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**Recent Trends
in International Migration**
The 2006 SOPEMI Report for Poland

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Note

The previous SOPEMI reports for Poland are available online at the Center of Migration Research website (www.migracje.uw.edu.pl):

- 2005: www.migracje.uw.edu.pl/obm/pix/002_60.pdf
- 2004: www.migracje.uw.edu.pl/obm/pix/056.pdf
- 2003: www.migracje.uw.edu.pl/obm/pix/052.pdf
- 2002: www.migracje.uw.edu.pl/obm/pix/048.pdf
- 2001: www.migracje.uw.edu.pl/obm/pix/043.pdf
- 2000: www.migracje.uw.edu.pl/obm/pix/039.pdf
- 1999: www.migracje.uw.edu.pl/obm/pix/028.pdf
- 1998: www.migracje.uw.edu.pl/obm/pix/019.pdf
- 1997: www.migracje.uw.edu.pl/obm/pix/016.pdf

Summary

Recently Poland sends growing numbers of migrants to EU labour markets. Migration to Poland remains relatively low: the number of EU-nationals arriving and residing in Poland increased, and the corresponding number of nationals of other countries decreased. Recent developments include the continuing adjustment of Polish laws to the standards of the EU, and the opening up of Polish agriculture to seasonal workers from Ukraine, Belarus, and the Russian Federation.

Migration from Poland has been increasing continuously since the end of the nineties. The upward trend accelerated upon the accession of Poland to the EU on May 1, 2004. Labour Force Survey data reveal that in the third quarter of 2006, approximately 438,000 Poles stayed abroad for more than two months, about 128,000 more than in the corresponding quarter of 2005. Most of these individuals migrated for work (92% in the third quarter of 2006), and they tended to be younger and better educated than the pre-accession migrants. Short-term movements continue to predominate, but recent data suggest that long-term migration is slowly gaining in importance. Migration to the United Kingdom and to Ireland recorded the largest increases. Despite labour market restrictions placed upon citizens of the new accession countries, Germany is still a major destination for Polish migrants.

Migration to Poland remains low. The overall number of residence permits granted in 2005 was approximately 38,500, a 5% increase over 2004. Germany contributed considerably to this growth, with the number of permits increasing by 179% between 2004 and 2005. (To a large extent, this increase was due to administrative easements conferred upon Germans in Poland if they happen to hold Polish residency permits.) Other major nationalities reported declines, however. The share of permits granted to EU nationals out of all permits increased from 24% in 2004 to 31% in 2005. Of all the permits issued to EU nationals, one fifth were temporary (allowing a stay of between 3 and 12 months).

Following a general downward trend in the admittance of asylum seekers in most of the industrialized countries, in 2005, for the first time since 2002, the number of asylum seekers in Poland decreased (by 15%). Preliminary figures for 2006 suggest a continued decrease. Statuses were granted to approximately 330 applicants. Nationals of the Russian Federation (particularly Chechens) continued to be the main group of both applicants and recognised refugees. At the same time, the population of foreigners with the so-called tolerated status increased: between 2003 and 2006, approximately 4,800 such statuses were granted – three quarters of these in 2005 and 2006. The main recipients were nationals of the Russian Federation.

The alignment of Polish laws with the laws of the European Union continued in 2006. In August, a new legislation governing entry, stay, and exit of UE citizens and their family members came into force. Implementing Directive 2004/38/EC of April 29, 2004, the new law introduced and defined conditions for a right to reside for up to 3 months, a right to reside for more than 3 months, and a right to reside permanently for EU citizens and their family members.

In 2006 changes were also made with regard to the employment of foreign nationals in Poland. While the new legislation facilitates access to the Polish labour market for various categories of workers, it continues to protect the endogenous labour force.

To address labour shortages in agriculture, starting from September 1, 2006 farmers were authorized to employ seasonal workers from Ukraine, Belarus, and the Russian Federation without work permits. The duration of the work spell must not exceed three months in any given period of six months. To facilitate the issuance of special visas for seasonal workers, an employer must furnish a foreigner with a notarized consent that he will employ him/her. A certificate from the local authorities proving that the employer is a genuine farmer is also required.

Employment without work permit was also made legal in the cases of: citizens of EU/EEA/Switzerland who perform statutory functions on executive boards of legal persons running business activity; foreign language teachers, but only when the language they teach is their native tongue; and graduates of Polish medical and nursing schools who are engaged in their postgraduate internships. Furthermore, the labour market situation is not taken into account when granting work permits to medical doctors and dentists who take up work in Poland in order to pursue their specialization. Still, employers may not be allowed to employ a foreigner if they have not employed (in the course of the year prior to lodging an application) at least two workers who do not require work permits.

In 2007 legislation on asylum seeking will be modified in accordance with EU laws introducing, inter alia, the so-called subsidiary protection and assured access to integration programs to foreigners for whom such status will be granted. Currently, only recognised refugees are beneficiaries of such programs.

1. The Economy

The rate of growth of the Polish economy in 2005 (the annual rate of increase of the country's GDP) was a modest 3.5%. In comparison with 2004 - a year in which the growth rate was 5.4% – the Polish economy did not shine. Preliminary data for 2006, however, reveal an upward trend: the rate of growth of 5.8%. It is worth noting that in the group of the EU-25 the rate of growth in 2005 was 1.7%. However, in the league of the accession countries Poland fared poorly.

The rate of unemployment in Poland in 2005 remained exceptionally high and stood at 17.7%. The rate of unemployment in 2004 was 19.1%. Recent data for 2006 indicate a further decline in this dismal rate: by mid year the rate fell to 15.5%. The decline and the projected additional decline for the remainder of 2006 are attributable in large measure to the already mentioned growth of the Polish economy. It is helpful to note, as a reference figure, that the rate of unemployment in 2005 in the group of the EU-25 was 8.8%. Moreover, no EU country registered a rate of unemployment higher than that of Poland.

A mirror image of the decline in the rate of unemployment was an increase in the rate of employment; this rate changed from 50.5% in the first quarter of 2004 to 53.4% in the first quarter of 2006. Still, Poland's score in this respect too remains a record EU low. (Again, for comparison purposes it is helpful to note that in the EU-25 as a whole, the rate of employment in 2005 stood at 63.8%.)

It is plausible that both the intertemporal decline in the rate of unemployment and the still very high rate of unemployment in the country are partially caused by and constitute a cause of migration, respectively.

2. Migration and integration policies

In 2006, the adjustment of the Polish laws to the standards of the European Union continued.

On August 27, 2006, the Act on the “Entry into the Territory of The Republic of Poland, Stay and Exit From Such Territory of the Nationals of European Union Member States and Their Family Members”¹ came into force. The Act replaces the 2002 Act on the “Conditions of Entry and Stay of EU Citizens and Their Family Members.”² The new Act implemented the Directive 2004/38/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 29 April 2004 on the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States. This directive replaces nine previous directives.³ It provides for the right of every EU national to move freely across the EU territory using a valid identification document confirming the identity and the nationality of the holder. It provides also for the right of stay in the territory of any member state for up to three months

¹ Dziennik Ustaw (Journal of Law), 2006, No 144, item 1043.

² Dziennik Ustaw (Journal of Law), 2002, No 141, item 1180, 2003 and No 128, item 1175.

³ 64/221/EWG, 68/360/EWG, 72/194/EWG, 73/148/EWG, 75/34/EWG, 75/35/EWG, 90/364/EWG, 90/365/EWG, 93/96/EWG.

without any permit. This provision concerns also family members regardless of their country of origin.

In regard to the abovementioned Directive, the new Act of 2006 introduces changes to the Polish legal system that concern EU nationals, EEA nationals, and people who are citizens of the states which are not party to the EEA agreement but who enjoy the right of free movement on the basis of bilateral agreements. The changes concern also the family members, regardless of their country of origin, who join them or who stay with them.

The Act introduces three types of entitlement to stay in Poland for EU nationals and their families:

1. A permission to stay for up to three months, without obligation to take any formal action. Family members who are not EU nationals enters Poland with a visa. If the family member is a citizen of a country enjoying a full or partial visa waiver agreement with Poland, s/he is not required to have a visa.

2. A permission to stay over three months. In order to acquire this right, one of the following conditions must be fulfilled:

- A foreigner needs to be an employee or own a business in Poland. If the foreigner is required to possess a work permit due to his/her nationality, the permission to stay is granted only upon receipt of a promise of a work permit.
- A foreigner must have financial means to support himself/herself and his/her family, not to become a burden on the social security system, and s/he must also have health insurance.
- A foreigner must be a trainee, intern, student and so on, and have financial means to support himself/herself and his/her family, not to become a burden on the social security system, and s/he must also have health insurance.
- A foreigner must be a spouse of a Polish national.

A family member who is not an EU national is granted a permission to stay in Poland in case of a divorce or nullification of marriage, or should the EU national to whom the permission to stay was granted die or leave Poland.

3. The permission to settle. This permission can be granted to an EU national after five years of a continuous stay in Poland, and it also applies to his/her family members. The stay is considered continuous if the foreigner did not leave Poland for longer than six months in a year. In special circumstances the EU national who is an employee or owns a business can acquire a permission to settle before termination of the required five-year period of stay. The leave to settle can be withdrawn if a foreigner stays out of Poland for longer than two years.

An EU national who enjoys the leave to settle in Poland must register. The EU national who acquired the permission to settle receives a document confirming the permission to settle (valid for 10 years). Thus the Act abolishes the requirement of the permanent residence card in case of EU nationals. However, family members of EU nationals who are not EU nationals are obliged to receive the Union citizen family member residence card (valid for up to five years), or a permanent residence card of a family member of a Union citizen (valid for up to 10 years). The previous EU residence permit and the EU temporary residence permit,⁴ introduced on May 1, 2004, are eliminated.

⁴ Foreigners who are not included in the provisions of the Act can apply for a temporary residence permit, settlement permit, or the EU long-term residence permit.

In addition, art. 100 of the new Act of 2006, in the chapter about changes in the current law⁵ withdraws the right to social protection (e.g. stay in a refugee centre) from individuals who received the tolerated status in Poland but applied for the refugee status once again. People with tolerated status often reopen the refugee status procedure to gain access to welfare. This trend is illustrated by the growing number of repeat applications (see Section 8). The trend is exacerbated due to lack of integration programs for people with tolerated status. (In Poland, only refugees have access to one-year integration programs.) From the date the tolerated status is granted these people must leave the refugee centre and start life on their own. They are entitled to cash allowances granted to them on the same conditions as those to Polish citizens. Without Polish language skills and specialized social support these allowances are not enough to start self-reliant life in a foreign country. According to NGO experts, the new provision will only lead to mass renunciations of the tolerated status and to a new wave of applications for a second refugee status.

In August and September 2006, the Minister of Labour and Social Policy introduced several ordinances regarding the terms and conditions of issuing work permits to foreigners,⁶ defining cases when the work permit is granted regardless of the situation on the labour market in Poland;⁷ and when it is that foreigners can work without a permit.⁸ The ordinances replace the ordinance of the Minister of Labour and Social Policy of 2001.⁹

The main conditions regarding the issuance of work permit have not changed. The procedure is still multi-stage. The employer needs to apply for it, and s/he needs to receive the promise of a work permit for a specific position and a specific job from voivoda (the governor of a province). The promise is the basis for applying for documents legalizing the stay of a foreigner in Poland (visa with a permission for work, temporary residence permit, certificate of registration of EU national, or the Union citizen family member residence card). When a foreigner obtains one of the required documents, then the work permit procedure can be initiated. The work permit is issued for the duration of the validity of the visa, or of the temporary residence permit in Poland.

The most important changes introduced by the ordinances include:

1. The way the work permit application is judged, and the circumstances that are taken into consideration. The requirement to look for foreigners who do not need a permit to fill the job has been introduced as an element of the local labour market survey, which must be performed before the work permit is issued; thus the job needs to be advertised in EURES. The permit may not be issued to the employer who did not employ at least two people who do not need work permit during the year preceding the application. Also the permit may not be issued to an employer who does not have an income for the past year higher than 12 times the average monthly salary, i.e. ca. 30,000 PLN.

2. Among the foreigners who receive the work permit automatically, regardless of the situation on the local labour market there are now:

⁵ In this case the change concerns the Act of June 13, 2003 on Granting Protection to Aliens.

⁶ Dziennik Ustaw (Journal of Law), No 141, item 1002.

⁷ Dziennik Ustaw (Journal of Law), No 141, item 1004.

⁸ Dziennik Ustaw (Journal of Law), No 156, item 1116.

⁹ Dziennik Ustaw (Journal of Law), 2001, No 153, item 1766, 1767 and 1765.

- Turkish nationals after a year of a legal employment with one employer;¹⁰
 - Medical doctors and dentists, if they start work to acquire a degree of specialization.
3. Among the foreigners who do not need a work permit to work in Poland there are now:
- EU/EEA/Swiss nationals working on the boards of legal persons;
 - Third-country nationals occupying a position on the boards of companies, if they have a residence visa with a permission for work and their stay in Poland is not longer than 30 days every year;
 - Third-country nationals who work in one of the EU/EEA countries or in Switzerland, and who are temporarily sent by their employer to perform services in Poland;
 - Individuals who have residency abroad and who have been sent by a foreign employer to install or repair equipment or machines, of which the foreign employer is a producer, and to train Polish workers to use them;
 - Individual working for Members of the European Parliament, researchers employed in research institutions, military professionals employed in international military organizations, sportsmen occasionally representing Polish units in sport competitions;
 - Weekday (full-time) students studying in Poland in the months of July, August and September,¹¹ and students sent to work in the framework of international cooperation of the public job search services;
 - Teachers of a foreign language, if the language that they teach is their native tongue;
 - Accredited press and media correspondents;
 - Graduates of the Polish medical and nursing schools during their post-graduate training;
 - Turkish nationals and their families who have lived in Poland for at least five years and who have worked legally for four years;¹²
 - Nationals of the neighbouring countries (Ukraine, Belarus, the Russian Federation, and Germany¹³), employed by a Polish employer in agriculture, cultivation, and breeding, but for not longer than three months in the subsequent six months.

Access to the labour market for seasonal workers in agriculture, introduced on September 1, 2006, was a gesture of the Polish government towards Polish farmers who complained of labour shortages. The possibility to employ a foreigner outside the work permit scheme saves an employer ca. 900 PLN,¹⁴ because this is the cost of a work permit. A foreigner enters with a visa and with a work permit to work in agriculture. To obtain the visa, the employer must prepare an application certified by a notary containing the promise of work for that specific person. The employer must also have a certificate from the local authorities stating that s/he is a farmer. Because of the complex visa procedure and the date of entry in force (the end of the harvesting season), not many foreigners actually applied. For example, in Lvov, where the number of visitor visas is ca. 1500 a day, in the period September 1 –

¹⁰ The preferential treatment accorded to Turkish nationals emanates from a special decision of the EC-Turkey Association Council.

¹¹ In fact the regulation only specifies that full-time students are allowed to work between June and September. Previously they were allowed to work for up to three months during summer holidays.

¹² See footnote 10.

¹³ Germany has been included in the reciprocity list. Polish workers have taken up regulated seasonal employment in Germany since December 1990, when the bilateral agreement was signed. The regulation is mainly addressed to the nationals of Ukraine, Belarus, and the Russian Federation.

¹⁴ This was a minimal legal monthly wage in Poland in 2006.

November 30, 2006 only 30 agriculture visas were issued. Considering the experience with trips of Polish seasonal workers to Germany we might expect that the number of agricultural workers will be higher in the next season around. It is also often stressed that access to the Polish labour market should be eased for construction workers and for domestic workers.

Poland opened its labour market to citizens of Bulgaria and Romania on January 1, 2007. Few days later, the reciprocity clause in the access to the labour market for nationals of EU/EEA countries which still limit access to their labour markets to Polish nationals was abolished. This relaxation concerned Austria, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Lichtenstein, Denmark, Norway, Switzerland, as well as Malta and Cyprus.

Work on amendment to the Act on “Promotion of Employment and the Institutions of the Labour Market of 2004”¹⁵ is in progress. In the part concerning foreigners, the proposed amendment refers to the rules for the differentiation of fees paid by the employers for the issuance of work permits. (Currently the employer pays 900 PLN for a first-time work permit, and 450 PLN for an extension.) There is also a plan to minimize the fees: in the sectors with labour shortages; in cases of multiple applications; and in cases of re-applying on behalf of the same foreign employee.

In the second half of 2006, the lower chamber of the Polish parliament (Sejm) started to debate two bills, which had been awaited for a long time by the Polish community abroad: the “Act on Establishing of the Polish Origin and the Polish Chart,” and the “Act on Polish Citizenship”. The first delineates the conditions of establishing Polish origin and it provides the rules for granting the Polish Chart. It introduces also the concept of a “Pole from abroad”. A person of Polish origin is a person who proves that at least one of his/her parents or grandparents, or at least two great-grandparents were Polish, who declares belonging to the Polish nation, who knows – at least passively – Polish language, and who cultivates Polish traditions. The decision about the Polish origin will be taken by the head of the Office for Aliens. “Pole from abroad” will be entitled to receive abroad a free multiply Polish visa with a permission to stay in Poland. This regulation is designed to facilitate contact with Poland. A person, who receives a favourable decision about Polish origin will be entitled to apply to the voivoda that is competent to issue the settlement permit. However, additionally s/he will have to prove to have a stable income. The bill on “Polish Citizenship,” which is to replace the “Act on Polish Citizenship of 1962”¹⁶ abolishes the ban on double citizenship. It also simplifies the procedure of regaining Polish citizenship that was lost for political reasons during the communist era.

In October 2006 an intra-ministerial debate started on two new amendments. The proposed amendment of the “Aliens Act of 2003”¹⁷ and the proposed amendment of the “Act on Protection of Aliens of 2003”. The first bill gives greater control of immigration policy initiatives to the Minister of Internal Affairs. According to the authors of the amendment, the President of the Office for Repatriation and Aliens does not have enough instruments to define and run the State’s policy. The Minister of Internal Affairs will also take over citizenship and repatriation matters.

¹⁵ Dziennik Ustaw (Journal of Law), 2004, No 99, item 1001.

¹⁶ See Section 7.1 of the 2005 SOPEMI Report for Poland.

¹⁷ On December 11, 2006, the Council of Ministers adopted the Act.

According to the amendment, the central administrative body responsible for the realization of the migration policy of the government will be the new Office for Aliens, a newly created public body. It will take over the corresponding responsibilities from the Office for Repatriation and Aliens in the domain of foreigners and refugees.

While preparing for the tasks related to the definition of the migration policy, on July 1, 2006 a Department of Migration Policy was established. Its activities include:

- Preparation of the main guidelines for the State migration policy and their presentation to the Council of Ministers;
- Gathering of information and working on the analysis of the migratory situation in the country;
- Encouraging and co-organizing undertakings aimed at the dissemination of knowledge on the State's migratory policy;
- Collaboration in creation and the realization of the integration policy aimed at immigrants, starting, analyzing, and reviewing projects concerning the State's migration policy;
- Coordination of international cooperation in the field of migration policy;
- Collaboration with institutions, NGOs, and research organizations in Poland in the field of migration policy;
- Participation in the work of national and international institutions on data analysis concerning international migration;
- Theoretical and logistic service to the Taskforce on the Fight Against and the Prevention of Human Trafficking.

The second amendment of the “Act on Protection of Aliens of 2003” introduces the following two Council's directives: on minimum standards for the qualification and status of third-country nationals or stateless persons as refugees or as persons who otherwise need international protection, and the contents of the protection granted,¹⁸ and on minimum standards on procedures in Member States for granting and withdrawing refugee status.^{19,20} The most important change proposed in this amendment is the introduction of a new form of protection of foreigners in Poland, i.e. subsidiary protection. The basic form of protecting foreigners in Poland will still be the refugee status. In case there are no grounds to grant a refugee status, qualification for another form of protection – subsidiary protection in the first place – will be considered. When no sound grounds for this exist either, a tolerated status will be granted. The authors of the amendment of the “Act on Granting Protection to Aliens” envisioned also that subsidiary protection will entitle participation in integration programs. When the amendment will become operational, the protected status will be granted to foreigners through the refugee status, subsidiary protection, temporary protection, tolerated status, and asylum.

¹⁸ 2004/83/EC, of 29 April 2004.

¹⁹ 2005/85/EC, of 1 December 2005.

²⁰ The directives aim at establishing the common criteria of identifying people in need of international protection for all EU member states. Their aim is also to draw common standards of granting protection and of withdrawing it. International protection is to include the refugee status but also additional forms of protections. The objective is to limit the flow of foreigners applying for refugee status among the EU member states caused by state-to-state differences in the specific regulations of the protection.

According to the “Act on Social Welfare Assistance of 2004,” refugees can participate in a year-long integration program if they so apply.²¹ They can also apply for welfare allowances. As the data of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy show, more and more refugees use both forms of assistance. In 2005 196 families and 554 people enjoyed the provisions of the individual integration program (167 families and 486 people in 2004). The individual integration programs are increasingly enacted in other regions than in *Mazowieckie* province. In 2004 78% of all integration programs were provided in the *Mazowieckie* province, whereas the corresponding percentage in 2005 was 66. The second in 2005 was *Podlaskie* province with 47 integration programs (30 in 2004). As in the preceding year, in 2005 Chechens comprised approximately 90% of all the beneficiaries: 160 families and 497 people (139 families and 438 people in 2004). Recent data suggest that the number of individual integration programs is on the increase. In the first half of 2006 there were already 159 families and 502 people in the program. In 2004 99 refugees were provided with social welfare assistance (48 families). In 2005, 162 refugees benefited from this form of aid (54 families). In 2005 44% of all families who received the allowances were Chechen families (24 families), whereas in 2004 the corresponding share was 15%.

Individual integration programs are not for foreigners with tolerated status. The latter group accounts for a large proportion of all foreigners who were granted protection in Poland in the last couple of years (see Section 8). Currently (December 2006) the foreigners in this category are entitled only to allowances from social welfare assistance. In 2005 308 foreigners with tolerated status, among them 81 women and 51 children, benefited from this assistance. Their number increased in comparison with 2004 when there were 241 beneficiaries, among them 65 women and 114 children. The social welfare assistance for people with tolerated status is provided in the form of various cash payments, in-kind relief, food stamps, nursing care, social security contributions, and shelter.

NGOs underline that the year-long integration programs for refugees are too short to really promote integration of this group of foreigners. The period during which the foreigner is entitled to apply for the program (having been granted the refugee status) is also too short. It is a mere 14 days, which often causes delays in application on the part of the foreigner. Another issue is the lack of integration programs for persons with tolerated status. The main problem here is the difficult access to inexpensive housing in the *Mazowieckie* province, especially in Warsaw. For this reason, the protected foreigners are allocated to other regions of the country. Still, it is the *Mazowieckie* province where individuals with tolerated status are provided with the most comprehensive assistance. A barrier to the process of integration is the little preparedness of civil servants to work with foreigners whose cultural and ethnic background differs from theirs. There is a shortage of trainings. The phenomenon of the inflow of foreigners to Poland is still so marginal that many civil servants do not encounter it very often and consequently they do not follow the changes in the regulations that grant new rights to foreigners. Still there is no consistent and clear integration policy. Since September 2004, its creation rests with, and depends upon competence of the Minister of Labour and Social Policy.

²¹ For details on individual integration programs for refugees see the 2004 SOPEMI report for Poland, Section 2.

Among 1,299,484 visas issued by all Polish consulates in 2005 (a 5.4% increase over the previous year), the largest number of visas were issued in Ukraine, Belarus and Russian Federation, following the introduction of visa policy towards these countries in October 2003. As a matter of fact, visas issued by 12 Polish consulates in Belarus, Russian Federation and Ukraine constituted 92% of all visas issued by Polish consulates in 2005. Among consulates issuing the largest number of visas were: Lviv (237,565; 217,935 in 2004), Luck (161,008; 178,046 in 2004), Kaliningrad (160,969; 136,736 in 2004), Kiev (138,958; 148,233 in 2004), and Brest (124,076; 102,494 in 2004), followed by Minsk (97,443; 105,667 in 2004), Grodno (86,780; 84,304 in 2004) and Moscow (50,258, 49,083 in 2004).²²

3. Trans-border mobility (international movements of passengers)

This section draws on data collected by the Border Guard and the Institute of Tourism, and provided by the Institute of Tourism.²³

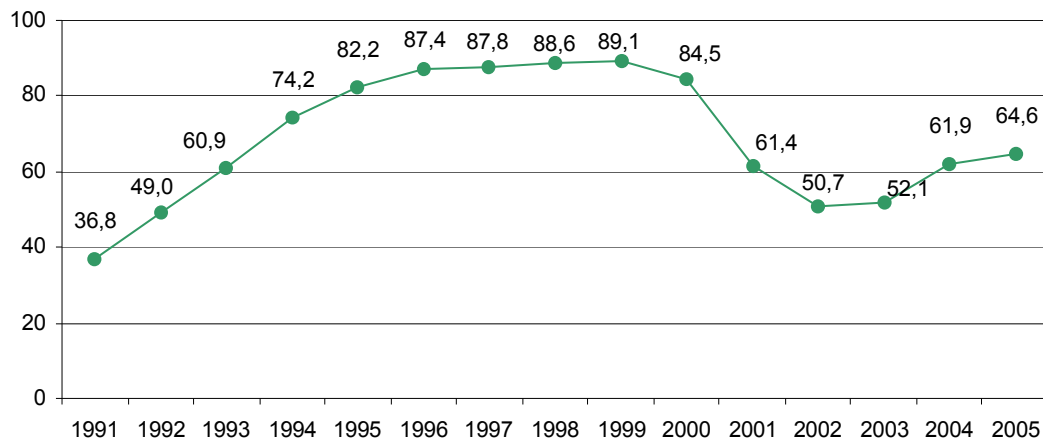
After a three-year continuous decrease in 2000-2002 (Figure 1), the number of arrivals of foreigners in Poland has been steadily increasing. In 2005 64,606,800 entries were recorded, which indicates a 4% increase in comparison with the preceding year. Arrivals by air contributed enormously to the total growth: an increase of 30%, from 1,539,000 in 2004 to 2,004,300 in 2005. Contrary to the preceding year, increases in 2005 in comparison with 2004 were reported at the borders with Belarus, Ukraine, and the Russian Federation (by 3%, 19%, 22%, respectively). While entries from Germany were by 10% higher than in 2004 (comparing to a 36% increase in 2004/2003), the number of arrivals along the southern section of the Polish border, from the Czech Republic, and the Slovak Republic declined, by 11% and 13%, respectively.

Between January and October 2006 the number of arrivals remained relatively stable in comparison with the parallel period of 2005, amounting to 54,199,200. The largest increase was reported by air entries (22%). The numbers of entries from Belarus, Ukraine, and the Russian Federation continued to increase, by 6%, 7%, and 7%, respectively, while the downward trend continued at the border with the Czech Republic, and the Slovak Republic. Arrivals at the border with Germany diminished slightly, by 2%.

²² Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2006. Raport o pracy polskiej służby konsularnej w 2005 roku. Ministerstwo Spraw Zagranicznych, Departament Konsularny i Polonii, kwiecień 2006.

²³ www.intur.com.pl.

Figure 1. Arrivals of foreigners (in million). Poland 1991-2005



In 2005, as in the preceding years, the majority of foreigners arriving in Poland were citizens of seven neighbouring countries (94%) (Table 1). Germans continued to predominate, accounting for 58% of all arrivals in 2005 (55% in 2004), followed by Czechs (12%), Ukrainians (8%), Belarussians (6%), and Slovaks (5%). As the cyclical survey carried out by the Institute of Tourism indicates, entries from the Slovak Republic, the Czech Republic, and Germany continued to be mainly one-day trips (98%, 98%, and 85% of all arrivals in 2005, respectively). These are mainly one-day shopping-related trips induced by the cost of living differential between the two countries, but one day trekking in Polish mountains also plays a role, especially in the case of Slovaks and Czechs.

In 2005 Germans arrived in Poland in greater numbers than in 2004, an increase of 10%. After three-years continuous increase in 2003-2005, however, arrivals of Germans diminished slightly between January and October 2006, by 2% in comparison with the corresponding period of 2005. Arrivals of Slovaks and Czechs diminished in 2005 in comparison with 2004, by 16% and 15%, respectively, and kept decreasing between January and October 2006 in comparison with the corresponding period of 2005, by 1% and 12%, respectively.

As far as citizens of three non-EU countries neighbouring Poland are concerned, after a two-year decline in 2003-2004, for which mainly the introduction of visa regime with these countries in October 2003 was responsible, in 2005 entries of nationals of Ukraine, Belarus, and the Russian Federation were on the increase, by 17%, 4%, and 13%, respectively, in comparison with the previous year. Data for the period between January and October of 2006 indicates a further increase (Ukraine – 8% in comparison with the corresponding period of 2005, Belarus – 7%, the Russian Federation – 8%). It seems that introduction of visa regime did not cause any major drop in the border crossings from these countries to Poland.

As in the preceding years, more than half of nationals of Ukraine, Belarus, and the Russian Federation visited Poland only for one day (mainly for shopping-related reasons). While among Ukrainians and Russians the proportion of one-day trips remained relatively stable in 2005 in comparison with 2004 (at the level of 52-54%), it increased considerably among Belarussians, from 60% in 2004 to 77% in 2005.

In general, in the first ten months of 2006, along with increasing numbers of arrivals of citizens of countries bordering Poland from the east, entries of citizens of non-neighbouring countries continued to grow. The largest increases in comparison with the corresponding period of 2005 were reported in the case of Ireland (by 76%), the United Kingdom (by 35%), and Korea South (by 32%). Portugal, Norway, the Netherlands, Romania, Belgium, Spain, and Australia reported increases of 20-30%, whereas Canada and Denmark – of 15-20%.

After a four-year downward trend in departures of Poles, in 2005, 40,841,000 out-trips were recorded, a 10% increase over the previous year. The figures for the first ten months of 2006 indicate a further increase, by 10% in comparison with the corresponding period of 2005. Looking at the distribution of departures by mode, the largest increase in 2005 in comparison with 2004 was of departures by air (by 47%). This trend continued in the first ten months of 2006 when the departures by air rose by 55% in comparison with the corresponding period of 2005. A growth in departures of Poles to the east continued in 2005: an increase of 66% in comparison with 2004.

4. Documented flows of people

4.1 Introductory remarks

This section is based entirely on official statistical data gathered by the Central Statistical Office in Poland from the Central Population Register, the so-called PESEL register, which records permanent residents of Poland (Tables 2-12). According to Polish statistics, "immigrants" are defined as people who have arrived to Poland from abroad, decided to settle in Poland after having lived permanently in another country, and have so registered in a given administrative unit. This applies to both foreign and Polish citizens (who previously were living permanently abroad). Foreigners (those who do not have Polish citizenship) have a right to the status of an immigrant only after obtaining a permanent residence permit in Poland.

