

# COUNTRY REPORT

## POLAND

Migration in Europe a.y.  
2021-2022

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# Poland as a Country of destination

Migration in Europe – A.Y. 2021/2022

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## 1. Introduction

Since the end of the communist era, Poland is counted among countries in transition from traditional emigration countries, to emigration-immigration states, which records high levels of emigration, but also attracts immigration, mostly labor-related. This is confirmed by statistics on the emigration of Poles and the inflow of foreign nationals to Poland. Between 2004-2007 Poland experienced a dynamic growth of emigration, in the meanwhile in 2008 and 2009 the situation was reversed: a decrease in emigration, and an increase in return migration. At the end of 2009, about 90,000 foreigners had valid residence permits - an increase of over 10 per cent compared with 2008.

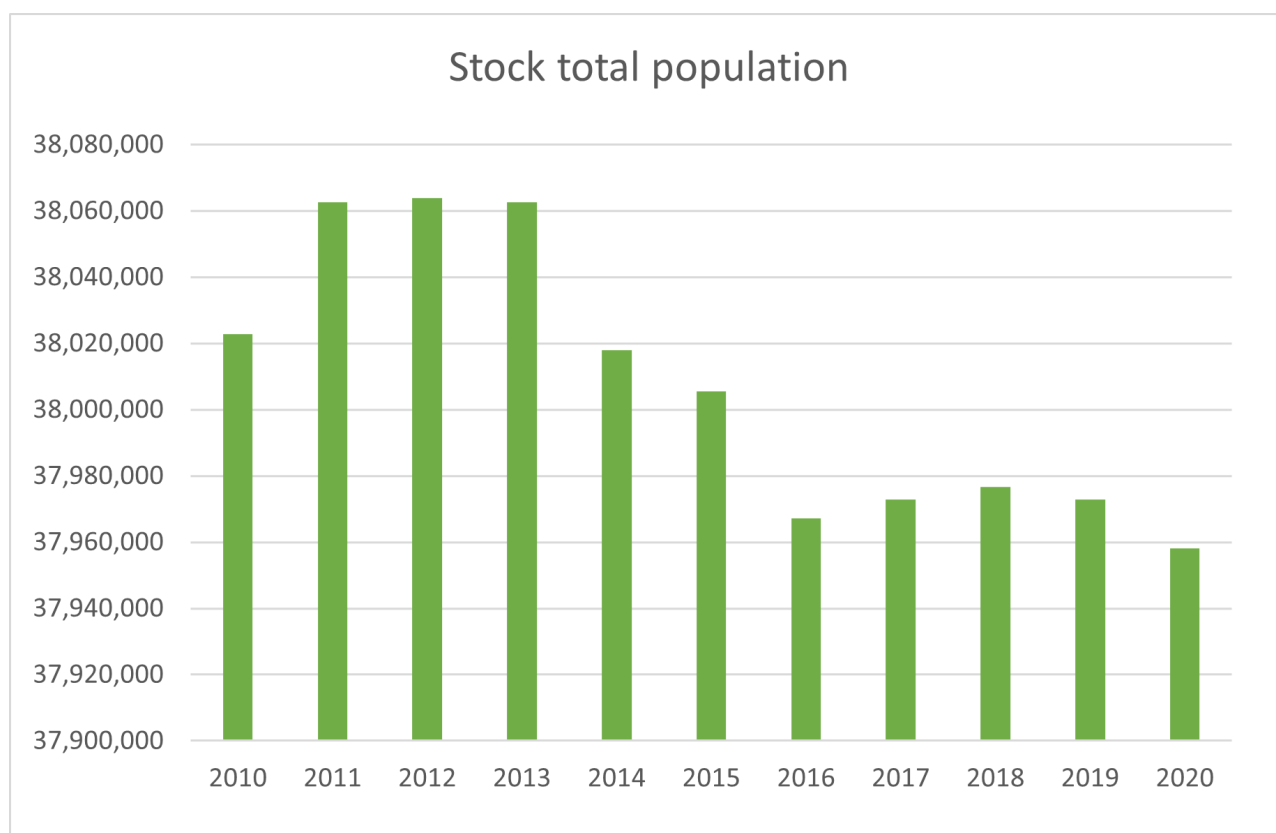
Foreign nationals' interest in the Polish labor market is growing even faster. In 2006 a pilot project was introduced in which citizens of Ukraine, Belarus and Russia could work without a work permit for up to three months of the year. It was amended in 2007. Currently, citizens of five countries (Ukraine, Belarus, Russia, Moldova, and Georgia) can also work without a work permit when an employer registers in the local Labor Office a declaration of intention to provide a person with a job for no longer than 6 months per year). Foreign nationals work mainly in sectors specific to seasonal increases and decreases in employment, namely construction and agriculture.

In the following pages, therefore, an attempt is made to analyze the characteristics of the migration phenomenon in Poland, considering the time framework of the last 10 years. From an initial general analysis of the population and its growth, then we move on to a more specific analysis of the migration phenomenon (immigration and emigration flows in Poland by categories), ending with a study regarding the share of refugees and migrants' integration in the labor market.

The data from our work extends to the year 2020. We are aware, however, that the latest international crises we are currently experiencing (the migration crisis in Belarus in November 2021 and the Russian-Ukrainian war) will radically change the results of our research, especially in relation to the percentage of refugees in Poland.

## 2. Stock

### 2.1 Stock total population



**[tps00001]**

Last Update: 05/07/2021

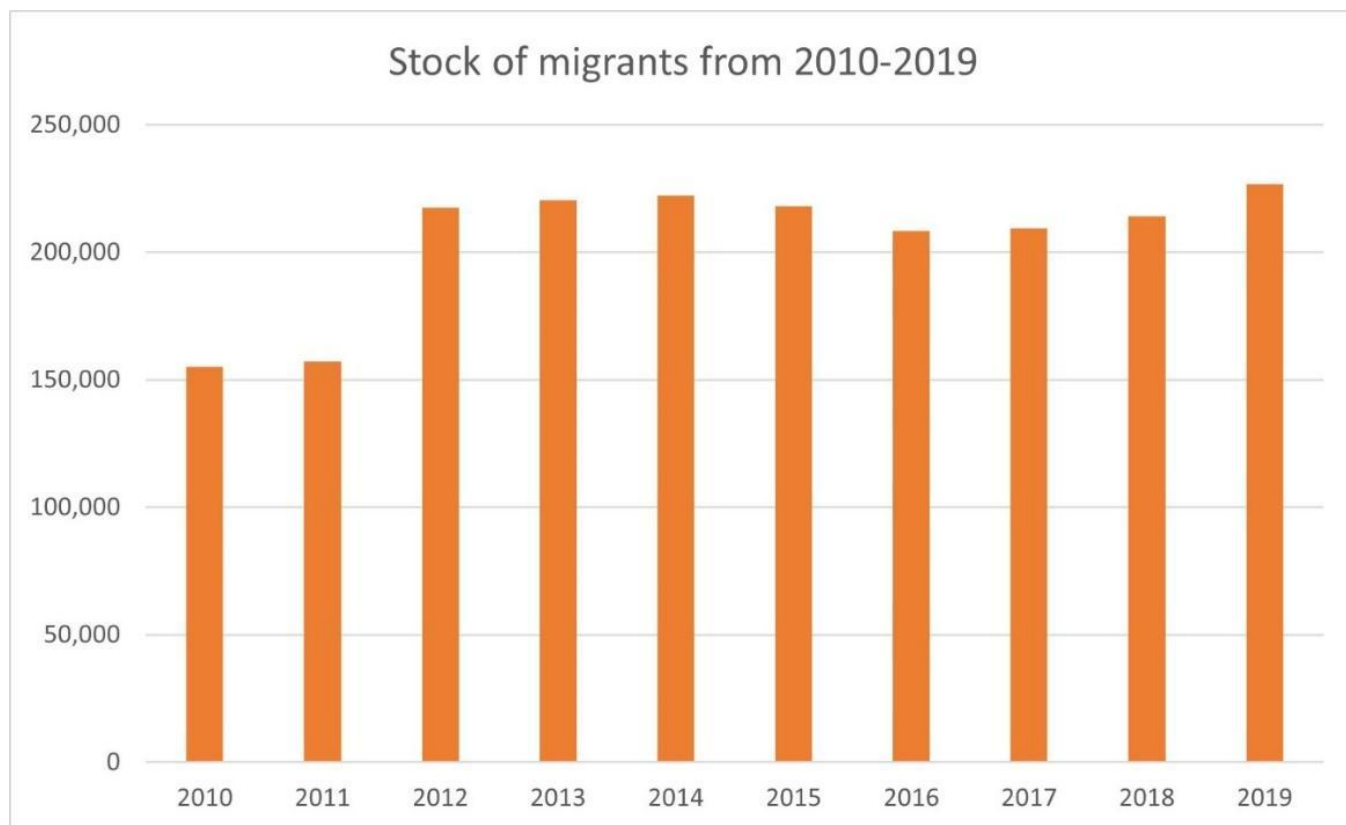
Source: Eurostat; GEO: Poland [PL]; TIME: 2010/2020; TIME FREQUENCY [FREQ]: Annual [A];

DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATOR: Population on 1 January – total [JAN]

Last Update: 05/07/2021

This graph was created using the database which indicates the number of persons having their usual residence in a country on 1 January of the respective year. The total population of Poland has been fluctuating throughout the observed years. It saw an increase of roughly 40,000 persons in 2011, compared to the previous year. The number remains relatively stable for two consecutive years, 2012 and 2013. A slight decrease is detected in 2014 and this decreasing trend continued until 2020. It is rather important to note that this may be caused by various reasons: i.e., mortality rate, economy, occupational opportunities, etc. It is also possible that this trend may continue its course also in the upcoming years. The average number of Poland's stock total population during these years is 38,007,563.

## 2.2 Stock of migrants in the last 10 years



**[TPS00176]**

Last Update: 27/04/2021

Source: Eurostat; GEO: Poland [PL]; TIME: 2010/2019; TIME FREQUENCY [FREQ]: Annual [A]; COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP [CITIZEN]: Total [TOTAL]; AGE CLASS [AGE]: Total [TOTAL]; UNIT OF MEASURE [UNIT]: Number [NR]; SEX [SEX]: Total [T]; AGE DEFINITION [AGEDEF]: Age reached during this year [REACH]

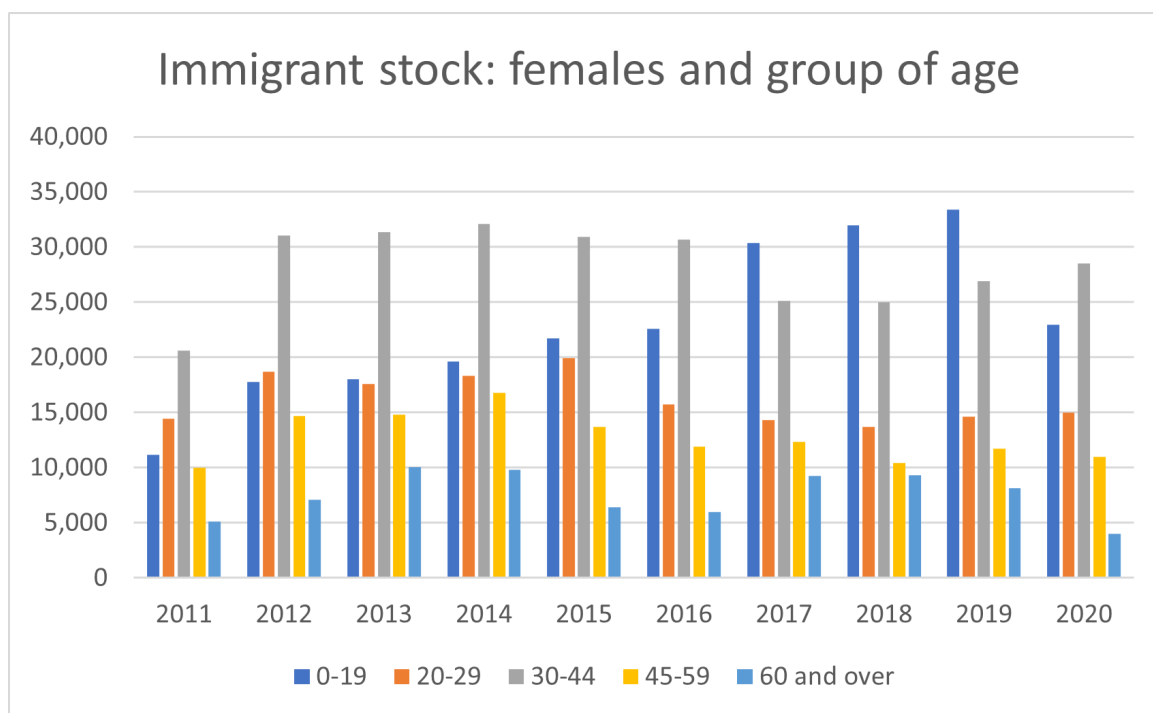
Last Update: 27/04/2021

This graph shows the number of stock of migrants from 2010 to 2019. Immigrants increasingly continue to come to Poland each year, resulting in a rising number of stock shown above. The number of the first two years is visibly lower, reaching in the region of 150,000, compared to the other subsequent years, which shows the steady number of approximately 210,000 to 230,000 annually. It is possible to deduct that Poland saw an increase in the stock of migrants in 2012 as a result of the Act on legalization of stay, passed by the Polish Parliament on 28 July 2011, which gave the foreigners illegally residing in Poland the possibility to legalize their stay. The number of stock of migrants continued at a consistent rate until 2019.

