

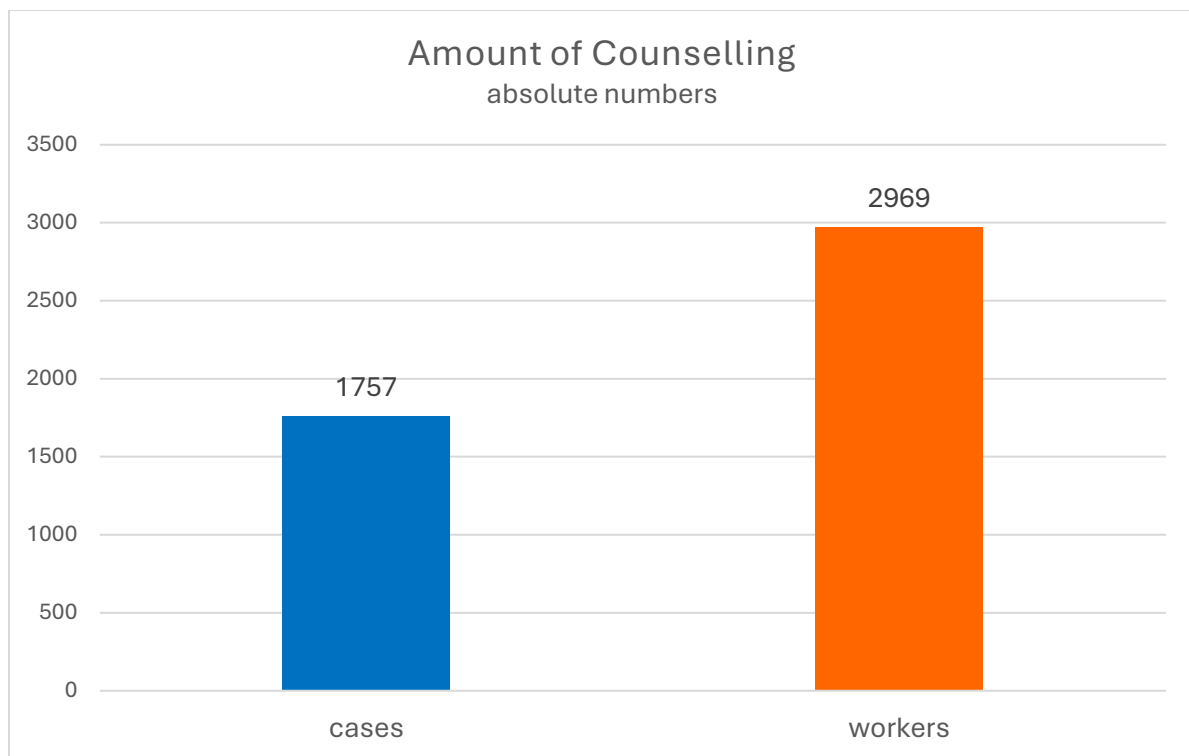


Fair European Labour Mobility 2:
Quantitative evaluation
of the funding period 2024-2025

