

Updated: Aug 2015
Checked Nov 2017

6,658

Sheffield residents born in EU accession countries

Source: Census 2011

1,333

National Insurance Registrations (NINo) from Eastern European applicants in 2015

Source: NINo registrations 2015

-22%

The fall in the Eastern European NINo registrations since peak levels in 2007

Source: NINo registrations 2015

1,448

The number of Eastern European school pupils in 2015

Source: SCC Children's Services 2015

TIMELINE

1900s

Eastern European migration to Sheffield has been occurring for many years. In 1939, Czech children came to Sheffield to escape Nazi-occupied Czechoslovakia

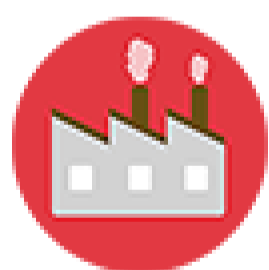


2000s

Other European citizens were encouraged to move to the UK to cover the labour shortage, and the fall of the Berlin wall in 1989 made travelling around Europe much easier



Further EU expansion in 2007 included Romania and Bulgaria, although some rules were in place as to what jobs migrants could take. These restrictions were lifted in January 2014



At the end of the Second World War, many Polish servicemen could not return home as Poland was occupied by the USSR. Many settled in the UK, including Sheffield, to work in coalmines and heavy industry



The biggest wave of Eastern European migration has occurred since the expansion of the EU in 2004, allowing citizens from countries such as Poland and Slovakia to move from these countries to live and work in other EU countries, including the UK

Source: Runnymede 2012

EU ACCESSION COUNTRIES

The 2011 Census does not report on residents who are from Eastern Europe. It can identify those who were born in countries that joined the EU from 2001 to 2011, the majority of which are in Eastern Europe. This includes nations such as Poland and Slovakia. This would not, however, include Eastern European countries that are outside the EU, such as the Ukraine and Albania, or those which have joined since 2011, such as Croatia.

Source: Census 2011



DEMOGRAPHICS

6,658

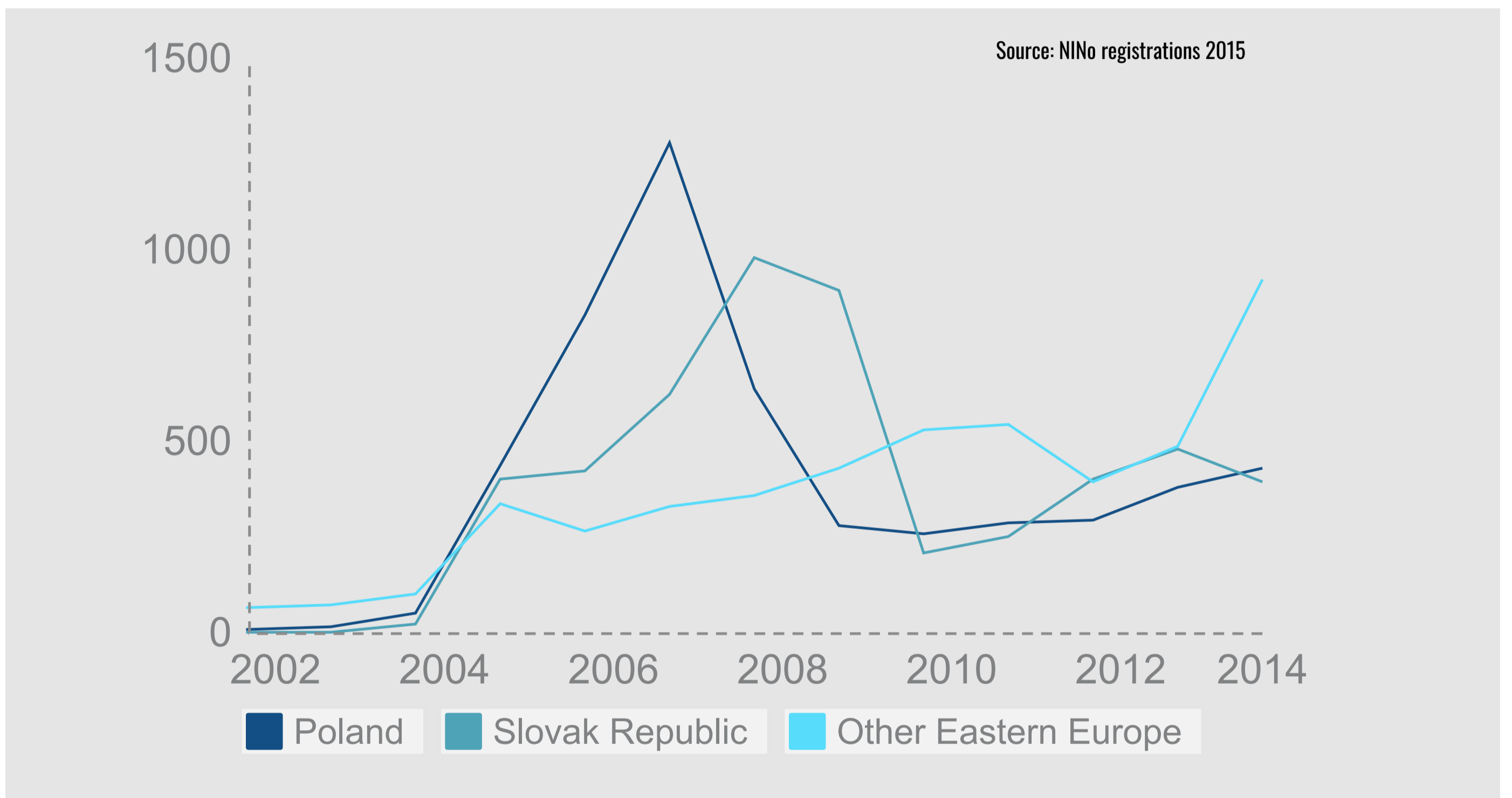
Sheffield residents born in EU accession countries Source: Census 2011

12,716

NINo registrations in Sheffield, from EU Accession Countries since 2004 Source: NINo registrations 2015

