



DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR INTERNAL POLICIES

POLICY DEPARTMENT  
ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC POLICY **A**



Economic and Monetary Affairs

**Employment and Social Affairs**

Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

Industry, Research and Energy

Internal Market and Consumer Protection

# Brexit Implications for Employment and Social Affairs: Facts and Figures

Study for the EMPL Committee



DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR INTERNAL POLICIES  
POLICY DEPARTMENT A: ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC POLICY

# **Brexit Implications for Employment and Social Affairs: Facts and Figures**

STUDY

## **Abstract**

This document provides statistical and factual reference material relating to migration flows between the UK and the rest of the EU. It gives facts and figures relating to the population of EU-27 nationals living in the UK as well as UK citizens living in the EU-27. It also examines the impact of the EU-27 population on the UK's social security and health care system and gives information on the UK's uptake of EU funding.

This document was requested by the European Parliament's Committee on Employment and Social Affairs.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<b>DWP</b>	UK Department for Work and Pensions
<b>EaSI</b>	European Union Programme for Employment and Social Innovation
<b>EGF</b>	European Global Adjustment Fund
<b>ESF</b>	European Social Fund
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FEAD</b>	European Aid to the Most Deprived
<b>ISCO</b>	International Standard Classification of Occupation
<b>NiNo</b>	UK National Insurance Number
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>ONS</b>	UK Office for National Statistics
<b>SOC</b>	Standard Occupational Classification
<b>UK</b>	United Kingdom

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The referendum held in the UK on 23 June 2016, resulted in a vote to leave the European Union. This decision will have profound effects on employment and social affairs in the UK and the EU. While there is still a great lack of clarity on the way forward, as Article 50 has yet to be triggered and withdrawal negotiations between the UK and the EU have not yet begun, it is important to gain a picture of the current state of affairs.

It is therefore of great value to collect and examine statistics and data relating to the number and circumstances of EU-27 nationals living in the UK, and of UK nationals living in EU-27 Member States. The aim of this briefing note is to provide statistical and factual reference material regarding migration within Europe. The briefing note is structured as follows: Section 2 provides an overview of migration with key facts and figures pertaining to the population of EU-27 nationals living in the UK, as well as UK citizens living within the EU-27; Section 3 explores the impact of the EU-27 population on the UK social security and health care system.

This research found that the total number of EU-27 nationals living in the UK grew from 1 345 000 in 1990 to 2 988 072 in 2015. The most common country of origin for EU-27 nationals living within the UK is Poland, with Polish citizens constituting 703 050 of all EU-27 citizens within the UK. Irish and German citizens living in the UK total 503 288 and 322 220 respectively. The EU-27 population in the UK is made up of a large number of young people, particularly those aged between 25 and 34. There has also been a significant increase in the number of dependants of EU-27 nationals in the UK in recent years.

The number of UK citizens living in the EU has grown from 661 505 in 1990 to 1 216 041 in 2015. Spain has the largest population of UK citizens: 308 821 in 2015. Ireland is the second most popular country of residence for UK citizens. In comparison with the UK domestic workforce, the employment rate of EU-27 nationals in the UK is higher and the unemployment rate lower.

EU-27 nationals in the UK are more likely to be employed in low-skilled work and UK citizens working within the EU-27 tend to be employed in high-skilled occupations.

The UK expenditure on welfare benefits for EU-27 nationals is more than 40 times lower than the expenditure for UK nationals, with very little variation over time. Overall, the data suggest that EU-27 nationals contribute more to the UK economy than they cost it.

We estimate the number of EU-27 nationals with entitlements in the UK to be between 735 614 and 1 406 036.

Welfare expenditure for UK nationals in the EU-27 has increased by around 88 %, from EUR 1 167m to EUR 2 201m over the past ten years. This figure does not take into account the amount paid by the UK to cover health expenses for UK pensioners living abroad, which was calculated to amount to EUR 719 809 196 in 2014.

The UK has received EUR 10 900m of EU funds in the area of employment and social affairs over the period 2000-2013, and should receive EUR 9 140m over the period 2014-2020.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The referendum held in the UK on 23 June 2016, resulted in a vote to leave the European Union. This decision will have profound effects on employment and social affairs in the UK and the EU. While there is still a great lack of clarity on the way forward, as Article 50 has yet to be triggered and withdrawal negotiations between the UK and the EU have not yet begun, it is important to gain a picture of the current state of affairs.

It is therefore of great value to collect and examine statistics and data relating to the number and circumstances of EU-27 nationals living in the UK, and of UK nationals living in EU-27 Member States. The aim of this briefing note is to provide statistical and factual reference material regarding migration flows between the UK and the rest of the EU. The briefing note is structured as follows. Section 2 provides an overview of migration with key facts and figures pertaining to the population of EU-27 nationals living in the UK, as well as UK citizens living within the EU-27; and the impact of the EU-27 population on the UK social security and health care system. Section 3 provides information regarding the UK's uptake of EU funding.

## 2. AN OVERVIEW OF MIGRATION

### KEY FINDINGS

- The total number of EU-27 nationals living in the UK has grown significantly in recent years, from 1 345 000 in 1990 to 2 988 072 in 2015.
- By far the most common country of origin for EU-27 nationals living within the UK is Poland, with Polish citizens constituting 703 050 of all EU-27 citizens within the UK. Irish and German citizens living in the UK total 503 288 and 322 220 respectively.
- The EU-27 population in the UK is made up of a large number of young people, particularly those aged between 25 and 34. There has also been a significant increase in the number of dependants of EU-27 nationals in the UK in recent years.
- The number of UK citizens living in the EU has grown from 661 505 in 1990 to 1 216 041 in 2015. There have been particular increases in the numbers of individuals aged over 65 years in countries such as Spain.
- Spain has the largest population of UK citizens: 308 821 in 2015. Ireland is the second most popular country of residence for UK citizens.
- EU-27 nationals in the UK are more likely to be employed in low-skilled work and UK citizens working within the EU-27 tend to be employed in high-skilled occupations.
- In comparison with the domestic workforce, the employment rate of EU-27 nationals in the UK is higher and the unemployment rate lower.

This section provides an overview of migration within the EU-27. This includes information on EU-27 nationals living in the UK, as well as UK citizens who are living within EU-27 countries. It is the intention that these descriptive statistics will provide a clearer picture of migration within the EU-27, how this has evolved in recent years and what the potential implications may be for the future of Europe post-Brexit.

### 2.1. EU-27 nationals living in the UK

This section provides key statistics relating to the number of EU-27 nationals living in the UK. This involves figures for total immigration by member state of origin, age, gender and occupation, as well as information on individuals' work status, i.e. whether EU nationals are in employment, unemployed or pensioners as well as information on the number of dependants residing in the UK. Where sufficient data are available, an evolution of those numbers over time is provided in order to identify any changes in recent years. Key statistics for these indicators have been taken from aggregations of the Eurostat database, specifically from the series: Population by sex, age, citizenship and labour status<sup>1</sup>; Population on 1 January by five year age group, sex and citizenship<sup>2</sup>; Employment rates by sex, age and citizenship (%)<sup>3</sup>; and Unemployment rates by sex, age and nationality (%)<sup>4</sup>. Information regarding occupation of EU-27 nationals living in the UK has been taken from ONS data, Occupation by year of arrival in the UK by country of birth<sup>5</sup> and information regarding total migration statistics have been taken from the United Nations database<sup>6</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Population by sex, age, citizenship and labour status.

<sup>2</sup> Population on 1 January by five year age group, sex and citizenship.

<sup>3</sup> Employment rates by sex, age and citizenship (%).

<sup>4</sup> Unemployment rates by sex, age and nationality (%).

<sup>5</sup> Occupation by year of arrival in the UK by country of birth.

<sup>6</sup> United Nations database [POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2015].

## 2.2. Background characteristics

### 2.2.1. Overall migration

Table 1 shows the estimates of the total stock of EU-27 nationals living in the UK provided by Eurostat, ONS, and the United Nations. The discrepancy in the estimates is due to the different definitions of 'resident' adopted. Eurostat<sup>7</sup> includes in the figure all those individuals who have been living in the Country for a period of at least 12 months before the reference time or those who intend to stay for at least another year. Instead, the ONS<sup>8</sup> includes all those people who have been in the Country for less than 12 months, irrespective of their future intentions. In this paper, we consider the figure reported by Eurostat as the reference, since it adopts a definition that tends to exclude short term visitors. The most recent data show that, as of 2015, the number of individuals from EU member states living within the UK was approximately 2.988 million.

**Table 1: Total number of EU-27 nationals living in the UK, 2014-2015**

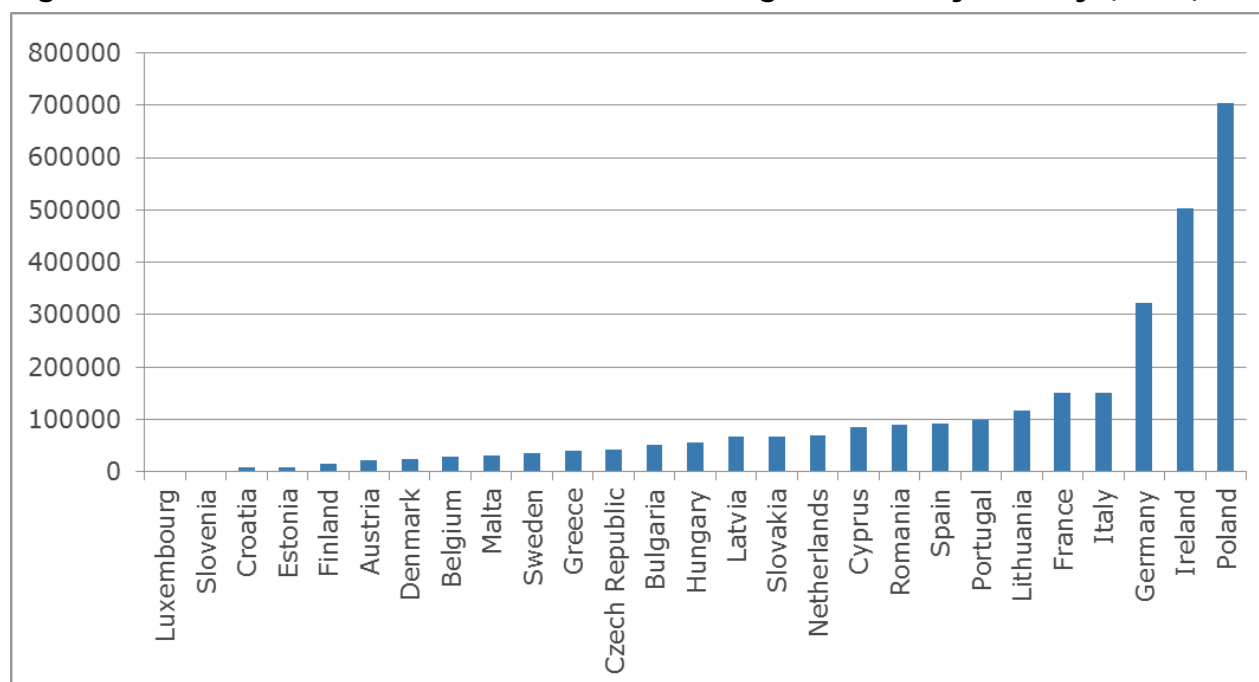
	<b>Eurostat</b>	<b>ONS</b>	<b>UN</b>
1990	N/A	N/A	1 345 000
2014	2 623 367	2 938 000	N/A
2015	2 988 072	3 159 000	2 882 836

**Source:** Eurostat, ONS, United Nations. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

Figure 1 shows the total number of EU-27 nationals living in the UK by member state of origin. By far the most common country of origin for EU-27 nationals living within the UK is Poland, with Polish migrants constituting 703 050 of all EU migrants within the UK. There are also significant numbers of Irish and German citizens, with 503 288 Irish and 322 220 German citizens living within the UK. The fourth and fifth most common countries of origin of EU nationals within the UK are France and Italy, with approximately 150 000 individuals from each country living in the UK; although this is still less than half that of German citizens.

<sup>7</sup> See [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/demo\\_pop\\_esms.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/demo_pop_esms.htm)

<sup>8</sup> See <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/qmis/populationbycountryofbirthandnationalityqmi>

**Figure 1: Total number of EU-27 nationals living in the UK by country (2015)**

**Source:** United Nations data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

### 2.2.2. Breakdown by member state of origin

When disaggregated by country of origin (refer to Appendix A 1, which shows the total stock of EU-27 migrants living in the UK by country of origin for 1990-2015), the data show that the numbers of EU-27 nationals living in the UK has grown since 1990 (the year in which this UN data series begins) for every country of origin with the exception of Ireland. Ireland is the only EU-27 country for which numbers of citizens living in the UK have decreased since 1990. In 1990, the number of Irish citizens living in the UK was 611 877, and Ireland was by the far the most common country of origin amongst EU migrants living in the UK. Germany was the second most common country of origin; although the number of Germans in the UK at that time was approximately one-third of that of Ireland, or 213 058 German citizens. As of 2015 the stock of Irish citizens living in the UK was 503 288, a decrease of 108 589.

However, Ireland is an exception in this case as every other country has witnessed an increase in the number of its citizens emigrating to the UK. In particular, Poland has experienced a dramatic increase in the number of citizens living in the UK over the past two decades. In 1990 the number of Polish citizens in the UK was 71 908, which decreased to 58 696 a decade later in 2000. Since 2000 the UK has seen a significant increase in the number of Polish immigrants entering the country, rising first to 328 865 in 2005 and almost doubling to 625 807 five years later. As mentioned, the number of Polish citizens living in the UK as of 2015 was 703 050.

### 2.2.3. Breakdown by age

Table 2 reports the number of EU nationals living in the UK for the years 2014 and 2015, which has been disaggregated by five year age groups. The general trend shows an increase in the number of EU nationals living in the UK over this period.

