

# Migration statistics in Poland

data and methodology

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# Trends of migration in Poland

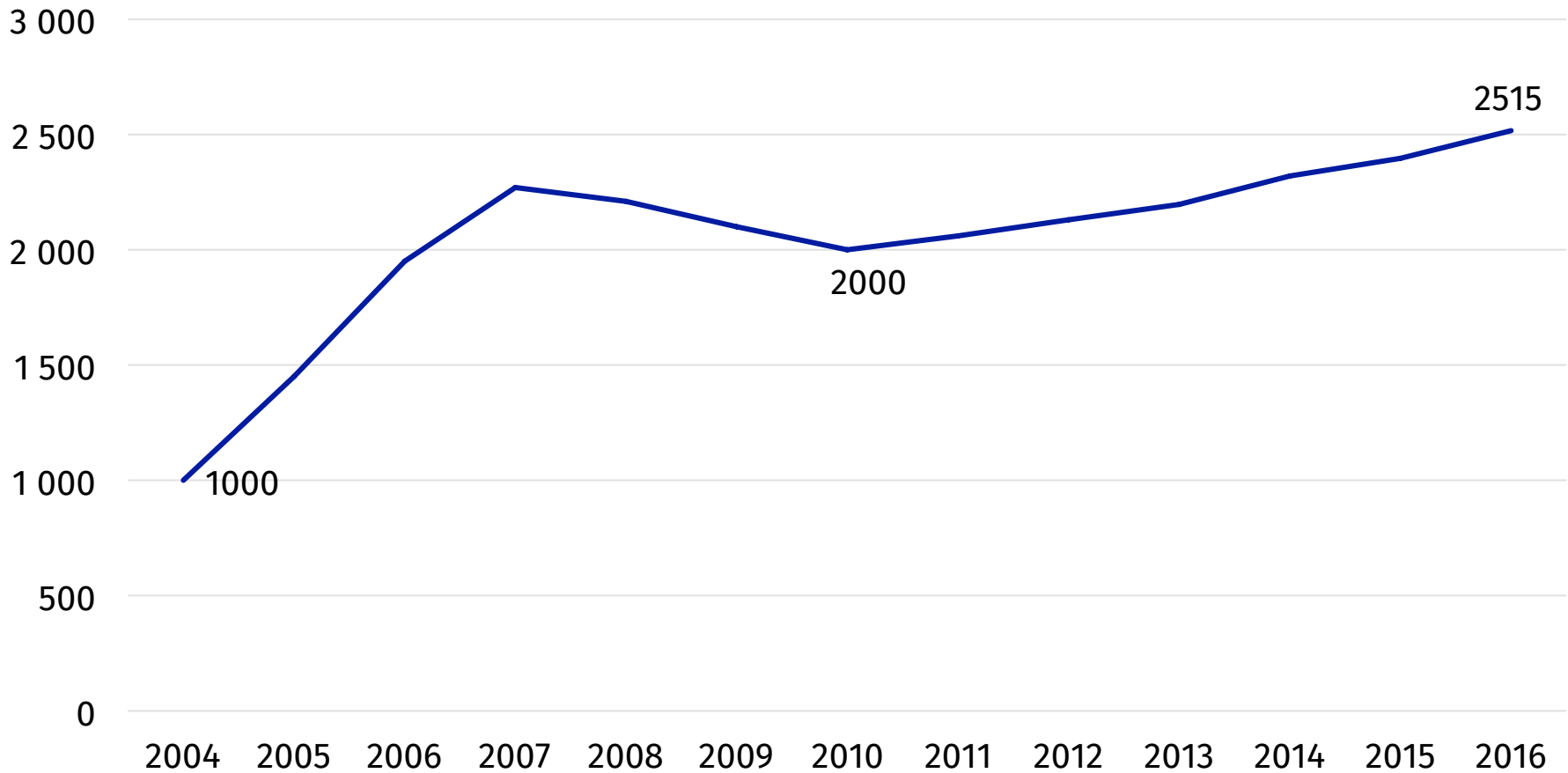
- High level of emigration for temporary stay after 2004 (when Poland joined EU)
  - to European Union countries
    - (UK, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, Italy, ...)
  - mostly young people
  - repeated, circular migration

