



NISM P

NORTHERN IRELAND STRATEGIC
MIGRATION PARTNERSHIP



**Community profile for
Belfast Local Government District**

Minority Ethnic Demographics: Community Profile for Belfast Local Government District

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Foreword

Councils are embarking on a new era of enhanced powers, enabling effective local responses to meet local needs and aspirations. This ability to shape areas in ways which draw on the skills and experiences of communities is an opportunity which councils welcome and about which we are excited.



Reform in local government coincides with demographic changes resulting from inward migration. These changes have contributed new energy and talents to local areas, have helped sustain local businesses and driven demand for locally based services. While this is obviously a positive outcome, we must equally acknowledge the challenges it can bring, such as additional pressures on some services and potential issues with community safety and cohesion.

It is imperative therefore that the processes coordinated by local government, most notably community planning, the promotion of good relations and the local development plan, are informed by relevant data and statistics on population stocks and trends. The NISMP Community Profiles for Local Government support councils and other agencies to engage with, plan for and deliver to communities more effectively and efficiently. In turn this will enable us to maximise the potential that is inherent within our communities.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Geraldine Rice'.

Alderman Geraldine Rice

Chair, NISMP



Introduction

Northern Ireland Strategic Migration Partnership

The Northern Ireland Strategic Migration Partnership (NISMP) is a cross-party partnership which works across the spheres of government and between the public, private and third sectors to ensure that Northern Ireland effectively welcomes, supports and integrates new migrants in a way which contributes to future economic growth and vibrant, cohesive communities.

The Partnership provides a regional advisory, developmental and consultative function, which enables our partners and stakeholders to cultivate an appropriate Northern Ireland migration policy structure and works to ensure that Northern Ireland's needs and concerns in respect of immigration are recognised within the parameters of related UK wide policy.

Community Profiles

What are the NISMP Community Profiles? What information do they provide? How are they useful in the context of local government?

The NISMP Migrant Community Profiles Pack for Councils 2015 will support Councils, councillors and staff to better understand the ethnic diversity within new local government district boundaries and to better engage with migrant and minority ethnic communities.

There are 12 profiles in total: one for each of the 11 councils and one for the whole of Northern Ireland. Each one maps the size and diversity of migrant and minority ethnic communities represented within its constituency boundaries. Using figures collated principally from NISRA (Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency) data sets, the profiles give an indication of migration flows into and out of the area over time. This includes nationalities represented, the level of economic activity of migrant and minority ethnic communities, their needs in relation to public services and housing as well as levels of racist hate crime offences.

The profiles are intended to support councils in promoting equality of opportunity and good relations in the execution of council duties. The detail they provide will assist councils in meeting these obligations in the development and implementation of the community plan, local development plans, community safety and good relations.

NB

All NISRA data sets are currently being configured against the 11 new council boundaries. Where available these data sets were used in the compilation of the NISMP Community Profiles. Where this data is not yet available, the NISRA technical guidance on production of official statistics for the 11 new local government districts has been used.

It is important to note that many nationals from A2 countries (Bulgaria and Romania) are not included in a number of these data sets as, until January 2014, transitional restrictions limited their access to the labour market with related limitations on access to health care and housing.

Migrant Demographics

How has migration contributed to population change in Northern Ireland over the last decade?

Improved political and social stability, increasing investor confidence and, most significantly, expansion of the European Union have resulted in a sharp increase in inward migration into Northern Ireland and a hitherto unknown diversity of nationalities and cultures represented within the general population. At its peak, between mid-2006 and mid-2007, estimates put the number of people coming to live in Northern Ireland from outside the United Kingdom at 19,400, while 11,300 left to live outside the UK. The overall effect in this year was of population growth of 8,000 due to international migrants¹.

In recent years however, the flow of inward migration has slowed considerably, reversing in mid-2010 to mid-2011 to a net outflow of approximately 700 people who left to live outside the UK². The most recent data available shows that in mid-2011 to mid-2012 12,900 people came to live in Northern Ireland from outside the United Kingdom while 12,500 migrants left for destinations outside the UK, representing a net inflow of 400 international migrants for this period.

While migration flows have slowed considerably in recent years, many migrants have chosen to settle in Northern Ireland for the longer term, resulting in lasting changes to regional and local demographics. This is clearly illustrated by the 2011 census data and similar data sets which reveal the extent of the demographic and social change in the decade since the previous census:

- The number of Northern Ireland residents who were born outside either the UK or the Republic of Ireland has increased from 27,200 at the time of the 2001 census to 81,000 in 2011 (a rise of 53,800 people), representing 1.6% and 4.5% of the overall population respectively.
- 50,400 people over the age of three have a language other than English or Irish as their main language. Polish is, by a considerable margin, the most widely spoken language in Northern Ireland after English, with 17,700 people speaking it as their first language.
- In the year ending March 2014 there were 87,684 requests for interpreters made to the Northern Ireland Health and Social Care Trusts. This is a vast increase from the 1,850 requests that were made in 2005-06 when this data was first collected.
- 10% of babies born in Northern Ireland in 2012 were born to mothers who themselves were born outside the United Kingdom or Ireland. In 2001 this figure was 3%.

