

The social dimension of intra-EU mobility: Impact on public services

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‘How to Improve Intra-European Mobility and Circular Migration?
Fostering Diaspora Engagement’
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- Research evidence on *welfare dependency (migrants relying more on welfare services than natives)*: it could be reduced when migrants are successfully included
- What is the situation with *mobile EU citizens** in terms of their inclusion, especially in light of the fact that *there are no inclusion measures in place in most of the EU15, targeted specifically at them?*
- Initially, high employment rate, but this changed dramatically after the crisis – large job loss and more reliance on welfare services –
- The issue became politicised in some host countries, therefore high on the agenda

- Empirical evidence in *9 host countries*:
Austria, UK, Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Spain, Denmark Sweden and Ireland
- Topics:
 - Socio-demographic profile of mobile EU citizens
 - Access to and take up of social services – a comparison between natives, East-European EU mobile citizens, other EU citizens and third country nationals
 - Current and future needs of the EU mobile citizens, highlighting the unmet needs

Quantitative part

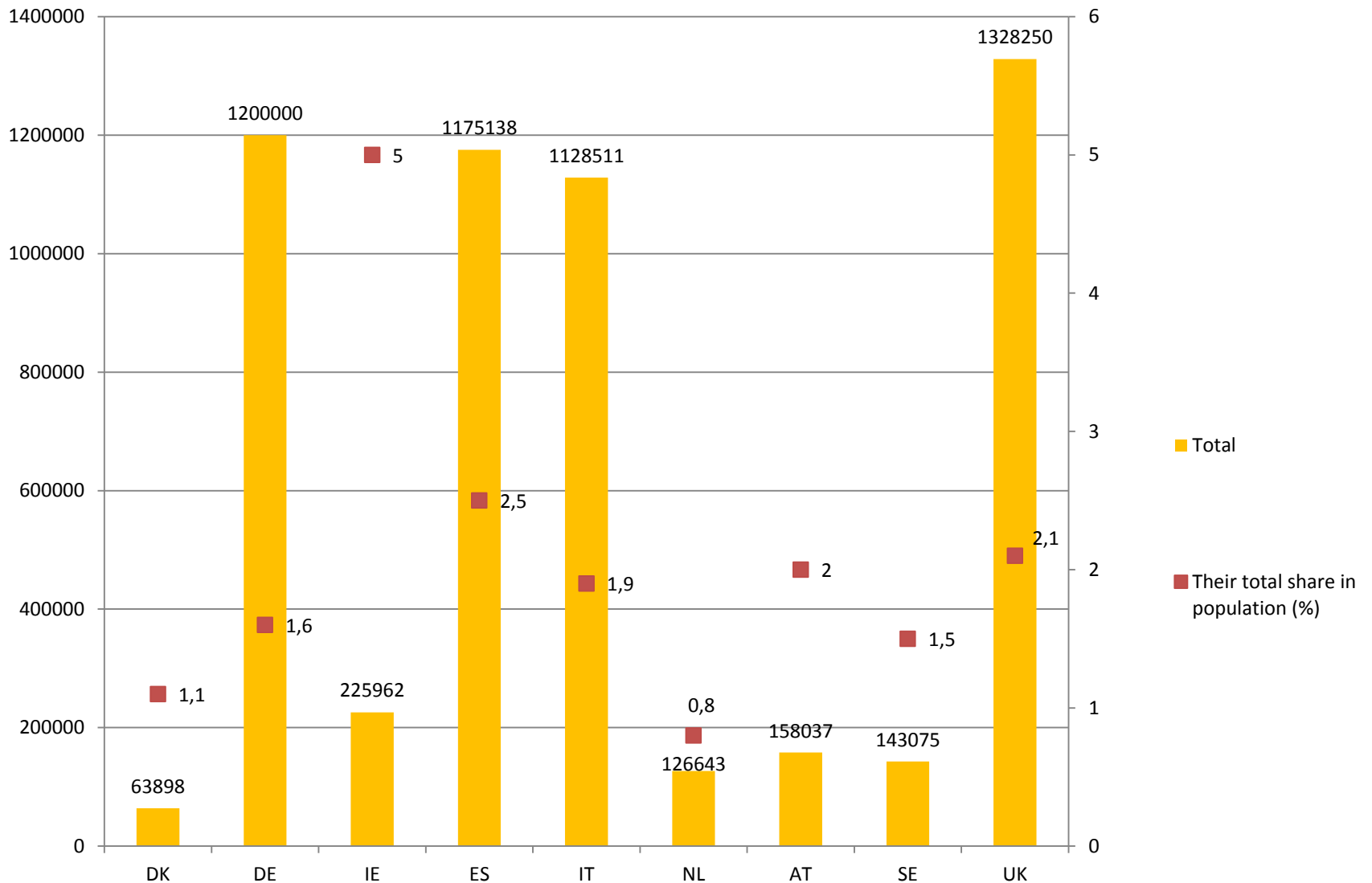
- Data on *socio-demographic profile* of East-European EU mobile citizens (EU10= EU8+2) – based on census and/or other (admin.) sources
- Data on *take-up of services* for this group (compared to the other groups) – based on administrative data and other sources

Qualitative part

- *Impact on and needs of services*: interviews with government representatives, service providers and their social partners
- *Current and future needs of EU mobile citizens*: interviews with migrant organisations and individual citizens

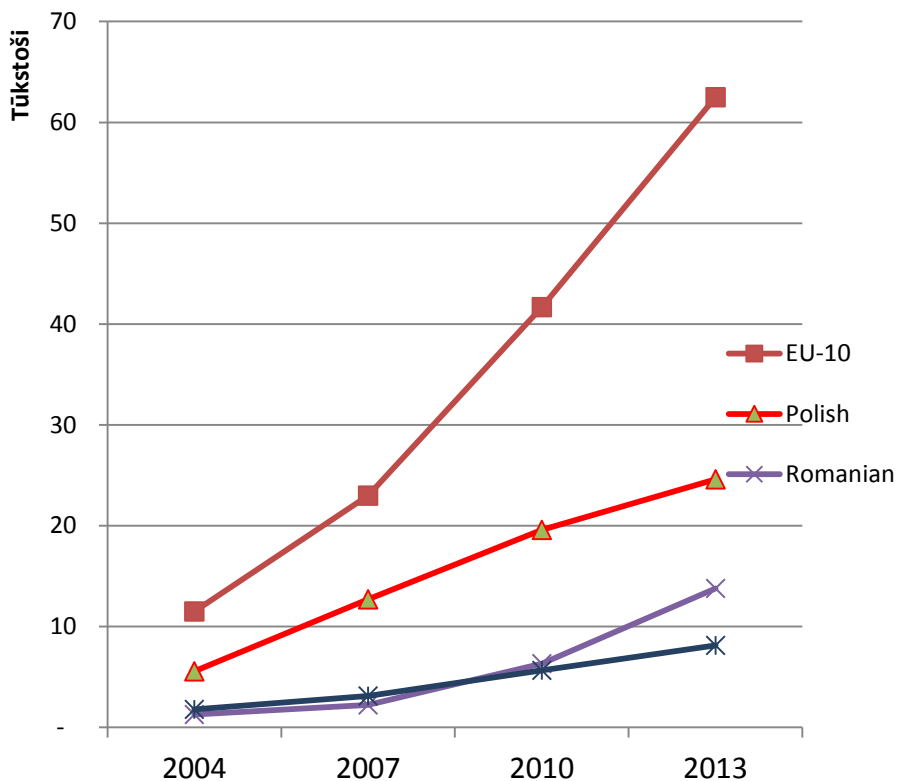
***THE EXTENT OF IMMIGRATION OF EU10
CITIZENS INTO KEY HOST COUNTRIES OF
EU15 AND THEIR COMPOSITION (AGE) -
DATA & EXAMPLES***

