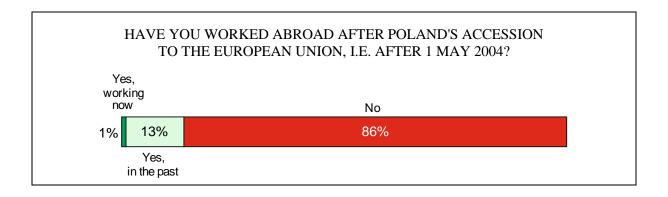




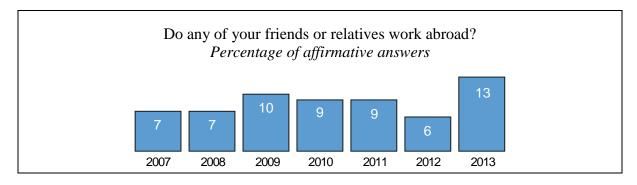
## POST-ACCESSION ECONOMIC MIGRATION

One-seventh of adults Poles (14%) admit having worked abroad after Poland's entry into the European Union. The information about experience with migration was primarily collected about the persons who went abroad for some time (several times for short periods or once for some period of time) and decided to return to Poland, i.e. about seasonal and returning migrants. It is very difficult to reach emigrants who currently live and work abroad: they are 1% of respondents in the survey.

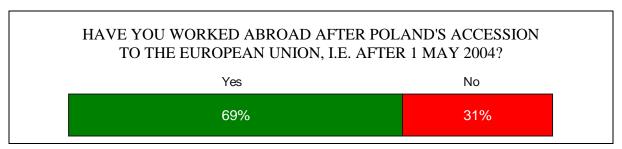


About a third of migrants (36%) worked in Germany, while a fifth (21%) were employed in the UK, and one-eleventh in Belgium or in the Netherlands (9% each). Significant numbers of post-accession migrants went to Italy or France (6% each). The United States remains an important destination (5%), in spite of the visa requirement for travelers. Other destinations are: Austria (4%), Norway (3%), Spain (3%), Ireland (2%), Denmark (2%), Switzerland (1%) and Greece (1%).

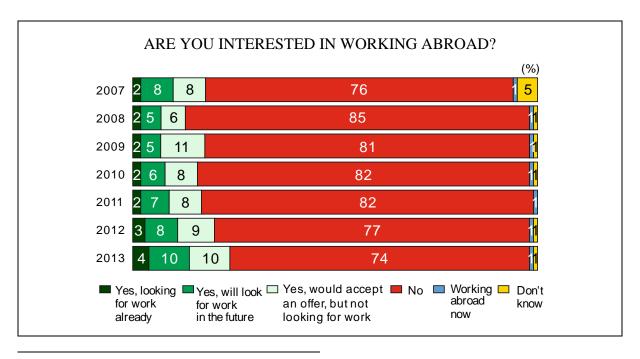
Emigration changed the lives of many Poles, not only migrants, but also their families. In 2013, about one-eighth (13%) admitted that a member of their household was employed abroad. This figure rose by 7 percentage points relative to the previous year, which indicates an increase in migration.



An important factor shaping migration is the network of personal ties. They constitute a type of capital which can be used when necessary. Such connections may increase migration by reducing costs and risks associated with moving. Over two-thirds of Poles (69%) have a relative or friend abroad.



This year, the interest in economic migration has increased. At present, a quarter of Poles (24%) declare readiness to take a job abroad: one-tenth (10%) claim they will look for a job themselves, while a similar proportion would accept an offer without actively seeking employment and 4% have already started looking for work. Three-quarters (74%) do not consider employment abroad.



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Post-accession economic migration", November 2013. Fieldwork for national sample: November 2013, N=990. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.