



CENTRE OF  
MIGRATION  
RESEARCH

# Demographic and economic challenges in an emigration-immigration country - the case of Poland

Paweł Kaczmarczyk

Centre of Migration Research

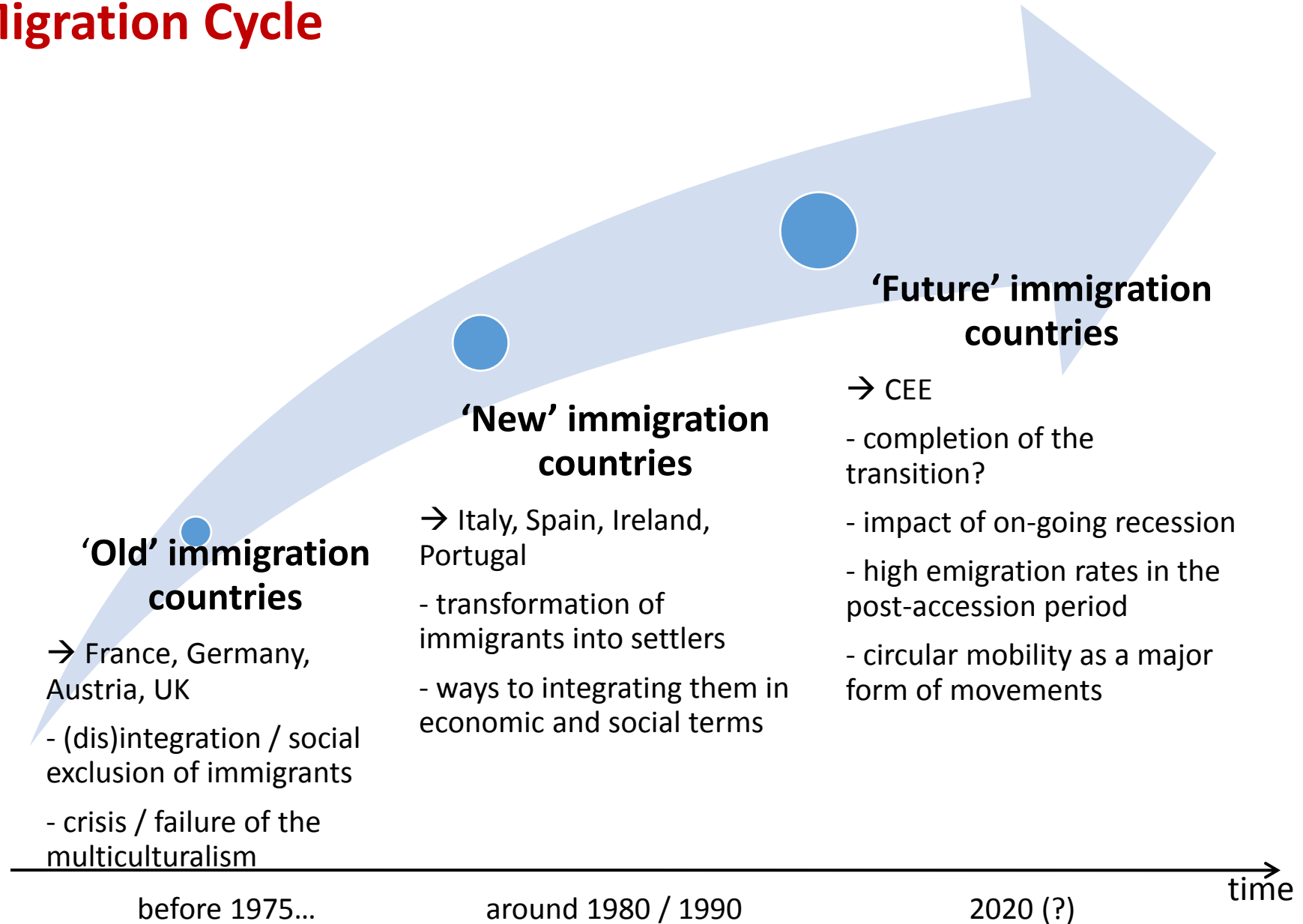
University of Warsaw

*Driving forces behind demographic trends in Visegrad countries: The role of migration and family formation*  
Prague, 10-11 September 2015

# Structure of the presentation

- ❑ Introduction: Migration cycle and migration transition
- ❑ Migration transition – theoretical and conceptual considerations
- ❑ Towards a net receiving area? Interpretation
- ❑ Challenges in an emigration-immigration country – the case of Poland
  - Demography
  - Labour market
  - Integration