By a similar token, the population of emigrants includes permanent residents of Poland who decided to leave Poland in order to settle abroad, and have registered their departure with a given administrative unit. From that moment on, they are no longer considered permanent residents of Poland and are not included in the total population of Poland. Long-term emigrants who continue to stay abroad for many years but who have not "unregistered" from PESEL do not belong to this category.

The method employed by the Central Statistical Office to calculate the numbers of permanent emigrants and immigrants was revised in 2006. This change could have led to a concern that 2006 data are not comparable to data for preceding years. To alleviate this doubt, the Central Statistical Office recalculated the 2005 data using the new method. The numbers that emerged were very close to the originally-estimated numbers. This enables us then to draw intertemporal comparisons, the change in method notwithstanding. The data presented below for 2005 were generated by the old method, those for 2006 - by the new method.

4.2 General trends

According to the Central Population Register, in 2005 there were 22,242 people who emigrated from Poland, and 9,364 people who immigrated to Poland (Table 3).

In comparison with the preceding year, emigration from Poland increased in 2005 by 18% (Table 4). In addition, in the first half of 2006 alone, the number of emigrants was 25,030, which is 159% more (15,386 persons more) than in the corresponding period of 2005. It seems that it is the growing number of emigrants to the United Kingdom (11,039 in the first half of 2006 compared to 3,072 in 2005) which has largely contributed to this considerable increase. It is plausible that people seek to record their emigration by de-registering from their administrative units in Poland in order to avoid double taxation. It would be interesting to see how the introduction in January 2007 of the agreement on the elimination of double taxation between Poland and the United Kingdom will impact on the 2007 figures.

In 2005 immigration to Poland decreased only slightly in comparison with the preceding year (by 1.4%), and was still higher than in 2003 (by 33%). As a matter of fact, the numbers for 2004-2004 represent the highest level of immigration in the last four and half decades (since 1959). Moreover, the volume of immigrants is expected to increase slightly in 2006, since in the first half of 2006 it has already exceeded the respective figure for 2005 (Tables 3 and 4).

The number of men emigrants increased in 2005 by 22%, while the number of women emigrants increased only by 13% in comparison with the preceding year. Women immigrants reported a decrease in 2005 (by 4%), whereas men immigrants recorded a slight increase (by 1.5%). As a consequence, the proportion of women, both among emigrants and immigrants, decreased in 2005. Women constituted 46.6% of emigrants (48.5% in 2004), and 48.0% of immigrants (49.4% in 2004) (Tables 5 and 9).

4.3 Destination and origins of emigrants and of immigrants

Germany, the United States, and Canada continued to be main destinations for emigrants from Poland in 2005. Due to a large increase in the number of emigrants to the United Kingdom (by 466% in comparison with 2004; from 543 to 3,072 persons, the largest increase in 2005 in comparison with 2004), this country became the second destination for permanent emigrants from Poland in 2005 (forth in 2004), increasing its share of the total from 3% in 2004 to 14% in 2005. The United States and Canada moved down to third and to fourth positions. These four countries accounted for 85% of all destinations in 2005 (Table 5).

While the number of emigrants to Germany decreased by 3% in comparison with 2004, the number of emigrants to the United States and to Canada increased, by 10% and 23%, respectively. The share of the latter two countries remained relatively stable in comparison with the preceding years, whereas the proportion of Germany in the total decreased substantially, to 55% (from 67% in 2004; and from 72% in 2003). As a matter of fact, this was the lowest share reported by Germany in the last 17 years, which proves that Germany continues to lose its “standing” among destination countries for permanent emigrants from Poland.

Along with the overall increase, virtually all other countries reported increases in 2005 in comparison with 2004. More emigrants went to (in order of descending numbers of

emigrants): Italy (by 38%, fifth on the list in 2005), the Netherlands (by 8%), Sweden (by 54%), Spain (by 32%), Australia (by 35%), and Belgium (by 15%). In addition, worth mentioning is a 388% increase in the number of emigrants to Ireland, a popular destination for migrants from Poland after Poland's accession to the EU. As a consequence, with 405 permanent emigrants in 2005 Ireland ranked sixth on the list of main destinations, accounting for almost 2% of the total. Less emigrants in 2005 went to Austria (down 24% on 2004), and France (down 2% on 2004). In general, in 2005 as in the preceding years approximately 80% of emigrants from Poland headed for the EU-15 member states.

As in the preceding years, there were more men than women among emigrants to Germany, the United States and Canada (51-52% of men). The United Kingdom, which became male dominated in 2003, increased its share of men from 57% in 2003 to 64% in 2004, and this proportion remained stable in 2005 (65%). France and Norway became male dominated in 2005. The proportion of men decreased in the outflow to Ireland, from 76% in 2004 to 67% in 2005. There were more women than men among emigrants to Denmark and to Italy (53% and 61% of women in 2005, respectively). Women outnumbered men also in the outflow to Austria (51% of women), and Belgium (52%). In most cases, however, the proportion of women was lower than in 2004 (Table 5).

As in the previous years (2001-2004), more than half of the permanent immigrants to Poland in 2005 originated from three countries: Germany (30%; 28% in 2004), the United States (14%; 14% in 2004), and Ukraine (11%; 13% in 2004) (Table 9). Germany and the United States have been at the top of the list of sending countries at least since 1994. The number of immigrants from Germany has been continuously increasing over the last decade, and as a matter of fact, the 2005 figure has been the highest since 1994. The United States sent less migrants than in 2004 (by 4%). The level of emigration from this country, however, was relatively stable in 1994-2005 (between 1,000 and 1,360 persons per year). Ukraine ranked third in 2001 and since then has remained "the third", in spite of a 11% decrease in 2005 in comparison with 2004. In fact, immigration from Ukraine in 2004-2005 has been the highest since 1994.

Canada, fourth on the list in 2004, was overtaken in 2005 by the United Kingdom, Belarus, and Italy. These three countries recorded increases in relation to 2004, by 50%, 39%, and 31%, respectively, while the number of permanent immigrants from Canada decreased by 6%. In fact, after recording 200-275 immigrants per year in 1994-2003, the United Kingdom has started sending more immigrants to Poland already in 2004. Moreover, Belarus (fifth on the list) was the only exception among former Soviet Union countries, as virtually all other countries in this region, after a spectacular increase in 2004 in comparison with 2003, from 1,110 to 2,283,²⁴ recorded smaller or greater decreases in comparison with the previous year (the largest in the case of Armenia – of 48%).

In addition, increases were reported in the case of (in order of descending numbers of immigrants): Italy (by 31%), France (by 11%), the Netherlands and Austria (by 19% each), and Belgium (by 27%). In general the EU-15 member states reported a 10% increase over the previous year. Even Ireland which still sends small numbers of immigrants to Poland,

²⁴ The remarkable increase in the number of Ukrainians, Belarussians, Russians, Armenians, but also of Vietnamese was induced by larger numbers of permanent residence permits granted to nationals of these countries in 2004 (for details and explanations see the 2005 SOPEMI report for Poland).

reported an increase (by 113%, from 15 in 2004 to 32 in 2005). It is also worth noting that after a three-year continuous increase (2002-2004), to 232 in 2004, Vietnam recorded a 64% decrease in comparison with the previous year, and fell to eighteenth place (from tenths in 2004).

There were more men than women among permanent immigrants in 2005. Men accounted for 52.0% of the total, as compared to 50.6% in 2004. The predominance of men over women applied to Germany (60% of men, 57% in 2004), the United States (57%, 54% in 2004), followed by the United Kingdom (60%, 49% in 2004), Italy (58%, 51% in 2004), the Netherlands (65%, 58% in 2004), Austria (56%, 68% in 2004), Spain (56%, 66% in 2004), Vietnam (67%, 65% in 2004), and Armenia (55%, 52% in 2004). Previously men dominated, France, Canada, Sweden and Belgium displayed almost equal sex ratios in 2005. Countries with predominance of women in the total immigrant population included Ukraine (70.5% of women, 74.1% in 2004), Belarus (71.7%; 72.9% in 2004), the Russian Federation (69.2%; 71.8% in 2004), Kazakhstan (63.4%; 54% in 2004), and Lithuania (70.6%; 57.9% in 2004). In general, for many years immigration from the former Soviet Union to Poland had proved to be dominated by women (excluding some Asian countries, such as Armenia or Azerbaijan, which did not, however, constitute a significant share of the total and thus did not influence the picture as a whole). In 2005, the share of women among immigrants from the former Soviet Union remained at 68% (Table 9).

As in the preceding years, in 2005 46% of permanent emigrants were former residents of two (out of 16) provinces in Poland: *Śląskie* (Katowice) (31%), and *Opolskie* (Opole) (15%). Their share in the total, however, decreased from 53% in 2004. *Pomorskie* (Gdańsk) (8%; 6% in 2004), *Dolnośląskie* (Wrocław) (8%, 8% in 2004), *Małopolskie* (Kraków) (6%, 7% in 2004), *Warmińsko-Mazurskie* (Olsztyn) (5%, 5% in 2004), *Podkarpackie* (Rzeszów) (5%, 4% in 2004), and *Zachodniopomorskie* (Szczecin) (5%, 3% in 2004) provinces followed. Among the provinces most frequently selected by immigrants in Poland in 2005 were *Małopolskie* (14%, 13% in 2004), *Śląskie* (13%, 13% in 2004), *Mazowieckie* (Warszawa) (10%, 12% in 2004), *Opolskie* (9%, 9% in 2004), *Dolnośląskie* (8%; 10% in 2004), and *Podkarpackie* (8%; 7% in 2004). In 2005 the number of immigrants was higher than the number of emigrants in the case of *Mazowieckie* (by 565 persons), *Małopolskie* (by 30 persons), and *Lubelskie* (Lublin) (by 2 persons).

To sum up, the growing number of permanent immigrants is attributable to the growing number of foreigners who receive residence permits in Poland (see Section 5.1). It may also be an indicator of return migration by Poles, especially in the case of immigrants from Germany and the United States (traditional emigration countries for Poles), but also from the United Kingdom and Ireland (new emigration countries for Poles). After all, it is nearly always the case that migration from A to B is shadowed by some return migration from B to A, and an increase in the former is bound to be followed by an increase in the latter. Similar distributions of provinces of origin for emigrants and provinces of destination for immigrants confirm the above regularity.

4.4 Migrants by age, marital status and educational attainment

In general, the middle aged (20-49) continue to predominate among emigrants, and their share increased to 65% in 2005, from 61% in 2004. This increase was mainly attributable to emigrant men (up from 56% in 2004 to 62% in 2005), while the proportion of the middle aged among emigrant women increased only slightly (from 67% in 2004 to 69% in 2005). In fact, the age composition of emigrant women did not change significantly in comparison with the previous year. In general, emigrant women continued to be older than emigrant men.

The share of the middle aged was also the largest among immigrants, to a lesser extent, however, than among emigrants. The middle aged comprised approximately 52% in 2005, and this share decreased only slightly, from 55% in 2004. Still, the share of the middle aged among immigrants was higher than in the total population of Poland (44%). As in the preceding year, the youngest among immigrants accounted for approximately one-fourth of the total. The age composition of immigrant men and women was similar. In the tables below is the detailed breakdown: (see also Tables 6 and 10).

Emigrants

Age	Men								
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
-20	34.7	33.9	30.8	34.2	32.7	31.1	28.9	24.2	
20-49	52.2	51.6	51.1	49.7	50.9	52.9	55.6	61.9	
50+	13.0	14.6	19.2	16.1	16.4	16.0	15.5	13.9	
Age	Women								
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
-20	19.7	18.9	17.8	16.9	16.8	16.4	15.1	13.4	
20-49	62.6	61.4	60.7	62.8	63.8	64.2	66.7	69.0	
50+	17.7	19.7	21.5	20.3	19.4	19.4	18.2	17.6	

Immigrants

Age	Men								
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
-20	20.9	29.0	25.2	26.0	26.2	25.3	22.4	24.8	
20-49	57.3	50.6	52.3	49.8	49.8	51.7	55.7	53.0	
50+	21.8	20.4	22.5	24.2	23.3	23.0	21.9	22.0	
Age	Women								
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
-20	21.3	29.4	27.6	28.4	29.1	28.3	23.0	25.2	
20-49	54.7	44.0	44.7	43.6	43.7	43.8	53.3	51.7	
50+	24.0	26.6	27.7	28.0	27.1	27.9	23.7	23.1	

Although the singles continued to predominate among emigrants in 2005, accounting for 56% of all emigrants aged above 15, the share of the married continued to increase, while the share of the singles continued to decrease, both among men and women. As in the preceding year, the share of singles was greater among men than women (56% and 39%, respectively); whereas the proportion of married was greater among women than among men (51% and 39%, respectively).

Among immigrants, as in previous years, married persons predominated. Their share among immigrants aged above 15, however, decreased slightly in comparison with 2004, both among men and women. In general, the proportion of widowed and divorced persons was greater among immigrants than among emigrants. Below is the detailed breakdown: (see also Tables 7 and 11).

Emigrants (15+)

Marital status	Men							
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Single	58.4	56.1	51.0	58.5	64.5	65.9	60.6	56.4
Married	39.5	41.3	46.8	38.9	33.1	31.9	36.1	39.4
Other	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.2	3.3	4.1
	Women							
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Single	37.2	37.1	34.9	38.2	51.8	51.9	46.6	39.2
Married	55.3	55.5	58.4	55.0	42.5	41.5	45.9	51.4
Other	7.5	7.4	6.6	6.9	5.7	6.6	7.5	9.4

Immigrants (15+)

Marital status	Men							
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Single	28.8	36.5	34.7	34.9	37.6	36.2	36.4	37.9
Married	62.8	56.3	57.3	56.6	53.1	55.9	57.0	54.3
Other	8.4	8.0	8.0	8.5	9.3	7.8	6.6	7.8
	Women							
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Single	15.3	20.5	21.3	22.5	24.6	23.9	22.8	24.7
Married	69.2	62.3	60.6	58.9	56.7	60.7	66.2	62.5
Other	15.5	17.2	18.1	19.1	18.7	15.4	11.0	12.8

In 2005 the share of emigrants with secondary and post-secondary education increased further. Almost one out of ten emigrants aged 15 years and above had a university diploma (5% in 2004), and additional 29% completed secondary school (at least 12 years of schooling) (19% in 2004). The proportion of those with vocational education increased too, from 16% in 2004 to 20% in 2005. Consequently, the proportion of those with at best elementary education decreased to 17% in 2005 (from 20% in 2004). It is worth mentioning that the data on educational attainment of emigrants became more reliable in 2005, as missing data accounted only for 25% of the total, as compared to 40% in 2004 (Table 8).

The educational attainment of immigrants did not change in comparison with the preceding year. In 2005 almost one out of four immigrants aged 15 years and above had higher education, and almost 40% had secondary education. In general, immigrants continued to be better educated than emigrants. The data on educational attainment in 2005 was missing for 10% of immigrants (14% in 2004) (Table 12).

5. Immigrants in Poland

5.1 The inflow of temporary and permanent residents (foreign citizens)

This part of the report draws upon data provided by the Office for Repatriation and Aliens related to the number of foreigners who were granted residence permits in Poland (Tables 13-17). In 2005 data on the inflow of foreign residents to Poland refer to five types of permits:

Type 1. A temporary residence permit.

Type 2. A permanent (settlement) residence permit.

Type 3. The EU temporary residence permit.

Type 4. The EU residence permit.

Type 5. The EU long-term residence permit.

The two types of permits (3 and 4) were introduced for citizens of EU countries and their family members with Poland's accession to the European Union. Therefore, EU nationals can be found in data on all types of permits in 2004: between January and April in figures on two types of permits (1 and 2), whereas between May and December, in data on four types of permits (1-4), as type 3 and type 4 were added to the menu on May 1, 2004. The latter permit (5) joined the existing catalogue of permits for third-country nationals in Poland (type 1 and type 2) in October 1, 2005, following the enactment of the amended Aliens Act of 2003.²⁵ As a consequence, in 2005 three types of permits (1, 2 and 5) applied to nationals of third countries, while two types of permits (3 and 4) included EU nationals and their family members.²⁶

It is worth recalling that in case of third-country nationals, type 1 and type 2/type 5 permits constitute two stages of the legislative procedure. Thus, at least some of the present temporary residents may join the population of permanent residents in future. Eligible for the temporary residence permit are those foreigners who can prove that it is necessary for them to stay in Poland longer than three months. The settlement permit and the EU long-term residence permit are geared towards those foreign citizens who would want to settle in Poland for a longer period. To become eligible for the latter two permits, migrants have to reside in Poland without interruptions for at least five years on the basis of a temporary residence permit.²⁷

With the introduction of the EU long-term residence permit in October 2005, the possibility to apply for the settlement permit was restricted to minor children, born in Poland, of a foreigner with a settlement permit; a foreign spouse of a Polish citizen, who has been married for at least three years and whose legal entitlement to stay in Poland has been the temporary residence permit for at least two years; refugees who have been living in Poland for at least five years; and foreigners granted tolerated status who have been staying in Poland for at least 10 years. (Until these changes, all foreigners granted a temporary

²⁵ For details on the amended Aliens Act of 2003 see The 2005 SOPEMI Report for Poland.

²⁶ From September 2006 onward three new types of entitlement to stay in Poland for EU nationals and their families have been introduced (for details see Section 2). From that date the EU residence permit and the EU temporary residence permit were eliminated.

²⁷ Since September 1, 2003, with the introduction of the 2003 Aliens Act, this period was shortened to two years for a foreign spouse of a Polish citizen.

residence permit who have been staying in Poland for a specified time could apply for a settlement permit.)

The foreigner who applies for the EU long-term residence permit must prove receipt of a regular and stable income sufficient to meet all the living and medical expenses of himself and his family, as well as a legal title to a place of accommodation.²⁸ The financial and accommodation requirements need not to be met in case of foreigners who apply for the settlement permit. Long-term residents living in Poland are subject to the same regulations as individuals granted settlement permit, i.e. in practice, their rights are equal to those of Polish citizens, apart from the right to vote. They can work and they can run a business. They are also entitled to welfare, social security allowances, unemployment benefits, and free education. A long-term residence permit is issued for unlimited time and unlike the settlement permit, it entitles a foreigner to live in any EU member state.

In case of EU nationals becoming a holder of an EU residence permit does not require living in Poland on the basis of the EU temporary residence permit. Thus, the EU temporary residence permit and the EU residence permit *do not* constitute two stages of a legislative procedure. The issuance of both types of EU permits is related to the duration of time that a foreigner plans to stay in Poland. The EU temporary residence permit is granted to those foreigners who want to stay in Poland between three and 12 months, while the EU residence permit is issued to those who plan to stay in Poland for more than 12 months.

The data on permits (excluding the settlement permits) refer to first and to subsequent permits.

5.1.1 General trend

Although on a smaller pace than in 2004, the trend of increasing numbers of foreigners applying and receiving residence permits in Poland continued in 2005 and between January and August 2006 (Tables 13 and 14).

In 2005 42,380 foreigners applied for a residence permit in Poland, which represents a 4% increase in comparison with the preceding year. The increase concerned mainly applications for the EU temporary permits and the EU permits: an increase of 73% and of 65%, respectively, while the number of applications for temporary permits and for settlement permits decreased, by 9% and 20%, respectively. 342 foreigners applied for the EU long-term residence permit in 2005.

Preliminary data for January-August 2006 indicate that in 2006 as a whole the number of permits granted will be slightly higher than in 2005. Between January and August 2006, approximately 27,700 permits were issued in comparison with approximately 25,500 in the corresponding period of 2005. The increase was mainly due to the higher numbers of temporary permits and settlement permits issued in the first eight months of 2006 in comparison with the corresponding period of 2005 (Table 14).

Women submitted by 6% less applications in 2005 in comparison with 2004. As a consequence, the proportion of women in the total decreased considerably, from 48.5% in

²⁸ The EU long-term resident status cannot be claimed by individuals who stay in Poland for professional training nor the foreigners who are under the protection of the state (a refugee, tolerated status, temporary protection) or these who have applied for such a status. In case of students, the period of studies is counted only as half of the required five-year period of uninterrupted stay in Poland.

2004 to 43.8% in 2005. The decrease was due to the decline in the number of applications for temporary permits and for settlement permits (by 10%, and 18%, respectively), as applications for the EU temporary permits and the EU permits increased (by 35%, and 23%, respectively). In general, in 2005 women outnumbered men among those applying for the temporary permit and the settlement permit (type 1 and type 2), while there were more men than women among EU nationals and their family members (type 3 and type 4). Apparently, in the inflow to Poland of third country nationals women outnumbered men, whereas among EU nationals and their family members men seemed to predominate. So far, men outnumbered women among those applying in 2005 for the EU long-term residence permit (type 5) (Table 15).

As far as major countries of origin are concerned, there were more applications in 2005 than in 2004 in the case of (in order of descending numbers of applications): Germany (an increase of 185%), Belarus (1%), China (52%), India (7%), Bulgaria (6%), Japan (31%), Austria (15%), Nigeria (36%), Spain (8%), Canada (4%), and Egypt (14%) (Table 15).

The overall number of permits granted in Poland in 2005 was equal to 38,512, by 4.5% more than in the previous year. Although the sex distribution of foreigners whom permits were granted is not available, predominance of women can be expected among temporary permits and settlement permits holders (Table 16).

Approximately one-third of all permits in 2005 were granted to EU nationals and their family members (type 3 and 4), while the remaining two-thirds were issued to third country nationals (type 1, 2 and 5). The breakdown by the type of permits granted in 2004, and in 2005 was as follows: (see also Tables 14 and 17).

	2004	2005
Type 1	69%	59%
Type 2	12%	9%
Type 3	3%	6%
Type 4	16%	26%
Type 5	-	0%

The number (and thus the share) of temporary permits (type 1) has been on the decline since 2003. With the introduction of new documents for nationals of the EU member states and their family members (type 3 and type 4), the volume of temporary permits has been decreasing further, reaching 22,626 in 2005. After a sharp increase between 2002 and 2004 in the number of settlement permits (type 2), from 602 to 4,366, which was related to substantial numbers of nationals of Belarus, the Russian Federation, and Ukraine, of Polish origins, who were taking advantage of the regulation that eased their access to settlement permits,²⁹ in 2005 the number of settlement permits decreased, by 18% in comparison with 2004 (Table 17). Only 37 EU long-term residence permits were granted in 2005. As preliminary data indicate their number sky-rocketed in 2006, to approximately 1,000 (Table 14).

The number of permits issued to EU nationals and their family members has been on the increase. The number of the EU permits as well as the number of the EU temporary permits increased in 2005 in comparison with 2004, by 72% and 89%, respectively. Of all the

²⁹ For details and explanations see the 2005 SOPEMI Report for Poland, Section 5.1.

permits issued to EU nationals, only one fifth were temporary (allowing a stay of between three and 12 months). The share of permits granted to EU nationals out of all permits increased from 24% in 2004 to 31% in 2005 (Table 17).

5.1.2 Origins and destinations of permit holders

In general, in 2005 almost two-thirds of all permits were granted to nationals of the six following countries (in order of descending numbers of permits): Ukraine, Germany, Belarus, Vietnam, the Russian Federation, Armenia, and France. The collection of major countries of origin did not change in comparison with 2004 (Table 16).

The number of permits granted to nationals of EU-25 increased by 35% in 2005 in comparison with 2004. Germany contributed considerably to this growth, with the number of permits increasing by 179% between 2004 and 2005 (from 2,196 in 2004 to 6,125 in 2005). As a consequence, the share of Germany in the total increased, from 6% in 2004 to 16% in 2005, and Germany moved up to the second position in 2005, after Ukraine.

To a large extent the increase in the number of permits granted to Germans was due to administrative easements conferred upon Germans (and other EU nationals) in Poland who happen to hold Polish residency permits. Reports by civil servants who are working in the Province Offices to which foreigners submit their applications for residence permits suggest that the opportunity to pass a (cheaper and easier) driving exam in Poland is the culprit. To be examined, EU nationals are required to present the residency permit. Indeed, almost two-thirds of all the applications made by Germans in 2005 were submitted in three (out of 16) provinces located in the Western part of Poland, along the border with Germany (*Zachodniopomorskie*, *Dolnośląskie*, and *Lubuskie*). The number of applications in these provinces increased in 2005 in comparison with the preceding year by about 1300%, 145%, and 425%, respectively. These increases are little motivated by any real residency preferences. Large increases were also recorded in the case of *Śląskie* and *Pomorskie* provinces, by 285% and 135%, respectively.

In addition to Germany more permits in 2005 than in 2004 were granted to Austrians and Spanish, by 18% and 4%, respectively. Almost all other EU-25 member states reported decreases over 2004. The largest in the case of (in order of descending number of permits): France (by 29%), the United States (by 14%), Lithuania (by 21%), Moldova (by 14%), Denmark (by 16%), Belgium (by 30%), the Slovak Republic (by 16%), Romania (by 21%), Norway (by 23%), and Finland (by 22%) (Table 16).

Ukraine, Belarus and the Russian Federation were, as usual, at the top of the list of non-EU countries sending their nationals to Poland. They accounted for 44% of all permits granted in 2005 (43% in 2004), and for around 83% of the former USSR total in 2005 (85% in 2004). However, only nationals of Belarus were granted similar numbers of permits in 2005 as in 2004. Ukraine and the Russian Federation reported declines in 2005 in relation to the previous year, by 3% and 10%, respectively. As a matter of fact, nationals of Ukraine have been granted less permits than in the previous year for the first time since 1998 (Table 16). As preliminary data for January-August 2006 indicate, however, the number of permits granted to nationals of these three countries is to be higher in 2006 in comparison with 2005.

As far as nationals of other third countries are concerned, in 2005 more permits were also issued to nationals of (in descending numbers of permits): Turkey (by 7% more than in 2004), China (by 42%), Bulgaria (by 8%), Korea South (by 7%), Japan (by 47%), Austria (by 18%), Spain (by 4%), Nigeria (by 7%), and Egypt (by 6%). Nationals of almost all other countries were granted less permits in 2005 than in 2004. The most substantial decreases were reported in the case of (in order of descending numbers of permits): Vietnam (by 16%), Armenia (by 25%), Kazakhstan (by 11%), and Moldova (by 14%) (Table 16).

The distribution of permits by provinces of destination remained relatively stable in 2005 in relation to previous years. A large number of permits was traditionally granted in *Mazowieckie* province, although its share in the total has been gradually decreasing (from 38% in 2001-2002 to 35% in 2004, and to 29% in 2005). As in the preceding year, *Dolnośląskie* province ranked second, with 10% of all permits granted in 2005 (9% in 2004). Due to large numbers of Germans applying for the EU permits, *Zachodniopomorskie* province gained considerably (a 157% increase in 2005 in comparison with 2004), and moved up to the third place in 2005. As a consequence, the share of *Zachodniopomorskie* province in the total increased from 4% in 2004 to 10% in 2005. As in the preceding year, *Małopolskie* (9%), *Wielkopolskie* (7%), *Śląskie* (6%), *Lubelskie* (5%), *Pomorskie* (5%), and *Łódzkie* (4%) provinces followed. In addition to *Zachodniopomorskie* increases in 2005 in comparison with 2004 were reported in the case of *Małopolskie* (by 36%), *Lubuskie* (by 20%), *Wielkopolskie* (by 12%), *Dolnośląskie* (by 11%), *Śląskie* (by 8%), and *Kujawsko-Pomorskie* (by 6%) provinces. All other provinces reported declines (see Map 1).

5.2 The stock of foreigners in 2005 according to the Labour Force Survey

In this part data from the Labour Force Survey on foreigners in Poland, aged 15 and more, are presented (Table 18).

According to the survey, approximately 31,258,000 people aged 15 and above lived in Poland in 2005. Foreigners (non-Polish nationals) accounted for 0,13% of the total (41,500). The stock of foreigners was the lowest in the third quarter of 2005 (36,000), while as many as 45,000 foreigners were in Poland in the second quarter of 2005. There were more women than men among the foreigners, accounting for approximately 56% of the total foreign population. The corresponding share among Poles was lower (52%).

As the data indicate, in 2005 the rate of economic activity among foreigners aged 15 and more was lower than among Poles aged 15 and more, 51% as compared to 55%. The rate of economic activity among all women (Poles and foreigners) was 48%, which was substantially lower than among all men – 63%. In addition, the rate of economic activity among foreign women was on average lower than among Polish women, 40% as compared to 48%. However, in the case of men, the rate of economic activity was slightly higher among foreign men than among Polish men – 65% compared to 63%. Thus, the lower overall rate of participation in economic activity of foreigners is attributable to the relatively low economic activity of foreign women.

5.3 The stock of temporary migrants

In this part, we present data from the Central Statistical Office on people who arrived from abroad and who registered their temporary stay (of more than two months) with a local administration. The data are displayed separately for immigrants (Tables 19-22) and for foreigners (Tables 23-24). The data on immigrants include foreign and Polish nationals who arrived in Poland from abroad. "Foreigners" are of people who do not hold Polish nationality. The data presents the stock of these migrants, as of the end of each year.

5.3.1 *The stock of temporary immigrants*

In the period 2002-2005 the stock of temporary immigrants was at around 42-45,000, with the exception in 2002, when the number of immigrants reached 47,255. After a one-year increase in 2004 in comparison with 2003 (by 6%), the stock of temporary immigrants in Poland decreased, from 44,733 in December 2004 to 42,417 in December 2005 (by 5%) (Table 19).

The majority of immigrants continued to arrive from small number of countries. In 2005 71% of all temporary immigrants arrived in Poland from nine countries (70% at the end of 2004). These were as follows: Ukraine (30%), Germany (9%), Belarus (8%), the Russian Federation (5%), Vietnam (4%), Armenia (3%), the United States (3%), France (3%), and the United Kingdom (2%). The distribution of these countries did not change in comparison with 2004. Only Germany and France reported small increases in 2005 in comparison with 2004 (Table 20).

The largest increase in 2005 in comparison with 2004 was reported in the case of Brazil (by 205%). As a matter of fact, the number of persons who arrive from Brazil have been continuously increasing in the last couple of years, from 103 persons in 2003 to 387 persons in 2005. It is tempting to conclude that majority of them are Poles (but not necessarily Polish nationals): either emigrants themselves or their children who were born abroad and who have never even been in Poland. Brazil had been a destination for migrants from Poland already at the end of the ninetieth century, and continued to attract Poles also in the interwar period and during the WWII.

The decreasing numbers of immigrants from the former Soviet Union greatly contributed to the overall decline. Ukraine, a leading country of previous residence of temporary immigrants displayed a 14% decrease, from 14,976 in 2004 to 12,914 in 2005. Belarus, the Russian Federation, Armenia, and Lithuania followed, with decreases of 4%, 8%, 16%, and 23%, respectively, followed. Only Kazakhstan and Moldova reported increases in 2005 in comparison with 2004, by 7% each. Consequently, the share of former Soviet Union in the total diminished from 53% in 2004 to 47% in 2005 (comparing to 61% in 2002) (Table 20).

