



Migration in Poland

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Introduction

Since 1989 Poland became a participant in global migration processes. In those years, Poland faced an increase of foreigners about 40% more compared to the previous year. Since the fall of Communism in 1989, the nature of migration to and from Poland has been in flux. As a result of its negative migration balance, Poland is still regarded mainly as a country of emigration. Because of its geographic location between Eastern and Western Europe, however, it increasingly serves as a transit country for migrants.

There are also numerous immigrants from Vietnam and Armenia living in the country. In addition to this, Poland seems to be developing into a destination country, primarily for migrants from neighbouring countries on its eastern border (Ukraine, Belarus, Russia), and from other parts of the former Soviet Union. This is predominantly due to the fact that, compared with other Central and Eastern European countries, Poland has been experiencing a period of comparatively rapid economic growth since the 1990s, first as a country associated with the European Union (EU), then as a candidate for accession, and now as a new EU member state. Moreover, there was an increase in the number of foreign students, most of them were coming from Ukraine, Belarus, Norway, Sweden and the United States.

The country's access to the European Union in May 2004 caused one of the biggest emigration flows since Poland's post-war history, so the country became one of the most important exporter of labour within the enlarged European Union. In addition to a decreasing birth rate, migration accounted for a real reduction in Poland's population over the past decade. In July 2011, the inter-ministerial Committee on Migration adopted the “Polish migration policy – current state of play and further actions” which sets out recommendations for a new migration policy for Poland that included even policies on integration.



1. Backgrounds information



Population.....38.420.687 (July 2018 est.)
 Population growth rate.....-0,16% (2018 est.)
 Birth rate.....9,3 births/1.000 population (2018 est.)
 Death rate.....10,5 deaths/1.000 population (2018 est.)
 Net migration rate.....-0,4 migrant(s)/1.000
 population (2017 est.)

Ethnic groups*.....Polish 96,9%, Silesian 1,1%, German 0,2%, Ukranian 0,1%, other and
 unspecified 1,7%

*represents ethnicity declared first

Source: CIA World Factbook

Migration in Europe

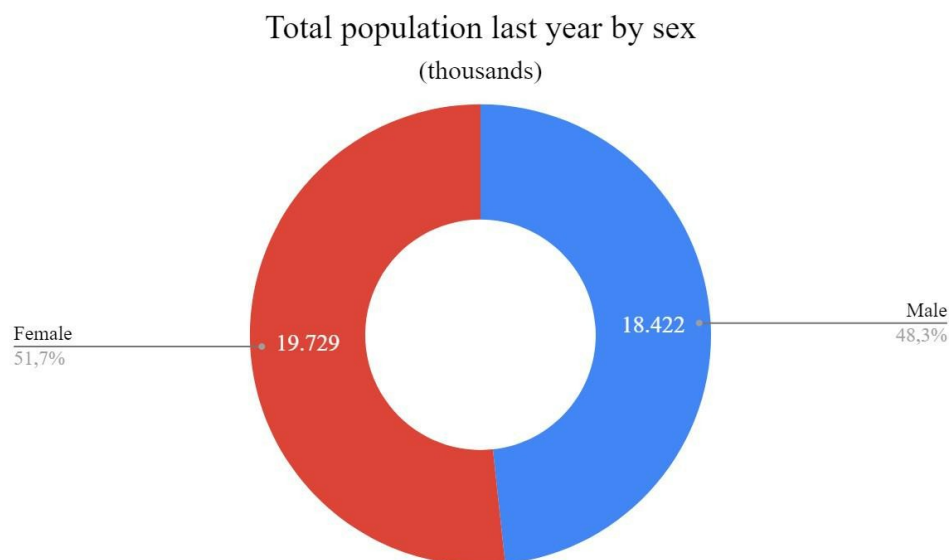
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1.1. Total population last year

The total population of Poland, both sexes combined, was about 38.151 thousands as of 1st July last year (2017).



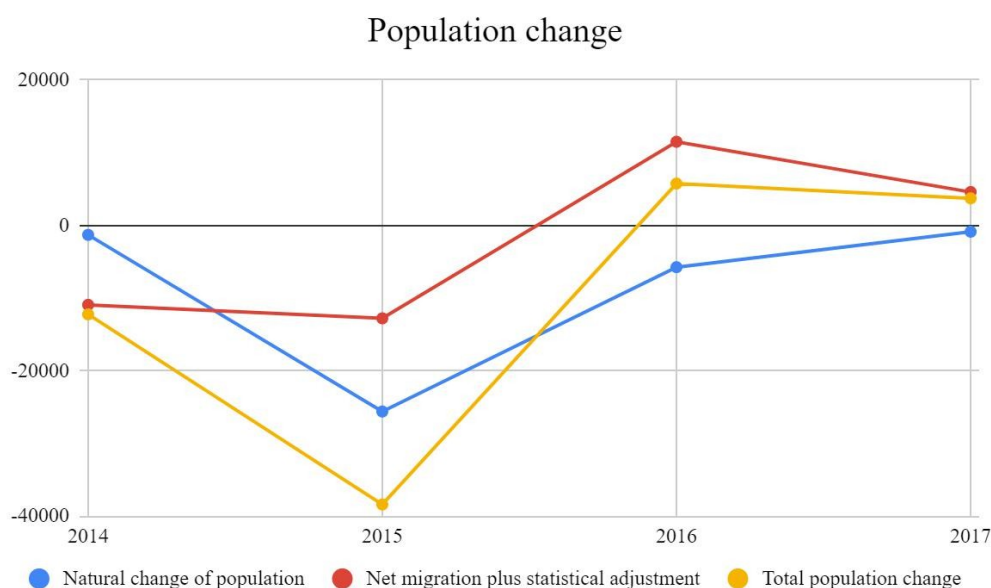
<https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/Standard/Population/>

Source: UNDESA, World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision; **GEO:** Poland;

Extracted: 11/04/2019

Population change - Demographic balance and crude rates at national level

[demo_gind]

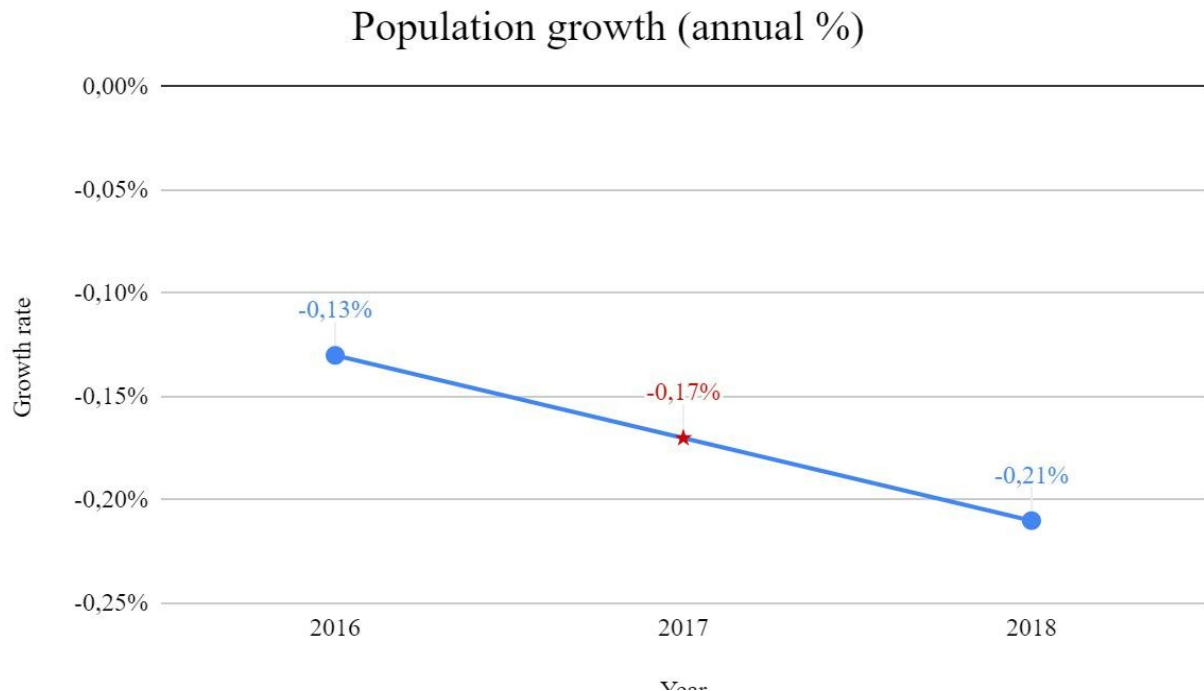


http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=demo_gind&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **INDIC_DE:** Natural change of population [ATGROW], Net migration plus statistical adjustment [CNMIGRAT], total population change [GROW]; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; Last update: 28/03/2019



1.2. Population growth (annual %)



Source: UNDESA, World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision; **GEO:** Poland;
Extracted: 11/04/2019

In 2017 the rate of population growth was by -0,17%. The rate is negative, so we can say that the population is decreased by 0,17%. The estimated growth rate for 2018 is by -0,21%. The total population in three years has decreased from 38.265 people in 2015 to 38.068 in 2018.

1.3. GNP per capita last year

GNI per capita, formerly GNP per capita, is the gross national product converted to U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the midyear population. GNP is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income from abroad. GNP, calculated in national currency, is usually converted to U.S. dollars at official exchange rates for comparisons across economies. To smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates, a special Atlas method of conversion is used by the World Bank.

In Poland GNP per capita has fluctuated from 12.950\$ to 13.680\$ per year from 2011 to 2017.



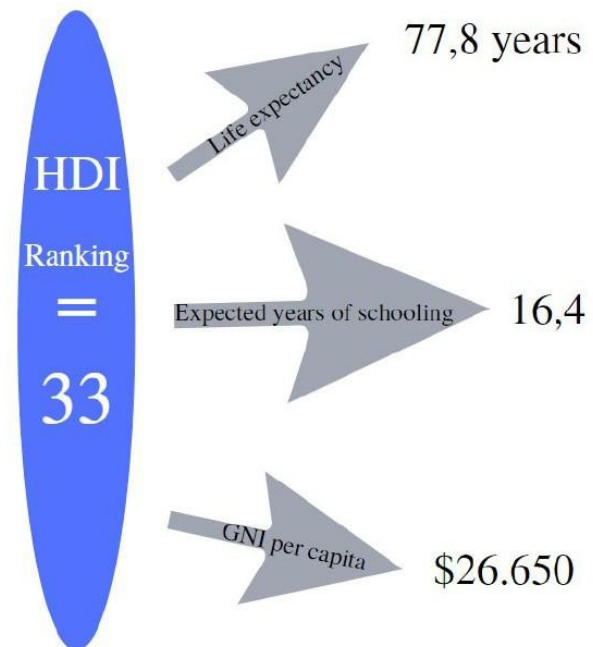
<https://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&type=metadata&series=NY.GNP.PCAP.CD#>

Source: World Bank national accounts data and OECD National Accounts data files; **GEO:** Poland; **CODE:** NY.GNP.PCAP.CD; **Indicator name:** GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$); **Extracted:** 11/04/2019



1.4. Human Development Index Ranking

HDI is measured not only by income per capita, as had long been the practice, but also by health and education achievements, according to sustainable development goals. In 2010 additional indices have been developed to capture other dimensions of human development like the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), the Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) and the Gender Inequality Index (GII). In 2014 was also introduced the Gender Development Index (GDI).



Considering that Poland's HDI rank is 33 http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf

(1=High – 188=Low), this country can be

Source: UNDP, Human Development DataBank; **Indicator_id:** 146206; **Indicator_name:** HDI Rank; iso3: POL; **Country_name:** Poland; **Extracted:** 11/04/2019



certainly listed between the countries with the highest human development. Polish HDI Index is 0,865. As we can see HDI rank is calculated taking into accounts some variables such as the expectancy of life, the expected years of schooling and the GNI per capita.

In 1999 there was a major reform of the school system in Poland, while in 2016 another reform path began and it is supposed to be concluded in 2022/2023. Poland has made serious, sustained commitments to reforming the quality of its education systems; learning has improved over time, not always steadily, but enough to show that system-level reform can pay off (The World Development Report, 2018). The international PISA (2012) praised the progresses made by Polish education in mathematics, science and literacy; the number of top-performers having increased since 2003 while the number of low-performers decreased again. In 2014, the Pearson/Economist Intelligence Unit rated Polish education as fifth best in Europe and tenth best in the world. The contribution of the education index (0,886) (Human Development Report – United Nations Development Programme) to the HDI one is considerable.

1.5. Unemployment rate of total population last year (2018)

The European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) provides population estimates for the main labour market characteristics, such as employment, unemployment, inactivity, hours of work, occupation, economic activity and other labour related variables, as well as important socio-demographic characteristics, such as sex, age, education, household characteristics and regions of residence. Unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force. The labour force is the total number of active people (aged from 15 to 74) employed and unemployed.

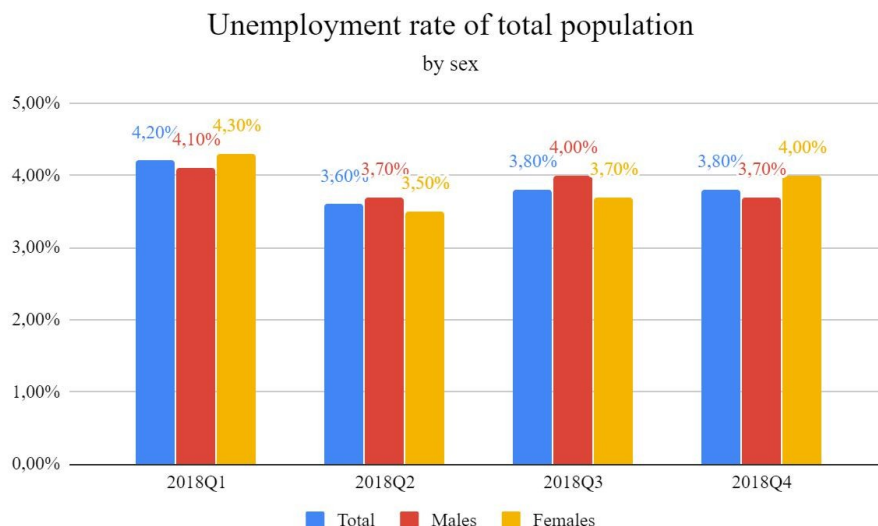
The unemployment rate of total population last year is calculated with quarterly report. As we can see in the next chart the percentage of people unemployed is variable in the four quarters and the rate of males or females unemployed is almost equal more or less. Unemployment Rate in Poland averaged 12.81 percent from 1990 until 2019, reaching an all time high of 20.70 percent in February of 2003 and a record low of 0.30 percent in January of 1990 (Central Statistical Office of Poland). The Poland unemployment rate was estimated at 3.85 in 2018, reaching 3.6 in the second quarter of 2018 with the fourth lowest rate among EU countries (Eu 28).

In Poland there's one of the lower unemployment rate. From the beginning of the years '90 the unemployment rate is at an all-time low. In fact the current government of right-wing *Law and justice* has decided to lower the retirement age to 65 years for men and 60 years for women in contradiction with the European Union where the retirement age is 67 years.



Unemployment rates by sex, age and citizenship

[lfsq_urgan]



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsq_urgan&lang=en

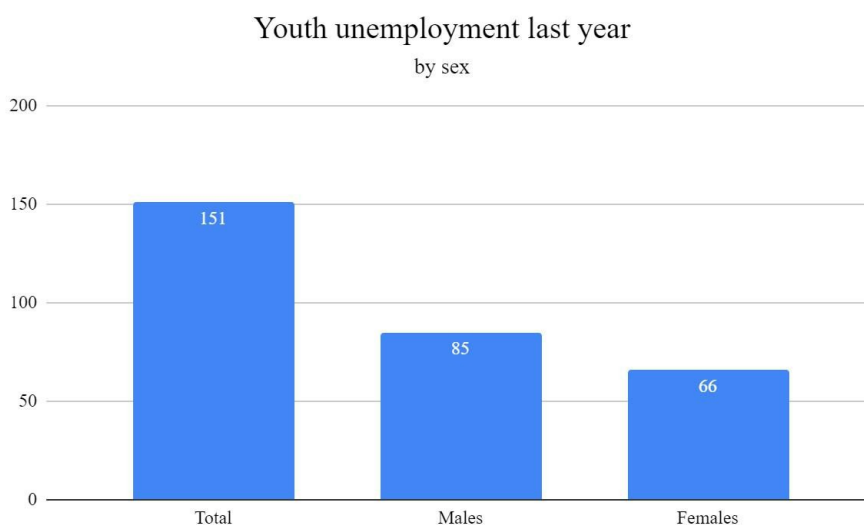
Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2018 [2018Q4, 2018Q3, 2018Q2, 2018Q1];
CITIZEN: Total [TOTAL]; **AGE:** From 15 to 74 [Y15-74]; **UNIT:** Percentage [PC]; **Last Update:** 03/04/2019

1.6. Youth unemployment last year

As we can see in the graph below males unemployed are more than females and the total unemployment is about 151 thousands of youth people. In order to calculate the youth unemployment we have chosen only the population aged less than 25 years.

