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Consequences of labor migration in Poland



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As reported by Polish Central Statistical Office (Główny Urząd Statystyczny: GUS), 06.30.2016, total population of Poland accounted for 38.4 million people, meanwhile 2.5 million of Polish people resided abroad for more than 3 months (GUS, 2018). This means that between 2004 (EU accession) and 2016 the stock of short-term Polish migrants abroad increased by 250% (GUS 2018).



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Plan of this presentation:

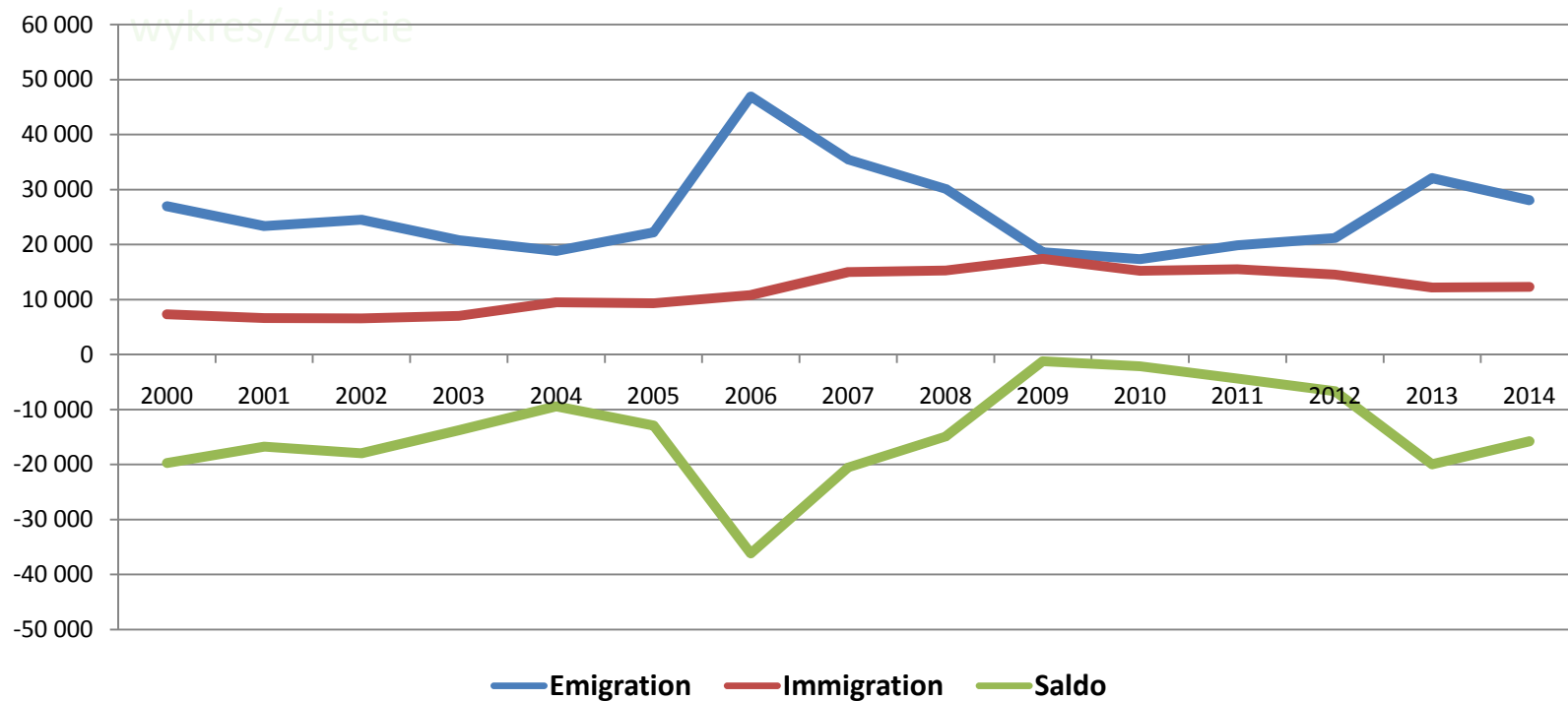
a recent migration characteristics

b labor market

c key findings

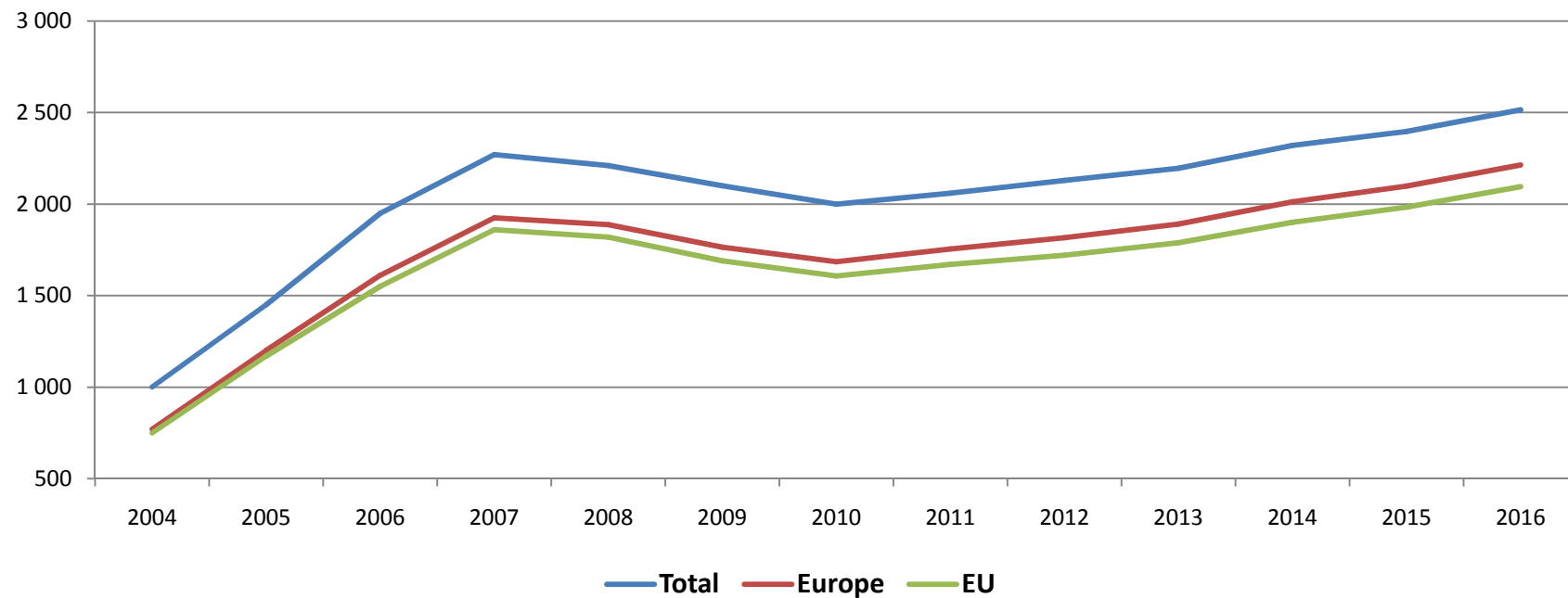


Long-term migration according to GUS (CSO), 2000-2014



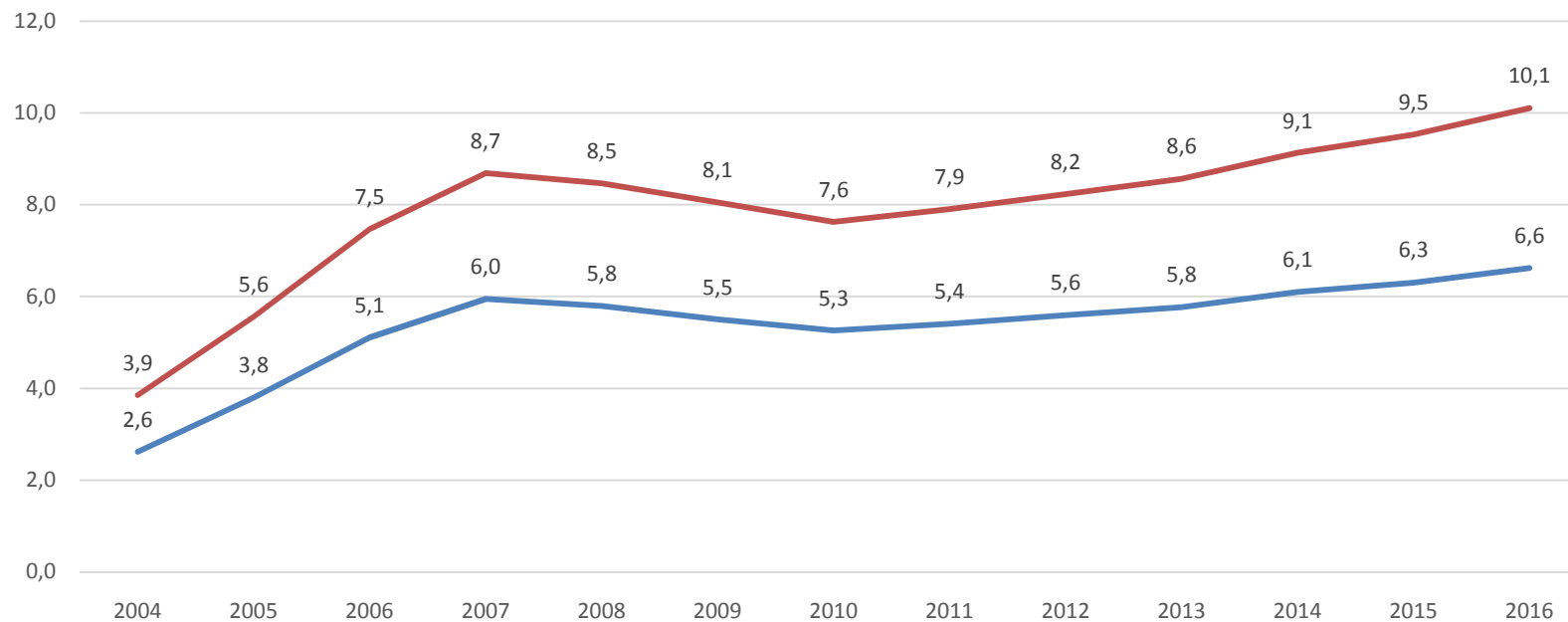


Short term migrant stock according to GUS, 2004-2016
(in thousands)

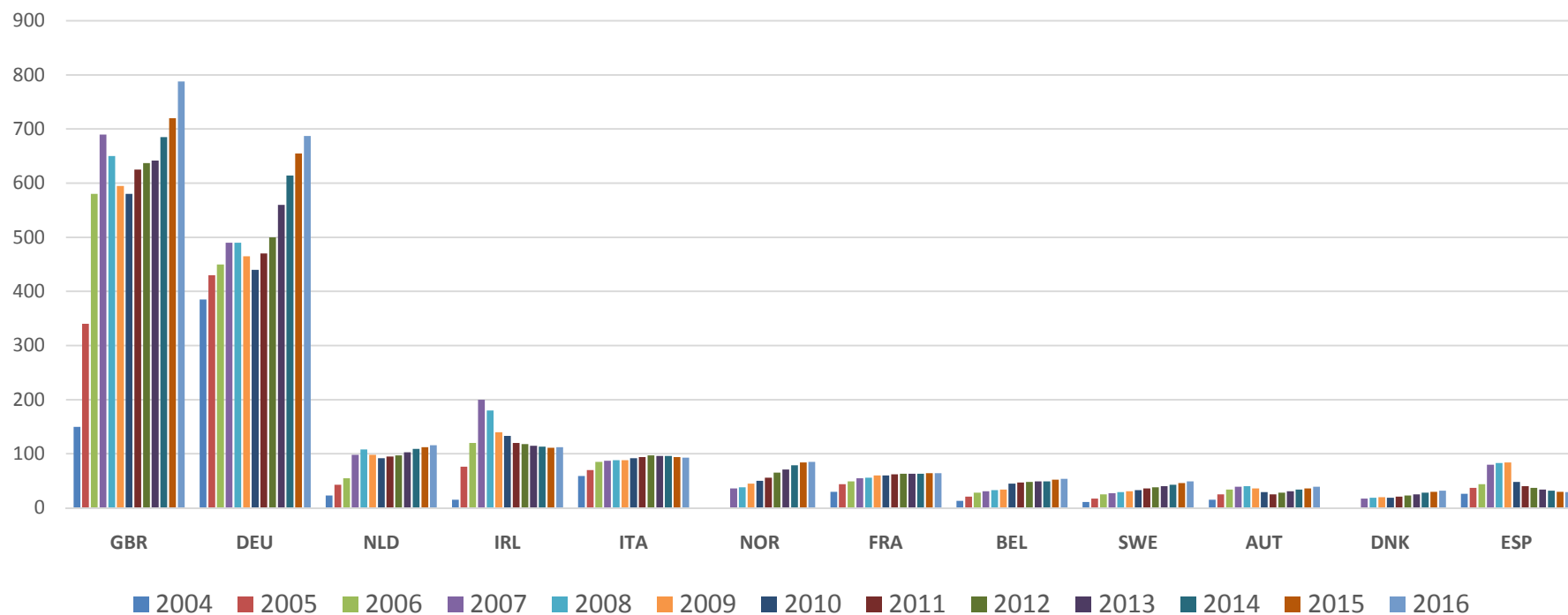




Short-term migration as a % of total population (GUS)

