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**Recent Trends
in International Migration
The 2004 SOPEMI Report for Poland**

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Summary

Data compiled by the Central Statistical Office from the Central Population Register for 2003 reveal that 20,800 people emigrated from Poland, while 7,000 people immigrated to Poland. Emigration from Poland thus reached the lowest level in the six-year period of 1998-2003, and is expected to decline further in 2004. After a continuous decrease in the five-year period of 1998-2002, immigration to Poland increased in comparison to the previous year, although it did not match the levels of 1995-1998.

Contemporary migration flows cannot, however, be accurately ascertained by drawing on the registration of permanent arrivals to Poland or, for that matter, of permanent departures from Poland. If, and somewhat against international recommendations, emigration statistics were to incorporate every departure for abroad for purposes other than tourism, family gatherings, or business trips then, since even short-term moves will count, the picture that will emerge is that emigration from Poland has been on a continuous *increase*, in tandem with the slowdown of the Polish economy in the second half of nineties. This trend has accelerated with the accession of Poland to the EU on May 1, 2004. As recent Labour Force Survey data show, in the third quarter of 2004, approximately 224,000 Poles stayed abroad for more than two months for work purposes, as compared with 175,000 in the corresponding quarter of 2003, or in comparison with 95,000 in the third quarter of 2000.

Despite a growing number of easy-access destination countries and a new free access for Polish nationals to the labour markets of the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Sweden, the lead destination country for emigrants from Poland is still Germany. The main type of the contemporary outflow from Poland is still short-term labour. Polish seasonal workers in Germany, who work mainly in agriculture and for a maximum of three months a year, constitute a striking example. Recent data indicate that in 2004, approximately 307,000 contracts were issued for seasonal work in Germany, as compared to 292,000 in 2003, and to 131,000 in 1992. The constraint on the seasonal flows of Polish workers to the EU-15 will cease once the transitional periods for work end which, in the case of Germany, is expected to occur in 2011.

Immigration to Poland remains low. According to the 2002 population census, approximately 49,200 foreigners (the so-called "usual residents") resided in Poland in May 2002. This represents only 0.1% of the total population of Poland. Nearly half of the foreign population consists of nationals of the former Soviet Union countries, mainly Ukraine. In addition, in the wake of Poland's accession to the EU, and the rising numbers of EU/EEA nationals who are coming to Poland to work, set up businesses, study, and so on, the number of foreign nationals residing in Poland is expected to rise. *Mazowieckie* province (which incorporates Warsaw) continues to be the main destination.

The inflows to Poland are also only partly captured by official data. Migrants arrive in Poland in order to earn incomes higher than those available at origin, just as Poles do when they leave for other countries, except that the share of those who are employed legally is higher in the latter case. Nationals of Ukraine, Belarus, and other former Soviet Union countries predominate in this inflow, and it seems that the introduction on October 1, 2003 of

a visa regime with Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia has not so far significantly alter the scale of the phenomenon.

Other notable inflows include asylum seekers whose numbers have been increasing constantly since 2000. Nationals of Russia (particularly Chechens) are the main group contributing to this increase. As recent data indicate, the number of asylum seekers who are Russian nationals was approximately 7,180 in 2004 (89% of the total), as compared to 5,569 in 2003. Since Poland is now bound by EU asylum laws, which forbid claiming asylum in several EU countries, asylum seekers from Chechnya can be expected to remain in Poland. Currently, the Polish Parliament considers new amendments to the migration and asylum law, including integration measures for foreigners of the so-called “tolerated status,” the majority of which are Chechens.

1. Economy

After experiencing a decline in its rate of growth in 1999-2002, the Polish economy recorded a recovery in 2003. The upsurge was driven, mainly, by increased exports and private consumption growth. In 2003, the rate of economic growth (the annual increase of GDP) was 3.7%, as opposed to 1.4% in 2002. In the first quarter of 2004, the rate of growth was 6.9%, mainly due to private consumption growth. In the second and third quarters of 2004, the rates of growth were 6.1% and 5.0%, respectively. Estimates by the Gdańsk Institute for Market Economics (*Instytut Badań nad Gospodarką Rynkową*) project a rate of growth of 4.9% in the fourth quarter of 2004, and of 5.6% for the year as a whole. Such a rate will be the highest since 1997. Forecasts for 2005-2006 are optimistic: the rate of economic growth is expected to stay above 5%.

In 2002-2003, the unemployment rate (revised on the basis of the 2002 population census) was high at 20%. Forecasts suggest that in 2004 the unemployment rate will remain at the 19-20% level. The rate is expected to decline to around 17% in 2005 and 2006.

These developments are bound to bear on the patterns of international migration to and from Poland.

2. Migration and integration policy

The year 2004 was important with regard to (1) Poland's accession to the European Union and the resulting changes in legislation concerning asylum law and the conditions of entry and stay of EU citizens and their family members in Poland; (2) market labour regulations concerning foreigners; and (3) integration of refugees and foreigners in Poland. In addition, by September of 2004 a year has passed since the implementation of the new visa regime required by the EU with Poland's three neighbouring countries: Belarus, Ukraine, and the Russian Federation. The first results of the first regularisation program in Poland that took place between September and December 2003 were also released.

Since May 1, 2004, Poland is bound by the asylum law of the EU member states. This concerns especially the Regulation of the European Council of February 18, 2003 (so called Dublin II), which provides the rules for determining the country responsible for enacting the asylum procedure. It is usually the first EU country the asylum seeker reaches; although there are exceptions to this rule. Foreigners whose relatives were granted a refugee status in one of the EU member states are directed to that particular state. The Regulation de-legalises asylum "shopping", i.e. applying for asylum in several EU member states. Upon accession, Poland adopted EURODAC rules i.e. collecting digital imprints of the asylum seekers. In September 2004 the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Ruud Lubbers, paid his first one-day visit to Poland to discuss new responsibilities of Poland in the European asylum system resulting from Poland's accession to EU, with special focus on the inflow of asylum seekers from Chechnya. (This was the first visit of the UN High Commissioner for refugees since 1992.)

On May 1, 2004, the Act on the Conditions of Entry and Stay of EU Citizens and Their Family Members¹, adopted in July 2002, entered in force. Thus, since May 1, 2004, four main acts govern the situation and status of foreigners in Poland: the 2003 Aliens Act², the 2003 Act on Protections of Aliens³, the 2000 Repatriation Act⁴ and the above-mentioned 2002 Act concerning EU citizens.

¹ Dziennik Ustaw (Journal of Law), 2002, No 141, item 1180; 2003 and No 128, item 1175.

² Dziennik Ustaw (Journal of Law), 2003, No 128, item 1175.

³ Dziennik Ustaw (Journal of Law), 2003, No 128, item 1176.

The new Act entailed the introduction of two new documents: the EU residence permit and the EU temporary residence permit. Both enable EU citizens, and their families, to stay in Poland longer than three months. The Act applies also to citizens (and their families) of non-EU states which, on the basis of separate agreements, participate in the free movement of persons: Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein, and Switzerland (EEA states – European Economic Area states). The EU citizens working in Poland who return to their place of residence at least once a week are exempted from the residence permit rule. It is worth mentioning that the same rules apply to members of the EU citizens' families (and the non-EU countries mentioned above), who are neither EU citizens nor Polish citizens. Thus they are not treated as third countries nationals and the 2003 Aliens Act regulations are not binding them.

The EU residence permit is granted to a EU citizen if s/he intends to work or perform business activity in Poland for a period longer than 12 months or s/he has health insurance and financial means sufficient to cover living expenses in Poland, and s/he does not need to draw social security benefits. An EU citizen residing in Poland for an uninterrupted period of at least three years, who has discontinued his employment or business activity which lasted at least for the preceding 12 months, and at the time of discontinuation reached retirement age, can also apply for a residence permit. The residence permit is issued for five years, with a possibility of multiple extensions for the subsequent five years, and it covers also family members.

The EU temporary residence permit is issued to individuals who have health insurance and financial means sufficient to cover living expenses in Poland thereby ensuring that they will not burden the social security system in Poland, and who intend to work in Poland for a period of three to 12 months, study at Polish universities, or search for employment. Permits are granted respectively, for the duration of the employment contract; for a year, with the possibility of extension (but only until the completion of studies); and for six months. The residence permit also covers family members. However, in the case of students "family members" are only the spouse and children up to 21 years of age.

On June 1, 2004, the Act on Promotion of Employment and Institutions of the Labour Market came into force⁵. Inter alia, the Act regulates access of the EU citizens and other foreigners to the Polish labour market. Until recently, access was regulated by the Act on Employment and Counteracting Unemployment of 1994. Protection of the Polish labour market and the issue of high levels of unemployment continue to be at the core of the policy of employment of foreigners in the Polish labour market. Foreigners cannot compete for jobs with Polish citizens. In general, a foreigner needs to obtain a work permit in Poland.

The previous regulation, i.e. the Act on Employment and Counteracting Unemployment of 1994, allowed employment without a work permit only for two categories of aliens: recognised refugees, and settlement permit holders. Separate regulations allowed foreign employees of other categories to work without a work permit, for example, university teachers. Since implementation of the Act on Protection of Aliens, i.e. since September 1, 2003, tolerated status holders or temporary protection status holders can also undertake employment without a work permit.

The new Act of 2004 enumerates further categories of foreigners who are not required to obtain a work permit. Apart from those mentioned above, the list includes family members of Polish citizens who are EU citizens; foreigners (spouses and children below 21 years and dependent children, regardless their age) who are not EU citizens and who were granted a temporary residence permit in Poland as a consequence of marriage to a Polish citizen – this

⁴ Dziennik Ustaw (Journal of Law), 2000, No 106, item 1118. It came into force on January 1, 2001.

⁵ Dziennik Ustaw (Journal of Law), 2004, No 99, item 1001.

group has been fighting for a long time for the right to work⁶; foreigners granted a temporary residence permit in Poland as a consequence of marriage to recognised refugees, tolerated status holders or temporary protection status holders, as well as to foreigners having a settlement permit. Work permits are also not required from foreigners performing jobs on the basis of international agreements and contracts to which Poland is a party, and also foreigners employed by sub-contracting foreign companies operating in Poland.

Citizens of the following EU countries are exempted from the work permit requirement: EU-10 (except Malta), Ireland, the United Kingdom and Sweden. In those countries, Polish citizens can undertake employment without a work permit. Remaining EU citizens must go through a three-stage work permit procedure, binding also for third-country nationals. Simplified procedures are used in the case of citizens of Denmark, the Netherlands, and Norway. All EU citizens, and the citizens of the countries included in the free movement of people agreements, who on May 1, 2004 performed a job or business activity for an uninterrupted period of 12 months, do not need to apply any longer for a work permit.

It is also worth mentioning that the foreigners who perform statutory functions on executive boards of legal persons running business activity also need to have a work permit. Only individuals who perform these functions for a period shorter than 30 days during a given year are exempted from this rule.

During the last year, Poland undertook many initiatives to improve the integration of refugees, believing that experience in this field should better be gathered, when there are not that many refugees on Polish soil. The issues concerning refugees are regulated by the new Act on Social Assistance, which came into force on May 1, 2004⁷. The Act mainly repeats provisions included in the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy Regulation on Integration of December 2000⁸, which previously regulated the procedure of refugee integration. Prior to 2000, refugees relied on periodical aid of non-governmental organisations. In addition, in the years 1996-1998, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration, in collaboration with the Warsaw chapter of UNHCR, developed and conducted Programs of Individual Adaptation.

According to the new Act, assistance in the framework of so-called individual integration programs is granted upon a request submitted by the refugee within 14 days from the date s/he receives refugee status (previously – 30 days). The program includes the spouse and minor children of the applicant, who also were granted the refugee status. The program lasts 12 months. The integration program is not available to refugees whose spouse is a Polish citizen. In addition, the Ministry of Social Policy is obliged to define, through a Regulation, the standards of the services that are made available to the refugees, qualifications of the providers, and the mechanisms of monitoring the refugees progress in his or her way to integration. The Ministry of Education and Sport is responsible for Polish language courses for refugees.

Individual integration programs are administered by the local Family Assistance Centres (*Ośrodki Pomocy Rodzinie*). After interviewing the refugee, a social worker defines the scope of the assistance to be given. This includes financial assistance for living expenses and Polish language courses (from 420 to 1149 zloty⁹ per month per person, depending on the size of the family), paying the health insurance contribution, and tailor-cut consulting (legal issues, job

⁶ In addition, since September 1, 2003, with the introduction of the 2003 Aliens Act, a foreign spouse of a Polish citizen has become eligible for a settlement permit after only two years of residing in Poland on the basis of the temporary residence permit (previously – after five years). Together with a right to work this improve the situation of bi-national families.

⁷ Dziennik Ustaw (Journal of Law), 2004, No 64, item 593.

⁸ Dziennik Ustaw (Journal of Law), 2000, No 109, item 1160. It came into force on December 20, 2000.

⁹ According to current rate (1 EUR = 4.3 zloty; November 2004) this is around 100-270 EUR.

search, contacts with authorities and institutions, and so on). The non-governmental organisations indicate that the amount of the benefits and the limited period of the program do not typically meet the basic needs of the refugees, let alone their ability to acquire good Polish language-skills. The key problems continue to be the search for housing and employment.

Mazowieckie province (Mazovian Voivodship) (mainly Warsaw) is the principal destination for asylum seekers in Poland, and thus the majority (ca. 90%) of all integration programs are conducted in this province. In January 2001, the above-mentioned Regulation on Integration came into force and the number of individual integration programs has evolved as follows: in 2001 – 68 programs for 147 refugees; in 2002 – 81 programs for 203 refugees; and in 2003 – 119 programs for 295 refugees.

In July 2004, the European Commission approved Poland's request for a financial contribution from the European Refugee Fund (ERF), a Fund that was established in September 2000 to assist the member states to accommodate refugees and displaced persons. In 2004, the budgetary allocation granted to Poland is in the amount of 440,000 EUR. *Mazowieckie* province participated in the first Polish ERF competition, and, as a consequence, was granted approximately 145,000 EUR for the development of the program pertaining to refugee integration. The 12-month long program began in July 2004. The granted financial means are to be used to improve and stabilise the institutional integration program, to realise individual integration programs, establish the Refugee Office in Warsaw (assisting body), support Polish language and professional training courses, improve the housing situation at the first stage of integration, train the staff working with the refugees, and provide social education. Local authorities and independent organisations are partners to this Program.

The above-mentioned project is a continuation of the one-year Polish-Dutch pilot integration program for refugees, which was completed in 2004. The Dutch coordinator of that program was "RADAR", a consulting firm, and the Ministry of Social Policy coordinated it from the Polish side. The program was conducted in *Mazowieckie* province as well as in two other provinces located at the Eastern border: *Lubelskie* and *Podlaskie*. According to the Ministry of Social Policy the program turned out to be a success. The main purposes of the program were to begin a collaboration among various institutions and organisations which can and should play a greater role in the area of integration of refugees (as employment offices and local departments of education), and identification of basic problems related to the integration of foreigners in Poland, including an attempt to establish a consistent integration policy.

In addition, in September 2004, the Council of Ministers decided that the Coordinator for integration of foreigners will be the Ministry of Social Policy. Therefore, other groups of foreigners were also placed in the spotlight of the integration policy.

On the October 1, 2004 one year passed since the implementation of the visa regime with Belarus, Ukraine, and the Russian Federation. Between October 2003 and September 2004, more than 1,100,000 visas were issued in 12 Polish consulates located in Belarus (three consulates), the Russian Federation (four consulates), and Ukraine (five consulates). Ukraine took a lead, with more than 600,000 visas issued to its citizens, of which a large number was issued in Lviv in the Western Ukraine (around 210,000). Approximately 300,000 visas were issued to citizens of Belarus, and around 200,000 visas were issued to Russians, including approximately 140,000 visas issued to residents of Kaliningrad – the Russian enclave located between Poland and Lithuania (i.e. new EU member states). It should be noted that despite the widely reported inefficiency of the Polish consulates in the first months of the implementation of the visa regime, the situation has improved markedly. According to a study that was carried out in March 2004, foreigners who were already issued a visa gave a positive evaluation of

the services provided by the Polish consulates in Belarus, the Russian Federation, and Ukraine¹⁰.

In general, a short-term visa (for up to 90 days in a period of six months), a long-term visa (for up to one year in a period of maximum five years) and a visa with a work permit constitute three main types of visas issued to foreigners. To be eligible for a visa, a foreigner needs to prove his/her sufficient financial standing while in Poland. Since May 1, 2004 a requirement to possess a health insurance upon entry to Poland was introduced. Citizens of Ukraine and citizens of the Russian Federation residing in Kaliningrad area are exempted from paying for a visa; this may change upon Poland's joining the Schengen area. Payment is mandatory for citizens of the Russian Federation 'mainland' and for citizens of Belarus. However, selected categories of persons from the latter countries do not have to pay either, i.e. children below 16 years of age, persons aged 65 (Belarus) or 70 (the Russian Federation) and above, or persons visiting their relatives' graves in Poland. In addition, the entry to Poland has been facilitated for certain categories of Ukrainian citizens since the 15th of November, when a multiply-entry visa granted for the period of five years was introduced. This applies, among others, to retired persons, persons intending to maintain close relationships with their relatives living in Poland or persons visiting graves of their relatives in Poland.

As stated in the 2003 SOPEMI report for Poland, the first regularisation program (*abolicja*) was introduced already with the 2003 Alien Act. Those who continuously lived in Poland for a minimal period of six years (since January 1, 1997), had housing and financial means to cover necessary expenses (or work promise from an employer), gained the right to submit, between September 1 and December 31, 2003 an application for a one-year temporary residence permit (i.e. legalise their status in Poland). In this period, 3,508 foreigners from 62 countries decided to apply. Armenians and Vietnamese comprised two major groups of applicants, accounting, correspondingly, for 46% and 38% of the total. Others were illegal migrants from Ukraine (88 persons), Mongolia (68 persons), the Russian Federation (41 persons) and Azerbaijan (47 persons). *Mazowieckie* province proved to be one of the major destinations for foreigners, representing 36% of the total, followed by *Małopolskie* (13%), *Dolnośląskie* (9%), *Łódzkie* (9%), *Śląskie* (6%), *Lubelskie* (5%), *Kujawsko-pomorskie* (5%) and *Wielkopolskie* (4%). The remaining eight out of sixteen provinces received only 12% of all applications. The majority of the Vietnamese submitted their applications in *Mazowieckie* (51%), *Dolnośląskie* (17%) and *Małopolskie* (12%) provinces, while Armenians applied mainly in *Mazowieckie* (36%), *Małopolskie* (14%), *Łódzkie* (14%) and *Lubelskie* (8%) (Table 20).

Until the end of November 2004, 2,413 previously illegal migrants gained the right to become lawful residents of Poland. Armenians and Vietnamese comprised respectively 44% and 41% of the total. Armenians were granted temporary residence permits mainly in *Mazowieckie* (28%), *Łódzkie* (15%), *Małopolskie* (10%), *Śląskie* (9%) and *Lubelskie* (8%) provinces, while Vietnamese became temporary residents predominantly in *Mazowieckie* (53%) and *Dolnośląskie* (22%) provinces (Tables 21 and 22).

¹⁰ *Monitoring polskiej polityki wizowej – raport*. Fundacja im. Stefana Batorego, Warszawa, czerwiec 2004.

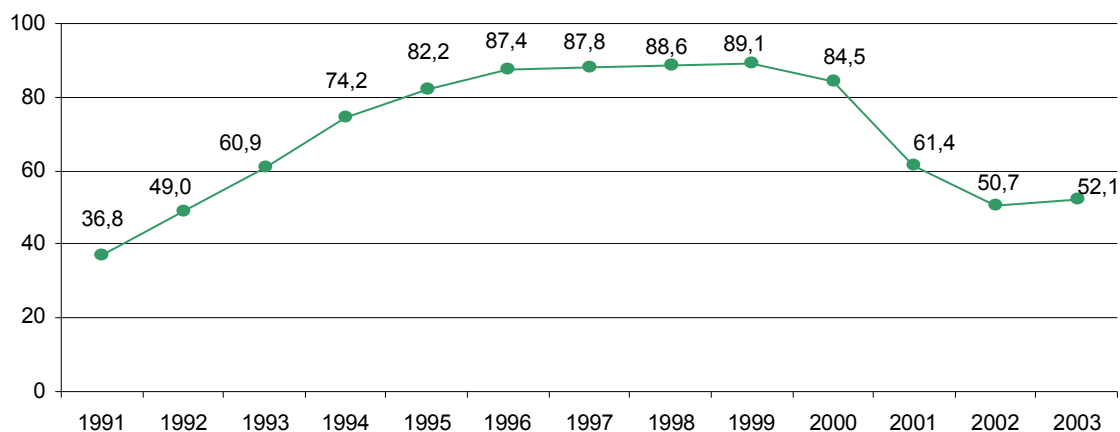
3. Trans-border mobility (international movements of passengers)

With the introduction of a visa regime with Belarus, the Russian Federation, and Ukraine in September 2003 and upon the subsequent accession of Poland to the European Union on May 1, 2004, the Polish border was divided into two sections: the UE countries (Germany, the Slovak Republic, the Czech Republic and Lithuania) and the non-UE countries (Belarus, the Russian Federation, Ukraine). This division had a great impact on the dynamics of arrivals of foreigners to Poland, namely (1) increasing number of entries from UE countries (of which from the new EU countries), and (2) decreasing number of entries from Belarus, the Russian Federation, and Ukraine. Also, an increase in the volume of arrivals from non-neighbouring countries (both EU and other) was reported.

In 2003, 52,130,000 entries of foreigners to Poland were reported, signifying a slight increase in comparison to the previous year (by 3%). Despite the growth, the number of entries diminished significantly along the eastern section of the Polish border (by 14%). The largest decrease was reported at the border with the Russian Federation (by 27%), followed by Ukraine (by 19%), and Belarus (by 11%). The exception was Lithuania, which displayed a one per cent increase. An increase in the number of entries was reported at the border with the Slovak Republic (by 44%), the Czech Republic (by 2%) and Germany (by 8%).

Between January and September 2004, the number of arrivals of foreigners to Poland continued to increase (by 19% in comparison to the corresponding period of 2003), amounting to 45,700,000. The largest increase was reported at the border with the Slovak Republic (by 66%), followed by Germany (by 37%) and the Czech Republic (by 12%). At the same time, the number of entries from Ukraine, Belarus, and the Russian Federation continued to decrease (by 16%, 16% and 2%, respectively). Entries from Lithuania rose by 13%.

Figure 1. Arrivals of foreigners (in million). Poland 1991-2003



In 2003, as in previous years, the majority of foreigners arriving to Poland were citizens of seven neighbouring countries (93.5%), with Germans continuing to predominate and Slovaks reporting the largest growth in comparison with 2002 (by 36%). Smaller increases were reported in the case of Germany (by 8%) and the Czech Republic (by 6%). The number of nationals of Ukraine, the Russian Federation, Belarus, as well as Lithuania, visiting Poland decreased in relation to the previous year (by 18%, 17%, 10%, and 2%, respectively) (Table 1).

Between January and September 2004, the number of nationals of Belarus, the Russian Federation, and Ukraine continued to diminish (altogether by 15% in comparison with the corresponding period of 2003). Decreases were also reported in the case of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania (by 12%, 4% and 2%, respectively). The number of arrivals of Germans, Slovaks, and Czechs increased (by 39%, 67% and 13%, respectively). It should be noted, however, that the latter were predominantly involved in one-day tourist trips to the border region of Poland. All other countries (with few exceptions) also reported increases over the first nine months of 2003. The largest increases were in the case of Canada (by 82%), Luxembourg (by 72%), Australia (by 58%), Portugal (by 48%), Malta (by 43%), South Korea (by 43%), Finland (by 31%), and Hungary (by 30%).

According to the cyclical survey carried out by the Institute of Tourism, one-day trips predominated in the total volume of foreign entries to Poland, accounting for 74% in 2003 (78% in 2002). This means that the arrivals of tourists who remained in Poland overnight comprised around one-fourth of the total. One-day trips predominated among arrivals from the Slovak Republic and the Czech Republic (97%), as well as Germany (82%). Between January and September 2004, one-day tourist trips accounted for 76% of the total. In this category, Slovaks, Czechs, Germans, and Lithuanians living in the border region predominated.

