

Overview of Statistics and Surveys on Cross-border Migration connected to Baltic States, Poland, St. Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast

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1. INTRODUCTION

Spatial mobility of people has increased significantly in the last few decades. People move for family and working reasons and for holidays; mobility is further increased by openness of borders and availability of information. Labour migration has increased significantly due to the effects of the economic crisis. It is however difficult to obtain an overview of the volumes of migration, because there is little border crossing statistics available and the descriptive nature of other sources of statistics is also irregular. The results of comparing different sources are thus quite contradictory. Surveys conducted in different countries are based on very different datasets and methodologies, which also makes the results poorly comparable.

This survey was prepared at the request of the Development Service of the Tallinn City Office with an aim to gain an overview of the cross-border migration, including labour migration and commuting, related to the Baltic states, Poland as well as St Petersburg and Leningrad oblast. The aim was to obtain an overview of the surveys, analyses, polls and statistical databases published and drawn up in the period from 2005 to 2011.

In this study, in the chapter describing the results, migration indicators are first (chapter 3.1) presented on the basis of the data, which enables to compare migration in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland. The main sources of data are Europe-wide databases and surveys. In chapters 3.2 to 3.5, describing the results, the migration indicators presented are based on country-specific databases and surveys that do not overlap with what was discussed in the first chapter. The last subchapter (3.6) of the part describing the results presents the data on St Petersburg and Leningrad oblast in the extent to which it was possible to obtain data on these areas.

In this study, definitions were used in the form in which they were presented in the corresponding studies; different studies use different terminology. Labour commuting is defined as regular employment in a foreign country, lasting up to 12 months (or less). The minimum period of commuting can be one day.

The following definitions have been used in the study.

EU-27 — All Member States

EU-25 — All Member States forming part of the EU before 1 January 2007-

EU-15 — All Member States forming part of the EU before 1 May 2004.

Baltic Sea countries — Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Norway.

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2. METHODOLOGY OF MIGRATION SURVEYS

2.1. Data used in surveys

2.1.1. Europe-wide surveys

The Eurostat database contains migration statistics on all European countries (Eurostat Statistics database 2012). The Eurostat database includes information about the composition of the population, including the number of foreign citizens and the numbers of immigrants and emigrants. The above-mentioned indicators can also be distinguished by gender, age and some other social characteristics. The database reflects the period assessed in this study (from 2005 to 2011), even though the starting year of the indicators contained in the database is different.

Comparable labour migration data on the EU-27 countries can be obtained from the European Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) (European Union Labour Force Survey 2012). The EU-LFS, administrated by Eurostat, is a quarterly sample covering private households in the EU, EFTA and Candidate Countries. The sample size is approximately 1.7 million individuals, with sampling rates between 0.2% and 3.3% across countries. The European Labour Force Survey uses uniform questions and definitions in all countries involved in the survey, which ensures the comparability of different countries. Since the surveys have been conducted since 1995, they also enable to study changes that have occurred in the course of a relatively long period. As the EU-LFS data records the country of residence one year before the survey, it provides information on cross-border mobility, including commuting. The data also contain information on nationality, years of residence and country of birth. (European Commission 2008a).

The Eurobarometer poll reflects the geographic mobility of the citizens of EU countries on the waves 61.1 (2005), 67.1 (2007) and 72.5 (2009) (Eurobarometer 2012). Sample sizes are sufficient to distinguish cross-country differences. The data covers geographic mobility in three important dimensions. First, it adopts a retrospective, lifetime approach. Second, it collects detailed information on the circumstances of the last move. Third, it gathers data on expected geographic mobility in the intermediate future. The data include answers to a battery of questions clarifying the nature and frequency of moves, the reasons for moving, as well as the perceived benefits and costs of geographic mobility. (European Commission 2008a).

Comparative information about European countries concerning experience of working abroad can be obtained from the European Social Survey (2012). The survey has been conducted at two year intervals since 2002. The enquiry covers various subjects to describe the social processes occurring in Europe. The question asked about migration is whether the respondent has worked more than six months in another country within the last ten years.

In addition to the data collected and polls conducted on a regular basis, information about migration and occupational migration can be also obtained from individual studies. In 2008, an online survey and interviews were conducted to study the mobility of cross-border workers in the EU-27 and EEA/EFTA countries, including Monaco and Andorra.

2.1.2. Country-specific surveys

Country-specific information about the composition of population, including the number of foreign citizens and the number of immigrants and emigrants, can be obtained from the official statistical databases and census data of countries. Labour migration was not included in the databases of any of the observed countries (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland).

Labour migration was assessed on country-specific basis relying on the data available from various registers, such as residence permits issued for employment, issued work permits etc. The main agencies where migration-related data was obtained included the Population Register, the Citizenship and Migration Board, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, etc.; the names vary by countries. Illegal employment was estimated based on the registered cases of illegal workers recorded by the Police and Border Guard.

Migration-related issues were also analyzed on country-specific basis relying on the data of various single studies, such as the Household Module Survey (in Estonia, 2008), the Estonian Labour Force Survey (2008).

2.2. Shortcomings of the data used in surveys

The main shortcoming of the data concerning migration is the fact that the information provided in different databases indicates different migration volumes. Comparing the data on immigration to Estonia based on the data of Statistics Estonia and Eurostat, it appears that the differences are quite significant (Table 1). In case of most countries included in the databases, the number of immigrants from the country to Estonia according to Eurostat is higher than that according to the data of Statistics Estonia, thus the volume of immigration to Estonia is either underestimated in Estonian data or overestimated in the Eurostat database. In most cases, the differences are larger in case of the countries with higher numbers of immigrants into Estonia. (Tammur et al 2009).

Table 1. Comparison of the data of Estonia and other countries on immigration into Estonia in 2005 and 2006 (Tammur et al 2009).

Country	2005			2006		
	Data of Estonia	Data of other country	Difference	Data of Estonia	Data of other country	Difference
Finland	323	545	-222	665	660	5
Germany	74	522	-448	129	518	-389
Latvia	78	73	5	85	101	-16
Sweden	69	124	-55	96	125	-29
Lithuania	28	32	-4	47	29	18
Spain	24	14	10	23	3	20
Denmark	9	112	-103	15	114	-99
Norway	14	63	-49	22	58	-36
Russia	362	225	137	498	270	228

Source: Eurostat, Statistics Estonia.

Comparing the data on emigration from Estonia based on the data of Statistics Estonia and Eurostat, the differences are largest in case of emigration to Finland, with the emigration from Estonia to Finland according to Eurostat being approximately 40% lower than that according to Statistics Estonia in 2005 as well as in 2006 (Table 2). Emigration from Estonia to the rest of the countries is, however, higher according to Eurostat than according to Statistics Estonia. The differences are small in absolute terms, up to a few hundred people, but very high in percentages, from a few hundred to up to 1000 per cent (Norway). (Tammur et al 2009).

Table 2. Comparison of the data of Estonia and other countries on emigration from Estonia in 2005 and 2006 (Tammur et al 2009).

Country	2005			2006		
	Data of Estonia	Data of other country	Difference	Data of Estonia	Data of other country	Difference
Finland	3513	2063	1450	4451	2734	1717
Germany	148			145		
Latvia	24	134	-110	32	96	-64
Sweden	59	394	-335	78	419	-341
Lithuania	7	24	-17	3	20	-17
Spain	28	123	-95	25	184	-159
Denmark	15	123	-108	13	205	-192
Norway	14	210	-196	17	244	-227
Russia	353	432	-79	276	347	-71

Source: Eurostat, Statistics Estonia.

There are many gaps in the data in Europe-wide databases (Eurostat Statistics database 2012) and polls concerning the observed countries (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland), i.e. there is no data available for certain years or the data has been too inaccurate and has not been included in the database.

Europe-wide databases and surveys do not include sufficiently accurate data for conducting specific analyses, for example, in the context of this report, for analyzing the volumes of migration between the Baltic Sea countries.

The shortcoming of country-specific data is the fact that the data of different countries is not comparable. The data based on registers often depends on the legislation of the specific country and thus also varies according to years. The regulations governing the issue of work permits vary by countries, thus the differences between countries in the number of work permits issued may arise from legislation, not the number of workers from a foreign country.

The number of work permits issued in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland was also influenced by accession to the European Union. For example, the years since which the citizens of EU Member States can be employed in Poland without a work permit differ by countries:

- Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Ireland, Lithuania, Latvia, Malta, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Hungary, Great Britain (since 1 May 2004);
- Finland, Greece, Spain, Portugal (since 1 May 2006);
- Italy (since 27 July 2006);
- Bulgaria, Romania (since 1 January 2007);
- Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Germany (since 17 January 2007).

The volumes of registered migration can also be influenced by acts of law that are not directly connected to migration; for example, the increase in emigration from Lithuania in 2010 (Figure 19) was not real, but only a formal phenomenon, which was caused by amendments to the Medical Insurance Act.

3. RESULTS OF MIGRATION SURVEYS

3.1. Comparison of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland on the basis of comparable databases and surveys

The surveys and databases based on which it is possible to compare the observed countries are available only on the countries of the European Union, i.e. they only reflect the data of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland. These surveys do not involve St Petersburg and Leningrad oblast. Thus, St Petersburg and Leningrad oblast are not discussed in this chapter.

3.1.1. Migration

Immigration

Latvia has highest number of foreign citizens of the observed countries, more than 400 000 people, which is followed by Estonia with more than 200 000 people (Table 3). The numbers of foreign citizens in Lithuania and Poland are considerably lower, approximately 50 000 people in Poland and 37 000 people in Lithuania. The number of foreign citizens in Estonia and Latvia has been steadily decreasing during the period from 2005 to 2011. In Lithuania and Poland, the number of foreign citizens increased until 2008, but have been decreasing since then. (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Table 3. Total number of foreign citizens in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, by 2005–2011 (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Average
EE	-	242 000	236 400	229 300	214 437	212 659	208 038	223 806
LV	487 212	456 758	432 951	415 493	404 013	392 150	379 778	424 051
LT	32 327	32 862	39 687	42 934	41 505	37 001	33 567	37 126
PL	42 763	49 499	54 883	57 842	48 167	45 464	47 261	49 411

"-" – data not available.

During the period from 2005 to 2011, Latvia had highest average share of foreign citizens relative to the total population among the observed countries. In Latvia, foreigners form on the average 18.8% of the population (Table 4). The share of foreigners relative to the total population in Estonia is almost as high as in Latvia, averaging at 16.7% during the period from 2005 to 2011. The shares of foreigners in Lithuania and Poland are very small compared to Estonia and Latvia, 1.1% of the total population in Lithuania and 0.1% in Poland. The average share of foreigners in EU-27 during the period from 2005 to 2011 was 6.3%. (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

The share of foreigners in Estonia and Latvia has decreased during the period from 2005 to 2011 (Table 4), in Estonia, the share was 2.5 percentage points lower in 2011 compared to 2006 and in Latvia 1.6 percentage points lower. In Lithuania and Poland, the share of

foreigners was increasing until 2008, since which it has been decreasing. (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Table 4. Share of foreign citizens relative to the total population in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, by 2005–2011 (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Average
EE	-	18.0	17.6	17.1	16.0	15.9	15.5	16.7
LV	21.1	19.9	19.0	18.3	17.9	17.4	18.3	18.8
LT	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
PL	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

"-" – data not available.

The number of other EU-27 countries' citizens is highest in Poland (19 331 people), followed by Estonia (9644) and Latvia (7639), and it is lowest in Lithuania (2185) (Table 5). In Estonia and Latvia, the number of other EU-27 countries' citizens has been continuously increasing during the period from 2005 (from 2007 in Estonia) to 2011. In Lithuania and Poland, the number of other EU-27 countries' citizens was increasing until 2008, but it has been decreasing since then. (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Table 5. Number of other EU-27 countries citizens in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, by 2005–2011 (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Average
EE	-	-	6700	8300	9632	10 968	12 618	9644
LV	4833	5527	6264	7933	9406	9712	9795	7639
LT	1484	1962	2333	2669	2511	2424	1911	2185
PL	16 820	20 870	23 928	25032	18 362	14 777	15 528	19 331

"-" – data not available.

The share of other EU-27 countries' citizens relative to the total number of foreign citizens is highest in Poland (39%) (Table 6). In the Baltic states, the share of other EU-27 countries' citizens relative to the total number of foreign citizens is considerably lower. One of the significant reasons for this is the large percentage of people from the countries of the former Soviet Union. In the Baltic states, the share of other EU-27 countries' citizens relative to the total number of foreign citizens is highest in Lithuania (6%), followed by Estonia (4%) and Latvia (2%). (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Table 6. Share of other EU-27 countries citizens relative to the total foreign citizens in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, by 2005–2011 (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Average
EE	-	-	2.8	3.6	4.5	5.2	6.1	4.4
LV	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.6	1.8
LT	4.6	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.0	6.6	5.7	5.9
PL	39.3	42.2	43.6	43.3	38.1	32.5	32.9	38.8

"-" – data not available.

The average number of citizens from other Baltic Sea countries during the period from 2005 to 2011 was highest in Poland (10 659); in Latvia, the number was approximately half less (6148) (Table 7). There were only 1626 citizens of other Baltic Sea countries in Lithuania. There is no comparable data available on Estonia. The number of other Baltic Sea countries' citizens has increased in Latvia and Lithuania during the period from 2005 to 2011, while it has decreased in Poland. (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Table 7. Number of Baltic Sea countries citizens in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, by 2005–2011 (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Average
EE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LV	4281	4857	5450	6451	7197	7338	7462	6148
LT	1179	1590	1767	1966	-	-	-	1626
PL	-	-	15 081	15 786	8372	6838	7219	10 659

"-" – data not available.

The share of the citizens from other Baltic Sea countries relative to the total number of foreign citizens is highest in Poland (21%), followed by Lithuania (4%) and Latvia (2%) (Table 8). (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Table 8. Share of Baltic Sea countries citizens relative to the total foreign citizens in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, by 2005–2011 (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Average
EE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LV	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.5
LT	3.6	4.8	4.5	4.6	-	-	-	4.4
PL	-	-	27.5	27.3	17.4	15.0	15.3	20.5

"-" – data not available.

The number of people from other Baltic Sea countries in Latvia, Lithuania and Poland during the period from 2005 to 2011 is set out in Table 9. There is no comparable data available about Estonia. In Latvia, highest number of people from other Baltic Sea countries are from

Lithuania (the average of 3226 people during the period from 2005 to 2011), followed by Estonia (860 people) and Germany (799 people). In Lithuania, highest number of people from the Baltic Sea countries come from Poland (490 people), Germany (355 people) and Latvia (353 people). In case of Poland, the people from Germany dominate (7675), followed by Sweden (1884 people) and Lithuania with a considerably lower number of people (490 people). (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Table 9. Number of Baltic Sea countries citizens by countries in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, by 2005–2011 (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Average
LV								
Lithuania	2387	2675	2975	3394	3694	3714	3746	3226
Estonia	679	749	792	903	972	979	946	860
Germany	404	475	631	830	1009	1072	1169	799
Poland	234	275	284	387	463	491	507	377
Sweden	176	204	241	313	373	412	438	308
Denmark	171	197	233	280	287	263	244	239
Finland	155	207	200	222	258	248	236	218
Norway	75	75	94	122	141	159	176	120
LT								
Poland	423	491	514	531	-	-	-	490
Germany	220	330	399	472	-	-	-	355
Latvia	269	332	374	436	-	-	-	353
Denmark	95	117	158	166	-	-	-	134
Finland	55	82	81	90	-	-	-	77
Sweden	47	77	81	90	-	-	-	74
Norway	39	73	86	94	-	-	-	73
Estonia	31	88	74	87	-	-	-	70
PL								
Germany	-	-	11 373	11 844	6040	4446	4674	7675
Sweden	-	-	2599	2786	1319	1334	1380	1884
Lithuania	-	-	431	436	499	521	563	490
Denmark	-	-	396	430	256	269	305	331
Finland	-	-	124	125	79	79	87	99
Norway	-	-	93	96	99	102	103	99
Latvia	-	-	47	49	57	62	80	59
Estonia	-	-	18	20	23	25	27	23

"-" – data not available.

The total number of immigrants during the period from 2005 to 2011 was highest in Poland, with the total of 83 041 immigrants within the first four years of the period (Table 10). Lithuania was in the second place with 44 140 immigrants. The number of immigrants with reference to Estonia and Latvia was considerably lower, 17 776 people as for Estonia and

16 745 people as for Latvia. The average annual number of immigrants to Poland was 20 760 (during the period from 2005 to 2008), while there were the average of 7357 immigrants to Lithuania, 2963 to Estonia and 2792 to Latvia during the period from 2005 to 2010. (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

The changes in the number of immigrants in the observed countries throughout the years have been different. During the period from 2005 to 2011, the number of immigrants to Estonia was lowest in 2005 and highest in 2009 (Table 10). The number of immigrants to Latvia increased until 2007 and decreased since then. In case of Lithuania, the growth of the number of immigrants lasted until 2008. The number of immigrants to Poland increased also until 2008, but there is no comparable data available on the following years. (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Table 10. Total number of immigrants to Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average	Total
EE	1436	2234	3741	3671	3884	2810	2963	17 776
LV	1886	2801	3541	3465	2688	2364	2791	16 745
LT	6789	7745	8609	9297	6487	5213	7357	44 140
PL	9364	10 802	14 995	47 880	-	-	20 760	83 041*

"-" – data not available.

„*“ – figures for two years not available.

During the period from 2005 to 2011, the share of immigrants relative to the total population of the destination country was highest in Estonia and Lithuania, where the annual share of immigrants comprised 0.2% of the total population of the country (Table 11). In Latvia and Poland, the annual share of immigrants formed 0.1% of the total population of the country. During the period from 2005 to 2010, the share of immigrants relative to the total population has ranged from 0.1% to 0.3% in Estonia, from 0.1% to 0.2% in Latvia, from 0.2% to 0.3% in Lithuania and from 0.0% to 0.1% in Poland. (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Table 11. Share of immigrants relative to the total population in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, by 2005–2010 (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average
EE	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
LV	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
LT	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
PL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-	-	0.1
EU-27	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	-	-	0.7

"-" – data not available.

In the Baltic states, Lithuania had highest number of immigrants with residence in other EU-27 countries during the period from 2005 to 2010 (24 608 people) (Table 12). A bit more than 10 000 people from other EU-27 countries immigrated to both Estonia and Latvia during the period from 2005 to 2010. During the observed period, the number of immigrants from other EU-27 countries to Estonia and Poland was lowest in 2005, to Latvia and Lithuania, however, in 2010. The highest number of people from other EU-27 countries immigrated to Estonia and Latvia in 2007, to Lithuania in 2008 and to Poland in 2010. (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Table 12. Number of immigrants from other EU-27 countries in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, by 2005–2010 (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average	Total
EE	735	1378	2520	2191	2338	1741	1817	10 903
LV	1141	1487	2591	2298	1476	1027	1670	10 020
LT	3733	4164	4627	4983	3845	3256	4101	24 608
PL	4975	6942	10594	33 675	-	37 023	18 642	93 209*

"-" – data not available.

"*" figures for one year not available.

The share of immigrants from other EU-27 countries relative to the total number of immigrants during the period from 2005 to 2010 was highest in Poland, forming on the average 65% during the observed period (Table 13). In the Baltic states, the share of immigrants from other EU-27 countries is highest in Estonia (60%), followed by Latvia (59%) and Lithuania (56%). From one year to the next, the share of immigrants from other EU-27 countries varies most in Latvia, from 43% in 2010 to 73% in 2007; the difference is lowest in Lithuania, just 9 percentage points throughout the years. (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Table 13. Share of immigrants from other EU-27 countries relative to the total number of immigrants in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, by 2005–2010 (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average
EE	51.2	61.7	67.4	59.7	60.2	62.0	60.3
LV	60.5	53.1	73.2	66.3	54.9	43.4	58.6
LT	55.0	53.8	53.7	53.6	59.3	62.5	56.3
PL	53.1	64.3	70.7	70.3	-	-	64.6

"-" – data not available.

The number of immigrants from other Baltic Sea countries was highest in Poland during the period from 2005 to 2010, the average of more than 6000 people per year (Table 14). The total of 8522 people from other Baltic Sea countries immigrated to Estonia during the period from 2005 to 2010, the total of 6889 people to Lithuania and 5184 people to Latvia.

Immigration from other Baltic Sea countries to Estonia and Latvia was highest in 2007, to Lithuania in 2005 and to Poland in 2010. The respective immigration to Estonia and Poland was lowest in 2005 and to Latvia and Lithuania in 2010. (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Table 14. Number of immigrants from other Baltic Sea countries in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, by 2005–2010 (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average	Total
EE	604	1080	2036	1700	1778	1324	1420	8522
LV	817	901	1003	984	840	639	864	5184
LT	1400	1191	1262	1258	906	872	1148	6889
PL	3057	3541	4252	9495	-	9748	6019	30 093*

"-" – data not available.

"**" figures for one year not available.

People from other Baltic Sea countries formed on the average 47% of the total number of immigrants in Estonia during the period from 2005 to 2010, 32% in Latvia, 28% in Poland and 16% in Lithuania. The share of immigrants from other Baltic Sea countries throughout the years is set out in Table 15. (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Table 15. Share of immigrants from other Baltic Sea countries relative to the total number of immigrants in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, by 2005–2010 (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Countries	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average
EE	42.1	48.3	54.4	46.3	45.8	47.1	47.3
LV	43.3	32.2	28.3	28.4	31.3	27.0	31.7
LT	20.6	15.4	14.7	13.5	14.0	16.7	15.8
PL	32.6	32.8	28.4	19.8	-	-	28.4

"-" – data not available.

The number of immigrants from other Baltic Sea countries in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland during the period from 2005 to 2010 is set out according to years in Table 16. On the average, the highest number of people from other Baltic Sea countries immigrated to Estonia from Finland (974 people), followed by Germany (133 people) and Latvia (98 people). In Latvia, the highest number of immigrants from other Baltic Sea countries come from Lithuania (257 people), with Germany in the second place (225 people) and Estonia in the third place (100 people). The highest number of immigrants to Lithuania and Poland come from Germany; during the period from 2005 to 2010, the average of 518 people a year to Lithuania and 5065 people a year to Poland. (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Table 16. Number of immigrants from other Baltic Sea countries by country of previous residence in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, by 2005–2010 (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average
EE							
Finland	323	665	1468	1151	1214	1020	974
Germany	74	129	179	184	161	70	133
Latvia	78	84	120	92	130	82	98
Sweden	69	96	99	112	114	74	94
Lithuania	28	47	54	76	54	21	47
Poland	9	22	73	36	47	13	33
Norway	14	22	15	33	37	28	25
Denmark	9	15	28	16	21	16	18
LV							
Lithuania	264	297	299	298	225	157	257
Germany	189	248	234	269	206	203	225
Estonia	134	96	115	97	97	63	100
Sweden	68	67	89	86	97	70	80
Poland	23	65	117	89	75	44	69
Denmark	52	55	66	35	52	23	47
Finland	69	43	34	54	35	42	46
Norway	18	30	49	56	53	37	41
LT							
Germany	698	575	592	563	405	274	518
Norway	104	114	141	148	115	246	145
Latvia	195	171	164	119	104	54	135
Sweden	123	94	134	119	98	130	116
Poland	143	125	97	136	84	50	106
Denmark	85	68	100	106	66	93	86
Finland	28	24	17	39	19	19	24
Estonia	24	20	17	28	15	6	18
PL							
Germany	2823	3227	3913	7837	-	7527	5065
Sweden	100	146	156	571	-	667	328
Norway	41	71	89	473	-	743	283
Denmark	23	53	61	356	-	493	197
Lithuania	51	29	20	115	-	159	75
Finland	6	7	11	110	-	97	46
Latvia	11	7	0	25	-	55	20
Estonia	2	1	2	8	-	7	4

"-" – data not available.

