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**SEMINAR ON MEASURING POPULATION MOVEMENT AND INTEGRATION IN A
GLOBALIZED WORLD**

SESSION I: DEMOGRAPHIC IMPACT OF MIGRATION

THE DEMOGRAPHIC PERSPECTIVE OF AN EMIGRATION COUNTRY

Note by the Central Statistical Office, Poland¹

ABSTRACT

1. This paper presents the emigration phenomenon in relation to the current demographic situation and processes in Poland. Special attention is paid to the consequences of emigration for demographic development and their influence on processes observed in the labour market.
2. Poland is an example of an emigration country. It has been estimated that, at the end of 2006, about 1 950 000 Poles were staying abroad temporarily (for over 2 months), i.e. about 5% of the country's total population. It is also estimated that among those persons approximately 1 million stay abroad for at least 12 months – and consequently are not residents of Poland. In addition, an increase of emigration for permanent residence is still observed. The consequences

¹ This paper has been prepared at the invitation of the secretariat.

of emigration on such a scale are observed now and will probably have significant long-term results. Current and future demographic changes will have specific repercussions for the society and economy in the future.

3. The increase of international emigration flows while the immigration flows are relatively low, the stabilisation of total fertility rate at a low level, and the ageing society due to increased life expectancy, are all factors which may lead to long-term disturbances on the labour market and consequently in the area of public finances.

I. INTRODUCTION

4. Contemporary international migration is a complex phenomenon. First of all, there is a large diversity of forms of migration (permanent migration, long-term, short-term, seasonal, forced migration and illegal migration). It is worth noticing that recent differences between the forms of migration tend to disappear – the different forms merge. Boundaries become more blurred e.g. seasonal stays become migrations of several years, illegal immigration - after obtaining a permission to reside - becomes legal. In many cases it is not easy to determine the actual motives and character of migration. The interrelation between the disparity in incomes of population of the two countries and migration volume between these countries is not simple. The reasons for making a decision concerning permanent or temporary economic migration are various and often difficult to identify. Nevertheless, two groups of factors specified as push and pull factors obviously shape the migration flows.

5. International migration is influenced by various factors, events and circumstances such as:

- (a) Personal and family situation of individuals;
- (b) Material and cultural living conditions;
- (c) Economic situation;
- (d) Situation on the labour market;
- (e) Social and political situation in the country;
- (f) Activity of large international and global companies which cause mobility of staff;
- (g) Liberalization of immigration regulations or ease in obtaining work permit.

6. The main factor determining population mobility on the European labour market is the occurrence of significant disproportions in the area of social and economic development among the EU population. The asymmetry in the living standards and incomes of people between the “old 15” and the new Member States - in particular from Central and Eastern Europe - results in a more enthusiastic quest for better living conditions, often triggering emigration to “old” European Community countries.

7. Another important factor “pushing” the emigrants is a high level of unemployment resulting from *inter alia* lack of possibility to find a job in a given profession. Poland is a typical country with respect to emigration for employment. Unemployment due to lack of adjustment between work demand and supply remains one of the main problems of the Polish economy. The domination of emigrants with certain qualifications “emphasized” the phenomenon of lack of work on the Polish labour market with regard to these professions where there has been lack of workers on other labour markets e.g. in Great Britain or France. Therefore, the immigration may be seen as an element helping to balance the labour markets in individual EU Member States.

8. Population migration has a significant impact on the economic situation of both the sending and the host countries.

9. The potential and skills of migrants may play a significant role in the social and economic development of host countries. The experience of West European countries after the 2004 enlargement shows that the countries which benefited most were those that opened their labour markets from the beginning (Great Britain, Ireland). It should be noted that there is already a significant input of immigration from the new Member States to the national income of the target countries. Moreover, those countries that opened their labour markets without any restrictions obtained more needed specialists than the countries promoting free employment only in selected professions.

10. The phenomenon of the growing economic emigration is related to money transfers of the emigrants working abroad to their countries of origin. In many cases, such transfers become the second external source, after direct foreign investments, for financing development of the country of origin. Sometimes, their size mitigates the results of economic transformation. It should be remembered that all the analyses concerning remittances are based on official statistics from balance of payments, which means that they do not include a significant part of funds transferred by the emigrants in other informal ways. Considering the fact that the use of bank and financial institutions’ services for money transfers to the country becomes increasingly significant, although still not the main transfer channel, it can be estimated that the scale of informal transfers may be very large. The balance of payment on the current account depends on the proportion of “formal” and “informal” transfers. In the case of countries where emigrants more often use less official methods to transfer money, deficit on the current account remains significant while, in the opposite situation, remittances help to obtain the balance.²

11. Significant factors to take into account when deciding on the directions of population mobility are location of target country, liberalization (or the lack) of access to the labour market, immigrants’ work demand, existence of family links between the immigrants, etc.

