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**Recent Trends in  
International Migration  
Poland 2000**

**Marek Okólski**

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# **Recent Trends in International Migration Poland 2000**

**Marek Okólski**

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## **1. Introduction**

In 1999 and the first half of 2000 migration flows and stocks of migrants remained stable and did not differ considerably from those observed in 1998. Their structural characteristics hardly changed either.

A number of new data sources concerning migration and migrants were made available in that period. However, basic concepts and basic statistical records did not undergo significant alterations. The only exception was a modified principle of immigrant registration, related to the stipulation of the 1997 Aliens Act. That modification had a confusing effect on the related time series.

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

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

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

Over recent few years, the statistics of arrivals of the foreigners show a relatively stable number of entries at the level of between 80 and 90 million annually, and a growing concentration of countries of citizenship (Table 1, Annex). In 1999 89,118 thousand entries of foreign citizens were recorded, which means a meaningless (due to roughness of the estimation technique used)

0.6 per cent increase relative to 1998. More than 60 per cent of all foreign arrivals were made by citizens of Germany (compared with 58 per cent in 1998). As in the previous year, persons originating from neighbouring countries contributed to around 95 per cent of all entries. By contrast, the number of departures of Polish citizens increased sharply (to 55,097 thousand, i.e. by 12 per cent relative to 1998), and a predominant proportion of the travellers headed to countries, which have no common border with Poland.

According to a survey conducted among 12.1 thousand foreign travellers, for 55 per cent tourism or a recreational visit was a reason (the only one or one of several reasons) of arrival in Poland (50 per cent in 1995), for 30 per cent - various businesses (20 per cent in 1995), for 20 per cent – shopping (33 per cent in 1995), for 9 per cent – transit (6 per cent in 1995), for 1.5 per cent - various “odd” jobs (6 per cent in 1995), and 9 per cent mentioned other reasons (13 per cent in 1995) (Concise Statistical Yearbook of Poland, 2000).

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

#### *3.1. Introductory remark*

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

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

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

### 3.2. General trend

Net migration in 1999 was minus 14.0 thousand while natural increase of the population plus 0.6 thousand, which on balance means a decline in the actual population size by over 13 thousand. This is the first time after the Second World War when a decrease in the Poland's population was officially recorded. Evidently, from 1999 on, net emigration will directly translate itself into depopulation of Poland.

The number of emigrants, 21,536, was slightly (by 3 per cent) lower than in the previous year. Generally, however, the outflow of migrants kept almost constant after 1989, at the level of around 20 thousand (with two, relatively minor, exceptions: in 1994 and 1995). On the other hand, the number of immigrants recorded in 1999, 7,525, was by 15 per cent lower than that recorded a year before. Nevertheless the spread between the inflow figures in the period 1992-1999 was rather narrow (some 3 thousand; from 6 thousand to 9 thousand), and the 1999 number fell almost perfectly in the middle. In sum, the size of most recent flows did not substantially differ from a tendency observed over the 1990s (Table 2). This might be finally discontinued in 2000, as the data for the first half of that year point to further and rather strong increase in emigration and equally strong decrease in immigration (Table 3).

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

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Statisticians at the Central Statistical Office who process and analyse the *PESEL* data on international migrants point to the fact that immigrating Polish citizens are not obliged to answer a specific question concerning citizenship in the registration form (relevant „cell” is left blank). This may lead to overlooking the fact that that question might

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

### *3.3. Destinations of emigrants and origin of immigrants*

The process of concentration of emigrants in one major direction of outflow, i.e. Germany, that became clear in the 1990s, was constrained in 1999. The share of migrants heading for Germany fell from 72.7 to 71.3. Similar trend occurred in case of the second most important European country of destination, i.e. Austria (a decline from 3.4 to 2.7 per cent). This was compensated by the increase in the proportion of people migrating to North America, from 14.8 to 16.1 per cent (particularly to USA – from 10.0 to 10.9 per cent). Other proportions remained relatively stable (Table 4).

With regard to immigration in 1999, despite a considerably lower total number of persons registered compared to 1998, some countries of origin encountered increases. Among the most important there were Canada, Germany, the United Kingdom and USA. The change, however, was more than 50 per cent. In turn, the number of immigrants originating from several countries declined dramatically. For instance, in case of Vietnam by 72 per cent, Ukraine by 65 per cent, Belarus by 61 per cent and Russia by 53 per cent (Table 8). It is obvious that geographical location of large groups of former emigrants from Poland constituted a decisive factor in that trend.

In 1999 a major region of emigrants’ origin continued to be Silesia. Three (out of the total 17) major administrative units that belong to that region (*Dolnoslaskie*, *Opolskie* and *Slaskie*)

contributed to 62 per cent of the total outflow, of which *Slaskie* alone to 40 per cent. One of those units (*Slaskie*) also proved to be important destination for the immigrants, with 12 per cent of the total. This was probably due to the resettlement in that part of the region of returning migrants. The largest share in the total immigration, however, was traditionally accounted for by *Mazowieckie* (14 per cent), a unit located in central Poland and with Warsaw, an important attraction pole, in its middle. As a matter of fact, Warsaw was the only net immigration administrative unit in Poland (Table 9).

The table below presents outflow and inflow figures for Poland and selected other countries, which point to a diversified pattern of migration according to geographical direction. Poland displayed net out-migration with Europe, North America and Oceania, and net immigration with three other continents and the former USSR.

Continent and country	Immigration	Emigration	Balance
Europe	4,334	17,656	-13,322
Austria	191	581	-390
France	345	263	(plus) 82
Germany	2,491	15,346	-12,855
Greece	99	52	(plus) 47
Italy	226	223	(plus) 3
United Kingdom	274	170	(plus) 104
Former USSR	738	38	(plus) 700
Belarus	77	3	(plus) 74
Kazakhstan	159	-	(plus) 159
Lithuania	61	4	(plus) 57
Russia	143	11	(plus) 132
Ukraine	235	10	(plus) 225
Asia	285	38	(plus) 247
Vietnam	123	-	(plus) 123
Africa	149	53	(plus) 96
North America	1,781	3,471	-1,690
Canada	448	1,113	-665
USA	1,333	2,358	-1,025
Latin America	67	24	(plus) 43
Oceania	167	252	-85

It is clear from the above data that, contrary to 1998 and particularly 1997, the inflow took relatively large quantities and even displayed increases from countries, which once established



themselves as major destinations for Polish emigrants, i.e. Canada, Germany and USA (see also Table 8). Conversely, the immigration was relatively low and in fact declined from countries, which in recent decades did not encounter any sizeable inflow of Polish citizens. All this was due to the change of legal principles and respective administrative procedures, which resulted from the introduction of the 1997 Aliens Act. The Act by all means restricted access of foreign citizens to the entitlement to registration for permanent residence in Poland, which (the registration itself) automatically leads to recognising foreigner as an immigrant. This restriction, however, did not affect Polish citizens returning from a prolonged stay abroad.

Indeed, as already mentioned, the immigration of foreign citizens (already very low in 1998, compared to earlier years) shrunk to 473 persons in 1999 (29 per cent of the previous year level). Major countries of citizenship of immigrants were as follows:

Country of citizenship	Year	
	1998	1999
Ukraine	441	97
Russia	174	65
Belarus	122	37
Vietnam	152	34
USA	13	27
Lithuania	37	17
Kazakhstan	65	15
China	11	12
Germany	69	12
Bulgaria	41	10
Syria	14	10

It seems rather striking that only a handful of foreign citizens took part in immigration from two main countries of origin, namely Germany and USA. In 1999 as much as 3,800 immigrants (51 per cent of the total) came from these countries but at the same time that figure included only 39 nationals of Germany and USA (8 per cent of all immigrants of non-Polish citizenship).

The above data suggest two, possibly mutually exclusive, facts. Firstly, the data recorded in the central population register *PESEL* might be wrong and greatly underestimated. Secondly, by the introduction of the 1997 Aliens Act, the concept of immigration has become even more obsolete than in the past. By many accounts, each year in recent period, Poland is arrived by thousands of new foreign citizens who either work legally or are engaged in businesses or study, which usually involves a long stay in Poland and is evidenced by adequate permissions issued by Polish authorities, but simultaneously only a tiny proportion of those arrivals is captured by immigration statistics.

In contrast to immigration, the statistics revealed no new trends as far as the geographical directions of emigration are concerned. Moreover, a predominant majority (nearly all) emigrants proved to be Polish citizens heading for the West.

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

The situation that gradually emerged in the mid-1990s of almost perfect sex parity among migrants, tended to hold in 1999. The proportion of males was slightly greater than females among the both emigrants and immigrants, and those proportions were nearly the same (51:49). A novelty compared to 1998, was a change of a predominance of females among the immigrants into a predominance of males in that category. Statistics reveal a striking sex disparity in case of certain direction of emigration. For instance the share of women in all migrants heading for Belgium, Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden by far exceeded 60 per cent. With regard to immigration, distinct cases of sex disparity presented themselves among immigrants from Vietnam and Ukraine, where women constituted, respectively, 69 and 58 per cent of the total.

Age composition of emigrants, both males and females, did not undergo any significant changes. Among men the by far largest group continued to be those below 20 years of age (34 per cent), while among women those aged 20-39 (41 per cent). Persons 50-year old or above that age constituted relatively small minority among emigrants (Table 5). It was a little different with immigrants, where the proportion of persons below 20 increased visibly and started to predominate other age brackets. The inflow of people at retirement age seemed also quite substantial (Table 10).

As follows from Table 6 and Table 11, no significant changes occurred in migration flows with respect to marital status.

#### *3.5. Migration by educational attainment*

A trend observed over the 1990s of a large predominance in the emigrants of the low educated continued in 1999 (Table 7). As evidenced by figures to follow, in that year the proportion of emigrants (aged 15+) with at best elementary education reached the highest level of the entire decade, 79 and 78 per cent among males and females, respectively. On the other hand, the share of the smallest category, i.e. persons with any diploma of a post-secondary school slightly increased in that year, to around 2 per cent. Evidently, however, highly educated emigrants tended to be largely under-represented and low educated ones largely over-represented relative to the general population of Poland.

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

Against this description, figures contained in Table 12 present a sharply contrasting distribution of the immigrants. That distribution is characterised by a predominance of persons with secondary education, followed closely by persons with university diploma. However, in 1999 the educational attainment of immigrants aged 15+ considerably deteriorated, relative to 1998. Despite the decline in the total size of this category, the number of persons with at best elementary education virtually multiplied (by factor 5.6). Still, however, the low educated remained numerically less prominent category than the highly educated.

