with the our survey would require additional analysis of the former.

³⁹ Figures for the full sample are available in Appendix 1.

should be treated with caution, however, this table does suggest a higher level of discrimination among these group and the difference between them and East Europeans is statistically significant.

Table 5.2 Missed promotion/been made redundant since coming to Ireland, work permit holders only (Valid N=653)

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
no, never	93.3	80.0	84.7	81.9	83.9
yes 1-2 times	6.7	17.1	12.8	12.9	12.9
yes 3-4 times	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.9	1.5
yes 5 or more	0.0	2.9	0.6	3.3	1.5
n/a, no job since coming to Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: North Africans work permit holders are not reported in this table, as there are less than 20 of them.

The Anova test revealed no significant differences between the groups.

The proportion of work permit holders who missed a promotion/were made redundant because of their ethnic/national origin, at 16 per cent, is lower than discrimination because of access to employment. White Africans and East Europeans report higher levels of such discrimination, followed by Asians and Black Africans. However, some care should be exercised when interpreting this question as work permits are temporary by nature and therefore promotion prospects may be limited.⁴⁰

⁴⁰ For example, there are a limited number of jobs for which a work permit can issued, so if a job opportunity comes up and is not eligible for a work permit, a work permit holder is not eligible to apply. A question in the employment section of the survey (Q13a) asked respondents about whether they thought they were overqualified for their current job, of which over half said they were overqualified. A follow-up question (Q13b) asked about the reasons for this and high proportion cited the work permits system (see Appendix 1 for exact figures).

Table 5.3 Insults or other forms of harassment at work since coming to Ireland, work permit holders only (Valid N=658)

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
no, never	63.3	60.0	71.8	64.5	68.1
yes 1-2 times	16.7	11.4	15.1	17.1	15.8
yes 3-4 times	6.7	8.6	4.9	5.2	5.2
yes 5 or more	13.3	20.0	7.9	13.3	10.8
n/a, no job since coming to Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
	100	100	100	100	100

Note: North Africans work permit holders are not reported in this table as there are less than 20 of them.

The Anova test revealed no significant differences between the groups.

Over 30 per cent of the total sample experienced insults or other forms or harassment at work, this is the second most commonly reported form of racism/discrimination among migrants in Ireland, second only to harassment on the street (Table 5.3 and Figure 5.1). This question is easier to interpret for this group, as the regulation of work permits should not directly affect the experience of insults/harassment at work (it will only restrict the respondents' ability to change job). This form of racism is lower, relatively speaking, among Asian work permit holders, but high among all other groups. For East Europeans, insults/harassment at work is the most commonly experienced form of discrimination. A high proportion of respondents also experience this form of harassment repeatedly (i.e. 5 times or more, see Table 5.3). It should be noted that work harassment in Ireland is still lower than in most other countries studied (the Netherlands, Belgium, Greece and Italy).

5.3 Private life and public arenas

The next three questions refer to overt or public racial harassment and racially motivated crime experienced by all respondents. Harassment and insults by neighbours or on the street are clearly highest among Black Africans. Nearly one quarter of this group experienced insults or harassment by neighbours in the past year (table 5.4), over half experienced insults on the street or in public transport (table 5.5). For both these questions Black South/Central Africans' experience is significantly different from that of East Europeans.

Table 5.4 Insults or harassment by neighbours in the last year (Valid N=1055)

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
no, never	75.6*	87.2	88.5	87.3	89.6	84.9
yes 1-2 times	14.0	12.8	9.8	8.9	8.5	10.3
yes 3-4 times	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.8	1.6
yes 5 or more	7.2	0.0	1.6	2.4	1.2	3.2
	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Denotes statistical significance at $P < .05$ between the designated regional group, and the reference category (East European). One-way Anova Dunnett test on dichotomised variable (No discrimination vs any discrimination).

From Table 5.5 we see that 35 per cent of the overall sample experience threats, insults or harassment on the street, in public transport etc, which ranks as the highest incidence of racism/discrimination of all the domains asked in this survey. East Europeans and North Africans are least likely to experience this form of racism (25 per cent of each), with White Africans and Asians falling in an intermediate position.

Table 5.5 Threats, insults or harassment on the street, in public transport etc during the last year (Valid N=1063)

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
no, never	46.7*	71.1	75.0	69.3	75.0	65.0
yes 1-2 times	28.6	15.8	13.3	19.2	18.8	21.2
yes 3-4 times	8.7	7.9	6.7	5.8	2.7	5.9
yes 5 or more	16.0	5.3	5.0	5.8	3.5	7.9
	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Denotes statistical significance at $P < .05$ between the designated regional group, and the reference category (East European). One-way Anova Dunnett test on dichotomised variable (No discrimination vs any discrimination).

Compared to verbal insults and threats, the reported incidence of violence and other serious crime, at 10 per cent, is relatively low, as one might expect. It is highest amongst White Africans, particularly high among the small number of White African asylum seekers, although these figures are somewhat unreliable given the very small sample size.⁴¹

⁴¹ Two of the three White African asylum seekers experienced violence or serious crime five or more times.

Table 5.6 Violence, robbery, theft or any other serious crime during the last year (Valid N=1051)

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
no, never	88.5	76.3*	89.8	89.9	92.3	89.6
yes 1-2 times	8.2	18.4	10.2	8.2	6.5	8.3
yes 3-4 times	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.4	1.0
yes 5 or more	1.4	5.3	0.0	0.7	0.8	1.0
		100	100	100	100	100

* Denotes statistical significance at $P < .05$ between the designated regional group, and the reference category (East European). One-way Anova Dunnett test on dichotomised variable (No discrimination vs any discrimination).

In response to the question ‘If you answered yes to any of the questions 29-31 [reported in tables 5.4-5.6], have you ever reported this to the Gardai/police?’, 21.8 per cent reported their experience to the police.⁴² The group most likely to experience harassment by neighbours or on the street (Black Africans) were least likely to report such an incident to the police. Overall levels of reporting of insults and harassment or violence/serious crime to the police is rather low, concurrent with results from the Central Statistics Office’s recent survey of equality and discrimination, which found that persons from ‘other ethnic backgrounds’ in Ireland were much less likely than other groups to take action when discriminated against (CSO, 2005).⁴³ This is also the conclusion of the RAXEN Focal Point for Ireland’s ‘National Analytical Study on Racist Violence and Crime’.⁴⁴

⁴² This question does not allow us to discover which of the incidents or even types of incident (neighbours, on the street, violence) the respondent is referring to. For this, one would have needed more detailed questions.

⁴³ Central Statistics Office (2005) *Quarterly National Household Survey: Equality*, Quarter 4 2004. Cork: CSO.

⁴⁴ RAXEN Focal Point for Ireland (2003) *National Analytical Study on Racist Violence and Crime*. Vienna: EUMC.

Table 5.7 Reporting of insults/harassment by neighbours or on the street, or violence or any other serious crime (Valid N=429)

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
No	85.6*	50.0	71.4	76.8	70.5	78.2
yes, one time	10.9	33.3	28.6	21.8	25.6	18.7
yes, every time	3.4	16.7	0.0	1.4	3.8	3.0

* Denotes statistical significance at $P < .05$ between the designated regional group, and the reference category (East European). One-way Anova Dunnett test on dichotomised variable (Reported vs not reported).

It also implies that Garda reports of racially motivated crime are a serious underestimation of the incidence of racially motivated crime: Estimates of racially motivated incidents from the Garda PULSE reporting system were: 102 for 2002; 68 for 2003; 67 for 2004.⁴⁵ The most common victims of racially motivated incidents were young men, though incidents were not confined to this group. Consistently the most significant racially motivated offence is ‘criminal damage (not arson)’, followed by either ‘assault causing harm’ or ‘assault minor’.⁴⁶ The National Consultative Committee on Racism and Interculturalism (NCCRI) is an independent partnership body focusing on racism and interculturalism in Ireland. The NCCRI records data on incidents related to racism in Ireland. Incidents may be reported to the NCCRI by individual victims or by other interested parties for example NGOs. The number of incidents relating to racism reported to the NCCRI in the period November 2003 – October 2004 was 112 and in the same period 2002 – 2003 there were 94 incident reported.⁴⁷

5.4 Shops and restaurants

Being refused entry to restaurants, pubs, nightclubs or similar is also highest among Black Africans, at 20 per cent, compared to 14 per cent for the whole sample (Table 5.8). It is lower amongst North Africans, Asians and East Europeans.

⁴⁵ RAXEN Focal Point for Ireland (2003) *National Analytical Study on Racist Violence and Crime*. Vienna: EUMC. Estimates for 2004 from direct correspondence with An Garda Siochana, August 2005. It is difficult to assess whether racially motivated crime has risen in the last 10 years in Ireland as there was no Garda definition of what constitutes a racist incident until March 2002.

⁴⁶ RAXEN Focal Point for Ireland (2003) *National Analytical Study on Racist Violence and Crime*. Vienna: EUMC.

⁴⁷ NCCRI, (2004) ‘Report on Incidents Related to Racism: May – October 2004’. Dublin.

Table 5.8 Refused entry to a restaurant, pub, nightclub, dancehall or similar during the last year (Valid N=1053)

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
no, never	79.8*	84.2	90.2	89.2	88.5	86.4
yes 1-2 times	10.8	13.2	4.9	8.2	7.3	8.7
yes 3-4 times	2.9	2.6	3.3	0.7	1.9	1.8
yes 5 or more	6.5	0.0	1.6	1.9	2.3	3.1
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Denotes statistical significance at $P < .05$ between the designated regional group, and the reference category (East European). One-way Anova Dunnett test on dichotomised variable (No discrimination vs any discrimination).