12. According to Polish researchers of migration processes, international migration is a phenomenon which is closely related to the processes occurring on the labour market. However, the relations are not explicit. The results of many empirical studies show that people who emigrate are not only those who are unemployed, professionally passive or poor, but also those

² Wpływ emigracji zarobkowej na gospodarkę Polski (Report on Impact of labour migration on the Polish economy), Ministry of Economy, Warsaw, February 2007 r.

who are economically active, working and who have a job and education.³ The questions are, therefore, what is the main reason for migration? What mechanisms trigger migration and how are they linked to peoples' behaviour? Even more controversial is the issue of the consequences of migration. Experts have different opinions about the benefits and losses related to migration occurring in the migrants' countries of origin and also about the consequences and benefits obtained by the destination countries of immigration.⁴

II. AREAS OF MIGRATION IMPACT

13. The diversity of the migration problem requires research into this phenomenon from many viewpoints, which could be summarised in the following three main aspects:

(a) Impact of migration on demographic development of countries of origin and countries of destination;

(b) International migration in the context of social development of countries (issues of population mobility from the third countries, social integration of foreigners, social exclusion, integration barriers, impact of migration on changes on the European labour market, issue of labour supply);

(c) Impact of international migration on the economic development of the European countries (impact of migration on national income of the countries, financial transfers of the residents' and non-residents' incomes from the emigration countries).

14. When analysing international migration effects, their demographic consequences cannot be ignored. The influence on demographic development of the country receiving and sending migrants is a very important aspect of migration. Migrants are an element in population balance and may cause both increase and decline in the population of a given country – depending on whether immigration or emigration flow dominates. They also influence the population structure by sex, and especially age.

15. The international movements of population cause specific demographic consequences of the emigrants outflow but may also have an impact on changes in demographic processes in the inflow countries. The scope of changes depends on the scale of migration and demographic situation of the countries in the period of migration occurrence, i.e. the current phase of demographic development in the given society. Usually, the people who migrate are young, of a mobile age, and in most cases have not yet established their own families. A significant outflow of such people, in particular the permanent emigration or long-term emigration, may cause over a longer period adverse changes in the structure of population and disturbances in the demographic development in the country of emigrants' origin. On the contrary, in the countries

³ Kaczmarczyk P.; Współczesne migracje z Polski – skala, struktura, mechanizmy mobilności w: „BEZROBOCIE”, Polish-American Freedom Foundation, Migration Studies, Faculty of Economic Sciences of the Warsaw University, Warsaw; www.fise.org.pl

⁴ Salt J., Clarke J., Wanner F.; International Labour Migration, “*Population Studies*”, No 44, Council of Europe, 2004

of immigrant inflow, the long-term migration is usually assessed as a positive factor of demographic development. In certain societies, in particular those in the demographic stagnation phase with “zero” or negative natural growth, the immigration from foreign countries is the only factor which contributes to demographic development.

16. Polish accession to the European Union and the subsequent opening of the labour market for Polish citizens, with full, legally guaranteed freedom to choose the place of work, resulted in mass labour migration. The labour migration phenomenon in itself is not negative; however, the current migration may be assessed as one of the largest in the history of Poland. It will certainly continue for some time. It seems that the size of Polish emigration will continue to decrease in the near future, mainly due to demographic limitations, improving situation on the labour markets and permanent economic development in Poland.

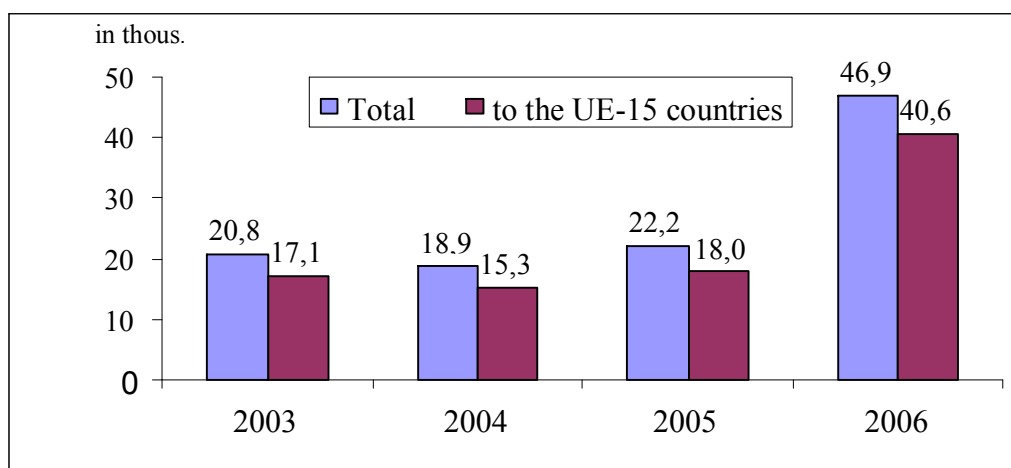
17. Is the persisting large international migration, especially temporary migration of young people, and deep decline in the number of births in the 1990's going to result in increasing difficulties in demographic development, in the labour market and in the social security system? To what degree does emigration cause changes in the family model and fertility rate patterns? Will the demographic forecasts that Poland will inevitably become an old people's country in less than twenty years be proved correct? These are questions for which there are no answers at present.

