

Migration Statistics for Northern Ireland (2009)



November 2010

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Executive Summary

1. Between 2001 and 2004 the population of Northern Ireland grew by around 7,000 people or 0.4% each year. This increase was due to natural change (more births than deaths) with virtually no change in the size of the population due to migration. The European Union expansion in 2004 resulted in increased migration to Northern Ireland, reaching a peak in 2007. Since 2007, the numbers of people migrating to Northern Ireland has been on a downward trend.
2. Measuring migration is challenging. The United Nations definition of a long-term migrant based on a 12 month residency rule is used in Northern Ireland (see Annex A). This report sets out the sources available to count people coming to or leaving Northern Ireland. The report notes that these sources use different definitions of how, when and where migrants are recorded.
3. Recent data from all administrative and statistical sources show decreased in-migration since the peak in 2007, yet a rise in stock population for 2009. The sources also give a consistent picture on which parts of Northern Ireland new migrants are working and living in. Some key findings outlined in this report are:
 - health card registration data, which is the most comprehensive in-migration data source, show 12,700 new international health registrations into Northern Ireland in 2009. This is in contrast to 19,400 such registrations in 2007 (a 35% decrease over the last two years);
 - birth registration data show that the proportion of children born in Northern Ireland whose mother was born outside the United Kingdom and Ireland has risen three fold over the last eight years. In 2001, 3% of babies had foreign born mothers (700 babies out of 22,000) while in the first six months of 2010 this rose to 10% (1,300 babies out of 12,700);
 - taking these and other sources together, NISRA estimate that between mid-2008 and mid-2009 12,700 people came to live in Northern Ireland from outside the United Kingdom. In addition, again over this time period, NISRA estimate a further 10,900 people came to live in Northern Ireland from Great Britain; and

- the number of people leaving Northern Ireland is harder to estimate as there are limited data sources. NISRA have assessed information on school population loss, health card de-registrations and household surveys of people emigrating from Northern Ireland (these and other sources are described in this report). Taking these sources together leads to an overall estimate between mid-2008 and mid-2009 of 11,200 people leaving Northern Ireland to live outside the United Kingdom. In addition NISRA estimate that again over this time period a further 10,200 people left Northern Ireland to live in Great Britain.
4. The overall effect between mid-2008 and mid-2009 is of population growth due to migration of 2,100 people (net 1,500 international migrants and net 700 people from Great Britain moving to Northern Ireland). Taken with an excess of births over deaths, the Northern Ireland population increased from 1.775 million people in 2008 to 1.789 million people in 2009. This report details the scale of the migration change across local areas in Northern Ireland.
 5. Given the current economic climate, the latest downward trend in inward migration is likely to continue. The very latest 2010 statistics are pointing towards a further reduction: National Insurance number registrations, Home Office Worker Registration and Points Based System data are showing a fall in Northern Ireland registrations. However, that said, the latest data from the School Census, higher education enrolments and birth registration all remain strong. Where appropriate NISRA will disseminate the findings from these and other sources throughout the year.

NISRA

November 2010

Background and Introduction

6. There has been significant interest in the levels of international migration in the United Kingdom (UK) and in Northern Ireland. In particular, this interest has increased following the enlargement of the European Union (EU). This enlargement has increased the size of the EU from 15 states in April 2004 to 27 states in January 2007.
7. EU expansion has taken place in two tranches. Firstly in May 2004 the accession of ten new countries to the EU (referred to as the “A8” countries¹ along with Malta and Cyprus). Secondly the accession of Bulgaria and Romania (referred to as the “A2” countries) to the EU in January 2007. More details of the expansion of the EU are given in Annex B.
8. The policy of the UK Government towards movement of nationals of the EU countries is different for A8 and A2 nationals. For A8 nationals the UK Government granted full access to the UK labour market from accession in May 2004. In contrast, for A2 nationals, the UK Government has placed restrictions on free access to the UK labour market. The UK restrictions on A2 nationals were initially for a two year period.
9. On 18 December 2008, the Migration Advisory Committee published its recommendations to the Government to retain the restrictions on employment of A2 workers². Following publication of the report, the government announced that it intended to keep restrictions in place with modifications³. The new UK Coalition Government formed in May 2010, announced a new immigration policy and the introduction of a immigration cap. An interim limit on non-EEA migrants was introduced in June 2010 and the immigration cap for 2011/12 was announced in November 2010, suggesting a reduction of 6,300 – 12,600 skilled workers in the UK.⁴ There is no regional limit, but pro rata, this would represent a reduction of 100-200 workers in Northern Ireland.

¹ Eight Central and Eastern European countries (referred to as the “A8” countries) joined the EU in May 2004. The A8 countries are the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia. Malta and Cyprus also joined the EU on 1 May 2004 but are considered separately from the A8 in this report as they had full free movement rights to work in UK prior to enlargement.

² <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/aboutus/workingwithus/mac/a2-report/>

³ See <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/aboutus/workingwithus/mac/a2-report/>

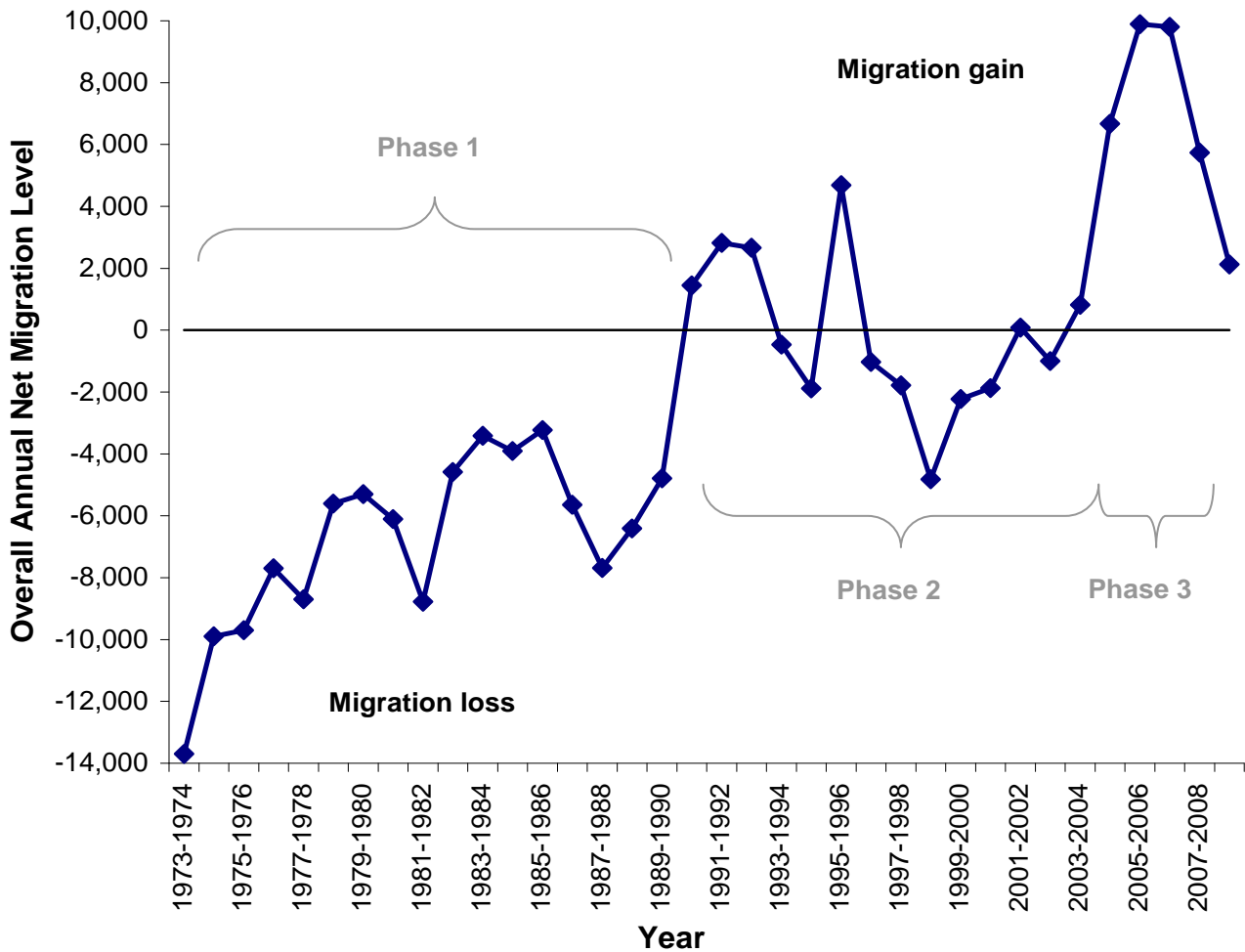
⁴ <http://www.number10.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/homeoffice-srp.pdf>

10. Enlargement of the EU has had an impact on the scale of migration to and from Northern Ireland. In recent years the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) has undertaken research to assist measurement of the levels of international migration in Northern Ireland. This resulted in a first report published in July 2006⁵ and subsequent shorter reports in 2007, 2008 and 2009⁶. This fifth paper updates these reports and provides similar but more up to date statistics for the period 2008-9 and where possible 2009-10.
11. Estimates of net migration for Northern Ireland since the mid-1970s are shown in Figure 1. The graph can be viewed in terms of three distinct phases of migration. The first phase during the 1970s and 1980s was when Northern Ireland experienced consistently large net population loss due to population movement (or out migration) approaching 10,000 people in some years. Clearly, the impact of “The Troubles” is significant here.
12. The second phase from the early 1990s until 2004 shows population movement in balance, with broadly the same number of people coming to Northern Ireland as leaving. Over this period it is estimated that each year around 20,000 people came to live in Northern Ireland and 20,000 left. However, in the third phase since 2004, the annual number of people estimated to have come to Northern Ireland to live rose to over 32,000 by mid-2007. Migration hit a peak in 2007 after the enlargement of the EU in May 2004, when people from countries in Central and Eastern Europe were allowed to come to work in the UK and Ireland. By mid-2008, the number had fallen back to 27,000, with a further decrease to 24,000 in 2009. The number leaving increased marginally from 20,000 to 21,000 over the same period. Given the recession in Northern Ireland, this downward trend is expected to continue.

⁵ See [http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/demography/population/migration/NI_Migration_Report\(2005\).pdf](http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/demography/population/migration/NI_Migration_Report(2005).pdf)

⁶ [http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/demography/population/migration/NI_Migration_Report\(2006\).pdf](http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/demography/population/migration/NI_Migration_Report(2006).pdf)
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Figure 1: Estimates of long-term net migration - Northern Ireland (1973/4 - 2008/9)



13. It is important to outline the migration definitions used before noting how the estimates of migration are made. The definition of migration in use for population estimates comes from the United Nations statistical definition of a long-term international migrant⁷:

“A person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year (12 months), so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence. From the perspective of the country of departure the person will be a long-term emigrant and from that of the country of arrival the person will be a long-term immigrant.”

⁷ Taken from “Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration. UN 1998” available at: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sconcerns/migration/migmmethods.htm#B>

14. The United Nations also defines “short-term international migration” and the concept of a “Migrant Worker” – these definitions are given in detail in Annex A. The differences between the UN definitions create difficulties with interpretation. For example a migrant worker who works in Northern Ireland for a short period of time strictly is not defined to be a long-term international migrant. All official migration estimates for Northern Ireland population statistics refer to long-term migration; at present there are no official statistical estimates of the number of short-term migrants or migrant workers in Northern Ireland.
15. The remainder of this paper looks at a number of administrative/statistical sources, which NISRA have assessed to help estimate long-term international migration. The paper is divided into five sections:
- administrative/statistical data which can be related to international in-migration to Northern Ireland (Section 1);
 - administrative/statistical data which can be related to international out-migration from Northern Ireland (Section 2);
 - estimates of migration for Northern Ireland for 2008/9 (Section 3);
 - A8 Population estimates in Northern Ireland 2008/9 (Section 4); and
 - further research and commentary (Section 5).

1. International In-Migration Statistics

16. NISRA have assessed statistics from a number of sources to help estimate long-term international in-migration:

- the United Kingdom Border Agency Worker Registration Scheme;
- the United Kingdom Border Agency Schemes for A2 nationals;
- the Home Office Points Based System;
- new National Insurance Numbers registered to foreign nationals;
- the Department of Education Annual School Census;
- enrolments at higher education institutions of non-UK/Ireland domiciled students;
- the country of birth of new Northern Ireland mothers;
- the country of birth of new Northern Ireland fathers;
- new registrations with a family doctor;
- the Northern Ireland Housing Executive; and
- the Labour Force Survey.

Most of these sources are described in detail in the 2004/5 report⁵.

17. The key results from these data sources are outlined below. Data for 2008/9 and where available 2009/10 are presented alongside relevant trend data. More detailed tables on the data sources can be found at:

http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/demography/population/migration/All_Mig0809.xls

1.1 United Kingdom Border Agency Worker Registration Scheme

18. The Worker Registration Scheme (WRS) is managed by the UK Border Agency on behalf of the Home Office. The scheme is used to register migrant workers from the eight Eastern European states (the A8¹) that acceded to the EU in May 2004. Detailed statistical information on the scheme can be obtained from the UK Border Agency website⁸.