Being refused entry into a shop in Ireland is relatively rare, having been experienced by only 4 per cent of the sample in the year prior to the survey (Table 5.9). Once again this experience is more common amongst South/Central Africans, both Black and White, though only for Blacks is the difference between them and East Europeans statistically significant..

Table 5.9 Refused entry into a shop during the past year (Valid N=1049)

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
no, never	90.5*	92.1	98.3	97.6	98.8	95.9
yes 1-2 times	7.3	5.3	1.7	1.7	1.2	3.2
yes 3-4 times	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.7
yes 5 or more	0.4	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Denotes statistical significance at $P < .05$ between the designated regional group, and the reference category (East European). One-way Anova Dunnett test on dichotomised variable (No discrimination vs any discrimination).

Being badly treated in a shop or restaurant is generally much more common than being refused entry, with 17 per cent of the overall sample reporting this. Over 30 per cent of Black Africans report being badly treated in a shop or restaurant, and for many of them, the experience happened more than once (see table 5.10).

Table 5.10 Badly treated in a shop or restaurant during the past year (Valid N=1050)

	Black & Other White South/Central African	South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
no, never	69.7*	81.6	89.7	88.5	86.5	82.8
yes 1-2 times	14.4	13.2	8.6	6.7	6.9	9.2
yes 3-4 times	8.7	2.6	0.0	2.6	3.9	4.4
yes 5 or more	7.2	2.6	1.7	2.2	2.7	3.6
	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Denotes statistical significance at $P < .05$ between the designated regional group, and the reference category (East European). One-way Anova Dunnett test on dichotomised variable (No discrimination vs any discrimination).

As for private life and public arenas, discrimination in shops and restaurants is also worse for Black South/Central Africans than for the other groups in this survey.

5.5 Commercial Transactions

As the group of asylum seekers sampled are generally not allowed to rent or buy their own accommodation (see Section 2.4 for further details of accommodation for asylum seekers), the question on being denied the opportunity to buy or rent a flat is just reported for work permit holders.⁴⁸

Table 5.11 Denied the opportunity to buy or rent a flat or house, work permit holders only (Valid N=665)

	Black & Other White South/Central African	South/Central African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
no, never	67.7	69.4	81.9*	78.2	79.6
yes 1-2 times	19.4	22.2	7.0	11.8	10.1
yes 3-4 times	6.5	2.8	1.9	4.3	2.9
yes 5 or more	6.5	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.9
n/a, never did this since coming to Ireland	0.0	5.6	8.9	4.3	6.6
	100	100	100	100	100

Note: North Africans work permit holders are not reported in this table as there are less than 20 of them.

* Denotes statistical significance at $P < .05$ between the designated regional group, and the reference category (East European). One-way Anova Dunnett test on dichotomised variable (No discrimination vs any discrimination).

⁴⁸ Proportions for the full sample are available from Appendix 1.

Approximately 15 per cent of those who tried to rent or buy a flat or house since coming to Ireland were denied the opportunity. This figure is much lower than in Italy and Greece, where over 60% of the migrant sample was denied housing, and also lower than Belgium (39%) and Germany (23%). In Ireland this form of discrimination was highest among Black Africans (32 per cent), lowest among Asians (10 per cent of those who tried to do it), with White Africans (26.5 per cent) and East Europeans (18 per cent) in an intermediate position.

Table 5.12 Denied the opportunity to buy something on credit or borrow money from a bank during the past year (Valid N=1035)

	Black & Other White South/Central African	Other White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
no, never	80.1	62.2*	96.7	87.6	86.0	84.9
yes 1-2 times	10.9	32.4	3.3	9.7	9.3	10.4
yes 3-4 times	3.0	2.7	0.0	1.5	2.7	2.1
yes 5 or more	6.0	2.7	0.0	1.2	1.9	2.6
	100	100	100	100	100	100

A similar 15 per cent of the whole sample reported being denied the opportunity to buy something on credit or borrow money from a bank, with this happening to 38 per cent of the White Africans in the sample. Among North Africans, Asians and East Europeans the incidence of this is much lower (see Table 5.12). It would be interesting to know what proportion of all applicants in Ireland are refused credit, to assess whether this is high or low.⁴⁹ Regarding the two domains of discrimination in commercial transactions, the Asians (and North Africans in the area of credit) seem least vulnerable, the Central/Southern Africans most vulnerable.

5.6 Institutional Discrimination

This section reports respondents' accounts of being poorly treated or having received poor service because of their ethnic/national origin by a range of Irish institutions they are likely to have had contact with during the past year.

In fact a substantial minority of respondents have had no contact with the institution in question. This is shown in the first part of the tables; in the lower part of the tables and in the text, figures quoted relate to what proportion of those who had contact with the agency experienced bad treatment. It seems likely however that the reason for contact may influence the perception of treatment received. Immigration services for example deal with emotive issues

⁴⁹ Communication with the Irish Banker's Federation revealed that this information is not publicly available for either particular banks or the sector as a whole, given the commercially sensitive nature of the information.

such as family reunification that could more quickly result in tensions between service provider and user.

Table 5.13 Badly treated/received poor service by FAS (the Irish employment service) or the Department of Enterprise and Employment, work permit holders only (Valid N=668)

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
% of all valid cases	%	%	%	%	%
no, never	64.5	61.1	85.3	73.9	79.6
yes 1-2 times	16.1	13.9	3.5	8.5	6.1
yes 3-4 times	0.0	2.8	0.3	0.0	0.3
yes 5 or more	3.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4
n/a, no contact in last year	16.1	22.2	10.7	17.1	13.5
	100	100	100	100	100
% of those with contact					
no, never	76.9	78.6	95.5*	89.1	92.0
yes 1-2 times	19.2	17.9	3.9	10.3	7.1
yes 3-4 times	0.0	3.6	0.3	0.0	0.3
yes 5 or more	3.8	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.5
	100	100	100	100	100

Note: North Africans work permit holders are not reported in this table as there are less than 20 of them.

* Denotes statistical significance at $P < .05$ between the designated regional group, and the reference category (East European). One-way Anova Dunnett test on dichotomised variable (No discrimination vs any discrimination).

Poor service by FAS (the Irish Employment Service) or the Department of Enterprise and Employment, at 7.8 per cent of those who had contact with them, is relatively low. It is clearly highest among South/Central Africans, as over 20 per cent of those who had contact with these agencies reported poor service. It is very low among Asians, significantly lower than East Europeans.

Table 5.14 Badly treated/received poor service by the Department of Social and Family Affairs, Community Welfare Officers or other Social Services (Valid N=1069)

	Black & Other White		North	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
	South/Central African	South/Central African	African			
% of all valid cases	%	%	%	%	%	%
no, never	67.4	57.9	87.9	84.6	70.4	75.7
yes 1-2 times	11.7	5.3	3.4	4.0	6.9	6.8
yes 3-4 times	6.2	5.3	3.4	1.0	1.2	2.7
yes 5 or more	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.9	2.4
n/a, no contact in last year	8.6	31.6	5.2	9.7	19.6	12.4
% of those with contact						
no, never	73.7*	84.6	92.7	93.7	87.6	86.3
yes 1-2 times	12.8	7.7	3.6	4.5	8.6	7.8
yes 3-4 times	6.8	7.7	3.6	1.1	1.4	3.1
yes 5 or more	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.4	2.8
	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Denotes statistical significance at $P < .05$ between the designated regional group, and the reference category (East European). One-way Anova Dunnett test on dichotomised variable (No discrimination vs any discrimination).

Approximately 14 per cent of those who had contact with them experienced poor service by the Department of Social and Family Affairs or other social services. The proportion reporting poor service is highest among Black Africans, lowest among North Africans and Asians. The proportion receiving poor treatment of those who had contact is also considerably higher among asylum seekers (25.6 per cent) than among work permit holders (6 per cent).

Table 5.15 Badly treated/received poor service by the Gardai (police)(Valid N=1067)

	Black & Other White		North African	Non-EU East		Total
	South/Central African	South/Central African		Asian	European	
% of all valid cases	%	%	%	%	%	%
no, never	70.0	71.1	82.8	89.0	76.5	79.8
yes 1-2 times	11.4	10.5	6.9	3.8	5.0	6.6
yes 3-4 times	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.9
yes 5 or more	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.8
n/a, no contact in last year	10.3	18.4	10.3	6.9	16.9	10.9
% of those with contact						
no, never	78.1*	87.1	92.3	95.7	92.1	89.6
yes 1-2 times	12.7	12.9	7.7	4.1	6.0	7.4
yes 3-4 times	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.1
yes 5 or more	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Denotes statistical significance at $P < .05$ between the designated regional group, and the reference category (East European). One-way Anova Dunnett test on dichotomised variable (No discrimination vs any discrimination).

10 per cent of those who had contact with the Irish police service reported being badly treated by them. This is lower than the percentage reporting bad treatment in the previous Irish study by Amnesty (25 per cent)⁵⁰, and also lower than in other countries, where the police are often the institution migrants have most trouble with. One possible reason for this is that the Amnesty study had fewer work permit holders in the sample and once again, bad treatment is much more common among asylum seekers, of whom 20 per cent who had contact with the police report bad treatment, as opposed to 5 per cent of work permit holders. General public perceptions of the police, or Gardai, in Ireland are relatively positive.⁵¹

⁵⁰ FAQs Research (2001) *Racism in Ireland: The views of Black and Ethnic Minorities*. Dublin: Amnesty International (Irish Section).

⁵¹ For example, in 2003 85% of respondents in Ireland were either very satisfied or satisfied with overall Garda service. Sarma, K. and O'Dwyer, K. (2004) *The Garda Public Attitudes Survey 2004*. Templemore, Tipperary: Garda Research Unit.