III. SIZE AND DIRECTIONS OF EMIGRATION FROM POLAND

18. Poland is an example of an emigration country. The population (over 38 million) gives Poland significant emigration potential.

19. It should be noted that, after 2004, the scale of emigration from Poland significantly increased. This was a direct result of the possibility of free movement for people and the opening of labour markets by some “old” EU countries (EU-15). Since the beginning of EU enlargement in 2004, three member states opened their labour markets for new member states: Great Britain, Ireland and Sweden. This rapidly caused an increase in the inflow of immigrants from the new states that joined the Community – especially to Great Britain and Ireland. In May 2006, Finland, Greece, Portugal and Spain also opened their labour markets. In July 2006, a similar decision was taken by the Italian government, and since November 2007 by Luxembourg. Some countries introduced a simplified procedure for obtaining employment permits, or opened the labour market for selected professional groups.

20. To date Poland has kept separate statistics of persons leaving the country permanently (definite migration) and persons temporarily staying abroad. Permanent migration in 2006 amounted to 469 000 persons, while in 2004 to 18 900 persons. The majority of emigrants went to EU countries.

Figure 1. Emigration from Poland for permanent residence in 2003-2006

Source: Data collected from administrative system concerning personal decision on emigration abroad for permanent residence; since 2006 data come from the population register PESEL

21. A change in direction of emigration can be observed, as well as the change of movements scale. Germany, because it is a close neighbour of Poland and which for other reasons was the main direction of Polish emigration for years, remains a significant recipient country. However, in 2006 Great Britain surpassed Germany in the number of Polish emigrants received. Polish people leave less often for the United States and Canada, but Ireland has become an important direction for emigration. The basic reason for this situation is of course the opening of the labour markets in European countries and the possibility of an improved material situation for Polish families working in countries closer to Poland.

22. Recently, the temporary, long- and short-term migration and seasonal migration usually related to employment have become more intensified and more important. Thanks to the constantly increasing possibilities of cheap travel, Poles can decide on a temporary stay and employment in another country without having to permanently leave their country of origin. In the future, a certain number of those currently on temporary leave will convert to a permanent stay, and large groups of Poles may become residents of other countries in the European Community.

23. The emigration for temporary stay is increasing more rapidly than for permanent migration. The results of the last census carried out in Poland in 2002 indicated that at the time of the survey, over 786 000 permanent residents of Poland were temporarily abroad for over 2 months. A large number of these people treated the stay as permanent since most of them have been staying abroad for many years (these people notified the authorities of change of address in Poland and were treated in the census as persons temporarily staying abroad). Poland – like other countries - does not have one good source of data on the temporary migration after 2002; however, there are surveys (in particular the Labour Force Survey (LFS)) that show significant growth of this type of emigration.

24. On the basis of a cyclic survey of temporarily⁵ absent population carried out by the Central Statistical Office of Poland (GUS), which unfortunately covers only the persons who notified the citizens registration units that they were living abroad, it can be stated that in 2006 almost three times more people lived abroad than in 2003. Other studies show similar dynamics.

25. The directions of the temporary emigration also changed. According to the results of the above-mentioned survey, the main direction of temporary emigration is currently Great Britain. Ireland and the Netherlands are also important countries in this respect.

A. Estimates of size and directions of emigration from Poland

26. According to the estimates of GUS, at the end of 2006 almost 1 950 000 Poles were abroad (around 1 million at the end of 2004), and around 1 610 000 in Europe, of which 1 550 000 in the European Union countries; these people had previously lived in Poland (see Table 1).

27. Among the countries of emigration destination after Poland's accession to the EU, due to the scale of the phenomena, Great Britain and Germany stand out although the German labour market remains closed for Poles. GUS estimates show that, at the end of 2006, around 580 000 Poles stayed in Great Britain and around 450 000 Poles stayed in Germany. Subsequent countries of emigration destination were: Ireland (around 120 000), Italy (around 85 000) and Spain (44 000). Considering the dynamics of changes in the emigration scale, Ireland and Great Britain are above average. A great majority of Polish emigrants who left between May 2004 and the end of 2006 stayed abroad with the intention of finding employment (80-90%).

