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# **WISERD DATA RESOURCES**

## **The TEMPO Survey of Recent Polish Migrants in England and Wales**

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## 1. Introduction

The immigration flows to the UK that followed European Union (EU) enlargement in 2004 is thought to have constituted the largest wave of immigration in the UK's history (Salt and Rees, 2006). One of the main factors behind these very large inflows was the UK government's decision to more or less allow the free movement of workers from the eight new member states from Central and Eastern Europe that joined the EU in May 2004 (which collectively became known as the A8 countries). Basically the only restriction placed on A8 migrants who wished to work in the UK was that they were meant to register on the Worker Registration Scheme (WRS) within a month of taking up employment. In total, around 1.2 million migrant workers from A8 countries registered on the WRS between May 2004 and, when the scheme ended, in April 2011. However, this figure is likely to be a significant underestimate of the actual number of A8 migrants who worked in the UK over this period.

The vast majority of these workers came from the largest of the A8 countries, Poland. Moreover, the movement of Poles was disproportionate to its size since Poland accounted for just over a half of the population of the A8 countries in 2004, whilst around 65% of registrants on the WRS were Polish. This over-representation may be explained by several factors including the presence of existing and new migration networks across the UK, active recruitment by UK employers in Poland and the relative weakness of the Polish economy around the time of enlargement. Given the size of the migration flows from Poland, a large literature and network of researchers has been established, which has analysed various aspects of recent Polish migration to the UK.<sup>1</sup> However, given the scale and complexity of this particular movement of people, much is still unknown about the reasons behind individual decisions and perceptions of the experience. The aim of the TEMPO survey of recent Polish migrants in England and Wales is to shed further light of such issues.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See the Polish Migration website (<http://www.bath.ac.uk/esml/polish-migration/>) for details of the range of research that has been undertaken.

<sup>2</sup> Swansea University is a partner on the Temporary Migration, Integration and the Role of Policies (TEMPO) project that is being funded under the NORFACE Research Programme on Migration. A similar survey is being undertaken as part of the same project by WIIW, Vienna. Their survey focuses on another migrant group in Europe with a high incidence of temporary migration: Romanians in Italy. One of the aims of the project is to compare findings from the two surveys.

## **2. Demographic information on recent Polish migrants to the UK**

There has been quite a long history of Polish migration to the UK. This particularly relates to the movements that took place immediately after the Second World War, with a Polish born population of over 162,000 recorded in the 1951 Census (Sword, 1996). However, Sword (1996) also notes that only relatively small inflows arrived in the UK from then until the end of the Twentieth Century and there was even some return migration after the collapse of communism. Nevertheless, there was still an active Polish diaspora in the UK at the turn of the century. This diaspora was mainly composed of Second World War combatants, women joining their families in the 1950s, Polish Jews escaping persecution from the anti-Semitic policies of the communist government after 1968, 'Solidarity' opposition activists trapped by the imposition of Martial Law in 1981 plus their families, who arrived later in the 1980s.

Given the relatively small number of Polish migrants arriving in the UK between 1960 and 1990, the UK's Polish-born population had shrunk considerably and become increasingly elderly by 2001. This is shown in Table 1, which presents some demographic statistics on the Polish-born population for the UK regions from the 2001 Census. The table indicates that there were just over 60,000 Polish-born migrants living in the UK in April 2001, with over a third residing in London. The remainder of the group was spread fairly evenly across the other English regions, apart from the North East where less than a thousand Polish-born residents were recorded in 2001. There were also relatively small Polish-born populations in Scotland, Wales and especially Northern Ireland. There was a slight majority of females (53%) in 2001, although the gender balance did vary quite widely across the UK. In particular, over 60% of London's Polish-born inhabitants were female, whereas over 60% of the Polish-born population in Scotland and Wales were male. Overall, the Polish-born population in the UK in 2001 had predominantly retired, with 57% of pensionable age or over. The exceptions from a regional perspective were London and Northern Ireland, where well over a half of the Polish-born population was of working age. For London, this is likely to have reflected the initial movement of relatively young Polish workers and their families in advance of EU enlargement, whilst Northern Ireland only had a very small Polish-born population in 2001.