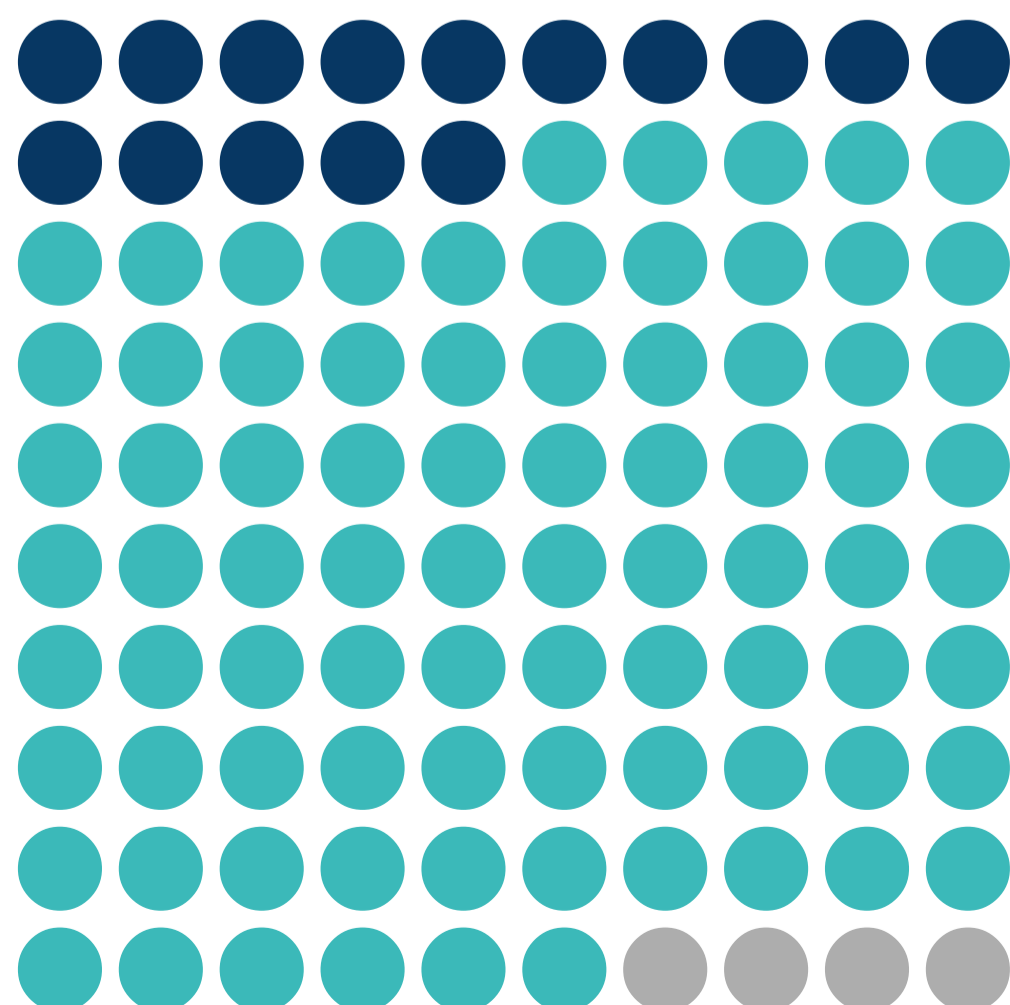
-22%

EU Accession country migration peaked in 2007 with more than two thousand NINo registrations, and fell by 40% until 2013. This figure rose again in 2014 due to an increase in Romanian and Bulgarian NINo registrations Source: NINo registrations 2015



51%

49%



15%
18% all persons

Under 16s

81%
66% all persons

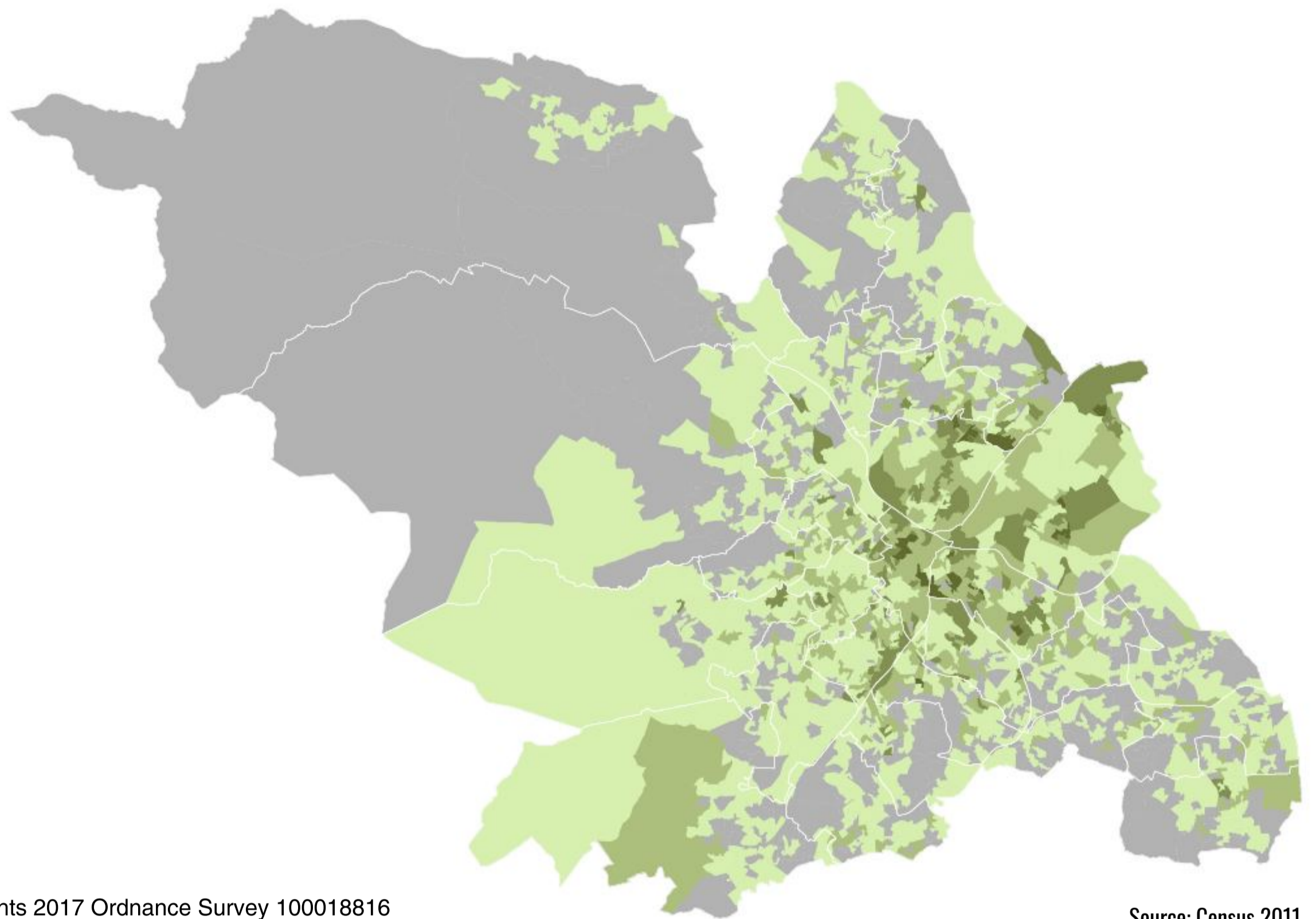
Working age

4%
16% all persons

65 and over

Source: Census 2011

WHERE DOES THE COMMUNITY LIVE?