In addition to Ukraine, Belarus, Lithuania, and the Russian Federation substantial decreases were reported in the case of the Czech Republic (by 20%), and the Slovak Republic (by 14%). In fact, virtually all countries neighbouring Poland reported decreases in 2005 in comparison with 2004. Germany was the only exception, reporting a small increase of 3% over the previous year.

After reporting a significant increase of 39% in 2004 in comparison with 2003, in 2005 the number of temporary immigrants from Asia (including Asian part of the ex-USSR)

reported a 6% decline in comparison with 2004. Ranking fifth in 2004-2005, Vietnam displayed the largest decrease, by 17% in relation to 2004. Declines were also registered in the case of India (by 11%), China (by 6%), and Mongolia (by 2%). Among few Asian countries with increasing numbers of immigrants were Japan and Korea South: an increase of 28%, and 20%, respectively. The share of Asia (including Asian part of the ex-USSR) in the total remained at the level of 17%.

The number of temporary immigrants from the EU-15 increased slightly in 2005, by 3% in comparison with 2004. Increases were reported in the case of Germany (by 3%), France (by 6%), Italy (by 7%), the Netherlands (by 36%), Austria (by 12%), and Sweden (by 7%).

As in the previous year, in 2005 the proportion of men and women in the population of temporary migrants remained relatively equal: men comprised 51% of the total. Traditionally, women outnumbered men in the case of Ukraine (67%), Belarus (64%), the Russian Federation (62%), Lithuania (68%), Moldova (60%), and Kazakhstan (64%), and no significant changes occurred in relation to the preceding year. Armenia was the only important former Soviet Union country that sent to Poland more men than women (men comprised 54%, 55% in 2004). In general, the share of women among all former Soviet Union countries was 66% in 2005 (63% in 2004).

Among immigrants arriving from the Slovak Republic, Brazil, Mongolia, and the Czech Republic, women predominated, comprising, respectively, 60%, 56%, 55%, and 51% of the total. The relatively high share of women among the temporary immigrants from Brazil is not all that surprising if we reckon that some of them are the descendants of Polish emigrants who left Poland several decades ago, for example before or during WWII. Since the life expectancy of women is longer than the life expectancy of men, it is not all that surprising that among those who at the turn of their life come to Poland at the beginning of the twenty-first century there are more women than men.

There were more men than women among temporary immigrants from the EU-15 and the EU-25 (men comprised approximately two-thirds), as well as from Vietnam (64% men), India (74%), Turkey (84%), and China, Japan, and Korea South (53-56%). The relatively high proportion of women among migrants from the latter three countries may indicate that migration from these countries is a family phenomenon.

The 2005 age composition of temporary immigrants did not report any significant changes compared to previous years. More than half of temporary immigrants, both men and women, were aged 20-39, and those in the 20-49 age bracket accounted for approximately 70% of the total. The proportion of small children and teenagers (below 15) was relatively small (9%) and the proportion of persons in retirement age (65+) was only 4% (Table 21).

In 2005 only *Wielkopolskie* province reported an increase in the number of temporary immigrants in comparison with the previous year (by 18%). All other provinces reported declines: the largest in the case of *Świętokrzyskie* (by 16%), *Dolnośląskie* (14%), *Podlaskie* (14%), and *Śląskie* (11%). *Mazowieckie* province, which continued to be the major destination for temporary migrants, reported a 6% decrease in 2005 in comparison with 2004. However, the share of *Mazowieckie* province in the total remained at 35%. Among other major provinces attracting temporary immigrants in 2005 were (in order of importance): *Małopolskie* (8%), *Dolnośląskie* (8%), *Śląskie* (7%), *Lubelskie* (6%),

Wielkopolskie (5%), *Łódzkie* (5%), and *Pomorskie* (5%). These eight out of 16 provinces (including *Mazowieckie*) accounted for 78% of the total (Table 22 and Map 2).

As in the previous year, the sex-specific spatial pattern of the stock of temporary immigrants remained unchanged: the proportion of women was higher in the eastern part of Poland. This applied to such provinces as *Lubelskie* (women comprised 61% of the total, 60% in 2004), *Podlaskie* (58%, 53% in 2004), *Podkarpackie* (58%, 61% in 2004), *Świętokrzyskie* (54%, 53% in 2004), *Warmińsko-Mazurskie* (52%, the same in 2004). *Mazowieckie* province became female dominated in 2005, comprising 51% of women. Traditionally, there were more men than women in *Małopolskie* (men comprised 53% of the total), *Dolnośląskie* (53%), *Pomorskie* (53%), *Wielkopolskie* (54%), *Łódzkie* (58%), *Kujawsko-Pomorskie* (58%), *Śląskie* (59%), and *Zachodniopomorskie* (59%) provinces. In the remaining two provinces (*Lubuskie* and *Opolskie*) the sex ratio was equal. Presumably, the spatial distribution of temporary immigrants by sex is a product of the predominance of women among immigrants arriving to Poland from the former Soviet Union countries.

5.3.2 *The stock of temporary foreigners and Polish nationals*

At the end of 2005 the proportion of foreigners among all persons who arrived from abroad and registered their stay with a given administrative unit was 94%. The remaining 6% were Polish nationals. Thus, at the end of 2005 there were approximately 39,700 temporary foreigners in Poland (Tables 23-24).

As follows from the below table, the share of foreigners among temporary immigrants was close to 100% in the case of Ukraine, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Vietnam, Armenia, Bulgaria, as well as India, Turkey, Japan, Korea South, and China. This indicates that persons arriving to Poland from these countries are mainly foreigners. In addition, the number of foreign nationals from the Russian Federation, Vietnam, India, Turkey and particularly from China was greater than the number of all persons who arrived from these countries, which shows that nationals of these countries arrive to Poland not only from a country which nationality they hold. To a greater or lesser extent, Polish nationals were present in the inflow from Germany, the United States, France, the United Kingdom, Italy, the Netherlands, Austria, Brazil, Canada, and Belgium. The (relatively) smallest proportion of foreigners was reported in the case of Canada (64%), Germany (70%), the Netherlands (73%), Brazil (74%), and Austria (79%).

The proportion of foreigners among temporary immigrants only to some extent influenced the list of major nationalities. Still 70% of temporary foreigners were nationals of ten countries (nine countries in the case of temporary immigrants). These were (in order of importance): Ukraine (32%), Belarus (8%), Germany (7%), the Russian Federation (5%), Vietnam (4%), Armenia (3%), France (3%), the United States (3%), Bulgaria (3%), and the United Kingdom (3%). Not surprisingly, bearing in mind a relatively small proportion of foreigners among temporary immigrants coming from this country, Germany moved down from the second to the third place. Due to similar reasons, the United States and the United Kingdom ranked lower on the list of major nationalities.

Country of previous residence/ Nationality	Temporary immigrants Persons who arrived from abroad (by country of previous residence) ^a	Temporary foreigners Foreign nationals who arrived from abroad (by nationality) ^b	% of foreign nationals among persons who arrived from abroad
Total	42,417	39,673	94
<i>of which:</i>			
Ukraine	12,914	12,843	99
Germany	3,965	2,791	70
Belarus	3,308	3,259	99
Russian Federation	2,066	2,077	101
Vietnam	1,677	1,684	100
Armenia	1,404	1,381	98
United States	1,313	1,089	83
France	1,252	1,172	94
United Kingdom	919	785	85
Bulgaria	836	816	98
India	689	693	101
Italy	684	624	91
Turkey	662	680	103
Netherlands	625	459	73
Japan	462	458	99
Korea South	442	430	97
China	426	479	119
Austria	406	322	79
Brazil	387	287	74
Sweden	386	330	85
Canada	309	199	64
Belgium	265	234	88

^a See Table 20. ^b See Table 23.

The spatial distribution of provinces of destination for foreigners was similar to the distribution of provinces for all temporary immigrants, while the distribution of provinces of destination was different for Polish nationals.

In 2005 foreigners were mainly heading for *Mazowieckie* province (36%), followed by *Małopolskie*, *Dolnośląskie*, *Lubelskie*, and *Śląskie* provinces (6-7% each). Nationals of Ukraine and Belarus prevailed in *Mazowieckie* province (34-36%), followed by provinces located in the east of Poland, along the border with Belarus (*Podlaskie* and *Lubelskie*) and Ukraine (*Lubelskie* and *Podkarpackie*). The largest share of Russians, Armenians and Bulgarians registered in *Mazowieckie* (34%, 25%, and 26%, respectively), but in comparison with nationals of Ukraine and Belarus they were more evenly spread across Poland. Similar rule applied to nationals of Germany. Only 16% of them registered in *Mazowieckie* province, followed by 16% in *Dolnośląskie*, 11% in *Zachodniopomorskie*, and 10% in *Wielkopolskie*. Nationals of Vietnam (61%), France (58%), the United States (41%), and the United Kingdom (44%) registered mainly in *Mazowieckie* province (Table 23).

The main destination for Polish nationals who arrived from abroad in 2005 was *Śląskie* province (21% of all arrivals of Poles). *Mazowieckie* province ranked second (15%), followed by *Małopolskie*, *Dolnośląskie*, and *Opolskie* provinces. These five provinces (out of 16) accounted for approximately 70% of all arrivals of Polish nationals. With an exception of *Mazowieckie* province, the main destinations included provinces that were located in the south-west and in the north-west of Poland.

As far as level of education of temporary foreigners and Polish nationals (aged 13 and more) is concerned, the latter were better educated than the former. In comparison with the total population of Poland, however, both temporary foreigners and Polish nationals were exceptionally well educated. 61% temporary foreigners had either a university diploma or completed secondary school, as compared to 57% of Polish nationals who arrived from abroad. This figure for the total population of Poland is 41%.³⁰ In addition, the share of temporary foreigners with post-secondary education was 25%, while the respective share for Poles who arrived from abroad was 21%, compared to 13% in the total population of Poland. The data on the level of education of 22% foreigners and 15% Polish nationals who arrived from abroad were missing (Table 24).

Nationals of some countries were better educated than nationals of other countries. The largest shares of persons with post-secondary education were among nationals of (in order of descending numbers of foreigners): the United States (44%), France (55%), the United Kingdom (51%), Japan (50%), Korea South (50%), Canada (48%), and Belgium (45%). On the other end of the spectrum were nationals of top six countries of origin, with relatively small proportion of highly-educated: Ukraine (17%), Belarus (20%), Germany (25%), the Russian Federation (28%), Vietnam (17%), and Armenia (17%). The percentage of persons with post-secondary education was around 28-39% in the case of India, China, Italy, the Netherlands, Austria, Brazil, and Sweden.

5.4 Foreigners married to Polish citizens

This section is based on data from the Central Statistical Office concerning marriages contracted in Poland between a Polish citizen and a person who lived (prior to the marriage) abroad (Tables 25-27). The term ‘foreign’ does not apply only to ‘actual’ foreigners, i.e. people without Polish citizenship, since the sole criterion for collecting this data is the place of permanent residence (not citizenship). Therefore, among the types of marriages presented in this section, those contracted between a Pole living in Poland before getting married and a Pole living in another country before getting married are to be included as well.

After a 1.9% decline in 2004, in 2005 206,916 marriages were contracted in Poland, 7.9% more than in 2004. The total growth was mainly attributable to the increase in the number of marriages between Polish nationals. Marriages between a Pole and a foreigner (the so-called mixed marriages), and ‘both foreigners’ marriages reported declines in comparison with 2004, by 15%, and 12%, respectively (Table 25).

As far as mixed marriages are concerned, in 2005 for the first time in 2002-2004, ‘foreign husband’ marriages reported a slight decrease, by 6% in comparison with 2004. Following a slight decline of 1.8% in 2004 in comparison with 2003, ‘foreign wife’ marriages kept decreasing, reporting a considerable decline of 27% in 2005 in comparison with 2004. As a consequence, the proportion of the ‘foreign husband’ marriages in all mixed marriages increased to 65% in 2005 (from 59% in 2004).

³⁰ The figures for the total population of Poland are from the 2002 population census. (Raport z wyników Narodowego Spisu Powszechnego Ludności i Mieszkań 2002. Warszawa: Główny Urząd Statystyczny, 2003, Table 6.)

As far as national composition of foreign partners is concerned, major countries of origin of a foreigner (both a husband and a wife) included in 2005: Ukraine (23%; 29% in 2004), Germany (15%; 13% in 2004), Belarus (6%; 5% in 2004), the United Kingdom (5%; 3% in 2004), the United States (4%; 4% in 2004), Italy (4%; 3% in 2004), Vietnam (3%; 6% in 2004), and the Russian Federation (3%; 3% in 2004) (Tables 26 and 27).

Traditionally, the distribution of countries of origin among men was more diversified than among women. In 2005 husbands originated from 109 countries, whereas wives only from 64 countries. In the latter case, approximately 70% of all foreign women continued to come from only three countries, namely Ukraine (51% of foreign wives), Belarus (13%), and the Russian Federation (6%). Their share reported a small decline in 2005, from 75% in 2004, which was mainly due to the considerable drop in the number of foreign wives from Ukraine (by 37%, from 990 in 2004 to 621 in 2005), accompanied by a decline in the number of foreign wives from the Russian Federation (by 20%), and Belarus (by 9%). Decreases in comparison with 2004 were also recorded in the case of other countries of previous residence of a foreign wife: Vietnam (by 53%), and Germany (by 27%). The 17-23% increases were displayed in the case of Armenia, the United States, and Lithuania (Table 27).

As in the preceding year, in 2005 one-fifth of foreign husbands came from Germany, and their number increased slightly in comparison with the previous year (by 4%, to 483 marriages). After the spectacular increase in 2004 in the number of marriages between Polish wives and Vietnamese husbands (from 73 marriages in 2003 to 171 marriages in 2004), their number decreased by 54%, to 78 marriages in 2005. As a result, the share of Vietnam in the 'foreign husband' marriages decreased to 3% in 2005 (from 8% in 2004). Among major countries of previous residence of a foreign husband, decreases were also reported in the case of Ukraine (by 15%), the United States (by 18%), Italy (by 6%), the Netherlands (by 16%), and Canada (by 18%). It is worth noting that the number of foreign husbands from the United Kingdom, the principal destination for Polish migrants in 2004-2005, increased by 22%, from 133 in 2004 to 162 in 2005. A 8% increase was also reported among French husbands (Table 26).

5.5 Foreign students

This section is based on data from the Central Statistical Office concerning foreign students in Poland. The numbers provided below refer to the stock of foreign students as of the end of June each year (Table 28).

In general, foreign students can work in Poland without a need to obtain a work permit only during the summer months, and provided that they are week-day (full-time) students. This rule does not apply however to foreign students who are permanent residents, or to foreign students who are nationals of EU countries that have reciprocal agreements with Poland regarding a "no-need" to obtain work permits. In addition, current law does not allow foreign students (who are not permanent residents, or who are non-EU nationals) to work in Poland upon graduation without a work permit. Recently (on August 30, 2006), graduates in the medical field were permitted to work during their post-graduate training.

The population of foreign students who took up education in both public and private institutions of higher learning was higher in 2005 than in 2004 – 10,092 as compared to 8,829, continuing an upward trend of a good many years now (up from 5,541 in 1998). Approximately 3% of the total population of foreign students in 2005 comprised foreigners with settlement permits (this information is not available for 2004), while foreign students with Polish decent (origins) comprised 37% of all students in 2005 (3,723 persons), as compared to 43% in 2004 (3,789 persons). First year students amounted to 2,690 in 2005 (2,289 in 2004), which represents approximately one-quarter of all students.

As in the preceding years, half of the population of all foreign students originated from countries of the former Soviet Union, among which Ukraine continued to be the leader, accounting for 20% of the total in 2005 (22% in 2004). Belarus, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, the Russian Federation, and Armenia followed. Other major nationalities in 2005 included the United States (7% of all students), Norway (7%), Germany (3%), Sweden (3%), Canada (3%), the Czech Republic (2%), and Vietnam (2%). As far as first year students are concerned, major nationalities in 2005 included Ukraine (17%), Belarus (10%), Norway (9%), the United States (6%), and Sweden (6%). Below is the detailed breakdown by regions of origin:

	All students		First year students	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>of which:</i>				
Europe (a)	21%	24%	24%	29%
ex-USSR	54%	49%	46%	40%
Asia (a)	10%	12%	14%	15%
America North	9%	10%	11%	10%

(a) excluding former USSR

The proportion of ex-USSR among all students has been decreasing from 60% in 2001-2002 to 54% in 2004, and to 49% in 2005. The number of students from the former Soviet Union, however, increased in 2005 by 2% in comparison with 2004, with the largest increase registered by students from Armenia (by 38%). There were also more students in 2005 from (in order of descending numbers of students): the United States (20% more than in 2004), Norway (26%), Germany (27%), Sweden (73%), Canada (27%), the Czech Republic (48%), China (44%), the Slovak Republic (52%), and Nigeria (51%). In fact, the largest increases in 2005 were reported in the case of students from Bangladesh and Pakistan, by 253% each in comparison with 2004. As a consequence, 60 nationals of Pakistan and 67 nationals of Bangladesh were students in Poland in 2005.

The number of first year students increased in 2005 by 18% in relation to the preceding year. The increases were recorded in the case of (in order of importance): Belarus (by 11%), Norway (by 26%), Sweden (by 71%), the Czech Republic (by 325%), the Russian Federation (by 16%), Germany (by 21%), Canada (by 23%), Lithuania (by 48%), and Taiwan (by 85%). Countries such as India, Mongolia, Armenia, Bangladesh, and Turkey followed. It seems that Poland increasingly attracts students from European countries and

from Asia, while the importance of ex-USSR countries as well as of the United States and of Canada is on the decrease.

Women comprised 52% of all students in 2005 (54% in 2004). As in the preceding year, there were more women than men among students coming from major former USSR countries: Ukraine (66% women), Belarus (65%), Lithuania (60%), Kazakhstan (64%), the Russian Federation (63%), and Moldova (60%), as well as from the Central European states: the Slovak Republic (58%), Romania (58%), Bulgaria (56%), and Serbia and Montenegro (70%). Women outnumbered men also in the case of Mongolia (58%). The predominance of women among students from the Czech Republic changed to the predominance of men in 2005.

Women outnumbered men among foreign students with Polish decent (origins), accounting in 2005 for 62% of this group (no changes in relation to the previous year). More than half of all students in 2005 were of Polish origins in the case of (in order of descending numbers of students): Belarus (71%), Kazakhstan (80%), Lithuania (87%), the Czech Republic (58%), Bulgaria (55%), Moldova (73%), Hungary (60%), Uzbekistan (60%), Romania (69%), and Austria (53%). Approximately 40% Ukrainians, Russians, and Germans were of Polish origins, whereas this share was approximately 23-24% among students from Sweden, Canada, France, and the United Kingdom. There was a relatively small proportion of persons with Polish origins among students from Norway (4%), the Slovak Republic (12%), and the United States (13%).

5.6 Foreign labour

This section is based on three sources of data on foreign labour in Poland (Tables 29-36). First, the data compiled by the Central Statistical Office at the request of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy concerning work permits granted to foreigners (Tables 29-33). Presented data include work permits granted to individual foreign applicants and to foreigners working in sub-contracting foreign companies operating in Poland (to the so-called posted workers). Due to Poland's accession to the EU, data on work permits start to better reflect the inflow to Poland of workers from non-EU/EEA countries.

The second source of data refer to the stock of foreign workers (non-Polish nationals, including permanent residents) at the end of 2005, provided that the number of employees in companies they work exceeds nine persons (Table 34). Thus, the data describe only part of the phenomenon of foreign employment in Poland. (For example, in 2003, one year prior Poland's accession to the European Union when data on work permits better reflected the inflow of foreign workers from *all* countries, approximately 34% work permits were granted to foreigners hired by small companies, with up to nine workers.) The Central Statistical Office is responsible for collecting the data.

The third source of data on foreign workers in Poland regards the monitoring of illegal employment of foreigners. The data is compiled by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy³¹ (Tables 35-36).

³¹ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy 2006. Zbiornicze wyniki działalności służb kontroli legalności zatrudnienia w 2005 roku. Ministerstwo Pracy i Polityki Społecznej, Departament Rynku Pracy.

5.6.1 Work permits granted to individual foreign applicants

The number of work permits granted to foreigners in Poland has been decreasing with the new market labour regulations that were introduced as a result to Poland's accession to the EU. Nationals of the United Kingdom, Ireland and Sweden as well as nationals of the EU-10 (except Malta), and their family members are exempted from the work permit requirement since May 1, 2004. Starting from May 1, 2006, the same rule applies to nationals of Spain, Portugal, Greece, Finland and Iceland, and starting from July 31, 2006 to nationals of Italy.³² Exempted from the work permit requirement are also EU/EEA-nationals who on May 1, 2004 were already working in Poland for uninterrupted period of 12 months, or who were granted a work permit for uninterrupted period of 12 month after May 1, 2004. In addition, EU/EEA nationals who serve on the executive boards of businesses enterprises are exempted from the need to obtain work permits. All this results in reduction of population of work permits holders in Poland, but not in reduction of the inflow of workers to Poland.

As far as work permits granted individually to foreigners are concerned, 10,304 such permits were granted in 2005. This represents a 17% decrease in comparison with 2004. Extensions to previously-granted permits comprised 43% of the total (44% in 2004). Thus, as shown in the table below, "newly arrived" migrant workers received 5,905 permits in 2005 and this figure has been decreasing at least since 2003 (data on extensions are not available prior to 2003) (Table 29).

"Newly arrived" migrant workers (first work permits)

	Total	Men	Women
2003	8,651	6,008	2,643
2004	6,971	4,906	2,065
2005	5,905	4,949	956
1st half of 2003	3,899	2,836	1,063
1st half of 2004	3,610	2,621	989
1st half of 2005	3,088	2,631	457
1st half of 2006	3,112	2,370	742

Approximately one-fifth of *all* the 2005 permits were granted to women, in comparison with about one-third in 2004. In addition, as much as 47% permits granted to women in 2005 were renewals, in comparison with 42% in 2004 (Table 29). And as the preceding table shows, the group of "newly arrived" migrants workers in 2005 comprised only 956 women, by 1,109 women less than in 2004, and the share of women among "newly arrived" migrants dropped from 42% in 2004 to 16% in 2005. It seems that, at least to some extent, the drop in the number of work permits granted to women is attributable to the fact that women

³² Nationals of the remaining countries of the UE/EEA have been exempted from the work permit requirement at the beginning of January 2007.

originating from EU countries do not require anymore work permits in order to be gainfully employed in Poland. If we take the 2005 numbers to apply to only non-EU workers, then it appears that women were very weakly represented in this inflow.

In the first six months of 2006, 5,194 work permits were issued as compared to 5,270 permits in the first half of 2005, and to 6,544 in the corresponding period of 2004. This signifies a decline in the overall volume of work permits in Poland in 2006 as a whole. The number of “newly arrived” migrants, however, was slightly higher in the first half of 2006 than in the corresponding period of 2005. This in turn indicates an increase in the number of first work permits in 2006 as a whole. It seems that women will be mainly responsible for this growth. While their number increased in the first half of 2006 in comparison with the corresponding period of 2005 (by 62%, from 457 to 742 permits), the number of “newly arrived” men decreased (from 2,631 to 2,370 permits) (Table 29).

The majority of migrant workers originated from the limited number of countries, and the distribution of countries of origin did not report any significant changes in comparison with the preceding year. In 2005 approximately three-fourth of all permits were granted to nationals of eleven countries. These were (in order of descending numbers of permits): Ukraine (26%), Vietnam (10%), Belarus (6%), Germany (5%), the Russian Federation (5%), the United States (4%), India (4%), Turkey (4%), and France, Japan and Armenia (3% each) (Table 30).

Only a handful of countries reported increases in 2005 in comparison with 2004. Among them were (in order of descending numbers of permits): Ukraine (by 4%), India (by 5%), Japan (by 42%), Armenia (by 9%), Moldova (by 26%), and Israel (by 17%). Virtually all other countries reported decreases in 2005 in comparison with 2004. In addition, the number of work permits granted to Vietnamese in 2005 was similar to the number of permits granted to Vietnamese in 2004.

The proportion of work permits granted for more than three months increased to 96% in 2005, from 94% in 2004, and from 86% in 2003. 60% of permits for less than three months were granted in 2005 to nationals of Ukraine (Table 31).

The share of permits granted for work in small enterprises continued to increase in 2005. Companies with less than 10 workers comprised 44% of all permits (38% in 2004, and 34% in 2003), and slightly smaller proportion (28-29% in 2003-2005) was hired by companies with 10 to 49 workers. Altogether, companies with up to 50 workers hired 72% of all workers in 2005 (67% in 2004 and 63% in 2003). At the same time, only 28% workers (33% in 2004, and 37% in 2003) worked in large firms, with 50 or more employees, half of which were companies with 250 or more employees (Table 31).

The distribution of work permits by branches of the economy did not change in comparison with 2004. With 58% of work permits (59% in 2004) trade and manufacturing continued to prevail. Followed by education (10%, 12% in 2004), financial intermediation and real estate activities (10%, 9% in 2004), hotels and restaurants (8%, 7% in 2004), and construction and health and social work (3% each, no changes in comparison with 2004) (Table 30). However, due to the overall decline all sectors of the economy reported decreases over 2004. The largest in the case of education (by 32%), construction (by 27%), and trade (by 25%). With declines between 9 and 12%, hotels and restaurants, health and social work, and manufacturing followed. The least affected was financial intermediation

and real estates activities. The number of work permits issued to foreign workers employed in this sector decreased by 7% (Table 32).

Significant changes occurred in 2005 in the distribution of workers by qualifications. In comparison with 2004, the number of permits granted to foreigners who serve on executive boards of businesses enterprises (owners), as well as managers, experts and consultants decreased (by 34%, and by 17%, respectively), while the number of permits granted to unskilled workers increased (by 72%). The number of skilled workers remained relatively stable in comparison with 2004. As a consequence, the proportion of unskilled and skilled workers in the total continued to increase, from 18% in 2004 to 24% in 2005 (and from 12% in 2003), while the proportion of the owners as well as the managers, experts and consultants continued to decrease, from 67% in 2004 to 58% in 2005 (and from 71% in 2003) (Table 33). It is not clear, however, what was the reason for this shift.

Contrary to the abovementioned downward trends, Vietnam reported a 580% increase in the number of permits granted to managers, experts and consultants, from 70 permits in 2004 to 476 permits in 2005. In addition, the number of work permits granted to Vietnamese who serve as owners decreased by 61%, from 703 permits in 2004 to 274 permits in 2005. Among major countries of origin who also reported increases in the number of permits granted to owners were (in order of descending number of permits): Ukraine (by 4%), the Russian Federation (by 3%), India (by 9%), Japan (by 31%), and Armenia (by 32%). The number of work permits granted to Ukrainians working as unskilled workers increased by 64%, from 275 permits in 2004 to 452 permits in 2005, and in general, the majority of unskilled workers were from Ukraine (69% in 2005; 73% in 2004).

The high spatial concentration of foreigners' employment in Poland continued. As in the previous year, in 2005 almost half of all permits was recorded in *Mazowieckie* province (47%, 4,811 permits). Major destinations also included *Śląskie* (5%; 728 permits), *Dolnośląskie* (5%; 712), *Małopolskie* (5%; 538), *Wielkopolskie* (5%, 538), *Łódzkie* (4%, 453), *Zachodniopomorskie* (4%, 427), and *Pomorskie* (4%, 418) provinces. Only *Dolnośląskie* reported a 7% increase, from 663 permits in 2004 to 712 permits in 2005. All other provinces reported decreases in 2005 in comparison with the preceding year (between 4% and 30%).

However, in addition to a 50% drop in the number of work permits granted to women in 2005 in comparison with 2004, the spatial distribution of the work permits changed too: from 51% of the permits being granted to women in *Mazowieckie* province in 2004 to a mere 15% in 2005. Still, *Mazowieckie* was the major destination for women workers in 2005, followed by *Dolnośląskie* (11%, 4% in 2004), *Śląskie* (8%, 5% in 2004), *Lubelskie* and *Małopolskie* (8% each, 4% each in 2004).

5.6.2 Work permits granted to foreigners working in sub-contracting foreign companies

847 work permits were granted to foreigners working in sub-contracting foreign companies in 2005, 49 permits more than in 2004 (Table 29). The majority of permits were issued to workers who were to be employed by companies from Belarus (42%, 353 permits; 45% in 2004), Ukraine (24%, 200 permits; 19% in 2004), the Russian Federation (13%, 108 permits; 7% in 2004), and Germany (11%, 93 permits; 1.5% in 2004). Almost all migrants

were hired for more than three months (97%, 94% in 2004), mainly in construction (69% in 2005), and manufacturing (27% in 2005). *Mazowieckie* province continued to be the main destination area, comprising 63% of all work permits in 2005 (62% in 2004). *Pomorskie* (21%), *Dolnośląskie* (5%), and *Zachodniopomorskie* (4%) provinces followed.

5.6.3 *The stock of foreign workers employed in companies with 10 and more employees*

At the end of 2005 5,995 foreign workers were employed in Poland in companies in which the number of employees exceeds nine persons, and this figure did not report any significant changes in comparison with the previous years (Table 34). Men comprised 74% of the total in 2005 (73-74% in 2000-2004). Approximately two-thirds of foreign workers in 2000-2005 were hired by companies operating in the private sector, whereas the remaining one-third was employed in the public sector. In 2005 the majority of foreign workers in the latter sector were employed in education (80%).

In general, education was among the branches of the economy that attracted the largest proportion of foreign workers in 2005 (33%). Manufacturing (25%), trade (12%), and real estate and business activities (9%) followed. In addition, half of foreign women were employed in education, as compared to 27% of foreign men. As a consequence, in the latter sector the proportion of women was relatively high: 39% women worked in education. This was also true in the case of health and social work (38% women). Moreover, there were more foreign women than foreign men in the public administration sector.

As far as spatial distribution of foreign workers is concerned, one-third of foreigners were employed in *Mazowieckie* province, followed by *Śląskie* (11%), *Dolnośląskie* (8%), *Wielkopolskie* (8%), and *Małopolskie* (6%). Not surprisingly, the proportion of women in the total was the largest in the provinces located in the east of Poland, along the border with the Russian Federation, Belarus and Ukraine: *Lubelskie* (44% women), *Podkarpackie* (41%), *Podlaskie* (38%), and *Warmińsko-Mazurskie* (36%). Foreigners employed in the private sector worked mainly in the *Mazowieckie* province (40%), followed by *Śląskie* (12%), *Dolnośląskie* (9%), and *Wielkopolskie* (7%) provinces. Foreigners employed in the public sector were more evenly spread across Poland. Only 16% of them worked in *Mazowieckie* province. *Wielkopolskie* (10%), *Śląskie* (8%), *Małopolskie* (8%), *Dolnośląskie* (7%), and *Lubelskie* (7%) provinces followed.

