Polish Migration to the United Kingdom 2007 to 2012

The average income in Poland in 2007 was around \$12,500 a year.	There are many established Polish communities in the United Kingdom, many originate from the Second World War.	Tesco Supermarkets advertised in Poland for 140 lorry drivers due to shortages.	The average income in 2007 the UK was around \$30,000 a year.
Poland had the second highest unemployment rate in the European Union- 18.5%. 40% in some rural areas.	Migrating offers the opportunity for Polish graduates to pay off debts and save money that can be used to purchase home	In 2007, there were 607,000 job vacancies for skilled and semi-skilled labour in the UK	In 2007 the <u>unemployment</u> rate in the UK was only 5.1%.





Polish Migration to the United Kingdom

To reduce their living costs migrants have shared bedrooms within rented houses, mostly young males. Local residents have complained about noise and drunkenness.	63% of Polish migrants were aged 25-34, 40% had a university degree.	Polish workers were known for having a strong work ethic.	Migrants have tended to locate in urban areas, closer to employment opportunities and transport. But, this has caused friction with some of the local population.
The Office for National Statistics suggested that since 1997, 1.67 million jobs were created in the British economy, but 98% were filled by migrants	The influx of migrants has raised rents, a government report has suggested if such migrations continue it could raise house prices by 10% over the next 20 years.	In some areas strain has been put on elementary schools places, teachers have also had to cope with classes with students who speak English as a second language.	In 2007,42 Poles reported racially motivated attacks to the police. Polish community leaders are concerned about an increase in hate crimes.
Over 500 Polish doctors have migrated to the UK.	Migration is set to increase the UK's population to 65 million by 2016.	Local governments and businesses have had to employ translators and print literature to cater for new migrants.	The construction industry has particularly benefit from Polish migration, there has been a shortage of bricklayers, plumbers etc.
10% of Polish migrants have located in rural areas, supporting local services which would have declined otherwise.	Polish migrants have increased Church attendance, which was steadily declining.	Inner city doctors have been concerned by the influx of migrants; these have put additional pressure of services.	In 2007 it was estimated that Polish workers sent home £1 billion pounds, which could have been spent in the UK economy.

IMPACTS ON THE UK						
SOCIAL		ECONOMIC				
NEGATIVE	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE				
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