Unemployment by sex and age

[une_rt_a]



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=une_rt_a&lang=en

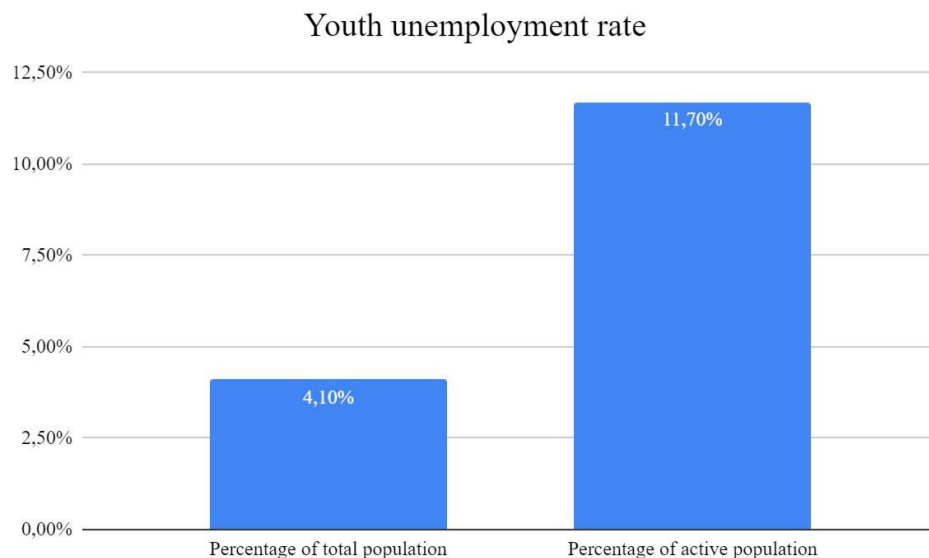
Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2018; **UNIT:** Thousand persons [THS_PER]; **SEX:** Total [T], Males [M] and Females [F]; **AGE:** Less than 25 [Y_LT25]; **Last update:** 15/04/2019



The graph above shows the number of active population aged less than 25 years in Poland last year. According to the data shown we can say that the rate is not very high and the number of active females is higher compared to the opposite sex of the same age.

Unemployment by sex and age

[une_rt_a]



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=une_rt_a&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2018; **UNIT:** Percentage of total population [PC_POP] and percentage of active population [POP_ACT]; **SEX:** Total [T]; **AGE:** Less than 25 [Y_LT25]; **Last update:** 15/04/2019

The graph above show us the youth unemployment rate in 2018. As we can see is high if we use the percentage of active population as unit, so the youth population is often unemployed in comparison with the total population. Youth Unemployment Rate in Poland averaged 26.93 percent from 1997 until 2018, reaching an all time high of 42,5 percent in 2002 and a record low of 11.7% in 2018.

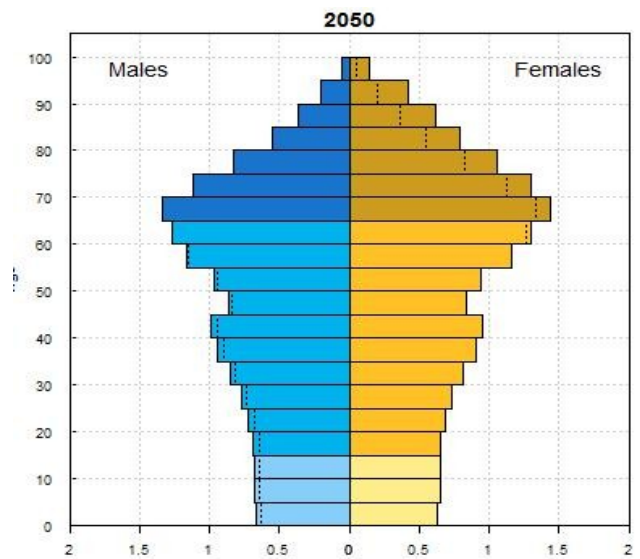
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1.7. Total population projection for 2050

This population pyramid projection of how Poland will be in 2050 shows us the increasing of people between 65 and 70 years old. On the contrary births and young population will decrease more and more. From 2017 to 2050 the composition of population will change radically in Poland, but also in the rest of the world. The trend is general ageing of population and decreasing of births.

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[https://population.un.org/wpp/Graphs/
DemographicProfiles/](https://population.un.org/wpp/Graphs/DemographicProfiles/)



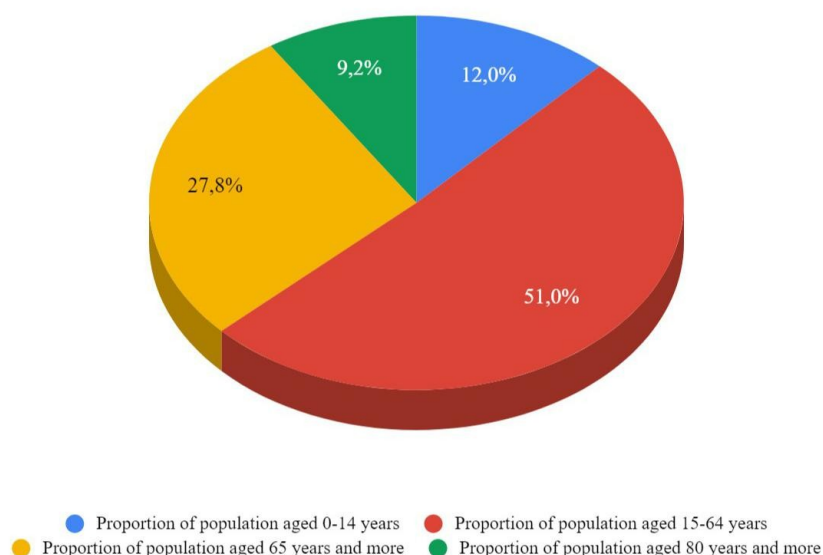
As we can see in the graph the proportion of population aged 65 years and more (yellow) is increasing. From UNDESA projection the total population will be about 29.510 thousands in 2050. In the graph below we can see the proportion by age in 2050.

The Polish population - 38 million people - is ageing rapidly with the highest ageing rate in the European Union.

Population projections at national level

[proj_15ndbims]

Population projections for 2050



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=proj_15npms&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2050; **INDIC_DE:** Proportion of population aged 0-14 [PC_Y0_14], Proportion of population aged 15-64 years [PC_Y15_64], Proportion of population aged 65 years and more [PC_Y65_MAX], Proportion of population aged 80 years and more [PC_Y80_MAX]; **UNIT:** Percentage of population [PC_POP]; **Age:** Total; **Last update:** 05/02/2019

Furthermore the green slice of the pie chart that represents the population aged 80 years and more is a significant part of the population projected for 2050. The proportion between the population aged 0-14 and the population aged 80 years and more is almost equal and this figure means that the population will age year by year.



2. Migration stock and flows in the last 10 years

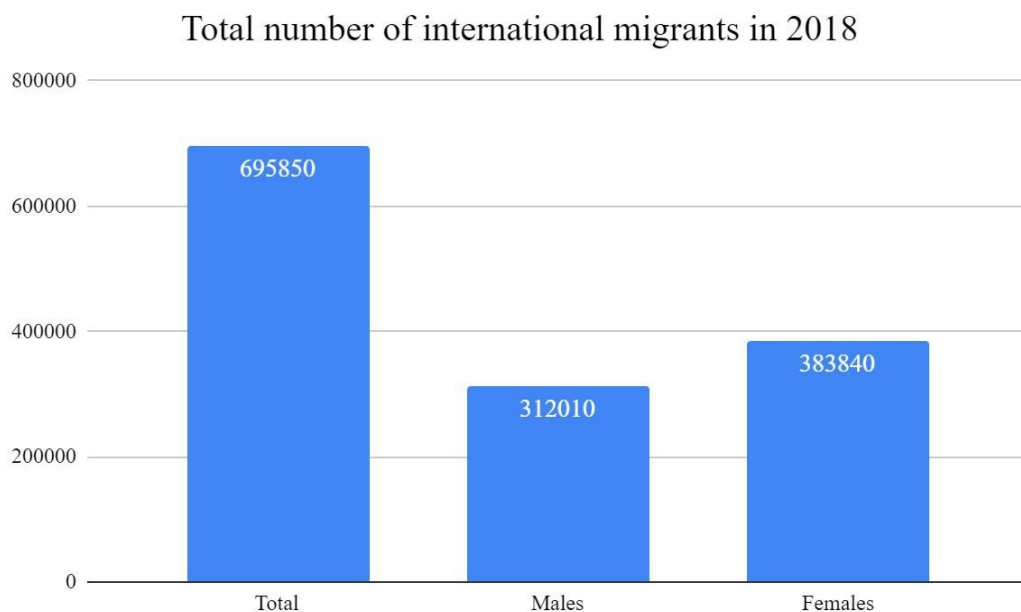
2.1. The total number of international migrants residing in the country

The total number of international migrants is the total population born in a foreign country.

Female migrants are more than male migrants.

Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth

[migr_pop3ctb]



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop3ctb&lang=en%20

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **AGE:** Total [TOTAL]; **SEX:** Total [T], Males [M], Females [F]; **C_BIRTH:** Foreign country [FOR]; **TIME:** 2018; **UNIT:** Number [NR]; **Last Update:** 17/04/2019

2.2. International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population

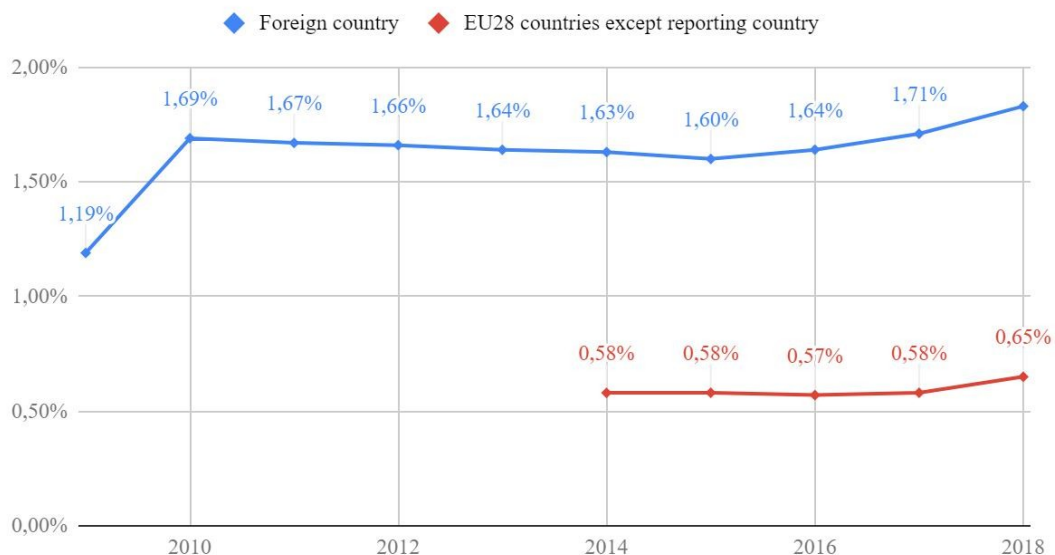
In order to find the stock of international migrant as a percentage of the total population we need to calculate the percentage by crossing two factors: the number of immigrants that were born in a foreign country divided by the number of the total population and multiply it for one hundred to obtain the percentage.

$$\frac{\text{Population born in a foreign country (year by year)}}{\text{Number of total population (year by year)}} \times 100$$

Data for population from EU28 countries except reporting country are available only from 2014 to 2018.



International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop3ctb&lang=en%20

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **C_BIRTH:** EU28 except reporting country [EU28_FOR] and Foreign country [FOR]; **AGE:** Total; **SEX:** Total; **UNIT:** Number; **Last update:** 17/04/2019

As we can see in the chart above, the international migrants stock was mostly grown in 2009 and since then has remained almost stable with slight variations. The international migrant stock as a percentage of the total population show us that is a lower percentage than other European countries. This may be happen for the policies, the position of Poland or the social conditions that can be found in the country. The number of migrants that come from EU28 countries is approximately one third of the total number of migrants. According to the data of the chart above, from 2009 to 2010 Poland has faced an increase of 0,50% of its total international migrants stock. This percentage remained stable during the following seven years then increased again in 2017 until reaching 1,83% in 2018.

2.3. Proportion of female migrants of the international immigrant stock

It isn't usual that the number of migrant women is higher than the number of migrant men. Generally first generation of migrants is mainly composed by men and then their women join them later with their children. Instead in Poland there were 383.840 migrants women and 312.010 migrants men in 2018, for example.

Migration in Europe

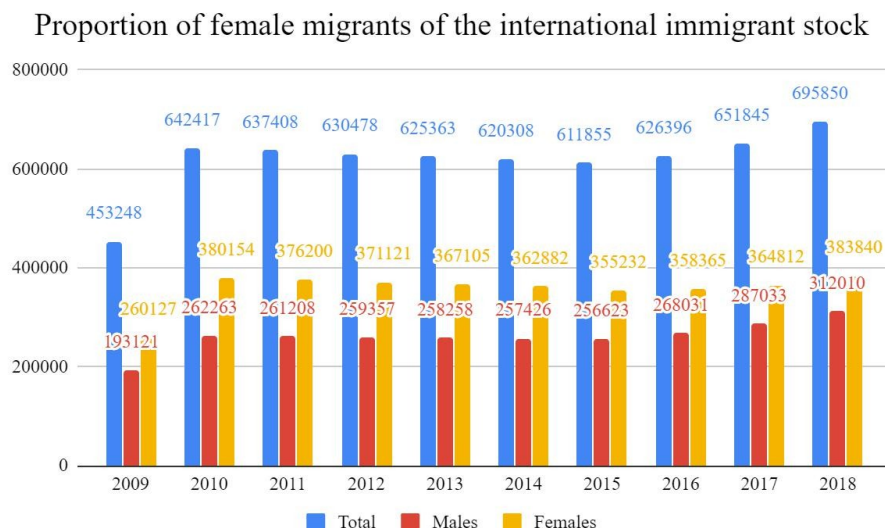
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Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth

[migr_pop3ctb]



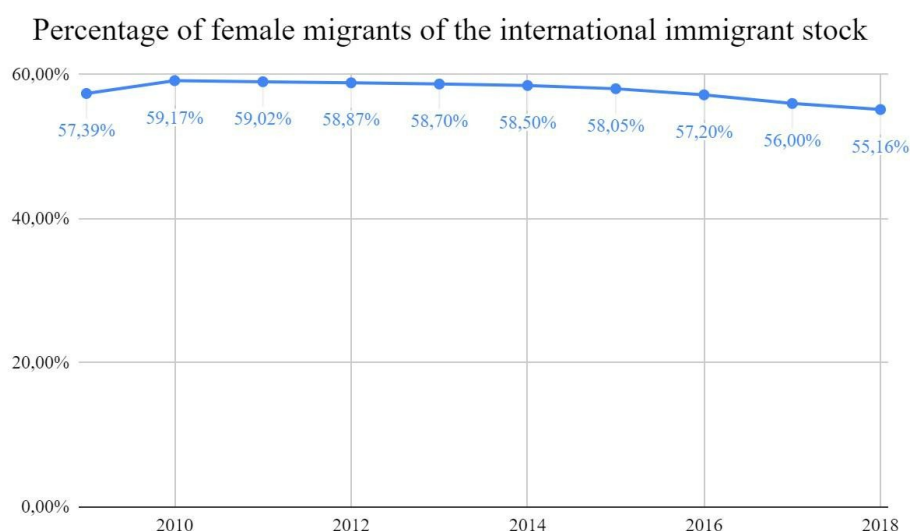
http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop3ctb&lang=en%20

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **C_BIRTH:** Foreign country [FOR]; **AGE:** Total; **SEX:** Total [T], Males [M] and Females [F]; **UNIT:** Number; **Last update:** 17/04/2019

The chart above show us that female migrants in the last 9 years are always more than half of the international immigrant stock. This is possibly due to a circumstance that we can observe in graph related to paragraph 2.4, in which the number of migrants women over 65 years old is almost double than men's one and high is absolute terms.

Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth

[migr_pop3ctb]



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop3ctb&lang=en%20

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **C_BIRTH:** Foreign country [FOR]; **AGE:** Total; **SEX:** Total and Females; **UNIT:** Number; **Last update:** 17/04/2019

Migration in Europe

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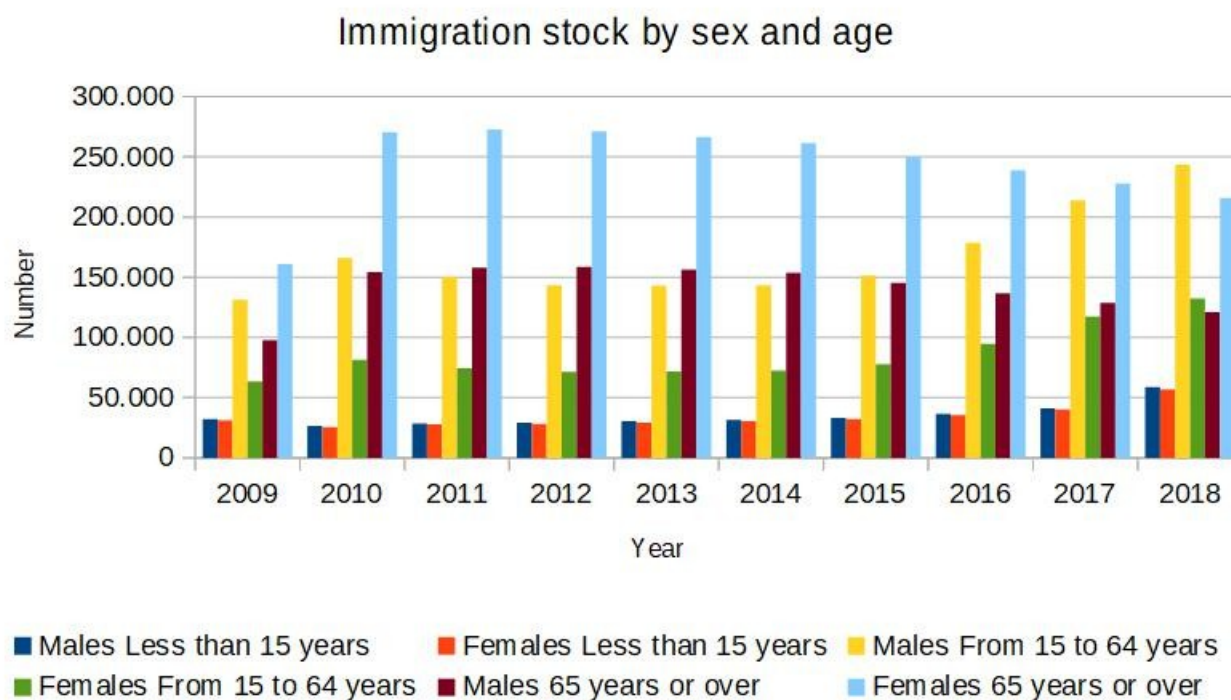
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2.4. Immigration stock by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration

Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth

[migr_pop3ctb]



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop3ctb&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **AGE:** Less than 15 years [Y_LT15], from 15 to 64 years [Y15-64] and 65 years or over [Y_GE65]; **C_BIRTH:** Foreign country [FOR]; **SEX:** Male [M] and Female [F]; **TIME:** 2009/2018; **UNIT:** Number [NR]; **Last Update:** 17/04/2019

In the chart above we can notice that the number of 65 years or over female migrants is much higher than the number of 65 years or over male migrants or all other categories, almost the double of male migrants over 65 years.

About country of birth of the migrant population data continent by continent, like Africa, Asia, America and Oceania, are only available for the year 2009. So the chart below represents the situation of Polish immigration stock in the year 2009, in order to have a precise breakdown of the country of origin. Unfortunately the major part is categorized as unknown because of the unavailability of the data. In the slice “Europe” are included all immigrants from Europe except from Poland, to do that we have subtracted the number of population from reporting country [population from Europe less population from reporting country = Population from Europe territory except from Poland].

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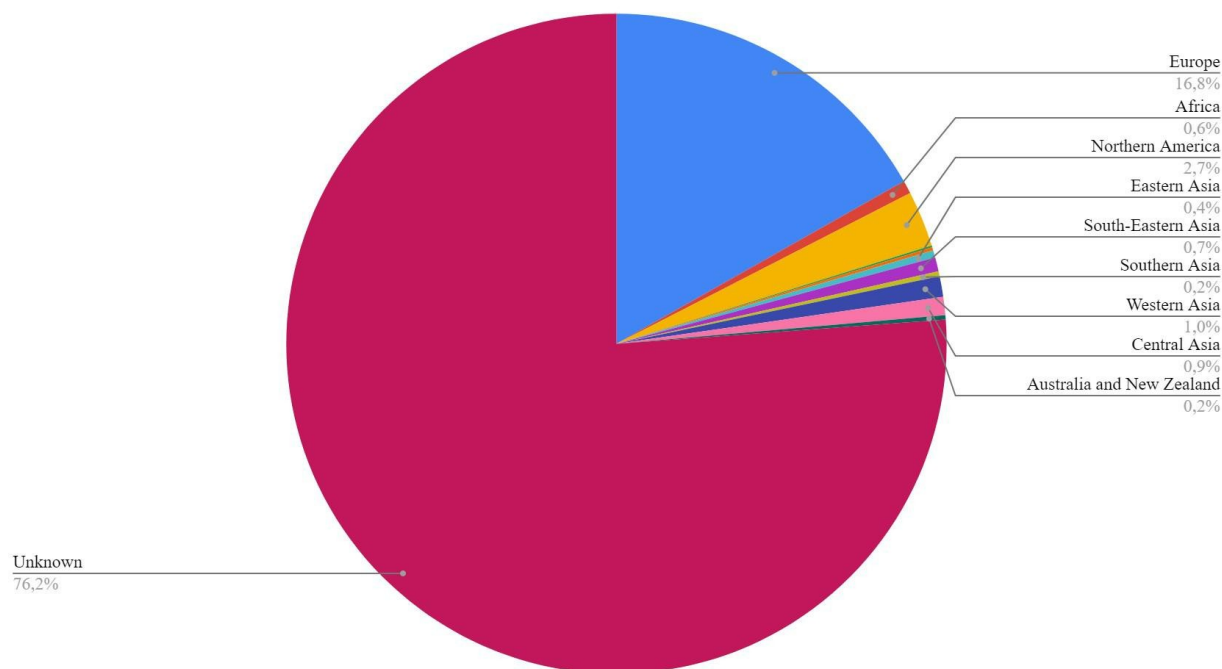
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Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth

[migr_pop3ctb]

Immigration stock by country of birth in 2009



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop3ctb&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2009; **AGE:** Total [TOTAL]; **SEX:** Total [T];
C_BIRTH: Europe [EUR], Africa [AFR], Northern America [AME_N], Central America [AME_C], South America [AME_S], Eastern Asia [ASI_E], South-East Asia [ASI_S_E], Southern Asia [ASI_S], Western Asia [ASI_W], Central Asia [ASI_C], Australia and New Zealand [AU_NZ],
 Unknown [UNK]; **UNIT:** Number [NR]; **Last Update:** 17/04/2019

Eu 28

GEO/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Poland	453,248	642,417	637,408	630,478	625,363	620,308	611,855	626,396	651,845	695,850

Non Eu 28

GEO/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	222,020	218,995	216,340	220,874	247,177

Unknown

GEO/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	398,288	392,860	410,056	430,971	448,673

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop3ctb&lang=en

In the table above we can see how the European country of birth flow decreases from 2010 until 2015, when it returns to a similar value and then it undergoes a significant increase in 2018. Whereas data on Non-European and Unknown are only available from 2014 and show in both cases a lower number, slightly increasing.

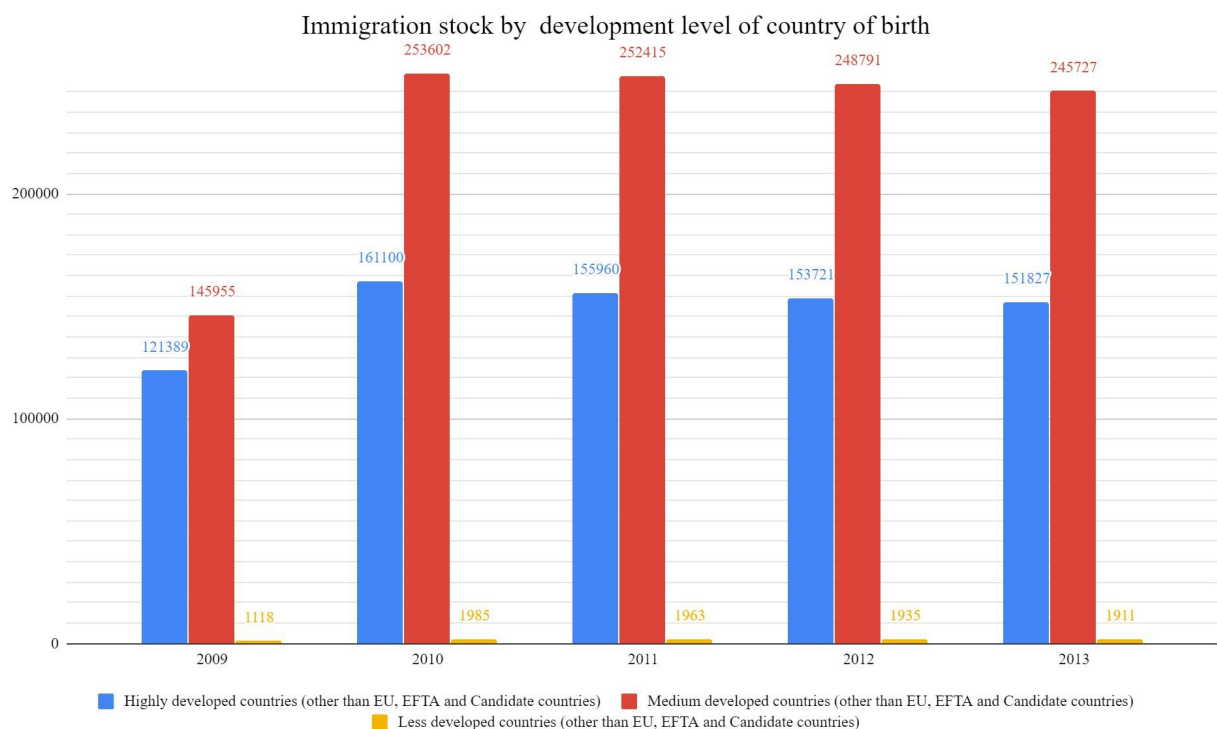


In order to have an overview of the countries of origin of the migrant population in Poland, below there's the chart that represents the level of development of the country of birth of the migrant population. It shows us that a minimal number of migrants come from *Less developed country* and the major part come from *Medium developed country*, in fact from the chart below we can see that the major part of migrants (except the *Unknown category*) come from Europe or North America.

For *less*, *medium* and *high developed country* category data are available only from 2009 to 2013 and the missing number of migrants on reaching the stock is part of EU, EFTA, Candidate countries or Unknown.

Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth

[migr_pop3ctb]



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_pop3ctb&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2009; **AGE:** Total [TOTAL]; **SEX:** Total [T]; **C_BIRTH:** Less developed countries (other than EU, EFTA and Candidate countries) [LDC_EXT], Medium developed countries (other than EU, EFTA and Candidate countries) [MDC_EXT] and Highly developed countries (other than EU, EFTA and Candidate countries) [HDC_EXT]; **UNIT:** Number [NR]; **Last Update:** 17/04/2019

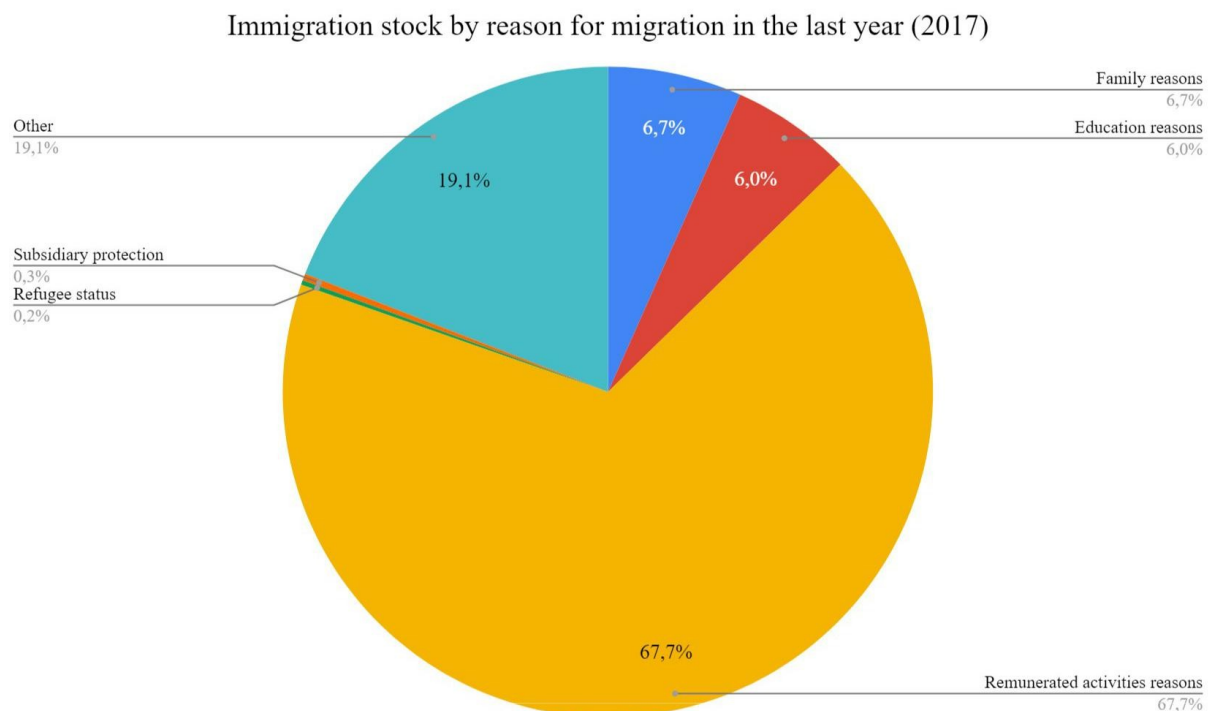


In order to analyse the reasons for migration we have used the data in the analytical category of *All valid residence permits*. As we can see in the chart on the next page the first cause of migration into Poland is work.

The 67,7% of the permits are for remunerated activity reason, then the 19,1% is for other reason, the 6,7% is for family reason and the 6% is for education reason. Refugee status and subsidiary protection represent the 0,5% of all reasons to migrate.

By that we can deduce that Poland is not favorable to the migrations for humanitarian reasons or for refuge that's why the number of migrants that come from less developed country are very low like the percentage of permits for refugee status or subsidiary protection.

All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year [migr_resvalid]



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resvalid&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **CITIZEN:** Total [TOTAL]; **DURATION:** Total [TOTAL]; **TIME:** 2017; **REASON:** Family reasons [FAM], Education reasons [EDUC], Remunerated activities reasons [OCCUP], Refugee status [REF], Subsidiary protection [SUB] and Other reasons [OTH]; **UNIT:** Person [PER]; **Last Update:** 16/04/2019

Then in order to analyse the the development of the reasons for migration in the last ten years, we have done a bar chart from 2010 to 2017. Data for all valid permits by reasons are only available from 2010 to 2017, unlike the total number of all valid permits that is available from 2008 to 2017. Here below the total number of valid permits year by year:

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All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year
[migr_resvalid]

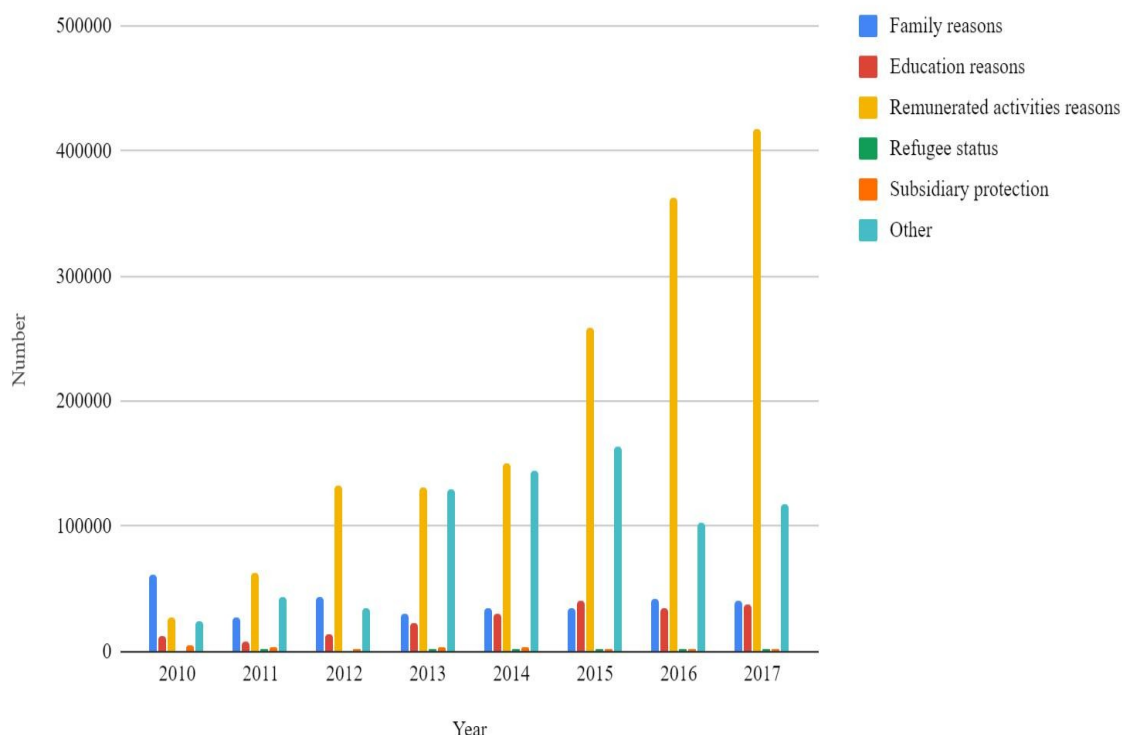
GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Poland	72.126	87.345	130.886	144.876	227.021	316.336	364.652	501.251	544.841	617.211

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resvalid&lang=en

In the bar chart below, divided in categories by reasons for migration, we can notice the increase of migration for work year by year. In 2010 the major reason to migrate was *Family reason*, but from 2011 the major reason became *Remunerated activities reason*, destined to grow at the level of numbers year by year. We can therefore assume that the Polish Government has decided to increase labour migration, which is much more favourable for the country, by implementing migration policies that are favourable to it.

