

Research and Policy Briefing No. 1

Life after Migration: Opportunities and Challenges for Young Europeans in Britain

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What this briefing is about and why we have produced it

This Briefing presents interim findings from a survey of almost 1,500 European young people (aged 16-26) living in the UK on their experiences of education, work and plans for the future. This is part of a 3-year ESRC-funded project exploring the post-migration transitions and pathways to citizenship of European migrant youth in the UK (MigYouth). The study is being conducted by researchers at the Universities of Glasgow, Strathclyde and St Andrews.

Our research aims to understand how young Europeans navigate life after migration and make plans for the future, in the context of UK's withdrawal from the EU ('Brexit') in 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic and other ongoing global challenges.

The number of young people from Europe living in the UK has risen sharply in the past 15 years. Young Europeans are a diverse mix and include international students, 'economic migrants', as well as those who have spent their childhood in the UK, experiencing multiple transitions related to mobility and place, language and education, employment and family life. Many are working, or plan to find work, in the context of precarious and challenging economic conditions, significant changes to immigration laws and residence rights and an increasingly polarised political rhetoric on immigration.

This Briefing is part of the first longitudinal analysis since the Brexit Referendum on how current interlocking crises, such as Brexit, Covid-19 and ongoing conflicts in Ukraine, are impacting the lives of young Europeans from diverse backgrounds. The findings presented in this Briefing will help to inform local authorities, education practitioners, employers and third sector organisations to

improve services and support mechanisms for young people, taking into account their needs and experiences.

How we produced the evidence for this briefing

Young Europeans aged 16 to 26 living in Britain were invited to complete an online survey in Spring 2023. A total of 1,490 young people who self-identified as European completed the survey, sharing experiences on key issues like education, housing, work and health. The survey was promoted through universities, third sector organisations and via a social media recruitment campaign. The next stage in our research is to:

1. Conduct a follow-up survey ('wave two') in 2024 to capture youth transitions across time, by following up with participants from Survey wave one summarised here
2. Interview 80 young people to explore their individual experiences in more depth.

Findings in this Briefing are based on the analysis of survey data from the first wave. Future briefings will present qualitative and longitudinal data.

Please get in touch with us if you'd like more information or to help promote the project.

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Key findings

The main issues to emerge from the survey carried out in the first phase are:

- **Overall, young Europeans report generally high levels of satisfaction with their education and work, less so with the conditions of their housing and the cost of living.** Many young people indicated that they wanted to take full opportunity of settling in the UK long-term, yet there was more widespread discontent with the quality and affordability of life in the UK and the anti-immigration rhetoric and policies that restrict migrant rights and opportunities.
- **Around two thirds of young Europeans in our survey said they feel settled and integrated in Britain, while less than half feel that Britain is their home.** Despite challenges, most young people felt they have rights and a sense of belonging in Britain, with fewer feeling valued and that Britain was their 'home'. Qualitative data revealed local or regional attachments to place were stronger than national attachments. This was particularly the case in urban centres like Glasgow and London, and in the devolved administrations of Scotland and Wales.
- **Over a third of young Europeans in our survey said they have experienced prejudice, more than one in four have experienced verbal abuse and discrimination.** Young people cited instances that varied in intensity and ranged from accent prejudice, national stereotyping, bullying at school, discrimination at work and gender-based violence. Some felt this had become more overt since Brexit and impacts included social anxiety and isolation, worsening mental health and employment disadvantage (e.g. lower wages, temporary contracts, fewer opportunities for career development).

- **Young Europeans living in the UK have been impacted in different ways by the interlocking crises of austerity, Brexit and the Covid-19 pandemic, depending on their circumstances.** Qualitative data suggests that Brexit has exacerbated hostility and racism towards some young people, and produced new experiences of precarity for some. Job insecurity, visa status and financial uncertainty were cited as key concerns with a broader (existential) anxiety over the future for some, including among young Ukrainians in the context of the war in Ukraine.

Survey respondents – Our Key Data¹

- Over half of respondents were aged between 24-26.
- Two thirds identified as female.
- Almost 90% identified as White.
- Most respondents did not identify with a religion, whilst a third identified as Christian.
- The highest numbers of respondents were originally from Poland and Romania. This reflects the main two groups of EU migrants in the UK.
- Some respondents were born in non-EU countries but self-identified as Europeans. These tended to have EU passports and/or had lived in other EU countries.
- The majority of respondents had moved to the UK since 2016, one in three arriving since 2020.
- Almost 50% had EU settled status, nearly a third had EU pre-settled status. Only 6% had British citizenship.

¹ See Appendix 1 for full demographic breakdown of sample.

1: Young Europeans in Britain – a snapshot from key datasets

To begin, it is useful to briefly review the key messages from bigger UK-wide surveys to help contextualise our survey findings.

2021 Census for England and Wales

The Census provides a comprehensive overview of key demographic characteristics of the UK population.

- According to the **2021 Census**, there were 7.3 million non-UK born residents in England and Wales, half of which were EU-born. This is more than double the number of EU-born residents since 2001, due in part to the accession of Eastern and Central European states to the EU and the expansion of International Student Mobility.
- Almost half a million were aged between 16 and 24, constituting 7% of the overall 16-24 population² of England and Wales.
- **Two key groups** of young Europeans are identified – **full-time students** and those in **low paid work**. This suggests that despite Brexit, numbers of students are still fairly high.
- Census 2021 data shows young Europeans are overrepresented at both ends of the education hierarchy, being more likely to be educated to degree level, but also at greater risk of having no qualifications at all.
- Young Europeans were identified as **more residentially mobile** than the overall 16-24 population of England and Wales and

clustered in private rented sector housing and shared accommodation with over a third living in housing deprivation³.

Understanding Society (UKHLS)

Understanding Society provides a snapshot of **youth transitions** for young people aged 16-26 regardless of nationality for the period 2016-2021.

- There were positive education to employment transitions and stability within employment for four fifths of 16-26 year-olds in this time.
- Negative transitions occurred for a fifth of young people e.g. early instability and lack of progression into work or study for NEET young people and for young carers and those with long term ill health.
- Those leaving school at 16 had an equal chance of going into work or being unemployed.

² This figure includes those who selected 'Other European' (including EU youth and non-EU youth from countries like Albania, Ukraine, Turkey). It does not include British or Irish nationals.

³ The ONS classed a person as living in household deprivation if they lived in accommodation that was overcrowded or shared or that lacked central heating.