# Trends of migration in Poland

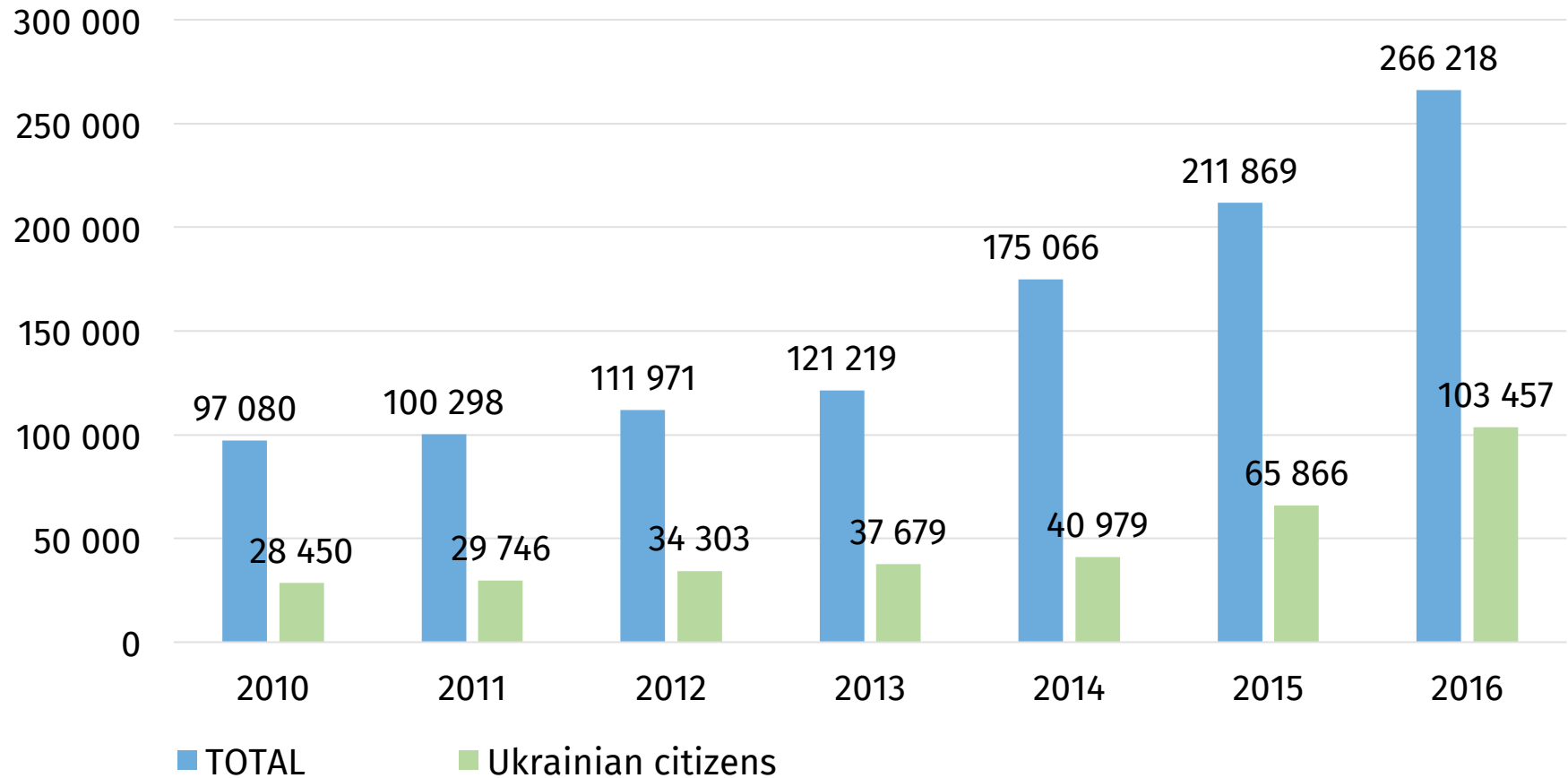
- Increasing immigration in recent years
  - large immigration from Ukraine
  - large scale of short-term immigration
  - economic immigration (to work)
  - immigration related to education
- Poland becoming an emigration and immigration country

# Population staying temporarily abroad estimates (as of the end of the year)

in thous.



