

**ТЕМАТИЧНИЙ НАПРЯМОК 2**  
**СТАТИСТИЧНІ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ МІГРАЦІЙНИХ ПРОЦЕСІВ**  
**В УКРАЇНІ ТА КРАЇНАХ ЄС ВНАСЛІДОК РОСІЙСЬКОЇ**  
**ВІЙСЬКОВОЇ АГРЕСІЇ**

**ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF THE WAR IN UKRAINE ON**  
**MIGRATION PROCESSES IN POLAND**

*Borycki Karol,*  
Managing Director,  
Voss Special Steel LP  
Beaumont, USA

Almost 3.2 million Ukrainians currently reside in Poland. Before the war about 1.5 million Ukrainians lived in Poland, migration during the war increased the number within the Polish population. The influx of refugees from Ukraine has led to the population of Poland for the first time in history exceeding 40 million people. Currently, the country is home to 41.45 million people. Before the outbreak of the Covid-19 epidemic, Poland was home to more than 1.5 million Ukrainians over the age of 15, the war increased this number to almost 3.2 million, including children under the age of 14 [1].

The demographic structure of the Ukrainian community in Poland has also changed significantly. Until February 24, 2022, a significant part of it consisted of young men who came to Poland for the purpose of employment, then with the outbreak of war many of them decided to return to Ukraine to fight, and women with children began to come to Poland,. Since the Russian invasion there has been a huge public mobilization to help refugees in Poland. An important role was played by local governments: the vast majority of Ukrainians decided to stay for a longer period of time in the larger urban centers of Poland. There was a big jump in the population of the largest cities of Poland, for example, Rzeszów's population grew by 53 percent, Gdansk by 34 percent, Katowice by 33 percent and Warsaw – by 15 percent. Currently, 266.9 thousand Ukrainians live in Warsaw, 187.3 thousand – in Wrocław, Krakow – 177.6 thousand, Gdansk – 157.6 thousand, Rzeszow – 104.8 thousand, Katowice – 96.5 thousand,

Lodz – 85.7 thousand, Poznan – 84.6 thousand, Lublin – 68.4 thousand, Szczecin – 59.6 thousand, Bydgoszcz – 43.4 thousand and Bialystok – 36.6 thousand. Among the metropolitan regions, the largest number of Ukrainians live in the Warsaw Voivodeship – 469.6 thousand, in Upper Silesia and Zagłęskie – 303 thousand, in Wrocław – 302.5 thousand, Krakow – 230 thousand, 224 thousand in Gdańsk, 152.2 thousand in Rzeszow, 114.2 thousand in Lodz, 101.5 thousand in Poznan, 87 thousand in Lublin, 84.5 thousand in Szczecin, 80.5 thousand in Bydgoszcz-Torun and 62.4 thousand in Białystok.

As a result, almost 15 thousand Ukrainians out of all those living in Poland. As a result of migration, Ukrainians already make up a third of the community of Rzeszow – 104.8 thousand citizens of this country, among which 30.8 thousand are children.

Ukrainian migrants and refugees also make up 25 percent of Katowice's population of 387,000 people. Most refugees from Ukraine in Poland are women. They find work quickly. Most of them came without previous work experience in Poland. But more than half of them have higher education, in Ukraine they were employed as specialists, for example, teachers and employees of the educational industry, workers in the service sector and trade, etc. The WiseEuropa report states that a considerable number of refugees are employed in jobs that are below their specialty [2]. They explain this by the fact that, probably, these migrants have not decided to settle permanently in Poland and in the local labour market. Therefore, they often accept jobs that are easier to leave. Another aspect – is the language barrier, quite often it is a good reason why migrants do not work in their specialty but agree to work in another field. The influx of refugees from the war in Ukraine contributes to the change of the status of Poland from a country emigration to a country of immigration. This transformation is the fastest in modern European history. It should be assumed that regardless of the outcome of the war and its consequences for the economic development of Ukraine, Poland will become a binational country, with a clear predominance of Polish people, but with an increasing share of Ukrainians. Experts say that in the long term the labor market in Poland will change. For example, some “male” professions will be adjusted to be performed by women. However, the proper use of the potential of migrants requires certain solutions.

Here are the problems outlined in the report of the organization Wise-Europa: language barrier, as many refugees do not know Polish; available job offers often differ from the demand of migrants, i.e. they have different competences; firms and teams will need to get used to multiculturalism so that there are no conflicts in the team; most refugees are mothers with children, their opportunities for professional activity are quite limited because of their care

responsibilities; migrants often do not know the real state of the labour market in Poland, so often agree to work with lower salaries and working conditions. According to experts, almost 40% of migrants of working age from Ukraine have already found official jobs in Poland, and more than 71% admit that they support themselves with their own savings or income [2].

It can be concluded that Poland and Ukraine are interested in organized and safe migration, positive results can be expected from joint control over mediation in international employment, interaction of employment services of adjacent territories in the employment of Ukrainian workers in Poland. It is necessary to coordinate informing migrants about the need to participate in the social insurance system, to intensify the achievement of relevant interstate agreements and their implementation. In cooperation it is necessary to address the issue of meeting the educational and cultural needs of Ukrainians in the neighboring state. Conducting bilateral Polish-Ukrainian scientific research on migration between Ukraine and Poland will contribute to the adoption of adequate management decisions.

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## **PROSPECTS AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE MIGRATION PROCESSES OF UKRAINIANS TO THE EU COUNTRIES**

**Momotiuk Liudmyla,**

Doctor of Economics, Professor, First Vice-rector,  
National Academy of Statistics, Accounting and Audit

As the result of russian aggression in Ukraine Europe faced the largest number of migrants since the Second World War. In total, nearly 7,8 million Ukrainian refugees were registered across Europe [3]. According to the website of Statista Poland (1469 thousand refugees) and Germany (1008 thousand refugees) are countries with the largest number of displaced people from Ukraine. Also in the top 10 countries are Czech Republic, Italy, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, France, Moldova, Romania, Ausrtia.