Number and share of EU10 citizens in the 9 host countries

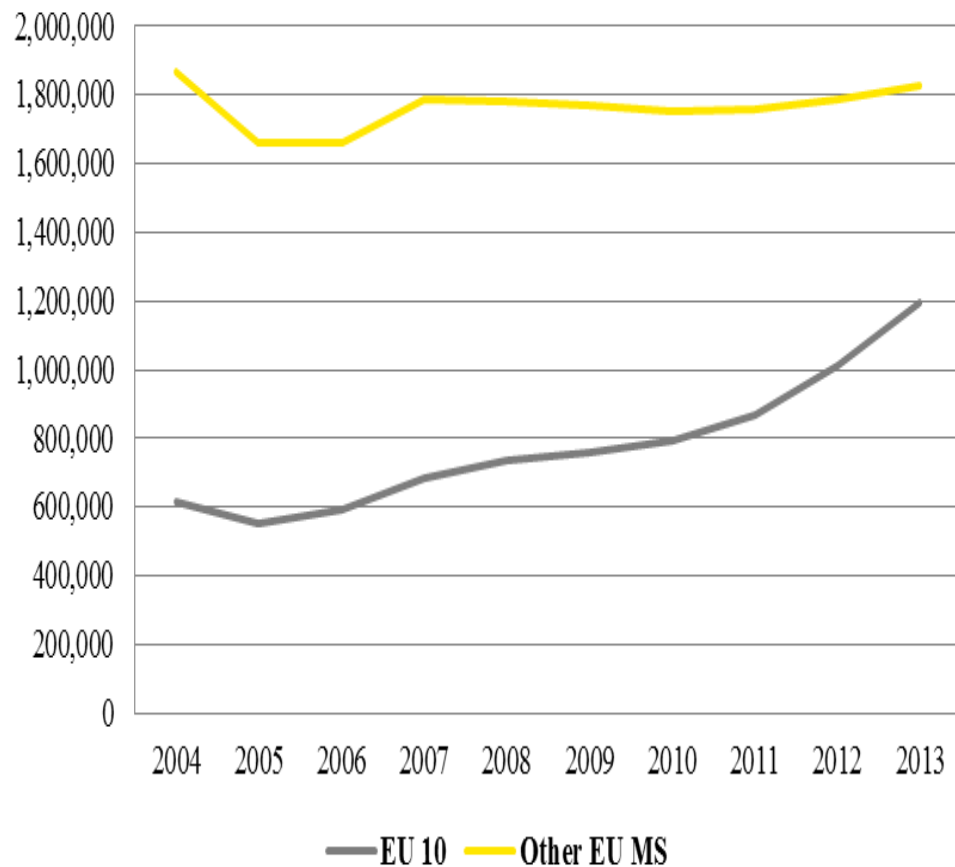


Increased inflow of EU 10 citizens between 2004 and 2013: the examples of Denmark and Germany

