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**Recent Trends
in International Migration**
The 2005 SOPEMI Report for Poland

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Summary

Data compiled by the Central Statistical Office from the Central Population Register for 2004 reveal that 18,877 people emigrated from Poland, while 9,495 people immigrated to Poland. Permanent emigration from Poland thus reached the lowest level since the middle of eighties. An opposite trend was recorded in the case of immigration: after a continuous decrease in the five-year period of 1998-2002, and after a slight increase in 2003, in 2004 the number of immigrants to Poland increased sharply, reaching the highest level in the past four and half decades.

However, other sources that do not draw on the registration of permanent departures from Poland indicate that emigration from Poland has been on a continuous *increase* since the end of the nineties, a trend that has accelerated with the accession of Poland to the EU on May 1, 2004. As recent Labour Force Survey data show, in the second quarter of 2005 approximately 225,000 Poles stayed abroad for more than two months for work purposes, as compared with 193,000 in the corresponding quarter of 2004, or in comparison with 106,000 in the second quarter of 2000. The portrait of post-accession migration from Poland is a blend of continuity and change. Established patterns remain largely intact: seasonal migration from Poland to Germany persists as a major migratory outflow - in first three quarters of 2005 approximately 305,000 contracts were issued for seasonal jobs in Germany, as compared to 307,000 in 2004 as a whole, and 292,000 in 2003; migration is typically short-term and is mainly for the purpose of work; the portfolio of destination countries is revised somewhat, without new destinations replacing old destinations (Germany still predominates), yet with the proportional representations shifting (the United Kingdom and Ireland gaining). Change is occurring mainly through the substitution of legal migration for illegal migration, through the adding in of new labour markets, through drawing the young and the better-educated into the stream; and through departures for the purpose of studying.

Although immigration to Poland remains low, the trend of rising numbers of foreigners receiving resident permits in Poland continued in 2004 when approximately 37,000 people were granted residence permits, as compared with 30,000 in 2003. However, according to the most recent data available, the number of new residence permits in 2005 seems to remain on par with the 2004 level. Ukrainians still predominate, with the other main nationals being Belarussians, Russians, Armenians, Vietnamese, and Germans. With Poland's accession to the UE, the number of EU-nationals residing in Poland is on the increase, while the number of nationals of third countries appears to decrease.

In addition, and contrary to the general downward trend in most industrialized countries, the increase in the number of asylum seekers in Poland that started in 2000, continued in 2004. Nationals of the Russian Federation (particularly Chechens) were the main group. However, as recent data indicate, in 2005, the number of asylum seekers decreased to 6,861 as compared with 8,079 in 2004, and 6,909 in 2003. At the same time, the population of foreigners with the so called tolerated status living in Poland increased. Between 2003 and

November of 2005 approximately 2,500 such statuses were granted - two thirds of these in 2005. The main recipients were Russians.

The alignment of Polish laws with the standards of the European Union continued. The amendment to the 2003 Alien Act was enacted in October 2005, introducing, among other stipulations, the EU long-term residence permit, a restriction regarding the category of individuals who can apply for a settlement permit, and the facilitation of an access to the labour market for asylum seekers whose asylum procedure has not been completed in the course of one year.

1. The Economy

The growth trend that the Polish economy experienced in 2003 continued unabated in 2004 wherein the rate of economic growth (the annual increase of the GDP) was 5.4%, surpassing the corresponding rate for 2003 which was 3.8%. The rate of economic growth appears not to have lost its momentum in 2005, in spite of a slowdown in the first three quarters of 2005, wherein the rates were modest - 2.1%, 2.8%, and 3.7%, respectively. Estimates by the Gdańsk Institute for Market Economics (*Instytut Badań nad Gospodarką Rynkową*), which in the past were proven to be quite accurate, project a rate of growth for the forth quarter of 2005 of 5.1%. The forecasts for 2006 and 2007 are of rates of growth of 4.7% and 5.1%, respectively. By historical Polish standards, the recent growth rate was healthy. Yet, in comparison with other new EU member states, the rate of growth of the Polish economy was not impressive. As in the previous year, the main impetus of the recorded 2004 growth originated from private consumption.

In recent years, Poland has witnessed a remarkably high rate of unemployment and anything but shining rate of employment. Data for 2004 reveal that unemployment stood at the rate of 19.1%, not much of an improvement in comparison with the 20% rate of 2003. A glimpse at the 2005 monthly unemployment data reveals a discernible, if not a dramatic improvement: by September 2005, the national rate of unemployment stood at 17.6%. It should though be noted that there is a large inter-province variation in the incidence of unemployment: in three provinces (*Warmińsko-mazurskie*, *Zachodniopomorskie* and *Lubuskie*), more than a quarter of the labour force was recorded as unemployed. In addition, the youth unemployment rate (for persons aged 15-24) remains high; in the first quarter of 2005 it stood at 41%, twice as high as the total unemployment rate. Poland is predicted to be inflicted by still high rates of unemployment of 16.8% and 15.8% in 2006 and 2007, respectively. There is evidence that the rate of employment in 2004 has been on the increase and forecasts for 2005 as a whole point to an increase in this rate by 1.7%, a change that has no parallels in the preceding six years. Still, the new higher employment rates which, in the first quarter of 2005, stood at the astonishingly low levels of 51% for men and of 38% for women, still pale in comparison with the corresponding rates elsewhere in the EU.

2. Migration and integration policies

The adjustment of Polish laws to the standards of the European Union continues. Preparations to amend the Aliens Act of 2003 and the Act on Protection of Aliens of 2003, as well as other laws regulating the status of foreigners in Poland, started in September 2004. The amended Act was passed in April 2005¹ and enacted in October.

Six directives of the Council of the European Union have been incorporated in the amended Act. They concern the status of third country nationals who are long-term residents;² the right to family reunification;³ the minimum norms of admission of asylum

¹ Journal of Law (Dziennik Ustaw), 2005, No 94, item 788.

² 2003/109/EC, of 25 November 2003.

³ 2003/86/EC, of 22 September 2003.

seekers;⁴ the documents entitling to a stay issued to the third country nationals who have been victims of the human trafficking or who were exposed to actions facilitating undocumented migration and who collaborate with the authorities;⁵ the assistance in deportation via air;⁶ temporary protection standards in case of a mass influx of Displaced Persons, and collaboration between the EU member states in this area.⁷ Additionally, the Act introduces indispensable changes reflecting the experience gained during the year-long implementation of the bidding laws. The most important changes include:

1. Introduction of the EU long-term residence permit. The permit is issued to foreigners who have been staying in Poland without interruptions for at least five years directly before lodging the application. The foreigner must prove receipt of a regular and stable income sufficient to meet all the living and medical expenses of himself and his family, as well as a legal title to a place of accommodation. The EU long-term resident status cannot be claimed by individuals who stay in Poland for professional training nor the foreigners who are under the protection of the state (a refugee, tolerated status, temporary protection) or these who have applied for such a status. In case of students, the period of studies is counted only as half of the required five-year period of uninterrupted stay in Poland. Long-term residents living in Poland are subject to the same regulations as individuals granted settlement permit, i.e. in practice, their rights are equal to those of Polish citizens, apart from the right to vote. They can work and they can run a business. They are also entitled to welfare, social security allowances, unemployment benefits, and free education. A long-term residence permit is issued for unlimited time and unlike the settlement permit, it entitles a foreigner to live in any EU member state. Long-term residence permits joined the existing catalogue of permits for third-country nationals in Poland consisting, until recently, of settlement permit and temporary permits.⁸

2. Restricting the category of individuals who can apply for a settlement permit:

- Minor children, born in Poland, of a foreigner with a settlement permit;
- Foreign spouse of a Polish citizen, who has been married for at least three years and whose legal entitlement to stay in Poland has been the temporary residence permit for at least two years;
- Refugees who have been living in Poland for at least five years (requirement changed from eight years); the period of refugee status procedure is counted;
- Foreigners granted tolerated status who have been staying in Poland for at least 10 years; the period of refugee status procedure is counted;

(Until these changes, all foreigners granted a temporary residence permit who have been staying in Poland for a specified time could apply for a settlement permit). At the same time, for the abovementioned types of foreigners it has become easier to be granted the settlement permit since the list of requirements was shortened; there is no requirement to prove a stable and regular source of income, which is sufficient to meet all living and medical expenses of the foreigner and his family, as well as a legal title to a place of

⁴ 2003/9/EC, of 6 February 2003.

⁵ 2004/81/EC, of 6 August 2004.

⁶ 2003/110/EC, of 25 November 2003.

⁷ 2001/55/EC, of 20 July 2001.

⁸ EU nationals and their family members who want to stay in Poland for a longer period, can apply for an EU residence permit or an EU temporary residence permit.

accommodation. Experience has taught that fulfillment of the “income” requirement in particular has caused many problems, and hence it was highly advisable to eliminate it.⁹ As a result, in the wake of the change of the regulations, the abovementioned individuals could apply for and be granted the permit (including the right to work), on a more favourable basis than other foreigners. Thus, it is relatively easier to receive the settlement permit than the EU long-term resident status, since in the latter case the financial and accommodation requirements need to be met (see 1). Yet a settlement permit does not grant the right to live in other EU member states, as does the EU long-term resident status.

3. The expansion of the category of individuals who are granted a temporary residence permit on obligatory basis, to include among others:

- minor foreigners born in Poland, and staying in Poland without a guardian;
- family members of a foreigner residing in Poland who are entitled to individual procedure of legalization of stay;
- foreigners who have long-term EU resident status in another EU member state;
- foreigners who are victims of human trafficking, who are in Poland, and who decided to cooperate with the authorities.

4. Shortening from four to three years the required length of stay of a foreigner who wants to enter the family reunification procedure (a spouse and minor children). Thanks to the amendments, the settlement permit holders and recognized refugees who could use the family reunification scheme, were joined by EU long-term residents, and by temporary permit holders who have been staying in Poland for at least two years (with the last permit issued for a period not shorter than a year). The changes concern also the place of residence of the family member with whom a foreigner living in Poland can reunite. Until recently, these could only have been persons staying abroad. The amendment introduced the right to family reunification for family members who are in Poland. The family members are granted a temporary residence permit for two years (or for the validity period of the settlement permit of the foreigner they reunite with). After five years, the family members are entitled to obtain their own settlement permit.

5. Introduction of a new definition of the uninterrupted stay required at the time of application for various residence permits in Poland. At the moment, the uninterrupted stay means that any possible intermission of stay is not longer than six months, and that together the interruptions did not sum up to 10 months during the period required when applying for a given permit (previously, such interruption periods could not have been longer than two months). In the case of refugees and individuals granted tolerated status, the uninterrupted stay also includes the period of the application procedure in Poland.

6. Access to the labour market for the asylum seekers. When, after a year since applying for the status, the decision of the first instance has not been made, and the delay of the procedure is not caused by the foreigner, s/he can apply for a work permit (until now, the asylum seekers were not allowed to work).

⁹ However, some groups of foreigners are bound to find it difficult to meet this requirement while applying for the long-term resident status, e.g. a foreign spouse of a Polish citizen, who prior to the amendment, would have received the settlement permit without any difficulty upon exhibiting evidence of the income of a Polish spouse, would now need to prove own stable and regular income.

7. Prolonging the period of provided assistance to the “applying” asylum seeker. According to the regulations in force until the time of the amendment, the assistance can include accommodation in a refugee center, cash allowances, medical care, and assistance in the voluntary departure from Poland. The assistance can be prolonged in two ways: for three months from the date when the foreigner receives the decision about granting refugee status or tolerated status; and for one month from the date when the foreigner receives information about termination of the refugee status procedure related to the withdrawal of refugee status. Until now, the latter assistance could be prolonged only for up to 14 days from the time that the final decision was handed in. During that period there were no legal means to assist a foreigner to leave Poland voluntarily, nor to arrange for the necessary documents (e.g. obtaining visas). Currently, while arranging for voluntary departure, the Office for Repatriation and Aliens is assisted by the International Organization of Migration (IOM) (see below).