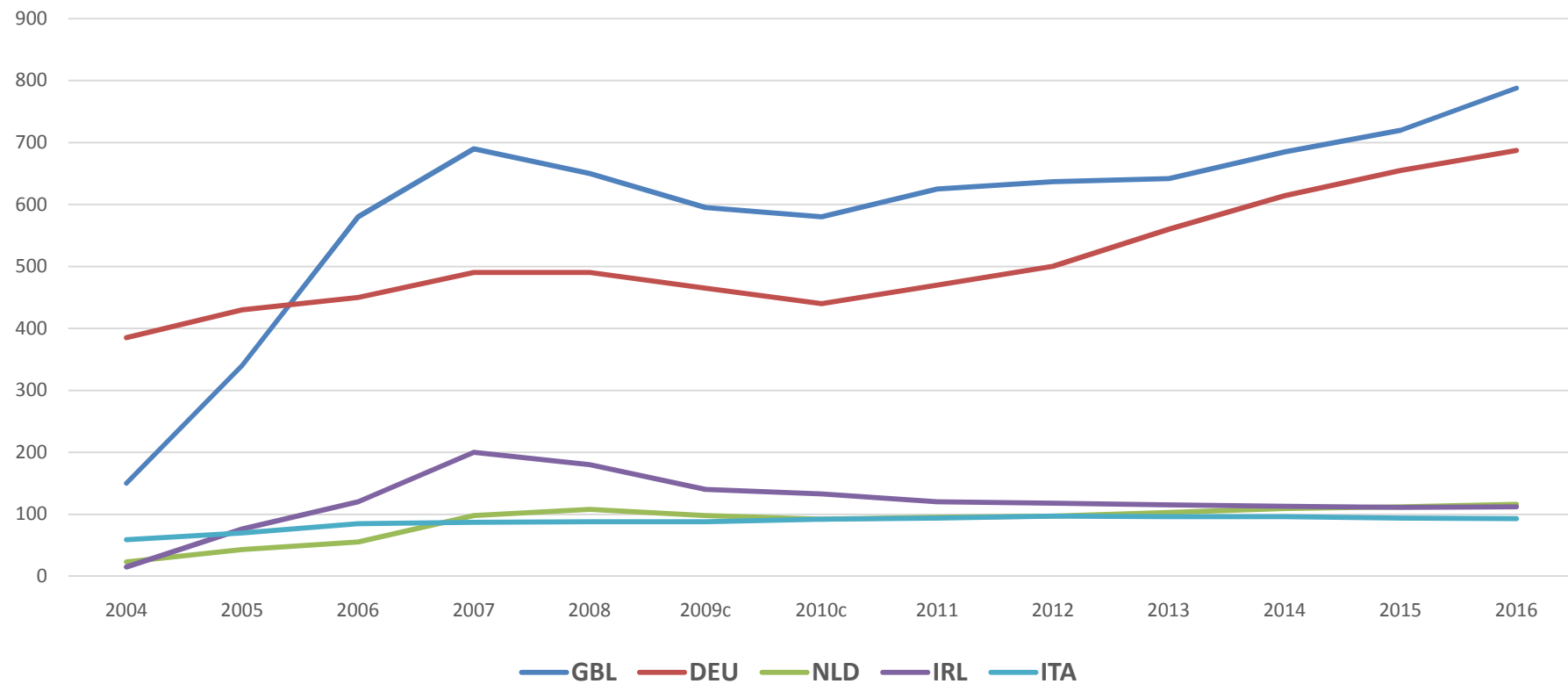


Short-time migration by destination 2004-2016, migrant stock (GUS)



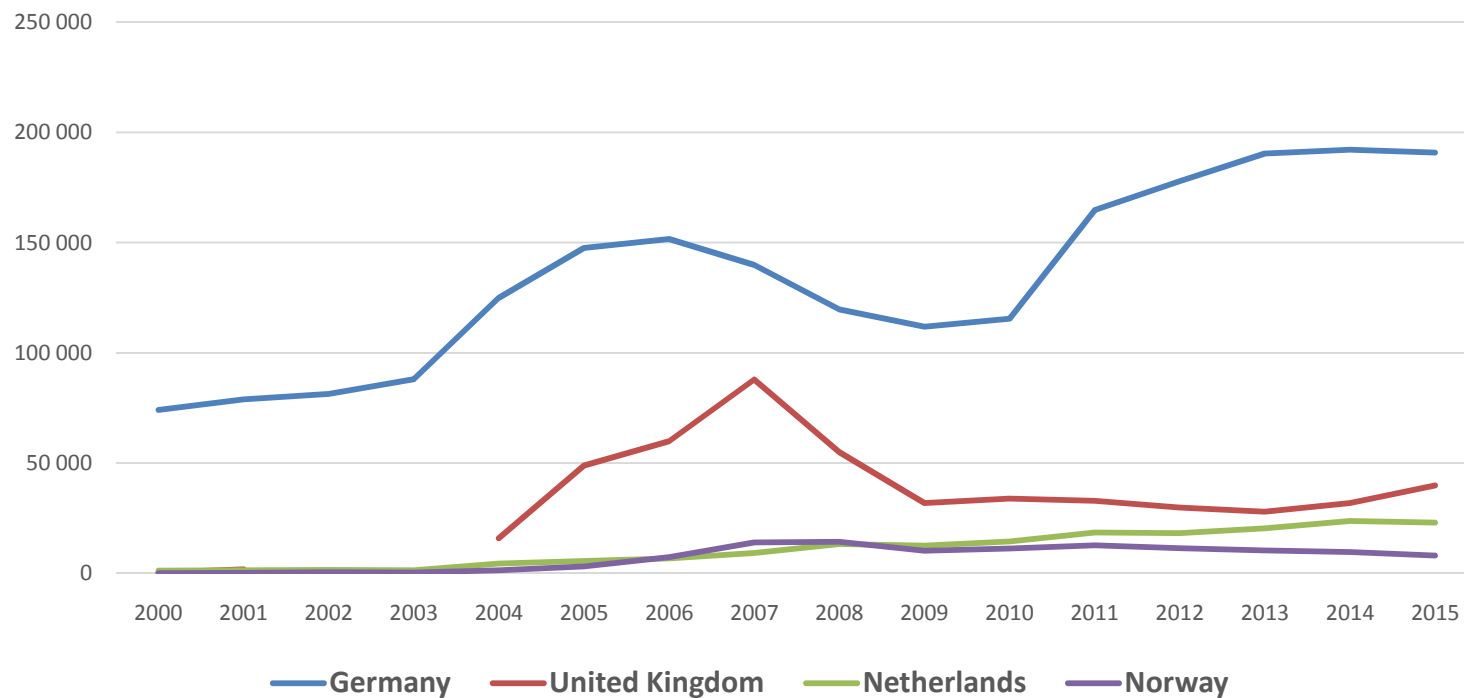


Short-time migration (stock) by top five destination 2004-2016, GUS (in thousands)