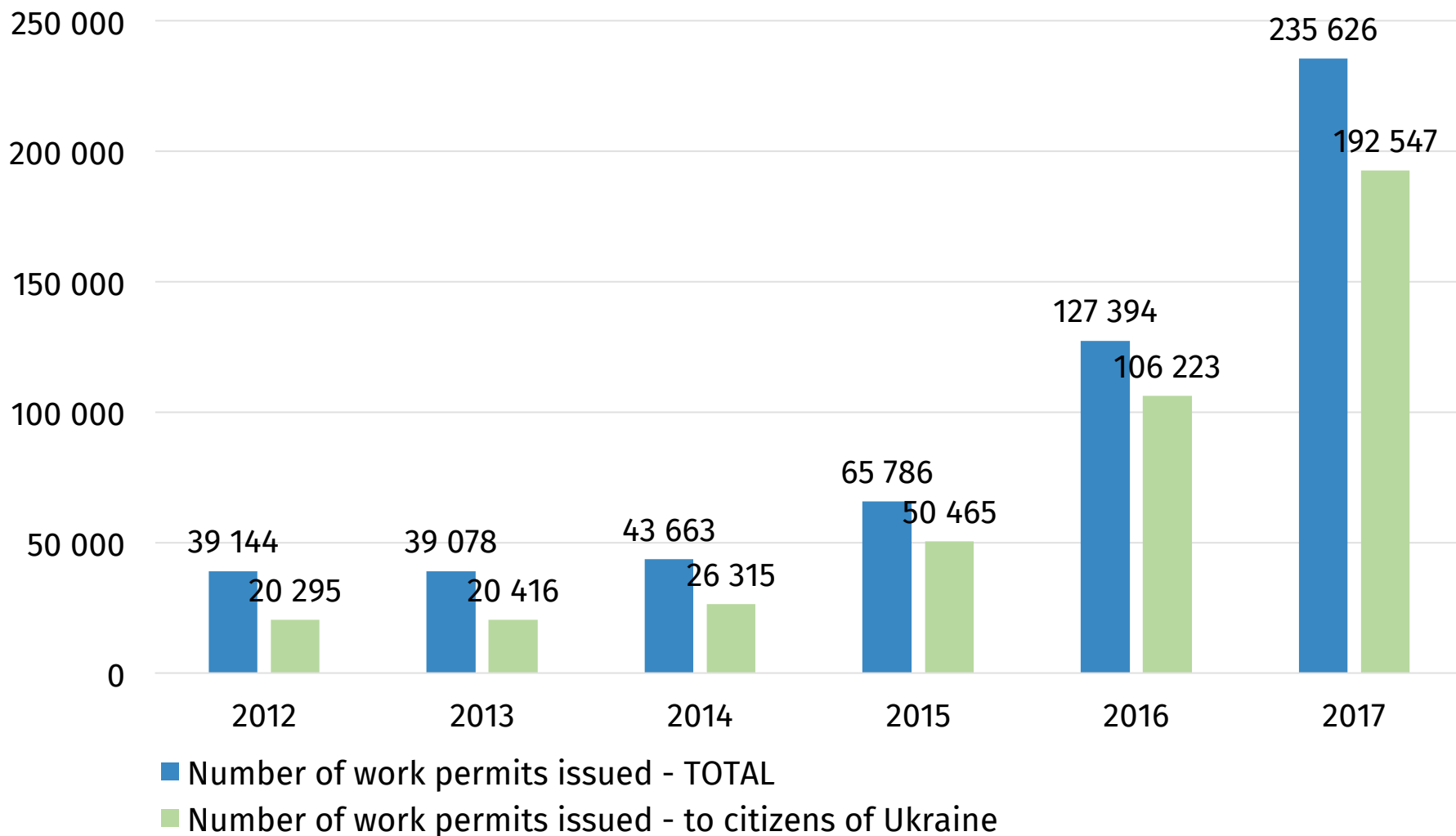
# Number of foreigners with valid documents confirming the right to stay on the territory of Poland (with the exception of visas)