The number of departures of Poles continued to decrease from 45,000,000 in 2002 to 38,700,000 in 2003 (by 14%). In 2003, only at the borders with Lithuania and Ukraine, as well as at air ports increases were reported. The tourist trips (with an overnight stay abroad) accounted for 19% of all departures in 2003. In the first nine months of 2004, the volume of departures of Poles decreased (to 28,600,000). This represents a 6% decline in comparison with the respective period of 2003. Poles visited Lithuania, the Russian Federation, and Ukraine more frequently (increases by 35%, 9% and 19%, respectively).

4. Documented flows of people

4.1. Introductory remarks

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

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

4.2. General trends

According to the Central Population Register (PESEL), net migration continued to be negative in 2003, and was the lowest in the five-year period of 1999-2003. 20,800 people

emigrated from Poland while 7,000 people immigrated to Poland in 2003. Thus, emigration from Poland decreased by 15.2%, reaching the lowest level in the six-year period of 1998-2003. After the continuous decrease in 1998-2002, immigration to Poland increased by 7% in comparison with the previous year, but did not reach the level of 1995-1998 (8-9,000 annually). Women constituted 48.4% of emigrants and 47.4% of immigrants in 2003 (49.4% and 46.4% in 2002, respectively) (Table 3).

In the first half of 2004, the number of emigrants continued to decrease (by 19.3% in comparison with the first half of 2003). On the other hand, the volume of immigration significantly increased (by 41.6%). The number of immigrants is thus expected to rise in 2004 (Table 4).

4.3. Destination of emigrants and origins of immigrants

As in previous years, Germany was the favourite destination for emigrants, followed by the United States, and Canada. These three countries accounted for 87.8% of the total in 2003, just as in the preceding years. Austria, Italy, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and France followed. Increases over 2002 were displayed only in the case of Italy (by 3.0%), the United Kingdom (by 11.0%), Belgium (by 16.0%), and the Czech Republic (by 21.1%). The number of emigrants from all other countries diminished in 2003 in comparison with 2002, including Germany (down 15.7%), the United States (down 7.9%), and Canada (down 21.3%) (Table 5).

In general, men outnumbered women among emigrants in 2003. This was true in the case of major destination countries for Poles, such as Germany (52.5% of men), the United States and Canada (52.4% in both cases), where no changes occurred compared to 2002. Previously displaying almost equal sex ratios, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom became male-dominated in 2003 (56.7% each). There were more women emigrants than men in the case of such destination countries as Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, and Sweden. The most striking change was reported in the case of Belgium: 63.0% of women in 2003 as compared to 52.1% in 2002 (Table 5).

As in previous years, the European Union countries (predominantly Germany), the United States, and Canada, as well as the countries of the former Soviet Union comprised the main areas of origin of immigrants settling in Poland in 2003. The total number of immigrants coming from the European Union countries fell in 2003 in relation to 2002 (by 2%). Decreases were reported in the case of France (by 23%), Austria (by 10%), Italy (by 9%), and Germany (by 3%). On the other hand, immigration from the United Kingdom increased by 25%. So did the number of immigrants from the United States and Canada (by 15%), for which Canada was largely responsible (up 53% on 2002). Total immigration from the former Soviet Union countries displayed growth in 2003 in comparison with 2002 (by 21%). Increases were reported in the case of Ukraine (by 21%), the Russian Federation (by 108%), Armenia (by 38%) and Kazakhstan (by 30%). Only Belarus reported a small decline (by 5%). It should be noted that immigration from Vietnam, the main Asian country of origin of immigrants (excluding the former Soviet Union countries of Asia), also increased (by 22%) (Table 9).

In 2003, as in previous years, there were more men than women in the total population of immigrants. This applied to main countries of origin such as Germany (56.0% of men) and the United States (55.1%), followed by Austria (51.4%), and the United Kingdom (51.3%). Previously male-dominated immigration from Canada started to be female-dominated in 2003. Other countries with predominance of women in the total immigration included Ukraine (64.3%), Belarus (57.7%), Kazakhstan (55.9%), and Italy (53.7%). In general, for many years immigration from the former Soviet Union to Poland had proved to be dominated by women,

(excluding some Asian countries, such as Armenia or Azerbaijan, which did not, however, constitute a significant share of the total and thus did not influence the picture as a whole). In 2003, however, the Russian Federation joined the group of countries with predominance of men (51.4% as compared to 47.6% in 2002) (Table 9).

4.4. Migrants by age, marital status and educational attainment

The age distribution of both emigrants and immigrants did not change significantly in comparison with the previous year. In general, women continued to be older than men. Men, both emigrants and immigrants, had a similar age distribution, with a slightly greater proportion of those aged below 20 among emigrants and a greater share of those aged 50 and above among immigrants. The age distribution of women was different for emigrants and immigrants, with predominance of 'the youngest' and 'the oldest' among immigrants and prevalence of 'the middle aged' among emigrants. The share of small children (0-4 years old) among immigrants remained at the same level as in the previous years (13%). Below is the detailed breakdown: (see also Tables 6 and 10).

Emigrants

Age	Men					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
-20	34.7	33.9	30.8	34.2	32.7	31.1
20-49	52.2	51.6	51.1	49.7	50.9	52.9
50+	13.0	14.6	19.2	16.1	16.4	16.0
Age	Women					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
-20	19.7	18.9	17.8	16.9	16.8	16.4
20-49	62.6	61.4	60.7	62.8	63.8	64.2
50+	17.7	19.7	21.5	20.3	19.4	19.4

Immigrants

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

The share of the single among emigrants aged above 15 was continuously increasing in recent years, while the share of the married was decreasing. In 2003, the share of singles was greater among men than women (66% and 52% respectively), whereas the proportion of married was greater among women than among men (42% and 32%, respectively). Among immigrants, as in previous years, married persons predominated. The numbers increased both in the case of women and in the case of men. Consequently the share of the married rose in comparison with 2002, while the share of the single decreased slightly. The number of divorced and widowed persons decreased slightly. In general, the proportion of widowed and

divorced persons was greater among immigrants than among emigrants. Below is the detailed breakdown: (see also Tables 7 and 11).

Emigrants (15+)

Marital status	Men					
	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>
Single	58.4	56.1	51.0	58.5	64.5	65.9
Married	39.5	41.3	46.8	38.9	33.1	31.9
Other	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.2
	Women					
	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>
Single	37.2	37.1	34.9	38.2	51.8	51.9
Married	55.3	55.5	58.4	55.0	42.5	41.5
Other	7.5	7.4	6.6	6.9	5.7	6.6

Immigrants (15+)

Marital status	Men					
	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>
Single	28.8	36.5	34.7	34.9	37.6	36.2
Married	62.8	56.3	57.3	56.6	53.1	55.9
Other	8.4	8.0	8.0	8.5	9.3	7.8
	Women					
	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2003</i>
Single	15.3	20.5	21.3	22.5	24.6	23.9
Married	69.2	62.3	60.6	58.9	56.7	60.7
Other	15.5	17.2	18.1	19.1	18.7	15.4

Although data on educational attainment are missing for around 60% of emigrants aged 15 years and above, it is worth noting that despite the total decrease in the number of emigrants in 2003, the volume of those with secondary and post-secondary education increased, in the case of both male and female emigrants. In 2003, one out of ten emigrants aged 15 years and above had either a university diploma (2%, 1% in 2002) or completed secondary school (at least 12 years of schooling) (8%, 7% in 2002). At the same time, the number of those with at best elementary education among emigrants aged 15 years and above decreased. (In 2003, elementary education equalled nine years of schooling; previously it was eight years) (Table 8).

As far as the educational composition of immigrants is concerned, in 2003 almost one out of three immigrants aged 15 years and above had higher education, and this share increased by 5% over the previous year. This applies to both men and women. However, women reported a larger increase over 2002 than men (by 50% and 23%, respectively). In addition, 32% of all immigrants (15+) completed at least secondary school. This represents a slight decrease in relation to the previous year. Nevertheless, around 60% of immigrants, as compared to 10% of emigrants, belong to the category of better-educated (Table 12).

5. The stock of foreigners in Poland according to the 2002 population census

This section draws entirely on the results of the population census that was carried out in May 2002 (PC 2002). This was the first census in the post-war period to include data on foreigners' nationality and multiple citizenship; in the 1988 census and in the 1995 micro census this information was not provided.

On the basis of the 2002 census results, three main categories of population were distinguished:

1. permanent population (people living in Poland);
2. *de facto* resident population;
3. usual residents (people residing in Poland).

The first category includes individuals living in Poland on a permanent basis (usually registered as settled residents), regardless whether during the census they were in the place of residence (*domicile*) or not. The main distinguishing criterion concerned the fact of being registered as a permanent resident in a given place in Poland.

The second category, as the first one, is based mainly on the registration for permanent residence in a given place in Poland, and it includes individuals who were present during the census, or their absence did not exceed two months. Individuals absent from their permanent residence for longer than two months and staying temporarily in another place in Poland due to military service, imprisonment, or staying temporarily abroad were also counted as *de facto* residents. People who do not have a permanent residence in Poland were not included in this category.

The third category, i.e. usual residents, included not only individuals permanently living in Poland, but also people staying temporarily in Poland for a period of at least 12 months, who arrived from somewhere else in Poland, or from abroad. Additionally, the resident category does not include individuals who are registered as permanent residents in a given place in Poland, but who during the census were absent from their permanent residence for at least 12 months because they moved to a new location in Poland or to abroad.

Foreigners were included in the permanent population and *de facto* population only if they had a settlement permit in Poland. The category of "residents" includes not only foreigners who reside in Poland on a permanent basis, but also those who are temporary residents, provided that their stay exceeds 12 months. It is thus the most encompassing, and at the same time an extremely useful category allowing estimation of the number of foreigners staying in Poland during the time of the census, i.e. May 2002. The data presented in the following chapter include only the third category, i.e. people residing in Poland.

The population of residents of Poland was equal to 37,620,100¹¹. Residents originating from urban areas dominated, accounting for 61.5% of the total. Polish citizens comprised 98.5% of the total, and in rural areas this percentage was even higher – 99.6%. Among them there were 302,522 persons holding not only Polish but also other(s) citizenship(s), accounting for 0.8% of the total. In addition, 48,675 foreigners and 546 stateless persons lived in Poland in 2002, which gives a total number of 49,221 non-Polish residents living in Poland at the time of the census. Thus, non-Polish residents of Poland made up around 0.1% of the total population of residents of Poland. In the case of 530,599 persons (1.4%), citizenship remained unknown (Table 13).

Women represented 51.5% of the total population of residents of Poland. However, among multiple citizenship holders as well as among non-Polish inhabitants of urban areas, men outnumbered women, accounting, respectively, for 50.9% and 51.3%. At the same time, non-Polish residents living in urban areas were predominantly women (54.6%).

¹¹ De facto population stood at 38,230,100.

Foreign residents in Poland originated mainly from Ukraine (20%), the Russian Federation (9%), Germany (8%), Belarus (6%), Vietnam (4%), Armenia (3%), the United States (3%), Bulgaria (2%), the United Kingdom (2%), France (2%), Lithuania (2%), and the Czech Republic (2%). The remaining 31 countries comprised at most 1% of the total. In addition, the citizenship of 13% of the migrants was unknown (Table 14).

In general, non-citizens in Poland were rather young: more than half were below 35 years old, of which children below 15 constituted 13%, and only 15% were 55 years old and above. However, there were significant differences in the age composition with regard to major countries of origin. Citizens of Ukraine, Belarus, Armenia and other countries of the former Soviet Union were the youngest (the Russian Federation was the only exception). In the case of these countries the share of those aged below 35 was above 60% and, correspondingly, they reported small proportions of those aged 55 years old and above (Ukraine – 6%, Belarus – 11%, Armenia – 4%). Vietnamese, with smaller (but still significant) shares of those aged below 35 and a greater share of persons belonging to the 35-55 age bracket, were relatively older than Ukrainians, Belarussians and Armenians. However, only 3% of Vietnamese fell into ‘the oldest’ category. At the same time, citizens of the Russian Federation, Germany, and the United States displayed the largest share of persons aged 55 and above (21%, 37%, and 24%, respectively) and relatively the smallest proportions of ‘the youngest’ (below 35) (44%, 33%, and 44%, respectively). At the same time, the United States reported the largest share of children below 15 years old (22%), followed by Armenia (19%), Germany (17%), Vietnam (17%), and France (17%) (Table 14).

43,435 non-Polish residents were born outside Poland (in accordance with the administrative boundaries at the time of the census), indicating a smaller number of foreign-born as compared to the volume of non-citizens of Poland (Table 15). It is worth mentioning here that this result is in stark contrast with the 2000 UN Population Division data on International Migration. The foreign-born migrant stock in Poland was estimated as of 2,088,000 or 5.4% of the total population. Subsequently, Poland was listed as the 16th country on the list of countries with the largest international migrant stock in the world.

According to the 2002 census, major countries of birth (excluding Poland) were as follows: Ukraine (22%), the Russian Federation (10%), Belarus (6%), Germany (5%), Vietnam (4%), Armenia (4%), Bulgaria (2%), the United Kingdom (2%), the United States (2%), France (2%), Lithuania (2%), and the Czech Republic (2%). Women greatly outnumbered men in the case of Ukraine (69% of women), the Russian Federation (71%), Belarus (69%), Lithuania (69%) and the Czech Republic (56%), whereas foreigners born in Germany, Vietnam, Armenia, Bulgaria, the United States, and France were predominantly men (women accounted for around 32-38%, and 23% in the case of Bulgaria). As far as countries of the former Soviet Union are concerned, only in case of three Caucasian states, namely Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, men predominated. Among all other countries (including Kazakhstan, Moldova, Latvia, and Uzbekistan) the share of women was greater than the share of men. The latter observation applies also to the Slovak Republic and to Mongolia. However, the sex distribution is strikingly different among foreign-born living in urban areas, where the share of women in the case of many countries changes in favour of men. Men started to outnumber women in the case of Ukraine (48% of women), Belarus (49%), and the Czech Republic (39%), whereas the share of women diminished (but they still predominated) in the case of the Russian Federation (58% of women) and Lithuania (52%) (Table 15).

Persons who arrived in Poland in the period 1989-2002 comprised 60% of all non-Polish residents of Poland, which means that the remainder 40% had already resided in Poland prior to this period. ‘The new’ immigrants represented 44% non-Polish residents who resided in Poland permanently, and 86% of non-Polish residents who live in Poland temporarily (for more than 12 months) (Table 16).

Almost 40% of non-Polish residents of Poland were registered in two (out of sixteen) provinces, namely *Mazowieckie* and *Śląskie*, accounting, respectively, for one-fourth and 13% of the total. *Dolnośląskie* (9%), *Małopolskie* (7%), and *Łódzkie* (7%) provinces followed. Women outnumbered men in the case of eight provinces. These were (in order of importance): *Śląskie* (51% of women), *Małopolskie* (51%), *Lubelskie* (58%), *Podkarpackie* (58%), *Opolskie* (54%), *Podlaskie* (62%), *Warmińsko-mazurskie* (53%) and *Świętokrzyskie* (53%). The share of women was the largest in the case of three provinces located in the East of Poland (*Podlaskie*, *Lubelskie* and *Podkarpackie*). Not surprisingly, as far as non-Polish residents living in rural areas are concerned, women predominated in as many as 10 provinces, with *Podlaskie*, *Lubelskie*, and *Podkarpackie* taking the lead (74%, 73%, 63% of the rural total, respectively) (Table 16 and Map 1).

Permanent residents constituted 60% of non-Polish residents of Poland, whereas the remainder 40% were temporary residents. In general, women slightly outnumbered men among permanent residents representing 51% of the total, while the opposite was true with regard to temporary residents (49% of women). However, in the case of the above-mentioned three Eastern provinces, namely *Podlaskie*, *Lubelskie* and *Podkarpackie*, as well as in the case of *Świętokrzyskie*, women accounted for around 60% of all temporary residents (Table 16).

Permanent residents were more evenly distributed between two major provinces (*Mazowieckie* – 22% and *Śląskie* – 16%), while one out of three non-Polish residents staying in Poland temporarily for at least 12 months was registered in *Mazowieckie*, and only 7% in *Śląskie* province. In fact, *Śląskie* reported the largest share of permanent residents in the total population of non-Polish residents (77%), followed by *Opolskie* (75%), and *Kujawsko-pomorskie* (70%). The smallest proportion of permanent residents was displayed in *Lubelskie* province (47%) (Table 16).

6. Migrants in Poland

6.1. Inflow of temporary and permanent residents (foreign citizens)

This part of the report draws upon data provided by the Office for Repatriation and Aliens related to the number of foreigners who were granted temporary (fixed-time) residence and settlement (permanent residence) permits in Poland. In addition, on May 1, 2004, with Poland's accession to the European Union, two documents were introduced for citizens of UE countries and their family members who want to reside in Poland for at least three months: the so-called EU temporary residence permit (3-11 months) and the EU residence permit (12 months and above). Thus, in 2004 and in subsequent years, data on the inflow of temporary and permanent residents will refer to four types of permits:

- Type 1. A temporary residence permit.
- Type 2. A permanent (settlement) residence permit.
- Type 3. The EU temporary residence permit.
- Type 4. The EU residence permit.

In case of third-country nationals, type 1 and type 2 permits constitute two stages of the legislative procedure. Eligible for the temporary residence permit are those foreigners who can prove that it is necessary for them to stay in Poland longer than three months. The settlement permit is geared towards those foreign citizens who would want to settle in Poland for a longer period. Since 1998, to become eligible for a settlement permit, migrants had to

reside in Poland on the basis of a temporary residence permit for a minimum of three years¹². In 2001, this requirement was revised to five years. However, since September 1, 2003, with the introduction of the 2003 Aliens Act, this period was shortened to two years for a foreign spouse of a Polish citizen. At least some of the present temporary residents may then join the population of permanent residents in future.

In case of EU nationals becoming a holder of an EU residence permit does not require living in Poland on the basis of the EU temporary residence permit. Thus, the EU temporary residence permit and the EU residence permit *do not* constitute two stages of a legislative procedure. The issuance of both types of EU permits is related to the duration of time that a foreigner plans to stay in Poland. The EU temporary residence permit is granted to those foreigners who want to stay in Poland between three and twelve months, while the EU residence permit is issued to those who plan to stay in Poland for more than 12 months (see Chapter 2 for a detailed description of policy changes).

Despite the above-mentioned differences, both types of permits are strongly interconnected with the registration of temporary or permanent stay with the local administration. As stated in Chapter 4, only individuals having settlement permits may be registered as permanent residents (i.e. immigrants). Persons granted temporary residence permit have to register with the local administration as temporary residents. Data on persons, who arrived from abroad and registered their temporary stay (less than two months), will be presented in Chapter 6.2.

Inflow of temporary and permanent residents (foreign citizens) in 2003

According to the Office for Repatriation and Aliens, in 2003, 34,727 foreigners applied for residence permits in Poland (both temporary and settlement), of which 46.8% were women. In the same period, 30,572 positive decisions were issued (Table 19).

31,727 foreigners applied for temporary residence permit in Poland (up 5% on 2002). Women constituted 47% of the total (14,800), of whom the majority originated from the former Soviet Union countries (66%), particularly from Ukraine, Belarus and the Russian Federation. After the continuous increase in the number of temporary permits granted to foreigners in Poland in the period 1998-2002 (with a significant growth in 2002 in relation to 2001; by 42%), in 2003, their number slightly decreased in comparison with the previous year (by 3%; from 29,547 to 28,767) (Tables 17 and 19).

As in previous years, the great majority of the temporary residence permits were issued to former Soviet Union citizens (50%), and their share in the total has been growing over the recent years. Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia were, as usual, at the top of the list, accounting for around 90% of the former USSR total, and for 40% of all permits granted. Although the sex distribution of foreigners who were granted temporary permits is not available, predominance of women can be expected. Only Ukraine reported increase in relation to the previous year (by 8%) whereas the quantity of temporary permits granted to citizens of Belarus diminished (by 12%), and in case of citizens of the Russian Federation, the share remained at the same level. It is worth noting that Armenia with almost 900 permits granted to its citizens (the 38% increase), gained the fourth position in 2003 in comparison with 2002.

The number of temporary permits granted to citizens of almost all other European countries (including EU member states), as well as the United States and Canada, decreased in 2003 in relation to 2002. The largest decreases were reported in the case of Finland (by 46%), the Slovak Republic (by 34%), France (by 31%), Sweden (by 30%), Austria (by 27%), the United Kingdom (by 25%), Norway (by 20%), the Netherlands (by 19%), Denmark (by 18%),

¹² They also have to jointly meet the following conditions: the existence of permanent family or economic ties with Poland and secured accommodation and maintenance in Poland.

the United States (by 16%), and Belgium (by 12%). In general, citizens of the EU accounted for 19% of the total in 2003 and their volume declined by 23% in comparison with 2002.

On the other hand, many Asian countries (excluding the former Soviet Union) displayed increases over 2002. This applied particularly (in order of importance) to Vietnam (up 4%), India (16%), South Korea (24%), Japan (27%), and Mongolia (3%). Only China and Turkey displayed decreases over 2002 (by 6% and 5%, respectively). The seven Asian countries mentioned above comprised 92% of all Asian countries (excluding the former USSR) whose citizens were granted temporary permits in Poland in 2003.

The relevant proportions for selected regions of origin are presented below (see also Tables 17 and 19)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-15	9.3	16.8	20.5	21.6	23.6	19.4
Former USSR	43.4	33.7	41.8	44.0	46.1	50.2
Asia (a)	30.1	24.8	21.4	17.7	14.4	18.7
America	4.8	6.2	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.2
Africa	5.2	5.7	4.7	4.3	3.2	3.2

(a) excluding former USSR

A large number of temporary permits was traditionally granted in *Mazowieckie* province (37%), followed by *Dolnośląskie* (8%), *Wielkopolskie* (6%), *Małopolskie* (6%), and *Łódzkie*, *Pomorskie*, *Lubelskie* and *Śląskie* (5% each). Only *Dolnośląskie* and *Lubelskie* reported increases over 2002 (by 4% and 8%, respectively). The largest increases were displayed in the case of provinces with a relatively small number of temporary permit holders, namely (in order of ascending numbers of foreigners): *Świętokrzyskie* (by 30%), *Lubuskie* (by 19%), *Kujawsko-pomorskie* (by 10%), *Warmińsko-mazurskie* (by 22%), *Podlaskie* (by 16%), and *Podkarpackie* (by 10%).

The number of applications for settlement permits more than doubled in comparison with 2002, amounting in 2003 to 3,000 (1,138 in 2002). Women comprised 48.7% of all applicants, of which the great majority, as in the case of temporary permits, constituted citizens of the former Soviet Union countries (77%). Eventually, settlement permits were granted to 1,805 foreigners. This represents a 199% increase over 2002 (Tables 18 and 19).

This significant increase can be explained in two ways. First, in 2003 five years have passed since the temporary residence permit was enacted. Thus, enabling temporary permits holders to change their status from a temporary to a permanent one. Second, changes in legislation that were introduced with the 2003 Alien Act that came into force in September 2003 resulted in the shortening of the period that a foreign spouse of a Polish citizen needed to reside in Poland in order to become eligible for settlement permit to at least two years (previously five years). This increased the number of applications submitted from September 2003 onward.

Three countries - Ukraine, Vietnam, and the Russian Federation - were at the top of the list for many years (at least since 1998), accounting for almost 50% of all permits granted in 2003 (49% in 2002). It is worth noting that due to a sharp increase in the number of settlement permits granted (by 480%, from 80 to 456), Ukraine, after being outnumbered by Vietnam in 2002, re-gained its lead position in 2003, accounting for one-fourth of the total (13% in 2002). Vietnam and the Russian Federation reported smaller but also significant increases over 2002 (by 58% and 149% respectively). Belarus, Armenia and China followed, all of them

displaying growth over 2002 (by 525%, 198%, and 32%, respectively). In general, virtually all countries registered changes in comparison with 2002.