A certain share of the total number of immigrants to a country is formed by the people with the citizenship of the same country, i.e. the returners. The share of the people with the citizenship of the same country relative to the total number of immigrants is very different in

Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland. During the period from 2005 to 2010, the share of returners was lowest in Latvia (23%, on the average), followed by Estonia (43%). In Lithuania and Poland, however, the citizens of the same country form more than a half of the total number of immigrants, with the share of returners forming 72% of the total number of immigrants in Lithuania and 84% in Poland. The share the citizens of the same country relative to the total number of immigrants varies most throughout the years in Estonia and Latvia (by more than 20 percentage points); in Lithuania and Poland, the difference is a bit higher than 10 percentage points (Figure 1). (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

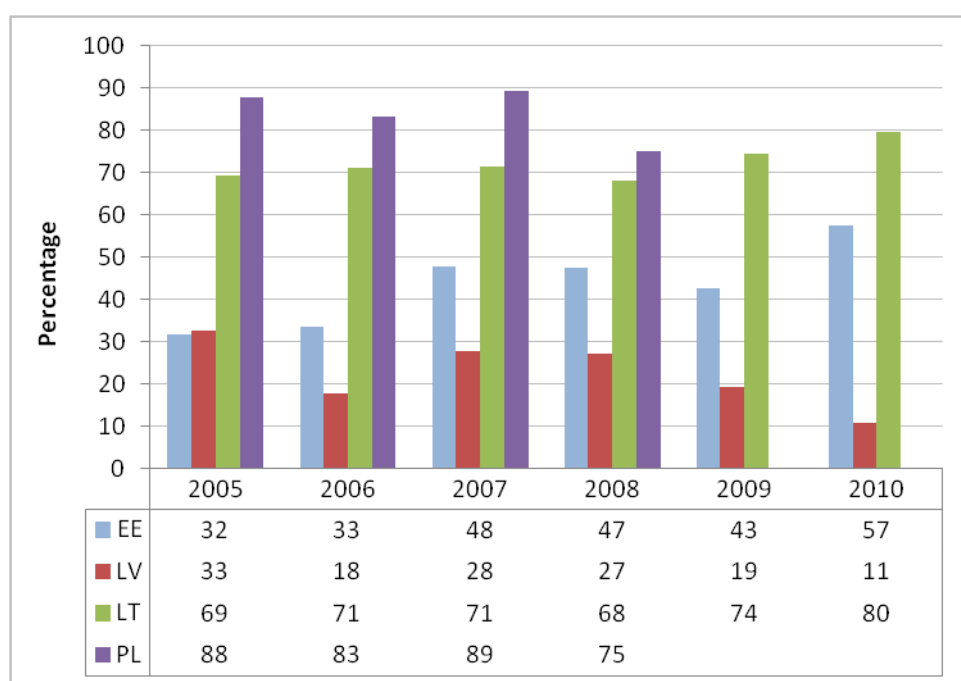


Figure 1. Share of people with the citizenship of the same country relative to the total number of immigrants in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, by 2005–2010 (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

There are more men than women among the immigrants to Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland. The share of men relative to the total number of immigrants is lowest in Lithuania (55%). In Estonia, Latvia and Poland, 57–58% of immigrants, on the average, are men. The share of men relative to the total number of immigrants throughout the years is set out in Table 17. (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Table 17. Share of men relative to all immigrants to Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, by 2005–2010 (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average
EE	57.7	54.4	55.9	59.4	61.0	58.3	57.8
LV	56.5	54.6	63.7	60.4	54.6	52.7	57.1
LT	56.2	56.4	55.5	59.2	51.7	53.6	55.4
PL	52.0	55.0	56.7	67.3	-	-	57.7

"-" – data not available.

The percentage of age groups (15 and older) relative to all immigrants to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania was relatively similar according to the data of 2008 (Figure 2). 2008 is the most recent year for which there is comparable data available for all the observed countries. The share of 15- to 29-year-olds relative to all 15 years old and older immigrants is lowest in Latvia (38%), followed by Estonia (40%) and Lithuania (42%). The share of 15- to 29-year-olds relative to the total number of immigrants to Poland is considerably higher than in the Baltic states (55%). The share of 30- to 49-year-olds relative to the total number of immigrants is highest in Lithuania (47%). The share of 50-year-olds and older people relative to the total number of immigrants is, however, highest in Estonia (20%), followed by Latvia with 18% and Lithuania (11%). (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

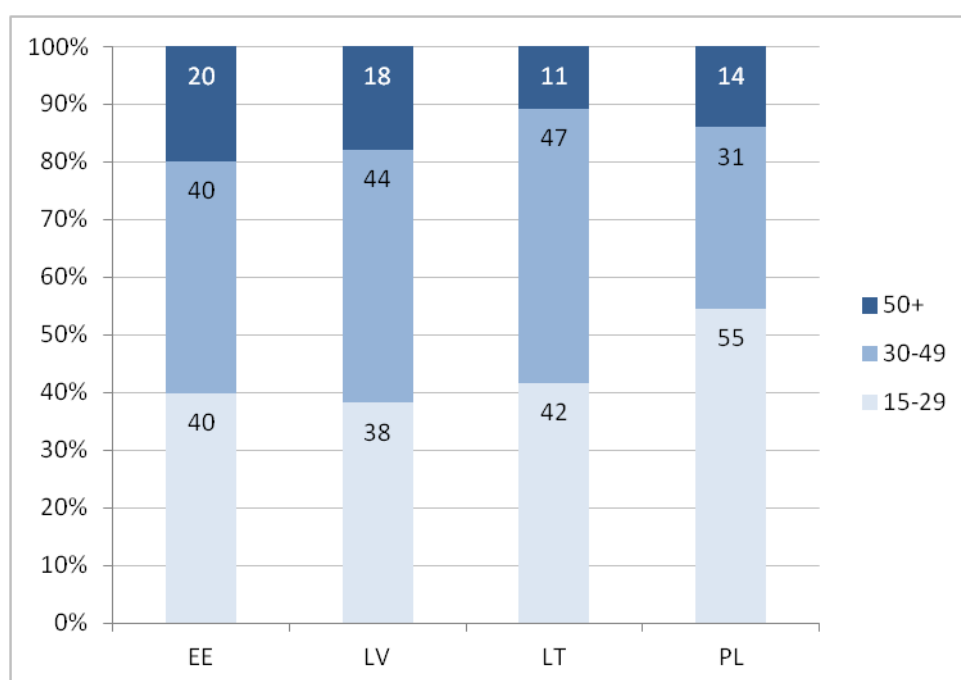


Figure 2. Share of age groups (15 and older) relative to all immigrants to Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, by 2008 (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Emigration

Poland has the highest emigration of the observed countries; during the period from 2005 to 2008, the total number of emigrants from Poland reached 178 996 people. Emigration from the Baltic states was significantly lower during the period from 2005 to 2010 (two years longer period). Lithuania had the highest emigration of the Baltic states (164 168 people), followed by Latvia (35 982) and Estonia (28 879) (Table 18). (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

The differences in the number of emigrants throughout the years have also been largest in Poland, where the number of emigrants increased a bit more than twice in 2008 compared to the year before (Table 18). In case of Lithuania, emigration increased by approximately four times in 2010 by Eurostat Statistics database (2012). It is not real increase, but formal, it is caused by the change in medical insurance law. The huge increase in emigrants numbers in Poland on the year 2008 would also be formal. In Latvia, emigration has increased steadily during the observed period. In Estonia, emigration peaked in 2006, then dropped in 2007 and started to increase again. (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Table 18. Total number of emigrants from Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
EE	4610	5527	4384	4406	4658	5294	28 879
LV	2450	5252	4183	6007	7388	10 702	35 982
LT	15 571	12 602	13 853	17 015	21 970	83 157	164 168
PL	22 242	46 936	35 480	74 338	-	-	178 996*

"-" – data not available.

"*" figures for two years not available.

During the period from 2005 to 2010, the share of emigrants relative to the total population is highest in Lithuania (0.8%, on the average) (Table 19). The average of 0.4% of the total population emigrated from Estonia, 0.3% from Lithuania and 0.1% from Poland. The share of emigrants relative to the total population has been relatively stable in Estonia during the period from 2005 to 2010, ranging from 0.3 to 0.4%. In Latvia, emigrants formed 0.1% of the total population in 2005, but the figure had increased to 0.5% by 2010. In Lithuania, emigration ranged from 0.4 to 0.5% of the total population during the period from 2005 to 2008, increased to 0.7% in 2009 and to 2.5% in 2010. In Poland, emigration remained stable between 0.1 and 0.2% during the period from 2005 to 2008. (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Table 19. Share of emigrants relative to the total population in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, by 2005–2010 (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
EE	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
LV	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3
LT	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	2.5	0.8
PL	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.1

"-" – data not available.

During the period from 2005 to 2010, Poland had highest number of emigrants to other EU-27 countries; the number of emigrants from Poland up to the year 2008 was 150 082 people, the average of 37 521 people per year (Table 20). The total number of emigrants from Lithuania to other EU-27 countries was 121 499 people, i.e. 20 250 people per year. In case of Estonia and Latvia, the number of emigrants to other EU-27 countries was several times lower, the total of 25 611 people from Estonia and 19 370 people from Latvia. Emigration from Latvia and Lithuania to other EU-27 countries has increased steeply during the last years of the period. Emigration to other EU-27 countries from Estonia has remained relatively stable throughout the observed period, ranging from 3945 people (in 2007) to 5033 people (in 2006) per year. (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Table 20. Number of emigrants to other EU-27 countries from Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, by 2005–2010 (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average	Total
EE	4004	5033	3945	3966	4070	4593	4269	25 611
LV	1026	2037	1723	3422	4114	7 048	3228	19 370
LT	10 510	8 034	9 131	10 760	13 514	69 550	20 250	121 499
PL	18 160	40 631	30 465	60 826	-	-	37521	150 082*

"-" – data not available.

"*" figures for two years not available.

The share of emigrants to other EU-27 countries relative to the total number of emigrants varies greatly by countries. The share of emigrants to other EU-27 countries is lowest in Latvia (50%) and highest in Estonia (89%). The share of emigrants to other EU-27 countries relative to the total number of emigrants by years is set out in Table 21. (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Table 21. Share of emigrants to other EU-27 countries relative to the total number of emigrants from Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, by 2005–2010 (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average
EE	86.9	91.1	90.0	90.0	87.4	86.8	88.7
LV	41.9	38.8	41.2	57.0	55.7	65.9	50.1
LT	67.5	63.8	65.9	63.2	61.5	83.6	67.6
PL	81.6	86.6	85.9	81.8	-	-	84.0

"-" – data not available.

65 159 people emigrated from Poland to other Baltic Sea countries during the period from 2005 to 2008, 25 473 people from Lithuania, 22 519 people from Estonia and 7465 people from Latvia during the period from 2005 to 2010. By years, the emigration increased towards the end of the period; the increase in the number of emigrants from Lithuania was especially extreme in 2010 (Table 22). (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Table 22. Number of emigrants to other Baltic Sea countries from Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, by 2005–2010 (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average	Total
EE	3783	4740	3559	3234	3271	3932	3753	22 519
LV	606	1081	854	1141	1705	2 078	1244	7465
LT	2 603	2 060	2 317	2 684	3 116	12 693	4246	25 473
PL	12 730	16 028	14 836	21 565	-	-	16 290	65 159*

"-" – data not available.

"*"- figures for two years not available.

During the period from 2005 to 2010, the share of emigrants to other Baltic Sea countries relative to the total number of emigrants was highest in Estonia (77%) and lowest in Lithuania (16%). The share of emigrants to other Baltic Sea countries relative to the total number of emigrants by years is set out in Table 23. (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Table 23. Share of emigrants to other Baltic Sea countries relative to the total number of emigrants from Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, by 2005–2010 (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average
EE	82.1	85.8	81.2	73.4	70.2	74.3	77.8
LV	24.7	20.6	20.4	19.0	23.1	19.4	21.2
LT	16.7	16.3	16.7	15.8	14.2	15.3	15.8
PL	57.2	34.1	41.8	29.0	-	-	40.6

"-" – data not available.

The Baltic Sea country to which highest number of people from Estonia emigrate is Finland, with the average of 3346 people per year during the period from 2005 to 2010. Finland is followed by Germany (191 people) and Sweden (107 people). In case of Latvia, the highest

number of people to other Baltic Sea countries emigrate to Germany with the average of 555 people per year during the period from 2005 to 2010. Lithuania is in the second destination in case of emigration from Latvia (189 people), followed by Sweden (127 people). The highest number of emigrants from Lithuania, moving to other Baltic Sea countries, emigrate to Germany (1728 people), Norway (1081 people) and Sweden (530 people). The top three emigration destinations from Poland were the same as from Lithuania, with Germany in the first place (14 747 people), Sweden in the second place (624 people) and Norway in the third place (525 people). The number of emigrants to other Baltic Sea countries from Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland by years is set out in Table 24. (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Table 24. Number of emigrants to other Baltic Sea countries by country of next usual residence from Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, by 2005–2010 (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average
EE							
Finland	3513	4451	3163	2743	2733	3475	3346
Germany	148	145	206	203	214	231	191
Sweden	59	78	108	152	139	105	107
Norway	14	17	37	23	64	55	35
Latvia	24	32	10	30	25	17	23
Denmark	15	13	13	21	45	27	22
Poland	3	1	11	51	36	13	19
Lithuania	7	3	11	11	15	9	9
LV							
Germany	261	487	449	610	719	801	555
Lithuania	104	193	120	113	312	293	189
Sweden	47	94	81	132	174	232	127
Estonia	73	101	59	67	130	133	94
Denmark	40	39	46	61	119	249	92
Norway	35	37	48	54	111	164	75
Finland	30	70	33	56	77	133	67
Poland	16	60	18	48	63	73	46
LT							
Germany	1473	1114	1277	1349	1350	3806	1728
Norway	237	216	261	337	536	4901	1081
Sweden	299	247	237	262	454	1682	530
Denmark	153	131	182	296	359	1508	438
Latvia	192	161	153	208	156	233	184
Poland	144	108	92	128	159	292	154
Finland	73	54	79	64	69	194	89
Estonia	32	29	36	40	33	77	41
PL							
Germany	12 317	14 950	13 771	17 951	-	-	14 747
Sweden	268	595	487	1146	-	-	624

Norway	72	251	304	1474	-	-	525
Denmark	58	175	217	809	-	-	315
Finland	8	44	43	122	-	-	54
Lithuania	5	8	11	41	-	-	16
Latvia	2	2	2	17	-	-	6
Estonia	0	3	1	5	-	-	2

"-" – data not available.

In case of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, there are more women than men among the emigrants, in case of Poland, however, there are more men than women (Table 25). The average share of men relative to all emigrants from Latvia and Estonia during the period from 2005 to 2010 was 46%, from Lithuania 49%. In case of Poland, the share of men was 59%. The shares change slightly throughout the years, but the trend remains the same during all years, i.e. more women than men emigrate from the Baltic states and more men than women from Poland. (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Table 25. Share of men relative to all emigrants from Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, by 2005–2010 (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average
EE	45.5	45.7	47.4	46.7	44.9	47.6	46.3
LV	44.3	47.0	44.6	43.7	48.9	45.8	45.7
LT	48.5	48.6	47.7	49.2	53.8	48.1	49.3
PL	53.4	58.0	58.8	66.2	-	-	59.1

"-" – data not available.

In 2008, the biggest share of more than 14-year-old emigrants from Estonia and Latvia was formed by 30- to 49-year-olds, 48% in Estonia and 46% in Latvia respectively (Figure 3). In case of Lithuania, the shares of 15- to 29-year-olds and 30- to 49-year-olds were equal. In Poland, however, younger people form the highest share of emigrants, with the share of 15- to 29-year-olds relative to the total number of emigrants who are 15 years old or older reaching 62%. The share of more than 50-year-olds relative to the total number of emigrants is highest in Latvia (15%). (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

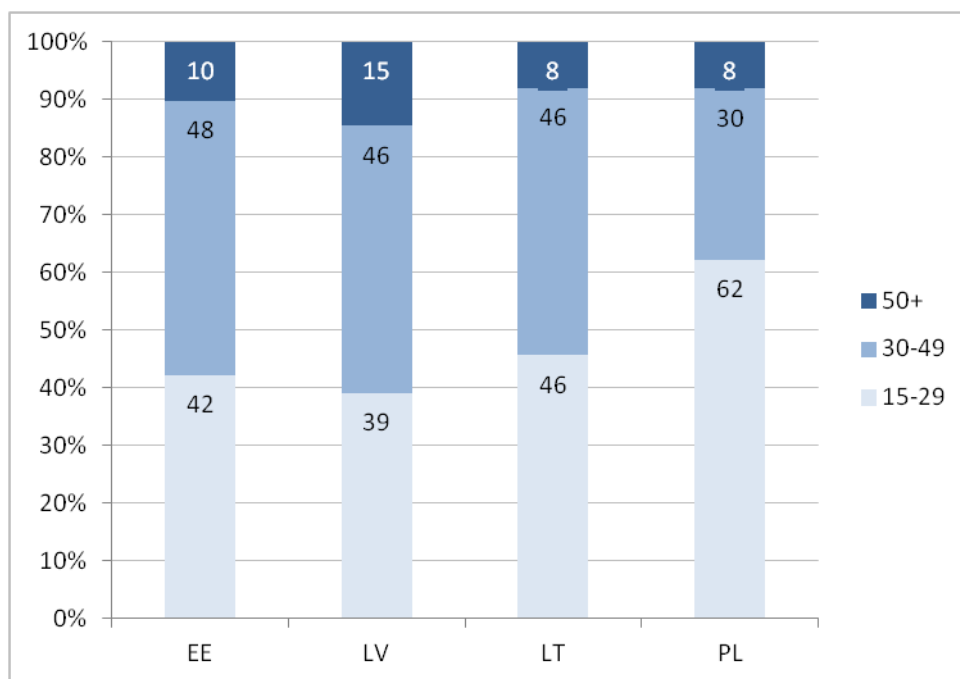


Figure 3. Share of age groups (15 and older) relative to all emigrants from Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, by 2008 (Eurostat Statistics database 2012).

The share of people who have emigrated to some other European country at least once during their lifetime, relative to the total population of the country, is highest in Latvia (2.0%), followed by Estonia (1.1%) and Poland (1.0%) (Table 26). Lithuania has the lowest share among the observed countries, only 0.7%. The average share of the citizens of EU-25 countries who have emigrated to some other European country at least once during their lifetime is 4.4%. The share of people who have emigrated outside of the European Union at least once during their lifetime, relative to the total population of the country, is also highest in Latvia (2.4%), followed by Estonia (1.7%) (Table 26). In Poland, the share of those who have emigrated to some other country at least once forms only 0.1% of the total population of the country. (European Commission 2008b).

Table 26. Share of population by type of lifetime geographic mobility (European Commission 2008b).

Country	Move Inside EU	Move out of EU
EE	1.1	1.7
LV	2.0	2.4
LT	0.7	1.2
PL	1.0	0.1
EU-25 average	4.4	2.4

Source: Eurobarometer 64.1.

According to the data from 2005, firm intention of moving to some other EU country in the next five years was higher in the Baltic states and Poland than in other EU Member States. In Lithuania, 2.9% to 4.2% of citizens had firm intention of emigrating to some other EU

country within the next five years from 2005; in Estonia, the corresponding figure ranged between 2.8% and 4.1% of citizens, in Latvia, between 2.5% and 3.7% of citizens and, in Poland, between 2.4% and 3.6% of citizens. (European Foundation for the Improvement of Working and Living Conditions 2006).

3.1.2. Labour migration

Immigration

Labour immigration from EU-25 countries to the Baltic states and Poland is very low compared to other EU-27 countries. In 2006, the highest number of workers from EU-25 countries migrated to Poland (approximately 5000 people), followed by Estonia (2000) and Lithuania (2000), whereas the lowest number of workers migrated to Latvia (1000). In 2006, the average number of workers from EU countries migrating to other EU Member States was approximately 24 000. Thus, the immigration of workers to the Baltic states and Poland is very low compared to the average of the European Union. (Commission of the European communities 2006).

Emigration

The average percentage of citizens of EU-27 countries who have lived and worked in some other country is 10%. In Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, the share of people who have lived and worked in other country is a bit higher than the average of EU-27 countries, that is, 13% in case of the citizens of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and 11% of the citizens of Poland (European Commission 2010). Based on the European Social Survey (2008), the share of the people who have an experience of working abroad is 8% in Estonia and 6% in Poland, with the average of EU countries (EU-27 except for Austria, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Latvia, Malta, Romania) being 5%. The average share of native citizens with an experience of working abroad is 9% in Estonia, 6% in Poland, and 4% in the above-mentioned European countries (Mustrik 2011). There is no data available on Latvia and Lithuania.

38% of the citizens of Estonia, 36% in Latvia, 35% in Lithuania and 23% in Poland are prepared to work abroad in the future. In EU-27 countries, only 17% of people on the average envisage themselves working abroad in the future. Thus, the desire of the people from the Baltic states and Poland to work abroad in the future is higher than that of the citizens of other EU countries. 65% of the citizens of Latvia, 57% in Lithuania, 51% in Estonia and 45% in Poland would agree to work in some other country in the event of losing their jobs and having difficulties with finding a job. The average of EU-27 countries is 48%. (European Commission 2010).

The Table 27 sets out by destination countries the division of the people who have lived and/or worked in some other country. In case of Estonia and Poland, Germany is the most preferred destination of the countries included in the table for the largest share of people, with

7% and 32% respectively. Germany is also the the most popular destination of living and labour emigration from EU countries on the average. In case of Latvia and Lithuania, the UK holds the highest share. However, many significant emigration destinations have not been brought out separately and are included in the category of so-called other countries, the share of which is highest in case of Estonia (54%); the largest share of the latter is probably formed by emigration to Finland. (European Commission 2010).

The shares of people who have worked in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Germany of the Baltic Sea countries can be compared here. In case of Estonia, the largest share of the people who have worked abroad has worked in Sweden and Germany of the above-mentioned countries, with the share of both countries being 7% (Table 27). The share of Finland is probably the largest, but the survey used (European Commission 2010) did not provide comparable data on Finland. In Latvia and Lithuania, the share of people who have worked in Germany is the largest of the above-mentioned countries, 9% in case of Latvia and 10% in case of Lithuania. In Poland, the share of people who have worked in Germany is significantly higher than in the Baltic states, forming 32% of the people who have worked abroad. (European Commission 2010).

Table 27. Division of people who have lived and/or worked abroad by destination countries (European Commission 2010).

Country	EE	LV	LT	PL	EU-27
Sweden	7	4	5	5	2
Norway	5	1	6	3	1
Denmark	1	2	6	1	1
Germany	7	9	10	32	12
Australia	1	0	0	0	2
Austria	1	1	2	2	2
Belgium	1	0	1	2	3
Brazil	0	0	0	0	1
Canada	1	1	0	2	1
France	2	0	2	7	8
Ireland	4	9	13	1	1
Italy	2	3	1	4	4
Netherlands	1	2	1	8	3
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa	0	0	0	0	1
Spain	0	6	5	2	4
Switzerland	1	0	0	0	3
United Kingdom	6	29	19	19	9
United States	3	4	4	2	5
Other	54	29	21	8	35
No answer	3	0	4	2	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Special Eurobarometer 337 “Geographical and labour market mobility”.

The largest share of people in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania would prefer to go to the UK in case of going to work abroad, 21%, 35% and 28% respectively (Table 28). The favourite destination of labour migration in Poland is Germany (21%). In EU-27 countries on the average, however, the most preferred destination of labour migration is the USA (21%). Sweden is in the second place in Estonia (19%), Norway in Latvia and Lithuania (17% and 25%) and the UK in Poland (21%). In Estonia, 37% of people prefer the so-called other countries that have not been specified separately as destinations of labour migration. The share of other countries is also significant in case of Latvia (13%), but forms only 5% or less in case of Poland and Lithuania. (European Commission 2010).

The preferred destination countries in case of going to work abroad of the citizens of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland from Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Germany of the Baltic Sea countries differ somewhat (Table 28). In Estonia, 19% of those who wish to work abroad would like to work in Sweden, 16% in Norway and 14% in Germany. In Latvia, the most preferred destinations from the above-mentioned countries are Norway (17%) and Germany (17%). In Lithuania, Norway is in the first place, with 25% of the people who would like to work abroad wishing to work there. In Poland, Germany dominates clearly in front of all other specified countries (32%), with the largest share of people who have previous experience in working abroad also having worked there. (European Commission 2010).

Table 28. Division of countries preferred in case of going to work abroad (European Commission 2010).

Country	EE	LV	LT	PL	EU-27
Sweden	19	11	12	7	6
Norway	16	17	25	9	5
Denmark	6	5	9	5	3
Germany	14	17	10	32	12
Australia	12	4	2	6	15
Austria	3	1	2	5	5
Belgium	2	2	1	4	4
Brazil	0	1	0	1	2
Canada	2	6	2	4	9
France	3	2	2	8	10
Ireland	5	11	16	6	4
Italy	5	3	4	7	9
Netherlands	3	2	4	15	7
New Zealand	3	1	2	1	6
South Africa	0	0	0	1	3
Spain	7	3	5	8	13
Switzerland	4	4	2	3	6
United Kingdom	21	35	28	21	16
United States	10	9	13	6	21
Other	37	13	4	5	20
No answer	6	10	10	9	8

Source: Special Eurobarometer 337 “Geographical and labour market mobility”.

