

Equalities Profile

Eastern Europeans living in Bristol

1.0 Population in Bristol

In this profile Eastern Europeans are defined as those people usually resident in Bristol who were born in one of the EU A8 Accession countries which include the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovak Republic and Slovenia.

The 2011 Census shows that there were 10,520 people born in Eastern Europe living in Bristol in 2011. Eastern Europeans account for 2.5% of the total population of Bristol. Almost half (44%) of the Eastern Europeans living in Bristol were born in Poland – 6,415 Polish people in total - this is an increase since 2001 when there were just 430 Polish people living in Bristol. All other Eastern European countries of birth included around 700 people or less.

Eastern Europeans live in all wards of Bristol. The wards with the highest population of Eastern Europeans are Easton, Lawrence Hill and St George West followed by Avonmouth, Lockleaze, Cabot, Windmill Hill and Eastville (see Figure 2).

Figure 1: Eastern European population by country of birth

Source: 2011 Census ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis]

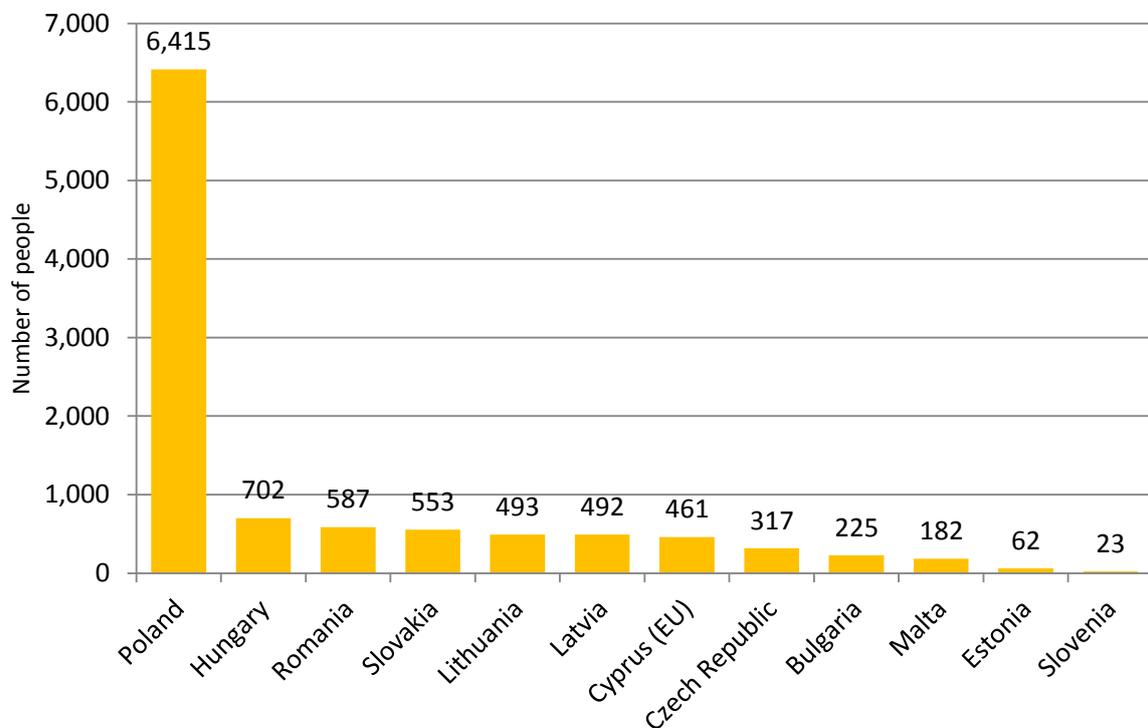
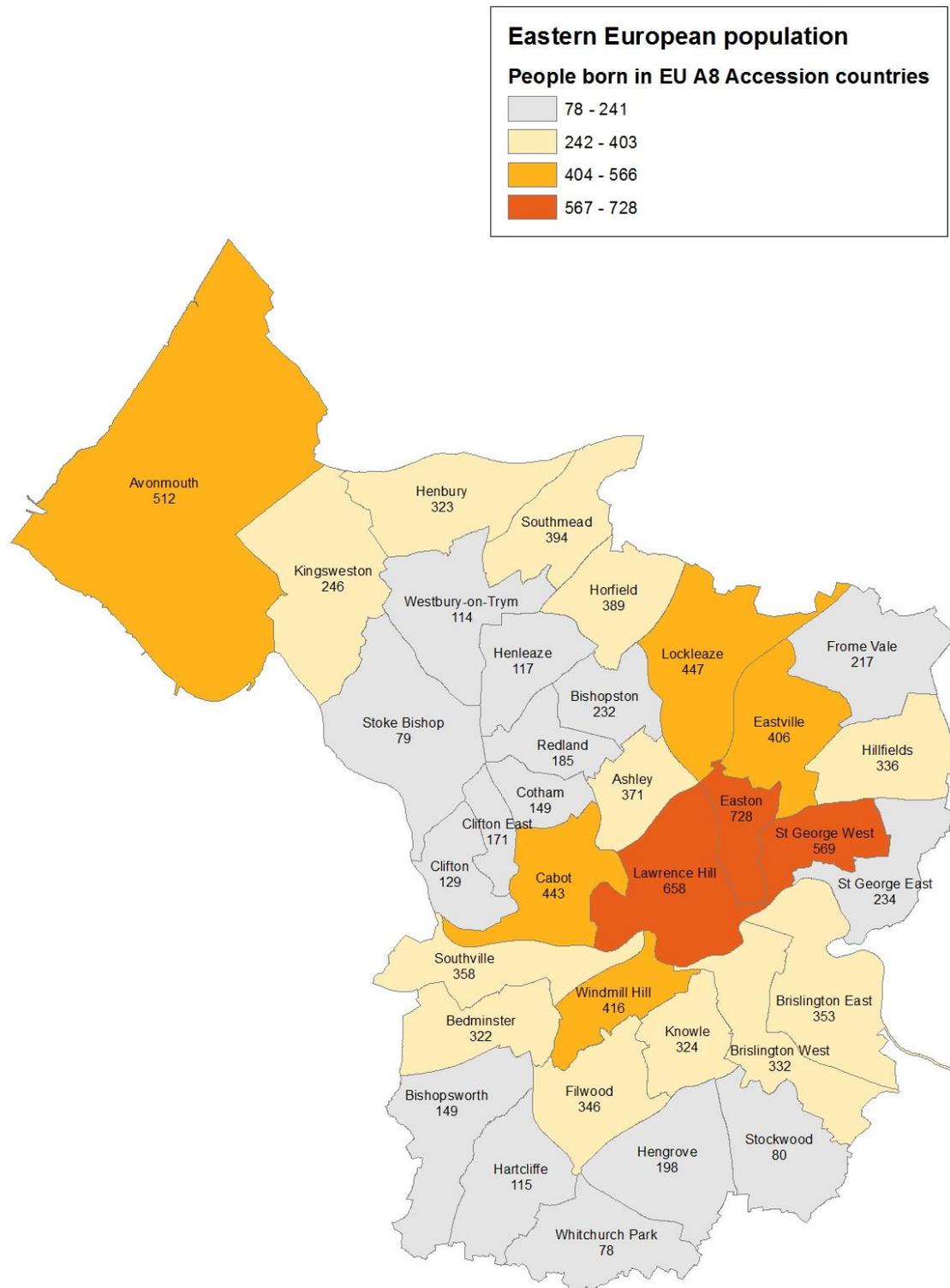


Figure 2: Eastern European population by ward

Source: 2011 Census ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 5 June 2013]