Immigration to Denmark



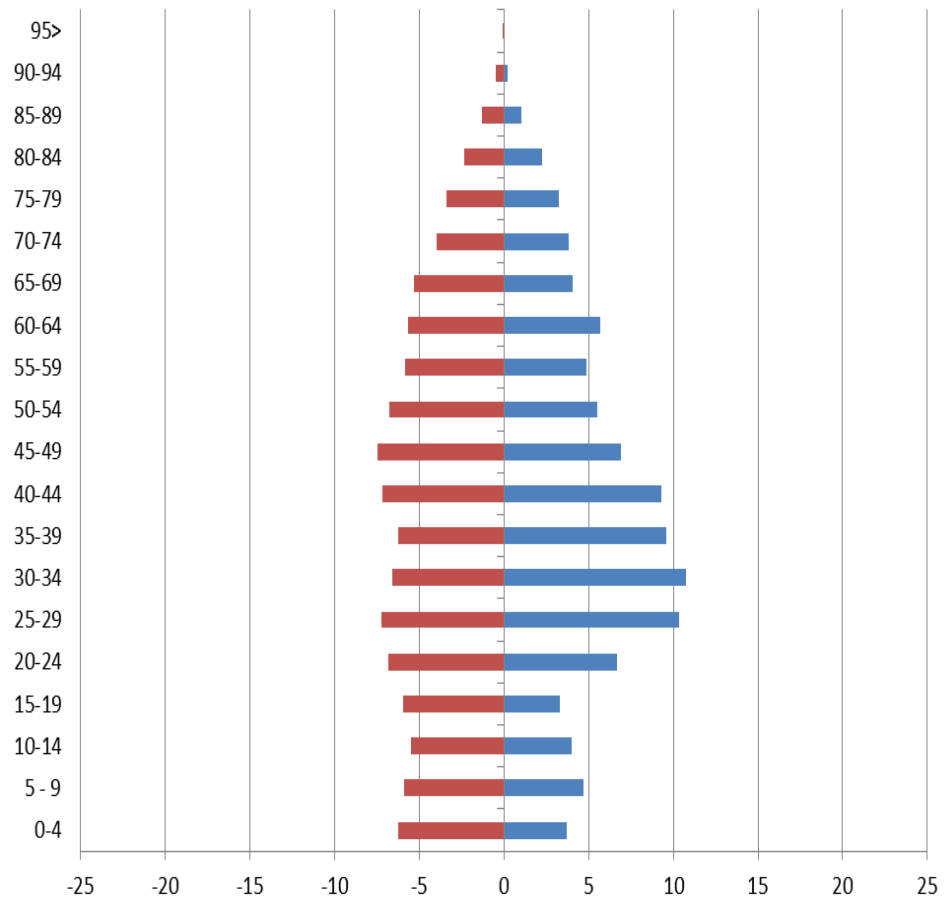
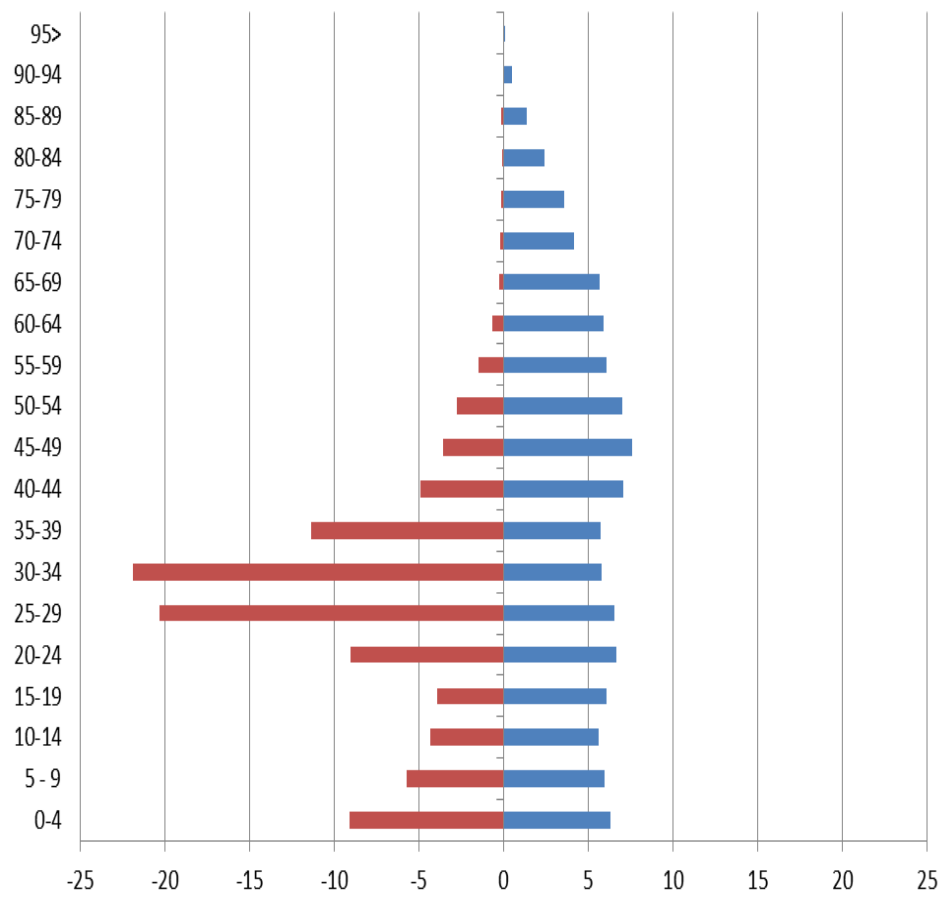
Immigration of EU10 and other EU citizens to Germany