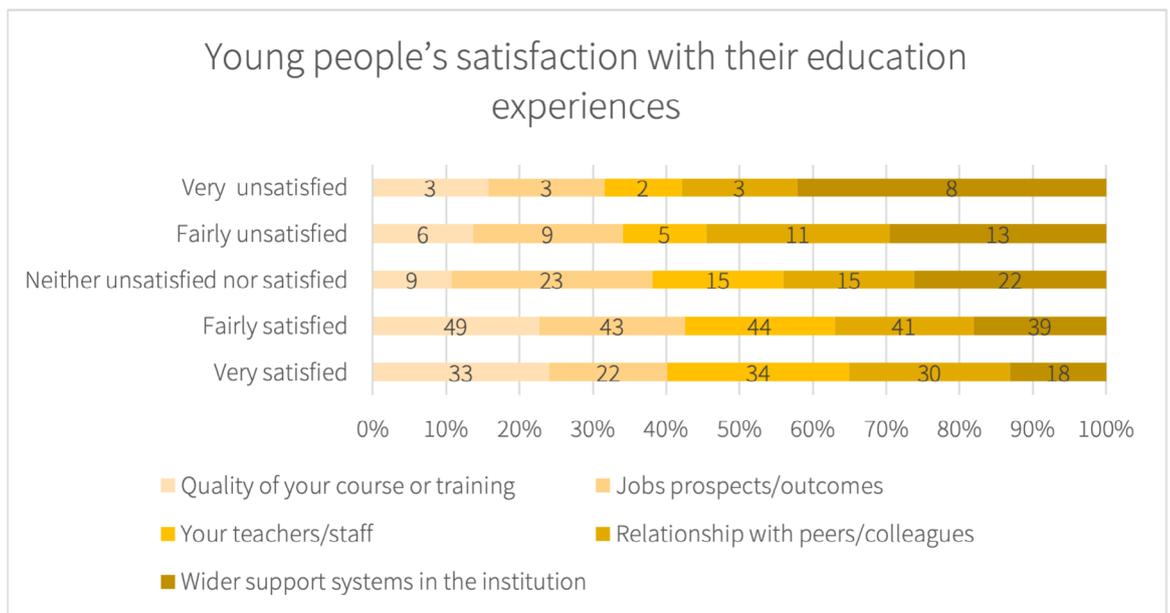
2: Young Europeans’ experiences of education

Almost half of all our respondents were still in education or training (47%), with the majority of those in Higher Education (87%) and others in workplace training/ apprenticeship (5%) or further/ secondary education (7%). This shows a slight overrepresentation of students, although it is in line with the Census 2021 data for England and Wales, which indicated that over half of Europeans aged 16-24 were full-time students. The vast majority of our respondents (80%) had completed A levels and/or further education overseas.

A key takeaway from our survey is the respondents’ **high levels of satisfaction with education in the UK**. A significant majority were either ‘very satisfied’ or ‘satisfied’ with the quality of courses (82%), relationships with teachers (78%) and peers (71%), and job prospects/outcomes (69%). There were slightly lower satisfaction levels with the wider institutional support systems (57%), showing a potential for further enhancement in these areas.

Whilst some young Europeans still in education expressed concerns about their visa status having a negative effect on access to employment after graduation, a majority were hopeful they would find work either within three months of finishing their studies (39%) or between 3 to 6 months (31%). Only a minority (14%) thought it might take up to 12 months to find a job. Qualitative data showed that young people’s plans after study varied, with some wanting to stay and others considering return or onward migration. Furthermore, when asked about plans for the future, 11% indicated they wanted to move abroad in the next 12 months. Brexit appeared to have an impact for some on plans to stay in the UK as highlighted on the next page. This was largely connected to the financial and emotional costs of obtaining visas and anticipated challenges of career progression. Other social and cultural factors also played a role, such as anticipating a poorer quality of life and/or hostility towards migrants in British society.

Figure 2. Young people’s satisfaction with their education experiences (N=714 (min)–722 (max)*)
*N varies as number of valid responses fluctuated across this multiple-choice question



Young people’s plans after study

‘Brexit makes it harder for me to stay in the UK after my studies and it costs a lot to pay for a visa.’
(Woman, 20, Hungarian)

‘Brexit decreases the likelihood I will stay in the UK after graduation.’ (Woman, 24, German)

‘When I moved to the UK, I was planning on finishing my studies here...but after experiencing life here, I am very ready and excited to move somewhere else. I am looking at jobs primarily outside of the UK, in other European countries that welcome people.’
(Woman, 22, Romanian)

We also asked young people who they would ask for advice when planning for the future. Most referred to their partners (73%) as a key source of advice, their friends (53%) and their siblings (40%), with only 15% seeking advice from teachers.

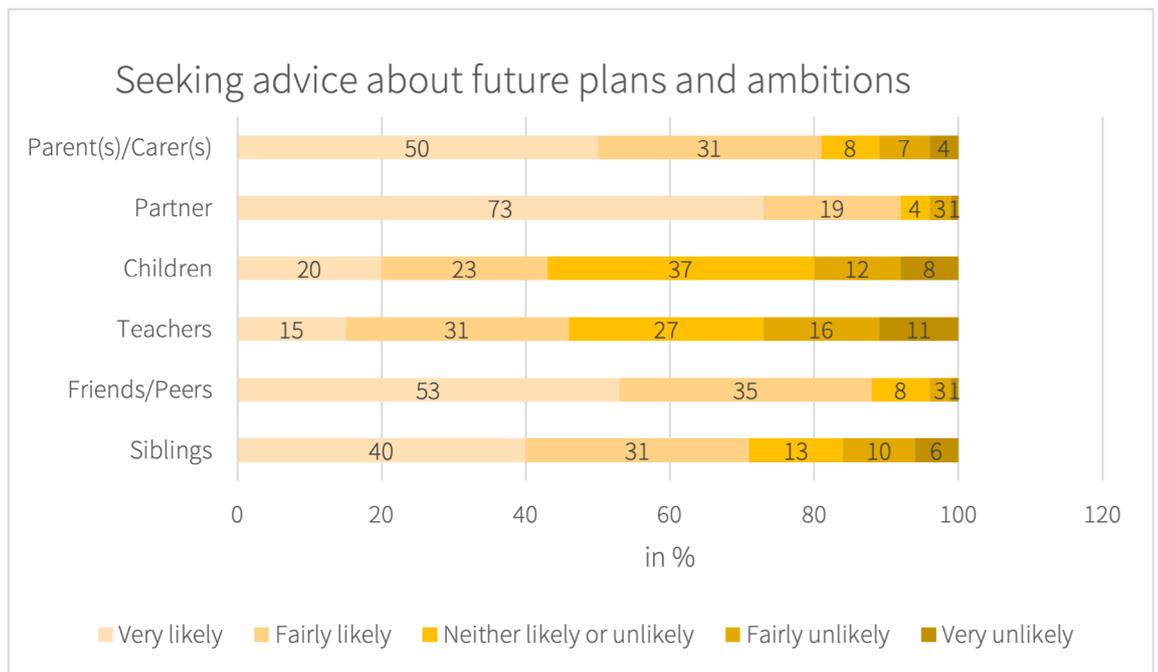


Figure 3. From whom young Europeans seek advice about future plans and ambitions (N=880 (min)-1206 (max)*)

3: Young Europeans’ employment prospects and work conditions post-Brexit

Most respondents were in employment (93%), including those who were also studying. Out of 1,376 respondents, 49% worked full-time, 21% part-time and 4% were self-employed. Our sample is overrepresented by those in work and consists of more young people in higher socio-economic status than the census average.