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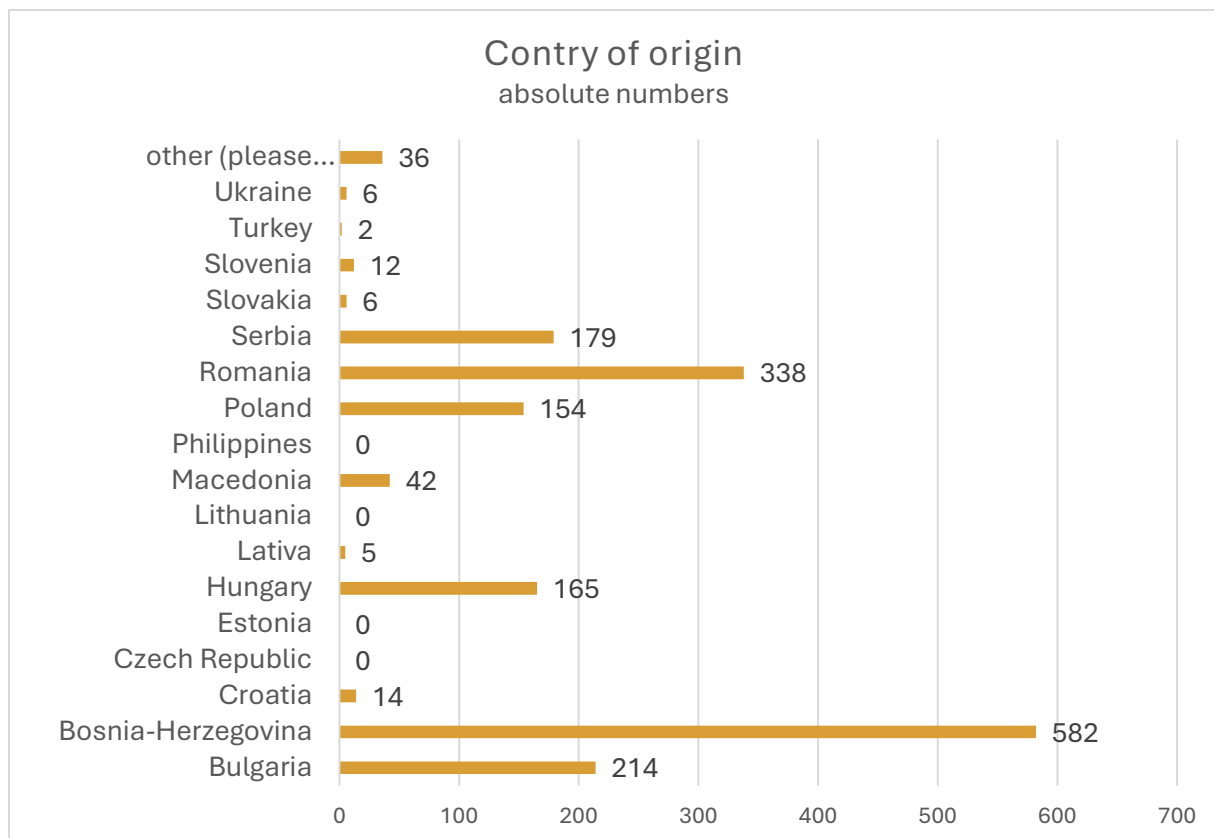


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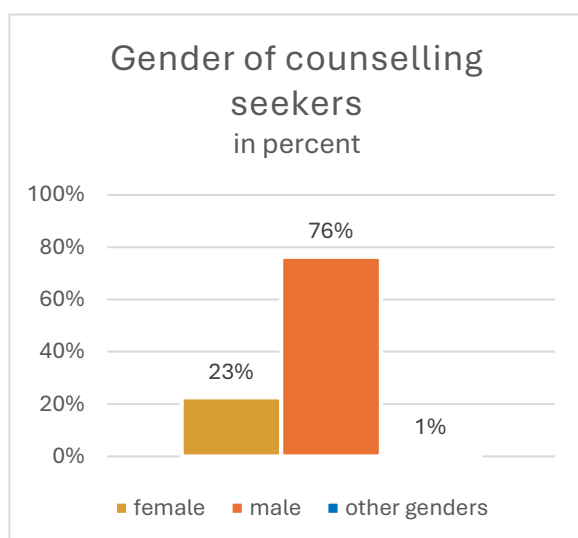
In the funding period of 2024 to 2025, the counsellors of the FELM2 project supported 2969 workers in 1757 cases with information on legislation and procedures, contacts and supported problem-solving solutions.

In many cases, more than one worker is seeking counselling at the same time. For example, in the construction industry often groups of employees are affected by the same problems, whereas, in the domestic care, mainly the cases represent individual people.

