

JEAN MONNET CHAIR EUROPEAN MIGRATION STUDIES

ECONOMICS OF MIGRATION IN EUROPE (ECMEU)

REPORTS PRESENTATION

COUNTRY: POLAND

2022/2023

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Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



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Country Report - Poland

INTRODUCTION

Since 1989, Poland has experienced a significant increase in foreigners, with a 40% rise compared to the previous year. Despite its negative migration balance, Poland is now a popular transit country for migrants due to its strategic location between Eastern and Western Europe.

Poland has a considerable number of immigrants from Vietnam and Armenia, and the country is increasingly becoming a destination for migrants from neighboring countries on its eastern border and other parts of the former Soviet Union. This is mainly due to its rapid economic growth since the 1990s, as a country associated with the European Union (EU), a candidate for accession, and now a new EU member state.

Moreover, Poland has witnessed an increase in the number of foreign students, with most coming from Ukraine, Belarus, However, Poland's accession to the European Union in 2004 resulted in one of the largest emigration flows in the country's post-war history, making it one of the most significant exporters of labor within the enlarged European Union. This, coupled with a declining birth rate, has contributed to a real reduction in Poland's population over the past decade.

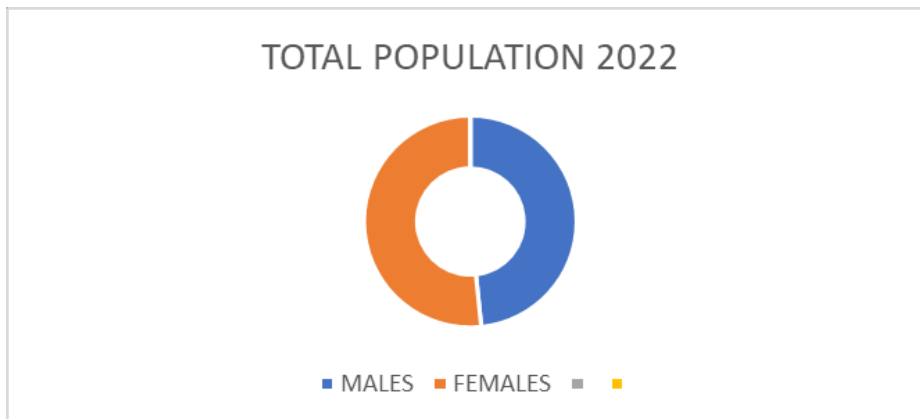
To address these challenges, in July 2011, the inter-ministerial Committee on Migration adopted the “Polish migration policy – current state of play and further actions,” which provides recommendations for a new migration policy for Poland, including policies on integration.

POPULATION

TOTAL POPULATION 2022: 37 654 247

Female: 19 443 954

Male: 18 210 293



Source: EUROSTAT DATA CODE PROJ_23NP last update 30.03.2023

Polish population represents 8.43% of the total population of the EU. The distribution of males and females is similar in Poland and in the EU (about 48% males and 52% females)

POPULATION GROWTH

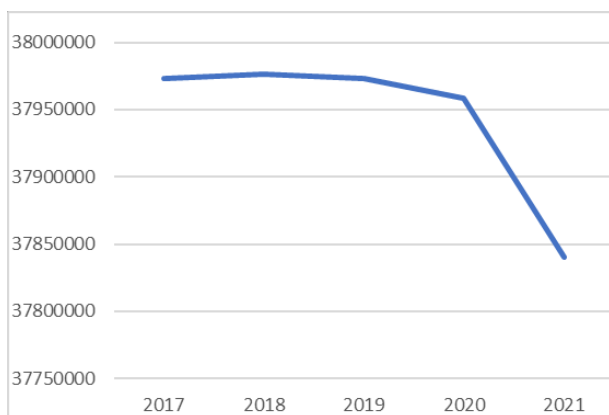
2017 37972964

2018 37976687

2019 37972812

2020 37958138

2021 37840001



SOURCE EUROSTAT data code TPS00001 last update 01/12/2022

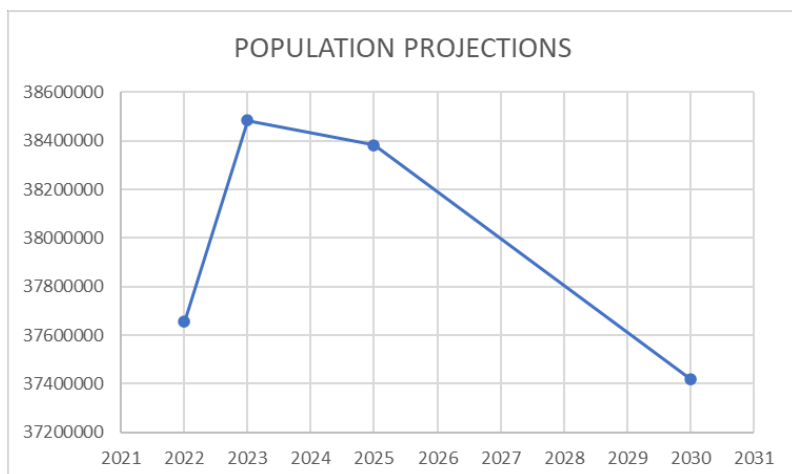
According to the graph the population growth in Poland shows a negative trend in the last years. In fact, while in 2017 it was about 37.9 million, in 2022 it decreased to 37.6 million. There is a slight decrease of -0,35 %, but the projections for the future are negative.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS IN POLAND

TOTAL POPULATION 2023: 38 482 931

TOTAL POPULATION 2025: 38 381 332

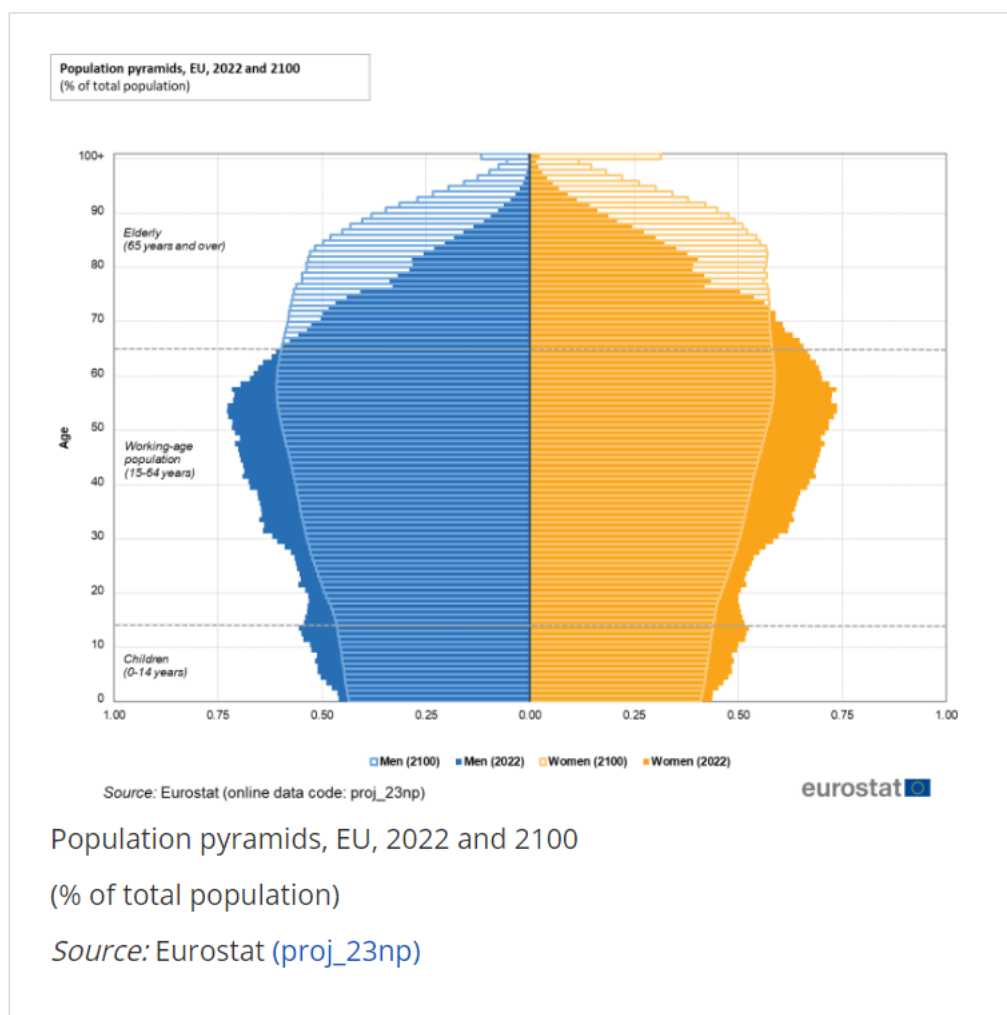
TOTAL POPULATION 2030: 37 420 524



SOURCE: EUROSTAT PROJ_23NP last update 30.03.2023

According to the EUROSTAT projections there will be an increase in the population from 2022 to 2025 of about 1,93%. Afterwards there will again be a negative trend, with a decrease in 2030 to 37.4 million people. It is even smaller than the current level of population. The population will decrease of about - 2.5% from 2025 to 2030. In comparison, The EU population is projected to increase from

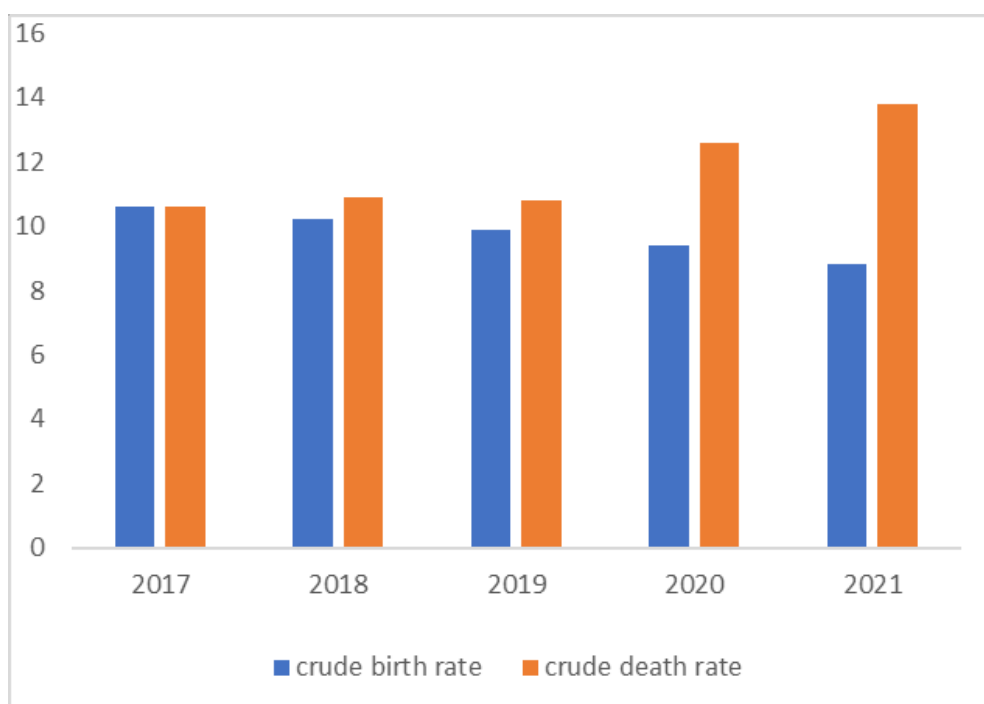
446.7 million in 2022 and peak at 453.3 million in 2026 (+1.5 %), then gradually decrease to 447.9 million in 2050. It is significant that there will be changes in the age structure of the population. In fact the result from census are making clear that the population is not decreasing in all age groups, but especially among the youngest and the working age. Demographic forecast shows that these changes in the size of the population will increase further still. Europop2019 predicts that by 2050 almost a third of polish society will be senior citizens.