We asked participants to identify the type of employment they worked in. Almost half (44%) occupy higher and lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations (see Figure 4). This figure exceeds the 2021 Census data which indicated that just 26% of young Europeans (16-24) are in these positions, compared with 31% of the general 16-24 population⁴. According to Census data, young Europeans are slightly under-represented in higher skilled and higher paid jobs, whilst our survey over-represents this group.

⁴ This calculation excludes full time students and those not in work.

We asked young people how satisfied they were with their job at the time of the survey. Overall, there were high levels of satisfaction with the **type of work** they do (71%) their **job security** (57%) A majority were also ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with **opportunities to progress** (57%), opportunities for **flexible working** (69%), their **commute to work** (58%), their **managers** (71%) and **colleagues** (76%). Fewer than half, however, were satisfied with their **income** (49%) and in-work **benefits** (42%), potentially linked to rising cost of living. Most planned to stay in their jobs, although almost a quarter (23%) of employed respondents plan to leave their employment within the next six months.

When asked what makes finding a job difficult, almost one in four (24%) indicated lack of **training** as a key barrier. Others said there was a lack of paid work in their local area (15%) and a lack of flexible working options (14%). Other barriers noted in qualitative responses included lack of time to look for work, lack of potential visa sponsors, perceived lower value of non-UK qualifications, the competitiveness of the job market, or their other responsibilities, like caring duties or studying.

Respondents’ occupations by NS-SEC classification

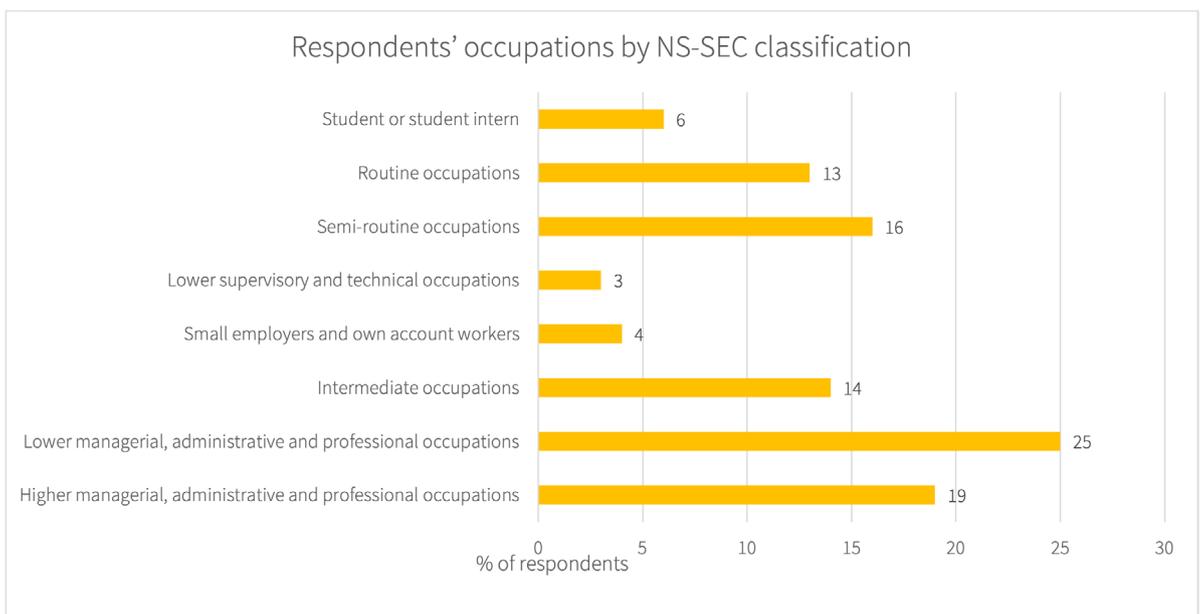


Figure 4. Respondents’ occupations by NS-SEC classification (N=984)
*N varies as number of valid responses fluctuated across this multiple-choice question