# Foreign students in Poland

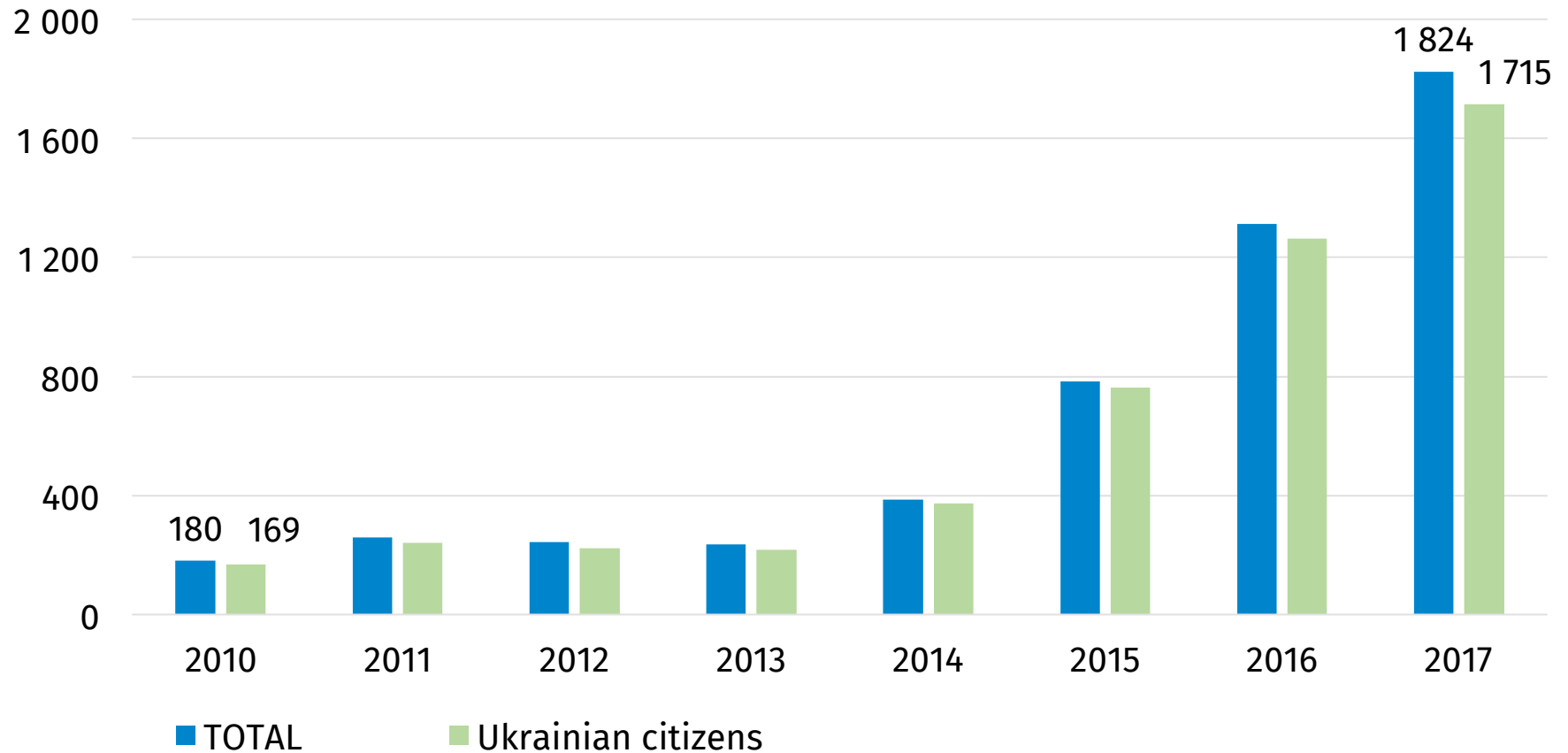
Academic year	Students - total	Foreign students	Internationalization of Higher Education
2010/2011	1 841 251	21 474	1.17
2011/2012	1 764 060	24 253	1.37
2012/2013	1 676 927	29 172	1.74
2013/2014	1 549 877	35 983	2.32
2014/2015	1 469 386	46 101	3.14
2015/2016	1 405 133	57 119	4.06
2016/2017	1 348 822	65 793	4.88