Source: Country study on Denmark and Germany, respectively

Age distribution of EU10 and UK native citizens

Age distribution of third country nationals and EU16 in the UK



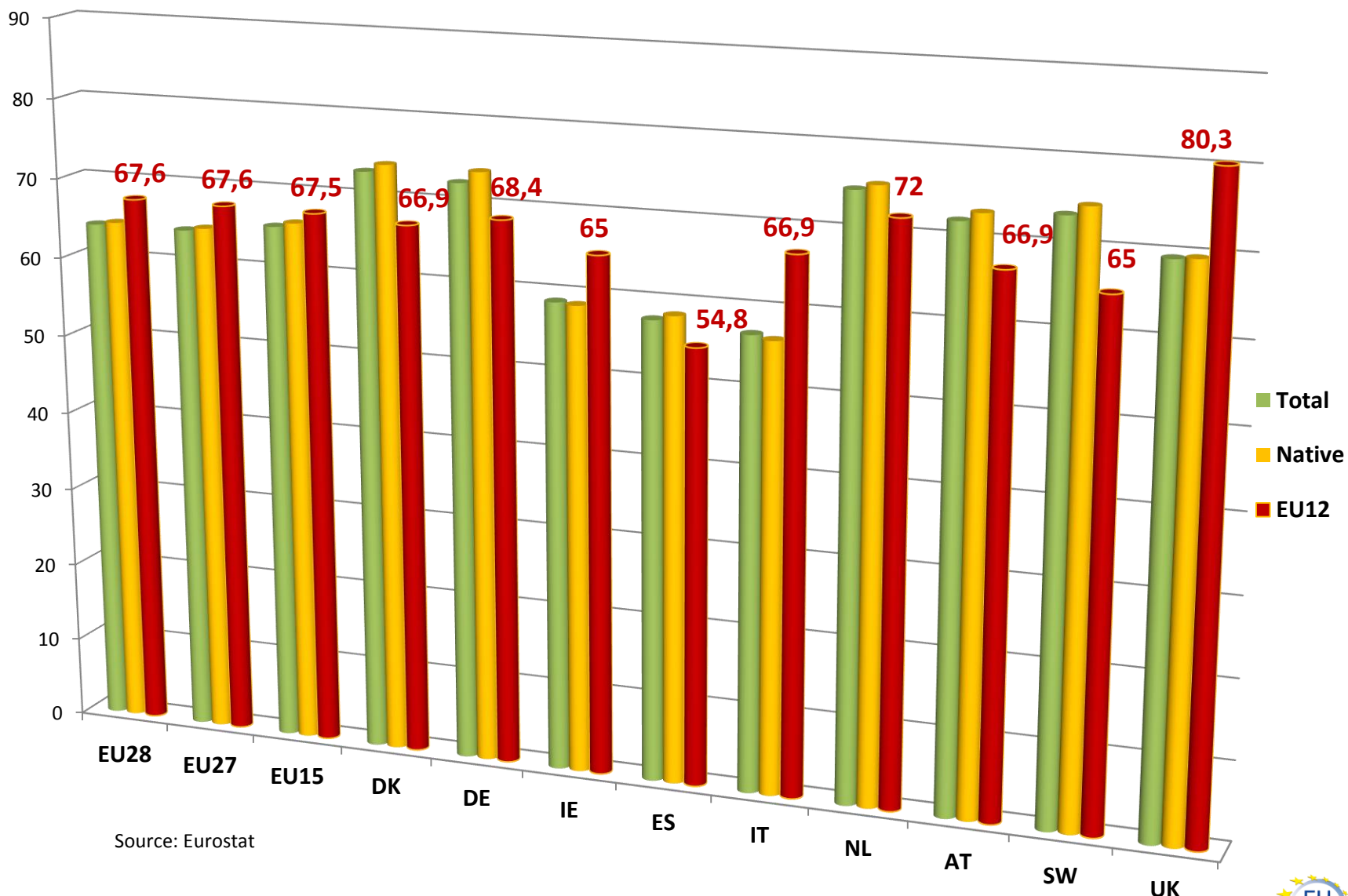
Source: UK country study

■ EU10 ■ UK

■ TCNs ■ EU16

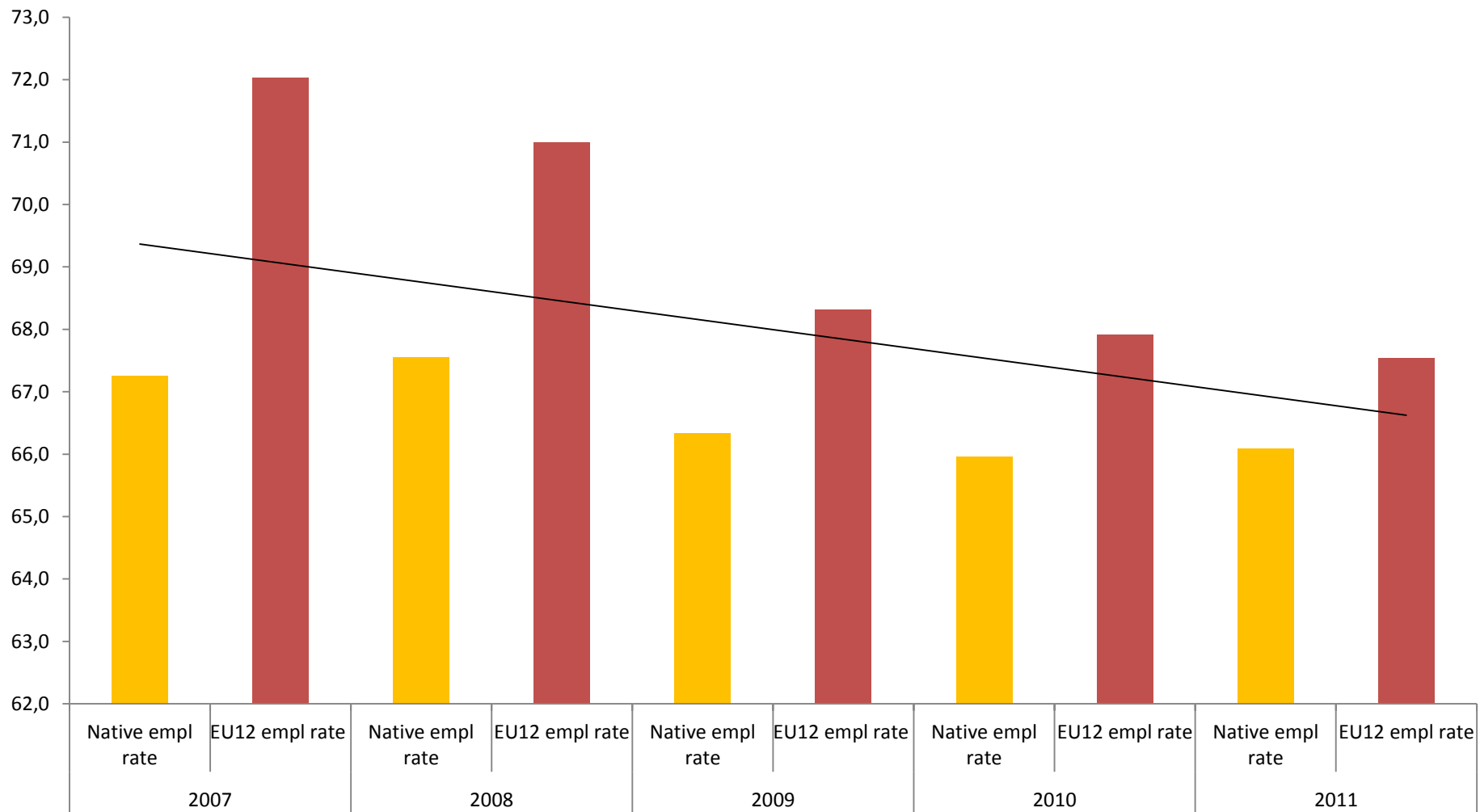
EMPLOYMENT LEVEL AND IMPACT OF CRISIS ON ITS TRENDS

Employment rate of EU12 mobile citizens, compared to that of natives and total, by host countries, 2011

