

Central European Forum
for Migration Research



Środkowoeuropejskie Forum
Badań Migracyjnych

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Central European Forum for Migration Research

***International emigration from
Poland - unknown present,
uncertain future***



A word of warning: data quality

With the existing reliability of data we can speak on trends but not on numbers

- Incomparable definitions
- Underregistration of legal migrants
- Significant illegal migration



Transformation of migration scene in Central Europe

- From emigration to emigration and immigration countries
- From permanent emigration to various forms of migration and mobility



From permanent emigration under communism...

- Controlled by political police and used as a means of influence
- Travel severely restricted (passport control, reporting, members of family retained in the country of origin)
- Sometime used as bargaining tool in negotiations with Western governments (ethnic migration)



...to various forms of migration and mobility

- Trade tourism and petty trade
- Irregular short term labour migration with complex strategies of survival (Okólski: Unfinished migration)
- Legal short term migration controlled by bilateral agreements or post-accession EU regulations
- Migration of highly skilled
- Settlement migration
- Smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons



Hypothesis: various forms of short term international migration replace internal migration and commuting in the countries of origin

- Historical tradition
- Forced industrialization and its sad demise
- Unskilled/semiskilled labour surplus in the source and deficit in the destination



Geographies of flows

- Migration patterns follow historical and ethnic patterns and are dominated by Germany as the principal destination and the UK as emerging destination
- Short term flows are also (less and less) controlled by distance
- New destinations are invented (Poles building a factory in Iceland)



Geographies of flows (pre 2004)

Outflows from Poland,

Settlement migration: Germany, USA, Canada,
Austria,

Labour Migration: Germany, Italy, UK, France,
Spain, Belgium, Austria, USA

Inflows to Poland:

Ukraine, Germany, Russia, USA, UK, Vietnam



Geographies of flows (post 2004)

Outflows from Poland,

Settlement migration: **UK**, Germany, **Ireland**,
USA, Canada, Austria,

Labour Migration: Germany, **UK**, **Ireland**, Italy,
UK, France, Spain, Belgium, Austria, USA

Inflows to Poland: Ukraine, Germany, Russia, USA, UK,
Vietnam



Migration: what we try to measure?

- Settlement migration (long term change of usual residence; UN 1998) (by age, citizenship, previous residence, education, economic status, marital status, reason of migration etc.)
- Short term (labour) migration
- Illegal short/long term migration
- Mobility



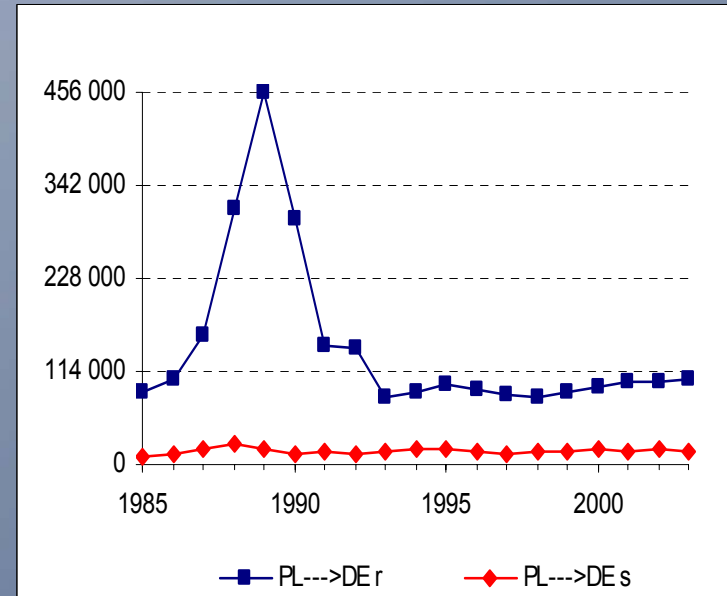
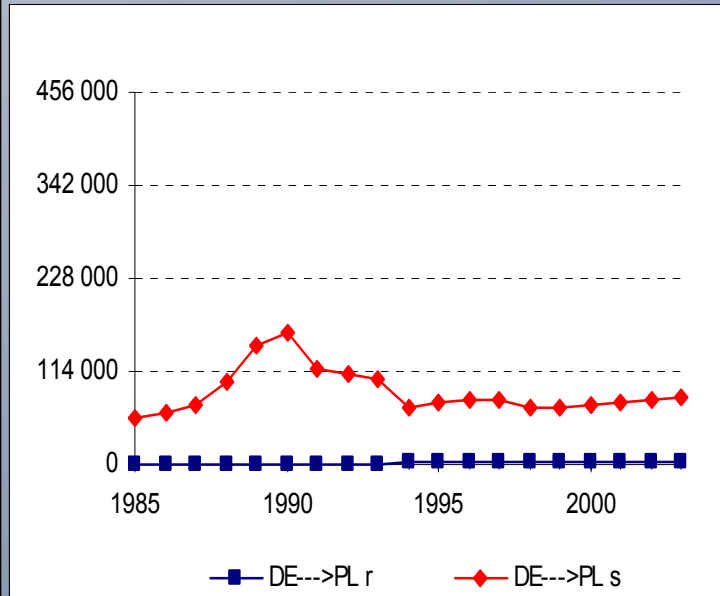
Settlement migration