36%

Poverty and Deprivation

Over a third of people in Sheffield who were born in EU Ascension countries live in areas that are amongst the 10% most deprived in the country. This is above the citywide average of 21%

Source: DCLG 2015

Top 5 EU Accession born ward populations*:

- 1 Burngreave: 887 (3%)
- 2 City: 632 (3%)
- 3 Darnall: 647 (3%)
- 4 Manor Castle: 623 (3%)
- 5 Nether Edge & Sharrow: 395 (2%)





LANGUAGE AND NATIONALITY

LANGUAGE

The 2011 Census shows that 5,741 residents in Sheffield speak an Eastern European dialect as their main language. Polish was the most common, with 2,611 speakers, followed by Slovak (1,244) and Czech (318)

Source: Census 2011

Slovak was the most requested language from Sheffield Council's Translation and Interpretation service in 2012/13, with 1,732 face-to-face and telephone requests. This is nearly three times as many as the 2nd most requested language, Arabic. Czech (6th) and Hungarian (10th) were also in the top ten most requested languages in 2012/13. These figures do not correspond with the census figures, as one person can make multiple requests for interpretations from the council, whereas the census data relates to an individual speaking a language.

Source: SCC Customer Services 2015

Slovak is also the main language of 1,769 pupils in Sheffield schools, the 4th most common main language, other than English. Additionally, Polish was the 7th most common (502 speakers).

SCC Children's Services 2015

COUNTRY OF BIRTH

6,658

The number of Sheffield residents born in EU accession countries

40%

Most people were aged between 16 and 24 when they arrived in the UK

52%

The majority have lived in the UK since 2004

Source: Census 2011

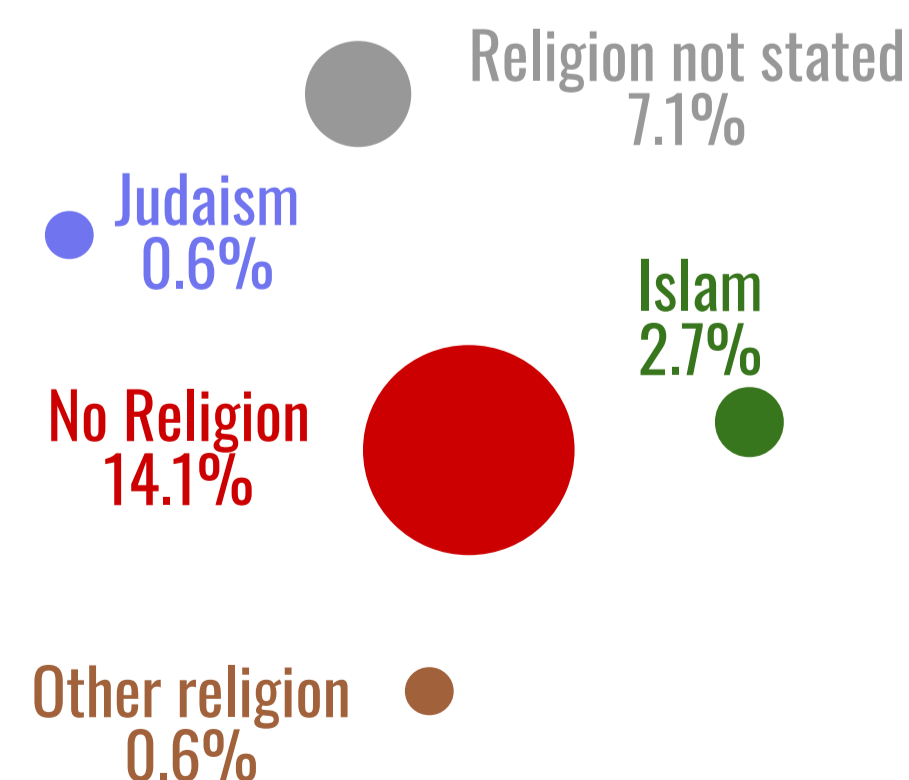
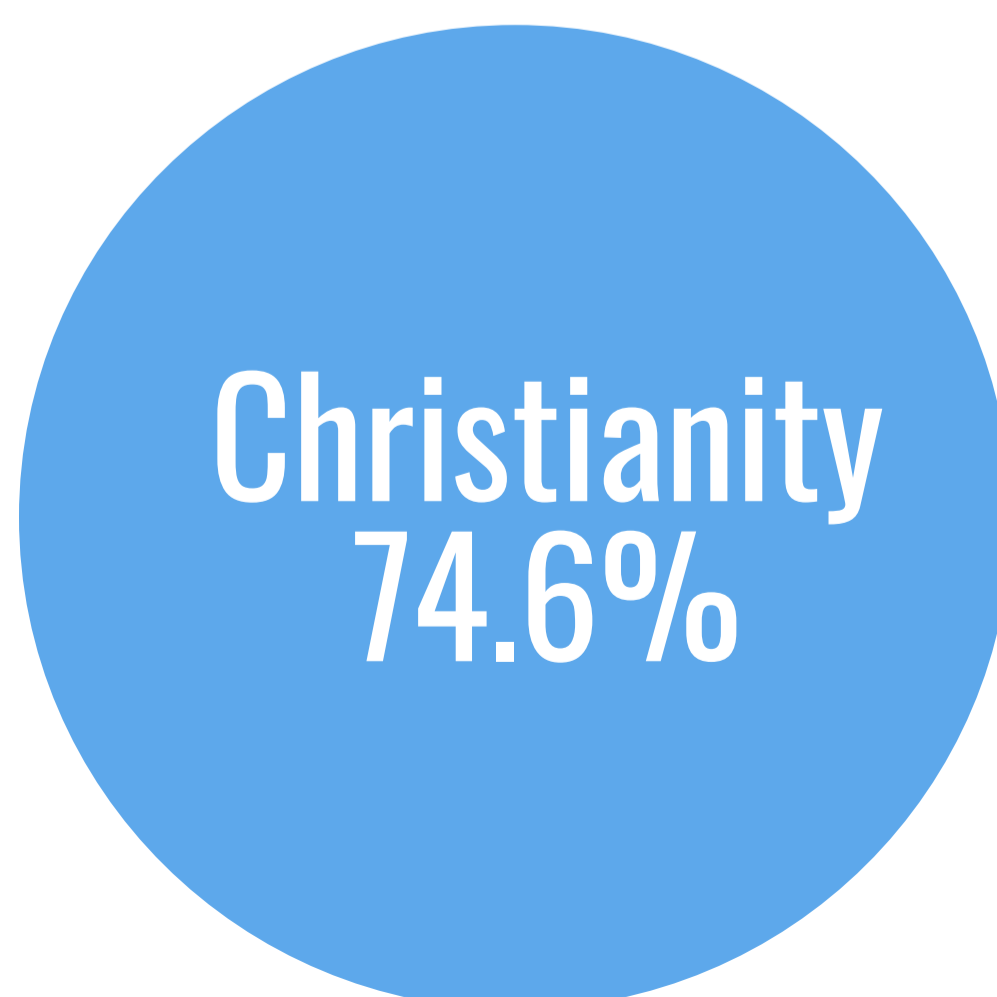


