



CMR Working Papers

51/109

Recent Trends in International Migration in Poland The 2010 SOPEMI Report

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December 2011

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Introductory remarks

Accession into the European Union may be perceived as a turning point regarding trends in migration from Poland (to a lesser degree it refers also to the inflow to Poland). Particularly, first years after the EU enlargement saw a spectacular increase in scale and dynamics of international mobility of Poles. However, in last two years (2008-2009) a gradual change in migration process has been observed. The economic downturn seriously influenced situation in most important destination countries (particularly in Ireland and United Kingdom) and, therefore it affected the scale and structure of emigration from Poland. The main aim of 2010 report is to describe the situation of Poland in the “late” phase of post-accession outmigration which is accompanied by a stable, but more and more significant inflow of foreigners.

The structure of the report is as follows. Section 1 includes a brief analysis of recent economic developments shaping significantly migration from and into Poland. Section 2 presents changes in migration policy of Poland. Section 3 concerns the transnational border mobility. Next sections discuss emigration and immigration to Poland, respectively. Statistical annex includes all data necessary to assess the recent trends in migration from and into Poland.

1. Contextual issues

In 1989 Poland started the transition from state governed towards market economy. This socio-economic change was one of major factors influencing Polish migration in more than decade. Accession into the European Union (May 1st 2004) meant a symbolic end of the transition process and opened a new chapter in the recent Polish history. Developments of last 20 years were concluded in the 2010 edition of Human Development Report prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP 2010), where Poland was ranked – at the very first time – among countries with very high level of development, that is among top 20% countries under analysis¹. The Human Development Index (HDI), a tool designed to measure a long-term progress in the average level of human development, has been calculated on the basis of several socio-economic indicators, such as life expectancy, mean and expected number of schooling years, and gross national income per capita. According to the report Poland's Human Development Index was as high as 0.795, whereas non-income HDI equaled 0.834 (Table 1). Recent data is no longer comparable with older estimates² but according to the new methodology a significant improvement was noted in the last few years: HDI equaled 0.683 in 1990, 0.710 in 1995, 0.753 in 2000, and 0.775 in 2005 (UNDP 2010). This improvement was possible mostly due to positive changes with regard to education and GDP growth. However, GDP per capita (or GNI per capita in the recent version of the index) remains the key weak point of Polish economy.

Table 1. Human Development Index and its main components for Poland – ver. 2010

HDI value	HDI rank	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Mean years of schooling (years)	Expected years of schooling (years)	Gross national income per capita (PPP 2008 US\$)	GNI per capita rank minus HDI rank	Non-income HDI value	Inequality-adjusted HDI	Gender inequality index (2008)
0.795	41	76.0	10.0	15.2	17 803	4	0.834	0.709	0.325

Source: UNDP 2010.

Apart from socio-economic transition and the accession into the EU, Polish migratory processes are importantly shaped by demographic phenomena taking place in the past. The 1945-1989 period was marked by a very high demographic dynamics (including a postwar baby-boom and its echo at the turn of the 1970s and 1980s) and due to this fact Poland remains a country with relatively young age structure of the population. Notwithstanding, significant changes related directly to the socio-economic transition, such as change in lifestyles and attitudes, modification of the family model, and labour market developments, brought a deep change in the demographic situation of Poland. Total Fertility Rate decreased dramatically from over 2.4 in 1983 to 1.2 in 2003, in 2004 it started to rise

¹ Note, however, that this outcome is not necessarily supported by other assessments: at the same time Poland is ranked low or very low on the basis of institutional efficiency or business support – see Doing Business reports by the World Bank.

² Originally, it was based on characteristics in three basic dimensions: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and standard of living which are measured by such variables as life expectancy at birth, adult literacy and combined gross enrolment in education, and GDP per capita in purchasing power parity US dollars (PPP US\$). However, in the most recent 20th anniversary edition of the UNDP report a new methodology has been applied. In the new methodology previous measures of educational development were replaced by mean and expected length of schooling, GDP was replaced by Gross National Income. Due to these changes the recent estimates are not comparable with those provided last year. Additionally two new indexes – Inequality-adjusted HDI and Gender inequality index were introduced (UNDP 2010).

slowly and reached 1.39 in 2008 (more recent data is not available yet). The rate of natural increase has been very low (0.9 in 2008 and 2009, slightly higher number of births was noted in 2009 as compared to previous year). Importantly, life expectancy is on the constant rise: since 1989 the life expectancy at birth increased by 5.6 years for men (to 71.53 years in 2008) and 4.85 years for women (to 80.05 years). This process is to be perceived as one of the major achievements of Poland in the last 20 years. However, the increase in longevity together with very low fertility level poses a serious challenge to the welfare system due to the process of ageing: the old age-dependency rate in 2008 was almost by 3 percentage points higher than in 1997 (but at the same time age-dependency ratio in Poland was 6.5 percentage points lower than in the EU-25) (CSO 2010). Thus, migration policy started to be associated with demographic developments and such an approach is visible in the project of new migration strategy of Poland (see section 2).

Table 2. Selected macroeconomic indicators, 2001-2010

Measure	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Real GDP growth	1.2	1.4	3.9	5.3	3.6	6.2	6.8	5.0	1.7	2.7*
GDP per capita in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) (EU-27 = 100)	47.5	48.3	48.9	50.6	51.4	52.3	53.8	57.6	61.0	:
Public balance in % of GDP	-5.1	-5	-6.3	-5.7	-4.1	-3.6	-1.9	-3.7	-7.2	:
General government consolidated gross debt in % of GDP	37.6	42.2	47.1	45.7	47.1	47.7	45	47.1	50.9	:
Foreign direct investment in EUR millions (stock)	46 686	46 139	45 896	63 601	76 785	95 554	121 280	116 634	129 128	:
Consumer price index in %	5.5	1.9	0.8	3.5	2.1	1.0	2.6	4.2	4.0	3.4
Employment rate (15-64)	53.4	51.5	51.2	51.7	52.8	54.5	57.0	59.2	59.3	:
Unemployment rate (LFS)	18.5	19.7	19.3	18.0	16.7	12.2	8.5	6.7	8.2	9.6**

: no data

* forecasted value

** as for October 2010

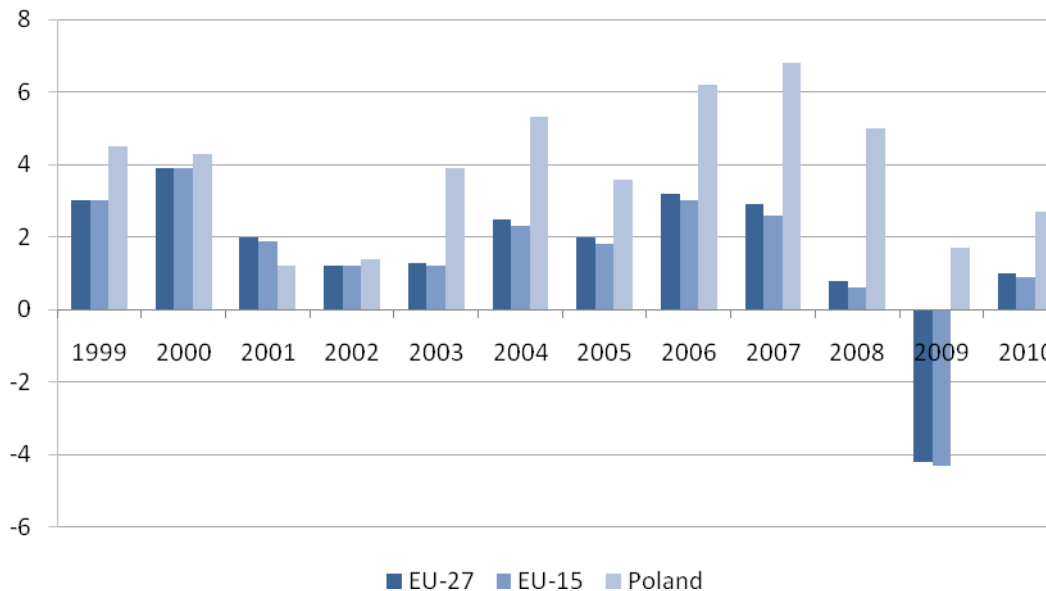
Source: Own elaboration based on Eurostat, CSO and National Bank of Poland data

Economic situation of Poland has to be described in the context of the EU enlargement and very positive economic developments observed in the first phase after accession (particularly as compared to the serious downturn in the early 2000s caused by the so-called Russian crisis). Until 2007 Poland experienced a significant GDP growth with over 6.6% real growth noted in 2007 (Table 2). Such a high growth rates led to radical improvement in economic situation as measured by the GDP – GDP per capita (in US\$, according to the PPP methodology) increased from 8 348 USD in 1990 to 16 312 in 2007, i.e. almost doubled in less than 20 years (according to OECD data). Recent situation of Poland may be described as follows:

- Contrary to most EU countries Poland did not experience radical shift in economic performance in the time of economic downturn. GDP growth rate equaled 5% in 2008, 1.7% in 2009 and is estimated to amount 2.7% in 2010. Recent growth rates of Polish product are much lower than in the period of very good prosperity following the EU enlargement; however, they are still far above the EU average (see Figure 1). This means that GDP gap – assumed as one of major pro-migratory factor – is

decreasing slowly. In 2008 GDP per capita (in US\$, according to the PPP methodology) equaled 17 294 USD (according to OECD data).

Figure 1. Real GDP growth – Poland, EU15 and EU27, 1999-2010*



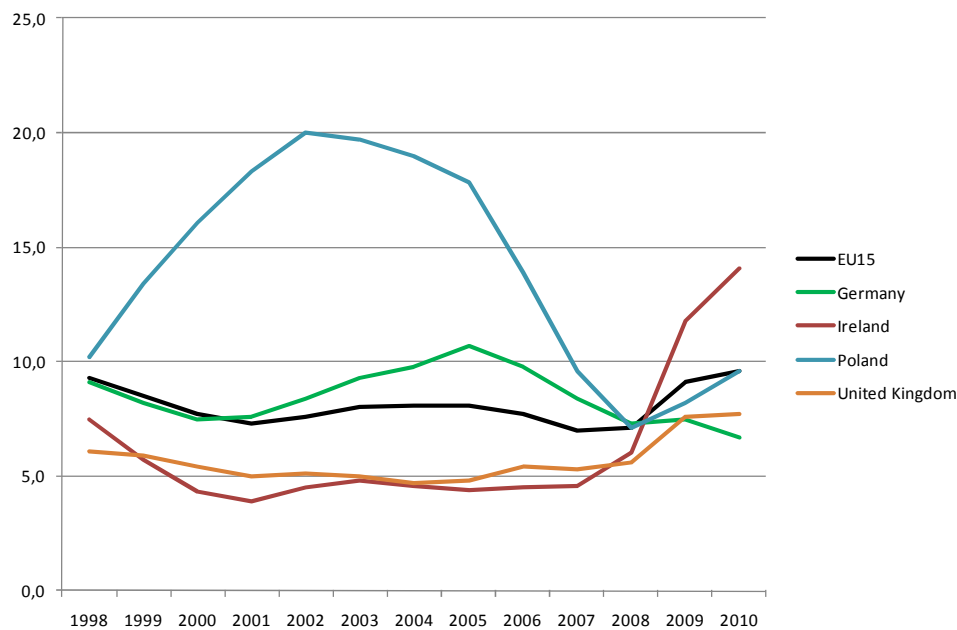
* forecasted values for 2010

Source: Own elaboration based on Eurostat data.

- Notwithstanding, low rates of the economic growth caused a serious crisis regarding public finances – in 2009 general government consolidated debt (gross) equaled 50.9% of GDP which means that it is approaching dangerously the safety benchmark foreseen in the Polish Constitution (55%). Thus, the consolidation of public finances, including tax system, pension system and health system becomes a major task for the Polish government.

- As noted in the 2009 Sopemi report, one of the major achievements of the post-accession period was serious improvement of the situation on the labour market. Between 2002 and 2007 the unemployment rate decreased from 19.9% to 9.6%, for the very first time during transition free job openings were noted and Poland quite unexpectedly moved from a position of country with huge labour force surplus to situation comparable with the EU average (see Figure 2). One of the most positive tendencies was a significant drop in long-term unemployment rate (decrease from 11% in 2003 to merely 2% in 2008). This situation changed slightly in last two years due to the worldwide recession and slower pace of economic development in Poland. In the second quarter of 2010 the registered unemployment rate equaled 11.7% and was slightly lower than in the first quarter of 2010 (1.3 p.p.) but over 1 p.p. higher than in the second quarter of 2009. The most recent data (3rd quarter of 2010) reveals 11.5% unemployment rate. The Polish LFS reports smaller numbers – according to this data source unemployment rate was as high as 8.1% in the third quarter of 2009 and 9.1% in the third quarter of 2010.

Figure 2. Unemployment rate (according to LFS) in Poland and major destination countries, 1998-2010*



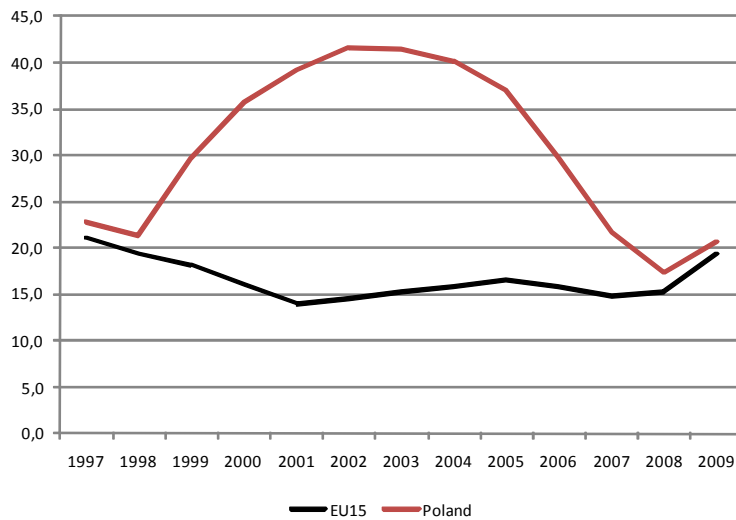
* Data as for September 2010

Source: Own elaboration based on Eurostat data

- Serious negative feature of the Polish labour market remains low economic activity of the population. The economic activity rate has been relatively stable (or even on decline) in the first phase of economic transition and in 2008 it amounted to 54%, far below the EU average. Since then employment rates are on increase – in the third quarter of 2010 employment rate equaled 56.2% (64.6% for men and 48.6% for women). Level of activity suggests however, that there are serious reserves on the Polish labour market which might be used along with the process of ageing of the population.

- In the context of Poland and its structural features (as clearly indicated in the 2009 report), a relatively high unemployment rate among younger part of the population remains very important (see Figure 3). This feature was evident particularly between 1999 and 2006 (the unemployment rate of persons aged 15-24 was almost twice as high as the general unemployment rate and far above the EU15 average), however, recent data revealed than situation of young persons on the labour market significantly worsened during the economic downturn: in 2009 the unemployment rate of persons aged 15-24 was higher than 20% (LFS data).

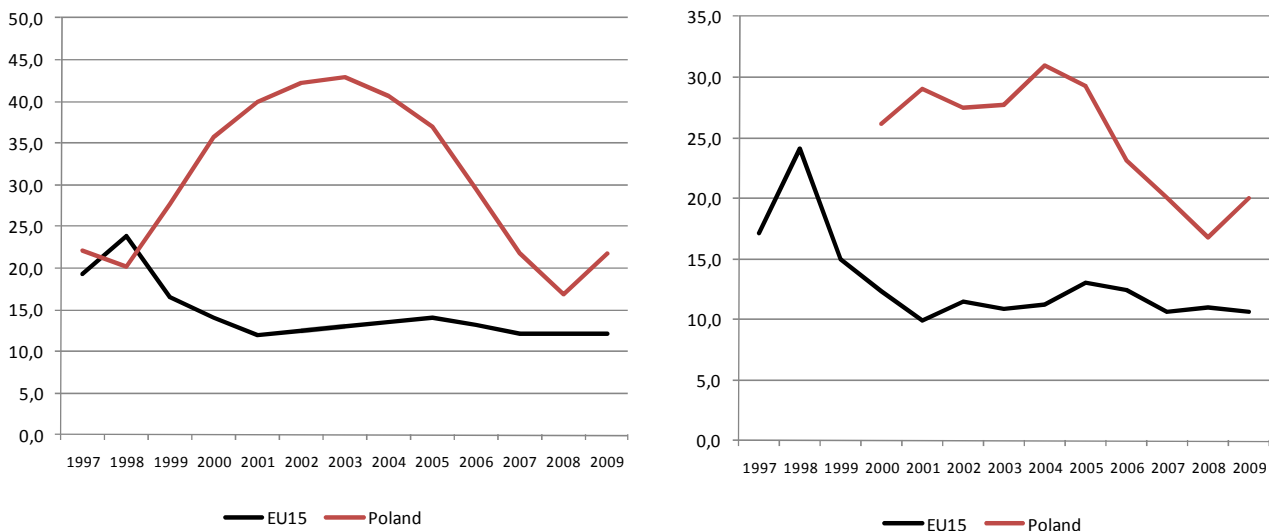
Figure 3. Unemployment rate of persons aged 15-24 (according to LFS) in Poland and EU15, 1998-2009



Source: Own elaboration based on Eurostat data

- Interestingly enough, this tendency is even more clearly visible in case of well-educated persons. Data presented on figure 4 clearly show that unemployment rates of young persons with upper and post-secondary, and tertiary education are much higher in Poland than in the EU countries. Additionally, in case of these two groups worsening of general economic situation led to serious increase in the unemployment rates (4.2 p.p. increase in case of upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education and 3.2 p.p. in case of tertiary education as compared to 2008). These changes may reveal new migratory potential of Poland.

Figure 4. Unemployment rate of persons aged 15-24 with upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3-4 ISCED 1997) (left panel) and tertiary education (levels 5-6 ISCED 1997) (right panel) in Poland and EU15, 1998-2009



Source: Own elaboration based on Eurostat data

Generally, even if recent economic situation of Poland is relatively good, there are serious signs of economic slowdown visible particularly on the labour market. In the context of migratory processes, however, far more important is relative position of Poland vis-à-vis the key destination countries. Comparison of main economic indicators (see figure 1 and 2) leads to a conclusion that one should expect a continuation of trends observed in last 2-3 years, i.e. gradual decrease in the scale of outflow accompanied by significant flows of return migrants.