Depending on the type of the position, the highest number of people in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania who have worked abroad were doing it on a permanent basis (Table 29). Lithuania has highest share of such people in the Baltic states (43%), followed by Latvia (41%) and Estonia (25%). The people who are working abroad seasonally are in the second place, forming almost equal shares in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania (24% in Estonia, 26% in Latvia and 28% in Lithuania). In Poland, however, the share of seasonal workers is highest of all types of employment (41%). In EU-27 countries on the average, the share of permanent workers is highest (39%), followed by other type of work (19%) and temporary assignment(s) abroad through employers (16%), and only then the share of seasonal workers (15%). (European Commission 2010).

Table 29. Division of the people who have worked abroad by type of employment (European Commission 2010).

Country	Seasonal work	Traineeship	Temporary assignment (s) abroad through your employer	Permanent work	Other type of work (e.g. contract work)	No answer	Total
EE	24	4	20	25	22	5	100
LV	26	2	12	41	18	1	100
LT	28	2	8	43	15	4	100
PL	41	2	7	29	20	1	100
EU-27	15	6	16	39	19	5	100

Source: Special Eurobarometer 337 “Geographical and labour market mobility”.

Based on what people are interested in when going to work abroad, the highest share of people from all observed countries would like to have permanent jobs (Table 30). The share of people who would like to work abroad on a permanent basis is highest in Lithuania (62%), and also exceeds 50% in Latvia (56%) and Poland (54%). In Estonia, the share of people who would like to work abroad on a permanent basis is 40%, and the EU-27 average is 55%. In case of Estonia and Latvia, those who would like to find other type of work (i.e. not specified in the questionnaire) are in the second place, forming 34% in Estonia and 23% in Latvia. In Lithuania and Poland, however, those wishing to find seasonal work are in the second place, with 21% and 25% respectively. (European Commission 2010).

Table 30. Division of types of positions on the basis of what people are interested in when going to work abroad (European Commission 2010).

Country	Seasonal work	Traineeship	Temporary assignment (s) abroad through your employer	Permanent work	Other type of work (e.g. contract work)	No answer	Total*
EE	23	16	22	40	34	2	137
LV	19	9	13	56	23	2	119
LT	21	4	11	62	6	4	108
PL	25	2	9	54	22	4	116
EU-27	14	9	17	55	19	3	117

Source: Special Eurobarometer 337 “Geographical and labour market mobility”.

* Multiple answer possible.

After accession to the European Union, the largest share of people from Estonia going to work abroad have been working in the industrial sector; the largest share from Latvia in the service sector and the shares of people from Lithuania in the industrial and service sector are almost equal (Figure 4). In the Baltic states, Estonia has the lowest share of people going to work in the agricultural sector relative to the total number of people going to work abroad. (Hazans & Philips 2011).

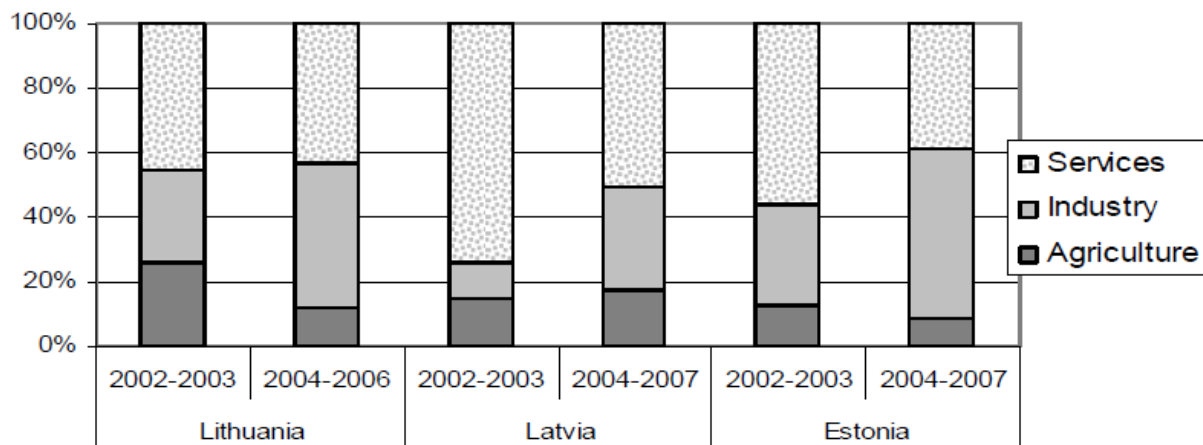


Figure 4. Baltic nationals working abroad by sector of employment (Hazans & Philips 2011).

There are more men than women among those with an experience of working abroad (Table 31). The share of men is 70% in Estonia, 64% in Poland and 61% in the EU countries on the average (Mustrik 2011). The survey used did not provide comparable data on Latvia and Lithuania.

Table 31. Division of native citizens with experience of working abroad by gender (Mustrik 2011).

Country	Men	Women	Total
EE	70	30	100
LV	-	-	-
LT	-	-	-
PL	64	36	100
EU average*	61	39	100

Source: ESS 2008.

"-" – no comparable data.

* EU-27 except for Austria, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Latvia, Malta, Romania.

The largest share of people in Estonia with experience of working abroad is formed by the age group of 35- to 49-year-olds (40%), followed by 25- to 34-year-olds (31%) (Figure 5). In Poland, the age distribution of those with an experience of working abroad is more homogenous, with 25- to 34-year-olds holding the highest share (29%), followed by 35- to 49-year-olds (25%) and 50- to 64-year-olds (21%). In the European countries on the average, the highest share of people with an experience of working abroad fall into the age group of 35- to 49-year-olds (33%), as in case of Estonia. (Mustrik 2011).

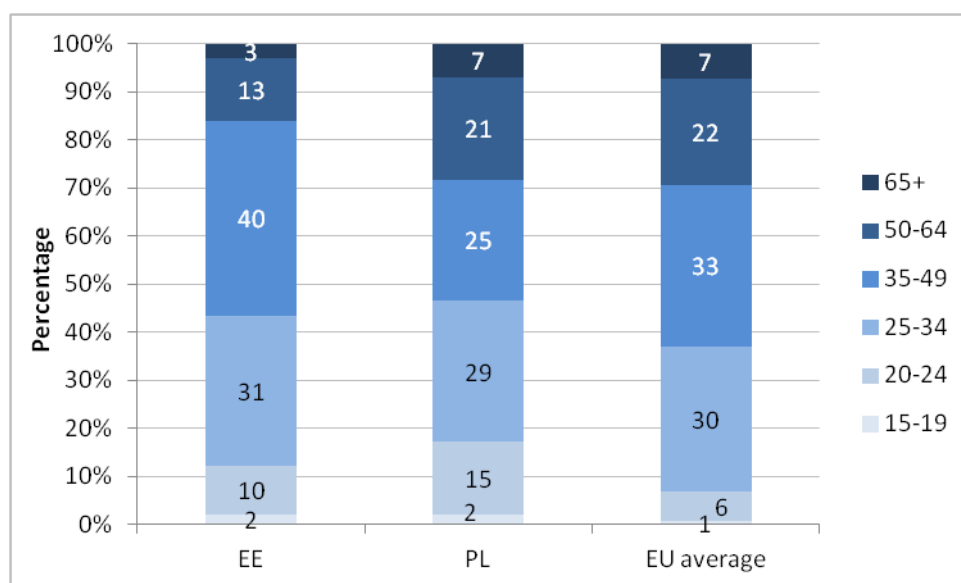


Figure 5. Distribution of native citizens with an experience of working abroad, by age groups (Mustrik 2011). Source: ESS 2008. EU-27 except for Austria, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Latvia, Malta, Romania.

In Estonia and in Poland, the highest share of those with an experience of working abroad have secondary education, 55% in Estonia and 64% in Poland (Figure 6). In European countries on the average, however, the share of people with basic education is a bit higher among those with an experience of working abroad than the share of people with secondary education (41%). The share of people with higher education relative to the total number of people with an experience of working abroad is 17% in Estonia, 15% in Poland, and 19% in Europe on the average. (Mustrik 2011).

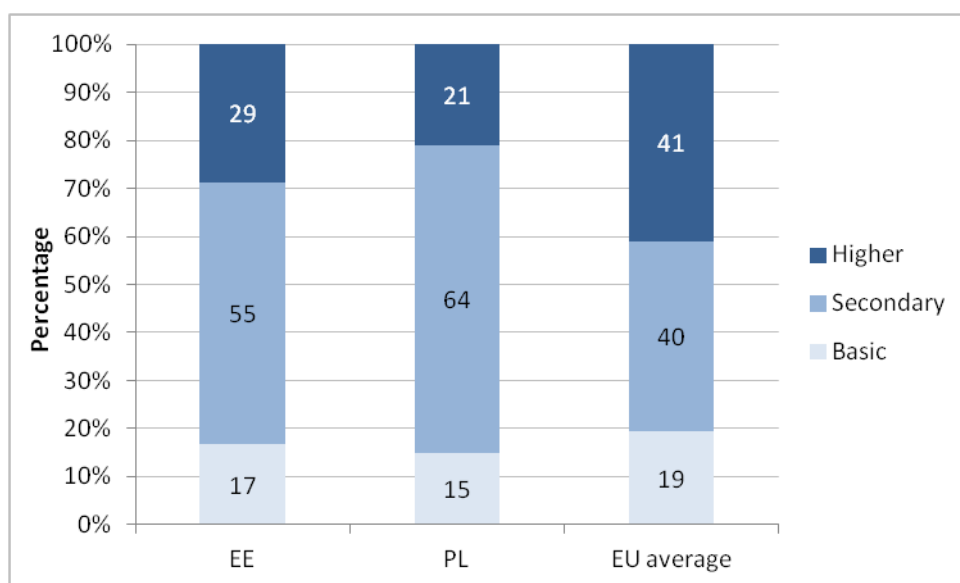


Figure 6. Distribution of native citizens with an experience of working abroad, by level of education (Mustrik 2011). Source: ESS 2008. EU-27 except for Austria, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Latvia, Malta, Romania.

3.1.3. Commuting

Immigration

The number of people commuting to Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland from outside of the EU countries for work-related reasons is not known to have been studied; the volumes of such commuting are probably nonexistent or extremely small.

The highest number of commuters from EU-27 and EEA/EFTA countries come to Estonia and Latvia (approximately 1000 people), approximately 750 people are commuting to Poland and 700 people to Lithuania (Table 32). The average number of commuters to EU countries is several times higher than that of the Baltic states and Poland. Estonia has highest number of commuters per 1000 inhabitants of the observed countries (0.8), followed by Latvia (0.4) and Lithuania (0.2). The average number of commuters per 1000 inhabitants in the European Union is 11.5; excluding Luxembourg with an especially high number of commuters, the indicator in question is 1.4. (Sopron et al 2009).

Table 32. Number of commuters by country of destination from EU-27 and EEA/EFTA countries in 2006/2007 (Sopron et al 2009).

Country	Number of commuters	Commuters per 1000 inhabitants
EE	1000	0.8
LV	1000	0.4
LT	700	0.2
PL	750	0.02
EU-27*	20 548	11.5

Source: Eurostat statistical yearbook, 2008.

* EU-27 except for Cyprus and Malta.

The level of commuting is highest into Estonia, with most of the cross-border commuting coming from Latvia (the level of commuting is 0.28%), followed by commuting to Lithuania, with highest number of commuters coming from Latvia (the level of commuting is 0.14%), and to Latvia, with highest number of commuters coming from Estonia (the level of commuting is 0.10%). In case of Poland, there are three main directions, but the level of commuting is considerably lower than in case of the Baltic states. The level of commuting to Poland is highest from Germany (0.02%). (Sopron et al 2009).

Emigration

The number of people commuting out of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland for has not been discussed in surveys, but it probably matches to a great extent with the number of people commuting to EU countries.

The volumes of commuting from Estonia and Poland to other EU-27 and EEA/EFTA countries are significantly higher (Table 33) than the numbers of people commuting to these countries (Table 32). In case of Latvia and Lithuania, the numbers of people commuting out of the country are equal to the number of people commuting to the country. The number of people commuting out of the country to other EU-27 and EEA/EFTA countries is highest in case of Estonia, 20 500 people or 15.8 per 1000 inhabitants (Table 33). The number of people commuting out of the country is also high in case of Poland (9282 people), but considering the total population, commuting from Poland is lower than from the Baltic states. Approximately 1000 people are commuting out from Latvia and 700 from Lithuania. (Sopron et al 2009).

Table 33. Number of commuters by country of origin to EU-27 and EEA/EFTA countries in 2006/2007 (European (Sopron et al 2009).

Country	Number of commuters	Commuters per 1000 inhabitants
EE	20 500	15,8
LV	1 000	0,4
LT	700	0,2
PL	9 282	0,2
EU-27	30 638	2,4

Source: Eurostat statistical yearbook, 2008.

* EU-27 except for Cyprus and Malta.

In Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, the percentage of cross-border commuting of working population to EU-15 countries had increased in 2006 compared to 2005 (Table 34). The difference was highest in Estonia, where the share of people commuting to EU-15 countries increased by 0.7 percentage points in 2006 compared to 2005. In Latvia, the share of commuters increased by 0.6 percentage points, in Lithuania by 0.3 and in Poland by 0.2 percentage points. The average percentage of cross-border commuters from EU-27 countries increased by 0.1 percentage points in 2006 compared to 2005. (European Commission 2008b).

Table 34. Percentage of cross-border commuting from Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland to EU-15 countries (European Commission 2008b).

Country	2005	2006	Difference
EE	0.7	1.4	0.7
LV	0.7	1.3	0.6
LT	1.2	1.5	0.3
PL	0.3	0.5	0.2
EU-27	0.8	0.9	0.1

Source: Eurostat, LFS, spring data.

In the observed countries, the level of commuting is highest in case of commuting from Estonia to Finland (2.06%); the volumes of commuting are much lower in case of other countries and directions. The level of commuting from Estonia to Latvia is 0.1, from Latvia to Estonia, however, 0.28%. The level of commuting from Latvia to Lithuania is lower than that from Latvia to Estonia, Lithuania – 0.14%. From Poland, the level of commuting is highest to the Czech Republic (0.89), from the Baltic Sea countries, however, to Germany (0.15%). (Sopron et al 2009).

Approximately 1% of the citizens of Estonia and Lithuania have been commuting to another country for work-related reasons in the course of their lives; in case of Latvia and Poland, this indicator remains below 1%, as does the average of EU-27. (European Commission 2010).

The largest share of those commuting to some other country is monthly commuters (Table 35). The percentage of monthly commuters is highest in Latvia (72%), followed by Estonia

(68%) and Lithuania (65%). In Poland, the percentage of monthly commuters forms less than a half (46%) of the total number of cross-border commuters. In the Baltic states and Poland, the percentages of monthly commuters exceed the average of EU-27 countries, which is 34%. The shares of weekly commuters to other countries are highest in Estonia (20%) and Lithuania (15%). The share of daily commuters relative to the total number of commuters is only significant in Poland (19%) and is considerably lower in the Baltic states, 6% in Lithuania, 2% in Estonia and 0% in Latvia. (European Commission 2010).

Table 35. Distribution of frequencies for commuting of cross-border commuters (European Commission 2010).

Country	Daily commute	Weekly commute	Monthly commute	Don't know	Total
EE	2	20	68	10	100
LV	0	0	72	28	100
LT	6	15	65	14	100
PL	19	8	46	27	100
EU-27	20	27	34	19	100

38% of the people from Estonia, 19% from Lithuania, 18% from Latvia and 17% from Poland prefer to commute between their homes and places of work when working abroad (Table 36). The percentage of those who wish to commute in the observed countries is similar to the EU-27 average, which is 19%. In Estonia and Latvia, the highest share of people wish to commute between their homes and places of work on a monthly basis. In Lithuania and Poland, however, those wishing to commute on a daily basis form the highest share. (European Commission 2010).

Table 36. Distribution of people on the basis of whether or not and how frequently they would like to commute in case of working abroad. (European Commission 2010).

Country	Daily commute	Weekly commute	Monthly commute	Commute
EE	2	8	28	38
LV	2	4	12	18
LT	10	4	5	19
PL	8	4	5	17
EU-27	8	6	5	19

3.2. Estonia

3.2.1. Migration

Immigration

According to the 2011 Census (initial data), there are 104 865 citizens of foreign countries living in Estonia, which forms 8% of the total population of Estonia, plus additional 84 494 people with undetermined citizenships, i.e. 7%. The number of people with citizenships of EU countries (other than Estonia) is 6751, i.e. 6% of the people with foreign citizenships and 0.5% of the total population of Estonia. The number of people with the citizenships of other Baltic Sea countries is 5500–6000 (the numbers of people with Norwegian and Danish citizenships are not specified separately in the database of Statistics Estonia). (Statistics Estonia 2012).

According to the 2011 Census, the highest number of people with a foreign citizenship have Russian citizenship — 89 913 people, i.e. 86% of the people with foreign citizenships and 7% of the total population of Estonia. The people with Ukrainian citizenship are in the second place (4707) and the people with Latvian citizenship in the third place (1739). There is also more than 1000 people with Finnish, Belarusian and Lithuanian citizenships. (Statistics Estonia 2012).

The highest number of people from other Baltic Sea countries in Estonia have Latvian (1739), Finnish (1520) and Lithuanian (1343) citizenships (Figure 7). There are less than a thousand people from Germany (447), Sweden (301) and Poland (180). The numbers of people with Norwegian and Danish citizenship in Estonia are low. (Statistics Estonia 2012).

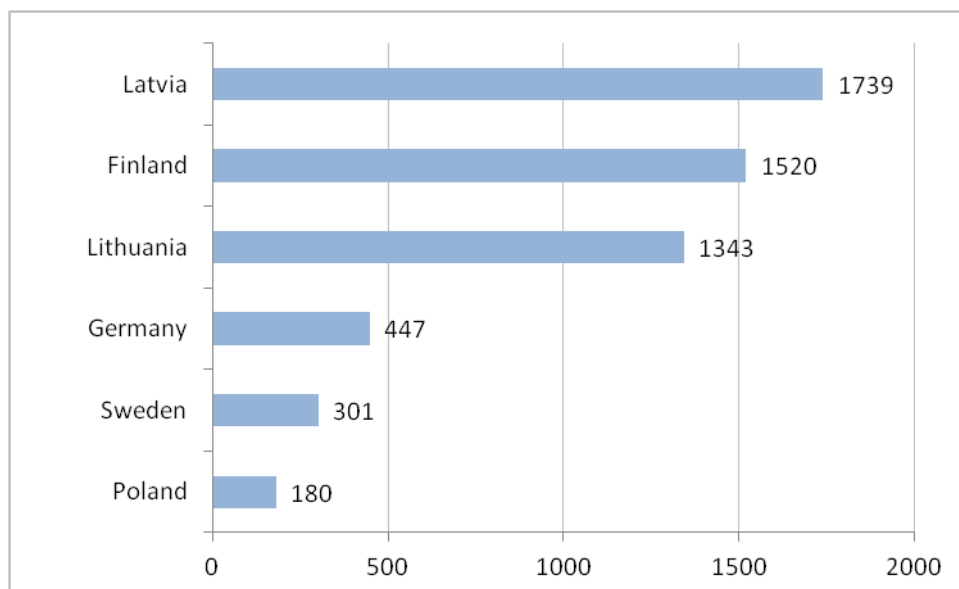


Figure 7. Number of people with citizenships of Baltic Sea countries (except for Norway and Denmark) in Estonia according to the 2011 Census (initial data) (Statistics Estonia 2012).

During the period from 2005 to 2011, 21 485 people came to live in Estonia, with 12 573 of them (i.e. 59% of the immigrants) from EU-27 countries. During the observed period, the number of immigrants was lowest in the beginning of the period, in 2005 (1436 people), and highest in 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2011 with more than 3500 immigrants (Figure 8). The number of immigrants from EU-27 countries was also lowest in 2005 (735 people) and highest in 2009 (2337 people). Unlike the total number of immigrants, the number of immigrants from other EU-27 countries has not increased, but decreased a bit in 2011 compared to 2010. (Statistics Estonia 2012).

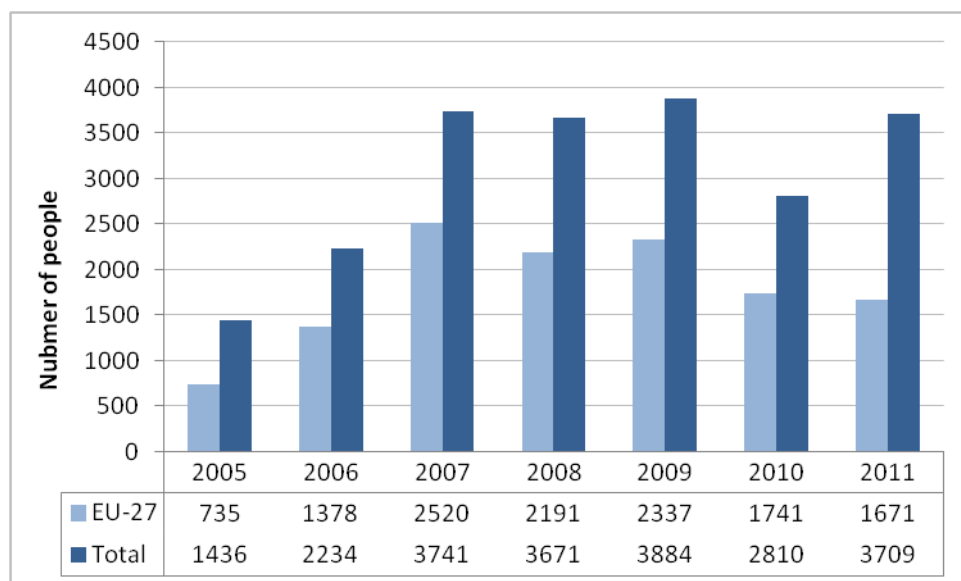


Figure 8. Total immigration and immigration from other EU-27 countries to Estonia in 2005–2011 (Statistics Estonia 2012).

During the period from 2005 to 2011, highest number of immigrants to Estonia came from Finland, 6990 people, i.e. 33% of the total number of immigrants. Russia was in the second place (4888 people, 23%) and Ukraine in the third place (1225 people, 6%). More than 500 people also came to Estonia from Germany (855), the United Kingdom (750), Latvia (628), Sweden (619) and the USA (717) during the period from 2005 to 2011. (Statistics Estonia 2012).

9874 people came to Estonia from other Baltic Sea countries during the period from 2005 to 2011, i.e. 46% of the total number of immigrants. Finland was in the first place among the countries from which people immigrated, with 6990 people, i.e. 71% of the total number of immigrants from other Baltic Sea countries. The percentages of other countries remained below 10%. Immigration from Germany was in the second place among the Baltic Sea countries (855 people), with Latvia in the third place (628 people) and Sweden in the fourth place (619 people) (Table 37). (Statistics Estonia 2012).

Immigration from all Baltic Sea countries to Estonia peaked during the period from 2007 to 2009 (Table 37). From Finland and Norway, the lowest number of people immigrated to Estonia in 2005, from the rest of the countries, however, in 2011. (Statistics Estonia 2012).

Table 37. Immigration from Baltic Sea countries to Estonia in 2005–2011 (Statistics Estonia 2012).

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total	%
Finland	323	665	1468	1151	1214	1020	1149	6990	71
Germany	74	129	179	184	161	70	58	855	9
Latvia	78	84	120	92	130	82	42	628	6
Sweden	69	96	99	112	114	74	55	619	6
Lithuania	28	47	54	76	54	21	7	287	3
Poland	9	22	73	36	47	13	6	206	2
Norway	14	22	15	33	37	28	26	175	2
Denmark	9	15	28	16	21	16	9	114	1
Baltic Sea countries	604	1080	2036	1700	1778	1324	1352	9874	100

There are more men than women among immigrants to Estonia. During the period from 2005 to 2011, men formed 58% of the total number of immigrants, 60% of the immigrants from other EU-27 countries and 62% from other Baltic Sea countries (Table 38). Among the Baltic Sea countries, the percentage of men was highest in case of immigrants to Estonia from Denmark (70%), followed by Finland (64%). Among the Baltic Sea countries, the percentage of women is higher than the percentage of men only in case of immigrants from Latvia, where the percentage of women is 52%. (Statistics Estonia 2012).

Table 38. Gender distribution of all immigrants from EU-27 countries and Baltic Sea countries to Estonia during the period 2005-2011 (Statistics Estonia 2012).