**Table 2 : Total number of EU-27 nationals living in the UK by age group, 2009-2013**

<b>GEO/TIME</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Less than 5 years	165 454	185 834
From 5 to 9 years	142 094	169 332
From 10 to 14 years	106 408	128 594
From 15 to 19 years	99 182	123 825
From 20 to 24 years	199 640	242 574
From 25 to 29 years	384 244	425 058
From 30 to 34 years	440 791	484 154
From 35 to 39 years	290 767	351 113
From 40 to 44 years	186 071	226 431
From 45 to 49 years	135 121	158 099
From 50 to 54 years	107 821	121 515
From 55 to 59 years	87 979	89 485
From 60 to 64 years	75 020	63 251
From 65 to 69 years	52 323	59 597
From 70 to 74 years	52 066	60 891
From 75 to 79 years	42 161	45 156
From 80 to 84 years	29 692	25 923
From 85 to 89 years	19 560	17 612
From 90 to 94 years	5 056	6 571
From 95 to 99 years	1 703	2 634
100 years or over	214	423
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 623 367</b>	<b>2 988 072</b>
From 15 to 64 years	2 006 636	2 285 505

**Source:** Eurostat data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

Particularly large increases in population can be observed for EU nationals in their late 20s and in their 30s, as well as for those individuals under the age of 15. For example, between 2009 and 2013 the population of EU nationals living in the UK aged 30-34 rose by 43 363 a rise of approximately 10 %. Interestingly, the largest increase was observed for the number of EU nationals who are dependants, defined here as those under the age of 15, living in the UK, which increased by 69 804 between 2009 and 2013, an increase of 17 %. Overall, young people represent a large proportion of the number of EU nationals living within the UK, with those aged under 25 years representing approximately 28 % of EU-27 nationals living in the UK; those aged 25 to 34 years represented approximately 31 % of all EU-27 nationals living in the UK.

## 2.2.4. Breakdown by gender

**Table 3: Total number of EU-27 citizens living in the UK by gender (working-age population, aged 15-64)**

	<b>Females</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Total 15-64</b>
2014	1 058 305	948 331	2 006 636
2015	1 209 548	1 075 957	2 285 505

**Source:** Eurostat data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

Table 3 presents the total numbers of EU nationals living in the UK in recent years, disaggregated by gender. As expected, the data show that there has been an upward trend in the numbers of both male and female EU nationals living in the UK and Table 3 also shows that more female EU nationals were living in the UK. As of 2015, there were 133 591 more female EU-27 nationals living in the UK than their male counterparts, or 5.84 % more women aged 15 to 64.

## 2.3. Labour force status

### 2.3.1. Working-age population

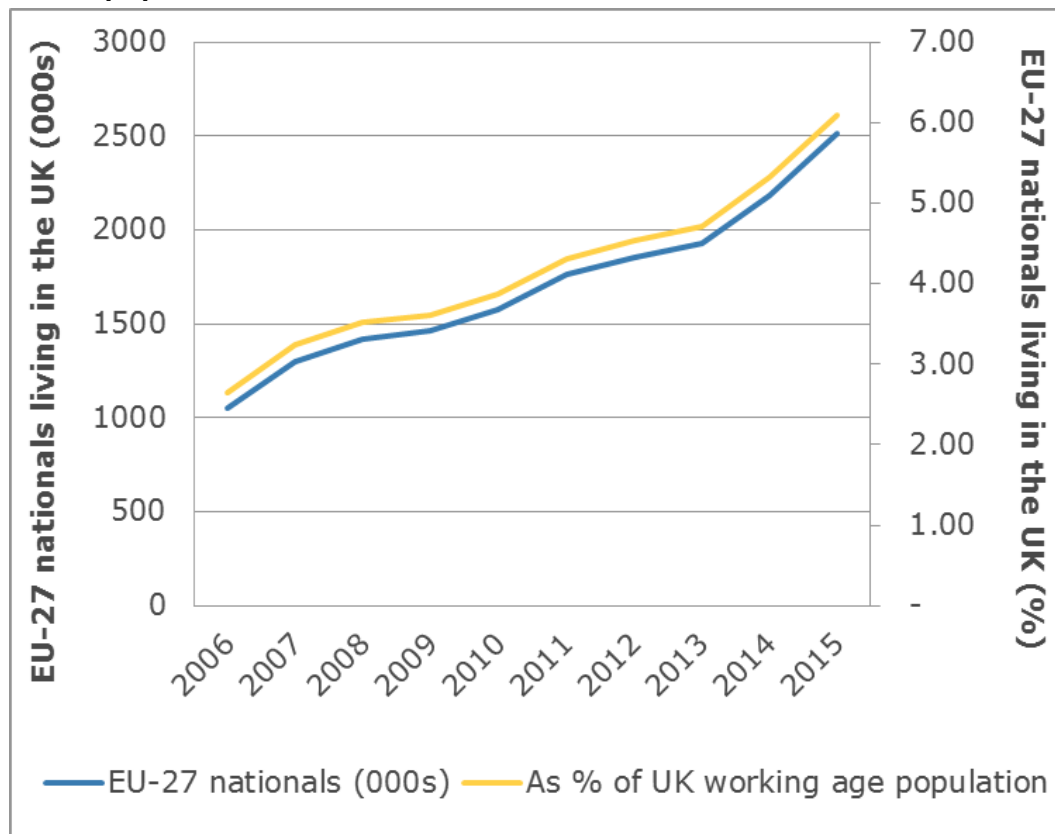
The following graphs provide data regarding the employment status of EU-27 nationals living in the UK, as well as information on the numbers of EU-27 nationals who are of pensionable age and who are dependants.<sup>9</sup>

Figure 2 illustrates the numbers of EU-27 nationals living in the UK who are aged between 15 and 64 for the years 2006 to 2015. This is significant as it represents the working age population and thus those individuals who have the potential to contribute to the UK economy. The apparent trend over the past decade has been that of a steady increase in the working age population, which is unsurprising as this is the same trend for the foreign population within the UK overall. According to the Eurostat data that was analysed, this figure increased by approximately 1.5 million between 2006 and 2015, from 1 051 700 to 2 514 300 i.e. an increase of approximately 139 %. Given that UN data estimated the total EU-27 population within the UK as approximately 2.9 million people, working age people make up a large proportion of this. [Please refer to the corresponding table in the Appendix, which provides exact figures regarding the total number of EU-27 nationals living in the UK over recent years, Table A 1.]

<sup>9</sup> Dependants are defined throughout this briefing note as those individuals under the age of 15 years.



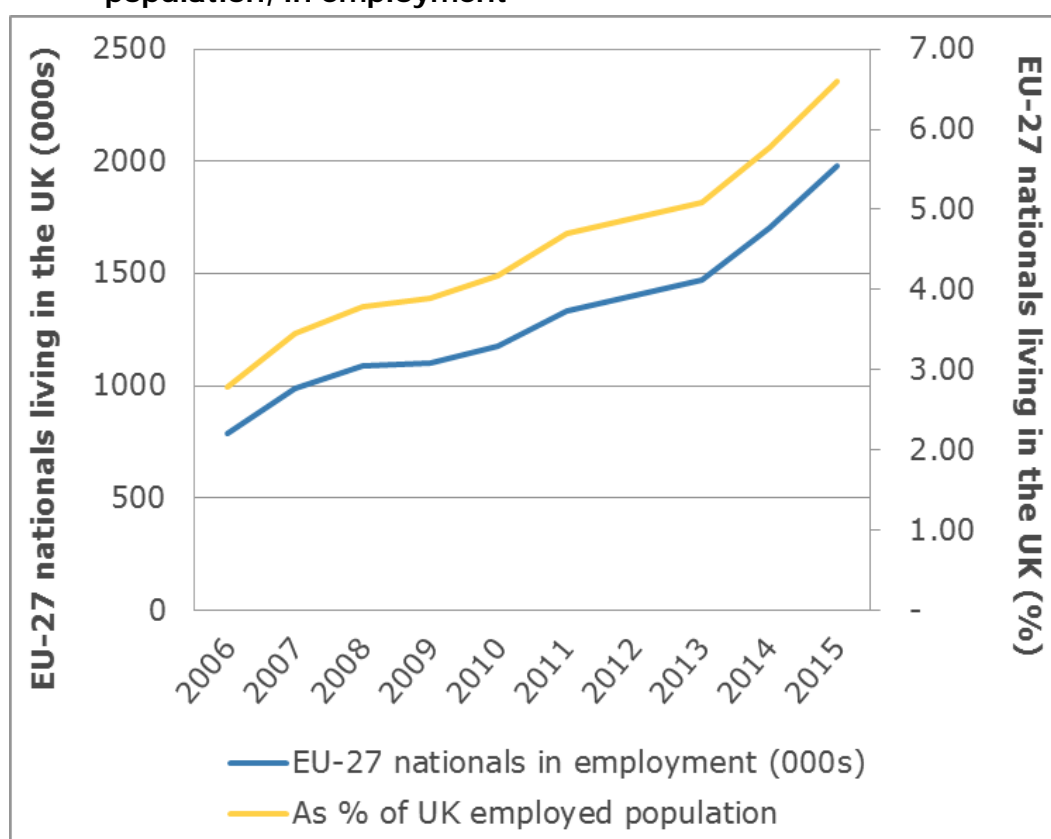
**Figure 2: Total number of EU-27 nationals living in the UK - working age population**



**Source:** Eurostat data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

### 2.3.2. Employment status

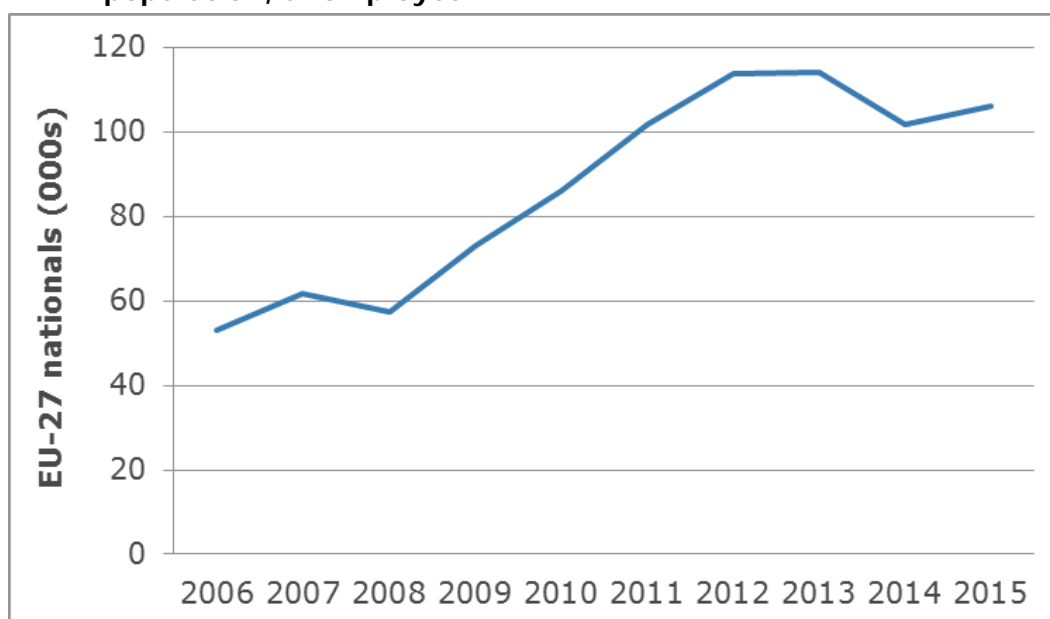
The following graph (Figure 3) presents the number of EU-27 nationals living in the UK in employment for the years 2006 to 2015. Corresponding to the large increase in the working age population of EU nationals living in the UK, there has also been a persistent increase in the numbers of these individuals in employment. In 2015, almost two million EU citizens were living and working in the UK, an increase of 1 190 500 workers since 2006, when the number of those in employment was 790 100. This was an increase of approximately 151 %. However, this is still less than the overall increase in the number of working age people. [Please refer to the corresponding table in the Appendix, Table A 6.]

**Figure 3: Total number of EU-27 nationals living in the UK – working age population, in employment**

**Source:** Eurostat data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

The following table provides information on the total number of EU nationals in the UK who are unemployed and how this has evolved over recent years. Overall, unemployment among EU-27 nationals has risen over time; however, so has the overall population of EU-27 nationals within the UK, so it is unsurprising that one should also see an increase in unemployment figures. The numbers of unemployed EU-27 nationals rose significantly from 2008 until 2012 and may be explained as reflecting a general trend throughout the UK at this time in light of the financial crisis. However, unemployment remained fairly static between 2012 to 2013 with an increase of only 200 individuals registered as unemployed. In fact, unemployment fell in the year following this, from 113 900 in 2013 to 101 600 in 2014, a difference of 12 300. As of 2015, the number of EU-27 nationals resident in the UK who were unemployed was 105 900. Hence, between 2013 and 2015 there has been a decline in the number of EU-27 nationals registered as unemployed, despite the working age population of European migrants increasing during this same period by 586 800 people.