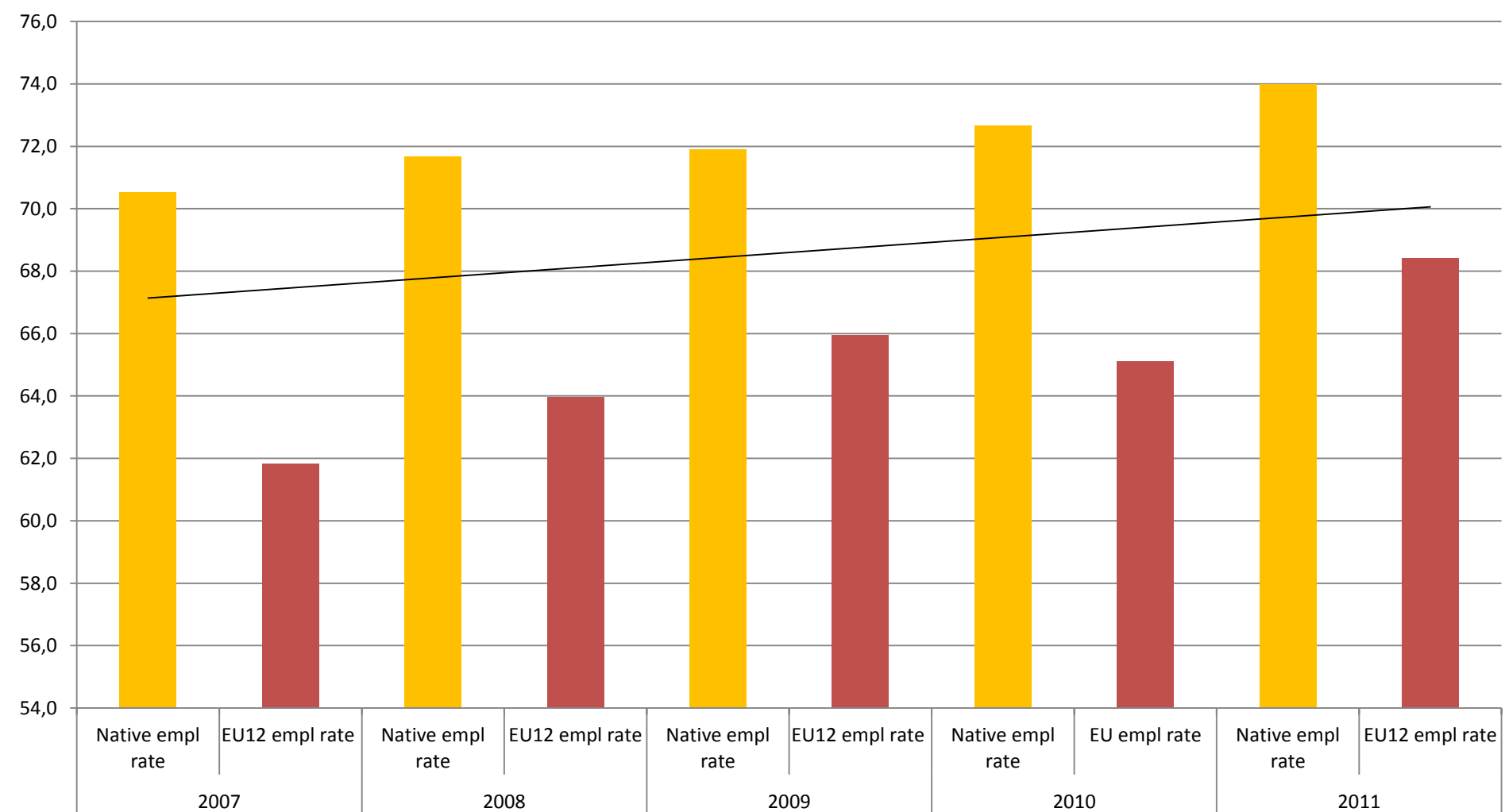


Source: Eurostat

Impact of the crisis on employment in EU15: declining rates both for natives and EU12 mobile citizens