Pitfalls of migration measurement: On two poles of statistical absurd: Poland and Germany

- Germany: any legal move to a residence constitute a migration
- Poland: only a permanent move constitute a migration

Migration Poland-Germany 1985 - 2003



Source: Kupiszewska, Nowok 2005



Making sense of migration statistics:

ASK:

- Who is included
(nationals/foreigners/asylum seekers/students)
- What is the length of migration
- Is the length of actual or intended migration counted

Double-entry matrix, 2002

TO \ FROM		CZ	DK	DE	ES	IT	CY	LV	LT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE
CZ	r	-	202	11 150	442	330	93	8	6	393	1 063	34	8	5	749	47	151
CZ	s	-	56	1 087	64	211	24	8	20	159	377	1 117	8	19	14 455	39	57
DK	r	51	-	2 889	723	291	54	30	87	465	179	27	39	0	1	360	4 250
DK	s	143	-	2 700	1 722	777	35	372	680	613	233	588	128	30	78	376	4 337
DE	r	987	3 543	-	13 757	11 376	374	76	189	7 959	9 403	2 335	692	332	86	854	2 699
DE	s	9 691	2 974	-	16 681	36 535	242	1 378	2 290	9 336	15 929	78 739	11 315	2 502	9 820	2 658	3 876
ES	r	42	1 613	15 426	-	2 316	30	4	36	2 824	514	63	1 015	5	3	525	1 166
ES	s	50	122	3 310	-	1 256	4	4	14	907	134	99	1 105	1	22	178	215
IT	r	253	943	26 882	4 967	-	26	11	25	1 756	1 386	251	268	68	20	227	508
IT	s	28	126	7 416	849	-	0	2	4	481	532	459	157	148	16	149	186
CY	r	12	13	260	17	11	-	0	0	29	17	4	0	0	2	26	59
CY	s	21	0	42	62	63	-	0	0	21	0	21	0	0	0	42	21
LV	r	8	455	2 195	218	128	0	-	197	92	67	5	5	0	2	53	189
LV	s	11	52	210	6	11	0	-	176	14	19	28	2	0	1	60	60
LT	r	20	835	4 135	2 003	132	0	162	-	156	99	40	3	0	1	66	261
LT	s	28	128	817	174	64	3	122	-	69	15	128	11	0	2	97	119
NL	r	224	886	13 976	3 273	985	73	9	18	-	586	83	332	10	7	228	780
NL	s	207	540	10 822	3 150	1 202	32	11	39	-	493	492	710	26	100	299	659
AT	r	339	321	14 401	540	936	79	2	7	565	-	156	37	90	64	101	318
AT	s	630	145	3 605	196	735	10	12	54	269	-	1 538	157	282	1 066	149	269
PL	r	1 679	962	100 968	3 869	3 886	29	23	126	2 275	2 514	-	32	3	29	95	1 186
PL	s	38	95	17 806	166	302	2	7	4	290	525	-	6	0	11	9	174
PT	r	23	171	8 806	3 958	453	0	3	0	1 653	296	4	2 683	2	0	52	178
PT	s	0	0	776	404	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
SI	r	21	37	2 379	57	256	0	2	0	66	388	0	8	-	2	2	14
SI	s	18	6	907	14	145	1	0	1	45	282	10	6	-	4	4	44
SK	r	13 326	72	11 600	422	413	0	3	1	256	2 246	10	1	1	-	13	76
SK	s	449	3	219	20	36	1	0	0	19	212	11	0	1	-	0	10
FI	r	34	396	2 203	875	253	8	23	102	408	226	4	24	0	0	-	3 532
FI	s	30	384	730	724	183	22	24	28	270	87	37	28	2	3	-	3 591
SE	r	70	2 388	3 481	1 730	378	46	26	52	680	487	70	48	15	9	3 255	-
SE	s	68	2 241	1 659	1 284	477	64	46	23	551	286	190	100	24	21	3 211	-

