



CENTRE OF
MIGRATION
RESEARCH

RECEIVING COUNTRIES' PERSPECTIVE

CASE OF POLAND

Paweł Kaczmarczyk
Centre of Migration Research
Warsaw University

4th IZA Workshop on EU Enlargement and the Labor Markets:
Migration, Crisis, and Adjustment in an Enlarged E(M)U
Budapest, 1-2nd July 2011

Outline

- Enlargement and migration – case of Poland
- May 2011 and beyond
- Questions (partially) unanswered:
 - Migrants' strategies and their determinants
 - Return migration
 - Brain drain / brain gain
- Instead of conclusions



CENTRE OF
MIGRATION
RESEARCH

Background

❑ EU enlargement process

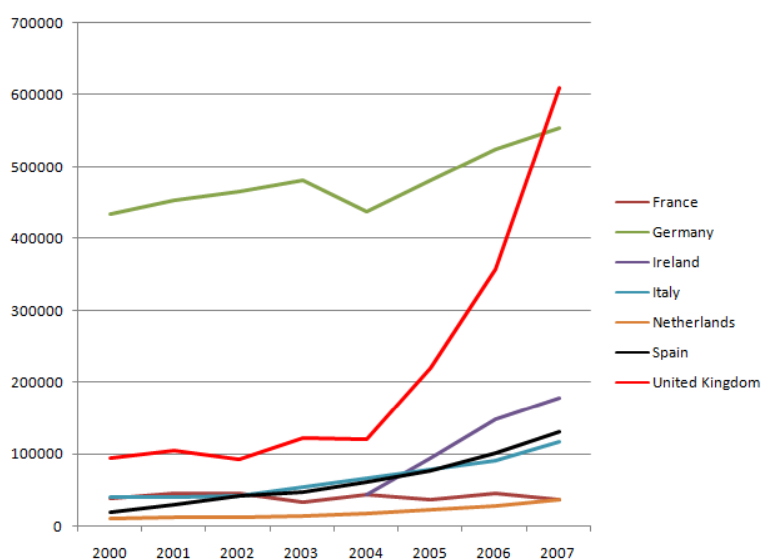
- institutional changes regarding mobility and migration
- limitations: transitional periods (part. Germany and Austria), access to welfare systems

❑ Enormous impact on international mobility from CEE

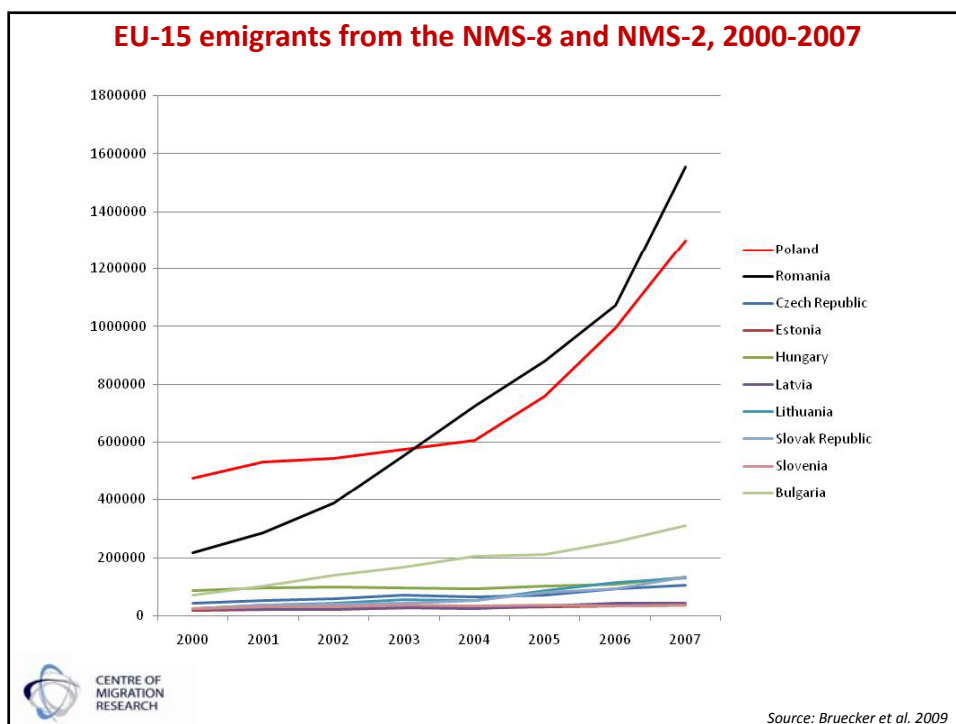
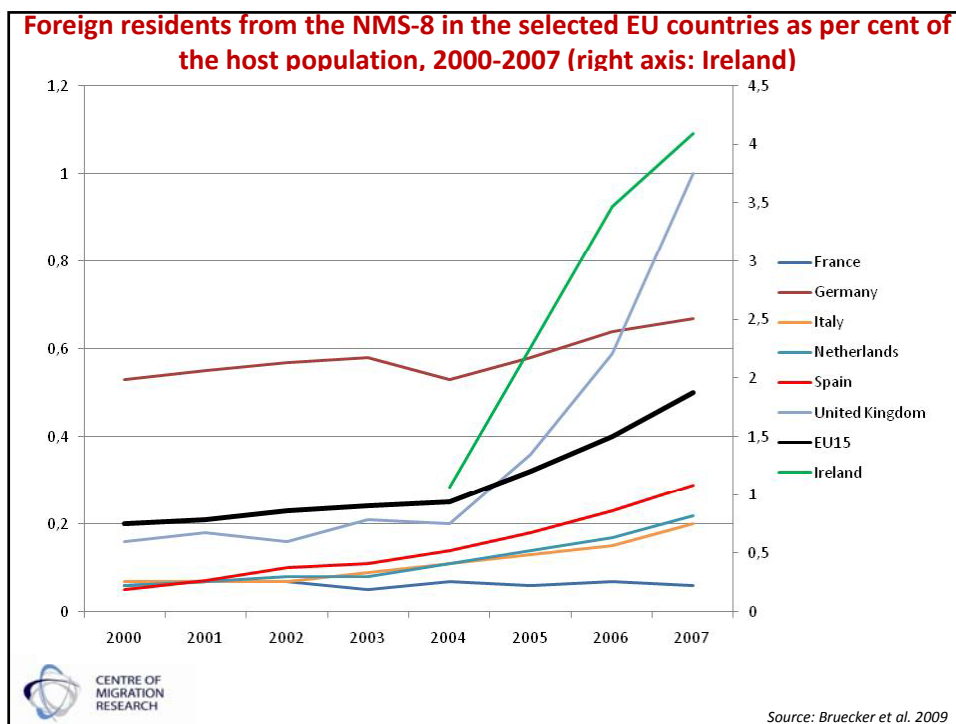
- scale
- dynamics
- structural features