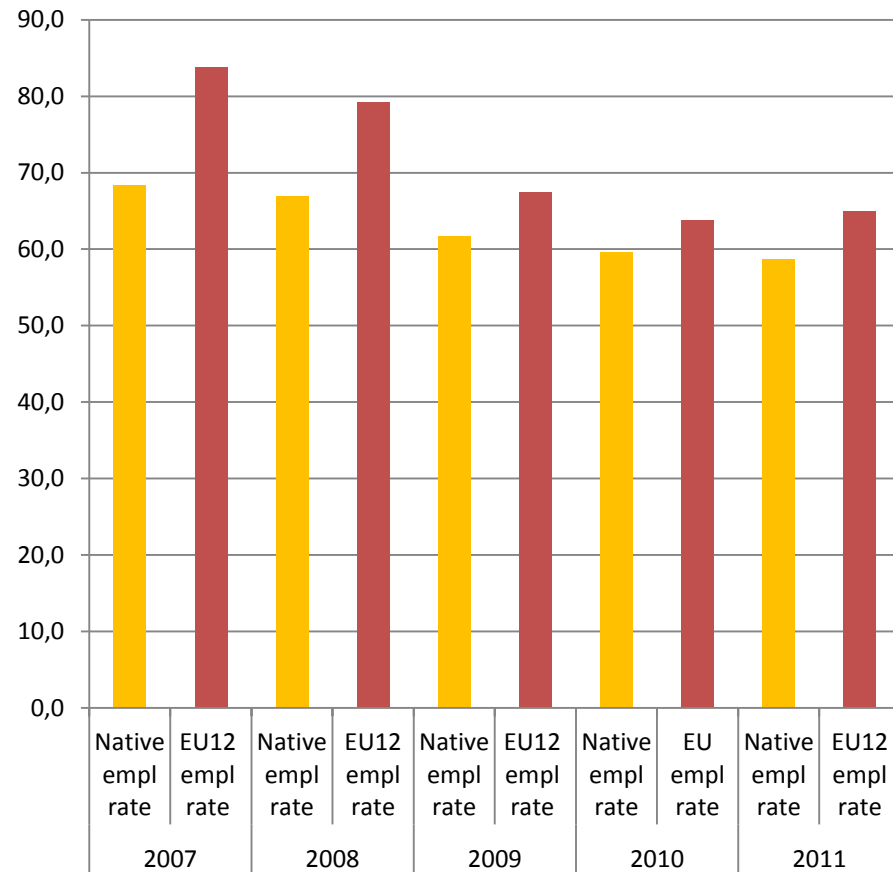


Impact of the crisis on employment : the example of Germany

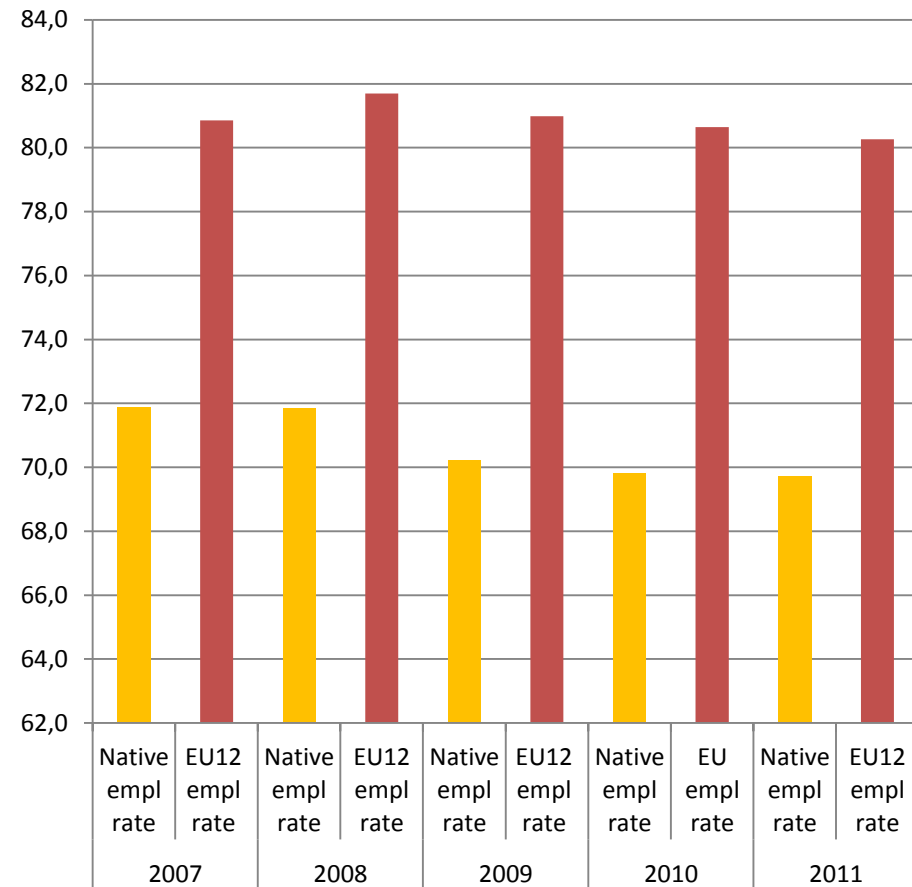


Impact of the crisis on employment: the examples of Ireland and the UK

Ireland's example

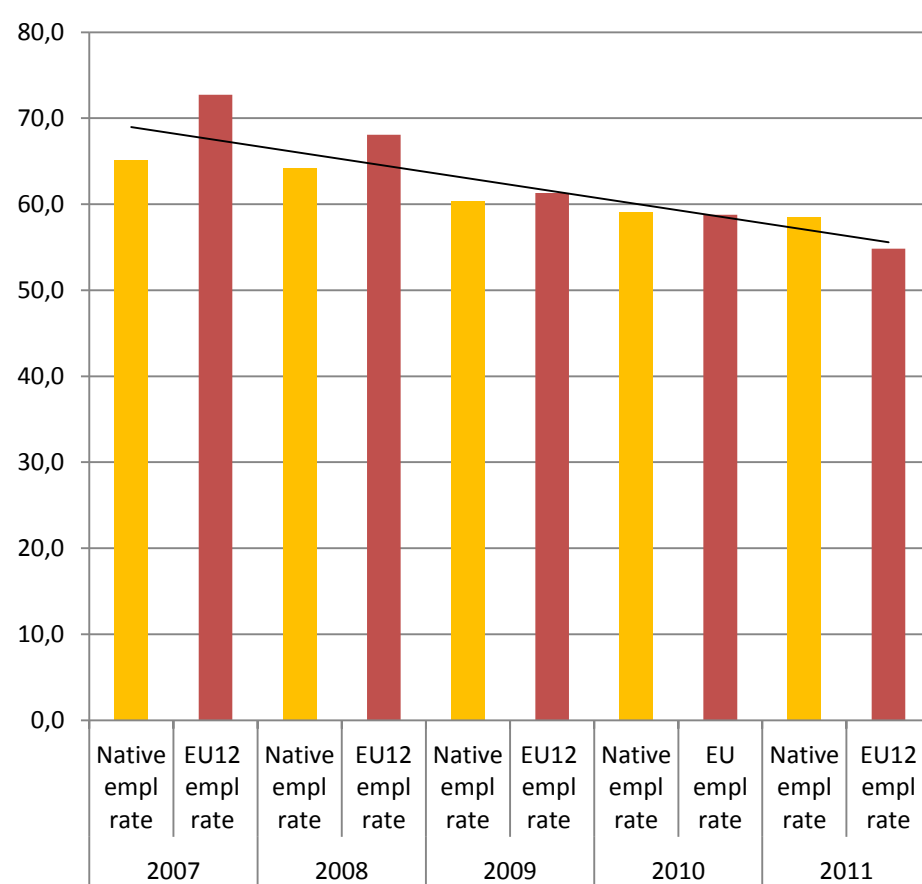


The UK's example

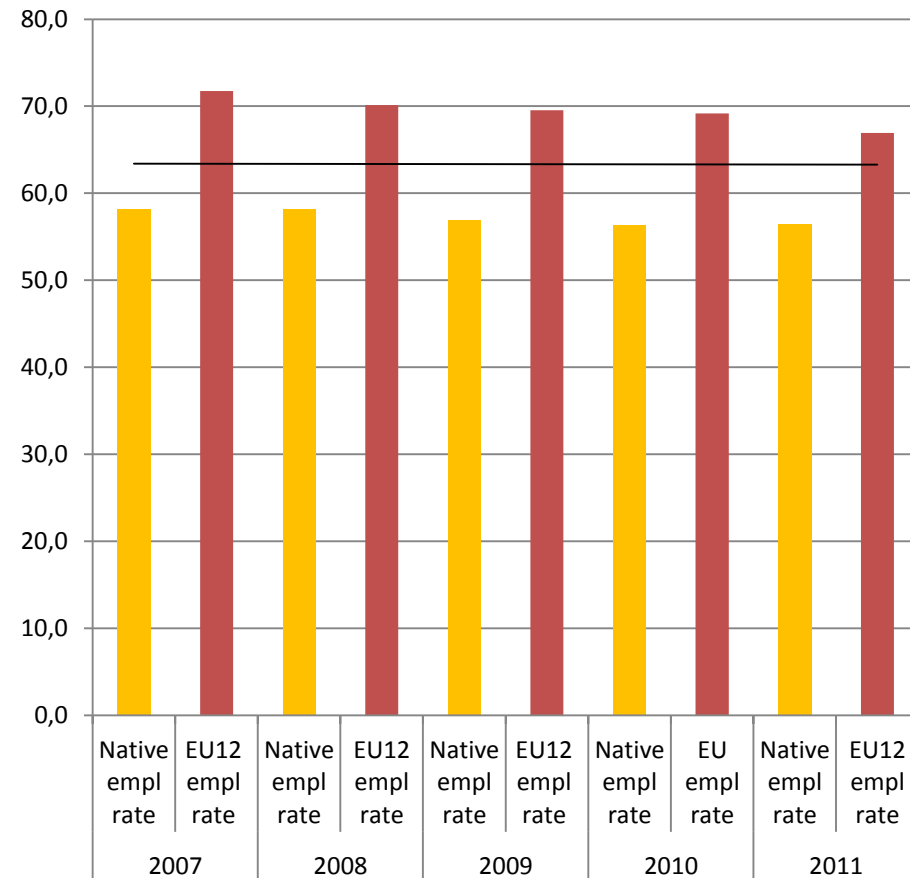


Impact of the crisis on employment: the examples of Spain and Italy

Spain's example



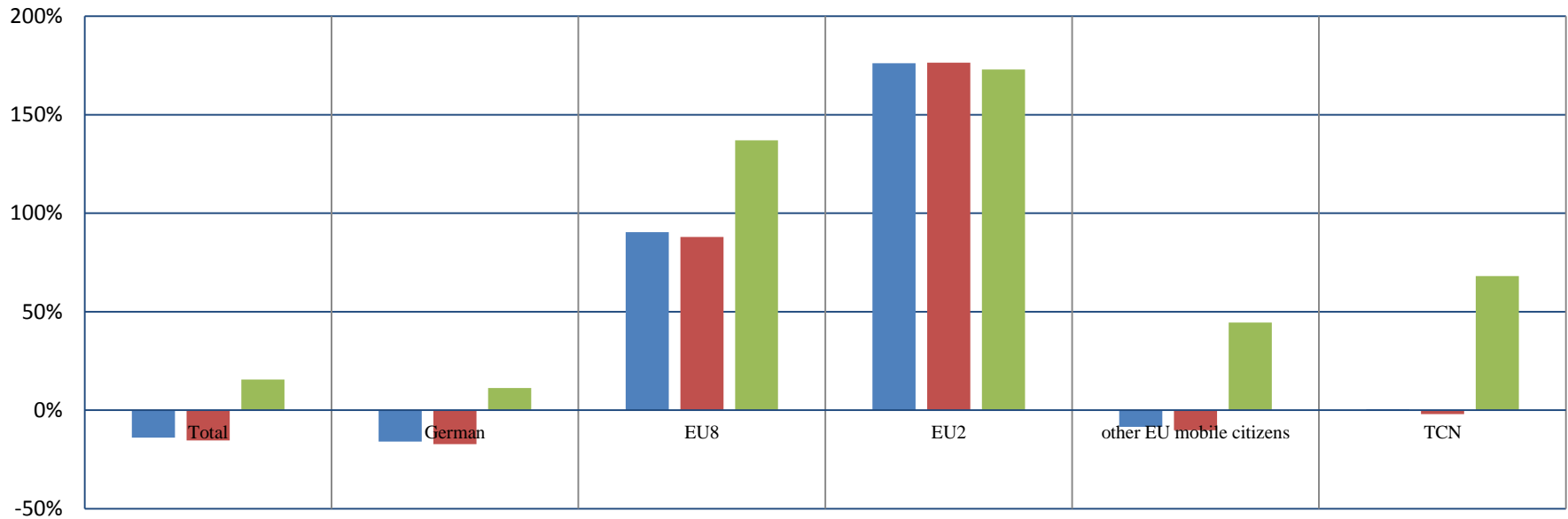
Italy's example



IMPACT OF CRISIS ON ACCESS TO AND TAKE-UP OF SOCIAL SERVICES

Increased number of unemployment benefit recipients in several host countries - Germany

