



THANK YOU IRELAND
— 2004 – 2014 —

Ten years of Polish post-accession migration

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PUBLIC LECTURE HOSTED BY FORUM POLONIA IN ASSOCIATION WITH INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL INTEGRATION STUDIES (IIIS) AND MIGRATION AND EMPLOYMENT RESEARCH CENTRE (MERC)

Overview

- Ireland and Poland: Context of recent migration
- A demographic profile of Poles in Ireland
- A new second generation
- Integration in the labour market and beyond
- The road ahead: future challenges

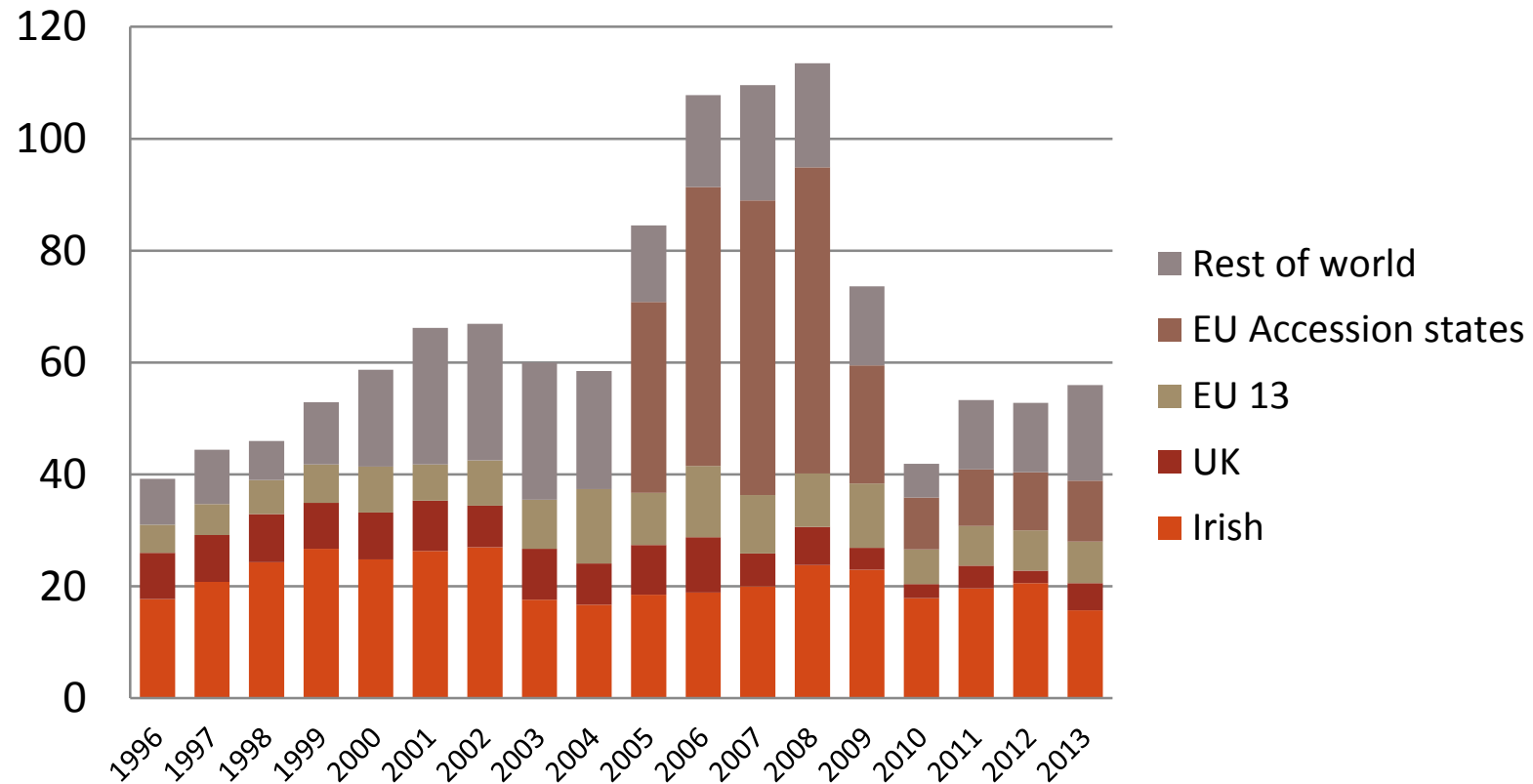
Ireland and Poland: Some background



Image by Anna Flynn

Immigration to Ireland

Figure 1: Inward migration to Ireland by region of origin



Polish (e)migrations



Image by Lukasz Gancarz

History of emigration

- Political and economic reasons
- 'Heroes' and 'traitors' (Iglicka, 2005; Garapich, 2008)

Economic and political transition after 1989

- Opening of borders
- Waiving of Visa requirements
- Semi-legality of migration

EU accession

- Opening of labour markets in UK, Ireland and Sweden

Push and pull factors (Lee 1966)

Push factors:

e.g. Political instability

Lack of job opportunities

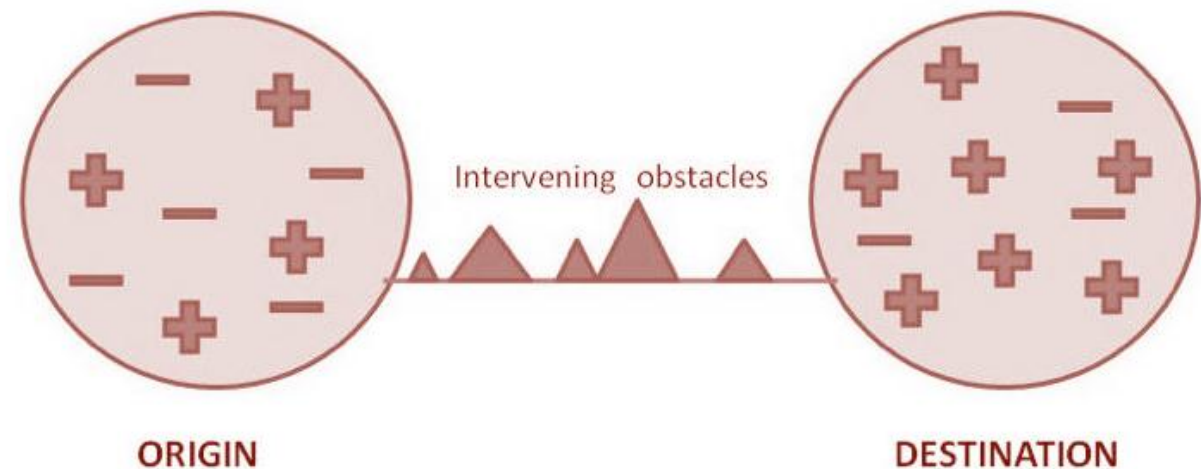
Poverty

Pull factors:

e.g. Job opportunities

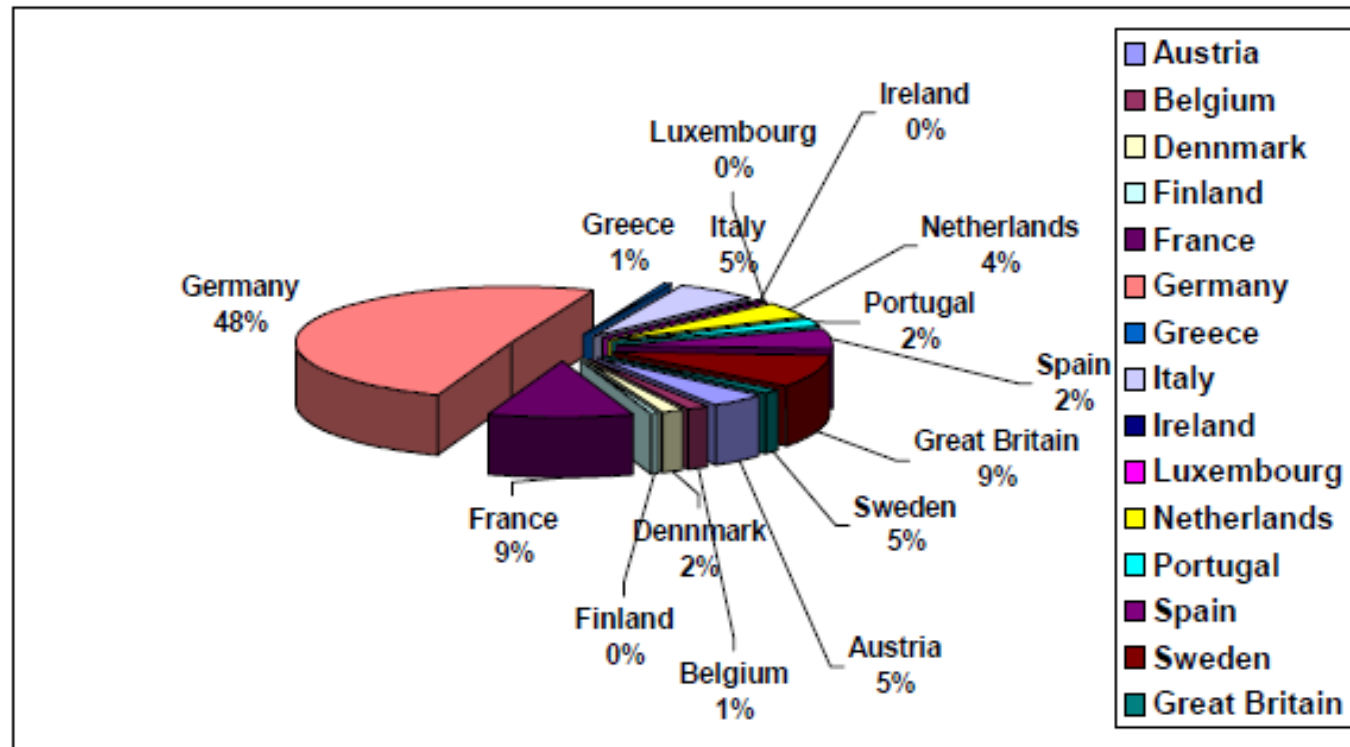
Higher wages

Quality of life



Ireland and Poland: Before EU accession...

Figure 5. Which country of the European Union would you like to work in?



(Grabowska 2003)

Source: CBOS 2001/14.

*Where 0 value is indicated, the % was less than 0.05%.

N = 379 - only those who considered going and working abroad.

...and after

'Unexpected' migration

- Small migration streams; few established networks
- About 2,000 Poles in Ireland (2002 Census)

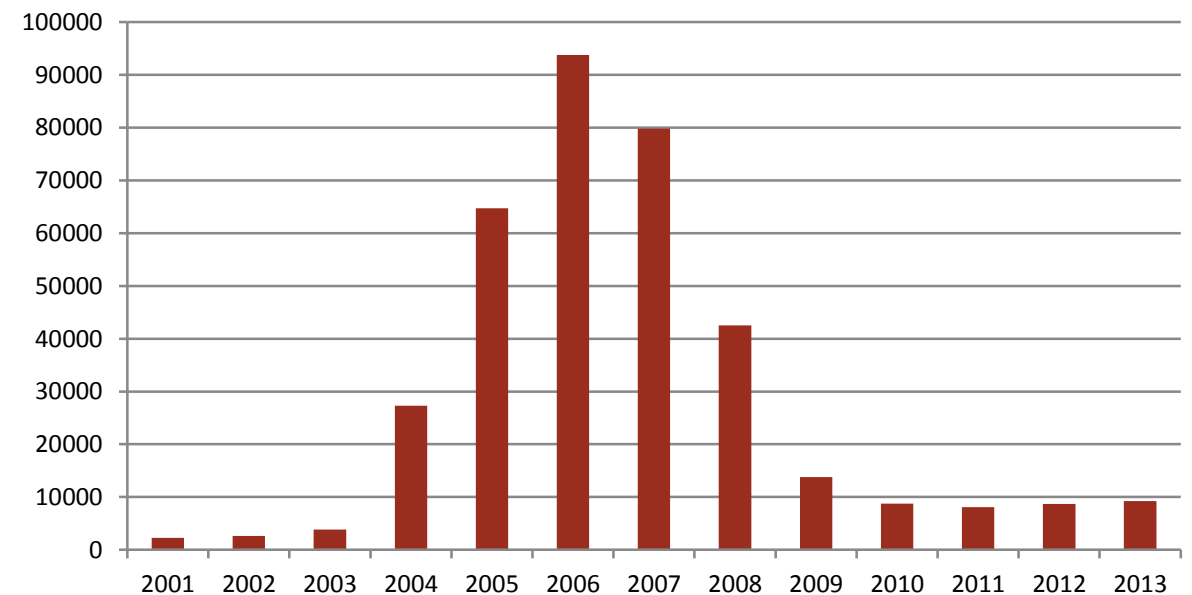
EU accession 2004

- Booming labour market
- By 2008: around 200,000 Poles in Ireland
- Ethnic infrastructure (newspapers, shops, organisations...)

Economic crisis

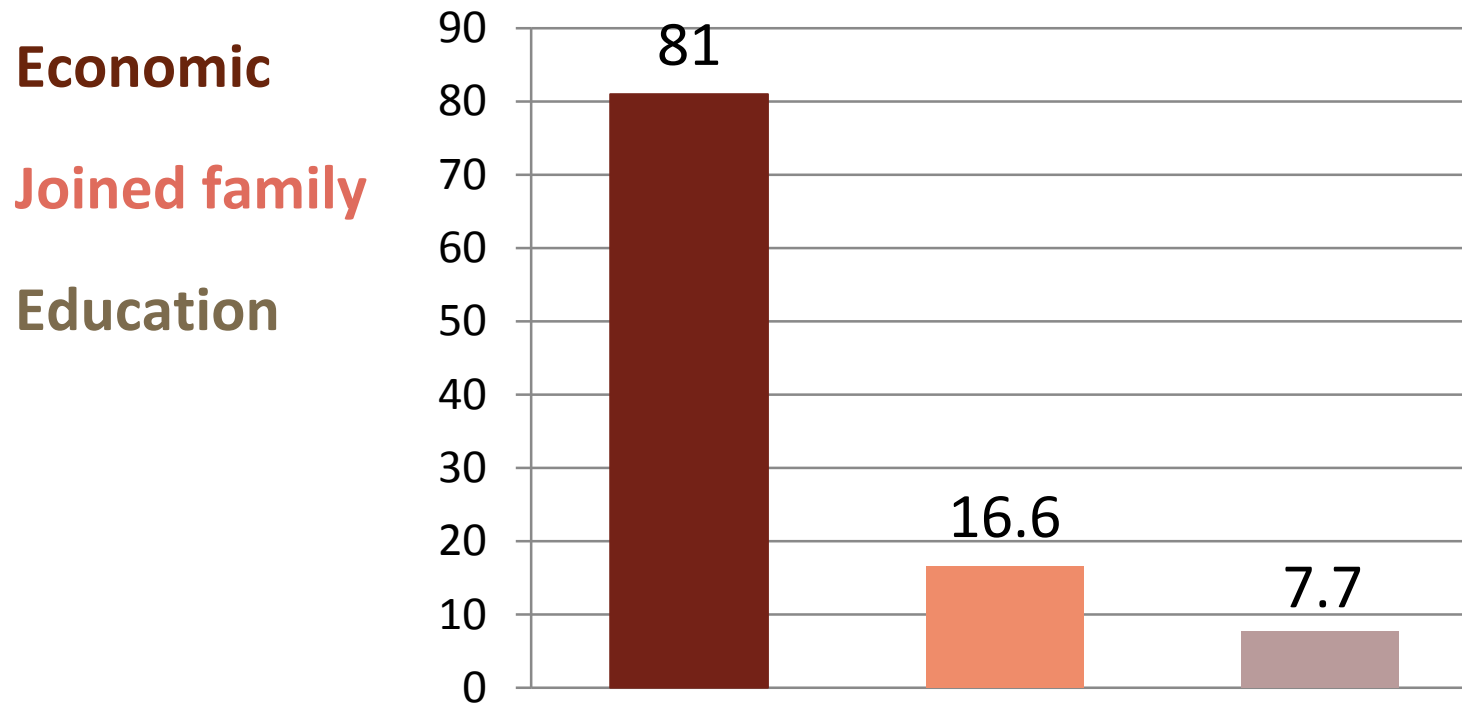
- From immigration to emigration?

PPS numbers allocated per year



Why?

Reasons for migration according to Polish migrants* (SCIP)



*Multiple choices possible

'Traditional' labour migrants or 'free movers'?

