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**Migrant Workers in Northern Ireland after the Year
2000**

Bakalářská práce

Studijní program: Angličtina se zaměřením na aplikovanou ekonomii

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Prohlašuji, že jsem tuto bakalářskou práci zpracoval samostatně pod odborným dohledem vedoucí práce a uvedl jsem všechny citované a použité podklady a literaturu.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

A8	8 countries Accessing the EU in 2004 (8 out of 10 not including Malta and Cyprus)
EEA	European Economic Area
EEC	European Economic Community
EU	European Union
IRA	Irish Republican Army
NMC	Nursing and Midwifery Council
PSNI	Police Service of Northern Ireland
ROI	Republic of Ireland
SBS	Sectors Based Scheme
UDA	Ulster Defence Association
UK	United Kingdom
UVF	Ulster Volunteer Force
WRS	Workers Registration Scheme

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1 Introduction

1.1 Irish – the migrant nation

Northern Ireland has a long history of violence that has left many families with some of their relatives killed. There is also a long record of people who left the country to flee hunger, violence and poverty. In eleven years during and after the Great Potato Famine Ireland sent abroad over two million people, more than had emigrated over the preceding two and a half centuries. Around 1.2 million left the country between 1846 and 1851; while Ulster was in the lead, providing 40.6 per cent of those leaving in 1847-1848¹.

Many found death on their way to North America - the United States or Canada. For the numerous deaths during the journey the vessels leaving from Liverpool to New York or St. Lawrence the ships were dubbed "coffin ships".

Emigration to Australia was beyond the possibilities of common people; some of these were brought to Australia and New Zealand in chains. There were others though who originated from prosperous families and who played a crucial role in establishing what's today known as modern Australia or New Zealand.

This and other waves of emigration show that Irish people themselves were forced to leave their country and had to try to start a new life elsewhere just as modern migrant workers do these days. There is a certain analogy; it's interesting to see how Ireland has turned from a place that many wanted to leave to a country seen as final destination by migrants from China, Portugal, Poland or the Czech Republic.

There is also a certain similarity in how the immigrants are treated. In the past, many of the Irish migrants were often subjected to discrimination,

¹ Jonathan Bardon, *A History of Ulster*, (Belfast: The Blackstaff Press, 2005) 308.

exploitation and abuse after they arrived in Canada or the United States. In today's Northern Ireland, there are almost exclusively Polish people to be found working in hotels and restaurants as housekeepers or bar-staff or Lithuanian people working on construction sites. Many other low-paying jobs are done by immigrants. And what we hear is that employers exploit foreign workers, there are cases of discrimination, unfair treatment, bad working conditions and what is worse there is violent crime fuelled by irrational hatred against people who are different.

Northern Ireland has long been considered a dangerous place to live due to a lengthy conflict involving two groups of local people. There is hardly anyone unaffected by the conflict; all people of Northern Ireland have somehow been involved in the war, either directly or indirectly. In spite of all attempts to end the division, the culprit of the conflict – hatred based on religious affiliation – still exists within the community. Due to the peace process the most visible violence like bomb attacks has let up with the Omagh bombing of 1998 being the last (but worst; 20 people were killed).

In the first section of this thesis basic facts about the country and a deeper description of the conflict is covered. The Troubles have played a fundamental role in the lives of the people of Northern Ireland and it is necessary to take its impact into account as it represents a key feature of the society.

The Troubles marked a dark period in the history of Northern Ireland and could serve as nickname to describe the state of affairs in the minds of locals; their minds are still "troubled" in the sense that the conflict does not bring any benefits for any of the parties, it is absurd, it harms the trade, it makes lives of people miserable yet even today there are walls that separate communities within cities and children go to segregated schools, marriage between Catholics and Protestants is unthinkable. How could possibly another foreign body survive in an environment like this?

The purpose of this thesis is to describe the key features of migration to Northern Ireland at the beginning of the 21st century. Following the peace process the situation seemed to have eased up in Northern Ireland and the country started attracting more and more people from the outside. There was an established Chinese community living in Northern Ireland already. There were about 8,000 people with Chinese origin back in 2001. Chinese formed one of the largest ethnic minority groups.

Soon another group of people of Asian origin started emerging. It was health care staff from the Philippines and India brought to Northern Ireland to help fill labour shortages in the hospitals. The model of recruiting workers abroad as a solution to the impossibility to find workers locally was adopted by businesses in the food processing sector, too. Portuguese speaking workers started flocking in and a new scheme was developed by the government to allow more workers from European non-EU countries like Ukraine, Bulgaria and Romania access to work.

Together with the growing number of foreigners in Northern Ireland rising, the news and police statistics recorded more and more racially motivated attacks. How would Northern Ireland deal with another, even more massive wave of immigration from the new EU member states having joined the union in 2004? Northern Ireland appeared to have become a battleground again. This time though, immigrants were the target.

There was a case of racially motivated crime recorded every day. In this respect, a vast supply of material is available from news articles to police statistics. The ever increasing occurrence of these incidents later served as a stimulus for various organizations to commence research and surveying of conditions that the migrants live under and what the cause for the wave of criminal acts against them might have caused. As the problem is relatively new, there is not much literature on the subject obtainable. However, there are various reports and surveys from renowned agencies and organizations to be had and these provided a reliable supply of material to build on.

The data recorded suggest that the situation of migrants in Northern Ireland is unique, without parallel in the rest of the UK. It is worthwhile or rather important to keep track of the situation and its development. Whether or not Northern Ireland will succeed in tackling the problem the steps undertaken could be of benefit and inspiration to other countries in times to come as migration is closely connected with globalization and there are countries in Europe that will sooner or later be forced to start recruit workers abroad as well and consequently perhaps face problems similar to those in Northern Ireland.

2 Northern Ireland – basic facts and figures

Northern Ireland is also known as Ulster. Ulster is a term used interchangeably, although there is slight difference in meaning. Ulster is in fact a name referring to one of the historic provinces of Ireland. The province would once include counties Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Tyrone, Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan. The name Ulster is today commonly used to describe only six counties that make up Northern Ireland. Counties Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan have been a part of the Republic of Ireland since the partition of Ireland in 1921.

Today, Northern Ireland today has a population of roughly 2 million people; its biggest city Belfast has a population of over half a million people; Northern Ireland stretches over an area of slightly more than 14,000 square kilometres².

To understand the nature and reality of day-to-day life in Northern Ireland, it is necessary to have a look at the history of Northern Ireland, where its people come from; it is vital to know about the religious background of the local population to get an idea how the relationship works among locals themselves and between locals and immigrants.

2.1 History of Northern Ireland

Ulster was part of Catholic Ireland until the early 17th century when the failure of Tyrone's rebellion in 1607 opened the way to mass confiscations of land by the crown, and the redistribution of this property through a programme of colonization.³ By 1641 22,000 English had settled in

² "Geography," *Background Information on Northern Ireland Society – Geography*, Dec. 2007, CAIN: Conflict Archive on the Internet, 3 Jan. 2008 <<http://cain.ulst.ac.uk/ni/geog.htm>>.

³ John Cannon, "Ulster," *The Oxford companion to British history* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1997) 941-42.

Munster and 15,000 English and Scots in Ulster.⁴ The settlers brought economic growth, which gave rise to Belfast, Coleraine and Derry and later in the 18th century Ulster became the biggest producer of linen in the world and Belfast with its shipyards the industrial heart of Ireland.

Meanwhile, the suppressed natives who lost their land were trying to win the land back which started a long series of conflicts that practically is the culprit of tensions in Northern Ireland even today. As a result, the whole island of Ireland got separated into two sections, the Catholic and the Protestant.

2.2 Catholic or Protestant?

Catholic equals Nationalist or Republican, Protestant means the same as Unionist or Loyalist. The basic notion of Nationalists is that the whole of Ireland should be independent of the "evil" United Kingdom. Loyalists, on the other hand, support the rule of the Queen; they are – as the name suggests – loyal to the throne.

Northern Ireland itself is today partly Catholic, partly Protestant while the rest of Ireland is mainly Catholic. There are, however, counties in Northern Ireland, that are predominantly Catholic or mostly Protestant. The fact, that this division is still alive can be best demonstrated by the fact that there are Irish flags hanging at the entrance to a couple of rural villages in Northern Ireland. Although the Irish flag, first unveiled in 1848, ought to symbolize peace (white stripe) between the Irish Catholics (green stripe) and Protestants (orange stripe), its presence on poles in villages or towns in Northern Ireland symbolizes that this particular area is predominantly Catholic. Sometimes, signs like this can be found even within a village or town where the whole town is then divided into suburbs or neighbourhoods according to religious belief.

⁴ S. J. Connolly, "Plantation," *The Oxford companion to Irish history* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999) 444-45.

2.3 Memorials of Division: The Peace Lines

In Belfast, for many the capital of violence, a synonym for sectarian division, there are so called Peace Lines to be found. It is hardly imaginable that at the beginning of the 21st century, in Europe, there can be anything like this still in place, in operation. The Peace Lines are technically barriers that separate Catholic and Protestant neighbourhoods. The makeup of the barriers varies. From mere white lines on the pavement or road up to 20 meters high solid concrete walls topped with barbed wire. In some places there are gates implemented in the walls; they close in the evening during the week and all - with one exception - remain shut over the weekend.

The first barrier was put up by the army back in 1969 to separate rioting Loyalists and Republicans. Since then many others followed. Today, following the successful peace process, the walls in Belfast are still in place. What's more: new walls are being built, the last one being a 25ft-high fence in north Belfast erected in July 2007. "Nine new peace walls have been built and 11 strengthened since the 1994 ceasefires," said Michael Wardlow, chief executive of the Northern Ireland Council for Integrated Education.⁵

2.4 The Troubles

One of the most significant periods of history of Northern Ireland is usually called The Troubles. It is a period of about 30 years between late 1960s until the late 1990's; technically until the Belfast Agreement of 1998, also called The Good Friday Agreement, seen by some as a milestone and the end of sectarian violence.⁶

⁵ Owen Bowcott and Oliver Mark, "Another brick on the wall," *The Guardian*, 4 July 2007, 22 Nov. 2008 <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/society/2007/jul/04/guardiansocietysupplement.northernireland>>.

⁶ see David McKittrick and David McVea, *Making Sense of the Troubles* (London: Penguin Books, 2001) 8-25.

This period can be characterized as a series of violent acts conducted by both parties of the conflict: the Protestants (Loyalists, Unionists) and the Catholics (Republicans, Nationalists). Various organizations were involved in the conflict; from paramilitary organizations and political groups to individuals. The warring parties include the Irish Republican Army (IRA) and its other more or less official (and more or less radical) partner organizations fighting against Protestants and the rule of the crown in Northern Ireland. On the other end there are these paramilitary loyalist organizations most notably: The Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) and The Ulster Defence Association (UDA).

