

## Migrant workers research project

Advisory Board Meeting 15 October 2003

### Agenda

1. Apologies: Stephen Donnelly (OFMDFM)  
Vincent Gribben (OFMDFM)
2. Brief summary of work done since last board meeting of 18 August 2003.
3. Discussion of draft document
  - Undocumented workers
  - Social Security Agency
  - Housing Executive
  - Housing options of migrant workers
  - Education
  - PSNI
  - Table of contents
4. Outline of work for 15 October - 28 November 2003
5. Statistical information draft document
6. Future activities of Advisory Board
7. Any other business

#### Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides estimates of the numbers of persons living in Northern Ireland who are in employment, according to their country of birth. The Labour Force Survey of Spring 2003 reveals that there are 13,000 people over the age of 16 living in Northern Ireland who were not born in the UK or the Republic of Ireland, of whom 11,000 people, 62% have entered Northern Ireland since January 1998, and 9,000 are in employment. Separate figures do not exist for the percentage of people employed who have entered since January 1998. Theoretically, the maximum number of people who are in employment and have entered since 1998 could be 8,000. The corresponding minimum figure is 4,000.

Table 2: Persons in Northern Ireland whose country of origin is not the United Kingdom or Ireland. Labour Force Survey, Spring 2003

	Number of persons	Entered Northern Ireland between Jan 1998 - Spring 2003
Residents in Northern Ireland	13,000	8,000



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Statistical Information

*Sources for number of migrant workers in Northern Ireland as a general category*

**Census 2001**

The Census 2001 output provides information on where those persons born outside the UK and the Republic of Ireland were living one year previously. Of these persons, 772 had been living in EU countries (excluding the UK and Republic of Ireland) and 1,768 had been living in countries outside the European Union. Therefore, between 29 April 2000 and 29 April 2001 a total of 2,540 persons migrated directly to Northern Ireland from other EU countries (excluding the UK and Republic of Ireland). In addition, 875 persons born outside the UK and the Republic of Ireland migrated to Northern Ireland from Great Britain, while 110 such persons migrated from the Republic of Ireland. Thus a total of **3,525** persons born outside the UK and the Republic of Ireland migrated to Northern Ireland between 29 April 2000 and 29 April 2001. This category includes an unknown number of persons who can be classified as migrant workers as well as their family members.

Table 1: Address one year ago of all persons in Northern Ireland by country of birth

Address one year ago	Place of birth	
	Other EU and Elsewhere	Great Britain and Republic of Ireland
Other EU countries	772	999
Non EU countries	1,768	1,655
Northern Ireland	27,034	1,639,259
Great Britain	875	10,664
Republic of Ireland	110	2,131
Total	30,559	1,654,708

**Labour Force Survey**

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides estimates of the numbers of persons living in Northern Ireland who are in employment, according to their country of birth. The Labour Force Survey of Spring 2003 reveals that there are 13,000 people over the age of 16 living in Northern Ireland who were not born in the UK or the Republic of Ireland. Of those 13,000 people, 62% have entered Northern Ireland since January 1998, and 9,000 are in employment. Separate figures do not exist for the percentage of people employed who have entered since January 1998. Theoretically, the maximum number of people who are in employment and have entered since 1998 could be 8,000. The corresponding minimum figure is 4,000.

Table 2: Persons in Northern Ireland whose country of origin is not the United Kingdom or Ireland. Labour Force Survey, Spring 2003

	Number of persons	Entered Northern Ireland between Jan 1998 - Spring 2003
Resident in Northern Ireland	15,000	9,000



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Aged 16 years old and over	13,000	8,000
In employment	9,000	Unknown

Notes: Data is not available on the number of persons entering each separate year because the numbers fall below the minimum quotation level of 8,000 cases used by the Labour Force Survey.

The LFS is a sample survey, and as such the results are subject to sampling error.

The figures are rounded to the nearest thousand.

### National Insurance numbers

The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) have produced statistics on the number of migrant workers registered for a National Insurance number in Northern Ireland. DWP define migrant workers as 'migrants who have newly arrived in the UK, and have also applied for a National Insurance number' (Robinson, 2002). Statistics are only available for the tax years 1996/1997, 2000/2001, and 2001/2002. In 1996/1997 3000 migrant workers registered for a National Insurance number, whereas in 2001/2002 the number had fallen to 2400. Because data is only available for three tax years, it is not possible to deduce any clear pattern on the number of migrant workers coming to Northern Ireland.

Table 3: Migrant workers registering for National Insurance numbers in Northern Ireland

1996/1997	2000/2001	2001/2002
3000	2200	2400

Note: Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.

Statistics refer to April to April of each year.

### *Numbers of migrant workers by means of entry to the UK*

#### Work permit holders

Data to be added.