The migration balance by educational attainment is still favourable to Poland; less highly educated persons leave the country than arrive. The relevant data are presented below:

Migrant category	Category of educational attainment			
	post-secondary	secondary	vocational	elementary
Emigrants	415	1,699	2,026	15,095
Immigrants	1,604	1,798	977	1,230
Balance	+1,189	+99	-1,049	-13,865

#### 4. Stocks of migrants

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

In 1999 the stock of foreigners in Poland increased. Although the number of permissions for settlement grew rapidly, by 71 per cent relative to 1998, it was, however, still very small in absolute terms (495), much smaller (by 88 per cent) than the number of “equivalent” permissions for “permanent residence” in 1997 (a kind of permit abolished by the 1997 Aliens Act). On the other hand, the number of permissions for “fixed-time residence” (allowing a foreigner to stay in

Poland even for years) virtually multiplied (by factor 3.4 relative to 1998). In 1999 it reached a considerable quantity of around 16,700. With regard to permission for settlement, the top nations included: Russia, Ukraine, Vietnam, Belarus and Armenia, whereas in case of permission for “fixed-time residence”: Ukraine, Vietnam, former Yugoslavia, Germany and the United States (Table 13).

The 1997 Aliens Act stipulated that all “permanent residence card” holders in Poland would need to replace the old document with a new one. Simplified procedures for this replacement were introduced, and by the end of 1999 the old document has become invalid. It was hoped by the Polish authorities that by this the stock of foreigners living in Poland would be verified, and a special register for those persons, including personal characteristics of foreigners replacing their document, has been established. Preliminary count is presented in Table 14<sup>3</sup>.

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

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

It is interesting that the above data hardly converge with Central Statistical Office statistics on the stock of foreigners who registered with local administration their temporary (longer than two months) stay in Poland. A major reason of the difference might be the fact that those foreigners who register their temporary stay in Poland include a broader range of categories of the citizens of alien countries than is the case with the register of foreigners eligible for fixed-time residence. This especially pertains to the citizens of Ukraine, who benefit from visa-free travelling to Poland. Many of them find an easy way (surely, easier than applying for a permission for temporary residence) to stay in Poland for a long time by circulating every three months (the maximum time allowed to uninterrupted stay on the Polish territory without a special permission)

<sup>3</sup> These data have been processed exclusively for the purpose of present report, and are published for the first time.

between the country of *de jure* residence (Ukraine) and the country of *de facto* residence (Poland).

It follows from the afore-mentioned CSO source that on 31 December 1999 as many as 39,303 foreign citizens were registered as temporary residents of Poland, of whom 57.3 per cent males. By and large, migrants from Ukraine predominated in that group. The statistics suggests that almost 44 per cent of the foreign citizens originated from that country. The second country in terms of contribution to the total was Germany with just 5 per cent. Compared with 1998, the number of foreigners who registered their temporary stay with local administration rose by 43 per cent, and the number of citizens of Ukraine by 81 per cent. The register of foreign nationals who at the end of 1998 and 1999 were temporary residents reveal the following major countries of citizenship:

Country/continent	1998	1999
Ukraine	9,542	17,256
Asia (a)	6,034	5,003
Germany	1,480	1,921
Russia	1,346	1,782
Belarus	1,384	1,746
France	876	1,303
United Kingdom	830	1,109
Armenia	(b)	988

(a) Vietnamese in a large majority; (b) not specified in the source

A synoptic in character Table 15 suggests that the purpose of staying of foreign citizens in Poland is greatly diversified. Whereas Ukrainians occupy the top position in all but one (the exception being asylum seeking) “roles” in Poland, listed in that table, they are closely followed by Belarusians in the statistics of foreigners studying in Poland and work permit holders. Bulgarians (followed by Armenians) are among leaders (after Ukraine) in the statistics of expelled foreigners, and Russians (followed by citizens of Kazakhstan) in the statistics of newly admitted permanent residents. Armenians (followed by citizens of Afghanistan) are the top nationality with regard to asylum seeking. Prominent are also Vietnamese in the statistics of work permits and newly admitted permanent residents (as well as citizens of the United Kingdom and Germany in case of the former record). Compared with previous years, the geographical distribution of foreigners in Poland is a little more consistent, with much smaller importance of people originating from remote countries (e.g. Sri Lanka) with which Poland has traditionally been weakly tied.

Generally, it might be suggested that the official statistics still do not offer an unequivocal estimate of the number nor distribution (be it only by country of origin) of foreigners legally

living in Poland. Paradoxically, principles stemming from the 1997 Aliens Act add to the confusion, by (since 1998) artificially causing a radical drop in the number of registered immigrants (“permanent residents”) of foreign citizenship, and “shifting” a large part of them (probably a large majority) to the category of “fixed-time residents” (i.e. *de jure* temporary residents). On the other hand, since the introduction of the Act it has become possible to systematically observe the size, structure and dynamics of the stock of legal foreigners in Poland (Table 14).

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

In Poland a great proportion of foreigners who are granted permission for settlement (or before 1998 were granted permission for permanent residence) benefit from the fact that they have been married to a Polish citizen who live in Poland. If only for this reason, the issue of “mixed marriages” seems one of essential topics in the analysis of immigration of the non-Polish nationals to and the stock of foreigners in Poland.

In 1999 the number of mixed marriages was relatively high although distinctly lower than a year before. More than 3,600 such unions were recorded (1.7 per cent of the national total). Nevertheless the marriages with a foreign wife ranked the second in the entire decade 1990-1999 (only after the 1998 figure). The unions with a foreign husband, however, continued to predominate (Table 16).

Despite a general decline compared to 1998, the number of marriages with Ukrainians, both males and females, increased (by 34 and 19 per cent, respectively). It should be mentioned that in 1999 nationals of that country took the top position (so far occupied by Germans) on the list of countries whose citizens concluded a union with a Polish partner in Poland. On the other hand, the number of marriages with a citizen of Vietnam sharply declined – by 93 per cent in case of foreign wife and by 79 per cent in case of foreign husband. This led to slipping of Vietnam down from third position in 1998 (just behind Ukraine) to 13<sup>th</sup> position in 1999 on the list of top countries in the statistics of mixed marriages in Poland (Table 17 and Table 18).

#### *4.3. Stock of emigrants (permanent residents of Poland)*

The data on that topic from a new and very important source became available in 2000. Their origin is an occasional household survey inquiring into “conditions of living”. That nationally representative survey, by means of which members of around 15,000 households were investigated, took place in the middle of 1997. Among other things, the survey subject was the

characteristics of household members who at the time of its implementation stayed abroad for longer than two months. Basic data are presented in Tables from 19 to 22.

It was estimated that some 178,400 Polish citizens who in the Polish registers figured as “permanent residents of Poland” stayed abroad for at least two months<sup>4</sup>. A large part of that population left Poland many years ago, and those persons were *de facto* long-term emigrants. Only 29.5 per cent stayed abroad for less than six months (precisely, from two to six months) at the time of the survey. From among the others, 30 per cent left between 1991 and 1995, and 8 per cent before 1991 whereas for 7.4 per cent it was not possible to establish the date of departure. This suggests that the stock of temporary (short-term) migrants from Poland in other countries might be relatively small, probably much lower than it is widely believed or “guestimated” on the basis of the size of “Polish communities” in various countries.

Males constituted a majority (60 per cent) among the migrants. The two thirds originated from urban areas. The migrants were relatively young but the most numerous age bracket proved to be 40-44, with nearly 19 per cent of all migrants, the bracket “surrounded” by two much more weakly represented (12 per cent in 35-39 and 6 per cent in 45-49). The overrepresentation of the 40-44-year old was probably due to that a large proportion of migrants left rather long ago and in the meantime they grew older<sup>5</sup>. Otherwise, 35 per cent of migrants fell in the 20-29 age interval. Only 2 per cent of migrants were children at the age 0-14.

Around 40 per cent of underage migrants left due to health problems (altogether, however, a minuscule of migrants). For the remainder, foreign employment was most often (76 per cent) mentioned as the main cause of migration. In the age group 40-44 (which proved conspicuous also for previously mentioned reason) as many as 90 per cent of migrants were said to be job seekers at the time of departure.

As evidenced by all available statistics, Germany, with 36 per cent of all migrants, proved to be the main country of destination also in case of this source. The other top receiving countries included USA (12.8 per cent), Italy (12.1 per cent), the Czech Republic (5.5 per cent), the United Kingdom (3.5 per cent), Austria (3.1 per cent), France (3.0 per cent), Canada (2.7 per cent) and Spain (2.7 per cent).

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<sup>4</sup> This estimate omits those „permanent residents” of Poland in case of whom all other members of their household also stayed abroad.

<sup>5</sup> Misshapen age distribution due to the above mentioned fact was particularly striking in case of female migrants. As follows from the below-given figures, in that sub-population two age maxima, probably related to distinctly different time of departure from Poland, were clearly visible:

20-24.....	21.1 per cent
25-29 .....	17.7 per cent
30-34 .....	4.9 per cent (!)
35-39 .....	13.2 per cent
40-44 .....	16.2 per cent
45-49 .....	2.3 per cent.

Educational attainment of the migrants aged 15+ was relatively high. Nearly 16 per cent in that group had a university diploma and additional 4 per cent a certificate of other post-secondary school. Secondary school was completed by 30 per cent of migrants. Around 40 per cent completed some vocational school and for 8 per cent elementary school was the final level of education.

In 2000 the Labour Force Survey (*BAEL*) was resumed (it was discontinued after 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 1999 due to financial problems) with its (recurrent since May 1993) quarterly inquiry into the stock of Polish citizens staying abroad. According to the investigation carried out in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2000, the number of Poles (registered as “permanent residents” of Poland) staying abroad for more than two months at the time of the survey was 137,000, the level almost exactly equal that recorded in May 1998. This might suggest that a declining trend (from a maximum of 209 thousand in August 1994 to the low 112 thousand in February 1999), which started in 1995, came to a halt (Table 23).

The survey revealed a high proportion of migrant workers among all Poles staying abroad, a tendency already observed in February 1999. That proportion (77 per cent) distinctly surpassed a typical level recorded in 1996 and 1997 (close to 70 per cent).

A new phenomenon was a radical increase in the number and proportion of migrants staying in a foreign country for less than one year. In fact, according to the survey conducted in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2000, that category of migrants became more numerous than the other category, i.e. those who stayed abroad for at least one year.

Young people predominated, the largest age group being 25-34 among males and 18-24 among females. The proportion of men was 57 per cent, and it did not differentiate between migrants staying abroad for short time and long time (Table 24). A major receiving country continued to be Germany (35 per cent of all migrants from Poland), followed by USA (15 per cent), Italy (7 per cent), France (5 per cent) and the United Kingdom (4 per cent) (Table 25).

## **5. Migrants workers**

### *5.1. Migration for work from Poland*

Recent estimate of the scale of foreign employment of Polish workers suggests that in 1999 around 350,000 Poles had a legal job in a foreign country, of which 300,000 in Germany. Accounting for duration of contracts, average annual employment might be estimated at 100,000-120,000. In addition, some 150,000-200,000 workers were in irregular situation on foreign labour



markets, which implies an estimate of some 40,000-50,000 on the average in that year (Rajkiewicz, 2000)<sup>6</sup>.

