



Migration in Poland



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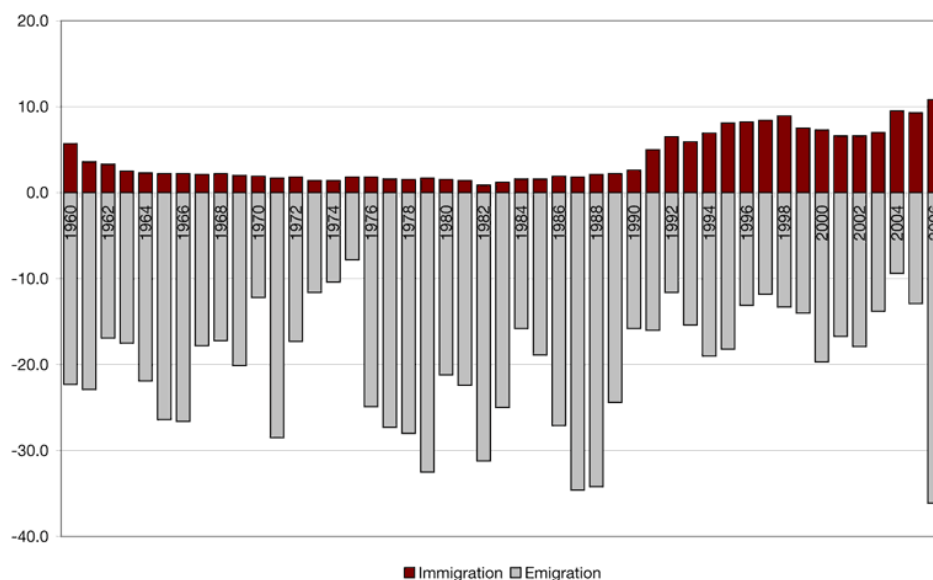
INDEX

1. INTRODUCTION: Poland as a country of emigration
2. IMMIGRATION: channel of entrance
 - 2.1 Asylum seekers
3. STOCK AND FLOW
 - 3.1 Total stock of immigrants
 - 3.2 Total inflows of immigrants
4. LABOUR MARKET
 - 4.1 Activity rates
 - 4.1.1 Activity rates by sex and citizenship
 - 4.1.2 Activity rate by sex and country of birth
 - 4.2 Unemployment rates
 - 4.2.1 Unemployment by sex and nationality
 - 4.3 Employment rates
 - 4.3.1 Employment rates by sex and citizenship
 - 4.3.2 Employment rates by sex and nationality

1. INTRODUCTION: Poland as a country of emigration

Poland is a country with a long history but it has been influenced for many years by foreign countries: during the World War II, Poland was under Hitler's control and after the liberation from the Nazi influence it has been invaded by The Soviet Union. So for many years the Nation has been on the direct control of other Nations. Only with the fall down of the communist hegemony Poland has become a Republic (1989). This foreign control has influenced also the movements of the polish citizens. In fact, Poland has been for many years a country of emigration.

Figure 2: Emigration and immigration, 1960-2006 (in thousands)*



Source: Central Statistical Office, Central Population Register – PESEL (*Główny Urząd Statystyczny, Pow-szechny Elektroniczny System Ewidencji Ludności*)

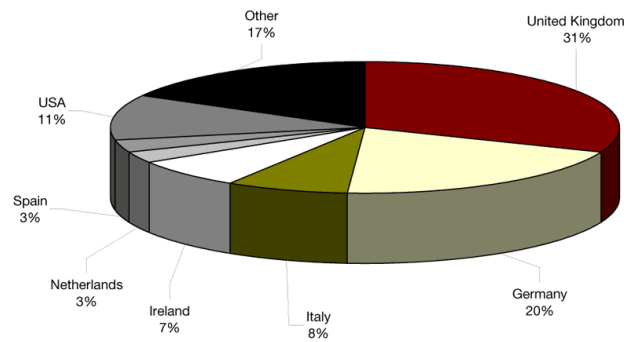
* Note: It would appear that ethnic German emigrants (*Aussiedler*) are partially excluded from these figures.

[Figure 2]

From 1980 and 1989 it was estimated that between 1.1 and 1.3 of polish citizens were living abroad for a long-term period. Even though the fall down of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and the dissolution of the Soviet Union later, Poland still remain a country of emigration. More, the emigration increased from 1990 even though the country was experiencing an economic growth. From that period until 2005 the number of emigrants is approximately between 20,000 and 25,000 people per year.