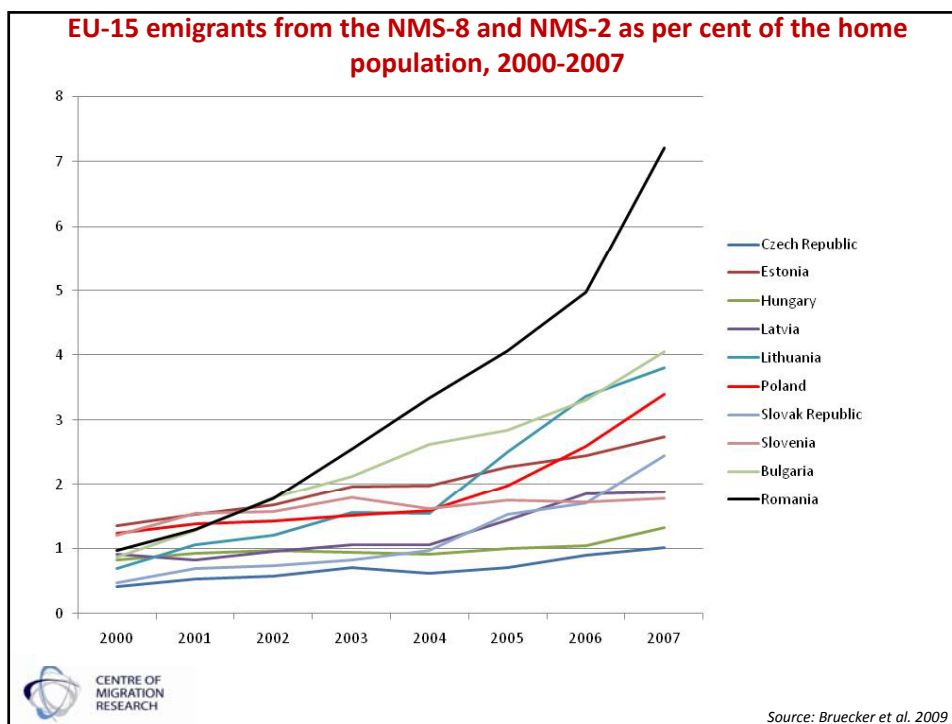


Foreign residents from the NMS-8 in the selected EU countries, 2000-2007



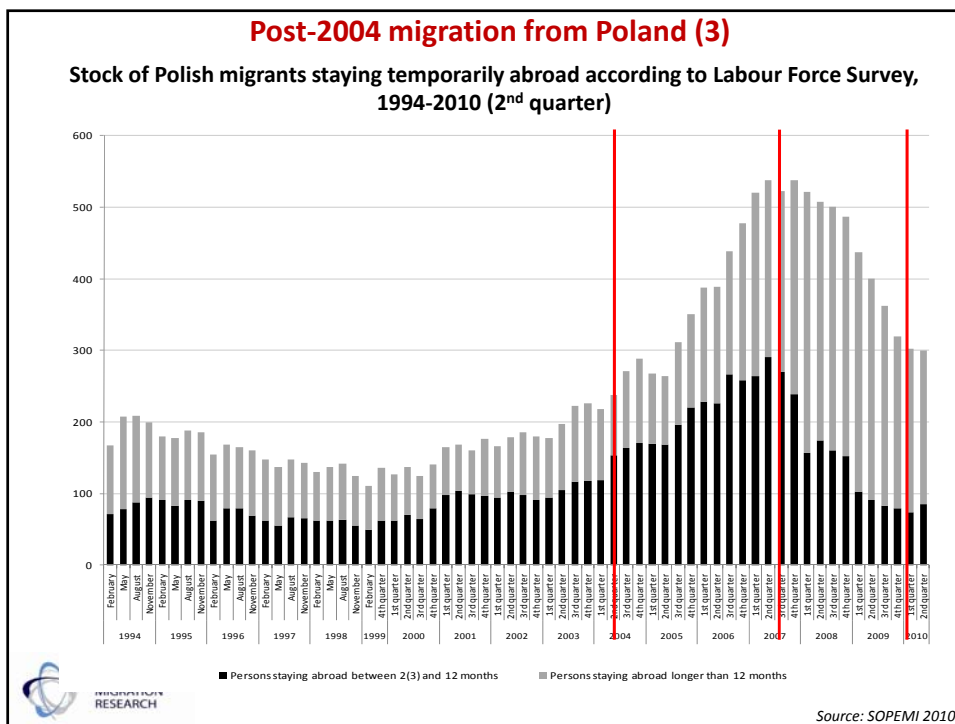
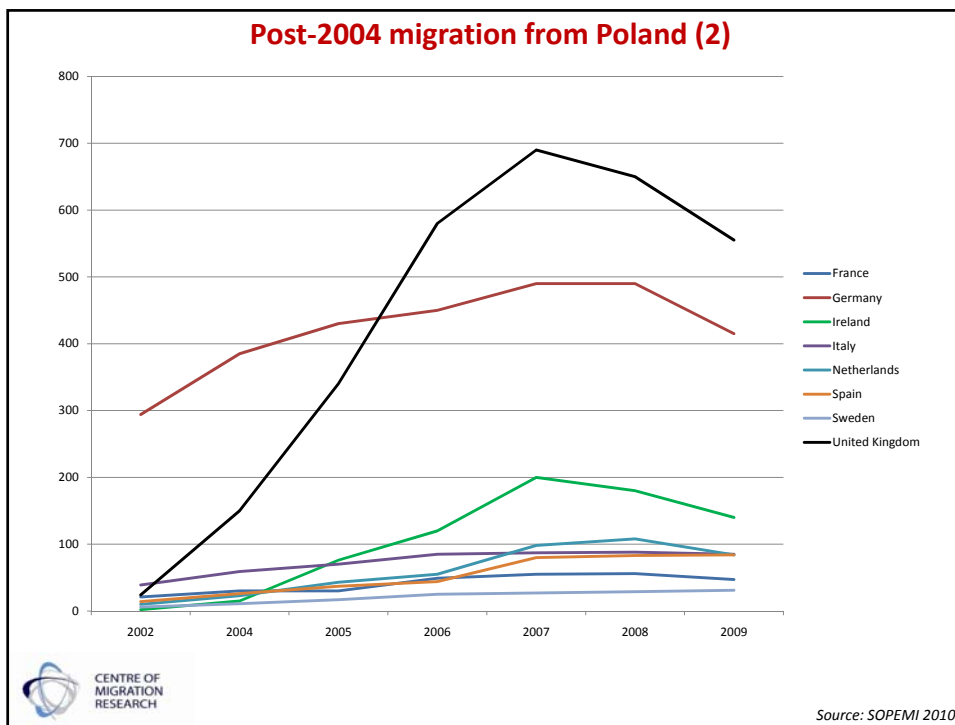
Source: Bruecker et al. 2009