2. Migration and integration policy

2.1 General remarks on Polish migration policy

Two milestones can be identified while analyzing the contemporary migration policy of Poland. The first one is the very beginning of socio-economic transition (1990) when Poland has been confronted with a very new phenomenon, namely inflow of foreigners and thus has had to implement its own legislation concerning foreigners and the legal framework of the international refugee regime. The second is related to the EU accession and the necessity to adopt many institutions of the Western migration systems (even if not needed due to low intensity of inflow and weak experiences with immigration). Against this background the recent migration policy of Poland can be described in a following way (Duszczyk and Lesińska 2010). It is still to a large extent institutionally incomplete which is mainly due to the lack of clearly formulated migration doctrine or long-term strategy concerning immigration and emigration (one of attempts in this regard is described in next section). Free labour regime is perceived as a key priority within the EU (shown clearly while negotiation the second enlargement in 2007), however, it refers mainly to short-term and labour migration only. Immigration to Poland is being viewed as an inevitable phenomenon which, in turn, may lead to serious threats to social cohesion (according to experiences of the Western European countries). Long-term and settlement migration is allowed but stimulated only in case of ethnic Poles. Migration policy – in general – can be described as relatively restrictive and it is predominantly addressed towards Eastern non-EU countries (mostly neighboring countries). Major rules of Polish migration policy were described in Table 3 showing in a synthetic way rights of different categories of migrants depending on their legal basis of stay in Poland.

Table 3. Rights of different categories of migrants according to their legal basis of stay in Poland – general rules ^a

Right ^b to:	Permit for temporary stay				Refugees, foreigners with temporary protection	Permanent residence permit	Polish citizenship
	Economic migrants	Educational migrants	Family migrants	The Polish Charter			
work	-/+	-/+ ^c	+	+	+	+	+
engage in economic activity	-/+	-/+ ^d	+	+	+	+	+
public education	+ ^e	+	+	+	+	+	+
public health care ^f	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
social housing	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
social help	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
vote	-	-	-	-	-	-	+

^a The notation is as follows: '+' – full rights; '-' – no rights; '-/+' – various scope of rights.

^b On the same conditions as Polish citizens.

^c Many exemptions from the duty to obtain a work permit.

^d Right to perform economic activity on the same conditions as Polish citizens only in case of selected forms of companies.

^e As from 1st January 2010 all foreigners will have access to public education – not only to elementary, but also to secondary schools – on the same conditions as Polish citizens.

^f If insured (obligatorily or voluntarily).

^g Holders of the Polish Charter have right to using the public medical services, in emergencies, on the same conditions as Polish citizens – even if uninsured

Source: Górný et al. 2010.

2.2. Key developments - adoption of the strategic document on Poland's migration policy

The most important event in the field of migration policy in Poland this year was the adoption of the strategic document entitled 'Polish migration policy – current state of play and further actions'. It was developed by the Working Group on the Elaboration of the Polish Migration Strategy operating within the inter-ministry Team for Migration coordinated by the Ministry of Interior and Administration. The document is currently at the stage of public consultation.

Overall, the document indicates the main lines of action of the state in the area of migration, as well as the set of practical guidelines for administration, allowing for efficient decision-making procedures concerning, among others, legislation and administrative practice. Below key recommendations for several thematic areas relating to international migration are presented.

➤ Legal migration

According to the strategic document several categories of legal immigrants should be favored and covered – for various important reasons – by specific regulations. The most desirable groups, in relation to which an active policy of recruitment should be pursued, should be: migrant workers with needed skills and self-employed, students and researchers, as well as immigrants of Polish descent.

➤ Legal migration: labour migration

From the perspective of Polish migration policy, labour migrants are the most desirable group of foreigners, towards whom specific actions should be taken. According to the strategic document,

labour migration should be complementary to the native workforce, not substitutable. Access to the Polish labour market should depend on labour market needs. In order to apply these rules, an effective and systematic monitoring system of demand and supply in the labor market should be established. It will provide a basis for a flexible creating of migration policy instruments on employment of foreigners. In the long term, it is necessary to develop a system of active recruitment of manpower from abroad. Currently, it is reasonable to retain a system of work permits, maintaining exemptions for privileged categories of foreigners. A priority group of migrant workers should be constituted by migrants with a relatively high 'potential for integration' or high 'potential for economic activity'. As far as access to the labour market is concerned, it is recommended to maintain geographical preferences – countries bordering Poland in the East, countries of the Western Balkans region and Caucasus countries.

➤ Legal migration: student migration

International students should constitute a very important group of Polish immigrants for at least two reasons. Firstly, because the Polish universities derive financial benefits from their reception. Secondly, it is a group of immigrants with high qualifications and high 'potential for integration', which may be used in Poland in case of their decision to settle in Poland after graduation. In order to attract foreign students at Polish universities, it is necessary to carry out campaigns promoting Polish higher education institutions, in particular in the priority regions and countries from the perspective of the Polish foreign policy (using for this purpose existing institutions), and strengthening the system of grants – financed from the funds for development aid – encouraging foreigners to study in Poland. It is also important to create a system of recruitment of foreigners, which would allow the elimination of potential illegal immigration and to establish uniform guidelines for the consuls for issuing visas for candidates to study in Poland.

➤ Illegal immigration

The most effective and cheapest way to prevent illegal immigration is to fight it before it happens (before crossing the borders by immigrants). With regard to the visa policy it is essential to strengthen the system of visa consultation with the authorities of other Schengen member states, and to include into this process of international consultations the procedure for issuing national visas. With regard to improving the control carried out during the administrative proceedings relating to legalization of stay of foreigners the following solutions, inter alia, were proposed – to carry out community interviews and controls in place of the foreigner's stay more often. Among the important and effective mechanisms aiming at combating illegal immigration return policy (incentives for irregular aliens to voluntarily leave Poland) was mentioned. In the opinion of the documents' authors it is reasonable to carry out amnesty for illegal immigrants. This could take the following forms: a so called little amnesty – introduction of legal provisions allowing foreigners staying illegally in Poland for departure from Poland in a given time, without any negative legal consequences; a permanent mechanism to legalize stay of illegal migrants; and a classical regularization action.

➤ Protection of foreigners

Poland has not many possibilities to influence the shape of the refugee reception policy, since it is governed mainly by the international and the European Union law. Poland may work out own

solutions only in the field of social assistance and integration of forced migrants. The major change proposed in this field is to begin a transition from the model of accommodating refugees in large residential units towards the model of hiring small residential units located evenly throughout the country, particularly in large cities, where there are greater employment and accommodation opportunities. Management of reception centers for asylum seekers should be delegated to NGOs. At these centers there should be conducted various preintegration activities, including, inter alia: providing information on the conditions of life in Poland, legal and psychological assistance, vocational, internet and language courses. These activities should be given stronger legal and financial basis.

➤ Integration of foreigners

Integration should be carried out at the local level. The aim of integration should be an ability of a foreigner to function independently in Poland (especially in the labour market) and to become less reliant on welfare benefits. Integration programs should not be viewed through the prism of social assistance. The key to successful integration is learning Polish language. Participation in integration programs should be voluntary. However, it is important to implement some kind of an 'incentive scheme' in order to encourage participation in these programs. For example, after achieving a certain level of integration (e.g. Polish language skills), a foreigner could be given a right to a simplified procedure to obtain a residence permit of a higher degree. For foreign nationals who require a lesser degree of integration there should be introduced the institution of mentor, who would help them in the acquisition of a socio-cultural capital, e.g. basic knowledge of Polish language or knowledge of Polish institutions and customs.

➤ Nationality

Changes proposed by the authors of the strategic document concerning citizenship law are consistent with the draft of the Act on Nationality of 2009, which is currently pending for consideration before the Constitutional Tribunal. The Act provides for the extension of a set of categories of foreigners entitled to acquire Polish citizenship by administrative procedure. In addition to stateless persons and the spouses as well as minor children of Polish citizens the right to the procedure of recognition as a Polish citizen by the region governor would gain: long-term foreign residents in Poland, who know Polish language, with assured housing and enough means of subsistence in Poland, who obey the Polish law and do not constitute a threat to state security and public order; refugees; foreigners with permanent residence permit legally resident in Poland for 10 years. Main condition for obtaining citizenship by this procedure – and this is a novelty – is to prove knowledge of Polish language³.

➤ Repatriation

The main purpose of legal changes relating to persons of Polish origin – proposed in the strategic document – is to create a unified, coherent procedure for the confirmation of Polish origin⁴ and to define the set of rights for foreigners of Polish origin. Foreigners with confirmed Polish origin should

³ This requirement would not apply to minor children of Polish nationals.

⁴ Currently, the Act on the Repatriation and the Act on the Polish Charter contain different regulations concerning the mode of confirmation of Polish origin.

be entitled to realization of the constitutional right to settle in Poland (article 52 section 5 of the Polish Constitution) and thus, to obtain a permit to settle and to exercise all rights assigned to this permit, including right to work and to run a business on the same rules as Polish nationals or the right to free education in public schools. The Act on repatriation concerned only Poles living in the Asian part of the former Soviet Union, while the new provisions would apply to all foreigners of Polish origin, regardless of their country of residence.

Main changes envisaged in the Act on repatriation concern financial support to municipalities inviting repatriates and providing them with housing. Municipalities would receive these subsidies not only – as it is now – for anonymous persons, registered in the ‘Compatriot’ database⁵, but also in case of specific persons invited.

➤ Emigration and return migration

Activities directed at emigrants and migrant workers should focus on strengthening their ties with Poland in order to give them an opportunity to participate in economic, social and political life of the country and to reach them with information on opportunities and conditions for return to Poland. Among the most important actions aiming at Polish emigrants and return migrants that should be taken are, among others: a reduction of bureaucratic obstacles for people returning from abroad, a support for their activities in the field of entrepreneurship, a support for an adaptation of migrant children in the Polish education system, strengthening contacts of embassies and consulates with the organizations of Poles abroad. In a longer perspective it is important, inter alia, to develop and to implement programs for social and economic integration of return migrants.

➤ Institutional changes

The most revolutionary change in the institutional system proposed in the document is an establishment of a single immigration office on the basis of the current Office for Foreigners, which in addition to its own competencies would take over some tasks of the Ministry of Interior and Administration (MIA), the governors of the regions and the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (MLSP). The office would deal with, as yet, legalization of stay of foreigners, expulsions of foreigners from Poland, granting and withdrawal of refugee status and other protective statuses to foreigners, as well as the reception of asylum seekers, cooperation with NGOs. Moreover, the office would conduct the proceedings related to the Polish nationality, recognition as a person of Polish origin and repatriation (currently, tasks of the MIA), appeals against decisions on work permits for foreigners and co-creation of integration policy (currently, tasks of the MLSP). Completely new competencies of the office would include, inter alia: cooperation with the newly created consultative and advisory council composed of representatives of NGOs and research institutions, monitoring of the situation of foreigners, and promotion of openness and social tolerance towards foreigners.

➤ Monitoring

Poland should strive to build a cohesive and complementary system for monitoring migration, which should be understood not only as a tool to diagnose and to control this phenomenon, but also to

⁵ It is the database collecting information on foreigners of Polish origin granted a Promise of repatriation visa.

allow for the creation of a conscious policy in this area. Priorities for the future monitoring system for migration processes include, among others; a monitoring of emigration and immigration (including socio-demographic characteristics of migrants); an identification of needs, occupations and qualifications of particular importance for the economy; a construction of related systems to collect data on residence and employment; a monitoring of demand for migrant workers in order to create a basis for shaping flexible migration policy instruments; a central registry of foreign students; a system for monitoring the fates of foreigners who legalized their stay in Poland under the amnesty provisions; an evaluation of effectiveness of reintegration and integration activities, a development of integration indicators appropriate in Polish conditions; research in the field of migration, including for example, research on the activities of the Poles staying abroad. The strategy contains also the proposition to integrate and to reconstruct state registers, including, inter alia, systems of the National Health Fund and databases of the Ministry of Finance relating to taxation.

2.3. New regulations and future developments

➤ Indefinite extension of the system of seasonal employment

The Ministry of Labour and Social Policy decided to extend indefinitely the pilot program simplifying rules for short-term employment of foreigners from selected Eastern countries – Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine – on the basis of declarations of intent to employ a foreigner registered by Polish employers at local labour offices. The citizens of Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine will maintain the right to work for six month during a year without a work permit. The ordinance should be adopted until 31 December 2010 (the expiration date of the pilot project).

➤ New rights for foreign pupils

On 1 January 2010 new legal provisions designed to facilitate the functioning of foreign pupils in Polish schools came into force. The most important amendment was an introduction of the right for foreign pupils who do not know Polish language well to a year-long help of the teacher's assistant during lessons at school. The task of the assistant is to support immigrant children and teachers in the classroom, both in order to improve mutual understanding between immigrant children, their parents and teachers, and the integration of foreign children with Polish pupils. Moreover, all foreign children – on the basis of the new provisions – acquired the right to education free of charge at general secondary, technical secondary and basic vocational public schools. Before, most children who were nationals of non-EU countries could attend schools on the same rules as Polish nationals only at the level of primary and lower secondary schools (gymnasiums).

➤ Civil bill on repatriation

In September of 2010 the initiators of the 'Return to the Fatherland' action managed to collect more than 215 thousand of signatures under the civil bill on repatriation (at least 100 thousand signatures were required in order to introduce legislation at the Polish Parliament). Currently, it awaits consideration by the Sejm (the lower house of the Polish Parliament).

The bill was developed by the Association 'Polish Community' [Stowarzyszenie 'Wspólnota Polska] in order to speed up the action of repatriation. Currently, the database 'Compatriot' (collecting data on foreigners of Polish origin who meet the conditions for repatriation and possess the promise of

repatriation visa) contains more than 2.5 thousand persons registered (approximately 1,620 families). In 2009 only over a dozen of these people returned to Poland. Most of them still wait for a possibility to resettle (in practice – for invitation from a Polish municipality), some of them even 7-10 years.

According to the authors of the project the main barrier impeding repatriation is the fact that its cost is borne mainly by local governments that are unable to offer housing to all candidates for repatriates. Therefore, they propose the transfer of the obligation to provide housing for the Ministry of Interior and Administration, which would have to meet with this obligation within 24 months from the date of issuance of the promise of repatriation visa by the consul. The project also envisages a number of other beneficial solutions, including payment of a financial benefit for integration amounting 1,175 PLN (around 290 EUR) monthly during the first three years of stay.

2.4. The impact of the EU funds on the development of immigrant integration activities

In the past two years an interesting phenomenon could be observed in Poland – despite lack of fundamental changes in the Polish legislation and the scale of immigration, a large increase in a variety of activities aiming at integration of foreigners took place. Not only addressed to refugees, but also to other categories of foreigners from non-EU countries. It was possible mainly due to the emergence of new funding opportunities for integration efforts: in particular, the European Fund for the Integration of Third-Country Nationals. Within the programs for years 2007-2008 (executed until 2010) from the resources of this Fund as many as 75 integration projects were financed. The total amount of the EU funding amounted to more than 17 million PLN (approximately 4.25 million EUR). Most of the projects were implemented by NGOs: 54 projects, organizations of foreigners: 12 projects, much less by international organizations (IOM): 3 projects, religious organizations (Caritas): 2 projects, and high schools: 3 projects. One project was carried out by the public library.

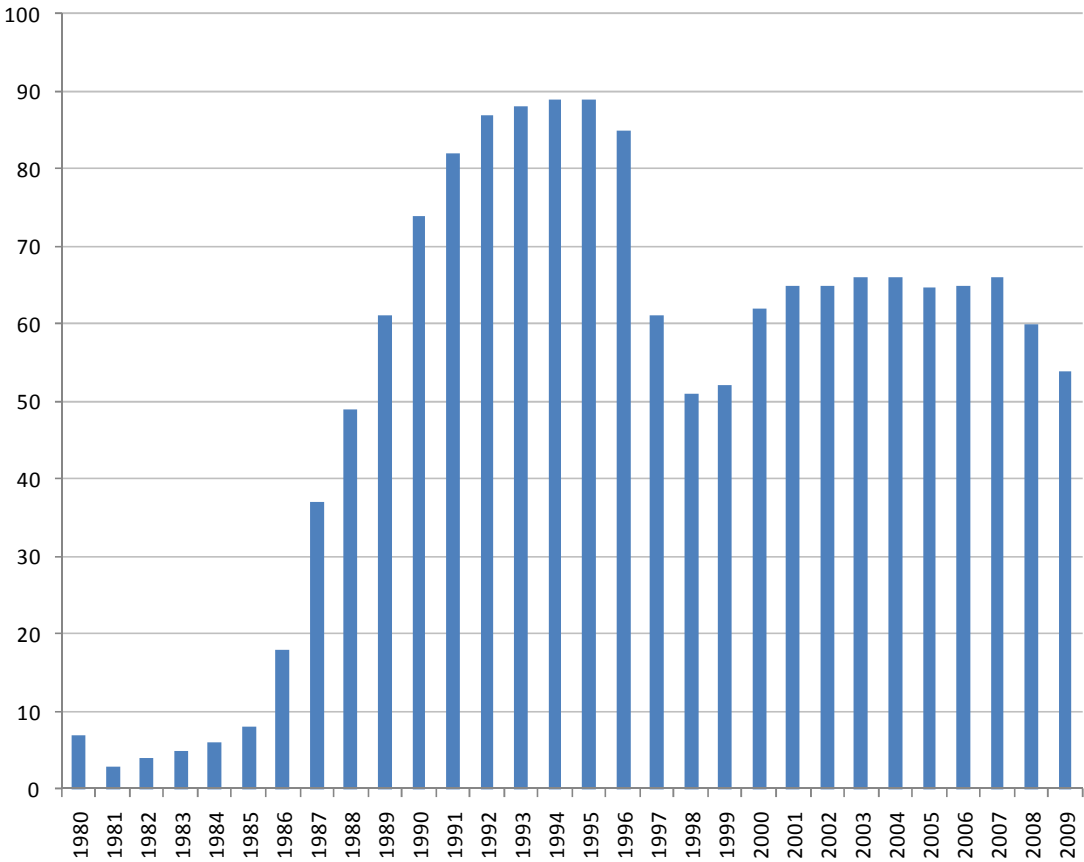
Major activities funded from the EU sources included: legal assistance for immigrants, language courses, adaptation courses for immigrants, trainings for social workers, information for foreigners on different aspects of life in Poland, research on immigrants integration. For example, in the framework of one of the projects a platform for cooperation between the non-governmental organizations, foreigners' associations and institutions of public administration was established, both at the national level ('Cooperation: a way to integration' – a project coordinated by IOM) and at the local level ('Regional Network of Immigrants Support in Lublin' – the project of The Rule of Law Institute). The EU funding has enabled the establishment of foreigners' associations and their activities (several of them were established within the project of IOM financed from the Integration Fund – 'Active and competent. Migrants in Civic Society'). As many as 10 internet platforms for foreigners were created (e.g. 'Migroteka' – portal for immigrants available in several languages). The University of Warsaw organized the postgraduate studies 'International migration: integration of immigrants' for workers of public institutions dealing with integration issues (the project of the Centre of Migration Research). Within the EU-funded projects several researches on the integration of immigrants have been carried out by research institutions in collaboration with ethnic

organizations. It must be stressed that most of these integration initiatives could not be taken in Poland without the financial support from the EU sources.