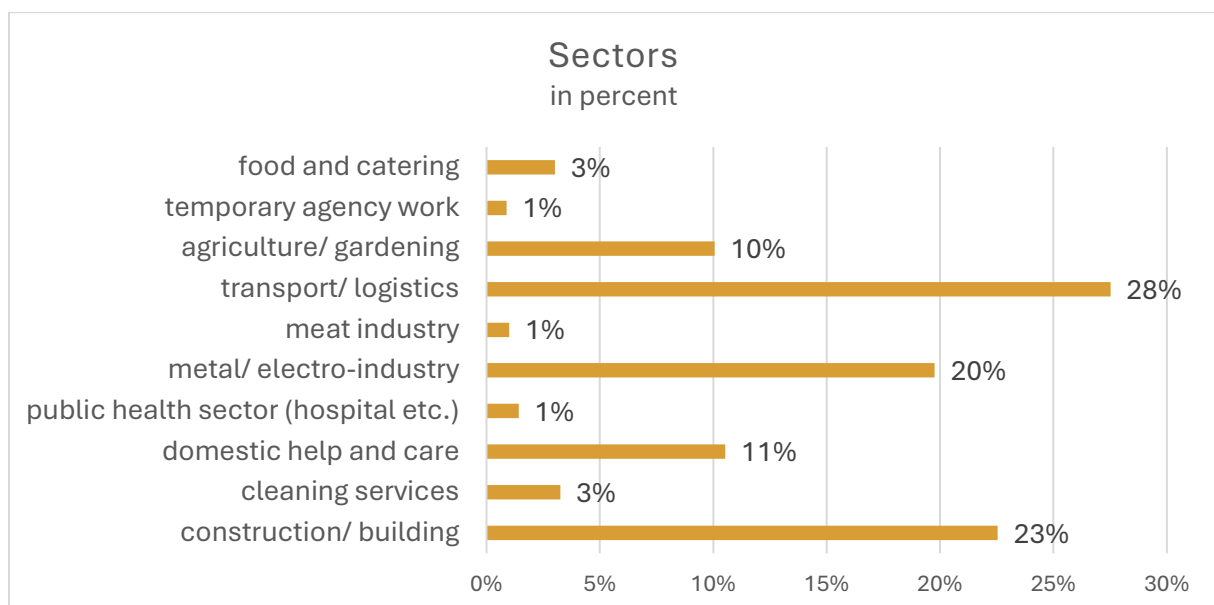
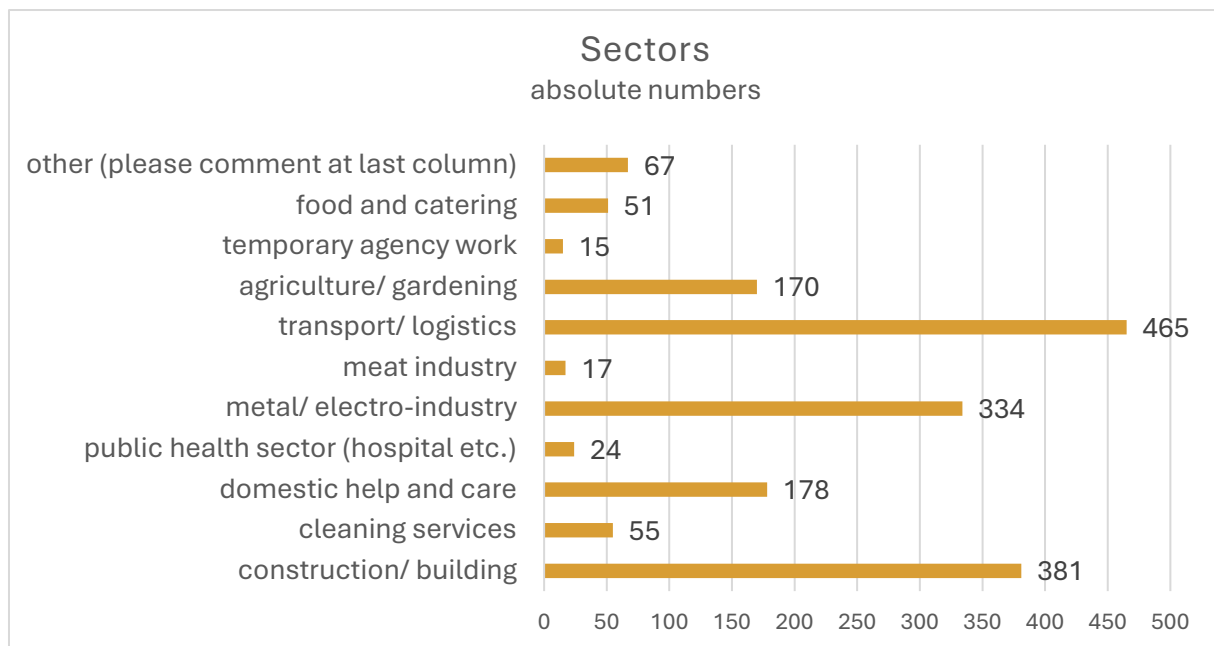


The majority of advice seekers that frequented the FELM2 counselling centres were of Bosnian nationality (582), the following most noticeable groups were Romanian (338) as well as Bulgarian (214). Below the top three countries of origin Serbians (179) rank above Hungarians (165) and Polish (154) people.

These pre-dominant nationalities among advice seekers reflect on one hand the languages, the bulk of the FELM2 counsellors are offering. On the other hand these numbers also show that the majority of working migrants originate in Eastern European states within the European Union as well as on its immediate borders.

