

**Recent Trends
in International Migration
The 2007 SOPEMI Report for Poland**

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Important note:

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

- 2006: www.migracje.uw.edu.pl/obm/pix/015_73.pdf
- 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

Map of Poland



Summary

Poland continues to export large numbers of migrants to EU labour markets, although there are signs that the exodus is slowing down. Recent developments on the Polish migration scene include the introduction in 2007 of measures that ease access to the Polish labour market for foreigners, and the introduction of the Polish Chart which grants substantial rights to people of Polish descent living in the territory of the former Soviet Union. The amendment in 2007 of the “Aliens Act of 2003” facilitated the second regularisation program of undocumented migrants. On the night of December 21, 2007 Poland entered the Schengen zone.

Migration from Poland has been increasing steadily since the end of the nineties. The upward trend accelerated upon accession of Poland to the EU on May 1, 2004. Labour Force Survey data reveal that in the second quarter of 2007, approximately 537,000 Poles stayed abroad for more than two months, about 148,000 more than in the corresponding quarter of 2006, and about 274,000 more than in the second quarter of 2005. The corresponding number in the third quarter of 2007 dropped to 522,000, presumably signaling the beginning of a downward trend in the magnitude of the outflows. Recent data reveal that long-term migration, particularly to the six main destination countries (the United Kingdom, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the United States, and the Netherlands), has been growing in importance. However, short-term moves still constitute an important part of the migration phenomenon. The proportion of men among all types of migration has been increasing consistently as of Poland’s accession to the EU. Women migrants are better educated, and are younger than men migrants.

Migration to Poland remains low. According to the population register, the stock of foreigners who were permanent residents of Poland at the end of 2006 was approximately 54,800. This number constitutes 0.14% of the total population of Poland. Women comprise 53% of the foreign residents. The three main national groups are Germans (21%), Ukrainians (9%), and Russians (6%).

Despite a two-year decrease in the number of first asylum applications in Poland, which mimicks the downward trend in many OECD countries, more asylum applications were recorded in Poland in 2007 than in 2006, an increase which is attributable to Poland’s accession to the Schengen zone. The number of first asylum applications increased considerably in the second half of 2007, reaching approximately 1,150 applications in November 2007, and 2,270 applications in December 2007. The bulk of the asylum applicants continued to be the nationals of the Russian Federation (particularly Chechens). A refugee status was granted in 2006 to approximately 485 applicants. In 2006, approximately 2,130 tolerated statuses were granted, similar to the number recorded in the preceding year. The main group of recognised refugees, which was also the main group of recipients of the tolerated statuses, was Russians (particularly Chechens).

Undocumented migrants who continuously lived in Poland for a period of ten years (since January 1, 1997), had housing and financial means to cover necessary living expenses (or a work promise from an employer), gained the right to submit, between July 20 and December 31, 2007, an application for a one-year temporary residence permit (that is,

legalise their status in Poland). The second regularisation was directed at those who, because of the short application period (only four months), did not manage to participate in the first regularisation in 2003. According to preliminary data provided by the Office for Foreigners, between July 20 and December 31, 2007, approximately 1,240 applications were submitted for a one-year temporary residence permit. As in 2003, Armenians and Vietnamese were the largest groups of applicants.

In September 2007, the “Act on the Polish Chart” was passed. The Polish Chart defines what it means to belong to the Polish nation, and applies to people of Polish origin who live in the former Soviet Union. The applicants need to provide proof that at least one of their parents or grandparents, or at least two great grand-grandparents, were Polish. They are also required to know - at least passively - the Polish language, and to cultivate Polish traditions. Those who meet the stipulations of the Polish Chart are entitled to receive a Polish residence visa (free of charge), and to take up employment or conduct economic activity on the same basis as “regular” Polish nationals. The Polish Chart is invalidated upon the person concerned acquiring Polish citizenship or a residence permit in Poland.

The growing need for foreign workers in various sectors of the economy lead in 2007 to further easing of the requirements for access to the Polish labour market. The right to employ without work permits seasonal workers from Ukraine, Belarus, and the Russian Federation was extended from agriculture to the other sectors of the Polish economy, and was applied also to workers who were already in Poland on the basis of a work permit (they could now change an employer), or a temporary residence permit. As before, workers can be employed for three months in any given period of six months. In 2008, the duration of the work spell will be changed to six months in a given period of 12 months. According to recent data, in the second half of 2007 approximately 24,500 workers, mainly from Ukraine, were invited to take up seasonal work in Poland. Employment without work permit was also made legal for third-country nationals who perform statutory functions on executive boards of legal persons running business activity for three months in the span of six months (previously 30 days in a calendar year). Furthermore, in 2007 fees paid by employers for applying for a work permit or for an extension of a work permit for a foreigner, were reduced considerably.

1. The Economy

In 2006, continuing the recent years' upward trend, the rate of growth of the Polish economy (the annual increase of the country's GDP) was 5.8%, as compared to 3.5% in 2005, and to 5.4% in 2004. The rate of growth in the first quarter of 2007 peaked at 7.4% and thereafter it started to lose its momentum: in the second and third quarters of 2007, growth was at the rate of 6.4% and 6.1%, respectively. Estimates by the Gdańsk Institute for Market Economics (*Instytut Badań nad Gospodarką Rynkową*) project that the downward trend will continue in the fourth quarter of 2007, when the rate of growth will be 5.3%, and that in 2008 as a whole, the economy will grow at a rate of 5.5%.

The rate of unemployment in Poland at the end of 2006 stood at 14.9%, compared with a rate of unemployment at the end of 2005 of 17.6%. Recent data for 2007 point to a further downward trend - to 12.4% in the second quarter of 2007, to 11.6% in September 2007, and to 11.2% in November 2007. A decline in the rate of unemployment was registered across all 16 provinces in Poland. As in the past, there is however a large inter-province variation in the incidence of unemployment, with *Warmińsko-mazurskie* (Olsztyn), *Zachodniopomorskie* (Szczecin), *Kujawsko-pomorskie* (Bydgoszcz, Toruń), and *Lubuskie* (Gorzów Wielkopolski, Zielona Góra) provinces recording unemployment rates in the second quarter of 2007 in excess of 15%. The unemployment rate of the young (those aged 15-24) remains twice as high as the overall unemployment rate. The projections for the second half of 2007 and for 2008 are favourable. Emigration of Poles, the growing numbers of full-time students, and early retirements that free up employment slots are among the reasons for the intertemporal decline in Poland's rate of unemployment. Yet, as indicated below, the improvement in unemployment is mainly due to employment strongly picking up.

According to the LSF data, the rate of employment in Poland has been consistently on the increase. In the second quarter of 2007 the proportion of the employed among people aged 15 years and above stood at 48.4%, as compared to 46.1% in the second quarter of 2006, and to 44.6% in the second quarter of 2005. In the third quarter of 2007, the rate of employment increased further, to 49.2%. Men continue to exhibit higher employment rates than women (56.5% as compared to 42.2% in the third quarter of 2007).

The recent data on GDP growth, unemployment, and employment co-suggest that Poland is experiencing an economic upswing.

2. Migration and integration policies

In 2007, the "Aliens Act of 2003" was amended anew. The amendment introduced, inter alia, the second regularisation program for undocumented migrants. Moreover, measures that ease access to the Polish labour market for foreigners were introduced and after perennial debate the Polish Chart was eventually enacted, which granted people of Polish descent living in the territory of former Soviet Union substantial rights. However, the "Act

on Protection of Aliens of 2003” has not been enacted so far. The Act was supposed to, among others, complement available forms of protection given to foreigners in Poland with a new type of protection, the so-called subsidiary protection. The Act was directed to the lower chamber of the Polish Parliament (*Sejm*) in summer 2007, but due to early parliamentary election it still demands consideration.

On July 20, 2007 the amendment of the “Aliens Act of 2003” and of some other acts came into force.¹ The amendment introduces the European Union’s directives concerning specific procedure of receiving third-country nationals for the purposes of scientific research², and the conditions of receiving third-country nationals for the purposes of studies, pupil exchange, free training or voluntary service³ into the Polish legal system. Also resolutions included in the Schengen Borders Code⁴ (a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders) are taken into account in the amendment. The Code abolishes the border check on interior borders of Union member states, establishes uniform rules of the border check on Union’s exterior borders and introduces common visa policy. The most important changes introduced by the amendment included:

1. The change in competences of public authorities with regard to migration policy and issues concerning Polish citizenship and repatriation. The Office for Repatriation and Foreigners was renamed The Office for Foreigners. The new office is competent with respect to entry of aliens in the territory of Poland, the residence in it, granting to aliens the refugee status, the tolerated status and temporary protection. Matters related to citizenship and repatriation were taken over by the Ministry of Interior and Administration. Minister of Interior and Administration was also assigned special responsibilities for determination of migration policy directions. The tasks connected with formulating migration policy come within the competence Department of Migration Policy, which was formed in the Ministry of Interior and Administration in July 2006.⁵

2. Implementation of the second regularisation program (*abolicja*) for undocumented migrants residing in Poland for many years. The first abolition in Poland took place in 2003 (between September and December). Approximately 4 thousand foreigners took advantage of it, mainly nationals of Vietnam and Armenia. The new regularisation was directed at those who, because of the short application period (only four months), did not manage to participate in the first regularisation. In addition, foreigners who took part in the first regularisation program of 2003 were not allowed to take part in the new program. Undocumented migrants were entitled to participate provided that they fulfilled the following conditions:

- they have stayed on the territory of Poland continuously at least since 1 January 1997 (any possible intermission of stay should be not longer than six months, and together the interruptions should not exceed 10 months),

¹ *Dziennik Ustaw* (Journal of Law), 2007, No 120, item 818.

² 2005/71/EC, of 12 October 2005.

³ 2004/114/EC, of 13 December 2004.

⁴ 2006/562/EC, of 15 March 2006.

⁵ For details see The 2006 SOPEMI Report for Poland.

- they will submit an application for a year-long temporary residence permit within 6 months from the day the act enters into force (20 July - 20 December 2007),
- they will indicate the premises where they intend to stay,
- they have obtained the work promise from an employer or they have enough financial means to cover necessary expenses, without the need to use material aid from social assistance funds within the period of 1 year.

The foreigners who meet the above conditions were to be given a temporary residence permit for one year.

According to preliminary data provided by the Office for Foreigners, between July 20 and December 31, 2007, 1,243 applications for a one-year temporary residence permit were submitted. These applications concerned 1,265 foreigners from 27 countries. As in 2003, Armenians and Vietnamese comprised two major groups of applicants, accounting, correspondingly, for 30% (370 application, 378 persons) and 56% (692 applications, 694 persons) of all applications.⁶ Ukraine (46 applications, 46 persons), China (31 applications, 31 persons), the Russian Federation (21 applications, 26 persons), and Mongolia (23 applications, 25 persons) followed. The bulk of applications were submitted in *Mazowieckie* province (882 applications, 71%). *Łódzkie* (83 applications; 7%), *Śląskie* (76 applications: 6%), and *Małopolskie* (68 applications; 5%) followed. So far, one-year temporary residence permits were granted to 93 persons, mainly in *Łódzkie* province. Among undocumented foreigners who received it were 55 nationals of Armenia, 11 nationals of Vietnam, and 8 nationals of the Russian Federation. The process of examining applications is in progress.

The growing need for foreign workers in various branches of the economy resulted in the implementation of further privileges with regard to access to the Polish labour market in 2007. The changes introduced may influence an increased interest in legal work in Poland, especially among Poland's eastern neighbours.

On July 20, 2007 an amendment to the ordinance of the Minister of Labour and Social Policy entered into force defining cases when foreigners can work without a work permit.⁷ The amendment replaces the ordinance of the Minister of Labour and Social Policy, which had entered into force on September 1, 2006.⁸ The most important changes introduced by the new ordinance included:

1. Prolonging the length of work in Poland without a work permit for third country nationals who occupy a position on the boards of companies. They may work in Poland without a work permit provided that they have a residence visa with a permission for work, and their stay in Poland is not longer than three months in the subsequent six months (previously up to 30 days in a calendar year).

2. Extending the right of nationals of Ukraine, the Russian Federation, and Belarus to work in Poland without a work permit, for three months in the span of six months, from agriculture, cultivation, and breeding to other sectors of the economy. In order to take up seasonal work in Poland, nationals of these countries still need a visa with permission to

⁶ In 2003, Vietnamese and Armenians accounted for 46% and 38% of all applicants.

⁷ *Dziennik Ustaw* (Journal of Law), 2007, No 120, item 824.

⁸ *Dziennik Ustaw* (Journal of Law), 2006, No 156, item 1116. For details on the ordinance of 2006 see The 2006 SOPEMI Report for Poland.

work which can be issued by a consul after a foreigner has submitted a statement from an employer about the employer's intention to employ the person concerned. The statement needs to be registered in the local labour office in Poland. It contains detailed information about the employer and about the foreigner (her/his name, date of birth, passport number, and permanent address). It also includes information about the type of job to be performed, and the precise dates of performing the work. From July 20, 2007 the entitlement to take up a job without a work permit was granted also to nationals of Ukraine, the Russian Federation, and Belarus who are already in Poland on the basis of a work permit (they may change the employer), or on the basis of a temporary residence permit. This regulation will be in force until December 31, 2009.⁹ In addition, currently (January 2008) under consideration is a proposal to extend the length of work in Poland for seasonal workers from Ukraine, Belarus and the Russian Federation from three months in the span of six months, to six months in the span of 12 months. The changes in the duration of work are expected to enter into force at the beginning of February 2008.

3. The group of foreigners entitled to work in Poland without a work permit was expanded to students of foreign schools taking up work within the framework of professional training organized on the basis of a contract between foreign schools and an employer, as well as persons participating in programs of cultural or educational exchange, humanitarian aid programs or student seasonal work programs, organized in an agreement with the Minister of Labour and Social Policy.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Policy regulation, which entered into force on October 26, 2007,¹⁰ introduced further privileges with regard to the foreigners' access to the Polish labour market. The regulation reduces fees paid by employers for applying for a work permit or a work permit extension for a foreigner. Previously the employer paid approximately PLN 900 for a first-time work permit and PLN 450 for an extension. New fees will amount to PLN 50 for a work permit for work up to three months, PLN 100 for a work permit for work lasting over three months, and PLN 100 for a work permit for a foreigner employed with an export service provided by a foreign employer. Application fee for work permit extension will be equal 50% of the above mentioned amounts.

In September 2007 the "Act on the Polish Chart" was passed. The idea of partial restoration of the rights of Polish citizens with regard to people of Polish origins living at the territory of former Soviet Union originated already in the early 1990s. However, the concept was not carried out for a long time. The Act of 2007 provided the rules for granting the Polish Chart. The Polish Chart confirms the belonging to the Polish nation. The Polish Chart applies to Poles who live in the countries formerly belonging to the Soviet Union who cannot be granted Polish citizenship due to the fact that the legislation of majority of the countries formed after the collapse of the Soviet Union does not take double citizenship into account. The persons entitled to the Polish Chart are required to know - at least passively - the Polish language and to cultivate Polish traditions (the knowledge of the Polish language and traditions is examined during an interview with the consul or the consul's

⁹ See Section 5.7.4 for preliminary data on seasonal workers.

¹⁰ *Dziennik Ustaw* (Journal of Law), 2007, No 195, item 1409.

representative), who in the presence of the consul submit a written declaration confirming his/her belonging to the Polish nation, and who prove that at least one of his/her parents or grandparents or at least two great grand-grandparents were Polish. Alternatively, the person concerned may submit a certificate from a Polish or Polish diaspora organisation, confirming active involvement in actions for the Polish language and culture within the period of at least three years.

The Polish Chart, issued by a consul, is valid for a period of 10 years since the moment it is granted and later prolonged after an application of an owner of the chart. The Polish Chart becomes invalid the moment the person concerned acquires Polish citizenship or a residence permit in Poland. The Polish Chart may be also issued to a minor person whose parents have or one parent has the Polish Chart. The owners of the Polish Chart will be entitled to receive a Polish residence visa free of charge and to take up employment or conduct economic activity on the same basis as the nationals of Poland. They will have right to benefit from free education system and in emergencies also from free health service. They will be entitled to reduced railway fares and free entry to national museums. The “Act on the Polish Chart” appoints the Council for the Polish in the East, responsible for examination of appeals concerning negative decisions with regard to the Polish Chart. First Polish Charts are due to be issued at the beginning of April 2008. According to estimates provided by Polish minority organisations at least 2.7 million people of Polish origin live in the former Soviet Union, the majority of whom in Belarus and Ukraine (900 thousand in each of the countries).

In Autumn 2007 the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, in cooperation with other ministries, began to implement the program „Comeback.” The aim of this program is to create the best possible conditions of return for the persons who decided to leave Poland in the last several years. The program specifies the actions that should be taken by particular ministries. Within the framework of the program an Internet site www.polacy.gov.pl has been already launched. Its aim is to become rudiments of an online labour office, but in the first place an information exchange forum for Poles abroad. The above mentioned site is to contain information and advice regarding issues connected with taxes and insurance, including useful documents forms and links to websites with job offers. The Ministry of Labour and Social Policy is also planning a competition for Ministry residents who will be appointed to diplomatic posts in those EU countries with the most numerous groups of migrants from Poland (in 2008 there will be eight such residents).

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in cooperation with other ministries, implement the program „Closer to Work, Closer to Poland.” The aim of this program is to increase the level of protection of Polish labour migrants by improving the service at the Polish consulates abroad (by employing new staff and improving the standards of the infrastructure), by opening of new consulates, and by distributing broadly information about working and living conditions in the labour migrants’ potential destination countries, as well as by supporting local non-governmental organizations, which help Poles abroad. The aim of the program, in a longer perspective, is the development of a lasting national strategy of migration concerned with Poles migrating abroad and returning to Poland, and with

foreigners who are labour migrants in Poland. This will be the task of the Inter-ministerial Task Force for Migration Issues.

On August 18, 2007 the amendment to the “Act on State Border Protection and Border Guard” entered into force, proclaiming that after entering the Schengen zone the rules of crossing the borders will be regulated by the Schengen Borders Code. Borders check on the interior land and sea borders with Germany, the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic and Lithuania will be abolished on the night of December 21, 2007. Airport border checks will be lifted no sooner than on March 29, 2008, with a new flight timetable. Polish citizens and foreigners living in Poland on the basis of a residence permit will be able to travel freely in the Schengen countries. Poland entered the Schengen zone with nine other new member countries (the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia). These countries will join 13 EU countries (excluding Ireland and the United Kingdom) as well as Iceland and Norway.

There are three main types of Schengen visas: airport transit visa, transit visa (for up to five days), and short-stay visa (for up to 90 days). In addition, Poland issues long-term national visas for a stay in Poland for above 90 days. The latter visa does not allow its holders to travel in the Schengen zone, except for the up to 5-day transit.

The accession to the Schengen zone will particularly affect the citizens of Ukraine who since October 2003, i.e. since the moment of introducing visa traffic between Poland and Ukraine did not pay for visas to enter Poland. From January 1, 2008, nationals of Ukraine pay Euro 35 for both Schengen and national visas, which is lower than usual fee of Euro 60. In addition, according to the agreement between the European Community and Ukraine on the facilitation of the issuance of visas, which entered into force on January 1, 2008¹¹, fees for processing the Schengen visa application are waived for selected categories of persons, including, among others: close family members of Ukrainian nationals residing in one of the Member States (spouses, children, parents, grandparents and grandchildren); children under the age of 18 and dependant children under the age of 21; school pupils, students, post graduate students and accompanying teachers who undertake trips for the purpose of study or educational training; disabled persons and the person accompanying them, if needed; pensioners; trips on humanitarian grounds (i.e. to attend a funeral of a close relative, to visit a close relative who is seriously ill, to receive urgent medical treatment); persons participating in scientific, cultural and artistic activities, including university and other exchange programmes; members of official delegations, journalists. To further ease the cross-border movement between Poland and Ukraine, the work on agreement on small border movement between these two countries is currently in progress. It will facilitate cross-border movements of local people, living up to 50 kilometers from the Polish-Ukrainian border. Moreover, the owners of the Polish Chart, having received the chart, will have a possibility to apply for a free Schengen visa.

In 2006 Polish consulates issued 1,297,220 visas, only slightly fewer than in 2005. As in the previous years, the largest number of visas were issued in Ukraine, Belarus and the Russian Federation. The number of issued visas increased in 2006 as compared to 2005 in

¹¹ Official Journal of the EU of 18 December 2007, L332/68.

Lvov and in Grodno (the Ukrainian and Belarussian consulates lying nearest to the Polish border), and decreased in consulates in Luck, Kaliningrad and Kiev. The greatest number of visas in 2006, as in the previous year, was issued in Lvov (306,240; 237,565 in 2005). Luck was the second in that respect (142,330; 161,008 in 2005). Kaliningrad (141,809; 160,969 in 2005), Kiev (132,620; 138,958 in 2005), Grodno (99,258, 86,780 in 2005), Minsk (98,144; 97,443 in 2005), and Brest (94,035; 124,076 in 2005) followed.¹²

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.¹³

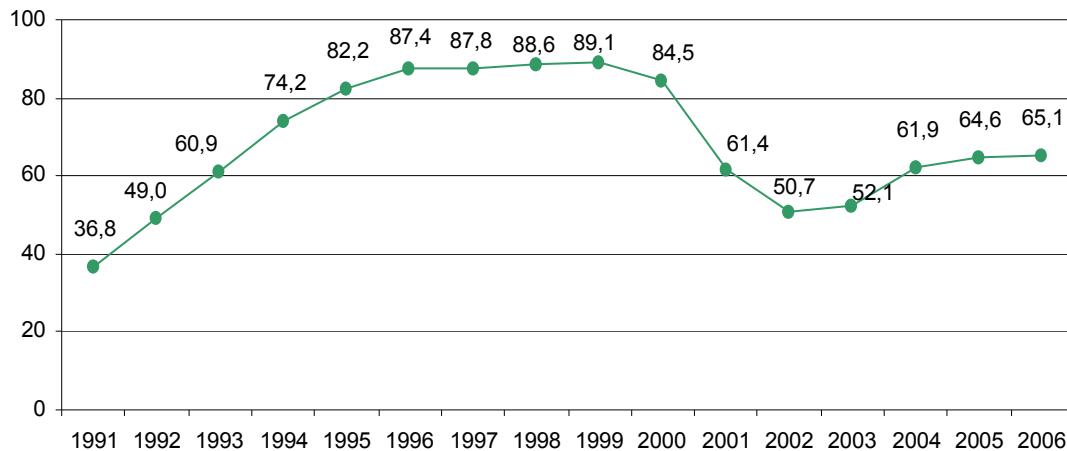
After a three-year steady increase in 2003-2005 (Figure 1), in 2006 the number of arrivals of foreigners in Poland remained relatively stable in comparison with 2005 (65,114,900 as compared to 64,606,800). Arrivals by air continued to increase, from 2,004,300 in 2005 to 2,431,900 in 2006 (by 21%), although on a smaller pace than in the previous year, when a 30% increase was reported. The second largest increase in 2006 was reported in the case of arrivals from Lithuania, by 11% in comparison with the preceding year. Entries from Belarus, Ukraine, and the Russian Federation increased only slightly in comparison with 2005, by 6%, 6% and 5%, respectively. Only in the case of Belarus the increase was greater than in the preceding year. Entries from Germany remained at the same level as in the preceding year. Arrivals along the southern section of the Polish border continued to decline in the case of the Czech Republic (by 8%) but reported an increase in the case of the Slovak Republic (by 9%).

In the first three quarters of 2007, the number of arrivals of foreigners to Poland increased by 6% in comparison with the parallel period of 2006, amounting to 51,900,000. This indicates an increase in 2007 as a whole. The largest increase in relation to the first three quarters of 2006 was reported by air entries (18%). The neighbouring EU member states followed, displaying increases of 6-8%. Only arrivals from three neighbouring non-EU countries, namely from Belarus, Ukraine, and the Russian Federation, reported decreases in the first nine months of 2007 in comparison with the parallel period of 2006, by 2%, less than 1%, and 12%, respectively.

¹² Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2007. *Raport o pracy polskiej służby konsularnej w 2006 roku. Ministerstwo Spraw Zagranicznych, Departament Konsularny i Polonii, maj 2007.*

¹³ www.intur.com.pl.

Figure 1. Arrivals of foreigners (in million). Poland 1991-2006



In 2006, as in the preceding years, the majority of foreigners arriving in Poland were citizens of seven neighbouring countries (93%) (Table 1). Germans continued to predominate, accounting for 57% of all arrivals in 2006 (58% in 2005), followed by Czechs (11%), Ukrainians (9%), Belarussians (6%), and Slovaks (5%). The distribution of arrivals by major nationalities did not change significantly in the first nine months of 2007.

As the cyclical survey carried out by the Institute of Tourism indicates arrivals of Slovaks, Czechs and Germans continued to be mainly one-day trips (98%, 98% and 85% of all arrivals in 2006, respectively). The proportion of one-day trips is smaller in the case of Ukrainians, Belarussians, and Russians. Nevertheless, more than half of nationals of these countries visit Poland only for one day. In 2006, it applied to 56% of Ukrainians, 62% of Belarussians, and 59% of Russians. 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 2006 the number of arrivals of Germans and Slovaks remained stable and arrivals of Czechs were on a 10% decrease in comparison with the previous year. However, more entries as compared to the respective period of 2006 of nationals of these three countries, were reported between January and September 2007, by 6%, 5%, 13%, respectively. The opposite was true for nationals of Ukraine, Belarus, the Russian Federation and Lithuania. The number of arrivals of nationals of these countries increased in 2006 in comparison with 2005, by 7-9% each, to slightly decrease in the first nine months of 2007 in comparison with the parallel period of 2006 in the case of Ukraine (by 1%), the Russian Federation (by 3%), and Lithuania (by 2%). The number of nationals of Belarus arriving in Poland remained relatively stable in the first nine months of 2007 in comparison with the respective period of 2006.

In general, in 2006 and in the first nine months of 2007, along with increasing numbers of arrivals of nationals of countries bordering Poland, entries of citizens of non-neighbouring countries continued to grow. Between January and September 2007, the largest increases were reported in the case of Portugal (by 100%), Ireland (by 77%),

Luxembourg (by 54%), Iceland (by 48%), Serbia and Montenegro (by 44%), Norway and Belgium (by 40% each), Estonia (by 36%), and Spain (34%).

A number of departures of Poles continued to increase. In 2006, 44,696,000 departures were recorded, a 9% increase over the previous year. The numbers for the first nine months of 2007 indicate a further growth, by 10% in comparison with the corresponding period of 2006. In 2006 and between January and September 2007, all sections of Polish border reported more departures than in the corresponding periods of 2005 and 2006, with the largest increases at air post.

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. 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 and 2007 - by the new method.

4.2. General trends

According to the Central Population Register, in 2006 there were 46,936 people who emigrated from Poland, and 10,802 people who immigrated to Poland (Table 3). Both emigration and immigration reached the highest levels in the last four and half decades (since the end of 1950.).

In comparison with the preceding year, emigration from Poland more than doubled in 2006 (it increased by 111%, cf. Table 4). Data for the first half of 2007 appear to suggest that the introduction in January 2007 of the agreement between Poland and the United Kingdom to eliminate double taxation impacted on the number of permanent emigrants from Poland to the United Kingdom, of late one of the most popular destinations for emigrants from Poland. In the first half of 2007, the number of emigrants was 16,728, which is 33% less than in the corresponding period of 2006. In the first half of 2007, 4,872 emigrants headed to the United Kingdom, by 6,167 less than in the first half of 2006. However, compared to the first half of 2005, the total number of emigrants in the first half of 2007 was still higher. Presumably, at least in part the growing number of emigrants from Poland represents a response to the double taxation problem. In the case of most countries of destination it has become possible for emigrants to de-register in Poland, thereby facilitating the non-payment of taxes in Poland. The growing number of permanent emigrants from Poland may also indicate a heightened prevalence of long-term migration; more so than in previous years, migrants consider staying at their destination for long rather than circulating between origin and destination.

The increase in emigration was accompanied by an increase in immigration. After a small decrease in 2005, immigration to Poland in 2006 increased by 15%, to 10,802. Moreover, the volume of immigrants is expected to increase slightly in 2007, since in the first half of 2007 it has already exceeded the respective figure for 2006 (by 34%, from 4,467 to 6,237) (Tables 3-4).

The number of men emigrants increased in 2006 by 129%, while the number of women emigrants increased by 90% in comparison with the preceding year. The increase in the number of women in comparison with the increase in the number of men was also smaller among immigrants. Women immigrants reported an increase in 2006 of 8%, whereas men immigrants recorded an increase of 22%. As a consequence, the proportion of women both among emigrants and immigrants continued to decrease in 2006. Women constituted 42.0% of emigrants (46.6% in 2005 and 48.5% in 2004), and this has been the lowest level recorded in the data on permanent emigration from Poland at least since the beginning of 1980. In the case of immigrants, women comprised 45.0% of the total in 2006 (48.0% in 2005 and 49.4% in 2004). In the first half of 2007, the downward trend in the share of women among migrants to and from Poland continued. The share of women among emigrants dropped to 40% and among immigrants - to 44%.