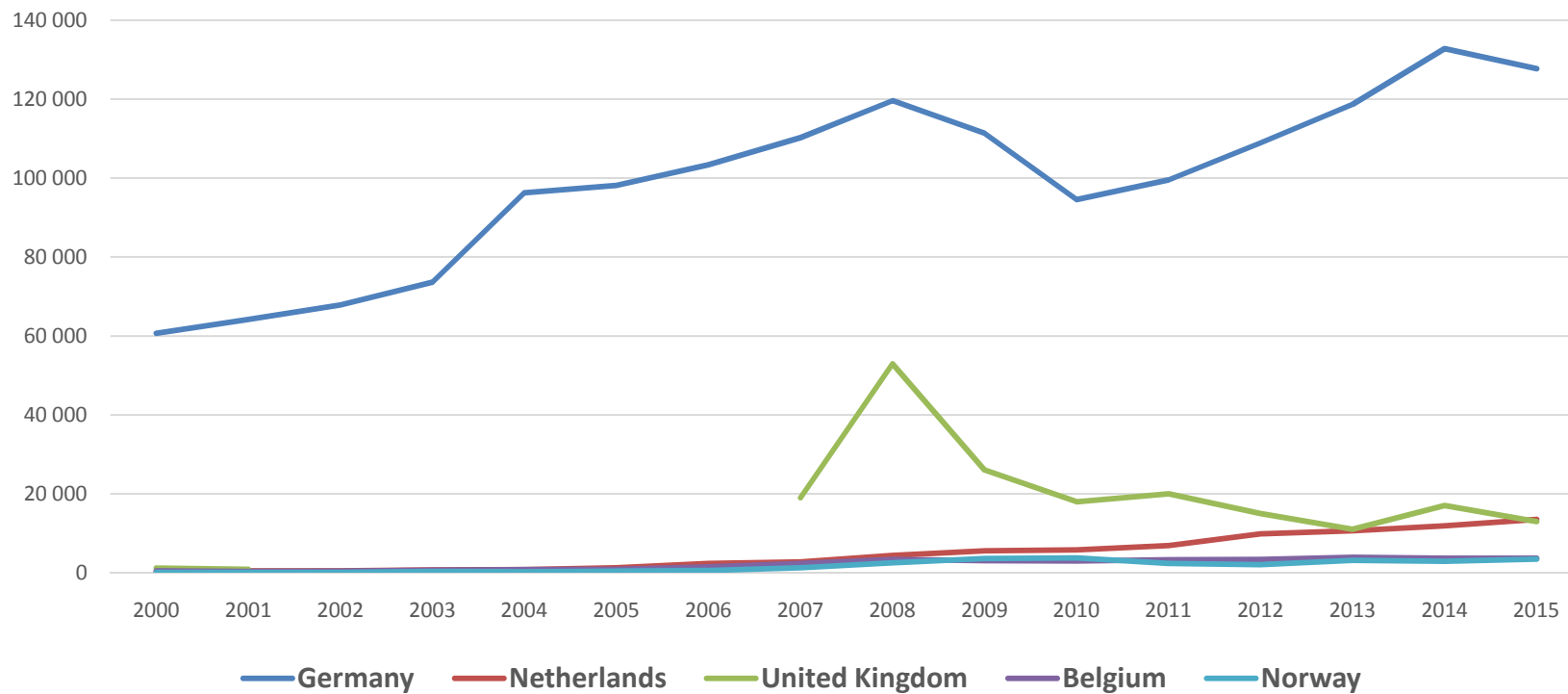


Inflows of foreign population by nationality 2000-2015, OECD





Outflows of foreign born population by top five countries, OECD



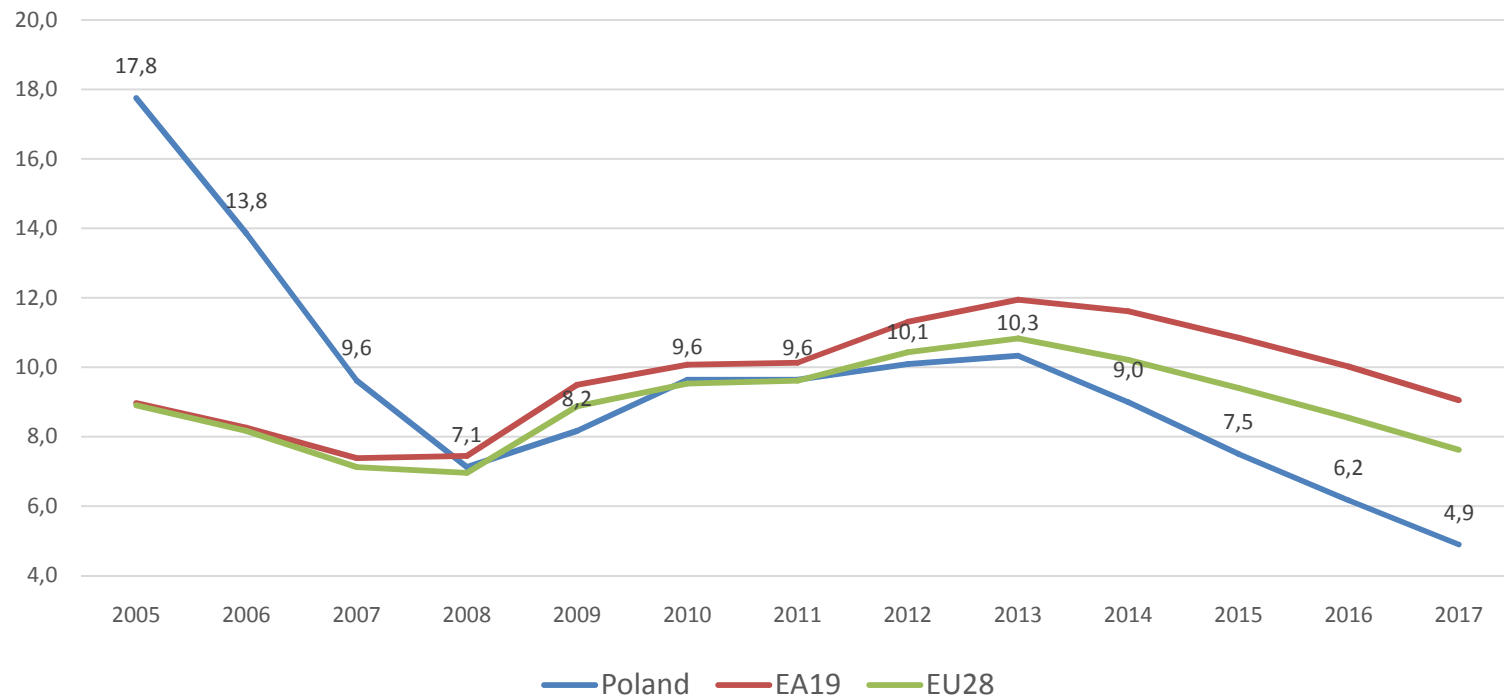


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Labor market in Poland

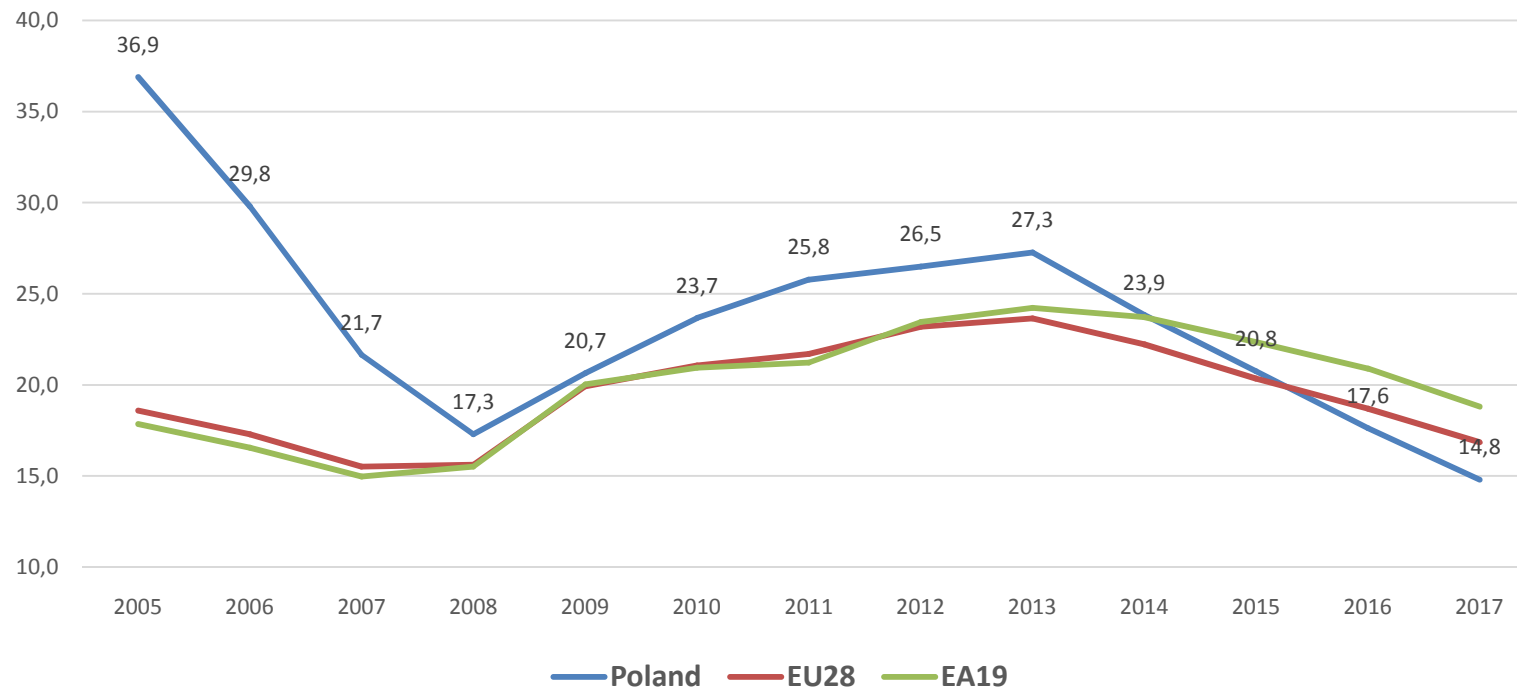


Total unemployment 2005-2017, OECD