8. In addition to free access to the labour market in Poland, temporary status holders gained access to the welfare and family allowances. They can also register as unemployed and thus are entitled to the receipt of unemployment benefits.

9. Introduction of a regulation aiming at the protection of mixed marriages: the foreign spouse of Polish citizen with irregular status cannot be refused a temporary residence permit.

By the end of 2004, the IOM signed an agreement with the Polish authorities concerning a program of voluntary return. The program is co-financed by the European Refugee Fund. The agreement foresees support to all persons who applied for asylum in Poland, and who wish to return to their home country. The IOM pays for transportation costs and assists in the preparation of documents. An important means of support is providing the alien with all the available information about the situation in his/her country of origin, as well as providing non-financial assistance upon return: vocational training, subsidies to wages, or counselling on labour market conditions and opportunities. The current program is considered a pilot, it has a monitoring component to see how big a demand there is in Poland for assistance in voluntary returns, and what types of assistance are expected and needed. The IOM estimates it will handle 80 persons - 24 persons already returned to their countries of origin.

In October 2005, Poland signed the Revised European Social Charter adopted in Strasbourg on May 3, 1996.¹⁰ Preparations for a ratification are scheduled to start in 2006.

Policy makers have become increasingly interested in the integration of foreigners in Poland. As mentioned in the 2004 SOPEMI report for Poland, in September 2004 the Council of Ministers decided that the Coordinator for the integration of foreigners will be the Ministry of Social Policy (since October 31, 2005, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy). In January 2005, the Council of Ministers adopted a document prepared in the Ministry, entitled “Proposals of actions aimed at establishing a comprehensive immigrant

¹⁰ Europe and Social Charter defines the rights and freedoms, and also the control mechanism, which guarantee that those rights and freedoms will be respected by the countries signing the Charter. According to the Charter, all Europeans are entitled to the same rights, and these rights pertain all aspects of everyday life, including accommodation, health, education, employment, social security, individual travels and non-discrimination. The European Social Charter was signed in Turin in 1961, and was ratified by Poland in 1997. A revised European Social Charter was prepared in Strasbourg in 1996.

integration policy in Poland,” and in March following a decision of the Prime Minister the Inter-ministerial Task Force for Social Integration of Foreigners was created. The task force is responsible, among others, for the preparation of new proposals and solutions in the sphere of integration policy towards foreigners in Poland, exchange of opinions about the direction and course of the actions taken in the ministries, and collaboration with NGOs. The subject of social and professional integration was mentioned as one of seven priorities of the Polish strategy of social policy in the years 2007-2013. A document was prepared as part of the framework of National Development Plan and adopted by the Council of Ministers in September 2005. Four main objectives of the social policy were articulated:

1. Introduction of social and professional integration of immigrants should be the objective of complex actions undertaken by all public institutions. Important ingredients of these actions will be the introduction of pre-integration assistance for asylum seekers awaiting a decision for over three months, so as to counteract their social exclusion; creation of integration system for individuals with tolerated status; and introduction of regular cooperation between public administration and migrant and pro-migrant organizations. There are four projects underway (so called partnerships), established in the framework of the Community Initiative Program EQUAL, aimed at supporting social and professional integration of asylum seekers in Poland. The projects are organized by consortia of institutions and organizations (governmental, non-governmental, international, scientific, social). The Programs provide legal and psychological counseling, professional and computer training, language training and courses about the Polish society.

2. Introduction of an anti-discriminative policy to limit the xenophobic attitudes towards immigrant communities. There are information campaigns for respect of cultural and national identity, educational activities for tolerance, and enforcement of anti-discrimination laws.

3. Training of public administration and social partners. There are training courses for employees of governmental institutions and NGOs who work with foreigners.

4. Designing a comprehensive scheme of refugee protection and assistance.

Individual integration programs for refugees come into play (for details see the 2004 SOPEMI report for Poland, Section 2). In 2004, 167 families and 486 people, including 111 women and 234 children, were subjected to the provisions of the program. As in previous years, the majority of programs (for 116 families) were in *Mazowieckie* province (the principal destination for asylum seekers in Poland), mostly in Warsaw, and the beneficiaries were mostly Chechens: 139 families and 438 people, including 102 women and 224 children. These programs are not for foreigners with tolerated status and under temporary protection. However, these foreigners are entitled, under the same conditions as do refugees, to welfare, family allowances, free medical care, and education. These foreigners can also register as unemployed, take a job, and run a business under the same conditions as do Polish citizens.

In relation to the visa policy towards Belarus, Russian Federation and Ukraine, in 2004 in 12 Polish consulates in these countries there were 1,058,863 visas issued. The largest number of visas was issued to the Ukrainian nationals (575,471), then Belarussian (278,441) and Russian nationals (204,951). On average, Polish consulates issued 3,500–5,500 visas. The largest number of visas were issued daily in Lviv (800–1,100), and then in Luck, Kiev,

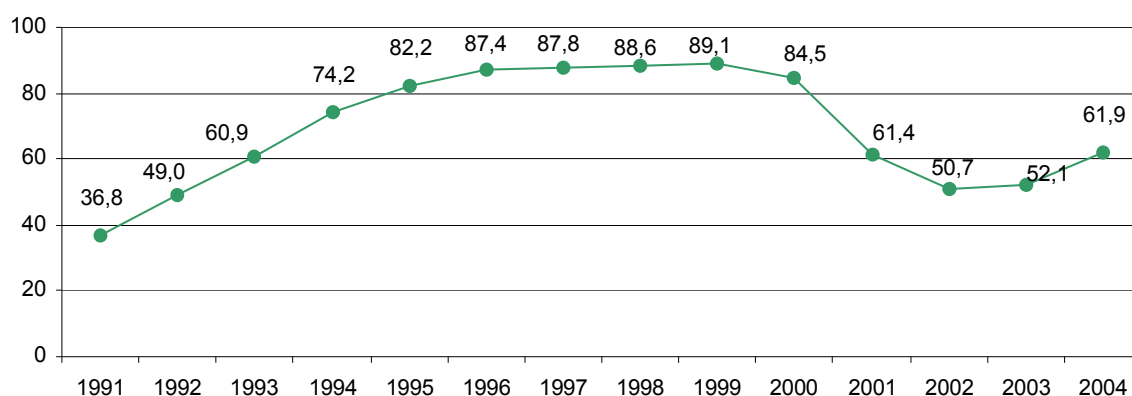
and Kaliningrad (between 600–1,000), as well as in Brest, Minsk and Grodno (300-700).¹¹ The analysis conducted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the fourth quarter of 2004 proved that introduction of visa regime has not caused any major drop in the border crossings. In 2004, there was a small decrease, when compared to 2003, in the Poland-bound movement by the nationals of the Russian Federation (by 7%), Ukraine (by 7%) and Belarus (by 8%). In 2005, however, the number of trips of these countries nationals to Poland was on the rise (for details see Section 3).

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

Following a slight increase in 2003 over the preceding year, and a three-year continuous decrease in 2000-2002, the number of foreigners entering Poland in 2004 was 61,917,800 - a 19% increase in comparison with the preceding year. Arrivals at the borders with the Slovak Republic and with Germany contributed most to this growth, registering increases of 37% and 36%, respectively. However, the number of entries in 2004 from non-EU countries at the eastern section of the Polish border continued to decrease, by 6% in the case of Ukraine, and by 9% in the case of Belarus. In the case of the Russian Federation there was, however, an 8% increase.

Between January and August 2005, the number of arrivals increased by 5% in comparison with the same period of 2004, amounting to 42,146,900 entries and pointing to an additional, although less brisk growth in 2005. While entries from the Ukraine were 15% higher than in comparison with the same period of 2004, entries from Belarus remained relatively stable (only a slight growth by less than 1%), the number of arrivals along the southern section of the Polish border declined by 14%, and entries from Germany increased by only 14%.

Figure 1. Arrivals of foreigners (in million). Poland 1991-2004



¹¹ Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2005. Raport Konsularny. Ministerstwo Spraw Zagranicznych, Departament Konsularny i Polonii, marzec 2005.

In 2004, as in the preceding years, the majority of foreigners arriving in Poland were citizens of seven neighboring countries (94%). Among them Slovaks recorded the largest increase in comparison with 2003 (by 40%), followed by Germans (increase by 34%) and Czechs (an increase by only 5%). Germans continued to predominate, accounting for more than half of all arrivals in 2004 (55%, compared with 49% in 2003) (Table 1). As the cyclical survey carried out by the Institute of Tourism indicates, as in the preceding years, entries from the Slovak Republic and Germany, as well as from the Czech Republic were mainly one-day trips (98%, 85%, 98%, respectively), and it is in this very group that the above-mentioned increases were reported.¹² These are mainly shopping-related trips induced by the cost of living differential between the two countries (goods and services are cheaper in Poland than in, for example, Germany), but one-day trekking in Polish mountains also plays a role, especially in the case of Slovaks and Czechs. However, between January and August 2005, the number of Germans visiting Poland increased by only 14%, and arrivals of Czechs and Slovaks declined in comparison with the corresponding period of 2004, by 18% and 20%, respectively.

Entries of Ukrainians, Belarussians, and Russians to Poland continued to decrease in 2004 in comparison with 2003 (by 6%, 8%, and 7%, respectively), but displayed an increase in the first eight months of 2005 in comparison with the corresponding period of 2004 (an increase occurring for the first time since 2001). One-day trips amounted to approximately 50-60% entries of nationals of these countries to Poland in 2004, as well as between January and August 2005. In the first eight months of 2005, along with increasing numbers of arrivals from the east, entries from non-neighboring countries were on the rise too: the largest in the case of Australia (by 73%) and Canada (by 73%), followed by the United Kingdom (by 47%), Ireland (by 44%), Spain (by 30%), and the Netherlands (by 26%). As a consequence, in the first eight months of 2005, the share of arrivals from neighboring countries was reduced to 92%.

The trend of gradually decreasing numbers of departures of Poles that started in 2001, continued in 2004. Only 37,200,000 departures were reported in 2004, a 3,9% decline in comparison with the previous year. At the same time, at the eastern section of the Polish border, the volume of out-trips by Poles continued to increase (by 22%), with an exception of Belarus (a small decrease of 2% in comparison with 2003). In the first eight months of 2005, however, the volume of departures of Poles increased slightly (by 8%). This was due to a continuous growth in departures of Poles to the east (by 83%): to the Ukraine by 135%, to Belarus by 80%, and to Lithuania by 64% (as well as a 55% increase in the number of air departures.) As a matter of fact, visits of Poles in Ukraine and in Belarus have been on the continuous increase since 2001 (while, as already noted, arrivals from Ukraine and Belarus to Poland have been on the decrease, for which mainly the introduction of visa regime in October 2003 was responsible). The trips appear to be prompted by a lower price of consumption goods (such as alcohol, petrol and cigarettes), and often last not even a day.

¹² In general, one-day trips predominated in the total volume of foreign entries to Poland, accounting for 77% in 2004 (74% in 2003, and 78% in 2002).

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

Data from the Central Population Register for 2004 reveal that net migration, while continued to be negative (- 9,400), was at the same time the highest during the last three decades. 18,877 people emigrated from Poland, while 9,495 people immigrated to Poland in 2004. Emigration from Poland thus reached the lowest level since the middle of eighties. However, the volume of emigrants increased by 20% in the first half of 2005 in comparison with the respective period of 2004, which may result in a total annual increase of emigrants for the first time since 2000. After a continuous decrease in the five-year period of 1998-2002, immigration to Poland continued to increase in 2004, by 35% in comparison with 2003. This represents the highest level of immigration in the last four and half decades (since 1959). Moreover, the volume of immigrants is expected to grow further, since in the first half of 2005 it has already exceeded the respective figure for 2004 (Table 3 and Table 4).