4.3. Destination of emigrants and origins of immigrants

The distribution of main destinations for permanent emigrants from Poland changed in 2006. Due to a large increase in 2006 in comparison with 2005 in the number of emigrants to the United Kingdom (by 486%) and Ireland (by 470%), these countries became the first and the fourth destinations for permanent emigrants from Poland, increasing its shares of the total from 14% in 2005 to 38% in 2006, and from 2% in 2005 to 5% in 2006, respectively. Germany (an increase of 21% over 2005), the United States (an increase of 50% over 2005), and Canada (an increase of 26% over 2005) moved down to the second, the third, and the fifth positions, respectively. Their shares of the total diminished from 55% in 2005 to 32% in 2006 in the case of Germany, from 12% in 2005 to 8% in 2006 in the case of the United States, and from 4% in 2005 to 2% in 2006 in the case of Canada. These five countries accounted for 86% of all destinations in 2006 (Table 6).

Along with the overall increase, virtually all other countries reported increases in 2006 in comparison with 2005, some of them were quite substantial. More emigrants went to (in order of descending numbers of emigrants): the Netherlands (by 135%, sixth on the list in 2006), Italy (by 116%), Austria (by 177%), Spain (by 136%), Sweden (by 122%), France (by 96%), and Australia (by 65%). In addition, worth mentioning are increases of 249% in the number of emigrants to Norway, of 202% - to Denmark, of 339% - to Iceland, and of 450% - to Finland. In general, in 2006, as in the preceding years, approximately 80% of emigrants from Poland headed for the EU-15 member states.

It is worth noting that in 2006, for the first time in history of permanent emigration from Poland, the leading position of Germany was overtaken by the United Kingdom. This effect seems to be temporary, however, as Germany regained its first position in the first half of 2007. The change in ranking was caused by the larger decline in the number of emigrants to the United Kingdom (by 56%, from 11,039 in first half of 2006 to 4,872 in the first half of 2007) than to Germany (by 19%, from 7,241 in the first half of 2006 to 5,898 in the first half of 2007). Despite overall decrease in the first six months of 2007 in comparison with the respective period of 2006, more emigrants went to the Netherlands (by 1%), Austria (by 16%), Spain (10%), Belgium (by 6%), and Norway (25%), as well as Denmark (by 40%), and Iceland (by 69%). Apparently, the catalogue of destination countries for permanent migrants from Poland has become more diversified than in the 1990s, when the majority of migrants headed for only three countries, namely Germany, the United States and Canada. Changes in the distribution of main destination countries in the first half of 2007 included Canada moving down to the seventh position and the Netherlands and Austria taking up the fifth and the sixth position, respectively.

In 2006 emigration to virtually all main destination countries was dominated by men, and in most cases the share of men among emigrants was higher than in 2005. The shares of men in 2006 of above 60% were reported in the case of emigration to the United Kingdom (64% of men), Ireland (72%, up from 67% in 2005), Spain (63%, up from 58% in 2005), and Norway (65%, up from 58% in 2005). There were more than 50% but less than 60% men in the case of Germany (52%), the United States (55%, up from 52% in 2005), Canada (51%), the Netherlands (57%, up from 53%), Austria (55%, up from 49%), Sweden (55%,

up from 50%), Australia (54%), Belgium (55%, up from 48%), Denmark (53%, up from 47%) and Greece (54%, up from 50%). It is worth noting that previously women dominated emigration to Austria, Belgium and Denmark became men dominated in 2006. Italy remained in 2006 the only destination with more women than men, although the share of women to Italy has been gradually decreasing over the previous years, from 68% in 2003, 61% in 2005, to 59% in 2006. After a decrease in the share of women among emigrants to France, from 52% in 2004 to 46% in 2005, their share increased to 49% in 2006 (Table 6).

In the first half of 2007, the proportion of men increased further in comparison with 2006 in emigration to (in descending number of emigrants in the first six months of 2007): the United Kingdom (70% of men), Ireland (78%), the Netherlands (67%), Austria (59%), Spain (66%), Sweden (61%), France (57%), Norway (75%), and Denmark (66%). The share of men increased also in the case of emigration to Italy, although there were still more women than men among emigrants to this country (56% of women). The proportion of men and women was equal or close to equal and relatively stable over the last years in emigration to Germany (51% of men), Canada (50% of men), and to a lesser extent to the United States (56% of men). The share of men decreased in the first half of 2007 in comparison with 2006 in emigration to Australia (50% of men), and Iceland (53%, 62% in 2006).

The changes in the distribution by gender of emigrants from Poland in the 2006-2007 period suggest a division of the main destination countries into two groups. The first group consists of the “old” destinations for permanent migrants from Poland. Included here should be Germany, the United States, and Canada, where the proportions of men and women have been largely equal. The second group consists of the “new” destinations, which include the United Kingdom, Ireland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. Here, by and large, the migrants have been men. This predominance of men reflects the migration-for-work nature of migration. It might then be reasonable to anticipate that when the labour flows evolve into permanent migration, family members will be brought over, with the consequence that the share of women in the population of permanent emigrants will increase.

Along with growing numbers of immigrants to Poland, the distribution of major sending countries changed in 2006. The changes seem to be attributable to growing numbers of Poles registering in Poland upon returning from abroad, and to declining numbers of immigrants arriving in Poland from the former Soviet Union countries (Table 10).

Main countries of previous residence of permanent immigrants included in 2006 (in order of descending numbers): Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States, Ukraine, Italy, France, Canada, Belarus, the Netherlands, Austria, Ireland, and the Russian Federation. 85% of immigrants in 2006 originated in these twelve countries. Germany and the United States were still at the top of the list of sending countries in 2006. The number of immigrants from these two countries increased moderately in 2006 (by 14% each), and their share in the total of 44% did not change in comparison with 2005. Due to a considerable increase of 240% over 2005 in the case of the United Kingdom (a new popular destination for emigrants from Poland), however, the United States was overtaken by the United Kingdom and fell to the

third place in 2006. Germany remained the leader. A considerable increase in 2006 in comparison with 2005 was also recorded in the case of Ireland (by 559%), another new popular destination for Polish migrants. As a consequence, Ireland took up the eleventh position (after being the seventeenth in 2005). In general, virtually all other main destinations for migrants from Poland (see above) sent in 2006 more immigrants to Poland than in 2005, which may be an indicator of returning migration of Poles. In addition to the already mentioned, the largest increases were recorded in the case of the Netherlands (up 44%), Austria (up 38%), Sweden (up 46%), Spain (up 37%), and Greece (up 51%). The share of EU-15 in the total increased considerably, from 50% in 2005 to 63% in 2006.

The growing numbers of immigrants from the EU-15 was accompanied by declining numbers of immigrants from the former Soviet Union. The share of the latter in the total decreased from 22% in 2005 to 14% in 2006. The decrease was attributable to declining numbers of immigrants from all former Soviet Union countries, particularly from Ukraine (by 36%, from 1,067 immigrants in 2005 to 682 in 2006), and Belarus (by 32%, from 364 to 248), but also from the Russian Federation (by 32%, from 250 to 171), Kazakhstan (by 50%, from 175 to 87), Armenia (by 26%, from 80 to 59), and Moldova (by 46%, from 37 to 20). It is worth adding that the number of immigrants from Vietnam, a country that ranked tenth on the list of sending countries in 2004, continued to decrease in 2006 (by 40% in comparison with 2005).

In the first half of 2007, due to a large increase in the number of immigrants from the United Kingdom (by 251% in comparison with the first half of 2006), and a small decrease in the number of immigrants from Germany (by 3%), the United Kingdom became first on the list of countries that sent permanent immigrants to Poland. Germany ranked second, followed by the United States, Ukraine, Ireland (up 262% in comparison with the first half of 2006), Canada, Italy, France, Belarus, the Netherlands, Australia, and the Russian Federation. The share in the total number of immigrants of EU-15 member states increased to 68% in the first half of 2007, while the share of the former Soviet Union countries decreased further, to 12%. In absolute numbers, however, the immigration from the Soviet Union increased in the first half of 2007 in comparison with the respective period of 2006, by 13%, which indicates a growth in the number of immigrants from this area in 2007 as a whole.

The growing predominance of men over women among immigrants in 2006 was the largest in the case of those sending countries that proved to be “new” destinations for emigrants from Poland. This applied to the United Kingdom (63% of men, 60% in 2005), the Netherlands (66%, 65% in 2005), Ireland (74%, 50% in 2005), Norway (63%, 51% in 2005), and Denmark (58%, 65% in 2005). The predominance of men over women applied also to Germany (58% of men, 60% in 2005), and the United States (54%, 57% in 2005), countries that are considered to be traditional destinations for emigrants from Poland. France, Canada, and Sweden continued to display equal or almost equal sex ratios in 2006, while Italy joined this group of countries in 2006 (58% in 2005). Countries with predominance of women in the total immigrant population traditionally included countries of the former Soviet Union: Ukraine (69% of women, 70% in 2005), Belarus (67%, 72% in

2005), the Russian Federation (65%, 69% in 2005), and Kazakhstan (62%, 63 in 2005). In the first half of 2007, the share of women among immigrants from the former Soviet Union remained at 67%. Among main countries of origin of immigrants, Belgium was the only non-ex-USSR country that sent to Poland in 2006 more women than men (54% of women, 51% in 2005). In the first half of 2007, however, the share of women among immigrants from Belgium dropped again to 51%.

Along with the growing diversification of destination countries for emigrants from Poland, the distribution of provinces of origin of emigrants became more diversified in 2006 in comparison with 2005. *Śląskie* (Katowice) was still the major supply area but the share of emigrants from this province dropped, from 31% in 2005 to 21% in 2006. Previously third *Dolnośląskie* (Wrocław) ranked second in 2006, increasing its share in the total from 8% in 2005 to 11% in 2006. *Opolskie* (Opole) moved down from the second to the third position (10%, 15% in 2005). These three provinces accounted for 42% of all emigrants in 2006 (49% in 2005). Along with the overall increase in the number of emigrants, all provinces sent more migrants in 2006 than in 2005. The increases of above 200% were reported in the case of six (out of 16) provinces. These were (in descending numbers of emigrants): *Dolnośląskie* (by 208%), *Kujawsko-pomorskie* (213%), *Wielkopolskie* (297%), *Mazowieckie* (436%), *Lubelskie* (by 421%), and *Świętokrzyskie* (606%). Two major suppliers of migrants from Poland, namely *Śląskie* and *Opolskie*, as well as *Zachodniopomorskie* reported the smallest increases over 2005, by 44%, 40%, and 6%, respectively. The number of emigrants in the remaining seven provinces recorded increases of between 100% and 200% (Table 5).

Among the provinces most frequently selected by immigrants in Poland in 2006 were *Mazowieckie* (13%, 10% in 2005), *Śląskie* (12%, 13% in 2005), *Dolnośląskie* (11%, 8% in 2005), *Małopolskie* (11%, 14% in 2005), and *Opolskie* (8%, 9% in 2005). 54% of permanent emigrants were heading for these five (out of 16) provinces in Poland. The distribution of major provinces of destination changed in comparison with the preceding year due to growing numbers of immigrants in *Mazowieckie* (by 40% over 2005), and *Dolnośląskie* (by 52% over 2005). A small increase of 9% over 2005 was recorded in the case of *Śląskie*, while *Małopolskie* and *Opolskie* received fewer migrants in 2006 than in 2005. Due to declining numbers of immigrants from the former Soviet Union countries, decreases in 2006 were also recorded in the case of *Podkarpackie* (by 3%), *Podlaskie* (by 15%), and *Lubelskie* (by 18%), all of them located in the eastern part of Poland. The remaining eight provinces hosted more immigrants in 2006 than in 2005. The largest increases were reported in the case of (in descending numbers of immigrants) *Zachodniopomorskie* (by 81%), *Warmińsko-mazurskie* (by 44%), *Kujawsko-pomorskie* (by 77%), and *Świętokrzyskie* (by 91%). In 2006, in all provinces the number of emigrants was higher than the numbers of immigrants (Table 5)

4.4. Migrants by age and marital status¹⁴

Permanent emigrants from Poland in 2006 were younger than permanent emigrants from Poland in 2005. The share of middle aged (20-49) among emigrants increased in 2006 to 72%, from 65% in 2005, and from 61% in 2004. In addition, emigrants aged 20-34 started to clearly predominate in 2006, comprising 54% of emigrant men and 50% of emigrant women (36% of men and 39% of women in 2005). Emigrant women continued to be slightly older than emigrant men (Table 8).

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 64% in 2006, and this share increased from 52% in 2005. The share of the youngest (below 20) among immigrants decreased in 2006 to 18%. In the tables below is the detailed breakdown: (see also Tables 8 and 12).

Emigrants

Age	Men									
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
-20	34.7	33.9	30.8	34.2	32.7	31.1	28.9	24.2	18.2	
20-34	26.3	24.7	22.6	23.7	23.5	26.9	28.3	36.4	54.4	
35-49	26.0	26.8	28.4	26.1	27.4	26.0	27.2	25.5	18.1	
50+	13.0	14.6	19.2	16.1	16.4	16.0	15.5	13.9	9.3	

Age	Women									
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
-20	19.7	18.9	17.8	16.9	16.8	16.4	15.1	13.4	14.7	
20-34	30.4	30.3	29.3	30.8	31.6	32.0	33.9	38.5	49.7	
35-49	32.2	31.1	31.4	32.1	32.2	32.2	32.8	30.5	22.6	
50+	17.7	19.7	21.5	20.3	19.4	19.4	18.2	17.6	12.9	

Immigrants

Age	Men									
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
-20	20.9	29.0	25.2	26.0	26.2	25.3	22.4	24.8	16.0	
20-34	57.3	50.6	28.0	28.3	28.0	27.7	31.2	30.9	42.3	
35-49	21.8	20.4	22.5	24.2	23.3	23.0	21.9	22.0	20.3	

Age	Women									
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
-20	21.3	29.4	27.6	28.4	29.1	28.3	23.0	25.2	19.4	
20-34	54.7	44.0	20.2	21.8	20.3	20.4	27.9	28.9	31.6	
35-49	24.0	26.6	27.7	28.0	27.1	27.9	23.7	23.1	26.1	

The composition of emigrants and immigrants by marital status did not change significantly in comparison with the previous year. In general, the singles continued to predominate among emigrants aged above 15, and the married continued to predominate

¹⁴ The data on educational attainment of permanent migrants are no longer collected.

among immigrants aged above 15. Below is the detailed breakdown: (see also Tables 9 and 13).

Emigrants (15+)

Marital status	Men								
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 (a)
Single	58.4	56.1	51.0	58.5	64.5	65.9	60.6	56.4	56.2
Married	39.5	41.3	46.8	38.9	33.1	31.9	36.1	39.4	39.2
Other	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.2	3.3	4.1	4.6
	Women								
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 (a)
Single	37.2	37.1	34.9	38.2	51.8	51.9	46.6	39.2	39.2
Married	55.3	55.5	58.4	55.0	42.5	41.5	45.9	51.4	52.8
Other	7.5	7.4	6.6	6.9	5.7	6.6	7.5	9.4	8.0

Immigrants (15+)

Marital status	Men								
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 (a)
Single	28.8	36.5	34.7	34.9	37.6	36.2	36.4	37.9	41.8
Married	62.8	56.3	57.3	56.6	53.1	55.9	57.0	54.3	51.3
Other	8.4	8.0	8.0	8.5	9.3	7.8	6.6	7.8	6.9
	Women								
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 (a)
Single	15.3	20.5	21.3	22.5	24.6	23.9	22.8	24.7	23.4
Married	69.2	62.3	60.6	58.9	56.7	60.7	66.2	62.5	66.7
Other	15.5	17.2	18.1	19.1	18.7	15.4	11.0	12.8	9.9

(a) The share of missing data in the total in 2006 was close to 15% among emigrants and to 13% among immigrants. The breakdowns for 2006 are presented after excluding the missing data from the analysis.

5. Immigrants in Poland

5.1 The stock of foreigners in 2006 according to the Central Population Register

In this section data on the stock of foreigners in Poland at the end of 2006 are presented (Table 14). The data were gathered by the Central Statistical Office from the Central Population Register, the so-called PESEL register. The register keeps record of all persons who are permanent residents of Poland, including foreign nationals. For the first time the PESEL register was used for the purposes of calculating the stock of foreign nationals in Poland.

According to PESEL, on December 31, 2006, the population of Poland amounted to 38,125,479. Polish nationals accounted for 99.86% of the total, while foreigners, i.e. people who do not hold Polish citizenship comprised 0.14% of the total. This means that at the end of 2006, there were 54,883 foreigners in Poland. Women comprised 52% of all residents of Poland, and 53% of all foreigners.

As far as national composition of foreigners is concerned, approximately one-fifth of all foreigners in Poland at the end of 2006 comprised German nationals (21%; 11,373). Nationals of Ukraine ranked second, comprising 9% of all foreigners (5,182). Nationals of the Russian Federation (6%; 3,291), Sweden (5%; 2,599), Austria (5%; 2,565), Vietnam (3%; 1,906), Belarus (3%; 1,535), the former Soviet Union¹⁵ (2%; 1,318), Greece (2%; 1,219), the United States (2%; 1,025), and Bulgaria (2%; 1,023) followed. These eleven countries accounted for approximately 60% of all foreigners. In addition, 19% foreigners were of unknown nationality (10,452).

The distribution by nationality among foreign men was more diversified than among foreign women. Approximately 63% of all foreign women as compared with 55% foreign men were nationals of ten countries. 22% of all foreign women were of unknown nationality, compared with 15% of foreign men. The national composition of foreign men and foreign women was slightly different. Below is a detailed breakdown by ten major countries of origin (see also Table 14):

	<i>Men</i>		<i>Women</i>
Total	100.0%	Total	100.0%
<i>of which:</i>		<i>of which:</i>	
Germany	21.3%	Germany	20.2%
Ukraine	6.5%	Ukraine	12.0%
Vietnam	4.6%	Russian Federation	7.9%
Austria	4.3%	Sweden	5.3%
Sweden	4.1%	Austria	5.0%
Russian Federation	3.9%	Belarus	3.7%
Greece	3.1%	Soviet Union	3.2%
Bulgaria	2.7%	Vietnam	2.5%
United States	2.3%	United States	1.5%
Armenia	1.8%	Greece	1.5%
Belarus	1.7%	Czech Republic	1.2%

The differences in national composition for men and women were a result of distinct gender distributions in main countries of origin. There were more women than men among nationals of Germany (52% of women), Ukraine (68%), the Russian Federation (70%), Sweden (59%), Austria (57%), Belarus (71%), the former Soviet Union (71%), the Czech Republic (58%), Lithuania (72%), Denmark (59%), and the Slovak Republic (57%). Men predominated among nationals of Vietnam (62% of men), Greece (65%), the United States (57%), Bulgaria (67%), Armenia (60%), the United Kingdom (67%), France (60%), Italy (75%), and the Netherlands (75%).

¹⁵ People who hold a nationality of the former Soviet Union did not choose a nationality of any country that came into existence after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Presumably, they have been residents of Poland for many years.

5.2 The stock of foreigners in 2006 and in the first two quarters of 2007 according to the Labour Force Survey

In this part data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) on foreigners in Poland, aged 15 and more are presented (Table 15). The Central Statistical Office which carries out the Labour Force Survey stresses that the below data on foreigners need to be treated with caution, as the LFS questionnaire is not as yet available in foreign languages and pollsters are not trained to conduct interviews with foreigners. This means that the below data may underestimate the presence of foreigners in Poland.

According to the survey, approximately 31,366,000 people aged 15 and above lived in Poland in 2006, and their number remained stable in the first two quarters of 2007. In 2006, foreigners (non-Polish nationals) accounted for 0.19% of the total (58,500), and their share increased considerably from 0.13% in 2005 (41,500). In the first two quarters of 2007 there were less foreigners in Poland than in the parallel period of 2006, 52,500 and 67,500, respectively. Thus, the proportion of foreigners in the total decreased in the first two quarters of 2007, to 0.17%. Women accounted in 2006 for approximately 51% of the total foreign population, and their share decreased from 56% in 2005. The corresponding share among Poles in 2006 was higher by 1% (52%). In the first two quarters of 2007, the share of women among foreigners increased to 53%.

As the data indicate, in 2006 the rate of economic activity among foreigners aged 15 and more was lower than among Poles aged 15 and more, 51% as compared to 54%, and no significant changes occurred in comparison with the previous year. The rate of economic activity among foreign men was on average slightly lower than among Polish men, 60% as compared to 62%. The rate of economic activity was also lower among foreign women (41%) as compared to Polish women (47%). In addition, as in the previous year, the rate of economic activity among all women (Poles and foreigners) was substantially lower than among all men. Thus, the lower overall rate of participation in economic activity of foreigners was attributable to the relatively low economic activity of foreign women. In the first two quarters of 2007, however, the rate of economic activity among foreigners was on average higher than the corresponding rate for Poles, 63% as compared to 53%. Moreover, the participation rates for foreigners were higher than the corresponding rates for Poles both among men and women. In fact, for the first time since the data on foreigners in Poland were collected by the LFS, the participation rates for women were higher among foreigners, as compared to Poles.

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 with a local administration. From 2006 onward, population of temporary migrants includes people who registered their temporary stay of above three months. Previously it was two months. As a consequence, those who stay in Poland between two and three months are not longer taken into account. Thus caution is required when comparing the 2006 data with the preceding years. The data are

displayed separately for immigrants (Tables 16-18) and for foreigners (Tables 19-23). 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%), and kept decreasing to 40,695 in December 2006 (Table 16). To some extent, the latter decline may be attributable to the above-mentioned changes in collecting the data.

In 2006 immigrants arrived in Poland from more countries than in 2005. While 71% of all temporary immigrants came from nine countries in 2005, this share fell to 65% in 2006. The list of nine top countries did not change, however, in comparison with the previous year. In 2006 these were as follows: Ukraine (27%, 30% in 2005), Germany (10%, 9% in 2005), Belarus (8%), the Russian Federation (5%), Vietnam (4%), Armenia (3%), the United States (3%), France (3%), and the United Kingdom (2%). Along with the overall decline, Ukraine, Belarus, the Russian Federation and Armenia sent to Poland less migrants than in 2005, by 16%, 5%, 8%, and 13%, respectively. Germany, the United States, and the United Kingdom reported small increases in 2006 in comparison with 2005, while the number of arrivals from France remained stable.

Below is the detailed breakdown by major regions of origin (see also Table 17):

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>of which:</i>				
ex-USSR	55%	53%	47%	45%
Europe (a)	28%	27%	29%	32%
Asia (a)	9%	12%	12%	14%
America North (b)	4%	4%	4%	4%
Africa	2%	2%	3%	3%

(a) excluding ex-USSR

(b) United States and Canada

The downward trend in arrivals to Poland from the former Soviet Union countries continued in 2006. In addition to the above-mentioned, decreases in 2006 were recorded in the case of Kazakhstan (by 29%), Georgia (by 9%), and Latvia (by 22%). Only Moldova, Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan reported increases in 2006 in comparison with 2005, by 26%, 18%, and 8%, respectively, but their share in the total was not substantial (567 persons in 2006, 1.4% of the total), and thus did not influence the picture as a whole. Along with decreasing numbers of immigrants, the share of the former Soviet Union in the total diminished to 45% in 2006, from 47% in 2005. Bearing in mind that migrants from the

former Soviet Union countries arrive in Poland on the basis of a three-month visa, it is likely that this decline was influenced by the changes in the method of collecting the data that took place in 2006 (which excluded those whose stay in Poland was shorter than three months).

The number of migrants from Europe (excluding ex-USSR) increased in 2006 in comparison with 2005 by 5%, and their share in the total reached 32% (29% in 2005). The increases were attributable to the increase in the number of immigrants arriving in Poland from the UE-15 countries (by 6%), as other European countries reported declines. Among the latter, the only exception was Turkey (up 15% in 2006; in fact, the number of migrants from Turkey has been on the steady increase at least since 2003), and the Czech Republic (up 4%). Among EU-15 member states, the largest increases in 2006 in comparison with 2005 were recorded in the case of the Netherlands (by 31%; as a consequence the Netherlands moved up to the tenth position in 2006, from fourteenth in 2005), and Spain (by 17%). Small declines were displayed in the number of migrants arriving from Sweden and Belgium, by 7% and 5%, respectively.

There were more migrants in 2006 than in 2005 in the inflow from China (by 38%), South Korea (by 23%), Japan (by 7%), and Taiwan (by 10%), and their numbers have been growing over the previous years. (With small exception in the case of China which reported a 6% decrease in 2005 in comparison with 2004.) Among Asian countries with increasing numbers of immigrants in 2006 were also (in descending numbers): Iraq (by 28% over 2005), Pakistan (by 26%), and Nepal (by 108%). Despite declines in 2006 in the number of temporary immigrants from Vietnam and India, two major suppliers of migrants from Asia (excluding ex-USSR), the total number of migrants from this continent increased in 2006 by 7%. As a consequence, the share of Asia (excluding ex-USSR) in the total grew to 13.8%, from 12.4% in 2005, and from 9.5% in 2003.

Worth mentioning are also increases in the number of migrants arriving to Poland from Africa. The number of migrants from African countries increased in 2006, by 14% in comparison with 2005, and their share in the total increased to 3.3%, from 2.8% in 2005, and from 2.2% in 2003. The increases in 2006 were recorded, among others, in the inflow from Nigeria (by 45%), Tunisia (by 15%), Egypt (by 46%), Algeria (by 6%), South Africa (by 36%), Morocco (by 4%), Kenya (by 16%), and Cameroon (by 26%). The increasing numbers of migrants from Asia (excluding ex-USSR) and Africa added to the growing diversification of countries of previous residence of immigrants coming to Poland in 2006.

In 2006 the proportion of women among temporary immigrants decreased to 46%, from 49% in 2004-2005. This decline was attributable to decreasing importance of migrants arriving in Poland from the former Soviet Union countries. The proportion of women among temporary immigrants from ex-USSR was 63% in 2006 (66% in 2005), while there were approximately 31-34% women among migrants from Europe and Asia (excluding ex-USSR), and 19% women among migrants from Africa.

The age composition of temporary immigrants in 2006 did not report any significant changes as 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 18).

The spatial distribution of temporary immigrants in Poland did not report significant changes in 2006 in comparison with 2005. Increases in 2006 were recorded in the case of *Śląskie* (by 11% over 2005), *Zachodniopomorskie* (by 17%), *Pomorskie* (by 5%), and *Kujawsko-pomorskie* (by 11%). Along with the overall decrease, the remaining provinces displayed declines in 2006. Despite a 9% decline in 2006 in comparison with 2005, *Mazowieckie* continued to be the major destination for temporary immigrants. As a result, among major provinces attracting temporary immigrants in 2006 were (in order of importance): *Mazowieckie* (33%), *Dolnośląskie* (8%), *Śląskie* (8%), *Małopolskie* (7%), *Lubelskie* (6%), *Zachodniopomorskie* (5%), *Łódzkie* (5%), and *Pomorskie* (5%). These eight out of 16 provinces accounted for 77% of the total in 2006.

As in the previous year, there was a sex-specific spatial pattern of the stock of temporary immigrants. In 2006 women outnumbered men in the inflow to three provinces located in the eastern part of Poland, namely *Lubelskie* (59% of women, 61% in 2005), *Podkarpackie* (56%, 58% in 2005), and *Podlaskie* (52%, 58% in 2005), as well as centrally located *Świętokrzyskie* (51%, 54% in 2005). The predominance of women in 2006 was lower, however, than in 2005, which may be a result of declining numbers of women from ex-USSR among temporary immigrants. In the case of all remaining provinces, the proportion of women among migrants in 2006 was lower than in 2005, which in some cases (*Mazowieckie*, *Lubuskie*, *Warmińsko-mazurskie*, and *Opolskie*) led previously women dominated provinces to become dominated by men.

5.3.2 The stock of temporary foreigners and Polish nationals

At the end of 2006 there were 37,585 temporary foreigners in Poland, by 2,088 less than at the end of 2005. This decrease was due to a decline in the number of foreign women (by 12%), while the number of foreign men increased by 1%. Thus, the share of women among foreigners decreased to 45.7%, from 49% in 2005. Polish nationals amounted in 2006 to 3,061, by 14% more in comparison with 2005. Women comprised 48% of Polish nationals, by 1% less than in the preceding year (Table 19).

67% of temporary foreigners were nationals of ten countries. As in the previous year, these were (in order of importance): Ukraine (28%, 32% in 2005), Belarus (8%), Germany (8%, 7% in 2005), the Russian Federation (5%), Vietnam (4%), Armenia (3%), France (3%), the United States (3%), the United Kingdom (2%), and Turkey (2%). Due to an increase of 13% in the case of Turkey and a decrease of 18% in the case of Bulgaria, the latter country lost in 2006 the tenth position. Among countries that reported decreases in 2006 in comparison with 2005 were Ukraine (by 17%), Belarus (by 5%), the Russian Federation (by 8%), Vietnam (by 2%), Armenia (by 13%), and France (by 3%). The number of temporary foreigners increased slightly in the case of Germany (up 4%), and the United States (up 2%), while it was stable in the case of the United Kingdom (Table 19).