⁸ Information on the United Kingdom Border Agency Worker Registration Scheme can be found at: <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/workingintheuk/eea/wrs/>

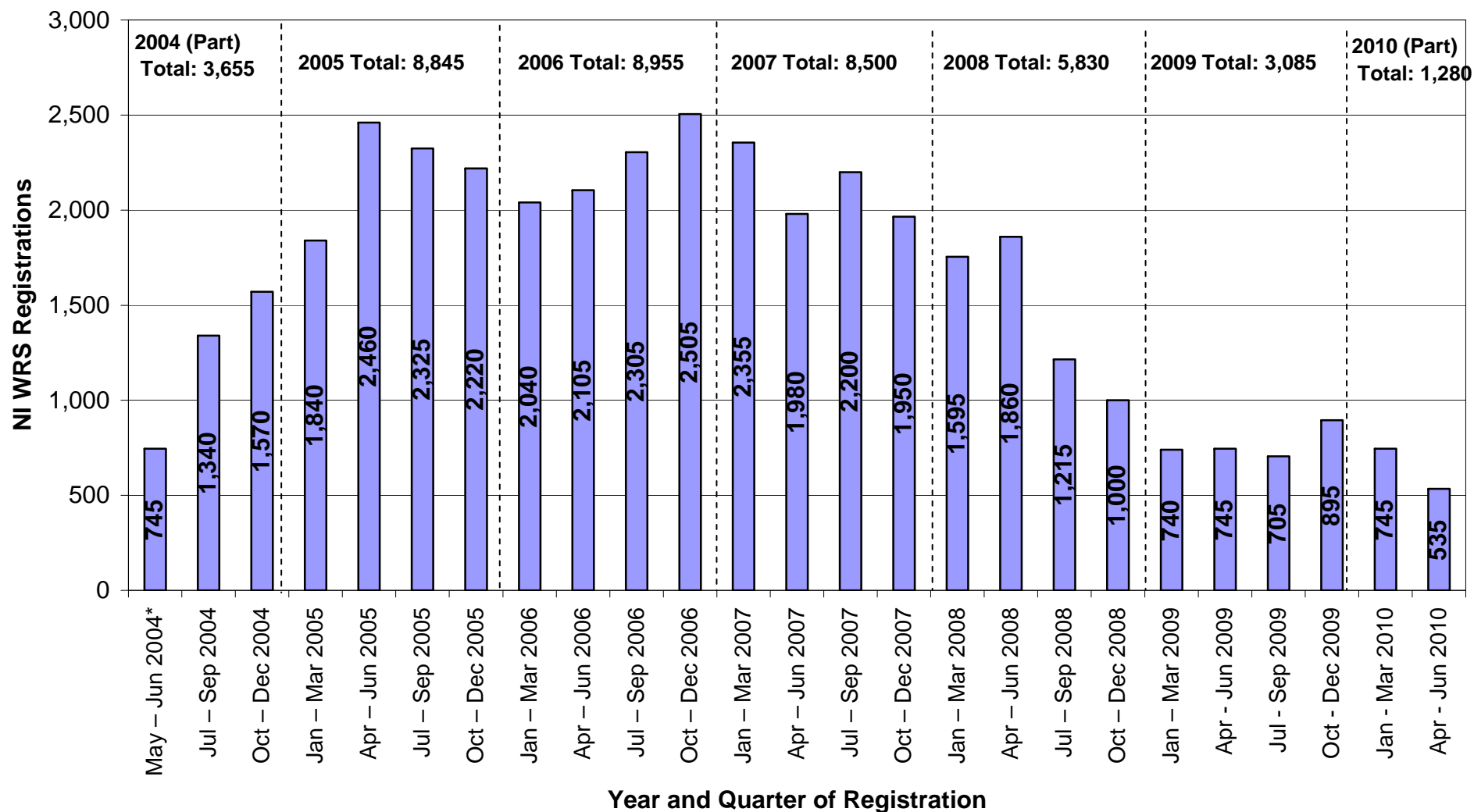
19. Between 1 May 2004 and 30 June 2010, a total of 1,080,000 people registered with the WRS in the UK. Of these 40,200 people (or 4% of the UK total) registered to work in Northern Ireland. In contrast the Northern Ireland population makes up around 3% of the UK population thus indicating the scale of A8 migration to Northern Ireland.
20. Table 1 shows that between May 2004 and June 2010, Northern Ireland has had nearly one-third more migrant workers registering on a per capita basis than the rest of the UK, with 23 WRS registrations for every 1,000 persons in Northern Ireland compared to nearly 18 WRS registrations for every 1,000 persons in the UK as a whole.

Table 1: WRS registrations per 1,000 population (May 2004 to June 2010)

Country	WRS registrations (May 2004 – June 2010)	2007 Population Estimate	WRS registrations per 1,000 population
England	922,000	51,092,000	18.0
Scotland	90,000	5,144,000	17.5
Wales	28,500	2,980,000	9.6
Northern Ireland	40,000	1,759,000	22.7
United Kingdom	1,080,000	60,975,000	17.7

21. Between mid-2008 and mid-2009, 3,700 people registered with the WRS to work in Northern Ireland, this is a decrease on the 7,800 people who registered in the same period between mid-2007 and mid-2008. The very latest WRS data indicates a further but slower fall off in Northern Ireland registrations as shown by the quarterly statistics in Figure 2.

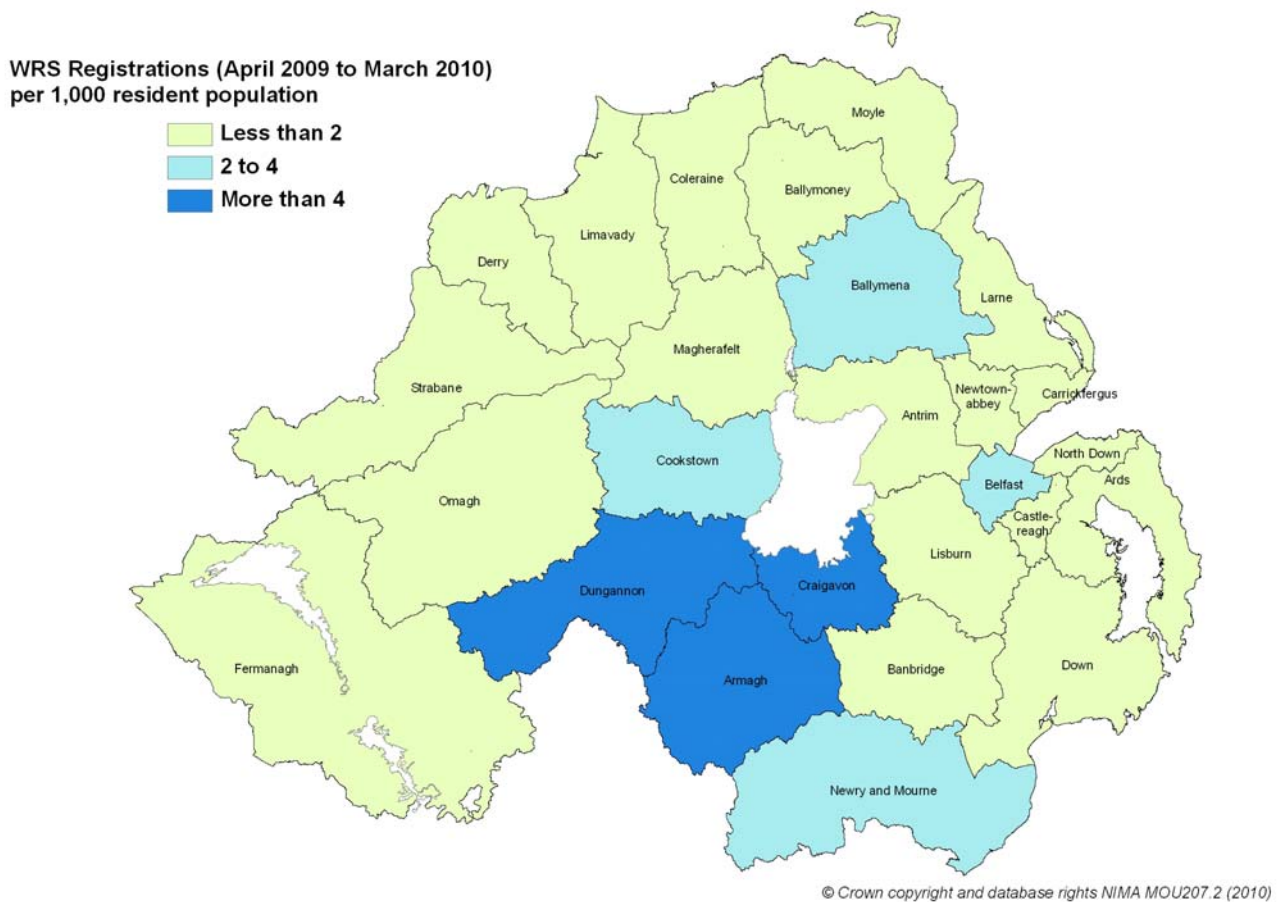
Figure 2: Number of Northern Ireland Registrations with the WRS by Quarter (May 2004 – June 2010)



* Quarter 2 2004 covers the period May and June only and care should be taken when comparing this with subsequent quarters

22. WRS statistics are available by area of employer only. These statistics for Northern Ireland show that significant numbers of WRS workers are registered to work in the Belfast, and Craigavon Local Government Districts (LGDs). However, looking at the number of registrations based on the population size, Armagh, Craigavon and Dungannon LGDs have the highest registrations per 1,000 resident population as shown in Map 1.

Map 1: Northern Ireland WRS Registrations by local authority of employment per 1,000 resident population (April 2009 – March 2010)



23. A majority of people registered on the WRS to work in Northern Ireland are from Poland (22,100 registered in Northern Ireland since 2004). However, based on UK population share, Northern Ireland has received markedly more registrations from Lithuania than the UK as a whole.

24. From 1 May 2011, A8 Nationals will no longer need to register in order to qualify as a worker under EU law, therefore the Worker Registration Scheme cannot continue beyond 30 April 2011.
25. WRS statistics are available by clicking [here](#).

1.2 United Kingdom Border Agency Schemes for A2 nationals

26. On 1 January 2007 Bulgaria and Romania joined the EU. All Bulgarian and Romanian nationals have an initial right of residence in the UK for three months and a right to remain indefinitely if they are students, self-employed or self-sufficient persons. However, beyond these groups EU Member States can, under EU law, place restrictions on the migration of A2 workers for up to seven years.
27. The UK Government chose to impose restrictions for an initial two-year period, to be reviewed on an annual basis. After recommendations from the Migrant Advisory Committee, the Government decided to extend the restrictions. Low-skilled Bulgarian or Romanian nationals may only apply to work as seasonal agricultural workers or on sector-based schemes (currently limited to food processing). Bulgarian or Romanian workers with specialist skills are admitted through the Points Based System.
28. Bulgarian or Romanian nationals seeking to take up work through the Work Permits or Sectors Based Schemes must then apply to the UK Border Agency for an Accession Worker Card⁹. The Border Agency is able to provide information on the number of applications for Accession Worker cards from Bulgarian or Romanian nationals which were approved.

⁹ Information from the UK Border Scheme for A2 migrants can be found at: <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/workingintheuk/eea/bulgariaromania/>

29. Between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2010 there have been 288 applications approved for Accession Worker cards in Northern Ireland. Of these 247 were from Bulgarian nationals and 41 from Romanian nationals. The Accession Worker cards for Bulgarian and Romanian nationals who have come to Northern Ireland corresponds to 6% of all UK approved applications.
30. There has been a 82% decrease in the number of approved Accession Worker cards in Northern Ireland for Bulgarian nationals, from 2008/09 – 2009/10, from 210 applications approved to 37 applications approved.
31. The UK Border Agency is also able to provide information on the number of registration certificate applications. Bulgarian or Romanian nationals exercising a Treaty right in the UK may seek a registration certificate. This includes those exempt from the worker authorisation restrictions; highly skilled migrants; those with restricted access to the labour market – students, the self-employed, and self-sufficient persons; and family members of main applicants;
32. Between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2010 there have been 780 applications for registration certificates approved in Northern Ireland, 368 from Bulgarian nationals and 412 from Romanian nationals, approximately 2% of all UK certificate approvals.

1.3 Home Office Tier 2 and 5 Points Based System

33. The work permit scheme let UK employers recruit or transfer people from outside the European Economic Area (EEA), while still protecting the interests of resident workers in the UK. From 26 November 2008, the Work Permit Scheme was replaced by the Points Based System¹⁰. This means that all UK employers who wish to sponsor non-EU employees to work in the UK after 27 November 2008 need to register for a Licence as a sponsoring employer. Those wanting to sponsor a migrant worker will be required to issue a Certificate of Sponsorship, as opposed to applying for a work permit.