## 2.3 Immigrant stock by category

### 2.3.1 Immigrant stock by sex and group of age

#### 2.3.1.1 Females



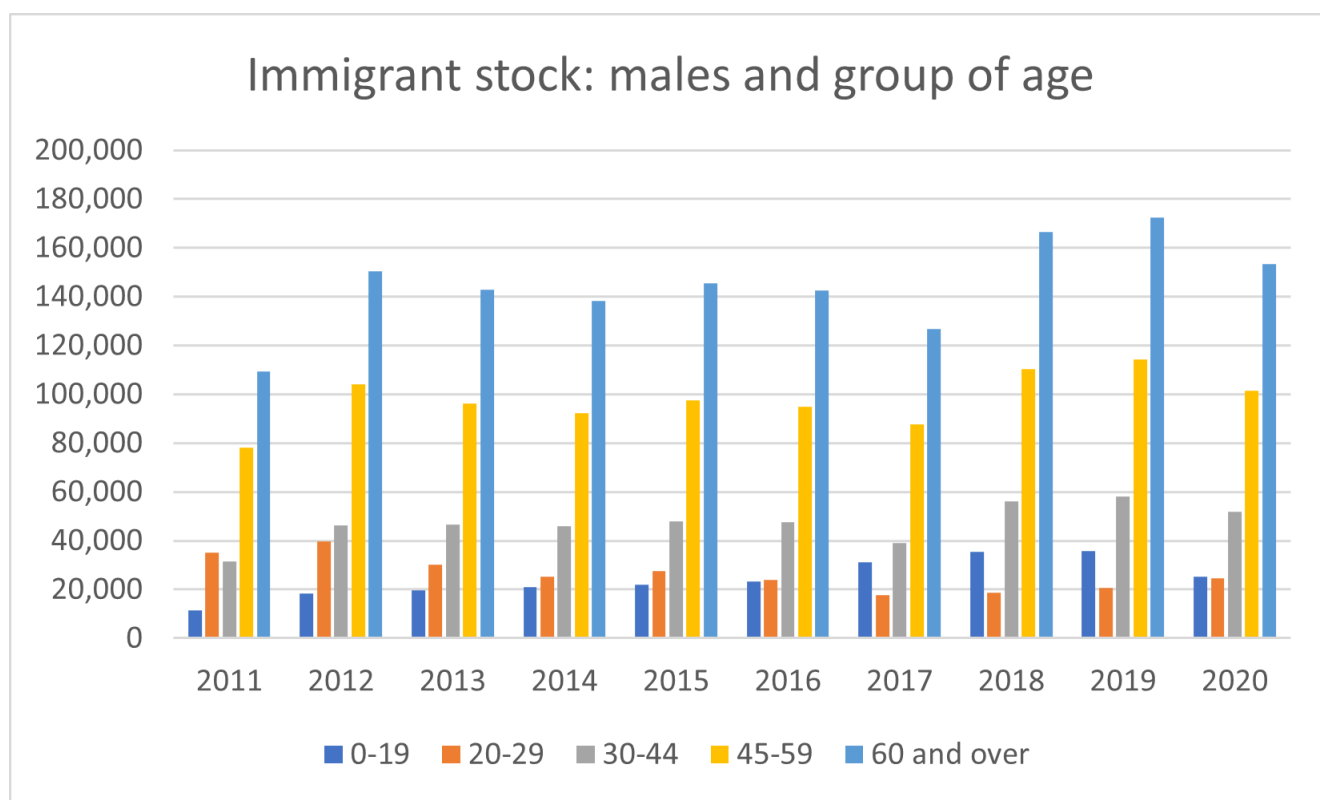
**[MIGR\_IMM3CTB]**

Last Update: 30/03/2022

Source: Eurostat; GEO: Poland [PL]; TIME: 2011/2020; TIME FREQUENCY [FREQ]: Annual [A]; AGE CLASS [AGE]: (Multiple positions); UNIT OF MEASURE [UNIT]: Number [NR]; SEX [SEX]: Females [F]; AGE DEFINITION [AGEDEF]: Age reached during this year [REACH]; COUNTRY/REGION OF BIRTH [C\_BIRTH]: Total [TOTAL]  
Last Update: 30/03/2022

The number of female immigrants aged 19 and less has been rising consistently since 2011, except in 2020 where Poland saw its decrease due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which shows that Poland is attractive to the adolescent. For the age group 20-29, the number has been changing frequently, rising since 2011 but began to drop in 2015 by approximately 25%. It later stabilizes at 15,000 after this drop. For the age group 30-44, the number is respectively lower in 2011 than other consequent years. Female immigrants of this age continued to flux in in 2012 and the number remained stable since then. For those aged 45-59, the number has swung gently up and down since 2011, the tendency is also the same for those aged 60 and over. From 2011-2016, the age group 30-44 had been the majority of female immigrants. However, this trend shifted from 2017 to 2019 where the age group 19 and less became the dominant.

### 2.3.1.2 Males



**[MIGR\_IMM3CTB]**

Last Update: 30/03/2022

Source: Eurostat; GEO: Poland [PL]; TIME: 2011/2020; TIME FREQUENCY [FREQ]: Annual [A]; AGE CLASS [AGE]: (Multiple positions); UNIT OF MEASURE [UNIT]: Number [NR]; SEX [SEX]: Males [M]; AGE DEFINITION [AGEDEF]: Age reached during this year [REACH]; COUNTRY/REGION OF BIRTH [C\_BIRTH]: Total [TOTAL]

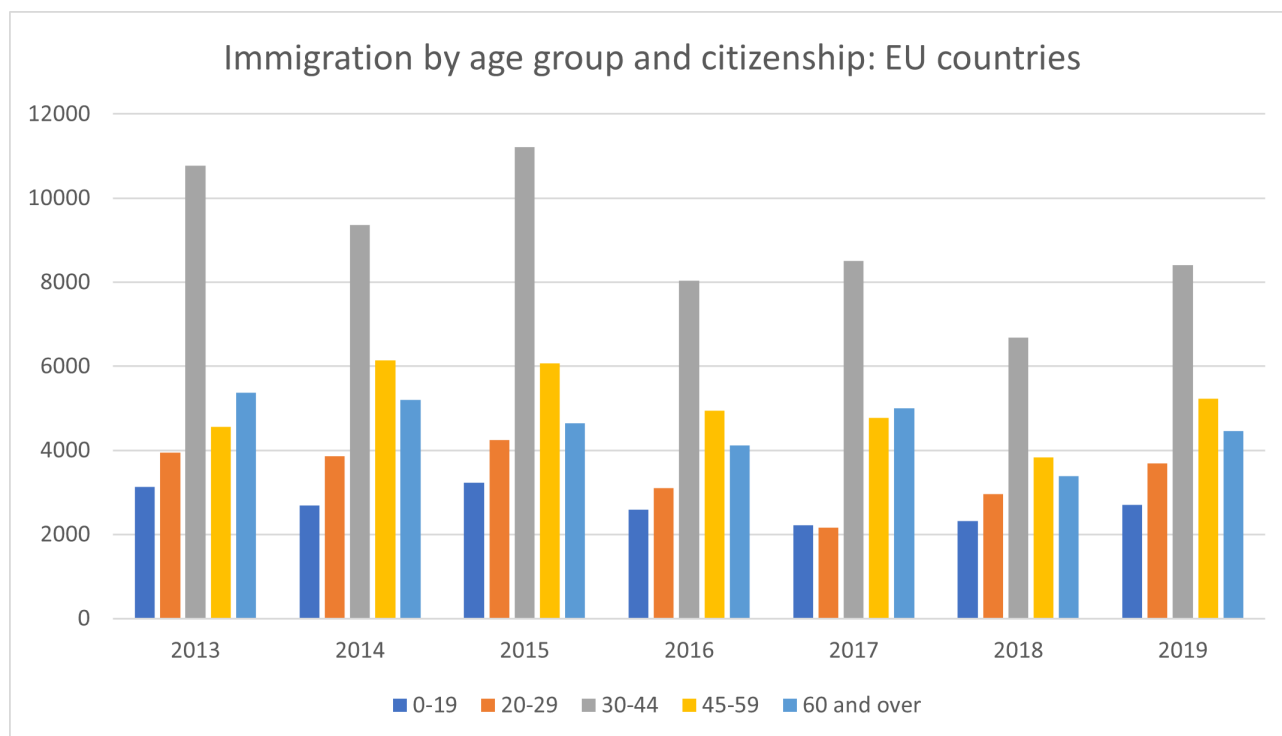
Last Update: 30/03/2022

Similar to the female counterpart, the number of male immigrants aged 19 and less has been rising consistently since 2011, except in 2020 because of the COVID-19 pandemic. The age group of 20-29 has also been fluctuating throughout the years, same as the age groups of 30-44 and 45-59. Another fascinating trend is the fact that, for the male immigrants, the number seems to increase correspondingly to age. It is important to note that the age group of 60 and over is more pronounced than other group ages, and more significant compared to the stock female immigrants as well. It is deductible that Poland is an appealing country for males who are about to retire or have already retired for various reasons. Poland saw its increase since 2012 and the trend has maintained until 2020, despite the pandemic.



## 2.3.2 Immigrants stock by age group and citizenship

### 2.3.2.1 EU Countries



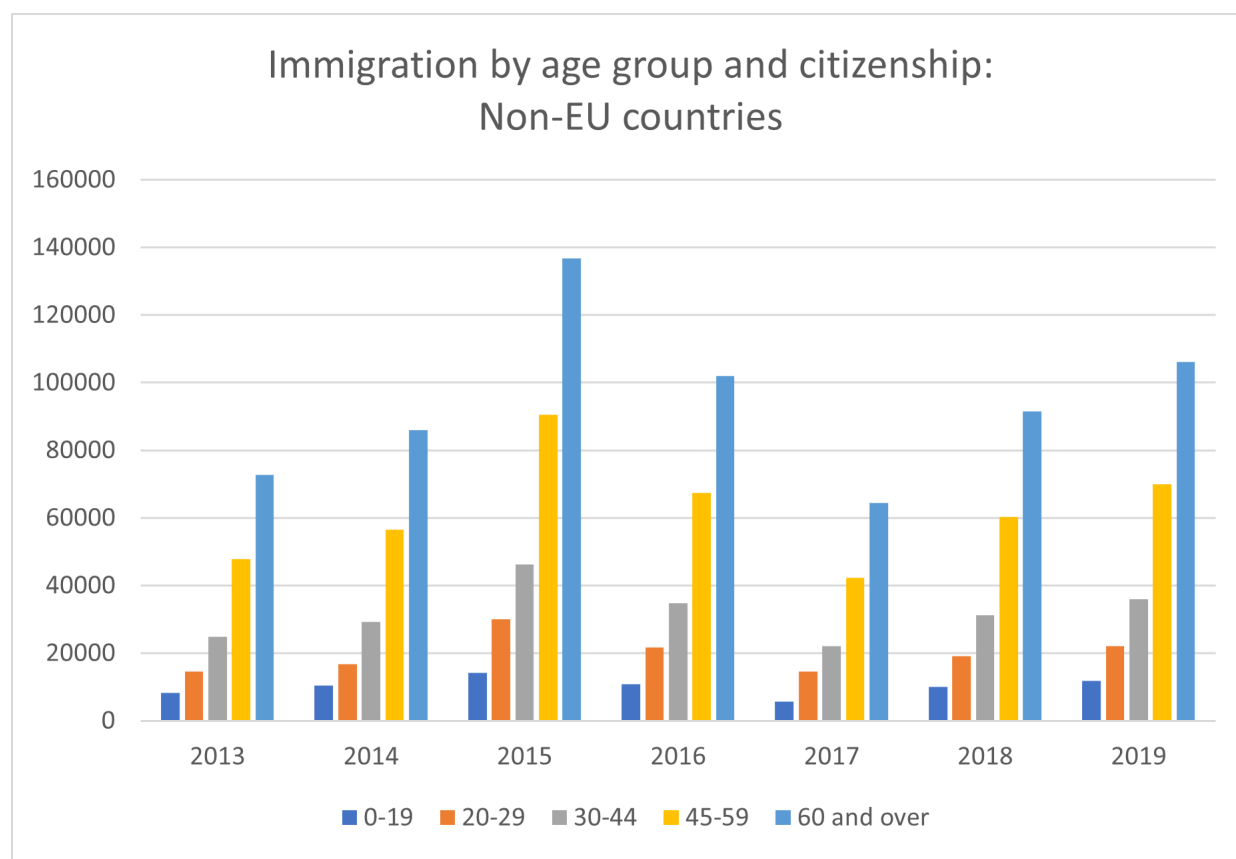
**[MIGR\_IMM3CTB]**

Last Update: 30/03/2022

Source: Eurostat; GEO: Poland [PL]; TIME: 2013/2019; TIME FREQUENCY [FREQ]: Annual [A]; AGE CLASS [AGE]: (Multiple positions); UNIT OF MEASURE [UNIT]: Number [NR]; SEX [SEX]: Total [T]; AGE DEFINITION [AGEDEF]: Age reached during this year [REACH]; COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP [CITIZEN]: EU28 countries (2013-2020) except reporting country [EU28\_FOR]  
Last Update: 30/03/2022

Immigrants from European countries have always been present in Polish territory, most significantly after the Country joined the European Union on 1 May 2004. The number of those aged 19 and less is relatively lowest among the other age groups. The trend is changing more or less inconsistently but the number remained quite the same, with an average of 2,698 annually. This similar trend is observable also for the other age groups. However, those aged between 30 and 44, the working age group, seem to be the majority of all the European citizens immigrating to Poland. This reached the highest point in 2015, as it is speculated that the influx of immigrants during the Migration Crisis (2015-2016) might have had a role in this. The average number of this age group is approximately 8,995 annually.