Table 5.16a Badly treated/received poor service by the immigration services (Valid N=1066)

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
% of all valid cases	%	%	%	%	%	%
no, never	68.4	60.5	80.0	83.3	73.8	75.9
yes 1-2 times	15.1	15.8	10.0	8.9	10.8	11.3
yes 3-4 times	1.7	10.5	1.7	1.2	2.3	2.0
yes 5 or more	4.8	2.6	0.0	1.7	3.5	2.9
n/a, no contact in last year	10.0	10.5	8.3	5.0	9.6	7.9
% of those with contact						
no, never	76.0	67.6	87.3	87.7	81.7	82.4
yes 1-2 times	16.8	17.6	10.9	9.3	11.9	12.3
yes 3-4 times	1.9	11.8	1.8	1.3	2.6	2.1
yes 5 or more	5.3	2.9	0.0	1.8	3.8	3.2
	100	100	100	100	100	100

The Anova test revealed no significant differences between the groups.

Nearly 18 per cent of those who had contact with immigration services in the past year reported being badly treated/receiving poor service. This is the highest level of reported discrimination for any institution in Ireland. South Central Africans, both Black and White, clearly had the most problems with the immigration services. Asians and North Africans had fewer problems. Further research would be needed to clarify what the nature of the problems was.

Table 5.16b Badly treated/received poor service by the immigration services (Percentage of those with contact)

	Asylum seeker	Work permits	Total
% of those with contact	%	%	%
no, never	76.6	85.7*	82.5
yes 1-2 times	16.6	10.1	12.4
yes 3-4 times	1.7	2.3	2.1
yes 5 or more	5.1	1.9	3.0

* Denotes statistical significance at $P < .05$ between the groups, and the reference category (asylum seekers). One-way Anova test on dichotomised variable (No discrimination vs any discrimination).

Negative experience of the immigration services, the commonly experienced form of institutional discrimination reported in the survey, was more common among asylum seekers (see Table 5.16b). Work permit holders and asylum seekers would have rather different reasons for contact with immigration services.

**Table 5.17 Badly treated/received poor service from healthcare services
(Valid N=1071)**

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
% of all valid cases	%	%	%	%	%	%
No, never	76.9	84.2	87.9	84.1	68.1	78.4
yes 1-2 times	7.1	7.9	6.9	5.7	11.5	7.7
yes 3-4 times	6.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	2.6
yes 5 or more	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.3	2.1
n/a, no contact in last year	4.4	7.9	5.2	8.3	16.9	9.2
% of those with contact						
No, never	80.4	91.4	92.7	91.7*	81.9	86.3
yes 1-2 times	7.5	8.6	7.3	6.2	13.9	8.4
yes 3-4 times	7.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.4	2.9
yes 5 or more	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.8	2.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Denotes statistical significance at $P < .05$ between the designated regional group, and the reference category (East European). One-way Anova Dunnett test on dichotomised variable (No discrimination vs any discrimination).

Finally, around 14 per cent of those with contact from health services reported bad treatment. Black Africans reported the highest proportion of bad treatment, many individuals reporting it occurring more than once. East Europeans also reported high levels of poor treatment (18 per cent of those with contact with healthcare services). Again poor treatment from healthcare services was higher among asylum seekers (25 per cent) than work permit holders (9 per cent).

Table 5.18 Of those who received bad treatment, what proportion made a complaint, showing where they made the complaint.

	%
No complaint made	82.5
In the dept/org it happened	7.2
Gardai	1.5
NCCRI	0.2
NGO	2.1
Gov Body	3.1
Other	3.4
Valid responses	100

Table 5.18 shows the response to the two questions ‘If you answered yes to questions 33-37 [the institutional discrimination questions], did you make a

formal complaint? And ‘If you made a complaint, where did you make the complaint?’. One third of the total sample answered this question, and, as can be seen from Table 5.18, a very low proportion of them (17.5 per cent) made a complaint. Once again this is consistent with the finding by the Central Statistics Office that people from ethnic minorities in Ireland are very unlikely to take action if they experience discrimination⁵², and is a concern for efforts to combat institutional discrimination.

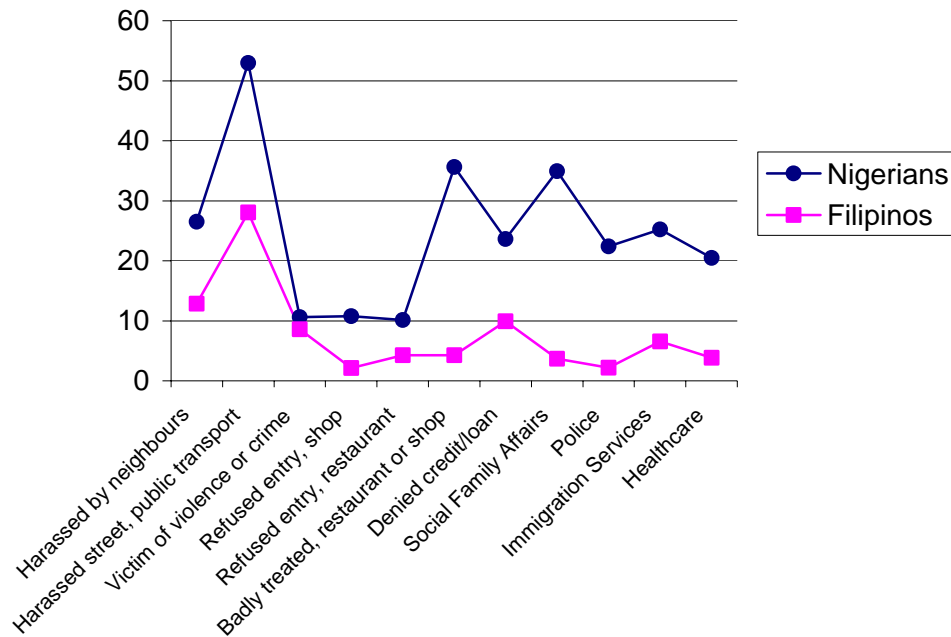
5.7 Discrimination among Nigerians and Filipinos

The focus in previous sections has been on the different experience of racism and discrimination among regional groups. In this section we focus on the two main nationalities in our sample, partly as this is more in keeping with studies in other countries. As can be seen from Table 4.2, almost half the Black South/Central African group are Nigerians and one third of Asians are Filipino. These groups make up 12.7% and 13.0% of the total sample respectively. As well as nationality, these groups also differ in terms of legal status in Ireland: 97% of Nigerians are asylum seekers; 100% of Filipinos are work permit holders. Just over half the Filipinos are women, almost three quarters of Nigerians are women. This contrasts with the overall gender balance among migrants, where only one third is female.

Figure 5.2 presents the percentage of Nigerians experiencing discrimination once or more for a range of domains. It excludes domains only relevant to work permit holders, as there are so few Nigerian work permit holders that estimates would be unreliable. Figure 5.2 shows that in all domains Nigerians are more likely to experience discrimination than Filipinos. Even as victims of violence or crime, where the percentages are closest, 11% of Nigerians have experienced this once or more, 9% of Filipinos. There are large differences in the proportion experiencing harassment by neighbours (26% for Nigerians versus 13% for Filipinos) and on the street/in public transport (53% versus 28%). There are also large differences in the experience of institutional discrimination by both groups. No more than 7% of Filipinos experience discrimination from any of the institutions reported. For Nigerians this figure never falls below 20%.

⁵² Central Statistics Office (2005) *Quarterly National Household Survey: Equality*, Quarter 4 2004. Cork: CSO.

Figure 5.2 Percentage of Nigerian and Filipino respondents who experience discrimination at least 1-2 times in selected domains



These findings are consistent with the general finding of this chapter that Asians experience discrimination less frequently than Black South/Central Africans. It is also in keeping with the finding, discussed further in the next chapter (Section 6.6), that work permit holders experience less discrimination than asylum seekers.

5.8 Other factors related to discrimination

Thus far we have concentrated on the differences between regional groups in the experience of racism, in this section we review reported racism/discrimination by other factors expected to influence the experience, namely gender, age group, educational level and duration of stay in Ireland.

In general gender differences in the experience of racism and discrimination in Ireland are modest. Work-related discrimination is slightly higher for women, refusal into pubs somewhat higher for men, but these differences are small. The only difference of note is in institutional discrimination: here women are more likely to report discrimination by the employment agency/department of Enterprise and Employment, Social Services, Immigration services and Health

services. Women also report higher incidence of institutional discrimination in the Dutch survey.

There is a tendency for the younger age group (18-29) to experience more discrimination across a range of domains, particularly overt or public discrimination (see Section 5.3, Private Life and Public Arenas above). This is also true of shops and restaurants and discrimination or harassment at work. This is generally consistent with findings from the other countries, where younger people tend to experience more racism and discrimination.

Regarding education, the higher educated generally report more discrimination. This is true of work-related discrimination, overt discrimination (with the exception of violence or serious crime) and treatment in shops or restaurants. Once again this is in keeping with findings from other countries.

The duration of stay does not have as clear an impact on the experience of discrimination as anticipated, though it should be noted that none of these migrants have been in Ireland for a long time. The findings do suggest that those who have been in Ireland longer experience less overt harassment but somewhat more discrimination in commercial transactions (buying/renting a house and applying for credit). In other domains there is no clear relationship between duration of stay and discrimination.

No data was collected about the ethnic composition of the neighbourhood where the respondents lived and how this relates to racism and discrimination, as in some other countries. This is because migration into Ireland is relatively recent and migrants tend to be regionally dispersed, indeed regional dispersal is an overt policy in relation to the accommodation of asylum applicants, so there are no clear areas of migrant concentration.