Source: Kupiszewska, Nowok 2005:

2004 data PL- DE: 125042 and 12646



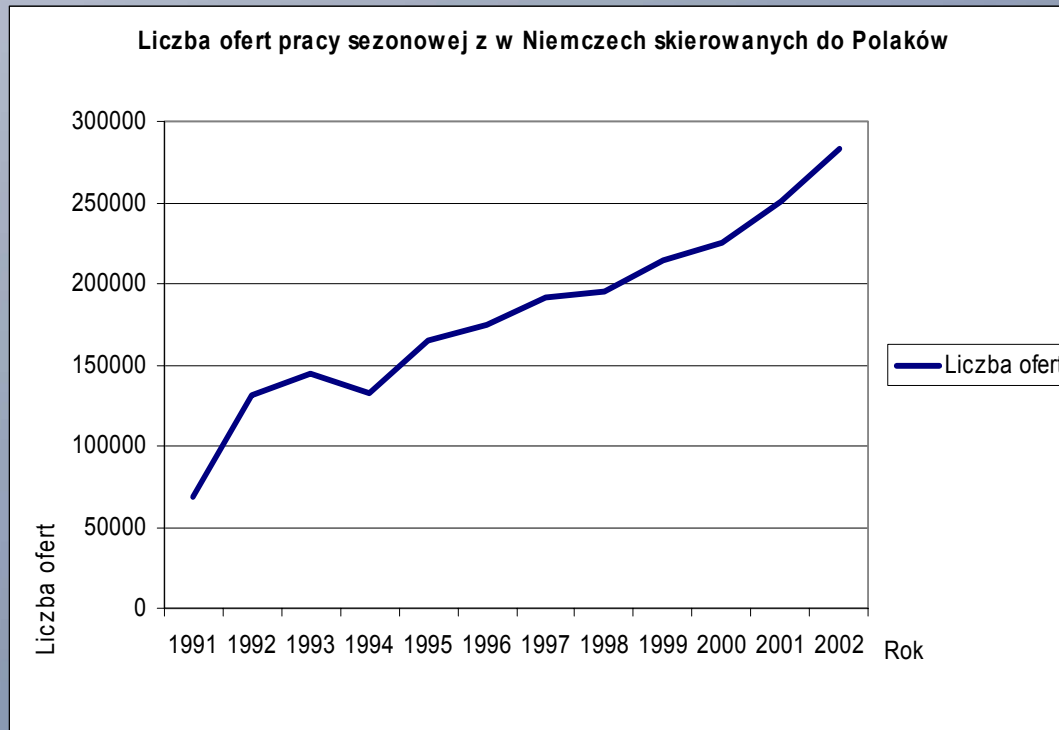
Short term labour migration



Labour Force Survey statistics: absent for more than 2 to but less than 12 months

- 2Q2000 106,000
- 2Q2004 193,000
- 2Q2005 225,000

Seasonal workers in Germany 1991-2005



292000
307000
(Q1-3) 305000



Seasonal workers in Germany

- 1991: 79,1% agriculture, 8,7% construction (employment in construction sector not allowed as of 1994)
- From 1994 stable structure:
 - 95% agriculture,
 - 2% hospitality,
 - 2% fairs.

