



Leave or remain? The post-Brexit (im)mobility intentions of Bulgarians in the United Kingdom

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journals.sagepub.com/home/eur**Eugenia Markova** 

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Abstract

In the light of impending Brexit, what factors shape European Union migrants' plans to remain in or leave the UK? Based on an online survey of 360 Bulgarians, an under-researched migrant group in the UK, this study finds that the ones who plan to remain have lived longer in the UK, are skilled professionals and are well integrated into the labour market. Contrastingly, respondents who feel that they will be discriminated against in the labour market or in setting up a business are more likely to intend to leave post-Brexit.

Keywords

Brexit, Bulgarian migrants, discrimination, immobility, labour market integration, skills

Introduction

The 2016 referendum on whether the UK should remain in or leave the European Union (EU) was a deeply disturbing event for the 3.3 million EU migrants living in the UK at the time. Overnight, they were confronted with an ironically analogous decision: should they remain in the UK or should they leave? The American economist Joseph Berliner (1977) wrote that 'when a person chooses an occupation . . . or a place of residence, he [*sic*] expects that choice to endure for some period of time. It takes a force of some magnitude to induce a change'. What is the magnitude of the 'Brexit' force that it could induce a change in the lives of EU nationals residing and working in the UK? How is this change dependent on migrants' skills and position in the UK

labour market and their perceptions of their future situation? We deploy data from a recent online survey of Bulgarians living in the UK to answer these questions.

Following the referendum result, a flurry of predominantly qualitative studies, based on small-*N* interview samples, recorded the reactions of EU migrants to the generally unanticipated 'Leave' outcome.¹ Amongst other topics, these studies explored the dilemmas of decision-making and forward planning in the light of impending Brexit, and spoke of the uncertainty provoked by slow-moving UK–EU

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negotiations and the repeated postponement of the formal date of leaving. Conceptually, these studies, based on the reactions of interviewee-participants, framed Brexit as a ‘rupture’ (Owen, 2018), an ‘unsettling event’ (Kilkey and Ryan, 2020) and an ‘impasse’ (Anderson et al., 2020) which had not only profound political ramifications but also disturbing impacts on the migrants, both psychologically and in terms of planning their future lives. As a result of the ‘atmosphere’ surrounding Brexit, some EU migrants in the UK suddenly felt ‘victimised’ and ‘unwanted’ (Mazzilli and King, 2018). Increased episodes of racist behaviour, including hate speech and other forms of discrimination, were reported and experienced (Guma and Jones, 2019; Rzepnikowska, 2019). Whilst, for some, the result was a mobilisation of what Lulle et al. (2018) called ‘tactics of belonging’ and the affirmation of their moral and economic rights to stay in the UK, for others processes of ‘unbelonging’ (Mas Giralt, 2020) were set in motion.

All of the above qualitative studies – in terms of their empirical data collection – were carried out in the protracted period of uncertainty between the date of the referendum, June 2016, and January 2019, when the then Prime Minister, Theresa May, launched a settlement scheme for EU nationals who wanted to remain long-term in the UK. At the time of writing (July 2020), more than 3.3 million EU citizens have acquired ‘settled’ or ‘pre-settled’ status (Home Office, 2020), a remarkable response which indicates the desire of the vast majority to remain in the UK, despite the changed political and social atmosphere, and outnumbering the countervailing tendency for a ‘Brexodus’ of EU migrants.

These aggregate data on EU citizens’ plans to remain in the UK also speak to a wider conceptual debate: the extent to which intra-EU migration can be characterised as ‘liquid migration’ (Engbersen and Snel, 2013), a kind of open-ended, semi-spontaneous, back-and-forth mobility of EU citizens enjoying their freedom-of-movement rights. Other authors questioned the ‘liquid’ nature of such movements, arguing instead for a progressive ‘grounding’ (Bygnes and Erdal, 2017) and ‘social anchoring’ (Grzymala-Kazłowska, 2018) of intra-European migrants. ‘Grounded’ or ‘anchored’ lives are shaped by the ‘solidifying’ achievements of educational and training

qualifications, career advancement, property acquisition, cultural capital accumulation and changes in personal circumstances, such as the formation of romantic partnerships and the birth of children.