5.9 Summary of discrimination

For most domains studied, Black South/Central Africans experience considerably more racism and discrimination than any of the other groups. Black Africans experience a particularly high level of racial harassment on the street and in public transport, relative to other migrants. With few exceptions they also experience more discrimination in shops and restaurants, commercial transactions and in institutions. The one area where their experience is not so different to other groups is in work-related discrimination, but then the majority of the Black African group are asylum seekers and do not work (see Table 4.1), so work-related discrimination is not as relevant for them. Focusing specifically on Nigerians, analysis reveals that this group also experience high levels of discrimination across a range of domains.

East Europeans report generally lower levels of discrimination than Black Africans. The most common form of discrimination for them is insults or

harassment at work, which is certainly relevant as the majority of them are work permit holders.

Asians on average experienced even less discrimination than East Europeans, though they are more visibly different from the native Irish population. This is in keeping with previous research in Ireland, which showed lower discrimination among this group. As they are quite diverse in national origin (see Appendix 4.1), it would be interesting to investigate differences between different regions within this large continent. The analysis that was conducted for Filipinos suggests that the overall pattern of discrimination for them is similar to fellow Asians, if anything somewhat lower.

North Africans also generally experienced low levels of discrimination, lower than anticipated. This group is mainly Muslim and, like Asians, look quite different from the native Irish population. The fact that they tend to be not as well educated as other groups (see Table 4.6) may be a factor in lower levels of reported discrimination: as we saw in Section 5.8, the higher educated are more likely to report discrimination in most domains.

The small group of White Africans, mostly South Africans, experienced more discrimination than expected. There are a number of possible explanations for this, the most important being certainly the small sample size. They are also quite highly educated and mostly native English speakers, so their propensity to report discrimination may be higher than other groups. Even accounting for these factors, this group requires further investigation.

Chapter 6

Modelling racism and discrimination

In this chapter we present multivariate models of perceived racism and discrimination among recent migrants to Ireland. Up to this point we have focused on some of the characteristics that may be associated with racism, particularly membership of a regional group, but also age, gender and education. However, these relationships were examined at the bi-variate level, that is one at a time. While that analysis highlighted a number of important associations it could not take into account the complex inter-relationships between the explanatory variables. For example, the effect of regional group on discrimination could not be separated from the effect of, say, education. The make-up of regional groups in terms of age, education, duration of stay in Ireland may affect their association with discrimination. Therefore in this chapter we employ multivariate modelling techniques that allow us to test the impact of these factors simultaneously. This means that the independent impact of each characteristic can be identified more clearly, while taking account of the influence of other relevant factors.

Tables 6.1 to 6.5 show the estimates from Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression models of the relationship between various domains of discrimination and selected respondent characteristics, in this case education, gender, duration of stay in Ireland, marital status and ethnic/national group.⁵³ For each individual we assign a score for discrimination in the following domains: 1. Employment; 2. Private life and public arenas; 3. Shops and restaurants; 4. Commercial transactions and 5. Institutions, following the presentation in chapter 5. The individual's score for each area, or domain, is simply the sum of their results on the questions or items in this area.⁵⁴ Depending on the number of questions, the score can vary from 2 to 16. While variation is somewhat limited and the distribution of scores skewed, we would argue that this model represents the best choice of those available for

⁵³ Two other variables, race and religion, were not included as they are highly correlated with regional group membership. The difference between asylum seekers and work permit holders was tested and is reported in Table 6.6 below.

⁵⁴ So for example, if a respondent answered that they were never refused entry to a shop never refused entry to a restaurant and badly treated in a restaurant 1-2 times, they would score 4 for the domain 'shops and restaurants' (1+1+2). If a respondent has a missing value on any of the component questions, they are assigned a missing for that domain. Where they had no experience of the item or no contact with the relevant institution, they were also assigned a missing value. A respondent is excluded from the model if they have missing value for discrimination or any of the other variables (education, duration etc).

application to this data.⁵⁵ Combining questions maximises the variation between individuals and allows us to say something about one area more generally, rather than relying on one particular question.

While they all have different dependent variables, each model includes the same set of explanatory factors based on data collected in the survey. Education is measured in 5 categories, namely, primary, lower secondary, upper secondary, other post secondary and university degree. Female is compared to the reference category, male. Age is measured in years, duration of time in Ireland in months. Respondents who are married are compared to those who are not married. Finally, the different regional groups presented in chapter 5 are compared. In this model East Europeans are the reference category and the others compared to them.⁵⁶ The distributions for these explanatory factors are presented in Appendix 1. The models for work discrimination and commercial discrimination exclude asylum seekers, like the analysis in chapter 5, as asylum seekers are not legally permitted to work in Ireland or apply for private housing. Otherwise, all models are based on respondents that have valid values for each of the variables in the model.

In interpreting the results of the model we focus in particular on three issues: statistical significance and the sign and size of the coefficient. In these models we have set three levels of significance: a significance level of .005, designated by *** in the table, indicates that the probability of this coefficient occurring by chance is less than or equal to 1 in 200 (or 5 in 1000). A significance level of .05, designated by a ** in the table, indicates that the probability of this coefficient occurring is less than or equal to 0.05, or 1 in 20, a somewhat lower level of significance. A single * indicates that the probability of this coefficient occurring is less than .1, or less than 1 in 10. It should be noted that because the incidence of discrimination is quite low overall, the explanatory power of the models is limited, so many coefficients are not significant. A positive coefficient indicates that this variable is associated with a greater probability that the value of the dependent variable (discrimination) is higher. The higher the value, the greater the predicted impact on discrimination, though the magnitude of the impact depends on how the variable is measured.

6.1 Employment

Employment discrimination is a combination of: perceived discrimination in access to employment; having missed promotion/been made redundant since

⁵⁵ We tested some other models for individual questions: (1) logistic regression (coding the answers '1' for any discrimination, '0' for no discrimination) and (2) cumulative or ordinal regression for individual questions on experience of discrimination using the responses: never/1-2 times/3-4 times/5 or more times. The limitation of (1) is the loss of information and both (1) and (2) is that the models may be too sensitive to the response to one particular question.

⁵⁶ The choice of reference category does not influence the results.

coming to Ireland and having experienced insults or other forms of harassment at work since coming to Ireland. The model is estimated for work permit holders only, as asylum seekers are not allowed to work in Ireland.

Table 6.1
Employment Discrimination: Linear Regression Model (work permit holders only)

	Coefficients	Standard Error	Significance
(Constant)	3.56	0.47	0.00
Educational level	0.19***	0.06	0.00
Female (<i>Ref: Male</i>)	0.01	0.15	0.97
Age	-0.02*	0.01	0.10
Duration in Ireland (months)	0.01**	0.00	0.03
Married (<i>Ref: not married</i>)	-0.07	0.15	0.66
Regional Group (<i>Reference category: Non EU East European</i>)			
Black African ¹	0.68**	0.27	0.01
White African ¹	0.59*	0.31	0.06
North African	0.16	0.34	0.63
Asian	-0.13	0.18	0.46
N of cases	619		
R square (adjusted)	0.040		

Note: See text for further details of measurement and models. * $P \leq 0.1$; ** $P \leq 0.05$; *** $P \leq 0.005$.

¹Black Africans and White Africans are both from South/Central Africa. Black Africans includes other (mixed race and Asian) Africans.

The model shows that respondents with higher levels of education are more likely to experience work discrimination, but that there are no gender differences in this regard. Younger people are somewhat more likely to experience work discrimination, though this effect is only weakly significant.⁵⁷ Black South/Central Africans experience work discrimination more often than East Europeans. White South/Central Africans are also more likely to experience employment discrimination, though this effect is only weakly significant because of the small number in this group. The other regional groups do not differ from East Europeans.

⁵⁷ The effect of duration is included as a control variable but is not interpreted for domains where the component questions are phrased 'have you experienced discrimination.... since coming to Ireland'. In this case the coefficient may simply be picking up those who had a longer risk period, i.e. have lived in Ireland longer.

6.2 Private life and public arenas

This model refers to overt or public racial harassment and racially motivated crime experienced by all respondents. Specifically the items combined are: insults or harassment by neighbours in the last year; threats, insults or harassment on the street, in public transport during the last year; violence, robbery, theft or any other serious crime during the last year.

Table 6.2 Discrimination in private life and public arenas: Linear Regression Model

	Coefficient	Standard Error	Significance
(Constant)	3.81	0.28	0.00
Educational level	0.12***	0.04	0.00
Female (<i>Ref: Male</i>)	-0.23*	0.10	0.03
Age	-0.03***	0.01	0.00
Duration in Ireland (months)	0.01***	0.00	0.00
Married (<i>Ref: not married</i>)	-0.16*	0.10	0.10
Regional Group (<i>Reference category: Non-EU East European</i>)			
Black African ¹	1.00***	0.14	0.00
White African ¹	0.26	0.25	0.30
North African	0.03	0.22	0.89
Asian	0.23*	0.13	0.08
N of cases	983		
R square (adjusted)	0.087		

Note: See text for further details of measurement and models. * $P \leq 0.1$; ** $P \leq .05$ *** $P \leq 0.005$.

¹Black Africans and White Africans are both from South/Central Africa. Black Africans includes other (mixed race and Asian) Africans.

From Table 6.2 we see that individuals with higher levels of education are more likely to experience discrimination in private life and public arenas. Women are less likely to experience this form of discrimination. Younger people are more likely to experience ‘public discrimination’, as are those who have been in Ireland longer. Single migrants are also somewhat more likely to experience ‘public discrimination’. Black South/Central Africans are much more likely to experience discrimination in this domain than East Europeans; Asians are somewhat more likely to experience this form of discrimination. If one were to single out a ‘modal’ category experiencing a combination of harassment on the street, in public places, from neighbours or violence and crime it would be a single, young, Black African male who had been living in Ireland for a number of years.

6.3 Shops and restaurants

Discrimination in shops and restaurants comprises the following three items: being refused entry to a restaurant, pub, nightclub, dancehall or similar during the last year; being refused entry into a shop during the past year; being badly treated in a shop or restaurant during the past year.