**Figure 4: Total number of EU-27 nationals living in the UK – working age population, unemployed**

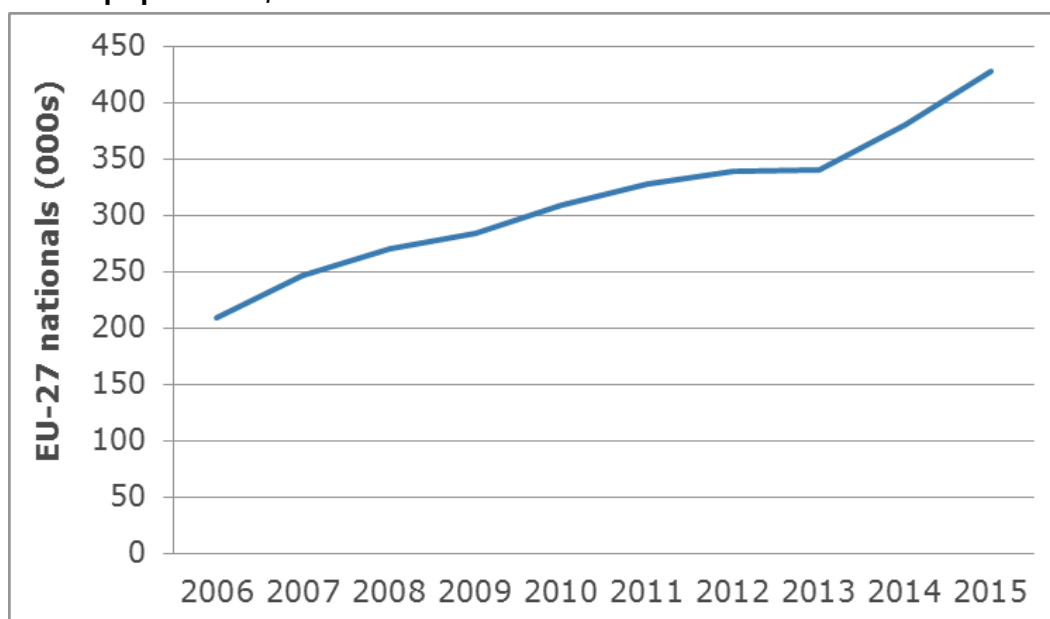


**Source:** Eurostat data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

### 2.3.3. Inactive population

The numbers of EU-27 nationals within the UK who are inactive has risen steadily over recent years. The Eurostat data used to produce Figure 5 defines a person as economically inactive if he or she is not part of the labour force, according to the International Labour organisation definition. As a result the inactive population will include children, students, pensioners and housewives/househusbands i.e. any person who is not working, who is not available to work and who is not looking for work.

**Figure 5: Total number of EU-27 nationals living in the UK – working age population, inactive**



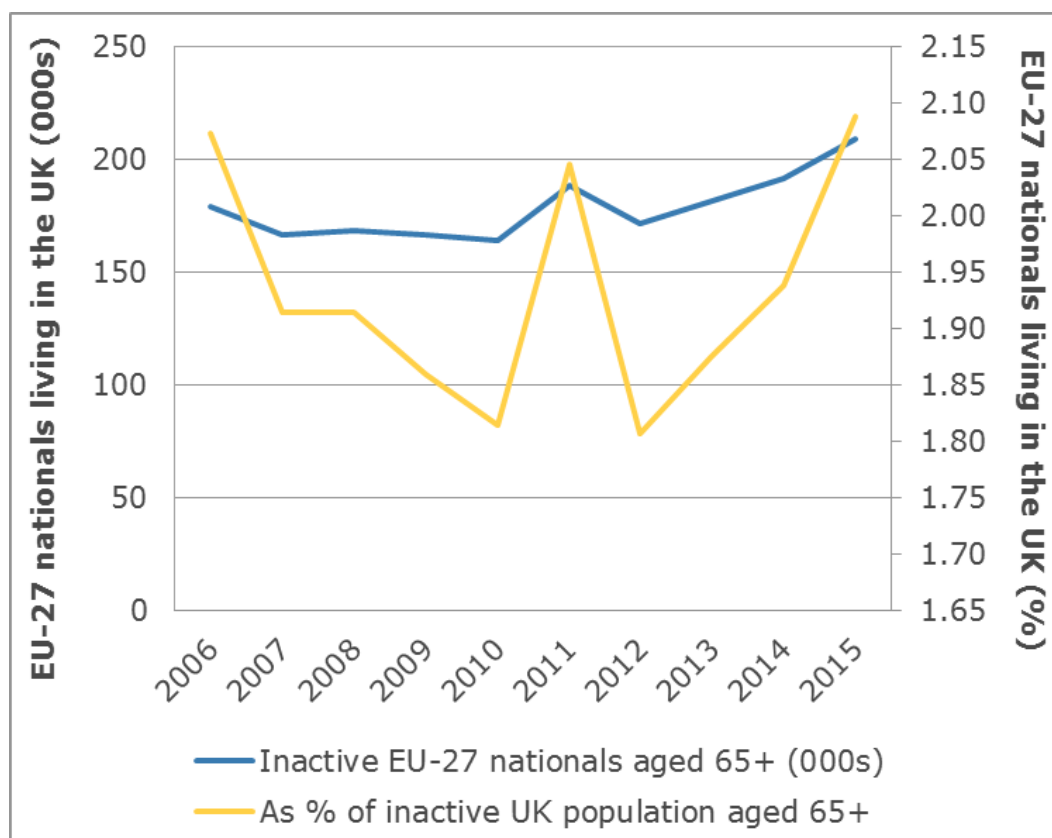
**Source:** Eurostat data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

The above graph displays the numbers of EU-27 nationals of working age who are inactive, and so these data are less likely to contain retired individuals. As of 2015, this figure had approximately doubled during the period for which data are available, from 208 800 in 2006

to 427 800 in 2015. Although for the same time period there has also been an increase in the population of EU-27 nationals in the UK who are of pensionable age, this increase has been much less pronounced. Given the large increase over recent years in the numbers of working age people coming to the UK from the EU-27, those aged over 65 have increased in numbers by only 38 500, from 190 400 in 2006 to 228 900 in 2015 (see Table A 9 in Appendix).

Figure 7 shows the total number of EU-27 nationals living in the UK who are aged over 65 years and who are economically inactive. As noted, the Eurostat data used to derive Figure 7 include pensioners, as well as housewives/househusbands in their definition<sup>10</sup> of economically inactive people. Therefore, by disaggregating EU-27 nationals living in the UK by those aged over 65 years and those who are inactive, this should act as a proxy for EU-27 nationals living in the UK who are pensioners. On the secondary axis in Figure 7 EU-27 nationals aged 65 years and over who are inactive are presented as a percentage of the total UK population aged over 65 years who are inactive. This follows a similar pattern as the line for total number of EU-27 nationals aged 65 years and over who are inactive, as we would expect. Whilst EU-27 nationals living in the UK who are aged 65 years and over and who are inactive represent a small percentage of the total UK population of inactive people aged 65 years and over, this has been growing in recent years.

**Figure 6: Total number of EU-27 nationals living in the UK – aged over 65 years, inactive**

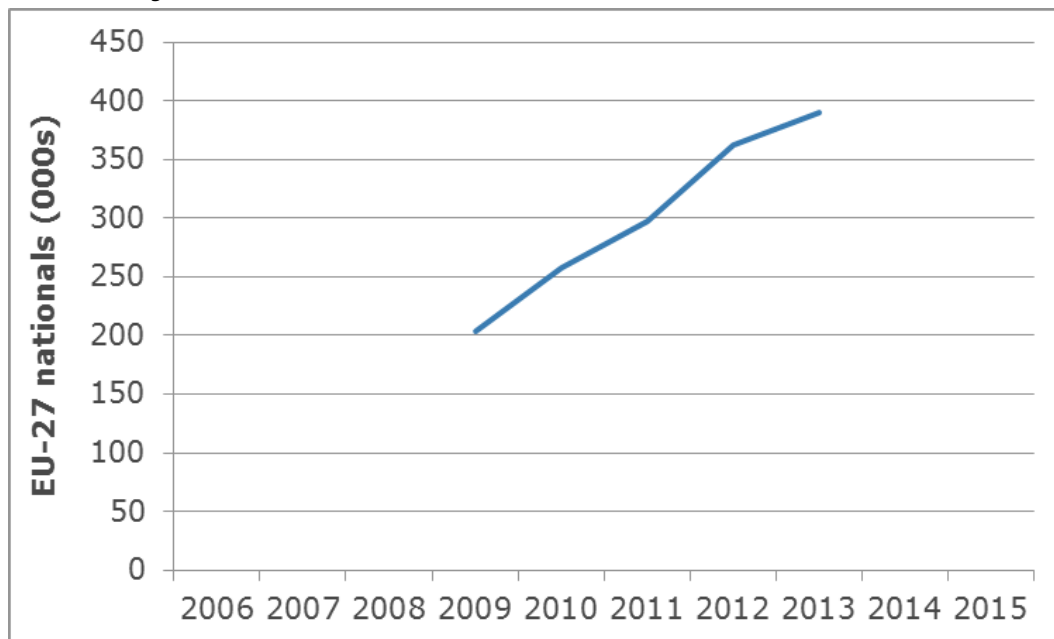


**Source:** Eurostat data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

Dependants are defined as those individuals who are under the age of 15 years. Eurostat data on the number of dependants living in the UK are limited to the years 2009 to 2013. However, the available data suggest that the numbers of dependants are far fewer than the working age population; although they are greater than those aged over 65.

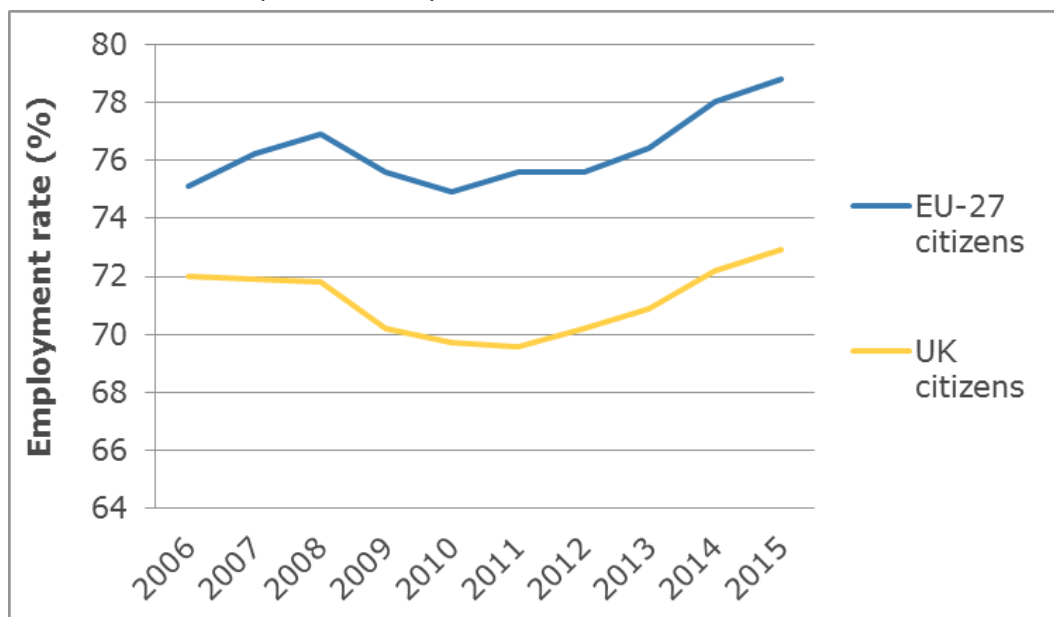
<sup>10</sup> The broad definition also includes children and students, who are supposedly not included in the age group 65+.

**Figure 7: Total number of EU-27 nationals living in the UK - dependants (under 15 years)**



Source: Eurostat data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

**Figure 8: Employment rate for EU-27 nationals living in the UK compared to UK nationals (2006-2015)**



Source: Eurostat data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

Figure 8 presents the employment rate for EU-27 nationals living in the UK compared to the employment rate of the UK nationals. As shown, the employment rate for EU-27 nationals living in the UK is much higher than that of the UK population. However, both EU-27 nationals and UK citizens follow similar patterns in employment. For example, both populations experienced a depression in the employment rate between 2008 and 2012. It is likely that the fall in the employment rate during this period was related to the financial crisis.

**Figure 9: Unemployment rate for EU-27 nationals living in the UK compared to UK population (2006-2015)**

**Source:** Eurostat data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

Figure 9 provides corresponding information regarding the unemployment rate for both the EU-27 migrant population within the UK and the UK citizens population. As expected, given the data regarding employment rates, the unemployment rate of EU-27 nationals in the UK is for the most part lower than that of the UK population.

## 2.4. Type of occupation

Table 4 shows the total numbers of EU-27 nationals living in the UK by occupation in comparison to the UK population. Occupation is defined using the Standard Occupation Classification <sup>11</sup>, as implemented by the ONS.

