



Poland's Younger Generations must stay or must leave their Nation?

Introduction to Poland



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1. Introduction

This report aims to verify if Poland's future generations must invest their future in their country. If the young generations must stay in their nation or if they should leave and live in another European Union's country. For that, we will first create a brief introduction about Poland: its demography, founder. We'll focus **on variables such as employment, and unemployment** - if young citizens have the same opportunities and will not suffer discrimination by not having work experience in the labour market. We'll also compare the **cost of living in Poland** with the European Union, the effects of the increase in prices, how it changes Poland's citizens's life. We'll also make an analysis about the average age where normally **the youth citizens of Poland leave the house of their parents** and win their independence. We will analyze if the youth citizens of Poland suffer in their days the **risk of Poverty or Social Exclusion**. We also realize **the number of rooms on average that Poland citizens can afford** per person to live in Poland. We will understand if Poland is a **great country to live in, taking into account the environment**, if the individuals are not exposed to future diseases related to a bad environment. We 'll analyze the **average number of usual weekly hours of work of each person**, if they have time to enjoy life in their free time. We will understand the Percentage of Employed Persons having good relationships with their colleagues. At last, we will analyze if they have a high **expectancy of life in Poland**. With these conclusions, we can understand if it is a good country to live in or if they must look for better opportunities in other countries of Europe.

2. Methodology

To make this report, we implemented a deep analysis of information about Poland, resulting from internet research and after we implement an analysis of the respective information of the datasets from [Eurostat](#) and [The World Bank](#), so we could take our conclusions if it is worth for the young generations of Poland staying in their respective country or if they must leave to another country of the European Union.

3. Introduction of Demography and Founder of Poland

3.1 Poland Country Demography

Poland is a country situated in the center of Europe, composed nowadays of 16 provinces (Wielkopolskie, Kujawsko-Pomorskie, Małopolskie, Łódzkie, Lubelskie, Lubuskie, Mazowieckie, Opolskie, Podkarpackie, Podlaskie, Pomorskie, Śląskie, Podkarpackie, Świętokrzyskie, Warmińsko-Mazurskie, and Zachodniopomorskie) with a territory space of 312,696 square kilometers and with 37.8 million of individuals.



Figure 2: Poland Provinces Country



Figure 1: Poland Provinces Europe

3.2 Founder of Poland Bibliography (Duke Mieszkto I)



Figure 3: Duke Mieszko I

Poland was founded in the year 966 by Duke Mieszko I. He was the first king of Poland and the founder of the Piast Dynasty, the first historical dynasty of Poland. He was born in the year 930 and he died on 25 May 992. He oversaw caring for Poland in the years 960- 992. He participated in several important battles such as the Cedynia battle (972), which confronted the polish citizens against Holy Roman Empire, and the Silesia battles which confronted the polish citizens against a Slavic tribe.

4. *Quality of Life in Young Poland Variables Analysis*

4.1 Population National Level with Population Age Group (20-24 years) Analysis

Total Population Age Group (20-24 Years)					
TIME	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Poland	2,289,902	2,194,530	2,102,657	2,018,851	1,957,763
Percentage	6.0%	5.8%	5.5%	5.3%	5.2%

Total Population Female Age Group (20-24 Years)					
TIME	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Poland	1,122,924	1,075,931	1,030,139	988,115	957,358
Percentage	3.0%	2.8%	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%

Total Population Male Age Group (20-24 Years)					
TIME	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Poland	1,166,978	1,118,599	1,072,518	1,030,736	1,000,405
Percentage	3.1%	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%	2.6%

Total Population Poland					
TIME	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Poland	37,972,964	37,976,687 E	37,972,812	37,958,138 e	37,840,001 ep

Table 1: Population Age Group 20-24 Years (Individuals) and Total Population of Poland (Individuals)

Observing the respective numbers of the **tables of the Total Population of Poland** and the **Population of the Female and Male Youth Age Group (20 until 24 years)**, we can conclude passing the years the percentage of the Total Youth Population between Female and Male Age Group according with the Total Population of Poland are always decreasing. This means that the young generation of Poland is not satisfied with the conditions of living in the country, because they have a better quality of life outside of their country, so they decide to leave the country. Further in this report we will understand the main reasons that make them to decide to leave Poland.

4.2 Youth Unemployment Ratio Analysis

Youth Unemployment Ratio (15-24 Years)					
TIME	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Euro area – 20 countries (from 2023)	7.5%	6.8%	6.3%	6.7%	6.9%
Poland	5.2%	4.1%	3.5%	3.4%	3.7%

Table 2: Youth Unemployment Ratio 15-24 Years (Percentages)

The youth unemployment ratio is the percentage of unemployed young people (aged 15-24) in the total population of this age group. It gives an unemployment-to-population measure. The denominator in this indicator consequently includes the employed, the unemployed, and inactive young people.