5.6.4 *Monitoring of undocumented employment of foreigners*

Labour authorities in cooperation with the Police and Border Guard monitor the legality of employment in companies operating in Poland. 3,282 less labour inspections were performed in Poland in 2005 than in 2004, of which 10% each in *Mazowieckie* and *Wielkopolskie*, 9% each in *Dolnośląskie* and *Lubelskie*, and 7% each in *Śląskie* and *Pomorskie* provinces. In case of 23% of them undocumented employment was identified (4,972 cases; 7,441 in 2004), of which 1,680 concerned foreigners (1,795 in 2004). As in the previous year, 47% of recognised cases of undocumented employment of foreigners were detected in only one province, namely *Lubelskie* (42% in 2004). *Podlaskie* (17%), *Mazowieckie* (14%), and *Wielkopolskie* (7%) provinces followed. 44% of recognised cases

of undocumented employment of foreigners in 2005 concerned nationals of Ukraine (48% in 2004). While the number of Ukrainians decreased (from 866 in 2004 to 741 in 2005), the respective figure for nationals of Belarus increased (from 406 in 2004 to 473 in 2005). Consequently, the share of the latter in the overall number of undocumented employment of foreigners increased from 23% in 2004 (and 13% in 2003) to 28% in 2005. As in the preceding year, Armenia and Bulgaria ranked third and fourth on the list, comprising 6% each of all cases (Tables 35 and 36).

6. Migration from Poland

6.1 Introductory remarks

Migration from Poland, which continued to be mainly short-term and for work purposes, has been on a constant increase ever since the end of the nineties. The upward trend accelerated upon the accession of Poland to the EU on May 1, 2004.

In addition to the United Kingdom, Ireland and Sweden who opened their labour markets to nationals of the new accession countries right on May 1, 2004, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Finland, Iceland (EEA),³³ and Italy followed suit in 2006. Belgium, Denmark, France, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands decided on May 1, 2006 that restrictions will be lifted gradually in the course of the following three years. For example, on September 17, 2006, the Netherlands opened 16 sectors of its labour market to workers from the A-8. Access to the labour market for workers from the new member states was also facilitated by Norway (EEA) and Switzerland (EEA). Austria and Germany decided to keep the restrictions in place for at least three additional years, and possibly until the end of transition period (i.e. until 2011). Germany however, continues to employ seasonal workers, mainly from Poland, in the agricultural and hospitality (hotels and restaurants) sectors; apparently, scarcity dictates openness. In addition, in November 2006 Austria eased the access of domestic workers to its labour market.

As the experience of the United Kingdom amply illustrates, the removal of administrative barriers plays a role in the channelling of the migration. It should be noted though that in some cases, the presence of barriers does not act as a fierce deterrent of migration. Despite restrictions, Germany continues to be an important destination for migrants from Poland.

In this part the available data on migration from Poland will be presented. Data drawn from the Central Population Register and compiled by the Central Statistical Office on migration from Poland were presented in Section 4. Contemporary migration flows cannot, however, be accurately ascertained by drawing on the registers of permanent departures from Poland. This section draws on two data sources. (1) The quarterly Labour Force Survey³⁴ (LFS) which, since May 1994, has kept track of the temporary residence of Polish citizens outside Poland, The LFS data render it possible to gauge intertemporal changes in the stock of Polish migrants abroad, although these data capture only part of the migration

³³ On May 1, 2006.

³⁴ Badanie Aktywności Ekonomicznej Ludności.

phenomenon. With few exceptions, the data pertain only to adults who, at the time of the survey, have been abroad for at least two months and who had at least one household member still staying in Poland (and who could answer the survey questions).³⁵ (2) The data on seasonal workers from Poland in Germany. In 1990-2005 the Ministry of Economy and Labour compiled data on the contracts offered by German employers to seasonal workers from Poland. In 2006 these data are no longer available. Since seasonal workers to Germany constitute one of the most important migratory movements from Poland, the data collected by the German Federal Employment Agency (Zentralstelle für Arbeitsvermittlung – ZAV) will be presented instead. These data refer to workers from Poland employed in Germany under bilateral agreement for seasonal work. In general, these data are incomplete and partial, referring to only selected subsets of the migration flow, thereby allowing us to make statements about the general trends rather than about absolute numbers. At the end of this section, data on recruitment agencies that operate in Poland will be presented. The data is collected by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy.

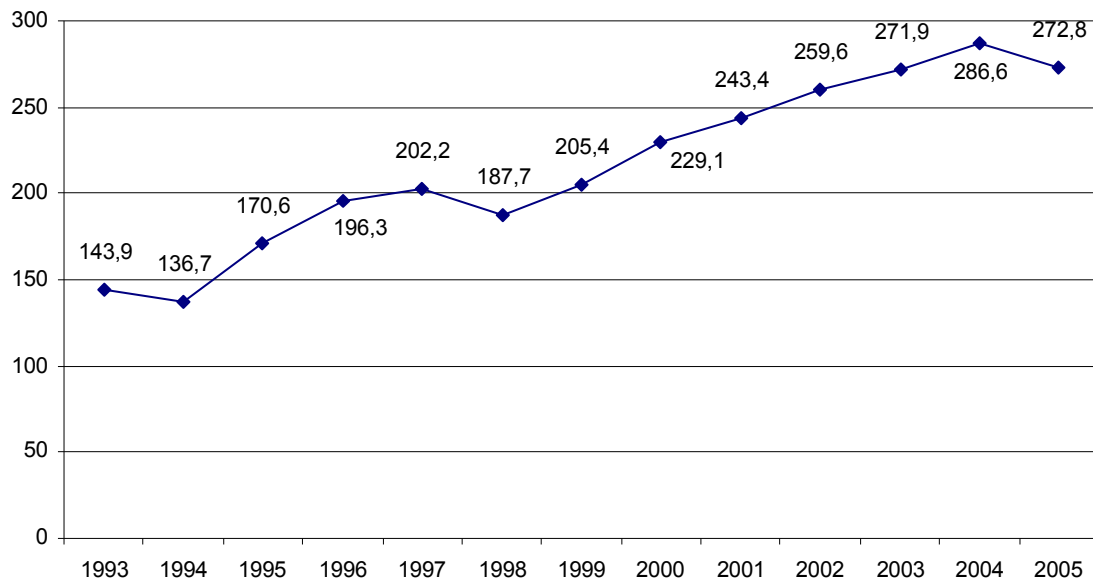
6.2 General trends

As various data sources indicate, the trend of a growing emigration continued in 2005 and 2006. As seen from the LFS data, the number of adult emigrants (above 18 years of age) who were staying abroad for more than two months in 2005 was on average (taken across the yearly quarters) 298,000, an increase of 18% compared to 2004. In addition, in each of the first three quarters of 2006, the number of emigrants was higher in comparison with the corresponding quarters of 2005 (by 45%, 47%, and 41%, respectively), reaching 389,000 in the second quarter of 2006, and 438,000 in the third quarter of 2006. The latter figure is the highest since 1994. Moreover, in every quarter of 2006, the increases in the number of migrants in comparison with the corresponding quarters of 2005 were substantially higher than in preceding years (Table 37).

As the ZAV data indicate, in 2005 approximately 272,760 work permits were issued for seasonal workers from Poland in Germany, as compared to approximately 286,600 in 2004 (the peak year in the period 1992-2005), and 271,900 in 2003 (Figure 2). This indicates that the number of seasonal workers declined only slightly in comparison with 2004 (by 5%). Between January and September 2006, around 218,550 workers took up seasonal work in Germany, which may indicate a further decrease in comparison with the preceding year. Perhaps one reason for the decline is the new German law that encourages Germany's long-term unemployed to take up work. In the 2006 season, only approximately 90% of seasonal workers hired in agriculture could be foreign, with the German unemployed filling the slack.

³⁵ The Central Statistical Office, which conducts LFS, intimates that data on people staying abroad are not representative for the whole population of Poland, and that caution needs to be exercised during analysis.

Figure 2. Work permits for seasonal workers from Poland in Germany in 1993-2005 (in thousand)



Source: German Federal Employment Agency (ZAV), Bonn.

As a consequence of Germany's enforcement of an EU rule requiring Polish workers who are employed in Poland and who take up seasonal job in Germany during their paid-leave in Poland, or workers who have their own business in Poland (including farmers) to pay social security on their wages,³⁶ the proportion of those who were granted permission to undertake seasonal work in Germany but who did not arrive in Germany increased between January and September 2006 in comparison with 2005. In the first nine months of 2006, approximately 41,300 seasonal workers were in the latter category, which represents approximately 19% of the 2006 total. In the preceding years, this proportion was around 10% yearly. Thus, seasonal work became less and less profitable for some groups of Polish workers. On the other hand, since the EU social security measures are not applicable to workers who are unemployed in Poland, who are employed but undertake seasonal work in Germany during their unpaid leave, and who are economically inactive (such as students, pensioners) it may be argued that after initial declines, a re-adjustment will occur, and the appeal of seasonal work in Germany will foster a compositional change rather than a quantitative change.

The predominance of labour migration became even more evident than in the past. As shown by the LSF data, in 2005 migrants who went abroad for work purposes comprised approximately 87% of all migrants, as compared to 82% in 2004, and to 76% in 2003. In the first three quarters of 2006, the corresponding shares increased further, to 90% in the second quarter of 2006, and to 92% in the third quarter of 2006 (Table 37).

Short-term movements (for less than one year, but for longer than two months) that started to predominate in the outflow from Poland in 2000, continued so. As seen from the

³⁶ According to the Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 of the Council of 14 June 1971 on the application of social security schemes to employed persons and their families moving within the Community (with subsequent changes).

recent LSF data, long-term migration is slowly gaining in importance. While short-term migrants reported an increase of 24% in 2005 in comparison with 2004 (from 152,000 to 198,000), long term-migrants (those who were staying abroad for more than one year) reported only a 3% increase, from 107,000 in 2004 to 110,000 in 2005. In the first three quarters of 2006, however, the increases in the numbers of long-term migrants were much higher than the increases in the number of short-term migrants. For example, in the third quarter of 2006, the number of long-term migrants was higher by 50% than in the corresponding quarter of 2005. In the first three quarters of 2006, the proportion of short-term migrants decreased slightly, to 58% in the second quarter of 2006 (down from 64% in the second quarter of 2005), and to 61% in the third quarter of 2006 (down from 63% in the corresponding quarter of 2005).

Men continued to outnumber women among emigrants from Poland. In 2005, the number of men migrants increased in comparison with 2004 by 26%, while the number of women migrants increased by only 5%. Consequently, the proportion of women was smaller in 2005 than in 2004. This proportion reached its peak in 2003 (46% of women), and since then has been decreasing, to 44% in 2004, and to 39% in 2005. In addition, the share of women fell to 34% in each of the second and the third quarters of 2006. The proportion of women among migrant workers records a similar downward trend. While the share of women workers was steadily increasing in 2000-2003, from 36% in 2000 to 41% in 2003, in 2004 it started to decrease - to 40% in 2004, and to 36% in 2005. In the second and the third quarters of 2006 women workers comprised 31% of all workers. In general, while the proportion of workers among migrant women continued to be lower than the proportion of workers among migrant men, the gap has been narrowing steadily for the past three years. In 2005, 80% women and 92% men migrated for work purposes, as compared with 75% women and 87% men in 2004, and with 63% women and 86% men in 2000. Following the already-mentioned trend, in the third quarter of 2006, the respective shares were 84% for women and 96% for men.

6.3 Destinations of migrants from Poland

According to the LFS data, as in the preceding year, the United Kingdom and Ireland registered the largest increases in the second and the third quarters of 2006 in comparison with the corresponding quarters of 2005. In the second quarter of 2006 the number of migrants to these two countries increased in comparison with the second quarter of 2005 by 133% and 93%, respectively. In the third quarter of 2006 the respective increases were 112% and 117%. As a result, the number of migrants to the United Kingdom reached 121,000 in the second quarter and 146,000 in the third quarter of 2006, while there were 29,000 migrants to Ireland in the second quarter of 2006, and 39,000 in the third quarter of 2006.

The distribution of the major countries of destination for all migrants in the second quarters of 2000-2006 was as follows (see also Table 38):

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>of which:</i>							
United Kingdom	4%	7%	7%	9%	11%	20%	31%
Germany	35%	37%	34%	31%	29%	25%	20%
United States	19%	23%	19%	20%	19%	11%	11%
Italy	6%	8%	14%	13%	11%	12%	8%
Ireland	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	6%	7%
Netherlands	2%	4%	5%	4%	3%	2%	3%
Spain	0%	2%	3%	4%	4%	5%	3%

Germany lost its leading position in the third quarter of 2005 when, for the first time, there were more migrants to the United Kingdom than to Germany. Proximity alone cannot dictate appeal. Nevertheless, Germany remained a major destination country for Polish migrants. This pattern is confirmed both by the large numbers of seasonal workers from Poland who pick up fruits and vegetables in Germany every year. Although the proportion of migrants to Germany decreased in the second quarter of 2006 to 20%, from 25% in the second quarter of 2005, and this share was even lower in the third quarter of 2006 - 18%, as compared to 22% in the corresponding quarter of 2005 - the absolute number of migrants to Germany increased slightly, from 67,000 in the second quarter of 2005 to 79,000 in the second quarter of 2006 (and from 68,000 in the third quarter of 2005 to 78,000 in the third quarter of 2006), and Germany was second in both the second and the third quarters of 2006.

In the second quarter of 2006, increases were also reported in the case of Austria (by 33%), the Netherlands (by 100%), and the United States (by 37%). Fewer migrants from Poland went to Italy, Spain, France, and Sweden. Despite decreases in the second quarter of 2006, in the third quarter of 2006 increases were recorded in the case of Sweden. This may indicate that migration to Sweden is short-term and of seasonal character.

Presumably, the decline in the numbers of migrants to Italy is due to the outrage about work camps for Poles in Italy. (It turns out that the conditions under which Poles have been working in Italy as farm hands were appalling.) Still, Polish women, who comprised 72% - 77% of all migrants to Italy in the second and third quarters of 2006, and who usually work in the domestic and health care sectors, reported an increase in the second quarter of 2006 in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 2005 (mostly so in the long-term outflow), and their number remained stable in the third quarter of 2006 in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 2005. Given that Italy has been a popular destination for migrants from Poland long before the opening of its labour market to workers from the A-8 countries, it is not unreasonable to expect that the numbers of migrants to Italy will fail to decline. The LSF data indicate that Italy continues to hold a top rank on the list of major destinations (just behind the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States).

The LSF data reveal that short-term migratory moves predominated in the migratory outflows to virtually every country. In the second quarter of 2005, the share of these moves in the total moves was the largest in the case of the Netherlands (75%, 83% in the corresponding quarter of 2005), the United Kingdom (66%, 77% in 2005), Ireland (62%, 67% in 2005), Sweden (60%, 67% in 2005), and Germany (70%, 73% in 2005). Still, the proportion of short-term migrants in the outflows to all these countries decreased in the

second quarter of 2006 in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 2005. This reinforces the inference that long-term migration has been slowly gaining in importance. In the outflows to the United Kingdom, Germany, and Ireland, similar trend was observed in the third quarter of 2006, while the proportion of short-term migrants increased in the third quarter of 2006 in comparison with the third quarter of 2005 in the outflow to the Netherlands, Sweden, and Spain, which again may signify that movements to these countries are of short-term nature. In the case of the United States not much has changed: short-term migrants to that country accounted for 39% in the second quarter of 2006, as compared to 37% in the second quarter of 2005. It is worth recalling, however, that the LSF data do not reveal much about short seasonal trips. The latter movements constitute an important part of the outflow not only to Germany, but also to Spain, France, the Netherlands, and Sweden. Hence, the preceding trends need to be assessed with considerable caution.

6.4 Migrants by age and educational attainment

According to the LSF data, in 2006 migrants from Poland continued to be young and well educated. In the second quarter of 2006, migrants with at least secondary level of education comprised approximately 62% of the total, as compared to 59% in 2005 (second quarter), and to 56% in 2004 (second quarter). Migrants with higher level of education featured prominently. In the second quarter of 2006 the latter accounted for 14% of all migrants, as compared to 11% in the corresponding quarter of 2005. In the third quarter of 2006 the proportion of those with university diplomas reached 18% (13% in the third quarter of 2005).

As to age, in the second quarter of 2006, as in the parallel period of 2005, 63% of the migrants were 35 years old or younger, a share that was quite stable during recent years. In addition, in the third quarter of 2006 this share reached 70% (67% in the third quarter of 2005). Interestingly, short-term migrants were younger than long-term migrants.

6.5 Recruitment agencies in Poland for work abroad

The contemporary migration scene is significantly co-shaped by recruitment agencies, which, in order to attract foreign workers, widely disseminate information about the practical aspects of taking up jobs abroad. These agencies also play a key role in attracting migrants to destinations that hitherto were not frequented by migrants from a given country or a given region. In this part I draw upon data on legally operating recruitment agencies. It must be stressed, however, that illegal recruitment agencies and agencies that attract workers from abroad are also part of the recruitment scene. Workers can also find job abroad through work fairs that foreign employers increasingly organise in Poland.

After a moderate increase in the number of regular recruitment agencies for work abroad between 2004 and 2003 (from 158 to 271), in 2005 their number increased dramatically - by 305% in comparison with the preceding year - to 1,097 (Table 40). It would be interesting to know whether the upsurge in the number of recruitment agencies for work abroad is a result of replacing previously operating migration channels that were based on informal networks with formal and legal channels.

The largest concentrations of recruitment agencies in 2005 were in *Mazowieckie* (Warsaw) (21%) province, followed by *Śląskie* (Katowice) (12%), *Pomorskie* (Gdańsk) (11%), and *Dolnośląskie* (Wrocław), *Małopolskie* (Kraków) and *Opolskie* (Opole) (8% each) provinces. The distribution of provinces with large numbers of recruitment agencies seems to nicely replicate the prominence of these provinces in the overall migration outflow from Poland. In addition, the distribution of provinces changed somewhat in comparison with the preceding year. In 2004, three-quarters of all agencies for work abroad were in *Mazowieckie* (22%), *Pomorskie* (18%), *Zachodniopomorskie* (Szczecin), *Śląskie*, and *Opolskie* (11% each) provinces. Following the overall growth in 2005 in comparison with 2004, all provinces in Poland recorded large increases in the number of recruitment agencies: the smallest in *Pomorskie* province (by 142%), the largest in *Małopolskie* (by 691%), *Łódzkie* (Łódź) (by 650%), and *Podlaskie* (Białystok) (by 650%) (Table 40).

Along with the growing numbers of recruitment agencies for work abroad, the number of people who actually took up jobs abroad through recruitment agencies has been increasing too. In 2005 almost 163,000 Poles took up jobs through regular recruitment agencies operating in Poland, as compared to 99,000 in 2004, and to 125,000 in 2003. Out of these numbers, jobs abroad were undertaken in 2005 by approximately 81,000 people, as compared to 52,000 in 2004, and to 41,000 in 2003 (Table 39). (In addition, 5,703 people in 2005, and 8,554 people in 2004 found jobs abroad through temporary employment agencies.)

Although there were more men than women among those who resorted to services of the recruitment agencies, it seems that the demand for services of such agencies has been growing relatively more in the case of women. The number of women increased in 2005 by 138% in comparison with 2004, as compared to a 39% growth in the case of men. As a consequence, in 2005 the proportion of women in the total increased to 24% (from 15-16% in 2003-2004) (Table 41). Apparently, agencies provide information and contacts which seem to be relatively more important for women than for men.

The majority of job placements in 2005 and in 2004 were for short-term work (for less than 12 months). 46% workers went abroad for less than three months, while 45% went abroad for more than three months but less than 12 months. The respective shares for 2004 were 40%, and 58%. Only a small proportion of workers found work abroad that lasted for more than 12 months (9% in 2005, and 2% in 2004) (Table 41).

In 1995-2001 recruitment agencies were confined to only one occupation. The bulk of all persons who took up jobs abroad were seaman and related workers working in the maritime sector (80-96%). Since 2002, with the growing numbers of workers in other occupations the proportion of seamen in the total has been decreasing steadily, to 74% in 2002, and to 48% in 2004. Presumably, this was the reason for *Zachodniopomorskie* and *Pomorskie*, two provinces located in the north of Poland along the sea border losing their “standing” in 2005 in relation to 2004.

In 2005 still around one-third of Poles found work in the maritime sector, working as seamen, captains and ship officers, ship hands, stewards and so on. Workers undertaking simple tasks in manufacturing (13%), farm workers (9%), warehouse workers (4%), cleaning staff (in offices and hotels) (3%), and workers in fish processing (3%) followed.

The largest number of placements by recruitment agencies in 2005 was with employers in the United Kingdom (21%; mostly workers employed in the maritime sector, manufacturing workers, farm workers, and fish processing workers), the Netherlands (20%; farm and food processing workers), Germany (12%, manufacturing and farm workers, maritime sector), Norway (11%, maritime sector, construction workers (painters)), Cyprus (8%, maritime sector, welders), and the United States (7%, cleaners (in offices and in hotels), waiters, cooks). The most frequent destinations for women were slightly different than for men: 34% of the migrant women went in 2005 to the Netherlands. The United Kingdom (25%), the United States (15%), and Germany (11%) followed. Unlike men who, not surprisingly, were so often employed in the maritime sector (almost 40%), women found work mostly as farm workers (20%), manufacturing workers (12%), cleaners (8%), and warehouses workers (7%). The largest increases in 2005 in comparison with 2004 were recorded in the case of Iceland (by 1,369%, from 42 to 617; construction workers, carpenters, welders), and Germany (by 395%, from 1,886 to 9,344) (Table 42).

To sum up: on average, in 2005 a recruitment agency placed approximately 80 Poles abroad, which indicates not a very large scale operation. This also suggests that recruitment agencies in Poland are not only relatively young but also small. In spite of mushrooming agencies and in spite of these agencies providing personal services to increasing numbers of workers from Poland, the bulk of migration seems to go through other channels, of which personal networks seem to be still of great importance.

7. Naturalisation and repatriation

The data presented in this chapter are produced by the Office of Repatriation and Aliens, and provided by the Central Statistical Office (Tables 43-47).

The section 7.1 addresses naturalisations (Table 43). Contemporary naturalisations consist of two groups: immigrants who arrived in Poland and who want to settle in the country, and individuals who re-acquire or who restore their Polish nationality. The latter are either emigrants from Poland who were deprived of their Polish nationality upon emigration, and who, upon the passage of time or due to political constraints, failed to renew their Polish nationality for many years, or the children of emigrants who were born abroad and who have never even been in Poland. Indeed, a large share of the newly-admitted citizens belong to the second group. These individuals do not necessarily want to live permanently in Poland upon receiving their Polish nationality. Naturalisation is governed by the 1962 Act on Nationality.

In principle, the 1962 Act on Nationality deals with the acquisition of Polish nationality through birth and through after-birth modes. The latter include three main procedures: conferment, acknowledgement, and simplified marriage procedure. (Note that acquisition by birth has always been driven by the “blood principle:” a child becomes a Polish citizen when s/he has at least one Polish parent.) Conferment is the most discretionary procedure and can be considered as a “fast track” for granting nationality. A foreigner can be granted Polish nationality when s/he lives in Poland, on the basis of a permanent residence permit, for at least five years. Acknowledgement can be considered as an entitlement-based procedure of acquisition, since it leaves little space for discretion. Here, a stateless person or a person

whose nationality is unknown can be granted Polish nationality, when s/he lives in Poland on the basis of a permanent residence permit for at least five years. Marriage procedure defines acquisition by declaration. Here, a person married to a Polish national acquires, upon application, Polish nationality when s/he lives in Poland on the basis of a permanent residence permit for at least six months, or when s/he has been married for at least three years and six months. This is the least discretionary of the three described tracks. (For details on different modes of acquiring Polish nationality see the 2005 SOPEMI report for Poland.)

The section 7.2 addresses the issue of repatriation (Tables 44-47). *Repatriation* to Poland concerns resettlement to Poland of people of Polish ethnicity or of those who could claim Polish origin. The resettlement is inseparable from acquisition of Polish nationality since repatriates become Polish citizens (are granted Polish nationality) upon arriving in Poland. Family members of the repatriate of a nationality other than Polish are entitled to settlement permit upon arriving in Poland, thus the right to work. Repatriates and their family members apply for a repatriation visa in their home country, and arrive in Poland only upon the condition that one of the local communities in Poland is ready to provide accommodation and help in finding permanent employment. The issue of repatriation is dealt with the 2000 Repatriation Act (see the 2002 SOPEMI report for more details).

7.1 Naturalisation

Since 2001, the number of naturalisations in Poland has been on the continuous increase. In 2005 their number continued to increase, by 48% in comparison with the preceding year. To a large extent, the substantial increase in the number of naturalisations in 2005 was an administrative fiat: an outgoing President of the Republic clearing a backlog. Naturalisations by *conferment*, *acknowledgement* and *marriage procedures* amounted to 2,866 in 2005, of which 2,625 were of the first type (92%, 92% in 2004) (Table 43).

As in the previous years, the indisputable leader was Ukraine, accounting for 26% of the total in 2005 (25% in 2004). Belarus (11%, 7% in 2004), the Russian Federation (9%, 7% in 2004), Germany (5%, 3% in 2004), Israel (4%, 8% in 2004), Sweden (3%, 4% in 2004), Canada (3%, 2% in 2004), and Kazakhstan, the United States, Syria and Bulgaria (2% each, 2% each in 2004) followed. These eleven countries accounted for 70% of all naturalisations in 2005.

In general, approximately 52% naturalisations in 2005 were granted to the former Soviet Union nationals. The major representatives of the latter were Ukraine, Belarus, the Russian Federation, and Kazakhstan. All of them reported increases in 2005 in comparison with 2004, by 41%, 145%, 77%, and 63%, respectively. The largest increase, however, was reported in the case of Armenia, by 200%, from 6 naturalisations in 2004 to 18 naturalisations in 2005. Only Lithuania, one of the leaders from the preceding year, reported a decline in 2005, by 58% in comparison with 2004.

Almost all other countries reported increases in 2005 in comparison with 2004. Among the major countries of former nationality, the most substantial increases were displayed in the case of (in order of descending number of naturalisations): Germany (by 152%), Canada (by 103%), the United States (by 44%), Syria (by 54%), Bulgaria (by 69%), Algeria (by 292%), and Vietnam (by 227%). As a matter of fact, Morocco recorded the largest increase,

from one naturalisation in 2004 to 26 naturalisations in 2005. After a 60% increase in 2004 in comparison with 2003, Israel reported a substantial decrease, by 30% over 2004.

Altogether in 2002-2005 approximately 7,600 foreigners received Polish nationality, of which one-fourth were Ukrainians.

7.2 Repatriation to Poland

In 2005 only 252 repatriation visas were issued, by 17 visas less than in 2004, and by 49 less than in 2003. The number of persons who arrived in Poland on the basis of repatriation decreased from 372 in 2004 to 335 in 2005. However, in 2005 in comparison with 2004, for the first time since 2002, the number of applications concerning repatriation has increased by 80%, to 307. The applications in 2005 comprised 276 repatriates and 31 family members of nationality other than Polish (151 and 20 in 2004, respectively) (Table 44).

Despite the total decline, the number of repatriation visas issued to nationals of Kazakhstan increased from 122 in 2004 to 155 in 2005 (by 27%). As a consequence, the largest proportion of repatriation visas were granted to nationals of Kazakhstan (61%; 45% in 2004). The Russian Federation, Belarus, and Ukraine followed, with Ukraine reporting the largest decline in 2005 in comparison with 2004 (from 56 to 23 visas) (Table 45).

More than half repatriates and their family members arrived in Poland at an invitation from five (out of 16) provinces: *Zachodniopomorskie* (12%), *Podlaskie* (11%), *Mazowieckie* (11%), *Dolnośląskie* (10%), and *Małopolskie* (10%). The distribution of provinces of destination changed in comparison with 2004. The number of persons settled in Poland doubled in the case of *Zachodniopomorskie* (from 20 persons in 2004 to 40 persons in 2005), and significant increases were reported in the case of *Kujawsko-Pomorskie*, *Łódzkie* and *Podlaskie* provinces. Small increases were also reported in *Podkarpackie*, *Warmińsko-Mazurskie* and *Wielkopolskie*. Other provinces invited less persons than in 2004 (Table 46).

Additional 128 families and 335 persons settled in Poland on the basis of repatriation in 2005. Repatriates constitute approximately 85% of the total (88% in 2004), of which children aged below 19 years comprised approximately one-fifth, whereas family members having a nationality other than Polish constituted the remaining 15% (12% in 2004) (Table 47). Altogether, in 1998-2005, 4,699 persons (1,779 families) settled in Poland on account of repatriation, of which 16% in *Mazowieckie* province. *Dolnośląskie* (13%), *Małopolskie* (9%), *Śląskie* (8%), and *Zachodniopomorskie* (7%) provinces followed (Table 46).

8. Inflow of refugees/asylum seekers

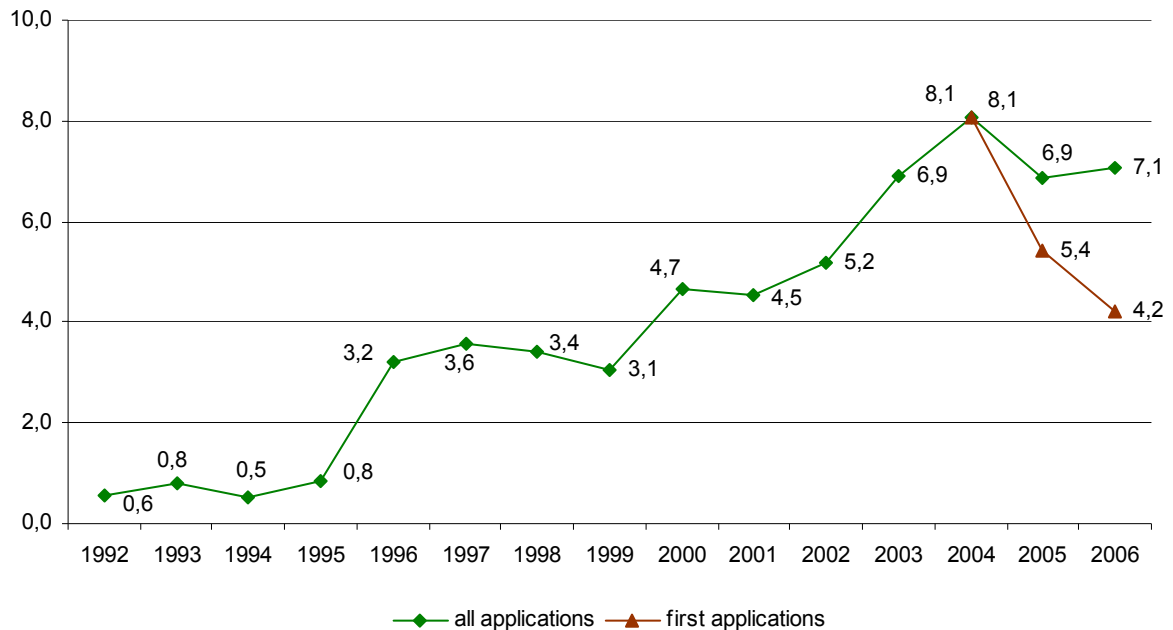
The below section draws mainly upon data provided by the Office for Repatriation and Aliens (Tables 48-50).