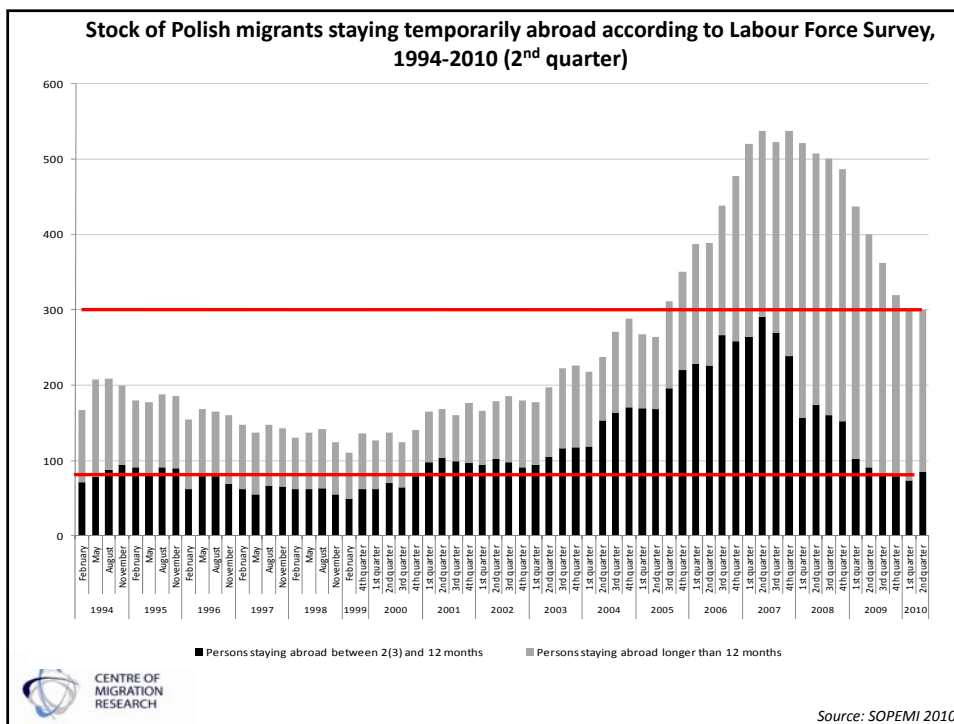
Post-2004 migration from Poland (1)

Country	2002 (May) – National Census	2004*	2005*	2006*	2007*	2008*	2009*
<i>In thousand</i>							
Total	786	1,000	1,450	1,950	2,270	2,210	1,870
Including:							
EU27	451	750	1,170	1,550	1,860	1,820	1,570
Austria	11	15	25	34	39	40	38
Belgium	14	13	21	28	31	33	34
France	21	30	30	49	55	56	47
Germany	294	385	430	450	490	490	415
Ireland	2	15	76	120	200	180	140
Italy	39	59	70	85	87	88	85
Netherlands	10	23	43	55	98	108	84
Norway	.	.	.	.	36	38	45
Spain	14	26	37	44	80	83	84
Sweden	6	11	17	25	27	29	31
United Kingdom	24	150	340	580	690	650	555
<i>Percentage change as compared with previous year**</i>							
Total	.	.	45,0	34,5	16,4	-2,6	-15,4
EU27	.	.	56,0	32,5	20,0	-2,2	-13,7
Austria	.	.	66,7	36,0	14,7	2,6	-5,0
Belgium	.	.	61,5	33,3	10,7	6,5	3,0
France	.	.	0,0	63,3	12,2	1,8	-16,1
Germany	.	.	11,7	4,7	8,9	0,0	-15,3
Ireland	.	.	406,7	57,9	66,7	-10,0	-22,2
Italy	.	.	18,6	21,4	2,4	1,1	-3,4
Netherlands	.	.	87,0	27,9	78,2	10,2	-22,2
Norway	.	.	.	.	.	5,6	18,4
Spain	.	.	42,3	18,9	81,8	3,8	1,2
Sweden	.	.	54,5	47,1	8,0	7,4	6,9
United Kingdom	.	.	126,7	70,6	19,0	-5,8	-14,6