Official data on the numbers of Polish citizens employed within the framework of bilateral agreements lead to conclusions, which appear coherent with the above. As follows from Table 26, provisions of various agreements concerning migration of labour and signed by Poland allowed distinctly more than 240,000 persons to work abroad. A large majority of them (nearly 220,000) were seasonal workers employed in Germany.

The other significant group of legally employed Polish workers were those posted by Polish companies operating in foreign countries. Available data pertain to the stock of such workers as of 30 September 1998. In case of companies employing more than 5 workers, as many as 38,500 persons were employed on that day, a large majority of them (71 per cent) in construction industry (Table 27). The relevant data (compiled by the Central Statistical Office) are far from being comprehensive, and do not even allow for breaking down that figure by country of destination.

Relatively solid statistical basis exists in Poland with respect to migration for seasonal work in Germany, which is the main type of labour migration from Poland. On the other hand, Germany is not only the main destination for that category of labour but also absorbs a large majority of Polish legal workers. According to the agreement concluded between the ministers of labour of Germany and Poland, migrants are entitled to up to three-month employment in Germany within a calendar year, in an indicated industry (branch) and subject to the availability of jobs. An overwhelming majority of Polish seasonal workers in Germany (99.3 per cent in 1999) are personally selected (invited) by the employers prior to migration. Moreover, except for undefined "situation in labour market" of Germany, formally there are no fixed upper limits for this kind of the transfer of labour.

In 1999 the origin in Poland of those workers migrating to Germany whose contribution to the total flow was the largest, included almost the same regions (districts) as in 1998, i.e. mostly regions located in south-western part of Poland, plus two areas in central Poland (districts of Kielce and Konin) and two in the east (districts of Olsztyn and Zamosc). Compared to 1998, only two changes took place in the top ten<sup>7</sup>: Kalisz and Suwalki districts were replaced by Olsztyn and Zamosc districts (areas with ranks 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> in both years) (Table 28). The incidence of migration to Germany for seasonal work was quite considerable for certain regions. For instance, the persons from Konin district taking this kind of job constituted 3.5 per cent of the total working age population in that area.

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<sup>6</sup> The source claims that in 1999 around 1 billion US \$ might have been transferred to Poland as remittances.

<sup>7</sup> The number of regions (strictly: administrative districts) was 49.

The year 1999 saw even greater concentration of seasonal workers from Poland employed in agriculture (94 per cent relative to 86 per cent in 1998). The employment in viticulture declined from 8 to 1 per cent. Contrary to early 1990s, certain typically migrant-absorptive branches proved to be hardly accessible to those workers. For instance, only three persons were recruited to construction jobs.

According to an analysis of the sample of seasonal job offers<sup>8</sup> sent from German to Polish regional Labour Offices, it might be concluded that in 1998 a large majority of seasonal migrants (83 per cent) were males, and the migrants were relatively young (nearly 70 per cent at the age 25-44)<sup>9</sup>. For around 70 per cent of migrants working week was 36-40 hour long but more than 20 per cent worked longer. More than a half of migrants were offered contracts for two months or longer but 9 per cent for shorter than one month (Domaradzka, 2000).

### *5.2. Migration for work to Poland*

Data on regular employment of foreign citizens in Poland are scarce and incomplete. What is relatively well documented are work permits granted to foreigners, as a rule before coming to Poland. Work permit is required when a foreigner applies for a Polish visa, which entitles to gainful employment in Poland. Obtaining a permit, however, does not necessarily mean that a foreigner actually comes to Poland nor that he/she works there. Some statistics are also compiled with regard to actual regular employment of foreigners but those only apply to migrants working in companies that employ at least five persons. On the other hand, the statistics of work permits indicate that a considerable proportion of permits goes to those who intend to work in smallest companies (with less than five employees); in 1998 it was one-third of permits (permits given for work in foreign sub-contracting firms are not included here). If we focus on the employment in Poland-based companies that employ at least five persons, then on the basis of data for 1997 it would be possible to arrive at a rough estimate of the proportion of foreigners granted a work permit who actually take up a job in Poland. In that year 8,311 foreigners who met these criteria were registered as actually employed whereas the corresponding number of work permits was

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<sup>8</sup> In case of seasonal jobs in Germany almost all offers from German employers become effective. For instance, the share of procedures of recruitment that does not lead to concluding an employment contract was only 2.4 per cent in 1999.

<sup>9</sup> Only 13 per cent are above 44 years of age.

10,305. This implies a proportion of around 80 per cent actually employed among those granted a work permit<sup>10</sup>.

As stems from Table 29, the legal employment of foreigners in the Poland based companies, in which the number of workers exceed five persons was around 12,300 on 30 September 1998. Males constituted 74 per cent of the total whereas females 26 per cent. A majority of 63 per cent were employed in the private sector and 37 per cent in the public sector. A majority of female migrants (58 per cent), however, worked in the public sector companies, which remains in striking contrast with a relevant share for males (29 per cent).

Sections of the national economy where the employment of foreigners was relatively large included: trade (24 per cent of the total), manufacturing (17 per cent), public administration (16 per cent) and education (14 per cent). Altogether less than 5 per cent of foreigners were registered as employed in such sections, as: agriculture (with fishing) and construction, which are known in Poland for attracting a lion share of irregular migrant workers. Typical “niches” for the employed foreigners included: administration and education in the public sector and trade and manufacturing in the private sector. There the numbers of foreign workers were relatively largest. As many as 48 per cent of all female workers found employment in administration and education in the public sector and additional 25 per cent in trade and manufacturing in the private sector. In case of males, 44 per cent were employed in the latter “niches” and 21 per cent in the former. This implies quite considerable sectional concentration of foreign employment in Poland.

Due to scarcity of data on the actual employment of foreigners, the description of major trends and structural characteristics of that phenomenon has to be based on the statistics of work permits. It follows from those statistics that the regular employment of foreigners tends to stabilise. In 1999 the total number of work permits was 20,618 compared to 20,759 in 1998. However, the number of permits issued for Poland based companies grew from around 16,900 to around 17,100. A large majority of permits were issued to companies operating in Warsaw district (57 per cent of the total), followed by Gdansk district (6 per cent) and Katowice district (5 per cent).

The list of top countries of origin of migrants who benefited from work permits in 1999 did not considerably differ from that of 1998:

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<sup>10</sup> In 1993-1997 the number of work permits for foreigners to be employed in Polish firms with more than five employees increased by 26.9 per cent whereas the number of foreigners actually employed in those firms by 25.2 per cent. This may suggest that work permit data, which are much more comprehensive and detailed than the data on the employment of foreigners, might be adequately reflecting the trends concerning the latter.

Country	Number of work permits, 1998	Number of work permits, 1999
Ukraine	2,960	2,893
Belarus	2,761	2,643
Vietnam	1,779	1,467
United Kingdom	1,321	1,398
Germany	1,274	1,376
Russia	1,130	1,115
France	960	1,147
USA	824	808
China	736	685
Turkey	506	485
India	485	508
South Korea	445	444
Italy	425	383
Armenia	390	266
Bulgaria	369	443

The United Kingdom and Germany were the only countries of citizenship from among the top ten, which encountered the rise in the number of work permits. In every case, however, the change was rather minor.

Further concentration of employment occurred in 1999 among those whose work permits were granted individually<sup>11</sup>. In comparison to 1998, the share of manual employment decreased (from 13 to 11 per cent) while the share of consultants and other non-manual employment increased. A considerable increase displayed the proportion of managers (from 21 to 24 per cent) whereas the proportion of owners declined (from 27 to 24 per cent), which caused the loss of its top position of long-standing. This latter change pertained to foreigners who usually are self-employed or employ a small number of compatriots (Table 30). The national patterns of employment by major occupations generally persisted through 1999 in all major nationalities of workers origin.

The Vietnamese continued to predominate among the owners, despite a deep drop in the total number of permits granted to Vietnamese, a drop that mostly affected this category of employment. The share of this nationality among all owners, however, declined radically (from 25 to 20 per cent). By the same token, citizens of the United Kingdom continued to be the largest nationality among teachers (27 per cent of the total), despite the fact that in 1999 their top position has been seriously challenged by Ukrainian teachers (26 per cent). A predominant position of the citizens of Ukraine among manual workers (skilled and unskilled together) has been weakened (a decline from 40 to 36 per cent of the total), in the sub-category of skilled labour largely to the

<sup>11</sup> Which means – for employment in Poland based companies. The remainder constitutes the work permits for various foreign sub-contracting firms legally operating in Poland.

benefit of Vietnamese (an increase from 19 to 13 per cent of the total). Characteristically, despite a significant decrease in the total number of legally employed citizens of Vietnam, that nationality recorded an increase in two categories of jobs: skilled manual and managerial, which might have signalled an important shift from self-employment in one-person firms to regular contract employment in larger companies. Further, a large proportion of managers (39 per cent of the total) originated from four western countries: Germany, France, the United Kingdom and the United States although the 1999 saw a more even distribution by the country of origin than earlier years. The top position was transferred from Germans to French, and besides relatively more permits went to the citizens of Ukraine and Vietnam. Finally, typical for the Belarusians was to seek employment in Poland as skilled manual workers, for British and Ukrainians as teachers, in case of the latter nationality followed by owners (a distinct change compared with 1998 when skilled manual occupations prevailed), for Vietnamese, Chinese, Turkish, Armenians and Bulgarians as owners, for Dutch, Germans, French, citizens of India, Italians, Koreans and Swedes as managers, and for citizens of the United States both (equal number) as managers and teachers (Table 30).

A tendency was observed in 1999, especially in its first half (Table 31), for more interest on the part of potential foreign workers in private than in public sector, and within private sector – for more interest in foreign rather than Polish capital companies, although the second half of the year brought about a reversal of the trend.

Little changes took place with regard to composition of work permits by section or branch of economic activity (Table 32). Trade together with hotels and restaurants remained the leading branch attracting around 39 per cent of all work permits in 1999. In contrast, agriculture, which in early 1990s offered a significant number of jobs to regular foreign workers, at the end of the decade, has totally lost its importance (only 330 work permits in 1999).

In general, as far as documented foreign employment is concerned, in 1999 no great changes could have been observed in Poland. That kind of employment has clearly remained a narrow and relatively unimportant segment of the labour market (.2 per cent of all documented working persons in Poland).

### *5.3. Irregular employment of foreigners*

In 1999 the National Labour Office suggested that each year some 200,000 migrant workers take up employment in the Poland's shadow economy (Lentowicz, 1999). A majority of them are believed to be seasonal workers from Ukraine. However, there is also a growing irregular employment of Vietnamese citizens. The National Labour Office also notes growing irregular work of citizens of western countries (Germany, France and the Netherlands) who are

often employed in connection with large investment projects in wholesale trade and chains of supermarkets. In north-western part of Poland occasional irregular work is also relatively common among German citizens who live in the neighbouring lands of Brandenburg and Meklemburg.