New opportunities for mobility within European free movement regime

Increase in temporary/circular migration from East to West (e.g. Favell 2008)

More fluid mobilities (e.g. Engbersen 2010)

Changing aspirations over time (Wickham et al. 2013)

Profile of Poles in Ireland

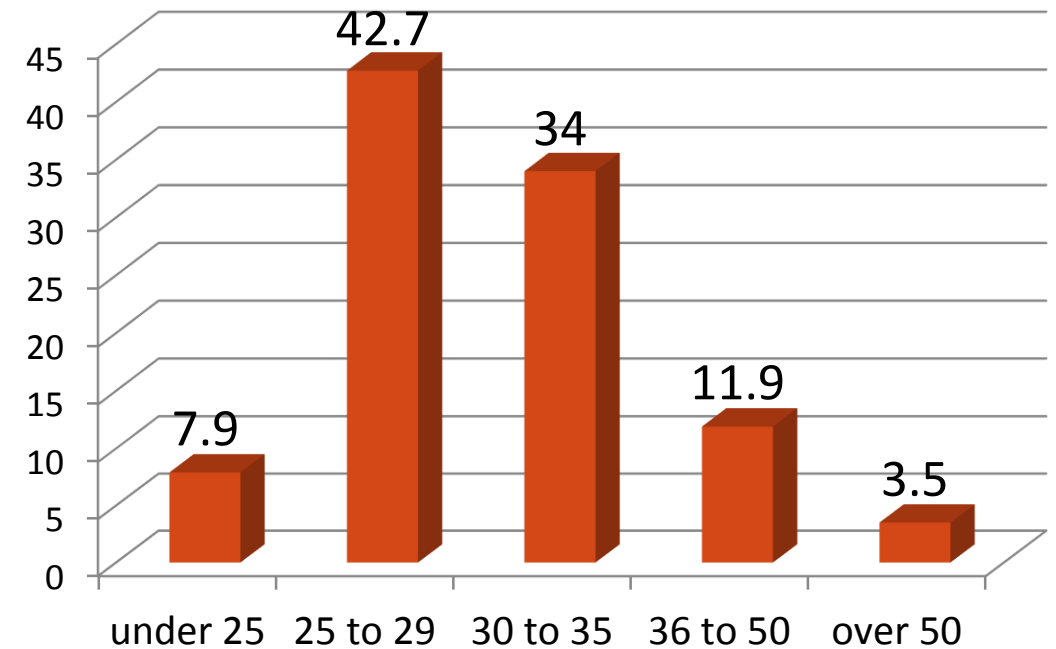


Image by Magdalena Szczerbaty

A young population...

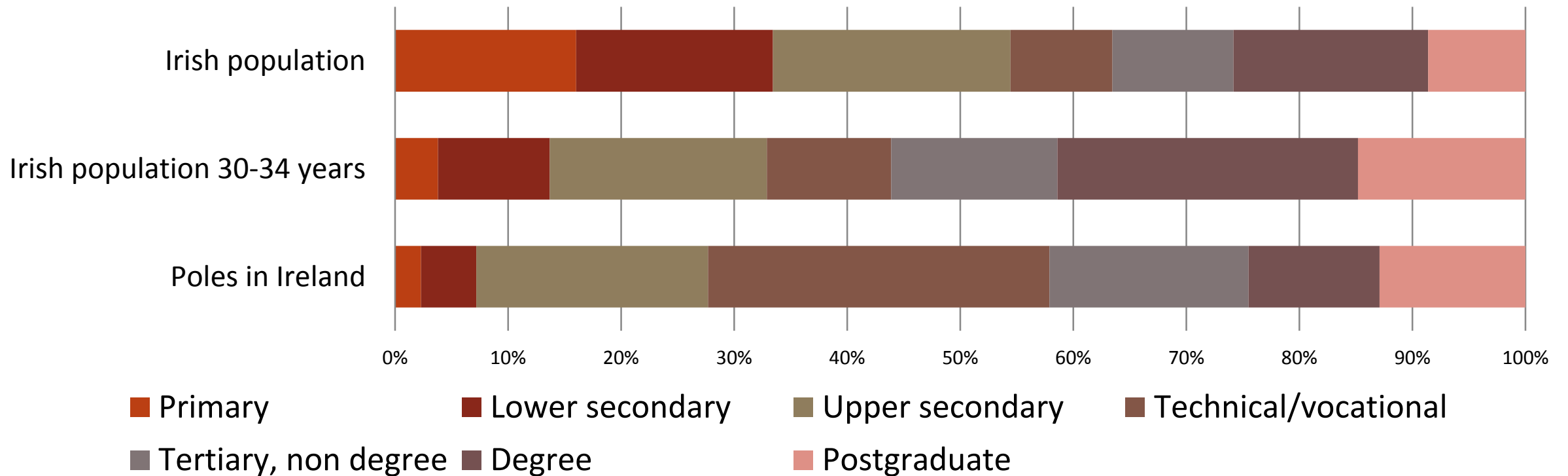
	Polish	Irish population
0-14 years	12.3%	21.5%
15-24 years	10.8%	12.5%
25-44 years	68.7%	31.6%
45-64 years	8.0%	22.7%
65 years +	0.2%	11.7%

Census 2011



Polonia in Dublin

...and well educated



Census 2011

Who typically moves? Migrant selectivity

(Harris and Todaro 1970; Massey et al. 1987; Mincer 1978)