CULTURE AND RELIGION

RELIGION

A list of equality awareness events are available on the Sheffield City Council website :

<http://www.sheffield.gov.uk/content/sheffield/home/your-city-council/equality-events.html>

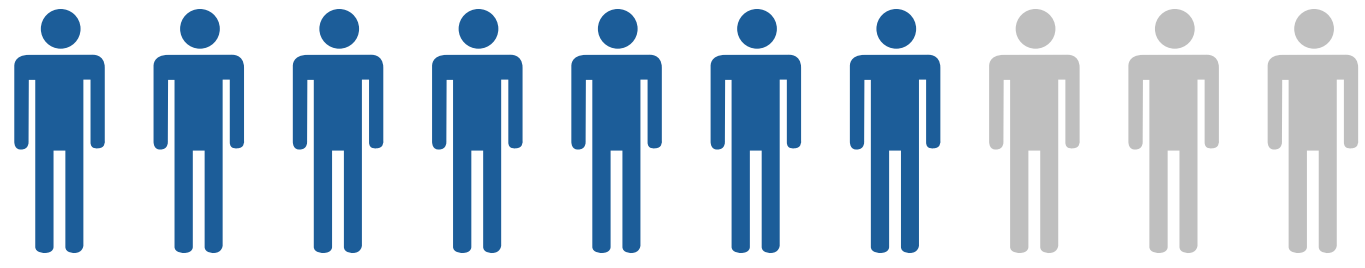


Source: Census 2011

LABOUR MARKET

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

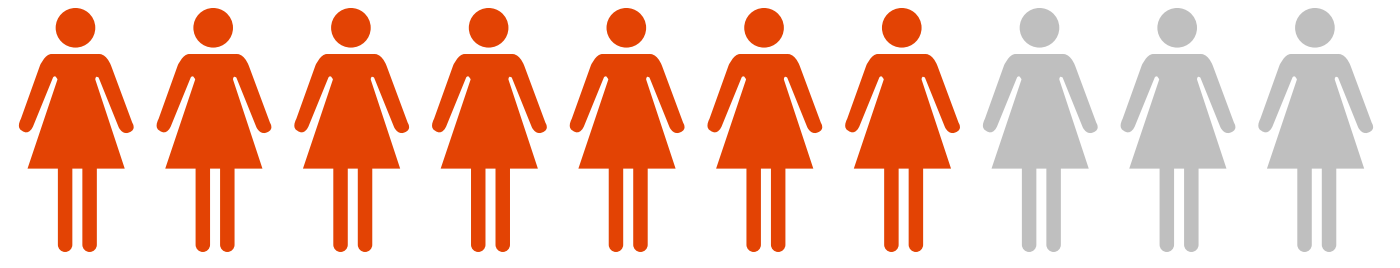
Males



73% Economically Active
65% citywide

27% Economically Inactive
35% citywide

Females



67% Economically Active
65% citywide

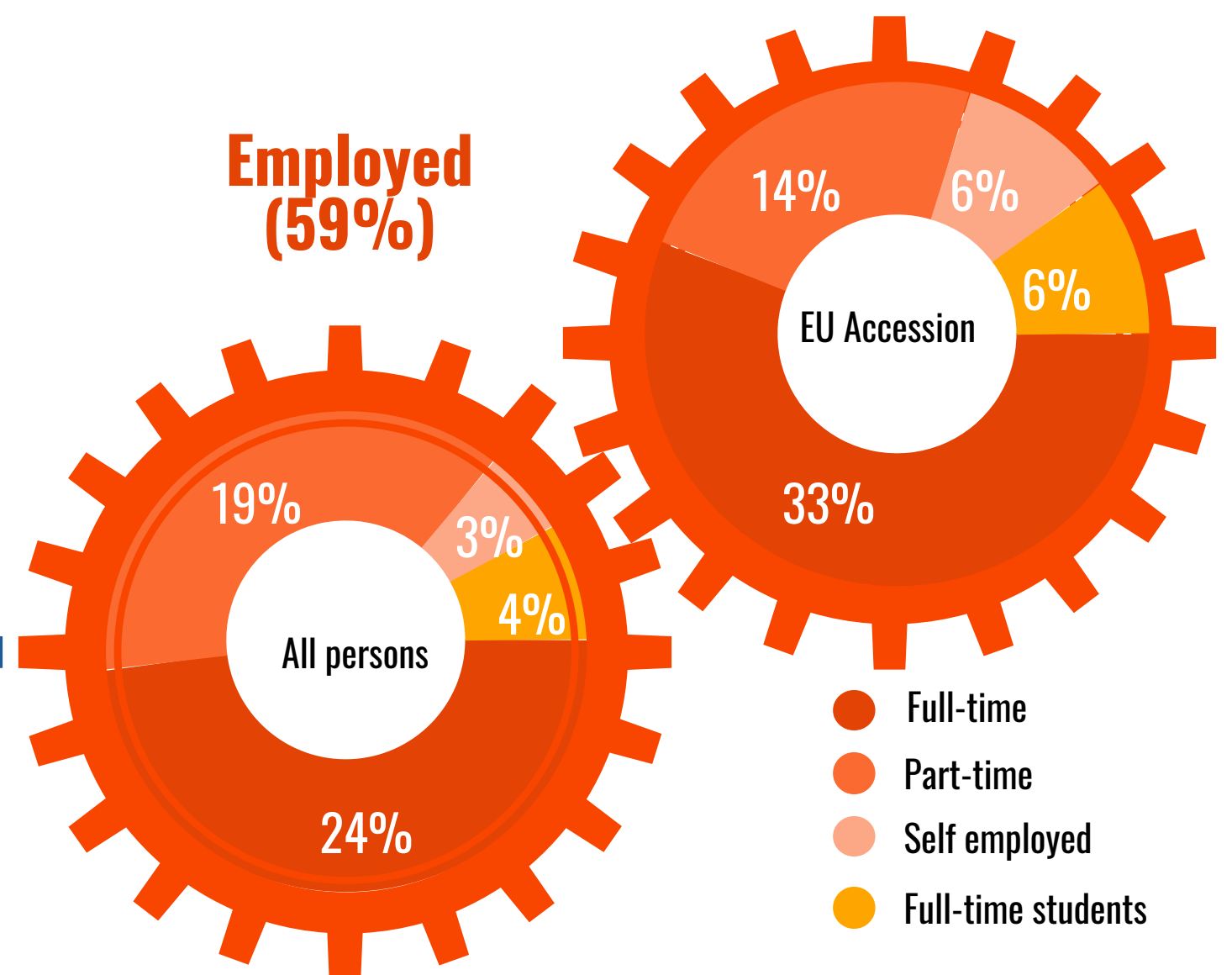
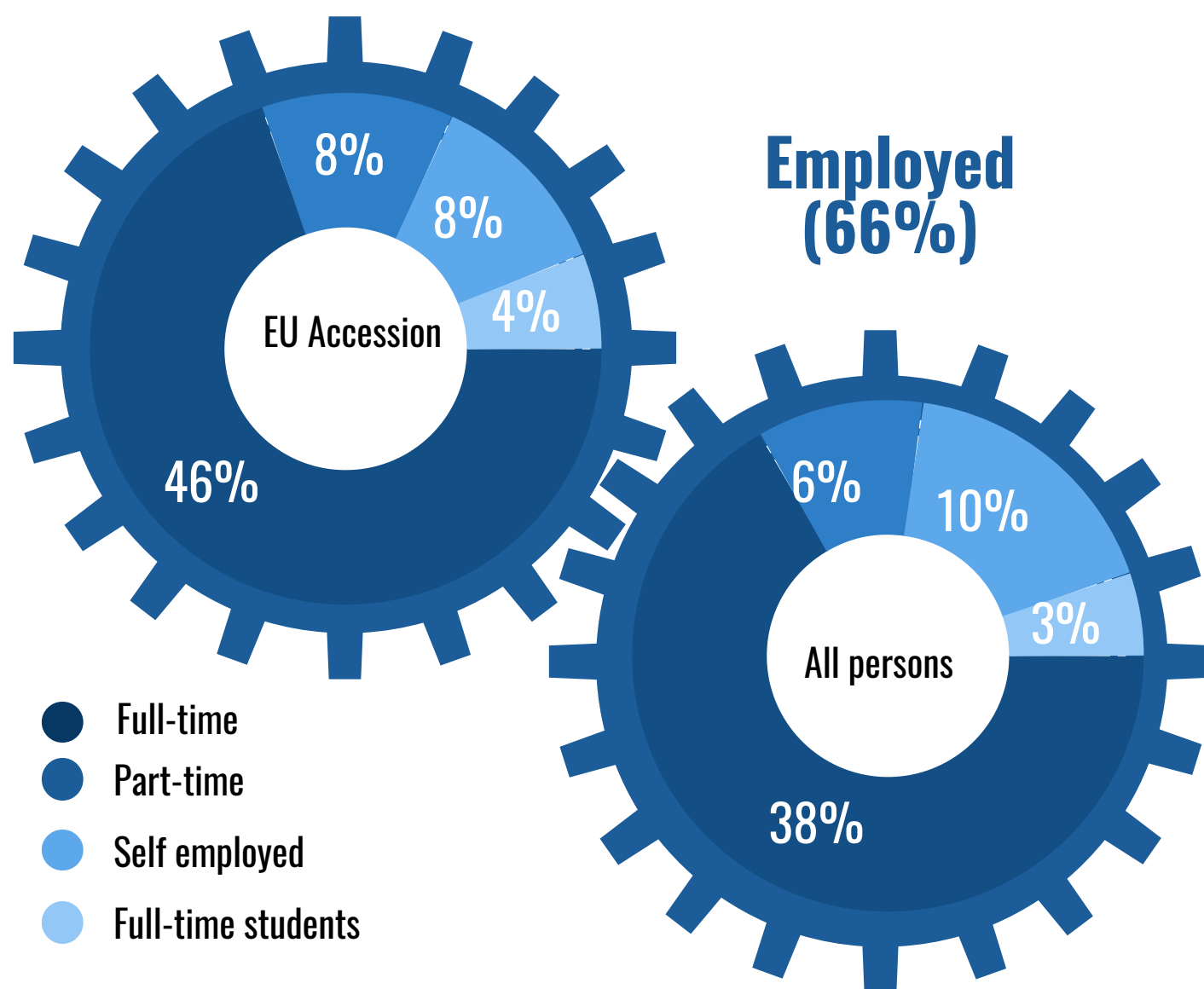