**Table 1: Polish-Born Population in the UK, 2001**

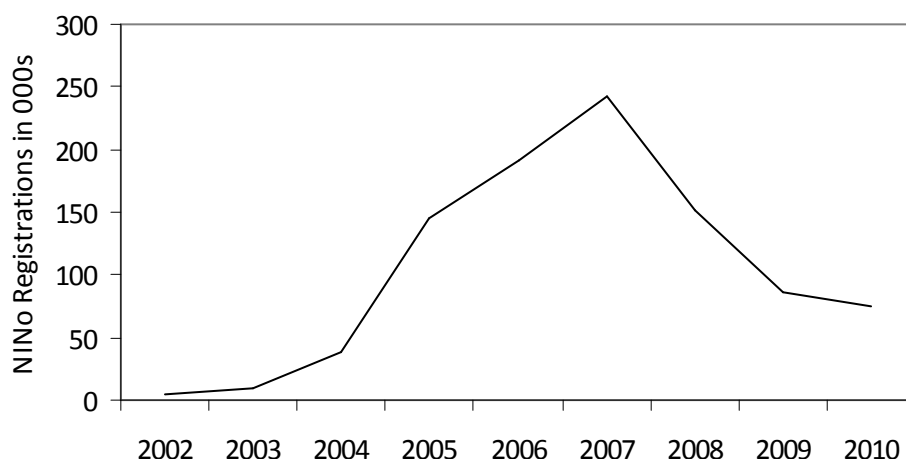
	Total Persons	Gender		Age Distribution		
		% Male	% Female	% <16	% 16-59/64	% >59/64
England	56,679	45.99	54.01	2.69	41.32	55.99
North East	735	58.50	41.50	2.59	31.70	65.71
North West	4,864	49.01	50.99	1.30	24.24	74.47
Yorks & Humber	4,395	54.72	45.28	1.23	20.39	78.38
East Midlands	4,881	50.24	49.76	0.59	22.93	76.48
West Midlands	4,565	54.96	45.04	0.90	21.66	77.44
East of England	4,142	48.65	51.35	1.45	38.44	60.12
South East	7,099	46.20	53.80	2.34	42.05	55.61
South West	3,774	50.61	49.39	1.30	29.54	69.16
London	22,224	39.06	60.94	4.70	59.89	35.41
Scotland	2,505	62.91	37.09	1.68	29.18	69.14
Wales	1,427	60.90	39.10	0.70	21.02	78.28
Northern Ireland	102	50.00	50.00	5.88	69.61	24.51
United Kingdom	60,713	47.04	52.96	2.61	40.39	57.01

Source: Census of the Population

Information on the Polish-born population will not be available from the 2011 Census until the Autumn of 2012 at the earliest. However, when released, these figures will undoubtedly show a huge expansion in the UK's Polish-born population over the inter-censal period. This has almost exclusively been due to the large inflows of Polish migrants after May 2004, when the UK labour market effectively became open to migrants from the EU's new member states in Central and Eastern Europe. The growth, and then the decline, in Polish migrants entering the UK is shown in Figure 1. These statistics have been obtained from the Department of Work and Pensions database on National Insurance Numbers (NINo) issued to overseas nationals. Given that all migrants intending to work - whether for others or on their own - or to claim benefits require a NINo then this administrative database should provide a relatively accurate picture of migrants entering the UK for the first time. However, it does not record if the migrant leaves the country (or re-enters). Nevertheless, these data do highlight how migration flows from Poland rose sharply up until the end of 2007 before decreasing quite markedly. In particular, under 5,000 NINos were issued to Polish nationals

in 2002 and less than 10,000 in 2003. The number then rose to almost 40,000 in 2004 and peaked at more than 242,000 in 2007, before falling back to less than 75,000 in 2010. The fall in the number of applications has been attributed to several factors including recession in the UK labour market, the strengthening value of the zloty relative to the pound, specific demographic conditions in Poland (Grabowska-Lusinska and Okolski, 2009) and the ending of transitional arrangements that restricted A8 migration in other EU member states.

**Figure 1: NINo Registrations in the UK by Polish Nationals, 2002-2010**



Source: Department of Work and Pensions

**Table 2: Demographic Characteristics of Polish Nationals Registering for a NINo in the UK, January 2004 - September 2010**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
% male	55.2	59.6	57.7	56.2	53.9	53.7	53.8	56.2
% aged 16-24	39.8	41.1	42.4	42.8	42.6	40.2	43.8	42.1
% aged 25-34	46.7	42.7	41.5	38.6	35.3	33.0	33.0	38.8
% aged 35+	13.5	16.1	16.1	18.6	22.1	26.7	23.2	19.1
% in London	37.9	23.2	19.6	19.7	23.8	29.1	20.7	22.6
% in Wales	2.7	3.3	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.4	3.7	3.0
Total (000s)	38.44	144.74	192.21	242.53	152.32	85.86	55.44	911.55

Source: Department of Work and Pensions

The NINo database also contains some basic demographic information on first time migrants to the UK. This relates to their gender, age category (less than 18, 18-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-59 and 60 and over) and place of residence in the UK (region, local authority and

parliamentary constituency area). Table 2 provides a summary of the demographic characteristics of recent Polish migrants to the UK by reporting information on gender, broad age group and whether the registrant lived in London or Wales. This information reveals that recent Polish migration has been slightly male dominated and concentrated amongst younger age groups, with over 80% aged between 16 and 34. These patterns have been relatively stable over the post-enlargement period, although there have been some fairly small variations over time. For example, the percentage of males has been lower since 2007, whilst the percentage aged 25-34 has fallen by around 14 percentage points since 2004. The percentage living in London was also highest in 2004, and although this percentage has fluctuated since it has not exceeded 30% of the total in any other year. This is in accordance with other evidence suggesting that recent migrants from Poland and other A8 countries are more geographically dispersed across the UK in comparison to other groups of migrants (Drinkwater *et al.*, 2009; 2010). However, despite fairly large flows from Poland to places such as Cardiff, Llanelli, Merthyr Tydfil and Wrexham, the percentage of recent Polish migrants to the UK residing in Wales has hovered around the 3% mark since enlargement. This is not only small in relation to Wales' share of the UK population, which is around 5%, but also when compared to the inflows witnessed in Scotland and Northern Ireland. NINo registrations by Polish nationals in Scotland has accounted for around 10% of the UK total in recent years, whilst a larger number of Poles have moved to Northern Ireland in the post-enlargement period even though its total population is less than two-thirds of that in Wales.