In 1997 the Labour Offices through their specialised services (dealing with the legality of employment) carried out 57,800 inspections of companies and in 1998 82,500 inspections. Altogether around 2,500 cases of illegal employment of foreigners were revealed. More than 500 related cases against the employers were brought to the court: in 1997 – 223 and in 1998 – 294. At the same time, 280 cases in 1997 and 407 cases in 1998 were brought to the court against foreign workers.

By force of the newly introduced major administrative reform of the state, which gave more autonomy and power to the local administration, in 1999 the task of monitoring of the legality of employment has been transferred from district (*województwo*) labour authority to sub-regional (*powiat*) authority. This resulted in a great dispersion of funds, expertise and personnel, and apparently diminished efficiency of inspections of work sites. As follows from Table 33, the outcome of more than 67,000 inspections were 303 legal actions against employers and 476 actions against employees in connection with illegal employment of foreign nationals. Altogether 1,487 non-Polish nationals were found to be in irregular situation in that year<sup>12</sup>.

A striking example of that inefficiency seems Warsaw district (*Mazowieckie*), which is known for employing a large part of irregular foreign workers employed in Poland. Although the number of inspections was the highest of all districts (11 per cent), the number of cases when the law was violated (and an appropriate legal action was taken) was rather small (4 per cent). In Warsaw district each 1,000 inspections resulted in 4.0 legal action related to irregular employment of foreigners, whereas for instance in Katowice district (*Slaskie*) 37.3, and 11.6 on the average (national scale).

In contrast to this, a concerted monitoring of particular places where irregular foreigners are particularly exposed to control of documents, like sites of big wholesalers or large bazaars in largest Polish agglomerations led to quite different picture. By means of the action, taken jointly by the police, border guard and labour authorities in only two months of 1999 (October and November), which totally excluded the work sites in which foreign workers presence is believed to be the most intense (agricultural farms and construction sites), more than 1,100 cases of the violation of employment regulations were noted. The following nationalities were represented by more than 50 persons: Ukraine (375), Bulgaria (155), Belarus (107), Vietnam (57) and Armenia (54). The other nationalities of origin included *i.a.* Mongolia, Romania, Russia, the United

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<sup>12</sup> Only 411 in the first half of 2000.

Kingdom, Korea, Italy, Norway, the Philippines and Algeria.

In August 1998 a module of the quarterly Labour Force Survey was devoted the incidence, structural characteristics and reasons of unregistered employment. The principles of the survey excluded households of foreigners, and in fact no foreign citizens were investigated. However, the Polish respondents were asked about hiring of foreigners without necessary work permit and formal contract. By this the survey focused mainly on work executed within the households, like cleaning, baby sitting, nursing services, repairs, teaching private lessons, decorating and refurbishing of a flat, small construction works, etc. According to the survey results, only .6 per cent of the households employed undocumented foreigners which was much less than respective figure derived from similar investigation conducted in 1995 (1.1 per cent of the households). This translates into 18 foreign citizens working informally in households during the first eight months of 1998. It might be observed that relatively large part of those households, 61 per cent, employed more than one foreigner at a time (25 per cent – more than five). By the words of the survey analysts from CSO, its results “did not confirm general belief concerning the range of foreign labour force involved in the hidden economy in Poland. It seems, that majority of foreigners, without work permit in Poland, tend rather to work for their own account than on behalf of households or establishments” (Kostrubiec, 1999: 106).

## **6. Asylum seekers and refugees**

As stems from previous SOPEMI reports for Poland, the inflow of asylum seekers comprises mainly persons apprehended by the police or border guard on illegal border crossing on due to illegitimate acts conducted on the territory of Poland (including illegal stay). As follows from Table 34, in 1999 that inflow significantly diminished – by 13 per cent. This was caused primarily by a dramatic drop in the number of application for refugee status by citizens of Yugoslavia (people from Kosovo) and Sri Lanka (their combined number fell down from nearly 1,100 to some 200). Among other nationalities that recorded a decrease in the number of applications were: Bangladesh, India, Iraq, Pakistan and Somalia. Members of the nationalities found to be on the decline belong to those most often using the services of human smugglers. This may suggest a change of trafficking routes running from the East or South to the West.

On the other hand, a sudden rise occurred in case of Bulgarians, Lithuanians, Mongolians, Romanians and Russians (mainly Chechens), the nationalities relatively rarely resorting to the help of organised smuggling. Some increase relative to 1998 was also noted on the part of citizens of Afghanistan but the 1999 figure was smaller than that recorded in 1997.

All in all, the share of asylum seekers from Indian sub-continent declined from 31 to 7 per cent of the total. Despite certain decrease, Armenia remained the top individual country of origin of asylum seekers (29 per cent of the total), and generally the former socialist (Soviet-block) countries of Europe (including Armenia and Georgia) became by far the major source of those migrants (58 per cent of the total).

### **7. Illegal movements by foreign citizens**

The police and border guard sources consistently suggest a decline in attempted illegal border crossing, which is evidenced by a decline in the number of apprehensions on the border of Poland and the number of foreigners readmitted to Poland from western Europe. This trend might be connected with combating the smuggling of migrants. In 1999 and early 2000 several spectacular border guard actions ended in disruption of gangs of human smugglers and prosecuting their bosses (Jachowicz, 2000; Kudzia and Pawelczyk, 2000).

In some contrast, in 1999 more cases (compared with 1998) of foreigners' illegal conduct were recorded within the territory of Poland. During the first three quarters of 1999 the Polish authorities detected almost 4,200 cases of illegal stay of citizens of other countries. Of this number, more than 3,000 persons were deported and more than 500 imprisoned. Major nationalities were as follows: Ukraine (32 per cent), Bulgaria (22 per cent), Romania (15 per cent), Armenia (9 per cent), and Belarus, Mongolia and Vietnam (3 per cent each)

Data presented in Table 35 imply that the annual number of decisions on expulsion of unwanted foreigners taken by district administration exceeded 8,500. This meant 7-per cent increase relative to 1998. The decisions were related to all kinds of the breach of law in Poland. In this case the order of major countries of origin were almost the same as in case of detected illegal stay: Ukraine (29 per cent), Bulgaria (17 per cent), Romania (11 per cent), Armenia (8 per cent), Moldova (5 per cent), Belarus and Russia (4 per cent each).

A great media attention attracted foreign "petty prostitutes" working on main motorways. In July 2000 the police estimated that the number of those women (including the citizens of Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine, Belarus and certain other southern or eastern European countries) increased to some 2,500 (Kaminski, 2000). So far the measures against their illegality, which were supposed to be severe and effective, did not bring any visible changes. Some, widely publicised cases against pimps running the business of road prostitution, however, were recently brought to the court (Ryciak, 2000).



## 8. Migration policy

There were two major issues related to migration policy of Poland in 1999 and 2000: activities related to the coming accession to the European Union and the continuation of updating the legislation concerning migrants and migratory flows.

The former issue included negotiations with the Union organs and bilateral debates (with certain interested EU member countries) on the conditions of future free access of Polish migrant workers to labour market of the European Union, adapting certain specific legal acts to the EU standards, actions related to the tightening of national frontiers control, and the collaboration with Germany, the immediate neighbour of Poland among the members of the UE, in the matters related to the flows of third country nationals. What became clear in the course of those activities, was Poland's firm stand on the issue of freedom of movements for the citizens of Poland within the European Union immediately after the accession, including the movements of labour, and a strong determination to effectively protect the eastern border, which is to become the longest ultimate border of the European Union after the next enlargement.

The legislative activities comprised three major acts: on Polish citizenship, on the repatriation of Polish nationals from Asia and on foreigners. The two first acts passed the lower chamber of parliament. The third law is in fact an amendment to the Aliens Act of 1997, which in view of praxis requires some cosmetic changes. Those changes include *inter alia* the introduction of the institution of temporary protection, a provision for a "fast track" in case of evidently unfound cases of refugee applications, and correction of judiciary procedures in case of detained foreigners. Respective parliamentary commissions have already approved the appropriate regulations.

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**Appendix: statistical tables****Table 1.** Arrivals of foreigners (in million); top nationalities. Poland 1998 and 1999

Country of citizenship	All arrivals			
	Actual		Per cent	
	1998	1999	1998	1999
Total	88,6	89,1	100.0	100.0
of which: countries bordering Poland	84,2	85,0	95.0	95.4
Germany	51,6	53,8	58.2	60.4
Czech Republic	16,8	13,5	19.0	15.2
Ukraine	4,8	5,3	5.4	5.9
Belarus	2,6	4,6	2.9	5.2
Slovakia	4,5	4,2	5.1	4.7
Russia	2,1	2,1	2.4	2.4
Lithuania	1,7	1,4	1.9	1.6
Latvia	0,5	0,5	0.6	0.6
Netherlands	0,4	0,4	0.5	0.4
Estonia	0,3	0,4	0.3	0.4
Austria	0,4	0,3	0.5	0.3
France	0,4	0,3	0.5	0.3
USA	0,3	0,3	0.3	0.3
others	2,2	2,0	2.5	2.2

Source: Border Guard

**Table 2.** International migration (a); year-by-year figures and five-year annual averages.  
Poland: 1945-1999 (in thousand)

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

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

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 3.** International migration by half-year. Poland: 1992-2000

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

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 4.** Emigrants by major destinations. Poland: 1996-1999

Country of destination	1996	1997	1998	1999	
	as per cent of total				actual
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	21,536
Europe	79.8	80.6	83.2	82.1	17,691
Austria	2.5	3.1	3.4	2.7	581
France	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	263
Germany	69.5	70.2	72.7	71.3	15,346
Italy	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	223
Sweden	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.2	251
United Kingdom	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	170
other	3.6	3.3	0.3	4.0	857
Africa	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	53
America North	18.0	17.6	14.8	16.1	3,471
Canada	6.3	6.6	4.9	5.2	1,113
USA	11.7	11.0	10.0	10.9	2,358
America Central and South	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	24
Asia	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	41
Oceania	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.2	252
Unknown	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	4

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 5.** Emigrants by sex and age. Poland: 1998 and 1999

Age category	Males			Females		
	1998 per cent	1999		1998 per cent	1999	
		per cent	actual		per cent	actual
Total	100.0	100.0	11,035	100.0	100.0	10,501
0-14	10.6	11.0	1,213	11.0	10.4	1,089
15-19	24.1	22.9	2,526	8.7	8.5	892
20-24	13.9	12.9	1,418	11.0	11.1	1,170
25-29	6.3	6.1	673	10.2	10.2	1,074
30-34	6.0	5.7	624	9.2	9.0	940
35-39	8.1	8.3	921	10.5	11.0	1,153
40-44	9.9	10.2	1,122	12.4	11.5	1,209
45-49	8.0	8.4	928	9.3	8.6	901
50-54	3.7	4.4	488	4.3	4.9	513
55-59	3.4	3.7	403	4.5	4.6	488
60-64	2.5	2.8	304	3.0	3.6	376
65-69	1.7	1.9	214	2.5	2.8	295
70+	1.7	1.8	201	3.5	3.8	401