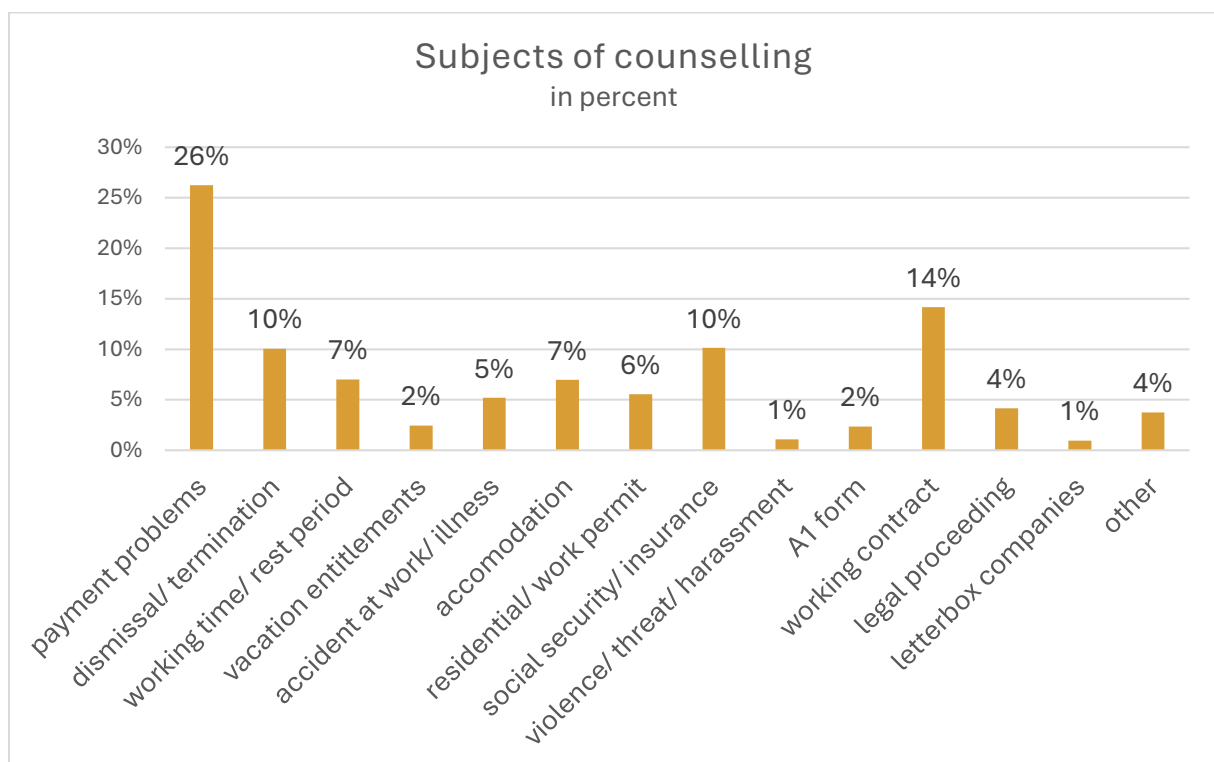
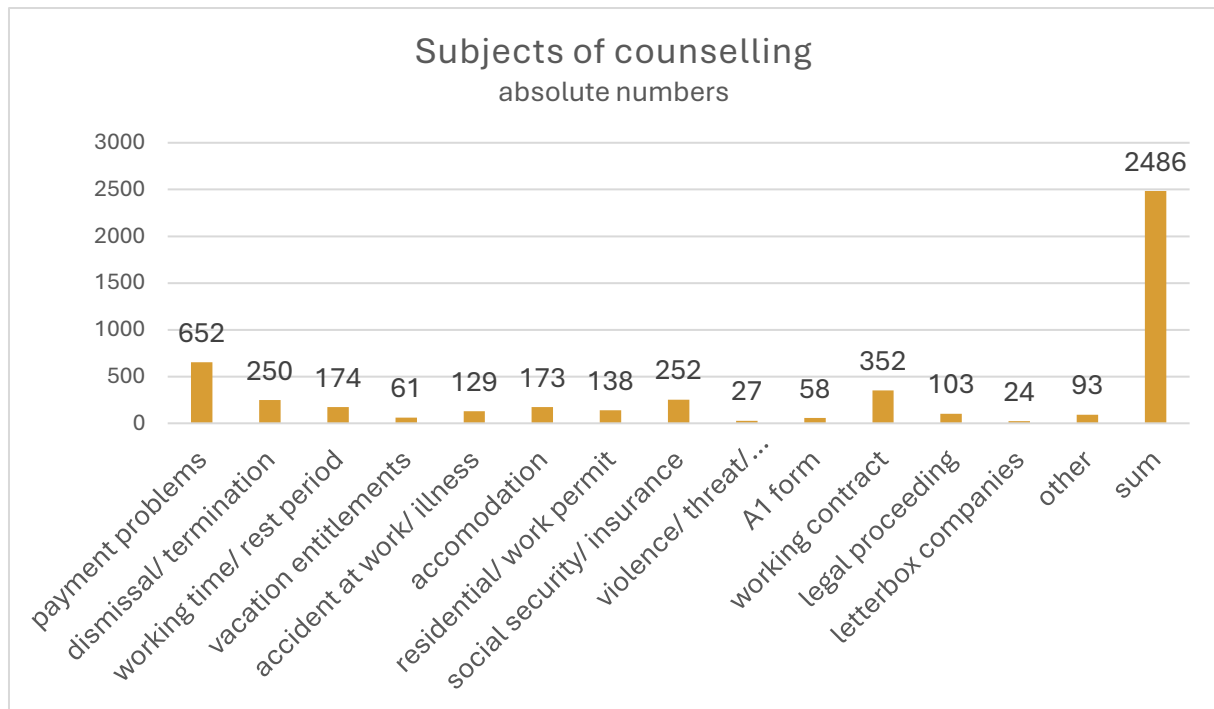