### 2.3.2.2 Non-EU countries



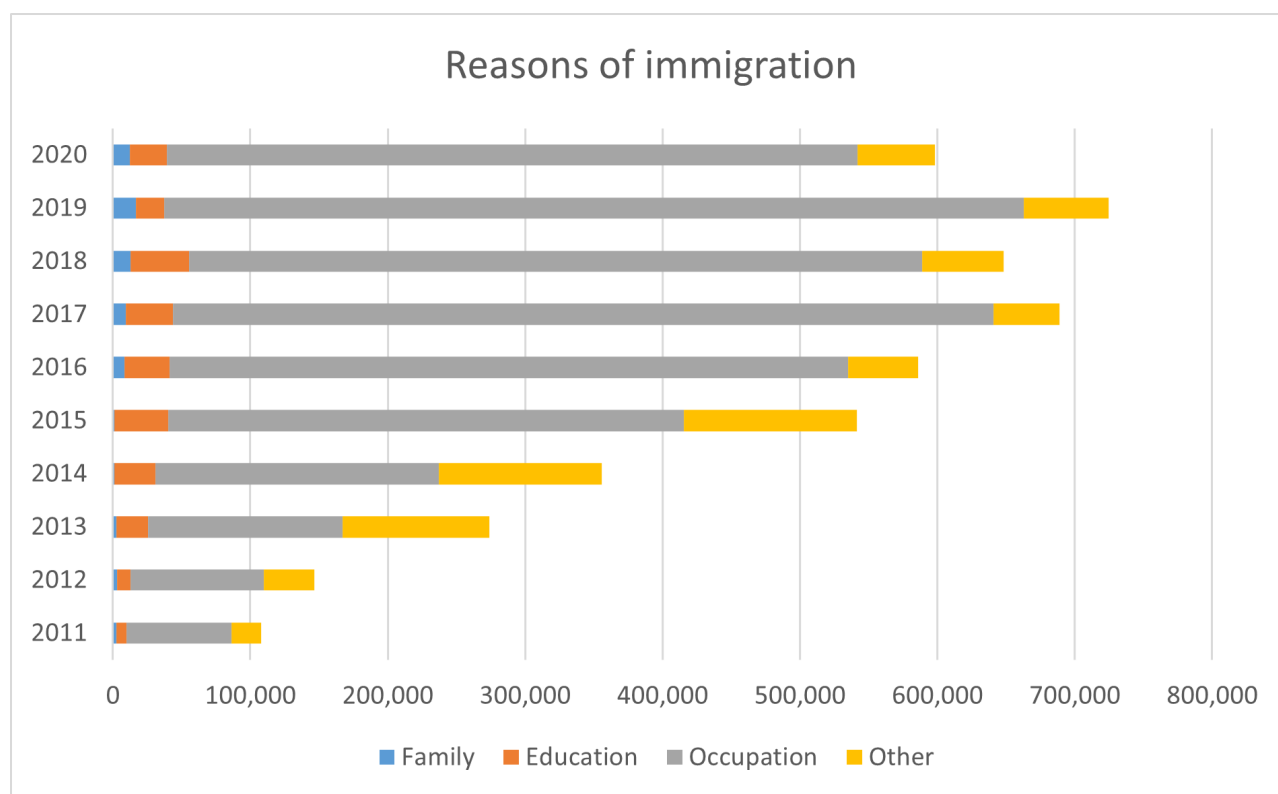
**[MIGR\_IMM3CTB]**

Last Update: 30/03/2022

Source: Eurostat; GEO: Poland [PL]; TIME: 2013/2019; TIME FREQUENCY [FREQ]: Annual [A]; AGE CLASS [AGE]: (Multiple positions); UNIT OF MEASURE [UNIT]: Number [NR]; SEX [SEX]: Total [T]; AGE DEFINITION [AGEDEF]: Age reached during this year [REACH]; COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP [CITIZEN]: Non-EU28 countries (2013-2020) nor reporting country [NEU28\_FOR]  
Last Update: 30/03/2022

All the age groups of the immigrants coming from non-EU countries see a fluctuating trend from 2013 to 2019. However, some fascinating trends can be observed from this graph: it is noticeable that the higher the age, the larger the number of the immigrants from non-EU countries. Therefore, unlike the European citizens, those aged 60 and over make up the majority of all the non-European immigrants, roughly 25% higher than the working age group (45-59). One of the possible motives can be the attractive welfare system that Poland can offer to the elderly. Throughout the observed years, the year 2015 shows the highest number of immigrants due to the aforementioned Migration Crisis.

## 2.4 Reasons of immigration



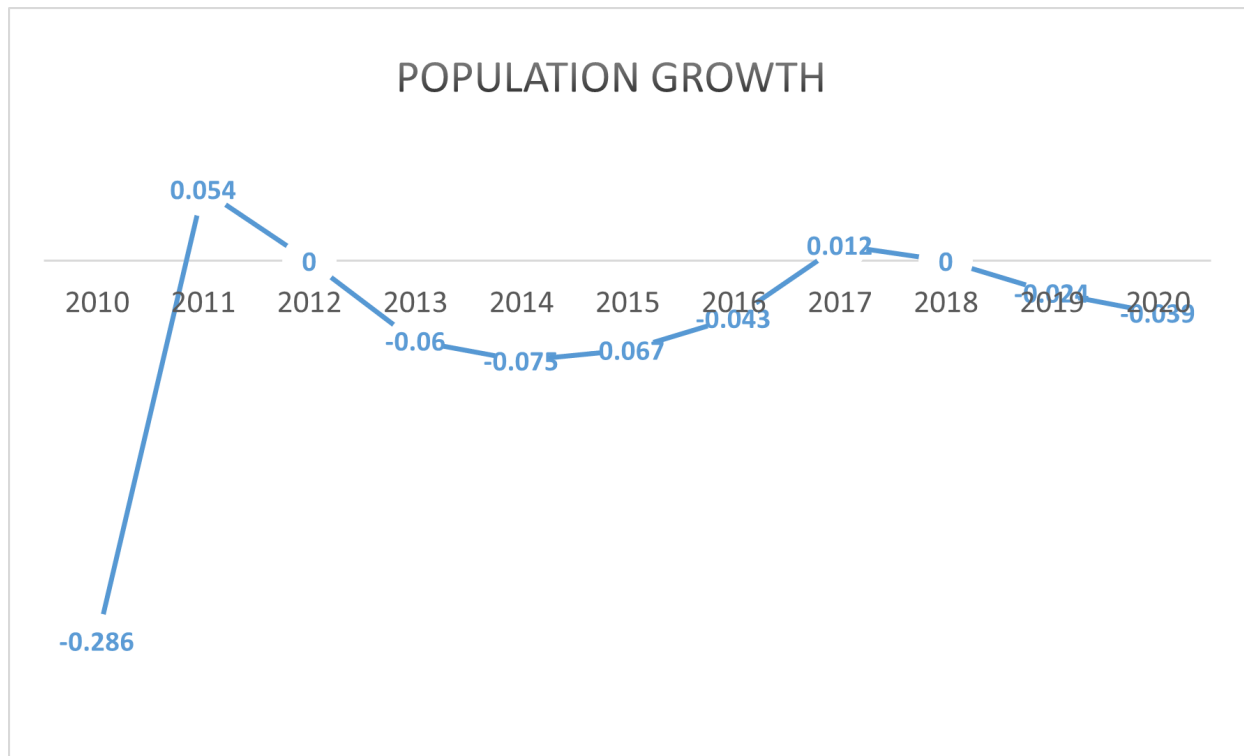
**[MIGR\_IMM3CTB]**

Last Update: 30/03/2022

Source: Eurostat; GEO: Poland [PL]; TIME: 2011/2020; TIME FREQUENCY [FREQ]: Annual [A]; AGE CLASS [AGE]: Total [T]; UNIT OF MEASURE [UNIT]: Number [NR]; SEX [SEX]: Total [T]; AGE DEFINITION [AGEDEF]: Age reached during this year [REACH]; REASON [REASON]: Family reasons [FAM] – Education reasons [EDUC] – Remunerated activity reasons [OCCUP] – Other [OTH]  
Last Update: 1/12/2021

This graph shows that family reunification reasons are to some extent the lowest of all the other categories, reaching its peak in 2019 but later diminishing in the subsequent years. In 2014-2015, the number of migrants entering Poland for family reunification was reduced, possibly due to the Migration Crisis, and bounced back in 2016 onwards. Immigration for education purposes is visibly more pronounced than family unification: the trend starts to increase since 2012 and varies throughout the years. On the other hand, the immigrants entering Poland for occupation reasons occupy the majority: the highest point is recorded in 2019 with 625,120. For other reasons, the Migration Crisis also conceivably affected this in 2015, resulting in a high number of asylum seekers entering Poland.

### 3. Population growth

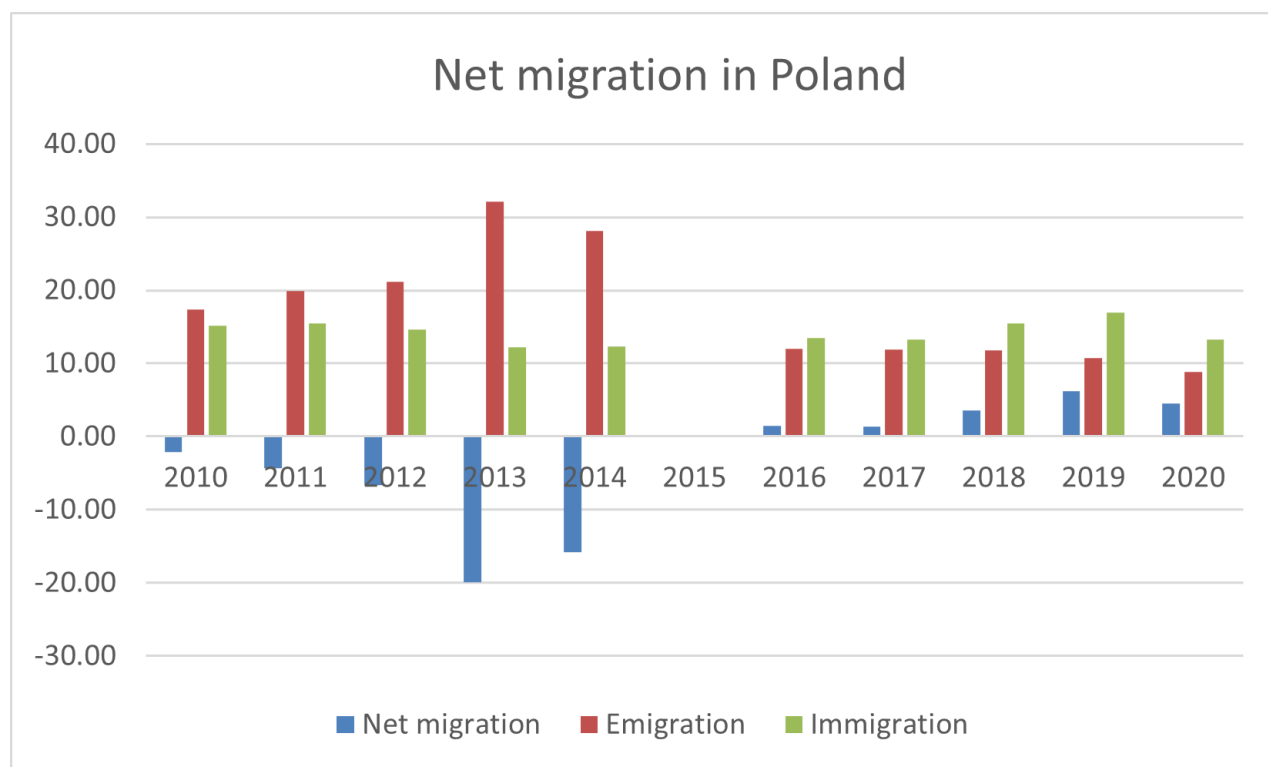


Source: The World Bank, Population growth (annual %) – Poland  
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.GROW?locations=PL>

According to the provided figure, population growth was at its lowest degree in 2010. However, it picked up at 5.4 percent in 2011 over a decade from 2010 and 2020. Once population surged in 2011, the growth rate gradually decreased again and reached its lowest rate in 2014 with -7.5 percent. Over a 6 years period, specifically between 2014 and 2020, the growth rate steadily increased again and reached the maximum amount of 1.2 percent in 2017. From that point on the growth rate gradually decreased so far and in 2020 the growth rate was estimated to be 3.9 percent.

## 4. Migration flow in the last 10 years in Poland

### 4.1 Net migration in Poland from 2010-2020



Source: Statista, Net migration, emigration and immigration figures in Poland from 1950 to 2020

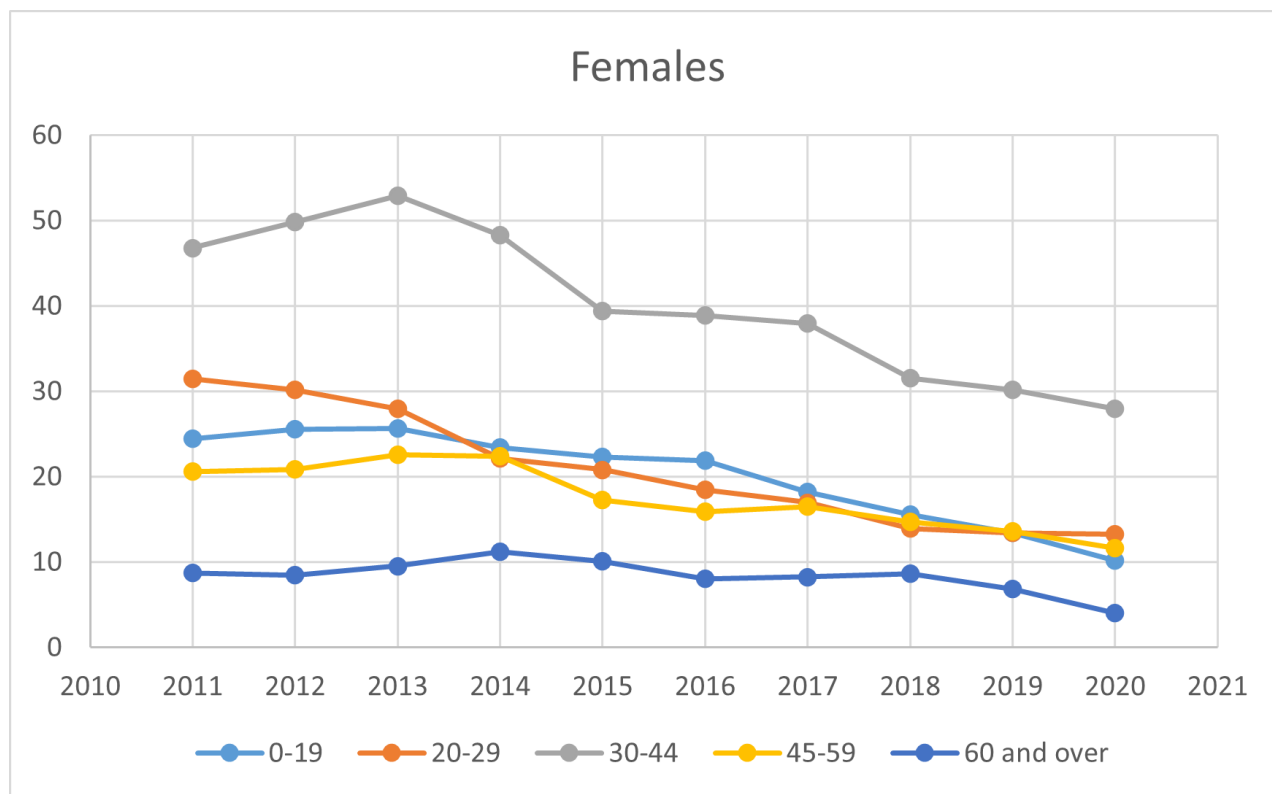
<https://www.statista.com/statistics/1063046/poland-net-migration/>

As indicated in the bar chart, it can be seen that the emigration reached 32 percent in 2013 which is the highest between 2010 and 2020. At the same time, the net migration rate in 2013 exceeded around -20 percent. From 2016, the net migration, emigration, and immigration started increasing gradually, while emigration rate decreased steadily and reached its lowest rate in 2020 with an approximate rate of 10 percent. The chart also indicates that there have been no fluctuations in the rate of net migration, emigration, and immigration since 2016, and all associated rates are close to each other with low variance ranging 5 to 12 % for whole migration related rates over the five years census. During 2010 and 2014, the emigration rate was prominent with far difference among other two migration rates, which was recorded 16 percent with the lowest rate in 2010. Considering Immigration, the overall trend was steady over the 10 years of surveys, and ranged from 16 percent in 2019, and 12% in 2014. Unfortunately, the data of the year 2015 is not available, so we could not deduct the migration trend in this year.