Similar information is available from the WRS database, which contains details of migrants from A8 countries registering for work in the UK.<sup>3</sup> The coverage of the NINo database is however more complete than the WRS because it also collects information on the self-employed and benefit claimants. Furthermore, although A8 migrants were meant to register on the WRS if they took up a job in the UK, only perhaps two-thirds of those who should have registered actually did (CRONEM, 2006; Garapich, 2008). As a result, recorded inflows of Polish migrants in the WRS are quite a lot lower than the number of NINo registrants. For example, only around 150,000 WRS registrations were recorded in 2007 compared to more than 240,000 NINo registrations.<sup>4</sup> However, as well as allowing for a broadly similar demographic picture of recent A8 migrants to be produced (e.g. with respect to gender, age

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<sup>3</sup> This scheme closed on 30<sup>th</sup> April 2011, which marked the end of the transitional period. After this date, there have been no restrictions on EU nationals (apart from Romanians and Bulgarians, who still subject to transitional arrangements) accessing the UK labour market.

<sup>4</sup> It should also be noted that fairly large numbers of migrants may have registered on the WRS and for a NINo in different years.

and location), the WRS also provides some additional useful information. This particularly relates to labour market characteristics such as the industrial sector, occupation, hours of work and the earnings in the job that the worker has registering for. The labour market information from the WRS reinforces other evidence which indicates that recent Polish migrants have mainly found employment in mainly routine or semi-routine occupations, paying relatively low wages (Drinkwater *et al.*, 2009).

The database also collects information on dependents and intended length of stay in the UK. Although this latter piece of information does not provide a detailed perspective on the migration strategies adopted by recent migrants from Poland and other A8 countries, it does highlight the increasingly short-term and circular nature of many of the migration episodes from these countries (Drinkwater and Garapich, 2011). Table 3 summarises the responses to the question on the intended length of stay from information included in the final Accession Monitoring Report that was published in 2009. This shows that the majority of migrant workers registering on the scheme reported that they only intended to stay for less than 3 months, with only 11% stating that they intended to stay at least a year. Almost a quarter did not know how long they were going to stay, which is consistent with information from qualitative studies of Polish migrants (Drinkwater and Garapich, 2011).<sup>5</sup>

**Table 3: Intended Length of Stay in the UK by WRS Registrants, April 2008 - March 2009**

Less than 3 months	62%
3 to 5 months	2%
6 to 11 months	3%
1 to 2 years	4%
More than 2 years	7%
Do not know	22%

Source: UK Border Agency

Therefore, information based on flow data from the NINo and WRS databases indicates that recent Polish migration to the UK has been slightly male dominated and concentrated amongst people aged under 35. It has also been more geographically spread across the UK

<sup>5</sup> Responses to the intended length of stay question have been fairly stable, apart from in the immediate post-enlargement period when an even higher percentage of registered workers did not know how long they intended to stay for. Drinkwater *et al.* (2010) report that this figure was 41% in May 2004-September 2006, whilst the percentage intending to stay for less than 3 months was lower in this period at 45%.



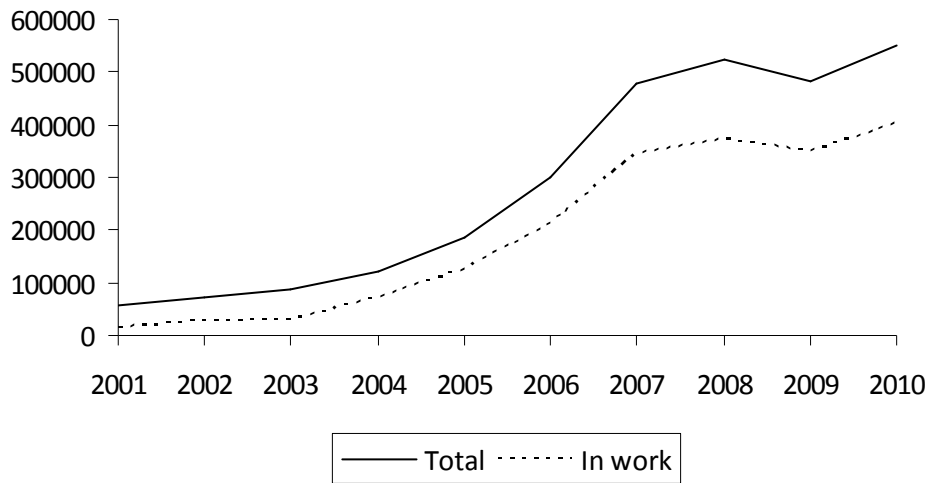
in comparison to the location patterns of recent migrants from other groups. Despite the large inflows of Polish migrants in the post-enlargement period, the population of Polish-born individuals in the UK will not have increased as rapidly as the inflow data may suggest because of the high levels of short-term and circular migration. Even though there is currently no Census information available post-2001, it is possible to build up a reasonable picture of the stocks of Polish-born residents in the UK by using the *Labour Force Survey* (LFS). This provides the most regular snapshot of the UK population by sampling around 60,000 households in each quarter.<sup>6</sup> Even though the number of individuals from particular migrant groups included in the LFS/APS is subject to sampling variation, such data do permit demographic analysis of the larger groups, of which the Polish-born is certainly now one. Population estimates for the Polish-born population in the UK are shown in Figure 2. This group was still relatively small (less than 100,000) up until the middle of 2004, after which the large inflows of migrant workers boosted the population totals quite dramatically. In particular, there had been a five-fold increase in the estimated Polish-born population by the end of 2008. Since then the estimated population has levelled off, at around half a million, as inflows have started to slow and return migration has increased. Figure 2 also confirms that this inflow was dominated by migrant workers since this series mirrors the trend seen for the total Polish-born population.<sup>7</sup> In fact, the employment rate of working age post-enlargement migrants from Poland has been around 85% (Drinkwater *et al.*, 2009).

