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**Recent Trends in  
International Migration  
Poland 2001**

**Marek Okólski  
with Ewa Kępińska**

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# **Recent Trends in International Migration Poland 2001**

**Marek Okólski**  
**with Ewa Kępińska**

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## 1. Introduction<sup>1</sup>

The issue of international migration was overwhelmed with legislative activities of the government and the parliament aiming at filling the „gaps” in or amending already existing laws, or adjusting the migration-related legislation to standards of the European Union. The government was increasingly preoccupied with the controlling and monitoring of flows to or through Poland and activities (legality) of foreigners in Poland. In addition, the government continued to be thoroughly involved in the negotiations concerning the accession of Poland to the European Union. One of the most controversial questions that instantly emerged in those negotiations proved to be the timing and conditions of introduction of the freedom of labour movements.

On 11 April 2001 a major amendment to the 1997 Aliens Law has been passed by the Parliament. In fact, it was already third amendment to a quite fresh legislative product. Quite something, bearing in mind that at the very beginning the 1997 Aliens Law was widely acclaimed as a internally consistent act, which also seemed to be in agreement with basic international conventions or agreements and with the *acquis* of the European Union. The recent amendments are massive in size, and in terms of quantity they occupy around a half of the final law volume. The newly introduced provisions of the 1997 Aliens Law mainly tend to sharpen or clarify particular issues. The most important novelty, however, seems the setting up of a co-ordinating organ of the government in the area of migration policy and foreigners’ issues.

The organ, named the Office for Repatriation and Foreigners, has actually been established in July 2001. In October of this year, however, shortly after the parliamentary elections and emergence of the new cabinet, a decision had been taken to instantly liquidate the Office and merge it with the Ministry of the Interior. After a short time, probably no longer than two-three weeks, that decision has been suspended and postponed for at least one year or so. At the moment of this writing the Office, still *in statu nascendi*, revitalises its activities.

The competencies of the Office are very comprehensive, and include:

- co-ordination of activities of the organs of public administration in the area of repatriation and foreigners;
- decision-making concerning: granting a status of repatriated person, assistance rendered by the state to repatriated persons and the members of their households, granting or withdrawal of a refugee status, recognition of Polish citizenship, granting a visa to foreigners, permission for fixed-time residence and settlement, entry into Poland for family reunion, administrative penalties against foreigners;
- management of the register of foreign residents of Poland, foreigners applying for Polish visa, foreign citizens applying for repatriation, newly acquired or lost Polish citizenship;
- management of centres for refugees and temporary protection persons and other relevant activities (including financial assistance);
- conducting of systematic analyses concerning migration and refugee movements;
- international collaboration in the area of migration and refugee protection;
- training of the personnel.

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<sup>1</sup> The author expresses his gratitude to the Central Statistical Office, the Ministry of the Internal Affairs and Administration, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy and the National Labour Office for invaluable help in preparing this report, in particular for providing statistical data.

However, the main problem for the Office now is the lack of funds and staff<sup>2</sup>.

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In 2000 and 2001 Poland was subject to economic slow down and political turbulence. This might have affected international movements of population.

The outflow from Poland, as reflected in official Polish sources, increased. For instance, the number of emigrants, which in 1996-1999 stabilised at a relatively low level of 20-21 thousand, in the year 2000 rose to 27 thousand persons. This meant 25 per cent increase relative to 1999, and at the same time reaching the highest annual level after 1988. The number of migrant workers (the stock), as measured by Labour Force Survey, increased slightly in 2000 (probably by some 5-10 per cent) and rather sharply in 2001. In the latter case the second quarter of the year figure (134 thousand) was by 26 per cent higher than the corresponding 2000 figure. Moreover, the year 2000 saw a further increase in the outflow of seasonal workers. For instance the number of workers registered within the framework of German-Polish inter-governmental agreement rose from 218 thousand in 1999 to 238 thousand in 2000. The provisional data for the first ten months of 2001 suggest that this year a figure close to 250 thousand regular seasonal workers could be reached.

On the other hand, the inflow of persons to Poland underwent a noticeable change, too. To start with, in 2000 the number of arriving foreign visitors declined (by around 4.5 million), which was in a glaring contrast with a long lasting past trend. Interestingly, whereas in 2000 the number of citizens of a large majority of countries fell below the 1999 levels, a further significant growth was recorded in case of the citizens of Belarus (by 1.3 million or 28 per cent) and Ukraine (by 0.9 million or 17 per cent). Officially, the immigration remained below a relatively high level of 1998 when nearly 9 thousand of immigrants were registered, and it was close to (in fact by 3 per cent lower than) 1999 figure of 7.5 thousand. In turn, in 2000 the number of legal temporary foreign employees fell down by 5 per cent relative to the 1999 figure. However, in that period the number of foreigners who were granted work permit individually (90 per cent of all permits) increased by 4 per cent. Generally, recent changes concerning the inflow to Poland seem to be strongly influenced by a radical drop in regular migration to Poland of citizens of Vietnam (and certain other Asiatic countries, notably China, India and Korea) and a further rise in migration of the citizens of Belarus and Ukraine. Divergent trends in case of those three nationalities, who play a major role in shaping current inflows to Poland, can be observed in practically all available records (immigration, work permits, residence permits, admission to educational institutions, etc.).

It would probably be premature at this moment to proclaim a new emerging trend in international migration in Poland but what is presently observed seems to mark an end to early transitional developments and related vehement and exploratory in their origins movements of people, mainly the movements of foreigners to Poland. Now Poland appears an attractive country of destination for a declining numbers of shoppers arriving from borderlands of relatively well-off countries (Germany, the Czech Republic and Slovakia), and for a growing numbers of petty traders or occasional irregular workers coming from larger territories of her two eastern neighbours whose economic performance is poor (Belarus and Ukraine). The inflow from other countries not only remains small but it has generally started to decrease. Thus it might be hypothesised that, given the present economic condition of Poland, she can hardly be perceived as a target country for sizeable waves of migrant workers. The only other large-scale inflows seem to be related to a very short stay and very low cost of a journey, and thus must originate from a nearby country.

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<sup>2</sup> It is precisely this reason why in October 2001 the newly formed government, challenged with a tremendous budget deficit, had initially undertaken to liquidate the Office.

Therefore it might be plausible to suggest that recent inflows are following an earlier trend in the outflow from Poland, i.e. towards higher geographical concentration. In similar manner to the early 1990s when Germany have unquestionably (and by far) become the main destination for the Polish migrants, the late 1990s (including the year 2000) have seen Ukraine and Belarus as increasingly the main home countries of migrants coming to Poland.

## **2. Trans-border mobility (international movements of passengers)**

As suggested in previous reports, in an early period of the transition in Poland, trans-border movements of persons to and from Poland were indicative (and could be considered as proxy) of not only travelling but also circular mobility and migration itself. This was so, primarily, because due to rapid changes of the trends in flows and their geographical directions, “proper” migrations were captured by respective statistics with a great delay or those statistics did not exist at all or were inadequate, and, secondly, a large part of the travellers combined tourism with other goals, such as petty trade or occasional gainful employment or were seasonal migrant workers who otherwise escaped registration.

Over recent few years, the statistics of arrivals of the foreigners show a relatively stable number of entries at the level of between 80 and 90 million annually, and a growing concentration of countries of citizenship (Table 1). However, a small decline (by some 5 per cent) in the entries of foreign citizens was observed in 2000, from 89,1 million (in 1999) to 84.5 million. Around 58 per cent of all foreign arrivals were by citizens of Germany (compared with 60 per cent in 1999). As in the preceding years, persons originating from Germany and other neighbouring countries contributed to around 95 per cent of all entries.

According to a survey conducted in 1999 among 12.1 thousand foreign travellers, for 55 per cent tourism or a recreational visit was a reason (the only one or one of several reasons) of their arrival in Poland (50 per cent in 1995), for 30 per cent - various businesses (20 per cent in 1995), for 20 per cent – shopping (33 per cent in 1995), for 9 per cent – transit (6 per cent in 1995), for 1.5 per cent - various “odd” jobs (6 per cent in 1995), and 9 per cent mentioned other reasons (13 per cent in 1995).

## **3. Documented flows of migrants**

### *3.1. Introductory remark*

As pointed out in earlier SOPEMI reports for Poland, Polish statistics are able to capture only two remote ends of the interval covering the “truth” about international mobility of people. One end is the data on international passenger movements (see: Part 2), while another end the data reflecting reported arrivals to or departures from Poland related to the change of “permanent residence” (settlement). Both seem to reflect the phenomena that are far away from might be considered the mainstream of international migration. Although the data on international movements of people that involve a change of “permanent residence” are in accord with Poland’s legal definition of migration, they are only a measure of the number of relevant administrative acts, that is the registrations of arrival or departures intended at the time of registration as “permanent” (“definitive”), and by no means a measure of actual flows (no matter of for how long).

As after several years of exerting various pressures on statistical authorities and decision makers responsible for migration policy, *status quo* in migration statistics on Poland has been fully preserved, we have still (which also pertains to the present report) to rely on data based on evident misconceptions.

This part of the report draws entirely on the statistics related to the concept of “permanent residence”. The source has been the central population register (*PESEL*).

### 3.2. General trend

After a slight decline in the number of emigrants in preceding years, in the year 2000 there were 5,463 more emigrants than in 1999. Such a sharp increase made emigration figure rise by 25.0 per cent relative to 1999. The immigration figure fell by 2.6 per cent relative to 1999, the year that (after some ten years of increase) already marked a declining trend (Table 2). For every immigrant arriving in Poland there were 3.7 emigrants and this emigration to immigration ratio had been the highest since 1994.

Interestingly, a relative stability of the quantity of inflow in the great part of the 1990s (annual level of between 7 and 9 thousand in 1994-2000) occurred in spite of that since 1997 the recorded number of immigrants being the citizens of foreign countries has been on a sharp decline. The estimates of the proportion of foreigners in all immigrants for years before 1998 published in earlier SOPEMI reports for Poland (exploiting also the statistics of permissions for permanent residence issued to foreigners by the government) were between 40 and 45 per cent. The data extracted from the central population register (*PESEL*), however, suggest that already in 1997 this proportion might have been much lower from those estimates.

According to *PESEL*, in 1997 only 2,170 foreigners (26 per cent of the total) immigrated to Poland, in 1998 only 1,612 (18 per cent), and in 1999 only 473 (6 per cent). At the same time, this means a considerable rise in the number of returning Polish citizens – by 13 per cent between 1997 and 1999 (from 6,256 to 7,052)<sup>3</sup>. Unfortunately, the related *PESEL* data seem of a doubtful quality<sup>4</sup>.

Regardless of the quality of the *PESEL* statistics on this subject, it appears that a major reason for the declining number of officially registered immigrant foreigners is the new regulations concerning the stay of foreign citizens in Poland, which are stipulated by the 1997 Alien Act. Executive procedures stemming from those regulations “distribute” foreigners who formerly applied for “permanent residence” permission (a precondition for the entitlement to registration as a “permanent resident” with a local administrative organ) between two categories, i.e. those applying for the permission for settlement and fixed-time (long-term) residence. In reality, after 1997 a large majority of applying foreigners (sharply growing in size) found themselves in the latter category. However, what is the crux of the matter, only those in the former category (ultimately with the permission for settlement) formally qualify for the registration for “permanent residence”. And it probably does not need to be reminded, according to the official definition, immigrants are merely those who report their arrival from abroad and register for “permanent residence” with any local administration.

### 3.3. Destination of emigrants and origin of immigrants<sup>5</sup>

During nineties emigrants from Poland had taken two major continents of destination into account: Europe and North America (i.e. USA and Canada). On the average they accounted for 98.0 per cent of the total and this share rose from 97.3 per cent

<sup>3</sup> For sake of comparison, the emigration of foreigners seemed even less numerous (.1 per cent of the total in 1999). The respective numbers for 1997-1999 were as follows: 99; 72 and 29.

<sup>4</sup> Statisticians at the Central Statistical Office who process and analyse the *PESEL* data on international migrants point to the fact that immigrating Polish citizens are not obliged to answer a specific question concerning citizenship in the registration form (relevant „cell” is left blank). This may lead to overlooking the fact that that question might also be unanswered by foreign citizens, and result in overestimation of the size of the former and underestimation of the latter.

<sup>5</sup> Sections from 3.3 to 3.5 have been drafted by Ewa Kępińska.

in 1991 to 98.3 per cent in 1999 (with an exception in 1996 and 1997 – decline by 19.4 and 4.6 per cent relative to previous years). Such pace was followed in 2000. Almost 99.0 per cent of all emigrants headed for European countries, USA and Canada.

Moreover, among European countries the most attractive one had been Germany. In the decade of nineties, emigrants going to this country accounted on the average for 87.3 per cent of all emigrants who chose one of the European countries for settlement. In 2000 this was even more visible – 89.5 per cent of them headed for Germany. Year-by-year data are as follows:

year	Europe and North America in the total (%)	Germany in Europe (%)
1990	97.3	82.5
1991	97.5	86.6
1992	97.6	88.7
1993	98.2	90.1
1994	98.1	89.1
1995	98.2	86.6
1996	97.9	87.0
1997	98.3	87.0
1998	98.0	87.4
1999	98.3	86.7
2000	98.7	89.5

Therefore, the concentration of destination countries reached the highest level since the beginning of nineties. 98.7 per cent of emigrants went to three above-mentioned countries. It was mostly due to 33.4 per cent rise in case of Germany as both USA and Canada displayed much lower increase in comparison with 1999 (9 per cent and 8.4 per cent respectively) (Table 4).

