

ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

COMMITTEE Enterprise Planning & Infrastructure

DATE 18th January 2011

DIRECTOR Gordon McIntosh

TITLE OF REPORT Update on the numbers and impact of economic migrants on the city of Aberdeen.

REPORT NUMBER: EP11/012

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

This report aims to inform members on the numbers and impact of economic migrants on the city of Aberdeen in response to instruction at E P & I committee of September 7th 2010

2. RECOMMENDATION(S)

It is recommended that committee accept this report as an accurate reflection of numbers and impact of economic migrants on the city of Aberdeen.

It is recommended that committee agree to accept annual update reports

3. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no financial implications arising from the production of this report.

4. SERVICE & COMMUNITY IMPACT

This paper and its related activities support the following Single Outcome Agreements.

- 2 We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people.
- 3 We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation.
- 10 We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need.
- 13 We take pride in a strong, fair and inclusive national identity
- 15 Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient and responsive to local people's needs

5. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

There are no other implications arising from this report.

6. REPORT

This report will highlight the numbers of economic migrants continuing to arrive and settle within the city of Aberdeen, their country of origin, occupational areas, demand on services from within NHS Grampian and Aberdeen City Council. It is important to clarify at the onset of this report that there are 3 different sets of economic migrants working within Aberdeen.

A8 plus A2 Accession states

Rest of Europe

Countries governed by Home office legislation

Economic migrants from each of these areas are subject to differing rules and legislation when wishing to work in the UK, which will lead to the usage of different data recording systems to evidence their participation and residence. These recording systems also fail to highlight the number of dependants that are also brought into the country.

A8 plus A2 Accession States

Economic Migrants from the A8 nations (Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Estonia and Slovenia) are free to seek any type of work within the United Kingdom and can move freely around the country. In order to obtain paid employment, migrants in this category must apply for a National Insurance Number (Nino) from the DWP and also register with the Workers Registration Scheme (WRS). Nino and WRS are excellent tools for measuring the amount of new economic migrants to an area; however these tools fail to highlight when economic migrants leave an area or indeed if they arrive in an area after prior registration elsewhere.

Rest of Europe

Economic migrants from the rest of Europe (Spain, France, Portugal etc) are also free to seek any type of work within the United Kingdom and can also move freely around the country. These migrants must also apply for a National Insurance Number, and are eligible for support whilst in the country.

Countries governed by Home office legislation

Economic migrants from these countries will be governed by the Tier One and Tier Two legislation and either have a sponsoring company or sufficient capital to become self employed. Students from these countries may also obtain a visa to study in the UK and a restricted work permit which allows them to work a maximum of 19 hours per week. If their study is of an appropriate level and they find an appropriate offer of employment they may gain leave to remain for a further two years post study under the "Fresh Talent" scheme. Economic Migrants under this category will also be required to obtain a National Insurance number.

Data on economic migrants can be obtained from a number of sources, covering a variety of timeframes, with many being produced on a 12 monthly basis, which will be reflected on the currency of data within this report.

Summary of report

Migrants from the Accession states continue to locate in Aberdeen, with 724 applying to the worker registration scheme for the period July 09 – June 2010. 57.3% of these migrants are Polish with 78.59% of accession state migrants in the 18 – 34 year old age bracket. 57.5% of these migrants are women; however the numbers of female economic migrants show the largest percentage decrease. The majority of economic migrants register their first employment as either in the hospitality and catering or administrative and business sectors and generally work full time. Wages paid at the early stages of migration vary, however the largest percentage earn between £ 5.35 and £ 7.29 per hour. Usage of the council’s interpretation service continues to increase, as does the demand for EAL tuition within the education system. In relation to housing the majority of economic migrants housed by ACC were Polish, with tenancies predominantly in Tillydrone, Woodside and Logie. There are currently 828 ACC properties occupied by A8 nationals with an average tenancy duration of 31.3 months. This confirms that large numbers of economic migrants are selecting to remain in Aberdeen on a long term basis.

A8 Migrants within the City of Aberdeen.

This section will report on the period from July 2009 to June 2010 and will highlight the numbers of migrants, salaries, occupational areas level of dependants etc.