	Crude Birth rate	Crude Death rate
2017	10,6	10,6
2018	10,2	10,9
2019	9,9	10,8

2020	9,4	12,6
2021	8,8	13,8

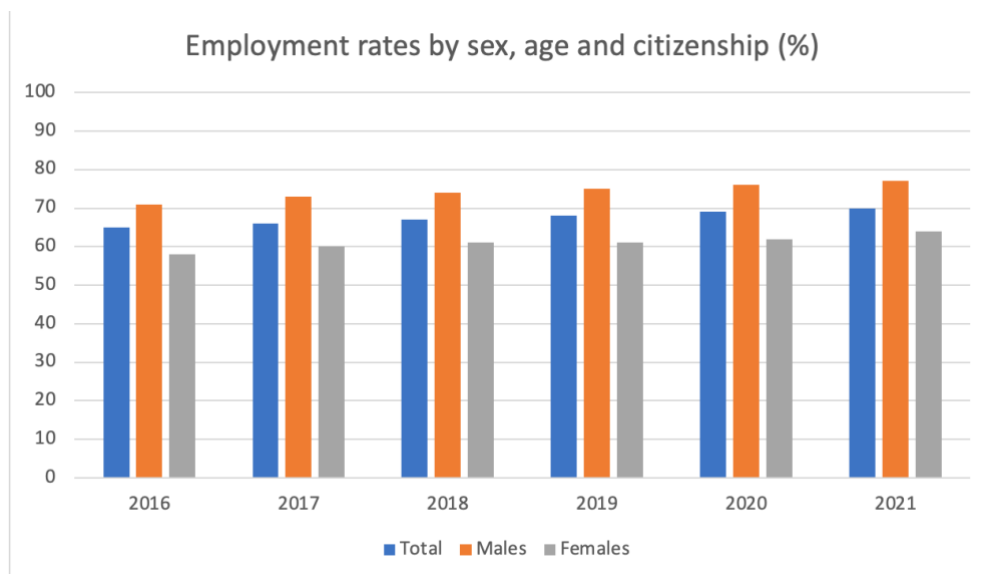
SOURCE OF DATA: EUROSTAT (demo_gind)



Overall, the birth crude rate shows a negative trend, as it is decreasing over the years. The crude death rate has a sudden increase in 2020-2021 probably due to the Covid pandemic.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

This part of the report aims to provide an overview of Poland's employment and unemployment situation, analyzing the two main rates according to citizenship. In fact, Poland is one of the largest and most populous countries in Central Europe, with a highly diversified and rapidly developing economy. As a result of these changes, Poland has experienced considerable fluctuations in its employment and unemployment rates.



Source: Eurostat; **LFSA_ERGAN**

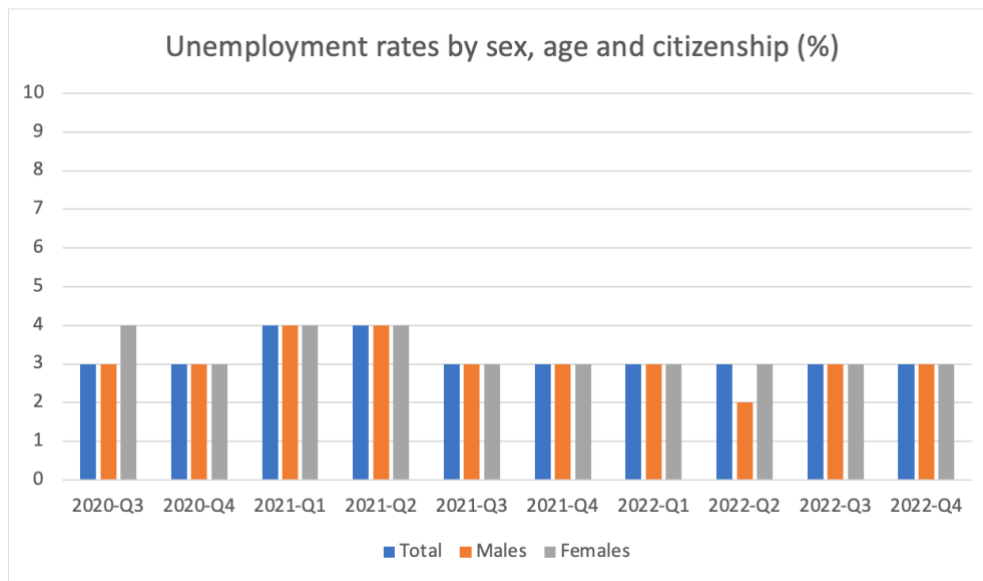
Age: [Y15-64] from 15 to 64 years; Country of citizenship: [TOTAL] Total; Time: 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2021; Sex: [T] Total, [M] Males, [F] Females; Geopolitical entity: [PL] Poland; Unit: Percentage; Last update: 23/03/2023.

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/7656b486-b606-4924-b6f2-33f29ef4d085?lang=en>

As we can see from the graphs above, from 2016 onwards, Poland has seen a steady and regular increase in employment, reaching an employment rate of 70% in 2021. The main difference we can see from the graph concerns the difference in male and female employment rates. Indeed, although there is not an excessive gap in percentage points, we can see that as male employment rate increases, so does the growth in female employment rate, which will still be 13% lower in 2021.

Despite the positive trend of the employment rates, the country continues to grapple with persistent unemployment, particularly among young people and those with lower levels of

education, but we will see it later. The COVID-19 pandemic has also had a significant impact on the country's labor market, it challenges in maintaining job security for many workers.

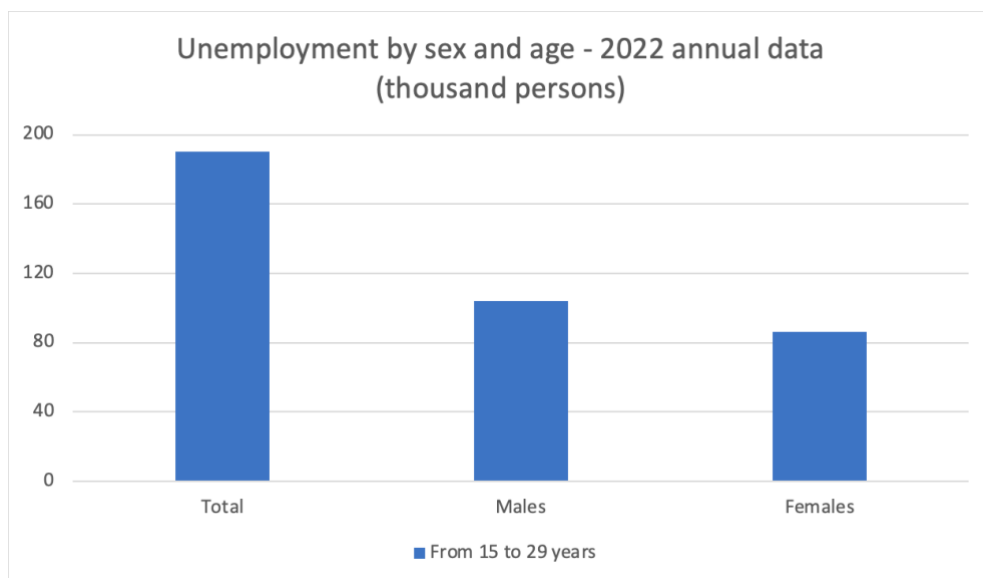


Source: Eurostat; **LFSQ_URGAN**

Age: [Y15-74] from 15 to 74 years; Country of citizenship: [TOTAL] Total; Time: 2020-Q3, 2020-Q4, 2021-Q1, 2021-Q2, 2021-Q3, 2021-Q4, 2022-Q1, 2022-Q2, 2022-Q3, 2022-Q4; Sex: [T] Total, [M] Males, [F] Females; Geopolitical entity: [PL] Poland; Unit: Percentage; Last update: 23/03/2023.

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/35e6369d-5c46-4ad4-a1e6-bd232f2ddc06?lang=en>

Generally, from the graphs it is possible to notice that Poland has experienced a significant decline in its unemployment rates over the past decade, indeed, the country presents one of the lowest unemployment rates in the European Union. According to the data collected from Eurostat, in the third quarter of 2021, Poland's unemployment rate stood at 3.3%, which is well below the EU average of 6.9%. One of the main factors that contributed to this decline in unemployment rates has been the government's pro-employment policies and initiatives, which provided many new job opportunities for skilled and unskilled workers. Looking at the graphs, we can clearly see that, unlike the employment rates, there is really almost no difference between male and female unemployment rates.



Source: Eurostat; UNE_RT_A

Age: [Y15-29] From 15 to 29 years; Time: 2022; Sex: [T] Total, [M] Males, [F] Females;

Unit: Thousand persons; Geopolitical entity: [PL] Poland; Last update: 16/03/2023.

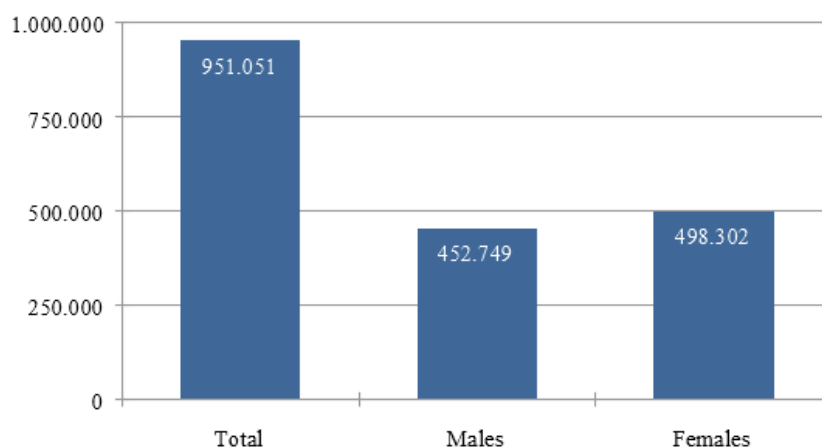
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/2ac823f2-fa9f-4c38-8eae-2b08bfb4e65c?lang=en>

MIGRATION AND FLOWS IN THE LAST 10 YEARS

The total number of international migrants residing in the country

The total number of international migrants in a given country, in this case Poland, is the quantity of people living there but born outside the country.

Total stock of migrant population by sex in 2022



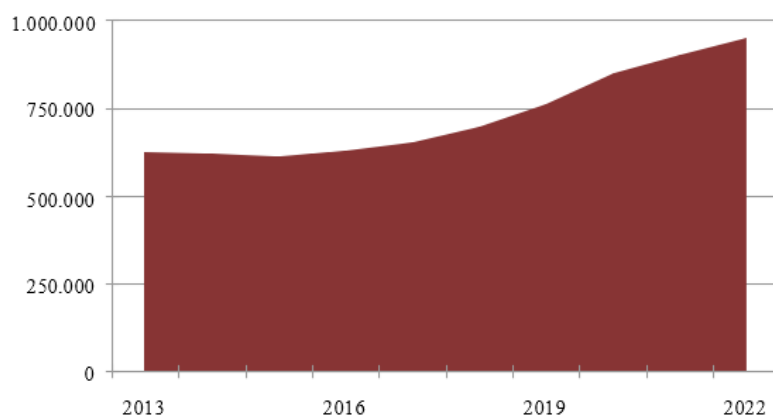
Source: Eurostat; **MIGR_POP3CTB;**

AGE: [TOTAL] Total; **C_BIRTH:** [FOR] Foreign country; **GEO:** [PL] Poland; **SEX:** [T] Total, [M] Males, [F] Females; **TIME:** 2022; **UNIT:** Number [NR]; **Last Update:** 15/04/2023

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/migr_pop3ctb/default/table?lang=en

If we look at the last data available in Eurostat, which refer to 2022, we can notice that in that year Poland counted 951.051 international migrants. Moreover, we observe that the number of females is significantly higher than that of males, and that they represent 52,4% of the total stock.

Total stock of migrant population in the last 10 years



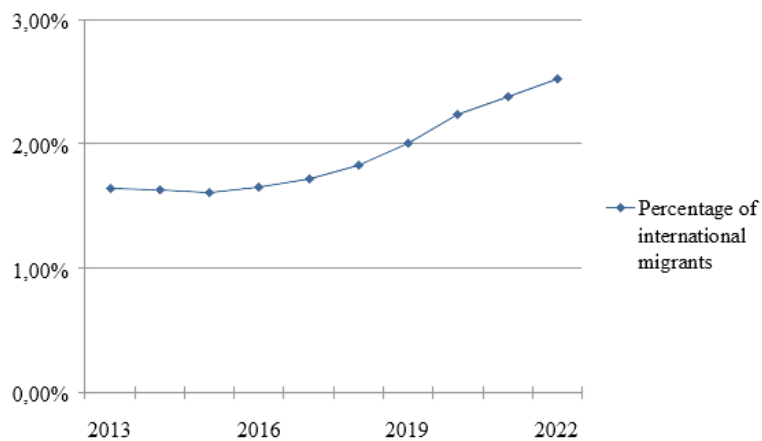
Source: Eurostat; **MIGR_POP3CTB;**

AGE: [TOTAL] Total; **C_BIRTH:** [FOR] Foreign country; **GEO:** [PL] Poland; **SEX:** [T] Total; **TIME:** 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; **UNIT:** Number [NR]; **Last Update:** 15/04/2023

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/migr_pop3ctb/default/table?lang=en

Considering the evolution of the stock of international migrants in Poland in the last 10 years, we notice that the period could be divided into two different phases. In the first one, starting in 2013 and lasting until 2017, the number of migrants has remained almost stable, even declining in the first two years. In the second phase, on the contrary, there has been a rapid increase in the number of migrants living in Poland: these were 651.845 in 2017 and had become 300 thousands more in 2022.

