

Continuity and Change

**Migration in Central and Eastern Europe before and after
2004 EU enlargement**

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**International Symposium on International
Migration and Development
Turin, 28-30 June 2006**



Transition Period

**The late 1980s until early 2000s
(2004 enlargement of the EU)**

Migration in CEE in the transition period

General tendencies

- Transformation of selected CEE countries into migrant receiving areas
- CEE as a separate 'migration space'

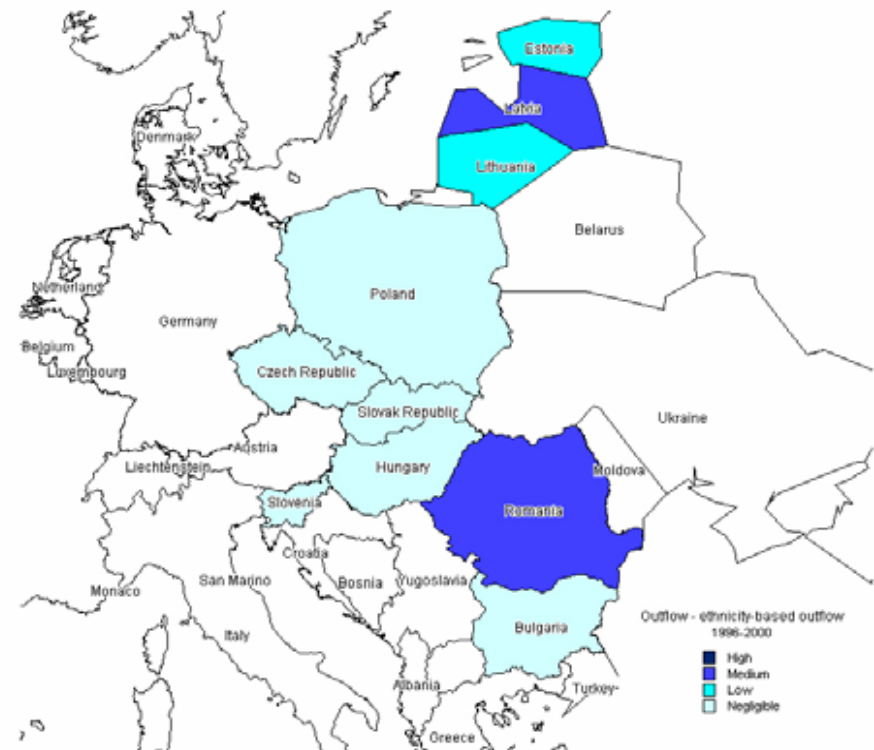
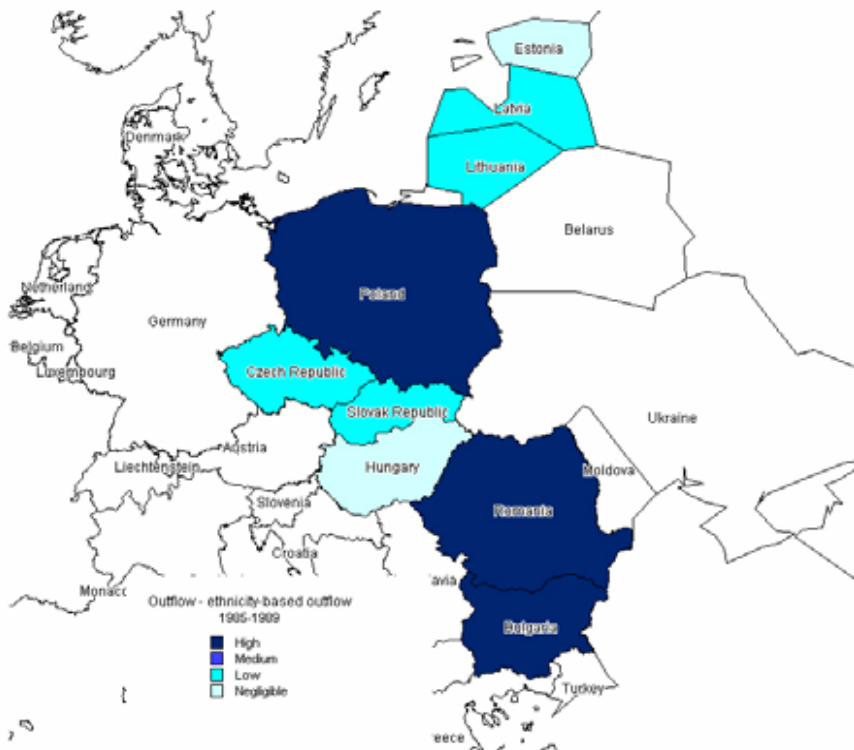
Migration in CEE in the transition period