33% Economically Inactive
35% citywide

Economically Inactive (27%)

- 6% Retired
- 18% Full-time students
- 1% Looking after the home or family
- 1% Long-term sick or disabled
- 2% Other

Economically Inactive (33%)

- 4% Retired
- 14% Full-time students
- 10% Looking after the home or family
- 1% Long-term sick or disabled
- 4% Other



7% of EU Accession born males are unemployed compared with 7% citywide

9% of 16-24 year old males are unemployed compared with 14% citywide

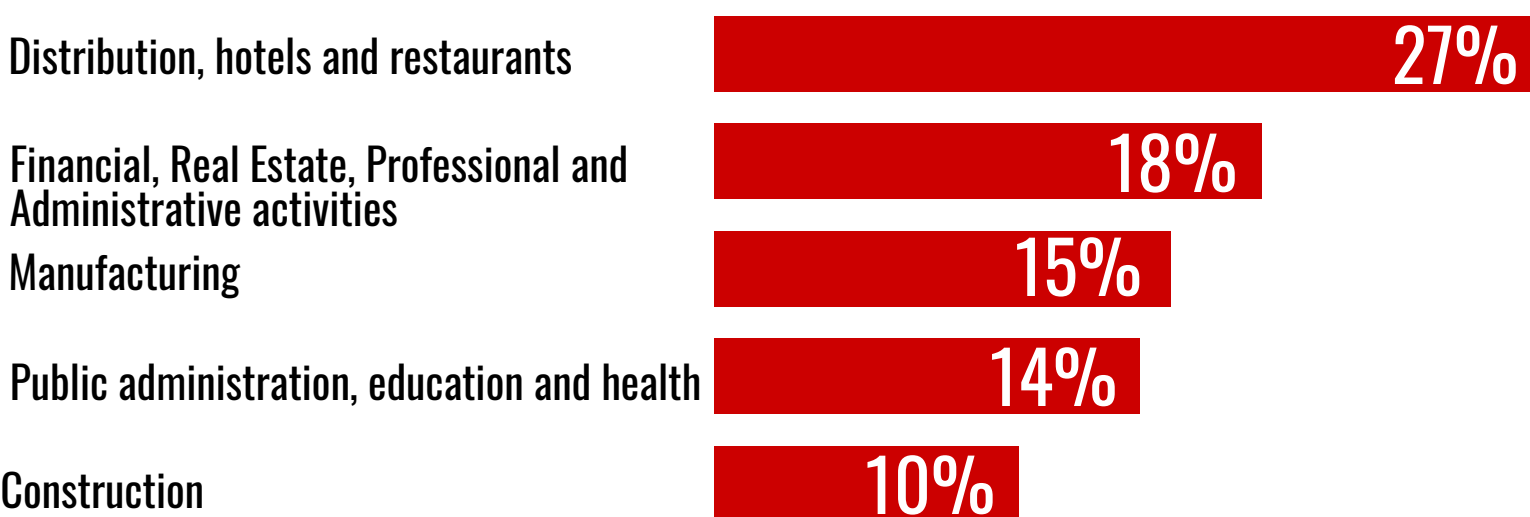
8% of EU Accession born females are unemployed, compared with 4% citywide