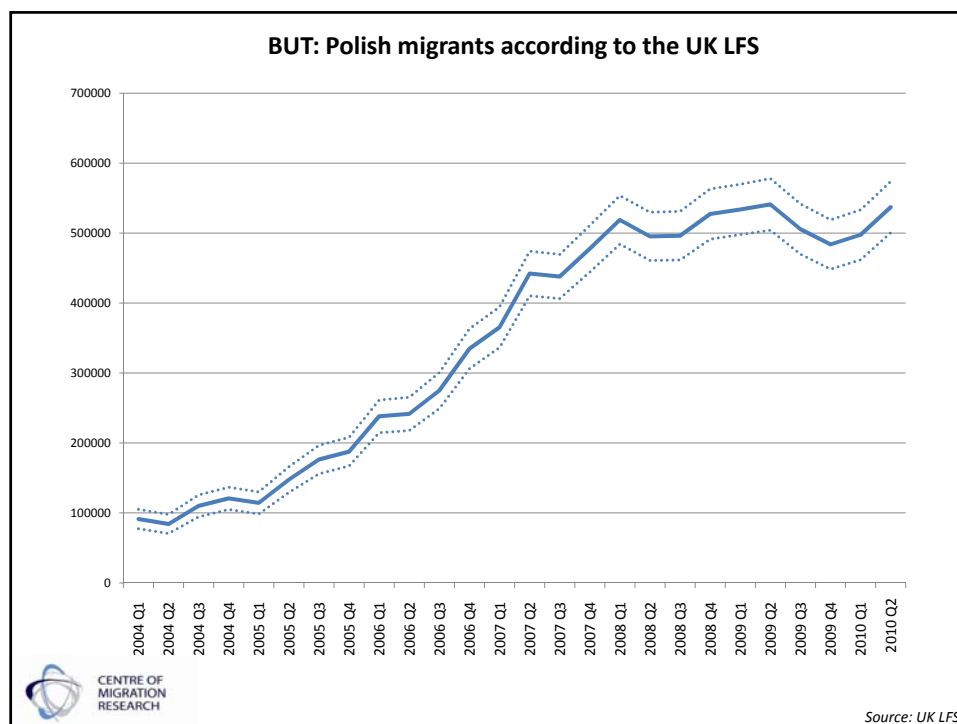


Economic downturn and beyond

Country	2002 (May) – National Census	2004*	2005*	2006*	2007*	2008*	2009*
<i>In thousand</i>							
Total	786	1 000	1 450	1 950	2 270	2 210	1 870
Including:							
EU27	451	750	1 170	1 550	1 860	1 820	1 570
Austria	11	15	25	34	39	40	38
Belgium	14	13	21	28	31	33	34
France	21	30	30	49	55	56	47
Germany	294	385	430	450	490	490	415
Ireland	2	15	76	120	200	180	140
Italy	39	59	70	85	87	88	85
Netherlands	10	23	43	55	98	108	84
Norway	.	.	.	.	36	38	45
Spain	14	26	37	44	80	83	84
Sweden	6	11	17	25	27	29	31
United Kingdom	24	150	340	580	690	650	555
<i>Percentage change as compared with previous year**</i>							
Total	.	.	45,0	34,5	16,4	-2,6	-15,4
EU27	.	.	56,0	32,5	20,0	-2,2	-13,7
Austria	.	.	66,7	36,0	14,7	2,6	-5,0
Belgium	.	.	61,5	33,3	10,7	6,5	3,0
France	.	.	0,0	63,3	12,2	1,8	-16,1
Germany	.	.	11,7	4,7	8,9	0,0	-15,3
Ireland	.	.	406,7	57,9	66,7	-10,0	-22,2
Italy	.	.	18,6	21,4	2,4	1,1	-3,4
Netherlands	.	.	87,0	27,9	78,2	10,2	-22,2
Norway	.	.	.	.	.	5,6	18,4
Spain	.	.	42,3	18,9	81,8	3,8	1,2
Sweden	.	.	54,5	47,1	8,0	7,4	6,9
United Kingdom	.	.	126,7	70,6	19,0	-5,8	-14,6

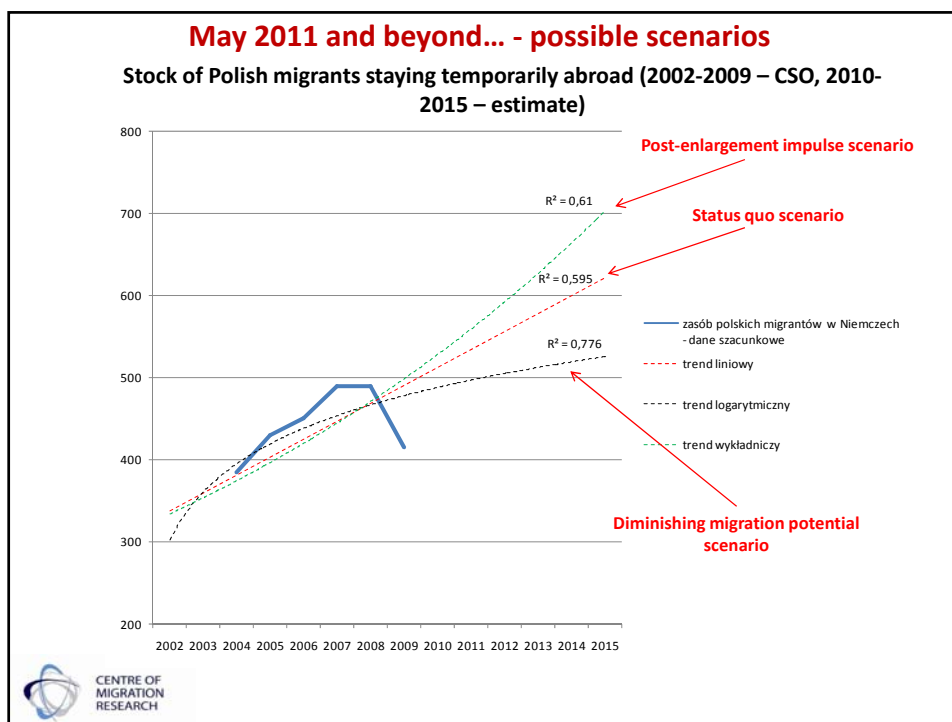


Source: SOPEMI 2010



May 2011 and beyond...

- May 2011 – end of transitory periods (Austria and Germany)**
- Importance of Germany** (historical links, neighborhood, trade relations, income/wage differentials)
- Shall we expect a new migratory wave?**
 - Is Germany labour market really not accessible?
 - Migratory potential (Poland? Romania?) → demography, labour markets, regional dimension
 - Demand on foreign labour – labour market needs
 - UK and Ireland – to what extent unique? - availability of other options (contrary to 2004)
- (Qualitative) scenarios...**
- Assessment of the post-accession migration already possible (?)**