All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year
[migr_resvalid]

Immigration stock by reason for migration in the last 7 years



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resvalid&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **CITIZEN:** Total [TOTAL]; **DURATION:** Total [TOTAL]; **TIME:** 2010/2017; **REASON:** Family reasons [FAM], Education reasons [EDUC], Remunerated activities reasons [OCCUP], Refugee status [REF], Subsidiary protection [SUB] and Other reasons [OTH]; **UNIT:** Person [PER]; **Last Update:** 16/04/2019

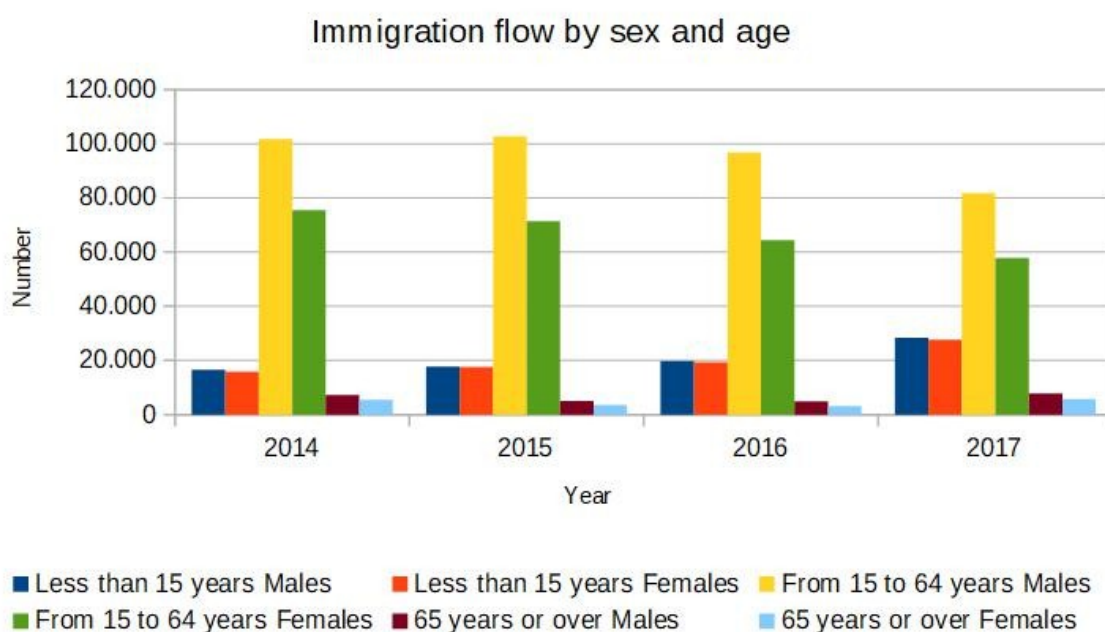


2.5. Immigration flows by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration

When we talk about “stock”, we can generally observe a growing number year by year. Instead the flow refer to the number of migrants entering or leaving a given country during a given period of time. So this number can increase or decrease year by year because it isn’t cumulative. Talking about flow the number of males for every age group is higher and talking about stock we have seen that is not always higher. So it can be stand for a larger number of males migrant but a higher average age for women. In the preceding paragraph we have seen greatest number for women over 65 years, so we can assume that the life expectancy for migrant women is higher. Data are available only from 2014 to 2017.

Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth

[migr_imm3ctb]



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm3ctb&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **AGE:** Less than 15 years [Y_LT15], from 15 to 64 years [Y15-64] and 65 years or over [Y_GE65]; **C_BIRTH:** Total [TOTAL]; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **SEX:** Males [M] and Females [F]; **TIME:** 2013/2017; **UNIT:** Number [NR]; **Last Update:** 16/04/2019

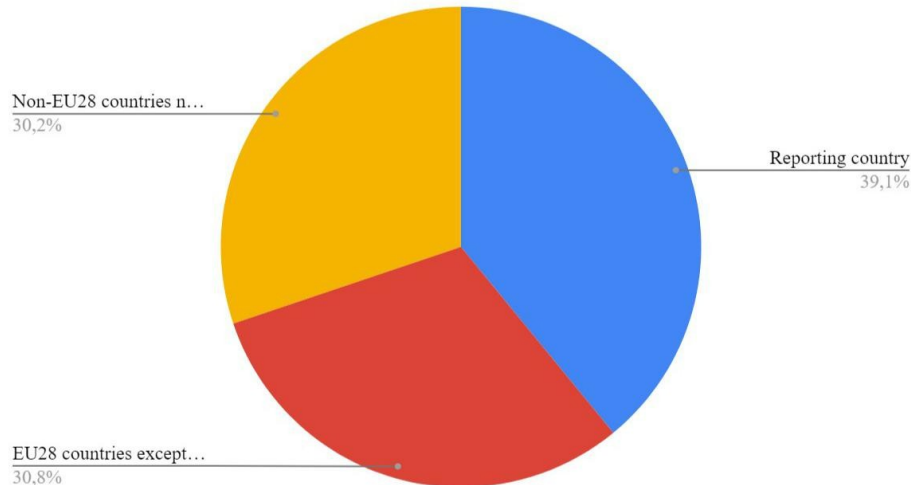
As regards to the division of immigration flows by country of birth, unfortunately no data are available indicating the origin of migrant population continent by continent. So we have decided to use the broad group of country of birth. Talking about flow, the total number of immigrants is about 209.353 in 2017.



Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth

[migr_imm3ctb]

Immigration flow by country of birth in 2017



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm3ctb&lang=en

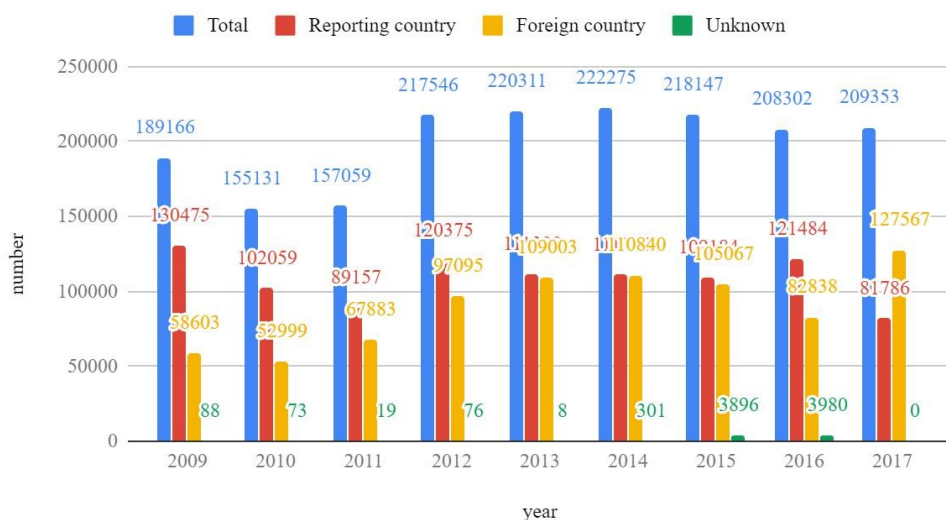
Source: Eur ostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **SEX:** Total [T]; **TIME:** 2017; **C_BIRTH:** Reporting country [NAT], EU28 countries except reporting country [EU28_FOR], Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country [NEU28_FOR] and Unknown [UNK]; **UNIT:** Number [NR]; **Last Update:** 16/04/2019

As there were no precise data on the country of birth, we have used the label migr_imm4ctb in order to facilitate the analysis.

Immigration by age, sex and broad group of country of birth

[migr_imm4ctb]

Immigration flow by country of birth year by year



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm4ctb&lang=en

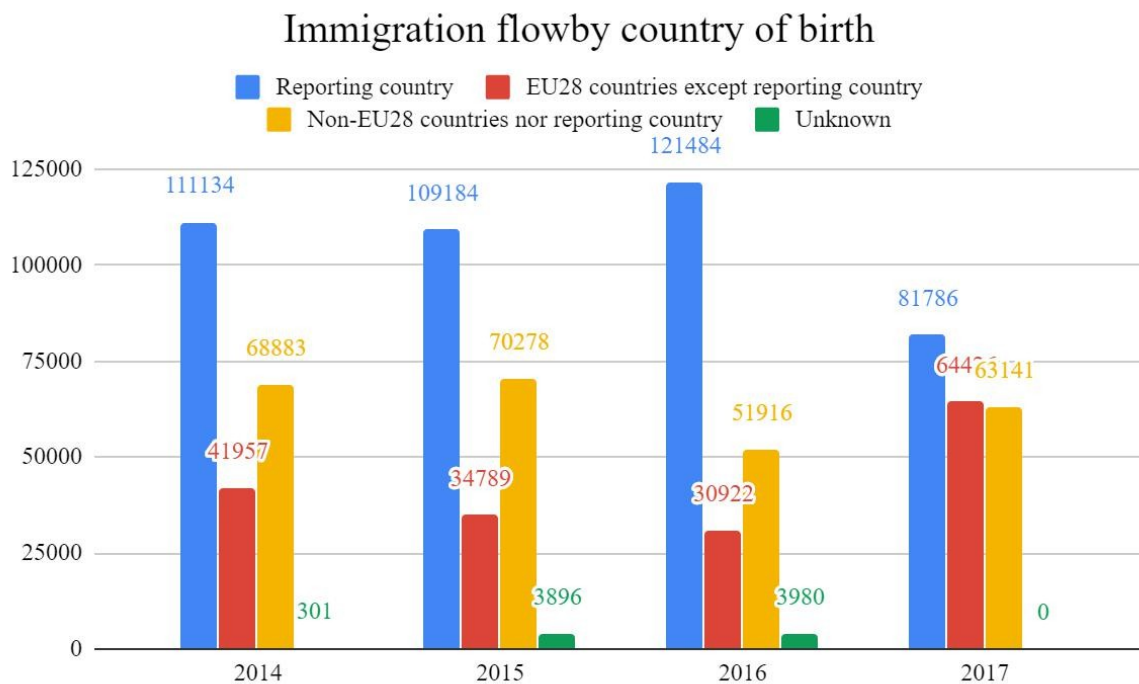
Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2009/2017; **SEX:** Total [T]; **AGE:** Total [TOTAL]; **C_BIRTH:** Total [TOTAL], Reporting country [NAT], Foreign country [FOR] and Unknown [UNK]; **UNIT:** Number [NR]; **Last Update:** 25/02/2019



On the label [migr_pop4ctb] there is no available data for the subcategory of *Foreign country* (EU28 or Non-EU28 country). Data for EU28 and Non-EU28 country are available on the label [migr_pop3ctb] but only for the last four years (2014/2017).

Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth

[migr_imm3ctb]



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm3ctb&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2014/2017; **AGE:** Total [TOTAL]; **SEX:** Total [T]; **C_BIRTH:** Reporting country [NAT], EU28 countries except reporting country [EU28_FOR], Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country [NEU28_FOR] and Unknown [UNK]; **UNIT:** Number [NR]; **Last Update:** 16/04/2019

Since *Percentage distribution of main reason for migration* data is not available for Poland, we decided to use the same label of the preceding chapter, but we have calculated a growth rate year by year using this formula:

$$\frac{\text{N}^{\circ} \text{ of permits by reason for the considering year} - \text{N}^{\circ} \text{ of permits by reason for the previous year}}{\text{N}^{\circ} \text{ of permits by reason for the previous year}} \times 100$$

Thanks to the graph built on the basis of this data we can observe the course of the concessions of permits by reasons in the last few years.

In 2013 the permits issued for *Other reasons* have reached a peak of considerable growth, almost 300%, but as we can see in the preceding chart “*All valid permits by reason for migration*”

Migration in Europe

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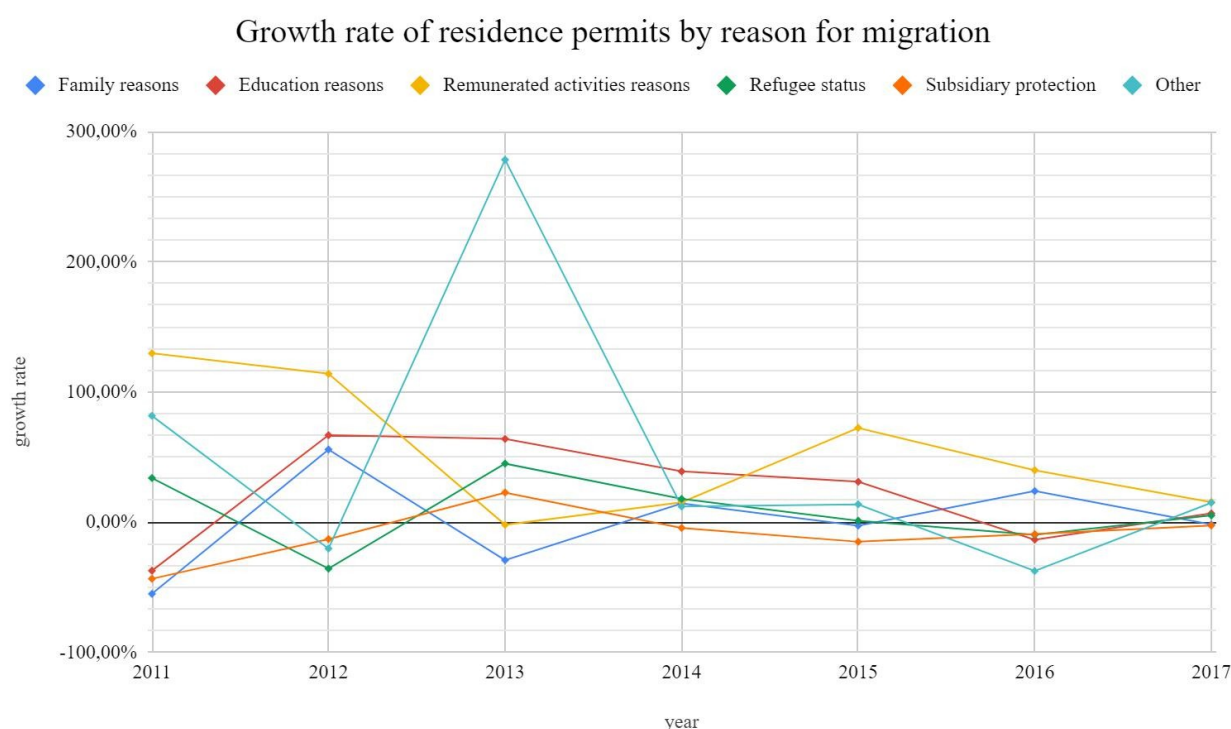
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the main reason for migration is for work purposes. The managing of migration is oriented to *Remunerated activities reasons* and *Other reasons*. The number of permits for refugee status and subsidiary protection is very low even if it is increasing in the last year.

Data are available only from 2010 to 2017.

All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year [migr_resvalid]



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resvalid&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **CITIZEN:** Total [TOTAL]; **DURATION:** Total [TOTAL]; **TIME:** 2010/2017; **REASON:** Family reasons [FAM], Education reasons [EDUC], Remunerated activities reasons [OCCUP], Refugee status [REF], Subsidiary protection [SUB] and Other reasons [OTH]; **UNIT:** Person [PER]; **Last Update:** 16/04/2019

Even though it is the main reason for permits, in the last two years the granting of permits for *Remunerated activities* is decreasing. Also permits for *Family reasons* are decreasing in the last year. Instead permits for *Refugee status* and *Subsidiary protection* are increased in the last year, but the quantity remains small in relation to the total number of permits issued.