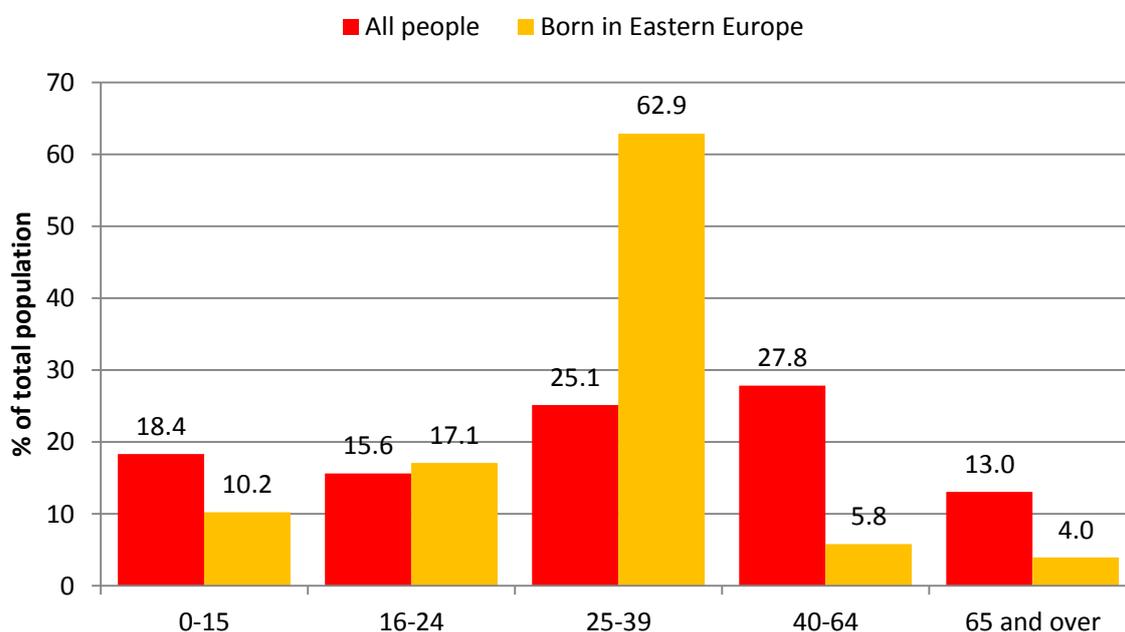


Source: ONS 2011 Census
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 Ordnance Survey 100023406.

2.0 Characteristics

Figure 3: Eastern European population by age group

Source: 2011 Census ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 5 June 2013]



	All people	%	Born in Eastern Europe	%
Sex				
Total population	428,234	100.0	10,520	100.0
Total males	213,071	49.8	5,195	49.4
Total females	215,163	50.2	5,325	50.6
Age				
Age 0-15	78,581	18.4	1,076	10.2
Age 16-24	67,004	15.6	1,798	17.1
Age 25-49	162,988	38.1	6,616	62.9
Age 50-64	63,789	14.9	612	5.8
Aged 65 and over	55,872	13.0	418	4.0
Religion				
All usual residents	428,234	100.0	10,520	100.0
Christian	200,254	46.8	8,213	78.1
Buddhist	2,549	0.6	29	0.3
Hindu	2,712	0.6	5	0.0
Jewish	777	0.2	13	0.1
Muslim	22,016	5.1	41	0.4
Sikh	2,133	0.5	1	0.0
Other religion	2,793	0.7	43	0.4
No religion	160,218	37.4	1,458	13.9
Religion not stated	34,782	8.1	717	6.8

The age profile of the Eastern European population living in Bristol is quite different from that of the population as a whole – a third (62.9%) of Eastern Europeans living in Bristol are aged between 25 and 39 compared to a quarter (25.1%) of the total population. Just 4% of Eastern Europeans are aged 65 and over compared to 13% of the total population.

In terms of religion, 78.1% of Eastern Europeans are Christian and 13.9% have no religion.