The relevant proportions for selected regions of origin are presented below (see also Tables 18 and 19):

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-15	10.7	12.6	9.6	11.3	8.7	7.6
Former USSR	56.6	47.9	50.3	49.7	41.0	52.2
Asia (a)	18.0	22.3	24.2	24.5	41.5	22.7
America	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.8	3.9	3.4
Africa	3.2	5.3	5.4	3.9	4.4	4.3

(a) excluding former USSR

As in previous years, the majority of settlement permits were granted in *Mazowieckie* province, which reported a 110% increase in relation to 2002. Its share in the total, however, diminished from 39% in 2002 to 27% in 2003, mainly due to the above-mentioned spectacular increase in the total number of settlement permits granted, which affected all provinces. The largest increases were reported in the case of *Podkarpackie* (from 2 to 55 permits), *Lubelskie* (from 7 to 66 permits), *Śląskie* (from 17 to 118 permits), *Lubuskie* (from 9 to 55 permits), and *Opolskie* (from 11 to 64 permits). In general, the five (out of 16) major provinces of settlement that accounted for 55% of the total included: *Mazowieckie*, *Dolnośląskie*, *Zachodniopomorskie*, *Śląskie*, and *Warmińsko-mazurskie*.

Last but not least, the predominance of women in the inflow from the former Soviet Union (especially its European part) and the predominance of migrants coming from this particular region in the total inflow had a great impact on the sex distribution of all applicants for residence permits (both temporary and permanent). In case of almost all other countries, men outnumbered women. For example, in 2003, men constituted 72% of all applicants for temporary permits and 81% of all applicants for settlement permit from the EU countries. The data on sex composition of those who were granted permits are not available. Moreover, it seems that the great majority of the population of foreign permanent residents in Poland consists of female spouses of Polish citizens.

Inflow of temporary and permanent residents (foreign citizens) in 2004 (January–October)

Between January and October 2004, 28,186 foreigners were granted a residence permit in Poland. This figure included, between January and April, two types of permits, namely a temporary residence permit and a permanent residence permit. Between May and October 2004, with the Poland's accession to the EU and as already reported, two new permits for UE nationals (the EU temporary residence permit and the EU residence permit) were added to the menu. Therefore, in 2004 (January-October) EU nationals can be found in data on all types of permits. This will change in 2005.

The above-mentioned number of permits granted in 2004 (January-October) encompassed:

- 19,412 temporary residence permits (type 1),
- 3,651 permanent residence permits (type 2),
- 730 EU temporary residence permits (type 3),
- 4,483 EU residence permits (type 4).

Between January and October 2004, 22,973 permits of type 1 and type 2 were granted. Ukrainians predominated, accounting for 32% of the total, followed by citizens of Belarus and

the Russian Federation (8% and 7%, respectively). The number of permits granted to citizens of Vietnam and Armenia had already greatly exceeded the 2003 level (by 46% and by 70%, respectively, as compared to 2003). The main reason for this increase was the issuance of temporary residence permits to Vietnamese and Armenians who participated in the first regularisation program that took place in Poland between September and December 2003, and whose applications were favourably considered. (For details on regularisation program and its results see Chapter 2 and also Tables 20-22). Consequently, Vietnamese and Ukrainians consisted, respectively, of 8% and 7% of the total in 2004 (January-October).

Between May and October 2004, 5,213 permits were granted to EU nationals (type 3 and type 4). Germans accounted for around one-fourth of all the permits granted. Citizens of France and of the United Kingdom followed, accounting, respectively, for 17% and 10% of the total. Other important countries of origin included Italy (7%), the Netherlands (6%), Sweden (5%), Lithuania (4%), and Denmark (4%).

The overall number of permits granted in the first ten months of 2004, as compared to the number of permits granted in 2003, indicates that the inflow of foreign citizens to Poland is likely to increase in 2004 and in the subsequent years. EU nationals are likely to greatly contribute to such an increase since between January and October 2004, the numbers of citizens of those EU countries present in the inflow to Poland - such as Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Austria and Belgium - already exceeded the 2003 levels. For example, the number of Germans increased by 16%, French – by 19%, Italians – by 12%, Dutch – by 23%, Swedish – by 9%, Danish – by 14%, Austrians – by 13%, and Belgians – by 11%. The United Kingdom was an exception, as the number of its citizens was smaller in the first ten months of 2004 in comparison with 2003.

6.2. Stock of temporary immigrants

In this part, the Central Statistical Office data on persons, who arrived from abroad and who registered their temporary stay (less than two months) will be presented. The data include two categories (1) foreign citizens who were granted a temporary residence permit and therefore were obliged to register temporarily with a local administration, and (2) persons who arrived from abroad and who, if staying in Poland for more than two months, had to register with a local administration, regardless of whether or not they hold a temporary residence permit.

For the first time since the introduction of the temporary residence permit to the Polish legislation in 1998, the number of temporary immigrants staying in Poland decreased in December 2003 from 47,255 in 2002 to 42,356 in 2003 (by 10%). This decline was mainly due to the 29% decline in the number of migrants from Ukraine (21,112 in 2002, 14,914 in 2003). Consequently, the share of Ukraine in the total diminished by 10%, from 45% in 2002 to 35% in 2003. This, however, did not change the fact that Ukraine was a leading country in the statistics of temporary migrants in 2003. Neither had this an impact on the total quantity of temporary migrants coming from the former Soviet Union, the region of origin that reported a 17% increase over 2002 (Tables 23 and 24).

Other important countries of origin of temporary immigrants include Belarus (8%), Germany (7%), the Russian Federation (6%), France (4%), and the United Kingdom (3%). They accounted for additional 27% of the total (23% in 2002). Among them only France reported a decline (by 11%), while Belarus, Germany, and the Russian Federation displayed increases over 2002 (by 15%, 8% and 5%, respectively). The number of temporary migrants from the United Kingdom remained stable (Table 24).

Following the predominance of men in the population of temporary migrants in previous years (51.2% in 2002, and 53.7% in 2001), in 2003, for the first time, the proportions of men

and women became equal. An increase in the share of women in the total population was mainly due to the 10% increase in the share of women from the former Soviet Union countries (from 74% in 2002 to 84% in 2003) in the total population of temporary migrants. Also, the above-mentioned decrease in the number of migrants from Ukraine, a leading country in the statistics of temporary migrants, had a greater impact on men than on women. The percentage of men decreased by 40%, while that of women by 23%. This resulted in the growing predominance of women in the outflow from Ukraine (65% in 2003, 60% in 2002). Increasing shares of women in the total were also reported in the case of other important countries of origin: Belarus (from 63% in 2002 to 67% in 2003), Germany (from 31% to 34%), and the Russian Federation (from 63% to 65%). It is worth noting that, as in previous years, after excluding from analysis Ukraine, Belarus and the Russian Federation, men were greatly over-represented (64%) in the total population of temporary migrants (Table 24).

As in the previous year, the age composition was typical for temporary migrants and similar for both men and women. Persons aged 20-39 constituted the largest age group (53%), and those between 20-49 years of age accounted for the major part of all temporary migrants (71%). The proportion of small children and teenagers (below 15) was relatively small (9%), and the proportion of persons in retirement age (65+) was only 3% (Table 25).

As in previous years, the majority of temporary migrants were registered in *Mazowieckie* province (42%). Their number fell by 6% in relation to 2002. Other provinces attracting temporary migrants were (in order of importance) *Dolnośląskie* (7%), *Śląskie* (6%), *Małopolskie* (6%), *Pomorskie* (5%), *Łódzkie* (5%), and *Lubelskie* (4%). Previously, among the six provinces with the largest number of temporary migrants, in 2003, *Lubelskie* and *Podkarpackie*, situated in the South-East of Poland (Polish-Ukrainian border), reported the largest decreases over 2002 (by 40% each). They were followed by *Opolskie* (by 31%), *Świętokrzyskie* (by 27%), *Wielkopolskie* (by 23%), and *Dolnośląskie* (by 22%). Only five provinces reported an increase in comparison with 2002. These were (in order of importance): *Śląskie* (by 13%) and *Małopolskie* (by 5%) situated in the South of Poland; *Podlaskie* (by 11%) and *Warmińsko-mazurskie* (by 10%) situated in the north-east of Poland; and *Kujawsko-pomorskie* (by 14%) situated in the centre of Poland (Table 26).

As in the previous year, women outnumbered men in *Lubelskie* (comprising 63%), *Podkarpackie* (62%), *Podlaskie* (59%), and *Świętokrzyskie* (55%). All these provinces are located in the East of Poland. Moreover, in 2003, two more provinces from the East of Poland, namely *Warmińsko-mazurskie* and *Małopolskie*, became female-dominated, comprising, respectively, 54% and 52% of women. This resulted in the sex-specific spatial pattern of the stock of temporary immigrants, namely the Eastern part of Poland (except *Mazowieckie* province) being dominated by women. In addition, the proportion of women was also higher in the case of one province located at the border with Germany: *Lubuskie* (54%). Men were predominant in six out of 16 provinces (10 out of 16 in 2002). In 2003 this applied to *Dolnośląskie* (men comprised 51%), *Śląskie* (55%), *Wielkopolskie* (56%), *Łódzkie* (57%), and *Kujawsko-pomorskie* (54%) (Table 26).

6.3. Foreigners married to Polish citizens

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

In 2003, 195,495 marriages were contracted in Poland, 1.8% more than in 2002. However, while the volume of marriages between nationals has been declining recently, the number of mixed marriages has been rising steadily. In 2003, there were 3,967 such marriages. This represents a 12% increase in comparison with the previous year. Although 'foreign husband' marriages still predominated, accounting for 57% of all mixed marriages in 2003 (60% in 2002), the share of 'foreign wife' marriages increased, from 40% in 2002 to 43% in 2003 (Table 27).

As far as national composition of foreign partners is concerned, traditionally the distribution of countries of origin among men was more diversified than among women. Husbands from EU member states were predominant (52%) although their share in the total fell by 4% in comparison with the previous year. Among major countries of origin Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, and France as well as the United States and Canada reported declines, whereas the number of husbands from Ukraine and the Netherlands increased. The 43% growth in the case of Ukraine, but also from the Russian Federation and Armenia, contributed to the increase in the number of husbands from the former Soviet Union countries. In 2003, their share in the total increased to 19% (from 15% in 2002) (Table 28).

Ukraine, Belarus, and the Russian Federation continued to be important countries of origin of foreign wives in 2003. With 1,327 marriages (1,055 in 2002) they accounted for as much as 78% of all 'foreign wife – Polish husband' marriages (74% in 2002). This was mainly due to the 35% growth (from 762 in 2002 to 1,031 in 2003) in the number of wives from Ukraine, as Belarus reported a small increase (by 5%), and the Russian Federation reported a decrease (by 7%) over 2002. Moreover, the number of wives from Ukraine and Belarus displayed continuous increases already since the middle of nineties, while the number of wives from the Russian Federation has been declining since 1998. It is worth noting that the majority (55%) of wives from Ukraine were previously married (52% in 2002). In general, a relatively high proportion of previously married among foreign partners continued to be a major characteristic of the inflow to Poland of not only foreign wives (45%), but also husbands (28%) (Table 29).

6.4. Foreign students

In 2003, 8,106 foreign students studied in Poland and their number has been increasing steadily over recent years. Students from Ukraine and Belarus as well as from the former Soviet Union countries such as Lithuania, Kazakhstan, and the Russian Federation (being often of Polish ethnicity) formed the largest proportion of the total in 2003 (54%) (48% in 1998). Ukraine predominated, accounting for almost one-fourth of the total in 2003 (16% in 1998). Other countries of importance included the United States (7%), Norway (6%), the Czech Republic (3%), Germany, Vietnam, and Canada (2% each), as well as the Slovak Republic, Sweden, Bulgaria, and India (1% each). The latter reported a significant increase over 2002 (by 271%!). Important increases were also displayed in the case of the United States (by 52%), Germany (by 23%), and Canada (by 20%). On the other hand, the volume of students from the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic, and Bulgaria decreased (Table 30).

6.5. Stock of emigrants (permanent residents of Poland)

This section is based on the quarterly Labour Force Survey (BAEL) which, since May 1994, has included the topic of temporary residence of Polish citizens outside Poland, i.e. the place of their permanent residence. BAEL data give an ample understanding of the inter-temporal changes in the stock of Polish migrants staying abroad, although they capture only part of the phenomenon. The data apply only to adults (with few exceptions) who at the time

of the survey have been abroad for at least two months and had at least one household member still staying in Poland (to answer survey questions).

In 2003, and in the first two quarters of 2004, the trend of growing emigration from Poland continued. In 2003, on average, 206,000 Poles stayed abroad for at least two months, which was 16% more than in 2002. In addition, in every quarter of 2004 (1-2) the number of emigrants was greater in comparison with corresponding quarters of 2003 (by 23% and 21%, respectively). The majority of Polish migrants stayed abroad for work purposes (on average, around 76% in 2003 and 78% in 2004 (1-2) (Table 31) (see Chapter 7 for more detailed description of migrant workers).

Men continue to dominate in the total population of Polish emigrants. Their share was quite stable for almost a decade, accounting for around 58%. However, in every quarter of 2003 their share decreased reaching, at the end, 54%. The average number of women migrants rose by 18,000 (from 76,000 in 2002 to 94,000 in 2003), whereas in the case of men it was only 9,000. In the first two quarters of 2004, the share of men migrants reached again 58%. In the population of migrant workers (staying abroad for work purposes), men constituted on average approximately 60%.

The predominance of short-term migrants (staying abroad for less than one year) over long-term migrants (staying abroad for at least one year) also continued. The average proportion of short-term migrants amounted to 53% in 2003 (54% in 2002). However, in every quarter of 2004 (1-2) this share was even greater, accounting for 55% in the first quarter and 64% in the second quarter.

The predominance of short-term over long-term migrants applied both to men and women. During the nineties, the share of short-term migrants was, on average, greater among women than among men. This changed in 2000 with the growing number of Poles emigrating abroad, when the average proportion of short-term male migrants exceeded the average proportion of short-term female migrants. However, in 2003 and in the first two quarters of 2004, short-term migrants were more often women than men, comprising on average 55% in 2003 (compared to 51% of men) and 67% in 2004 (1-2) (compared to 57% of men).

Polish migrants continued to be relatively young. In the second quarter of 2004, the age of 63% of the migrants was below 35 (61% in the respective period of 2003) whereas the age of 21% of the migrants was at least 45 years old (23% in 2003). In general, women were younger than men. In the second quarter of 2004, 70% of women and 56% of men were less than 35 years old (67% and 61% in the second quarter of 2003, respectively), and one out of four women, and the same percentage of men, were 45 years old and above (20% and 26% in 2003) (Table 32).

As far as destinations are concerned, Germany was still the main receiving country, accounting for around one-third of the total in the second quarters of 2003 and 2004. Despite a 13% increase in the number of migrants heading for Germany in the second quarter of 2004 as compared to the respective period of 2003, Germany's share in the total has been decreasing steadily during the last years. Accounting for the decline was rising migration to Ireland and Sweden (countries that on May 1 opened their labour markets to Poles) and that became new destinations for Polish migrants (mostly short-term) in 2004. The Netherlands and Belgium reported declines, while all other countries displayed increases in the second quarter of 2004 in comparison with the second quarter of 2003 (Table 33).

7. Migration for work

7.1. Foreign migration of Polish workers

Three sources of data provide information on foreign employment of Polish workers. First, the Ministry of Economy and Labour (previously the Ministry of Economy, Labour and Social Policy) compiles data on workers who signed contracts for foreign employment through legal Polish intermediaries. Second, the Ministry of Economy and Labour is also responsible for keeping records of contracts offered by German (and since 2003 also by Spanish) employers to seasonal workers from Poland. The third source of data is the quarterly Labour Force Survey (BAEL), conducted by the Central Statistical Office, that includes information on Polish temporary migrant workers (permanent residents of Poland) who stayed abroad for more than two months for work purposes.

In 2003, the Ministry of Economy and Labour recorded over 320,000 Polish workers who found employment abroad on the basis of bilateral agreements and through legally-operating Polish intermediaries. In the first half of 2004, this number reached approximately 250,000 pointing to an increase in the number of workers in 2004 as a whole. 95% of all workers in 2003 as well as in 2004 were employed in Germany, the overwhelming majority of which comprised of seasonal workers.

According to this data, the constantly-growing trend of the number of Polish seasonal workers employed in the German labour market continued. In 2003, 291,925 contracts for seasonal work in Germany were recorded. The number increased but at a slower pace than in the previous years (only by 3% in 2003/2002 as compared to by 8% in 2002/2001). Typically, only a small fraction of all offers was rejected (2.5%) which finally yielded a number of approximately 284,600 workers (275,800 in 2002). According to recent data in the first half of 2004, there were approximately 240,000 contracts for seasonal work in Germany. Thus, the volume of seasonal employment of Polish workers in Germany is expected to exceed the respective figure in 2003. In addition, 10,619 contracts for seasonal work in Spain were recorded in 2003. Spain was present in the data provided by the Ministry of Economy and Labour as a destination country for the first time in 2003, although the inflow of seasonal workers to that country started already in 2002. The information on the sex of migrants is not provided in the official data. However, according to the representative study carried out in 2002, women comprised around 30-35% of the total seasonal outflow to Germany. According to the Ministry of Economy and Labour, as a result of a gender-specific demand on the side of Spanish employers, Polish seasonal workers to Spain are predominantly women.

Contracts in agriculture constituted 94% of the inflow into both Germany and Spain in 2003. The list of major sending provinces in Poland did not change significantly between 2002 and 2003, despite the fact that the Ministry of Economy and Labour added to the previously presented data on contracts for seasonal work in Germany data on seasonal contracts in Spain. This was mainly due to the small fraction of Spanish seasonal contracts. Nevertheless, since the introduction of the bilateral agreement between Poland and Germany in December 1990, the outflow of seasonal workers from Poland has been a province-specific phenomenon. In 2003, as in previous years, the top nine 'old' provinces in Poland (out of 49) sent almost 40% of all seasonal workers to Germany and Spain, with centrally located *Kielce* province being an indisputable long-term leader (7% of the total in 2003). However, during recent years the distribution of provinces of origin of Polish seasonal workers became more diversified. While at the beginning of the implementation of the bilateral agreement, a great majority of seasonal workers originated from the South-West of Poland (and from *Kielce*),

currently the workers also originate from selected provinces located in other parts of Poland. This applied, for example to *Zamość* province situated in South-Eastern Poland and to *Olsztyn* province located in the North-East of Poland. In addition, seasonal flows of Polish workers to the EU-15 will cease once the transitional periods for work (introduced in destination countries with which Poland signed relevant bilateral agreements) end. In the case of Germany, the strongest opponent of a free access to its labour markets by Poles and citizens of other new member states, this period may last for seven more years (Table 32).

As stated in the previous SOPEMI report, the data on seasonal workers in Germany and the LFS (BAEL) data provide information on slightly different groups of migrants. The typical duration (measured by the median) of stay of seasonal workers abroad is eight weeks. Bearing in mind that the LFS data refer to workers who stay abroad for more than two months, it is clear that only approximately 50% of seasonal workers may be included in the LFS data. Therefore, the LFS data provides additional evidence of an increasing outflow of migrant workers in recent years (a considerable rise in 2000-2002 after a moderate decline in 1994-1999) (see Chapter 6.5 for a general description of the LFS data on Polish migrants) (Table 26).

As the LFS data indicates, the majority of Polish migrants stayed abroad for work purposes (around 78%). Starting from the second quarter of 2003, in every subsequent quarter of 2003 and in the first two quarters of 2004, the absolute number of migrant workers has been on a constant increase and exceeded the respective figures of previous years, reaching 193,000 in the second quarter of 2004. As a matter of fact, this was the highest number since 1994 recorded by the LFS data. The predominance of short-term migrant workers (staying abroad for less than one year) over long-term workers (staying abroad for at least one year), which began in 2000, continued. In the second quarter of 2004, the former increased by 52% in comparison with the respective figures of 2003 (from 83,000 to 126,000) while the number of the latter remained stable (around 66-67,000). As a consequence, the share of short-term workers increased to 65% of the total (56% in the corresponding period of 2003).

As in previous years, there were more migrant men than migrant women. In the second quarter of 2004, men comprised 62% of the total (58% in the corresponding period of 2003). Workers formed the majority of both migrant men and of migrant women. The share of workers in the total population of men was 89% in the second quarter of 2004 (84% in the second quarter of 2003) whereas the proportion of women reached 72% (67% in the second quarter of 2003). In the second quarter of 2004, almost 60% of all workers were between 18 and 34 years old. Women were younger than men - 62% of all women (63% in the second quarter of 2003) and 55% of all men (50% in the second quarter of 2003) constituted the youngest migrant workers (18-34).

In the second quarter of 2002, the LFS data reveal a low level of education (and skills) of Polish migrant workers - 52% of them completed at most a vocational level of schooling. In the respective quarters of 2003 and 2004, this percentage fell to 42% in 2003 and increased to 48% in 2004. Nevertheless, those with at least secondary level of education started to rise in 2003, when migrant workers with a university diploma consisted of around 13-14% of the total (both in 2003 and 2004).

Germany continued to be a major destination country for labour migrants from Poland. Despite an 18% increase in the number of workers heading for Germany in the second quarter of 2004 in comparison with the second quarter of 2003, its share in the total has been decreasing continuously during recent years. In the second quarter of 2004, only one out of four labour migrants went to Germany, whereas in the second quarter of 2003 - 30% and in the second quarter of 2002 - 37% did. In general, due to the total growth in the number of migrant workers, almost all countries of destination recorded increases in the second quarter of 2004 over the respective period of 2003. The largest increases were reported in the case of

Austria (by 150%), France (by 71%), Spain (42%), the United Kingdom (by 40%), and the United States (by 39%). In addition, previously virtually non-existent destinations for Polish migrant workers opened up in the second quarter of 2004, namely Ireland and Sweden. In the wake of Poland's accession to the European Union, both countries fully opened their labour markets to Poles. The number of workers in Ireland increased from 1,000 in the second quarter of 2003 to 6,000 in the second quarter of 2004 whereas the respective figures for Sweden were 2,000 and 5,000. Only Belgium reported a decrease over the second quarter of 2003 (by 20%); the number of workers heading for the Netherlands remained stable.

It must be emphasised that allowing free movement of workers by Ireland, the United Kingdom, and Sweden on May 1, 2004 was only partly responsible for the overall growth in the number of migrant workers from Poland in the second quarter of 2004. As a matter of fact, despite the above-mentioned increases, Poles taking up employment in these three countries consisted of only 16% of the total population of migrant workers in the second quarter of 2004.

Typically, short-term migrants predominated in the outflow of Polish migrant workers and their share in the total increased in the case of all receiving countries, except France. In the second quarter of 2004, only the United States and France reported greater shares of long-term migrants. However, the proportion of short-term migrants among those heading for the United States has been on the increase during recent years, and in the second quarter of 2004 they constituted 47% (39% in the corresponding period of 2003). The opposite is true in the case of all other countries, with 60-67% of short-term migrants in Ireland, Italy, and Spain, and 70-77% in the case of Belgium, Germany, and the United Kingdom. The largest shares were in Austria and Sweden (80% each). In the Netherlands the proportions of long-term and short-term workers were equal. In the total population of migrant workers, men outnumbered women in almost every destination. However, women predominated among short-term migrant workers to Italy and Belgium, accounting for 71% and 67% of the total and among long-term labour migrants to Italy and the United Kingdom (67% and 75%, respectively) (Table 31).

It is worth noting that since the beginning of 2004, the data on citizenship and country of birth were added to the standard LSF questionnaire. Thus, data on foreigners in the Polish labour market and their main characteristics are expected to become available in 2005.

7.2. Foreign labour in Poland

This section is based on the data compiled by the Central Statistical Office at the request of the Ministry of Economy, Labour and Social Policy concerning work permits granted to foreigners in Poland. Presented data include work permits granted to individual foreign applicants and to foreigners working in sub-contracting foreign companies operating in Poland (to the so-called posted workers). In addition, data regarding the monitoring of illegal employment of foreigners will be presented at the end of the chapter that follows.

In 2003, 19,831 work permits were granted to foreigners in Poland, of which 18,841 were granted to individual applicants, and 990 to foreigners working in sub-contracting foreign companies. The 19% decrease was recorded over the previous year (from 24,627 in 2002). The number of work permits granted individually to foreigners declined by 17% (3,935 permits) whereas the number of permits allowing employment in foreign companies operating in Poland decreased by 47% (877 permits). After the substantial increase in the quantity of work permits granted to foreigners in 2002 (by 24%), the 2003 figure returned to the levels of 2001 and of the preceding years. The 2002 increase was due to changes in the legislation concerning foreigners who perform statutory functions on executive boards of legal persons

running business activity. Since that time, those persons had to apply for a work permit, just like all other foreigners. In 2004, the number of work permits is expected to decline.