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 6.** Emigrants by sex and marital status (for 1997 also by age). Poland: 1981-1999

Year and age category	Marital status				
	total	bachelor or spinster	married	widower or widow	divorced
<b>males</b>					
1981-85 (a)	10,937	5,357	5,270	114	197
1986-90 (a)	13,734	7,347	5,988	82	317
1991-95 (a)	11,337	6,464	4,609	84	180
1992	9,063	5,230	3,577	93	161
1993	10,603	5,560	4,783	84	176
1994	13,451	7,891	5,306	84	170
1995	13,305	8,333	4,707	73	192
1996	10,882	6,936	3,744	54	148
1997	10,179	6,463	3,504	60	152
1998	11,607	7,249	4,058	46	173
1999	11,035	6,725	4,054	62	194
0-14	1,213	1,213	-	-	-
15-24	3,944	3,868	72	2	2
25-34	1,297	862	407	3	25
35-44	2,043	483	1,476	9	75
45-54	1,416	188	1,159	9	60
55-64	707	70	606	7	24
65+	415	41	334	32	8
<b>females</b>					
1981-85 (a)	13,092	4,864	7,120	783	326
1986-90 (a)	15,630	6,466	8,208	541	416
1991-95 (a)	11,206	4,973	5,447	452	334
1992	9,052	4,253	4,329	247	223
1993	10,773	4,481	5,356	656	280
1994	12,453	5,318	6,170	562	403
1995	13,039	6,167	5,932	489	451
1996	10,415	4,955	4,755	345	360
1997	10,043	4,739	4,632	327	345
1998	10,570	4,667	5,149	356	350
1999	10,501	4,578	5,224	349	350
0-14	1,089	1,089	-	-	-
15-24	2,062	1,865	190	1	6
25-34	2,014	979	955	11	69
35-44	2,362	360	1,863	22	117
45-54	1,414	154	1,133	35	92
55-64	864	52	685	87	40
65+	696	79	398	193	26

(a) annual average

Source: Central Statistical Office



**Table 7.** Emigrants aged 15 years or above by sex, age and education.  
Poland: 1998 and 1999

Age category	Educational attainment				
	total	post-secondary	secondary (a)	vocational	elementary or less (b)
1998					
males					
total	10,372	147	695	1,432	8,098
15-24	4,413	3	100	212	4,098
25-34	1,428	20	105	237	1,066
35-44	2,092	48	240	538	1,266
45-54	1,354	52	168	306	828
55-64	685	13	52	105	515
65+	400	11	30	34	308
females					
total	9,404	139	1,239	900	7,126
15-24	2,075	-	129	87	1,859
25-34	2,042	29	324	221	1,468
35-44	2,425	51	454	377	1,543
45-54	1,432	46	238	177	971
55-64	792	11	74	22	685
65+	638	2	20	16	576
1999					
males					
total	9,822	184	625	1,283	7,730
15-24	3,944	6	120	228	3,590
25-34	1,297	24	94	193	986
35-44	2,043	58	202	454	1,329
45-54	1,416	64	138	256	958
55-64	707	17	56	102	532
65+	415	15	15	50	335
females					
total	9,412	231	1,074	742	7,365
15-24	2,062	9	122	68	1,863
25-34	2,014	47	269	212	1,486
35-44	2,362	77	397	290	1,588
45-54	1,414	81	183	126	1,034
55-64	864	13	73	31	747
65+	696	4	30	15	647

(a) including post-secondary not completed

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

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 8.** Immigrants by country or continent of origin. Poland: 1998 and 1999

Origin of immigrants	Actual numbers		Per cent of annual total	
	1998	1999	1998	1999
Total	8,916	7,525	100.0	100.0
Europe	5,593	4,861	62.7	64.6
Austria	229	195	2.6	2.6
Belarus	198	77	2.2	1.0
France	399	345	4.5	4.6
Germany	2,341	2,491	26.3	33.1
Italy	198	226	2.2	3.0
Russia	304	143	3.4	1.9
Sweden	133	103	1.5	1.4
Ukraine	661	235	7.4	3.1
United Kingdom	245	274	2.7	3.6
other	885	772	9.9	10.3
Africa	165	149	1.9	2.0
America	1,759	1,851	19.7	24.6
Canada	415	448	4.7	6.0
USA	1,274	1,333	14.3	17.7
other	70	70	0.8	0.9
Asia	1,206	496	13.5	6.6
Kazakhstan	385	159	4.3	2.1
Vietnam	434	123	4.9	1.6
other	282	214	3.2	2.8
Oceania	187	167	2.1	2.2
Unknown	6	1	0.1	0.0

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 9.** International migration in 1999 by sex and major administrative units (regions)

Region	Emigration			Immigration			Net migration
	total	males	females	total	males	females	
Total	21,536	11,035	10,501	7,525	3,853	3,672	-14,011
Dolnoslaskie	1,946	909	1,037	756	380	376	-1,190
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	821	399	422	244	125	119	-577
Lubelskie	240	122	118	155	79	76	-85
Lubuskie	424	187	237	277	130	147	-147
Lodzkie	393	169	224	283	124	159	-110
Malopolskie	1,115	602	513	831	390	441	-284
Mazowieckie	756	349	407	1,069	526	543	313
Opolskie	2,742	1,589	1,153	581	370	211	-2,161
Podkarpackie	527	287	240	476	244	232	-51
Podlaskie	304	146	158	212	98	114	-92
Pomorskie	1,735	892	843	743	376	367	-992
Slaskie	8,702	4,560	4,142	932	521	411	-7,770
Swietokrzyskie	222	96	126	139	67	72	-83
Warminsko-Pomorskie	644	287	357	292	158	134	-352
Wielkopolskie	314	136	178	250	128	122	-64
Zachodnio-Pomorskie	651	305	346	285	137	148	-366

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 10.** Immigrants by sex and age. Poland: 1998 and 1999

Age category	Actual numbers		Per cent	
	1998	1999	1998	1999
males total	4,400	3,853	100.0	100.0
0-19	919	1,116	20.9	29.0
20-29	839	680	19.1	17.6
30-39	837	595	19.0	15.4
40-49	846	679	19.2	17.6
50-59	390	310	8.9	8.0
60-69	338	258	7.7	6.7
70+	231	215	5.3	5.6
females total	4,516	3,672	100.0	100.0
0-19	962	1,081	21.3	29.4
20-29	777	427	17.2	11.6
30-39	883	525	19.6	14.3
40-49	809	666	17.9	18.1
50-59	437	360	9.7	9.8
60-69	418	370	9.3	10.1
70+	230	243	5.1	6.6

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 11.** Immigrants by sex and marital status. Poland: 1981-1999

Year	Marital status				
	total	bachelor or spinster	married	widower or widow	divorced
<b>males</b>					
1981-85 (a)	610	195	356	25	34
1986-90 (a)	1,021	277	630	22	72
1991-95 (a)	3,424	1,164	1,968	73	208
1992	3,468	1,196	1,959	93	163
1993	3,046	1,009	1,771	59	207
1994	3,569	1,200	2,070	68	231
1995	4,321	1,476	2,504	80	261
1996	4,165	1,489	2,390	76	210
1997	4,279	1,597	2,400	75	207
1998	4,400	1,804	2,291	84	221
1999	3,853	2,003	1,619	79	152
of which: age 15+	2,874	1,024	1,619	79	152
<b>females</b>					
1981-85 (a)	719	171	394	115	39
1986-90 (a)	1,054	277	545	167	64
1991-95 (a)	3,077	795	1,809	255	212
1992	3,044	777	1,808	247	223
1993	2,878	752	1,686	207	197
1994	3,338	824	1,989	312	213
1995	3,800	969	2,272	301	258
1996	4,021	1,063	2,364	350	244
1997	4,147	1,212	2,386	331	218
1998	4,516	1,366	2,574	329	247
1999	3,672	1,525	1,682	284	181
of which: age 15+	2,699	552	1,682	284	181

(a) annual average

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 12.** Immigrants aged 15 years or above by sex, age and education.  
Poland: 1998 and 1999

Age category	Educational attainment				
	total	post-secondary	secondary (a)	vocational	elementary or less (b)
1998					
males					
Total	3,646	992	1,315	787	101
15-24	508	23	196	122	29
25-34	892	275	339	209	22
35-44	883	270	363	194	12
45-54	631	244	222	131	8
55-64	355	112	96	69	7
65+	377	68	99	62	23
females					
total	3,717	893	1,702	389	120
15-24	476	55	222	45	30
25-34	888	256	424	131	18
35-44	902	271	475	90	11
45-54	599	195	284	63	8
55-64	450	80	183	40	13
65+	402	36	114	20	40
1999					
males					
total	2,874	825	834	687	528
15-24	464	45	109	94	216
25-34	632	191	194	208	39
35-44	651	218	229	156	48
45-54	513	205	152	114	42
55-64	262	75	66	66	55
65+	352	91	84	49	128
females					
total	2,735	779	964	290	702
15-24	327	42	79	15	191
25-34	501	198	190	73	40
35-44	638	231	277	74	56
45-54	488	182	195	60	51
55-64	386	91	134	39	122
65+	395	35	89	29	242

(a) including post-secondary not completed

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

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 13.** Permanent residence permits granted by citizenship (major citizenships). Poland: 1995-1999

Citizenship	1995	1996	1997 (a)		1998 (b)				1999			
			appli- cations	granted	permission for settlement		permission for fixed-time residence		permission for settlement		permission for fixed-time residence	
					appli- cations	granted	appli- cations	granted	appli- cations	granted	appli- cations	granted
Total	3,060	2,844	5,329	4,056	756	290	9,032	4,849	587	495	16,049	16,709
Ukraine	585	646	1,382	955	120	54	1,405	894	91	76	2,602	2,507
Vietnam	200	256	592	333	74	23	1,439	720	61	45	1,284	1,439
Yugoslavia	47	36	50	31	29	18	101	56	19	16	1,255	1,215
Russia	343	289	389	322	88	27	674	379	88	77	963	1,031
Germany	199	143	209	169	21	9	294	175	16	12	762	753
USA	49	39	51	52	22	14	305	166	4	5	681	737
Belarus	225	227	436	304	41	19	412	228	36	28	675	701
Armenia	81	69	217	100	29	7	676	430	39	25	634	612
France	32	31	54	41	6	3	103	42	10	10	618	543
South Korea	1	1	4	1	-	-	354	168	1	1	475	591
United Kingdom	39	32	57	43	14	7	166	54	11	14	439	481
China	20	17	40	21	14	9	291	127	27	17	365	394
Libya	4	6	7	3	3	-	192	47	5	3	272	371
India	18	14	21	19	13	6	156	80	6	4	325	346
Kazakhstan	237	249	531	592	6	-	139	51	4	5	296	310
Bulgaria	50	45	103	80	33	17	126	64	14	13	226	239
Lithuania	73	88	84	64	9	2	84	50	6	6	200	194
Mongolia	9	10	39	27	17	5	162	72	5	2	199	212
Italy	31	31	61	52	7	1	79	39	10	10	184	198
Turkey	15	19	42	26	15	2	92	38	10	8	188	186
Sweden	45	47	61	46	6	2	53	32	4	7	164	156
Syria	42	25	52	41	13	5	74	32	9	7	121	141
Austria	30	31	59	43	9	2	24	16	7	12	105	99
Algeria	56	29	41	27	18	6	47	29	6	8	33	37
all others	629	464	747	664	149	52	1,584	860	98	84	2,983	3,216