3.0 Work

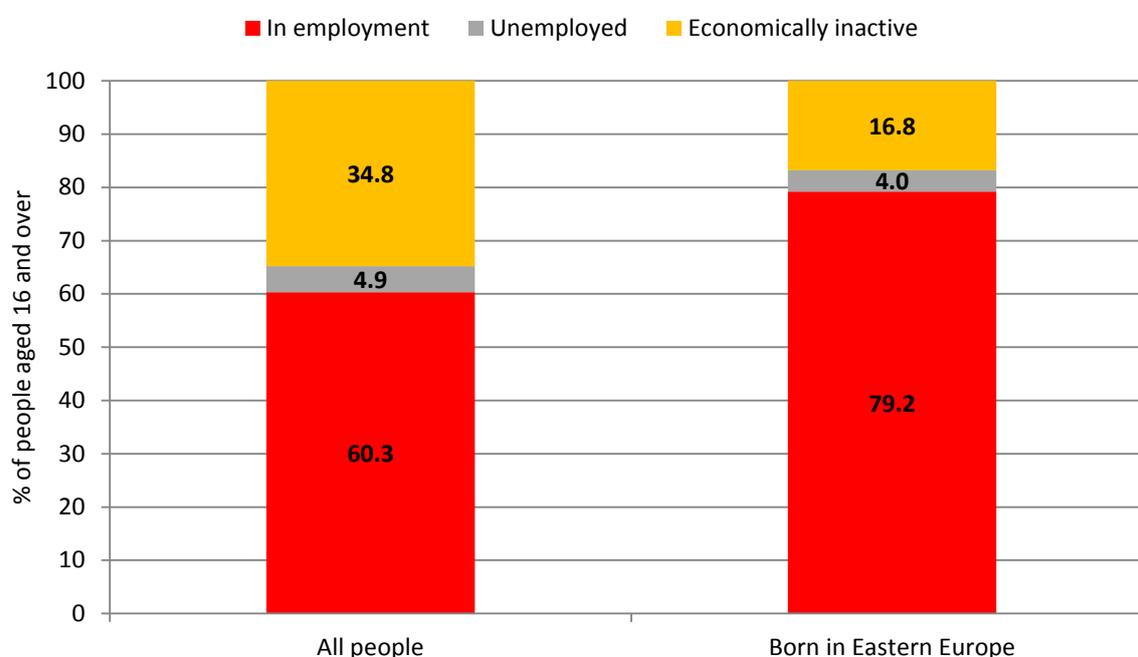
Economic activity

Economic activity levels are higher for the Eastern European population than for the population as a whole, partly a reflection of the younger age profile of the Eastern European population. 83.2% of Eastern Europeans aged 16 and over are economically active (ie either in employment or unemployed but looking for work) compared to the Bristol average of 65.2%. Consequently economic inactivity levels are lower for Eastern Europeans with 16.8% of Eastern Europeans aged 16 and over economically inactive (Bristol average 34.8%).

More than half (55.2%) of Eastern Europeans are in full time employment, a higher proportion than the Bristol average (36.6%).

Figure 4: Economic activity

Source: 2011 Census ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 5 June 2013]