Table 6.3 Discrimination in shops and restaurants: Linear Regression Model

	Coefficients	Standard Error	Significance
(Constant)	4.06	0.22	0.00
Educational level	0.05	0.03	0.13
Female (<i>Ref: Male</i>)	-0.14**	0.08	0.08
Age	-0.03***	0.00	0.00
Duration in Ireland (months)	0.00	0.00	0.29
Married (<i>Ref: not married</i>)	0.04	0.08	0.64
Regional Group (<i>Reference category: Non-EU East European</i>)			
Black African ¹	0.53***	0.11	0.00
White African ¹	0.20	0.19	0.30
North African	-0.12	0.17	0.48
Asian	-0.01	0.11	0.94
N of cases	977		
R square (adjusted)	0.062		

Note: See text for further details of measurement and models. * P <=0.1; ** P <= .05 ***P<=0.005.

¹Black Africans and White Africans are both from South/Central Africa. Black Africans includes other (mixed race and Asian) Africans.

Regarding discrimination in shops and restaurants, there is no variation by educational level, and women are once again less likely to experience discrimination in this domain. Younger people are more likely to be refused entry or badly treated in restaurants or shops, as are Black South/Central Africans. The other regional groups do not differ significantly from East Europeans, once we control for other factors.

6.4 Commercial Transactions

Discrimination in commercial transactions includes: being denied the opportunity to buy or rent a flat or house and being denied the opportunity to buy something on credit or borrow money from a bank during the past year. As the group of asylum seekers sampled are generally not allowed to rent or buy their own accommodation (see Section 2.4 for further details of accommodation

for asylum seekers), the model for discrimination in commercial transactions is just estimated for the sample of work permit holders.

Table 6.4 Discrimination in commercial transactions: Linear Regression Model (work permit holders only)

	Coefficients	Standard Error	Significance
(Constant)	2.36	0.24	0.00
Educational level	0.04	0.03	0.19
Female (<i>Ref: Male</i>)	-0.03	0.08	0.71
Age	-0.01	0.00	0.11
Duration in Ireland (months)	0.004**	0.00	0.04
Married (<i>Ref: not married</i>)	0.11	0.08	0.18
Regional Group (<i>Reference category: Non-EU East European</i>)			
Black African ¹	0.20	0.13	0.13
White African ¹	0.36**	0.16	0.02
North African	-0.30*	0.17	0.09
Asian	-0.18**	0.09	0.05
N of cases	584		
R square (adjusted)	0.043		

Note: See text for further details of measurement and models. * P <=0.1; ** P <= .05 ***P<=0.005.

¹Black Africans and White Africans are both from South/Central Africa. Black Africans includes other (mixed race and Asian) Africans.

In commercial transactions the experience of discrimination among the regional groups is somewhat different. Here it is not Black South/Central Africans who experience most discrimination, but White South/Central Africans. The fact that there is no significant effect for Black South/Central Africans is only partly attributable to the lower numbers of Black African work permit holders. North Africans and Asians actually experience somewhat less discrimination than East Europeans. To understand more fully the differences in the experience of migrants it would be interesting to know more details of the applications for credit or housing, or as noted in chapter 5, to know the overall proportion of loan applications of housing applications refused by banks and private landlords in Ireland.⁵⁸

6.5 Institutional Discrimination

Institutional discrimination includes: being badly treated/receiving poor service by the Department of Social and Family Affairs, Community Welfare Officers

⁵⁸ Once again the effect of duration is not interpreted here as people who have lived in Ireland longer are more likely to have experienced discrimination simply by virtue of having a longer 'risk period'.

or other Social Services; being badly treated/receiving poor service by the Gardai (police); being badly treated/receiving poor service by the immigration services; being badly treated/receiving poor service from healthcare services. It excludes being badly treated/receiving poor service by FAS (the Irish employment service) or the Department of Enterprise and Employment as this question is only relevant to work permit holders, and there was enough information on this area without including this item.

Table 6.5 Institutional Discrimination: Linear Regression Model

	Coefficients	Standard Error	Significance
(Constant)	5.08	0.33	0.00
Educational level	0.06	0.05	0.19
Female (<i>Ref: Male</i>)	0.18	0.12	0.14
Age	-0.02***	0.01	0.00
Duration in Ireland (months)	0.00	0.00	0.90
Married (<i>Ref: not married</i>)	0.09	0.12	0.44
Regional Group (<i>Reference category: Non-EU East European</i>)			
Black African ¹	0.65***	0.18	0.00
White African ¹	0.19	0.33	0.56
North African	-0.23	0.25	0.37
Asian	-0.30*	0.17	0.08
N of cases	789		
R square (adjusted)	0.075		

Note: See text for further details of measurement and models.

¹Black Africans and White Africans are both from South/Central Africa. Black Africans includes other (mixed race and Asian) Africans.

Women are not less likely to experience institutional discrimination, as in other domains; in fact in an alternative model (see Table 6.6) they are more likely to experience it. Younger people are also more likely to experience discrimination in contact with institutions. Black Africans are once again more likely to experience discrimination than East Europeans, Asians somewhat less likely to experience institutional discrimination.

6.6 Differences between asylum seekers and work permit holders

One very marked difference in the experience of discrimination is between the two samples, work permit holders and asylum seekers. The models above did not include this effect as membership of a sample is closely correlated with regional group for some groups like Black South/Central Africans. Table 6.6 presents the 3 domains for which we have responses from both asylum seekers and work permit holders and tests the difference between the two groups.

Table 6.6 Testing the differences between Work Permit Holders and Asylum Seekers: Linear Regression Model

	Public	Shops/restaurants	Institutions
	Coefficients		
(Constant)	4.33	4.55	6.17
Educational level	0.13***	0.06**	0.10**
Female (<i>Ref: Male</i>)	-0.22**	-0.13*	0.20*
Age	-0.03***	-0.03***	-0.02***
Duration in Ireland (months)	0.01***	0.00**	0.00*
Married (<i>Ref: not married</i>)	-0.11	0.09	0.19*
Regional Group (<i>Reference category: Non-EU East European</i>)			
Black African ¹	0.80***	0.35***	0.23
White African ¹	0.33	0.27	0.33
North African	-0.03	-0.18	-0.34
Asian	0.30**	0.06	-0.18
Work Permit Holder (<i>Ref: Asylum Seeker</i>)	-0.45***	-0.42***	-0.88***
N of cases	983	977	789
R square (Adjusted)	0.096	0.075	0.108

Note: See text for further details of measurement and models.

¹Black Africans and White Africans are both from South/Central Africa. Black Africans includes other (mixed race and Asian) Africans.

It is clear from this table that work permit holders in Ireland experience significantly less discrimination than asylum seekers. This is true of public racism/harassment, discrimination in shops and restaurants and institutional discrimination. This difference holds even though we have accounted for the different national composition of the samples. The difference between work permit holders and asylum seekers is greatest for institutional discrimination, indicating that it is in this domain where differences in legal status are most salient. Controlling for immigrant status also eliminates the impact of regional groups (Black Africans and Asians) for this domain. It should be noted that the reasons and nature of contact with Irish authorities are very different for work permit holders and asylum seekers.

The overall difference could be due to more favourable attitudes to work permit holders by the Irish population and authorities, as work permit holders are seen as 'legitimate', paying taxes and fulfilling a need in the Irish labour market. Asylum seekers are more likely to be seen as illegitimate and a burden on the State (especially as they are not allowed to work). Given the very rapid rise in asylum applications between 1995 and 2000 (see Table 2.5), there was a perception by some people in Ireland that applicants were using the asylum system as a route to economic migration, and that their asylum applications

were not genuine. In addition, because of geographical dispersion (see section 2.4), asylum seekers tend to be more easily identified, as they live in dedicated accommodation, often in small towns, and they do not work. Work permit holders are more likely to live in cities and be less distinguishable from the native population.

Alternatively the differences between the groups may be linked to the attitudes of the migrants themselves. On the one hand, work permit holders, all of whom have jobs and many of whom live in private accommodation are on a much more secure footing and more likely to feel integrated, in spite of their time-limited work permit. Asylum seekers are in a very insecure position - they may have been refused asylum already (and be waiting for the outcome of an appeal) and in any case are in a kind of 'limbo', pending a decision by the authorities as to whether or not they can stay in Ireland. The situation of migrants may affect their experiences of discrimination.

6.7 Summary of modelling discrimination

These models allow us to draw a number of conclusions about the migrants most affected by discrimination in Ireland.

- Highly educated migrants are significantly more likely to experience discrimination in two domains: employment and public arenas. There is no evidence that those with low qualifications experience more discrimination in any domains. This is consistent with findings from the Netherlands, for example.
- Migrant women experience discrimination less often in public places and shops/restaurants but if anything experience institutional discrimination more often. It is not true that migrant women in Ireland experience more harassment on the street, as is the case, for example, in the Netherlands and Greece.
- Young migrants experience more discrimination than older migrants in all domains except commercial discrimination. This is true in most other countries studied.
- Migrants who have been in Ireland longer tend to have experienced more discrimination in the past year, though compared to most other countries, all the migrants studied have been in Ireland for a relatively short time.
- Black South/Central Africans are more likely to experience discrimination than East Europeans at work, in public places, shops/restaurants and institutions.
- Asians are more likely to experience discrimination than East Europeans in public places, and less likely to experience discrimination in commercial transactions and institutions.
- In commercial transactions and in employment, White South/Central Africans experience discrimination more often than East Europeans. North Africans experience commercial discrimination less often than

East Europeans. Otherwise White South/Central Africans' and North Africans' experience is not significantly different from that of East Europeans. This is partly a result of the relatively small sample size of these groups, which makes it more difficult to establish significant associations in a multivariate context.