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<sup>6</sup> Sampling weights can be applied to the data in order to obtain population estimates. The LFS also forms part of the Annual Population Survey (APS), which contains a larger sample of individuals and is often used by the Office for National Statistics to present estimates for sub-sections of the population such as migrant groups and for particular geographic areas.

<sup>7</sup> The fall in the estimated Polish-born population between the final quarters of 2008 and 2009 in the LFS may have been due to a reduction in inflows and an increase in return migration over this period. However, LFS estimates for sub-sections of the population are affected by sampling variations and a new population weight was also introduced in 2009.

**Figure 2: Estimated Polish-Born Population in the UK, Fourth Quarter 2001-2010**



Source: Office for National Statistics

The LFS/APS also collects detailed demographic and labour market data on individuals. Drinkwater *et al.* (2009, 2010) use such information not only to compare the labour market outcomes of post-accession Polish migrants with other migrant groups but also to examine demographic characteristics.<sup>8</sup> Their analysis suggests that although there are some differences in the characteristics of recent Polish and other A8 migrants reported in the LFS compared to the inflow data from the WRS and NINo databases, they do provide a similar picture. The differences are likely to be influenced by factors such as varying rates of return migration by different demographic groups. In particular, younger migrants are more likely to return, which produces an older age profile for recent Polish migrants in the stock data. Moreover, younger migrants are less likely to be in the LFS sampling frame because it is less likely to capture short-term migrants and younger migrants may be less likely to have a permanent address.

In this section we have discussed the information sources available on recent Polish migrants to the UK. Not only does this provide useful background material for our survey but we have also used the data provided by many of these sources within the survey methodology that we have adopted, as described in the next section. The previous discussion has also highlighted the aspects of recent Polish migration on which information exists. This includes the size of the flows, basic demographic characteristics (including

<sup>8</sup> Recent migrants can be identified in LFS/APS microdata using the year of arrival in the UK variable. See Drinkwater and Garapich (2011) for further details on the migration questions in the LFS.

location patterns) and labour market characteristics. Similarly, this review has also allowed us to identify the important aspects of these recent Polish migration flows that we are far less well informed about and therefore some of the knowledge gaps that we intend to fill using the TEMPO survey. This includes migration strategies, reasons behind the choice of location, remittances, attitudes towards public services and overall views of the migratory experience. Moreover, given that migration is such a complex process, a survey that just collects quantitative information is likely to provide a somewhat incomplete picture. Therefore the inclusion of qualitative elements into the survey will hopefully provide useful additional insights to the mainly quantitative information that has been collected.

### **3. Methods Used in the TEMPO Polish Migrants Survey**

In an attempt to fill some of these gaps in our knowledge and give a multidimensional picture of recent Polish migrants to England and Wales, a survey was carried out in the late Summer and early Autumn of 2010. In particular, given the complexities of migration decisions and processes, it was felt that the survey needed to have sufficient breadth, both in terms of the areas that it covered and questions that would permit some qualitative analysis.<sup>9</sup> Furthermore, as discussed in the previous section, the post-enlargement wave of Polish migration has been more geographically dispersed in comparison to other recent migration inflows to the UK so interviewing at a single site was not deemed appropriate. The survey therefore took place in seven different locations, which included large cities as well as smaller urban centres. The need to have a sufficiently large number of observations in each location was another important aspect. As a result of the above issues, the choice of sampling strategy was considered at length and was based upon both theoretical and practical considerations, which are discussed below.

As alluded to in the previous section, no sampling frame exists which captures recent Polish migrants living in the UK. This is mainly because the 2001 Census is outdated and it also predated the huge influx of Polish nationals that occurred in the aftermath of EU expansion, whilst statistics from the 2011 Census will not be available for some time. As a result, it would be very difficult to obtain a purely random probability sample despite the large increase in Polish-born residents in recent years since this group still only accounts for a small proportion of the UK population. Therefore, without very detailed spatial information on the location of Polish migrants the resource cost associated with applying the traditional methods for obtaining a random sample for such a specific group would be extremely high.

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<sup>9</sup> A copy of the questionnaire can be found in the Appendix.

One survey method that could be applied, since it doesn't require a sampling frame and which is becoming increasingly popular in migration studies, is Respondent Driven Sampling (RDS). However, RDS was not deemed suitable in this case for several reasons. Normally, as Heckathorn (1997) notes, RDS is designed for "hidden" populations which *have two characteristics: first, no sampling frame exists, so the size and boundaries of the population are unknown; and second there exist strong privacy concerns, because membership involves stigmatized or illegal behaviour, leading individuals to refuse to cooperate or give unreliable answers to protect their privacy* (p. 174). It is therefore apparent that recent Polish migration does not accord with such criteria. In our case, although no explicit sampling frame exists, information on the number of Polish migrants in each location, as well as on their basic characteristics, is relatively easy to obtain through the availability of datasets such as the LFS, NINo, WRS and APS. Combining these together allows for a relatively detailed demographic profile of recent Polish migrants to be established. Furthermore, there exist no privacy concerns with identifying Poles as a stigmatised population and a history of surveys undertaken on this group with relative easy access shows that they cannot be described as 'hidden'. RDS also involves problems of trust between the seeds and researchers (Broadhead, 2008) and in order to off-set that, a large sample would need to be generated (Wang *et al.*, 2007), which was not possible from logistical perspective, given the aim of looking at spatial variations in terms of migration patterns and strategies as well as the intention of including a qualitative aspect.