# Introduction: Europe as a migration area - European Migration Cycle

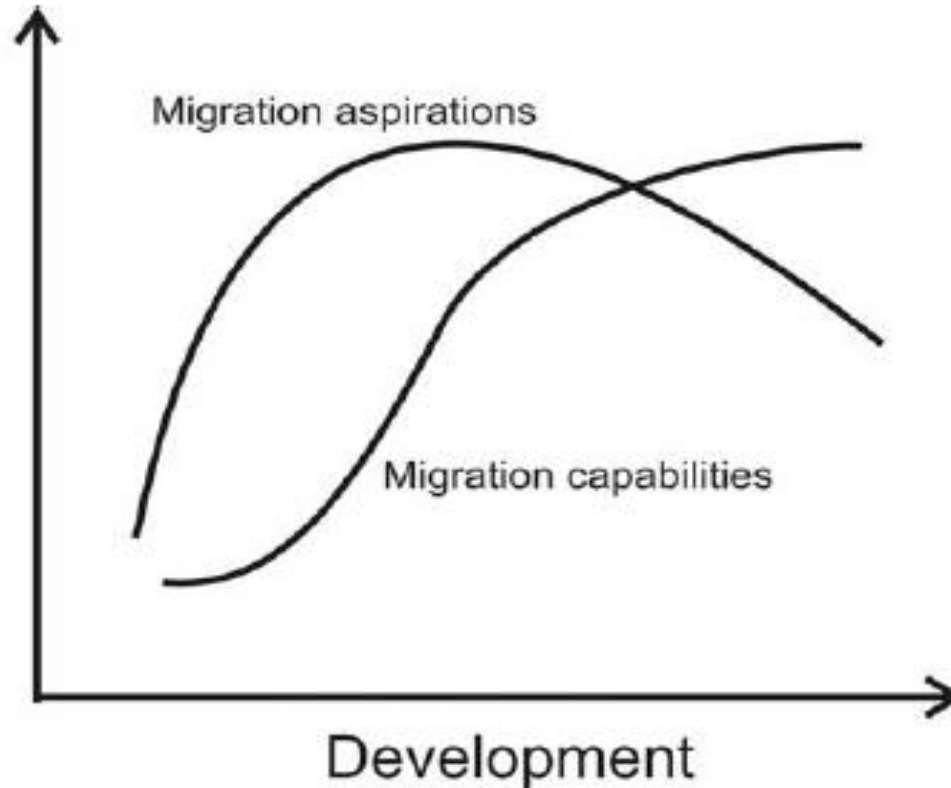


# Migration transition

- ❑ Origins: Zelinsky (1971), Skeldon (1990,1997) → linkages between migration patterns (internal, international, circular etc.) and demographic developments
- ❑ Transition from net sending into net receiving area:
  - ❑ Chesnais (1992), Okólski (2012) → demographic transition (FDT) and migration cycle (net emigration – transition phase – net immigration) → demographic pressure as the most important pro-migratory factor, demographic insufficiency as the main driver of immigration (de Kaa 1999 – SDT); *from trickle to mass migration* - Hatton and Williamson (2008)
  - ❑ Fields (1994) → economic changes (export-led growth accompanied with well integrated labour markets) as the main driver of migration transition → increase in demand for labour beyond the stage of full employment → recruitment
  - ❑ King and Black (1997) → from net sending area (1950-1970) through transition (1970-1980) to net receiving status (1980-...) (based on the case of Southern Europe) → dualisation of the economy, role of the welfare state measures, informal economy
  - ❑ de Haas (2010) → capabilities and aspirations to migrate

# Migration transition - capabilities / aspirations approach

Development and capabilities / aspirations to migrate



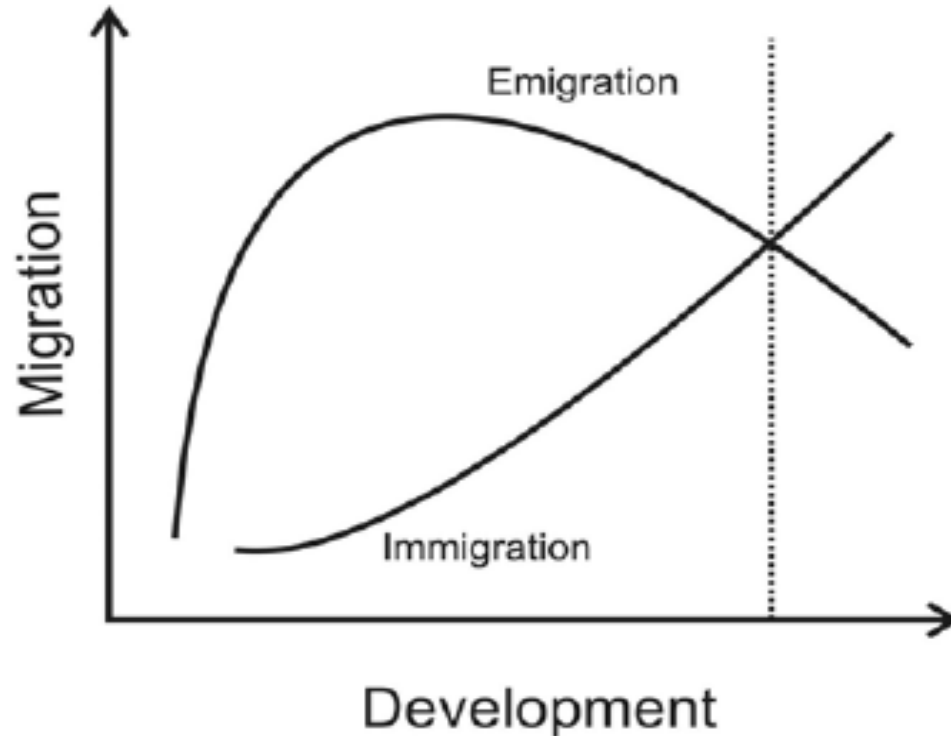
- **migration aspirations:** not treated as given preferences, rather: dependent on the development process
- **migration capabilities:** social, human and material capital people are able to mobilize (in order to become mobile)
- hypotheses: migration capabilities are expected to rise with development; migration aspirations are expected to have an inverted U-shape (decline due to lowering of the wage/income gap)

Czaika and Vothknecht (2014) - two capacities:

- **capacity to realize** → transformation of migration potential into real migratory streams
- **capacity to aspire** → function of a difference between reality and „aspired level of subjective well-being” (cfr. Hoffman-Novotny, relative deprivation, information asymmetry)

# Migration transition - capabilities / aspirations approach

Development and migration transition



CASE OF POLAND?

- individual model translated into macro-level variables → **migration transition**
- migration capabilities increase exponentially during the early development phase (effect amplified by migrant networks and migration hump) → then capabilities reach very high level but aspirations to migrate tend to decline (income gap diminishes)
- development means higher attractiveness for potential immigrants (controversial – too simplistic → importance of: 1) labour market and 2) demography)
- **development pushes countries towards net migration frontier**