Percentage of international migrants on the total population in the last 10 years



Source: Eurostat; **MIGR_POP3CTB;**

AGE: [TOTAL] Total; **C_BIRTH:** [TOTAL] Total, [FOR] Foreign country; **GEO:** [PL] Poland; **SEX:** [T] Total; **TIME:** 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; **UNIT:** Number [NR]; **Last Update:** 15/04/2023

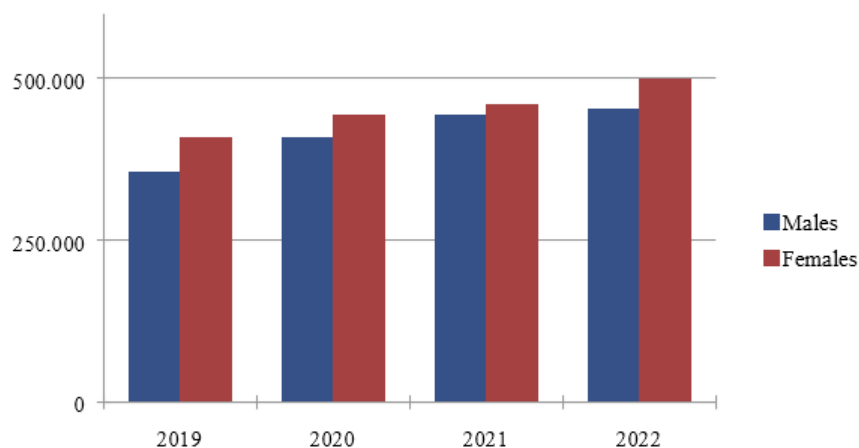
https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/migr_pop3ctb/default/table?lang=en

If we look at the percentage of international migrants out of the total population, instead of at the stock of the migrants, we can observe that the graph shows a similar dynamic. This is due to the fact that in the period considered the total population of Poland has remained more or less stable, around 38 million people. Thus, an increase in the number of international migrants has caused a specular increase in their percentage.

IMMIGRATION STOCK BY SEX, AGE, AND AREA OF ORIGIN

In order to better understand the composition of the migrant population in Poland, it is useful to look at the characteristics of this group considering sex, age, and area of origin.

Evolution of the migrant population by sex



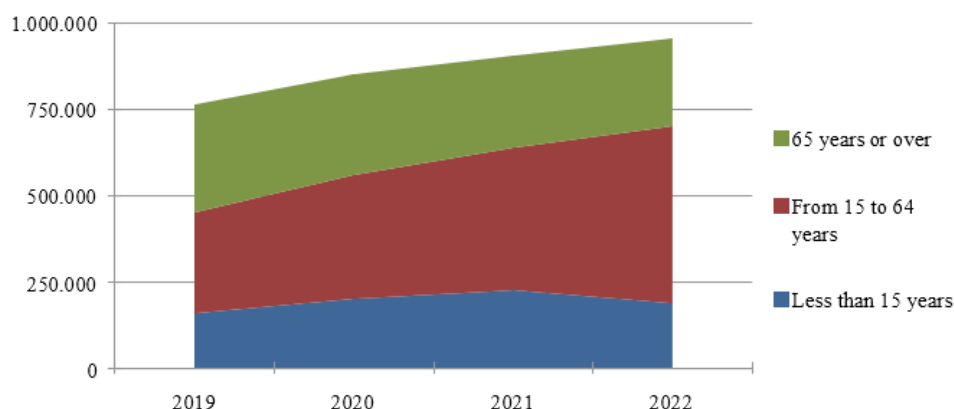
Source: Eurostat; **MIGR_POP3CTB**;

AGE: [TOTAL] Total; **C_BIRTH:** [FOR] Foreign country; **GEO:** [PL] Poland; **SEX:** [M] Males, [F] Females; **TIME:** 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; **UNIT:** Number [NR]; **Last Update:** 15/04/2023

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/migr_pop3ctb/default/table?lang=en

As we previously observed the stock of international migrants residing in Poland, we noticed that the number of female migrants was significantly higher than that of males. If we look at the evolution of the migrant population through the years, we can see that both the male and the female components have risen and that the women have durably been more than men.

Evolution of the migrant population by age group



Source: Eurostat; **MIGR_POP3CTB;**

AGE: [Y_LT15] Less than 15 years, [Y15-64] From 15 to 64 years, [Y_GE65] 65 years or over;

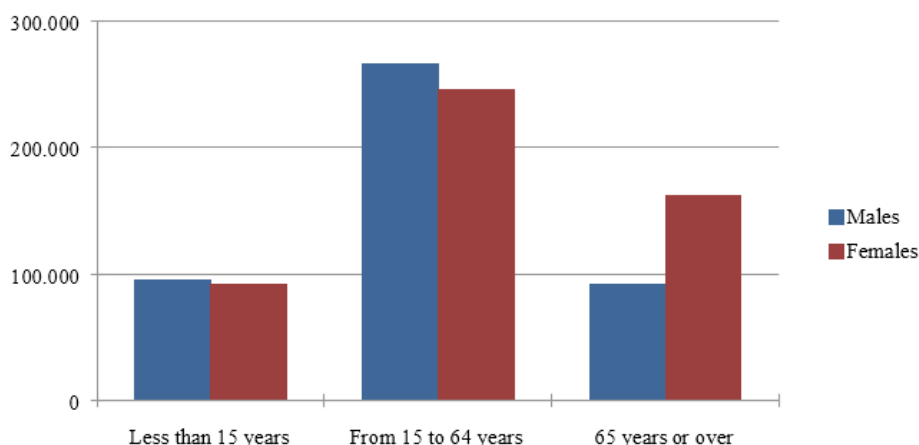
C_BIRTH: [FOR] Foreign country; **GEO:** [PL] Poland; **SEX:** [T] Total; **TIME:** 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022; **UNIT:** Number [NR]; **Last Update:** 15/04/2023

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/MIGR_POP3CTB__custom_5833733/default/table?lang=en

In order to analyze the age distribution of the migrant population in the country, we chose three different categories: less than 15 years, from 15 to 64 years, 65 years or over. In this way, we were able to distinguish between the children, the labor force and those supposed to be retired. Observing the data and the resulting graph, it is clear that the age distribution has changed a lot in the 4 years considered. In 2019, indeed, the group “65 years or over” represented the largest one. Three years later, this has radically changed: migrants from 15 to 64 years have become the largest group, more than doubling the number of the elderly.

We can also observe that the rapid increase in the number of adult migrants has been the major cause of the total increase in the stock of international migrants. Indeed, the two other groups (children and elderly) have instead maintained stable dimensions in the period considered.

Migrant population by sex and age group in 2022



Source: Eurostat; **MIGR_POP3CTB;**

AGE: [Y_LT15] Less than 15 years, [Y15-64] From 15 to 64 years, [Y_GE65] 65 years or over;

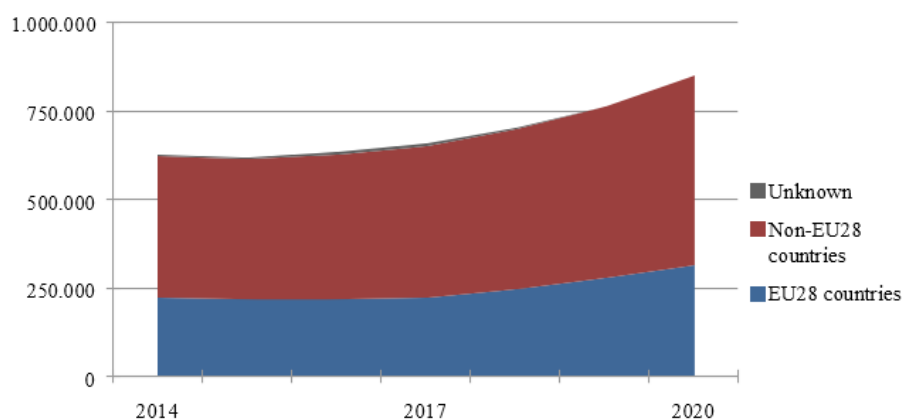
C_BIRTH: [FOR] Foreign country; **GEO:** [PL] Poland; **SEX:** [M] Males, [F] Females; **TIME:** 2022;

UNIT: Number [NR]; **Last Update:** 15/04/2023

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/MIGR_POP3CTB__custom_5833733/default/table?lang=en

Looking at the age distribution in 2022, the last year for which data were available, we can also observe the characteristics of the male and the female groups. While the number of migrants under 15 years is almost the same for both sexes, it is easy to notice some differences for the other two categories. The number of males is indeed slightly higher in the group “from 15 to 64 years”, while females over 65 are significantly more than males. The difference between men and women in this last category is very pronounced and it is the factor that determines the higher number of female migrants in Poland, regardless of age.

Evolution of the migrant population by area of origin



Source: Eurostat; **MIGR_POP3CTB;**

AGE: [TOTAL] Total; **C_BIRTH:** [EU28_FOR] EU28 countries except reporting country,

[NEU28_FOR] Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country, [UNK] Unknown; **GEO:** [PL] Poland;

SEX: [T] Total; **TIME:** 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; **UNIT:** Number [NR]; **Last**

Update: 15/04/2023

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/MIGR_POP3CTB__custom_5833733/default/table?lang=en

In order to observe the characteristics of the migrant population in Poland in base of the area of origin, we considered the broad categories “EU28 countries” and “Non-EU28 countries”. We

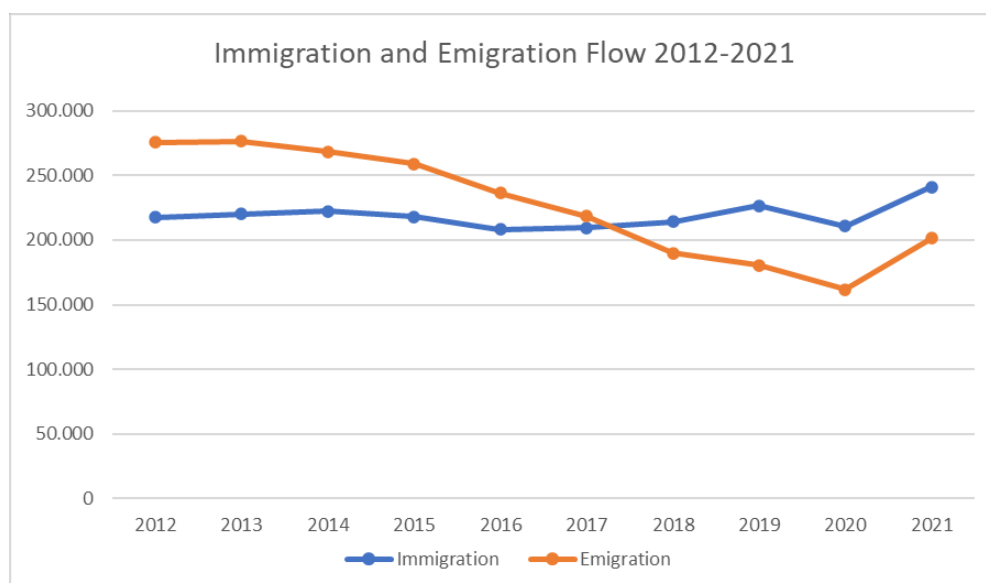
also had to add a third group, including those whose origin was unknown: however, the number of migrants classified in this category was not high, in each of the years considered.

Observing the graph, it is clear that the number of migrants coming from outside the European Union has constantly remained higher than that of those born in the EU countries. Looking at the variation of these groups through time, we can notice that both migrants coming from the European Union and outside it contributed to the increase of the stock of migrants in Poland. However, the group of Non-EU28 migrants increased in a more pronounced way than the second group.

MIGRATION FLOW IN THE LAST TEN YEARS

Contrary to the stock of migrants, migration flows highlight the number of people that move in a given direction in a period of time, usually one year. The graph below shows the number of migrants entering the country under analysis (Poland) and the number of people leaving it. In 2012 emigration was higher than immigration and the trend continued until 2017, even though the difference became progressively smaller. Starting roughly from 2017, immigration surpassed emigration, rendering Poland a destination country rather than an origin country as it was initially.

In 2021: 241,116 people entered the country.