Overview of Findings

What is the size of the migrant population in Northern Ireland? How diverse is it? How does this differ across the region?

Each council profile builds a picture of the migrant communities represented in the council area. While this picture may have changed in the detail since the capture of the data used to compile the profiles, broad trends in migration patterns and nationalities represented within the area can be identified and used to support effective policy

¹ NISRA, 2008, 'Long-term International migration estimates for Northern Ireland (2006-7)'

² NISRA, August 2013, 'Long-term international migration estimates for Northern Ireland'.

making and service provision. The information within these profiles can be updated or supplemented through NISRA.

The main findings from the profiles are as follows:

Population Size and Diversity

- 4.5% of the population in NI was born outside the UK or RoI according to census data. At 6.4% Mid Ulster LGD has the highest percentage of residents born outside UK or RoI and Causeway Coast & Glens has the lowest at 2.8%.
- Of those who don't speak English or Irish as their main language, 26.5% cannot speak English or cannot speak it well. In Mid Ulster this rises to 33% while in Belfast the figure is lowest at 18%
- The three main languages spoken in Northern Ireland other than English or Irish are: Polish (spoken by 35% of those who have a main language other than English or Irish), Lithuanian (12%), and Portuguese (4.5%)
- The main reasons that people migrated to NI in 2013 were: Work (46%), Family (29%), Education (11%), Other (6%), Unknown (4%), Asylum seeker (3%)
- 10 % of births in NI were to foreign born mothers in 2012. Mid Ulster and Belfast recorded the highest rates at 15% and 14% respectively and Derry & Strabane and Causeway Coast & Glens the lowest at 5% and 6% respectively.

Economic Activity

- 7,800 National Insurance numbers (NINo) were issued to non-UK nationals resident in NI in 2012. 32% of these were issued in Belfast, 13% in Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon and 13% in Mid Ulster. At 3% North Down & Ards issued the lowest number of NINos to non-UK nationals and Antrim & Newtownabbey and Causeway Coast & Glens had the second lowest at 4% each.
- In Northern Ireland the most economically active residents aged between 16 and 74 according to language spoken are:
Malayalam (92%); Slovak (90%), Tagalog/Filipino (90%); Lithuanian (87%); Polish (84%); Latvian (85%); Hungarian (84%), Russian (82%); Portuguese (77.5%); English (66%); Irish (66%); Chinese (56%)

Public Services and Housing

- The number of requests to NI Health and Social Care Interpreting Service increased by 311% in between the years ending March 2007 and March 2014. The increases experienced in each of the Health and Social Care Trusts for this period are:
Belfast Trust: (590%); Northern Trust: (184%); South Eastern Trust: (532%); Southern Trust: (262%); Western Trust: (299%);
- There has been a 66% increase in newcomer pupils in NI since 2007. The highest increase was registered in Mid & East Antrim (119%) and the lowest in North Down & Ards (39%)
- Craigavon, Belfast, Dungannon and Newry are the NIHE districts which receive the most requests for social housing and homeless applications from migrant workers. Banbridge, Moyle, Larne and Strabane have least.

Community safety

In 2013 the councils which recorded the most offences with a racist motivation were Belfast (356), Derry & Strabane (56) and Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon (54). Those with the least recorded offences were Causeway Coast & Glens (16), Fermanagh & Omagh (19) and North Down & Ards (19).

It is important to note, however, that there is a widely recognised underreporting of hate crimes throughout Northern Ireland.

Community Engagement

What responsibilities do councils have towards these new communities?

How can councils engage with migrant communities?

New council boundaries will require councillors and council officers to represent and work on behalf of a larger number of residents and households over an expanded geographical area. Community engagement within these new boundaries will require in the first instance a demographic analysis of the area in order to identify the range and sizes of communities, existing community representation and gaps in representation. The NISMP Community Profiles serve as a springboard for undertaking this analysis with respect to migrant communities.

Challenges of community engagement for councils

Local Government Reform will fundamentally alter the relationship between central and local government, creating an enhanced role for councils in the planning and delivery of local economic development, urban regeneration and public services within their area. The reform of council structures and the delivery of government functions are aimed at making the public sector more responsive to the needs of local communities and accountable to the electorate.

Councils are at the heart of this process, with an expanded remit granting them power over local economic and community development and the ability to shape the delivery of public services through the community planning function. In the execution of these duties councils are required to have due regard to the need to promote equality of opportunity across the nine Section 75 grounds and the promotion of good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group. It is therefore incumbent on councils that they seek not only to address key inequalities in relation to outcomes but also that all processes which require community input are accessible to all. Councils must therefore ensure that community participation is actively facilitated with particular regard given to communities considered hard to reach through traditional models of engagement.

Councils are therefore challenged not only in identifying the minority ethnic communities within their expanded boundaries, but also in developing appropriate models of engagement with these communities.