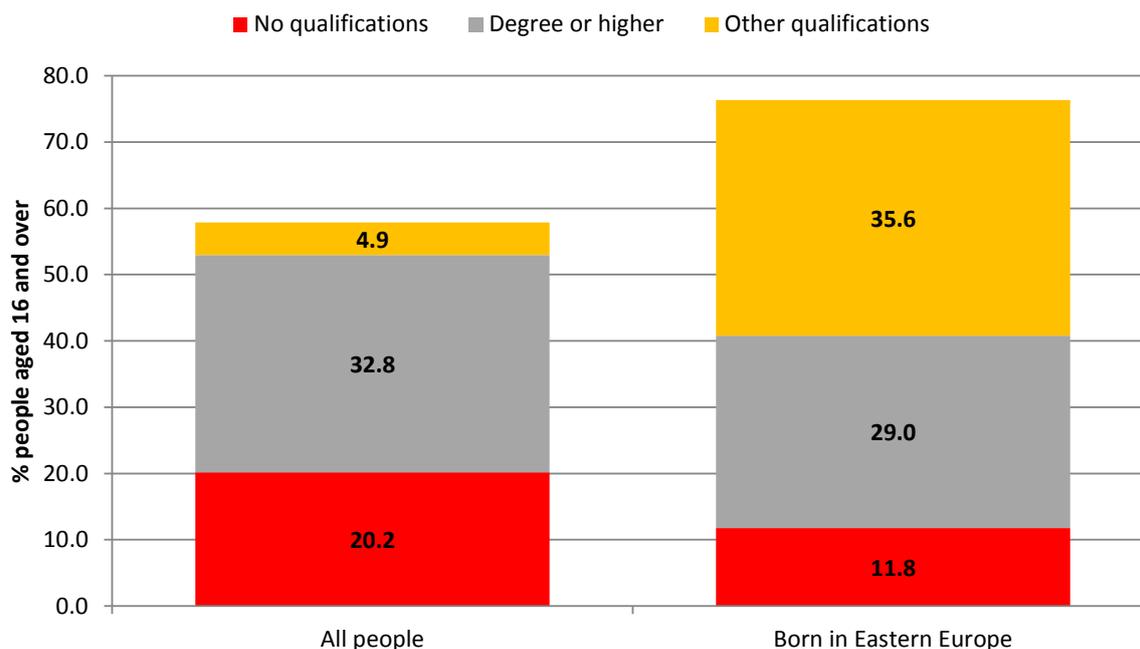
	All people	%	Born in Eastern Europe	%
Economic activity				
All people aged 16 and over	349,653	100.0	9,444	100.0
Economically active aged 16 and over	228,078	65.2	7,861	83.2
In employment: Total	210,925	60.3	7,480	79.2
In employment: Part-time	43,368	12.4	1,123	11.9
In employment: Full-time	128,128	36.6	5,209	55.2
In employment: Self-employed	27,341	7.8	825	8.7
In employment: Full-time students	12,088	3.5	323	3.4
Unemployed	17,153	4.9	381	4.0
Economically inactive: Total	121,575	34.8	1,583	16.8
Retired	57,436	16.4	405	4.3
Student (including full-time students)	28,990	8.3	567	6.0
Looking after home or family	12,612	3.6	331	3.5
Long-term sick or disabled	14,505	4.1	78	0.8
Other	8,032	2.3	202	2.1

Qualifications

It is difficult to make direct comparisons between qualifications held by the Eastern European population and the population as a whole, since more than a third of Eastern Europeans hold qualifications not directly comparable to UK held qualifications. What can be said however is that fewer Eastern Europeans have no qualifications – 11.8% compared to 20.2% in the population as a whole – and a similar proportion have a degree or higher – 29% compared to 32.8%.

Figure 5: Highest and lowest levels of qualification of people aged 16 and over

Source: 2011 Census ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 5 June 2013]



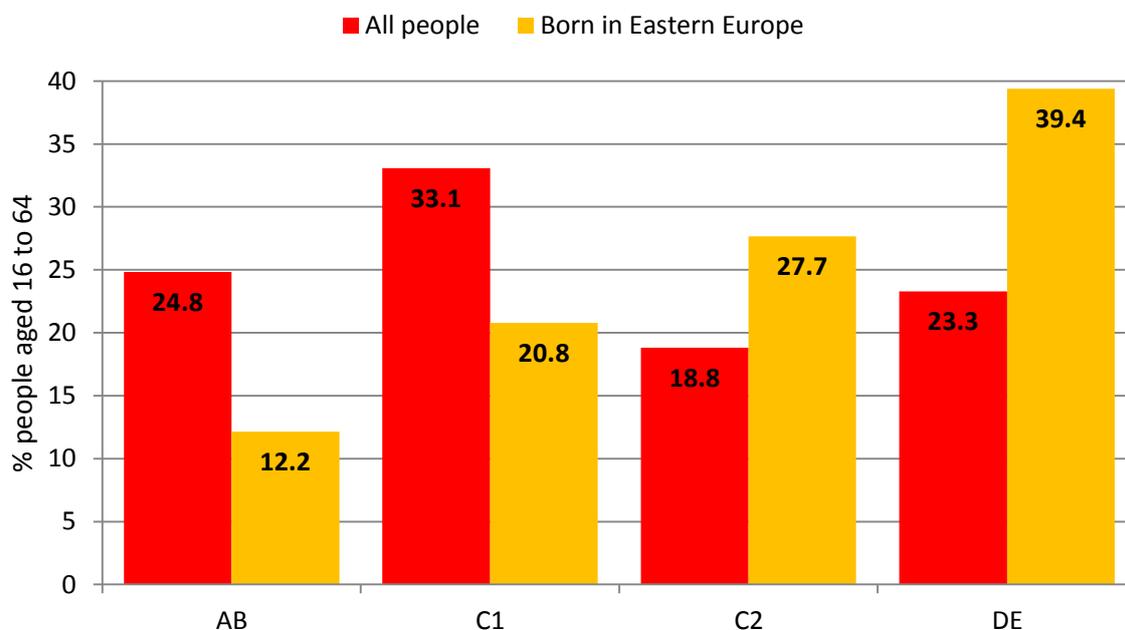
	All people	%	Born in Eastern Europe	%
Qualifications (highest level)				
All usual residents aged 16 and over	349,653	100.0	9,444	100.0
No qualifications	70,478	20.2	1,111	11.8
Level 1 qualifications	41,487	11.9	623	6.6
Level 2 qualifications	44,592	12.8	722	7.6
Apprenticeship	10,260	2.9	113	1.2
Level 3 qualifications	51,006	14.6	777	8.2
Level 4 qualifications and above	114,621	32.8	2,740	29.0
Other qualifications	17,209	4.9	3,358	35.6