<sup>11</sup> The ONS Standard Occupational Classification 2010 (SOC2010) classifies jobs in terms of their skill level and skill content. See: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/classificationsandstandards/standardoccupationalclassificationsoc/soc2010>

**Table 4: EU-27 nationals living in the UK and UK nationals by occupation**

	<b>EU-27 nationals living in the UK N</b>	<b>EU-27 national s living in the UK (%)</b>	<b>EU-27 nationals living in the UK (% of the total employed population )</b>	<b>UK citizens N</b>	<b>UK citizen populatio n (%)</b>
1. Managers, directors, senior officials	105 249	8.25	0.4	2 467 423	10.94
2. Professional occupations	191 099	14.98	0.8	3 775 101	16.74
3. Associate professional/technical occupations	132 563	10.39	0.6	2 931 173	12.99
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	95 284	7.47	0.4	2 712 266	12.02
5. Skilled trades occupations	153 101	12.00	0.6	2 680 951	11.88
6. Caring, leisure, other service occupations	106 272	8.33	0.5	2 121 338	9.40
7. Sales and customer service occupations	71 259	5.59	0.3	1 953 302	8.66
8. Process, plant and machine operatives	136 563	10.71	0.6	1 586 294	7.03
9. Elementary occupations	284 261	22.28	1.2	2 330 264	10.33
<b>All categories</b>	<b>1 275 651</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>23 833 763</b>	<b>22 558 112</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source:** ONS data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

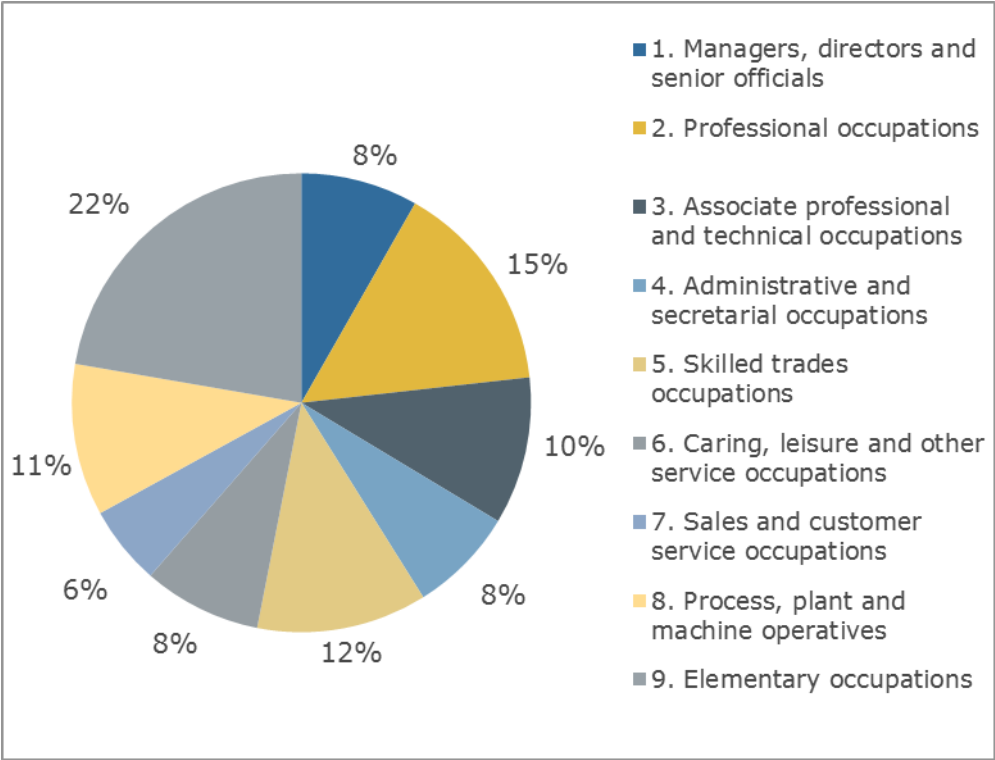
Table 4 suggests that there is a tendency for EU-27 nationals living in the UK to be employed in elementary professions. Whilst approximately 10 % of the UK citizens are employed in elementary occupations, 22 % of EU-27 nationals are employed in this type of work. There are also more EU-27 nationals employed in process, plant and machine operative positions. Overall, EU-27 nationals constitute a very low proportion of the registered working population for each SOC category.

The percentage of both the EU and the UK populations employed in "skilled trades occupations"<sup>12</sup> is approximately the same. For example, 12 % of EU-27 nationals living in the

<sup>12</sup> This group includes: skilled agricultural and related trades, skilled metal, electrical and electronic trades, skilled construction and building trades, textiles, printing and other skilled trades (ONS).

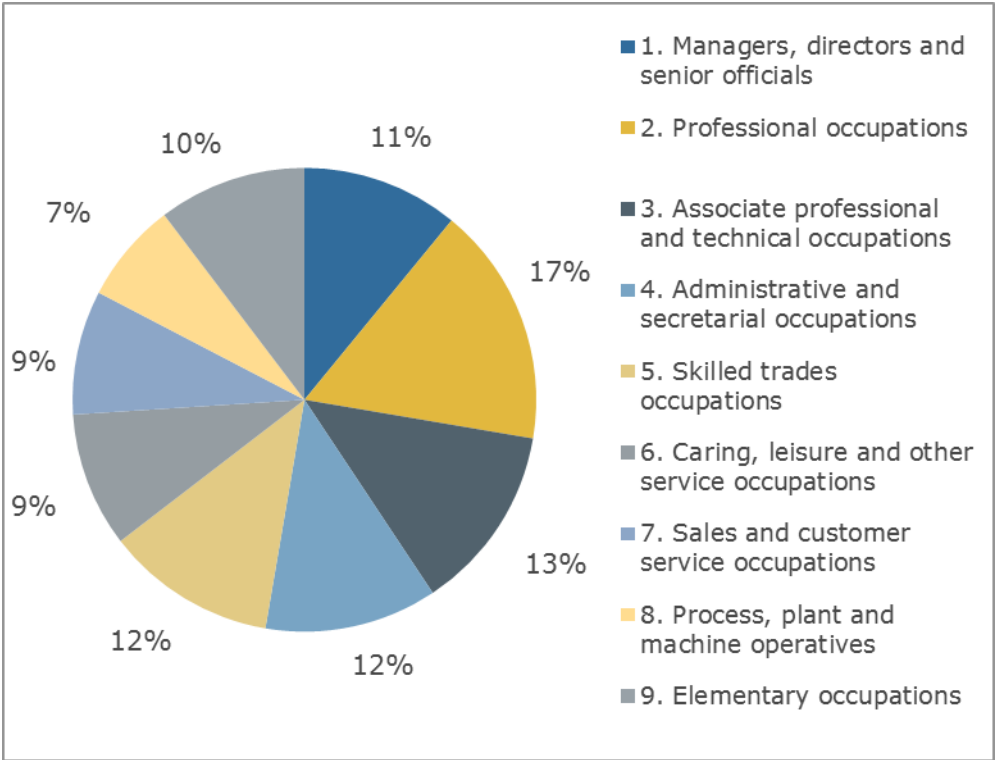
UK are employed in skilled trade occupations whilst only slightly fewer UK citizens are employed in the same occupations at 11.88 %. Skilled trades occupations may include skilled agricultural trades; skilled metal, electrical and electronic trades; skilled construction and building trades; and textiles and printing trades.

**Figure 10: EU-27 nationals living in the UK by occupation**



Source: ONS data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

**Figure 11: UK citizens by occupation**



Source: ONS data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.



## 2.5. UK nationals living in the EU-27

This section complements the preceding section by providing similar information regarding the UK population residing within EU-27 countries. This includes figures to show the total number of UK citizens living within the EU-27, as well as by country of residence. Further information provides an insight into the employment status of UK citizens living abroad. Where data are available, trends over recent years are described. It should further be noted that, due to missing data, aggregates are not available in every instance.

Key statistics for these indicators have been taken from a number of sources, including: United Nations database<sup>13</sup>, specifically the series *Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Destination and Origin*; and the OECD Database on Immigrants in OECD and non-OECD Countries<sup>14</sup>.

### 2.5.1. Background characteristics

**Table 5: Total number of UK citizens living within the EU-27**

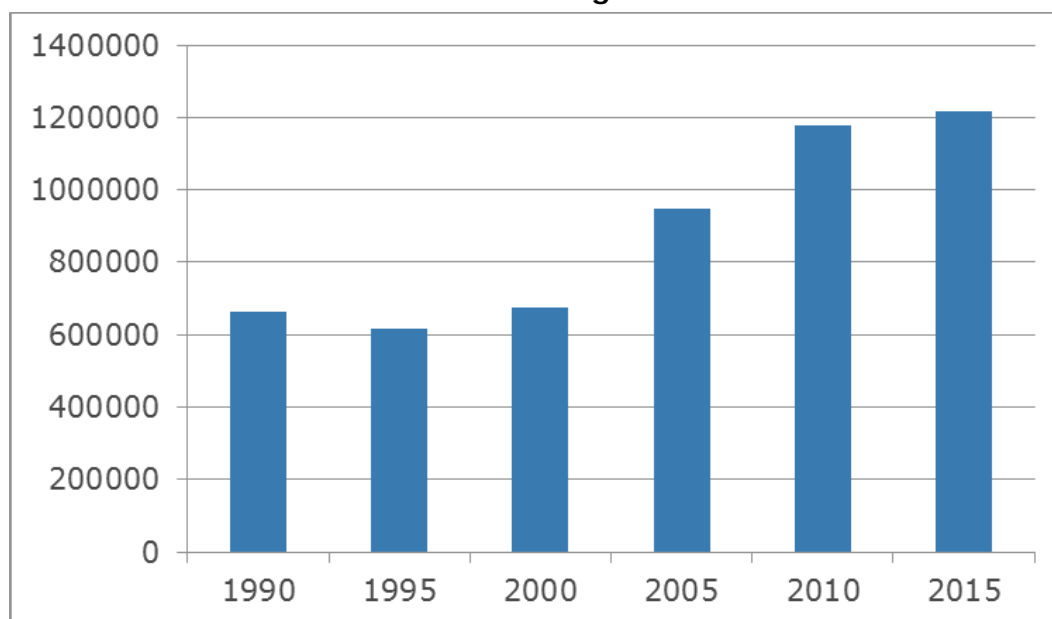
	EU-27
1990	661 505
1995	617 458
2000	674 425
2005	946 853
2010	1 176 154
2015	1 216 041

**Source:** United Nations data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

Table 5 records data provided by the United Nations database and shows that, as of 2015, there were approximately 1.2 million UK citizens living within the EU-27. This figure has almost doubled since 1990, when 661 505 UK citizens lived abroad within EU-27 member states. These numbers are significantly lower when compared to the number of EU-27 nationals living within the UK, which recent data showed to be 2 882 836.

<sup>13</sup> United Nations database [POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2015].

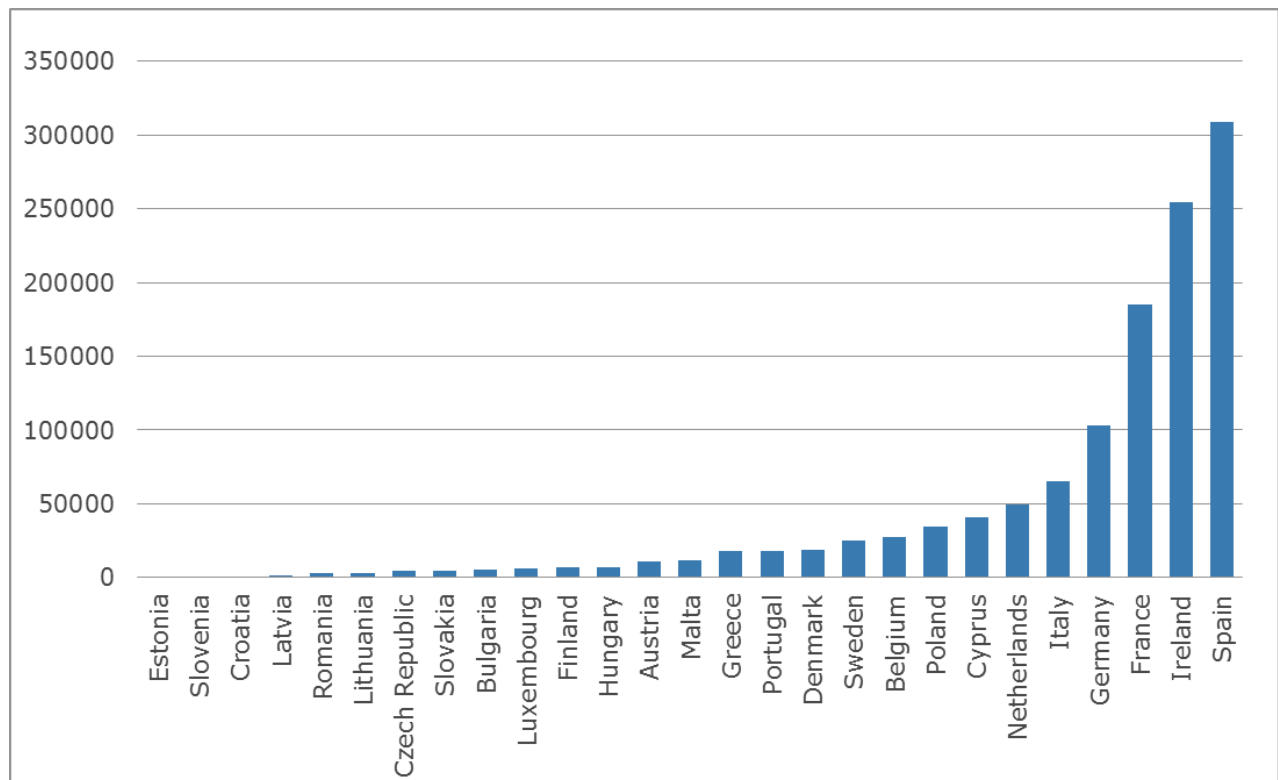
<sup>14</sup> Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Destination and Origin; and the OECD Database on Immigrants in OECD and non-OECD Countries [DIOC].

**Figure 12: Total number of UK citizens living within the EU-27**

**Source:** United Nations data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

#### 2.5.2. Breakdown by country of residence

Figure 13 shows the total number of UK citizens living within the EU-27 disaggregated by country of residence. Spain has the largest population of UK citizens out of all EU-27 countries, with 308 821 UK citizens living in Spain as of 2015. This is significantly greater than the 91 179 Spanish citizens living in the UK for the same year (see Table A 1 in the Appendix). In 2015, Ireland was the second most popular country of residence for UK citizens within Europe, with 254 761 UK citizens living in Ireland. This is approximately half the number of Irish citizens living in the UK (503 288). France and Germany are also home to populations of UK citizens of over 100 000 (185 344 and 103 352 respectively).

**Figure 13: Total number of UK citizens living within the EU-27 by country of residence (2015)**

**Source:** United Nations data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

## 2.6. Labour force status

Table 6 shows the total numbers of UK citizens living in the EU who were in employment for the years 2000/01, 2005/06 and 2010/11 (data were not available on a continuous basis); although a significant amount of data are missing for the years 2005/06. For instances where data are available at all three time intervals, there appears to be a degree of variation in whether employment increased or decreased depending on the country in question. For example, Sweden and France witnessed steady increases in the numbers of UK citizens in employment between 2000 and 2010. The number of UK citizens living and working in Sweden rose by approximately 20 % during this decade, whilst in France this figure was approximately 56 % for the same period. Germany experienced a significant increase in the number of UK citizens working in the country between 2000/01 and 2005/06; however, this fell in the following five years from 61 338 to 53 891 in 2010/11. The employment of UK citizens in Ireland appears to display the most volatility in comparison with other EU countries during the time frame in question. The total number of UK citizens living in Ireland who were in employment jumped from 123 654 in 2000/01 to 140 392 five years later in 2005/06, a difference of 16 738. However, this fell again to 126 726 in 2010/11. This sharp fall in employment may well be explained by the financial crises occurring during this time, which significantly affected the Irish economy.