# Case of Poland: Post-enlargement migration experience (1)

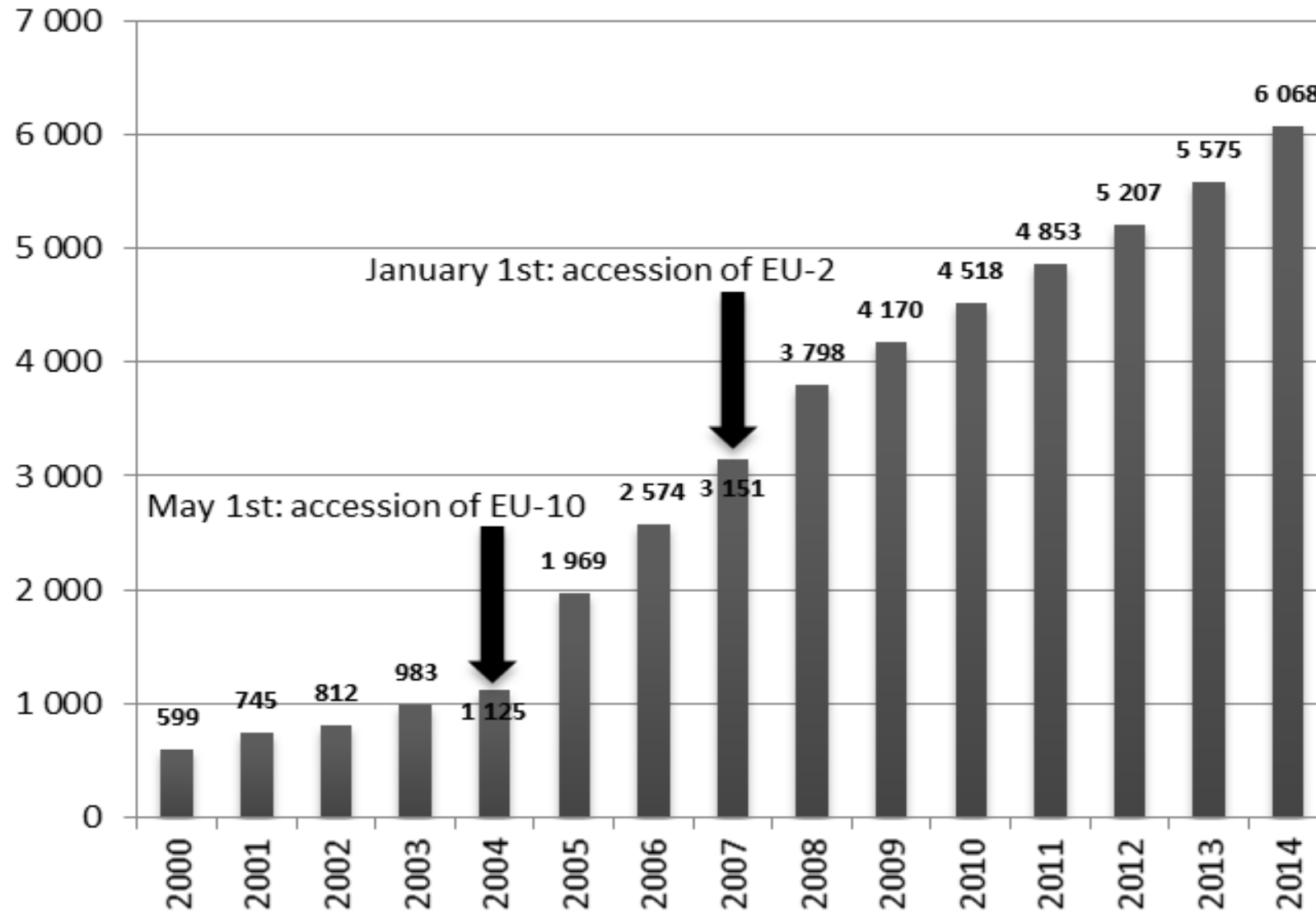
- EU-Enlargement and migration – why important?
- toward European Economic Space?
- scale of the change

Accession year	New member states	No. of EU member states (after enlargement)	Number of new EU citizens (in thous.)	% change of number of new citizens
1973	Denmark, Ireland, United Kingdom	9	64 228	30.8
1981	Greece	10	9 701	3.5
1986	Spain, Portugal	12	48 515	16.7
1995	Austria, Finland, Sweden	15	21 859	6.2
2004	Cyprus, Czech Rep., Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovak Rep., Slovenia	25	74 142	19.3
2007	Bulgaria, Romania	27	29 244	6.3

- limitations: transitional periods (part. Germany and Austria), access to welfare systems, barriers imposed in case of the 2007 accession round
- effects: enormous changes in terms of scale, dynamics and structural features

# Post-enlargement migration experience (2)

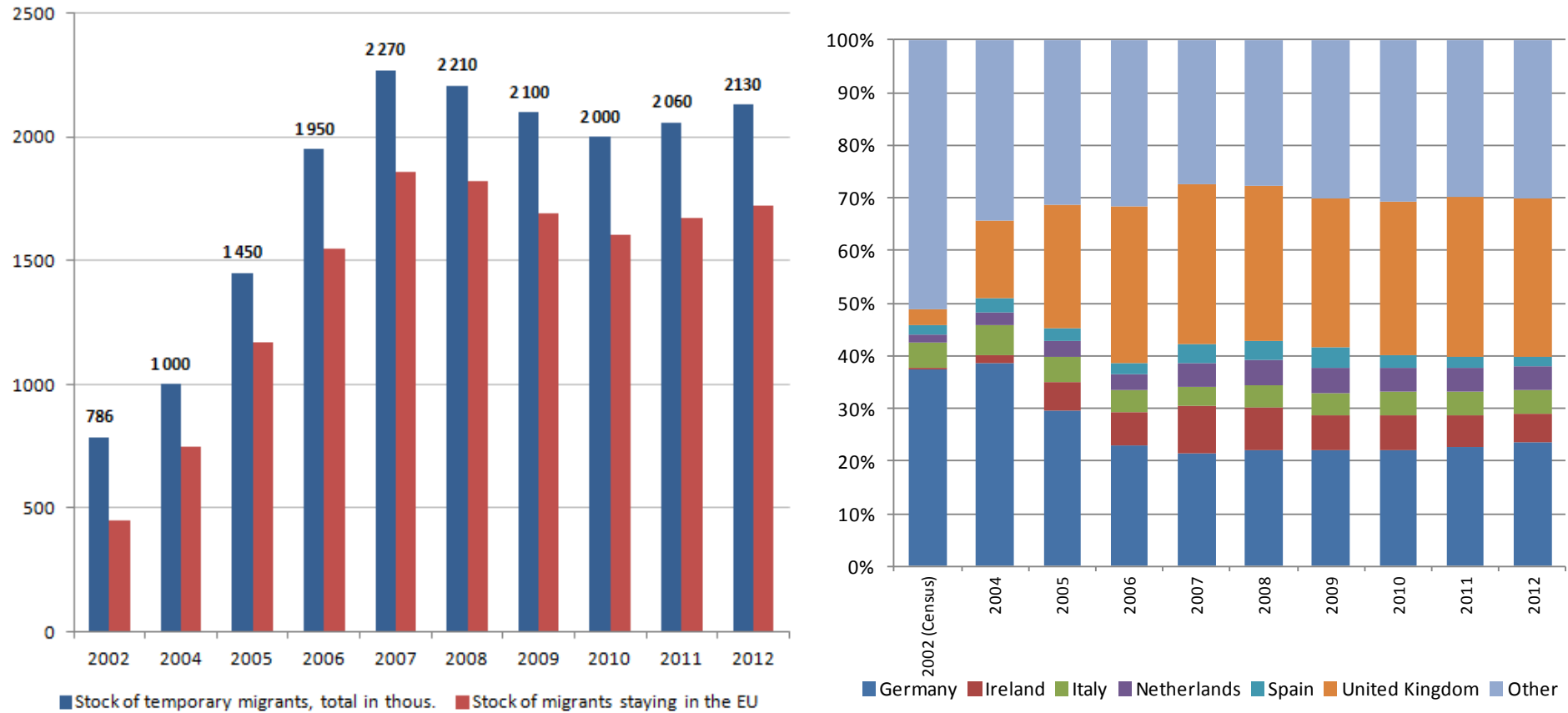
Number of EU-12 nationals (at all ages) residing in the EU-15 countries in thousands, 2000-2014





