



2015 Annual Report on Labour Mobility

Final Report



Written by Elena Fries-Tersch and Valentina Mabilia

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2015 Annual Report on Labour Mobility

Final Report

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Country codes¹

AT	Austria	EE	Estonia	IS	Iceland	PL	Poland
BE	Belgium	EL	Greece	IT	Italy	PT	Portugal
BG	Bulgaria	ES	Spain	LT	Lithuania	RO	Romania
CH	Switzerland	FI	Finland	LU	Luxembourg	SE	Sweden
CY	Cyprus	FR	France	LV	Latvia	SI	Slovenia
CZ	Czech Republic	HR	Croatia	MT	Malta	SK	Slovakia
DE	Germany	HU	Hungary	NL	Netherlands	UK	United Kingdom
DK	Denmark	IE	Ireland	NO	Norway		

Abbreviations, acronyms and definitions

Active	Any person who is either employed or unemployed (EU-Labour Force Survey definition)
AFMP	Agreement on Free Movement of Persons
CJEU	Court of Justice of the European Union
Country of citizenship	The country of which the person holds the citizenship
Cross-border worker	Any EU or EFTA citizen who works in an EU or EFTA country other than the one where they reside.
EFTA	European Free Trade Association (Switzerland, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway). Only Switzerland, Iceland and Norway are included in this report, because no data for Liechtenstein are available from the EU-LFS.
Emigration rate	The percentage of persons who, having previously been usually resident in a given country, move their residence to a different country for a period that is expected to be of at least 12 months. The percentage is calculated over the resident population in the same reference group in the country of origin.
Employed	Any person who, during a reference week, worked for at least one hour or had a job or business but was temporarily absent (EU-Labour Force Survey definition)
Employment rate	The percentage of employed persons, over the total population in the same reference group.
EFTA	Iceland, Norway and Switzerland ²
EU	European Union
EU-15	EU Member States up until 30.4.2004: Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden and United Kingdom.
EU-10	The countries which joined the EU on 1.4.2004: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia.
EU-12	The countries which joined the EU between 2004 and 2007: EU-10, Bulgaria and Romania.
EU-13	The countries which joined the EU between 2004 and 2013: EU-12 and Croatia.
EU-2	Bulgaria and Romania.
EU-27	EU Member States up until 30 June 2013, that is, all current Member States except Croatia.
EU-8	Eastern European Member States which joined the EU on 1.4.2004: Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland,

¹ Throughout this report countries are listed in alphabetical order of their codes, as per the EU's inter-institutional style guide [section 7.1](#), except when, for reasons of clarity, they are arranged by data size.

² Liechtenstein is excluded in the analysis, because it does not take part in the EU-LFS.

	Slovakia and Slovenia.
EU-LFS	European Union-Labour Force Survey
EU-28/EFTA movers	EU-28 or EFTA citizens between the ages of 15 and 64 who are residing in a EU-28 or EFTA country other than their country of citizenship (definition created for the purpose of the study)
Foreigner	Any person who is not a citizen of the country where he/she resides. This term is used here to refer both to EU-28/EFTA movers and Third Country Nationals at the same time.
Immigration rate	The percentage of persons who establish their residence in a given country for a period that is expected to be of at least 12 months, having been previously residence in a different country. The percentage is calculated over the resident population in the same reference group in the country of destination.
Inactive	Any person who is neither employed nor unemployed (EU-Labour Force definition)
Locals/local workers	When speaking about cross-border workers, we refer to "locals" or "local workers" to indicate those people who work in the same countries where they reside (i.e. people who are not cross-border workers). The definition was created for this study.
Nationals	Any person holding the citizenship of the reporting country. E.g. "inflow of nationals" in a certain country is the number of people who immigrate to that country while already holding the citizenship of that country. This is also known as "return migration".
p.p.	Percentage points
Southern European countries	For the purpose of this study, Spain, Greece, Cyprus, Italy and Portugal are called "Southern European countries".
Recent EU-28/EFTA movers	EU-28 or EFTA citizens, between the ages of 15 and 64, who have been residing in a EU-28 or EFTA country other than their country of citizenship for up to ten years as of 2014 ³ (definition created for the purposes of this study)
TCNs	Third country nationals: residents of EU and EFTA countries who are not EU or EFTA citizens.
Transitional arrangements	Temporary measures that delay the full application of the principle of freedom of movement for workers from a new EU Member State. They may be in place for up to seven years after accession.
Unemployed	Any person who is not currently employed, is currently available for work within two weeks and is actively seeking work (ILO definition)
Working age	Aged between 15 and 64
Worker	Includes employed and jobseeking/unemployed citizens

³ Figures capture length of stay in the current country of residence. This means that persons with country of citizenship A (e.g. Italy) who have resided in country B (e.g. Germany) for less than ten years will account as 'recent EU-28/EFTA movers'. However, these persons may have resided in another country C before, which is not captured by the figures.

Executive Summary

EU-28/EFTA movers of working age

- In 2014, there were **11.3 million EU-28/EFTA movers of working age**⁴ across the EU-28 (an increase of around 1.4% compared to 2013). Of those, **8.3 million were employed or looking for work**. Furthermore, there were **1.6 million cross-border workers** (of all age groups) within the EU-28/EFTA.
- Comparing EU-28 and EFTA as countries of residence and of origin in 2014 shows the following: 11.1 million EU-28 movers and 185,000 EFTA movers of working age were residing in one of the EU-28 Member States; within the EFTA countries, there were 1.2 million EU-28 movers and 11,000 EFTA movers of working age. Thus, within both the EU-28 and EFTA countries, there were 12.4 million EU-28 movers and 196,000 EFTA movers (in total 12.5 movers of working age).
- In 2014, the **main countries of residence** of EU-28 and EFTA movers of working age were still Germany, the UK, Spain, Italy, Switzerland⁵ and France. The most represented groups of citizens, namely Romanians, Poles, Italians, Portuguese and Germans, made up 56% of all EU-28/EFTA movers across the EU-28 in 2014.
- In terms of **annual flows**, in 2013, around **1million** EU-28 and EFTA citizens moved to another EU-28 Member State – a slight increase compared to 2012 – and around 118,000 EU-28 and EFTA citizens moved to another EFTA country.
- A comparison of 2008 to 2013 indicates that two previously identified trends , namely a **decline in East-West migration and an increase of South-North migration**, are continuing. This is indicated by decreasing inflows and increasing outflows of Italy and Spain, both of EU-2 movers and nationals; furthermore, by decreases of inflows from Eastern Europe⁶ and increases of inflows from Southern Europe⁷ in several destination countries, among others, the UK; by increases of emigration rates in all Southern European countries⁸.
- Another indication of the decline in East-West migration is that **return migration** of EU-10 citizens has progressively increased between 2008 and 2013.
- Return migration made up 25% of immigration flows at EU level in 2013; in several Eastern European countries (LV, PL, EE, PT, LT and RO), return migration makes up over 50% of immigration, in Romania even 90%.

All EU-28 and EFTA countries (except Denmark, Malta and Iceland) saw net outflows of their nationals in 2013. Southern European countries (except for Italy), the Baltic countries, Ireland, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria and Croatia, saw a negative overall net migration balance. The highest net inflows in 2013 are found in Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, Sweden and Switzerland. **Active**⁹ **EU-28/EFTA movers of working age**

⁴ Based on Eurostat data; according to EU-LFS data, this figure is 10.6 million.

⁵ According to EU-LFS data, Switzerland has more EU-28/EFTA movers than France, while according to Eurostat data, the opposite is true.

⁶ BG, CZ, EE, LV, LT, HU, PL, RO, SI, SK

⁷ EL, ES, IT, PT, CY

⁸ EL, ES, IT, PT, CY

⁹ 'Active' movers are those that are employed or looking for a job.

- Of the 8.3 million active EU-28/EFTA movers in the EU-28, 4.3 million have moved to their current country of residence in 2004 or later.
- Over one third of these **recent active movers reside in the UK** and around one fifth in **Germany**. In recent years, in particular **Belgium**, but also **Austria** and **Switzerland** have become increasingly important as destination countries of active EU-28 and EFTA movers.
- Populations of **active EU-28 movers are younger than nationals** (56% of 15 to 35-year-olds and 33%, respectively). However, there was a **slight decrease in the mobility of young people** compared to older ones since 2010.
- Previous findings showed that movement of highly educated people (among all EU-28 movers) increased quite strongly after the beginning of the crisis. This analysis confirms this, but also shows that the **share of highly educated active EU-28/EFTA movers remained similar between 2012 (44%) and 2014 (43%)** –still a lot higher than the 26% in 2008.
- **Differences in occupational structures** show that EU-13 movers are more likely to be employed in low-skilled occupations than nationals, although they have a similar educational structure; on the other hand, EU-15 movers are more likely than nationals to be employed in high-skilled occupations.
- An analysis of the trend in **self-employment** before and after the ending of transitional arrangements indicates that free access to the labour market may have contributed to a reduction in the share of self-employed movers from new Member States (especially in AT, DE and BE), but not in every Member States (ES, IT and UK).
- Trend data on stocks of **EU-2 movers** in countries that still applied restrictions until 2014 show that their number increased in most of these countries, but that in relative terms the yearly increases during 2009 to 2013 were stronger than the increase registered following the lifting of the restrictions in 2014.

Cross-border workers

- In 2014, in the EU and EFTA there were about **1.6 million cross-border workers** of EU-28/EFTA nationality. About 1.2 million worked in another EU country (accounting for 0.6% of the employed EU population) and 378,000 worked in an EFTA country (making up 5.4% of the employed population in EFTA).
- Most of the cross-border work in the EU-28/EFTA countries still takes place in the EU-15 (mainly in DE, AT, LU and NL) and Switzerland, with the numbers of people residing in the EU-15 and working in another EU-15 country (632,000) and the number of those residing in the EU-13 and working in an EU-15 country (500,000) are very similar. The number of those cross-border workers who work in an EU-13 country is comparatively small (around 67,000). Most cross-border workers in the EU-28 and EFTA come from France, Germany, Poland, Slovakia and Belgium.
- **Cross-border work has increased over the last 10 years**, largely due to the accessions of the new Member States.

- Compared to those who work and reside in the same country, cross-border workers are overrepresented in craft and related trades¹⁰ and slightly underrepresented in professional activities¹¹.

Movement of Croatians

- Results show that restrictions to free access to the labour market do not seem to have diverted the flows from the most important countries of destination, namely Austria, Germany, Italy and Slovenia.
- Important countries that did not apply restrictions – namely Sweden, Ireland and Poland – saw relatively high increases in the number of Croatian residents since the accession, although the total numbers remain very small.
- Looking at national data sources has shown that data on stocks of EU movers are available in all countries. However, in a few countries they are not very timely.
- Data on employment of Croatian citizens is very accurate in the main countries of destination – Austria, Germany, Slovenia, and Italy – and also available for Sweden, Ireland, Finland and the Czech Republic, but not for the other countries.

¹⁰ including, for instance, construction workers, welders, plumbers, carpenters, electricians and painters

¹¹ including engineers, teachers, doctors, businessmen, IT workers, administrators, legal professionals, journalists and artists

1 Introduction

1.1 Aim and structure of the report

The main aim of this report is to provide key quantitative information to the European Commission and EU/EFTA Member States to ensure better implementation and initiatives to support workers' right to free movement. While reports based on different national sources are published from time to time, and EU-wide reports often focus on intra-EU mobility in general, information specifically on intra-EU labour mobility using harmonised and comparable data across the EU is not regularly available. Therefore, this report addressing the specific issue of intra-EU labour mobility is published annually. In addition to general information on stocks and flows of active intra-EU movers and general information, such as occupational and age structure and employment rates, a separate chapter focuses on a specific group of intra-EU movers or a specific aspect of intra-EU labour movement. This topic changes from one year to the other to address the needs of decision-makers. Therefore, the 2014 Annual Report on Labour Mobility looked more specifically at mobility of young people and mobility of highly educated people; this year's report looks more particular at mobility of cross-border workers.

For the 2015 report, section 2 provides information on stocks and flows of EU citizens residing and/or working in another EU Member State/EFTA country based on the most recent available data (mainly from 2014). Section 2.1 focuses on stocks and flows of EU-28/EFTA movers in the EU-28/EFTA countries in 2014 and looks at how these have developed in the past years (especially, since 2008). This section also looks at the employment rates of these movers. Section 2.2 then focuses on a specific group of these movers, namely the EU-28/EFTA workers which are also called active EU-28/EFTA movers – the ones who are either employed or unemployed and looking for a job. Furthermore, the analysis is focused on those active EU-28/EFTA who moved since 2004, in order to capture more recent labour mobility. The chapter provides again figures on stocks in 2014 and recent developments and looks at characteristics of these workers (age and education structure, gender distribution, occupations, sectors and employment rates) and compares these to nationals. This chapter also looks at movement of EU-2 citizens before and after the end of transitional arrangements in 2014.

The particular topic covered in this year's report is the movement of 'cross-border workers', which is presented in chapter 2.3, looking at the extent, the evolution and characteristics of cross-border work.

Finally, chapter 3 looks at developments relating to the movement of Croatian citizens to a selection of around 15 Member States before and after Croatia's accession. This focus on Croatian nationals is due to needs of the European Commission for this data in order to estimate the impact that Croatia's accession in 2013 and transitional arrangements may have had on their mobility patterns. This exercise also served to provide DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion with figures which they used for a report on mobility of Croatian citizens published in May 2015¹².

Since very recent data from the EU-Labour Force Survey was not available until spring this year and the most recent data is not very reliable in several countries, national data was used for this exercise. The information on national data sources that was provided last year by the Technical Committee and compiled in the 'Compendium of data sources' was the basis to identify this data. Furthermore, this exercise gives a first overview of which national data sources are available, what they measure exactly and how they can be used.

¹² European Commission, Report from the Commission to the Council on the Functioning of the Transitional Arrangements on Free movement of Workers from Croatia, published in May 2015

Most of the figures used for calculations on chapter 2 originate from the European Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS)¹³, a reliable EU-wide source which provides harmonised data on both labour market features and citizenship. We would like to thank the European Commission for providing us with extractions of the data from the European Labour Force Survey.

1.2 Legal background: EU applicable rules and recent developments

The principle of free movement of workers is enshrined in Article 45 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). The Treaty rules on free movement of persons initially concerned exclusively economically active persons (that is to say, employed persons and job-seekers)¹⁴. The Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) developed extensive case law in this area, clarifying the right to free movement of jobseekers, identifying illegitimate barriers to free movement and giving a consistently wide interpretation of who could be considered a “worker”¹⁵.

In 1993 the Maastricht Treaty gave new impetus to the EU rules on free movement of persons, enshrining a right of EU citizenship in Article 20 TFEU and giving in Article 21 TFEU all EU citizens and their family members in principle the right to move and reside freely within the EU. These provisions must be viewed in the context of the general principle of non-discrimination based on nationality enshrined in Article 18 of the TFEU and in Article 21(2) of the Charter.

More detailed rules were adopted in secondary legislation to regulate free movement with Directive 2004/38/EC on the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States¹⁶. The Directive codifies previous legislation which dealt separately with different categories of EU citizens. The specific rights concerning free movement of workers and their family members are provided in Regulation 492/2011 (replacing Regulation 1612/68).

The free movement of persons also applies to countries which are part of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA)¹⁷, as a result of the Agreement creating the European Economic Area and the Agreement on the Free Movement of Persons (AFMP) with the Swiss Federation¹⁸.

1.2.1 Recent legal developments as regards free movement of labour

Two new Directives were adopted in 2014: Directive 2014/50/EU, which contains measures on the acquisition and preservation of supplementary pension rights; and Directive 2014/54/EU laying down provisions that facilitate the enforcement of rights derived from freedom of movement rules. The Directives were both adopted on 16 April 2014 with the aim, respectively, of reducing obstacles created by different rules governing supplementary pension schemes, and of ensuring a better application at national level of the Union law on EU citizens' right to work in another Member State (national body on free movement of workers; provision of information; assistance to mobile workers). The deadlines for the transposition of Directives 2014/50/EU and 2014/54/EU are 21 May 2018 and 21 May 2016 respectively.

The European Commission has been actively working on proposals in the area of free movement: in April 2013, it adopted a proposal for a Regulation to promote free

¹³ EUROSTAT, [European Labour Force Survey, description of the dataset](#)

¹⁴ Regulation (EU) No 492/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2011 on freedom of movement for workers within the Union

¹⁵ Among others, the following cases could be mentioned: Levin, C-53/81; Lawrie-Blum, C-66/85; Kempf, C-139/85; Groener, C-379/87; Antonissen, C-292/89; and Bosman, C-415/93

¹⁶ Directive 2004/38/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States, OJ L 158, 30 April 2004, p. 77–123

¹⁷ The EFTA countries included in this report are Iceland, Norway and Switzerland. Liechtenstein was excluded since no data from the EU-LFS is available

¹⁸ Decision 94/1/EC and Decision 2002/309/EC. Additional protocols were signed to extend the agreement to ‘new’ Member States in 2006 and 2009: Council Decision 2006/245/EC and 2009/392/EC

movement by simplifying the acceptance of certain public documents¹⁹, which is currently being discussed by the Council²⁰; in January 2014, it adopted a proposal for a Regulation to improve intra-EU labour mobility support services²¹, which is also being discussed by the Council²².

The Acts of Accession of 'new' Member States have envisaged transitional arrangements, allowing Member States to apply restrictions to the free movement of workers from the acceding EU Member State for a period of up to seven years. In recent years such transitional arrangements were applied to the movement of workers from EU-8 countries, Bulgaria and Romania and still apply to workers from Croatia, which joined the EU on 1 July 2013. While some Member States granted free access to their labour markets for workers from these countries immediately following accession, others postponed it by two, five or seven years.

On 31 December 2013, seven years after the accession of Bulgaria and Romania, all transitional arrangements for workers from Bulgaria and Romania came to an end²³.

After the first phase of the transitional arrangements ended on 30 June 2015, workers from Croatia are still subject to free movement restrictions in 5 Member States²⁴ which notified to the Commission their decision to maintain them also in the second phase, until 30 June 2018²⁵. On 29 May 2015 the Commission published a report on the functioning of the transitional arrangements on free movement of workers from Croatia (first phase: 1 July 2015-30 June 2015)²⁶ and an accompanying Commission Staff Working Document²⁷. The Commission's report provides information on the legal basis for transitional arrangements; statistical information on mobility flows from Croatia and their possible evolution; and an analysis of their potential economic, labour market and social impacts in EU-27 Member States and in Croatia. The report concludes that Croatian workers' mobility is likely to continue at a low level in the future, without leading to labour market disturbances even in the main destination countries and, as estimates show, even if the restrictions are lifted. The report recalls that after previous enlargements mobile EU workers have brought needed skills to the host labour markets and help fill local labour shortages.

1.2.2 Recent policy developments

The new European Commission was appointed in 2014. On 1 November 2014 Marianne Thyssen started serving as the new Commissioner for Employment, Social Affairs, Skills and Labour Mobility.

In September 2014, the European Commission published a joint report with the OECD on matching economic migration with labour market needs²⁸. The report shows that worker mobility will be a key factor in addressing the effects of population ageing and that a better understanding of migrants' skills will be crucial for designing effective immigration and integration policies.

¹⁹ European Commission, proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on promoting the free movement of citizens and businesses by simplifying the acceptance of certain public documents in the European Union and amending Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012, 2013/0119(COD)

²⁰ http://eur-lex.europa.eu/procedure/EN/2013_119?qid=1430902378814&rid=1#1219647

²¹ European Commission, Proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on a European network of Employment Services, workers' access to mobility services and the further integration of labour markets, 2014/0002 (COD)

²² <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/procedure/EN/1041603?qid=1430902573075&rid=1>

²³ <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=89&langId=en&newsId=2018&furtherNews=yes>

²⁴ Namely: Austria, Malta, the Netherlands, Slovenia and the United Kingdom.

²⁵ <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=1067&newsId=2253&furtherNews=yes>

²⁶ COM(2015) 233. More information available at:

<http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=89&newsId=2223&furtherNews=yes>

²⁷ SWD(2015) 107.

²⁸ OECD/European Union, 2014, Matching Economic Migration with Labour Market Needs, OECD Publishing, Paris <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264216501-en>

In 2015 the European Commission started preparing a Mobility Package, based on a balanced approach to labour mobility aimed at maximising its benefits while minimising unwanted effects, with the objective to have a deeper, better functioning and fairer European labour market.

Following the 2013 the Swiss referendum in which Swiss citizens voted in favour of imposing limits on immigration into Switzerland, the Swiss government requested an amendment of its Agreement on Free Movement of Persons with the EU, in order to introduce quantitative limits and quotas for EU nationals working in Switzerland²⁹. In 2014 the EU has reiterated its position that it will not agree to such modifications of the Agreement, which would invalidate its core principles (i.e. free movement of persons and non-discrimination)³⁰.

²⁹ <https://www.admin.ch/gov/en/start/documentation/media-releases.msg-id-56194.html>

³⁰ http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_STATEMENT-14-32_en.htm

2 Intra-EU labour mobility – EU level analysis³¹

People move across national borders within the EU for all different kinds of reasons and in different forms. Even when only looking at those who move for work-related reasons (labour mobility), there are different ways in which they do so. There are several factors that differentiate these ways, but not all are relevant regarding the EU competence and activities in the area of free movement. For example, social sciences may look at migrants' social networks in different countries or feelings of belonging and national identity. However, these aspects are not directly relevant for questions of social security and the right to work or reside in another country.

The main criteria to distinguish different forms of labour migration in light of the above-mentioned regulatory framework are therefore: whether someone moves to a country of which he or she is not a citizen, the length of stay abroad and whether he or she moves their whole household to a new country and makes it the center of their life or whether they just move there to work but keep their 'home' in the original country.

Three forms of labour mobility may be distinguished according to these criteria:

1. *Long-term labour mobility*, meaning that someone moves his/her residence to a country of which he or she is not a citizen for at least one year in order to take up work or seek work. In most Member States, persons are obliged to register their residence already after three months after they moved there and national data sources also capture these "short-term" migrants; however, the EU-Labour Force Survey only captures persons who "have resided in a country for at least one year or intend to do so", which is why this definition is adopted in this report. This concept of long-term migration also needs to be distinguished from the legal term "permanent residence" which means the right to permanently reside in another country after a residence there of at least five years³².
2. *Cross-border mobility*, meaning that someone resides in one country but works in another one, and for this purpose moves across border more or less regularly. Within this concept, there are also different definitions (see section 2.3).
3. *Posting of workers*, meaning that persons reside in one country and are employed (often by an agency) in this country, but are sent to different workplaces abroad to work there (by the agency or as subcontractors).

Chapters 2.1 and 2.2 of this report analyse figures of long-term labour mobility, although the analysis starts with a wider concept of mobility among persons of working age (2.1) and then focuses on the mobility of workers (2.2). Chapter 2.3 looks at the movements of cross-border workers. The mobility of posted workers is analysed in a separate report³³.

Concerning the measurement, clear distinctions between the different types of labour mobility are not always possible and there are overlaps. As the Labour Force Survey is the main EU-wide source for labour mobility, we explain some possible overlaps regarding this source. Based on Labour force Survey (LFS) data, an estimation of the number of cross-border workers can be made with the two variables 'country of residence' and 'country of work'. However, while legally a distinction should be made between posted workers and cross-border workers, this distinction is not made by this question in the LFS. For that reason we think that the LFS question covers both cross-

³¹ Unless mentioned otherwise, all figures in chapter 2.2 of this report relate to the working-age population (15-64 years).

³² Directive 2004/38/EC (17)

³³ Pacolet, J., de Wispelaere, F. Posting of workers. Report on A1 portable documents issued in 2012 and 2013, European Commission, December 2014 and Pacolet, J., de Wispelaere, F. Posting of workers. Report on A1 portable documents issued in 2014, European Commission

border workers (within the rules of free movement of workers) and posted workers (within the rules of free movement of services). Ideally, the LFS should make this distinction to avoid possible interpretation problems. In the further analysis we therefore considered all workers who work in another country other than the country of residence as cross-border workers.

Therefore, the composition of intra-EU labour mobility in 2014 was as follows:

Table 1 Composition of intra-EU labour mobility by different types, EU-28 and EFTA citizens in the EU-28, 2014

'long-term' EU-28/EFTA migrants of working age*	11.3 million
...of which employed or looking for work**	8.3 million
Cross-border workers (all age groups)**	1.2 million
Posted workers (no. of PD A1)***	1.3 million

*Source: EUROSTAT data on population by citizenship and age group "migr_pop1ctz", Milieu calculations; note that according to EU-LFS, this figure is 10.6 million, indicating the under-estimation of the EU-LFS of intra-EU movers

** Source: EU-LFS 2014, Milieu calculations

***Source: Pacolet, J., de Wispelaere, F. Posting of workers. Report on A1 portable documents issued in 2012 and 2013. European Commission, December 2014. //Number of portable documents A1 issued. Figure refers to 2013.

2.1 Mobility of EU and EFTA citizens of working age

In 2014, around 11.3 million EU-28 and EFTA citizens of working age were living in an EU Member State other than their country of citizenship, an increase of around 1.4% compared to 2013³⁴. The main countries of residence of EU-28 and EFTA movers of working age are still Germany, the UK, Spain, Italy, Switzerland³⁵ and France. The most represented groups of citizens, namely Romanians, Poles, Italians, Portuguese and Germans, made up 56% of all EU-28/EFTA movers across the EU-28 in 2014³⁶.

In terms of annual flows, in 2013, around 1.1 million EU-28 and EFTA citizens moved to another EU-28 Member State or EFTA country, a slight increase compared to 2012³⁷.

A time comparison of 2008 to 2013 shows that Italy and Spain have seen decreases in inflows and increases in outflows, both of EU-28 movers and of their own nationals. In several important countries of destination, such as the UK, Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark and Ireland, inflows from Eastern Europe³⁸ have decreased between 2008 and 2013, while inflows from Southern Europe³⁹ have increased. Although inflows from Eastern Europe in Germany increased during that period, the increase of citizens from Southern Europe was larger. This shows that a previously identified trend of a decline in East-West migration and an increase of South-North migration is continuing.

Return migration made up 25% of immigration flows at EU level in 2013. Comparing data from 2008 and 2013 shows that return migration (in absolute numbers) of EU-10

³⁴ Source: EUROSTAT data on population by citizenship and age group

³⁵ According to EU-LFS data, Switzerland has more EU-28/EFTA movers than France, while according to Eurostat data, the opposite is true.

³⁶ Source: EU-LFS 2014, calculation: numbers of working-age EU-28/EFTA movers in the EU-28 by citizenship; share of Romanians, Poles, Italians, Portuguese and Germans from total EU-28/EFTA movers in 2014.

³⁷ These figures were calculated using EUROSTAT data on immigration by age group and citizenship [migr_imm1ctz]

³⁸ BG, CZ, EE, LV, LT, HU, PL, RO, SI, SK

³⁹ EL, ES, IT, PT, CY

citizens has progressively increased and return migration of EU-2 citizens has remained stable.

In many Member States, the shares of nationals emigrating (emigration rate) increased between 2008 and 2013. This increase was particularly pronounced in Hungary, Portugal, Cyprus, and Ireland. The emigration rate of Italian and Spanish nationals, although still comparatively small, also increased during that time span. On the other hand, emigration among Romanians decreased a lot, mainly between 2008 and 2011. Although the emigration rate of nationals from Latvia, Ireland and Lithuania also decreased between 2011 and 2013, they still had the highest rates of the EU-28 in 2013.

All EU-28 and EFTA countries (except Denmark, Malta and Iceland) saw net outflows of their nationals in 2013. In many countries inflows of other EU-28 citizens, EFTA citizens or third country nationals compensated for these negative balances. This was not the case in the Southern European countries (except for Italy), the Baltic countries, Ireland, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria and Croatia, which is why they saw a negative overall net migration balance. The highest net inflows are found in Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, Sweden and Switzerland.

2.1.1 Main countries of residence and countries of citizenship of EU-28/EFTA movers of working age in 2014

In 2014, around 11.1 million EU-28 citizens of working age were living in a EU Member State other than their country of citizenship (Table 2). The highest number of EU-28 movers of working age can be found in Germany, where about 2.5 million of them live. Other countries with significant numbers of EU-28 movers aged between 15 and 64 are the UK (2 million), Spain (1.5 million), Italy (1.2 million), France (1 million) and Switzerland (1 million). Compared to 2013, the number of EU-28 movers has decreased in Germany and Spain (-4%) and increased in France (+2%), Italy (+14%⁴⁰) and the UK (+5%). As in 2013, these countries are also those with the highest overall numbers of foreign residents, including EFTA citizens and third-country nationals (TCNs). With the exception of the UK and Switzerland, the number of third-country nationals is higher than that of EU-28 movers in all countries and in the EU as a whole. The number of EFTA movers is typically much smaller and makes up only 0.7% of all foreigners living in the EU-28.

Table 2 Top 5 countries of residence of EU-28 movers in total numbers⁴¹, 2014, foreign population by broad groups of citizenship (totals in thousands and row %), working age citizens (15-64)

	EU-28		EFTA		TCNs		Total foreign population
DE	2541	44.4%	32	0.6%	3152	55.1%	5725
UK	2007	50.3%	20	0.5%	1961	49.2%	3988
ES	1540	41.9%	17	0.5%	2116	57.6%	3673
IT	1185	30.8%	6	0.2%	2651	69.0%	3842
FR	975	33.6%	38	1.3%	1888	65.1%	2901
CH	967	65.5%	3	0.2%	507	34.3%	1477

⁴⁰ This relatively high increase in total numbers may not seem compatible with the decreasing trend of inflows of EU/EFTA movers (see Figure 2). However, it may be explained by the comparatively young population of EU-28/EFTA movers in Italy (see Canetta, E. et al. 2014 Annual Report on Labour Mobility, European Commission, October 2014, p. 9).

⁴¹ See Table 24 in Annex for full table

	EU-28		EFTA		TCNs		Total foreign population
EU-28	11,140	42.1%	185	0.7%	15,156	57.2%	26,481
EFTA	1231	65.3%	11	0.6%	643	34.1%	1885

Five Member States with the highest number of EU-28 movers in 2013, expressed in thousands, for people of working age (15-64)

The migrant population is broken down by broad national groups of EU-28 and EFTA citizens and TCNs. The percentages indicate the share of each group from the total foreign population

Source: EUROSTAT data on population by citizenship and age group "migr_pop1ctz" (extracted on 16/09/2015), Milieu calculations

Table 3 below shows the size of migrant groups compared to the total population of the host Member State, which results in a very different ranking. Some of the five countries with the highest shares of EU-28 movers are among the EU countries with the smallest populations (LU and CY). This is natural since, in these countries, even a small number of movers greatly affect the composition of the national population. EU movers make up a record 42% of the working age population in Luxembourg, an increase of 0.7 p.p. compared to 2013. Switzerland experienced a comparable increase (+0.6 p.p.), while the shares in Belgium, Ireland and Cyprus are very similar to 2013 figures.

Table 3 Top 5 countries of residence of EU-28 movers in shares of total population in countries of residence⁴², 2014, migrant population by broad groups of citizenship (shares of total population and totals in thousands in brackets), working age citizens (15-64)

	EU-28	EFTA	TCNs	Total foreign population	Total population
LU	42.2% (160)	0.2% (1)	6.6% (25)	48.9% (186)	(380)
CH	17.6% (967)	0.1% (3)	9.2% (507)	26.9% (1477)	(5495)
CY	14.6% (88)	0.0% (0)	7.2% (43)	21.8% (131)	(599)
IE	10.0% (300)	0.0% (1)	4.5% (139)	14.6% (440)	(3011)
BE	8.3% (607)	0.0% (3)	4.6% (338)	13.0% (947)	(7304)

Member States with the highest shares of EU movers over their total population in 2014

Numbers in brackets are expressed in thousands, ages 15-64

The migrant population is broken down by broad groups of citizenship (EU-28, EFTA and TCNs). The percentages indicate the share of the group over the total population in the country

Source: EUROSTAT data on population by citizenship and age group "migr_pop1ctz", Milieu calculations

As shown in Figure 1, in the EU-28, the most represented nationalities (Romanians, Poles, Italians, Portuguese and Germans) make up 56% of all EU-28/EFTA movers.

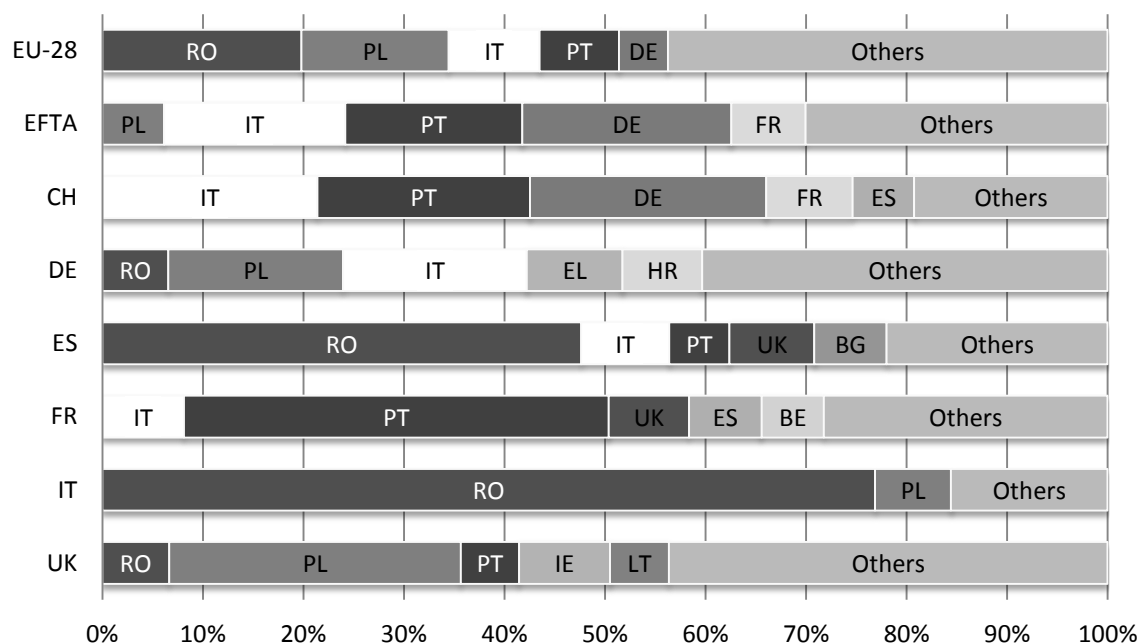
The breakdowns by country of residence show very different situations: in France, Spain and Italy a single group makes up a very large share of the EU-28/EFTA movers (Portuguese in France, Romanians in Spain and Italy). In Germany and in the United Kingdom there are significant shares of Polish citizens, Italians are very important groups in Germany and in Switzerland, and Germans are the most represented EU nationality in Switzerland.

Other large groups of working-age EU-28/EFTA movers are the British (with an 8% share in both France and Spain), the Irish living in the UK, the Greeks and Croatians living in Germany and the Portuguese and French living in Switzerland.

⁴² See Table 25 in Annex for full table

The composition of the EU-28/EFTA movers population has almost not changed compared to 2013, changes being between 0 and 2 p.p. The largest changes are the following: in the EFTA countries, the share of Portuguese increased by 2 p.p., in the UK the share of Irish decreased by 2 p.p., in Spain the share of Romanians increased by 2 p.p. and the share of Britons decreased by 2 p.p.⁴³.