The number of first-time applications for asylum continued to decrease throughout the 31 European countries: 148,300 applications were filed in the first half of 2004, 120,200 in the first half of 2005, and 96,700 in the first half of 2006.³⁷ After an increase in the number of asylum applications in Poland in 2004 in comparison with 2003, the trend in Poland during 2005-2006 mimicked the all-European trend.

In 2005 there were 6,860 asylum applications in Poland. For the first time since 2001, the number of applications has decreased, by 15% in comparison with the preceding year. In addition, the proportion of repeat applications increased substantially, from 2% in 2004 to 21% in 2005. As a consequence, the number of first applications (arrivals of new asylum seekers) decreased by 32% in comparison with the preceding year, from 8,077 in 2004 to 5,436 in 2005 (Table 48 and Figure 3).

The downward trend continued in 2006. Although the number of asylum applications increased slightly in comparison with 2005, by 3% (to 7,088 applications in 2006), this increase was mainly attributable to the increasing proportion of repeat applications. In 2006 the proportion was 41%, as compared to 21% in 2005. Consequently, the number of first applications (new asylum seekers) decreased by 20% in comparison with 2005 (to 4,220 in 2006).

Figure 3. Asylum seekers (including first applications) (in thousand). Poland 1992-2006



³⁷ Asylum Levels and Trends in Industrialized Countries, Second quarter 2006. Overview of Asylum Applications Lodged in 31 European and 5 Non-European Countries. Table 1. UNHCR September 2006.

The increasing numbers of repeat applications stem from the fact that people with tolerated status often reopen the refugee status procedure to gain access to reception facilities and basic assistance. Since the end of October 2006 individuals who received the tolerated status in Poland but applied for the refugee status once again have been deprived of the right to social protection (e.g. stay in a refugee centre) (for details see Section 2). This may lead to a drop in the number of repeat applications. So far their number slightly decreased, from 294 in October 2006 to 274 in November 2006, and to 235 in December 2006.

Women accounted for 46% of *all* asylum applications in 2005 (44% in 2004).

The leading source of asylum seekers in Poland in 2005, and between January and November 2006 continued to be the Russian Federation. Nationals of the Russian Federation (predominantly of Chechen nationality) accounted for 81% of all asylum applications in Poland in 2003, for 89% in 2004, for 91% in 2005, and for 90% in 2006. As far as first applications are concerned, the proportion of Russians in the inflow of new asylum seekers to Poland was 92% in 2005, and 89% in 2006 (Table 49).

The number of asylum applications lodged by Russians decreased in 2005 in comparison with the preceding year, by 14%. In 2006 this figure reported a slight increase (by 2.4%), for which an increase in the number of repeat applications was responsible, as the number of first applications decreased from approximately 5,015 in 2005 to approximately 3,770 in 2006 (by 25%). As a matter of fact, the number of asylum applications lodged by Russians in 31 European countries kept decreasing from 14,529 in the first half of 2004 to 8,970 in the first half of 2005, and to 6,412 in the first half of 2006.³⁸

Asylum phenomenon (only first asylum applications) in Poland in 2005-2006 included also other countries of the former Soviet Union. Nationals of Ukraine, Belarus and Georgia proved to be of second, third, and of fourth importance among asylum seekers in Poland in 2005, and despite decreases over 2005 the first two countries were still at the top of the list in 2006, while following a decrease of 60% over 2005 Georgia fell in 2006 to eighth place (from fourth in 2005). Smaller numbers of first applicants in 2006 were also registered in the case of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Moldova. On the other hand, the number of first asylum applications from Armenia kept increasing (by 220% over 2005, from 10 to 32), and Armenia became the fifth country of origin of asylum seekers in Poland in 2006 (from being fourteenth in 2005).

In addition to Armenia more asylum seekers (only first applicants) in 2006 originated from (in order of descending numbers of asylum seekers): Pakistan (by 8%, from 36 to 39 persons, fourth in 2006), Iraq (by 167%, from 10 to 32, fifth in 2006, together with Armenia), Cameroon (by 1050%, from 2 to 23), Turkey (by 45%, from 11 to 16), Nigeria (by 88%, from 8 to 15), Afghanistan (by 167%, from 3 to 8), Algeria (by 600%, from 1 to 7), Mongolia (by 75%, from 4 to 7), Bangladesh (by 40%, from 5 to 7), and Somalia (by 500%, from 1 to 6). In general, in 2006 asylum seekers in Poland originated from more countries than in 2005 (Table 49).

Subsequent asylum applications were most frequently submitted in 2005 (in addition to nationals of the Russian Federation) by nationals of (in order of descending numbers):

³⁸ Asylum Levels and Trends in Industrialized Countries, Second quarter 2006. Overview of Asylum Applications Lodged in 31 European and 5 Non-European Countries. Table 3. UNHCR September 2006.

Ukraine, Pakistan, India, Belarus, and Armenia. In 2006 – by nationals of Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Georgia, Belarus, Armenia, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine.

Approximately 11,200 decisions in 2005, and 7,280 decisions in 2006 were taken with regard to asylum seekers by the President of the Office for Repatriation and Aliens and the Refugee Board (the latter serves as the second instance review authority). In 2005 335 decisions were positive, granting the refugee status to applying foreigners. In 2006 as many as 422 statuses were granted, and as a matter of fact this has been the greatest number of positive decisions issued since 1992. At the same time, after being granted negative decisions on refugee status, 1,856 persons in 2005 and approximately 2,045 persons in 2006 received protection in Poland in the form of the tolerated status. The number of foreigners with the tolerated status in Poland sky-rocketed in comparison with 2003, when only 24 such statuses were granted (Tables 48 and 50).

In 2005-2006, the majority of refugee statuses (91-92%) and tolerated statuses (98%) were granted to nationals of the Russian Federation (predominantly Chechens). The proportion of nationals of the Russian Federation increased from 87% (of refugee statuses and tolerated statuses) in 2004 (Table 50).

9. Illegal movements of foreign citizens

This section is based on data compiled by the Polish Border Guard Headquarters (Table 51-58).

There are two major indicators of illegal movements of foreign citizens to and from Poland: (1) the number of foreigners apprehended by the Polish Border Guard (BG), including a small number of apprehensions by the Polish Police and apprehensions helped by information provided by Police and Border Guard authorities of neighbouring countries; and (2) the number of migrants sent back to Poland on the basis of readmission agreements.

After a two-year increase in 2003-2004, in 2005 the overall number of foreign citizens apprehended by the Polish Border Guard for illegal border crossing, and the number of foreign citizens readmitted to Poland, decreased by 14%, from 6,823 in 2004 to 5,854 in 2005. In the first nine months of 2006 this figure reached 3,289, as compared to 4,567 in the corresponding period of 2005, which indicates a continuation of a downward trend in 2006 as a whole (Tables 51). Despite the overall decrease in 2005, the number of foreigners readmitted to Poland registered a small increase of 1.6% in comparison with 2004. In the first nine months of 2006, however, there were 39% less readmissions than in the respective period of 2005.

In general, illegal movements occurred along the Polish-German, the Polish-Czech, and the Polish-Ukrainians borders, accounting respectively for 45%, 19%, and 15% of the total in 2005. This represents a significant shift in comparison with the previous year, when the respective shares were 66%, 15%, and 10%. The change in distribution of illegal movements between sections of Polish borders was mainly attributable to a substantial decrease in the number of apprehensions at the Polish-German border (41% less than in 2004), but responsible for the shift were also increases at the Polish-Czech border - by 11% (from 1,009 to 1,121 in 2005), at the Polish-Ukrainian border - by 20% (from 720 in 2004 to 866 in

2005), and at the Polish-Slovak border - by 107% (from 110 in 2004 to 228 in 2005). More apprehensions were also reported at the air border (an increase of 285%, from 169 in 2004 to 605 in 2005), which was mainly due to an increase in the number of foreigners readmitted to Poland via airports. The share of all apprehensions at airports increased from 2% in 2004 to 10% in 2005.

In the first nine months of 2006 the only increase in comparison with the corresponding period of 2005 was reported at the Polish-Ukrainian border (by 9%). At all other sections of Polish borders there were less apprehensions than in the first nine months of 2005. Consequently, the share of the Polish-German border decreased further, to 39%, while the share of the Polish-Ukrainian border increased to 23%. Although the number of apprehensions at airports decreased slightly between January and September 2006, their share in all apprehensions increased to 14%.

The number of illegal migrants apprehended by the BG for illegal border crossing decreased by 21%, from approximately 4,730 in 2004 to approximately 3,730 in 2005 (Table 52). Accounting for the smaller number of apprehensions was a decrease in the number of foreigners intercepted while leaving Poland (by 34% in comparison with 2004), as the number of foreigners intercepted while entering Poland remained relatively stable. Less apprehensions at border crossings in the direction of Germany were mainly responsible for the former growth. Between January and September 2006 the number of apprehensions by BG kept decreasing, by 22% in comparison with the corresponding period of 2005. Only apprehensions at Polish-Ukrainian continued to be on the increase, while others sections of Polish border reported decreases: the largest in the case of Polish-German border (by 39% in comparison with the first nine months of 2005).

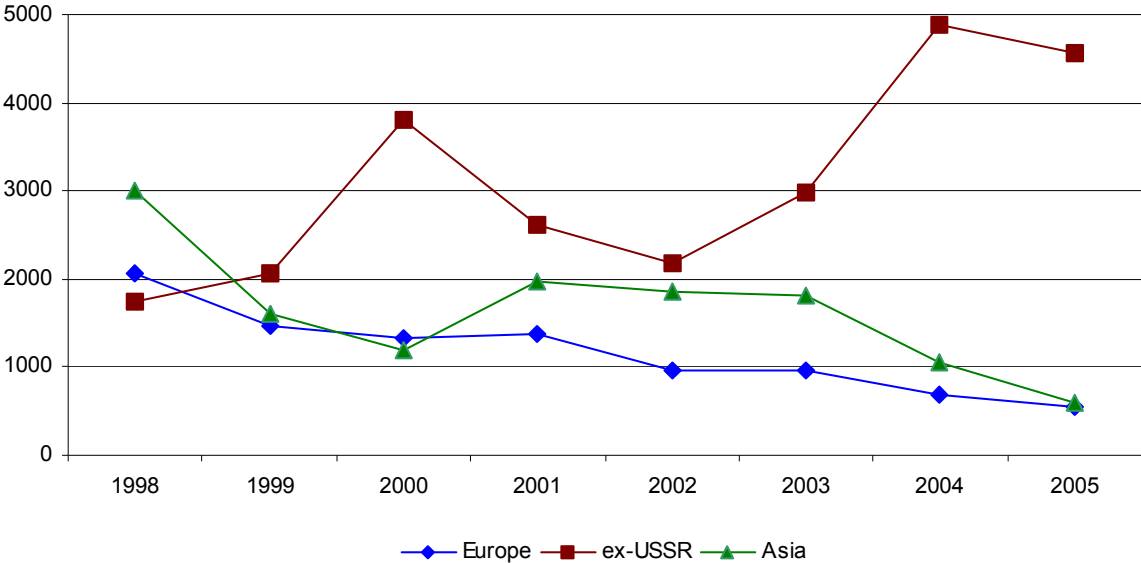
The number of foreigners readmitted to Poland remained relatively stable in 2005 in comparison with the previous year (an increase of 1.6%), but as seen from January-September figures is expected to decrease in 2006: a decrease of 39% in comparison with the first nine months of 2005. Foreigners sent back from Germany constituted 51% of the total in 2005, as compared to 87% in 2004 (95% in 2003), and this figure remained at the level of 50% between January and September 2006. The number of foreigners sent back from the Czech Republic continued to increase sharply (from 73 in 2003 to 236 in 2004, and to 559 in 2005), but registered a substantial decrease between January and September 2006, as compared to the first nine months of 2005. 418 foreigners were readmitted via airports in 2005, as compared to none in 2004, and this number increased by 5% in 2006 (January-September) in comparison with 2005 (January-September).

While in 2004 illegal movements in Poland were dominated by only one nationality, namely Ukrainians, in 2005 their number decreased by 37% in comparison with the preceding year, and consequently the share of Ukrainians in the total decreased from 46% in 2004 to 33% in 2005. In general, however, major ex-USSR countries reported increases in 2005 over 2004: the Russian Federation - by 66%, Moldova - by 48%, and Georgia - by 62%. Substantial increases were also reported among countries of minor importance: Kazakhstan - by 115%, and Kyrgyzstan - by 133%. Consequently, the proportion of ex-USSR in the total increased from 72% in 2004 to 78% in 2005 (and from 50% in 2003), with the Russian Federation and Moldova comprising in 2005 26% (14% in 2004), and 11% (6% in 2004) of the total, respectively. At the same time the share of nationals of Asian countries

(excluding ex-USSR) kept decreasing, from 31% in 2003 to 15% in 2004, and to 10% in 2005, with China, Pakistan, India, and Afghanistan reporting decreases over 2004. With a 53% increase, from 232 persons in 2004 to 356 in 2005, Vietnam was the only exception, accounting for 6% of all apprehensions in 2005 (Tables 54-54, and Figure 4).

Thus, in 2005 illegal movements in Poland were dominated by four nationalities: Ukrainians, Russians, Moldavians, and Vietnamese. They accounted in 2005 for 77% of the total. Data for January-September 2006 do not indicate any significant changes in the distribution of major countries of origin of illegal migrants in 2006 as a whole. These four nationalities displayed different “modes of apprehension” in 2005. Ukrainians were intercepted while crossing the border at check points (e.g. using false documents) (60% in 2005, as compared to 45% in 2004). Nationals from the Russian Federation (predominantly from Chechnya) were mainly readmitted to Poland (70%, 39% in 2004). The same applied to Moldavians: 40% of them were readmitted to Poland in 2005 (32% in 2004). Vietnamese were most frequently stopped while illegally crossing the border outside border crossings, mainly at the Polish-Ukrainian border in the direction of Poland (89%; 60% in 2004).

Figure 4. Foreigners apprehended for illegal border crossings. Poland 1998-2005



In 2005, 217 organised groups with 1,779 migrants were apprehended. This was respectively by 19% less, and by 25% less in comparison with the previous year. Additionally, 130 facilitators were arrested in 2005 (218 in 2004), of whom 105 were Poles. Therefore, the proportion of migrants apprehended in organised groups in the overall number of foreigners caught for illegal border crossing (by the BG and readmitted to Poland) decreased to approximately 30% in 2005, as compared to 35% in 2004, and 41-42% in 2001-2002. Data for January-September 2006 indicate a further decrease, to 26%.

Nationals of the Russian Federation formed the largest single share as far as trafficking in migrants in 2005 is concerned (52%). Vietnamese (16%), Ukrainians (12%), and Moldavians (8%) followed. Ukrainians decreased its share from 30% in 2004, while Vietnamese and

Moldavians increased their shares from 6%, and from 3% in 2004, respectively. The proportion of foreigners caught for illegal border crossing in organised groups in the overall number of foreigners apprehended for illegal border crossing (by BG and readmitted to Poland) in 2005 was the highest among Vietnamese (82%), and Russians (60%). One-quarter of Moldavians were trafficked, and only 11% of Ukrainians.

Statistical annex

Table 1. Arrivals of foreigners (in thousand); top nationalities. Poland 2003-2005

Nationality	All arrivals					
	Actual numbers			Per cent of the total		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
Total	52,130	61,918	64,606	100.0	100.0	100.0
of which countries bordering Poland:	48,740	58,258	60,543	93.5	94.1	93.7
Austria	266	288	282	0.5	0.5	0.4
Belarus	3,830	3,523	3,651	7.3	5.7	5.7
Belgium	65	75	72	0.1	0.1	0.1
Czech Republic	8,827	9,286	7,855	16.9	15.0	12.2
Denmark	149	118	112	0.3	0.2	0.2
Estonia	194	166	156	0.4	0.3	0.2
Finland	56	72	68	0.1	0.1	0.1
France	180	195	220	0.3	0.3	0.3
Germany	25,457	34,122	37,436	48.8	55.1	57.9
Hungary	170	214	249	0.3	0.3	0.4
Israel	48	55	66	0.1	0.1	0.1
Italy	215	222	247	0.4	0.4	0.4
Latvia	422	392	345	0.8	0.6	0.5
Lithuania	1,366	1,336	1,344	2.6	2.2	2.1
Netherlands	225	263	335	0.4	0.4	0.5
Norway	69	79	81	0.1	0.1	0.1
Romania	64	66	78	0.1	0.1	0.1
Russian Federation	1,534	1,420	1,599	2.9	2.3	2.5
Slovak Republic	2,896	4,048	3,378	5.6	6.5	5.2
Spain	49	57	73	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sweden	198	214	214	0.4	0.3	0.3
Ukraine	4,830	4,523	5,279	9.3	7.3	8.2
United Kingdom	211	247	345	0.4	0.4	0.5
United States	250	281	340	0.5	0.5	0.5
all other	559	656	781	1.1	1.1	1.2

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

Tables 2-14 pertains to data on international migrations related to the changes of “permanent” residence.

Table 2. International migration (a). Poland 1952-2002 (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 migrations related to the changes of "permanent" residence.

Source: Central Statistical Office (Central Population Register – PESEL)

Table 3. International migration (a); year-by-year figures. Poland 1945-2005 (in thousand)

Year	Emigrants	Immigrants	Net migration	Year	Emigrants	Immigrants	Net migration
1945	1,506.0	2,283.0	777.0	1976	26.7	1.8	-24.9
1946	1,836.0	1,181.0	-655.0	1977	28.9	1.6	-27.3
1947	542.7	228.7	-314.0	1978	29.5	1.5	-28.0
1948	42.7	62.9	20.2	1979	34.2	1.7	-32.5
1949	61.4	19.1	-42.3	1980	22.7	1.5	-21.2
1950	60.9	8.1	-52.8	1981	23.8	1.4	-22.4
1951	7.8	3.4	-4.4	1982	32.1	0.9	-31.2
1952	1.6	3.7	2.1	1983	26.2	1.2	-25.0
1953	2.8	2.0	-0.8	1984	17.4	1.6	-15.8
1954	3.8	2.8	-1.0	1985	20.5	1.6	-18.9
1955	1.9	4.7	2.8	1986	29.0	1.9	-27.1
1956	21.8	27.6	5.8	1987	36.4	1.8	-34.6
1957	133.4	91.8	-41.6	1988	36.3	2.1	-34.2
1958	139.3	92.8	-46.5	1989	26.6	2.2	-24.4
1959	37.0	43.2	6.2	1990	18.4	2.6	-15.8
1960	28.0	5.7	-22.3	1991	21.0	5.0	-16.0
1961	26.5	3.6	-22.9	1992	18.1	6.5	-11.6
1962	20.2	3.3	-16.9	1993	21.3	5.9	-15.4
1963	20.0	2.5	-17.5	1994	25.9	6.9	-19.0
1964	24.2	2.3	-21.9	1995	26.3	8.1	-18.2
1965	28.6	2.2	-26.4	1996	21.3	8.2	-13.1
1966	28.8	2.2	-26.6	1997	20.2	8.4	-11.8
1967	19.9	2.1	-17.8	1998	22.2	8.9	-13.3
1968	19.4	2.2	-17.2	1999	21.5	7.5	-14.0
1969	22.1	2.0	-20.1	2000	26.9	7.3	-19.6
1970	14.1	1.9	-12.2	2001	23.3	6.6	-16.7
1971	30.2	1.7	-28.5	2002	24.5	6.6	-17.9
1972	19.1	1.8	-17.3	2003	20.8	7.0	-13.8
1973	13.0	1.4	-11.6	2004	18.9	9.5	-9.4
1974	11.8	1.4	-10.4	2005	22.2	9.4	-12.8
1975	9.6	1.8	-7.8				

(a) Only migrations related to the changes of “permanent” residence.

Source: Central Statistical Office (Central Population Register – PESEL)

Table 4. International migration (a) by half-year. Poland 1993-2006

Period	Number of emigrants	Number of immigrants	Net migration
1993			
1st half-year	8,693	2,827	-5,866
2nd half-year	12,683	3,097	-9,586
1994			
1st half-year	11,949	3,027	-8,922
2nd half-year	13,955	3,880	-10,075
1995			
1st half-year	13,312	3,428	-9,884
2nd half-year	13,032	4,693	-8,339
1996			
1st half-year	10,596	3,586	-7,010
2nd half-year	10,701	4,600	-6,101
1997			
1st half-year	9,337	3,649	-5,688
2nd half-year	10,885	4,777	-6,108
1998			
1st half-year	10,580	4,148	-6,432
2nd half-year	11,597	4,768	-6,829
1999			
1st half-year	9,514	3,823	-5,691
2nd half-year	12,022	3,702	-8,320
2000			
1st half-year	12,844	3,095	-9,749
2nd half-year	14,155	4,236	-9,919
2001			
1st half-year	11,617	3,285	-8,332
2nd half-year	11,751	3,340	-8,411
2002			
1st half-year	10,617	2,900	-7,717
2nd half-year	13,915	3,687	-10,228
2003			
1st half-year	9,936	2,975	-6,961
2nd half-year	10,877	4,073	-6,804
2004			
1st half-year	8,022	4,214	-3,808
2nd half-year	10,855	5,281	-5,574
2005			
1st half-year	9,644	4,312	-5,332
2nd half-year	12,598	5,052	-7,546
2006			
1st half-year	25,030	4,667	-20,363

(a) Only migrations related to the changes of "permanent" residence.

Source: Central Statistical Office (Central Population Register – PESEL)

Table 5. Emigrants (a) by major destinations. Poland 2000-2005 (in 2003-2005 also by sex)

Country of destination	Total						<i>Of which: women</i>		
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
Total	26,999	23,368	24,532	20,813	18,877	22,242	10,069	9,161	10,362
(EU-15)	(22,636)	(19,192)	(20,196)	(17,055)	(15,292)	(18,047)	(8,260)	(7,430)	(8,368)
(EU-25)	-	-	-	-	(15,354)	(18,128)	-	(7,460)	(8,405)
Europe (b)	22,914	19,476	20,485	17,294	15,547	18,416	8,395	7,559	8,542
Austria	532	640	525	355	404	308	204	215	158
Belgium	99	103	119	138	130	149	87	70	77
Bulgaria	9	5	12	-	4	26	-	-	15
Czech Republic	59	57	38	46	41	49	29	21	21
Denmark	90	100	95	68	50	58	48	31	31
France	309	261	339	251	300	295	137	155	137
Germany	20,472	16,900	17,806	15,013	12,646	12,317	7,135	6,145	6,038
Greece	49	74	75	56	75	76	33	33	38
Ireland	-	9	13	20	83	405	10	20	132
Italy	273	307	302	311	300	413	212	192	251
Netherlands	239	265	290	275	363	393	119	179	183
Norway	49	71	47	35	51	72	19	32	30
Spain	111	131	166	139	201	265	69	88	111
Sweden	249	167	174	117	174	268	71	92	135
Switzerland	57	50	88	62	59	75	39	31	40
United Kingdom	189	208	254	282	543	3,072	122	197	1,062
Ukraine	21	16	11	14	15	29	6	4	14
Other	107	112	131	112	108	146	55	54	69
Africa	38	48	39	17	21	46	10	11	16
South Africa	26	35	33	10	10	32	7	3	11
Other	12	13	6	7	11	14	3	8	5
America	3,810	3,558	3,08	3,289	3,081	3,478	1,565	1,473	1,678
Canada	1,206	1,037	1,016	800	657	808	381	313	395
United States	2,572	2,485	2,676	2,464	2,404	2,633	1,172	1,149	1,266
Other	32	36	16	25	20	37	12	11	17
Asia	43	35	40	26	39	46	8	21	11
Oceania	193	250	204	179	184	244	85	96	113
Australia	179	244	187	165	165	223	79	87	104
Other	14	6	17	14	19	21	6	9	9
Unknown	1	1	56	8	5	12	6	1	2

(a) Only migrations related to the changes of "permanent" residence.

(b) Including Turkey and Cyprus.

Source: Central Statistical Office (Central Population Register – PESEL)

Table 6. Emigrants (a) by sex and age. Poland 2003-2005

Age category	Actual numbers			Per cent of the total		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
Men						
Total	10,744	9,716	11,880	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	161	(b)	(b)	1.5	(b)	(b)
5-9	292	(b)	(b)	2.7	(b)	(b)
10-14	403	826	838	3.8	8.5	7.1
15-19	2,481	1,986	2,032	23.1	20.4	17.1
20-24	1,524	1,458	2,026	14.2	15.0	17.1
25-29	764	738	1,420	7.1	7.6	12.0
30-34	605	558	883	5.6	5.7	7.4
35-39	699	610	748	6.5	6.3	6.3
40-44	1,153	1,073	1,172	10.7	11.0	9.9
45-49	938	960	1,110	8.7	9.9	9.3
50-54	620	633	684	5.8	6.5	5.8
55-59	367	306	413	3.4	3.2	3.5
60-64	314	253	245	2.9	2.6	2.1
65-69	159	132	139	1.5	1.4	1.2
70+	264	183	170	2.5	1.9	1.4
Women						
Total	10,069	9,161	10,362	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	175	(b)	(b)	1.7	(b)	(b)
5-9	265	(b)	(b)	2.6	(b)	(b)
10-14	366	709	802	3.6	7.7	7.7
15-19	844	672	585	8.4	7.3	5.6
20-24	1,074	1,004	1,316	10.7	11.0	12.7
25-29	1,200	1,173	1,544	11.9	12.8	14.9
30-34	950	928	1,130	9.4	10.1	10.9
35-39	1,052	965	908	10.4	10.5	8.8
40-44	1,233	1,161	1,227	12.2	12.7	11.8
45-49	953	878	1,025	9.5	9.6	9.9
50-54	662	560	649	6.6	6.1	6.3
55-59	370	364	398	3.7	4.0	3.8
60-64	309	268	267	3.1	2.9	2.6
65-69	208	182	183	2.1	2.0	1.8
70+	408	297	328	4.1	3.2	3.2

(a) Only migrations related to the changes of “permanent” residence.

(b) In 2004 and 2005 included in 10-14 age bracket.

Source: Central Statistical Office (Central Population Register – PESEL)

Table 7. Emigrants (a) by sex and marital status (in 2005 also by age). Poland 1986-2005

Year and age category	Marital status				
	Total	Bachelor or spinster	Married	Widower or widow	Divorced
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	4,240	56	177
2001-2005(b)	11,402	7,333	3,763	64	242
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
0-14	838	838	-	-	-
15-24	4,058	3,924	130	1	3
25-34	2,303	1,362	849	4	88
35-44	1,920	522	1,274	12	112
45-54	1,794	299	1,366	14	115
55-64	658	85	513	15	45
65+	309	40	224	32	13
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
2001-2005(b)	10,567	5,283	4,588	314	382
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
0-14	802	802	-	-	-
15-24	1,901	1,661	229	2	9
25-34	2,674	1,245	1,298	20	111
35-44	2,135	438	1,526	39	132
45-54	1,674	246	1,215	61	152
55-64	665	93	432	73	67
65+	511	63	217	211	20

(a) Only migrations related to the changes of "permanent" residence.

(b) Annual average.

Source: Central Statistical Office (Central Population Register – PESEL)

Table 8. Emigrants (a) aged 15 and more by sex, age and education. Poland 2003-2005

Age category	Educational attainment					
	Total	Post-secondary	Secondary (b)	Vocational	Elementary or less (c)	Unknown
2003						
Men						
Total	9,888	128	648	926	2,760 (d)	5,426
15-24	4,005	14	210	167	2,430	1,184
25-34	1,369	21	128	138	78	1,004
35-44	1,852	30	140	292	76	1,314
45-54	1,558	39	120	224	56	1,119
55-64	681	18	37	84	54	488
65+	423	6	13	21	66	317
Women						
Total	9,263	217	889	567	1,416 (d)	6,174
15-24	1,918	16	117	47	902	836
25-34	2,150	56	268	136	134	1,556
35-44	2,285	69	267	214	104	1,631
45-54	1,615	55	183	136	73	1,168
55-64	679	12	38	29	86	514
65+	616	9	16	5	117	469
2004						
Men						
Total	8,890	334	1,444	1,730	2,138 (d)	3,244
15-24	3,444	30	543	375	1,812	684
25-34	1,296	89	292	270	67	578
35-44	1,683	69	258	511	52	793
45-54	1,593	101	249	409	68	766
55-64	559	31	71	124	77	256
65+	315	14	31	41	62	167
Women						
Total	8,452	472	1,835	1,045	1,305 (d)	3,795
15-24	1,676	37	329	92	707	511
25-34	2,101	227	503	276	133	962
35-44	2,126	103	512	373	106	1,032
45-54	1,438	71	347	219	101	700
55-64	632	28	96	65	118	325
65+	479	6	48	20	140	265
2005						
Men						
Total	11,042	842	2,932	2,533	2,139 (d)	2,596
15-24	4,058	80	1,124	492	1,685	677
25-34	2,303	341	717	470	140	635
35-44	1,920	162	460	709	80	509
45-54	1,794	168	440	607	86	493
55-64	658	62	155	188	75	178
65+	309	29	36	67	73	104
Women						
Total	9,560	1,044	3,078	1,503	1,291 (d)	2,644
15-24	1,901	109	615	154	598	425
25-34	2,674	533	912	361	167	701
35-44	2,135	204	714	499	109	609
45-54	1,674	139	595	323	117	500
55-64	665	39	168	113	119	226
65+	511	20	74	53	181	183

(a) Only migrations related to the changes of "permanent" residence. (b) Including post-secondary not completed. (c) Including elementary not completed. (d) Since 2003, elementary level of education has included six years of basic school and three years of secondary school (gymnasium); previously it was only eight years of basic school.