#### Migrant workers from European Economic Area (EEA) countries

The United Kingdom Immigration Service cannot provide any information on the movement of EEA nationals, as by definition they are normally exempt from immigration control. Therefore, the Home Office keeps no records of their whereabouts. As such, an estimate of the number of EEA migrant workers in Northern Ireland must be derived from a range of other sources.

#### Working Holidaymakers Scheme

The Home Office records the number of working holidaymakers who are admitted to the United Kingdom each year. There were 80% more working holidaymakers entering in 2002 than there were in 1990. The year in which the highest number of working holidaymakers was recorded was 1999, with a total of 45,800 persons.



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Data is not available on the number of working holidaymakers who spend time in Northern Ireland each year. The majority of persons arrive via London airports and subsequently move on to other parts of the UK. For example, of the 35,800 working holidaymakers admitted in 2001, only five were recorded as being granted leave to enter at Belfast. This obviously represents the minimum of working holidaymakers who worked in Northern Ireland that year.

Working holidaymakers apply for National Insurance numbers in the same way as other migrant workers. The Department for Work and Pensions do not hold statistics on working holidaymakers as a category of migrant worker.

Table 4: Working holidaymakers admitted to the UK by year

Number of working holidaymakers given leave to enter UK	Year
41,700	2002
35,800	2001
38,500	2000
45,800	1999
40,800	1998
40,800	1997
33,000	1996
36,000	1995
31,600	1994
21,600	1993
24,100	1992
23,700	1991
23,200	1990

Note: Data rounded to three significant figures, unless the number is less than 1,000 in which case it is rounded to the nearest 10.

### Language Assistants

The British Council facilitates the employment of language assistants in schools in Northern Ireland. Language assistants working under the auspices of the British Council do not require a work permit. The number of language assistants steadily fell between 1993/1994 and 2000/2001 from 150 to 124. Since then the number has grown to 137 (2002/2003).

Table 5: Language assistants employed through the British Council in Northern Ireland

Academic Year	Number of language assistants
2002-2003	137
2001-2002	135
2000-2001	124
1999-2000	129
1998-1999	140
1997-1998	140
1996-1997	148
1995-1996	147
1994-1995	147
1993-1994	150

### University students



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Students from the European Economic Area (EEA) do not need permission to work in the UK. Therefore, like students from the UK, they are free to work as many hours as they can manage alongside their academic work. Students from outside the EEA can work for up to 20 hours per week during term time and full-time hours during vacation time. The spouses of overseas students who have permission to stay in the UK for 12 months or more are also entitled to work.

Universities do not possess information on the number of overseas students who work while studying in Northern Ireland. However, the Higher Educational Statistical Agency provides statistics on the number of overseas students enrolled in universities in Northern Ireland for the academic year 2001-2002. Of the 1,307 overseas students in total, 232 were from European Union countries (excluding the UK and Ireland), while 1,075 were from other overseas countries. This figure of 1,075 represents the maximum number of overseas students who may have worked up to 20 hours per week while studying in Northern Ireland. In addition, the 232 students from the European Union states could have potentially worked up to or above 20 hours per week.

Table 6: Overseas students enrolled on higher education courses in universities in Northern Ireland for academic year 2001-2002

Institution and level of study	Country of origin of student		
	European Union (excluding UK and Republic of Ireland)	Other overseas	Total
Queen's University Belfast			
Undergraduate	54	364	418
Postgraduate	77	292	369
Total	131	656	787
University of Ulster			
Undergraduate	31	91	122
Postgraduate	70	328	398
Total	101	419	520
Total			
Undergraduate	85	455	540
Postgraduate	147	620	767
Total	232	1,075	1,307

### Undocumented workers

Putting a figure on the number of undocumented workers in Northern Ireland is a difficult task. Obviously it is not in the interests of undocumented workers to either openly advertise their presence in Northern Ireland or to contact statutory bodies which would record their details. The figure provided by the UK Immigration Service is 2000. However, they stress this number must be treated with caution as it is only a 'guesstimate' based on the limited information available.

### *Types of employment of migrant workers in Northern Ireland*

#### Education: university teachers



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The Association of University Teachers supplied information on the nationality of academic staff at the higher education institutions in Northern Ireland for 2001-2002. The data is from individualised staff records held by the Higher Education Statistics Agency. The data does not include academic staff employed on less than a 0.25 contract.

The biggest employer of staff from European countries excluding the UK is Queen's University Belfast, with 294 of their staff falling into this category. The figure for the University of Ulster is significantly lower at 34. However, it must be noted that the Republic of Ireland is included in this category, so there is no method of knowing how many staff in this group come under our definition of migrant workers. With regards to workers from non-EU countries, Queens' University Belfast employs 186 such persons (11% of their total staff), while the University of Ulster employs (8% of their total staff). It should be noted that these represent the minimum figures for non-EU staff, given the number of staff whose country of origin is unknown.