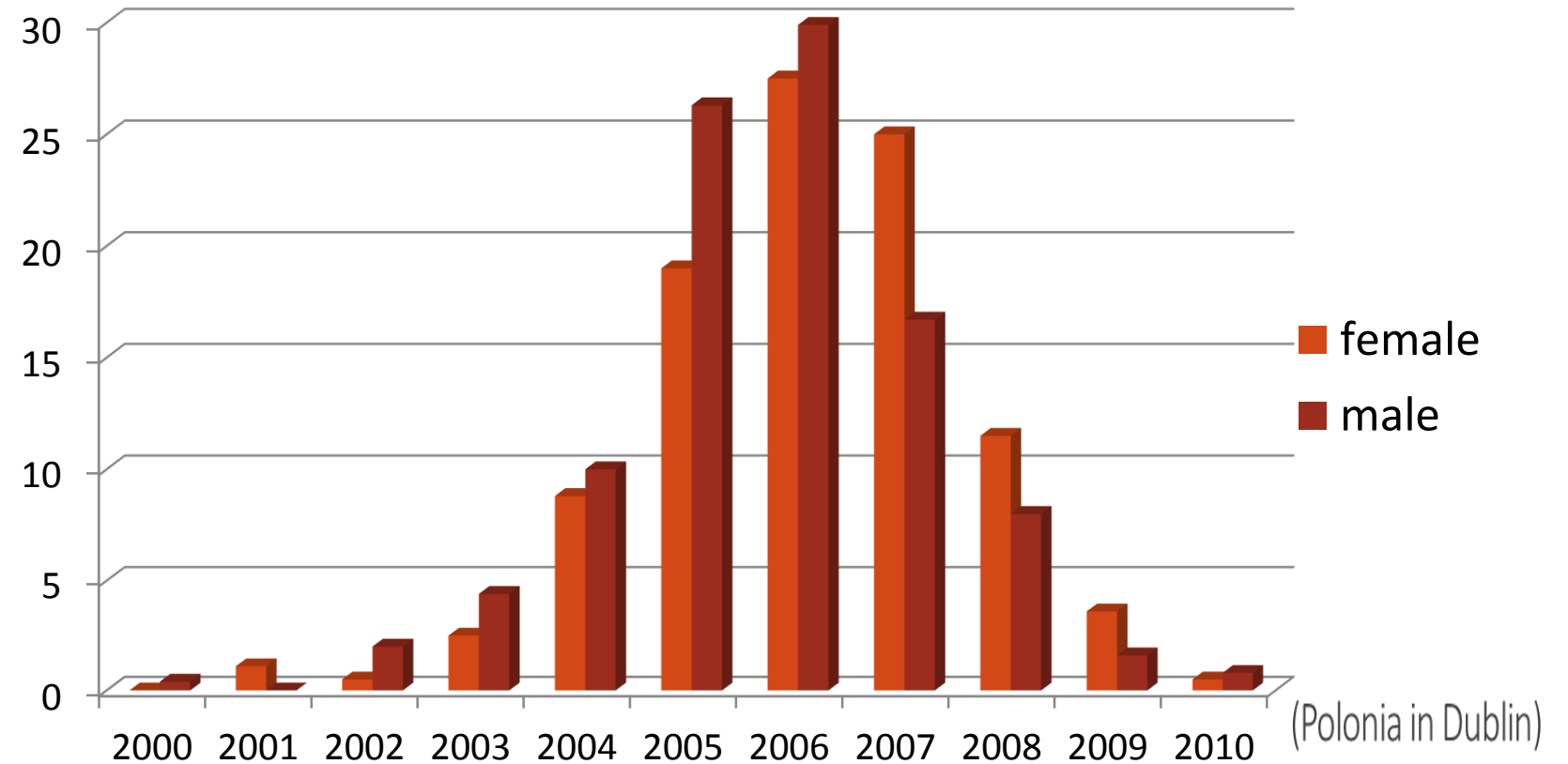
Young

Single

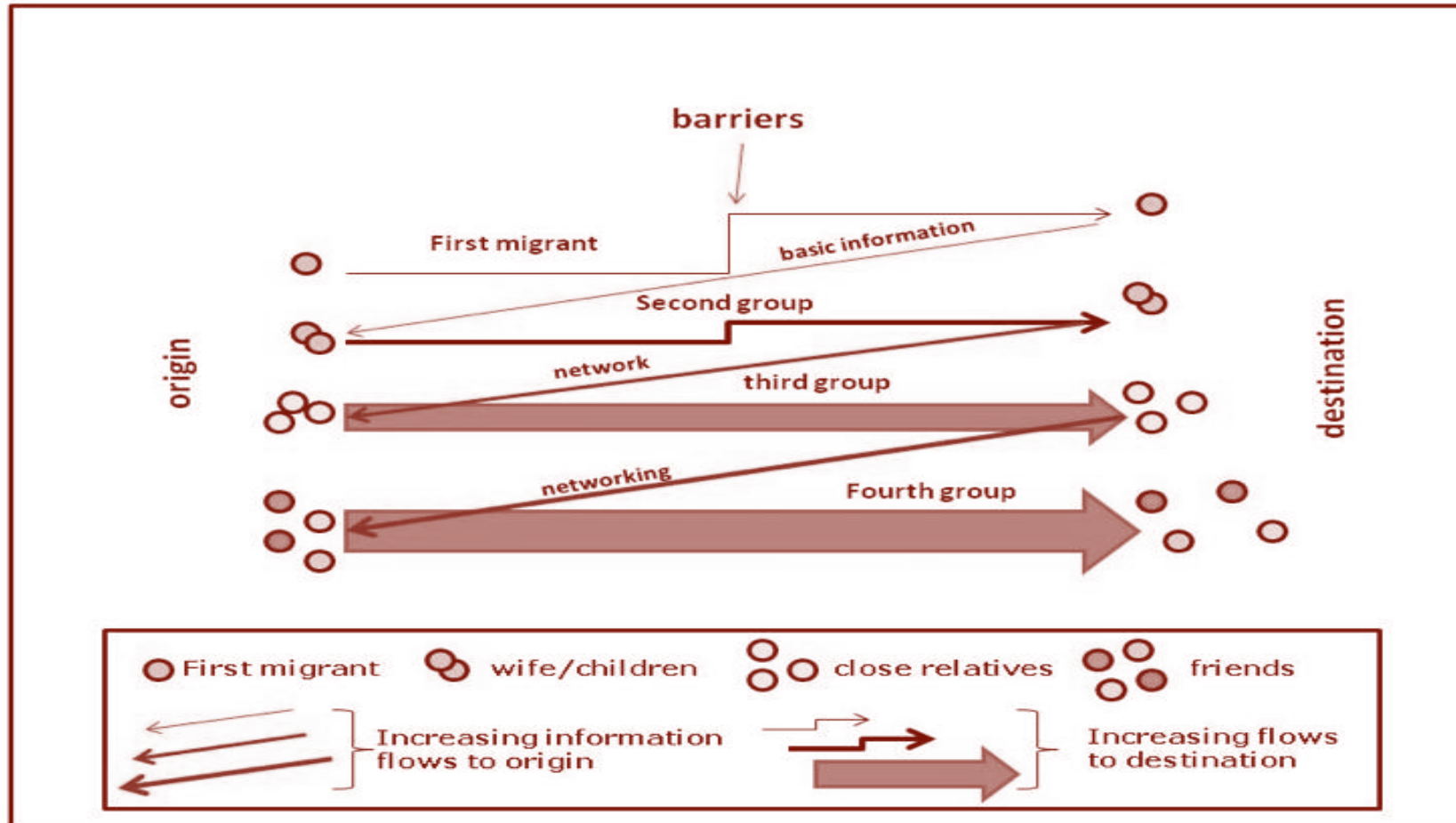
Male

Educated

'Risk takers'



Chain migration (Muñoz 2006)



Main differences Poles in Poland, Ireland the Netherlands, UK and Germany (recent migrants)

(ESS and SCIP data)

Poles in...	PL	IE	NL	UK	DE
Age	47.6	30.5	31.6	32.7	33.3
% primary education	23.5	3.7	3.8	8.8	5.7
% tertiary education	19.9	52.0	34.8	40.9	39.7
% married/widowed	65.5	25.6	50.7	22.3	47.1
% divorced/separated	5.0	9.7	8.6	16.0	9.1
% in education	12.1	20.2	14.2	17.4	19.5
% unemployed	5.5	14.7	8.7	27.2	12.3
% retired	26.1	1.9	0.3	0.9	0.9
% big city/suburb	31.0	46.0	34.8	34.3	36.5
% town	32.0	40.2	46.1	51.3	38.1

Cohort effects: Settling down

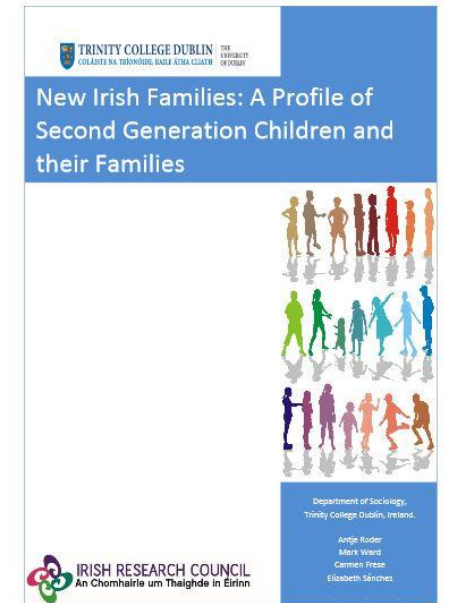


Image by Joanna Dubiela

Age profile of Polish migrants

Family formation

A 'new second generation'



Changing household composition (QNHS)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Not in family unit	57.2%	56.9%	46.1%	37.4%	31.5%
Head of family unit	17.8%	17.8%	22.1%	25.1%	28.2%
Spouse of head of family unit	16.7%	16.7%	20.2%	23.7%	25.0%
Never married, child	8.3%	8.6%	11.6%	13.8%	15.2%



Irish born children of Polish couples



Image by Patrycja Piatek

	Born in Ireland	Born elsewhere
Pre-school (0-4)	8,551	1,900
Primary (5-12)	902	9,625
Secondary (13-18)	46	4,788
Adult (19 +)	1,074	92,640

Census 2011: Based on households that speak Polish at home

A new second generation

(Perinatal statistics)