Social Grade

Eastern Europeans are more likely than the population as a whole to work in manual occupations. More than two thirds (67.1%) work in skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled manual occupations

Figure 6: Social grade (approximated) of people aged 16 to 64

Source: 2011 Census ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 5 June 2013]



Social grade (approximated)	All people		Born in Eastern Europe	
		%		%
All persons aged 16 to 64 in households	286,702	100.0	8,911	100.0
AB Higher and intermediate managerial/administrative/professional occupations	71,162	24.8	1,083	12.2
C1 Supervisory, clerical & junior managerial/administrative/professional occupations	94,805	33.1	1,852	20.8
C2 Skilled manual occupations	53,932	18.8	2,465	27.7
DE Semi-skilled & unskilled manual occupations; unemployed & lowest grade occupations	66,803	23.3	3,511	39.4

4.0 Births

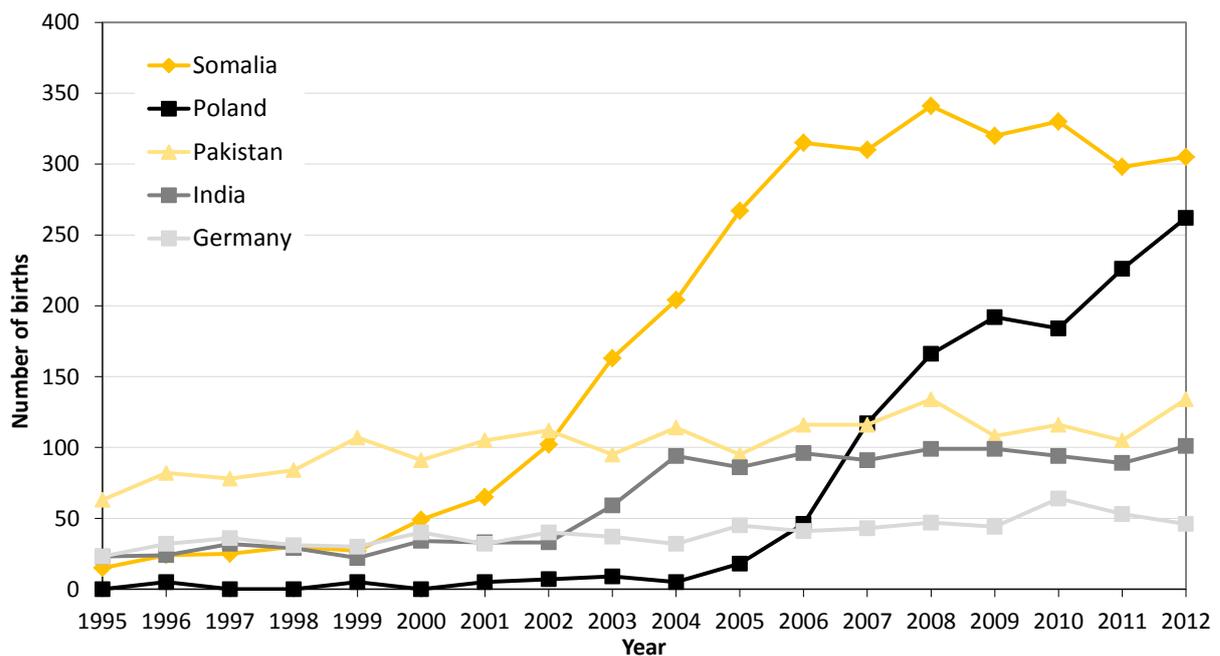
The large increase in the population of Bristol (and nationally) between 2001 and 2012 can be mainly attributed to the significant increase in net international migration and also increasing numbers of births.