10% of 16-24 year old females are unemployed compared with 14% citywide

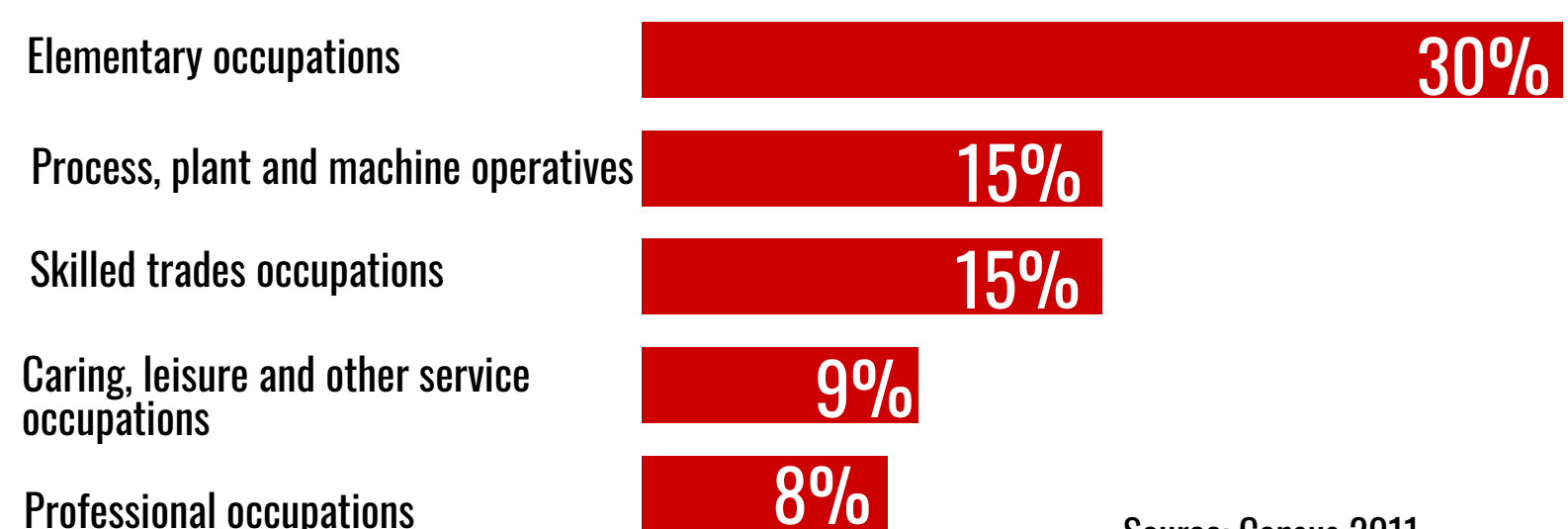
Source: Census 2011

INDUSTRY

Top 5 Industries of Employment



Top 5 Occupations of Employment

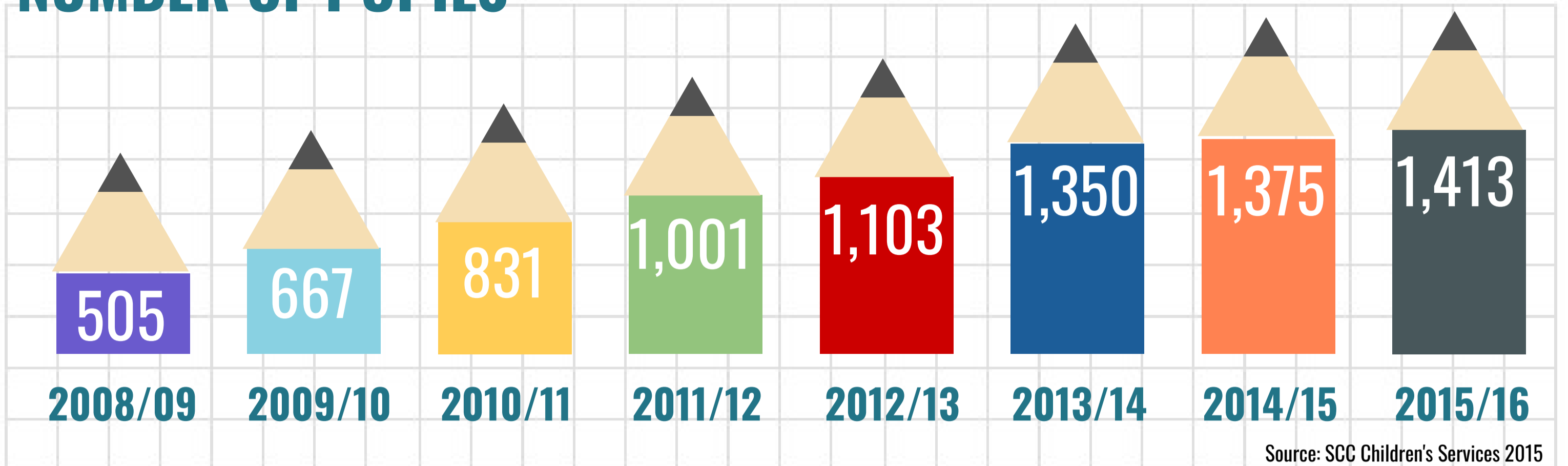


Source: Census 2011

EDUCATION

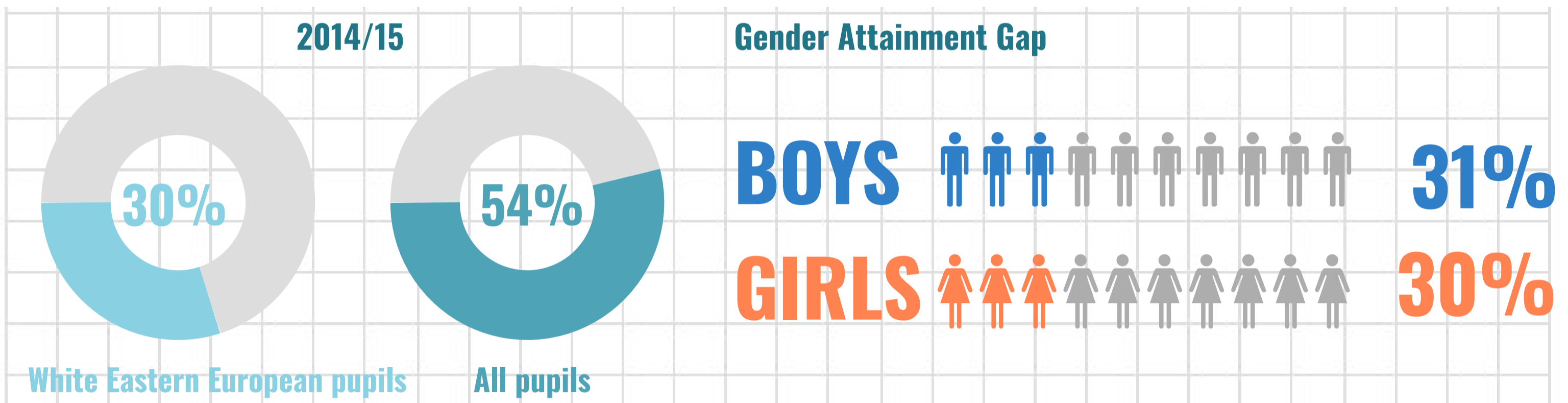
1,413 The number of White Eastern European pupils (years 0-14). This figure has increased by 244% in the last 8 years.