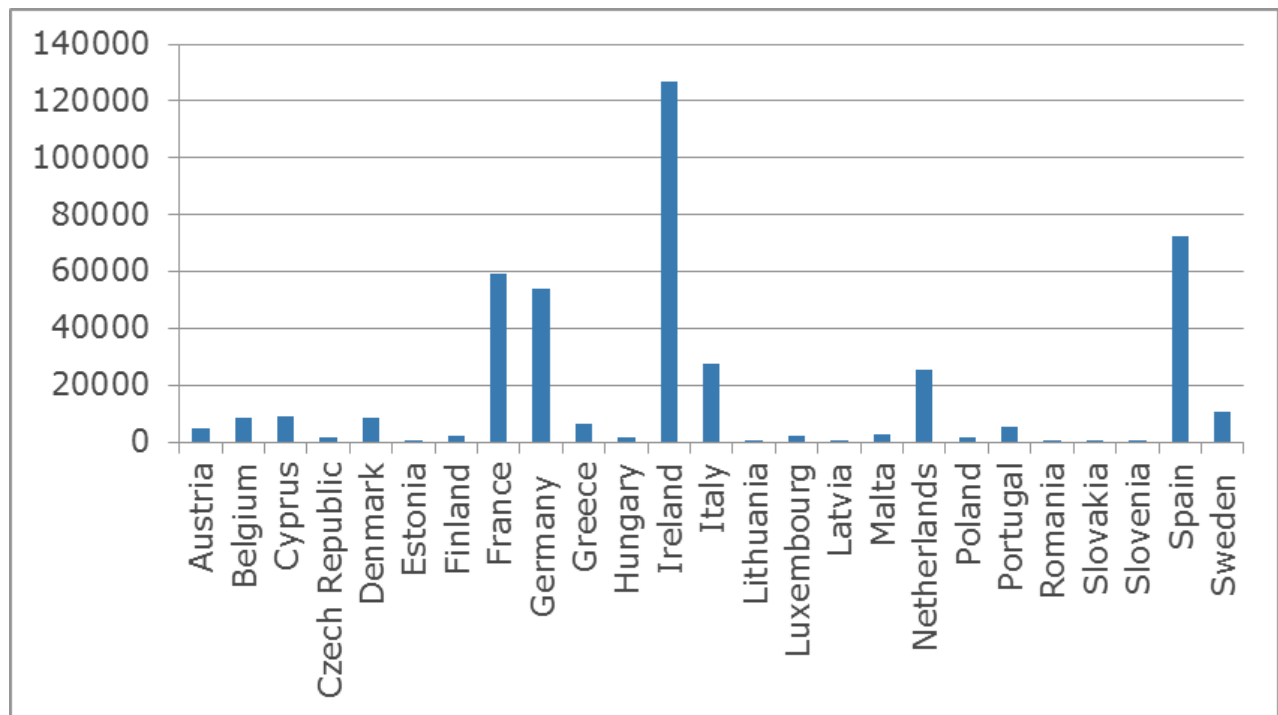
Although data for the years 2005/06 are missing for Spain, the available data shows that employment of UK citizens living in Spain increased significantly during the decade between 2000/01 and 2010/11. This shouldn't be surprising, given the significant increase in the population of UK citizens living in Spain in recent years.

**Table 6: Total number of UK citizens living in the EU-27: In employment (2000/01, 2005/06, 2010/11)**

	2000/01	2005/06	2010/11
Austria	4 052	-	4 806
Belgium	9 729	-	8 538
Bulgaria	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	9 194
Czech Republic	878	-	1 705
Denmark	7 926	8 654	8 351
Estonia	-	-	178
Finland	1 475	1 865	2 145
France	38 058	54 096	59 348
Germany	29 790	61 338	53 891
Greece	4 896	-	6 286
Hungary	635	-	1 563
Ireland	123 654	140 392	126 726
Italy	25 349	-	27 635
Latvia	-	-	72
Lithuania	-	-	80
Luxemburg	2 009	-	1 922
Malta	-	-	2 437
Netherlands	29 657	-	25 391
Poland	813	-	1 390
Portugal	3 787	-	5 052
Romania	-	-	278
Slovakia	46	-	306
Slovenia	-	-	206
Spain	34 900	-	72 430
Sweden	8 675	9 570	10 405

**Source:** OECD data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

**Figure 14: UK citizens living in the EU-27 in employment by country of residence (2010/11)**



**Source:** OECD data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

Figure 15 presents information from Table 6 in graph form for the year 2010/11. Only countries for which data are available have been included, as Data were missing for Bulgaria. Figure 15 emphasises the wide variation in the numbers of UK citizens living and working within the EU-27 depending on their country of residence.

**Table 7: Total number of UK citizens living in the EU-27 by country and by occupation (2010/11)**

	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>99</b>
Austria	-	696	1 216	1 131	529	865	-	232	27	164	-
Belgium	-	2 354	3 208	1 312	995	582	-	272	190	306	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	520	1 921	1 660	1 553	2 047	30	836	534	323	
Czech Republic	-	308	1 005	192	55	54	10	34	8	4	113
Denmark	36	321	2 304	862	549	1 157	41	403	333	753	1 860
Estonia	-	43	84	20	5	8	7	8	1	2	5
Finland	0	133	886	276	93	299	12	153	87	115	119
France	265	11 117	17 355	11 787	3 754	3 930	2 544	5 421	1 922	2 421	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	24	605	2 095	659	773	1 373	106	343	141	247	-
Hungary	1	134	704	241	87	149	20	104	77	93	-
Ireland	506	23 408	28 687	11 985	14 606	20 929	2 585	10 285	7 500	4 841	3 517
Italy	363	1 723	8 074	3 734	3 730	5 128	292	2 483	1 277	3 530	-
Latvia	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	27	-
Lithuania	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxemburg	2	325	1 016	297	165	35	2	16	3	13	64
Malta	-	401	273	468	443	385	-	238	153	127	-
Netherlands	274	2 943	8 570	4 439	1 811	2 357	201	2 407	1 133	1 561	-
Poland	0	209	829	83	37	88	37	31	32	14	40
Portugal	31	811	1 759	786	369	768	92	303	80	200	-

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	99
Romania	-	106	-	-	-	172	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	-	52	127	32	9	18	-	16	9	11	46
Slovenia	4	25	77	31	14	16	4	17	5	11	7
Spain	205	8 040	16 170	10 260	9 255	15 775	1 520	6 425	2 335	4 265	-
Sweden	5	755	3 120	1 825	605	1 275	115	735	555	480	1 160

### ISCO-08 Major Groups

0	Armed Forces Occupations	6	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers
1	Managers	7	Craft and related trade workers
2	Professionals	8	Plant and Machine Operators, and Assemblers
3	Technicians and Associate Professionals	9	Elementary Occupations
4	Clerical Support Workers	99	Unknown
5	Services and Sales Workers.		

**Source:** OECD data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

Table 7 shows the total number of UK citizens living in the EU who are in employment by occupation, which is also disaggregated by country of residence. Occupation is defined using the International Standard Classification of Occupation, ISCO-08, using one-digit occupation codes. It should be noted that this is a different measure for occupation than used earlier in the report, as the OECD use ISCO-08 classifications rather than SOC2010.

The table shows that UK citizens working within the EU tend to be employed in high-skilled occupations such as managerial or professional occupations. This is the case for Ireland, where more UK citizens are either managers or professionals than any other occupation. This is similarly the case for Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain and Sweden. For example, of the 60 516 UK citizens who are employed in France, almost one half are employed as managers or professionals, at 28 472 or 47.05 %. If those working as technicians and associate professionals are included in this calculation, this would constitute 40 259 of UK citizens in employment in France, which equates to 67.00 %.

Despite a tendency for UK citizens to be employed in managerial, professional occupations or as technicians and associate professionals, a significant number of UK citizens in Ireland are employed as services and sales workers. There are 20 929 UK citizens working in this sector in Ireland, which is the third most common occupation following professionals and managers. Similarly, in Spain, there are 15 775 individuals classified as working as services and sales workers.

This data is correct as of 2010/11, as the OECD does not provide more recent information. Furthermore, due to missing data, it was not possible to calculate aggregates for UK citizens living in the EU as a whole.



**Table 8: Total number of UK citizens living in the EU-27: Unemployed (2000/01, 2005/06, 2010/11)**

	2000/01	2005/06	2010/11
Austria	397	-	20
Belgium	931	-	467
Bulgaria	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	1 164
Czech Republic	32	-	62
Denmark	440	312	356
Estonia	-	-	11
Finland	150	209	275
France	4 041	6 895	7 486
Germany	-	2 092	-
Greece	812	-	979
Hungary	31	-	75
Ireland	12 747	13 440	35 346
Italy	3 456	-	2 948
Latvia	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-
Luxemburg	36	-	118
Malta	-	-	199
Netherlands	-	-	1 473
Poland	69	-	71
Portugal	189	-	626
Spain	6 540	-	31 925
Slovakia	-	-	27
Slovenia	-	-	20
Sweden	420	1 515	1 400

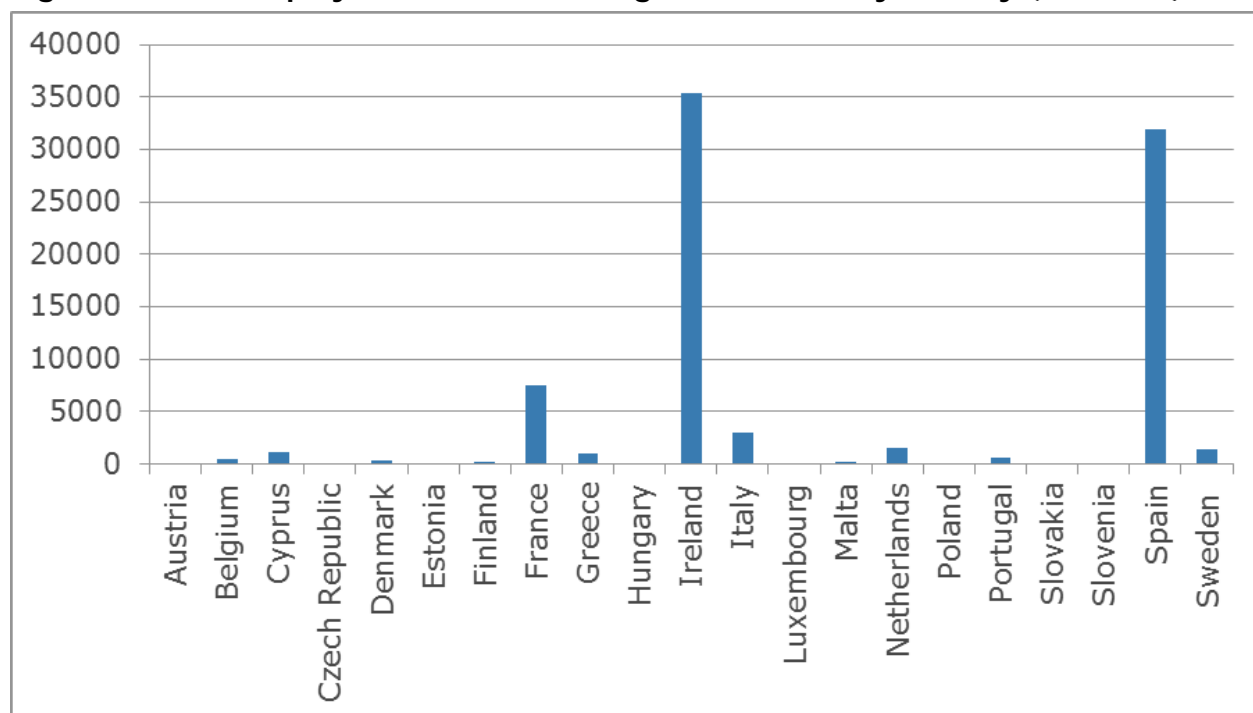
**Source:** OEC data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

Information relating to the unemployment of UK citizens living in the EU-27 is limited by missing data. There appears to be some variation in whether unemployment has increased or decreased between 2000/01 and 2010/11 depending on country of residence. For example, in Spain there was a large increase of approximately 388 % in the number of UK citizens living in Spain who were unemployed during this period. Similarly high increases in the numbers of unemployed UK citizens living within the EU-27 were found in Ireland, where there was an increase of approximately 177 %, and France where the numbers of unemployed UK citizens resident in the country rose by approximately 85 %.

However, elsewhere within the EU-27 the numbers of unemployed UK citizens fell. In Austria the number of UK citizens living in the country who were unemployed fell from 397 in 2000/01

to just 20 as of 2010/11, a fall of approximately 95 %. Similarly the numbers of unemployed UK citizens living in Belgium fell by approximately half from 931 to 467, whilst in Italy there was also a decrease in the number of unemployed UK citizens although the fall in numbers was less dramatic than in Austria and Belgium at approximately 15 %.