Source: Central Statistical Office (Central Population Register – PESEL)

Table 9. Immigrants (a) by country or continent of previous residence (in 2003-2005 also by sex). Poland 2000-2005

Country of previous residence	Total						<i>Of which: women</i>		
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
Total	7,331	6,625	6,587	7,048	9,495	9,364	3,338	4,695	4,491
(EU-15)	3,845	(3,448)	(3,575)	(3,503)	(4,261)	(4,710)	(1,621)	(1,860)	(1,962)
(EU-25)	-	-	-	-	(4,451)	(4,892)	-	(1,970)	(2,076)
(former USSR)	(1,084)	(1,144)	(920)	(1,110)	(2,283)	(2,083)	(649)	(1,562)	(1,427)
Europe (b)	4,735	4,508	4,413	4,498	6,536	6,906	2,194	3,397	3,404
Austria	202	157	156	140	136	162	68	44	71
Belarus	77	125	130	123	262	364	71	191	261
Belgium	58	72	61	64	70	89	29	30	45
Bulgaria	41	39	21	22	57	59	12	28	19
Czech Republic	44	40	34	46	61	60	28	36	30
Denmark	27	22	27	17	21	23	6	11	8
France	269	226	247	191	293	324	95	141	162
Germany	2,494	2,177	2,335	2,261	2,697	2,823	995	1,147	1,134
Greece	82	58	60	58	95	67	30	47	37
Ireland	5	4	4	12	15	32	5	4	16
Italy	254	251	251	229	253	331	123	125	140
Lithuania	51	61	40	60	57	51	42	33	36
Moldova	15	12	14	11	38	37	5	21	26
Norway	38	26	31	24	30	41	15	14	20
Netherlands	60	86	83	72	138	164	31	58	58
Russian Federation	129	125	86	179	294	250	85	211	173
Spain	46	66	63	85	103	106	48	35	47
Sweden	78	74	70	91	114	100	55	53	50
Switzerland	59	45	41	55	48	48	26	25	21
Turkey	26	9	12	16	25	38	2	2	7
Ukraine	291	486	350	423	1,196	1,067	272	886	752
United Kingdom	256	246	208	261	313	468	127	160	187
Other	133	101	89	58	220	202	24	95	104
Africa	120	99	44	114	164	100	46	44	26
America	1,576	1,352	1,403	1,622	1,759	1,649	757	803	722
Canada	331	282	230	351	323	303	187	148	149
United States	1,185	1,008	1,137	1,216	1,348	1,289	546	618	548
Other	60	62	36	55	88	57	24	37	25
Asia	734	510	548	703	893	572	296	380	269
Armenia	69	46	50	69	155	80	22	74	36
China	28	23	29	40	32	25	16	18	9
India	17	10	14	14	31	16	4	7	1
Israel	21	21	30	35	35	32	9	16	16
Kazakhstan	408	265	221	288	211	175	161	114	111
Mongolia	-	4	8	13	24	21	9	17	12
Syria	18	11	12	12	22	25	3	4	8
Vietnam	51	70	124	151	232	83	46	80	27
Other	122	60	60	81	151	115	26	50	49
Oceania	162	111	105	110	140	134	45	70	70
Australia	154	102	98	106	137	132	45	69	70
Other	8	9	7	4	3	2	-	1	-
Unknown	4	45	74	1	3	3	-	1	-

(a) Only migrations related to the changes of "permanent" residence. (b) Including Turkey and Cyprus.

Source: Central Statistical Office (Central Population Register – PESEL)

Table 10. Immigrants (a) by sex and age. Poland 2003-2005

Age category	Actual numbers			Per cent of the total		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
Men						
Total	3,710	4,800	4,873	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	418	(b)	(b)	11.3	(b)	(b)
5-9	220	(b)	(b)	5.9	(b)	(b)
10-14	137	913	1,032	3.7	19.0	21.2
15-19	165	161	176	4.4	3.4	3.6
20-24	310	388	430	8.4	8.1	8.8
25-29	378	545	604	10.2	11.4	12.4
30-34	341	564	470	9.2	11.8	9.6
35-39	305	385	382	8.2	8.0	7.8
40-44	309	369	326	8.3	7.7	6.7
45-49	274	423	371	7.4	8.8	7.6
50-54	252	331	320	6.8	6.9	6.6
55-59	189	232	245	5.1	4.8	5.0
60-64	120	178	188	3.2	3.7	3.9
65-69	130	165	150	3.5	3.4	3.1
70+	162	146	179	4.4	3.0	3.7
Women						
Total	3,338	4,695	4,491	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	474	(b)	(b)	14.2	(b)	(b)
5-9	180	(b)	(b)	5.4	(b)	(b)
10-14	147	909	948	4.4	19.4	21.1
15-19	144	170	183	4.3	3.6	4.1
20-24	170	275	314	5.1	5.9	7.0
25-29	253	518	520	7.6	11.0	11.6
30-34	259	515	466	7.8	11.0	10.4
35-39	234	398	340	7.0	8.5	7.6
40-44	257	386	312	7.7	8.2	6.9
45-49	290	411	371	8.7	8.8	8.3
50-54	264	364	321	7.9	7.8	7.1
55-59	173	248	235	5.2	5.3	5.2
60-64	160	162	154	4.8	3.5	3.4
65-69	118	117	133	3.5	2.5	3.0
70+	215	222	194	6.4	4.7	4.3

(a) Only migrations related to the changes of "permanent" residence.

(b) In 2004 and 2005 included in 10-14 age bracket.

Source: Central Statistical Office (Central Population Register – PESEL)

Table 11. Immigrants (a) by sex and marital status. Poland 1986-2005

Year	Marital status				
	Total	Bachelor or spinster	Married	Widower or widow	Divorced
Men					
1986-90 (b)	1,021	277	630	22	72
1991-95 (b)	3,424	1,164	1,968	73	208
1996-2000 (b)	4,118	1,758	2,091	76	193
2001-2005(b)	4,083	2,039	1,789	62	193
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	3,710	1,838	1,642	51	179
2004	4,800	2,327	2,215	69	189
2005	4,873	2,489	2,084	58	242
0-14	1,032	1,032	-	-	-
15-24	606	557	46	-	3
25-34	1,074	521	532	3	18
35-44	708	173	484	4	47
45-54	691	121	479	8	83
55-64	433	47	324	7	55
65+	329	38	219	36	36
Women					
1986-90 (b)	1,054	277	545	167	64
1991-95 (b)	3,077	795	1,809	255	212
1996-2000 (b)	3,959	1,307	2,119	313	219
2001-2005(b)	3,740	1,519	1,793	231	198
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
0-14	948	948	-	-	-
15-24	497	399	96	2	-
25-34	986	267	688	9	22
35-44	652	78	516	15	43
45-54	692	67	531	30	64
55-64	389	35	265	46	43
65+	327	28	120	131	48

(a) Only migrations related to the changes of "permanent" residence.

(b) Annual average.

Source: Central Statistical Office (Central Population Register – PESEL)

Table 12. Immigrants (a) aged 15 and more by sex, age and education. Poland 2003-2005

Age category	Educational attainment					
	Total	Post-secondary	Secondary (b)	Vocational	Elementary or less (c)	Unknown
2003						
Men						
Total	2,935	769	880	616	324 (d)	346
15-24	475	33	182	82	141	37
25-34	719	198	229	179	33	80
35-44	614	205	189	129	25	66
45-54	526	152	154	123	30	67
55-64	309	105	71	61	32	40
65+	292	76	55	42	63	56
Women						
Total	2,537	722	843	263	376 (d)	333
15-24	314	55	114	21	103	21
25-34	512	188	175	55	23	71
35-44	491	166	186	67	11	61
45-54	554	183	190	68	31	82
55-64	333	100	103	33	63	34
65+	333	30	75	19	145	64
2004						
Men						
Total	3,887	885	1,319	784	374 (d)	525
15-24	549	43	196	115	145	50
25-34	1,109	234	407	241	54	173
35-44	754	213	269	138	30	104
45-54	754	204	246	169	37	98
55-64	410	125	114	71	40	60
65+	311	66	87	50	68	40
Women						
Total	3,786	875	1,569	357	469 (d)	516
15-24	445	56	175	22	147	45
25-34	1,033	310	439	110	35	139
35-44	784	189	377	79	28	111
45-54	775	195	338	86	46	110
55-64	410	87	143	47	62	71
65+	339	38	97	13	151	40
2005						
Men						
Total	3,841	874	1,349	868	377 (d)	373
15-24	606	43	238	124	161	40
25-34	1,074	258	380	285	46	105
35-44	708	205	241	159	26	77
45-54	691	174	261	157	31	68
55-64	433	123	147	86	23	54
65+	329	71	82	57	90	29
Women						
Total	3,543	915	1,466	366	446 (d)	350
15-24	497	85	197	20	167	28
25-34	986	347	415	89	38	97
35-44	652	177	280	102	21	72
45-54	692	170	320	85	46	71
55-64	389	91	166	40	52	40
65+	327	45	88	30	122	42

(a) Only migrations related to the changes of "permanent" residence. (b) Including post-secondary not completed. (c) Including elementary not completed. (d) Since 2003, elementary level of education has included six years of basic school and three years of secondary school (gymnasium); previously it was only eight years of basic school.

Source: Central Statistical Office (Central Population Register – PESEL)

Table 13. Applications for residence permits by type of a permit and sex. Poland 1998-2005

Applications	Temporary permit	Settlement permit	EU temporary permit	EU permit	EU long-term residence permit	Total
1998	9,450	855	-	-	-	10,305
1999	16,715	726	-	-	-	17,441
2000	17,185	1,581	-	-	-	18,766
2001	23,664	748	-	-	-	24,412
2002	30,250	1,143	-	-	-	31,393
2003	31,724	3,000	-	-	-	34,724
2004	28,142	5,094	1,286	6,211	-	40,733
2005	25,486	4,064	2,221	10,267	342	42,380
2006 (a)	16,098	2,502	933	6,458	(b)	25,991
<i>of which: Women</i>						
2003	14,797	1,460	-	-	-	16,257
2004	14,590	2,881	487	1,827	-	19,785
2005	13,139	2,370	658	2,253	149	18,569

(a) January – August.

(b) Preliminary data indicate that in 2006 (January – December) approximately 1,500 applications for EU-long term residence permits were submitted.

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens

Table 14. Residence permits by type of a permit. Poland 1998-2005

Positive decisions	Temporary permit	Settlement permit	EU temporary permit	EU permit	EU long-term residence permit	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	2,183	10,077	37	38,512
2006 (a)	17,434	2,548	954	6,714	(b)	27,650

(a) January – August.

(b) Preliminary data indicate that in 2006 (January – December) approximately 990 EU-long term residence permits were granted.

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens

Table 15. Applications for residence permits by nationality (in 2004-2005 also by sex). Poland 2000-2006

Nationality	Total							<i>of which: Women</i>	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006(a)	2004	2005
Total	18,766	31,393	34,726	34,724	40,733	42,380	25,991	19,785	18,569
(EU-15)	(3,422)	(6,952)	(5,790)	(5,795)	(3,918)	(11,245)	(6,872)	(6,094)	(2,230)
(EU-25)	(3,980)	(8,130)	(6,803)	(6,812)	(4,732)	(12,196)	(7,298)	(7,037)	(2,763)
(former USSR)	(8,233)	(14,434)	(17,802)	(17,803)	(20,645)	(19,085)	(9,592)	(13,498)	(12,285)
Armenia	1,099	870	2,161	2,160	2,243	1,869	1,041	1,077	895
Austria	187	270	212	211	299	344	175	76	111
Belarus	868	2,785	2,635	2,638	2,619	2,673	1,577	1,735	1,799
Belgium	80	226	192	194	281	183	159	85	46
Bulgaria	311	411	441	441	464	497	443	213	221
Canada	91	237	207	207	168	176	99	69	79
China	429	469	472	471	535	821	399	227	353
Czech Republic	138	296	243	244	235	205	107	107	108
Denmark	131	267	226	227	290	246	95	87	69
Egypt	84	105	98	98	147	167	116	22	11
Estonia	11	25	27	28	15	24	23	12	15
Finland	44	140	95	95	111	79	19	56	33
France	909	1,447	1,070	1,070	1,542	1,061	409	508	354
Georgia	82	100	146	144	170	141	94	75	55
Germany	783	1,614	1,510	1,513	2,202	6,267	3,836	505	858
Greece	33	52	48	48	68	80	113	15	15
Hungary	49	129	96	97	104	95	38	52	36
India	350	598	691	690	726	797	480	183	189
Ireland	43	117	113	113	118	113	34	28	36
Italy	217	522	487	487	666	666	254	86	90
Japan	132	240	292	292	358	469	361	196	209
Kazakhstan	274	515	514	514	610	499	198	390	319
South Korea	369	322	328	327	401	418	354	209	211
Latvia	41	60	74	74	99	91	26	78	70
Libya	181	239	219	223	211	152	61	82	54
Lithuania	185	349	320	323	390	297	129	248	196
Moldova	114	286	294	294	338	291	148	209	164
Mongolia	231	322	421	421	497	498	255	277	279
Netherlands	228	419	357	357	510	478	174	109	95
Nigeria	91	132	151	150	204	278	209	34	38
Norway	51	252	170	171	192	158	74	69	53
Portugal	42	95	65	65	115	112	92	36	28
Romania	112	170	210	209	244	185	130	120	81
Russian Federation	1,387	2,128	2,239	2,236	2,384	2,062	1,210	1,502	1,285
Serbia and Montenegro	188	287	219	219	212	200	112	65	57
Slovenia	21	35	33	33	37	20	3	10	7
Slovak Republic	103	262	193	193	227	206	75	128	98
Spain	50	183	185	184	241	260	108	101	89
Sweden	217	447	344	344	444	430	174	163	176
Switzerland	29	52	45	43	53	46	24	11	14
Syria	156	178	186	187	203	191	104	38	39
Turkey	237	670	657	656	657	653	511	97	86
Ukraine	4,075	7,118	9,211	9,212	11,692	10,918	6,616	7,968	7,364
United Kingdom	457	1,151	879	880	996	916	403	261	228
United States	585	1,139	1,021	1,025	1,048	912	639	392	315
Vietnam	1,533	1,314	2,245	2,246	2,543	2,260	1,290	901	840
Other	1,738	2,348	2,684	2,670	2,824	2,876	3,000	873	801

(a) January – August.

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens

Table 16. Residence permits by nationality. Poland 2000-2006 (a)

Nationality	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 (a)
Total	15,890	21,463	30,243	30,329	36,848	38,512	27,650
(EU-15)	(3,166)	(4,569)	(7,043)	(5,708)	(7,803)	(11,106)	(7,114)
(EU-25)	(3,659)	(5,317)	(8,207)	(6,718)	(8,933)	(12,082)	(7,563)
(former USSR)	(6,714)	(9,496)	(13,895)	(15,305)	(18,348)	(17,084)	(10,397)
Armenia	744	631	689	1,010	2,038	1,529	1,286
Austria	170	195	278	207	282	333	187
Belarus	753	1,295	2,718	2,489	2,404	2,407	1,683
Belgium	84	141	219	203	273	191	144
Bulgaria	205	280	360	372	387	417	472
Canada	100	127	228	212	164	147	97
China	407	379	459	440	457	645	448
Czech Republic	120	170	267	250	227	209	99
Denmark	132	223	268	220	297	250	97
Egypt	60	90	83	84	125	133	138
Estonia	11	13	30	28	15	25	30
Finland	44	59	157	85	103	80	27
France	882	995	1,486	1,035	1,510	1,079	462
Georgia	74	98	100	95	139	96	97
Germany	707	1,083	1,576	1,496	2,194	6,125	3,743
Greece	30	33	46	50	66	80	125
Hungary	49	76	122	102	102	98	39
India	311	377	534	617	682	673	506
Ireland	41	69	141	103	121	111	47
Italy	182	295	496	483	681	656	265
Japan	125	263	222	284	317	466	358
Kazakhstan	237	388	570	433	546	488	248
Latvia	35	73	61	71	95	97	25
Libya	159	185	207	212	167	150	99
Lithuania	164	247	354	317	391	307	137
Moldova	91	163	292	258	313	266	160
Mongolia	180	235	283	290	406	403	287
Netherlands	192	284	419	348	503	468	193
Nigeria	72	98	122	122	167	179	224
Norway	57	89	211	171	209	160	80
Portugal	45	42	107	65	115	109	100
Romania	84	152	169	180	218	172	150
Russian Federation	1,139	1,639	1,984	2,060	2,053	1,849	1,310
Serbia and Montenegro	149	238	255	210	206	187	121
Slovak Republic	98	126	275	184	244	205	79
Slovenia	6	25	37	37	45	21	4
South Korea	320	341	275	342	337	360	369
Spain	46	80	182	180	242	251	119
Sweden	205	291	478	337	443	425	191
Switzerland	39	59	46	51	50	36	28
Syria	123	136	154	175	180	153	104
Turkey	208	299	612	573	523	561	497
Ukraine	3,372	4,822	6,922	8,411	10,185	9,824	6,963
United Kingdom	404	772	1,187	892	964	935	439
United States	517	749	1,175	997	965	832	635
Vietnam	1,229	1,123	1,186	1,303	2,245	1,876	1,582
Other	1,488	1,915	2,201	2,245	2,452	2,448	3,156

(a) January – August.

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens

Table 17. Residence permits by nationality, type of a permit and sex. Poland 2005

Nationality	Temporary permit			Settlement permit			EU temporary permit			EU permit			EU long-term residence permit		
	Applications	of which: women	Positive decisions	Applications	of which: women	Positive decisions	Applications	of which: women	Positive decisions	Applications	of which: women	Positive decisions	Applications	of which: women	Positive decisions
Total	25,486	13,139	22,626	4,064	2,370	3,589	2,221	658	2,183	10,267	2,253	10,077	342	149	37
Armenia	1,706	831	1,418	148	56	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	8	2
Austria	-	-	-	3	2	4	36	11	34	305	98	295	-	-	-
Belarus	2,004	1,336	1,829	645	450	578	-	-	-	6	5	-	18	8	4
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	14	45	145	32	146	-	-	-
Bulgaria	424	188	346	65	29	71	-	-	-	1	1	-	7	3	1
Canada	158	73	138	12	4	8	-	-	-	5	2	1	1	-	1
China	757	327	606	53	21	39	-	-	-	3	3	-	8	2	2
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	7	23	182	101	186	-	-	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	15	49	196	54	201	-	-	-
Egypt	151	11	121	16	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	5	20	11	20	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	14	28	52	19	52	-	-	-
France	-	-	1	1	-	1	170	62	181	890	292	896	-	-	-
Georgia	117	42	77	24	13	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	8	4	8	1,061	197	1,027	5,198	657	5,090	-	-	-
Greece	1	-	-	2	2	2	12	5	11	65	10	67	-	-	-
Hungary	-	-	-	2	1	2	24	5	24	69	30	72	-	-	-
India	700	166	604	78	22	68	-	-	-	1	1	1	18	1	-
Ireland	-	-	-	1	-	1	109	24	110	556	66	545	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	458	202	455	11	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Kazakhstan	409	265	418	89	53	70	-	-	-	2	2	-	3	-	-
Korea South	403	205	358	10	4	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Latvia	1	1	-	-	-	-	29	22	30	61	47	67	-	-	-
Libya	150	53	150	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	71	109	191	125	198	-	-	-
Moldova	235	134	221	51	28	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	3
Mongolia	449	254	369	43	21	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	12	43	431	83	425	-	-	-
Nigeria	263	36	164	14	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Norway	-	-	1	-	-	-	83	39	87	75	14	72	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	7	20	92	21	89	-	-	-
Romania	151	70	148	31	10	24	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-
Russian Federation	1,635	995	1,495	376	254	353	3	2	-	14	13	1	34	21	3
Serbia and Montenegro	155	47	145	41	7	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	4	16	4	17	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	2	1	2	31	13	32	173	84	171	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	1	1	1	93	35	88	166	53	162	-	-	-
Sweden	-	-	-	4	1	4	72	33	68	354	142	353	-	-	-
Switzerland	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	10	34	12	26	-	-	-
Syria	170	35	137	16	4	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Turkey	565	78	504	75	6	57	-	-	-	1	1	-	12	1	-
Ukraine	9,123	6,099	8,305	1,654	1,180	1,518	1	-	-	22	21	1	118	64	16
United Kingdom	-	-	3	2	1	2	141	46	136	773	181	794	-	-	-
United States	827	291	765	71	18	67	-	-	-	10	5	-	-	1	-
Vietnam	1,985	722	1,704	216	94	172	-	-	-	3	1	-	56	23	4
Other	2,488	678	2,144	297	76	230	12	7	6	55	34	31	24	6	1

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens

Table 18. Population aged 15 and more by nationality and sex (in thousand). Poland 2005

Date of LSF	Aged 15+			<i>of which:</i> Economically active		
	Total	with nationality		Total	with nationality	
		Polish	other		Polish	other
Total						
1st quarter	31,239	31,195	44	16,966	16,944	22
2nd quarter	31,242	31,197	45	17,019	16,998	21
3rd quarter	31,217	31,181	36	17,376	17,355	21
4th quarter	31,335	31,294	41	17,283	17,263	20
Men						
1st quarter	14,889	14,870	19	9,301	9,290	11
2nd quarter	14,897	14,878	19	9,302	9,292	10
3rd quarter	14,882	14,868	14	9,442	9,430	12
4th quarter	14,939	14,918	21	9,403	9,390	13
Women						
1st quarter	16,350	16,325	25	7,665	7,654	11
2nd quarter	16,345	16,319	26	7,717	7,707	10
3rd quarter	16,335	16,314	22	7,934	7,925	9
4th quarter	16,395	16,375	20	7,880	7,873	7

Source: Central Statistical Office, Labour Force Survey.

Table 19. Persons arrived from abroad registered for temporary stay above two months by sex. Poland 2003, 2004 and 2005 (as of December 31)

Year	Total	Women
1997	17,976	.
1998	27,542	.
1999	39,303	.
2000	43,623	.
2001	43,501	.
2002	47,255	23,037
2003	42,356	21,224
2004	44,733	21,957
2005	42,417	20,799

(.) Not available.

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 20. Persons arrived from abroad registered for temporary stay above two months by sex and previous country of residence. Poland 2003, 2004 and 2005 (as of December 31)

Continents and countries	2003	2004		2005			
	Total	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	42,356	44,733	22,776	21,957	42,417	21,618	20,799
(EU-15)	(9,207)	(8,965)	(6,273)	(2,692)	(9,255)	(6,350)	(2,905)
(EU-25)	(10,718)	(10,177)	(6,802)	(3,375)	(10,283)	(6,771)	(3,512)
(former USSR)	(23,209)	(23,924)	(8,783)	(15,141)	(19,816)	(6,814)	(13,002)
Europe	33,559	33,498	15,796	17,702	31,284	14,789	16,495
Austria	373	363	247	116	406	259	147
Belarus	3,29	3,452	1,190	2,262	3,308	1,185	2,123
Belgium	275	257	176	81	265	186	79
Bulgaria	518	792	450	342	836	475	361
Czech Republic	355	313	165	148	250	123	127
Denmark	287	246	182	64	232	158	74
France	1,667	1,181	804	377	1,252	829	423
Germany	2,889	3,838	2,646	1,192	3,965	2,690	1,275
Italy	677	640	511	129	684	557	127
Lithuania	489	376	116	260	288	91	197
Moldova	274	293	110	183	314	126	188
Netherlands	506	459	344	115	625	449	176
Romania	209	232	115	117	238	125	113
Russian Federation	2,379	2,252	816	1,436	2,066	777	1,289
Serbia and Montenegro	209	183	123	60	169	118	51
Slovak Republic	276	235	115	120	201	81	120
Spain	250	214	134	80	192	120	72
Sweden	510	362	227	135	386	231	155
Turkey	531	601	524	77	662	559	103
Ukraine	14,914	14,976	5,288	9,688	12,914	4,292	8,622
United Kingdom	1,274	1,040	751	289	919	639	280
Other	1,407	1,193	762	431	1,112	719	393
Asia	5,714	7,942	4,818	3,124	7,452	4,383	3,069
Armenia	971	1,670	928	742	1,404	758	646
China	317	452	277	175	426	238	188
India	537	771	578	193	689	511	178
Israel	109	138	102	36	159	109	50
Japan	324	360	204	156	462	251	211
Kazakhstan	460	463	165	298	494	178	316
Mongolia	258	335	161	174	329	147	182
South Korea	286	368	205	163	442	234	208
Syria	152	159	133	26	151	124	27
Vietnam	1,282	2,026	1,328	698	1,677	1,071	606
Other	1,018	1,200	737	463	1,219	762	457
Africa	951	1,007	755	252	1,176	936	240
America	1,980	2,122	1,310	812	2,341	1,403	938
Canada	298	308	178	130	309	165	144
United States	1,302	1,371	866	505	1,313	835	478
Other	380	443	266	177	719	403	316
Oceania	152	159	95	64	159	106	53
Unknown	-	5	2	3	5	1	4

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 21. Persons arrived from abroad registered for temporary stay above two months by sex and age. Poland 2004-2005 (as of December 31)

Age	2004			2005		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	44,733	22,776	21,957	42,417	21,618	20,799
0 - 4	1,105	570	535	1,053	521	532
5 - 9	1,444	720	724	1,485	756	729
10 - 14	1,562	776	786	1,477	735	742
15 - 19	2,407	1,042	1,365	2,334	1,071	1,263
20 - 24	5,435	2,430	3,005	4,953	2,218	2,735
25 - 29	6,734	3,124	3,610	6,351	2,969	3,382
30 - 34	6,220	3,222	2,998	5,777	2,963	2,814
35 - 39	5,079	2,899	2,180	4,741	2,683	2,058
40 - 44	4,410	2,420	1,990	4,016	2,194	1,822
45 - 49	3,539	1,905	1,634	3,338	1,771	1,567
50 - 54	2,404	1,272	1,132	2,396	1,250	1,146
55 - 59	1,658	938	720	1,694	960	734
60 - 64	1,068	615	453	1,057	622	435
65 - 69	725	393	332	756	430	326
70 - 74	421	236	185	439	242	197
75 - 79	248	102	146	265	124	141
80 +	274	112	162	285	109	176

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 22. Persons arrived from abroad registered for temporary stay above two months by sex and provinces. Poland 2004-2005 (as of December 31)

Province	2004					2005				
	Total	Men	Women	Urban areas	Rural areas	Total	Men	Women	Urban areas	Rural areas
Total	44,733	22,776	21,957	34,823	9,910	42,417	21,618	20,799	33,274	9,143
Dolnośląskie	3,779	2,024	1,755	2,938	841	3,255	1,729	1,526	2,460	795
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	1,057	586	471	874	183	1,058	609	449	839	219
Lubelskie	2,651	1,059	1,592	1,863	788	2,458	969	1,489	1,701	757
Lubuskie	1,142	563	579	764	378	1,138	570	568	784	354
Łódzkie	2,176	1,204	972	1,940	236	2,113	1,224	889	1816	297
Małopolskie	3,297	1,675	1,622	2,800	497	3,298	1,738	1,560	2,788	510
Mazowieckie	15,711	7,802	7,909	12,127	3,584	14,804	7,296	7,508	12,024	2,780
Opolskie	1,009	509	500	633	376	966	484	482	642	324
Podkarpackie	1,648	643	1,005	1,146	502	1,570	664	906	1,070	500
Podlaskie	1,339	626	713	900	439	1,155	483	672	733	422
Pomorskie	2,051	1,117	934	1,799	252	1,984	1,054	930	1,668	316
Śląskie	3,282	1,902	1,380	2,931	351	2,909	1,717	1,192	2,509	400
Świętokrzyskie	752	350	402	440	312	634	292	342	372	262
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	1,012	482	530	745	267	992	480	512	698	294
Wielkopolskie	1,842	1,026	816	1,417	425	2,171	1,173	998	1,706	465
Zachodniopomorskie	1,985	1,208	777	1,506	479	1,912	1,136	776	1,464	448

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 23. Foreigners and Polish nationals arrived from abroad registered for temporary stay above two months by provinces (and nationality). Poland 2005 (as of December 31)

Province	Polish nationals	Foreigners									
		Total	<i>Of which from:</i>								
			Ukraine	Germany	Belarus	Russian Federation	Vietnam	Armenia	USA	France	United Kingdom
Total	2,694	39,673	12,843	2,791	3,259	2,077	1,684	1,381	1,089	1,172	785
Dolnośląskie	331	2,915	974	441	105	132	87	79	65	51	26
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	75	982	211	127	42	75	54	77	16	14	29
Lubelskie	34	2,424	1,301	50	338	123	11	85	36	15	17
Lubuskie	99	1,037	387	178	85	44	26	14	13	6	7
Łódzkie	13	2,100	399	98	139	100	83	129	62	41	47
Małopolskie	345	2,945	965	127	134	89	121	130	143	132	111
Mazowieckie	412	14,374	4,389	439	1,171	698	1,030	351	449	674	344
Opolskie	230	736	420	64	17	24	8	8	8	1	25
Podkarpackie	57	1,513	1025	45	23	45	12	37	27	21	14
Podlaskie	11	1,143	166	29	560	122	5	39	13	5	9
Pomorskie	172	1,811	530	187	148	182	42	62	39	22	38
Świętokrzyskie	20	614	328	28	33	27	11	48	8	5	7
Śląskie	554	2,350	580	224	84	78	122	129	122	36	53
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	21	969	209	152	87	123	7	49	23	97	25
Wielkopolskie	149	2,021	335	284	169	125	18	61	47	46	16
Zachodniopomorskie	171	1,739	624	318	124	90	47	83	18	6	17

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 24. Foreigners and Polish nationals arrived from abroad registered for temporary stay above two months by educational attainment and selected nationalities. Poland 2005 (as of December 31)

Nationality	Total	Educational attainment					
		Total (a)	Post-secondary	Secondary	Vocational	Elementary or less	Unknown
Total	42,417	39,016	9,704	13,950	2,840	4,026	8,496
Polish nationals	2,694	2,472	528	881	313	382	368
Foreigners	39,673	36,498	9,164	13,054	2,525	3,639	8,116
<i>of which from:</i>							
Europe	29,196	27,013	6,369	9,691	2,099	2,889	5,965
Austria	322	305	106	102	23	21	53
Belgium	234	197	87	53	18	10	29
Belarus	3,259	3,056	625	1,385	179	253	614
Bulgaria	816	774	84	179	100	211	200
Denmark	226	190	89	49	11	16	25
France	1,172	949	525	148	13	74	189
Italy	624	601	167	199	32	28	175
Lithuania	283	265	66	119	12	19	49
Moldova	303	281	50	146	23	26	36
Netherlands	459	418	158	125	22	29	84
Germany	2,791	2,663	659	891	325	314	474
Romania	238	218	51	72	24	25	46
Russian Federation	2,077	1,860	522	649	89	227	373
Serbia and Montenegro	169	118	17	60	5	36	-
Sweden	330	293	113	82	9	33	56
Turkey	680	635	121	282	39	63	130
Ukraine	12,843	11,968	2,058	4,539	1,085	1,374	2,912
United Kingdom	785	700	357	137	9	34	163
Asia	7,368	6,630	1,735	2,482	357	592	1,464
Armenia	1,381	1,232	212	449	110	209	252
China	479	446	152	144	15	24	111
India	693	611	210	244	22	24	111
Japan	458	398	201	54	8	15	120
Kazakhstan	475	460	55	261	25	44	75
South Korea	430	335	167	75	4	34	55
Vietnam	1,684	1,528	261	669	114	135	349
Africa	1,108	1,063	304	371	29	39	320
America	1,884	1,687	703	492	37	113	342
Oceania	117	105	53	18	3	6	25
Stateless	29	27	5	10	1	3	8
Unknown	21	19	7	5	1	2	4

(a) Educational attainment for people aged 13 and more only.