NISMP can further support councils in demographic analysis, engagement and support of migrant communities by:

- » **Contributing to the understanding of future local government and wider public service needs through development of demographic forecasting models.**
- » **Identifying how migrant communities contribute to the local economy and forecasting future migration needs for the council in relation to economic growth.**
- » **Working with councils and community organisations to develop a toolkit for engagement with BME and migrant communities.**
- » **Monitoring migration patterns into and out of the council area, patterns of civic participation and resource demand.**
- » **Facilitating network development, information exchange and dissemination of good practice**
- » **Supporting the implementation of the Racial Equality Strategy through acting as a conduit for regional and local government discussions on local action and monitoring mechanisms.**

Northern Ireland

A. Migrant and minority ethnic communities: population size and diversity

The 2011 Census provides important information on the population of Northern Ireland. Compiled from Census data, Table 1 shows the place of birth for people resident in Northern Ireland.

Of the 1,810,863 people resident in Northern Ireland, 80,621 were born outside the UK or Ireland. This represents 4.5% of the population.³

Table 1: Place of birth of residents in Northern Ireland

Place of Birth	No. of Residents
Northern Ireland	1,608,853
United Kingdom (Other) + Channel Islands, Isle of Man	83,517
Republic of Ireland	37,872
Europe (outside UK and RoI)	47,207 ^w
Africa	5,581
Middle East	1,071
Asia	16,222
North America and Caribbean	6,999
Central and South America	1,069
Oceania and Antarctica	2,468
Other	4
All Usual Residents	1,810,863

Table 2 shows the range of languages currently spoken as a main language within Northern Ireland⁴. **50,376 residents aged 3+ speak a language other than English or Irish as their main language. Of those whose main language is not English or Irish, 26.5% cannot speak English, or cannot speak it well⁵.**

Table 2: Languages spoken within Northern Ireland

First Language	No. of residents aged 3+	First Language	No. of residents aged 3+
English	1,681,171	Chinese	2,214
Polish	17,731	Tagalog/Filipino	1,895
Lithuanian	6,250	Latvian	1,273
Irish (Gaelic)	4,164	Russian	1,191
Portuguese	2,293	Malayalam	1,174
Slovak	2,257	Hungarian	1,008
		Other	13,090

³ www.nisra.gov.uk/Census/2011Census.html

⁴ www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk: Census 2011>Main Language

⁵ www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk: Census 2011>Main Language

B. Measuring migrant population stocks and flows within Northern Ireland

It is difficult to accurately measure migrant population flows in Northern Ireland mainly due to the freedom of movement accorded to EU citizens. The disparity in time periods covered by the various data sources used to approximate migration trends presents further complications in accurately calculating migration stocks and flows. Nevertheless these data sources can enable an approximation of trends related to migration.

Data sources most frequently used to compile estimates of migrant stocks and flows are:

1. Health card registrations from non-UK nationals;
2. Number of births to foreign-born mothers; and
3. National insurance number allocations to non-UK nationals.

B1. Health card registrations from non-UK nationals

The most recent trend in inward migration peaked in 2007. During this year 19,369 health card registrations from non-UK nationals were made in Northern Ireland, against 6,888 deregistrations (a net increase of 12,481 registrations). In 2013, the most recent year where complete data is available at the time of writing, the corresponding figures are 10,801 new registrations and 6,226 deregistrations (a net increase of 4,575 registrations)^{6,7}.

2013 data is available with regard to health card registrations against country of birth and reasons given for coming to the UK.

In 2013 the top three countries of birth for non UK-born health card registrations for Northern Ireland were⁸: Poland, Lithuania, Republic of Ireland.

In 2013 the top three reasons given for coming to the UK for Northern Ireland were⁹: Work (46%), Family (29%), Education (11%).

B2. Number of births to foreign born mothers

The proportion of children born in Northern Ireland whose mother was born outside the UK or Ireland has risen more than three fold over the last ten years. In 2001, 700 out of 22,000 births in Northern Ireland (3%) were to foreign-born mothers. This has risen to 2,459 out of 25,269 in 2012 (10%)¹⁰.

B3. National Insurance Number allocations to non-UK residents

National Insurance Numbers (NINo) can be used to gauge the number of migrant workers within a local government district. Using data sourced from the Department for Work and Pensions and compiled by NISRA, Table 3 and Figure 1 below show the numbers of NINo allocations to non-UK nationals in Northern Ireland between 2002 and 2012¹¹.

6 www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk (Home > Health and Social Care > Health Card Registrations from Abroad (administrative geographies)

7 www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk (Home > Health and Social Care > Health Card Deregistrations from Abroad (administrative geographies)

8 www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk (Home > Health and Social Care > Health Card Registrations from Abroad by Country of Birth, LGD2014

9 www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk (Home > Health and Social Care > Health Card Registrations from Abroad: Reason to UK, LGD2014

10 www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/demography/publications/births_deaths/births_2012.pdf p. 7 (provisional figures)

11 www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk (Population > Migration > National Insurance No. Allocations to non-UK Residents)