Outflow: observed tendencies

- Ethnicity-based outflow (decreasing)
- Political emigration (decreasing)
- **Economic emigration** (increasing)

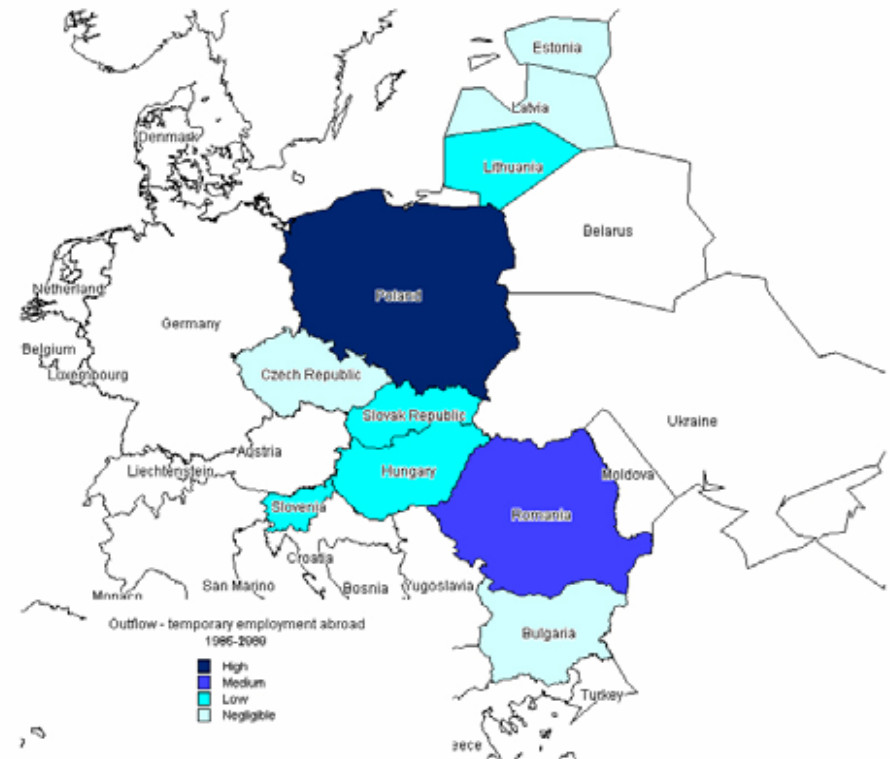
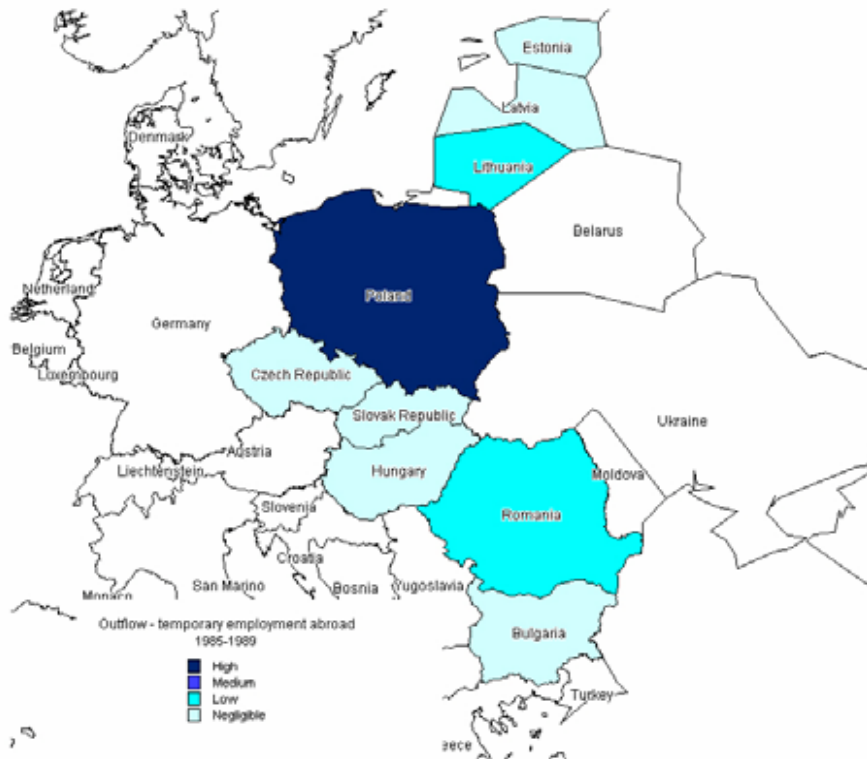
Ethnicity-based outflow (1985-89 and 1996-2000)

