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Migration versus social capital level in the Podkarpackie voivodeship in the context of realizing EU community programmes

Migration processes in Poland after joining the European Union have a significant influence on social capital level of the country. This influence is both positive and negative. Weakening a negative influence of migration and at the same time strengthening positive consequences of this phenomenon for social capital, to a large degree depends on the right realization of communitarian programs. The present article has been devoted to the analysis of the above-mentioned problem taking into consideration the situation in the Podkarpackie voivodeship.

Key words: migration, social capital, communitarian programs of the EU, regional policy, social policy.

Introduction. One of the main indexes of civilization development level is how strong human capital is. The high value of the index marks out the areas which are characterized by higher level of education of population and higher level of social and civic activity of inhabitants. In the case of migration conditionings the fact that the component which describes human capital can be an important characteristics of inhabitants and their mobility is more significant.

Human capital is also highly correlated with the index of the access to services and living standard of the population in the region, which is indirectly linked with the high level of economic growth of the areas characterized by the high level of this capital. Human capital is currently considered to be the most important, apart from economic capital, factor of the economic growth in Poland. Economic growth requires the presence of qualified employees. At the same time the areas which are well-developed economically attract educated people, which also contributes to economic growth. In the case of the Podkarpackie voivodeship human capital is shaped largely by migration processes and this article is devoted to this issue.

The basic material. For the first time the human capital concept has appeared in economics. One has found very clear relation for it in economics and unequivocal meaning has been given to it. This concept was popularized by Theodor W. Schultz in the 1960s. The other economist from Chicago, Gary Becker, also made a major contribution to the human capital theory. The significance of this form of capital was widely recognized, appreciated in the works by economists involved in economic growth. Like in the case of the other forms of capital, one can invest in human capital, one can accumulate and

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transfer it, however one shall not forget that it does not exist without human individuals. S.R. Domański emphasizes this facts and writes: «Knowledge, skills, health and energy embodied in each person separately and in the society as a whole constitute human capital. Human capital is a resource which is a source of ability to work, services, earning and direct satisfaction. The distinguishing feature of human capital is the fact that it is somehow part of a human – it is human because it is embodied in people. It is impossible to separate oneself from one's human capital – or otherwise: human capital is always carried in oneself. (...) Human capital cannot be bought (so it cannot be stolen) like other assets on the market. Human capital – a person must create it themselves and must accumulate it in themselves to possess it» [3].

Polish migration after joining the European Union. International migration has been present in Polish mentality since 19th century, when a lot of citizens left Polish areas being under management of another country (conqueror) in connection with the partitions of Poland or in the face political persecution they emigrated to other countries such as France, England or the United States which were more friendly to Polish citizens, which additionally made the economic and political situation easier for a migrant.

The situation in the 20th century changed. Since 1990s international migrations to other countries has not been caused by political situation, but the most often reason has been simply striving for improvement of living conditions, work and pay [6].

However, one should emphasize that there is also another approach to the migration issue represented by among others P. Kaczmarczyk. For this researcher, short-term leaving the country to work which is not connected with changing a place of residence is also migration. It means changing social environment, it is even in the case of people going abroad for a few or a dozen or so days, and in the case of employees from border regions, who, despite the same place of residence, function in new institutional systems. However, from the viewpoint of Polish economy such temporal migration to work is equivalent to decreasing unemployment and increasing global demand, provided that the migrants will come back to the country with the money they earned [5].

After Poland joined the EU economic migration in Poland has been more massive than expected. But it makes Polish authorities more anxious than the states where emigrants go. Between 1.5 and 2mln Poles left the country for a shorter or longer period of time to look for a job in the British Isles, Spain, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands or France. Most of them are seasonal physical workers, but several hundred thousands of them decided to work there permanently. They work in agriculture, industry, construction, restaurants, bars, hotels, cafés and pubs. A lot of women are employed as babysitters, housewives and carers. Almost 60% of emigrants have not turned 35 yet. Not only do younger

and younger people leave the country, but also better educated Poles – people with at least secondary education constitute 60% of today's emigration. At the end of 2006, 205 thousand Poles worked legally in Great Britain, 80 thousand in Ireland, 250 thousand in France – mainly in building industry, gastronomy and hotels, more than 170 thousand worked in Italy.

