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Foreign Migrants to Poland as an Entrepreneurs. Case of the Asian-born Communities

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Project:

*Immigrant Entrepreneurship: Entrepreneurial activities of
immigrants from the Far East in Poland*

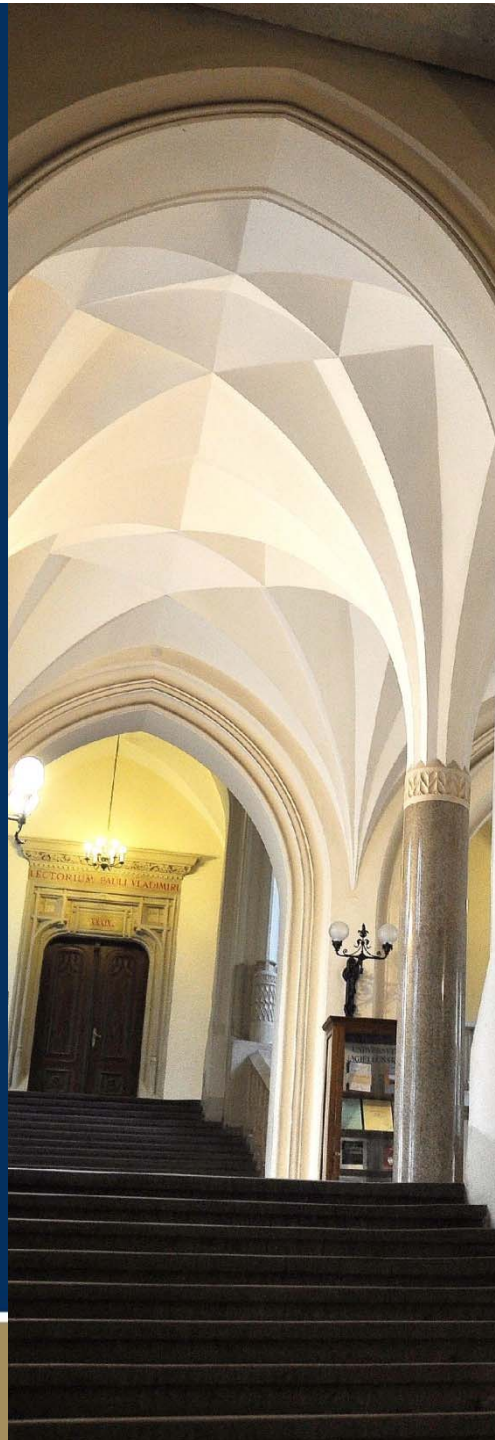
National Science Centre, Poland



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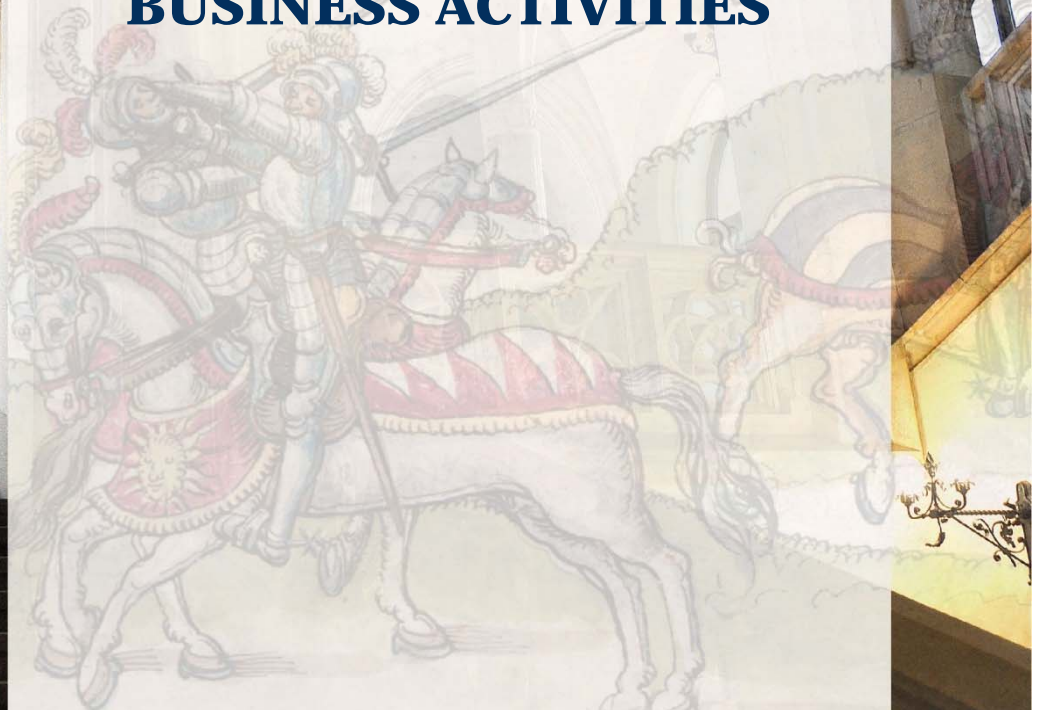
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CONTENT:

1. **MIGRANTS WHO CAME TO POLAND IN 1990S**
2. **ASIAN MIGRANTS IN POLAND AND THEIR BUSINESS ACTIVITIES**

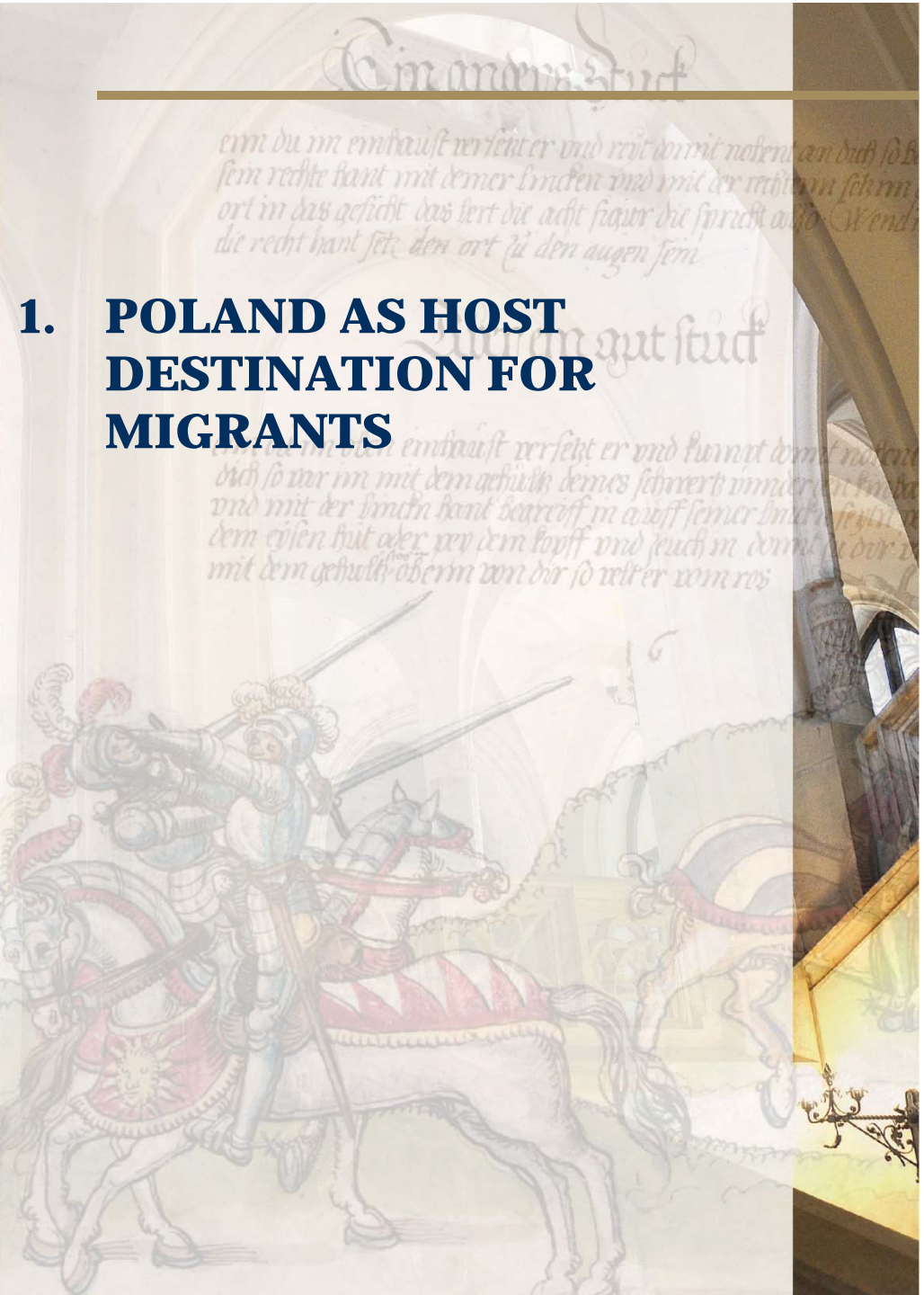
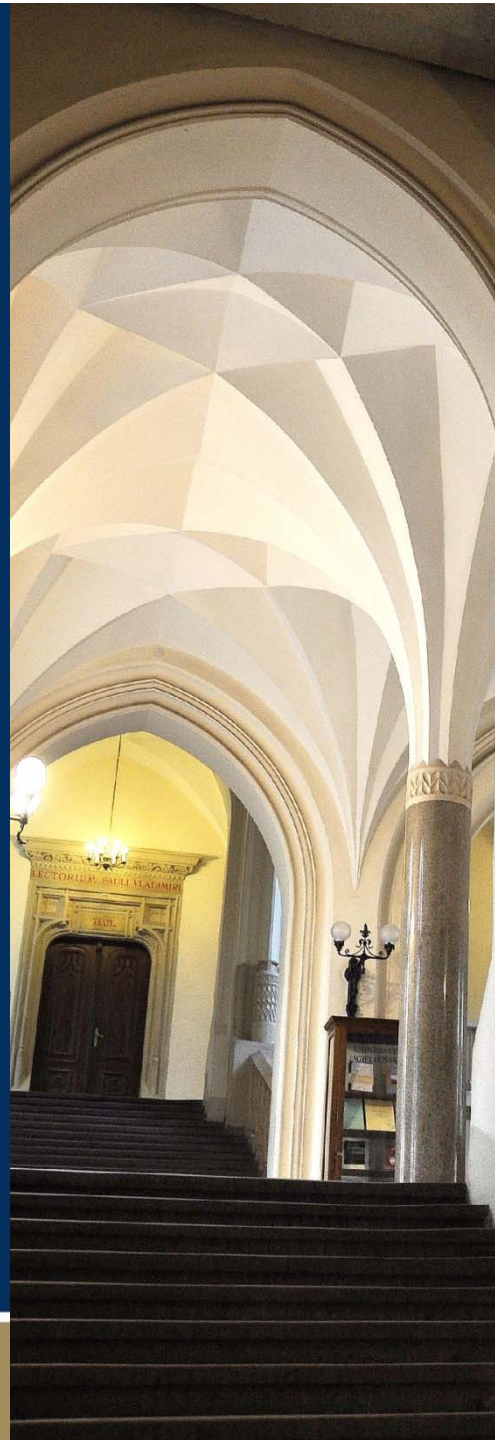