3. Trans-border mobility

Since the late phase of socialist regime in Poland a dramatic increase in the number of border crossings by foreigners was noted as compared to the previous period. According to the data provided by the Border Guard and the Institute for Tourism, number of arrivals of foreigners to Poland was as high as 7 million in 1980, it increased to 74 million in 1989 and reached its peak in 1995 with almost 90 million of arrivals (see Table 11 in the annex and Figure 5). In the end of 1990s a serious drop in number of border crossings was noted (51 million in 1998), mostly due to so-called Russian crisis and accompanying economic downturn in Poland as well as new provisions introduced by the 1997 Act on Aliens (strengthening of border control and entry rules). Since then the number of arrivals to Poland remained more or less stable: between 2000 and 2007 around 62-66 million of border crossings were recorded. This situation changed when a drop of 10% was noted as compared to previous year (number of arrivals was as high as 60 million). This trend continued in 2009 (54 million border crossings, 10% decrease) and in 2010 (44.6 million arrivals in the first three quarters). Significant decline of foreigners' arrivals is to be associated with EU enlargement and Poland's entrance into the Schengen area as well as the recent economic crisis which impacted seriously Europe-wide migratory flows.

Figure 5. Arrival of foreigners to Poland, 1980-2009, in million



Source: The Border Guard and the Institute for Tourism

The biggest numbers of arrivals to Poland were noted in case of citizens of neighboring countries (almost 92% of total) and EU15 countries (53% of total) (see Table 12 in the annex). The most important country remains Germany – in 2009 over 48% of entries referred to German citizens, however a serious drop in number of Germans' entries was noted: from 34.6 million in 2008 to 26 million in 2009 (25% decrease). The second and third most important groups constituted Czechs (15.2% of total number of entries in 2009) and Slovaks (9.4%). Additionally, in both these cases an increase was noted as compared to 2008 (5% and 34% respectively). An increase in number of visits was noted also in case of Ukrainians (7.1% share in the total number of visits, 15% increase), Lithuanians (4.9% share and 37% increase) and Belarusians (4.4% and 11% respectively). Thus, the general change in number of arrivals is to be associated mainly with significant drop in number of entries of German citizens (as noted above – over 8.5 million less border crossings noted in 2009 as compared to 2008 and over 12 million less than in 2007).

In 2009 the Border Guard refused to let 26,889 foreigners (increase by over 60% as compared to the previous year). In most cases the reason was a lack of valid visa or proper documents (over 50% of the total number of refusals). At the same time 3,422 persons have been apprehended while crossing or attempting to cross the border illegally (2008 – 4,686 persons, 27% decline). Additionally, in 2009 1,591 foreigners have been apprehended during routine control on the territory of Poland, 826 out of them have been obliged to leave the Polish territory.

The Agreement with Ukrainian government on the Local Border Traffic has importantly affected the trans-border mobility. According to the Ministry of Interior and Administration, around 3.5 thousand of applications were issued in July 2009 only (the Agreement is in force since 1st of July 2009). The annual numbers are being estimated around 50 thousand applications.

4. Migration from Poland

4.1. Data on migration from Poland

Before we turn to the analysis of recent migration from Poland it is necessary to comment on the available data and its accuracy. This is mostly due to the fact that the measurement of the size of outflow and stock of migrants is particularly complicated in case of Central and Eastern European countries experiencing a transition from mobility pattern dominated by permanent migration towards temporary or even circular mobility. Such non-orthodox forms of mobility are rarely subject of official migration statistics and thus should be analyzed with caution.

The basic - and official - statistical source to assess the scale and dynamics of international migration from Poland is the Central Population Register (so-called PESEL) which includes all residents of the country. It includes entries of immigrants and exits of emigrants. The first category is defined as persons who have arrived from abroad and have been registered as permanent residents in any basic administrative unit of Poland. The latter refers only to those persons who moved with an intention to settle abroad and delisted themselves from their permanent place of residence in Poland (see section 4.2 and Table 2 in the Annex).

The problem is however that a significant number of persons who continue to be counted as permanent residents in the population register have also become emigrants and have de facto ceased to live in Poland. This is due to the fact that the only way to remove someone from a register of permanent residents is his/her voluntary act of cancellation of residence and this is perceived by most Poles as unnecessary if not disadvantageous (with some exceptions as for example massive action of de-registrations noted in 2006 caused by inconsistencies in Polish tax policy – see Table 2 in the Annex) Consequently, official estimates of Poland's population are commonly described as seriously biased for not accounting for a large group of de facto migrants who are still included in the register (Kaczmarczyk and Okólski 2008).

In order to overcome above presented difficulties Polish researchers as well as the Central Statistical Office make continuous efforts to use all other available data to estimate the scale, dynamics and structure of Polish migration. Contrary to the category of "officially registered emigrants" a category of "temporary migrants" are being used. As such permanent residents who have stayed in a foreign country for longer than three months is being treated. The major source of data on temporary migrants aged 15 years or more from Poland is the Polish Labour Force Survey (LFS) (since 1994) – see Table 9 in the Annex). LFS is definitely not a perfect data source on migration. First of all, it was created for the purposes of the labour market analysis and the sample design is subordinated to this particular task. Secondly, these data capture only part of the phenomenon due to the fact that the data refers to those persons who are staying abroad for longer than 3 months (till 2006 for longer than 2 months) and who have at least one household member still staying in Poland. This is the reason why the Central Statistical Office holds a position that data on Poles staying temporarily abroad are not representative for the total population and should be analyzed and interpreted with caution. Thus LFS data cannot provide information on real scale of migration, however – as proven by

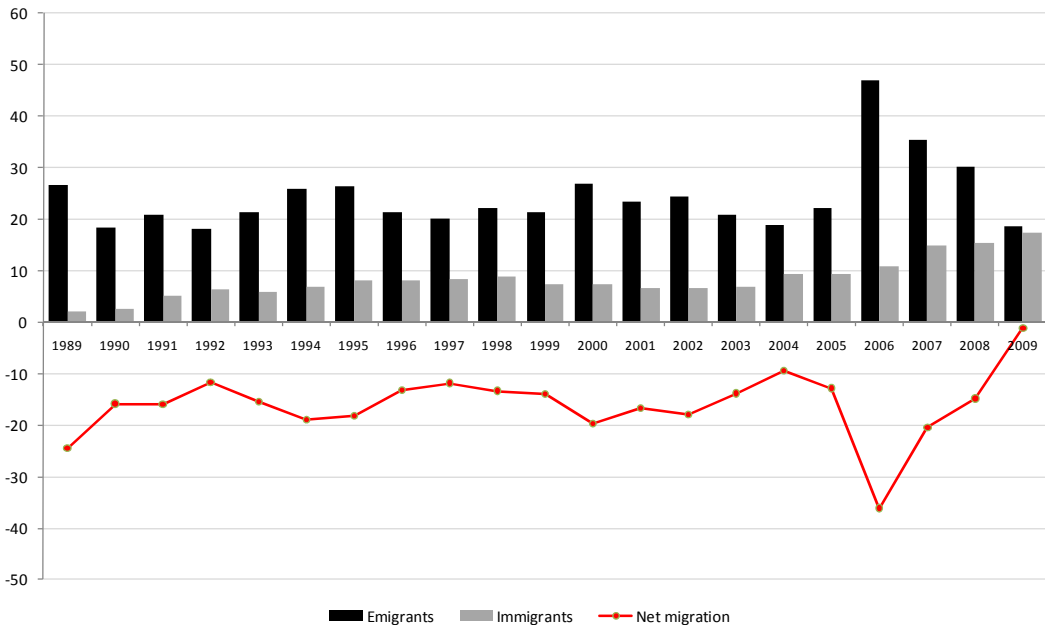
statistical tests completed by the CMR – may serve as a very good data source on migration dynamics and its structural features (compare 2009 SOPEMI Report for Poland).

Currently, the most reliable data on permanent residents of Poland staying temporarily abroad (de facto migrants) can be obtained from regularly presented (the most recent one in September 2010) estimates completed and published by the Central Statistical Office (CSO 2010 – see section 4.3 and table 10 in the Annex). The stock of temporary Polish migrants (defined as explained above) is being estimated on the basis of: the 2002 National census data (basis for the estimation), data on officially registered flows (referring to permanent migrants), data of quarterly Labour Force Survey, and statistics on Polish migrants in destination countries, including administrative data on the number of work registrations, insurance registrations, residence permits, work permits as well as LFS data.

4.2. Registered flows

According to the Central Population Register, in 2009 the number of emigrants amounted to 18.6 thousand persons. In the same year number of immigrants was as high as 17.4 thousand. There was a significant drop noted with regard to the scale of permanent migration – number of emigrants decreased by 38% as compared to previous year (and this was the third consecutive year of significant decline in number of persons leaving Poland with an intention to settle abroad). The scale of decline is significant – scale of emigration noted in 2009 was 3 times smaller than in 2006 (peak). This trend continues in 2010 when – again – a slight decrease was noted as compared to the first half of 2009. On the contrary, number of officially registered immigrants increased by 14% (see Table 2 and 3 in the Annex and Figure 6).

Figure 6. Officially registered international migration from and into Poland, 1989-2008 (in thous.)



Notes: see Section 4.1 for definitions of emigrants and immigrants. Source: Kępińska 2007, CSO Demographic Yearbook 2010, based on Central Population Register PESEL.

Recent scale of the outflow from Poland reached the level observed in early 1990s, far below averages of the post-accession period. Together with increasing scale of immigration it has led to serious change in net migration. In 2009 net outflow amounted to merely 1.2 thousand persons, i.e. was 30 times smaller than in 2006!

Similarly to previous years European Union countries dominated among destinations of Polish permanent migrants. In 2009 emigrants choosing these directions constituted 87% of the total. Main destination country (obviously as regard to this particular category of migrants) remained Germany (45% of all registered emigrants), followed by the United Kingdom (20%) and United States (11%). In all cases, however, a serious decline in number of migrants was noted: outflow to Germany was 35% lower than in 2008, in case of the UK the change amounted to – 47% and in case of the USA – 35%. The only exception was Hungary with positive change as compared with previous year but this country due to extremely low number of migrants noted (19 persons...) is not significant on the Polish migratory map.

According to the Central Population Register data Polish permanent migrants are generally young: over 40% of men and 43% of women constituted (in 2009) persons aged 25-39. There was also relatively high number of accompanying dependents noted – share of persons aged 10-14 was as high as 13.7% for men and 12.4% for women.

With regard to geographical distribution of emigrants 2009 saw a decline in case of all Polish regions (voivodships). However, spatial structure of the outflow did not change significantly. The most important sending regions remained Śląskie (23.4% of all permanent emigrants), Dolnośląskie (11.6%) and Opolskie (11.4%). This kind of distribution clearly suggests that data on registered flows refers to particular types of mobility only, mainly to those based on ethnic or kinship linkages with abroad.

4.3. Stock of Polish migrants staying temporarily abroad according to the CSO estimate

Due to activity of Central Statistical Office Poland is probably the only CEE country with detailed and relatively reliable data on emigrants' stock. Main source of this data are presented on regular basis (most recently in September 2010) estimates of the number of persons staying abroad (see Table 4).

Table 4. Polish citizens staying abroad for longer than two months (three months since 2007) (in thousand) and percentage changes as compared with previous year

Country	2002 (May) – National Census	2004*	2005*	2006*	2007*	2008*	2009*
<i>In thousand</i>							
Total	786	1 000	1 450	1 950	2 270	2 210	1 870
Including:							
EU27	451	750	1 170	1 550	1 860	1 820	1 570
Austria	11	15	25	34	39	40	38
Belgium	14	13	21	28	31	33	34
France	21	30	30	49	55	56	47
Germany	294	385	430	450	490	490	415
Ireland	2	15	76	120	200	180	140
Italy	39	59	70	85	87	88	85
Netherlands	10	23	43	55	98	108	84
Norway	.	.	.	.	36	38	45
Spain	14	26	37	44	80	83	84
Sweden	6	11	17	25	27	29	31
United Kingdom	24	150	340	580	690	650	555
<i>Percentage change as compared with previous year**</i>							
Total	.	.	45.0	34.5	16.4	-2.6	-15.4
EU27	.	.	56.0	32.5	20.0	-2.2	-13.7
Austria	.	.	66.7	36.0	14.7	2.6	-5.0
Belgium	.	.	61.5	33.3	10.7	6.5	3.0
France	.	.	0.0	63.3	12.2	1.8	-16.1
Germany	.	.	11.7	4.7	8.9	0.0	-15.3
Ireland	.	.	406.7	57.9	66.7	-10.0	-22.2
Italy	.	.	18.6	21.4	2.4	1.1	-3.4
Netherlands	.	.	87.0	27.9	78.2	10.2	-22.2
Norway	.	.	.	.	.	5.6	18.4
Spain	.	.	42.3	18.9	81.8	3.8	1.2
Sweden	.	.	54.5	47.1	8.0	7.4	6.9
United Kingdom	.	.	126.7	70.6	19.0	-5.8	-14.6

* as for the end of a given year, ** 2002-2004 changes not reported due to lack of full data comparability

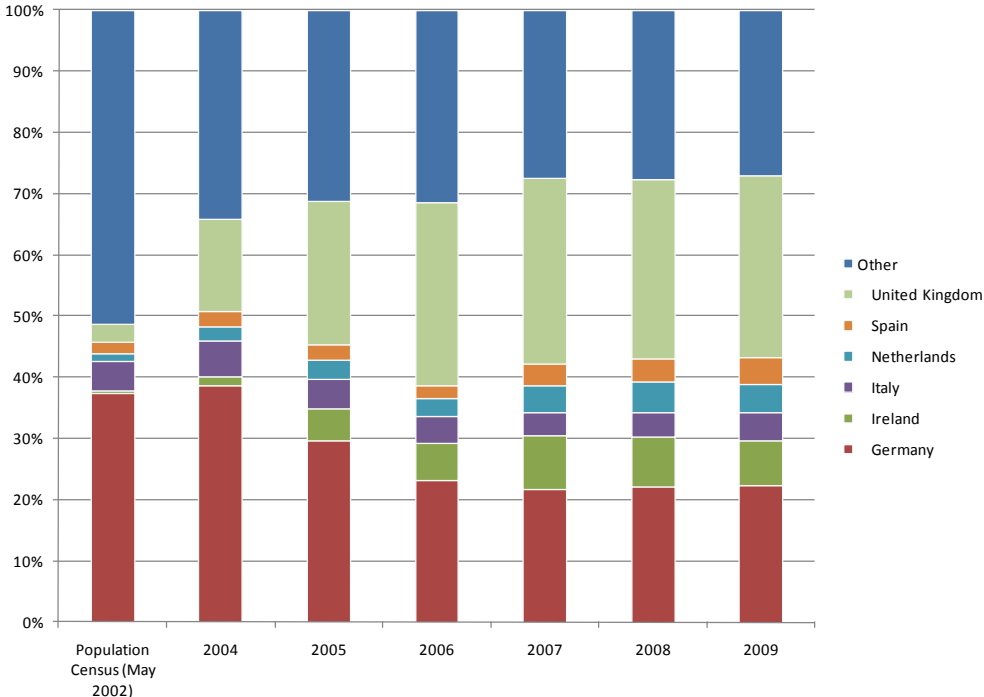
Source: CSO 2010.

According to the recent estimate presented (referring to the end of 2009) a significant decrease in stock of permanent citizens of Poland staying temporarily abroad was noted. Slight decline in number of persons staying abroad was observed already in 2008 (2.6%) however in next year it amounted to over 15% and the stock of temporary migrants was estimated at 1.87 million (around 5% of the total population of Poland). It means that 6 years after the EU enlargement number of Polish citizens staying temporarily abroad remains still relatively high (particularly as compared to other countries of the region), but it is decreasing remarkably. Interestingly, negative changes were noted in case of most destination countries with exception of Nordic countries which are perceived

as attractive destinations even during economic downturn (the number of persons residing in Norway increased by 18.4% and in Sweden by almost 7% - see Table 4). The largest scale of decline was noted in case of Ireland (22.2%) and Netherlands (22.2%), i.e. countries which experienced extremely high dynamics of inflow in previous years.

Similarly as in previous years the most numerous group of migrants represented persons staying in European countries, particularly in the EU27 countries (84%). More detailed picture of destinations include Table 10 in the Annex and Figure 7.

Figure 7. Stock of Polish migrants staying temporarily abroad by destination country* (as % of the total)



* as for the end of a given year

Source: CSO 2010.

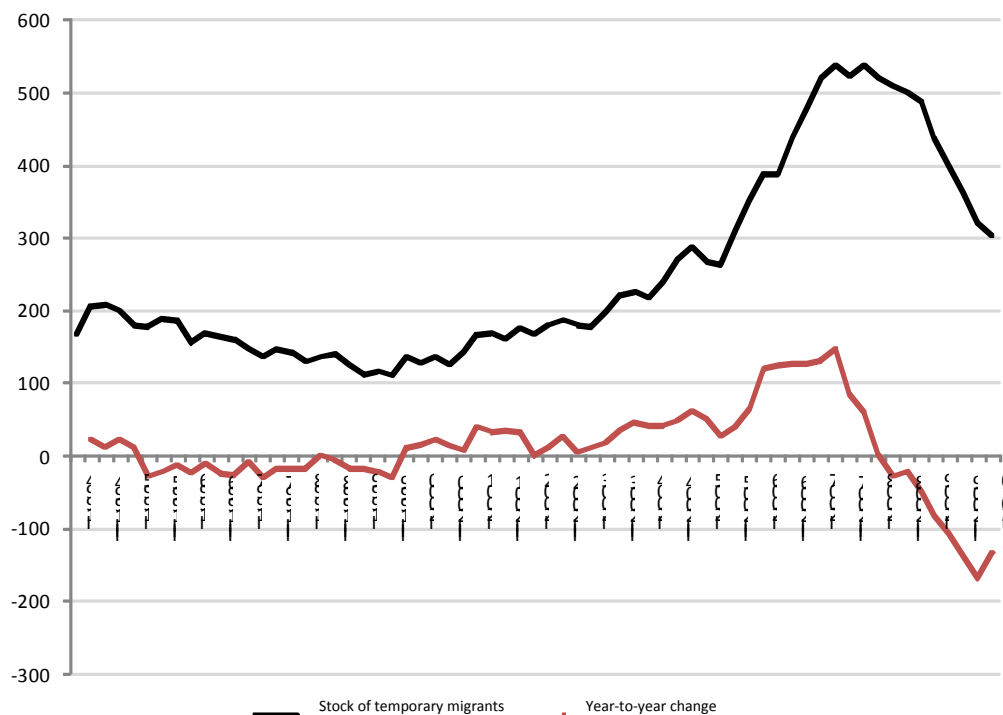
Notwithstanding recent changes in the stock of persons staying abroad, structure of destination countries in the post-accession period is relatively stable (see Figure 7). The most important destination remains United Kingdom with almost 30% of all migrants, followed by Germany (22%), Ireland (7.5%) and Italy, Netherlands and Spain (around 4.5% each). Generally, even if the highest dynamics of outflow was noted in case of English speaking countries, Polish migrants turned out to be very mobile on the European labour market and their mobility reflects needs of national labour markets (compare outflow to the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and Norway).