Following a series of riots, bombings and murders across Northern Ireland escalating through 1969 to 1971, internment was imposed in August 1971. Many Catholics were arrested and humiliated, fury was mounting among nationalists. In August 1971 there were 131 bomb attacks, 196 in September and 117 in October just in Belfast.

2.5 Bloody Sunday

On Sunday 30 January 1972 there was a protest against internment taking place in Londonderry. The United Kingdom's security forces got involved in the conflict here in a brutal way when 14 civil rights protesters were killed by members of the 1st Battalion of the British Parachute Regiment; that day is remembered as "Bloody Sunday" ever since. The following day there were angry and violent protests all over Northern Ireland complemented with bomb attacks and the situation only worsened day by day.

An investigation of the events carried out right after the incident concluded that the army acted in self defence which is in sharp contrast to voices saying that most of the victims were unarmed and some victims were shot in the back. The findings were rejected by the Catholic community and a new inquiry was demanded. Another investigation has been held by the British government since 1998 with results yet to be delivered in February 2008.

The incident sparked a large wave of violence and bomb attacks and subsequently led to the suspension of Northern Ireland's government and the control over security in Northern Ireland was transferred to the central British government in London.

In the following years the bombings and killings continued without a sign of relief and by the Good Friday Agreement. The Troubles had claimed more than 3,000 lives. Although it may seem that after declaring a ceasefire there would be no more violence, sooner or later another round of bomb attacks or shooting sprang up. In recent years, new facts revealed that members of UVF and UDA and other organizations had been linked with the Royal Ulster Constabulary (former NI police force, replaced by new PSNI force). In 2003 a major investigation found that rogue elements within the police and army helped Loyalist paramilitaries to murder Catholics in the late 1980s.⁷

Sectarianism is still making headlines in today's Northern Ireland and probably will present a challenge for both local residents and governments for a long time. Just as new walls are being erected in Belfast, somewhere in Lithuania a Real IRA faction member is negotiating a deal on arms.⁸

3 The Link between Sectarian Violence and Immigrants

How closely is this conflict linked with problems that immigrants in Northern Ireland face is questionable. It is clear, however, that the hatred and fear festered in people for decades may have a negative effect on how foreign workers are perceived today. Not to mention that most new

⁷ "What is collusion?" *BBC News* 22 Jan 2007, 22 Nov 2007 <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/northern_ireland/6287049.stm>.

⁸ Henry McDonald, "Real IRA man's brother arrested in Lithuania weapons sting," *The Guardian* 23 January 2008, 24 January 2008 <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk/2008/jan/23/terrorism.northernireland>>.

immigrants come from Poland, which is traditionally a Roman Catholic land; where the most famous Catholic Pope came from.

Because of all these facts it is necessary for anyone wishing to understand current issues surrounding immigration to Northern Ireland has to look at this country's development especially in the 20th century to the present. Northern Ireland has had a violent past and its people are not used to living together as one nation; there are deep divisions between neighbours. Religious belief governs every aspect of everyday life in Northern Ireland from where you do your shopping, which pub you can go to, who you befriend, who you marry. Communities are divided between those who are Catholics and those who are Protestants. There is mutual disrespect, perhaps hatred between these two groups; one can hardly expect that migrant workers will be welcome here though it is happening. Northern Ireland is experiencing a strong wave of immigration at the moment and it has become a hot issue across the country. Immigration has become both an economic and political issue. In respect to religious divisions in Northern Ireland, it is necessary to look at immigration from this angle, too.

All the years of violence have left the country more or less ethnically homogenous. Because of the fighting, Northern Ireland was a long time on the fringe of interest of potential immigrants, tourism was suffering. Migrants to the UK would not be keen on settling in Northern Ireland. One could compare this situation with the communist regime in central and eastern European countries during the soviet era where the atmosphere of fear would prevent locals from communicating with each other and foreigners would avoid travelling to the country.

Recent immigration, which has been taking place at an unparalleled speed and with great extent poses a range of challenges for service providers, employers and especially for local people who until now have had little or no experience at all of living in a diverse environment. Taking into consideration all the other circumstances, the long rule of fear and

segregation in Northern Ireland, there is no doubt immigrants will cause a huge stir within communities.

4 Immigrants in Northern Ireland before the 2004

EU-Enlargement

It is difficult to identify the real number of migrant workers in Northern Ireland with accuracy as different agencies have different means of classifying individuals, there is, however, some data available from the 2001 census that will help us to make a picture of the situation then. However, it is necessary to say that the Census does not distinguish between migrant workers and members of established minority ethnic groups.

4.1 Categories of Immigrants

There are several categories of migrant workers in Northern Ireland:

- nationals of the EEA who have a right to travel to the UK, to live and work there,
- nationals of all other countries who need a work permit,
- nationals of Switzerland and British Overseas Territories,
- holders of Working Holiday Visas (citizens of Commonwealth states who are eligible to work in the UK for up to 2 years),
- students enrolled in UK's universities who are eligible for part-time work,
- people who stay in the UK legally but work without being entitled to do so and people who entered the UK illegally.

4.2 The 2001 Census

The 2001 Census indicates that there were 6,455 people in Northern Ireland who were born in EU countries (excluding UK and ROI); 515 people were from non-EU Western European countries; 707 were born in Eastern Europe; 3,116 in Africa, 7,004 in Asia; 6,093 in North America and the Caribbean; 374 in South America; 2,166 in Oceania; while the remaining

229 were classified as being born in an unspecified Other.⁹ This makes a combined a number of 26,659.

4.3 The Chinese

The oldest immigrant group are the Chinese. The first Chinese arrived in Northern Ireland in the early 1960s and since then their numbers have evolved significantly. There were about 8,000 Chinese residing in Northern Ireland back in 2001, which represented about half of the total ethnic minority population. Chinese are now a well established community with third or fourth generations living and working in Northern Ireland. The flow of Chinese nationals to the country has been steady and they have been coming in relatively small numbers. Most of Chinese work in the catering business and have formed their own secluded community. Although they may be comparatively well integrated in the local community, some may experience isolation and racial prejudice.¹⁰

Almost all members of the Northern Ireland's Chinese community came from Hong Kong. In effect, they left Britain's colony to settle in another. At the moment these people make up one of the largest ethnic minority group in both Northern Ireland and ROI. Cantonese was the second most used language on the island; you would hear Cantonese more often than Gaelic.

Another source of new immigrants are Chinese students in Northern Irish universities, who, after graduation, may not go back home, or during studies they find a job, subsequently apply for a work permit and stay in the country. Table 1 shows that Chinese students topped the chart of overseas students in Northern Irish universities between 2001 and 2002.

⁹ Kathryn Bell, Neil Jarman and Thomas Lefebvre, *Migrant Workers in Northern Ireland* (Belfast: Institute for Conflict Research, 2004) 27-28.

¹⁰ see Paul Hainsworth, ed., *Divided Society, Ethnic Minorities and Racism in Northern Ireland* (London: Pluto Press, 1998) 127-50.

Table 1 Top ten countries of origin of overseas students in Northern Irish universities in 2001-2002

Country of origin	Number of students
China	240
Malaysia	151
USA	130
Taiwan	90
Hong Kong	56
Spain	52
Germany	46
France	44
Jordan	32
India	31

Source: Bell, Jarman and Lefebvre 40.

Combined with the rest of Chinese migrants coming from The People's Republic of China there were 248 work permits issued to Chinese nationals between May '98 and August '02.¹¹

4.4 The Portuguese Speakers

Another bigger group of immigrants is represented by Portuguese speaking workers. They do not necessarily need to come from Portugal; some of the Portuguese speaking workers came to Northern Ireland from former Portuguese colonies such as Angola, Mozambique, East Timor or Brazil.¹²

The Portuguese speakers started arriving in Northern Ireland after labour shortages in the food processing industry started emerging. Dungannon today records one of the highest number of Portuguese speaking people in Northern Ireland. There were only 168 Portuguese living in Northern Ireland according to the 2001 Census while in 2003 there might have been up to 1,500 Portuguese speaking nationals in Northern Ireland and claims

¹¹ see Neil Jarman, "Migrant Workers in NI," *Labour Market Bulletin* 18 Nov. 2004, 16 Jan. 2008 <<http://www.delni.gov.uk/lmb2004-5.pdf>> 54.

¹² see Jarman, *Migrant Workers in NI* 55.

have been made that up to 10% of the population of Dungannon is Portuguese speaking.¹³

In 2001 research was undertaken in Dungannon and neighbouring Portadown in order to find out what exactly has been going on in these areas regarding the lives of Portuguese workers who had come here to seek employment. Many of these workers were recruited by Dungannon's meat processing factories. A major incentive to do this research originated from an arson attack in 2000 against a house in Portadown where Portuguese speaking workers lived and several cases of verbal abuse from local residents addressing Portuguese speaking residents.

The research revealed that many of the Portuguese speaking workers intended to stay in Northern Ireland for a short period of time only and that could explain the lack of interest in mixing up with locals; it could result in feeling of isolation, too while both the parties would not get a chance to develop a deeper relationship with each other because of the fore mentioned rather limited period of stay of the Portuguese speaking workers.

The research also revealed that migrant workers are often uninformed and that better care should be given to inform the newcomers about their rights and duties and that it should be done so in their native language, too.

Some of the key findings can be found in the Appendix, pages 51-52.

4.5 The Filipino & Indian workers

The nursing shortage haunting probably all developed western countries made the NHS take a look abroad. It started recruiting nurses mainly in the Philippines, India, the Caribbean, the Sub-Saharan and South Africa until this practice was banned in 2001 because it would create shortages in the number of health care workers in these developing countries.

¹³ see Jarman, *Migrant Workers in NI*. 54.

In Northern Ireland the state of affairs has been copying the situation on mainland. Shortages in hospitals attracted a number of healthcare workers to Northern Ireland; it was mainly nurses from the Philippines and India who were issued a work permit at the beginning of the century. Table 2 shows the number of permits issued.

Table 2 Work permits issued to nurses
1 May 1998 – 31 August 2001 Northern Ireland only

Year	New permits	Number of extensions
1 May 98 – 31 Dec 98	6	Unavailable
1999	21	Unavailable
2000	194	Unavailable
2001	350	30
1 Jan 02 – 31 Aug 02	375	70
Total	946	100

Source: Bell, Jarman and Lefebvre 32.

The number of nurses recruited abroad was about to grow further. In 2002 according to the Nursing and Midwifery Council, the number of overseas nurses qualifying to go on the UK register increased by 63% to 13,721. They made up nearly half the total of new nurses taking up jobs in the NHS, private hospitals and nursing homes. This is compared with about a tenth in the early 1990s.¹⁴ Collectively, the UK has welcomed 61,688 nurses and midwives from foreign countries in the past five years to the end of March 2004.¹⁵ In 2001 the Department of Health issued a Code of Practice for the international recruitment of healthcare professionals which in effect proscribed recruiting healthcare workers from developing countries unless

¹⁴ John Carvel, "Alarm as US woos nurses from NHS," *The Guardian* 18 July 2002, 11 Dec. 2007 <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/society/2002/jul/18/nhsstaff.health>>.