On 2006 the emigration increased more than 111% compared to the past years (Figure 2): this has been a consequences of the entry of Poland in the European Union (2004) and therefore the labour market of foreign countries had been opened also to Polish citizens, especially the United Kingdom one (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Major destinations of emigrants in 2006 (total 46,900)



Source: Central Statistical Office, Central Population Register – PESEL (Główny Urząd Statystyczny, Powszechny Elektroniczny System Ewidencji Ludności)

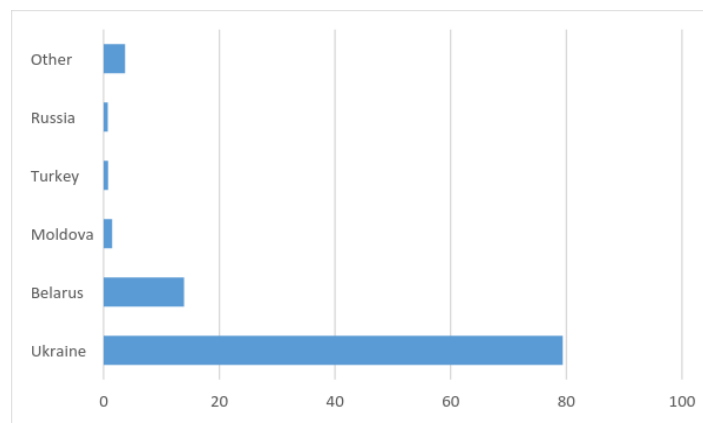
[Figure 1]

2. IMMIGRATION: channel of entrance

After the polish border were opened and the entrance of Poland into the European Union, the % of immigrants increased due to the easier possibilities to enter the Country. According to Eurostat data of 2015 (Table 1), the majority of immigrants come from East Europe Countries.

Poland		
Citizens of	n	%
Ukraine	430081	79,4
Belarus	75394	13,9
Moldova	7987	1,5
Turkey	4226	0,8
Russia	3932	0,7
Other	19963	3,7

Source: Eurostat (migr_resfirst) Data from 2015 [Table 1]



Source: Eurostat Data from 2015 [Figure 3]

According to Eurostat data of 2015 (Table 2), the majority of immigrants come to Poland for economy and job related reasons (69,3%) with 375,342 people. The % of family reunification data is very low (0,2%).

Table 2: Total number of first residence permits issued by reason, in 2015

	Total #	Family # (%)	Education # (%)	Employment # (%)	Other # (%)
EU-28	2 605 629	753 377 28,9	525 635 20,2	707 598 27,2	619 019 23,8
Poland	541 583	1.010 0,2	39 308 7,3	375 342 69,3	125 923 23,3

Source: Eurostat ([migr_resfirst](#)) [Table 2]

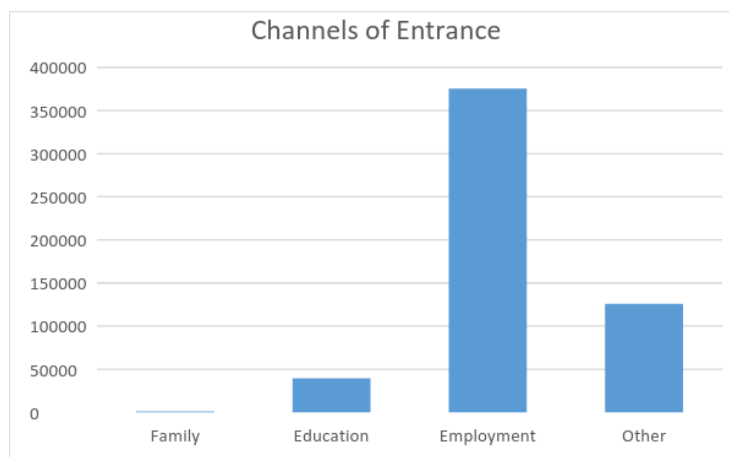


Figure 2Source: Eurostat ([migr_resfirst](#)) Data from 2015 [Figure 5]

If the european's data suggest that there are more migrants who come to Europe for family reasons, in Poland it seems to be an non-influent data and its percentage it is arrested at 0,2% in 2015. The polish channels of entrance are different from the EU average.