¹⁰ <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/workingintheuk/tier2/>

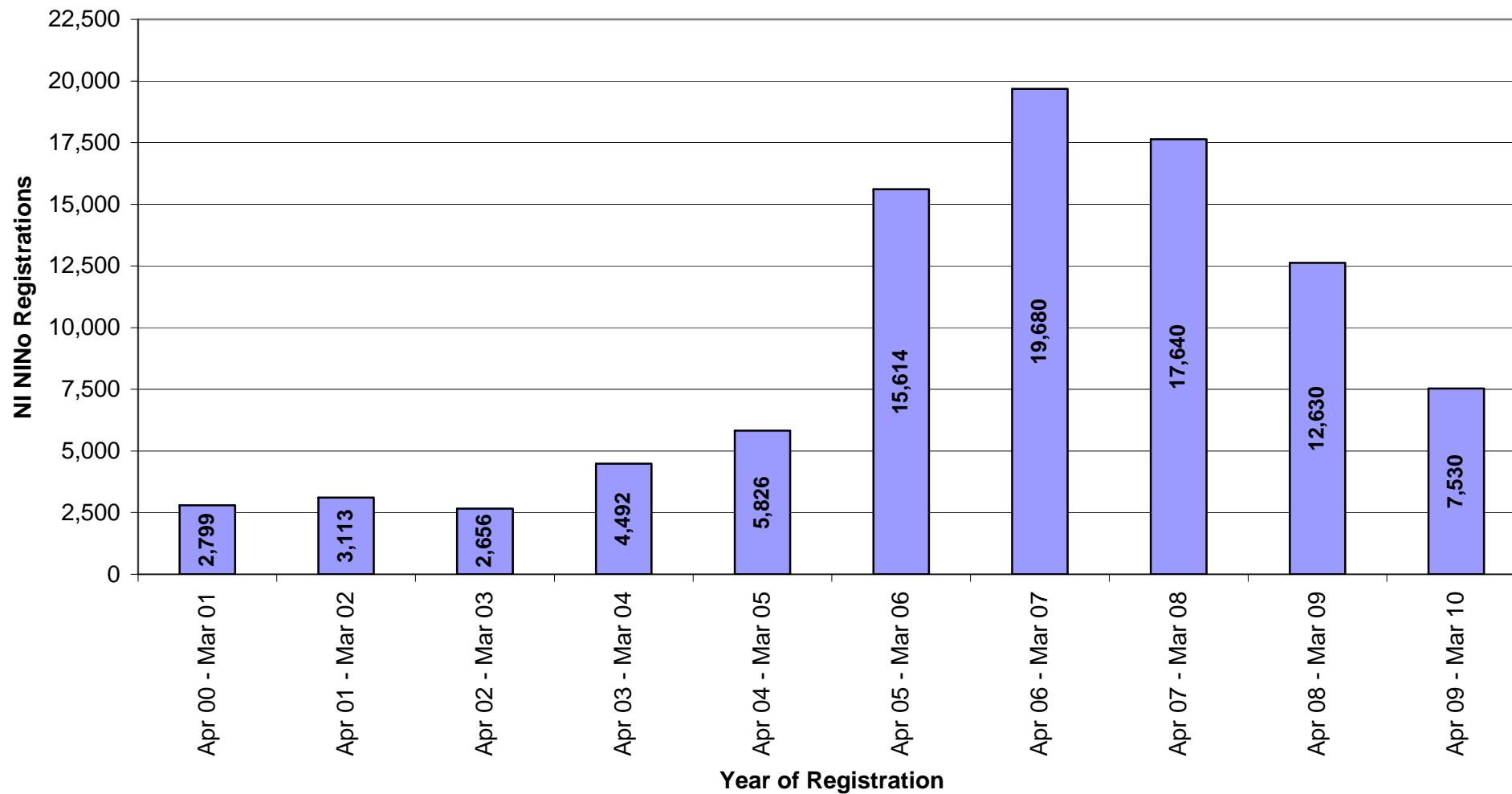
34. The Points Based System (PBS) consists of five “Tiers”, three of these (Tiers 1, 2 and 5) relate to permission to work. Tier 1 provides a route for Highly Skilled Workers; Tier 2 provides a route for skilled workers with a job offer, while Tier 5 is for temporary workers and youth mobility, providing a route for those coming to the UK for primarily non-economic reasons. Tier 3 relates to unskilled workers and is currently suspended. Tier 4 was implemented in March 2009 and provides a route for students to study with an approved education provider.
35. Workers that are a national of a country outside the EEA or Switzerland, need to apply under the points-based system and must have a job offer from a licensed sponsor through a valid certificate of sponsorship, and pass the points-based assessment for Tiers 2 and 5.
36. Since the first applications to the new Points Based System in January 2009 up to 30 September 2010, a total of nearly 500 applications were received in Northern Ireland for Tiers 2 and 5. In the financial year 2009/10 there were 290 Tiers 2 and 5 applications received for main applicants working in Northern Ireland, with an additional 270 dependents.
37. Application statistics are available by area of employer only. They show that most workers are employed in Derry, Belfast, and Newtownabbey LGDs. A significant element of Northern Ireland based applications were for Indian, Philippine and Chinese nationals, making up 75% of all Tiers 2 and 5 applications in 2009/10.
38. Tiers 2 and 5 statistics are available by clicking [here](#).

1.4 National Insurance Number registrations

39. National Insurance Numbers are required for employment purposes or to claim benefits and tax credits. Foreign nationals living in Northern Ireland apply to their local Social Security or Jobs and Benefits Office for the issue of a National Insurance Number (NINo)¹¹.
40. Figure 3 shows that in 2003/4 there were 4,500 Northern Ireland based registrations for NINos from non-UK nationals, this increased year-on-year to 17,600 registrations in 2007/8, before falling back to 7,500 registrations in 2009/10.
41. In Northern Ireland, A8 countries account for over 60% of NINos registered to non-UK nationals, with 1,600 of the 7,500 registrations in 2009/10 from Polish Nationals.
42. Over 50% of the NINo registrations were from A8 migrants, with just over 1,600 of the 7,500 registrations in 2009/10 were from Polish nationals.
43. NINo statistics are available by clicking [here](#).

¹¹ The latest reports on National Insurance numbers allocated to overseas nationals entering Northern Ireland are available at: <http://research.dwp.gov.uk/asd/index.php?page=tabtool> on a UK wide basis by the Department for Work and Pensions.

Figure 3: Non-UK Nationals National Insurance Numbers (NINo) Registered (April 2004 – March 2010)



1.5 Annual School Census

44. Each year the Department for Education in Northern Ireland (DENI) undertakes a School Census. The 2009 School Census was held in October 2009. A number of related statistics are reported from the School Census to help to measure migration:
- a. firstly the School Census includes a standard question on the number of pupils who has enrolled in a school but who do not have the satisfactory language skills to participate fully in the school curriculum, and the wider environment, and do not have a language in common with the teacher, whether that is English or Irish. This has previously been referred to as English an Additional Language. It does not refer to pupils who choose to attend an Irish medium school. A breakdown of the “first” language of these pupils is also recorded; and
 - b. secondly NISRA worked with the DENI to include a new in-migration specific question on the School Census. This school level question relates to “the number of children now at your school, who came to live in Northern Ireland during the last academic year”. This question gives a more direct count of the number of children who have come to Northern Ireland and are new pupils.

English as an Additional Language¹² - primary school children

45. The statistics for the 2009 School Census run in October 2009, show that 4,800 primary school children had a language other than English as their “first” language. This figure is a 11% increase on the 4,300 primary school children who had English as an Additional Language in the 2008 School Census. In 2009, the 4,800 primary school children equates to 3% of the primary school population (1 child in every 32).

¹² Children recorded as having English as an Additional Language are **not necessarily new migrants**. Some children who have English as an additional language will have moved to Northern Ireland a number of years ago and others who have English as an additional language will have been born and lived in Northern Ireland throughout their life. It is for this reason that NISRA and DENI introduced the secondary migration specific question.

46. In the 2009 School Census, Polish was the most common first language (1,700 primary school children). In total almost 2,700 primary school children had an A8 language as their first language, out of 4,800 primary school children who had English as an Additional Language. Of the non-A8 languages, Portuguese and Filipino were the most common first languages.
47. The 2009 School Census shows that there were primary school children with English as an additional language in every Local Government District (LGD). However the scale varies across the province. Whilst overall 3% of primary school pupils have English as an additional language, 10% of primary school pupils in schools in Dungannon LGD had English as an additional language compared to 0.7% of primary school pupils in schools in Larne LGD.

English as an Additional Language – post-primary school children

48. In the 2009 School Census, 2,400 post-primary school children had a language other than English as their “first” language; this is a 12% increase from the 2,100 post primary school children recorded in the 2008 School Census. The 2,400 post primary school children equates to 1.6% of the post primary school population.
49. In the 2009 School Census, Polish is the most common first language for post-primary school children (800 children). A8 languages make up more than half of the overall total; with 1,300 post-primary children having an A8 language as their first language out of the 2,400 post-primary school children who had English as an additional language. Of the non-A8 languages, Cantonese and Portuguese were the most common first languages.
50. Whilst overall 1.6% of post-primary school pupils have English as an additional language, 6% of post-primary school pupils in schools in Dungannon LGD have English as an additional language, compared to less than 0.5% of post-primary school pupils in schools in Derry and Larne LGDs.

In-migration - Primary School Children

51. The 2009 School Census included a school level question which relates to “the number of children now at your school, who came to live in Northern Ireland during the 2008/9 academic year”. This new question gives a more direct count of the number of children who have come to Northern Ireland and are new pupils.
52. In total the 2009 School Census recorded 1,700 primary school pupils in year 1 to year 7 that had come to live in Northern Ireland from outside the province in the 2008/9 academic year.
53. Schools in Antrim (3.2%) LGD had the largest percentage increase due to pupils coming from outside Northern Ireland whilst Carrickfergus LGD had the smallest increase (0.3%).

In-migration– Post Primary School Children

54. In total the 2009 School Census recorded that 600 post primary school pupils in years 8 to 14 had come to live in Northern Ireland from outside the province in the 2008/9 academic year.
55. Schools in Antrim LGD had the largest percentage (2.2%) increase due to pupils coming from outside Northern Ireland.
56. In total 2,300 school children (1,700 primary school and 600 post primary school pupils) were reported by the 2009 School Census as coming to Northern Ireland in the 2008/9 academic year. As a comparison the official estimate of in-migration flows in the 4-16 year old age group in the 2008-9 mid-year estimates was 2,400 children.
57. The 2010 School Census was held in October 2010; its results will be available in early 2011. All School Census statistics are available by clicking [here](#).

1.6 Higher education enrolments for non UK/Ireland domiciled students

58. The Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) is the official agency for the collection, analysis and dissemination of information about higher education. The Department of Employment and Learning in Northern Ireland maintain a database of all students enrolled in higher education institutions in Northern Ireland, including non UK/Ireland domiciled students;

59. In 2008/09, around 6,500 students attending higher education institutions in Northern Ireland were domiciled outside of Northern Ireland. Of these, around 2,000 students were domiciled outside UK and Ireland.

60. Table 2 gives the country of domicile for students enrolled at higher education institutions in Northern Ireland between 2006/07 and 2008/09. The table shows that 70% of non-NI students are domiciled in GB or Ireland. China and USA account for over 30% of the non-UK/Ireland domiciled students.

Table 2: Higher education enrolments of non-Northern Ireland domiciled students, 2006/07 – 2008/09 (academic year)

Country of Domicile	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009
England	735	835	1,025
Scotland	120	130	140
Wales	40	45	55
Channel Islands/Isle of Man	15	10	20
UK Region Unknown	-	60	70
Republic of Ireland	3,165	3,290	3,240
China	470	375	390
USA	130	135	230
India	75	115	185
Malaysia	110	135	145
Germany	105	105	100
France	65	60	60
All Other Countries	795	760	840
Total	5,850	6,100	6,550

61. In 2008/09, around 1,250 (62%) non-UK/Ireland domiciled students were enrolled at Queen’s University Belfast, with the remaining 750 (37%) enrolled at the four University of Ulster campuses in Jordanstown, Coleraine, Magee and Belfast.
62. The regional breakdown of term time addresses for non-UK/Ireland domiciled students shows that the majority of students live very close to the higher education institutions, with 58% of non-UK/Ireland domiciled students, enrolled in 2008/09, living in Belfast LGD, as shown in table 3.

Table 3: Higher education enrolments of non-Northern Ireland domiciled students by Term-time Electoral Ward 2007/08 – 2008/09 (academic year)

Electoral Ward	LGD	2007/2008	2008/2009
Botanic	Belfast	305	615
Windsor	Belfast	255	240
Stranmillis	Belfast	145	110
Shaftesbury	Belfast	50	60
Rostulla	Newtownabbey	-	90
University	Coleraine	-	75
Strand	Derry	-	50
Ballynaveigh	Belfast	20	30
All Other Wards		110	235
Term-time Address Unknown		855	490
Total		1,740	1,995

63. Higher Education statistics for the 2009/10 academic year will be available in February 2011. Higher education statistics for non-UK/Ireland domiciled students are available by clicking [here](#).

1.7 Births to Mothers born outside Northern Ireland

64. All births occurring in Northern Ireland are by law registered with the General Register Office. When registering a birth the new mother supplies information on her country of birth.

65. In Northern Ireland births to new mothers, who themselves were born outside the UK and Ireland, has risen markedly in recent years. In total around 700 such births occurred in 2001 and this has risen to 2,300 such births in 2009.

66. Within these figures there has been an even more marked increase in births to mothers born in the A8 countries, with around 10 such births in 2001 compared to almost 1,100 births in 2009.