4.4. Migration from Poland according to LFS

As noted above, LFS data are not fully representative with regard to the scale of migration. However, they may serve as a very useful tool to follow dynamics and structural features of temporary migration from Poland (cfg. definition temporary migration as proposed in section 4.1) particularly in

the phase of relatively massive changes in the process. Figure 8 presents the data on Polish migrants staying temporarily abroad for longer than 3 months.

Figure 8. Stock of Polish migrants staying temporarily abroad according to Labour Force Survey, 1994-2010 (2nd quarter) – absolute numbers (in thousand) and year-to-year change



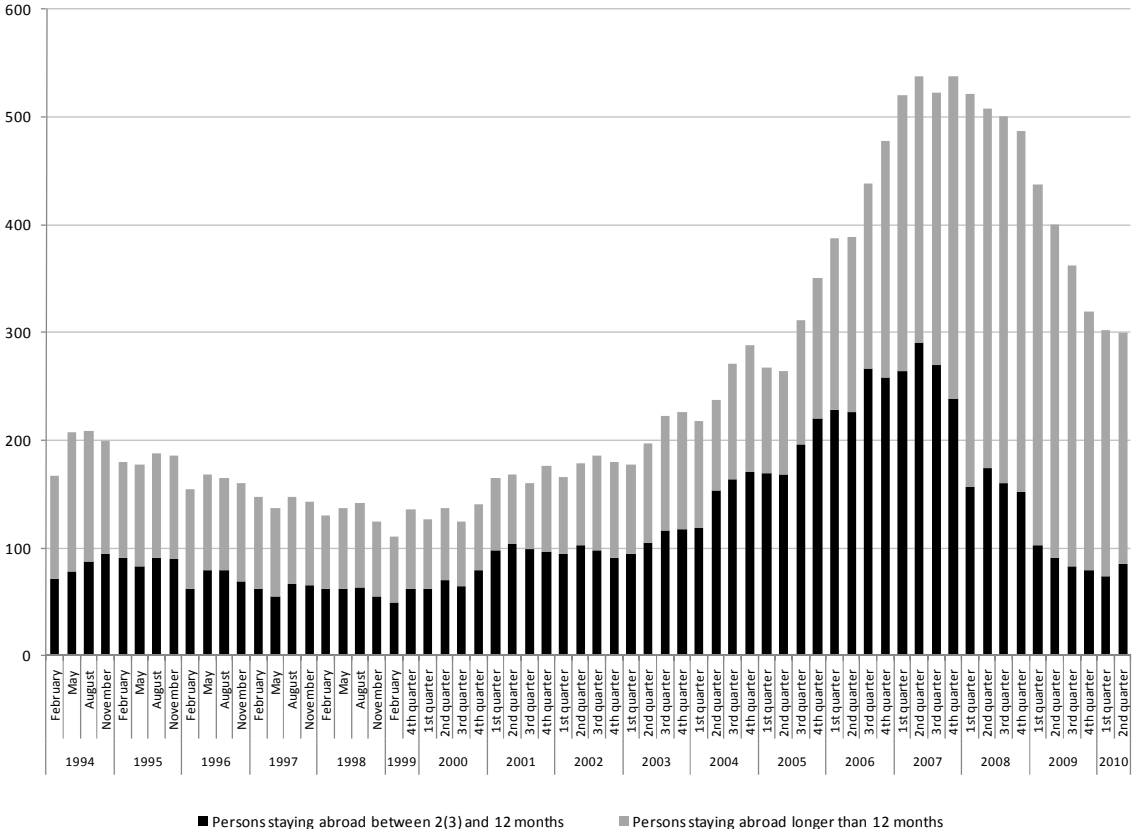
Source: Own elaboration based on the LFS data

Analysis of the LFS data leads to following conclusions (see also Table 9 in the Annex):

- Last two years saw a continuous decline in stock of temporary migrants – in the second quarter of 2010 number of migrants (according to the LFS data) was only slightly higher than noted in 2005 (see Figure 8).
- Notwithstanding changes in global economic climate most of Polish migrants staying temporarily abroad take up employment at destinations (since 2006 more than 90% of all migrants) and thus can be described as “typical” labour migrants.
- Temporary migrants from Poland are mostly men who constituted around 55% of all migrants in the 1990s and over 60% in last few years – in 2009-2010 the share of male migrants was as high as 62-64%.
- The spectacular increase in stock of persons staying abroad as observed in the early post-accession phase was mostly due to increase in number of short-term migrants, i.e. migrants staying abroad for longer than 3 but shorter than 12 months; however this situation started to change in 2007 – since then a steady decline in number of short-term migrants is noted which is accompanied by relatively stable number of long-term migrants: in 2010 the number of persons staying abroad for shorter than

12 months amounted to 113-115 thousand and was comparable to scale of short-term mobility prior to the EU-enlargement (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Stock of Polish migrants staying temporarily (between 2(3) and 12 months, and longer than 12 months) abroad according to Labour Force Survey, 1994-2010 (2nd quarter)



Source: Own elaboration based on LFS data

- Data for 2009 and 2010 may suggest that Poland is already in “late” or “mature” phase of post-accession migration: number of long-term migrants stabilized, sharp decline in number of short-term migrants was noted – these two effects may be a sign that at least part of temporary Polish migrants started to meet their decisions on return and the other group might decide to settle abroad⁶.

⁶ The latter effect is reflected by the UK LFS data showing steady increase in number of Polish migrants residing in the United Kingdom.

5. Immigrants in Poland

5.1. Migrants registering for a permanent stay

Even if Poland is still not perceived as an attractive destination country, the data for 2009 reveals a significant increase in number of most important categories of migrants (both of Polish and foreign origin) registering for a permanent stay in Poland. In 2009 the number of immigrants registering for a permanent stay in Poland was as high as 17,424 which meant a 14% increase as compared to the previous year (Table 13 in the Annex). It also means that last year was fifth consecutive year with a significant increase in this number: in 2007 it increased by 39% and in 2008 by 19% as compared to the previous year. The most important countries of the last residence were in 2009 United Kingdom (5,408), Germany (3,175) and the United States (1,823 persons). The structure of sending countries remains more or less stable in the last few years and reveals that this data includes mostly return migrants or persons with Polish descent, and to a lesser degree foreigners. The rise in number of persons registering for a permanent stay was in 2009 – similarly as in the previous year – due to residents of European countries, among others Ireland (increase from 0.2 in 2006 to 1.5 thousand in 2009) and the United Kingdom (from 1.6 to 5.4). As those countries remained the main destinations for Polish emigrants in the previous years, it seems that immigration was mostly due to return migration of Polish nationals (this remains only a supposition because the data published by the Central Statistical Office does not distinguish nationals of Poland from foreigners).

Interestingly, the increase in the number of persons registering for a permanent stay in Poland was noted particularly in the case of males: from 8,984 in 2008 to 11,145 in 2009. The number of women registering for a permanent stay remained constant (6,291 in 2008 and 6,279 in 2009). Migrants of both sexes are relatively young, with a significant share of persons aged less than 30 years (more than 50% - see Table 15 in the Annex), however men tended to be relatively younger. The structure of provinces of destination in Poland remains relatively stable in last few years (Table 14 in the Annex): the most important role plays Śląskie (16% of immigrants in 2009), Małopolskie (12%), Dolnośląskie (11%) and Mazowieckie and Pomorskie (8% each).

5.2. Migrants registering for a temporary stay

Completely different picture can be drawn from the data on persons who arrived from abroad and who registered for temporary stay above two months. The following information was derived from the Central Population Register and refers to persons both of foreign and of Polish origin.

In 2009 the number of persons registered at temporary stay in Poland was as high as 59 thousand (3% increase as compared with 2008 and almost 27% more than in 2007, Table 17 in the Annex). The number of foreign nationals among all temporary immigrants amounted to 53.5 thousand (over 90%). In 2006-2009 Polish nationals constituted approximately 8%-10% of all temporary migrants

(Table 18 in the Annex). The increase in 2009 was both due to change in number of arriving foreigners as well as Polish nationals. The main countries, from which temporary immigrants recruited, was Ukraine (13.9 thousand in 2008 and 14.2 thousand in 2009), followed by Belarus (4.1 and 4.0 thousand, respectively), Germany (3.5 and 3.2 thousand – a drop as compared to 2008 noted), Russian Federation (2.3 and 2.6 thousand), Vietnam (2.6 and 2.5 thousand – a decline noted) and Armenia (1.6 and 1.5 thousand).

Additionally, it is worth noting that in 2009 Polish consular offices issued over 789 thousand visas, by 6% more than in 2008. Almost 128 thousand of visas were issued with regard to work purposes (short-term employment, up to 6 months), out of which around 122 thousand were issued to Ukrainian citizens

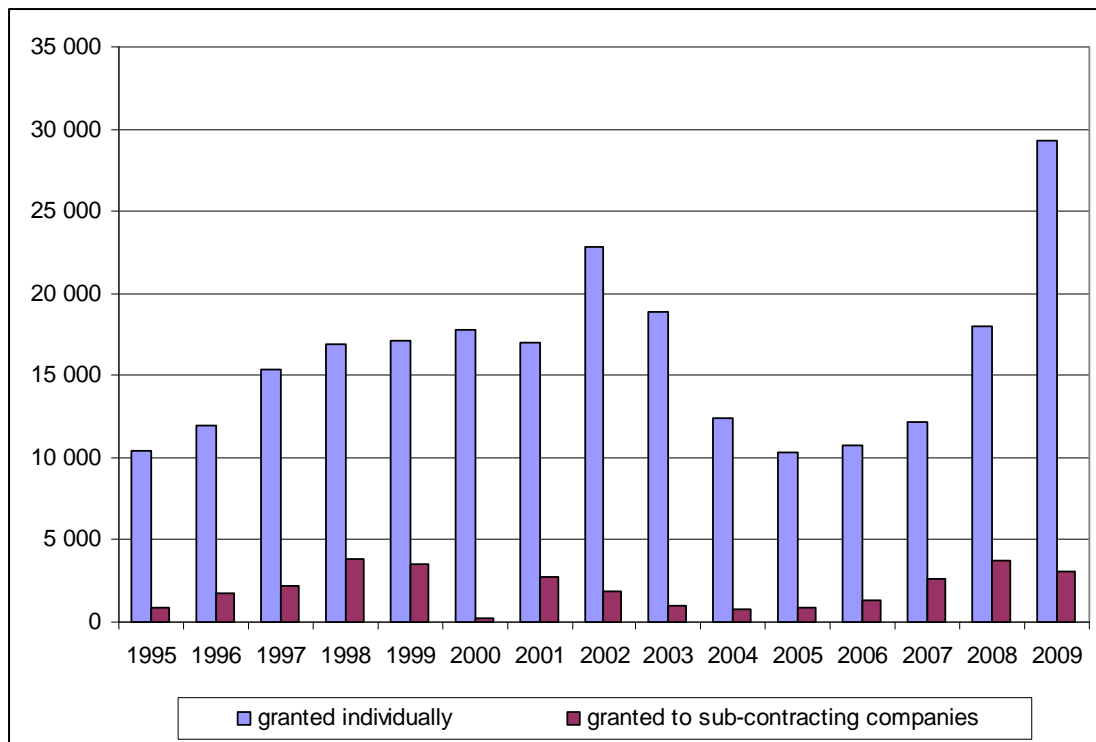
In 2007 and 2008 approximately 41 thousand residence permits were issued, which was a significant increase as compared to the previous period (Table 20 in the annex). This trend continued in 2009 – the number of residence permits was as high as 42.8 thousand (4% increase as compared to 2008). They were mostly temporary residence permits (70% in 2008 and 71.3% in 2009) and EU temporary residence permits (17% and 15%, respectively). The number of permanent residence permits oscillated around 3 thousand of documents issued annually. As for 31st of December 2009 around 92.5 thousand of foreigners have had valid residence permits (this number was almost 15 thousand higher than in 2008).

5.3. Foreign labour

The following information on labour performed in Poland by foreigners was provided by the Central Statistical Office and the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy. The data refers to work permits granted individually to foreigners or to sub-contracting foreign companies operating in Poland.

The increase in the number of work permits granted individually lasts since 2007, but the years 2009 and 2010 constituted a real turn in this regard: it rose by 63%, from 18 in 2008 to 29.3 thousand in 2009 (Table 21 in the Annex, Figure 10) and 15,6 thousand in the first half of 2010. The number of work permits granted to foreign sub-contracting companies declined by 17%, from 3.7 thousand in 2008 to 3.1 in 2009. The work permits issued for the first time constituted 71% of all work permits.

Figure 10. Work permits granted to foreigners by type, 1995-2009



Source: Source: Own elaboration based on the National Labour Office and the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy data

As for all work permits issued in 2009, the largest group was constituted by qualified workers (9,143, that is 31%), managers (5,700, that is 19%) and workers performing simple jobs (4,829, that is 16%). The main economic sectors of foreign employment were retail and wholesale trade (6,921, that is 24%), manufacturing (5,088, that is 17%), construction sector and hotels and restaurants (3,065 and 2,803 respectively, that is 10% each). Similar distribution of occupations and economic sectors was maintained in the first half of 2010.

As for the country of origin of foreign employees, in 2009 the largest groups were constituted by citizens of Ukraine (9,504, 32%), China (4,536, that is 15%), Vietnam (2,577, that is 9%), Belarus (1,669, that is 6%), Turkey (1,422, that is 5%) and India (1,164, that is 4%). The data for the first half of 2010 presents the same distribution of nationalities, with exception of relatively high position (5th) of citizens of Nepal (862, that is 6%). All the above-mentioned groups of foreign employees are dominated by qualified workers and workers performing simple jobs, employed mostly in retail and wholesale trade (the case of citizens of China and Belarus), manufacturing (the domain of citizens of Ukraine), construction sector (the case of citizens of Ukraine) and hotels and restaurants (the case of citizens of Vietnam and Turkey).

As far as spatial distribution of granted work permits is concerned, in 2009 the largest part of them was issued in *Mazowieckie* (13,979, that is 47%), followed by *Pomorskie* (2,326, that is 8%), and *Małopolskie* (2,000, that is 7%) (Table 22 in the Annex).

In 2009 a simplified procedure of employment gave a way to increased inflow of foreign labour. According to the procedure, the citizens of Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine and Russia do not need to receive a work permit in order to work up to 6 months during twelve consecutive months, on the basis of Polish employer's declaration of intent to employ a foreigner. On the basis of such a declaration Polish consulates issue visas which enable citizens of those countries to enter Poland and undertake employment.

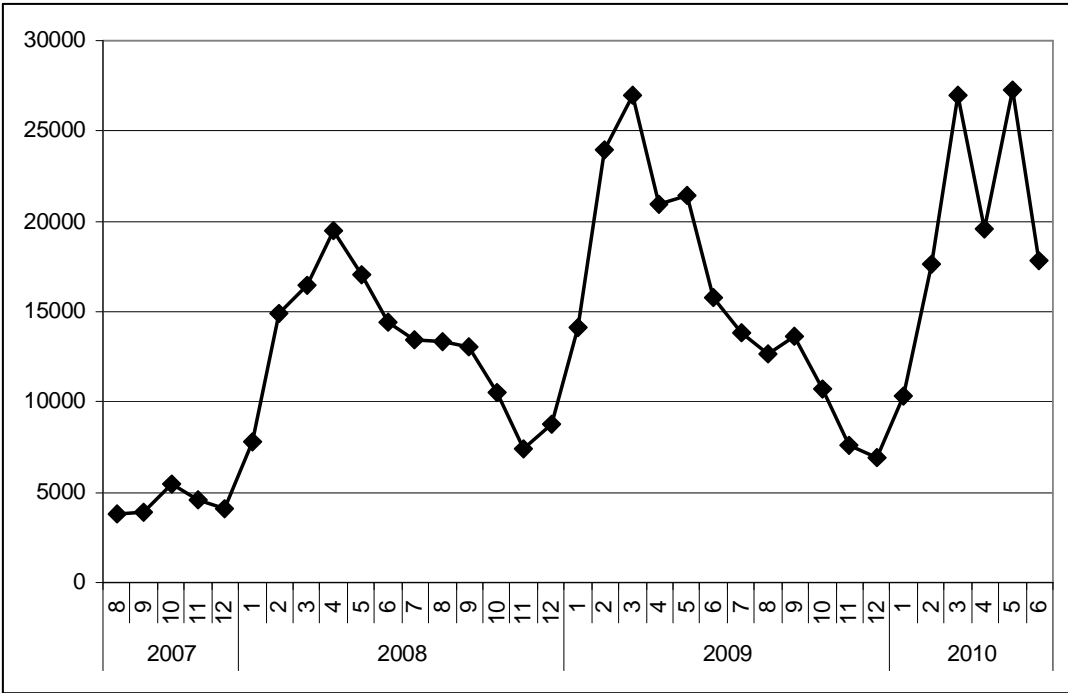
The number of employers' declarations of intent to employ a foreigner registered at local labour offices increased from 22 thousand in 2007 to 157 thousand in 2008 and 188 thousand in 2009 (Table 5, Figure 11). These declarations concerned mostly citizens of Ukraine (93,91 and 96% in the following years). The further nationalities were the citizens of Belarus, Russia and since 2010 of Moldova and Georgia. As far as economic sectors are concerned, most declarations concerned employment in the agriculture (Table 5), which explains seasonality of the possible inflow (Figure 11). Further economic sectors of employment were construction sector, household services and manufacturing. A certain number of declarations concerned agencies of temporary work in unspecified economic sector.

Table 5. Number of employers' declarations of intent to employ a foreigner registered at local labour offices, regarding all foreigners and citizens of Ukraine, 2007-2009

Economic sector	All			Ukrainians		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Total	21,797	156,713	188,414	20,260	142,960	180,133
Agriculture	6,431	77,187	122,352	6,336	74,079	119,665
Construction	5,629	23,949	19,095	4,974	20,460	17,565
Household services	1,242	8,270	8,791	1,218	7,614	8,399
Trade	746	5,031	3,815	671	3,343	3,018
Manufacturing	2,940	10,071	6,600	2,705	8,926	5,993
Transport	754	4,619	3,041	594	3,395	2,413
Hotels and restaurants	665	3,724	3,474	606	3,217	3,099
Temporary work agencies	992	10,312	11,341	972	9,860	10,872
Other	2,229	13,138	11,385	2,016	11,878	10,638

Source: Own elaboration based on the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy data

Figure 11. Number of employers' declarations of intent to employ a foreigner registered at local labour offices, August 2007-June 2010



Source: Own elaboration based on the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy data

5.5. Mixed marriages

This section is based on the data derived from the Central Population Register (provided by the Central Statistical Office) on marriages contracted in Poland between a Polish citizen and a person who lived permanently abroad before matrimony. The term ‘foreigner’ does not stand for a foreign citizenship, but for permanent residence abroad. Therefore, marriages presented in the Tables 28-30 (in the Annex) comprise also those contracted with Polish nationals who have lived permanently abroad before marriage.