May 2011 and beyond... - possible scenarios

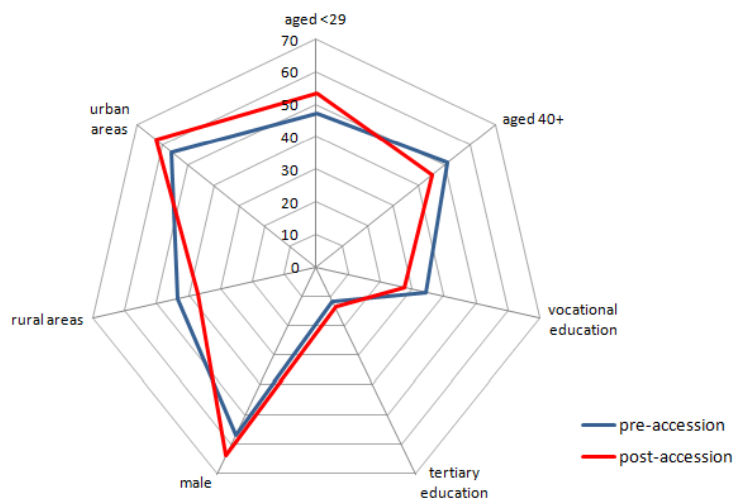
- **Base scenario (status quo scenario):** continuation of recent trends → Germany as one of most important destinations, relatively strong demand on foreign labour → moderate increase in number of Polish migrants possible (partially: as an outcome of legalization effect): 100-200 thous. till 2015
- **Post-enlargement impulse scenario:** serious increase in the scale of Polish – German migration due to among others psychological effects related to the opening of the labour market (cfg. 2004-2005 migration to the UK and Ireland) and recruitment of labour → increase in number of persons staying temporarily abroad up to 700 thous. (in 2015) **AND change in profile of migrants**
- **Diminishing migration potential scenario:** small increase in migration possible (in terms of both streams as well as flows), but intensity of migration will diminish along with change in migration potential (demographic factors, socio-economic development) → stock of migrants in 2015 close to 500 thous. (10% as compared to 2008 and 20% as compared to 2009).

Migrants' strategies and their determinants

- ❑ Dynamics of enlargement process
- ❑ Do legal rules really matter? (case of the UK → semi-legality (Kubal 2010, Currie 2008))
- ❑ Selectivity of migration

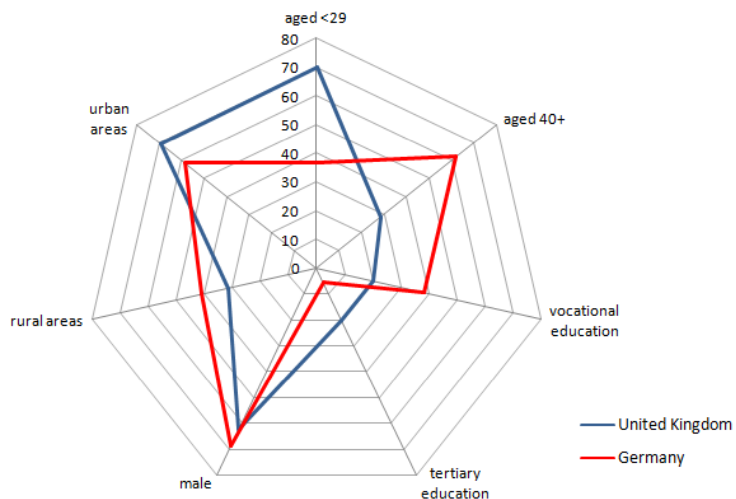


Socio-demographic profile of Polish pre- and post-accession migrants, selected features in %



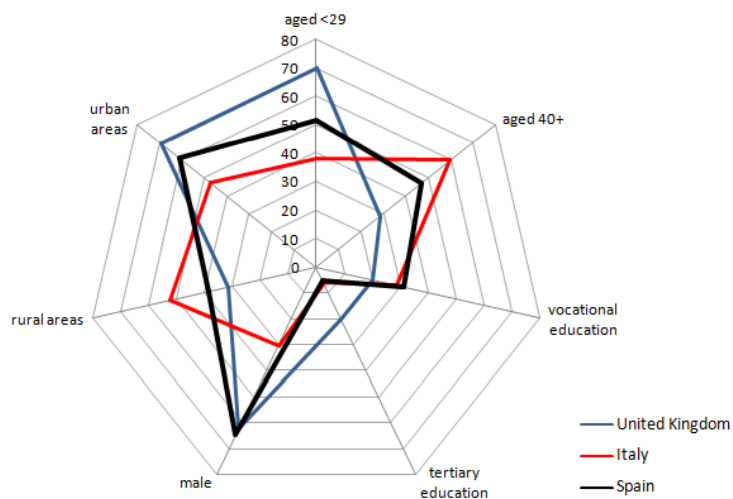
Source: Own elaboration based on the LFS data

Socio-demographic profile of Polish post-accession migrants in the UK and Germany, selected features in %



Source: Own elaboration based on the LFS data

Socio-demographic profile of Polish post-accession migrants in the UK, Italy and Spain, selected features in %



Source: Own elaboration based on the LFS data

Selectivity patterns – explanatory factors

- Migratory regime** → UK vs. Germany
- Socio-cultural factors, e.g. language** → UK / Ireland vs. Sweden
- Structure of the receiving labour markets** → UK vs. Italy; UK vs. Netherlands
- Institutions of the labour market** → UK vs. Sweden; UK vs. Netherlands
- Role of migrant networks** → UK / Ireland vs. Germany / Italy / Spain



Return migration

- Return as a natural „consequence” of each outflow**
- Massive post-enlargement migration → massive return migration expected**
- Estimates:**
 - No reliable data (till 2010 Census)
 - CSO estimate – 2009/2007: 400 thous. (17,6%)
 - LFS (2008, 2nd quarter) – 580 thous. (but: definition of returnee)
 - CMR database – migrants and return migrants → 9%



Return migration

The emigrants and return migrants by level of education (in percentage) and the selectivity index

Level of education	Emigrants (%)	Return migrants (%)	Selectivity index
University degree	14.1	10.2	-0.28
Secondary	14.1	12.9	-0.09
Secondary vocational	30.0	29.7	-0.01
Vocational	33.4	38.6	0.16
Primary	8.4	8.5	0.01
Total	100.0	100.0	-

Source: own elaboration on the basis of the LFS.



Source: Anacka, Fihel and Kaczmarczyk 2011.