76% of the advice seekers were male, 23% female and around 1% of other genders. These numbers align with the sectoral distribution of cases (see below), since some sectors are predominantly male (e.g. the construction sector) while others tend to be more female-dominated (like the domestic care sector for instance).

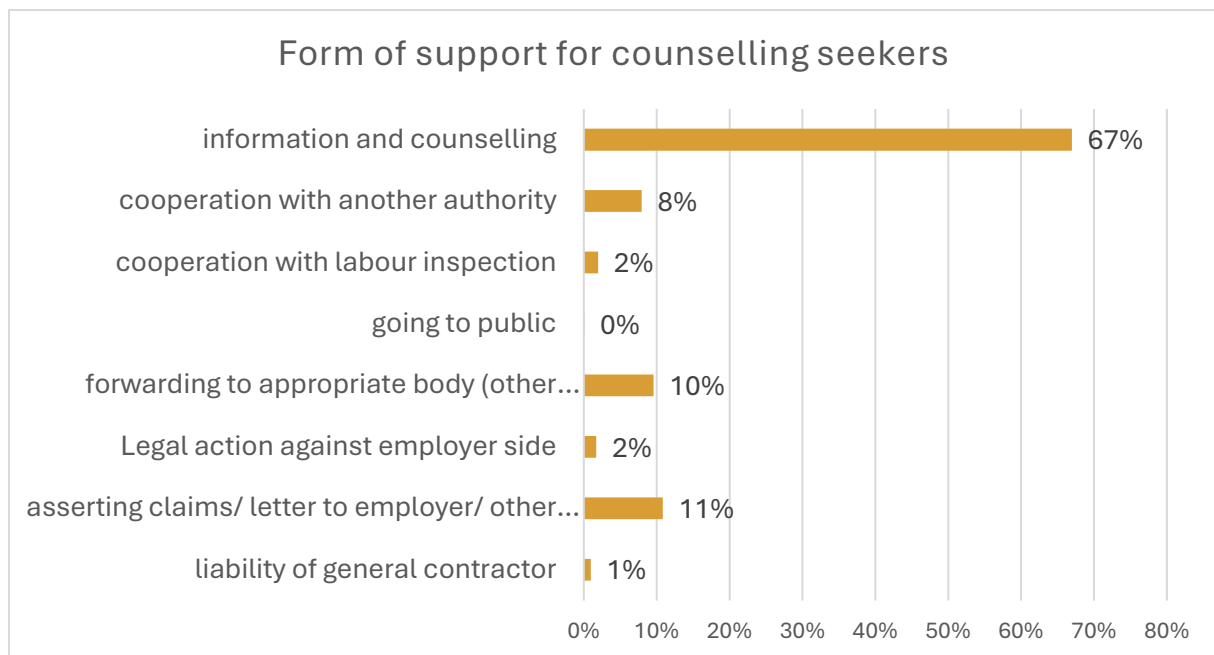


The counselling concentrates on certain sectors: with 465 cases the transport / logistics sector is the most frequent (28%), followed by construction / building (381 cases or 23%) and metal / electro (334 cases or 20%). Other noticeable sectors are the domestic care and help sector (178 cases) as well as agriculture / gardening (170 cases).