Outside the top ten countries, the largest increases were reported in the case of (in order of descending number of foreigners): China (by 39%, from 479 to 665), the Netherlands (by

22%, from 459 to 561), South Korea (by 27%, from 430 to 548), Moldova (by 30%, from 303 to 394), Nigeria (by 48%, from 174 to 257), Egypt (by 45%, from 106 to 154), Pakistan (by 30%, from 77 to 100), Iraq (by 27%, from 78 to 99), Taiwan (by 26%, from 72 to 91), Nepal (by 110%, from 39 to 82), Cameroon (by 28%, from 57 to 73), and South Africa (by 30%, from 50 to 65).

Not surprisingly, the composition of main countries of origin continues to be different for men and for women. In 2006 65% of women originated in five countries, namely Ukraine (41%), Belarus (11%), the Russian Federation (7%), Germany (4%), and Vietnam (3%). For men, the list of countries of origin was much longer: 65% of them arrived in Poland from twelve countries. These were Ukraine (18%), Germany (11%), Belarus (6%), Vietnam (5%), the Russian Federation and France (4% each), the United States, Armenia, Turkey, the United Kingdom, Italy (3% each), and India (2%).

The spatial distribution of provinces of destination did not report significant changes in comparison with the preceding year. In 2006 foreign nationals were mainly heading for *Mazowieckie* province (35%), followed by *Dolnośląskie* (8%), *Małopolskie* (7%), *Śląskie* (7%), and *Lubelskie* (6%). Whereas the main destination for Polish nationals who arrived from abroad in 2006 was *Śląskie* province (23% of all arrivals of Poles), followed by *Mazowieckie* (13%), *Małopolskie* (12%), *Dolnośląskie* (11%), and *Opolskie* (7%) provinces (Table 20).

As follows from Table 23, the share of children aged below 13 among all foreigners and among all Polish nationals in 2006 was approximately 8-9% each. The respective share was higher, however, for nationals of the Russian Federation (12%), the United States (14%), France (17%), India (11%), South Korea (22%), Japan (16%), and Belgium (13%). While the presence of children was very small (3-5%) in the inflow from Belarus, Germany, Turkey, China, Bulgaria, Italy, Moldova, Kazakhstan, and Austria.

As far as level of education of temporary foreigners and Polish nationals (aged 13 and above) is concerned, the latter continued to be better educated than the former. After excluding missing data from the analysis,¹⁶ 80% of temporary foreigners had either university diploma or completed secondary school, as compared to 74% Polish nationals who arrived from abroad. In the case of Polish nationals, this share increased from 67% in 2005, while the respective share among temporary foreigners reported only a small increase, from 78% in 2005. Moreover, the share of temporary foreigners with post-secondary education in 2006 was 31% (25% in 2005), whereas the respective share for Poles who arrived from abroad was 25% (21% in 2005). It is worth noting that in the total population of Poland this share was only 13%, which means that Poles who arrived from abroad are considerably better educated than the total population of Poland, and this discrepancy was larger in 2006 than in 2005 (Tables 22 and 23).

Nationals of some countries were better educated than nationals of other countries. More than half of foreign nationals in 2006 had post-secondary education in the inflow from (in

¹⁶ The data on the level of education of 8% foreigners and 11% Polish nationals who arrived from abroad were missing in 2006, as compared with 22% foreigners and 15% Polish nationals in 2005. Thus, in order to compare these two years it is better to exclude the missing data from the analysis and to compare shares rather than absolute numbers.

order of descending numbers of foreigners): the United States (56%), France (66%), the United Kingdom (68%), the Netherlands (51%), South Korea (65%), Japan (68%), Sweden (54%), Belgium (54%), and Canada (56%). On the other end of the spectrum were nationals of top six countries of origin, with relatively small proportion of the highly-educated, namely Ukraine (27%), Belarus (25%), Germany (27%), the Russian Federation (40%), Vietnam (19%), and Armenia (19%), as well as Turkey (24%). The percentage of temporary foreigners with post-secondary education was approximately 42-46% in the inflow from India, China, Italy, and Austria. In general, as follows from the below breakdown on level of education of foreign nationals aged 13 and above by regions of origin (missing data were excluded), the largest share of post-secondary education in 2006 was in the inflow from the United States and Canada, while the inflow from ex-USSR was “the least educated” (Table 23).

	Total	Post-secondary	Secondary	Vocational	Elementary and less
Ex-USSR	100%	27%	50%	9%	14%
Europe (a)	100%	40%	40%	9%	11%
Asia (a)	100%	39%	46%	5%	10%
America North (b)	100%	56%	35%	1%	8%
Africa	100%	35%	56%	4%	5%

(a) excluding ex-USSR

(b) United States and Canada

5.3.3 Foreign and Polish nationals among all temporary immigrants

At the end of 2006 the proportion of foreigners among all persons who arrived from abroad and registered their stay for more than *three* months with a given administrative unit was 92%. The remaining 8% were Polish nationals (Tables 17 and 19). As follows from the below breakdown, the share of foreigners among temporary immigrants was close to 100% among arrivals from the former Soviet Union, Asia (excluding ex-USSR), and Africa. This indicates that persons arriving to Poland from these regions were mainly foreigners. The share of foreigners was smaller (i.e. the share of Polish nationals was larger) in 2006 in comparison with 2005 in the inflow to Poland from Europe (excluding ex-USSR), the United States and Canada (here: America North). In addition, the share of foreigners among immigrants arriving to Poland from Europe and America North was considerably lower among women than among men, which shows that Polish nationals were more often present among women immigrants than among men immigrants.

Shares of foreign nationals in all persons who arrived from abroad

	2006	2006	2006
	Total	Men	Women
Total	92%	93%	92%
<i>of which:</i>			
ex-USSR	98%	98%	98%
Europe (a)	84%	87%	76%
Asia (a)	98%	97%	99%
America North (b)	78%	80%	74%
Africa	97%	97%	97%

(a) excluding ex-USSR

(b) United States and Canada

In the case of European countries foreign nationals comprised less than 90% of all persons who arrived from abroad in 2006 in the inflow from the Netherlands (69%), Germany (69%), Austria (70%), the Czech Republic (73%), Ireland (78%), Norway (80%), the United Kingdom (82%), Hungary (85%), Greece (87%), Belgium (88%), and Spain (89%). While there were 90% or more foreign nationals in the inflow from Portugal (90%), Italy (90%), Sweden (91%), France (91%), Romania (93%), the Slovak Republic (93%), Croatia (94%), Denmark (95%), and Bulgaria (95%). Only in the case of three countries, namely Hungary, Spain and Romania, the share of foreigners was greater among women than among men, although the difference did not exceed 4%. All other main sending countries reported greater shares of foreigners among men than among women, the most spectacular ones in the case of Norway (91% men were foreigners, while only 35% women were foreigners), Ireland (88% men, 48% women), Greece (94% men, 61% women), Italy (95% men, 67% women), the Netherlands (76% men, 50% women), Germany (77% men, 51% women), followed by Portugal, the United Kingdom, Austria, Sweden, and Belgium, where the difference between the proportion of foreigners among men and women was greater than 10% but smaller than 20%. It is worth mentioning that this difference was smaller than 10% for inflows from the United States and Canada.

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 24-26). 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 expected as well.

The number of all marriages contracted in Poland continued to increase in 2006, by 9% in comparison with 2005, to 226,257. The total growth was attributable to the increase in the number of marriages between Polish nationals (by 9%; to 222,634), between foreigners (by 31%, to 67), and between a Polish wife and a foreign husband (by 5%; to 2,363). Marriages

between a Polish husband and a foreign wife recorded a small decline over 2005 (by 3%; to 1,184). In fact, the number of “foreign wife” marriages has been on the decline since 2004, and the number of such marriages in 2006 has been the lowest since 1997. As a consequence, the proportion of the “foreign husband” marriages in all mixed marriages increased to 67% in 2006, from 65% in 2005, and from 59% in 2004 (Table 24). The decreasing number of “foreign wife” marriages reflects the general downward trend in the inflow to Poland from the former Soviet Union countries, especially from Ukraine.

The distribution of countries of origin of foreign wives did not undergo any significant changes in comparison with the previous years. Approximately 70% of all foreign women in 2006 continued to come from only three countries, namely Ukraine (49% of foreign wives), Belarus (13%), and the Russian Federation (8%). In comparison with 2005, the number of foreign wives from the Russian Federation increased by 24%, while the number of foreign wives from Ukraine and Belarus decreased, by 7% and 8%, respectively. Increases in 2006 in relation to 2005 were also reported in the case of Armenia (by 11%), Brazil (by 89%), as well as Romania (by 100%, from 7 to 14 marriages), and the United Kingdom (by 250%, from 4 to 14). While less foreign wives arrived in Poland from Germany (down 3%), Vietnam (down 37%), Lithuania (down 9%), and the United States (down 39%) (Table 26).

The distribution of main countries of previous residence of foreign husbands included in 2006 Germany, the United Kingdom, Ukraine, Italy, the United States, the Netherlands, and France. These countries accounted for 53% of the total in 2006. As in the preceding year, in 2006 one-fifth of all foreign husbands came from Germany, and their number decreased slightly in comparison with the previous year (by 4%, to 465 marriages). After a 43% increase over 2005, the number of foreign husbands from the United Kingdom reached 231 in 2006, and the United Kingdom became second on the list of previous countries of residence of foreign husbands. As a result, the share of the United Kingdom in the total increased to 10%, from 7% in 2005. Ukraine, the second country on the list in 2005, ranked third, after recording a 18% decline over 2005 (Table 25)

Virtually all other EU-15 member states in the “foreign husband” category reported increases over 2005. Among them were Italy (by 7%), the Netherlands (by 7%), Belgium (by 17%), Spain (by 57%), Ireland (by 83%), Austria (by 36%), and Denmark (by 75%). As a matter of fact, the share of the EU-15 member states in the “foreign husband” total increased in 2006, to 53%, from 50% in 2005, and from 47% in 2004. In addition to Ukraine, Armenia and the Russian Federation reported declines over 2005, by 28% and 32%, respectively, while there were more marriages between a woman from Poland and a man from Belarus, an increase of 13% over 2005. In general, the share of the former Soviet Union in the total declined from 14% in 2005 to 12% in 2006. Considerable increases in 2006 in relation to 2005 were recorded in the case of husbands from Turkey (by 108%), Tunisia (by 250%), and Brazil (by 175%). The number of foreign husbands from Vietnam continued to decrease in 2006, by 47% in comparison with 2005 (Table 25).

5.5 Foreign students

This section is based on data from the Central Statistical Office concerning foreign students in Poland who took up education in both public and private institutions of higher learning (Tables 27-29). The numbers provided below refer to the stock of foreign students at the end of June 2006 (and preceding years).

The population of all foreign students was higher in 2006 than in 2005 – 11,752 as compared to 10,092, continuing an upward trend of a good many years now (up from 5,541 in 1998). Due to the larger increase in the number of men as compared to women, by 20% and 13%, respectively, the proportion of women students fell in 2006 to 50.7%, from 52.3% in 2005 (54.5% in 2004). Along with the total increase, the population of first year students kept increasing in 2006, to 3,580, from 2,690 in 2005, and from 2,289 in 2004. First-year students represented 30% of all students in 2006 (27% in 2005). Below is the detailed breakdown by regions of origin (see Tables 27 and 29):

	All students			First year students		
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>of which:</i>						
ex-USSR	54%	49%	46%	46%	40%	42%
Europe (a)	21%	24%	26%	24%	29%	28%
Asia (a)	10%	12%	13%	13%	15%	14%
America North (b)	9%	10%	10%	11%	10%	9%
Africa	4%	4%	5%	5%	5%	7%

(a) excluding ex-USSR

(b) including Central America

As follows from the above breakdown, approximately 70% of first year students in 2006 originated from the ex-USSR countries or from Europe. The total number of first year students from the ex-USSR increased in 2006 in relation to 2005, by 38%, with the largest increases in the case of Belarus, by 93% (from 266 students in 2005 to 513 students in 2006), and Ukraine, by 35% (from 461 to 623 students). The total number of first year students from Europe (excluding ex-USSR) also reported an increase in 2006 in comparison with 2005, by 30%. The largest increase was recorded in the case of Sweden (by 48%). It is also worth mentioning that the number of first year students from the United Kingdom has more than doubled in 2006 in comparison with 2005 (from 11 to 23 students), which may indicate the growing popularity of Polish universities among youngsters living in countries that are popular destinations for emigrants from Poland (Table 29).

The most significant changes in 2006, however, concerned first year students coming to Poland from Africa and Asia (excluding ex-USSR). The number of students from Africa more than doubled between 2004 and 2006 (from 108 in 2004 to 247 in 2006), while the number of first-year students from Asia increased by 66% (from 294 in 2004 to 487 in 2006). Among African countries the largest increases in 2006 in comparison with 2005 were

recorded in the case of (in descending numbers of students): Nigeria (by 71%, from 52 to 89), Tunisia (by 330%, from 10 to 43), Kenya (by 33%, from 15 to 20), and Congo (by 138%, from 8 to 19). As far as Asian countries are concerned, Bangladesh reported the largest increase in 2006 in comparison with 2005, by 325%, from 28 students to 119 students, which was a continuation of an upward trend from the preceding year. As a consequence, Bangladesh ranked seventh in 2006, as compared to the nineteenth position in 2005, and, as a matter of fact, took a leading position among all African and Asian countries that sent students to Poland in 2006 (followed by Nigeria which in 2006 ranked twelfth). Other increases included in 2006 (in descending numbers of students): Taiwan (by 23%, from 61 to 75), India (by 49%, from 41 to 61), Mongolia (by 40%, from 34 to 26), Iraq (by 260%, from 5 to 18), and Saudi Arabia (by 200%, from 6 to 18). After recording an increase in 2005 in relation to the previous year of 129%, the number of students from Pakistan fell in 2006 in comparison with 2005, by 64%. In addition, fewer students arrived in Poland in 2006 from Vietnam and China, by 24% and 46%, respectively.

Foreign students with Polish decent (origins) comprised 30% of all students, and their number has been steadily decreasing to 3,510 in 2006, from 3,789 in 2004, and from 3,723 in 2005. As a consequence, the share of students with Polish origins in the total decreased from 37% in 2005, and from 43% in 2004. As in the previous years, among students with Polish origins there were more women than men (approximately 62% in 2004-2006). Similarly to students with settlement permits, students with Polish origins originated mainly in the former Soviet Union countries (73-74% in 2005-2006), particularly from Belarus (26% in 2006), Ukraine (21%), Kazakhstan (9%), Lithuania (8%), and the Russian Federation (5%). Along with the overall decline, the share of students with Polish origins in the population of students from the ex-USSR reported a considerable decrease in 2006, to 31%, from 57% in 2005 (and from 61% in 2004). This decrease is attributable to the already-mentioned increases in the number of first-year students from Belarus and Ukraine, accompanied by the declining number of students with Polish decent among them. As a matter of fact, among main ex-USSR countries only the Russian Federation sent to Poland more students with Polish origins in 2006 than in 2005, an increase of 9% over 2005 (Table 28).

The number of students with Polish decent among first-year students remained at the same level as in 2005, at around 770. Due to growing number of first year students, however, the share of students with Polish origins among first-year students decreased from 29% in 2005 to 21% in 2006. Students of Polish origin from the former Soviet Union countries accounted for 71% of all first-year students, by 3% more than in the preceding year. As far as main sending countries are concerned, more than half of first year students in 2006 were of Polish origins in the case of Kazakhstan (78%, 82% in 2005), and Lithuania (71%, 80% in 2005). Approximately 37-41% first year students from Belarus, the Russian Federation and Germany were of Polish origins in 2006. In comparison with 2005, this share decreased considerably in the case of Belarus (from 62% in 2005), and Germany (from 53% in 2005), while it remained stable in the case of the Russian Federation. Students with Polish origin constituted relatively small proportion of first-year students from Ukraine

and Canada (23% each), and this share declined by 5-9% in comparison with 2005. There was a relatively small proportion of persons with Polish origins among first-year students from Norway (2%), Sweden (8%), the United States (17%), and the Czech Republic (12%) (Tables 28-29).

Approximately 3.4% of the total population of foreign students in 2006 comprised foreigners with settlement permits. The share of foreign students with settlement permits did not report any significant changes in comparison with the previous year, although their number increased from 338 in 2005 to 400 in 2006. 62% of them were women, and this share increased from 58% in 2005. In fact, the number of students with settlement permits increased in 2006 in relation to 2005 by 27% among women, as compared to 6% among men. Three-fourth of all students with settlement permits in 2006 originated in the former Soviet Union countries, mainly from Ukraine (34%), Belarus (17%), and the Russian Federation (10%), by 7% more than in 2005, and majority of them were women (68%). 26% of all students with settlement permits were first-year students (Tables 28-29).

5.6 Foreign labour

This section is based on four sources of data on foreign labour in Poland (Tables 30-38). 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 30-35). 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. In January 2007 Poland opened its labour market to nationals of Bulgaria and Romania and 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. The data for 2006, however, still apply to nationals of Bulgaria and Romania, and to nationals of some EU/EEA member states who at the time applied transitional arrangements in the access of Polish nationals to their labour markets. Among them were Spain, Portugal, Greece, Finland and Iceland (until May 1, 2006), Italy (until July 31, 2006), as well as Austria, Germany, France, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland. Moreover, it is worth reminding that those EU/EEA nationals who were previously granted a work permit for uninterrupted period of 12 month are exempted from the work permit requirement if they want to continue their work in Poland.

In addition, starting from September 1, 2006, when the ordinance of the Minister of Labour and Social Policy entered into force,¹⁷ exempted from the work permit requirement are among others: all EU/EEA nationals who serve on the executive boards of businesses enterprises, third-country nationals who serve on the executive boards of businesses enterprises provided that the duration of their work in Poland is not longer than 30 days in a

¹⁷ *Dziennik Ustaw* (Journal of Law), 2006, No 156, item 1116.

calendar year, teachers of a foreign language, if the language that they teach is their native tongue, nationals of Ukraine, Belarus, the Russian Federation, employed by a Polish employer in agriculture, cultivation, and breeding, but for not longer than 3 months in the subsequent 6 months (see below). All this results in reduction of population of work permits holders in Poland, but not in reduction of the inflow of workers to Poland.

The second source of data refers to the stock of foreign workers (non-Polish nationals, including permanent residents) at the end of 2006, provided that the number of employees in companies they work exceeds nine persons (Table 36). 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.¹⁸

Next two sources of data concern seasonal workers from Ukraine, Belarus and the Russian Federation in Poland. As it was already mentioned, on September 1, 2006 nationals of these countries got right to work in Poland without a work permit. This right was restricted to agriculture and the duration of the work spell was limited to three months in the subsequent six months. To describe this inflow the data on the number of visas issued by Polish consulates for seasonal workers who got an invitation from a Polish employer will be presented. On July 20, 2007, the right to work in Poland without a work permit for nationals of Ukraine, Belarus and the Russian Federation was extended to other sectors of the economy.¹⁹ The second source of data refer to the number of statements registered in local labour offices by Polish employers who want to employ a worker from Ukraine, Belarus or the Russian Federation. The data refer to the number of statements, not to the number of foreigners who actually arrived in Poland. Both sources of data are compiled by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy.

Last source of data on foreign workers in Poland regards the monitoring of illegal employment of foreigners. The data are compiled by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy²⁰ (Tables 37-38).

5.6.1 Work permits granted to individual foreign applicants

As far as work permits granted individually to foreigners are concerned, 10,754 such permits were granted in 2006, by 450 permits more than in 2005. In the first half of 2007, 5,750 work permits were granted, by 11% more than in the respective period of 2006, which indicates an increase in the number of work permits in 2007 as a whole (Table 30).

Extensions to previously-granted permits comprised in 2006 38% of the total (43-44% in 2004-2005). Thus, as shown in the table below, "newly arrived" migrant workers received

¹⁸ Central Statistical Office 2006. Employment in national economy. *Warszawa: Główny Urząd Statystyczny* (www.stat.gov.pl → labour, incomes of population).

¹⁹ For details see Section 2.

²⁰ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy 2006. *Zbiornicze wyniki działalności służb kontroli legalności zatrudnienia w 2006 roku. Ministerstwo Pracy i Polityki Społecznej, Departament Rynku Pracy* (www.psz.praca.gov.pl → publikacje).

6,629 permits in 2006, and this figure, for the first time since 2003, reported an increase over the previous year, by 12%, while the number of renewals decreased by 6%. In the first half of 2007 both the number of first work permits and renewals increased by 11% in comparison with the previous year (see also Table 30).

	“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
2006	6,629	4,988	1,641
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
1st half of 2007	3,446	2,623	823

The number of women whom *all* work permits were granted increased in 2006 in comparison with 2005, by 33%, while the number of men decreased by 2%. As a consequence, the share of work permits granted to women in the total increased to 22%, from 17% in 2005. Moreover, the number of “newly arrived” women workers reported a considerable increase over 2005, by 72% (from 956 permits in 2005 to 1,641 in 2006). As a result, in 2006 only 31% of all permits granted to women were renewals (47% in 2005), and women comprised in 2006 25% of all newly arrived migrants (16% in 2005). In case of men, the number of first work permits increased by only 1% in comparison with 2005, and the proportion of first work permits granted to men remained at the level of 40%. In the first half of 2007, the increases in the number of first work permits were the same for men and for women (up 11% in comparison with the respective half of 2006), while the increase in the number of renewals was 72% for women and only 2% for men. The share of renewals in all permits granted to women increased thus in the first half of 2007 to 35%.

Due to reasons that were already mentioned at the beginning of this subsection, in 2006 the distribution of major countries of origin of migrant workers changed in comparison with the preceding year. The majority of migrant workers continued to originate, however, from the limited number of countries. In 2006, approximately three-fourth of all permits were granted to nationals of eleven countries. These were (in order of descending numbers of permits): Ukraine (30%), Vietnam (9%), Belarus (7%), Turkey (5%), the United States, India, Moldova, the Russian Federation, and China (4% each), as well as Japan and South Korea (3% each) (Table 31).

Ukraine, Vietnam and Belarus continued to be the leaders, and their share in the total slightly increased in comparison with the preceding year, from 42% in 2005, to 46% in 2006. For which increases in the number of work permits issued to nationals of Ukraine (by

21%, from 2,697 in 2005 to 3,275 in 2006), and Belarus (by 15%, from 610 in 2005 to 704 in 2006) were partly responsible, as Vietnam reported a small decrease (by 6%, from 1,067 in 2005 to 999 in 2006). After decreases in 2006 in comparison with 2005 in the number of work permits granted to nationals of EU/EEA member states, to nationals of Germany in particular (down 46% over 2005), the top eleven countries of origin of migrant workers did not include in 2006 EU/EEA member states. In addition, Germany moved down from the fourth to the thirteen position on the list of main countries of origin of work permit holders. As a matter of fact, the share of EU/EEA member states in all permits in 2006 was a mere 8%, as compared to 16% in 2005.

As far as the decreases in the number of work permits granted to nationals of third countries are concerned, the largest was reported in the case of the Russian Federation, by 17% in comparison with 2005 (from 485 to 405 permits). As a consequence, the Russian Federation moved down from the fifth to the eighth position. Decreases of 3-6% were also reported in the case of Vietnam, the United States, India, and Armenia. Moreover, less permits in 2006 in comparison with 2005 were also granted to nationals of Canada (by 16%), and Israel (by 15%).

In addition to Ukraine and Belarus, there were more work permits issued in 2006 as compared to 2005 in the case of Turkey (up 21%, took up the fourth position in 2006), China (by 69%), Japan (by 5%), and South Korea (by 84%). The most spectacular increase, however, was reported in the case of Moldova, by 198%, from 139 permits in 2005 to 414 permits in 2006. As a consequence, Moldova moved up to the seventh position in 2006 (the fifteenth position in 2005).

In 2006, as in the previous year, more than 90% of all permits were granted for more than three months. The number of work permits granted for less than three months, however, increased by 126%, from 391 in 2005 to 884 permits in 2006, while the number of work permits granted for more than three months remained stable. As a consequence, the share of short-term permits in all permits doubled in 2006 in comparison with 2005, to 8%. Permits for less than three months were granted in 2006, among others, to nationals of Ukraine (45%), Turkey (7%), the United States and India (6% each), as well as Vietnam (4%). In comparison with 2005, these countries reported considerable increases in the number of short-term work permits, the smallest in the case of Vietnam (by 64%), and Ukraine (by 124%), and the largest in the case of the United States and India (by 700% each) (Table 32).

43% of all permits in 2006 were granted in small companies with less than 10 workers, while additional 26% - in companies with 10 to 49 workers, and this distribution did not change significantly in comparison with the previous year. The total increase in 2006 in the number of work permits, however, was mainly attributable to a 14% increase in the number of work permits granted to foreign workers hired by large companies, employing 50 or more workers, as small companies (less than 10 workers) reported a small increase of 3%, and medium companies (10-49 workers) reported a 4% decline over 2005. An increase was even greater in the case of companies with 250 or more employees (up 20% over 2005). As a

consequence, the share of large companies increased in 2006 to 31%, from 28% in 2005 (Table 32).

As far as branches of the economy are concerned, still major branches in 2006 were trade and manufacturing, although they reported decreases over 2005, by 5% and 21%, respectively, and their shares in the total decreased to 25% in the case of trade (from 27% in 2005) and to 23% in the case of manufacturing (from 31% in 2005). In addition, in 2006 the number of work permits in trade was greater than the number of work permit in manufacturing, while the opposite was true in 2005. Financial intermediation and real estates activities (10%, 10% in 2005), hotels and restaurants (8%, 6% in 2005), education (8%, 10% in 2005), construction (4%, 3% in 2005), and health and social work (2%, 3% in 2005) followed. In comparison with 2005, the largest increase in 2006 was reported in construction (by 57%), while education, and health and social work reported decreases, by 40% and 27%, respectively. The least affected in 2006 in comparison with 2005 was financial intermediation and real estates activities (up 3%), hotels and restaurants (up 5%), and trade (down 5%) (Table 33).

Significant changes occurred in 2005 in the distribution of workers by qualifications. In comparison with 2005, the number of permits granted to foreigners who serve on executive boards of businesses enterprises (owners) continued to decrease in 2006, by 49%. The main reason for this decrease was an introduction in September 2006 of the ordinance of the Minister of Labour and Social Policy²¹, which exempted owners from the EU/EEA member states from the work permit requirement, and allowed owners from the third countries to work in Poland without a work permit for up to 30 days a year²². As a consequence, the share of owners in the total decreased from 32% in 2005 to 16% in 2006 (and from 41% in 2003). More work permits in 2006 in comparison with 2005 were issued to managers, experts and consultants, skilled workers, and unskilled workers, by 12%, 29% and 26%, respectively. Consequently, their shares in the total increased: to 28% in the case of managers, experts and consultants (from 26% in 2005), to 22% in the case of skilled workers (from 18% in 2005), and to 8% in the case of unskilled workers (from 6% in 2005) (Table 34).

As far as work permits granted to foreigners who serve as owners are concerned, only nationals of Vietnam and China received more permits in comparison with the preceding year, by 38% and 22%, respectively. Nationals of all other countries reported decreases. As a consequence, four main countries of origin of owners in 2006 included Vietnam (22%), Ukraine (15%), United States (8%), and China (8%). The distribution of countries of origin was more diversified in the case of managers, experts and consultants. In 2006 they were nationals of Ukraine (14%), Vietnam (8%), India (8%), Japan (7%), Korea (7%), the United States, France and Germany (6% each). The largest increases in 2006 in comparison with 2005 in the number of work permit granted to managers, experts and consultants were reported in the case of workers from South Korea (by 835%, from 23 to 215 permits), and China (by 203%, from 39 to 118 permits), followed by Turkey (by 90%), India (by 90%),

²¹ *Dziennik Ustaw* (Journal of Law), 2006, No 156, item 1116.

²² See Section 2 of this report and The 2006 SOPEMI Report for Poland.

and Armenia (by 116%), while only small number of countries reported decreases, with two major ones in the case of Vietnam (by 50%), and Belarus (by 25%).

Majority of unskilled workers who were granted a work permit in Poland in 2006 were from Ukraine (76%), and their share in the total increased in comparison with 2005 (from 69%). Also one-third of skilled workers in 2006 were from Ukraine. Nationals of Moldova (15%), Belarus (11%), Vietnam (10%), and Turkey (8%) followed. As a matter of fact, the number of work permits granted to skilled workers from Moldova increased in 2006 in comparison with 2005, by 461%, from 62 to 348 permits, and in general, 84% of all workers from Moldova were skilled workers. Vietnam reported a 13% decrease in the number of permits granted to skilled workers.

As far as distribution of workers by occupation is concerned, it is worth noting that the number of work permits granted to teachers decreased by 33%, and the share of teachers in the total decreased from 10% to 6%. Presumably this resulted from the fact that foreign language teachers, but only when the language that they teach is their professional teaching language from September 1, 2006 onward are exempted from the work permit requirement.²³ In general, 50% of teachers in 2006 were from Ukraine (52% in 2005). Although the number of IT workers kept increasing, by 46% in comparison with 2005, their share in the total continued to be insignificant (2% in 2006). 35% of IT workers in 2006 were from Ukraine, followed by the Philippines (10%) (Table 34).