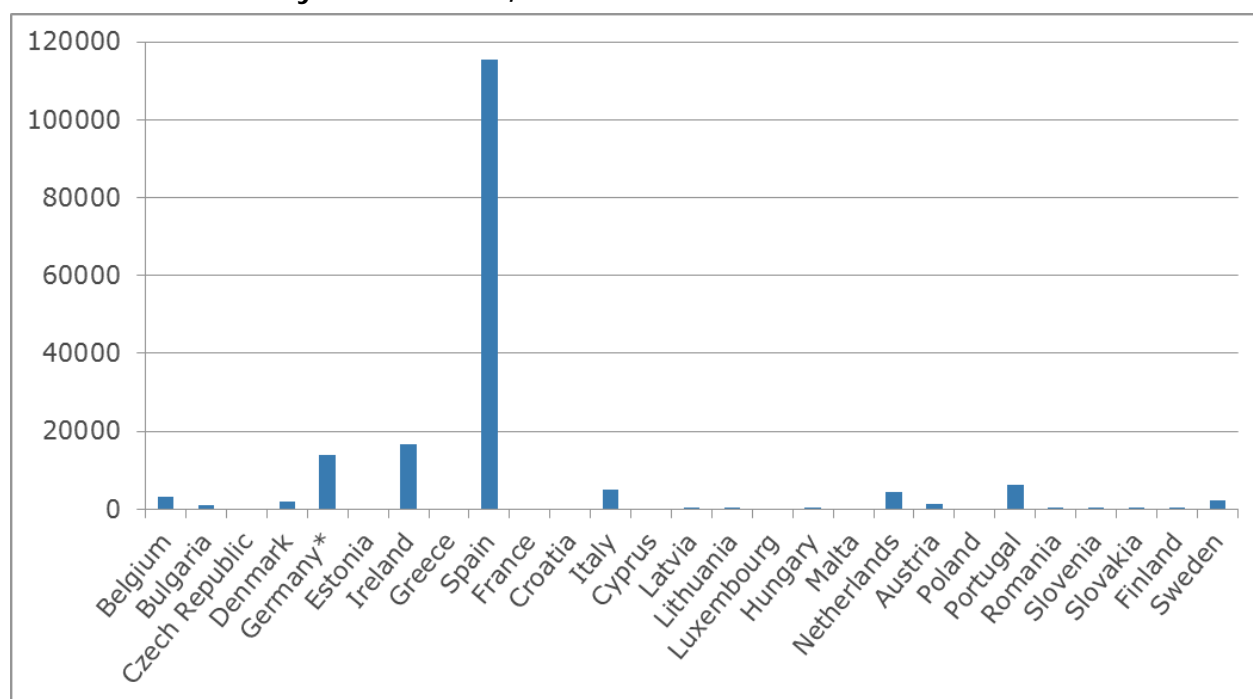
**Figure 15: Unemployed UK citizens living in the EU-27 by country (2010/11)**



**Source:** OECD data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

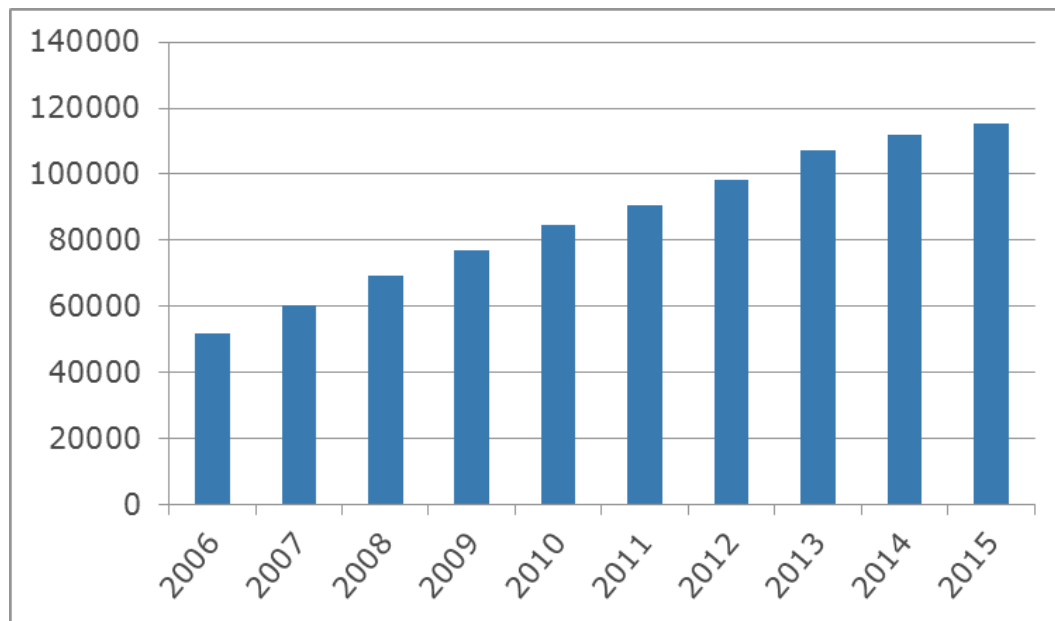
#### 2.6.1. Pensioners and dependants

**Figure 16: Total number of UK citizens (aged 65 and over) living in the EU-27 by country of residence, 2015**



**Source:** Eurostat data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources. \* Germany until 1990 former territory of the FRG.

**Figure 17: Total number of UK citizens (aged 65 and over) living in Spain, 2006-2015**



**Source:** Eurostat data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

Figure 17 gives the total number of UK citizens aged 65 and over living in Spain and how these numbers have evolved over time for the years 2006 to 2015, which is the most recently available data. In the UK, the pensionable age for men is 65 years, and 63 for women. Therefore, the group of people aged 65 and over includes the majority of individuals of pensionable age.

A full table disaggregated by country is available for reference in the Appendix (Table A 3), however, there is much missing data. Here, Spain is used for illustrative purposes as it is one of few countries for which data are available for each year. It also has the benefit of providing a more extreme example of how numbers of UK citizens over 65 years of age have increased significantly within some EU countries. The number of UK citizens over 65 living in Spain rose from 51 972 in 2006 to 115 391 in 2015. Other notable increases in the pensionable UK population can be observed for Ireland and Germany and, to a lesser extent, in Sweden, Austria and Belgium. On the other hand, countries such as Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia all have very small populations (less than 100) of UK citizens over 65 as residents.

Interestingly, the reverse relationship is true for UK citizens who are dependants (aged under 15 years) living in Spain, the numbers of whom have decreased over the same period (for reference please see Table A 4 in the Appendix). Although the numbers of UK citizens aged less than 15 years rose between 2006 and 2008 from 23 625 to 27 203, this subsequently fell year on year to a low of 16 770 in 2015. The number of UK dependants in Germany similarly fell up to 2012. However, numbers of UK citizens aged under 15 are now rising again; although at a slow rate. The Netherlands has experienced fairly constant levels of dependants over the period 2006 to 2015, with numbers remaining relatively static and around 3 500 UK citizens aged less than 15 years. As with numbers of pensionable UK citizens, Eastern European countries such as Latvia, Lithuania, Slovenia and Romania had very low numbers of UK citizens who were dependants residing in their countries.

## 2.7. Impact of the EU-27 population on the UK social security and health care systems

EU-27 nationals located, e.g. workers, retirees, unemployed, inactive individuals, in the UK pay taxes to the UK government and have the same rights as the UK population to benefit from both the welfare and the national health systems<sup>15</sup>. This section estimates the contribution and the government expenditure related to the presence of EU-27 nationals in the UK.

On average, EU-27 nationals were estimated to have paid about EUR 7 819m in taxes in 2011, of which the three largest amounts were paid by workers in professional occupations (EUR 3 225m), managers, directors, and senior officials (EUR 1 867m), and in elementary occupations (EUR 1 150m), as reported in Table 9.

Table 11 reports shows the estimated expenditure on welfare benefits. Since the level of benefits can vary due to specific criteria, two estimates are reported: a minimum level and a maximum level. The expenditure for EU-27 nationals is more than 40 times lower than the expenditure for UK nationals, and it shows very little variation over time. The benefits expenditure for EU-27 nationals constituted between 2.26 and 2.42 % of the total expenditure in 2015, respectively EUR 700k and EUR 612k (see Table 10). However, it should also be noted that the figures include all individuals that were EU-27 nationals when they first entered the UK labour market, and so it might also include EU-nationals who became UK citizens. Thus, the figures provided should be considered as being at the upper end of the actual figures.

EU-27 citizens can also access the national health system. Figure 18 shows the estimated NHS expenditure for EU-27 nationals over the period 2005-2015. Expenditure has increased from EUR 3 194m to EUR 9 887m over the period (an increase of more than 200 %). This figure does not include the amount received by the UK from EU member states for the health expenses of EU-27 pensioners, which in 2014 corresponded to EUR 19m.<sup>16</sup>

Overall, these estimates suggest that EU-27 nationals contribute more to the UK economy than they cost it. However, other factors, such as consumption, taxes paid on consumption, and pressure on the housing market have not been included in these calculations, due to the difficulty in gathering precise data on these matters.

<sup>15</sup> Relevant legislation: REGULATION (EC) No 883/2004 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 29 April 2004 on the coordination of social security systems, Directive 2011/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 on the application of patients' rights in cross-border healthcare, REGULATION (EC) No 987/2009 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 September 2009 laying down the procedure for implementing Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 on the coordination of social security systems.

<sup>16</sup> Figure from the UK Parliament:  
<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld201415/ldhansrd/text/141216w0001.htm>

**Table 9: Estimated taxes paid by EU-27 nationals in the UK, by occupation (2011)**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Number of workers</b>	<b>Amount paid in labour taxes (€)</b>	<b>Percentage of total income taxes receipts 2011 (%)</b>
Managers, directors and senior officials	105 249	1 866 828 327	0.8
Professional occupations	191 099	3 225 006 475	1.3
Associate professional and technical occupations	132 563	930 214 769	0.4
Administrative and secretarial occupations	95 284	455 633 775	0.2
Skilled trades occupations	153 101	872 236 317	0.4
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	106 272	436 401 827	0.2
Sales and customer service occupations	71 259	279 560 397	0.1
Process, plant and machine operatives	136 563	717 368 550	0.3
Elementary occupations	284 261	1 150 171 409	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 275 651</b>	<b>7 819 952 416</b>	<b>242 125 000 000</b>

**Source:** Authors' elaboration on data from Eurostat and ONS. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

**Table 10: Estimates benefit expenditure in 2015**

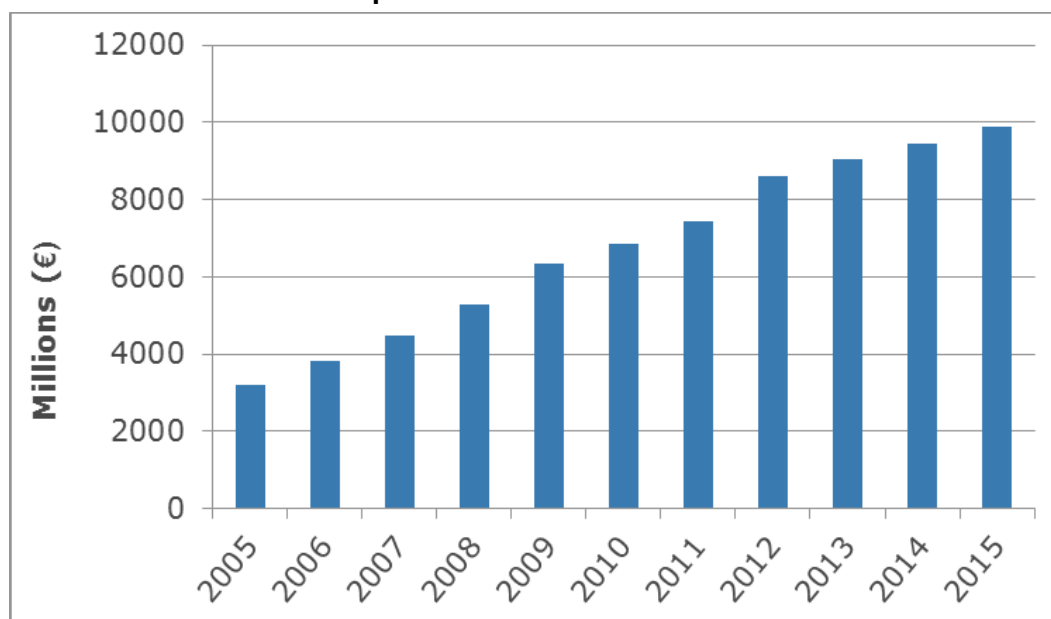
<b>Benefits Expenditure (€)</b>	<b>EU-27</b>	<b>UK</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total maximum	700 238 (2.26 %)	30 277 662 (97.74 %)	30 977 900 (100 %)
Total minimum	612 369 (2.42 %)	24 725 674 (97.58 %)	25 338 043 (100 %)

**Source:** Authors' elaboration on DWP and Eurostat data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

**Table 11: Estimated expenditure for EU nationals by type of benefit**

	<b>JSA</b>	<b>ESA</b>	<b>Lone Parent</b>	<b>Carer</b>	<b>Disabled Minimum</b>	<b>Disabled Maximum</b>	<b>Bereaved Minimum</b>	<b>Bereaved Maximum</b>	<b>Income Support</b>
2010	229 468	187 276	54 808	25 789	6 142	39 375	4 005	13 347	10 031
2011	225 295	195 562	47 069	30 861	7 266	46 576	4 328	14 424	10 777
2012	344 701	212 838	46 581	36 546	8 315	53 305	4 673	15 574	10 989
2013	417 978	225 707	41 780	43 530	10 059	64 483	5 104	17 009	11 635
2014	382 896	237 224	44 483	49 321	9 884	63 360	5 484	18 276	11 929
2015	223 415	259 848	44 718	60 653	13 932	89 310	5 782	19 271	10 989

**Source:** DWP data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

**Figure 18: Estimated NHS expenditure for EU-27 nationals in the UK**

**Source:** Authors' elaboration on Eurostat and ONS data Exchange rate (average 2013): £1=€1.564. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

### EU-27 nationals with entitlements in the UK

Those EU-27 citizens who spent some time working in the UK and then left, might still have entitlements, such as contributions paid into pensions.<sup>17</sup> The estimation of the number of people with entitlements is particularly challenging, since to our knowledge there is currently no data collected on this.

An estimate can be obtained based on the number of registrations for a National Insurance number (NiNo)<sup>18</sup> by EU-27 nationals, and on the number of EU nationals present in the country according to the 2011 Census. The difference between these two figures gives a potential estimate of all those individuals who were registered in the country before 2011, but then left. However, the estimate is complicated by two challenges. Firstly, the data currently available on the NiNo registrations only covers the period after 2002, and therefore it is not possible to take into account previous years. Secondly, the registrations might also include the provisional numbers that in some cases are allocated before the allocation of permanent numbers. While it is not possible to correct the figures for the first issue, it is possible to estimate a upper<sup>19</sup> and a lower<sup>20</sup> estimate in relation to the second problem: the actual figure will be somewhere between the two.