Table 7: Nationality of academic staff at higher education establishments 2001-2002

Institution	The Queen's University of Belfast
Nationality	
UK incl. Channel Islands & Isle of Man	1059
Other European Union	294
Not known	88
Other overseas	186
Total	1627

Institution	St Mary's University College
Nationality	
UK incl. Channel Islands & Isle of Man	65
Other European Union	3
Other overseas	2
Total	70

Institution	Stranmillis University College
Nationality	
UK incl. Channel Islands & Isle of Man	63
Other European Union	1
Total	64

Institution	University of Ulster
Nationality	
Other European Union	34
Other overseas	107
Unknown	1261
Total	1402

Note - The information provided for the University of Ulster does not include the category 'UK incl. Channel Islands & Isle of Man'. It is not clear why the data for the University of Ulster has been collected in this way.

**Education: language assistants**



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For the academic year 2003-2004, 139 language assistants have been employed in schools across Northern Ireland via the British Council. Of these 139 language assistants, 132 are from countries outside the UK, with seven being nationals of the Republic of Ireland.

**Education: school teachers**

The Department of Education does not hold information on the nationalities of teachers employed in Northern Ireland.

**Education: further and higher education establishments**

There are 16 Colleges of Further & Higher Education in Northern Ireland. Each college was contacted and asked to provide details on the number of migrant workers they employed. Three colleges responded to the request. The results are as follows:

- North Down and Ards Institute: five employees from five countries - Romania, Austria, USA, Australia, Malta.
- East Tyrone College: Approximately one or two employees
- Causeway Institute: No employees.

**Healthcare professions: nursing**

The Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (DHSSPS) have produced statistics on the number of overseas nurses employed by the HPSS in response to a Parliamentary Question.

Of the 505 overseas nurses employed at 13 February 2003, 91% were from the Philippines, 8% were from India, and the remainder from other seven other countries. In terms of geographical location, 319 of the nurses are employed in trusts serving the Greater Belfast area.

Taking into account the nurses who were expected to be employed after the 13 February 2003, the total number of overseas nurses would have risen to 560.

Table 8: Overseas nurses employed by Health Trusts at 13 February 2003

Trust	Number of nurses employed	Country of origin
Craigavon Area Hospital	45	Philippines
Craigavon & Banbridge	0	N/A
Newry & Mourne	6	Philippines
Armagh & Dungannon	0	N/A
Altnagelvin Hospitals	12	Philippines
Sperrin Lakeland	25	Philippines
Foyle	0	None
Causeway	0	None
United	17	Philippines
Homefirst	5	Philippines
Royal Group of Hospitals	243	Philippines
	1	Australia
Belfast City Hospital	31	Philippines
	1	Yugoslavia
	2	Africa



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	1	Palestine
Greenpark	22	Philippines
	1	Bulgaria
	1	India
	1	Kenya
	1	New Zealand
Ulster Community & Hospitals	52	Philippines
Down Lisburn	24	India
North & West Belfast	0	N/A
South & East Belfast	0	N/A
Mater Infirmorum	14	India
Total	505	

Note: The Ulster Community & Hospitals Trust will be employing a further 29 nurses from the Philippines with effect from 17 February 2003, and a further 15 nurses from the end of March 2003.

The Mater Infirmorum Trust is to employ another 11 nurses from India by the end of February 2003.

Homefirst Trust is currently recruiting nurses from India

### Healthcare professions: other

The Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (DHSSPS) do not record ethnicity in relation to the Health and Personal Social Services (HPSS) workforce.

### *Salaries of migrant workers in Northern Ireland*

The only source which supplies data on the salaries of migrant workers is the report by Morahan and Kennedy (2001) which examined work permit applications in Northern Ireland for May 2001 and June 2001. In this study it was discovered that of the 153 applications, 84% were for jobs with a salary less than £20,000.

### *Locations of migrant workers in Northern Ireland*

#### Census 2001

The Census of 2001 provides information on the area of residence in Northern Ireland of those persons born outside the UK and the Republic of Ireland. The difficulty with this information is that it does not distinguish between migrant workers and members of settled minority ethnic communities. With regards to persons born in other EU countries, the largest percentages of persons were located in Belfast (0.96%), Lisburn (0.87%), and Antrim (0.84%). The area with the smallest percentage of such persons was Strabane (0.27%). In relation to persons originating from countries outside the EU, the largest percentage was found in North Down (1.85%), closely followed by Belfast (1.82%). Other districts which had over 1% of residents from non-EU countries were Ards, Carrickfergus, Castlereagh, Coleraine, Down, Limavady, Lisburn, Newtownabbey, and Omagh. Again Strabane contained the smallest percentage of such persons.