Instead, the method that has been chosen is proportional quota sampling. Although this method does not produce a random sample it does give rise to a representative sample and the application of this method is aided in the present context by the relative demographic homogeneity of Polish migrants. As shown in the previous section, information from datasets such as the LFS, WRS and NINo show that recent Polish migrants have quite similar features, enabling the design of specific quotas. Previous studies based upon proportional quota sampling indicate that it gives an accurate picture of the group (Igllicka, 2008; Garapich and Osipovic, 2007; Garapich and Parutis, 2009). The quotas were mainly constructed with reference to the NINo database due to the very high proportion of new Polish migrants applying for NINOs and because of the geographical information that is available in that database. NINo data therefore provide us with the most accurate demographic information on the composition of post-enlargement migration flows from Poland. However, given the high levels of circular and return migration, the information used to construct the quotas for each location using the NINo database was refined by that

available from other datasets, namely the LFS, APS and WRS, to produce a final quota for each area. We focused on three dimensions – age, gender and time of arrival - to construct quotas for the seven locations. The locations – London, Southampton, Oxford, Manchester, Crewe, Llanelli and Cardiff – were chosen to represent a mixture of old and new migration hubs, as well as a covering a combination of larger and smaller urban centres.

We accept that with quota sampling it is not possible to be precise as to the accuracy of the survey, since the degree of bias and the margin of error cannot be calculated. However, existing studies indicate that this has not been a major obstacle to constructing a detailed picture of Polish nationals living in the UK, especially at the local level. Previous surveys (Garapich, 2008; Garapich and Parutis, 2009; CRONEM, 2006) suggest for instance that around 30% of Polish nationals had not registered on the WRS; which is consistent with other independent surveys. This figure also reflects the difference between the WRS and NINo registrations (see p. 5 of this paper) and gives some degree of confidence in using quota sampling methods for this particular group of migrants. Therefore, although quota sampling has its drawbacks, it is arguably prone to fewer difficulties and problems in comparison to RDS, which would seem to be the other alternative in the absence of an explicit sampling frame. Moreover, the attractiveness of using proportional quota sampling was further enhanced from the perspective of the survey's aims. In particular, within the framework of mixed-methods approach that combines quantitative and qualitative analyses (Brannen, 2005, Fielding and Schreier, 2001), we argue that qualitative data brings additional depth to our understanding of the processes involved.

In order to clarify the final wording and the sequencing of questions, a pilot survey was carried out in two locations (London and Southampton) in the early Summer of 2010, in which more than 30 interviews were conducted. The pilot survey tested the main assumptions underlying the questions and offered valuable insights into the wording of the subjective questions related to well-being, overall views on the migration experience, perceptions of social and health services and personal perspectives on the future. Furthermore, prior to the fieldwork that was undertaken by two experienced interviewers, an extensive web-mapping exercise was carried out in each location in order to identify best entry points into the communities, the most popular public places where Polish migrants gather, workplaces with a large concentration of Polish workers, communal housing with large a number of migrants, shops, bars, restaurants, churches, community clubs, language classes, Polish medical clinics, dentists, crèches, shopping malls, parks - in brief, all possible locations where Polish migrants could potentially gather. Polish local social networking sites

were also extensively browsed in order to establish contact with potential interviewees and gain local knowledge on the geographical distribution of Polish migrants in each location. This pre-fieldwork research proved valuable as it helped researchers to meet the quotas and also establish preliminary entry points into each community.

#### 4. Details of the Sample and Focus of the Questionnaire

In terms of the size of the survey, the aim had been to achieve a target sample of 100 respondents in each location. This was to be achieved according to the separate quotas that had been constructed for each location. As a result of the strategy used to obtain the sample, as outlined in the previous section, a very high response was achieved.<sup>10</sup> Table 4 reports the gender distribution of the sample across the seven locations. It shows that the sample consists of more males in each location apart from London, which has an equal number of males and females. The gender balance is however fairly even in the other locations, with the highest percentage of male respondents seen in Crewe, Manchester and Southampton.

**Table 4: Gender Spilt of Survey Respondents by Location**

	Male	Female	Total
London	50	50	100
Oxford	51	49	100
Cardiff	52	48	100
Llanelli	52	48	100
Crewe	55	45	100
Manchester	57	43	100
Southampton	56	44	100
Total	373 (53.3%)	327 (46.7%)	700

Table 5 reveals that the separate quotas that have been constructed also produced a difference in the age distribution across the seven locations, with a higher proportion of older migrants (aged over 45) interviewed in Llanelli and Manchester. Nevertheless, the highest

<sup>10</sup> The questionnaire in the Appendix also includes details of the prize draw that took place in order to encourage the response rate. In fact, more respondents were interviewed than the target number in some locations. The final sample, however, contained a random selection of respondents in these locations to keep to the original targets, thereby introducing a random element into the final sample.

proportion of respondents were in the 16-24 age group, closely followed by the 25-34 age group. This was true for all locations apart from London, where the largest age group in terms of respondents was that containing individuals aged between 25 and 34.