- Asylum seekers are more likely to experience discrimination than work permit holders in a range of domains – public places, shops and restaurants and institutions. This is even after controlling for regional group.

Chapter 7

Conclusion

This study is based on the first large-scale representative survey of immigrants' experiences of racism and discrimination in Ireland. In the absence of established migrant groups in Ireland, we sampled a broad range of non-EU adult migrants, and divided them into groups according to region, and in the case of South/Central Africans, race. While this resulted in a very diverse range of nationalities, what the vast majority of these migrants had in common was that they came to Ireland in the last 5 years. Our reweighted data presents a representative sample of work permit holders and asylum seekers living in Ireland in Summer 2005.

For most domains studied, Black South/Central Africans experience considerably more racism and discrimination than any of the other groups. As such, the pattern is closest to that reported in Germany. Black Africans experience a particularly high level of racial harassment on the street and in public transport, relative to other migrants. They also experience more discrimination in shops and restaurants, in access to employment and in contact with institutions. Ironically the group which experience the most discrimination is one of the groups which most wants to stay (see Table 4.9a) – though this may be also related to the experience in their home countries.

North Africans and Asians generally experience much lower levels of discrimination than Black South/Central Africans, despite the fact that they too look visibly different from the native Irish population. Non-EU East Europeans also experience relatively low levels of discrimination relative to Black Africans. It is reassuring that these groups, who make up the majority of Irish migrants, have not experienced racism in many domains.

Asylum seekers are much more likely to experience discrimination than work permit holders in Ireland. This is true in all the domains where the groups can be compared – in private life and public arenas, in shops and restaurants and in institutions, and even after controlling for membership of a regional group.

The domains where Irish migrants experienced most racism and discrimination were on the street/in public transport and insults and harassment in the workplace. This is true of all regional groups. This general pattern is consistent with findings from other countries, though bad treatment by the police and being denied access to housing is much less common among migrants in Ireland than in most other countries.

Ireland has relatively robust legislative provisions around racism and discrimination. Measures such as the Equality Act 2004, the Equal Status Act 2000 and the Employment Equality Act 1998 provide important protections for

immigrants in the labour market and in access to goods and services and facilities. The Equality Authority was established in 1999 under the Employment Equality Act 1998 to help enforce the equality legislation. The Garda Racial and Intercultural office was set up within the Irish police force to develop and monitor strategies to deal with ethnic and racial diversity, and indeed this may explain why bad treatment by the police was somewhat lower than expected. The National Consultative Committee on Racism and Interculturalism was established in 1998. The publication of the government's National Action Plan on Racism (NAPR) in January 2005 further enhanced anti racism and discrimination protection. However, as this survey found, racism and discrimination is relatively high among Black Africans, and the recent Central Statistics Office special module on equality found discrimination on the grounds of racism/ethnic origin was higher than all other grounds for discrimination in Ireland.⁵⁹ Of course no level of racism is acceptable.

In recent months discrimination in the workplace has emerged as a particular concern in public debate. The results of this survey support the view that immigrants are frequently at risk of racism and discrimination at work. The Equality Authority has reported that almost one third of all cases taken by the authority in 2004 under the Employment Equality Acts related to allegations of discrimination on the basis of race. There is clearly no room for complacency and adequate enforcement of legislation is essential. The number of labour inspectors in Ireland was recently increased from 20 to 31. This is an insufficient number to ensure adequate protection of immigrants in the workplace. It should also be noted that many migrants work in sectors of the labour market with low rates of unionisation (shops and restaurants, agriculture).

In fact, levels of reported racism in Ireland tend to be lower than in the other countries in the study, particularly Southern European countries. That said, comparisons with other countries is made somewhat difficult as (1) The Irish survey was based on two nationally representative sampling frames for work permit holders and asylum applicants and (2) the groups in Ireland are multinational groups as opposed to one nationality, as in most other countries. And Irish migrants are all very recently arrived compared to most other countries. It is an interesting question whether racism will increase or decrease as migrant communities become more established and increase as a proportion of the overall population. The Irish experience of migration has coincided with very rapid economic growth and an unprecedented increase in employment, with unemployment at about 4% since 2000. It is possible that the economic boom has created an auspicious context for the reception of migrants into Ireland.

⁵⁹ Other grounds for discrimination investigated in this report were: age, gender, family status, disability, marital status, sexual orientation, religious beliefs, membership of the Traveller community and other. Central Statistics Office (2005) *Quarterly National Household Survey: Equality*, Quarter 4 2004. Cork: CSO.

Appendix I

Questionnaire with answer percentages

1. Are you male or female?

	South/Central Black & Other African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
Male	46.6%	63.2%	80.0%	74.5%	61.0%	63.5%
Female	53.4%	36.8%	20.0%	25.5%	39.0%	36.5%

2. What age category are you in?

	South/Central Black African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
18 to 29 age category	40.8%	26.3%	56.9%	34.9%	43.8%	39.7%
30 to 39 age category	49.3%	42.1%	29.2%	44.2%	39.9%	43.6%
Over 40 age category	9.9%	31.6%	13.8%	20.9%	16.3%	16.7%

3. When did you most recently come to live in Ireland?

	South/Central Black African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
LT 12 months	21.3%	0.0%	39.1%	12.9%	6.4%	14.9%
1 to 2 yrs	32.1%	5.6%	17.2%	16.3%	23.7%	22.2%
2 to 3 yrs	31.4%	50.0%	20.3%	29.2%	38.2%	32.1%
3 to 4 yrs	9.8%	16.7%	14.1%	20.0%	12.4%	14.9%
Over 4 yrs	5.4%	27.8%	9.4%	21.7%	19.3%	16.0%

4. Before you came to Ireland, did you know anyone from your home country who was living in Ireland?

	South/Central Black African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
Yes	15.5%	50.0%	31.7%	53.3%	50.0%	40.7%
No	84.5%	50.0%	68.3%	46.7%	50.0%	59.3%

5. What is your country of birth?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
1 Nigeria	45.4%	2.6%		.2%		12.8%
2 South Africa	7.6%	89.5%				5.2%
3 Zimbabwe	3.6%					1.0%
4 Congo	12.9%					3.6%
5 Angola	4.3%	2.6%				1.3%
6 Other Central/Southern African Country	25.8%	5.3%				7.3%
7 Somalia			40.9%			2.5%
8 Sudan			7.6%			.5%
9 Egypt			13.6%			.8%
10 Morocco			7.6%			.5%
11 Algeria			10.6%			.6%
12 Other North African Country			19.7%			1.2%
13 China				10.4%		4.0%
14 Philippines				33.5%		13.0%
15 India				12.0%		4.7%
16 Malaysia				5.7%		2.2%
17 Turkey				2.1%		.8%
18 Other Asian Country				35.8%		13.9%
19 Poland					1.9%	.5%
20 Romania					18.5%	4.4%
21 Latvia					3.1%	.7%
23 Ukraine					27.7%	6.6%
24 Other East European Country				.2%	48.8%	11.7%
25 Other Western Europe	.3%					.1%

6. What is your legal status in Ireland?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
1 Work permit holder	9.7%	94.6%	21.9%	84.4%	77.3%	58.7%
2 Student	.7%					.2%
3 Asylum seeker	42.5%		65.6%	9.2%	11.9%	22.1%
4 Refugee	3.3%		1.6%	.9%	1.5%	1.8%
5 Permission, remain- parent, IR born child	31.4%	2.7%	3.1%	4.5%	6.2%	12.2%
6 Other	12.0%	2.7%	6.3%	.7%	1.5%	4.4%
7 EU Citizen	.3%		1.6%	.2%	1.5%	.6%

7. How would you describe your ethnic origin?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
1 White		100.0%	16.7%	3.6%	98.0%	28.9%
2 Black	96.0%		56.7%	2.9%		31.4%
3 Asian	1.7%		3.3%	91.4%	.4%	36.6%
4 Roma			3.3%		.8%	.4%
5 Other	2.3%		20.0%	2.2%	.8%	2.8%

8. What is your Nationality?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
1 Nigeria	45.5%	2.6%				12.7%
2 South Africa	8.0%	89.5%				5.3%
3 Zimbabwe	3.7%					1.0%
4 Congo	13.6%					3.8%
5 Angola	4.7%	2.6%				1.4%
6 Other Central/Southern African Country	24.6%	5.3%				7.0%
7 Somalia			40.9%			2.5%
8 Sudan			7.6%			.5%
9 Egypt			13.6%			.8%
10 Morocco			7.6%			.5%
11 Algeria			10.6%			.6%
12 Other North African Country			19.7%			1.2%
13 China				11.5%		4.5%
14 Philippines				33.4%		13.0%
15 India				12.0%		4.7%
16 Malaysia				5.6%		2.2%
17 Turkey				2.1%		.8%
18 Other Asian Country				35.3%		13.8%
19 Poland					1.9%	.5%
20 Romania					18.5%	4.4%
21 Latvia					3.1%	.7%
23 Ukraine					27.7%	6.6%
24 Other East European Country					48.8%	11.7%

9. What is your religion/faith?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
1 Muslim	8.7%	2.6%	76.6%	26.4%	1.6%	17.8%
2 Christian catholic	44.3%	30.8%	6.3%	35.8%	14.8%	31.3%
3 Christian protestant	37.2%	46.2%	3.1%	5.9%	10.9%	17.0%
4 Hindu	1.0%			8.5%		3.6%
5 Buddhist	.3%			10.1%	.8%	4.3%
6 Sikh	.3%			.7%		.4%
7 Jewish				.2%	.4%	.2%
8 Other religion	6.4%	12.8%	10.9%	3.8%	61.3%	18.9%
9 None	1.7%	7.7%	3.1%	8.5%	10.2%	6.7%