# Post-enlargement migration experience (3)

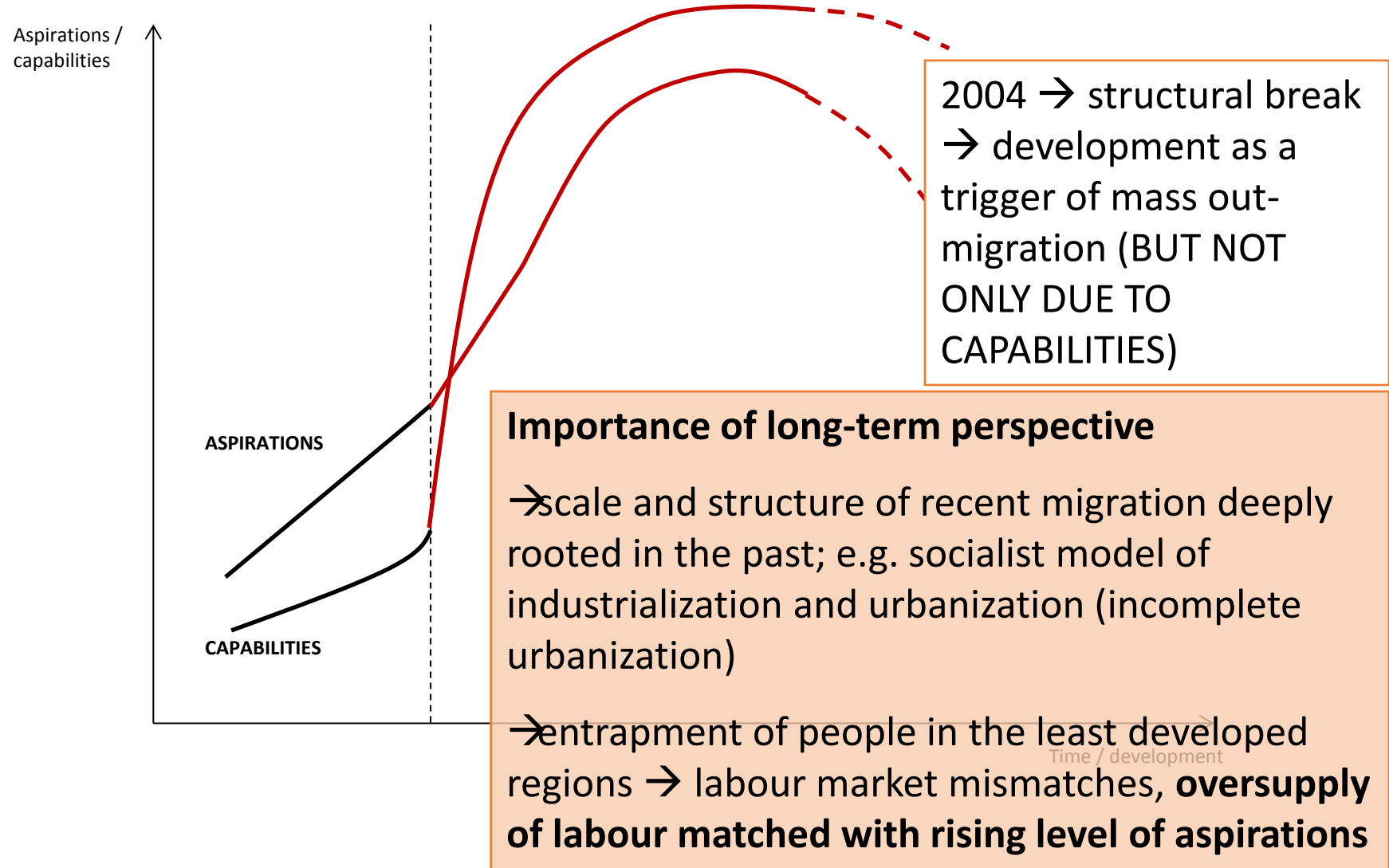
## Migration from Poland – stock and main destinations



# Post-2004 emigration from Poland – why so massive?

Aspirations	Capabilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• wage / income gap</li><li>• differences in standards of living</li><li>• growing (?) inequality → relative deprivation, subjective well-being</li><li>• educational boom</li><li>• social change (middle class)</li><li>• EU citizenship</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• institutional changes → free migratory regime</li><li>• costs of transportation</li><li>• access to (free) information</li><li>• formal recruitment / recruitment agencies</li><li>• educational boom → skills</li><li>• structural demand for foreign labour (at destinations)</li><li>• migrant networks</li></ul>

# Post-2004 emigration from Poland – why so massive?



# Immigration to Poland – basic data

- ❑ Register data - 2001-2013: 155 thous.
- ❑ National Census 2002 – 40.6 thous. foreigners
- ❑ National Census 2011 – 110 thous. foreigners (0.3% of the total population)
- ❑ Labour Force Survey: around 60 thous. foreigners (0.2% of the total)
- ❑ Work permits issued: around 40 thous. in 2013 and 2014
- ❑ Most important immigrant groups: former Soviet Union (Ukraine, Belarus), Vietnam, China, Western European countries