Women constituted 48.5% of emigrants and 49.4% of immigrants in 2004. While the share of women among emigrants remained relatively stable, the share of women among immigrants increased from 47.4% in 2003 and 46.5% in 2000-2002. This was mainly due to a 41% increase of women (as men reported a smaller increase, by 29% between 2003 and 2004).

4.3. Destination of emigrants and origins of immigrants

In 2004, three major destination countries for emigrants from Poland continued to lose their standing, namely Germany, the United States, and Canada. The volume of emigrants to these countries kept decreasing, by 16% in the case of Germany (from 15,013 in 2003 to 12,646 in 2004), by 2.4% in the case of the United States (from 2,464 in 2003 to 2,404 in 2004), and by 18% in the case of Canada (from 800 in 2003 to 657 in 2004). Moreover, Germany's share diminished to 67% (from 72% in 2003), reaching the lowest level since the beginning of the nineties. Despite the total decrease, more emigrants went to (in order of descending number of emigrants) the United Kingdom (by 93%), Austria (by 14%), the Netherlands (by 32%), France (by 20%), Spain (by 45%), Sweden (by 49%), Greece (by 34%), and Norway (by 46%). In general, in 2004, as in previous years, approximately 80% of emigrants from Poland headed for the EU-15 member states.

Traditionally, men outnumbered women among emigrants in 2004. This was true in the case of major destination countries for Poles, namely Germany (52.5% of men, 51.4% in 2003), the United States (52.4%), and Canada (52.2%). In the latter two cases no changes occurred compared to 2003. The United Kingdom, which became male dominated in 2003, increased its share of men in the total emigrant population from 56.7% in 2003 to 63.7% in 2004. In addition, more men than women emigrated to Spain (56.2%), and Greece (56.0%). The Netherlands displayed almost equal sex ratio, after a predominance of men over women in 2003. As in the previous years, there were more women emigrants than men in the case of such destination countries as Austria (53.2%), Belgium (53.8%), Denmark (62.0%), France (51.7%), Italy (64.0%), Norway (62.7%) and Sweden (52.9) (Table 5).

Along with the total increase in the number of immigrants to Poland in 2004, most countries of origin reported smaller or larger increases in relation to 2003 (Table 9). As in previous years, Germany, the United States, Ukraine, Canada and the United Kingdom comprised main sending countries. However, as data for 2004 indicates, the number of Ukrainians almost tripled, from 423 in 2003 to 1,196 in 2004, and the share of Ukraine in the total immigrant population increased from 6% in 2003 to 13% in 2004. Similar, but not that spectacular increases, were displayed in the case of Armenia (by 125%), and Belarus (113%), as well as in the case of the Russian Federation (by 64%). Kazakhstan and Lithuania were the only exceptions among the former USSR countries, reporting decreases over 2003, by 27% and 5%, respectively. In the case of Kazakhstan, the decline was compatible with the recent slowdown in the volume of arrivals to Poland of repatriates and their family members from Kazakhstan (for details on repatriation see Section 7.2), and resulted in Kazakhstan losing its sixth position on the list of major countries of immigration (eleven in 2004). In general, the share of the former Soviet Union countries in the total population of immigrants in Poland increased from 16% in 2003 to 24% in 2004. At the same time the relative significance of Germany, the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom diminished, although they remained at the top of the list, and in most cases small increases were reported. As a consequence, the Russian Federation ranked sixth in 2004 (ninth in 2003), while Belarus ranked eighth (twelfth in 2003). The remarkable increase in the number of Ukrainians, Belarussians, Russians, Armenians, but also of Vietnamese (up 54% on 2003) in 2004 (and in the case of the Russian Federation also in 2003), was induced

by larger numbers of permanent residence permits granted to nationals of these countries in 2004. As a matter of fact, the number of immigrants from the Russian Federation in 2003 (along with the number of settlement permits granted to Russians) had already been on a sharp increase in 2003 (for details and explanations see Section 5.1).

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 (57.5% of men), the United States and Canada (54.2% each), followed by France (51.9%), Vietnam, Armenia, the Netherlands, Austria, Sweden and Spain. Previously male dominated, the United Kingdom became female dominated in 2004 (51.1% of women compared to 48.7% in 2003), while previously female dominated Italy displayed almost equal sex ratio in 2004 (50.6% of men, 46.3% in 2003). Other countries with predominance of women in the total immigrant population included Ukraine (74.1% of women, 64.3% in 2003), the Russian Federation (71.8%, 48.6% in 2003), Belarus (72.9%, 57.7% in 2003), Kazakhstan (54%, 55.9% in 2003), and Lithuania (57.9%, 70% in 2003). 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 2004, the share of women among immigrants from the former Soviet Union reached 68.4% (58.5% in 2003) (Table 9).

In 2004, as in previous years, high concentration of emigrants according to destination countries was accompanied by a high concentration of provinces of emigrants origins in Poland. Thus, 67% of permanent emigrants were former residents of four (out of sixteen) provinces in Poland: *Śląskie* (Katowice) (33%), *Opolskie* (Opole) (20%), *Dolnośląskie* (Wrocław) (8%), and *Małopolskie* (Kraków) (6%), all of them located in the south-west Poland. Among the provinces most frequently selected by immigrants arriving to Poland in 2004 were *Małopolskie*, *Śląskie*, *Mazowieckie* (Warszawa), *Dolnośląskie*, and *Opolskie* provinces (13%, 13%, 12%, 10%, and 9%, respectively). It is worth noting that only one of them was not mentioned when discussing emigration. In 2004, the number of immigrants was higher than the number of emigrants in the case of *Mazowieckie* (by 832 persons), *Lubelskie* (Lublin) (by 91 persons), and *Świętokrzyskie* (Kielce) (by 32 persons).

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, the share of the middle aged (20-49) continued to increase in 2004, while the proportion of 'the youngest' continued to diminish, both among emigrants and immigrants. Women immigrants reported the largest increase in the proportion of those aged between 20 and 49, from 44% in 2003 to 54% in 2004, and consequently, the age composition of immigrant men and women started to be similar. Among emigrants, however, women continued to be older than men. In the tables below is the detailed breakdown: (see also Tables 6 and 10).

Emigrants

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

Immigrants

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

In 2004, for the first time since 2000, the share of the married among emigrants aged above 15 increased, while the share of the singles decreased, both among men and women. As in the previous year, the share of singles was greater among men than women (61% and 47% respectively); whereas the proportion of married was greater among women than among men (46% and 36%, respectively). As a matter of fact, the share of married and singles among women emigrants became almost equal in 2004. Among immigrants, as in previous years, married persons predominated, and their share continued to increase in 2004, both among men and women. In general, the proportion of widowed and divorced persons was greater among immigrants than among emigrants. Below is the detailed breakdown: (see also Tables 7 and 11).

Emigrants (15+)

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

Immigrants (15+)

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

In 2004, the share of emigrants with secondary and post-secondary education increased further. One out of four emigrants aged 15 years and above had either a university diploma (5%, 2% in 2003) or completed secondary school (at least 12 years of schooling) (19%, 8% in 2003). This may be, however, related to the substantial decrease of missing data, from approximately 60% in 2003, to 40% in 2004. At the same time, the proportion of those with at best elementary education remained relatively stable, at the level of 22%. In general, immigrants continued to be better educated than emigrants. In 2004, almost one out of four immigrants aged 15 years and above had higher education, and this share decreased slightly over the previous year (27% in 2003). However, the proportion of those with secondary education increased, from 32% in 2003, to 38% in 2004. Altogether, the share of immigrants with at least secondary education increased slightly, from 59% to 61%. It is worth mentioning that in the case of immigrants, the missing data comprised only (comparing to emigrants) 14% of the total in 2004 (11% in 2003) (Table 12).

5. Immigrants in Poland

5.1. 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 residence permits in Poland. In 2004, and between January and September 2005, data on the inflow of foreign residents to Poland 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.

The latter two types of permits (3 and 4) were introduced for citizens of UE countries and their family members on May 1, 2004, with Poland's accession to the European Union.¹³ Therefore, the 2004 figures included, between January and April, two types of permits (type 1 and type 2), whereas between May and December 2004, four types of permits, as type 3 and type 4 were added to the menu. Therefore, in 2004 EU nationals can be found in data on all types of permits. This changed in 2005.

General trend

The trend of increasing numbers of foreigners applying and receiving residents permits in Poland continued in 2004, and between January and September 2005 (Tables 13 and 14). According to the Office for Repatriation and Aliens, in 2004, 40,711 foreigners applied for residence permits in Poland. This represents a 17% increase in comparison to the previous year. Between January and September 2005, the volume of applications reached 30,539, which already exceeded the January-September 2004 figure by 1,994 applying persons. This indicates a further growth in 2005 as a whole.

Women comprised 48.5% of all submitted applications in 2004, and their share increased slightly, from 46.8% in 2003. However, their share fell again to 43.3% in the first three quarters of 2005. Despite the total predominance of men, women outnumbered men among those applying for the temporary permit and the settlement permit (type 1 and type 2), while there were more men than women among EU nationals and their family members (type 3 and type 4) (Table 13).

The overall number of permits granted in Poland in 2004, was equal to 36,848, by 21% more than in the previous year. In addition, in the first nine months of 2005, 28,756 positive decisions were issued, by 570 more than in the first ten months of 2004. This indicates clearly that the inflow of foreign citizens to Poland is likely to increase in 2005 and in the subsequent years. Although the sex distribution of foreigners whom permits were granted is

¹³ In addition, in 2005 (as a whole) and subsequent years, data on the inflow of foreign residents to Poland will refer to five types of permits. Apart from the four that were already mentioned, there will be the long-term resident permit, a document that was introduced with the amendment to the 2003 Alien Law that came into force on October 1, 2005 (for details on the long-term resident permits see Section 2).

not available, predominance of women can be expected among temporary permits and settlement permits holders (Table 14).

As far as types of permits are concerned, the number (and thus the share) of temporary permits (type 1) has been on the decline since 2003, along with the number of settlement permits increasing sharply between 2002 and 2004 (type 2) (from 602 to 4,366, by 625%). With the introduction of new documents for nationals of the EU member states and their family members (type 3 and type 4), the volume of the former has been decreasing further, reaching 25,463 in 2004. The remarkable growth in the quantity of settlement permits can be explained in three ways (two of them were already mentioned in the previous SOPEMI report for Poland). First, in 2003 five years have passed since the temporary residence permit was enacted. This enabled 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. Third, according to the Polish constitution, every person who is able to prove his/her Polish descent (origins) is eligible for settling in Poland (Art. 52.5). Interestingly, despite the fact that the constitution entered into force in 1997, applications for the settlement permit based on the above mentioned article started to be lodged in great numbers only in 2003. Presumably, as it is often the case, the knowledge about this channel of legalisation has not been widely available and started to disseminate by accident, mainly among those who were already staying in Poland. Presumably, various associations of Poles living in the East were actively taking part in spreading information about this procedure. Foreigners of Polish descent were thus entitled to the settlement permit, even without having to jointly meet the following conditions: the existence of permanent family or economic ties with Poland and secured accommodation and maintenance in Poland (obligatory for those applying for the settlement permit before October 2005). Among those who make use of this law were mainly nationals of Ukraine, Belarus, and to a lesser extent, of the Russian Federation.

The breakdown by the type of permits granted in 2004, and in the first three quarters of 2005, was as follows (see also Tables 14 and 17):

	2004	Jan-Sep 2005
Type 1	69%	59%
Type 2	12%	10%
Type 3	3%	5%
Type 4	16%	27%

As it was already noted, in 2004, EU nationals can be found in data on all types of permits. Therefore, the breakdown for January-September 2005 better reflects the actual distribution of four existing types of permits in the total. As the January-September 2005 figure indicates, approximately one-third of all permits were granted to EU nationals and their family members, while the remaining two-thirds were issued to third country nationals (for detailed information on applications and residence permits issued in the first nine months of 2005 see Table 18).