Figure 3: Percentage of mothers of non-Irish nationality over time

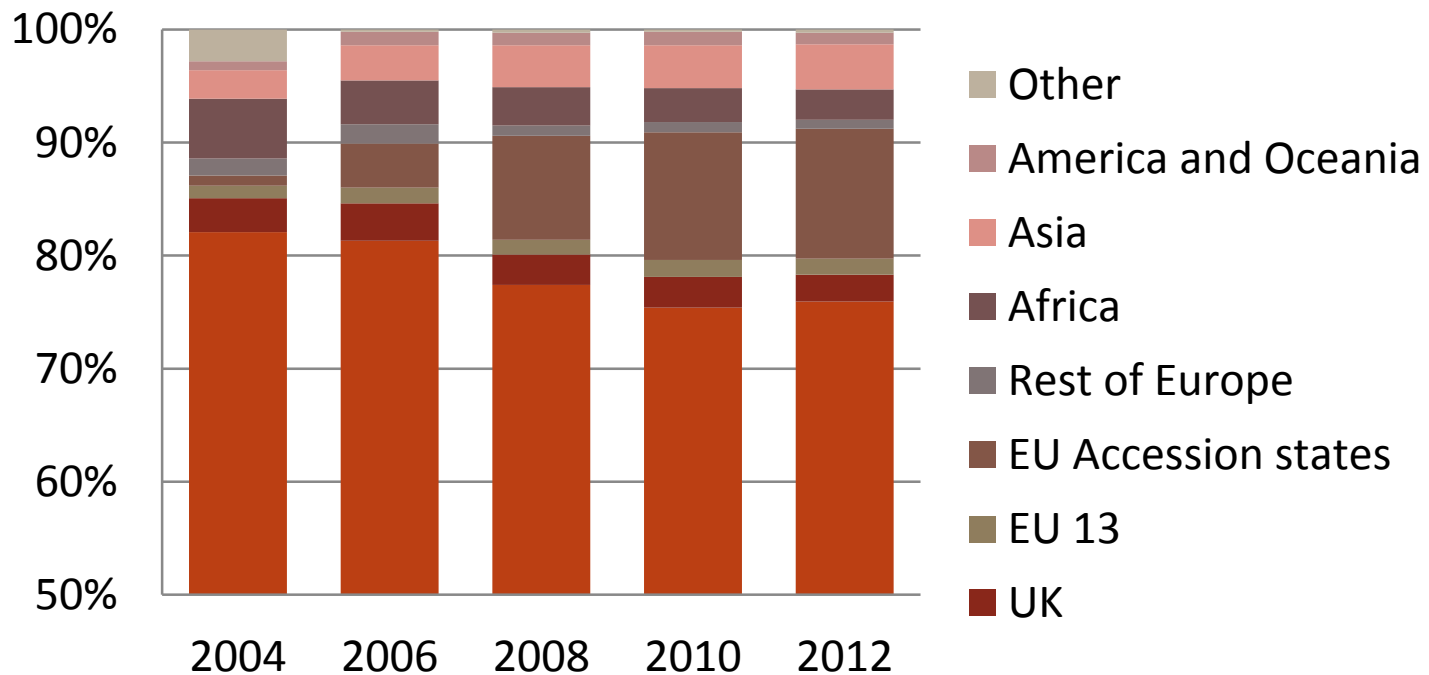


Image by Monika Janus

Integration: Successes and challenges



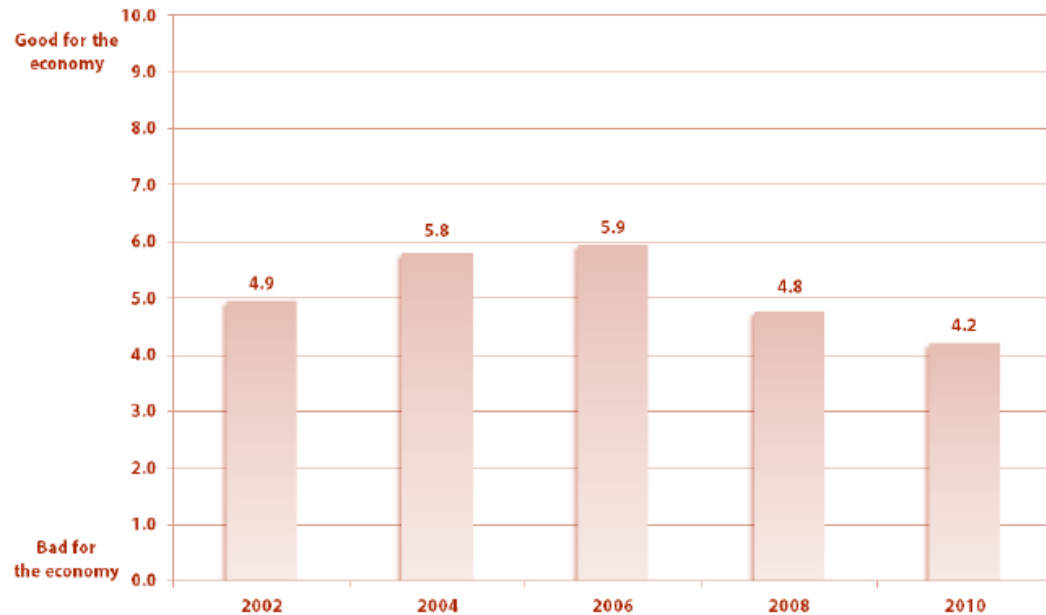
Image by Lesnek Czesnakowski

'Integration'

Successes and challenges

- Irish responses to migration
- Subjective evaluations
- The labour market
- ... and beyond

Irish attitudes to migration



Integration Monitor 2012 (ESS data)

Polish community constructed as 'hard workers' (Kropiwiec 2006)

Considered 'best integrated' immigrant group (Hayes et al. 2009)

Low rates of reported discrimination

Hardening of attitudes during recession

Lack of political backlash

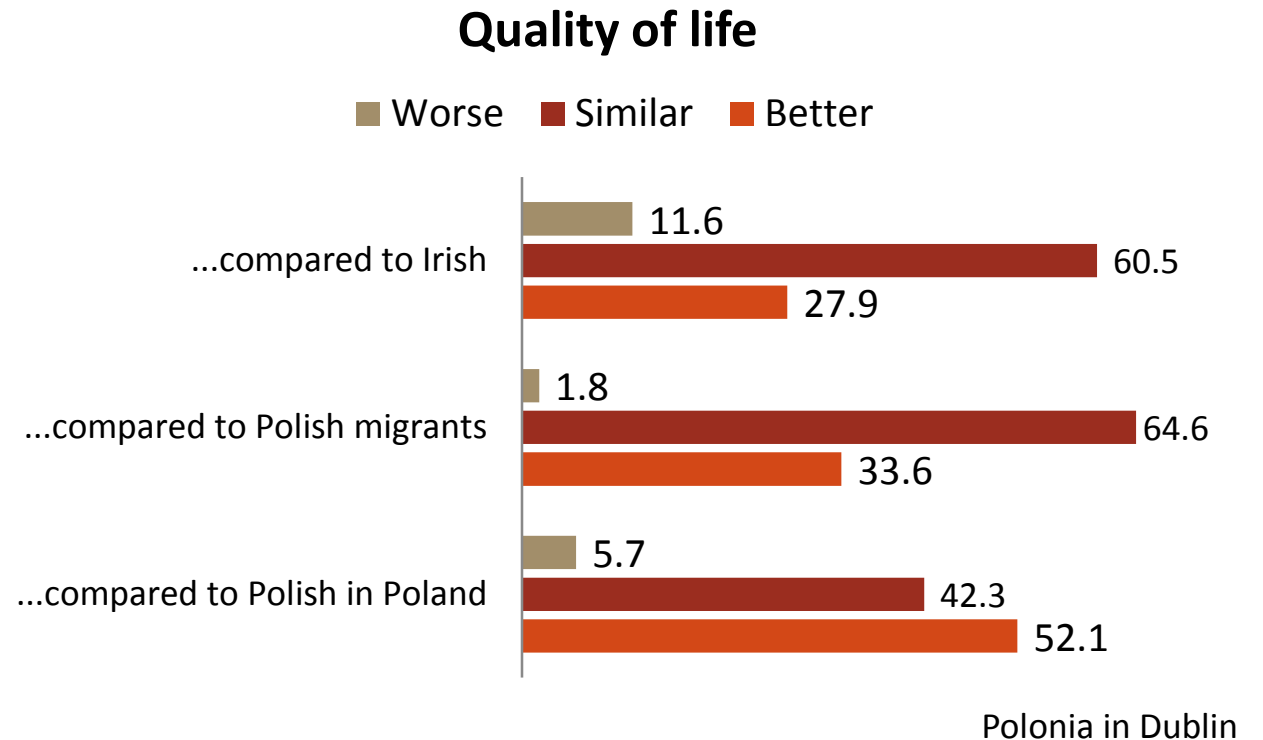
Satisfaction with life in Ireland

Subjective indicators

Various reference groups:

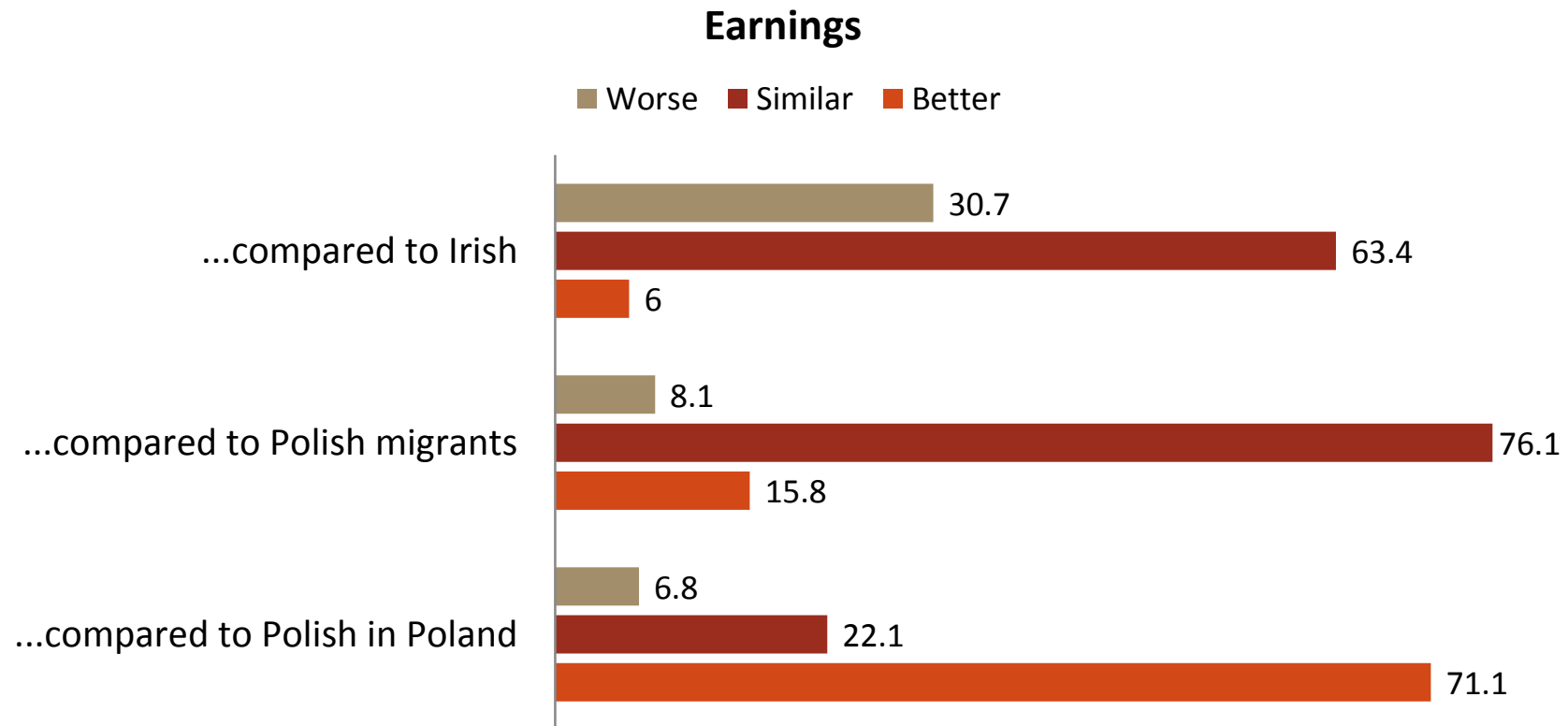
- Irish
- Polish migrants
- Poles in Poland

'Frames of reference' (Binford 2009' Hearth and Li 2008, Röder and Mühlau, 2010, Suarez-Orozco, 1987)



Satisfaction with earnings

(Polonia in Dublin)



Labour market integration of immigrants

Labour market disadvantage of (new) immigrants:

- Human capital theory
- ‘U-shaped curve’ of attainment (Chiswick et al. 2005)
- Dual labour market theory (Piore 1979; Favell 2008)
- Ireland: Access to employment, occupational segmentation, wage penalty for non-Irish (O’Connell and McGinnity 2008)

Evidence for Polish migrants in Ireland

- Polish migrants concentrated in unskilled and semi-skilled jobs (Barrett et al. 2006; Barrett and McCarthy 2007)
- Lower wages (Barrett et al. 2011)
- Less chance to receive employer sponsored training (Barrett et al. 2009)
- Little upward movement for earlier cohorts (Barrett and Duffy 2009; though see Mühlau 2010)
- Little evidence for direct competition to Irish workforce (Turner 2010)
- Similar findings in UK (Drinkwater et al. 2009)

Impact of the recession

Large job losses amongst migrants from Accession States in particular

- High levels of unemployment
- Return migration
- Overrepresentation in sectors affected most by recession (e.g. construction)

But: evidence of upward occupational mobility for sizeable group (Mühlau 2012)

- Training and language as key factors

Community

Polish organisations and businesses

Media and cultural events

Feeling settled in community (GUI data)

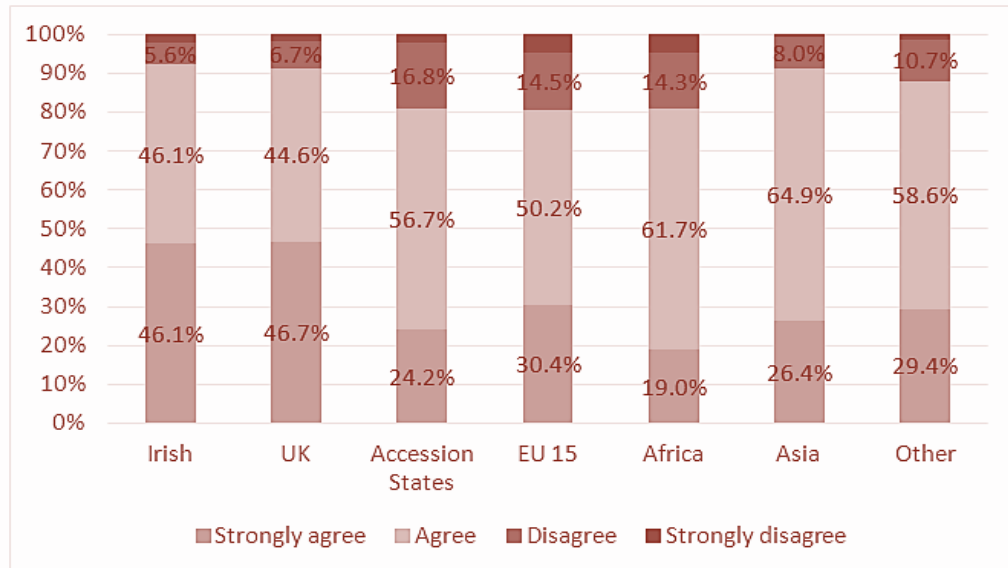


Image by Julianna Wisniewska

Residential segregation (Fahey and Fanning 2010)

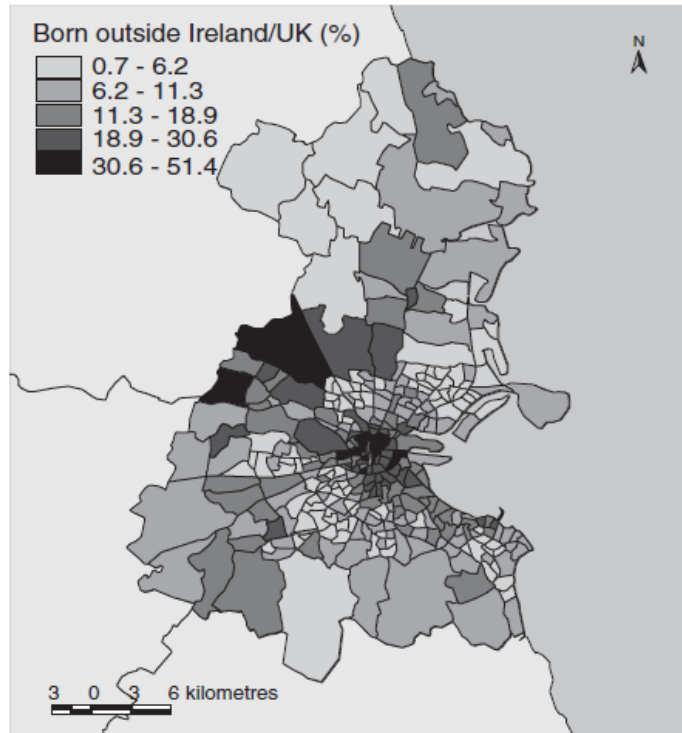
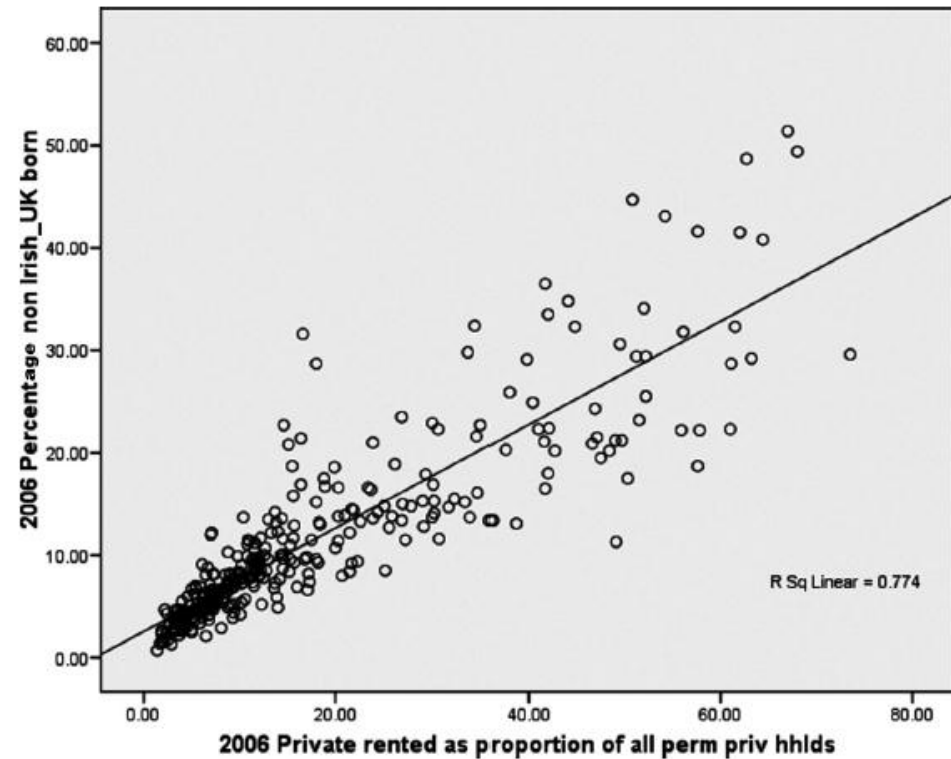