Figure 1 Breakdown by citizenship of working-age EU-28/EFTA movers in EU-28, EFTA and in the top 6 countries of residence, 2014⁴⁴



Most represented nationalities for working-age (15-64) EU-28/EFTA movers in 6⁴⁵ top countries of residence in absolute terms, EU-28 and EFTA, data refers to 2014

Source: EU-LFS⁴⁶, Milieu calculations

2.1.2 Migration flows of EU-28/EFTA movers of working age in 2013 and trends (2008-2013)

The most recent figures on inflows of EU-28/EFTA movers available are from 2013, which is why these are presented here. In 2013 more than 1.1 million EU-28 or EFTA citizens of working age moved to another EU-28 Member State or EFTA country, a very small increase compared to 2012. In addition, almost 700,000 people moved back to their country of citizenship, a slight decrease (-5%) compared to 2012. Considering that a high level of return migration was found to be one of the main reactions to the economic crisis⁴⁷, a slight decrease may signal increased job opportunities in the countries of destination.

Table 4 lists the top five countries where these flows were directed to (DE, UK, CH, FR and ES): Germany alone received about 309,000 of them, followed by the UK with about 194,000. Inflows have increased in Germany, the UK and Switzerland, while they have stayed the same in France and decreased in Spain. Italy saw a sharp decrease in inflows and is no longer among the top five countries of destination. The data regarding flows of EFTA movers shows that their numbers were not very significant, the main destination being the UK where only about 4,000 immigrated in 2013.

⁴³ Canetta, E. et al. 2014 Annual Report on Labour Mobility, European Commission, October 2014, p. 10-11

⁴⁴ See Table 26 in Annex for full table

⁴⁵ Both France and Switzerland were included since their EU-28 population is very similar in size

⁴⁶ EU-LFS data were used rather than Eurostat data on population since the latter did not include breakdowns for France and the United Kingdom

⁴⁷ Barslund, M & Busse, M., Making the Most of EU Labour Mobility, Center for European Policy Studies, 2014, p. 10

The immigration rate of EU-28/EFTA movers in 2013 makes up the largest shares in some of the countries with a small population like Luxembourg (3.3%) and Cyprus (1%) (Table 5). Switzerland is among the top five receiving countries both in terms of total numbers of immigrating EU-28/EFTA movers and in terms of shares of their total population.

Table 4 Top 5 countries of destination in 2013 in total numbers (thousands)⁴⁸

	2012			2013		
	EU-28	EFTA	Total	EU-28	EFTA	Total
DE	262	2	264	307	2	309
UK	152	5	157	190	4	194
CH	78	0	79	83	0	84
FR	72	3	75	71	4	74
ES	80	2	82	71	1	72

Inflows of EU-28 and EFTA movers of working age (15-64) in 2012 and 2013, numbers are expressed in thousands. **Source:** EUROSTAT data on immigration by age group and citizenship [migr_imm1ctz], Milieu calculations

Table 5 Top 5 countries of destination in 2013 in terms of shares of total population (immigration rate)⁴⁹

	2012			2013		
	EU-28	EFTA	Total	EU-28	EFTA	Total
LU	3.5%	0.0%	3.5%	3.3%	0.0%	3.3%
CH	1.4%	0.0%	1.4%	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%
IS	0.8%	0.1%	0.8%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%
CY	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%
NO	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.0%	1.0%

Inflows of EU-28 and EFTA movers of working age (15-64) as shares of total working age population in country of residence, in 2013

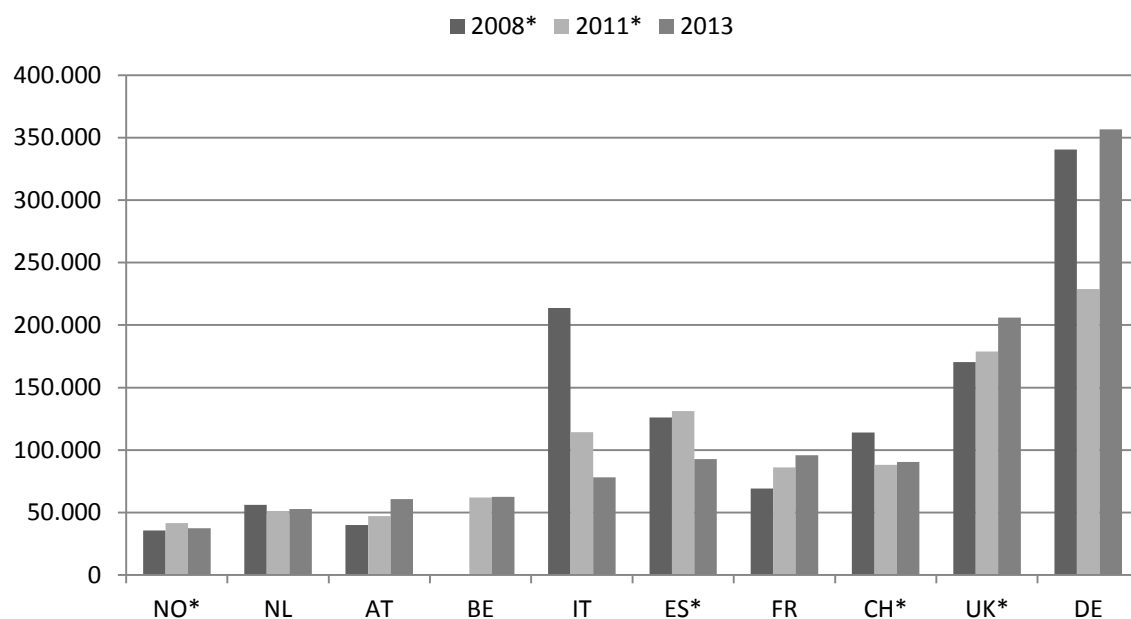
Source: EUROSTAT data on immigration by age group and citizenship [migr_imm1ctz], Milieu calculations

Since the onset of the economic crisis, inflows of EU citizens in other EU and EFTA countries have changed significantly. In Italy and Spain, they have decreased (more drastically in Italy than in Spain); while there have been minor increases in countries like the United Kingdom, France and Austria (Figure 2). In Germany, inflows decreased between 2008 and 2011, but then increased again in 2013. These changes in the inflows of EU citizens seem to mirror the evolution of the immigration rate for all nationalities in most countries, with the exception of the United Kingdom and Belgium. Here the general immigration rate has decreased, while the inflows of EU citizens has slightly increased (Figure 3). In Belgium, the total number of immigrants stayed similar in 2011 and 2013, but their share of the total population decreased since 2008. These trends are indicative of a re-orientation of EU-10 movers, which during the crisis moved to places like UK and Germany rather than Spain⁵⁰.

⁴⁸ See Table 27 in Annex for full table

⁴⁹ See Table 27 in Annex for full table

⁵⁰ Barslund, M & Busse, M., Making the Most of EU Labour Mobility, Center for European Policy Studies, 2014, p. 15

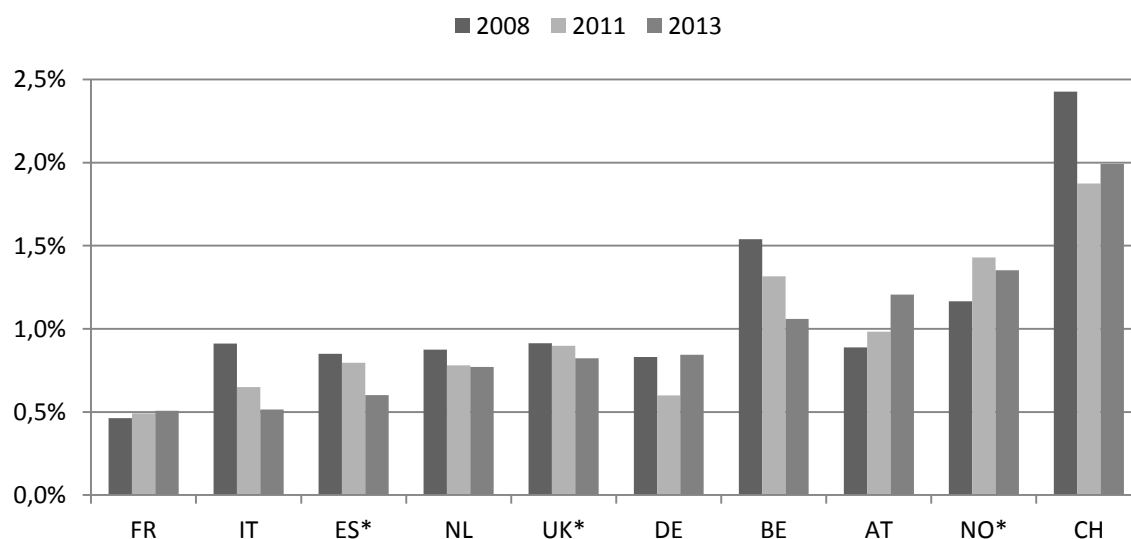
Figure 2 Evolution of inflows of EU and EFTA citizens in the top 10 countries of destination⁵¹

* data for 2008 and 2011 do not include Croatian citizens

Due to break in time series, data from ES, NO and UK is from 2009 instead of 2008 and data from CH is from 2012 instead of 2011.

Evolution of the inflows of EU and EFTA citizens of all age groups, for the years 2008, 2011 and 2013, in the ten countries where their numbers are highest in 2013.

Source: EUROSTAT data on immigration by age group and citizenship [migr_imm1ctz], Milieu calculations

Figure 3 Immigration rate (as a percentage of the total population) for the top 10 countries of destination

Evolution of the inflows (all citizenships, all age groups), for the years 2008, 2011 and 2013, in the ten countries where their numbers are highest in 2013.

Due to break in time series, data from ES, NO and UK is from 2009 instead of 2008 and data from CH is from 2012 instead of 2011.

Source: EUROSTAT data on immigration by age group and citizenship [migr_imm1ctz], Milieu calculations

Moreover, there are differences between Member States in the overall composition of immigration flows in 2013 (Figure 4). In several countries, the majority of immigrants came from outside the EU and EFTA (IT, ES, SI, SE and BG). For other countries, 50% or more come from other EU -28 countries (that is the case in LU, AT,

⁵¹ For full data see Table 28 in Annex

NO, CY, DE, BE and CH). On the other hand, in several eastern European countries returning nationals make up 50% or more of immigrants (see below).

Return migration⁵² (Figure 4) accounted for a significant share of immigration flows (around 25% at EU-28 level). The proportion of returning nationals was particularly high in eastern European countries, where it reached 90% in Romania and 86% in Lithuania, but also in Portugal, Estonia, Poland, Latvia, Slovakia, Croatia, Greece and Hungary, where returning nationals made up over 45% of immigrants. When only looking at intra-EU migration, shares of return migration are even higher (see Figure 50 in Annex). When looking at immigration figures from 2012⁵³, the same countries had high shares of return migration and a similar proportion of returning nationals. The share of returning nationals increased the most in Greece (+7 p.p.), Portugal, Hungary and Cyprus (+5 p.p.), while it decreased the most in Latvia (-14 p.p.), Bulgaria (-10 p.p.) and Ireland (-9 p.p.)⁵⁴. Return migration of EU-12⁵⁵ nationals has progressively increased between 2008, 2011 and 2013, especially for citizens from EU-10⁵⁶ (Figure 5).

This corresponds to previous findings that stocks of especially Polish, Lithuanian, Bulgarian and Romanian movers decreased during the crisis compared to before the crisis. One reason was the decline of the construction sector due to the crisis⁵⁷. Since 2008, return migration of Romanian citizens to EU-12 has remained more or less constant. Nevertheless, there was a continuous increase in the number of Romanians and Bulgarians leaving Spain and, to a lesser degree, Italy, between 2008 and 2013 (Figure 6). It is possible that some of these EU-2⁵⁸ citizens went to other EU Member States which had not suffered so much from the economic crisis⁵⁹.

⁵² We approximate return migration by measuring the number of country nationals which move to their country of nationality

⁵³ European Commission, EU Employment and Social Situation, Quarterly Review June 2014, Chart 4

⁵⁴ The figures for 2012 did not yet include Croatians among the EU citizens. Their inclusion in 2013 would explain a small increase in figures for EU citizens and a corresponding decrease among third-country nationals, which is the opposite of what the data show.

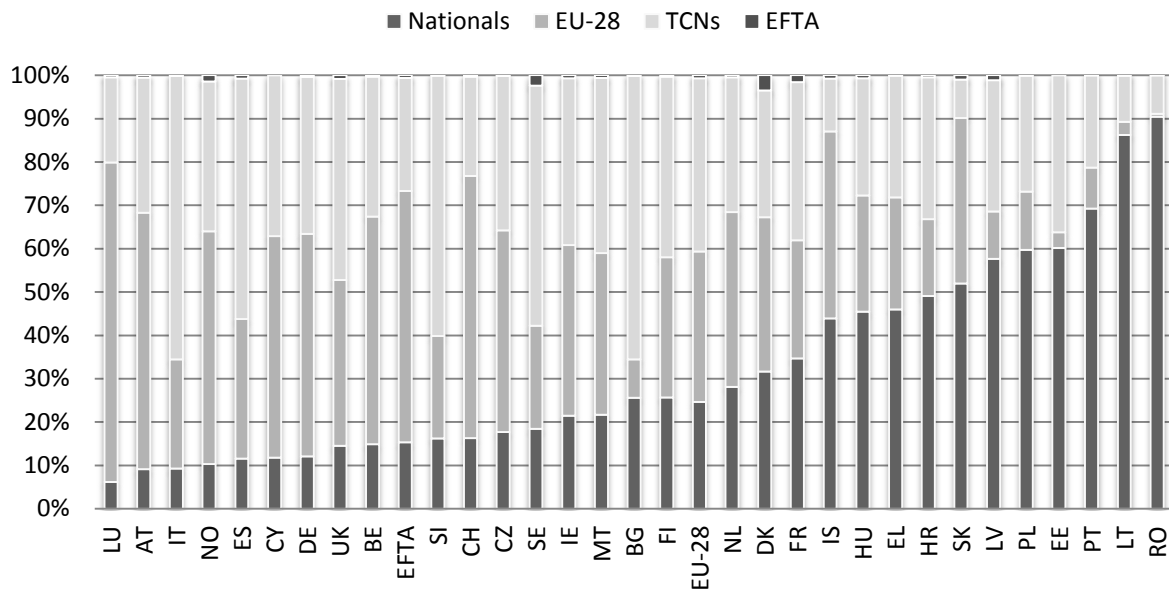
⁵⁵ EU-12 refers to Member States which joined the EU between 2004 and 2007, namely BG, CZ, EE, CY, HU, LT, LV, MT, PL, SK, SI and RO.

⁵⁶ EU-10 refers to Member States which joined the EU on 1 May 2004, namely CZ, EE, CY, HU, LT, LV, MT, PL, SK and SI.

⁵⁷ Barslung, M., Busse, M. Making the most of EU Labour Mobility, CEPS/ Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014, p. 9-10

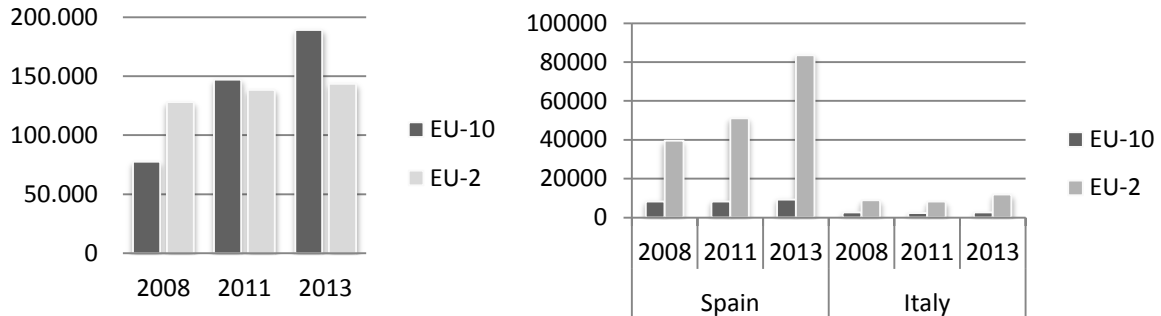
⁵⁸ EU-2 refers to Member States which joined the EU on 1 January 2007, namely BG and RO.

⁵⁹ Measuring this is not possible with the figures available, since flow figures combining citizenship and previous country of residence are not available.

Figure 4 Composition of immigrants by group of citizenship by country of destination, all ages, 2013

Total inflows, all ages, by group of nationalities and EU/EFTA countries of destination, 2013. The figures do not include stateless persons and those of unknown citizenship.

Source: EUROSTAT data on immigration by age group and citizenship [migr_imm1ctz], Milieu calculations

Figure 5 Inflow of nationals⁶⁰ in EU-12 **Figure 6 Outflows of EU-12 citizens from ES and IT**

Inflows of country nationals in EU-12 countries, all ages, 2008, 2011, 2013. Data for 2011 for EU-2 is only for Romania, since data from Bulgaria was not available for that year.

Outflows of EU-12 citizens from Spain and Italy, all ages, 2008, 2011, 2013.

Source: EUROSTAT data on immigration by age group and citizenship [migr_imm1ctz] and on emigration by age group and citizenship [migr_emi1ctz], Milieu calculations

Data on immigration by previous country of residence confirms the trend indicated in previous reports⁶¹, namely that an increasing number of people **leave southern Europe to move north** since the onset of the economic crisis and at the same time there is a decline in east-west flows. As shown in Table 6, inflows from eastern European countries have decreased in most countries of destination (especially since 2008), while inflows from southern Europe have increased, especially in Sweden and in the United Kingdom. Inflows into Germany have increased from all regions since 2008, but the increase has been sharper from southern Europe (+191%) than from Eastern Europe (+108%).

⁶⁰ We define nationals as persons who hold the citizenship of the reporting country. In this case, they are people who immigrate to a country of which they hold the citizenship.

⁶¹ See, for example: European Commission, A fact finding analysis on the impact on the Member States social security systems of the entitlements of non-active intra-EU migrants to special non-contributory cash benefits and healthcare granted on the basis of residence, 2013, p. 61; Barslung, M., Busse, M. Making the most of EU Labour Mobility, CEPS/ Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014

Table 6 Inflows from EU countries, by region of previous residence, main countries of destination

	Region of previous residence											
	Baltic states ⁶²			Romania and Bulgaria			Eastern Europe ⁶³			Southern Europe ⁶⁴		
Destination	2004	2008	2013	2004	2008	2013	2004	2008	2013	2004	2008	2013
AT	0	0	:	7	7	:	23	18	:	3	3	:
BE	:	:	1	:	:	11	:	:	21	:	:	18
CH	:	:	0	:	:	2	:	:	7	:	:	42
DE**	:	6	19	:	72	200	:	240	499	:	42	123
DK	1	2	2	0	2	5	4	12	12	3	3	4
ES	3	2	2	108	72	28	119	83	34	16	29	19
FR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IE	:	7	3*	:	1	1*	:	24	10*	:	6	4*
IT	1	1*	1	71	184*	63	86	202*	69	3	4*	5
NL	1	1	2	1	8	4	9	26	24	7	13	14
SE	1	2	2	0	3	2	5	14	11	2	4	7
UK	16	:	:	4	:	16	54	60	52	27	22	61

Inflows of EU-28 and EFTA movers in 2004, 2008 and 2013, by region of previous residence, numbers are expressed in thousands. Breaks in the series exist in BE in 2010, DK and ES in 2008 and NL in 2009.

* Data are provisional

** Since figures for DE are not available on Eurostat for 2012 or 2013, these figures are based on national data, which include short-term movers; the absolute numbers are therefore not comparable to the other countries' figures

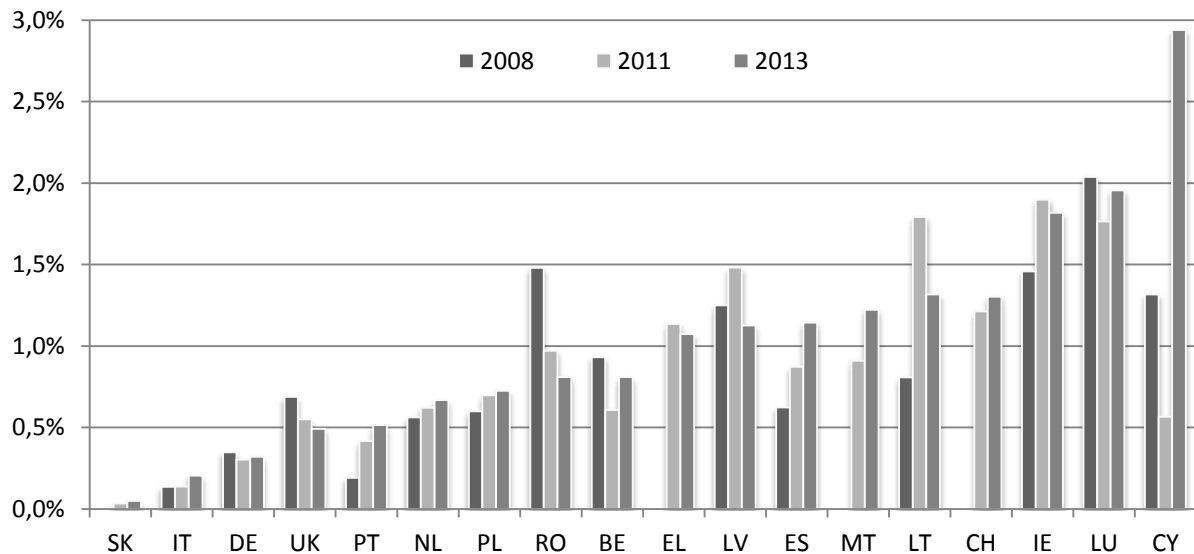
Source: EUROSTAT data on immigration by five year age group, sex and country of previous residence [migr_imm5prv], Milieu calculations

Between 2008 and 2013, overall **emigration rates** have sharply increased in southern European countries: Spain, Italy, Cyprus and Portugal, but also in Lithuania and Poland. During the same period, emigration rates significantly declined in Germany, Romania, Slovakia and the UK.

⁶² EE, LV, LT

⁶³ BG, CZ, EE, LV, LT, HU, PL, RO, SI, SK

⁶⁴ EL, ES, IT, PT, CY

Figure 7 Emigration rate (as a percentage of the total population) for selected countries⁶⁵

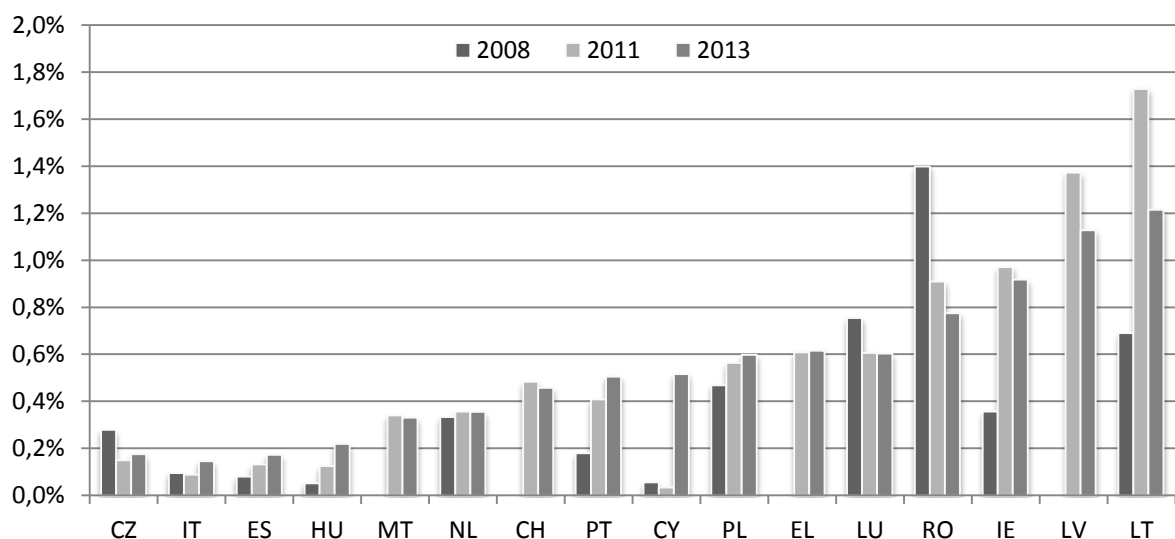
Outflows, by country of emigration, all ages, 2008, 2011 and 2013.

Due to breaks in the series, data for DE, NL and PL refer to 2009 rather than 2008

Source: EUROSTAT data on emigration by age group and citizenship [migr_emi1ctz], Milieu calculations

The composition of emigration flows, like that of immigration flows, varies widely between countries. While most of those leaving Greece, Iceland, Italy, Finland, Portugal and most eastern European countries are nationals, in Spain, Cyprus and the Czech Republic they are more likely to be citizens of third countries. The countries with the highest shares of foreign EU citizens emigrating are Luxembourg, Switzerland, Austria and Norway (Figure 9).

This shows that, for some countries with high emigration rates, nationals only account for a small fraction of the people leaving.

Figure 8 Evolution of the emigration rate among nationals (as a percentage of the total population of nationals) for selected countries

Percentage of the population of country nationals which emigrated during the year, all age groups, 2008, 2011 and 2013.

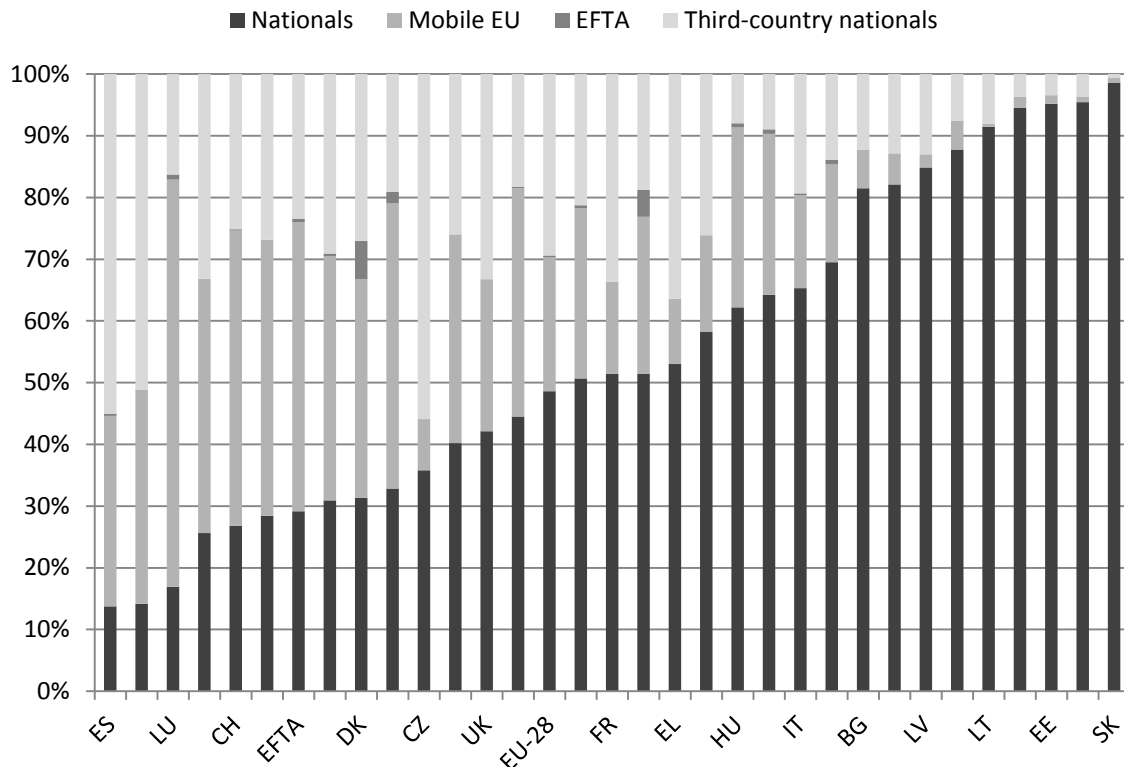
Due to breaks in the series, data for NL and PL refer to 2009 rather than 2008 and data for CZ refer to 2012 rather than 2013.

Data for IT in 2008 and BG, IE and FR in 2013 are provisional.

⁶⁵ Full data are available in Table 30 and Table 31 in Annex.

Source: EUROSTAT data on emigration by age group and citizenship [migr_emi1ctz], Milieu calculations

Figure 9 Composition of emigrants by group of citizenship, 2013, all ages

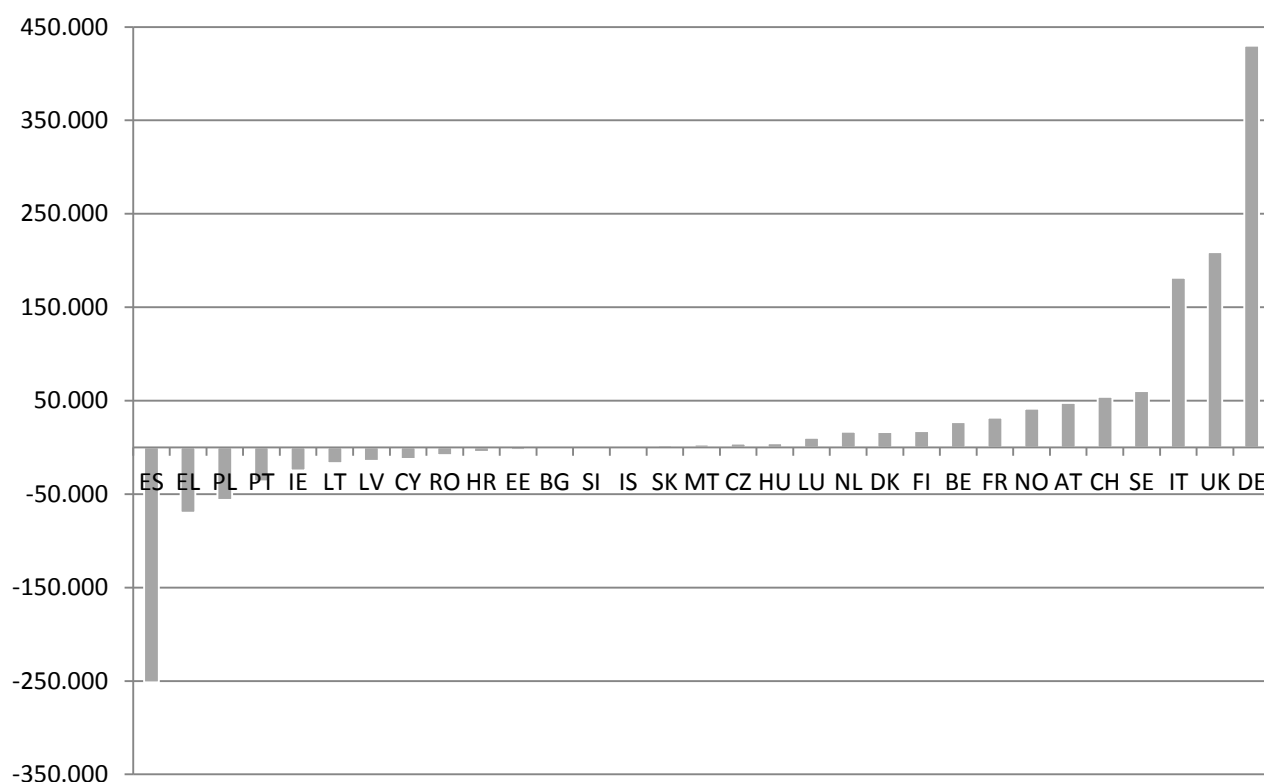


Breakdown by group of nationalities of emigrants of all ages leaving EU and EFTA countries, by country of emigration, 2013.

Source: EUROSTAT data on emigration by age group and citizenship [migr_emi1ctz], Milieu calculations

The evolution of emigration rates of nationals between 2008 and 2013 (Figure 8) reflects on the one hand, an increase in people leaving Member States which suffered a lot from the crisis. Another visible trend – most likely also connected to a certain extent to the crisis – is a slight decrease in emigration of nationals from some EU-10 countries (CZ, LT, LV) and a strong decrease in emigration of nationals in Romania. The emigration rate among nationals in 2013 was on average 0.3% in EU countries and 0.4% in EFTA countries. In 2013, emigration rates are higher than in 2008 in most countries (with the exception of Romania, Luxembourg and the Czech Republic) (Figure 51 in Annex). Nonetheless, rates have been decreasing since 2011 in Lithuania, Latvia, Ireland and Switzerland. Italy, Spain and Hungary all have relatively low rates, although they have been gradually increasing. On the other hand, emigration rates in Portugal and Cyprus have sharply increased.

Net migration flows (Figure 10) reflect much of what is seen above: southern European countries (with the exception of Italy), the Baltic countries, Ireland, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria and Croatia show an overall negative balance (net outflows), although in some of these countries (BG, EE, HR, RO) this negative balance is quite low (less than -10,000 citizens). As can be seen in Figure 52 in the Annex this is caused by net outflows of national citizens which are not compensated by inflows of foreigners. In the case of Spain, the outflow of foreigners is also very high. The highest net inflows are found in Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, Sweden and Switzerland. In these countries, while the net flows of national citizens are still negative, this is more than compensated by the high net inflows of foreigners. The great majority of these are third country nationals in moving to Italy and Sweden, while there are similar net inflows of EU citizens and third country nationals in the United Kingdom and higher inflows of EU-28 citizens than third country nationals in Germany and Switzerland (Figure 52 in the Annex).

Figure 10 Net migration flows by country, all ages and nationalities, 2013⁶⁶

Data for BG, IE and FR are provisional

Source: EUROSTAT data on immigration by age group and citizenship [migr_imm1ctz] and on emigration by age group and citizenship [migr_emi1ctz], Milieu calculations

2.1.3 Characteristics of employed and 'unemployed/inactive' EU-28 movers of working age⁶⁷: length of stay

In 2014, across the EU-28, around 50% of all EU-28/EFTA movers came to their current country of residence in 2004 or later and around 16% came in 2011 or later. This is slightly more than in 2013, when the share of EU-28 movers who had come within the past three years was around 15%. However, the distributions in most Member States remain similar to 2013: Denmark, the UK, Belgium, Austria and the EFTA countries have the highest shares of movers who came within the past three years while these shares are still very small in Italy, Spain, France and Greece.

The amount of recent EU-28/EFTA movers who came within the past ten years (in 2004 or later) to their current country of residence was around 5.5 million across the 28 EU Member States in 2014. This represents an increase of recent EU-28/EFTA movers of around 0.2 million for the 28 EU Member States compared to 2013. The main countries of residence of recent EU-28/EFTA movers in 2014 were still the UK, Germany, Italy, Spain and Switzerland.

The employment rate of those recent EU-28/EFTA movers across the EU-28 was 69% in 2014. It was highest in Switzerland, Norway, the UK, Luxemburg, the Czech Republic and Sweden (75% or more) and very low in Greece, Spain, Malta and Italy (below 60%). Employment rates differ according to length of stay, but no trend that is valid for all countries of residence can be identified. However, in several of the main countries of residence, employment seems to be most secure for those EU-28/EFTA movers who came between 2004 and 2009.