Table 4: Births Registered in Northern Ireland Classified by Mother's Country of Birth (January 2001 - June 2010)^P

Registration Year	Mother's Country of Birth						All Births
	Northern Ireland	Rest of UK	Republic of Ireland	A8 Countries	All Other Countries	Unknown	
2001	18,993	1,557	722	12	649	29	21,962
2002	18,507	1,480	653	16	708	21	21,385
2003	18,610	1,459	654	21	875	29	21,648
2004	19,056	1,408	689	34	1,096	35	22,318
2005	19,040	1,463	705	118	986	16	22,328
2006	19,611	1,477	736	390	1,058	-	23,272
2007	20,325	1,456	723	775	1,170	2	24,451
2008	21,095	1,410	779	1,080	1,267	-	25,631
2009	20,539	1,364	689	1,113	1,205	-	24,910
Jan-Jun'10 ^P	10,472	646	344	620	654	-	12,736

^P – Provisional Data

Source: NISRA (October 2010)

67. Figures for the first six months of 2010 are comparable to those for 2009. In total there were 600 births in Northern Ireland to A8 born mothers in the first six months of 2010 compared to 1,100 such births in the whole of 2009.

68. In 2009 the percentage of births to mothers born outside the UK and Ireland ranged from 3% in Larne LGD to 20% (one birth in every five) in Dungannon LGD (180 births). Belfast, and Craigavon also exhibited relatively high percentages of births (13% and 14% respectively) to mothers born outside the UK and Ireland

69. Birth statistics by mother's country of birth are available by clicking [here](#).

1.8 Births to Fathers born outside Northern Ireland

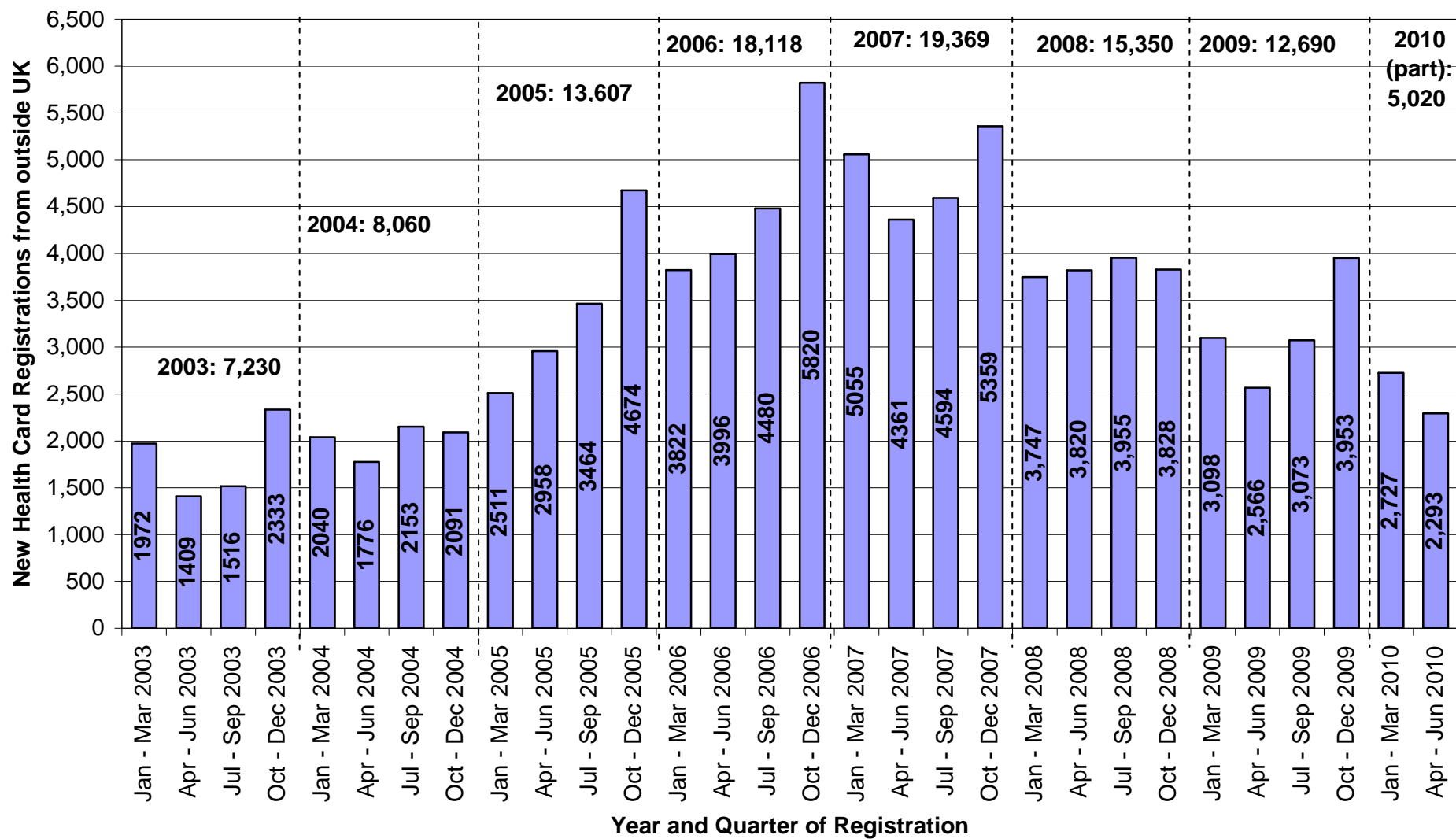
70. Births to new Northern Ireland fathers who themselves were born outside the UK and Ireland showed a similar pattern to births to Northern Ireland mothers who were born outside the UK and Ireland.
71. In 2009, 2,200 births were recorded in Northern Ireland to new fathers who themselves were born outside the UK and Ireland. This is nearly a four-fold increase from the 600 such births recorded in 2001. It is important to note that whilst both these figures are lower than the equivalent figures for mothers, in around 9% of births each year the father's details are not included, therefore their country of birth cannot be analysed.
72. Consistent with the figures on births to mothers, there has been an increase in births to fathers born in the A8 countries, with less than 10 such births in 2001 compared to 1,000 births in 2009.
73. Figures for the first six months of 2010 are comparable to those for 2009. In total there were 500 births in Northern Ireland to A8 born fathers in the first six months of 2010 compared to 1,000 such births in the whole of 2009.
74. Of the 24,910 births registered in 2009, for 16,700 births (67%) both the mother and father were born in Northern Ireland, for a further 5,900 births (24%) one parent was born in Northern Ireland (including 1,700 births where the father's details were not stated) and for 2,400 births (10%) neither parent was born in Northern Ireland.
75. For the 1,100 births that were registered in Northern Ireland in 2009, to mothers born in one of the A8 countries, 85% of these births had an A8 born father as well.
76. Birth statistics by father's country of birth are available by clicking [here](#).

1.9 New registrations with a family doctor

77. To register with a family doctor in Northern Ireland someone must provide information on his or her age, place of residence and time of stay in Northern Ireland to the Business Services Organisation of Health and Social Care in Northern Ireland (HSC-BSO). Registration forms are available in 15 languages¹³.
78. Only those who plan to stay for a period of at least three months or more can be registered with a family doctor – short term visitors are not formally registered with the HSC-BSO.
79. In 2009 the total number of new registrations on family doctor's list in Northern Ireland from outside the UK was 12,700 people. This number has fallen from a peak of 19,400 registrations in 2007. Latest figures for the first six months of 2010 indicate a further decrease. Figure 4 shows the number of registrations by quarter for the period January 2003 – June 2010.
80. In every year since 2005, most new registrations on family doctor's lists in Northern Ireland from outside the UK related to people living in Belfast, Craigavon, Dungannon or Newry & Mourne LGDs.
81. Detailed work has been undertaken by the HSC-BSO to further develop information from the health service registration application form. New information available includes small geographical area of residence, country of birth, country of last residence, reason for coming and date of entry to the UK for new registrants
82. Around 50% of those registering with a family doctor in Northern Ireland in 2009 stated that their reason for migration was for work, followed by 27% for family reasons and 12% for education purposes. The remaining 10% gave another or no reason for their migration. However, for A8 nationals, 74% stated work as their reason for migration.

¹³ Forms are available in English, Portuguese, Polish, Latvian, Czech, Lithuanian, Russian, Slovak, Urdu, Irish, Hindi, Chinese, Bulgarian, Romanian and Hungarian. A copy of the relevant health service registration application form is available at:

Figure 4: New Health Card Registrations from outside UK by quarter of application (2003-2010)



83. Map 2 shows the annual average number of registrations from non-UK nationals for 2007-2009, per 1,000 population, for each electoral ward¹⁴. The map indicates the variation in the scale of in-migration and highlights at a low level where migrants are living in Northern Ireland. Table 5 shows the 20 electoral wards with the highest proportional registration levels over this three-year period along with the main reason for moving to the UK.

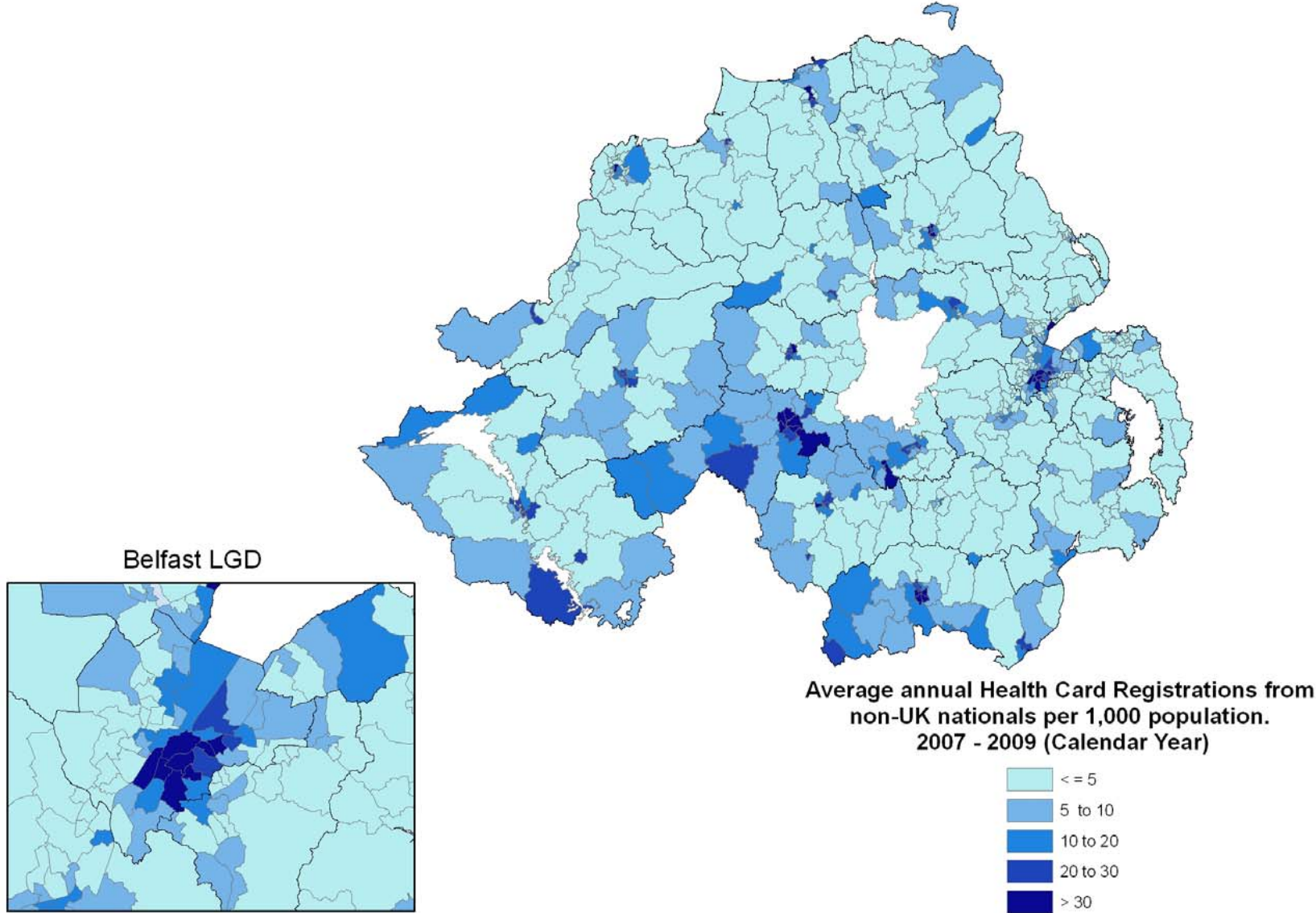
84. In the top 20 electoral wards with the highest proportional registration levels between 2007 and 2009, there were six electoral wards from Dungannon LGD, two of which were also in the top 5 in Northern Ireland – Ballysaggart and Drumglass wards. The most likely reason for migration to these wards was for the purpose of work rather than family, education or other reasons.