2.1 Asylum seekers

Polish asylum and refugee laws have been affected by international conventions (among others, the ratification of the 1991 Geneva Refugee Convention) and adaptation to the restrictive trends in asylum law in most EU member states.

As well as the numbers showed before, the majority of Asylum Seekers in Poland come from the East Europe Countries. With the 1997 law, The Government of Poland oblige people coming from abroad to complete a practice on the polish border before entering. Even if there is legislations, the Polish Supreme Administrative Court had declared that the police border often deny the permits, making it an illegal procedure.

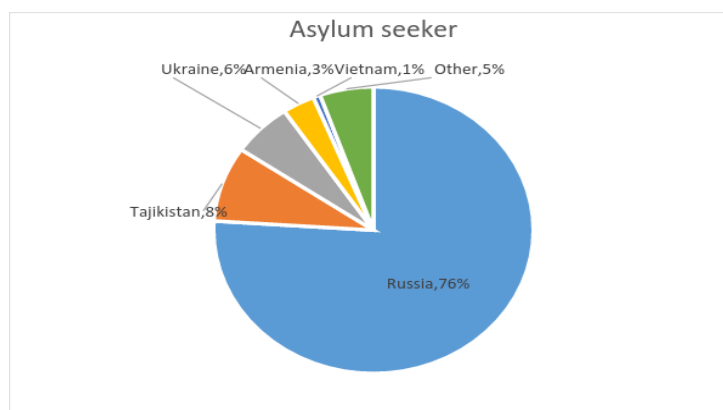
Insufficient integration measures are a major problem in Polish asylum and refugee policy. According to information from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Warsaw, many refugees and asylum applicants decide to journey on to other EU states. Therefore, Poland is mainly a transit country.

Since May 1, 2004, a law on the social integration of refugees has been in force. The so-called individual integration programme that is contained in the law provides financial support to refugees and their family members for the period of one year. Between 100€ and 270€ are granted monthly for language courses and accommodation, according to need. However, Polish NGOs have criticised this amount as being far too low. The main problems related to integration remain the search for accommodation and access to the labour market.

Table 3: Five main citizenship of (non-EU) asylum applicants, 2016

	Russia	Tajikistan	Ukraine	Armenia	Vietnam	Other
Asylum Seekers	7435	830	595	320	70	530

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_asyappctza) [Table 3]



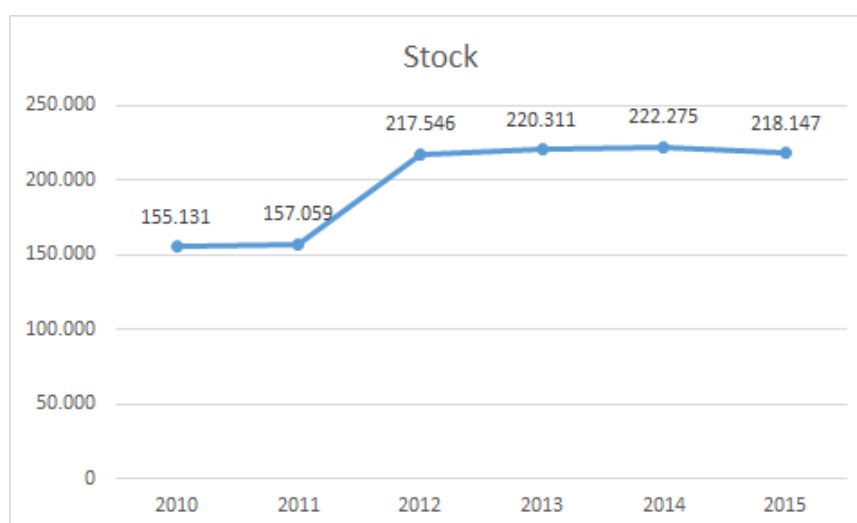
Five main citizenship of (non-EU) asylum applicants, 2016[Figure 6]

3. STOCK AND FLOW

3.1 Total STOCK of immigrants 2010-2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total stock of immigrants	155.131	157.059	217.546	220.311	222.275	218.147

Fonte:Eurostat [migr_imm1ctz] (2010-2015) [Table 4]