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

(b) since 1 January 1998, the former category "permanent residence permit" has been replaced by two categories: "permission for settlement" and "fixed-time residence permit"

Source: Ministry of the Interior and Administration

**Table 14.** The stocks of foreign citizens in Poland on 31 December 1999

Country	Total				Permanent residence (settlement)				Fixed-time residence		
	total	males	females	miss. data	total	males	females	miss. data	total	males	females
Total	45,097	24,500	20,521	76	25,855	13,380	12,399	76	19,242	11,120	8,122
Algeria	359	340	19	0	296	281	15	0	63	59	4
Armenia	1,349	805	544	0	473	272	201	0	876	533	343
Austria	319	180	139	0	218	105	113	0	101	75	26
Belarus	2,330	761	1,569	0	1,468	425	1,043	0	862	336	526
Bulgaria	1,242	797	442	3	968	648	317	3	274	149	125
Canada	285	166	119	0	142	87	55	0	143	79	64
China	617	398	219	0	155	91	64	0	462	307	155
Croatia	170	130	40	0	124	98	26	0	46	32	14
Czech Republic	711	306	404	1	613	261	351	1	98	45	53
France	880	543	337	0	346	206	140	0	534	337	197
Germany	2,200	1,410	789	1	1,338	813	524	1	862	597	265
Greece	454	345	108	1	437	332	104	1	17	13	4
Hungary	439	208	222	9	400	187	204	9	39	21	18
India	529	393	136	0	126	105	21	0	403	288	115
Iraq	298	238	60	0	213	186	27	0	85	52	33
Italy	574	416	156	2	357	249	106	2	217	167	50
Jordania	273	251	22	0	162	151	11	0	111	100	11
Kazakhstan	648	295	353	0	338	153	185	0	310	142	168
Liban	194	183	11	0	148	140	8	0	46	43	3
Libya	472	296	176	0	65	61	4	0	407	235	172
Lithuania	717	207	510	0	500	143	357	0	217	64	153
Mongolia	334	162	172	0	85	44	41	0	249	118	131
Netherlands	432	330	102	0	215	171	44	0	217	159	58
Romania	261	171	90	0	185	122	63	0	76	49	27
Russia	4,653	1,393	3,256	4	3,411	894	2,513	4	1,242	499	743
Slovakia	433	200	232	1	304	134	169	1	129	66	63
Sweden	649	394	255	0	469	282	187	0	180	112	68
Syria	490	439	51	0	338	311	27	0	152	128	24
Turkey	389	361	28	0	189	181	8	0	200	180	20
Ukraine	7,357	2,766	4,589	2	4,399	1,517	2,880	2	2,958	1,249	1,709
United Kingdom	852	613	238	1	359	259	99	1	493	354	139
USA	1,456	839	615	2	620	345	273	2	836	494	342
Vietnam	3,277	2,137	1,140	0	1,492	914	578	0	1,785	1,223	562
Yugoslavia	1,279	807	472	0	451	356	95	0	828	451	377
Stateless	1,444	802	641	1	1,333	724	608	1	111	78	33
all other	6,305	4,198	2,059	48	2,930	2,031	851	48	3,375	2,167	1,208
missing data	426	220	206	0	188	101	87	11,784	238	119	119

Source: Ministry of the Interior and Administration (data compiled by Ms. Agata Gorny of the Institute for Social Studies)



**Table 15.** Stocks of foreigners (selected components) by major citizenships. Poland: 1999 (unless indicated otherwise)

Country of citizenship	Newly Admitted permanent residents (1994-1999)	Students (excluding trainees)	Work permit holders (excluding permanent residents)	Refugees (applications processed)	Foreigners expelled
Total	14,454	6,025	20,618	3,002	9,120
Afghanistan	37	6	-	563	224
Armenia	414	19	266	875	746
Austria	157	8	323	-	1
Bangladesh	18	6	10	33	40
Belarus	1,044	831	2,643	46	385
Bulgaria	276	127	443	185	1,455
Canada	41	98	185	-	2
China	107	37	685	4	26
Czech Republic	137	265	355	1	30
France	158	20	1,147	-	3
Germany	204	147	1,376	-	13
India	79	12	508	25	81
Iraq	59	11	2	47	22
Italy	177	15	383	-	5
Kazakhstan	1,299	363	63	9	25
Libya	24	56	5	-	1
Lithuania	340	515	130	68	67
Mongolia	64	43	201	162	229
Netherlands	135	8	330	-	3
Norway	25	311	68	-	1
Pakistan	19	8	33	54	81
Russia	1,430	262	1,115	109	336
Slovakia	108	60	171	2	7
Sri Lanka	1	2	6	92	159
Sweden	230	83	292	-	-
Syria	205	75	50	16	9
Ukraine	3,138	1,073	2,893	29	2,571
United Kingdom	190	24	1,398	-	-
USA	197	270	808	1	1
Vietnam	1,102	168	1,467	26	296
Yugoslavia	231	31	217	140	42

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

**Table 16.** Total marriages contracted according to the spouses' nationality.  
Poland: 1990-1999

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

(a) except for 1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999 included in other categories (total number of cases is probably below 40 on annual scale)

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 17.** Mixed marriages; Polish husband, foreign wife – by nationality of wife. Poland: 1993-1999 (selected years)

Nationality of foreign wife	1993	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
						total	spinster
Ukraine	189	331	340	456	537	640	298
Belarus	54	95	104	122	124	125	83
Russia	139	119	151	127	142	121	70
Armenia	7	27	28	42	53	71	41
Germany	85	61	63	53	74	68	43
USA	63	46	33	39	22	29	20
Vietnam	15	15	42	110	310	23	17
Bulgaria	4	7	7	8	10	22	21
Lithuania	23	41	40	33	41	21	18
Canada	20	17	15	7	15	15	11
Czech Republic	16	8	10	13	14	15	13
Kazakhstan	2	13	11	10	23	15	13
Moldova	6	10	5	9	10	14	7
Austria	5	8	9	3	6	12	5
Mongolia	1	3	2	6	6	10	4
Latvia	2	6	10	9	10	10	7
Total	754	920	977	1,166	1,541	1,321	760

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 18.** Mixed marriages; Polish wife, foreign husband – by nationality of husband. Poland: 1993-1999 (selected years)

Nationality of foreign husband	1993	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
						total	bachelor
Germany	876	748	698	649	632	621	383
Ukraine	67	89	108	106	119	160	115
Armenia	17	44	64	75	140	126	109
United Kingdom	74	100	92	98	124	122	99
USA	204	185	138	126	99	115	87
Italy	85	102	86	104	108	111	96
Netherlands	101	120	111	78	102	96	65
France	62	63	76	61	71	79	61
Canada	69	46	43	30	46	67	51
Vietnam	60	45	79	152	251	54	43
Austria	41	23	37	30	32	42	25
Russia	48	51	38	38	46	42	22
Sweden	72	48	46	37	26	40	23
Belgium	31	41	41	41	28	33	19
Norway	23	20	27	23	20	32	20
Greece	49	39	22	31	24	30	24
Czech Republic	13	17	11	13	17	24	19
Belarus	16	18	21	26	35	23	16
Bulgaria	19	20	21	29	30	23	18
Australia	29	29	20	18	44	21	15
Romania	10	11	14	17	18	21	17
Spain	9	11	10	9	13	21	20
Denmark	14	15	13	12	16	18	10
Nigeria	-	9	9	9	13	18	17
Tunisia	4	10	10	12	15	18	18
Syria	32	25	16	16	17	16	16
Turkey	17	17	18	24	21	16	12
Lithuania	13	8	15	15	15	15	14
Algeria	9	30	26	31	27	13	12
Yugoslavia	5	27	12	9	18	13	9
Jordania	10	12	9	11	15	10	9
Switzerland	12	9	9	12	10	10	8
Total	2,323	2,320	2,177	2,206	2,428	2,318	1,695

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 19.** Polish citizens having permanent residence in Poland who stayed abroad for longer than 2 months (as of between 26 May and 14 June 1997) by sex, type of residence and country of temporary residence (a) (in thousands)

Country of temporary residence	Total	Sex		Type of last residence in Poland	
		males	females	urban	rural
Total	178,4	106,9	71,5	119,1	59,3
Germany	63,5	43,3	20,2	41,6	21,9
USA	22,8	12,4	10,3	13,1	9,6
Italy	21,6	4,9	16,7	12,4	9,2
Czech Republic	9,7	9,7	-	5,4	4,4
United Kingdom	6,1	1,7	4,4	6,0	0,1
Austria	5,5	3,8	1,6	2,2	3,2
France	5,3	5,1	0,2	3,5	1,8
Spain	4,9	-	4,9	4,9	-
Canada	4,8	3,3	1,5	4,7	0,1
Belgium	3	1,4	1,6	3,0	-
Greece	2,4	2	0,4	1,8	0,6
Other	10,4	7,6	3,0	8,4	2,2
Unknown	18,4	11,7	6,7	12,1	6,2

(a) On the basis of National Survey on "Conditions of Living in Poland in 1997"

Source: CSO, International migration of Poland's population, Warsaw, August 2000

**Table 20.** Polish citizens having permanent residence in Poland who stayed abroad for longer than 2 months (as of between 26 May and 14 June 1997) by causes of departure (in thousands)

Country of temporary residence	Causes of departure from Poland				
	total	employment	family matters	education	other
Total	178,4	132,8	17,9	11,7	16,0
Germany	63,5	48,7	7,8	0,2	6,7
USA	22,8	19,9	0,8	0,1	2,0
Italy	21,6	16,7	1,6	1,5	1,8
Czech Republic	9,7	9,7	-	-	-
United Kingdom	6,1	3,1	0,1	2,9	-
Austria	5,5	5,4	-	0,1	-
France	5,3	4,6	-	0,4	0,3
Spain	4,9	4,9	-	-	-
Canada	4,8	4,7	0,1	-	-
Belgium	3,0	3,0	-	-	-
Greece	2,4	2,4	-	-	-
Other	10,4	6,2	2,5	0,1	1,7
Unknown	18,4	3,5	5,0	6,4	3,5