Source: P. Kaczmarczyk, M. Okólski (2005)



Outflow: temporary employment abroad (1985-89 and 1996-2000)

Source: P. Kaczmarczyk, M. Okólski (2005)



Migration in CEE in the transition period

Outflow: main characteristics

- Short-term movements
- European destinations
- Importance of migrant networks
- **Incomplete migration**

Incomplete migration

Main features

- Temporary or circular mobility
- Irregularity of stay or work in the host country
- Unstable occupational position and 'loose' social status in the country of origin
- Regular contacts with the home country

Usually poorly skilled people coming from peripheral regions.

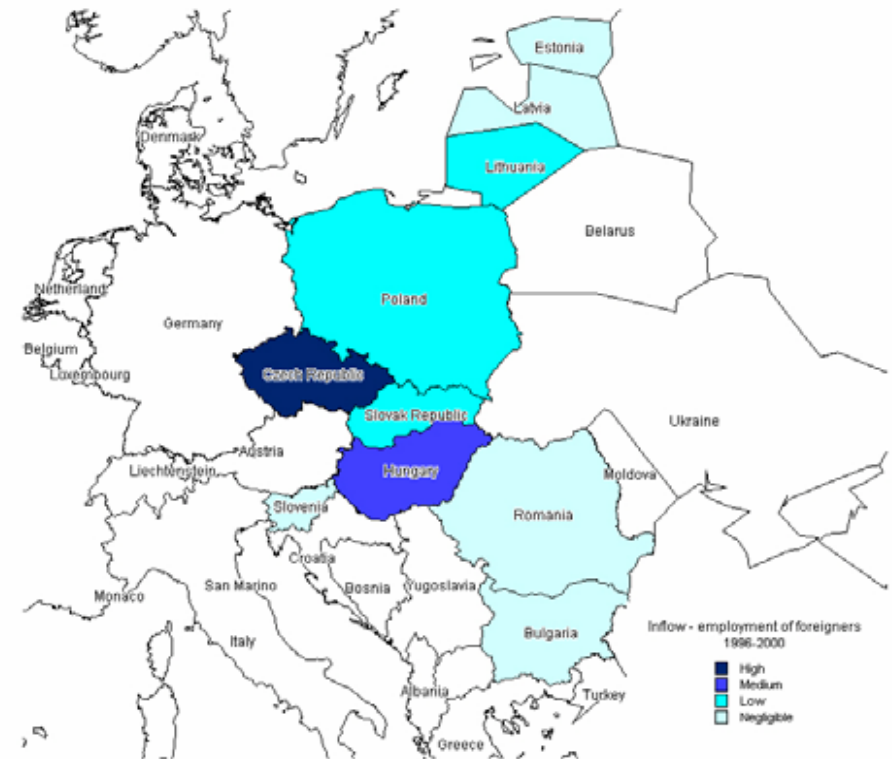
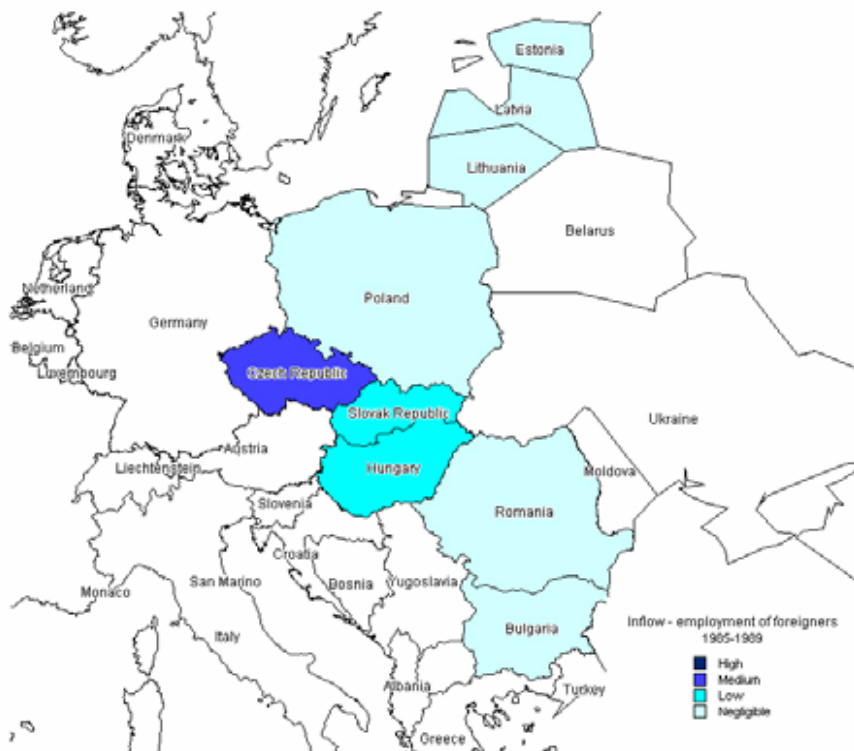
Migration in CEE in the transition period