28. It is very difficult to estimate the emigration flows of Poles who left the country after the opening of the labour market for the new EU Member States, i.e. after 1 May 2004. Efforts are being made by Polish statisticians to undertake this task.

⁵ In 2006, the criterion was changed from 2 to 3 months.

Table 1. Emigration from Poland for temporary stay in 2004-2006^a – estimates

As of the end of the year

| Country of stay | Number of emigrants in thousands | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Census 2002 ^b (May) | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| Total | 786 | 1000 | 1450 | 1950 |
| of which Europe | 461 | 770 | 1200 | 1610 |
| of which: | | | | |
| European Union (25 countries) | 451 | 750 | 1170 | 1550 |
| of which: | | | | |
| Austria | 11 | 15 | 25 | 34 |
| Belgium | 14 | 13 | 21 | 28 |
| Finland | 0,3 | 0,4 | 0,7 | 3 |
| France | 21 | 30 | 44 | 49 |
| Germany | 294 | 385 | 430 | 450 |
| Greece | 10 | 13 | 17 | 20 |
| Ireland | 2 | 15 | 76 | 120 |
| Italy | 39 | 59 | 70 | 85 |
| Netherlands | 10 | 23 | 43 | 55 |
| Portugal | 0,3 | 0,5 | 0,6 | 1 |
| Spain | 14 | 26 | 37 | 44 |
| Sweden | 6 | 11 | 17 | 25 |
| United Kingdom | 24 | 150 | 340 | 580 |

a Data concerns number of people staying abroad temporarily for more than 2 months.

b After taking into consideration the group of emigrants with unknown country of stay and dividing it respectively between different countries of temporary stay, the number of emigrants staying in the European countries amounted to 547 000, and in the EU countries – 535 000.

29. As was mentioned earlier, Poland is a country of great migration traditions. Our country was and still is - at least for a few more years - a base of employment migration reserve. In the period of transformation, a significant geographical reorientation of Polish employment abroad took place to the West European countries. In the '90s, a change in proportions between the informal temporary economic migration and permanent emigration, i.e. for permanent stay, also took place. After the period of permanent emigration domination, the model of migration for temporary employment has returned. The model strengthened after Polish accession to the EU and it seems to have remained stable for several subsequent years. So what are the consequences of the outflow of such a scale of emigrants from Poland? They are both positive and negative.

30. A significant advantage of the Polish emigration is the economic improvement of living standards. Money transfers from abroad supply the budgets of Polish households and are a source of financing for many investments and development of private residential building.

31. Migration also allows for partial levelling of the effects of a high unemployment rate. Many people who could not find employment in Poland have found it abroad. At the same time,

this leads to gaps in the domestic labour market observed in many fields. This is particularly noticeable in the construction business, which may lead to destabilization of the local labour markets. Outflow of medical staff may be problematic, especially in view of the increasing ageing of Polish society.

32. Beside the obvious benefits from migration, the increasing emigration of young people implies the risk of a worsening demographic structure in Polish society. Young people who want to find economic stability put off their decision to establish a family and many of them will stay abroad permanently. This will have a direct impact on the reduction of the number of children born in Poland. Also the duration of marriages seems to be significantly affected since the separation of couples can have a negative impact.

33. It is also alarming to note that people with a higher education undertake employment abroad in positions inferior to their qualifications, which benefits their foreign employers but has a negative result for their own professional development. Working in a profession other than the one for which a person has trained is a loss of opportunity to gain experience in the given field, and this may hinder that person's finding a job in his/her own field after returning to the country.

34. The consequences of emigration – significant now - can have long-term results. Current demographic changes will cause specific repercussions for the society and economy in the future. The intensification of emigration with the current demographic tendencies, i.e. decrease in womens' fertility, extension of life expectancy (ageing society), may lead to long-term disturbances on the labour market and consequently to problems in the area of public finances.