## 4.2 Emigration by age group, sex, country of birth

### 4.2.1 Emigration by age group and sex

#### 4.2.1.1 Females



**[MIGR\_IMM3CTB]**

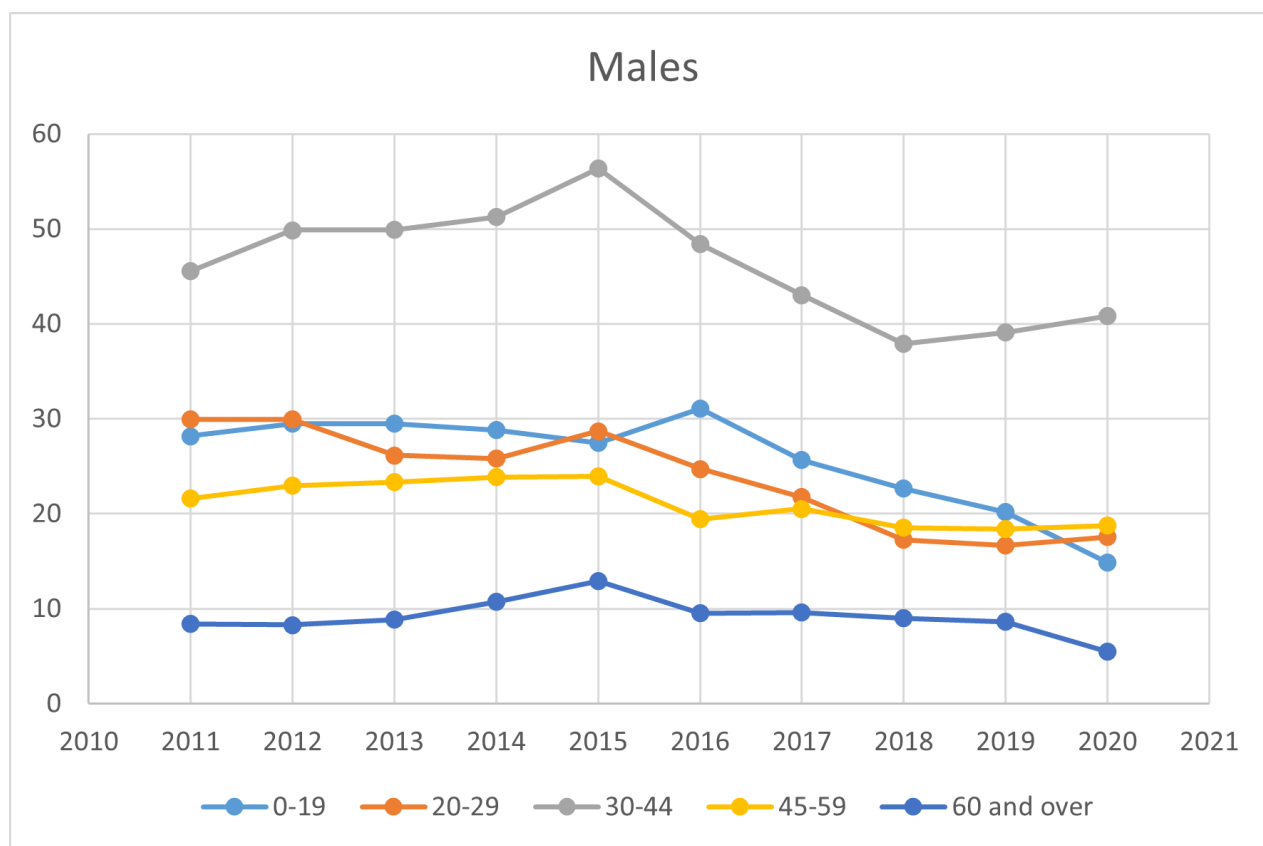
Last Update: 30/03/2022

Source: Eurostat; GEO: Poland [PL]; TIME: 2011/2020; TIME FREQUENCY [FREQ]: Annual [A]; AGE CLASS [AGE]: (Multiple positions); UNIT OF MEASURE [UNIT]: Number [NR]; SEX [SEX]: Females [F]; AGE DEFINITION [AGEDEF]: Age reached during this year [REACH]; COUNTRY/REGION OF BIRTH [C\_BIRTH]: Total [TOTAL]

Last Update: 30/03/2022

Females with ages between 30 to 44 had the most population in 2013. However, they reached the lowest ratio in 2020 with 29 percent. Population of females of age 60 and over got to the lowest point in 2020 with accounting 8 % of the whole. Overall, the population of females with any ages over the period of 2010 and 2020 has gradually decreased. At the same time, the number of males has steadily decreased. However, the population of 30-44 years old males is increasing over the past few years.

#### 4.2.1.2 Males



**[MIGR\_IMM3CTB]**

Last Update: 30/03/2022

Source: Eurostat; GEO: Poland [PL]; TIME: 2011/2020; TIME FREQUENCY [FREQ]: Annual [A]; AGE CLASS

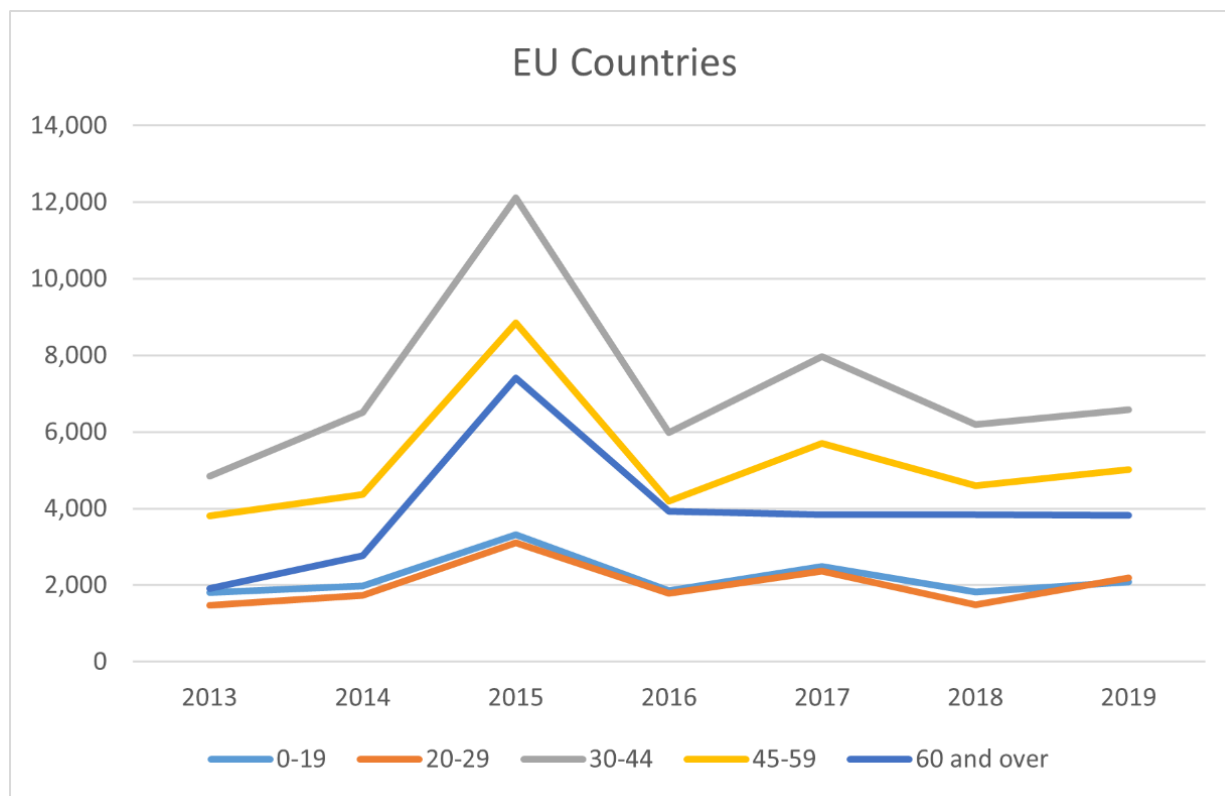
[AGE]: (Multiple positions); UNIT OF MEASURE [UNIT]: Number [NR]; SEX [SEX]: Males [M]; AGE DEFINITION [AGEDEF]: Age reached during this year [REACH]; COUNTRY/REGION OF BIRTH [C\_BIRTH]: Total [TOTAL]

Last Update: 30/03/2022

According to the provided figures, ages of 30 to 44, and 60 and over have the most and least population among other types of ages. Based on the figure 2, males aged between 30 to 44 had the most population among other ages in 2015 over the 10 years census. Moreover, in the same year, males with ages between 2011 and 2020 had the most population around 12 %. The figures, show the male people considering infants, youth have found to consist of the same proportion of population ranging 20 to 30 %.

## 4.2.2 Emigration by age group and citizenship

### 4.2.1.1 EU countries



**[MIGR\_IMM3CTB]**

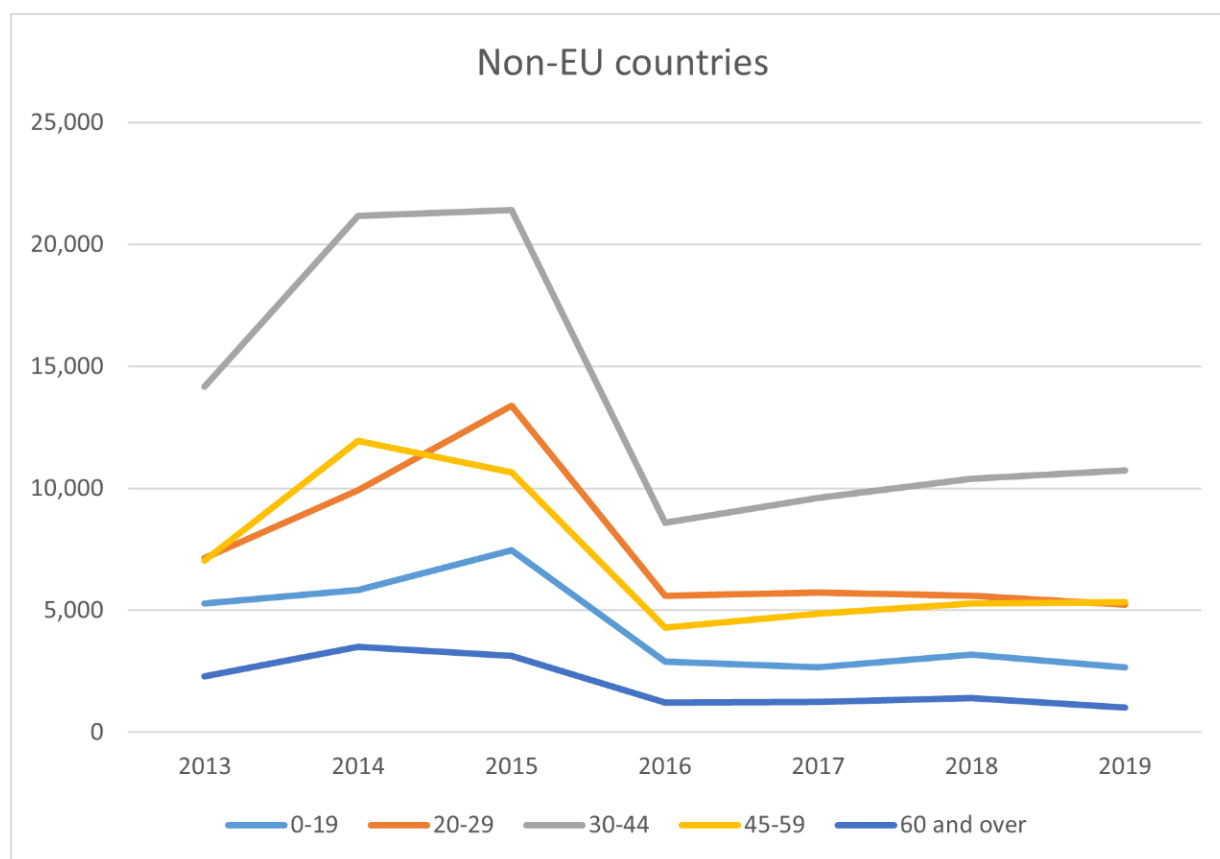
Last Update: 30/03/2022

Source: Eurostat; GEO: Poland [PL]; TIME: 2013/2019; TIME FREQUENCY [FREQ]: Annual [A]; AGE CLASS [AGE]: (Multiple positions); UNIT OF MEASURE [UNIT]: Number [NR]; SEX [SEX]: Total [T]; AGE DEFINITION [AGEDEF]: Age reached during this year [REACH]; COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP [CITIZEN]: EU28 countries (2013-2020) except reporting country [EU28\_FOR]  
Last Update: 30/03/2022

The graph indicates the number of European people who emigrated to Poland between 2013 and 2019 by specifying their age ranges. The 30-44 years old people were the largest number and the 20-29 years old ones were the lowest number of emigrants from 2013 to 2019. There was a steady number of emigrants during these years but the graph shows a dramatic increase in the number of emigrants in 2015 and 2017 for all the age groups, especially for younger individuals. We can see a reduction from 2017 to 2018 but after that, the number of all age group emigrants increased again except for the people over 60 years old with a fixed number of 4000 after 2016.