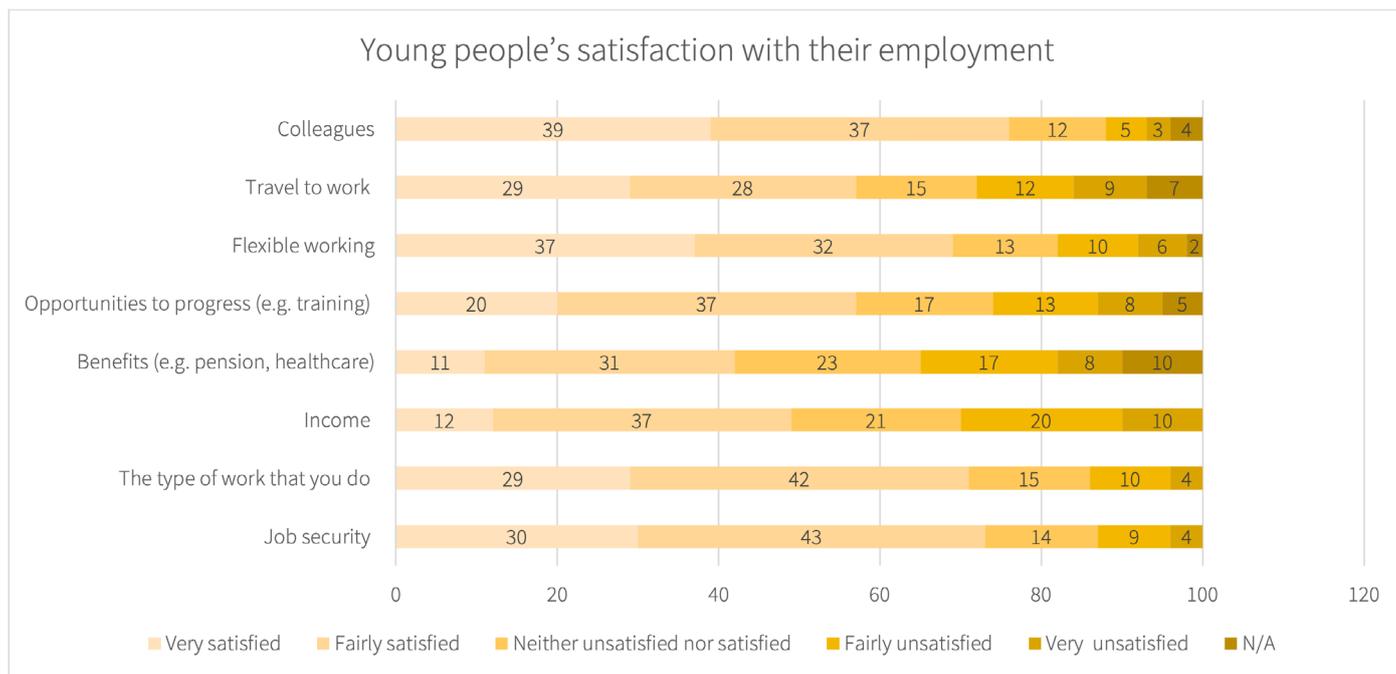


Figure 5. Young people's satisfaction with their employment (N=1002 (min)–1008 (max)*)
 *N varies as number of valid responses fluctuated across this multiple-choice question.

Barriers to Work

'It is very difficult to find employment. I feel that my previous work experience, my degrees and achievements, such as winning important scholarships, are not valued since I gained/achieved them in Germany, not in the UK. I know that it would be much easier for me to find a job in Germany. Also, the salary paid at entry level in the UK is much lower. I am worried about how I will make ends meet. Moreover, I am concerned about my visa. Since I had to return to Germany to finish my BA, I am not sure if I can transition from pre-settled to settled status. This makes finding employment that might sponsor me even more important.' (Woman, 26, German Guatemalan)

'Brexit made it extremely hard to change jobs making the job market inaccessible. The main thing driving talent from Europe to the UK was the job opportunities and career growth. With that now lacking I don't see why people would keep coming to live here which will be a huge loss for the UK.' (Man, 26, Italian)

'Difficulty in switching jobs with a worker visa, need to go through the sponsorship process all over again which was quite costly and painful.' (Man, 21, Polish)

4: Young Europeans and the cost of living

The cost of living increased distinctly across the UK between 2021 and 2024, including increased rent, food prices, and transport costs. This can put significant financial strain on young people, particularly those with limited resources, to cover basic needs and save for the future (Smith, 2023). Whilst over half of respondents were relatively unaffected by the cost of living, a significant minority (42%) indicated a negative impact on their lives. Key issues ranged from affording basic living costs to an inability to save money for longer term financial security.

A key issue emerging from this is the **affordability of housing**, which appears to be a significant burden for young migrants. Rental costs have been increasing, making it difficult to find affordable accommodation, potentially leading to overcrowding or substandard living conditions (Farrington-Douglas, 2023). Under half (48%) were satisfied with their living conditions, which has implications for feeling at home in Britain (see also Section 6) and incentivises onward or return migration. For many, however, this may be explained through living in student residences or other temporary, private rented accommodation that could be perceived as less affordable and more crowded. This also aligns with the Census data (2021) that shows higher proportions of young Europeans in private rented sector and in shared accommodation.

Effects of the cost of living crisis

'With the current cost of living crisis, it's difficult to accept that working full time, I am struggling to save up for a deposit for a house in the UK. Most of my pay cheque goes on rent and bills.' (Woman, 26, Polish)

'The cost-of-living crisis has meant that I am thinking much more about savings and the possible impacts of living within the UK. It also means that I am more worried about my employment.' (Woman, 24, Danish)

'The city where I live just now is really short on accommodation. It's really hard to find a decent place to rent, and the living cost crisis and the inflation of the past couple of years have made it even harder to find something affordable.' (Woman, 23, Greek)

5: Young Europeans' experiences of prejudice, racism and discrimination

A significant concern emerging from our research is how **widespread experiences of prejudice, racism, discrimination and abuse** were among young Europeans. This aligns with findings from previous research on Eastern European young people in Brexit Britain (Sime et al., 2017). Over a third said they had experienced prejudice (39%) and about one in four respondents said they had experienced verbal abuse (28%) and/or discrimination (28%). Others said they had experienced racism (14%) and physical abuse (5%).

Respondents had the option to describe these encounters, if they felt comfortable doing so. In total, 474 of those who encountered prejudice, discrimination and racism shared their experiences. Negative encounters occurred in various aspects of their lives - in education, employment, and public spaces. These included being complained at for speaking a language other than English in public, ridiculed for having a 'foreign' accent, being shouted at and accused of stealing jobs, sexually harassed, denied access to housing and employment, and stereotyping (see highlighted quotes).

Experiences of Prejudice, Racism and Discrimination in Schools and Universities

'In primary school, me and the only other Polish kid had to sit at a table outside the classroom, but we were not given different work from other children. The teacher would also refer to "Poland level" to mean of low ability/intelligence.' (Woman, 24, Polish)

'Xenophobia is rampant in schools, yet teachers don't act on it because of how used everyone is to it... Teachers and students assuming I'm not very smart (especially in English), which greatly affected my school experience. Also, even though I'm Brazilian, my skin is very pale. English students would regularly feel comfortable saying racial slurs such as the n word or p word around me, simply because of my skin colour - and assume that I wouldn't mind...Minority students never even bothered reporting anything, because when they did nothing happened and the abuse only worsened.' (Man, 20, Brazilian-Portuguese)

'Verbal and physical abuse at school from pupils based on nationality. Discrimination by teachers in classroom from teachers due to speaking Polish.' (Man, 25, Polish)

'Have been asked why I don't go home to my own country. Have been asked why I'm studying in the UK are there no universities in Bulgaria. Have been asked if there are no jobs in Bulgaria so I am in the UK. It's been assumed I work a low skilled job by natives. Have been asked why I am so white.' (Woman, 25, Bulgarian)

Negative experiences of prejudice, discrimination and racism are clearly a feature of the lives of young Europeans, and these findings are very concerning. For some, these instances have been shaped by Brexit, Covid-19 pandemic and the increased cost of living, with examples of racist tropes given about ‘stealing jobs’, ‘Brexit means Brexit’ and, as noted by a 25-year-old Italian student: ‘When Covid started in Italy I was in the UK and people would treat me weird because I was Italian’.

The reported impacts of these experiences were multi-faceted and whilst a majority indicated they had little effect on them, others mentioned negative impacts on mental health and inclusion (see table below and highlighted text on following page). Coping with discrimination, racism and prejudice is a personal process, and individuals may employ a combination of strategies that will be explored in greater depth during qualitative interviews in the next stage of research.