Table 12 reports the number of NiNo registrations for the available period (first column), and the number of EU-27 nationals in the UK according to the 2011 Census (second column). The lower estimate is then 735 614, and the upper is 1 406 036.

<sup>17</sup> Relevant legislation: REGULATION (EC) No 883/2004 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 29 April 2004 on the coordination of social security systems, Directive 2011/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 on the application of patients' rights in cross-border healthcare, REGULATION (EC) No 987/2009 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 September 2009 laying down the procedure for implementing Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 on the coordination of social security systems.

<sup>18</sup> A National Insurance Number (NiNo) is an individual number allocated to each worker to register National Insurance contributions and taxes paid (<https://www.gov.uk/national-insurance/your-national-insurance-number>).

<sup>19</sup> The upper estimate is calculated assuming that all the registrations are genuine, i.e. there are no provisional numbers.

<sup>20</sup> The lower estimate is calculated assuming that a quarter of the registrations are made up of provisional numbers, and that should then be discarded.

**Table 12: EU-27 nationals with entitlements 2011**

NiNo registrations (2002-2011)	Revised NiNo registrations number (2002-2011)	EU-27 workers according to census 2011	Estimates of EU-27 nationals not living in the UK anymore with entitlement
2 681 687	2 011 265	1 275 651	735 614
2 681 687		1 275 651	1 406 036

**Source:** Authors' own elaboration on ONS data (Census) and DWP NiNo registrations. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

## 2.8. Impact of the UK population on EU-27 social security and health care systems

As with EU-27 nationals in the UK, UK nationals living in any EU Member State have free access to both welfare and national health systems.<sup>21</sup> Therefore, similar estimates for the impact of the UK population on EU member states are obtained. Table 13 reports the total estimated expenditure for UK nationals in Europe for the years 2005, 2010, and 2015. The expenditure has increased by around 88 %, from EUR 1 167m to EUR 2 201m over the last ten years. However, this figure does not take into account the amount paid by the UK to cover health expenses for UK pensioners living abroad, which was calculated to sum to EUR 719 809 196 in 2014<sup>22</sup>.

However, the estimation of the benefits expenditure and the tax contribution is a particularly complicated challenge, due to the lack of aggregated data on foreign claimants in the EU. A possible option could be to use the OECD dataset on benefits and wages,<sup>23</sup> and to use national averages on the working age figures for UK nationals living in Europe. Nevertheless, these estimates could only give approximated figures, based on some assumptions on the number of UK benefits claimants in Europe.

**Table 13: Total health expenditure for UK nationals in EU-27 States**

Year	Total (€)
2005	1 167 919 444
2010	1 689 824 631
2015	2 201 277 244

**Source:** Authors' elaboration on OECD and UN data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

<sup>21</sup> Relevant legislation: REGULATION (EC) No 883/2004 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 29 April 2004 on the coordination of social security systems, Directive 2011/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 on the application of patients' rights in cross-border healthcare, REGULATION (EC) No 987/2009 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 September 2009 laying down the procedure for implementing Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 on the coordination of social security systems.

<sup>22</sup> Figure from the UK Parliament:

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld201415/ldhansrd/text/141216w0001.htm>

<sup>23</sup> <http://www.oecd.org/els/soc/benefitsandwagestax-benefitcalculator.htm>

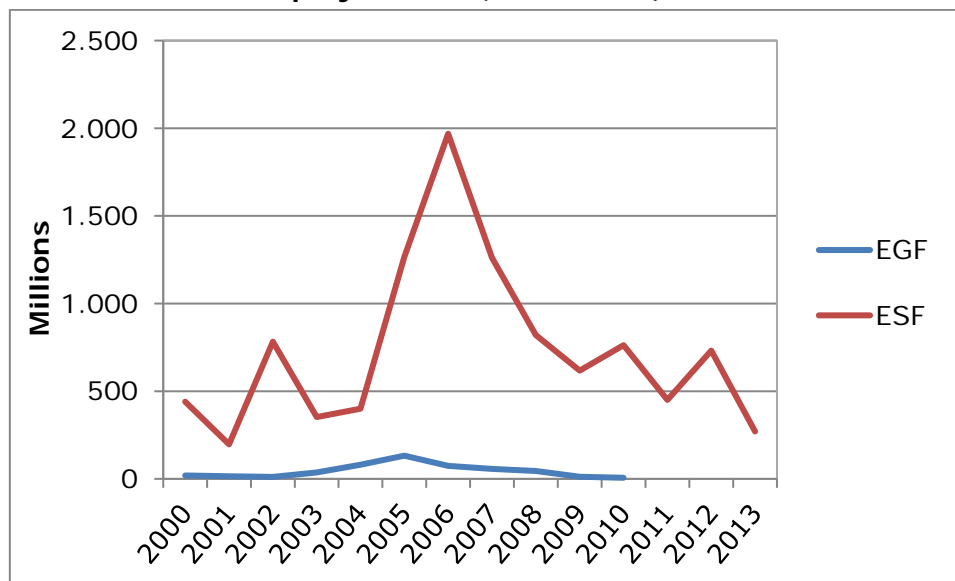


### 3. UK TAKE UP OF EU FUNDS

The UK is also a beneficiary of the EU funds in the area of employment and social affairs, for which it has received funds during the programming periods 2000-2006 and 2007-2013, and for which it has also been allocated funds for the programming period 2014-2020.

Two main relevant funds were available before 2013: the European Global Adjustment Fund (EGF), and the European Social Fund (ESF). Overall, the UK used EUR 5 776m during the period 2000-2006, and EUR 5 034m during 2007-2013 (see Table 14). Figure 19 shows the level of funding received over the two previous programming periods, separated by fund: overall, the funds obtained were at their maximum level over the years 2005-2007, and then drastically decreased.

**Figure 19: EU funds take-up by the UK (2000-2013)**



Source: EU Commission data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

**Table 14: EU funds 2000-2013**

	EGF	ESF	Total
2000-2006	369 146 426 (3 %)	5 407 179 931 (46 %)	5 776 326 357 (100 %)
2007-2013	122 047 131 (1 %)	4 912 767 657 (47 %)	5 034 814 788 (100 %)

Source: EU Commission data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

EU funds have also been allocated (prior to the decision of the UK to leave the EU) to the UK for the programming period 2014-2020. The funds defined by the EU for this period are: the European Social Fund (ESF), the European Union Programme for Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI), and the European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD). As reported in Table 15, the UK should receive EUR 9 140m. The highest amount is under the ESF framework.

**Table 15: EU Funds 2014-2020**

<b>Fund</b>	<b>Total (€)</b>
EaSI	6 300 000
ESF	9 133 130 297
FEAD	400 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 139 830 297</b>

**Source:** EU Commission data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

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**Table A 1: Total number of EU-27 nationals living in the UK by country of origin**

	<b>1990</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2015</b>
Austria	20 222	19 373	18 851	18 336	19 315	21 698
Belgium	16 085	18 359	20 943	22 525	25 941	29 142
Bulgaria	1 670	3 395	5 178	24 672	46 176	51 875
Croatia	1 897	4 290	6 757	7 108	8 038	9 029
Cyprus	76 295	75 065	75 098	72 352	75 498	84 815
Czech Republic	8 523	10 086	11 819	23 471	37 035	41 605
Denmark	13 911	15 833	18 023	19 339	22 230	24 972
Estonia	545	1 233	1 943	4 937	8 333	9 361
Finland	5 179	7 993	10 943	11 384	12 752	14 325
France	52 367	71 537	91 911	108 252	133 406	149 872
Germany	213 058	233 229	257 322	261 429	286 819	322 220
Greece	14 266	23 935	34 008	33 317	35 339	39 700
Hungary	12 192	12 352	12 721	30 132	49 996	56 166
Ireland	611 877	559 011	515 544	462 925	447 993	503 288
Italy	88 822	95 453	103 689	114 731	135 115	151 790
Latvia	1 160	2 623	4 132	30 230	58 790	66 046
Lithuania	1 182	2 675	4 214	52 001	104 022	116 861
Luxembourg	691	926	1 177	1 460	1 862	2 092
Malta	30 631	29 655	29 178	27 600	28 270	31 758
Netherlands	28 913	33 722	39 100	48 075	60 965	68 489
Poland	71 908	64 757	58 696	328 865	625 807	703 050
Portugal	19 323	27 105	35 344	59 305	88 094	98 967
Romania	3 873	5 579	7 379	41 778	79 580	89 402
Slovakia	1 431	3 236	5 097	31 435	60 334	67 781
Slovenia	334	756	1 192	1 555	2 046	2 298
Spain	37 827	44 874	52 676	64 301	81 162	91 179
Sweden	10 818	16 159	21 773	25 452	31 204	35 055
<b>EU total</b>	<b>1 345 000</b>	<b>1 383 211</b>	<b>1 444 708</b>	<b>1 926 967</b>	<b>2 566 122</b>	<b>2 882 8363</b>

**Source:** United Nations data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

**Table A 2: Total number of UK citizens living within the EU-27 by country of residence**

	<b>1990</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2015</b>
Austria	6 067	6 845	7 622	8 519	9 416	11 013
Belgium	21 480	24 013	25 850	24 478	24 915	27 335
Bulgaria	59	692	1 324	2 165	2 914	5 329
Croatia	182	186	171	419	666	670
Cyprus	9 055	12 804	16 552	24 227	38 844	40 547
Czech Republic	351	526	701	2 383	3 869	4 795
Denmark	9 126	11 553	14 074	15 496	17 012	18 556
Estonia	31	48	64	295	524	487
Finland	1 738	2 018	2 297	3 528	4 759	6 898
France	102 335	105 643	108 951	143 491	171 346	185 344
Germany	103 961	107 736	111 510	105 710	99 909	103 352
Greece	34 223	23 503	13 169	15 618	18 067	17 679
Hungary	521	2 091	3 661	4 522	5 383	6 980
Ireland	184 671	124 169	131 924	207 764	249 392	254 761
Italy	59 492	45 568	31 644	48 310	64 975	64 986
Latvia	117	167	218	803	1 369	1 148
Lithuania	281	315	246	2 224	3 901	3 301
Luxembourg	2 355	3 041	3 760	4 047	4 329	6 559
Malta	5 333	6 258	7 313	8 005	9 684	12 046
Netherlands	36 211	39 070	43 294	47 459	47 297	49 549
Poland	3 732	3 192	2 731	18 982	35 829	34 545
Portugal	6 866	8 269	10 009	14 299	16 215	17 798
Romania	273	354	416	701	951	3 124
Slovakia	34	1 426	3 211	3 601	4 037	4 890
Slovenia	75	106	139	201	568	578
Spain	61 463	74 249	118 972	222 431	319 144	308 821
Sweden	11 473	13 616	14 602	17 175	20 839	24 950
<b>Total</b>	<b>661 505</b>	<b>617 458</b>	<b>674 425</b>	<b>946 853</b>	<b>1 176 154</b>	<b>1 216 041</b>

**Source:** United Nations data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

**Table A 3: Total number of UK citizens living in the EU-27 of pensionable age by country, 2006-2015**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Belgium	:	:	2 155	2 238	2 318	2 434	2 570	2 761	2 926	3 064
Bulgaria	:	:	220	277	357	442	513	744	943	1 112
Czech Republic	:	91	281	163	180	201	253	307	357	:
Denmark	:	1 023	1 126	1 213	1 321	1 425	1 547	1 695	1 841	1 988
Germany (until 1990 former territory of the FRG)	8 586	11 350	12 048	12 695	13 280	:	10 822	11 868	12 931	13 845
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	16	24	:
Ireland	11 287	11 023	11 318	12 839	14 265	14 521	14 758	15 233	15 903	16 539
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	51 972	60 441	69 263	77 000	84 478	90 583	98 386	107 174	112 004	115 391
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	:	2 255	2 446	2 520	3 097	3 518	4 570	4 943
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	14	18	:	:	:	:	21	19	20	23
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	22	28
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	143	179	212	254	274	197	241	275	302
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	:	2 306	2 447	2 623	2 804	3 005	3 256	3 576	3 920	4 244
Austria	653	691	731	789	827	:	933	1 021	:	1 161
Poland	:	135	141	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Portugal	:	:	:	3 525	4 036	4 533	5 075	5 348	5 822	6 270
Romania	:	20	24	28	:	:	35	83	104	200
Slovenia	:	16	25	35	36	48	57	66	76	85
Slovakia	:	19	26	38	52	58	74	88	82	100
Finland	:	133	143	160	181	205	223	253	274	302
Sweden	:	1 102	1 211	1 313	1 457	1 544	1 678	1 868	1 994	2 139

**Source:** Eurostat data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

**Table A 4: Total number of UK citizens living in the EU-27 who are dependants (under 15 years of age) by country, 2006-2015**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Belgium	:	:	:	3 829	3 665	3 544	3 511	3 415	3 320	3 123
Bulgaria	:	:	131	132	137	141	128	160	156	144
Czech Republic	:	164	:	217	187	186	221	248	266	:
Denmark	:	1 196	:	1 122	1 104	1 151	1 137	1 173	1 162	1 135
Germany (until 1990 former territory of the FRG)	6 051	6 258	:	5 759	5 691	:	4 780	4 890	5 046	5 068
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	27	24	:
Ireland	17 317	15 865	16 230	13 725	11 255	11 269	11 257	11 399	11 636	11 842
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	23 625	25 815	27 203	26 600	24 675	22 138	19 989	19 177	18 053	16 770
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	:	1 699	1 709	1 665	1 509	1 556	1 709	1 556
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	45	49	:	:	:	:	30	29	26	88
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	16
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	245	242	254	264	266	222	238	254	249
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	:	3 590	:	3 567	3 631	3 512	3 414	3 405	3 387	3 523
Austria	728	804	823	871	938	:	1 025	1 063	:	1 106