As far as the spatial distribution of foreigners' employment in Poland is concerned, *Mazowieckie* continued to be the major destination, recording in 2006 44% of *all* permits (47% in 2005), and 38% of first work permits (43% in 2005). Major destinations in 2006 also included *Dolnośląskie* (8% of *all* permits), *Śląskie* (7%), *Małopolskie* (5%), *Zachodniopomorskie* (5%), *Łódzkie* (5%), *Pomorskie* (4%), and *Opolskie* (4%) provinces. These eight (out of 16) provinces accounted in 2006 for 83% of *all* permits. The number of permits granted in *Mazowieckie* remained relatively stable in comparison with the preceding year. The number of work permit granted to women in *Mazowieckie*, however, increased considerably, by 208%, from 256 permits in 2005 to 816 permits in 2006, while the number of work permits granted to men in *Mazowieckie* reported a 14% decline. The remaining seven provinces recorded smaller or greater increases over 2005: of 7-9% in the case of *Śląskie*, *Małopolskie*, and *Pomorskie*, of 18% in the case of *Dolnośląskie* and *Łódzkie*, of 30% in the case of *Zachodniopomorskie*. The most spectacular increase, however, was recorded in *Opolskie* province, where the number of work permits in 2006 increased in comparison with 2005 by 288% (from 113 to 439 permits). Presumably, the increase in the number of first work permits granted to skilled workers from Moldova and Ukraine, predominantly men, was responsible for the total increase in *Opolskie* province. In addition to the above-mentioned, an increase in 2006 in comparison with 2005 was also reported in *Lubuskie* province (by 8%). All the remaining provinces reported decreases in 2006 in comparison with the preceding year (between 4% and 30%) (Table 35).

²³ *Dziennik Ustaw* (Journal of Law), 2006, No 156, item 1116.

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

1,309 work permits were granted to foreigners working in sub-contracting foreign companies in 2006, by 55% more than in 2005 (Table 30). As in the previous year, the majority of permits were issued to workers who were to be employed by companies from Belarus (366 permits), Ukraine (258 permits), the Russian Federation (138 permits), and Germany (117 permits), and all of them reported increases over 2005, by 4%, 29%, 28%, and 26%, respectively. Their share in the total, however, decreased in 2006 to 68%, from 90% in 2005. This decline was attributable to the appearance of sub-contracting companies from Moldova in Poland in 2006 (216 permits, 17% of the total), and large increases in the number of workers who were to be employed by companies from Bulgaria (from 6 permits in 2005 to 68 permits in 2006), and South Korea (from 9 permits in 2005 to 59 permit in 2006). As in previous years, almost all foreign workers were hired for more than three months (98%; 97% in 2005), mainly in construction (51%, 668 permits; 69% in 2005), and manufacturing (30%, 398 permits; 27% in 2005), although the share of other branches of the economy grew from 4% in 2005 to 19% in 2006.

Mazowieckie province continued to be the main destination area for foreigners working in sub-contracting foreign companies but the number of permits issued in this province declined to 491 in 2006, from 531 in 2005. Along with increasing numbers of permits issued in *Pomorskie* (from 182 in 2005 to 432 in 2006), *Wielkopolskie* (from 15 to 220), and *Dolnośląskie* (from 41 to 84), the share of *Mazowieckie* in the total fell to 38% in 2006, from 63% in 2005. In general, almost all permits for migrants working in sub-contracting foreign companies were issued in four (out of 16) provinces in Poland. Virtually all migrants from Belarus were hired in 2006 in *Mazowieckie* province. The largest share of Ukrainians worked in *Pomorskie*, followed by *Mazowieckie*, and Russians followed the similar pattern. Moldavians worked entirely in *Wielkopolskie*, Bulgarians in *Pomorskie*, and Germans mainly in *Pomorskie* and *Dolnośląskie* provinces.

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

At the end of 2006 6,940 foreign workers were employed in Poland in companies in which the number of employees exceeds nine persons (Table 36). For the first time in 2001-2005, this figure increased in comparison with the previous year, by 16%, from 5,995 in 2005 (Table 34). Men continued to comprise 74% of the total in 2006, although the number of women increased by 19% over 2005, as compared to 15% in the case of men. 70% of foreign workers in 2006 were hired by companies operating in the private sector, and this share increased from 66% in 2005, mainly due to the larger increase in the number of workers employed in the private sector (by 22%) than in the number of workers employed in the public sector (by 3%). As in the previous year, the majority of foreign workers in the latter sector were employed in education (78%; 80% in 2005).

In general, almost 60% of foreign workers in 2006 were hired in two branches of the economy, namely education and manufacturing. The number of foreigners working in education did not change in comparison with the previous year, while there were more

workers employed in manufacturing (up 30% over 2005). As a result, manufacturing increased its share in the total to 28%, from 25% in 2005, while the share of education fell to 29%, from 33% in 2005. Trade, and real estate and business activities followed in 2006, reporting increases of 18% and 21%, respectively. These four branches of the economy hired in 2006 78% of all foreign workers (79% in 2005). As in the previous year, the largest proportion of women workers were employed in education but the share of education among women decreased from 50% in 2005 to 42% in 2006, along with increasing numbers of women working in other sectors of the economy. In fact, in most cases, the increases reported by women in 2006 were larger than the increases reported by men.

The spatial distribution of foreign workers did not report any significant changes in comparison with 2005. One-third of foreigners were employed in *Mazowieckie* province, followed by *Śląskie* (9%, 11% in 2005), *Dolnośląskie* (8%, 8% in 2005), *Małopolskie* (6%, 7% in 2005), and *Wielkopolskie* (8%, 7% in 2005). Virtually all provinces displayed increases over 2005, the largest in the case of (in descending numbers of workers) *Małopolskie* (by 29%), *Pomorskie* (by 33%), *Zachodniopomorskie* (by 50%), *Opolskie* (by 74%), and *Świętokrzyskie* (by 36%). Only three provinces (out of 16) attracted fewer workers in 2006 than in 2005. This applied to *Podkarpackie* (down 10%), *Podlaskie* (down 13%), and *Wielkopolskie* (down 3%). The proportion of women in the total continued to be the largest in the provinces located in the eastern part of Poland, along the border with the Russian Federation, Belarus and Ukraine, namely *Lubelskie* (42% of women, 44% in 2005), *Podkarpackie* (40%, 41% in 2005), *Podlaskie* (36%, 38% in 2005), and *Warmińsko-Mazurskie* (34%, 36% in 2005). It is worth noting that 70-78% of all foreign women working in these four provinces were employed in the public sector, as compared to 46% of all women.

5.6.4 Seasonal workers from Ukraine, Belarus and the Russian Federation

As far as seasonal workers who arrived in Poland under the provision of the ordinance of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy of 2006 that was designed to fill labour vacancies in agriculture are concerned, and according to the available data, 249 visas with a work permit for seasonal work in agriculture were issued between September and December 2006, and approximately 1,300 such visas were issued between January and May 2007, predominantly in consulates in Ukraine, mainly in Lvov. Despite a considerable increase in the number of seasonal workers between the two periods, it is difficult to call this attempt of the Polish government to attract foreign workers to agriculture a success.

Under provisions of a new ordinance of 2007 which extends the right to employ foreigners from Ukraine, Belarus and the Russian Federation from agriculture to other branches of the economy, approximately 24,500 statements of employers who wish to employ a foreigner from Ukraine, Belarus or the Russian Federation were registered in the local labour offices in Poland in the second half of 2007 (starting from July 20). 6% of all statements were registered in order to employ a foreigner who was already staying in Poland on the basis of a visa with permission for work or on the basis of a temporary residence permit.

The majority of all statements were registered in order to hire a worker from Ukraine (21,513 statements, 93%), followed by Belarus (1,400 statements), and the Russian Federation (202 statements). 35% of all statements concerned women workers, of which 96% were from Ukraine. Foreign workers were to be employed mainly in agriculture (6,689 statements, of which 98% to employ a worker from Ukraine), and construction (6,232 statements, of which 89% to employ a worker from Ukraine, and 11% - to employ a worker from Belarus). Domestic service (1,261 statements, of which 98% to employ a worker from Ukraine), and temporary employment agencies (1,020 statements, of which 98% to employ a worker from Ukraine) followed. Three main provinces where the largest number of statements were registered included *Mazowieckie* (7,382 statements; 30%), *Wielkopolskie* (2,372; 10%), and *Dolnośląskie* (2,072; 8%), while relatively small number of statements was registered in provinces located at the eastern border of Poland (*Lubelskie* – 889, *Podkarpackie* – 662, *Podlaskie* – 508, *Warmińsko-mazurskie* – 150).

It needs to be taken into account, however, that the number of statements needs not to be equal with the number of foreigners who will eventually reach Poland. Nevertheless, it seems that in the second half of 2007 the inflow of seasonal workers to Poland was greater than in the preceding months. Apart from extending a right to employ a worker from Ukraine, Belarus and the Russian Federation from agriculture to all other branches of the economy, it is likely that this growth was also a result of an introduction after July 20, 2007 of less complex procedure of hiring a worker. Currently, in order to obtain a visa with permission for work a foreigner needs a copy of the statement registered by the employer in the local labour office. Previously, the employer had to prepare an application certified by a notary containing the promise of work for that specific person, and s/he must also had a certificate from the local authorities stating that s/he is a farmer. A growing number of statements may be also attributable to the fact that after initial period both employers and employees get used to the availability of the new employment opportunity.

5.6.5 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. 745 less labour inspections were performed in Poland in 2006 than in 2005, of which 11% in *Mazowieckie*, 10% in *Lubelskie*, 9% each in *Dolnośląskie* and *Lubelskie*, 8% in *Pomorskie*, and 7% each in *Lubuskie* and *Śląskie* provinces. In case of 25% of them undocumented employment was identified (5,009 cases, 4,972 in 2005), of which 1,718 concerned foreigners (1,680 in 2005). As in the previous year, 45% of recognised cases of undocumented employment of foreigners were detected in only one province, namely *Lubelskie* (47% in 2005). *Podlaskie* (18%), and *Mazowieckie* (16%), provinces followed. As in the previous year, the majority of recognised cases of undocumented employment of foreigners concerned nationals of Ukraine (40%; 44% in 2005), and Belarus (30%, 28% in 2005). Bulgaria, Armenia, and Mongolia followed, comprising respectively 7%, 5%, and 4% of all cases in 2006 (Tables 37-38).

6. Migration from Poland

6.1 Introductory remarks

Currently (January 2008) among EU/EEA countries who opened their labour markets to nationals of Poland are United Kingdom, Ireland, and Sweden (on May 1, 2004), Spain, Portugal, Greece, Finland, and Iceland (on May 1, 2006), Italy (on July 31, 2006), the Netherlands (on May 1, 2007), and Luxembourg (on November 1, 2007). In addition, labour markets are open to Polish nationals in all new accession countries, namely Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, Hungary, and Slovenia (from May 1, 2004) and Cyprus (from May 1, 2004), as well as Bulgaria and Romania (from January 1, 2007). Belgium, Denmark, France, Malta, Norway, Switzerland, as well as Austria and Germany decided to keep restrictions, although some mechanisms facilitating access to various sectors of the national economy that lacks local labour have been introduced. For example, on November 1, 2007, Germany opened its labour market for electrical and mechanical engineers from new member states to help make up for the country's shortage in skilled labour. In addition, Germany continues to employ seasonal workers, mainly from Poland, in the agricultural and hospitality (hotels and restaurants) sectors.

In this part the available data on migration from Poland will be presented (Tables 39-45). Data drawn from the Central Population Register and compiled by the Central Statistical Office on migration from Poland were presented in Section 4. This section draws on the following data sources:

(1) The quarterly Labour Force Survey²⁴ (LFS) which, since May 1994, has kept track of the temporary residence of Polish citizens outside Poland (Tables 39-40). 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 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).²⁵

(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.

(3) Estimates by the Central Statistical Office of the number of Poles staying temporarily abroad for more than two months and their major destinations (Table 41). The estimates

²⁴ *Badanie Aktywności Ekonomicznej Ludności.*

²⁵ 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.

were presented in October 2007, for the first time since the population census of 2002. The Central Statistical Office based its calculations on various data sources. Among them were Polish statistical data (the 2002 population census, the quarterly Labour Force Survey, data on the stock of persons temporarily absent from place of permanent residence due to departure for abroad), statistical data produced by main destination countries, administrative data provided by destination countries on the number of work registrations, insurance registrations, and information about work permits and residence permits granted to Polish nationals in destination countries, compiled twice a year by the Polish Ministry of Labour and Social Policy.²⁶ The estimates do not include undocumented migrants or migrants whose stay abroad is very short.

(4) Data on recruitment agencies that operate in Poland (Tables 42-45). The data is collected by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy.

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.

6.2 General trends

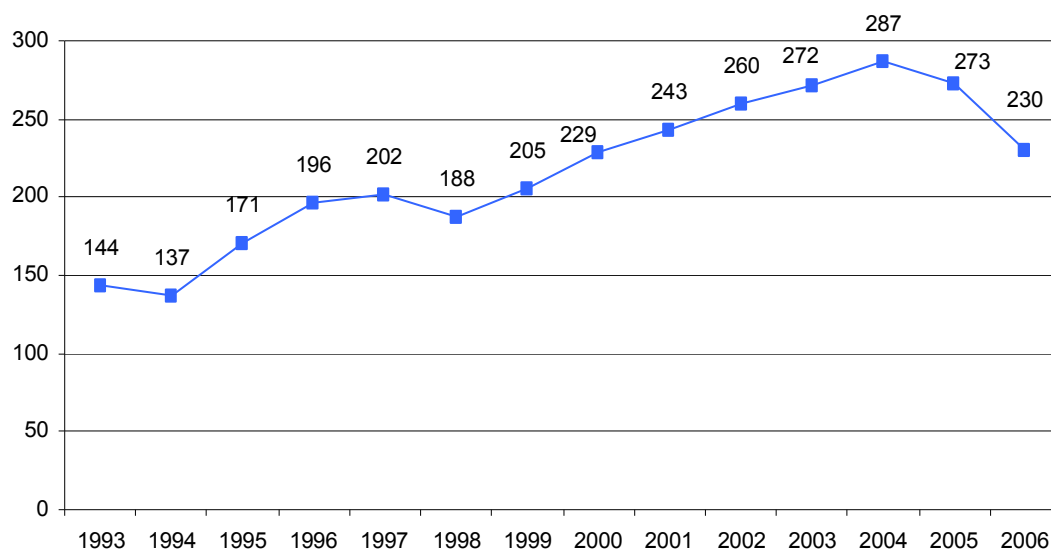
As various data sources indicate, the trend of a growing emigration continued in 2006 and 2007. As seen from the LFS data, the number of adult emigrants (above 18 years of age) who were staying abroad for more than two months in 2006 was on average (taken across the yearly quarters) 423,000, an increase of 42% compared to 2005. As a matter of fact, this was the largest increase since 1994. In each of the first three quarters of 2007, the number of emigrants was higher in comparison with the corresponding quarters of 2006, by 34%, 38%, and 19%, respectively, reaching 522,000 in the third quarter of 2007. In every quarter of 2007, however, the increases in the number of migrants in comparison with the corresponding quarters of 2006 were smaller than in the preceding years. In addition, the number of migrants in the third quarter of 2007 was slightly smaller in comparison with the preceding quarter, by 3%, while for the last five years (since 2002), the number of migrants in the third quarter was always higher than the number of migrants in the second quarter (Table 39). The data for the third quarter of 2007 may suggest a slowing dynamics of migration from Poland.

As the ZAV data show, in 2006 approximately 230,350 work permits were issued for seasonal workers from Poland in Germany, as compared to approximately 272,760 work permits in 2005, and to approximately 286,600 in 2004 (the peak year in the period 1992-2005) (Figure 2). Apparently, the number of seasonal workers was on the decline in 2006 in comparison with 2005 (by 15%), and the preceding years. Between January and June 2007, however, already around 182,520 workers have taken up seasonal work in Germany, which indicates an increase in 2007 as a whole. It seems that after initial declines, which were

²⁶ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy. *Informacja w sprawie zatrudnienia obywateli polskich w państwach Europejskiego Obszaru Gospodarczego i Szwajcarii oraz obywateli EOG w Polsce*, various dates (usually released in March and October), unpublished document.

caused by changes in law²⁷ re-adjustment mechanism occurred. Employing Polish workers seems to be still profitable for German employers, and at the same time the seasonal work in Germany continues to be an appealing way of earning additional money for Polish workers.

Figure 2. Work permits for seasonal workers from Poland in Germany in 1993-2006 (in thousand)



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

As LFS data show, the proportion of migrants who go abroad for work purposes is on the continuous increase. In 2006, approximately 91% of all migrants were labour migrants, as compared to 87% in 2005, and to 82% in 2004. In the first three quarters of 2007, the corresponding shares increased further, to 92% in the second quarter of 2007, and to 94% in the third quarter of 2007 (Table 39).

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. However, as seen from the recent LSF data, long-term migration is gaining in importance. While short-term migrants reported an increase of 30% in 2006 in comparison with 2005 (from 189,000 to 245,000), long term-migrants (those who were staying abroad for more than one year) reported a 63% increase, from 110,000 in 2005 to 179,000 in 2006, as compared to a 3% increase between 2004 and 2005. As a matter of fact, the 2006 increase in the number of long-term migrants has been the highest since 1994. Moreover, the already mentioned decrease in the number of migrants in the third quarter of 2007 in comparison with the

²⁷ The changes included (failed) attempts on the German side to encourage Germany's long-term unemployed to take up seasonal work in agriculture, and an enforcement of an EU rule requiring Polish workers who (1) are employed in Poland and who take up seasonal job in Germany during their paid-leave in Poland, and who (2) are workers who have their own business in Poland, including farmers, to pay social security on their wages, which made seasonal work less and less profitable for some groups of Polish workers. For details see The 2005 SOPEMI Report for Poland.

second quarter of 2007 was attributable to the decrease in the number of short-term migrants (by 7%), as long-term migrants reported a 2% increase (Table 39).

Higher increases in the number of long-term migrants than short-term migrants continued in the first three quarters of 2007. For example, in the second quarter of 2007, the number of long-term migrants was higher by 51% as compared to the corresponding quarter of 2006, while the number of short-term migrants increased only by 29%. As a consequence, the proportion of short-term migrants decreased to 58% in 2006, from 63% in 2005, and to 54% in the second quarter of 2007. In addition, in the third quarter of 2007, the number of short-term migrants increased only by 1.5% in comparison with the respective quarter of 2006 (from 266,000 to 270,000), while the number of long-term migrants increased by 47% (from 172,000 to 252,000). As a consequence, the share of short-term migration in the total dropped in the third quarter of 2007 to 52%, which means that new migrants (starting their migration career) constitute the decreasing proportion of migrants from Poland, while the increasing proportion is represented by migrants who prolong their stay abroad. This is another illustration of slowing dynamic of migration from Poland.

From the moment of Poland's accession to the EU, the proportion of men among migrants was on the continuous increase. In 2006, the number of men migrants increased in comparison with 2005 by 50%, to 271,000, while the number of women migrants increased by 30%, to 152,000. Consequently, the proportion of women was smaller in 2006 than in 2005. This proportion reached its peak in 2003 (46% of women), and since then has been decreasing, to 44% in 2004, to 39% in 2005, and to 36% in 2006. The recent data indicate, however, that this downward trend will eventually come to a halt in 2007, as in each of the first three quarters of 2007 the proportion of women in the total was similar to the preceding year. Nevertheless, in the third quarter of 2007, the number of women migrants decreased by 8% in comparison with the second quarter of 2007, and this was due to the decline in the number of short-term women migrants (by 13%), as long-term women migrants reported only a small decrease of 1%. The number of men migrants remained relatively stable between the second and the third quarters of 2007. The number of short-term men migrants decreased, however, by 3%, while a small increase was recorded in the number of long-term men migrants (by 4%).

Both men and women increasingly have migrated for work purposes. 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 2006 84% women and 96% men migrated for work purposes, as compared with 80% women and 92% men in 2005, with 75% women and 87% men in 2004, and with 63% women and 86% men in 2000. Following this trend, in the third quarter of 2007, the respective shares reached 88% for women and 97% for men.

6.3 Destinations of migrants from Poland

According to the LSF data, main destination area for migrants from Poland continues to be the EU/EEA member states. As follows from the below breakdown (see also Table 40), approximately 80% of all migrants went in the second quarter of 2007 to six countries, of

which five were in Europe. These were the United Kingdom, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the United States and the Netherlands. Distribution of main destination countries slightly changed in comparison with the respective quarter of 2006, as Ireland moved up to the third position, after the United Kingdom and Germany, and the United States moved down to the fifth position. Also the Netherlands started to be more frequently chosen by migrants from Poland. In general, along with the total increase, virtually all countries received more migrants from Poland in the second and third quarter of 2007 in comparison with the respective quarters of 2006.

Main destination countries in the second quarters of 2000-2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>of which:</i>								
United Kingdom	4%	7%	7%	9%	11%	20%	31%	32%
Germany	35%	37%	34%	31%	29%	25%	20%	16%
Ireland	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	6%	7%	12%
Italy	6%	8%	14%	13%	11%	12%	8%	8%
United States	19%	23%	19%	20%	19%	11%	11%	7%
Netherlands	2%	4%	5%	4%	3%	2%	3%	6%

Despite the above-mentioned concentration of destination countries, migrants from Poland are attracted by growing number of EU/EEA member states. The largest increases in the second quarter of 2007 in comparison with the second quarter of 2006 were recorded in the case of the Netherlands (by 167%), and Sweden (by 140%), while in the third quarter of 2007 in comparison with the respective quarter of 2006, the largest increases were reported by the Netherlands (by 180%), and Austria (by 125%). The United Kingdom, which recorded one of the largest increases in the second and the third quarters of 2006 in comparison with the respective quarters of 2005, in the second and the third quarters of 2007 reported increases of only 23-41%. The number of migrants to Germany increased only slightly, by 10-13%, while Ireland received by 121% more migrants in the second quarter of 2007 than in the second quarter of 2006. In the third quarter of 2007, however, as compared to the third quarter of 2006, the number of migrants to Ireland increased only by 49%.

In addition, more migrants in the second quarter of 2007 than in the second quarter of 2006 went to Austria (by 38%), Belgium (by 50%), Denmark (by 300%, from 1,000 to 4,000), France (by 50%), Greece (by 80%, from 5,000 to 9,000), and Italy (by 43%), while fewer migrants arrived in the United States and Norway. In comparison with the third quarter of 2006, in the third quarter of 2007 there were more migrants in the outflow to Denmark (by 67%, from 3,000 to 5,000), France (by 20%), Greece (by 14%, from 7,000 to 8,000), Italy (by 10%), Norway (by 18%), and Spain (by 30%), while Sweden and the United States recorded declines (Table 40).

As LSF data reveal, long-term migration is gaining in importance particularly in the outflow to six main destination countries. As follows from the below breakdown, the proportion of short-term moves in the total outflow to these countries has been steadily

decreasing in the period 2004-2007, even in the outflow to the United States (long-term migrations have predominated in the outflow to this country at least since 2000). In addition to the United States, in the second quarter of 2007 relatively high proportions of long-term migrants were recorded by Italy (53%), and Germany (47%), and this figure reached 52% in the outflow to Germany in the third quarter of 2007. The similar pattern appeared in the outflow to Norway and Sweden. In the second and the third quarters of 2007, 54% of all migrants to Norway and 50-58% of all migrants to Sweden were long-term migrants, and these figures have been on the increase at least since 2004 (see also Table 40).

Shares of short-term moves in total moves in the second quarters of 2004-2007

	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	64%	64%	58%	54%
<i>of which:</i>				
United Kingdom	72%	77%	66%	60%
Germany	73%	70%	59%	53%
Ireland	67%	60%	62%	58%
Italy	67%	63%	50%	47%
United States	48%	37%	39%	26%
Netherlands	50%	83%	75%	72%

In the outflow to the United Kingdom and Ireland, the share of long-term migrants reached 40-42% in the second quarter of 2007 (45% each in the third quarter of 2007), and was the lowest in the outflow to the Netherlands. In the second and the third quarters of 2007 28-36% of all migrants to the latter country were long-term migrants. Countries with relatively small proportion of long-term migrants in the second quarter of 2007 included Denmark (25%), and Spain (30%) (Table 40). It is worth recalling, however, that the LSF data do not reveal much about short seasonal trips, which constitute an important part of the outflow to Germany, but also to Spain, France, the Netherlands, and Sweden. Hence, the preceding patterns need to be assessed with considerable caution.

Traditionally, women have outnumbered men in the outflow to Italy, accounting for 74% of all migrants in the second quarter of 2007, and 62% in the third quarter of 2007. Polish women respond to a specific demand in Italian labour market for domestic workers. Along with the overall trend, the proportion of women in the outflow to Italy decreased, however, in comparison with the respective shares of 2006. As far as other destination countries are concerned, in the second and the third quarters of 2007 the proportion of women was above the average in the outflow to the United States (56-57% of women), and France (40-44%), and to a smaller extent in the outflow to Spain (31-40%). Particularly small shares of women were recorded in the outflow to Norway (15-23%), Belgium (17-22%), Ireland (22-28%), Germany (24-25%), and Austria (22-27%). The proportion of women in the outflow to a major destination country, the United Kingdom, was at the average level of 36-37%, and this figure increased from 25-29% in the respective quarters of 2006. Despite the overall decline, the shares of women recorded an increase among migrants to Norway, and to the United States. In addition, the proportion of women reached 28% in the third quarter of 2007 in the outflow to Ireland (Table 40).

6.4 Migrants by age and educational attainment according to the LFS data

According to the LSF data, in 2007 migrants from Poland continued to be young and well educated. Women migrants seemed to be younger and better educated than men migrants, while short-term migrants were younger than long-term migrants. The duration of stay abroad seem not to influence the educational attainment of migrants.

As follows from the below breakdowns, in the second quarter of 2007, migrants with at least secondary level of education comprised approximately 60% of the total, as compared to 62% in the second quarter of 2006, and to 60% in the second quarter of 2005. Migrants with university diplomas featured prominently in this group. Their proportion has been on the increase in the second quarters of 2006-2007, reaching 16% in the second quarter of 2007, while the share of migrants with secondary education (including vocational colleges) has been decreasing, reaching 44% in the second quarter of 2007. However, in the third quarter of 2007, the share of migrants with tertiary education was 16%, as compared to 18% in the corresponding quarter of 2006.

Level of education of migrants in the third quarters of 2001-2003
and the second quarters of 2003-2007 (a)

<i>All migrants</i>	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tertiary	11%	11%	13%	14%	11%	14%	16%
secondary (b)	44%	43%	47%	42%	49%	48%	44%
Vocational	34%	33%	29%	33%	33%	31%	34%
elementary and less (c)	11%	13%	12%	11%	7%	7%	7%
<i>Women</i>	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tertiary	13%	10%	13%	13%	12%	14%	22%
secondary (b)	52%	54%	60%	53%	62%	62%	52%
Vocational	21%	20%	18%	19%	21%	16%	20%
elementary and less (c)	15%	15%	10%	12%	5%	7%	7%
<i>Men</i>	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Tertiary	10%	10%	13%	13%	10%	13%	12%
secondary (b)	38%	35%	36%	33%	41%	40%	39%
Vocational	45%	43%	38%	44%	41%	39%	41%
elementary and less (c)	8%	11%	13%	10%	8%	6%	7%

(a) Percentages are based on rounded numbers, thus they do not necessarily sum up to 100%.

(b) Including vocational colleges.

(c) Since 2003 six years of basic school and three years of secondary school (gymnasium), previously eight years of basic school.

As LFS data reveal women migrants were generally better educated than men migrants. Migrants with at least secondary level of education comprised approximately 72-74% of all women migrants in the second and the third quarters of 2007, and 51-52% of all men

migrants. As far as migrants with university diplomas are concerned, in the second quarter of 2007 they comprised approximately one-fifth of all women migrants, and this figure reached 25% in the third quarter of 2007, while only 11-12% of all men had tertiary level of education in both the second and the third quarters of 2007. Moreover, the proportion of migrants with vocational level of education was 41% among migrant men, as compared to 20% among migrant women (the second and the third quarters of 2007). In comparison with the second and the third quarters of 2006, significant changes occurred in the distribution of educational attainment for women migrants: the proportion of migrants with tertiary education increased, in the second quarter of 2007 in comparison with the respective quarter of 2006 in particular, while the share of migrants with secondary level of education was on the decrease. In addition, there was an increase in the proportion of women migrants with vocational level of education.

As to age, as follows from the below breakdowns, in the second quarter of 2007, 67% of the migrants were 34 years old or younger, as compared to 63% in the parallel period of 2006. In the third quarter of 2007, however, this share decreased slightly in comparison with the parallel period of 2006, from 70% to 66%. Moreover, migrants of the youngest age group (below 25) comprised 29-30% in the second and the third quarters of 2007, and this share has been on the increase in 2006-2007. In addition, the proportion of migrants aged 35 and above decreased to 33% in the second quarter of 2007, from 38% in the second quarter of 2006.