Table 9: Populations of Local Government Districts by country of birth, Census 2001

Area	All persons	Percentages of persons born in:	
		EU (excluding UK and	Elsewhere (non EU)



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		Republic Ireland)	
Northern Ireland	1,685,267	0.61	1.20
Local Government District			
Antrim	48,366	0.84	1.37
Ards	73,224	0.47	1.12
Armagh	54,263	0.53	0.73
Ballymena	58,610	0.46	0.91
Ballymoney	26,894	0.28	0.54
Banbridge	41,392	0.41	0.84
Belfast	277,391	0.96	1.82
Carrickfergus	37,659	0.57	1.46
Castlereagh	66,488	0.45	1.67
Coleraine	56,315	0.58	1.48
Cookstown	32,581	0.32	0.83
Craigavon	80,671	0.57	0.96
Derry	105,066	0.65	0.93
Down	63,828	0.44	1.10
Dungannon	47,735	0.48	0.79
Fermanagh	57,527	0.37	0.69
Larne	30,832	0.40	0.83
Limavady	32,422	0.56	1.10
Lisburn	108,694	0.87	1.25
Magherafelt	39,780	0.30	0.72
Moyle	15,933	0.62	0.83
Newry and Mourne	87,058	0.59	0.82
Newtownabbey	79,995	0.40	1.36
North Down	76,323	0.81	1.85
Omagh	47,952	0.58	1.04
Strabane	38,248	0.27	0.39

Note: 'Other EU Countries' includes United Kingdom when a specific country is not specified, and Ireland when a specific country is not specified.

### Students

As can be seen in Table 10, 60% of overseas students in 2001-2002 were studying in Queen's University Belfast, and as such would most likely have been living in and around Belfast. 40% of the students were enrolled at the University of Ulster which has campuses in Belfast, Jordanstown (Newtownabbey district), Coleraine, and Derry/Londonderry. Again, it is likely that students attending the University of Ulster will live in one these four areas.

As discussed above in relation to Table 9, Belfast, Newtownabbey, and Coleraine are all districts with populations composed of more than 1% of people born outside the EU. This correlates with the fact that a large proportion of overseas students (of whom 82% of the total are from non- EU countries) are likely to live in these districts.

Table 10: Overseas students enrolled on higher education courses in universities in Northern Ireland for academic year 2001-2002

Institution of study	Number of overseas students
Queen's University Belfast	787
University of Ulster	520
Total	1,307



### Miscellaneous sources

The PSNI Community Involvement Team in Portadown estimate that there are between 350 and 400 Portuguese-speaking migrant workers living in the Craigavon area.

### *The nationalities of migrant workers in Northern Ireland*

#### National Insurance numbers

The Department for Work and Pensions have produced statistics on the nationalities of those migrant workers who applied for National Insurance numbers between April 2001 and April 2002. The largest number of applications (600) came from nationals of the Republic of Ireland. However, this category of persons is not included in the present study of migrant workers. For our purposes, the two countries of origin with the highest number of applicants are Portugal and the Philippines, with 300 persons each. However, the numbers from these countries combined only constitute 25% of the total number of applications. Furthermore, there are approximately 500 migrant workers who are from countries other than the ten quoted in Table 11. This indicates that in general terms migrant workers in Northern Ireland come from a wide range of countries.

Table 11: Migrant workers in Northern Ireland 2001/2002 by top ten countries of origin

Country of origin	Total
Republic of Ireland	600
Portugal	300
Philippines	300
Australia	100
France	100
Spain	100
USA	100
China	100
Canada	100
South Africa	100

Statistics are also available for the number of migrant workers applying for National Insurance numbers on a UK wide basis. The top three countries in terms of number of applications are Australia (8%), India (7%), and South Africa (7%). In contrast, Northern Ireland's top countries - Portugal and the Philippines - only constitute 3% and 5% respectively. Therefore, according to these statistics, Northern Ireland receives more migrant workers from Portugal and the Philippines than the average number for the UK.

Table 12: Country of origin of where number exceeds 500 migrant workers, 2001/2002

Country of origin	Number	Country of origin	Number
Australia	11,400	Poland	1,900
India	10,300	Bulgaria	1,600
South Africa	9,300	Malaysia	1,400
France	7,800	Greece	1,400
Pakistan	7,100	Turkey	1,300
Philippines	7,000	Jamaica	1,300
Spain	6,600	Denmark	1,200