Major countries of origin in 2003 included the following:

Country	All permits granted	<i>of which:</i> to individual applicants	<i>of which:</i> to sub-contracting foreign companies
Total	19,831	18,841	990
Ukraine	2,802	2,750	52
Germany	1,936	1,865	71
France	1,504	1,491	13
United Kingdom	1,588	1,438	150
USA	870	846	24
Belarus	1,151	828	323
Russian Federation	699	698	1
Italy	686	676	10
Turkey	655	665	-
Vietnam	630	630	-
India	612	597	15
Netherlands	464	455	9
Sweden	422	361	61
Austria	372	341	31
South Korea	234	208	26

As far as work permits granted to foreigners working in sub-contracting foreign companies are concerned, the majority of permits were issued to workers, who were to be employed by companies from Belarus (33%), the United Kingdom (15%), Lithuania (11%; 105 permits), Germany (7%), Sweden (6%), and Ukraine (5%). The majority of all migrants were hired for more than three months (71%, 701 permits), which represents a shift over the 2002, when the dominant duration of a permit was less than three months (54%). *Mazowieckie* province was the main destination area, accounting for 53% of the total (55% in 2002). *Pomorskie* (12%; 9% in 2002), *Wielkopolskie* (7%), *Śląskie* (7%, the same in 2002), and *Dolnośląskie* (6%, 8% in 2002) followed.

As far as work permits granted individually to foreigners are concerned, in 2003, 26,107 applications were submitted (27,260 in 2002), of which 33% (8,654 permits) by women (40% in 2002). Finally, on completion of a three-stage procedure 18,841 work permits were granted (down 17% on 2002), of which 54% constituted extensions of previously-granted permits. Women comprised 33% (6,250 permits) of all permits granted, of which 57% were renewals (3,607 permits).

In addition, in the first six months of 2004, 6,544 work permits were issued as compared to 9,043 permits in the respective period of 2003, which signifies a decline in the overall volume of work permits in Poland in 2004. This is mainly due to the new market labour regulations that were introduced as a result to Poland's accession to the EU. First, citizens of the EU-15 member states, which did not impose any restrictions on Polish nationals with regard to access to their labour markets, as well as to citizens of the new member states (except Malta), are exempted from the work permit requirement. Second, exempted from the work permit requirement are also the EU-nationals who on May 1, 2004 were already working in Poland for uninterrupted period of 12 months (see Chapter 2 for details on other categories of migrants who gained a right to work in Poland without a work permit). In the latter case, 54%

of all permits were issued for at least the second time in 2003 and this share reduced to 47% in the first half of 2004.

With 2,750 permits Ukraine traditionally predominated in 2003 (a decrease by 11% over 2002), accounting for 15% of the total (13.5% in 2002). Germany, France, the United Kingdom, the United States, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Italy, Turkey and Vietnam followed, accounting for additional 48% of the total. All of these countries displayed decreases over 2002, with the largest reported in the case of Vietnam (by 33%), the United Kingdom (by 24%), France (by 23%), and Germany (by 19%). Virtually all countries of origin reported declines in 2003, with the exception of (in order of importance) India (up 3% on 2002), Japan (up 22%), Lithuania (up 3%), and Spain (up 14%). In general, the number of foreigners from the UE member states reported a 20% decline, and the number of former-USSR citizens decreased by 11% (Table 36).

The distribution of the continents of origin of foreign workers was as follows:

Continent	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total	16,928	17,116	17,802	17,038	22,776	18,841
Europe	10,340	11,087	12,411	12,118	16,578	13,730
Asia	5,235	4,680	4,183	3,679	4,246	3,563
America	1,049	1,029	860	875	1,371	1,145
Africa	206	222	224	257	399	263
Australia	86	76	82	85	172	127

The high spatial concentration of foreigners' employment in Poland continued as the largest number of work permits was recorded in *Mazowieckie* province (49%; 9,727 permits). Major destinations also included provinces such as: *Śląskie* (8%; 1,471 permits), *Pomorskie* (6%; 1,072), *Wielkopolskie* (5%; 1,039), *Dolnośląskie* (5%; 949), *Małopolskie* (4%; 829), and *Łódzkie* (4%; 793). No significant changes occurred in comparison with the previous year.

Work permits granted for more than three months predominated, accounting for 86% of the total (82% in 2002, 85% in 2001). However, this share diminished in comparison with the period 1995-2002 when work permits of this type represented more than 95% of all permits granted. As in previous years, the employment in small enterprises predominated. 34% foreigners were employed in companies with less than 10 workers, and a slightly smaller proportion (28%) was hired by companies with 10 to 49 workers. Only 37% of workers worked in large firms, half of which were companies with 250 or more employees. The majority of foreigners from Turkey, Vietnam, China, Armenia, and Mongolia were employed in small companies (below 10 workers) (55%, 74%, 57%, 86%, 89%, respectively). Japanese and South Koreans were more evenly distributed between the four categories of companies. The same applied to EU citizens who reported the largest shares of those employed in large firms (250 plus). In the case of major countries of origin the respective figures were 31% for Germany, 39% for France, 23% for the United Kingdom, and 34% for Italy. The majority of Ukrainians, Belarussians, and Russians (around 70-80%) were typically hired in small and medium enterprises (below 50 workers).

The majority of work permits continued to be granted to foreigners working in trade. Foreigners hired in this sector of the economy constituted 25% of the total (23% in 2002). Manufacturing, financial intermediation and real-estate activities, followed by education, accounted, respectively, for 20%, 16% and 14% of the total in 2003 (18%, 15% and 14% in 2002). The overall decrease in the number of foreign workers between 2002 and 2003 applied to all sectors of the economy, with construction and education displaying the largest declines (by 31% and 18% respectively) (Table 37).

Trade predominated in the case of Turks (51%, 46% in 2002), Vietnamese (54%, 55% in 2002), Indians (62%, 76% in 2002) and Armenians (83%, 75% in 2002), typically followed by engagement in hotel and restaurant-related businesses (the largest in the case of Vietnam: 42%). Employment in education was typical for citizens of English speaking countries, i.e. the United Kingdom – 37%, the United States – 32%, Ireland – 38% and Canada – 52%, but also for Ukraine and Belarus (36% and 25%, respectively). In each case, the absolute number of workers decreased in 2003. Ukrainians and Belarussians were employed also in trade (24% and 21% respectively). Despite the overall decrease in the total number of foreign labourers from Ukraine, their representation in education slightly increased (by 3%, 568 permits). Germans (as well as many other EU citizens) worked mainly in manufacturing (36%), followed by trade, and financial intermediation and real estate activities.

Labour authorities in cooperation with the Police and Border Guard monitor the legality of employment in companies operating in Poland. In 2003, 25,766 labour inspections were performed, of which 11% in *Mazowieckie*, 10% in *Wielkopolskie*, 9% in *Lubelskie*, and 8% each in *Dolnośląskie* and *Śląskie* provinces. Altogether, around 8,000 cases of undocumented employment were identified, of which 2,711 concerned foreigners, which represents 10% of the total. Over 70% of recognised cases of undocumented employment of foreigners were detected in only four provinces, namely *Lubelskie* (36%), *Mazowieckie* (14%), *Świętokrzyskie* (13%) and *Dolnośląskie* (9%). In addition, *Lubelskie* displayed the largest share of undocumented employment in the number of inspections carried out in a given province – 44%. *Świętokrzyskie* (22%), *Małopolskie* (16%), *Mazowieckie* (14%), *Dolnośląskie* (11%), and *Podlaskie* (11%) followed. 51% of recognised cases of undocumented employment of foreigners concerned citizens of Ukraine. Belarus, Bulgaria, and Armenia followed, accounting for 13%, 12% and 6% of the total (Tables 39 and 40).

8. Repatriation to Poland

The resettlement of people of Polish ethnicity or of those who could claim Polish origin, which began in the middle of nineties, continued. However, the scale of this process was on the decline since 2002. In 2003, 586 applications concerning repatriation were submitted (215 applications less than in the previous year, a decline of 27%): 552 were repatriates and 34 were family members of a nationality other than Polish (717 and 84 in 2002 respectively). The latter had to obtain a temporary residence permit in order to enter Poland (Table 41).

Only 301 repatriation visas were issued in 2003, 51% less than in 2002. The share of Ukraine, which received the largest proportion of visas in 2002, diminished considerably, from 40% in 2002 to 26% in 2003 and the number of visas granted to its citizens declined by 69%. The same applied to Belarus, the third country of importance, whose share in the total decreased to 14% in 2003 (from 21% in 2002) while the number of visas granted declined by 66%. At the same time, the share of Kazakhstan increased, from 32% in 2002 to 52% in 2003, although the absolute number of citizens of this country fell in comparison to the previous year by 20%. Eventually, citizens of the European countries of the former Soviet Union started to “disappear” from the statistics. This should have been expected since January 2001, when the 2000 Repatriation Act, i.e. the first complex legislative document relating to repatriation issues and limiting repatriation only to Asian republics of the former Soviet Union, came into being (Table 42).

175 families and 455 persons settled in Poland on the basis of repatriation in 2003. Repatriates constituted 90% of the total, of which children aged below 19 years comprised 21%, whereas family members having a nationality other than Polish constituted the remaining 10%. The majority arrived in Poland at an invitation from *Mazowieckie* (13%),

Małopolskie (11%), *Dolnośląskie* (9%), *Śląskie* (9%), *Lubelskie* (9%), *Podkarpackie* (8%) and *Podlaskie* (8%) provinces. Only *Podkarpackie* reported a slight increase over 2002 (by 6%). All other provinces reported declines, the least significant in case of *Lubelskie* (by 7%), *Opolskie* (by 10%) and *Śląskie* (by 14%) (Tables 43 and 44).

Altogether, in 1998-2003, 3,992 persons (1,531 families) settled in Poland on account of repatriation (3,537 persons and 1,356 families in 1998-2002). Half of them settled in four (out of 16) provinces, namely *Mazowieckie* (20%), *Dolnośląskie* (11%), *Małopolskie* (11%) and *Lubelskie* (9%). However, each of the 16 provinces invited at least 100 persons during those six years. *Świętokrzyskie* province was the only exception: only 59 persons were invited in 1998-2003.

9. Inflow of refugees/asylum seekers

As already noted in the 2003 SOPEMI report, on September 1, 2003, a separate Act on Protection of Aliens came into effect¹³. It includes principles and conditions for extending various forms of protection of foreigners, including the refugee status, the asylum status¹⁴, the temporary protection status, and the tolerated status. Together with decrees of the Ministry of Interior and Administration, the Act governs the status of foreigners seeking protection in Poland. Also, since May 1, 2004, Poland is subject to the EU regulation Dublin II, which specifies the country responsible for consideration of asylum claims in the EU, as well as the system of computer transfer of data on fingerprints – EURODAC. The latter is necessary for implementing of regulation Dublin II.

Since 2000, the number of asylum seekers was constantly increasing, with only a slight decline in the number of asylum claims in 2001. In 2003, there were 6,909 asylum seekers in Poland. This represents a 34% increase over the previous year. Women accounted for around 40% of all claims. A further increase is expected in 2004 due to the fact that between January and October the number of asylum claims has already exceeded the respective figure for 2003 (Table 45).

The average number of claims made in 2003, and between January and October 2004, amounted to about 600 per month. However, the number of applications peaked at 1,220 in September 2003, just prior to the October 1, 2003 introduction of the visa regime with Belarus, Ukraine, and the Russian Federation. In 2004, the number of asylum seekers increased substantially in April (prior to Poland's accession to EU on May 1), as well as in September and October (after the school siege in Beslan, North Ossetia). Applications submitted in the latter two months accounted for 30% of all asylum claims in 2004. The majority of asylum seekers entered Poland through the main checkpoint located at the Polish-Belarus border (*Terespol*), which is the most convenient entry point, in terms of geographical proximity, for asylum seekers from Chechnya. The share of those entering Poland in *Terespol* increased from 67% in 2003 to 82% in 2004 (January-October).

Citizens of the Russian Federation (predominantly of Chechen nationality) were the main contributors to the increase of asylum claims and to the whole asylum phenomenon in Poland in the last five years. Their number grew rapidly in 2000 in comparison to 1999 (by 846%, from 125 to 1,182), by and large due to the war in Chechnya that began in the second half of 1999. Since then, the number has been constantly on the increase, reaching 5,569 applications

¹³ Dziennik Ustaw (Journal of Law), 2003, No 128, item 1176.

¹⁴ In Polish legislation the concept of refugee is separate from the concept of asylum. The status of refugee is subject to international protection, whereas asylum is understood as exclusively the right of the state to protect the foreigner and – apart from humanitarian considerations – to serve the interest of the state which offers asylum to the foreigner. In fact, since 1989 only a few asylum statuses have been granted.

in 2003, and 5,317 applications between January and October 2004. The share of the Russian Federation in the total has been growing as well, from 25% in 2000 to 81% in 2003 and 87% in 2004 (January-October). Women accounted for around 47% of all applicants from the Russian Federation.

As far as other nationalities are concerned, the number of asylum seekers from Afghanistan as well as from Armenia, Moldova, Mongolia, and Iraq - countries that were present on the asylum scene in Poland in 2002 - continued to decline in 2003 and in 2004 (Jan-Oct). At the same time, in 2004 (January-October) the number of asylum claims from Pakistan already exceeded the 2003 level, and Pakistan constituted the second important country of origin of asylum seekers in 2004. Despite the expected decrease in the number of asylum seekers in 2004 (January-October), India still followed.

Asylum seekers who do not possess sufficient means to cover the costs of their stay in Poland are offered basic assistance at reception centres, including accommodation, food, medical assistance, education, and pocket money. Currently there are 13 such centres in Poland. However, the authorities consider opening new centres for asylum seekers as the scale of the phenomenon increases. An asylum seeker is allowed to stay in the centre during the refugee status determination proceedings and during 14 days after their completion. Lodging an appeal against a negative decision to the Supreme Administrative Court does not give him/her the right for a prolonged stay in the centre. Recognised refugees can stay in the reception centre for three months after receiving a positive decision. They are also entitled to social integration assistance (see Chapter 2 for details). Receiving a financial benefit instead of accommodation in the centre is possible, if staying in the centre is not recommended to an asylum seeker because of health or safety reasons. At the same time, the right to stay in the refugee centre and the right to a financial allowance can be partly or fully withdrawn if a foreigner possess sufficient means to satisfy his/her needs, tried to illegally cross the border, or violated the rules of social conduct at the centre.

In 2003, 8,665 decisions were taken with regard to asylum seekers by the President of the Office for Repatriation and Aliens and the Refugee Board (which serves as the second instance review authority). Only 245 of them were positive, by 34 less than in 2002, and 86% were given to citizens of the Russian Federation, of which the majority constituted Chechen nationals. At the same time, 4,014 negative decisions were issued and in 4,406 cases the application was left unacknowledged. Between January and September, 5,110 decisions were taken, of which 188 were positive. This already exceeded the January-September 2003 level and thus, the number of those who will be granted a refugee status is expected to rise in 2004. Moreover, the recognition rate (the number of positive decisions out of the total number of decisions taken in a given year) reached 3.7% in 2004 (January – September) while in 2003 it was only 2.8%. Negative decisions and cases of discontinuity of the asylum procedure amounted respectively to 2,800 and 2,310 in 2004 (January-September) (Table 46).

Asylum seekers from Chechnya comprised 98% of cases where the asylum procedure was not continued. The largest number of discontinuation of cases occurred in April and October 2003 (632 and 1,058 respectively). According to the Office for Repatriation and Aliens in 2003 around 7,000 asylum seekers from Chechnya left Poland, simply by withdrawing their travel documents from the Office (and thus stopping the refugee procedure). They headed for the Czech Republic, where they applied for a refugee status for the second time. However, this usually was not their target country as the majority moved to Western Europe, mainly Austria and Belgium, where they repeated their claim for asylum. With the introduction of the Dublin II regulation on May 1, 2004 such a practice will no longer be possible.

Between January and September 2004, over 90% (2,226 persons) of all cases that were left unacknowledged were applications of citizens of the Russian Federation. 73% of them decided to stop the asylum procedure in the first four months of 2004 (between January and

April), i.e. just before the accession of Poland to the EU. The number of asylum seekers who decided to discontinue the asylum procedure in Poland has been decreasing since May 2004. It is worth noting here that after Poland's accession to the EU, around 400 Chechen nationals were readmitted from Germany to Poland.

As far as the tolerated status is concerned, between September 2003 and September 2004 628 such types of status were granted, of which 60 in 2003 (September-December) and 568 in 2004 (January-September). 90% of them were issued to asylum seekers (who were granted negative decision in the asylum procedure but could not be expelled from Poland), and the remaining 10% to foreigners who, due to various reasons, could not be granted a temporary residence permit in Poland. The latter usually applied to foreigners who were about to be deported from Poland but their expulsion could not be enforced because they were married to a Polish citizen. Citizens of the Russian Federation received 79% of the already granted tolerated statuses. Afghanistan, Armenia, Iraq, Nigeria, Turkey, and Ukraine followed with much smaller numbers.

The introduction of the tolerated status into the Polish legislation in 2003 was of utmost importance, especially with regard to rejected asylum seekers who cannot return to their country of origin. Although the tolerated status gives a foreigner the right to work (without a work permit) and tolerated status holders are entitled to social assistance, medical care, and education in Poland, special programs of integration that would help them to find employment and duly adjust to Polish life were not developed. These individuals are not entitled to a travel document (thus, cannot leave Poland). Therefore, despite the fact that their stay in Poland has been legalised, which was considered a solution to a large number of rejected asylum seekers from Chechnya, their employment situation is highly irregular.

10. Illegal movements of foreign citizens

This section is based on data compiled by the Polish Border Guard Headquarters.

Two events, already referred to several times before, will impinge importantly on the phenomenon of illegal movements to and from Poland. On May 1, 2004, with Poland's accession to the European Union, the Polish Eastern border became the external border of the EU. Moreover, on that date the Regulation of the European Council of February 18, 2003 (so called Dublin II), which provides rules for determining the country responsible for asylum procedure, came into force.

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

Illegal movement of foreign citizens in 2003

In general, after a two-year decline in the number of foreign citizens apprehended by the Polish Border Guard for illegal border crossing in 2001-2002, in 2003 the figure increased by 16% in comparison with the previous year, to around 6,000. In general, apprehensions occurred, as in previous years, along the Polish-German and the Polish-Ukrainian borders. At both borders increases were reported in comparison to the previous year (by 18% and 37%, respectively) and comprised 64% and 11% of the total in 2003 (63% and 9% in 2002, respectively). Over 90% of all foreigners caught at the German section of the Polish border were heading westward (from Poland). Similarly, foreigners apprehended on their way to

Poland constituted over 90% of the Polish-Ukrainian border total. Illegal movements at the Polish-Czech border were also present, accounting for 13% of the total (17% in 2002). This particular figure emanates from the overwhelming presence of tourists at the border with the Czech Republic, who “spoil” the relevant statistics (Table 47).

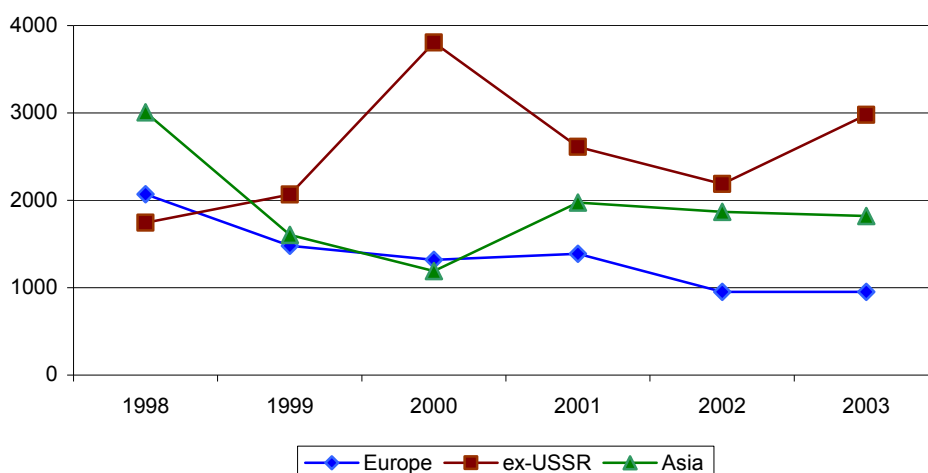
In 2003, 2,644 illegal migrants were apprehended independently by the BG. This represents an increase of 18% over 2002. The number of persons intercepted for illegal border crossing while entering Poland increased by 24%, whereas it was only 13% in case of those who were leaving Poland. Despite the overall growth, the volume of foreigners intercepted outside border crossings on their way from Poland decreased by 7%. Since the corresponding figure reported a slight increase at the border with Germany (by 9%), this decline was due to the 60% decrease in the number of illegal migrants apprehended at the border with the Czech Republic (from 262 in 2002 to 105 in 2003) (Table 48).

After a two-year decline in 2001-2002, the number of foreigners readmitted to Poland increased by 12% in relation to the previous year. Foreigners sent back from Germany constituted 95% of the total and their number grew by 16% over 2002. Readmitted migrants that illegally crossed the border in organised groups constituted 44% of the total (47% in 2002) (Table 49).

The majority of foreigners taking part in illegal movements to Poland originated in a small group of countries. In 2003, Ukraine was leading a pack, accounting for one-fourth of the total. The Russian Federation (13%), Vietnam (7%), India (7%), China (6%), Moldova (6%), Pakistan (4%), Afghanistan (4%) and Belarus (2%) followed. These nine countries constituted 74% of the total. Tourists who unintentionally crossed the border outside the border check points and petty smugglers from the Czech Republic accounted for additional 10% of the total. However, the distribution of major sending countries changed considerably in comparison with 2002. Then, among the top-ten were the following: the Russian Federation (16%), Ukraine (16%), Afghanistan (13%), the Czech Republic (11%), Vietnam (8%), India (5%), China (4%), Moldova (4%), Iraq (3%), and Armenia (2%). According to BG, around 75% of the citizens of the Russian Federation implicated in the phenomenon of illegal movements to Poland were Chechen nationals (Tables 50 and 51).

Among the 2003 major countries of origin, only the Russian Federation and Afghanistan displayed decreases over 2002 (by 6% and 64%, respectively). This applied also to Iraq and to Armenia. In general, previously large numbers of illegal migrants from Afghanistan, Iraq, and Armenia had been continuously decreasing since 2001. The largest increases were reported in the case of Pakistan (by 370%), Moldova (by 88%), Ukraine (by 87%), China (by 60%), and India (by 52%). Vietnam reported a moderate growth over 2002 (by 8%). It is worth noting that China, India, and Pakistan continued to report greater numbers of illegal migrants, and their share in the total reached 17% in 2003 as compared to 10% in 2002, and 2% in 2001.

In general, in 2003 half of the intercepted migrants originated from the former Soviet Union, almost one-third from Asia (excluding former USSR Asian countries), and 16% from European countries (excluding the European part of the former Soviet Union). As can be discerned from Figure 2, significant changes occurred over recent years. Although in 1998 migrants from Asian countries were the most frequently represented category of apprehended migrants, in 1999 the distribution of countries of origin changed in favour of citizens of the former Soviet Union. The latter were responsible for the growth in the total number of apprehensions in 2000. However, their numbers were decreasing in the period 2001-2002 increasing though, by 36%, in 2003. European countries constituted a declining share of the total, mainly due to disappearance of citizens of Serbia and Montenegro from the statistics ever since 2000. Citizens of remote Asian countries gained second position (after former USSR) in 2002.

Figure 2. Foreigners apprehended for illegal border crossings. Poland 1998-2003

In 2003, 278 organised groups with 2,288 migrants were apprehended. This represents a 19% increase over the previous year. Additionally, 225 facilitators were arrested (172 in 2002) who proved to be predominantly of Polish citizenship (92%). As in the previous year, the majority of all groups were stopped at the Polish-German border (80%). Their number increased from 178 in 2002 to 220 in 2003 and involved 1,634 migrants (by 15% more than in the previous year). A growth in the number of intercepted organised groups was also reported in the case of the Polish-Ukrainian border (from 32 in 2002 to 43 in 2003). Consequently, the volume of trafficked migrants increased by 41% in relation to 2002 (Table 52).

Bearing in mind that the number of migrants apprehended in organised groups is included in the overall number of foreigners caught for illegal border crossing (by the BG and readmitted to Poland), it is possible to estimate on the scale of trafficking. In 2003, migrants apprehended in organised groups comprised, as in previous years, approximately 40% of the total population of intercepted foreigners and this share remained stable over the period 2001-2003 (31% in 2000 and 37% in 1999).