Period	Czech rep	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia	Lithuania	Poland	Slovakia	Slovenia	Total
April – June 10	10	5	10	10	20	85	5	0	145
Jan – Mar 10	10	1	20	25	15	90	1	0	162
Oct – Dec 09	10	5	15	35	25	130	5	1	226
July – Sept 09	5	1	20	30	20	110	5	0	191
Total	35	12	65	100	80	415	16	1	724

Breakdown of Nationalities applying for WRS in Aberdeen. (fig 1)

The above highlights that migrants from the A8 countries continue to arrive in the city, although not at the same rate as seen in 2006/7 there are still significant numbers arriving daily. Poland continues to be the main exporter of migrants to the city with significantly smaller numbers from other countries.

Period	Under 18	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 – 54	55 – 64	65 +	Total

April – June 10	0	70	50	10	5	5	0	140
Jan – Mar 10	0	70	59	25	10	5	0	169
Oct – Dec 09	5	100	80	25	10	5	0	225
July – Sept 09	5	80	60	25	20	0	0	190
Total	10	320	249	85	45	15	0	724

Age Profile (fig 2)

The age profile table clearly highlights that the highest numbers of A8 migrants are within the 18 – 24 year old category, with 78.59% of all coming from within the 18 – 34 years old category. The breakdown of ages maintains a constant ratio across all 4 periods. The comparatively low age of migrants could be perceived as positive in terms of demands on NHS Grampian.

To further understand the breakdown of these workers we have highlighted the gender ratio and dependant numbers.

Period	Female	Male	Total
April – June 10	74	75	149
Jan – Mar 10	90	65	155
Oct – Dec 09	135	91	226
July – Sept 09	115	75	190
Total	414	306	720

Surprisingly 57.5% of the WRS registrations were from women; however these have seen a significant decrease since December 2009

Gender breakdown (fig 3)

Period	Dependants under 17	Dependants 17 and over	Total
April – June 10	10	25	35
Jan – Mar 10	20	25	45
Oct – Dec 09	25	25	50
July – Sept 09	15	55	70
Total	70	130	200

Level of dependants (fig 4)

Table 4 highlights that 200 dependants were recorded over the 12 month period which represents 27.7% of the migrant figure. The period illustrating the highest level of dependants was July – Sept 2009, which on first glance could possibly be attributed to school holidays, however on closer examination the majority of the registered dependants were over 17 years of age. Again it could be speculated that economic migrants did not take dependants over till full time education in their home country was completed.

The following section will focus on the occupations, hourly rate and hours worked by newly arrived economic migrants.

Period	Admin Business and managerial services	Construction & Land services	Education and Cultural activities	Entertainment & leisure	Fish/food Processing	Health & Medical care	Hospitality & Catering	Manufacturing	Property services	Other	Retail	Total
April – June 10	30	1	5	5	20	5	46	15	5	2	15	149
Jan – Mar 10	30	5	0	5	15	5	55	10	5	10	15	155
Oct – Dec 09	50	1	10	10	26	5	85	15	1	8	15	226
July – Sept 09	25	6	5	15	15	5	75	10	10	9	15	190
Total	135	13	20	35	76	20	261	50	21	29	60	720

Registered Occupations (fig 5)

Period	Cleaner, domestic	Process operative	Kitchen/catering	Maid room attendant	Waiting staff	Bar staff	Sales/retail	chef	Labourer	Driver	carer	Total
April – June	30	30	10	10	10	5	15	5	0	5	5	125

10												
Jan – Mar 10	30	25	20	15	10	5	5	0	5	5	0	120
Oct – Dec 09	50	30	30	20	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	150
July – Sept 09	15	5	5	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	35
Total	125	90	65	50	20	10	45	5	5	10	5	430

Top Ten Occupations (fig 6)

From the above (fig 5 & 6) it can be easily identified that the majority of A8 migrants are occupied within the hospitality and catering sectors, with the administration, business and managerial Services being the next most popular category. However these statistics should be viewed with caution as the occupational areas highlighted in figure 6 are those which were recorded as a first occupation on registration with the WRS scheme and may have been temporary posts for many till a satisfactory category of employment was found.