¹⁵ Hélène Mulholland, "New EU states could boost UK nursing numbers," *The Guardian* 2 Apr. 2004, 22 Nov. 2007 <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/society/2004/apr/20/health.politics>>.

there is an explicit intergovernmental agreement.¹⁶

"The RCN is concerned that the problem of domestic shortages should not be solved at the expense of developing countries," Dr. Malone from the RCN said. "Poaching of even small numbers of nurses could have a devastating effect. In a recent case, six nurses were recruited from a Caribbean country, but they happened to be six of the seven nurses staffing an intensive care unit. On their departure, it was forced to close, she said.¹⁷

The Code itself has some serious limitations however. It does not apply to private hospitals and private recruitment agencies which keep recruiting for the NHS in countries such as Ghana. According to the UK's Nursing and Midwifery Council (NMC), it accepted 272 new nurses and midwives from Ghana onto its register last year, 69 from Swaziland, which is one of the poorest countries in Africa, and has one of the highest HIV-infection rates, and 43 from Lesotho, a similarly impoverished country.¹⁸

4.6 Sectors Based Scheme Work Permits

Sectors Based Scheme for Work Permits was introduced in 2003 in response to growing labour shortages in certain areas of industry especially in food processing and hospitality. Once again, these are the low-pay jobs that locals no longer want to accept; these are the jobs that together with

¹⁶ James Buchan and Delanyo Dovlo, "International recruitment of health workers to the UK: A report for DFID," *The Health Policy and Development Journal*. Volume 2, Number 3 (Dec. 2004): 180-83. Faculty of Health Sciences: Knihovna Univerzity Palackého, Olomouc, CZ. 2 Jan. 2008 <http://www.fiuc.org/umu/faculties/hsm/healthpolicy/vol2_3.html>.

¹⁷ John Carvel, "Alarm as US woos nurses from NHS," *The Guardian* 18 July 2002, 2 Jan. 2008 <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/society/2002/jul/18/nhsstaff.health>>.

¹⁸ Stephen Bevan, "Britain accused of ignoring nurse-recruitment ban," *The Lancet* Volume 366, Issue 9501 (3 Dec. 2005-9 Dec. 2005): 1915-1916. ScienceDirect: Knihovna Univerzity Palackého, Olomouc, CZ. 2 January 2008 <<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/B6T1B-4HPDG7P-9/2/e76d36d518c69e70e7290a2a4fa168af>>.

other vacancies in health care represent the major bulk of positions taken by foreign nationals.

These work permits preceded what was about to come later, more exactly after the 2004 EU enlargement. The extent of the post-enlargement immigration could not have been anticipated then however.

On request from Lord Lamont of Lerwick, Baroness Scotland of Asthal (Minister of State, Home office at that time) produced on 21 June 2004 the following overview of permits issued under the sectors based immigration scheme.

Table 3 Work Permits Issued between 30 May 2003 and 31 December 2003 under Sectors Based Immigration Scheme in the UK

Nationality	Food Processing (Fish)	Food Processing (General)	Food Processing (Meat)	Hospitality and Catering	Total
Bangladesh	39	18	30	1,313	1,400
Ukraine	171	429	312	151	1,063
Poland	74	186	389	354	1,003
Slovakia	0	1	562	57	620
Bulgaria	117	38	86	285	526
Czech Republic	15	0	426	20	461
Pakistan	10	90	166	176	442
Lithuania	17	177	48	95	337
Latvia	48	34	50	155	287
Romania	0	2	117	150	269
Others	117	72	200	1,011	1,400
Total	608	1,047	2,386	3,767	7,808

Source: Baroness of Asthal, "Immigration: Sector-based Scheme: 21 Jun 2004: Written answers (TheyWorkForYou.com)," *TheyWorkForYou.com* 11 Jan. 2008
http://www.theyworkforyou.com/wrans/?id=2004-06_21a.101.0&s=speaker%3A13193.

From the table it is clear that the majority of migrant workers came from Bangladesh and they were recruited to work mainly in hospitality and catering. Bangladeshi people formed the largest group of migrants issued work permits followed by Polish people who were proportionally distributed in food processing and hospitality; Czechs and Slovaks applied

for work predominantly in food processing while Bulgarians, Pakistanis, Latvians and Romanians worked mainly in the hospitality industry.

4.6.1 SBS Work Permits in Northern Ireland

Given the characteristics of labour shortages in general and given that food processing is one of the leading industries in Northern Ireland one could assume that most migrant workers applied for permits to work in Northern Ireland's poultry or beef processing factories. And indeed, there were 381 new permits for meat processing and 183 new permits for fish and mushroom processing issued from the introduction of the scheme in May 2003 to June 2004 and the workers came predominantly from Eastern European countries.¹⁹

Work permits for chefs and other workers in the hospitality industry could be applied for prior to 1998. The skills criteria were relaxed in 2001 and subsequently takeaway restaurants were granted permission to apply for permits. The SBS allowed employers to recruit low skilled workers abroad. In Northern Ireland a total number of 686 work permits were issued between 1 September 2002 and 31 October 2003 compared with only 49 permits in 2001.²⁰

4.7 Conclusion

From 2001 up to 2004 the trend is clearly visible. The number of migrant workers in Northern Ireland is growing at an unprecedented rate. There is a shortage of health care workers - mainly nurses are desperately needed - that plagues most of the developed countries. Then there is the growing wealth of Northern Irish people who benefit from the long-sought-after peace; which means locals are no longer willing to take up low-pay, "dirty" jobs. In order to keep the business running, hospitals, factory managers and farmers look for workers abroad and there the opportunity comes for nurses from the Philippines and workers from Eastern Europe.

¹⁹ see Bell, Jarman and Lefebvre 34.

²⁰ see Bell, Jarman and Lefebvre 36.

The influx of foreigners between 2000 and early 2004 represented only a fraction of what was about to come after the May 2004 EU-Enlargement though. Realizing that migrant workers benefit the economy, the UK government agreed to grant members of the accession states access to the labour market. This step introduced the second wave of immigration to Northern Ireland.

5 Migrant workers in Northern Ireland after the 2004 EU-enlargement

When the European 15 welcomed with big pomp and endless enthusiasm the mainly post-communist 8 Central and Eastern European countries plus Cyprus and Malta to the exclusive club called European Union, only three of the "old" member states opened their labour markets to the newcomers. Along with the UK it was ROI and Sweden who saw the benefit of opening the labour market to all citizens of the accession states.

Meanwhile, the number of people coming to Britain to find a job has by far exceeded the UK government's estimates. A Home Office study in 2003 predicted only 13,000 people a year would arrive from the new EU countries. The reality was very different. Between May 2004 and June 2006 the Home Office stated that just over 427,095 work applications were approved. More than half of those – 264,560 – were applications from Polish nationals. The other migrants having had to register in order to take up employment included people from the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Latvia and Estonia. These numbers do not reflect the whole extent of immigration, however, because many migrants failed to register and there were quite a few who were self-employed and thus exempt from registering.

The first and ultimate destination would be large urban areas such as London which had swallowed many of the first fresh migrants eager to start a new life in the Promised Land. Northern Ireland would be on the fringe of interest – at least at the beginning – as big cities, wealthy coastal resorts or industrial areas of England, Wales or Scotland offered many more opportunities, more vacancies, and better pay.

Among other things that influenced how fast and where the new migrants would flow there was geographical distance. London and close environs would be much easier to get to, especially at the beginning of the migration wave in 2004 when low cost airlines as we know them today would not

offer that many destinations to get from and to London. Not mentioning that flying would represent a much costlier option for many Poles who would rather save money and make the long exhausting journey – to where they thought their dream of better life could come true – on board a coach. There would be coaches to London leaving Polish cities several times a day, always full to the last seat.

Northern Ireland did not get to feel the impact of this straight away, the migrants would start coming in low numbers and gradually attracting fellow countrymen, later bringing their spouses and children.

While immigration became the hottest political issue and an almost hysterical debate would rage on mainland, the influx to Northern Ireland was initially much slower and steadier making it easier for locals to accommodate although it proved not to be as easy as elsewhere. Due to the history of violence and prevalent segregation within local communities, it proved to be a problem to some migrants to integrate and feel safe in the new home.

Slowly but surely with the number of immigrants growing faster and faster the ever increasing burden on local services such as education and housing, the lack of command in English language with some and the self-inflicted isolation through creating small Czech/Polish/Lithuanian (...) ghettos with others, had resulted in cases of harassment and discrimination, acts of racism and irrational hatred. In the following chapters the extent and various other aspects of post 2004 EU-enlargement immigration will be examined with a focus on Northern Ireland.

5.1 New Wave of Immigration

As it was already made clear, the predictions the Home Office had made about the number of people who would like to come to the UK after the last legal obstacle had fallen, were not accurate at all. To trace back migration to Northern Ireland there are two sets of data available: there is Home

Office data on foreign nationals coming from the A8 countries²¹ (the so called Accession 8; all Central and Eastern European countries including the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia, Latvia and Lithuania) who need to register under the Worker Registration Scheme (WRS) when they take up employment in the UK; then there is data collected by the Department of Social Development that registers all applications for a National Insurance number according to nationality.

These numbers are quite useful, however, they only record foreign nationals who take up work in Northern Ireland; there is no data on those who only come for a couple of months and return back home or those who move to mainland UK or Ireland. The number of WRS registrations also does not need to be accurate because not all migrants register considering the application fee that was initially £50, but increased to £70 from 1 October 2005 and considering that employers have no interest in checking up on whether the worker is registered or not. In this respect, data on the number of applications for a National Insurance number can be considered more precise because a person cannot do without a NINo; one cannot open a bank account without a NINo and the employer will ask for one, too.

5.2 A8 Worker Registration Scheme

The Worker Registration Scheme came into effect on 1 May 2004 and its aim was to restrict access to benefits for the A8 nationals until they have worked in the UK for at least a year without interruption.²²

²¹ The 2004 EU-Enlargement comprised 10 countries in total but unlike the A8 countries, Malta and Cyprus, whose rather smaller population did not pose threats to existing EU-15 labour markets and therefore nationals of Malta and Cyprus were granted full free movement rights and rights to work throughout the EU as of 1 May 2004.

²² see Border & Immigration Agency, UK, Home Office, *Accession Monitoring Report May 2004 – December 2007*, Border & Immigration Agency 2008: 10
<http://www.bia.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/aboutus/Reports/accession_monitoring_report/report10/correctionnote.pdf?view=Binary>.