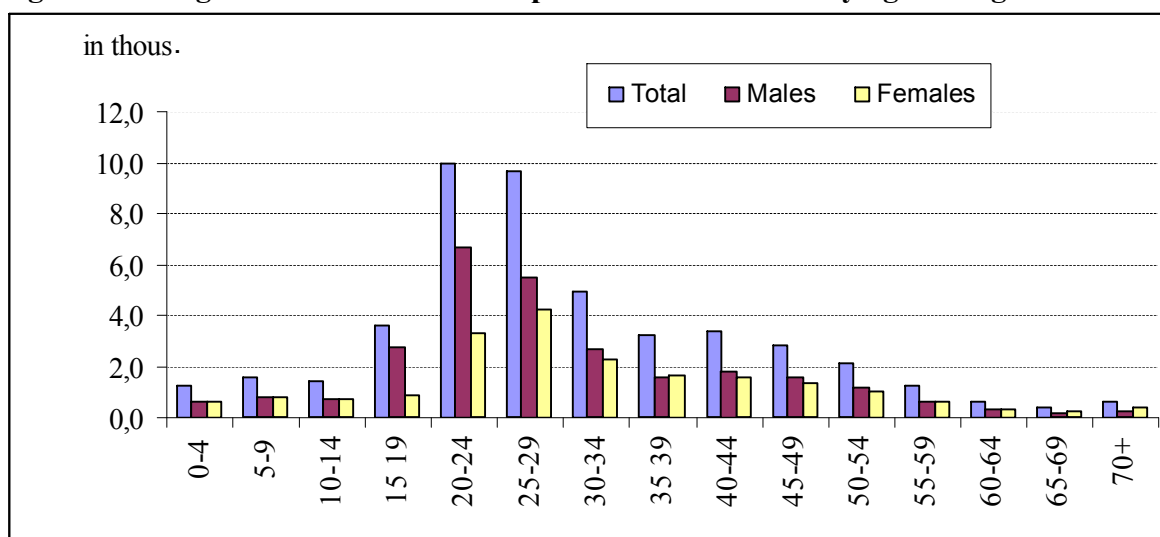
IV. IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL EMIGRATION ON THE DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT

35. According to the GUS forecast, the migration for permanent residence in 2008-2020 may result in a decline of the Polish population by almost 440 000 - assuming a certain increase in emigration until 2012 followed by a decline to about 20 000 in 2020. As mentioned earlier, the problem is not only the decline of Poland's population and its consequences. Emigration also significantly changes the population structure by age.

36. As presented in Figure 2, emigrants are mostly young people aged 20-29 (42% of all emigrants) who will fulfil their procreation plans abroad.

37. As mentioned before, migration for permanent residence constitutes only a part of total emigration. Significant large scale migration for permanent residence, that has to be considered in calculating resident population, causes the number of resident population to decline significantly. Poles staying abroad for at least 12 months are considered residents of foreign countries. About 1 950 000 persons temporarily staying abroad for over 2 months at the end of 2006 amounted to about 5% of the country's population. It is estimated that, among these persons, about 1 million stay abroad at least 12 months – and consequently are not residents of Poland.

Figure 2. Emigration from Poland for permanent residence by age of migrants in 2006

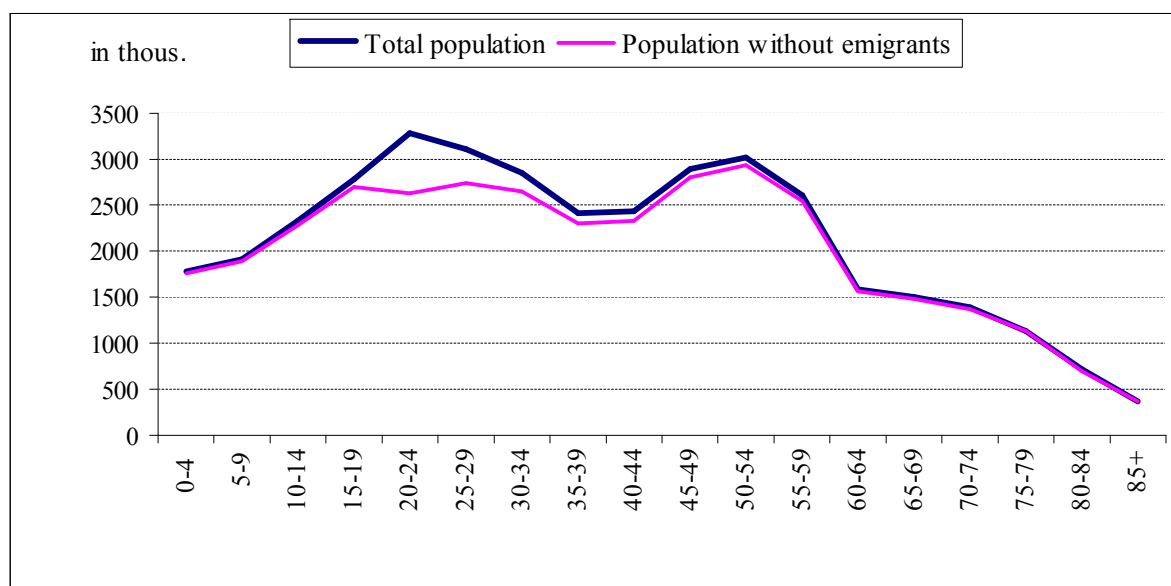


Source: Data collected from administrative system concerning personal decision on emigration abroad for permanent residence; data comes from the population register PESEL.