⁶⁶ Full data are available in Table 32 in Annex

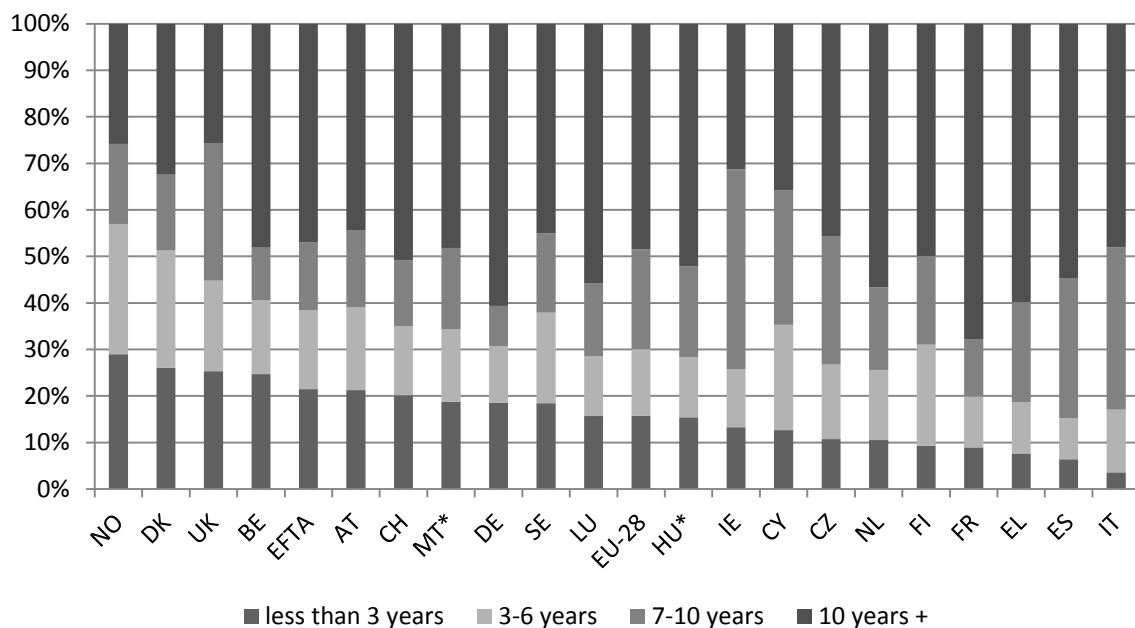
⁶⁷ Unless mentioned otherwise, all figures in this chapter refer to EU-28/EFTA movers of working age (15-64); the same age group is used when comparing with reference groups

Distribution of EU-28 movers by length of stay

As shown in Figure 11, the composition of EU-28/EFTA movers of working age according to their length of stay in the individual countries of residence is very similar to 2013⁶⁸, with a few exceptions.

- Similarly to the figures from 2013, this year's figures show again that Norway, Denmark, the UK, Belgium, Austria and Switzerland have the highest shares (over 20%) of EU-28/EFTA movers who moved within the past three years. However, shares of these EU-28/EFTA movers have decreased quite a lot in Denmark (-6 p.p.) and a little bit in Norway (-3 p.p.). Indeed, in Norway, total immigration and the immigration rate were lower in 2013 than in 2011 (see Figure 2 and Figure 3).
- Furthermore, shares of EU-28/EFTA movers who moved within the past three years in Cyprus decreased a lot (- 9 p.p.).
- On the other hand, shares of these EU-28/EFTA movers increased considerably in Belgium (+ 6 p.p.) and slightly in Germany (+ 2 p.p.) between 2013 and 2014.
- Very low shares (below 10%) of these EU-28/EFTA movers can still be found in Italy, Spain, Greece and France.

Figure 11 EU-28/EFTA movers of working age, by country of residence and years of residence, as % of total EU-28/EFTA migrant population in country of residence, 2014



**In Malta and Hungary data for one or more categories show low reliability.*

EU-28/EFTA movers of working age (15-64), 2014, by country of residence and years of residence (in % of working-age EU-28/EFTA movers in country of residence)

Member States in which one or more figures after breakdown are too small to be reliable or missing are not included in the chart above (BG, EE, HR, LV, PL, RO, PT, SI, HU, EE, SK, IS)

Concerning the data labels for years of residence, as of 2013, the categories mean: 'less than 3 years' = movers who arrived in 2011 or later, '3-6 years' = movers who arrived between 2007 and 2011, '7-10 years' = movers who arrived between 2004 and 2007, '10 years or more' = movers who arrived in 2004 or before.

Source: EU-LFS, 2014, Milieu calculations

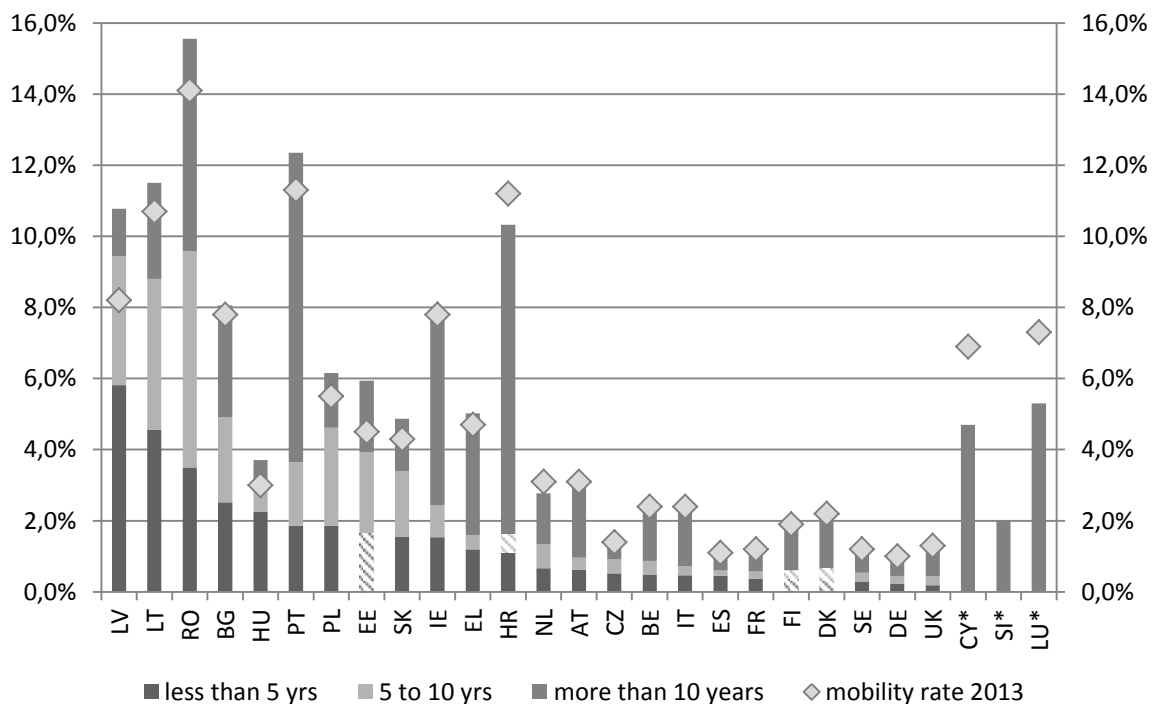
Figure 12 shows the amount of EU-28 citizens living in another EU-28 country, as a share of the population in their country of citizenship (*mobility rate*) in 2014.

⁶⁸ Comparisons to 2013 refer to the figures presented in Canetta, E. et al. 2014 Annual Report on Labour Mobility, European Commission, October 2014

Compared to 2013⁶⁹, the mobility rate increased quite strongly for Latvia (+3 p.p.) and Romania (+ 1.5 p.p.) – two countries which already had high mobility rates – but also for Estonia (+ 2 p.p.), Lithuania (+1 p.p.), Portugal (+1 p.p.) and Slovakia (+1 p.p.). On the contrary, the mobility rates decreased for Cyprus, Luxembourg (- 2 p.p. each) and Croatia (-1 p.p. each). Despite these changes, Romania (15.6%), Portugal (12.3%), Lithuania (11.5%) and Croatia (10.3%) are still the countries with the highest mobility rates.

The Baltic countries, EU-2 and some Eastern European countries have the highest mobility rates of movers within the past 5 years, while Portugal, Romania, Croatia and Ireland have very high mobility rates of citizens who moved more than 10 years ago (Figure 12). Whereas Poland and Romania, for example, have higher mobility rates of movers before the economic crisis (between 2004 and 2009), Latvia, Lithuania and Hungary, for example, have higher mobility rates of movers from the time during the crisis (after 2009). Mobility rates of EU-15 nationals may also reflect the effects of the economic crisis: in countries that were hardest hit, such as Ireland, Greece, Italy, Spain, but also in France, Finland and Austria, and slightly in Belgium, mobility rates of those who moved away during the last 5 years increased compared to those who moved during the 5 years before 2009. On the other hand, they stayed the same or decreased during the crisis in the UK, Germany, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands.

Figure 12 Mobility rate by country of citizenship – EU-28 movers of working age by citizenship and years of residence, as % of working-age population in country of citizenship, 2014; sorted by mobility rates of most recent movers (less than 5 years), in descending order; mobility rates 2013 by country of citizenship



EU nationals of working age living in an EU-28 country other than their citizenship, by years of residence in this country and citizenship, 2014 and 2013 (not divided by years of residence)

*Bars for Cyprus, Luxembourg and Slovenia present total mobility rate 2014 (not divided by years of residence) due to low reliability of data; Malta could not be included for the same reason

Patterned bars present data of low reliability.

Categories of years of residence were changed in order to be comparable with last year's report⁷⁰: 'less than 5 years' = movers who arrived in their current country of residence in 2009 or later, '5 to 10 years' = movers who arrived in 2004 or later, 'more than 10 years' = movers who arrived before 2004.

⁶⁹ Figures from 2013 in: European Commission, EU Employment and Social Situation, Quarterly Review June 2014, Chart 2

⁷⁰ European Commission, EU Employment and Social Situation, Quarterly Review June 2014'

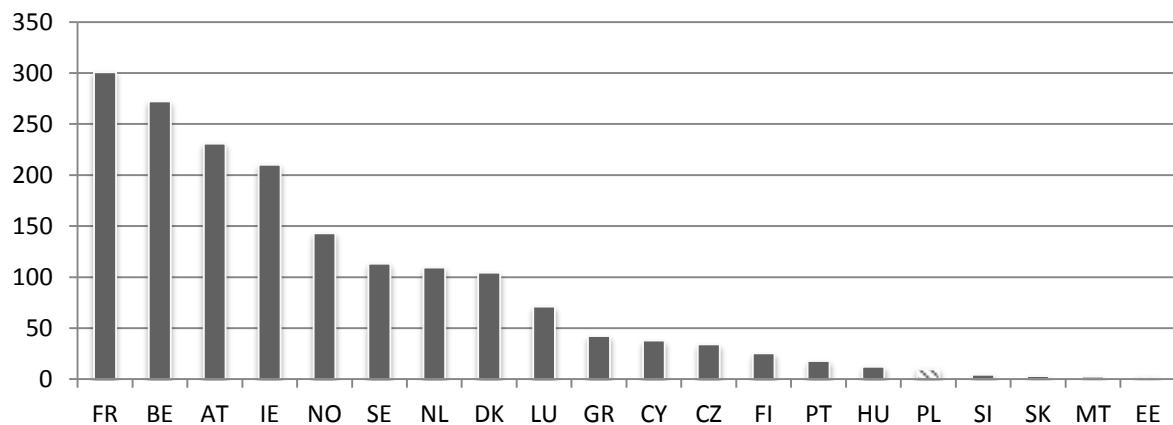
Source: EU-LFS, 2014, Milieu calculations

Stocks of recent EU-28/EFTA movers of working age in 2014

In 2014, there were around 5.5 million EU-28/EFTA movers of working age across 28 EU Member States who had moved to their current country of residence within the past ten years. Across the EFTA countries, they were around 620,000. This represents an increase of recent (moved in the last 10 years) EU-28/EFTA movers of around 0.2 million for the 28 EU Member States and of around 30,000 for the EFTA countries compared to 2013.

The main countries of residence of recent EU-28/EFTA movers have not changed since 2013 and are still the UK (around 1.6 million), Germany (around 1 million), Italy (around 618,000), Spain (around 600,000) and Switzerland (around 480,000). Compared to 2013, there were more recent EU movers in the UK, Germany and Switzerland and less in Italy and Spain, reflecting the decrease in immigration into Spain and Italy during the last years (see Figure 2).

Figure 13 Recent EU-28/EFTA movers of working age in total numbers (thousands), 2014, by country of residence (except five main countries of residence)

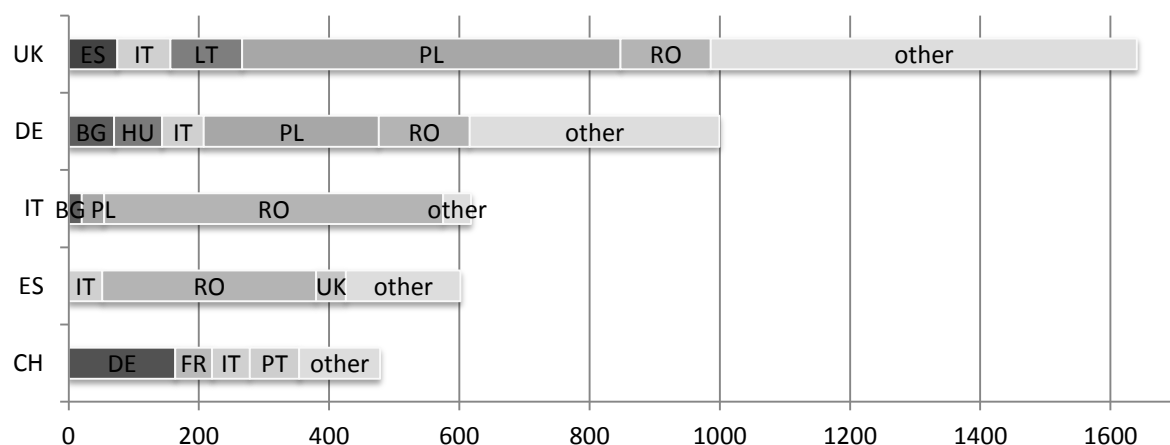


Recent EU-28/EFTA movers are defined as EU-28 and EFTA working-age (15-64) citizens who have been living in an EU-28 or EFTA country other than their own for up to ten years as of 2014

Patterned bars express figures of low reliability; figures for Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania, Lithuania and Latvia are below reliability limits. The figure for Iceland (1.3 thousands) is too small to appear in the graph. Data is expressed in thousands.

Source: EU-LFS, 2014, Milieu calculations

Figure 14 Stocks of recent EU-28/EFTA movers in five main countries of residence, main nationalities (thousands), 2014

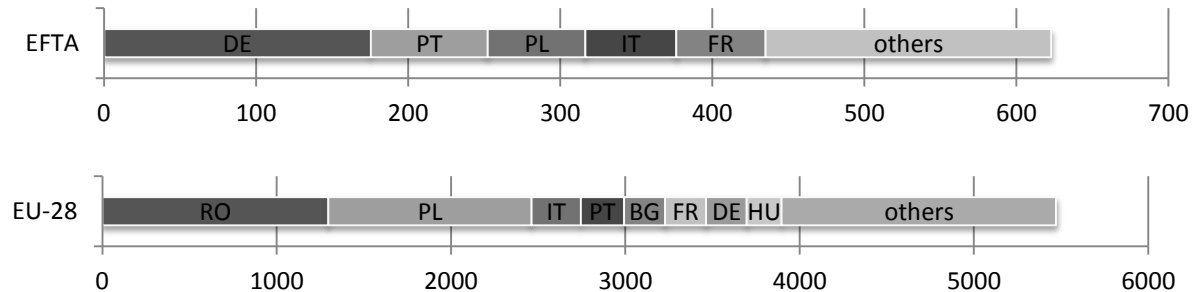


Recent EU-28/EFTA movers are defined as EU-28 and EFTA working-age (15-64) citizens who have been living in an EU-28 or EFTA country other than their own for up to ten years as of 2014

Data refers to the EU-28 and EFTA aggregates and is expressed in thousands

Source: EU-LFS, 2014, Milieu calculations

Figure 15 Stocks of recent EU-28/EFTA movers at EFTA and EU-level, main nationalities (thousands), 2014



Recent EU-28/EFTA movers are defined as EU-28 and EFTA working-age (15-64) citizens who have been living in an EU-28 or EFTA country other than their own for up to ten years as of 2014

Data refers to the EU-28 and EFTA aggregates and is expressed in thousands

Source: EU-LFS, 2014, Milieu calculations

Employment rates of EU-28/EFTA movers and length of stay

The employment rate of recent EU-28/EFTA movers across the EU-28 was 69% in 2014. It was highest in Switzerland, Norway, the UK, Luxemburg, the Czech Republic and Sweden (75% or more) and very low in Greece, Spain, Malta and Italy (below 60%).

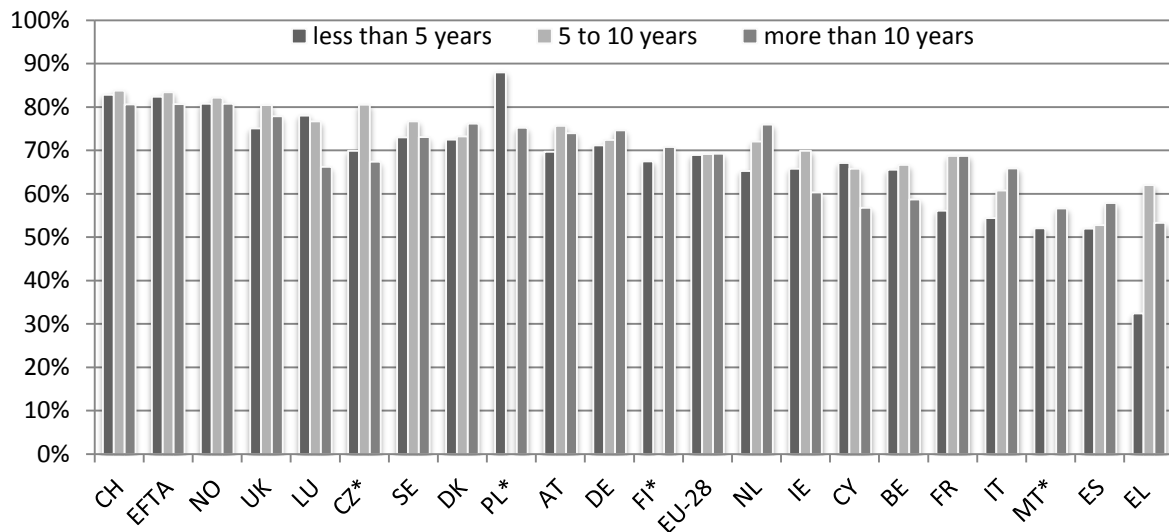
Figures from 2013 indicated that employment rates were lower among movers who had come very recently (within the past three years) than among those who had been in their country of residence for longer (up to ten years) in quite a few countries⁷¹. Looking at the 2014 employment rates of EU-28/EFTA movers according to their length of stay (Figure 16) shows the following:

- For the EU-28 aggregate, there is no difference between recent (those who came in 2004 or later) and 'old' EU-28/EFTA movers (those who came before 2004);
- However, in a few countries there are quite large differences: EU-28/EFTA movers who came in 2009 or later have much lower employment rates than those who came before 2004 in Greece, Italy, France and the Netherlands (-10 p.p. or less); they have much higher employment rates in Poland, Luxembourg and Cyprus (+ 10 p.p. or more);
- In several important countries of residence of EU-28/EFTA movers, movers who came between 2004 and 2009 have the highest employment rates: Switzerland, Norway, the UK, Austria, Belgium, Ireland.

There may be several ways to explain these differences, but there seems to be a evidence of a trend: movers who came to their current country of residence within the past five years have slightly more difficulties in finding (and keeping) employment than those who have been there for longer. The economic crisis may have played an important role here, making it more difficult for those who were moving abroad after 2008 to find long-term employment. When comparing to those who came before 2004, age may play a role in the sense that movers who came longer ago are older and may have lower education levels and therefore lower employment rates than the ones who came between 2004 and 2009.

⁷¹ Canetta, E. et al. 2014 Annual Report on Labour Mobility, European Commission, October 2014, p. 21

Figure 16 Employment rates of EU-28/EFTA movers, by country of residence and length of stay, 2014; data sorted by employment rate of recent EU-28/EFTA movers in country (not labelled as separate category)



Employment rates of EU-28 and EFTA nationals living in another EU-28/EFTA country, by years of residence in that country and country of residence, 2014

*Data for Poland, Finland and Malta could partly not be published due to low reliability, other categories are also of low reliability; Czech Republic: data are of low reliability

Source: EU-LFS, 2014, Milieu calculations

2.2 Mobility of EU and EFTA mobile workers

While chapter 2.1. provided information on EU and EFTA movers of working age regarding their labour status, this chapter focuses on 'EU and EFTA mobile workers' or, in other words, 'EU-28/EFTA active movers'. In accordance with EU legislation on free movement, the term 'worker' includes both employed and unemployed job-seeking EU-28/EFTA movers.

The focus still lies on recent movers, so those who have moved to their current country of residence since 2004. This time span was chosen for several reasons: figures from the EU-LFS of movers who have been living abroad for up to ten years are high enough for most countries to be reliable. Furthermore, the EU-LFS underestimates the number of very recent movers (in particular those who moved within the past year or two) in several countries and the extent of the under-estimation varies a lot between the countries. Therefore, the time span of up to 10 years of residence provides more reliable figures. At the same time it allows looking at the more recent movement of EU workers. Movement over the past ten years has been influenced a lot by the three enlargements which is why it is interesting to look especially at this period. A good overview of intra-EU mobility over longer timespan is provided, for example, in Verwiebe et al.(2014). However, in order to look at a shorter time span, we also use figures from the EU-LFS of workers who moved within the previous two years to 2012 and 2014, respectively. Since the EU-LFS is the only EU-wide data set that allows distinguishing active from non-active citizens, we use these figures to approximate flows and to monitor very recent intra-EU labour mobility.

Note that the under-estimation of very recent movers in the EU-LFS still allows comparing trends within countries, if we assume that the errors that lead to under-estimation pertain over a couple of years in the same country.

In 2014, around 8.2 million EU-28 citizens – compared to around 111,000 EFTA citizens and 9.8 million third country nationals – were working or looking for a job in one of the 28 EU Member States other than their country of citizenship. Among them, around 4.3 million have moved to their current country of residence in 2004 or later

('recent' active movers). Over one third of these recent active movers reside in the UK and around one fifth in Germany.

A comparison of bi-annual flows in 2012 and 2014 shows that in particular Belgium, but also Austria and Switzerland have become increasingly important as destination countries of EU and EFTA workers and jobseekers. On the other hand, Spain, Italy, but also France, which are still countries of residence of large numbers of 'older' waves of EU movers, are becoming less and less important as destination countries. The UK, which has become an important destination country over the past 10 years, continues this trend and Germany, originally a more traditional country of destination, still attracts EU and EFTA workers and jobseekers to a large extent.

In terms of citizenship, Croatians saw the highest relative increase⁷² in the movement of its active citizens between 2010 and 2014, although in total numbers the increase was relatively small (Figure 20). Accordingly, the total number of active Croatian citizens who had been moving to another EU Member State increased by 150% when comparing the periods 2010-2012 and 2012-2014. A recent Commission report underlines that increased mobility has been directed towards traditional destination Member States, like Austria, Germany and Italy⁷³. Large increases in movement, both in absolute and relative terms, can also be observed for Portuguese, Hungarian, Italian, French and Spanish economically active citizens. In total numbers, movement among Polish and Romanians also increased substantially during this period, however, since they already moved in higher numbers before, the relative increase was not so large.

Although populations of EU-28/EFTA movers are younger than nationals, figures from 2012 and 2014 confirm a slight decrease in mobility of young people compared to older ones, most likely due to high rates of youth unemployment found also in important destination countries due to the economic crisis.

Previous findings showed that after the beginning of the economic crisis there was a large increase in highly educated people moving to another country, increasing the share of highly educated persons among EU-28/EFTA movers. This share has not increased between 2012 and 2014, but in 2014 it is still a lot higher than in 2008, suggesting that highly educated EU-28/EFTA citizens still move to a large extent.

Another impact of the crisis on free movement seems to have been the increase in women moving to another EU Member State to work or seek work. The share of women among EU-28/EFTA movers was slightly lower in 2008 than in 2014, particularly among EU-13 movers.

Employment among EU-28 movers who came in 2004 or later is higher than among nationals in most of the countries of residence. However, in some prominent countries of residence – such as Germany, France and Spain – employment among recent EU-28 movers is somewhat lower than among nationals. Compared to 2013, a negative employment gap between recent EU-28 movers and nationals developed or increased slightly in France, Switzerland, Spain, Malta and the Netherlands. The fact that groups of EU-28/EFTA movers are usually younger than nationals and that employment rates among older persons (55 to 64 years) are higher among EU-28/EFTA movers seems to influence the difference in employment rates between EU-28 movers and nationals to a certain extent in several countries.

Figures from 2014 suggest EU-13 movers carry out low-skilled occupations to a much larger extent than nationals although their shares of low, middle and highly educated

⁷² The increase refers to the relative increase of absolute numbers of active Croatian citizens moving to another EU Member State, comparing the periods 2010-2012 and 2012 to 2014.

⁷³ European Commission, Report from the Commission to the Council on the Functioning of Transitional Arrangements on Free Movement of Workers from Croatia (first phase : 1 July 2013- 30 June 2015), COM(2015) 233 final

<http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=89&newsId=2223&furtherNews=yes>

persons are more or less the same as among nationals. On the contrary, EU-15 movers are over-represented in high-skilled occupations, which, however, matches their education since they have much higher shares of highly educated persons than nationals and EU-13 movers.

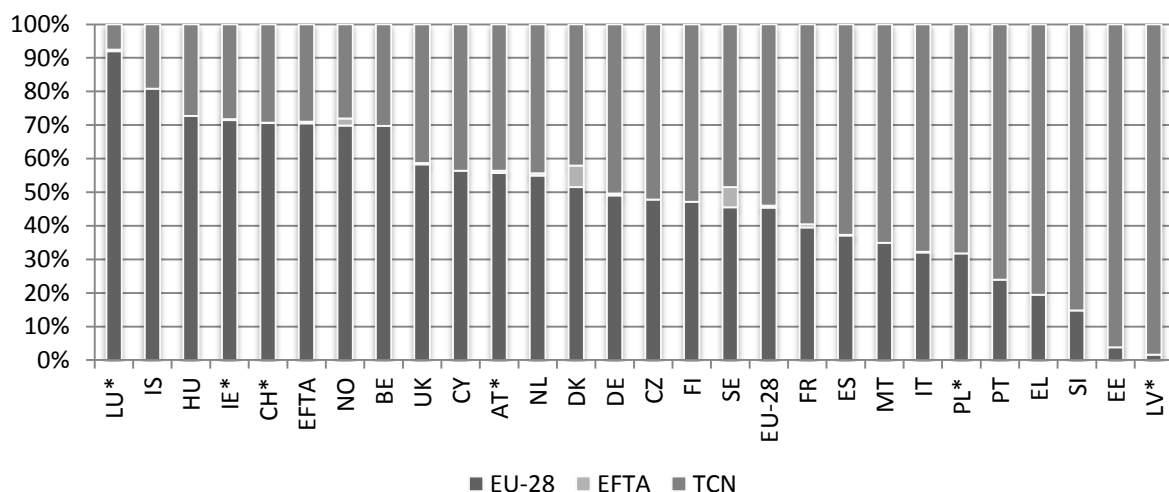
2.2.1 Recent mobile workers – developments since 2013 and differences in employment rates to nationals

Stocks of active EU-28/EFTA movers and recent developments

In 2014, around 8.2 million EU-28 citizens and around 111,000 EFTA citizens were working or looking for a job in one of the 28 EU Member States other than their country of citizenship. Third country nationals working or looking for a job in one of the 28 EU Member States amounted to slightly more (9.8 million). Compared to 2013, the number of active EU-28 movers in the Member States increased by around 7%, the number of active EFTA movers increased by around 4%, while the number of active third country nationals decreased by 1%. The increase in EU-28 active movers is in line with trends for the past ten years and a small acceleration when compared to the yearly increases in 2012 and 2013, which stood at 4%. The increase in EFTA active movers is relatively more significant since it inverts the downward trend of the last two years (-8% in 2012 and -10% in 2013). Data for active third country nationals, on the other hand, signals a stagnation in their numbers for the last five years, with an average yearly -1% decrease⁷⁴.

The share of EU-28 citizens from the total active migrant population varies a lot between the Member States, from around 92% in Luxembourg to around 2% in Latvia (Figure 17). Among the main countries of residence of EU-28 movers, Switzerland and the UK have a majority of intra-EU 28 movers in their active migrant population, while in Germany, Spain and France the majority are third country nationals. Compared to 2013, the shares of economically active EU-28 movers from all economically active migrants increased in Spain (from 34% to 37%) and in the UK (from 55% to 58%) combined with a respective decrease in shares of active third country nationals. In Italy, France, Germany and Switzerland, the shares of active EU-28 movers stayed more or less the same compared to last year.

Figure 17 Composition of the active migrant population in EU-28 Member States and EFTA countries according to groups of citizenship, 2014



EU-28 and EFTA movers as well as third country nationals who are either employed or unemployed/job-seekers, age group 15-64, 2014

*LU, CH, IE and AT: figures for EFTA movers are of low reliability; LV: figure for EU-28 movers is of low reliability

** In countries where there is no bar for EFTA movers, figures of those are too small to be published

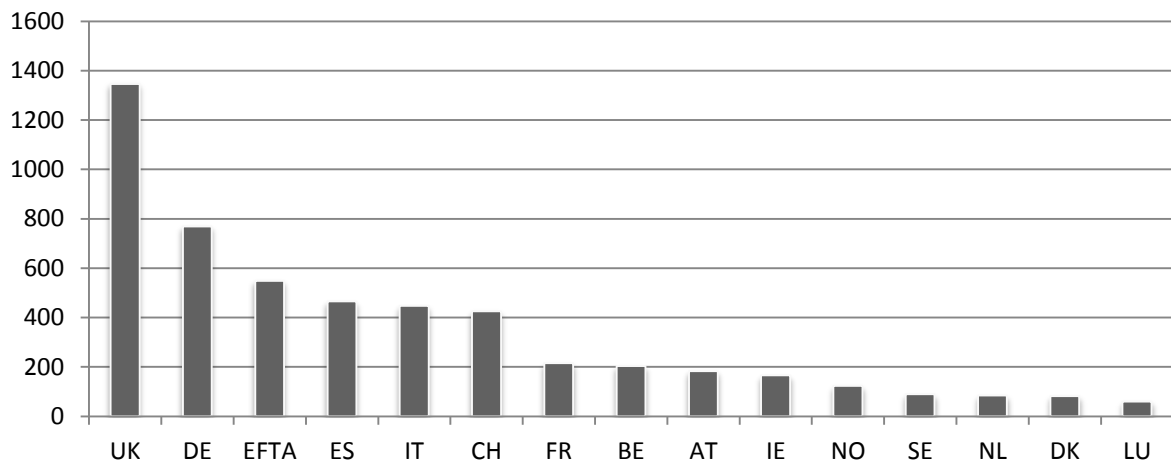
***BG, HR, LT, RO and SK are not presented in the chart, because figures are too low to be published

⁷⁴ Source for 2013 figures: EU-LFS 2013

Source: EU-LFS, 2014, Milieu calculations

Among those 8.2 million active EU-28 movers, around 4.3 million have moved to their current country of residence in 2004 or later ('recent' movers). Over one third of these recent movers reside in the UK and around one fifth in Germany (Figure 18). Other important countries of recent active EU-28 movers are Spain, Italy and Switzerland (the same as for working-age recent – active and inactive – EU-28 movers).

Figure 18 Stocks of active EU-28 movers who have moved to their current country of residence within the past 10 years (thousands), 2014

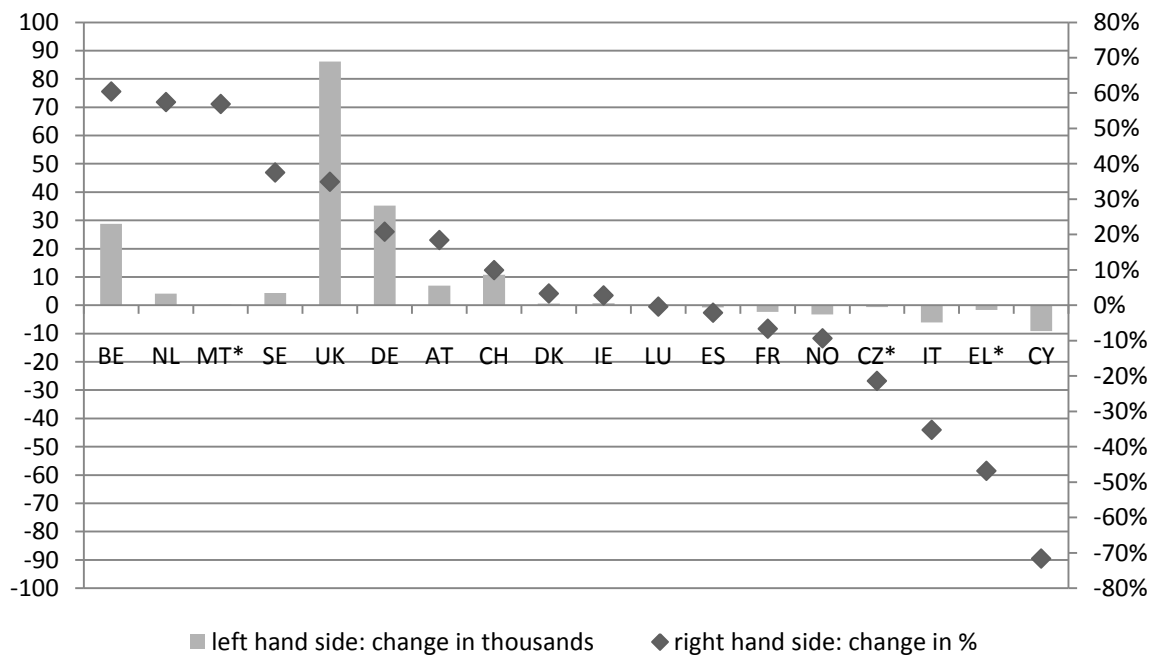


Total numbers of employed and unemployed EU-28 citizens who have lived in an EU Member State or EFTA country other than their country of citizenship for up to 10 years. Stocks in countries not presented in the chart are lower than 50,000 and not included for presentation purposes. The EU-28 aggregate figure of 4.25 million is not included either for presentation purposes.

Source: EU-LFS, 2014

Figure 19 and Figure 20 show the changes in numbers of economically active EU-28 and EFTA movers that were living in an EU Member State or EFTA country different from their country of citizenship for up to two years. The figures show the changes of these stocks of active movers between 2012 and 2014, and therefore approximate bi-annual net flows. This analysis (Figure 19) shows that in particular Belgium, but also Austria and Switzerland as well as the Netherlands and Sweden have become increasingly important as destination countries of EU and EFTA workers and jobseekers. On the other hand, Spain, Italy, but also France, which are still countries of residence of large numbers of 'older' waves of EU movers, become less and less important as destination countries. The UK, which has become an important destination country over the past 10 years, continues this trend and Germany, a more traditional country of destination, still attracts EU and EFTA workers and jobseekers to a large extent. Furthermore, Norway, which was also an important country of residence for very recent EU-28 and EFTA movers, has seen a decrease in inflows.

Figure 19 Changes between 2012 and 2014 in the number of economically active EU and EFTA citizens who have been living in an EU Member State other than their country of citizenship for up to 2 years, by country of residence (change in thousands and in percent)



Changes are calculated as the total or relative difference between numbers in 2014 and 2012, i.e. for example, in the UK, in 2014, there were 86,000 more economically active EU-28/EFTA movers who had moved there during the two years before than there were in 2012. That means that the number of active EU-28/EFTA movers coming to the UK between 2012 and 2014 was 86,000 (or 35%) more than those who came between 2010 and 2012.