Young People’s Reflections of prejudice, racism and discrimination

‘Mentally it (discrimination) made me more nervous, anxious, I feel like I must always be aware of my surroundings.’ (Woman, 25, Lithuanian)

‘I’m no longer able to be friendly by default; I learned to be more hostile towards others.’ (Non-binary, 25, Polish)

‘Made me a lot less social and trusting at the time.’ (Man, 22, Ukrainian)

‘People generally give me a nasty look if I speak Romanian in public (on the phone, for example) and I get told stuff like ‘Go back to your country. I don’t feel like I belong to either my home country or my adopted country at the moment. Maybe it’s because I moved here during the pandemic, but I’ve been feeling very isolated and don’t really have any English friends or support network.’ (Woman, 25, Romanian)

‘After a while started feeling pretty insecure about my abilities and started questioned whether I’d be able to get a job related with my field of study. Also undermined a lot my self-confidence and had direct impact on my mental health as well.’ (Woman, 24, Portuguese)

Effects of prejudice, racism and discrimination on young Europeans	
<p>Psychological and emotional effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased stress and anticipatory anxiety about potential negative encounters or hostile environments Ongoing discrimination contributed to feelings of helplessness and sadness, identity confusion potentially leading to depression Low self-esteem and self-confidence 	<p>Social Isolation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Withdrawal from social activities, community engagement, and friendships due to fear of discrimination Challenges with social connections and access to services and activities
<p>Unfair treatment at work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perceived discrimination in the job market - lack of access to stable, well-paying employment opportunities Income disparities compared to their non-migrant peers, which can lead to discrimination and financial penalties/ insecurity 	<p>Stereotyping and isolation in schools and universities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being stereotyped in negative ways leading to unfair treatment, lower expectations, and discrimination within the educational system. Knock on effects included social isolation from peers due to prejudice or ignorance about their cultural backgrounds

As the quotes reveal, many young people reflected on the mental health impact of these experiences. Relatedly, when asked about their mental and physical health, 61% of those who reported poor mental health had also experienced discrimination. Overall, young people reported good mental health (65%) but about one in three young people said their mental health was either ‘somewhat’ (23%) or ‘very poor’ (11%). By comparison, 80% rated their physical health as ‘excellent’ or ‘good’, with the rest saying their physical health was poor.

These findings correlate with other studies exploring youth mental health where a third of 16–24-year-olds in the UK reported some evidence of anxiety or depression between 2017-18 (ONS, 2020), over a third of undergraduate students surveyed during the pandemic were experiencing a mental health challenge (Accenture, 2021) and 70% of secondary school pupils in England who had experienced racism in school said it impacted their wellbeing (Mind, 2021).

Figure 6. Young people’s experiences of different forms of racial harassment/abuse. (N=1490)
NB: respondents could choose more than one option so %’s do not sum to 100%.

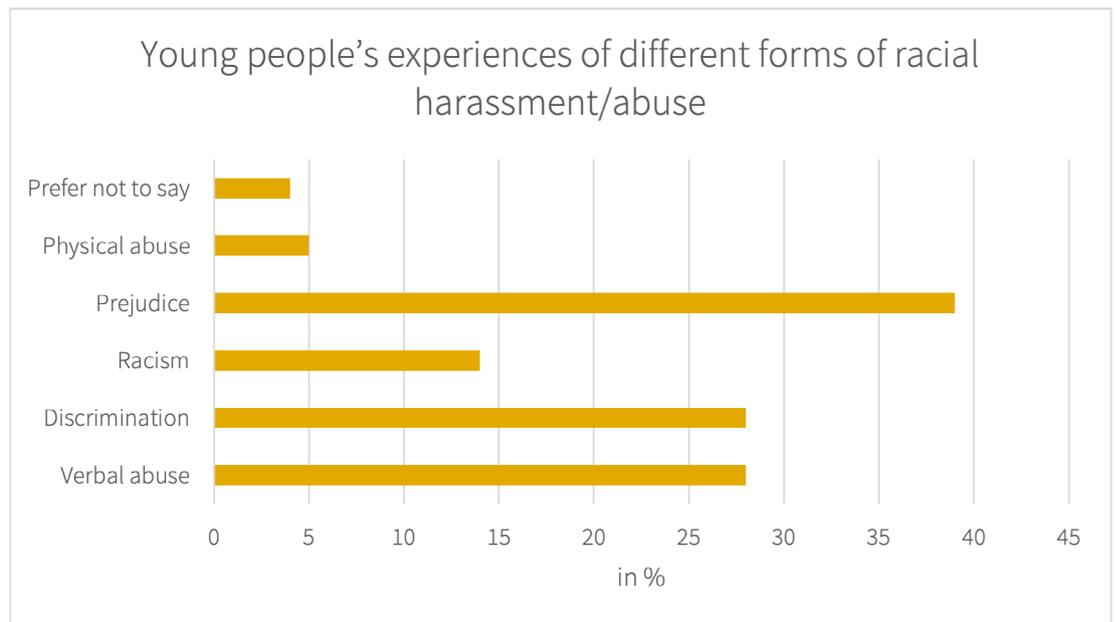
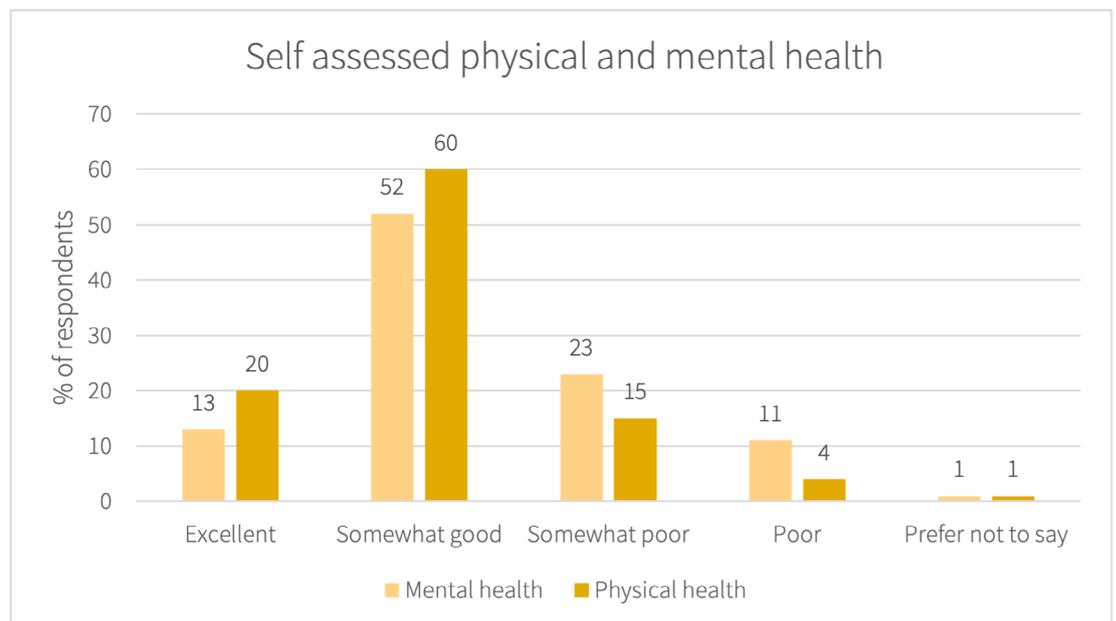