The total number of all valid permits increases year by year as we can see on the table below:

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
130886	144876	227021	316336	364652	501251	544841	617211

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resvalid&lang=en

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Here in the chart below we can observe the growth rate of all valid permits:

All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year [migr_resvalid]



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resvalid&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **CITIZEN:** Total [TOTAL]; **DURATION:** Total [TOTAL]; **TIME:** 2010/2017; **REASON:** Total [TOTAL]; **UNIT:** Person [PER]; **Last Update:** 16/04/2019

Then we have tried to select the relevant data by reason and citizen of the migrants' population.

The importance of the figure also varies according to the population present in the country of origin, but it remains a significant figure to understand where the different groups of migrants come from and why they arrive. We have downloaded the data for all the citizens and countries of birth and then we have selected country of origin where the number is higher.

From the charts below we can observe that generally the country of origin of the migrants population are almost the same also for different reason, with some exceptions. Because of Polish migration policies, which prefer immigration from culturally similar countries, we can see that the most important countries of immigration are still Ukraine, Russia and Belarus, but also Vietnam, China and India have relevant data.

With regard to immigration for education purposes, we can see that many countries, even those with a high level of development, have high numbers. These include the United States, Canada, India and Japan. However these residence permits for education purposes don't become work permits in the case of these countries, as people tend to go where the wage is higher. The absolute primacy on residence permits for work purposes remains with Ukraine with an overwhelming figure: from 2.751 work permits issued in 2009 to 545.266 in 2017.

Migration in Europe

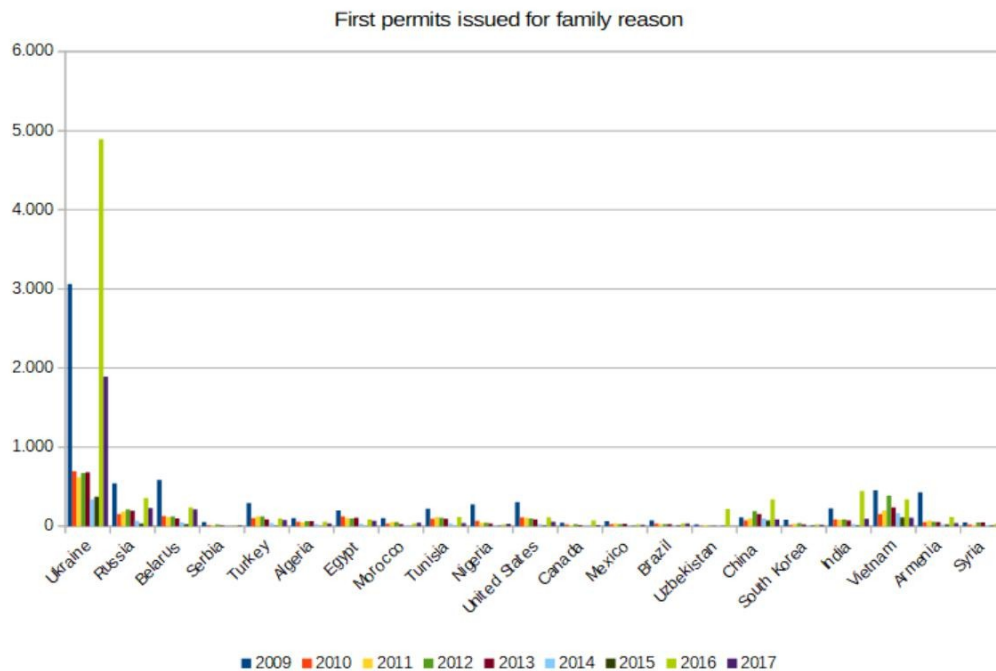
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First permits issued for family reasons by reason, length of validity and citizenship [migr_resfam]

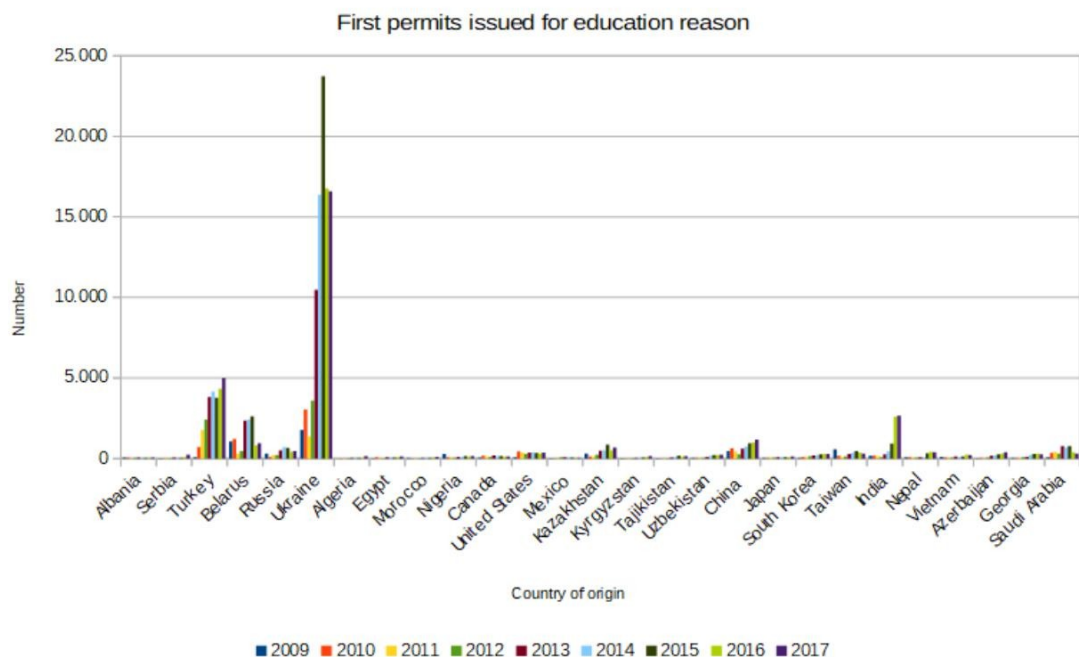
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	8.699	2.567	2.662	3.062	2.628	1.188	1.010	8.416	3.517



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resfam&lang=en

First permits issued for education reasons by reason, length of validity and citizenship [migr_resedu]

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	7.066	9.098	6.995	9.614	23.007	29.825	39.308	32.676	34.709



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resedu&lang=en

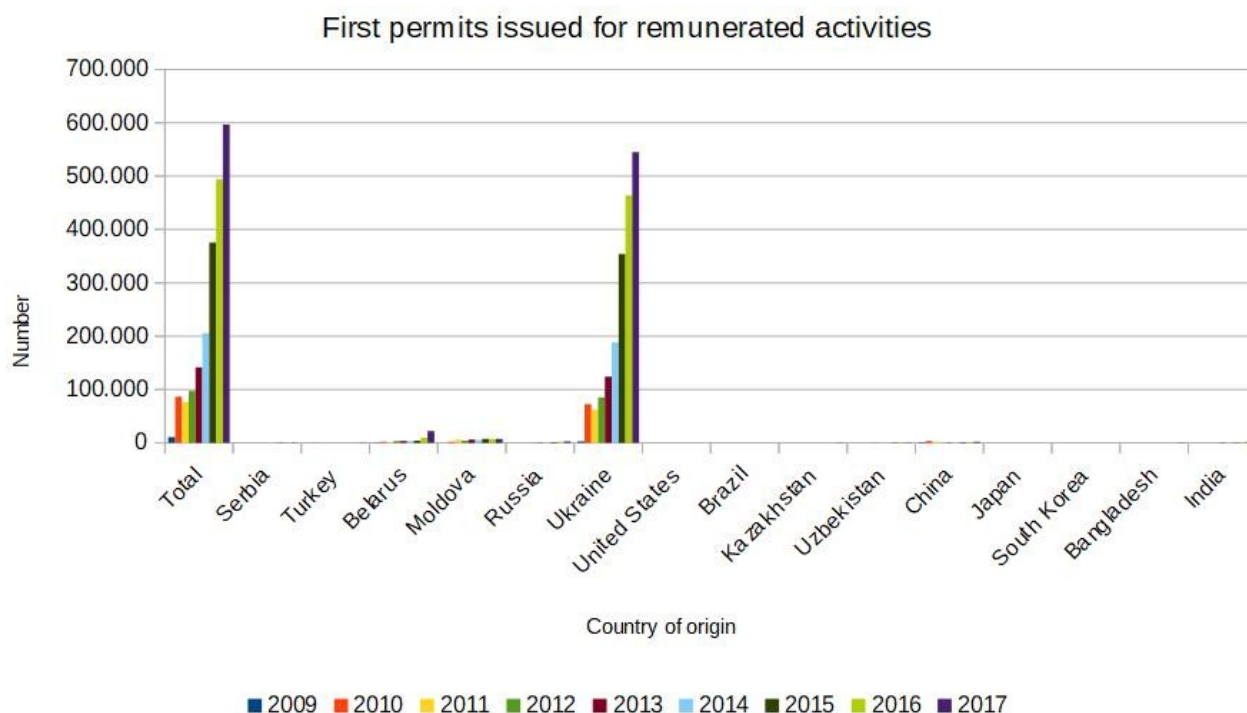
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First permits issued for remunerated activities by reason, length of validity and citizenship
[migr_resocc]



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resocc&lang=en

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	11.123	86.839	76.525	97.031	141.668	206.279	375.342	493.960	596.916
Serbia	46	78	46	58	200	431	572	431	608
Turkey	493	939	496	209	426	318	370	597	837
Belarus	555	2.162	1.092	3.254	3.784	3.788	4.418	9.506	22.192
Moldova	280	2.366	5.960	4.311	6.288	5.698	7.648	7.333	7.590
Russia	331	143	496	797	889	907	1.218	2.017	2.591
Ukraine	2.751	72.280	62.267	85.151	124.419	188.785	354.144	464.279	545.266
United States	245	338	337	221	362	267	257	310	487
Brazil	53	39	62	26	67	65	67	178	259
Kazakhstan	23	6	14	75	94	238	95	363	556
Uzbekistan	80	202	274	582	415	802	766	673	616
China	1.375	3.369	1.867	366	999	893	1.172	1.450	1.978
Japan	323	163	188	131	202	157	207	239	203
South Korea	435	270	313	47	195	168	142	174	170
Bangladesh	23	228	48	8	17	38	90	236	620
India	462	476	286	247	596	741	985	1.603	2.466

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resocc&lang=en

Migration in Europe

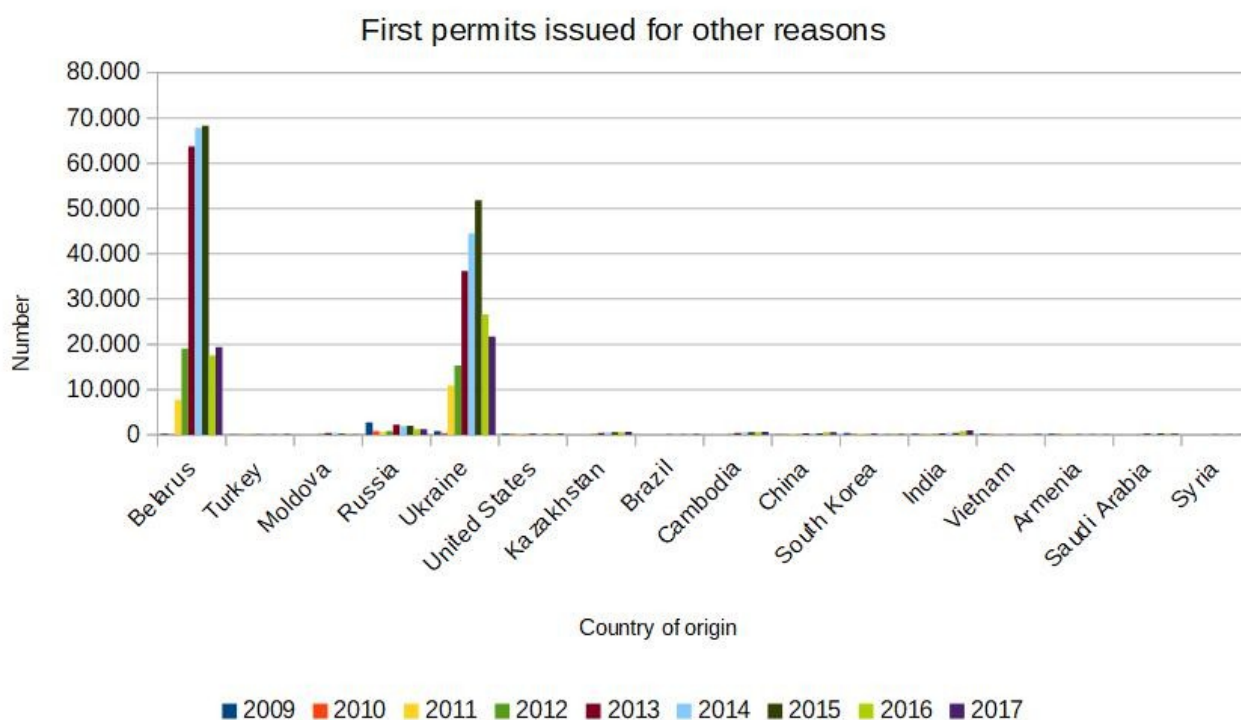
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First permits issued for other reasons by reason, length of validity and citizenship
[migr_resoth]

GEO/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Poland	6.539	3.070	21.854	36.912	106.583	118.229	125.923	50.917	48.086



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resoth&lang=en

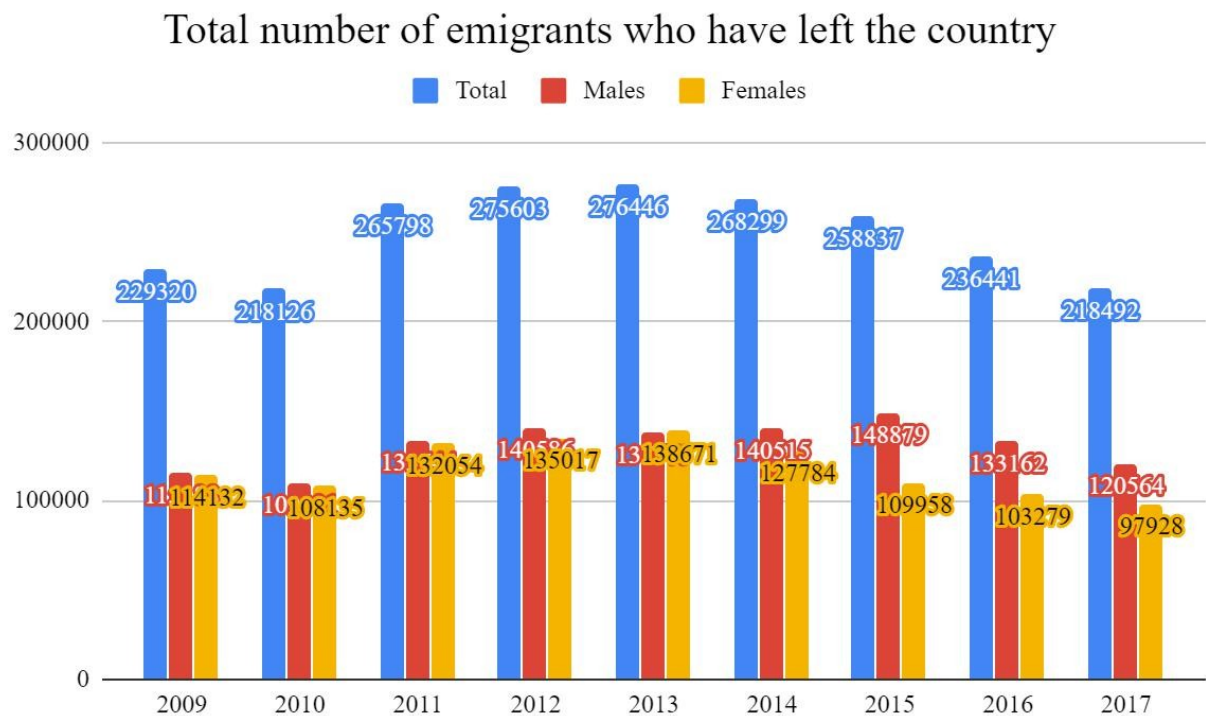
In this chart we can observe the only case where Ukrainian migrants are not the majority. Although Ukraine is a country that is demographically and geographically larger than Belarus, we can observe here that permits issued for other reasons are greater for Belarusians than for Ukrainians.