Inflow of labour: main characteristics

- Labour employed as poorly skilled workers
Ex-USSR citizens
- Petty entrepreneurs (family and ethnic business)
Chinese in Hungary
Vietnamese in the Czech Republic and Poland
- Highly skilled experts (intracompany transfers)
Western countries

Inflow: employment of foreigners (1985-89 and 1996-2000)

Source: P. Kaczmarczyk, M. Okólski (2005)





**After enlargement:
European integration**

2004 and later

Determinants of **preservation** of migration trends observed in the transition period

Outflow and inflow

- Migrant social networks
- Selected regulations
- Situation on the home and destination labour markets

Changes brought about by the enlargement: freedom of movement

Emigration of EU8 nationals and immigration of EU15 nationals

- Greater opportunities for legal labour migration
 - Stimulation of 'new' legal migrations
 - Possibility for legalization for 'old' irregular migrants
- New channels of recruitment
- Reduction of the danger of deskilling
- Introduction of freedom of movement of services

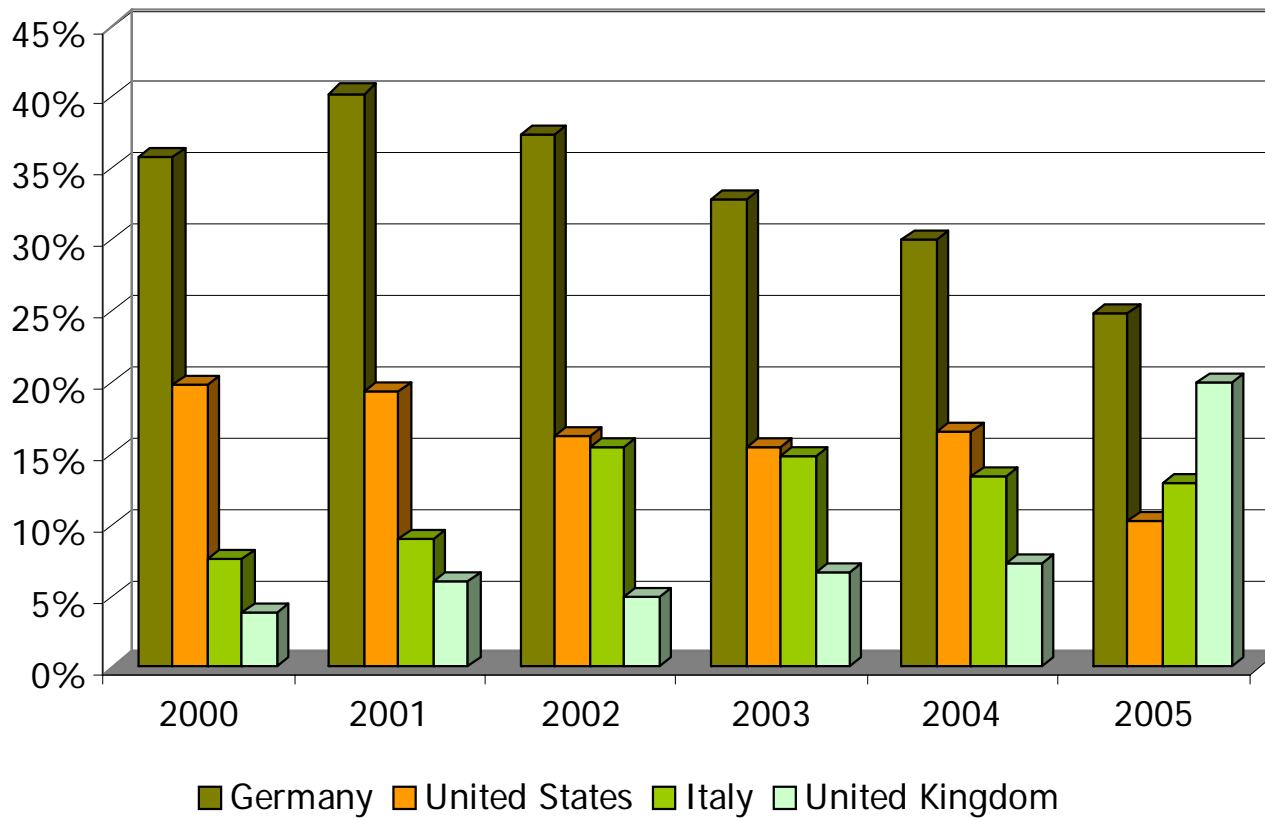
Changes brought about by the enlargement:
restricted access for non-EU nationals