Source: CSO, International migration of Poland's population, Warsaw, August 2000

**Table 21.** Polish citizens having permanent residence in Poland who stayed abroad for longer than 2 months (as of between 26 May and 14 June 1997) by causes of departure, sex and age (in thousands)

Age category	Causes of departure from Poland				
	total	employment	family matters	education	other
total	178,4	132,8	17,9	11,7	16,0
0-14	3,6	-	2,0	-	1,6
15-19	10,4	6,5	0,3	1,8	1,9
20-24	30,8	18,1	3,8	5,5	3,3
25-29	31,9	25,8	1,6	2,9	1,6
30-34	18,7	13,6	0,2	1,5	3,4
35-39	22,1	17,3	4,5	-	0,3
40-44	33,1	29,7	1,9	-	1,5
45-49	10,6	10,2	-	-	0,4
50-54	8,3	8,3	-	-	-
55+	8,9	3,3	3,7	-	2,0
males	106,9	89,1	5,3	6,8	5,6
0-14	0,1	-	0,1	-	-
15-19	1,7	-	-	1,7	-
20-24	15,7	12,1	0,1	3,5	-
25-29	19,2	15,9	1,6	0,1	1,6
30-34	15,2	13,6	0,2	1,5	-
35-39	12,6	10,5	1,9	-	0,2
40-44	21,5	20,0	-	-	1,5
45-49	9,0	8,7	-	-	0,3
50-54	6,7	6,7	-	-	-
55+	5,0	1,5	1,5	-	2,0
females	71,5	43,7	12,6	4,9	10,4
0-14	3,5	-	1,9	-	1,6
15-19	8,7	6,5	0,3	0,1	1,9
20-24	15,1	6,0	3,7	2,0	3,3
25-29	12,7	9,9	-	2,8	-
30-34	3,5	0,1	-	-	3,4
35-39	9,4	6,7	2,6	-	0,1
40-44	11,6	9,6	1,9	-	-
45-49	1,6	1,5	-	-	0,1
50-54	1,5	1,5	-	-	-
55+	3,9	1,8	2,2	-	-

Source: CSO, International migration of Poland's population, Warsaw, August 2000

**Table 22.** Polish citizens having permanent residence in Poland who stayed abroad for longer than 2 months (as of between 26 May and 14 June 1997) by causes of departure, sex and age (population aged 15+) (in thousands)

Age category	Educational attainment					
	total	post-secondary	secondary	vocational	elementary	other
total	174,8	35,0	49,9	70,8	13,4	5,8
15-19	10,4	-	4,3	4,0	0,3	1,9
20-24	30,8	7,1	7,5	10,9	5,3	-
25-29	31,9	7,6	8,5	14,1	1,7	-
30-34	18,7	5,1	4,0	9,5	0,1	-
35-39	22,1	8,1	6,9	7,0	-	-
40-44	33,1	3,4	14,5	13,2	-	1,9
45-49	10,6	1,9	2,2	3,6	2,9	0,1
50-54	8,3	-	0,1	6,8	1,4	-
55+	8,9	1,8	1,9	1,7	1,7	1,9
males	106,8	15,8	29,8	52,9	6,3	2,0
15-19	1,7	-	1,4	0,3	-	-
20-24	15,7	2,0	5,1	6,8	1,8	-
25-29	19,2	1,7	5,0	12,4	-	-
30-34	15,2	3,3	4,0	7,9	0,1	-
35-39	12,6	3,6	3,9	5,1	-	-
40-44	21,5	3,4	8,1	10,1	-	-
45-49	9,0	1,9	2,1	2,1	2,9	0,1
50-54	6,7	-	0,1	6,7	-	-
55+	5,0	-	-	1,6	1,5	1,9
females	68,0	19,2	20,1	17,9	7,1	3,8
15-19	8,7	-	2,8	3,7	0,3	1,9
20-24	15,1	5,1	2,4	4,1	3,5	-
25-29	12,7	5,9	3,4	1,7	1,7	-
30-34	3,5	1,9	-	1,6	-	-
35-39	9,4	4,5	3,0	1,9	-	-
40-44	11,6	0,1	6,4	3,1	-	1,9
45-49	1,6	-	0,1	1,5	-	-
50-54	1,5	-	-	0,1	1,4	-
55+	3,9	1,8	1,9	0,1	0,2	-

Source: CSO, International migration of Poland's population, Warsaw, August 2000



**Table 23.** Polish citizens staying abroad for longer than 2 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 thousands). Poland: 1993-2000 (a)

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

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

(b) LFS was discontinued after February 1999

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 24.** Polish citizens staying abroad for longer than two months who at the time of inquiry were the members of households in Poland by sex and age (in thousands; rounded). Poland: May 1997, May 1998 and second quarter 2000

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

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 25.** Members of households located in Poland who stayed abroad for more than two months at the time of inquiry (of which: migrant workers) by country of destination (in thousand). Poland: May 1998, February 1999 and second quarter 2000

Country	Duration of stay abroad (in months)											
	all migrants						of which: migrant workers					
	2-11			12+			2-11			12+		
	May 1998	Feb 1999	2nd quarter 2000	May 1998	Feb 1999	2nd quarter 2000	May 1998	Feb 1999	2nd quarter 2000	May 1998	Feb 1999	2nd quarter 2000
Total	62	50	70	75	61	67	48	39	52	52	50	54
USA	13	11	7	34	25	19	10	8	5	22	20	16
Germany	23	15	26	12	12	22	17	11	21	8	9	17
Italy	5	11	4	8	9	4	5	10	4	7	7	4
United Kingdom	5	1	5	2	1	1	3	1	4	1	1	-
Canada	1	-	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	3	2	-
Austria	4	1	3	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	2
France	2	1	2	2	2	5	1	-	1	1	2	4
Netherlands	(a)	(a)	1	(a)	(a)	2	(a)	(a)	1	(a)	(a)	2
Belgium	(a)	(a)	2	(a)	(a)	2	(a)	(a)	1	(a)	(a)	2
Greece	(a)	(a)	2	(a)	(a)	2	(a)	(a)	2	(a)	(a)	2
Other	9	10	17	12	8	8	8	8	12	9	8	5

(a) included in "other"

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 26.** Polish migrants employed abroad on the basis of bilateral international agreements. Poland: 1993-1999

Country of destination	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 (a)
Total	179,494	144,958	189,933	219,810	230,283	227,772	247,810
Belgium	-	2	17	6	6	3	7
Czech Republic	1,568	1,777	2,726	3,004	4,576	4,270	6,880
France							
seasonal	4,985	4,176	3,573	3,351	3,011	2,681	2,723
trainees	28	22	23	50	280	78	80
Germany							
seasonal	139,824	124,860	158,979	185,430	198,424	201,681	218,403
guest workers	898	995	1,003	667	649	575	685
project-tied employment	31,190	11,696	22,335	25,996	23,010	17,996	17,792
students employment	500	500	500	500	831	513	580
Libya	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Slovakia	101	518	362	391	380	506	243
Switzerland	-	12	15	15	11	19	17

(a) data for the Czech Republic and Slovakia extracted from respective national SOPEMI reports for 2000

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

**Table 27.** Foreign employment of Polish workers by Polish employers on 30 September 1998 (in companies in which the number of employed exceeds 5 persons)

Section	Total			Public sector			Private sector		
	total	males	females	total	males	females	total	males	females
All Sections	38,495	37,048	1,447	4,278	3,654	624	34,217	33,394	823
Agriculture	302	288	14	-	-	-	302	288	14
Fishing	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	6	-
Mining	26	24	2	14	12	2	12	12	-
Manufacturing	5,511	5,294	217	863	741	122	4,648	4,553	95
Electricity, water and gas supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	27,411	27,029	382	1,116	1,101	15	26,295	25,928	367
Trade	1,534	1,432	102	798	763	35	736	669	67
Hotels and restaurants	27	3	24	10	3	7	17	0	17
Transport and communication	601	373	228	302	235	67	299	138	161
Financial intermediation	24	20	4	21	19	2	3	1	2
Real estates and business activities	1,654	1,567	87	365	336	29	1,289	1,231	58
Public administration	589	327	262	589	327	262	-	-	-
Education	87	48	39	78	43	35	9	5	4
Health and social work	85	43	42	85	43	42	-	-	-
Other service activities	638	594	44	37	31	6	601	563	38

Source: Central Statistical Office, Employment in National Economy in 1998, Warsaw 1999

**Table 28.** Contracts for seasonal work in Germany by industry of employment in Germany and district of origin. Poland: 1998 and 1999

District	Total	Agriculture	Viticulture	Exhibitions	Hotel	Other
1998						
Total	201,681	173,378	15,723	4,408	2,632	5,540
Kielce	12,334	10,786	1,010	148	71	319
Wroclaw	11,402	10,247	757	126	87	185
Konin	9,460	8,015	510	190	52	693
Walbrzych	7,952	7,193	458	133	65	103
Opole	7,463	6,608	645	41	51	118
Jelenia Gora	8,788	6,563	1,617	126	203	279
Katowice	6,999	5,687	854	95	160	203
Legnica	6,223	5,462	392	161	96	112
Kalisz	6,343	5,426	566	84	75	192
Suwalki	5,845	4,917	425	235	98	170
other	118,872	102,474	8,489	3,069	1,674	3,166
1999						
Total	218,403	205,043	2,030	5,069	3,397	2,864
Kielce	14,385	13,808	160	149	107	161
Wroclaw	11,624	10,991	102	170	102	259
Konin	10,107	9,482	55	272	71	227
Jelenia Gora	9,486	8,762	194	181	244	105
Walbrzych	8,427	7,900	86	219	113	109
Opole	8,311	7,982	74	86	87	82
Katowice	7,278	6,779	73	138	179	109
Legnica	6,922	6,556	41	125	137	63
Olsztyn	6,639	6,134	34	237	173	61
Zamosc	6,453	6,123	134	75	57	64
other	128,771	120,526	1,077	3,417	2,127	1,624

Source: National Labour Office

**Table 29.** Foreigners employed in Poland on 30 September 1998 (in companies in which the number of employed exceeds 5 persons)

Section	Total			Public sector			Private sector		
	total	males	females	total	males	females	total	males	females
All Sections	12,337	9,105	3,232	4,547	2,678	1,869	7,790	6,427	1,363
Agriculture	59	49	10	8	7	1	51	42	9
Fishing	8	8	-	6	6	-	2	2	-
Mining	15	15	-	8	8	-	7	7	-
Manufacturing	2,070	1,759	311	147	110	37	1,923	1,649	274
Electricity, water and gas supply	144	142	2	122	121	1	22	21	1
Construction	522	473	49	19	18	1	503	455	48
Trade	2,926	2,399	527	2	2	-	2,924	2,397	527
Hotels and restaurants	561	458	103	10	6	4	551	452	99
Transport and communication	269	210	59	33	24	9	236	186	50
Financial intermediation	227	195	32	7	5	2	220	190	30
Real estates and business activities	1,058	903	155	121	94	27	937	809	128
Public administration	1,971	1,070	901	1,971	1,070	901	-	-	-
Education	1,711	963	748	1,517	866	651	194	97	97
Health and social work	402	218	184	314	188	126	88	-	58
Other service activities	394	243	151	262	153	109	132	90	42