As the growth in emigration figure was mostly due to the tremendous increase in the number of emigrants heading for Germany, other traditional European countries of destination reported small changes. Only Austria displayed decrease (by 8.4 per cent or 49 persons) whereas France, Italy and United Kingdom received more emigrants in comparison to 1999 (respectively by: 17.5 per cent or 46 persons; 22.4 or 50; 11.2 or 19). Nevertheless, their share in the total population of emigrants slightly declined or remained at the same level.

The distribution of countries of origin of immigrants was geographically diversified. However, the top ten countries of origin comprised as much as 79.7 per cent of the total immigrant population, and this percentage has been steadily rising since 1997. As in the previous years, Germany and USA hold a leading position, with a stabilisation in case of Germany and a slight decline in case of USA (by 11.1 per cent relative to 1999). Canada, France, UK displayed decrease (by 26.1, 22.0 and 6.6 per cent respectively). Additionally, the number of immigrants increased in case of Ukraine and Kazakhstan (by 23.8 and 156.6 (!) per cent) which resulted in changing position in the top ten, namely Kazakhstan started to hold the third position (instead of Canada) and Ukraine gained fifth place after overtaking UK and France (Table 8).

Because of the spectacular increase in the number of immigrants from Kazakhstan (namely Polish repatriates), the most striking growth (and the only one among continents of origin) was displayed in case of Asia. Number of immigrants from this continent grew by 53.2 per cent relative to 1999 and the share in the total population rose by 3.8 per cent (from 6.6 per cent in 1999 to 10.4 per cent in 2000). Interestingly, the presence of Vietnamese who in 1998 started to play important role in the total population of



immigrants diminished in 2000 relative to 1999 (from 123 to 51 persons) and most visibly to 1998 (from 434 to 51).

The migration balance according to geographical destination continued to remain more or less the same. Poland displayed net out-migration with Europe, North America and Australia and net in-migration with three other continents and the former USSR, which seems clear from the data presented below:

<b>Continent and country</b>	<b>Immigration</b>	<b>Emigration</b>	<b>Balance</b>
Europe	4,134	22,865	- 18,731
Austria	202	532	- 330
France	269	309	- 40
Germany	2,494	20,472	- 17,978
Greece	82	111	- 29
Spain	46	239	- 193
Switzerland	59	249	- 190
United Kingdom	256	273	- 17
Former USSR	1,084	49	+ 1,035
Belarus	77	5	+ 72
Kazakhstan	408	1	+ 407
Lithuania	51	9	+ 42
Russia	129	9	+ 120
Ukraine	291	21	+ 270
Asia	251	43	+ 208
Vietnam	51	1	+ 50
Africa	120	38	+ 82
North America	1,516	3,778	- 2,262
USA	1,185	2,572	- 1,387
Canada	331	1,206	- 875
Latin America	60	32	+ 28
Australia	162	193	- 31

#### *3.4. Migrants by sex, age and marital status*

The conclusion of almost perfect sex parity among migrants pointed out in earlier SOPEMI report was still the case of emigrants as in 2000 females had been slightly outnumbered by males (51:49) (Table 5). However, the proportion of males and females in the total population of immigrants underwent some minor changes. The predominance of males continued but in 2000 comparing to 1999 the difference was greater (53:47) (Table 9).

The proportion of males was greater than females among three major emigration countries, namely Germany, USA and Canada (51:49, 55:45, 53:47 respectively). Interestingly, the sex distribution among emigrants to European countries was radically different after excluding Germany from analysis. In such a situation females greatly outnumbered males (56:44). Among major countries of origin of immigrants there was predominance of males, with exception of the three former republics of Soviet Union: Ukraine (43:57), Russia (39:61) and Kazakhstan (47:53), and, as in previous years, Italy (44:55).

As far as the age composition of migrants is concerned, in relation to 1999, the share of those aged below 20 decreased both among emigrants and immigrants (to a lesser degree among females) whereas the proportion of those being 50-year-old or above increased (again more significantly in case of males: by 4.6 per cent among emigrants and

by 7.7 per cent among immigrants). Generally, females were older than males. Males, both emigrants and immigrants had very similar age distribution, with slightly bigger proportion of those aged below 20 among emigrants (30.8 per cent emigrants and 25.2 per cent immigrants) and greater share of those aged 50 or above among immigrants (19.2 and 22.4 per cent respectively), which leads to conclusion that in relation to previous years the difference in age between immigrants males and emigrants males had been diminishing because of the rising share of “the youngest” among immigrants. Below are the relevant data (see also Tables 5 and 9):

### *Males*

Age	Emigrants					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
-20	32.0	33.4	33.4	34.7	33.9	30.8
20-49	51.6	52.8	53.8	52.2	51.6	51.1
50+	16.4	13.8	12.5	13.0	14.6	19.2
Age	Immigrants					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
-20	12.9	15.6	17.5	20.9	29.0	25.2
20-49	66.8	63.9	62.2	57.3	50.6	52.3
50+	20.4	20.5	20.3	21.8	20.4	22.5

On the contrary, the age distribution of females was different for emigrants and immigrants, with predominance of “the youngest” and “the oldest” among immigrants and predominance of “the middle aged” among emigrants. As follows from the below data, since 1995 female emigrants had been getting older while female immigrants became younger.

### *Females*

Age	Emigrants					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
-20	22.9	21.4	21.2	19.7	18.9	17.8
20-49	59.9	60.0	61.6	62.6	61.4	60.7
50+	17.2	18.6	17.2	17.7	19.7	21.5
Age	Immigrants					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
-20	14.5	16.2	19.0	21.3	29.4	27.6
20-49	61.9	60.3	57.4	54.7	44.0	44.7
50+	23.7	23.4	23.6	24.0	26.6	27.7

As far as marital status of migrants is concerned, there were noticeable differences according to sex of migrants in relation to the earlier years. The share of the single

decreased both among emigrants and immigrants (to a lesser degree among female immigrants) whereas the proportion of the married increased (again minor changes in female immigrants) in relation to 1999 (Tables 6 and 10). At the same time, while looking at the previous years the tendency seems to be little different, especially in case of immigrants.

Among emigrants, the proportion of the single had been continuously decreasing while the proportion of the married had been increasing. Additionally, among males the single still predominated whereas among females the married started to be of greater importance. Among immigrants, the proportion of the single had been rising (in spite of the slight decline in 2000 in relation to 1999) while the share of the married had been falling (despite the growth in 2000 relative to 1999). As a consequence, the married continued to predominate among females whereas in case of males the single started to play an important role. The relevant data are below:

Year	Males			Females		
	Single	married	other	single	married	Other
	<b>Emigrants</b>					
1996	63.7	34.4	1.9	47.6	45.7	6.8
1997	63.5	34.4	2.1	47.2	46.1	6.7
1998	62.5	35.0	1.9	44.2	48.7	6.7
1999	60.9	36.7	2.3	43.6	49.7	6.7
2000	55.8	42.2	2.0	40.6	53.3	6.0
	<b>Immigrants</b>					
1996	35.8	57.4	6.9	26.4	58.8	14.8
1997	37.3	56.1	6.6	29.2	57.5	13.2
1998	41.0	52.1	6.9	30.2	57.0	12.8
1999	52.0	42.0	6.0	41.5	45.8	12.7
2000	48.7	45.0	6.3	39.9	46.3	13.8

Altogether, despite the trend observed during nineties, one can conclude, that possibly marital status of migrants started to correlate not only with the direction of flow (inflow or outflow) but also with the sex of migrants, as in 2000 the single predominated among males and the married predominated among females.

Category	1999			2000		
	Single	married	other	single	married	other
	<i>males</i>					
emigrants (E)	6,725	4,054	256	7,661	5,802	277
immigrants (I)	2,003	1,619	231	1,896	1,753	244
balance (I-E)	-4,722	-2,435	-25	-5,765	-4,049	-33
ratio (E/I)	3,4	2,5	1,1	4,0	3,3	1,1
	<i>females</i>					
emigrants (E)	4,578	5,224	699	5,388	7,070	801
immigrants (I)	1,525	1,682	465	1,371	1,591	476
balance (I-E)	-3,053	-3,542	-234	-4,017	-5,479	-325
ratio (E/I)	3,0	3,1	1,5	3,9	4,4	1,7

### 3.5. Migrants by educational attainment

The trend of a large and growing predominance of persons with only elementary education among emigrants continued in 2000 (Table 10). The respective shares for males and females were greater than in 1999 (79.1 and 79.8). At the same time, the proportion of emigrants with post-secondary level of education fell down (by 0.4 per cent in males and 1.3 per cent in females).

Year	Males		Females	
	post-secondary	elementary	post-secondary	Elementary
1988	11.7	39.7	6.2	34.7
1989	8.2	36.5	5.6	35.3
1990	5.5	51.2	4.1	53.1
1991	3.7	59.5	2.9	62.6
1992	3.6	66.4	2.7	67.3
1993	2.8	70.2	2.1	71.9
1994	2.4	69.3	2.1	69.5
1995	2.2	73.2	2.0	73.0
1996	2.1	76.7	1.7	76.6
1997	1.8	75.5	1.6	74.0
1998	1.4	78.1	1.5	75.8
1999	1.9	78.7	2.4	78.2
2000	1.5	79.1	1.1	79.8

The distribution of educational attainment among immigrants did not undergo significant changes in relation to previous year (Table 11). They remained definitely better educated than emigrants as well as the total population of Poland.

However, the migration balance in the four basic educational categories continued to undergo changes initiated in previous years. In 2000, for the first time, the balance was positive only in the category of post-secondary education and the difference between number of immigrants and emigrants holding university diploma was lower in relation to respective figure in 1999. It was mostly due to the decline in females, both immigrants and emigrants, with this level of education. In the category of secondary education (traditionally, the second category where the number of immigrants was higher than emigrants) the small negative balance had been reported. Such a trend was also visible in the earlier years. Additionally, the negative migration balance in two remaining educational categories was substantially higher than in 1999. 4,960 more emigrants than immigrants had vocational or elementary education in 2000 than in 1999. The basic data are as follows:

Migrant category	Category of educational attainment			
	post-secondary	secondary	vocational	elementary
<b>1997</b>				
Emigrants	295	2,047	2,206	13,206
Immigrants	1,987	2,897	1,145	2,397
Balance	1,692	850	- 1,061	- 10,809
<b>1998</b>				
Emigrants	286	1,934	2,332	15,224
Immigrants	1,885	3,017	1,176	221
Balance	1,599	1,083	- 1,156	- 15,003
<b>1999</b>				
Emigrants	415	1,699	2,026	15,095
Immigrants	1,604	1,798	977	1,230
Balance	1,189	99	- 1049	- 13,865
<b>2000</b>				
Emigrants	322	2186	2532	19,459
Immigrants	1388	2178	1051	1,066
Balance	1066	- 8	- 1481	- 18,393

#### 4. Stocks of migrants

##### 4.1. Foreign citizens in the coming population census

The date of population census has finally been fixed for May 2002 (after several postponements)<sup>6</sup>. The census may prove an essential and long-awaited comprehensive source of information about foreign residents of Poland. Apart from the core section of census questionnaire, a special migration module has been devised to inquire into the long-term migration.

The core section, apart from routine personal characteristics of persons (and their households), takes account of duration of their stay in a given locality in Poland, the reason of arrival, country of citizenship/s, the country of birth, the place (country) of previous residence.

The migration module is to pertain to the residents of Poland (of both Polish and foreign citizenship) who since the beginning of 1989 stayed for at least 12 months in other locality (including a foreign country) than their current place of residence. A pre-census survey which among other things tested the questionnaire found that every tenth resident of Poland might be subject to that part of census investigation. The module comprises the issue of formal status of residents (permanent/settled and temporary residents) in a given locality, permanent place of residence (in case of temporary residents), country of residence and duration of stay in a foreign country (in case of persons whose previous residence was a foreign country), the reason for recent change of residence, the source of income in previous place of residence, and migration intentions (including factors that might prompt a person to change current place of residence).

<sup>6</sup> Previous (the most recent) census was carried out in December 1988. Irrespective of the fact that its quality (reliability of data) was generally regarded as moderate, it did not inquire into any issue concerning foreign residents.

#### 4.2. Stock of immigrants (foreign citizens)

In 1998 and 1999 a new register of foreign residents was set up within the Ministry of the Interior. For the purpose of the previous SOPEMI report the basic data were processed and derived from that register, and ultimately presented in an aggregate form (see Statistical Annex, The 2000 SOPEMI Report for Poland). Unfortunately, it proved impossible (mainly due to organisational changes in the unit responsible for data collection of the Government) to do similar exercise for the year 2001. For this reason, here essential information from the previous report will be reproduced.

According to those data, on 31 December 1999 42,792 foreign citizens lived in Poland, of which 54.1 per cent males and 45.9 per cent females. Around 54 per cent of that population were eligible to settlement (“permanent residence”) and around 46 per cent to temporary “fixed-time” residence. The citizenship represented by largest numbers were as follows:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Permanent residence</i>	<i>Fixed-time residence</i>
Ukraine	4,058	2,944
Russia	3,208	1,225
Vietnam	1,500	1,773
Belarus	1,454	861
Germany	1,061	868
Yugoslavia	381	1,245
USA	528	840
Stateless	1,340	367

In 2000, 850 citizens of other countries were granted permission for settlement, which means that they increased the stock of permanent residents of Poland (Table 13). This number may be interpreted as an expression of a relaxation in rather stiff regulations introduced by means of the 1997 Aliens Law (an increase by 64 per cent relative to 1999, and by 211 per cent relative to 1998), which tend to divert a majority of applicants for residence in Poland from “permanency” to “temporariness” in terms of their status. In other words, in spite of the fact that it is relatively easy for a foreigner to be granted a permission for temporary residence and very difficult to obtain a permission for settlement, more and more people successfully apply for the latter (an increase of applications from 273 in 1998 to 1,572 in 2000) (Table 12).