Our study claims three advantages over prior studies on EU migrants in ‘Brexit Britain’. First, as already stated, previous research remains bounded within a time frame of uncertainty and insecurity before the UK government’s announcement of the settlement scheme for EU nationals at the start of 2019. Second, previous studies have not quantitatively investigated the relationship between future plans (leave or remain in the UK) and migrants’ labour market integration, including skill characteristics. Third, this study is novel because of the paucity of research on Bulgarians in the UK.²

The paper is organised as follows. The next two sections discuss the background to Bulgarian migration to the UK and the conceptual framework for analysing the post-Brexit plans of the migrants, focusing on their diverse skill profiles and labour market integration, as well as their perceptions and experiences of discrimination. Then we describe the survey and respondent characteristics. The succeeding section presents and discusses the results of the empirical analysis, followed by a brief conclusion.

Background to Bulgarian migration to the UK

Bulgaria joined the EU in 2007, along with Romania, as part of the ‘second phase’ of eastern enlargement, following the much greater enlargement of 2004. However, there was an important earlier history of Bulgarian migration to the UK, including political dissidents during the Cold War (Markova, 2010). A transition period (2007–2013) was only partially effective in holding off the inflow to the UK, which accelerated after 2013 and, indeed, after the referendum. Office for National Statistics figures show that the number of Bulgarians in the UK grew sharply from just over 5,000 at the 2001 Census to 49,000 in 2011, 76,000 in 2016 and 128,000 in 2019. Table 1 shows that the post-referendum increase was especially marked in the London region and Eastern England, where the numbers more than doubled.

Table 1. Geographical distribution of Bulgarian nationals in the UK, pre- and post-referendum.

	Jul 2015–Jun 2016	Jan–Dec 2019
UK	76,000	128,000
England	69,000	117,000
North East	1000	c
North West	5000	6000
Yorkshire and the Humber	1000	4000
East Midlands	2000	4000
West Midlands	8000	9000
East	6000	11,000
London	32,000	65,000
inner London	17,000	18,000
outer London	15,000	46,000
South East	11,000	13,000
South West	5000	6000
Wales	2000	3000
Scotland	4000	6000
Northern Ireland	c	2000

Source: Office for National Statistics data, compiled by the authors.

c: data not available due to disclosure control; therefore, totals may not tally exactly.

Table 2 compares Bulgarians' occupational profiles with the UK national average. Bulgarians are half as likely to be in senior positions – as managers, directors and, in professional and administrative occupations. On the other hand, they are approximately twice as likely to be employed in skilled trades, including machine operatives and allied jobs, and three times more likely to be in elementary occupations. The typical working patterns of Bulgarians (and Romanians, who have very a similar profile) are characterised by long working weeks (61% work more than 40 hours, compared with the UK national average of 32%) and their median hourly pay, £8.33, is the lowest of all workers (ONS, 2017).

Conceptual orientation

Alongside the notions of disruption, Brexit anxieties, liquid migration and grounding outlined in the introduction, our thinking is also informed by economic and labour market principles. A core

Table 2. Distribution of Bulgarian citizens and total UK population, of working age, in employment, by occupation, 2014–2106, in %.