Source: Central Statistical Office, Employment in National Economy in 1998, Warsaw 1999

**Table 30.** Work permits granted individually by occupation (top countries of origin).  
Poland: 1998 and 1999

Country	Total	Occupation						
		manager	owner	expert, consultant	teacher	skilled worker	unskilled worker	other
1998								
Total	16,928	3,496	4,633	2,368	1,637	1,758	461	2,575
Ukraine	2,311	55	213	262	392	511	376	502
Vietnam	1,779	99	1160	96	3	331	8	82
Germany	1,189	445	254	253	77	35	-	125
UK	1,135	320	150	91	452	2	-	120
France	937	440	116	194	63	12	1	111
Russia	823	92	205	169	89	37	11	220
USA	806	257	143	85	196	1	1	123
China	736	65	399	57	4	162	-	49
Belarus	688	34	97	99	85	192	18	163
Turkey	505	73	277	95	1	28	2	29
India	485	147	167	63	7	23	2	76
Korea South	420	171	49	102	2	6	-	90
Italy	419	186	100	73	4	7	-	49
Armenia	390	13	225	68	10	37	6	31
Bulgaria	353	28	213	30	3	47	1	31
Netherlands	302	126	68	76	4	4	1	23
other	3,650	945	797	555	245	323	34	751
1999								
Total	17,116	4,184	4,154	2,510	1,890	1,479	385	2,514
Ukraine	2,532	117	411	379	495	383	289	458
Vietnam	1,467	208	820	42	2	337	3	55
UK	1,236	325	144	88	519	1	-	159
Germany	1,264	510	277	283	66	28	-	100
France	1,138	585	131	192	55	17	1	157
Russia	792	110	155	173	100	41	12	201
USA	784	234	119	72	234	3	-	122
China	685	80	334	57	5	151	24	34
Belarus	660	38	99	108	100	119	13	183
India	505	164	159	77	8	17	3	77
Turkey	485	135	147	121	-	42	1	39
Bulgaria	443	29	335	18	5	30	5	21
Korea South	408	193	43	45	3	5	-	119
Italy	379	162	74	85	9	15	1	33
Netherlands	312	133	66	84	6	-	-	23
Sweden	289	119	77	48	4	4	-	37
Armenia	266	41	142	38	7	20	4	14
other	3,471	1,001	621	600	272	266	29	682

Source: National Labour Office



**Table 31.** Work permits granted individually by ownership of enterprise (eight top countries of origin). Poland: between 1 January 1998 and 31 December 1999

Country	Total	Ownership of enterprise				
		state	private; Polish capital	private; foreign capital	private; mixed capital	other
01.01-30.06.98						
Total	7,983	326	1,796	4,296	1,223	231
Ukraine	994	121	555	202	46	70
Vietnam	940	2	95	804	23	16
Germany	545	17	28	331	157	12
UK	505	26	105	224	103	47
Russia	424	20	179	146	70	9
China	381	1	29	331	18	2
France	374	14	28	237	91	4
Belarus	334	45	151	89	32	17
other	3,486	80	626	1,932	683	54
01-07-31.12.98						
Total	8,945	617	2,023	4,706	1,359	351
Ukraine	1,317	267	591	275	110	74
Vietnam	839	1	95	718	40	-
Germany	644	51	47	362	170	14
UK	630	36	227	262	111	-
France	563	18	53	368	116	8
Russia	399	55	105	144	58	37
China	355	-	32	317	9	-
Belarus	354	50	145	99	25	35
other	3,844	140	728	2161	720	206
01.01-30.06.99						
Total	8,212	291	1,681	4,689	1,282	269
Ukraine	1,011	99	491	297	81	43
Vietnam	768	2	85	653	28	-
Germany	625	9	38	405	168	5
UK	537	18	130	255	115	19
France	512	16	37	366	85	8
Russia	438	22	183	137	80	16
USA	361	13	52	204	65	27
Belarus	350	39	144	117	28	22
other	3,610	73	521	2,255	632	129
1.07-31.12.99						
Total	8,904	602	2,000	4,622	1,356	324
Ukraine	1,521	277	648	397	76	123
Vietnam	699	8	97	569	23	2
UK	699	36	232	290	122	19
Germany	639	39	64	367	163	6
France	626	15	40	410	144	17
USA	423	25	99	175	71	53
Russia	354	46	107	133	49	19
Belarus	310	55	100	99	25	31
other	3,633	101	613	2,182	683	54

Source: National Labour Office

**Table 32.** Work permits granted individually by branch of economic activity (eight top countries of origin). Poland: between 1 July 1997 and 31 December 1999

Country	Total	Branch of economic activity					
		industry transporta- tion	constru- ction	agriculture forestry	trade catering	education	other
01.01-30.06.98							
Total	7,983	1,785	295	249	3,283	500	1,871
Ukraine	994	184	35	190	195	93	297
Vietnam	940	22	-	-	885	1	32
Germany	545	209	33	9	152	19	123
UK	505	114	10	7	7	193	174
Russia	424	57	29	9	143	21	165
China	381	14	16	1	345	-	5
France	374	123	26	-	127	11	87
Belarus	334	98	31	3	82	19	101
other	3,504	964	115	30	1,347	143	887
01.07-31.12.98							
Total	8,945	1,798	498	189	3,430	1,045	1,985
Ukraine	1,317	259	97	145	239	281	296
Vietnam	839	23	-	-	786	1	29
Germany	644	236	72	9	138	57	132
UK	630	44	10	-	110	277	192
France	563	147	48	-	246	27	95
Russia	399	57	17	6	128	54	137
China	355	13	19	3	313	-	7
Belarus	354	92	42	2	69	61	88
other	3,844	927	193	27	1,401	287	1,009
01.01-30.06.99							
Total	8,212	1,882	409	80	3,345	507	1,989
Ukraine	1,011	191	40	41	347	101	291
Vietnam	768	20	-	-	708	17	23
Germany	625	268	42	8	156	16	135
UK	537	92	8	1	50	178	208
France	512	135	74	1	207	13	82
Russia	438	74	24	4	139	23	174
USA	361	91	9	-	49	63	149
Belarus	350	72	42	2	81	24	129
other	3,610	939	170	23	1,608	72	798
1.07-31.12.99							
Total	8,904	1,636	508	250	3,408	1,257	1,845
Ukraine	1,521	209	63	201	418	379	251
Vietnam	714	24	-	1	633	-	56
UK	699	67	10	1	52	345	224
Germany	639	221	58	8	152	50	150
France	626	150	65	2	259	17	133
USA	423	67	11	1	37	171	136
Russia	354	63	14	7	127	53	90
Belarus	310	61	36	2	76	59	76
other	3,618	774	251	27	1,654	183	729

Source: National Labour Office

**Table 33.** Monitoring of the legality of employment and cases of the illegal employment of foreigners in 1999 by major administrative units (regions)

Region	Number of inspections	Number of legal actions taken against employers who illegally employed foreigners	Number of legal actions taken against foreign workers
Total	67,015	303	476
Dolnoslaskie	5,883	26	65
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	3,286	2	3
Lubelskie	3,688	24	29
Lubuskie	5,001	1	0
Lodzkie	5,512	55	83
Malopolskie	3,513	10	17
Mazowieckie	7,440	20	10
Opolskie	1,008	2	11
Podkarpackie	3,938	21	17
Podlaskie	3,108	9	16
Pomorskie	2,153	1	1
Slaskie	6,543	54	190
Swietokrzyskie	3,385	13	7
Warminsko-Pomorskie	2,461	4	6
Wielkopolskie	6,873	11	5
Zachodnio-Pomorskie	3,223	50	16

Source: National Labour Office

**Table 34.** Asylum seekers (a) by country of origin. Poland 1995-1999

Country of origin	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995-1999
Total	843	3,212	3,544	3,398	2,955	13,952
Afghanistan	73	489	636	334	555	2,087
Algeria	35	31	41	21	19	147
Armenia	151	354	469	992	868	2,834
Azerbaijan	5	33	37	16	45	136
Bangladesh	6	203	229	136	32	606
Belarus	5	33	31	23	43	135
Bulgaria	3	1	37	33	185	259
Georgia	23	25	25	20	37	130
India	110	230	160	94	25	619
Iraq	57	359	198	130	47	791
Lithuania	-	2	2	-	62	66
Mongolia	-	-	3	12	161	176
Pakistan	34	173	349	180	52	788
Romania	11	13	26	12	211	273
Russia	83	63	50	47	109	352
Somalia	73	188	69	49	9	388
Sri Lanka	60	630	864	642	88	2,284
Ukraine	11	20	29	29	29	118
Vietnam	-	1	3	10	26	40
Yugoslavia	9	20	27	422	140	618
CIS (b)	7	24	28	32	43	134
all other	87	320	231	164	169	971

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

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

Source: Department for Migration and Refugee Affairs, Ministry of the Interior and Administration

**Table 35.** Decisions on expulsion of foreigners taken by district administration (a) by country of origin. Poland: 1994-1999

Country of origin	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1994-1999
Total	1,843	3,199	5,087	5,166	7,955	8,531	31,781
Afghanistan	-	25	48	133	151	189	546
Algeria	53	27	62	24	22	19	207
Armenia	149	505	606	261	875	694	3,090
Azerbaijan	4	22	41	36	41	61	205
Bangladesh	-	8	280	179	213	40	720
Belarus	82	128	211	119	278	385	1,203
Bulgaria	146	209	432	473	360	1,413	3,033
China	-	4	169	37	21	26	257
Czech Rep.	2	6	3	338	5	30	384
FYR Macedonia	3	32	18	34	66	20	173
Georgia	24	21	27	44	67	137	320
India	4	241	327	154	67	81	874
Iraq	-	10	23	77	71	16	197
Kazakhstan	11	11	11	6	15	22	76
Latvia	38	31	30	28	38	15	180
Lithuania	39	57	50	84	122	67	419
Moldova	21	211	357	285	382	463	1,719
Mongolia	14	14	9	65	97	217	416
Pakistan	2	47	226	103	151	80	609
Romania	184	397	561	1,049	1,537	969	4,697
Russia	151	192	188	110	239	324	1,204
Slovakia	2	3	-	114	4	5	128
Sri Lanka	-	22	273	286	299	157	1,037
Turkey	4	10	33	23	55	29	154
Ukraine	826	815	887	844	1,247	2,521	7,140
Vietnam	16	13	45	24	223	288	619
Yugoslavia	15	25	13	41	83	33	210
all other	53	113	157	195	1,216	230	1,964

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

Source: Border Guard; Department for Migration and Refugee Affairs, Ministry of the Interior and Administration