Źródło: MGPIPS, after: Kaczmarczyk 2004

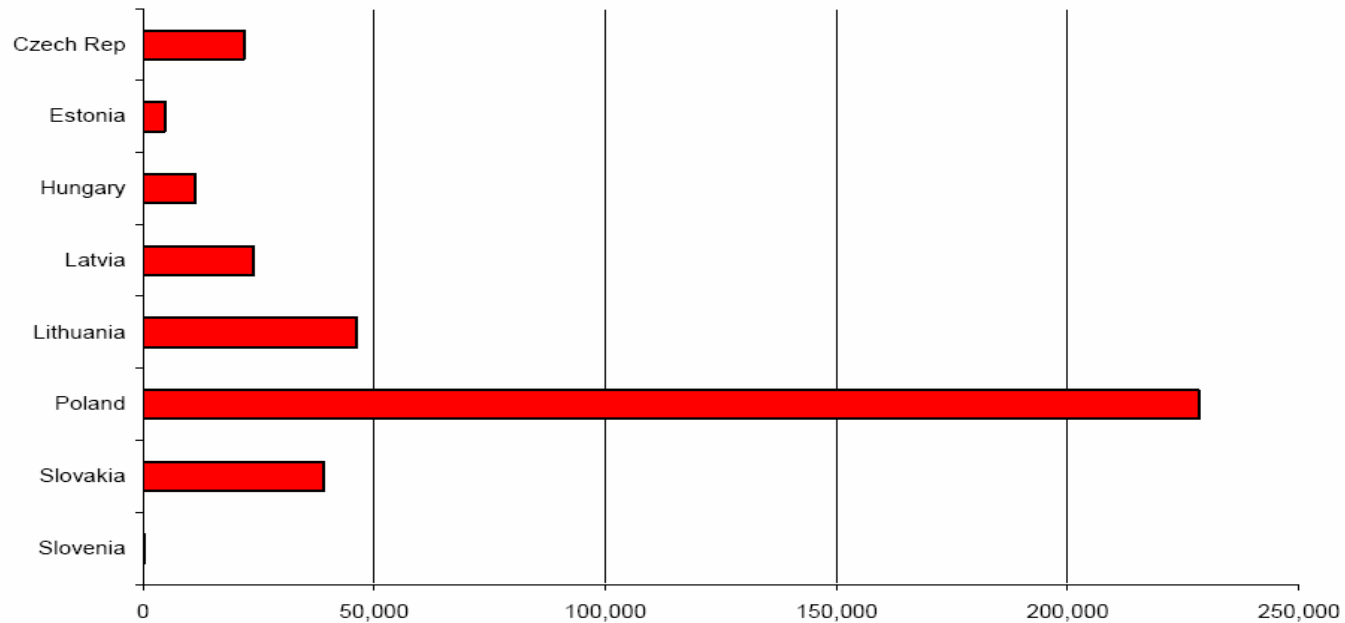


Seasonal workers in Germany 1998-2000

Departures:	574 392
Largest share of migrants:	dolnośląskie 16,85%
sex:	female 32,04% male 67,96%
age:	Up to 44 years 75,94% 45 and more 24,06%

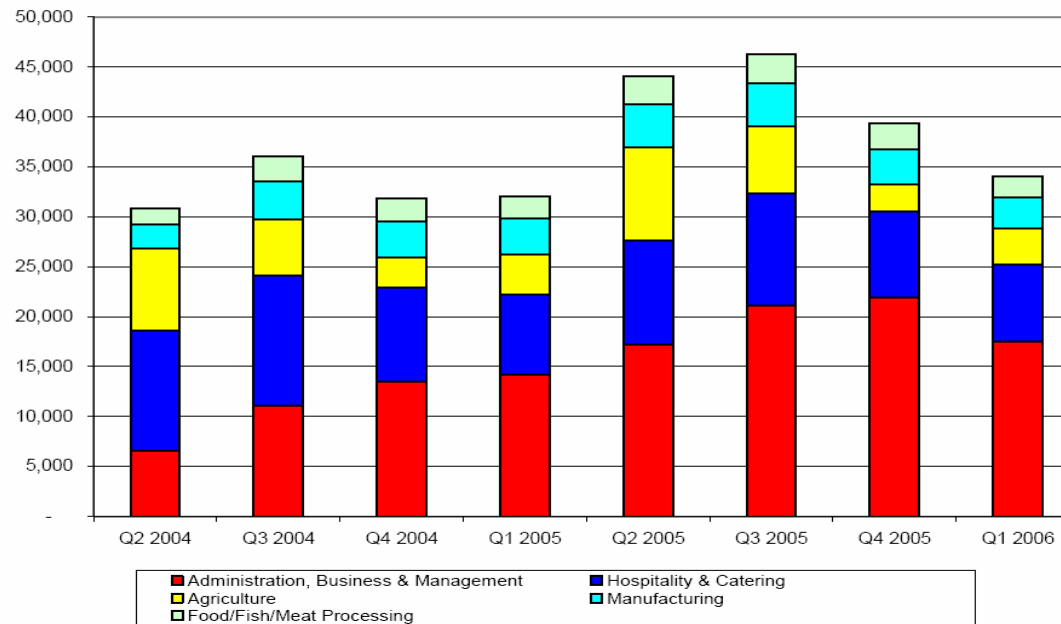
Migration of unknown duration: UK

Chart 2: Nationality of applicants: May 2004 – March 2006.