In general, the number of mixed marriages registered in Poland is on increase since 2006 – the number increased by 10% in 2007 (as compared to the previous year), by 4% in 2008 and 2009 reaching the level of over 4 thousand marriages contracted with foreign partner (Table 28 in the Annex). Interestingly, in 2009 188 marriages were recorded where both spouses were living permanently abroad (4.5% of all mixed marriages recorded). In total, mixed marriages constituted 1.6% of all marriages contracted in Poland in 2009 which – again – points to still very low level of immigration to the country. Out of over 4 thousand mixed marriages over 3 thousand were contracted with a husband living permanently abroad (75%) and this tendency is very stable in last 20 years.

In 2009 the distribution of countries of previous residence of foreign husbands remained - similarly to previous years – strongly diversified (Table 29 in the Annex). The most frequently indicated countries of previous residence included the United Kingdom (16.5% of mixed marriages contracted with a husband living permanently abroad and 40% in case of wife living permanently abroad - for the second time in a row at the very top of the list) and Germany (13% and 4%), followed by Ukraine, Italy and the Netherlands. Very high position was noted in case of Nigeria with 109 marriages contracted between a native women and a husband living permanently abroad. On the contrary, the number and share of marriages contracted with a husband living permanently in Ukraine significantly decreased, from almost 200 in 2004 to less than 100 in 2008 and 111 in 2009. Likewise, a decrease in number of mixed marriages was recorded in respect to foreign husbands coming from Belarus, Canada, the United States (with slight increase in 2009 noted in the last case). Marriages with a wife living permanently abroad constitute a minority of mixed marriages in Poland. The most frequently indicated countries of previous residence of foreign wife included Ukraine, Belarus and Russian Federation (Table 30 in the Annex). In 2009 596 foreign wives recruited from the above-mentioned countries (57% of the total number), which constituted a slight decrease as compared to 2007 and 2008. Generally, the decrease in the number of mixed marriages with participation of women living permanently abroad is to be associated to the decrease in inflow from those three countries.

5.6. Naturalization and repatriation

The main rule of the Polish citizenship policy is the *ius sanguinis* principle but there are four additional modes of obtaining Polish citizenship. There are: conferment procedure (with President as a competent authority), acknowledgment procedure (with governor of the region as competent authority), declaration procedure (with governor of the region a competent authority) and repatriation procedure. It is worth stating that naturalization is a difficult process in Poland, additionally, Poland still is not perceived as an attractive country to settle down in. Thus, acquisitions of Polish citizenship by conferment, acknowledgment and marriage procedures are on a relatively low level. It declined significantly in 2006 but has been on increase since then⁷. In 2008 1,054 persons obtained Polish citizenship (a 31% decrease as compared to previous year but a slight increase as compared to 2006), in 2009 this number was as high as 2,503 (Table 27 in the Annex). Thus, a significant increase was noted as compared to 2008. Most recipients were citizens of Ukraine (877), Belarus (357), and Russia (162) followed by former citizens of USA, Germany, Canada and Sweden.

Repatriation is perceived – at least on the theoretical level – as one of the main parts of recent Polish migration policy. The resettlement law is based on the ideological concept saying that people of Polish descent or origin are entitled to settle down in Poland. Officially, there are two possibilities to resettle in Poland: on the basis of the repatriation procedure and on the basis of the Article 52(5) of the Constitution. In practice, there are also numerous cases of persons who have finished studies, begun the economic activity, and use the resettlement procedure to stay in Poland. Just like in the case of naturalization procedure, there are relatively few persons benefitting from the resettlement.

⁷ The data on naturalization and repatriation presented below are being provided by the Department for Citizenship and Repatriation of the Ministry of Interior and Administration and the Central Statistical Office.

In 2009, similarly as in previous years, scale of repatriation remained very low. The number of repatriation visas issued was as high as 164 and was by 8% lower than in 2008 and 36% lower than in 2007. As compared to the peak year (2001) there was over 70% decline noted. In 2009 the largest group of incoming repatriates originated from Kazakhstan followed by persons coming from Russian Federation, Uzbekistan and Belarus.

Altogether, between 1997 and 2009 4,631 repatriation visas were issued which shows that scale of the phenomenon is relatively low. However, according to the data provided by the Ministry of Interior and Administration there are 2.5 thousand persons registered in the database "Rodak" ("Compatriot") awaiting an opportunity to resettle in Poland. The main issue is thus not the lack of interest but rather problems with covering costs related to repatriation (to be borne by local authorities). These issues are of interest of the new migration strategy of Poland (see section 2).

Last but not least, it is worth noting that due to problems with financing of resettlement programs other options are being used more and more often. In 2008 1,107 permits to settle down in Poland on the basis of Article 52(5) of the Constitution were issued (in 1997-2008 4 971 permits in total with steep increase since 2004). Till October 2009 15,395 Polish Charters were granted, mostly to Ukrainians and Belarusians.

5.7. Inflow of refugees / asylum seekers

In 2009 the highest number of applications for the refugee status was noted: there were 10,587 applications and this number was by over 24% higher than in 2008 (8,517 applications recorded) (Table 31 in the Annex). The share of first applications radically increased, from 59% in 2006 to 72% in 2007, 85% in 2008 and 92% in 2009. According to the data available around 85 thousand arrivals of asylum seekers were noted since joining the Geneva Convention.

Regarding 2009 applicants, 131 foreigners were granted the refugee status, 2,316 got supplementary protection and 65 persons were allowed to stay in Poland according to the tolerated status. In last couple of years share of women is relatively stable and oscillates around 44-48% of all applicants.

Similarly to previous year the Russian Federation constituted the main sending country of asylum seekers. However, even if the number of applicants arriving to Poland as Russian citizens was on increase (5,726 persons in 2008 and 6,668 in 2009) the share of applicants from Russia dropped dramatically: from 91-92% of all applicants in 2006-2007 to merely 54% in 2009. This was due to a huge inflow of asylum seekers from Georgia: in 2009 over 4,200 applicants from this country was recorded⁸ (most of these applications are being denied as manifestly unfounded). Poland was one of the first European countries to receive applications for the refugee status from Chechen nationals. Most of them were granted the tolerated status or supplementary protection. Except of Russian Federation and Georgia (in 2009) the structure of asylum seekers with regard to their nationality is very diverse – other important nationalities include applicants from Armenia, Vietnam, Ukraine and Belarus.

⁸ According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs the increase in inflow of applicants from Georgia is mostly due to new transit route leading through Belarusian territory. As Belorussia is not treated as safe country persons using this route may claim refugee status in Poland without having proper entry documents.

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Data from Border Guard.
Tables: 11-12.

Data from Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.
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Table 1. International Migration (a). Poland 1952-2000 (in thousand).

Year	Emigrants	Immigrants	Net migration
1952-2002	1 359.2	418.9	-940.3
1952-1960	369.6	274.3	-95.3
1961-1970	223.8	24.3	-199.5
1971-1980	225.7	16.2	-209.5
1981-1990	266.7	17.3	-249.4
1991-2000	224.7	72.7	-152.0

(a) only migrants registering for or deregistering from permanent residence.

Source: Kępińska 2007, based on Central Population Register PESEL.

Table 2. International migration (a); year-by-year figures. Poland 1945-2009 (in thousand).

Year	Emigrants	Immigrants	Net migration
1945	1506.0	2283.0	777.0
1946	1836.0	1181.0	-655.0
1947	542.7	228.7	-314.0
1948	42.7	62.9	20.2
1949	61.4	19.1	-42.3
1950	60.9	8.1	-52.8
1951	7.8	3.4	-4.4
1952	1.6	3.7	2.1
1953	2.8	2.0	-0.8
1954	3.8	2.8	-1.0
1955	1.9	4.7	2.8
1956	21.8	27.6	5.8
1957	133.4	91.8	-41.6
1958	139.3	92.8	-46.5
1959	37.0	43.2	6.2
1960	28.0	5.7	-22.3
1961	26.5	3.6	-22.9
1962	20.2	3.3	-16.9
1963	20.0	2.5	-17.5
1964	24.2	2.3	-21.9
1965	28.6	2.2	-26.4
1966	28.8	2.2	-26.6
1967	19.9	2.1	-17.8
1968	19.4	2.2	-17.2
1969	22.1	2.0	-20.1
1970	14.1	1.9	-12.2
1971	30.2	1.7	-28.5
1972	19.1	1.8	-17.3
1973	13.0	1.4	-11.6
1974	11.8	1.4	-10.4
1975	9.6	1.8	-7.8
1976	26.7	1.8	-24.9
1977	28.9	1.6	-27.3
1978	29.5	1.5	-28.0
1979	34.2	1.7	-32.5
1980	22.7	1.5	-21.2
1981	23.8	1.4	-22.4
1982	32.1	0.9	-31.2
1983	26.2	1.2	-25.0
1984	17.4	1.6	-15.8
1985	20.5	1.6	-18.9
1986	29.0	1.9	-27.1
1987	36.4	1.8	-34.6
1988	36.3	2.1	-34.2
1989	26.6	2.2	-24.4
1990	18.4	2.6	-15.8
1991	21.0	5.0	-16.0
1992	18.1	6.5	-11.6
1993	21.3	5.9	-15.4
1994	25.9	6.9	-19.0
1995	26.3	8.1	-18.2
1996	21.3	8.2	-13.1
1997	20.2	8.4	-11.8
1998	22.2	8.9	-13.3
1999	21.5	7.5	-14.0
2000	26.9	7.3	-19.6
2001	23.3	6.6	-16.7
2002	24.5	6.6	-17.9
2003	20.8	7.0	-13.8
2004	18.9	9.5	-9.4
2005	22.2	9.4	-12.8
2006	46.9	10.8	-36.1
2007	35.5	15.0	-20.5
2008	30.1	15.3	-14.8
2009	18.6	17.4	-1.2

(a) only migrants registering for or deregistering from permanent residence.

Source: Kępińska 2007, CSO Demographic Yearbook 2009, 2010, based on Central Population Register PESEL.

Table 3. International migration (a) by half-year. Poland 1994-2010 (in thousand).

Period	Number of emigrants	Number of immigrants	Net migration
1994 1st half-year	11.9	3.0	-8.9
1995 1st half-year	13.3	3.4	-9.9
1996 1st half-year	10.6	3.6	-7.0
1997 1st half-year	9.3	3.6	-5.7
1998 1st half-year	10.6	4.1	-6.4
1999 1st half-year	9.5	3.8	-5.7
2000 1st half-year	12.8	3.1	-9.7
2001 1st half-year	11.6	3.3	-8.3
2002 1st half-year	10.6	2.9	-7.7
2003 1st half-year	9.9	3.0	-7.0
2004 1st half-year	8.0	4.2	-3.8
2005 1st half-year	9.6	4.3	-5.3
2006 1st half-year	25.0	4.7	-20.4
2007 1st half-year	16.7	6.2	-10.5
2008 1st half-year	15.5	7.0	-8.5
2009 1st half-year	8.6	8.4	-0.2
2010 1st half-year	8.0	7.1	-0.9

(a) Only migrations registering for or deregistering from permanent residence.

Source: Kępińska 2007, Central Statistical Office (Central Population Register – PESEL)

Table 4. Population by nationality. Poland 2009 (as of December 31).

Nationality / country of nationality	Total	<i>of which: Women</i>	Nationality / country of nationality	Total	<i>of which: Women</i>
Total	38 167 329	19 738 587	Japan	167	84
Polish	38 117 697	19 713 061	Jordan	150	14
Foreign	49 632	25 526	Kazakhstan	373	209
<i>of which:</i>			Lebanon	131	10
Algeria	241	8	Lithuania	521	367
Armenia	1 393	554	Moldova	191	103
Australia	104	34	Mongolia	249	144
Austria	976	522	Netherland	480	102
Belarus	3 219	2 161	Norway	102	28
Belgium	201	57	Romania	266	87
Bulgary	1 122	377	Russian Federation	4 191	2 855
Canada	223	77	Serbia and Montenegro	142	23
China	391	158	Slovak Republic	334	191
Croatia	148	27	Spain	169	66
Czech Republic	682	388	Sweden	1 334	696
Czechoslovakia	180	101	Switzerland	107	46
Denmark	269	120	Syria	277	28
Egypt	109	9	Turkey	363	17
France	705	247	Ukraine	10 227	7 071
Georgia	138	55	United Kingdom	764	201
Germany	4 446	1 978	USA	1 052	431
Greece	861	272	USSR	995	681
Hungary	448	222	Vietnam	2 875	1 077
India	288	82	Yugoslavia	296	68
Iraq	241	27	Other (less than 100 citizens)	1 811	469
Italy	672	144	Stateless	209	124
			Unknown	4 168	2 553

Source: Central Population Register (PESEL).

Table 5. Emigrants (a) by major destinations and sex. Poland 2005-2009.

Country of destination	Total					Of which: women				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	22 242	46 936	35 480	30 140	17 424	10 362	19 699	14 606	13 978	6 279
EU-15	18 047	40 446	30 229	24 706	15 137	8 368	16 792	12 312	11 417	8 394
EU-25	18 128	40 619	:	24 936	15 248	8 405	16 858	:	11 524	8 443
EU-27	-	-	:	24 950	15 256	-	-	:	11 531	8 446
Europe (b)	18 416	41 221	31 136	25 710	15 726	8 542	17 099	12 646	11 815	8 676
Austria	308	853	785	559	386	158	388	350	303	221
Belgium	149	307	402	325	281	77	137	190	154	157
Bulgaria	26	8	17	13	7	15	4	9	6	3
Czech Republic	49	90	116	123	44	21	34	48	62	17
Cyprus	6	40	39	29	16	2	14	11	10	6
Denmark	58	175	217	208	137	31	83	84	80	71
Finland	8	44	43	42	23	3	16	16	13	13
France	295	579	533	564	388	137	281	240	290	220
Germany	12 317	14 950	13 771	11 884	7 769	6 038	7 250	6 898	6 440	4 550
Greece	76	155	119	174	88	38	72	51	102	55
Hungary	13	12	13	13	19	7	7	10	7	8
Iceland	18	79	140	99	36	5	30	52	25	16
Ireland	405	2 307	2 089	1 422	570	132	637	445	404	271
Italy	413	891	813	922	549	251	524	478	582	389
Luxembourg	13	35	36	31	21	7	17	22	14	11
Netherlands	393	925	1 098	1 004	691	183	396	390	414	357
Norway	72	251	304	418	245	30	87	80	141	101
Romania	6	1	9	2	1	5	0	5	1	0
Russian Federation	18	44	30	23	15	6	11	7	9	6
Spain	265	625	650	514	330	111	234	223	211	166
Sweden	268	595	487	475	398	135	269	202	230	220
Switzerland	75	148	147	166	111	40	75	62	88	77
United Kingdom	3 072	17 996	9 165	6 565	3 502	1 062	6 482	2 712	2 177	1 691
Ukraine	29	28	30	34	25	14	14	9	13	7
Other	64	83	1 039	101	74	34	37	52	39	43
Africa	46	94	41	58	36	16	35	14	26	16
South Africa	32	52	18	27	16	11	29	5	10	8
Other	14	42	23	31	20	5	6	9	16	8
America	3 478	5 087	3 928	4 033	2 551	1 678	2 325	1 801	1 977	1 346
Canada	808	1 097	821	841	571	395	533	410	436	302
United States	2 633	3 951	3 078	3 158	1 961	1 266	1 773	1 380	1 532	1 035
Other	37	39	29	34	19	17	19	11	9	9
Asia	46	115	76	74	61	11	51	20	23	33
Oceania	244	413	264	261	244	113	186	124	136	137
Australia	223	369	233	239	227	104	170	112	127	130
Other	21	44	31	22	17	9	16	12	9	7
Unknown	12	6	8	4		2	3	1	1	0

(:) no data available.

(a) refers only to migrants deregistering from permanent residence in Poland with intent of moving abroad.

(b) including Turkey and Cyprus

Source: Kępińska 2007, Demographic Yearbook 2008, 2009; based on Central Population Register PESEL (Central Statistical Office).

Table 6. Emigrants (a) by provinces of origin. Poland 2005-2009.

Province of origin	Numbers					Percentage of total				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Dolnośląskie	1 691	5 201	3 702	3 457	2 164	7.6	11.1	10.4	11.5	11.6
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	754	2 360	1 560	1 210	745	3.4	5	4.4	4	4.0
Lubelskie	327	1 703	1 145	839	492	1.5	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.6
Lubuskie	602	1 497	1 226	983	584	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.1
Łódzkie	513	1 462	984	836	468	2.3	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.5
Małopolskie	1 264	3 178	2 254	2 314	1 311	5.7	6.8	6.4	7.7	7.0
Mazowieckie	408	2 185	1 446	1 068	636	1.8	4.7	4.1	3.5	3.4
Opolskie	3 414	4 792	4 385	3 785	2 117	15.3	10.2	12.4	12.6	11.4
Podkarpackie	1 122	2 800	1 893	1 801	1 040	5	6	5.3	6	5.6
Podlaskie	565	1 238	761	668	469	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.5
Pomorskie	1 867	4 027	2 630	2 115	1 253	8.4	8.6	7.4	7	6.7
Śląskie	6 861	9 865	8 358	6 591	4 349	30.8	21	23.6	21.9	23.4
Świętokrzyskie	128	904	633	652	326	0.6	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.8
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	1 130	2 350	1 672	1 316	744	5.1	5	4.7	4.4	4.0
Wielkopolskie	578	2 292	1 853	1 519	1 183	2.6	4.9	5.2	5	6.4
Zachodniopomorskie	1 018	1 082	978	986	739	4.6	2.3	2.8	3.3	4.0
<i>Total</i>	22 242	46 936	35 480	30 140	18 620	100	100	100	100	100

(a) refers only to migrants deregistering from permanent residence in Poland with intent of moving abroad.

Source: Central Statistical Office, Regional Data Bank, on-line access, based on Central Population Register (PESEL).

Table 7. Emigrants (a) by sex and age. Poland 2005-2009.