Growth of yearly average number of unemployment benefit recipients in Germany between 2007 and 2013



■ Number of beneficiaries of ALG I and/or ALG W

■ Number of beneficiaries of ALG I

■ Number of beneficiaries of ALG W

Increase of unemployment benefit recipients in several host countries – Denmark

Recipient rate of unemployment benefit among Danish citizens and EU10 citizen groups 2004-13



Higher unemployment benefit and employment measures recipient rate than natives: Sweden

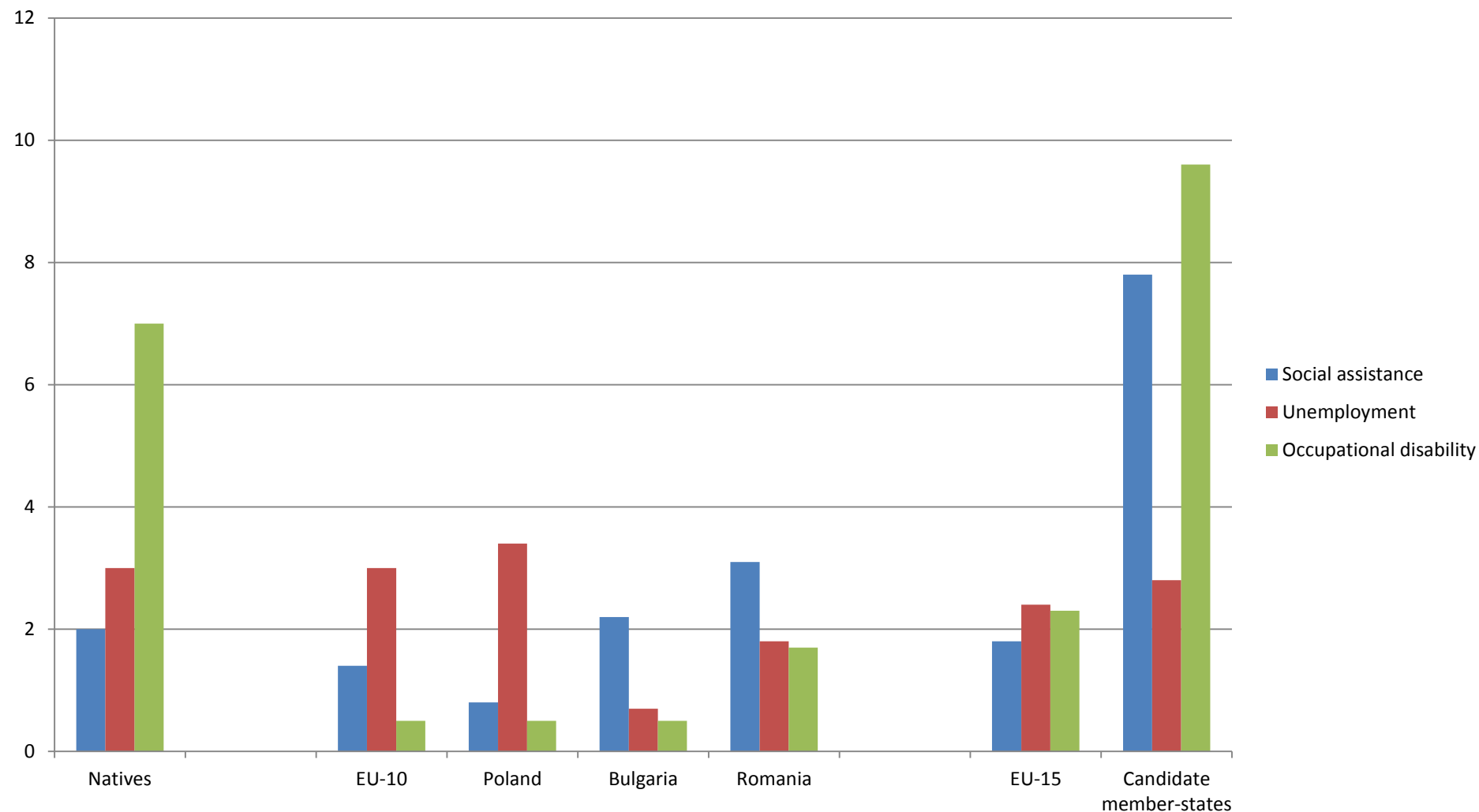
Recipient rate of unemployment benefit and employment measures in Sweden among the top three EU10 nationalities, EU10 citizens and natives in 2012