The Regional Medical Chamber in Warsaw informed that three fourths of doctors who leave the country are between the ages 36 and 49, at the height of their career. The EU directive limiting the number of working hours of medical staff to 48 hours a week, in connection with the fact that the European society grow older and people above 60 need medical services four times more often than others, lead to the situation in which the number of vacancies for doctors will be 60-100 thousands in the following years in Western Europe [8].

Many Poles have left to the Islands and formed a sort of colony here, giving the impression that Poland expands its territory. How many Poles in fact arrived on the Islands- it is difficult to assess. Polish Association in the United Kingdom estimated the number of people of Polish descent to 750 thousand which situated Polish minority on par with the Pakistani and superior to the Caribbean community (560 thousand). D. Coleman, a demographer at the University of Oxford, said that the arrival of Poles in Great Britain is the absolute greatest influx of people from one country, and the percentage is the second biggest in history since the time of escape of the Huguenots from France in the 2nd half of the seventeenth century. The factor of territorial mobility in Poland is around 0.08% which is exactly two times less than the average for OECD countries, which would indicate that the employment abroad is chosen by the most enterprising individuals and the leaving group is not representative to assess the mobility nationwide. After some time it can lead to long-term mismatches in the labor market and, consequently, to the inefficiency of the economy and the slowdown. In addition, persistent outflow of the most enterprising people may reduce the competitiveness of the Polish economy. Nevertheless still strong economic performance in Poland does not indicate this, and the threat itself and the awareness of international competition can help to increase care about the employees and make changes in structures restricting entrepreneurship. Basically, the departures of people that could work in Poland harm the state budget, because there is less tax revenue on their income, this is a true statement, provided that they would find a job in Poland, because of high unemployment it is not at all certain. In an extreme situation, however, long-term outflow of people of working age, with the general aging of the population, can lead to problems with the continuity of pension payments. On the other hand, many emigrants return sooner or later, and some of the money they earn abroad is spent in Poland – either by returning workers (especially seasonal), or by their families.

According to calculations by the NBP, remittances in 2007 had been estimated at 15.5 billion PLN, which corresponds to an annual income of all farmers in Poland before accession. World Bank providing data for 2007 and estimates for 2008 shows an even greater amount (even considering the strong position of zloty) – 10.5 billion dollars respectively (i.e. 2.6% Polish PKS in 2007) and 11 billion dollars, which places Poland in the absolute forefront of the world (ahead of us, apart from HIC countries, i.e. countries with high income and incomparably more populous India, China, Mexico and the Philippines) [2]. The phenomenon of migration is alarming especially when you consider the adverse expectations of the Polish demographers. In 2004, 356 thousand children were born in our country, the forecast for 2030 says about 232 thousand. At the same time, 724 thousand of today's 23-year-olds will be approaching retirement age. So in 20 years, the number of births fell by half and still decreases. By 2020, the population will decrease by 1 million people and in the next decade (2020-2030) Polish population may reach 35.6 million. The loss of population will affect the cities mostly, mainly due to lower fertility rates in urban areas compared to rural ones, but also due to the new phenomenon of the movement of the urban population to the countryside or to the outskirts of cities. It is expected that by 2030 the urban population will decrease in relation to the current state by 3 million people, and in the country it will increase by about 0.5 million [8]. A negative consequence of migration is the disorder in the demographic structure which is already disadvantaged as a result of global trends. The departure of the young, payers of net tax in the budget, injures demographic and social structure of Poland.

This represents a real threat to the solvency of the already ailing pension system. According to the employers the highest costs in the country are generated by the lack of workers in certain specialties. As much as 52% of the currently surveyed companies declare problems associated with finding new employees, and 8% are indirectly affected by the problem as cooperating companies are struggling with employment. The study also indicated that the groups most vulnerable to the outflow abroad are doctors, construction workers, drivers category of computer scientists and a total graduates. At the same time an important issue is the increase in amounts due which the National Health Fund is required to pay for medical services provided to Polish citizens by health care in other Member States. Also the costs associated with negative social phenomena, caused by the separation of families that contribute to the crisis of the family are indicated. Then there are the costs of the loss of well-educated, mobile workforce, the expenses on education of immigrants, the shortage of skilled and negative effects of cash transfers in the form of threats of inactivity of specific groups in the labor market [8]. Earning trips also bring certain benefits. In the Polish case it is the decline in unemployment

as a result of increased mobility of young Poles, especially the graduates. This reduces the pressure on the labor market, making it easy to find jobs for people who are in the country. In jobs affected by staffing losses the wages are rising. It should also be noted that working abroad make financial transfers of their income to their home country. According to the World Bank, Poland was among the top ten countries (out of 99 analyzed) with the largest transfers from migrants. During the first five years after accession to the EU Poles living abroad donated to the country as much as 70 billion PLN. While the «old emigration» in the United States less and less helps the relatives in their home country, a very large proportion of the revenue is sent to the country by Poles working in Germany, Great Britain, the Netherlands and Norway. Crisis of 2008 caused a decline in the amount of transfers. In 2007, remittances from our compatriots who live more than a year outside the country reached 4.5 billion Euros, a year later, amounted to only 3.9 billion, and the following year there was even a deeper slump – the families of immigrants in Poland received about 3 billion Euros [8, s. 44].

