

Statistics on intra-EU labour mobility

2015 Annual Report

Network Statistics FMSSFE (*Network of experts on intra-EU mobility – social security coordination and free movement of workers*)

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Overview

1. Context and aim of the data collection on labour mobility
2. Main findings of the 2015 Annual Report
3. Relevance for legislation on discrimination of workers on ground of nationality

Context

Network of Experts on intra-EU mobility
(since 2014)

Legal expertise

Statistics and compilation of national
data

Statistics on social security
coordination

Statistics on free movement of workers

Aim and Structure

Statistics on free movement of workers

- EU Labour Force Survey
- Eurostat population and migration statistics

- Comparison across MS and time
- Stocks, flows and characteristics of EU (active) movers
- Specific topics, e.g. mobility of young people, cross-border workers

Annual Report
Labour mobility

- National data sources (census, residence register, social security data)

- Good practice
- Ad-hoc analysis (HR citizens)

- Compilation of national data sources based on a questionnaire

Compendium
National sources

2015 Annual Report – definitions

'Labour mobility'

- Long-term labour mobility (12.5 m in 2014)
- (Short-term labour mobility)
- Cross-border mobility (1.6 m in 2014)
- (Posting of workers)

Citizenship

Length of stay

Purpose:
residence or
workplace

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)

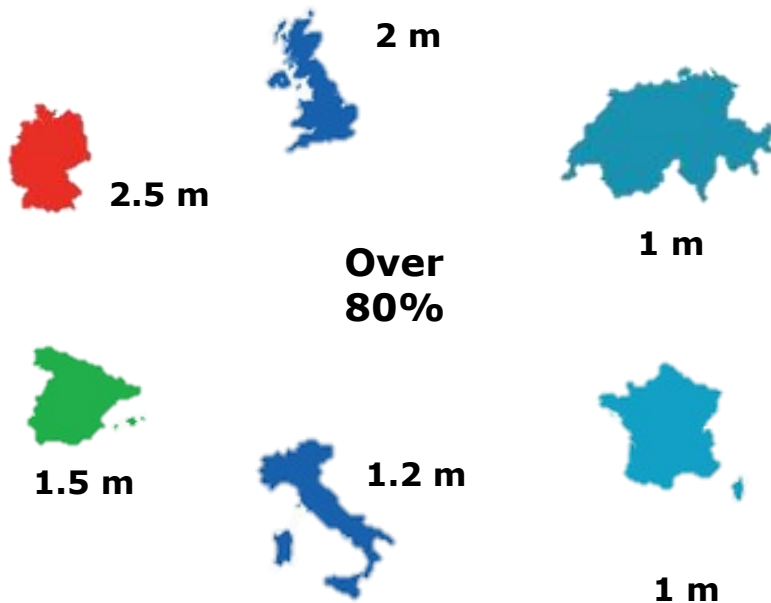
Migration 'Stocks' and 'flows'

- 'stock': no. of movers resident in a country at a particular point in time
- 'flow': no. of movers who immigrated/emigrated during a reference period (usually 1 year)

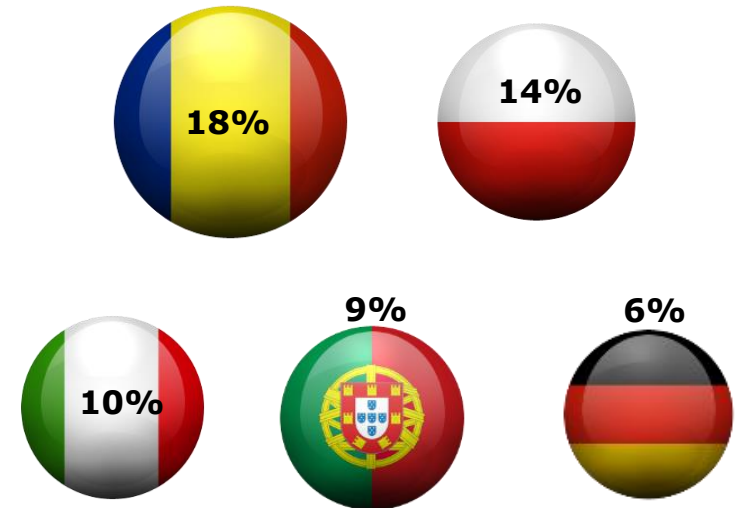
2015 Annual Report – main findings

Main countries of residence and of origin, 2014

Countries of residence



Countries of origin



2015 Annual Report – main findings

Trends

Impact of the crisis: Shift of East-West migration to South-North migration – still ongoing?