Table 5: Top 20 electoral wards with the highest health card registrations per 1,000 population from non-UK nationals, 2007-2009 (Calendar Year)

Ward Code	Electoral Ward	Main reason given by registrants coming to the UK (Percentage of all registrants in area with that reason)	Average annual registration (2007-2009) per 1,000 population
95DD08	Castle Demesne	Work (78%)	73
95OO05	Ballysaggart	Work (69%)	71
95WW23	Rostulla	Education (77%)	66
95GG12	Botanic	Work (42%), Education (32%)	63
95OO15	Drumglass	Work (66%)	61
95OO18	Killymeal	Work (68%)	60
95OO21	Mullaghmore	Work (71%)	60
95GG49	Windsor	Work (43%)	59
95OO13	Coolhill	Work (70%)	58
95MM27	Strand (Derry)	Education (36%), Work (26%)	50
95LL02	Annagh	Work (65%)	49
95GG39	Shaftesbury	Work (56%)	46
95DD21	Park	Work (69%)	45
95JJ05	Central (Coleraine)	Work (49%)	45
95GG10	Blackstaff	Work (65%)	45
95GG05	Ballynafeigh	Work (58%)	41
95DD11	Dunclug	Work (64%)	40
95GG42	Stranmillis	Education (69%)	39
95LL08	Corcrair	Work (58%)	37
95OO19	Moy	Work (65%)	37

¹⁴ The ward population is taken from the 2008 Small Area Population Estimates. See: <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp125.htm>

Map 2: Average annual Health Card Registrations from non-UK nationals, by Electoral Ward per 1,000 population, 2007-2009 (Calendar Year)



85. Belfast LGD had six electoral wards in the top 20 – Botanic, Windsor, Shaftesbury, Blackstaff, and Ballynafeigh. Again, even though some of these areas are in the university area, the main reason for migration to these electoral wards was for work. Stranmillis ward had a relatively high percentage of migrants who came for education reasons which agrees with the higher education enrolments in Section 1.6.
86. Table 5 gives the leading countries of birth of new registrants between 2006 and the first half of 2010. The table shows that A8 countries account for half of all non-UK registrations, with the highest numbers for people from Poland and Lithuania.

Table 5: Health card registrations from non-UK nationals by country of birth, 2006- 2010

Country of Birth	2006	2007	2008	2009	Jan –Jun 2010
Poland	5,400	6,800	5,300	3,200	1,000
Republic of Ireland	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,500	700
Lithuania	2,000	1,600	1,200	1,000	600
India	700	800	700	500	300
Latvia	500	400	400	400	300
Slovakia	1,000	1,100	800	600	200
USA	300	300	400	500	200
Portugal	300	300	500	300	100
China	400	500	400	400	100
Philippines	500	500	300	300	100
Hungary	200	300	300	300	100
Spain	100	100	200	200	100
East Timor	100	200	100	200	100
Germany	200	300	200	200	50
Czech Republic	300	200	200	100	50
France	200	200	200	200	50
Australia	100	100	200	200	50
South Africa	100	100	100	100	50
All Other Countries	2,100	1,900	1,900	1,000	450
Unstated/Unknown	2,100	2,400	500	1,300	400
Total	18,100	19,400	15,400	12,700	5,000

87. The regional breakdown of health card registrations by country of birth shows that Poland had the most registrations in 20 out of the 26 LGDs in 2009. Poland was the second or third highest in the remaining LGDs.
88. Statistics on new registrations with a family doctor are available by clicking [here](#).

1.10 Northern Ireland Housing Executive data

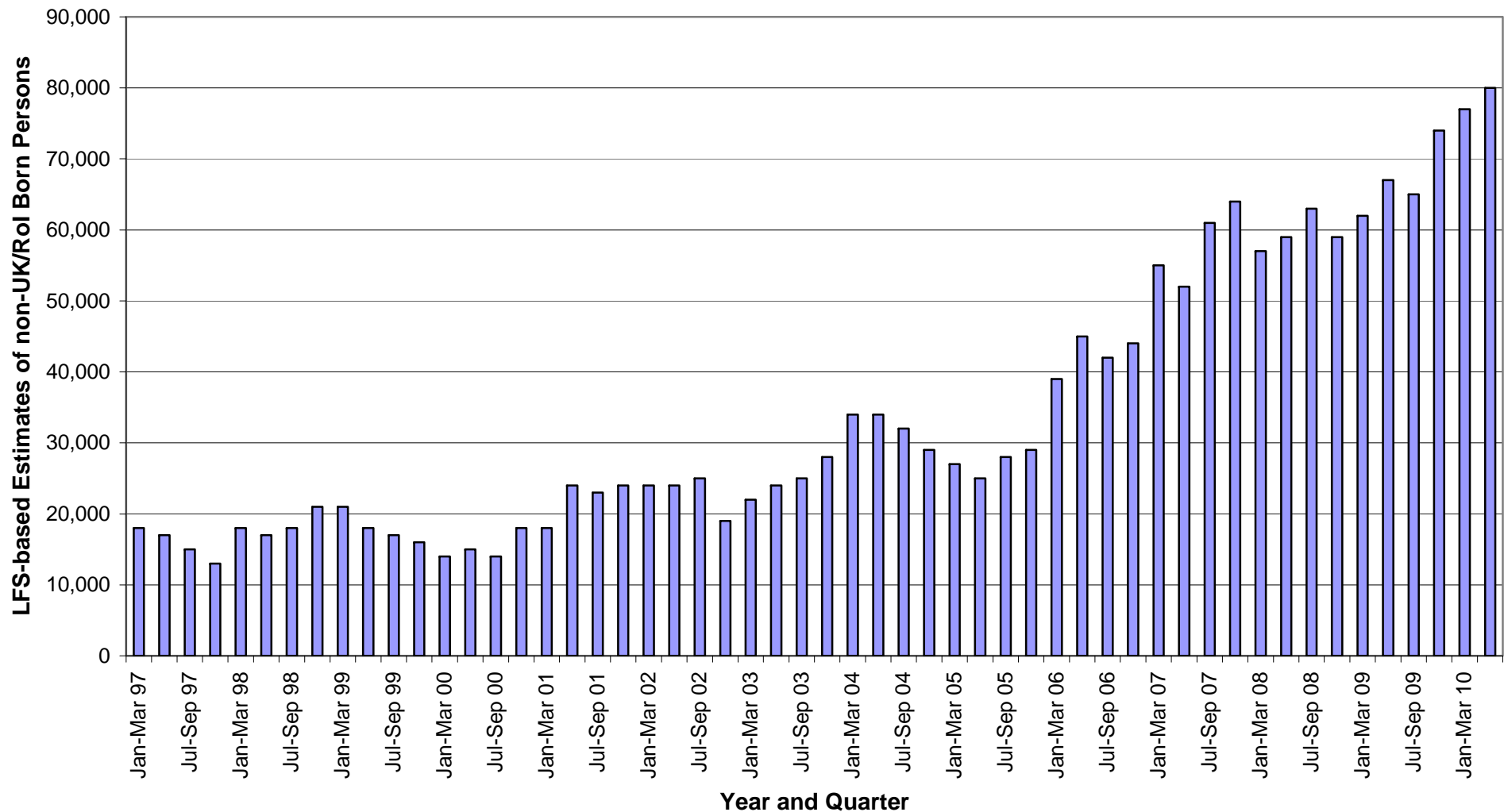
89. The Equality Unit of the Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE) produced a report entitled “Black and Minority Ethnic and Migrant Worker Mapping Update¹⁵”. A questionnaire was sent to each of the 35 NIHE District Offices to provide an estimate of the number of migrant workers accessing Housing Executive services.
90. The number of migrant worker households applying for social housing rose from 1,055 between August 2007 and July 2008, to 1,225 between August 2008 and July 2009. This represents 3% of all applications. Belfast and Craigavon LGDs received more than 200 migrant worker household applications in both years. The number of social housing *allocations* to migrant worker households increased from 145 to 205 over the same period.
91. The current number of migrant worker tenant households was estimated at 505, this was an increase of 150 from the previous year. The number of migrant worker homeless applications increased from 355 to 455 between 2007/8 and 2008/9. The largest concentrations can be found in Belfast, Craigavon and Dungannon LGDs. Polish, Portuguese and Lithuanian nationalities account for around two-thirds or 70% of these figures.
92. NIHE migrant workers statistics are available by clicking [here](#).

¹⁵ See http://www.nihe.gov.uk/bme_and_migrant_worker_mapping_update.pdf

1.11 Labour Force Survey

93. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a sample survey of Northern Ireland households, which obtains details about individuals' personal circumstances and work. The LFS can be used to provide estimates of the 'migrant' population in Northern Ireland, based on country of birth.
94. It is recognised that the LFS has limitations when it comes to calculating the number of migrants in Northern Ireland. Results from it are subject to sampling error and the design of the survey (e.g. the survey excludes communal establishments) means that it may well under estimate the number of foreign born persons living here. Nevertheless, it provides valuable information that is not available from other sources and in that sense provides useful supplementary information on this group of the population. Despite falling figures of inward migration, the LFS-based estimates of persons who were born outside the UK and Ireland have continually gone up since 1997.
95. The LFS estimates that there are 80,000 persons who were born outside the UK and Ireland living in Northern Ireland in the second quarter of 2010. This figure is more than four times the figure recorded in the first quarter of 1997 (18,000).
96. Figure 5 shows the estimated number of non-UK/RoI born persons from the Labour Force Survey, from 1997 to June 2010.
97. The age structure of the foreign born population tends to be younger than the total Northern Ireland population, with a greater proportion of the foreign born population falling into the working age categories; the LFS estimates that, in 2009, 77 per cent of the foreign born population are aged between 16-59, compared to 59 per cent of the Northern Ireland total population.
98. Detailed Labour Force Survey trend statistics are available by clicking [here](#).

Figure 5: LFS-based Estimates of non-UK/Rol Born Persons (January 1997 to June 2010)



2. International Out-Migration Statistics

99. NISRA have assessed data from a number of sources to help estimate long-term international out-migration:

- de-registrations from the family doctor system – health cards;
- new National Insurance Numbers registered to foreign nationals which are no longer in use;
- out-migration questions added to household surveys in Northern Ireland; and
- out-migration questions added to the 2009 School Census run by the Department of Education.

100. The key results from the data sources are outlined below.

2.1 De-registrations from the family doctor system – health cards

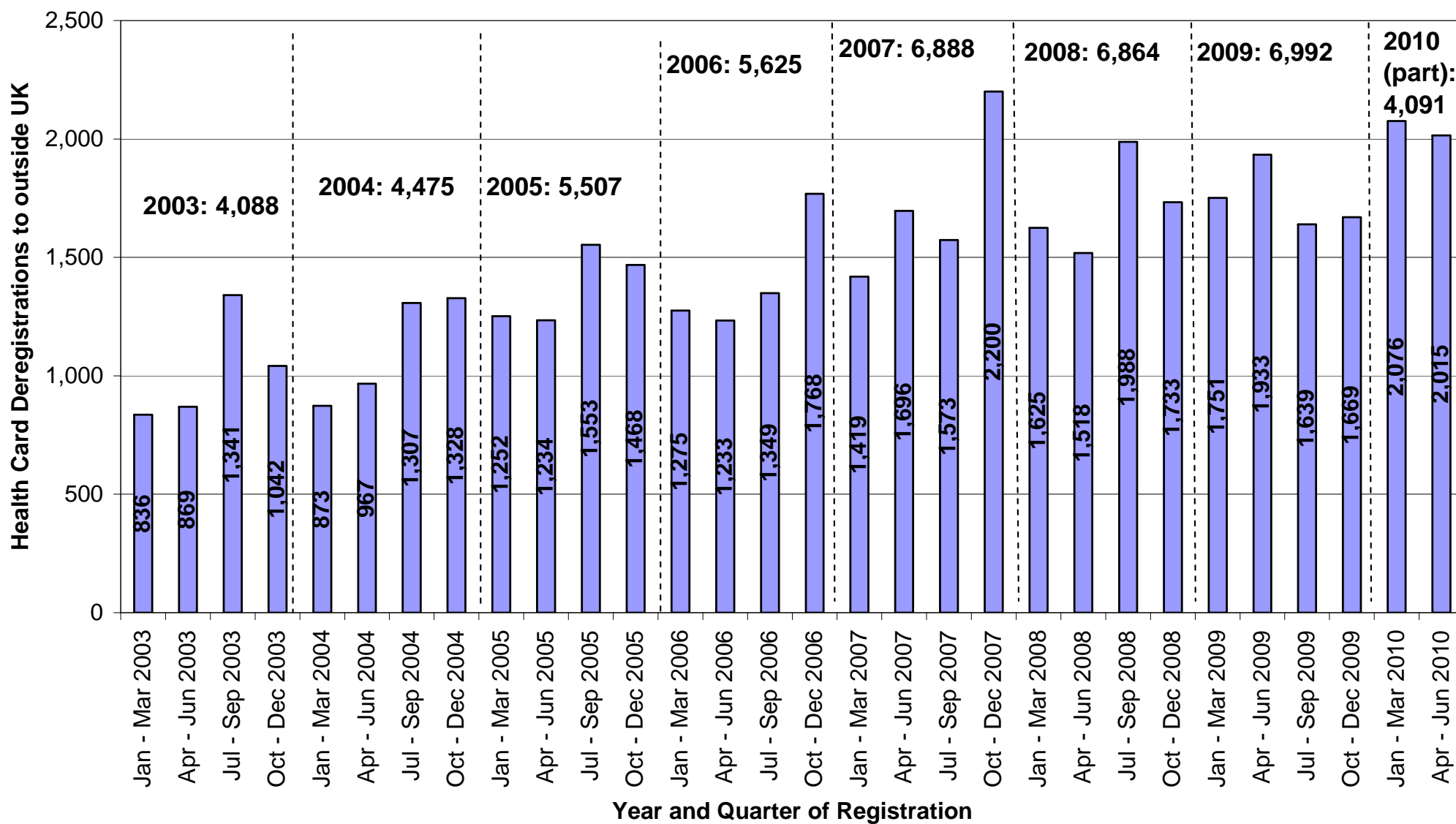
101. The Business Services Organisation of Health & Social Care in Northern Ireland (HSC-BSO) maintains a list of people registered with a family doctor in Northern Ireland. The system can also provide information on people who have been removed from the health card register and who are believed to have left Northern Ireland.