Fig 1: NI No Allocations to Non-UK Nationals resident within Northern Ireland

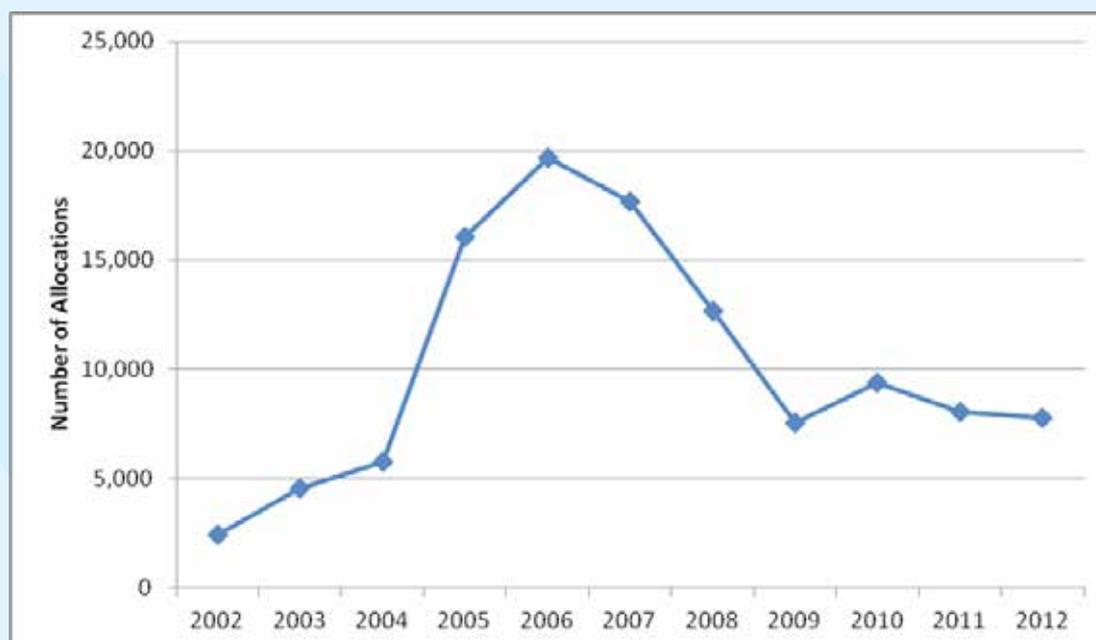


Table 3: NI No Allocations to Non-UK Nationals

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Northern Ireland	2,450	4,570	5,760	16,060	19,690	17,650	12,640	7,530	9,400	8,030	7,800

C. Public Services and Housing

C1. Health

The Northern Ireland Health and Social Care Interpreting Service (NIHSCIS) provides a regional interpreting service for all Health and Social Care organisations.

From April 2006 to March 2014, the number of requests to NIHSCIS for interpreter services increased by 312% (see Table 4).

The most requested languages across Northern Ireland in year ending March 2014 were Polish, Lithuanian, Portuguese, Chinese (Mandarin) and Slovak¹².

Table 4: Requests for interpreter services made to NIHSCIS

Year	No. of requests
April 2006- March 2007	21,283
April 2007- March 2008	31,284
April 2008- March 2009	35,103
April 2009- March 2010	42,516
April 2010- March 2011	51,734
April 2011- March 2012	63,868
April 2012 – March 2013	75,649
April 2013 – March 2014	87,684

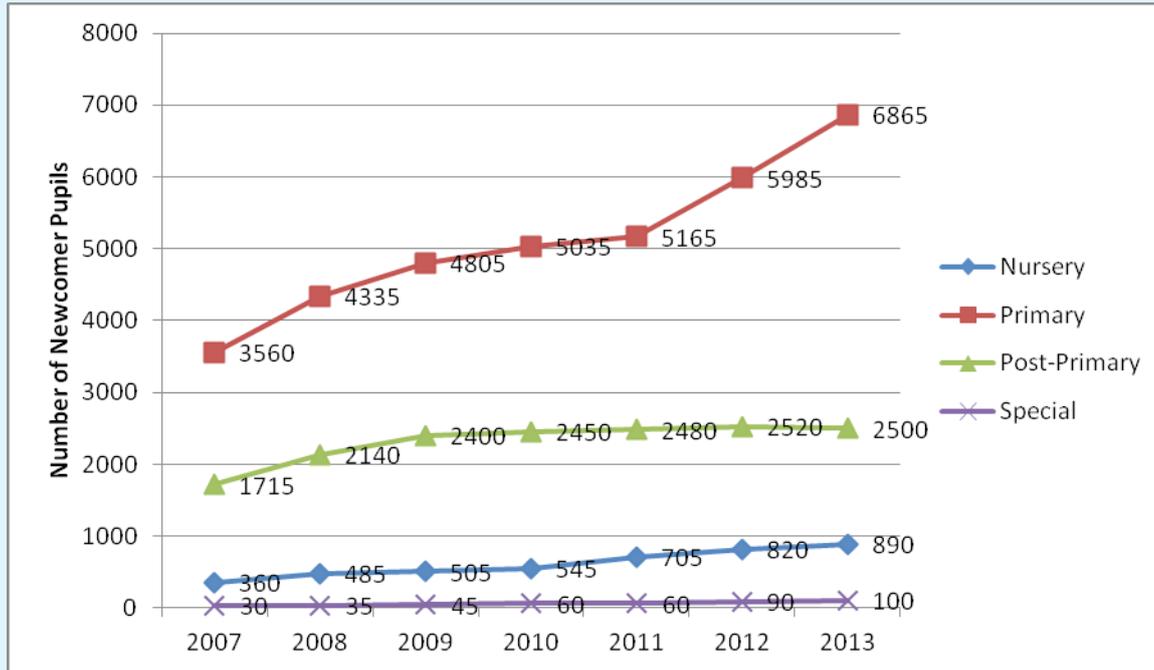
¹² Figures provided by NIHSCIS, Belfast HSCT

C2. Education

The term 'newcomer' pupil is defined by the Department of Education as referring to a pupil who has enrolled in a school but who does not have satisfactory language skills to participate fully in the school curriculum and does not have a language in common with the teacher.