38. If the age structure of these persons is the same as the structure of the population staying abroad who declared exit from the country in the population register (leave was reported by about 46 000 persons), then it can be shown that persons aged 20-34 constitute 75% of all emigrants and that every fourth Pole aged 20-24 stays abroad. Other surveys, e.g. LFS, show less pessimistic conclusions; however, this constitutes a vast decline in the number of young people living in Poland and changes the demographic structure of the country.

39. Moreover, emigration of young people affects the number of births in Poland and family formation and dissolution. The negative consequences of emigration will therefore be multiplied.

Figure 3. Impact of emigration for temporary stay on population of Poland by age in 2006



Source: Estimates made by the CSO

A. Changes in the age population structure

40. The age structure of the population is still undergoing dynamic changes. The number and structure of the population of working age determines the supply of labour to the labour market. It should be noted, however, that the present data of population include also persons who temporarily emigrated abroad and – even though they are registered for permanent residence in Poland – are not Polish residents, if the time of their stay abroad amounts to at least 1 year. These persons are usually of working mobile age, young and without their own families. The significant outflow of such persons, especially emigration for permanent or long-term residence, may in the long term affect the structure of the population and cause problems in the demographic development of Poland.

41. Demographic changes observed in recent years, i.e. mainly the increase in the number of births and new marriages, may indicate radical changes in the previous development of the population. However, there is no perspective of rapid improvement in Poland's demographic depression. The fertility rate of Polish women is the lowest of EU countries and one of the lowest in Europe. In Poland, this rate amounts to only 1.3, and the EU average amounts to 1.48. It should be noted that no EU member state has managed to attain the fertility rate of 2.1 children per woman necessary to simply ensure replacement of the population.

42. It is alarming to note that a large part of the migrating population are women of a fertile age. Additional danger consists of adopting West-European family model with one child or no children. For years, Polish families have resisted the changes recorded in the west and north of Europe, but demographic transformation began in the second half of the 1990s in Poland. This means that the next generation of Poles will constitute only 60% of the current number. As well as quantitative changes, the low number of births together with increased life expectancy leads to a disproportion in population division by age. The percentage of children and youth declines significantly, and the number of older persons requiring intensive care increases, leading to a growing economic burden on employed persons.

43. The perspectives of demographic development over the next years seem already conclusive. The deep decline in the number of births in the 1990s and the persistent large international emigration (especially temporary emigration of young people observed since 2004) will cause, in close perspective, growing difficulties in demographic development, in the labour market and in the social security system.

44. In 2001-2007, the working age population increased by almost 1.2 million, i.e. each year the increase amounted to an average of 200 000 persons. The increase of population in this group varied significantly: in 2006 it amounted to 77 000, while in 2001 to 265 000. It should be emphasised that these increases are comprised mainly of persons from the non-mobile age group (45-65 years old for men and 45-59 for women). It is estimated that in 2007 the increase of working age population amounted to about 68 000.

45. In recent years, a further increase has been observed in the number of persons of retirement age (men aged 65 and over, women 60 and over). The share of this group in the total population amounts to 15.9% (in 2000 almost 15% and in 1990 less than 13%). It is estimated

that at the end of 2007 the post-work age population comprised over 6 million persons against slightly over 5.6 million in 2000.

46. The relations between particular age groups of population are increasingly adverse, as demonstrated by the dependency ratio: for every 100 persons of working age there are 56 persons of non-working age (i.e. 25 persons of post-work age and 31 aged 0-17), while in 2000 this ratio amounted to 64 (24 of post-work age and 40 of pre-work age).

B. Influence of emigration on family formation and dissolution

47. The last population census held in Poland in 2002 provided data characterizing households and families with members staying abroad for over 2 months.

48. According to the census, over 500 000, i.e. 3.8%, of all households in Poland had a member or members staying abroad for over 2 months. It can be supposed that the current share of such people is significantly higher. About 48% of all households with members abroad constituted households in which all members stayed abroad. Most often these were one-person households (almost 143 000, i.e. about 28% of all households with members abroad). Two-person households constituted over 40 000. There were also households with a greater number of persons, including about 400 households with 8 and more persons. The average number of persons in a household in which all members were staying abroad amounted to 1.8.

49. Households in which not all members stayed abroad amounted on average to about 52% of households with members abroad, and were generally more numerous. The average number of persons in these households amounted to 4. Among these households, the majority were households with three persons (over 73 000) of which one person was abroad. Households with only short-term emigrants amounted to 118 500, with only long-term to 372 000 and with both short- and long-term to 10 000.