Age category	Actual numbers					Percentage of Total				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Men										
Total	11 880	27 237	20 874	16 162	18 620	100	100	100	100	100
0-4	(b)	(b)	467	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	2,2	(b)	(b)
5-9	(b)	(b)	631	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	3,0	(b)	(b)
10-14	838	2 186	642	1 742	2 546	7.1	8.0	3.1	10.8	13.7
15-19	2 032	2 767	2 465	1 659	995	17.1	10.2	11.8	10.3	5.3
20-24	2 026	6 693	5 909	3 504	1 511	17.1	24.6	28.3	21.7	8.1
25-29	1 420	5 452	3 181	2 569	2 705	12.0	20.0	15.2	15.9	14.5
30-34	883	2 660	1 579	1 454	2 733	7.4	9.8	7.6	9.0	14.7
35-39	748	1 581	1 184	1 116	1 885	6.3	5.8	5.7	6.9	10.1
40-44	1 172	1 812	1 321	1 129	1 673	9.9	6.7	6.3	7.0	9.0
45-49	1 110	1 550	1 258	1 006	1 348	9.3	5.7	6.0	6.2	7.2
50-54	684	1 148	936	784	1 200	5.8	4.2	4.5	4.9	6.4
55-59	413	648	582	544	889	3.5	2.4	2.8	3.4	4.8
60-64	245	322	285	277	426	2.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.3
65-69	139	172	192	145	210	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.1
70+	170	246	242	233	499	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.4	2.7
Women										
Total	10 362	19 699	14 606	13 978	10 209	100	100	100	100	100
0-4	(b)	(b)	439	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	3,0	(b)	(b)
5-9	(b)	(b)	621	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	4,3	(b)	(b)
10-14	802	2 070	587	1 629	1 263	7.7	10.5	4.0	11.7	12.4
15-19	585	838	597	542	424	5.6	4.3	4.1	3.9	4.2
20-24	1 316	3 301	1 706	1 255	824	12.7	16.8	11.7	9.0	8.1
25-29	1 544	4 209	2 511	2 273	1 646	14.9	21.4	17.2	16.3	16.1
30-34	1 130	2 285	1 891	2 146	1 665	10.9	11.6	12.9	15.4	16.3
35-39	908	1 612	1 411	1 557	1 089	8.8	8.2	9.7	11.1	10.7
40-44	1 227	1 549	1 378	1 301	913	11.8	7.9	9.4	9.3	8.9
45-49	1 025	1 300	1 169	966	700	9.9	6.6	8.0	6.9	6.9
50-54	649	988	879	831	604	6.3	5.0	6.0	5.9	5.9
55-59	398	629	578	541	438	3.8	3.2	4.0	3.9	4.3
60-64	267	302	295	302	208	2.6	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.0
65-69	183	232	176	168	112	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
70+	328	384	368	467	323	3.2	1.9	2.5	3.3	3.2

(a) refers only to migrants deregistering from permanent residence in Poland with intent of moving abroad.

(b) included in 10-14 bracket

Source: Kępińska 2007, Central Statistical Office: Demographic Yearbook 2008, 2009; based on Central Population Register (PESEL).

Table 8. Emigrants (a) by sex and marital status. Poland 1986-2009.

Year and age category	Marital status					
	Total	Bachelor or spinster	Married	Widower or widow	Divorced	Unknown (c)
Men						
1986-90 (b)	13 734	7 347	5 988	82	317	-
1991-95 (b)	11 337	6 464	4 609	84	180	-
1996-2000 (b)	11 489	7 016	424	56	177	-
2001-2008 (b)	14 886	8 721	4 712	65	427	-
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	7 294	4 094	46	173	-
1999	11 035	6 725	4 054	62	194	-
2000	13 740	7 661	5 802	57	220	-
2001	12 251	7 620	4 338	94	199	-
2002	12 411	8 382	3 761	48	220	-
2003	10 744	7 374	3 151	44	175	-
2004	9 716	6 217	3 207	54	238	-
2005	11 880	7 070	4 356	78	376	-
2006	27 237	13 849	8 126	76	887	4 299
2007	20 874	11 137	5 891	65	673	3 108
2008	13 978	8 117	4 865	59	645	2 476
2009						
0-14	1 283	1 116	-	-	-	167
15-19	571	450	1	-	-	120
20-24	687	511	63	-	5	108
25-29	1059	589	277	1	42	150
30-34	1068	390	494	1	81	102
35-39	796	187	425	0	122	62
40-44	760	186	410	1	86	77
45-49	648	119	397	4	77	51
50-54	596	71	394	5	61	65
55-59	451	39	319	2	35	56
60-64	218	13	164	4	13	24
65-69	98	5	74	3	9	7
70+	176	6	125	14	8	23
Total	8411	3682	3143	35	539	1012
Women						
1986-90 (b)	15 631	6 466	8 208	541	416	-
1991-95 (b)	11 206	4 973	5 447	452	334	-
1996-2000 (b)	10 957	4 865	5 376	353	363	-
2001-2008 (b)	12 639	5 598	5 412	312	550	-
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	5 197	356	350	-
1999	10 501	4 578	5 224	349	350	-
2000	13 259	5 388	7 070	390	411	-
2001	11 117	4 850	5 570	302	395	-
2002	12 121	6 756	4 729	295	341	-
2003	10 069	5 616	3 843	268	342	-
2004	9 161	4 644	3 879	299	339	-
2005	10 362	4 548	4 917	406	491	-
2006	19 699	7 933	7 905	306	889	2 666
2007	14 606	5 422	6 469	305	738	1 672
2008	13978	5012	5 984	312	866	1 804
2009						
0-14	1 263	1 076	-	-	-	187
15-19	424	313	6	-	-	105
20-24	824	519	158	-	8	139
25-29	1 646	724	687	3	54	178
30-34	1 665	516	877	0	111	161
35-39	1 089	240	639	14	122	74
40-44	913	152	566	19	91	85
45-49	700	93	437	16	83	71
50-54	604	44	412	31	50	67
55-59	438	15	305	10	53	55
60-64	208	12	130	20	29	17
65-69	112	1	67	22	15	7
70+	323	11	126	127	19	40
Total	10 209	3 716	4 410	262	635	1 186

(a) refers only to migrants deregistering from permanent residence in Poland with intent of moving abroad.

(b) annual average

(c) since 2006 Polish citizens are no longer obliged to report their marital status while leaving Poland.

Source: Kępińska 2007, Demographic Yearbook (2008, 2009, 2010), based on Central Population Register - PESEL

Table 9. Polish citizens staying abroad for longer than two months (three months since the first quarter of 2007) (d) 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; rounded). Poland 1994-2010 (a) (e).

Date of LFS	All migrants			Duration of stay abroad		of which:			
	Total	Men	Women	less than 1 year	1 year and over	migrant workers			Per cent of total
						Total	Men	Women	
1994	(196)	(117)	(79)	(83)	(113)	-	-	-	-
February	167	97	70	71	96	-	-	-	-
May	207	121	86	78	129	144	89	56	69.5
August	209	131	78	88	121	150	100	50	71.7
November	200	119	81	95	105	139	90	49	69.5
1995	(183)	(110)	(73)	(89)	(94)	(133)	(87)	(46)	-
February	179	103	76	91	89	126	82	44	70.3
May	178	104	74	83	95	130	83	46	73.0
August	188	116	72	91	97	139	90	49	73.9
November	186	116	70	90	96	138	92	46	74.1
1996	(162)	(92)	(70)	(72)	(90)	(112)	(70)	(42)	-
February	155	86	69	62	93	109	68	40	70.3
May	168	97	71	79	89	119	75	44	70.8
August	165	94	71	79	86	112	70	42	67.8
November	160	92	68	69	91	108	68	40	67.5
1997	(144)	(83)	(61)	(62)	(82)	(101)	(63)	(38)	-
February	148	85	63	62	86	105	66	38	70.9
May	137	78	59	55	82	94	59	36	68.6
August	148	85	64	67	81	101	63	39	68.2
November	142	82	60	66	77	102	64	37	71.8
1998	(133)	(76)	(57)	(60)	(73)	(98)	(62)	(37)	-
February	130	73	57	62	68	96	60	36	73.8
May	137	76	61	62	75	100	62	38	72.9
August	141	83	58	63	79	104	66	38	73.7
November	125	73	52	55	70	93	59	34	74.4
1999									
February (b)	112	63	49	50	61	89	66	34	79.5
4th quarter	136	80	56	62	74	94	54	35	69.1
2000	(132)	(75)	(57)	(69)	(63)	(101)	(64)	(37)	-
1st quarter	127	75	52	62	65	94	65	29	74.0
2nd quarter	137	78	59	70	67	106	66	40	77.4
3rd quarter	124	65	59	65	59	95	56	39	76.6
4th quarter	142	82	60	80	61	108	70	38	76.0
2001	(168)	(97)	(71)	(99)	(68)	(132)	(83)	(49)	-
1st quarter	166	97	69	98	67	131	82	49	78.9
2nd quarter	169	99	70	104	64	134	85	49	79.3
3rd quarter	160	92	68	99	61	125	78	47	78.1
4th quarter	176	100	76	97	79	138	87	52	78.4
2002	(178)	(102)	(78)	(97)	(81)	(140)	(86)	(54)	-
1st quarter	166	97	69	95	71	134	83	51	80.7
2nd quarter	179	102	77	102	77	142	85	58	79.3
3rd quarter	186	106	80	98	88	148	90	57	79.6
4th quarter	180	104	77	91	89	136	85	51	75.6
2003	(206)	(112)	(94)	(109)	(97)	(157)	(93)	(64)	-
1st quarter	177	99	78	95	82	129	79	51	72.9
2nd quarter (c)	197	104	94	105	92	149	87	63	75.6

3rd quarter	222	117	104	116	106	175	100	75	78.8
4th quarter	226	126	100	118	108	172	105	68	76.1
2004	(253)	(143)	(111)	(152)	(107)	(208)	(124)	(84)	-
1st quarter	218	127	91	119	99	165	98	66	75.7
2nd quarter	238	135	104	153	85	193	120	74	81.1
3rd quarter	270	148	122	164	107	224	132	92	83.0
4th quarter	287	161	127	171	117	250	147	103	87.1
2005	(298)	(181)	(117)	(189)	(110)	(261)	(167)	(94)	-
1st quarter	268	154	114	170	98	232	141	91	86.6
2nd quarter	264	160	103	168	96	225	147	78	85.2
3rd quarter	310	196	114	196	115	271	180	91	87.4
4th quarter	350	212	138	220	130	315	199	116	90.0
2006	(423)	(271)	(152)	(245)	(179)	(387)	(259)	(127)	-
1st quarter	388	232	156	228	160	347	219	127	89.4
2nd quarter	389	257	133	226	163	353	245	108	90.7
3rd quarter	438	288	150	266	172	403	276	126	92.0
4th quarter	477	306	170	258	219	444	296	148	93.1
2007	(529)	(342)	(188)	(266)	(263)	(491)	(328)	(162)	-
1st quarter	520	327	193	264	256	477	311	166	91.7
2nd quarter	537	343	193	291	246	492	329	163	91.6
3rd quarter	522	345	178	270	252	490	333	157	93.9
4th quarter	537	351	186	239	298	503	340	163	93.7
2008 (d)	(502)	(320)	(182)	(160)	(342)	(466)	(308)	(160)	-
1st quarter	520	333	187	157	364	481	319	162	92.5
2nd quarter	508	323	185	174	334	466	310	157	91.7
3rd quarter	500	322	178	160	340	469	312	167	93.8
4th quarter	487	305	182	152	335	453	292	161	93.0
2009	(380)	(238)	(142)	(89)	(290)	(350)	(227)	(123)	-
1st quarter	437	276	161	103	334	405	264	141	92.7
2nd quarter	400	254	146	91	309	370	243	128	92.5
3rd quarter	362	226	136	83	279	336	216	120	92.8
4th quarter	319	196	124	80	239	290	185	104	90,9
2010									
1st quarter	303	189	113	74	228	269	177	92	88.8
2nd quarter	299	184	115	85	215	274	175	99	91.6

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

(b) LFS was temporarily discontinued after February 1999.

(c) Since the second quarter of 2003, data from the LFS were adjusted on the basis of the 2002 population census. Earlier data were adjusted on the basis of the 1988 population census. Consequently, caution needs to be exercised in comparing data across the two periods.

(d) Since 2008 the definition of migrant has been slightly changed. Since then data refer to citizens staying abroad for longer than three months and intending to stay there at least 12 months.

(e) First two quarters.

Source: Kępińska 2007, Labour Force Survey (CSO).

Table 10. Polish citizens staying abroad for longer than two months (three months since 2007; in thousand). Poland 2002-2009 (as of December 31).

Destination	Population Census (May 2002)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	786	1 000	1 450	1 950	2 270	2 210	1 870
<i>of which:</i> Europe	461	770	1 200	1 610	1 925	1 887	1 635
<i>of which:</i> European Union (a)	451	750	1 170	1 550	1 860	1 820	1 570
<i>of which:</i> Austria	11	15	25	34	39	40	38
Belgium	14	13	21	28	31	33	34
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	4	4	3
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	8	10	9
Denmark	:	:	:	:	17	19	20
Finland	0.3	0.4	0.7	3	4	4	3
France	21	30	44	49	55	56	47
Germany	294	385	430	450	490	490	415
Greece	10	13	17	20	20	20	16
Ireland	2	15	76	120	200	180	140
Italy	39	59	70	85	87	88	85
Netherlands	10	23	43	55	98	108	84
Portugal	0.3	0.5	0.6	1	1	1	1
Spain	14	26	37	44	80	83	84
Sweden	6	11	17	25	27	29	31
United Kingdom	24	150	340	580	690	650	555
Other European Countries	10	20	30	60	65	67	66
<i>of which:</i> Norway	:	:	:	:	36	38	45

(a) since 2007 including Bulgaria and Romania.

(:) no data available.

Source: Central Statistical Office estimates.

Table 11. Arrivals of foreigners (in thousand). Poland 1980, 1985-2010*.

Year	Arrivals
1980	7 030
1985	3 410
1986	3 843
1987	4 756
1988	6 210
1989	8 233
1990	18 211
1991	36 846
1992	49 015
1993	60 951
1994	74 253
1995	82 244
1996	87 439
1997	87 817
1998	88 592
1999	89 118
2000	84 515
2001	61 431
2002	50 735
2003	52 130
2004	61 918
2005	64 606
2006	65 115
2007	66 208
2008	59 935
2009	53 840
2010*	44 600

* First three quarters.

Source: Border Guard, after Institute of Tourism
(www.intur.com.pl).

Table 12. Arrivals of foreigners (in thousand); top nationalities. Poland 2004-2009.

Nationality	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		
						Number	Percentage of Total	Of which: Tourists
Total	61 918	64 606	65 115	66 208	59 935	53 840	100	22.1
Countries bordering Poland	58 258	60 543	60 451	60 982	53 690	49 320	91.6	16.1
EU-15	35 956	39 503	39 623	40 823	37 205	28 545	53.0	23.6
EU New Member States (a)	-	13 354	12 872	13 086	14 705	16 800	31.2	9.5
Austria	288	282	304	318	320	325	0.6	86.2
Belarus	3 523	3 651	3 912	3 861	2 130	2 360	4.4	36.7
Czech Republic	9 286	7 855	7 102	7 292	7 820	8 180	15.2	2.1
France	195	220	230	258	240	240	0.4	89.6
Germany	34 122	37 436	37 192	38 103	34 630	26 070	48.4	17.5
Hungary	214	249	268	273	255	225	0.4	88.9
Italy	222	247	276	327	275	255	0.5	96.1
Latvia	392	345	410	485	540	390	0.7	59.0
Lithuania	1 336	1 344	1 459	1 392	1 930	2 640	4.9	23.5
Netherlands	263	335	410	363	355	335	0.6	89.6
Norway	79	81	102	142	145	120	0.2	95.8
Russian Federation	1 420	1 599	1 722	1 626	1 290	1 210	2.2	26.4
Slovak Republic	4 048	3 378	3 422	3 210	3 740	5 040	9.4	1.7
Switzerland	49	42	47	59	65	60	0.1	100.0
Sweden	214	214	224	222	210	190	0.4	81.6
Turkey	28	34	39	51	55	55	0.1	100.0
Ukraine	4 523	5 279	5 642	5 444	3 320	3 820	7.1	33.9
United Kingdom	247	345	455	548	555	500	0.9	90.0
United States	281	340	354	331	270	230	0.4	93.5

(a) since 2007 including Bulgaria and Romania.

Source: Kępińska (2007), Border Guard, after Institute of Tourism (www.intur.com.pl).

Table 13. Polish and foreign nationals who arrived from abroad and who registered for permanent stay, by country of previous residence. Poland 2005-2009.

Country of previous residence	Actual numbers					of which: Women				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	9 364	10 802	14 995	15 275	17 424	4 491	4 864	6 492	6 291	6 279
(EU-15)	471	6 792	10 463	10 692	12 751	1 962	2 811	4 185	4 049	4 129
(EU-25)	4 892	6 908	:	10 817	12 918	2 076	2 863	:	4 107	4 221
(EU-27)	-	-	:	10 840	12 934	-	-	:	4 122	4 226
(former USSR)	2 083	1 338	1 382	:	:	1 427	883	917	:	:
Europe (a)	7	8	12 040	12 324	14 369	3 404	3 708	5 163	4 996	5 005
Austria	162	224	264	115	300	71	100	116	115	101
Belarus	364	248	230	222	212	261	165	160	144	136
Belgium	89	106	127	151	166	45	57	61	57	48
Bulgaria	59	23	23	15	23	19	12	9	11	10
Czech Republic	60	28	42	48	43	30	9	15	22	17
Cyprus	-	17	15	14	29	-	6	5	5	14
Denmark	23	53	61	102	147	8	22	24	41	50
France	324	356	394	331	326	162	173	173	138	141
Germany	2 823	3 227	3 913	3 174	3 175	1 134	1 353	1 659	1 324	1 096
Greece	67	101	104	108	143	37	46	47	45	56
Hungary	21	14	13	23	36	16	8	10	12	25
Iceland	12	13	25	46	81	4	6	13	11	27
Ireland	32	211	589	917	1458	16	55	193	300	440
Italy	331	377	412	428	485	140	184	223	201	214
Lithuania	51	29	20	14	15	36	17	9	6	12
Moldova	37	20	12	10	17	26	11	7	7	11
Netherlands	164	236	285	360	518	58	80	88	112	100
Norway	41	71	89	126	237	20	26	32	38	72
Romania	24	11	9	8	13	10	4	7	4	4
Russian Federation	250	171	158	156	102	173	112	106	84	61
Slovak Republic	31	18	7	14	25	20	7	1	5	14
Spain	106	145	213	273	359	47	66	81	100	131
Sweden	100	146	156	166	224	50	71	71	63	81
Switzerland	48	39	72	62	74	21	22	34	23	26
Turkey	38	47	45	38	38	7	3	10	4	6
Ukraine	1 067	682	777	776	609	752	471	547	549	414
United Kingdom	468	1 592	3 913	4 365	5 408	187	594	1 435	1 542	1 655
Other	114	65	72	262	106	54	28	27	33	43
Africa	114	125	121	117	153	114	40	39	31	34
America	1 649	1 867	2 245	2 287	2 238	722	865	1 043	1 021	964
Canada	303	341	493	391	364	149	170	238	178	165
United States	1 289	1 470	1 737	1 851	1 823	548	676	786	823	776
Other	57	56	15	45	51	25	19	19	20	23
Asia	572	388	379	360	485	269	183	161	159	196
Armenia	80	59	68	65	111	36	27	24	26	47
China	25	20	14	11	13	9	10	6	4	7
India	16	28	15	14	19	1	12	3	5	3
Israel	32	24	21	22	17	16	6	4	8	4
Kazakhstan	175	87	90	77	78	111	54	48	45	49
Mongolia	21	13	12	8	7	12	5	7	4	6

Syria	25	6	8	11	13	8	1	2	5	3
Uzbekistan	83	50	10	16	16	27	18	8	11	12
Vietnam	14	16	63	53	117	12	9	21	19	31
Other	101	85	78	83	94	37	41	38	32	34
Oceania	134	149	173	176	176	70	66	84	16	78
Australia	132	138	161	163	168	70	61	79	16	77
Other	2	11	12	13	8	-	5	5	-	1
Unknown	3	3	9	1	3	-	2	2	-	2

(:) no data available

(a) until 2006 including Turkey and Cyprus

Source: Central Statistical Office, Regional Data Bank, on-line access, based on Central Population Register (PESEL)

Table 14. Polish and foreign nationals who arrived from abroad and who registered for permanent stay, by provinces of destination. Poland 2005-2009.