Indicators, e.g.:

Net migration flows, outflows and inflows in Spain and Italy, inflows of citizens from EU-12 and inflows of citizens from Southern countries in several destination countries, emigration of nationals

Results:

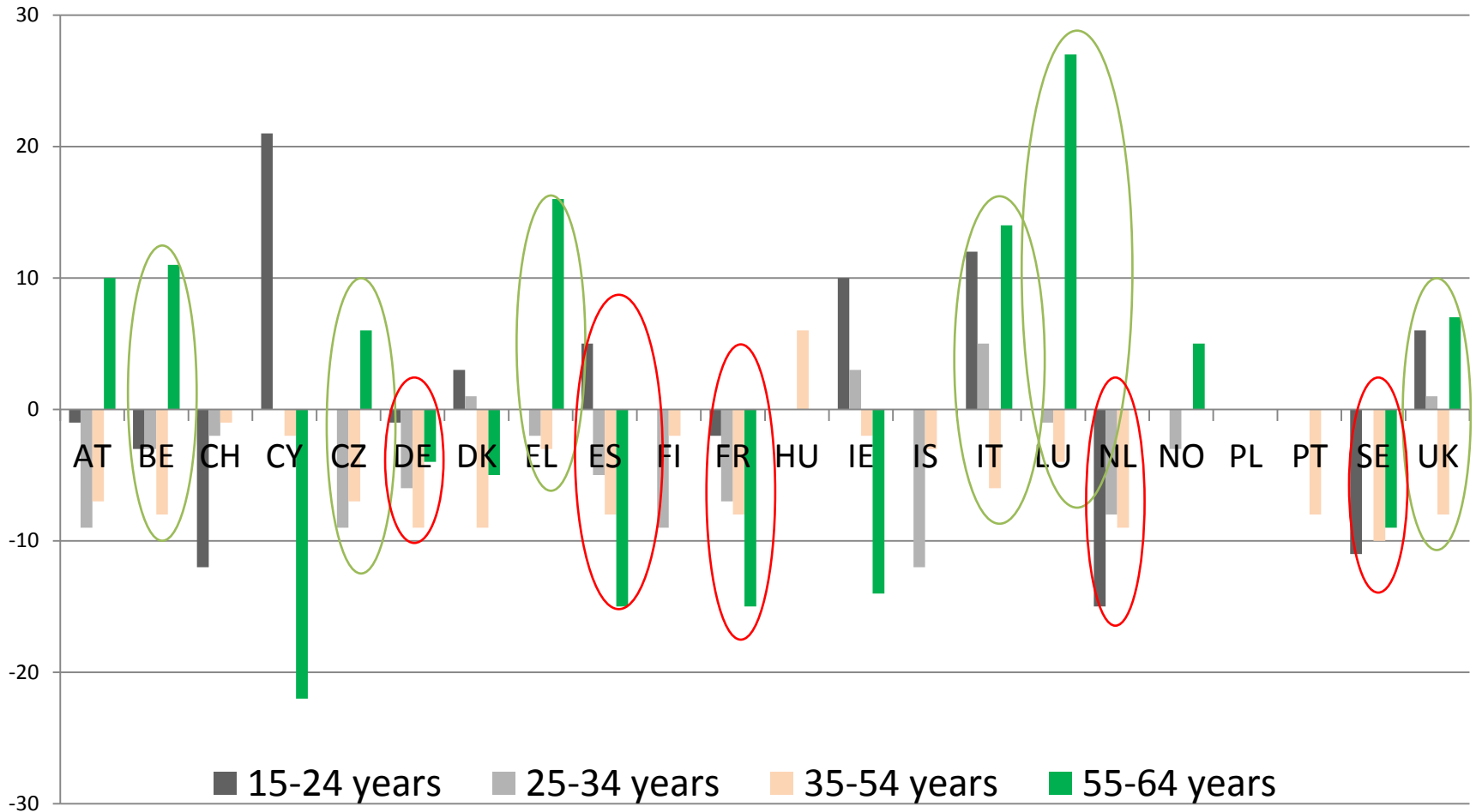
- Trend is still ongoing, although Eastern European (PL, RO) movers still largest group
- Emigration still increased in some Eastern European countries (PL, HU) recently
- Indications of trend also for active movers
- Destination countries: AT, BE, CH ↑ ES, IT, FR ↓ since 2010
- Differences between countries within each group, e.g. RO largest decrease in emigration between 2008-2011, whereas in LT ↑ between 2008-2011 and ↓ after