Immigration to EU8 countries

- More restrictive entry rules
- Migration to EU8 = migration to EU

Destination countries: selected changes

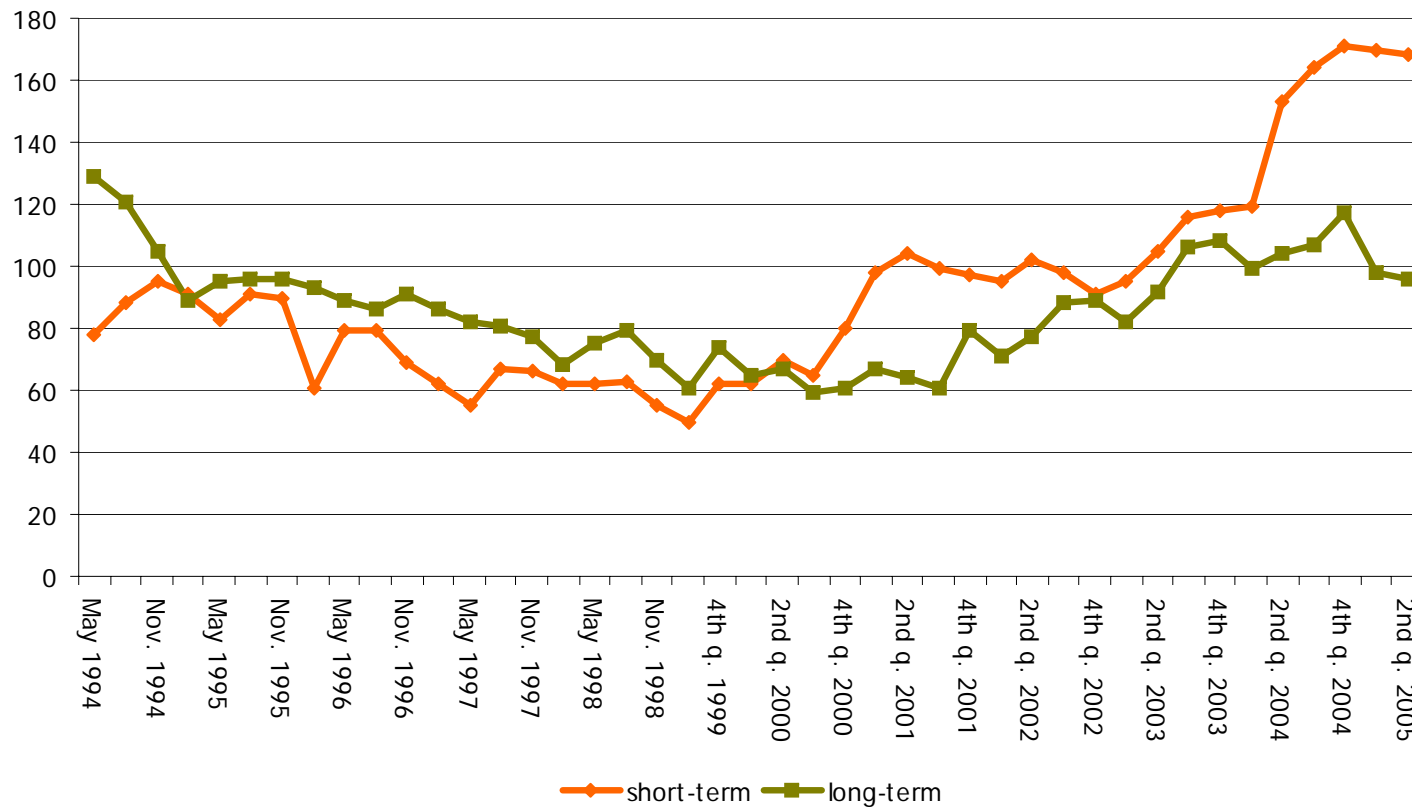
The case of Poland



Source: Labour Force Survey, 2nd quarters, various years

Further growth in short-term migration

The case of Poland



Source: Labour Force Survey, various quarters and years

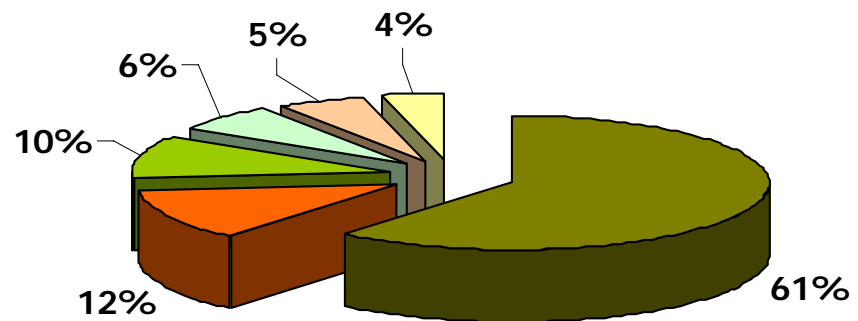
Immigration from EU8 countries to the UK

Basic numbers: nationalities

May 2004 – March 2006:

- **374 555** workers from EU8 countries