Trafficking in migrants concerned mainly citizens of Asian countries (excluding former USSR countries). Migrants from (in order of importance) Vietnam, India, China, Afghanistan and Pakistan comprised 56% of the total in 2003. However, citizens of the Russian Federation formed the largest single share, accounting for 22% of the total. Ukrainians, constituting one-tenth of all migrants apprehended in organised groups, followed. In addition, the vast majority of all migrants coming to Poland from the above-mentioned Asian countries travelled with the assistance of traffickers. This applied to 68% of intercepted Vietnamese, 72% of Indians, 76% of Pakistanis, 81% of Afghans and 85% of Chinese. 65% of Russians (predominantly of Chechen origin) were also trafficked. On the contrary, only around 17% of Ukrainians used services of traffickers on their way westward (Table 53).

Illegal movements of foreign citizens in 2004 (January-August)

Between January and August 2004, over 3,900 foreigners were apprehended for illegal border crossing, of which 2,644 were intercepted independently by the Border Guard (including apprehensions by the Polish Police, assisted by information provided by the Police and Border Guards of neighbouring countries), and 1,481 were readmitted to Poland. The latter figure increased by 13% in relation to the corresponding period of 2003, while the number of illegal migrants caught by the Border Guard remained stable. However, the number of those who were apprehended by BG on their way from Poland increased by 10%, whereas

the number of migrants intercepted while entering Poland decreased by 13% in comparison with 2003 (January-August). It seems that in 2004 the scale of the phenomenon will either increase or remain at the same level as in 2003 (Tables 47-49).

As in previous years, illegal movements to and from Poland occurred largely at two sections of the Polish border, with Germany and Ukraine. Both reported increases over corresponding period of 2003 (January-August), by 26% and 9%, respectively. As far as major nationalities are concerned, the number of Ukrainians continued to increase and has already (in first eight months) exceeded the corresponding figure of 2003. This growth applied to the number of Ukrainians intercepted by BG (by 77% in relation to January-August 2003) and readmitted to Poland (by 150% in relation to Jan-Aug 2003). The latter growth was largely responsible for the above-mentioned increase in the total number of migrants readmitted to Poland between January and August 2004. In 2004 (Jan-Aug), Ukrainians comprised 47% of all migrants apprehended for illegal border crossing, as compared to around one-fourth in 2003.

As far as other major nationalities are concerned, between January and August 2004, increases were reported also in the case of (in order of importance) Pakistan, Moldavia, Belarus and Armenia (by 83%, 10%, 5% and 11% respectively as compared to January-August 2003). The Russian Federation, Afghanistan, and Iraq continued to record declines, while China, India, and Vietnam, after significant increases in 2002 and 2003, displayed smaller numbers of migrants in relation to the corresponding period of 2003 (down by 55%, 42%, and 44%, respectively, as compared to Jan-Aug 2003) (Tables 50 and 51).

Between January and August 2004, 79 organised groups of migrants, with 776 migrants, were apprehended. In the corresponding period of 2003, there were 178 groups with 1,584 migrants. Thus, in 2004 (Jan-Aug), the scale of trafficking significantly decreased as compared to the parallel period of 2003. 2004 was also the first year when the share of migrants apprehended in organised groups in the total population of intercepted migrants (independently by BG and readmitted to Poland) decreased to 19%. Previously (at least since 1998), this share oscillated at around 40% (Table 52).

Although only one out of ten Ukrainians was using services of traffickers in 2004 (January-August), such Ukrainians constituted 26% of all migrants apprehended for illegal border crossing in organised groups (11% in 2003). On the contrary, only one out of five foreigners from the Russian Federation was trafficked, while this proportion amounted to 65% in 2003. Consequently, their share fell to 13% in 2004 (January-August) (from 22% in 2003). Moreover, the number of trafficked Pakistanis increased by 95% (from 65 in January-August 2003 to 127 in January-August 2004), and their share in the total increased from 8% to 16% in 2004 (January-August). Other major nationalities were using services of traffickers less frequently between January and August 2004, as compared to the corresponding period in 2003 (Table 53).

Statistical annex

Table 1. Arrivals of foreigners (in thousand); top nationalities. Poland 2001-2003

Country of citizenship	All arrivals					
	Actual numbers			Per cent of the total		
	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
Total	61,431	50,735	52,130	100.0	100.0	100.0
of which: countries bordering Poland	57,905	47,431	48,740	94.3	93.5	93.5
Germany	31,010	23,655	25,457	50.5	46.6	48.8
Czech Republic	9,276	8,313	8,827	15.1	16.4	16.9
Ukraine	6,418	5,853	4,830	10.4	11.5	9.3
Belarus	5,197	4,242	3,830	8.5	8.4	7.3
Slovak Republic	2,642	2,126	2,896	4.3	4.2	5.6
Russian Federation	1,969	1,844	1,534	3.2	3.6	2.9
Lithuania	1,393	1,398	1,366	2.3	2.8	2.6
Latvia	412	401	422	0.7	0.8	0.8
Netherlands	337	303	225	0.5	0.6	0.4
Austria	297	248	266	0.5	0.5	0.5
United States	268	235	250	0.4	0.5	0.5
France	230	202	180	0.4	0.4	0.3
United Kingdom	222	202	211	0.4	0.4	0.4
Sweden	192	191	198	0.3	0.4	0.4
Estonia	222	186	194	0.4	0.4	0.4
Italy	189	185	215	0.3	0.4	0.4
Hungary	137	139	170	0.2	0.3	0.3
Denmark	123	123	149	0.2	0.2	0.3
Belgium	112	93	65	0.2	0.2	0.1
Norway	60	64	69	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	725	732	776	1.2	1.4	1.5

Source: Border Guard

Table 2. International migration (a). Poland: 1952-2002 (in thousand)

Year	Emigrants	Immigrants	Net migration
1952-2002	1,359.2	418.9	-940.3
1952-1960	370.4	275.1	-95.3
1961-1970	223.8	24.3	-199.5
1971-1980	225.7	16.3	-209.4
1981-1990	266.7	17.3	-249.4
1991-2000	224.8	72.7	-152.1

(a) in legal sense only, i.e. migration related to the changes of "permanent" residence; this also pertains to Tables from 3 to 12

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

Table 3. International migration; year-by-year figures. Poland: 1945-2003 (in thousand)

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

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

Table 4. International migration by half-year. Poland: 1992-2004

Period	Number of emigrants	Number of immigrants	Net migration
1992			
1st half-year	8,576	3,135	-5,441
2nd half-year	9,239	3,377	-5,862
1993			
1st half-year	8,693	2,827	-5,866
2nd half-year	12,683	3,097	-9,586
1994			
1st half-year	11,949	3,027	-8,922
2nd half-year	13,955	3,880	-10,075
1995			
1st half-year	13,312	3,428	-9,884
2nd half-year	13,032	4,693	-8,339
1996			
1st half-year	10,596	3,586	-7,010
2nd half-year	10,701	4,600	-6,101
1997			
1st half-year	9,337	3,649	-5,688
2nd half-year	10,885	4,777	-6,108
1998			
1st half-year	10,580	4,148	-6,432
2nd half-year	11,597	4,768	-6,829
1999			
1st half-year	9,514	3,823	-5,691
2nd half-year	12,022	3,702	-8,320
2000			
1st half-year	12,844	3,095	-9,749
2nd half-year	14,155	4,236	-9,919
2001			
1st half-year	11,617	3,285	-8,332
2nd half-year	11,751	3,340	-8,411
2002			
1st half-year	10,617	2,900	-7,717
2nd half-year	13,915	3,687	-10,228
2003			
1st half-year	9,936	2,975	-6,961
2nd half-year	10,877	4,073	-6,804
2004			
1st half-year	8,022	4,214	-3,808

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

Table 5. Emigrants by major destinations. Poland: 2001-2003

Country of destination	Actual numbers					Per cent of the total		
	2001	2002	2003			2001	2002	2003
			Total	Male	Female			
Total	23,368	24,532	20,813	10,744	10,069	100.0	100.0	100.0
(EU-15)	(19,192)	(20,196)	(17,055)	(8,795)	(8,260)	(82.1)	(82.3)	(81.9)
Europe (a)	19,469	20,485	17,294	8,899	8,395	83.3	83.5	83.1
Austria	640	525	355	151	204	2.7	2.1	1.7
Belgium	103	119	138	51	87	0.4	0.5	0.7
Czech Republic	57	38	46	17	29	0.2	0.2	0.2
Denmark	100	95	68	20	48	0.4	0.4	0.3
France	261	339	251	114	137	1.1	1.4	1.2
Germany	16,900	17,806	15,013	7,878	7,135	72.3	72.6	72.1
Greece	74	75	56	23	33	0.3	0.3	0.3
Italy	307	302	311	99	212	1.3	1.2	1.5
Netherlands	265	290	275	156	119	1.1	1.2	1.3
Norway	71	47	35	16	19	0.3	0.2	0.2
Spain	131	166	139	70	69	0.6	0.7	0.7
Sweden	167	174	117	46	71	0.7	0.7	0.6
Switzerland	50	88	62	23	39	0.2	0.4	0.3
United Kingdom	208	254	282	160	122	0.9	1.0	1.4
Other	135	167	146	75	71	0.6	0.7	0.7
Africa	48	39	17	7	10	0.2	0.2	0.1
South Africa	35	33	10	3	7	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	13	6	7	4	3	0.1	0.0	0.0
America	3,558	3,708	3,289	1,724	1,565	15.1	15.1	15.8
Canada	1,037	1,016	800	419	381	4.4	4.1	3.8
United States	2,485	2,676	2,464	1,292	1,172	10.6	10.9	11.8
Other	36	16	25	13	12	0.2	0.1	0.1
Asia	42	40	26	18	8	0.2	0.2	0.1
Oceania	250	204	179	94	85	1.1	0.8	0.9
Australia	244	187	165	86	79	1.0	0.8	0.8
Other	6	17	14	8	6	0.0	0.1	0.1
Unknown	1	56	8	2	6	0.0	0.2	0.0

(a) Including Turkey and Cyprus.

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

Table 6. Emigrants by sex and age. Poland: 2001-2003

Age category	Actual numbers			Per cent of the total		
	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
Males						
Total	12,251	12,411	10,744	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	211	194	161	1.7	1.6	1.5
5-9	259	287	292	2.1	2.3	2.7
10-14	635	577	403	5.2	4.6	3.8
15-19	3,083	3,000	2,481	25.2	24.2	23.1
20-24	1,564	1,451	1,524	12.8	11.7	14.2
25-29	741	796	764	6.0	6.4	7.1
30-34	598	672	605	4.9	5.4	5.6
35-39	902	952	699	7.4	7.7	6.5
40-44	1,172	1,351	1,153	9.6	10.9	10.7
45-49	1,116	1,097	938	9.1	8.8	8.7
50-54	780	754	620	6.4	6.1	5.8
55-59	450	407	367	3.7	3.3	3.4
60-64	367	350	314	3.0	2.8	2.9
65-69	170	208	159	1.4	1.7	1.5
70+	203	315	264	1.7	2.5	2.5
Females						
Total	11,117	12,121	10,069	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	183	203	175	1.6	1.7	1.7
5-9	270	303	265	2.4	2.5	2.6
10-14	528	481	366	4.7	4.0	3.6
15-19	897	1,053	844	8.1	8.7	8.4
20-24	1,207	1,393	1,074	10.9	11.5	10.7
25-29	1,285	1,337	1,200	11.6	11.0	11.9
30-34	918	1,099	950	8.3	9.1	9.4
35-39	1,099	1,288	1,052	9.9	10.6	10.4
40-44	1,367	1,438	1,233	12.3	11.9	12.2
45-49	1,102	1,176	953	9.9	9.7	9.5
50-54	786	740	662	7.1	6.1	6.6
55-59	454	480	370	4.1	4.0	3.7
60-64	418	386	309	3.8	3.2	3.1
65-69	230	294	208	2.1	2.4	2.1
70+	373	450	408	3.4	3.7	4.1

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

Table 7. Emigrants by sex and marital status (for 2003 also by age). Poland: 1981-2003

Year and age category	Marital status				
	Total	Bachelor or spinster	Married	Widower or widow	Divorced
Males					
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
1996-2000 (a)	11,489	7,016	4,240	56	177
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	7,294	4,094	46	173
1999	11,035	6,725	4,054	62	194
2000	13,740	7,661	5,802	57	220
2001	12,251	7,620	4,338	94	199
2002	12,411	8,382	3,761	48	220
2003	10,744	7,374	3,151	44	175
0-14	856	856	-	-	-
15-24	4,005	3,925	79	-	1
25-34	1,369	977	356	1	35
35-44	1,852	776	1,026	2	48
45-54	1,558	500	998	7	53
55-64	681	213	429	9	30
65+	423	127	263	25	8
Females					
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
1996-2000 (a)	10,958	4,865	5,376	353	363
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	5,197	356	350
1999	10,501	4,578	5,224	349	350
2000	13,259	5,388	7,070	390	411
2001	11,117	4,850	5,570	302	395
2002	12,121	6,756	4,729	295	341
2003	10,069	5,616	3,843	268	342
0-14	806	806	-	-	-
15-24	1,918	1,743	161	5	9
25-34	2,150	1,336	748	11	55
35-44	2,285	826	1,336	21	102
45-54	1,615	490	982	30	113
55-64	679	211	383	49	36
65+	616	204	233	152	27

(a) Annual average.

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

Table 8. Emigrants aged 15 years or above by sex, age and education. Poland: 2000-2003

Age category	Educational attainment					
	Total	Post-secondary	Secondary (a)	Vocational	Elementary or less (b)	Unknown
2001						
Males						
Total	11,146	140	708	1,125	2,686	6,487
15-24	4,647	10	178	210	1,992	2,257
25-34	1,339	26	102	177	186	848
35-44	2,074	30	197	337	187	1,323
45-54	1,896	51	163	292	182	1,208
55-64	817	19	47	94	92	565
65+	373	4	21	15	47	286
Females						
Total	10,136	137	1,031	690	1,930	6,348
15-24	2,104	4	120	62	817	1,101
25-34	2,203	31	253	158	360	1,401
35-44	2,466	50	339	246	271	1,560
45-54	1,888	43	245	176	222	1,202
55-64	872	5	56	34	147	630
65+	603	4	18	14	113	454
2002						
Males						
Total	11,353	115	619	868	3,077	6,674
15-24	4,451	3	200	132	2,734	1,382
25-34	1,468	17	107	135	83	1,126
35-44	2,303	21	152	282	93	1,755
45-54	1,851	45	101	232	62	1,411
55-64	757	22	44	64	50	577
65+	523	7	15	23	55	423
Females						
Total	11,134	106	994	529	1,604	7,901
15-24	2,446	2	136	36	1,078	1,194
25-34	2,436	31	272	126	151	1,856
35-44	2,726	26	327	188	104	2,081
45-54	1,916	34	190	138	80	1,474
55-64	866	10	47	32	90	687
65+	744	3	22	9	101	609
2003						
Males						
Total	9,888	128	648	926	2,760 (c)	5,426
15-24	4,005	14	210	167	2,430	1,184
25-34	1,369	21	128	138	78	1,004
35-44	1,852	30	140	292	76	1,314
45-54	1,558	39	120	224	56	1,119
55-64	681	18	37	84	54	488
65+	423	6	13	21	66	317
Females						
Total	9,263	217	889	567	1,416 (c)	6,174
15-24	1,918	16	117	47	902	836
25-34	2,150	56	268	136	134	1,556
35-44	2,285	69	267	214	104	1,631
45-54	1,615	55	183	136	73	1,168
55-64	679	12	38	29	86	514
65+	616	9	16	5	117	469

(a) Including post-secondary not completed. (b) Including elementary not completed

(c) Since 2003, elementary level of education has included six years of basic school and three years of secondary school (gymnasium); previously it was only eight years of basic school.

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

Table 9. Immigrants by country or continent of origin. Poland: 2001-2003

Origin of immigrants	Actual numbers					Per cent of the total		
	2001	2002	2003			2001	2002	2003
			Total	Male	Female			
Total	6,625	6,587	7,048	3,710	3,338	100.0	100.0	100.0
(EU-15)	(3,448)	(3,575)	(3,503)	(1,882)	(1,621)	(52.0)	(54.3)	(49.7)
(former USSR)	(1,144)	(920)	(1,110)	(461)	(649)	(17.3)	(14.0)	(15.7)
Europe (a)	4,508	4,413	4,498	2,304	2,194	68.0	67.0	63.8
Austria	157	156	140	72	68	2.4	2.4	2.0
Belarus	125	130	123	52	71	1.9	2.0	1.7
Belgium	72	61	64	35	29	1.1	0.9	0.9
Czech Republic	(b)	34	46	18	28	(b)	0.5	0.7
France	226	247	191	96	95	3.4	3.7	2.7
Germany	2,177	2,335	2,261	1,266	995	32.9	35.4	32.1
Greece	58	60	58	28	30	0.9	0.9	0.8
Italy	251	251	229	106	123	3.8	3.8	3.2
Lithuania	61	40	60	18	42	0.9	0.6	0.9
Netherlands	86	83	72	41	31	1.3	1.3	1.0
Russian Federation	125	86	179	94	85	1.9	1.3	2.5
Spain	66	63	85	37	48	1.0	1.0	1.2
Sweden	74	70	91	36	55	1.1	1.1	1.3
Switzerland	(b)	41	55	29	26	(b)	0.6	0.8
Ukraine	486	350	423	151	272	7.3	5.3	6.0
United Kingdom	246	208	261	134	127	3.7	3.2	3.7
Other	298	273	160	91	69	4.5	3.0	2.3
Africa	99	44	114	68	46	1.5	0.7	1.6
America	1,352	1,403	1,622	865	757	20.4	21.3	23.0
Canada	282	230	351	164	187	4.3	3.5	5.0
United States	1,008	1,137	1,216	670	546	15.2	17.3	17.3
Other	62	36	55	31	24	0.9	0.5	0.8
Asia	510	548	703	407	296	7.7	8.3	10.0
Armenia	46	50	69	47	22	0.7	0.8	1.0
China	23	29	40	24	16	0.3	0.4	0.6
Israel	21	30	35	26	9	0.3	0.5	0.5
Kazakhstan	265	221	288	127	161	4.0	3.4	4.1
Vietnam	70	124	151	105	46	1.1	1.9	2.1
Other	85	94	120	78	42	1.3	1.4	1.7
Oceania	111	105	110	65	45	1.7	1.6	1.6
Australia	102	98	106	61	45	1.6	1.5	1.5
Other	9	7	4	4	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unknown	45	74	1	1	-	0.7	1.1	0.0

(a) Including Turkey and Cyprus.

(b) Included in other European.

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

Table 10. Immigrants by sex and age. Poland: 2001-2003

Age category	Actual numbers			Per cent of the total		
	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
Males						
Total	3,505	3,529	3,710	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	435	442	418	12.4	12.5	11.3
5-9	224	192	220	6.4	5.4	5.9
10-14	129	137	137	3.7	3.9	3.7
15-19	125	155	165	3.6	4.4	4.4
20-24	304	342	310	8.7	9.7	8.4
25-29	375	400	378	10.7	11.3	10.2
30-34	311	247	341	8.9	7.0	9.2
35-39	218	252	305	6.2	7.1	8.2
40-44	288	240	309	8.2	6.8	8.3
45-49	248	278	274	7.1	7.9	7.4
50-54	225	250	252	6.4	7.1	6.8
55-59	148	131	189	4.2	3.7	5.1
60-64	184	157	120	5.2	4.4	3.2
65-69	131	122	130	3.7	3.5	3.5
70+	160	184	162	4.6	5.2	4.4
Females						
Total	3,120	3,058	3,338	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	425	408	474	13.6	13.3	14.2
5-9	187	205	180	6.0	6.7	5.4
10-14	136	145	147	4.4	4.7	4.4
15-19	137	133	144	4.4	4.3	4.3
20-24	191	197	170	6.1	6.4	5.1
25-29	281	235	253	9.0	7.7	7.6
30-34	207	189	259	6.6	6.2	7.8
35-39	178	189	234	5.7	6.2	7.0
40-44	243	231	257	7.8	7.6	7.7
45-49	260	296	290	8.3	9.7	8.7
50-54	224	209	264	7.2	6.8	7.9
55-59	140	158	173	4.5	5.2	5.2
60-64	175	145	160	5.6	4.7	4.8
65-69	105	115	118	3.4	3.8	3.5
70+	231	203	215	7.4	6.6	6.4

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

Table 11. Immigrants by sex and marital status. Poland: 1981-2003

Year	Marital status				
	total	bachelor or spinster	married	widower or widow	divorced
Males					
1981-85 (a)	610	195	356	25	34
1986-90 (a)	1,021	277	630	22	72
1991-95 (a)	3,424	1,164	1,968	73	208
1996-2000 (a)	4,118	1,758	2,091	76	193
1992	3,468	1,196	1,959	93	163
1993	3,046	1,009	1,771	59	207
1994	3,569	1,200	2,070	68	231
1995	4,321	1,476	2,504	80	261
1996	4,165	1,489	2,390	76	210
1997	4,279	1,597	2,400	75	207
1998	4,400	1,804	2,291	84	221
1999	3,853	2,003	1,619	79	152
2000	3,893	1,896	1,753	67	177
2001	3,505	1,735	1,539	63	168
2002	3,529	1,807	1,465	69	188
2003	3,710	1,838	1,642	51	179
0-14	775	775	-	-	-
15-24	475	435	38	1	1
25-34	719	328	370	3	18
35-44	614	139	420	3	52
45-54	526	84	387	3	52
55-64	309	23	242	5	39
65+	292	54	185	36	17
Females					
1981-85 (a)	719	171	394	115	39
1986-90 (a)	1,054	277	545	167	64
1991-95 (a)	3,077	795	1,809	255	212
1996-2000 (a)	3,959	1,307	2,119	313	219
1992	3,044	777	1,808	247	223
1993	2,878	752	1,686	207	197
1994	3,338	824	1,989	312	213
1995	3,800	969	2,272	301	258
1996	4,021	1,063	2,364	350	244
1997	4,147	1,212	2,386	331	218
1998	4,516	1,366	2,574	329	247
1999	3,672	1,525	1,682	284	181
2000	3,438	1,371	1,591	273	203
2001	3,120	1,269	1,397	252	202
2002	3,058	1,324	1,304	220	210
2003	3,338	1,407	1,541	229	161
0-14	801	801	-	-	-
15-24	314	259	51	-	4
25-34	512	148	345	5	14
35-44	491	67	387	8	29
45-54	554	75	411	16	52
55-64	333	26	223	47	37
65+	333	31	124	153	25

(a) Annual average.

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

Table 12. Immigrants aged 15 years or above by sex, age and education. Poland: 2001-2003

Age category	Educational attainment					
	Total	Post-secondary	Secondary (a)	Vocational	Elementary or less (b)	Unknown
2001						
males						
total	2,717	693	873	682	294	175
15-24	429	24	164	109	107	25
25-34	686	205	214	201	25	41
35-44	506	134	178	147	23	24
45-54	473	162	154	109	17	31
55-64	332	100	94	71	46	21
65+	291	68	69	45	76	33
females						
total	2,372	567	958	255	394	198
15-24	328	40	135	19	107	27
25-34	488	191	180	66	20	31
35-44	421	107	200	59	21	34
45-54	484	134	225	57	40	28
55-64	315	65	129	31	58	32
65+	336	30	89	23	148	46
2002						
males						
total	2,758	623	874	627	338	296
15-24	497	33	176	104	145	39
25-34	647	177	212	163	35	60
35-44	492	124	166	133	16	53
45-54	528	146	170	120	36	56
55-64	288	75	76	60	40	37
65+	306	68	74	47	66	51
females						
total	2,300	480	894	219	387	320
15-24	330	42	138	15	104	31
25-34	424	128	165	59	27	45
35-44	420	100	186	42	19	73
45-54	505	126	216	59	30	74
55-64	303	55	115	28	58	47
65+	318	29	74	16	149	50
2003						
males						
total	2,935	769	880	616	324 (c)	346
15-24	475	33	182	82	141	37
25-34	719	198	229	179	33	80
35-44	614	205	189	129	25	66
45-54	526	152	154	123	30	67
55-64	309	105	71	61	32	40
65+	292	76	55	42	63	56
females						
total	2,537	722	843	263	376 (c)	333
15-24	314	55	114	21	103	21
25-34	512	188	175	55	23	71
35-44	491	166	186	67	11	61
45-54	554	183	190	68	31	82
55-64	333	100	103	33	63	34
65+	333	30	75	19	145	64

(a) Including post-secondary not completed. (b) Including elementary not completed. (c) Since 2003, elementary level of education has included six years of basic school and three years of secondary school (gymnasium); previously it was only eight years of basic school.