102. The number of de-registrations of people who moved to outside the UK rose from 4,100 de-registrations in 2003 to around 7,000 de-registrations in 2007 through 2009. Figure 6 shows the number of de-registrations by quarter.

103. Most de-registrations to outside the UK were from people previously living in Belfast and Derry LGDs.

104. De-registrations with a family doctor statistics are available by clicking [here](#).

Figure 6: New Health Card de-registrations from outside the UK by quarter of application (January 2003- June 2010)



2.2 National Insurance Numbers which are no longer in use

105. NISRA have liaised with colleagues in the Department for Social Development (DSD) to investigate the number of National Insurance Numbers issued to foreign nationals which fall out of use. For new National Insurance Numbers registered to foreign nationals in the 2004/5 financial year around 40% were no longer in use by the 2005/6 financial year. Further work on this is ongoing at the UK level and is planned to be reported by ONS / Department for Work and Pensions colleagues.

106. Research has also been undertaken in the Republic of Ireland on the use of Personal Public Service Numbers (PPSNs) by foreign migrants. The latest report by the Central Statistics Office Ireland¹⁶ shows that of the 118,000 PPSNs issued to non-Irish nationals aged 15 and over in 2004, only 48% had employment activity in 2008. However, for A8 nationals (around 58,000 registrants), this figure rises to 57%, thus 43% were no longer in use. This is very similar to the finding in Northern Ireland. Both of these findings point to significant short-term migration within the A8 migrant community in both Ireland and Northern Ireland.

2.3 Questions on household surveys in Northern Ireland

107. To improve measures of out-migration NISRA has included a suite of household survey questions on out-migration in Omnibus Surveys between October 2005 and September 2010, as well as in the 2007/8, 2008/9 and 2009/10 Continuous Household Surveys.

108. The specific out-migration questions asked are consistent with questions asked in the Republic of Ireland Quarterly National Household Survey. The questions are listed below:

(i) Is there anyone who usually lived in your household on [date one year ago], who is now living elsewhere?

(ii) How many people have left your household in the last year?

¹⁶ See http://www.cso.ie/releasespublications/documents/labour_market/current/ppsn.pdf

For each person ask

- (a) Is [person (1)] male or female?*
- (b) What age was [person (1)] last birthday?*
- (c) Where is [person (1)] living now?*
- (d) Which country has [person (1)] moved to?*
- (e) Is [person (1)] likely to have left your household for more than one year?*

(iii) Is there anyone who usually lives in your household who intends to live at a different address within the next twelve months?

(iv) How many people intend to leave your household in the next twelve months?

For each person ask

- (a) Is [person (1)] male or female?*
- (b) What age was [person (1)] last birthday?*
- (c) Where do you expect [person (1)] to live?*
- (d) Which country do you expect [person (1)] to move to?*
- (e) Is [person (1)] likely to leave your household for more than one year?*

109. As can be seen from the first set of questions they only provide estimates of the number of “partial household” moves. Thus if a whole household were to leave the country, the survey, as designed, will not record this. In addition migration into and out of communal establishments (e.g. nursing homes, halls of residence) will not be included. The results of the survey can be scaled up and the methodology behind this was reported in the 2004/5 migration report¹⁷.

110. In the Omnibus survey held in September 2010 in total around 1,200 households were surveyed with these questions. In total 59 or 5% of households surveyed had at least one household member leave in the previous year.

111. The vast majority of this migration was believed to be long-term, i.e. more than one year. In terms of destination, the vast majority (around 65%) of people moved to another address within Northern Ireland.

¹⁷ See Annex B of 2004/5 migration report
[http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/demography/population/migration/NI_Migration_Report\(2005\).pdf](http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/demography/population/migration/NI_Migration_Report(2005).pdf)

112. Of those people who left Northern Ireland, around 55% went to Great Britain, while 20% went to the Republic of Ireland and 25% went to another country;

113. The results from the 2010 Omnibus survey and 2009/10 Continuous Household Survey have been scaled up to the Northern Ireland level to give an overall estimate of 22,000 people leaving Northern Ireland. Of this, around 9,000 people are estimated to have left to countries outside the UK.

114. The September 2010 Omnibus survey included similar questions on the intent to live at a different address within the next year. These questions were added in an effort to capture intended moves of whole households. In total 38 or 3% of those households surveyed had at least one household member who intends to leave within the next year, including 17 households that intent to live at a different address as a whole.

115. The vast majority of this migration was believed to be long-term, i.e. more than one year. In terms of destination, as before, the vast majority (around 83%) of people plan to move to another address within Northern Ireland. Of those people who intend to leave Northern Ireland, around 70% intend to move to Great Britain, and the remaining 30% intend to move to another country.

116. Household survey out-migration statistics are available by clicking [here](#).

2.4 Annual School Census

117. As noted in Section 1.5, each year the Department for Education in Northern Ireland (DENI) undertakes a School Census exercise. The 2009 School Census was held on 9 October 2009.

118. NISRA worked with DENI to include an out-migration specific question on the School Census since 2006. This school level question relates to “the number of pupils at your school who left Northern Ireland during the previous academic year”. This question gives a more direct count of the number of children who left Northern Ireland.

119. The 2009 School Census recorded 1,100 primary school pupils in year 1 to year 7 who left to live outside Northern Ireland during the 2008/9 academic year. The 2009 School Census also recorded a further 400 post-primary school pupils in years 8 to 14 who left to live outside Northern Ireland in the 2008/9 academic year. Thus in total just under 1,500 school children were reported by the 2009 School Census as leaving Northern Ireland in the 2008/9 academic year.

120. As a comparison the estimate of out-migration flows in the 4-16 year old age group in the 2008-9 mid-year estimates was 1,900 children.

121. Primary and post-primary schools in Antrim LGD had the largest percentage (3% in primary and 1.5% in post-primary) loss of pupils in relation to the pupil population in the 2008/9 academic year.

122. The 2010 School Census was held in October 2010; its results will be available in early 2011. School Census statistics are available by clicking [here](#).

3. *International Migration Estimates used in 2009 Population Estimates*

3.1 International In-migration

123. Family doctor registration data is the most complete source that can be used to estimate international inflows to Northern Ireland. This source gives information on an intention to stay for a period of time and covers all age-groups.

124. However, registrations with family doctors are an imperfect measure of migration. It is recognised that there is a deficiency in health registration of young adult males. Therefore the age distribution of young adult males is adjusted to be similar to the young adult female distribution in the final migration estimates.

125. In addition, for the 2009 mid-year population estimate, it is the health card registrations between October 2008 and September 2009 that is used to make the migration estimate as it can take time for new migrants to register for a health card. The source therefore estimates an international inflow of 12,700 people between mid-2008 and mid-2009.

3.2 International Out-migration

126. The health card system records de-registrations with GPs in Northern Ireland, while the Central Statistics Office (CSO) Ireland Quarterly National Household Survey provides the number of people moving from Northern Ireland to the Republic of Ireland. In combination, these sources have been used to estimate outflows from Northern Ireland to all countries outside the UK.

127. Previous research has also shown that out-migration is not measured fully by the health card system¹⁸. This research has shown that the number of de-registrations with a doctor should be scaled up by 50%, after the figure on the number of out migrants to the Republic of Ireland as estimated by CSO Ireland is accounted for. It is also recognised that the health card source is deficient in recording young males; therefore, as with in-migration, the age distribution of males is adjusted to be similar to the female age distribution.

128. In addition, for the 2009 mid-year population estimate, it is the health card de-registrations during the 2009 calendar year that is used to make the migration estimate as it can take time for migrants to de-register. Using the scale up and adjustment method with the 2009 de-registration figures gives an estimate of 11,200 out-migrants from Northern Ireland to outside the UK between mid-2008 and mid-2009.

3.3 Estimate of Net International Migration

129. Using both health card estimates for international in- and out-flows after scaling and adjusting for the CSO Ireland outflows gives a net figure of 1,500 international migrants to Northern Ireland between mid-2008 and mid-2009.

3.4 Overall estimate of migration

130. In net terms a further 700 people are estimated to have migrated to Northern Ireland from Great Britain. Therefore in overall terms NISRA have made a net migration estimate of 2,100 people to Northern Ireland between mid-2008 and mid-2009. The regional breakdown within Northern Ireland shows that Dungannon LGD had the largest population growth during 2008-9 (2%) and half of this growth was due to international migration (see Annex C).

131. Migration statistics for the population estimates are available by clicking [here](#).

¹⁸ NISRA's previous research paper on migration describes this in detail – see http://www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/demography/population/migration/dev_est_mig.pdf.

4. *A8 population estimates 2007-09*

132. The previous sections have quoted multiple data sources that relate mainly to international migration flows to and from Northern Ireland. However users of migration statistics wish to get information on not only the **flows** of migration but also the scale of the size of the migrant population living in Northern Ireland (**the stock**). Of particular interest is the population of A8 countries, as numbers of migrants from those countries have arrived since Accession to the European Union in 2004. This section describes a method to combine information on flows of migration with stock figures to obtain an estimate of the A8 population.

4.1 **Administrative data on the A8 population living in Northern Ireland**

GP Registration system

133. For the period 1 January 2004 to 31 December 2009¹⁹, 40,000 people came directly from A8 countries and registered with a family doctor in Northern Ireland. Note that this is a registration, not a stock figure. This figure will exclude short-term moves of A8 nationals to Northern Ireland and also people who come from A8 countries to Northern Ireland but have previously lived, and were registered with a family doctor, in Great Britain.

134. The GP patient registration system also involves a de-registration process from which outflows are calculated leading to estimates of net migration flows for use in mid-year estimates. However, information is only available on the number of people who have left Northern Ireland to either go to another part of the UK or to somewhere else in the world. It is not possible, at present, to link flow information and thus estimate population stocks by, for example, country of birth from the doctor registrations. NISRA is working with the Business Services Organisation of Health and Social Care in Northern Ireland (HSC-BSO) to be able to make this link in future.

¹⁹ Whilst the figures relate to registrations in this period it can take some time for someone to register with a family doctor after moving to NI.

Worker Registration Scheme

135. The UK Government, through the Home Office, maintains the Worker Registration Scheme (WRS). This scheme means that people coming to Northern Ireland from one of the A8 countries to work as an employee must register their presence. Between 1 May 2004 and 31 December 2009 around 39,000 people registered to work in Northern Ireland. This figure will exclude persons from A8 countries who are in Northern Ireland but not working (e.g. children) and also excludes the self-employed. Again the data relate to inflow moves only, as unlike the doctor registrations there is no mechanism to de-register from the WRS. There is thus no easy way of knowing how many of those A8 migrants who registered have since left Northern Ireland.

National Insurance Applications

136. To work officially or claim benefit in the UK someone must have a National Insurance Number (NINo). The Department for Social Development keep records of the number of applications for National Insurance Numbers. Between 1 April 2004 and 31 March 2010, 51,000 A8 nationals registered for a National Insurance Number in Northern Ireland. This figure will exclude children and other people from A8 countries who are in Northern Ireland but not working or claiming benefit. As with WRS data the figures relate to inflow moves only as there is no direct method for deregistering a National Insurance Number when a person leaves Northern Ireland. It is thus not possible to estimate directly how many of those A8 nationals that registered are still living in Northern Ireland.

Annual School Census

137. The Department of Education has responsibility for the School Census. The last School Census in October 2009 showed that 2,700 primary (Year 1 to Year 7) and 1,300 post-primary school children had an A8 language as their "first" language. This is a stock count of the number of children with an A8 language in October 2009. This is not a complete count as it may exclude some children by virtue of having reasonable English (perhaps after being resident for a number of years).

Birth Registration Data

138. A final significant administrative data source is birth registration data. Birth registration data give the number of children born in Northern Ireland and also record the country of birth of mothers. Figures for new mothers in Northern Ireland of A8 origin have risen markedly over the last few years. Between 1 January 2009 and 31 December 2009 there were 1,100 births registered in Northern Ireland to mothers born in one of the A8 countries – 5% of the total births registered.

Country of Birth, Nationality, etc.

139. There are differences between data sources regarding the identification of A8 individuals. These can be summed up as follows:

- GP patient registration system: previous country
- Worker Registration Scheme and National Insurance applications: nationality
- Annual School Census: home language
- Birth Registration: mother's country of birth

140. For A8 migrants as a distinct group, it is assumed that these identifiers are interchangeable. The individual sources provide a partial picture of the A8 population living in Northern Ireland but combining the information can lead to a more robust estimate and one method is described below.

4.2 Combined estimate of the size of the A8 population living in Northern Ireland

141. The method starts with the number of registered births to A8 mothers in Northern Ireland. Then by using the overall age-specific fertility rates and applying these rates to the number of births to A8 born mothers estimates the number of A8 mothers. Clearly this element of the calculation assumes that A8 females have levels of fertility similar to the overall Northern Ireland fertility rate.