## **But:**

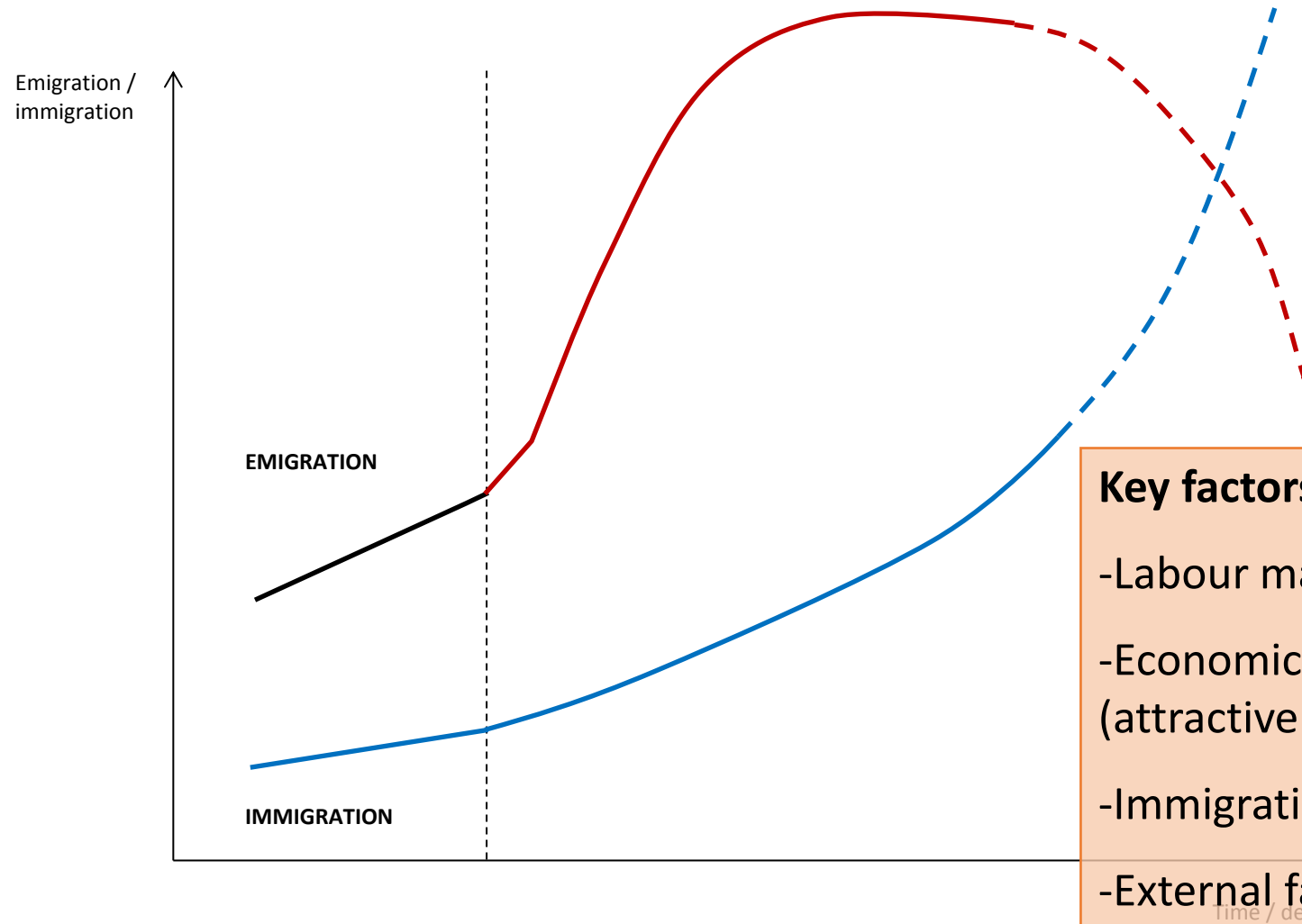
- ❑ Passenger border traffic: approx. 60-70 million of visiting foreigners in 2012-2014
- ❑ Number of declarations issued (simplified procedure): around 235 thous. in 2013, 387 thous. in 2014 and and **411 thous. in the first half of 2015** (90% - Ukrainians)

# Immigration to Poland – why (still) so limited?

Aspirations	Capabilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• wage / income gap</li><li>• differences in standards of living</li><li>• lack of jobs</li><li>• migration as a survival strategy</li><li>• growing (severely) inequality</li><li>• lack of economic and political stability</li></ul> <p>BUT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>MANIFOLD DESTINATIONS</b> → competition for talents (?)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• migrant networks</li><li>• cultural proximity (Ukrainians)</li><li>• geographical proximity (Ukrainians)</li><li>• business of migration (facilitators)</li><li>• demand (in process of building)</li><li>• <b>ROLE OF THE SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURE</b> → <b>cfg. Ukrainian crisis</b></li></ul>

# Towards a net immigration area?

## MIGRATION TRANSITION



### Key factors:

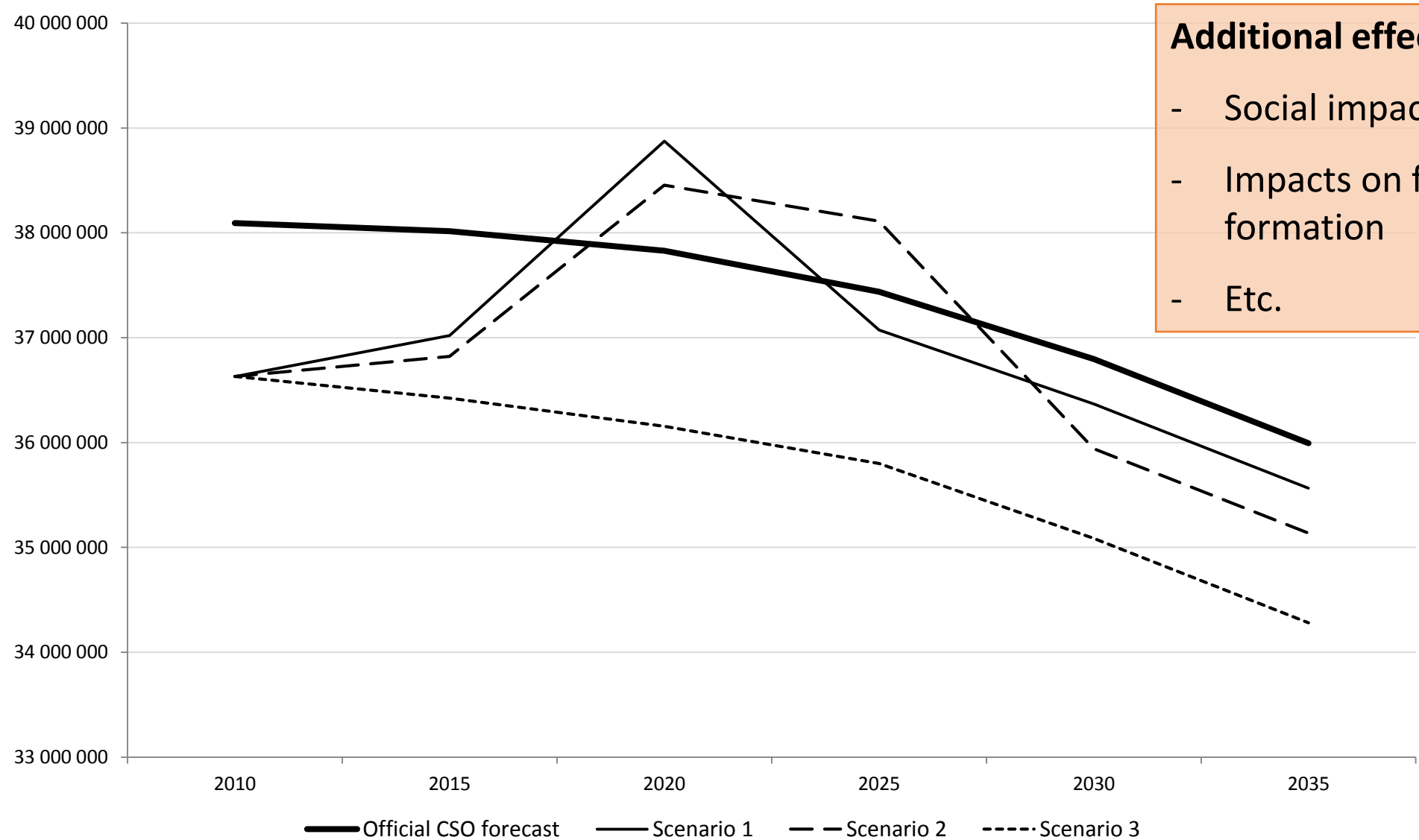
- Labour market needs?
- Economic convergence?  
(attractiveness)
- Immigration policies?
- External factors?