Province of origin	Actual numbers					Percentage of total				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Dolnośląskie	772	1 171	1 785	1 771	1 940	8.2	10.8	11.9	11.6	11.1
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	224	396	652	588	663	2.4	3.7	4.3	3.8	3.8
Lubelskie	331	270	537	524	576	3.5	2.5	3.6	3.4	3.3
Lubuskie	391	430	490	520	561	4.2	4	3.3	3.4	3.2
Łódzkie	312	324	509	487	576	3.3	3	3.4	3.2	3.3
Małopolskie	1 294	1 161	1 646	1 756	2 076	13.8	10.7	11	11.5	11.9
Mazowieckie	973	1 362	1 334	1 394	1 453	10.4	12.6	8.9	9.1	8.3
Opolskie	862	831	1 068	889	1 010	9.2	7.7	7.1	5.8	5.8
Podkarpackie	738	717	909	1 029	1 151	7.9	6.6	6.1	6.7	6.6
Podlaskie	462	394	415	410	400	4.9	3.6	2.8	2.7	2.3
Pomorskie	670	752	1 287	1 280	1 453	7.2	7	8.6	8.4	8.3
Śląskie	1 238	1 344	2 046	2 351	2 715	13.2	12.4	13.6	15.4	15.6
Świętokrzyskie	113	216	346	335	391	1.2	2	2.3	2.2	2.2
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	293	423	621	577	674	3.1	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.9
Wielkopolskie	356	403	599	643	899	3.8	3.7	4	4.2	5.2
Zachodniopomorskie	335	608	751	721	886	3.6	5.6	5	4.7	5.1
<i>Total</i>	9 364	10 802	14 995	15 275	17 424	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Central Statistical Office, Regional Data Bank, on-line access, based on Central Population Register (PESEL)

Table 15. Polish and foreign nationals who arrived from abroad and who registered for permanent stay, by sex and age. Poland, 2005-2009.

Age category	Actual numbers					Percentage of total				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Men										
Total	4873	5938	8 503	8 984	11 145	100	100	100	100	100
0-4	(a)	(a)	709	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	8.3	(a)	(a)
5-9	(a)	(a)	178	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	2.1	(a)	(a)
10-14	1 032	770	128	1 535	2 297	21.2	13.0	1.5	17.1	20.6
15-19	176	180	225	252	255	3.6	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.3
20-24	430	892	1 449	1 689	2 472	8.8	15.0	17.0	18.8	22.2
25-29	604	991	1 885	1 858	2 619	12.4	16.7	22.2	20.7	23.5
30-34	470	626	891	1 014	1 039	9.6	10.5	10.5	11.3	9.3
35-39	382	416	519	545	531	7.8	7.0	6.1	6.1	4.8
40-44	326	411	434	407	375	6.7	6.9	5.1	4.5	3.4
45-49	371	448	552	424	373	7.6	7.5	6.5	4.7	3.3
50-54	320	416	549	451	413	6.6	7.0	6.5	5.0	3.7
55-59	245	309	403	324	318	5.0	5.2	4.7	3.6	2.9
60-64	188	198	260	222	201	3.9	3.3	3.1	2.5	1.8
65-69	150	152	207	149	146	3.1	2.6	2.4	1.7	1.3
70+	179	129	114	114	106	3.7	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.0
Women										
Total	4 695	4 491	4 864	6 492	6 291	100	100	100	100	100
0-4	(a)	(a)	(a)	716	(a)	(a)	(a)	11.0	(a)	(a)
5-9	(a)	(a)	(a)	138	(a)	(a)	(a)	2.1	(a)	(a)
10-14	909	948	790	92	1 575	21.1	16.2	1.4	25.0	35.8
15-19	170	183	152	169	180	4.1	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.7
20-24	275	314	424	681	564	7.0	8.7	10.5	9.0	6.1
25-29	518	520	625	1 117	897	11.6	12.8	17.2	14.3	12.3
30-34	515	466	486	634	656	10.4	10.0	9.8	10.4	9.3
35-39	398	340	350	441	395	7.6	7.2	6.8	6.3	5.9
40-44	386	312	333	405	315	6.9	6.8	6.2	5.0	4.2
45-49	411	371	433	506	382	8.3	8.9	7.8	6.1	5.0
50-54	364	321	435	497	453	7.1	8.9	7.7	7.2	5.4
55-59	248	235	370	441	333	5.2	7.6	6.8	5.3	5.2
60-64	162	154	171	266	236	3.4	3.5	4.1	3.8	3.6
65-69	117	133	129	177	116	3.0	2.7	2.7	1.8	1.8
70+	222	194	166	212	189	4.3	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.6

(a) included in 10-14 bracket

Source: Kępińska 2007, Demographic Yearbook 2007, 2008; Central Statistical Office, based on Central Population Register PESEL.

Table 16. Polish and foreign nationals who arrived from abroad and who registered for permanent stay, by age and marital status. Poland, 1994-2008.

Year and age category	Marital status					
	Total	Bachelor or spinster	Married	Widower or widow	Divorced	Unknown (b)
Men						
1991-95 (a)	3 424	1 164	1 968	73	208	-
1996-2000 (a)	4 118	1 758	2 091	76	193	-
2001-2009 (a)	5 739	3 017	2 204	48	244	-
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	-
2001	3 505	1 735	1 539	63	168	-
2002	3 529	1 807	1 465	69	188	-
2003	371	1 838	1 642	51	179	-
2004	4 800	2 327	2 215	69	189	-
2005	4 873	2 489	2 084	58	242	-
2006	5 938	2 563	2 199	35	259	882
2007	8 503	3 966	2 981	34	357	1 165
2008	8 984	4 430	2 793	25	324	1 412
2009						
0-14	2 297	1 852	-	-	-	445
15-19	255	188	2	-	-	65
20-24	2472	1742	266	1	4	459
25-29	2619	1476	676	-	18	449
30-34	1039	373	454	-	54	158
35-39	531	127	275	-	44	85
40-44	375	62	245	-	23	45
45-49	373	71	207	2	43	50
50-54	413	47	264	3	37	62
55-59	318	29	222	4	31	32
60-64	201	18	140	3	12	28
65-69	146	6	106	8	13	13
70+	106	7	60	10	12	17
Total	11 145	5 998	2 917	31	291	1 908
Women						
1991-95 (b)	3 077	795	1 809	255	212	-
1996-2000 (b)	3 959	1 307	2 119	313	219	-
2001-2009 (b)	4 736	1 833	2 147	193	224	-
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	-
2001		3 120	1 269	1 397	252	202	-
2002		3 058	1 324	1 304	220	210	-
2003		3 338	1 407	1 541	229	161	-
2004		4 695	1 773	2 506	221	195	-
2005		4 491	1 822	2 216	233	220	-
2006		4 864	1 625	2 377	134	219	509
2007		6 492	2 306	3 049	182	275	680
2008		6 291	2 337	2 688	136	275	855
	2009						
0-14		2 247	1 743	-	-	-	504
15-19		170	110	1	-	-	59
20-24		386	228	90	-	-	68
25-29		775	297	376	-	17	85
30-34		586	129	345	3	38	71
35-39		368	47	247	5	34	35
40-44		263	18	183	3	30	29
45-49		313	13	237	5	29	29
50-54		338	15	241	12	31	39
55-59		326	13	234	12	25	42
60-64		229	8	162	18	24	17
65-69		116	4	68	13	14	17
70+		162	8	63	56	13	22
Total		6 279	2 633	2 247	127	255	1 017

(a) annual average

(b) since 2006 Polish citizens are no longer obliged to report their marital status while coming Poland.

Source: Kępińska 2007, Demographic Yearbook (2008, 2009), based on Central Population Register - PESEL

Table 17. Polish and foreign nationals who arrived from abroad and who registered for temporary stay above two months (above three months since 2006). Poland 1997-2009 (as of December 31).

Year	Total	Men	Women	Urban areas	Rural areas
1997	17 976	:	:	:	:
1998	27 542	:	:	:	:
1999	39 303	:	:	:	:
2000	43 623	:	:	:	:
2001	43 501	:	:	:	:
2002	47 255	24 218	23 037	35 446	11 809
2003	42 356	21 123	21 224	33 307	9 049
2004	44 733	22 776	21 957	34 823	9 910
2005	42 417	21 618	20 799	33 274	9 143
2006	40 695	22 019	18 676	31 934	8 761
2007	46 778	26 521	20 257	37 019	9 759
2008	57 560	33 575	23 985	45 022	12 538
2009	59 233	33 992	25 241	45 953	13 280
<i>of which:</i>					
Foreign nationals					
2005	39 673	20 223	19 450	31 099	8 574
2006	37 585	20 396	17 189	29 510	8 075
2007	42 824	:	:	:	:
2008	52 804	31 117	21 687	41 576	11 228
2009	53 552	31 012	22 540	41 812	11 740

(:) no data available.

Source: Demographic Yearbook Central Statistical Office (2008, 2009), Kępińska (2007), based on Central Population Register PESEL.

Table 18. Polish and foreign nationals who arrived from abroad and who registered for temporary stay above three months since 2006 by sex and nationality. Poland 2006-2009 (as of December 31).

Continents and countries	2006	2007	2008	2009	<i>of which: Women</i>			
					2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	40 695	46 778	57 560	59 233	18 676	20 257	23 985	25 241
Polish nationals	3 061	3 915	4 721	5 648	1 472	:	2 286	2 693
Foreign nationals	37 585	42 824	52 804	53 552	17 189	:	21 687	22 540
<i>of which from:</i>								
Europe	26 821	30 128	36 327	36 322	13 291	:	16 071	16 678
Albania	100	:	167	175	28	:	40	37
Austria	317	361	438	427	97	:	155	152
Belarus	3 107	3 306	4 103	4 007	1 829	:	2 055	2 158
Belgium	222	262	323	289	60	:	86	62
Bulgaria	670	846	870	1029	291	:	311	409
Croatia	84	:	71	74	18	:	17	20
Czech Republic	191	:	313	307	88	:	155	148
Denmark	236	299	339	293	81	:	99	81
France	1 142	1 210	1 311	1 174	386	:	385	332
Germany	2 900	3 345	3 483	3 247	633	:	799	746
Greece	75	:	121	130	11	:	19	20
Hungary	94	:	145	142	43	:	63	49
Ireland	66	:	115	138	10	:	21	28
Italy	661	851	1 104	1 202	88	:	110	116
Lithuania	285	344	430	417	190	:	288	277
Latvia	93	:	118	139	70	:	84	107
Moldova	394	748	769	472	177	:	249	206
Netherlands	561	726	942	679	115	:	185	109
Norway	68	:	117	127	6	:	19	26
Portugal	80	:	184	206	16	:	41	38
Romania	198	:	261	386	106	:	120	169
Russian Federation	1 909	1 804	2 342	2 579	1 149	:	1 362	1 519
Serbia and Montenegro	162	:	160	176	42	:	43	50
Slovak Republic	186	261	335	343	105	:	187	14
Spain	200	:	326	319	54	:	104	93
Sweden	327	341	416	380	121	:	147	143
Turkey	765	971	1 439	1 654	146	:	271	350
Ukraine	10 660	11 370	13 885	14 206	7 069	:	8 235	8 702
United Kingdom	785	995	1 193	1 143	192	:	285	234
Other	283	2 088	507	507	70	:	136	283
Africa	1 305	1 553	1 904	2 144	249	:	287	293
Algeria	84	:	122	126	3	:	6	5
Cameroon	73	:	99	117	15	:	24	16
Egypt	154	:	247	316	8	:	10	10
Kenya	71	:	48	48	34	:	21	25
Marocco	70	:	127	152	5	:	9	11
Nigeria	257	385	455	475	34	:	52	49
South Africa	65	:	88	87	31	:	29	26
Tunisia	182	:	275	341	14	:	21	22
Other	349	1 168	443	482	105	:	115	129
America	1 912	1 926	2 001	1 972	739	:	739	670
Brazil	284	158	169	209	151	:	66	72
Canada	180	221	184	176	64	:	74	63

United States	1 109	1 164	1 219	1 079	406	:	452	355
Other	339	383	429	508	118	:	147	180
Asia	7 458	9 112	12 431	12 996	2 882	:	4 547	4 857
Armenia	1 205	1 364	1 650	1 501	564	:	815	772
Azerbaijan	66	:	86	78	33	:	36	35
China	665	953	1 826	2 170	260	:	654	800
Georgia	107	:	214	215	50	:	70	92
India	661	1 066	1 278	1 270	165	:	272	325
Iraq	99	:	122	176	24	:	29	46
Israel	110	:	144	147	28	:	50	50
Japan	485	601	734	697	201	:	295	265
Kazakhstan	331	278	297	303	216	:	204	212
Lebanon	63	:	52	50	7	:	3	4
Mongolia	303	322	392	403	177	:	215	222
Nepal	82	:	271	405	5	:	44	35
Pakistan	100	:	141	134	13	:	11	10
Philippines	72	:	147	239	47	:	88	97
South Korea	548	:	839	860	225	:	347	360
Syria	144	:	156	166	27	:	25	36
Taiwan	91	:	167	202	41	:	61	72
Uzbekistan	96	:	284	224	56	:	62	65
Vietnam	1 645	1 800	2 596	2 523	565	:	982	1001
Other	585	2 728	1 035	1 233	178	:	284	358
Oceania	45	105	141	118	13	:	43	42
Stateless	23	26	26	28	6	:	9	7
Unknown	26	13	9	5	9	:	3	1

(:) no data available:

Source: Kępińska 2007, Demographic Yearbook 2008, Central Statistical Office, based on Central Population Register PESEL

Table 19. Polish and foreign nationals who arrived from abroad and who registered for temporary stay above three months by sex and age. Poland 2007-2009 (as of December 31).

Age group	2007			2008			2009		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	46 778	26 521	20 257	57 560	33 575	23 985	59 233	33 992	25 241
0-4	:	:	:	1 521	790	731	1 855	966	889
5-9	:	:	:	1 601	823	778	1 726	886	840
10-14	614*	315*	299*	1 751	890	861	1 724	867	857
15-19	2522	1182	1340	2 995	1 418	1 577	3 426	1 626	1 800
20-24	5448	2863	2585	6 595	3 540	3 055	6 912	3 703	3 209
25-29	6851	3731	3120	8 643	5 054	3 589	8 812	5 152	3 660
30-34	6257	3581	2676	7 793	4 669	3 124	8 059	4 817	3 242
35-39	5458	3316	2142	6 806	4 231	2 575	6 720	4 045	2 675
40-44	4355	2814	1541	5 431	3 477	1 954	5 308	3 348	1 960
45-49	3665	2201	1464	4 653	2 869	1 784	4 564	2 708	1 856
50-54	2646	1565	1081	3 313	1 983	1 330	3 320	1 908	1 412
55-59	1903	1146	757	2 303	1 352	951	2 335	1 359	976
60-64	1317	834	483	1 602	1 000	602	1 706	1 014	692
65-69	976	583	393	1 148	718	430	1 209	782	427
70-74	1210**	620**	590**	674	404	270	779	427	352
75-79	:	:	:	381	213	168	401	222	179
80+	:	:	:	350	144	206	377	162	215

* in 2007 this category covers only migrants aged 13-14

** in 2007 this category includes all migrants aged 70 or more

(:) no data available

Source: Kępińska 2007, Demographic Yearbook (2008), Central Statistical Office, based on Central Population Register (PESEL).

Table 20. Residence permits by type of a permit and sex. Poland 1998-2009.

Positive decisions	Permit for a fixed period	Permit to settle	EU long-term residence permit	Registrations of stay of EU citizens (a) (b)	EU temporary residence permit for family members (a) (b)	EU residence permit (a) (b)	EU residence permit for family members (a) (b)	Total
1998	4 893	288	:	:	:	:	:	5 181
1999	16 811	512	:	:	:	:	:	17 323
2000	15 039	858	:	:	:	:	:	15 897
2001	20 787	679	:	:	:	:	:	21 466
2002	29 641	602	:	:	:	:	:	30 243
2003	28 590	1 735	:	:	:	:	:	30 325
2004	25 461	4 365	:	1 154	:	5 871	:	36 851
2005	22 626	3 589	37	2 183	:	10 077	:	38 512
2006	22 376	3 255	995	920	:	6 321	:	33 867
2007	23 240	3 124	804	13 139	143	184	3	40 637
2008	28 865	3 625	715	7 237	116	561	4	41 123
2009	30 563	2 936	1 271	6 364	143	1577	29	42 854
<i>of which:</i>								
<i>Women</i>								
2005	11 909	2 153	14	656	:	2 222	:	16 954
2006	11 337	1 989	436	213	:	1 112	:	15 095
2007	11 460	1 981	368	3 131	103	69	2	17 114
2008	13 648	2 122	323	1 700	:	353	:	:
2009	13 985	1 586	544	1 808	96	425	:	18 444*

(:) Not available.

* the number does not include EU permit for family members due to lack of data.

(a) Since August 26, 2006 the number of EU nationals and their family members who registered their stay in Poland of above three months.

(b) Data in 2007 include the number of registrations for 2007 as a whole and for the period between August 26, 2006 and December 31, 2006. Accordingly, data in 2006 include number of permits issued between January 1, 2006 and August 25, 2006.

Source: Office for Foreigners.

Table 21. Work permits granted individually and to sub-contracting foreign companies. Poland 1995-2010.