2015 Annual Report – main findings

Employment

- Employment among recent EU-28 movers higher than among nationals (69%/65%)
- Share of actives higher (79%/72%)
- Higher employment rates among older persons (55 to 64 years) among EU movers
- Length of stay plays a role (new movers have more difficulties)
- Self-employment in BE, DE, AT after free access to labour market ↓

Employment



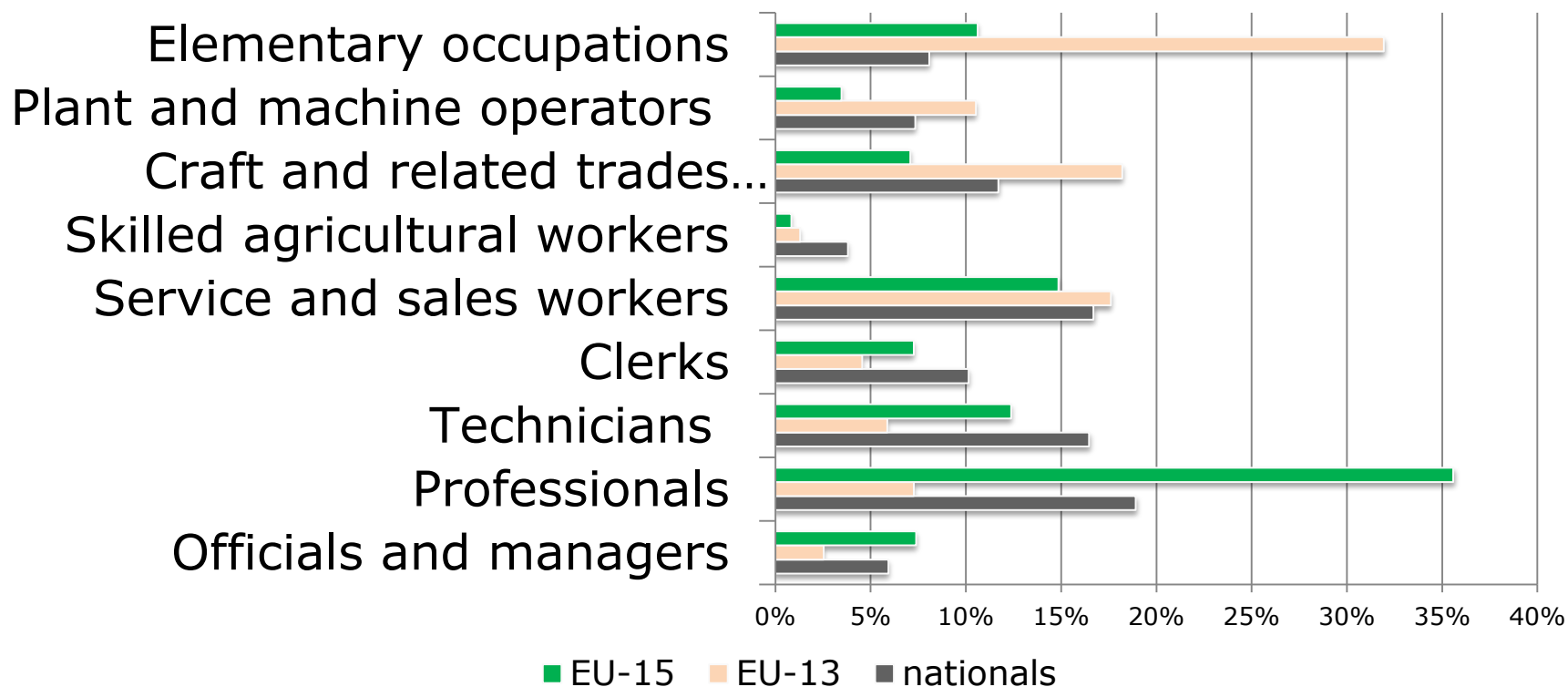
overall empl rate of movers < nationals



overall empl rate of movers > nationals

Education and Occupations

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



Cross-border workers

- Main countries of work: CH, DE, LU, AT, NL (SE,NO)
- Main countries of residence: FR, DE, PL, SK, BE
- Cross-border workers **more likely to be employed in crafts and more likely to have temporary contracts**

2015 Annual Report

Relevance of statistics for legislation?

- Indications of possible areas of discrimination
- Evidence on number of persons possibly affected by discrimination
- Indication of specific Member States where possible discrimination is most relevant
- Basic figures for further research