# Work permits issued to foreigners



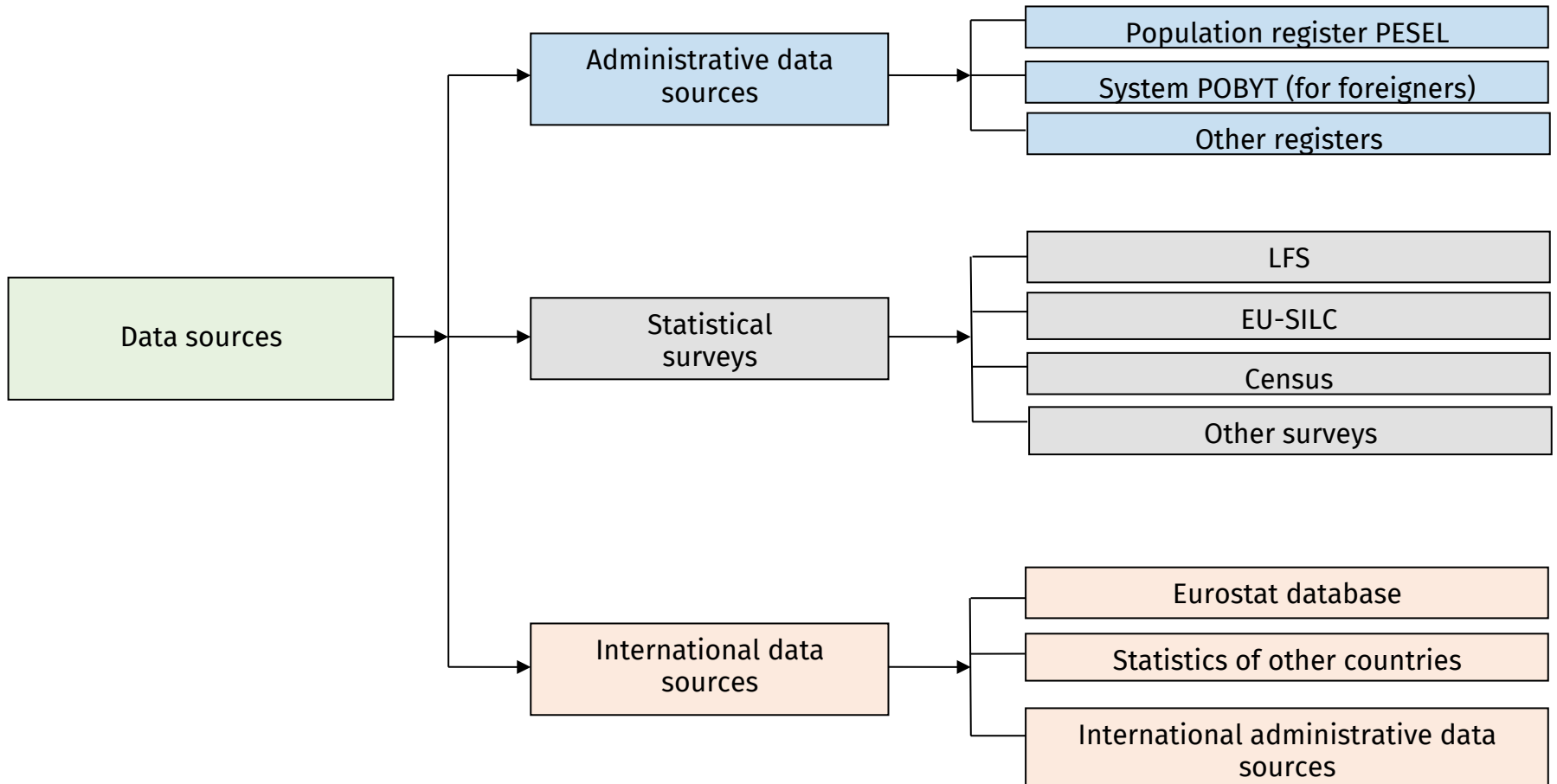
# Employers' statements on intent to offer a job to a foreigner