Period	£2.99 or less	£ 3 – £ 3.79	£3.80 – £ 4.49	£ 4.50 – £ 5.34	£ 5.35– £5.99	£6.00- £ 7.99	£ 8.00- £9.99	£10 – £11.99	£12 +	Total
April – June 10	2	1	1	5	70	60	6	2	2	149
Jan – Mar 10			1	5	68	70	5	1	5	155
Oct – Dec 09				5	110	95	5	6	5	226
July – Sept 09	1		2	5	105	70	5	2		190
Total	3	1	4	20	353	295	21	11	12	720

Hourly Rate (fig 7)

Figure 7 highlights the wide range of paid hourly rates within this segment of the population in their first job, with only 6% being paid over £ 8.00 per hour. The low level hourly rate may be attributable to those who work in “live in “or trainee positions.

Period	Under 10	10 – 15	16 – 21	22 – 29	30 – 34	35 – 40	40 +	Total
April – June	5	15	20	10	10	80	10	150

10								
Jan – Mar 10	5	15	30	15	15	70	5	155
Oct – Dec 09	5	30	40	15	15	110	10	225
July – Sept 09	0	25	25	10	20	100	10	190
Total	15	85	115	50	60	360	35	720

Hours worked (fig 8)

As can be seen from above 50% migrants work full time, with 5% working over 40 hours per week.

Data covering all 3 sets of migrants in relation to Aberdeen City Council

The key services impacted within Aberdeen City Council are Corporate Governance (translation and interpreting services), Education, Culture & Sport (English as an additional language) and Housing & Environment (housing provision)

Translating and Interpreting Service

There is a continuing increase in demand for Interpreting services from the council.

Jan – Dec 2008 – 1564 requests

Jan – Dec 2009 1932 requests.

The top seven requests came from the following communities:

Polish **59%**, Lithuanian **10%**, Russian **8%**, Cantonese **7%**, British Sign Language **7%**, Bengali **4%** and Spanish **2%**

English as an Additional Language

1937 EAL pupils were registered with the service on 30th April 2010. Numbers continue to rise year on year, with 66% in the primary system and 33% in the secondary system. New pupils arrive at all times of the year which places additional strains on the service e.g. Libyan Pupils register when their parents are attending Oil & Gas training courses at Abcol

Registration of new EAL pupils:

April 2009 – Mar 2010 540

April 2008 - Mar 2009 540

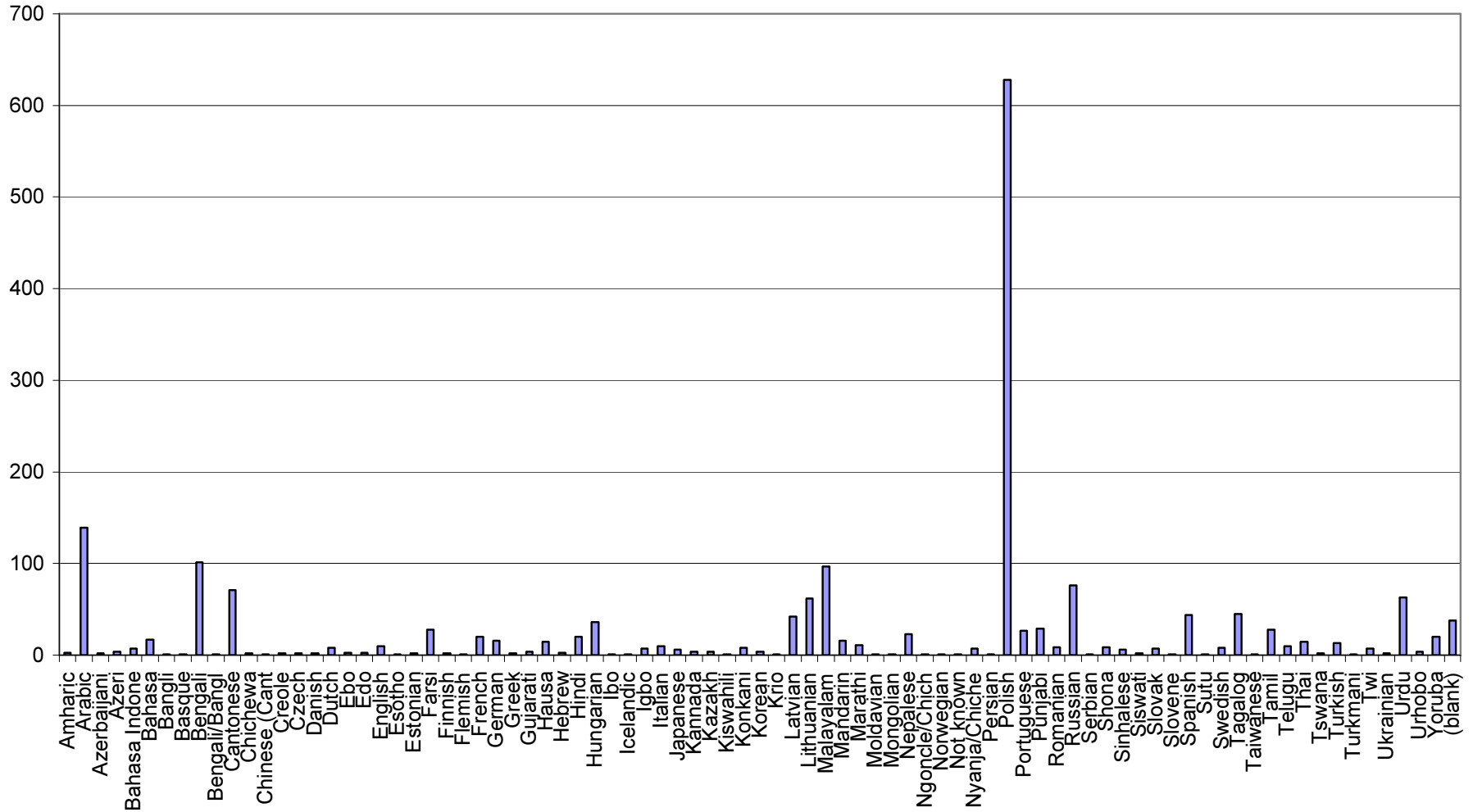
April 2007 - Mar 2008 584

Nursery classes across Aberdeen City have 280 EAL pupils

10% of St. Machar Academy pupils are Polish.

Main 3 languages after English – Polish, Arabic & Bengali

Home Languages known to the EAL Service April 2010



Housing Provision

The following section will highlight the numbers of economic migrants waiting to be housed by Aberdeen City Council, registered as homeless, neighbourhood of allocation and duration of stay. These figures will highlight where increased services may be required in relation to education, translation and interpreting services

Ethnicity of those applying for council housing (fig 10)

	2007	2008	2009
BANGLADESHI	40	31	37
INDIAN	17	14	27
CHINESE	27	23	29
PAKISTANI	16	19	27
ASIAN OTHER	26	24	4
AFRICAN	43	20	13
CARIBBEAN	3	9	13
BLACK OTHER	22	30	17
GYPSY TRAVELLER	2	7	0
MIXED	9	6	4
NOT GIVEN	34	9	4
NOT KNOWN	17	5	1
OTHER	53	81	89
WHITE	41	68	108
WHITE: IRISH	18	14	12
WHITE: OTHER	4229	5904	8386
WHITE: OTHER BRITISH	288	253	77
WHITE: SCOTTISH	4240	3451	997
NO DATA	375	596	646
TOTAL	9500	10564	10491

European Migrant Workers on Housing Lists at 31st March 2009

	2007	2008	2009
Belgium	2	2	3
Bulgaria	3	6	7
Cyprus	4	3	0
Czech Rep	4	6	10
Denmark	2	2	0
Estonia	10	5	5
Finland	3	2	0
France	9	13	10
Germany	14	15	9
Greece	2	4	2
Hungary	18	22	23
Iceland	0	0	1
Italy	10	7	8
Latvia	49	53	69
Lithuania	37	55	65

Malta	3	2	0
Netherlands	7	3	5
Norway	0	1	2
Poland	516	549	630
Portugal	18	18	12
Romania	2	1	2
Slovakia	7	12	0
Slovenia	0	1	10
Spain	8	7	0
Sweden	2	1	3
Switzerland	1	1	1
Total	731	791	877

Fig 11

Figure 11 clearly highlights that the largest proportion of European migrants on the housing allocation for the last 3 years have been Polish, followed by Latvian and Lithuanian, with a steady increase on demand year on year. This trend is also mirrored across the total figures.