10a. What is your highest level of education?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
1 No formal education/never went to school	1.0%		21.9%	.7%	.4%	1.9%
2 Elementary/primary school	6.4%		18.8%	5.4%	.8%	5.2%
3 Completed 1/2/3 years of secondary school	10.1%	2.6%	14.1%	13.5%	2.3%	9.5%
4 Completed 4/more yrs of secondary school	33.2%	34.2%	20.3%	22.7%	13.1%	23.6%
5 University degree/3rd level diploma	47.7%	52.6%	12.5%	51.1%	71.0%	52.7%
6 Other	1.7%	10.5%	12.5%	6.6%	12.4%	7.1%

10b. At what age did you complete your highest level of education?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
Mean Age in years	22	22	20	20	22	21

10c. In what country did you complete your highest level of education?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
Country of birth	87.2%	92.1%	92.3%	90.2%	91.5%	87.2%
Ireland	5.4%		1.5%	4.8%	.8%	5.4%
Other	7.4%	7.9%	6.2%	5.0%	7.8%	7.4%

10d. Do you have any vocational qualification such as an apprenticeship?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
Yes	40.5%	28.9%	34.8%	50.8%	79.5%	53.0%
No	59.5%	71.1%	65.2%	49.2%	20.5%	47.0%

11. Do you currently have a paid job?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
Yes	10.6%	92.1%	25.8%	88.0%	81.5%	61.4%
No	89.4%	7.9%	74.2%	12.0%	18.5%	38.6%

12. If you have a job, what is the main activity of the business or organisation you work for?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
1 Farming,forestry & fishing	3.1%			1.6%	10.0%	4.2%
2 Manufacturing(eg factory)	9.4%	8.3%	23.5%	14.6%	17.7%	15.2%
3 Building	6.3%	11.1%	5.9%	3.0%	11.5%	6.3%
4 Wholesale & Sales(eg shop)	9.4%	25.0%	5.9%	5.4%	12.9%	9.0%
5 Hotels, Restaurant & Bars	12.5%	8.3%	41.2%	43.8%	22.5%	33.6%
6 Transport, Communication	3.1%	11.1%		1.9%	3.3%	2.9%
7 Banks,Insurance & Other Business Services	9.4%	5.6%		2.2%	3.8%	3.2%
8 Public Administration/Government	.0%			1.4%	.5%	.9%
9 Education		8.3%	5.9%	1.6%	1.9%	2.1%
10 Health	25.0%	5.6%	5.9%	9.7%	3.8%	8.3%
11 Other Services	21.9%	16.7%	11.8%	14.9%	12.0%	14.3%

13a. Do you feel you are overqualified for this job?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
Yes	71.9%	50.0%	58.8%	58.4%	77.4%	64.6%
No	28.1%	50.0%	41.2%	41.6%	22.6%	35.4%

13b. If yes, why do you think this is the case?

Multiple response	% of cases
1 Qualifications not recognized in Ireland	24.0%
2 No relevant jobs available	9.6%
3 Language difficulties	14.5%
4 Nationality/Ethnic Origin	9.8%
5 Work Permit system	71.0%
6 Other	4.0%

14 a) What is your gross pay?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
Mean gross monthly	€2362.47	€2429.16	€1918.11	€1922.44	€2009.17	€1999.74

14 b) What is your net pay?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
Mean nett monthly	€1775.08	€1990.11	€1619.03	€1600.13	€1796.83	€1694.49

15 a) How many hours per week do you normally work (including , usual, overtime)?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
Average hours per week	43	44	42	42	45	43

15b) How many days paid holiday do you get per year?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
Days paid holiday	19	20	20	21	21	21

16. How long have you been working with your current employer? Answer in terms of weeks, months or years, whichever is most relevant to you?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
Months	28.7	27.2	29.6	29.1	28.7	28.9

17. Are you currently living in accommodation provided by your employer?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
Yes	9.4%	16.7%	17.6%	35.0%	20.3%	27.6%
No	90.6%	83.3%	82.4%	65.0%	79.7%	72.4%

18. Since you started your first regular job or business, roughly how many years have you spent at work?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
Total Years	9	14	5	7	10	8
Years in Ireland	2	3	3	3	3	3

19. Which of the following best describes your current status with regard to work?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
1 Working more than 30hrs per week	12.7%	84.6%	32.1%	84.0%	83.5%	62.6%
2 Unemployed	15.4%	2.6%	3.6%	1.9%	2.0%	5.5%
3 In education or training	4.9%	2.6%	1.8%	.7%	1.2%	2.0%
4 On sick leave/unable to work due illness	.4%			1.5%	.4%	.8%
5 Retired	.4%			.5%		.3%
6 Family/caring responsibilities at home	1.5%	2.6%		2.7%	.4%	1.7%
7 Not allowed to work in Ireland	62.5%	2.6%	60.7%	8.0%	11.4%	25.6%
8 Other activity	1.9%	2.6%	1.8%	.2%		.8%
9 Working less than 30hrs per week	.4%	2.6%		.5%	1.2%	.7%

20. Have you been turned down for a job you applied for, and for which you were qualified, because of your ethnic/national origin since you came to Ireland?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
No, never	62.2%	62.2%	49.2%	73.9%	75.8%	62.5%
Yes, 1-2 times	6.3%	27.0%	11.9%	14.4%	7.1%	10.8%
Yes, 3-4 times	.4%	2.7%		4.1%	1.2%	2.1%
Yes, 5 times or more	2.6%	5.4%	1.7%	2.0%	6.0%	3.2%
N/A No job since coming to Ireland.	55.0%	2.7%	37.3%	5.6%	9.9%	21.4%

21. Have you missed a promotion or been made redundant because of your ethnic/national origin since you came to Ireland?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
No, never	46.2%	76.3%	60.0%	79.7%	73.2%	68.1%
Yes, 1-2 times	3.4%	15.8%	7.3%	11.9%	11.6%	9.5%
Yes, 3-4 times	.4%	2.6%		2.2%	2.0%	1.6%
Yes, 5 times or more	2.6%	5.3%		.5%	2.8%	1.8%
N/A No job since coming to Ireland.	47.4%		32.7%	5.7%	10.4%	19.1%

22. Have you been subjected to insults or other forms of harassment at work because of your ethnic/national origin since you came to Ireland?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
No, never	39.4%	57.9%	55.4%	68.5%	59.9%	57.6%
Yes, 1-2 times	8.9%	10.5%	7.1%	13.7%	14.3%	12.1%
Yes, 3-4 times	3.0%	7.9%		4.6%	4.4%	4.0%
Yes, 5 times or more	8.9%	21.1%	5.4%	7.8%	12.3%	9.6%
N/A No job since coming to Ireland.	39.8%	2.6%	32.1%	5.4%	9.1%	16.7%

23. Have you been denied the opportunity to buy or rent a flat or house because of your ethnic/national origin since you came to Ireland?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
No, never	40.6%	65.8%	62.1%	77.9%	72.1%	65.5%
Yes, 1-2 times	6.8%	23.7%	3.4%	6.3%	10.4%	7.9%
Yes, 3-4 times	2.3%	2.6%		1.7%	4.4%	2.4%
Yes, 5 times or more	3.4%	2.6%		.5%	1.2%	1.5%
N/A No job since coming to Ireland.	47.0%	5.3%	34.5%	13.6%	12.0%	22.7%

24. Have you been subject to insults or harassment in school/college/university because of your ethnic/national origin since you came to Ireland?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
No, never	47.6%	57.9%	67.3%	78.4%	75.9%	68.4%
Yes, 1-2 times	5.9%	2.6%	.0%	3.2%	1.6%	3.3%
Yes, 3-4 times	1.9%			.5%		.7%
Yes, 5 times or more	4.5%	2.6%	1.8%	1.0%	.4%	1.9%
N/A No job since coming to Ireland.	40.1%	36.8%	30.9%	17.0%	22.1%	25.8%

25. Have you been refused entry to a restaurant, a pub, a night-club, dance hall or similar because of your ethnic/national origin, during the last year in Ireland?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
No, never	79.8%	84.2%	90.2%	89.2%	88.5%	86.4%
Yes, 1-2 times	10.8%	13.2%	4.9%	8.2%	7.3%	8.7%
Yes, 3-4 times	2.9%	2.6%	3.3%	.7%	1.9%	1.8%
Yes, 5 times or more	6.5%		1.6%	1.9%	2.3%	3.1%

26. Have you been refused entry into a shop when you wanted to buy something because of your ethnic/national origin, during the last year in Ireland?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
No, never	90.5%	92.1%	98.3%	97.6%	98.8%	95.9%
Yes, 1-2 times	7.3%	5.3%	1.7%	1.7%	1.2%	3.2%
Yes, 3-4 times	1.8%			.5%		.7%
Yes, 5 times or more	.4%	2.6%		.2%		.3%

27. Have you been denied the possibility to hire something or buy something on credit (e.g. video recorder or similar), or borrow money from a bank because of your ethnic/national origin during the last year in Ireland?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
No, never	80.1%	62.2%	96.7%	87.6%	86.0%	84.9%
Yes, 1-2 times	10.9%	32.4%	3.3%	9.7%	9.3%	10.4%
Yes, 3-4 times	3.0%	2.7%		1.5%	2.7%	2.1%
Yes, 5 times or more	6.0%	2.7%		1.2%	1.9%	2.6%

28. Have you been badly treated when you visited a restaurant or were buying something in a shop because of your ethnic/national origin during the last year in Ireland?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
No, never	69.7%	81.6%	89.7%	88.5%	86.5%	82.8%
Yes, 1-2 times	14.4%	13.2%	8.6%	6.7%	6.9%	9.2%
Yes, 3-4 times	8.7%	2.6%		2.6%	3.9%	4.4%
Yes, 5 times or more	7.2%	2.6%	1.7%	2.2%	2.7%	3.6%