in thous.





# Data sources



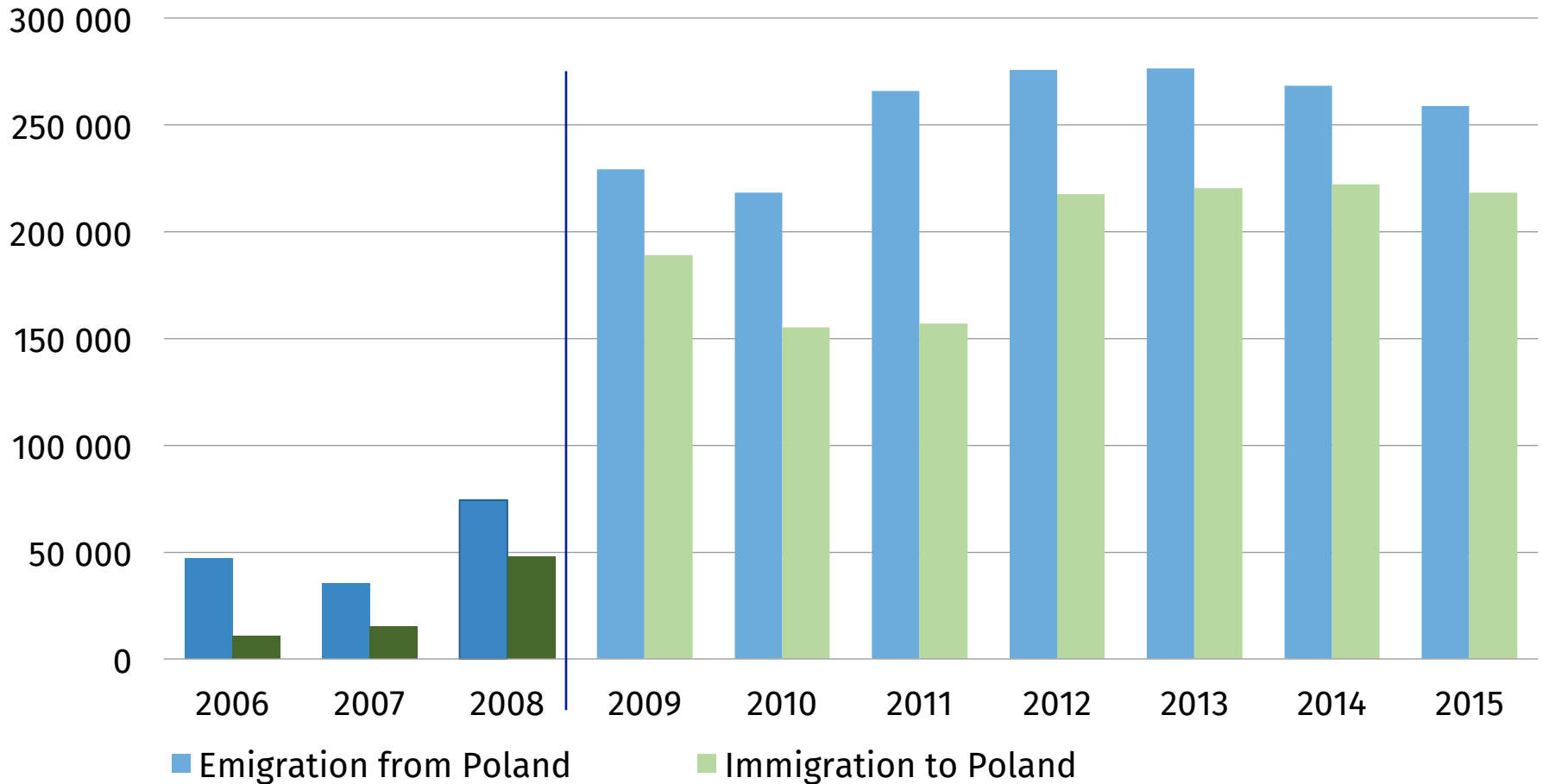
# Challenges for migration statistics

- Free movements -> migration facts are often not registered -> the need for estimates
- Estimation based on
  - new data sources
  - integration of data from various sources
    - statistical and non-statistical, including administrative sources, big data
  - using data from other countries
    - mirror statistics

# Problems with mirror statistics

- Different migrant definitions used in different countries
- Different data sources
- Different methodologies for collecting and processing data
- Different data availability
- Immigration often overestimated, while emigration underestimated

# Pure registered migration flow (2006-2008) vs data adjusted with the estimates (2009-2015)



# Estimates developed by Statistics Poland

- Migration flows
  - long-term emigration,
  - long-term immigration
  - (gender, age, group of countries of next/previous residence, group of countries of citizenship, group of countries of birth)
- Data sources
  - population register (PESEL)
  - data on emigration to Poland from other countries
  - data on immigration from Poland from other countries

# Estimates developed by Statistics Poland

- Emigration stock
  - population absent due to departure abroad for temporary stay (above 3 months) by country of stay
- Data sources
  - 2011 census,
  - LFS, EU-SILC,
  - migration for temporary stay,
  - mirror statistics and data from Eurostat database

# Stock of foreigners on the Polish labor market: hard-to-reach population

- Over 266.2 thousand foreigners had valid documents confirming the right of residence in Poland
- Polish consulates issued 1,895 thousand visas
- 127.4 thousand were spent work permits for a foreigner,