C. Families with members staying temporarily abroad

50. There were almost 342 000 families with members staying temporarily abroad. They constituted about 3% of all families in Poland in 2002.

51. Among the families with members staying abroad, the majority (over 58%) were married couples with children, of which the majority had dependent children aged up to 24. Over 27% of all families (about 93 000) were mothers with children. Marriages without children took third place (almost 32 000 families). Other types of families occurred less frequently.

Table 2. Families with members staying temporarily abroad for over 2 months

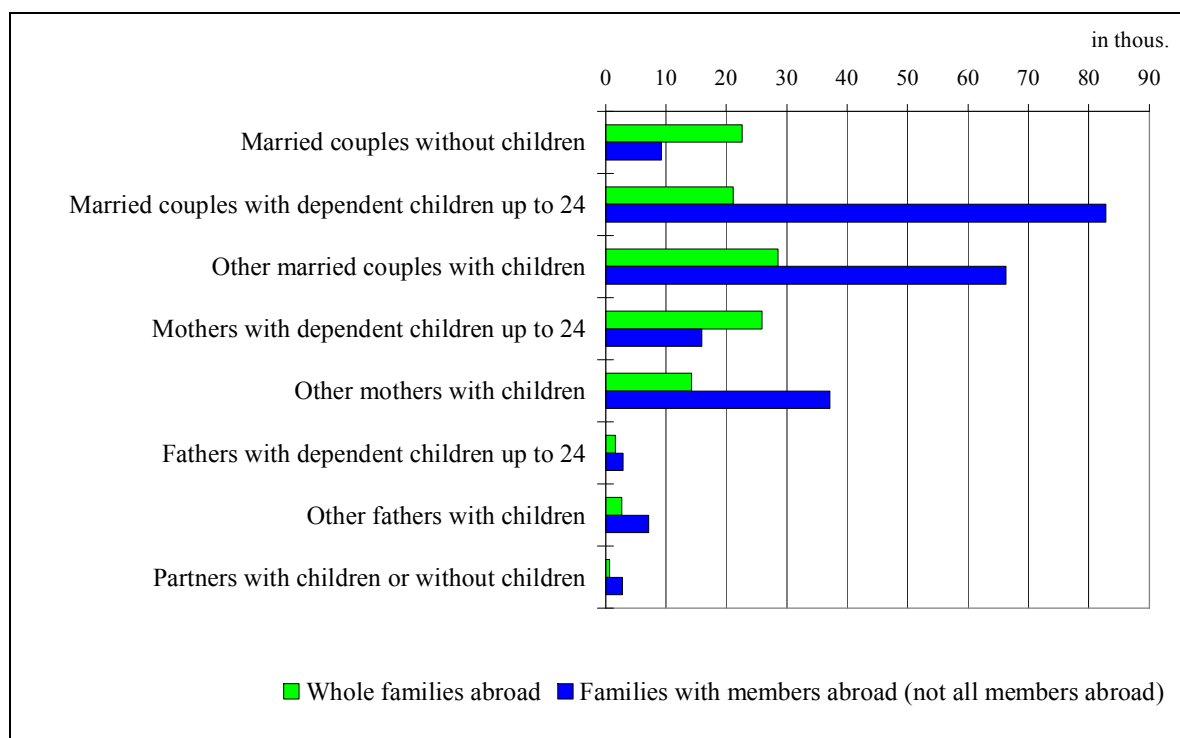
| Type of family | Families in households | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | total in Poland | | with members staying abroad | | |
| | in thousands | in % | in thousands | in % of all families | in % |
| TOTAL | 10457.6 | 100.0 | 341.6 | 3.3 | 100.0 |
| Married couples without children | 2369.8 | 22.7 | 31.9 | 1.3 | 9.3 |
| Married couples with children | 5860.3 | 56.0 | 198.8 | 3.4 | 58.2 |
| Partners without children | 86.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.2 |
| Partners with children | 110.7 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 0.8 |
| Mothers with children | 1798.3 | 17.2 | 93.2 | 5.2 | 27.3 |
| Fathers with children | 231.8 | 2.2 | 14.3 | 6.2 | 4.2 |

Source: Results of the population and housing census 2002 in Poland

52. Whole families staying abroad constituted 34% of all families including emigrants and 1.1% of all families in Poland. Almost every fifth family whose members stayed abroad was a married couple without children. Cases were distinguished where one of the spouses – husband or wife – stayed abroad and, in fact, in these types of families the wife stayed abroad slightly more often than the husband. In married couples with children, it was usually the children who stayed abroad. The situation was similar for single mothers, as well as for single fathers. Frequently, the whole family emigrated, but most often the persons staying abroad were children.