2.6. Total number of emigrants who have left the country

Emigration by age and sex

[migr_emi2]



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_resvalid&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2009/2017; **AGE:** Total; **SEX:** Total, Males, Females; **UNIT:** Number; **Last Update:** 25/02/2019

The graph above shows the trend of the total number of emigrants who have left the country in the last 10 years. From 2014 the number of emigrants begins to decrease. From 2009 the number of females individuals who left the country increases year by year in relation to the number of males.

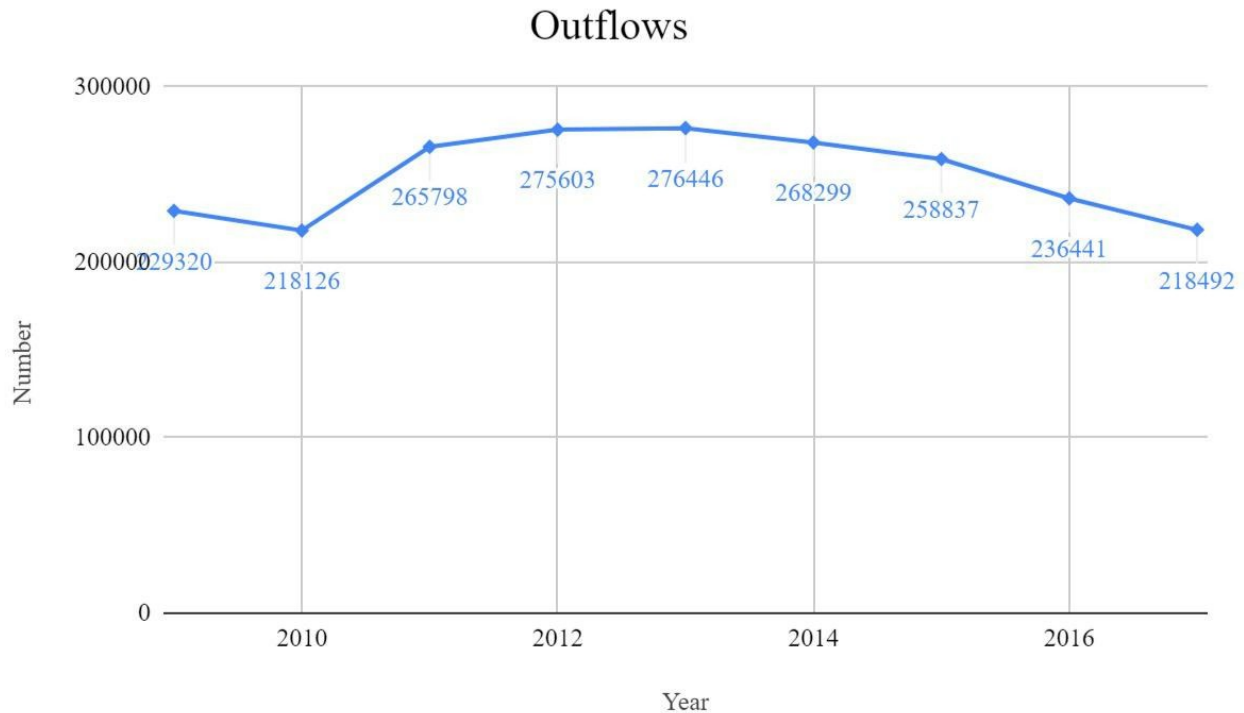
A total of 22 of the EU Member States reported more immigration than emigration in 2017, but in Bulgaria, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Romania the number of emigrants outnumbered the number of immigrants [Migration and migrant population statistics, Eurostat].



2.7. Outflows

Emigration by age and sex

[migr_emi2]



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_emi2&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2010/2017; **AGE:** Total; **SEX:** Total [T]; **UNIT:** Number [NR]; **Last Update:** 25/02/2019

Starting from 2013 the outflows of the Poles is slowly decreasing, from a peak of 276.446 it reaches a minimum of 218.492 people. The biggest change in Poland's migration profile came with Polish accession to the European Union and the freedom of mobility that such membership entailed. Within two years of accession, more than 264,000 Poles had been approved for work applications in the United Kingdom. As of 2015, an estimated 1.3 million to 2 million Poles resided in other Member States according to Migration Policy Institute.

2.8. Inflows

As a member state that forms part of the EU's external border, Poland has implemented the strict Schengen border rules to restrict illegal immigration and trade along its eastern borders with Belarus and Ukraine.

According to the graph below a stable influx growth can be noted, with a subsequent stabilization after 2012 until 2017.

Migration in Europe

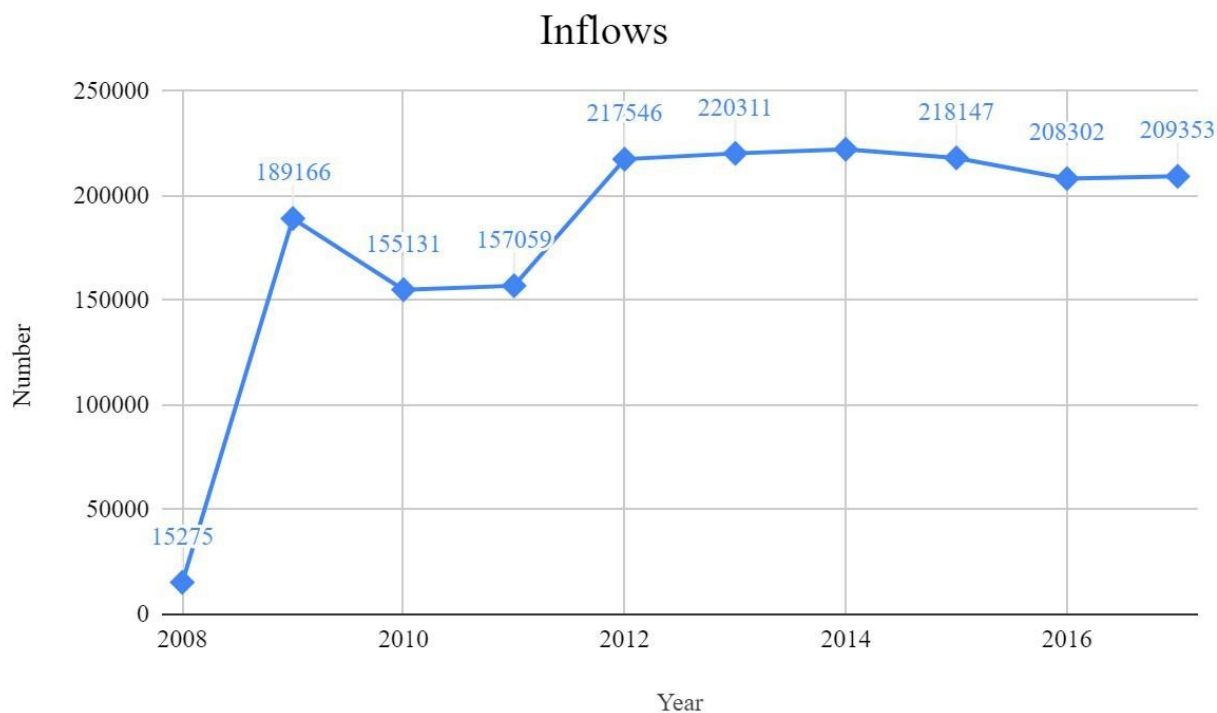
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Immigration by age and sex

[migr_imm8]



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=migr_imm8&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2009/2017; **AGE:** Total [TOTAL]; **SEX:** Total [T];
UNIT: Number [NR]; **Last Update:** 16/04/2019

2.9. Total number of refugees by country of destination

UNHCR opened an office in Poland in 1992, following Poland's accession to the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol. Among others, Poland became one of the destinations of refugees from former Soviet Union (in particular, Chechnya), Yugoslavia and Afghanistan.

The number of refugees coming to Poland was still tiny compared to that coming to Western European countries. That number roughly doubled by late 1990s, and Polish government passed new laws as part of preparation for Poland's accession to the European Union.

By early 2000s the number of people applying for refugee and asylum in Poland rose to 7,000. From 2010 the number has been oscillating at around 6–7,000 to 15,000 in 2013 ("Poland. Operations in Poland" Office of the UNHCR 2017)

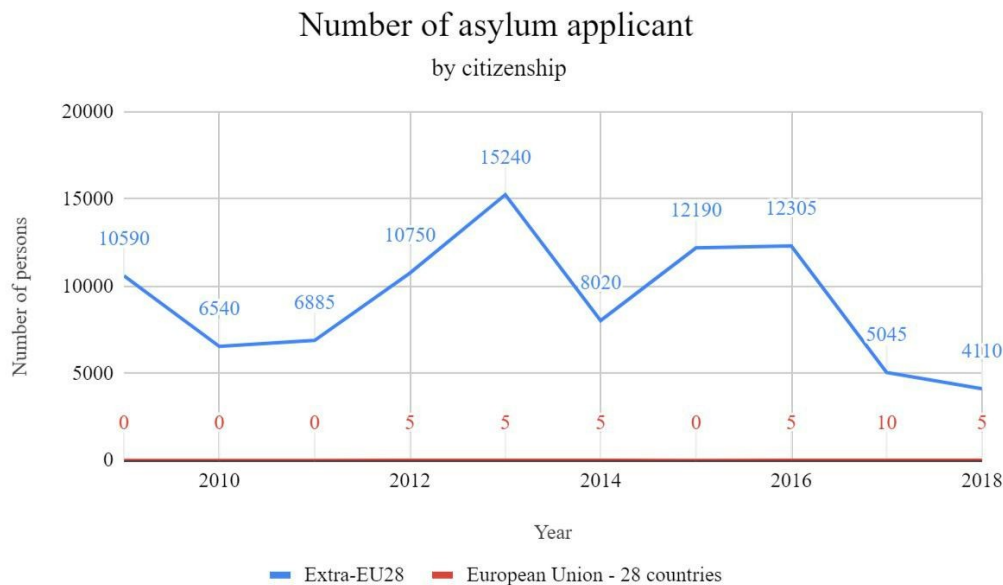
Migration in Europe

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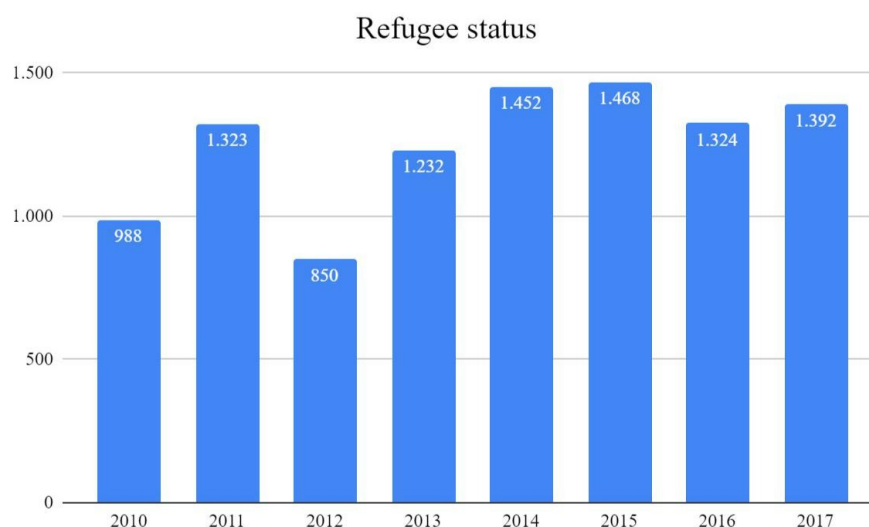
Asylum and first time asylum applicants by citizenship, age and sex Annual aggregated data (rounded) [migr_asyappctza]



<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2009/2018; **CITIZENSHIP:** European Union – 28countries [EU28] and Extra-EU28 [EXT_EU28]; **ASYL_APP:** Asylum applicant [ASY_APP]; **SEX:** Total [T]; **AGE:** Total [TOTAL]; **UNIT:** Person [PER]; **Last Update:** 08/04/2019

All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year [migr_resvalid]



<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2010/2017; **SEX:** Total [T]; **CITIZEN:** Total [TOTAL]; **DURATION:** Total [TOTAL]; **REASON:** Refugee status [REF]; **UNIT:** Person [PER]; **Last Update:** 16/04/2019



The label on the basis of which the graph above was obtained takes into consideration all valid refugee status in the given year, but the number of permits granted per year is way lower and obviously the number of positive first instance decision on applications is even lower. In 2012, 10.761 people applied for asylum in Poland, nevertheless Polish authorities granted very few refugee status and complementary protection (475 intotal according to EASO *Annual Report on the Situation of Asylum in the European Union 2012*). The majority of asylum seekers came from the Russian Federation, Georgia, Armenia, Kazakhstan and Syria.

In 2018, 168 refugee status were granted out of over 4.000 applications, with a rejection rate of 85% (Head of the Office for Foreigners, weekly report on Poland).

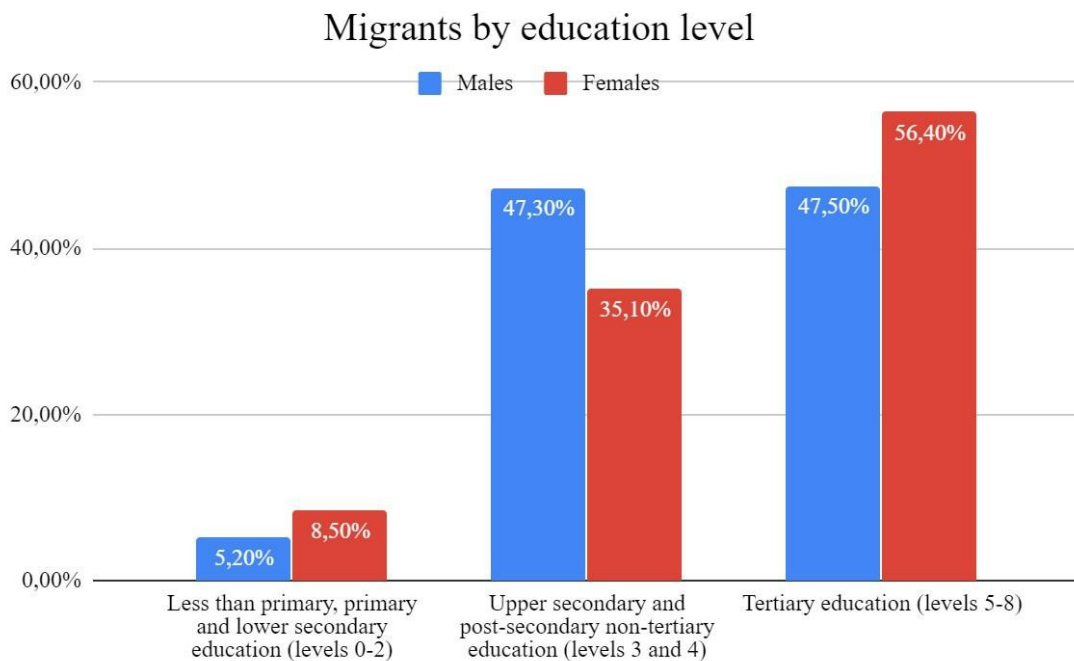


3. Migration integration indicators

3.1. Migrants by education level

Population by educational attainment level, sex, age and citizenship (%)

[edat_lfs_9911]



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=edat_lfs_9911&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2017; **AGE:** from 15 to 74 [Y15-74]; **SEX:** Total, Males, Females; **CITIZEN:** Foreign country [FOR]; **UNIT:** Percentage [PC]; **Last Update:** 12/04/2019

As we can see from the chart women are on average more educated than men, especially with regard to achieving a level of tertiary education. It is not an usual thing, but it could explain why in the last two years there are more unemployed men than women.

3.2. Labor force participation in the last 10 years

The difference between the number of active migrants and the number of employed migrants is minimal, 6.500 people, even if this difference, as we can see on the line chart below, is increasing proportionally year by year. Only the 8% of active migrants and the 22% of total migrants is unemployed. This is not an usual thing because migrants and young people are usually the most easily affected part of the population by unemployment.

This phenomenon could also explain why unemployment in Poland is now at an all-time low since the early 90s.