	Unemployment benefit	Employment measures
Lithuania	3.9%	3.6%
Poland	4.7%	4.7%
Romania	5.3%	5.9%
Sweden age 16-64	4.4%	4.5%
EU10 age 16-64	5.3%	5.5%

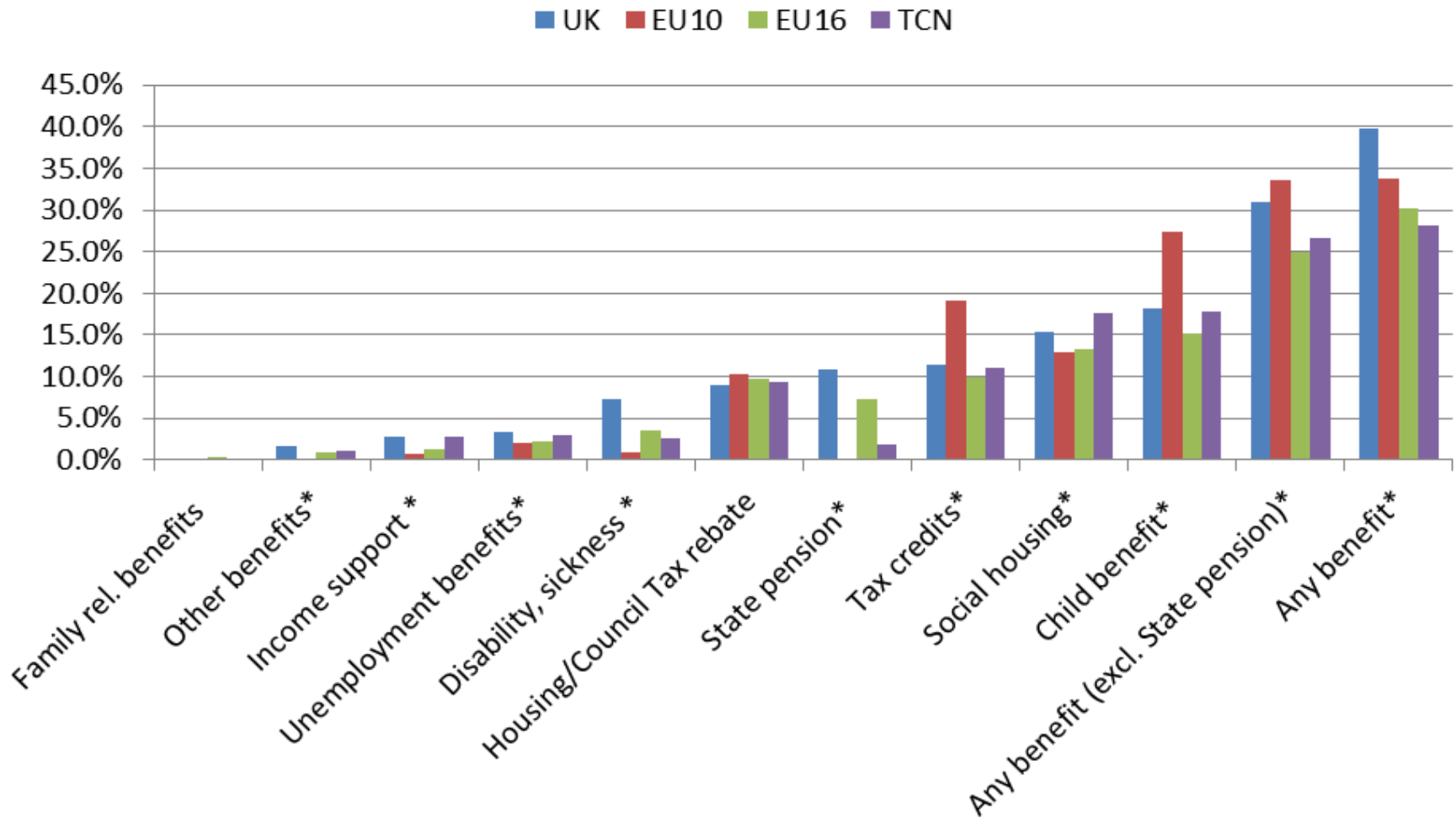
- Even if the take-up of unemployment benefit has increased and usually high among the EU10 mobile citizens, there are other benefits where the take-up is much lower (for example sickness and disability benefits)
- This is due partly to composition effects (mostly young, healthy persons arrive from the EU10 countries), partly to eligibility conditions (which, as seen, have been tightened in the wake of the crisis)
- The take-up of benefits is usually higher among third country nationals (TCNs) than EU10 migrants

Take up of benefits by natives, EU10 mobile citizens and some other migrants groups:

The example of the Netherlands, 2012



Take-up of different types benefits by nationality groups in the UK



- Unmet needs can be found mostly in areas such as *information provision and language services*
- *Tension* arose at *local level* in the wake of EU citizens' increased concentration in certain areas (UK, Germany)
- Staff in service providers need better and more training on the regulations concerning EU mobile citizens (some confusion was reported due e.g. to too many changes)

Some (draft) conclusions

- There is a need *to understand better* the reasons behind *perceptions* of the impact of increased inflow of EU10 nationals. For example, the issue of “*localisation*” of tension in certain services (schools) should be explored in more detailed to find out how to address it – primarily by local measures with help of the central government and possibly EU funds
- More attention should be directed towards *inclusion measures*, for example *language courses and information provision* not only to facilitate better labour market and social integration, but also to prevent destitution
- More awareness is needed to tackle vulnerability at arrival and later at the work place (crucial role of trade unions), which could have serious implications for need for social services
- The issue of abuse of trafficking organisations/agencies has to be addressed

- Longer stay in the country and consequences of current composition: more demand on schooling, social housing and public employment services;
- However, in case of recovery (economic boom in some countries), less tension, may be less inflow;
- Consequences of further enlargement (e.g. end of transition period for Croatian nationals) – still unknown, but perceptions may depend partly on the prevailing economic conditions;
- In short/medium term, side effects of mobility will remain high on the agenda, and the EU, together with the Member States, should play a proactive role in addressing major challenges ahead, by facilitating inclusive measures