Compared to the national composition of stock of the permanent residents on 31 December 1999 (see above), one citizenship group was particularly over-represented among those who in 2000 were granted a permission for settlement, namely Armenians. This might be perceived as a symptom of regularisation on the part of largely irregular Armenian community in Poland.

Alternative source of information about the stock of foreign residents in Poland are the Central Statistical Office data on foreigners who registered with local administration their temporary (longer than two months) stay in Poland. Those data, however, do not include foreign citizens who are permanent residents of Poland, and whose number, according the above mentioned Ministry of the Interior source, was 23,127 (on 31 December 1999).

The CSO register implies that on 31 December 2000, 43, 623 foreigners were legitimate temporary residents of Poland (Table 15). After December 31, 1999 the stock of persons belonging to that category increased by 11 per cent. In the year 2000 around 74 per cent of all foreign temporary residents lived in urban areas while 56 per cent were males. Persons aged 25-29 constituted the largest age group (16 per cent of the total), and those in the age bracket 20-44 accounted for a great majority of all temporary migrants (70 per

cent). On the other hand, the proportion of children below 10 was only 4 per cent, and the proportion of persons at retirement age (65+) - only 2 per cent. By all means, the gender and age distributions of those persons were typical for temporary migrants.

By far the largest national group, almost a half of those persons (48 per cent), were Ukrainian citizens (44 per cent in 1999). Other sizeable nationalities included: Germany, Belarus, Russia, France, the United Kingdom, Armenia and most probably<sup>7</sup> Vietnam. As follows from the data given below, the changes in the numbers representing selected top nationalities over 2000 were rather diversified (see also Table 16)

<i>Country/continent</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>
Ukraine	17,256	20,888
Asia (a)	5,003	4,456
Germany	1,921	2,002
Belarus	1,746	2,157
Russia	1,782	1,862
France	1,303	1,525
United Kingdom	1,109	1,083
Armenia	988	878

(a) Vietnamese in a large majority (Armenia not included)

The number of Ukrainians rose by 21 per cent, which was a continuation (although at much slower pace) of a phenomenon already observed in 1999. The increase in the number of Belarussians was identical in relative terms (i.e. 21 per cent). In contrast to those two nationalities, the number (and the share) of migrants from Asiatic countries (above all from Vietnam and Armenia) continued to decline.

Data contained in Table 14, which come from various sources, seem to strongly support the view that in 2000 the stock of foreigners in Poland tended to be less geographically diversified than in earlier years. In fact the geographical origin of a large part of foreigners was of sub-regional character and it was principally confined to Central and Eastern Europe. The three main citizenships in case of each of the five different records, considered in that table, included Ukrainian (four times), Russian (twice), Romanian (twice), Belarussian, Bulgarian and Lithuanian. The only three citizenships from outside of Central and Eastern Europe in those rankings were: two citizenships representing the former socialist countries of Asia, namely Vietnamese (twice) and Armenian, and German. It might be noticed that the predominance of the citizens of Ukraine among foreigners staying in Poland is such strong that they by far outnumber any other nationality in any statistics (except asylum seekers' statistics), even (which was still not the case in 1999) in the statistics of expelled foreigners.

#### *4.3. Foreigners married to Polish citizens in Poland*

Typically, in Poland a great proportion of foreigners who are granted permission for settlement (or before 1998 were granted permission for permanent residence) benefit from the fact that they have been married to a Polish citizen who live in Poland<sup>8</sup>. If only for this

<sup>7</sup> So far Vietnam is not distinguished among major citizenships, despite a large presence in Poland of that country citizens.

<sup>8</sup> It might be remarked here that over the last 2-3 years in administrative procedures dealing with applications for residence permit (related to foreigner's settlement) became more penetrating and rigorous. The new Aliens Law enlists situations when a mixed marriage with a Polish citizens might be recognised as a fake, and it stipulates that fictitious marriage should not be a circumstance that facilitates foreigner's settlement in Poland.

reason, the issue of “mixed marriages” seems one of essential topics in the analysis of immigration of the non-Polish nationals to and the stock of foreigners in Poland.

In the year 2000 the Polish statistics recorded 3.537 marriages of Polish citizens with citizens of other countries, of which 62 per cent with a male foreigner and 38 per cent with a female foreigner. After a significant rise in 1999, in 2000 the number of all marriages contracted in Poland declined (Table 17). This was accompanied by a small decline in the mixed marriages. However, in comparison to 1999, when the number of mixed marriages proved to be by 8 per cent lower than in 1998, the 2000 decrease (by 3 per cent) seemed very weak. As a matter of fact, it were only marriages of Polish wives with foreign husbands whose number continued to decline in 2000; the mixed marriages with a female foreign partner displayed a recovery (an increase) from the previous year decline.

Major foreign nationalities in the statistics of mixed marriages contracted in Poland did not change in 2000 (relative to 1999). The five top nationalities in case where foreign partner was a man remained: Germany (accounting for 29 per cent of the total), Ukraine, the United Kingdom, Italy and USA (all five countries accounting for 52 per cent of the total), and in case where foreign partner was a woman remained: Ukraine (accounting for 46 per cent of the total), Belarus, Russia, Germany and Armenia (all five countries accounting for 78 per cent of the total) (Table 18). A trend that has been initiated and observed in 1999 proved to last longer. Namely, in 2000, on the one hand, a sharp increase in marriages of Polish males with Ukrainian and Belarussian wives accompanied a dramatic decrease in marriages where female foreign partner was a Vietnamese (Table 19). The number of brides who were the citizens of Vietnam declined from 310 in 1998 (the second rank among all nationalities) to 23 in 1999 (sixth rank) and to 18 in 2000 eighth-ninth rank). In contrast, in those statistics the combined share of three Slavonic eastern nationalities (Belarussian, Russian and Ukrainian) was continuously on the rise (from 52 per cent in 1988 to 67 per cent in 1999 and 69 per cent in 2000). On the other hand, declining number of unions of Polish females with a foreign male which was also evident in case of the Vietnamese was not compensated by a growth (but it rather went hand in hand with a decline) in the number of mixed marriages where a partner was a Ukrainian, Russian or Belarussian male. Nevertheless, the most distinct drop was observed in the number of grooms originating from Armenia (the third rank in 1998 and still in 1999) and Vietnam (the second rank in 1998). This meant the relegation of these two nationalities to the bottom of the top 10. These developments, combined with an increase of mixed marriages with males of British (the third rank in 2000), Italian (the fourth rank) and Dutch (the sixth rank) citizenship, restored to some degree the once high importance of husbands originating from certain western countries.

Finally, it seems worthwhile to observe that a peculiarity of the pattern of mixed marriage in Poland, manifest in a relatively low proportion of first marriage among foreign partners, continued through the year 2000. The share of bachelors among all foreign grooms was 71 per cent whereas among all foreign brides it was only 58 per cent. A majority of Ukrainian females (53 per cent), a nationality taking the lead in the statistics of mixed marriages contracted in Poland, belonged to those who had experience in a previous union (were married before).

#### *4.4. Stock of emigrants (being permanent residents of Poland)*

A full account of Poles currently living abroad while being “permanent residents” of Poland will only be known after the population census of 2002. At this moment approximate estimates can be derived from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The survey, however, underestimates the stock of so defined Polish emigrants because it requires for someone to be recorded that the stay in a foreign country actually exceeded two months at



the time of inquiry, and it omits the persons who stay abroad with all members of their household. On the other hand, the survey (due to a consistency of its method over time<sup>9</sup>) gives an ample idea about the relative changes in the stock of Polish emigrants.

The LFS data suggest that the stock of emigrants has displayed a steady decline since the mid-1994. This seemed to have changed after the third quarter of 2000. In contrast to earlier periods, recently persons whose stay abroad is shorter than one year distinctly predominate (62 per cent in the second quarter of 2001, compared to 39 per cent in May 1993), and their proportion among the emigrants continues to increase. The other distinct trend is a systematic, albeit rather slow, growth of the share of migrant workers among all Polish “permanent residents” staying “temporarily” abroad. While in 1994 (also in 1996) it was at around 70 per cent, in the first half of 2001 it was close to 80 per cent (Table 20).

Since migration for work is increasingly the main reason for the absence of Poland’s permanent residents from their home country, the basic demographic characteristics of emigrants are rather typical: males and the young are in a clear majority. The proportion of men tends to oscillate around 58 per cent, and no systematic changes are visible. A high age-specific concentration of migrants, especially those whose stay does not exceed one year, can be observed in the age bracket of 18-34, namely 70 per cent of women and 60 per cent of men (Table 21).

Major countries where emigrants from Poland live (and work) are uniformly the European Union (EU) and the United States (USA). Generally, the main host country is Germany, followed by USA, Italy, the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Austria and Spain. However, the largest group of long-term (over one year absence) migrants from Poland (recently in a clear minority among all emigrants) stay in USA.

In the second quarter of 2001, 76 per cent of short-term migrants stayed in eight major countries of destination in EU<sup>10</sup> (of which a little more than a half in Germany), and 13 per cent in USA, whereas in case of long-term migrants 59 per cent stayed in the same eight countries of EU (again more than a half in Germany), and 39 per cent in USA (Table 22).

With regard to migrants whose stay abroad was primarily related to the employment, it needs to be noticed a growing role of Germany as a target, especially for short-term migrants (47 per cent of the total in the second quarter of 2001), and a stable strong position of USA in case of long-term migrants workers (above 40 per cent of the total).

## 5. Migrant workers

### 5.1. Migration for work from Poland

As evidenced in previous SOPEMI reports, a prevailing number of regular migrant workers from Poland over recent decade were those seasonally employed in Germany. According to the Poland’s Ministry of Labour estimates, the share of those persons in the total tends to exceed 90 per cent. In accordance with Polish sources (survey-based estimates), the average duration of employment of those workers during a calendar year is close to two months.

<sup>9</sup> To be sure, the method was stable from May 1993 until February 1999. The survey was discontinued (for financial reasons) for two quarters of 1999 (May and August of that year), but it was resumed (with slightly changed methodical background) in the fourth quarter of the year. For this reason, a comparability of data has been maintained for the time series until the first quarter (February) of 1999 and for the time series since the fourth quarter of 1999. Unfortunately, there is no full comparability between those two data sets.

<sup>10</sup> In descending order: Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Austria and Spain.

Thus the reminder means 30-40 thousand workers annually of whom additional 3 thousand are those seasonally employed. A large majority of those persons are employees of Polish companies acting abroad as sub-contractors, especially in Germany. Recently the number of employees who are in this category gradually decreases – from 38.5 thousand in 1998 (as of September 30) to 37,0 thousand in 1999 (September 30) and to 30,0 thousand in 2000 (December 31). Traditionally that project-tied employment concentrates in construction industry (68 per cent of the total in 1999) and manufacturing (13 per cent), and it is highly masculinised (in 1999 men constituted 94 per cent of the total). No significant differences with regard to these characteristics could be noticed when 2000 is compared with 1999 (Tables 23 and 24).

For the reason mentioned before, however, seasonal workers from Poland (who, to be precise, are almost exclusively employed in Germany) are the only category that really matters when it comes to the analysis of migration for work from Poland.

In 2000 the number of seasonal workers in Germany was in excess of 238 thousand, which was by some 20 thousand (8 per cent) more than one year before. Preliminary data for 2001 suggest that the level of 250 thousand will have been reached. This indicates a steady rising long-run trend that begun in the early 90s. (Table 25)

A large majority of workers (around 95 per cent) find employment in agriculture. As a rule, those persons come from rural areas, although among major regions of origin are such highly urbanised districts of Poland as Wrocław or Katowice. There is, however, no coherent geographical pattern of recruitment of labour for seasonal work in Germany. Among the top ten districts (according to the past administrative division of Poland, valid until 1998, with 49 units) there are two (in the very lead at that) representing the central Poland (Kielce and Konin), four located in south-west of the country and entirely populated by immigrants from other parts of Poland or their ancestors (Wrocław, Jelenia Góra, Walbrzych and Legnica), two which are populated in a considerable proportion by native Silesian people with strong links to Germany (Katowice and Opole), and two other located in the south-east (Kraków and Zamosc). No correlation can be found between incidence of migration for seasonal work in Germany and such variables as the distance from the Polish-German border, the level of the unemployment, the proportion of labour force employed in agriculture, the proportion of German minority in general district's population, etc. Probably, the origins of the above-described geographical pattern are related to the pre-1990 irregular population movements between Poland and Germany and the migration networks that developed.

Accounts of various sources, including survey data collected by independent research units, suggest that recently several hundred thousands of migrants whose usual residence is in Poland work each year in member-countries of the European Union and certain other western countries. Because the duration of employment of those workers in western countries is usually rather short (typically around three months), the stock of those persons might not be very much different from the level consistently suggested by the LFS estimates, i.e. 120-140 thousand<sup>11</sup>. Moreover, an overwhelming majority of those migrants are employed as low-skilled labour in lower segments of labour market of western countries. Many of them, probably as much as one-half of the total, are irregular workers. Furthermore, what also follows from the results of various research projects, there are plausible grounds for claiming that suction from lower segments of western labour markets rather than a general "migration pressure" in Poland is a major factor behind migration of those persons.