Region/country	Men	Women	Total	Men`s percentage
Total	12455	9030	21485	58.0
EU-27	7560	5013	12573	60.1
Baltic Sea countries	6088	3786	9874	61.7
Denmark	80	34	114	70.2
Finland	4471	2519	6990	64.0
Sweden	395	224	619	63.8
Lithuania	171	116	287	59.6
Poland	119	87	206	57.8
Norway	99	76	175	56.6
Germany	451	404	855	52.7
Latvia	302	326	628	48.1

The largest share of the immigrants to Estonia are from the age group of 30- to 49-year-olds (36%), followed by 15- to 29-year-olds (33%) (Table 39). The highest percentage of immigrants to Estonia from other EU-27 countries are also 30 to 49 years old (37%), but the percentage of 15- to 29-year-olds is a bit higher (36%) than in case of all immigrants. Finland

and Germany of Baltic Sea countries can be discussed separately. The age of the immigrants from Finland to Estonia is a bit higher than the average age of all immigrants, with 30- to 49-year-old people forming 42% and 50-year-olds and older 19%. 50 years old and older people form 17% of the total number of immigrants. The immigrants from Germany to Estonia are, however, younger than the average, with 15- to 29-year-olds forming 46%, 30- to 49-year-olds, however, only 29% of the total number of immigrants. (Statistics Estonia 2012).

Table 39. Age distribution of all immigrants from EU-27 countries and from Finland and Germany of the Baltic Sea countries during the period 2005-2011 (in percentages) (Statistics Estonia 2012).

Region/country	0-14	15-29	30-49	50+	Total
Total	13	33	36	17	100
EU-27	12	36	37	15	100
Finland	9	30	42	19	100
Germany	11	46	29	14	100

During the period from 2005 to 2011, 47% of the immigrants to Estonia had Estonian citizenship, which shows that the people in question were mainly moving back to Estonia. The people with Russian citizenship formed 15%. The percentage of people with Estonian citizenship relative to the total number of immigrants to Estonia has increased during the period from 2005 to 2011 (Figure 9). The percentage of people with Estonian citizenship was highest in 2010 (57%). (Statistics Estonia 2012).

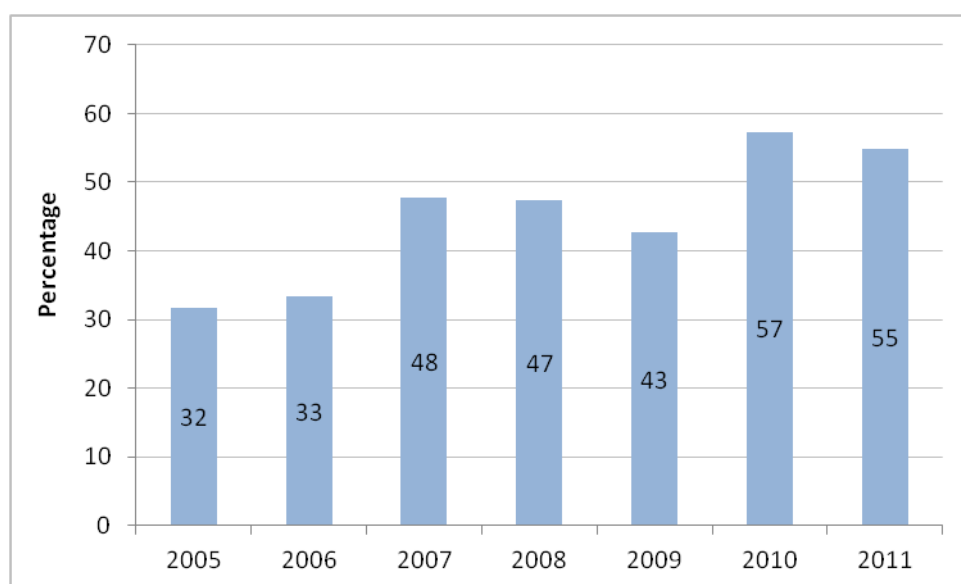


Figure 9. Percentage of people with Estonian citizenship relative to the total number of immigrants to Estonia (Statistics Estonia 2012).

Emigration

35 093 people emigrated from Estonia during the period from 2005 to 2011, of whom 31 064 (i.e. 89%) emigrated to other EU-27 countries. During the observed period, total emigration from Estonia as well as emigration to other EU-27 countries peaked in 2011. The total of 6214 people emigrated from Estonia in 2011, of which 5454 emigrated to other EU-27 countries (Figure 10). The lowest number of people in the observed period emigrated from Estonia in 2007. (Statistics Estonia 2012).

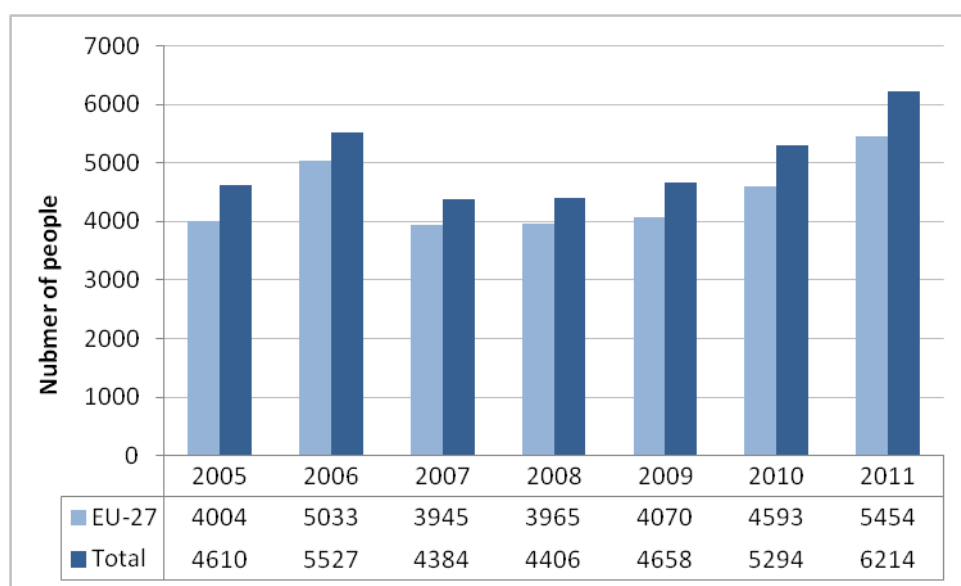


Figure 10. Total emigration from Estonia and emigration to other EU-27 countries in 2005–2011 (Statistics Estonia 2012).

During the period from 2005 to 2011, the highest number of people emigrated from Estonia to Finland, that is, 23 675 people, i.e. 67% of the total number of emigrants. The UK was in the second place with 2233 emigrants from Estonia (i.e. 6%) and Russia in the third place (1823 people, 5%). There were also more than 500 emigrants from Estonia to Germany (1429), Sweden (808), Ireland (692) and the USA (691). (Statistics Estonia 2012).

26 797 people emigrated from Estonia to other Baltic Sea countries during the period from 2005 to 2011, forming 76% of the total number of emigrants. The highest number of emigrants from Estonia to other Baltic Sea countries emigrated to Finland (23 675 people), forming 88% of the total number of emigrants to other Baltic Sea countries. Germany was in the second place with 1429 emigrants (i.e. 5%) and Sweden in the third place (808 people, 3%) (Table 40). (Statistics Estonia 2012).

In case of emigration from Estonia to other Baltic Sea countries, emigration to most countries was lower in the beginning of the period and higher in the end of the period (Table 40). The number of emigrants from Estonia to Finland was highest in 2006 (4451 people) and lowest in 2009 (2733 people). (Statistics Estonia 2012).

Table 40. Emigration from Estonia to other Baltic Sea countries in 2005–2011 (Statistics Estonia 2012).

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total	%
Finland	3513	4451	3163	2743	2733	3475	3597	23 675	88
Germany	148	145	206	203	214	231	282	1429	5
Sweden	59	78	108	152	139	105	167	808	3
Norway	14	17	37	23	64	55	117	327	1
Latvia	24	32	10	30	25	17	27	165	1
Denmark	15	13	13	21	45	27	28	162	1
Poland	3	1	11	51	36	13	10	125	0
Lithuania	7	3	11	11	15	9	50	106	0
Total	3783	4740	3559	3234	3271	3932	4278	26 797	100

The gender distribution of emigrants from Estonia during the period from 2005 to 2011 almost matches the gender distribution of the population of Estonia; there are 47% of men (46% in Estonia on the average) and 53% of women (54% in Estonia on the average) among the total number of emigrants. The gender division of emigrants from Estonia to other EU-27 countries is the same as the gender division of all emigrants (Table 41). The percentage of men among those emigrating to other Baltic Sea countries is a bit higher than the average (48%), but still lower than the percentage of women. In case of the people emigrating to other Baltic Sea countries, the percentages of men are higher than the percentages of women in the case of those emigrating to Poland (77% of men), Lithuania (70%) and Latvia (54%). The percentage of women is highest in case of emigrants to Germany, forming 72%. (Statistics Estonia 2012).

Table 41. Gender division of emigrants from Estonia, emigrants to other EU-27 countries and other Baltic Sea countries during the period 2005-2011 (Statistics Estonia 2012).

Region/country	Men	Women	Total	Men %
Total	35 093	16 308	18 785	46.5
EU-27	31 064	14 439	16 625	46.5
Baltic Sea countries	12 925	13 872	26 797	48.2
Poland	125	96	29	76.8
Lithuania	106	74	32	69.8
Latvia	165	89	76	53.9
Finland	23 675	11 817	11 858	49.9
Norway	327	131	196	40.1
Denmark	162	58	104	35.8
Sweden	808	260	548	32.2
Germany	1429	400	1029	28.0

The largest share of the emigrants from Estonia is formed by 30- to 49-year-olds (39%) and 15- to 29-year-olds (34%) (Table 42). The age distribution of emigrants to other EU-27

countries is similar to that of the total number of emigrants. The data of Statistics Estonia enables to distinguish the age distribution of emigrants to Finland and Germany of the Baltic Sea countries. In case of those emigrating from Estonia to Finland, 30- to 49-year-olds and younger than 15-year-olds form slightly larger shares. Thus, it can be claimed that the percentage of family people with children emigrating from Estonia to Finland is higher than the average. The highest share of those emigrating from Estonia to Germany is, however, formed by 15- to 29-year-olds (44%), with the percentages of those younger than 15 years old and more than 50 years old remaining below the average. (Statistics Estonia 2012).

Table 42. Age distribution of all emigrants, emigrants to other EU-27 countries and to Finland and Germany of other Baltic Sea countries during the period 2005-2011 (in percentages) (Statistics Estonia 2012).

Region/country	0-14	15-29	30-49	50 +	Total
Total	15	34	39	12	100
EU-27	15	35	39	11	100
Finland	17	31	40	12	100
Germany	11	44	36	9	100

During the period from 2005 to 2011, 88% of the people who emigrated from Estonia had Estonian citizenship, 4% had Russian citizenship and 7% citizenships of other countries. The share of people with Estonian citizenship relative to the total number of emigrants was highest in 2006 (91%) and lowest in 2009 (85%) (Figure 11). (Statistics Estonia 2012).

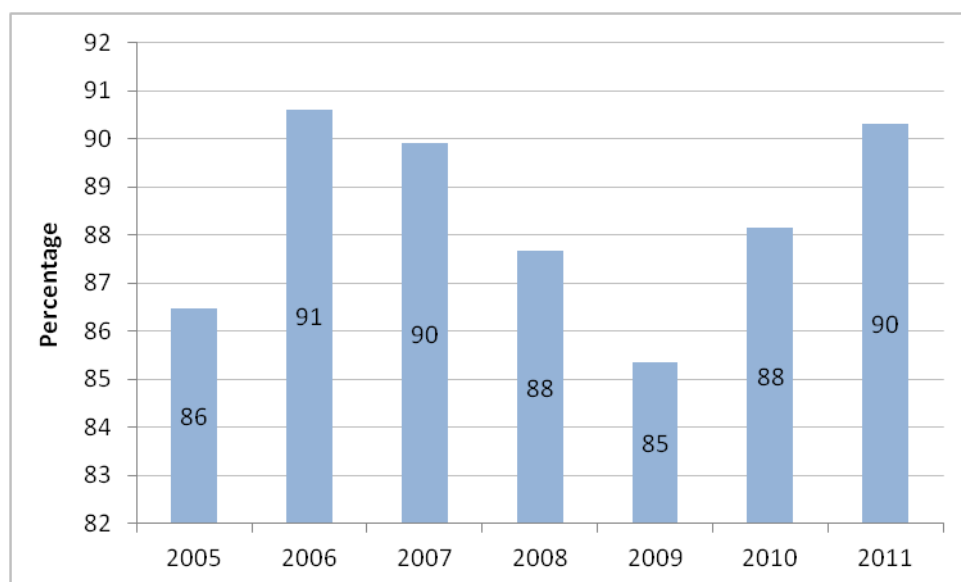


Figure 11. Percentage of people with Estonian citizenship relative to the total number of emigrants from Estonia (Statistics Estonia 2012).

The largest share of the people who emigrated during the period from 2000 to 2007 was formed by those with secondary education (52%), followed by the people with primary or

basic education (32%). During the period from 2000 to 2007, the percentage of people with higher education was 11%, which is also the percentage of people with higher education in the total population of Estonia. The percentage of people with higher education relative to the total number of emigrants has decreased throughout the years; it was 18.1% in 2001, 7.8% in 2005 and 6.0% in 2007. (Anniste 2009). The highest percentage of those emigrating from Estonia to Finland is, however, formed by people with vocational education (46%); the percentage of people with higher education is a bit higher than the average (15% have higher education) (Anniste 2011).

3.2.2. Labour migration

Immigration

The number of temporary residence permits issued for working in Estonia was growing steadily during the period from 2005 to 2009. In 2005, 533 people were issued residence permits for working in Estonia, in 2009, however, as much as 1063 people (Figure 12). In the same time, the share of short-term (six months in a year) employment has also decreased and thus also the number of residence permits. In 2005, the Police and Border Guard Board registered 504 short-term employments, in 2009, however, more than a half less (220). (Estonian Public Service Academy 2010).

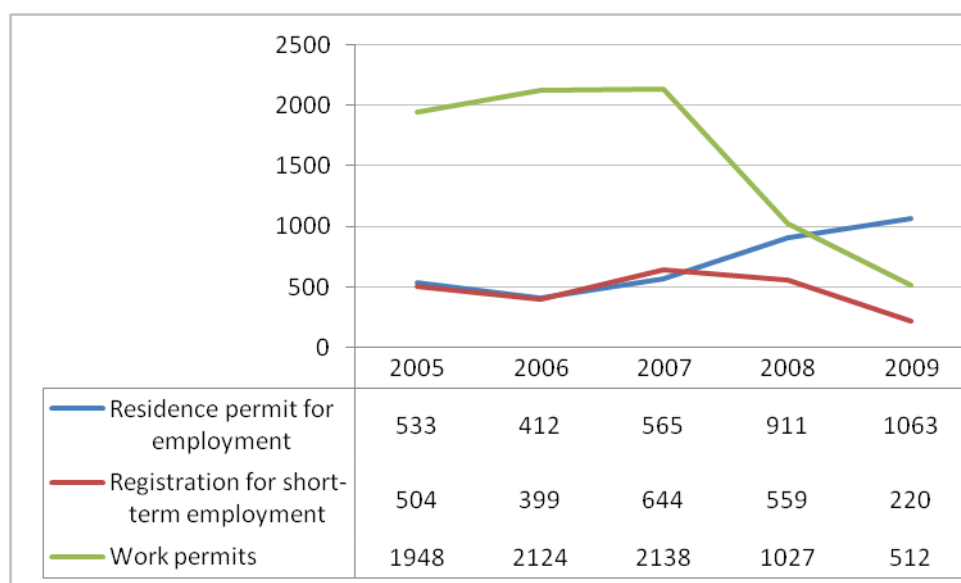


Figure 12. Issued residence permits for taking employment, work permits and registering short-term employment, 2005–2009. Source: Police and Border Guard Board. (Estonian Public Service Academy 2010).

The highest number of permits for working in Estonia were issued to the citizens of Ukraine (2781), Russia (211), India (82), China (59) and Nepal (32) (Estonian Public Service Academy 2010).

The highest number of permits issued by the Unemployment Insurance Fund were issued to hire migrant workers to work in the processing industry, education sector and accommodation sector (Estonian Public Service Academy 2010). The same tendency is also reflected in the Estonian Labour Force Survey, according to which the largest share of immigrants to Estonia from other EU countries have come to work in the tertiary sector (more than 60%) and the smallest share in the primary sector (less than 5%) (Figure 13). The employment breakdown by economic activity of the population of Estonia is similar. (Krusell 2009).

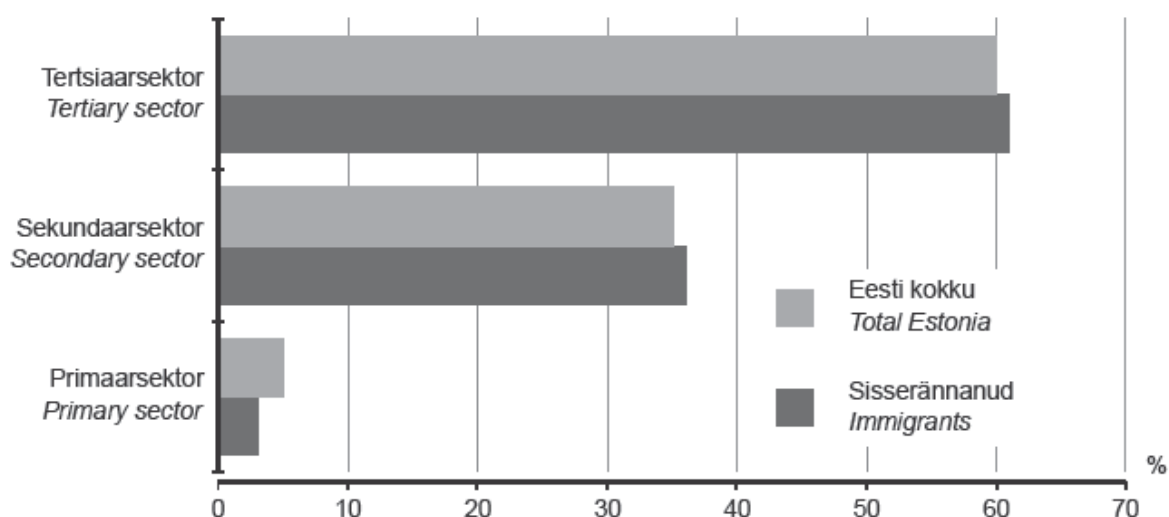


Figure 13. Distribution of people having arrived in Estonia for employment purposes by economic activity.
Source: Population Register, Citizenship and Migration Board, Statistics Estonia, Estonian Labour Force Survey. (Krusell 2009).

During the period from 2005 to 2009, the Unemployment Insurance Fund issued the highest number of permits for hiring skilled workers and craftsmen (2248), followed by top specialists (284), service and sales workers (155) and equipment and machinery operators (109) (Table 43). Based on this, it can be concluded that skilled workers and highly qualified specialists, not low skilled workers, are coming to work in Estonia. (Estonian Public Service Academy 2010).

Table 43. Permits issued to employers for employing foreign workers in 2005–2009 (Estonian Public Service Academy 2010).

Profession	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Higher officials and managers	12	13	11	10	8	54
Top specialists	106	41	34	66	37	284
Middle-specialists, technicians	10	9	7	22	18	66
Officials and office clerks	1	1	0	1	1	4
Service and sales workers	18	30	41	44	22	155
Skilled workers in agriculture and fisheries	0	1	0	0	0	1
Skilled workers and craftsmen	463	384	611	611	179	2248
Equipment and machinery operators	4	23	38	38	6	109
Low skilled workers	1	2	0	0	0	3
Total	615	504	792	792	271	2974

Source: Unemployment Insurance Fund.

The Estonian Labour Force Survey shows a similar distribution. Compared to the distribution of labour migration of the population of Estonia, there is a higher share of immigrants in the categories of skilled workers, managers, top specialists and clerks. The percentage share of the latter category relative to the total number of immigrants is 47%, in Estonia on the average, however, only 32% (Figure 14). (Krusell 2009).

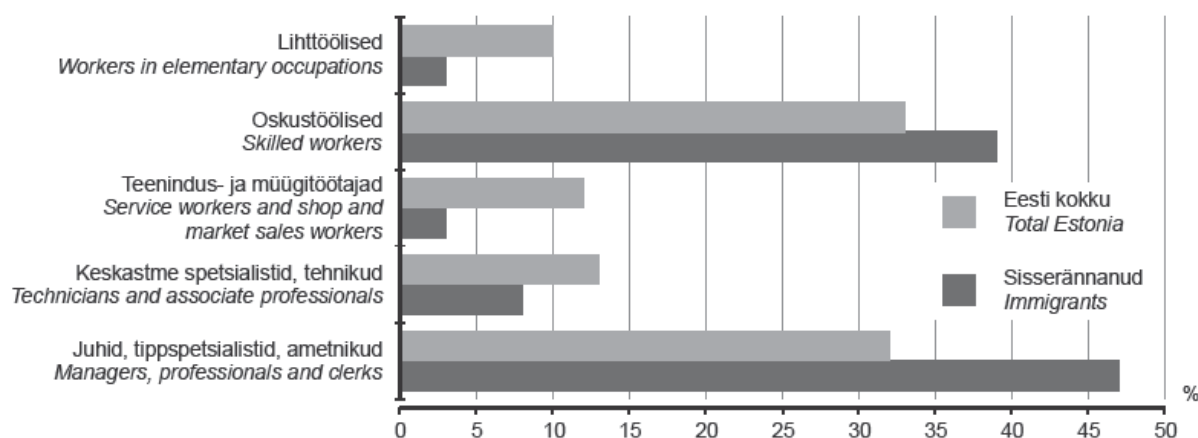


Figure 14. Occupational distribution of people having arrived in Estonia for employment purposes. Source: Population Register, Citizenship and Migration Board, Statistics Estonia, Estonian Labour Force Survey. (Krusell 2009).

The occupational division by immigrants' country of origin is relatively varied. Managers, top specialists and clerks dominated among those who came to work in Estonia from the old EU Member States (75%) and other countries with a high level of development (88%) (Table 44). 74% of the immigrants from the former republics of the USSR are, however, employed as skilled workers. (Krusell 2009).

Table 44. Occupations by type of country, by 2000–2007 (percentages) (Krusell 2009).

	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5
Managers, professionals and clerks	22	75	39	88	43
Technicians and associate professionals	2	14	12	6	28
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	1	1	8	4	24
Skilled workers	74	7	30	0	5
Workers in elementary occupations	1	3	11	2	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Type 1 — former republics of the USSR, except for those currently holding EU member status;

Type 2 — EU15, i.e. Old Member States;

Type 3 — New Member States of the EU that have acceded since 2004;

Type 4 — other countries with a high level of development;

Type 5 — other countries with a medium or low level of development. The indicator used for determining the level of development is the GDP per capita.

Source: Population Register, Citizenship and Migration Board.

In addition to the registered employment in Estonia, which is indicated by the number of work permits issued, a number of citizens of foreign countries are also working in Estonia illegally. During the period from 2005 to 2009, there were 1349 misdemeanour proceedings completed for illegal employment with respect to 387 employers who had allowed illegal employment. The number of registered cases of illegal employment has decreased during the period from 2005 to 2009; while 428 cases of illegal employment were registered in 2005, only 157 cases were registered in 2009 (Table 45). (Estonian Public Service Academy 2010).

Table 45. Completed procedures for illegal employment, 2005–2009 (Estonian Public Service Academy 2010).

Misdemeanours	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Illegal employment	428	430	191	143	157	1349
Allowing employment for alien who has no work permit (legal entities)	66	98	71	94	58	387

Source: Police and Border Guard Board

Emigration

The assessments of labour immigration vary greatly. Based on a survey conducted in 2006, 9% of those questioned had been working abroad in the course of five years before the questionnaire was conducted (Järv 2007). According to the Estonian Labour Force Survey and the Household Module Survey, 10 000 to 15 000 residents of Estonia were working abroad in 2008 (Krusell 2009). The number of people who went to work abroad after accession to the European Union has also been assessed to be at the level of 20 000 to 35 000 people (Ministry of Financial Affairs 2006, Estonian Employers' Confederation 14.06.2007, Eamets, R. 22.10.2007 – Järv 2007). The actual number of people who have been working abroad is,

however, probably even higher, taking into account those who work unofficially, seasonal workers and seconded workers (Järv 2007).