Figure 7. Young people’s self-assessment of their mental and physical health (N=1488)



6. Young Europeans’ attachments and future plans

Despite feelings of uncertainty after Brexit, post-pandemic and the incidents of prejudice and discrimination young people have experienced, the majority of survey respondents (69%) felt settled in Britain, felt they have rights in Britain (70%), feel integrated (64%) and half felt valued (50%). However, less than half (43%) felt that Britain was their ‘home’.

This is a positive finding, yet qualitative data reveals a more nuanced picture with attachment to place more significant at the local and regional level, particularly for devolved administrations. This reflects strategic efforts among devolved governments and local authorities to use resources to counter, where possible, the UK Government’s approach to migration management, which is perceived as more ‘hostile’ (Griffiths and Yeo, 2021).

Attachment to place and belonging

‘London, not Britain, is my home.’ (Male, 26, Slovenian)

‘I definitely don’t feel welcomed in Britain as a whole, but I feel welcome and valued in Scotland, except when it comes to my being trans.’ (Male, 25, French)

‘For me there is a difference between Britain generally and Scotland specifically. I feel more at home in Scotland than Britain as a whole.’ (Female, 24, Finnish)

‘I feel integrated at Uni (Cambridge) but nowhere else in Britain’ (Female, 18, Italian)

In general, high levels of satisfaction were reported for life (74%), work (62%) and education in the UK (75%). A quarter said they would like to continue to

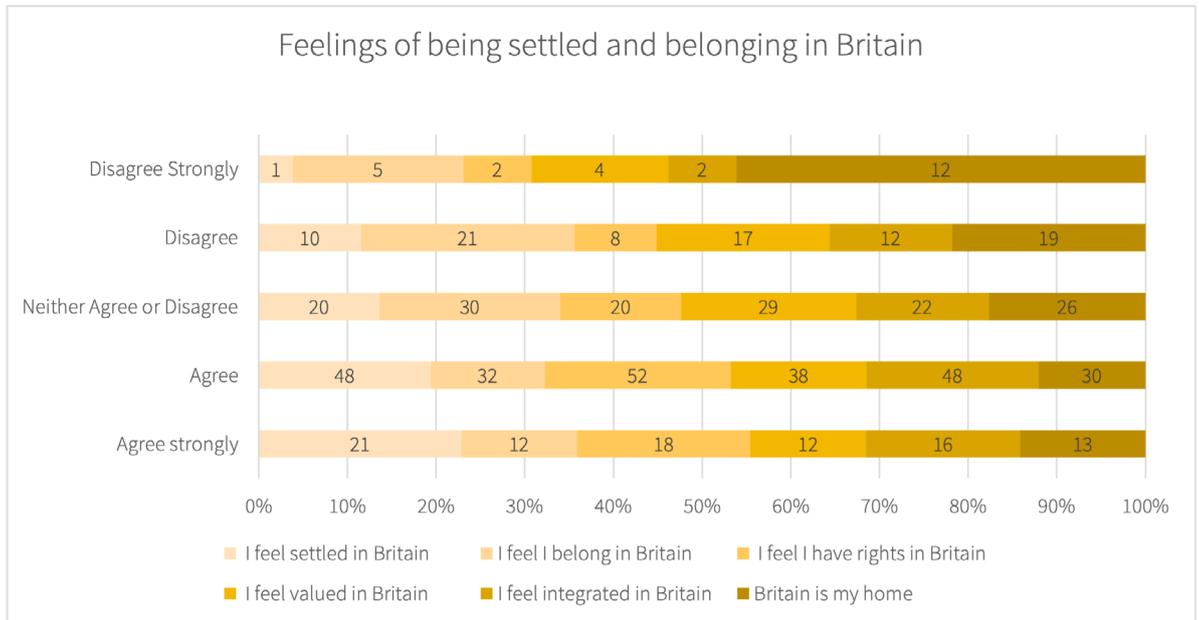


Figure 8. Young people and sense of being settled and belonging in the UK, satisfaction with rights, feeling valued and integrated (N=1424)

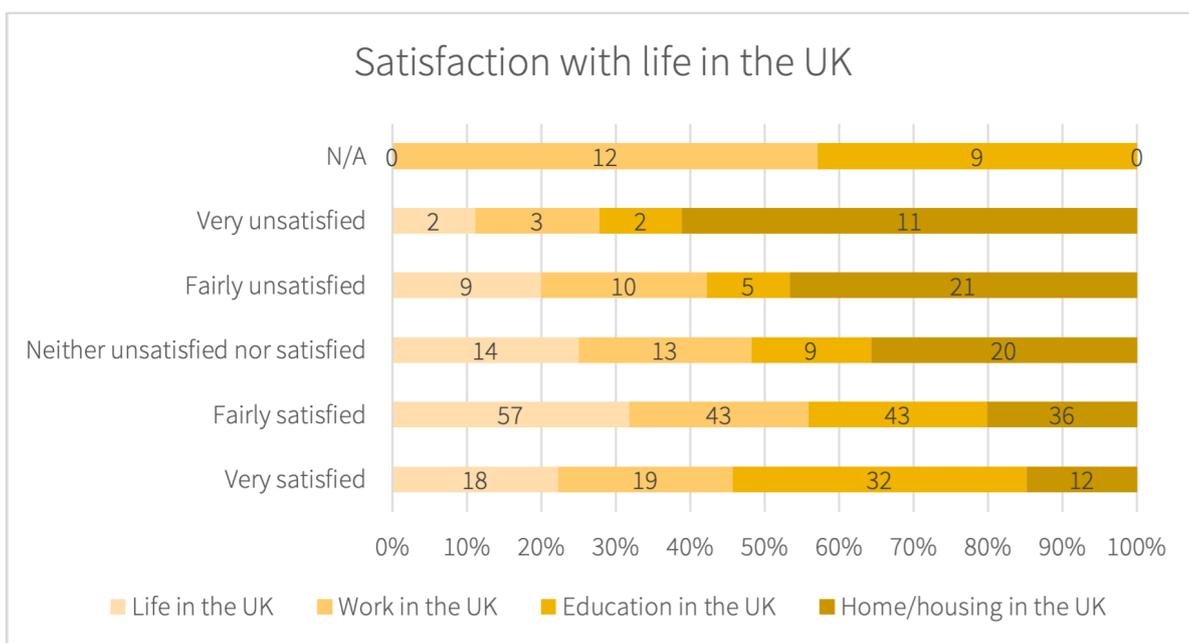


Figure 9. Young people’s level of satisfaction with different aspects of their life (N=1206)

live in the UK for over 10 years, while another third said they were likely to stay only for between 1 to 5 years, with smaller numbers of people planning to remain in the UK for less than a year (8%) or between 6-10 years (12%). About a fifth did not know how long they would be staying or preferred not to say, showing quite varied intentions and a fairly significant minority of those undecided. This correlates with findings from a previous study on Eastern European young people in Brexit Britain (Tyrell et al., 2018).