Observing Table 2, we can conclude that Poland is in a good way, in **terms of unemployment of the Youth citizens ratio**, according to the Euro area - 20 countries (from 2023). The Unemployment Poland percentages in all years are lower than in the Euro area. Poland Youth Unemployment from 2017 until 2020 is decreasing, which means the youth citizens of Poland have opportunities and incentives to work and stay in their country. In 2021, we have an increase in percentage of Poland's unemployment, but it was not significant.

4.3 Youth Employment Ratio Analysis

Youth Employment in Poland and European Union					
TIME	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
European Union - 27 countries (from 2020)	26.3	26.3	26.2	26.5	26.5
Poland	27.7	27.6	27.4	28.1	28.8

Table 3: Youth Employment in Poland and European Union (Ratio)

Observing table 3, we can conclude that in Poland from the years 2017 until 2019 the **Ratio of Youth Employment** is always decreasing, this means that Poland is providing fewer opportunities to Youth Poland in these years, but from the year 2019 to 2021 the ratio is increasing. This means Poland solve the issues of hiring the Youth Poland citizens and focused on the progressing investment in the youth generation, contributing to its maintenance in the country and to the further development in the country in the next years. Now **comparing the Poland Youth Employment Ratio and European Union Youth Employment Ratio**, we can conclude that in all years Poland

is above of the European Union, which means is an incentive for the Youth citizens to come to Poland to work in the future, because they will have a higher probability to work in Poland than in European Union.

4.4 International Comparisons of Consumer Price Inflation Analysis

inflation in the Economic and Monetary Union						
TIME	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Euro area – 20 countries (from 2023)	101.8%	103.6%	104.8%	105.1%	107.8%	116.8%
Poland	101.4%	102.6%	104.8%	108.6%	114.3%	129.4%

Table 4: International Comparisons of Consumer Price Inflation (Percentages)

Harmonized Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs) are designed for international comparisons of consumer price inflation. HICP is used by e.g. the European Central Bank for monitoring inflation in the Economic and Monetary Union and for the assessment of inflation convergence as required under Article 121 of the Treaty of Amsterdam.

Observing Table 4, we can conclude **that Poland is increasing their prices** all the years, but with significant percentages in the years 2021 and 2022. That is very unfavorable for youth Poland citizens because if we have a huge increase in the prices of products and services, the quality of life of Poland citizens decreases because their salaries remain identical. Also, we can compare the inflation of the Poland with Euro area- 20 countries (from 2023) and we can conclude that all the years are very similar, except in the years 2021 and 2022 where Poland has a huge percentage of inflation, and we can note a huge difference between them.

4.5 Life Expectancy Poland Analysis

Life Expectancy Poland and European Union					
TIME	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
European Union - 27 countries (from 2020)	80.9	81.0	81.3	80.4	80.1
Poland	77.8	77.7	78.0	76.5	75.5

Table 5: Life Expectancy Poland (Years)

Observing Table 5, we can conclude that Poland has been increasing its **life expectancy** from 2018 to 2019, but in the other years it is always decreasing, probably due to the effects of COVID.

However, comparing the life expectancy with the European Union – 27 countries (from 2020) we can conclude in all years that the life expectancy of Poland is inferior to the European Union. That means the Poland citizens have worst living conditions. The main reasons for it are excessive consumption of alcohol, low physical activity, and a poor healthcare system.

4.6 Average of Poland Youth Generation Leave Parental Households Analysis

The estimated average age of young people leaving the parental households					
TIME	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
European Union - 27 countries (from 2020)	26.3	26.3	26.2	26.5	26.5
Poland	27.7	27.6	27.4	28.1	28.8

Table 6: The estimated Age of young people leaving the parental household (Years)

Observing Table 6, we can conclude that the age average of the **youth citizens of young people leaving the parental households in Poland** is decreasing from the years 2017 until 2019, but after 2019 we have an increase in the average until 2021 of (1.4 Years). That means the majority of Youth in Poland citizens decide to spend more time in their parents' house. Now, comparing the Youth Age Average leaving Parental Households with European Union we can conclude that in all the years, since 2017 until 2021, Poland have a higher Age average. The main explanation for this is that the citizens from Poland cannot afford house rent and that the cost of living is too high. Their wages are not sufficient to care for themselves.

4.7 Percentage of People with one more Job Analysis

Percentage of People with one more job in Poland and the European Union					
TIME	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
From 15 to 64 years European Union	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.9
From 15 to 64 years Poland	5.5	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.8

Table 7: People with one more job in Poland and the European Union (Percentage)

Observing Table 7, we can conclude that Poland **has a higher Percentage of people with one job compared to the European Union** in all years starting in 2017 until 2021. This means that the way of living of Poland citizens with only one salary is not sufficient. The country is providing

low salaries for the citizens of Poland, and the costs of living in Poland are high, so people cannot afford having only one job to care for themselves in their daily lives. So, this contributes to the youth people of Poland, to leave their country to look for better opportunities outside in other European Union's countries.