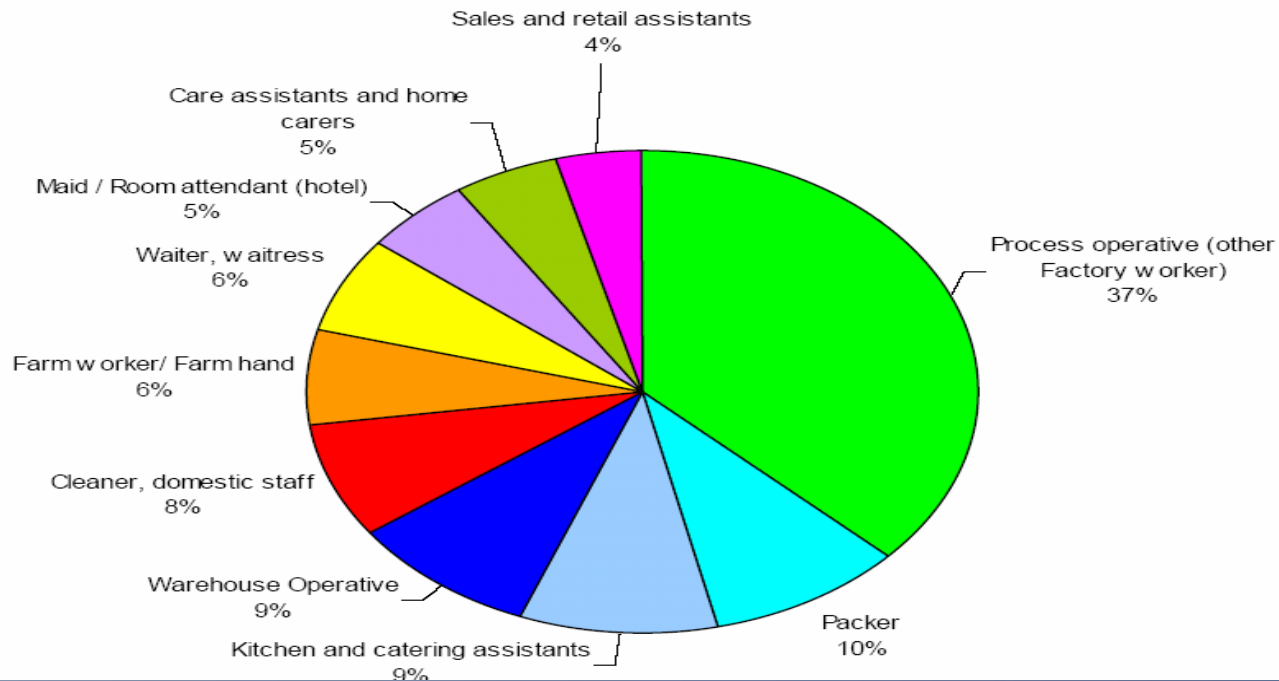
Migration of unknown duration: UK

Chart 4: Top 5 sectors in which registered workers are employed, by quarter applied. May 2004 – March 2006.



Migration of unknown duration: UK

Chart 5: Top 10 occupations in which registered workers are employed. July 2004 – March 2006.





Migration of unknown duration: Ireland

- Polish Census of Population (2002) 1525
- Personal Public Service (PPS) numbers allocated:
 - 25,222 issued in 2004
 - 64,766 issued in 2005.
- 65% of persons obtaining PPS numbers actually went on to work
- Kicinger, Kloc-Nowak, Kupiszewski (2006)



Illegal short/long term migration



Illegal short/long term migration

- Substantial
- Impossible to estimate in a reliable manner (ask those who claim to know, how they arrived at figures they quote)



Conclusions – migration trends

- In the last two decades migration in Central Europe underwent fundamental change, due to political, social and economic (r)evolution.
- Partly due to these changes, partly due to globalization the character of the labour migration has evolved from the dominance of long term and stable migration to dominance of short term and pendular mobility
- Possibly we watch one of the largest waves of emigration from Poland in living memory
- Migration/mobility has been increasing for some time. It is expected to stabilise and then go down
- Wage differentiation, condition of work, unemployment and dissatisfaction of political development are most likely the main driving forces of emigration

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