#### 4.2.2.2 Non-EU countries



**[MIGR\_IMM3CTB]**

Last Update: 30/03/2022

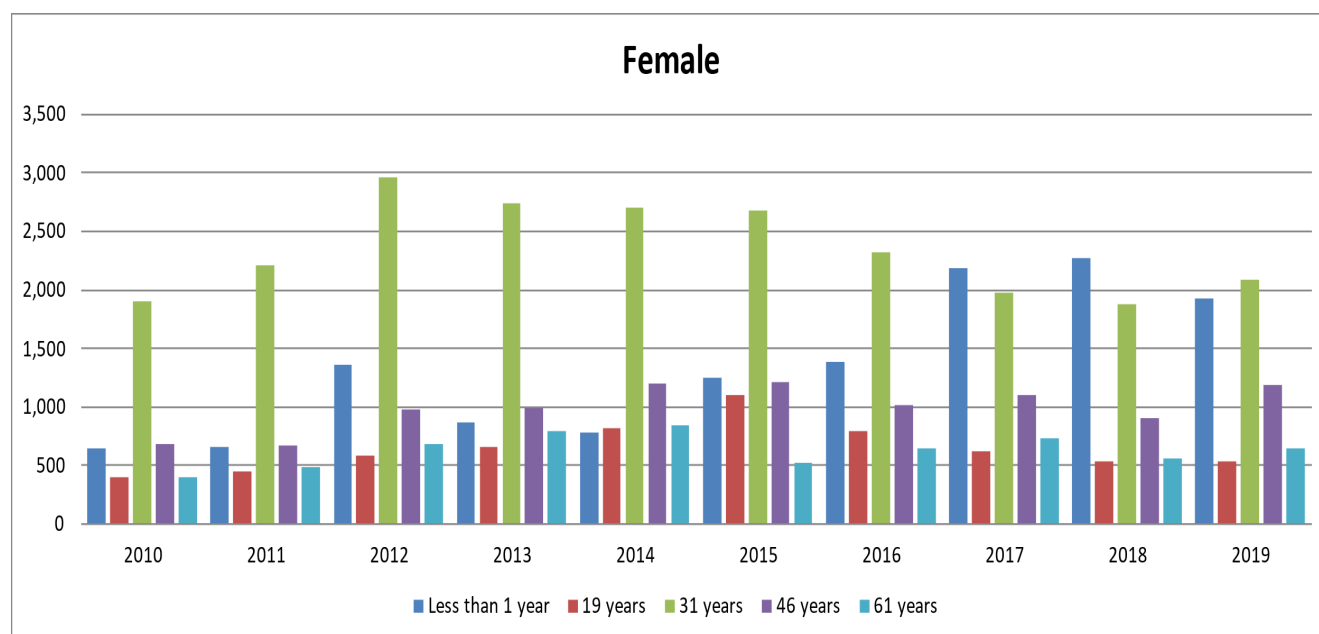
Source: Eurostat; GEO: Poland [PL]; TIME: 2013/2019; TIME FREQUENCY [FREQ]: Annual [A]; AGE CLASS [AGE]: (Multiple positions); UNIT OF MEASURE [UNIT]: Number [NR]; SEX [SEX]: Total [T]; AGE DEFINITION [AGEDEF]: Age reached during this year [REACH]; COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP [CITIZEN]: Non-EU28 countries (2013-2020) nor reporting country [NEU28\_FOR]  
Last Update: 30/03/2022

The graph shows the number of non-European people who emigrated to Poland between 2013 and 2019 with specifying their ages. The number of emigrants between the age of 30 and 44 was the largest number among all the age groups from 2013 to 2019 and we can see that older people the age of 60 and over were the smallest group of non-European emigrants in these years. The number of emigrants increased from 2013 to 2015 and reduced dramatically after 2015 for all the group ages. But Poland has seen almost a steady number of emigrants between 2016 to 2019.

## 5. Immigration flows by sex, age, and reasons for migration from 2010-2019

### 5.1 Immigration flows by sex and age group

#### 5.1.1 Immigration flows of females by age group



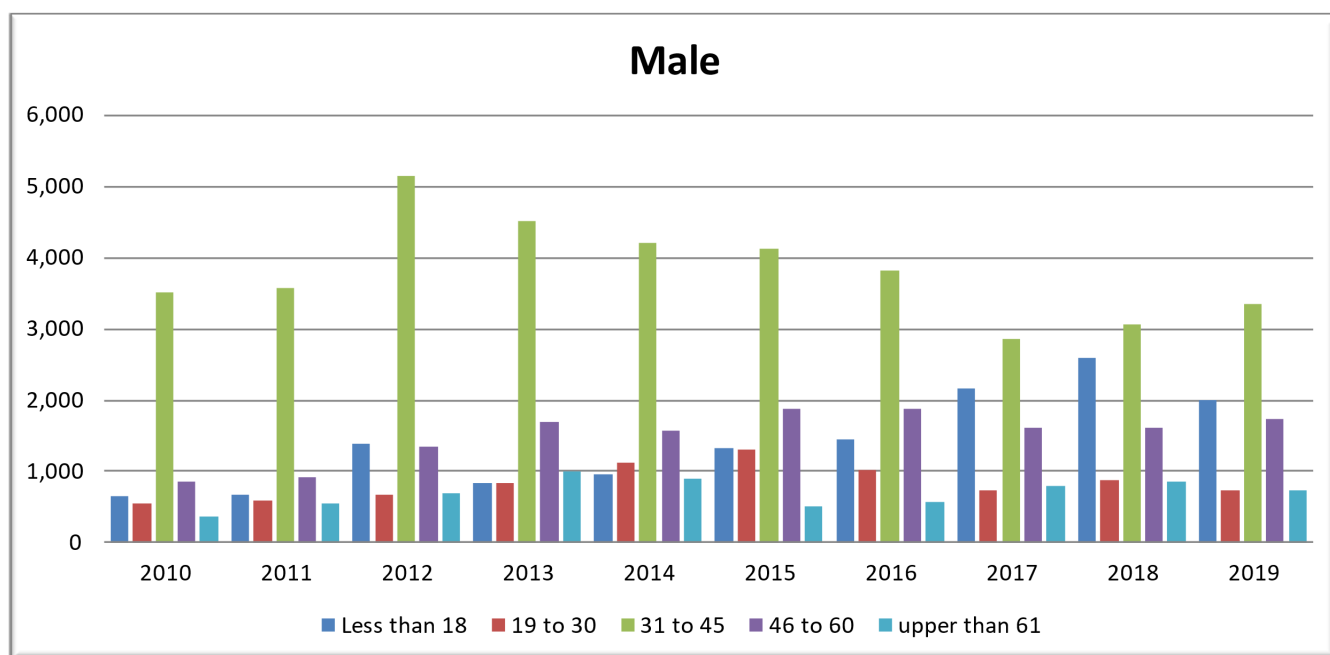
[Migr\_pop3ctb]

Last Update: 24/03/2022

Source: Eurostat; GEO: Poland [PL]; TIME: 2010/2019; TIME FREQUENCY [FREQ]: Annual [A]; AGE CLASS [AGE]: (Multiple positions); UNIT OF MEASURE [UNIT]: Number [NR]; SEX [SEX]: Females [F]; AGE DEFINITION [AGEDEF]: Age reached during this year [REACH]; COUNTRY/REGION OF BIRTH [C\_BIRTH]: Total [TOTAL]  
Last Update: 24/03/2022

A similar situation to the previous one occurs in the case of the flow of female migrants, the graph shows that this movement concerns in particular the age group between 31 and 45 years, where the value touches 2,800-900 from 2010 to 2019 in a rather constant way. While, in a much smaller percentage, there are migrants over 65 and those under 19 and 19-30, whose values are rather similar and are around 3,000.

### 5.1.2 Immigration flows of males by age group



**[Migr\_pop3ctb]**

Last Update: 24/03/2022

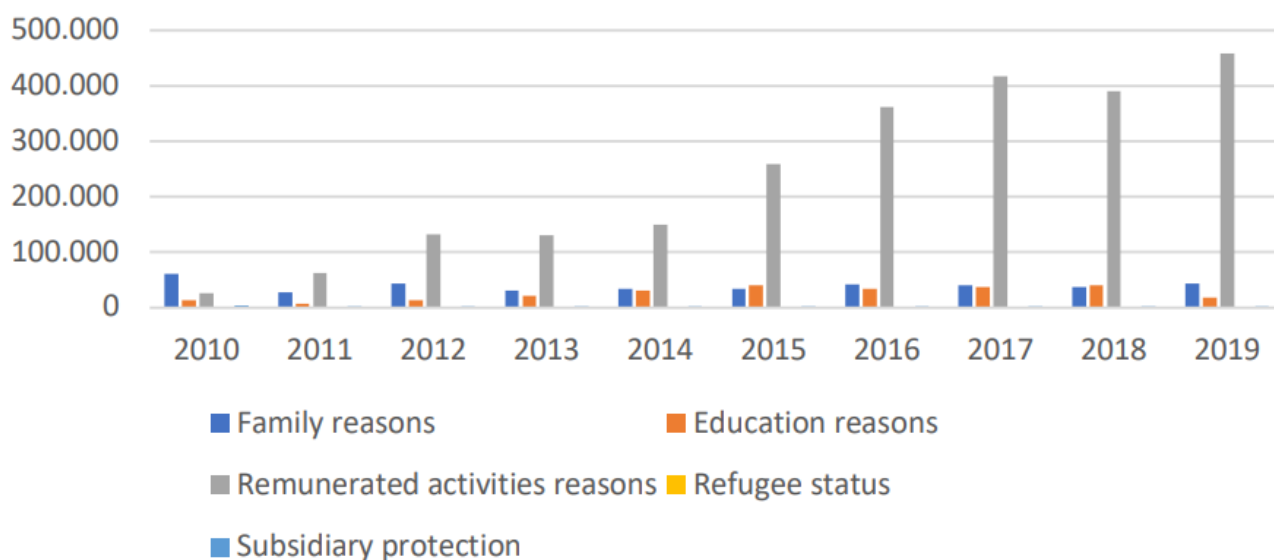
Source: Eurostat; GEO: Poland [PL]; TIME: 2010/2019; TIME FREQUENCY [FREQ]: Annual [A]; AGE CLASS [AGE]: (Multiple positions); UNIT OF MEASURE [UNIT]: Number [NR]; SEX [SEX]: Males [M]; AGE DEFINITION [AGEDEF]: Age reached during this year [REACH]; COUNTRY/REGION OF BIRTH [C\_BIRTH]: Total [TOTAL]

Last Update: 24/03/2022

The graph shows that the flow of male migrants concerns in particular the age group between 31-45 years, where the value is close to 5,100 in 2012 and has reduced in coming years, in a rather constant way. On the other hand, in a much smaller percentage, there are male migrants under 19 (less than 1 million), followed by the over 61.

## 5.2 Immigration flows by reasons for migration

Flow of immigrants on the basis of the reasons in the last ten years



**[Migr\_resvalid]**

Last Update: 26/11/2021

Source: Eurostat; GEO: Poland [PL]; TIME: 2010/2019; TIME FREQUENCY [FREQ]: Annual [A]; AGE CLASS [AGE]: Total [T]; UNIT OF MEASURE [UNIT]: Number [NR]; SEX [SEX]: Total [T]; AGE DEFINITION [AGEDDEF]: Age reached during this year [REACH]; REASON [REASON]: Family reasons [FAM] – Education reasons [EDUC] – Remunerated activity reasons [OCCUP] – Other [OTH]

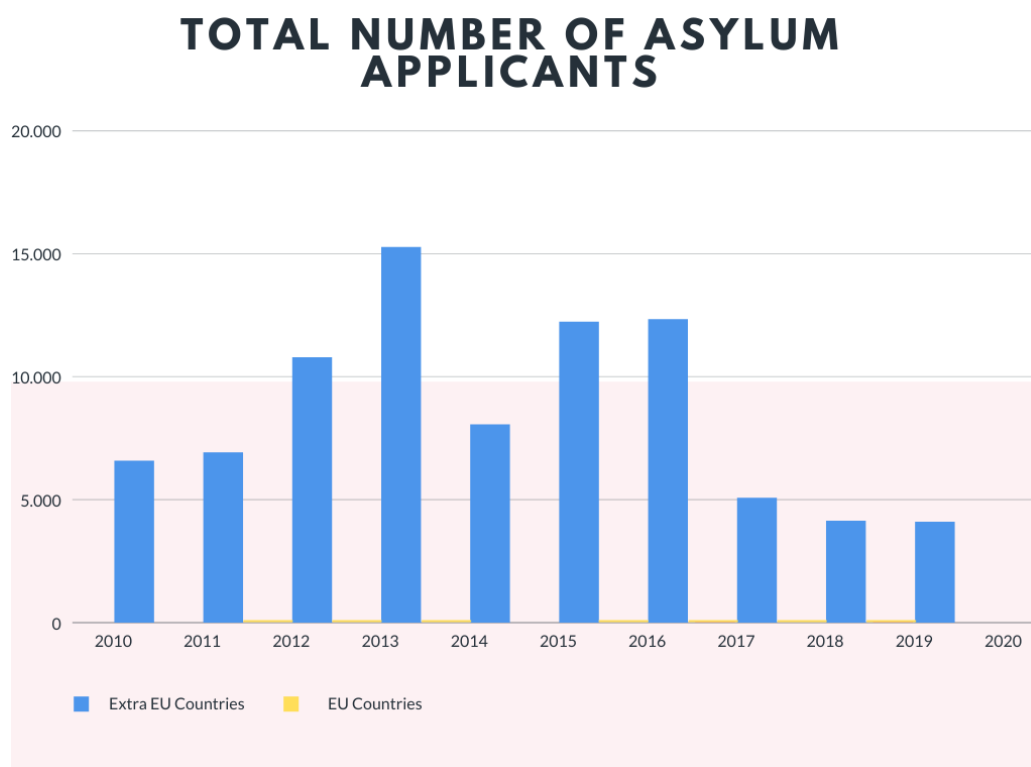
Last Update: 26/11/2021

Over the last ten years, the reasons for migration flows consist of remunerated activities, although the value has seen a significant increase from 2010, when it was approximately 30,000 migrants, to 2019, when it reached approximately 450,000. The other motivations that, however incomparable in terms of values especially since 2012, are family and education.