In qualitative responses, many of those who planned to stay in the UK said they hoped to continue their education or find secure work. Respondents were asked about their anticipated transitions over the next 12 months. Out of 1,490 respondents 12% planned to move abroad; 30% planned to move house within the UK, and 19% planned to finish their university degrees. Only 4% said they were planning to start a family.

Visa-related stress and insecurity can have a significant impact on the capacity to plan for the future, adding an additional layer of uncertainty to the migration experience (Hughes, 2022). Given that many of the young people in our sample had pre-

settled status or were on student/other temporary visas, the insecurity over their immigration status and right to work/access services was a key concern for some. This ‘legal vulnerability’ led to anxiety over future prospects, intensifying existing challenges with job and housing security and adding financial and, sometimes, psychological burdens to young people mentioned in previous research, too (Gilodi et al., 2022).

Planning for the Future

‘...because of Brexit I’m under a very expensive visa which isn’t a safe document, I’m very much at risk of getting deported if I lose my job or if my visa isn’t renewed.’ (Woman, 25, French)

‘Although I feel very well supported and integrated in my day-to-day life, visa regulations (or for me, the EU settlement scheme) continue to cause a lot of anxiety for me because there is a degree of ambiguity/uncertainty (I don’t know if I will get settled status, which worries me)’ (Non-binary, 23, German)

‘Brexit made it harder financially and mentally to try and live in the UK (mentally as in the process to get visas is exhausting).’ (Woman, 23, Italian)

7. Summary

This Briefing has presented early findings from a survey of 1490 young Europeans, aged 16-26, living in Britain. It is clear that overall this group have high levels of satisfaction with their life in the UK, with the UK education system and with their jobs. Given the over-representation of those in higher education and in higher paid work, it is unsurprising that the majority of our sample appear to be doing well. There is, overall, a general optimism for the future prospects and a degree of confidence in the opportunities in the UK labour market.

There are, however, key challenges for a significant minority of young Europeans related to experiences of prejudice, racism and discrimination, and a fairly high proportion of individuals experiencing poor mental health. Drawing out more nuanced evidence from qualitative evidence shows that whilst confidence and resilience is expressed in some parts of our survey, there are also examples of more complex, fractured and insecure narratives. In particular, post-pandemic planning for the future is compromised in part by the legal and bureaucratic vulnerabilities produced by Brexit and living precariously, often with limited financial, political and/or emotional resources. For those already experiencing vulnerability, such as those in housing deprivation or those with poor mental health and/or experiencing discrimination or abuse, this represents an extra burden and a potential space where those most in need fall through the cracks.

The next stage of our research will endeavour to understand these experiences more fully through targeted, in-depth qualitative research in all four nations of the UK.

Next steps

- 1) Qualitative Interviews with young Europeans – we aim to complete 80 interviews with young Europeans from across the UK, with a focus on under-represented groups e.g. vulnerable groups, Ukrainian nationals, those not in education, work or training.
- 2) Survey Phase 2 – One year on from the first survey, young Europeans who participated in this survey will be invited to complete a follow-up survey tracking their key life transitions, experiences and opinions over time. This will be the first longitudinal survey of young Europeans in the UK as they navigate complex legal and political terrain.
- 3) Creative Audio Workshops – we will work collaboratively with young people to produce a series of podcasts on ‘Being a European in Britain’.

About the Project

Post-migration transitions and pathways to citizenship for EU youth in the UK amidst Brexit debates, challenges and anticipations (MigYouth) is a research project funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (grant number ES/V001124/1, 2022-2025).

You can read more about the project at:
<https://www.gla.ac.uk/schools/ges/research/humangeographyresearch/migyouth/>

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Notes on data

Sample criteria: This was a convenience sample, recruited through third sector organisations, universities and a social media campaign. The data could not be weighted due to the absence of existing reliable data on EU nationals in the UK.

References to personal data (e.g. gender identity, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, national identity) are based on self-identification with a range of options.

Quantity of responses vary across questions, hence differing N.

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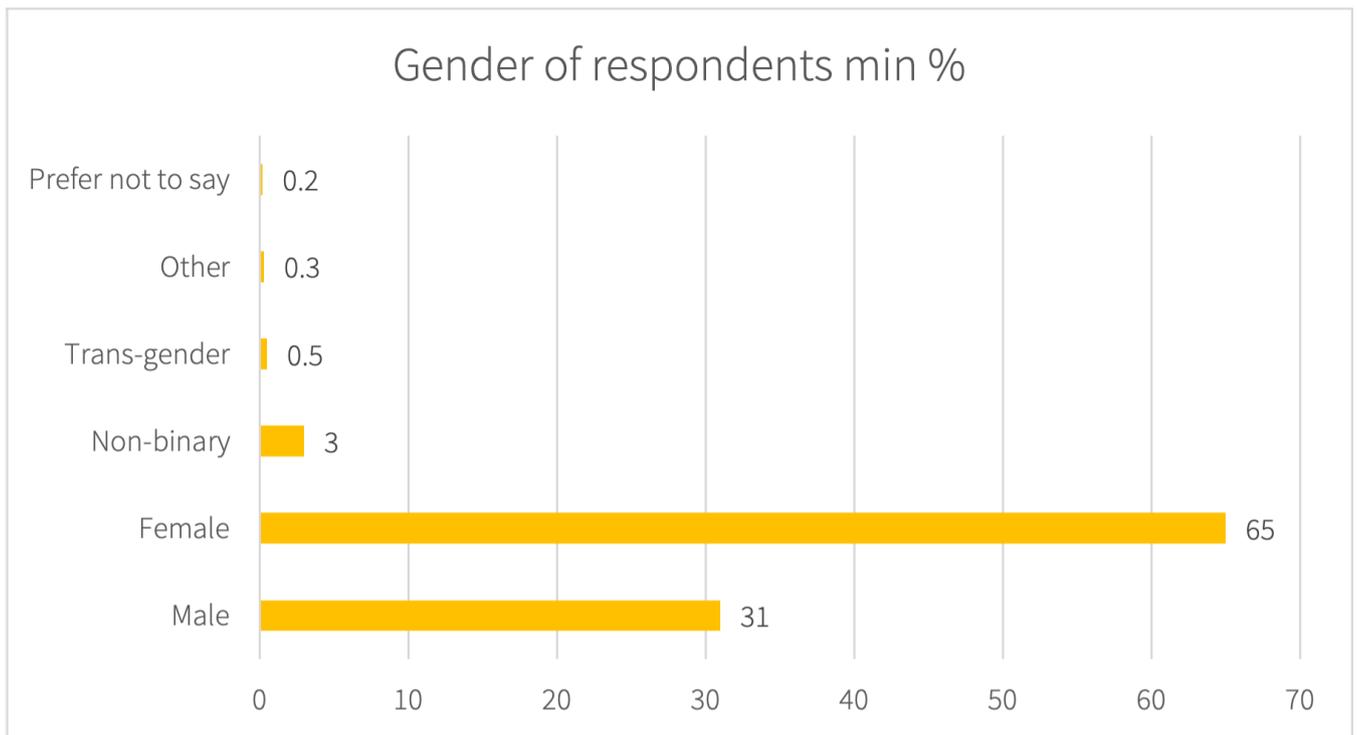
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Appendix: Data Charts and Graphs