Source: Eurostat; **MIGR_EMI2**

AGE: [TOTAL] Total; **C_BIRTH:** [TOTAL] Total; **GEO:** [PL] Poland; **SEX:** [T] Total; **TIME:** 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; **UNIT:** Number [NR]; **Last Update:**

29/03/2023

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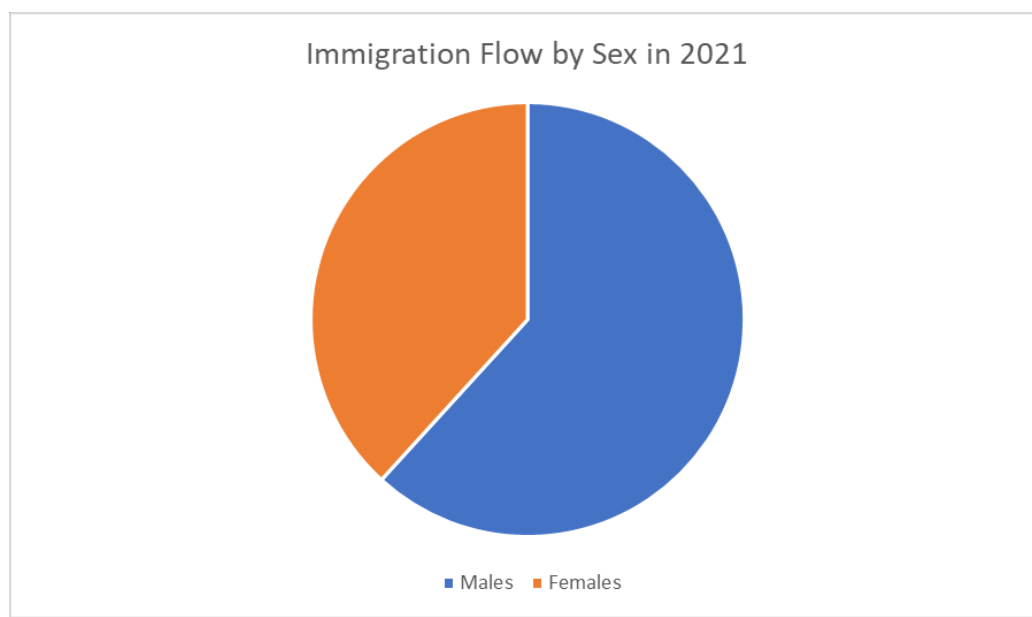
Source:Eurostat;**MIGR_IMM3CTB**

AGE: [TOTAL] Total; **C_BIRTH:** [TOTAL] Total; **GEO:** [PL] Poland; **SEX:** [T] Total; **TIME:** 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; **UNIT:** Number [NR]; **Last Update:** 29/03/2023

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/3bb54dcf-9274-4e5b-84da-2a407c59a748?lang=en>

IMMIGRATION FLOW BY SEX

The graph below shows that in 2021 more than half of immigrants who entered the country were males. The following sections will highlight how the ratio, at least for people in the 15 to 65 years range, remained somewhat stable during the years.

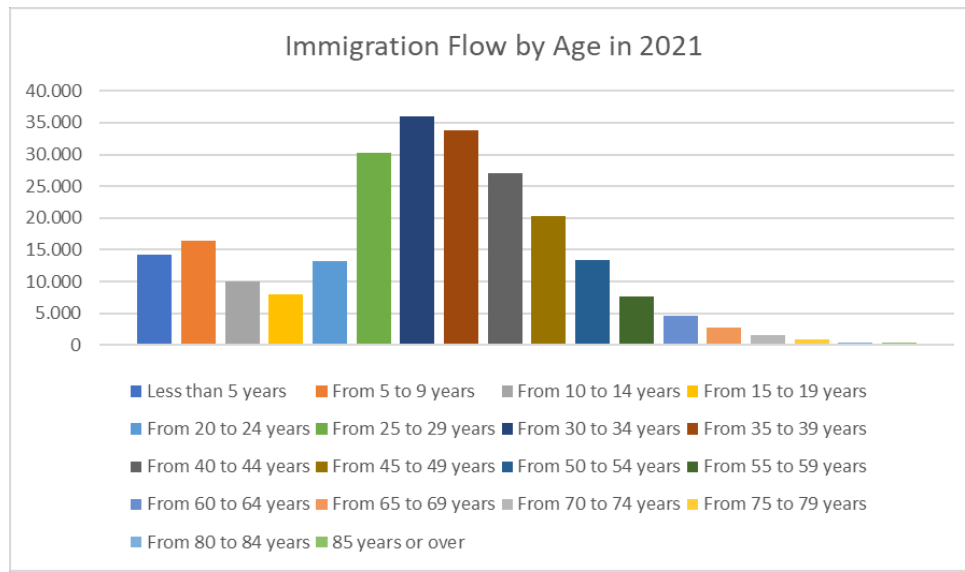


Source:Eurostat;**MIGR_IMM3CTB**

AGE: [TOTAL] Total; **C_BIRTH:** [TOTAL] Total; **GEO:** [PL] Poland; **SEX:** [M] Males, [F] Females; **TIME:**2021; **UNIT:** Number [NR]; **Last Update:** 29/03/2023

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/e5b00ef0-471e-4b3d-a8d1-825dd73264cd?lang=en>

IMMIGRATION FLOW BY AGE

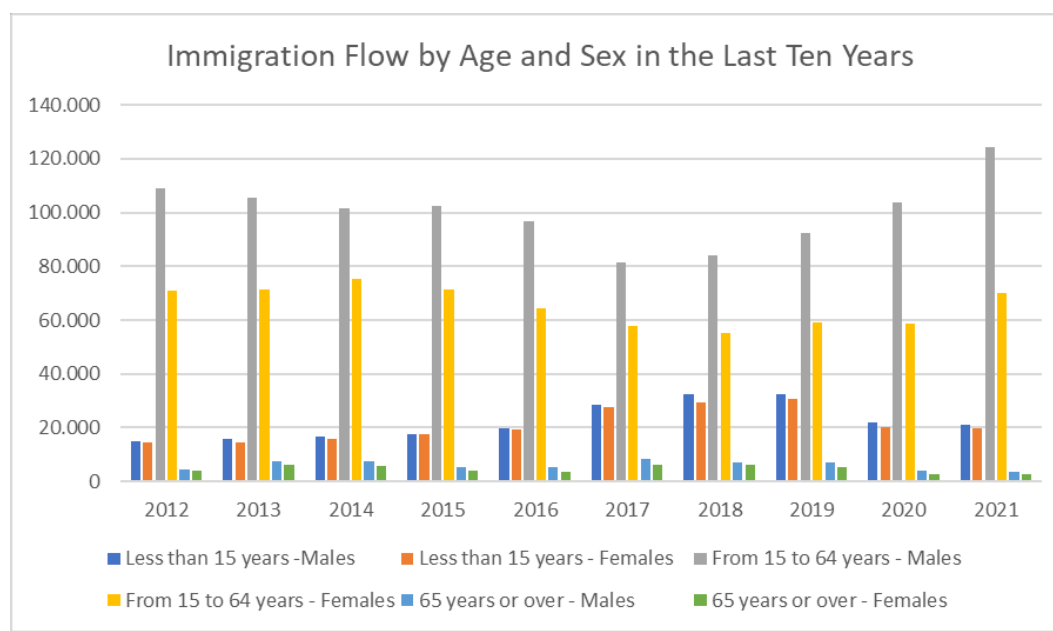


Source: Eurostat; **MIGR_IMM3CTB**

AGE: [Y_LT5] Less than 5 years, [Y5-9] From 5 to 9 years, [Y10-14] From 10 to 14 years, [Y15-19] From 15 to 19 years, [Y20-24] From 20 to 24 years, [Y25-29] From 25 to 29 years, [Y30-34] From 30 to 34 years, [Y35-39] From 35 to 39 years, [Y40-44] From 40 to 44 years, [Y45-49] From 45 to 49 years, [Y50-54] From 50 to 54 years, [Y55-59] From 55 to 59 years, [Y60-64] From 60 to 64 years, [Y65-69] From 65 to 69 years, [Y70-74] From 70 to 74 years, [Y75-79] From 75 to 79 years, [Y80-84] From 80 to 84 years, [Y_GE85] 85 years or over; **C_BIRTH:** [TOTAL] Total; **GEO:** [PL] Poland; **SEX:** [T] Total; **TIME:** 2021; **UNIT:** Number [NR]; **Last Update:** 29/03/2023
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/2e29b834-d4c4-447b-bc82-30e4914e41b6?lang=en>

The graph above has shown that in 2021, migrants mainly belonged to the 25 to 44 years group, a trend which is coherent with what will be analyzed in the following sections, considering that an overwhelming majority entered the country for employment reasons. The number of children younger than 10 years old is also quite high.

IMMIGRATION FLOW BY AGE AND SEX IN THE LAST TEN YEARS



Source: Eurostat; **MIGR_IMM3CTB**

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:** [PL] Poland; **SEX:** [M] Males, [F] Females; **TIME:** 2012, 2013,

2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021; **UNIT:** Number [NR]; **Last Update:** 29/03/2023

[https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/c8c3eec7-5248-499a-b7f8-](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/c8c3eec7-5248-499a-b7f8-0a7503ca7700?lang=en)

[0a7503ca7700?lang=en](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/c8c3eec7-5248-499a-b7f8-0a7503ca7700?lang=en)

Males from 15 to 64 years are the main group of people that entered the country in the last years, followed by females in the same age range. The difference between the two sexes is quite high in this age range, while it is not that noticeable for younger and older immigrants. It is interesting to point out that the number of males that entered Poland who were between 15 and 64 years old decreased in 2017 and increased again starting from that year, while this trend is not noticeable for females. On the contrary, the number of younger children increased in 2017 and decreased later in 2020.

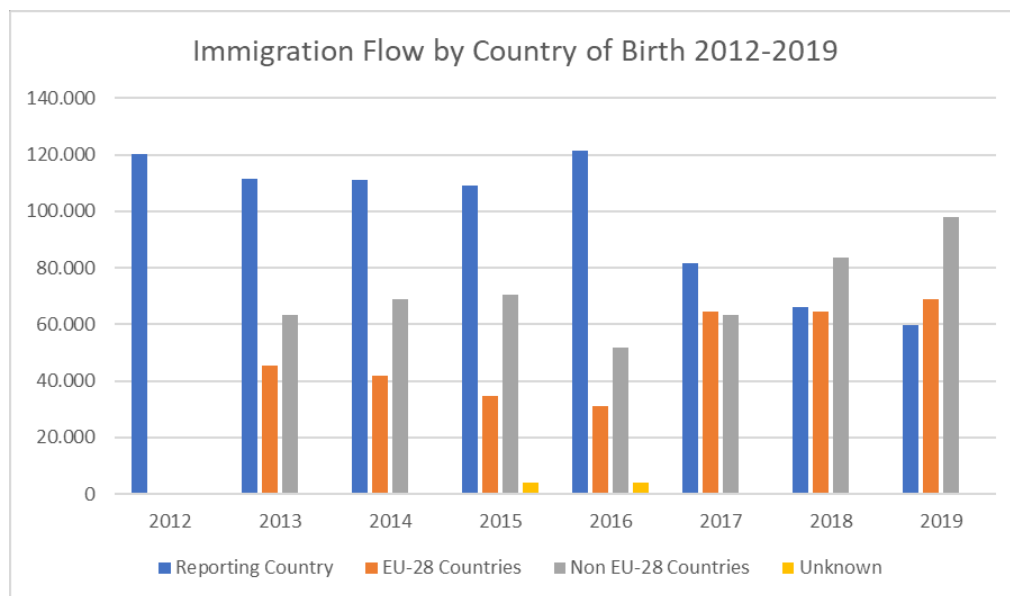
IMMIGRATION FLOW BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH

There was no data available on specific countries of birth so the analysis will focus on broader groups of countries of birth. In 2012 there was no data available other than the information provided by the reporting country, so the analysis is more meaningful starting from 2013.

Internal migration played a significant role from 2013 to 2017, reaching a peak in 2016 before starting to decrease and being surpassed by the flow coming from countries outside the European Union.