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 25. Total marriages contracted according to the spouses' nationality. Poland 1990-2005

Year	Total marriages contracted	Both spouses national	Both spouses foreigners (b)	Mixed marriages		
				Total	Foreign husband (b)	Foreign wife (b)
1990	258,698	(a)	(c)	4,240	3,329	911
1991	236,330	(a)	(c)	3,929	3,124	805
1992	217,240	(a)	(c)	3,364	2,588	776
1993	209,997	(a)	(c)	3,077	2,323	754
1994	210,055	(a)	(c)	3,297	2,366	931
1995	207,114	203,841	(c)	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

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

(b) Living permanently abroad before marriage.

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

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 26. Mixed marriages; Polish wife, foreign husband – by country of previous residence of husband.
Poland 1998-2005

Country of previous residence of husband	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
								Total	Bachelor
Total	2,428	2,318	2,178	2,115	2,119	2,258	2,402	2,260	1,728
(EU-15)	(997)	(983)	(1,254)	(1,194)	(1,195)	(1,176)	(1,129)	(1,130)	(802)
(former USSR)	(388)	(393)	(332)	(306)	(319)	(428)	(358)	(326)	(234)
Albania	4	4	9	7	-	12	10	17	16
Algeria	27	13	16	13	5	13	14	18	18
Armenia	140	126	79	45	45	57	60	59	46
Australia	44	21	22	15	26	20	28	22	19
Austria	32	42	38	35	19	26	31	22	18
Belarus	35	23	21	19	38	39	40	30	24
Belgium	28	33	33	33	38	39	42	41	23
Bulgaria	30	23	20	22	25	24	33	16	13
Canada	46	67	54	61	69	66	62	51	43
Croatia	9	6	4	4	8	14	10	11	9
Czech Republic	17	24	10	13	10	14	21	27	24
Denmark	16	18	21	20	12	16	15	12	7
Egypt	6	8	2	6	7	12	11	21	19
Finland	2	7	3	6	7	8	8	7	4
France	71	79	74	94	79	64	80	86	66
Germany	632	621	629	538	565	531	466	483	295
Greece	24	30	24	17	15	26	19	11	8
Hungary	9	2	6	9	11	9	10	11	9
India	13	7	6	6	7	9	20	20	20
Ireland	13	8	12	15	23	18	14	23	21
Israel	10	8	13	6	11	13	20	17	8
Italy	108	111	116	120	111	103	128	120	102
Lithuania	15	15	13	14	9	12	6	14	13
Moldova	5	5	7	10	6	6	7	7	5
Netherlands	102	96	104	108	111	131	108	91	70
Nigeria	13	18	6	9	8	14	21	36	34
Norway	20	32	23	27	28	27	25	20	17
Peru	7	6	2	2	4	8	5	5	4
Portugal	8	3	7	9	11	11	11	16	13
Romania	18	21	17	13	8	14	12	19	18
Russian Federation	46	42	33	41	33	53	37	34	24
Serbia and Montenegro	18	13	15	11	10	8	9	15	14
Slovak Republic	13	7	16	6	10	14	17	21	21
Spain	13	21	17	18	18	21	25	30	25
Sweden	26	40	38	31	27	37	47	24	17
Switzerland	10	10	10	15	9	11	15	17	12
Turkey	21	16	20	29	22	39	40	26	21
Ukraine	119	160	152	156	175	251	197	168	108
United Kingdom	124	122	136	150	156	144	133	162	131
United States	99	115	111	128	150	123	153	126	94
Vietnam	251	54	48	73	52	73	171	78	73
Other	184	241	191	161	141	128	221	226	202

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 27. Mixed marriages; Polish husband, foreign wife – by country of previous residence of wife. Poland 1998-2005

Country of previous residence of wife	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
								Total	Spinster
Total	1,541	1,321	1,359	1,380	1,433	1,709	1,678	1,223	745
(EU-15)	(767)	(850)	(135)	(113)	(125)	(107)	(93)	(72)	(56)
(former USSR)	(961)	(1,023)	(1,046)	(1,102)	(1,128)	(1,412)	(1,350)	(955)	(529)
Armenia	53	71	39	20	13	26	30	37	26
Austria	6	12	4	9	5	5	2	7	3
Belarus	124	125	152	172	196	206	182	165	106
Belgium	3	3	2	4	-	5	6	1	1
Bulgaria	10	22	16	16	11	11	12	7	6
Canada	15	15	18	15	16	18	18	12	9
Czech Republic	14	15	10	7	6	5	7	13	8
Estonia	2	1	-	2	1	5	-	2	2
France	7	6	3	5	4	5	4	2	2
Georgia	5	-	1	1	-	6	2	-	-
Germany	74	68	82	63	79	62	55	40	30
Japan	4	5	3	4	9	5	11	9	9
Kazakhstan	23	15	17	15	10	8	12	9	9
Latvia	10	10	10	15	10	5	2	2	1
Lithuania	41	21	28	29	29	20	19	23	17
Moldova	10	14	12	11	9	12	11	16	13
Mongolia	6	10	11	8	8	9	11	4	3
Romania	10	5	9	7	8	7	6	7	6
Russian Federation	142	121	111	105	97	90	95	76	44
Slovak Republic	1	-	12	4	13	12	8	8	8
Sweden	3	4	9	5	9	5	5	1	1
Ukraine	537	640	675	728	762	1,031	990	621	309
United Kingdom	5	8	15	8	15	13	5	4	4
United States	22	29	20	19	40	25	24	28	21
Vietnam	310	23	18	34	23	53	87	41	31
Other	104	78	82	74	60	60	74	88	76

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 28. Foreign students (excluding trainees) by selected nationalities (in 2004-2005 also by sex).
Poland 2000-2005

Nationality	Total						<i>of which: Women</i>	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2004	2005
Total	6,563	7,380	7,608	8,106	8,829	10,092	4,811	5,280
(former USSR)	(3,692)	(4,393)	(4,542)	(4,616) (a)	(4,787)	(4,903)	(3,059)	(3,137)
Afghanistan	5	3	2	12	16	17	5	4
Albania	42	50	59	69	77	78	44	42
Armenia	26	24	28	43	60	83	29	40
Austria	8	15	19	27	29	30	9	6
Bangladesh	2	9	2	1	17	60	-	1
Belarus	909	1,002	1,088	1,171	1,211	1,305	782	845
Bulgaria	136	117	114	105	89	93	53	52
Cameroon	7	13	18	(b)	25	32	(b)	6
Canada	101	116	127	152	202	256	103	129
China	34	39	37	51	89	128	35	46
Czech Republic	229	229	242	208	164	243	86	116
France	28	18	28	32	53	64	21	21
Georgia	10	-	21	30	39	42	20	18
Germany	154	133	148	182	254	323	103	126
Hungary	57	67	68	69	71	58	34	29
India	22	24	28	104	156	167	33	35
Iran	8	6	11	(b)	10	43	8	9
Iraq	6	6	4	7	9	12	2	5
Israel	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	31	28	5	6
Italy	18	20	20	18	26	26	6	5
Kazakhstan	409	411	430	422	421	436	265	281
Kenya	34	37	34	(b)	40	43	(b)	19
Latvia	54	66	71	59	55	61	45	43
Libya	31	24	26	42	48	34	8	34
Lithuania	634	753	628	543	474	415	296	250
Moldova	45	55	64	70	79	77	53	46
Mongolia	44	51	64	72	71	80	41	44
Nigeria	50	-	54	52	67	101	20	41
Netherlands	9	6	3	4	9	9	4	2
Norway	343	383	411	451	586	739	319	372
Pakistan	21	10	7	16	19	67	3	7
Portugal	9	7	7	10	11	33	2	11
Romania	45	48	43	36	38	45	21	26
Russian Federation	289	291	346	381	388	393	244	248
Serbia and Montenegro	33	40	33	33	34	33	22	23
Slovak Republic	73	109	180	119	77	117	40	68
South Korea	15	9	23	39	28	39	25	29
Sweden	92	97	102	117	184	318	86	152
Syria	59	61	54	54	44	48	8	7
Taiwan	-	-	1	(b)	55	168	13	67
Turkey	1	3	7	(b)	15	41	1	1
Ukraine	1,272	1,693	1,809	1,880	1,965	1,989	1,266	1,305
United Kingdom	21	28	26	22	36	43	11	12
United States	339	439	359	545	623	749	280	330
Uzbekistan	14	21	23	35	48	53	28	30
Vietnam	156	133	148	161	196	197	78	81
Other	655	696	574	558	444	552	229	215

(a) In 2003 except Kyrgyzstan, Armenia, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan.

(b) Included in other.

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 29. Work permits granted individually and to sub-contracting foreign companies. Poland 1995-2006 (a)

	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	(b)	.	.	920	(b)
1996	11,915	(b)	.	.	1,753	(b)
1997	15,307	(b)	.	.	2,191	(b)
1998	16,928	(b)	.	.	3,831	(b)
1999	17,116	(b)	.	.	3,502	(b)
2000	17,802	(b)	.	.	1,860	145
2001	17,038	(b)	.	.	2,755	411
2002	22,776	8,541	.	.	1,867	1,001
2003	18,841	6,250	10,190	3,607	990	289
2004	12,381	3,559	5,410	1,494	798	43
2005	10,304	1,786	4,399	830	847	29
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

(a) January – June.

(.) Not available.

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

Table 30. Work permits granted individually by nationality. Poland 1998-2005

Nationality	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	16,928	17,116	17,802	17,038	22,776	18,841	12,381	10,304
(EU-15)	(5,153)	(5,661)	(5,980)	(6,167)	(9,941)	(7,845)	(3,362)	(1,579)
(EU-25)	(5,673)	(6,202)	(6,715)	(6,970)	(11,016)	(8,583)	(3,593)	(1,579)
(former USSR)	(4,553)	(4,580)	(5,211)	(4,907)	(5,512)	(4,931)	(4,314)	(4,357)
Armenia	390	266	289	238	272	227	268	293
Australia	53	57	58	63	124	91	55	48
Austria	203	249	298	276	428	341	178	95
Belarus	688	660	796	745	880	828	664	610
Belgium	151	169	178	187	299	255	128	44
Bulgaria	353	443	773	412	236	166	110	102
Canada	169	173	155	154	239	176	124	108
China	736	685	517	446	386	245	256	240
Czech Republic	210	218	336	330	430	397	114	-
Denmark	206	217	243	265	482	386	164	94
Finland	120	140	119	105	160	91	37	33
France	937	1138	1,217	1,255	1,938	1,491	655	358
Germany	1,189	1,264	1,336	1,402	2,311	1,865	970	518
Greece	40	35	37	41	61	55	23	9
Hungary	58	62	74	74	114	101	27	-
India	485	505	370	488	577	597	425	445
Ireland	114	117	116	141	229	187	46	-
Israel	41	50	54	54	114	94	81	95
Italy	419	379	402	427	807	676	383	221
Japan	120	140	132	137	190	231	228	324
Korea South	420	408	291	210	209	208	212	175
Lithuania	120	126	156	165	174	179	31	-
Moldova	67	49	88	130	122	99	110	139
Mongolia	241	201	170	144	191	136	132	93
Netherlands	302	312	341	342	540	455	231	112
Portugal	29	58	73	77	104	91	55	25
Russian Federation	823	792	756	674	774	698	532	486
Serbia and Montenegro	164	182	142	131	151	119	70	66
Slovak Republic	38	54	96	154	270	147	33	-
Spain	42	55	70	77	132	151	87	68
Sweden	262	289	331	310	541	361	110	-
Turkey	505	485	604	528	750	665	442	415
Ukraine	2,311	2,532	2,927	2,811	3,081	2,750	2,588	2,697
United Kingdom	1,135	1,236	1,218	1,260	1,902	1,438	293	-
United States	806	784	634	619	959	846	518	452
Vietnam	1,779	1,467	1,230	933	947	630	1,063	1,067
Other	1,202	1,119	1,175	1,233	1,652	1,368	938	872

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

Table 31. Work permits granted individually by nationality, duration of work permit and number of employees. Poland 2002-2005 (in 2005 also by nationality)

Nationality	Total	Duration of work permit (in months)		Number of employees				
		0-2	3+	0-9	10-49	50-249	250+	
	2002	22,776	4,097	18,679	7,294	7,113	4,555	3,814
	2003	18,841	2,572	16,269	6,482	5,297	3,589	3,473
	2004	12,381	627	11,754	4,686	3,601	2,133	1,961
	2005	10,304	391	9,913	4,526	2,858	1,467	1,453
(EU-25)		(1,579)	(70)	(1,509)	(284)	(337)	(404)	(554)
(former USSR)		(4,357)	(219)	(4,138)	(1,933)	(1,459)	(539)	(426)
Europe		6,286	300	5,986	2,341	1,907	1,012	1,026
Austria		95	-	95	36	25	22	12
Belarus		610	9	601	163	202	66	179
Belgium		44	-	44	5	12	10	17
Bulgaria		102	3	99	68	20	8	6
Croatia		44	1	43	8	6	19	11
Denmark		94	3	91	22	36	16	20
Finland		33	3	30	13	2	12	6
France		358	15	343	38	48	87	185
Germany		518	33	485	74	128	125	191
Italy		221	9	212	53	47	75	46
Moldova		139	2	137	37	79	18	5
Netherlands		112	6	106	21	23	28	40
Norway		12	1	11	5	2	4	1
Portugal		25	1	24	-	3	11	11
Romania		66	2	64	27	12	11	16
Russian Federation		486	22	464	247	95	66	78
Serbia and Montenegro		66	2	64	15	33	15	3
Spain		68	-	68	18	12	17	21
Turkey		415	8	407	255	136	10	14
Ukraine		2,697	177	2,520	1,214	966	370	147
Other		81	3	78	22	20	22	17
Asia		3,134	59	3,075	1,917	671	277	269
Armenia		293	5	288	224	59	8	2
China		240	2	238	135	93	12	-
India		445	7	438	205	111	37	92
Israel		95	1	94	61	17	8	9
Japan		324	8	316	36	98	93	97
Kazakhstan		66	2	64	8	46	5	7
Korea South		175	1	174	59	19	67	30
Mongolia		93	3	90	85	4	3	1
Philippines		55	0	55	28	25	1	1
Syria		61	2	59	28	20	9	4
Vietnam		1,067	22	1,045	946	110	11	-
Other		220	6	214	102	69	23	26
America		659	22	637	192	227	124	116
Canada		108	4	104	28	46	13	21
United States		452	15	437	144	156	74	78
Other		99	3	96	20	25	37	17
Oceania		60	-	60	12	17	13	18
Africa		151	6	145	55	33	40	23
Unknown		14	4	10	9	3	1	1

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

Table 32. Work permits granted individually by branch of economic activity. Poland 2002-2005 (in 2005 also by nationality)

Nationality		Total	Manufac-turing mining	Construc-tion	Trade	Hotels restau-rants	Financial interme-diation and real-estate activities	Educa-tion	Health and social work	Other
	2002	22,776	4,117	1,102	5,332	1,137	843	3,238	468	6,539
	2003	18,841	3,785	763	4,660	1,045	2,945	2,665	408	2,570
	2004	12,381	3,455	416	3,798	920	1080	1515	343	854
	2005	10,304	3,145	303	2,830	809	1,000	1031	305	881
(EU-25) (former USSR)		(1,579) (4,357)	(765) (1,409)	(129) (92)	(233) (1,030)	(80) (90)	(238) (303)	(52) (661)	(5) (191)	(77) (581)
Europe		6,286	2,278	238	1,382	234	586	732	195	641
Austria		95	20	10	17	5	35	2	2	4
Belarus		610	242	8	114	4	36	86	20	100
Belgium		44	23	4	3	1	10	2	-	1
Bulgaria		102	14	-	67	6	6	2	1	6
Croatia		44	23	-	7	-	4	2	-	8
Denmark		94	54	3	11	2	8	3	-	13
Finland		33	20	-	3	-	8	-	-	2
France		358	187	10	81	13	46	12	-	9
Germany		518	283	54	61	9	65	15	2	29
Italy		221	99	13	29	48	19	4	-	9
Serbia and Montenegro		66	11	4	14	3	4	13	-	17
Moldova		139	92	7	20	1	4	2	2	11
Netherlands		112	43	8	19	2	29	4	1	6
Norway		12	3	2	3	-	2	1	-	1
Portugal		25	7	8	2	-	6	-	-	2
Romania		66	22	1	21	-	14	2	2	4
Russian Federation		486	143	12	156	9	52	29	17	68
Spain		68	22	19	6	-	9	10	-	2
Turkey		415	63	17	213	89	22	5	1	5
Ukraine		2,697	877	49	525	40	200	536	146	324
Other		81	30	9	10	2	7	2	1	20
Asia		3,134	630	49	1,374	546	254	31	101	149
Armenia		293	34	14	184	31	2	2	2	24
China		240	25	3	108	77	3	1	-	23
India		445	75	7	239	26	82	7	-	9
Israel		95	25	9	16	1	38	-	3	3
Japan		324	206	6	55	9	39	5	-	4
Kazakhstan		66	5	-	4	1	4	2	2	48
Korea South		175	91	6	41	14	17	1	-	5
Mongolia		93	7	-	13	2	10	6	43	12
Philippines		55	8	-	1	10	17	-	18	1
Syria		61	7	-	16	23	4	-	11	-
Vietnam		1,067	101	1	649	293	12	-	-	11
Other		220	46	3	48	59	26	7	22	9
America		659	164	14	40	7	142	222	3	67
Canada		108	19	5	-	-	22	58	-	4
United States		452	111	7	33	7	114	144	1	35
Other		99	34	2	7	-	6	20	2	28
Oceania		60	20	-	8	3	10	17	-	2
Africa		151	46	2	21	19	8	29	4	22
Unknown		14	7	-	5	-	-	-	2	-

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

Table 33. Work permits granted individually by nationality and qualification/occupation. Poland 2002-2005
(in 2005 also by nationality)

Nationality	Total	<i>of which: by qualification</i>				<i>of which: by occupation</i>			
		manager expert consultant	owner	skilled worker	unskilled worker	IT worker	artist	medical worker	teacher
2002	22,776	8,417	3,177	2,005	240	(a)	426	1,406	4,848
2003	18,841	8,632	4,835	1,992	339	218	337	378	2,909
2004	12,381	3,202	5,034	1,863	376	101	236	299	1,486
2005	10,304	2,647	3,329	1,848	654	145	160	215	1,027
(EU-25)	(1,579)	(577)	(716)	(130)	(24)	(21)	(2)	(4)	(58)
(former USSR)	(4,357)	(743)	(910)	(966)	(536)	(100)	(132)	(130)	(663)
Europe	6,286	1,418	1,774	1,181	527	124	135	130	735
Austria	95	18	62	6	1	1	-	1	2
Belgium	44	29	10	1	1	1	-	-	1
Belarus	610	159	68	227	22	3	19	13	89
Bulgaria	102	24	36	29	-	1	2	2	2
Croatia	44	13	21	3	-	-	-	-	2
Denmark	94	42	34	9	1	1	-	-	3
Finland	33	14	13	5	-	1	-	-	-
France	358	132	171	23	1	8	-	-	17
Germany	518	169	227	57	16	4	2	2	16
Italy	221	99	84	19	1	3	-	1	5
Moldova	139	21	28	62	7	1	6	3	2
Netherlands	112	38	63	5	2	-	-	-	4
Norway	12	3	6	2	-	-	-	-	1
Portugal	25	10	12	3	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	66	13	27	12	1	4	2	2	3
Russian Federation	486	119	184	67	8	3	31	16	24
Serbia and Montenegro	66	11	16	14	-	-	2	-	8
Spain	68	24	32	2	-	2	-	-	10
Turkey	415	72	206	103	11	1	-	1	5
Ukraine	2,697	394	445	519	452	89	71	88	537
Other	81	14	29	13	3	1	-	1	4
Asia	3,134	957	1,269	595	115	14	20	78	32
Armenia	293	32	156	34	42	-	1	5	5
China	240	39	107	79	3	-	-	-	1
India	445	118	260	28	13	7	-	-	7
Israel	95	13	78	-	-	-	1	3	-
Japan	324	159	136	12	-	-	4	-	4
Kazakhstan	66	6	2	46	1	4	1	2	2
Korea South	175	23	133	17	-	-	-	-	1
Mongolia	93	19	30	7	2	-	1	24	6
Philippines	55	18	9	5	12	-	9	8	1
Syria	61	11	15	26	3	2	-	9	-
Vietnam	1,067	476	274	287	18	1	-	-	-
Other	220	43	69	54	21	-	3	27	5
America	659	217	223	29	5	5	5	3	217
Canada	108	43	21	1	-	-	-	-	58
United States	452	146	186	6	1	5	2	2	142
Other	99	28	16	22	4	-	3	1	17
Oceania	60	21	27	-	-	-	-	-	16
Africa	151	34	30	38	6	2	-	3	27
Unknown	14	-	6	5	1	-	-	1	-

(a) Not available.

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

Table 34. Foreigners employed in companies in which the number of employees exceeds nine persons by sex and type of sector (in 2005 also by sections and provinces). Poland 2000-2005 (as of 31 December)

Sections and provinces	Total	Men	Women	Public sector	Private sector
2000	7,038	5,192	1,846	2,581	4,457
2001	5,879	4,336	1,543	2,269	3,610
2002	5,830	4,217	1,613	2,297	3,533
2003	5,828	4,299	1,529	2,205	3,623
2004	6,048	4,423	1,625	2,204	3,844
2005	5,995	4,464	1,531	2,047	3,948
Sections					
Agriculture	57	47	10	2	55
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	7	7	-	2	5
Manufacturing	1,490	1,236	254	11	1,479
Electricity, water and gas supply	33	30	3	5	28
Construction	155	135	20	2	153
Trade	722	566	156	1	721
Hotels and restaurants	280	245	35	2	278
Transport and communication	189	162	27	6	183
Financial intermediation	167	144	23	6	161
Real estates and business activities	527	424	103	93	434
Public administration	41	15	26	41	-
Education	1,969	1,197	772	1,642	327
Health and social work	163	101	62	132	31
Other service activities	195	155	40	102	93
Provinces					
Dolnośląskie	501	381	120	140	361
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	203	143	60	103	100
Lubelskie	240	135	105	146	94
Lubuskie	144	114	30	63	81
Łódzkie	274	216	58	94	180
Małopolskie	385	291	94	161	224
Mazowieckie	1,893	1,442	451	318	1,575
Opolskie	149	107	42	94	55
Podkarpackie	174	103	71	110	64
Podlaskie	143	89	54	101	42
Pomorskie	272	181	91	116	156
Śląskie	647	540	107	165	482
Świętokrzyskie	85	74	11	19	66
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	188	121	67	103	85
Wielkopolskie	494	359	135	211	283
Zachodniopomorskie	203	168	35	103	100

Source: Central Statistical Office, Employment in National Economy in 2005 (2000-2004), Warsaw 2006 (2001-2005)

Table 35. Monitoring of the legality of employment and the cases of undocumented employment of foreigners by provinces. Poland 2003-2005

Province	Number of inspections			Number of recognised cases of undocumented employment					
				Total			<i>of which:</i> Foreigners		
	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
Total	25,766	24,074	20,792	7,922	7,441	4,972	2,711	1,795	1,680
Dolnośląskie	2,135	2,073	1,890	587	551	477	231	100	37
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	1,346	1,493	1,147	116	180	218	25	19	31
Łódzkie	1,668	1,599	1,317	793	878	231	114	177	42
Lubelskie	2,262	1,744	1,807	1,276	1,007	960	989	756	795
Lubuskie	1,650	1,250	1,242	273	424	168	49	10	3
Małopolskie	654	971	903	358	343	224	107	18	24
Mazowieckie	2,854	2,506	2,188	743	808	702	388	248	241
Opolskie	459	410	373	193	121	70	43	24	10
Podkarpackie	1,436	1,316	1,165	762	478	166	28	22	1
Podlaskie	1,244	1,242	1,005	418	443	285	133	176	294
Pomorskie	1,850	1,805	1,412	225	231	155	9	16	9
Śląskie	1,981	1,978	1,427	105	52	244	25	4	13
Świętokrzyskie	1,649	1,424	1,266	842	502	201	355	27	46
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	863	813	748	289	345	304	22	7	2
Wielkopolskie	2,573	2,525	1,996	771	812	348	124	137	111
Zachodniopomorskie	1,142	925	906	171	266	219	69	54	21

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

Table 36. The recognised cases of undocumented employment of foreigners by nationality. Poland 2003-2005

Nationality	2003	2004	2005
Total	2,711	1,795	1,680
Armenia	158	103	103
Belarus	358	406	473
Bulgaria	323	126	101
China	7	10	5
France	20	11	43
Germany	37	14	10
Mongolia	58	34	36
Romania	22	5	16
Russian Federation	45	31	26
Sweden	24	1	-
Turkey	21	13	5
Ukraine	1,378	866	741
United Kingdom	13	10	1
United States	25	8	13
Vietnam	85	54	31
Other	137	103	76

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

Table 37. Polish citizens staying abroad for longer than two months who at the time of each Labour Force Survey (LFS) were the members of households in Poland by sex, duration of stay abroad and main activity abroad (in thousand; rounded). Poland 1994-2006 (a)

Date of LFS	All migrants			Duration of stay abroad (in months)		Of which: migrant workers			
	Total	Men	Women	2-11	12+	Total	Men	Women	Per cent of total
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)	-	-	-	-
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)	-	-	-	-
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)	-	-	-	-
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)	-	-	-	-
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)	-	-	-	-
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)	-	-	-	-
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)	-	-	-	-
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)	-	-	-	-
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)	-	-	-	-
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)	-	-	-	-
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									
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

(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.

Source: Central Statistical Office (LFS)

Table 38. Polish citizens staying abroad for longer than two months who at the time of each Labour Force Survey (LFS) were the members of households in Poland by main activity abroad and sex (in thousand; rounded). Poland: second quarters of 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006 (a)

Country	Duration of stay abroad (in months)									
	2-11					12+				
	2nd quarter 2002	2nd quarter 2003	2nd quarter 2004	2nd quarter 2005	2nd quarter 2006	2nd quarter 2002	2nd quarter 2003	2nd quarter 2004	2nd quarter 2005	2nd quarter 2006
<i>All migrants</i>										
Total	102	105	153	168	226	77	92	85	96	163
Austria	4	2	5	2	4	1	1	2	4	4
Belgium	6	4	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	5
France	3	6	5	7	5	1	3	8	6	5
Germany	45	41	51	47	47	15	21	19	20	32
Greece	(a)	(a)	(a)	5	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	-	2
Ireland	-	1	4	9	18	-	-	2	6	11
Italy	14	12	18	20	15	11	13	9	12	15
Netherlands	4	3	3	5	9	5	5	3	1	3
Norway	(a)	(a)	(a)	3	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	1	6
Spain	3	4	6	5	5	2	3	4	4	5
Sweden	2	1	6	4	3	-	2	1	2	2
United Kingdom	4	9	18	40	80	8	8	7	12	41
United States	9	16	22	11	16	25	24	24	19	25
Other	8	6	12	8	12	8	10	5	8	7
<i>Of which: women</i>										
Total	43	51	69	62	74	34	43	34	42	59
Austria	3	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	3	2
Belgium	5	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
France	1	2	2	3	3	1	1	3	3	3
Germany	15	14	17	16	16	4	9	5	7	11
Greece	(a)	(a)	(a)	1	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	-	1
Ireland	-	1	2	-	5	-	-	1	2	2
Italy	8	11	13	14	11	8	9	6	8	12
Netherlands	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	-
Norway	(a)	(a)	(a)	-	1	(a)	(a)	(a)	-	-
Spain	3	2	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1
Sweden	-	1	3	3	-	-	2	1	1	1
United Kingdom	1	5	10	12	21	4	4	5	5	9
United States	4	7	11	6	7	10	10	10	9	11
Other	1	2	3	4	3	4	4	1	1	3
<i>Of which: migrant workers</i>										
Total	86	83	126	148	208	56	66	67	77	145
Austria	3	1	4	2	3	1	1	1	3	4
Belgium	5	3	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	4
France	3	5	4	5	4	-	2	8	5	4
Germany	41	33	44	42	43	12	16	14	14	29
Greece	(a)	(a)	(a)	5	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	-	2
Ireland	-	1	4	9	18	-	-	2	6	11
Italy	12	10	17	17	14	10	12	9	12	15
Netherlands	4	2	3	5	9	4	4	3	1	3
Norway	(a)	(a)	(a)	3	8	(a)	(a)	(a)	1	6
Spain	3	4	6	5	4	2	3	4	3	5
Sweden	2	1	4	3	3	-	1	1	2	2
United Kingdom	4	7	10	36	77	3	3	4	9	38
United States	5	9	15	8	9	18	14	17	15	18
Other	4	7	12	6	12	5	8	3	5	4

(a) 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. Source: Central Statistical Office (LFS)

Table 39. Persons who took up jobs through regular recruitment agencies or through temporary employment agencies operating in Poland. Poland 1995-2005

Year	Persons who took up jobs through regular recruitment agencies		Persons who took up jobs through temporary employment agencies	
	Total	<i>of which:</i> Abroad	Total	<i>of which:</i> Abroad
1995	66,682	8,413	-	-
1996	69,503	10,989	-	-
1997	93,526	15,388	-	-
1998	122,746	22,974	-	-
1999	113,581	25,796	-	-
2000	108,054	30,733	-	-
2001	108,077	28,947	-	-
2002	123,127	37,544	-	-
2003	125,127	41,166	31,628	8,088
2004	98,888	52,316	167,644	8,554
2005	162,656	81,032	206,665	5,703

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

Table 40. Number of regular recruitment agencies for work abroad by province. Poland 2003-2005

Province	2003	2004	2005
Total	158	271	1,097
Dolnośląskie	9	17	92
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	5	5	23
Lubelskie	1	2	20
Lubuskie	1	-	18
Łódzkie	1	6	45
Małopolskie	6	11	87
Mazowieckie	27	59	234
Opolskie	5	29	83
Podkarpackie	2	5	26
Podlaskie	1	2	15
Pomorskie	49	50	121
Śląskie	22	30	137
Świętokrzyskie	3	5	17
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	1	2	18
Wielkopolskie	4	18	82
Zachodniopomorskie	21	30	79

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

Table 41. Persons who took up jobs abroad through regular recruitment agencies operating in Poland by sex and duration of work. Poland 2003-2005

Year	Total	Men	Women	Duration of work (in months)		
				0-3	3-12	12+
2003	41,166	34,860	6,306	.	.	.
2004	52,316	44,141	8,175	20,705	30,398	1,213
2005	81,032	61,556	19,476	36,917	36,733	7,382

(.) Not available.

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

Table 42. Persons who took up jobs abroad through regular recruitment agencies operating in Poland by country of destination and sex. Poland 2003-2005.