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<sup>11</sup> Since, as mentioned, the LFS slightly but systematically underestimates the stock of migrant workers. Bearing this in mind, one should not, however, expect the „true” stock to be in excess of 200 thousand persons.

## 5.2. Migration for work to Poland

As pointed to in the previous SOPEMI report, data on regular employment of foreign citizens in Poland are scarce and incomplete. What is relatively well documented are work permits (*zezwoleńie na prace*), which, as a rule, are granted to foreigners before coming to Poland. Work permit is required when a foreigner applies for a Polish visa, which entitles to gainful employment in Poland. Obtaining a permit, however, does not necessarily mean that a foreigner actually comes to Poland nor that he/she works there. When foreign worker admitted to Poland actually arrives in the country, he/she is automatically granted a document curiously named employment consent (*zgoda na prace*), which plays a role of the Polish green card. Being granted an employment consent, however, does not necessarily mean taking an employment, a regular job in particular.

Until very recently only work permits were processed by the labour authorities in Poland (the National Labour Office) and thus only the statistics of work permits were available for the analyses. Consequently, in all previous SOPEMI reports the evaluation of regular foreigners' employment in Poland based on those statistics. Obviously, this gave rise to overestimation of that phenomenon. Since 1999, however, the labour authorities have been processing mainly the data on employment consents<sup>12</sup>. For the first time, this report draws from the statistics of employment consents. The effect of using different sets of data might be seen from the comparison of aggregate figures for 2000. Namely, in that year 24,3 thousand applications for work permit were recorded, 20,1 thousand permits were actually granted, and 17,8 thousand employment consents were granted. This might indicate that the effective "employment potential" among individually applying foreigners amounts to 89 per cent of all permitted cases, and to 73 per cent of all applicants.

It might be added that the labour authorities also compile data on the employment of foreigners by non-Polish sub-contractors (project-tied employment). The number of employment consents in this case was below 1,900, i.e. 9.5 per cent of the overall number of regular migrant workers.

Some statistics are also compiled (within the register of companies, named *REGON*) with regard to actual regular employment of foreigners but those only apply to migrants working in companies that employ at least five persons. On the other hand, the statistics of work permits indicate that a considerable proportion of permits goes to those who intend to work in smallest companies (with less than five employees); in 1998 it was one-third of all permits (permits granted for work in foreign sub-contracting firms are not included here). If we focus on the employment in Poland-based companies that employ at least five persons, then on the basis of data for 1997 it would be possible to arrive at a rough estimate of the proportion of foreigners granted a work permit who actually take up a job in Poland<sup>13</sup>. In that year 8,311 foreigners who met these criteria were registered as actually employed whereas the corresponding number of work permits was 10,305. This implies a proportion of around 80 per cent actually employed among those granted a work permit<sup>14</sup>.

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<sup>12</sup> The labour authority does not possess, and for this reason cannot process any information on actual employment of foreigners granted respective consent.

<sup>13</sup> Statistics for 1998 and the following years do not include a category of companies that employ up to five persons. This is why my estimate here refers to 1997, and it is based on the statistics of work permits (and not of employment consents).

<sup>14</sup> In 1993-1997 the number of work permits for foreigners to be employed in Polish firms with more than five employees increased by 26.9 per cent whereas the number of foreigners actually employed in those firms by 25.2 per cent. This may suggest that work permit data, which are much more comprehensive and detailed than the data on the employment of foreigners, might be adequately reflecting the trends concerning the latter.

As stems from Tables 26 and 27, the legal employment of foreigners in the Poland based companies, in which the number of workers exceeded five persons was around 7 thousand, both in 1999 (September 30) and 2000 (December 31). This was considerably less than in 1998 (as of September 30) when more than 12 thousand such employees were recorded. Males constituted 74 per cent of the 2000 total whereas females 26 per cent. The sex composition was pretty the same as in 1998 and 1999. A majority of 63 per cent were employed in the private sector and 37 per cent in the public sector. Again, no noticeable changes occurred since 1998. A majority of female migrants (62 per cent), however, worked in the public sector companies, which remains in striking contrast with a relevant share for males (28 per cent).

Despite a diminishing volume of the project-tied employment of foreigners in Poland between 1998 and 2000, the number of workers in certain sections increased. The most spectacular case presents education where the increase was by 30 per cent. Sections of the national economy where the employment of foreigners was relatively large on 31 December 2000 included: education (32 per cent), manufacturing (23 per cent) and trade (14 per cent of the total). This meant a dramatic change compared to the situation registered on 30 September 1998 where the predominant section was trade (24 per cent) and public administration (insignificant in 2000 with less than 1 per cent share in the total) belonged to major sections (16 per cent) whereas the role of employment in education was by far weaker (14 per cent). Altogether less than 5 per cent of foreigners were registered as employed in such sections, as: agriculture (with fishing) and construction, which are known in Poland for attracting a lion share of irregular migrant workers. Typical “niches” for the employed foreigners included: education in the public sector and trade and manufacturing in the private sector. There the numbers of foreign workers were relatively largest. As many as 51 per cent of all female workers found employment in education in the public sector alone (while additional 6 per cent in education in the private sector) and 17 per cent in trade and manufacturing in the private sector (around a half of those employed in that sector). In case of males, 43 per cent were employed in the latter “niches” and 20 per cent in the former. This implies quite considerable sectional concentration of foreign employment in Poland.

Data on foreign employment derived from the *REGON* register do not only omit employment in small companies but they also narrow in terms of variables considered. In particular, they do not take account of employee’s nationality. For these reasons, a description that follows will be based on the statistics of employment consents. A general trend in 1995-2000 was rising, although with one exception of 1997, annual increases were rather moderate. Altogether, the number of employment consents increased by some 75 per cent in that period. The respective data broken down by continent of origin are as follows:

<i>Continent</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>
Total	10,441	11,915	15,307	16,928	17,116	17,802
Europe	6,741	7,601	8,942	10,340	11,087	12,411
Asia	2,795	3,187	5,005	5,235	4,680	4,183
America	725	881	1,033	1,049	1,029	860
Africa	94	166	218	206	222	224
Australia	86	74	99	86	76	82

The year 2000 saw a small increase relative to 1999 (by 4 per cent). The inflow of European migrants increased (by 12 per cent) while the inflow of persons from Asia and the Americas decreased (by 11 and 17 per cent, respectively). The decline was a

continuation of a trend, which started in 1999. It seems worthwhile to mention that a great (increased by 6 per cent relative to 1999) part of all consents (one-third) went to the citizens of the European Union.

Major individual countries of origin in 2000 included the following:

<i>Country</i>	<i>All consents granted</i>	<i>Granted to individual applicants</i>	<i>Granted to sub-contracting foreign companies</i>
Ukraine	3,414	2,927	487
Belarus	1,467	796	671
Germany	1,402	1,336	66
United Kingdom	1,346	1,218	128
Vietnam	1,230	1,230	0
France	1,226	1,217	9
Russia	836	756	80
Bulgaria	775	773	2
USA	672	634	38
Turkey	604	604	0
China	517	517	0
Czech Republic	452	336	116

Ukraine, for long time now the main country of origin, displayed a considerable increase, especially in the number of consents granted individually (by 16 per cent relative to 1999). Also Belarus noted a serious rise (by 21 per cent). But the unquestionable winner in this respect was Bulgaria with 74-per cent increase. Among major losers one should mention Vietnam (decrease by 16 per cent) and China (by 24 per cent).

There continues a very high territorial concentration of foreigners' employment in Poland. In 2000 more than 50 per cent of employment consents were granted to migrants working in Warsaw district (*województwo mazowieckie*) and 5-7 per cent to migrants working in Katowice, Wrocław and Łódź districts (respectively, *województwo: slaskie, dolnoslaskie i lodzkie*). Each of as many as five districts (out of 16) employed less than 2 per cent of all migrant workers.

The 2000 statistics allow for the first time to take a look at educational attainment of foreigners granted employment consent. A striking majority of those persons (59 per cent) have a tertiary school diploma. Only 7 per cent have attended only a basic vocational school, and 6 per cent have never attended a secondary school (Table 28). Workers who were the citizens of the United States represented highest educational background, namely 87 per cent have completed a post-secondary education. A situation where persons with a tertiary school diploma were the largest educational attainment category was also characteristic for several other important countries of migrant workers origin, e.g. Ukraine, Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Belarus, Russia, China and Italy. In turn, secondary education was the most typical for Vietnamese, Turkish and Indian workers, whereas elementary education – for Bulgarian, Mongolian and Lithuanian workers.

No internationally comparable breakdown by section of economic activity is available in case of the statistics of employment consents. Six broad “branches” (including “other”) are distinguished instead in Table 29, based on those statistics. The largest is “trade and catering (restaurants, etc.)” whose employment in 2000 accounted for 39 per cent of the total, followed by “industry and transportation” (18 per cent), “education” (12 per cent), and “construction” (5 per cent). the Vietnamese workers (followed closely by the Ukrainian and Bulgarian workers) predominate in trade and catering, the German workers (followed closely by the Ukrainian and French workers) constitute the largest group in

industry and transportation, the Ukrainian workers (followed by the British workers) take the lead in education.

In terms of company ownership, a majority of foreigners continue (in similar proportion, slightly exceeding 50 per cent) to be employed in the private sector firms owned by pure foreign capital. A large part of those firms are small family-run companies, which is typical for the employment of Vietnamese workers. The second largest category of foreigners' employment are the private sector firms owned by pure Polish capital (which is typical for the employment of Ukrainian workers), followed by private sector firms with mixed (Polish/foreign) capital and firms that belong to the public sector (state-owned) (Table 30).

The two largest individual groups of positions held by migrants at company constitute the owners and experts. In 2000 each of those categories was represented by 24 per cent of all foreigners who were granted employment consent. The next group (20 per cent) included company heads (directors) who, however, were not owners. This category was followed by skilled manual workers (13 per cent), non-manual workers (12 per cent) and unskilled manual workers (4 per cent) (Table 31).

## 6. Repatriation to Poland

The issue of resettlement of citizens of other countries of Polish extraction to Poland has already got a decade-long history. It is mostly about the more than one million persons who are descendants of the citizens of Poland involuntarily prevented from living in Poland. Almost all of those persons currently live in the former USSR. The process of assisted "return" of those persons to Poland started in the early nineties but it largely took a form of civic initiatives and was hardly supported by the law, the state institutions and public funds. A popular solution adopted in the beginnings was the promotion of community initiatives where a given commune (an administrative unit of the lowest level) made itself responsible for "inviting" (bringing to Poland) and taking care (providing a shelter and an initial accommodation allowance, introducing to educational, welfare and labour market institutions, etc.) of a given family. The real outcome of those activities were a couple of hundreds of families of Polish descent, almost exclusively from Kazakhstan, transferred to and settled in Poland. Related activities, however, were rather spontaneous and poorly evidenced.

On 9 November 2000 the Parliament passed the Repatriation Act which made the resettlement of Polish descendants living in the former Soviet Union, not just in Kazakhstan, a legal obligation of the state and a political issue for the next ten years or so. The Act was supplemented by a number of technical provisions included in the latest amendment of the 1997 Aliens Law (passed on 11 April 2001).

It is expected that at least 50-70 thousand persons will soon be resettled to Poland within the framework of the repatriation programme broadly sketched by the Repatriation Act. Indeed, the year 2000 marked a breakthrough in the process of resettlement of the Polish descendants. While in preceding years, despite a sharply growing number of applications, the number of admitted persons of Polish origin was stable if not slightly diminishing, in 2000 it more than doubled relative to 1999. Moreover, in that year for the first time the ratio of admission (the number of repatriation visas issued to the number of applications for that type of visa) was pretty even, i.e. closer to unity than to zero. For instance, still in 1998 it was 0.31 and in 1999 0.30 whereas in 2000 0.71. In effect, in 2000 the number of applications for a repatriation visa exceeded the number of persons who actually arrived within the framework of repatriation programme (Table 32).

Besides the sheer numbers, the range of countries covered by the programme greatly widened. Until 1997 Kazakhstan was practically the only resource country for those movements. Gradually, however, the share of Kazakhstan has been lowering, and the

number of countries involved increasing. In 2000 the admitted repatriated persons of Polish origin tended to represent a wide range of the former Soviet republics (Table 33). The proportion of persons coming from Kazakhstan dropped to a 54 per cent, and Ukraine emerged as the second important resource country (32 per cent of the total, compared to 5 per cent in 1998).

### 7. Inflow of refugee/asylum seekers

The inflow of asylum seekers, albeit relatively small in numbers, continues to play an important role in the inflow of foreigners to Poland if only for its high proportion relative to other migratory movements to Poland and its largely irregular character. In 2000 Poland hosted more than 4.600 new asylum seekers (by 57 per cent more than in 1999), and it is believed that the 2001 figure might be close to 5.000<sup>15</sup>, i.e. higher than the 2000 figure (Table 34). On the other hand, almost all asylum seekers arriving in Poland claim a refuge status but a great majority of those persons appear to be refugees *mala fide*. In 2000 (in the same manner as before) only a small fraction of applying foreigners (1.8 per cent!) was granted a refugee status, and a majority of applicants simply “dispersed” (disappeared?) in the course of an initial phase of the application and verification procedure.