Origins and destinations of permit holders in 2004

In general, in 2004, almost two-thirds of all permits were granted to nationals of the six following countries (in order of descending numbers): Ukraine, Belarus, Vietnam, Germany, the Russian Federation and Armenia (Table 16).

As in previous years, in 2004 approximately half of all residence permits were issued to the former Soviet Union citizens. Ukraine, Belarus and the Russian Federation were, as usual, at the top of the list, accounting for around 85% of the former USSR total in 2004 (84% in 2003), and for 43% of all permits granted in 2004 (38% in 2003). Only Ukraine reported increase in relation to the previous year (by 21%), totalling 10,185 in 2004, and the number of permits granted to nationals of Ukraine has been on the continuous increase at least since 1998, when approximately 950 Ukrainians were granted a residence permit in Poland. The number of permits issued to nationals of Belarus continued to decline, although only slightly between 2003 and 2004 (by 3%), and the Russian Federation did not report any significant changes over the last three years, amounting to approximately 2,000 each year of 2002-2004. In addition, in 2003, one more former Soviet Union country started to gain importance, namely Armenia. After receiving 630-750 permits each year in the period 1999-2001, Armenia reported a 47% increase in 2003, and a 102% increase in 2004, in relation to previous years. In fact, the 102% increase was the largest in 2004. Consequently, Armenia gained the seventh position in 2003, and moved up to the sixth position in 2004. In 2004 more permits were also issued to nationals of Kazakhstan (by 26% more than in 2003) and Moldova (by 21%).

A remarkable increase in the volume of residence permits has been also reported in the case of Vietnam. Following the Armenian example, after a slight decline in 1999-2000, the number of permits granted to nationals of Vietnam started to increase slightly (by 5% in 2002 in relation to 2001, by 10% in 2003 in relation to 2002), only to report the 72% growth in 2004 in comparison with 2003. Consequently, after ranking seventh in 2002, Vietnam moved to the fifth position in 2003, and ended up third in 2004 (after Ukraine and Belarus).

EU-25 member states also contribute to the inflow of foreign residents to Poland. After reporting the 18% decrease in 2003 in relation to the previous year, the number of permits granted to their nationals increased by 33% in 2004 in comparison with 2003. Substantial increases were reported among others in the case of (in order of descending number of permits) Germany (by 47%), France (by 46%), Italy (by 41%), the Netherlands (by 45%), Sweden (by 31%), Denmark (by 35%), Austria (by 36%), Belgium (by 34%), the Slovak Republic (by 33%) and Spain (by 34%). As a matter of fact, among the EU-25 only the Czech Republic and Estonia reported declines in 2004.

Looking at different types of permits, it is worth noting that Ukraine, Belarus, Vietnam, the Russian Federation and Armenia greatly contributed to the sharp increase in the volume of settlement permits in 2004 in relation to 2003 (by 152%) (which was the continuation of the 188% increase in 2003 over the previous year). The number of settlement permits granted to nationals of Ukraine increased by 264%, to nationals of Belarus - by 221%, of the Russian Federation – by 164%, and of Armenia – by 99%. In general, those five countries accounted for 71% of all settlement permits in 2004.

The distribution of permits by provinces of destination remained relatively stable in 2004 in relation to previous years. A large number of permits was traditionally granted in *Mazowieckie* province (35%), although its share in the total has been gradually and slightly decreasing (from 38% in 2001-2002). *Dolnośląskie* (9%), *Małopolskie* (7%), *Wielkopolskie* (6%), *Śląskie* (6%), and *Lubelskie*, *Łódzkie*, *Pomorskie* (5% each) followed. Due to the total increase in the number of permit granted, all provinces but one (*Podlaskie*) reported increases over 2003, the largest in the case of *Małopolskie* (by 45%), *Lubuskie* (by 41%), *Śląskie* (by 31%), *Dolnośląskie* (by 36%), and *Kujawsko-pomorskie* (by 32%) (Map 1).

5.2. Stock of temporary immigrants

In this part, the Central Statistical Office data on persons, who arrived from abroad and who registered their temporary stay (more 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. The data presents the stock of these migrants, as of the end of each year.

In general, at the end of 2004, 70% of all temporary immigrants were nationals of nine countries. These were as follows: Ukraine (33%), Germany (9%), Belarus (8%), the Russian Federation (5%), Vietnam (5%), Armenia (4%), the United States (3%), France (3%), and the United Kingdom (2%) (Table 19).

After a one-year decrease in 2003 in comparison with 2002 (by 10%), the stock of temporary immigrants in Poland continued to increase, from 42,356 in December 2003 to 44,733 in December 2004 (by 6%). The increasing numbers of immigrants originating from Asia greatly contributed to this growth. Virtually all countries from this continent reported significant increases in 2004 in relation to 2003: the largest in the case of Armenia (by 72%, from 971 in 2003 to 1,670 in 2004), and Vietnam (by 58%, from 1,282 in 2003 to 2,026 in 2004), followed by China (by 43%), India (by 44%), Mongolia (by 30%), South Korea (by 29%), and Israel (by 27%). Consequently, almost one-fifth of temporary immigrants in 2004 originated from Asia (including Asian part of the ex-USSR) (13% in 2003).

After a 29% decline in 2003 in relation to 2003, Ukraine, a leading country of origin of temporary immigrants, did not report significant changes in 2004 in comparison to 2003, while Belarus and the Russian Federation displayed only small changes (up 5%, down 5%, respectively). The former Soviet Union as a whole reported a 3% increase, and its share in the total diminished slightly, from 55% in 2003 to 53% in 2004 (and 61% in 2002).

In 2004, the proportion of men and women in the population of temporary migrants remained relatively equal; men comprised 51% of the total. As in previous years, however, women outnumbered men in the case of Ukraine (65%), Belarus (67%), the Russian Federation (65%), Lithuania (65%), Moldova (61%), Kazakhstan (65%), and no significant changes occurred in relation to the previous year. Armenia was the only important former Soviet Union country that sent to Poland more men than women (men comprised 55%, 56% in 2003). Consequently, the share of women among all former Soviet Union countries amounted to 64% in 2004 (63% in 2003). In addition, women predominated among

nationals of Mongolia, comprising 52% of the total. In the case of the EU-15, as well as the EU 25, men predominated, accounted for approximately two-thirds of the total. The 2004 age composition of temporary migrants did not report any significant changes compared to previous years (Tables 19 and 20).

As in previous years, at the end of 2004, the majority of temporary migrants were registered in *Mazowieckie* province. However, their volume continued to diminish, from 17,686 in 2003 to 15,711 in 2004 (by 11%). Consequently the share of *Mazowieckie* province in the total decreased, from 42% in 2003 to 35% in 2004. As a matter of fact, *Mazowieckie*, together with *Lubuskie*, were the only two provinces where declines were reported in 2004. Among remaining 14 provinces, the largest increase in 2004 in comparison with 2003 was displayed in the north-west of Poland in *Zachodniopomorskie* province (by 37%), followed by *Kujawsko-pomorskie* (by 33%), *Lubelskie* (30%) *Małopolskie* (by 23%), *Dolnośląskie* (by 20%), and *Śląskie* (19%). In general, major provinces attracting temporary migrants in 2004 were (in order of importance) *Dolnośląskie* (8%), *Małopolskie* (7%), *Śląskie* (7%), *Lubelskie* (6%), *Łódzkie* (5%), *Pomorskie* (5%), and *Zachodniopomorskie* (4%). These eight provinces (including *Mazowieckie*) accounted for 78% of the total (Table 21 and Map 2).

In 2004, men were predominant in eight out of 16 provinces (six out of 16 in 2003), while women outnumbered men in six out of 16 provinces (seven out of 16 in 2003). In the remaining two provinces (*Mazowieckie* and *Opolskie*) the sex ratio was almost equal. As in the previous year, the sex-specific spatial pattern of the stock of temporary immigrants remained unchanged: the proportion of women was higher in the eastern part of Poland. This applied to such provinces as *Podkarpackie* (women comprised 61%, 62% in 2003), *Lubelskie* (60%, 63% in 2003), *Świętokrzyskie* (53%, 55% in 2003), *Podlaskie* (53%, 59% in 2003), and *Warmińsko-mazurskie* (52%, 54% in 2003). In addition, women continued to outnumber men in the case of one province located at the border with Germany: *Lubuskie* (51%, 54% in 2003). Traditionally, men were predominant in *Dolnośląskie* (comprising 54%), *Śląskie* (58%), *Łódzkie* (55%), *Wielkopolskie* (56%), *Kujawsko-pomorskie* (55%), and *Pomorskie* (54%). *Małopolskie* and *Zachodniopomorskie* provinces became male dominated in 2004, comprising respectively 52% and 39% of men (48% and 50% in 2003, respectively).

5.3. 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.

Looking at available data will not be complete, however, if the situation in Poland of a foreigner who is a spouse to a Polish national, as compared to other foreigners, will not be taken into consideration. First, 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 (five years for 'other' foreigners). As it was already noted in Section 5.1, this resulted, among other things, in the number of settlement permits in Poland going up. Since October 2005, with amendment to the above mentioned 2003 Aliens Act, a foreign spouse of a Polish national is eligible for a newly designed settlement permit, which is easier to obtain than the EU long-term residence permit, available for 'other' foreigners (see Section 2 for details). Second, since September 1, 2003, foreigners who were granted a temporary residence permit in Poland as a consequence of marriage to a Polish citizen gained free access to the labour market, a right that this group has been fighting for for a long time. This led to the dramatic improvement of the situation of bi-national families in Poland. Third, a person married to a Polish national can use a fast track of acquiring Polish nationality, the so-called marriage procedure: s/he needs to live in Poland on the basis of a settlement permit for at least six months, or s/he needs to be married for at least three years and six months (five years on the basis of settlement permit for other foreigners). Forth, since October 2005, a marriage to a Polish national protects a foreigner from expulsion from Poland. All this clearly indicates that foreigners who are married to Polish nationals enjoy various rights that 'other' foreigners do not.

In 2004, 191,824 marriages were contracted in Poland, 1.9% less than in 2003. Despite the total decrease, the volume of marriages contracted in Poland between two foreigners as well as the number of mixed marriages increased slightly in 2004 in comparison with 2003, from 49 to 66 in the case of 'both foreigners' marriages, and by 2.8% in the case of marriages between a Pole and a foreigner. In addition, the latter growth was attributable to a 6.4% increase in the number of 'foreign husband' marriages as 'foreign wife' marriages, for the first time in 1999-2003, and after a considerable increase in 2003 in comparison with 2002 (by 19%), reported a decrease in 2004 in comparison with 2003, by 1.8%. 'Foreign husband' marriages continued to predominate, accounting for 59% in 2004 (57% in 2003).

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

Traditionally, the distribution of countries of origin among men was more diversified than among women. In 2004, husbands originated from 105 countries, whereas wives only from 55 countries. In the latter case, approximately 3/4 of all foreign women continued to come from only three countries, namely Ukraine (59% of foreign wives), Belarus (11%), and the Russian Federation (6%). It is worth noting that in 2004, for the first time in almost a decade, the number of foreign wives from Ukraine and Belarus diminished in comparison with the previous year, by 4% and by 12%, respectively. Decreases in comparison with 2003 were also reported in the case of the following major countries of origin of foreign husbands: Germany (by 12%), Ukraine (21%), the United Kingdom (8%), and the Netherlands (18%), whereas the 24-27% increases were displayed in the case of the United States, Italy, France and Sweden. However, the most spectacular growth was reported in the case of Vietnam. The volume of marriages between Polish wives and Vietnamese husbands increased by 134%, from 73 marriages in 2003 to 171 marriages in 2004. As a result, the share of Vietnam in the 'foreign husband' marriages increased from 3% in 2003 to 8% in

2004. In the ‘foreign wife’ marriages, Vietnam reported a smaller, but also substantial growth in comparison with 2003, by 64%.