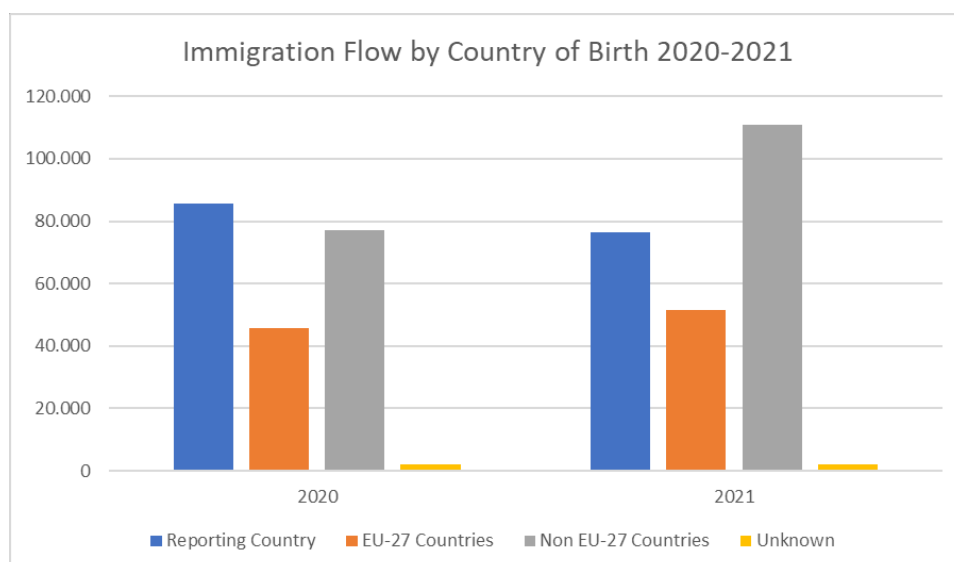
In 2020 the flow coming from the reporting country increased once again, most likely because of the COVID-19 pandemic and the important limitations on international travel. This hypothesis can be confirmed by the fact that in 2021, as restrictions became looser, migration coming from non-EU countries increased again.

Immigration from EU countries decreased in 2015 and 2016, increased in 2018 and 2019, and in 2020-2021 went back roughly to the same numbers it had in 2012 and 2014.



Source: Eurostat; **MIGR_IMM3CTB**

AGE: [TOTAL] Total; **C_BIRTH:** [NAT] Reporting country, [EU28_FOR] EU28 countries (2013-2020) except reporting country, [NEU28_FOR] Non-EU28 countries (2013-2020) nor reporting country, [UNK] Unknown; **GEO:** [PL] Poland; **SEX:** [T] Total; **TIME:** 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019; **UNIT:** Number [NR]; **Last Update:** 29/03/2023
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/flc7c101-d3e5-47b9-95d5-c0e60dfb3038?lang=en>



Source:Eurostat;[MIGR_IMM3CTB]

AGE: [TOTAL] Total; **C_BIRTH:** [NAT] Reporting country, [EU27_2020_FOR] EU27 countries (from 2020) except reporting country, [NEU27_2020_FOR] Non-EU27 countries (from 2020) nor reporting country, [UNK] Unknown; **GEO:** [PL] Poland; **SEX:** [T] Total; **TIME:** 2020, 2021; **UNIT:** Number [NR];

Last

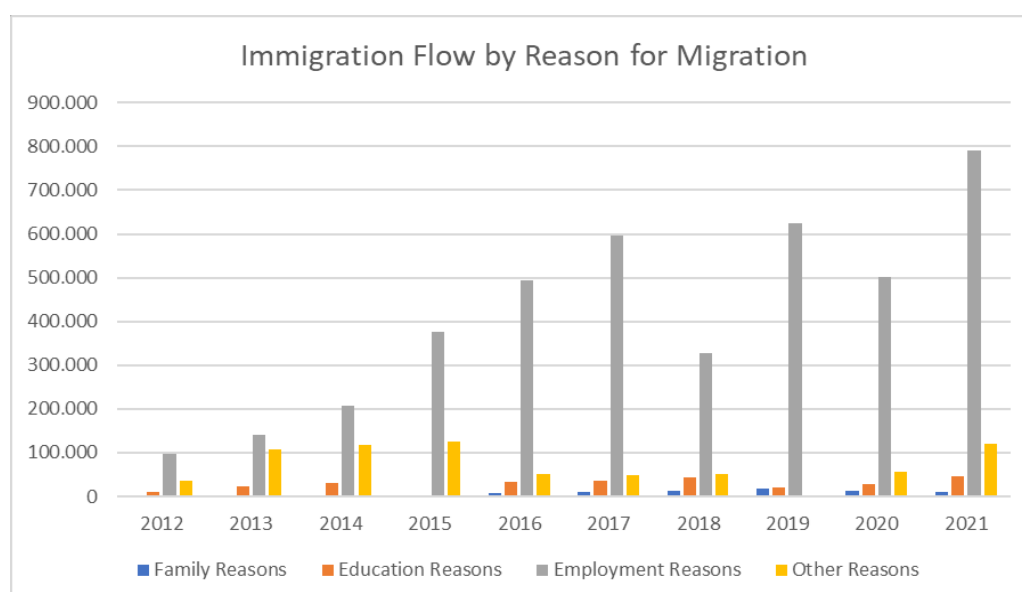
Update:

29/03/2023

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/9293e4a4-30e1-49b0-9ac4-6b53a60525cf?lang=en>

IMMIGRATION FLOW BY REASON FOR MIGRATION

There is no data available on education reasons in 2015 and no information regarding other reasons in 2019. The following graph shows that the majority of immigrants entered Poland for employment reasons. The flow increased substantially until 2017 and it almost reached 800.000 people in 2021.

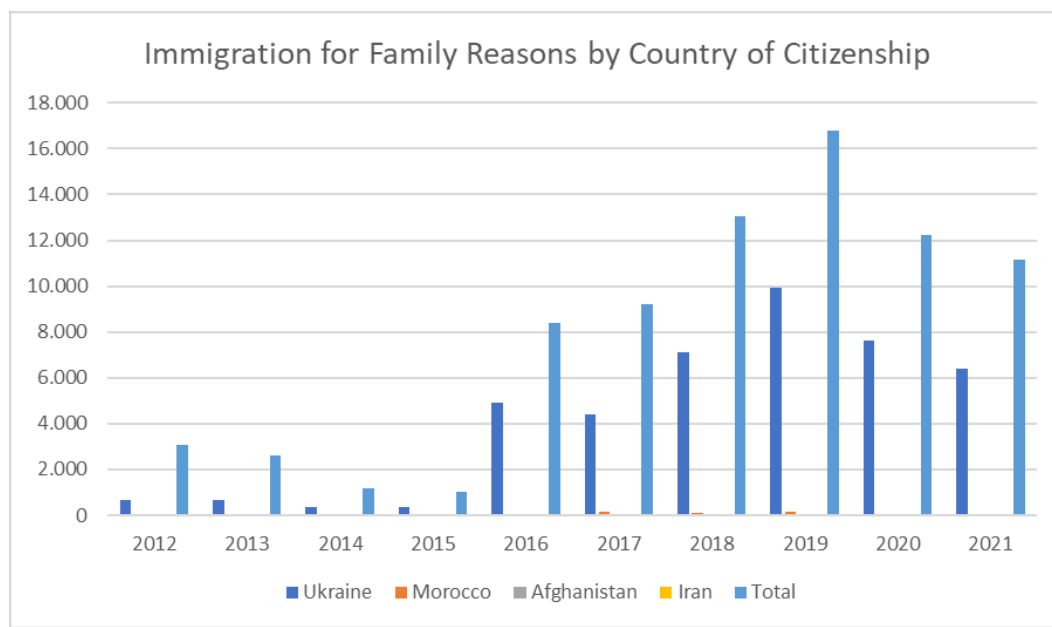


Source:Eurostat;[MIGR_RESFAS]

AGE: [TOTAL] Total; **CITIZEN:** [TOTAL] Total; **REASON:** [FAM] Family reasons, [EDUC] Education reasons, [EMP] Employment reasons, [OTH] Other reason; **GEO:** [PL] Poland; **SEX:** [T] Total; **TIME:** 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016. 2017, 2018, 2019; **UNIT:** Person [PER]; **Last Update:** 23/02/2023

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/daf906dd-c8ee-4ec2-96fa-1bbfbae0bf0c?lang=en>

The following graphs highlight how Ukrainian migrants played a big role in all channels of entrance, leaving the other countries selected for the analysis almost invisible in comparison. The presence of Ukrainian migrants is particularly strong in Poland for employment reasons, while it is slightly less relevant for education reasons.



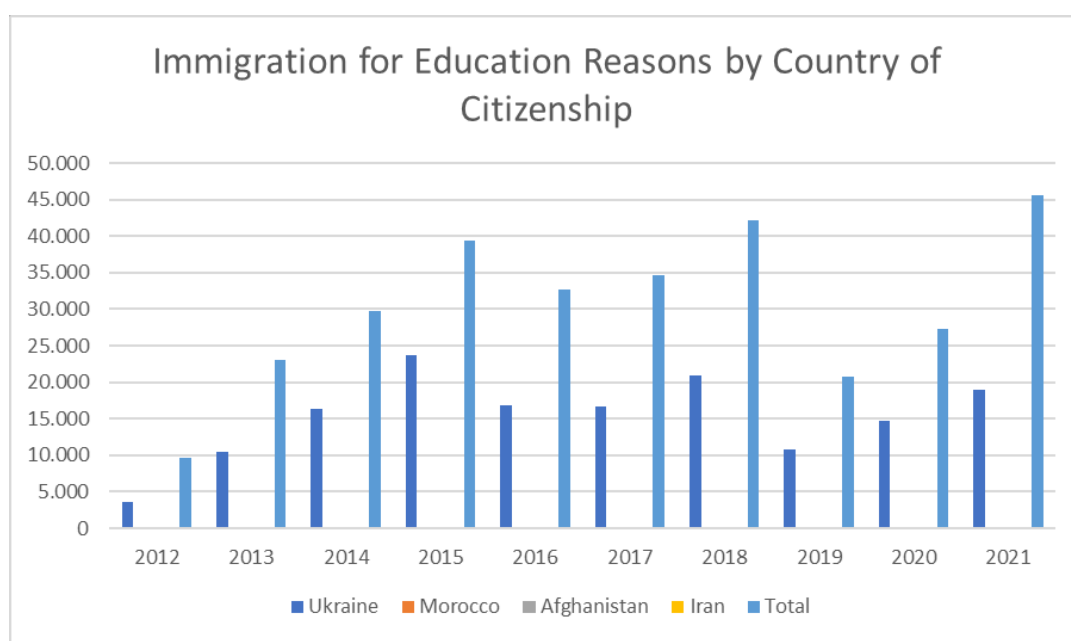
Source:Eurostat;MIGR_RESFAM

CITIZEN: [TOTAL] Total; [UA] Ukraine, [MA] Morocco, [AF] Afghanistan, [IR] Iran; **REASON:** [FAM] Family reasons; **GEO:** [PL] Poland; **DURATION:** [TOTAL] Total; **TIME:** 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016. 2017, 2018, 2019; **UNIT:** Person [PER]; **Last Update:** 27/02/2023

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/5dc90c09-6570-4693-b5d4-052a1f7521fc?lang=en>

CITIZEN (Labels)	Ukraine	Morocco	Afghanistan	Iran	Total
TIME					
2012	674	51	3	8	3.062

2013	684	27	7	4	2.628
2014	340	13	7	5	1.188
2015	372	0	7	0	1.010
2016	4.895	36	4	41	8.416
2017	4.423	138	11	41	9.201
2018	7.119	106	10	24	13.050
2019	9.918	131	13	54	16.780
2020	7.616	74	3	35	12.250
2021	6.407	68	9	14	11.159