Age of migrants in the second quarters of 2001-2007 (a)

<i>All migrants</i>	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
below 25	25%	27%	27%	24%	23%	26%	29%
25-34	37%	38%	34%	39%	41%	37%	38%
35-44	18%	18%	16%	17%	19%	19%	16%
45+	19%	16%	23%	21%	18%	19%	17%
<i>Women</i>	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
below 25	31%	34%	35%	35%	33%	35%	36%
25-34	37%	40%	32%	36%	32%	29%	35%
35-44	14%	14%	13%	10%	14%	14%	12%
45+	16%	12%	20%	20%	22%	23%	18%
<i>Men</i>	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
below 25	21%	23%	19%	16%	17%	22%	26%
25-34	36%	37%	35%	41%	46%	41%	40%
35-44	20%	21%	19%	22%	23%	12%	18%
45+	21%	20%	26%	21%	15%	16%	16%

(a) Percentages are based on rounded numbers, thus they do not necessarily sum up to 100%.

Women continued to be younger than men. In both the second and the third quarters of 2007, the proportion of women aged below 25 among all women was 36%, as compared to 26% among all men migrants. Moreover, the proportion of the migrants aged 35 and above was higher among men migrants (34-38% in the second and third quarters of 2007) than among women migrants (28-30%). Short-term migrants continued to be younger than long-term migrants. In the second quarter of 2007, 72% of the short-term migrants were below 35 years old, of which 36% was aged below 25. The respective proportions for long-term migrants were 63% and 22%.

6.5 Population of temporary migrants according to estimates of the Central Statistical Office

In 2007, for the first time since the 2002 population census, the Central Statistical Office has estimated the number of permanent residents of Poland staying temporarily abroad for above two months. According to these estimates, since then the stock of temporary migrants from Poland has been on the continuous increase, and it has almost doubled since Poland's accession to the EU in 2004. According to the census, 786,000 Poles were staying temporarily abroad in May 2002, of which approximately 626,000 for more than 12 months. At the end of 2004, their number increased to 1,000,000, and it reached 1,450,000 at the end of 2005. At the end of 2006, 1,950,000 Poles were staying temporarily abroad for above two months, by 500,000 in comparison with the preceding year.

As the CSO estimates show, 80% of all temporary migrants in 2006 were temporary residents of EU-25 member states, and this share increased from 75% in 2004, and from 57% in 2002. The most popular destinations in 2006 included the United Kingdom (580,000; 30% of the total), and Germany (450,000; 23%), followed by Ireland (120,000; 6%), Italy (85,000; 4%), the Netherlands (55,000; 3%), France (49,000; 2.5%), Spain (44,000; 2%), Austria (34,000; 2%), Belgium (28,000; 1%), Sweden (25,000; 1%), and Greece (20,000; 1%).

According to the CSO estimates, the first position of Germany was overtaken by the United Kingdom in 2006, while at the end of 2005 Germany was still the leading destination. The most spectacular increases in the number of migrants were recorded in the outflows to the United Kingdom and Ireland. These increases were particularly high in 2005 in comparison with 2004, by 127% and by 407%, respectively. In 2006 as compared to 2005, these two countries reported, however, much smaller increases, by 71% and by 58%, respectively. This may be an additional illustration that the outflow of Poles, at least to selected destinations, is slowing down. At the same time, it seems that there is a growing diversification of destinations. For example, when we look at the available list of destinations that were included in the CSO estimates, the increases in 2006 were larger than the increases in 2005 in the outflow to Finland (up 329% over 2005), and Portugal (up 67% over 2005), up till now not very popular destinations for migrants from Poland.

6.6 Recruitment agencies in Poland for work abroad

After a spectacular increase in the number of regular recruitment agencies for work abroad in 2005 in comparison with 2004, from 271 to 1,097, in 2006 this figure increased moderately, by 50% in comparison with 2005 - to 1,646 (Table 42). The largest concentrations of recruitment agencies in 2006 continued to be in *Mazowieckie* (21%) province, followed by *Śląskie* (12%), *Pomorskie* (11%), *Dolnośląskie* (8%), *Zachodniopomorskie*, *Małopolskie*, and *Opolskie* (7% each) provinces. All but one provinces recorded increases in 2006 in comparison with 2005 in the number of recruitment agencies, the smallest in *Świętokrzyskie* (by 24%), *Małopolskie* and *Łódzkie* (by 33-34% each), the largest in *Lubelskie* (by 95%), *Lubuskie* (by 89%), and *Kujawsko-pomorskie* (by 83%) (Table 43).

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 2006 almost 248,000 Poles took up jobs through regular recruitment agencies operating in Poland, as compared to 163,000 in 2005 and to 99,000 in 2004. Out of these numbers, jobs abroad were undertaken in 2006 by approximately 119,000 Poles, by almost 40,000 more than in 2005. (In addition, 7,716 people in 2006, and 7,094 people in 2005 found jobs abroad through temporary employment agencies.) Thus, on average, in 2006 a recruitment agency placed approximately 75 Poles abroad, a number which was similar to the preceding year. This indicates not a very large scale operation (Table 44).

As in the preceding years, in 2006 there were more men than women among those who resorted to services of the recruitment agencies. The number of women increased in 2006 in comparison with 2005 by 63%, as compared to 42% in the case of men. As a consequence, the share of women in 2006 increased slightly, from 24% in 2005 to 27% in 2006.

The majority of job placements in 2006, as in the previous years, were for short-term work (for less than 12 months), and the increasing proportion of workers found a job for less than three months, 49% in 2006, as compared to 46% in 2005, and to 40% in 2004. The share of workers who went abroad for more than three months but less than 12 months was 44-45% in 2005-2006. Only a small share of workers found work abroad that lasted for more than 12 months (7% in 2006, and 9% in 2005). Work for less than three month was the most popular among women - 61% of all women in 2006 - and this proportion was growing from 54% in 2005, and from 48% in 2004. In case of men, short-term workers comprised 45% of all men in 2006, and this share increased too, from 43% in 2005, and from 38% in 2004.

In 2006 the proportion of Poles who found work in maritime sector, working as seamen, captains and ship officers, ship hands, stewards and so on continued to decrease, to 23%, from 31% in 2005, and from 48% in 2004. Workers undertaking simple tasks in manufacturing (12%, 13% in 2005), farm workers (8%, 9%), welders (4%, 2% in 2005), butchers and workers in fish processing (3%, 3% in 2005), gardeners, vegetable producers and flower producers (3%, 1% in 2005), waiters (3%, 2%), cleaning staff (in offices and hotels) (3%, 3% in 2005), and warehouse workers (3%, 4% in 2005) followed.

The occupational distribution was different for men and women. In 2006 30% of men were employed in maritime sector (40% in 2005), followed by workers undertaking simple tasks in manufacturing (9%), farm workers (6%), welders (6%), butchers and workers in fish processing (3%), warehouse workers (3%), and building carpenters. Women in 2006 were most frequently employed as workers undertaking simple tasks in manufacturing (22%), and farm workers (15%), followed by gardeners, vegetable producers and flower producers (7%), cleaning staff (in offices and hotels) (6%), waitresses (5%), fruit farmers and gardeners (4%), and butchers and workers in fish processing (4%). Only 4% of women were employed in maritime sector, mainly as stewards or captains and ship officers, although the number of women in this sector increased in 2006 in comparison with 2005 by 101%, as compared to a 9% growth among men.

The largest increases in 2006 in comparison with 2005 in the number of job placements for men were in the case of building carpenters (by 263%), gardeners, and vegetable and flower produces (by 213%), welders (by 170%), fruit farmers and gardeners (by 154%), and waiters (by 126%). Among women the largest increases were in the case of gardeners, and vegetable and flower produces (by 651%), workers in fish processing (by 241%), workers undertaking simple tasks in manufacturing (by 196%), and waitresses (by 103%).

Approximately three-fourth of all placements by recruitment agencies in 2006 was with employers in the Netherlands (29%), the United Kingdom (19%), Norway (10%), Germany (10%), Cyprus (5%), and the United States (4%). Italy, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Singapore, and Ireland followed. The largest shares of women were among workers employed in Italy (48%), the Netherlands (42%), the United States (47%), Spain (33%), and Germany (32%). There were less than 5% of women among workers employed in Cyprus, Finland, Iceland, and Norway (Table 45).

After reporting a 109% growth in 2006 in comparison with 2005 (from 16,435 to 34,328), the Netherlands overtook the United Kingdom. The latter reported a smaller increase, by 30%. United States and Cyprus reported small decreases in comparison with 2005. The largest increases were reported in the case of France (by 953%, from 55 to 579, for both men and women), Finland (by 713%, from 31 to 525, for men), Sweden (by 349%, mainly men), Spain (by 277%, both men and women but the growth larger in the case of men), Czech Republic (by 223%, mainly women, whose number increased from 0 to 837) and Austria (194%, both men and women), Belgium (181%, mainly women).

The most frequent destinations for women were slightly different than for men. 45% of the migrant women went in 2006 to the Netherlands (34% in 2005). The United Kingdom (18%), Germany (12%), the United States (10%), and Italy (4%) followed. While in the case of men the four main destination countries in 2006 included: the Netherlands (23%, 29% in 2005), the United Kingdom (19%), Norway (14%), Germany (10%), and Cyprus (7%).

7. Naturalisation and repatriation

The data presented in this chapter are produced by Department for Citizenship and Repatriation of the Ministry of Interior and Administration. The Department provides data on Polish nationality (Table 46), while data on repatriation are provided by the Central Statistical Office (Tables 47-50).

Three main procedures of acquiring Polish nationality include conferment, acknowledgement, and simplified marriage procedure. *Conferment* 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. However, the President can use this procedure for an achievement-based granting of Polish nationality, for example in the cases of sportsmen, artists, scientists, and others who rendered, or are expected to render, a valuable service to the Polish State. The President can also make the acquisition of Polish nationality conditional on renunciation of a foreign nationality. *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. Applications are collected at the local level (in *starostwo*) and decisions are made at the province level. *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.

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 origins 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.

After a substantial increase from 1,937 in 2004 to 2,866 in 2005, in 2006 naturalizations by conferment, acknowledgment, and marriage procedures decreased considerably (by 66%) in comparison with the previous year - to 989 (Table 46). To a large extent, the substantial increase in the number of naturalizations in 2005 was an administrative fiat: the outgoing President of the Republic clearing a backlog. The decline in naturalizations in 2006 can also be attributed to Presidential inclinations - a new President not feeling at ease as yet at entitling foreigners to become Poles. Preliminary data for 2007 suggest that the number of naturalizations for the year was approximately 2,500, perhaps being a measure of the rising confidence of the serving President of approving requests for naturalizations.

Nationals of Ukraine continued to be main recipients of naturalizations in 2006 and their share in the total increased from 26% in 2005 to 42% in 2006, although the absolute number

of naturalizations granted to Ukrainians decreased by 45% in comparison with 2005. Less naturalizations in 2006 were also granted to nationals of Belarus and the Russian Federation, by 68% and 50%, respectively. In fact, the Russian Federation became the second in 2006, while Belarus moved down to the third position. The share of the latter in the total increased from 9% in 2005 to 13% in 2006, while the share of the former decreased from 11% in 2005 to 10% in 2006. Altogether, Ukraine, the Russian Federation, and Belarus accounted for 65% of the total in 2006 (46% in 2005), and in general the former Soviet Union comprised 73% of all naturalisations in 2006 (52% in 2005).

Turkey was among the four countries whose nationals were granted more naturalizations in 2006 than in 2005, by 89%. The remaining four countries included Armenia (up 50%), China (up 40%), and Italy (from one naturalization in 2005 to four naturalizations in 2006). Along with the overall decrease, all other countries displayed smaller or greater decreases in 2006 in comparison with 2005.

As far as repatriation is concerned, in 2006 239 repatriation visas were issued, and 327 persons arrived in Poland on the basis of repatriation. While the number of repatriation visas kept declining, from 252 in 2005, and from 269 in 2004, the number of applications concerning repatriation kept increasing, by 13% in 2006 in comparison with 2005, to 348, and by 80% in 2005 in comparison with 2004. The applications in 2006 comprised 302 repatriates and 46 family members who were not of Polish origin (276 and 31 in 2005, respectively). The number of persons who arrived in Poland on the basis of repatriation decreased only slightly, from 335 in 2005, to 327 in 2006, while the number of families increased, from 128 in 2005 to 135 in 2006 (Tables 47 and 50).

Nationals of Kazakhstan continued to be the main recipients of repatriation, accounting for 52% of the total in 2006. The Russian Federation (17%), Ukraine (11%), Belarus (10%), and Uzbekistan (6%) followed. While the number of repatriation visas increased in the case of the Russian Federation and Ukraine, by 25% and 16%, respectively, there were less repatriation visas in 2006 than in 2005 in the case of Kazakhstan and Belarus (down 18-19% each). In addition, Uzbekistan reported a 180% increase over 2005, from 5 to 14 visas (Table 48).

The distribution of provinces of destination changed in comparison with 2005. Increases in 2006 in comparison with 2005 were reported in *Mazowieckie* and *Dolnośląskie* (by 82-84% each), *Opolskie* (by 77%), and *Śląskie* (by 44%). *Zachodniopomorskie* and all the remaining provinces invited fewer people in 2006 in comparison with 2005. As a consequence, in 2006 almost 60% of repatriates and their family members arrived in Poland at an invitation from the following five (out of 16) provinces: *Mazowieckie* (21%), *Dolnośląskie* (19%), *Opolskie* (12%), *Śląskie* (8%), and *Zachodniopomorskie* (8%) (Table 49).

Additional 135 families and 327 persons settled in Poland on the basis of repatriation in 2006, as compared to 128 families and 335 persons in 2005. Repatriates constituted approximately 82% of the total in 2006 (85% in 2005, and 88% in 2004), of which children aged below 19 years comprised approximately one-fourth. Family members who were not of Polish decent accounted for the remaining 18% (15% in 2005, and 12% in 2004)

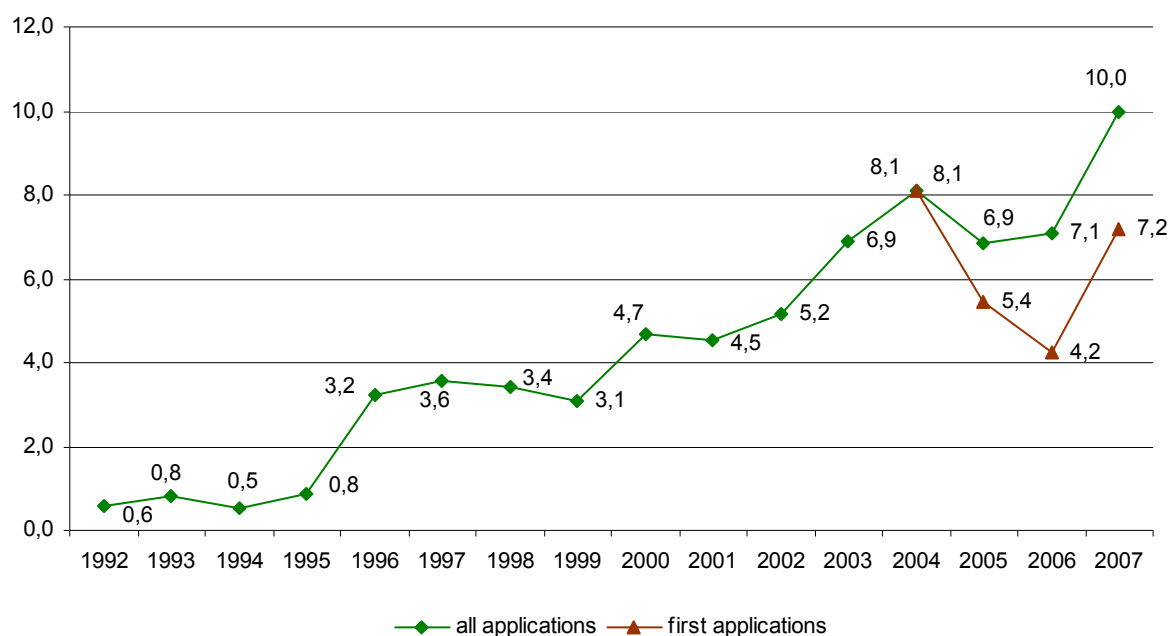
(Table 50). Altogether, in 1998-2006 5,026 persons (1,914 families) settled in Poland on account of repatriation, of which 16% in *Mazowieckie* and 13% in *Dolnośląskie* provinces. *Małopolskie*, *Śląskie*, *Zachodniopomorskie*, *Podlaskie*, and *Lubelskie* provinces followed, accounting, respectively, for 9%, 8%, 7%, 6%, and 6% of all persons settled in Poland in 1998-2006 (Table 49).

8. Inflow of refugees/asylum seekers and integration programs for refugees

The below section draws mainly upon data provided by the Office for Foreigners (Tables 51-54).²⁸

In 2006 there were 7,093 asylum applications in Poland, by 3% less than in 2005, when there was 6,860 applications. The increase was attributable to the increasing proportion of repeat applications.²⁹ In 2006 this 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 (from approximately 5,440 in 2005 to 4,220 in 2006). Women accounted for 48% of *all* asylum applications in 2006 (46% in 2005) (Table 51 and Figure 3).

Figure 3. Asylum seekers (in thousand). Poland 1992-2007



²⁸ See also www.udsc.gov.pl (*uchodźstwo*), www.forummigracyjne.org (the report *Integracja uchodźców w liczbach*), www.refugee.pl.

²⁹ People with tolerated status often reopened the refugee status procedure to gain access to reception facilities and basic assistance. For details see The 2006 SOPEMI Report for Poland.

Preliminary data for 2007 reveal that more than 10,000 asylum applications were submitted in this year, as compared with 7,093 applications in 2006 (Table 51 and Figure 3). The number of first asylum applications increased considerably, particularly in the second half of 2007, reaching approximately 1,150 applications in November 2007, and 2,270 applications in December 2007. This substantial increase is attributable to Poland's accession to the Schengen zone on the night of December 21, 2007, combined with false hopes and misconceptions about the new visa-free travel to Western Europe widely spread among the refugees and asylum seekers.

The large increase has been caused primarily by the continuous arrival of large numbers of asylum seekers from the Russian Federation (mainly from Chechnya). They accounted for 92% of all asylum applications in 2007 (90% in 2006, and 91% in 2005). After a 25% decrease in the number of first asylum applications lodged by Russians in 2006 in comparison with the preceding year, the figure increased from approximately 3,770 applications in 2006 to approximately 6,670 applications to 2007. As a consequence, nationals of the Russian Federation comprised 93% of first applications in 2007, as compared to 89% in 2006 (Table 52). In November-December 2007, the proportion of Russians in first applications was even higher, 95% and 98%, respectively.

In addition to nationals of the Russian Federation, among asylum seekers (only first applications) in 2007 were (in descending number of applications) nationals of Belarus, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, India, Ukraine, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. The largest increases in 2007 in comparison with 2006 were reported in the case of Sri Lanka (up 5400%, from 1 to 55), India (up 250%, from 10 to 35), Bangladesh (up 229%, from 7 to 23), and China (by 350%, from 4 to 18), but also by Vietnam (up 82%, from 22 to 40). Belarus recorded a small increase of 13%, while there were fewer asylum claims in the case of Ukraine (by 42%). A decrease was also reported in the inflow of asylum seekers from Pakistan (by 36%) (Table 52).

Although the number of repeat applications was predicted to decrease in 2007, after the introduction at the end of October 2006 of the new regulation which stipulated that 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), the proportion of repeat application in all applications decreased only slightly, from 41% in 2006 to 38% in 2007. Moreover, the absolute number of repeat applications was similar to the figure recorded in 2006 (on average 237 repeat applications per month in 2007, as compared to 239 in 2006). Along with the growing number of first applications in the second half of 2007, the proportion of repeat applications in all applications has been decreasing, to 8% in December 2007. In general, 90% of repeat applications in 2007 were submitted by nationals of the Russian Federation, followed by Pakistan, Ukraine, Belarus, Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, and India (Table 52).

A refugee status was granted in 2006 by the President of the Office for Foreigners and the Refugee Board (the latter serves as the second instance review authority) to approximately 485 applicants, of which 423 were granted in the first instance. As a matter of fact this has been the greatest number of positive decisions issued since 1992. At the

same time, after being granted a negative decision on refugee status in the first instance, 2,048 persons received protection in Poland in the form of the tolerated status, of which 999 were women. Additional 62 persons were granted the tolerated status after being granted a negative decision on refugee status in the second instance (by the Refugee Board). The remaining 23 foreigners were granted the tolerated status in 2006 mainly because, due to various reasons, they could not be granted a temporary residence permit in Poland. (For example, they were about to be deported from Poland but their expulsion could not be enforced because they were married to a Polish citizen). The main group of recognised refugees, which was also the main group of recipients of the tolerated statuses, was Russians (particularly Chechens) (Tables 53-54).

Recognised refugees can participate in a year-long integration program if they so apply.³⁰ 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 2006 244 families and 741 people enjoyed the provisions of the individual integration program (196 families and 554 people in 2005). 70% of all integration programs were provided in *Mazowieckie* province (171 programs; 130 in 2005, 66% in 2005). The second was *Podlaskie* province with 57 integration programs. As in the preceding year, in 2006 Chechens comprised approximately 90% of all the beneficiaries: 218 families and 693 people (160 families and 497 people in 2005).

In 2006 241 refugees, among them 75 women and 117 children, were provided with social welfare assistance (76 families). 62% of all families who received the allowances in 2006 were Chechen families (47 families), twice as many as in the preceding year, when 24 Chechen families benefited from this form of aid (then they represented 44% of all families). With the increasing number of refugees who are provided with social welfare assistance, the average amount of allowances decreased. In 2004 average monthly assistance was around 137 PLN per person. In 2005 – 84 PLN per person, and in 2006 this sum decreased to 70 PLN per person.

Individual integration programs are not for foreigners with tolerated status. Foreigners in this category are entitled only to allowances from social welfare assistance. In 2006 800 foreigners with tolerated status, among them 235 women and 420 children, benefited from this assistance (249 families). Their number increased considerably in comparison with 2005, when there were 308 beneficiaries, among them 81 women and 51 children (91 families). The majority of foreigners with tolerated status in 2006 who were provided with social welfare assistance were Chechens (181 families; 58 families in 2005). The average monthly allowance per person remained at the level of 52-53 PLN, but recorded a small increase per family, from 150 PLN in 2005 to 167 PLN in 2006. 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.

³⁰ For details on individual integration programs for refugees see The 2004 SOPEMI Report for Poland. Also www.mazowieckie.pl/wps/uchodzcy (*Raport z realizacji w 2006 roku indywidualnych programów integracji (IPI) na terenie województwa mazowieckiego. Mazowiecki Urząd Wojewódzki. Wydział Polityki Społecznej*).

Statistical annex

Table 1. Arrivals of foreigners (in thousand); top nationalities. Poland 2003-2006

Nationality	All arrivals							
	Actual numbers				Per cent of the total			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	52,130	61,918	64,606	65,115	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(countries bordering Poland)	(48,740)	(58,258)	(60,543)	(60,451)	(93.5)	(94.1)	(93.7)	(92.8)
(EU-15)	-	-	(39,503)	(39,623)	-	-	(61.1)	(60.9)
(EU-10)	-	-	(13,354)	(12,872)	-	-	(20.7)	(19.8)
(former USSR) (a)	-	-	(10,648)	(11,394)	-	-	(16.5)	(17.5)
Austria	266	288	282	304	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Belarus	3,830	3,523	3,651	3,912	7.3	5.7	5.7	6.0
Belgium	65	75	72	91	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bulgaria	55	54	61	66	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Canada	21	38	63	72	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Czech Republic	8,827	9,286	7,855	7,102	16.9	15.0	12.2	10.9
Denmark	149	118	112	134	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Estonia	194	166	156	186	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Finland	56	72	68	77	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
France	180	195	220	230	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Germany	25,457	34,122	37,436	37,192	48.8	55.1	57.9	57.1
Hungary	170	214	249	268	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Ireland	21	27	40	69	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Israel	48	55	66	66	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Italy	215	222	247	276	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Latvia	422	392	345	410	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6
Lithuania	1,366	1,336	1,344	1,459	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.2
Netherlands	225	263	335	410	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
Norway	69	79	81	102	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Romania	64	66	78	95	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Russian Federation	1,534	1,420	1,599	1,722	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.6
Slovak Republic	2,896	4,048	3,378	3,422	5.6	6.5	5.2	5.3
Spain	49	57	73	89	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sweden	198	214	214	224	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Ukraine	4,830	4,523	5,279	5,642	9.3	7.3	8.2	8.7
United Kingdom	211	247	345	455	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7
United States	250	281	340	354	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other	464	538	618	686	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1

(a) Except Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

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 1945-2006 (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	2006	46.9	10.8	-36.1

(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 1993-2007

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
2nd half-year	21,006	6,135	-14,871
2007			
1st half-year	16,728	6,237	-10,491

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

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

Table 5. Emigrants (a) by provinces of origin and immigrants (a) by provinces of destination.
Poland 2004-2006

Province of origin/destination	Actual numbers			Percent of the total		
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
Emigrants						
Total	18,877	22,242	46,936	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dolnośląskie	1,419	1,691	5,201	7.5	7.6	11.1
Kujawsko-pomorskie	479	754	2,360	2.5	3.4	5.0
Lubelskie	182	327	1,703	1.0	1.5	3.6
Lubuskie	426	602	1,497	2.3	2.7	3.2
Łódzkie	301	513	1,462	1.6	2.3	3.1
Małopolskie	1,272	1,264	3,178	6.7	5.7	6.8
Mazowieckie	309	408	2,185	1.6	1.8	4.7
Opolskie	3,829	3,414	4,792	20.3	15.3	10.2
Podkarpackie	791	1,122	2,800	4.2	5.0	6.0
Podlaskie	493	565	1,238	2.6	2.5	2.6
Pomorskie	1,075	1,867	4,027	5.7	8.4	8.6
Śląskie	6,213	6,861	9,865	32.9	30.8	21.0
Świętokrzyskie	144	128	904	0.8	0.6	1.9
Warmińsko-mazurskie	915	1,130	2,350	4.8	5.1	5.0
Wielkopolskie	392	578	2,292	2.1	2.6	4.9
Zachodniopomorskie	637	1,018	1,082	3.4	4.6	2.3
Immigrants						
Total	9,495	9,364	10,802	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dolnośląskie	903	772	1,171	9.5	8.2	10.8
Kujawsko-pomorskie	222	224	396	2.3	2.4	3.7
Lubelskie	273	331	270	2.9	3.5	2.5
Lubuskie	403	391	430	4.2	4.2	4.0
Łódzkie	272	312	324	2.9	3.3	3.0
Małopolskie	1,221	1,294	1,161	12.9	13.8	10.7
Mazowieckie	1,141	973	1,362	12.0	10.4	12.6
Opolskie	853	862	831	9.0	9.2	7.7
Podkarpackie	706	738	717	7.4	7.9	6.6
Podlaskie	346	462	394	3.6	4.9	3.6
Pomorskie	675	670	752	7.1	7.2	7.0
Śląskie	1,204	1,238	1,344	12.7	13.2	12.4
Świętokrzyskie	176	113	216	1.9	1.2	2.0
Warmińsko-mazurskie	373	293	423	3.9	3.1	3.9
Wielkopolskie	392	356	403	4.1	3.8	3.7
Zachodniopomorskie	335	335	608	3.5	3.6	5.6

(a) Only migrations related to the changes of “permanent” residence.
Source: Central Statistical Office (Central Population Register – PESEL)

Table 6. Emigrants (a) by major destinations (in 2003-2006 also by sex). Poland 2001-2006

Country of destination	Total						<i>Of which: women</i>			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	23,368	24,532	20,813	18,877	22,242	46,936	10,069	9,161	10,362	19,699
(EU-15)	(19,192)	(20,196)	(17,055)	(15,292)	(18,047)	(40,446)	(8,260)	(7,430)	(8,368)	(16,792)
(EU-25)	-	-	-	(15,354)	(18,128)	(40,619)	-	(7,460)	(8,405)	(16,858)
Europe (b)	19,476	20,485	17,294	15,547	18,416	41,221	8,395	7,559	8,542	17,099
Austria	640	525	355	404	308	853	204	215	158	388
Belgium	103	119	138	130	149	307	87	70	77	137
Bulgaria	5	12	-	4	26	8	-	-	15	4
Czech Republic	57	38	46	41	49	90	29	21	21	34
Cyprus	3	2	-	2	6	40	-	1	2	14
Denmark	100	95	68	50	58	175	48	31	31	83
Finland	14	9	11	6	8	44	4	2	3	16
France	261	339	251	300	295	579	137	155	137	281
Germany	16,900	17,806	15,013	12,646	12,317	14,950	7,135	6,145	6,038	7,250
Greece	74	75	56	75	76	155	33	33	38	72
Hungary	6	11	6	9	13	12	3	5	7	7
Iceland	14	9	12	19	18	79	4	10	5	30
Ireland	9	13	20	83	405	2,307	10	20	132	637
Italy	307	302	311	300	413	891	212	192	251	524
Luxembourg	7	23	14	14	13	35	9	11	7	17
Netherlands	265	290	275	363	393	925	119	179	183	396
Norway	71	47	35	51	72	251	19	32	30	87
Romania	4	2	1	1	6	1	1	1	5	-
Russian Federation	20	13	5	10	18	44	1	2	6	11
Spain	131	166	139	201	265	625	69	88	111	234
Sweden	167	174	117	174	268	595	71	92	135	269
Switzerland	50	88	62	59	75	148	39	31	40	75
United Kingdom	208	254	282	543	3,072	17,996	122	197	1,062	6,482
Ukraine	16	11	14	15	29	28	6	4	14	14
Other	44	62	63	47	64	83	33	22	34	37
Africa	48	39	17	21	46	94	10	11	16	35
South Africa	35	33	10	10	32	52	7	3	11	29
Other	13	6	7	11	14	42	3	8	5	6
America	3,558	3,080	3,289	3,081	3,478	5,087	1,565	1,473	1,678	2,325
Canada	1,037	1,016	800	657	808	1,097	381	313	395	533
United States	2,485	2,676	2,464	2,404	2,633	3,951	1,172	1,149	1,266	1,773
Other	36	16	25	20	37	39	12	11	17	19
Asia	35	40	26	39	46	115	8	21	11	51
Oceania	250	204	179	184	244	413	85	96	113	186
Australia	244	187	165	165	223	369	79	87	104	170
Other	6	17	14	19	21	44	6	9	9	16
Unknown	1	56	8	5	12	6	6	1	2	3

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

(b) Including Turkey and Cyprus.