NUMBER OF PUPILS

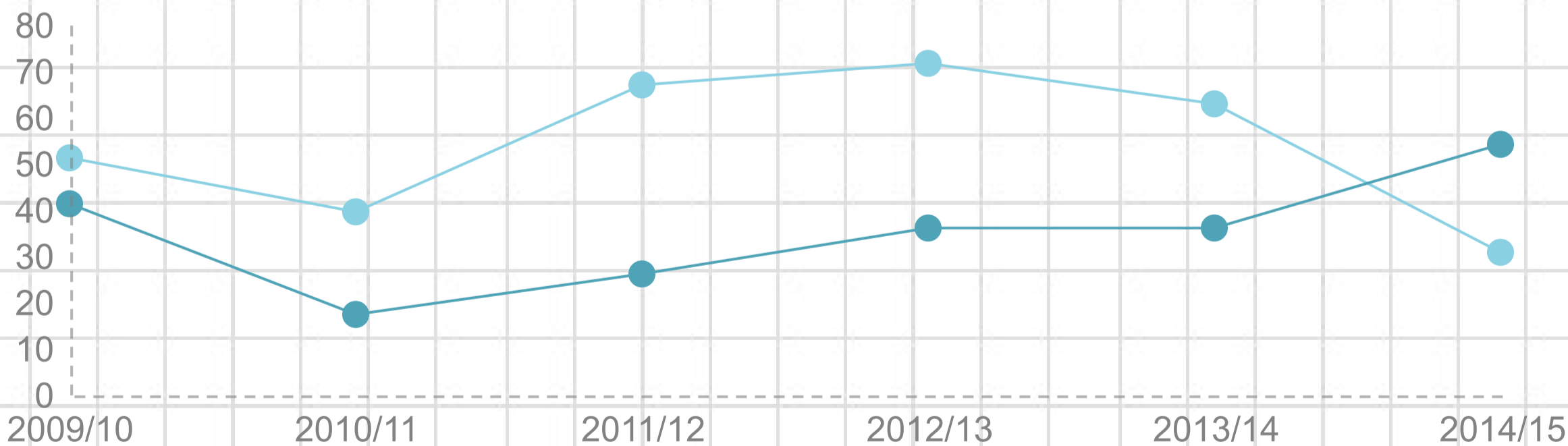


GCSE ATTAINMENT

Proportion of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at A* - C including Maths and English



GCSE Attainment 2004/05 - 2014/15



-21%

White Eastern European attainment has decreased in the last 6 years, compared with a growth of 13% for all pupils in that time

● White Eastern European pupils ● All pupils

Source: SCC Children's Services 2015

PERSISTENT ABSENSES

13%

White Eastern European pupils

5%

All pupils

-14%

Change in the last 7 years, -4% citywide

FIXED TERM EXCLUSIONS (SECONDARY)

13%

White Eastern European pupils

7%

All pupils

+1%

Change in the last 7 years, -1% citywide

Source: SCC Children's Services 2015

POST-16 EDUCATION

16%

The proportion of adults born in EU Accession Countries with no formal qualifications is below the citywide average of 24%

26%

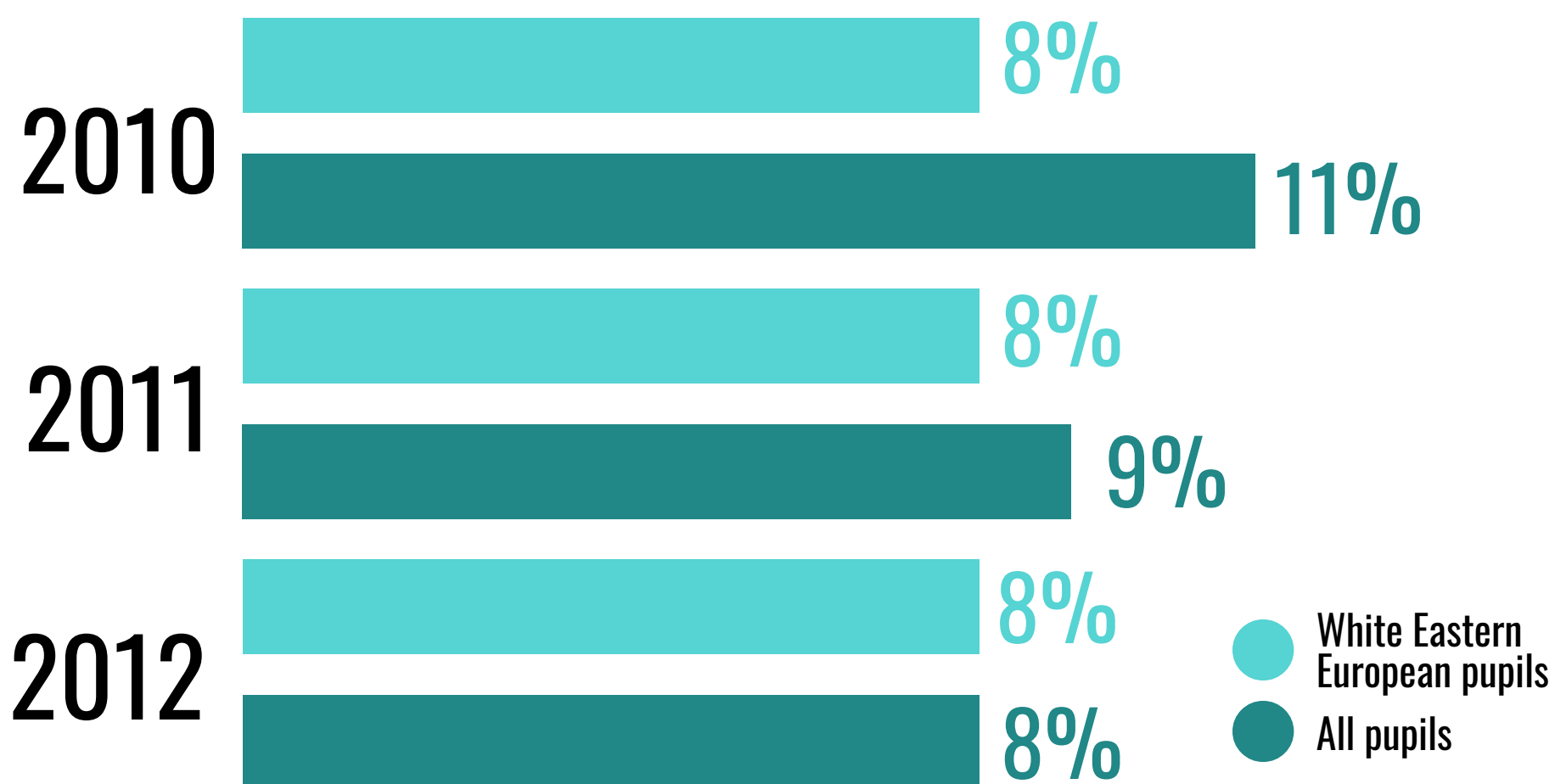
More than a quarter of those born in EU Accession Countries are qualified at level 4 and above, (including Higher Education Certificates and professional diplomas), the same as the citywide average