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1. POLAND AS HOST DESTINATION FOR MIGRANTS



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Migrants who came to Poland in 1990s

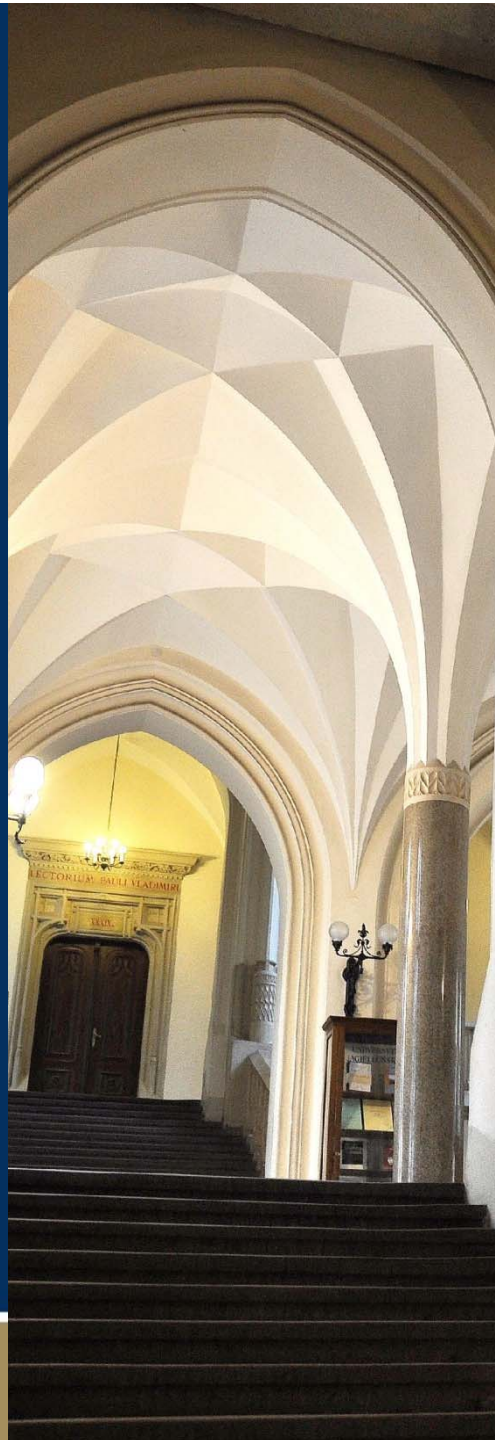
The people who came to Poland in the early 1990s for business purposes, usually came from countries that prospered economically at a much worse level than Poland. **Among them were short-term immigrants from the post-Soviet countries, who engaged themselves in various types of activities, and also irregular immigrants (without the required permits for stay and work) on their way to the west of Europe.** Frequently they arrived on the basis of tourist visas, however, for the actual purpose to work (e.g. Armenians, Vietnamese and Ukrainians).