*figures for Malta, Czech Republic and Greece are of low reliability

**figures for Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Iceland, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia are too low to be published

Source: EU-LFS, 2014, Milieu calculations

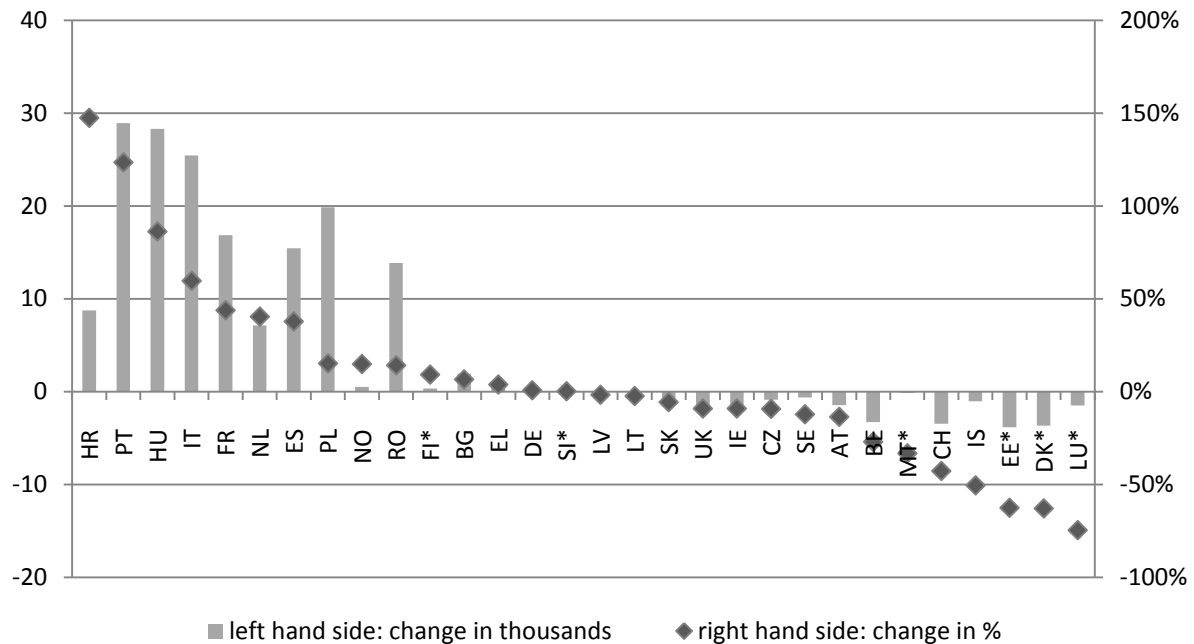
In 2013, Poland, Romania, Italy, France and Spain were the most important countries of citizenship of people who had moved to a foreign EU Member State or EFTA country since 2010⁷⁵. As shown in Figure 20 below, the movements of active citizens from these countries still increased between 2012 and 2014. Comparatively large increases in movement can be observed for Italian active citizens (+25,000 people or +60%), French (+17,000 or +44%) and Spanish (+15,000 or 38%). Polish and Romanians also moved to a larger amount in total numbers, but since there were already a lot of them moving before 2012, the increase was less significant in relative terms (+15% of Polish and +14% of Romanians). This corresponds to the trends in emigration rates (Figure 7), for the countries for which data is available.

However, the largest increase (in percentages) in movement between 2012 and 2014 happened among Croatian citizens (+147%), although in total numbers this meant only around 8,700 more Croats moving to another EU country during that time. This large increase is most likely due to Croatia's accession to the EU in 2013. Furthermore, Portuguese and Hungarians moved a lot more during 2012-2014 than during 2010 and 2012, both compared in absolute and relative terms.

Among citizens from the Baltic countries, the amount of active people moving almost did not change (-2% for Latvians and Lithuanians) and the amount of Estonians even decreased (-63%).

⁷⁵ Canetta, E. et al. 2014 Annual Report on Labour Mobility, European Commission, October 2014, p.16, fig.7

Figure 20 Changes between 2012 and 2014 in the number of economically active EU and EFTA citizens who have been living in an EU Member State other than their country of citizenship for up to 2 years, by citizenship (change in thousands and in percent)



Changes are calculated as the total or relative difference between numbers in 2014 and 2012, i.e. for example, in 2014, there were 8,800 more economically active Croatians who had moved to another EU-28 country than Croatia in the preceding two years than there were in 2012. That means that the number of active Croatians moving to another EU Member State between 2012 and 2014 was 8,800 (or 147%) more than those who moved to another EU Member State than Croatia between 2010 and 2012.

*figures for Finland, Slovenia, Malta, Estonia, Denmark and Luxembourg are of low reliability ; figures for Cyprus are not presented in the chart, because they are too low to be published

Source: EU-LFS, 2014, Milieu calculations

Age structure

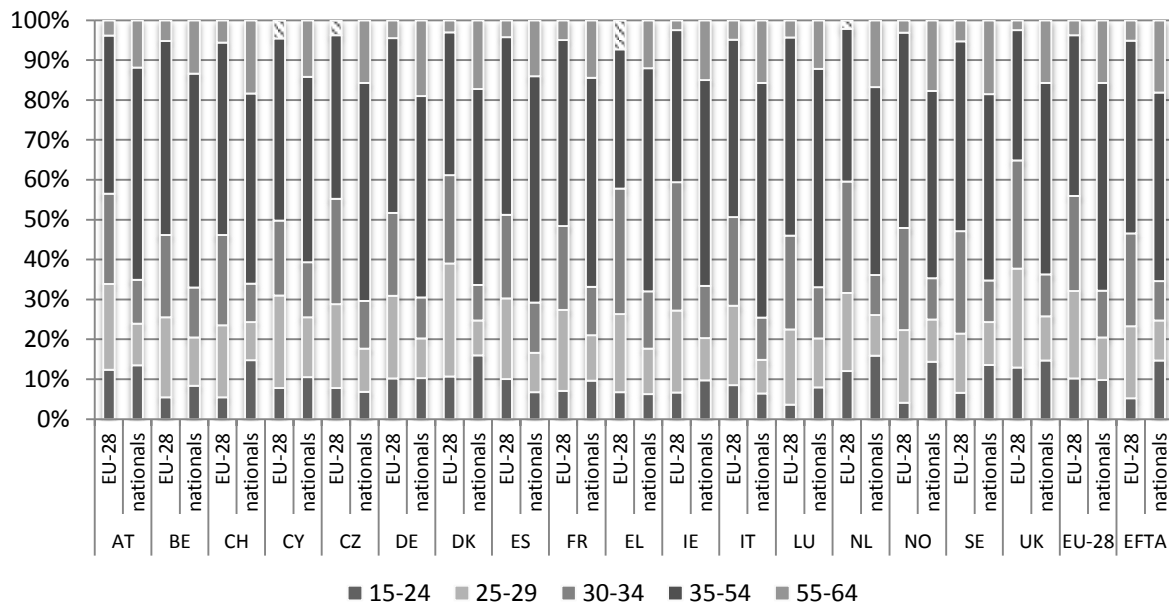
As reports from last year pointed out, intra-EU movers (inactive and active⁷⁶) from recent years are quite young – both compared to the population in their country of residence and to the population in their country of citizenship⁷⁷. An age break-down of economically active recent⁷⁸ EU-28 movers and nationals in 2014 (Figure 21) shows a similar result: in particular, the shares of the age groups 25 to 29 and 30 to 34 years are a lot higher among active recent EU-28 movers than among active nationals. As a result, across the 28 Member States, 57% of EU-28 movers were aged 15 to 34 years, whereas this share was only 35% among nationals. However, we also see that the shares of very young active people (15 to 24 years) are lower among EU-28 movers than among nationals in several countries, and on EU-28 level there is almost no difference. Furthermore, the share of active people aged 55 to 64 years was only 4% among EU-28 movers, but 16% among nationals (see Figure 23).

⁷⁶ In addition to the age distribution of the active movers, we also present the age distribution of inactive+active movers, as this is relevant for exploring a possible age bias in the employment rate (see below).

⁷⁷ Canetta, E. et al. 2014 Annual Report on Labour Mobility, European Commission, October 2014, p. 30; EU Employment and Social Situation, Quarterly Review June 2014, p. 23

⁷⁸ Throughout this report, we refer to "recent" movers to indicate those that have been residing in a EU-28 or EFTA Member State for up to 10 years, see definition on page 12

Figure 21 EU-28 economically active citizens who moved to an EU-28 Member State or EFTA country other than their country of citizenship within the past 10 years, by age group, compared to economically active nationals, 2014



Patterned bars are based on figures of low reliability.

Age break-downs for EU-28 movers for BG, EE, FI, HR, HU, IS, LT, LV, MT, PT, RO, SL and SK were below reliability limits and can therefore not be published.

Source: EU-LFS, 2014, Milieu calculations

However, one of last year's reports also indicated that mobility among young people receded in comparison to the older age groups during the crisis and due to generally high youth unemployment rates, even in traditional destination countries⁷⁹. A comparison of bi-annual flows from 2008 to 2014 (Table 7) seems to confirm this. Accordingly, among the active EU-28/EFTA population who moved between 2006 and 2008, the share of 15 to 29-year-olds was still over 50%, while it then constantly decreased during the crisis and among those who moved between 2012 and 2014, it was only at around 45%.

Table 7 Age structure of economically active and all EU and EFTA citizens who have been living in an EU Member State other than their country of citizenship for less than 2 years, 2008 to 2014, aggregate of 28 EU Member States as countries of residence (in percent of all)

active		15-24	25-29	30-34	35-54	55-64
EU-28	2008	25%	29%	17%	27%	2%
	2010	22%	28%	18%	29%	2%
	2012	20%	27%	18%	31%	3%
	2014	19%	26%	20%	32%	3%

active+inactive		15-24	25-29	30-34	35-54	55-64
EU-28	2008	29%	26%	16%	26%	3%
	2010	29%	25%	16%	27%	4%
	2012	26%	25%	17%	28%	4%

⁷⁹ EU Employment and Social Situation, Quarterly Review, June 2014, p. 23

active+inactive						
		15-24	25-29	30-34	35-54	55-64
	2014	25%	23%	18%	30%	4%

Source: EU-LFS, 2014, Milieu calculations

Looking at the figures above shows the following:

- First, the population of active EU-28 movers is, on an EU aggregate, younger than the population of active nationals (Figure 21).
- Second, the share of young movers is even higher among those that have not lived in their country of residence for very long, i.e. 'short-term' migrants. For example, in 2014, the share of 15 to 29-year-olds among those active movers who had moved within the past two years was 45%, whereas among those active movers who had moved within the past ten years it was only 32%. This is to be expected, since younger persons are more likely to move away again after a few years, especially if they are job-seekers.
- Third, nevertheless, the share of young persons among active EU-28 movers has constantly decreased since the onset of the economic crisis in 2008. This is true both for short-term movers (those who moved within the previous two years, see Table 7) and among longer-term movers (those who moved within the previous five years⁸⁰).

Education levels

Shortly after the beginning of the economic crisis, more and more EU citizens with high education levels seem to have moved to other EU countries and still do. A slight decrease in shares of highly educated among the EU-28 movers between 2012 and 2014 may indicate the beginning of a reverse trend, but it is too soon to consider it a proper reversal of a pre-existing trend.

According to the '2014 Quarterly Review on Employment and Social Situation in Europe' published by the European Commission, there was a large increase in the level of education of EU-28 mobile citizens who migrated during the five years before the crisis and between 2008 and 2013. Accordingly, the proportion of movers with a high level of education increased by over 10 p.p. when comparing intra-EU movers with five years of stay in 2008 and in 2013⁸¹.

Analysis of most recent figures (using the bi-annual flow approximations from 2012 and 2014) show that the share of highly educated movers decreased both for active and for all movers and the share of middle-educated movers increased (Table 8) between 2012 and 2014. Still, the share of highly educated movers who came within the past 2 years was a lot higher in 2014 (39%) than in 2008 (25%⁸²).

Table 8 Education structure of economically active and all EU and EFTA citizens who have been living in an EU Member State other than their country of citizenship for up to 2 years, 2008, 2012 and 2014, aggregate of 28 EU Member States as countries of residence (in percent of all)

active					
		1.Low	2.Medium	3.High	No answer
2008	EU-28	21%	49%	26%	3%
2012	EU-28	18%	36%	44%	3%
2014	EU-28	18%	38%	43%	2%

⁸⁰ As shown in: EU Employment and Social Situation. Quarterly Review, June 2014, p. 23

⁸¹ *ibid.*

⁸² *ibid.*, p.24

active + inactive					
		1.Low	2.Medium	3.High	No answer
2008	EU-28	23%	49%	25%	4%
2012	EU-28	20%	36%	40%	4%
2014	EU-28	20%	39%	39%	2%

Source: EU-LFS, 2014, Milieu calculations

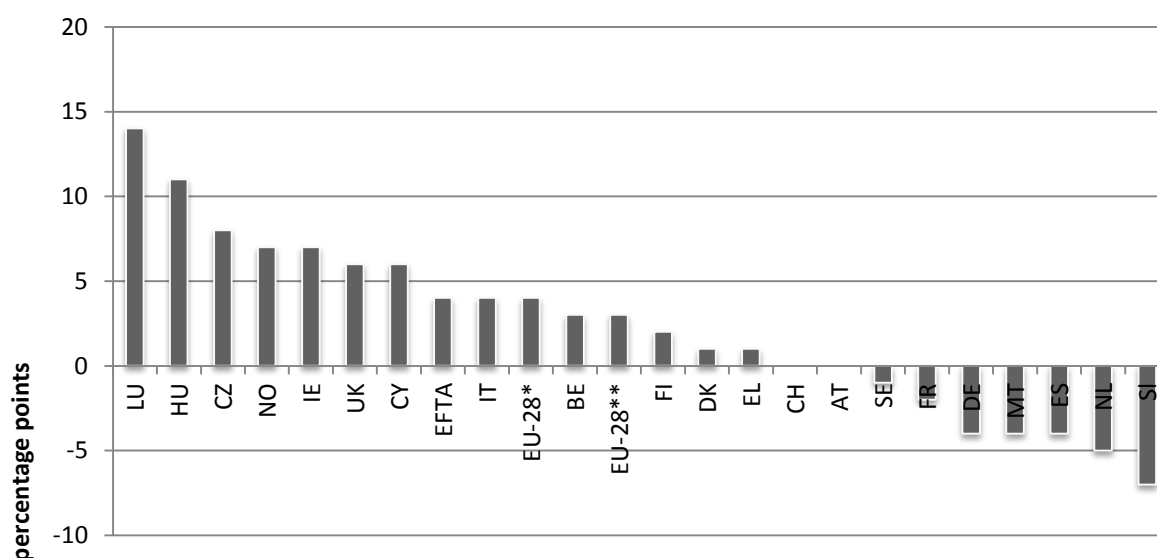
Employment rates of recent EU-28 movers compared to nationals

As already mentioned above (Figure 16), we can see that employment among recent EU-28 movers is highest in the EFTA and the Scandinavian countries, the UK, Austria, Germany and the Netherlands, while it is lowest in the countries with a generally low employment rate, such as Greece, Spain, Italy, France and Belgium. The highest shares of unemployed from all working-age EU-28 movers can be found in Spain (25%) and Greece (17%). While in Greece the share of unemployed among nationals is equally high, in Spain it is quite a bit lower (17%) (see Figure 23).

As Figure 22 shows, employment among recent EU-28 movers is higher than among nationals in most of the countries of residence for which reliable figures are available (which include the most prominent countries of residence of such movers). However, in some countries – and among those, prominent destination countries such as France, Germany and Spain – employment among recent EU-28 movers is lower than among nationals.

Compared to 2013⁸³, the difference in employment rates between recent EU-28 movers and nationals increased quite a bit in Hungary (EU-28 movers are now even more likely to be employed than nationals). On the other hand, their employment rate in France in 2014 was lower than the nationals' one (around 2% less), while in 2013 it was still slightly higher. This is similar to Switzerland, where EU-28 movers in 2013 still had a higher employment rate than nationals, while in 2014 it is about the same. The negative employment gap also slightly increased in Spain, Malta and the Netherlands.

Figure 22 Difference in employment rates between recent EU-28 movers and nationals, by country of residence, 2014



Positive values express a higher employment rate of EU-28 movers than of nationals. For example, in the UK, employment among recent EU-28 movers is around 6 p.p. higher (78%) than among nationals (72%).

⁸³ Canetta, E. et al. 2014 Annual Report on Labour Mobility, European Commission, October 2014

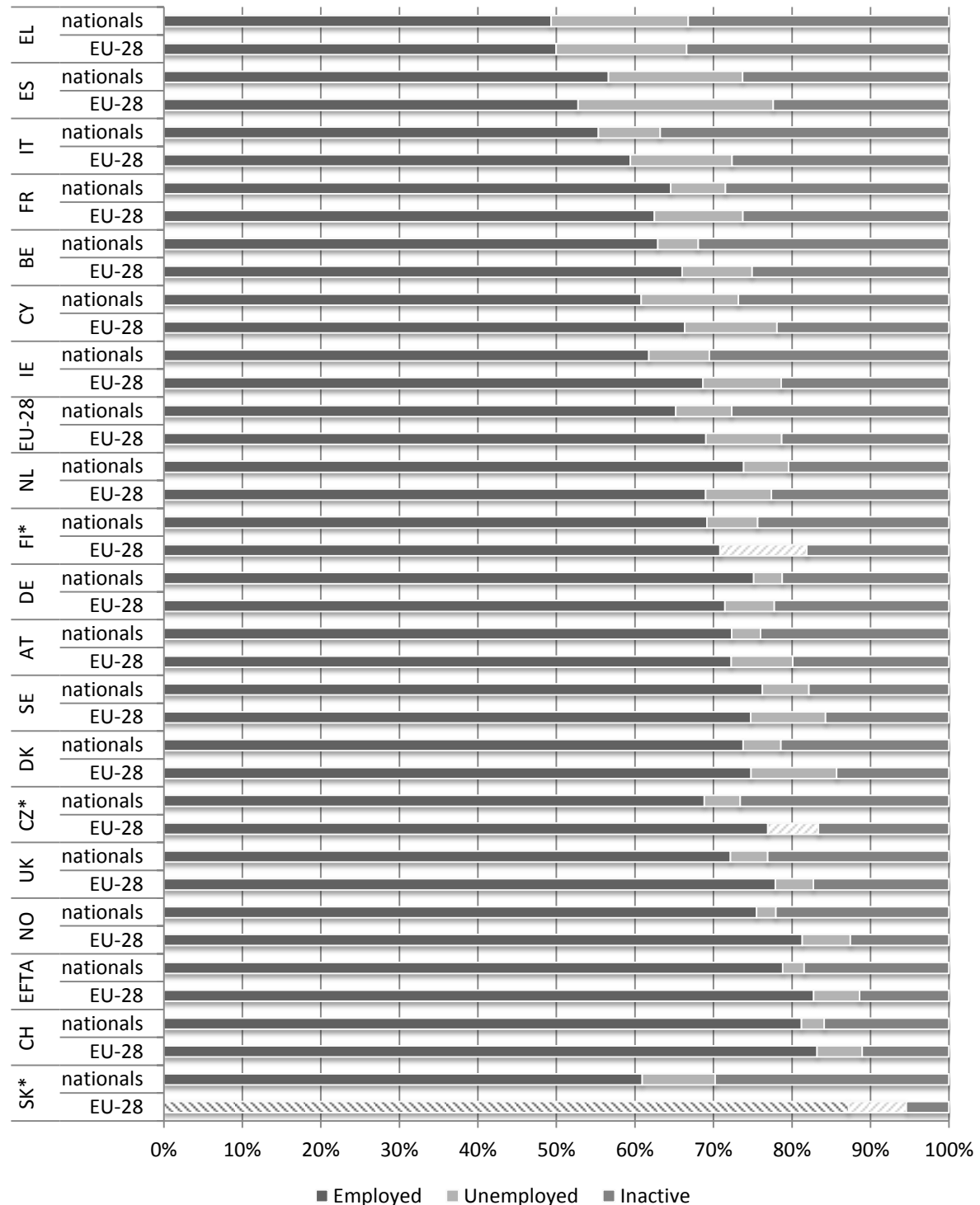
Countries for which total numbers were below reliability limits were excluded from the presentation. The difference for Slovakia (26 p.p.) is based on figures of low reliability and was furthermore excluded from the graph for presentation purposes.

*note that this first EU-28 figure is based on difference in employment rates of aggregates of EU-28 movers and nationals. Due to very low employment among nationals in several very large countries (e.g., IT, ES, FR) and high employment in the UK, the country with the largest number of EU-28 movers this "average" is skewed towards higher employment among EU-28 movers.

** This second EU-28 figure is an unweighted average of the difference in each Member State. Both EU-28 figures need to be interpreted with caution.

Source: EU-LFS, 2014, Milieu calculations

Figure 23 Recent EU-28 movers and nationals, by labour market status, 2014 (sorted by employment rate among recent EU-28 movers, in descending order)



Shares of employed, unemployed and inactive people among recent EU-28 movers and nationals of working age (15-64), by countries of residence

The shares for EU-28 are based on the aggregate total numbers of employed, unemployed and inactive, respectively, across the EU-28 (except RO) and EFTA countries, for EU-28 movers and nationals, respectively. The shares are based on weighted total numbers, which are skewed in favour of countries with large populations of nationals and recent EU-28 movers, respectively.

*The patterned bars are based on figures with low reliability (Slovakia, Czech Republic, Finland)

Countries for which figures were below reliability limits were excluded from the presentation. However, EU-28 and EFTA aggregates include figures of all 28 EU Member States and EFTA countries

** 'Inactive' refers to all persons who are neither employed nor unemployed. For further explanations, see the section Abbreviations, acronyms and definitions.

Source: EU-LFS, 2014, Milieu calculations

These differences in employment between recent EU-28 movers and nationals may have different reasons, such as the general labour market situation in the country, access to the labour market for movers and skill matching of movers to the labour market of the country of residence. However, age differences in the composition of the two populations may also be a reason. Figure 21 shows that EU-28 movers have much higher shares of 25 to 34-year-olds than nationals, while the latter have higher shares of 55 to 64-year-olds in all countries except Malta and higher shares of 15 to 24-year-olds in most countries. On the other hand, age has an influence on chances of employment. As can be seen in Table 9 below, employment among the youngest (15 to 24 years) and the oldest (55 to 64 years) age groups is particularly low. Therefore, the age factor may explain employment differences between EU-28 movers and nationals to a certain extent. In order to control if age has an influence on these differences, we look at the differences for different age groups separately. If the same differences can still be found within each of the age groups, it is unlikely that age has an influence.

Table 9 Employment rates (of the total population) of different age groups in EU-28 and EU-15 , 2014

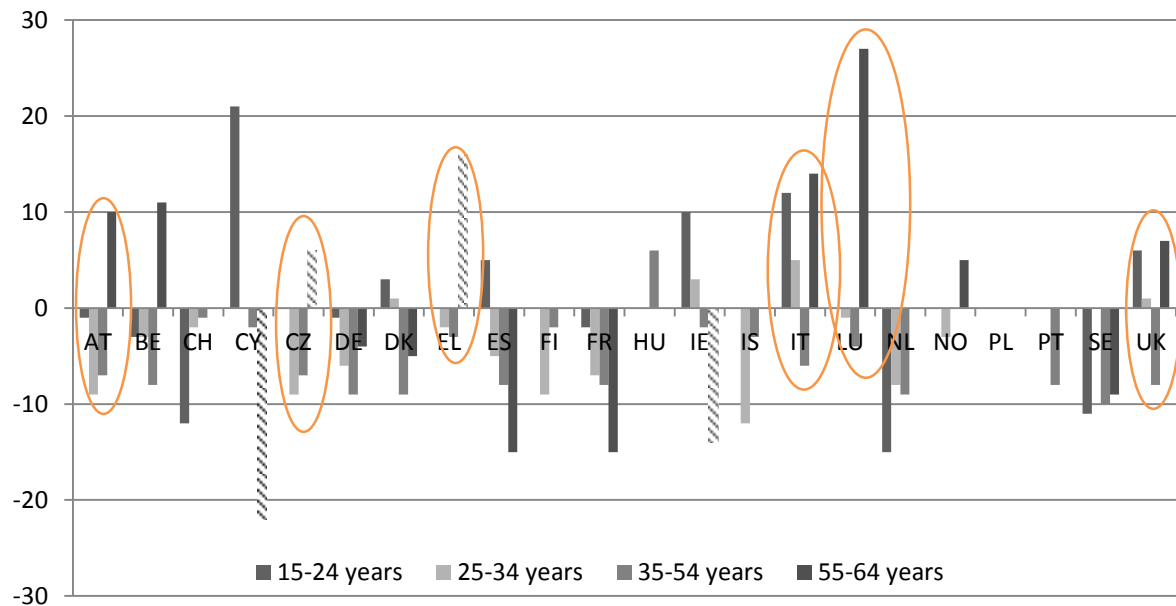
	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64
EU-28	32.4	71.3	77.3	79.3	80.2	79.6	76.4	65.8	36.7
EU-15	34.5	70.9	77.1	78.8	79.6	79.4	76.7	67.3	39.3

Source: Eurostat, EU-LFS annual survey results, 2014, 'Employment rates by sex, age and nationality'

Difference in employment rates: age bias?

Looking at differences between employment rates of nationals and EU-28 movers for different age groups separately shows that age may explain such differences in employment rates to a certain extent. Furthermore, the influence of age seems to work as a combination of the age composition of the population of EU-28 movers (especially, lower shares of particularly young and older persons) and differences in employment rates of older persons (55 to 64 years).

Figure 24 Difference in employment rates between recent EU-28 movers and nationals within different age groups, by country of residence



Differences are calculated subtracting the employment rate of nationals from the employment rate of EU-28 movers; therefore, positive values indicate that movers have a higher employment rate, negative values indicate that they have a lower employment rate than nationals.

Countries or differences for individual age groups are not presented in the graph if the figures they are based on are below reliability limits.

Slovenia is not included in the graph because figures are of low reliability and the difference for the age group 25 to 34 is too large (-38 p.p.) to be presented in the graph.

The orange circle indicates countries in which the age composition is likely to have an effect on the overall difference in employment rates between EU-28 movers and nationals.

Patterned bars are based on figures of low reliability.

Source: EU-LFS, 2014, Milieu calculations

As can be seen in Figure 24, recent EU-28 movers have lower employment rates than nationals in almost all countries when only looking at the age groups 25 to 34 years and 35 to 54 years, for example. This is the case even for countries in which the general employment rate of recent EU-28 movers (of all ages) is higher or the same than the ones of nationals (LU, CZ, NO, CY, IT, FI, DK, EL, AT, CH). In the UK, the employment rate of recent EU-28 movers aged 35 to 54 years is a lot lower than among nationals. The fact that within the age groups there is a different trend than when looking at differences across all age groups indicates that the age composition does play a role in explaining differences in employment rates.

Furthermore, we can see that the employment rates of 55 to 64-year-olds EU-28 movers are higher than among nationals in some countries and also the ones of 15 to 24-year-old movers. Since the employment rates of older persons in general are much lower than of the main working age (30 to 54 years) and many countries have much higher shares of older persons among their nationals than EU-28 movers (in the UK, it is 16% versus 2%, respectively), this negatively influences the overall employment rate of nationals compared to those of movers. This effect is even increased if on top of that employment among older EU-28 movers is higher than among nationals. This seems to be the case in Luxembourg, the Czech Republic, the UK, Italy, Greece and Austria (Figure 21), where the overall employment rate is higher among EU-28 movers than among nationals, as is the one for 55 to 64-year-olds, but the employment rate for 35 to 54-year-olds (and 25 to 34-year-olds⁸⁴) is actually lower.

⁸⁴ Apart from Italy and the UK, where the employment rates of 25 to 34-year-olds are higher among movers than among nationals.

On top of that, in the UK and Italy, employment among 15 to 24-year-olds is quite a bit higher among EU-28 movers than among nationals and although this age group only makes up around 10% of the recent EU-28 movers it may significantly influence the overall employment rate.

On the other hand, for example in Spain, France and Germany another trend can be seen. Here, the employment rates of EU-28 movers aged 55 to 64 years are much lower than that of nationals of the same age group. On top of that, employment among the youngest is also lower among EU-28 movers than national (in FR and DE) and employment among 25 to 54-year-olds is a lot lower among EU-28 movers. This may be a reason why the overall employment rates of EU-28 movers in these three countries are lower than that of nationals.

Furthermore, there are other countries with very different trends: for example, in Belgium, employment among 15 to 34-year-olds is lower, but among 35 to 64-year-olds is higher than among nationals; in Cyprus, employment among the youngest is a lot higher and among the oldest a lot lower than among nationals.

Conclusively, looking at employment differences by age group separately shows that recent EU-28 movers have lower employment rates than nationals in almost all countries when only looking at the age groups 25 to 34 years and 35 to 54 years. This is contradictory to the finding that the general employment rates of EU-28 movers (across all age groups) are in most countries higher than the ones of nationals. In return, these discrepancies suggest that the different age structures of the two populations may explain the difference in general employment rates. However, the age structure does not seem to play a role in all countries and goes hand in hand with the differences of employment among particularly young and old people among movers and among nationals. This seems to be the case, for example, in Italy and the UK, where employment among EU-28 movers is overall higher not only because there are fewer old persons among the movers, but also because those old movers are employed to a much higher degree than nationals of the same age – as are the very young movers. Further research could for example explore whether EU-28 movers retire later than nationals.

However, results show quite clearly that in several countries the age structure seems to have the effect that the general employment rate (across all age groups) is higher among EU-28 movers, whereas it is in fact lower when looking at the main age groups (25 to 34-year-olds and 35 to 54-year-olds).

2.2.2 Characteristics of recent mobile workers

Gender distribution

Among those EU-28 movers who have moved to their current country of residence in 2004 or later, 48% are men and 52% women. Among the national population, the gender composition is 50% men and 50% women. However, as already shown in previous reports⁸⁵, there are differences in the gender composition of the different national groups of recent EU-28 movers. While the share of women is quite a bit higher among recent movers from the EU-13 (54% women to 46% men), the share of men is higher among recent movers from the EU-15 (49% women to 51% men).

Employment differences between gender groups become visible when we look at the gender composition of the groups of *active* recent EU-28 movers. In the group of recent movers who either have a job or are actively looking for a job, there are more men – 53% of men against 47% of women. Again, there is quite a large difference between the national groups, showing much higher shares of men within the group of movers from the EU-15 (57% of men and 43% of women in the active population) than within the group of movers from the EU-13 (51% of men and 49% of women).

⁸⁵ European Commission, EU employment and Social Situation Quarterly Review, June 2014, p. 7

This may be explained by the overall larger share of women among the EU-13 population, but maybe also by different employment gaps within each group.

The gender gaps among active EU-28 movers were even larger before the financial crisis. In 2008, the gender relation among those active EU-28 movers who had come since 2004 was 55% men and 45% women; among the EU-15 movers it was 58% to 42% and within the EU-13 movers 54% to 46%. This means that compared to the time before the economic crisis, more women have been working and looking for jobs abroad in relation to male movers.

Table 10 Shares of men and women among movers living in the EU-28 Member States who have moved to their current country of residence in 2004 or later, by groups of nationalities (EU-28, EU-15, EU-13)

		2014		2008	
Group of nationality		men	women	men	women
EU-28	total	48%	52%		
	active	53%	47%	55%	45%
EU-15	total	51%	49%		
	active	57%	43%	58%	42%
EU-13	total	46%	54%		
	active	51%	49%	54%	46%

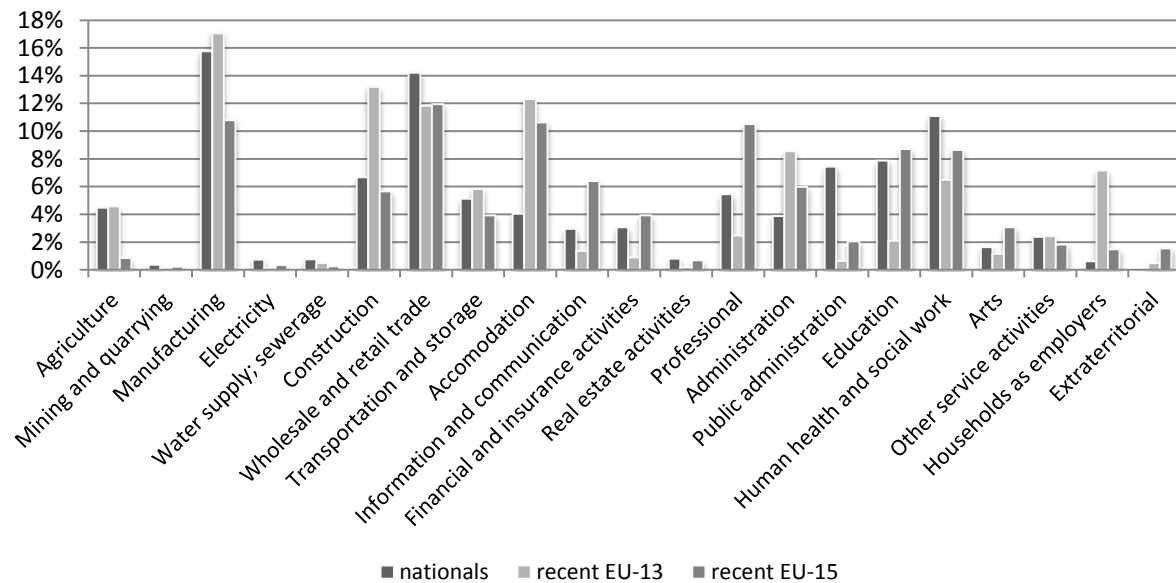
Source: EU-LFS, 2014, Milieu calculations

Sectors of activity of recent EU-28 mobile workers

As can be seen in [Figure 25](#), across the EU-28 the main sectors in which EU citizens are employed in seem to vary according to whether they are nationals, recent EU-13 movers or recent EU-15 movers. The majority of both EU-13 and EU-15 movers as well as nationals are employed in manufacturing. However, compared to recent EU-15 movers, recent EU-13 movers are overrepresented quite strongly in manufacturing, in construction, in activities of households of employers and in agriculture. On the contrary, EU-15 movers are over-represented compared to EU-13 movers in education, in professional activities and in human health and social work. Compared to nationals, both groups of recent EU movers are over-represented in accommodation and food services and in administration.

The difference in the distribution across different sectoral activities does not provide clear indications to explain the difference in the gender composition of recent EU-13 and EU-15 movers.

Figure 25 Employment by sector of activity, comparison of nationals, recent EU-13 and recent EU-15 movers, EU-28 aggregate, as shares from all employed in reference group, 2014



* 'Agriculture' refers to NACE code A, or 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing'; 'Electricity' refers to NACE code D, or 'Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply'; 'water supply, sewerage' stands for NACE code E, or 'water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities'; 'Accommodation' stands for NACE code I, or 'accommodation and food service activities'; 'professional' stands for NACE code M, or 'professional, scientific and technical activities'; 'Administration' stands for NACE code N, or 'Administrative and support service activities'; 'public administration' stands for NACE code O, or 'public administration and defence, compulsory social security'; 'extraterritorial' stands for NACE code U, or 'activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies'.