In 2000 a predominant nationality among asylum seekers were Russians (25 per cent of the total), followed by Romanians (20 per cent) and Armenians (18 per cent). This marked a radical shift from a tendency which emerged in 1996 and subsided in 1999 or 2000, and was characterised by a large predominance of the citizens of various Asiatic countries in the flow of asylum seekers. For instance, in 1997 the applicants from Indian sub-continent (Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) accounted for 45 per cent of the total, in 1998 - 31 per cent, and in 1999 - 7 per cent (2 per cent in 2000). In addition, the share of applicants from two other Asiatic countries: Afghanistan and Armenia was also very large – 31 per cent in 1997, 39 per cent in 1998, 48 per cent in 1999, and 24 per cent in 2000. Thus the combined proportion of asylum seekers from those six countries declined from 76 per cent in 1997 to 26 per cent in 2000. Of all Asian countries, only Armenian asylum seekers maintained their leading position in the inflow to Poland through the year 2000.

As already mentioned, after three or four years of predominance in the inflow to Poland, asylum seekers originating from six countries of Asia lost the top position. Irrespective of still significant number of applicants coming from Armenia and (to lesser degree) Afghanistan, the countries which suddenly came to the fore included Russia, Romania, Bulgaria, Mongolia, Azerbaijan and Vietnam, i.e. solely the member or satellite countries of the ex-USSR who, by the way, do not aspire or have a slim chance to be soon among the members of the European Union. It might be emphasised that still three years ago, i.e. in 1998, none of those countries was represented by more than 50 applicants. Between 1988 and 2000 in each case that number increased at least by factor 10 (the strongest in case of Romania - by factor 80!) The case of Russia, the main country of origin in 2000 (and also in the first half of 2001) is particularly instructive as almost all applicants who happen to be the citizens of that country claim to originate from Chechnya and suffer a persecution there of because of that origin. In many instances the praxis of asylum procedure does not confirm the claim of Chechnyan origin nor the claim of persecution. Between 1 January 2000 and 30 June 2001 only 81 Russian (which means: “Chechnyan”) applicants out of 2,004 were granted a refugee status in Poland.

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<sup>15</sup> Official data for the first half of 2001 speak of 2,390 applicants. It is already known, however, that in the second half of the year the inflow of asylum seekers accelerated.

It might be noted at the end that, as opposed to some reports from neighbouring countries, in recent months Poland did not experience an increased inflow of asylum seekers from Afghanistan nor any country from area close to the warfare.

### **8. Foreigners expelled from Poland**

An illegal movement of foreigners to or through Poland, which was a topical issue in the first half of the nineties has recently radically subsided. This is largely because of improved efficiency of the management of border control and effective collaboration between the Polish border authority with its counterparts in neighbouring countries. More important seem nowadays illegal behaviours of aliens in Poland, mainly incidence of their residence or employment (or other kind of economic activity) without due permission. Respective statistics, however, reflects more the intensity of efforts of the responsible organs than the true incidence of non-compliance with the law. If this assumption is plausible, than one might argue that the police, border guard and other organs are increasingly more active and efficient in detection of illegal behaviours on the part of foreigners.

As shown in Table 35, the number of actions against illegal foreigners that ended in expulsion (more precisely: a decision on expulsion) has been rising since 1994, and in 2000 reached the level of more than 9,200, i.e. five times higher than the 1994 level. Not surprisingly (in the light of the bulk of this report), the by far main nationality in those statistics in 2000 were Ukrainians, followed by Bulgarians, Romanians, Moldovians, Belarussians, Armenians and Russians. Those seven nationalities (representing exclusively former socialist countries, mainly the ex-USSR) accounted for 81 per cent of the total. The next countries of origin, although of much lesser importance in this respect, included Afghanistan, Vietnam and Mongolia.



**Statistical annex****Table 1.** Arrivals of foreigners (in million); top nationalities. Poland 1999 and 2000

Country of citizenship	All arrivals			
	Actual		Per cent	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
Total	89.1	84.5	100.0	100.0
of which: countries bordering Poland	85.0	81.0	95.4	95.8
Germany	53.8	48.9	60.4	57.9
Czech Republic	13.5	11.9	15.2	14.1
Ukraine	5.3	6.2	5.9	7.3
Belarus	4.6	5.9	5.2	7.0
Slovakia	4.2	3.9	4.7	4.6
Russia	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.7
Lithuania	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7
Latvia	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
Netherlands	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Estonia	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Austria	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
France	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
USA	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
others	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.4

Source: Border Guard

**Table 2.** International migration (a); year-by-year figures and five-year annual averages. Poland: 1945-2000 (in thousand)

Year	Emigrants	Immigrants	Year	Emigrants	Immigrants
1945-1949	797.8	754.9	1975-1979	25.8	1.7
1950-1954	15.4	4.0	1980-1984	24.4	1.3
1955-1959	66.7	53.2	1985-1989	29.8	1.9
1960-1964	23.8	3.5	1990-1994	20.9	5.4
1965-1969	23.8	2.1	1995-1999	22.3	8.2
1970-1974	17.6	1.6			
1945	1,506.0	2,283.0	1973	13.0	1.4
1946	1,836.0	1,181.0	1974	11.8	1.4
1947	542.7	228.7	1975	9.6	1.8
1948	42.7	62.9	1976	26.7	1.8
1949	61.4	19.1	1977	28.9	1.6
1950	60.9	8.1	1978	29.5	1.5
1951	7.8	3.4	1979	34.2	1.7
1952	1.6	3.7	1980	22.7	1.5
1953	2.8	2.0	1981	23.8	1.4
1954	3.8	2.8	1982	32.1	0.9
1955	1.9	4.7	1983	26.2	1.2
1956	21.8	27.6	1984	17.4	1.6
1957	133.4	91.8	1985	20.5	1.6
1958	139.3	92.8	1986	29.0	1.9
1959	37.0	43.2	1987	36.4	1.8
1960	28.0	5.7	1988	36.3	2.1
1961	26.5	3.6	1989	26.6	2.2
1962	20.2	3.3	1990	18.4	2.6
1963	20.0	2.5	1991	21.0	5.0
1964	24.2	2.3	1992	18.1	6.5
1965	28.6	2.2	1993	21.3	5.9
1966	28.8	2.2	1994	25.9	6.9
1967	19.9	2.1	1995	26.3	8.1
1968	19.4	2.2	1996	21.3	8.2
1969	22.1	2.0	1997	20.2	8.4
1970	14.1	1.9	1998	22.2	8.9
1971	30.2	1.7	1999	21.5	7.5
1972	19.1	1.8	2000	26.9	7.3

(a) in legal sense only, i.e. migration related to the changes of "permanent" residence; this also pertains to Tables from 3 to 11

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 3.** International migration by half-year. Poland: 1992-2001

Period	Number of emigrants	Number of immigrants	Migration balance
1992			
1st half-year	8,576	3,135	-5,441
2nd half-year	9,239	3,377	-5,862
1993			
1st half-year	8,693	2,827	-5,866
2nd half-year	12,683	3,097	-9,586
1994			
1st half-year	11,949	3,027	-8,922
2nd half-year	13,955	3,880	-10,075
1995			
1st half-year	13,312	3,428	-9,884
2nd half-year	13,032	4,693	-8,339
1996			
1st half-year	10,596	3,586	-7,010
2nd half-year	10,701	4,600	-6,101
1997			
1st half-year	9,337	3,649	-5,688
2nd half-year	10,885	4,777	-6,108
1998			
1st half-year	10,580	4,148	-6,432
2nd half-year	11,597	4,768	-6,829
1999			
1st half-year	9,514	3,823	-5,691
2nd half-year	12,022	3,702	-8,320
2000			
1st half-year	12,844	3,095	-9,749
2nd half-year	14,155	4,236	-9,919
2001			
1st half-year	11,617	3,285	-8,332

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 4.** Emigrants by major destinations. Poland: 1997-2000

Country of destination	1997	1998	1999	2000	
	as per cent of total				actual
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	26,999
Europe	80.6	83.2	82.1	84.7	22,865
Austria	3.1	3.4	2.7	2.0	532
France	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	309
Germany	70.2	72.7	71.3	75.8	20,472
Italy	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	273
Sweden	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.9	249
United Kingdom	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	189
other	3.3	0.3	4.0	3.1	841
Africa	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	38
America North	17.6	14.8	16.1	14.0	3,778
Canada	6.6	4.9	5.2	4.5	1,206
USA	11.0	10.0	10.9	9.5	2,572
America Central and South	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	32
Asia	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	43
Oceania	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.7	193
Unknown	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 5.** Emigrants by sex and age. Poland: 1999 and 2000

Age category	Males			Females		
	1999 per cent	2000		1999 per cent	2000	
		per cent	actual		per cent	actual
Total	100.0	100.0	13,740	100.0	100.0	13,259
0-14	11.0	9.7	1,338	10.4	8.8	1,162
15-19	22.9	21.1	2,894	8.5	9.0	1,198
20-24	12.9	11.1	1,521	11.1	11.1	1,466
25-29	6.1	6.4	874	10.2	9.9	1,310
30-34	5.7	5.2	710	9.0	8.3	1,103
35-39	8.3	7.8	1,068	11.0	9.9	1,319
40-44	10.2	11.0	1,509	11.5	12.3	1,628
45-49	8.4	9.6	1,321	8.6	9.2	1,219
50-54	4.4	5.9	816	4.9	6.1	812
55-59	3.7	5.3	731	4.6	6.0	791
60-64	2.8	3.7	503	3.6	4.1	538
65-69	1.9	1.7	233	2.8	2.3	307
70+	1.8	1.6	222	3.8	3.1	406

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 6.** Emigrants by sex and marital status (for 2000 also by age).  
Poland: 1981-2000

Year and age category	Marital status				
	total	bachelor or spinster	married	widower or widow	divorced
<b>males</b>					
1981-85 (a)	10,937	5,357	5,270	114	197
1986-90 (a)	13,734	7,347	5,988	82	317
1991-95 (a)	11,337	6,464	4,609	84	180
1992	9,063	5,230	3,577	93	161
1993	10,603	5,560	4,783	84	176
1994	13,451	7,891	5,306	84	170
1995	13,305	8,333	4,707	73	192
1996	10,882	6,936	3,744	54	148
1997	10,179	6,463	3,504	60	152
1998	11,607	7,249	4,058	46	173
1999	11,035	6,725	4,054	62	194
2000	13,740	7,661	5,802	57	220
0-14	1,338	1,338	-	-	-
15-24	4,415	4,312	100	-	3
25-34	1,584	1,066	486	1	31
35-44	2,577	550	1,944	6	77
45-54	2,137	233	1,815	10	79
55-64	1,234	108	1,087	17	22
65+	455	54	370	23	8
<b>females</b>					
1981-85 (a)	13,092	4,864	7,120	783	326
1986-90 (a)	15,630	6,466	8,208	541	416
1991-95 (a)	11,206	4,973	5,447	452	334
1992	9,052	4,253	4,329	247	223
1993	10,773	4,481	5,356	656	280
1994	12,453	5,318	6,170	562	403
1995	13,039	6,167	5,932	489	451
1996	10,415	4,955	4,755	345	360
1997	10,043	4,739	4,632	327	345
1998	10,570	4,667	5,149	356	350
1999	10,501	4,578	5,224	349	350
2000	13,259	5,388	7,070	390	411
0-14	1,162	1,162	-	-	-
15-24	2,664	2,413	243	-	8
25-34	2,413	1,259	1,053	12	89
35-44	2,947	350	2,448	27	122
45-54	2,031	114	1,759	54	104
55-64	1,329	46	1,110	104	69
65+	713	44	457	193	19

(a) annual average

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 7.** Emigrants aged 15 years or above by sex, age and education.  
Poland: 1999 and 2000

Age category	Educational attainment				
	total	post-secondary	secondary (a)	vocational	elementary or less (b)
1999					
males					
total	9,822	184	625	1,283	7,730
15-24	3,944	6	120	228	3,590
25-34	1,297	24	94	193	986
35-44	2,043	58	202	454	1,329
45-54	1,416	64	138	256	958
55-64	707	17	56	102	532
65+	415	15	15	50	335
females					
total	9,412	231	1,074	742	7,365
15-24	2,062	9	122	68	1,863
25-34	2,014	47	269	212	1,486
35-44	2,362	77	397	290	1,588
45-54	1,414	81	183	126	1,034
55-64	864	13	73	31	747
65+	696	4	30	15	647
2000					
males					
Total	12,402	185	824	1,587	9,806
15-24	4,415	9	162	234	4,010
25-34	1,584	21	119	209	1,235
35-44	2,577	59	258	549	1,711
45-54	2,137	60	206	390	1,481
55-64	1,234	26	58	167	983
65+	455	10	21	38	386
females					
total	12,097	137	1,362	945	9,653
15-24	2,664	-	140	73	2,451
25-34	2,413	32	320	221	1,840
35-44	2,947	55	502	393	1,997
45-54	2,031	38	290	189	1,514
55-64	1,329	11	89	51	1,178
65+	713	1	21	18	673

(a) including post-secondary not completed

(b) including elementary not completed and (rare cases of) unknown

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 8.** Immigrants by country or continent of origin. Poland: 1999 and 2000

Origin of immigrants	Actual numbers		Per cent of annual total	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
Total	7,525	7,331	100.0	100.0
Europe	4,861	4,709	64.6	64.2
Austria	195	202	2.6	2.8
Belarus	77	77	1.0	1.1
France	345	269	4.6	3.7
Germany	2,491	2,494	33.1	34.0
Greece	(a)	82	(a)	1.1
Italy	226	254	3.0	3.5
Russia	143	129	1.9	1.8
Sweden	103	78	1.4	1.1
Ukraine	235	291	3.1	4.0
United Kingdom	274	256	3.6	3.5
other	772	577	10.3	7.9
Africa	149	120	2.0	1.6
America	1,851	1,576	24.6	21.5
Canada	448	331	6.0	4.5
USA	1,333	1,185	17.7	16.2
other	70	60	0.9	0.8
Asia	496	760	6.6	10.4
Kazakhstan	159	408	2.1	5.6
Vietnam	123	51	1.6	0.7
other	214	301	2.8	4.1
Oceania	167	162	2.2	2.2
Unknown	1	4	0.0	0.1