Return migration

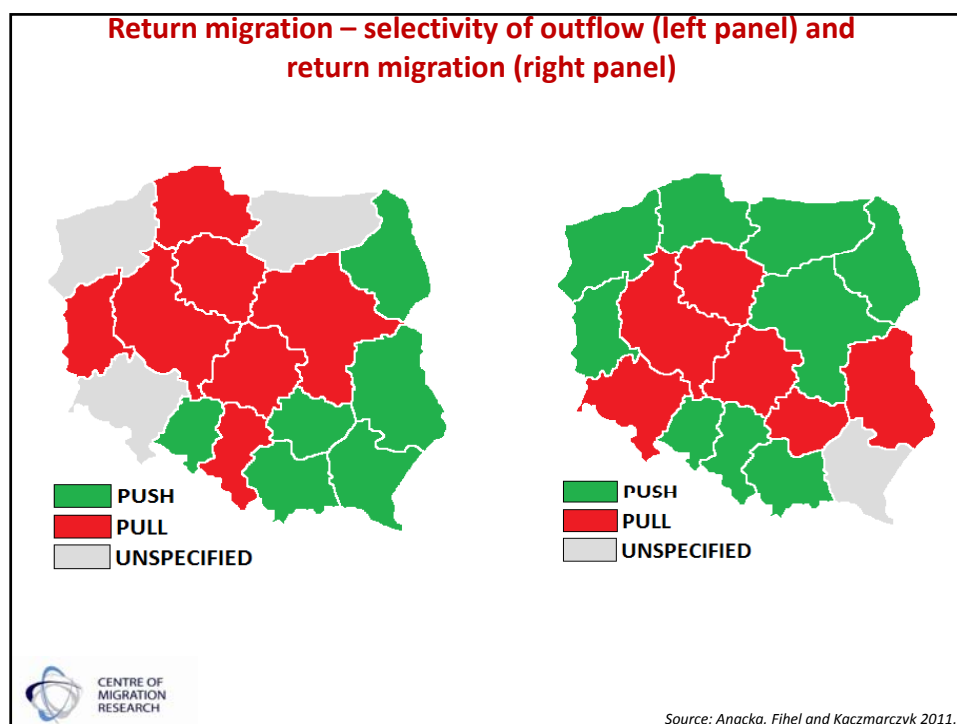
The emigrants and return migrants by country of destination (most important, in percentage) and the selectivity index

Country of destination	Emigrants (%)	Return migrants (%)	Selectivity index
EU-15	80.8	82.6	0.02
Austria	2.0	1.4	-0.30
Belgium	2.4	2.0	-0.18
France	3.4	3.8	0.12
Germany	23.3	30.9	0.33
Greece	1.3	1.3	-0.01
Ireland	6.6	3.7	-0.43
Italy	8.9	9.8	0.10
Netherlands	4.8	5.5	0.13
Spain	2.9	3.1	0.10
Sweden	1.4	1.7	0.20
United Kingdom	22.8	18.0	-0.21
other			
Norway	1.8	2.0	0.09
The United States	11.8	8.0	-0.33

Source: own elaboration on the basis of the LFS.



Source: Anacka, Fihel and Kaczmarczyk 2011.



Return migration

The emigrants and return migrants by type of settlement in Poland (in percentage) and the selectivity index

Place of origin/ residence	Emigrants (%)	Return migrants (%)	Selectivity index
Urban	57.1	43.2	-0.24
Rural	42.9	56.8	0.33
Total	100.0	100.0	-

Source: own elaboration on the basis of the LFS.

CENTRE OF
MIGRATION
RESEARCH

Source: Anacka, Fihel and Kaczmarczyk 2011.

Return migration - logit model of return migration

Variable	Return migration logit model			
	$\hat{\alpha}$	$\exp(\hat{\alpha})$	p-value	Significance level
Age				
age category: "up to 24"	0,12	1,124	0,28	
age category: "30-39"	0,20	1,223	0,07	*
age category: "40 and over"	0,22	1,252	0,04	**
Sex				
sex: "male"	0,10	1,102	0,22	
Education				
education: "vocational"	0,25	1,287	0,06	*
education: "secondary, post-secondary"	0,14	1,146	0,31	
education: "university degree"	-0,08	0,922	0,64	
Type of settlement				
type of settlement: "urban area"	-0,30	0,744	0,00	***
Region				
region: "kujawsko-pomorskie"	-0,09	0,912	0,66	
region: "lubelskie"	0,21	1,238	0,21	
region: "lubuskie"	-0,27	0,762	0,26	
region: "łódzkie"	0,05	1,050	0,82	
region: "małopolskie"	-0,38	0,683	0,03	**
region: "mazowieckie"	-0,65	0,523	0,02	**
region: "opolskie"	-0,51	0,599	0,01	***
region: "podkarpackie"	-0,18	0,838	0,27	
region: "podlaskie"	-0,28	0,752	0,14	
region: "pomorskie"	-0,55	0,576	0,03	**
region: "śląskie"	-0,94	0,389	0,00	***
region: "świętokrzyskie"	0,23	1,262	0,18	
region: "warmińsko-mazurskie"	-0,54	0,583	0,03	**
region: "wielkopolskie"	0,20	1,222	0,32	
region: "zachodniopomorskie"	-0,33	0,719	0,14	
Intercept	-2,30	0,101	0,00	***