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Poland	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	1 025	1 035	1 000	1 053	948	912	865
Romania	:	37	:	33	:	:	39	69	74	60
Slovenia	:	12	:	26	27	29	38	37	32	36
Slovakia	:	68	:	92	96	100	285	279	254	250
Finland	:	130	:	151	150	136	141	159	167	178
Sweden	:	937	:	1 035	1 101	1 078	1 179	1 201	1 147	1 159

**Source:** Eurostat data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

#### 4.1. Employment

**Table A 5: Total number of EU-27 nationals living in the UK (working age population)**

	EU-27 nationals	EU-27 nationals (%)
2006	1 056 100	2.65
2007	1 302 500	3.24
2008	1 420 900	3.52
2009	1 462 900	3.60
2010	1 578 100	3.86
2011	1 768 800	4.31
2012	1 862 300	4.53
2013	1 930 600	4.70
2014	2 193 200	5.32
2015	2 516 200	6.09

Source: Eurostat data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

**Table A 6: Total number of EU-27 nationals living in the UK (working age population who are employed)**

	EU-27 nationals	EU-27 nationals (%)
2006	790 100	2.78
2007	989 800	3.46
2008	1 090 700	3.78
2009	1 103 600	3.90
2010	1 179 200	4.17
2011	1 335 200	4.70
2012	1 404 400	4.90
2013	1 473 200	5.09
2014	1 704 600	5.77
2015	1 980 600	6.60

Source: Eurostat data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

**Table A 7: Total number of EU-27 nationals living in the UK (working age population who are unemployed)**

	<b>EU-27 nationals</b>
2006	52 900
2007	61 800
2008	57 500
2009	72 900
2010	85 900
2011	101 700
2012	113 700
2013	113 900
2014	101 600
2015	105 900

**Source:** Eurostat data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

**Table A 8: Total number of EU-27 nationals living in the UK (working age population who are inactive)**

	<b>EU-27 nationals</b>
2006	208 800
2007	246 700
2008	270 000
2009	283 500
2010	308 800
2011	328 200
2012	338 500
2013	340 500
2014	380 300
2015	427 800

**Source:** Eurostat data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

**Table A 9: Total number of EU-27 nationals living in the UK (over 65s; over 65s who are inactive)**

	<b>EU-27 nationals 65+</b>	<b>EU-27 nationals Inactive, 65+</b>	<b>EU-27 nationals Inactive, 65+ (%)</b>
2006	190 400	178 800	2.07
2007	176 300	166 600	1.91
2008	180 800	168 500	1.91
2009	182 300	166 100	1.86
2010	175 600	163 900	1.81
2011	201 500	188 400	2.05
2012	186 800	171 400	1.81
2013	199 800	181 600	1.87
2014	206 800	191 300	1.94
2015	228 900	209 100	2.09

**Source:** Eurostat data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

**Table A 10: Dependants**

	<b>EU-27 nationals</b>
<b>2014</b>	413 956
<b>2015</b>	483 760

**Source:** Eurostat data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

**Table A 11: Total estimated expenditure on benefits in the UK**

	<b>EU-27</b>		<b>UK</b>	
<b>Year</b>	<b>Total minimum</b>	<b>Total maximum</b>	<b>Total minimum</b>	<b>Total maximum</b>
2010	517 517	560 092	30 541 228	34 575 004
2011	540 787	592 055	30 571 512	34 951 153
2012	681 404	738 705	30 622 784	35 058 486
2013	765 020	832 159	28 909 608	33 574 420
2014	790 035	860 668	28 115 632	33 084 783
2015	612 369	700 238	24 725 674	30 277 662

**Source:** Authors' own elaboration on DWP data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

**Table A 12: Benefits claims by EU-27 and UK nationals in the UK**

<b>World Area</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>JSA</b>	<b>ESA</b>	<b>Lone Parent</b>	<b>Carer</b>	<b>Disabled</b>	<b>Bereaved</b>	<b>Income Support</b>
EU-27	2010	92.09	39.05	31.87	9.33	5.17	3.51	1.48	1.71
	2011	93.37	38.34	33.28	8.01	6.18	4.15	1.59	1.83
	2012	118.48	58.66	36.22	7.93	7.32	4.74	1.72	1.87
	2013	134.98	71.13	38.41	7.11	8.72	5.74	1.88	1.98
	2014	132.64	65.16	40.37	7.57	9.88	5.64	2.02	2.03
	2015	113.96	38.02	44.22	7.61	12.15	7.95	2.13	1.87
UK	2010	5560.72	1413.26	2489.56	632.02	392.71	370.77	81.84	180.57
	2011	5394.31	1317.01	2448.24	559.88	416.92	392.22	79.24	180.82
	2012	5474.79	1441.34	2419.96	533.39	439.68	405.26	76.45	158.71
	2013	5277.63	1355.73	2334.23	463.61	471.82	436.56	74.10	141.58
	2014	4914.16	1011.64	2316.52	441.95	499.22	443.70	71.87	129.26
	2015	4758.30	692.34	2383.35	412.61	546.66	545.63	69.75	107.96

**Source:** DWP data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

**Table A 13: Estimated expenditure by benefit type in the UK**

World Area	Year	JSA	ESA	Lone Parent	Carer	Disabled Minimum	Disabled Maximum	Bereaved Minimum	Bereaved Maximum	Income Support
EU-27	2010	148 437	121 144	35 454	16 682	3 973	25 471	2591	8 634	6 489
	2011	145 738	126 504	30 448	19 963	4 700	30 129	2799	9 330	6 971
	2012	222 978	137 679	30 132	23 641	5 379	34 482	3023	10 075	7 108
	2013	270 379	146 004	27 027	28 159	6 507	41 713	3301	11 003	7 526
	2014	247 686	153 454	28 775	31 904	6 394	40 986	3547	11 822	7 716
	2015	144 522	168 089	28 927	39 235	9 012	57 773	3740	12 466	7 108
UK	2010	5 372 084	9 463 316	2 402 435	1 268 136	420 304	2 694 379	143 720	478 996	686 371
	2011	5 006 219	9 306 250	2 128 197	1 346 302	444 619	2 850 256	139 146	463 751	687 352
	2012	5 478 822	9 198 752	2 027 526	1 419 818	459 397	2 944 988	134 246	447 422	603 307
	2013	5 153 401	8 872 875	1 762 274	1 523 601	494 884	3 172 482	130 123	433 678	538 174
	2014	3 845 446	8 805 556	1 679 940	1 612 081	502 978	3 224 368	126 207	420 626	491 343
	2015	2 631 723	9 059 590	1 568 413	1 765 274	618 526	3 965 093	122 484	408 219	410 378

**Source:** Authors' own elaboration on DWP data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

**Table A 14: Estimated NHS expenditure for EU-27 nationals in the UK**

Year	Estimated NHS expenditure for EU-27 (€)
2005	3 194 509 188
2006	3 816 214 052
2007	4 466 039 686
2008	5 285 970 465
2009	6 349 753 517
2010	6 865 428 490
2011	7 421 376 088
2012	8 615 004 873
2013	9 029 719 417
2014	9 454 035 970
2015	9 887 956 134

**Source:** Authors' elaboration on Eurostat and ONS data Exchange rate (average 2013): £1=€1.564. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.



**Table A 15: Expenditure on health for UK nationals in EU**

Country	Number of UK nationals in EU-27	Expenditure per capita	Expenditure for UK nationals in EU-27
		€	€
<b>2005</b>			
Austria	8 519	2 703	18 497 528
Belgium	24 478	2 306	45 333 916
Czech Republic	2 383	1 295	2 479 628
Denmark	15 496	2 886	35 928 764
Estonia	295	565	133 822
Finland	3 528	1 983	5 619 148
France	143 491	2 527	291 228 704
Germany	105 710	2 617	222 197 536
Greece	15 618	1 601	20 083 656
Hungary	4 522	1 135	4 121 410
Ireland	207 764	2 116	353 182 144
Italy	48 310	2 098	81 416 472
Luxembourg	4 047	4 186	13 607 853
Netherlands	47 459		
Poland	18 982	562	8 565 993
Portugal	14 299	1 488	17 093 056
Slovenia	201	1 548	250 008
Spain	222 431	1 679	300 031 840
Sweden	17 175	2 401	33 123 060
<b>2010</b>			
Austria	9 416	3 393	25 666 526
Belgium	24 915	3 021	60 466 108
Czech Republic	3 869	1 615	5 018 621
Denmark	17 012	3 860	52 746 824
Estonia	524	1 026	432 054
Finland	4 759	2 440	9 326 843
France	171 346	3 123	429 893 600
Germany	99 909	3 397	272 661 888
Greece	18 067	1 795	26 050 372
Hungary	5 383	1 104	4 771 925

<b>Country</b>	<b>Number of UK nationals in EU-27</b>	<b>Expenditure per capita</b>	<b>Expenditure for UK nationals in EU-27</b>
Ireland	249 392	2 637	528 352 064
Italy	64 975	2 491	130 026 152
Luxembourg	4 329	4 018	13 970 887
Netherlands	47 297		
Poland	35 829	1 019	29 342 354
Portugal	16 215	1 842	23 990 758
Slovenia	568	1 817	829 154
Spain	319 144	2 238	573 780 608
Sweden	20 839	3 054	51 124 348
<b>2015</b>			
Austria	11 013	4 156	36 767 508
Belgium	27 335	3 697	81 179 816
Czech Republic	4 795	1 858	7 156 449
Denmark	18 556	4 485	66 859 112
Estonia	487	1 324	518 140
Finland	6 898	2 985	16 541 046
France	185 344	3 542	527 310 048
Germany	103 352	3 909	324 547 712
Greece	17 679	1 115	15 834 407
Hungary	6 980	1 069	5 995 594
Ireland	254 761	2 898	593 016 960
Italy	64 986	2 489	129 952 064
Luxembourg	6 559	3 377	17 793 314
Netherlands	49 549		
Poland	34 545	1 111	30 840 754
Portugal	17 798	1 222	17 476 120
Slovenia	578	1 990	923 862
Spain	308 821	1 998	495 668 704
Sweden	24 950	3 636	72 873 448

**Source:** Authors' own elaboration on Eurostat and OECD Data. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

**Table A 16: EU Funds 2000-2013**

<b>Year</b>	<b>EGF</b>	<b>ESF</b>
2000	19 447 330	440 509 972
2001	14 581 849	196 977 676
2002	11 410 133	782 552 785
2003	36 606 762	352 779 454
2004	80 608 091	400 162 554
2005	132 315 087	1 265 485 009
2006	74 177 174	1 968 712 481
2007	57 253 767	1 260 777 615
2008	44 740 941	819 990 723
2009	12 478 335	617 690 866
2010	6 150 471	762 675 419
2011		450 127 421
2012		731 392 979
2013	1 423 617	270 112 634

**Source:** European Commission. See Table A 17 for the list of sources.

## 4.2. Sources

**Table A 17: Sources**

Indicator	Source	Link	Used in
migr_pop1ctz	Eurostat	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database</a>	Table 1, Table 2, Table 3, Figure 16, Figure 17
lfsa_pganws	Eurostat	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database</a>	Table 9, Table 10, Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6, Figure 7, Figure 8, Figure 9, Figure 18  **Totals might differ due to different data series**
lfsa_ergan, lfsa_urgan	Eurostat	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database">http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database</a>	
-	ONS	<a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/bulletins/ukpopulationbycountryofbirthandnationality/august2016#quality-and-methodology">https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/bulletins/ukpopulationbycountryofbirthandnationality/august2016#quality-and-methodology</a>	Table 1
Ct0160	ONS	<a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/articles/2011censusanalysisissocialandeconomiccharacteristicsbylengthofresidenceofmigrantpopulationsinenglandandwales/2014-11-04">https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/articles/2011censusanalysisissocialandeconomiccharacteristicsbylengthofresidenceofmigrantpopulationsinenglandandwales/2014-11-04</a>	Table 4, Table 12, Figure 10, Figure 11
Dioc	OECD	<a href="http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/oecd-migration-databases.htm">http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/oecd-migration-databases.htm</a>	Table 6, Table 7, Table 8, Table 13
Various	UN	<a href="http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/index.shtml">http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/index.shtml</a>	Table 1, Table 5, Figure 1, Figure 12, Figure 13, Table A 1, Table A 2
UK Median full-time gross weekly earnings by occupation	ONS	<a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/bulletins/annualsurveyofhoursandearnings/2012-03-21#earnings-by-occupation">https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/bulletins/annualsurveyofhoursandearnings/2012-03-21#earnings-by-occupation</a>	Table 9
Registrations of NiNos	DWP	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/nationality-at-point-of-nino-registration-of-dwp-working-">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/nationality-at-point-of-nino-registration-of-dwp-working-</a>	Table 10, Table 11, Table 12,, Table A

Indicator	Source	Link	Used in
		<a href="#">age-benefit-recipients-data-to-feb-2015</a>	11, Table A 12, Table A 13
Exchange rates	UK Forex	<a href="http://www.ukforex.co.uk/forex-tools/historical-rate-tools/yearly-average-rates">http://www.ukforex.co.uk/forex-tools/historical-rate-tools/yearly-average-rates</a>	Various Tables and Figures
UK Healthcare expenditure per capita	ONS	<a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthcaresystem/articles/expenditureonhealthcareintheuk/2015-03-26">https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthcaresystem/articles/expenditureonhealthcareintheuk/2015-03-26</a>	Figure 18, Table A 14
EU Healthcare public expenditure per capita	OECD	<a href="http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/social-issues-migration-health/public-expenditure-on-health-per-capita_public-health-table-en">http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/social-issues-migration-health/public-expenditure-on-health-per-capita_public-health-table-en</a>	Table A 15, Table 13
European funds	European Commission	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/budget/figures/interactive/index_en.cfm">http://ec.europa.eu/budget/figures/interactive/index_en.cfm</a>	Table A 16, Figure 19, Table 14

## NOTES

## DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR INTERNAL POLICIES

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