5.4. Foreign students

According to data provided by the Central Statistical Office, the number of foreign students studying in Poland continued to increase, from 8,106 in 2003 to 8,829 in 2004 (by 9%). As in previous years, Ukraine predominated, accounting for 22% (23% in 2003), followed by Belarus (14%), the United States (7%), Norway (7%), Lithuania (5%), and Kazakhstan (5%). Women comprised 54% of all students in 2004. They predominated among students coming from major former USSR countries: Ukraine (64%), Belarus (65%), Lithuania (62%), Kazakhstan (63%), Russian Federation (63%), and Moldova (67%), as well as from the Central European states: the Czech Republic (52%), the Slovak Republic (52%), Romania (55%), Bulgaria (60%), Serbia and Montenegro (65%). Women were more than men also in the case of Norway (54%) and Canada (51%). The largest increases in 2004 in comparison with 2003 were reported in the case of China (by 75%, from 51 to 89 students), and India (by 50%, from 104 to 156 students), as well as in the case of Sweden (57%), France (66%), Germany (40%) and Norway (40%) (Table 25).

5.5. 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 and Labour¹⁴ 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 foreigners¹⁵ will be presented at the end of the chapter that follows.

The number of work permits granted to foreigners in Poland has been decreasing since 2004.¹⁶ This is due to the new market labour regulations that were introduced as a result to Poland’s accession to the EU. First, nationals of the United Kingdom, Ireland and Sweden (and their family members), countries that did not impose any restrictions on Polish nationals with regard to access to their labour markets, as well as nationals of the EU-10 (except Malta) are exempted from the work permit requirement. Second, soon the remaining EU-15 will make the final decisions on whether to lift transitional arrangements on May 1, 2006, or to apply restrictions for a further three years. Since Poland imposes reciprocal restrictions on labour flows from these countries, this will have an impact on the number of work permits in Poland (i.e. its likely decrease). Third, exempted from the work permit

¹⁴ Since October 31, 2005, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy.

¹⁵ Ministry of Economy and Labour 2005, Zbiórce wyniki działalności służb kontroli legalności zatrudnienia w 2004 roku. Ministerstwo Gospodarki i Pracy, Departament Rynku Pracy.

¹⁶ Although in 2003 the number of work permits granted to individual applicants decreased substantially, from 22,776 in 2002 to 18,884 in 2003, in fact, the 2003 figure returned to the levels of 2001 and of the preceding years. The 2002 increase was mainly 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. However, for UE nationals this requirement was abandoned on May 1, 2004.

requirement are also EU/EEA-nationals who on May 1, 2004 were already working in Poland for uninterrupted period of 12 months. Forth, the same rule applies to those EU/EEA-nationals who were granted a work permit for uninterrupted period of 12 month after May 1, 2004. Fifth, starting from May, 1, 2004, EU/EEA nationals who serve on the executive boards of businesses enterprises are exempted from the need to obtain work permits. All this results in reduction of population of work permits holders in Poland, but not in reduction of the inflow of workers to Poland. On the contrary, it may be expected that due to Poland's accession to the EU, the number of workers from EU/EEA member states will increase. Nevertheless, data on work permits start to better reflect the inflow to Poland of workers from non-EU/EEA countries.

In general, apart from the above-mentioned categories, among foreigners who are currently not required to obtain a work permit in Poland (November 2005) are: recognised refugees; the settlement permit holders; the tolerated status holders; the temporary protection status holders; the long-residence status holders (since October 1, 2005); foreigners who were granted a temporary residence permit in Poland as a consequence of having a long-residence status in other EU-member state (since October 1, 2005); family members (spouses and dependant children) of Polish citizens who are EU citizens; family members (spouses and dependant children) of Polish citizens who are not EU citizens provided that they were granted the temporary permit in Poland; family members (spouses and dependant children) of recognised refugees, the settlement permit holders, the tolerated status holders, the temporary protection status holders, and the long-residence status holders (in Poland or in other member state); and foreigners of other categories listed in the separate regulations, ex. university teachers.

In 2004, 13,179 work permits were granted to foreigners in Poland, of which 12,381 were granted to individual applicants, and 798 to foreigners working in sub-contracting foreign companies. The 33% decrease was recorded over the previous years (from 19,831 in 2003). The number of work permits granted individually to foreigners declined by 34% (6,460 permits) whereas the number of permits allowing employment in foreign companies operating in Poland decreased by 19% (by 192 permits). The 2004 decrease was mainly due to Poland's accession to the EU on May 1, 2004 (see above). In 2005, the number of permits is expected to decline further.

Major countries of origin in 2004 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	12,381	798
Ukraine	3,133	3,081	155
Vietnam	1,063	1,063	-
Germany	2,382	2,311	12
Belarus	1,025	664	361
France	658	655	3
Australia	556	550	6
Russian Federation	584	532	52
United States	527	518	9
Turkey	442	442	-
India	430	425	5
Italy	385	383	2
United Kingdom	319	293	26
Armenia	268	268	-
China	256	256	-
Netherlands	234	231	3

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 (45%, 33% in 2003), Ukraine (19%, 5% in 2003), Lithuania (10%, 11% in 2003), and the Russian Federation (7%, one permit in 2003). The majority of all migrants were hired for more than three months (94%, 755 permits; 71%, 701 permits in 2003). *Mazowieckie* province continued to be the main destination area, comprising 62% of all work permits in 2004 (53% in 2003). *Pomorskie* (18%), and *Zachodnio-pomorskie* (9%) followed.

As far as work permits granted individually to foreigners are concerned, in 2004, 18,325 applications were submitted (26,107 in 2003), of which 29% by women (33% in 2003). Finally, on completion of a three-stage procedure 12,381 work permits were granted. This represents a 34% decrease in relation to 2003. The extensions to previously granted permits comprised 44% of the total (54% in 2003). As in the previous year, approximately one-third of all permits were granted to women, of which 42% were renewals (57% in 2003). In addition, in the first six months of 2005, 5,270 work permits were issued as compared to 6,544 permits in the first half of 2004, and to 9,043 permits in the respective period of 2003, which signifies a decline in the overall volume of work permits in Poland in 2005. The reasons for this decline were provided at the beginning of this section.

With 2,588 permits in 2004, Ukraine traditionally predominated (Table 26). Although the quantity of permits granted to Ukrainians decreased slightly over 2003 (by 6%), its share increased, from 15% in 2003 to 21% in 2004. After a 69% increase in relation to 2003, from 630 permits to 1,063 permits, Vietnam ranked second in 2004. Despite the 48% decline, Germany was still third on the list, followed by Belarus (down 20% on 2003), France (down 56%), the Russian Federation (down 24%), the United States (down 39%) and Turkey (down 34%). Virtually all countries reported decreases; not surprisingly the largest in the

case of the United Kingdom (by 80%), Ireland (by 75%), and Sweden (by 70%), as well as the new EU member states: Lithuania (by 83%), the Slovak Republic (by 78%), Hungary (by 73%), and the Czech Republic (by 71%). Apart from Vietnam, more permits in 2004 were issued to nationals of Armenia (by 18%), China (by 4%), Korea South (by 2%), and Moldova (by 11%). In general, the number of foreigners from the UE-15 member states reported a 57% decline, of foreigners from the EU-10 (except Malta) – a 75% decline, while the quantity of former-USSR nationals decreased by 12%. On the other hand, the number of permits granted to nationals of Asian countries (except the former Soviet Union countries) increased slightly.

As it was already noted in the previous SOPEMI report, workers from the EU member states (and from developed countries in general) bear somehow distinct labour market characteristics than workers originating from the former Soviet Union as well as developing Asian countries. The former are more frequently employed for short periods of time, in large companies, in such branches of the economy as financial intermediation and real-estate activities, and they are often hired as managers, experts or consultants. All this influenced the sharp decrease in the number of work permits issued to workers from the EU member states in 2004.

The share of work permits granted for more than three months increased to 94% in 2004, from 86% in 2003, returning to the level from 1995-2002. As in previous years, the employment in small enterprises prevailed. 38% foreigners were employed in companies with less than 10 workers (34% in 2003), and a slightly smaller proportion (29%, 28% in 2003) was hired by companies with 10 to 49 workers. Only one-third of workers (37% in 2003) worked in large firms, half of which were companies with 250 or more employees, and this proportion decreased in comparison with 2003 (from 37%), mainly due to significantly smaller number of workers coming from the EU-15 members states. The latter are used to predominate among foreign employees of large companies (Table 27).

Due to the overall decline, all sectors of the economy reported decreases over 2003. The largest were reported in the case of financial intermediation and real-estate activities (by 63%), construction (by 46%), and education (by 43%). With declines between 12 and 18%, trade, health and social work, and hotels and restaurants followed. The least affected was manufacturing. The number of work permits issued to foreign workers employed in this sector decreased by 9%. As a result, almost 60% of work permits issued in 2004 were granted in two branches of the economy, namely trade (31%) and manufacturing (28%), as compared to 45% in 2003 (Table 28).

A sharp decrease in the number of work permits granted in 2004 in relation to 2003 was also reported in the group of managers, experts and consultants. Almost half (46%) of all work permits granted in 2003 was issued to workers from this group, in 2004 it was only 26%. The number of work permits granted to foreigners who serve as, however, increased by 4%, for which major Asian countries were responsible. Increases in the volume of owners were reported in the case of Vietnam (by 208%, from 228 in 2003 to 703 in 2004), India (by 82%, from 131 to 238), China (by 69%, from 77 to 130), Japan (by 89%, from 55 to 104), and Korea South (by 249%, from 37 to 129).

The high spatial concentration of foreigners' employment in Poland continued. As in previous year almost half of all permits was recorded in *Mazowieckie* province (6,031 permits). Major destinations also included *Śląskie* (7%; 873 permits), *Dolnośląskie* (5%; 663), *Małopolskie* (5%; 625), *Pomorskie* (5%; 597), *Wielkopolskie* (5%, 581), and *Łódzkie* (4%, 479). No significant changes occurred in comparison with the previous year. Smaller or larger decreases in relation to 2003 (between 14% and 44%) were reported in all provinces (Map 3).

Labour authorities in cooperation with the Police and Border Guard monitor the legality of employment in companies operating in Poland. 1,692 less labour inspections were performed in Poland in 2004 than in 2003, of which 10% each in *Mazowieckie* and *Wielkopolskie*, 9% in *Dolnośląskie*, and 8% in *Śląskie*. In case of approximately one-third of them undocumented employment was identified (7,441; 7,922 in 2003), of which 1,795 concerned foreigners (2,711 in 2003). Over 40% of recognised cases of undocumented employment of foreigners were detected in only one province, namely *Lubelskie* (36% in 2003). *Mazowieckie* (14%), *Łódzkie* and *Podlaskie* (10% each) followed. As in the previous year, approximately half of recognised cases of undocumented employment of foreigners concerned nationals of Ukraine. Belarus followed accounting for almost one-fourth (13% in 2003), and Belarus was the only country in 2004 which nationals appeared among recognised cases of undocumented employment more often than in 2003. Bulgaria and Armenia ranked third and forth on the list, comprising respectively 7% and 6% of all cases (Tables 30 and 31).

6. Migration from Poland

The portrait of post-accession migration from Poland is a blend of continuity and change. Established patterns remain largely intact: seasonal migration from Poland to Germany persists as a major migratory outflow; migration is typically short-term; migration is for the purpose of work; the portfolio of destination countries is revised somewhat, without new destinations replacing old destinations, yet with the proportional representations shifting. Change is occurring mainly through the substitution of legal migration for illegal migration; through the adding in of new labour markets; through drawing the young and the better-educated into the migration stream; and through migration for the purpose of studying.