## 6. Total number asylum applicants

Asylum applicants by type of applicant, citizenship, age and sex - annual aggregated data  
(rounded) [migr\_asyappctza]

Last update: 28-10-2021



[migr\_asyappctza]

Last Update: 28/10/2021

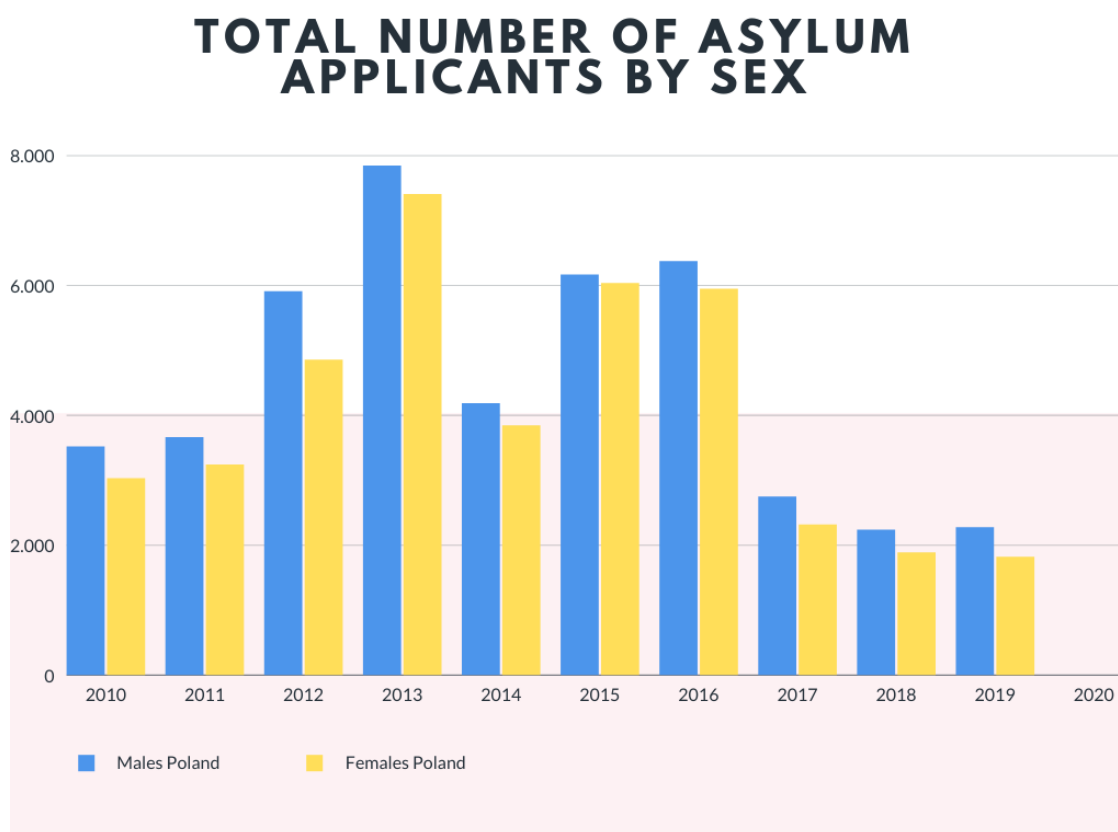
Source: Eurostat; GEO: Poland [PL]; TIME: 2010/2020; CITIZENSHIP: European Union - 28countries [EU28] and Extra-EU28 [EXT\_EU28]; ASYL\_APP: Asylum applicant [ASY\_APP]; SEX: Total [T]; AGE: Total [T]; UNIT: Person [PER];  
Last Update: 28/10/2021

This table shows the total number of asylum applicants in the timeframe that goes from 2010 to 2020 in Poland. We define an asylum applicant as a person who has submitted an application for international protection, while the refugee status refers to someone whose request of international protection has already been accepted. As we can see from the table, considering both European and extra-European citizens, the number of applications increases from 2012, reaching its peak in 2013 with circa 15 thousand asylum seekers. This number decreases again in 2014, to rise again the following year, as a result of the Ukrainian crisis in Crimea: in 2014 the number of Ukrainians asking for asylum in Poland was 50 times higher than the previous year (45 people in 2013, 2275 in 2014).

## 6.1 Total number of asylum applicants by sex

**Asylum applicants by type of applicant, citizenship, age and sex - annual aggregated data  
(rounded) - [migr\_asyappctza]**

Last update: 28-10-2021



**[migr\_asyappctza]**

Last Update: 28/10/2021

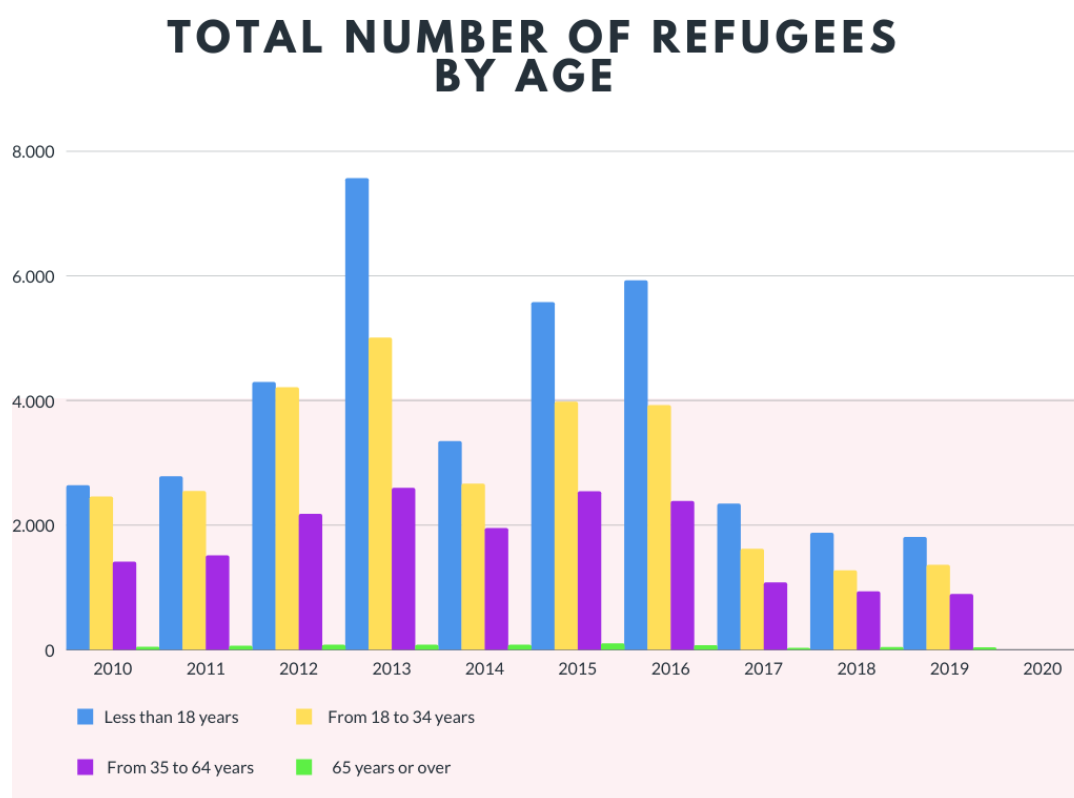
Source: Eurostat; GEO: Poland [PL]; TIME: 2010/2020; CITIZENSHIP: European Union - 28countries [EU28] and Extra-EU28 [EXT\_EU28]; ASYL\_APP: Asylum applicant [ASY\_APP]; SEX: Total [T], Male and Female [M]-[F]; AGE: Total [T]; UNIT: Person [PER];  
Last Update: 28/10/2021

This table shows the same phenomenon of the previous chart, but it also considers the gender differences in asylum seekers statistics. It is possible to observe that there is not a large gap between the number of male and female asylum applicants, even if men constitute a majority compared to women for each year analyzed.

## 6.2 Total number of asylum applicants by age

### Asylum applicants by type of applicant, citizenship, age and sex - annual aggregated data (rounded) - [migr\_asyappctza]

Last update: 28-10-2021



[migr\_asyappctza]

Last Update: 28/10/2021

Source: Eurostat; GEO: Poland [PL]; TIME: 2010/2020; CITIZENSHIP: European Union - 28countries [EU28] and Extra-EU28 [EXT\_EU28]; ASYL\_APP: Asylum applicant [ASY\_APP]; SEX: Total [T]; AGE: [Y\_LT18] - [Y18-34] - [Y35-64] - [Y\_GE65]; UNIT: Person [PER]

Last Update: 28/10/2021

According to the graph, which shows the total number of asylum seekers distributed by age (less than 18, from 18 to 34, from 35 to 64, from 65 years or over), it is possible to notice that the great majority of asylum applicants belong to the group of under-18 years old. It is also possible to observe that the more people get older the less they tend to leave their origin countries: in fact, while the group of under-18 is the largest, the group of 65 years old and over is the one with the smallest number of applicants. The year 2013 appears to be the time frame with the highest number of asylum applicants (where the group of under-18 reaches 7560 asylum seekers), but by the following year the number turns out to be already halved.

## 7. Share of refugees on total migration in Poland

### Immigration by age and sex [migr\_imm8]

Last update: 27-04-2021

And

### All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year[migr\_resvalid]

Last update: 26-11-2021

## SHARE OF REFUGEES ON TOTAL MIGRATION



[migr\_resvalid] - [migr\_imm8]

Source: Eurostat; GEO: Poland [PL]; TIME: 2010/2019; AGE: Total [TOTAL]; AGEDEF: Age reached during the year [REACH]; SEX: Total [T]; UNIT: Number [NR]; Last Update: 27/04/2021

Source: Eurostat; GEO: Poland [PL]; DURATION: Total [T]; CITIZEN: Total [T]; REASON: Refugee Status [REF]; TIME: 2010-2020; UNIT: Person [PER]; Last Update: 26/11/2021

This table shows a comparison between the number of total immigrants by age and sex in Poland and, among them, the amount of all valid permits provided to refugees in the time frame 2010- 2020. The gap between the total number of migrants and the number of refugees, for each year, is below 1%. The relation between these two volumes remains stable throughout the years, and this is shown by the fact that the largest fluctuation measures just 0,4 percentage points (2011: 0,8%, 2012:0,4%).



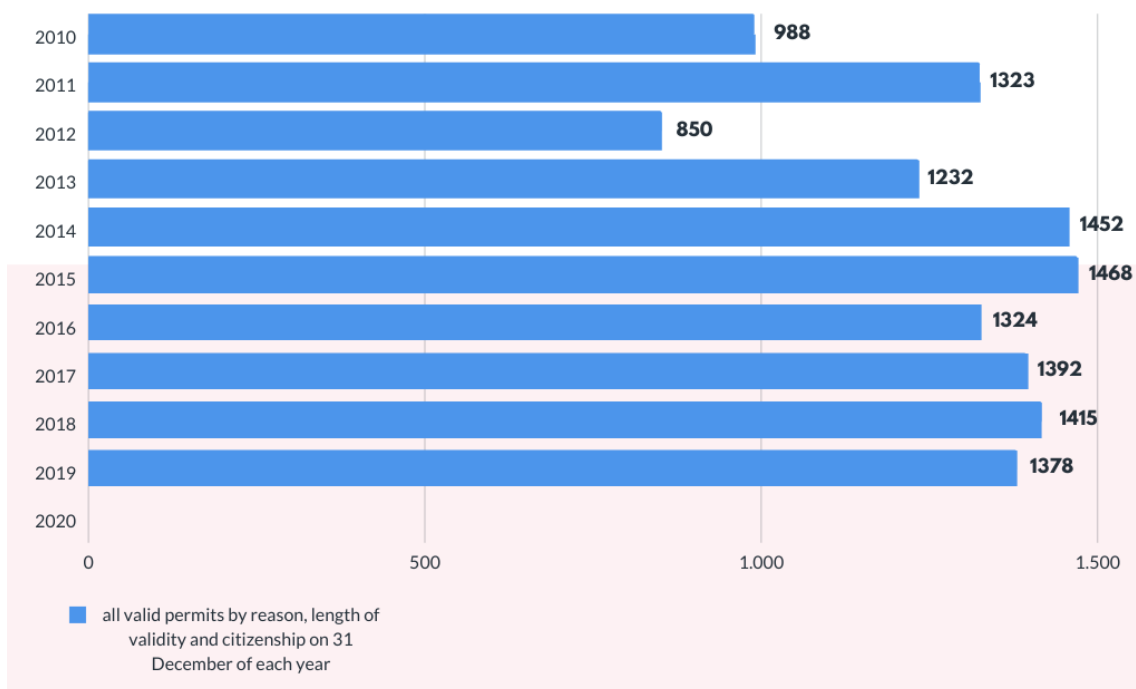
## 7.1 Total number of refugees from 2010-2020

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

[migr\_resvalid]

Last update: 26-11-2021

### REFUGEE STATUS



[migr\_resvalid]

Last Update: 26/11/2021

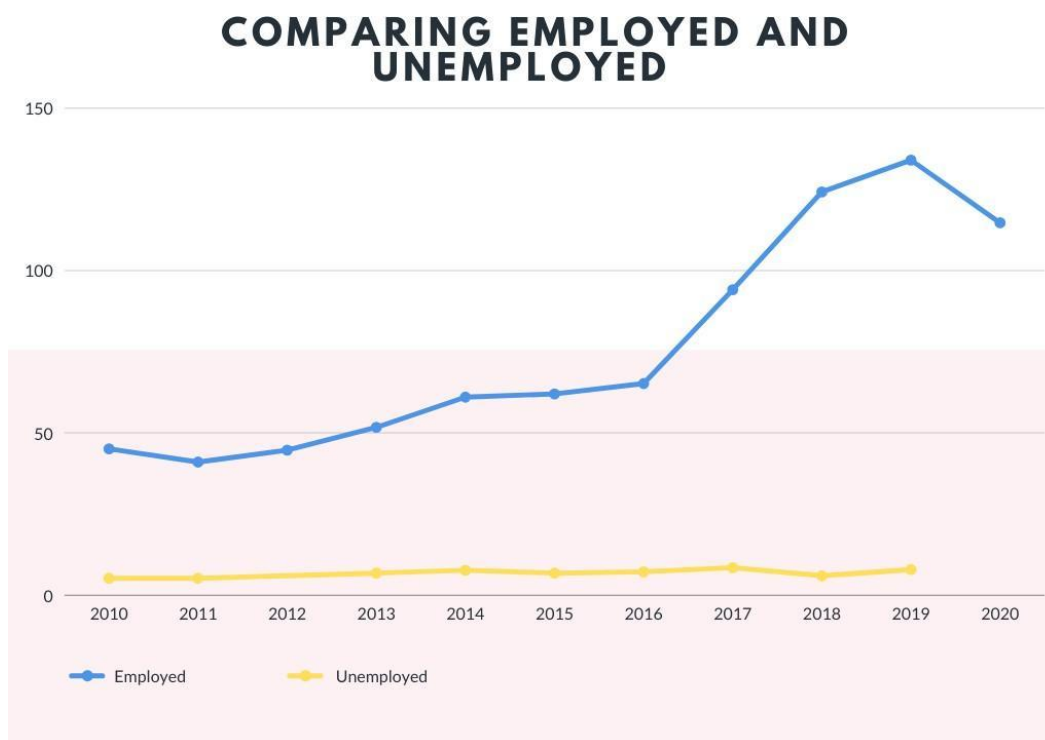
Source: Eurostat; GEO: Poland [PL]; TIME: 2010/2019; CITIZEN: Total [T]; DURATION: Total [T];  
REASON: Refugee Status [REF]; UNIT: Person [PER];  
Last Update: 26/11/2021

This table shows the number of total refugees who came to Poland in the time frame 2010-2020. It is possible to observe that the total amount remains almost stable, even if a slight increase is measurable near 2014-2015: this may be a consequence of the Crimean situation, which could have led many Ukrainians to migrate in the Polish area during that time. Even if the data regarding the last few months is still not available, the number of refugees coming to Poland would appear significantly increased due to the latest Ukrainian crisis.