Figure 2 shows the combined numbers of newcomer pupils in Northern Ireland enrolled in nursery, primary and post-primary schools. **Between 2007 and 2013 there has been an 82% increase in the number of newcomer pupils¹³.**

Figure 2: Number of Newcomer Pupils in Northern Ireland



C3. Housing

From 1st August 2011 to 31st July 2012, **NIHE District Offices** received 1,885 social housing applications and 760 homeless applications from migrant workers, and made social housing allocations to 275 migrant worker applicants. On 31st July 2012 they had 910 migrant worker tenants (all figures have been rounded to the nearest 5)¹⁴.

¹³ www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk Home>Children Education and Skills > Newcomers

¹⁴ Figures provided by NIHE

D. Economic Activity

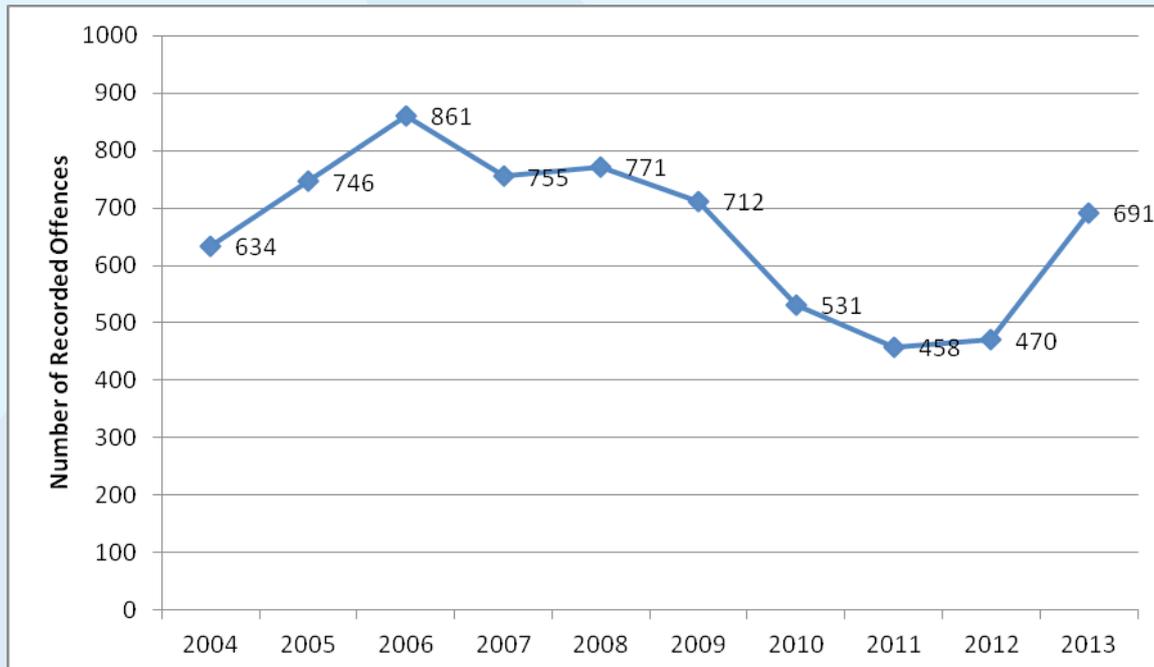
Table 5 shows the percentage of economically active residents aged between 16 and 74 according to their main language spoken ¹⁵. Economically inactive residents will fall within one of the following categories: Retired; Student; Looking after home/family; Long-term sick/disabled; and Other.

Table 5: Economic activity by main language spoken in Northern Ireland							
	Percentage of economically active usual residents aged 16 to 74 against language spoken						
	English	Polish	Lithuanian	Irish	Portuguese	Slovak	Chinese
Northern Ireland	66%	86%	87%	66%	77.5%	90%	56.5%
	Percentage of economically active usual residents aged 16 to 74 against language spoken						
	Tagalog/ Filipino	Latvian	Russian	Malayalam	Hungarian	Other	
Northern Ireland	90%	85%	82%	92%	84%	72%	

E. Community Safety

The total number of offences recorded with a racist motivation within Northern Ireland from 2004 to 2013 is presented in Figure 3 below¹⁶. There is recognition in the NI Community Safety Strategy for Northern Ireland that many hate crimes and hate incidents go unreported.

Figure 3: Number of recorded offences with a racist motivation in Northern Ireland



¹⁵ www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk Census 2011 > Ethnicity, Identity, Language and Religion > Economic Activity by Main Language

¹⁶ www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk Home > Crime and Justice > Hate Crime Offences

Belfast

Local Government District

A. Migrant and minority ethnic communities: population size and diversity

The 2011 Census provides important information on the population of Northern Ireland. Although not yet fully configured to 2015 local government boundaries, a close approximation to these boundaries can be achieved from aggregating Super Output Area data where available.