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

Table 13. Residents of Poland (a) by citizenship. Population census 2002

Citizenship	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Total	<i>of which:</i> women	Total	<i>of which:</i> women	Total	<i>of which:</i> women
<i>Actual numbers (in thousand)</i>						
Total	37,620.1	19,382.6	23,145.0	12,120.2	14,475.1	7,262.4
Polish	37,040.3	19,090.5	22,625.7	11,859.1	14,414.6	7,231.3
Only Polish	36,737.7	18,941.8	22,486.9	11,790.6	14,250.8	7,151.3
Polish and other	302.5	148.6	138.8	68.5	163.7	80.1
Non-Polish	49.2	24.7	37.6	18.3	11.7	6.4
Foreign	48.7	24.4	37.1	18.1	11.6	6.3
Stateless	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0
Unknown	530.6	267.5	481.8	242.8	48.8	24.7
<i>As per cent of the total</i>						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Polish	98.5	98.5	97.8	97.8	99.6	99.6
Only Polish	97.7	97.7	97.2	97.3	98.5	98.5
Polish and other	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.1
Non-Polish	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Foreign	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Stateless	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unknown	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.0	0.3	0.3

(a) Excluding temporary residents who had been staying at a given address for less than 12 months. See Chapter 5 for detailed description of residents of Poland.

Source: Central Statistical Office (population census 2002)

Table 14. Non-Polish residents of Poland (a) by citizenship and age. Population census 2002

Citizenship	Total	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	unknown
Total	49,221	6,414	6,751	11,685	10,095	6,525	3,555	4,177	19
Algeria	231	4	4	64	96	48	14	1	-
Armenia	1,642	319	217	496	334	207	54	15	-
Austria	328	62	34	41	72	68	24	27	-
Belarus	2,852	323	587	908	467	264	140	163	-
Belgium	215	27	8	41	41	35	31	30	2
Bulgaria	1,058	76	141	219	213	237	107	64	1
Canada	177	38	7	21	39	25	8	39	-
China	296	37	24	82	99	30	14	10	-
Croatia	189	7	14	51	49	36	21	11	-
Czech Republic	831	91	142	220	119	139	73	47	-
Denmark	173	33	6	29	48	25	25	7	-
France	989	166	69	250	195	154	67	88	-
F.Y.R. Macedonia	115	4	11	30	37	22	6	4	1
Georgia	168	15	29	44	42	27	6	5	-
Germany	3,711	633	232	361	594	511	595	784	1
Greece	532	24	11	31	100	119	78	169	-
Hungary	452	50	85	69	81	89	54	24	-
India	289	29	21	132	73	21	11	2	-
Italy	719	90	31	120	159	128	107	84	-
Japan	204	22	8	52	54	51	10	7	-
Jordan	125	4	12	65	30	10	3	1	-
Kazakhstan	508	39	206	108	75	51	15	14	-
Latvia	116	9	28	42	25	5	2	5	-
Libya	141	43	8	26	56	7	1	-	-
Lithuania	860	56	258	273	110	63	44	54	2
Moldova	205	22	49	74	35	18	2	5	-
Mongolia	348	69	82	62	97	35	2	1	-
Netherlands	490	75	17	95	129	80	57	36	1
Nigeria	130	3	21	47	50	9	-	-	-
Norway	198	13	62	43	29	17	24	10	-
Romania	275	31	48	99	47	23	16	10	1
Russian Federation	4,325	500	518	895	966	528	305	613	-
Serbia and Montenegro	452	38	36	96	126	80	48	28	-
Slovak Republic	482	56	97	156	89	59	20	5	-
Spain	225	25	29	62	44	29	14	22	-
Sweden	475	33	44	54	67	109	102	66	-
Syria	258	14	23	83	104	22	10	2	-
Turkey	312	16	29	120	107	27	12	1	-
Ukraine	9,881	1,150	1,682	3,156	2,048	1,053	383	409	-
United Kingdom	1,025	126	46	250	298	150	92	63	-
United States	1,321	295	94	193	254	160	83	240	2
Vietnam	2,093	366	302	507	545	315	45	12	1
Yemen	117	21	6	59	30	1	-	-	-
Unknown	6,286	1,060	999	900	878	1,009	637	803	-
Stateless	546	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Other countries	2856	300	374	959	944	429	193	196	7

(a) Excluding temporary residents who had been staying at a given address for less than 12 months. See Chapter 5 for detailed description of residents of Poland.

(b) Included in other countries.

Source: Central Statistical Office (population census 2002)

Table 15. Non-Polish residents of Poland (a) by country of birth and sex. Population census 2002

Country of birth (b)	Total	Men	Women	<i>of which:</i> Urban
Total	49,221	24,562	24,659	37,566
Poland	5,079	2,591	2,488	3,661
Abroad	43,435	21,628	21,807	33,358
Europe	28,463	12,649	15,814	21,767
Austria	189	120	69	156
Belarus	2,685	827	1,858	2,010
Belgium	185	143	42	135
Bosnia and Herzegovina	118	97	21	104
Bulgaria	1,023	635	388	878
Croatia	159	122	37	137
Czech Republic	826	366	460	586
Denmark	180	130	50	153
F.Y.R. Macedonia	100	81	19	86
France	887	604	283	762
Germany	2,096	1,334	762	1,383
Greece	411	299	112	370
Hungary	387	196	191	338
Italy	635	513	122	518
Latvia	144	46	98	111
Lithuania	842	264	578	645
Moldova	208	78	130	154
Netherlands	422	339	83	258
Norway	171	112	59	162
Romania	273	153	120	227
Russian Federation	4,264	1,221	3,043	3,472
Serbia and Montenegro	474	367	107	409
Slovak Republic	429	185	244	326
Spain	164	92	72	156
Sweden	199	148	51	168
Turkey	284	251	33	211
Ukraine	9,339	2,933	6,406	6,675
United Kingdom	904	697	207	793
Other	465	296	169	384

Table 15. Non-Polish residents of Poland by country of birth and sex. Population census 2002 (cont.)

Country of birth	Total	Men	Women	<i>of which:</i> Urban
Asia	7,200	4,458	2,742	6,257
Armenia	1,627	943	684	1,344
Azerbaijan	199	109	90	163
China	253	159	94	220
Georgia	243	140	103	218
India	279	203	76	207
Iraq	114	97	17	108
Israel	112	104	8	108
Japan	196	106	90	190
Kazakhstan	627	237	390	490
Korea South	112	56	56	107
Lebanon	109	101	8	98
Mongolia	335	151	184	296
Syria	264	247	17	228
Uzbekistan	128	53	75	111
Vietnam	1,867	1,214	653	1,731
Yemen	109	90	19	103
Other	626	448	178	535
America	1,482	974	508	1,277
Canada	139	83	56	112
United States	895	579	316	762
Other	448	312	136	403
Africa	1,274	1,077	197	1,135
Algeria	239	228	11	207
Egypt	94	85	9	82
Libya	130	97	33	122
Nigeria	127	113	14	115
Other	684	554	130	609
Oceania	74	52	22	63
Unknown	4,942	2,418	2,524	2,859

(a) Excluding temporary residents who had been staying at a given address for less than 12 months. See Chapter 5 for detailed description of residents of Poland.

(b) According to political (administrative) boundaries at the time of the census.

Source: Central Statistical Office (population census 2002)

Table 16. Non-Polish residents of Poland (a) by provinces, the character of stay at a current place of living and sex. Population census 2002

Provinces	Total		Permanent stay		Temporary stay (12+ months)	
	total	<i>of which:</i> women	Total	<i>of which:</i> women	total	<i>of which:</i> women
Total	49,221	24,659	29,782	15,180	19,439	9,479
Dolnośląskie	4,261	2,093	2,650	1,305	1,611	788
Kujawsko-pomorskie	1,660	772	1,164	555	496	217
Lubelskie	2,069	1,202	965	539	1,104	663
Lubuskie	1,421	701	849	425	572	276
Łódzkie	3,366	1,628	2,250	1,150	1,116	478
Małopolskie	3,478	1,789	1,965	1,025	1,513	764
Mazowieckie	12,262	5,888	6,481	3,211	5,781	2,677
Opolskie	1,616	869	1,220	658	396	211
Podkarpackie	1,624	949	952	531	672	418
Podlaskie	1,608	994	900	557	708	437
Pomorskie	2,303	1,102	1,376	656	927	446
Śląskie	6,278	3,188	4,840	2,508	1,438	680
Świętokrzyskie	1,030	550	690	350	340	200
Warmińsko-mazurskie	1,403	743	802	452	601	291
Wielkopolskie	2,352	995	1,198	527	1,154	468
Zachodniopomorskie	2,490	1,196	1,480	731	1,010	465
<i>Of which:</i> arrived in Poland in the period 1989-2002	29,649	14,919	12,995	6,668	16,654	8,231

(a) Excluding temporary residents who had been staying at a given address for less than 12 months. See Chapter 5 for detailed description of residents of Poland.

Source: Central Statistical Office (population census 2002)

Table 17. Temporary residence permits by citizenship. Poland: 1998-2002 (a)

Citizenship	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	applica-tions	granted	applica-tions	Granted	Applica-tions	granted	applica-tions	granted	applica-tions	granted
Total	9,451	4,893	16,715	16,810	17,175	15,037	23,661	20,773	30,210	29,547
Armenia	731	432	686	601	926	669	696	591	767	650
Austria	24	16	109	101	181	167	209	190	265	274
Belarus	431	232	696	709	783	699	1,533	1,252	2,715	2,694
Belgium	20	13	100	83	78	82	156	140	227	222
Bulgaria	130	65	237	239	291	195	327	271	395	356
Canada	51	20	127	134	89	98	167	125	232	227
China	302	133	388	411	388	379	405	360	419	422
Czech Republic	48	30	90	91	132	116	171	165	280	259
Denmark	23	12	107	84	128	131	243	219	266	265
Egypt	32	16	57	65	83	60	62	89	104	81
Finland	18	11	46	46	44	44	85	59	139	156
France	105	41	626	545	895	873	1,102	993	1,438	1,478
Georgia	34	18	67	68	71	67	114	90	88	92
Germany	302	179	799	756	752	694	1,201	1,063	1,590	1,566
India	156	80	327	348	330	292	410	366	570	514
Italy	79	39	191	199	199	175	323	286	507	486
Japan	43	18	193	188	125	121	260	257	235	220
Jordan	65	31	70	92	65	53	84	82	71	68
Kazakhstan	164	52	308	328	265	235	441	382	511	565
Korea South	358	171	491	591	369	320	304	341	321	275
Libya	192	47	285	378	178	158	163	184	238	207
Lithuania	85	50	202	194	165	153	267	239	345	346
Moldova	33	21	90	67	103	86	200	159	284	289
Mongolia	167	74	209	212	201	172	265	226	294	267
Netherlands	58	36	204	196	215	185	308	278	417	414
Nigeria	45	13	66	74	82	66	110	96	127	117
Norway	59	40	95	87	51	57	98	89	249	211
Romania	33	17	69	71	103	82	166	147	168	166
Russian Federation	715	384	1,001	1,037	1,208	1,033	1,708	1,568	2,011	1,908
Serbia and Montenegro	105	57	1,263	1,202	162	140	231	230	268	251
Slovak Republic	58	46	98	88	98	92	160	124	260	271
Spain	14	6	64	63	43	43	100	76	181	180
Sweden	53	32	173	158	203	193	330	283	438	468
Syria	75	33	136	146	126	105	125	127	166	149
Turkey	92	38	190	187	216	195	360	295	657	606
Ukraine	1,474	896	2,776	2,540	3,747	3,216	5,418	4,660	6,955	6,816
United Kingdom	168	53	446	484	425	382	905	750	1,129	1,168
United States	320	166	700	741	560	506	884	740	1,114	1,160
Vietnam	1,525	733	1,339	1,433	1,366	1,146	1,158	1,038	1,073	1,035
Yemen	75	32	88	116	96	71	82	88	74	75
Other	989	510	1,506	1,657	1,633	1,390	2,330	2,055	2,622	2,573

(a) The number of persons granted a permit in a given year may exceed the number of applicants in that year because the former also pertains to applications submitted in preceding years.

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens

Table 18. Settlement (permanent) residence permits by citizenship. Poland 1998-2002 (a)

Citizenship	1998 (b)	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	granted	applica- tions	granted	applica- tions	Grante d	applica- tions	granted	applica- tions	granted	applica- tions	granted
Total	1,375	851	279	725	547 (c)	1,580	853 (d)	748	690 (e)	1,138	603 (f)
Algeria	13	20	4	6	8	13	5	4	2	6	4
Armenia	76	38	7	44	25	170	74	54	40	97	40
Austria	11	9	2	7	10	6	3	5	5	5	3
Belarus	108	45	15	39	29	84	50	41	42	65	20
Bulgaria	25	33	19	15	13	20	10	6	10	17	3
China	8	14	9	39	20	41	28	29	18	50	37
France	17	7	3	10	10	14	9	3	2	9	6
Georgia	2	18	8	4	7	11	7	12	8	11	8
Germany	59	20	7	18	13	31	13	17	20	23	6
India	1	14	6	10	4	20	19	13	11	27	17
Italy	15	7	1	10	11	18	7	5	8	15	10
Japan	4	10	5	8	8	7	4	3	6	4	1
Jordan	11	8	2	5	3	9	7	5	2	7	5
Kazakhstan	143	6	-	9	8	9	2	9	6	4	3
Lithuania	37	9	2	6	7	20	11	6	8	4	2
Mongolia	8	17	5	5	2	30	8	21	12	28	12
Netherlands	5	3	1	6	-	13	7	2	6	2	3
Russian Federation	102	93	26	99	87	177	104	58	69	106	68
Sweden	19	9	2	5	7	14	12	5	8	9	4
Syria	17	13	5	10	7	26	18	12	9	11	5
Turkey	11	16	2	11	8	21	13	6	4	12	5
Ukraine	341	146	51	129	92	328	160	162	161	155	80
United Kingdom	18	15	7	15	14	31	20	19	18	17	11
United States	11	23	13	7	5	25	11	4	9	23	8
Vietnam	142	82	23	78	52	167	83	116	86	240	149
other	171	176	54	130	97	275	168	131	120	191	93

(a) The number of persons granted a permit in a given year may exceed the number of applicants in that year because the former also pertains to applications submitted in preceding years.

(b) Settlement permits granted to those who applied for "permanent residence" (in accordance with the "old" Aliens Law) before 1 January 1998.

(c) Of which 46 persons who applied for settlement permit before 1 January 1998, of which Ukraine (13), Russian Federation (10), and Vietnam (8).

(d) Of which 5 persons who applied for settlement permit before 1 January 1998.

(e) Of which 12 persons who applied for settlement permit before 1 January 1998.

(f) Of which 5 persons who applied for settlement permit before 1 January 1998.

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens

Table 19. Temporary and settlement (permanent) residence permits by citizenship. Poland 2003

Citizenship	Temporary permits			Settlement permits			Total		
	Applications		Positive decisions	Applications		Positive decisions	Applications		Positive decisions
	Total	<i>of which:</i> women		Total	<i>of which:</i> women		total	<i>of which:</i> women	
Total	31,727	14,800	28,767	3,000	1,460	1,805	34,727	16,260	30,572
(EU-15)	(5,568)	(1,569)	(5,575)	(222)	(42)	(138)	(5,790)	(1,611)	(5,713)
(former USRR)	(16,055)	(9,777)	(14,452)	(1,748)	(1,118)	(943)	(17,681)	(10,895)	(15,395)
Europe	21,370	10,806	20,345	1,840	1,069	1,067	23,210	11,875	21,412
Albania	82	39	83	5	1	3	87	40	86
Austria	198	58	199	14	4	9	212	62	208
Belarus	2,429	1,457	2,382	206	141	125	2,635	1,598	2,507
Belgium	184	59	196	8	1	6	192	60	202
Bulgaria	393	160	338	48	20	39	441	180	377
Croatia	75	19	70	5	-	6	80	19	76
Cyprus	18	3	19	3	-	2	21	3	21
Czech Republic	222	85	235	21	15	16	243	100	251
Denmark	219	66	218	7	2	2	226	68	220
Estonia	25	13	25	2	2	2	27	15	27
F.Y.R. Macedonia	69	17	55	12	-	6	81	17	61
Finland	94	46	84	1	1	1	95	47	85
France	1,040	340	1,022	30	7	15	1,070	347	1,037
Germany	1,443	370	1,453	67	13	43	1,510	383	1,496
Greece	44	8	47	4	1	4	48	9	51
Hungary	88	30	95	8	4	6	96	34	101
Ireland	110	39	101	3	-	3	113	39	104
Italy	462	68	466	25	3	18	487	71	484
Latvia	72	53	70	2	1	1	74	54	71
Lithuania	297	186	297	23	18	17	320	204	314
Malta	4	2	4	-	-	-	4	2	4
Moldova	270	154	248	24	16	10	294	170	11
Netherlands	337	81	335	20	1	13	357	82	348
Norway	167	63	169	3	-	2	170	63	171
Portugal	64	22	64	1	-	1	65	22	65
Romania	197	92	175	13	4	6	210	96	181
Russian Federation	1,970	1,206	1,912	269	178	169	2,239	1,384	2,081
Serbia and Montenegro	190	46	192	29	3	20	219	49	212
Slovak Republic	178	85	178	15	7	6	193	92	184
Slovenia	32	5	36	1	-	1	33	5	37
Spain	181	84	179	4	3	2	185	87	181
Sweden	332	116	329	12	2	8	344	118	337
Turkey	618	96	577	39	1	22	657	97	599
Ukraine	8,335	5,406	8,000	877	612	456	9,212	6,018	8,456
United Kingdom	854	211	879	25	4	12	879	215	891
Other	77	21	76	14	4	15	91	25	91

Table 19. Temporary and settlement (permanent) residence permits by continents and countries.
Poland 2003 (cont.)

Citizenship	Temporary permits			Settlement permits			Total		
	Applications		Positive decisions	Applications		Positive decisions	Applications		Positive decisions
	Total	<i>of which:</i> women		Total	<i>of which:</i> women		Total	<i>of which:</i> women	
Asia	7,625	3,045	5,356	921	340	573	8,546	3,385	5,929
Armenia	1,914	867	899	247	97	119	2,161	964	1,018
China	420	176	396	52	15	49	472	191	445
Georgia	124	59	87	22	5	9	146	64	96
India	644	160	595	47	13	32	691	173	627
Israel	80	25	81	2	-	1	82	25	82
Japan	287	128	280	5	1	4	292	129	284
Jordan	78	11	74	10	1	8	88	12	82
Kazakhstan	464	289	409	50	31	23	514	320	432
Korea	325	161	340	3	1	2	328	162	342
Mongolia	369	191	276	52	32	21	421	223	297
Philippines	96	54	87	5	2	3	101	56	90
Syria	169	32	165	17	2	11	186	34	176
Vietnam	1,928	658	1,080	317	113	236	2,245	771	1,316
Yemen	51	9	56	8	1	6	59	10	62
Other	676	225	807	84	26	49	760	251	856
Africa	1,028	264	1,185	128	14	77	1,156	278	1,262
Egypt	88	15	79	10	-	7	98	15	86
Kenya	68	36	64	2	-	4	70	36	68
Libya	216	77	206	3	-	3	219	77	209
Nigeria	139	19	122	12	-	3	151	19	125
Tunisia	80	16	74	22	2	15	102	18	89
Other	437	101	640	79	12	45	516	113	685
America	1,512	593	1,717	84	26	62	1,596	619	1,779
Brazil	79	35	82	3	3	7	82	38	89
Canada	203	90	210	4	1	4	207	91	214
United States	977	371	969	44	12	29	1,021	383	998
Other	253	97	456	33	10	22	286	107	478
Australia	75	32	72	4	1	3	79	33	75
New Zealand	33	10	30	-	-	-	33	10	30
Stateless	80	47	59	22	9	22	102	56	81
Unknown	4	3	3	1	1	1	5	4	4

(a) The number of persons granted a permit in a given year may exceed the number of applicants in that year because the former also pertains to applications submitted in preceding years.

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens

Table 20. Regularisation program (*abolicja*); number of persons who submitted relevant applications between 1 Sep 2003 and 31 Dec 2003 by provinces and major citizenship

Province	Actual numbers			Per cent of the total		
	Total	<i>of which:</i>		Total	<i>of which:</i>	
		Armenia	Vietnam		Armenia	Vietnam
Total	3,508	1,626	1,341	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dolnośląskie	333	66	226	9.5	4.1	16.9
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	167	99	41	4.8	6.1	3.1
Lubelskie	184	128	9	5.2	7.9	0.7
Lubuskie	92	16	56	2.6	1.0	4.2
Łódzkie	328	229	49	9.4	14.1	3.7
Małopolskie	452	229	163	12.9	14.1	12.2
Mazowieckie	1,256	448	680	35.8	27.6	50.7
Opolskie	4	-	2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Podkarpackie	35	21	4	1.0	1.3	0.3
Podlaskie	32	23	4	0.9	1.4	0.3
Pomorskie	54	22	17	1.5	1.4	1.3
Śląskie	223	128	57	6.4	7.9	4.3
Świętokrzyskie	70	53	4	2.0	3.3	0.3
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	68	61	1	1.9	3.8	0.1
Wielkopolskie	146	86	5	4.2	5.3	0.4
Zachodniopomorskie	64	17	23	1.8	1.0	1.7

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens

Table 21. Regularisation program (*abolicja*); number of persons who were granted positive decisions taken until the end of November 2004 by provinces and major citizenship

Province	Actual numbers			Per cent of the total		
	Total	<i>of which:</i>		Total	<i>of which:</i>	
		Armenia	Vietnam		Armenia	Vietnam
Total	2,413	1,052	1,001	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dolnośląskie	287	37	221	11.9	3.5	22.1
Kujawsko-pomorskie	98	53	28	4.1	5.0	2.8
Lubelskie	110	80	5	4.6	7.6	0.5
Lubuskie	63	7	45	2.6	0.7	4.5
Łódzkie	233	161	36	9.7	15.3	3.6
Małopolskie	182	101	55	7.5	9.6	5.5
Mazowieckie	929	294	533	38.5	27.9	53.2
Opolskie	4	0	2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Podkarpackie	16	14	0	0.7	1.3	0.0
Podlaskie	19	16	0	0.8	1.5	0.0
Pomorskie	43	23	8	1.8	2.2	0.8
Śląskie	172	91	53	7.1	8.7	5.3
Świętokrzyskie	33	26	0	1.4	2.5	0.0
Warmińsko-mazurskie	60	55	1	2.5	5.2	0.1
Wielkopolskie	127	78	5	5.3	7.4	0.5
Zachodniopomorskie	37	16	9	1.5	1.5	0.9

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens

Table 22. Regularisation program (*abolicja*); number of persons who submitted relevant applications between 1 Sep 2003 and 31 Dec 2003, and were granted positive decisions taken until the end of November 2004 by citizenship.

Citizenship	Actual numbers		Per cent of the total	
	Applications	Positive decisions	Applications	Positive decisions
Total	3,508	2,413	100.0	100.0
Armenia	1,626	1,052	46.4	43.6
Vietnam	1,341	1,001	38.2	41.5
Ukraine	88	56	2.5	2.3
Mongolia	68	40	1.9	1.7
Azerbaijan	47	13	1.3	0.5
Russian Federation	41	36	1.2	1.5
Georgia	25	16	0.7	0.7
Algeria	24	17	0.7	0.7
Romania	21	19	0.6	0.8
Syria	19	22	0.5	0.9
Nigeria	12	6	0.3	0.2
Serbia and Montenegro	10	8	0.3	0.3
China	10	11	0.3	0.5
Sudan	10	4	0.3	0.2
India	10	6	0.3	0.2
Stateless	22	13	0.6	0.5
Other (47 countries)	134	93	3.8	3.9

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens

Table 23. Persons arrived from abroad registered for temporary stay above two months by previous country of residence in 1997-2001 (as of December 31)

Continents and countries	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total	17,976	27,542	39,303	43,623	43,501
Europe	11,095	19,461	31,704	36,529	36,430
Armenia	(a)	(a)	988	878	697
Belarus	731	1,384	1,746	2,157	2,214
Bulgaria	354	487	661	700	640
France	530	876	1,303	1,525	1,879
Germany	984	1,480	1,921	2,002	2,078
Russian Federation	992	1,346	1,782	1,863	1,937
Ukraine	4,367	9,542	17,256	20,888	20,534
United Kingdom	654	830	1,109	1,083	970
Other	2,483	3,516	4,938	5,433	5,481
Asia	5,161	6,034	5,003	4,456	4,358
Africa	555	528	719	789	890
America North and Central	971	1,283	1,503	1,323	1,317
South America	99	131	154	261	364
Australia	80	90	145	148	116
Unknown	15	15	75	117	26

(a) Included in other.