## 8. Migrants' integration based on indicators of employment or unemployment

### Population by sex, age, country of birth and labor status [lfsa\_pgacws]

Last update: 04-03-2022

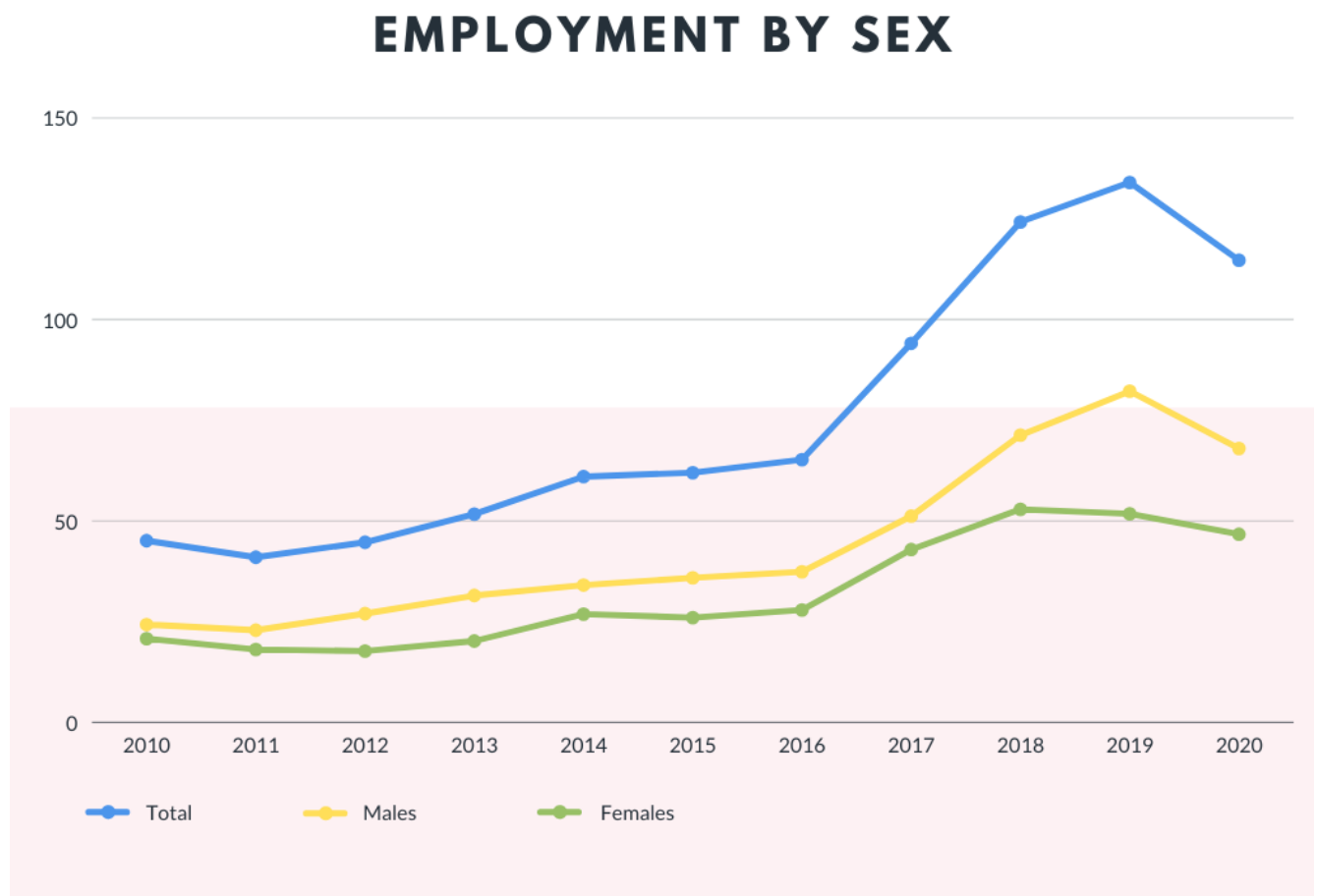


Source: Eurostat; GEO: Poland [PL]; TIME: 2010/2020; SEX: Total [T]; AGE: From 15 to 74 [Y15-74]; C\_BIRTH: Total [TTAL]; UNIT: Thousands [THS]; WSTATUS: Employed persons [EMP] and Unemployed persons [UNE]  
Last Update: 04/03/2022

With this graph we pass to the analysis of the labor status of the population in Poland, comparing the number of employed persons, to the unemployed group. As we know, this is an important element that truly affects the migration's dynamics in the destination country. Immigrants are attracted by employment rather than unemployment, and on the other hand, successful labor markets create employment for both migrants and natives, who are not in direct competition. The age class considered is that between 15 and 74 years old in the time frame of 2010-2020. Statistics show that there has been a continuous growth in the employment rate over the last decade and a relative decrease in the unemployment rate. This could also explain the increasing popularity of Poland as a destination country among migrants.

## 8.1 Employment by sex, age, country of birth

### 8.1.1 Employment by sex



[Ifsa\_pgacws]

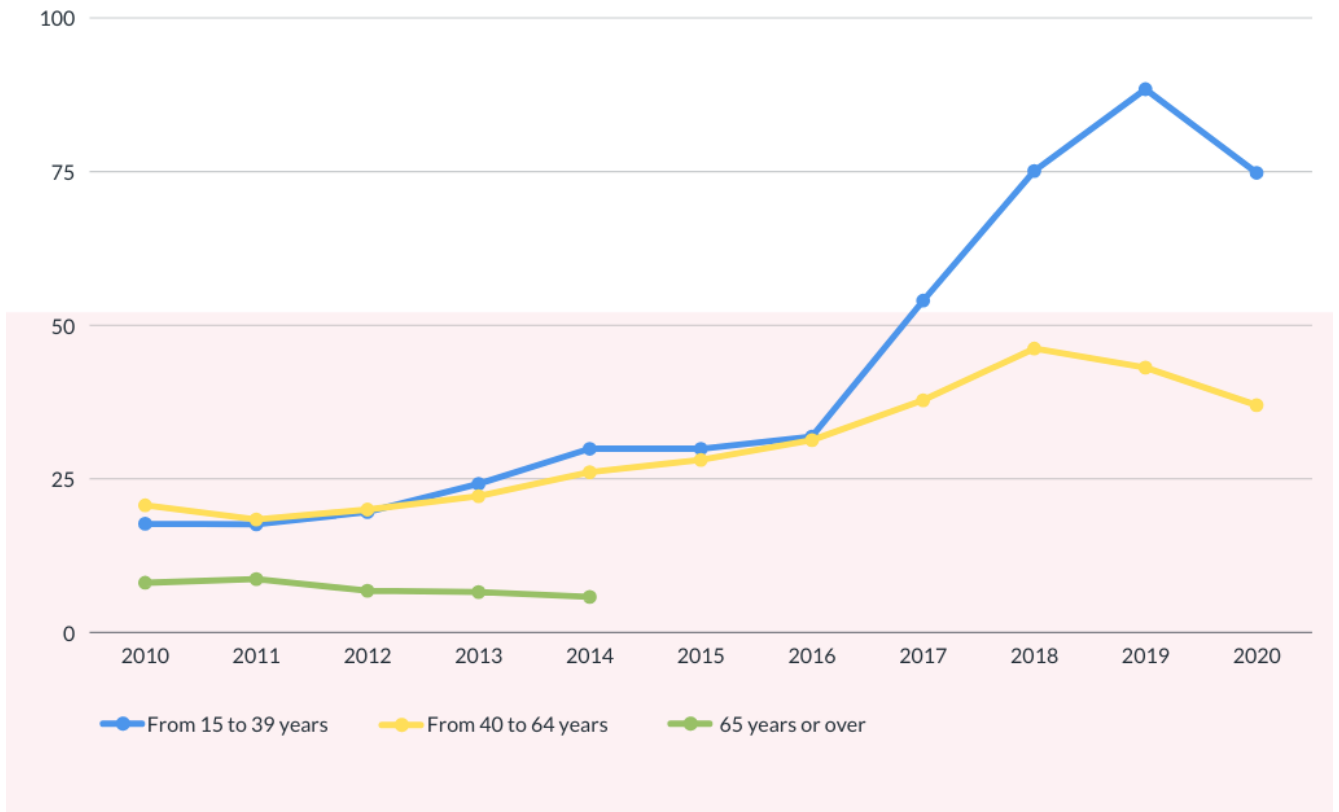
Last Update: 04/03/2022

Source: Eurostat; GEO: Poland [PL]; TIME: 2010/2020; 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: 04/03/2022

Looking specifically at the employment rate of migrants in Poland, to understand the level of integration in the destination country, the graph shows the number of employed migrants divided by gender. We notice that there are more employed men who continue to grow over the years, much faster than the number of women: the gap between employed men and employed women has increased in the last two years.

### 8.1.2 Employment rate by age

## EMPLOYMENT BY AGE



[Ifsa\_pgacws]

Last Update: 04/03/2022

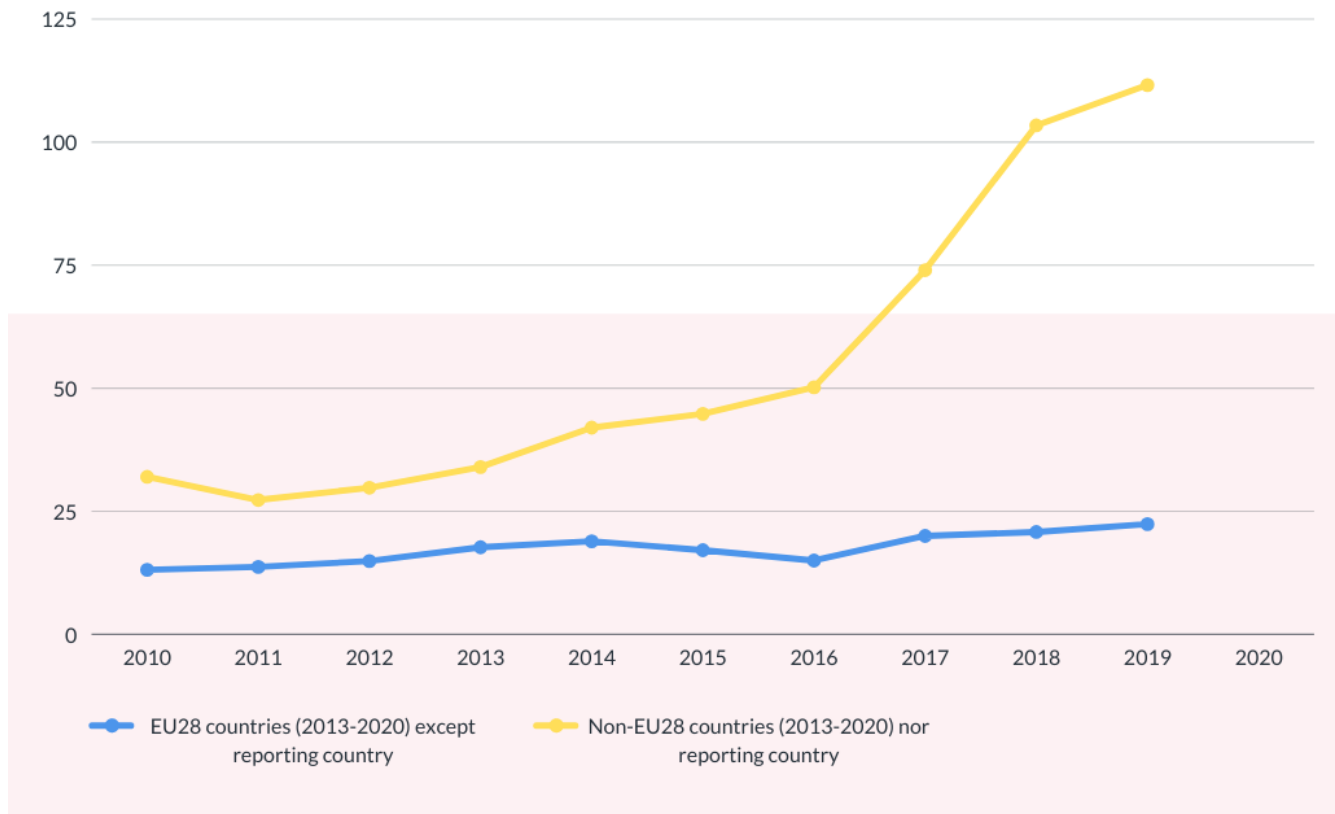
Source: Eurostat; GEO: Poland [PL]; TIME: 2010/2020; SEX: Total [T]; AGE: From 15 to 39 [Y15-39], from 40 to 64 [Y40-64] and 65 years or over [Y\_GE65]; C\_BIRTH: total [TOT]; UNIT: Thousands [THS]; WSTATUS: Employed persons [EMP]

Last Update: 04/03/2022

This line graph shows the amount of employment among migrants in Poland, which in this case are classified by age group (15 to 64 years or more). The rate of employment among people aged 15- 39 and that of people aged 40-64 was almost identical, this until at least 2016, when workers aged 40-64 exceeded those in the previous age group. Visibly fewer people were employed in the age group 65 and over, a group which is nevertheless increasing: from 2010 to 2020 we have a growth of about 150 units.