Table 1: Place of birth of residents in Belfast LGD

Place of Birth	No. of Residents
Northern Ireland	292,353
United Kingdom (Other) + Channel Islands, Isle of Man	13,009
Republic of Ireland and Ireland (other)	6,073
Europe (outside UK and RoI)	9,064
Africa	1,860
Middle East	389
Asia	5,736
North America and Caribbean	1,708
Central and South America	275
Oceania and Antarctica	599
All Usual Residents	331,066

Compiled from Census data, Table 1 shows the place of birth for people resident in Belfast LGD.

Of the 331,066 people resident in Belfast LGD, 19,545 were born outside the UK or Ireland. This represents 5.9% of the population, which is above the Northern Ireland average of 4.5%¹⁷.

Table 2 shows the range of languages currently spoken as a main language within Belfast LGD¹⁸. **11,855 residents aged 3+ speak a language other than English or Irish as their main language. Of those whose main language is not English or Irish, 18% cannot speak English, or cannot speak it well¹⁹.**

Table 2: Languages spoken within Belfast LGD

First Language	No. of residents aged 3+	First Language	No. of residents aged 3+
English	303,944	Chinese	968
Polish	3,888	Tagalog/Filipino	774
Lithuanian	262	Latvian	88
Irish (Gaelic)	1,940	Russian	149
Portuguese	164	Malayalam	278
Slovak	550	Hungarian	225
		Other	4,509

¹⁷ www.nisra.gov.uk/Census/2011Census.html

¹⁸ www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk: Census 2011>Main Language

¹⁹ www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk: Census 2011>Proficiency in English

B. Measuring migrant population stocks and flows within Belfast Local Government District

It is difficult to accurately measure migrant population flows in Northern Ireland mainly due to the freedom of movement accorded to EU citizens. The disparity in time periods covered by the various data sources used to approximate migration trends presents further complications in accurately calculating migration stocks and flows. Nevertheless these data sources can enable an approximation of trends related to migration.

Data sources most frequently used to compile estimates of migrant stocks and flows are:

1. Health card registrations from non-UK nationals;
2. Number of births to foreign-born mothers; and
3. National insurance number allocations to non-UK nationals.

Data from each of these sources is currently available for each of the 26 councils although has not yet, at the time of writing, been fully configured for the 11 new local government districts. As Belfast LGD post 2015 will not be a direct aggregation of existing councils, existing data can only be used for illustrative purposes. The below estimates have been based on data relating to the current Belfast City Council area, unless otherwise indicated.

B1. Health card registrations from non-UK nationals

The most recent trend in inward migration peaked in 2007. During this year 4,465 health card registrations from non-UK nationals were made in Belfast City Council, against 1,928 deregistrations (a net increase of 2,537 registrations). 2013 data has been configured for the eleven new local government districts. In this year the corresponding figures for Belfast LGD are 3,735 new registrations and 2,290 deregistrations (a net increase of 1,445 registrations)^{20 21}.

Data has also been configured for the eleven new local government districts with regard to health card registrations against country of birth and reasons given for coming to the UK.

In 2013 the top three countries of birth for non UK-born health card registrations for Belfast LGD were²²: Poland; Republic of Ireland; and China.

In 2013 the top three reasons given for coming to the UK for Belfast LGD were²³: Work (41%); Family (23%); and Education (22%). *Of note is the fourth most common reason which was asylum seeker (7%).*

B2. Number of births to foreign born mothers

The proportion of children born in Northern Ireland whose mother was born outside the UK or Ireland has risen more than three fold over the last ten years. In 2001, 3% of births in Northern Ireland were to foreign-born mothers which rose to 10% in 2012.

In Belfast City Council 572 babies were born in 2012 to mothers who were themselves born outside the United Kingdom or the Republic of Ireland. This represents 14% of all births registered²⁴.

20 www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk (Home > Health and Social Care > Health Card Registrations from Abroad (administrative geographies)

21 www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk (Home > Health and Social Care > Health Card Deregistrations from Abroad (administrative geographies)

22 www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk (Home > Health and Social Care > Health Card Registrations from Abroad by Country of Birth, LGD2014