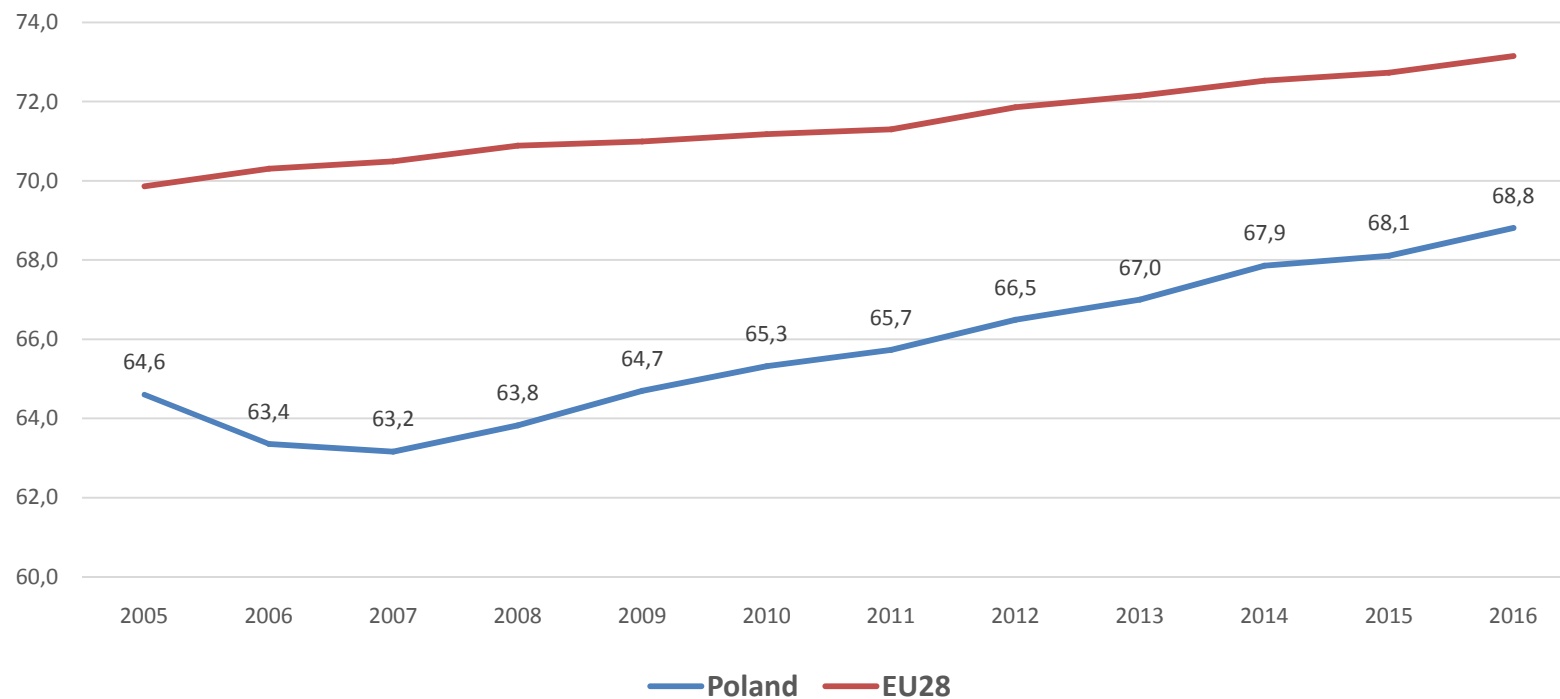


Youth unemployment 2005-2017, OECD



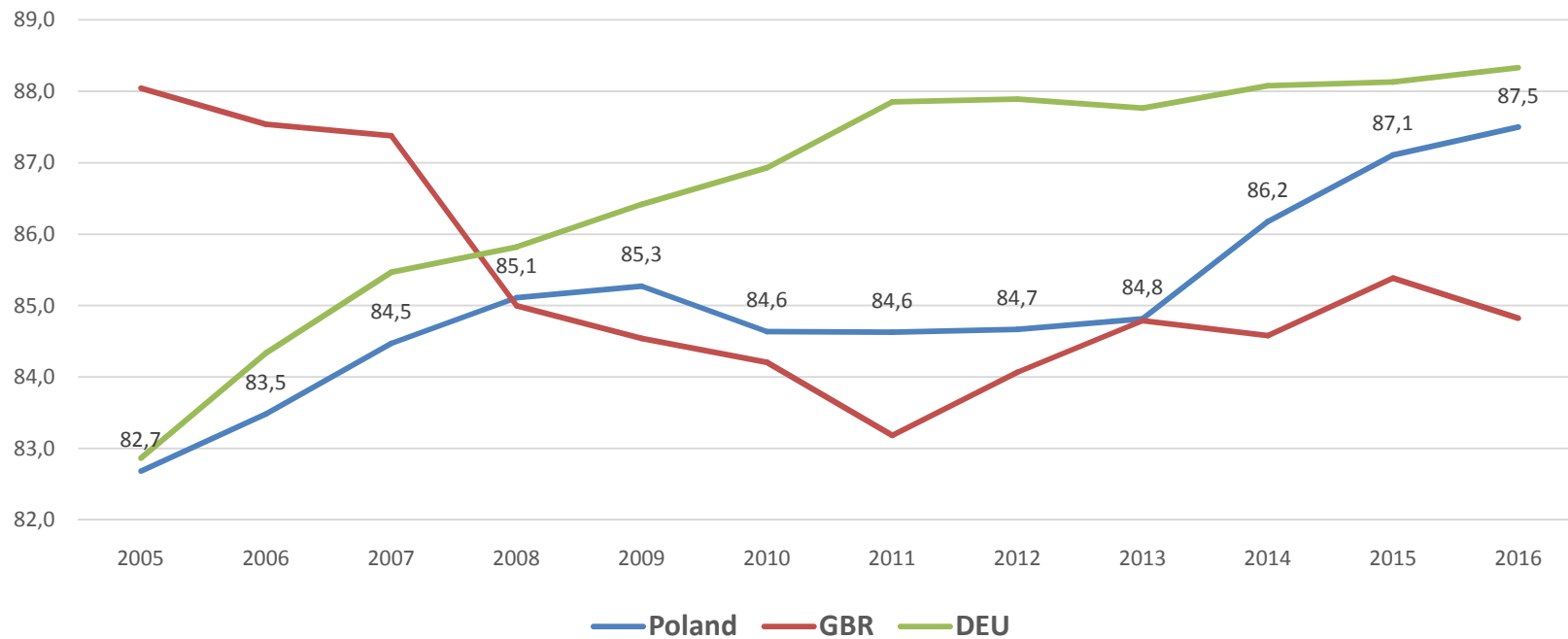


LFPR total, employment 2005-2017, OECD

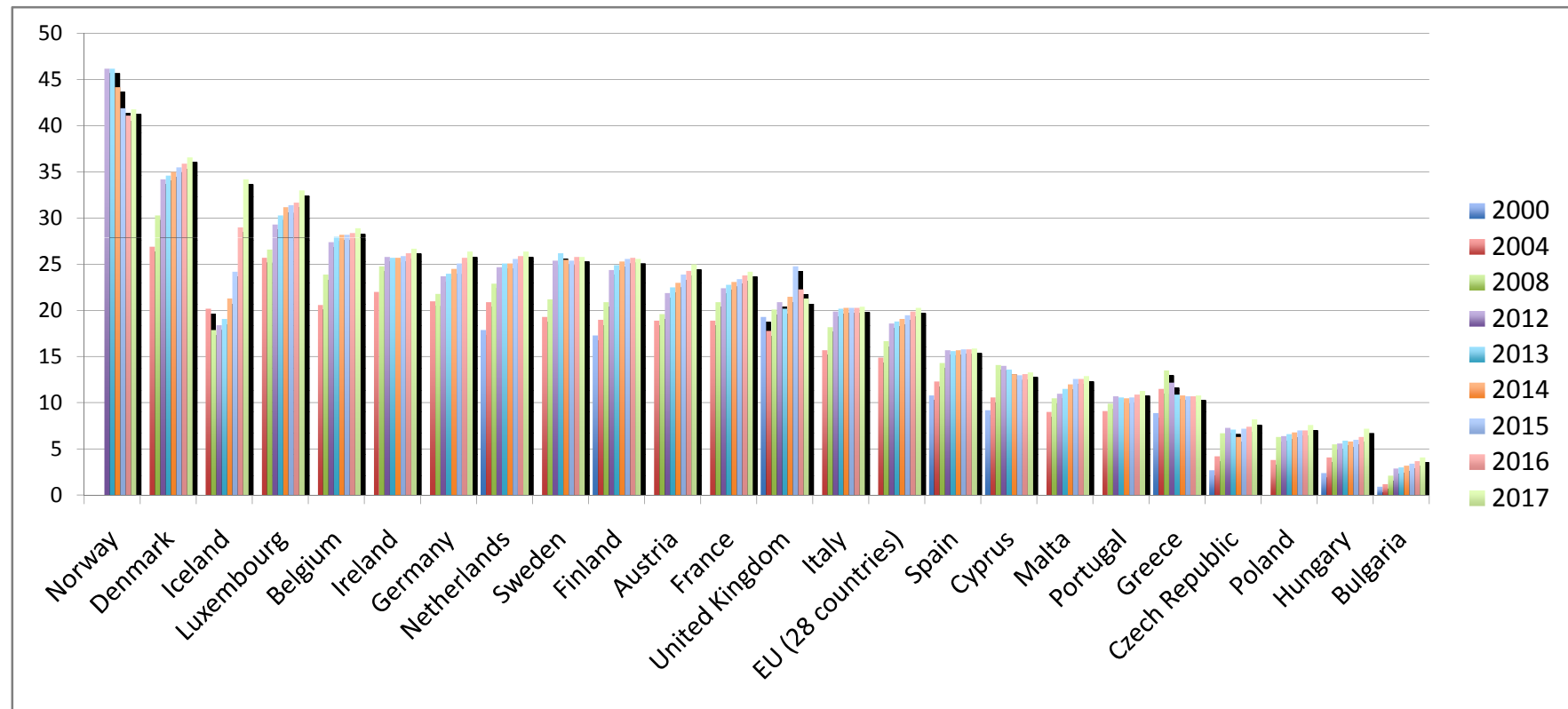




Employment by education, tertiary, 2005-2016, OECD

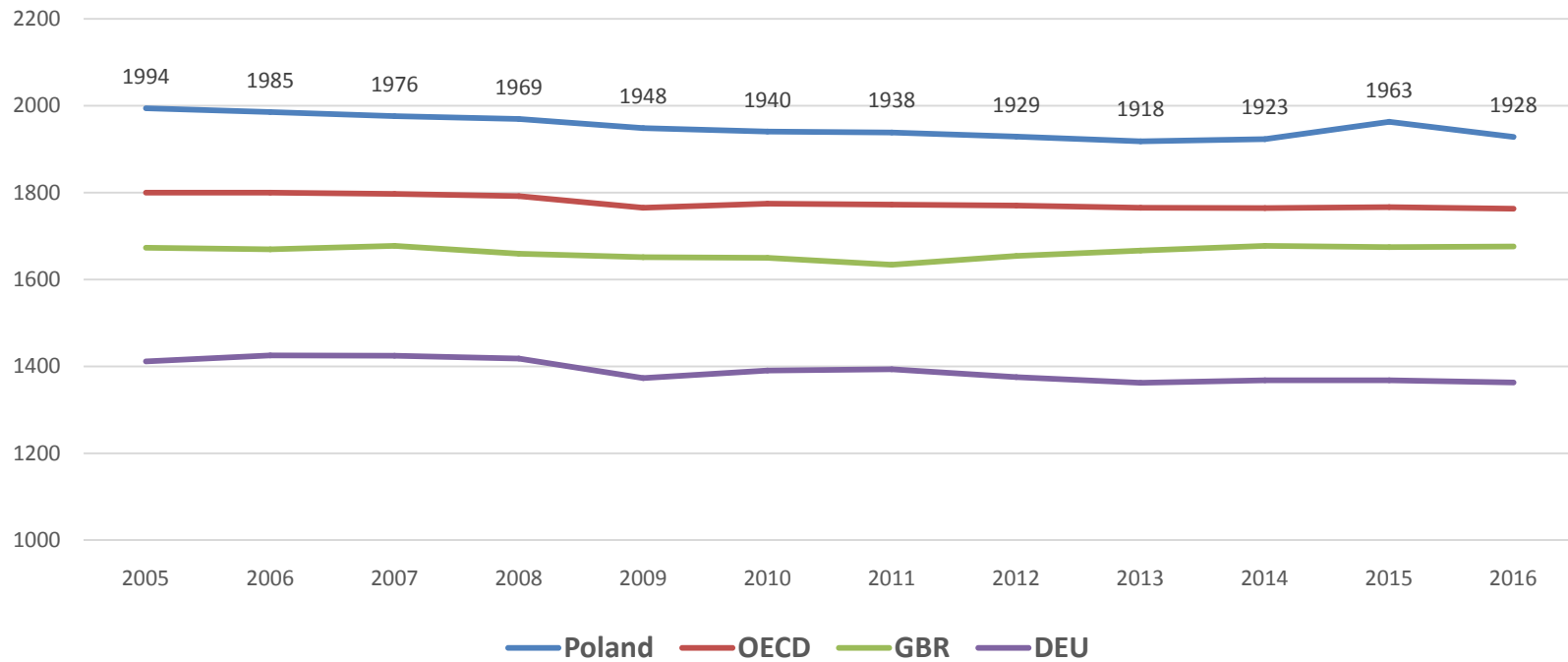


Labor costs, wages and salaries, Eurostat

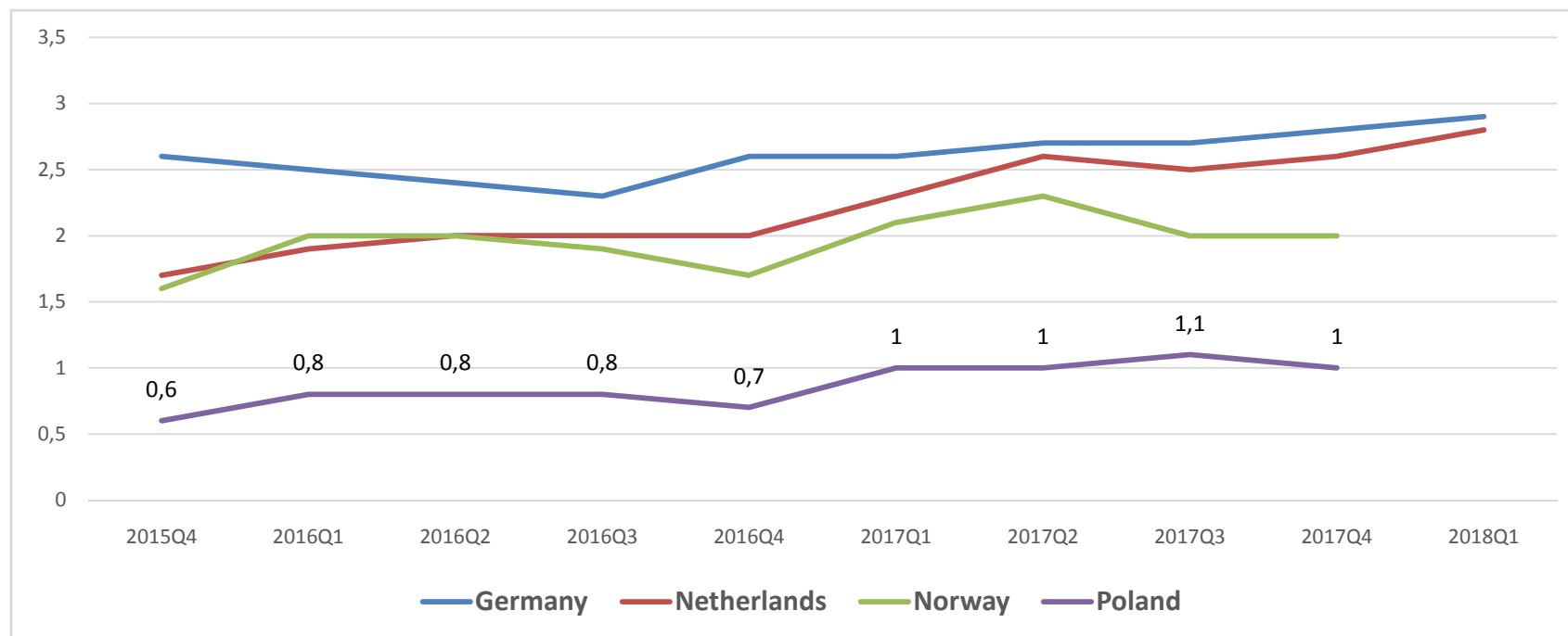