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Republic of Ireland	5,000	Kenya	1,000
New Zealand	4,900	Belgium	1,000
Afghanistan	4,800	Japan	900
Germany	4,800	Iran	800
Italy	4,400	Romania	800
Portugal	4,400	Thailand	800
USA	3,400	Finland	800
China	3,200	Brazil	700
Netherlands	3,000	Austria	700
Somalia	2,900	Nepal	700
Zimbabwe	2,800	South Korea	700
Bangladesh	2,600	Mauritius	600
Iraq	2,600	Norway	600
Ghana	2,400	Russian Federation	500
Canada	2,300	Uganda	500
Sweden	2,200	Gambia	500
Sri Lanka	2,200	Ukraine	500
Nigeria	2,100	Total	141,600

### Foreign Nationals Unit - Police registrations

Persons from certain countries who are over 16 years old, and who are admitted to the UK for more than 6 months are required to register with the police. There are three main categories of people who register with the PSNI in Northern Ireland: students, work permit holders, dependants of work permit holders. The PSNI keeps records of the country of origin of all those persons to whom they supply a certificate of registration. These figures are shown in Table 13. Over half of all registrations (58%) are to people from China. This is not unexpected considering that Chinese students represent the biggest group of overseas students who enrol at Northern Ireland universities. For the academic year 2001 to 2002, 240 Chinese students were enrolled on higher education courses in universities in Northern Ireland. The other countries from which there are more than 30 people registered with the PSNI are Ukraine (68), Turkey (60), Jordan (52), Egypt (42), and Russia (34). However, statistics are not available on how many people from each country are students, work permit holders, and the dependants of work permit holders.

The breakdown of all those registered according to employment status is set out in Table 14. There are 229 people are in employment, who can thus be categorised as migrant workers. The PSNI officers responsible for the registration of foreign nationals were able to provide information based on their familiarity with the data in relation to the occupations of certain nationalities:

- Brazilians - Majority working in factories and farms
- Chinese - Majority are medical doctors and restaurant workers
- Egyptians - Majority are medical doctors
- Jordanians - Majority are medical doctors
- Libyans - Majority are medical doctors
- Ukrainians - Majority working in factories and farms

Table 13: Breakdown by nationality for March 2003 and July 2003

	Country	Current registrations March 03	Current registrations July 03
1	Afghanistan	NIL	NIL
2	Algeria	15	14
3	Argentina	11	11



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4	Armenia	3	3
5	Azerbaijan	1	1
6	Bahrain	2	2
7	Belarus	3	3
8	Bolivia	NIL	NIL
9	Brazil	7	14
10	China	570	579
11	Columbia	5	5
12	Cuba	NIL	NIL
13	Egypt	32	42
14	Georgia	1	1
15	Iran	20	20
16	Iraq	4	2
17	Israel	1	1
18	Jordan	50	52
19	Kazakhstan	1	2
20	Kirgyztan	NIL	1
21	Kuwait	NIL	NIL
22	Lebanon	8	4
23	Libya	22	14
24	Moldovia	2	12
25	Morocco	1	7
26	North Korea	NIL	NIL
27	Oman	4	4
28	Palestine	5	4
29	Peru	2	2
30	Qatar	NIL	NIL
31	Russia	28	34
32	Saudi Arabia	NIL	NIL
33	Sudan	29	27
34	Syria	6	6
35	Tajikstan	NIL	1
36	Tunisia	2	3
37	Turkey	57	60
38	Turkmenistan	NIL	NIL
39	United Arab Emirates	NIL	NIL
40	Ukraine	56	68
41	Uzbekistan	NIL	NIL
42	Yemen	4	4
		Total: 952	Total: 1003

Table 14: Breakdown of current registrations by employment status July 2003

Category	Number of persons
Student	739
Dependant	35
Employed	229
Total	1003

### British Council language assistants

For the academic year 2003-2004 British Council language assistants from nine countries have been employed in Northern Ireland. The highest number come from France (80), followed by Spain (24), and Germany (19). The full details of the countries are set out in Table 15.



Table 15: Country of origin of British Council language assistants

Country of origin	Number
France	80
Canada (Quebec)	1
Austria	1
Germany	19
Spain	24
Italy	3
Mexico	2
Columbia	2
Ireland (Gaeltacht regions)	7
Total	139

### Students

Of the overseas students enrolled in universities in Northern Ireland for the academic year 2001-2002, 82% are from countries outside the European Union, while 18% are from EU states (excluding the UK and Republic of Ireland). The countries outside the EU supplying the largest numbers of overseas students are China (240), Malaysia (151), USA (130), Taiwan (90) and Hong Kong (56). Within the EU, the main countries of origin are Spain (52), Germany (46), France (44), and Greece (30). All those students from EU countries are free to stay and work in Northern Ireland after they graduate. Rules on 'other overseas' - are they allowed to stay up to a year after graduation?