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 24. Persons arrived from abroad registered for temporary stay above two months by sex and previous country of residence. Poland 2002 and 2003 (as of December 31)

Continents and countries	2002			2003		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	47,255	24,218	23,037	42,356	21,132	21,224
(EU-15)	(8,653)	(6,004)	(2,649)	(9,207)	(6,316)	(2,891)
(former USSR)	(28,656)	(11,571)	(17,085)	(23,209)	(8,297)	(14,912)
Europe	38,776	18,711	20,065	33,559	15,645	17,914
Austria	364	269	95	373	269	104
Belarus	2,857	1,063	1,794	3,290	1,071	2,219
Belgium	248	168	80	275	180	95
Bulgaria	587	323	264	518	289	229
Czech Republic	336	181	155	355	204	151
Denmark	248	188	60	287	212	75
France	1,862	1,213	649	1,667	1,081	586
Germany	2,561	1,761	800	2,889	1,908	981
Italy	557	453	104	677	538	139
Lithuania	486	152	334	489	171	318
Moldova	297	116	181	274	108	166
Netherlands	444	327	117	506	360	146
Romania	231	111	120	209	111	98
Russian Federation	2,269	844	1,425	2,379	833	1,546
Serbia and Montenegro	229	155	74	209	137	72
Slovak Republic	254	118	136	276	126	150
Spain	174	118	56	250	162	88
Sweden	528	342	186	510	333	177
Turkey	550	481	69	531	472	59
Ukraine	21,112	8,584	12,528	14,914	5,237	9,677
United Kingdom	1,274	919	355	1,274	949	325
Other	1,308	825	483	1,407	894	513
Asia	5,644	3,599	2,045	5,714	3,479	2,235
Armenia	698	411	287	971	533	438
China	360	250	110	317	208	109
India	757	546	211	537	380	157
Israel	116	84	32	109	80	29
Japan	216	112	104	324	184	140
Kazakhstan	545	226	319	460	162	298
Mongolia	263	135	128	258	123	135
South Korea	312	190	122	286	162	124
Syria	131	117	14	152	133	19
Vietnam	1,241	846	395	1,282	875	407
Other	1,005	682	323	1,018	639	379
Africa	833	634	199	951	719	232
America	1,846	1,185	661	1,980	1,195	785
Canada	254	148	106	298	174	124
United States	1,206	785	421	1,302	798	504
Other	386	252	134	380	223	157
Oceania	143	82	61	152	94	58
Unknown	13	7	6	-	-	-

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 25. Persons arrived from abroad registered for temporary stay above two months by sex and age in 2002 and 2003 (as of December 31)

Age	2002			2003		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	47,255	24,218	23,037	42,356	21,132	21,224
0-4	1,037	561	476	1,048	547	501
5-9	1,395	715	680	1,402	690	712
10-14	1,288	646	642	1,371	719	652
15-19	2,112	962	1,150	2,089	904	1,185
20-24	5,962	2,629	3,333	4,990	2,106	2,884
25-29	7,217	3,542	3,675	6,454	2,986	3,468
30-34	6,982	3,699	3,283	6,053	3,079	2,974
35-39	5,858	3,323	2,535	5,065	2,823	2,242
40-44	5,317	2,827	2,490	4,294	2,223	2,071
45-49	3,822	1,989	1,833	3,325	1,711	1,614
50-54	2,430	1,274	1,156	2,275	1,186	1,089
55-59	1,527	861	666	1,562	887	675
60-64	1,008	548	460	983	551	432
65-69	570	304	266	646	341	305
70-74	329	161	168	341	183	158
75-79	198	99	99	238	111	127
80+	203	78	125	220	85	135

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 26. Persons arrived from abroad registered for temporary stay above two months by sex and provinces in 2002 and 2003 (as of December 31)

Province	2002					2003				
	Total	Male	Female	Urban areas	Rural areas	Total	Male	Female	Urban areas	Rural areas
Total	47,255	24,218	23,037	35,446	11,809	42,356	21,132	21,224	33,307	9,049
Dolnośląskie	4,042	2,122	1,920	2,911	1,131	3,138	1,608	1,530	2,467	671
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	698	377	321	544	154	794	429	365	666	128
Lubelskie	3,099	1,175	1,924	2,099	1,000	1,853	685	1,168	1,195	658
Lubuskie	1,037	456	581	699	338	1,046	479	567	697	349
Łódzkie	2,101	1,195	906	1,803	298	1,916	1,097	819	1,697	219
Małopolskie	2,548	1,288	1,260	2,033	515	2,670	1,293	1,377	2,283	387
Mazowieckie	18,810	10,131	8,679	13,939	4,871	17,686	8,940	8,746	13,905	3,781
Opolskie	1,296	734	562	839	457	900	454	446	577	323
Podkarpackie	2,398	969	1,429	1,847	551	1,430	542	888	1,011	419
Podlaskie	1,206	504	702	802	404	1,337	554	783	902	435
Pomorskie	2,087	1,136	951	1,788	299	2,042	1,115	927	1,801	241
Śląskie	2,440	1,330	1,110	2,240	200	2,755	1,512	1,243	2,492	263
Swietokrzyskie	989	406	583	648	341	725	326	399	502	223
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	871	432	439	649	222	954	441	513	720	234
Wielkopolskie	2,146	1,197	949	1,483	663	1,656	927	729	1,285	371
Zachodniopomorskie	1,487	766	721	1,122	365	1,454	730	724	1,107	347

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 27. Total marriages contracted according to the spouses' country of previous residence. Poland: 1990-2003

Year	Total marriages contracted	Both spouses national	Both spouses foreigners (b)	Mixed marriages	
				foreign husband (b)	foreign wife (b)
1990	258,698	(a)	(c)	3,329	911
1991	236,330	(a)	(c)	3,124	805
1992	217,240	(a)	(c)	2,588	776
1993	209,997	(a)	(c)	2,323	754
1994	210,055	(a)	(c)	2,366	931
1995	207,114	203,841	(c)	2,320	920
1996	203,679	200,487	38	2,177	977
1997	204,887	201,478	37	2,206	1,166
1998	209,465	205,461	35	2,428	1,541
1999	219,445	215,759	47	2,318	1,321
2000	211,189	207,613	39	2,178	1,359
2001	195,162	191,627	40	2,115	1,380
2002	191,978	188,383	43	2,119	1,433
2003	195,495	191,479	49	2,258	1,709

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

(b) Living permanently abroad before marriage.

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

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 28. Mixed marriages; Polish wife, foreign husband – by country of previous residence of husband. Poland: 1995-2003

Country of previous residence of husband	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
									total	bachelor
Total	2,320	2,177	2,206	2,428	2,318	2,178	2,115	2,119	2,258	1,634
(EU-15) (former USSR)	(1,328) (250)	(1,244) (273)	(1,166) (294)	(997) (388)	(983) (393)	(1,254) (332)	(1,194) (306)	(1,195) (319)	(1,176) (428)	(807) (287)
Albania	2	3	1	4	4	9	7	-	12	12
Algeria	30	26	31	27	13	16	13	5	13	11
Armenia	44	64	75	140	126	79	45	45	57	51
Australia	29	20	18	44	21	22	15	26	20	15
Austria	23	37	30	32	42	38	35	19	26	14
Belarus	18	21	26	35	23	21	19	38	39	30
Belgium	41	41	41	28	33	33	33	38	39	19
Bulgaria	20	21	29	30	23	20	22	25	24	18
Canada	46	43	30	46	67	54	61	69	66	54
Croatia	7	8	10	9	6	4	4	8	14	13
Czech Republic	17	11	13	17	24	10	13	10	14	11
Denmark	15	13	12	16	18	21	20	12	16	13
Egypt	4	11	9	6	8	2	6	7	12	11
Finland	4	2	2	2	7	3	6	7	8	7
France	63	76	61	71	79	74	94	79	64	48
Germany	748	698	649	632	621	629	538	565	531	319
Greece	39	22	31	24	30	24	17	15	26	24
Hungary	9	6	3	9	2	6	9	11	9	8
India	12	11	8	13	7	6	6	7	9	9
Ireland	-	1	2	13	8	12	15	23	18	17
Israel	7	7	5	10	8	13	6	11	13	10
Italy	102	86	104	108	111	116	120	111	103	91
Lithuania	8	15	15	15	15	13	14	9	12	9
Moldova	10	5	9	5	5	7	10	6	6	4
Netherlands	120	111	78	102	96	104	108	111	131	91
Nigeria	9	9	9	13	18	6	9	8	14	13
Norway	20	27	23	20	32	23	27	28	27	23
Peru	8	9	5	7	6	2	2	4	8	8
Portugal	9	6	8	8	3	7	9	11	11	10
Romania	11	14	17	18	21	17	13	8	14	12
Russian Federation	51	38	38	46	42	33	41	33	53	34
Serbia and Montenegro	27	12	9	18	13	15	11	10	8	4
Slovak Republic	18	8	8	13	7	16	6	10	14	13
Spain	11	10	9	13	21	17	18	18	21	18
Sweden	48	46	37	26	40	38	31	27	37	28
Switzerland	9	9	12	10	10	10	15	9	11	6
Turkey	17	18	24	21	16	20	29	22	39	27
Ukraine	89	108	106	119	160	152	156	175	251	151
United Kingdom	100	92	98	124	122	136	150	156	144	107
United States	185	138	126	99	115	111	128	150	123	98
Vietnam	45	79	152	251	54	48	73	52	73	57
Other	245	195	233	184	241	191	161	141	128	116

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 29. Mixed marriages; Polish husband, foreign wife – by country of previous residence of wife. Poland: 1995-2003

Country of previous residence of wife	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
									total	spinster
Total	920	977	1,166	1,541	1,321	1,359	1,380	1,433	(1,709)	(939)
(EU-15)	(116)	(103)	(97)	(767)	(850)	(135)	(113)	(125)	(107)	(77)
(former USSR)	(645)	(706)	(815)	(961)	(1,023)	(1,046)	(1,102)	(1,128)	(1,412)	(701)
Armenia	27	28	42	53	71	39	20	13	26	10
Austria	8	9	3	6	12	4	9	5	5	3
Belarus	95	104	122	124	125	152	172	196	206	126
Belgium	9	1	2	3	3	2	4	-	5	5
Bulgaria	7	7	8	10	22	16	16	11	11	9
Canada	17	15	7	15	15	18	15	16	18	16
Czech Republic	8	10	13	14	15	10	7	6	5	5
Estonia	-	1	-	2	1	-	2	1	5	4
France	8	6	7	7	6	3	5	4	5	4
Georgia	2	6	3	5	-	1	1	-	6	6
Germany	61	63	53	74	68	82	63	79	62	39
Japan	4	3	7	4	5	3	4	9	5	5
Kazakhstan	13	11	10	23	15	17	15	10	8	7
Latvia	6	10	9	10	10	10	15	10	5	5
Lithuania	41	40	33	41	21	28	29	29	20	18
Moldova	10	5	9	10	14	12	11	9	12	8
Mongolia	3	2	6	6	10	11	8	8	9	6
Romania	7	7	8	10	5	9	7	8	7	5
Russian Federation	119	151	127	142	121	111	105	97	90	52
Slovak Republic	9	8	9	1	-	12	4	13	12	10
Sweden	10	5	10	3	4	9	5	9	5	4
Ukraine	331	340	456	537	640	675	728	762	1,031	462
United Kingdom	8	3	12	5	8	15	8	15	13	12
United States	46	33	39	22	29	20	19	40	25	21
Vietnam	15	42	110	310	23	18	34	23	53	46
Other	227	242	258	331	342	323	319	308	341	229

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 30. Foreign students (excluding trainees) by selected nationalities. Poland 1998-2003

Country of citizenship	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total	5,541	6,025	6,563	7,380	7,608	8,106
Afghanistan	11	6	5	3	2	12
Armenia	16	19	26	24	28	43
Austria	27	8	8	15	19	27
Bangladesh	4	6	2	9	2	1
Belarus	693	831	909	1,002	1,088	1,171
Bulgaria	117	127	136	117	114	105
Canada	97	98	101	116	127	152
China	32	37	34	39	37	51
Czech Republic	251	265	229	229	242	208
France	33	20	28	18	28	32
Germany	138	147	154	133	148	182
Georgia	8	8	10	0	21	30
India	13	12	22	24	28	104
Iraq	14	11	6	6	4	7
Italy	16	15	18	20	20	18
Kazakhstan	321	363	409	411	430	422
Libya	83	56	31	24	26	42
Lithuania	467	515	634	753	628	543
Moldova	23	33	45	55	64	70
Mongolia	36	43	44	51	64	72
Netherlands	5	8	9	6	3	4
Nigeria	57	60	50		54	52
Norway	266	311	343	383	411	451
Pakistan	4	8	21	10	7	16
Romania	38	40	45	48	43	36
Russian Federation	251	262	289	291	346	381
Serbia and Montenegro	32	31	33	40	33	33
Slovak Republic	57	60	73	109	180	119
Sri Lanka	2	2	2	1	2	1
Sweden	69	83	92	97	102	117
Syria	87	75	59	61	54	54
Ukraine	868	1,073	1,272	1,693	1,809	1,880
United Kingdom	22	24	21	28	26	22
United States	232	270	339	439	359	545
Vietnam	187	168	156	133	148	161
Other	964	930	908	992	911	942

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 31. Polish citizens staying abroad for longer than two months who at the time of each Labour Force Survey (LFS) were the members of households in Poland by sex, duration of stay abroad and main activity abroad (in thousand; rounded). Poland: 1994-2004 (a)

Date of LFS	All migrants			Duration of stay abroad (in months)		<i>Of which:</i> migrant workers			
	Total	Males	Females	2-11	12+	Total	Males	Females	Per cent of total
1994	(196)	(117)	(79)	(83)	(113)	-	-	-	-
February	167	97	70	71	96	-	-	-	-
May	207	121	86	78	129	144	89	56	69.5
August	209	131	78	88	121	150	100	50	71.7
November	200	119	81	95	105	139	90	49	69.5
1995	(183)	(110)	(73)	(89)	(94)	-	-	-	-
February	179	103	76	91	89	126	82	44	70.3
May	178	104	74	83	95	130	83	46	73.0
August	188	116	72	91	97	139	90	49	73.9
November	186	116	70	90	96	138	92	46	74.1
1996	(162)	(92)	(70)	(72)	(90)	-	-	-	-
February	155	86	69	62	93	109	68	40	70.3
May	168	97	71	79	89	119	75	44	70.8
August	165	94	71	79	86	112	70	42	67.8
November	160	92	68	69	91	108	68	40	67.5
1997	(144)	(83)	(61)	(62)	(82)	-	-	-	-
February	148	85	63	62	86	105	66	38	70.9
May	137	78	59	55	82	94	59	36	68.6
August	148	85	64	67	81	101	63	39	68.2
November	142	82	60	66	77	102	64	37	71.8
1998	(133)	(76)	(57)	(60)	(73)	-	-	-	-
February	130	73	57	62	68	96	60	36	73.8
May	137	76	61	62	75	100	62	38	72.9
August	141	83	58	63	79	104	66	38	73.7
November	125	73	52	55	70	93	59	34	74.4
1999									
February (b)	112	63	49	50	61	89	66	34	79.5
4th quarter	136	80	56	62	74	94	54	35	69.1
2000	(132)	(75)	(57)	(69)	(63)	-	-	-	-
1st quarter	127	75	52	62	65	94	65	29	74.0
2nd quarter	137	78	59	70	67	106	66	40	77.4
3rd quarter	124	65	59	65	59	95	56	39	76.6
4th quarter	142	82	60	80	61	108	70	38	76.0
2001	(168)	(97)	(71)	(99)	(68)	-	-	-	-
1st quarter	166	97	69	98	67	131	82	49	78.9
2nd quarter	169	99	70	104	64	134	85	49	79.3
3rd quarter	160	92	68	99	61	125	78	47	78.1
4th quarter	176	100	76	97	79	138	87	52	78.4
2002	(178)	(102)	(78)	(97)	(81)	-	-	-	-
1st quarter	166	97	69	95	71	134	83	51	80.7
2nd quarter	179	102	77	102	77	142	85	58	79.3
3rd quarter	186	106	80	98	88	148	90	57	79.6
4th quarter	180	104	77	91	89	136	85	51	75.6
2003	(206)	(112)	(94)	(109)	(97)	-	-	-	-
1st quarter	177	99	78	95	82	129	79	51	72.9
2nd quarter (c)	197	104	94	105	92	149	87	63	75.6
3rd quarter	222	117	104	116	106	175	100	75	78.8
4th quarter	226	126	100	118	108	172	105	68	76.1
2004									
1st quarter	218	127	91	119	99	165	98	66	75.7
2nd quarter	238	135	104	153	85	193	120	74	81.1

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

(b) LFS was temporarily discontinued after February 1999.

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

Source: Central Statistical Office (LFS)

Table 32. Polish citizens staying abroad for longer than two months who at the time of each Labour Force Survey (LFS) were the members of households in Poland by sex, age and duration of stay abroad (in thousand; rounded). Poland: second quarter 2001, second quarter 2002, second quarter 2003 and second quarter 2004 (a)

Age	Males		Females	
	Total	<i>of which:</i> duration of stay less than 12 months	Total	<i>of which:</i> duration of stay less than 12 months
2001				
Total	99	63	70	41
0-17	1	1	1	1
18-24	20	14	21	16
25-34	36	24	26	13
35-44	20	13	10	7
45-54	15	9	7	1
55+	6	2	4	2
2002				
Total	102	58	77	43
0-17	3	2	2	2
18-24	20	13	24	15
25-34	38	23	31	17
35-44	21	11	11	8
45-54	15	9	5	2
55+	5	1	4	-
2003				
Total	104	54	94	51
0-17	2	1	1	-
18-24	18	14	32	19
25-34	36	21	30	14
35-44	20	9	12	8
45-54	22	9	11	5
55+	5	-	8	4
2004				
Total	135	84	104	69
0-17	1	-	3	1
18-24	20	14	33	26
25-34	55	36	37	25
35-44	30	20	10	7
45-54	24	13	11	5
55+	4	1	10	6

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

Source: Central Statistical Office (LFS)

Table 33. Polish citizens staying abroad for longer than two months who at the time of each Labour Force Survey (LFS) were the members of households in Poland (of which: migrant workers) by country of destination (in thousand; rounded). Poland: second quarter 2001, second quarter 2002, second quarter 2003 and second quarter 2004 (b)

Country	Duration of stay abroad (in month)							
	2-11				12+			
	2nd quarter 2001	2nd quarter 2002	2nd quarter 2003	2nd quarter 2004	2nd quarter 2001	2nd quarter 2002	2nd quarter 2003	2nd quarter 2004
<i>All migrants</i>								
Total	104	102	105	153	64	77	92	85
Austria	4	4	2	5	1	1	1	2
Belgium	5	6	4	3	1	1	2	1
France	5	3	6	5	4	1	3	8
Germany	42	45	41	51	20	15	21	19
Ireland	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	2
Italy	11	14	12	18	3	11	13	9
Netherlands	4	4	3	3	2	5	5	3
Spain	2	3	4	6	2	2	3	4
Sweden	(a)	2	1	6	(a)	-	2	1
United Kingdom	6	4	9	18	5	8	8	7
United States	14	9	16	22	25	25	24	24
Other	11	10	6	12	1	8	10	5
<i>Of which: migrant workers</i>								
Total	83	86	83	126	51	56	66	67
Austria	3	3	1	4	1	1	1	1
Belgium	4	5	3	3	1	1	2	1
France	3	3	5	4	2	-	2	8
Germany	39	41	33	44	15	12	16	14
Ireland	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	2
Italy	10	12	10	17	2	10	12	9
Netherlands	3	4	2	3	2	4	4	3
Spain	2	3	4	6	2	2	3	4
Sweden	(a)	2	1	4	(a)	-	1	1
United Kingdom	5	4	7	10	3	3	3	4
United States	5	5	9	15	21	18	14	17
Other	9	4	7	12	2	5	8	3

(a) Included in other.