The number of registrations between May 2004 and June 2005 was 219,905 for the whole of the UK, while there were 7,755 registrations in Northern Ireland. This number is in stark contrast with figures from years before enlargement: between 1 May 1998 and 31 August 2002 there were 275 work permits issued to nationals from Poland, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Hungary and Latvia in Northern Ireland and another 620 permits to nationals of the same five countries plus Slovakia between 1 September 2002 and 31 October 2003.²³

The Home Office data shows that Northern Ireland has recorded a steady increase in WRS registrations each quarter. Between May and June 2004 there were 745 registrations, in the following quarter 1,340, last quarter of 2004 brought 1,570 registrations, in 2005 there were 1,830 registrations in quarter 1 and 2,270 registrations in the quarter ending June 2005.

The UK has recorded a similar increase in number of registrations. Compared with total population, however, Northern Ireland showed the highest proportion of WRS registrations.

Table 4 Proportion of WRS Registrations on Total Estimated Population – UK

	Pop - Mid 2004	June 2005 A8 WRS Registrations	A8 as %
England	50,093,000	193,660	0.39
Scotland	5,078,000	14,845	0.29
Wales	2,952,000	3,645	0.12
Northern Ireland	1,710,000	7,755	0.45
Source: Neil Jarman, <i>Changing patterns and Future Planning. Migration and Northern Ireland. Institute for Conflict Research Oct. 2005.</i> Institute for Conflict Research. 8 Dec. 2007, < http://www.conflictresearch.org.uk/documents/Changing%20Patterns%20and%20Future%20Planning.pdf >.			

Although this may seem like a big increase, another factor needs to be taken in consideration and that is net migration. The following table shows

²³ Bell, Jarman and Lefebvre 118-119.

estimated net international migration between 2002 and 2006. If the Department of Social Development registered 7,755 new WRS registrations between May 2004 and June 2005 there should be 7,755 more people living in Northern Ireland. However, as the table suggests, there are "outflows;" people who leave the country and need to be taken in consideration when trying to establish the impact of immigration to Northern Ireland.

Table 5 Estimated Net International Migration
(2002 — 2006) Northern Ireland

Time-period	Estimated International Inflows	Estimated International Outflows	Estimated Net International Migration
Mid 2002-Mid 2003	7,230	8,332	-1,102
Mid 2003-Mid 2004	8,060	7,644	416
Mid 2004-Mid 2005	13,607	8,936	4,671
Mid 2005-Mid 2006	18,118	9,095	9,023
Total	47,015	34,007	13,008

Source: Cathryn McBurney, "Re: Census Information Unavailable," Email to the author, 3 Feb. 2008.

According to the numbers here the actual increase in the number of people coming to Northern Ireland is not 7,755 but only 4,671 due to 8,936 people who left the country between mid 2004 and mid 2005.

Similarly, internal migration needs to be included regarding the number of people coming to live in Northern Ireland.

5.3 Nationality of Immigrants

While prior to the 2004-EU Enlargement mainly Filipinos, Indians and Chinese came to work in Northern Ireland, the trend was entirely overturned; workers from Central and Eastern European countries completely overshadowed the relatively small amounts of immigrants from the Philippines, India or China. The trend started to show back in 2002-2003 when nationals of countries like Ukraine and Poland with Bulgaria

and Romania trailing won significantly more work permits than ever before. The following table reflects that fact.

Table 6 Top ten countries for work permits for 1 May 1998 – 31 August 2002 and 1 September 2002 to 31 October 2003
(Northern Ireland)

1 May 98 - 31 Aug 02		1 Sept 02 - 31 Oct 03	
Country	No. of permits	Country	No. of permits
Philippines	732	Philippines	516
India	354	India	421
USA	275	Ukraine	372
China	248	Poland	251
South Africa	171	Bulgaria	185
Poland	143	Romania	139
Canada	137	Lithuania	132
Malaysia	117	Slovakia	104
Australia	115	Latvia	75
Hong Kong	108	Pakistan	74
Total	2,400	Total	2,269

Source: Bell, Jarman and Lefebvre 39.

After the Enlargement in 2004 it became clear that the A8 nationals would become the major group of migrants to Northern Ireland while pushing the other immigrant groups into background. Out of the 10,134 National Number Registrations between 2005 and 2006 more than a half (54%) were applied for by Poles, followed by 21% by Lithuanians, 14% of NINOs were issued to Slovaks, 5% to Latvians, 4% to Czechs and 1% to Hungarians.

Table 7 A8 Nationals allocated NINo by nationality
(April 2004 - March 2006, Northern Ireland)

Nationality	NINO Registrations (2004/05)	NINO Registrations (2005/06)
Poland	752	5,460
Lithuania	433	2,131
Slovakia	210	1,483
Latvia	123	531
Czech Republic	104	407
Hungary	21	122
Total	1,643	10,134

Source: Cathryn McBurney.

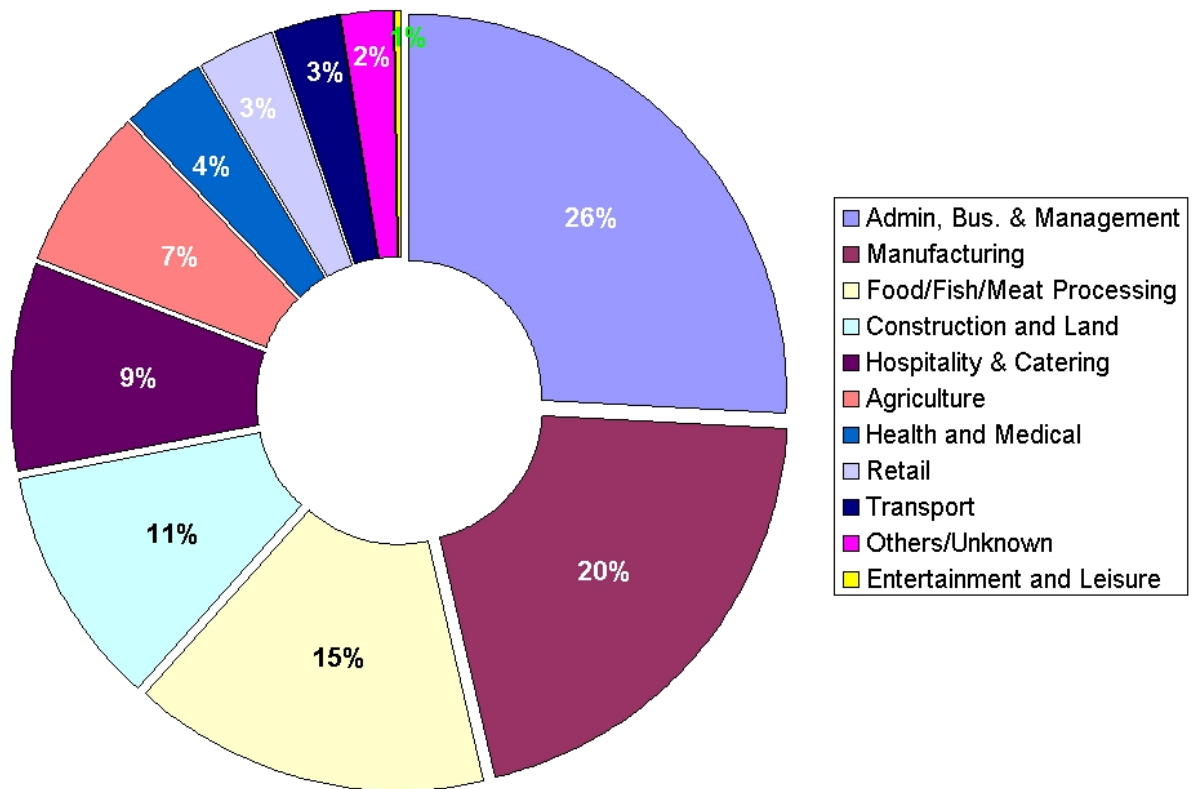
Compared with the other Non-UK nationals the A8 nationals would have an overwhelming majority in all NINO Registrations in 2005/2006 with 5,480²⁴ vs. 10,134 Registrations respectively. A comprehensive table with all NINOs issued in 2004/05 and 2005/06 divided by nationality can be found in the Appendix (page 53).

5.4 Areas of Employment

The Accession Monitoring Report suggests there are 10 major employment sectors to which A8 migrants are being recruited. In order of number of workers they attracted they are: administration, business and management; manufacturing; food, fish and meat processing; construction and land; hospitality and catering; agriculture; health and medical; retail; transport and entertainment and leisure.

²⁴ Cathryn McBurney.

Figure 1 Areas of Employment of Migrant Workers Registered under WRS in Northern Ireland in Top Ten Sectors between May 2004 and June 2005



Source: see Jarman, *Changing Patterns* 8.

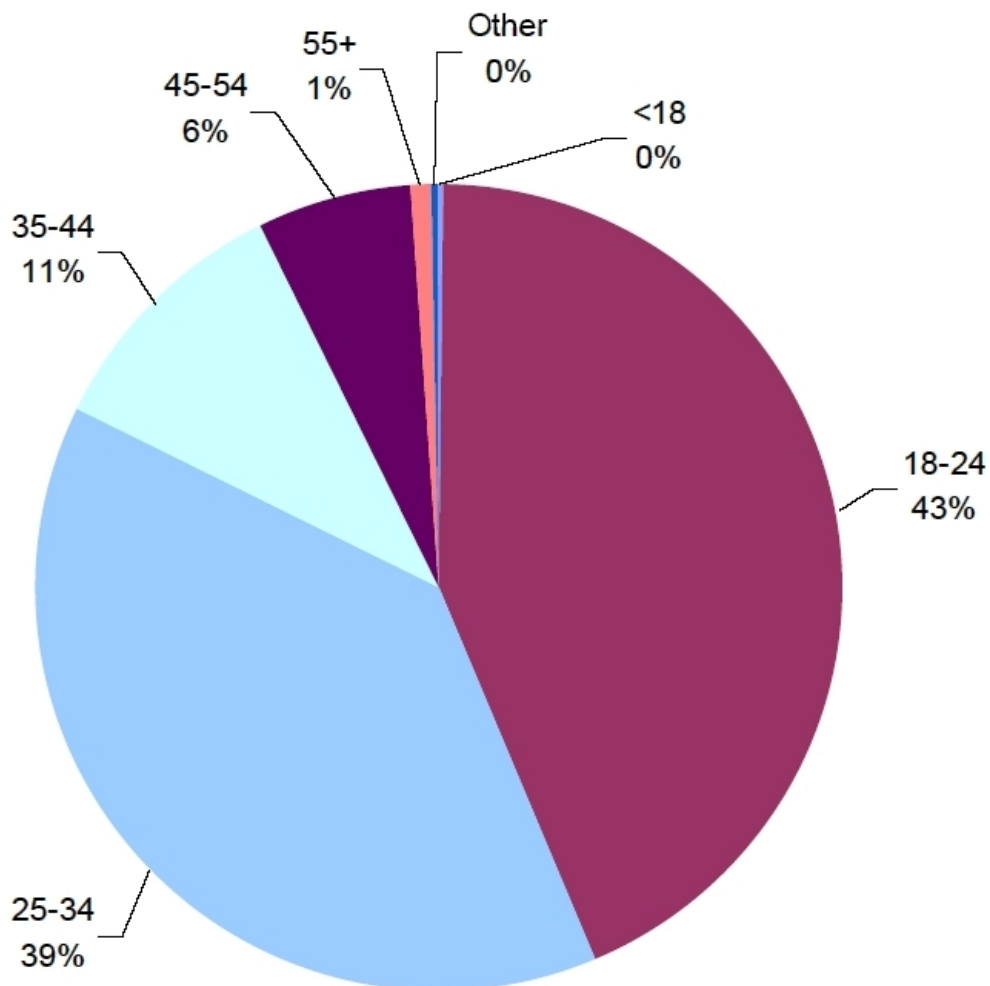
This composition of areas where the most workers flow into remained more or less unchanged throughout the following years with manufacturing and hospitality & catering industry in the lead. An overview of the most common occupation of A8 workers given in WRS applications between 2004 and 2007 for the whole of the UK is shown in a table in the Appendix (page 54).