Source: 2011 Census

Not in Employment Education or Training

8%

The proportion of White Eastern European 16 to 19 year olds categorised as NEET

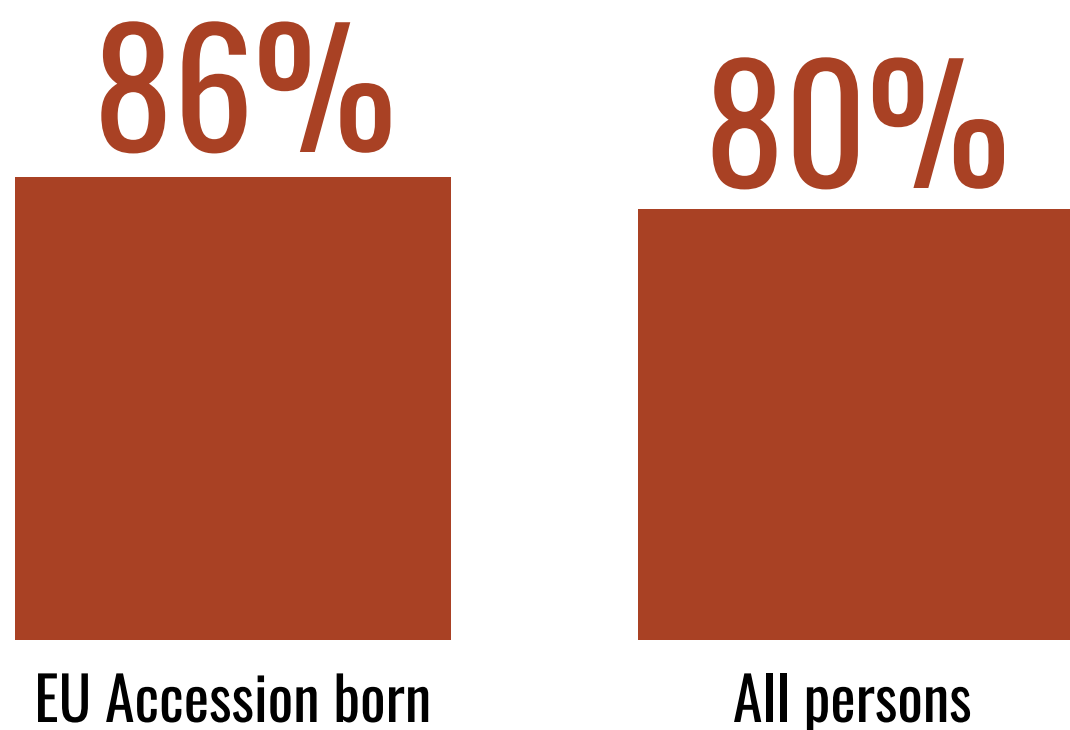


Source: SCC Children's Services 2015

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

GENERAL HEALTH

Very good, good or fairly good health



Bad or very bad health



Source: 2011 Census

ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE



A 2007 study by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation found that only a third of Eastern Europeans who were surveyed knew how to register with a GP and less than a fifth knew how the UK health system worked. The majority of those who did have this knowledge received it from friends and family, rather than from their employers. The study reported that this lack of knowledge can result in migrants not using a GP service and resulting in unnecessary and inappropriate use of hospitals and accident and emergency facilities.

Source: Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 2007

HOUSING

PRIVATE RENTED SECTOR



Whilst there are no official figures that regularly identify housing trends amongst migrants. It is understood that the majority of new migrants, including those from Eastern Europe, are more likely to use the Private Rented Sector (PRS) than any other form of housing. The Labour Force Survey (ONS), for example, suggests around three quarters of all new migrants are in the PRS. Other one-off studies suggest figures ranging from 76% to 92%.

This can also put a strain on the PRS, when coupled with the fact that currently fewer people nationwide are able to afford a mortgage and to buy a house. There are also issues around the quality of living conditions that migrants are experiencing, particularly in a sector that is more difficult to regulate.

Sources: Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 2012

OVERCROWDING

A study by the Migration Impacts Forum in 2008 found that 90% of Eastern European migrants who had arrived in the UK in the last two years, and were living in the Private Rented Sector (PRS), accepted poor and overcrowded conditions. More recently, a 2012 report by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation stated that many migrants thought this issue was less important than their choices around work and income, particularly if they were single migrants who viewed their stay in the UK, and the PRS, as temporary.

Sources: Migration Impacts Forum 2008; Joseph Rowntree Foundation 2012

COMMUNITY ACTIVITY

A list of organisations, including contact details, is available from the Sheffield Directory website www.sheffielddirectory.org.uk

Sheffield Directory is managed by Sheffield City Council. Whilst every effort is made to ensure accuracy, Sheffield City Council cannot accept responsibility for, any errors or omissions. Please note that the inclusion of any group in this report does not mean they have been vetted or recommended by Sheffield City Council.

SOURCES

Census 2001 – 2011, Office of National Statistics
DCLG 2015, Indices of Deprivation, Department for Communities and Local Government
Joseph Rowntree Foundation 2012, UK migrants and the private rented sector
Joseph Rowntree Foundation 2007, The Experiences of Central and East European Migrants in the UK
Migration Impacts Forum 2008, Department for Communities and Local Government
NINo Registrations 2015, Department for Work and Pensions
Runnymede 2012, Sheffield Migration Stories
Sheffield City Council Children's Service 2015

This profile is part of a series of profiles about different communities in Sheffield:

www.sheffield.gov.uk

Produced by Performance and Research Team, Sheffield City Council