Table 16: Overseas students enrolled on higher education courses in universities in Northern Ireland for academic year 2001-2002

Country of origin of student	Number of students
European Union (excluding UK and Republic of Ireland)	232
Other overseas	1,075
Total	1,307

Table 17: Overseas students enrolled on higher education courses in universities in Northern Ireland for academic year 2001-2002 by country of origin

Country of origin	Number of students	Country of origin	Number of students
Algeria	5	Malawi	1
Argentina	2	Malaysia	151
Armenia	1	Malta	18
Australia	11	Mauritius	3
Azerbaijan	1	Mexico	4
Bangladesh	16	Netherlands	1
Barbados	2	New Zealand	4
Belarus	1	Nigeria	5
Belgium	4	Norway	10
Bermuda	1	Oman	4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	Pakistan	8
Brunei	16	Peru	1
Bulgaria	2	Philippines	1
Cameroon	2	Poland	4



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Canada	30	Portugal	5
Chile	3	Qatar	1
China	240	Romania	3
CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States)	1	Russia	5
Colombia	1	Rwanda	2
Costa Rica	1	Saudi Arabia	2
Croatia	5	Seychelles	1
Cyprus	2	Singapore	22
Czech Republic	1	Slovakia	1
Denmark	3	Slovenia	1
Egypt	8	South Africa	3
Estonia	1	South Korea	4
Ethiopia	1	Spain	52
Falkland Islands	2	Sri Lanka	15
Finland	13	St Helena Dependencies	2
France	44	St Lucia	1
Germany	46	Sudan	3
Ghana	2	Sweden	11
Gibraltar	1	Switzerland	3
Greece	30	Taiwan	90
Hong Kong	56	Tanzania	2
Hungary	5	Thailand	4
Iceland	2	Tunisia	1
India	31	Turkey	10
Indonesia	2	Uganda	1
Iran	1	Ukraine	1
Iraq	1	United Arab Emirates	3
Israel	1	United States of America	130
Italy	22	Uzbekistan	4
Japan	29	Venezuela	7
Jordan	32	Vietnam	1
Kenya	3	Yugoslavia	4
Kuwait	1	Zambia	1
Lebanon	1	Zimbabwe	2
Libya	2	Not known	4
Lithuania	1		
Total	1,307		

*Nationalities of migrant workers in the UK*

**Working holidaymakers**

Of the total number of Working Holidaymakers who entered the UK in 2000, 44% were Australian, 25% were South African, 16% were New Zealanders, and 8% were Canadian. There is no way of knowing whether the nationalities of those Working Holidaymakers who come to Northern Ireland follow the same pattern. However, it should be noted that the majority of Working Holidaymakers originate from countries where English is widely spoken. This may have a positive impact on their time spent in the UK in terms of securing employment and accessing services.



Table 18: Top ten countries of origin of Working Holidaymaker admissions to the UK for 2000.

Country	Number of persons
Australia	17,000
South Africa	9,570
New Zealand	6,350
Canada	3,770
Trinidad and Tobago	300
Ghana	220
Zimbabwe	210
Namibia	180
Malaysia	120
Jamaica	100
Other countries	680
Total	38,500

### *Age of migrant workers in Northern Ireland*

Awaiting response from Department for Work and Pensions

### **Work permits**

The Department of Employment for Northern Ireland (DEL) and Work Permits UK do not produce statistics on the ages of work permit holders. However, a report published by DEL provides an insight into this subject for the months May 2001 and June 2001 (Morahan and Kennedy, 2001). During this period 153 work permit applications were made in Northern Ireland. 49% of applications were from persons aged 21-30 years old, while 34% were from those in the 31-40 years old category. As such, 83% of applications were between 21 and 40 years old.

### *Age of migrant workers in the UK*

### **Working Holidaymakers**

According to the criteria of the scheme, persons entering the UK as Working Holidaymakers must be between 17 and 27 years old. In 2000, the single age category with the most Working Holidaymakers was 25, with 5,230 persons. 80% of all persons were between the ages of 21 and 27. The full details are laid out in Table 19.

Table 19: Working Holidaymaker admissions to the UK by age 2000

Age	Number of visas
17	230
18	2,110
19	2,320
20	2,340
21	3,530
22	4,660
23	5,230



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24	4,980
25	4,570
26	3,780
27	4,200
Age unknown	570
Total	38,500

Note: Data rounded to three significant figures, unless the number is less than 1,000 in which case it is rounded to the nearest 10.

### National Insurance numbers

The Department for Work and Pensions has produced statistics on the ages of migrant workers registering for a National Insurance number.

In 2001-2002 the largest age group was the 25-34 year olds who accounted for over half of the total migrant workers. 28% of people were 18-24 years old, while 13% were in the bracket 35-44 years old. Therefore, 92% of all migrant workers were between 18 and 44 years old.