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

Table 7. Emigrants (a) by sex and age. Poland 2003-2006

Age category	Actual numbers				Per cent of the total			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Men								
Total	10,744	9,716	11,880	27,237	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	161	(b)	(b)	(b)	1.5	(b)	(b)	(b)
5-9	292	(b)	(b)	(b)	2.7	(b)	(b)	(b)
10-14	403	826	838	2,186	3.8	8.5	7.1	8.0
15-19	2,481	1,986	2,032	2,767	23.1	20.4	17.1	10.2
20-24	1,524	1,458	2,026	6,693	14.2	15.0	17.1	24.6
25-29	764	738	1,420	5,452	7.1	7.6	12.0	20.0
30-34	605	558	883	2,660	5.6	5.7	7.4	9.8
35-39	699	610	748	1,581	6.5	6.3	6.3	5.8
40-44	1,153	1,073	1,172	1,812	10.7	11.0	9.9	6.7
45-49	938	960	1,110	1,550	8.7	9.9	9.3	5.7
50-54	620	633	684	1,148	5.8	6.5	5.8	4.2
55-59	367	306	413	648	3.4	3.2	3.5	2.4
60-64	314	253	245	322	2.9	2.6	2.1	1.2
65-69	159	132	139	172	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.6
70+	264	183	170	246	2.5	1.9	1.4	0.9
Women								
Total	10,069	9,161	10,362	19,699	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	175	(b)	(b)	(b)	1.7	(b)	(b)	(b)
5-9	265	(b)	(b)	(b)	2.6	(b)	(b)	(b)
10-14	366	709	802	2,070	3.6	7.7	7.7	10.5
15-19	844	672	585	838	8.4	7.3	5.6	4.3
20-24	1,074	1,004	1,316	3,301	10.7	11.0	12.7	16.8
25-29	1,200	1,173	1,544	4,209	11.9	12.8	14.9	21.4
30-34	950	928	1,130	2,285	9.4	10.1	10.9	11.6
35-39	1,052	965	908	1,612	10.4	10.5	8.8	8.2
40-44	1,233	1,161	1,227	1,549	12.2	12.7	11.8	7.9
45-49	953	878	1,025	1,300	9.5	9.6	9.9	6.6
50-54	662	560	649	988	6.6	6.1	6.3	5.0
55-59	370	364	398	629	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.2
60-64	309	268	267	302	3.1	2.9	2.6	1.5
65-69	208	182	183	232	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.2
70+	408	297	328	384	4.1	3.2	3.2	1.9

(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 8. Emigrants (a) by sex and marital status (in 2006 also by age). Poland 1986-2006

Year and age category	Marital status					
	Total	Bachelor or spinster	Married	Widower or widow	Divorced	Unknown
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	-
2006	27,237	13,849	8,126	76	887	4,299 (c)
0-14	2,186	2,186	-	-	-	-
15-24	9,460	7,085	383	-	10	1,982
25-34	8,112	3,661	2,910	1	296	1,244
35-44	3,393	615	2,047	7	276	448
45-54	2,698	235	1,816	17	211	419
55-64	970	46	707	13	75	129
65+	418	21	263	38	19	77
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	-
2006	19,699	7,933	7,905	306	889	2,666 (c)
0-14	2,070	2,070	-	-	-	-
15-24	4,139	2,718	597	1	12	811
25-34	6,494	2,498	2,837	8	296	855
35-44	3,161	431	1,992	18	247	473
45-54	2,288	160	1,570	59	204	295
55-64	931	36	632	59	87	117
65+	616	20	277	161	43	115

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

(c) From 2006 onward those who register their permanent departure from Poland are no longer obliged to answer a question on their marital status in the registration form (relevant cell is left blank).

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

Table 9. Emigrants (a) aged 15 and more by sex, age and education. Poland 2003-2005 (b)

Age category	Educational attainment					
	Total	Post-secondary	Secondary (c)	Vocational	Elementary or less (d)	Unknown
2003						
Men						
Total	9,888	128	648	926	2,760 (e)	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 (e)	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 (e)	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 (e)	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 (e)	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 (e)	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) From 2006 onward data on educational attainment of emigrants is no longer collected. (c) Including post-secondary not completed. (d) Including elementary not completed. (e) 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 10. Immigrants (a) by country of previous residence (in 2003-2005 also by sex). Poland 2000-2006

Country of previous residence	Total						<i>Of which: women</i>			
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	6,625	6,587	7,048	9,495	9,364	10,802	3,338	4,695	4,491	4,864
(EU-15)	(3,448)	(3,575)	(3,503)	(4,261)	(4,710)	(6,792)	(1,621)	(1,860)	(1,962)	(2,811)
(EU-25)	-	-	-	(4,451)	(4,892)	(6,908)	-	(1,970)	(2,076)	(2,863)
(former USSR)	(1,144)	(920)	(1,110)	(2,283)	(2,083)	(1,338)	(649)	(1,562)	(1,427)	(883)
Europe (b)	4,508	4,413	4,498	6,536	6,906	8,270	2,194	3,397	3,404	3,708
Austria	157	156	140	136	162	224	68	44	71	100
Belarus	125	130	123	262	364	248	71	191	261	165
Belgium	72	61	64	70	89	106	29	30	45	57
Bulgaria	39	21	22	57	59	23	12	28	19	12
Czech Republic	40	34	46	61	60	28	28	36	30	9
Cyprus	1	4	3	3	-	17	-	2	-	6
Denmark	22	27	17	21	23	53	6	11	8	22
France	226	247	191	293	324	356	95	141	162	173
Germany	2,177	2,335	2,261	2,697	2,823	3,227	995	1,147	1,134	1,353
Greece	58	60	58	95	67	101	30	47	37	46
Hungary	13	14	20	23	21	14	11	13	16	8
Iceland	5	2	5	11	12	13	3	8	4	6
Ireland	4	4	12	15	32	211	5	4	16	55
Italy	251	251	229	253	331	377	123	125	140	184
Lithuania	61	40	60	57	51	29	42	33	36	17
Moldova	12	14	11	38	37	20	5	21	26	11
Netherlands	86	83	72	138	164	236	31	58	58	80
Norway	26	31	24	30	41	71	15	14	20	26
Romania	7	3	9	20	24	11	-	6	10	4
Russian Federation	125	86	179	294	250	171	85	211	173	112
Slovak Republic	5	10	19	22	31	18	9	13	20	7
Spain	66	63	85	103	106	145	48	35	47	66
Sweden	74	70	91	114	100	146	55	53	50	71
Switzerland	45	41	55	48	48	39	26	25	21	22
Turkey	9	12	16	25	38	47	2	2	7	3
Ukraine	486	350	423	1,196	1,067	682	272	886	752	471
United Kingdom	246	208	261	313	468	1,592	127	160	187	594
Other	70	89	2	141	114	65	1	53	54	28
Africa	99	44	114	114	114	125	46	44	114	40
America	1,352	1,403	1,622	1,759	1,649	1,867	757	803	722	865
Canada	282	230	351	323	303	341	187	148	149	170
United States	1,008	1,137	1,216	1,348	1,289	1,470	546	618	548	676
Other	62	36	55	88	57	56	24	37	25	19
Asia	510	548	703	893	572	388	296	380	269	183
Armenia	46	50	69	155	80	59	22	74	36	27
China	23	29	40	32	25	20	16	18	9	10
India	10	14	14	31	16	28	4	7	1	12
Israel	21	30	35	35	32	24	9	16	16	6
Kazakhstan	265	221	288	211	175	87	161	114	111	54
Mongolia	4	8	13	24	21	13	9	17	12	5
Syria	11	12	12	22	25	6	3	4	8	1
Uzbekistan	4	10	151	232	83	50	5	10	27	18
Vietnam	70	124	9	16	14	16	46	80	12	9
Other	56	60	72	135	101	85	21	40	37	41
Oceania	111	105	110	140	134	149	45	70	70	66
Australia	102	98	106	137	132	138	45	69	70	61
Other	9	7	4	3	2	11	-	1	-	5
Unknown	45	74	1	3	3	3	-	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 11. Immigrants (a) by sex and age. Poland 2003-2006

Age category	Actual numbers				Per cent of the total			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Men								
Total	3,710	4,800	4,873	5,938	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	418	(b)	(b)	(b)	11.3	(b)	(b)	(b)
5-9	220	(b)	(b)	(b)	5.9	(b)	(b)	(b)
10-14	137	913	1,032	770	3.7	19.0	21.2	13.0
15-19	165	161	176	180	4.4	3.4	3.6	3.0
20-24	310	388	430	892	8.4	8.1	8.8	15.0
25-29	378	545	604	991	10.2	11.4	12.4	16.7
30-34	341	564	470	626	9.2	11.8	9.6	10.5
35-39	305	385	382	416	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.0
40-44	309	369	326	411	8.3	7.7	6.7	6.9
45-49	274	423	371	448	7.4	8.8	7.6	7.5
50-54	252	331	320	416	6.8	6.9	6.6	7.0
55-59	189	232	245	309	5.1	4.8	5.0	5.2
60-64	120	178	188	198	3.2	3.7	3.9	3.3
65-69	130	165	150	152	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.6
70+	162	146	179	129	4.4	3.0	3.7	2.2
Women								
Total	3,338	4,695	4,491	4,864	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	474	(b)	(b)	(b)	14.2	(b)	(b)	(b)
5-9	180	(b)	(b)	(b)	5.4	(b)	(b)	(b)
10-14	147	909	948	790	4.4	19.4	21.1	16.2
15-19	144	170	183	152	4.3	3.6	4.1	3.1
20-24	170	275	314	424	5.1	5.9	7.0	8.7
25-29	253	518	520	625	7.6	11.0	11.6	12.8
30-34	259	515	466	486	7.8	11.0	10.4	10.0
35-39	234	398	340	350	7.0	8.5	7.6	7.2
40-44	257	386	312	333	7.7	8.2	6.9	6.8
45-49	290	411	371	433	8.7	8.8	8.3	8.9
50-54	264	364	321	435	7.9	7.8	7.1	8.9
55-59	173	248	235	370	5.2	5.3	5.2	7.6
60-64	160	162	154	171	4.8	3.5	3.4	3.5
65-69	118	117	133	129	3.5	2.5	3.0	2.7
70+	215	222	194	166	6.4	4.7	4.3	3.4

(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 12. Immigrants (a) by sex and marital status. Poland 1986-2006

Year	Marital status					
	Total	Bachelor or spinster	Married	Widower or widow	Divorced	Unknown
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	-
2006	5,938	2,563	2,199	35	259	882 (c)
0-14	770	770	-	-	-	-
15-24	1,072	766	96	-	2	208
25-34	1,617	698	611	-	44	264
35-44	827	155	491	1	58	122
45-54	864	124	500	3	79	158
55-64	507	31	333	8	54	81
65+	281	19	168	23	22	49
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	-
2006	4,864	1,625	2,377	134	219	509 (c)
0-14	790	790	-	-	-	-
15-24	576	369	85	-	1	121
25-34	1,111	325	618	5	35	128
35-44	683	66	488	8	49	72
45-54	868	47	640	17	59	105
55-64	541	15	393	33	53	47
65+	295	13	153	71	22	36

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

(c) From 2006 onward those who register their permanent residence in Poland are no longer obliged to answer a question on their marital status in the registration form (relevant cell is left blank).

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

Table 13. Immigrants (a) aged 15 and more by sex, age and education. Poland 2003-2005 (b)

Age category	Educational attainment					
	Total	Post-secondary	Secondary (c)	Vocational	Elementary or less (d)	Unknown
2003						
Men						
Total	2,935	769	880	616	324 (e)	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 (e)	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 (e)	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 (e)	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 (e)	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 (e)	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) From 2006 onward, data on educational attainment is no longer collected. (c) Including post-secondary not completed. (d) Including elementary not completed. (e) 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 14. Population by nationality. Poland 2006 (as of December 31)

Nationality/country of nationality	Total	Men	Women
Total	38,125,479	18,426,775	19,698,704
Polish	38,070,596	18,401,084	19,669,512
Foreign	54,883	25,691	29,192
<i>of which:</i>			
Afghanistan	99	67	32
Algeria	222	217	5
Armenia	755	451	304
Australia	106	65	41
Austria	2,565	1,104	1,461
Azerbaijan	52	36	16
Belarus	1,535	444	1,091
Belgium	147	91	56
Bosnia and Herzegovina	58	43	15
Brazil	53	32	21
Bulgaria	1,023	683	340
Canada	358	212	146
China	240	144	96
Croatia	94	75	19
Cuba	63	52	11
Czech Republic	618	259	359
Czechoslovakia	259	129	130
Denmark	396	164	232
Egypt	93	87	6
Finland	124	61	63
France	556	332	224
Georgia	89	54	35
Germany	11,373	5,481	5,892
Greece	1,219	790	429
Hungary	453	230	223
India	184	130	54
Iran	57	51	6
Iraq	239	215	24
Ireland	34	28	6
Israel	33	24	9
Italy	465	349	116
Japan	111	57	54
Jordan	155	148	7
Kazakhstan	210	97	113
Latvia	47	13	34
Lebanon	135	127	8
Libya	73	68	5
Lithuania	431	119	312
Macedonia	63	59	4
Mexico	44	22	22
Moldova	116	47	69
Mongolia	149	62	87
Morocco	64	58	6
Netherlands	370	276	94
Nigeria	68	64	4
Norway	93	67	26
Romania	228	153	75
Russian Federation	3,291	998	2,293
Serbia and Montenegro	116	99	17
Slovak Republic	254	110	144
Soviet Union	1,318	388	930
Spain	129	76	53
Stateless	184	79	105
Sweden	2,599	1,055	1,544
Switzerland	92	50	42
Syria	245	222	23
Tunisia	59	57	2
Turkey	213	205	8
Ukraine	5,182	1,673	3,509
United Kingdom	563	378	185
United States	1,025	587	438
Vietnam	1,906	1,184	722
Yemen	64	58	6
Yugoslavia	398	309	89
Unknown	10,452	3,971	6,481

Source: Central Statistical Office on the basis of Central Population Register (PESEL)

Table 15. Population aged 15 and more by nationality and sex (in thousand). Poland 2005-2007

Date of LSF	Aged 15+			<i>of which:</i> Economically active		
	Total	with nationality		Total	with nationality	
		Polish	other		Polish	other
Total						
1st quarter 2005	31,239	31,195	44	16,966	16,944	22
2nd quarter 2005	31,242	31,197	45	17,019	16,998	21
3rd quarter 2005	31,217	31,181	36	17,376	17,355	21
4th quarter 2005	31,335	31,294	41	17,283	17,263	20
1st quarter 2006	31,375	31,304	71	16,800	16,765	34
2nd quarter 2006	31,362	31,298	64	16,825	16,794	31
3rd quarter 2006	31,344	31,294	50	17,141	17,113	28
4th quarter 2006	31,381	31,331	49	16,987	16,960	27
1st quarter 2007	31,460	31,413	47	16,734	16,702	31
2nd quarter 2007	31,338	31,279	58	16,754	16,719	35
Men						
1st quarter 2005	14,889	14,870	19	9,301	9,290	11
2nd quarter 2005	14,897	14,878	19	9,302	9,292	10
3rd quarter 2005	14,882	14,868	14	9,442	9,430	12
4th quarter 2005	14,939	14,918	21	9,403	9,390	13
1st quarter 2006	14,957	14,918	39	9,212	9,191	20
2nd quarter 2006	14,934	14,906	28	9,238	9,223	15
3rd quarter 2006	14,921	14,898	24	9,374	9,356	17
4th quarter 2006	14,938	14,913	25	9,308	9,291	18
1st quarter 2007	14,975	14,951	23	9,211	9,194	17
2nd quarter 2007	14,874	14,848	26	9,202	9,185	17
Women						
1st quarter 2005	16,350	16,325	25	7,665	7,654	11
2nd quarter 2005	16,345	16,319	26	7,717	7,707	10
3rd quarter 2005	16,335	16,314	22	7,934	7,925	9
4th quarter 2005	16,395	16,375	20	7,880	7,873	7
1st quarter 2006	16,417	16,385	32	7,588	7,574	14
2nd quarter 2006	16,428	16,392	36	7,587	7,571	16
3rd quarter 2006	16,422	16,396	26	7,767	7,757	10
4th quarter 2006	16,443	16,418	25	7,679	7,669	9
1st quarter 2007	16,485	16,461	24	7,523	7,509	14
2nd quarter 2007	16,464	16,432	32	7,552	7,534	18

Source: Central Statistical Office, Labour Force Survey.

Table 16. Persons who arrived from abroad and who registered for temporary stay above two months (above three months in 2006). Poland 1997-2006 (as of December 31)

Year	Total	Men	Women	Urban areas	Rural areas
1997	17,976	.	.	.	.
1998	27,542	.	.	.	.
1999	39,303	.	.	.	.
2000	43,623	.	.	.	.
2001	43,501	.	.	.	.
2002	47,255	24,218	23,037	35,446	11,809
2003	42,356	21,123	21,224	33,307	9,049
2004	44,733	22,776	21,957	34,823	9,910
2005	42,417	21,618	20,799	33,274	9,143
2006	40,695	22,019	18,676	31,934	8,761
<i>Of which:</i>					
Foreign nationals					
2005	39,673	20,223	19,450	31,099	8,574
2006	37,585	20,396	17,189	29,510	8,075

(.) Not available.

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 17. Persons who arrived from abroad and who registered for temporary stay above two months (above three months in 2006) by country of previous residence and sex. Poland 2003-2006 (as of December 31)

Continents and countries	2003	2004	2005	2006	Of which: Women			
					2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	42,356	44,733	42,417	40,695	21,224	21,957	20,799	18,676
(EU-15)	(9,207)	(8,965)	(9,255)	(9,838)	(2,891)	(2,692)	(2,905)	(2,937)
(EU-25)	(10,718)	(10,177)	(10,283)	(10,855)	(3,699)	(3,375)	(3,512)	(3,513)
(former USSR)	(23,209)	(23,924)	(19,816)	(18,243)	(14,912)	(15,141)	(13,002)	(11,456)
Europe	33,559	33,498	31,284	29,493	17,914	17,702	16,495	14,622
Albania	74	99	106	97	27	35	30	27
Austria	373	363	406	452	104	116	147	162
Belarus	3,290	3,452	3,308	3,154	2,219	2,262	2,123	1,860
Belgium	275	257	265	252	95	81	79	76
Bulgaria	518	792	836	706	229	342	361	310
Croatia	87	102	97	89	20	26	23	21
Czech Republic	355	313	250	261	151	148	127	121
Denmark	287	246	232	249	75	64	74	88
France	1,667	1,181	1,252	1,252	586	377	423	435
Germany	2,889	3,838	3,965	4,211	981	1,192	1,275	1,250
Greece	83	75	83	86	23	15	14	18
Hungary	154	108	112	110	60	38	51	49
Ireland	155	120	79	85	44	35	21	21
Italy	677	640	684	735	139	129	127	131
Lithuania	489	376	288	292	318	260	197	197
Latvia	122	110	123	96	89	84	87	72
Moldova	274	293	314	397	166	183	188	180
Netherlands	506	459	625	816	146	115	176	230
Norway	147	127	94	85	36	39	22	17
Portugal	127	72	84	89	48	19	23	21
Romania	209	232	238	214	98	117	113	112
Russian Federation	2,379	2,252	2,066	1,910	1,546	1,436	1,289	1,144
Serbia and Montenegro	209	183	169	157	72	60	51	41
Slovak Republic	276	235	201	200	150	120	120	116
Spain	250	214	192	225	88	80	72	60
Sweden	510	362	386	360	177	135	155	146
Turkey	531	601	662	762	59	77	103	148
Ukraine	14,914	14,976	12,914	10,879	9,677	9,688	8,622	7,203
United Kingdom	1,274	1,040	919	953	325	289	280	275
Other	458	380	334	319	166	140	122	91
Africa	951	1,007	1,176	1,346	232	252	240	258
Algeria	89	80	82	87	4	3	5	4
Cameroon	35	59	57	72	12	13	9	15
Egypt	74	93	109	159	7	16	10	9
Kenya	43	53	62	72	25	32	33	34
Marocco	50	58	72	75	5	4	7	5
Nigeria	121	161	176	255	20	27	25	33
South Africa	52	37	59	80	26	19	25	37
Tunisia	95	89	163	188	16	15	15	17
Other	392	377	396	358	117	123	111	104
America	1,980	2,122	2,341	2,189	785	812	938	840
Brazil	103	127	387	178	46	68	218	81
Canada	298	308	309	297	124	130	144	118
United States	1,302	1,371	1,313	1,366	504	505	478	518
Other	277	316	332	348	111	109	98	123
Asia	5,714	7,942	7,452	7,538	2,235	3,124	3,069	2,913
Armenia	971	1,670	1,404	1,222	438	742	646	572
Azerbaijan	38	52	62	67	16	21	32	33
China	317	452	426	590	109	175	188	238
Georgia	113	126	120	109	50	61	68	52
India	537	771	689	664	157	193	178	164
Iraq	42	69	81	104	12	24	27	28
Israel	109	138	159	133	29	36	50	36
Japan	324	360	462	489	140	156	211	205
Kazakhstan	460	463	494	352	298	298	316	227
Lebanon	46	67	72	75	8	13	14	12
Mongolia	258	335	329	305	135	174	182	178
Nepal	14	44	39	81	1	5	7	5
Pakistan	59	66	74	93	8	10	9	11
Philippines	72	71	73	71	42	40	39	46
South Korea	286	368	442	545	124	163	208	222
Syria	152	159	151	151	19	26	27	28
Taiwan	21	35	151	166	10	25	27	63
Uzbekistan	51	86	87	103	32	56	53	61
Vietnam	1,282	2,026	1,677	1,641	407	698	606	566
Other	562	584	460	577	200	208	181	166
Oceania	152	159	159	123	58	64	53	39
Unknown	-	5	5	6	-	3	4	4

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 18. Persons who arrived from abroad and who registered for temporary stay above two months (above three months in 2006) by sex and age. Poland 2004-2006 (as of December 31)

Age	2004			2005			2006		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total	44,733	22,776	21,957	42,417	21,618	20,799	40,695	22,019	18,676
0 - 4	1,105	570	535	1,053	521	532	991	505	486
5 - 9	1,444	720	724	1,485	756	729	1,363	672	691
10 - 14	1,562	776	786	1,477	735	742	1,422	719	703
15 - 19	2,407	1,042	1,365	2,334	1,071	1,263	2,236	1,067	1,169
20 - 24	5,435	2,430	3,005	4,953	2,218	2,735	4,746	2,360	2,386
25 - 29	6,734	3,124	3,610	6,351	2,969	3,382	6,051	3,090	2,961
30 - 34	6,220	3,222	2,998	5,777	2,963	2,814	5,529	2,996	2,533
35 - 39	5,079	2,899	2,180	4,741	2,683	2,058	4,679	2,701	1,978
40 - 44	4,410	2,420	1,990	4,016	2,194	1,822	3,800	2,311	1,489
45 - 49	3,539	1,905	1,634	3,338	1,771	1,567	3,055	1,725	1,330
50 - 54	2,404	1,272	1,132	2,396	1,250	1,146	2,268	1,276	992
55 - 59	1,658	938	720	1,694	960	734	1,691	977	714
60 - 64	1,068	615	453	1,057	622	435	1,060	644	416
65 - 69	725	393	332	756	430	326	828	499	329
70 - 74	421	236	185	439	242	197	412	230	182
75 - 79	248	102	146	265	124	141	285	136	149
80 +	274	112	162	285	109	176	279	111	168

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 19. Polish and foreign nationals who arrived from abroad and who registered for temporary stay above two months in 2005 or above three months in 2006 by sex and nationality. Poland 2005-2006 (as of December 31)

Continents and countries	2005	2006	Of which: Women	
			2005	2006
Total	42,417	40,695	20,799	18,676
Polish nationals	2,694	3,061	1,324	1,472
Foreign nationals	39,673	37,585	19,450	17,189
<i>Of which from:</i>				
Europe	29,196	26,821	15,438	13,291
Albania	105	100	30	28
Austria	322	317	104	97
Belarus	3,259	3,107	2,091	1,829
Belgium	234	222	62	60
Bulgaria	816	670	354	291
Croatia	91	84	19	18
Czech Republic	193	191	99	88
Denmark	226	236	72	81
France	1,172	1,142	386	386
Germany	2,791	2,900	707	633
Greece	79	75	13	11
Hungary	98	94	46	43
Ireland	70	66	15	10
Italy	624	661	90	88
Lithuania	283	285	189	190
Latvia	112	93	81	70
Moldova	303	394	183	177
Netherlands	459	561	93	115
Norway	81	68	11	6
Portugal	79	80	22	16
Romania	238	198	113	106
Russian Federation	2,077	1,909	1,294	1,149
Serbia and Montenegro	169	162	53	42
Slovak Republic	195	186	118	105
Spain	175	200	64	54
Sweden	330	327	122	121
Turkey	680	765	104	146
Ukraine	12,843	10,660	8,589	7,069
United Kingdom	785	785	210	192
Other	307	283	104	70
Africa	1,108	1,305	228	249
Algeria	80	84	5	3
Cameroon	57	73	9	15
Egypt	106	154	9	8
Kenya	63	71	33	34
Marocco	68	70	7	5
Nigeria	174	257	25	34
South Africa	50	65	22	31
Tunisia	154	182	12	14
Other	356	349	106	105
America	1,884	1,912	724	739
Brazil	287	284	163	151
Canada	199	180	89	64
United States	1,089	1,109	379	406
Other	309	339	93	118
Asia	7,368	7,458	3,025	2,882
Armenia	1,381	1,205	638	564
Azerbaijan	62	66	32	33
China	479	665	205	260
Georgia	117	107	67	50
India	693	661	183	165
Iraq	78	99	24	24
Israel	131	110	38	28
Japan	458	485	207	201
Kazakhstan	475	331	304	216
Lebanon	63	63	10	7
Mongolia	327	303	181	177
Nepal	39	82	7	5
Pakistan	77	100	10	13
Philippines	74	72	41	47
South Korea	430	548	204	225
Syria	145	144	23	27
Taiwan	72	91	34	41
Uzbekistan	88	96	52	56
Vietnam	1,684	1,645	602	565
Other	495	585	163	178
Oceania	2	45	1	13
Stateless	29	23	15	6
Unknown	21	26	10	9

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 20. Foreigners and Polish nationals who arrived from abroad and who registered for temporary stay above two months in 2005 or above three months in 2006 by provinces (in 2006 also by sex). Poland 2005-2006 (as of December 31)

Province	Polish nationals				Foreigners			
	2005	2006			2005	2006		
		Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women
Total	2,694	3,061	1,589	1,472	39,673	37,585	20,396	17,189
Dolnośląskie	331	351	164	187	2,915	2,883	1,577	1,306
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	75	89	48	41	982	1,081	654	427
Lubelskie	34	52	25	27	2,424	2,292	937	1,355
Lubuskie	99	125	63	62	1,037	855	497	358
Łódzkie	13	76	39	37	2,100	2,010	1,204	806
Małopolskie	345	355	181	174	2,945	2,523	1,380	1,143
Mazowieckie	412	413	218	195	14,374	12,991	6,699	6,292
Opolskie	230	204	113	91	736	723	438	285
Podkarpackie	57	67	36	31	1,513	1,362	589	773
Podlaskie	11	6	2	4	1,143	1,111	530	581
Pomorskie	172	193	97	96	1,811	1,892	1,115	777
Śląskie	554	718	399	319	2,350	2,502	1,585	917
Świętokrzyskie	20	26	11	15	614	525	256	269
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	21	44	22	22	969	938	509	429
Wielkopolskie	149	152	73	79	2,021	1,855	1,048	807
Zachodniopomorskie	171	190	98	92	1,739	2,042	1,378	664

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 21. Foreigners who arrived from abroad and who registered for temporary stay above two months in 2005 or three months in 2006 by major nationalities and provinces. Poland 2005-2006 (as of December 31)