There have also been 75 homelessness assistance applications from European migrants in 2008/09, 51 of these coming from Polish nationals. These have resulted in 24 offers of ACC tenancies, 17 of which were to Polish nationals. In relation to location of housing figure the majority of housing allocations to Economic migrants were in Tillydrone, Woodside, Logie and Seaton, with almost 80% of allocations going to Polish nationals.

Outcomes for Applicants in 2008/9 for Homelessness Assistance

2008/9	Cyprus	Czech	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Netherland	Norway	Poland		
ACC Tenancy									2	1		3	1		17	24	
Own arrangements		2					1	1			2	2			23	32	
Not known			1							1		1			4	7	
Other (known)															1	1	
Private rented															1	1	
Returned to previous											1	2			4	7	
RSL tenancy						1					1				1	3	
	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	4	8	1	0	51	75	

Fig 12

Migrant Worker Applicants Housed in at 2008/9

2008/9	Belgium	Bulgaria	Czech	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Netherland	Poland	Slovenia	
Balgownie											1		1
Tillydrone				1		2		3	4		50	1	61
Seaton					1	1	1	2	1	1	18		25
Linksfild						1			1		6		8
Sunnybank									3		6		9
Frogghal											2		2
Gallowgate									1		7		8
King Street											2		2
Urquhart Road								1					1
Kepplehills											1		1
Woodside		1				1		4	1		26		33
Hilton			1								1		2
Stockethill											2		2
Cornhill											1		1
Rosemount											1		1
Central							1						1
Sheddocksley											1		1
Logie								2	4		22		28
Northfield								1			6		7
Middlefield						1			1				2
Cummings Park											1		1
Mastrick											2		2
Hazlehead											1		1
Garthdee	1			1							1		3
Ruthrieston											1		1
West Balnagask											3		3
Torry								2			6		8
East Balnagask											11		11
Kincorth											5		5
	1	1	1	2	1	6	2	15	16	1	184	1	231

Fig 13

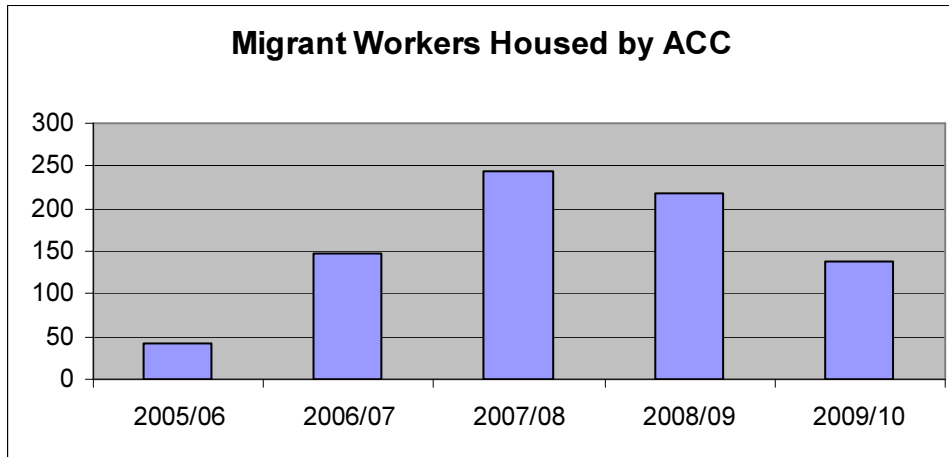


Figure 14

Figure 14 above shows a clear decrease in the numbers of ACC houses offered to migrants annually since 2007/08. This reduction is reflective in the number of properties available and not a decrease in demand from this segment of the population.