	Bulgarian	UK national average
Managers, directors, senior officials	4.0	10.2
Professional occupations	10.7	20.0
Associate professional, technical occupations	7.3	14.3
Administrative, secretarial occupations	4.7	10.6
Skilled trades occupations	19.9	10.7
Caring, leisure, other service occupations	8.0	9.3
Sales, customer service occupations	3.6	7.8
Process, plant, machine operatives	12	6.4
Elementary occupations	29.8	10.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

Source: Authors' calculations based on Office for National Statistics (2017) data.

argument of this paper is that secure legal status, albeit acquired in a country which has voted to leave the EU partly due to anti-immigrant sentiments among its population, facilitates successful labour market integration and feelings of relative personal advantage which, in turn, incentivises remaining in the host country. Following this logic, the more skilled and successful migrants are less likely to return to their home countries – where their human capital is under-rewarded – and more likely to remain in a country with higher returns to their skills (Ghosh, 1996). Hence, immobility, defined as the self-reported intention to remain long-term in the host country, is our key dependent variable.

The process of migrants' decision-making is further examined by Schewel's (2020) aspiration–capability model, where immobility is influenced by a combination of 'retain' and 'repel' factors. Neoclassical economic theory suggests that migrants behave as rational actors basing their decisions on well-informed cost–benefit calculations. Other migrants, however, may privilege 'capabilities' and 'choices' where higher income is not the top priority, although its significance

is not overlooked. Schewel (2020: 339) discusses the importance of economic and social embeddedness in migrants' propensity to stay put. The longer people stay in one place, the less likely they are to pursue a change. Social anchoring factors, such as family, children and established community relations, appear to be particularly important in the decision to remain (Grzymala-Kazłowska, 2018).

Repel factors for Bulgarians in the UK encompass, in addition to the upcoming reality of Brexit, an array of unfavourable policy developments associated with the Conservative government's longstanding 'hostile environment' toward immigrants (Goodfellow, 2019), negative media portrayals of migrants from 'underdeveloped' Eastern European countries, and actual or perceived discrimination or racism based on ascribed behavioural and cultural characteristics (Fox et al., 2012).

Data collection and analysis

The analysis utilises data from an online survey of Bulgarians living and working in the UK, conducted during March–April 2019. A total of 360 respondents answered questions on their migration history, demographic characteristics, living and working conditions, and – of particular relevance to this paper – reactions to the 2016 referendum. Three open-ended questions prompted respondents to elaborate on their reasons for migration, their decision to settle in the UK and their concerns over Brexit. The link to the questionnaire (which was in Bulgarian) was publicised through regional Facebook groups of Bulgarian community associations, language schools, ethnic shops and dance groups, as well as personal contacts and cold calls in public spaces.

An important issue related to a survey of this type concerns the generation of a random sample of respondents. The selection of individuals is, to some degree, associated with their social media visibility. If the unobservable characteristics that encourage the use of social media and engagement in ethnic affairs are highly correlated with the decision to remain in the UK long-term, there is a potential bias in the 'leave or remain' decision function. Moreover, those who have already departed the UK are not captured by the survey. Response biases in terms of gender and

education are evident in the survey, with women and those with tertiary-level qualifications over-represented (73% and 60%, respectively). These limitations are counterbalanced, to a degree, by the multiplicity of survey entry-points and the detail of information obtained. The final sample – potentially indicative of the Bulgarian population in the UK – includes respondents with a diverse range of social, demographic and economic characteristics in terms of place of residence in the UK, citizenship and residence status, age, education, English-language skills, duration of stay and labour market experience. Nonetheless, given the sampling process, care must be taken not to generalise the findings of this study to all Bulgarians residing in the UK.

From the extensive array of information collected by the online survey, we select specific characteristics of the sample which are germane to the question at hand (Table 3). The median age of the sample is 38 and the average duration of residency in the UK is 5.17 years. Over two-thirds have a family member in the UK and over a quarter have children in the country. More than half of the sample are residing in the London area and the South East. Some 44% are in high- and upper-middle-skilled jobs. These variables are indicative of longer-term, stable integration and therefore a desire to remain in the UK. On the negative side, close to one third of respondents envisioned being discriminated against in the labour market, and a third perceived that they would earn more if they were not Bulgarian. Meanwhile, over half have legalised their status in the UK, either through dual Bulgarian–British citizenship or via the scheme to acquire settled or pre-settled status – an indication of a commitment to remain in the country.