The most important, however, are the benefits which become visible only after emigrants' return. Their arrival results in a single transfer of the accumulated capital and making use of the new skills, values, business contacts and work standards in the mother country. They open their own companies, which in turn leads to the creation of new jobs and improvement of the situation in the labour market. Polish citizens living in other countries also help Polish food producers to become known on foreign markets. It results from the willingness of emigrants to consume products which they know, like and remember from their homeland.

Emigrants themselves can also gain benefits from leaving their mother country. One of the profits is definitely the improved financial situation of the whole family, especially of children, who undergo certain social advancement as a result of their parents' increased income. On the other hand, however, they live away from their parents, have little contact with them, and consequently must deal with school and peer problems alone. A stay in a foreign country often results in opening one's own company and grafting the higher culture of business onto the local ground, as well as transferring valuable ideas and business contacts to one's mother country. Achieving success away from one's homeland contributes to building up self-esteem and gaining self-confidence, not to mention the benefit of learning a foreign language and raising qualifications. Emigration also gives people the opportunity to travel and visit other countries, which a lot of people living in Poland cannot afford. Other advantages of living abroad are greater tolerance for foreigners and adopting new cultural patterns, which are extremely important for creating an open and friendly European society.

Poland is beginning to suffer from a shortage of employees. Therefore, the government and employment offices must deal with an extremely difficult task – placing as many workers on the job market as possible. However, they need to be well prepared. Training programmes, which are financed from public money, must be effective, which means that they must enable people to gain real skills, not just computer literacy. Great amounts of money are spent on training programmes anyway, and that is why it has to be done more effectively. A close cooperation between employment offices and employers is required in order to prepare people to perform the most necessary jobs. It is strongly connected with a change in the training system. Funds obtained from the Operational Programme «Human Capital» may be very useful in this undertaking.

The Operational Programme «Human Capital» is co-financed by the European Social Fund and the total cost of its implementation amounts to 11,429 million EUR. It is because the whole financial support assigned for Poland from the European Social Fund for the years 2007-2013, was intended to support the programme. Its purpose is to allow the full use of human resources potential through the increase in employment and the adaptation potential of enterprises and their employees, the increase in the educational level of society, a reduction in the areas of social exclusion and support for building the administrative structures of the State. The support under the programme will be provided to the following areas: employment, education, social integration, development of the adaptation potential of employees and enterprises, as well as issues related to the development of human resources in rural areas, with the creation of efficient and effective public administration at all levels and health promotion. Pursuant to objectives of the Lisbon Strategy, the programme supports the development of human resources in Poland and by fostering the competitiveness of the economy, it concentrates on the following issues:

- More effective use of labour resources,
- Better flexibility of the labour market and greater adaptability of employees,
- Enhancing the level of social cohesion,
- Establishment of knowledge based society through the development of education and qualifications,
- Improving effectiveness of management in the public administration and of the quality of provided public services,
- Development of health care as a factor that determine the quality of the labour resources,
- Assuring cohesion in the extent of human resources development in the spatial dimension [9, p. 492-493].

Apart from reactivating schools for young people, the Government should also develop the system of continuing education for adults. Moreover, career

changing is becoming more popular in Poland as few people expect to work in the same company or have the same occupation until they retire. A good solution may be the EU programme «Life Long Learning». The programme was established by Decision No.1720/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 November 2006. Its main target is to contribute to (...) the development of the European Union as an advanced knowledge society, with sustainable economic development, more and better jobs and greater social cohesion, while ensuring good protection of the environment for future generations. In particular, it aims to foster interchange, co-operation and mobility between education and training systems within the Community so that they become a world quality reference. At this point, the term «lifelong learning» must be explained. It refers to continuing education at all stages of life, as well as to non-formal and informal learning of individuals throughout a lifetime. Such education enables the improvement of one's knowledge, skills as well as personal, social and professional competences. «Lifelong learning» also means receiving career counselling and guidance. However, the above-mentioned general aims of the programme do not fully explain its functioning. Some of the more specific objectives of the programme are the following:

- contributing to the development of learning throughout life on a high level, promoting high achievement, innovation and European dimension in education systems and practice in this field,
- supporting implementation of the European Area of Lifelong Learning, quality improvement, attractiveness and accessibility of lifelong learning opportunities within member states,
- reinforcement of lifelong learning contribution in social cohesion, active citizenship, intercultural dialogue, gender equality and personal fulfillment,
- help in promoting creativity, competitiveness, employment opportunities and the growth of entrepreneurial spirit,
- contributing to increased participation of people of all ages in lifelong learning, including those with special needs and unfavored groups, regardless of their socio-economic background,
- promoting foreign language learning and linguistic diversity,
- supporting the development of innovative content, services, learning methodology and practice in lifelong learning,
- strengthening the role of lifelong learning in creating the spirit of European citizenship founded on understanding and respect for human rights and democracy, and encouraging tolerance and respect for other nations and cultures.
- promoting cooperation in quality assurance in all sectors of education and training in Europe,

- encouraging the most efficient use of results, innovative products and processes and the exchange of good practice in the fields covered by the Programme in order to improve the quality of education and training [9, p. 347-348].

We should start considering means to regain at least part of the Polish immigrants. It is therefore important to work on maintaining their bonds with the country, i.e. create opportunities for their participation in its political, social and cultural life. This can be achieved by the activities of Polish institutions abroad and strengthening the networks with institutions in Poland. It is necessary to broaden the sphere of activity of Polish Cultural Institutes so that they meet the needs and interests of the representatives of the new wave of emigration, and become centres of Polish culture in a given country, taking into account the age of the dominant emigrant groups and their cultural tastes. Language courses addressed to Poles and foreigners should be run via the Internet, television, as well as in public schools of those countries where there are large groups of Polish emigrants. Non-governmental organisations can play an important role in the promotion of the Polish culture and language. Polish libraries set up in small and big agglomerations of Western Europe also require support [8, p. 54].

In order to enable greater participation of immigrants in Polish public life, it seems advisable to introduce postal or Internet voting for Polish citizens living abroad. The current voting procedure – personal voting – discourages participation in national elections, as you can vote in few and often distant diplomatic missions.

We can distinguish two main types of reemigrants. People who have been successful abroad, and those who return after failing to find permanent employment and social and economic adaptation abroad. Each group calls for different methods of adaptation. The former group is important because of the human and social capital potential of reemigrants for local communities and the Polish economy. These people often want to invest significant resources in the country and start a business. They expect help from the public authorities at different levels. Those who were unsuccessful abroad also require special attention from the government. They return to the country in the state of mental breakdown, deprived of material goods (housing, car) and, what is even worse, the old social ties (friends, acquaintances). This makes them vulnerable to social exclusion. Since this phenomenon is bound to increase, Polish welfare institutions should be equipped with instruments and financial resources enabling them to tackle the challenges [8, p. 54-55].

Emigration and the human capital of Podkarpackie Voivodeship. The regions of eastern Poland have been referred to by Gorzelak as «the eastern Wailing Wall» because of the long, historically conditioned backwardness; what is

more, «the backwardness of the region is (...) long, and thus very difficult to overcome in the short run (...) both in terms of physical structures, as well as social and institutional ones» [4].

Eastern Poland, embracing Podkarpackie Voivodeship, is an economically underdeveloped region compared to the rest of the country, as evidenced by the low share of industry, construction and tradable services in GDP. The level of GDP per capita in Eastern Poland ranges from less than two thirds to just over three quarters of the national average. This area encompasses relatively poor municipalities, which as shown by researchers, has not gone through the full phase of industrialisation and urbanisation. Academic centres in Eastern Poland are relatively weak, and the whole area is included in international economy only to a very small extent [4].

According to GUS (Central Statistical Office) demographic forecasts and the statistics of Regional Data Bank, a negative scenario is outlined, which assumes that, despite initially more optimistic predictions, the population of Podkarpackie region will have declined to 1, 992, 723 people by 2035 (at present, at the end of 2009, there are more than 2, 100, 000 inhabitants of Podkarpackie voivodship). A significant outflow of population is expected from rural areas and small towns [1].