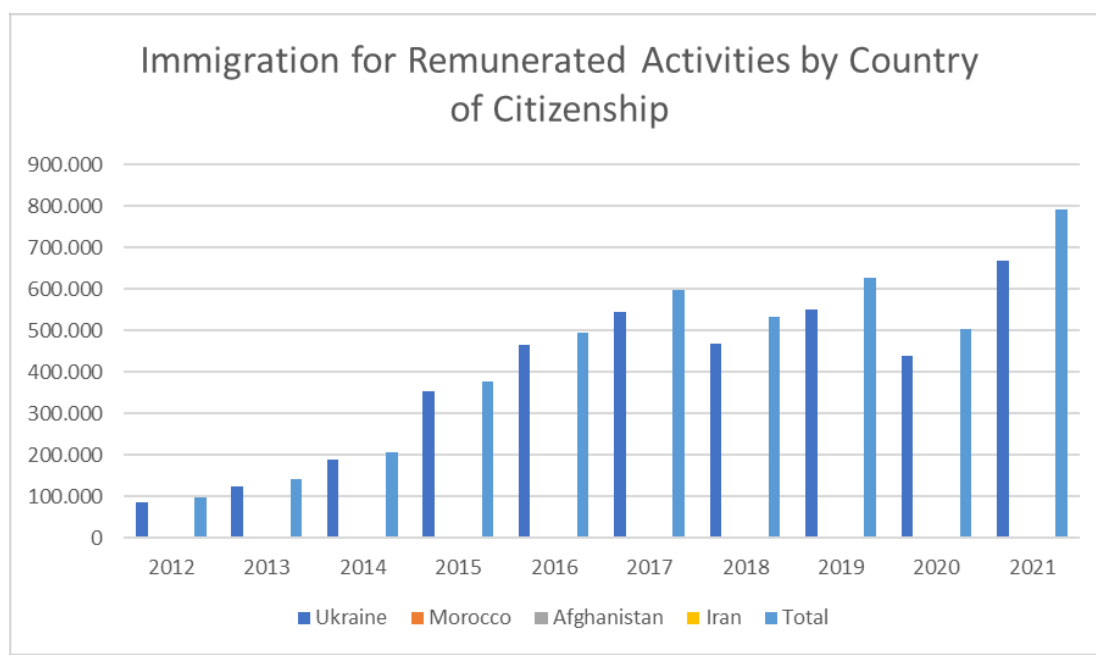


Source:Eurostat;**MIGR_RESEDU**

CITIZEN: [TOTAL] Total; [UA] Ukraine, [MA] Morocco, [AF] Afghanistan, [IR] Iran; **REASON:** [EDUC] Education reasons; **GEO:** [PL] Poland; **DURATION:** [TOTAL] Total; **TIME:** 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019; **UNIT:** Person [PER]; **Last Update:** 27/02/2023
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/4d627550-f8df-4068-838c-28e6fe1b244a?lang=en>

CITIZEN (Labels)	Ukraine	Morocco	Afghanistan	Iran	Total
TIME					
2012	3.599	18	13	70	9.614
2013	10.473	27	17	120	23.007

2014	16.375	47	16	74	29.825
2015	23.723	46	54	79	39.308
2016	16.761	64	66	110	32.676
2017	16.590	97	65	128	34.709
2018	20.912	114	77	178	42.204
2019	10.802	62	28	110	20.760
2020	14.721	98	7	101	27.244
2021	18.986	210	30	235	45.596

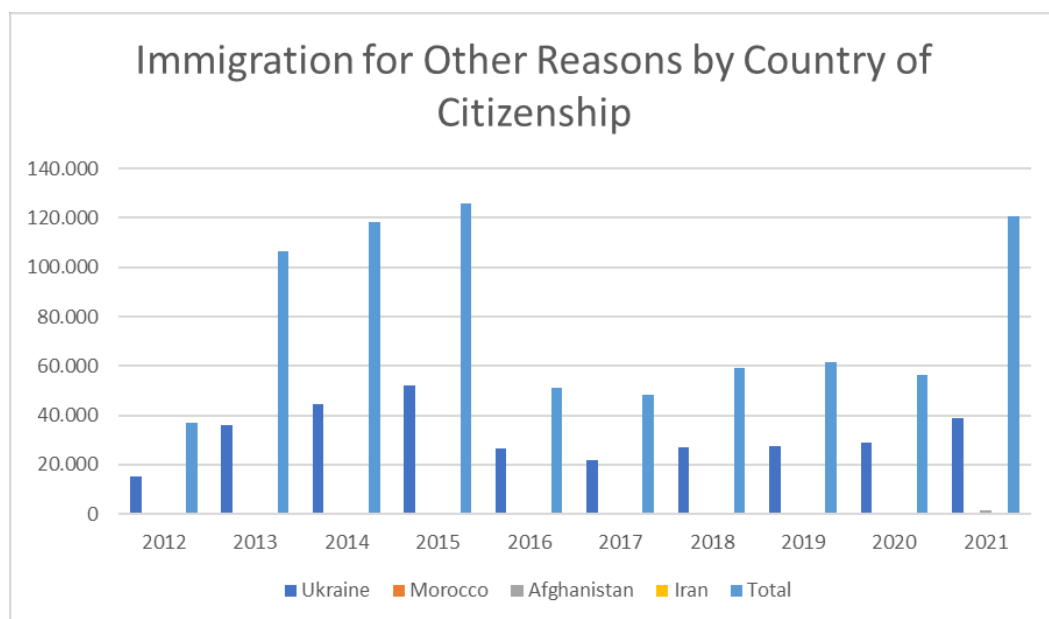


Source:Eurostat;**MIGR_RESOCC**

CITIZEN: [TOTAL] Total; [UA] Ukraine, [MA] Morocco, [AF] Afghanistan, [IR] Iran; **REASON:** [EMP] Employment reasons; **GEO:** [PL] Poland; **DURATION:** [TOTAL] Total; **TIME:** 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019; **UNIT:** Person [PER]; **Last Update:** 27/02/2023
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/ec369303-2213-46b2-92bc-88e61a11cfb9?lang=en>

CITIZEN (Labels)	Ukraine	Morocco	Afghanistan	Iran	Total
TIME					
2012	85.151	9	4	25	97.031
2013	124.419	25	7	45	141.668

2014	188.785	26	9	38	206.279	
2015	354.144	39	8	34	375.342	
2016	464.279	69	11	51	493.960	
2017	545.266	74	18	65	596.916	
2018	468.571	136	10	101	533.646	b
2019	551.109	142	15	84	625.120	
2020	437.657	69	10	83	502.342	
2021	666.295	94	16	126	790.070	



Source:Eurostat;**MIGR_RESOTH**

CITIZEN: [TOTAL] Total; [UA] Ukraine, [MA] Morocco, [AF] Afghanistan, [IR] Iran; **REASON:** [OTH] Other reason; **GEO:** [PL] Poland; **DURATION:** [TOTAL] Total; **TIME:** 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019; **UNIT:** Person [PER]; **Last Update:** 27/02/2023

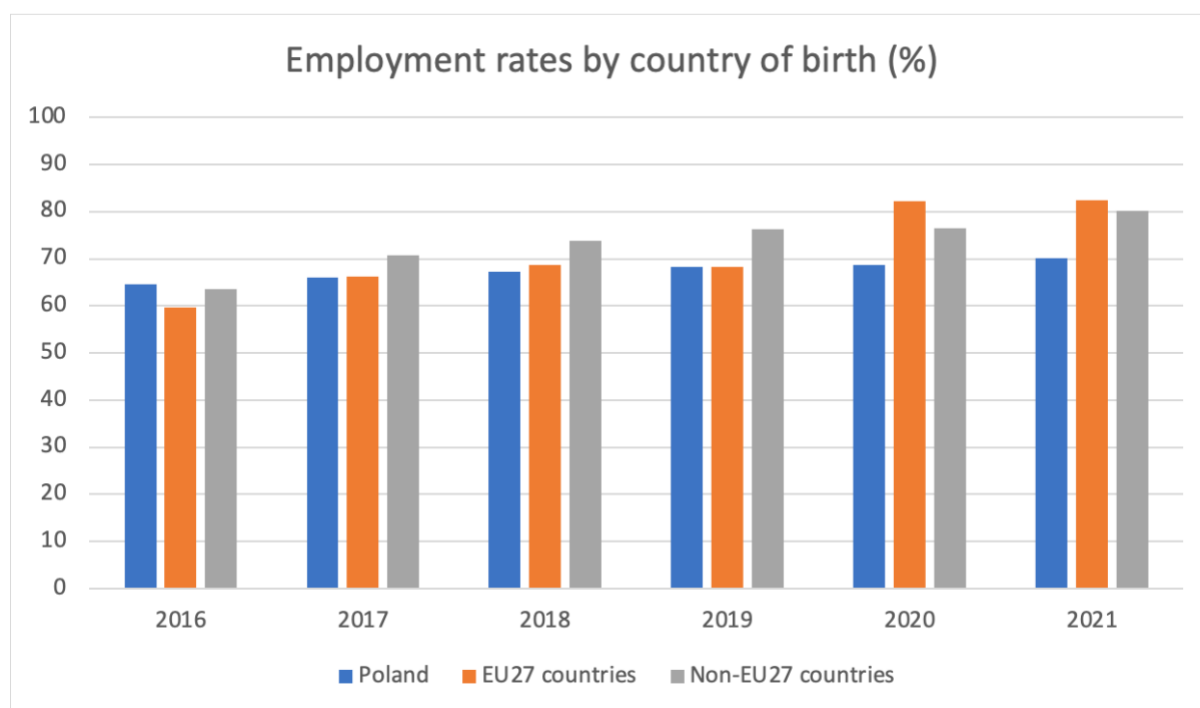
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/2e055205-c99e-436c-a906-50114899c8aa?lang=en>

CITIZEN (Labels)	Ukraine	Morocco	Afghanistan	Iran	Total
TIME					
2012	15.306	6	12	8	36.912
2013	36.193	10	37	22	106.583
2014	44.554	3	27	25	118.229
2015	51.842	4	14	21	125.923

2016	26.617	12	24	47	50.917	
2017	21.690	22	22	56	48.086	
2018	27.102	57	15	67	59.269	b
2019	27.639	54	32	91	61.756	
2020	28.864	94	48	45	56.211	
2021	38.782	79	1.196	104	120.520	

MIGRANTS INTEGRATION INDICATORS

In this section of the report, our objective is to analyze the integration indicators of migrants in Poland. Through an in-depth examination of the employment and unemployment rates, we aim to gain a better understanding of the overall situation of migrants in Poland. Our analysis will not only focus on the broad trends evident in the data, but will also seek to uncover the underlying nuances and variations that exist within this complex and dynamic landscape. By undertaking this task, we hope to provide a more detailed and insightful picture of the migrant integration in Poland.

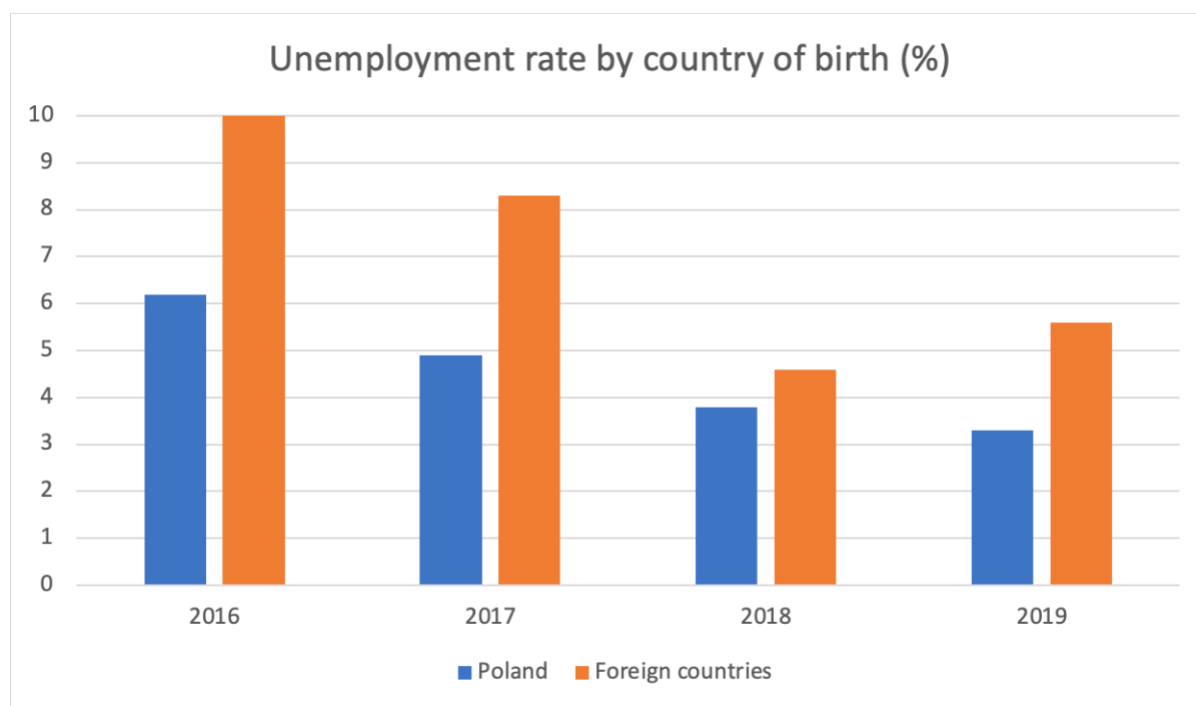


Source: Eurostat; **LFSA_ERGACOB**

Age: [Y15-64] From 15 to 64 years; **Country/region of birth:** [EU27_2020_FOR] EU27 countries (from 2020) except reporting country, [NEU27_2020_FOR] Non-EU27 countries (from 2020) nor

reporting country, [NAT] Reporting country; **Sex:** [T] Total; **Time:** 2016, 2017, 2028, 2019, 2020, 2021; **Geopolitical entity:** [PL] Poland; **Unit:** Percentage; **Last update:** 23/03/2023.