Hours worked 2005-2016, OECD



Job vacancy ratio, EUROSTAT





wy Top 10 of the most required occupations in Poland EUROSTAT

1. Shop sales assistants (ISCO 5223)
2. Building construction labourers (ISCO 9313)
3. Stock clerks (ISCO 4321)
4. Heavy truck and lorry drivers (ISCO 8332)
5. Cleaners and helpers in offices, hotels and other establishments (ISCO 9112)
6. Cooks (ISCO 5120)
7. Car, taxi and van drivers (ISCO 8322)
8. Kitchen helpers (ISCO 9412)
9. Bricklayers and related workers (ISCO 7112)
10. Building caretakers (ISCO 5153)

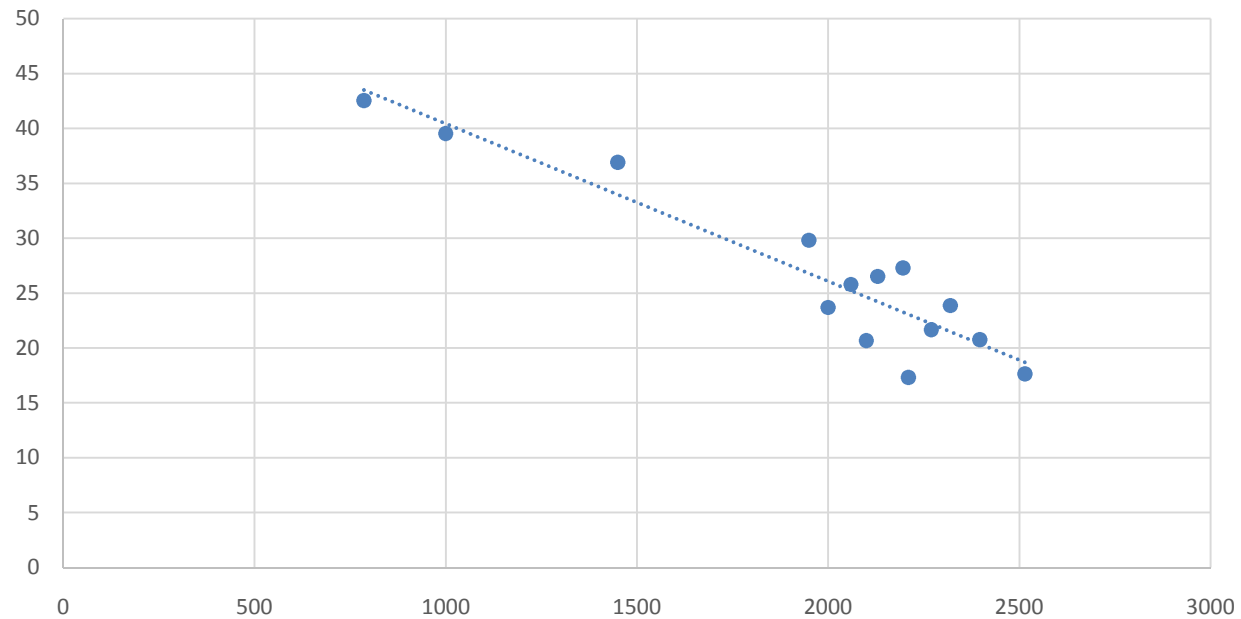


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Key findings



Relation between short-time migration and youth unemployment (0.93463)
Short-term migration and LFPR 25-54 (0.607836)