# Challenges for and emigration-immigration country (1)

- **Net migration and demographic challenges**
  - Post-accession outflow and demographic future of Poland
  - Additional effects: social impacts, impacts on family formation, regional disparities
  - Net migration and demographic ageing
- **Net migration and labour market needs**
  - Overall effects – replacement migration?
  - Structure of immigration
  - Sectoral effects (construction, agriculture, care services)
- **Integration**
  - Lack of systemic solutions
  - (Very) limited experience
  - Ad-hoc measures

# Challenges: emigration and demographic future of Poland

What do we know? Official forecast vs. scenarios including data on 'temporary' emigration



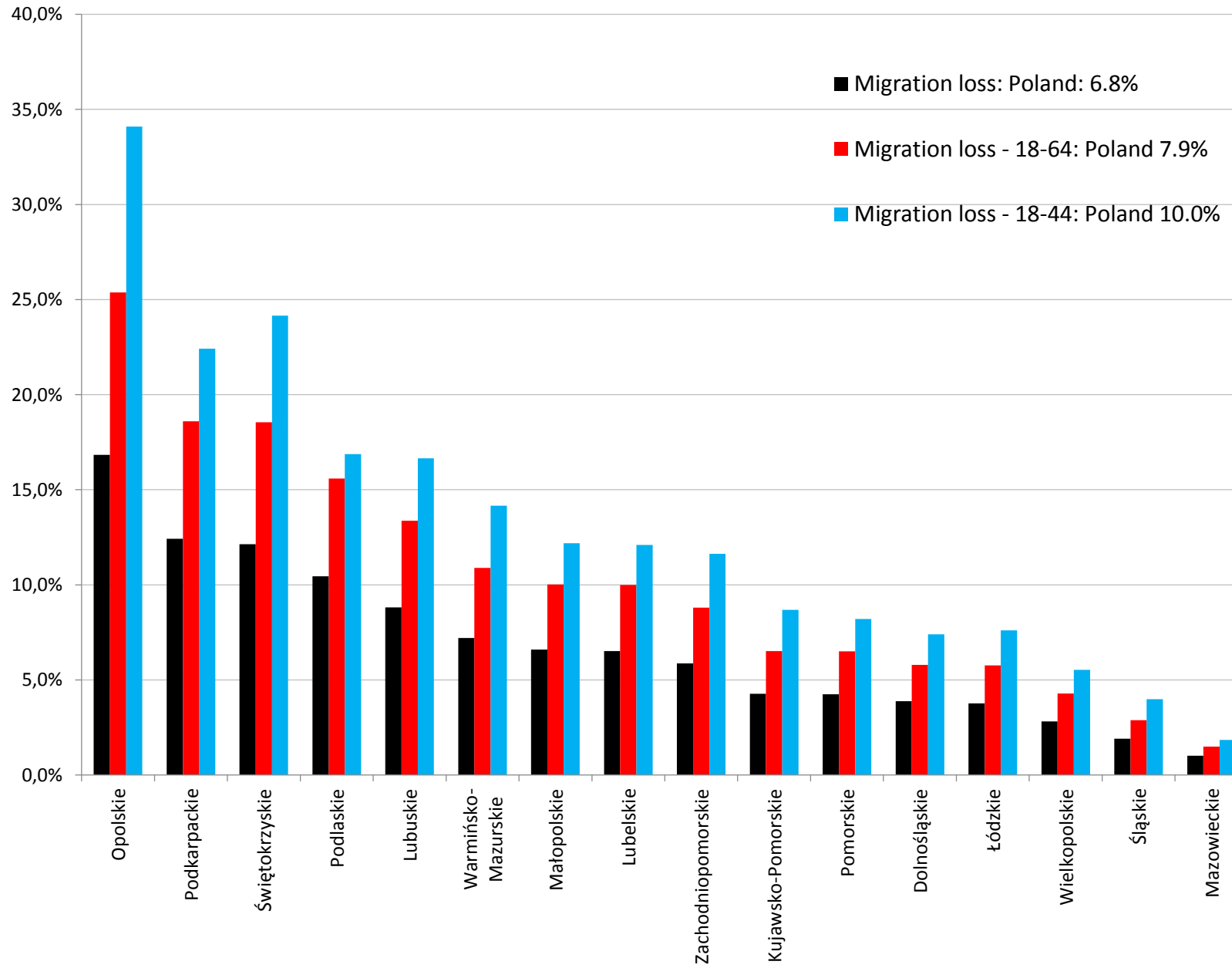
## Additional effects:

- Social impacts
- Impacts on family formation
- Etc.