- Around **30%** entered the UK before May 2004
- Predomination of **Poles** accounting for **61%**

Nationalities of EU8 immigrants



*Source: Accession Monitoring Report
May 2004 - March 2006*

■ Poland ■ Lithuania ■ Slovakia ■ Latvia ■ Czech Rep. ■ Other

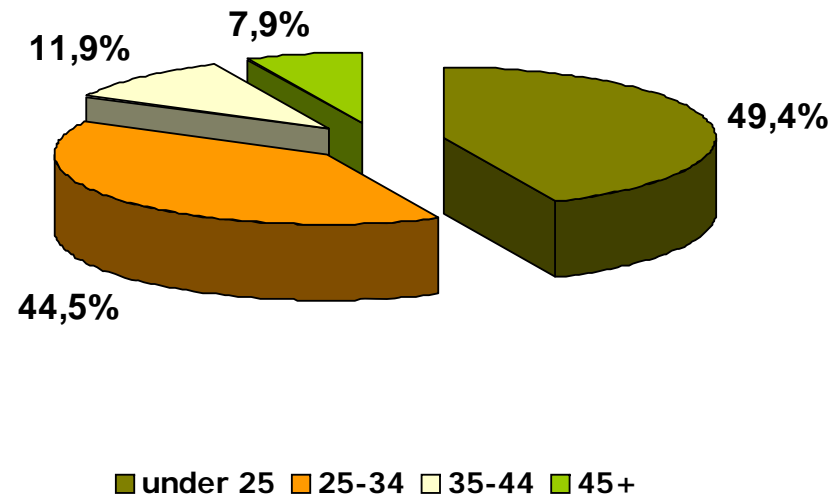
Immigration from EU8 countries to the UK

Basic characteristics of migrants

May 2004 – March 2006:

- **Majority** of workers from EU8 are single
- **Only 4%** have dependants under the age of 17
- Workers from EU8 countries are **very young** =>