Based on a survey conducted in 2006, 26% of the population of working age intended to go to work abroad in the future. 6%, i.e. approximately 55 000 people had a certain plan to go to work abroad in the future, although 3.9%, i.e. approximately 36 000 people had been making preparations for going to work abroad (Järv 2007). According to a survey conducted in 2008, 3.6% of the population of working age had certain plans to go to work abroad within the next 5 years and 10% of people tended to support the idea of going to work abroad (Krusell 2009).

During the period from 2003 to 2008, the largest share of people who had left Estonia to work abroad were employed in Finland (approximately 45%), followed by Sweden, Norway and the United Kingdom with less than 10% (Figure 15) (Krusell 2009).

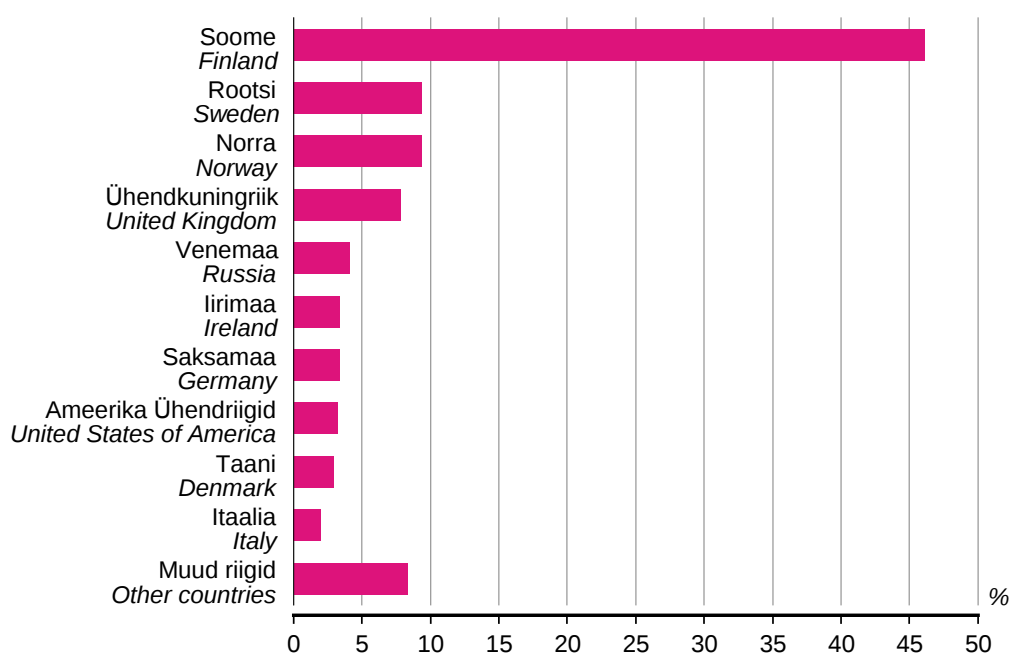


Figure 15. Estonian citizens who were or are employed abroad by country, 2003–2008. Source: Household Module Survey (2008). (Krusell 2009).

The most preferred destination country among those potentially going to work abroad was Finland, as in the case of those actually working abroad, with Finland being the preferred destination of 42% of the people intending to work abroad. The United Kingdom was in the second place among the preferences of those potentially going to work abroad (19%), with the USA (6%) and Germany (6%) in the third and fourth place. (Järv 2007).

Dominating shares of the people who had worked abroad during the period from 2003 to 2008 were formed by men (72%) and those speaking Estonian as their domestic language (78%) (Table 46). A half of those who worked abroad during the period from 2003 to 2008 were less than 30 years old. Approximately a half of those who have worked abroad (47%) have vocational or secondary education, with just 14% having higher education. (Krusell 2009).

Table 46. Social-demographic profile of Estonian citizens who are or have been working abroad during last five years, 2003–2008 (Krusell 2009).

	Number	%
Sex		
Male	43 000	71.2
Female	17 600	28.8
Age		
15-29	30 800	50.9
30-49	26 100	43.2
50-64	3600	6
Educational level		
Without professional education	23 600	39
Vocational professional, secondary education	28 700	47.4
Higher education	8300	13.6
Citizenship		
Estonian	58 000	94.9
Other	3000	5.1
Domestic language		
Estonian	47 600	77.9
Other	13 500	22.1

Source: Household Module Survey (2008).

The employment by economic activity of the residents of Estonia working abroad was quite different from the occupational distribution in Estonia. The highest share of the people who had gone to work abroad were working in the area of construction, forming more than a third of the people working abroad (Figure 16). In Estonia, however, less than 15% of the total number of workers is employed in the area of construction. Approximately 15% of those working abroad were employed in the sector of agriculture, forestry and fishing, while the share of those employed in this sector in Estonia remains below 5%. The percentages of those working abroad employed in the sectors of accommodation and food service activities and administrative and support services also exceed the corresponding percentages in Estonia. The percentages of those employed in wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing and education, relative to the total number of those working abroad, were considerably lower than the percentages of the above-mentioned sectors in Estonia. The percentages of those working abroad employed in the fields of financial and insurance activities, real estate and information and communication were nearly nonexistent. (Krusell 2009).

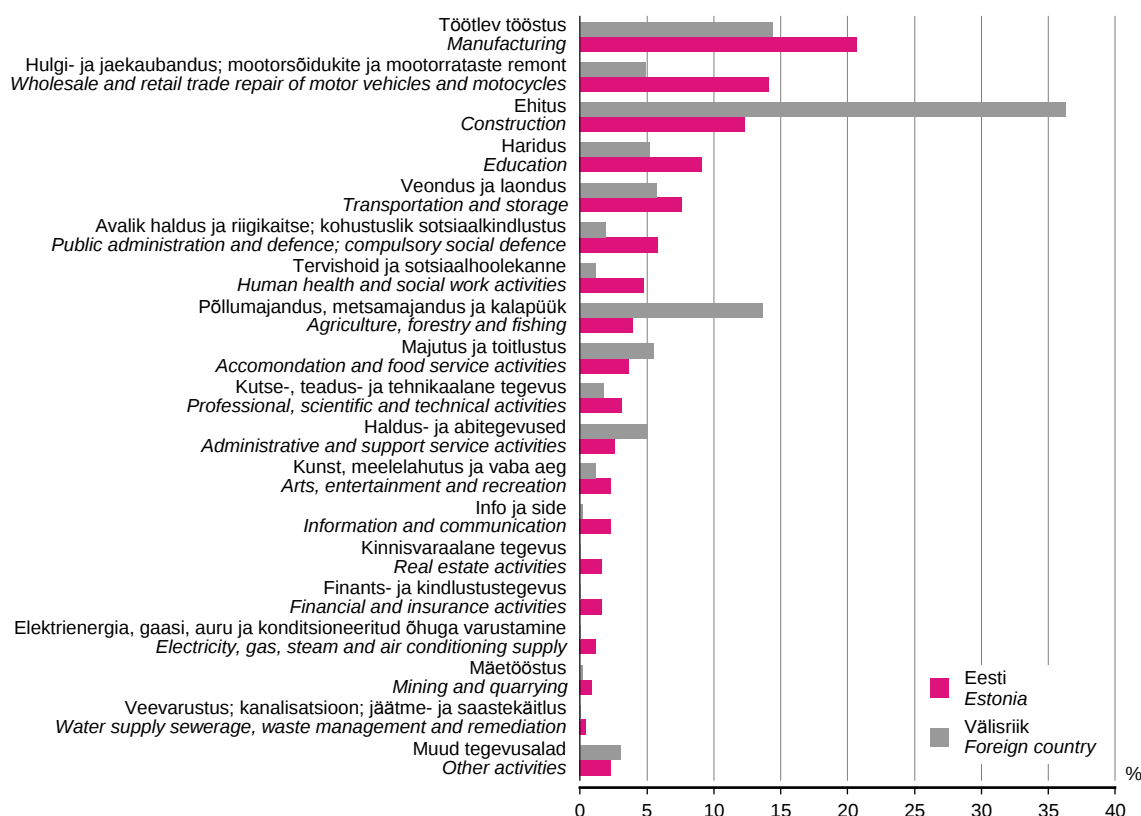


Figure 16. Employment in Estonia (2008) and employment of Estonian citizens abroad by economic activity, 2003–2008. Source: Labour Force Survey (2008), Household Module Survey (2008). (Krusell 2009).

Most of the residents of Estonia who had gone to work abroad were employed as skilled workers, craftsmen or low skilled workers (Figure 17). The percentage of both of the above-mentioned groups relative to the total number of the residents of Estonia working abroad were higher than the corresponding percentages in Estonia. The professions of construction workers and agricultural labourers dominated among those working abroad. Only 25% of the people with higher education who had gone to work abroad were employed as top specialists, clerks or managers, 20% were employed as skilled workers and 10% as low skilled workers. In Estonia, more than a half of the people with higher education are employed as managers, top specialists or clerks. (Krusell 2009).

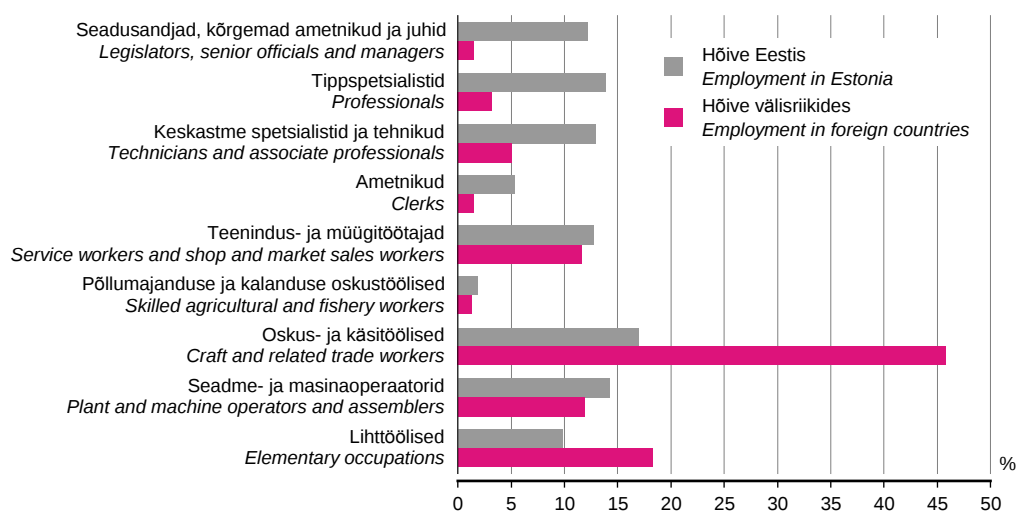


Figure 17. Employment of Estonian citizens in Estonia (2008) and in foreign countries (2003–2008) by occupation. Source: Household Module Survey (2008), Estonian Labour Force Survey (2008). (Krusell 2009).

3.2.3. Commuting

Immigration

Cross-border commuting to Estonia has almost not been studied at all. Only temporary labour migration between Estonia and Finland has been analyzed by mobile positioning method (Silm et al 2012). According to the mobile positioning data, there was the average of approximately 1200 temporary workers commuting from Finland to Estonia (i.e. Fins who spent 183 days or more per year in Estonia) during the period from 2009 to 2011 (Silm et al 2012).

According to one study, up to 500 people are commuting from Latvia to Estonia (Thönnies 2011); according to another study, however, there are approximately 30 people who live in Valka working in Valga (University of Latvia 2007).

Emigration

The commuting out of Estonia is mainly connected to Finland. It has been found on the basis of mobile positioning data that the destination country of 91% of temporary workers (i.e. the people who spend 183 days or more per year abroad) is a Baltic Sea country. Finland holds the largest share with 78% of the people who spend 183 days or more per year abroad, being in Finland (Figure 18). Norway is in the second place with 6% and Sweden in the third place with 3%. The percentage of Latvia as the destination country of temporary labour migration is only 1.2%. (Allik 2012).

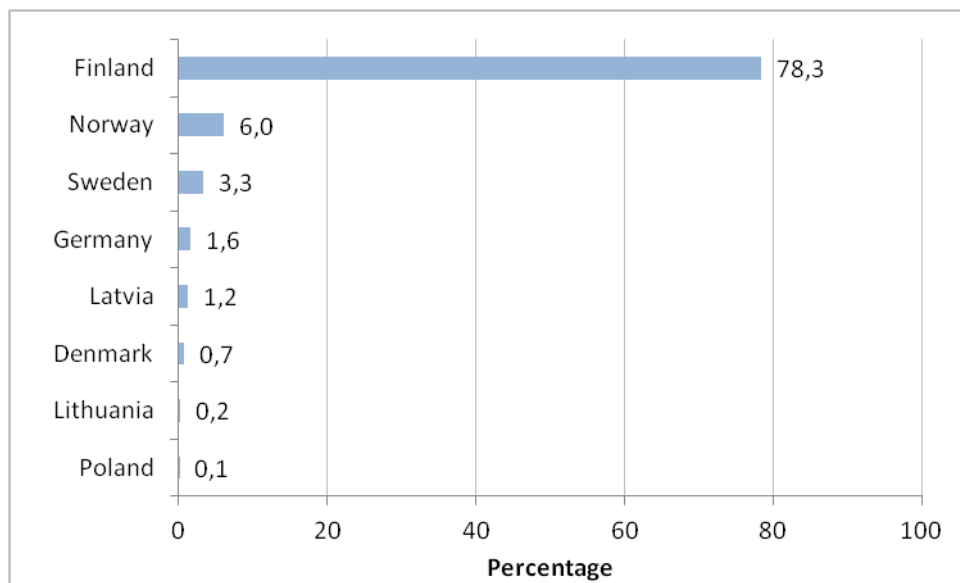


Figure 18. Division of temporary workers (the people spending 183 days or more per year abroad) by destination countries (based on Allik 2012).

According to mobile positioning data, the average number of temporary workers commuting from Estonia to Finland, i.e. the people who spend 183 days or more per year in Finland, was approximately 13 500 per year during the period from 2009 to 2011 (Silm et al 2012).

Up to 500 people are estimated to be commuting to Latvia (Thönnies 2011). Based on a study conducted in the twin towns of Valka and Valga on the Estonian-Latvian border, however, only 10 people who live in Valga are working in Valka (University of Latvia 2007).

3.3. Latvia

3.3.1. Migration

Immigration

According to the 2011 Census, there are 342 799 people who do not have Latvian citizenship living in Latvia, which forms 17% of the residents of Latvia. The citizenships of 296 619 people (i.e. 14%) are undetermined. 46 180 people, i.e. 2% of the residents of Latvia have foreign citizenships. The highest number of people have Russian citizenship, 33 805 people, i.e. 1.6% of the residents of Latvia. The highest number of people from other Baltic Sea countries are from Lithuania (2973 people, 0.14%), followed by Estonia (726 people, 0.04%), Germany (497 people, 0.02%) and Poland (254 people, 0.01%). (Latvijas Statistika 2012).

According to the 2011 Census, there were 302 849 people whose country of birth was not Latvia living in Latvia, i.e. 15% of the residents of Latvia. 29 802 people, i.e. 1.4% of the people born outside of Latvia had been born in other EU-27 countries. 27 034 residents of Latvia (i.e. 1.3%) had been born in other Baltic Sea countries. The highest number of the people living in Latvia who had been born in other Baltic Sea countries had been born in Lithuania, 19 685 people, i.e. 73% of the people who had been born in other Baltic Sea countries. Several times smaller shares of the residents of Latvia had been born in Estonia (3176) and Germany (2557). The number of people living in Latvia who had been born in other Baltic Sea countries remains below 1000 people (Figure 19). (Latvijas Statistika 2012).

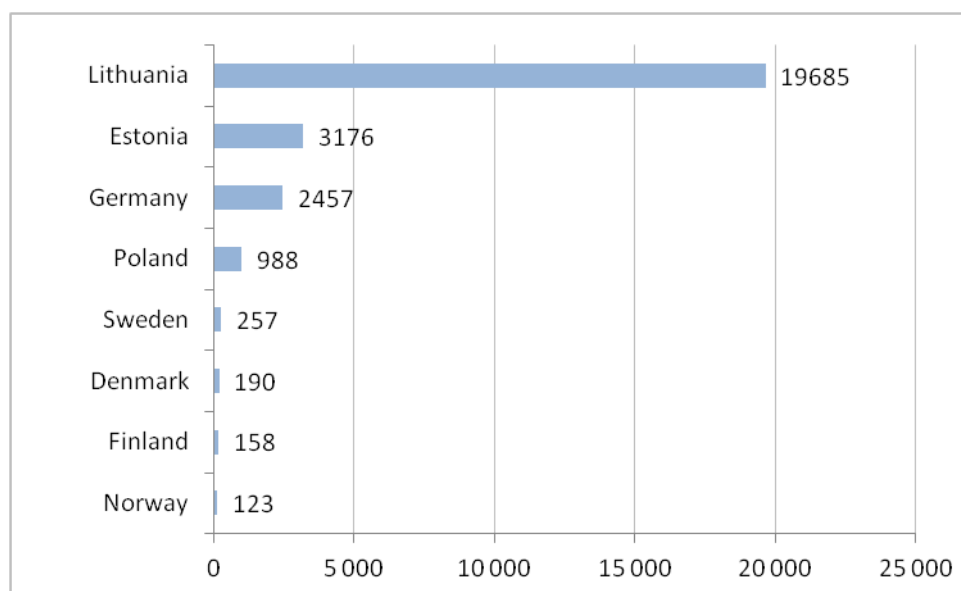


Figure 19. Residents of Latvia who had been born in other Baltic Sea countries according to the data of the 2011 Census (Latvijas Statistika 2012).

According to the Population Register, there were 36 394 foreigners registered in Latvia as at 1 July, 2005, of whom 24 229 (67%) were citizens of Russia. Of other Baltic Sea countries, 2472 people from Lithuania and 466 people from Estonia had residence permits. There was

no data on other countries in the survey used. The number of the issued initial residence permits increased during the period from 2005 to 2007; there were 5713 permits issued in 2005, 6166 in 2006 and 7313 in 2007. (Mensah 2010).

The total of 17 171 people migrated to Latvia during the period from 2005 to 2011. The total number of citizens of other EU-27 countries migrating to Latvia in the course of this period was 8181, which forms 48% of the total number of immigrants. The total of 8664 people, i.e. 51% of all immigrants migrated from other Baltic Sea countries, of which 4233 people (25%) had Latvian citizenship and 4431 people (26%) citizenships of other Baltic Sea countries. Total immigration to Latvia increased from 2005 to 2007, and started to decrease after that (Table 47). The changes in the number of immigrants from other Baltic Sea countries throughout the years are similar to the changes in total immigration. (Latvijas Statistika 2012).

The highest number of people who had migrated to Latvia from other Baltic Sea countries was formed by the citizens of Lithuania, with the total of 1488 people during the period from 2005 to 2010. The citizens of Germany were in the second place among immigrants to Latvia (1087 people) and the citizens of Estonia in the third place (486 people). The distribution of immigrants to Latvia by the citizens of other Baltic Sea countries during the period from 2005 to 2010 is set out in Table 47. (Latvijas Statistika 2012).

Table 47. Immigration to Latvia and immigration to Latvia of citizens of other EU-27 countries and other Baltic Sea countries during the period 2005-2010 (Latvijas Statistika 2012).

Region/country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average	Total
Total	1886	2801	3541	3465	2688	2790	2862	17 171
EU-27			2528	2532	1601	1520	2045	8181
Baltic Sea countries (excluding LV)	650	827	840	835	719	560	739	4431
Lithuania	250	289	315	285	212	137	248	1488
Germany	102	223	216	209	161	176	181	1087
Estonia	112	80	96	79	71	48	81	486
Sweden	45	61	77	69	89	63	67	404
Poland	22	58	15	85	70	43	49	293
Finland	62	40	32	53	34	39	43	260
Denmark	45	49	54	19	44	20	39	231
Norway	12	27	35	36	38	34	30	182

The dominant share of immigrants to Latvia is formed by men; in 2011, 4049 men (56%) and 3204 women (44%) immigrated to Latvia. The largest share of immigrants, regarding both men and women, are aged 20 to 49 (Figure 20). (Latvijas Statistika 2012).

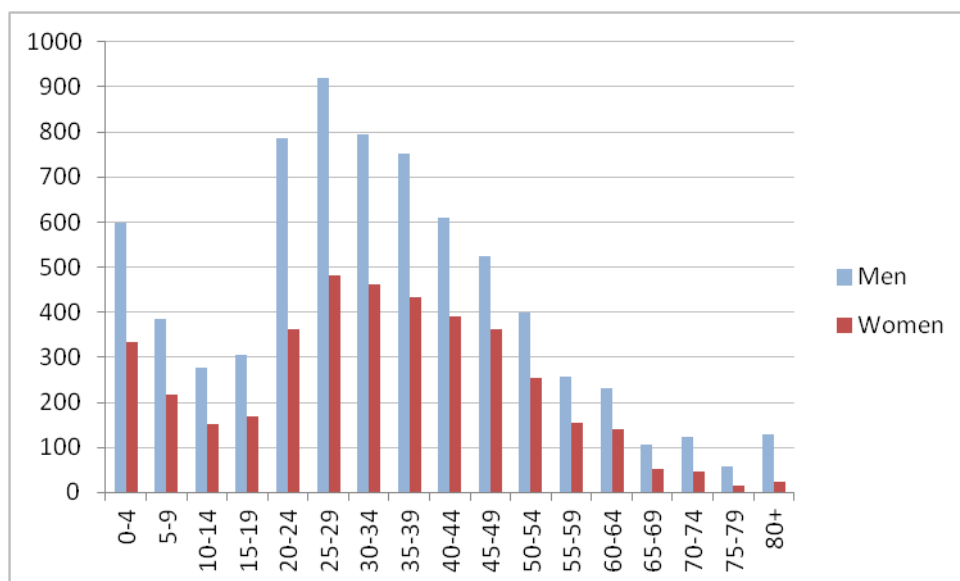


Figure 20. Gender and age distribution of immigrants to Latvia in 2011 (Latvijas Statistika 2012).

Emigration

The important information regarding emigration from Latvia is presented in the chapter 3.1. on comparing countries. Latvijas Statistika and the surveys conducted about Latvia did not provide significant additional information on this subject.

3.3.2. Labour migration

Immigration

As at 1 July, 2005, there were 2386 temporary residence permits issued to foreigners for working in Latvia. The number of foreigners who have been issued Latvian residence permits has increased in the course of years. Employment is ranked second after family reunification among the reasons for issuing residence permits. In addition to the people who have been issued residence permits for employment purposes, approximately 2/3 of the foreigners who have been issued residence permits for family reunification are also permitted to work in Latvia. In 2006, 2818 foreigners who had been issued residence permits for family reunifications were granted work permits. (University of Latvia 2007).

In 2005 and 2006 (until June), the largest share of work permits was issued for working in the sector of processing industries (18.4%), followed by the public, social and individual services' sectors (15.8%) (Table 48). More than 10% of work permits were also issued for working in the sector of real estate operations, leasing and other commercial activities (14.4%) and in the sector of wholesale or retail; repairs of cars, motorcycles, individual use objects and household appliances and equipment (13.8%). Almost 300 or more work permits were issued

for all the above-mentioned sectors in 2005, while the same indicator for the remaining sectors remained below 150. (University of Latvia 2007).

Table 48. The number of issued work permits per sector, 2005 and 2006 (University of Latvia 2007).

Sector	1 January 2005 - 31 December 2005	1 January 2006 - 30 June 2006	Total	%
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	76	25	101	3.3
Fishing	9	6	15	0.5
Extracting industry and mining	8	1	9	0.3
Processing industries	388	179	567	18.4
Supply of electricity, gas and water	17	4	21	0.7
Construction	123	90	213	6.9
Wholesale or retail; repairs of cars, motorcycles, individual use objects and household appliances and equipment	315	112	427	13.8
Hotels and restaurants	140	83	223	7.2
Transport, storage, communication	144	90	234	7.6
Financial meditations	51	36	87	2.8
Real estate operations, leasing and other commercial activities	291	154	445	14.4
Governance and defence, compulsory social insurance	17	18	35	1.1
Education	145	31	176	5.7
Health care and social care	17	15	32	1.0
Public, social and individual services	322	166	488	15.8
Extraterritorial organisations and institutions	8	1	9	0.3
Household activities	5	0	5	0.2
Total	2076	1011	3087	100.0

Source: PLMP, Population Register

Emigration

9% of the respondents had been working abroad (N=721) (University of Latvia 2007).

The people who had left Latvia to work abroad had worked in the total of more than 50 countries. On the average, 33% of labour migrants had worked in more than one country. The highest number of people had worked in Germany, with 18% of labour migrants having worked there, followed by the UK (18%), Russia (11%), Ireland (10%), Sweden (9%) and the USA (7%) (Figure 21). (University of Latvia 2007).