142. Using the ratio of males to females aged 15-44 on the WRS, NINo and Health Card sources it is possible to estimate the number of A8 males in Northern Ireland. Adding figures on children (based on the birth registration in the last 4 years and School Census data) and making a small adjustment for those aged over 45 (based on ratios from WRS, NINo and Health Card sources) together gives an estimate of the number of people of A8 background living in Northern Ireland.

Table 7: NISRA Calculation of the A8 stock population in Northern Ireland, 2007-2009*

Population Element	2007 Estimate	2008 Estimate	2009 Estimate
<u>Females (15-44 years)</u> based on birth registration data and assumed fertility	10,000	12,000	13,000
<u>Males (15-44 years)</u> based on WRS and Health Card (Male:Female Ratios)	14,000	15,000	14,000
<u>Children</u> based on birth registrations and school children with A8 languages (School Census)	4,000	6,000	7,000
<u>Persons (45+ years)</u> based on WRS and Health Card Age Ratios	2,000	3,000	4,000
Total	30,000	36,000	39,000

* Figures may not add up due to rounding

143. Estimates for each LGD, consistent with the overall Northern Ireland estimate are presented in the table below. These estimates are based on apportioning NI figures on the average LGD apportionment of the WRS, births to A8 mothers and registrations of A8 migrants with General Practitioners but are subject to disproportionately greater potential error and should be treated as indicative.

Table 8: NISRA indicative calculation of the A8 population by LGD, 2007-9

Local Government District	A8 Population			% of Population		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Dungannon	3,700	4,400	4,400	6.8	7.9	7.7
Craigavon	3,100	3,600	4,000	3.5	3.9	4.4
Newry and Mourne	3,000	3,400	4,000	3.1	3.5	4.0
Ballymena	1,600	1,900	2,200	2.6	3.1	3.4
Cookstown	900	1,200	1,200	2.5	3.3	3.3
Antrim	1,500	1,700	1,700	2.9	3.1	3.2
Armagh	1,200	1,600	1,900	2.1	2.7	3.2
Omagh	1,200	1,400	1,600	2.3	2.7	3.0
Magherafelt	900	1,200	1,200	2.1	2.7	2.6
Belfast	5,000	6,000	6,600	1.9	2.2	2.5
Coleraine	1,200	1,400	1,400	2.1	2.4	2.5
Fermanagh	1,000	1,200	1,300	1.6	2.0	2.1
Ballymoney	300	400	400	1.0	1.2	1.4
Down	600	700	900	0.9	1.0	1.2
Lisburn	1,000	1,400	1,400	0.9	1.2	1.2
Newtownabbey	700	800	900	0.9	1.0	1.0
Strabane	300	400	400	0.8	0.9	1.0
Banbridge	300	400	400	0.6	0.9	0.9
Moyle	100	100	200	0.6	0.7	0.9
Ards	500	600	600	0.6	0.7	0.8
Castlereagh	300	500	500	0.5	0.8	0.8
Limavady	300	300	300	0.9	0.9	0.8
Derry	600	700	800	0.6	0.6	0.7
Carrickfergus	100	200	200	0.2	0.5	0.6
North Down	300	500	500	0.4	0.6	0.6
Larne	100	100	100	0.3	0.2	0.3
Northern Ireland	30,000	36,000	39,000	1.7	2.1	2.2

* Figures may not add up due to rounding

4.3 Components of Change

144. The increase in the A8 population between 2007 and 2009 can be broken down into natural change (births minus deaths) and net migration. As births and deaths are very well measured, it is possible to derive approximate estimates for the net migration component. Whilst in 2007-8 net migration accounted for nearly 90% of A8 population growth, in 2008-9 this fell to just over half. A further breakdown of net migration into inflows and outflows can be provided from Health Card registrations as a proxy for inflows from A8 countries. The residual from net migration (population growth minus natural change) and the proxy for inflows from A8 countries will include the outflows of A8 population and other changes. Other changes will include unrecorded inflows from A8 countries, and migration to and from Great Britain of persons originally from A8 countries.

Table 9: Components of change, A8 population, 2007-8 and 2008-9

	2007-8	2008-9
(A) A8 Population Change	6,700	2,500
(B) + Births	1,000	1,200
(C) - Deaths	(<50)	(<50)
(D) Natural Change (B-C)	900	1,100
(E) Net inflows (A-D)	5,800	1,300
(F) + Inflows from A8 countries	8,800	6,100
(G) - Outflows and other changes (F-E)	3,000	4,700

* Figures may not add up due to rounding

4.4 Sensitivity Analysis

145. The reported figures for A8 population aged 0-15 are most reliable, as they are based on stock figures from birth registrations and School Census. The estimates of population aged 16 and over are derived from assumptions on age-specific fertility rates, male-female ratios, and proportion of migrants aged 45 and over, built up from the number of births to A8 mothers²⁰.

146. The initial assumption that A8 females have levels of fertility similar to the overall Northern Ireland fertility rate is therefore crucial. For 2009, the A8 population was estimated to be 39,000 persons. If the fertility rate of the A8 population was 10% higher²¹ (lower) compared to the Northern Ireland population, the A8 population estimate would decrease (increase) by 3,000 persons or 8%.

147. The estimate above used an average male-female ratio taken from WRS, NINo and Health Cards. Ratios from the individual sources ranges from 1.02 (WRS) to 1.09 (NINo) in 2009; using these individual ratios instead of the average would have changed the A8 population estimates by around 500 persons. Similarly, the same data sources were used to calculate the average of the ratio of persons aged 45 and over to persons aged 16 to 44 years. This ratio ranges from 0.09 (WRS) to 0.13 (NINo), which would have changed the A8 population estimates by at most 1,000 persons.

²⁰ This population estimate can be described using the following formula:

$$POP_{tot}^{A8} = POP_{0-15}^{A8} + BIRTHS^{A8} * \frac{FEMALE_{16-44}^{all}}{BIRTH^{all}} * \left[1 + \frac{MALES_{16-44}^{A8}}{FEMALES_{16-44}^{A8}} \right] * \left[1 + \frac{PERSONS_{45+}^{A8}}{PERSONS_{16-44}^{A8}} \right]$$

²¹ This percentage is similar to the assumption in the Northern Ireland variant population projections: whilst the principal projections assume 1.95 births per female over her reproductive life, low and high fertility variants assume 1.75 and 2.15 respectively.

4.5 Survey estimates of the A8 stock population

148. There are a limited number of survey sources which can give a stock count of A8 migrants. The main source in Northern Ireland is the Labour Force Survey (LFS) which is a survey of households to provide labour market estimates. Results from the LFS are grossed up to adjusted mid-year population estimates as the LFS excludes most people living in communal establishments.

149. The table below shows the figures derived from the Northern Ireland LFS. It shows that in 2007 there were 23,000 A8 migrants (based on country of birth) resident in Northern Ireland. It should be borne in mind however that the LFS sample size of migrants is small and therefore this figure has a relatively high coefficient of variation and a confidence interval of +/- 7,000 persons. The small sample size could indeed explain why the LFS estimate of the A8 population fell whilst there were still large inflows of migrants from those countries. Similarly, the A8 population estimate in 2009 of 39,000 lies outside the confidence interval of the LFS estimate.

Table 10: 2007-9 LFS estimated population resident in the Northern Ireland (thousands), by country of birth²²

Country of Birth	2007	2008	2009
United Kingdom	1,640 (±61)	1,648 (±62)	1,662 (±63)
Republic of Ireland	34 (±9)	37 (±9)	27 (±8)
EU13 ²³	6 (±4)	5 (±3)	9 (±5)
A8	23 (±7)	18 (±6)	26 (±8)
Rest of World	31 (±8)	38 (±9)	38 (±9)

²² The LFS excludes students in halls who do not have a UK resident parents and people in most other types of communal establishments (e.g. hotels, boarding houses, hostels, mobile home sites, etc). The survey is grossed to adjusted population estimates of those living in private households. The LFS weighting does not adjust for non-response bias by the country of birth variable.

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=15147>

²³ Estimates are shown for the European Union 13, that is: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden. The United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland are not included in this grouping, but are shown separately in this table.

150. The LFS estimated population does not include the population in communal establishments, such as universities' halls of residence²³. It also excludes babies born in Northern Ireland to A8 mothers. The NISRA calculation of A8 population includes 3,400 babies born between 2006 and 2009. Finally, it is likely that there will be a lower response rate to household surveys from the A8 population.
151. The LFS does report some population estimates by individual country. For Northern Ireland however, all population estimates of A8 countries are not considered to be reliable for practical purposes.

4.6 Estimates of Other Ethnic and Migrant Populations

152. The methodology described above works well to estimate the population of large recent migrant communities. Starting from the number of births, they can only be used when (a) migrant workers have settled down and (b) their country of birth as reported in the birth registration still reflects their ethnic group. For those reasons, this method could not be used to estimate the A8 population prior to 2007, nor to estimate populations of established ethnic populations such as the Chinese. The male to female ratio and adjustment for migrants aged 45 and over both depend on sizeable flows in new registrations of WRS, NINo and Health Cards. This means that, along with the relatively small number of births, it is not possible to reliably estimate populations of the individual A8 countries. Also, from 1st May 2011, the WRS will be discontinued and migrants from A8 countries will no longer need to register under the WRS under the terms of their accession²⁴. Finally, the School Census on pupils' languages only works when there is a distinct language for a particular country. For example, Portuguese is spoken in both Portugal and Brazil.
153. The 2011 Census takes place on 27th March 2011. This will provide new information on the numbers of migrant workers, and nationalities of migrants living in Northern Ireland. Sample questions from the 2011 Census relating to nationality and ethnicity are included in Annex D.

²⁴ See <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/workingintheuk/eea/wrs/>

5. *Commentary*

154. Over the last six years population migration has become a prominent feature within public and political debate in Northern Ireland. This debate has created significant interest in and demand for migration statistics.

155. The Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA), through the Registrar General for Northern Ireland, have statutory responsibility for commenting on the size and condition of the Northern Ireland population. To help satisfy the demand for migration statistics NISRA has been working with official statistics colleagues across Britain, Ireland and the wider EU to improve population measurement in Northern Ireland.

Strategic reviews of population statistics

156. The United Kingdom Statistics Authority²⁵ has undertaken a review of migration statistics. The purpose of the UK Statistics Authority monitoring review was to report on the progress of the improvement programme, the adequacy of the plans, and the extent and effectiveness of co-operation across government to deliver the improvements.

157. This series of reports has emphasised a number of key points:

- a. across the United Kingdom there needs to be greater access to and use of administrative data in making population and migration statistical estimates;
- b. there needs to be greater coherency to the publication of population and migration statistics;
- c. there needs to be greater communication between the statistics producers of and statistics users of population and migration statistics; and
- d. in the inter-Censal period there needs to be extra resources across Government focused on the development of population and migration statistics.

²⁵ See <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/reports---correspondence/reports/authority-report-4--migration-statistics-the-way-ahead.pdf> for the full United Kingdom Statistics Authority report

158. The UK National Statistician is leading the cross-departmental Improving Migration and Population Statistics Programme which is being supported and monitored by a Ministerial Group, jointly chaired by the Ministers for Local Government and Borders & Immigration. The National Statistician has published an annual overview report in June 2010²⁶ relating to the work of the Group, in which she responded to the recommendations of the UK Statistics Authority.

159. Finally, the British-Irish Council²⁷ has initiated a demography sectoral group. At the first Ministerial meeting in 2008, the Council agreed to the future work plan which included work on: “understanding migration and its impact” as well as various other demographic issues. The current work plan for 2010-11 includes issues such as the implications of an immigration cap and the measurement of student flows.

NISRA development work on migration statistics in Northern Ireland

160. The first three sections of this report outline local developments over the last five years in improving the quality of migration estimates relating to Northern Ireland. These developments are more fully described in the paragraphs that follow.

161. The primary vehicle for measuring international migration in Great Britain, the International Passenger Survey, is not used to make Northern Ireland migration estimates²⁸. The Office for National Statistics utilise NISRA’s Northern Ireland migration statistics to make UK level estimates. NISRA and ONS officials have worked together over the last year to enhance the co-ordination of these statistics.

²⁶ See <http://www.ons.gov.uk/about-statistics/methodology-and-quality/imps/updates-reports/current-updates-reports/migration-statistics-improvement-programme-annual-overview-2009-10.pdf>

²⁷ See <http://www.gov.ie/britishirishcouncil/Pages/index.aspx>

²⁸ There are three main reasons why the International Passenger Survey is not used for estimating Northern Ireland international migration. Firstly the survey does not sample from Northern Ireland air or seaports and therefore the number of migrants captured for Northern Ireland is very small usually around 10 contacts per year. Secondly the survey does not cover the land border within Ireland. Thirdly the survey does not easily distinguish Northern Ireland migrants travelling to/from GB ports; as respondents can note their future/last address as being “Ireland” without being specific to Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland.

162. NISRA officials hold regular discussions with officials from the Central Statistics Office (CSO) Ireland on population statistics matters including migration estimates and the Census of Population. The migration element of this relates to how estimates of in- and out-migration could be co-ordinated across Ireland and Northern Ireland. NISRA now use out-migration questions within household surveys which are similar to those used by colleagues in the CSO. The resultant statistics provide a valuable additional estimate of out migration from Northern Ireland.