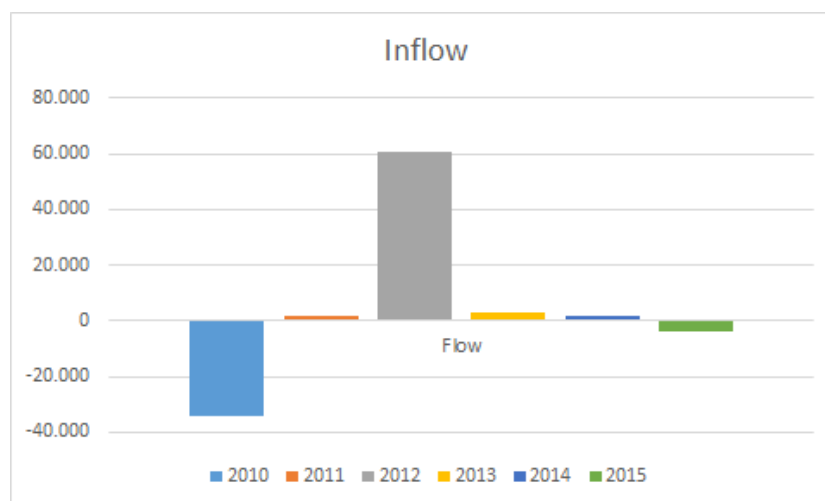


Total Stock of immigrants 2010-2015 [Figure 7]

3.2 Total INFLOW of immigrants by year 2010-2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total inflows	-34.035	1.928	60.487	2.765	1.964	-4.128

Fonte: Eurostat 2010-2015 [Table 5]



[Figure 8]

As previously said, Poland is a country where the mobility of migrants is quite small but in 2010 there were consistent outflows for that reason the data of the inflows in 2015 is negative, precisely -4.128 (Figure 8).

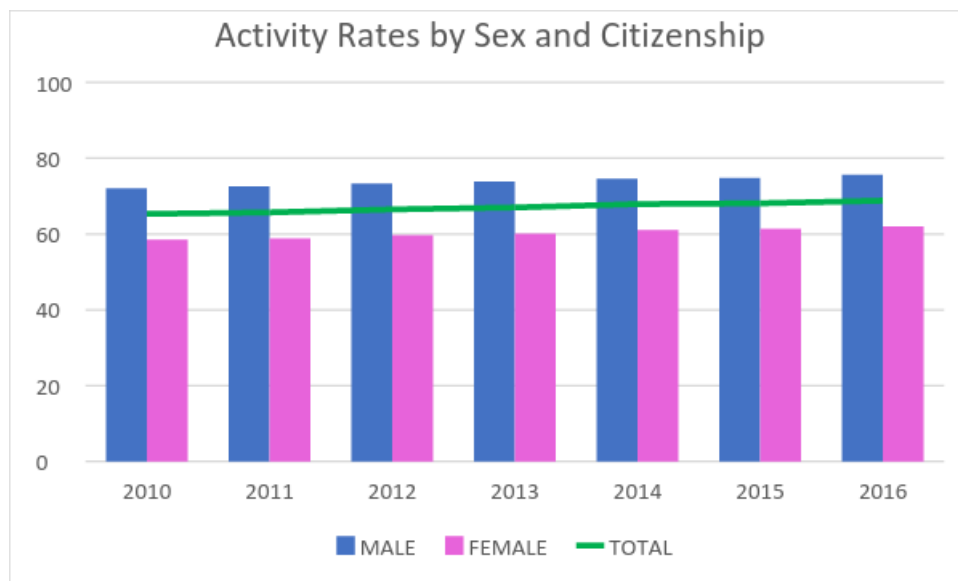
4. LABOUR MARKET

4.1 ACTIVITY RATES

4.1.1 ACTIVITY RATES BY SEX AND CITIZENSHIP (Age: 15-64)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	65,3	65,7	66,5	67	67,9	68,1	68,8
MALE	72,1	72,6	73,3	73,9	74,6	74,8	75,7
FEMALE	58,5	58,9	59,7	60,1	61,1	61,4	62

Fonte: Eurostat (lfsa_argan) [table 6]