Migration in Europe

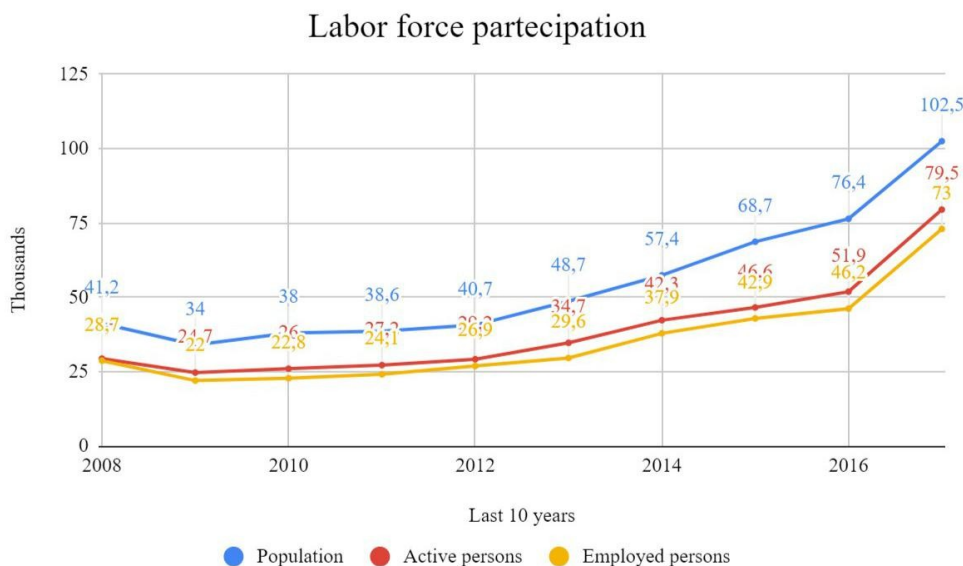
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Population by sex, age, citizenship and labour status (thousands)

[lfsa_pganws]



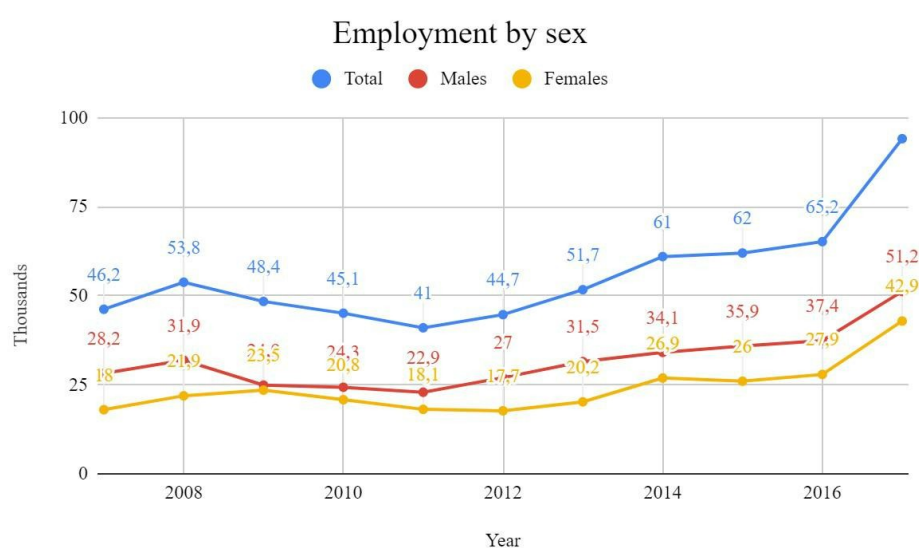
http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_pganws&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2008/2017; **AGE:** from 15 to 64 [Y15-64]; **SEX:** Total; **CITIZEN:** Foreign country [FOR]; **WSTATUS:** Population [POP], active persons [ACT] and Employed persons [EMP]; **UNIT:** Thousands [THS]; **Last Update:** 11/03/2019

3.3. Employment in the last 10 years by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration

Population by sex, age, country of birth and labour status

[lfsa_pgacws]



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_pgacws&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2007/2017; **SEX:** Total [T], Males [M] and Females [F]; **AGE:** From 15 to 74 [Y15-74]; **C_BIRTH:** Foreign country [FOR]; **UNIT:** Thousands [THS]; **WSTATUS:** Employed persons [EMP]; **Last Update:** 24/04/2019

Migration in Europe

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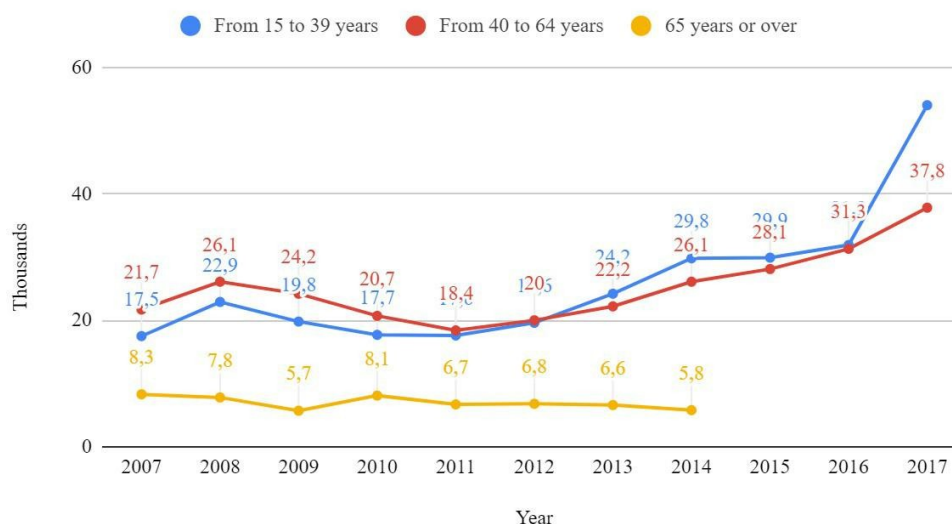
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Population by sex, age, country of birth and labour status

[lfsa_pgacws]

Employment by age group



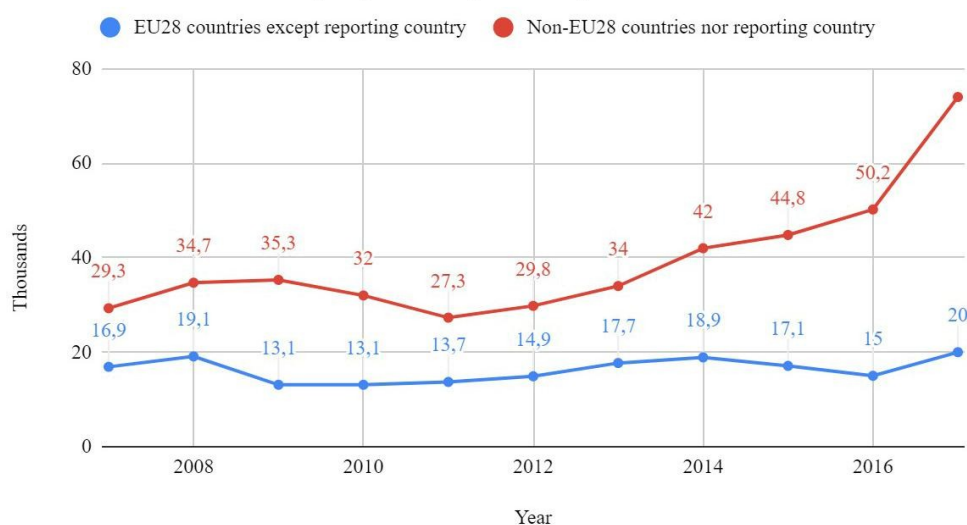
http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_pgacws&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2007/2017; **SEX:** Total [T]; **AGE:** From 15 to 39 [Y15-39], from 40 to 64 [Y40-64] and 65 years or over [Y_GE65]; **C_BIRTH:** Foreign country [FOR]; **UNIT:** Thousands [THS]; **WSTATUS:** Employed persons [EMP]; **Last Update:** 24/04/2019

Population by sex, age, country of birth and labour status

[lfsa_pgacws]

Employment by country of birth



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_pgacws&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2007/2017; **SEX:** Total [T]; **AGE:** From 15 to 74 [Y15-74]; **C_BIRTH:** EU28 countries except reporting country [EU28_FOR] and Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country [NEU28_FOR]; **UNIT:** Thousands [THS]; **WSTATUS:** Employed persons [EMP]; **Last Update:** 24/04/2019

Migration in Europe

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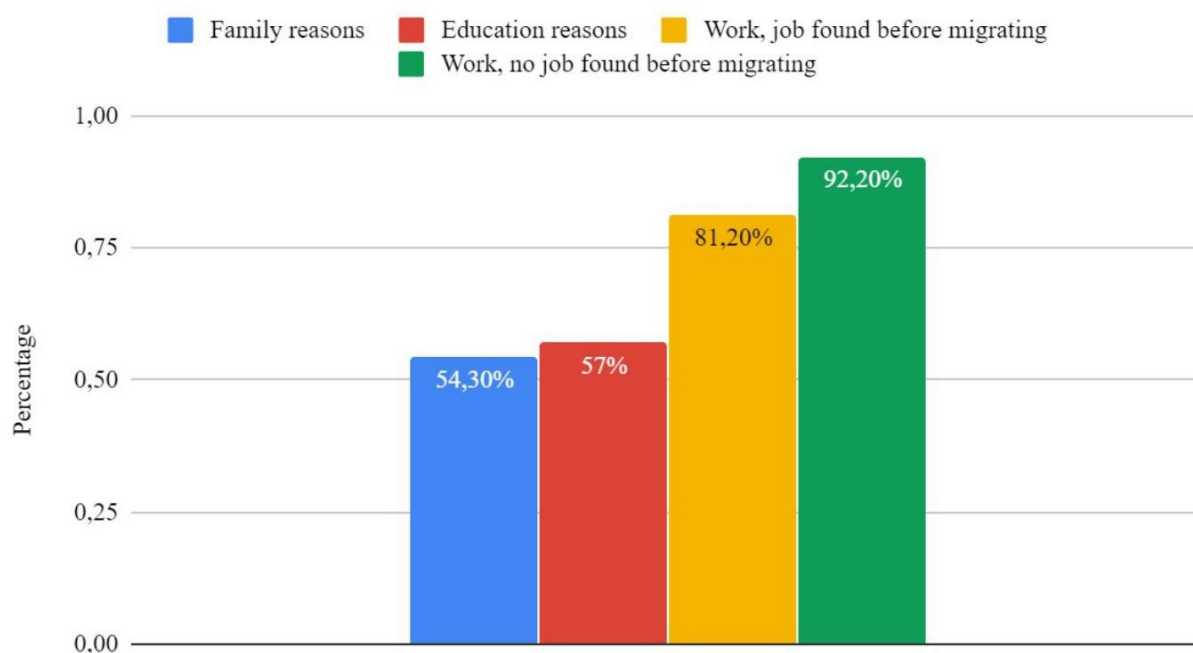


Employment rate of first generation of immigrants by sex, age, years of residence and reason for migration [lfso_14l1empr]

http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfso_14l1empr&lang=en

GEO/REASON	Family reasons	Education reasons	Work, job found before migrating	Work, no job found before migrating	International protection or asylum	Other	No response
Poland	54,30%	57%	81,20%	92,20%	:	:	:

Employment by reason for migration



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfso_14l1empr&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2014; **AGE:** From 15 to 64 [Y15-64]; **DURATION:** Total [TOTAL]; **REASON:** Family reasons [FAM], Education reasons [EDUC], Work, job found before migrating [WRK_JOB], Work, no job found before migrating [WRK_NJOB], International protection or asylum [IPRO_ASY], Other [OTH] and No response [NRP]; **SEX:** Total [T]; **UNIT:** Percentage [PC]; **Last Update:** 28/03/2019

Data are available only for 2014.

LFS ad-hoc modules on migrants (mii_lfso) section, the data on "reason for migration" (and other variables) for Poland and 11 other low-migration countries were not authorized, nor collected; as reported by *Migrants in Europe, 2011 Edition* [p. 9], this is likely due to relatively low magnitude of migration in these Member States; therefore in the survey *Percentage distribution of main reason for migration, by country of birth, sex and age (% of total migrants)* [lfso_08cobr] collected in 2008 on this particular variable, the Poland related data are not reported.



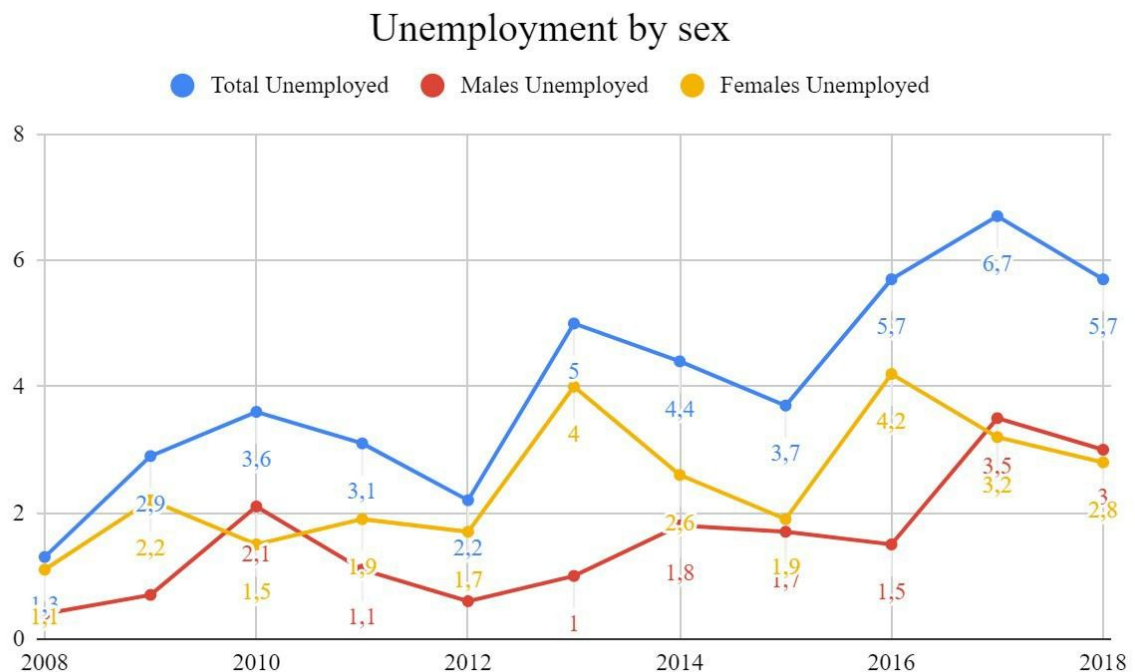
3.4. Unemployment in the last 10 years by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration

Searching data for unemployment with [lfsa_pgacws] label, if we select **WSTATUS:** Unemployed persons, there's no data available for Poland divided into sex or age group. So we decided to use the label [lfst_r_lfu2gacu].

Data are available only from 2013 to 2017. The Unemployment by sex for the foreign population is not available for Poland so we have tried to derive the unemployment data divided by sex subtracting *Reporting country/Unemployed/by sex* to the *Total population/Unemployed/by sex*.

Population by sex, age, citizenship and labour status (1 000)

[lfsa_pganws]



Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2008/2018; **SEX:** Total [T], Males [M] and Females [F]; **CITIZEN:** Total [TOTAL], Reporting country [NAT] and Foreign country [FOR]; **AGE:** From 15 to 74 years [Y15-74]; **UNIT:** Thousands [THS]; **WSTATUS:** Unemployed [UNE]

From this chart we can notice that the unemployment trend by sex is not regular or predictable. Generally the number of females unemployed is higher, but in the last two years unemployed males are more than unemployed females. This may be happen because of the the higher level of schooling for migrants women.