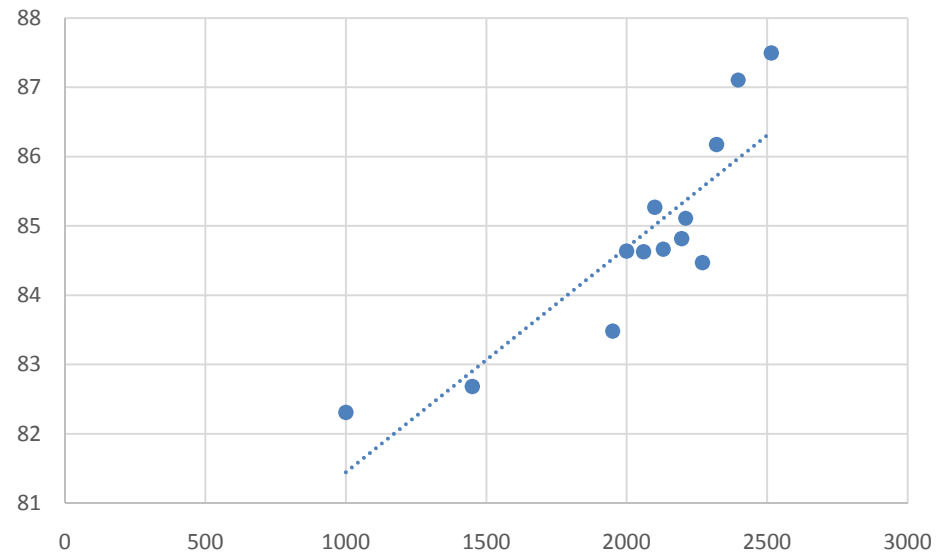
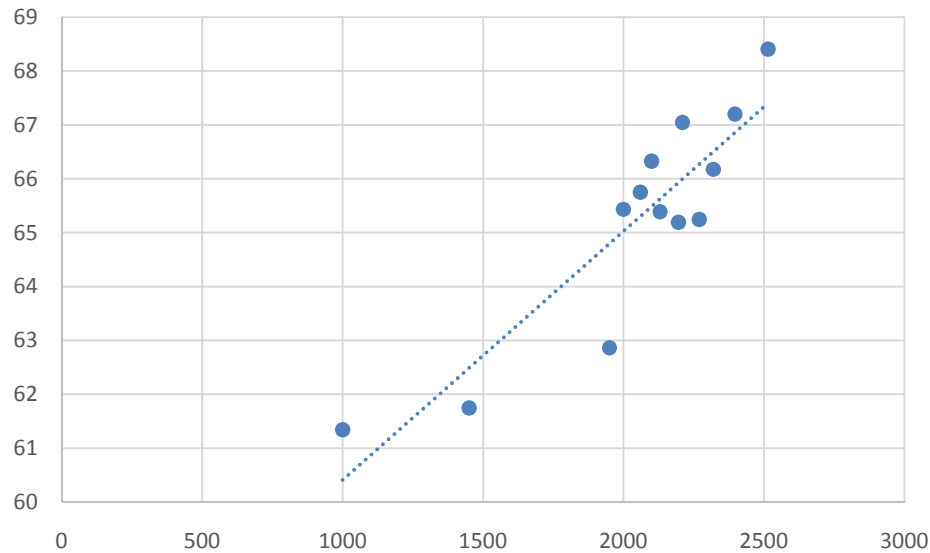




Short-time migration and unemployment upper secondary non tertiary (OECD) (0.897664)

Short-time migration and unemployment tertiary (0.873184)

Short-time migration and unemployment below secondary (0.666749)





Relationship among short-term migration from Poland and the following indices (OECD) in the top 6 destination countries:

Interestingly, only for Germany, among the top 6 destinations in short-time migration and unemployment among foreign born population has the expected sign and value.

The relationship between short-time migration and average wage level among the top 6 destinations was as intuitively expected for Germany (0,942174), Norway (0.958124) and the Netherlands (0.775582) significant.

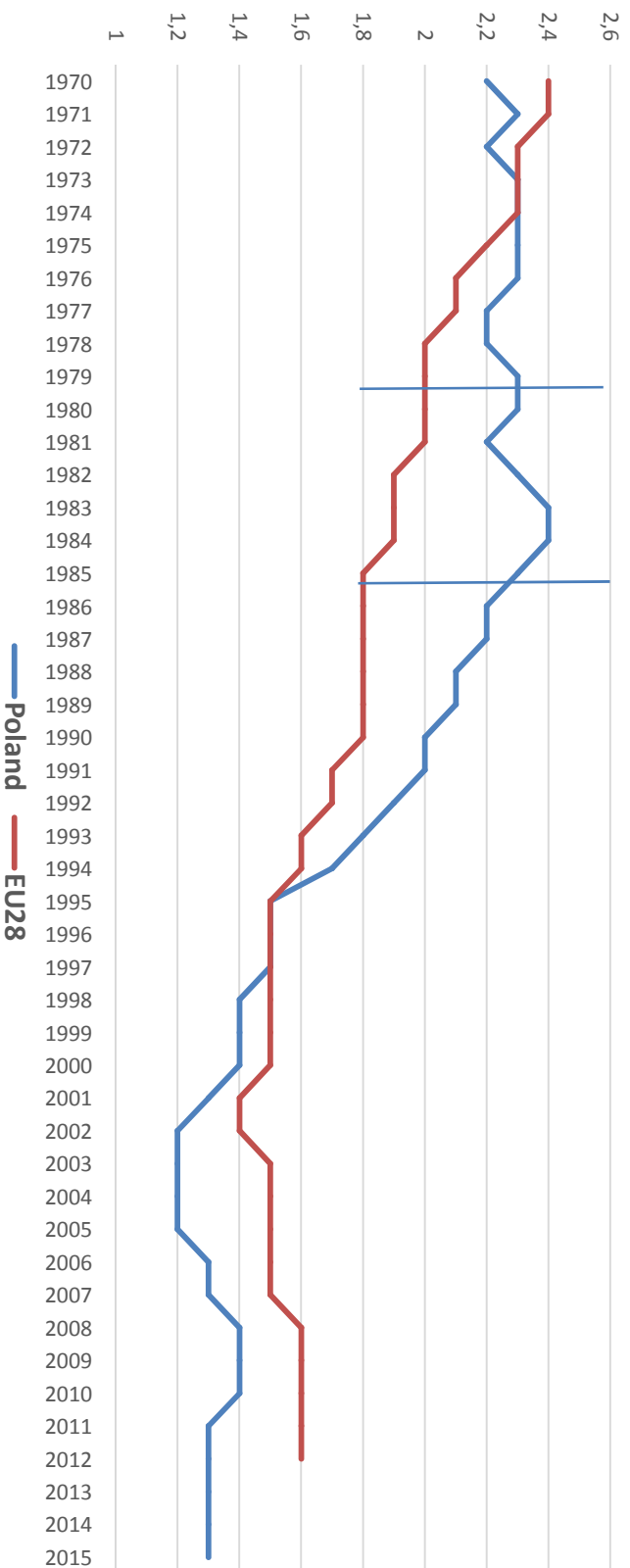
There is a relationship between GDP per hour worked and short-term migration in UK and Germany.

There exists relationship between FDI stock as a % of GDP in receiving country and short-time migration there (UK, Germany, the Netherlands or Italy), not for Ireland, however.



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Fertility rate 1970-2015, OECD





Migration selectivity index with respect to age in 2007 and 2016 (GUS)

2007	TOTAL	MAN	WOMAN	2016	TOTAL	MAN	WOMAN
TOTAL		0,6	0,1	TOTAL		0,4	0,3
15—19	1,7	5,6	1,0	15—19	2,4	5,5	4,1
20—24	11,7	41,7	4,0	20—24	2,8	7,7	3,4
25—29	7,4	23,0	6,0	25—29	3,2	7,1	5,5
30—34	2,6	6,0	4,3	30—34	4,8	11,0	8,3
35—39	1,7	3,6	3,1	35—39	4,3	9,4	8,0
40—44	1,2	2,6	2,2	40—44	2,9	5,9	5,6
45—49	0,8	1,8	1,4	45—49	2,1	4,5	4,0
50—54	0,6	1,4	1,1	50—54	1,5	3,3	2,8
55—59	0,4	1,0	0,8	55—59	0,9	2,1	1,7
60—64	0,4	0,9	0,7	60—64	0,6	1,4	1,2

Demographic old-age dependency ratios, OECD