Source: EU-LFS 2014, Milieu calculations

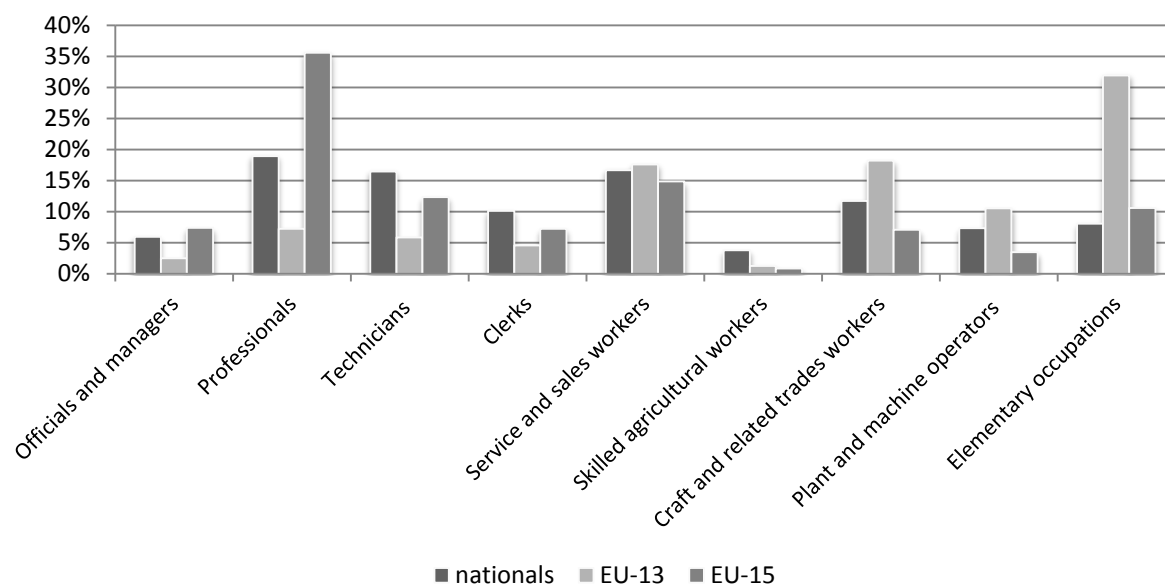
Types of occupations of recent EU-28 mobile workers

As can be seen in Figure 26 below, there are quite large differences between nationals and the two groups of EU-28 movers concerning the types of occupations they are employed in. Accordingly, nationals and recent EU-15 movers are more likely to be employed in high- and medium-skilled occupations, whereas recent EU-13 movers are more likely to be employed in more low-skilled occupations. However, recent EU-15 movers are even less likely to be employed in some lower-skilled occupations than nationals (plant and machine operators and craft and related trades workers) and are more likely to be employed as professionals than nationals.

This may be linked to the different distribution across education levels within the two groups of movers (Table 11): on one hand, EU-15 movers have a much higher share of high-skilled persons than both nationals and EU-13 movers; EU-13 movers on the other hand have an education level that is similar to that of nationals. However, as mentioned above, EU-13 movers take up low-skilled occupations to a much larger extent. This may suggest that the much higher education levels among EU-15 movers makes up for other factors that could lower their chances on the labour market (such as language competence, social ties, etc.). The high shares of EU-13 movers in low-level occupations may also reflect income differences⁸⁶ and the fact that those movers accept low-paid jobs, because they still earn more than in their home country, whereas EU-15 movers traditionally mainly moved for other reasons (such as career purposes).

⁸⁶ As shown in Barslung, M. & Busse, M. Making the most of EU Labour Mobility, CEPS/ Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2014 (p.8), in 2008 income differences between the EU-8 and wealthiest EU-15 countries were considerable; for example, the GDP per capita in Austria was three times as high as in Poland.

Figure 26 Employment by type of occupation, comparison of nationals, recent EU-13 and recent EU-15 movers, EU-28 aggregate, as shares from all employed in reference citizenship group, 2014



Source: EU-LFS 2014, Milieu calculations

Table 11 Distribution across education levels, comparison of nationals, recent EU-15 and recent EU-13 movers, EU-28 aggregate, 2014

	Low	Medium	High
nationals	27%	47%	26%
EU-15	19%	29%	53%
EU-13	27%	49%	24%

Source: EU-LFS 2014, Milieu calculations

Self-employment among recent EU-28 movers

Compared to 2013, self-employment among recent EU-28 movers across the 28 EU Member States has decreased by around 2 p.p. and is now around 12%. As [Figure 53](#) in the Annex shows, the share of self-employed recent EU-28 movers is still higher than EU average in the UK, Belgium, Germany and the Czech Republic and quite low in Norway and Switzerland.

The group of self-employed were exempted from any restrictions provided for by transitional arrangements. For this reason, several sources pointed out that self-employment of EU-28 movers in countries which applied transitional arrangements may decrease after the complete opening of the labour market in these countries⁸⁷. As [Figure 27](#) shows, this seems to have been the case in Austria, Belgium and Germany, where self-employment of EU-2 and EU-8 citizens decreased considerably between 2008, 2011 and 2014, while self-employment among nationals remained at a similar level throughout the years. However, figures for Austria and some of the figures for Belgium should be interpreted with caution because of their low reliability. Nevertheless, in Germany, we can see a strong decrease of self-employment among EU-8 movers between 2011 and 2014, while the decrease between 2008 and 2011 was much smaller. In addition, in Belgium, we can see that the decrease of self-employment among EU-8 movers after restrictions were lifted (between 2008 and 2011) is larger than between 2011 and 2014.

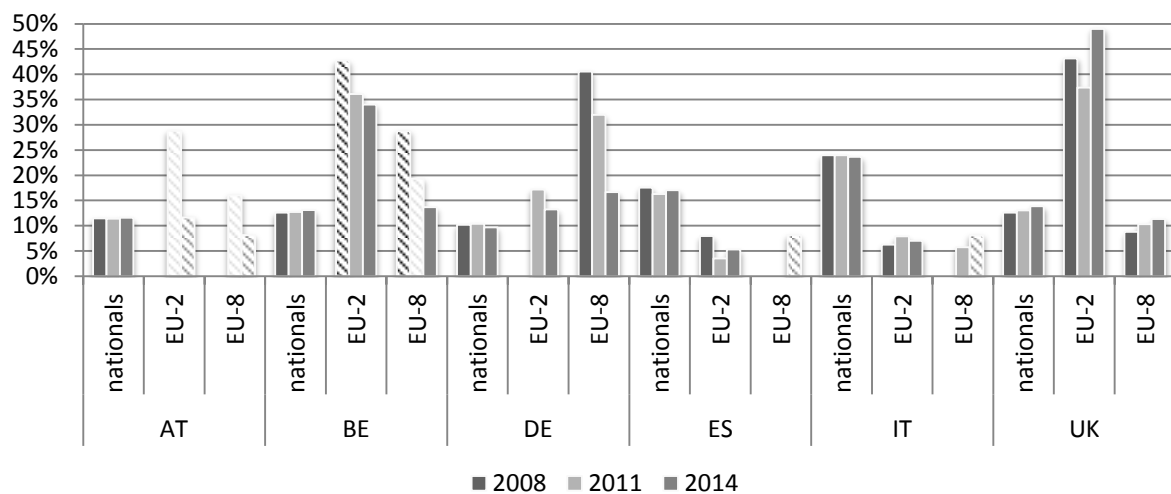
⁸⁷ For example, EU Employment and Social Situation. Quarterly Review June 2014, p. 26

According to another report from this year⁸⁸ which analyses trends of these groups of movers (however, not only those who moved in 2004 or later, but all EU-2 and EU-8 movers) up to 2013, the share of self-employed EU-2 movers increased a lot between 2008 and 2012, but then already starts decreasing a bit in 2012. Figures for EU-2 movers in Belgium also show a very high share of self-employment among EU-2 movers, but also a decrease already in 2013.

The results from the UK show that among EU-2 movers there is extremely high self-employment compared to both EU-8 movers and nationals. This may also indicate a link with the fact that the UK had transitional arrangements in place for EU-2 movers, but not for EU-8 movers. Nevertheless, the high self-employment continued in 2014, when the UK had already opened its labour market to EU-2 movers. Figures in Spain and Italy do not suggest a clear link with the end of transitional arrangements and the use of self-employment as a way to access the labour markets of those Member States.

The above-mentioned trends indicate that transitional arrangements seem to have played a role in the development of self-employment among (recent) EU-2 and EU-8 movers to a certain extent in Belgium, Austria and Germany (as is also concluded in the above-mentioned report). However, the economic crisis and in general, the increase in flows after their accession (for example, of EU-2 movers in Germany⁸⁹) also seem to play a role.

Figure 27 Self-employed EU-2 and EU-8 citizens who moved in 2004 or later compared to nationals, main countries of residence, 2008, 2011 and 2014, as shares from total employed



Patterned bars are based on figures with low reliability.

Austria, Germany, Belgium, the UK and Spain (with an interruption) applied transitional arrangements for **EU-2 citizens** until 31/12/2013. In Italy, those ended on 1/1/2012.

Transitional arrangements for **EU-8 citizens** ended in Austria and Germany on 01/05/2011, in Belgium on 01/05/2009, in Spain and Italy in 2006 and the UK had never applied restrictions for EU-8 citizens⁹⁰

Source: EU-LFS 2008, 2011 and 2014, Milieu calculations

2.2.3 Mobile workers from EU-2: end of transitional arrangements

The analysis of figures from 2013 suggested that flows were mainly influenced by employment opportunities, historical links and national networks. However, according to EC Quarterly Review 2014, data from the UK and DE point to increases in the number of EU-2 nationals. This section focusses on the changes in stocks and flows of EU-2 movers experienced by the countries which kept applying restrictions after

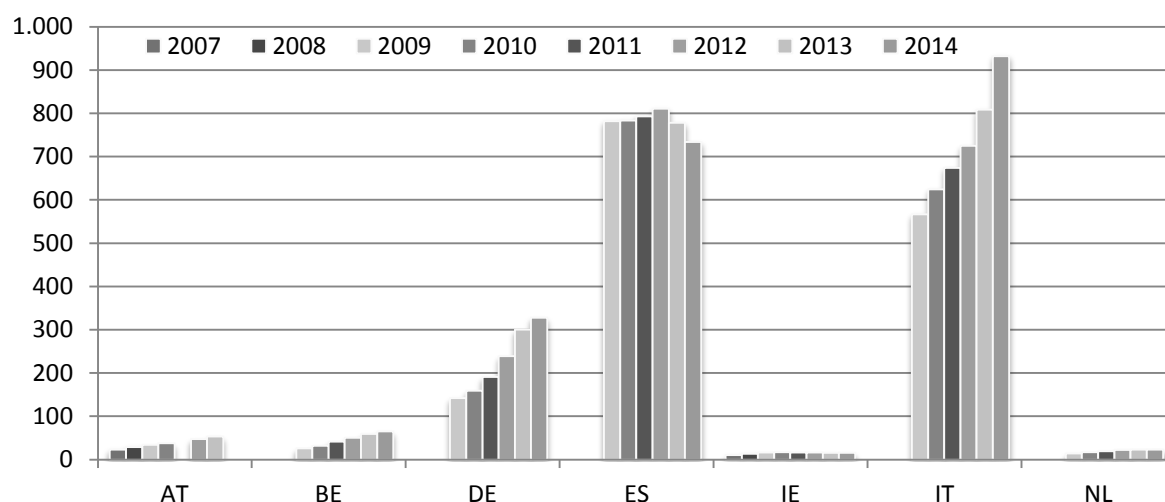
⁸⁸ Fihel, A., Janicka, A., Kaczmarczyk, P. & Nestorowicz, J., Free movement of workers and transitional arrangements: lessons from the 2004 and 2007 enlargements, Warsaw, 2015, p. 71

⁸⁹ Ibid.

⁹⁰ Source: http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-11-506_en.htm

2009⁹¹. Data from migration statistics shows that the number of EU-2 movers has indeed increased in four out of the seven countries for which data is available. However, yearly increases during the 2009-2013 period were bigger (in relative terms) than the increase registered following the lifting of the restrictions in 2014.

Figure 28 Stocks of EU-2 movers of working age in selected countries, thousands, 2007-2014



Data for other countries applying transitional arrangements for EU-2 citizens (FR, LU, MT and UK) are not available.

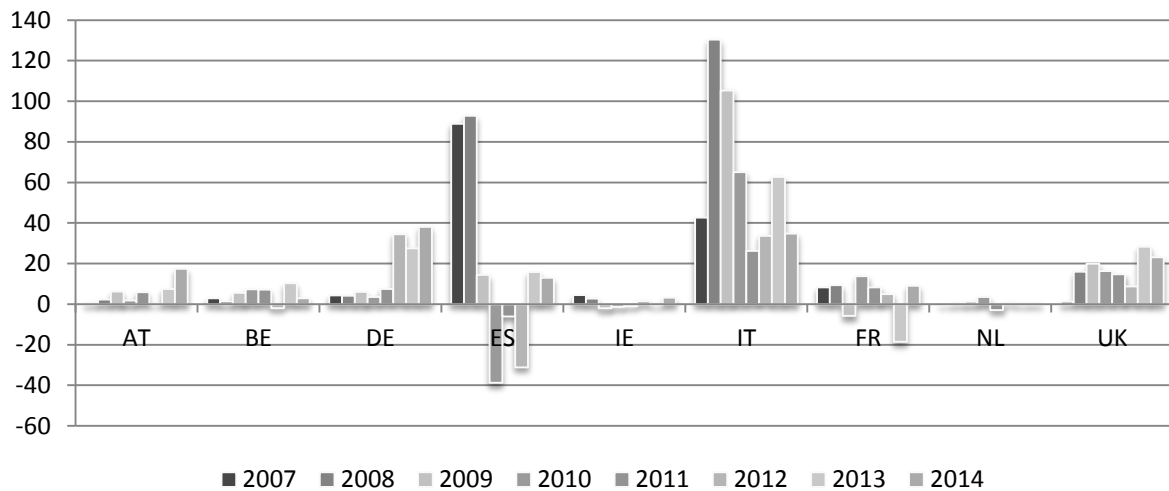
Source: Eurostat data on population on 1 January by five year age group, sex and citizenship [migr_pop1ctz], Milieu calculations

Table 12 Stocks of EU-2 movers of working age in selected countries, thousands, 2007-2014

									change 2012-2013		change 2013-2014	
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	in %	total	in %	total
AT	24	29	34	38		48	54		12%	6		
BE			26	32	42	51	59	65	17%	9	10%	6
DE			143	159	191	239	301	328	26%	62	9%	27
ES			782	784	794	811	778	734	-4%	-32	-6%	-45
IE	11	14	16	17	17	16	16	16	-3%	0	-3%	0
IT			567	625	674	725	809	932	12%	84	10%	124
NL			15	17	20	22	23	24	3%	1	2%	0.5

Data on active EU-2 movers from the European Labour Force Survey paints a slightly different picture: in 2014 their number increased in all countries, even those where there had previously been a decrease (like FR or LU). This increase was smaller in 2014 than in 2013 in Belgium and the UK. The opposite is true for the Netherlands, Germany and Austria, with the increase in Austria being particularly significant (48%). These figures should be interpreted with caution since the EU-LFS tends to underestimate the number of recent movers.

⁹¹ Restrictions were lifted in 2012 in Ireland and Italy, Spain lifted them in 2009 and then reinstated them for Romanian workers in 2011. Belgium, Germany, France, Spain, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria and the United Kingdom lifted all restrictions in 2014.

Figure 29 Annual changes in stocks of active EU-2 movers in selected countries, thousands, 2007-2014**Table 13 Stocks of active EU-2 movers in selected countries, thousands, 2007-2014**

									change 2012-2013		change 2013-2014	
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	in %	total	in %	total
BE	9	10	16	23	30	28	39	42	37%	10	8%	3
DE	73	78	84	87	95	130	157	195	21%	28	24%	38
ES	546	639	653	614	608	577	593	606	3%	16	2%	13
IE	10	13	11	10	9	10	10	14	0%	0	32%	3
IT	260	390	495	561	587	621	683	718	10%	63	5%	35
FR	20	30	24	38	46	51	33	42	-36%	-19	27%	9
LU	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	-5%	0	7%	0
NL	2	3	5	8	6	6	7	7	8%	0	9%	1
AT	12	15	21	23	29	29	36	54	26%	8	48%	17
UK	29	45	65	81	96	105	133	156	27%	28	17%	23

No data were available for MT, LU is not represented in the chart because of its low figures.

Source: EU-LFS, Milieu calculations

2.3 Cross-border workers

2.3.1 Introduction: Definition and Relevance

Definition

This section presents the extent and characteristics of movement of a specific type of EU movers, namely 'cross-border workers' or 'cross-border commuters'.

As pointed out in previous reports, the notion of cross-border workers/commuters overlaps with other concepts, such as circular migration and long-term commuting⁹² as well as frontier and seasonal work (see below). The definition of cross-border workers/commuters used in this report is the same as the one used in a previous report on cross-border commuting published by the European Commission in 2011, both in order to ensure temporal comparability and to be able to use EU-wide data (see below).

⁹² See, for example, MKW Wirtschaftsforschung GmbH/Empirica Kft., Scientific Report on the Mobility of Cross-Border Workers within the EU-27/EEA/EFTA Countries, European Commission, 2009

Accordingly, 'cross-border workers' are defined as EU/EFTA citizens who live in one EU or EFTA country and work in another one, regardless of their precise citizenship (provided they are EU-28/EFTA citizens). People can be EU-28/EFTA movers – meaning they live in a different Member State than their country of citizenship – and cross-border workers at the same time (for example, if a British person lives in Belgium and works in Luxembourg)⁹³.

The term 'residence' in this report is intended as the place where a person habitually resides⁹⁴, both in the case of EU-28/EFTA movers and cross-border workers. The main data used in this section – stemming from the European Labour Force Survey – corresponds more or less to this definition. One difference is, however, that the European Labour Force Survey only captures persons who stay or intend to stay in a country for one year or more⁹⁵, whereas habitual residence under EU legislation includes shorter stays. Nevertheless, habitual residence is not tied to the place of employment in the Labour Force Survey, which is why the Survey explicitly asks for the country of work in a separate question. The Survey also captures persons who stay away from their family dwelling for a longer period, if less than one year⁹⁶.

However, the definition of 'cross-border workers' used in this report does not allow to distinguish the distance between the country of residence and the country of work or the frequency with which a cross-border worker commutes between the two.

Relevance

Although intra-EU migration movements were found to have become more and more of a short-term nature compared to the past decades⁹⁷, in 2010, cross-border commuters only made up 0.7% of employed persons across the EU⁹⁸. Nevertheless, data on these EU citizens is of political relevance for several reasons.

On the one hand, two types of such 'cross-border workers' enjoy specific rights and/or social security treatment under EU and/or national legislation of some Member States: *frontier workers* and *seasonal workers*.

- Frontier workers are defined as cross-border workers who return to their country of residence 'as a rule daily or at least once a week'⁹⁹ in Regulation 883/2004 on the coordination of social security systems which assigns specific rights regarding social security to them and their family members. Moreover, Directive 2004/38 (Article 17 (c)) shortens the length of residence of frontier workers in the host Member State required for the acquisition of a right of permanent residence. Furthermore, frontier workers are mentioned, without defining them, in Regulation 492/2011 and Directive 2014/54/EU as benefitting from the right of free movement. The number of frontier workers cannot be measured with EU-LFS data because, as mentioned above, it does not capture the frequency of commuting.
- Seasonal workers are migrants who come to work in another EU Member State for a limited amount of time. Seasonal workers are specifically mentioned in Regulation 492/2011, without defining them, as benefitting from the right of free movement. Furthermore, seasonal workers have enjoyed specific rights under transitional arrangements – and also before the enlargement rounds in

⁹³ For a more detailed definition, see European Commission, Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, 2011, p. 86

⁹⁴ Article 1(j) of Regulation 883/2004 on the coordination of social security systems.

⁹⁵ See EU Labour Force Survey Explanatory Notes, p. 4, available at: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/1978984/6037342/EU-LFS-explanatory-notes-from-2014-onwards.pdf>

⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁷ Verwiebe et al., New forms of intra-European migration, labour market dynamics and social inequality in Europe in: Migration Letters, Volume 11, No.2, 2014, p.131

⁹⁸ European Commission, Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities. Mobility in Europe, 2011 p.

87

⁹⁹ Regulation 883-2004, Article 1 (f)

2004 and 2007 – for example EU-10 and EU-2 nationals in Austria and Germany. In both countries the number of seasonal workers from the new Member States rose strongly after 2004¹⁰⁰. Seasonal work was a side-door to entering those labour markets for movers from the new Member States, mainly regulated through bilateral agreements¹⁰¹. Thus, while permanent employment was still restricted for citizens of the new accession countries in several member States, this specific form of cross-border work was often allowed. This was and still is the case for Croatian citizens: Germany granted free access to Croatian citizens as of 1 July 2015, but for seasonal workers it already granted access as of 1 July¹⁰². Austria still applies restrictions on employment of Croatian citizens (until 2020). However, seasonal workers are allowed to work (provided they have a work permit) and enjoy preferred treatment compared to TCN; they are allowed to work in agriculture or forestry up to 9 months, if they have been working as seasonal workers for at least 3 years¹⁰³.

EU-LFS data allow identifying the number of persons who 'have a temporary job or a work contract of limited duration' which include seasonal workers, but also persons employed by a temporary employment agency or business as well as persons with specific training contracts. It can therefore only provide an approximation of the number of seasonal workers.

On the other hand, the possibility of cross-border work is important both from an economic and from a social point of view, as cross-border workers fill labour gaps in many industrial regions and agglomerations, such as Luxembourg, Geneva, Saarbrücken and Belgium for persons residing in France¹⁰⁴ and Austria for persons residing in the EU-10¹⁰⁵ and EU-2¹⁰⁶. The 2011 European Commission report on cross-border commuting found that it has increased after the 2004 and 2007 enlargements¹⁰⁷. Many citizens from these countries have worked in Western Europe as seasonal workers (due to legal possibilities, see above) in the service and health sector, manufacturing and agriculture¹⁰⁸. However, cross-border commuting was still very limited in 2010. Its potential to ease labour market imbalances may not have been fully exploited¹⁰⁹. Therefore, it is worthwhile to monitor how this phenomenon develops and how it interacts with political and economic developments, such as free access to labour markets for new Member States. Furthermore, according to a study on transnational labour markets from 2014¹¹⁰, further research on the socio-economic characteristics of cross-border workers and on their social integration and identity processes is needed.

¹⁰⁰ Press Release on Commission report on transitional arrangements regarding free movement of workers from Bulgaria and Romania, MEMO 11/773 from 11 November 2011 and Biffi, G., Skrivanek, I., Temporary migrants in Austria. Seasonal and posted workers, 2014

¹⁰¹ Press Release on Commission report on transitional arrangements regarding free movement of workers from Bulgaria and Romania, MEMO 11/773 from 11 November 2011

¹⁰² Bundesagentur für Arbeit, 'Zentrale Auslands- und Fachvermittlung Kroatische Saisonarbeitskräfte' (March 2014), available at: <https://www.arbeitsagentur.de/web/wcm/idc/groups/public/documents/webdatei/mdaw/mtaz/~edisp/l6019022dstbai418990.pdf>

¹⁰³ Web Portal of Austrian government 'Living and Working in Austria', section 'Saisonniers' ('seasonal workers'), available at: <http://www.migration.gv.at/de/formen-der-zuwanderung/befristete-beschaeftigung/saisoniers.html#c2488>

¹⁰⁴ See Insee, *Résider en France et travailler à l'étranger. Une situation en plein essor*, 2015

¹⁰⁵ Biffi, G., Skrivanek, I., Temporary migrants in Austria. Seasonal and posted workers, 2014

¹⁰⁶ Verwiebe et al., New forms of intra-European migration, labour market dynamics and social inequality in Europe in: *Migration Letters*, Volume 11, No.2, 2014, p.132

¹⁰⁷ European Commission, Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities. *Mobility in Europe*, 2011, p. 9

¹⁰⁸ Verwiebe et al., New forms of intra-European migration, labour market dynamics and social inequality in Europe in: *Migration Letters*, Volume 11, No.2, 2014, p.132

¹⁰⁹ European Commission, Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities. *Mobility in Europe*, 2011 p. 87

¹¹⁰ Verwiebe et al., New forms of intra-European migration, labour market dynamics and social inequality in Europe in: *Migration Letters*, Volume 11, No.2, 2014, p.132

This report can only cover selected aspects of cross-border commuting, but aims to provide a snapshot on its extent and most recent development as well as on certain characteristics of cross-border workers.

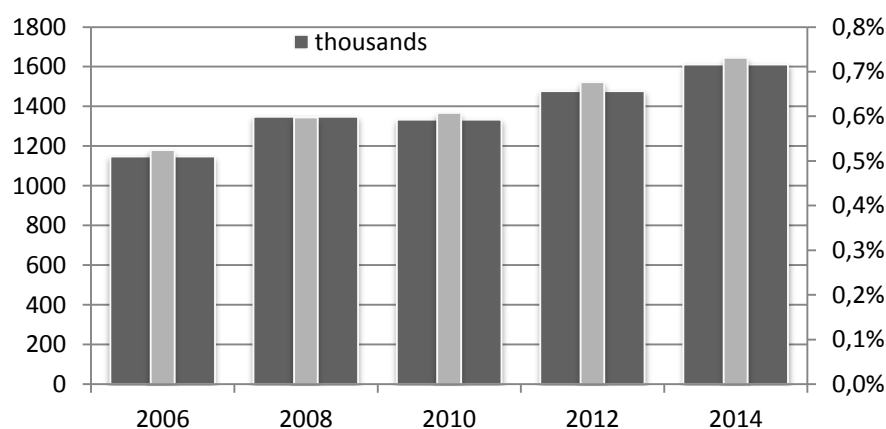
2.3.2 Extent of cross-border work

In 2014, in the EU and EFTA there were about 1.6 million people who worked in a different EU or EFTA country from the one in which they resided. About 1.2 million worked in another EU country (accounting for 0.6% of the employed EU population) and 379,000 worked in an EFTA country (making up 5.4% of the employed population in EFTA). The countries where most cross border work took place were Switzerland, Germany, Luxembourg, Austria and the Netherlands; relatively many cross-border workers also moved between Sweden and Norway (Table 33 in Annex).

Most cross-border workers reside in France (364,000), Germany (229,000), Poland (138,000), Slovakia (132,000) and Belgium (100,000). They generally represent a very small share of the employed population in their country of residence (Figure 31), reaching the highest percentage in Slovakia (5.6%) and Estonia (3.1%).

Compared to 2010, cross-border commuting within the EU increased a little bit (from 0.6% to 0.7%)¹¹¹. After the offset of the economic crisis, there was a slowdown in growth of cross-border working compared to the period 2004-2008, but growth continued nonetheless¹¹². Slovakia and Estonia were already the two countries with the highest proportions of cross-border workers in 2010, although the share increased in Slovakia (from 5.5% to 5.6%) and decreased in Estonia (from 4.0% to 3.1%).

Figure 30 Evolution of numbers of cross-border workers in the EU-28 and EFTA, 2006-2014

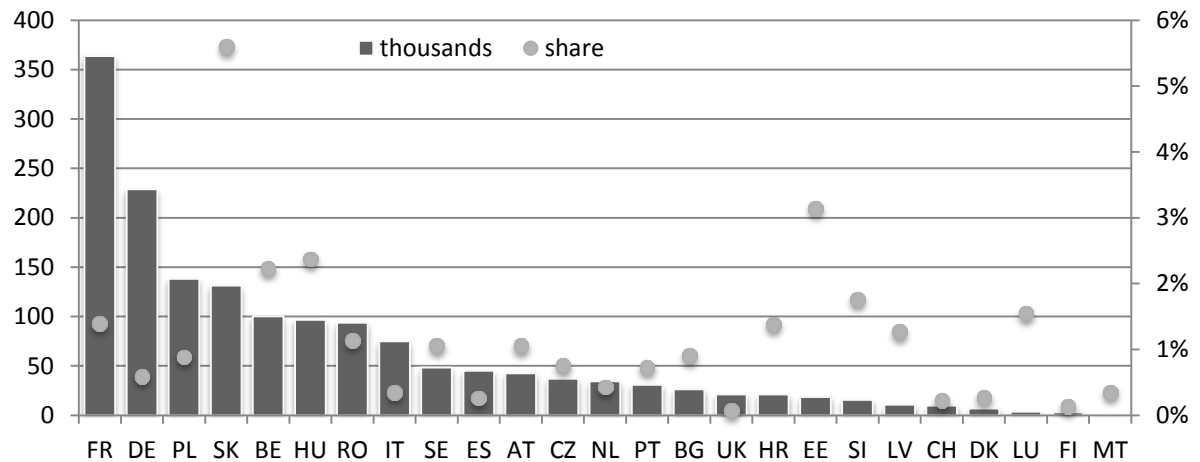


Source: EU-LFS, milieu calculations

¹¹¹ European Commission, Mobility in Europe, 2011, p. 87

¹¹² *ibid.*, p. 94

Figure 31 EU/EFTA citizens who work in a different EU Member State/EFTA country than their country of residence, by country of residence, in thousands and as a share of the employed population in the country of residence, 2014



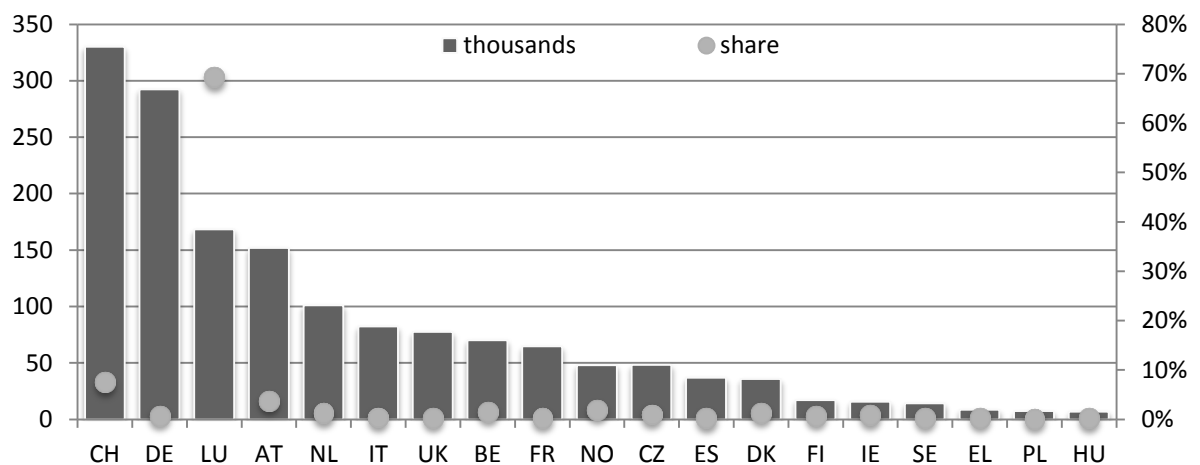
Numbers are expressed in thousands. Data for IE, EL, CY, LT, IS and NO are not displayed because they are below reliability limits. Figures for MT and FI have low reliability.

Source: EU-LFS, milieu calculations

Figure 32 shows where cross-border workers have found employment: a significant number (330,000) works in Switzerland, where they make up 7.6% of the employed population; Luxembourg relies on people residing in other countries for as much as 69% of its workers (compared to 60% in 2010¹¹³); many cross-border workers are also found in Germany and Austria, although their numbers are quite small relative to the total employed population (0.8% and 3.8% respectively, compared to 0.5% and 2.3% in 2010). Furthermore, Denmark and the Netherlands have been countries with comparatively high shares of cross border workers since 2010 (with a slight decrease from around 1.5% to around 1.4% in Denmark and to 1.3% in the Netherlands).

While the vast majority of countries that attract cross-border workers is located in Western Europe, the Czech Republic also employs about 48,000 (1% of the employed population), mainly due to its historical and economic ties with Slovakia (see also Figure 33).

Figure 32 Workers whose country of work is different from their country of residence, by country of work, in thousands and as a share of the employed population in the country of work, 2014



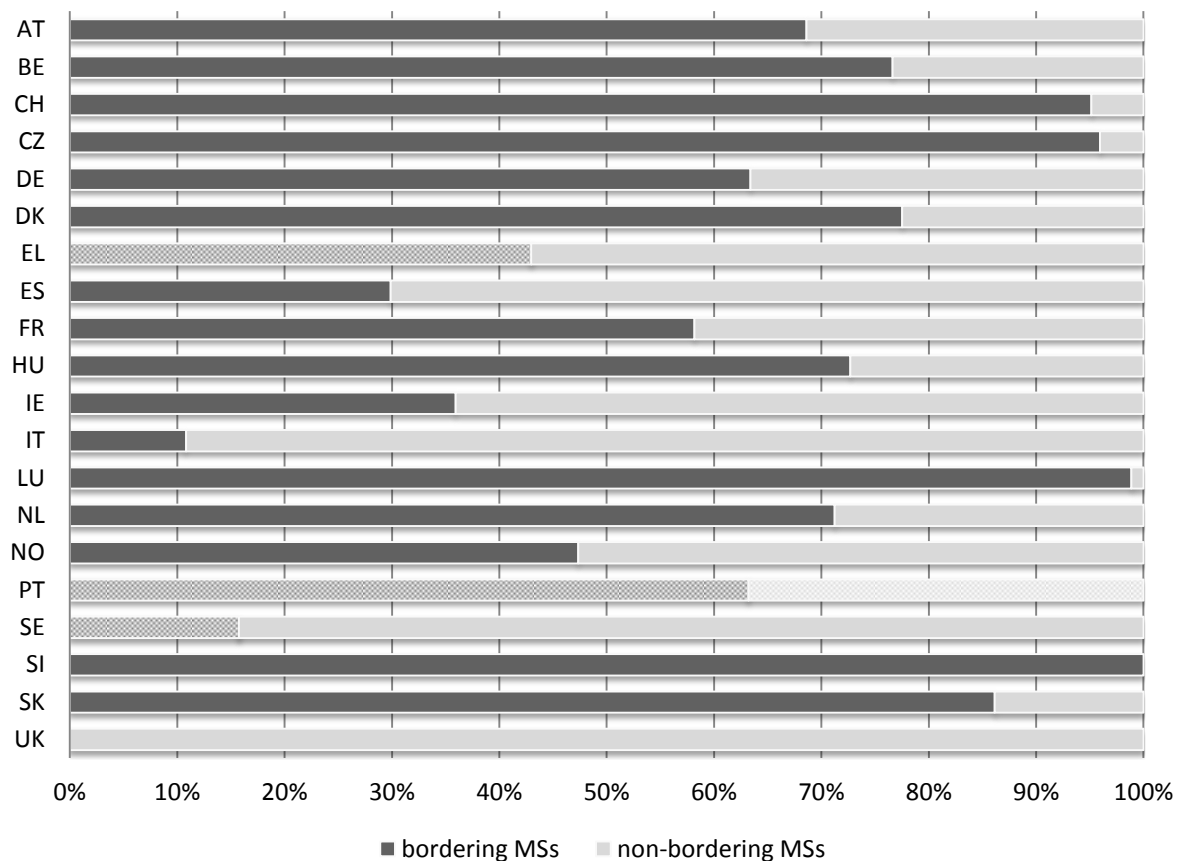
Numbers are expressed in thousands. Data for BG, EE, HR, CY, LV, LT, MT, PT, RO, SI, SK and IS are not displayed because they are below reliability limits. Figures for EL, HU, PL and SE have low reliability.