Data drawn from the Central Population Register and compiled by the Central Statistical Office on migration from Poland were presented in Section 4. Contemporary migration flows cannot, however, be accurately ascertained by drawing on the registers of permanent departures from Poland. This section draws on two data sources: (1) The quarterly Labour Force Survey¹⁷ (LFS) which, since May 1994, has kept track of temporary residence of Polish citizens outside Poland, that is their place of permanent residence. The LFS data render it possible to gauge intertemporal changes in the stock of Polish migrants abroad, although these data capture only part of the migration phenomenon. The data pertain only to adults (with few exceptions) who, at the time of the survey, have been abroad for at least two months and who had at least one household member still staying in Poland (and who

¹⁷ Badanie Aktywności Ekonomicznej Ludności.

could answer the survey questions).¹⁸ (2) The Ministry of Economy and Labour compiles data on the contracts offered by German employers to seasonal workers from Poland. This flow is one of the most important migratory movements from Poland in the past 15 years. These data too are incomplete and partial, referring to only selected subsets of the migration phenomenon, thereby allowing us to make statements about the general trends rather than about absolute numbers.

It is 18 months since Poland's accession to the European Union. The United Kingdom, Ireland and Sweden¹⁹ opened up their labour markets to nationals of the new accession countries. The other EU15 member states introduced transitional arrangements, with some of them establishing mechanisms to facilitate access of nationals of the new member states to their labour markets. Poland tried to negotiate bilateral and multilateral agreements with these countries, but not much has been achieved. A review of the prevailing restrictions started in September 2005, when the high-level group on the free movement of workers set up by the European Commission met for the first time to debate the issue of migrant workers in the enlarged EU. The EC is to prepare a report in January 2006, and the decision whether or not to lift restrictions on the movement of workers is to be taken by each of the EU15 member states by the end of first phase, that is, by May 2006. Germany and Austria have already stated that they will continue to apply transitional measures to the new member states for at least additional three years.

The post-accession migration space can be roughly divided into two sub-spaces. One is fairly new and includes migration from Poland to the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Sweden. By enlarging the size of the effective labour market for Poles, the United Kingdom, Ireland and Sweden forged new attitudes of Poles towards working abroad, and drew into their labour markets new migration streams. The key word of the change is *legal*. The replacements of the previously, practically non-existent, or available-only-to-few, opportunity to work legally impinge critically on the decision making process of would-be migrants from Poland, who, in the preceding migration era, did not even consider the option of working abroad. The opportunity to take up jobs in line with one's skills and qualifications is a major innovation. This prospect reduces the sphere of social marginalization that was inevitably part of the reality experienced by a migrant whose working status was irregular. Migrants who participate in this evolving stream are younger and better educated than migrants who previously dominated the migration flows from Poland. Often, the new migrants originate from cities (the core), as opposed to the peripheral, underdeveloped areas that generated migration in the preceding migration era. The migrants are often Polish students who started to be increasingly interested in pursuing studies abroad, especially in the old EU countries.

The other migration sub-space is well-known as it is based on migration networks and migration traditions that evolved during the long history of emigration from Poland, in particular in the nineties. In principle, with some modifications resulting from the slowing down of the economy in Poland at the end of nineties, the dominant migration philosophy (the wage and cost of living differentials between sending and receiving countries that

¹⁸ The Central Statistical Office, which conducts LFS, intimates that data on people staying abroad are not representative for the whole population of Poland, and that caution needs to be exercised during analysis.

¹⁹ With limited access to the welfare benefits in the case of the United Kingdom and Ireland.

prompt migrants to leave their families for short periods of time in order to earn abroad and to spend at home), the major migration streams (seasonal work in Germany), the major features of migrations (being short-term and for work), as well as major characteristics of the migrants themselves (not very young, not very well educated, not knowing foreign languages) remained more or less unchanged.

It is difficult to assess what is happening at the interface of these two migration sub-spaces, and especially how many people benefited from the possibility to substitute a legal status for an illegal status.

It is noteworthy that the migration scene is significantly co-shaped by recruitment agencies, which widely disseminate information about the practical aspects of taking up jobs abroad. These agencies also play a key role in attracting migrants to destinations that hitherto were not frequented by Polish migrants, as the example of the United Kingdom amply illustrates.

The general patterns of migration and the distribution of major destination countries did not change significantly after May 1, 2004. To some - difficult to measure - extent, emigration has been only a continuation of a trend that started few years back: as a result of slowing down of the economy and of growing unemployment, especially among young people, the outflows started to increase at the end of nineties. Various sources of data confirm this trend. As seen from the LFS data, the number of adult emigrants (above 18 years of age) who were staying abroad for more than two months was decreasing systematically at the beginning of nineties, from approximately 196,000 in 1994 to approximately 133,000 in 1998. The number started to climb again in 2001 (to 168,000), reaching 178,000 in 2002, and 206,000 in 2003 (Table 33). Similar trends can be discerned upon looking at the returns from the recent population census. At the time of the census (May-June 2002), approximately 786,000 permanent inhabitants of Poland were staying abroad for more than two months. As follows from the data on the year of emigration, the number of emigrants that went abroad in 1989-1990 was approximately 50,000 per year, it dropped to 20,000-25,000 in 1993-1996, and it started to increase from 1997, reaching approximately 61,000 in 2000, and more than 80,000 in 2001.²⁰

As various data sources indicate, the trend of a growing emigration continued in 2004 and 2005. According to LSF, in 2004, on average (taken across the yearly quarters), 253,000 Poles stayed abroad for at least two months, an increase of 23% compared to 2003. In addition, in each of the first two quarters of 2005, the number of emigrants was higher in comparison with the corresponding quarters of 2004 (by 23% and 11%, respectively), reaching 264,000 in the second quarter of 2005 (Table 33). As a matter of fact, this was the highest number since 1994. An increase was also reported among seasonal workers to Germany. In 2004, there were 306,850 contracts for seasonal work in Germany, 5% more than in 2003. According to data for the first three quarters of 2005, this figure reached 305,400, which indicates additional growth in 2005. Other data, including those compiled

²⁰ Kaczmarczyk P., Okólski M., 2005. Migracje specjalistów wysokiej klasy w kontekście członkostwa Polski w Unii Europejskiej. Urząd Komitetu Integracji Europejskiej.

by the Ministry of Economy and Labour on workers who signed contracts for foreign employment through legal Polish intermediaries, as well as data collected by destination countries, confirm the growth trend.

Upon comparing the second quarters of 2003, 2004, and 2005 it turns out, however, that the number of migrants in the second quarter of 2005 increased by 11% in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 2004, an increase which was smaller than in the previous year when the volume of migration increased by 21% in comparison with the second quarter of 2003. These figures may suggest a slow down of the upward trend.

The predominance of labour migration as well as the predominance of short-term migration continued and became even more evident. First, *seasonal* workers to Germany constituted the largest contemporary labour stream from Poland. Second, as revealed by the LSF data, in 2004 migrant workers (those who were staying abroad for work purposes) comprised approximately 82% of the total, as compared to 76% in 2003. In the first two quarters of 2005, the corresponding share increased further - to 86%. As far as the duration of migration is concerned, short-term migrants (those who were staying abroad for less than one year, but longer than two months) amounted to 60% in 2004, as compared to 53% in 2003. In addition, the number of short-term migrants increased by 39% (from 108,000 in 2003 to 152,000 in 2004), and in the second quarter of 2005 the number was 10% higher than in the parallel quarter of 2004. The number of long-term migrants (those who were staying abroad for more than one year) grew by only 10% in 2004 in relation to 2003 - from 97,000 to 107,000 (Table 33).

The distribution of major destination countries did not change dramatically as a result of Poland's accession to the EU. Germany remained a major receiving country of Polish migrants. This pattern is confirmed both by the large numbers of seasonal workers from Poland who pick up fruits and vegetables in Germany every year, and by the LSF data. In every second quarter of the years 2000-2004, migrants to Germany were at the top of the list, comprising between 30% and 37% of the total. Despite a slight decrease in the number of migrants to Germany in the second quarter of 2005 in comparison with the second quarter of 2004 (from 70,000 to 67,000), migrants to Germany still predominated, accounting for approximately one-fourth of the total in the second quarter of 2005 (one third in the second quarter of 2004).

The United Kingdom and Ireland registered the largest increases in the second quarter of 2005, in comparison with the second quarter of 2004, by 221% and 150%, respectively. As a result, the share of the United Kingdom in the total outflow of migrants doubled between the second quarters of 2004 and 2005 - from 10% to 20% - while the share of Ireland increased from 2.5% to 6%. However, among countries that reported increases, albeit smaller ones, were countries that decided not to open their labour markets for nationals of the eight new accession countries: Italy (up 18%, from 27,000 to 32,000), Spain (up 30%, from 10,000 to 13,000), and Belgium (up 50%, from 4,000 to 6,000). Perhaps inertia, networks, established employment relationships, and entrenched demand patterns serve to sustain flows independently of the underlying institutional environment. It is also worth noting that according to the LSF, in the second quarter of 2005 (as compared to the corresponding quarter of 2004), fewer migrants from Poland went to Sweden, the country that was among the three EU15 countries that allowed free movement of workers from the

new member states. Decreases were also reported in the case of the United States (down 35%, from 46,000 to 30,000), Austria (by 4%, from 7,000 to 6,000), and, as already mentioned, in the case of Germany.

The distribution of the major countries of destination for all migrants and for migrant workers in the second quarters of 2000-2005 was as follows (see also Table 34):

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All migrants						
Germany	35%	37%	34%	31%	29%	25%
United States	19%	23%	19%	20%	19%	11%
Italy	6%	8%	14%	13%	11%	12%
United Kingdom	4%	7%	7%	9%	11%	20%
Ireland	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	6%
Sweden	0%	0%	1%	2%	3%	2%
Migrant workers						
Germany	36%	40%	37%	33%	30%	25%
United States	20%	19%	16%	15%	17%	10%
Italy	8%	9%	15%	15%	13%	13%
United Kingdom	4%	6%	5%	7%	7%	20%
Ireland	0%	0%	0%	1%	3%	7%
Sweden	0%	0%	1%	1%	3%	2%

As revealed by the LSF data, short-term migratory moves predominated in the outflow to virtually every country. In the second quarter of 2005, the share of these moves was the largest in the case of the Netherlands (83%, 50% in the corresponding quarter of 2004), the United Kingdom (77%, 72% in 2004), Germany (70%, 73% in 2004) and Spain (69%, 60% in 2004). The only exception remained the United States. Short-term migrants to that country accounted for 37% in the second quarter of 2005, as compared to 48% in the second quarter of 2004. It is also worth recalling that the LSF data do not reveal much about short seasonal trips. The latter movements constitute an important part of the outflow not only to Germany, but also to Spain, France, the Netherlands and Sweden.

Men continue to dominate the Polish emigration flows. According to a nationally representative survey carried out in 2002 by the Center of Migration Research, Warsaw University,²¹ men outnumbered women among seasonal workers to Germany, comprising approximately 65% of the total. The LSF data reveal that men comprised, on average, 56% of all emigrants in 2004, and that the proportion of men in the total grew to 61% in the second quarter of 2005 (as compared to 57% in the corresponding quarter of 2004). While women reported a 17% increase in 2004 in relation to 2003, and their number in the second quarter of 2005 remained at the same level of slightly above 100,000 in comparison to the corresponding quarter of 2004, men reported a 28% increase in comparison with 2004, and

²¹ For details see, for example, M. Okólski, Seasonal Labour Migration in the Light of the German-Polish Bilateral Agreement. In: Migration for Employment. Bilateral Agreements at a Crossroads. OECD 2004; P. Kaczmarczyk and W. Łukowski (eds) Polscy pracownicy na rynku Unii Europejskiej. Warszawa: Wydawnictwo Naukowe Scholar.

their number in the second quarter of 2005 increased by 18% in comparison with the second quarter of 2004. It is worth mentioning that, traditionally, women outnumber men in the outflow to Italy, accounting for 76% of all migrants in the second quarter of 2005, and 71% in the respective quarter of 2004. They respond to a specific demand in Italian labour market for domestic workers (Table 33).