Figure 1. Spatial distribution of the non-Irish/UK-born in Dublin, 2006.

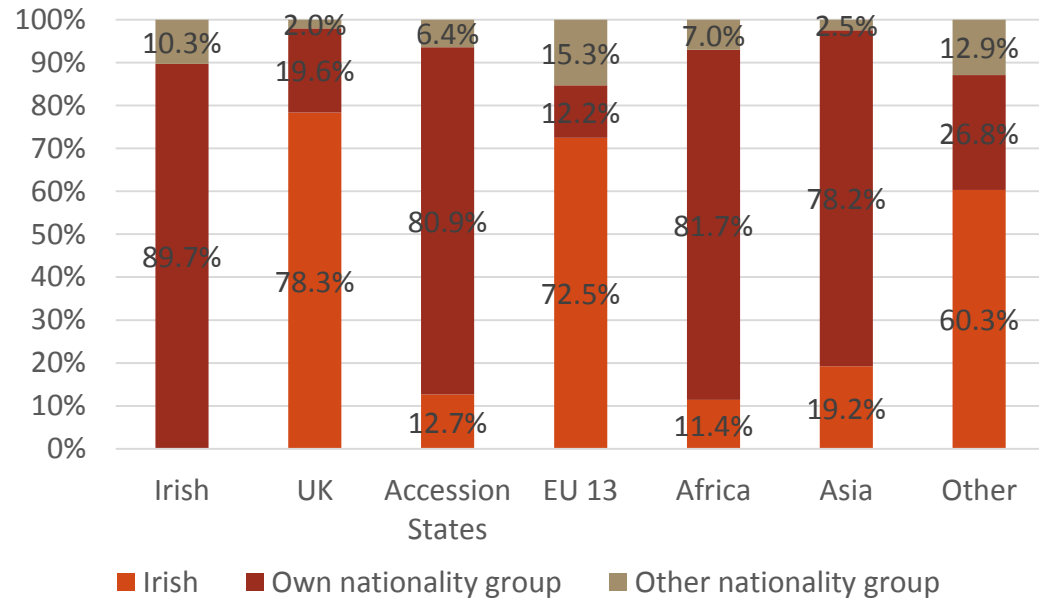


Polish-Irish relationships

Very few have Irish partners

- 1% in 2006 (CSO 2008)
- More common for females than males

Couple constellations amongst 'New Irish Families' Mothers



...and fathers

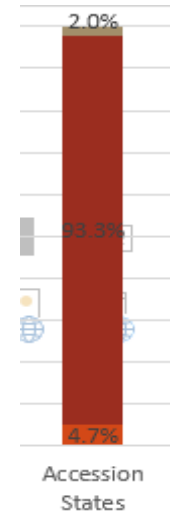


Image by David Pierce

Contacts to Irish people

At work

- Only 21.1% had no Polish co-workers and 28.5% had a few
- 23.6 % had some and 26.8% had many Polish co-workers
- 15% had no Irish colleagues and 15.2% had only a few Irish colleagues

Friendship

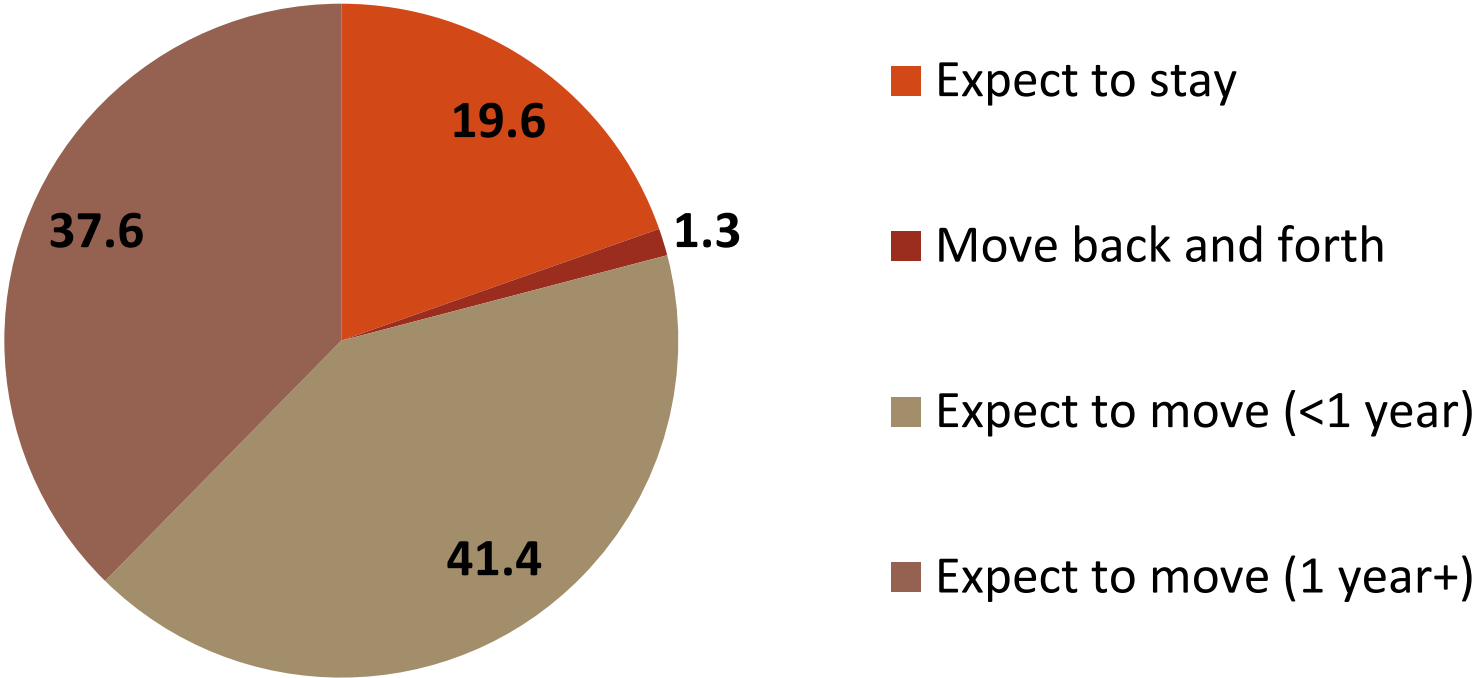
- Most Poles knew some Irish people, but largely through work or as acquaintances (2009/10 data)
- Majority had no close Irish connections (83%) or only one (14%)
- More common amongst females and better educated
- Increase with longer residence in country