(a) in 1999 included in Europe

Source: Central Statistical Office



**Table 9.** Immigrants by sex and age. Poland: 1999 and 2000

Age category	Actual numbers		Per cent	
	1999	2000	1999	2000
males				
total	3,853	3,893	100.0	100.0
0-19	1,116	982	29.0	25.2
20-29	680	761	17.6	19.5
30-39	595	616	15.4	15.8
40-49	679	662	17.6	17.0
50-59	310	366	8.0	9.4
60-69	258	329	6.7	8.5
70+	215	177	5.6	4.5
females				
total	3,672	3,438	100.0	100.0
0-19	1,081	948	29.4	27.6
20-29	427	488	11.6	14.2
30-39	525	469	14.3	13.6
40-49	666	580	18.1	16.9
50-59	360	367	9.8	10.7
60-69	370	349	10.1	10.2
70+	243	237	6.6	6.9

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 10.** Immigrants by sex and marital status. Poland: 1981-2000

Year	Marital status				
	total	bachelor or spinster	married	widower or widow	divorced
<b>males</b>					
1981-85 (a)	610	195	356	25	34
1986-90 (a)	1,021	277	630	22	72
1991-95 (a)	3,424	1,164	1,968	73	208
1996-2000 (a)					
1992	3,468	1,196	1,959	93	163
1993	3,046	1,009	1,771	59	207
1994	3,569	1,200	2,070	68	231
1995	4,321	1,476	2,504	80	261
1996	4,165	1,489	2,390	76	210
1997	4,279	1,597	2,400	75	207
1998	4,400	1,804	2,291	84	221
1999	3,853	2,003	1,619	79	152
2000	3,893	1,896	1,753	67	177
of which: age 15+	3,057	1,060	1,753	67	177
<b>females</b>					
1981-85 (a)	719	171	394	115	39
1986-90 (a)	1,054	277	545	167	64
1991-95 (a)	3,077	795	1,809	255	212
1996-2000 (a)					
1992	3,044	777	1,808	247	223
1993	2,878	752	1,686	207	197
1994	3,338	824	1,989	312	213
1995	3,800	969	2,272	301	258
1996	4,021	1,063	2,364	350	244
1997	4,147	1,212	2,386	331	218
1998	4,516	1,366	2,574	329	247
1999	3,672	1,525	1,682	284	181
2000	3,438	1,371	1,591	273	203
of which: age 15+	2,626	559	1,591	273	203

(a) annual average

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 11.** Immigrants aged 15 years or above by sex, age and education.  
Poland: 1999 and 2000

Age category	Educational attainment				
	Total	post-secondary	secondary (a)	vocational	elementary or less (b)
1999					
males					
total	2,874	825	834	687	528
15-24	464	45	109	94	216
25-34	632	191	194	208	39
35-44	651	218	229	156	48
45-54	513	205	152	114	42
55-64	262	75	66	66	55
65+	352	91	84	49	128
females					
total	2,735	779	964	290	702
15-24	327	42	79	15	191
25-34	501	198	190	73	40
35-44	638	231	277	74	56
45-54	488	182	195	60	51
55-64	386	91	134	39	122
65+	395	35	89	29	242
2000					
males					
total	3,057	812	1,056	727	462
15-24	492	33	178	148	133
25-34	746	229	278	186	53
35-44	635	178	256	156	45
45-54	544	206	183	110	45
55-64	299	94	84	66	55
65+	341	72	77	61	131
females					
total	2,626	576	1,122	324	604
15-24	364	38	161	30	135
25-34	468	158	206	72	32
35-44	544	139	279	88	38
45-54	531	144	258	64	65
55-64	342	62	118	50	112
65+	377	35	100	20	222

(a) including post-secondary not completed

(b) including elementary not completed and (rare cases of) unknown

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 12.** Permissions for fixed-time residence by citizenship (major citizenship).  
Poland: 1998-2000 (a)

Citizenship	1998		1999		2000	
	applications	granted	applications	granted	applications	granted
Total	9,448	4,975	16,709	16,914	17,144	15,054
Ukraine	1,473	918	2,777	2,559	3,740	3,224
Vietnam	1,525	743	1,339	1,446	1,362	1,148
Russia	715	743	1,000	1,043	1,205	1,038
Armenia	730	447	686	611	919	672
France	105	41	626	548	894	868
Belarus	431	241	696	709	781	703
Germany	302	177	798	757	752	693
USA	320	172	699	742	560	507
United Kingdom	168	53	446	484	425	382
China	292	128	370	395	374	366
South Korea	358	170	491	597	369	324
India	156	80	327	348	330	292
Bulgaria	130	65	237	240	291	195
Kazakhstan	164	55	307	331	261	233
Turkey	92	38	190	187	216	195
Netherlands	58	36	204	199	215	176
Sweden	53	32	170	158	203	193
Mongolia	167	77	209	213	201	172
Italy	79	39	191	199	199	176
Austria	24	16	109	101	180	167
Libya	192	47	285	383	178	159
Lithuania	85	50	202	194	163	150
Yugoslavia	105	57	1,263	1,218	162	140
Czech Rep.	48	30	90	91	132	115
Denmark	23	12	107	84	127	131
Syria	75	33	136	148	126	105
Japan	43	18	193	186	125	121
Moldova	32	23	90	68	104	86
Romania	33	17	69	72	103	82
Slovakia	58	46	98	88	98	93
all others	1,412	371	2,304	2,515	2,349	2,148

(a) the number of permissions granted in a given year may exceed the number of applications submitted in that year because the former also pertain to applications submitted in preceding years

Source: Office for Repatriation and Foreigners

**Table 13.** Permissions for settlement by citizenship (major citizenship). Poland 1998-2000 (a)

Citizenship	1998 (b)	1998		1999		2000	
		applications	granted	applications	granted	applications	granted
Total	1,087	849	273	723	517 (c)	1,572	850 (d)
Ukraine	247	145	49	128	85	325	158
Russia	73	93	26	99	87	177	104
Armenia	47	38	7	44	25	169	74
Vietnam	105	82	23	78	50	167	83
Belarus	92	45	15	39	29	84	50
China	6	14	9	39	20	40	27
Germany	53	20	7	18	13	31	13
United Kingdom	17	15	7	15	14	31	20
Mongolia	4	17	5	5	2	30	8
Syria	17	13	5	10	7	26	18
Yugoslavia	17	29	18	20	17	26	9
USA	11	23	13	7	5	24	11
Turkey	10	16	2	11	8	21	13
Bulgaria	20	33	16	15	13	20	10
India	1	14	6	10	4	20	19
Lithuania	31	9	2	6	7	19	11
Italy	15	7	1	10	11	17	7
France	17	7	3	10	10	14	9
Sweden	17	9	2	5	7	14	12
Algeria	10	20	4	6	8	13	5
Netherlands	5	3	1	6	-	12	7
all others	272	197	52	142	95	292	181

(a) the number of permissions granted in a given year may exceed the number of applications submitted in that year because the former also pertain to applications submitted in preceding years

(b) permissions for settlement granted to those who applied for “permanent residence” (in accordance with the old Aliens Law) before 1 January 1998

(c) of which 38 persons who applied for permission for settlement before 1 January 1998

(d) of which 4 persons who applied for permission for settlement before 1 January 1998

Source: Office for Repatriation and Foreigners

**Table 14.** Stocks of foreigners (selected components) by major citizenships. Poland: 2000 (unless indicated otherwise)

Country of citizenship	Newly Admitted permanent residents (1998-2000)	Students (excluding trainees)	Work permit holders (excluding permanent residents)	Refugees (applications processed)	Foreigners expelled
Total	1,616	6,563	17,802	4,629	9,226
Afghanistan	3	5	-	301	338
Armenia	106	26	289	835	571
Austria	15	8	298	-	1
Bangladesh	4	2	18	13	17
Belarus	94	909	796	62	601
Bulgaria	39	136	773	340	1,081
Canada	6	101	155	-	-
China	54	34	517	26	31
Czech Republic	9	229	336	1	35
France	22	28	1,217	-	1
Germany	32	154	1,336	-	12
Georgia	22	-	46	73	115
India	29	22	370	13	11
Iraq	2	6	6	30	44
Italy	19	18	402	-	3
Kazakhstan	7	409	88	30	42
Libya	4	31	2	4	4
Lithuania	19	634	156	7	59
Moldova	5	-	88	9	673
Mongolia	15	44	170	188	233
Netherlands	8	9	341	-	2
Norway	-	343	44	-	2
Pakistan	4	21	28	30	34
Romania	4	-	45	907	904
Russia	207	289	756	1,168	520
Slovakia	12	73	96	-	11
Sri Lanka	1	2	4	44	40
Sweden	21	92	331	-	2
Syria	30	59	57	7	3
Ukraine	281	1,272	2,927	70	3,095
United Kingdom	41	21	1,218	-	2
USA	29	339	634	-	-
Vietnam	150	156	1,230	161	314
Yugoslavia	43	33	142	10	23

Source: Central Statistical Office, Ministry of the Interior and Administration, Ministry of National Education, National Labour Office, Border Guard

**Table 15.** Persons arrived from abroad registered for temporary stay above two months by sex and age (as of December 31, 2000)

Age	Total			Urban areas			Rural areas		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	43,623	24,430	19,193	32,435	17,845	14,590	11,188	6,585	4,603
0-4	815	447	368	656	356	300	159	91	68
5-9	975	535	440	784	437	347	191	98	93
10-14	940	490	450	769	403	366	171	87	84
15-19	2,118	947	1,171	1,686	743	943	432	204	228
20-24	6,227	3,082	3,145	4,446	2,051	2,395	1,781	1,031	750
25-29	7,077	3,977	3,100	5,068	2,754	2,314	2,009	1,223	786
30-34	6,506	3,990	2,516	4,821	2,947	1,874	1,685	1,043	642
35-39	5,555	3,306	2,249	4,053	2,409	1,644	1,502	897	605
40-44	5,004	2,992	2,012	3,611	2,122	1,489	1,393	870	523
45-49	3,380	1,913	1,467	2,527	1,434	1,093	853	479	374
50-54	2,149	1,228	921	1,691	964	727	458	264	194
55-59	1,173	666	507	943	534	409	230	132	98
60-64	777	390	387	626	320	306	151	70	81
65-69	405	223	182	327	183	144	78	40	38
70-74	248	113	135	203	88	115	45	25	20
75-79	139	78	61	111	57	54	28	21	7
80+	135	53	82	113	43	70	22	10	12

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 16.** Persons arrived from abroad registered for temporary stay above two months by sex and previous country of residence (as of December 31, 2000)

Countries	Total			Urban areas			Rural areas		
	total	males	females	total	males	females	total	males	females
Total	43,623	24,430	19,193	32,435	17,845	14,590	11,188	6,585	4,603
Europe	36,529	19,688	16,841	26,265	13,775	12,490	10,264	5,913	4,351
Armenia	878	562	316	720	470	250	158	92	66
Belarus	2,157	861	1,296	1,717	676	1,041	440	185	255
Bulgaria	700	403	297	502	293	209	198	110	88
France	1,525	1,018	507	1,463	965	498	62	53	9
Germany	2,002	1,381	621	1,609	1,110	499	393	271	122
Russia	1,863	721	1,142	1,552	603	949	311	118	193
Ukraine	20,888	10,469	10,419	13,144	6,039	7,105	7,744	4,430	3,314
UK	1,083	789	294	1,025	752	273	58	37	21
other	5,433	3,484	1,949	4,533	2,867	1,666	900	617	283
Asia	4,456	3,003	1,453	3,727	2,456	1,271	729	547	182
Africa	789	592	197	715	542	173	74	50	24
America North and Central	1,323	840	483	1,225	782	443	98	58	40
South America	261	146	115	253	141	112	8	5	3
Australia	148	92	56	136	82	54	12	10	2
Unknown	117	69	48	114	67	47	3	2	1

Source: Central Statistical Office



**Table 17.** Total marriages contracted according to the spouses' nationality.  
Poland: 1990-2000

Year	Total marriages contracted	Both spouses national	Both spouses foreigners (a)	Mixed marriages	
				foreign husband	foreign wife
1990	255,369	251,129	.	3,329	911
1991	233,206	229,277	.	3,124	911
1992	217,240	213,876	.	2,588	776
1993	207,674	204,597	.	2,323	754
1994	207,689	204,392	.	2,366	931
1995	207,081	203,775	.	2,353	953
1996	203,641	200,411	38	2,177	977
1997	204,850	201,441	37	2,206	1,166
1998	209,378	205,374	35	2,428	1,541
1999	219,398	215,718	41	2,318	1,321
2000	211,189	207,613	39	2,178	1,359

(a) except for 1996-2000 included in other categories (total number of cases is probably below 40 on annual scale)

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 18.** Mixed marriages; Polish wife, foreign husband – by nationality of husband. Poland: 1993-2000 (selected years)