29. Have you been subjected to insults or harassment by your neighbours because of your ethnic/national origin, during the last year in Ireland?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
No, never	75.6%	87.2%	88.5%	87.3%	89.6%	84.9%
Yes, 1-2 times	14.0%	12.8%	9.8%	8.9%	8.5%	10.3%
Yes, 3-4 times	3.2%			1.4%	.8%	1.6%
Yes, 5 times or more	7.2%		1.6%	2.4%	1.2%	3.2%

30. Have you been subjected to threats, insults or other forms of harassment in other contexts, e.g. on the street, or public transport etc. because of your ethnic/national origin, during the last year in Ireland?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
No, never	46.7%	71.1%	75.0%	69.3%	75.0%	65.0%
Yes, 1-2 times	28.6%	15.8%	13.3%	19.2%	18.8%	21.2%
Yes, 3-4 times	8.7%	7.9%	6.7%	5.8%	2.7%	5.9%
Yes, 5 times or more	16.0%	5.3%	5.0%	5.8%	3.5%	7.9%

31. Have you been subjected to violence, robbery, theft or any other serious crime which you believe was due to your ethnic origin, during the last year in Ireland?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
No, never	88.5%	76.3%	89.8%	89.9%	92.3%	89.6%
Yes, 1-2 times	8.2%	18.4%	10.2%	8.2%	6.5%	8.3%
Yes, 3-4 times	1.8%			1.2%	.4%	1.0%
Yes, 5 times or more	1.4%	5.3%		.7%	.8%	1.0%

32. Have you ever reported this to the Gardai/police?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
No, never	85.6%	50.0%	71.4%	76.8%	70.5%	78.2%
Yes, one time	10.9%	33.3%	28.6%	21.8%	25.6%	18.7%
Yes, every time	3.4%	16.7%		1.4%	3.8%	3.0%

33. Have you been badly treated or received poor service by FAS (the Irish employment service) or the Department of Enterprise and Employment because of your ethnic/national origin during the last year?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
No, never	57.2%	59.0%	79.3%	83.3%	67.2%	71.1%
Yes, 1-2 times	5.2%	12.8%	1.7%	3.3%	7.3%	5.1%
Yes, 3-4 times		2.6%		.2%		.2%
Yes, 5 times or more	.7%		.0%	.2%	.8%	.5%
N/A No contact in last year	36.9%	25.6%	19.0%	12.9%	24.7%	23.1%

34. Have you been badly treated or received poor service by the Department of Social and Family Affairs, Community Welfare Officers or other Social Services because of your ethnic/national origin during the last year?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
No, never	67.4%	57.9%	87.9%	84.6%	70.4%	75.7%
Yes, 1-2 times	11.7%	5.3%	3.4%	4.0%	6.9%	6.8%
Yes, 3-4 times	6.2%	5.3%	3.4%	1.0%	1.2%	2.7%
Yes, 5 times or more	6.2%			.7%	1.9%	2.4%
N/A No contact in last year	8.6%	31.6%	5.2%	9.7%	19.6%	12.4%

35. Have you been badly treated or received poor service in contacts with the Gardai (police) of your ethnic/national origin during the last year?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
No, never	70.0%	71.1%	82.8%	89.0%	76.5%	79.8%
Yes, 1-2 times	11.4%	10.5%	6.9%	3.8%	5.0%	6.6%
Yes, 3-4 times	2.4%			.2%	.8%	.9%
Yes, 5 times or more	5.9%		.0%		.8%	1.8%
N/A No contact in last year	10.3%	18.4%	10.3%	6.9%	16.9%	10.9%

36. Have you been badly treated or received poor service in contacts with the immigration services (including the department of Justice Immigration and Citizenship services or the Department of Foreign affairs Visa service) because of your ethnic/national origin during the last year?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
No, never	68.4%	60.5%	80.0%	83.3%	73.8%	75.9%
Yes, 1-2 times	15.1%	15.8%	10.0%	8.9%	10.8%	11.3%
Yes, 3-4 times	1.7%	10.5%	1.7%	1.2%	2.3%	2.0%
Yes, 5 times or more	4.8%	2.6%		1.7%	3.5%	2.9%
I did not have contacts with social services during the	10.0%	10.5%	8.3%	5.0%	9.6%	7.9%

37. Have you been badly treated or received poor service from healthcare services (doctors or hospitals) because of your ethnic/national origin during the last year?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
No, never	76.9%	84.2%	87.9%	84.1%	68.1%	78.4%
Yes, 1-2 times	7.1%	7.9%	6.9%	5.7%	11.5%	7.7%
Yes, 3-4 times	6.8%			1.2%	1.2%	2.6%
Yes, 5 times or more	4.8%			.7%	2.3%	2.1%
I did not have contacts with social services during the	4.4%	7.9%	5.2%	8.3%	16.9%	9.2%

38a. If yes, to Q33 to Q37 did you make a formal complaint?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
Yes	18.7%		30.0%	17.6%	18.8%	18.2%
No	81.3%	100.0%	70.0%	82.4%	81.3%	81.8%

38b. If you made a complaint, where did you make the complaint?

	South/Central Black and Other African	North Africa	Asia	Non-EU Eastern European	Total
1.00 In the dept/org it happened	40.0%	16.7%	35.7%	61.1%	42.9%
2.00 Gardai	12.0%	16.7%	7.1%		7.9%
3.00 NCCRI	4.0%				1.6%
4.00 NGO	12.0%	16.7%	14.3%	5.6%	11.1%
5.00 Gov Body	8.0%		28.6%	27.8%	17.5%
6.00 Other	24.0%	50.0%	14.3%	5.6%	19.0%

39. Do you plan to return to your country of origin?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
I intend to return within 5 years	4.5%	10.8%	1.6%	13.0%	12.9%	9.9%
In intend to return, but probably this will take longer than 5 years	13.7%	8.1%	6.3%	16.8%	13.7%	14.3%
I intend to stay in Ireland for good	53.3%	59.5%	33.3%	35.3%	36.1%	41.1%
I intend to leave Ireland but not return to country of origin	3.8%	8.1%	9.5%	6.0%	7.1%	5.9%
I don't know, I'm not sure	24.7%	13.5%	49.2%	28.8%	30.2%	28.7%

40. People living in Ireland can feel a sense of belonging, loyalty and identification with Ireland to different extents. Please indicate on a scale of 0 to 7 how strongly you have a sense of belonging in Ireland. A score of 0 means that you feel no sense of belonging in Ireland and 7 means that you feel a strong sense of belonging in Ireland. Where do you feel most at home?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
1 No sense of belonging	5.4%	2.6%	7.3%	3.4%	2.3%	3.9%
2	3.0%	13.2%		2.9%	3.9%	3.4%
3	6.4%	7.9%	9.1%	3.2%	7.0%	5.5%
4	8.1%	18.4%	18.2%	8.5%	16.7%	11.2%
5	16.4%	15.8%	16.4%	14.8%	21.8%	17.1%
6	11.4%	7.9%	14.5%	20.1%	15.6%	15.8%
7 Strong sense of belonging	9.7%	13.2%	1.8%	14.1%	13.2%	12.0%

41. Please indicate on a scale of 0 to 7 how strongly you have a sense of belonging in your country of origin? A score of 0 means that you feel no sense of belonging in your country of origin and 7 means that you feel a strong sense of belonging in your country of origin.

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
1 No sense of belonging	24.7%	2.6%	16.7%	7.0%	9.2%	12.8%
2	9.2%	5.3%	5.6%	2.2%	4.6%	5.0%
3	8.6%	18.4%	3.7%	3.9%	7.7%	6.6%
4	11.0%	13.2%	3.7%	7.5%	13.1%	9.8%
5	9.2%	7.9%	14.8%	11.9%	9.2%	10.5%
6	4.5%	21.1%	9.3%	8.0%	18.5%	10.1%
7 Strong sense of belonging	8.6%	15.8%	1.9%	10.9%	14.6%	10.9%

42. Think of the friends and acquaintances you socialise with during your free time. How often do you socialise with

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North African	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
People from your own country of origin						
Never	5.6%	13.9%	7.8%	.8%	4.0%	3.7%
Seldom	22.3%	33.3%	21.6%	23.7%	33.2%	26.0%
Often	39.4%	36.1%	43.1%	35.7%	28.5%	35.3%
Always	32.7%	16.7%	27.5%	39.8%	34.4%	35.1%
Other ethnic/national minority groups						
Never	4.2%	24.2%	4.3%	10.9%	9.9%	9.0%
Seldom	32.4%	36.4%	32.6%	46.6%	38.1%	39.5%
Often	46.3%	24.2%	43.5%	30.7%	39.7%	37.8%
Always	17.0%	15.2%	19.6%	11.7%	12.3%	13.8%
Irish people						
Never	8.8%	2.7%	16.3%	4.3%	3.9%	5.9%
Seldom	28.6%	13.5%	16.3%	31.4%	31.8%	29.3%
Often	33.0%	54.1%	42.9%	39.9%	38.0%	38.2%
Always	29.7%	29.7%	24.5%	24.5%	26.4%	26.6%

43. Do you consider it to be easy or difficult to make Irish friends?

	Black & Other South/Central African	White South/Central African	North Africa n	Asian	Non-EU East European	Total
Very easy	25.6%	13.2%	20.0%	30.3%	19.5%	25.2%
Quite easy	32.1%	39.5%	36.7%	49.5%	44.4%	42.4%
Quite difficult	32.4%	36.8%	28.3%	16.8%	28.8%	25.4%
Very Difficult	9.9%	10.5%	15.0%	3.4%	7.4%	7.0%