163. The Statistics and Registration Services Act (2007) has enabled greater data sharing provisions for statistical purposes. The Cabinet Office at the behest of the UK Statistics Authority has brought forward legislation under the Act which has enabled access to various administrative datasets. It is hoped that this work will be advanced further in the 2010/11 year.

164. NISRA have worked alongside colleagues in Great Britain to create 2008-based projections of the future size of the population in Northern Ireland. These projections include several scenarios of different migration assumptions and their impact on the projected population. Sub-national population projections and household projections and have also been produced in May and August 2010 respectively; reports and detailed statistics are published on the NISRA website²⁹.

165. The next Census of the Northern Ireland population will be held on 27 March 2011. It is the largest and most complex statistical exercise carried out in Northern Ireland and will act as a benchmark for demographic statistics. There are several questions on the Census form that can be used to describe (international) migration flows and the size of ethnic and migrant populations (See Annex D).

²⁹ See <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp20.htm> and <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp21.htm>

166. The first outputs of the 2011 Census are expected in 2012. After the 2001 Census, population and migration estimates between 1991 and 2001 were revised as a reaction to the observed underreporting in outward migration. Depending on the 2011 Census results, the mid-year population estimates since 2001 may be revised.

167. In the longer term greater use of administrative data will further enhance the quality of migration estimates. This is particularly the case if data linkage is possible. However this long-term prospect of linked administrative data used to measure migration is not without its challenges in terms of public perception, data security and differences in recording between administrative systems. That said most developed countries are considering such developments. In the United Kingdom a project called "Beyond 2011" is being taken forward to consider such options beyond the 2011 Census.

168. NISRA also has the Northern Ireland Longitudinal Study (NILS) which relates to a 28% sample of people, combining the 2001 Census and information on migration (from health card registration). A number of NILS projects are looking at research on migration within and to Northern Ireland³⁰. This resource will increase in value as time progresses, and particularly when the 2011 Census information on migration is also added.

Commentary: In-migration flows

169. This report details the changes in levels of international migration to and from Northern Ireland over the last decade. Estimates of direct international in-migration flows to Northern Ireland have risen in absolute terms from 6,700 people in 2000/1 to 19,400 people in 2006/7 (a near three fold increase) before falling back to 12,700 people in 2008/9.

³⁰ For current NILS research projects, see <http://www.qub.ac.uk/research-centres/NILSResearchSupportUnit/Projects/Current/>

170. These figures do not account for in-migration to Northern Ireland from Great Britain. Estimates of migration to Northern Ireland from Great Britain have not increased so markedly. In absolute terms the in-migration flow to Northern Ireland from Great Britain has remained around 12,000 people per annum over the period 2000/1 to 2007/8, decreasing to 10,900 in 2008/9. However, this flow will include some secondary migration of non-UK nationals who were living in Great Britain.

171. What is clear from these statistics is that international inflows significantly increased from 2004 reaching a peak in 2007. In the past two years since 2007, international inflows and inflows from Great Britain have fallen. Early indications for 2010 suggest that inflows will fall further but at a slower rate than observed in the period 2007-2009.

Commentary: Out-migration flows

172. The report also details the efforts made by NISRA to improve estimates of out-migration. Estimates of direct international out-migration flows from Northern Ireland have risen from 8,600 people in 2000/1 to 11,200 people in 2008/9., a figure that has been relatively stable since 2006/7. These out-migration estimates are consistent across a number of sources.

173. These figures do not account for out-migration from Northern Ireland to Great Britain. Estimates of out-migration from Northern Ireland to Great Britain average in absolute terms at around 11,000 people per annum over the period 2000/1 to 2007/8, and falling slightly to 10,200 in 2008/9. Information from Health Card de-registrations for first two quarters of 2010 suggests a small increase in international outflows.

Commentary: Net-migration

174. Estimates of direct international net-migration flows from Northern Ireland have risen from a loss of around 1,900 people in 2000/1 to a gain of 9,000 people in 2005/6. Since then, international net-migration fell back to a net gain of 1,500 people in 2008/9.

175. These figures do not account for net-migration from Northern Ireland to Great Britain. Estimates of net-migration from Northern Ireland to Great Britain average in absolute terms at a gain of around 1,000 people per annum over the period 2000/1 to 2008/9, with most recently a net gain of 700 people in 2008/9.

176. In overall terms net-migration flows to Northern Ireland have risen from a loss of 1,900 people in 2000/1 to a gain of nearly 10,000 in 2005/6 and 2006/7. Since then, it has fallen back to a net gain of 2,100 people in 2008/9. So over the period the migration picture in Northern Ireland has reversed from a situation of net loss to one of net gain. Given the current economic climate whether the latest positive trend in migration continues is difficult to say.

177. The very latest 2010 statistics are pointing towards a further reduction; National Insurance number registrations, Home Office Worker Registration and Points Based System data are showing a fall in Northern Ireland registrations. In the first six months of 2010, health card registrations from non-UK nationals have fallen by 11% compared to the first six months of 2009, whilst de-registrations have increased by 11% in the same period. Early indications suggest that net migration for 2009/10 will be in the balance, or a small net outward migration. That said, the latest data on School Census and birth registration all remain strong. This indicates that the migrant population is of a less transient nature, driven by economic factors, as perhaps previously thought.

Commentary: A8 Population Estimate

178. The A8 population estimates for 2007-9 illustrates how the changes in migration flows have reflected on the stock of migrants. This population is estimated to have increased from 30,000 in 2007 to 39,000 in 2009. At the sub-national level, the percentage of residents from A8 origin ranges from nearly 8% in Dungannon LGD to less than 0.5% of the population in Larne LGD.

Annex A – United Nations definitions relating to international migration

The migration definition used in population estimates comes from the United Nations statistical definition of a long-term international migrant:

“A person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year (12 months), so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence. From the perspective of the country of departure the person will be a long-term emigrant and from that of the country of arrival the person will be a long-term immigrant.”³¹

The United Nations also defines a short-term international migrant as:

“A person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least 3 months but less than a year (12 months), except in cases where the movement to that country is for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage. For purposes of international migration statistics, the country of usual residence of short-term migrants is considered to be the country of destination during the period they spend in it.”³²

Another term that is often used in the local context is “Migrant Worker”; the United Nations³³ defines this to be:

“A person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national”.

³¹ Taken from “Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration. United Nations 1998” available at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sconcerns/migration/migrmethods.htm#B>.

³² Taken from “Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration. United Nations 1998” available at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sconcerns/migration/migrmethods.htm#C>.

³³ Taken from “International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. United Nations 1990” available at <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/cmw.htm>

Annex B – States included within the European Union

European Union (EU15) January 1995 – April 2004	European Union (EU25) May 2004 – December 2007	European Union (EU27) January 2007 – present
Austria	Austria	Austria
Belgium	Belgium	Belgium
Denmark	Cyprus	Bulgaria
Finland	Czech Republic	Cyprus
France	Denmark	Czech Republic
Germany	Estonia	Denmark
Greece	Finland	Estonia
Ireland	France	Finland
Italy	Germany	France
Luxembourg	Greece	Germany
Netherlands	Hungary	Greece
Portugal	Ireland	Hungary
Spain	Italy	Ireland
Sweden	Latvia	Italy
United Kingdom	Lithuania	Latvia
	Luxembourg	Lithuania
	Malta	Luxembourg
	Netherlands	Malta
	Poland	Netherlands
	Portugal	Poland
	Slovakia	Portugal
	Slovenia	Romania
	Spain	Slovakia
	Sweden	Slovenia
	United Kingdom	Spain
		Sweden
		United Kingdom

States marked in bold joined the EU at the date shown.

Annex C – Migration Tables
Estimated Net GB and International Migration (July 2000 – June 2009)

	Time-period									Total
	Jul 2000 - Jun 2001	Jul 2001 - Jun 2002	Jul 2002 - Jun 2003	Jul 2003 - Jun 2004	Jul 2004 - Jun 2005	Jul 2005 - Jun 2006	Jul 2006 - Jun 2007	Jul 2007 - Jun 2008	Jul 2008 - Jun 2009	
Estimated GB Inflows	11,643	12,505	11,106	12,244	13,294	12,404	12,897	12,134	10,857	109,084
Estimated GB Outflows	11,650	11,598	11,000	11,839	11,294	11,532	11,128	10,702	10,198	100,941
Estimated Net GB Migration	-7	907	106	405	2,000	872	1,769	1,432	659	8,143
Estimated International Inflows	6,737	8,791	7,230	8,060	13,607	18,118	19,369	15,350	12,690	109,952
Estimated International Outflows	8,605	9,613	8,332	7,644	8,936	9,095	11,332	11,039	11,229	85,825
Estimated Net International Migration	-1,868	-822	-1,102	416	4,671	9,023	8,037	4,311	1,461	24,127
Estimated Total Inflows	18,380	21,296	18,336	20,304	26,901	30,522	32,266	27,484	23,547	219,036
Estimated Total Outflows	20,255	21,211	19,332	19,483	20,230	20,627	22,460	21,741	21,427	186,766
Estimated Total Migration	-1,875	85	-996	821	6,671	9,895	9,806	5,743	2,120	32,270

Source: NISRA (July 2010)

Migration Statistics for Northern Ireland (2009)

Components of Change, by Local Government District (July 2008 – June 2009)

Area (LGD)	2008	Natural Change ¹	Net International Migration	Net Within UK Migration	Net Internal Migration	Other Changes ²	2009	Population Change	
	Resident Population						Resident Population	Number	Percentage
Antrim	53,243	455	6	-4	214	116	54,030	787	1.5%
Ards	77,614	290	-18	55	138	21	78,100	486	0.6%
Armagh	58,173	430	220	-21	0	22	58,824	651	1.1%
Ballymena	62,738	288	253	-33	-130	46	63,162	424	0.7%
Ballymoney	30,106	176	30	-37	157	7	30,439	333	1.1%
Banbridge	46,966	388	1	21	195	-6	47,565	599	1.3%
Belfast	268,323	969	-212	285	-1004	37	268,398	75	0.0%
Carrickfergus	40,031	153	11	-46	-51	17	40,115	84	0.2%
Castlereagh	66,205	220	3	-36	323	37	66,752	547	0.8%
Coleraine	57,006	195	-114	53	-94	37	57,083	77	0.1%
Cookstown	35,944	289	90	-13	-29	2	36,283	339	0.9%
Craigavon	90,843	800	425	106	151	35	92,360	1,517	1.7%
Derry	109,097	919	-133	-3	-294	34	109,620	523	0.5%
Down	69,816	405	14	-22	-36	119	70,296	480	0.7%
Dungannon	55,386	483	546	14	19	-9	56,439	1,053	1.9%
Fermanagh	61,966	347	125	15	-79	23	62,397	431	0.7%
Larne	31,292	58	21	74	-7	3	31,441	149	0.5%
Limavady	34,117	233	-43	-34	-105	-180	33,988	-129	-0.4%
Lisburn	114,766	897	-113	33	479	409	116,471	1,705	1.5%
Magherafelt	43,844	427	5	-15	-63	2	44,200	356	0.8%
Moyle	16,876	62	7	17	-5	-15	16,942	66	0.4%
Newry & Mourne	97,289	892	427	52	16	44	98,720	1,431	1.5%
Newtownabbey	82,744	468	-77	140	92	39	83,406	662	0.8%
North Down	78,889	146	-92	93	227	304	79,567	678	0.9%
Omagh	52,115	350	114	-82	-92	22	52,427	312	0.6%
Strabane	39,614	255	-35	47	-22	12	39,871	257	0.6%
Northern Ireland	1,775,003	10,595	1,461	659	0	1,178	1,788,896	13,893	0.8%

¹ Natural change is the number of births minus the number of deaths.

² Other changes principally include changes in the number of armed forces stationed in Northern Ireland.

Source: NISRA (July 2010)

Annex D – 2011 Census questions on migration and migrant population

7 What is your country of birth?

Northern Ireland ➔ Go to **10**

England ➔ Go to **10**

Scotland ➔ Go to **10**

Wales ➔ Go to **10**

Republic of Ireland

Elsewhere, write in the current name of country

9 Including the time you have already spent in the United Kingdom, how long do you intend to stay in the UK?

Less than 6 months

6 months or more but less than 12 months

12 months or more

10 Have you lived outside Northern Ireland for a continuous period of one year or more?

Yes

No ➔ Go to **13**

11 During this time outside Northern Ireland, what was the last country you lived in?

12 When did you most recently arrive to live in Northern Ireland?

Month Year

____ ____

13 One year ago, what was your usual address?

➔ If you had no usual address one year ago, state the address where you were staying.

The address on the front of this questionnaire

Student term-time/boarding school address in the UK, write in term-time address below

Another address in the UK, write in below

Postcode

OR Outside the UK, write in country

14 What passports do you hold?

➔ Tick all that apply.

United Kingdom

Ireland

Other, write in

None

15 How would you describe your national identity?

➔ Tick all that apply.

British Irish Northern Irish

English Scottish Welsh

Other, write in

16 What is your ethnic group?

➔ Tick one box only.

White

Chinese

Irish Traveller

Indian

Pakistani

Bangladeshi

Black Caribbean

Black African

Black Other

Mixed ethnic group, write in

Any other ethnic group, write in

19 What is your main language?

English ➔ Go to **21**

Other, write in (including British/Irish Sign Languages)

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