**Table 5: Age Spilt of Survey Respondents by Location**

	<b>16-24</b>	<b>25-34</b>	<b>35-44</b>	<b>45+</b>	<b>Total</b>
London	33	47	12	8	100
Oxford	46	43	7	4	100
Cardiff	43	42	9	6	100
Llanelli	36	34	13	17	100
Crewe	40	38	13	9	100
Manchester	45	31	10	14	110
Southampton	42	41	10	7	100
Total	285 (40.7%)	276 (39.4%)	74 (10.6%)	65 (9.3%)	700

As mentioned previously, the main focus of our survey is concerned with the conceptualisation of migration strategies and patterns with special reference to the temporal aspect of the migration experience. In other words, what factors shape Polish migrants' decisions to extend or limit their stay in the UK? Informed by other studies on migration from Poland (Okólski, 2001; Iglicka, 2008; Drinkwater *et al.*, 2009), a key aim is to establish the main factors – as stated by the respondents and also determined by their demographic characteristics – behind decisions on: 1) mobility; 2) choice of location; 3) possibility of return; 4) plans for future; 5) change in migratory and settling intentions. In order to gather information on these aspects, a wide selection of open ended and multiple choice close ended questions were asked on: employment; migratory past; earnings; satisfaction and expectations on earnings; non-financial benefits from living in UK; level of remittances; purpose of remittances; influence of social security structure both in UK and Poland (social benefits, NHS, pension); family situation; plans for further mobility; presence of friends/family in UK and subjective opinions on the positive and negative aspects of living in the UK. Basic demographic data was also obtained on age, gender, education, number of children, registration on various administrative databases (NINo, WRS), and the size and location of the place in Poland that migrants came from. Full details of the questions that were asked can be found in the questionnaire that appears in the Appendix.

## **5. Conclusion**

This note has overviewed the main (quantitative) sources of data available on recent Polish migration to the UK, as well providing information on the size and composition of the related stocks and flows. Therefore, this will hopefully become a useful reference guide for those interested in obtaining information, or conducting research, on Polish migrants in the UK. However, we have mainly made use of this information to provide a context within which to discuss the TEMPO survey on recent Polish migrants in England and Wales. In particular, we discuss the methodology that has been used to undertake the survey, especially with reference to what we already know about post-enlargement Polish migration to the UK. This relates both to the sampling method that we have used and to the content of the questionnaire in terms of what are the current knowledge gaps. We provide brief details on the achieved sample and also on the main areas that are covered by the survey. We now leave it to more detailed analysis of the data for further light to be cast upon this important and unique population movement.



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Questionnaire number

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Date: / /

Interviewer:.....

Location:.....

**Survey on Post-Enlargement Polish Nationals living in England and Wales**

On behalf of Swansea University, we are conducting a survey among Polish nationals living in England and Wales. The survey is anonymous, should take no more than 15 minutes to complete and relates to peoples' life/work in the area, migration strategies and plans for the future. This survey takes place among 700 Poles living in 7 locations and among those that will leave their details, 3 iPods will be allocated from a prize draw. Details will be kept only for purpose of selecting winners of the draw and we are obliged by the Data Protection Act to destroy these details once the research is completed.

**A. Migration history, strategies and plans**

<b>Q1. How long have you been in the UK on this occasion? SINGLE CODE</b>		
Less than 3 months	1	
Between 3 months and a year (Arrived after August 2009)	2	
Between 1 and 3 years (Arrived September 2007 - August 2009)	3	
Between 3 and 5 years (Arrived May 2004 – August 2007)	4	
I came before 1 <sup>st</sup> of May 2004	end int.	

<b>Q2. For how much longer do you intend to stay in the UK? SINGLE CODE</b>		
Less than 3 months	1	
Between 3 months and a year	2	
Between 1 and 3 years	3	
Between 3 and 5 years	4	
More than 5 years	5	
Permanently	6	
Don't know	7	

<b>Q3. For how long did you intend to stay when you arrived in the UK on this occasion? SINGLE CODE</b>		
Less than 3 months	1	
Between 3 months and a year	2	
Between 1 and 3 years	3	
Between 3 and 5 years	4	
More than 5 years	5	
Permanently	6	
Don't know	7	

ONLY IN CASE OF (notable) CHANGE OF PLANS

**Q4. What were the main reasons behind that change of plans about the length of stay?**

<b>Q5. Did you come only for seasonal/temporary work (on this occasion)? SINGLE CODE</b>		
	Yes	1
	No	2
	Don't know/refusal	3

<b>Q6. How many times have you previously lived in the UK during the last 10 years? SINGLE CODE ONLY</b>		
	None	1
	1	2
	2	3
	3 or more	4
	Don't know	5

<b>Q7. We would now like to ask about the history of these previous stays in Britain. Which year/how long were these stays and where were you living?</b>					
	<i>Year:</i>	<i>Length:</i>	<i>Location:</i>	<i>Employment status (work, student, not employed)</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
1 <sup>st</sup> stay in UK					
2 <sup>nd</sup> stay in UK					
3 <sup>rd</sup> stay in UK					
Refused/Don't know/can't remember					

<b>Q8 Have you ever lived in another country other than the UK and if yes, which country/countries?</b>		
	Yes	(names)
	NO	(Poland)