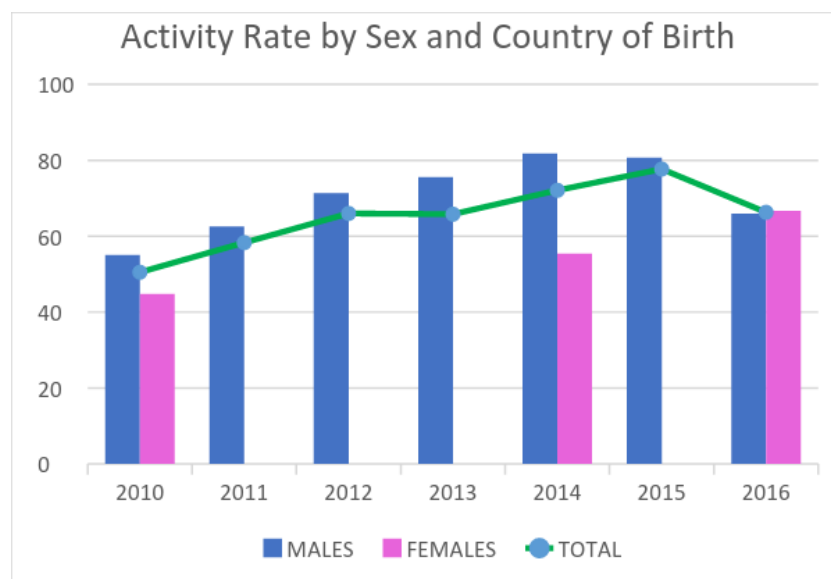
[Figure 8]

4.1.2 ACTIVITY RATE FOR SEX AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH (Age: 15-64)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	50,5	58,3	66	65,8	72,1	77,7	66,3
MALES	55,1	62,6	71,4	75,6	81,8	80,7	66
FEMALES	44,8	u	u	u	55,4	u	66,7

u= low reliability

Fonte: Eurostat - EU-28 countries except reporting country (lfsa_argacob) [Table 7]



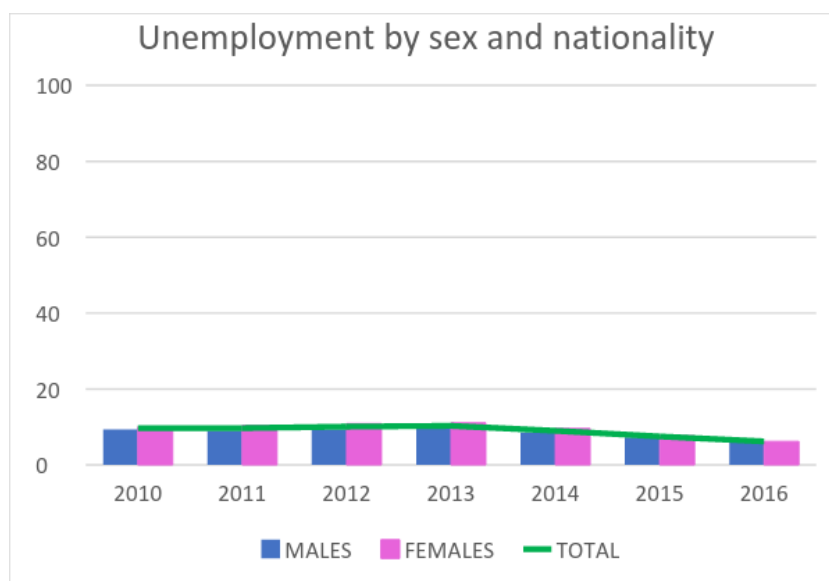
[Figure 9]

4.2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

4.2.1 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY SEX AND NATIONALITY (Age: 15-74)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	9,7	9,7	10,1	10,3	9	7,5	6,2
MALES	9,4	9	9,4	9,7	8,5	7,3	6,1
FEMALES	10	10,4	10,9	11,1	9,6	7,7	6,2

Fonte: Eurostat (lfsa_urgan) [Table 8]