Podkarpackie region can definitely be considered a drain, as evidenced by a sustained negative migration balance for several years. Since 1999, that is, ever since the administrative reform was carried out and Podkarpackie voivodship was established, the migration outflow has outnumbered the inflow in the whole region and in most counties. For several years, the migration balance has remained negative for the whole district, with the lowest value in 2006 (-3, 990) and the highest in 1999 (-1, 579). When analysing the phenomenon of migration, it should be noted that since industrialisation there has been one dominant direction of population displacement – from villages and small peripheral towns to cities, which constitute social and economic centres in various areas. This trend has been holding steady up to this day, and analysing the scale of the influx of people to the given counties in Podkarpackie in 2009 (absolute value), unsurprisingly, the city of Rzeszów – the capital of the region is in the first place.

Considering the scale of the influx of people from abroad, which is only 2, 451 people, most of whom arrived in Rzeszów, Przemyśl and Rzeszów county, one can conclude that people coming from Ukraine and registering in Podkarpackie come here to make a living or to continue their education. Living conditions in Poland, the relatively higher salaries and a geographic proximity of Podkarpackie region are important attracting factors – 900 people from Ukraine registered in Podkarackie voivodship in 2009 [7].

The city of Rzeszów is a county, where most people arrive. In 2009 a total of 7, 311 new residents registered there. This may not seem surprising when one takes into account the fact that in the voivodship it is the city of largest economic and social potential. Boyant companies actively operating locally, regionally and nationally are based in Rzeszów, most important offices and institutions of the region are located here, which all makes the situation of labour market relatively good – at the end of 2009, the unemployment rate for Podkarpackie region was 15.5%, whilst for Rzeszow 7.2 %. Rzeszów is also the largest academic, scientific and cultural centre in the region.

The year 2009 was a special period for the people of Podkarpackie. As a result of the economic crisis, plenty of large companies operating in the voivodship decreased their production, made their employees redundant or shortened working time. Furthermore, the new graduates of secondary schools and universities entering the labour market sought employment often unsuccessfully. The unemployment rate for the region throughout the year was on average at 14.5%, and at the end of December came to a standstill at 15.5%. Podkarpackie voivodship was thereby on the infamous 12th place in the country, which means that only four other voivodships completed year 2009 with higher unemployment rates. These were the following: Kujawsko-Pomorskie – 15.8 %, Lubuskie – 15.9%, Zachodniopomorskie – 16.5%, and Warmińsko-Mazurskie – 20.2% [7].

The unemployment rate in Podkarpackie region (above the country average rate and higher than in most other voivodships), the relatively low level of economic development of Eastern Poland, labour supply exceeding demand, and thus lower earnings, could have been one of many factors making people leave the region during the period in question. These factors may have also come into play among Podkrpackie residents who decided to go to other voivodships, abroad or to counties offering more favourable terms and conditions.

In the case of immigration in 2009, there was clearly one destination – the United Kingdom. To a lesser extent, but also frequently, people of Podkarpackie selected the United States as their new place of residence, rarely Germany or other countries. According to the official statistics, 3, 618 people went abroad. We need to bear in mind that that the figures analysed show only departures recorded by relevant authorities, so for those who, leaving the district where they had been registered so far, reported the fact to the relevant authorities.

In Podkarpackie region, women constituted nearly 40% of those going to work abroad through employment agencies. The bulk of them took up simple occupations – mostly in agriculture or gardening, or as a charwoman or a nursemaid.

The analysis of outflow brings a piece of important information about the condition of human resources. The unemployed, who responded affirmatively to

the question about their willingness to go abroad, the following counties were at the top: strzyżowski (52.9%), łańcucki (50.09%), sanocki (46.9%) and leżajski (44.9%). The fewest people declared the intention for departure to get work in the following counties: leskie (7.4%), tarnobrzeskie (14.6%), przemyskie (20.4%) and brzozowskie (20.8%).

An average migrant is – mostly a young person (18 – 34/37 years old) – more frequently a man; – from less urban areas, moving both to large cities and to remote areas of countries; prone to take advantage of the already formed migration networks, historical or cultural connections; – doing low-skilled jobs or specialised professions (a dentist, an anesthetist), transferring a greater part of their earnings to the country.

If we talk about going abroad in the context of people with higher education, it seems that students and graduates are characterized by seasonal or periodic emigration – to earn an appropriate amount of money. Moreover, those leave who were not able to start their careers in Podkarpacie, and therefore they decide to gain new experience abroad. Then they return home and re-take the challenge on the Polish labor market.