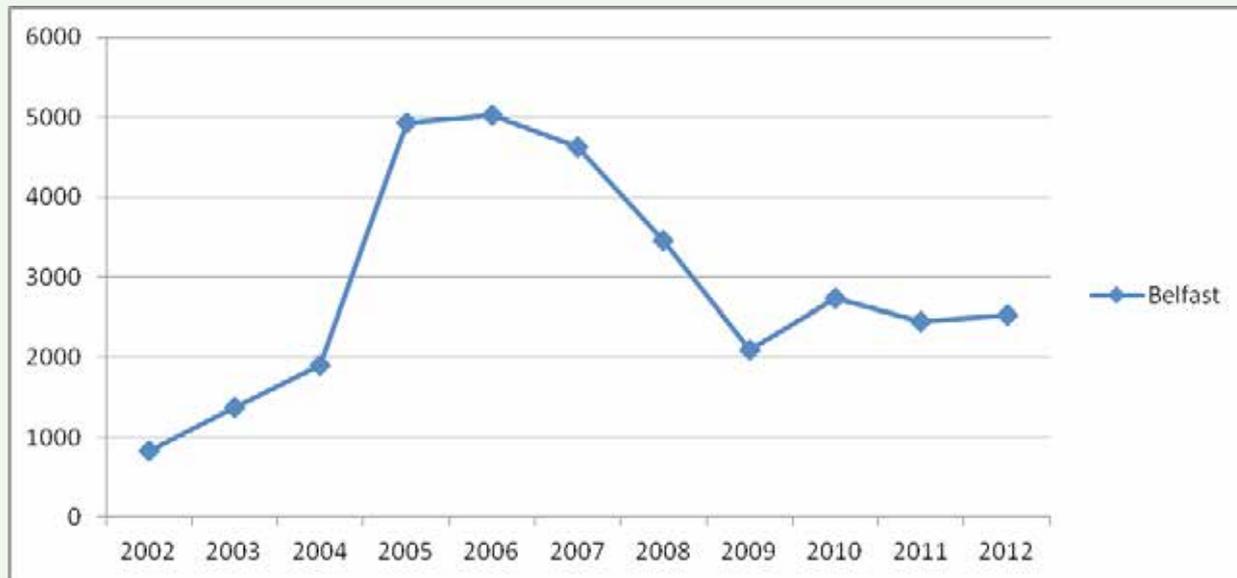
23 www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk (Home > Health and Social Care > Health Card Registrations from Abroad: Reason to UK, LGD2014

24 www.nisra.gov.uk/archive/demography/publications/births_deaths/births_2012.pdf p. 7

B3. National Insurance Number allocations to non-UK residents

National Insurance Numbers (NINo) can be used to gauge the number of migrant workers within a local government district. Using data sourced from the Department for Work and Pensions and compiled by NISRA, Table 3 and Figure 1 below show the numbers of NINo allocations to non-UK nationals for Belfast City Council between 2002 and 2012²⁵.

Fig 1: NINo Allocations to Non-UK Nationals resident within Belfast City Council



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Belfast	830	1380	1910	4930	5030	4620	3450	2100	2730	2440	2530

C. Public Services and Housing

C1. Health

The Northern Ireland Health and Social Care Interpreting Service (NIHSCIS) provides a regional interpreting service for all Health and Social Care organisations. **From April 2006 to March 2014, the number of requests to NIHSCIS for interpreter services from within the Belfast Health and Social Care Trust increased by 590% (see Table 4). The most requested languages across Northern Ireland in year ending March 2014 were Polish, Lithuanian, Portuguese, Chinese (Mandarin) and Slovak²⁶.**

Year	No. of requests
April 2006- March 2007	3,450
April 2007- March 2008	5,853
April 2008- March 2009	7,474
April 2009- March 2010	10,588
April 2010- March 2011	13,006
April 2011- March 2012	15,842
April 2012- March 2013	19,412
April 2013- March 2014	23,812

²⁵ www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk (Population > Migration > National Insurance No. Allocations to non-UK Residents)

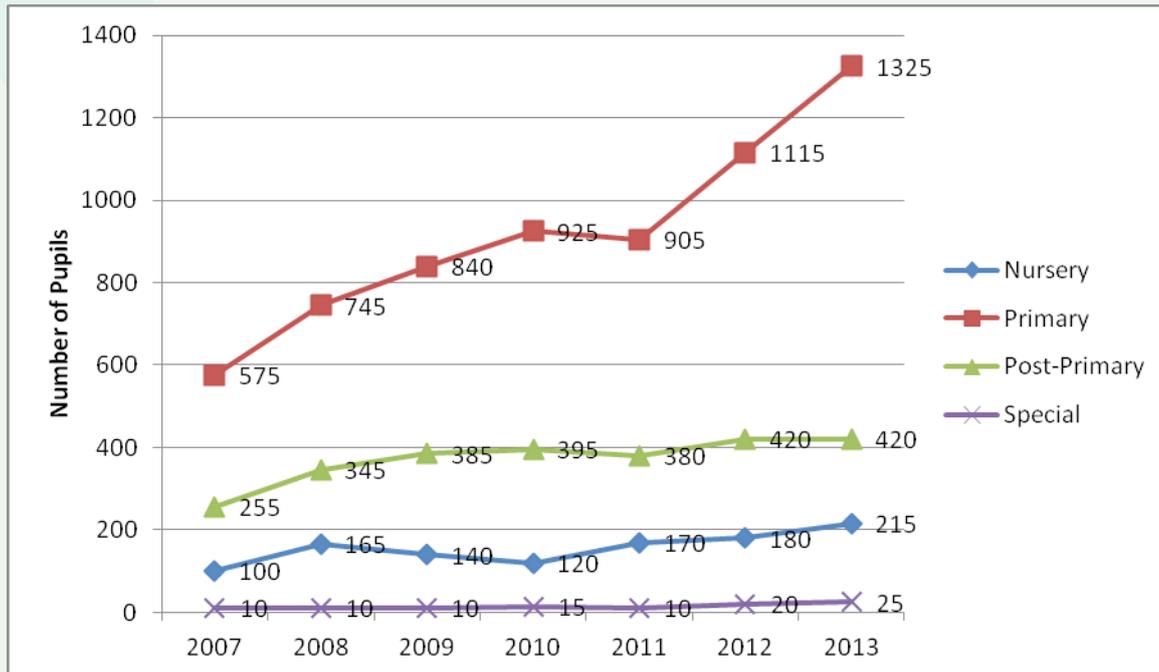
²⁶ Figures provided by NIHSCIS, Belfast HSCT