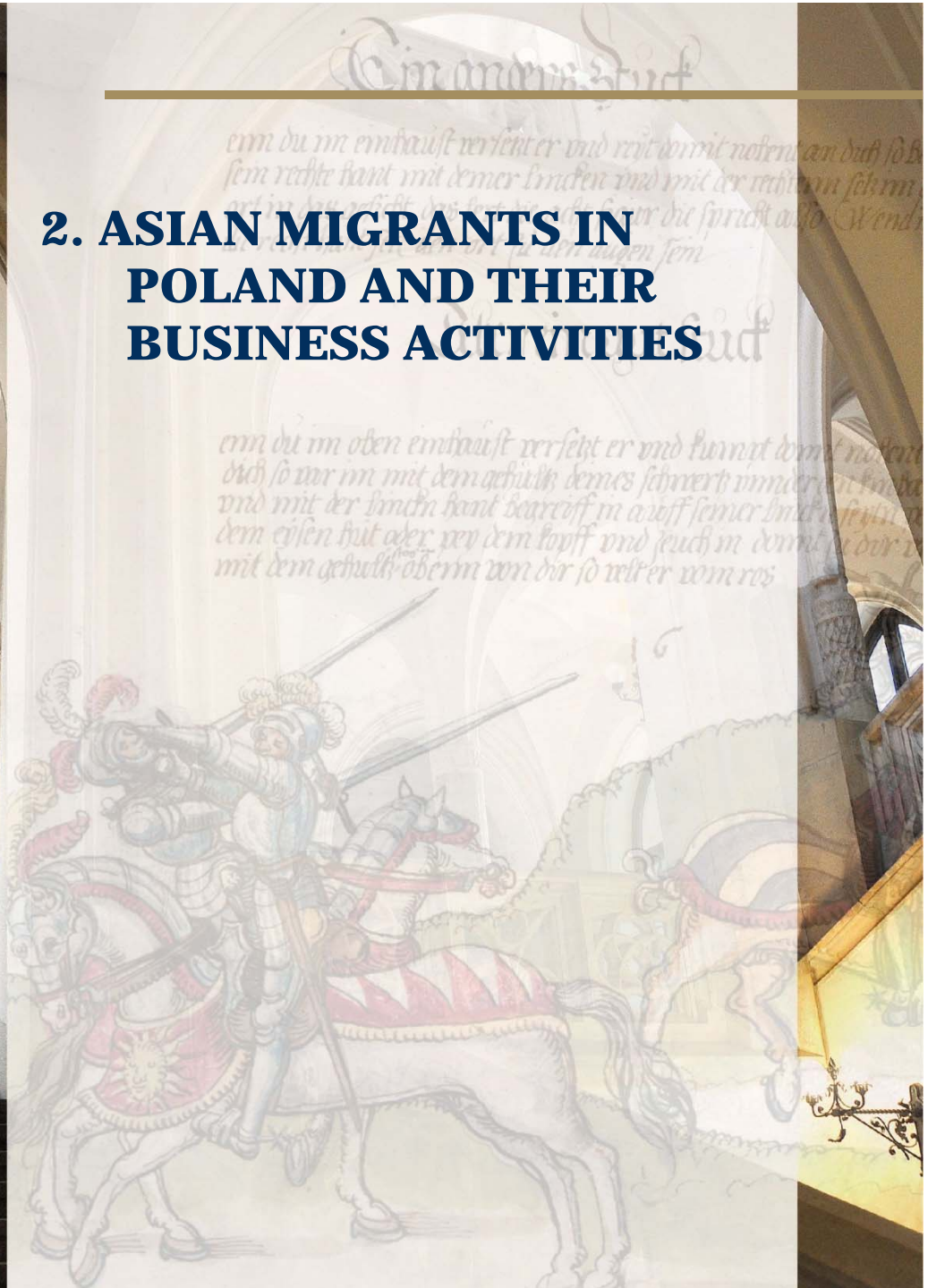
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2. ASIAN MIGRANTS IN POLAND AND THEIR BUSINESS ACTIVITIES