Year	Work permits granted individually				Work permits granted to sub-contracting foreign companies	
	Total	Women	<i>of which: Extensions</i>		Total	Up to 3 months
			Total	Women		
1995	10 441	:	:	:	920	:
1996	11 915	:	:	:	1 753	:
1997	15 307	:	:	:	2 191	:
1998	16 928	:	:	:	3 831	:
1999	17 116	:	:	:	3 502	:
2000	17 802	:	:	:	1 86	145
2001	17 038	:	:	:	2 755	411
2002	22 776	8 541	:	:	1 867	1 001
2003	18 841	6 25	10 19	3 607	990	289
2004	12 381	3 559	5 41	1 494	798	43
2005	10 304	1 786	4 399	830	847	29
2006	10 754	2 376	4 125	735	1 309	30
2007	12 153	2 778	4 486	1 02	2 645	168
2008	18 022	4 383	5 632	1 423	3 711	100
2009	29 340	8 850	8 534	2 467	3 070	179
2002 (a)	10 625	3 705	:	:	995	611
2003 (a)	9 043	2 824	5 144	1 761	460	219
2004 (a)	6 544	1 710	2 934	721	307	43
2005 (a)	5 270	767	2 182	310	419	8
2006 (a)	5 194	1 002	2 082	260	592	23
2007 (a)	5 750	1 270	2 304	447	1 185	18
2008 (a)	8 154	1 908	2 694	620	1 662	37
2009 (a)	14 891	3 981	4 692	1 258	1 817	140
2010 (a)	15 628	:	:	:	:	:

(a) January – June.

(:) Not available.

Source: Kępińska 2007, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy.

Table 22. Work permits granted individually by province of destination. Poland 2005-2009.

Province of destination	Actual numbers					of which: Women				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	<i>All permits</i>									
Total	10 304	10 754	12 153	18 022	29 340	1 786	2 376	2 778	4 383	8 523
Dolnośląskie	712	843	851	1 139	1 674	198	279	172	179	328
Kujawsko-pomorskie	277	278	362	367	557	104	97	81	95	145
Lubelskie	280	258	272	381	553	141	96	85	83	99
Lubuskie	297	322	509	1 102	1 528	81	112	60	214	511
Łódzkie	453	534	574	846	1 265	110	81	119	192	200
Małopolskie	538	579	672	838	2 000	139	174	200	312	669
Mazowieckie	4 811	4 743	5 372	7 76	13 979	265	816	1 362	2 155	4 818
Opolskie	113	439	701	977	677	35	58	85	228	133
Podkarpackie	255	211	235	348	450	111	75	76	100	146
Podlaskie	180	163	209	287	326	80	66	48	57	56
Pomorskie	418	455	613	1 067	2 326	124	138	129	165	550
Śląskie	728	777	690	813	1 345	142	170	130	151	257
Świętokrzyskie	118	88	72	182	386	22	18	20	69	123
Warmińsko-mazurskie	159	139	106	195	267	64	44	36	54	92
Wielkopolskie	538	371	500	1 157	1 387	87	76	117	238	235
Zachodniopomorskie	427	554	415	563	620	83	76	58	91	161
	<i>First work permits</i>									
Total	5 905	6 629	7 667	12 390	20 806	956	1 641	1 758	2 960	6 056
Dolnośląskie	476	636	437	769	1 102	157	238	113	115	227
Kujawsko-pomorskie	185	207	280	249	413	53	77	59	64	108
Lubelskie	125	136	181	246	390	53	28	40	33	77
Lubuskie	156	239	428	913	1 068	32	91	28	168	389
Łódzkie	259	330	363	612	972	54	37	59	130	127
Małopolskie	330	388	462	554	1 524	86	112	147	215	491
Mazowieckie	2 516	2 494	2 97	4 761	9 485	125	655	920	1 400	3 332
Opolskie	73	364	558	746	367	22	32	60	186	70
Podkarpackie	113	110	151	210	302	42	27	38	53	103
Podlaskie	72	63	111	157	184	27	19	12	27	29
Pomorskie	223	298	457	855	1 871	60	75	75	98	450
Śląskie	541	536	489	602	1 052	108	120	77	107	206
Świętokrzyskie	75	42	31	140	273	13	10	12	61	68
Warmińsko-mazurskie	97	85	60	140	165	32	13	15	34	59
Wielkopolskie	337	221	322	939	1 203	39	52	62	195	194
Zachodniopomorskie	327	480	367	497	435	53	55	41	74	126

Source: Kępińska 2007, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

Table 23. Repatriation to Poland in 1997-2009.

Category	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Applications concerning repatriation	671	898	1,014	1,026	1,083	801	586	171	307	348	239	178	240
Applications for a repatriation visa	-	808	937	929	956	717	552	151	276	302	200	139	206
Applications of members of families having nationality other than Polish for temporary residence permit (a)	-	90	77	97	127	84	34	20	31	46	39	39	34
Repatriation visas issued	316	281	278	662	804	613	301	269	252	239	248	204	164
Persons who arrived within repatriation	267	399	362	944	1	832	455	372	335	327	281	260	214

(a) Since September 2003 applications for settlement permit.

Source: Office for Foreigners (after CSO)

Table 24. Repatriation visas to Poland issued in 1997-2009 by countries of previous residence of repatriates.

Country of previous residence	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	316	281	278	662	804	613	301	269	252	239	248	204	164
Armenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	-	-	-	8
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Belarus	-	10	15	45	140	127	43	39	30	25	18	13	5
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	1	1	1	-	1	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	3	3	3	-	8
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Kazakhstan	316	245	172	361	216	194	156	122	155	125	161	143	90
Lithuania	-	-	11	16	20	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Latvia	-	1	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	-	1	2	10	9	5	2	-	2	1	-	-	-
Russian Federation	-	7	8	10	36	31	11	35	32	40	38	25	32
Ukraine	-	15	69	210	381	245	77	56	23	27	16	8	13
Uzbekistan	-	2	-	-	-	2	8	15	5	14	11	14	6

(:) not available

Source: Office for Foreigners (after CSO)

Table 25. Repatriation by provinces of settlement. Poland 1998-2009.

Province	Families settled	Persons settled								
	1998-2009	1998-2009	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	2 106	5 567	832	455	372	335	327	281	260	214
Dolnośląskie	256	731	68	43	41	34	62	45	24	21
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	66	171	31	12	6	19	8	13	5	2
Lubelskie	175	318	43	40	23	17	12	15	3	6
Lubuskie	68	159	44	10	9	4	4	9	5	10
Łódzkie	110	258	33	12	10	21	12	18	16	43
Małopolskie	234	510	77	50	53	32	21	23	27	25
Mazowieckie	392	913	152	60	45	37	68	49	42	37
Opolskie	115	316	29	26	53	22	38	31	29	13
Podkarpackie	54	229	36	38	5	13	12	2	-	8
Podlaskie	122	329	96	37	28	38	21	20	1	3
Pomorskie	84	279	48	33	26	14	6	8	17	10
Śląskie	138	468	50	43	29	18	26	18	49	15
Świętokrzyskie	22	90	9	5	9	6	5	4	7	2
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	52	126	15	6	4	8	3	1	5	1
Wielkopolskie	103	287	40	8	11	12	4	6	10	-
Zachodniopomorskie	115	383	61	32	20	40	25	19	20	18

Source: Office for Foreigners (after CSO)

Table 26. Persons and families who arrived within repatriation. Poland 2001-2009.

Category	2001-2009	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Families	1 534	429	355	175	120	128	135	107	85	72
Persons	3 862	1	832	455	372	335	327	281	260	214
Repatriates	3 397	904	741	408	329	284	269	243	219	165
<i>of which: children below 19</i>	728	182	151	87	72	62	66	50	58	42
Members of families having nationality other than Polish	465	96	91	47	43	51	58	38	41	49

Source: Office for Foreigners (after CSO)

Table 27. Acquisition of Polish nationality by country of former nationality. Poland 2002-2009.

Country of former nationality	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	1 186	1 634	1 937	2 866	989	1 528	1 054	2 503
(former USSR)	(470)	(801)	(957)	(1 500)	(721)	(988)	:	(1 427)
Algeria	17	6	12	47	4	7	9	30
Armenia	13	8	6	18	27	30	16	79
Austria	-	3	5	9	2	1	1	-
Australia	1	2	5	25	-	1	2	7
Belarus	54	108	129	316	101	126	152	357
Belgium	2	8	3	5	1	1	1	13
Bulgaria	30	41	32	54	8	16	8	21
Canada	22	46	36	73	7	17	24	35
China	6	6	14	5	7	1	1	10
Croatia	2	8	6	11	-	3	2	3
Czech Republic	37	20	24	19	-	3	11	9
Egypt	5	1	2	18	6	13	-	37
France	17	10	5	14	4	9	8	12
Georgia	-	-	-	13	5	10	1	14
Germany	49	60	62	156	1	39	37	47
Greece	3	4	6	4	1	1	2	4
Hungary	15	18	12	16	-	1	5	7
India	3	7	9	23	11	19	3	35
Iraq	2	11	5	7	-	7	6	6
Israel	91	101	162	113	2	8	33	10
Italy	6	5	8	1	4	8	2	2
Jordan	9	4	7	10	5	6	7	10
Kazakhstan	53	68	38	62	10	10	18	41
Lebanon	5	4	4	17	4	7	5	12
Lithuania	93	126	85	36	11	11	9	24
Morocco	5	1	1	26	4	7	6	17
Moldova	-	-	-	19	8	23	24	20
Netherlands	-	1	10	6	-	3	3	3
Nigeria	12	8	11	16	7	17	2	35
Romania	1	6	3	13	4	7	5	9
Russian Federation	22	52	145	257	129	114	64	162
Serbia and Montenegro	19	11	12	37	8	14	15	23
Slovak Republic	15	12	22	11	2	12	4	8
Sweden	30	107	81	90	8	26	48	34
Switzerland	10	11	7	13	-	4	-	2
Syria	27	9	37	57	5	12	5	22
Tunisia	3	-	5	17	4	6	4	19
Turkey	1	5	11	19	36	11	1	35
Ukraine	214	431	538	759	417	662	369	877
United Kingdom	20	14	21	18	1	6	2	6
United States	9	32	41	59	8	23	27	47
Vietnam	17	11	11	36	29	47	12	64
Stateless	162	150	115	150	2	61	14	78
All other	84	98	189	191	96	118	86	217
<i>of which:</i>								
by confirment procedure	988	1 471	1 791	2 625	662	:	:	:

(:) no data available

Source: Kępińska 2007, Office for Foreigners

Table 28. Total marriages contracted according to the spouses' country of previous residence. Poland 1990-2009.

Year	Total marriages contracted	Both spouses living permanently in Poland	Both spouses living permanently abroad	Mixed marriages		
				Total	Husband living abroad	Wife living abroad
1990	258 698	(a)	(b)	4 240	3 329	911
1991	236 330	(a)	(b)	3 929	3 124	805
1992	217 240	(a)	(b)	3 364	2 588	776
1993	209 997	(a)	(b)	3 077	2 323	754
1994	210 055	(a)	(b)	3 297	2 366	931
1995	207 114	203 841	(b)	3 240	2 320	920
1996	203 679	203 841	38	3 154	2 177	977
1997	204 887	200 487	37	3 372	2 206	1 166
1998	209 465	201 478	35	3 969	2 428	1 541
1999	219 445	205 461	47	3 639	2 318	1 321
2000	211 189	215 759	39	3 537	2 178	1 359
2001	195 162	207 613	40	3 495	2 115	1 380
2002	191 978	191 627	43	3 552	2 119	1 433
2003	195 495	188 383	49	3 967	2 258	1 709
2004	191 824	187 678	66	4 080	2 402	1 678
2005	206 916	203 375	58	3 483	2 260	1 223
2006	226 257	222 634	76	3 547	2 363	1 184
2007	248 777	244 852	75	3 850	2 658	1 192
2008	257 813	257 744	69	3 957	2 967	990
2009	250 982	250 794	188	4 120	3 076	1 044

(a) In 1990-1994 included in 'total marriages contracted'.

(b) In 1990-1995 included in 'foreign husband' and 'foreign wife' categories (total number of cases is probably below 40 on annual scale).

Source: Kępińska 2007, Central Statistical Office

Table 29. Mixed marriages; wife living permanently in Poland, husband living permanently abroad – by country of previous residence of husband. Poland 2002-2009.

Country of previous residence	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	2 119	2 258	2 402	2 260	2 363	2 658	2 967	3 076
(EU-15)	(1 195)	(1 176)	(1 129)	(1 130)	(1 262)	(1 427)	(1 642)	(1 667)
(former USSR)	(319)	(428)	(358)	(326)	(282)	(313)	:	(229)
Albania	-	12	10	17	8	17	23	26
Algeria	5	13	14	18	11	20	19	18
Armenia	45	57	60	59	45	59	41	25
Australia	26	20	28	22	27	29	32	24
Austria	19	26	31	22	30	35	30	16
Belarus	38	39	40	30	34	28	20	19
Belgium	38	39	42	41	48	48	29	40
Brazil	(a)	(a)	12	12	33	45	37	25
Bulgaria	25	24	33	16	29	9	18	18
Canada	69	66	62	51	36	37	31	25
Croatia	8	14	10	11	7	17	8	12
Czech Republic	10	14	21	27	31	30	37	44
Denmark	12	16	15	12	21	26	27	22
Egypt	7	12	11	21	14	25	33	50
Finland	7	8	8	7	9	7	9	7
France	79	64	80	86	83	92	99	99
Germany	565	531	466	483	465	395	430	408
Greece	15	26	19	11	15	18	20	20
Hungary	11	9	10	11	13	13	10	18
India	7	9	20	20	22	39	56	63
Ireland	23	18	14	23	42	62	99	136
Israel	11	13	20	17	13	6	9	3
Italy	111	103	128	120	128	162	209	172
Lithuania	9	12	6	14	22	13	18	18
Mexico	(a)	(a)	9	15	20	12	20	25
Moldova	6	6	7	7	2	9	11	13
Netherlands	111	131	108	91	97	90	101	106
Nigeria	8	14	21	36	35	91	175	109
Norway	28	27	25	20	15	17	24	26
Pakistan	(a)	(a)	13	12	16	22	17	22
Peru	4	8	5	5	5	8	7	5
Portugal	11	11	11	16	14	27	27	37
Romania	8	14	12	19	26	25	25	26
Russian Federation	33	53	37	34	23	33	20	25
Serbia and Montenegro	10	8	9	15	11	8	15	11
Slovak Republic	10	14	17	21	18	11	25	31
Spain	18	21	25	30	47	52	54	68
Sweden	27	37	47	24	29	31	25	25
Switzerland	9	11	15	17	11	14	13	12
Tunisia	(a)	(a)	13	10	36	53	51	40
Turkey	22	39	40	26	54	69	65	69
Ukraine	175	251	197	168	138	151	94	111
United Kingdom	156	144	133	162	231	381	483	506

United States	150	123	153	126	108	77	67	72
Vietnam	52	73	171	78	41	30	22	13
Other	141	128	221	177	200	215	282	416

(a) Included in other.

(:) no data available.

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 30. Mixed marriages; husband living permanently in Poland, wife living permanently abroad – by country of previous residence of wife. Poland 2002-2009.

Country of previous residence	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	1 433	1 709	1 678	1 223	1 184	1 192	990	1 044
(EU-15)	(125)	(107)	(93)	(72)	(76)	(81)	:	(130)
(former USSR)	(1 128)	(1 412)	(1 350)	(955)	(923)	(930)	:	(688)
Armenia	13	26	30	37	41	39	32	17
Austria	5	5	2	7	4	4	(a)	7
Belarus	196	206	182	165	151	153	119	95
Belgium	-	5	6	1	-	2	(a)	-
Brazil	(a)	(a)	3	9	17	25	23	9
Bulgaria	11	11	12	7	6	6	7	8
Canada	16	18	18	12	10	7	(a)	5
Czech Republic	6	5	7	13	7	7	(a)	9
Estonia	1	5	-	2	1	2	(a)	1
France	4	5	4	2	7	3	(a)	6
Georgia	-	6	2	-	-	2	7	1
Germany	79	62	55	40	39	34	38	42
Japan	9	5	11	9	11	7	9	15
Kazakhstan	10	8	12	9	10	9	(a)	10
Latvia	10	5	2	2	4	7	14	13
Lithuania	29	20	19	23	21	27	22	31
Moldova	9	12	11	16	9	5	10	6
Mongolia	8	9	11	4	10	5	(a)	7
Romania	8	7	6	7	14	7	13	11
Russian Federation	97	90	95	76	94	92	84	88
Slovak Republic	13	12	8	8	1	6	(a)	12
Sweden	9	5	5	1	5	6	7	5
Ukraine	762	1 031	990	621	578	590	405	413
United Kingdom	15	13	5	4	14	13	13	44
United States	40	25	24	28	17	15	16	8
Vietnam	23	53	87	41	26	14	10	6
Other	60	60	71	79	87	105	161	175

(a) Included in other.

(:) no data available.

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 31. Asylum seekers (first and subsequent applications) by nationality and sex. Poland 2007-2009.

Nationality	2007	2008	2009	<i>of which:</i>					
				<i>First applications</i>			<i>Women</i>		
				2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Total	10 048	8 517	10 587	7 205	7 199	9 651	4 725	4 068	4 671
Afghanistan	10	7	14	9	4	13	3	1	3
Algeria	12	14	11	6	8	7	1	1	1
Armenia	43	50	147	22	33	129	13	13	75
Azerbaijan	8	3	10	5	1	9	1	-	2
Bangladesh	30	18	13	23	4	7	-	-	-
Belarus	83	58	37	62	33	23	25	14	13
Cameroon	16	12	12	11	8	6	6	1	3
China	22	22	16	18	20	14	6	4	4
Egypt	6	7	-	2	6	3	-	-	-
Ethiopia	6	-	1	3	-	-	3	-	1
Georgia	31	71	4 214	12	53	4 171	2	20	1 530
India	48	18	16	35	15	7	-	-	1
Iran	4	3	5	4	2	4	2	1	1
Iraq	28	70	21	22	66	19	4	22	9
Kazakhstan	12	17	5	5	17	5	6	9	1
Kyrgyzstan	21	7	13	7	5	10	7	3	5
Liberia	2	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Moldova	13	19	6	7	18	6	3	5	3
Mongolia	12	18	15	10	12	7	8	6	10
Nepal	12	9	14	10	6	14	1	1	4
Nigeria	21	24	23	18	19	22	2	3	3
Pakistan	61	21	19	25	15	9	-	-	-
Russian Federation	9 239	7 760	5 726	6 668	6 644	4 983	4 571	3 893	2 939
Serbia & Montenegro	3	6	-	1	1	-	2	3	-
Sierra Leone	2	4	3	-	1	1	-	-	-
Somalia	9	1	2	9	1	1	4	-	-
Sri Lanka	57	22	11	55	17	8	5	-	1
Sudan	4	11	1	4	2	1	-	5	-
Syria	6	10	7	4	8	4	-	2	-
Turkey	12	18	11	10	17	10	1	1	1
Ukraine	55	40	36	26	25	27	21	15	17
Uzbekistan	6	24	19	6	22	10	1	9	6
Vietnam	48	65	67	40	57	62	6	17	22
Stateless	19	18	19	12	11	8	2	1	2
All other	82	67	73	53	46	51	14	18	14

Source: Kępińska 2007, Office for Foreigners