### 8.1.3 Employment by country of birth

## EMPLOYMENT BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH



[lfsa\_pgacws]

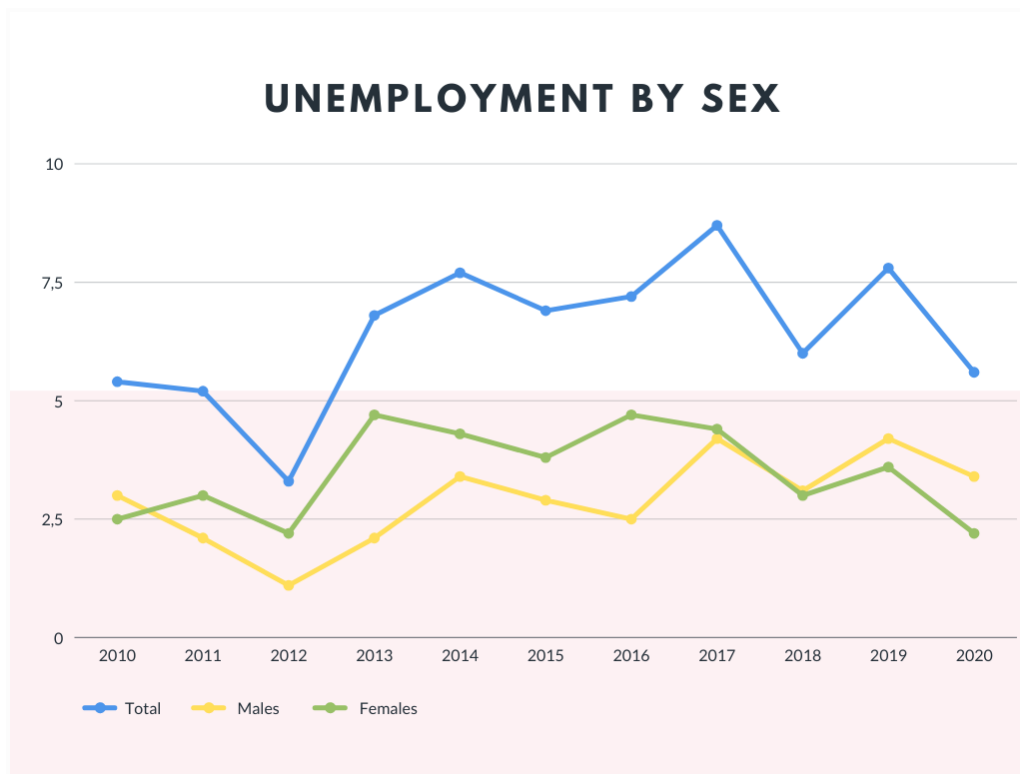
Last Update: 04/03/2022

Source: Eurostat; GEO: Poland [PL]; TIME: 2010/2020; SEX: Total [T]; AGE: From 15 to 74 [Y15-74]; C\_BIRTH: EU28 countries (2013-2020) except reporting country [EU28\_FOR] and Non-EU28 countries (2013-2020) nor reporting country [NEU28\_FOR]; UNIT: Thousands [THS]; WSTATUS: Employed persons [EMP]  
Last Update: 04/03/2022

The graph shows the employment of migrants by country of birth. We can see that the number of employed is higher for migrants from non-EU countries than from EU Member States. The difference between the two values is constantly increasing, so much so that while employment for migrants from non-EU countries increases more than 3 times since 2010 (2010: 32.0 - 2019: 111.6), the other parameter grows much more slowly (2010: 13.1 - 2019: 22.4). However, we must consider that in general there are more migrants from non-EU countries than from EU countries.

## 8.2 Unemployment by sex, age, country of birth

### 8.2.1 Unemployment by sex



[Ifsa\_pgacws]

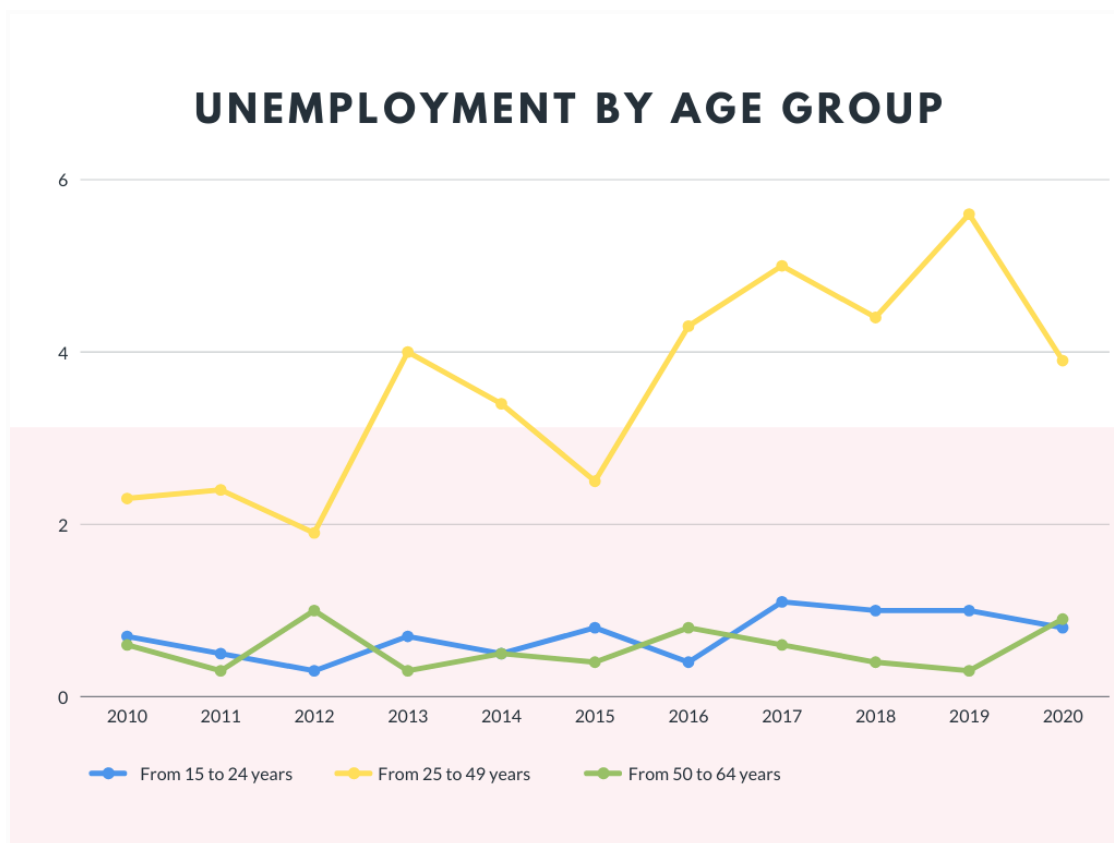
Last Update: 26/11/2021

Source: Eurostat; GEO: Poland [PL]; COUNTRY OF BIRTH: Total [T] - Reporting Countries [NAT]; AGE: Total [T]; UNIT: Thousand [THS]; SEX: Male and Female [M] - [F], Total [T]; TIME: 2010-2020; WSTATUS: Unemployed Person [UNE]

Last Update: 26/11/2021

The chart shows the total number of unemployed migrants living in Poland, but with a focus on the gender feature. It is important to specify that by “unemployment” we define someone who does not have a job, but is conducting an active research to find one (for example people who address to employment offices). By looking at the total amount, with the genders still combined, it is observable that the rate of unemployment drops between 2011 and 2012 (the drop measuring 1,9), but it increases dizzyingly from 2012 and keeps growing steadily in the following years. The highest peak was reached in 2017 with a rate of 8,7. After that, the unemployment rate starts to decrease again, reaching in 2020 one of the lowest levels of the entire decade. If we consider the separation between sexes, we can observe that unemployment is a stronger phenomenon amongst women for almost the whole decade, even if near 2017-2018 we assist to an interesting switch: male unemployment becomes predominant after a year (2017) where the rates of unemployment of the two sexes were basically overlapping.

## 8.2.2 Unemployment by age group



[lfsa\_pgacws]

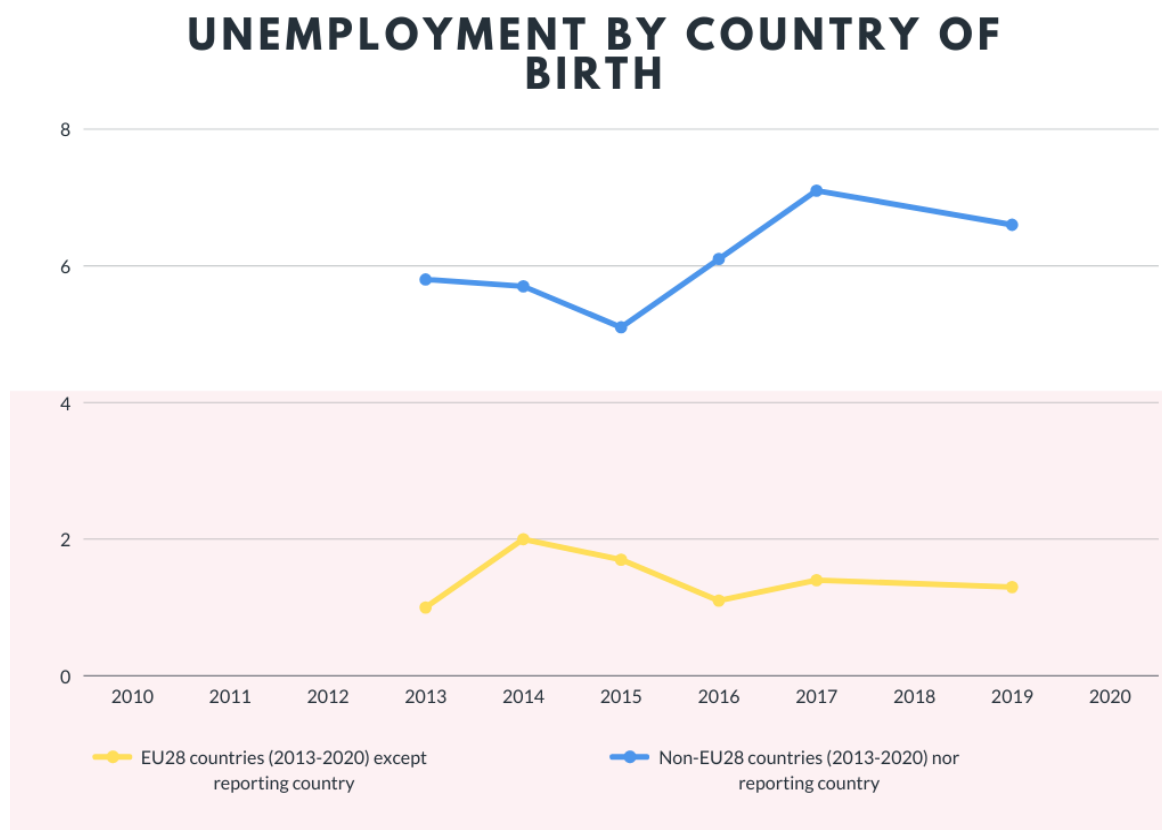
Last Update: 26/11/2021

Source: Eurostat; GEO: Poland [PL]; COUNTRY OF BIRTH: Total [T] - Reporting Countries [NAT]; AGE: [Y15-24] - [Y25-49] - [Y50-64]; UNIT: Thousand [THS]; SEX: Total [T]; TIME: 2010-2020; WSTATUS: Unemployed Person [UNE]

This chart shows the total amount of unemployed population amongst migrants with an eye to the age feature. It is possible to observe how much unemployment changes according to different ages: the group who looks more affected by this phenomenon is the one which includes people from 25 to 49 years old, while the two other groups that we have selected show a rate which is lower. Another difference between the age groups concerns stability: while the unemployment rate looks straightforward for the 15-24 and the 50-64 groups, the same cannot be said about the 25- 49 group, whose pattern looks on the opposite non-linear and changing. I think it's very interesting to observe the data of the year 2012, because the group from 25 to 49 and the group from 50 to 64 respectively show completely opposite trends: we can see that for the first group, unemployment is dropping below the amount of 2 thousand people, while for the group age 50-64 it grows consistently if compared to the rate of the former year.

Lastly, we can see how unemployment rate reaches its peaks for the age group 25-49 in 2017 and 2019, while it unexpectedly drops in 2020 (below 4 thousand) despite the pandemic.

### 8.2.3 Unemployment by country of birth



[Ifsa\_pgacws]

Last Update: 26/11/2021

Source: Eurostat; GEO: Poland [PL]; COUNTRY OF BIRTH: European Union - 28countries [EU28] and Extra-EU28 [EXT\_EU28]; Reporting Countries [NAT]; AGE: Total [T]; UNIT: Thousand [THS]; SEX: Total [T]; TIME: 2010-2019; WSTATUS: Unemployed Person [UNE];  
Last Update: 26/11/2021

The chart shows the difference between EU and non-EU countries in terms of unemployment rate amongst migrants living in Poland in the time frame of 2010-2020. It is clear that migrants coming from non-EU countries suffer way more from this phenomenon than migrants who come from the European Union: in fact, while the blue line, which represents non-EU migrants, swings around the number of 6 thousand (unemployed people), the EU migrants curve, instead, never goes above the amount of 2 thousand.

An opposite growing trend is observable between the two groups in the time frame 2014 - 2016: while the unemployment rate reveals a descending course for EU migrants during these years, the opposite happens for non-EU migrants, whose unemployment rate appears to be rising. From 2017 we notice a stabilization of the trend for each of the two groups.



## 9. Conclusion

With this country report we have analyzed the Polish migration phenomenon considering Poland as a destination country in the period 2010-2020.

We started from stock measurements, which indicate the total number of migrants in the country, and which shows relative stability (especially between 2012 and 2019) by distinguishing different categories, such as gender, age group and citizenship.

Another section of the report deals with migration drivers, from which it is possible to understand that most migrants enter through the labor market channel.

The third part analyses population growth, which peaked in 2011.

We then went on to examine the variation of the migration flow for each year from 2010 to 2020, looking first at emigration (distinguishing the categories of age group, gender, and country of birth) and then at immigration, considering the same categories with the addition of motivations.

Part of our analysis focused on the total number of asylum seekers and refugees present in the country, and finally on the integration of migrants through the indicators of employment and unemployment by gender, age, and country of origin.

The data were taken from the EUROSTAT database under the general direction of the European Commission and processed in the form of graphs.