The total number of migrant workers rose by 26,100 between 1996-1997 to 2001-2002. The majority of this increase came from people aged 25-34 years old, from which there were 26,700 more applications in 2001-2002 than in 1996-1997. The category of migrant workers aged 35-44 years old also increased over the same period, with the number for 2001-2002 constituting a 67% increase on the figure for 1996-1997. However, over the same period the number of migrant workers aged 18-24 years old fell by 11,800.

Table 20: Migrant workers in the UK by year of arrival and age

Age	Number of migrant workers		
	1996/1997	2000/2001	2001/2002
Under 18	1,200	800	1,400
18-24 years	56,000	46,900	44,200
25-34 years	53,200	75,100	79,900
35-44 years	12,600	18,900	21,100
45-54 years	5,000	6,600	7,500
55-59 years	1,300	1,400	1,700
60-64 years	800	600	600
65 years and over	300	200	100
Total	130,300	150,600	156,400

Note: Figures are rounded to the nearest hundred.  
Totals may not sum due to rounding

### *Gender of migrant workers in Northern Ireland and the UK*

### National Insurance numbers

The Department for Work and Pensions have produced a breakdown of migrant workers registered for National Insurance numbers in 2001-2002 by gender. There were equal numbers of both women and men. This differs from the overall UK figures, in which the



number of men exceeded the number of women, the percentages being 52% and 48% respectively.

Table 21: Migrant workers in Northern Ireland 2001/2002 by sex

Female	Male	Total
1200	1200	2400

Table 22: Migrant workers in the UK 2001/2002 by sex

Female	Male	Total
75,000	81,400	156,400

There are no statistics specific to Northern Ireland which cross-tabulate gender with country of origin. However, such statistics were produced for the UK as a whole for the top ten countries of origin by sex. There were more male than female migrant workers from India, Pakistan, Republic of Ireland, and Afghanistan. The reverse was true for Australia, South Africa, France, Philippines, Spain, and New Zealand. Countries showing the largest gap between the sexes were Afghanistan and Pakistan, in which the number of male migrant workers were 600% and 179% larger than the number of female migrant workers. In terms of women outnumbering men, the Philippines came out top, with 138% more female than male migrant workers.

### Work permits

The Department of Employment for Northern Ireland (DEL) and Work Permits UK do not produce statistics on the gender of work permit holders. However, a report published by DEL provides a snapshot into this issue for the months May 2001 and June 2001. During these two months 153 applications were made for work permits in Northern Ireland. Of these applications 57% were for men, while 43% were for women (Morahan and Kennedy, 2001).

### *Migration trends in the UK*

#### National Insurance numbers

The Department for Work and Pensions has produced data on the numbers of migrant workers registered for National Insurance numbers in various regions across the UK. In 2001-2002, 45% were in London, followed by 14% in the South East. The migrant workers in Scotland, Northern Ireland, and Wales represent 4%, 2% and 2% respectively of the total number of migrant workers for the UK for 2001-2002.

When the figures for 2001-2002 are compared with those for 1996-1997, a number of regions demonstrate a large increase in the number of migrant workers. The numbers approximately doubled in the North West, the West Midlands, and Wales, whilst in the East of England they increased threefold. It is more difficult to interpret the figures for London, as data was not collected for London as a separate area until 2000-2001. However, it is interesting to note that the combined number of migrant workers for London, the South East, and the South West, has increased by only 3,700 persons between 1996-1997 and 2001-2002.

Table 23: Migrant workers in UK by year of arrival and area of residence



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Area	Number of migrant workers		
	1996/1997	2000/2001	2001/2002
North East	2,300	2,100	2,700
North West	5,000	8,500	10,100
Yorkshire & Humberside	3,200	5,000	4,000
East Midlands	3,100	5,000	4,500
West Midlands	4,900	8,000	10,000
East of England	3,100	10,800	9,300
London	Unavailable	64,200	70,700
South East	87,300	19,600	21,300
South West	5,400	7,300	4,400
Wales	1,500	2,200	3,000
Scotland	6,300	7,500	6,500
Northern Ireland	3,000	2,200	2,400
Unknown	5,100	8,300	7,500
Total	130,300	150,600	156,400

Note: Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.

Statistics refer to April to April of each year.

Statistics are not available for 1997/1998, 1998/1999, 1999/2000.

### Total International Migration estimates

The UK government's National Statistics publishes estimates of international inflows and outflows of persons by area of destination or country of origin within the United Kingdom. These estimates have been derived using a consistent methodology based primarily on the International Passenger Survey (IPS) to allocate migration to the constituent countries of the UK. It should be noted that given the small sample size of the IPS for Scotland and Northern Ireland residents, adjustment of these estimates using data from administrative records is currently made for the purposes of population estimation in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Between 1992 and 2001 51,500 people migrated out of Northern Ireland. In the same period only 24,000 migrated into the country. In other words, outflow exceeds inflow by 27,500 persons. The trend is the reverse for the UK as a whole, with inflow exceeding outflow by 874,800 persons.