Province	Foreigners																	
	<i>Of which from:</i>																	
	Ukraine		Germany		Belarus		Russian Federation		Vietnam		Armenia		USA		France		United Kingdom	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Total	12,843	10,660	2,791	2,900	3,259	3,107	2,077	1,909	1,684	1,645	1,381	1,205	1,089	1,109	1,172	1,142	785	785
Dolnośląskie	974	838	441	362	105	133	132	121	87	34	79	69	65	75	51	48	26	28
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	211	215	127	124	42	54	75	65	54	49	77	49	16	22	14	22	29	23
Lubelskie	1,301	1,172	50	48	338	339	123	124	11	14	85	85	36	41	15	18	17	15
Lubuskie	387	285	178	178	85	53	44	30	26	19	14	14	13	13	6	18	7	10
Łódzkie	399	355	98	87	139	128	100	83	83	81	129	112	62	76	41	37	47	38
Małopolskie	965	663	127	138	134	104	89	84	121	137	130	115	143	104	132	101	111	90
Mazowieckie	4,389	3,377	439	381	1,171	1,192	698	642	1,030	1,060	351	256	449	419	674	595	344	346
Opolskie	420	322	64	54	17	14	24	16	8	7	8	5	8	8	1	3	25	15
Podkarpackie	1,025	867	45	63	23	24	45	35	12	4	37	27	27	24	21	15	14	15
Podlaskie	166	147	29	28	560	461	122	141	5	4	39	34	13	16	5	5	9	20
Pomorskie	530	517	187	194	148	145	182	173	42	34	62	71	39	47	22	27	38	46
Śląskie	580	576	224	153	84	108	78	84	122	121	129	143	122	168	36	51	53	73
Świętokrzyskie	328	261	28	20	33	19	27	25	11	7	48	48	8	7	5	2	7	9
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	209	179	152	143	87	79	123	93	7	6	49	46	23	23	97	139	25	29
Wielkopolskie	335	284	284	275	169	149	125	102	18	14	61	59	47	48	46	50	16	16
Zachodniopomorskie	624	602	318	652	124	105	90	91	47	54	83	72	18	18	6	11	17	12

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 22. Foreign and Polish nationals aged 13 and above who arrived from abroad and who registered for temporary stay above two months by educational attainment and selected nationalities. Poland 2005 (as of December 31)

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

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 23. Foreign and Polish nationals aged 13 and above who arrived from abroad and who registered for temporary stay above three months by educational attainment and selected nationalities. Poland 2006 (as of December 31)

Continents and countries	Educational attainment					
	Total	Post-secondary	Secondary	Vocational	Elementary or less	Unknown
Total	37,472	11,525	15,725	2,918	4,193	3,111
Polish nationals	2,795	702	1006	394	385	308
Foreign nationals	34,630	10,811	14,699	2,521	3,802	2,797
<i>Of which from:</i>						
Europe	24,838	7,382	10,445	2,116	2,889	2,006
Albania	99	16	60	8	5	10
Austria	306	112	108	22	23	41
Belarus	2,944	714	1,555	185	347	143
Belgium	194	96	52	13	18	15
Bulgaria	635	74	199	86	198	78
Croatia	79	23	42	3	3	8
Czech Republic	177	47	66	22	17	25
Denmark	202	112	50	8	19	13
France	946	578	204	23	72	69
Germany	2,773	690	1,138	419	350	176
Greece	71	34	22	4	5	6
Hungary	88	40	31	4	9	4
Ireland	63	41	13	4	1	4
Italy	633	237	238	37	34	87
Lithuania	271	88	123	13	29	18
Latvia	88	24	48	3	10	3
Moldova	380	51	203	78	25	23
Netherlands	508	219	148	37	29	75
Norway	67	30	25	1	7	4
Portugal	71	31	19	2	3	16
Romania	181	62	58	9	16	36
Russian Federation	1,689	630	645	72	221	121
Serbia and Montenegro	154	40	72	17	11	14
Slovak Republic	173	58	68	11	15	21
Spain	188	88	75	3	7	15
Sweden	294	147	95	12	19	21
Turkey	724	156	384	47	68	69
Ukraine	9,860	2,403	4,436	936	1,279	806
United Kingdom	720	448	157	17	34	64
Other	260	93	111	20	15	21
Africa	1,258	403	641	45	60	109
Algeria	84	17	40	14	4	9
Cameroon	72	12	51	-	-	9
Egypt	147	73	44	7	6	17
Kenya	71	15	48	1	4	3
Marocco	68	29	26	4	5	4
Nigeria	256	78	149	1	17	11
South Africa	57	25	22	1	3	6
Tunisia	175	37	108	9	6	15
Other	328	117	153	8	15	35
America	1703	827	571	30	135	140
Brazil	262	92	109	10	34	17
Canada	168	90	62	1	7	8
United States	952	483	291	11	77	90
Other	321	162	109	8	17	25
Asia	6,756	2,143	3,029	330	716	538
Armenia	1,091	181	506	97	179	128
Azerbaijan	59	25	25	3	4	2
China	640	253	306	15	29	37
Georgia	95	27	42	4	10	12
India	587	253	228	20	45	41
Iraq	92	34	38	7	5	8
Israel	97	50	35	4	5	3
Japan	408	244	82	4	31	47
Kazakhstan	316	48	205	11	22	30
Lebanon	59	22	22	5	5	5
Mongolia	268	100	95	6	36	31
Nepal	82	18	50	1	9	4
Pakistan	93	32	39	6	7	9
Philippines	68	29	20	4	9	6
South Korea	428	276	95	4	48	5
Syria	136	44	68	8	8	8
Taiwan	90	41	47	-	2	-
Uzbekistan	90	22	52	1	9	6
Vietnam	1,509	269	826	117	171	126
Other	548	175	248	13	82	30
Oceania	43	32	8	-	1	2
Stateless	22	7	9	1	4	1
Unknown	25	5	11	2	2	5

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 24. Total marriages contracted according to the spouses' nationality. Poland 1990-2006

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
2006	226,257	222,634	76	3,547	2,363	1,184

(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 25. Mixed marriages; Polish wife, foreign husband – by country of previous residence of husband. Poland 1998-2006

Country of previous residence of husband	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Of which: Bachelor	
										2005	2006
Total	2,428	2,318	2,178	2,115	2,119	2,258	2,402	2,260	2,363	1,728	1,817
(EU-15)	(997)	(983)	(1,254)	(1,194)	(1,195)	(1,176)	(1,129)	(1,130)	(1,262)	(802)	(901)
(former USSR)	(388)	(393)	(332)	(306)	(319)	(428)	(358)	(326)	(282)	(234)	(212)
Albania	4	4	9	7	-	12	10	17	8	16	8
Algeria	27	13	16	13	5	13	14	18	11	18	11
Armenia	140	126	79	45	45	57	60	59	45	46	35
Australia	44	21	22	15	26	20	28	22	27	19	24
Austria	32	42	38	35	19	26	31	22	30	18	21
Belarus	35	23	21	19	38	39	40	30	34	24	22
Belgium	28	33	33	33	38	39	42	41	48	23	25
Brazil	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	12	12	33	10	29
Bulgaria	30	23	20	22	25	24	33	16	29	13	24
Canada	46	67	54	61	69	66	62	51	36	43	30
Croatia	9	6	4	4	8	14	10	11	7	9	6
Czech Republic	17	24	10	13	10	14	21	27	31	24	27
Denmark	16	18	21	20	12	16	15	12	21	7	16
Egypt	6	8	2	6	7	12	11	21	14	19	13
Finland	2	7	3	6	7	8	8	7	9	4	4
France	71	79	74	94	79	64	80	86	83	66	66
Germany	632	621	629	538	565	531	466	483	465	295	282
Greece	24	30	24	17	15	26	19	11	15	8	10
Hungary	9	2	6	9	11	9	10	11	13	9	13
India	13	7	6	6	7	9	20	20	22	20	21
Ireland	13	8	12	15	23	18	14	23	42	21	40
Israel	10	8	13	6	11	13	20	17	13	8	10
Italy	108	111	116	120	111	103	128	120	128	102	108
Lithuania	15	15	13	14	9	12	6	14	22	13	20
Mexico	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	9	15	20	15	19
Moldova	5	5	7	10	6	6	7	7	2	5	1
Netherlands	102	96	104	108	111	131	108	91	97	70	69
Nigeria	13	18	6	9	8	14	21	36	35	34	30
Norway	20	32	23	27	28	27	25	20	15	17	11
Pakistan	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	13	12	16	11	14
Peru	7	6	2	2	4	8	5	5	5	4	5
Portugal	8	3	7	9	11	11	11	16	14	13	13
Romania	18	21	17	13	8	14	12	19	26	18	23
Russian Federation	46	42	33	41	33	53	37	34	23	24	13
Serbia and Montenegro	18	13	15	11	10	8	9	15	11	14	10
Slovak Republic	13	7	16	6	10	14	17	21	18	21	15
Spain	13	21	17	18	18	21	25	30	47	25	43
Sweden	26	40	38	31	27	37	47	24	29	17	18
Switzerland	10	10	10	15	9	11	15	17	11	12	10
Tunisia	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	13	10	36	8	36
Turkey	21	16	20	29	22	39	40	26	54	21	43
Ukraine	119	160	152	156	175	251	197	168	138	108	86
United Kingdom	124	122	136	150	156	144	133	162	231	131	185
United States	99	115	111	128	150	123	153	126	108	94	89
Vietnam	251	54	48	73	52	73	171	78	41	73	36
Other	184	241	191	161	141	128	221	177	200	158	183

(a) Included in other.

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 26. Mixed marriages; Polish husband, foreign wife – by country of previous residence of wife. Poland 1998-2006

Country of previous residence of wife	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Of which: Spinster	
										2005	2006
Total	1,541	1,321	1,359	1,380	1,433	1,709	1,678	1,223	1,184	745	726
(EU-15)	(767)	(850)	(135)	(113)	(125)	(107)	(93)	(72)	(76)	(56)	(55)
(former USSR)	(961)	(1,023)	(1,046)	(1,102)	(1,128)	(1,412)	(1,350)	(955)	(923)	(529)	(510)
Armenia	53	71	39	20	13	26	30	37	41	26	27
Austria	6	12	4	9	5	5	2	7	4	3	3
Belarus	124	125	152	172	196	206	182	165	151	106	91
Belgium	3	3	2	4	-	5	6	1	-	1	-
Brazil	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	3	9	17	9	15
Bulgaria	10	22	16	16	11	11	12	7	6	6	5
Canada	15	15	18	15	16	18	18	12	10	9	10
Czech Republic	14	15	10	7	6	5	7	13	7	8	6
Estonia	2	1	-	2	1	5	-	2	1	2	1
France	7	6	3	5	4	5	4	2	7	2	6
Georgia	5	-	1	1	-	6	2	-	-	-	-
Germany	74	68	82	63	79	62	55	40	39	30	29
Japan	4	5	3	4	9	5	11	9	11	9	8
Kazakhstan	23	15	17	15	10	8	12	9	10	9	9
Latvia	10	10	10	15	10	5	2	2	4	1	4
Lithuania	41	21	28	29	29	20	19	23	21	17	19
Moldova	10	14	12	11	9	12	11	16	9	13	6
Mongolia	6	10	11	8	8	9	11	4	10	3	8
Romania	10	5	9	7	8	7	6	7	14	6	11
Russian Federation	142	121	111	105	97	90	95	76	94	44	69
Slovak Republic	1	-	12	4	13	12	8	8	1	8	1
Sweden	3	4	9	5	9	5	5	1	5	1	4
Ukraine	537	640	675	728	762	1,031	990	621	578	309	272
United Kingdom	5	8	15	8	15	13	5	4	14	4	11
United States	22	29	20	19	40	25	24	28	17	21	12
Vietnam	310	23	18	34	23	53	87	41	26	31	21
Other	104	78	82	74	60	60	71	79	87	67	78

(a) Included in other.

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 27. All foreign students (excluding trainees) by selected nationalities (in 2004-2006 also by sex). Poland 2000-2006

Nationality	Total							<i>of which: Women</i>		
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
Total	6,563	7,380	7,608	8,106	8,829	10,092	11,752	4,811	5,280	5,959
(former USSR)	(3,692)	(4,393)	(4,542)	(4,616) (a)	(4,787)	(4,903)	(5,394)	(3,061)	(3,137)	(3,397)
Afghanistan	5	3	2	12	16	17	19	5	4	4
Albania	42	50	59	69	77	78	84	44	42	36
Armenia	26	24	28	43	60	83	89	29	40	46
Austria	8	15	19	27	29	30	38	9	6	11
Bangladesh	2	9	2	1	17	60	172	-	1	2
Belarus	909	1,002	1,088	1,171	1,211	1,305	1,544	782	845	941
Brazil	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	23	30	32	8	15	12
Bulgaria	136	117	114	105	89	93	88	53	52	52
Cameroon	7	13	18	(b)	25	32	38	2	6	6
Canada	101	116	127	152	202	256	314	103	129	147
China	34	39	37	51	89	128	110	35	46	46
Czech Republic	229	229	242	208	164	243	362	86	116	200
France	28	18	28	32	53	64	84	21	21	40
Georgia	10	-	21	30	39	42	31	20	18	14
Germany	154	133	148	182	254	323	376	103	126	159
Greece	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	26	22	20	11	7	8
Hungary	57	67	68	69	71	58	52	34	29	26
India	22	24	28	104	156	167	267	33	35	64
Iran	8	6	11	(b)	10	43	59	8	9	13
Iraq	6	6	4	7	9	12	27	2	5	6
Israel	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	31	28	24	5	6	5
Italy	18	20	20	18	26	26	35	6	5	6
Kazakhstan	409	411	430	422	421	436	431	265	281	291
Kenya	34	37	34	(b)	40	43	53	17	19	21
Kongo	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	25	28	36	5	5	9
Latvia	54	66	71	59	55	61	55	45	43	41
Lebanon	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	20	27	22	6	10	10
Libya	31	24	26	42	48	34	22	8	3	3
Lithuania	634	753	628	543	474	415	350	296	250	222
Macedonia	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	24	19	20	15	10	9
Moldova	45	55	64	70	79	77	73	53	46	41
Mongolia	44	51	64	72	71	80	74	41	44	32
Nepal	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	1	30	24	1	2	0
Netherlands	9	6	3	4	9	9	9	4	2	2
Nigeria	50	-	54	52	67	101	172	20	41	50
Norway	343	383	411	451	586	739	911	319	372	459
Pakistan	21	10	7	16	19	67	37	3	7	10
Portugal	9	7	7	10	11	33	44	2	11	7
Romania	45	48	43	36	38	45	35	21	26	20
Russian Federation	289	291	346	381	388	393	427	244	248	246
Saudi Arabia	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	4	9	24	2	1	2
Serbia and Montenegro	33	40	33	33	34	33	29	22	23	20
Slovak Republic	73	109	180	119	77	117	98	40	68	57
South Korea	15	9	23	39	28	39	40	25	29	28
Spain	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	16	30	54	2	9	17
Sweden	92	97	102	117	184	318	511	86	152	241
Syria	59	61	54	54	44	48	47	8	7	6
Taiwan	-	-	1	(b)	55	168	300	13	67	114
Tunisia	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	15	22	58	6	6	8
Turkey	1	3	7	(b)	15	41	61	1	1	4
Turkmenistan	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	15	16	26	9	12	16
Ukraine	1,272	1,693	1,809	1,880	1,965	1,989	2,224	1,266	1,305	1,478
United Kingdom	21	28	26	22	36	43	72	11	12	21
United States	339	439	359	545	623	749	804	280	330	340
Uzbekistan	14	21	23	35	48	53	56	28	30	34
Vietnam	156	133	148	161	196	197	180	78	81	73
Other	669	714	591	662	421	443	508	170	164	183

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

(b) Included in other.

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 28. Foreign students (excluding trainees) with Polish origins and with settlement permits in Poland by selected nationalities and sex. Poland 2004-2006

Nationality	Foreign students with Polish origins						Foreign students with settlement permit in Poland			
	Total			<i>of which: Women</i>			Total		<i>of which: Women</i>	
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Total	3,789	3,723	3,510	2,361	2,324	2,163	338	400	196	249
(former USSR)	(2,903)	(2,772)	(2,579)	(1,884)	(1,824)	(1,682)	(229)	(298)	(152)	(203)
Afghanistan	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Albania	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Armenia	2	2	2	1	2	2	11	11	7	7
Austria	17	16	18	7	6	5	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	919	932	909	616	635	615	49	68	30	41
Brazil	17	16	18	7	8	8	2	-	1	-
Bulgaria	46	51	47	28	29	32	8	4	3	1
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
Canada	78	88	93	41	47	49	-	-	-	-
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	2
Czech Republic	139	142	124	80	84	78	5	6	2	4
France	19	19	17	8	7	8	6	3	3	2
Georgia	15	17	14	8	9	10	5	3	4	2
Germany	101	122	131	56	57	61	10	11	5	7
Greece	13	12	10	5	4	5	2	2	-	1
Hungary	39	35	30	23	17	14	7	3	6	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Iran	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Iraq	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	8	9	6	2	4	2	1	1	-	1
Italy	6	6	4	1	2	2	1	1	1	-
Kazakhstan	361	349	331	227	231	219	10	8	4	3
Kenya	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kongo	-	3	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Latvia	42	37	31	37	30	26	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	7	13	12	2	8	6	-	2	-	-
Libya	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	432	360	298	273	220	188	10	18	5	13
Macedonia	18	16	14	11	10	8	1	-	-	-
Moldova	58	56	45	35	35	25	5	3	1	1
Mongolia	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	2	4
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	3	3	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	9	7	8	4	3	4	5	3	1	1
Norway	29	30	24	15	21	16	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Romania	26	31	23	16	20	15	-	1	-	-
Russian Federation	153	149	163	101	93	91	45	40	36	30
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	16	13	10	8	8	7	1	4	-	1
Slovak Republic	14	14	21	12	12	14	3	4	3	2
South Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Sweden	60	72	67	30	41	39	5	1	4	1
Syria	13	11	12	5	2	1	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	7	11	14	3	5	6	1	1	-	-
Turkey	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	12	10	14	7	8	9	-	1	-	1
Ukraine	863	814	732	548	533	469	85	135	58	98
United Kingdom	8	11	9	3	6	5	2	1	-	1
United States	89	101	116	53	52	56	-	1	-	1
Uzbekistan	30	32	28	17	18	18	6	6	5	4
Vietnam	-	1	-	-	-	-	27	31	10	13
Other	115	105	102	68	51	45	17	8	4	4

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 29. First-year foreign students (excluding trainees) by selected nationalities. Poland 2004-2006

Nationality	All first-year students			<i>Of which:</i> with Polish origins			<i>Of which:</i> with settlement permit in Poland	
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006	2005	2006
Total	2,291	2,690	3,580	733	770	769	94	102
(former USSR)	1,055	1,081	1,493	500	521	547	67	78
Afghanistan	6	2	3	-	-	-	-	1
Albania	21	19	23	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	20	30	30	1	-	-	2	1
Austria	10	10	12	5	4	2	-	-
Bangladesh	1	28	119	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	240	266	513	155	166	210	11	19
Brazil	5	5	9	1	2	4	-	-
Bulgaria	17	25	11	6	16	2	2	-
Cameroon	6	7	9	-	-	-	-	1
Canada	69	85	104	24	23	24	-	-
China	46	46	25	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	24	102	184	18	26	22	1	-
France	14	13	20	5	3	6	-	1
Georgia	10	6	5	6	4	5	-	-
Germany	76	92	105	42	49	40	3	1
Greece	4	2	6	2	1	3	-	1
Hungary	6	2	12	2	4	7	2	2
India	37	41	61	-	-	-	-	-
Iran	3	2	15	-	-	-	-	1
Iraq	2	5	18	-	-	1	-	-
Israel	10	7	4	3	4	1	-	-
Italy	6	6	4	3	2	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	102	103	102	86	84	80	3	2
Kenya	11	15	20	-	-	-	-	-
Kongo	4	8	19	1	-	-	-	-
Latvia	9	6	13	5	2	8	-	-
Lebanon	5	8	3	-	5	2	-	-
Libya	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	44	65	51	36	52	36	3	4
Macedonia	4	5	6	4	5	3	-	-
Moldova	-	19	16	12	12	8	2	3
Mongolia	19	20	14	-	-	-	2	1
Nepal	25	34	26	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	-
Nigeria	29	52	89	-	1	1	2	2
Norway	190	239	268	10	11	5	-	-
Pakistan	17	2	14	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-
Romania	12	7	7	8	6	4	-	-
Russian Federation	82	95	110	29	37	41	17	11
Saudi Arabia	3	6	18	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	4	6	3	2	2	-	-	1
Slovak Republic	20	16	17	4	3	5	-	1
South Korea	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	6	6	-	1	1	-	-
Sweden	94	161	238	31	24	19	2	1
Syria	9	13	7	3	4	3	-	-
Taiwan	33	61	75	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	5	10	43	3	5	4	1	-
Turkey	7	20	28	-	1	2	-	-
Turkmenistan	6	6	11	4	4	8	-	1
Ukraine	507	461	623	163	149	142	26	36
United Kingdom	15	11	23	3	4	2	-	-
United States	179	172	216	29	28	37	-	-
Uzbekistan	10	14	14	2	8	7	1	-
Vietnam	87	70	53	-	-	-	9	7
Other	119	176	145	23	17	23	5	4

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 30. Work permits granted individually and to sub-contracting foreign companies. Poland 1995-2007 (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	.	.	.	920	.
1996	11,915	.	.	.	1,753	.
1997	15,307	.	.	.	2,191	.
1998	16,928	.	.	.	3,831	.
1999	17,116	.	.	.	3,502	.
2000	17,802	.	.	.	1,860	145
2001	17,038	.	.	.	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
2006	10,754	2,376	4,125	735	1,309	30
2002 (a)	10,625	3,705	.	.	995	611
2003 (a)	9,043	2,824	5,144	1,761	460	219
2004 (a)	6,544	1,710	2,934	721	307	43
2005 (a)	5,270	767	2,182	310	419	8
2006 (a)	5,194	1,002	2,082	260	592	23
2007 (a)	5,750	1,270	2,304	447	1,185	18

(a) January – June.

(.) Not available.

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

Table 31. Work permits granted individually by nationality. Poland 1998-2006

Nationality	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	16,928	17,116	17,802	17,038	22,776	18,841	12,381	10,304	10,754
(EU-15)	(5,153)	(5,661)	(5,980)	(6,167)	(9,941)	(7,845)	(3,362)	(1,579)	(870)
(EU-25)	(5,673)	(6,202)	(6,715)	(6,970)	(11,016)	(8,583)	(3,593)	(1,579)	(871)
(former USSR)	(4,553)	(4,580)	(5,211)	(4,907)	(5,512)	(4,931)	(4,314)	(4,357)	(5,152)
Armenia	390	266	289	238	272	227	268	293	277
Australia	53	57	58	63	124	91	55	48	49
Austria	203	249	298	276	428	341	178	95	37
Azerbaijan	15	16	13	(a)	22	15	16	28	24
Belarus	688	660	796	745	880	828	664	610	704
Belgium	151	169	178	187	299	255	128	44	20
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9	18	(a)	(a)	22	21	17	35	31
Brazil	23	19	(a)	(a)	39	29	36	40	70
Bulgaria	353	443	773	412	236	166	110	102	107
Canada	169	173	155	154	239	176	124	108	91
China	736	685	517	446	386	245	256	240	405
Croatia	56	47	(a)	(a)	70	64	47	44	39
Czech Republic	210	218	336	330	430	397	114	-	-
Denmark	206	217	243	265	482	386	164	94	48
Finland	120	140	119	105	160	91	37	33	9
France	937	1138	1,217	1,255	1,938	1,491	655	358	294
Germany	1,189	1,264	1,336	1,402	2,311	1,865	970	518	281
Greece	40	35	37	41	61	55	23	9	7
Hungary	58	62	74	74	114	101	27	-	-
India	485	505	370	488	577	597	425	445	427
Ireland	114	117	116	141	229	187	46	-	-
Israel	41	50	54	54	114	94	81	95	81
Italy	419	379	402	427	807	676	383	221	76
Japan	120	140	132	137	190	231	228	324	339
Kazakhstan	46	63	88	109	97	65	54	66	17
Korea South	420	408	291	210	209	208	212	175	322
Lithuania	120	126	156	165	174	179	31	-	-
Moldova	67	49	88	130	122	99	110	139	414
Mongolia	241	201	170	144	191	136	132	93	93
Nepal	26	31	(a)	(a)	46	33	29	24	27
Netherlands	302	312	341	342	540	455	231	112	61
Nigeria	29	28	(a)	(a)	66	52	37	32	28
Philippines	62	34	(a)	(a)	57	53	51	55	59
Portugal	29	58	73	77	104	91	55	25	15
Romania	73	36	(a)	(a)	66	77	63	66	69
Russian Federation	823	792	756	674	774	698	532	486	405
Serbia and Montenegro	164	182	142	131	151	119	70	66	69
Slovak Republic	38	54	96	154	270	147	33	-	-
Spain	42	55	70	77	132	151	87	68	22
Sweden	262	289	331	310	541	361	110	-	-
Syria	66	50	(a)	(a)	93	78	59	61	59
Thailand	26	21	(a)	(a)	42	33	26	38	47
Turkey	505	485	604	528	750	665	442	415	503
Ukraine	2,311	2,532	2,927	2,811	3,081	2,750	2,588	2,697	3,275
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	438
Vietnam	1,779	1,467	1,230	933	947	630	1,063	1,067	999
Other	771	756	1,074	1,124	1,032	848	503	383	416

(a) Included in other. Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

Table 32. Work permits granted individually by nationality, duration of work permit and number of employees. Poland 2002-2006 (in 2006 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
2006	10,754	884	9,870	4,662	2,749	1,604	1,739
(EU-25)	(871)	(53)	(818)	(107)	(138)	(210)	(416)
(former USSR)	(5,152)	(471)	(4,681)	(2,102)	(1,541)	(870)	(639)
Armenia	277	15	262	236	30	5	6
Australia	49	5	44	7	19	9	14
Austria	37	1	36	6	8	14	9
Azerbaijan	24	4	20	19	2	1	2
Belarus	704	27	677	234	200	86	184
Belgium	20	-	20	2	5	2	11
Bosnia and Herzegovina	31	2	29	5	15	9	2
Brazil	70	2	68	5	29	34	2
Bulgaria	107	7	100	76	19	7	5
Canada	91	2	89	26	30	13	22
China	405	17	388	270	118	12	5
Croatia	39	3	36	10	14	9	6
Denmark	48	1	47	11	5	21	11
Finland	9	-	9	3	2	2	2
France	294	10	284	26	39	49	180
Germany	281	28	253	26	45	88	122
Greece	7	-	7	1	2	1	3
India	427	56	371	199	81	30	117
Israel	81	9	72	52	11	12	6
Italy	76	7	69	11	14	11	40
Japan	339	28	311	75	74	93	97
Kazakhstan	17	-	17	5	4	2	6
Korea	322	13	309	84	39	102	97
Mexico	23	-	23	4	1	6	12
Moldova	414	2	412	20	107	132	155
Mongolia	93	2	91	79	7	6	1
Nepal	27	1	26	14	12	1	-
Netherlands	61	3	58	12	15	13	21
Nigeria	28	1	27	12	12	1	3
Norway	5	1	4	3	-	2	-
Philippines	59	4	55	31	1	-	27
Portugal	15	3	12	-	-	7	8
Romania	69	3	66	19	13	17	20
Russian Federation	405	27	378	210	95	55	45
Serbia and Montenegro	69	3	66	20	24	19	6
Spain	22	-	22	8	3	2	9
Syria	59	6	53	32	24	2	1
Thailand	47	2	45	22	23	-	2
Turkey	503	64	439	248	136	17	102
Ukraine	3,275	396	2,879	1,353	1,098	587	237
United States	438	56	382	138	162	59	79
Vietnam	999	36	963	877	115	7	-
Unknown	13	1	12	7	3	-	3
Other	375	36	339	164	93	59	59

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

Table 33. Work permits granted individually by branch of economic activity. Poland 2002-2006 (in 2006 also by nationality)

Nationality		Total	Manufac- -turing mining	Constru- -ction	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
	2006	10,754	2,491	475	2,699	848	1,033	616	222	2,370
(EU-25)		(871)	(383)	(59)	(125)	(23)	(159)	(24)	(2)	(96)
(former USSR)		(5,152)	(1,192)	(329)	(951)	(105)	(389)	(362)	(118)	(1,706)
Armenia		277	36	11	183	10	6	-	4	27
Australia		49	4	-	2	2	14	21	-	6
Austria		37	11	9	4	-	6	2	-	5
Azerbaijan		24	2	2	17	-	1	-	-	2
Belarus		704	75	7	122	7	53	40	24	376
Belgium		20	10	-	1	-	5	1	1	2
Bosnia and Herzegovina		31	7	4	2	1	3	-	-	14
Brazil		70	6	-	2	-	-	4	-	58
Bulgaria		107	6	-	78	6	4	-	-	13
Canada		91	21	2	3	-	27	33	-	5
China		405	32	2	234	87	9	2	2	37
Croatia		39	11	-	7	1	4	1	-	15
Denmark		48	23	1	8	1	9	-	-	6
Finland		9	3	-	3	-	2	-	-	1
France		294	125	18	64	11	40	6	-	30
Germany		281	145	21	26	6	45	10	1	27
Greece		7	1	-	1	1	2	2	-	-
India		427	78	1	226	29	60	5	1	27
Israel		81	10	3	12	3	30	-	2	21
Italy		76	33	2	3	1	26	-	-	11
Japan		339	220	15	54	3	29	3	-	15
Kazakhstan		17	4	-	2	-	5	-	-	6
Korea		322	212	9	45	20	23	1	-	12
Mexico		23	14	-	-	2	2	4	-	1
Moldova		414	183	184	15	-	1	-	-	31
Mongolia		93	5	-	10	-	5	3	51	19
Nepal		27	-	-	3	19	-	-	1	4
Netherlands		61	19	-	11	2	21	2	-	6
Nigeria		28	1	-	1	-	3	3	-	20
Norway		5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Philippines		59	-	1	1	5	27	-	15	10
Portugal		15	8	4	-	-	1	-	-	2
Romania		69	20	2	17	1	13	5	-	11
Russian Federation		405	67	5	140	7	44	18	9	115
Serbia and Montenegro		69	3	3	11	5	5	2	-	40
Spain		22	5	4	4	-	2	1	-	6
Syria		59	5	-	17	29	-	-	5	3
Thailand		47	4	-	-	26	4	-	1	12
Turkey		503	117	32	148	154	22	7	-	23
Ukraine		3,275	820	119	468	74	273	304	81	1,136
United States		438	72	10	24	4	159	115	-	54
Vietnam		999	4	2	654	283	8	-	-	48
Unknown		13	1	-	2	4	1	-	3	2
Other		375	67	2	73	44	39	21	21	108

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

Table 34. Work permits granted individually by nationality and qualification/occupation. Poland 2002-2006
(in 2006 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	posted worker
2002	22,776	8,417	3,177	2,005	240	.	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	.
2006	10,754	2,967	1,699	2,391	824	212	233	229	688	297
(EU-25)	(871)	(522)	(17)	(109)	(5)	(24)	(10)	(2)	(32)	(55)
(former USSR)	(5,152)	(775)	(540)	(1,537)	(678)	(88)	(190)	(121)	(424)	(12)
Armenia	277	69	101	33	22	2	5	5	3	-
Australia	49	26	5	-	-	2	-	2	22	5
Austria	37	26	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Azerbaijan	24	7	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	704	120	56	271	16	2	29	18	58	1
Belgium	20	13	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	31	4	2	5	-	-	-	-	1	-
Brazil	70	9	-	24	23	-	-	-	3	1
Bulgaria	107	27	22	10	34	2	2	-	1	-
Canada	91	39	15	3	-	1	3	-	32	13
China	405	118	131	94	6	12	2	2	2	6
Croatia	39	18	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Denmark	48	26	2	7	1	1	-	-	1	1
Finland	9	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
France	294	178	3	27	1	12	2	1	10	36
Germany	281	171	7	57	2	2	4	1	10	14
Greece	7	5	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-
India	427	224	73	27	11	13	1	2	4	39
Israel	81	20	48	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
Italy	76	42	2	6	-	5	2	-	-	4
Japan	339	210	90	9	-	1	3	-	6	53
Kazakhstan	17	6	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1
Korea	322	215	58	20	-	9	1	-	6	10
Mexico	23	11	1	2	-	2	1	-	3	3
Moldova	414	8	10	348	6	-	9	-	-	-
Mongolia	93	19	24	4	1	-	-	42	2	-
Nepal	27	4	-	14	3	-	-	1	-	-
Netherlands	61	38	1	9	-	1	-	-	3	-
Nigeria	28	5	-	2	2	2	-	2	1	-
Norway	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	59	4	-	2	6	22	8	6	-	-
Portugal	15	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Romania	69	28	4	3	-	5	2	-	5	1
Russian Federation	405	135	101	51	4	8	24	7	20	5
Serbia and Montenegro	69	14	6	4	1	1	-	1	2	-
Spain	22	13	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	-
Syria	59	7	6	28	1	-	-	12	-	-
Thailand	47	1	1	22	5	-	-	1	-	-
Turkey	503	137	94	185	27	4	-	-	4	64
Ukraine	3,275	418	251	822	628	75	120	87	341	5
United States	438	169	133	4	-	11	5	-	116	27
Vietnam	999	240	378	251	6	1	-	4	1	-
Unknown	13	4	3	-	1	-	-	4	-	-
Other	375	127	54	35	16	12	8	28	21	7

(.) Not available.