5.5 Age and Marital Status of Immigrants

The majority of the applicants who have registered under the WRS are young single males. Out of all applicants and both genders about 43% were aged 18-24, 39% were between 25-34 years of age, 11% between 35 and 44 and 6% of applicants were between 45 and 54 years old. These findings correspond with results of a survey among Portuguese speaking workers in

Dungannon, Northern Ireland from 2001 which showed that an overwhelming majority of workers were male (89%) and single (89%) and between 16 and 35 years of age (83%)²⁵.

Figure 2 Age of A8 Registered Workers, by percentage, UK, June 2004 – December 2007



Source: Border & Immigration Agency, Home Office, UK, *Accession Monitoring Report May 2004 – December 2007*, Border & Immigration Agency 2008: 10, 13 Jan. 2008 <http://www.bia.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/aboutus/Reports/accession_monitoring_report/report10/correctionnote.pdf?view=Binary>.

As to the gender of registered workers here again the number of males exceeds the number of females while the difference is not as stark as it was

²⁵ A. Soares, *Experiences of Portuguese Migrant Workers in NI*, Multi-cultural Resource Centre, 28 Jan. 2008 <http://www.mrc-ni.org/publications/pub_peng/rst_eng.htm>.

with Portuguese speaking workers in Northern Ireland; the ratio for years 2004 to 2007 was 57 males to 47 females.

6 Issues concerning migrant workers in Northern Ireland

As it was already mentioned, Northern Ireland used to be fairly homogenous regarding the country's ethnic make-up. For several decades the country suffered from a slow burning conflict involving locals themselves; the conflict would damage the economy in many ways. Direct foreign investment was rather rare as investors would fear their money would not be safe in Northern Ireland. Tourism would be affected just as well; who would like to spend their holidays in a country where one could become a victim of bombing?

The situation eased after the 1998 Good Friday Agreement and subsequent decommissioning brought hope of a better future. Meanwhile, shortages in the health care sector attracted nurses from the Philippines and India to the country, Portuguese speakers started flocking in to work in meat processing factories around the country. Then, after the 2004 EU expansion, several thousand new migrants flooded first mainland UK and shortly afterwards the number of migrants in Northern Ireland started growing rapidly, too.

Local residents had not only to face the relatively high quantity of strangers coming in, they also had to deal with people whose native language sounded nothing close to English and who were coming from backgrounds very different from that of the traditional migrants to Great Britain; citizens of former or current Commonwealth countries.

Acts of discrimination and violence perpetrated for years on the Catholic minority turned against the migrants; they became an easy target because of different skin colour or poor command of language. But migrants are not discriminated against only by other people; there are cases of institutional discrimination, too.

It was the tabloids that fuelled an irrational campaign against immigrants as well. A growing number of arson attacks against homes of immigrants and

cases of exploitation of foreign workers brought several organizations to life that have tried to identify the problems and needs of migrant workers and help to reduce the occurrence of hate crime.

6.1 Crime Rate Rising – Are Immigrants to Blame?

Although it might seem that there must have been a huge increase in crime as a result of increased immigration to both rural and urban areas of Northern Ireland with the migrants as perpetrators of crime, the statistics suggest it is the immigrants who are becoming the victim of criminal behaviour rather than the other way round.

The reasons can be perfectly illustrated by following examples of misconception of immigration as seen by local people and backed by some newspaper articles (tabloids). These myths are widespread among the public and are a breeding ground for various accusations, they generate prejudice and a stereotyped way of thinking which can lead to discriminatory, insulting and often aggressive behaviour against the migrant workers.

6.1.1 The Myths

The most heard myth of all is one of "the migrants are taking our jobs." In fact, it was the lack of local workforce that made employers look for workers abroad. Particularly meat processing factories in Dungannon area and poultry processing factories in Ballymena started applying this practice after they were unable to recruit reliable workers among local people who would be willing to work under given conditions (cold production area, low pay). If it were not for migrant workers, these factories would very likely have to close down the business which would cost other people their jobs as well as having an adverse impact on suppliers and the whole economy in general.

The other myth that started appearing in the press is about migrant workers who are a drain on local services, such as housing and local schools. It is true that there was increased need in some services including housing and

health care. The influx of people has been fairly rapid in recent years and it is understandable that the system must be adjusted to accommodate the increased demand. It is the migrants, however, who contribute to the economy by paying taxes and spending their money. They have therefore full right to enjoy the same standard of services as locals do.

The following myth is closely connected with the previous one: it says that the migrants only claim benefits and cost the state a lot more than they contribute. The fact is that most migrant workers are not eligible for most benefits at all. They have to 'work or leave'²⁶ the UK. Migrant workers from outside the EEC who are subjected to immigration control do not have access to public funds; they are not eligible for any benefits at all (with exceptions). The A8 nationals are not entitled to benefits unless they have been in employment in the UK for at least 12 months without interruption.

In general the statistics show that the difference between the migrants' net contribution to the economy and the expenditure on their behalf is positive. However, there are many reports that support the fact that migrant workers are beneficial to the country just as there are other reports that maintain the opposite. Not surprisingly, it is largely the tabloids that have been fuelling the abhorrence to migrants by publishing blown-up stories of migrants "taking our jobs," migrants "claiming benefits" or migrants "brutally murdering vulnerable Shirley"²⁷ just for the sake of higher circulation numbers.

This combined with the natural level of prejudice and anxiety that is present in any of us, has with certainty contributed to acts of violence against migrant workers and the incidents are on the rise.

²⁶ "Blair tells migrants 'work or leave'," *BBC News* 23 Feb. 2004, 17 Jan. 2008
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/politics/3512257.stm>.

²⁷ "Shirley 'Killed by foreigner'," *The Sunday World* 15 Oct. 2006: 12.

6.2 Problems at work

There are numerous instances of discrimination and abuse by employers or colleagues as various surveys confirm. The issues range from underpayment, unfair dismissal to discriminatory behaviour and verbal abuse.

A research of Animate²⁸ on problems that migrant workers have to deal with in Northern Ireland has found many instances of unfair treatment, abuse and harassment. Employers make the workers sign contracts they do not fully understand and do not provide them with copies; there were cases of misleading wording of contracts leading to workers having to take unpaid time off. Migrant workers are forced to work the worst shifts and long hours; in the food processing industry the employers do not equip migrant workers with protective clothing and thus threaten their health.

Underpayment is quite common too. The same research quotes a Slovak fully qualified plumber who was paid £3.00 per hour while the customer was charged at least £35.00 per hour.

There were also complaints from overseas nurses who were concerned that their professional experience was not taken into account on registering with the Nursing Midwifery Council. They fall into the lowest salary bracket on the scale.²⁹

The non-recognition of qualifications or education gained outside the UK is encountered by many. As a result many qualified workers work in low skilled jobs which only adds to the misery they might be experiencing in overcrowded dilapidated homes provided by their employers.

²⁸ see Daniel Holder, *Issues facing Migrant Workers in Northern Ireland* (Dungannon, Animate/Dungannon and South Tyrone Borough Council/STEP, 2007).

²⁹ see Bell, Jarman and Lefebvre 63.

A study³⁰ commissioned by the Trades Union Congress and conducted by Compas, a research unit based at Oxford University, reveals that migration has re-introduced the so called 'tied cottage' – a model where employers provide housing (at a cost) and use it to tighten their control over migrant workers. Nearly a third of the workers in the report were living in accommodation provided by their employer, which resulted in excessive working hours (due to their employment being linked to where they lived) and poor living conditions.

As Paul Lavery in a Guardian article says: "Listening to all these experiences, it was as if all the Factory Acts and health and safety regulations had suddenly disappeared."³¹

6.3 Northern Ireland – the Race-Hate Capital of Europe

It is not only discrimination in the work place that migrant workers have to deal with; there are serious cases of violence and discrimination against migrant workers in day-to-day life. In the light of attacks against migrant workers happening every day in Northern Ireland, the province was dubbed the race-hate capital of Europe.³²

³⁰ see Bridget Anderson, Nick Clark and Violetta Parutis, *New EU Members? Migrant Workers' Challenges and Opportunities to UK Trades Unions: a Polish and Lithuanian Case Study*, Compas 2006, 18 Jan 2008 <http://www.compas.ox.ac.uk/research/Labour_market_and_Migration.shtml#005>.

³¹ Paul Lavery, "The flip side of a Miracle," *The Guardian* 22 Sep. 2007, 13 Jan. 2008 <<http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2007/sep/22/comment.immigrationandpublicservices>>.

³² "Race hate on rise in NI" *BBC News* 13 Jan. 2004, 13 Jan. 2008 <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/northern_ireland/3390249.stm>.

6.4 Several Examples of Racist Attacks against Immigrants

The following examples of racist attacks have been documented in a compilation of case studies of discrimination and disadvantage for Portuguese migrant workers living in the Dungannon area.³³

6.4.1 *Racist Attack on Car, then Home*

Pedro da Silva arrived in Northern Ireland three or four months before the night he was woken by a fireman, who informed him that his Northern Irish registered car had been burnt out while parked just in front of the house.

He reported the incident at the local police station, where he was told that they were going to investigate the matter, but that "it was just another case". They did not seem to attach any great importance to the incident.

Within a week, Pedro and his family were woken by stones being thrown at their windows and felt intimidated. "The police didn't seem to want to take any action to find the culprits, nor to follow up on some leads I gave them, such as the registration number of a suspicious car which would often stop at our door. They sent a patrol car to the area once and that was it."

6.4.2 *Paramilitary Racist Attack on Family*

Along with many other Portuguese migrant workers, Lucia came with her family to work and live in Northern Ireland. On arriving, Lucia went to live in a Loyalist area in the borough of Craigavon and worked for a food processing factory.