Source: EU-LFS, milieu calculations

¹¹³ Figures from 2010 can be found in European Commission, Mobility in Europe, 2011

Figure 33 focuses on the main countries which employ cross-border workers, showing where most of them have their residence. In most cases these are neighbouring countries: this is especially the case for people working in the Czech Republic, Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, Austria and Switzerland. Germany, France, the Netherlands and Norway also give work to many people residing in neighbouring countries, but they also attract cross-border workers from further away: Hungary, Romania and Slovakia (in Germany), Portugal (in France), Poland and Slovakia (in the Netherlands) and Poland (in Norway). Italy and the United Kingdom are the only countries which seem to attract residents almost entirely from non-neighbouring countries including Romania, Slovakia (in Italy) as well as Germany, Spain, Hungary, Italy, Latvia and Poland in the UK¹¹⁴. It is likely that these are somewhat longer-term commuters, seasonal and posted workers: this is a very common occurrence for Romanians in Italy¹¹⁵. While not directly comparable, since they refer to a different year, figures for the number of posted workers in the UK and Italy are compatible with such a scenario¹¹⁶. However, in the case of Spanish cross-border workers in the UK, their share of 20% could be explained by the high number of Spanish residents working in Gibraltar¹¹⁷.

Figure 33 Breakdown of cross-border workers for selected countries of work, by country of residence, 2014



Countries of work are listed on the left, bars display the breakdown of cross-border workers by countries of residence. Data for residents of non-bordering Member States in the Czech Republic have low reliability.

Source: EU-LFS, milieu calculations

¹¹⁴ For a breakdown showing single countries of residence, see Figure 54 in Annex

¹¹⁵ Constantin, F., 'Migrating or Commuting? The Case of Romanian Workers in Italy: Niche for Labour Commuting to the EU', Open Society Institute, 2009

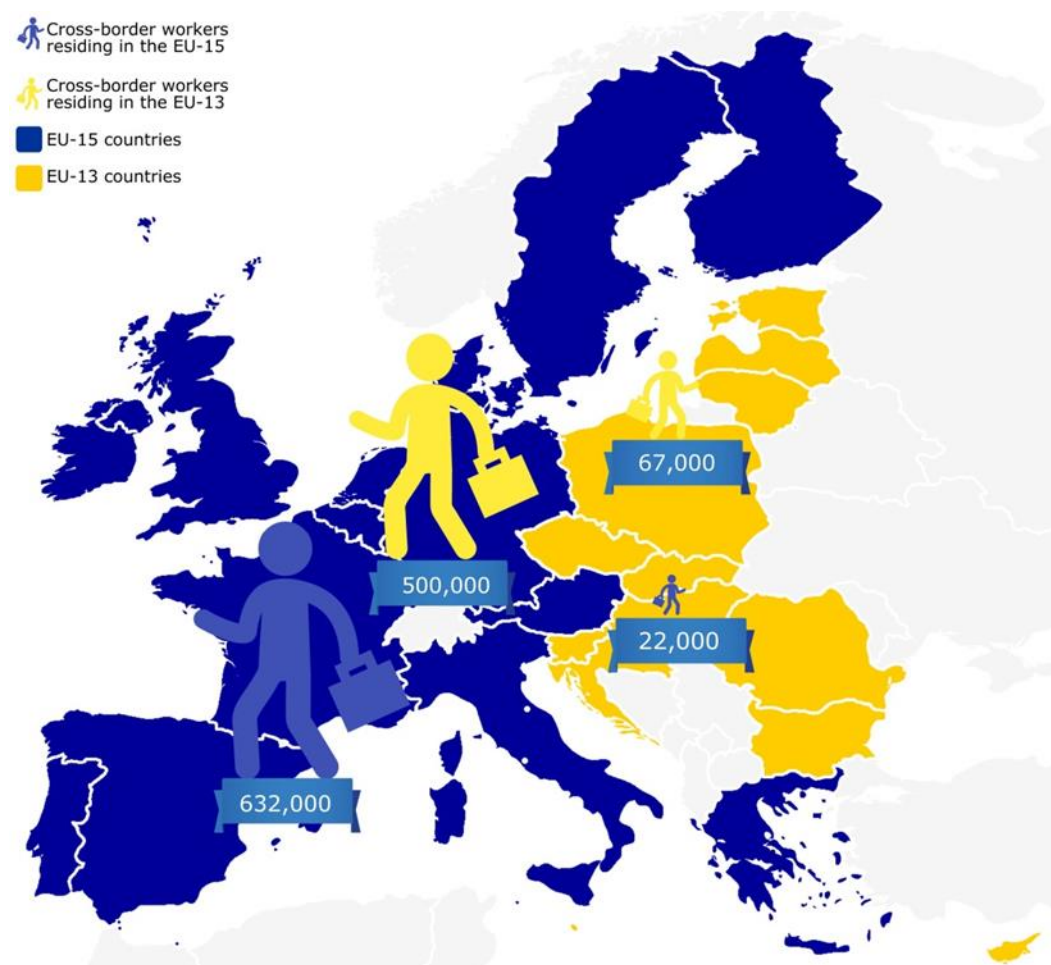
¹¹⁶ Pacolet, J., de Wispelaere, F. Posting of workers. Report on A1 portable documents issued in 2012 and 2013. European Commission, December 2014, p. 9

¹¹⁷ Gibraltar Department of Statistics, Frontier Workers by nationality in 2015, consulted on 19.8.2015 https://www.gibraltar.gov.gi/new/images/stories/PDF/statistics/statistics_topic_area/2015/Employment/Subject%20-%20Frontier%20Workers/EMP.2.pdf

Overall, cross-border work seems to be very widespread within the EU-15 (632,000), as well as from the EU-13 into the EU-15 (500,000), while levels within the EU-13 remain relatively low (67,000). Compared to the total employed population resident in these areas, cross-border working is more frequent among residents from the EU-13 (around 1.4%) than among residents from the EU-15 (around 0.6%).

Compared to 2010, cross-border working seems to have increased among the population resident in the EU-13 (from around 1.1% of the population resident in the EU-13¹¹⁸ to around 1.3% working in a different country), whereas it slightly decreased within the EU-15 (from around 0.5% to around 0.4%).

Figure 34 Cross-border workers, by region of residence and region of work, 2014



Source: EU-LFS, milieu calculations

2.3.3 Evolution of cross-border work from EU-2/EU-10 since their accession

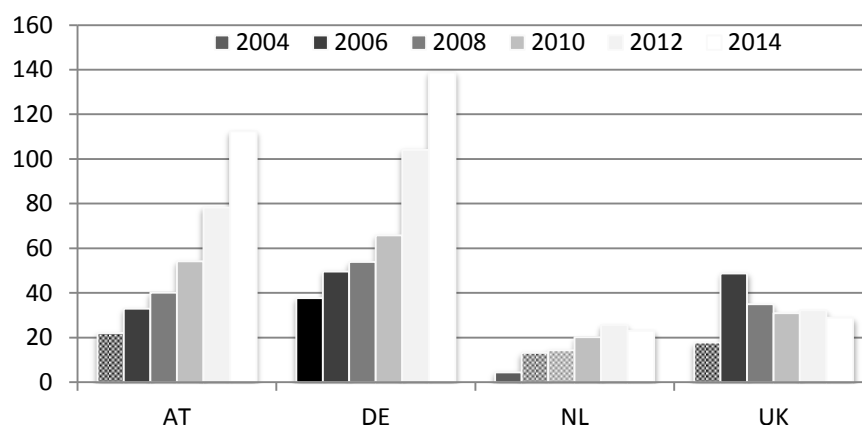
The increase in cross-border work over the last ten years is a well-documented phenomenon¹¹⁹, in which the 2004 and 2007 enlargements played a significant role. Figure 35 shows how the number of cross-border workers from the EU-8 (the group of countries which joined the EU in May 2004, minus Cyprus and Malta) has evolved in the main countries where they work. The United Kingdom is the only country which opened its labour market to EU-8 citizens in May 2004, which is reflected in the sharp increase in the number of EU-8 cross-border workers in 2006 (from about 18,000 in 2004 to about 49,000 in 2006). This increase seems to have been only temporary and

¹¹⁸ Figure from 2010 refers to EU-12

¹¹⁹ European Commission, Mobility in Europe, 2011, p.93 and MKW Wirtschaftsforschung GmbH/Empirica Kft. Scientific Report on the Mobility of Cross-Border Workers within the EU-27/EEA/EFTA Countries, European Commission, 2009

only about 29,000 EU-8 residents worked in the UK in 2014. The Netherlands experienced a similar situation: they lifted all restrictions for EU-8 workers on 1 May 2007 and saw a slow increase which stopped after 2012. Germany and Austria maintained substantial restrictions on the free movement of workers from these countries until April 2011. The number of cross-border workers from the EU-8 had more than doubled from 2010 to 2014, reaching about 139,000 in Germany and 112,000 in Austria.

Figure 35 Cross-border workers residing in an EU-8 country, evolution in selected countries of work, thousands, 2004-2014

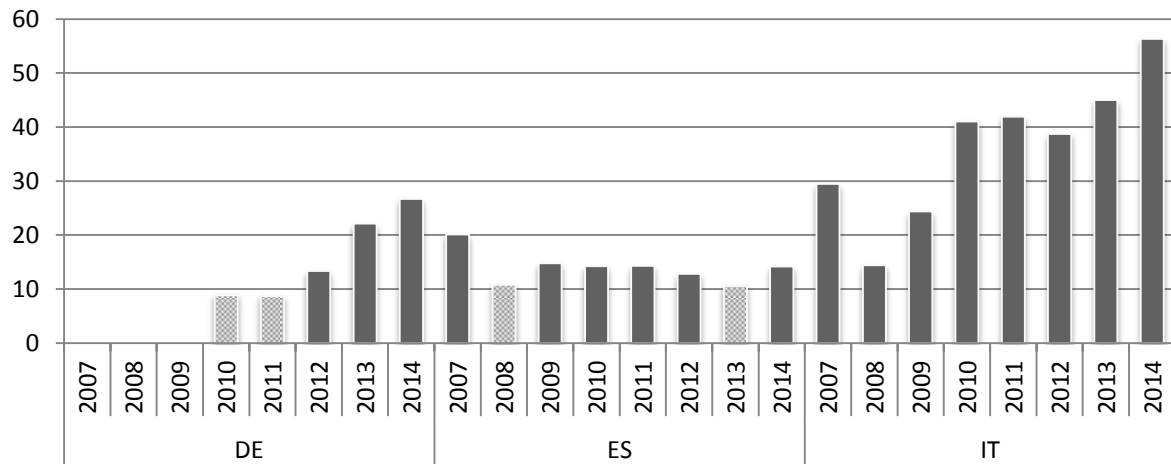


Patterned areas indicate data with low reliability. Figures include people of working-age (15-64) who reside in CZ, EE, LV, LT, HU, PL, SI or SK and work in AT, DE, NL or UK. Figures are expressed in thousands.

Source: EU-LFS, milieu calculations

The same transitional arrangements were applied for Bulgaria and Romania, which joined the EU in January 2007. As a result, their citizens gained access to the labour markets of other EU countries at different times: in Germany the restrictions were only lifted in January 2014; in Spain they were lifted in 2009 but then reintroduced for Romanian citizens from 22 July 2011 until 31 December 2013; and in Italy they were lifted in January 2012. Figure 36 shows the evolution of the number of cross-border workers residing in Romania and Bulgaria in the three main countries where they are employed. It seems like they have only recently started working in Germany in significant numbers, reaching about 27,000 as the restrictions were lifted (+21% compared to the previous year). Spain on the other hand seems to have become progressively less attractive to these workers since 2007, employing about 14,000 in 2014 (-29% compared to 2007), even though numbers have slightly increased after restrictions were lifted. EU-2 cross-border workers are mostly employed in Italy, where they were about 56,000 in 2014. Their numbers have been increasing since 2013, but they were previously strongly influenced by the economic situation, registering a sharp decrease in 2008 and a smaller one in 2012, notwithstanding the fact that this was also the year when restrictions were lifted.

Figure 36 Cross-border workers residing in an EU-2 country, evolution in selected countries of work, thousands, 2005-2014



Patterned areas indicate data with low reliability. Figures include people of working-age (15-64) who reside in BG or RO and work in DE, ES or IT. Figures are expressed in thousands.

Source: EU-LFS, milieu calculations

2.3.4 Characteristics of cross-border workers

There is a noticeable difference between the occupations of cross-border workers and those citizens working in their country of residence (regardless of their nationality, hereinafter referred to as 'local workers'¹²⁰) (Figure 37): for instance while only about 12% of the local workers are employed in craft and related trades (which includes, for instance, construction workers, welders, plumbers, carpenters, electricians and painters), the same figure is 23% for cross-border workers residing in EU Member States. Conversely, while 19% of the local workers are employed as professionals (a category which includes engineers, teachers, doctors, businessmen, IT workers, administrators, legal professionals, journalists and artists), only 14% of cross-border workers are in this category.

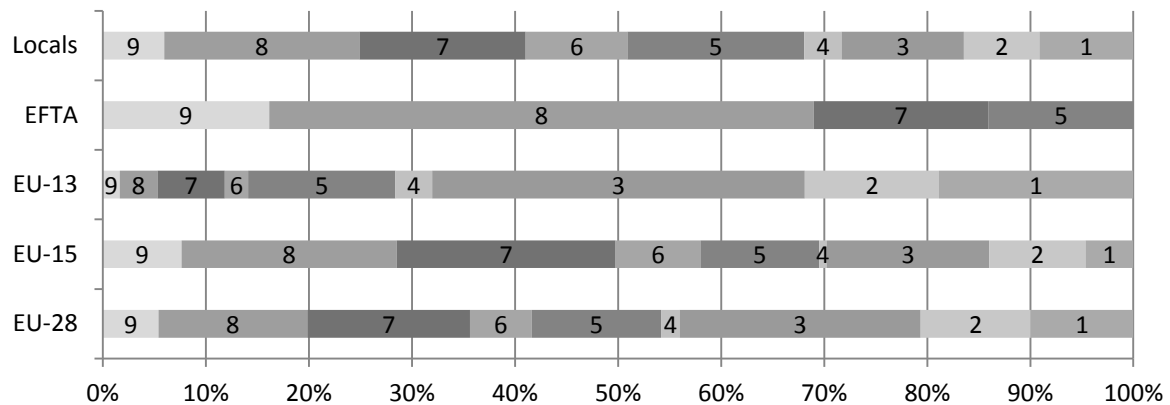
Some of these differences are reversed when comparing local workers with only those cross-border workers residing in the EU-15: the latter are employed in higher percentages as managers, professionals and technicians (a total of 50% compared with 1%). However, they are also more likely to be employed as craft workers. When it comes to cross-border workers residing in the EU-13, the differences are generally much wider: when compared with EU-15 residents or local residents, they are significantly less likely to work as managers, professionals or technicians and significantly more likely to be employed in elementary occupations¹²¹, as machine operators or as craft and related trades workers.

These differences between EU-15 and EU-13 cross-border workers as well as local residents concerning their distribution across types of occupations have almost not changed over the past years¹²². They mirror differences found between EU-15 and EU-13 movers as well as country nationals, apart from the fact that EU-15 cross-border workers are more likely to be employed as craft workers.

¹²⁰ We refer to 'local workers' to indicate those people who work in the same countries where they reside, regardless of their nationality.

¹²¹ According to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO), elementary occupations include sales and services elementary occupations, agricultural, fishery and related labourers and labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport.

¹²² European Commission, Mobility in Europe, 2011, p. 102

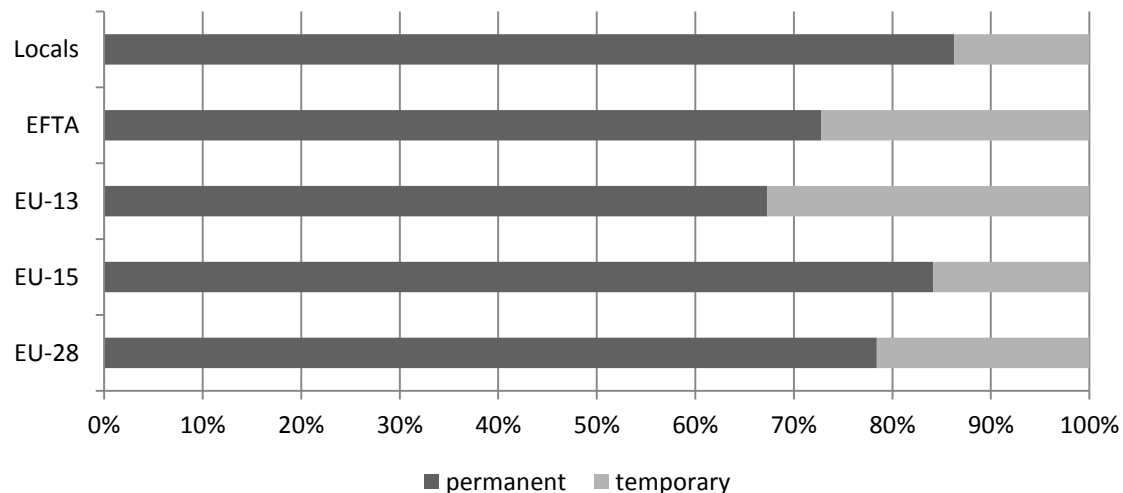
Figure 37 Cross-border workers working in the EU-28 and EFTA, by type of occupation and country of residence compared with locals¹²³, 2014

Data refer to people of working age (15-64) working in an EU country other than the one where they reside, in 2014. Data for locals refer to people in the same age group who are employed in an EU country in which they reside. Data for people employed in the armed forces is not displayed since it is below reliability limits. Patterned sections display data with low reliability.

Legend: 1=elementary occupations, 2= plant and machine operators and assemblers, 3= craft and related trade workers, 4= skilled agricultural and fishery workers, 5=service workers and shop and market sales workers, 6=clerks, 7= technicians and associate professionals, 8=professionals, 9= legislators senior officials and managers

Source: EU-LFS, milieu calculations

A similar pattern can be seen in the duration of cross-border workers' contracts: while there is a larger portion of cross-border workers with a temporary contract than that of local residents, this difference is a lot more marked for commuters residing in the EU-13 (Figure 38).

Figure 38 Cross-border workers working in EU-28 or EFTA, by duration of contract, and groups of country of residence, compared with locals¹²⁴, 2014

Data refer to people of working age (15-64) working in an EU country other than the one where they reside, in 2014. Data for locals refer to people in the same age group who are employed in an EU country in which they reside. Data for "now answer" or "not applicable" are not included.

Source: EU-LFS, Milieu calculations

¹²³ We refer to 'local workers' to indicate those people who work in the same countries where they reside, regardless of their nationality.

¹²⁴ We refer to 'local workers' to indicate those people who work in the same countries where they reside, regardless of their nationality.

3 National data sources of intra-EU mobility: Mobility of Croatian citizens before and after the accession

3.1 Overview of findings

The purpose of the second part of this report is to present national data sources on intra-EU labour mobility and to illustrate what their potentials and limitations are. National data sources are mainly official statistics, administrative sources or of an academic nature (surveys etc.). In the 2014 Report on Labour Mobility, we presented sources from Belgium, Germany and Portugal which were interesting from a methodological or a content point of view. In this year's exercise we illustrate further sources from important countries of destination using the example of labour mobility of Croatian citizens since there is a topical need to identify these figures.

Two reports on mobility of Croatian citizens were already published this year, using a mix of EU level and national data sources¹²⁵.

The official report by the European Commission published on 29 May 2015 presents, among other, recent trends in stocks and flows of Croatian citizens in the most important countries of destination, using national data.

The report by Vidovic and Mara provides an overview of the mobility of Croatians across the EU in 2013, their age and education structure as well as the distribution across different sectors. This report also presents inventories of national data sources on EU (labour) mobility of Germany, Austria and Slovenia¹²⁶.

This section therefore compares findings from further Member States to the previous findings and presents an overview of data sources and data for further important countries of destination apart from Germany, Austria and Slovenia, namely Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Poland, Sweden (as countries that opened their labour market) and Italy¹²⁷, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (as countries that restricted access to their labour market)¹²⁸.

Looking at these data sources has shown that data on stocks of EU movers are available in all countries, however, in a few countries they are not very timely (with the latest figures available dating back to 2013). In most countries examined in this study, this data is based on registration with municipalities and thus residence in the country. Exceptions are the UK and Ireland, where such data is not available and has to be approximated through social security numbers. Furthermore, Poland gathers data based on residence cards up to 2013 and based on possession of valid documents confirming the right to stay in Poland as of 2014.

A comparison of figures from 2014 shows that the EU Labour Force Survey underestimates the number of Croatian citizens who reside in the countries under examination. This under-estimation was found in all countries, but is particularly strong in Italy (by around 50%) and Slovenia (over 50%).

Data on employment of Croatian citizens is very accurate in the main countries of destination – Austria, Germany, Slovenia, Italy – and also available for Sweden, Finland and the Czech Republic, but not for the other countries.

¹²⁵ European Commission, Report from the Commission to the Council on the Functioning of the Transitional Arrangements on Free movement of Workers from Croatia (first phase: 1 July 2013 until 30 June 2015), published on 29 May 2015, ref. COM(2015) 233 and Vidovic, H., Mara, I., Free movement of workers, transitional arrangements and potential mobility from Croatia, Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies, 2015

¹²⁶ Vidovic H., Mara, I., Free movement of workers, transitional arrangements and potential mobility from Croatia, Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies, 2015, chapter 7, p. 30

¹²⁷ Italy opened its labour market to movers from Croatia as of 1 July 2015.

¹²⁸ Data from France are not available and we have not received data from Belgium yet.

Croatia joined the European Union on 1 July, 2013. Thirteen Member States applied restrictions to the access of Croatian citizens to their labour market until 30 June 2015¹²⁹. Five Member States decided to extend them until 30 June 2018: Austria, Malta, the Netherlands, Slovenia and the United Kingdom. However, these restrictions do not seem to have diverted the flows from the most important countries of destination, namely Austria, Germany, Italy and Slovenia. The accession has resulted in an increase of mobility flows out of Croatia into other EU Member States of around 26% (increase between 2012 and 2013) although in total numbers these flows remain very small (3,216 in 2012 and 4,058 in 2013)¹³⁰.

Table 14 Stocks/Inflows of Croatian citizens residing in selected EU Member States*, 2008-2013/2014

										change over the last available year	
	age group	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	in %	total
AT	all	59229	58946	58505	58279	58297	58619	61959	/	6%	3340
CZ	all	2324	2356	2422	2487	2495	2490	2613	/	5%	123
DE	all	225309	223056	221222	220199	223014	224971	240543	263347	10%	22804
DK	15-64	375	389	393	407	413	438	535	821	22%	97
FI	all	270	270	275	282	294	301	359	/	19%	58
IE**	all	123	60	51	60	86	486	2,091	/	330%	1605
IT	all	21308	21511	21261	21079	16708	17051	17999	18259	1%	260
NL	15-64	1270	1250	1278	1304	1288	1290	1504	1721	14%	217
PL	all			300	302	336	288	474	/	65%	186
SE	15-64	1887	1790	1768	1692	1653	1634	1908	2765	52	857
SI	15-64	-	-	-	6794	6959	7250	7513	/	4%	263
UK**	all	187	185	69	53	37	63	118	/	87%	55

* Denmark: data refers to first quarter of each year; Netherlands: 1st of January; Czech Republic and Finland: 31st of December; Poland: number of people holding a valid residence card; 2014: this number refers to people in possession of valid documents confirming the right to stay on Polish territory; Ireland: allocations of Personal Public Service numbers; UK: allocations of National Insurance numbers

** Data from Ireland and the UK refer to new registrations per year and therefore have to be interpreted as inflows into these countries

The countries in bold have applied transitional arrangements

(1) Periods covered are 1st January of reference year except for: Germany and Sweden: 31st December of preceding year. (2) Due to differences in methods and data sources, the numbers above are not comparable across countries.

Sources: national sources (see country inventories below) Germany: Central Register of Foreigners (Ausländerzentralregister), published by Statistical Office (Statistisches Bundesamt), "Fachserie 1 Reihe 2, 2014"; Austria: Statistik Austria, Statistik des Bevölkerungsstandes; Italy: Istat, "Popolazione residente al 1 gennaio, cittadinanza", <http://dati.istat.it/>; Slovenia: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, available at: http://pxweb.stat.si/pxweb/Database/Demographics/05_population/15_Population_structure/05_05E10_Citizenship/05_05E10_Citizenship.asp; Sweden: Statistics Sweden, available at: http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START_BE_BE0101_BE0101F/UtlmedbR/?rxid=49c124a7-1c61-4e4a-bacb-2807c526a5f0.

As already identified in the European Commission's report from May 2015, those countries that already were the most important countries of residence of Croatian movers, in particular Germany and Austria and to a lesser extent Italy and Slovenia, have seen the largest increases in total numbers of stocks of Croatian movers since Croatia's accession (annually between +263 in Slovenia and +22,804 in Germany)¹³¹. This corresponds to an increase in net flows in Germany and Austria, whereas Slovenia

¹²⁹ Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, The Netherlands, Spain, Slovenia, United Kingdom

¹³⁰ European Commission report 2015, p. 4

¹³¹ European Commission report 2015, p. 4-5

saw a decrease in inflows. This happened despite the fact that all of these countries applied restrictions to their labour markets for Croatian citizens. Stocks of employed Croatians also increased by around 10% annually in Germany and Austria, but decreased in Italy and Slovenia. Furthermore, the UK – another country applying restrictions – saw a relatively high increase in stocks of Croatian citizens between 2012 and 2014, but total numbers remain small (118 NINo applications in 2014). For the Netherlands – also applying restrictions – no significant increase since the accession can be perceived.

Concerning countries that could be important destinations for Croatians and which did not apply any restrictions to their labour market, the following results could be found:

Sweden, Ireland and Poland saw relatively high increases in the number of Croatian residents since the accession, although the total numbers remain very small (around 470 in Poland in 2014, around 2,100 in Ireland in 2014 and around 2,800 in Sweden in 2015). The stocks of Croatians also increased more sharply than during the period before the accession in Denmark and Finland. No increase could be found in the Czech Republic.

Concerning the number of employed Croatian citizens, data from national sources is very scarce, and – among other, due to the legal changes – hardly comparable both within countries and across countries. Figures from Sweden show a higher increase in the number of employed Croatians between 2012 and 2013 than in previous years. Data from the Czech Republic on foreigners listed at labour offices shows that there was an increase of around 27% between 2013 and 2014; however, increases of that scale could already be seen between 2009 and 2010 and between 2005 and 2006. In Finland, numbers of Croatians who successfully applied for social security coverage increased by about 125%, but current figures are very small (around 45 people).

3.2 Country fiches: data and data sources on Croatian citizens/workers

3.2.1 Belgium

Belgium applied transitional arrangements for Croatian citizens from Croatia's accession in July 30 to 30 June 2015. As stated in the 2014 Report on Labour Mobility, data on migration stocks and flows from the national source, namely the General Directorate for Statistics and Economic Information (DGSIE/ADSEI¹³²) are not broken down by individual nationalities and only aggregates for foreigners are published.

Data was prepared for the purpose of this report by the Crossroad Bank for Social Security (CBSS), an administrative source that aggregates data on individuals affiliated to the Belgian social security institutions¹³³. As can be seen in the figure below, the number of active Croatian citizens in Belgium is very low and only increased slightly after Croatia's accession (from 252 active Croatians in the fourth quarter of 2012 to 278 active Croatians in the fourth quarter of 2013).

According to population statistics published on Eurostat¹³⁴ (which are based on the residence registers), the number of Croatians living in Belgium (active and non-active of all age groups) increased annually since 2008, from 765 in 2008 to 1,266 in 2014. Annual increases were below 10%, apart from 2011, when their number increased by 18% and in 2014, when it increased by 16% compared to the previous year. A clear effect of the accession can therefore not be deducted from these figures. A break-

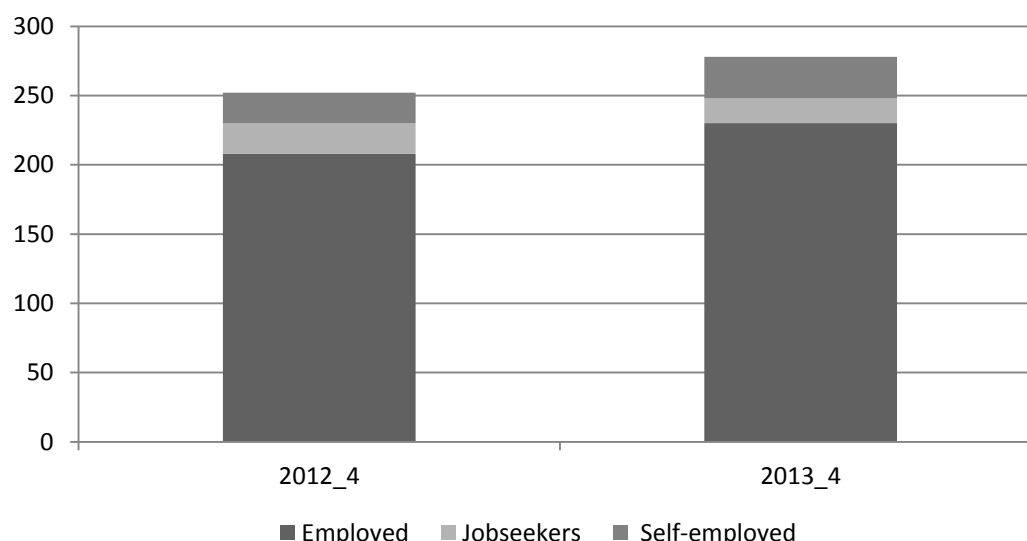
¹³² Direction Générale Statistique et Information Economique / Algemene Directie Statistiek en Economische Informatie

¹³³ Banque Carrefour de la Sécurité Sociale/Kruispuntbank van de Sociale Zekerheid : <https://www.ksz-bcss.fgov.be/fr/bcss/home/index.html>

¹³⁴ Eurostat, Population on 1 January by five year age group, sex and citizenship (migr_pop1ctz), available at: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/population-demography-migration-projections/population-data/database>

down of these figures by age shows that the persons of working age (15 to 64 years) make up around 77% of the total population of Croatians living in Belgium. This means that the figures of working-age Croatians are still around three times as high as the ones from CBSS. This is probably due to the fact that they also include inactive persons (such as students, persons taking care of their households) and that they include persons who work, but do not have any affiliation with the Belgian social security system (such as employees of the EU institutions, for example).

Figure 39, Active Croatian citizens in Belgium, 2012 and 2013, by labour status



Source: Crossroad Bank for Social Security (CBSS) (*Banque Carrefour de la Sécurité Sociale/Kruispuntbank van de Sociale Zekerheid*), sent upon request in November 2015

3.2.2 Czech Republic

In the Czech Republic foreign nationals are registered by the Ministry of Interior's "Directorate of Alien Police" (*Ředitelství služby cizinecké policie*), while data on employment are collected by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (*Ministerstvo práce a sociálních věcí České republiky*).

Upon the accession of Croatia to the EU in July 2013, the Czech Republic chose not to apply any transitional arrangement to Croatian workers wishing to access its job market. As shown in Table 15, the effects of Croatia's accession were not yet visible in 2013: the number of Croatian citizens¹³⁵ has increased by 582 persons between 2004 and 2014; this increase was most pronounced between 2004 and 2005 (+5%), while between 2011 and 2013 the population has remained more or less stable, but a further increase can be seen at the end of 2014.

However, the number of long-term residents did not increase between 2013 and 2014.

Table 15 Croatian citizens in the Czech Republic, number of persons as of 31 December, all age groups

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
Croatian citizens	2031	2140	2225	2324	2324	2356	2422	2487	2495	2490	2613
...of which	1440	1524	1686	1823	1921	1971	1999	2016	2028	2070	2069

¹³⁵ EU residents are defined as non-Czech EU citizens with a residence certificate valid for over 12 months.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
long-term stays**											

*figures provided by Statistical Office in July 2015, not published at that point

**more than three months

Source: Czech Statistical Office, Alien Police Service Directorate, Foreigners in the CR; 2004-2013

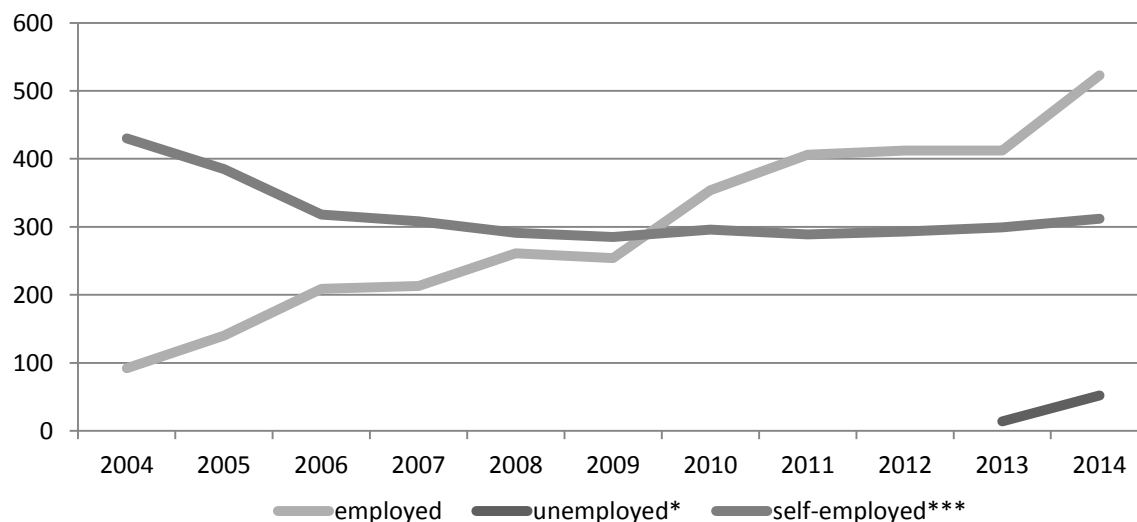
Table 16 Long-term immigration¹³⁶ of Croatian citizens into Czech Republic, 2008-2013

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	196	99	87	84	103	141
Male	141	65	57	64	73	95
Female	55	34	30	20	30	46

Source: Czech Statistical Office, data provided via email in July 2015

As illustrated in Figure 40 the number of employed Croatians in the Czech Republic increased by 431 persons between 2004 and 2014. Since Croatia joined the EU in July 2013, the number of Croatian workers has grown by 111 persons (+27%). Since 2013, a handful of Croatian citizens (52 in 2014) have registered as jobseekers. These figures are very low when compared with citizens of other EU countries: in 2014 Croatians made up just 0.3% of employed EU-28 movers in the Czech Republic.

Figure 40 Employed and jobseeking* Croatians in the Czech Republic, number of persons as of 31 December**



*Data for jobseekers before 2013 were not disaggregated by citizenship; 'jobseekers' are all persons actively looking for a job and being available to work.

**The number of 'employed' is based on notifications of employers to the Labour Office, which are obligatory for employers in the Czech Republic. As of 2013, data includes family members of Croatian citizens¹³⁷. Data includes seasonal workers¹³⁸.

*** number of self-employed are figures of "foreigners holding valid trade license"

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Czech Republic, Foreigners registered at labour offices 2004-2014; data for 2012 and 2013 are qualified estimations only.