Destination country	2003		2004		2005	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	41,166	6,306	52,316	8,175	81,032	19,476
Antigua and Barbuda	1,144	-	569	-	810	-
Austria	-	-	66	5	142	41
Bahamas	1,742	241	1,371	189	1,798	254
Belgium	88	19	122	20	263	38
Cyprus	2,961	17	6,964	295	6,701	283
Czech Republic	134	-	-	-	907	-
Denmark	1,853	531	1,330	443	1,144	231
Finland	117	-	-	-	31	-
France	163	7	140	58	55	9
Germany	2,077	651	1,886	213	9,344	2,195
Greece	661	-	655	10	493	16
Iceland	52	-	42	-	617	6
Ireland	590	16	1,703	99	2,402	551
Isle of Man	1,584	-	842	-	1,156	-
Italy	1,142	529	1,211	709	1,456	1,006
Malta	1,695	22	947	6	735	3
Netherlands	3,596	1,482	6,062	1,551	16,435	6,602
Norway	9,470	200	12,326	224	8,715	129
Singapore	699	1	618	-	1,538	-
Slovenia	-	-	324	92	591	154
Spain	287	179	422	259	494	227
Sweden	484	-	107	6	71	23
United Kingdom	3,232	591	6,932	1,524	17,120	4,845
United States	4,234	1,683	2,551	2,460	5,444	2,850
Other	3,161	137	5126	12	2,570	13

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

Table 43. Acquisition of Polish nationality by country of former nationality. Poland 2002-2005

Country of former nationality	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002-2005
Total	1,186	1,634	1,937	2,866	7,623
(former USSR)	(470)	(801)	(957)	(1,500)	(3,728)
Algeria	17	6	12	47	82
Armenia	13	8	6	18	45
Austria	-	3	5	9	17
Australia	1	2	5	25	33
Belarus	54	108	129	316	607
Belgium	2	8	3	5	18
Bulgaria	30	41	32	54	157
Canada	22	46	36	73	177
China	6	6	14	5	31
Croatia	2	8	6	11	27
Czech Republic	37	20	24	19	100
Egypt	5	1	2	18	26
France	17	10	5	14	46
Germany	49	60	62	156	327
Georgia	-	-	-	13	13
Greece	3	4	6	4	17
Hungary	15	18	12	16	61
India	3	7	9	23	42
Iraq	2	11	5	7	25
Israel	91	101	162	113	467
Italy	6	5	8	1	20
Jordan	9	4	7	10	30
Kazakhstan	53	68	38	62	221
Liban	5	4	4	17	30
Lithuania	93	126	85	36	340
Marocco	5	1	1	26	33
Moldova	-	-	-	19	19
Netherlands	-	1	10	6	17
Nigeria	12	8	11	16	47
Romania	1	6	3	13	23
Russian Federation	22	52	145	257	476
Serbia and Montenegro	19	11	12	37	79
Slovak Republic	15	12	22	11	60
Sweden	30	107	81	90	308
Switzerland	10	11	7	13	41
Syria	27	9	37	57	130
Tunisia	3	-	5	17	25
Turkey	1	5	11	19	36
Ukraine	214	431	538	759	1,942
United Kingdom	20	14	21	18	73
United States	9	32	41	59	141
Vietnam	17	11	11	36	75
Former USSR	12	5	9	1	27
Stateless	162	150	115	150	577
All other	72	93	180	190	535
<i>Of which: by conferment procedure</i>	988	1,471	1,791	2,625	6,875

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens

Table 44. Repatriation to Poland in 1997-2005

Category	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Applications concerning repatriation	671	898	1,014	1,026	1,083	801	586	171	307
Applications for a repatriation visa	-	808	937	929	956	717	552	151	276
Applications of members of families having nationality other than Polish for temporary residence permit (a)	-	90	77	97	127	84	34	20	31
Repatriation visas issued	316	281	278	662	804	613	301	269	252
Persons who arrived within repatriation	267	399	362	944	1,000	832	455	372	335

(a) Since September 2003 applications for settlement permit

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens (after CSO)

Table 45. Repatriation visas to Poland issued in 1997-2005 by countries of previous residence of repatriates

Country of previous residence	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	316	281	278	662	804	613	301	269	252
Belarus	-	10	15	45	140	127	43	39	30
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	1	1
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	3
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	316	245	172	361	216	194	156	122	155
Lithuania	-	-	11	16	20	3	-	1	1
Latvia	-	1	1	10	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	-	1	2	10	9	5	2	-	2
Russian Federation	-	7	8	10	36	31	11	35	32
Ukraine	-	15	69	210	381	245	77	56	23
Uzbekistan	-	2	-	-	-	2	8	15	5

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens (after CSO)

Table 46. Repatriation by provinces of settlement. Poland 1998-2005

Province	Families settled 1998-2005	Persons settled				
		1998-2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total	1,779	4,699	832	455	372	335
Dolnośląskie	203	600	68	43	41	34
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	53	145	31	12	6	19
Lubelskie	155	288	43	40	23	17
Lubuskie	61	141	44	10	9	4
Łódzkie	88	212	33	12	10	21
Małopolskie	188	439	77	50	53	32
Mazowieckie	351	754	152	60	45	37
Opolskie	81	218	29	26	53	22
Podkarpackie	51	215	36	38	5	13
Podlaskie	103	287	96	37	28	38
Pomorskie	76	248	48	33	26	14
Śląskie	125	375	50	43	29	18
Świętokrzyskie	14	74	9	5	9	6
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	47	117	15	6	4	8
Wielkopolskie	97	267	40	8	11	12
Zachodniopomorskie	86	319	61	32	20	40

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens (after CSO)

Table 47. Persons and families who arrived within repatriation. Poland 2001-2005

Category	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Families	429	355	175	120	128
Persons	1,000	832	455	372	335
Repatriates	904	741	408	329	284
<i>of which:</i> children below 19	182	151	87	72	62
Members of families having nationality other than Polish	96	91	47	43	51

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens (after CSO)

Table 48. Refugee applications and decisions by year and type of decision. Poland 1992-2006 (b)

Year	All applications			Decisions				
	Total	Of which:		Total	Positive	Negative: tolerated status (a)	Negative	Unacknowledged
		First applications	Women					
1992	568	.	.	133	74	--	58	1
1993	822	.	.	435	61	--	138	236
1994	537	.	.	956	397	--	196	363
1995	845	.	.	742	106	--	220	416
1996	3,210	.	.	1,991	123	--	403	1,465
1997	3,580	.	.	3,938	149	--	611	3,178
1998	3,423	.	.	3,306	66	--	1,444	1,796
1999	3,061	.	.	3,986	49	--	3,084	853
2000	4,662	.	.	5,624	75	--	4,271	1,278
2001	4,529	.	.	6,916	296	--	4,743	1,877
2002	5,170	.	.	7,420	279	--	6,566	575
2003	6,906	.	.	8,665	245	24	3,990	4,406
2004	8,079	8,077	3,595	6,653	315	846	2,649	2,843
2005	6,860	5,436	3,161	11,203	335	1,856	4,419	4,593
2006 (b)	7,088	4,220	.	7,279	422	2,045	937	3,875

(a) Tolerated status is granted in Poland only since 2003.

(b) For 2006 data are preliminary.

(.) Not available.

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens

Table 49. Asylum seekers (first and subsequent applications) by nationality (in 2004-2005 also by sex). Poland 2000-2006 (a)

Nationality	Total							<i>of which:</i> First applications		<i>of which:</i> Women	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2005	2006	2004	2005
Total	4,662	4,529	5,170	6,906	8,079	6,860	7,088	5,436	4,220	3,595	3,161
Afghanistan	301	416	598	247	57	6	17	3	8	4	-
Algeria	15	8	3	13	9	2	8	1	7	-	-
Armenia	844	638	224	104	18	27	48	10	32	3	8
Azerbaijan	147	70	14	5	9	15	8	4	1	3	7
Bangladesh	13	12	-	4	2	5	8	5	7	-	-
Belarus	63	76	68	57	52	82	75	62	55	23	33
Bulgaria	340	178	36	15	7	15	2	12	-	3	7
Cameroon	3	2	2	1	-	2	24	2	23	-	-
China	26	28	35	15	19	9	5	7	4	11	1
Ethiopia	4	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Georgia	78	92	39	30	47	47	37	40	16	9	13
India	13	43	200	236	151	36	19	11	10	2	-
Iran	1	3	13	9	9	15	2	1	1	1	2
Iraq	30	109	137	75	6	2	34	12	32	1	1
Kazakhstan	30	16	8	6	30	24	23	16	7	12	14
Kyrgyzstan	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	16	41	15	6	(b)	(b)
Liberia	1	-	3	3	1	1	3	1	2	-	1
Lithuania	7	6	4	1	1	-	5	-	5	-	-
Moldova	9	272	169	21	13	19	10	14	7	8	4
Mongolia	188	240	156	27	3	4	8	4	7	1	2
Nigeria	9	26	7	15	10	10	15	8	15	2	-
Pakistan	30	31	55	154	210	69	66	36	39	2	1
Romania	907	266	44	10	5	4	-	3	-	4	1
Russian Federation	1,182	1,501	3,054	5,568	7,183	6,244	6,393	5,015	3,767	3,439	3,005
Serbia and Montenegro	10	6	-	1	1	2	2	2	2	-	1
Sierra Leone	1	4	5	-	1	2	6	2	4	-	-
Somalia	8	6	3	22	19	4	8	1	6	3	-
Sri Lanka	44	24	36	32	4	6	4	5	1	1	1
Sudan	6	11	4	1	-	1	3	1	2	-	-
Syria	7	10	1	4	7	7	4	6	3	-	1
Turkey	9	9	6	22	29	11	18	11	16	5	4
Ukraine	70	146	103	85	72	84	60	49	45	33	37
Uzbekistan	12	7	8	7	3	4	4	2	2	2	-
Vietnam	161	197	48	25	16	23	27	24	22	5	4
Stateless	19	11	12	12	11	15	13	8	5	3	-
All other	74	63	72	77	73	46	87	42	60	14	12

(a) For 2006 data are preliminary. (b) Included in other.

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens

Table 50. Refugee statuses and tolerated statuses granted by nationality. Poland 2000-2006 (a)

Nationality	Refugee status							Tolerated status (b)			
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	75	296	279	245	315	335	422	24	846	1,856	2,045
Afghanistan	1	13	1	4	1	3	-	-	23	12	3
Algeria	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Angola	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	1
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Belarus	2	29	12	10	13	9	18	-	6	5	5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Cameroon	3	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
China	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Congo	-	2	3	1	-	-	1	-	1	3	-
Congo, Democratic Republic	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	6	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	4	4	-	6	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Iran	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	9
Laos	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Lebanon	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Liberia	2	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Nigeria	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	-
Pakistan	-	1	1	-	5	1	-	-	4	3	-
Russian Federation	26	207	225	211	274	308	386	20	740	1,791	2,012
Rwanda	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Serbia and Montenegro	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	10	10	3	1	8	5	2	-	4	8	-
Sri Lanka	1	2	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	4
Sudan	3	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Syria	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
Turkey	7	3	1	-	3	-	6	-	10	6	-
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
West Bank and Gaza Strip	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
Stateless	1	-	1	-	4	1	-	1	6	1	-
Other	-	2	1	1	-	-	5	2	-	4	4

(a) For 2006 data are preliminary.

(b) After granting a negative decision on refugee status.

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens

Table 51. Foreigners apprehended by Border Guard (BG). Poland 1998-2006 (a)

Categories	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 (a)
Total	7,024	5,289	6,481	6,075	5,107	5,928	6,823	5,854	3,289
Readmitted to Poland	2,817	2,072	2,414	2,224	1,856	2,086	2,091	2,125	1,004
Apprehended by BG	4,207	3,217	4,067	3,851	3,251	3,842	4,732	3,729	2,285
– independently by BG	3,748	2,974	3,787	3,652	3,086	3,592	4,472	3,598	2,265
– thanks to information provided by Police and BG services of neighbouring countries	365	204	235	167	138	212	210	107	20
– apprehended by Police and handed over to BG	94	39	45	32	27	38	50	24	-
<i>of which: apprehended and readmitted</i>									
In organised groups	2,140	1,866	1,893	2,534	2,100	2,288	2,375	1,779	837
At Polish-German border	4,877	3,565	4,494	3,873	3,212	3,808	4,495	2,659	1,267
At Polish-Ukrainian border	368	301	498	577	315	661	720	866	748
At Polish-Czech border	812	802	811	920	861	748	1,009	1,121	626

(a) January – September.

Source: Border Guard

Table 52. Foreigners apprehended by Border Guard for illegal border crossing. Poland 1998-2006 (a)

	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006 (b)	
	from Poland	to Poland	from Poland	to Poland	from Poland	to Poland	from Poland	to Poland	from Poland	to Poland	from Poland	to Poland	from Poland	to Poland	from Poland	to Poland	from Poland	to Poland
Total	2,339	1,868	1,743	1,474	2,295	1,772	1,921	1,930	1,739	1,512	1,974	1,868	3,124	1,608	2,072	1,657	1,060	1,225
<i>At border crossings</i>																		
Total	483	334	457	287	836	318	566	369	587	275	902	294	1,962	310	1,549	488	860	426
Russian Federation	10	16	3	9	1	2	6	5	7	10	6	4	8	-	10	3	2	5
Lithuania	8	14	3	12	2	23	6	23	7	14	8	20	9	13	10	5	-	6
Belarus	5	55	5	7	2	16	2	60	13	16	7	14	16	11	17	34	19	28
Ukraine	31	19	29	61	30	33	38	44	30	23	39	30	37	69	100	250	120	280
Slovak Republic	8	17	6	3	7	1	5	-	10	1	7	1	45	2	17	6	12	3
Czech Republic	21	17	13	17	25	19	36	16	37	27	118	59	244	68	198	48	84	21
Germany	322	96	307	122	649	203	377	203	401	163	597	153	1,447	110	1,031	84	567	37
Sea border	44	15	40	23	27	5	18	6	14	11	16	5	12	12	29	8	4	-
Airports	34	85	51	33	93	16	78	12	68	10	104	8	144	25	137	50	52	46
<i>Outside border crossings</i>																		
Total	1,856	1,534	1,286	1,187	1,459	1,454	1,355	1,561	1,152	1,237	1,072	1,574	1,162	1,298	523	1,169	200	799
Russian Federation	-	4	-	20	-	18	-	8	-	17	1	57	-	21	-	5	-	9
Lithuania	-	302	-	42	-	45	2	42	1	33	-	79	3	38	-	7	3	15
Belarus	1	23	-	46	-	63	-	104	-	28	-	15	-	42	1	48	-	6
Ukraine	5	305	7	200	3	426	4	488	7	419	13	579	6	604	3	512	9	336
Slovak Republic	7	263	19	247	8	297	12	234	9	248	4	193	5	52	73	79	48	45
Czech Republic	230	503	196	536	221	507	251	584	262	420	105	393	158	303	80	236	28	272
Germany	1,610	131	1,064	96	1,227	97	1,086	99	869	68	947	140	990	123	360	100	111	51
Sea border	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	4	2	5	-	19	6	9	1	11
Inside country	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	-	96	-	173	-	54

(a) Including apprehensions by the Polish Police and thanks to information provided by Police and Border Guard services of neighbouring countries. (b) January-September. Source: Border Guard

Table 53. Foreigners readmitted to Poland. 1998-2006 (a)

Border with:	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 (a)
Total	2,817	2,072	2,414	2,224	1,856	2,086	2,091	2,125	1,004
Russian Federation	3	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
Lithuania	1	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
Belarus	-	5	5	1	6	-	2	-	3
Ukraine	8	4	6	3	5	-	4	1	3
Slovak Republic	53	43	41	63	14	35	6	53	15
Czech Republic	41	40	39	33	115	73	236	559	128
Germany	2,710	1,976	2,318	2,108	1,713	1,971	1,825	1,084	501
Airports	1	3	5	14	-	-	-	418	353
Sea	-	-	-	-	-	7	15	10	1
<i>of which: readmitted after illegally crossing the border in organised groups</i>									
Total	1,519	786	928	1,097	865	924	.	.	.

(a) January – September.

(.) Not available.

Source: Border Guard

Table 54. Foreigners apprehended by Border Guard for illegal border crossing by nationality.
Poland 1998-2006 (a)

Nationality	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 (a)
Total	4,207	3,217	4,067	3,851	3,251	3,842	4,732	3,729	2,285
Afghanistan	514	456	318	451	383	160	58	7	-
Albania	41	7	5	1	5	3	7	7	2
Armenia	95	30	74	118	86	43	83	71	35
Azerbaijan	16	13	99	52	6	2	3	4	1
Bangladesh	202	51	3	9	-	1	1	3	3
Belarus	56	71	108	71	51	62	104	111	54
Bulgaria	86	109	55	47	10	13	4	17	4
China	3	19	27	15	167	216	259	74	34
Czech Republic	480	468	634	631	566	536	363	284	222
FYR Macedonia	29	7	7	2	18	-	-	-	1
Georgia	12	40	58	65	8	24	60	90	52
Germany	83	51	70	100	83	113	146	102	117
India	98	52	30	55	129	264	103	8	24
Iraq	125	41	62	228	87	29	12	10	13
Kazakhstan	3	26	18	15	11	8	7	19	4
Latvia	16	13	25	9	7	14	7	4	5
Lithuania	75	64	130	119	90	93	68	29	17
Moldova	99	143	263	185	73	152	286	366	241
Mongolia	46	10	12	17	0	8	6	13	1
Pakistan	176	35	19	34	15	178	160	35	16
Romania	322	337	303	286	22	13	16	19	12
Russian Federation	90	141	365	245	371	329	570	469	259
Serbia and Montenegro	216	98	11	11	3	9	4	3	2
Slovak Republic	79	102	84	68	87	97	35	25	4
Somalia	26	6	2	-	1	28	19	2	2
Sri Lanka	568	58	20	-	34	34	4	-	-
Turkey	31	29	17	16	25	41	30	24	7
Ukraine	312	481	908	576	588	907	1,940	1,430	866
Vietnam	101	61	156	289	163	243	164	335	129
Stateless	22	24	29	25	11	22	17	21	7
Unknown	22	41	47	26	62	73	94	55	79
all other	163	133	108	85	89	127	102	92	72

(a) January – September.

Source: Border Guard

Table 55. Foreigners readmitted to Poland by nationality. Poland 1998-2006 (a)

Nationality	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 (a)
Total	2,817	2,072	2,414	2,224	1,856	2,086	2,091	2,125	1,004
Afghanistan	427	546	337	451	293	83	7	3	3
Armenia	144	23	49	150	39	17	7	5	6
Azerbaijan	21	62	138	87	10	1	1	-	1
Bangladesh	58	24	3	1	4	-	1	2	1
Belarus	53	51	63	63	14	38	44	33	35
China	7	4	20	15	53	135	100	28	13
Czech Republic	39	36	30	50	8	28	1	7	-
FYR Macedonia	69	17	7	29	2	-	1	1	-
Georgia	39	100	79	37	6	12	11	25	12
India	48	38	3	13	136	140	46	13	4
Iraq	117	29	33	133	75	28	3	5	-
Kazakhstan	4	9	31	14	9	5	6	9	4
Lithuania	49	7	3	10	4	7	4	0	-
Moldova	275	318	452	221	108	188	132	254	51
Pakistan	65	32	20	8	39	76	35	19	4
Romania	1	2	8	87	3	2	2	1	-
Russian Federation	78	144	446	283	461	454	360	1,079	451
Serbia and Montenegro	462	112	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	342	80	6	20	34	14	3	1	-
Turkey	32	21	15	11	27	20	24	22	3
Ukraine	268	310	476	270	220	601	1178	527	351
Vietnam	42	29	88	194	231	182	68	21	10
All other	177	78	96	77	80	55	57	70	55

(a) January – September.

Source: Border Guard

Table 56. Foreigners apprehended for illegal border crossing in organised groups (a). Poland 1998-2006 (b)

Border with:	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 (b)
<i>Number of groups</i>									
Total	200	194	252	283	233	278	267	217	94
Russian Federation	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	.	1
Lithuania	10	2	2	2	1	3	1	.	1
Belarus	6	1	4	5	1	-	3	.	-
Ukraine	16	7	18	32	32	43	45	.	18
Slovak Republic	11	4	10	5	6	-	2	.	11
Czech Republic	13	23	6	14	11	8	36	.	11
Germany	135	149	211	224	178	220	178	.	51
Other (c)	9	7	1	1	3	2	1	.	1
<i>Number of migrants</i>									
Total	2,140	1,866	1,893	2,534	2,100	2,288	2,375	1,779	837
Russian Federation	-	9	-	-	5	26	18	.	5
Lithuania	279	25	27	27	8	45	7	.	7
Belarus	42	19	36	113	10	-	25	.	-
Ukraine	234	76	182	346	355	502	459	.	182
Slovak Republic	84	35	74	55	149	-	10	.	113
Czech Republic	159	172	46	119	119	67	293	.	78
Germany	1,280	1,468	1,522	1,869	1,424	1,634	1,558	.	447
Other (c)	37	62	6	5	30	14	5	.	5
<i>Number of facilitators</i>									
Total	64	74	123	154	172	225	218	130	70
Poles	63	69	99	129	159	208	.	105	53
Foreigners	1	5	24	25	13	17	.	25	17

(a) By the Polish Border Guard and Police and Border Guard services of neighbouring countries (mainly Germany).

(b) January – September.

(c) Including airports, sea border and groups apprehended inside country.

(.) Not available.

Source: Border Guard

Table 57. Foreigners apprehended in organised groups (a) by nationality. Poland 1998-2006 (b)

Nationality	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 (b)
Total	2,140	1,866	1,893	2,534	2,100	2,288	2,375	1,779	837
Afghanistan	469	834	538	801	514	197	49	4	-
Armenia	48	17	49	171	44	13	26	17	16
Azerbaijan	7	24	116	93	14	1	-	-	-
Bangladesh	193	57	2	8	-	-	2	2	-
Belarus	-	-	9	11	-	6	1	5	-
China	-	12	10	13	229	298	318	85	40
FYR Macedonia	5	8	3	19	11	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	71	53	58	1	10	8	20	-
India	94	70	22	65	218	291	108	6	21
Iraq	93	41	59	259	139	44	2	7	6
Kazakhstan	-	-	17	5	5	1	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	8	-
Moldova	13	31	203	135	21	68	78	150	113
Mongolia	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
Pakistan	147	42	12	32	38	193	162	21	12
Romania	125	171	119	200	-	-	2	-	-
Russian Federation	-	42	420	230	409	509	716	924	336
Serbia and Montenegro	209	143	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	566	135	14	12	42	39	2	-	-
Somalia	23	-	-	-	-	15	13	-	-
Turkey	16	-	10	3	24	37	14	2	-
Ukraine	12	49	68	47	123	260	710	209	153
Vietnam	42	29	131	344	250	287	150	293	102
Stateless	2	-	1	-	-	7	1	7	-
all other	60	90	29	28	18	12	12	8	8

(a) By the Polish Border Guard and Border Guard services of neighbouring countries (mainly Germany).

(b) January – September.

Source: Border Guard

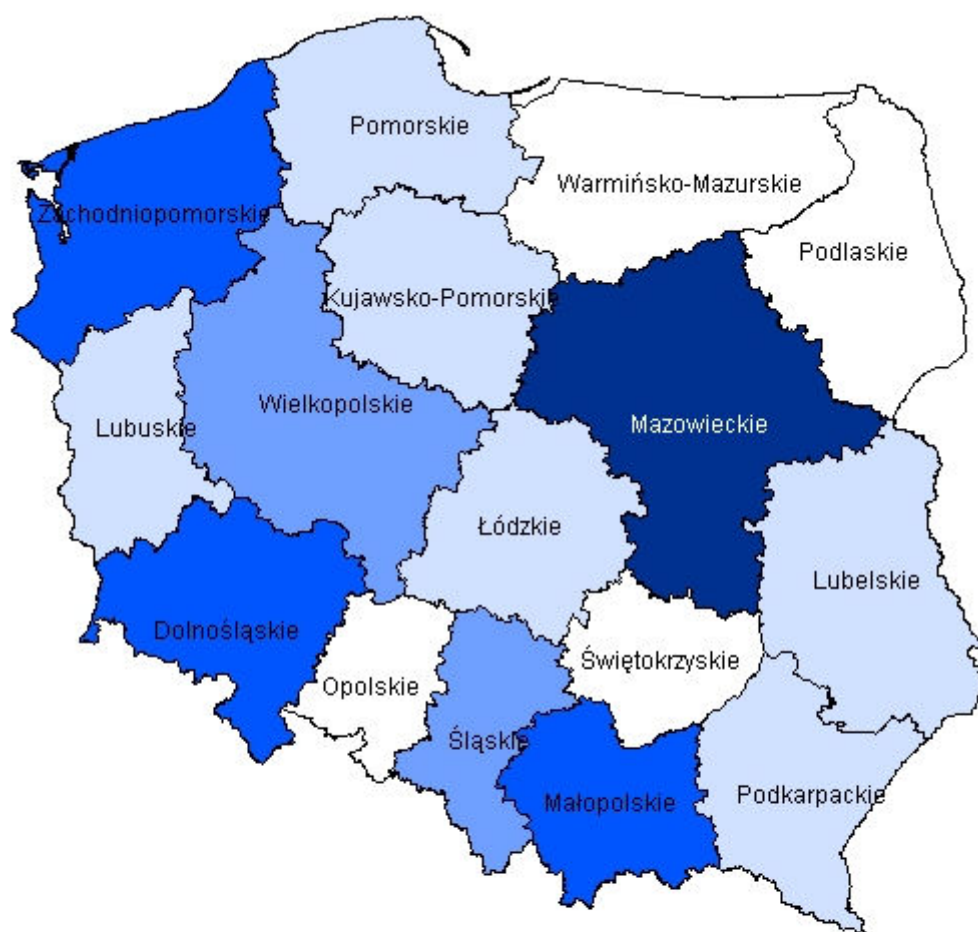
Table 58. Foreigners expelled from Poland by nationality. Poland 1998-2006 (a)

Nationality	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 (a)
Total	7,079	6,518	6,847	5,954	4,836	5,943	6,199	5,462	2,853
Afghanistan	160	274	42	8	27	65	18	10	48
Armenia	481	366	243	334	272	289	261	392	129
Azerbaijan	34	32	81	16	12	6	2	7	6
Bangladesh	300	38	9	9	2	-	1	3	-
Belarus	193	295	335	397	341	274	335	240	122
Bulgaria	874	704	623	552	769	579	393	215	54
China	16	31	14	7	151	108	123	70	25
Czech Republic	286	196	348	342	286	424	240	217	18
Georgia	44	120	94	67	19	30	73	121	46
India	90	51	23	21	68	111	70	11	17
Iraq	42	19	29	93	10	4	1	5	7
Lithuania	95	64	52	87	74	76	39	20	10
FYR Macedonia	58	21	11	30	17	3	2	1	-
Moldova	313	426	647	397	186	273	355	530	328
Mongolia	45	63	41	53	50	51	52	90	47
Pakistan	91	26	12	21	2	49	86	28	4
Romania	1,976	1,033	906	856	303	263	156	84	34
Russian Federation	179	250	267	181	185	189	166	372	301
Serbia and Montenegro	64	28	11	7	6	5	-	6	-
Slovak Republic	84	115	79	72	83	102	25	11	-
Somalia	14	4	1	-	1	9	11	1	-
Sri Lanka	180	55	6	3	8	7	5	1	-
Turkey	41	17	13	25	38	44	31	31	7
Ukraine	1,027	1,999	2,559	2,032	1,701	2,581	3,397	2,521	1,468
Vietnam	131	87	141	134	47	123	153	273	119
all other	262	204	260	210	178	278	204	202	63

(a) January – September.

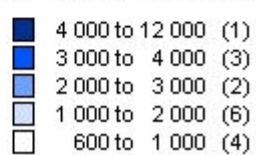
Source: Border Guard

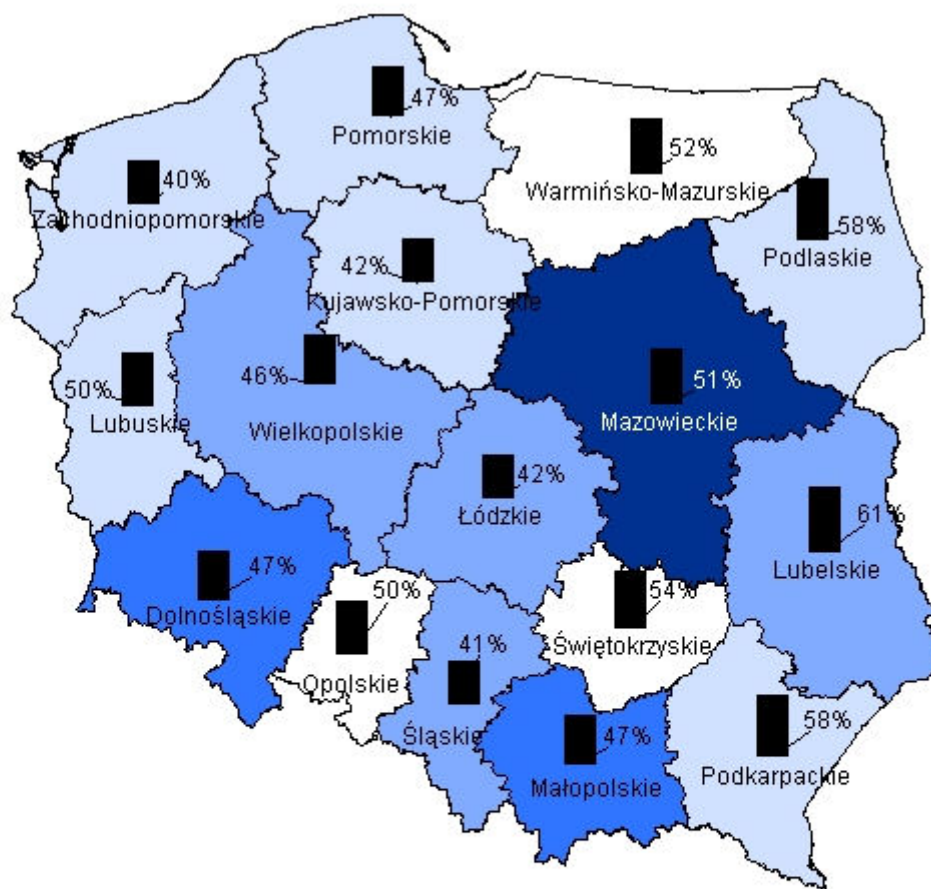
Maps



Map 1. Inflow of foreign residents by provinces. Poland 2005

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens





Map 2. Persons arrived from abroad registered for temporary stay above two months
By provinces and sex. Percent of women. Poland 2005 (as of December 31); Source: Central Statistical Office