Migration in Europe

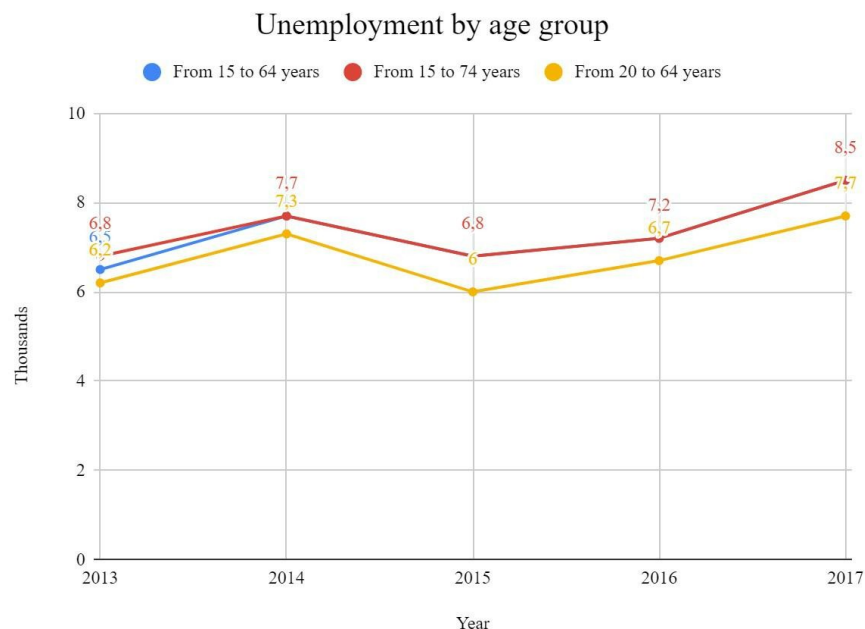
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Unemployment by sex, age, country of birth and degree of urbanisation

[lfst_r_lfu2gacu]

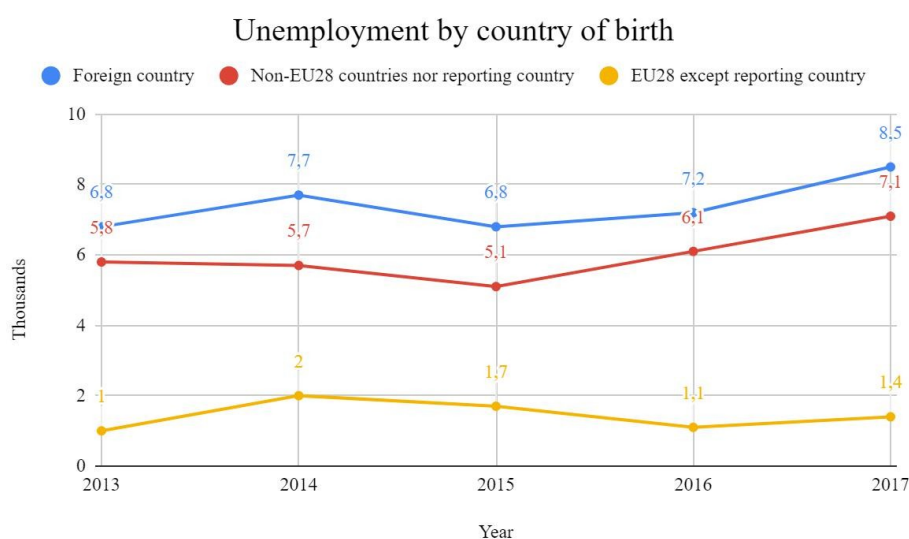


http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfst_r_lfu2gacu&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2013/2017; **SEX:** Total [T]; **AGE:** From 15 to 64 years [Y15-64], From 15 to 74 years [Y15-74] and From 20 to 64 years [Y20-64]; **C_BIRTH:** Foreign country [FOR]; **DEG_URB:** Total [TOTAL]; **UNIT:** Thousands [THS]; **Last Update:** 24/04/2019

Unemployment by sex, age, country of birth and degree of urbanisation

[lfst_r_lfu2gacu]



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfst_r_lfu2gacu&lang=en

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2013/2017; **SEX:** Total [T]; **AGE:** From 15 to 74 years [Y15-74]; **C_BIRTH:** Foreign country [FOR], EU28 countries except reporting country [EU28_FOR] and Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country [NEU28_FOR]; **DEG_URB:** Total [TOTAL]; **UNIT:** Thousands [THS]; **Last Update:** 24/04/2019



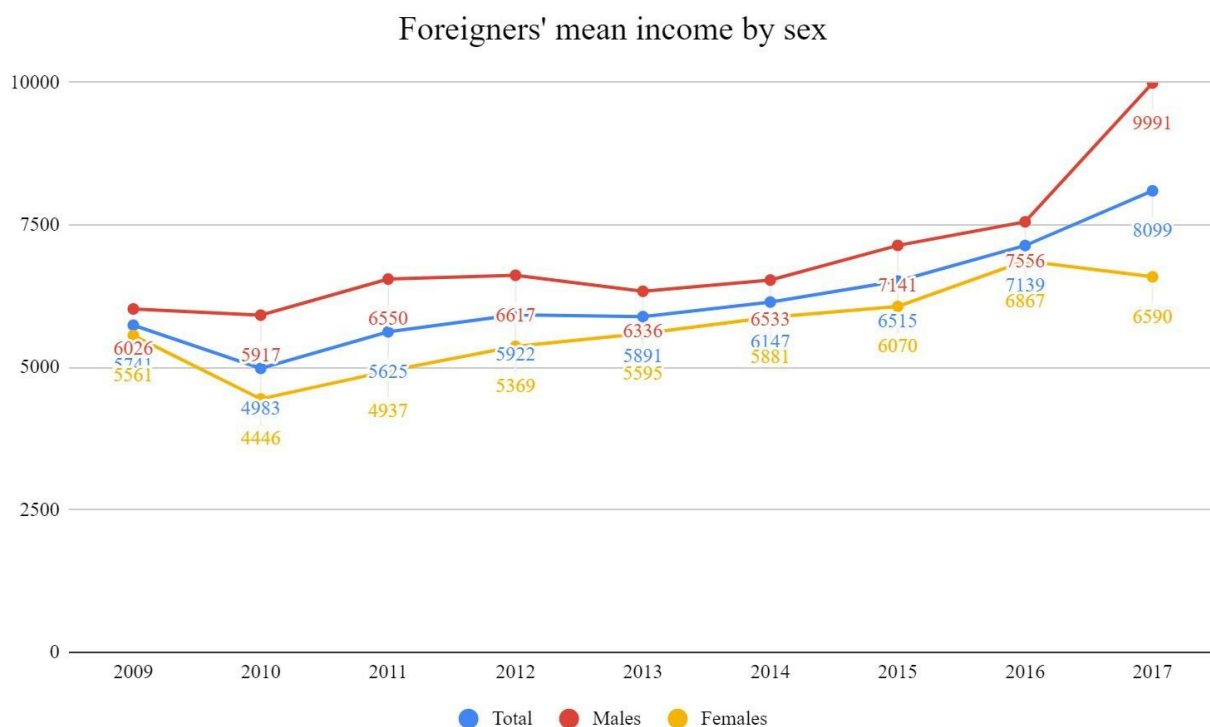
Other highly empowering data, such as the *Obstacles to getting a suitable job by migration status, labor status and citizenship (%)* section [lfsa_14ociti] data, that allows the identification of the main barriers encountered by migrants in finding a suitable job (lack of language skills, lack of recognition of qualification, citizenship of residence permit, origin, religion or social background) are classified as confidential and are not available.

Data for unemployment in Poland were mostly unavailable so the chart for unemployment by sex and by reason are missing.

3.5. Social inclusion: income distribution and monetary poverty, risk of poverty

Income distribution

Mean and median income by broad group of country of birth (population aged 18 and over [ilc_di16])



http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_di16&lang=en

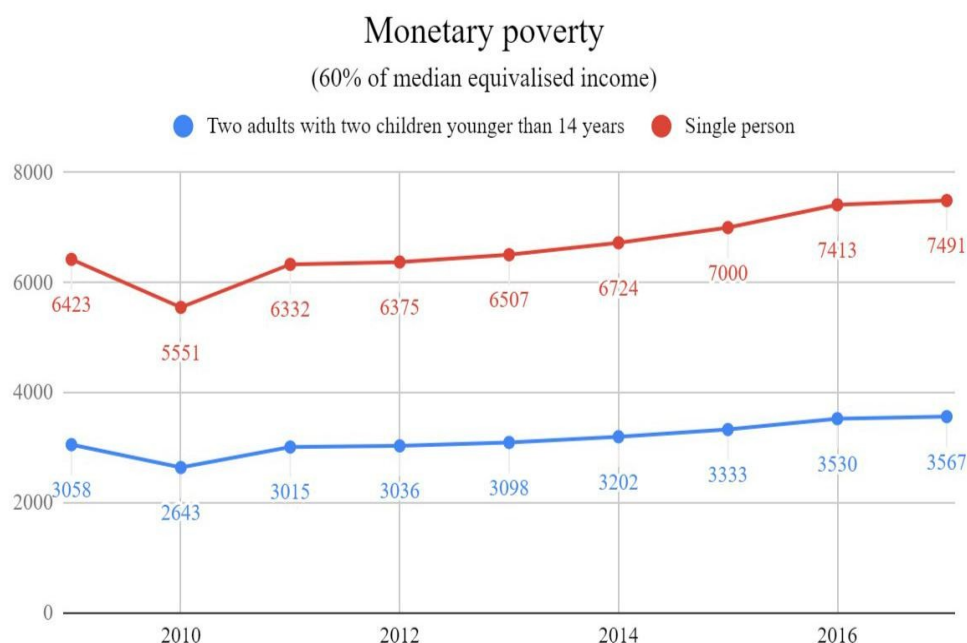
Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2009/2017; **AGE:** 18 years or over [Y_GE18];
C_BIRTH: Foreign country [FOR]; **INDIC_IL:** Median equivalised net income [MED_E]; **SEX:**
Total, males, females [T, M, F]; **UNIT:** Euro [EUR]; **Last update:** 10/04/2019



Monetary poverty

At-risk-of-poverty thresholds - EU-SILC survey

[file_li01]



<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2009/2017; **HHTYP:** Single person [A1] and Two adults with two children younger than 14 years [A2_2CH_LT14]; **INDIC_IL:** At risk of poverty threshold (60% of median equivalised income) [LI_C_MD60]; **Last Update:** 10/04/2019

The collection "Income distribution and monetary poverty" houses collections of indicators relating to poverty risk, poverty risk of working individuals as well as the distribution of income.

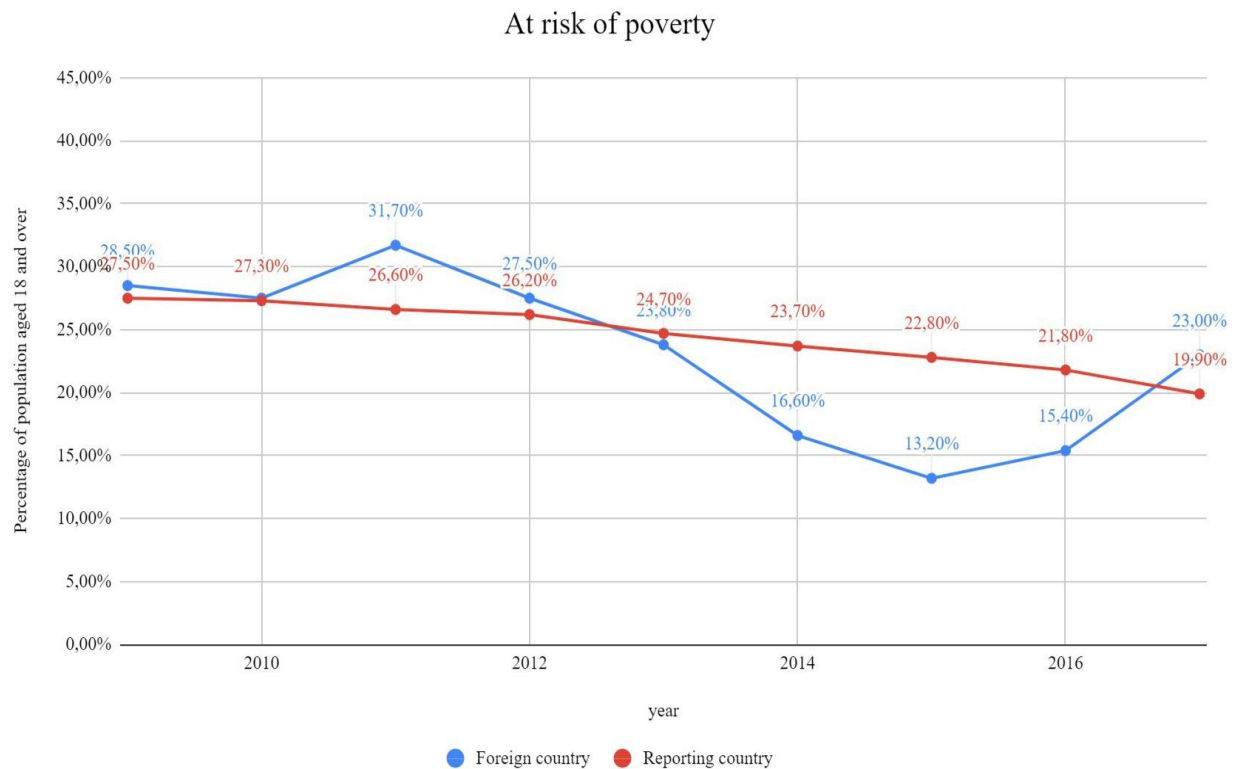
Risk of poverty

The collection "People at risk of poverty or social exclusion" houses main indicator on risk of poverty or social inclusion included in the Europe 2020 strategy as well as the intersections between sub-populations of all Europe 2020 indicators on poverty and social exclusion.

The graph above show us a percentage of migrant people-blue line and native people-red line that are at risk of poverty. As we can see from the graph below the risk of poverty of native people is decreasing year per year, instead the risk of poverty of migrants from foreign country is incostant and variable.



People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by broad group of country of birth (population aged 18 and over) [ilc_peps06]



<http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/setupDownloads.do>

Source: Eurostat; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **AGE:** 18 years or over [Y_GE18]; **C_BIRTH:** Foreign country [FOR] and reporting country [NAT]; **SEX:** Total [T]; **TIME:** 2009/2017; **Last update:** 10/04/2019

Talking about migration policy we could try to explain the inconstancy of the risk of poverty of migrants from foreign country. Poland is a country of emigration and immigration is considered mainly in the case of migration for work. In the years 2013/2016, where there's more native population than foreign population at risk of poverty, maybe there was a majority of high-skilled migrants who have not suffered the risk of poverty by finding gainful employment.



Conclusion

For most of the 20th century, Poland was a sending country of both refugees and immigrants. After 1989 Poland became a more appealing destination following its liberalization and a transition towards capitalistic and democratic society.

UNHCR opened an office in Poland in 1992, following Poland's accession to the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol. Among others, Poland became one of the destinations of refugees from former Soviet Union (in particular, Chechnya), Yugoslavia and Afghanistan. The number of refugees coming to Poland was still insignificant compared to that coming to Western European countries. That number roughly doubled by late 1990s, and Polish government passed new laws as part of preparation for Poland's accession to the European Union. By early 2000s the number of people applying for refugee and asylum in Poland rose to 7,000. From 2010 the number has been oscillating at around 6–7.000 to 15.000 in 2013 [*Operations in Poland*, Office of the UNHCR, 2017]. Immigrants from outside the European Union generally do not view Poland as an attractive destination because the Polish economy did not need large numbers of new workers until its own people began leaving.

In fact, many migrants from Eastern Europe and Asia still consider Poland a transit country or a gateway to the West, usually crossing the eastern Polish border from Ukraine or Belarus. Moreover, the government has made immigration to Poland difficult, largely to meet the requirements for EU accession and for the Schengen zone, furthermore it has limited the granting of international protection by contracting its asylum system after the attacks occurred in Brussels in March 2016 - immediately after the "asylum crisis" began in earnest in mid-2015 - demonstrating kind of aversion to accepting a share of humanitarian arrivals. Poland is also very restrictive on the policy of granting residence, showing an extremely low number of non national resident in the country, the share of them in the resident population in 2018 is one of the lowest of all EU countries, with 1 % of the population in Poland (0.6 %). (Share of non-nationals in the resident population, 1 January 2018 (%)) Source: Eurostat [**migr_pop1ctz**]).

Poland's number of migrants from foreign countries tends to be higher until 2017, when it comes to be almost equal to those from EU28.

After the global economic crisis of 2008 became visible in world economies, there was a slowdown in Poland too; however, it is the only member of the European Union that has not fallen into a recession and that has continued to grow economically in the last 10 years.



We can identify several peculiarities as a remarkably high HDI index (33), driven - among others - by a high education index, which appears coherently accompanied by a low youth unemployment rate.

Considering also that the largest group among long-term emigrants in 2008 was young workers, nearly 1 million Poles between ages 20 and 29 left the country that year (according to central statistical office), showing both the high mobility of this generation and the lack of early-career opportunities. By the way this void has created a dynamism in the labor market and we can likely link this factor as another one influencing such a low youth unemployment rate. According to the data we examined, only the 8% of active migrants and the 22% of total migrants is unemployed.

Another tangible feature we'd like to highlight concerns data relating to migrant women in Poland, it seems interesting to us nothing that the total number of international female migrants - born in a foreign country - residing in Poland in 2018 (2.1) is unusually high, comparing to males, their stock number in the last 10 years appears always higher than males one (2.3).

Other characteristics related to the female sex which have aroused our attention are: the higher education level of women, on average more than men and also consisting in a higher level of tertiary education and finally a low unemployment rate among foreign country women which stands stable in the years examined between 2007 and 2017.

Sitography

- *Human development indices and indicators*, UNDP, 2018 Statistical Update

http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf

- *Annual Report on the Situation of Asylum in the European Union 2012*,

EASO https://www.easo.europa.eu/sites/default/files/EASO_AnnualReport

[%202012.pdf](#)

- *Migrants in Europe: a statistical portrait of the first and second generation*, Eurostat, European Commission, 2011 Edition

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3217494/5727749/KS-31-10-539->

[EN.PDF/bcf27a60-7016-4fec-98c5-e8488491ebbd](#)

- *Migration and migrant population statistics*, Eurostat

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics->

[explained/index.php/](#)

[Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics](#)