As can be seen, around three times as many Croatians are registered as (long-term) residents than those registered as employed, self-employed or job-seeking. However, an age distribution¹³⁹ of 2013 shows that only around 1,740 of the registered

¹³⁶ People that are immigrating for at least 12 months (according to definition in EC Regulation 862/2007)

¹³⁷ Information provided by email from Czech Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in July 2015 in September 2015

¹³⁸ Information provided by the Czech Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in July 2015

¹³⁹ Figures on age distribution sent by Statistical Office in July 2015

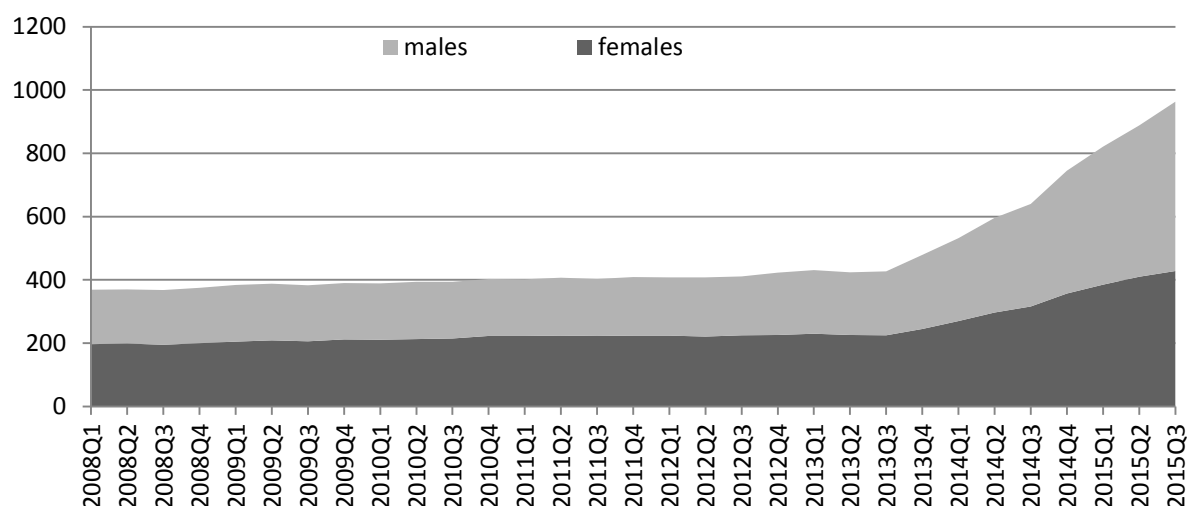
Croatians were between 20 and 60 years old, so in an age where one is likely to work. Around 400 were 60 years old or older, so possibly already retired and around 350 were below 20 years old. Furthermore, figures on employment exclude persons helping in family businesses or working at home. Figures on registered persons, on the other hand, may still include persons who had left but did not de-register.

3.2.3 Denmark

In Denmark foreign nationals are registered by the Danish Immigration Service.

Upon the accession of Croatia to the EU in July 2013, Denmark chose not to apply any transitional arrangement to Croatian workers wishing to access its job market. As can be seen in [Figure 41](#) the Croatian population in Denmark¹⁴⁰ was very stable between 2008 and 2013, hovering around 400 people. A small increase has since taken place, taking the number of Croatian residents up to about 800 on 1 January 2015. This increase has slightly changed the composition of the Croatian population: prior to Croatia's accession, more than a half of the Croatians living in Denmark were women (53% as on January 2008); after 2013 inflows were composed of a majority of men, who represented 53% of the Croatian population in Denmark as of 1 January 2015. Post-2013 inflows were also likely to be composed of young people: the share of Croatian residents aged 15 to 34 jumped from 40% in 2008 to 53% in 2015.

Figure 41 Croatian citizens of working age (15-64) in Denmark, number of persons on the first day of each quarter, 2008-2015



Source: Statistics Denmark, Population at the first day of the quarter by municipality, sex, age, marital status, ancestry, country of origin and citizenship.

3.2.4 Finland

Information on foreign residents in Finland is collected by the Finnish Immigration Service (*Maahanmuuttovirasto*) and published by Statistics Finland (*Tilastokeskus*).

Finland chose to grant full access to Croatian workers upon the accession of Croatia to the EU in July 2013. In spite of a small increase in 2014 ([Table 17](#)), the number of Croatian citizens permanently residing in Finland remains very low, representing only 0.2% of foreign residents.

Table 17 Croatian citizens in Finland, number of persons as of 31 December, all age groups

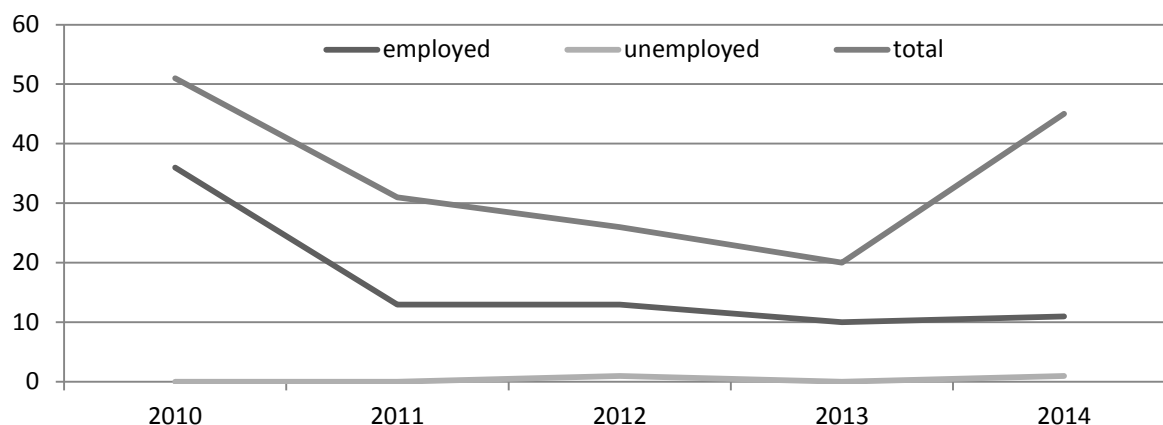
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Croatians	270	270	275	282	294	301	359

¹⁴⁰ These people holding the Croatian citizenship having their permanent address in Denmark, as registered in municipal documents.

Source: Finnish Immigration Service, Statistics

Data on applications for social security are collected and published by the Social Insurance Institute (*Kela*). As shown in Figure 42, they accepted a total of 173 applications for social security coverage from Croatian citizens from 2010 to 2014, only two of which were from job-seekers. These data show a similar increase after 2013, but numbers remain very limited.

Figure 42 Number of Croatians who successfully applied for social security coverage in Finland¹⁴¹



Source: Social Insurance Institution of Finland

3.2.5 Hungary

Hungary granted free access to the labour market to Croatian citizens immediately after Croatia's accession.

Data on stocks of Croatian residents and migration flows of Croatians are gathered and published by the Hungarian Statistical Office. Accordingly, the number of Croatians living in Hungary increased between 2006 and 2011, but since then has decreased again (see table Table 18).

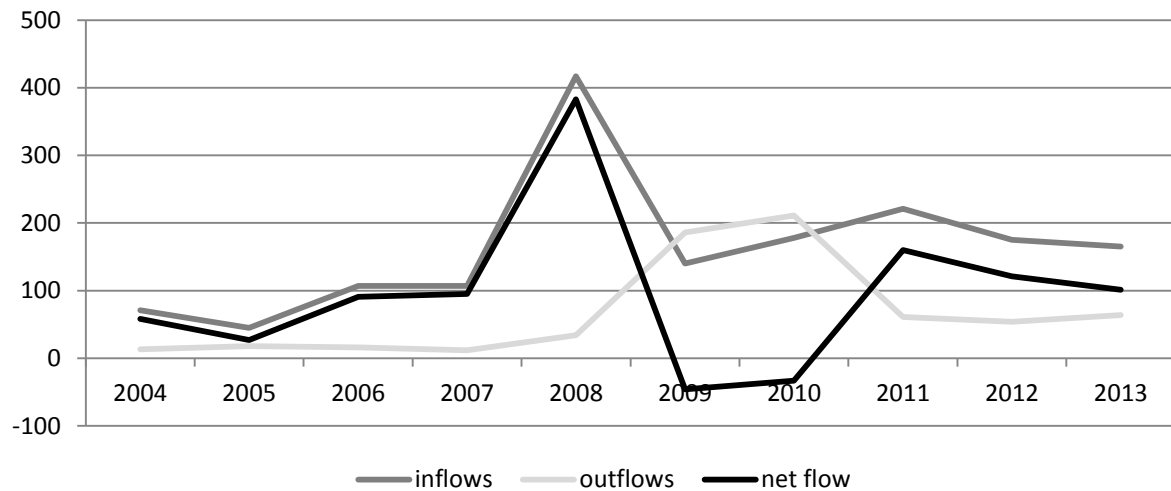
Table 18 Croatian citizens resident in Hungary, all age groups

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Croatians	837	778	813	852	914	916	953	676	674	650	831

Source: Hungarian Statistical Office; data based on adjusted 2011 Census data.

Concerning immigration and emigration, a considerable number of Croatians immigrated into Hungary in 2008; however, in 2009 and 2010, many of these seemed to emigrate again, as in these years, immigration decreased again and emigration increased strongly (figure Figure 43). In a long trend line since 2005, we can see that immigration and net migration slightly increased between 2005 and 2011 but that it decreased between 2011 and 2013.

¹⁴¹ Numbers only include those workers and job-seekers who have applied for coverage in the Finnish residence-based social security system; therefore, numbers don't reflect the total amount of people working in Finland since not everyone applies for coverage, in particular if they only work in Finland for a short time. Furthermore, figures include HR citizens who immigrated from any previous country of residence.

Figure 43 Immigration, emigration and net migration of Croatian citizens in Hungary, 2004-2013

Source: Hungarian Statistical Office

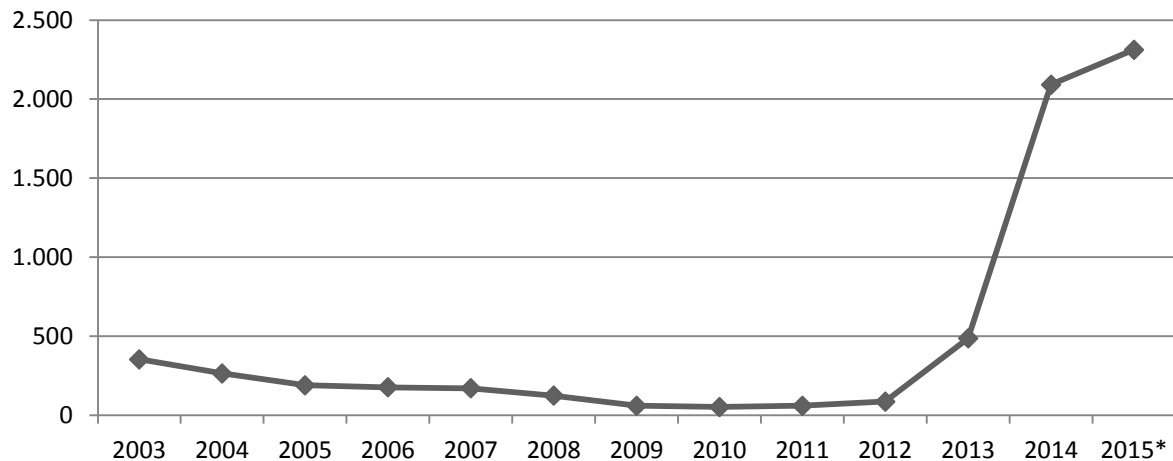
3.2.6 Ireland

Ireland has given free access to its labour market to Croatian citizens directly after the accession of Croatia in 2013¹⁴².

The only data source in Ireland that allows identifying the number of Croatian citizens is the so-called *Personal Public Service Number (PPS Number)*. People living in Ireland receive such a number when they apply for public services, such as social welfare, revenue, public health care and education. It therefore covers quite well the population with long-term residence in Ireland and can be used as a good approximation for the number of Croatians living in Ireland. Furthermore, the reasons for which persons who are assigned a PPS Number – among other, employment and social welfare – are counted separately which allows approximating the number of employed Croatians in Ireland. As the graph below shows, Ireland seems to have attracted several persons from Croatia after its accession, as their number was constantly below 500 between 2003 and 2013 and even decreased until 2012, but then rose to 500 in 2013 and further to around 2,100 in 2014. However, this makes up only around 0.05% of the population in Ireland. The share of those Croatians registered for employment activities remained more or less stable in the past years and amounted to 47% of all Croatians with a PPS number in 2013¹⁴³.

¹⁴² See website of European Commission on transitional arrangements: <https://ec.europa.eu/eures/main.jsp?&countryId=&accessing=0&content=1&restrictions=0&step=0&acro=free&lang=en>

¹⁴³ Data on those registered for employment activities are only available until 2013; Data was sent separately by e-mail from labour department at the Irish Central Statistics Office in August 2015.

Figure 44 Number of Croatians who have been allocated a Personal Public Service Number

* Data for 2015 refer to the number of PPSN allocated until August.

Source: Department of Social Protection, see: <http://www.welfare.ie/en/Pages/Personal-Public-Service-Number-Statistics-on-Numbers-Issued.aspx>

The migration statistics published on Eurostat are estimates based on the last Census (2011) and therefore include forecasting and imputation errors. The data is projected on the basis of the EU-LFS and in line with the population change across the EU-13, which has decreased since the 2011 census. This may explain the low figures in the migration statistics and shows that the PPS numbers are more reliable.

3.2.7 Italy

In Italy, which decided to apply transitional restrictions, data on foreign residents are calculated on the basis of the census and updated according to recorded events since (deaths, births, cancellations and new listings in the population registry). According to the latest data available, there were about 18,000 Croatian citizens living in Italy on the 1st of January 2015. The proportion of men and women has remained quite stable over the years, and currently stands at 50% each. The number of Croatian citizens permanently residing in Italy remains relatively low, representing only 0.4% of foreign residents.

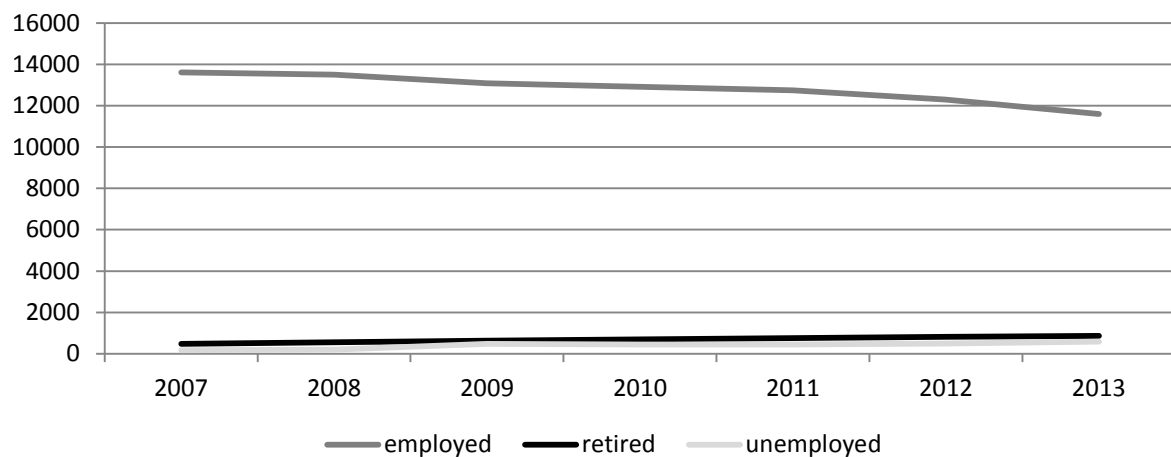
Table 19 Croatian citizens residing in Italy*

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*	2013	2014	2015
Total	19890	20712	21232	21360	21308	21511	21261	21079	16708	17051	17999	18259
Men	10203	10972	11141	11114	11104	11135	10918	10636	8071	8350	8933	9034
Women	9687	9740	10091	10246	10204	10376	10343	10443	8637	8071	9066	9225

*A census took place in 2011, which was used to reconstruct data for 2012 but not for previous years.

Source: Italian National Institute for Statistics, foreign resident population on the 1st of January, by citizenship

Data on foreign born workers are collected by the Italian National Social Security Institute (*Istituto Nazionale di Previdenza Sociale*), through its administrative register, for workers in the private sector: these include all employees working in the private sector, domestic workers, self-employed craftsmen, tradesmen and farmers as well as semi-subordinate workers. As shown in Figure 45, the number of people who were born in Croatia and are employed in the private sector had been slowly declining between 2007 and 2013. Because of their limited scope and the use of the criteria of country of birth rather than country of citizenship, these data are not directly comparable with those from other countries.

Figure 45 Croatian citizens employed in the private sector, retired and job-seekers

Source: National Social Security Institute, Observatory on the employment of foreign-born workers

3.2.8 The Netherlands

The Netherlands have chosen to apply transitional arrangements regarding the free movement of workers from Croatia¹⁴⁴. Croatians need an employment permit that is tied to the employer who has to apply for it and only receives it "if there are no available workers in the Netherlands or the other EU Member States and if the employer is offering adequate terms and conditions and accommodation".¹⁴⁵

1. *The Central Bureau for Statistics Netherlands* provides figures on stocks of Croatians in the Netherlands on the 1 January of the years 2008-2015 based on registrations in the local registers. Accordingly, the population of working-age Croatians residing in the Netherlands increased by 451 persons during that time span and the population stayed very small, around 0.01% of the total population in the Netherlands.

Table 20 Stocks of Croatians of working age in the Netherlands, 2008-2013

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Croatians	1270	1250	1278	1304	1288	1290	1504	1721

Source: Central Bureau for Statistics Netherlands, <http://statline.cbs.nl/Statweb/selection/?DM=SLEN&PA=03743ENG&LA=EN&VW=T>

Statistics Netherlands created the tool *Migrantenmonitor* which provides figures on migrants living and working in the Netherlands, with a focus on EU citizens and citizens of candidate countries. However, figures are only available for the period 2007-2012, so a comparison of stocks before and after Croatia's accession is not yet possible.

3.2.9 Poland

Poland has given free access to its labour market to Croatian citizens directly after the accession of Croatia in 2013¹⁴⁶.

Figures of Croatian (and other EU/EFTA) citizens and workers are available from several Polish sources:

¹⁴⁴ See website of European Commission on transitional arrangements: <https://ec.europa.eu/eures/main.jsp?acro=free&lang=en&countryId=NL&fromCountryId=HR&accessing=0&content=1&restrictions=1&step=2>

¹⁴⁵ *ibid.*

¹⁴⁶ See website of European Commission on transitional arrangements: <https://ec.europa.eu/eures/main.jsp?&countryId=&accessing=0&content=1&restrictions=0&step=0&acro=free&lang=en>

1. The *Demographic Yearbook of Poland 2014* published by the national statistical office. This includes figures up to 2013 on foreigners who received permit for settlement and residence for a fixed period¹⁴⁷.

According to this source, the number of Croatian citizens who received such a permit was, on the one hand, very low, and on the other hand, it decreased strongly in 2013.

Table 21 Croatian citizens receiving a permit for residence for a fixed period of time

	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013
Permit for residence for a fixed period of time	26	66	61	82	36

Source: Polish Statistics Office

2. The *Office for Foreigners* provides data on applications for registering stays of EU citizens, on applications for issuing a document confirming the right for permanent residence and on applications and decisions for refugee status. Furthermore, there is data on the number of people with valid residence cards by citizenship for the period 2008-2013. For 2014, this category no longer exists, but the category 'number of people in possession of valid documents confirming the right to stay on Polish territory' was introduced.

Table 22 Croatian citizens holding a valid residence card in Poland

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of people with valid residence cards	300	302	336	288	474*

*this number refers to people in possession of valid documents confirming the right to stay on Polish territory.

Source: Office for Foreigners

3. The *Ministry of Employment and Social Policy* keeps a record of the number of work permits granted to nationals and foreigners by their nationality up to 2013. As can be seen in the table below, the numbers of working permits issued to Croatians strongly increased in 2012, but then decreased again strongly in 2013. This decrease is possibly due to the accession and the fact that Croatians no longer needed a working permit.

Table 23 Number of working permits issued to Croatian citizens

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total work permits issued to Croatian citizens	19	50	44	71	376	25

Source: Ministry of Employment and Social Policy

3.2.10 Sweden

Sweden has given free access to its labour market to Croatian citizens directly after the accession of Croatia in 2013¹⁴⁸. This seems to have resulted in an increase in both inflows and stocks as well as employed Croatian citizens in Sweden, although figures are in total very small and only represent 0.03% of the population in Sweden.

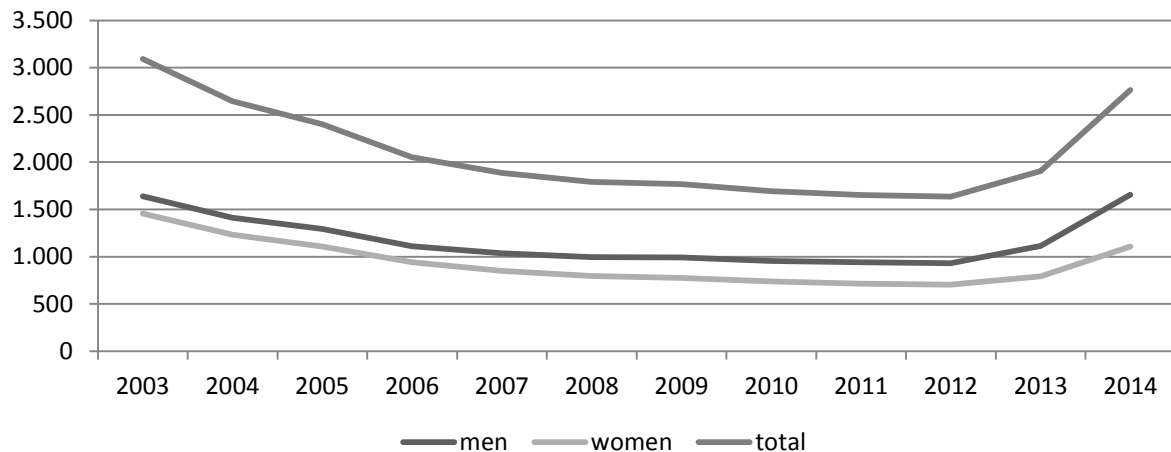
In Sweden several sources provide an overview of the number of Croatian citizens and workers:

¹⁴⁷ See : <http://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/statistical-yearbooks/statistical-yearbooks/demographic-yearbook-of-poland-2014,3,8.html>

¹⁴⁸ See website of European Commission on transitional arrangements: <https://ec.europa.eu/eures/main.jsp?&countryId=&accessing=0&content=1&restrictions=0&step=0&acro=free&lang=en>

1. *Statistics Sweden* provides figures on stocks of Croatian citizens residents in Sweden since 2003. Accordingly, the number of Croatian citizens decreased more or less constantly from around 3,100 in 2003 to around 1,600 in 2012, but then increased to around 1,900 in 2013 and further to around 2,765 in 2014.

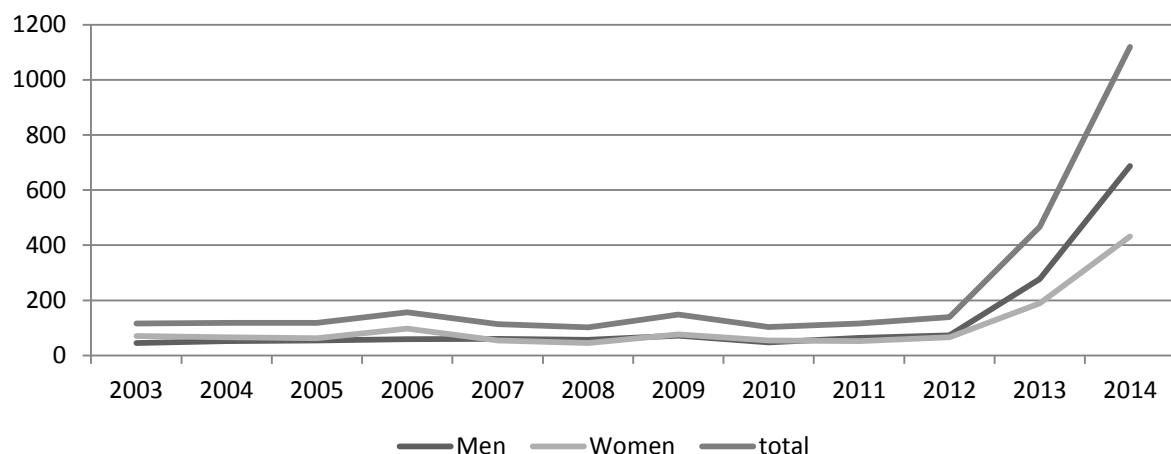
Figure 46 Working age (15-64) Croatian citizens by sex, 2003-2014 (31 December per year)



Source: Statistics Sweden, 2014, 'Foreign citizens by country of citizenship, age and sex. Year 1973-2014' http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START_BE_BE0101_BE0101F/UtlmedbR/?rxid=49c124a7-1c61-4e4a-bacb-2807c526a5f0

2. *Statistics Sweden* also provides figures on inflows and outflows of Croatian citizens until 2013. Note that this data is only available for all age groups. Accordingly, net flows have been positive for the past 10 years, but always stayed in the range of 100 to 150 persons a year until 2012. In 2013, however, net inflows mounted up to 500 persons and in 2014 further increased to 1,119 persons.

Figure 47 Net flows of Croatian citizens in Sweden, 2003-2014



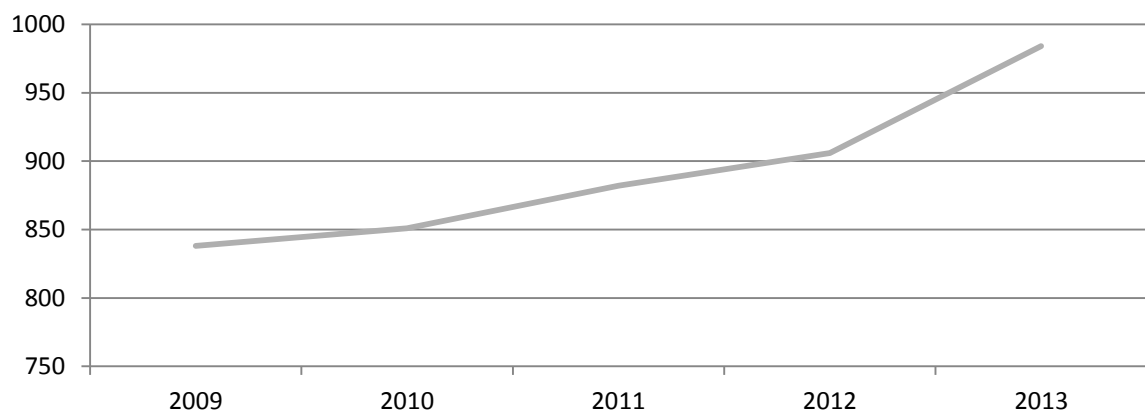
Source: Statistics Sweden, 2014, 'Immigrations and emigrations by country of citizenship and sex. Year 2000-2014' http://www.statistikdatabasen.scb.se/pxweb/en/ssd/START_BE_BE0101_BE0101J/ImmiEmiMedb/?rxid=49c124a7-1c61-4e4a-bacb-2807c526a5f0#

3. *The Labour Statistics based on Administrative Sources (RAMS)* provide figures on gainfully employed persons in Sweden by nationality. These statistics cover every person and every enterprise in the country. The definition of 'gainfully

employed' is supposed to be as similar as possible to the ILO definition and therefore also to the definition of employed in the EU-LFS. Indeed, the results from the Labour Force Survey are used to model the data from the administration register. Self-employed are not recorded as a separate category; people who have an active business are always seen as gainfully employed.

Figures of gainfully employed have been rising already since 2009, but the rise got stronger between 2012 and 2013, and amounted to 984 in 2013. This represents 51.6% of the total working-age Croatian population in Sweden.

Figure 48 Number of gainfully employed Croatian citizens in Sweden, 2009-2013*



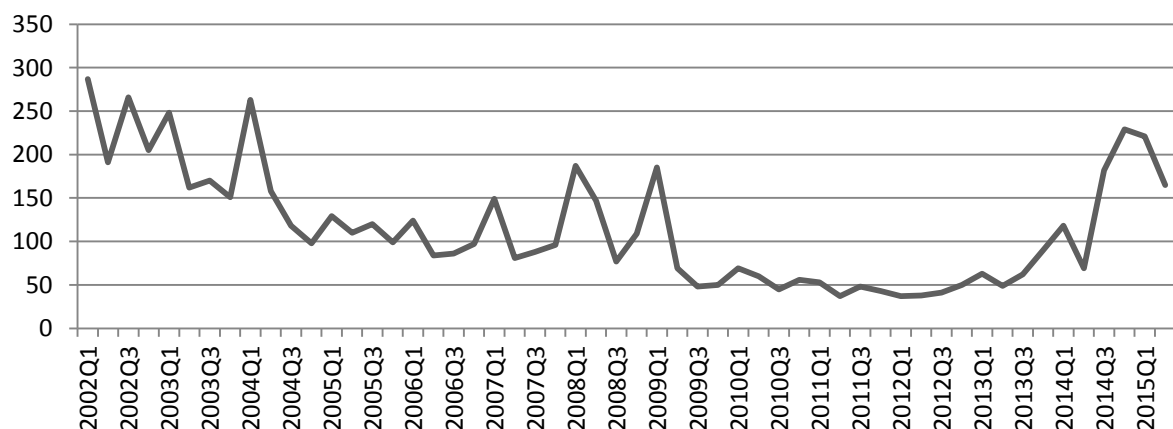
*2014 data will be available on December 3rd 2015

Source: RAMS Sweden (data sent by Statistics Sweden, not publicly available)

3.2.11 The United Kingdom

In the United Kingdom, data on the allocation of National Insurance Numbers (NIN⁰) is broken down by nationality and covers workers as well as benefit/tax credit recipients, regardless of the length of their stay. This source is not directly comparable with migration statistics or the EU-LFS, given their different coverages and definitions. The number of allocations to Croatian citizens is quite low, averaging about 450 per year (or 0.1% of all foreign citizens obtaining a NIN⁰) between 2002 and 2014.

Figure 49 Number of allocations of National Insurance numbers to Croatian citizens in the UK



Source: Department for Work and Pensions, NIN⁰ allocations

3.3 Data Annex

Table 24 Stocks of working age foreigners, by EU/EFTA country of residence and broad groups of citizenship, totals in thousands and row %, 2014

	EU-28		EFTA		TCNs		Total
AT	407.9	49.3%	6.2	0.7%	414.0	50.0%	828.1
BE	607.1	64.1%	2.5	0.3%	337.5	35.6%	947.2
BG	9.3	21.2%	0.1	0.2%	34.7	78.6%	44.1
CH	966.7	65.5%	3.0	0.2%	507.1	34.3%	1476.8
CY	87.6	66.9%	0.2	0.1%	43.2	33.0%	130.9
CZ	152.4	40.8%	0.6	0.2%	221.0	59.1%	374.0
DE	2540.8	44.4%	32.1	0.6%	3152.4	55.1%	5725.2
DK	134.9	41.9%	19.7	6.1%	167.0	51.9%	321.7
EE	5.9	4.3%	0.1	0.1%	131.6	95.6%	137.6
EL	153.0	23.8%	1.0	0.2%	490.0	76.1%	643.9
ES	1539.6	41.9%	17.4	0.5%	2115.7	57.6%	3672.7
FI	67.7	40.6%	1.1	0.7%	97.9	58.7%	166.7
FR	974.5	33.6%	38.3	1.3%	1888.3	65.1%	2901.2
HR	6.1	27.2%	0.1	0.6%	16.3	72.2%	22.5
HU	65.3	56.7%	1.6	1.4%	48.2	41.9%	115.0
IE	299.9	68.2%	1.1	0.2%	138.7	31.5%	439.7
IS	15.0	79.1%	0.2	1.3%	3.7	19.6%	18.9
IT	1184.6	30.8%	6.3	0.2%	2651.3	69.0%	3842.2
LT	2.8	18.2%	0.1	0.5%	12.5	81.3%	15.4
LU	160.2	86.2%	0.8	0.4%	24.9	13.4%	185.9
LV	4.8	2.4%	0.1	0.1%	191.6	97.5%	196.5
MT	9.5	49.1%	0.1	0.6%	9.7	50.3%	19.3
NL	333.6	54.8%	4.0	0.7%	271.3	44.6%	608.9
NO	249.5	64.1%	7.4	1.9%	132.5	34.0%	389.5
PL	21.3	24.9%	0.6	0.7%	63.4	74.4%	85.2
PT	77.9	23.1%	1.0	0.3%	258.1	76.6%	337.0
RO	17.9	27.6%	0.3	0.5%	46.7	72.0%	64.9
SE	214.1	41.0%	28.7	5.5%	279.0	53.5%	521.7
SI	13.6	16.6%	0.0	0.1%	68.2	83.3%	81.8
SK	37.3	76.3%	0.8	1.7%	10.8	22.0%	48.9
UK	1984.3	50.3%	20.1	0.5%	1943.4	49.2%	3947.8
EU-28	11113.7	42.1%	185.0	0.7%	15127.2	57.2%	26426.0
EFTA	1231.2	65.3%	10.7	0.6%	643.4	34.1%	1885.2

Numbers are expressed in thousands. Working age population (15-64)

Source: EUROSTAT data on population by citizenship and age group "migr_pop1ctz", Milieu calculations

Table 25 Stocks of working age foreigners by broad groups of citizenship, as shares of the total population in countries of residence, by broad groups of citizenship, 2014

	EU-28	EFTA	TCNs	total foreign population
AT	7.1%	0.1%	7.2%	14.4%
BE	8.3%	0.0%	4.6%	13.0%
BG	0.2%	0.0%	0.7%	0.9%
CH	17.6%	0.1%	9.2%	26.9%
CY	14.6%	0.0%	7.2%	21.8%
CZ	2.1%	0.0%	3.1%	5.3%
DE	4.8%	0.1%	5.9%	10.7%
DK	3.7%	0.5%	4.6%	8.9%
EE	0.7%	0.0%	15.2%	15.9%
EL	2.2%	0.0%	6.9%	9.1%
ES	5.0%	0.1%	6.8%	11.8%
FI	1.9%	0.0%	2.8%	4.8%
FR	2.3%	0.1%	4.5%	6.9%
HR	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.8%
HU	1.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.7%
IE	10.0%	0.0%	4.6%	14.6%
IS	6.9%	0.1%	1.7%	8.8%
IT	3.0%	0.0%	6.7%	9.8%
LT	0.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.8%
LU	42.2%	0.2%	6.6%	48.9%
LV	0.4%	0.0%	14.5%	14.8%
MT	3.3%	0.0%	3.4%	6.7%
NL	3.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.5%
NO	7.4%	0.2%	3.9%	11.6%
PL	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%
PT	1.1%	0.0%	3.8%	4.9%
RO	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%
SE	3.5%	0.5%	4.6%	8.5%
SI	1.0%	0.0%	4.9%	5.8%
SK	1.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.3%
UK	4.8%	0.0%	4.7%	9.5%
EU-28	3.3%	0.1%	4.5%	7.9%
EFTA	13.6%	0.1%	7.1%	20.8%

Working age population (15-64)

Source: EUROSTAT data on population by citizenship and age group "migr_pop1ctz", Milieu calculations

Table 26 Stocks of EU-28/EFTA movers of working age, by citizenship and by EU-28 MS/EFTA country and EU-28/EFTA aggregates, total numbers (in thousands), 2014

Country of residence																																
	Citizenship																															
	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IS	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	Tot
AT		.	16	(5)	.	7	129	.		.	(4)	.	6	59	34	.	.	20	.	.	.		(3)	.	39	.	52	.	(4)	20	(5)	415
BE	(2)		18	.	.	.	23	(2)		10	39	.	105	.	(4)	(2)	.	98	.	(2)	.	.	77	.	43	30	40	(2)	.	(3)	11	524
CH	27	8	(4)			7	229	(3)	.	8	59	(2)	84	25	9	(2)	.	208	(1)	.	(1)	.	15	(2)	16	206	10	7	(2)	10	28	974
CY		.	10	.		.	(1)	.		21	.		.		.	.			(1)		(1)		.	.	(1)	.	13	.	.	.	9	59
CZ	.		3	.			(2)			(1)	(1)	.	(1)	(1)	(1)			(2)	(1)				(1)		7	(1)	(1)	(1)		40	.	63
DE	135	17	86	29	.	32		14	.	242	103	8	92	201	98	9	.	465	24	11	16	.	105	.	441	111	167	10	12	31	69	2541
DK	.	.	6	.		.	21		.	.	(4)	.	4	.	(2)	(3)	8	7	9		(3)	.	8	11	22	.	12	10	.	.	15	155
EE							.	.			.	.	.		.				.		(1)		.	.	.			.		.	5	
EL	.	.	37	.	9	.	(3)	.	.		.	.	(2)		.	.	.	(1)		.		.	.		14	.	23	.	.	.	10	106
ES	(3)	18	95	6	.	8	67	5	(1)	(5)		(3)	66	(3)	(3)	9	(2)	116	10	.	.	.	20	(4)	39	80	633	11	(1)	(5)	112	1328
FI	.	.	.	.		.	(3)	.	25	.	.		.	.	.	.		.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5		.	(3)	51
FR	.	62	12	22	.	.	49	.	.	(8)	73	.		.	.	.		82	.	.		.	18	.	32	425	43	.		.	80	934
HU	.	.	.	.		.	(3)			.	.		.	.				.				.		.		13			(4)	.	26	
IE	.	.	.	.	.	3	6	.	(2)	.	6	.	5	.	5			6	32	.	18	.	(2)	.	99	(2)	17	.	.	8	86	306
IS		.		.		.	.	1	.		.	.	.		.			.	1		.		.	.	5	.	.	.		.	9	
IT	5	4	42	6		4	21	(2)	.	5	13	.	21	9	8	.			3		(2)	.	4	.	90	5	915	(2)	.	8	14	1190
LU	(1)	17	(1)	.		.	15	2	(1)	2	4	2	44	.	(1)	(1)	.	13	(1)		.	.	3	(1)	2	42	1	2	.	(1)	5	162
LV	.						.		.										.					.		.				.	(3)	
MT							(0)						.					(1)												4	5	
NL	4	28	7	.		(2)	46	(2)	.	5	15	(2)	11	.	5	(2)	.	15	(2)	.	.		.	54	10	3	(2)	.	3	29	252	
NO	(1)	.	3	.		2	15	16	3	(1)	4	4	3	(1)	3	2	6	3	19		3		3		52	(1)	6	32		(1)	10	193
PL	.		.			.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.			.	.		.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18
PT	.	.	6	.			.	.	.		5	.	5		.	.		.		.	.		.	.	.		12	.	.	.	.	42

Country of residence																																
	Citizenship																															
	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IS	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	Tot
SE	(1)	.	2	(1)	.	(1)	21	24	2	4	4	35	4	2	3	(1)	3	5	7		3	.	7	21	29	(2)	7		.	.	13	206
SI	.	.	.	.			(1)	.		.	.		.	(3)				(1)				.							.	.		7
SK						3	.			.				.	.										.	.	.					6
UK	10	13	43	(7)	15	30	97	21	10	42	103	(10)	112	(7)	74	200	.	124	130	.	91	(4)	52	13	641	128	148	19	(5)	59		2211
EU-28	167	169	386	83	27	101	516	79	51	353	378	67	483	292	244	234	17	960	226	19	140	(8)	304	56	1557	839	2104	73	27	188	473	10620
EFTA	28	8	6	.	.	9	244	19	(3)	9	64	6	87	26	12	(4)	6	212	20	.	(4)	.	19	(2)	72	207	16	39	(2)	11	38	1177

Cells displaying "." indicate values below reliability limits. Data for BG, HR, LT and RO are entirely below reliability limits. Figures between brackets have low reliability.