Table 4 indicates that earlier arrivals to the UK are more likely to remain post-Brexit. Those who have been in the UK longer are more likely to be older, to be married or in a stable romantic partnership (including with a non-Bulgarian), to have children and to own a property – all factors that anchor them to the place where they are currently living and make it more difficult to 'up sticks' and leave. They may be experiencing the social embeddedness or 'grounding' that leads them gradually to regard the UK as their long-term 'home' (Bygnes and Erdal, 2017; Schewel, 2020).

Table 3. Main characteristics of survey respondents.

General	
Intentions to remain for certain in the UK post-Brexit, <i>n</i> = 295	
Yes	47%
Median age (in years), <i>n</i> = 357	38
Median length of residency in the UK (in years: min; max), <i>n</i> = 356	5.17 Min = 0.08; max = 37.33
Legal status (declared holding British citizenship, settled status or current applications for these)	57%
Region of residency, <i>n</i> = 338	
London	33%
South East	25%
South West	9%
East Midlands	7%
East of England	5%
West Midlands	5%
North East	5%
North West	5%
Scotland	3%
Wales	2%
Yorkshire and the Humber	2%
Labour market integration and skills	
Very good English language written skills, <i>n</i> = 339	56%
Current/last job, <i>n</i> = 262	
High-skilled	24%
Upper-middle-skilled	20%
Lower-middle-skilled	27%
Low-skilled	29%
Perceived discrimination post- Brexit, <i>n</i> = 312	
Yes	30%
Expected higher income if not Bulgarian, <i>n</i> = 236	
Yes	33%
Family characteristics	
Family members in the UK, <i>n</i> = 360	
Yes	74%
Children in the UK, <i>n</i> = 360	
Yes	28%
Mean number of children in the UK	0.38

Source: Questionnaire Survey, March–April 2019.

Amongst the written answers to the open-ended question about reasons to stay in the UK, frequent

Table 4. Distribution of respondents by year of arrival (time in the UK) and intentions to remain in the UK post-Brexit (% in parenthesis).

Year of arrival (grouped)	Leave	Remain
1989–1999	2 (1.2)	10 (7.2)
2000–2006	12 (7.7)	19 (13.8)
2007–2013	59 (38.1)	49 (35.5)
2014–2016	52 (33.5)	42 (30.4)
2017–	30 (19.4)	18 (13.0)
Total	155 (100.0)	138 (100.0)

Source: Questionnaire Survey, March–April, 2019.

Note: (Chi-square = 12.025**, *df* = 4, *p* = 0.034). When the duration of residence is measured in years, Pearson's *r* = 0.157***, *p* = 0.007, 2-tailed; ** and *** denote statistical significance at the 0.05 and 0.01 levels of significance respectively.

references were made to this ‘settling down’ process, including marriage, children and the possibility of a ‘normal life’ – unattainable, in their view, in Bulgaria (cf. Manolova, 2019). The following is a typical quote from a nurse:

As well as my job, I choose to stay here because of the organised way of life. Here there are rules and laws that are followed, unlike in Bulgaria where there is only corruption, nepotism, impunity. . .

Other respondents referred repeatedly to notions such as ‘better education for my children’, ‘security of employment’, ‘my partner is British’, and ‘a healthier living environment’, in order to justify their decision to remain.³

Higher-skilled professionals and the upper-middle-skilled are significantly more likely to remain (Table 5). These respondents perceive and experience work and income in the UK as decidedly more advantageous than returning to Bulgaria, where their qualifications would be less-well rewarded, if at all (Ghosh, 1996). Beyond the income aspect, respondents appreciated the favourable promotion possibilities as well as the better working conditions and employment

Table 5. Distribution of respondents by profession and intentions to remain in the UK post-Brexit (% in parentheses).