³³ *SobreOViver na Ilha, Case Studies of Discrimination and Disadvantage for Portuguese Migrant Workers*, Animate/South Tyrone Empowerment Programme (2005), 9-16, <http://www.animate-ccd.net/publications/pub_research/SobreOvivernaIlha_ENG.pdf>.

During the months they lived there, Lucia and her family had to put up with prejudiced and racist attitudes from their neighbours. Lucia lived with her Partner and their two children. Meanwhile Lucia's sister-in-law arrived from Portugal along with her partner and five children. Lucia offered her to take in the 2 older boys, as her house had more space.

In the area where Lucia lived there was a man in his thirties, known as the "leader" in the area and, as in a number of other paramilitary controlled communities in Northern Ireland, racism and prejudice exist in abundance. On several occasions, the family perceived "vibes" from the neighbours to mean that they did not like seeing the Portuguese boys playing with their children.

One evening, the two boys were playing with other children outside. The other three children had stayed at home with their grandmother. As they played outside, the two Portuguese boys were seriously assaulted with a wooden stick by the man known as the "leader". The reason given was that the Portuguese boys should not be "mixing" with the other children.

Police were called, the formalities continued throughout the night at the Police Station. At the end the Police advised the family to withdraw the complaint filed and to leave the house. The Police told them that several bomb threats had been received against Lucia's house that same night as they were making their statements.

Less than 12 hours after the assault, Lucia and her entire family left the house.

The following example of racially motivated crime comes from news from Northern Ireland.

6.4.3 Possible 'racial' motive for petrol bomb attack³⁴

Police in County Antrim are investigating a possible racial motive for a petrol bomb attack on a house during the weekend. The incident happened at around 1.45am on Saturday, when two petrol bombs were thrown at the front of a property in the Charcoal Way area of Cullybackey. Minor scorch damage was caused to the house, however none of the four people who were inside were injured. It is understood that three of the four occupants of the house were Polish nationals.

6.4.4 Home of Filipino Nurses Attacked Second Time in A Week³⁵

The home of two Filipino couples in the Killicomaine estate in Portadown, was attacked last Tuesday, the second incident on the house in a week. The women from both couples are nurses at the nearby Craigavon Hospital. The women said they have had enough and are considering moving out.

Another case of racially motivated crime is from PSNI's website.

6.4.5 Racial Assault in Belfast³⁶

Police in south Belfast are appealing for information following what appears to have been a racial assault that occurred in the early hours of the morning of Saturday 2nd December. The victim, a 24 years old Czech national, had just left licensed premises on the Dublin Road sometime between 1am and 2am when he was approached by up to 5 males at least one of who punched him a number of times about the face. The victim has been detained in hospital with serious facial injuries.

³⁴ see "Four escape 'racist' bomb attack," *BBC News* 12 Nov. 2006, 23 Jan. 2008
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/northern_ireland/6141892.stm>.

³⁵ "Filipino leader condemns NI attack," *BBC News* 2 Apr. 2004, 22 Jan. 2008
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/northern_ireland/3595439.stm>.

³⁶ "Racial assault Dublin Road Belfast 03/12/06," *PSNI*, 22 Jan. 2008
<http://www.psni.police.uk/index/media_centre/press_releases/pg_press_releases_2006/pr_2006_december/pr_racial_assault_dublin_road_belfast_031206.htm>.

6.5 Something Needs To Be Done

A new wave of interest in matters surrounding the lives of migrant workers in Northern Ireland was ignited by a case of Ms Sukhanova, a migrant worker from the Ukraine who had been laid off by a food processing factory in Ballymena, county Antrim, in September 2004. Not having been able to find another job, Ms Sukhanova was short of money and slept rough. She had to be taken to hospital after she had returned to the house she had shared with fellow migrant workers in Ballymoney on January 1st. According to the hospital staff, she suffered severe frostbite and therefore both her legs had to be surgically removed below the knees. Ms Sukhanova could have been spared this ordeal if she knew there was help available for her.

Her case opened a debate on the way migrants workers are treated in Northern Ireland and pointed at the lack of provision of basic information for all the newcomers and the numerous racist attacks against immigrants. Ms Sukhanova's case marked another tragic point on Northern Ireland's way to a multi-cultural society.

Since then, a lot has been achieved by providing immigrants with information and help in case they feel they have been mistreated or have become a victim of crime.

There are several important issues that need to be dealt with. Firstly, interpreters have to be made available day and night in sufficient quantity and with relevant language competence. Information leaflets and brochures need to be handed out to fresh newcomers and those who need them; again they should be translated into all the languages as necessary.

A number of these issues have been addressed already. The PSNI, for example, launched a new scheme designed to provide practical help to people affected by hate crime in Northern Ireland. The PSNI also publishes information brochures in several languages that provide migrants with

essential information about their rights, ways of tackling possible attacks and how to avoid them.

With the support of governmental institutions other organizations were called to life such as ANIMATE (Action Now to Integrate Minority Access to Equality) which addresses exactly those issues such as exploitation of migrant workers, trying to ensure migrants have equal access to public services and the acceptance of multiculturalism. A migrant support group has been established in Dungannon by the TGWU (Transport and General Workers' Union) and STEP (South Tyrone Empowerment Programme). There is a Multi-Cultural Resource Centre that is working on the prevention of racist attacks, provision of English language classes, the production of orientation packs for newly arrived migrant workers, etc. Many other organizations could be named here that were set-up or started acting in the support of immigrants in Northern Ireland in response to the growing number of foreign nationals coming to Northern Ireland to work and live. The alarming rate of racially motivated attacks provided another strong incentive for such actions.

Another organization that cannot be omitted here is the Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission (NIHRC) which – apart from in addition to many other tasks – deals with matters related to immigration. NIHRC is an independent public agency, which with help of its investigations, advises the government on issues related to human rights and thus contributes to improving the situation of migrant workers in Northern Ireland.

7 Conclusion

Two major events dominated Northern Ireland's recent past. It was the 1998 Good Friday Agreement that officially ended years of violence also dubbed the Troubles and then it was the EU expansion in 2004 which meant that another, stronger wave of migrant workers started arriving in Northern Ireland.

Both these events are undeniably related. Ending all the years of bombing was an important step for Northern Ireland to start a new age of peace and prosperity. Hand in hand with the ceasefire foreign investors slowly started coming back just as tourists did. Additionally, Northern Ireland caught the attention of future migrants who could presume that the country would now be safe to work and live in.

The aim of this work was to capture the circumstances under which the immigrants found themselves in Northern Ireland. Given the history of violence, existing segregation of society and homogeneity of the indigenous population settling in the country having different skin colour, being of different religious affiliation or living up to different customs and traditions was bound to be difficult. The extent of various conditions determining whether one is accepted in a local community or not is incredibly complex; in Northern Ireland the state of affairs probably is and has been very unusual, without parallel in all of developed Europe.

The history of the Irish people recorded many periods when people were forced to leave the country to flee hunger, violence and poverty. Many of them found their new home in America and Australia where they had to overcome times of oppression and bad living conditions before they established themselves as integral part of society. It looks like today the people in Northern Ireland try to make lives of immigrants as miserable as possible. As if they wanted to even the score, to take vengeance upon all the people wanting to settle in Northern Ireland for all the bad their ancestors had suffered decades and centuries ago.

The nature of the problem is deeply entrenched in the minds of locals. Earlier we would hear about Northern Ireland in connection with bombings, bloody killings and sectarian violence. Today, if we hear about Northern Ireland in the news it is unfortunately about racism, hate crime and people having to relocate because of getting bullied at work or having a petrol bomb landing in the living room in the middle of the night.

The situation in Northern Ireland is in every aspect unique. Where else could one find walls separating two groups of people, two groups living in the same city or the same suburb in developed Western world? The last wall to fall was the one in Berlin back in 1989. In Belfast, in contrast, the walls not only are still in place, there are new walls being built with the latest wall to have been put up in 2007. The division becomes deeper and seems unstoppable.

Within the country there are two main warring camps to identify: the Protestant and the Catholic one. They are roughly equally represented in the country while there are parts of the country where Protestants are dominant and vice versa. Sometimes whole villages or suburbs of bigger towns are divided in respect to religious affiliation of their inhabitants and whoever wanted to move there from the other camp; they will be expelled one way or the other (it is more likely though that no Catholic would even consider moving to the Protestant area and vice versa). What is more, a Catholic would never marry a Protestant; marriage in this sense or the other way round is out of question still today even with young people around 20 years of age. Both camps use "their" colours and flags to mark the area of control.

The initial chapters of this thesis examined the background of the conflict in Northern Ireland and offered a picture of divided society even after peace was restored. It was a society unable to resolve its internal issues; relations between two groups of native populations were poisoned.

Up until the Good Friday Agreement and basically the end of the 20th century there would not be many foreigners living in the country. According to the 2001 Census there would be just over 26,000 foreign nationals residing in Northern Ireland. It was mainly Chinese who came to Britain from Hong Kong and moved to Northern Ireland or came to Northern Ireland directly from Asia. Then there was a smaller group of immigrants from various parts of the world including countries of the EEC. Gradually, with the number of health care workers declining the NHS started recruiting predominantly nurses abroad which saw Filipino and Indian nationals arriving in Northern Ireland.

Later on, a scheme was introduced that allowed employers to recruit workers from countries outside the European Union. Mainly the food processing industry profited from the Sectors Based Scheme which brought many Ukrainians, Bulgarians or Slovaks to the country. Unable to find reliable and willing workers at home, the industry also attracted several hundreds of Portuguese speaking workers who started working mostly in meat processing factories in the Dungannon area. From here the first complaints of mistreatment, discrimination at work and elsewhere and claims of racially motivated crime were heard.

Data mapping immigration to Northern Ireland between 2000 and early 2004 suggest that the number of immigrants was growing. New schemes were introduced to cover growing labour shortages in some sectors of industry, new patterns were established. First Filipinos and Indians then Portuguese speaking people, Romanians and Bulgarians started to appear in the streets of towns and villages across Northern Ireland. For the almost entirely homogenous indigenous population these changes represented a challenge. Yet things were about to get even more intriguing.

When the British government decided to open its labour market to nationals from 8 post-communist Central and East European countries it predicted that in the years following the 2004 expansion only 13,000 people from these countries would come to the UK each year. This prediction proved to

be false when more than 400,000 people registered under the Worker Registration Scheme between 2004 and 2006. Northern Ireland was not on the top of interest from the new immigrants at first but numbers were gradually growing and between 2004 and 2005 the net international migration had doubled in Northern Ireland.

Thanks to the WRS and the NINO applications we know how many people registered in Northern Ireland and where exactly. We know they are mostly young and single. We also know what kind of jobs the new migrants usually take. It is usually low paid jobs in low skilled areas. It is jobs that would not otherwise be filled, jobs that local people are no longer willing to do. It is clear that without this fresh new injection of labour some businesses would have to close down or relocate which would have an adverse effect on the local economy. The migrants contribute not only by taxes deducted from their pay; they also spend money in local shops and add further to the benefits their presence represents.