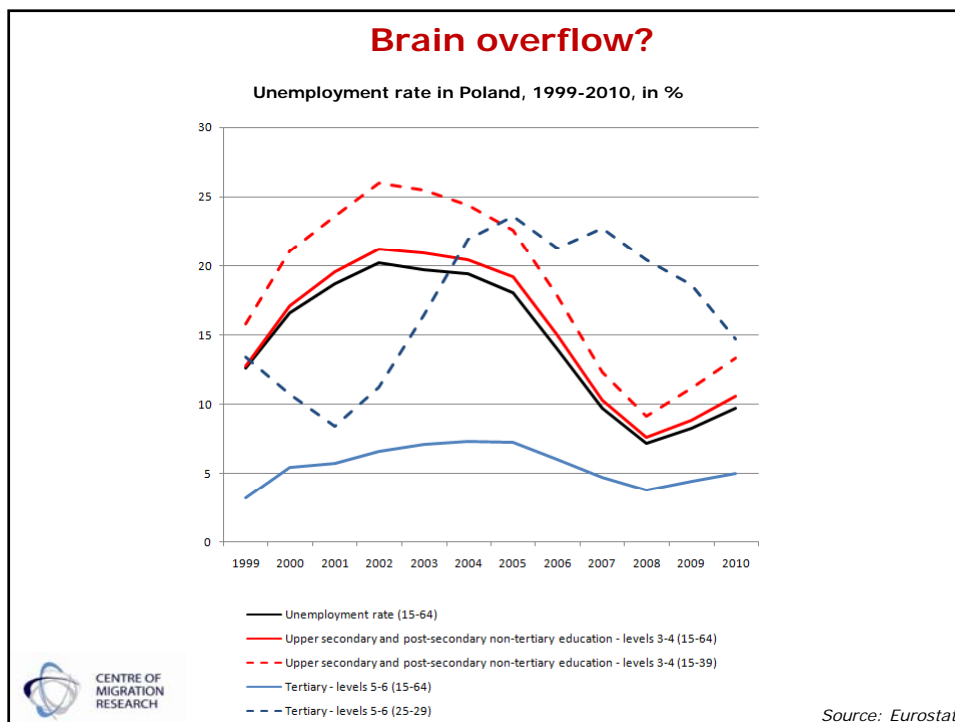
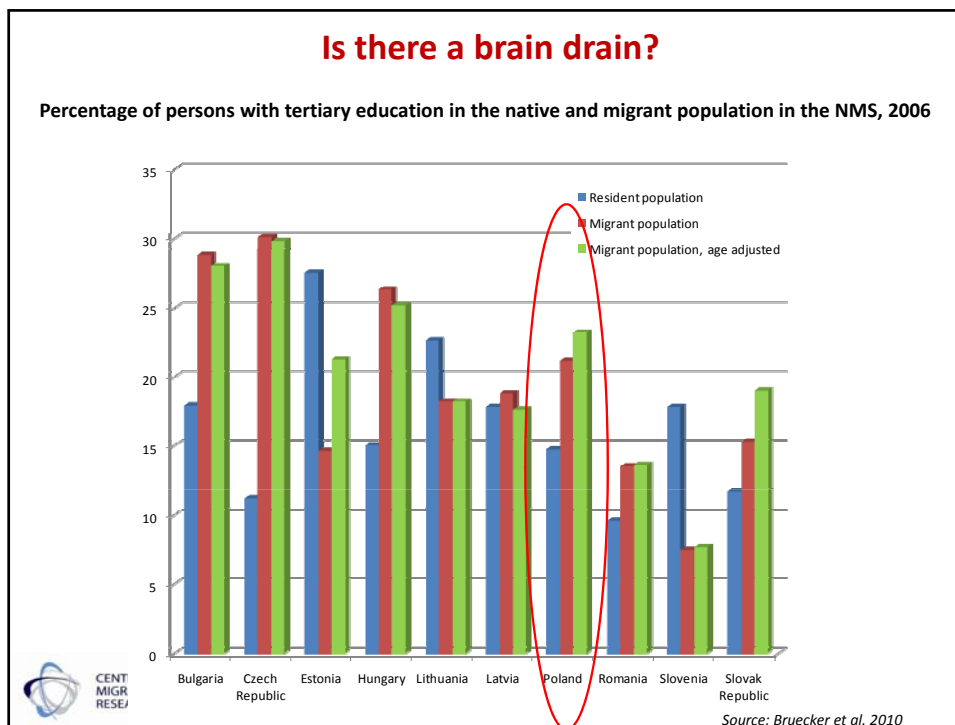
Source: Anacka, Fihel and Kaczmarczyk 2011.

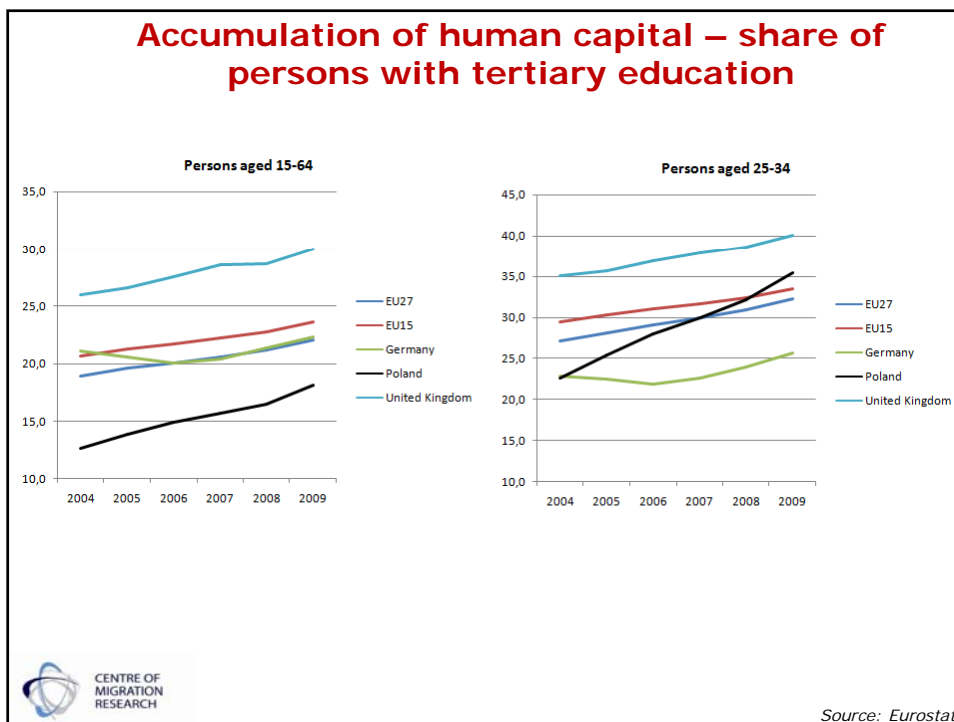
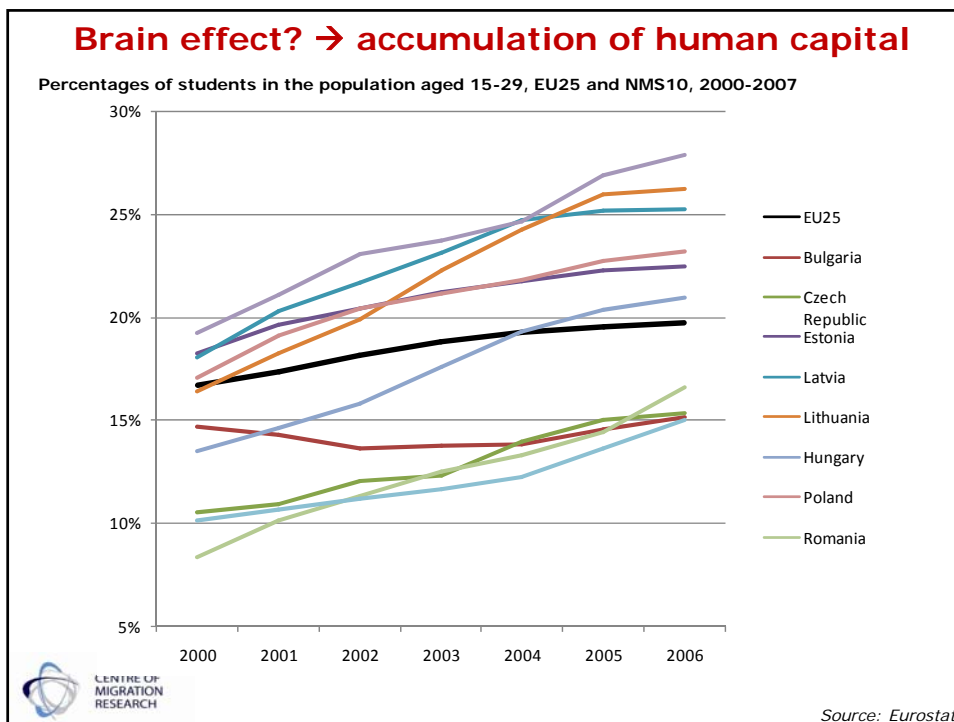