	Leave	Remain
High-skilled	26 (19.8)	35 (30.4)
Upper-middle-skilled	21 (16.0)	24 (20.9)
Lower-middle-skilled	44 (33.6)	26 (22.6)
Low-skilled	40 (30.5)	30 (26.1)
Total	131 (100.0)	115 (100.0)

Source: Questionnaire Survey, March–April 2019.

Note: (Chi-squared = 6.572*, $df = 3$, $p = .087$); * denotes statistical significance at the 0.10 level.

Table 6. Perceptions of labour market discrimination and mobility intentions (% in parentheses).

	Leave	Remain
I won't be discriminated against	99 (65.1)	104 (77.0)
I will be discriminated against	53 (34.9)	31 (23.0)
Total	152 (100.0)	135 (100.0)

Source: Questionnaire Survey, March–April, 2019.

Note: (Chi-squared = 4.895**, $df = 1$, $p = 0.027$); Phi = -0.131**, ** denotes statistical significance at the 0.05 level.

protection available in Britain. The following are two typical quotes, the first from an anaesthetist:

I feel I am developing and growing in my profession. In three years, I have become a consultant. I am living a normal life.

The second is from a skilled tradesperson:

Better income here and they [employers] recognise me as a person. If I am sick and call my manager, he tells me 'No problem; take time to rest and recover'; while in Bulgaria nobody cares if you are healthy – if you cannot go to work they fire you.

Table 6 cross-tabulates perceptions of being discriminated against when looking for work or setting up a business, and mobility. A significant negative association is found between the two variables ($\phi = -0.131$, $p < 5\%$). A person who experiences this perceived relative deprivation (cf. Stark, 1991) is more likely to intend to leave the UK post-Brexit. Conversely, as confirmed by the previous two quotes from respondents, those who experience career advancement and appreciation at work are more likely to remain in the UK.

Regionally, respondents in London, the South East and the Midlands are more prone to want to stay, whereas in Scotland, Wales and Eastern England they are more inclined to leave. Differing skill levels are partly behind this regional contrast. For instance, over two-thirds of those in London wanting to remain are in high- and upper-middle-skilled jobs, including health professionals, engineers and university staff. Three-quarters of those intending to leave in the East region, and two-thirds in Wales, are low- and lower-middle-skilled workers. Of course, these associations are not absolute: a live-in care worker in the South East explained her decision to leave in terms of the inaccessible cost of housing, whereas a carpenter, also in the South East, voiced a different perspective: 'I think those who want to work will stay; those who want to live on social support, they will leave.'

Conclusion

Despite media reports of a 'Brexodus' of EU migrants returning to their home countries, evidence from this survey of Bulgarians shows that many want to stay in the UK. They are actively anchoring themselves through civic integration, and successful employment and careers, as well as grounding their personal and emotional lives here. Moreover, their numbers continue to grow – by more than two-thirds since the referendum, according to official statistics. Whilst recognising that the online survey does not capture a fully representative sample, it does seem that the proclivity of the more successful migrants to want to stay put will benefit both themselves and the UK regional economies. What this means for the Bulgarian economy and society is another, more

complex, story and beyond the scope of this brief paper.

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Notes

1. Space limitations prevent a full listing of publications on Brexit and migration. For useful collections see the special issues of *Population, Space and Place* edited by Botterill et al. (2019) and *Central and Eastern European Migration Review*, edited by Kilkey et al. (2020).
2. On Bulgarian migration to the UK, see Genova and Zontini (2020); Manolova (2019).
3. This collective articulation of 'social anchoring' (Grzymala-Kazłowska, 2018) and 'grounded lives' (Bygnes and Erdal, 2017) is at odds with other research on EU migrants in London which suggests a return to the home country to bring up children in a safer, cleaner and lower-cost environment than the expensive, crowded, polluted British capital (e.g. King et al., 2018).

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