Nationality of foreign husband	1993	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
							total	bachelor
Germany	876	748	698	649	632	621	629	378
Ukraine	67	89	108	106	119	160	152	103
United Kingdom	74	100	92	98	124	122	136	103
Italy	85	102	86	104	108	111	116	101
USA	204	185	138	126	99	115	111	90
Netherlands	101	120	111	78	102	96	104	63
Armenia	17	44	64	75	140	126	79	63
France	62	63	76	61	71	79	74	59
Canada	69	46	43	30	46	67	54	41
Vietnam	60	45	79	152	251	54	48	39
Austria	41	23	37	30	32	42	(a)	(a)
Sweden	72	48	46	37	26	40	38	24
Russia	48	51	38	38	46	42	33	24
Belgium	31	41	41	41	28	33	33	15
Norway	23	20	27	23	20	32	23	11
Greece	49	39	22	31	24	30	24	18
Australia	29	29	20	18	44	21	22	16
Czech Republic	13	17	11	13	17	24	(a)	(a)
Belarus	16	18	21	26	35	23	21	19
Denmark	14	15	13	12	16	18	21	(a)
Bulgaria	19	20	21	29	30	23	20	17
Turkey	17	17	18	24	21	16	20	(a)
Romania	10	11	14	17	18	21	17	(a)
Spain	9	11	10	9	13	21	17	(a)
Nigeria	-	9	9	9	13	18	(a)	(a)
Tunisia	4	10	10	12	15	18	(a)	(a)
Algeria	9	30	26	31	27	13	16	13
Yugoslavia	5	27	12	9	18	13	15	10
Lithuania	13	8	15	15	15	15	13	11
Syria	32	25	16	16	17	16	12	11
Jordania	10	12	9	11	15	10	5	4
Switzerland	12	9	9	12	10	10	(a)	(a)
Total	2,323	2,320	2,177	2,206	2,428	2,318	2,178	1,554

(a) data not available

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 19.** Mixed marriages; Polish husband, foreign wife – by nationality of wife.  
Poland: 1993-2000 (selected years)

Nationality of foreign wife	1993	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
							total	spinster
Ukraine	189	331	340	456	537	640	675	315
Belarus	54	95	104	122	124	125	152	98
Russia	139	119	151	127	142	121	111	63
Germany	85	61	63	53	74	68	82	56
Armenia	7	27	28	42	53	71	39	21
Lithuania	23	41	40	33	41	21	28	18
USA	63	46	33	39	22	29	20	15
Vietnam	15	15	42	110	310	23	18	13
Canada	20	17	15	7	15	15	18	17
Kazakhstan	2	13	11	10	23	15	17	14
Bulgaria	4	7	7	8	10	22	16	13
Moldova	6	10	5	9	10	14	12	(a)
Mongolia	1	3	2	6	6	10	11	(a)
Czech Republic	16	8	10	13	14	15	10	9
Austria	5	8	9	3	6	12	(a)	(a)
Latvia	2	6	10	9	10	10	10	7
Total	754	920	977	1,166	1,541	1,321	1,359	787

(a) data not available

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 20.** Polish citizens staying abroad for longer than two months who at the time of each Labour Force Survey (LFS) were the members of households in Poland by sex, duration of stay abroad and main activity abroad (in thousand). Poland: 1993-2001 (a)

Date of LFS	All migrants			Duration of stay abroad (in months)		Of which: migrant workers	
	Total	males	females	2-11	12+	actual numbers	per cent of total
1993							
May	186	110	76	72	114	-	-
August	199	121	78	88	111	-	-
November	174	106	68	73	101	-	-
1994	(196)	(117)	(79)	(83)	(113)	-	-
February	167	97	70	71	96	-	-
May	207	121	86	78	129	144	69.5
August	209	131	78	88	121	150	71.7
November	200	119	81	95	105	139	69.5
1995	(183)	(110)	(73)	(89)	(94)	-	-
February	179	103	76	91	89	126	70.3
May	178	104	74	83	95	130	73.0
August	188	116	72	91	97	139	73.9
November	186	116	70	90	96	138	74.1
1996	(162)	(92)	(70)	(72)	(90)	-	-
February	155	86	69	62	93	109	70.3
May	168	97	71	79	89	119	70.8
August	165	94	71	79	86	112	67.8
November	160	92	68	69	91	108	67.5
1997	(144)	(83)	(61)	(62)	(82)	-	-
February	148	85	63	62	86	105	70.9
May	137	78	59	55	82	94	68.6
August	148	85	64	67	81	101	68.2
November	142	82	60	66	77	102	71.8
1998	(133)	(76)	(57)	(60)	(73)	-	-
February	130	73	57	62	68	96	73.8
May	137	76	61	62	75	100	72.9
August	141	83	58	63	79	104	73.7
November	125	73	52	55	70	93	74.4
1999							
February (b)	112	63	49	50	61	89	79.5
4th quarter	136	80	56	62	74	94	
2000	(132)	(75)	(57)	(69)	(63)	-	-
1st quarter	127	75	52	62	65	94	74.0
2nd quarter	137	78	59	70	67	106	77.4
3rd quarter	124	65	59	65	59	95	76.6
4th quarter	142	82	60	80	61	108	76.0
2001							
1st quarter	166	97	69	98	67	131	78.9
2nd quarter	169	99	70	104	64	134	79.3

(a) numbers in brackets denote annual averages based on four surveys

(b) LFS was temporarily discontinued after February 1999

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 21.** Polish citizens staying abroad for longer than two months who at the time of inquiry were the members of households in Poland by sex, age and duration of stay abroad (in thousands; rounded). Poland: May 1997, May 1998, second quarter 2000 and second quarter 2001

Age	Males		Females	
	duration of more than two months	of which: duration of stay more than 12 months	duration of more than two months	of which: duration of stay more than 12 months
1997				
Total	78	48	59	34
0-17	4	2	2	2
18-24	11	7	16	7
25-34	24	17	15	9
35-44	18	8	10	7
45-54	14	9	7	4
55-64	4	3	5	3
65+	2	2	4	2
1998				
Total	76	44	61	31
0-17	3	-	3	2
18-24	14	7	21	5
25-34	21	12	16	8
35-44	21	12	8	7
45-54	11	8	7	4
55-64	4	3	4	3
65+	1	1	2	1
2000				
Total	39	39	31	29
0-17	-	-	2	-
18-24	7	3	10	7
25-34	16	14	6	10
35-44	7	9	4	7
45-54	7	9	4	2
55-64	1	3	4	1
65+	-	1	1	1
2001				
Total	63	36	41	29
0-17	1	-	1	-
18-24	14	6	16	5
25-34	24	12	13	13
35-44	13	7	7	3
45-54	9	6	1	6
55-64	2	3	1	2
65+	-	1	1	-

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 22.** Members of households located in Poland who stayed abroad for more than two months at the time of inquiry (of which: migrant workers) by country of destination (in thousand). Poland: May 1998, February 1999, second quarter 2000 and second quarter 2001

Country	Duration of stay abroad (in months)											
	all migrants						of which: migrant workers					
	2-11			12+			2-11			12+		
	Feb 1999	2nd quarter 2000	2nd quarter 2001	Feb 1999	2nd quarter 2000	2nd quarter 2001	Feb 1999	2nd quarter 2000	2nd quarter 2001	Feb 1999	2nd quarter 2000	2nd quarter 2001
Total	50	70	104	61	67	64	39	52	83	50	54	51
Germany	15	26	42	12	22	20	11	21	39	9	17	15
USA	11	7	14	25	19	25	8	5	5	20	16	21
Italy	11	4	11	9	4	3	10	4	10	7	4	2
United Kingdom	1	5	6	1	1	5	1	4	5	1	-	3
France	1	2	5	2	5	4	-	1	3	2	4	2
Belgium	(a)	2	5	(a)	2	1	(a)	1	4	(a)	2	1
Netherlands	(a)	1	4	(a)	2	2	(a)	1	3	(a)	2	2
Austria	1	3	4	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	1
Spain	(a)	(a)	2	(a)	(a)	2	(a)	(a)	2	(a)	(a)	2
Other	10	17	11	8	8	1	8	12	9	8	5	2

(a) included in "other"

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 23.** Foreign employment of Polish workers by Polish employers on 30 September 1999 (in companies in which the number of employed exceeds 5 persons)

Section	Total			Public sector			Private sector		
	total	males	females	total	males	females	total	males	females
All Sections	37,020	34,921	2,099	5,679	4,365	1,314	31,341	30,556	785
Agriculture	336	329	7	x	x	-	335	x	x
Fishing	11	11	-	x	x	-	10	10	-
Mining	11	x	x	11	x	x	-	-	-
Manufacturing	4,932	4,725	207	284	277	7	4,648	4,448	200
Electricity, water and gas supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	25,249	24,919	330	1,346	1,338	8	23,903	23,581	322
Trade	1,845	1,716	129	1,095	1,072	23	750	644	106
Hotels and restaurants	49	20	29	27	10	17	22	10	12
Transport and communication	398	275	123	166	108	58	232	167	65
Financial intermediation	27	20	7	x	x	x	24	18	6
Real estates and business activities	1,069	1,031	38	219	197	22	850	834	16
Public administration	2,430	1,304	1,126	2,427	1,303	1,124	x	x	x
Education	106	44	62	57	21	36	49	23	26
Health and social work	16	5	11	15	4	11	x	x	-
Other service activities	541	513	28	27	22	5	514	491	23

Source: Central Statistical Office, Employment in National Economy in 1999, Warsaw 2000

**Table 24.** Foreign employment of Polish workers by Polish employers on 31 December 2000 (in companies in which the number of employed exceeds 5 persons)

Section	Total			Public sector			Private sector		
	total	males	females	total	males	females	total	males	females
All Sections	30,549	28,633	1,916	4,658	3,332	1,326	25,891	25,301	590
Agriculture	307	299	8	2	2	-	305	297	8
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Manufacturing	5,223	4,957	266	208	204	4	5,015	4,753	262
Electricity, water and gas supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	19,494	19,336	158	900	888	12	18,594	18,448	146
Trade	1,342	1,293	49	565	552	13	777	741	36
Hotels and restaurants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport and communication	320	220	100	150	99	51	170	121	49
Financial intermediation	66	15	51	1	1	-	65	14	51
Real estates and business activities	1,026	992	34	246	225	21	780	767	13
Public administration	2,486	1,306	1,180	2,486	1,306	1,180	-	-	-
Education	46	25	21	45	24	21	1	1	-
Health and social work	22	2	20	22	2	20	-	-	-
Other service activities	216	187	29	33	29	4	183	158	25

Source: Central Statistical Office, Employment in National Economy in 2000, Warsaw 2001



**Table 25.** Contracts for seasonal work in Germany by industry of employment in Germany and district of origin. Poland: 1999 and 2000

District	Total	Agriculture	Viticulture	Exhibitions	Hotel	Other
1999						
Total	218,403	205,043	2,030	5,069	3,397	2,864
Kielce	14,385	13,808	160	149	107	161
Wroclaw	11,624	10,991	102	170	102	259
Konin	10,107	9,482	55	272	71	227
Jelenia Gora	9,486	8,762	194	181	244	105
Walbrzych	8,427	7,900	86	219	113	109
Opole	8,311	7,982	74	86	87	82
Katowice	7,278	6,779	73	138	179	109
Legnica	6,922	6,556	41	125	137	63
Olsztyn	6,639	6,134	34	237	173	61
Zamosc	6,453	6,123	134	75	57	64
Other	128,771	120,526	1,077	3,417	2,127	1,624
2000						
Total	238,160	226,172	(a)	5,578	5,208	1,202
Kielce	16,287	15,882	(a)	157	180	68
Wroclaw	12,093	11,540	(a)	166	327	60
Konin	11,388	10,943	(a)	258	82	105
Jelenia Gora	10,152	9,631	(a)	180	287	54
Opole	9,506	9,209	(a)	101	148	48
Walbrzych	8,934	8,416	(a)	248	233	37
Zamosc	7,698	7,472	(a)	117	79	30
Katowice	7,291	6,770	(a)	213	262	46
Legnica	7,270	6,939	(a)	117	180	34
Kraków	6,743	6,438	(a)	74	193	38
Other	140,798	132,932	(a)	3,947	3,237	682

(a) only 4 persons in 2000 - included in agriculture

Source: National Labour Office

**Table 26.** Foreigners employed in Poland on 30 September 1999 (in companies in which the number of employed exceeds 5 persons)

Section	Total			Public sector			Private sector		
	total	males	females	total	males	females	total	males	females
All Sections	7,472	5,700	1,772	2,394	1,438	956	5,078	4,262	816
Agriculture	69	59	10	x	x	x	63	55	8
Fishing	6	6	-	6	6	-	-	-	-
Mining	18	x	x	6	6	-	12	12	-
Manufacturing	1,802	1,546	256	51	45	6	1,751	1,501	250
Electricity, water and gas supply	36	x	x	17	x	x	19	x	x
Construction	341	315	26	7	7	-	334	308	26
Trade	1,249	1,055	194	x	x	-	1,247	1,053	194
Hotels and restaurants	320	276	44	7	7	-	313	269	44
Transport and communication	176	145	31	29	19	10	147	126	21
Financial intermediation	220	191	29	7	x	x	213	185	28
Real estates and business activities	728	586	142	93	69	24	635	517	118
Public administration	29	21	8	16	11	5	13	x	x
Education	1,987	1,106	881	1,755	975	780	232	131	101
Health and social work	220	174	46	198	157	41	22	17	5
Other service activities	271	170	101	194	109	85	77	61	16

Source: Central Statistical Office, Employment in National Economy in 1999, Warsaw 2000

**Table 27.** Foreigners employed in Poland on 31 December 2000 (in companies in which the number of employed exceeds 5 persons)