Brain drain / brain gain

- Mobility of highly skilled as one central issues in migration-development debate
- From traditional approach (brain drain) to the new economics of brain drain
 - Beine et al. (2001) → brain effect and drain effect
 - Beneficial Brain Drain possible → empirical, not theoretical, question
 - BUT: problematic assumptions

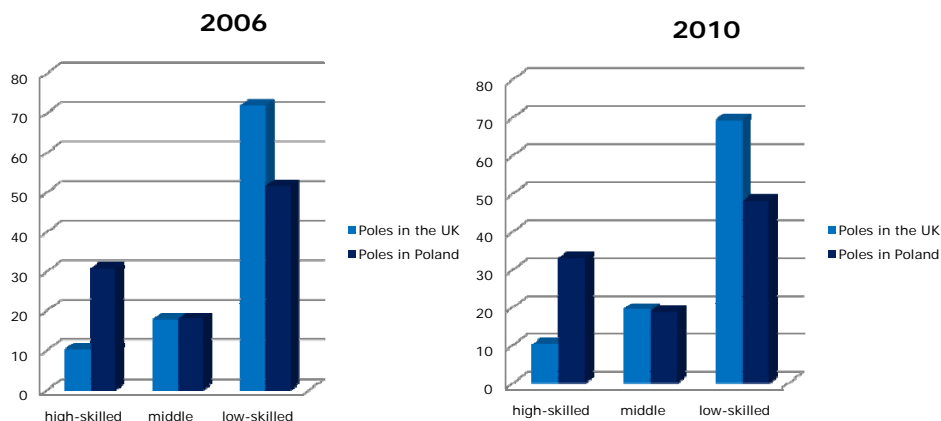






Integration on the labour market abroad – UK experience

Distribution of the Polish population in Poland and in the UK by occupation (%), 2006 and 2010



Source: Olszewska 2011

Brain waste?

Net weekly pay of full-time workers from Poland in the UK nominal and relative to the average (as per cent, in bold)

Age left full-time education	Pre-accession migrants					Post-accession migrants				
	15-20	21-29	31-45	45+	Total	15-20	21-29	31-45	45+	Total
Less than 15	-	231.00	174.00	181.50	192.00	-	266.75	176.00	219.50	226.00
16 to 17	120.00	200.00	242.33	257.17	243.12	145.67	190.50	226.10	195.08	197.24
18 to 20	62.50	234.35	279.94	261.55	250.89	207.22	202.81	220.47	236.42	217.65
More than 21	-	274.83	394.57	393.38	554.54	-	223.97	306.04	255.99	244.67
Students	38.4	-	-	-	38.4	228.1	-	-	-	228.1
Total	29.2	83.3	112.8	106.9	100.0	93.8	93.5	110.1	105.8	100.0

Source: own elaboration based on the LFS data

Net weekly pay of full-time workers from EU14 in the UK nominal and relative to the average (as per cent, in bold)

Age left full-time education	EU15 immigrants				Total
	15-20	21-29	31-45	45+	
Less than 15	172.13	242.40	249.44	256.05	250.82
16 to 17	55.4	78.1	80.3	82.5	80.8
18 to 20	165.62	275.65	314.53	303.23	294.95
More than 21	53.3	88.8	101.3	97.6	95.0
Students	72.1	70.9	124.0	110.3	77.3
Total	36.8	87.0	115.6	98.7	100.0

Source: own elaboration based on the LFS data



Brain waste?

Net weekly pay of full-time native workers in the UK nominal and relative to the average (as per cent, in bold), 2002 and 2006

Age left full-time education	2002, 2nd quarter					2006, 2nd quarter				
	Age groups				Total	Age groups				Total
	15-20	21-29	31-45	45+		15-20	21-29	31-45	45+	
Less than 15	150.00	246.14	256.29	254.61	253.00	143.08	281.14	303.28	294.49	293.48
	47.9	78.6	81.9	81.3	80.8	40.4	79.3	85.5	83.1	82.8
16 to 17	158.53	245.59	297.77	310.96	283.04	166.50	269.44	330.91	335.33	314.90
	50.6	78.4	95.1	99.3	90.4	47.0	76.0	93.3	94.6	88.8
18 to 20	166.72	257.02	356.45	369.97	316.42	187.90	272.45	392.81	414.18	354.21
	53.3	82.1	113.9	118.2	104.1	53.0	76.8	110.8	116.8	99.9
More than 21	325.44	510.08	474.45	438.32	438.32	361.92	530.41	550.13	480.74	480.74
	103.9	162.9	151.5	140.0	140.0	102.1	149.6	155.2	135.6	135.6
Students	154.00	188.14	-	-	176.76	187.30	226.13	300.00	-	209.58
	49.2	60.1			56.5	52.8	63.8	84.6		59.1
Total	159.91	271.48	343.04	321.44	313.07	171.26	304.20	383.30	367.79	354.54
	51.1	86.7	109.6	102.7	100.0	48.3	85.8	108.1	103.7	100.0

Source: own elaboration based on the LFS data

→ Econometrics...



Instead of conclusions

Potential areas of future research:

- Migration to Germany
- Assessment of post-enlargement migration
- Return migration (and development):
 - Labour market impacts – macro and micro effects
 - Entrepreneurship
 - Social remittances
- International and internal mobility (crowding-out hypothesis)
- Transmigration (?)