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Asian migrants currently in Poland

Asian-born people usually select such sectors of industry, as:

- IT
- construction and transport (among others).
- Either enter Poland as owners or representatives of big international companies, or simply work as employees.
- There are many service employees and sellers – some establish their own small businesses, for example in the field of gastronomy.
- There are also some, who find employment as skilled employees and specialists.



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Chinese community in Poland

The number of Chinese migrants in Poland is constantly growing. **The Chinese in Poland are concentrated in the capital city and surrounding areas.** In 2013, the vast majority (2/3) of Chinese lived in the Mazowieckie voivodship. They are concentrated in several centers connected with their economic activity.

The Chinese are a very flexible ethnic group and, if the situation or new business opportunities requires that, they are prone to change their place of residence – both in China and abroad. Moreover, **a low level of integration with the local societies facilitates that. The Chinese opt for entrepreneurial activities/self-employment and work mainly in small businesses (in majority – owned by Chinese immigrants).** The high level of ethnic cooperation can be observed.



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Indian community in Poland

The Indian immigrants in Poland settle mainly in the central area of the country and in larger cities – over half of the Indians living in Poland live in Warsaw, its suburbs, and neighboring villages. In places with larger numbers of immigrants the **development of many business enterprises and social organizations can be observed**, as well as the places of religious worship (as for example the Sikh Gurdwara in Raszyn).

Indians are economically well integrated, most of them are relatively young and fairly well educated (high school or university graduates), with income above the state average. **Very often Indians do not compete with the Poles** in getting employment, but rather open their own businesses that give employment to other Indians, and also to the Poles (restaurants and fast food places, textile enterprises, furniture import, Indian/Asian food products trade, pharmaceuticals and cosmetic products).



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South Korean community in Poland

The South Korean group is smaller. According to data obtained from the Korean Embassy and Korea Foundation, **most of immigrants are young and well educated, and around 15 – 20% of them has their own companies, and the most popular areas of business are restaurants and educational services.**

A relatively big group of migrants is employed by Korean ***chaebols*** operating in Poland (e.g. Samsung, LG, KIA). Most of Koreans live in big cities like Warsaw, Krakow and Poznan.



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Vietnamese community in Poland

The Vietnamese community is interesting because of its size and relatively **long traditions of migrations to Poland**. The first wave of Vietnamese immigrants (mainly students) to Poland was in the '60s and '70s of the 20th century. **They came to Poland under the agreement between two communist governments**. It was assumed that after graduation they would return to their home country. Many decided to stay in Poland permanently. It is believed that these people (well educated, familiar with Polish and Vietnamese culture) helped the other groups of Vietnamese immigrants in entering Poland, and in building migration network.

The prevailing form of economical activity amongst the Vietnamese, contrary to most other immigrants, is self-employment. Over $\frac{3}{4}$ of immigrants run their own businesses.



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Asia-born communities in Poland and the issue of crimes in 21st century committed by foreigners