As far as age and the educational attainment of migrants are concerned, today's migrants seem to be younger and better educated than migrants that predominated in yesterday's outflow. In general, Polish emigrants of the nineties were relatively old and poorly educated, attributes that hampered their participation in the new labour market of the transition economy. The slowing down of the economy at the end of the nineties and the growing unemployment among the young prompted migration to foreign labour markets by young and educated Poles. The accession of Poland to the EU and the new migration regulations appear to have accelerated these tendencies. Unfortunately, existing data cannot fully attest to these processes.

According to the LSF data, migrants with at least secondary level of education started to feature prominently in the outflow from Poland in 2003. In the second quarter of 2005, their share was approximately 60%, as compared to 56% in 2004 (2nd quarter) and 60% in 2003 (2nd quarter). Short-term migrants continued to be better educated than long-term migrants. In the second quarter of 2005, the share of the former (with at least a secondary level of education) was 62%, whereas the share of the latter was only 55%. In the case of those who went abroad for work purposes, the educational difference was even greater: 60% of short-term migrants had at least a secondary level of education, whereas in the case of long-term migrants the respective share was only 48%. In general, women continued to be better educated than men. In the second quarter of 2005, 71% of women migrants had at least a secondary level of education (69% in 2004), as compared to 51% of men (46% in 2004).

As far as the age of the migrants is concerned, in the second quarter of 2005, as in the parallel period of 2004, approximately 60% of the migrants were below 35 years old, a share that was quite stable during recent years. Short-term migrants were younger than long-term migrants, and women were younger than men (Table 33).

7. Naturalization and repatriation

Three major issues have impinged on naturalization in Poland in the past 15 years: (1) reacquisition/restoration of Polish nationality; (2) increasing the presence in Poland of immigrants who wish to acquire Polish nationality; (3) repatriation of people of Polish descent from the former Soviet Union. Although since 1989 several bills were proposed and discussed in the Parliament, a new law came into effect only with regard to the third issue. Consequently, naturalization in Poland is governed by two acts: the 1962 Nationality Act, and the 2000 Repatriation Act.²² The following section addresses naturalizations on the basis of the former Act. Data on repatriations are presented in the subsequent Section 7.2. The data presented in this chapter are produced by the Office of Repatriation and Aliens, and are provided by the Central Statistical Office. Complete data are available only for the

²² For details on the 2000 Repatriation Act see the 2002 SOPEMI report for Poland.

2002-2004 period, i.e. the data incorporate all prevailing procedures of granting Polish nationality. Prior to 2002 the data relate mainly to the so-called conferment procedure (see below for a detailed description). Therefore, the time series are disrupted, and a long-term analysis is not feasible.

7.1. Naturalization

Contemporary naturalisations consist of two groups: immigrants who arrived in Poland and who want to settle in the country, and individuals who re-acquire or who restore their Polish nationality. The latter are either emigrants from Poland who were deprived of their Polish nationality upon emigration, or who, upon the passage of time or due to political constraints, failed to renew their Polish nationality for many years, or the children of emigrants who were born abroad and who have never even been in Poland. Indeed, a large share of the newly- admitted citizens belong to the second group. These individuals do not necessarily want to live permanently in Poland upon receiving their Polish nationality. The second route to naturalisation opened up with the liberalisation of the attitudes towards dual nationality. Still, little space is devoted to this naturalisation route in the 1962 Nationality Act and in subsequent amendments to the bill. The liberalisation began upon a decision of the Polish President in 1999 to restore Polish nationality to those who lost it, and was aided by the systematic termination of conventions on avoidance of dual nationality.

In principle, the 1962 Act on Nationality deals with the acquisition of Polish nationality through birth and through after-birth modes. The latter include three main procedures: conferment, acknowledgement, and simplified marriage procedure. (Note that *acquisition by birth* has always been driven by the “blood principle:” a child becomes a Polish citizen when s/he has at least one Polish parent.) Conferment is the most discretionary procedure and can be considered as a “fast track” for granting nationality. A foreigner *can be granted* Polish nationality when s/he lives in Poland, on the basis of a permanent residence permit, for at least five years.²³ However, the President can use this procedure for an achievement-based granting of Polish nationality, for example in the cases of sportsmen, artists, scientists, and others who rendered, or are expected to render, a valuable service to the Polish State. The President can also make the acquisition of Polish nationality conditional on renunciation of a foreign nationality. Acknowledgement can be considered as an *entitlement*-based procedure of acquisition, since it leaves little space for discretion. Here, a *stateless person* or a person whose nationality is unknown *can be granted* Polish nationality, when s/he lives in Poland on the basis of a permanent residence permit for at least five years. Applications are collected at the local level (in *starostwo*) and decisions are made at the province level. Marriage procedure defines acquisition by declaration. Here, a person married to a Polish national acquires, upon application, Polish nationality when s/he lives in Poland on the basis of a permanent residence permit for at least six months, or when s/he

²³ The conferment of Polish nationality can be extended to children of the applicant. It can be extended also to adopted children but only after a written agreement of a curator in charge. In general, nationality of children over sixteen can not be changed without their will and agreement. Only the acknowledgement of Polish nationality is automatically extended to all children of the applicant living in Poland at a given moment.

has been married for at least three years and six months. This is the least discretionary of the three described tracks.²⁴

According to the available data, in 1992-2001, approximately 9,000 foreigners received Polish nationality in *conferment procedure* (Table 35). Germany predominated among countries of previous nationality of newly admitted Poles, accounting for 16% of the total. Israel (8%), Canada (7%), Bulgaria (5%), and the US (4%) followed. Additional one-fifth comprised nationals of the former Soviet Union countries. The distribution is not surprising: it includes traditional emigration countries for Poles (and people living on Polish soil), such as Israel, Canada, and the US, as well as major immigrants sending countries in the nineties, such as Ukraine, Belarus, the Russian Federation, Lithuania, Kazakhstan, and other former Soviet Union countries. The extensive Polish-Bulgarian student exchange during the communist era resulted in a large number of mixed marriages between Poles and Bulgarians. Thus, Bulgaria is also high on the list. It must be noted, however, that naturalisations through the conferment procedure do not fully reflect the volume of naturalisations of nationals of the former Soviet Union countries since, due to a variety of reasons, those nationals resorted mainly to the acknowledgement procedure.²⁵

In 2002-2004, naturalisations by *conferment*, *acknowledgement*, and *marriage procedures* amounted to 4,757, of which 4,250 (89%) were of the first type (Table 36). Their number was gradually increasing, from 1,186 in 2002 to 1,937 in 2004. At the same time the share of naturalisations by conferment procedure was increasing, from 83% in 2001 to 92% in 2002.²⁶ The indisputable leader was Ukraine, accounting for one-fourth of the total. Israel (7%), Lithuania (6%), Belarus (6%), the Russian Federation (5%), Sweden (5%), Germany (4%), Kazakhstan (3%) followed. In general, approximately 50% naturalisations in 2002-2004 were granted to the former Soviet Union nationals. The major representatives of the latter, namely Ukraine, Lithuania, Belarus, the Russian Federation, and Kazakhstan reported a 114% increase in 2004 in comparison with 2002, the largest in the case of the Russian Federation (by 559%), Ukraine (151%), and Belarus (139%). At the same time, Lithuania and Kazakhstan reported small decreases, by 9% and 28%, respectively. Among other major countries of former nationality, the largest increases were displayed in the case of the United States (by 356%), Sweden (170%), and Israel (78%).

Altogether in 1992-2004, *at least* 14,511 foreigners received Polish nationality. This figure is underestimated since data on acquisition of Polish nationality in acknowledgement and marriage procedures between 1992 and 1999 are missing.

²⁴ Agata Górny, 2006 (forthcoming). Same letter, new spirit: nationality regulations and their implementation in Poland. In: Rainer Bauböck, Bernhard Perchinig, Wiebke Sievers (eds) *Citizenship Policies in the New Europe*. Amsterdam University Press (IMISCOE series).

²⁵ One of them was that after the collapse of the Soviet Union, many of them did not chose a new nationality, and their 'old' nationality, being the Soviet Union one, ceased to exist. Therefore they became stateless. In Polish law, for stateless persons, acknowledgement procedure, as being less discretionary, was more convenient to go through.

²⁶ According to available (but fragmented) data from 2000-2001, the naturalisations by conferment procedure comprised 68% and 72% of all naturalisations in 2000 and in 2001, respectively. This, together with the percentages from 2001-2004, indicates that the significance of the other procedures (acknowledgement and marriage ones) have been declining over time.

7.2. Repatriation to Poland

Repatriation to Poland, i.e. resettlement of people of Polish ethnicity or of those who could claim Polish origin, is inseparable from acquisition of Polish nationality since repatriates become Polish citizens (are granted Polish nationality) upon arriving in Poland. Since September 2003 family members of the repatriate are entitled to settlement permit upon arriving in Poland, thus the right to work (previously it was only the temporary permit).

In 2004, the scale of resettlement continued to be on the decline: only 171 applications concerning repatriation were submitted (415 applications less than in the previous year). They comprised 151 repatriates and 20 family members of a nationality other than Polish (552 and 34 in 2003, respectively). Only 269 repatriation visas were issued in 2004, by 32 less than in the previous year, and by 344 less than in 2002. Despite the total decline, the number of repatriation visas issued to nationals of the Russian Federation slightly increased, from 11 in 2003 to 35 in 2004. As in the previous year, the largest proportion of visas went to nationals of Kazakhstan (45%) (Tables 35 and 36).

Additional 120 families and 371 persons settled in Poland on the basis of repatriation in 2004. As in previous years, repatriates constituted approximately 90% of the total, of which children aged below 19 years comprised approximately one fifth, whereas family members having a nationality other than Polish constituted the remaining 10%. More than half (52%) arrived in Poland at an invitation from four (out of 16) provinces: *Małopolskie* (14%) *Opolskie* (13%), *Mazowieckie* (12%), and *Dolnośląskie* (11%). The number of persons settled in Poland doubled in the case of *Opolskie* (from 26 persons in 2003 to 53 persons in 2004), and insignificant increases were reported in the case of *Małopolskie* and *Wielkopolskie*. All other provinces reported declines. Altogether, in 1998-2004, 4,364 persons (1,651 families) settled in Poland on account of repatriation (Tables 37 and 38, and Map 4).

Between 2001 and 2004, 2,382 persons received Polish nationality within repatriation procedure.

8. Inflow of refugees/asylum seekers

The below section draws mainly upon data provided by the Office for Repatriation and Aliens.

The 25 European Union countries recorded a 18% decrease in the number of asylum seekers in 2004 in comparison with 2003, and the 2004 figure was the lowest since 1997. Substantial decreases were also reported in the case of North America (by 26%), as well as Australia and New Zealand (by 28%). Contrary to this downward trend, an increase in the number of asylum seekers in Poland that started in 2000 continued in 2004. Other European countries that reported increases in 2004 included new EU member states such as Malta (by 116%, from 570 in 2003 to 1,230 in 2004), Cyprus (by 124%, from 4,410 to 9,860), the Slovak Republic (by 10%, from 10,360 to 11,350), and Slovenia (by 6%, from 1,100 to 1,170), but increases were also recorded in Finland (by 13%, from 3,220 to 3,650), Portugal (by 22%, from 90 to 110), and France (by 3%, from 59,770 to 61,600). The latter became

the main destination country for asylum seekers in Europe in 2004. But if we look at the number of asylum seekers per 1,000 inhabitants, the leading country in 2004 was Cyprus (12 asylum seekers per 1,000 inhabitants).²⁷

In 2004, there were 8,079 asylum seekers in Poland (3,632 asylum applications), which represents a 17% increase over the previous year (up 7% on the number of asylum applications). Women accounted for approximately 44% of all asylum seekers in 2004 (40% in 2003). Between January and September 2005, the number of asylum seekers has been slightly lower than in the comparable period of 2004 (4,925 in Jan-Sep 2005 comparing to 5,234 in Jan-Sep 2004) (Table 39). These figures may point to a slowdown of the long-term upward trend. The fact that one-fourth of the asylum applications in the first three quarters of 2005 (only 2% in the first three quarters of 2004) were repeat applications further points to a slow down of the trend. 'Being in the asylum procedure' ensures access to reception facilities and basic assistance. However, bearing in mind a recent (October 2005) outbreak of violence in the North Caucasus, a new surge of asylum seekers from that region could be expected in, keeping the upward trend.