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/4c720958-e05c-4139-9d2d-a7189761d9b9?lang=en>



Source: Eurostat; **LFSA_URGACOB**

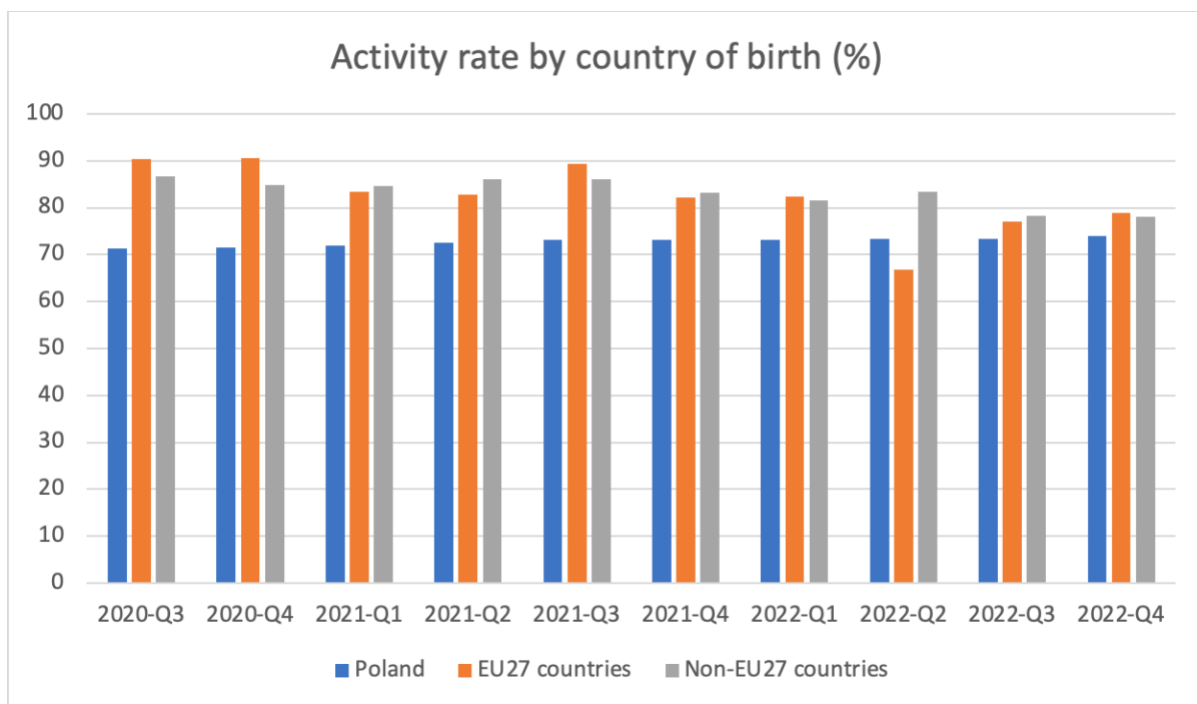
Age: [Y15-74] From 15 to 74 years; **Country/region of birth:** [FOR] Foreign country, [NAT] Reporting country; **Sex:** [T] Total; **Time:** 2016, 2017, 2028, 2019; **Geopolitical entity:** [PL] Poland; **Unit:** Percentage; **Last update:** 23/03/2023.

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/5051a42c-7107-44e2-8224-1b602a253ed4?lang=en>

Based on the data collected and presented in the graphs above, it is evident that individuals from non-Polish backgrounds, and so from EU and non-EU countries, have higher employment rates compared to Polish individuals. However, it is noteworthy that the graph also reveals a higher rate of unemployment among individuals from foreign countries. This apparent contradiction can be explained by the fact that individuals from both EU and non-EU countries are grouped into the same category of “foreign countries” for statistical purposes.

It is worth noting that the activity rate calculated by country of birth provides additional insight into the employment dynamics in Poland. The activity rate represents the percentage of the population that is either employed or actively seeking employment. By examining the graphs presented below, it is evident that the activity rate for the Polish population has shown a steady increase in recent years, indicating the country's expanding labor market and greater participation in the workforce.

Furthermore, a closer examination of the percentage rate of activity for individuals from both EU and non-EU countries reveals that these groups exhibit higher levels of engagement in seeking employment or already being employed. This observation is consistent with the aforementioned data on employment rates for individuals from foreign backgrounds, further highlighting their contribution to the Polish workforce. Overall, the activity rate data provides additional context and a more comprehensive understanding of the labor market dynamics in Poland.



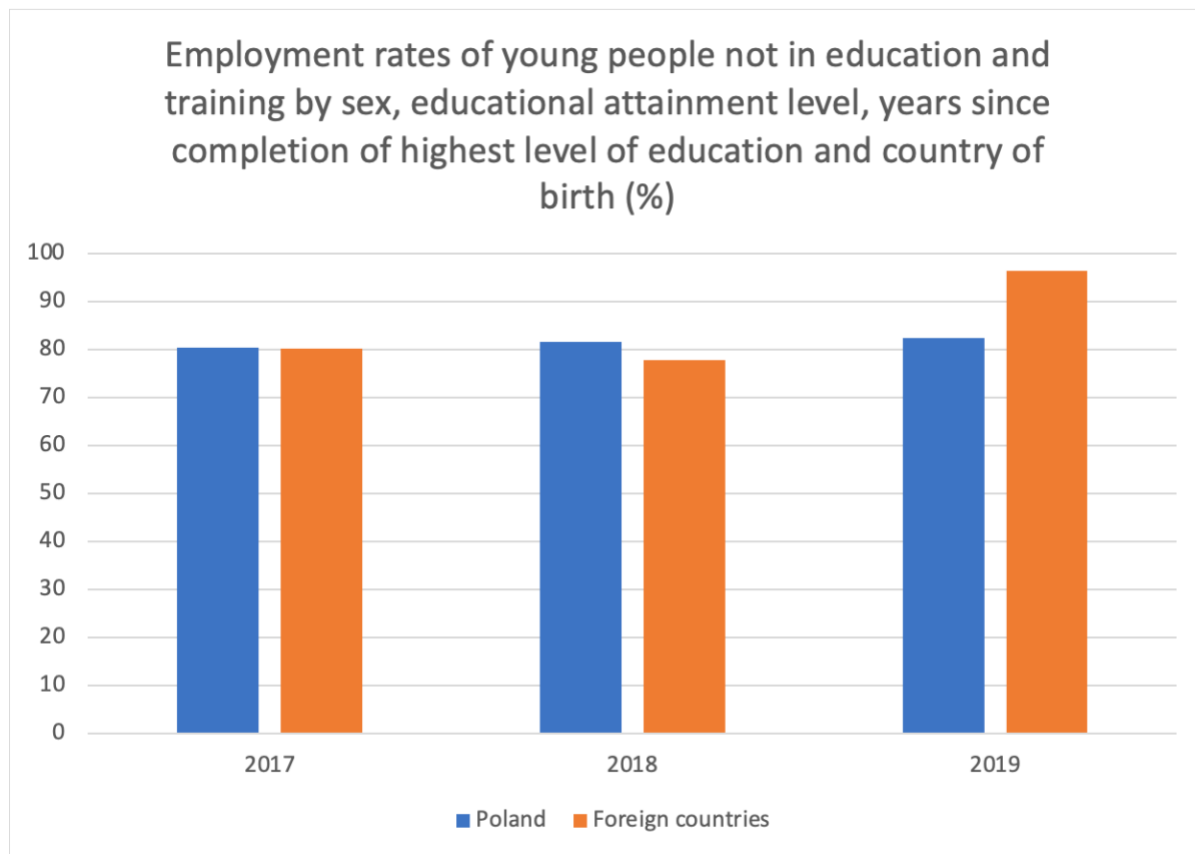
Source: Eurostat; **LFSQ_ARGACOB**

Age: [Y15-64] From 15 to 64 years; **Country/region of birth:** [EU27_2020_FOR] EU27 countries (from 2020) except reporting country, [NEU27_2020_FOR] Non-EU27 countries (from 2020) nor reporting country, [NAT] Reporting country; **Sex:** [T] Total; **Time:** Quarterly, 2020-Q3, 2020-Q4, 2021-Q1, 2021-Q2, 2021-Q3, 2021-Q4, 2022-Q1, 2022-Q2, 2022-Q3, 2022-Q4; **Geopolitical entity:** [PL] Poland; **Unit:** Percentage; **Last update:** 23/03/2023.

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/a1127c76-620b-4345-ac78-99a81f58c609?lang=en>

An additional data to consider is the rate of employment among young people by country of birth and educational level. Eurostat data from 2020 reveals that the employment rate for young people (aged 15-34) who were not currently engaged in education or training in Poland was 81%. However, this rate varied considerably depending on other factors, including gender, educational attainment level, and country of birth.

Overall, as indicated in the graph below, the employment rate for young people in Poland is relatively high compared to other European nations. However, a significant disparity can be observed since 2019, with individuals from foreign countries exhibiting higher rates of employment than Polish young people. This finding suggests that foreign-born individuals possess a range of skills and qualifications that are in demand in the Polish labor market, allowing them to secure employment opportunities at a greater rate than their Polish counterparts.



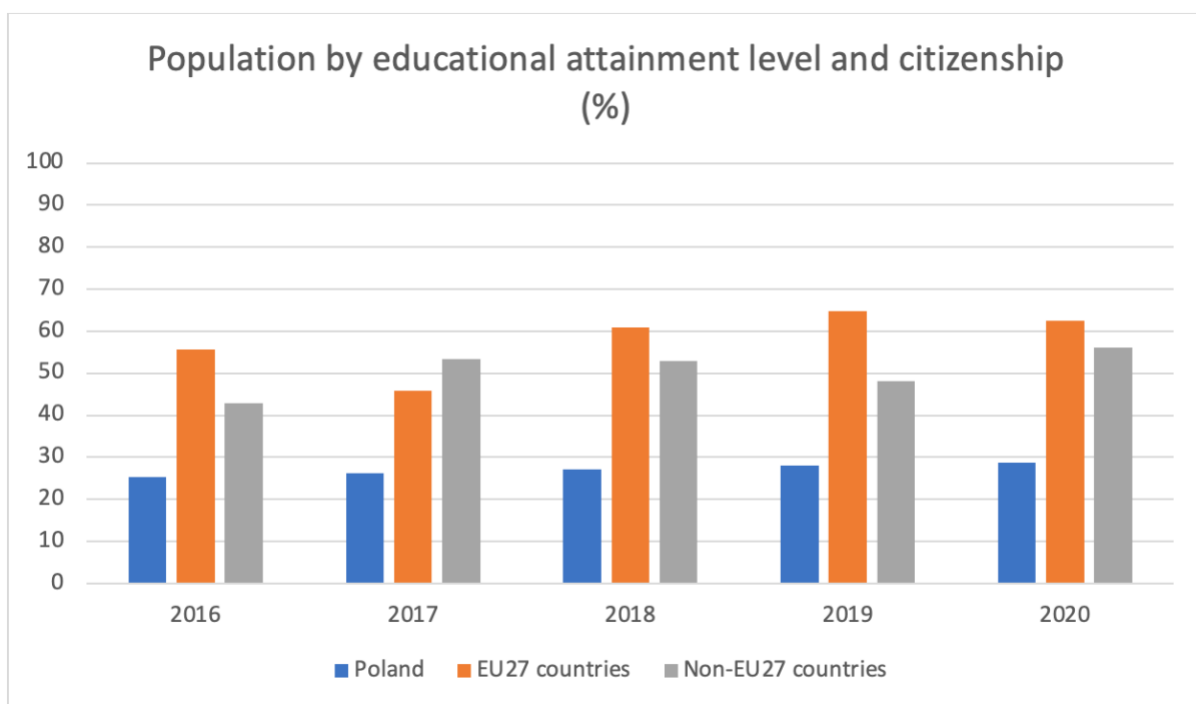
Source: Eurostat; **EDAT_LFSE_32**

Age: [Y15-34] From 15 to 34 years; **Country/region of birth:** [FOR] Foreign countries; **Sex:** [T] Total; **International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011):** [T] Total; **Time:** 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019; **Geopolitical entity:** [PL] Poland; **Unit:** Percentage; **Last update:** 15/02/2023.

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/f92f0c33-fc9b-4613-93f1-ec23b81e692b?lang=en>

Once we have analyzed the rates of employment, unemployment, and activity, it is valuable to turn our attention to the educational attainment levels by citizenship in Poland. This data provides insights into the highest level of education attained by Polish individuals, as well as those from both EU and non-EU countries.