Table 24: Total international migration: time series 1992 to 2001 comparing Northern Ireland to the United Kingdom as a whole.

Year	United Kingdom	Northern Ireland
<b>Inflow</b>		
1992	267,600	2,200
1993	265,100	1,200
1994	314,400	1,900
1995	311,900	1,900
1996	317,800	2,900
1997	326,100	1,900
1998	390,300	1,400
1999	453,800	2,700
2000	483,400	5,000
2001	479,600	2,900
<b>Outflow</b>		
1992	281,100	6,300
1993	266,300	3,900



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1994	237,600	4,000
1995	236,500	4,800
1996	263,700	3,900
1997	279,200	7,200
1998	251,500	6,800
1999	290,800	4,700
2000	320,700	5,800
2001	307,700	4,100
<b>Balance</b>		
1992	- 13,500	- 4,100
1993	- 1,200	- 2,700
1994	+ 76,800	- 2,100
1995	+ 75,400	- 2,900
1996	+ 54,100	- 1,000
1997	+ 46,800	- 5,300
1998	+ 138,800	- 5,400
1999	+ 163,000	- 2,000
2000	+ 162,800	- 800
2001	+ 171,800	- 1,300

The balance between inflow and outflow for Northern Ireland can be compared to similar figures for England, Scotland and Wales. Northern Ireland is the only country recording a consistently negative balance between inflow and outflow between 1992 and 2001. Northern Ireland lost the most number of people in 1997 and 1998 where the number for each year went over the 5,000 mark. Since then the number has gradually declined, so that in 2001 1,300 more people were leaving Northern Ireland than entering it.

Scotland is also a country with a record of out-migration exceeding in-migration. In 2001, Scotland had a negative balance of 4,300 persons. In 1999, there was a change in the pattern, and in-migration surpassed out-migration by 7,200 persons. However, this trend has not continued in succeeding years.

In contrast, Wales has turned from a country of out-migration to one of in-migration, with a positive balance in all the years but one from 1994 to 2001. For each of the years between 1992 and 2001, England is the only country where in-migration has exceeded out-migration. There has been a continued growth in the numbers from 1998 to 2001.

Table 25: Balance of inflow and outflow for countries within the UK countries

Year	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Balance				
1992	+ 5,900	- 1,900	- 13,200	- 4,100
1993	+ 6,000	- 1,100	- 3,300	- 2,700
1994	+ 74, 600	+ 1,600	+ 2,700	- 2,100
1995	+ 79,000	+ 3,700	- 4,400	- 2,900
1996	+ 60,900	+ 500	- 6,300	- 1,000
1997	+ 59,900	+ 6,300	- 14,000	- 5,300
1998	+ 144,500	+ 1,500	- 1,700	- 5,400
1999	+ 153,900	+ 4,000	+ 7,200	- 2,000
2000	+ 169,400	- 1,900	- 3,800	- 800
2001	+ 172,400	+ 5,000	- 4,300	- 1,300

## Citizenship



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In 2002, the number of persons granted British citizenship in the UK rose by 33% from the previous year to 120,145. This was the highest recorded annual figure and nearly doubled the number granted each year during the 1990s (Dudley and Woollacott, 2002). In 48% of the cases the basis of the grant was residence in the UK, in 29% it was marriage to a British citizen, and 22% of the grants were to minor children. In terms of the continent of origin of those granted British citizenship in 2002, the largest group were from Africa, followed by those from the Indian sub-continent, with people from European countries outside the EEA constituting the third largest group. The full details are set out below in Table 26.

Table 26: Grants of British citizenship in the UK 2002 by previous nationality

Previous nationality	Number
European Economic Area	1,585
Remainder of Europe	17,760
Americas	8,040
Africa	37,535
Indian sub-continent	26,690
Middle East	9,445
Remainder of Asia	15,525
Oceania	1,735
Other	1,830
All grants	120,145

*Unavailable data*

The following bodies stated that they do not hold any statistics or specific information on migrant workers in Northern Ireland:

- Inland Revenue
- Department of Environment
- Department of Regional Development
- Central Services Agency - all migrant workers who are entitled to hold a Northern Ireland medical card will be recorded on the Central Services Agency's database according to their Northern Ireland address. They have no separate means of identification.
- Social Security Agency's Job Centres - they do not record how many migrant workers apply for jobs through Job Centres.



*References*

Dudley, J. and Woollacott, S. (2002) Persons granted British Citizenship, United Kingdom, 2002. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 9/03

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Working holidaymakers: [www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/whatsnew1.html](http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/whatsnew1.html) and [www.ind.homeoffice.gov.uk](http://www.ind.homeoffice.gov.uk)