<b>Q9. What were your main reasons for coming to the UK on this occasion? A maximum of five answers are possible</b>		
	To look for work	1
	To take a job I'd been offered	2
	Better career prospects	3
	To earn more money	4
	To save money to invest in Poland	5
	Higher standard of living	6
	Better prospects for children	7
	To study	8
	To learn a language	9
	To live with or be closer to friends or family	10
	Accompany family or friends who were moving	11
	To experience living abroad/another culture	12
	Political situation in Poland	13
	Personal reasons	14
	Other (SPECIFY)	15
	Don't know	16

**Q10. What was the reason behind choosing this particular town/city? MULTICODE (max 5)**

Work was there	1	
My family was there	2	
I was sent here by the agency; it wasn't my decision	3	
My friends were there	4	
By chance	5	
I have been here before	6	
It's cheaper here	7	
Better social services (health, education)	8	
Other	9	

**Q11. If you were to leave the UK to which country do you think you will move to?**

Don't intend to leave	1	
Don't know	2	
Country (write in)		

**Q12. Only in case of return intention (time unspecific)**

**What do you think will be most useful for your return to the labour market in Poland, if/when you go back:**

MULTICODE

My English language skills	1	
My experience of work in a different country	2	
My formal professional qualifications	3	
My experience of work with non-Poles	4	
My financial capital	5	
My connections/social network	6	
Other, specify	7	

**Q13. What has been the best thing about your stay in the UK on this occasion?**

MULTICODE

Found a better job than I had in Poland	1	
Succeeded in learning a new language	2	
Made more money than in Poland	3	
Improved household standard of living	4	
Paid off my debts	5	
I have more opportunities to develop now	6	
I can't see any positive impact	7	
Other, specify	8	

**Q14. Has there been anything bad about your stay in the UK?**

MULTICODE

Yes, a negative impact on family relationship	1	
Yes, I'm doing a job below my education and skills level	2	
Yes, insecurity regarding the employment future	3	
Yes, I've faced discrimination	4	
No, I can't see any negative impact	5	
Yes, other (specify)	6	

**B. Employment and financial issues**

<b>Q15. What is your status in the labour market/what are you doing currently? MULTICODE</b>		
Working full-time for an employer	1	
Working part-time for an employer	2	
Self-employed	3	
Working for an agency/Agency worker	4	
Looking for work	5	
Staying at home or looking after children	6	
Studying full-time in the UK	7	
Studying part-time in the UK	8	
Other	9	

<b>Q16. If in work, do you have more than one job?</b>		
Yes	1	
No	2	

<b>Q17. What is the main job do/did you do? WRITE IN</b>		
ALSO CODE SECTOR FROM THE BELOW OPTIONS		
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	1	
MINING AND QUARRYING	2	
MANUFACTURING	3	
ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY	4	
WATER SUPPLY; SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES	5	
CONSTRUCTION	6	
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES	7	
TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	8	
ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES	9	
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	10	
FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES	11	
REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES	12	
PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES	13	
ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES	14	
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY	15	
EDUCATION	16	
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES	17	
ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	18	
OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES	19	
ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS AS EMPLOYERS; UNDIFFERENTIATED GOODS- AND SERVICES-PRODUCING ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS FOR OWN USE	20	
ACTIVITIES OF EXTRATERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS AND BODIES	21	

<b>Q18. What job did you do in Poland immediately before coming to UK? SINGLE CODE</b>		
<i>Write in</i>		
I didn't work	0	
I was studying	1	

<b>Q19. Do you now think that your current job is appropriate to your qualifications? SINGLE CODE</b>			
	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	Don't know	3	

<b>Q20. Do you have a National Insurance Number? (<i>show card</i>) SINGLE CODE</b>			
	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	Don't know/can't remember	3	

<b>Q21. Are you registered on the Workers Registration Scheme (WRS)? SINGLE CODE</b>			
	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	Don't know/can't remember	3	

<b>Q22. Are you registered to vote in the UK local elections? SINGLE CODE</b>			
	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	Don't know/can't remember	3	

<b>Q23. Thinking about your most recent gross monthly earnings (from your main work, after tax, net) – could you point in which bracket your salary falls into?</b>			
	Less than £700	1	
	£700-£800	2	
	£800-£900	3	
	£900-£1000	4	
	£1000-£1100	5	
	£1100-£1200	6	
	£1200-£1400	7	
	£1400-£1600	8	
	£1600-£2000	9	
	£2000-£2500	10	
	Above £2500	11	
	refusal	12	

<b>Q24. Does your level of earnings match with your expectations?</b>			
	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	Hard to say	3	

<b>Q25. In the last 12 months did you send/transfer money back to Poland?</b>			
	YES	1	
	NO (GO TO Q31)	2	
	Refusal	3	

<b>Q26. How often do you send/transfer money to Poland?</b>			
	Once a week	1	
	Once a month	2	
	Very irregularly	3	
	Other ( <i>write in</i> )		
	Refusal	4	

**Q27. How much on average do you normally send/transfer each time?**  
*(if sends/transfers very irregularly then go to Q28)*

£.....		
Refusal	-9	

**Q28. How much did you send in the last 12 months in total?**

£.....		
Refusal	-9	

**Q29. Could you tell us how you send/transfer funds to Poland? MULTICODE**

By an established money transfer company (i.e. WU, MoneyGramm)	1	
Through my bank	2	
Through having a joint account (e.g. have two debit cards)	3	
In cash (i.e. via friends and family)	4	
I carry it myself while going to Poland	5	
Other, please specify	6	