53. Of the total number of 342 000 families, there were almost 241 000 families (70.5%) that included long-term emigrants, about 92 000 (ca. 27%) with short-term emigrants and over 8 000 families (2.4%) with short- and long-term emigrants. In the latter group, members of 6 600 families stayed in the same country; members of the remaining families stayed in different countries. Frequently, the wife arrived in the country where her husband stayed, children joined their parents, and very frequently persons staying abroad were also joined by their siblings, which clearly shows that the reason for migration may well be the reuniting of families.

Figure 4. Number of families with members staying temporarily abroad for over 2 months by type of family in 2002



Source: Results of the population and housing census 2002 in Poland

54. To sum up, international emigration for long-term or permanent residence is the main factor producing major changes in private household size and composition as well as in family structure, creating new living arrangements. For instance, the results of the changes mentioned above are the increasing number of single persons, one-parent families, divorced marriages and dissolved couples. Such changes are not adequately captured by existing data sources in Poland, as is the case in other EU countries. The demographic statistics allow us to observe transformations in fertility patterns. The demographic consequences of the existing household and family composition in Poland, as the emigrating country, will be significant for the next (second and third) generations of Poles. It should be stressed that all changes in families in Poland take place in parallel with the ageing process of the total population and advanced ageing of the Polish labour force.

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ANNEX

Table 1. Basic demographic data for Poland in 2000-2006

| Specification | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total population in thous.(as of 31 Dec) | 38254 | 38242 | 38219 | 38191 | 38174 | 38157 | 38125 |
| Annual increase (in thousands) | -9 | -12 | -24 | -28 | -17 | -17 | -32 |
| in percentage | -0,02 | -0,03 | -0,06 | -0,07 | -0,04 | -0,04 | -0,08 |
| Population at age - in percentage | | | | | | | |
| pre-working (0-17 years) | 24,4 | 23,5 | 22,7 | 21,9 | 21,2 | 20,6 | 20,1 |
| working (18-59/64 years) | 60,8 | 61,5 | 62,2 | 62,9 | 63,5 | 64,0 | 64,2 |
| mobile (18-44 years) | 39,8 | 39,9 | 39,9 | 39,9 | 40,0 | 40,0 | 40,0 |
| non-mobile (45-59/64 years) | 21,0 | 21,6 | 22,3 | 23,0 | 23,5 | 24,0 | 24,2 |
| post-working (60/65 years and more) | 14,8 | 15,0 | 15,1 | 15,2 | 15,3 | 15,4 | 15,7 |
| Life expectancy | | | | | | | |
| Men | 69,7 | 70,2 | 70,4 | 70,5 | 70,7 | 70,8 | 70,9 |
| Women | 78,0 | 78,4 | 78,8 | 78,9 | 79,2 | 79,4 | 79,6 |
| Total fertility rate (TFR) | 1,37 | 1,31 | 1,25 | 1,22 | 1,23 | 1,24 | 1,27 |
| International migration for permanent residence | | | | | | | |
| Immigration (in thous.) | 7,3 | 6,6 | 6,6 | 7,0 | 9,5 | 9,3 | 10,8 |
| Emigration (in thous.) | 27,0 | 23,3 | 24,5 | 20,8 | 18,9 | 22,2 | 46,9 |
| Net migration (in thous.) | -19,7 | -16,7 | -17,9 | -13,8 | -9,4 | -12,9 | -36,1 |

Source: Demographic Yearbooks for Poland for years 2001-2007, GUS, Warsaw

Table 2. Selected economic indicators for Poland in 2000-2006

| Specification | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| GDP dynamics (previous year = 100) | 104,3 | 101,2 | 101,4 | 103,9 | 105,3 | 103,6 | 106,1 |
| GDP per capita in PLN | 19458 | 20380 | 21149 | 22075 | 24215 | 25767 | 27742 |
| GDP per capita (PPP \$US) | 10389 | 10309 | 10850 | 11524 | 12409 | . | . |
| GDP per capita (PPS) | 9545 | 9662 | 10315 | 10205 | 11050 | 11493 | . |
| GDP per capita (PPS) (UE25=100) | . | . | . | . | 48,6 | 49,7 | 52,2 |
| Unemployment rate by the LFS methodology - II quarter (in %) | 16,3 | 18,4 | 19,9 | 19,4 | 19,1 | 18,0 | 14,1 |
| Long-term unemployment rate (12 months and more) by the LFS – annual average (w %) | 7,4 | 9,2 | 10,9 | 11,0 | 10,3 | 10,2 | 7,8 |

Sources: Statistical Yearbooks RP for years 2001-2006, GUS, Warsaw and the Eurostat database

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