The road ahead: Future challenges



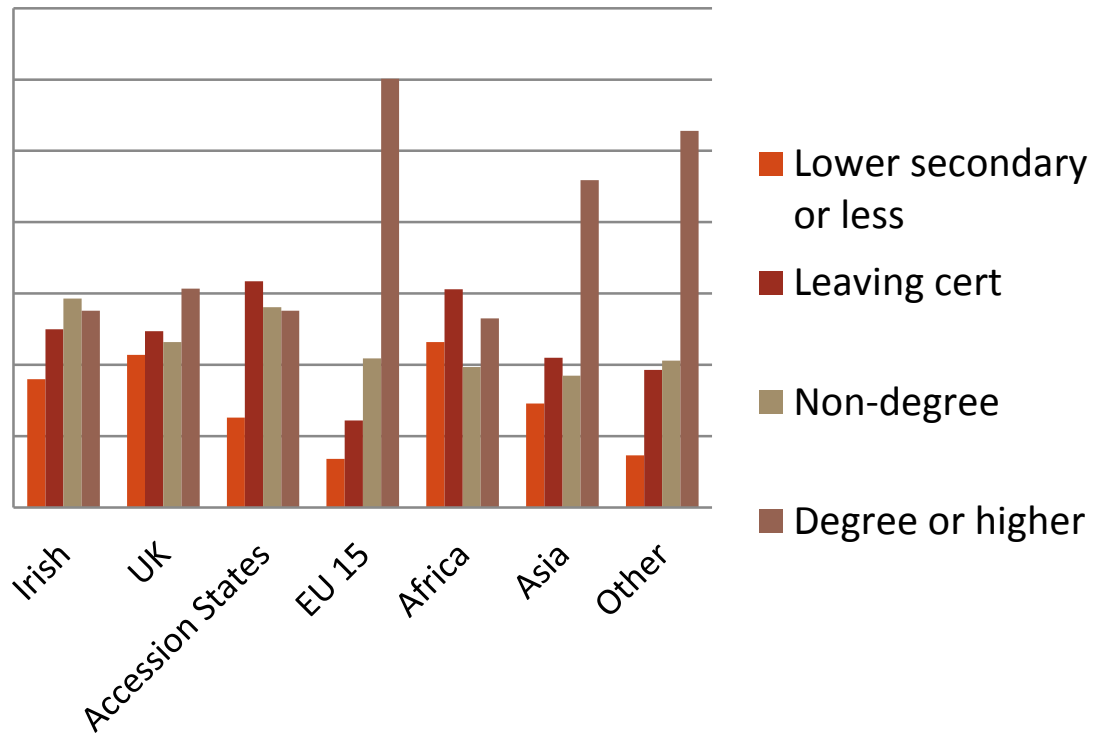
Image by Marcelina Pindral

Here to stay?

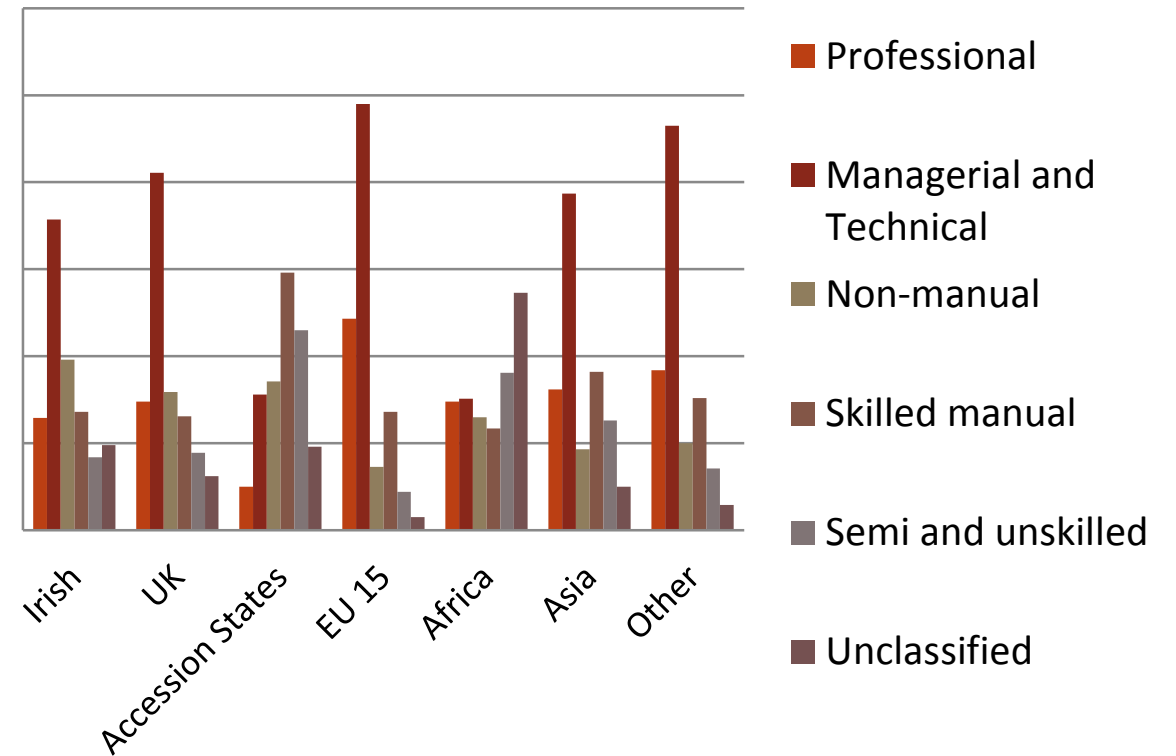


The second generation: Equal life chances? (GUI data)

Education

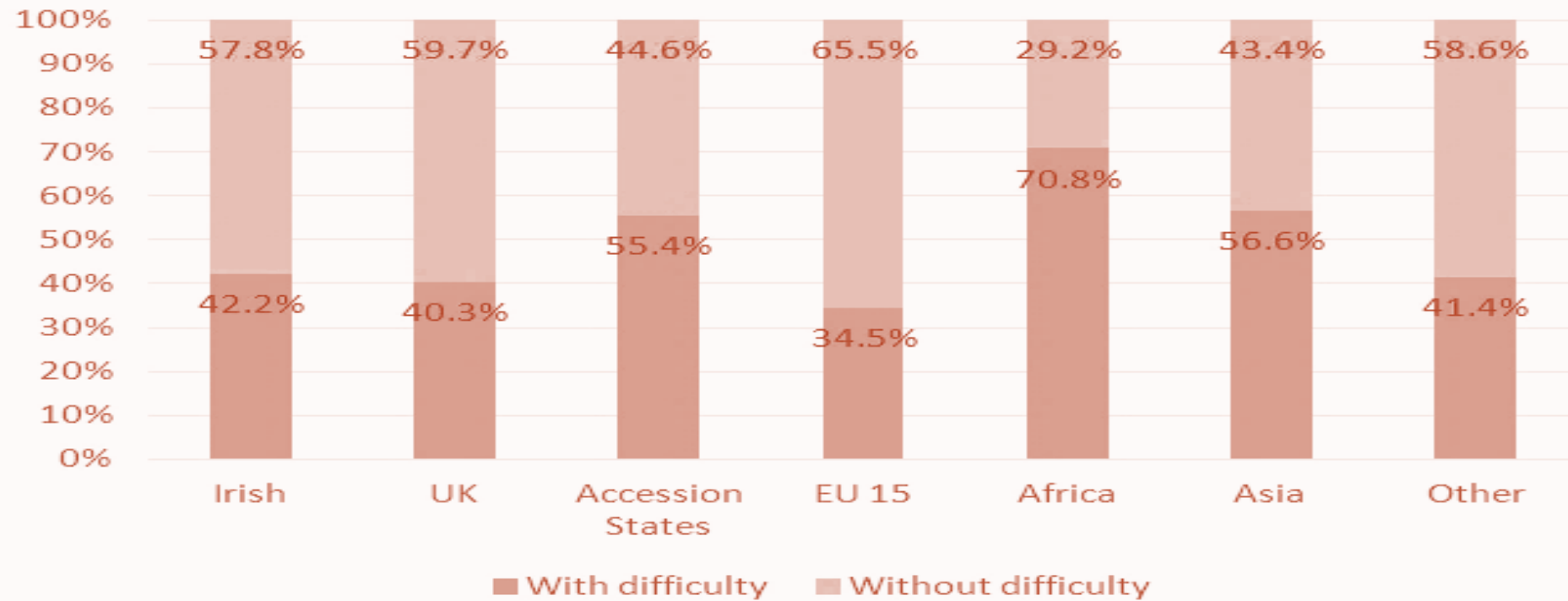


Social Class Status



Making ends meet

(GUI data)



Language use (Census data)

Vast majority speak Polish at home

Exception: Mixed couples

Good level of English (self-reported)

Bilingualism amongst children?

Language use at home (Census 2011)		
Polish spoken at home		92.6%
English language spoken*	Very well	27.8%
	Well	42.4%
	Not well	21.7%
	Not at all	5.2%

* Percentages of those who speak Polish at home; remaining percentage: to 100 does not speak yet

Other challenges

Labour market outcomes temporary 'recession effect' or 'stuck at the bottom'?

Families: childcare as crucial barrier

Social and political integration

Further research...



THANK YOU IRELAND
— 2004 – 2014 —

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!