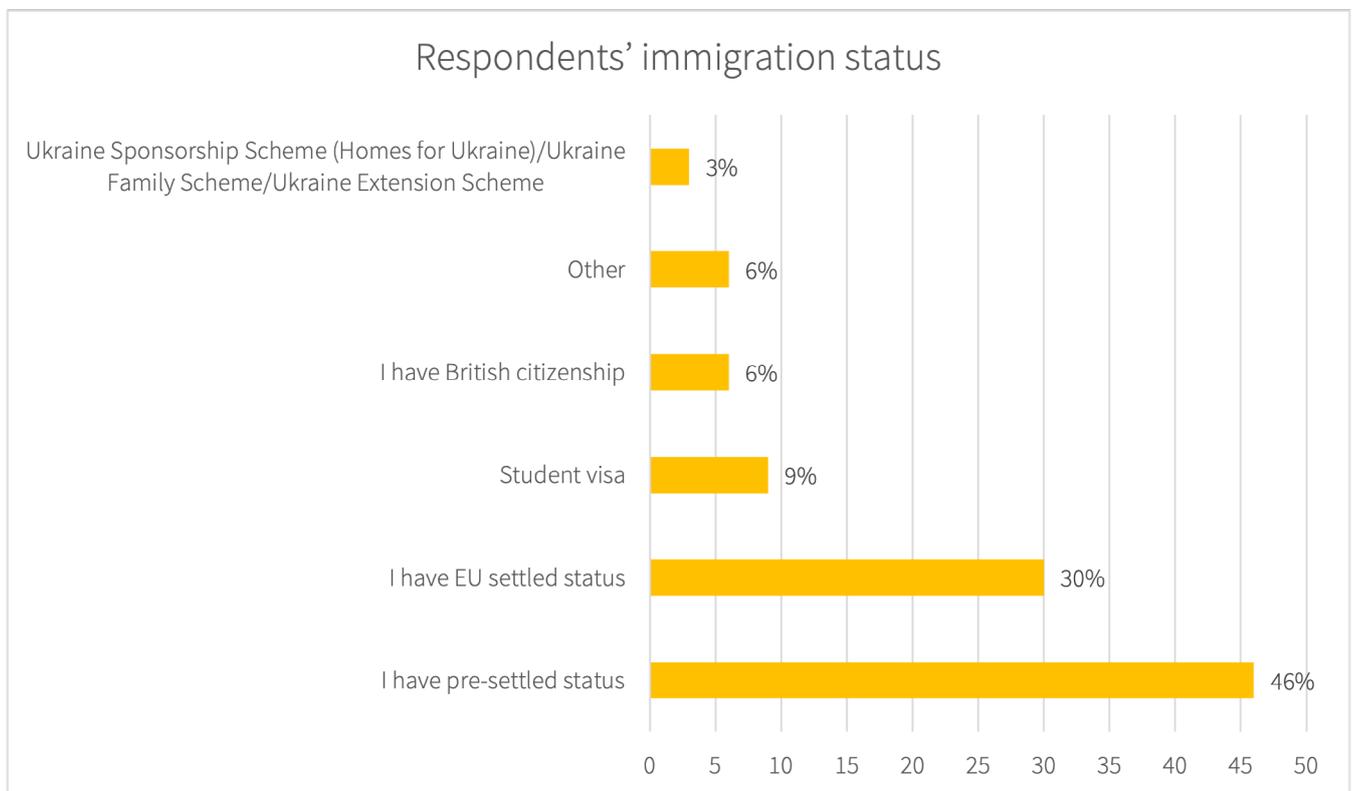
Demographic Characteristics of Respondents	Number	Percentage
Age		
16-19	141	8%
20-23	584	39%
24-26	795	53%
Gender*		
Female	963	65%
Male	468	31%
Non-Binary or Other gender	12	3%
Sexual Orientation*		
Heterosexual	890	60%
Bisexual	309	21%
Gay/Lesbian	160	11%
Pansexual	35	3%
Other	37	3%
Ethnicity		
White	1320	89%
Gypsy/Traveller/Roma	8	0.5%
Asian	25	1.7%
Black	12	0.8%
Mixed or multiple heritage	82	5.5%
Other	43	2.9%
Religion		
Christian	558	37%
Muslim	25	2%
Jewish	13	1%
Other religions (Sikh, Hindu, Buddhist)	32	2%
No religion	862	58%
Top 5 Nationalities		
Poland	199	13%
Germany	191	10%
Italy	127	9%
France	112	8%
Spanish	109	7%
Geographical Location*		
England	890	60%
Northern Ireland	14	1%
Scotland	533	36%
Wales	30	2%
Visa Status		
EU Settled Status	443	46%
EU Pre-settled status	662	30%
Student Visa	136	9%
Ukraine Sponsorship Scheme (Homes for Ukraine)/Ukraine Family Scheme/Ukraine Extension Scheme	41	3%
British Citizenship	89	6%

Appendix 1.
Demographic
Characteristics of
Our Respondents

*These data included 'Prefer not to say' which is not listed here and explains why % do not sum 100.



Appendix 4. Gender of respondents (N=1490)



Appendix 5. Respondents' immigration status (N=1461)

Please get in touch with us if you'd like to hear more about the project or promote it.

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