One can assume that those people who go abroad are the ones who want to support their family or to improve their material status. In most cases the emigration of adults is seasonal, but recurring. An example would be, classic for this region, female emigration to Italy – a trip for three months, earning certain amount and coming back, and in some time the next trip. In addition, different levels of determination in each age category may depend on the situation on the labor market in which there are different groups of people. For young people – among whom there were probably quite a few students finishing the school – to go to work abroad is only one of the alternatives which is considered for future activity to which these people are just getting prepared.

Podkarpacie suffers from the problem of a significant loss of human capital. This raises the question of where this capital goes? Analyzing the results of research carried out under the project, it can be concluded that the first choice is the direction of migration abroad, which attracts people due to high wages. 6 in 10 unemployed residents of Podkarpacie have declared their intention to leave their region, and every third student is willing to work after graduation.

Earning trips to other provinces were less popular among the study groups. This direction was chosen by one in five unemployed, and every sixth student. Students show great interest in working in a different place of its own district (29%). For the unemployed, however, it is the least attractive direction (6.3%).

Conclusions. What consequences will a migration boom bring for the condition of Podkarpacie? Certainly, due to the inflow of funds from abroad and Polish cities the image of many towns in the region is changing, new houses

are built and the old ones are completely renovated, the aesthetics of the area is improving and the standard of living increases. Increased income also contributes to an increase in consumption, and partly to stimulation of entrepreneurship, which is evident in the emergence of many new companies. These effects of departures from the region, due to the situation on the regional labor market are not only a factor in eliminating the inconvenience of limited demand for labor, but also they mobilize passive people to be more active. Occupational mobility and education is a good chance for the development of the region, however, a necessary and indispensable condition is the return of the majority of those who chose to go abroad and to other cities in Poland. It is only through the accumulation of financial and vocational capital, that we can develop and fully exploit the potential of people. Otherwise, the region will be the exporter of perspective, capable young people who have a choice to return to their region or settle in the center which gives them better prospects. It seems that the only measure that can prevent this is the intensive development that will lead to a decline in unemployment, and then the labor market will open to those with higher education, and at the same time salaries will rise enough to prevent good professionals and experts from leaving their region. On the other hand, it is necessary to create a brand of a good university in Podkarpacie. The attitude to the University of Rzeszów and Rzeszów University of Technology is changing among the graduates of secondary schools. A few years ago these universities were regarded as higher schools of worse categories and were chosen due to the financial situation of the family which could not afford to pay for the child's stay in the more prestigious academic center. Today, especially University of Technology, is considered one of the best technical universities in the country. It is caused by the fact of the cooperation with business and promotion of subjects which ensure that people can find a job on the regional labor market. Perhaps a good solution would be to increase the number of public and therefore free university authorized to confer titles of master's degree. Currently, there are several State Higher Vocational Schools in Podkarpacie. They educate future undergraduates and engineers. If the students have the possibility to continue their studies in the second and third level in their region, the further migration of precious young generation will be limited.

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Рейман К. Міграція в порівнянні з рівнем соціального капіталу у Підкарпатському воєводстві в контексті реалізації громадських програм ЄС.

Міграційні процеси в Польщі після вступу до Європейського Союзу зроби́ли істотний вплив на рівень соціального капіталу країни. Ці впливи як позитивні, так і негативні. Ослаблення негативного впливу міграції і в той же час зміцнення позитивних наслідків цього явища для соціального капіталу значною мірою залежить від правильної реалізації громадських програм. Дана стаття присвячена аналізу вищезазначеної проблеми, зважаючи на ситуацію в Підкарпатському воєводстві.

Ключові слова: міграція, соціальний капітал, комунітарні програми ЄС, регіональна політика, соціальна політика.

Рейман К. Миграция по сравнению с уровнем социального капитала в Подкарпатском воеводстве в контексте реализации общественных программ ЕС.

Миграционные процессы в Польше после вступления в Европейский Союз оказали существенное влияние на уровень социального капитала страны. Эти влияния как положительные, так и отрицательные. Ослабление негативного влияния миграции и в то же время укрепление положительных последствий этого явления для социального капитала в значительной степени зависит от правильной реализации общественных программ. Данная статья посвящена анализу вышеупомянутой проблемы, учитывая ситуацию в Подкарпатском воеводстве.

Ключевые слова: миграция, социальный капитал, коммуитарные программы ЕС, региональная политика, социальная политика.