Age of workers from EU8 countries



*Source: Accession Monitoring Report
May 2004 - March 2006*

Immigration from EU8 countries to the UK

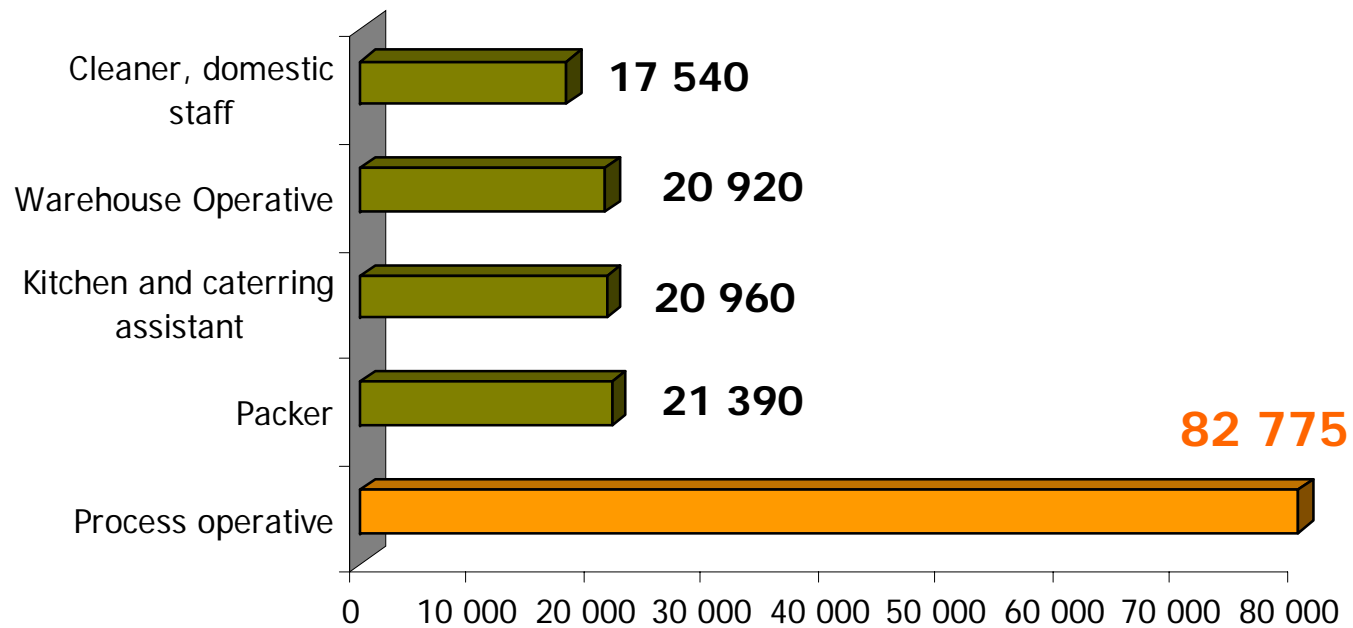
Sectors of economy employing migrants

■ Administration & management	33%
■ Hospitality & catering	22%
■ Agriculture	12%
■ Manufacturing	8%
■ Food processing	5%
■ Health & medical	5%

