

SUMMARIES

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POLISH EMIGRATION TO CANADA AT THE TURN OF THE 20TH INTO THE 21ST CENTURY AND CANADIAN IMMIGRATION POLICY

The last large wave of Polish immigrants (estimated at around 115,000) came to Canada in the years 1981-1996, mainly due to Canadian preferential immigration laws and family reunification programs. As the democratization of post-communist countries was progressing, emigration to Canada became a far easier venture for Central and Eastern Europeans. Currently they are subject to the same immigration procedures as immigrants from other regions. Acting upon the immigration law introduced in 1967, Canada prefers well-educated immigrants with significant capital, persons in economically productive age (between 21 and 49), professionally qualified, and competent in either of Canada's official languages. In 2008 Canada abolished visas for Polish tourists. A year later the Canadian government launched a typical work and travel program for Polish young people, enabling them to gain up to one-year of work experience in Canada. Despite all these efforts and due to the fact that EU labor markets opened wide for Poles, immigration from Poland to Canada fell below one thousand people per year. Also, Canadian authorities gradually introduce new restrictions aimed at issuing work permits only to those who have guaranteed jobs and are highly unlikely to be a burden on the Canadian health care system and social services. Therefore, Canada's government has recently been very actively promoting Canada among the most preferred groups of immigrants, including Poles living and working in the British Isles.

Keywords: Canada, Polish immigrants, Canadian immigration policy, Canadian immigration law

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SOCIAL POLICY IN POLAND TOWARDS CONTEMPORARY MIGRATION PROCESSES: AN ATTEMPT AT ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The paper aims at analysing the relation between the model of social policy implemented in Poland after 1989 and the scale and structure of migration processes. The statistical data analysed in the paper show the impact of the deficit of good jobs, weakening protection of workers' rights, and low levels of social security in Poland on the post-accession emigration of Poles. The paper has tried to challenge the strategy implemented in Poland after 2004,

which is based on compensating for the effects of emigration of young and well-educated Poles with the influx of foreign workers. It has been also emphasized that social policy instruments towards immigration and immigrants tend to be one-sided, as they focus on the labour market needs and do not provide enough support for the process of adaptation and integration of immigrants in Poland. Moreover, a verification of the assumptions of the governmental document "Migration policy of Poland" (2012) has been suggested, i.e. taking into account the negative effects of the post-accession economic emigration and recognizing the issue of contemporary Polish emigration as an important area of Poland's migration policy. Finally, the paper has outlined the role of social policy in stimulating migration processes in accordance with the principle of protection of native human capital, the needs of the economy, and the Polish *raison d'état*. It has also identified spheres of social policy development which are necessary to achieve this objective.

Keywords: migration, economic emigration, social policy, social security, migration policy

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SPATIAL REGULARITY OF EMIGRATION FROM POLAND AFTER 1989

The article concerns the geographical identification of the phenomenon of emigration from Poland in the last two decades. This is done on the level of communes - the most precise spatial scale available. The analysis has identified the regularities in spatial distributions of communes with respect to their socio-economic and functional specificity. Basic geographic areas of emigration have been recognized (Warmia and Mazury, North Podlachia, the Sudetenland, Opole region and Upper Silesia, Podhale, Sandomierz region, Subcarpathian). The analyses were carried out based on available public statistics comprising residence registry data as well as data from the national census (mainly 2002). The research showed a relatively high spatial correlation of outflows registered as permanent and temporary. This generally indicates the usefulness of both types of data for migration analysis (despite the fact that administrative records register incidence of actual emigration abroad only partially, they reflect basic spatial variations and regularities). The obtained results are also an evidence of existing interdependencies between pendular migration and permanent outflow.

Keywords: geography of migration, emigration regions, migration outflow abroad, pendular migration, deregistration from permanent stay, national census 2002, national census 2011, commune, Poland

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POLISH MIGRANTS' REPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOUR IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Various aspects of Polish migration to the United Kingdom (UK) have been explored by academic and other researchers to date. However, analysis of the reproductive behaviour of Polish migrants in the UK is still scarce, despite the fact that children born to Polish mothers constitute a large and growing share of all children born in the UK. In this paper the author examines fertility trends of Polish migrants through an analysis of birth registration data. The first part of the paper reviews relevant hypotheses relating to migrants' fertility behaviour. Literature on children to Polish migrants in Germany, Sweden and the UK is also reviewed. The second part of this paper draws on analysis of births to Polish migrants in the UK and provides an overview of birth trends for this migrant group. The author shows that the proportion of births to Polish mothers is increasing in the UK and that the increase in these births has been substantial in all UK countries. Analysis of the data also shows that an increasing proportion of children are born to two Polish parents and that Polish fathers are not likely to have children with non-Polish partners. In the final part of the paper the author discusses these trends and provides potential socio-economic implications of Polish migrants' reproductive behaviour for demographic trends, the labour market and public services.