Joanna GUZIK



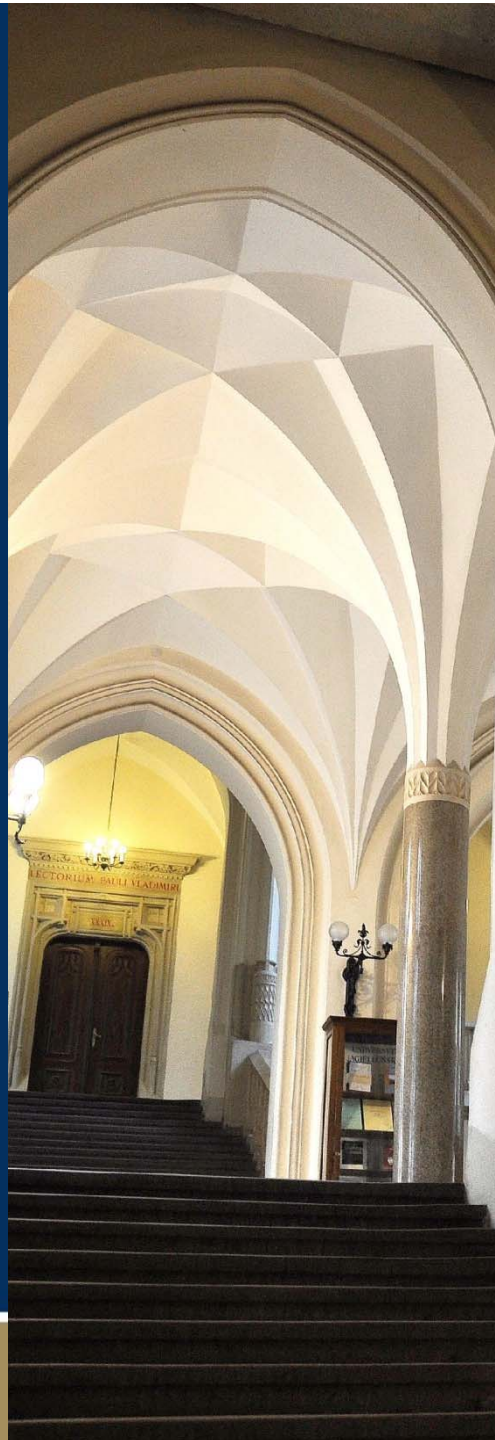
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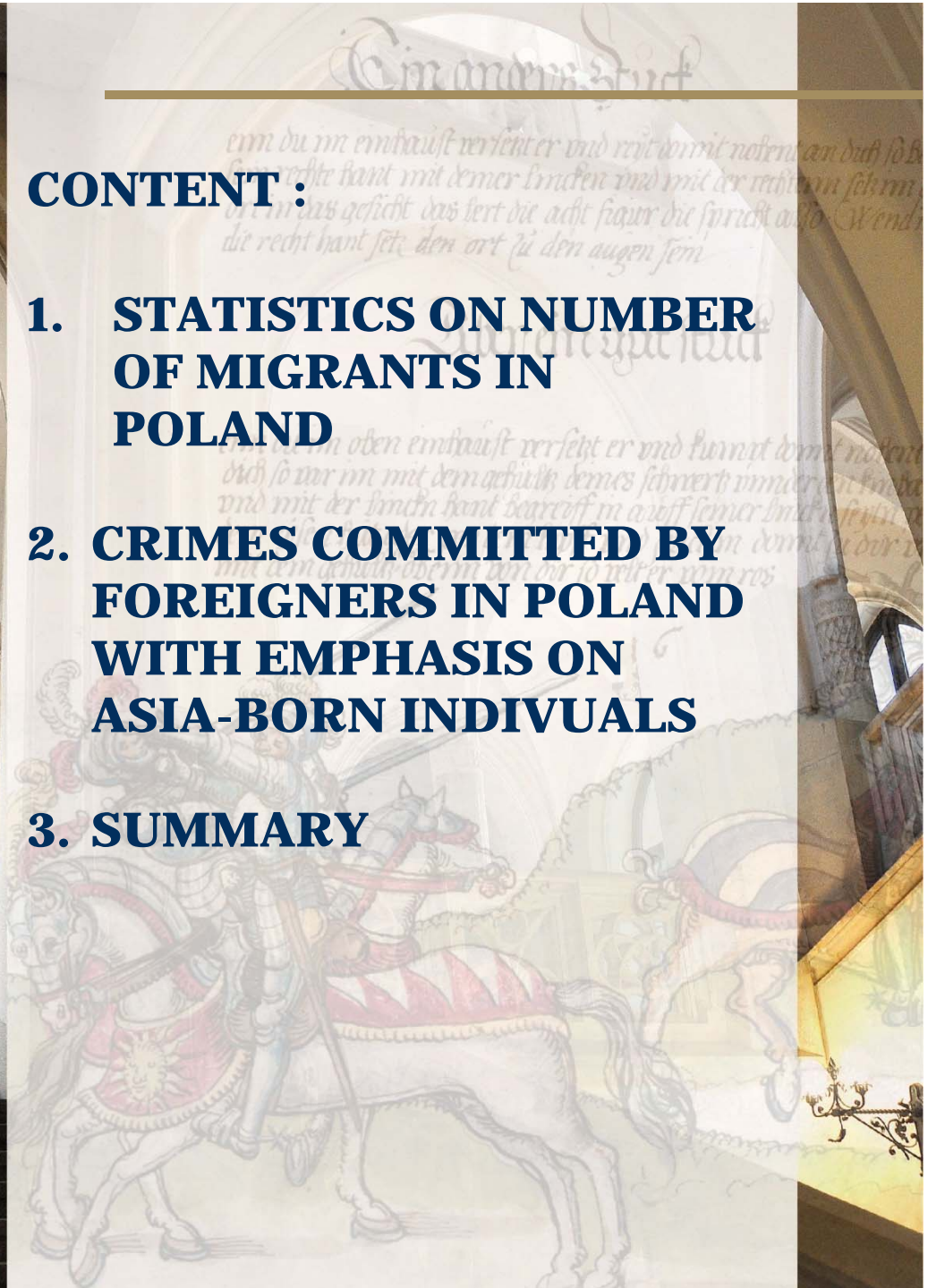
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CONTENT:

- 1. STATISTICS ON NUMBER OF MIGRANTS IN POLAND**
- 2. CRIMES COMMITTED BY FOREIGNERS IN POLAND WITH EMPHASIS ON ASIA-BORN INDIVIDUALS**
- 3. SUMMARY**



	CITIZENSHIP	NUMBER OF RESIDENTS
1.	UKRAINE	65 866
2.	GERMANY	22 010
3.	BELARUS	11 172
4.	RUSSIA	9 972
5.	VIETNAM	9 130
6.	ITALY	6 426
7.	CHINA	5 675
8.	FRANCE	5 297
9.	GREAT BRITAIN	4 929
10.	BULGARIA	4 884
12.	ARMENIA	3 817
13.	INDIA	3 063
22	SOUTH KOREA	1 730
33	JAPAN	877
50	NEPAL	484

Top groups of migrants who have valid documents confirming the right of residence on the territory of Poland (as of 01/01/2016)

Source: Foreign Office: *Tabela: Liczba osób, które posiadają ważne dokumenty potwierdzające prawo pobytu na terytorium RP (stan na 1.01.2016 r.) wg obywatelstwa i rodzaju zezwolenia*, <https://udsc.gov.pl/statystyki/raporty-specjalne/wazne-dokumenty-zestawienie/> [2018.10.22].

YEAR	SUSPECTED FOREIGNERS
2004	3 870
2005	3 146
2006	2 478
2007	2 293
2008	2 141
2009	2 034
2010	2 319
2011	2 242
2012	2 152
2016	4 580
2017	6 264

Suspected foreigners in Poland

Source: G. Zawadka, *Cudzoziemcy popełniają coraz więcej przestępstw w Polsce*, „Rzeczpospolita”, 21.03.2018, updated 22.03.2018, <https://www.rp.pl/Przestepczosc/303219904-Cudzoziemcy-popełniają-coraz-wiecej-przestepstw-w-Polsce.html> [2018.10.05]; I. Rzeplińska, J. Włodarczyk-Madejska, *Przestępczość cudzoziemców w Polsce [w:] Przestępczość cudzoziemców*, eds. W. Klaus, K. Laskowska, I. Rzeplińska, Scholar 2017, p. 22.



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Suspected foreigners in years 2004-2012

- **2/3 were from non-EU countries:**
 - Ukraine (6 052)**
 - Belarus (2 768)**
 - Russia (1 447)**
 - Armenia (1 394)**
- **Amongst top 13 groups of suspected foreigners were Vietnamese and in years 2004-2012 committed about 100 crimes (driving a vehicle under influence, bribery, violation of industrial property law, illegal border crossing).**



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Suspected foreigners in years 2016-2017

- **Ukraine dominates in statistics with committing more than a half of the whole number of crimes by foreigners in Poland**
- **According to police data, last year foreigners more often committed economic crimes (in total 622, an increase by a quarter).**
- **Armenians committed 107 crimes and more than half of these were of economic character.**



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Number of convictions for murders 2004-2014

- **Ukraine (30)** (35% of the whole number of murders by foreigners in Poland)
 - **Armenia, Belarus (each 7)**
 - **Russia (6)**
 - **Kazakhstan, Latvia, Vietnam (each 3)**
 - **other nationalities less than 2**
-
- **2004-2014 total convictions 5 409:**
Poles 5 324
foreigners 85 (1,6% of the total)