Source: Accession Monitoring Report May 2004 - March 2006

Immigration from EU8 countries to the UK

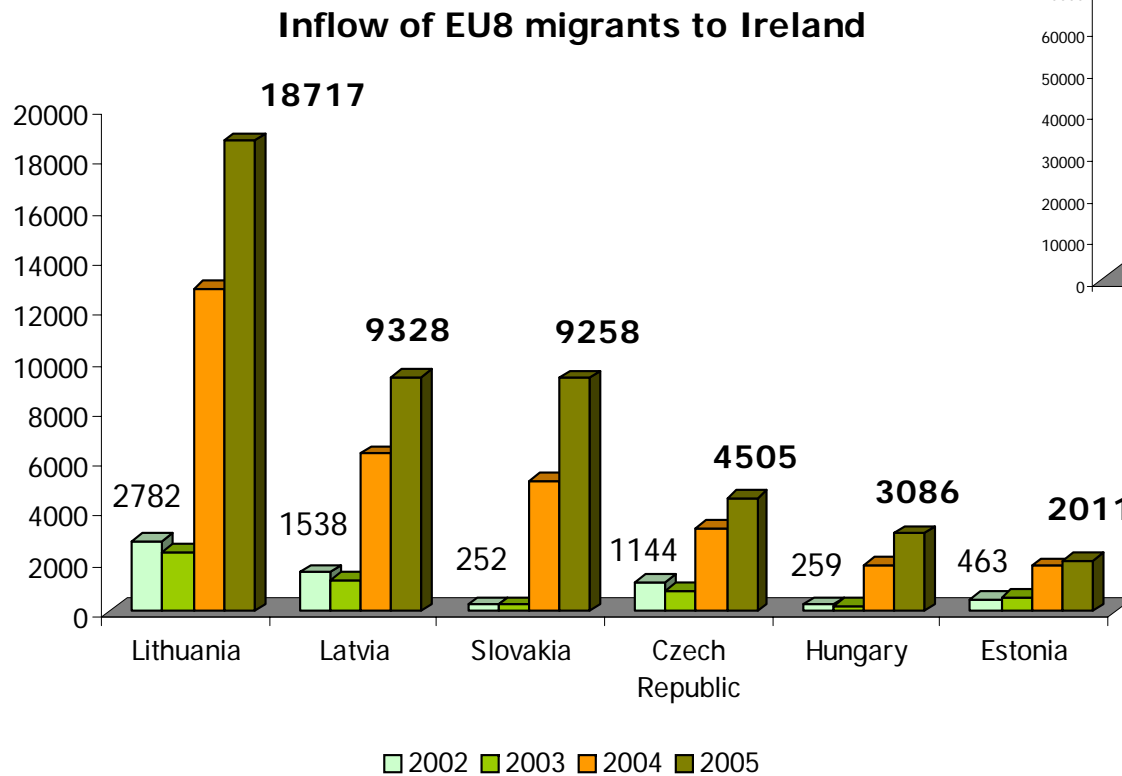
Top 5 occupations



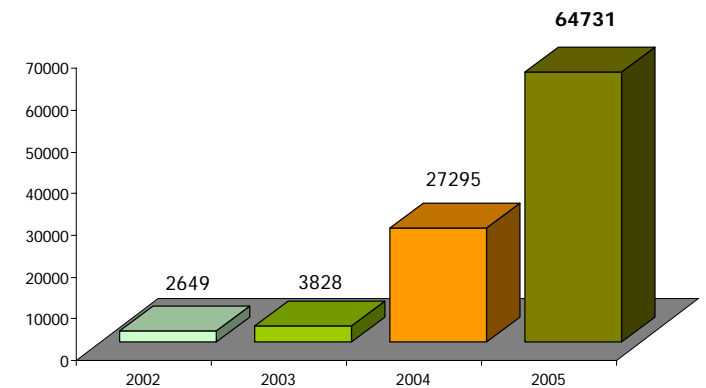
Source: Accession Monitoring Report May 2004 - March 2006

Ireland

Basic data: Personal Public Service Numbers issued



Inflow of Polish migrants to Ireland



Source: Department of Social and Family Affairs

Ireland

Employment of EU10 workers as a proportion of the total workforce in Q4 2005 (most important sectors)

■ Hotel and restaurants	7.4
■ Construction	6.0
■ Other production industries	5.5
■ Wholesales and retail trade	2.8
■ Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1.9
■ Financial & business services	1.7
■ Transport, storage & communication	1.6

Source: CSO Quarterly National Household Survey Q4 2005



Sweden
Moderate interest

Total of EU8 immigrants:

2002 - 2496

2005 - 5493

Possible reasons for limited interest in Sweden:

- Few vacancies available for newly arrived migrants
- Higher attractiveness of English-speaking countries
- Nordic countries rarely constituted preferred destinations in the pre-enlargement surveys

Inflow: limited changes

The case of Poland

- Limited effects of introduction of visas for **ex-USSR citizens**
 - new strategies of migrants
 - unchanged demand for immigrants in Poland
- Small changes in inflow of **highly skilled** migrants from the West
- Growing interest among foreign **students**



Continuity and change in CEE migration patterns

Continuity

Outflow

- The most important destinations remained visible
- Short-term migration as a dominant pattern
- Employment in the secondary sector of the labour markets of the destination countries

Inflow

- Size and character of immigration at the pre-accession levels
- Domination of employment in the secondary sector

Change

Outflow

- New destinations
 - countries
 - areas
- Legalisation of 'old migrants'
- Growth in legal migration
- New patterns of recruitment

Change cont.

Inflow

- New strategies relating to changed regulations
- Opening of the new sectors of economy due to labour shortages

Acceleration

Outflow

- Emigration of young people
- Emigration of educated people
- Emigration of students
- Growth of importance of European destinations

Inflow

- Inflow of students

Possible future developments

Outflow

- Short-term migration pattern likely to remain
- Growth of student migration
- Continuation of brains' circulation
- Diminishing role of migrant networks

Inflow

- Growth of migration
- Growth of stock of migrants
- Opening of the primary sectors for migrants