All in all, it appears that migrants benefit the economy. However, not everybody is happy with the situation. Growing numbers of racially motivated attacks against immigrants have been reported all over the country. There was an incident with racial background reported every day and the number of assaults has been rising steadily since the Police started taking the accusations more seriously altering the way they assess whether an assault is racially motivated or not. Northern Ireland has proved it was not prepared to host people of different skin colour, patterns of behaviour or religious beliefs. Little was known about the foreigners who started to arrive in Northern Ireland and gradually became more and more visible social group within local communities. Little was known about them and nobody really cared until headlines in the news triggered alarm: petrol bombs and bricks thrown into the living rooms in the middle of the night and scarred faces of men beaten by gangs of four or five and until a young woman lost her legs thanks to ignorance and negligence of people and authorities. Only then when the news and police statistics started

overflowing with ever increasing numbers of racially motivated incidents the authorities started acting.

In response to the violence, new organizations, both independent and governmental, were called to life to analyze and support ethnic minorities in Northern Ireland. Slowly, more interpreters are being appointed, the capacities of schools are being increased; there are brochures ready for the newcomers offering basic information about what is where and who to ask for help if trouble is ahead.

Based on a comprehensive research into the matter and review of relevant literature making it possible to see the problem in its depth and complexity, the following conclusions can be drawn. The society of Northern Ireland has for long time been divided into irreconcilable camps. Following years of conflict peace was restored. Only seemingly peaceful are the minds of people living in this country, though the division still exists. In response to the violence met by the fresh immigrants who cannot grasp the whole extent of the country's past several measures have been taken that are designed to protect and support the minorities. It is clear that Northern Ireland needs these people and cannot stay away from trends that are legible in the rest of the developed world. If Northern Ireland is to maintain its position in the global village, the hatred needs to be put to rest. With the help of research and education Northern Ireland's society can be taught to become less hostile towards immigrants and let us hope that this lesson will contribute to reconciliation of the old time rivals, the Protestants and the Catholics so that Northern Ireland will be able to adopt multiculturalism in its entirety.

8 Česká synopse

V pohnuté historii Severního Irsku se v poslední době vyjímaly dvě události. Za prvé to byla mírová dohoda z r. 1998, známá též jako Good Friday Agreement, která měla nastolit stabilitu a mír v zemi, a pak to bylo rozšíření Evropské unie v r. 2004 o deset nových členů, převážně postkomunistických zemí střední a východní Evropy. Obě tyto události spolu navzájem souvisí. Severní Irsko bylo dlouhou dobu považováno za místo neklidu a nepokojů, při pohledu zvenčí se člověk z tisku dozvídal pouze o dalších a dalších bombových atentátech. Mírová dohoda z r. 1998 měla po letech doutnající občanské války přinést konečně klid a prosperitu a přilákat také zahraniční investory a turisty, kteří se do té doby zemi spíše vyhýbali. Další skupinou lidí, která k novému, mírovému Severnímu Irsku, upínala své naděje, byli mnozí emigranti hledající místo vhodné k práci a k životu.

Cílem této práce bylo zachytit okolnosti a podmínky, které na nové imigranty v Severním Irsku čekaly: dlouhá léta násilí, přetrvávající segregace obyvatelstva a stejnorodost v etnickém složení původního obyvatelstva. Všechny tyto faktory dávaly tušit, že přistěhovat se sem ze země s odlišným kulturním prostředím nebude jednoduché, zejména pak u lidí s odlišným náboženským vyznáním, ba dokonce s jinou barvou pleti. Komplexnost podmínek určujících, jak by se integrace nových obyvatel mohla vyvíjet, je v případě Sev. Irsku zcela unikátní. Právě tato výjimečnost si zcela jistě zaslouží pozornost a stojí za podrobnější analýzu.

Už historie samotného národa je z velké části poznamenána migrací. V minulosti byla značná část obyvatelstva kvůli hladomoru a bídě donucena Irsko opustit. Valná většina uprchlíků našla nový domov v Sev. Americe, převážně v Kanadě a ve Spojených Státech, jiní odešli do Austrálie nebo na Nový Zéland. Hladomor vyvolaný bramborovou plísní tak v polovině 19. století vyhnal do světa přes dva miliony lidí. Mnozí z těchto uprchlíků pak

museli dlouho tvrdě bojovat o své místo na slunci. Noví imigranti byli terčem diskriminace a útlaku.

Dnes se zdá, že Irové nezapomněli. Jakoby chtěli „vyrovnat skóre“ a vylít si svůj hněv na lidech, kteří přišli do jejich země z podobných důvodů, které je samotné kdysi přinutily svou rodnou hroudu opustit. Ale příčinu celého problému lze hledat i jinde. Je hluboce vryta do mysli místních obyvatel. Dříve jsme o Sev. Irsku slyšeli v souvislosti se sektářským násilím, s bombovými atentáty. Jestliže se o Sev. Irsku hovoří dnes, pak nejen o pokračujícím mírovém procesu, nýbrž také zejména o případech rasizmu a kriminalitě páchané na imigrantech. Jsou známy případy těch, kteří jsou nuceni opustit svůj domov ze strachu, že jim uprostřed noci někdo znovu hodí do obývacího pokoje zápalnou bombu.

Stav věcí je v Sev. Irsku skutečně ojedinělý. Kde jinde bychom ještě v dnešní době v rozvinuté západní společnosti našli takovou rozpolcenost: dvě skupiny obyvatel odlišného náboženského vyznání spolu žijí, rozděleny vysokými zdmi s ostnatým drátem. Poslední podobná zeď padla v Berlíně v r. 1989. V Belfastu naopak staré zdi nejenom ještě stojí, nýbrž se tady dokonce staví nové. Poslední zeď byla postavena nedávno, v r. 2007. Je jisté, že rozdělení společnosti je stále aktuální, a vypadá to, že se navzdory očekáváním ještě stále prohlubuje.

Na obou stranách konfliktu stojí dvě odvěké zneprátelené náboženské skupiny: protestanti a katolíci. Početně mají ve společnosti zhruba stejné zastoupení, ovšem v některých částech země, zejména pak na západě převládají katolíci, zatímco jinde tvoří celé vesnice nebo části měst protestanti. Katolíci by si přáli, aby se Sev. Irsko stalo součástí zbytku země na jihu; protestanti jsou zásadně proti. Chtějí bezpodmínečně uchovat svazek s Velkou Británií. Podle tohoto vztahu se pak ještě objevují další přídomky, které danou skutečnost vystihují o něco lépe: katolíci (nebo všichni ti, kteří sympatizují se sjednoceným Irskem) se někdy nazývají také nacionalisté nebo republikáni, zatímco ti, jenž se často buď hlásí k protestantizmu anebo zároveň chtějí zůstat ve svazku s britským trůnem,

si říkají loajalisté (loajální k monarchii) nebo unionisté. V podstatě se dá říci, že zásadním problémem mezi těmito dvěma skupinami, problémem, který je dělí a zabíjí, je právě otázka, zda má Sev. Irsko zachovat své pouto s Británií anebo se stane součástí Irské republiky. Úvodní kapitoly této práce nastínily pozadí tohoto problému a nabídly obrázek rozpolcené společnosti i poté, co bylo uzavřeno příměří. Jestliže v této zemi žijí vedle sebe lidé s takovými obtížemi, jak pak mohou přijmout mezi sebe cizince se zcela odlišnou kulturou, jiným jazykem, odlišnými zvyklostmi a obyčejí? Všechno nasvědčuje tomu, že to nebude jednoduché.

Téměř až do doby po uzavření mírové smlouvy v r. 1998 v Sev. Irsku nežilo mnoho cizinců. Dle sčítání lidu v r. 2001 zde žilo něco přes 26 000 lidí, kteří přišli z jiných zemí než z Británie nebo Irska. Většinou to byli Číňané z bývalé britské kolonie Hong Kongu a další obyvatelé zemí Commonwealthu. Dalšími skupinami byli přistěhovalci z jiných částí světa, jako USA a z Evropy. V důsledku nedostatku pracovních sil ve zdravotnictví začala Británie hledat pracovníky v zahraničí. Takto začaly do Sev. Irska přicházet zdravotníci z Indie a Filipín a nedlouho poté se tímto modelem nechaly inspirovat i místní podniky zpracovávající maso a ryby, které se také delší dobu potýkaly s nedostatkem pracovní síly z řad místních obyvatel, kteří nadále nebyli ochotni pracovat za ztížených podmínek výrobních provozů (chlad a zápach), kde se zároveň vyplácela nižší mzda. Takto se v Sev. Irsku, zejména v oblasti kolem Dungannonu, začali brzy objevovat pracovníci rekrutovaní v Portugalsku a bývalých portugalských koloniích.

Ještě o něco později vstoupilo v platnost nové schéma, které umožňovalo zaměstnavatelům získat pro své zaměstnance v případě potřeby pracovní víza. Zanedlouho byla v provozech potravinářských podniků slyšet bulharština, rumunština nebo ukrajinština. V období mezi r. 2000 a začátkem r. 2004 do Sev. Irska začaly proudit pracovníci z různých koutů světa. Nejdříve to byli Filipínci a Indové, později přibyli lidé z bývalých portugalských kolonií a samotného Portugalska a nakonec se zde začali objevovat i pracovníci z východní Evropy. S tím, jak počet cizinců v zemi

rostl, začaly se také množit stížnosti nových přistěhovalců na špatné zacházení, mizerné podmínky v práci, diskriminaci na pracovišti i mimo ně. Cizinci se často stávali terčem nenávistných útoků, které v lepším případě přinutily dotčené odstěhovat se do jiných částí země, nebo v horším případě končily zraněními.

Věci se ale měly ještě vystupňovat. Když se britská vláda rozhodla, že novým členským státům EU, které měly přistoupit v květnu 2004, otevře svůj pracovní trh, předpokládalo se, že počet lidí z těchto zemí, kteří přijdou do Británie hledat práci, nepřesáhne 13 000 ročně. Nicméně se ukázalo, že tento předpoklad byl naprosto mylný. Mezi lety 2004 a 2006 v rámci speciálního programu pro občany 8 nových zemí EU (všechny postkomunistické země mimo Kypr a Maltu) se zaregistrovalo v Británii kvůli práci přes 400 000 lidí. Severní Irsko zprvu nebylo touto masovou migrací výrazně dotčeno, nicméně počet migrantů do Sev. Irska postupně stoupal, až se mezi lety 2004 a 2005 čistá mezinárodní migrace zdvojnásobila.