Keywords: Polish migrant, United Kingdom, migrant fertility, birth registration data

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IMITATION IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE POLISH POLICY OF INTEGRATION OF FOREIGNERS

In this paper I analyze the materialization and public debate over the "Polish Migration Policy – current stage and the recommended actions" document, and the parts regarding the integration of immigrants in particular. I apply a neoinstitutional theoretical framework which allows me to conceptualize the mechanisms of the Europeanization process, and show that the integration policy is mainly developed by imitating the instruments promoted by the European Commission. I study imitation by applying the notions of translation and editing. This allows me to understand how the imitated model is adapted in the local context. The non-governmental organizations which commented on the document perceived the European model as suited for imitation. The public debate over the "Migration Policy of Poland" contributed to further strengthening and adaptation of the imitated model.

Keywords: migration policy, integration, Europeanization, imitation, translation, editing, new institutionalism

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THE EFFECT OF POST-ACCESSION EMIGRATION FROM POLAND
ON THE LEVEL OF WAGES ON THE POLISH LABOR MARKET
IN A REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE

The purpose of this study is to analyse the regional diversification of the impact of post-accession emigration from Poland on the Polish labour market with particular focus on the wage formation process. The analysis is performed on the Polish LFS data from 2004 to 2011 and employs the measure of the elasticity of wages with respect to emigration. Results show significant differences in the wage adjustment processes to new labor market conditions caused by emigration from different regions. Differences were identified between groups of regions characterised by different scales of emigration, population densities, dominant types of residence, unemployment rates, and economic situations. A 10 percent decline in the labour supply due to emigration increases wages by about 1,5-6,5 percent, depending on the assumptions made.

Keywords: emigration, real wages, wage elasticity, regional diversification

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THE SOCIAL AND CULTURAL EFFECTS OF POST-ACCESSION MIGRATION
IN WEEKLY OPINION MAGAZINES IN THE YEARS 2004-2012

One of the most significant aspects of the recent wave of migration from Poland is the way in which migrants' social and cultural experiences are being depicted in press articles. Migratory experiences in journalistic descriptions are structured in the form of narratives which are reproduced in public debate. Then they form a part of 'common knowledge' and finally become an element of the whole reservoir of social consciousness. Media narratives describe processes which are the object of academic exploration of sociologists, anthropologists and psychologists. Among these processes there are such phenomena as: social mobility, cultural change (norms, values, lifestyles), emergence of 'new identities', the shape of ethnic and interethnic relations or changes in family patterns. The aim of the paper is a synthesis of the main narrative motives of the social and cultural consequences of post-accession migration in Polish weekly magazines between 2004 and 2012. The synthesis has been based on systematic content analysis of press articles (n=172) published in four weekly magazines. The goal of the analysis is a discussion of the way the consequences of migration are being depicted from the global (country), local (region), and individual perspective (migrant). The research project also aimed at discussing the intersection of journalistic and

academic fields in press narratives and its role in the legitimization of 'the official version' of the depicted process. The analysis concerned the linguistic structure of journalistic narration in the context of Stanley Cohen's concept of moral panic.

Keywords: post-accession migration, social constructivism, moral panic, content analysis, weekly magazines

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THE IMAGE OF POLISH AMERICANS IN THE POLISH PRESS AFTER 1989

The article presents the image of Polish Americans in the Polish press after 1989. It is a continuation of the Author's previous research pertaining to the Polish press under the communist regime, published in the Polish American Studies. The text is based on an analysis of several hundred articles from: the Polish press addressed to general public, mostly weeklies indexed in Bibliografia Zawartości Czasopism by the National Library in Warsaw; two main Polish dailies, *Gazeta Wyborcza* and *Rzeczpospolita* – their full-text archival databases; and from selected weeklies that index and publish their archival issues. The article is organized in three main sections: *Polonia and Poland* (or *Polonia for Poland*), *Polonia in the USA*, and *Poland for Polonia*. *Polonia for Poland* occupies the largest part of the text, proportionally to the attention paid by the journalists who presented Polish American aid for Poland, especially charitable activities, sponsoring of Polish monuments and events, athletes and other people. Polonian businesses with Poland are also described. Polish American political actions for Poland are dominated by the NATO enlargement campaign, but other problems, e.g. visa waiver projects, are also mentioned. *Polonia in the USA* reflects on the discussions on the old issue of the position of the Polish American ethnic group in the mainstream American society and its political actions, some internal conflicts within Polonia, especially those related to Edward Moskal, and some Polish American activities in the USA (or the lack thereof), including anti-defamation. *Poland for Polonia* presents controversies on the Polonian-Polish relations, dating back to the pre-WWII period. One of the aims of the article was to compare the image of Polish Americans presented after 1989 with the one influenced by the propaganda of 'People's Poland'. It turns out that some paradigms outlived the collapse of the communist regime, e.g. the myth of a rich uncle from America, the stereotype of uneducated Polish American masses, and the image of a hard and primitive life of new immigrants. Others have been revised, however: Polish American efforts for Poland are more often appreciated than criticized, Americanization of the Polish ethnic group is not lamented and opportunities of life in the USA seem to dominate difficulties. After large interest of the Polish press in the American Polonia presented at the beginning of the 1990s, one can observe its decline, especially after the end of the NATO-enlargement campaign.

Keywords: American Polonia, emigration, United States after 1989, Polish press after 1989, Edward Moskal, Frank Spula, NATO enlargement, Polish monuments, Polish American Congress