Changes in total fertility rate are driven mainly by women born in the UK as they make up the majority of the population of childbearing age. However, non-UK born women made up an increasing share of the population, which also acted to push fertility rates upwards between 2002 and 2012. The percentage of births in Bristol to foreign born-mothers has increased from 16% in 2002 to 28% in 2012.

Statistics are also available on the country of birth of the mother. Figure 7 shows trends in numbers of live births since 1995 in Bristol of the top five countries not including UK born mothers. The increase in the number of births to Polish-born mothers is also a relatively new phenomenon (since the expansion of the EU in 2004) and accounted for 262 (3.9%) births in Bristol in 2012. Births to Polish mothers are now the third highest after UK-born mothers and Somali-born mothers.

**Figure 7: Number of live births to non-UK born mothers
Five most common countries of birth of mother - Bristol 1995-2012**

Source: ONS Births by Country of Birth of Mother



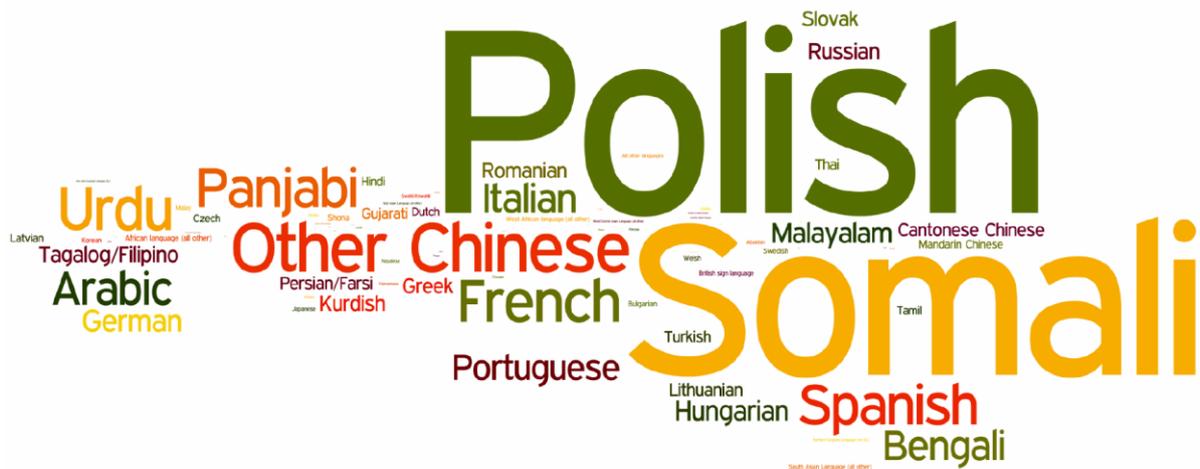
5.0 Language

For the first time in 2011, the Census asked a question about main language spoken and proficiency in English. This found that there are at least 91 main languages spoken in Bristol.

The main languages spoken other than English are illustrated in Figure 8 whereby the size of the text represents the number of people who speak that language as their main language. English is the main language spoken in Bristol followed by Polish and Somali. In total 6,080 people living in Bristol speak Polish as their main language.