Source: EU LFS, milieu calculation

Table 27 Inflows of EU-28 and EFTA movers of working age by country of destination, total numbers and shares of the total working-age population in country of destination, 2013

Country of destination						
↓	Citizenship					
	EU-28		EFTA		Total	
AT	52	0.9%	0	0.0%	53	0.9%
BE	50	0.7%	0	0.0%	50	0.7%
BG*	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
CH	83	1.5%	0	0.0%	84	1.5%
CY	6	1.0%	0	0.0%	6	1.0%
CZ	12	0.2%	0	0.0%	12	0.2%
DE	307	0.6%	2	0.0%	309	0.6%
DK	20	0.5%	2	0.1%	21	0.6%
EE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
EL**	10	0.1%	0	0.0%	10	0.1%
ES	71	0.2%	1	0.0%	72	0.2%
FI	8	0.2%	0	0.0%	8	0.2%
FR	71	0.2%	4	0.0%	74	0.2%
HR	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
HU	9	0.1%	0	0.0%	9	0.1%
IE	20	0.7%	0	0.0%	20	0.7%
IS	3	1.2%	0	0.0%	3	1.2%
IT	66	0.2%	0	0.0%	67	0.2%
LT	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
LU	13	3.3%	0	0.0%	13	3.3%
LV	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
MT	3	0.9%	0	0.0%	3	0.9%
NL	47	0.4%	1	0.0%	47	0.4%
NO	32	0.9%	1	0.0%	32	1.0%
PL	23	0.1%	0	0.0%	24	0.1%
PT	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
RO	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
SE	22	0.4%	2	0.0%	25	0.4%
SI	3	0.2%	0	0.0%	3	0.2%
SK	:	0.0%	:	0.0%	0	0.0%
UK	190	0.5%	4	0.0%	194	0.5%
EU-28	1009	0.3%	18	0.0%	1027	0.3%
EFTA	117	1.3%	1	0.0%	118	1.3%

* Data for BG are provisional

** Due to a break in the series, data for EL are not comparable to previous years

Cells displaying ":" indicate missing data

Numbers are expressed in thousands

Source: EUROSTAT data on immigration by age group and citizenship [migr_imm1ctz], Milieu calculations

Figure 50 Composition of immigrants by group of citizenship by country of destination, all ages, 2013

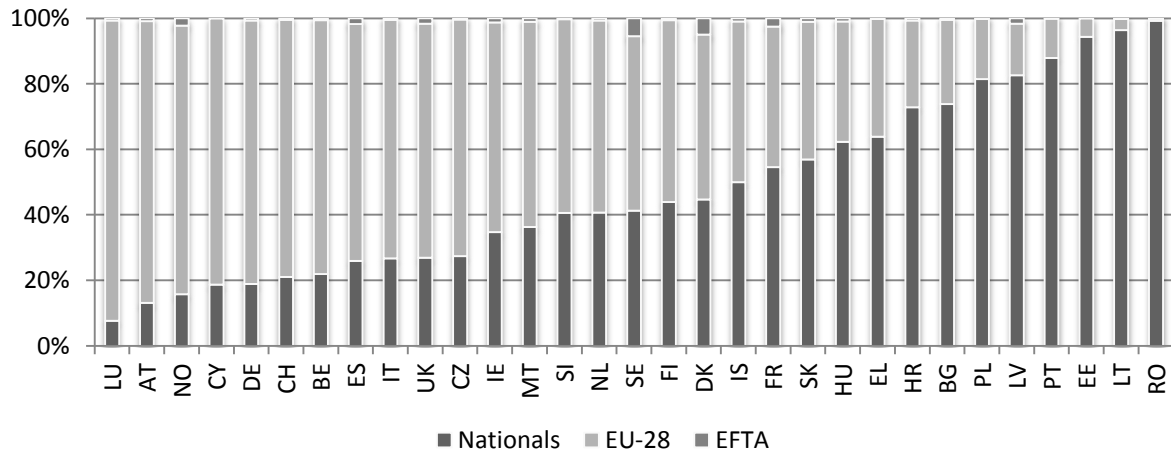


Table 28 Evolution of the inflows of foreign EU and EFTA citizens of all age groups, by EU/EFTA country of destination

	2008				2011				2013			
	EU		EFTA		EU		EFTA		EU		EFTA	
AT	39	0.5%	1	0.0%	47	0.6%	1	0.0%	60	0.7%	1	0.0%
BE	:	:	:	:	61	0.6%	0	0.0%	62	0.6%	0	0.0%
BG	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	:	:	:	:	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
CH	114	1.5%	0	0.0%	90*	1.1%	0*	0.0%	90	1%	0	0.0%
CY	6	0.8%	0	0.0%	13	1.6%	0	0.0%	7	0.8%	0	0.0%
CZ	16*	0.2%	0*	0.0%	11	0.1%	0	0.0%	14	0.1%	0	0.0%
DE	336	0.4%	5	0.0%	226	0.3%	2	0.0%	354	0.4%	3	0.0%
DK	16*	0.4%	2*	0.0%	18	0.3%	2	0.0%	21	0.4%	2	0.0%
EE	1*	0.1%	0*	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
EL	26	0.2%	1	0.0%	19	0.2%	0	0.0%	12	0.1%	0	0.0%
ES	124*	0.3%	2*	0.0%	129	0.3%	2	0.0%	90	0.2%	2	0.0%
FI	7	0.1%	0	0.0%	8	0.2%	0	0.0%	10	0.2%	0	0.0%
FR	65	0.1%	4	0.0%	81	0.1%	5	0.0%	91	0.1%	5	0.0%
HR	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
HU	14*	0.2%	0*	0.0%	12	0.1%	0	0.0%	10	0.1%	0	0.0%
IE	45	1.0%	0	0.0%	21	0.5%	0	0.0%	23	0.5%	0	0.0%
IS	6	2.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	3	0.9%	0	0.0%
IT	213**	0.4%	1**	0.0%	114	0.2%	0	0.0%	77	0.1%	1	0.0%
LT	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
LU	14	2.9%	0	0.0%	15	2.9%	0	0.0%	15	2.9%	0	0.0%
LV	:	:	:	:	1*	0.0%	0*	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
MT	2*	0.5%	0*	0.0%	2	0.4%	0	0.0%	3	0.7%	0	0.0%

	2008				2011				2013			
	EU		EFTA		EU		EFTA		EU		EFTA	
NL	55	0.3%	1	0.0%	51	0.3%	1	0.0%	52	0.3%	1	0.0%
NO	27*	0.6%	9*	0.0%	40	0.8%	1	0.0%	36	0.7%	1	0.0%
PL	:	:	:	:	14	0.0%	0	0.0%	30	0.1%	0	0.0%
PT	4	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
RO	5	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
SE	30	0.3%	3	0.0%	25	0.3%	3	0.0%	26	0.3%	3	0.0%
SI	2*	0.1%	0*	0.0%	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	3	0.2%	0	0.0%
SK	9	0.2%	0	0.0%	:	0.1%	:	0.0%	:	:	:	:
UK	167*	0.3%	3*	0.0%	174	0.3%	5	0.0%	201	0.3%	5	0.0%
EU-28	1290	0.3%	23	0.0%	1054	0.2%	23	0.0%	1172	0.2%	23	0.0%
EFTA	152	1.2%	1	0.0%	129	1.0%	2	0.0%	136	1.0%	2	0.0%

Cells displaying ":" indicate missing data

Numbers are expressed in thousands and as shares of the total population in the country of destination

Figures exclude immigration of citizens of the reporting country

* Due to a break in the series, the data used are those for years 2009 instead of 2008 and 2012 instead of 2011

** Data are provisional

Source: EUROSTAT data on immigration by age group and citizenship [migr_imm1ctz], Milieu calculations

Table 29 Inflows of EU-28 and EFTA citizens by groups of citizenship, 2004- 2013

	EFTA		EU-10		EU-2		EU-15		EU-28	
	2004	2013	2004	2013	2004	2013	2004	2013	2004	2013
AT	1	1	16	:	7	:	20	:	57	60
BE	:	0	:	9	:	12	:	41	:	62
BG	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	2*
CH	0	0	2	5	1	3	56	88	59	97
CY	0	0	2	:	1	:	11	:	15	7
CZ	0	0	17	8	1	2	4	4	23	14
DE	5	3	173	:	35	:	93	:	455	354
DK	4	2	3	7	0	5	8	9	33	21
EE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
EL	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12
ES	3	2	14	6	125	28	111	56	164	90
FI	0	0	2	7	0	1	2	2	13	10
FR	:	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	91
HR	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
HU	0	0	0	2	12	4	0	5	3	10
IE	:	0*	:	9*	:	1*	:	13*	:	23*
IS	:	0	:	2	:	0	:	1	:	3
IT	1	1	15	6	70	62	10	9	76	77
LT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1

	EFTA		EU-10		EU-2		EU-15		EU-28	
	2004	2013	2004	2013	2004	2013	2004	2013	2004	2013
LU	0	0	1	1	0	1	9	14	10	15
LV	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
MT	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3
NL	1	1	7	21	1	4	18	27	54	52
NO	0	1	3	19	0	4	8	14	11	36
PL	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	30
PT	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2
RO	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	1	:	1
SE	3	3	4	8	0	3	12	14	31	26
SI	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	3	3
SK	0	:	3	:	0	:	2	:	8	:
UK	2	5	49	:	4	:	58	:	193	201
EU-28	19	23	307	88	257	123	359	198	1142	1172
EFTA	1	2	5	26	1	6	64	103	70	136

Cells displaying ":" indicate missing data

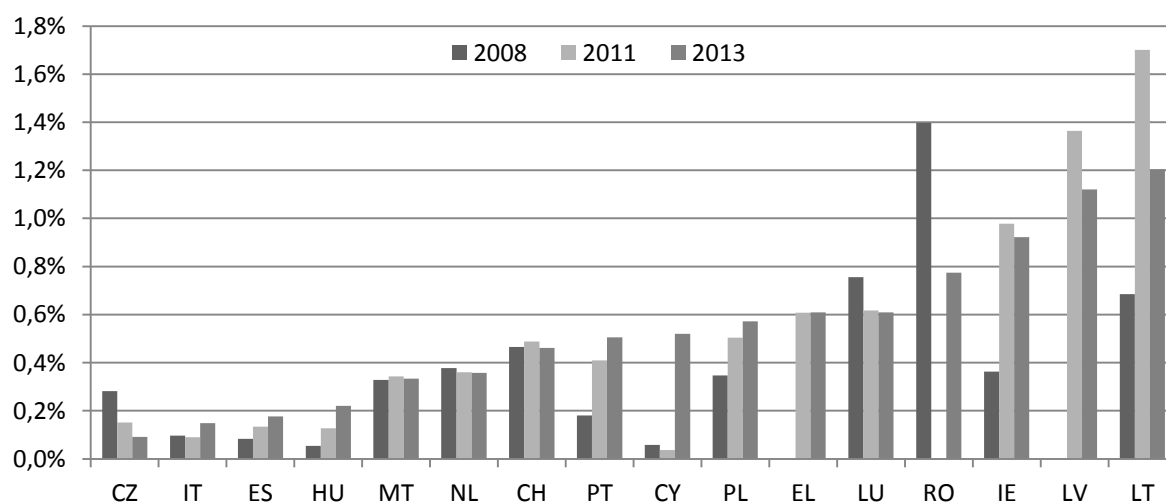
Numbers are expressed in thousands

Figures exclude immigration of citizens of the reporting country

* Data are provisional

Source: EUROSTAT data on immigration by age group and citizenship [migr_imm1ctz], Milieu calculations

Figure 51 Evolution of the emigration rate among nationals (as a percentage of the total population of nationals) for selected countries



Percentage of the population of country nationals which emigrated during the year, all age groups, 2008, 2011 and 2013.

Source: EUROSTAT data on emigration by age group and citizenship [migr_emi1ctz], Milieu calculations

Table 30 Outflows of as a percentage of the population in the country of origin

	Emigration rate among nationals			Total emigration rate		
	2008	2011	2013	2008	2011	2013
AT	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
BE	:	0.2%	0.3%	0.9%	0.6%	0.8%
BG	0.0%	:	0.2%*	0.0%	:	0.3%*
CH	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%
CY	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%	1.4%	0.6%	2.9%
CZ	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%
DE	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
DK	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%
EE	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%
EL		0.6%	0.6%		1.1%	1.1%
ES	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%	0.9%	1.1%
FI	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
FR	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%*	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%*
HR	0.2%		0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%
HU	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%
IE	0.4%	1.0%	0.9%*	1.5%	1.9%	1.8%*
IS	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%	2.9%	1.5%	1.4%
IT	0.1%*	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%*	0.1%	0.2%
LT	0.7%	1.7%	1.2%	0.8%	1.8%	1.3%
LU	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	2.1%	1.8%	2.0%
LV		1.4%	1.1%	1.2%	1.5%	1.1%
MT	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.9%	0.9%	1.2%
NL	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%
NO	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
PL	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%
PT	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%
RO	1.4%		0.8%	1.5%	1.0%	0.8%
SE	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
SI	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%
SK	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
UK	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%
EU-28	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
EFTA	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%

Cells displaying ":" indicate missing data

* Data are provisional

Due to a break in the series, data for PL and NL (both for rates of total and nationals) in 2008 refer to 2009, data for DE for rate of total in 2008 refer to 2009 and data for CZ on nationals refer to 2012 instead of 2013.

Source: EUROSTAT data on emigration by age group and citizenship [migr_emi1ctz], Milieu calculations

Table 31 Outflows from EU and EFTA countries, all ages, 2008, 2011 and 2013

	Outflow of nationals			Total outflow		
	2008	2011	2013	2008	2011	2013
AT	18	14	15	52	51	54
BE	:	24	28	100	67	91
BG	2	:	16*	2	:	20*
CH	28	30	28	86	96	106
CY	0	0	4	11	5	25
CZ	28	15	18	51	56	46
DE	175	112	104	287	249	259
DK	16	15	14	38	42	43
EE	4	6	6	4	6	7
EL	:	63	62	:	126	117
ES	34	55	73	288	409	532
FI	9	9	10	14	13	14
FR	115	211	155*	240	292	301*
HR	7	10	13	7	13	15
HU	5	12	22	10	15	35
IE	14	39	37*	66	87	84*
IS	3	3	3	9	5	4
IT	54*	50	82	81*	82	126
LT	22	52	35	26	54	39
LU	2	2	2	10	9	11
LV	:	24	19	27	30	23
MT	1	1	1	4	4	5
NL	53	57	57	93	104	113
NO	7	9	9	13	20	27
PL	179	215	227	229	266	276
PT	18	41	51	20	44	54
RO	300	194	154	303	196	162
SE	26	28	26	45	51	51
SI	5	5	8	12	12	13
SK	2	2	3	5	2	3
UK	173	149	134	427	351	317
EU-28	1157	1404	1368	2901	2635	2814
EFTA	38	42	40	108	122	137

Cells displaying ":" indicate missing data

* Data are provisional

Numbers are expressed in thousands

Due to a break in the series, data for PL and NL (both for rates of total and nationals) in 2008 refer to 2009, data for DE for rate of total in 2008 refer to 2009 and data for CZ on total and nationals refer to 2012 instead of 2013.

Source: EUROSTAT data on emigration by age group and citizenship [migr_emi1ctz], Milieu calculations

Table 32 Net migration by groups of nationality

	Nationals	EU-28	EFTA	TCNs	Total
AT	-6	36	1	17	48
BE	-11	26	0	112	27
BG	-11	0	0	10	-1
CH	-2	46	0	10	54
CY	-2	-2	0	-8	-12
CZ	-4	12	0	-4	4
DE	-21	266	3	182	430
DK	5	6	-1	6	17
EE	-4	0	0	1	-3
EL	-40	0	0	-29	-70
ES	-41	-74	0	-137	-252
FI	-2	8	0	11	18
FR	-39	46	5	20	32
HR	-8	1	0	2	-5
HU	-4	0	0	8	4
IE	-25	-8	0	7	-25
IS	0	2	0	0	2
IT	-54	58	0	177	182
LT	-17	0	0	-1	-17
LU	-1	8	0	2	10
LV	-14	0	0	0	-14
MT	0	1	0	2	3
NL	-21	21	0	16	17
NO	-2	24	0	18	41
PL	-96	16	0	23	-56
PT	-39	1	0	2	-36
RO	-15	0	0	8	-8
SE	-6	14	0	52	60
SI	-6	1	0	5	0
SK	:	:	:	:	:
UK	-57	123	5	139	209
EU-28	-539	562	14	522	559
EFTA	-4	72	1	29	97

Cells displaying ":" indicate missing data

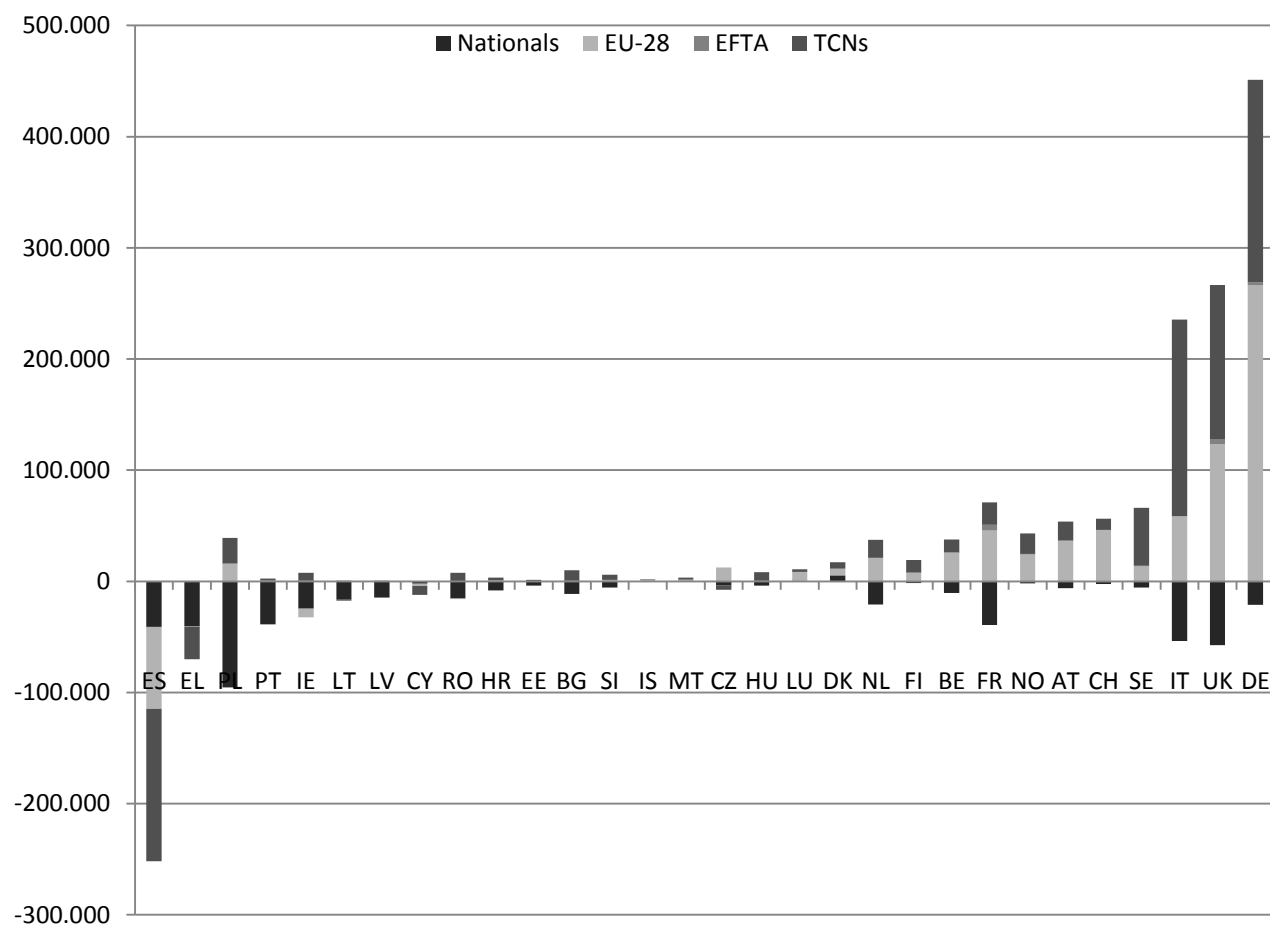
Data for BG, IE and FR are provisional.

Numbers are expressed in thousands

Groups of nationality exclude citizens of reporting country, except for "nationals"

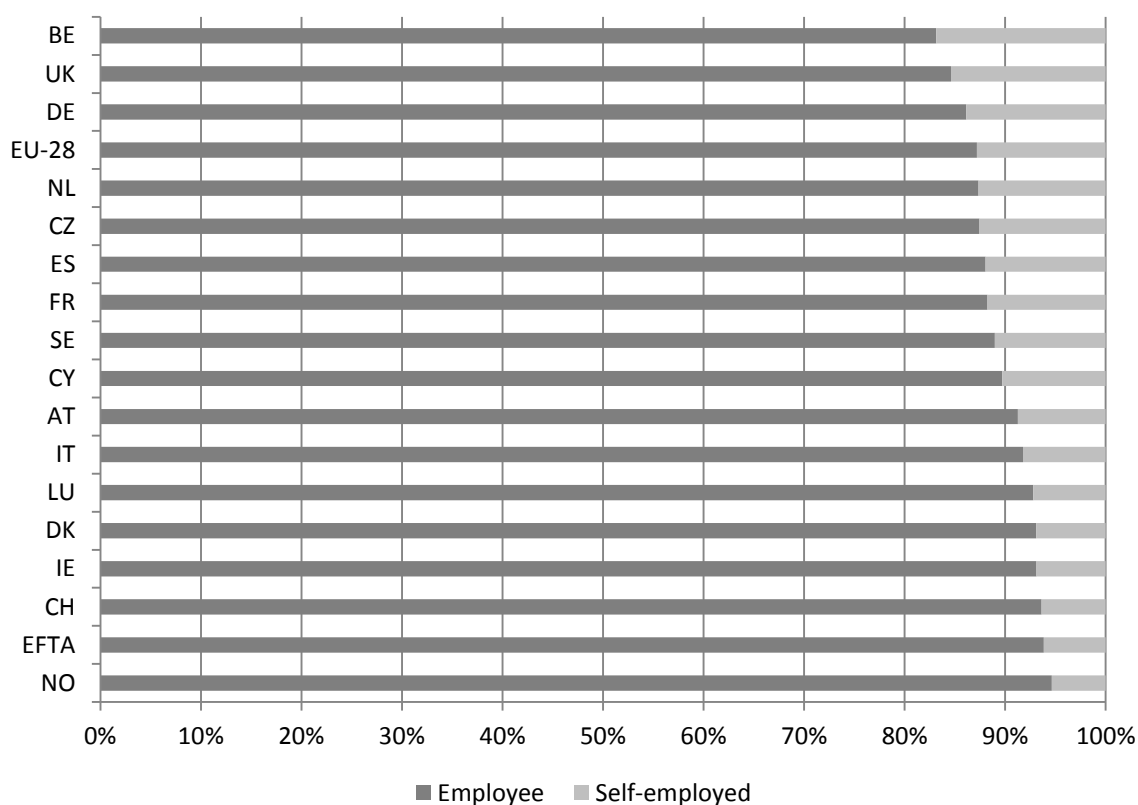
Source: EUROSTAT data on emigration by age group and citizenship [migr_emi1ctz], EUROSTAT data on immigration by age group and citizenship [migr_imm1ctz], Milieu calculations

Figure 52 Composition of migration flows in EU and EFTA countries, 2013



Data for SK are missing, data for BG, IE and FR are provisional

Source: EUROSTAT data on immigration by age group and citizenship [migr_imm1ctz] and on emigration by age group and citizenship [migr_emi1ctz], Milieu calculations

Figure 53 Employed recent EU-28 movers by professional status, 2014, by country of

Shares of employees and self-employed from employed recent EU-28 movers of working age by country of residence, 2014; in the EU-LFS, the category 'employed' also includes family workers¹⁴⁹ and persons who did not report their professional status. Since these numbers are very low and irrelevant, they were not included in the breakdown

EU-28 aggregates do not include figures for Romania, as these were not available; only countries for which reliable figures were available are presented

The patterned bars are based on figures with low reliability

Source: EU-LFS 2013, Milieu calculations

¹⁴⁹ Family workers are family members who do unpaid work and therefore do not fall under the definition of workers under EU legislation

Table 33 EU-28/EFTA citizens who work in a different EU Member State/EFTA country than their country of residence, by country of residence and country of work, in thousands, 2014

Country of residence																				
↓	Country of work																			
↓	AT	BE	CH	CZ	DE	DK	ES	FI	FR	GR	HU	IE	IT	LU	NL	NO	PL	SE	UK	Tot
AT		.	11.2	.	24.5	.	.		.		.	.	.		.		.	.	.	42.6
BE	.		.	.	9.7		.	.	15.1	.	.		.	37.6	32.7		.	.	.	100.2
BG	.	.	.	.	8.2	.	.		.	(3.7)		.	.	.	.	.		.	.	26.5
CH	(1.4)				5.7				(1.0)				(1.8)							9.9
CZ	8.2	.	(0.9)		19.3	(0.5)	.		(0.7)		.	.	(0.5)		(0.7)	.	(1.0)	.	(1.6)	37.1
DE	32.8	.	74.7	.		7.7	.	.	7.3	.	.	.	4.5	36.9	39.4	.	.	.	6.3	229.1
DK	.	.	.		.		.	.	.	.		.	.		.	(2.0)	.	.	.	7.1
EE		.			.	.	.	14.6				.		.	.	(1.3)	.	(1.2)	.	18.8
ES	.	(1.5)	(2.6)	.	(4.1)	.		.	7.9	.		(2.6)	(1.6)	.	(1.3)	.	.		15.6	45.2
FI		.	.	.		.	.			.	.				.	.	.	.	.	3.1
FR		36.3	184.7		38.5		.			.		.	.	91.8	.	.	.		(5.0)	364.0
HR	(1.9)	.	.		(9.0)		.		.		.		(2.9)		.	.		.	(1.4)	21.2
HU	44.1	.	(2.9)	.	29.6	.	.		.	.		.	.		.	.	.	.	6.5	96.7
IT	.	(1.7)	43.5		7.9	.	(2.5)		5.4	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	6.4	75.2
LT					.	.		.				.				.		.	.	4.0
LU	.	(0.9)	.	.	(1.0)	.	.	.	(1.0)			.				.		.	.	3.8
LV	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.		.	.		.	.	10.9

Country of residence																				
Country of residence	Country of work																			
	AT	BE	CH	CZ	DE	DK	ES	FI	FR	GR	HU	IE	IT	LU	NL	NO	PL	SE	UK	Tot
MT		.	.		.			.					.		.	.			.	0.6
NL	.	12.7	.	.	17.2	.	.	.	.	.			.	.		.	.	.	.	34.5
PL	(10.7)	.	.	(7.3)	69.1	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	(13.5)	(10.8)		.	(5.1)	138.2
PT		.	.		.		7.9	.	9.8	.		.	.	.	.	.			.	31.0
RO	.	.	.		18.4	.	12.5		.	.		.	54.0		.	.			.	93.9
SE	.	.	.		.	20.2	.	.	.	.		.	.		.	21.8	.		(1.6)	48.5
SI	10.2	.	.		(1.6)	.			.				(2.8)	.	.	.		.	.	15.7
SK	39.2	.	(2.4)	38.0	17.3	.	.		.	.	4.9	.	3.7	.	5.7	.	.	.	10.1	131.5
UK	.	.	.		(4.1)	.	.	.	.	.		(5.7)	.		.	.	.	.		21.3

Cells displaying ":" indicate missing data

Figures in brackets indicate low reliability

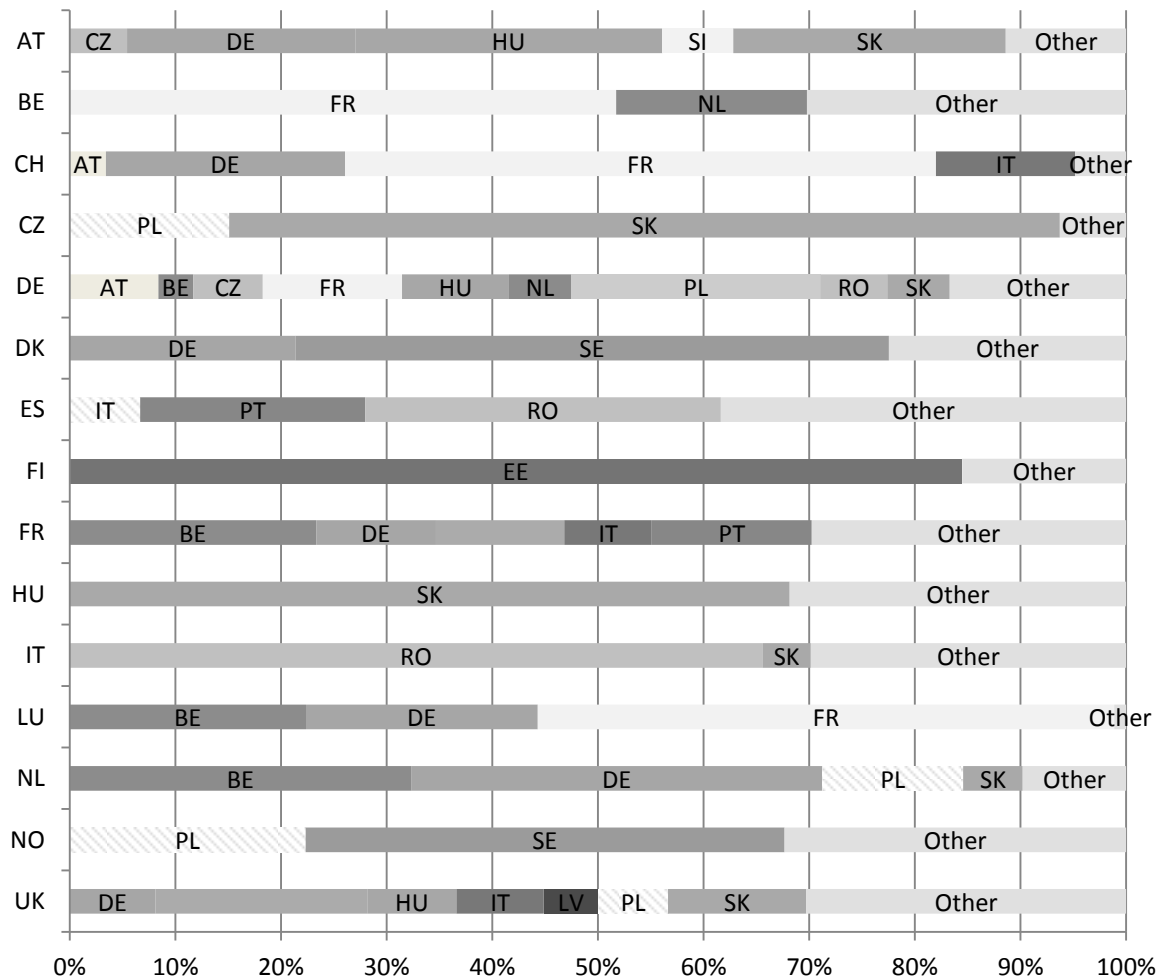
Figures for BG, CY, EE, HR, IS, LT, LV, MT, SK, SI, RO, PT as countries of work are not displayed because they are below reliability limits

Numbers are expressed in thousands

Particularly high figures highlighted.

Source: EU-LFS, 2014, Milieu calculations

Figure 54 Breakdown of cross-border workers for selected countries of work, by country of residence, 2014



Countries of work are listed on the left, bars display the breakdown of cross-border workers by countries of residence, patterned bars have low reliability.

Source: EU-LFS, milieu calculations

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