Figure 21. Main destinations of labour migrants from Latvia (Krisjane et al 2009).

12.1% of the questioned men and 6.2% of the women had worked abroad. By age groups, the percentage of 20- to 29-year-olds was highest relative to the total number of those who had worked abroad (16.6%), followed by 30- to 39-year-olds (11.6%) and 40- to 49-year-olds (8.8%). The average age of the men working abroad were 36 years and the average age of the women working abroad, 35 years. (University of Latvia 2007).

The percentage of people with higher education relative to the total number of migrant workers was higher (31%) than that relative to the total population (22%). The percentages of people with basic and lower level of education among those who had worked abroad was, however, twice lower than the corresponding percentages relative to the total population. (Krisjane et al 2009).

Table 49. The education of respondents who had and had not worked abroad (Krisjane et al 2009).

Education	Had worked abroad	Had not worked abroad	Total
Primary or lower	9.8	21.0	20.0
General secondary	20.4	23.8	23.5
Specialised secondary	38.8	34.1	34.5
Higher	30.9	21.1	22.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Most frequently, people work abroad for up to 3 months. The average of 80% of men and 85% of women work abroad for less than 2 years. 3.5% of the people who had worked abroad had spent more than 10 years abroad. (Krisjane et al 2009).

The people who leave Latvia to work abroad are most often employed in the agricultural sector, with women doing agricultural work a bit more frequently than men (Figure 22). Baby-sitting is in the second place for women and building work for men. (Krisjane et al 2009).

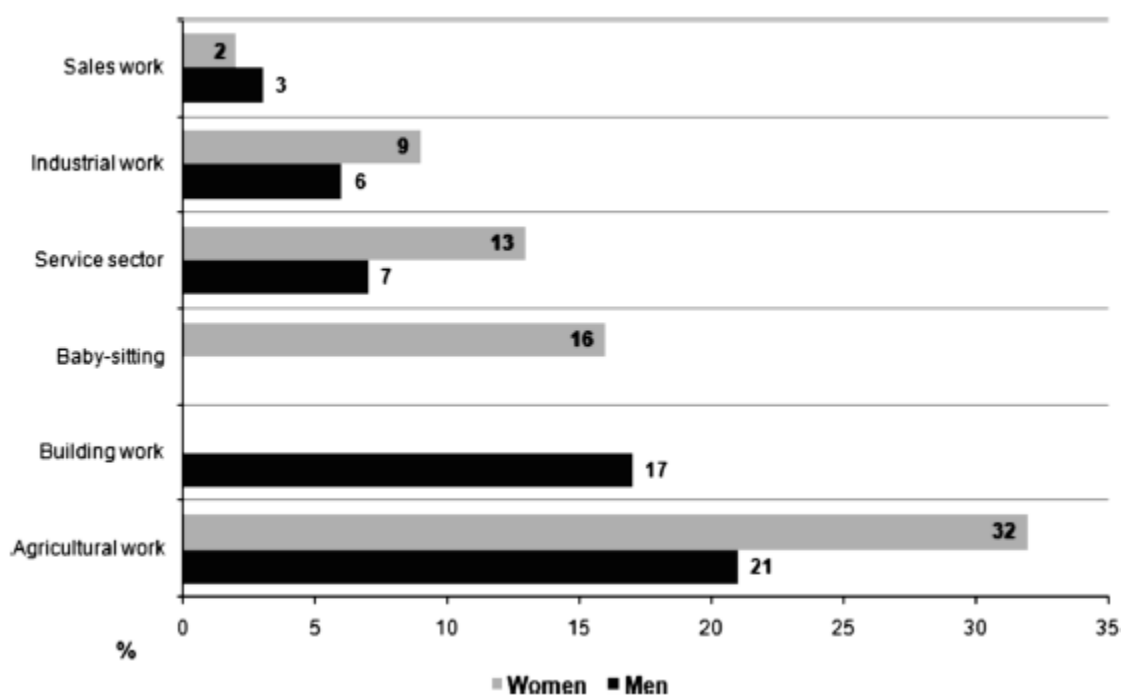


Figure 22. Areas of employment among those who worked abroad (% of mentioned jobs) (Krisjane et al 2009).

20.3% of the respondents (including 23.3% of men and 17.5% of women) are planning to go to work abroad within the next few years after the survey. A larger share of those intending to go to work abroad is formed by younger people, with those under the age of 24 forming 37%. The percentage of those who intend to go to work abroad is highest among the people with

basic and secondary education and lowest among married people. The percentage of those intending to work abroad is highest among the qualified and poorly qualified people doing manual work (22% of both), and is higher among the people working in private sector than among those working in public sector, as well as higher among the people who have been working abroad before. (University of Latvia 2007).

The most preferred destinations of those who want to work abroad are the UK (48.8%), Ireland (31.8%) and Germany (16.9%). The total of 25.8% of those who wish to go to work abroad would like to go to other EU countries. (University of Latvia 2007).

3.3.3. Commuting

According to estimations, there are approximately 500 people commuting between Estonia and Latvia in both directions (Thönnnes 2011). Based on a study conducted in the twin towns of Valka and Valga on the Estonian-Latvian border, approximately 30 people living in Valka are employed in Valga and 10 people who live in Valga are employed in Valka (University of Latvia 2007).

Approximately 500 people are estimated to be commuting between Latvia and Lithuania in both directions (Thönnnes 2011).

3.4. Lithuania

3.4.1. Migration

Immigration

The percentage of foreign citizens in Lithuania is considerably lower than in other Baltic states. Based on permanent and temporary residence permits, the number of foreign citizens has decreased during the period from 2005 to 2011; in 2005, there were 32 600 citizens of foreign countries on the basis of residence permits, in 2011, however, 29 600 (Figure 23) (Brake 2007; Leoncikas 2010; Migration Department 2011). In 2006, people from foreign countries formed a bit more than 1% of the population of Lithuania during the period from 2007 to 2011; however, their percentage has remained slightly below 1%.

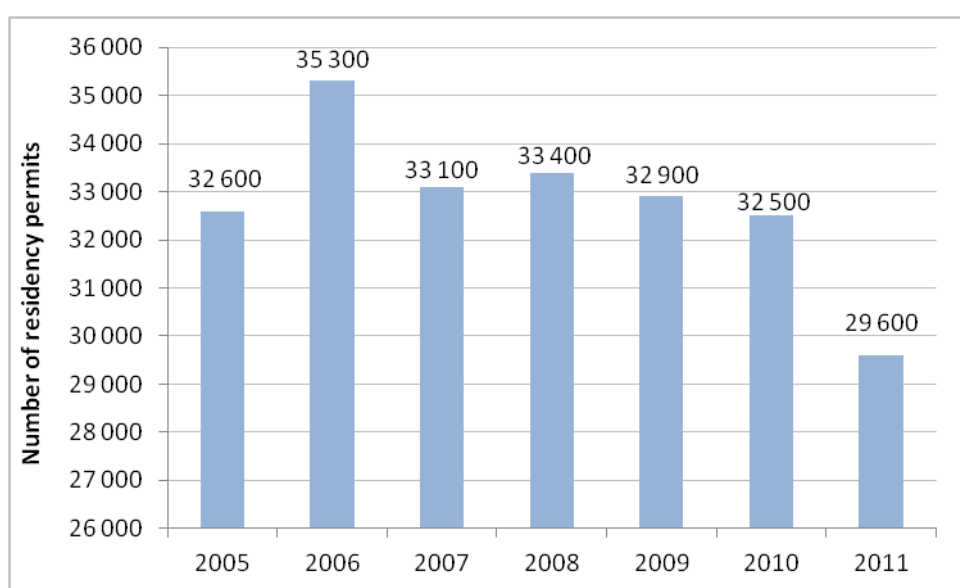


Figure 23. Number of residence permits in Lithuania by years (Migration Department 2011; Brake 2007).

There were 2263 people with citizenships of other EU countries in 2006 (i.e. 6%) and 2417 in 2011 (i.e. 8%). Latvia, Poland and Germany of other Baltic Sea countries can be separately distinguished. In 2011, there was the highest number of citizens from Poland of the above-mentioned countries in Lithuania (439), followed by Germany (417) and Latvia (405). (Migration Department 2011).

Immigration to Lithuania tripled in 2011 compared to the previous period. While 5213 people immigrated to Lithuania in 2010, the figure was 15 685 people in 2011. Immigration mainly increased due to the proportion of Lithuanian citizens, with 14 012 of them in 2011, i.e. 89% of the total number of immigrants. Immigration of foreign citizen was higher in 2011 compared to 2010 (1673 and 1060 people respectively), but almost equal with 2009. (Statistics Lithuania 2012).

The number of immigrants to Lithuania who were citizens of other Baltic Sea countries (except for Lithuania and Norway) was 60 in 2010 and 277 in 2011. The highest number of

immigrants from other Baltic Sea countries to Lithuania during the period from 2010 to 2011 came from Latvia (104), Poland (89) and Germany (72) (Table 50). (Statistics Lithuania 2012).

Table 50. Immigration of foreign citizens and citizens of other Baltic Sea countries (except for Lithuania) to Lithuania during the 2010 and 2011 (Statistics Lithuania 2012).

Region/country	2010	2011	Total
Total	1060	1673	2733
Baltic Sea countries (excluding LT)*	60	277	337
Latvia	14	90	104
Poland	16	73	89
Germany	15	57	72
Sweden	7	16	23
Finland	1	20	21
Estonia	3	11	14
Denmark	4	10	14
Norway	-	-	-

"-" – data not available.

„*“ – No data available on Norway.

Emigration

53 863 people emigrated from Lithuania in 2011, which is 35% less than in 2010. In 2011, the highest number of people of the Baltic Sea countries emigrated to Norway (3814 people) and Germany (3745 people). During the period from 2005 to 2009, Germany was the preferred emigration destination; in 2010 and 2011, however, the preferred destination was Norway. (Statistics Lithuania 2012).

In 2010 and 2011, the percentage of people aged between 15 and 44 relative to the total number of emigrants from Lithuania was higher than the percentage of the above-mentioned age group relative to the total population (Table 51). The difference was greatest in the age group from 25 to 34, which formed 13.8% of the total population in 2010, but 36.7% of the emigrants. The percentage of emigrants compared to the total population was lowest in the age group of 65 years old and older people.

Table 51. Age distribution of emigrants from Lithuania relative to the total population during 2010 and 2011 (Statistics Lithuania 2012).

Age group	2010		2011		Difference	
	Residents	Emigrants	Residents	Emigrants	2010	2011
0–14	15.0	10.2	15.0	10.5	-4.8	-4.5
15–24	15.3	24.1	14.7	28.9	8.8	14.2
25–34	13.8	36.7	13.6	33.7	22.9	20.1
35–44	14.3	16.3	14.1	15.1	2.0	1.0
45–54	14.9	9.9	15.1	8.7	-5.0	-6.6
55–64	10.7	2.3	11.0	2.3	-8.4	-8.7
65+	16.0	0.5	16.5	0.8	-15.5	-15.7

88% of the emigrants from Lithuania during the period from 2006 to 2010 had Lithuanian citizenship. The percentage of people with Lithuanian citizenship relative to the total number of emigrants was highest in 2010 (95%) and considerably lower during the period from 2006 to 2009 (75–82%) (Figure 24). In 2010, 99% of the emigrants to other EU countries were Lithuanian citizens. The percentages of Lithuanian citizens relative to the total number of emigrants to Latvia, Poland, Sweden, Germany and Denmark of other Baltic Sea countries can be separately distinguished. The percentages of Lithuanian citizens relative to the total number of emigrants to the above-mentioned countries are highest in case of emigrants to Sweden, Denmark (98%) and Germany (97%) and the lowest in case of emigrants to Poland (73%) and Latvia (62%). (Migration Department 2011).

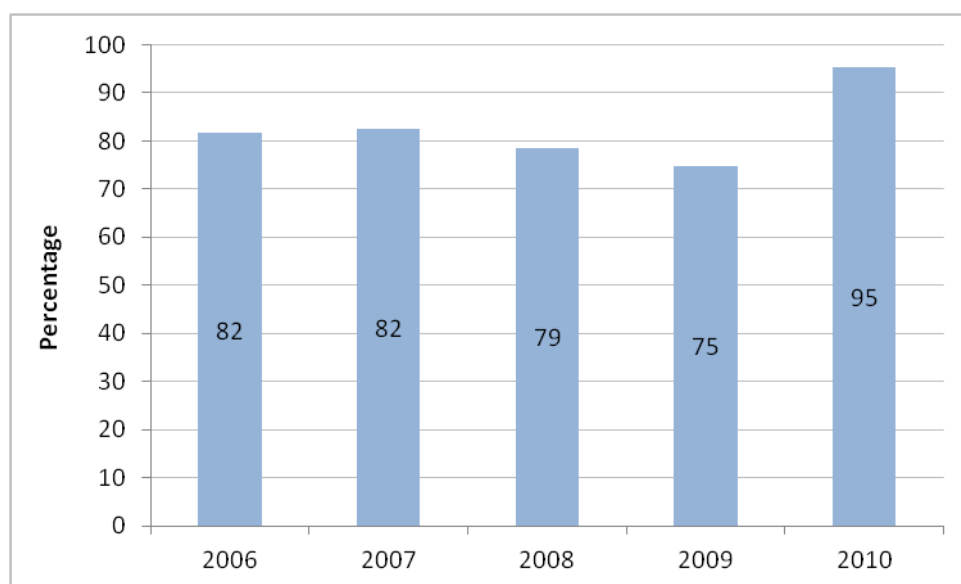


Figure 24. Percentage of Lithuanian citizens relative to the total number of emigrants from Lithuania (Migration Department 2011).

3.4.2. Labour migration

Immigration

The total of 25 426 work permits were issued to third country nationals in Lithuania during the period from 2005 to 2011. The number of issued work permits increased steadily from 2005, when there were 1565 work permits issued, to 2008, when there were 7819 work permits issued (Figure 25). In 2009, however, a considerably lower amount of work permits were issued (2239). (The Migration in Numbers 2012).

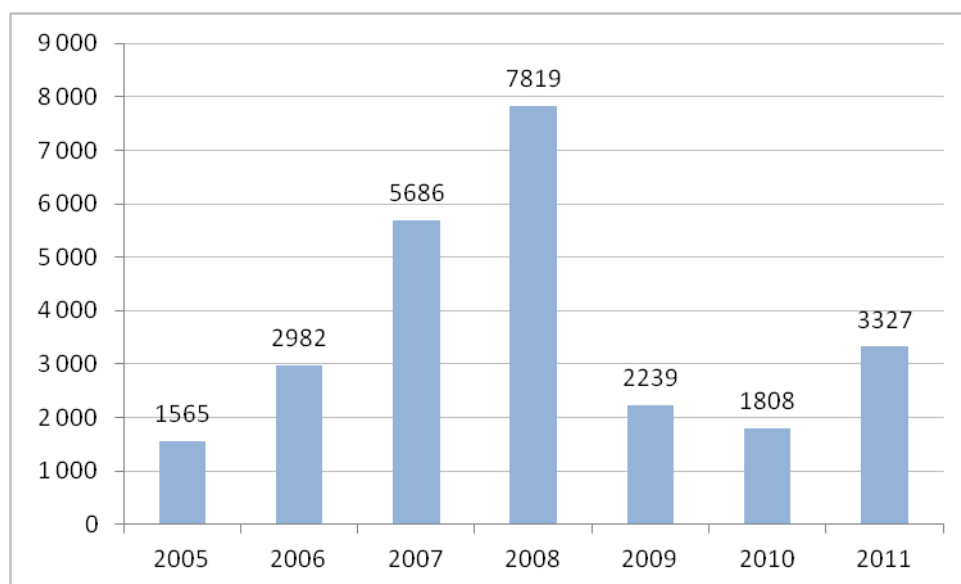


Figure 25. Number of work permits issued to third country nationals, by years 2005–2011. Source: Lithuanian Labour Exchange. (The Migration in Numbers 2012).

The highest number of labour immigrants who arrived to Lithuania in 2008 had Belarusian, Ukrainian and Turkish citizenships. The top ten of labour immigrants did not include citizens of any of the EU countries. (Leoncikas 2010).

In 2007, the highest share of labour immigrants to Lithuania was employed in industrial (36%) and transport sectors (34%). 20% of the immigrants were employed in the construction sector. Smaller numbers of labour immigrants were working in the service sector (9%) and education sector (1%). (Klementjeviene 2010). According to another survey (Leoncikas 2010), the division of labour immigrants based on economic activities was somewhat different. According to the data of the year 2008, the largest share of labour immigrants was employed in areas of construction (42%) and services (40%) and 18% in the industrial sector.

Most of the foreign workers in Lithuania are employed in positions not requiring high qualifications, language skills or professional skills. In 2008, the largest share of foreigners in Lithuania were employed as long distance drivers (35%); the share of brick layers was also significant (12%) (Figure 26) (Leoncikas 2010).

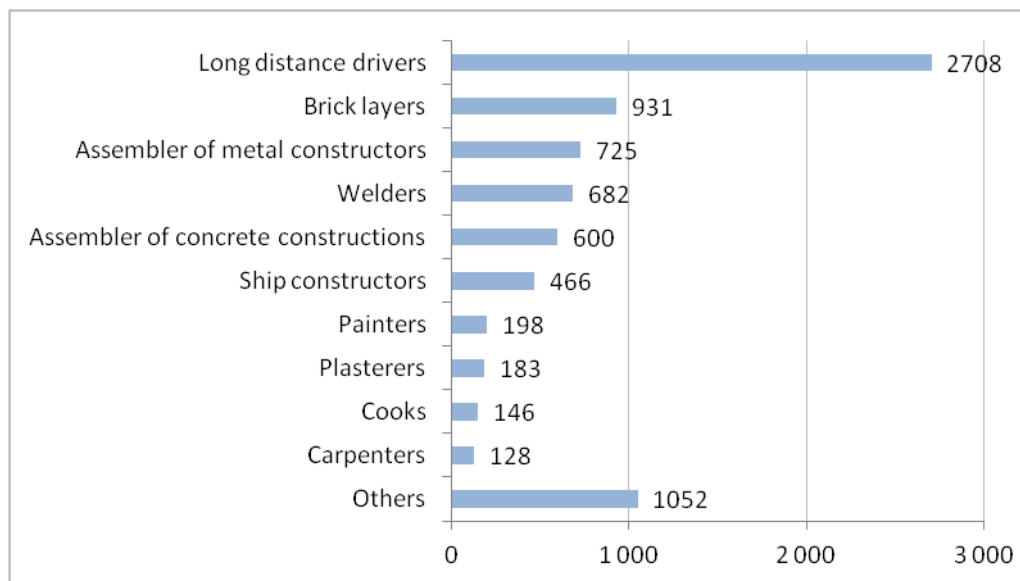


Figure 26. Professions of foreigners with issued work permits in Lithuania in 2008 (Leoncikas 2010).

Based on the data of work permits, the dominant share of labour immigrants is formed by men. During the period from 2006 to 2008, the percentage of men was 98%; in 2005, it was slightly lower (95%). Thus, the percentage of women is only 5% or less. The ages of most labour immigrants ranged from 19 to 59 years of age. (Klementjeviene 2010).

Emigration

The people leaving Lithuania to work abroad are mostly employed on positions requiring a low level of skills, such as harvest helpers, bricklayers and temporary staff (Brake 2007).

During the period from 2006 to 2007, people with higher education formed 70% of those leaving Lithuania to work abroad; the percentage of people with higher education among those who remained in Lithuania was, however, only 20% (MacDonald 2010).

3.4.3. Commuting

According to estimations, there are approximately 500 people commuting between Lithuania and Latvia in both directions (Thönnies 2011).

3.5. Poland

3.5.1. Migration

Immigration

According to the Population Register of Poland, there were 54 883 foreigners living in Poland on a permanent basis in the end of 2006. This number constitutes 0.14% of the total population of Poland. From other Baltic Sea countries, there were 431 Lithuanians and 46 Latvians living in Poland in 2006. (Kepinska 2007).

The three main national groups are Germans (21%), Ukrainians (9%), and Russians (6%) (Kepinska 2007).

The number of immigrants to Poland has been growing steadily, from 9364 people in 2005 to 17 424 people in 2009 (Figure 27). The steep increase in the number of immigrants in 2008 indicated by the data of Eurostat Statistical database (Table 10) is not reflected in the data of the Central Statistical Office of Poland. The number of immigrants to Poland has decreased a bit after 2009. (Central Statistical Office of Poland 2012).

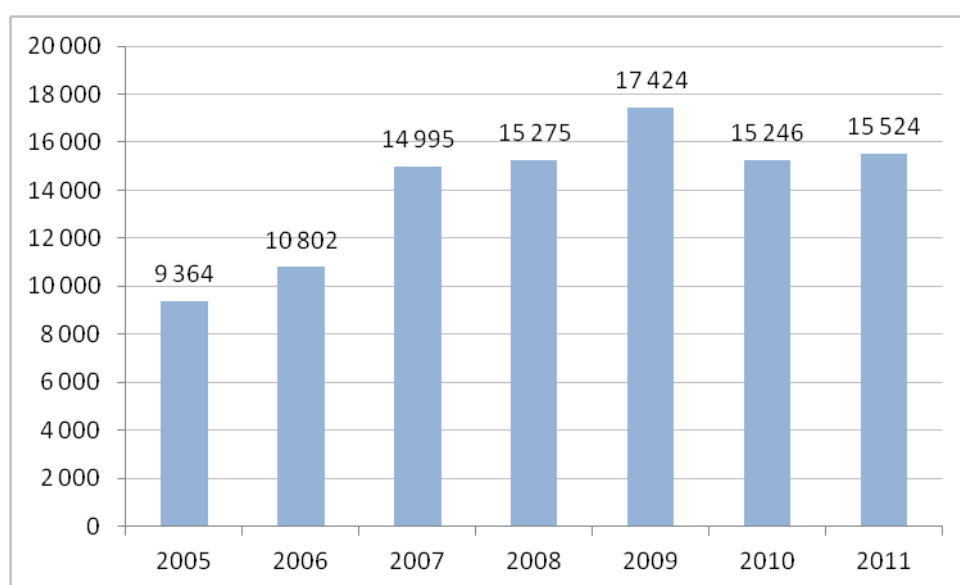


Figure 27. Number of immigrants to Poland, by 2005–2011 (Central Statistical Office of Poland 2012).

Both the number and percentage of immigrants from European countries have increased during the period from 2005 to 2011 (Table 52). The number of immigrants from Europe was highest in 2009, when 14 369 people arrived in Poland, constituting 83% of the total number of immigrants to Poland in that year. The number and percentage of immigrants from Europe were the lowest in the beginning of the period, in 2005. (Central Statistical Office of Poland 2012).

Table 52. Number of immigrants from Europe to Poland and the share of total immigration to Poland, by 2005–2011(Central Statistical Office of Poland 2012).

Year	Number	%
2005	6906	73.8
2006	8270	76.6
2007	12 040	80.3
2008	12 324	80.7
2009	14 369	82.5
2010	12 463	81.7
2011	12 623	81.3

The dominating share of immigrants to Poland during all years in the period from 2005 to 2011 is formed by men (Figure 28). The percentage of men was lowest in 2005 (52%) and highest in 2009 (64%). (Central Statistical Office of Poland 2012).

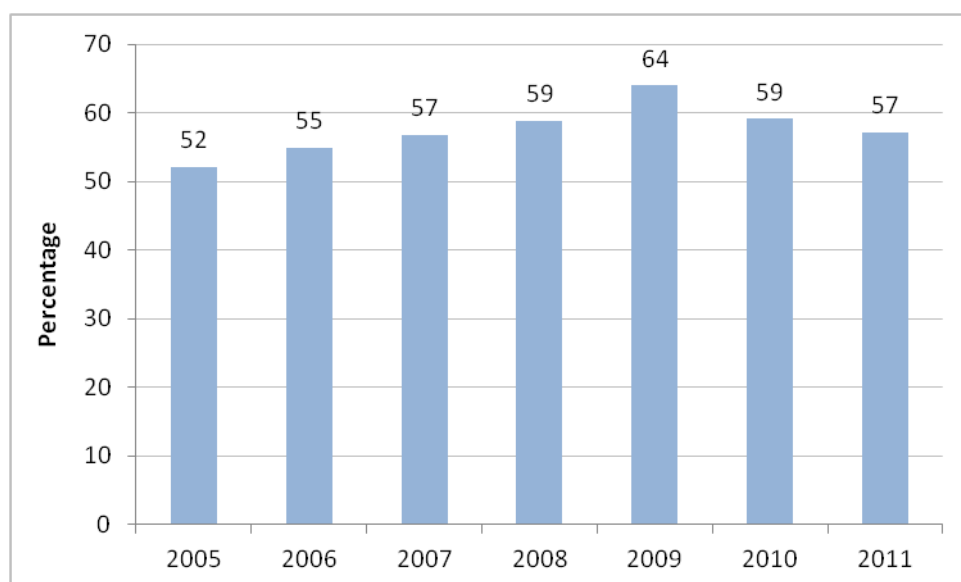


Figure 28. Share of men relative to all immigrants to Poland, by 2005–2011 (Central Statistical Office of Poland 2012).