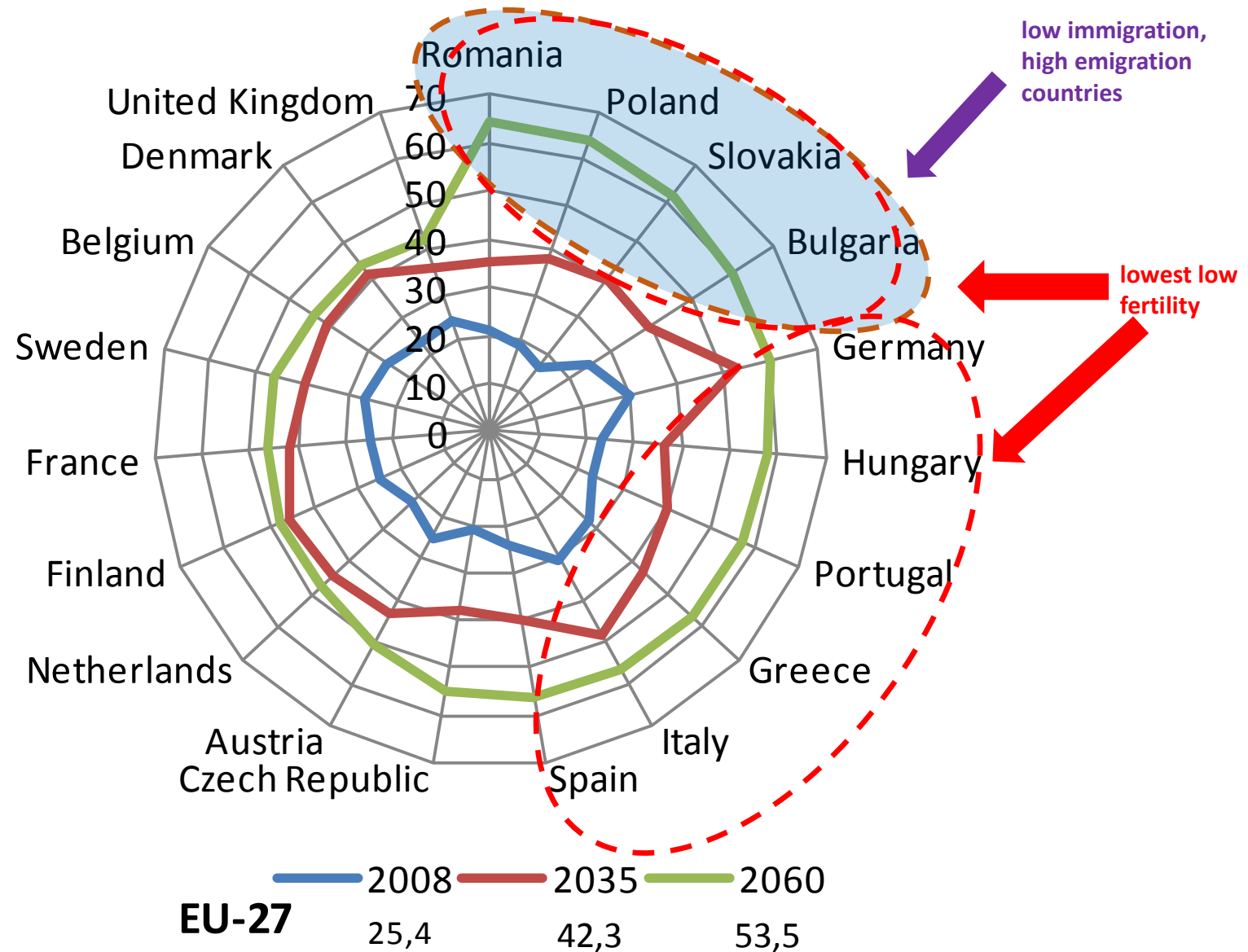
# Challenges: emigration and demographic future of Poland

## Regional and country level effects



# Challenges: emigration and demographic future of Poland

Old-age dependency ratio, 2008, 2035 & 2060



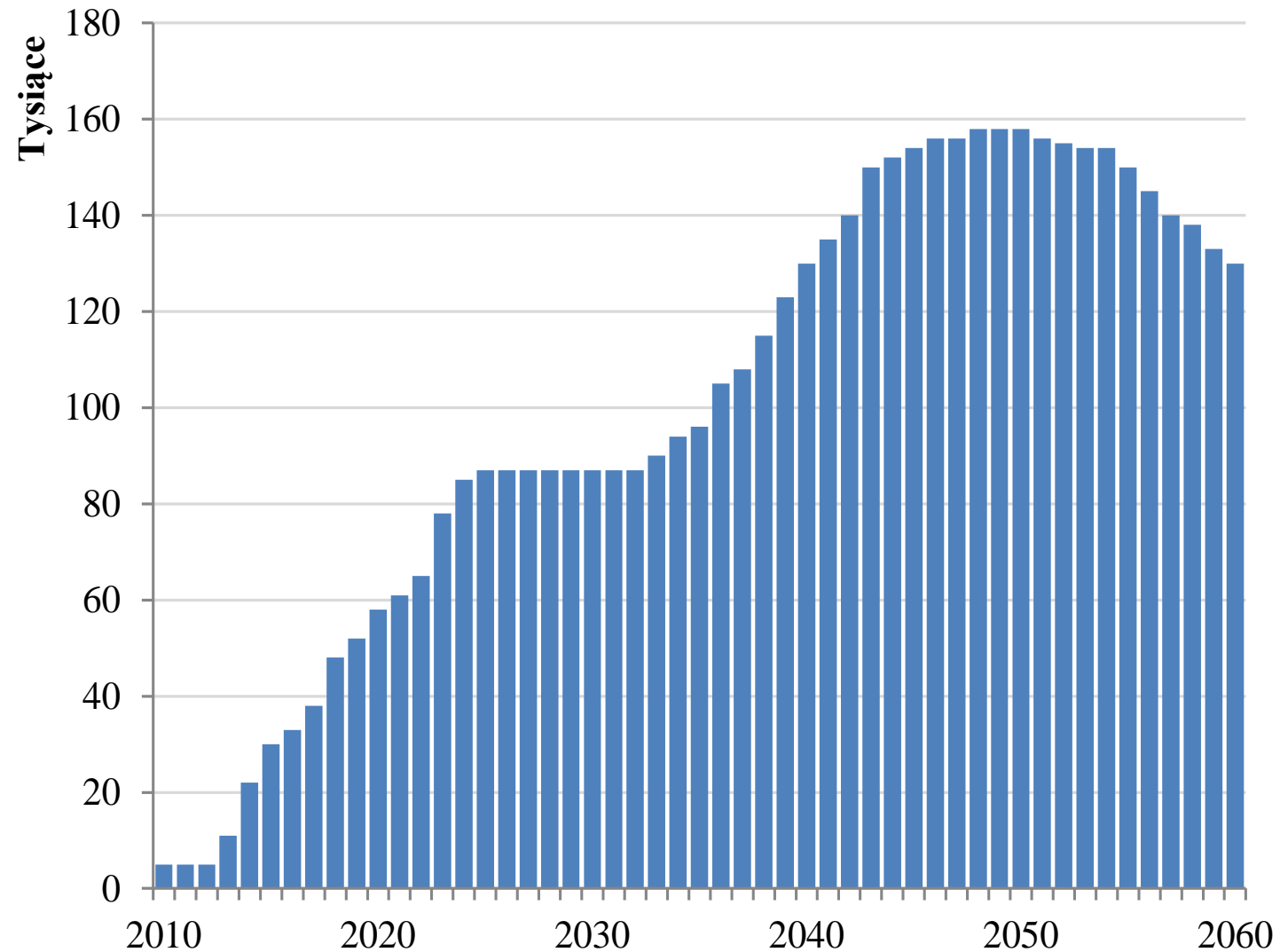
# Challenges for and emigration-immigration country (2)