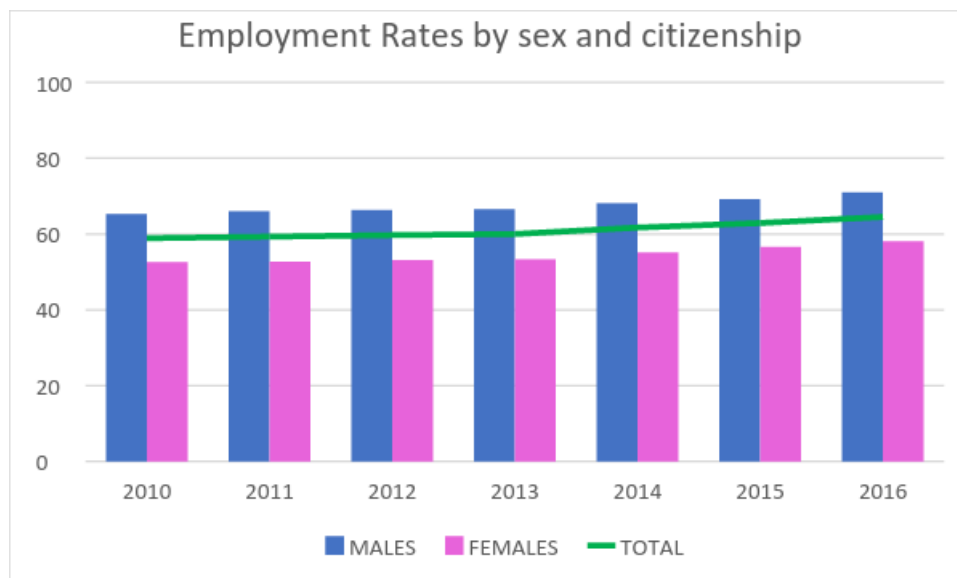
[Figure 9]

4.3 EMPLOYMENT RATES

4.3.1 EMPLOYMENT RATES by SEX AND CITIZENSHIP (Age: 15-64)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	58,9	59,3	59,7	60	61,7	62,9	64,5
MALES	65,3	66	66,3	66,6	68,2	69,2	71
FEMALES	52,6	52,7	53,1	53,4	55,2	56,6	58,1

Fonte: Eurostat (lfsa_ergan) [Table 9]

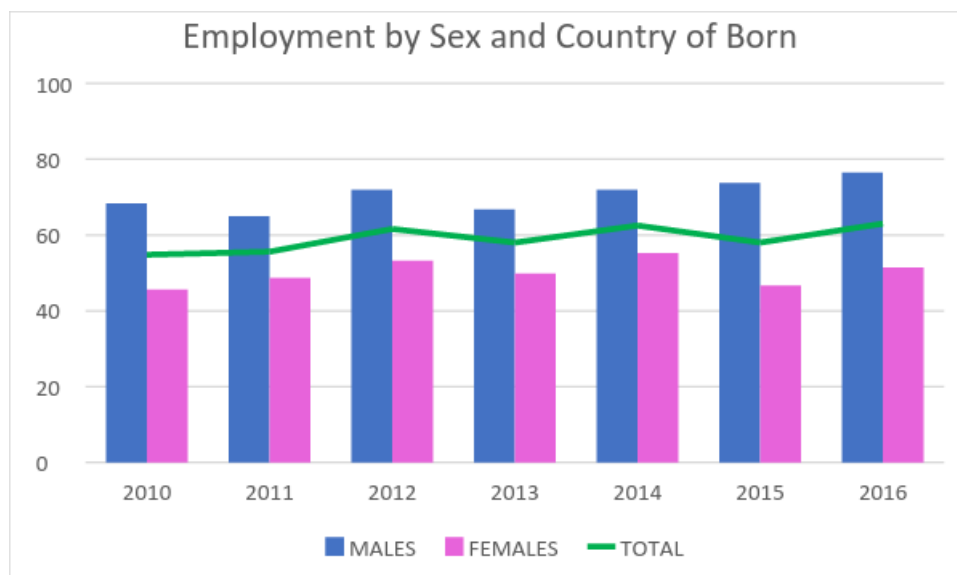


[Figure 10]

4.3.2 EMPLOYMENT RATES BY SEX AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH (Age: 15-64)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL	54,8	55,6	61,6	58	62,5	58	63
MALES	68,4	65	72	66,8	71,9	73,7	76,5
FEMALE S	45,6	48,7	53,2	49,9	55,3	46,7	51,5

Fonte: Eurostat - Extra EU-28 (lfsa_ergacob) [Table 10]



[Figure 11]

BIBLIOGRAFIA E SITOGRAFIA

- <http://focus-migration.hwwi.de/Poland.2810.0.html?&L=1>