4.8 Persons at risk of Poverty or Social Exclusion Analysis

Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion by age (15-29)					
TIME	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
European Union - 27 countries (from 2020)	26.7	25.5	24.3	25.3	25.3
Poland	19.4	19.9	19.2	18.0	17.6

Table 8: Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion by age 15-29 (Percentages)

Observing Table 8, we can conclude that **Poland does not have a high risk of the youth citizens being poor or being socially excluded** according to the European Union, we note that European Union has a higher percentage in all years in comparison to Poland. Also, we can conclude that the Poland percentage of risk of poverty or social exclusion for the youth generation only increase from 2017 to 2018, but in the other years it always decreased, which means Poland is providing opportunities to youth citizens of all ages (of 15-29 years old).

4.9 Average number of rooms per person Analysis

The average number of rooms per person					
TIME	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
European Union - 27 countries (from 2020)	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
Poland	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1

Table 9: Average number of rooms per person by the degree of urbanization

Observing table 9, we can conclude that **Poland has a lower power of average number of rooms** compared to the European Union. This could be a reason for the youth citizens of Poland to leave their country. We can have an example: we have a family with one baby that will not stay in Poland because if they stay will only afford one room for three people. So, they are obligated to leave the country, for look better conditions of living. If we analyze the average number of rooms per person

in Poland is always the same all years less in the year 2020, so which means the quality of life is not developing for Poland citizens, the rents of the rooms are always increasing passing the years, so this is why the persons cannot afford more than one room on average.

4.10 Pollution, grime, or other environmental problems Analysis

Pollution, grime, or other environmental problems				
TIME	2016	2017	2018	2019
European Union - 27 countries (from 2020)	14.7	14.2	15.0	15.1
Poland	11.4	12.6	14.5	13.8

Table 10: Pollution, grime, or other environmental problems (Percentages)

Observing table 10, we can conclude Poland, despite having better results have almost the same **problems on pollution, grime, or other environmental problems** than the European Union. This means that Poland is also not worried about future generations, or in to preserve the environment for future generations. This is bad for the youth citizens of and to their future children. Also, we can analyze Poland is always increasing their percentage from 2016 until 2018, but after 2018 we have a huge decrease in its percentage in pollution, grime, or other environmental problems.

4.11 Average number of usual weekly hours of work Analysis

The average number of usual weekly hours of work					
TIME	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Euro area – 20 countries (from 2023)	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.6	36.5
Poland	40.6	40.6	40.5	40.3	40.4

Table 11: Average number of usual weekly hours of work (Hours)

Observing table 11, we can conclude **Poland has a higher average number of usual weekly hours** compared to the Euro Area in all years. This means if the youth citizens stay in Poland, they will need to work a lot of hours and will need to waste almost their time of life working. This can have a bad impact in mental health considering psychological problems or burnout for being a lot

of hours working. Analyzing Poland's average number of usual weekly hours of work, we can understand that in the years 2017 and 2018, it was an equal number of weekly hours, and after that is slowly decreasing the number of usual weekly hours but not significantly way.

4.12 Percentage of Employed Persons having a good relationship with their colleague Analysis

Employed persons having a good relationship with their colleagues			
TIME	2005	2010	2015
European Union - 27 countries (from 2020)	66.4	70.8	69.5
Poland	74.5	63.1	55.5

Table 12: Percentage of Employed Persons having a good relationship with their colleagues

Observing table 12, we can conclude that **many Poland citizens that are Employed Persons do not have a good relationship with their colleagues**, and passing the years is always decreasing the percentage. This means that Poland citizens are not good at working as a team. Compared to European Union we can conclude that they have a higher percentage, so this will mean that is probably good for Poland's go to European Union countries in a way to experience good relationship with their colleagues (be friendly, care of your colleagues, always communicate between each other, always having feedback from what you are doing) good cooperation. Having good relationships with their colleagues in a company, will be benefit for higher progression and development.

5. Conclusion

After we did our analysis of the Quality of Life in Young Poland Variables, we can conclude from the variables Population National Level with Population Group (20-24 years), Youth Unemployment Ratio, Youth Employment Ratio, International Comparisons of Consumer Prices, Life Expectancy Poland, Average of Poland Youth Generation Leaving Parental Households, Percentage of People with one more Job, Persons at risk of Poverty or Social Exclusion, Average of Number of Rooms per Person, The Pollution, Grime, or other Environmental Problems, Average Number of Usual Weekly Hours of Work, and Percentage of Employed Persons having a good relationship with their colleagues is **that the citizens of Poland should go for the European Union**, or Euro Area where they over there have better conditions, in way of have a good level of quality life (higher risk of poverty in European Union, they will have lower inflation in the prices of the products and services, higher Expectancy of Life, an lower average age of leaving Parental Households, also in European Union they will have lower risk of have more than one job for sustain themselves, they will have the opportunity of afford more rooms in European Union, they will also have a lower percentage of pollution, grime, or other environmental problems will not take a risk in future have diseases related to air, and also if they go to European Union in average they will work less hours, and for last they will learn how to be more cooperative and think in the other's).

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