- Net migration and demographic challenges
  - Post-accession outflow and demographic future of Poland
  - Additional effects: social impacts, impacts on family formation, regional disparities
  - Net migration and demographic ageing
- **Net migration and labour market needs**
  - Overall effects – replacement migration?
  - Structure of immigration
  - Sectoral effects (construction, agriculture, care services)
- **Integration**
  - Lack of systemic solutions
  - (Very) limited experience
  - Ad-hoc measures

# Challenges: immigration and demographic future of Poland

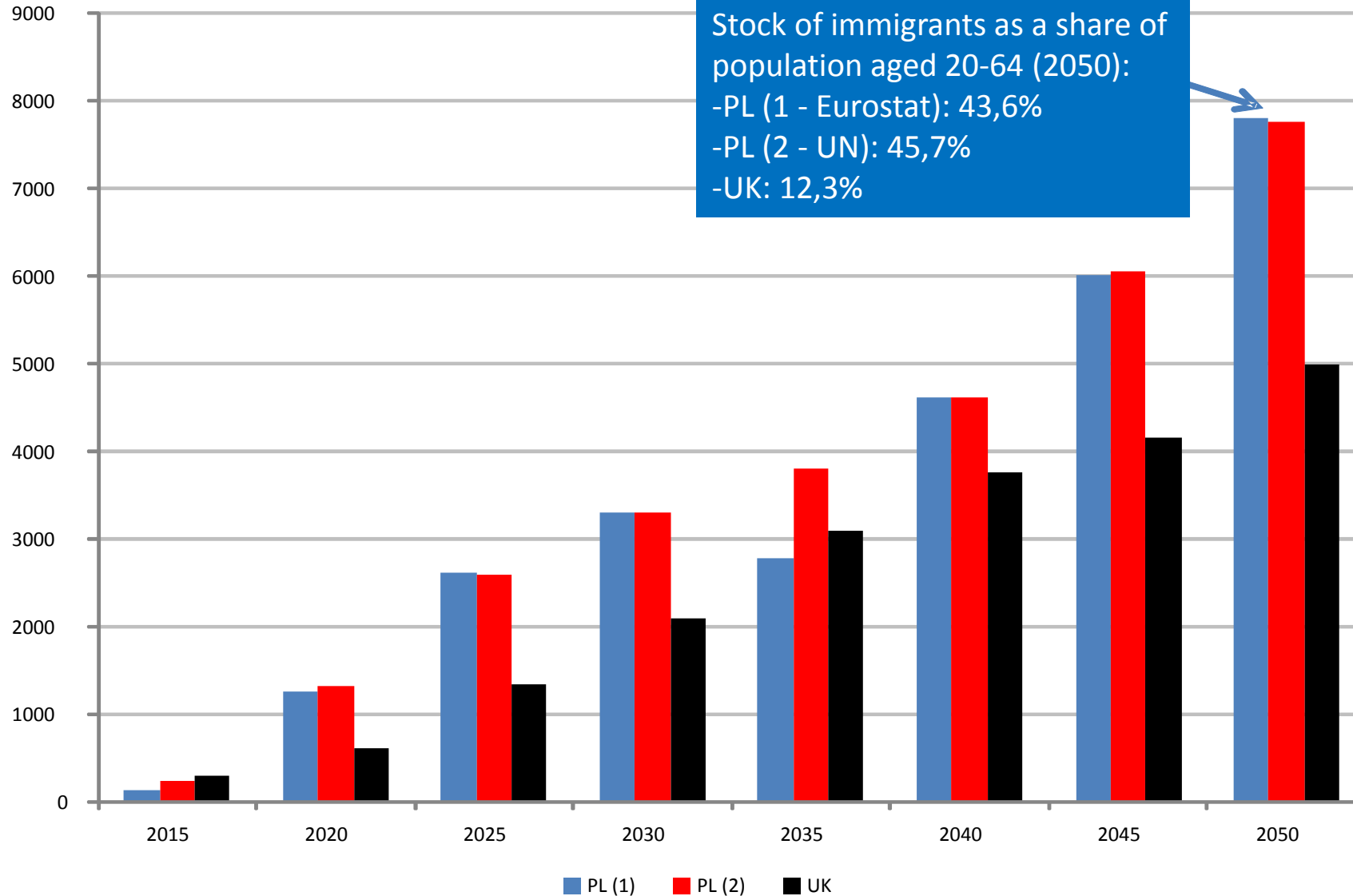
## Replacement migration?

Net immigration needed to maintain the size of the labour force in Poland - estimation



# Challenges: immigration and demographic future of Poland

Replacement migration? Recent and 'future' stocks necessary to maintain the number of persons aged 20-64



# Challenges for and emigration-immigration country (3)

- Net migration and demographic challenges
  - Post-accession outflow and demographic future of Poland
  - Additional effects: social impacts, impacts on family formation, regional disparities
  - Net migration and demographic ageing
- Net migration and labour market needs
  - Overall effects – replacement migration?
  - Structure of immigration
  - Sectoral effects (construction, agriculture, care services)
- **Integration**
  - Lack of systemic solutions
  - (Very) limited experience  $\leftrightarrow$  Poland as primarily a transit country
  - Ad-hoc measures