Díky speciálnímu programu registrace občanů těchto 8 zemí víme, kolik migrantů přišlo za prací do Sev. Irska a kde se usadili. Víme také, že to byli většinou mladí lidé a že byli v převážné většině svobodní, a také, jaký typ práce tyto lidé vykonávají. Jedná se většinou o zaměstnání s nízkými platy a s nízkými nároky na kvalifikaci, tedy pracovní místa, která by zřejmě zůstala neobsazena, pokud by nebylo těchto nových migrantů. Je jasné, že by se bez nich mnoho podniků neobešlo a museli by závod buď zavřít, anebo přestěhovat do jiné země. Migrantův místní ekonomice přispívají nejen ve formě daní, které platí ze svého platu, ale i financemi, které vydávají za nákupy.

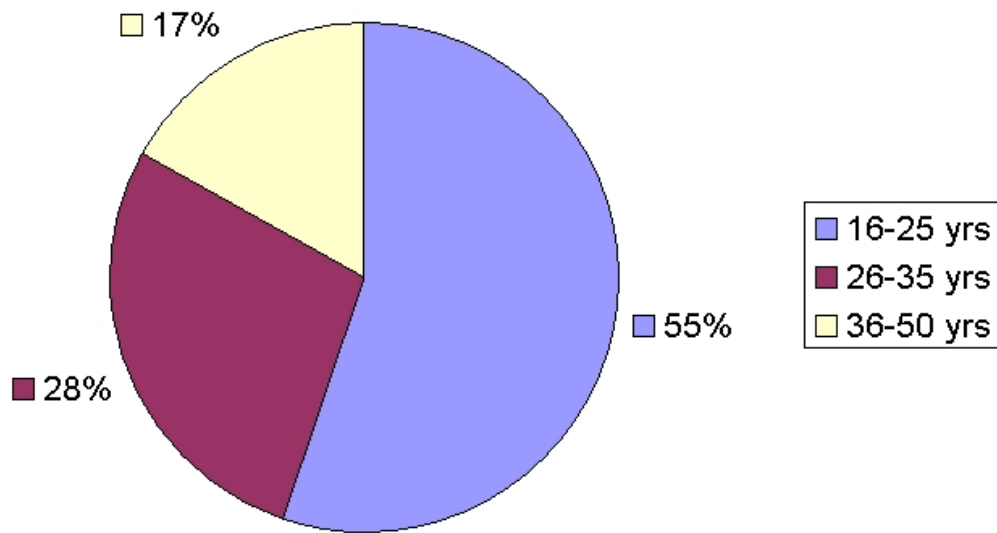
Jakkoli budeme na migraci nahlížet, zdá se být prospěšná. Bohužel ale ne každému jsou noví sousedé „po chuti“. Rostoucí počet rasově motivovaných útoků v celé zemi toho byl důkazem. Každý den byl zaznamenán nějaký rasový incident. Bulvární tisk svými zavádějícími články jen přiléval olej do ohně a policii dlouho trvalo, než změnila svůj

přístup k obětem těchto útoků, které dlouho nepovažovala za rasově motivované. Ukázalo se, že Sev. Irsko je zemí neschopnou zajistit ochranu přistěhovalců a postarat se o ty, kteří sem přišli za prací a mysleli si, že najdou klid. Místo toho se noviny a policejní statistiky denně plnily záznamy o dalších zápalných lahvích vhozených do obydlí, o lidech zmlácených jen kvůli odlišné barvě pleti anebo špatnému přízvuku. Pohár přetekl, když se v mediích objevila zpráva o mladé Ukrajince, která přišla o obě nohy díky omrzlinám, které utrpěla částečně také kvůli ignoraci a zanedbání lidí i úřadů. Ukázalo se, že migranti i přes svůj příspěvek do společného rozpočtu nedostávají ani základní informace o svých právech, což je činilo zranitelnými nejen v pracovních vztazích, nýbrž i snadným terčem nenávisti jednotlivců.

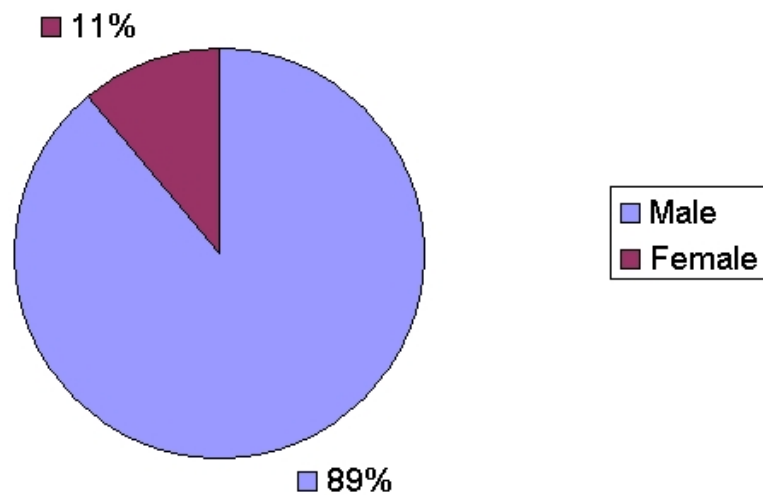
Na základě všech těchto událostí vznikly mnohé organizace, které se snažily zmapovat situaci migrantů na území Sev. Irska, a další vznikly na jejich podporu. Postupně přibývá tlumočnicků, rozšiřují se kapacity škol, pro nově příchozí jsou připraveny brožury se základními informacemi v několika jazycích. Existují semináře, které mají za úkol naučit se zacházet s imigranty v zaměstnání. Právě za pomoci osvěty a vzdělávání je možné zabránit dalšímu růstu násilí vůči této skupině obyvatel a Sev. Irsko se tak snad bude moci připojit k zemím s rozvinutou multikulturní společností. Pokud si bude chtít uchovat svou pozici na globálním trhu, nic jiného této zemi ani nezbyvá. Zároveň se společnost z tohoto příkladu poučí a pomůže jí najít řešení pro stále doutnající konflikt mezi katolíky a protestanty.

9 Appendix

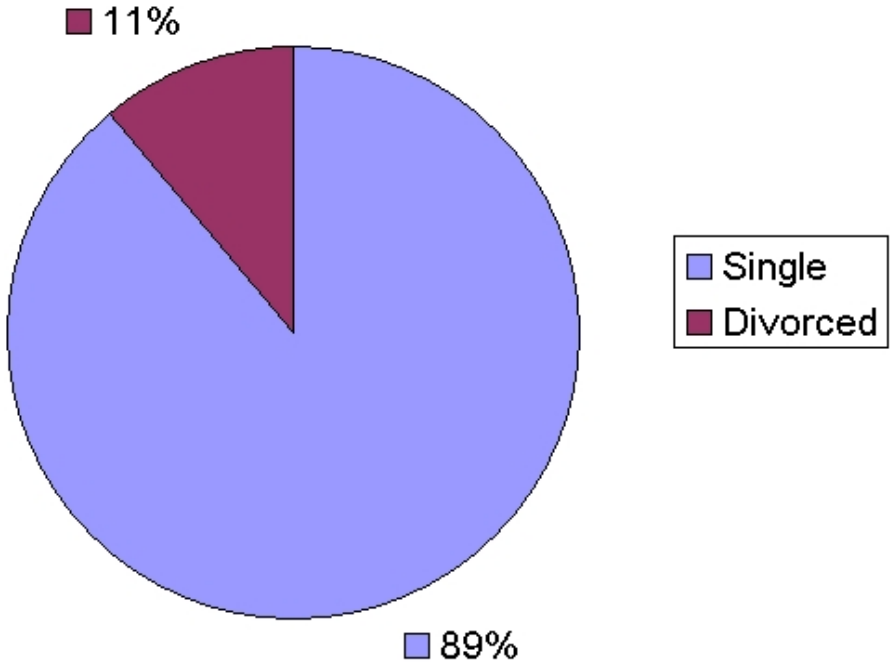
Age of Portuguese Workers in Northern Ireland (2002)



Gender of Portuguese Workers in Northern Ireland (2002)



Marital Status of Portuguese Workers in Northern Ireland (2002)



Source: A. Soares

Table 8 Non-UK nationals allocated NINo by nationality (April 2004 – March 2006, Northern Ireland only)

Nationality	NINO Registrations (2004/05)	NINO Registrations (2005/06)
Poland	752	5,460
Lithuania	433	2,131
Slovakia	210	1,483
Republic of Ireland	859	1,059
India	613	737
Latvia	123	531
Portugal	555	484
Philippines	276	422
Czech Republic	104	407
China	186	291
Ukraine	160	179
Australia	118	165
Germany	79	162
USA	120	161
South Africa	110	150
France	76	146
Hungary	21	122
Romania	53	120
Spain	63	111
Canada	61	93
Italy	47	85
Bulgaria	66	82
Malaysia	76	80
Pakistan	53	69
Netherlands	20	62
Russian	28	54
New Zealand	33	53
Turkey	22	42
Estonia	10	35
Brazil	35	34
Sweden	24	26
Nigeria	20	25
Bangladesh	21	22
Denmark	6	22
Zimbabwe	27	22
South Korea	7	21
Countries with less than 20 registrations in 2006 & unrecorded nationality	359	466
Total	5,826	15,614

Source: Cathryn McBurney

Table 9 Occupations in which Most Registered Workers are Employed. July 2004 – December 2007

Occupation	No. of Registrations
Process operative (other factory worker)	197,845
Warehouse operative	59,070
Packer	43,835
Kitchen and catering assistants	42,295
Cleaner, domestic staff	39,290
Farm worker/farm hand	30,810
Waiter, waitress	26,090
Maid/Room attendant (hotel)	25,210
Labourer, building	20,680
Sales or retail assistant	20,325
Care assistants and home carers	20,015
Crop harvester	12,620
Bar staff	9,600
Food processing operative (fruit/vegetable)	9,520
Food processing operative (meat)	8,730
Chef, other	8,090
Fruit picker (farming)	6,230
Driver, Heavy Goods Vehicle	6,060
Carpenter/joiner	5,630
Welder	5,075
Driver, delivery van	4,805
Hotel porter	4,120
Lauderer, dry cleaner, presser	3,975
Baker	3,460
Process operative (electronic equipment)	3,445
Driver, bus	3,110
Mechanic	3,065
Process operative (textiles)	3,045
Butcher/meat cutter	2,780
Leisure and theme park attendants	2,760
Handyman, general (building and contracting)	2,505
Gardener/landscape gardener	2,225
Security guard	2,145
Receptionist, hotel	2,065

Source: Border & Immigration Agency 12-15

10 Annotation

Author's name and surname:	Miroslav Dřimal
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Title:	Migrant Workers in Northern Ireland after Year 2000
Consultant:	Mgr. Ema Jelínková, PhD.
Character Count:	86,805
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Short description:	The thesis deals with Northern Ireland. The key to understanding the problem of migrant workers in Northern Ireland is the country's modern history which is covered with attention to the violent periods. Then the situation of migrant workers between 2000 and 2004 is described and subsequently the state of affairs is portrayed after workers from the new EU countries started to arrive in Northern Ireland in 2004. The aim of the thesis is to depict and link division in indigenous society resulting from years of violence and racially motivated crime against immigrants.

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