A8 (unless otherwise stated) and A2 Tenancies started with ACC sinc 1/5/04

	Total A2/A8 Tenancies per Area			A2/A8 Tenancies Ended in Quarter	Ave Duration (Terminations)	Total A2/A8 Tenancies	Total ACC Stock	% Migrant Workers Occupancy of Stock
	Central	North	South					
Jun-05	2	0	0	0		2	24601	0.01%
Sep-05	6	0	1	0		7	24517	0.03%
Dec-05	10	1	6	0		17	24307	0.07%
Mar-06	21	4	12	0		37	24146	0.15%
Jun-06	37	12	16	0		65	24016	0.27%
Sep-06	59	25	22	1	2.0 months	105	23906	0.44%
Dec-06	94	36	32	4	0.5 months	157	23774	0.66%
Mar-07	118	41	38	0		192	23654	0.81%
Jun-07	140	47	56	1	11.0 months	237	23561	1.01%
Sep-07	174	51	76	2	11.5 months	293	23400	1.25%
Dec-07	199	58	93	3	5.0 months	339	23272	1.46%
Mar-08	238	70	101	2	12.5 months	396	23193	1.71%
Jun-08	285*	82	110	2	21.5 months	462	23104	2.00%
Sep-08	327	98	115	6	18.5 months	519	23033	2.25%
Dec-08	361	102	123	12	18.7 months	553	22992	2.41%
Mar-09	388	111	131	8	19.3 months	589	22940	2.57%
Jun-09	417	122	140	9	27.4 months	629	22947	2.74%
Sep-09	443*	130	150	5	24.0 months	668	22888	2.92%
Dec-09	483*	139	164	9	24.4 months	722	22856	3.16%
Mar-10	514	143	173	5	24.8 months	761	22809	3.34%
Jun-10	546	146	180	4	25.5 months	799	22784	3.51%
Sep-10	574	153	187	10	31.3 months	831	22757	3.65%
Overall Average					21.1 months			

* In each of these months one A2 national household started a tenancy - none of these have yet terminated

Fig 15

Figure 15 highlights that numbers of ACC properties let to A8 nationals continues to increase since the first tranche became eligible for public sector housing in May 2005. It also highlights that from a total of 913 confirmed tenancies only 9% have terminated their agreement, resulting in an average tenancy period of 31.3 months to September 2010. Again these figures profile a stable migrant community. It must also be noted that housing applications from A8 nationals in 2010 represent 11% of all housing applications received by ACC.

To try and give a wider picture on services used by economic migrants we have obtained data from NHS Grampian in relation to language line usage and birth rates. It is also hoped in future reports to include data reflecting the service demands from the Police and Fire services.

NHS Grampian data

In 2009 new registration by overseas nationals with GPs within the Grampian area maintained an average of around 2,300 per quarter with a peak in quarter 4 of 3,400.

The birth rate in the city from overseas nationals is still increasing, and currently represents **30%** of all births in the city.

Births to mothers from commonwealth countries in 2009	310
Births to mothers from accession states in 2009	200
Births to mothers from all other countries in 2009	175

NHS Grampian currently provides “Language Line” services for speakers of 170 different languages. There are now 556 “Language Line” access points across Grampian, which show a continual growth in usage. 2768 calls were made in 2009, compared with 2,124 calls in 2008 – a 30.3% increase.

In relation to usage the most commonly requested languages in 2009 are:

Polish	1762 calls
Russian	231 calls
Lithuanian	137 calls
Mandarin	123 calls
Arabic	86 calls

Overall National Insurance Number allocations, City of Aberdeen 2009

Finally in order to obtain a full picture of economic migrants within the city it is important to note the numbers applying for National Insurance Numbers from across the world to predominantly work within the Oil & Gas Industry.

1,000 National Insurance Number requests were received from Asian and the Middle Eastern migrants in 2009 which is a decline from the 1,250 recorded in 2007.

This trend is however reversed when we look at the number of national insurance number requests from Africans in 2009. Approximately 1,000 Nino’s were requested in 2009 compared to the 150 requested in 2002.

The top most common nationalities applying for NINOs in the City of Aberdeen in 2009 are;

- Poland
- Nigeria
- India
- Republic of Latvia
- France

The above differs from the top five for Aberdeenshire;

- Poland
- Republic of Latvia
- Republic of Lithuania
- Romania
- Bulgaria

This differential is due to the large numbers of African and Asian nationals coming to Aberdeen to either study at the local universities or work within the Oil & Gas sectors.

7. REPORT AUTHOR DETAILS

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8. BACKGROUND PAPERS

Statistics were obtained from the following sources: www.LGA.gov.uk, GROS, ONS, Grampian Migration report- Aug 2010, DWP, NHS Grampian and Services within ACC