Figure 8: Illustration of numbers of speakers by main language not including English speakers

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2013 [from Nomis]



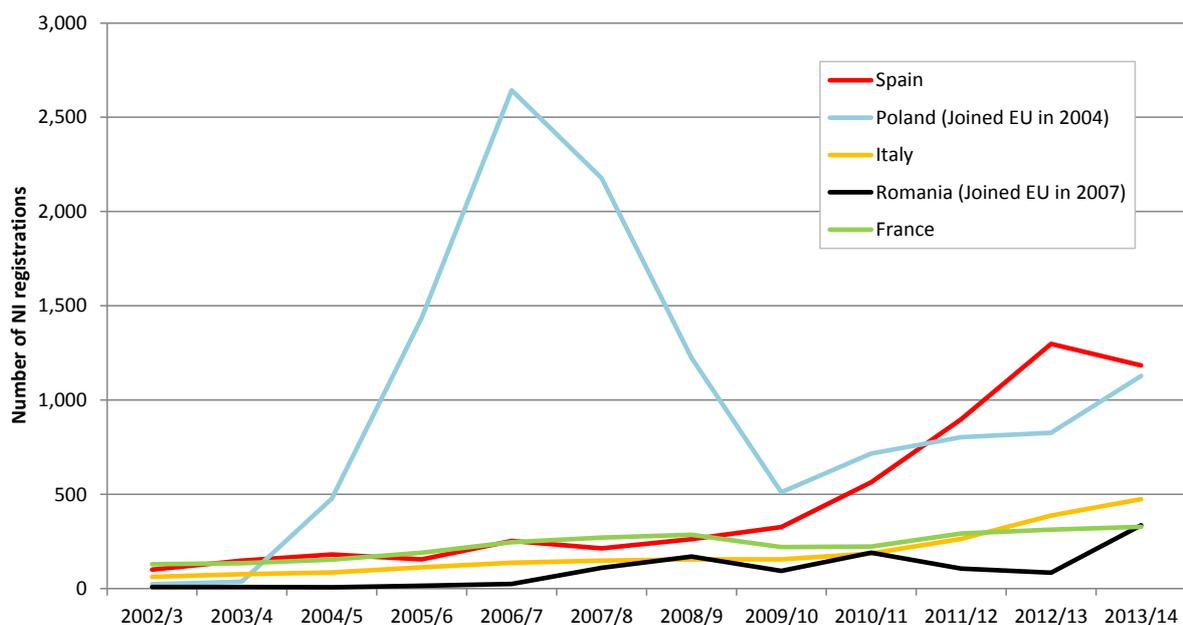
6.0 National Insurance Registrations

There are a number of alternative sources of evidence that have the potential to improve estimates of numbers of international migrants. National Insurance Numbers (NINo) are issued to individuals when they reach age 16 and are used to record a person's national insurance contributions and social security benefit claims. Crucially, there is no requirement to de-register on leaving the country. For this reason, the figures do not show the number of foreign nationals working or claiming benefit at any given point nor do they distinguish between long and short-term migrants.

Figure 9: National Insurance Registrations for non-UK Nationals in Bristol

Top five countries based on number of registrations in 2013/14

Source: Stat-Xplore, Department for Work and Pensions <http://stat-xplore.dwp.gov.uk/>



In Bristol between January 2002 and March 2014, a total of 63,300 National Insurance numbers were issued to non-UK nationals. By far the largest proportion of these – 12,000 ie 19% of all allocations - were issued to Polish nationals. Other countries with more than 2,000 allocations over this time period include: Spain 5,600 (9%), India 3,800 (6%), France 2,800 (4%), Somalia 2,500 (4%) and Italy 2,300 (4%).

The recent increase in numbers is mainly attributable to an increase in the number of Spanish nationals registering for NI in Bristol, together with a steady rise once again in the number of Polish nationals. Figure 9 shows the top five countries based on the number of NI registrations in 2013/14.

Note: these figures only specify people arriving, not those leaving. Other issues to consider are the fact that some workers may well have been here before accession to the EU but were able to register legally thereafter; some people get NI numbers elsewhere in the UK but move here; and, finally, some people will be working in the area without NI numbers.

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October 2014