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

Table 35. Work permits granted individually by province of destination. Poland 2003-2006

Province of destination	Total				<i>of which: women</i>			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
All permits								
Total	18,841	12,381	10,304	10,754	6,250	3,559	1,786	2,376
Dolnośląskie	949	663	712	843	177	134	198	279
Kujawsko-pomorskie	478	369	277	278	183	135	104	97
Lubelskie	473	311	280	258	263	128	141	96
Lubuskie	474	410	297	322	123	115	81	112
Łódzkie	793	479	453	534	212	179	110	81
Małopolskie	829	625	538	579	176	137	139	174
Mazowieckie	9,272	6,031	4,811	4,743	3,709	1,809	265	816
Opolskie	246	143	113	439	34	48	35	58
Podkarpackie	365	267	255	211	175	135	111	75
Podlaskie	314	253	180	163	162	109	80	66
Pomorskie	1,072	597	418	455	285	185	124	138
Śląskie	1,471	873	728	777	277	164	142	170
Świętokrzyskie	219	143	118	88	33	18	22	18
Warmińsko-mazurskie	324	192	159	139	127	67	64	44
Wielkopolskie	1039	581	538	371	181	106	87	76
Zachodniopomorskie	523	444	427	554	133	90	83	76
First work permits								
Total	8,651	6,971	5,905	6,629	2,643	2,065	956	1,641
Dolnośląskie	774	626	476	636	145	130	157	238
Kujawsko-pomorskie	272	265	185	207	93	96	53	77
Lubelskie	202	127	125	136	85	4	53	28
Lubuskie	248	175	156	239	52	48	32	91
Łódzkie	330	235	259	330	97	119	54	37
Małopolskie	396	341	330	388	75	82	86	112
Mazowieckie	3,431	3,055	2,516	2,494	1,373	1,127	125	655
Opolskie	90	72	73	364	12	22	22	32
Podkarpackie	170	120	113	110	71	45	42	27
Podlaskie	124	116	72	63	58	29	27	19
Pomorskie	556	301	223	298	153	93	60	75
Śląskie	968	747	541	536	179	126	108	120
Świętokrzyskie	141	86	75	42	24	11	13	10
Warmińsko-mazurskie	138	87	97	85	56	24	32	13
Wielkopolskie	476	300	337	221	82	55	39	52
Zachodniopomorskie	335	318	327	480	88	54	53	55

Table 36. Foreigners employed in companies in which the number of employees exceeds nine persons by sex and type of sector (in 2006 also by sections and provinces). Poland 2000-2006 (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
2006	6,940	5,124	1,816	2,107	4,833
Sections					
Agriculture	63	56	7	2	61
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	5	5	-	-	5
Manufacturing	1,930	1,584	346	15	1,915
Electricity, water and gas supply	34	34	-	4	30
Construction	258	243	15	-	258
Trade	849	625	224	1	848
Hotels and restaurants	290	240	50	2	288
Transport and communication	233	186	47	8	225
Financial intermediation	209	170	39	2	207
Real estates and business activities	639	478	161	126	513
Public administration	17	8	9	17	-
Education	1,997	1,240	757	1,635	362
Health and social work	196	104	92	153	43
Other service activities	220	154	66	142	78
Provinces					
Dolnośląskie	556	394	162	146	410
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	216	155	61	116	100
Lubelskie	254	148	106	142	112
Lubuskie	177	142	35	57	120
Łódzkie	334	253	81	90	244
Małopolskie	495	360	135	187	308
Mazowieckie	2,255	1,661	594	334	1,921
Opolskie	259	218	41	92	167
Podkarpackie	156	93	63	93	63
Podlaskie	124	79	45	91	33
Pomorskie	361	270	91	124	237
Śląskie	646	507	139	179	467
Świętokrzyskie	116	91	25	47	69
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	206	136	70	99	107
Wielkopolskie	480	358	122	195	285
Zachodniopomorskie	305	259	46	115	190

Source: Central Statistical Office, Employment in National Economy in 2006 (2000-2005), Warsaw 2007 (2001-2006)

Table 37. Monitoring of the legality of employment and the cases of undocumented employment of foreigners by provinces. Poland 2003-2006

Province	Number of inspections				Number of recognised cases of undocumented employment							
					Total				of which: Foreigners			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	25,766	24,074	20,792	20,047	7,922	7,441	4,972	5,009	2,711	1,795	1,680	1,718
Dolnośląskie	2,135	2,073	1,890	1,855	587	551	477	565	231	100	37	49
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	1,346	1,493	1,147	902	116	180	218	228	25	19	31	17
Łódzkie	1,668	1,599	1,317	1,195	793	878	231	260	114	177	42	48
Lubelskie	2,262	1,744	1,807	1,936	1,276	1,007	960	964	989	756	795	765
Lubuskie	1,650	1,250	1,242	1,434	273	424	168	124	49	10	3	-
Małopolskie	654	971	903	747	358	343	224	136	107	18	24	53
Mazowieckie	2,854	2,506	2,188	2,294	743	808	702	494	388	248	241	281
Opolskie	459	410	373	298	193	121	70	87	43	24	10	4
Podkarpackie	1,436	1,316	1,165	1,081	762	478	166	245	28	22	1	14
Podlaskie	1,244	1,242	1,005	929	418	443	285	197	133	176	294	304
Pomorskie	1,850	1,805	1,412	1,539	225	231	155	120	9	16	9	10
Śląskie	1,981	1,978	1,427	1,312	105	52	244	237	25	4	13	19
Świętokrzyskie	1,649	1,424	1,266	1,030	842	502	201	350	355	27	46	29
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	863	813	748	751	289	345	304	355	22	7	2	35
Wielkopolskie	2,573	2,525	1,996	1,746	771	812	348	327	124	137	111	40
Zachodniopomorskie	1,142	925	906	1,025	171	266	219	320	69	54	21	50

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

Table 38. The recognised cases of undocumented employment of foreigners by nationality. Poland 2003-2006

Nationality	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	2,711	1,795	1,680	1,718
Armenia	158	103	103	84
Belarus	358	406	473	509
Bulgaria	323	126	101	115
China	7	10	5	20
France	20	11	43	2
Germany	37	14	10	3
Mongolia	58	34	36	76
Romania	22	5	16	14
Russian Federation	45	31	26	36
Sweden	24	1	-	-
Turkey	21	13	5	17
Ukraine	1,378	866	741	691
United Kingdom	13	10	1	-
United States	25	8	13	20
Vietnam	85	54	31	42
Other	137	103	76	43

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

Table 39. 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 1994-2007 (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	(423)	(271)	(152)	(245)	(179)	-	-	-	-
1st quarter	388	232	156	228	160	347	219	127	89.4
2nd quarter	389	257	133	226	163	353	245	108	90.7
3rd quarter	438	288	150	266	172	403	276	126	92.0
4th quarter	477	306	170	258	219	444	296	148	93.1
2007									
1st quarter	520	327	193	264	256	477	311	166	91.7
2nd quarter	537	343	193	291	246	492	329	163	91.6
3rd quarter	522	345	178	270	252	490	333	157	93.9

(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: Own illustration on the basis of data provided by the Central Statistical Office (LFS)

Table 40. 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, 2006 and 2007 (a)

Country of destination	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 2007	2nd quarter 2002	2nd quarter 2003	2nd quarter 2004	2nd quarter 2005	2nd quarter 2006	2nd quarter 2007
Total	102	105	153	168	226	291	77	92	85	96	163	246
Austria	4	2	5	2	4	6	1	1	2	4	4	5
Belgium	6	4	3	2	1	3	1	2	1	2	5	6
France	3	6	5	7	5	9	1	3	8	6	5	6
Germany	45	41	51	47	47	46	15	21	19	20	32	41
Greece	(a)	(a)	(a)	5	3	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	-	2	5
Ireland	-	1	4	9	18	37	-	-	2	6	11	27
Italy	14	12	18	20	15	20	11	13	9	12	15	23
Netherlands	4	3	3	5	9	23	5	5	3	1	3	9
Norway	(a)	(a)	(a)	3	8	6	(a)	(a)	(a)	1	6	7
Spain	3	4	6	5	5	7	2	3	4	4	5	3
Sweden	2	1	6	4	3	5	-	2	1	2	2	5
United Kingdom	4	9	18	40	80	102	8	8	7	12	41	69
United States	9	16	22	11	16	10	25	24	24	19	25	29
Other	8	6	12	8	12	13	8	10	5	7	7	11
<i>Of which: women</i>												
Total	43	51	69	62	74	108	34	43	34	42	59	85
Austria	3	1	2	-	2	2	1	-	1	3	2	1
Belgium	5	3	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	1
France	1	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	3
Germany	15	14	17	16	16	11	4	9	5	7	11	10
Greece	(a)	(a)	(a)	1	1	4	(a)	(a)	(a)	-	1	3
Ireland	-	1	2	-	5	9	-	-	1	2	2	5
Italy	8	11	13	14	11	16	8	9	6	8	12	16
Netherlands	2	2	1	1	1	7	1	2	-	1	-	3
Norway	(a)	(a)	(a)	-	1	-	(a)	(a)	(a)	-	-	2
Spain	3	2	3	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sweden	-	1	3	3	-	1	-	2	1	1	1	1
United Kingdom	1	5	10	12	21	42	4	4	5	5	9	21
United States	4	7	11	6	7	6	10	10	10	9	11	16
Other	1	2	3	4	3	3	4	4	1	1	3	2
<i>Of which: migrant workers</i>												
Total	86	83	126	148	208	267	56	66	67	77	145	225
Austria	3	1	4	2	3	5	1	1	1	3	4	5
Belgium	5	3	3	2	1	3	1	2	1	2	4	5
France	3	5	4	5	4	8	-	2	8	5	4	4
Germany	41	33	44	42	43	44	12	16	14	14	29	38
Greece	(a)	(a)	(a)	5	3	3	(a)	(a)	(a)	-	2	5
Ireland	-	1	4	9	18	34	-	-	2	6	11	27
Italy	12	10	17	17	14	18	10	12	9	12	15	20
Netherlands	4	2	3	5	9	20	4	4	3	1	3	9
Norway	(a)	(a)	(a)	3	8	6	(a)	(a)	(a)	1	6	7
Spain	3	4	6	5	4	7	2	3	4	3	5	3
Sweden	2	1	4	3	3	4	-	1	1	2	2	5
United Kingdom	4	7	10	36	77	98	3	3	4	9	38	63
United States	5	9	15	8	9	8	18	14	17	15	18	22
Other	4	7	12	6	12	9	5	8	3	4	4	12

(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: Own illustration on the basis of data provided by the Central Statistical Office (LFS)

Table 41. Polish citizens staying abroad for longer than two months (in thousand). The Central Statistical Office estimates. Poland 2004-2006 (as of December 31)

Destination	population census 2002 (May)	2004	2005	2006
Total	786	1,000	1,450	1,950
<i>of which:</i> Europe	461	770	1,200	1,610
<i>of which:</i> EU-25	451	750	1,170	1,550
<i>of which:</i>				
Austria	11	15	25	34
Belgia	14	13	21	28
Finland	0,3	0,4	0,7	3
France	21	30	44	49
Germany	294	385	430	450
Greece	10	13	17	20
Ireland	2	15	76	120
Italy	39	59	70	85
Netherlands	10	23	43	55
Portugal	0,3	0,5	0,6	1
Spain	14	26	37	44
Sweden	6	11	17	25
United Kingdom	24	150	340	580

Source: Central Statistical Office (see Section 6.1 for details on the source)

Table 42. Persons who took up jobs through regular recruitment agencies or through temporary employment agencies operating in Poland. Poland 1995-2006

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	7,094
2006	247,761	119,247	288,440	7,716

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

Table 43. Number of regular recruitment agencies for work abroad by province. Poland 2003-2006

Province	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	158	271	1,097	1,646
Dolnośląskie	9	17	92	146
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	5	5	23	42
Lubelskie	1	2	20	39
Lubuskie	1	-	18	34
Łódzkie	1	6	45	60
Małopolskie	6	11	87	117
Mazowieckie	27	59	234	351
Opolskie	5	29	83	116
Podkarpackie	2	5	26	41
Podlaskie	1	2	15	14
Pomorskie	49	50	121	184
Śląskie	22	30	137	192
Świętokrzyskie	3	5	17	21
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	1	2	18	29
Wielkopolskie	4	18	82	137
Zachodniopomorskie	21	30	79	123

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

Table 44. Persons who took up jobs abroad through regular recruitment agencies operating in Poland by sex and duration of work. Poland 2003-2006

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
2006	119,247	87,531	31,716	58,466	52,654	8,127

(.) Not available.

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

Table 45. Persons who took up jobs abroad through regular recruitment agencies operating in Poland by country of destination and sex. Poland 2003-2006

Destination country	2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
Total	41,166	6,306	52,316	8,175	81,032	19,476	119,247	31,716
Antigua and Barbuda	1,144	-	569	-	810	-	449	-
Austria	-	-	66	5	142	41	418	117
Bahamas	1,742	241	1,371	189	1,798	254	1,917	243
Belgium	88	19	122	20	263	38	738	215
Cyprus	2,961	17	6,964	295	6,701	283	6,302	310
Czech Republic	134	-	-	-	907	-	2,934	837
Denmark	1,853	531	1,330	443	1,144	231	2,699	603
Finland	117	-	-	-	31	-	252	2
France	163	7	140	58	55	9	579	88
Germany	2,077	651	1,886	213	9,344	2,195	12,410	3,939
Greece	661	-	655	10	493	16	1,477	131
Iceland	52	-	42	-	617	6	1,192	18
Ireland	590	16	1,703	99	2,402	551	2,102	421
Isle of Man	1,584	-	842	-	1,156	-	749	16
Italy	1,142	529	1,211	709	1,456	1,006	2,966	1,427
Malta	1,695	22	947	6	735	3	605	4
Netherlands	3,596	1,482	6,062	1,551	16,435	6,602	34,328	14,264
Norway	9,470	200	12,326	224	8,715	129	12,456	547
Singapore	699	1	618	-	1,538	-	2,375	43
Slovenia	-	-	324	92	591	154	106	27
Spain	287	179	422	259	494	227	1,862	607
Sweden	484	-	107	6	71	23	319	40
United Kingdom	3,232	591	6,932	1,524	17,120	4,845	22,206	5,570
United States	4,234	1,683	2,551	2,460	5,444	2,850	4,611	2,166
Other	3,161	137	5,126	12	2,570	13	3,195	81

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

Table 46. Acquisition of Polish nationality by country of former nationality. Poland 2002-2006

Country of former nationality	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	1,186	1,634	1,937	2,866	989
(former USSR)	(470)	(801)	(957)	(1,500)	(721)
Algeria	17	6	12	47	4
Armenia	13	8	6	18	27
Austria	-	3	5	9	2
Australia	1	2	5	25	-
Belarus	54	108	129	316	101
Belgium	2	8	3	5	1
Bulgaria	30	41	32	54	8
Canada	22	46	36	73	7
China	6	6	14	5	7
Croatia	2	8	6	11	-
Czech Republic	37	20	24	19	-
Egypt	5	1	2	18	6
France	17	10	5	14	4
Germany	49	60	62	156	1
Georgia	-	-	-	13	5
Greece	3	4	6	4	1
Hungary	15	18	12	16	-
India	3	7	9	23	11
Iraq	2	11	5	7	-
Israel	91	101	162	113	2
Italy	6	5	8	1	4
Jordan	9	4	7	10	5
Kazakhstan	53	68	38	62	10
Liban	5	4	4	17	4
Lithuania	93	126	85	36	11
Marocco	5	1	1	26	4
Moldova	-	-	-	19	8
Netherlands	-	1	10	6	-
Nigeria	12	8	11	16	7
Romania	1	6	3	13	4
Russian Federation	22	52	145	257	129
Serbia and Montenegro	19	11	12	37	8
Slovak Republic	15	12	22	11	2
Sweden	30	107	81	90	8
Switzerland	10	11	7	13	-
Syria	27	9	37	57	5
Tunisia	3	-	5	17	4
Turkey	1	5	11	19	36
Ukraine	214	431	538	759	417
United Kingdom	20	14	21	18	1
United States	9	32	41	59	8
Vietnam	17	11	11	36	29
Former USSR	12	5	9	1	-
Stateless	162	150	115	150	2
All other	72	93	180	190	96
<i>Of which:</i> by conferment procedure	988	1,471	1,791	2,625	662

Source: Office for Foreigners

Table 47. Repatriation to Poland in 1997-2006

Category	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Applications concerning repatriation	671	898	1,014	1,026	1,083	801	586	171	307	348
Applications for a repatriation visa	-	808	937	929	956	717	552	151	276	302
Applications of members of families having nationality other than Polish for temporary residence permit (a)	-	90	77	97	127	84	34	20	31	46
Repatriation visas issued	316	281	278	662	804	613	301	269	252	239
Persons who arrived within repatriation	267	399	362	944	1,000	832	455	372	335	327

(a) Since September 2003 applications for settlement permit.

Source: Office for Foreigners (after CSO)

Table 48. Repatriation visas to Poland issued in 1997-2006 by countries of previous residence of repatriates

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

Source: Office for Foreigners (after CSO)

Table 49. Repatriation by provinces of settlement. Poland 1998-2006

Province	Families settled 1998-2006	Persons settled					
		1998-2006	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	1,914	5,026	832	455	372	335	327
Dolnośląskie	231	662	68	43	41	34	62
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	57	153	31	12	6	19	8
Lubelskie	163	300	43	40	23	17	12
Lubuskie	62	145	44	10	9	4	4
Łódzkie	96	224	33	12	10	21	12
Małopolskie	204	460	77	50	53	32	21
Mazowieckie	375	822	152	60	45	37	68
Opolskie	91	256	29	26	53	22	38
Podkarpackie	53	227	36	38	5	13	12
Podlaskie	112	308	96	37	28	38	21
Pomorskie	78	254	48	33	26	14	6
Śląskie	131	401	50	43	29	18	26
Świętokrzyskie	16	79	9	5	9	6	5
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	49	120	15	6	4	8	3
Wielkopolskie	99	271	40	8	11	12	4
Zachodniopomorskie	97	344	61	32	20	40	25

Source: Office for Foreigners (after CSO)

Table 50. Persons and families who arrived within repatriation. Poland 2001-2006

Category	2001-2006	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Families	1,342	429	355	175	120	128	135
Persons	3,321	1,000	832	455	372	335	327
Repatriates	2,935	904	741	408	329	284	269
<i>of which:</i> children below 19	620	182	151	87	72	62	66
Members of families having nationality other than Polish	386	96	91	47	43	51	58

Source: Office for Foreigners (after CSO)

Table 51. Refugee applications and decisions and tolerated status decisions by type of decision.
Poland 2004-2006

	2004	2005	2006
Refugee status			
Applications (persons)	8,097	6,860	7,093
<i>Of which:</i>			
First applications	8,077	5,436	4,220
Women	3,595	3,161	3,376
Men	4,502	3,699	3,717
Decisions in 1st instance			
<i>Total</i>			
Positive	305	312	423
Negative: tolerated status	826	1,832	2,048
Negative	2,002	2,284	939
Unacknowledged	2,763	4,413	3,875
<i>Women</i>			
Positive	145	149	223
Negative: tolerated status	376	883	999
Negative	580	970	346
Unacknowledged	1,314	2,033	1,871
<i>Men</i>			
Positive	160	163	200
Negative: tolerated status	450	949	1,049
Negative	1,422	1,314	593
Unacknowledged	1,449	2,380	2,004
Appeals against a negative decision to 2nd instance (the Refugee Board)	1,636	3,671	4,222
Decisions in 2nd instance			
Positive	10	23	62
Negative: tolerated status	14	24	62
Negative	647	2,135	290
Unacknowledged	80	180	59
Tolerated status			
Decisions			
Total	1,125	2,073	2,133
After granting negative decision on refugee status in 1st instance	826	1,832	2,048
After granting negative decision on refugee status in 2nd instance	14	24	62
Instead of expulsion	210	168	10
Other	75	49	13

Source: Office for Foreigners

Table 52. Asylum seekers (first and subsequent applications) by nationality and sex. Poland 2000-2007 (a)

Nationality	2004	2005	2006	2007	<i>of which:</i>					
					First applications			Women		
					2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006
Total	8,079	6,860	7,093	10,047	5,436	4,220	7,205	3,595	3,161	3,376
Afghanistan	57	6	17	10	3	8	9	4	-	4
Algeria	9	2	8	12	1	7	6	-	-	1
Armenia	18	27	48	43	10	32	22	3	8	12
Azerbaijan	9	18	8	8	4	1	5	3	10	3
Bangladesh	2	5	8	30	5	7	23	-	-	-
Belarus	52	73	70	83	62	55	62	23	27	19
Bulgaria	7	15	2	-	12	-	-	3	7	-
Cameroon	-	2	24	16	2	23	11	-	-	5
China	19	9	5	22	7	4	18	11	1	-
Egypt	(b)	1	12	6	(b)	(b)	2	-	-	-
Ethiopia	1	1	1	6	1	1	3	1	1	-
Georgia	47	47	35	31	40	16	12	9	13	4
India	151	36	19	48	11	10	35	2	-	-
Iran	9	15	2	4	1	1	4	1	2	-
Iraq	6	2	35	28	12	32	22	1	1	12
Kazakhstan	30	24	18	12	16	7	5	12	15	9
Kyrgyzstan	(b)	18	39	21	15	6	7	6	8	14
Liberia	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	-	1	-
Lithuania	1	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	5
Moldova	13	19	12	13	14	7	7	8	4	5
Mongolia	3	4	8	12	4	7	10	1	2	4
Nepal	(b)	2	14	12	(b)	(b)	10	-	1	4
Nigeria	10	10	15	21	8	15	18	2	-	-
Pakistan	210	69	66	61	36	39	25	2	1	-
Romania	5	4	-	-	3	-	-	4	1	-
Russian Federation	7,183	6,248	6,405	9,238	5,015	3,767	6,668	3,439	3,006	3,239
Serbia and Montenegro	1	2	8	3	2	2	1	-	1	3
Sierra Leone	1	2	6	2	2	4	-	-	-	-
Somalia	19	4	8	9	1	6	9	3	-	1
Sri Lanka	4	6	4	57	5	1	55	1	1	1
Sudan	-	1	3	4	1	2	4	-	-	-
Syria	7	7	3	6	6	3	4	-	1	-
Turkey	29	11	17	12	11	16	10	5	4	1
Ukraine	72	84	60	55	49	45	26	33	37	17
Uzbekistan	3	4	4	6	2	2	6	2	-	2
Vietnam	16	23	27	48	24	22	40	5	4	3
Stateless	11	15	13	21	8	5	12	3	-	-
All other	73	43	61	80	42	60	53	8	4	8

(a) For 2007 data are preliminary.

(b) Included in other.

Source: Office for Foreigners

Table 53. Refugee statuses granted in 1st and 2nd instance by nationality. Poland 2004-2006

Nationality	2004			2005			2006		
	1st instance		2nd instance	1st instance		2nd instance	1st instance		2nd instance
	Total	<i>of which:</i> women		Total	<i>of which:</i> women		Total	<i>of which:</i> women	
Total	305	145	10	312	149	23	423	223	62
Afghanistan	1	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	-
Belarus	13	8	-	9	4	-	18	10	5
Congo	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Ethiopia	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Georgia	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Iran	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Liberia	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	5	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation	265	128	9	285	140	23	384	199	53
Somalia	8	-	-	5	-	-	2	1	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Turkey	3	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	-
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Uzbekistan	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Zimbabwe	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stateless	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Office for Foreigners

Table 54. Tolerated statutes granted by nationality and type of decision. Poland 2004-2006

Nationality	2004				2005				2006			
	(a)		(b)	Other	(a)		(b)	Other	(a)		(b)	Other
	Total	Women			Total	Women			Total	Women		
Total	826	376	14	285	1,832	883	24	217	2,048	999	62	23
Afghanistan	23	3	-	-	12	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Algeria	2	-	-	12	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Armenia	5	1	-	44	3	1	-	28	1	-	-	5
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Belarus	6	1	-	13	5	3	-	5	5	3	-	3
Bulgaria	2	2	-	9	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
China	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
Congo	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Georgia	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
India	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	8	1	-	-	1
Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Iraq	10	5	2	7	2	-	-	4	9	5	-	-
Laos	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Libya	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Morocco	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Nepal	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Nigeria	7	1	-	11	2	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	3	-	1	1	2	-	1	10	-	-	-	3
Russian Federation	728	354	7	22	1,768	873	23	12	2,015	987	61	1
Senegal	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Somalia	2	-	2	2	8	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	4	1	-	-
Sudan	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-
Tunisia	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Turkey	9	3	1	6	6	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	10	4	-	29	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	2
Vietnam	2	-	-	63	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	3
West Bank and Gaza Strip	2	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stateless	6	1	-	4	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
Other	1	-	-	12	4	-	-	15	2	2	-	1

(a) After granting negative decision of refugee status in 1st instance

(b) After granting negative decision of refugee status in 2nd instance

Source: Office for Foreigners