C2. Education

The term 'newcomer' pupil is defined by the Department of Education as referring to a pupil who has enrolled in a school but who does not have satisfactory language skills to participate fully in the school curriculum and does not have a language in common with the teacher.

Figure 2 shows the combined numbers of newcomer pupils in Belfast City Council enrolled in nursery, primary and post-primary schools. **Between 2007 and 2013 there has been a 111% increase in the number of newcomer pupils enrolled in schools²⁷.**

Figure 2: Number of Newcomer Pupils in Belfast City Council



C3. Housing

From 1st August 2011 to 31st July 2012, **NIHE Belfast District Office** received 295 social housing applications and 185 homeless applications from migrant workers, and made social housing allocations to 45 migrant worker applicants. On 31st July 2012 they had 145 migrant worker tenants (all figures have been rounded to the nearest 5)²⁸.

²⁷ www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk Home>Children Education and Skills > Newcomers

²⁸ Figures provided by NIHE

D. Economic Activity

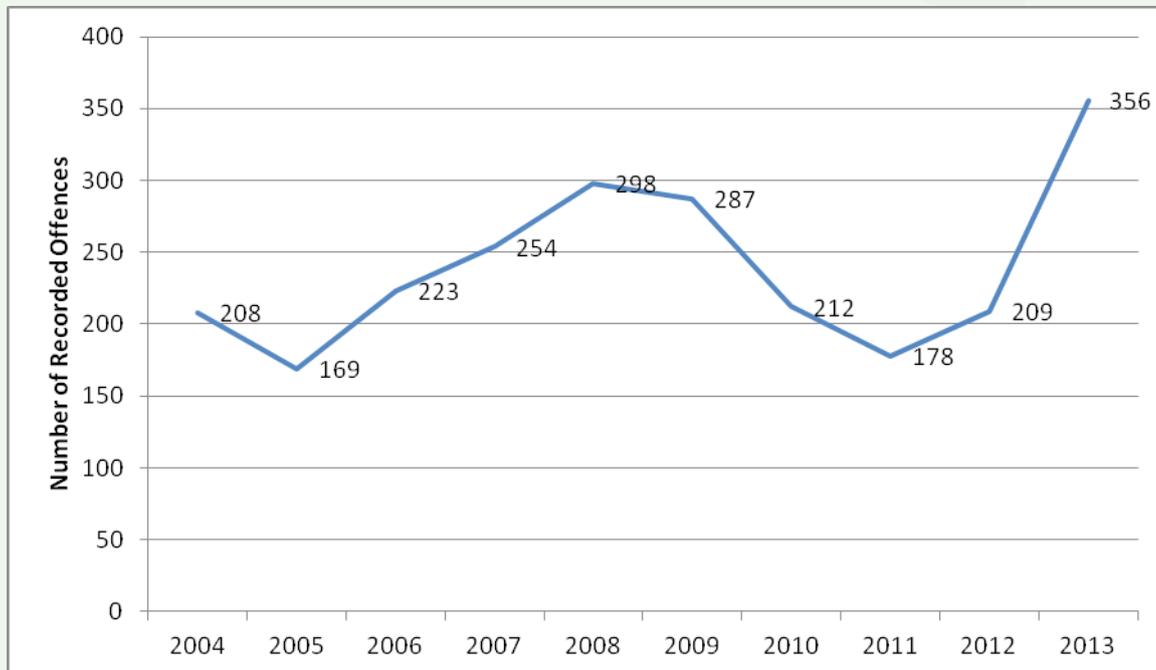
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Table 5: Economic activity by main language spoken within Belfast City Council							
Percentage of economically active usual residents aged 16 to 74 against language spoken							
	English	Polish	Lithuanian	Irish	Portuguese	Slovak	Chinese
Belfast	63%	88%	87%	65%	78%	88%	49%
Percentage of economically active usual residents aged 16 to 74 against language spoken							
	Tagalog/ Filipino	Latvian	Russian	Malayalam	Hungarian	Other	
Belfast	89%	88%	79%	90%	84%	71%	

E. Community Safety

The total number of offences recorded with a racist motivation within Belfast LGD is presented in Figure 3 below³⁰. There is recognition in the NI Community Safety Strategy for Northern Ireland that many hate crimes and hate incidents go unreported.

Figure 3: Number of recorded offences with a racist motivation in Belfast LGD



²⁹ www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk Census 2011 > Ethnicity, Identity, Language and Religion > Economic Activity by Main Language

³⁰ www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk Home > Crime and Justice > Hate Crime Offences





NISMP

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