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

Source: Central Statistical Office (LFS)

Table 34. Polish citizens staying abroad for longer than two months who at the time of each Labour Force Survey (LFS) were the members of households in Poland (of which: migrant workers) by country of destination and sex (in thousand; rounded). Poland: second quarter 2004

Country	Duration of stay abroad (in month)			
	All migrants		<i>Of which: migrant workers</i>	
	2-11	12+	2-11	12+
Males				
Total	84	51	76	44
Austria	3	1	3	1
Belgium	2	1	1	1
France	3	5	2	5
Germany	34	14	32	12
Ireland	2	1	2	1
Italy	4	3	4	3
Netherlands	2	3	2	3
Spain	3	3	3	3
Sweden	3	-	3	-
United Kingdom	8	2	5	1
United States	11	14	8	11
Other	9	4	11	3
Females				
Total	69	34	50	23
Austria	2	1	1	-
Belgium	2	-	2	-
France	2	3	2	2
Germany	17	5	11	2
Ireland	2	1	2	1
Italy	13	6	12	6
Netherlands	1	-	1	-
Spain	3	1	3	1
Sweden	3	1	1	1
United Kingdom	10	5	5	3
United States	11	10	7	6
Other	3	1	3	1

Source: Central Statistical Office (LFS)

Table 35. Contracts for seasonal work in Germany (2001-2002), and Germany and Spain (2003) by industry of employment (fifteen top districts of origin). Poland: 2001-2003 (a)

District (b)	Total	Agriculture	Exhibitions	Hotels	Other
2001					
Total	261,133	247,102	6,302	5,791	1,938
Kielce	18,475	18,059	147	171	98
Wrocław	13,721	13,000	218	418	85
Konin	12,549	11,935	342	86	186
Jelenia Góra	11,085	10,410	269	335	71
Opole	10,665	10,252	122	227	64
Wałbrzych	9,382	8,756	226	326	74
Zamość	9,310	9,037	91	86	96
Szczecin	8,672	8,194	207	216	55
Legnica	8,158	7,728	151	176	103
Katowice	7,974	7,333	248	325	68
Kraków	7,387	7,049	61	216	61
Kalisz	7,231	6,918	163	116	34
Bydgoszcz	6,888	6,378	267	198	45
Olsztyn	6,713	6,293	133	248	39
Rzeszów	6,416	6,137	90	135	54
All other	116,507	109,623	3,567	2,512	805
2002					
Total	282,826	268,407	6,325	6,374	1,720
Kielce	20,635	20,162	152	196	125
Wrocław	14,185	13,406	236	458	85
Konin	13,762	13,313	255	88	106
Jelenia Góra	11,902	11,211	289	344	58
Opole	11,223	10,794	163	223	43
Zamość	10,430	10,180	93	99	58
Szczecin	9,955	9,376	277	256	46
Wałbrzych	9,641	9,011	260	310	60
Legnica	8,335	7,889	144	185	117
Katowice	8,104	7,463	245	353	43
Kalisz	8,031	7,706	131	158	36
Kraków	7,941	7,544	113	250	34
Olsztyn	7,363	6,953	122	258	30
Rzeszów	7,159	6,951	73	112	23
Lublin	7,004	6,728	130	101	45
All other	127,156	119,720	3,642	2,983	811
2003 (a)					
Total	302,544 (c)	285,031	7,608	8,135	1,770
Kielce	21,568	21,045	270	173	80
Wrocław	14,567	13,629	528	275	135
Konin	14,363	13,714	127	422	100
Jelenia Góra	12,453	11,402	460	487	104
Opole	11,905	11,414	271	155	65
Wałbrzych	11,903	11,140	350	328	85
Szczecin	11,179	10,485	364	271	59
Zamość	11,120	10,773	142	93	112
Legnica	8,967	8,405	267	229	66
Zielona Góra	8,716	8,238	226	180	72
Kalisz	8,395	7,985	175	171	64
Kraków	8,373	7,841	293	195	44
Olsztyn	7,860	7,302	270	246	42
Katowice	7,637	6,983	358	266	30
Rzeszów	7,633	7,360	157	95	21
All other	135,905	127,315	3,350	4,549	691

(a) in 2003 data include also Spain; (b) according to previous administrative division of Poland (in existence until 1998 which included 49 districts – now 16 provinces); (c) of which 291,925 seasonal contracts in Germany and 10,619 seasonal contracts in Spain

Source: Ministry of Economy and Labour

Table 36. Work permits granted individually by country of permanent residence, duration of work permit and number of employees. Poland 2003

Country of permanent residence	Total	Duration of work permit (in months)		Number of employees			
		0-2	3+	0-9	10-49	50-249	250+
Total	18,841	2,572	16,269	6,482	5,297	3,589	3,473
(EU-15)	(7,845)	(1,148)	(6,697)	(1,588)	(1,894)	(2,025)	(2,338)
(former USSR)	(4,931)	(600)	(4,331)	(2,199)	(1,598)	(804)	(330)
Europe	13,730	2,026	11,704	3,996	3,833	3,017	2,884
Austria	341	40	301	88	84	92	77
Belarus	828	124	704	304	308	152	64
Belgium	255	17	238	55	71	58	71
Bulgaria	166	50	116	119	24	13	10
Czech Republic	397	162	235	92	217	45	43
Denmark	386	43	343	101	86	114	85
France	1,491	207	1,284	215	301	399	576
Germany	1,865	348	1,517	347	448	491	579
Hungary	101	18	83	12	28	16	45
Ireland	187	32	155	45	43	36	63
Italy	676	131	545	110	143	192	231
Lithuania	179	25	154	66	41	43	29
Moldova	99	6	93	30	60	7	2
Netherlands	455	57	398	116	116	107	116
Russian Federation	698	92	606	353	130	133	82
Serbia and Montenegro	119	13	106	72	21	15	11
Slovak Republic	147	27	120	26	46	38	37
Spain	151	15	136	38	53	36	24
Sweden	361	31	330	92	75	103	91
Ukraine	2,750	300	2,450	1,175	1,001	434	140
United Kingdom	1,438	206	1,232	339	415	354	330
Other	640	82	558	201	122	139	178
Asia	3,563	366	3,197	2,013	987	269	294
Armenia	227	36	191	196	25	4	2
China	245	9	236	140	90	13	2
India	597	87	510	289	172	23	113
Japan	231	32	199	51	67	50	63
Korea South	208	12	196	81	27	56	44
Mongolia	136	16	120	121	11	3	1
Turkey	665	79	586	367	252	29	17
Vietnam	630	40	590	468	148	14	-
Other	624	5	569	300	195	77	52
America	1,145	139	1,006	367	342	224	212
Canada	176	30	146	48	62	31	35
United States	846	98	748	300	257	141	148
Other	123	11	112	19	23	52	29
Africa	263	26	237	83	85	51	44
Oceania	127	15	112	18	42	28	39
Unknown	13	-	13	5	8	-	-

Source: Ministry of Economy and Labour

Table 38. Work permits granted individually by country of permanent residence and qualification/occupation. Poland 2003

Country of permanent residence	Total	<i>of which: by qualification</i>				<i>of which: by occupation</i>			
		manager expert consultant	owner	skilled worker	unskilled worker	IT worker	artist	medical worker	teacher
Total	18,841	8,632	4,835	1,992	339	218	337	378	2,909
(EU-15)	(7,845)	(4,227)	(2,430)	(300)	(7)	(67)	(16)	(23)	(898)
(former USSR)	(4,931)	(1,738)	(884)	(702)	(111)	(97)	(262)	(210)	(1,370)
Europe	13,730	6,363	3,427	1,189	279	184	299	245	2,312
Austria	341	145	162	14	3	2	-	-	15
Belarus	828	336	108	163	8	10	63	36	234
Belgium	255	140	103	7	-	2	-	-	1
Bulgaria	166	43	33	72	4	4	8	6	3
Czech Republic	397	107	39	55	161	13	13	5	5
Denmark	386	214	156	12	-	4	-	1	1
France	1,491	958	401	50	-	7	2	-	75
Germany	1,865	963	686	82	-	16	1	12	103
Hungary	101	50	16	26	-	-	-	1	5
Ireland	187	100	22	8	-	1	-	4	77
Italy	676	373	227	38	-	8	3	1	17
Lithuania	179	83	20	23	6	2	3	14	33
Moldova	99	40	16	24	3	1	4	6	7
Netherlands	455	254	162	7	1	2	2	2	13
Russian Federation	698	331	151	84	6	6	57	23	48
Serbia and Montenegro	119	31	34	30	2	-	2	1	16
Slovak Republic	147	82	22	21	1	-	2	-	13
Spain	151	89	27	10	-	5	-	-	21
Sweden	361	196	143	12	-	2	1	-	8
Ukraine	2,750	832	450	340	75	78	128	122	1,030
United Kingdom	1,438	650	265	47	3	15	7	3	564
Other	640	346	184	64	6	6	3	8	23
Asia	3,563	1,577	1,068	700	48	17	18	117	50
Armenia	227	69	113	25	2	-	3	5	2
China	245	76	77	89	-	-	-	1	1
India	597	401	131	40	5	11	-	-	12
Japan	231	147	55	17	-	-	3	-	1
Korea South	208	148	37	20	-	-	-	3	2
Mongolia	136	58	34	10	-	-	3	54	2
Turkey	665	289	246	113	5	3	-	1	5
Vietnam	630	166	228	223	3	1	1	-	4
Other	624	223	147	163	33	2	8	53	21
America	1,145	532	304	44	6	8	6	4	424
Canada	176	84	22	5	-	1	-	-	97
United States	846	395	273	26	1	7	3	3	286
Other	123	53	9	13	5	-	3	1	41
Africa	263	88	20	51	6	4	14	6	70
Oceania	127	68	15	4	-	5	-	2	52
Unknown	13	4	1	4	-	-	-	4	1

Source: Ministry of Economy and Labour

Table 39. Monitoring of the legality of employment and the cases of illegal employment of foreigners by provinces. Poland 2003

Province	Number of inspections	Number of recognised cases of illegal employment	
		Total	<i>of which:</i> Foreigners
Total	25,766	7,922	2,711
Dolnośląskie	2,135	587	231
Kujawsko-pomorskie	1,346	116	25
Lubelskie	2,262	1,276	989
Lubuskie	1,650	273	49
Łódzkie	1,668	793	114
Małopolskie	654	358	107
Mazowieckie	2,854	743	388
Opolskie	459	193	43
Podkarpackie	1,436	762	28
Podlaskie	1,244	418	133
Pomorskie	1,850	225	9
Śląskie	1,981	105	25
Świętokrzyskie	1,649	842	355
Warmińsko-mazurskie	863	289	22
Wielkopolskie	2,573	771	124
Zachodniopomorskie	1,142	171	69

Source: Ministry of Economy and Labour

Table 40. The recognised cases of illegal employment of foreigners by citizenship. Poland 2003

Citizenship	2003
Total	2,711
Armenia	158
Belarus	358
Bulgaria	323
France	20
Mongolia	58
Germany	37
Russian Federation	45
Romania	22
Sweden	24
Turkey	21
Ukraine	1,378
United States	25
Vietnam	85
Other	157

Source: Ministry of Economy and Labour

Table 41. Repatriation to Poland in 1997-2003

Category	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Applications concerning repatriation	671	898	1014	1,026	1,083	801	586
Applications for a repatriation visa	-	808	937	929	956	717	552
Applications of members of families having nationality other than Polish for temporary residence permit	-	90	77	97	127	84	34
Repatriation visas issued	316	281	278	662	804	613	301
Persons who arrived within repatriation	267	399	362	944	1,000	832	455

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens (after CSO)

Table 42. Repatriation visas to Poland issued in 1997-2003 by countries of previous residence of repatriates

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

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens (after CSO)

Table 43. Repatriation to Poland in 1998-2003 by provinces of settlement

Province	Families settled 1998-2003	Persons settled		
		1998-2003	2002	2003
Total	1,531	3,992	832	455
Dolnośląskie	171	525	68	43
Kujawsko-pomorskie	44	120	31	12
Lubelskie	134	248	43	40
Lubuskie	56	128	44	10
Łódzkie	72	181	33	12
Małopolskie	167	354	77	50
Mazowieckie	307	672	152	60
Opolskie	65	143	29	26
Podkarpackie	46	197	36	38
Podlaskie	85	221	96	37
Pomorskie	67	208	48	33
Śląskie	113	328	50	43
Świętokrzyskie	12	59	9	5
Warmińsko-mazurskie	42	105	15	6
Wielkopolskie	88	244	40	8
Zachodniopomorskie	62	259	61	32

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens (after CSO)

Table 44. Persons and families who arrived in Poland within repatriation in 2001-2003

Category	2001	2002	2003
Families	429	355	175
Persons	1,000	832	455
Repatriates	904	741	408
<i>of which:</i> children below 19	182	151	87
Members of families having nationality other than Polish	96	91	47

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens (after CSO)

Table 45. Asylum seekers by country of origin. Poland 1998-2004 (a)

Citizenship	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		2004 (a)		1998-2004 (a)
						total	of which: women	Total	of which: women	
Total	3,423	3,061	4,662	4,528	5,169	6,909	2,826	6,086	2,658	33,838
Afghanistan	335	577	301	416	598	251	24	52	3	2,530
Algeria	21	19	15	8	3	13	-	7	-	86
Armenia	1,007	888	844	638	224	104	37	17	3	3,722
Azerbaijan	16	47	147	70	14	5	2	8	3	307
Bangladesh	136	33	13	12	-	4	-	2	-	200
Belarus	23	51	63	76	68	58	12	45	21	384
Bulgaria	34	185	340	178	36	15	5	6	3	794
Cameroon	11	7	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	26
China	1	4	26	28	35	15	1	15	11	124
Ethiopia	6	8	4	2	3	2	1	1	1	26
Georgia	20	39	78	92	39	30	7	38	9	336
India	94	25	13	43	200	236	-	138	2	749
Iran	6	2	1	3	13	9	1	8	1	42
Iraq	130	47	30	109	137	75	13	6	1	534
Kazakhstan	9	10	30	16	8	6	1	25	11	104
Liberia	2	3	1	-	3	3	-	1	-	13
Lithuania	-	68	7	6	4	1	-	1	-	87
Moldova	4	18	9	272	169	21	8	10	6	503
Mongolia	12	163	188	240	156	27	16	3	1	789
Nigeria	25	7	9	26	7	15	2	6	-	95
Pakistan	181	54	30	31	55	150	-	178	2	679
Romania	12	214	907	266	44	10	7	5	4	1458
Russian Federation	52	125	1,182	1,501	3,054	5,569	2,620	5,317	2,523	16,800
Serbia and Montenegro	423	144	10	6	-	1	-	1	-	585
Sierra Leone	9	3	1	4	5	-	1	-	-	22
Somalia	49	9	8	6	3	23	-	19	3	117
Sri Lanka	641	93	44	24	36	32	-	3	-	873
Sudan	9	6	6	11	4	1	-	-	-	37
Syria	7	16	7	10	1	4	3	7	-	52
Turkey	19	19	9	9	6	22	3	28	5	112
Ukraine	29	29	70	145	103	85	3	59	28	520
Uzbekistan	6	5	12	7	8	7	3	-	-	45
Vietnam	10	26	161	197	48	25	-	15	4	482
Stateless	22	26	19	11	10	12	2	7	2	107
All other	84	117	93	74	83	77	24	58	11	586

(a) January - October

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens

Table 46. Refugee statuses granted by country of origin. Poland 1998-2004 (a)

Country of origin	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004(a)	1998-2004 (a)	
								Total	<i>of which:</i> in 1st Instance
Total	66	49	75	294	279	245	188	1,196	1,080
Afghanistan	11	4	1	13	1	4	-	34	30
Albania	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Algeria	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Angola	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3	2
Armenia	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	2
Belarus	6	4	2	29	12	10	13	76	69
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Cameroon	1	3	3	2	1	-	-	10	8
China	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2
Congo	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	5	5
Congo, Democratic Republic of	4	-	-	1	3	1	-	9	5
Cuba	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	2
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	12
Ethiopia	3	1	6	1	2	1	1	15	9
Georgia	-	1	4	2	-	6	-	13	7
Iran	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	7
Iraq	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Kenya	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Laos	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Lebanon	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	1
Liberia	1	2	2	-	5	-	-	10	8
Maroco	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Mongolia	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Myanmar	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	2
Nigeria	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pakistan	1	2	-	1	1	-	2	7	5
Russia	1	4	26	207	225	211	162	836	783
Rwanda	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	7	6
Sierra Leone	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	5	4
Somalia	8	7	10	10	3	1	-	39	33
Sri Lanka	8	1	1	2	6	-	-	18	16
Sudan	2	8	3	6	2	1	-	22	17
Syria	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1
Turkey	-	-	7	3	1	-	2	13	5
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Yugoslavia	2	2	5	4	-	-	-	13	8
West Bank and Gaza Strip	-	3	-	-	2	1	-	6	5
Stateless	7	2	1	-	1	-	4	15	18

(a) January-September

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens

Table 47. Foreigners apprehended by the Border Guard (BG). Poland 1998-2004 (a)

Categories	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 (a)
Total	7,024	5,289	6,481	6,075	5,105	5,928	4,125
Apprehended independently by BG	3,748	2,974	3,787	3,652	3,086	3,592	2,473
Apprehended by BG thanks to information provided by Police and Border Guard services of neighbouring countries	365	204	235	167	138	212	153
Apprehended by Police and handed over to BG	94	39	45	32	27	38	18
Readmitted to Poland	2,817	2,072	2,414	2,224	1,856	2,086	1,481
<i>of which:</i> Apprehended in organised groups	2,140	1,866	1,893	2,534	2,100	2,288	776
<i>of which:</i> Apprehended at the Polish-German border	4,877	3,565	4,494	3,873	3,212	3,808	2,710

(a) January – August.

Source: Border Guard

Table 48. Foreigners apprehended by Border Guard for illegal border crossing (a). Poland 1998-2004 (b)

	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004 (b)	
	from Poland	to Poland	from Poland	to Poland	from Poland	to Poland	from Poland	to Poland	from Poland	to Poland	from Poland	to Poland	from Poland	to Poland
Total	2,339	1,868	1,743	1,474	2,295	1,772	1,921	1,930	1,739	3,251	1,974	1,868	1,516	1,128
<i>At border crossings</i>														
Total	483	334	457	287	836	318	566	369	587	275	902	294	856	190
Russian Federation	10	16	3	9	1	2	6	5	7	10	6	4	4	-
Lithuania	8	14	3	12	2	23	6	23	7	14	8	20	4	10
Belarus	5	55	5	7	2	16	2	60	13	16	7	14	10	5
Ukraine	31	19	29	61	30	33	38	44	30	23	39	30	19	34
Slovak Republic	8	17	6	3	7	1	5	-	10	1	7	1	21	2
Czech Republic	21	17	13	17	25	19	36	16	37	27	118	59	137	50
Germany	322	96	307	122	649	203	377	203	401	163	597	153	601	74
Sea border	44	15	40	23	27	5	18	6	14	11	16	5	3	5
Airports	34	85	51	33	93	16	78	12	68	10	104	8	57	10
<i>Outside border crossings</i>														
Total	1,856	1,534	1,286	1,187	1,459	1,454	1,355	1,561	1,152	1,237	1,072	1,574	660	938
Russian Federation	-	4	-	20	-	18	-	8	-	17	1	57	-	21
Lithuania	-	302	-	42	-	45	2	42	1	33	-	79	3	28
Belarus	1	23	-	46	-	63	-	104	-	28	-	15	-	40
Ukraine	5	305	7	200	3	426	4	488	7	419	13	579	3	403
Slovak Republic	7	263	19	247	8	297	12	234	9	248	4	193	-	49
Czech Republic	230	503	196	536	221	507	251	584	262	420	105	393	37	196
Germany	1,610	131	1,064	96	1,227	97	1,086	99	869	68	947	140	617	106
Sea border	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	4	2	5	-	16
Inside country	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	-	79

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

Table 49. Foreigners readmitted to Poland. 1999-2004 (a)

Border with:	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 (a)
Total	2,817	2,072	2,414	2,224	1,856	2,086	1,481
Russian Federation	3	-	-	1	-	-	3
Lithuania	1	1	-	1	3	-	-
Belarus	-	5	5	1	6	-	2
Ukraine	8	4	6	3	5	-	1
Slovak Republic	53	43	41	63	14	35	6
Czech Republic	41	40	39	33	115	73	146
Germany	2,710	1,976	2,318	2,108	1,713	1,971	1,312
Airports	1	3	5	14	-	-	-
Sea	-	-	-	-	-	7	11
<i>of which: readmitted after illegally crossing the border in organised groups</i>							
Total	1,519	786	928	1,097	865	924	577

(a) January - August

Source: Border Guard

Table 50. Foreigners apprehended by the Border Guard (a) for illegal border crossing by citizenship. Poland 1998-2004 (a)

Citizenship	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 (a)
Total	4,207	3,217	4,067	3,851	3,251	3,842	2,644
Afghanistan	514	456	318	451	383	160	54
Albania	41	7	5	1	5	3	2
Armenia	95	30	74	118	86	43	43
Azerbaijan	16	13	99	52	6	2	3
Bangladesh	202	51	3	9	-	1	1
Belarus	56	71	108	71	51	62	53
Bulgaria	86	109	55	47	10	13	4
China	3	19	27	15	167	216	110
Czech Republic	480	468	634	631	566	536	248
FYR Macedonia	29	7	7	2	18	-	-
Georgia	12	40	58	65	8	24	25
Germany	83	51	70	100	83	113	111
India	98	52	30	55	129	264	86
Iraq	125	41	62	228	87	29	12
Kazakhstan	3	26	18	15	11	8	-
Latvia	16	13	25	9	7	14	6
Lithuania	75	64	130	119	90	93	52
Moldova	99	143	263	185	73	152	90
Mongolia	46	10	12	17	0	8	6
Pakistan	176	35	19	34	15	178	146
Romania	322	337	303	286	22	13	15
Russian Federation	90	141	365	245	371	329	225
Serbia and Montenegro	216	98	11	11	3	9	3
Slovak Republic	79	102	84	68	87	97	34
Somalia	26	6	2	-	1	28	16
Sri Lanka	568	58	20	-	34	34	2
Turkey	31	29	17	16	25	41	25
Ukraine	312	481	908	576	588	907	1,038
Vietnam	101	61	156	289	163	243	103
Stateless	22	24	29	25	11	22	10
Unknown	22	41	47	26	62	73	59
all other	163	133	108	85	89	127	62

(a) January – August

Source: Border Guard

Table 51. Foreigners readmitted to Poland by citizenship. Poland: 1998-2004 (a)

Citizenship	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 (a)
Total	2,817	2,072	2,414	2,224	1,856	2,086	1,481
Afghanistan	427	546	337	451	293	83	6
Armenia	144	23	49	150	39	17	6
Azerbaijan	21	62	138	87	10	1	1
Bangladesh	58	24	3	1	4	-	-
Belarus	53	51	63	63	14	38	26
China	7	4	20	15	53	135	25
Czech Republic	39	36	30	50	8	28	1
FYR Macedonia	69	17	7	29	2	-	1
Georgia	39	100	79	37	6	12	5
India	48	38	3	13	136	140	55
Iraq	117	29	33	133	75	28	3
Kazakhstan	4	9	31	14	9	5	3
Lithuania	49	7	3	10	4	7	4
Moldova	275	318	452	221	108	188	83
Pakistan	65	32	20	8	39	76	35
Romania	1	2	8	87	3	2	2
Russian Federation	78	144	446	283	461	454	251
Serbia and Montenegro	462	112	11	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	342	80	6	20	34	14	2
Turkey	32	21	15	11	27	20	19
Ukraine	268	310	476	270	220	601	884
Vietnam	42	29	88	194	231	182	41
All other	177	78	96	77	80	55	28

(a) January – August.

Source: Border Guard

Table 52. Foreigners apprehended for illegal border crossing in organised groups (a).
Poland: 1998-2004 (b)

Border with:	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 (b)
<i>Number of groups</i>							
Total	200	194	252	283	233	278	79
Russian Federation	-	1	-	-	1	2	1
Lithuania	10	2	2	2	1	3	1
Belarus	6	1	4	5	1	-	2
Ukraine	16	7	18	32	32	43	29
Slovak Republic	11	4	10	5	6	-	1
Czech Republic	13	23	6	14	11	8	4
Germany	135	149	211	224	178	220	41
Other (c)	9	7	1	1	3	2	-
<i>Number of migrants</i>							
Total	2,140	1,866	1,893	2,534	2,100	2,288	776
Russian Federation	-	9	-	-	5	26	18
Lithuania	279	25	27	27	8	45	7
Belarus	42	19	36	113	10	-	19
Ukraine	234	76	182	346	355	502	312
Slovak Republic	84	35	74	55	149	-	5
Czech Republic	159	172	46	119	119	67	34
Germany	1,280	1,468	1,522	1,869	1,424	1,634	381
Other (c)	37	62	6	5	30	14	-
<i>Number of facilitators</i>							
Total	64	74	123	154	172	225	109
Poles	63	69	99	129	159	208	93
Foreigners	1	5	24	25	13	17	16

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

(b) January – August.

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

Source: Border Guard

Table 53. Foreigners apprehended in organised groups (a) by citizenship. Poland: 1998-2004 (b)

Citizenship	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 (b)
Total	2,140	1,866	1,893	2,534	2,100	2,288	776
Afghanistan	469	834	538	801	514	197	45
Armenia	48	17	49	171	44	13	20
Azerbaijan	7	24	116	93	14	1	-
Bangladesh	193	57	2	8	-	-	1
Belarus	-	-	9	11	-	6	-
China	-	12	10	13	229	298	106
FYR Macedonia	5	8	3	19	11	-	-
Georgia	-	71	53	58	1	10	1
India	94	70	22	65	218	291	66
Iraq	93	41	59	259	139	44	-
Kazakhstan	-	-	17	5	5	1	-
Moldova	13	31	203	135	21	68	19
Pakistan	147	42	12	32	38	193	127
Romania	125	171	119	200	-	-	2
Russian Federation	-	42	420	230	409	509	101
Serbia and Montenegro	209	143	3	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	566	135	14	12	42	39	2
Somalia	23	-	-	-	-	15	11
Turkey	16	-	10	3	24	37	9
Ukraine	12	49	68	47	123	260	200
Vietnam	42	29	131	344	250	287	63
all other	78	90	35	28	18	19	3

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

(b) January – August.

Source: Border Guard

Table 54. Foreigners expelled from Poland by citizenship: 1998-2004 (a)

Citizenship	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 (a)
Total	7,079	6,518	6,847	5,954	4,836	5,943	4,185
Afghanistan	160	274	42	8	27	65	14
Armenia	481	366	243	334	272	289	165
Azerbaijan	34	32	81	16	12	6	2
Bangladesh	300	38	9	9	2	-	-
Belarus	193	295	335	397	341	274	244
Bulgaria	874	704	623	552	769	579	309
China	16	31	14	7	151	108	56
Czech Republic	286	196	348	342	286	424	121
Georgia	44	120	94	67	19	30	46
India	90	51	23	21	68	111	66
Iraq	42	19	29	93	10	4	1
Lithuania	95	64	52	87	74	76	32
FYR Macedonia	58	21	11	30	17	3	2
Moldova	313	426	647	397	186	273	195
Mongolia	45	63	41	53	50	51	39
Pakistan	91	26	12	21	2	49	52
Romania	1,976	1,033	906	856	303	263	129
Russian Federation	179	250	267	181	185	189	108
Serbia and Montenegro	64	28	11	7	6	5	2
Slovak Republic	84	115	79	72	83	102	25
Somalia	14	4	1	-	1	9	11
Sri Lanka	180	55	6	3	8	7	2
Turkey	41	17	13	25	38	44	22
Ukraine	1,027	1,999	2,559	2,032	1,701	2,581	2,288
Vietnam	131	87	141	134	47	123	73
all other	262	204	260	210	178	278	181

(a) January - August

Source: Border Guard

Maps