Section	Total			Public sector			Private sector		
	total	males	females	total	males	females	total	males	females
All Sections	7,038	5,192	1,846	2,581	1,433	1,148	4,457	3,759	698
Agriculture	56	48	8	3	3	-	53	45	8
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	10	9	1	2	2	-	8	7	1
Manufacturing	1,607	1,418	189	30	24	6	1,577	1,394	183
Electricity, water and gas supply	39	35	4	18	15	3	21	20	1
Construction	285	271	14	5	4	1	280	267	13
Trade	964	823	141	3	2	1	961	821	140
Hotels and restaurants	231	195	36	6	5	1	225	190	35
Transport and communication	144	122	22	22	12	10	122	110	12
Financial intermediation	255	207	48	5	4	1	250	203	47
Real estates and business activities	630	510	120	90	66	24	540	444	96
Public administration	26	14	12	26	14	12	-	-	-
Education	2,231	1,184	1,047	1,958	1,020	938	273	164	109
Health and social work	201	146	55	175	130	45	26	16	10
Other service activities	359	210	149	238	132	106	121	78	43

Source: Central Statistical Office, Employment in National Economy in 1999, Warsaw 2000

**Table 28.** Work permits granted individually by education (top countries of origin).  
Poland 2000

Country	Educational attainment				
	total	post-secondary	secondary	vocational	elementary
Total	17,802	10,031	5,569	1,202	1,000
Ukraine	2,927	1,588	1,070	205	64
Germany	1,336	904	300	129	3
Vietnam	1,230	361	631	223	15
UK	1,218	980	232	3	3
France	1,217	942	248	15	12
Belarus	796	445	270	64	17
Bulgaria	773	33	183	114	443
Russia	756	420	300	16	20
USA	634	555	75	2	2
Turkey	604	143	268	50	143
China	517	252	180	62	23
Italy	402	216	166	15	5
India	370	133	179	23	35
Netherlands	341	258	72	9	2
Czech Rep.	336	96	72	31	137
Sweden	331	235	90	2	4
Austria	298	189	78	29	2
South Korea	291	270	19	2	-
Armenia	289	117	158	8	6
Denmark	243	151	73	13	6
Belgium	178	137	32	8	1
Mongolia	170	119	51	-	-
Lithuania	156	69	74	8	5
Yugoslavia	142	70	53	13	6
Japan	132	98	24	10	-
Finland	119	94	24	1	-
Ireland	116	104	8	4	-
all others	1,880	1,052	639	143	46

Source: National Labour Office

**Table 29.** Work permits granted individually by branch of economic activity (eight top countries of origin). Poland: between 1 January 1999 and 31 December 2000

Country	Total	Branch of economic activity					
		industry transporta- tion	constru- ction	agriculture forestry	trade catering	education	other
01.01-30.06.99							
Total	8,212	1,882	409	80	3,345	507	1,989
Ukraine	1,011	191	40	41	347	101	291
Vietnam	768	20	-	-	708	17	23
Germany	625	268	42	8	156	16	135
UK	537	92	8	1	50	178	208
France	512	135	74	1	207	13	82
Russia	438	74	24	4	139	23	174
USA	361	91	9	-	49	63	149
Belarus	350	72	42	2	81	24	129
other	3,610	939	170	23	1,608	72	798
1.07-31.12.99							
Total	8,904	1,636	508	250	3,408	1,257	1,845
Ukraine	1,521	209	63	201	418	379	251
Vietnam	714	24	-	1	633	-	56
UK	699	67	10	1	52	345	224
Germany	639	221	58	8	152	50	150
France	626	150	65	2	259	17	133
USA	423	67	11	1	37	171	136
Russia	354	63	14	7	127	53	90
Belarus	310	61	36	2	76	59	76
other	3,618	774	251	27	1,654	183	729
01.01-30.06.2000							
Total	7,909	1,567	415	109	3,250	430	2,138
Ukraine	1,155	188	42	42	471	74	338
Germany	617	244	37	7	147	13	169
Vietnam	523	13	-	-	496	-	14
UK	438	71	11	-	44	156	156
France	524	127	53	1	168	9	166
Belarus	338	63	34	1	92	18	130
Bulgaria	412	8	5	-	389	1	9
Russia	372	43	28	8	108	24	161
other	3,530	810	205	50	1,335	135	995
01.07-31.12.2000							
Total	9,893	1,630	544	72	3,663	1,689	2,295
Ukraine	1,772	179	40	11	467	689	386
Germany	719	201	113	5	149	45	206
Vietnam	707	12	-	-	685	1	9
UK	780	72	31	6	43	385	243
France	693	172	75	2	281	29	134
Belarus	458	51	17	-	93	135	162
Bulgaria	361	6	-	-	342	1	12
Russia	384	47	19	8	129	38	143
Other	4,019	890	249	40	1,474	366	1,000

Source: National Labour Office

**Table 30.** Work permits granted individually by ownership of enterprise (eight top countries of origin). Poland: between 1 January 1999 and 31 December 2000

Country	Total	Ownership of enterprise				
		state	private; Polish capital	private; foreign capital	Private; mixed capital	other
01.01-30.06.99						
Total	8,212	291	1,681	4,689	1,282	269
Ukraine	1,011	99	491	297	81	43
Vietnam	768	2	85	653	28	-
Germany	625	9	38	405	168	5
UK	537	18	130	255	115	19
France	512	16	37	366	85	8
Russia	438	22	183	137	80	16
USA	361	13	52	204	65	27
Belarus	350	39	144	117	28	22
other	3,610	73	521	2,255	632	129
1.07-31.12.99						
Total	8,904	602	2,000	4,622	1,356	324
Ukraine	1,521	277	648	397	76	123
Vietnam	699	8	97	569	23	2
UK	699	36	232	290	122	19
Germany	639	39	64	367	163	6
France	626	15	40	410	144	17
USA	423	25	99	175	71	53
Russia	354	46	107	133	49	19
Belarus	310	55	100	99	25	31
other	3,633	101	613	2,182	683	54
01.01-30.06.2000						
Total	7,909	271	2,019	4,288	1,331	(a)
Ukraine	1,155	118	504	440	93	(a)
Germany	617	3	61	397	156	(a)
Vietnam	523	2	89	409	23	(a)
UK	438	13	133	219	73	(a)
France	524	3	45	333	143	(a)
Belarus	338	42	165	78	53	(a)
Bulgaria	412	2	28	373	9	(a)
Russia	372	26	174	107	65	(a)
other	3,530	62	820	1,932	716	(a)
01.07-31.12.2000						
Total	9,893	1,064	2,404	5,008	1,417	(a)
Ukraine	1,772	631	640	418	83	(a)
Germany	719	17	90	432	180	(a)
Vietnam	707	3	112	557	35	(a)
UK	780	53	284	326	117	(a)
France	693	18	80	481	114	(a)
Belarus	458	142	165	108	43	(a)
Bulgaria	361	5	11	327	18	(a)
Russia	384	45	157	120	62	(a)
other	4,019	150	865	2,239	765	(a)

(a) since 2000 non-existent

Source: National Labour Office

**Table 31.** Work permits granted individually by occupation. Poland: 1999 (top countries of origin) and 2000 (selected countries)

Country	Total	Occupation						
		manager	owner	expert, consultant	non- manual worker (a)	skilled worker	unskilled worker	other
1999								
Total	17,116	4,184	4,154	2,510	1,890	1,479	385	2,514
Ukraine	2,532	117	411	379	495	383	289	458
Vietnam	1,467	208	820	42	2	337	3	55
UK	1,236	325	144	88	519	1	-	159
Germany	1,264	510	277	283	66	28	-	100
France	1,138	585	131	192	55	17	1	157
Russia	792	110	155	173	100	41	12	201
USA	784	234	119	72	234	3	-	122
China	685	80	334	57	5	151	24	34
Belarus	660	38	99	108	100	119	13	183
India	505	164	159	77	8	17	3	77
Turkey	485	135	147	121	-	42	1	39
Bulgaria	443	29	335	18	5	30	5	21
Korea South	408	193	43	45	3	5	-	119
Italy	379	162	74	85	9	15	1	33
Netherlands	312	133	66	84	6	-	-	23
Sweden	289	119	77	48	4	4	-	37
Armenia	266	41	142	38	7	20	4	14
Other	3,471	1,001	621	600	272	266	29	682
2000								
Total	17,802	3,557	4,302	4,305	2,117	2,375	661	485
Ukraine	2,927	122	624	951	405	582	117	126
Germany	1,336	490	289	296	127	72	9	53
Vietnam	1,230	78	647	53	23	364	54	11
UK	1,218	289	130	498	198	24	9	70
France	1,217	519	141	272	214	30	8	33
Belarus	796	39	98	265	152	195	22	25
Russia	756	83	129	270	111	117	19	27
USA	634	162	100	262	61	9	4	36
Turkey	604	87	216	72	89	115	23	2
China	517	35	217	61	51	108	29	16
India	370	95	93	48	66	47	16	5
Canada	155	33	24	55	31	8	-	4
Other	6,042	1,525	1,594	1,202	589	704	351	77

(a) in 1999 only teachers included whereas in 2000 also other categories (except manager, owner and expert/consultant)

Source: National Labour Office

**Table 32.** Repatriation to Poland in 1997-2000

Category	1997	1998	1999	2000
Applications concerning repatriation	671	898	1,014	1,026
Applications for a repatriation visa	-	808	937	929
Applications of members of families having nationality other than Polish for temporary residence permission	-	90	77	97
Repatriation visas issued	316	281	278	662
Persons who arrived within repatriation	267	399	362	944

Source: Ministry of the Interior and Administration (after CSO)

**Table 33.** Repatriation visas to Poland issued in 1997-2000 by countries of previous residence of repatriates

Countries of previous residence	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total	316	281	278	662
Belarus	-	10	15	45
Kazakhstan	316	245	172	361
Lithuania	-	-	11	16
Latvia	-	1	1	10
Moldova	-	1	2	10
Russia	-	7	8	10
Ukraine	-	15	69	210
Uzbekistan	-	2	-	-

Source: Ministry of the Interior and Administration (after CSO)



**Table 34.** Asylum seekers (a) by country of origin. Poland 1995-2000

Country of origin	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 (b)	1995-2000
Total	843	3,212	3,544	3,398	2,955	4,629 (83)	18,581
Afghanistan	73	489	636	334	555	301 (1)	2,388
Algeria	35	31	41	21	19	15 (0)	162
Armenia	151	354	469	992	868	835 (1)	3,669
Azerbaijan	5	33	37	16	45	144 (0)	280
Bangladesh	6	203	229	136	32	13 (0)	619
Belarus	5	33	31	23	43	62 (6)	197
Bulgaria	3	1	37	33	185	340 (0)	599
Georgia	23	25	25	20	37	73 (4)	203
India	110	230	160	94	25	13 (0)	632
Iraq	57	359	198	130	47	30 (0)	821
Kazakhstan	2	1	5	9	10	30 (0)	57
Lithuania	-	2	2	-	62	7 (0)	73
Mongolia	-	-	3	12	161	188 (0)	364
Pakistan	34	173	349	180	52	30 (0)	818
Romania	11	13	26	12	211	907 (0)	1,180
Russia	83	63	50	47	109	1,168 (26)	1,520
Somalia	73	188	69	49	9	8 (11)	396
Sri Lanka	60	630	864	642	88	44 (2)	2,328
Ukraine	11	20	29	29	29	70 (0)	188
Vietnam	-	1	3	10	26	161 (0)	201
Yugoslavia	9	20	27	422	140	10 (5)	628
CIS (c)	7	24	28	32	43	30 (0)	137
all other	87	320	231	164	169	150 (27)	1,121

(a) refugee applications submitted (including accompanying family members)

(b) positive decisions issued in 2000

(c) except nationals of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Russia and Ukraine

Source: Ministry of the Interior and Administration

**Table 35.** Decisions on expulsion of foreigners taken by district administration (a) by country of origin. Poland: 1994-2000

Country of origin	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1994-2000
Total	1,843	3,199	5,087	5,166	7,955	8,531	9,226	41,007
Afghanistan	-	25	48	133	151	189	338	884
Algeria	53	27	62	24	22	19	10	217
Armenia	149	505	606	261	875	694	571	3,661
Azerbaijan	4	22	41	36	41	61	139	344
Bangladesh	-	8	280	179	213	40	17	737
Belarus	82	128	211	119	278	385	601	1,804
Bulgaria	146	209	432	473	360	1,413	1,081	4,114
China	-	4	169	37	21	26	31	288
Czech Rep.	2	6	3	338	5	30	35	419
FYR Macedonia	3	32	18	34	66	20	14	187
Georgia	24	21	27	44	67	137	115	435
India	4	241	327	154	67	81	11	885
Iraq	-	10	23	77	71	16	44	241
Kazakhstan	11	11	11	6	15	22	42	118
Latvia	38	31	30	28	38	15	16	196
Lithuania	39	57	50	84	122	67	59	478
Moldova	21	211	357	285	382	463	673	2,392
Mongolia	14	14	9	65	97	217	233	649
Pakistan	2	47	226	103	151	80	34	643
Romania	184	397	561	1,049	1,537	969	904	5,601
Russia	151	192	188	110	239	324	520	1,724
Slovakia	2	3	-	114	4	5	11	139
Sri Lanka	-	22	273	286	299	157	40	1,077
Turkey	4	10	33	23	55	29	30	184
Ukraine	826	815	887	844	1,247	2,521	3,095	10,235
Vietnam	16	13	45	24	223	288	314	933
Yugoslavia	15	25	13	41	83	33	23	233
all other	53	113	157	195	1,216	230	225	2,189

(a) i.e. by district administration offices (*urząd wojewódzki*)

Source: Ministry of the Interior and Administration