By level of education, the largest share of immigrants to Poland in 2005 had secondary education (37%), followed by incomplete primary and no school education (27%) and basic vocational education (18%). Only 4% of the immigrants had post-secondary level education (Central Statistical Office of Poland 2012).

In 2005 and 2006, the dominant share of immigrants to Poland was formed by married people. In 2006, 51.3% of the men and 66.7% of the women were married. (Kepinska 2007).

Emigration

Emigration from Poland has decreased steadily since 2006; there was only a slight increase in 2011 compared to 2009 and 2010 (Figure 29). According to the data of Eurostat Statistical database (Table 18), the doubling of immigration in 2008 is not reflected in the data of the Central Statistical Office of Poland 2012. (Central Statistical Office of Poland 2012).

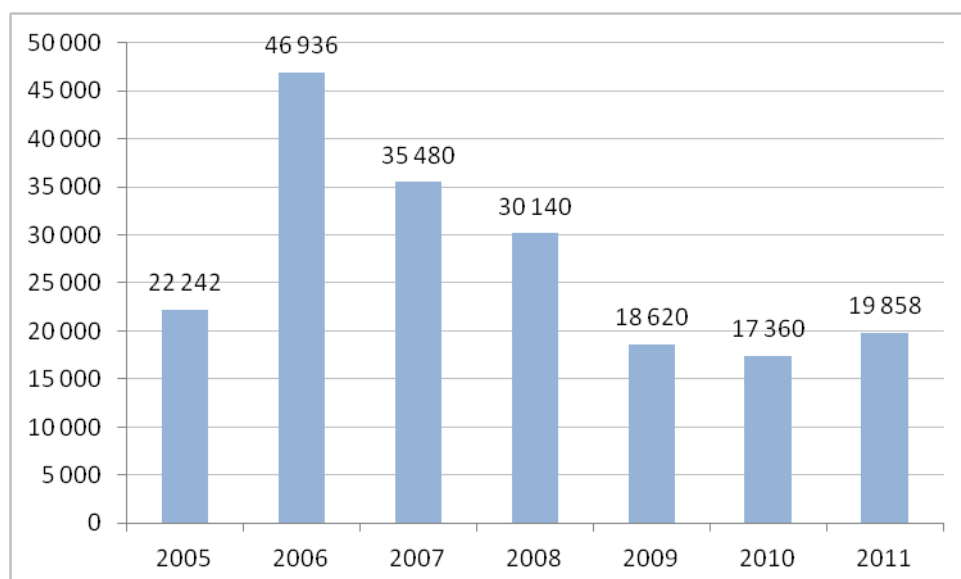


Figure 29. Number of emigrants from Poland, by 2005–2011 (Central Statistical Office of Poland 2012).

An average of 23 434 people per year, i.e. 86% of the total number of emigrants, migrated from Poland to other European countries during the period from 2005 to 2011. The number of emigrants from Poland to other European countries was highest in 2006 and lowest in 2010. The number and share of emigrants to Europe during the period from 2005 to 2011 is set out in Table 53. (Central Statistical Office of Poland 2012).

Table 53. Number of emigrants from Poland to Europe and the share of total emigration from Poland, by 2005–2011 (Central Statistical Office of Poland 2012).

Year	Number	%
2005	18 416	82.8
2006	41 221	87.8
2007	31 163	87.8
2008	25 710	85.3
2009	15 726	84.5
2010	14 651	84.4
2011	17 150	86.4

In the period from 2005 to 2008, the total number of emigrants was dominated by men, during the years from 2009 to 2011, however, by women. In the first years of the period, men dominated by 3 to 9 percentage points, in the final years of the period, however, women by 4 to 5 percentage points (Figure 30). (Central Statistical Office of Poland 2012).

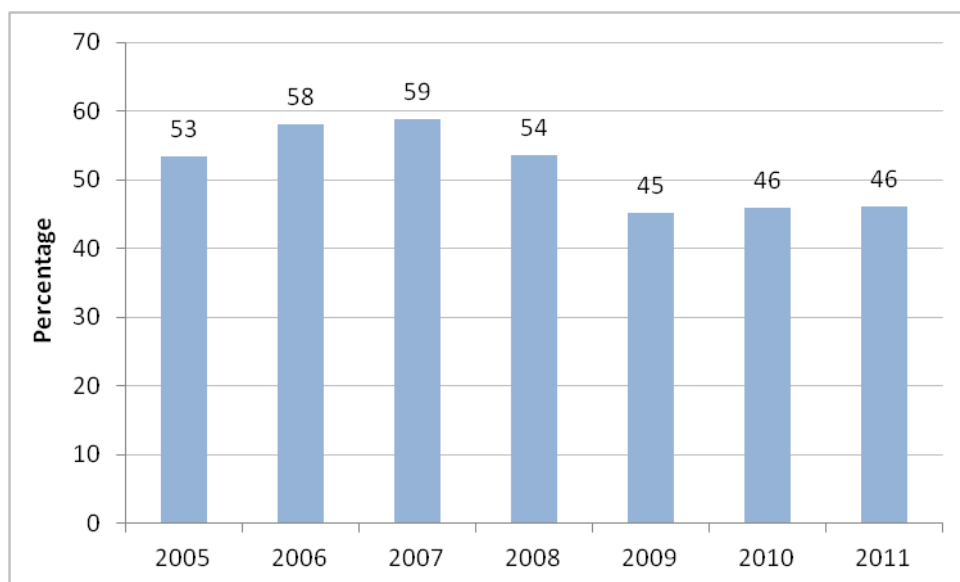


Figure 30. Share of men relative to all emigrants from Poland, by 2005–2011 (Central Statistical Office of Poland 2012).

35% of the emigrants from Poland in 2005 had secondary education, 27% basic vocational education and 19% primary education. Only 4% had a higher level of education than secondary education.

By marital status, the largest share of men who emigrated from Poland during the period from 2005 to 2006 was formed by single and the largest share of women by married people. In 2006, 56% of emigrants from Poland were single and 39% married, in case of women, however, 39% were single and 53% married. (Kepinska 2007).

3.5.2. Labour migration

Immigration

The number of foreign workers in Poland has increased continuously during the period from 2005 to 2009 (Figure 31). According to estimations, there were 35 000 foreign workers in Poland in 2005. The number of foreign workers in Poland increased steeply in 2008, rising to an estimated 200 000 people. In 2009, the number of foreign workers increased further, reaching an estimated 250 000 people. (Polish National Contact Point to the European Migration Network 2010).

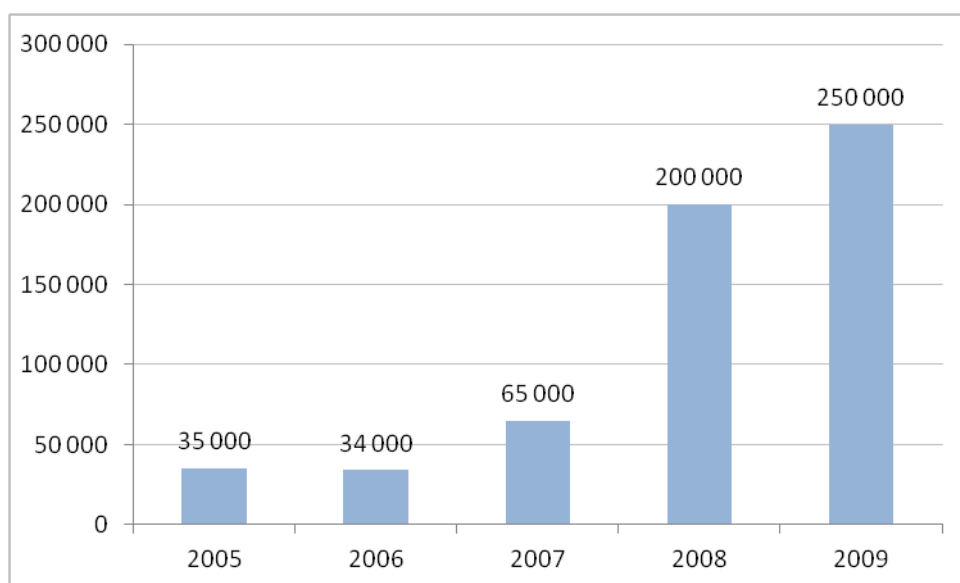


Figure 31. Total number of foreigners performing work in Poland (estimation), by 2005–2009. Source: Study of the Migration Policy Department of the Ministry of Interior and Administration based on the data from the Central Statistical Office and the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy and the Office for Foreigners. (Polish National Contact Point to the European Migration Network 2010).

The number of work permits issued has been significantly lower than the estimated number of workers. The number of work permits issued has also increased during the period from 2005 to 2009 (Figure 32). The increase in the number of work permits issued was highest in 2008 and 2009. (Polish National Contact Point to the European Migration Network 2010).

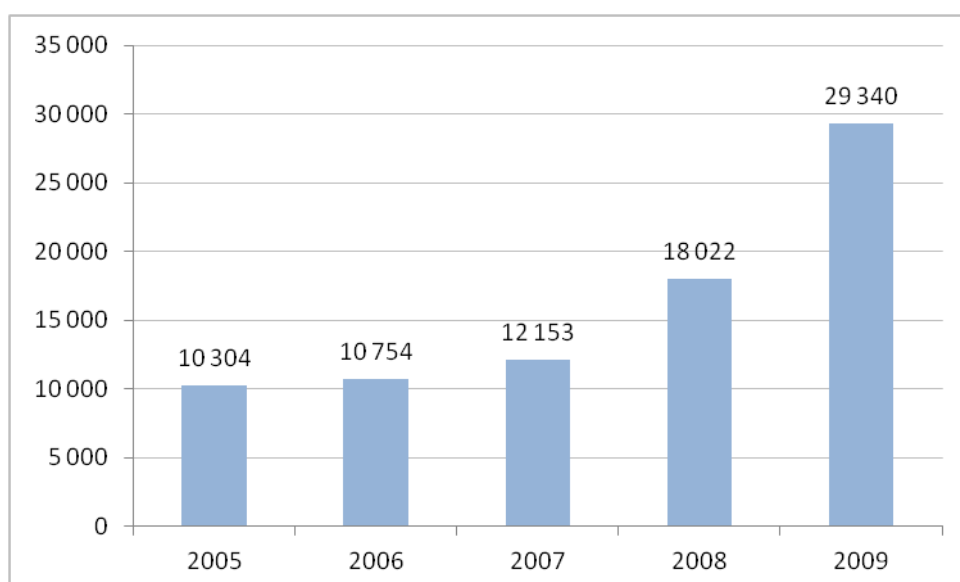


Figure 32. Number of work permits issued in years 2005–2009. Source: data from the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (Polish National Contact Point to the European Migration Network 2010).

Citizens of other EU-27 countries were issued 1747 work permits (i.e. 17%) in 2005 and 1046 work permits (i.e. 10% of all work permits) in 2006. In the following years, citizens of other EU-27 countries did not require work permits. (Polish National Contact Point to the European Migration Network 2010).

There were 1680 cases of undocumented employment of foreigners identified in 2005 and 1718 cases in 2006. The workers involved in undocumented employment were most often Ukrainians. (Kepinska 2007).

Based on the work permits issued during the period from 2005 to 2009, the number of skilled and low-skilled workers in Poland has increased the most (Figure 33). The number of high-skilled workers has not changed much, but the percentage of work permits issued to high-skilled workers relative to the total number of work permits issued has decreased. (Polish National Contact Point to the European Migration Network 2010).

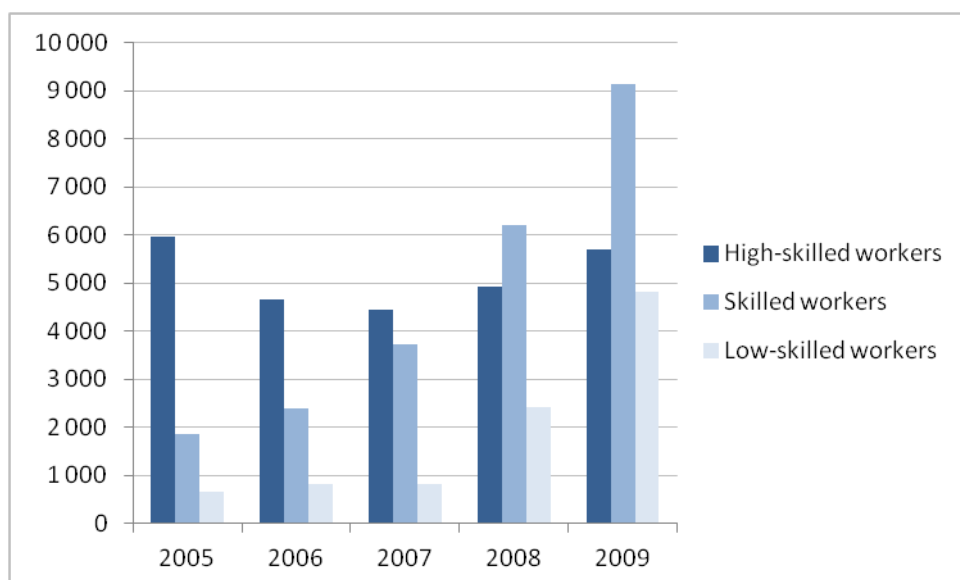


Figure 33. Number of work permits issued in years 2005–2009 by categories: high-skilled, skilled and low-skilled workers. Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy. (Polish National Contact Point to the European Migration Network 2010).

Men have been issued more work permits than women in Poland, but the dominance of men has decreased during the period from 2005 to 2009 (Figure 34). During the observed period, the dominance of men was largest in 2005 (83%), but had dropped to 71% by the end of the period. (Polish National Contact Point to the European Migration Network 2010).

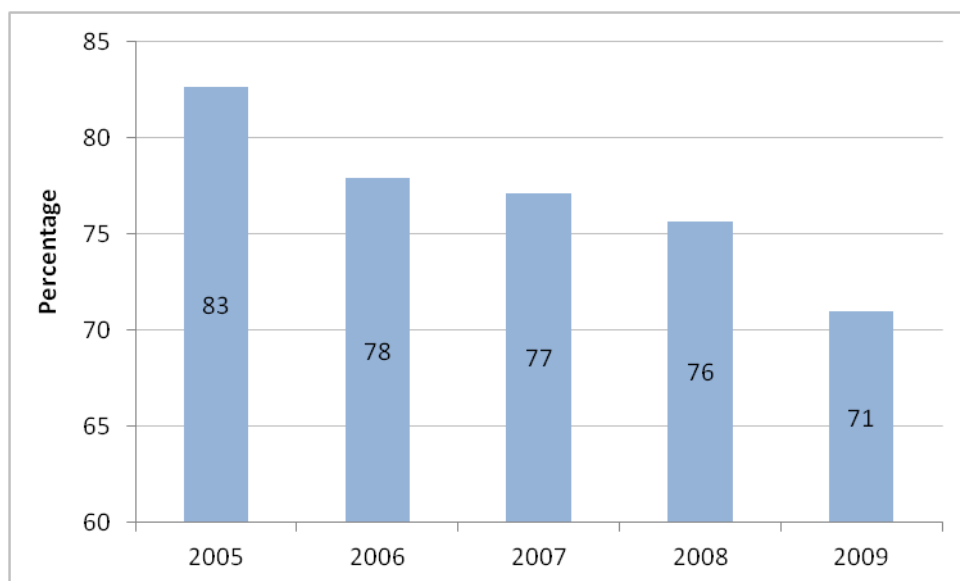


Figure 34. Share of work permits issued for men relative to all work permits issued in Poland, by 2005–2009 (Polish National Contact Point to the European Migration Network 2010).

Emigration

87% of the total number of emigrants from Poland emigrated for work reasons in 2005 and 91% in 2006. The number of those who spend more than a year abroad has increased; in 2005, there was 110 000 people who spent more than a year abroad, in 2006, however, 179 000 people. The number of short-term (from 2 months to one year) workers abroad has also increased with 189 000 people in 2005 and 245 000 in 2006. (Kepinska 2007).

The main destinations of labour emigrants from Poland are EU/EEA countries. The most frequent destination of other Baltic Sea countries is Germany, with 25% of all emigrants going to Germany in 2005 and 16% in 2007. (Kepinska 2007).

The largest share of emigrants from Poland is formed by 25- to 34-year-olds; in 2007, 38% of emigrants were aged between 25 to 34 and 29% were less than 25 years old. The share of more than 45 years old people relative to the total number of emigrants was 17%. (Kepinska 2007).

Approximately a half of the emigrants from Poland have secondary education – 49% in 2005, 48% in 2006 and 44% in 2007. The percentage of emigrants with a tertiary level education increased during the period from 2005 to 2007; in 2005, 11% of emigrants had a tertiary level education, in 2007, however, the corresponding share was 16%. (Kepinska 2007).

3.5.3. Commuting

An estimated 460 people are commuting from Germany to Poland and 1940 people from Poland to Germany (Thönnies 2011).

3.6. St Petersburg and Leningrad oblast

There were 98 132 foreign workers in St Petersburg and in Leningrad oblast in 2007 and 134 743 in 2008. There were 2531 people from EU-27 countries in 2007 and 3385 people in 2008, forming 2.5% of all foreign workers in both years. There were 1888 workers from the Baltic Sea countries in 2007 and 2547 in 2008, which formed 1.9% of all the foreign workers. In 2007 as well as 2008, the highest number of people from the Baltic Sea countries came from Finland (Table 54). People from Germany were in the second place and people from Estonia in the third place.

Table 54. Number of foreign workers in St Petersburg and Leningrad oblast in 2007 and 2008.

Region/country	2007	2008	Average
Total	98 132	134 743	116 438
EU-27	2531	3385	2958
Baltic Sea countries	1888	2547	2218
Finland	857	1121	989
Germany	353	485	419
Estonia	182	213	198
Lithuania	117	174	146
Poland	113	168	141
Sweden	100	113	107
Denmark	39	56	48
Norway	24	36	30

4. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This study provides an overview of the migration flows of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, and also, to a lesser extent, Russia, St. Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast, based on various statistical databases and studies. The aim of the study was to obtain a more integral overview of the migration flows of this region. The subject has been acute, because many people have left the region, including to work abroad for a shorter or longer period of time. The materials used include sources and studies, which have been conducted with comparable methodologies and enable the comparison of the migration flows in the abovementioned countries. In connection to the opening of borders and an increase in the general mobility of the population, the forms of migration have become more varied, the number of migrants who have made the final decision has decreased and there are more of those who have changed their place of residence on a temporary basis. The lack of border statistics within the European Union and the existence of temporary forms of migration have made assessment of the volumes of migration complicated.

Migration

Study results show that the balance of migration in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland has been negative in the period from 2005 to 2010 (Figure 35), i.e. more people have emigrated from the countries than immigrated into the countries (Figure 36). In total, approximately 400,000 people have left Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland in the period from 2005 to 2010. 160,000 people have immigrated into the countries in this period. The largest share of the migration flows are connected to the EU-27 countries. Most of the emigrants from Poland are young, less than 30 years old (62%), emigrants from Estonia and Latvia, however, are middle-aged (30 to 49 years old) (48% and 46%, respectively).

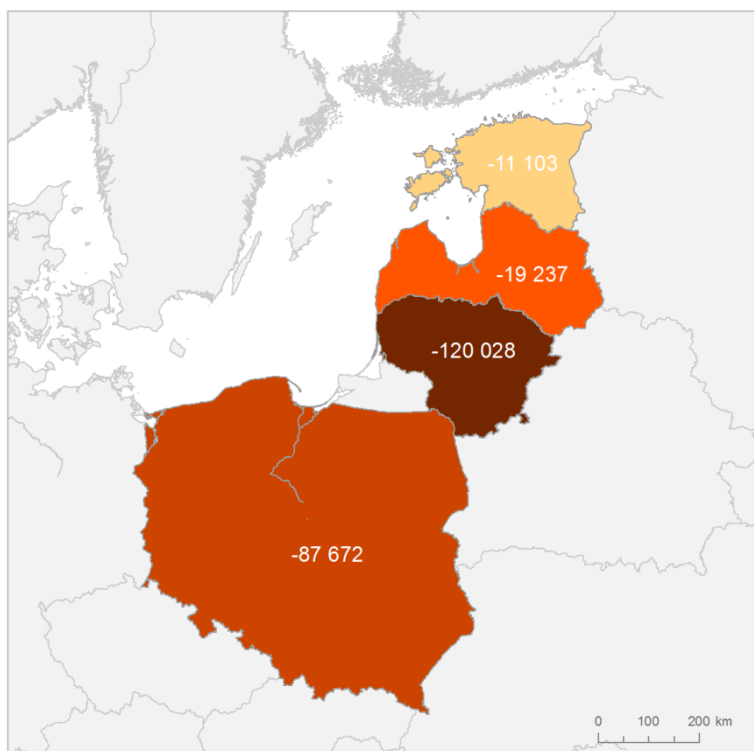


Figure 35. The migration balance of Baltic countries for 2005 to 2010 period.

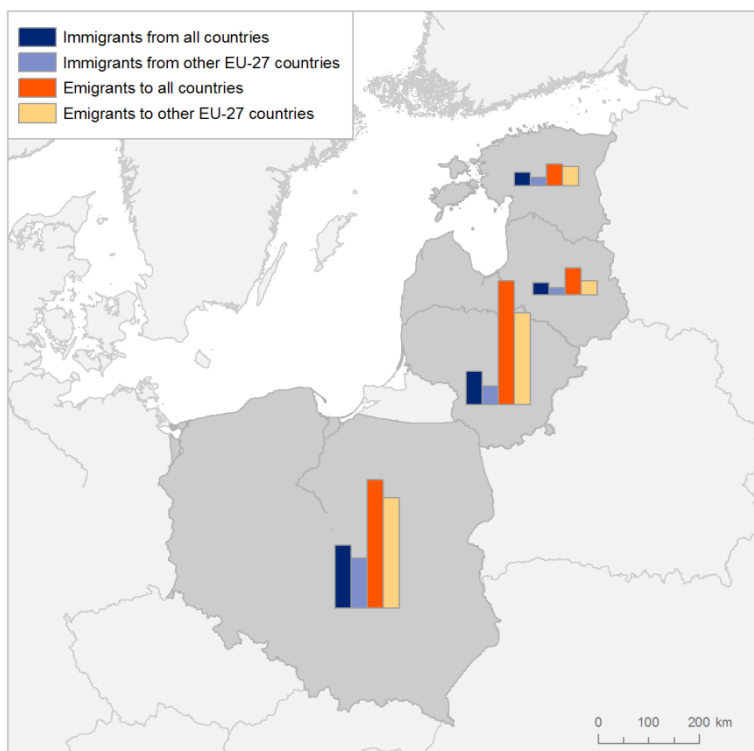


Figure 36. Comparison of the numbers of all the immigrants and emigrants into and from Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland and those connected to the EU-27 countries as the total for the period from 2005 to 2010.

The number of emigrants from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania has grown steadily in the period from 2005 to 2010; the number of emigrants from Poland, however, has been decreasing since 2006 (Figure 37). According to data from the Eurostat Statistics database 2012, a total of 28,879 people have left Estonia, 35,982 people have left Latvia, 164,168 people have left Lithuania and at least more than 178,000 have left Poland in the period from 2005 to 2010. Emigrants form 0.8% of the total population in Lithuania, 0.4% in Estonia, 0.3% in Latvia and 0.1% in Poland. The largest share of this officially registered migration was formed by those going to EU-27 countries, which was 89% in Estonia, 84% in Poland and 68% in Lithuania, the number of those going to other EU-27 countries remained close to 50% only in Latvia. The large increase in the volume of emigration from Lithuania actually arises from an amendment of an act of law (medical insurance) in 2009, after which a large proportion of the people who lived or worked elsewhere probably registered their place of residence out of the country. Thus, all those figures are not comparable.