- 1,314 thousand employers' intentions to provide work to a foreigner
- 65.8 thousand foreign students studied in Poland (2016/2017 academic year)
- the number of insured foreigners amounted to PLN 293.2 thousand
- 104 thousand foreigners was going to stay in Poland for at least a year, according to LFS
- 18.5 thousand were detained for illegal stay, for illegal work: 2.6 thousand

# Estimates developed by Statistics Poland

- Stock of foreigners on the Polish labor market
  - ongoing research project, duration: May 2017-June 2018
- Methodologies tested:
  - population of working foreigners (disaggregated by territorial division and socio-economic characteristics) based on
    - integration of all available and relevant administrative data sources (PESEL, KEP, ZUS, KRUS, ARIMR, NFZ, ...) with
    - results of statistical surveys for the entire population (using both deterministic and probabilistic methods),
  - a capture-recapture method to estimate (based on combining at least two registry files) the size of the working population of foreigners disaggregated by territorial division and socio-economic characteristics.



# Future activities in migration statistics improvement

- Improvements to migration estimation methods
- Deeper usage of the existing non-statistical data sources
- Searching for new data sources
- Adjustments to the existing surveys (such as LFS or EU-SILC)
- Population census

# Future activities in migration statistics improvement

- Stronger international co-operation
- Intensified cooperation with academia outside of official statistics
- Strengthened cooperation with other public authorities (central and regional)

**Thank you**  
for your attention!

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