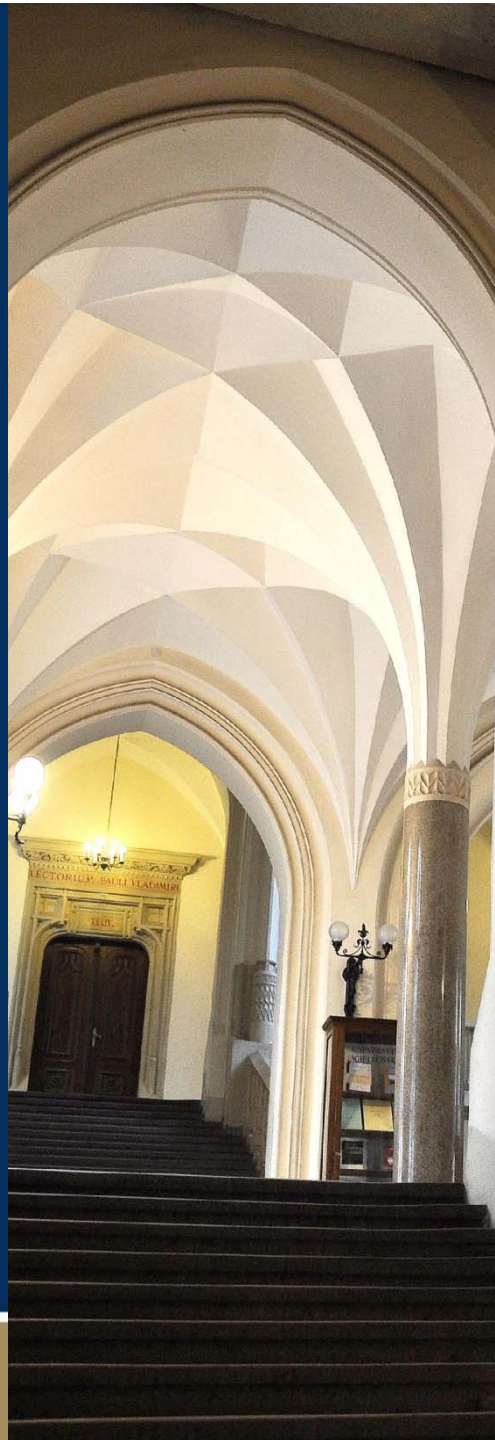
Source: D. Woźniakowska-Fajst, *Cudzoziemcy jako sprawcy przestępstw przeciwko życiu i zdrowiu [w:] Przemoc cudzoziemców*, eds. W. Klaus, K. Laskowska, I. Rzeplińska, Scholar 2017, p. 45, 47.



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SUMMARY

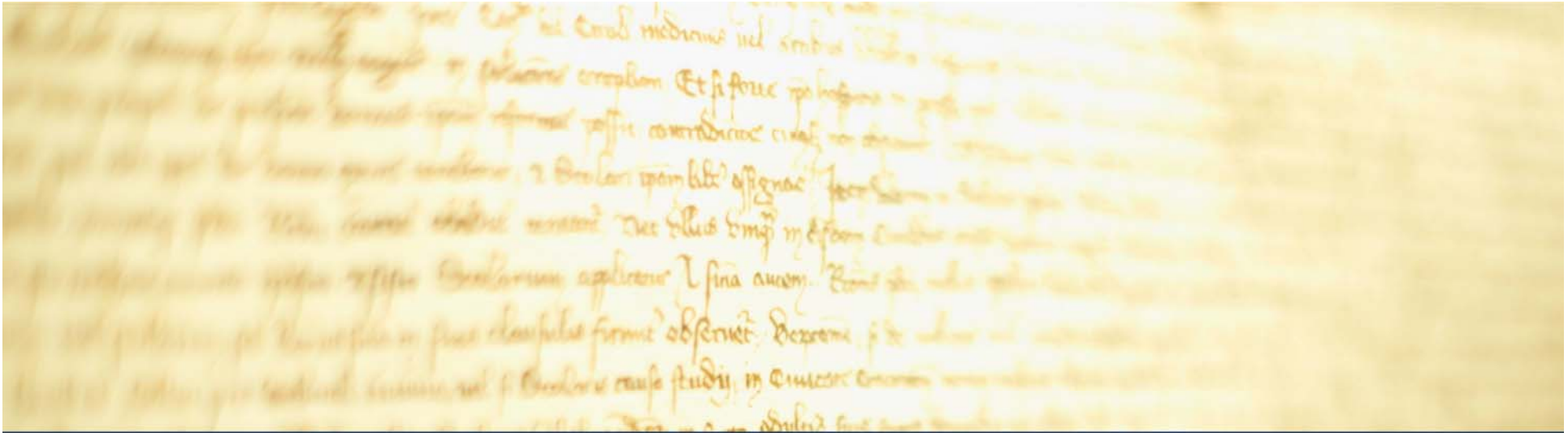
Ein anders stuch

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Uben ein gut stuch

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mit dem gehülck oberm von dir so reit er vom ros





Thank you!