As illustrated in the graph below, which utilizes data from Eurostat, individuals from foreign backgrounds have a higher level of education. This finding may help explain why non-Polish individuals are more commonly employed in the labor market, as they likely possess a greater range of skills that are in demand. This educational attainment data is crucial in understanding the dynamics of the labor market in Poland, and highlights the important role that migrants play in contributing to the country's economy.



Source: Eurostat; **EDAT_LFS_9911**

Age: [Y15-64] From 15 to 64 years; **Country of citizenship:** [EU27_2020_FOR] EU27 countries (from 2020) except reporting country, [NEU27_2020_FOR] Non-EU27 countries (from 2020) nor reporting country, [NAT] Reporting country; **Sex:** [T] Total; **Time:** 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020; **Geopolitical entity:** [PL] Poland; **Unit:** Percentage; **Last update:** 15/02/2023.

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/bookmark/7d01737e-c63f-4c3e-bc64-916fda9bee84?lang=en>

To gain a more comprehensive understanding of the situation, it is crucial to analyze additional data that further contextualizes the findings presented above. Eurostat's database provides information on the number of individuals in thousands, categorized by country of birth and labor status [LFSA_PGACWS]. According to this data, in 2020, there were approximately 15,937,500 employed individuals in Poland who were of Polish origin, while the number of employed foreign individuals was only 111,800. Similarly, in 2021, the number of employed Polish individuals was approximately 16,142,100, while the number of foreign individuals was 95,100. These figures reveal a substantial gap in the number of employed Polish individuals and migrants in the country.

However, despite the relatively low number of migrants in Poland, they still exhibit higher employment rates than their Polish counterparts. This phenomenon can be attributed to various factors, such as their higher levels of education or their greater involvement in job-seeking activities. Nevertheless, it is clear that many foreign individuals are able to find work in the Polish labor market, despite the lower absolute numbers of employed migrants.

TOTAL NUMBER OF REFUGEES

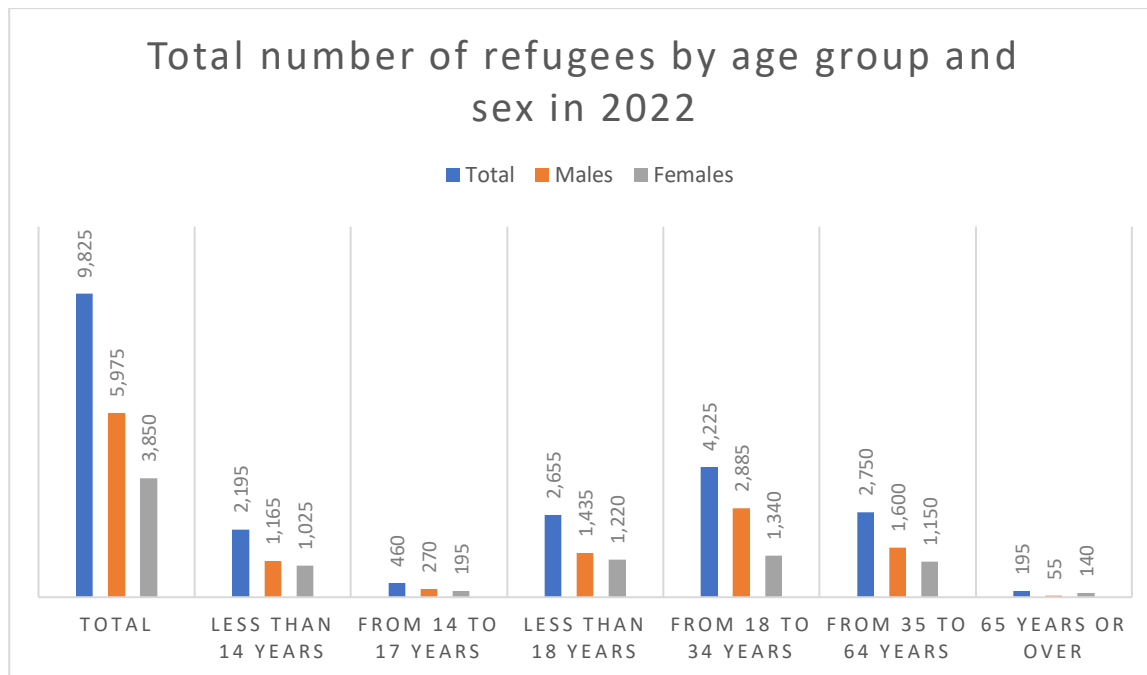
Due to its geographical position, Poland has always been a busy transit area, used both by economic migrants and asylum seekers.

Since the escalation of the war in Ukraine, Poland has generously welcomed large numbers of refugees fleeing from Ukraine. After the first ten months of the crisis, around 1.5 million refugees had registered with the Polish authorities and were granted temporary protection¹.

Given Ukraine's ongoing conflict and uncertain situation, it is likely that refugee flows into or through Poland will continue. An escalation of the conflict could result in increased arrivals to Poland, exacerbating access to housing and essential services.

¹ UNHCR (2023). *Ukraine Situation Regional Refugee Response Plan (January-December 2023): Poland Chapter*.

Asylum applicants by type of applicant, citizenship, age and sex - annual aggregated data



Source: Eurostat; **MIGR_ASYAPPCTZA**; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** 2022; **COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP:** total; **APPLICANT TYPE:** Asylum applicant [ASY_APP]; **SEX:** total, males, females; **AGE CLASS:** total, less than 14 years [Y_LT14], from 14 to 17 years [Y14-17], less than 18 years [Y_LT18], from 18 to 34 years [Y18-34], from 35 to 64 years [Y35-64], 65 years or over [Y_GE65]; **UNIT:** Person [PER]; **Last update:** 23/03/2023.

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/MIGR_ASYAPPCTZA_custom_5683348/default/table?lang=en&page=time:2022

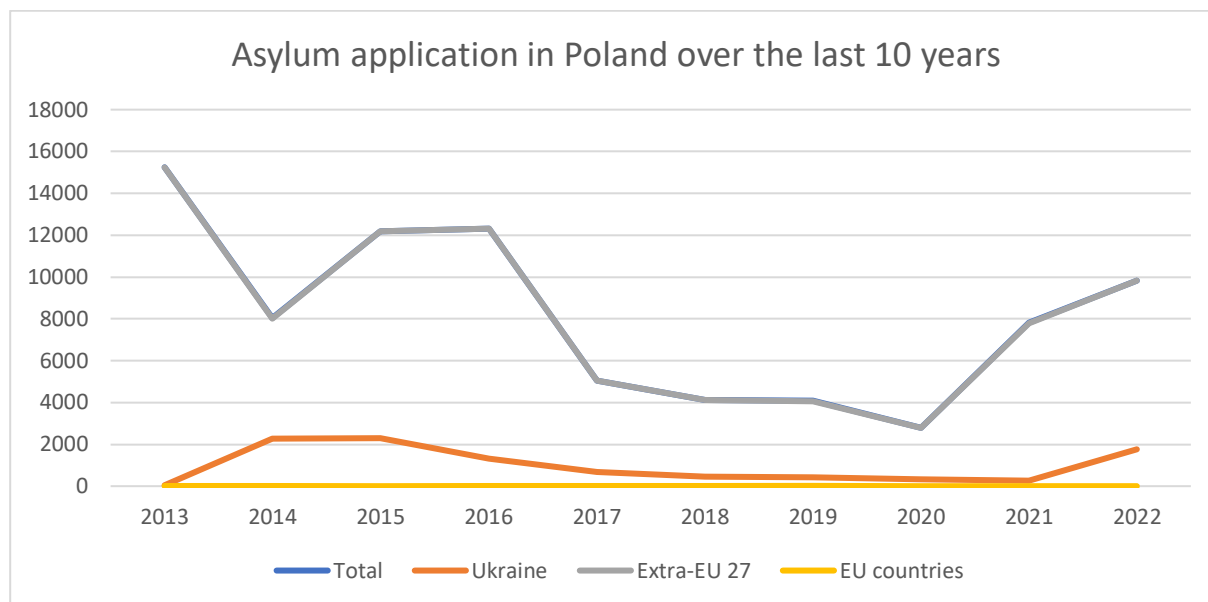
The label on the basis of which the graph above was obtained takes into consideration the asylum application issued in Poland according to the most recent data dating to the year 2022. In particular the chart considers all the available sex and age class's categories except for "unknown" given the null value of the parameter. As we can see from the chart, the total number of asylum application is 9.825 of which around 60,9% are males and around 39% are females. We can see that the male percentage is higher than the female percentage regardless of the age class, peaking in the age class comprised between 18 and 34 years. This latter age class is also the one where the value is higher for the total of asylum applicant, while the age class having the lowest value are 65 years or over, followed by the age class relating to 14-17 years.

Share of refugees on total immigration

The share of refugees on total immigration was calculated on the basis of data from 2021, since there is no available data regarding total immigration updated to 2022.

In 2021 the total asylum seekers were 7810, less than the ones in 2022. The share of refugees on the total immigrants was: **3.24%**. However, also due to the historical events in 2022 we can assume that the total number of immigrants is growing, together with the total asylum seekers' number.

Asylum applicants by citizenship - annual aggregated data



Source: Eurostat; **MIGR_ASYAPPCTZA**; **GEO:** Poland [PL]; **TIME:** from 2013 to 2022; **COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP:** total; Ukraine; EU countries; Extra EU-27; **APPLICANT TYPE:** Asylum applicant [ASY_APP]; **SEX:** total; **AGE CLASS:** total; **UNIT:** Person [PER]; **Last update:** 23/03/2023.

As we can see from the graph above, the majority of asylum seekers come from non-European countries. In fact, the line relating to the Total almost perfectly overlaps with that of Extra EU countries. Among this, it is particularly interesting to note how the number of asylum seekers issued by people holding a Ukrainian citizenship is low with respect to the Total. Unsurprisingly, the years where the number is higher are 2014-2015 and 2022, due to the conflictual situations characterizing these periods.

The UNHCR is clear about the amount of people leaving Ukraine after the outbreak of the ongoing conflict and of the great number of temporary protections permits which were issued by the Polish authorities, which may not be included in the Eurostat data used in this work.

CONCLUSION

Even if Poland can not be counted among countries with a high presence of international migrants, the examination of the statistics concerning the immigrant population arriving and living in the country is certainly helpful for better understanding the dynamics which are taking place in the state, and their dimensions.

In the first place, the report was useful to understand the context in which the migration phenomenon is taking place. Poland is a country with a relatively large population, which has however started a slow decrease, expected to continue in the near future and to lead to a significant reduction in the number of people residing in the state.

In this scenario, the migration dynamics in Poland are experiencing some relevant changes. For what concerns the migration flows, emigration from the country has constantly decreased in the last decade, with the exception of 2021, while immigration has been barely constant and has increased slightly in the last years. As a result, in 2018 the number of immigrants was higher than that of emigrants and Poland registered for the first time a positive net migration. For what concerns the migration stock, the country counted for a long period of time an almost stable number of international migrants residing there: this changed in the last 5 years, in which Poland has experienced a significant increase in the stock of migrants.

These changing migration dynamics, together with the trend of the total population, has caused in the last years a rapid increase in the percentage of immigrants out of the total population of Poland, and has led to the growing awareness that the nation should be considered a destination country. The state is especially attractive for people coming from non-EU countries, which represent the majority of the migrants. Unsurprisingly, the most prominent group is composed of males in the age group ranging from 25 to 44 years, coming to Poland for employment reasons. However, the total number of female migrants is higher than that of men and women over 65 years are an especially copious group.

Given the increasing dimensions of the stock of international migrants in Poland, it is fundamental to look at the indicators measuring the integration of this group, in order to understand whether foreigners residing in the country are experiencing much more difficult situations. Surprisingly, migrants show higher rates of employment than the native population, especially if they come from other European countries but also if they come from other areas of the world. Two other indicators help to explain this result: international migrants in Poland are generally characterized by a higher activity rate, and thus register higher rates both in employment and in unemployment; moreover, migrants have a higher educational level than Polish citizens.

Finally, the report also considered data concerning a specific category of migrants, that of asylum seekers. The statistics show that asylum seekers represent a relatively small portion of international migrants in Poland, in 2022 they were the 3,24 percent. The majority of them are men and,

unsurprisingly, almost every migrant comes from outside the European Union. Relatively surprising was the low number of Ukrainian asylum seekers, even if after the invasion of the country by Russia Poland became the main destination for people leaving Ukraine. However, it should be noted that migrants escaping after the war broke up are not counted among asylum seekers, because of the norms through which they are welcomed.