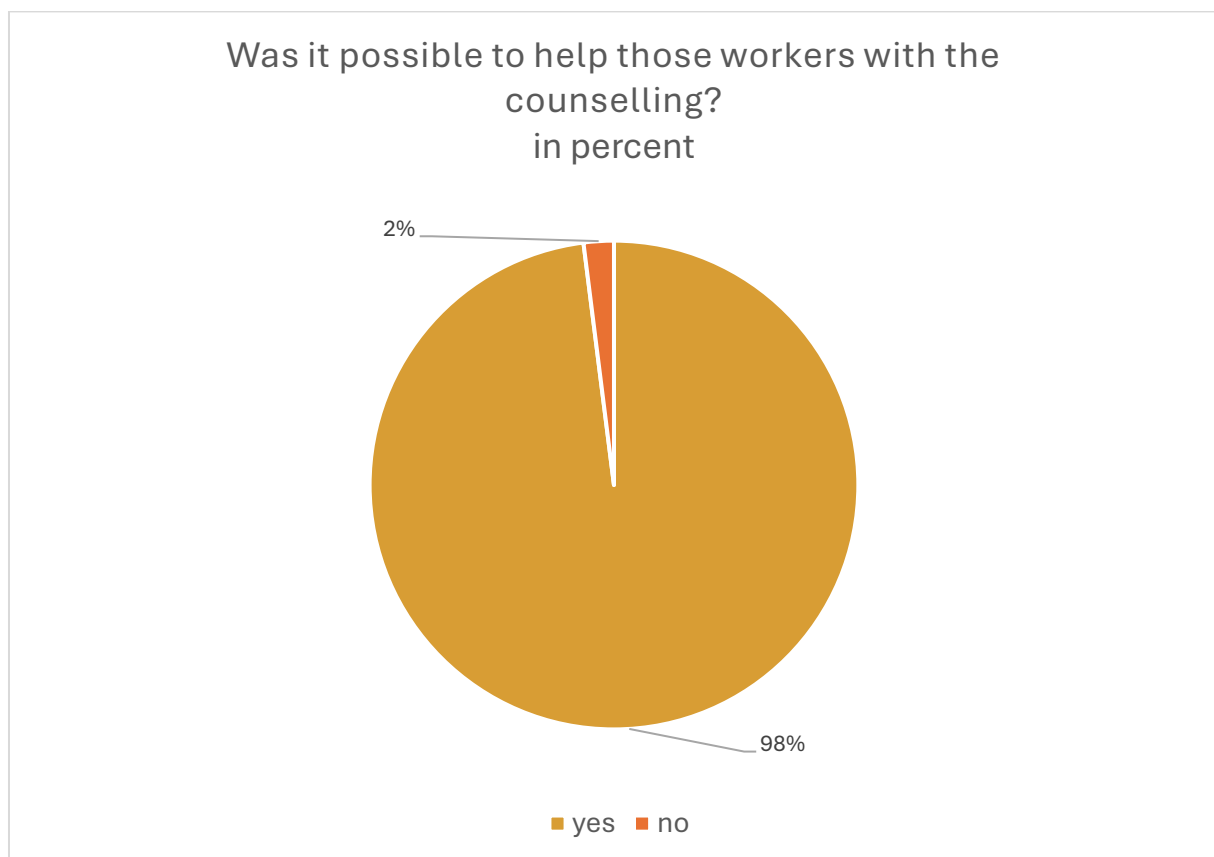
This mirrors the occupational distribution of mobile workers in the receiving countries in our project (Austria and Germany), whereas the sectors vary heavily among countries of origin.



Overall, with 26% the majority of cases involve problems with payments (652 cases). This is followed by problems with working contracts (352 cases or 14%), social security / insurance issues (252 cases or 10%) and dismissal / termination issues (250 cases or 10%).



67% of advice seekers were receiving information and general counselling. In 11% of cases claims had to be asserted or the employer was directly contacted through the counselling centres. 10% had to be forwarded to appropriate bodies whereas in 8% a cooperation between counselling centres and other authorities had been established.



With 98% the vast majority of advice seekers have found the counselling offered by FELM2 helpful.