**Q30. Could you tell us what are the reasons for sending/transferring money to Poland?**  
 MULTICODE; CARD SHOWN

To support my family with daily living expenses	1	
To save for specific goods (e.g. car, home appliances)	2	
To fund my education	3	
To fund dependants'/family member's education	4	
To pay off my mortgage in Poland	5	
To save for investment in property (existing or future)	6	
To save for business investment	7	
To save without specific purpose	8	
Other, please specify	9	

**Q31. Could you tell us which of the following social benefits you are currently receiving in the UK? MULTICODE; CARD SHOWN**

I have not received any benefits	1	
Working Tax Credit	2	
Child Tax Credit	3	
Child Benefit	4	
Housing Benefit	5	
Jobseekers Allowance	6	
Sure Start Maternity Grant	7	
Other, please specify	8	



<b>Q32. We would like to ask, whether the level of state support had an influence on your decision to move from Poland. Did the level of social benefits (state assistance) IN POLAND have an impact on you deciding to migrate?</b>		
YES, a very strong impact, the assistance there is small/none	1	
YES, it was a factor but not major one	2	
NO, it had no influence	3	
Refusal	4	
Space for comment		

<b>Q33. Does the level of social benefits (state assistance) IN BRITAIN have an impact on you deciding to stay in Britain?</b>		
YES, a very strong impact, the assistance here is substantial	1	
YES, it was a factor but not a major one	2	
NO, it had no influence	3	
NO, I do not receive any social benefits	4	
Refusal	5	
Space for comment		

<b>Q34. Thinking about the health service in the UK – do you think its quality and access is a factor in deciding to remain in the UK?</b>		
YES, the NHS provides free care and I won't have it upon return	1	
YES, but it isn't a major factor; care is as good as in Poland	2	
NO, it has no influence on my decision	3	
NO, in many respects health care is better in Poland	4	
NO, I go to Poland for health issues/checks	5	
I have a negative opinion about the NHS	6	
Space for comment		

<b>Q35. Are you registered with a doctor (GP) in the UK?</b>		
Yes	1	
No	2	
Don't know/refuse	3	

<b>Q36. Are you aware of pensions transferability procedures between Poland and the UK?</b>		
Yes	1	
No	2	
Space for comment		

<b>Q37. Is your pension a factor in your decision about whether to live in the UK or Poland?</b>		
Yes	1	
No	2	
Don't know/hard to say	3	
Space for comment		

**Q38. Overall – are you satisfied with your decision to live in the UK? Please relate to the following sentence: *I am generally happy about my life in the UK***

Strongly agree	1	
Agree	2	
Disagree	3	
Strongly disagree	4	
Difficult to say	5	
Space for comment		

**C. Demographic Questions**

**Q39. Gender**

Male	1	
Female	2	

**Q40. Age**

16-24	1	
25-34	2	
35-44	3	
45+	4	
Refused	5	

**Q41. What is your marital status?**

Married	1	
Living with a partner	2	
Divorced/separated	3	
Widowed	4	
Single	5	

**Q42. Does your partner or spouse live with you in the UK?**

Yes	1	
No	2	

**Q43. Do you have dependent children aged under 18?**

Yes, 1	1	
Yes, 2	2	
Yes, 3	3	
Yes, 4	4	
Yes, more than 4	5	
No (go to Q45)	6	

**Q44. Do they live with you in the UK?**

Yes	1	
No	2	
Some	3	

**Q45. Only if has children. Would you like your children to obtain an education in the UK or in Poland?**

In the UK	1	
In Poland, but I will not move back because of that	2	
In Poland and this is one of the reasons why I'm moving back	3	
Other, specify	4	

<b>Q46. Do you have any family members who are planning to come to live with you in the UK in the future? MULTICODE</b>			
	Yes, spouse or partner	1	
	Yes, dependent children	2	
	Yes, other family members	3	
	Yes, friend(s)	4	
	NO	5	

<b>Q47. What is your highest educational qualification?</b>			
	Left school at 15	1	
	Vocational	2	
	Secondary	3	
	Undergraduate degree (e.g. BA/BSc)	4	
	Masters degree (e.g. MSc/MA)	5	
	Doctorate (e.g. PhD)	6	
	I am still studying part time in Poland	7	
	I am studying full time in Poland	8	
	Refused	9	

<b>Q48. In which of the following ways do you occupy the house in which you live in the UK? SINGLE CODE</b>			
	Own it outright	1	
	Ownership with the help of a mortgage or loan	2	
	Rented from a private landlord	3	
	Rented from an agency	4	
	Rented from council or housing association	5	
	Accommodation provided by employer	6	
	Other	7	
	Don't know	8	

<b>Q49. Do you also own property in Poland? SINGLE CODE</b>			
	Yes	1	
	No	2	
	Refused	3	

<b>Q50. On a 1 to 10 scale how do you judge your level of English?</b>										
1 (none)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 (fluent)	

<b>Q51. Could you point the area of Poland you come from (voivodships)</b>		

<b>Q52. How large is the town you come from?</b>			
	Less than 10,000 inhabitants	1	
	10,000 – 50,000	2	
	50,000 – 100,000	3	
	100,000 – 500,000	4	
	More than 500,000	5	