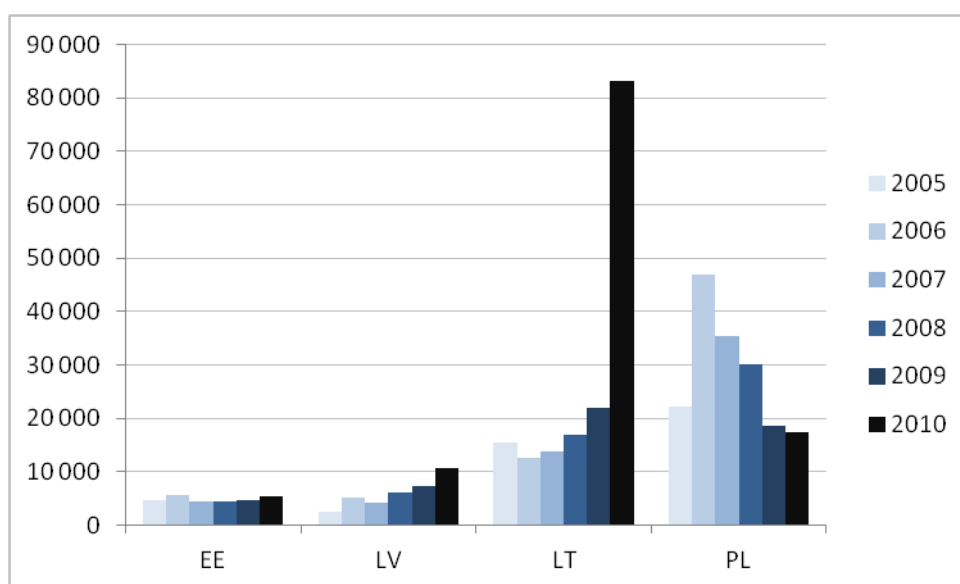


Figure 37. Total number of emigrants from Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, by years 2005-2010 (Eurostat Statistics database 2012; Central Statistical Office of Poland 2012). The change in Lithuania in 2010 arises from an amendment of an act of law, see the text.

Emigration destinations vary slightly for Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, being affected by the geographical position and traditions. On average, the largest number of people from Estonia went to Finland during the years 2005-2010, followed by Germany and Sweden (Figure 38). The first destination country of emigration for Latvia, Lithuania and Poland was Germany (Figure 38).

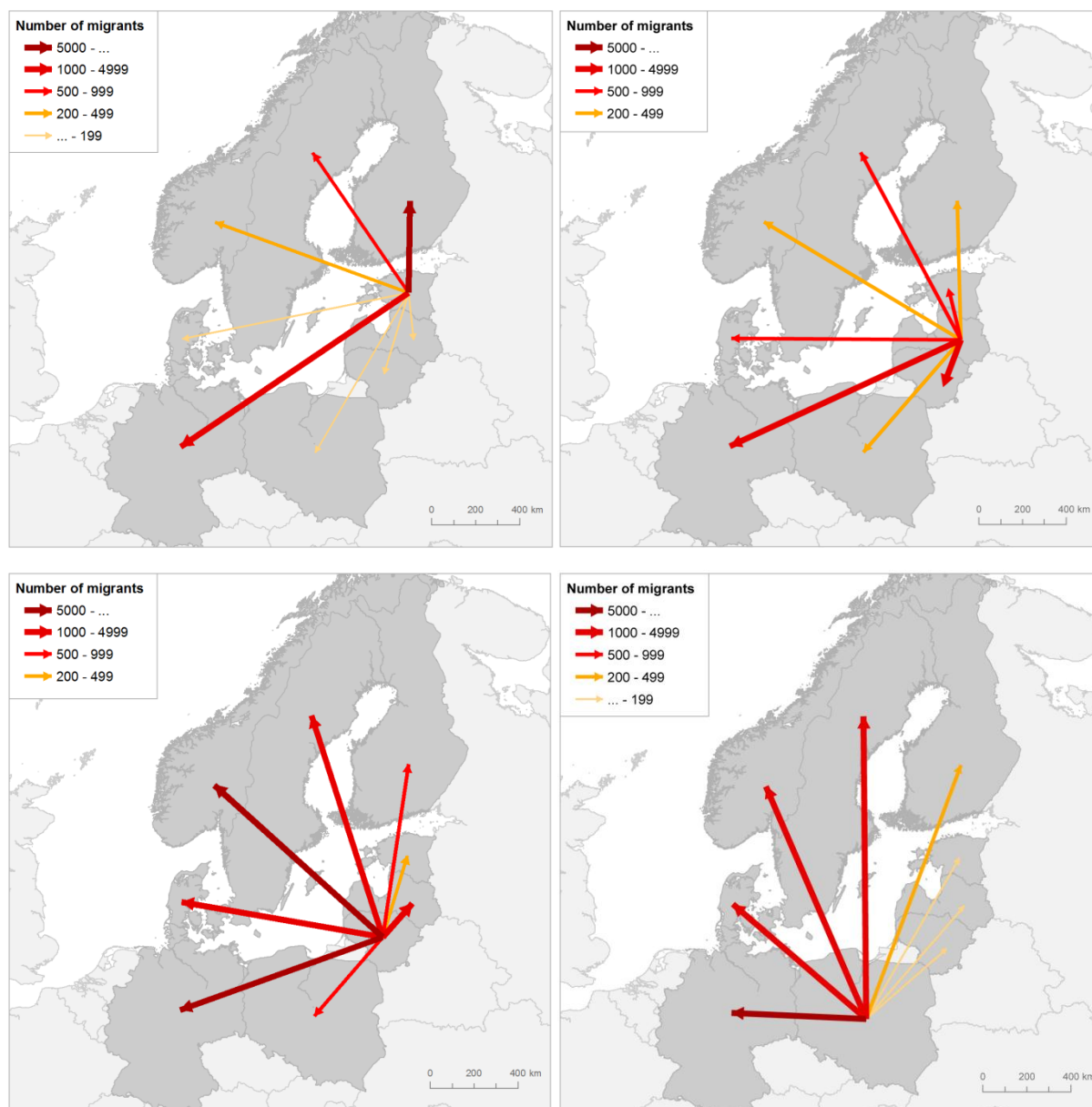


Figure 38. Number of emigrants to other Baltic Sea countries by country of next usual residence, from Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland as the total for the period from 2005 to 2010 (Eurostat Statistics database 2012; Central Statistical Office of Poland 2012).

The percentage share of the citizens of foreign countries was the largest in Latvia; during the years 2005-2010 it was an average of 424,051 people or 18.8%. Estonia followed with 223,806 people or 16.7% of the population (Eurostat Statistics database 2012). In Lithuania and Poland, the percentage share of the people with foreign citizenships is 1% or lower. The composition of the populations of Estonia and Latvia are significantly influenced by those who immigrated during the Soviet era. A large percentage of them left after the dissolution of the Soviet Union, but a significant number of people with Russian, Ukrainian, Belarusian and undetermined citizenships stayed. The migration behaviour of the Russian-speaking minority that have no citizenship differs from the behaviour of the main nationality in the Baltic States. The emigration activity of the Russian-speaking minority in Estonia and Latvia is higher than

the average, because their employment rate is lower than that of the main nationality and their connection to their place of residence weaker (Lauristin et al 2011). The effect of the dissolution of the Soviet Union on the migration flows of Lithuania and Poland has been significantly smaller, because the number of Soviet era immigrants was smaller there.

Since 2004, immigration has mainly been connected to Western Europe and the Nordic countries. The volume of immigration is low in spite of the open borders, constituting only 0.1 to 0.2% of the population of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland. The number of immigrants into Estonia during the period from 2005 to 2010 was 17,776 people, 16,745 into Latvia, 44,140 into Lithuania, and 83,041 people into Poland (Eurostat Statistics database 2012), of whom approximately 60% was formed by people from EU-27 countries.

The countries of origin of the people who immigrated into Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland during the period from 2005 to 2010 were slightly different. During the observed period the highest number of immigrants entered Estonia from Finland (more than 5,000), while significantly less came from Germany, Latvia and Sweden (more than 500) (Figure 39). The leading countries of origin for Latvia are Lithuania and Germany, with more than 1,000 people having arrived from both countries (Figure 39). However, immigrants from Germany dominate in Lithuania and Poland (more than 3,000 and more than 25,000 people, respectively) (Figure 39).

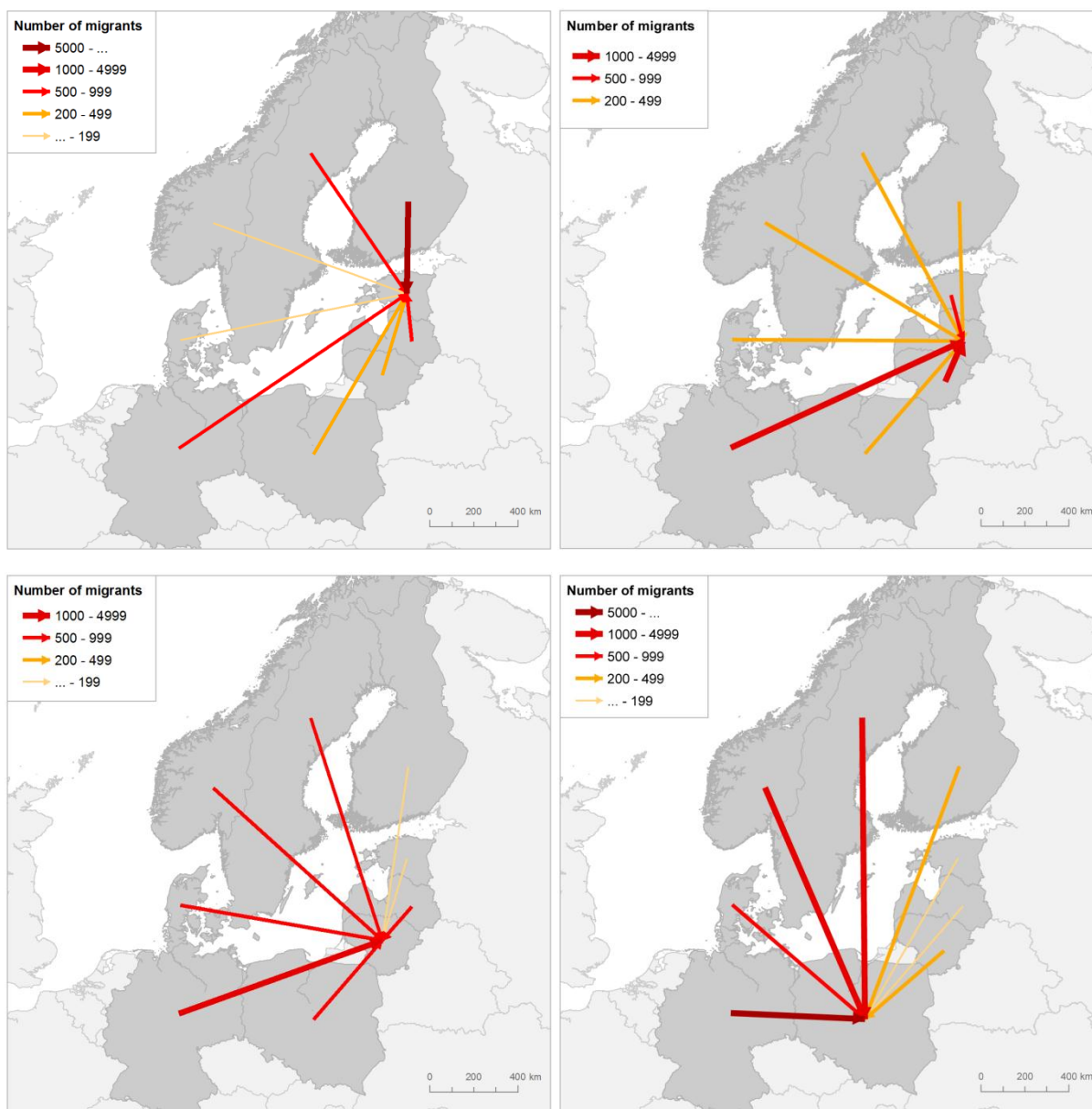


Figure 39. Number of immigrants from other Baltic Sea countries by country of previous residence, from Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland as the total for the period from 2005 to 2010 (Eurostat Statistics database 2012; Central Statistical Office of Poland 2012).

People with the citizenship of the same country, i.e. the returners form a significant percentage of immigrants; during the period from 2005 to 2010, on average, they constituted the lowest share in Latvia (23%), followed by Estonia (43%), Lithuania (72%) and Poland (84%). The large number of returners clearly indicates the similarity of the migration processes in the countries of the Baltic Sea region and those of the developed European countries - people leave for a certain period of time and return to their home countries later.

Labour migration

A good overview of the potential of working abroad is provided by the European Union survey “Geographical and labour market mobility” (European Commission 2010), which indicates that the percentage of the people who have lived and worked in another country forms 13% of the residents of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and 11% of the residents of Poland, which is slightly higher than the average in EU-27 countries (10%) (European Commission 2010). According to the European Social Survey (European Social Survey 2011), the percentage of the people with an experience of working abroad is lower by approximately a half, 8% in Estonia and 6% in Poland (Figure 40). There is no data concerning Latvia and Lithuania. Percentage of people who have experienced working abroad is in Baltic States higher than most of the other European countries.

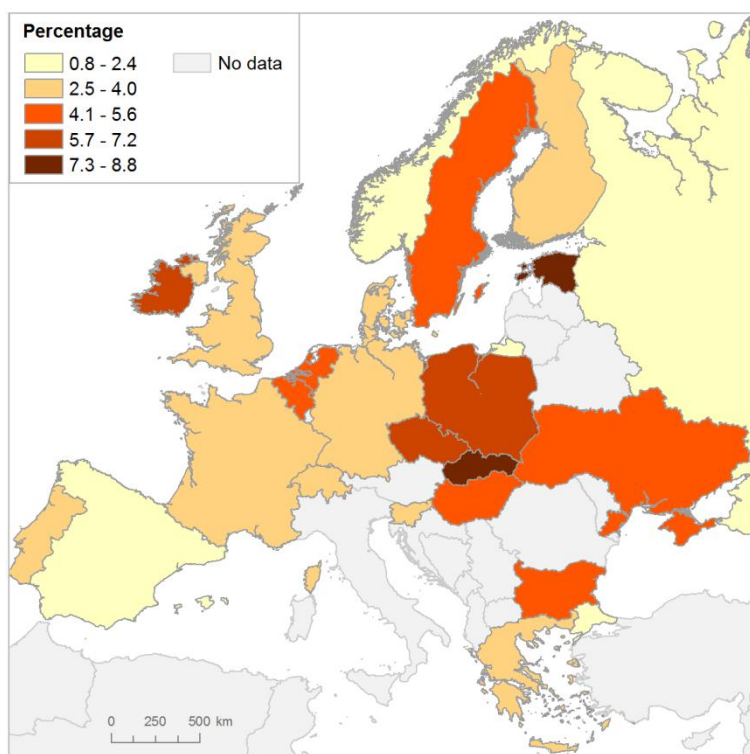


Figure 40. Percentage of the people with an experience of working abroad (based on European Social Survey 2011).

38% of the residents of Estonia, 36% in Latvia, 35% in Lithuania and 23% in Poland are prepared to go work abroad in the future, however, in case of becoming unemployed and having difficulties finding a job, the potential of going abroad exceeds 50%. While only 17% of the people of the EU-27 countries envision working abroad in the future, there is a remarkable labour emigration potential in the Baltic Sea region. The same survey also enables giving a proportional assessment of the emigration from the Baltic Sea region.

The volumes of labour immigration into the Baltic Sea region countries are small, from 1,000 to 2,000 people. The region is not attractive to the foreign labour force mainly due to low wage levels.

Today the reasons for emigration in the Baltic Sea region countries are similar to those in the western countries: work, studies, and family. An important reason for emigration from Eastern European countries is the differences in the living standards and incomes as compared to Western European countries, which motivate people to go seek better lives abroad. Education and family migration from Eastern European countries also follow the same direction during this decade. There is one more significant difference between the labour migration of the residents of Western European countries and Eastern European countries. People who live in Western Europe have a lot of choices when looking for work in other countries. However, migration that is based on choices offers people possibilities for developing themselves - these relationships are innovative. The so-called forced choice-based migration from Eastern Europe, which is caused by higher wages or unemployment, is, however, much less developing (Taylor et al 2010). This is an important factor that determines the success, development and future of mobile population groups.

Emigration figures are undoubtedly influenced by legislation and methods of statistics, the proximity and openness of destinations and the economic situation, including the effects of a boom or a crisis. It may be presumed that the real estate boom and the economic crisis that followed have influenced the volume of emigration. For example, the short-term emigration of less-qualified labour force from Estonia to the neighbouring country, Finland, increased during the crisis years; however, during the years of the economic boom, the number of people working in Ireland and England increased significantly.

Commuting

Since the new kind of mobility has been accompanied by working abroad with various schedules, it is also necessary to assess the volumes of commuting in the countries of the Baltic Sea region. The volumes of commuting into the Baltic Sea region countries are low, and are mainly related to the local labour market and the areas of influence of large cities and companies. The volumes of commuting out are considerably higher, although these volumes are difficult to assess. The volume of people commuting out of the country to other EU-27 and EEA/EFTA countries is largest in Estonia: 20,500 people, i.e. 15.8 people per 1,000 residents. The volumes of commuting in other Baltic Sea region countries are significantly smaller: 9,282 people in Poland, 1,000 in Latvia and 700 in Lithuania (Sopron et al 2009). The large number of commuters from Estonia is caused by the proximity and attractiveness of Finland. A lot of commuters with various work schedules go to Finland. Lower cross-border commuting in Latvia and Lithuania is probably caused by the lack of an attractive bordering neighbour. According to our assessment, the volume of commuting in Poland, which is bordered by Germany and the Czech Republic, has been underestimated in the study of Sopron et al 2009.

This is what the separately measured level of commuting, which, in the observed countries, is highest from Estonia to Finland (2.06%), indicates; the volumes of commuting in other countries and directions are significantly lower (from 0.1 to 0.3). The highest level of commuting from Poland is to the Czech Republic (0.89) and Germany (0.15%) (Sopron et al 2009). Approximately 1% of the residents of Estonia and Lithuania have commuted to work into another country in the course of their lives, while this figure remains below 1% for Latvia and Poland, as does the average for the EU-27 countries (European Commission 2010). When working abroad, 38% of people in Estonia, 19% in Lithuania, 18% in Latvia and 17% in Poland prefer to commute between their place of residence and work. The percentage of the people who want to commute in the observed countries is similar to the average of the EU-27 countries, which is 19%.

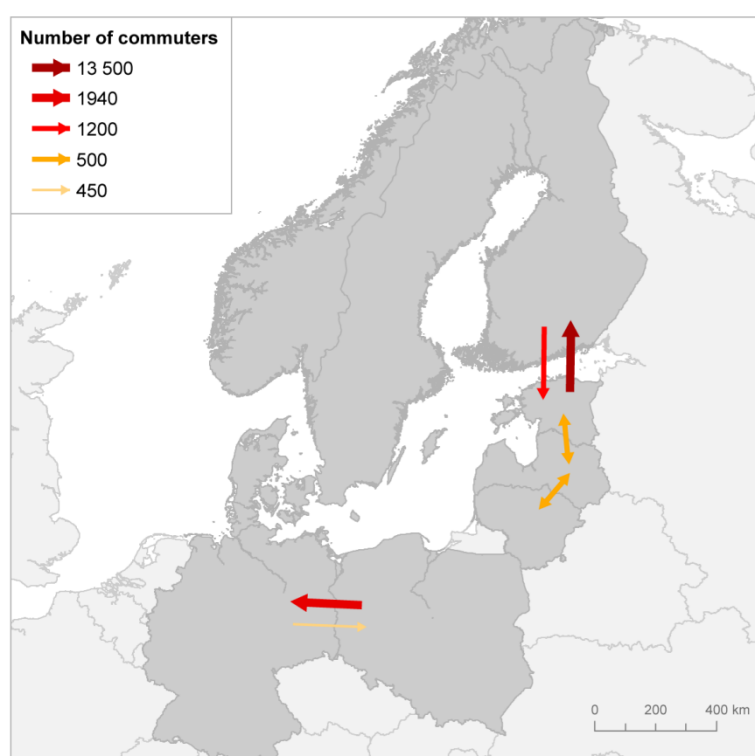


Figure 41. Commuting volumes in Baltic countries (Silm et al 2012; Thönnies 2011).

In Estonia and Latvia, people who wish to commute between their place of residence and work on a monthly basis form the largest share. In Lithuania and Poland, however, the largest share is held by those wishing to commute on a daily basis (European Commission 2010). Thus, it can certainly be said that the people who work or wish to work abroad prefer to keep their homes and families in their home countries; the tendency is also indicated by existing statistics and various surveys. There is also a clear tendency towards a longer (week, month) period of commuting, which is another difference compared to the western countries, where commuting on a daily basis is preferred.

Need for better data sources

In the assessment of migration volumes, the conservative Eurostat databases, national statistical offices and Eurobarometer databases were mainly used. These reflect officially registered changes in places of residence. It is clear that the actual number of people leaving the Baltic Sea region countries is significantly higher. It is hard to say whether the official figures should be multiplied by 1.5 or 2 or 3. There is probably no single „correct“ database or statistics.

The problem is connected to the fact that migration has changed significantly in the modern open Europe and world. People are forced to move to another country to find a job or get higher wages and even they themselves do not know how long they are leaving and staying for. They keep their homes and families in their home country, commuting to their families in a foreign country with different schedules. For this reason people do not register themselves in their new home countries and because of open borders there is also no direct reason to do so. Another important characteristic of this new form of migration is that people have themselves not decided over their fates and places of residence; they live in the moment. They are not able to provide surveys with objective responses.

However, in official statistics, the amounts of those commuting between their workplaces abroad and their home countries are small, because it is difficult to find cross-border commuters - they are left out of samples. Different methods are required for measuring such migration, and thus the study of commuting from Estonia to Finland conducted on the basis of mobile phone data (Silm et al 2012) showed, for example, that more than 35,000 people frequently commute from Estonia to Finland with different schedules, most of whom probably work in Finland. Yet, the official figures for working in Finland are significantly lower. The mobile phone based commuting study from Estonia to Finland also showed the peculiarity of those commuting to Finland: a large number of them were people from country regions. It is easier for Estonians to work in Finland, because the language barrier is smaller.

Due to labour migration changes in the now open Europe, it is difficult to characterize and measure such spatial mobility; the phenomenon is new in the world and in Europe and still requires both theoretical and conceptual defining. Indirectly, such migration without a doubt leads to people acquiring richer experience; those sitting at home certainly have a disadvantage on the labour market. On the other hand, commuting is also stressful and commuting workers often live in poor conditions and have no social guarantees. The Europe of the future undoubtedly requires new measures for improving and regulating the lives of such „new nomads“ or transnationals.

Further surveys could be conducted with respect to the data used in the surveys focusing on the Baltic Sea countries. The data should be gathered directly from the primary source in order to cover all the required nuances which the above-mentioned data enables to analyze, and individual data from Europe-wide surveys (European Labour Force Survey, Eurobarometer waves 61.1 (2005), 67.1 (2007) and 72.5 (2009)).

5. LIST OF DATABASES AND REPORTS

Comparable databases and surveys, immigration

Commission of the European communities (2008) Demography Report 2008: Meeting Social Needs in an Ageing Society.

<http://www.google.ee/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&frm=1&source=web&cd=2&ved=0CCYQFjAB&url=http%3A%2F%2Fec.europa.eu%2Fsocial%2FblobServlet%3FdocId%3D709%26langId%3Den&ei=pDV9UJfqJIKH4gSQ0IDYDg&usg=AFQjCNGv6KZHb81C0EQIJF7MoAHnSvuoiA&sig2=96CbgImLJBZOPF5sWQxLFQ>, last viewed 16.10.2012.

Eurobarometer (2012) http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm, last viewed 16.10.2012.

European Commission (2008) Employment in Europe 2008.

http://www.google.ee/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&frm=1&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CB0QFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fec.europa.eu%2Fsocial%2FblobServlet%3FdocId%3D681%26langId%3Den&ei=hDF9UPvcFKmh4gSln4G4Dg&usg=AFQjCNH4mJ_y7vrRlbVD_yClz5w61TvCcg&sig2=ncjj8DjA15U1jBsfRFUA8g, last viewed 16.10.2012.

European Commission (2008) Geographic mobility in the European Union: Optimising its economic and social benefits.

<http://www.google.ee/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&frm=1&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CCAQFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fec.europa.eu%2Fsocial%2FblobServlet%3FdocId%3D512%26langId%3Den&ei=MTN9UJD3Oe374QSt-IHQCA&usg=AFQjCNFKIkGSbeDejea3cG4e6akDWNQu4Q&sig2=DLLAebY9Wg7GuvecQxw1xA>, last viewed 16.10.2012.

European Union Labour Force Survey (2012)

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/microdata/lfs>, last viewed 16.10.2012.

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