Nationals of the Russian Federation (predominantly of Chechen nationality) continued to be the main contributors to the increase of asylum seekers in Poland and to the whole asylum phenomenon in Poland in the last six years. They accounted for 81% of all asylum seekers in Poland in 2003, for 89% in 2004, and for 90% between January and September 2005 (Table 40). As a matter of fact, they constituted the leading source of asylum seekers in Europe in 2004,²⁸ although their number dropped by 14% between 2003 and 2004 (from 33,920 to 29,077; based on figures provided by 31 European countries).²⁹

Nationals of the Russian Federation who claim asylum in Poland tend to arrive in Poland in families. This explains not only a relatively high share of women among asylum seekers from this country (47-48% in 2003-2004 and between January and September 2005), but also a considerable share of children below 18 years old (47% in 2003-2004 and 49% between January and September 2005). However, children do not arrive in Poland only in the company of their parents or other family members. In the first three quarters of 2005, approximately 210 unaccompanied minors lodged asylum applications in Poland, of which more than 70% were less than 14 years old. Nationals of the Russian Federation comprised 90% of this group.

Nationals of Pakistan and India proved to be of second and third importance among asylum seekers in Poland in 2004, although only Pakistan reported a 36% increase in comparison with 2003, while India diminished by 36%. Together with Afghanistan, the three countries accounted for 5% of the total in 2004, but only for 2% between January and September 2005. According to the Office for Repatriation and Aliens, asylum seekers from those countries before claiming asylum in Poland usually try to get to the other UE countries, mainly to Germany.

In 2004, 6,637 decisions were taken with regard to asylum seekers by the President of the Office for Repatriation and Aliens and the Refugee Board (the latter serves as the second instance review authority), by 24% less than in 2003. 315 of them were positive, granting

²⁷ Asylum Levels and Trends in Industrialized Countries, 2004. UNHCR 2005.

²⁸ Followed by Serbia and Montenegro, and Turkey.

²⁹ Asylum Levels and Trends in Industrialized Countries, 2004. UNHCR 2005.

the refugee status to applying foreigners. This was by 70 statuses more than in 2003, and as a matter of fact this has been the greatest number of positive decisions issued since 1994, when 397 persons, mainly from the former Yugoslavia, were granted the refugee status in Poland. At the same time, 3,479 negative decisions were granted, of which 846 persons received protection in Poland in the form of the tolerated status. Their volume sky-rocketed in comparison with 2003, when only 24 such statuses were granted, and has already increased to 1,283 between January and September 2005, which points to the future growth of this group in Poland (Table 39).

The majority of refugee statuses and tolerated statuses were granted to nationals of the Russian Federation (predominantly Chechens): 87% in 2004, and 95% in the first nine months of 2005 (Table 41). According to the Office for Repatriation and Aliens, the recognition rate (as refugees and tolerated stayers) for asylum seekers from Chechnya exceeds 80%. However, as Poland's UNHCR points out "life is not necessarily much easier for those who have officially received protection in Poland, since they then have to move out of the reception centers. Jobs are hard to find in a country with 19 percent unemployment, and scarce affordable accommodation. Nevertheless, there are numerous government and NGO efforts to help them start an independent life. In fact, in some regions in Poland, the government assistance for refugees is not even used up, because of the refugees' deep conviction that they would do better to leave Poland for other EU countries". (Quoted from the *Foreign Land March*, Reception Centers for Asylum Seekers 2005. For details on integration programs for refugees see the SOPEMI 2004 report for Poland, Section 2 on Migration and integration policy).

In 2004, one refugee status granted in Poland was withdrawn, and the withdrawal of 11 others is currently under consideration. The main reason for the withdrawal is that the circumstances under which the refugee status was granted ceased to exist or that refugees decided to voluntarily return to their countries of origin. The voluntary repatriation program was initiated at the end of 2004 by IOM Poland, in cooperation with the Office for Repatriation and Aliens. (For details see Section 2 on Migration and Integration Policy).

Since May 2004, the so-called Dublin II regulation has been in force in Poland. The regulation determines which EU state is responsible for the examination of the asylum application. The influx of asylum seekers to Poland consists of two streams: new arrivals, and those who are sent back from other countries. Between May and December 2004, within the framework of the said Dublin II regulation, Poland received about 1,300 applications to turn foreigners back to Poland from other EU states, mainly from Germany, the Czech Republic, Austria, Belgium, and France. As a consequence, 356 people were transferred to Poland, of which 130 from Germany, and 169 from the Czech Republic. In both cases they were mainly nationals of the Russian Federation (293 persons). In 2004, Poland filed applications for transferring 61 foreigners from Poland to other EU states; 11 were actually transferred. A great majority of these cases were based upon the principle of family unification.

Poland faces two major problems with regard to asylum. First, a need to build new reception facilities to cater for increasing numbers of asylum seekers. After filing their asylum claims, the majority of asylum seekers ask to stay in a reception center where they receive accommodation, food, and basic health care, and are given pocket money while

awaiting a decision on their status. At the beginning of March 2005, there were 18 reception centers in Poland for asylum seekers, five of which opened in 2004 (helped by financial support from the European Refugee Fund). Three-to-four new reception centers are expected to be built in 2005. The second problem is that the larger the number of refugees and foreigners to whom temporary protection was granted in Poland, the greater the need to allocate budgetary resources for their integration. Especially since 2005, when the tolerated status holders gained access to social and unemployment benefits in Poland. The amount of the benefits does not typically meet the basic needs and the key problems continue to be the search for housing and employment.

9. Illegal movements of foreign citizens

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

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

After a two-year decline in 2001-2003, in 2004, the number of foreign citizens apprehended by the Polish Border Guard for illegal border crossing, and the number of foreigners readmitted to Poland, continued to increase, from 5,928 in 2003 to 6,823 in 2004 (by 16%). In the first three quarters of 2005, this figure reached 4,567, as compared to 4,125 between January and August 2005. This indicates that the scale of the phenomenon will either increase or remain at the same level as in 2004 (Tables 44-46).

In general, illegal movements occurred along the Polish-German, the Polish-Czech, and the Polish-Ukrainian borders, accounting respectively for 66%, 15% and 10% of the total in 2004 (64%, 13%, and 11%, respectively in 2003). In the first nine months of 2005, however, the distribution of illegal movements between sections of Polish borders changed significantly. The share of the Polish-German border decreased to 44%, while the proportion of apprehensions increased to 21% at the Polish-Czech border and to 14% at the Polish Ukrainian border. In 2004, increases were reported at each abovementioned section of the Polish border in comparison with the previous year, by 18%, 35% and 9%, respectively. In 2005, in the case of the Polish-German border a decrease is expected.

Approximately 95% 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 approximately 90% of the Polish-Ukrainian border total. In the case of the Polish-Czech border, movements from Poland started to predominate in 2004, accounting for 63% of the total (only approximately 40% in 2003). Between January and September 2005, this figure increased to 75%. The growth cannot be only explained by the presence of tourists at the Polish-Czech border who unintentionally cross the border outside check points.

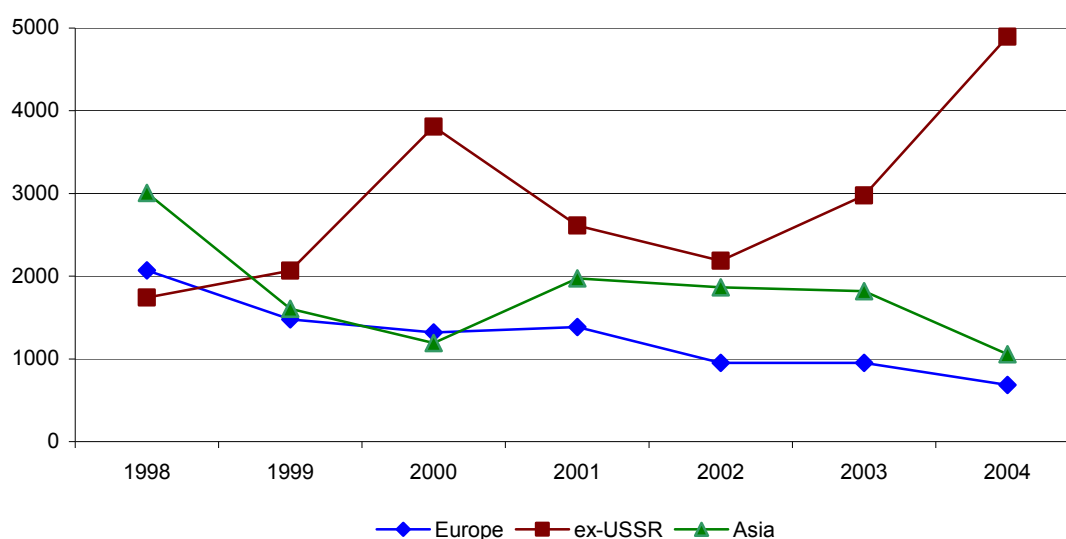
The number of illegal migrants apprehended by the BG for illegal border crossing increased by 24% in relation to 2003. Accounting for the larger number of apprehensions by the BG in 2004 as compared to 2003, was an increase in the number of foreigners intercepted while leaving Poland (by 58%), as the number of foreigners intercepted while

entering Poland decreased by 14%. More apprehensions at border crossings in the direction of Germany (from 597 in 2003 to 1,447 in 2004) were mainly responsible for the former growth.

The number of foreigners readmitted to Poland remained relatively stable in 2004 in comparison with the previous year, and as seen from January-September figures is expected to increase in 2005. Foreigners sent back from Germany constituted 87% of the total in 2004 (95% in 2003), and this figure decreased to 47% in 2005 (Jan-Sep). The number of foreigners sent back from the Czech Republic increased sharply by 223% (from 73 in 2003 to 236 in 2004), and has already doubled between January and September 2005, as compared to 2004 (to 513). 335 foreigners were readmitted via airports in 2005, as compared to none in 2004. In addition, in 2004, approximately 365 persons were sent back to Poland on the basis of Dublin II regulation.

In 2004, illegal movements in Poland were dominated by only one nationality, namely Ukrainians. They accounted for 46% of the total, as compared to 25% in 2003. The Russian Federation and Moldova followed, comprising respectively 14% and 6% of the total, similar to the previous year. In general, major ex-USSR countries of origin reported increases in 2004 over 2003: the Russian Federation - by 19%, Moldova - by 23%, Belarus - by 48%, Armenia - by 50%, Georgia - by 97%, and Ukraine - by 107%. Consequently, the share of nationals from the former Soviet Union countries increased from 52% in 2003 to 72% in 2004, while the share of nationals of Asian countries (excluding ex-USSR) decreased from 31% in 2003 to 15% in 2004. The previously present among intercepted migrants, nationals of remote Asian countries, such as (in order of importance) Vietnam, Pakistan, India, Afghanistan and Iraq, reported decreases in 2004 in relation to 2003, by 45%, 23%, 63%, and 73%, respectively. With a 2% increase, from 351 persons in 2003 to 359 in 2004, China was the only exception (Tables 47 and 48, and Figure 2).

Figure 2. Foreigners apprehended for illegal border crossings. Poland 1998-2004



In general, among approximately 3,120 Ukrainians intercepted in 2004, 45% were caught while crossing the border at check points (e.g. using false documents) (up 123%, from 625 persons in 2003 to 1,392 persons in 2004), 37% were readmitted to Poland, mainly from Germany (up 337%, from 268 in 2003 to 1,170 in 2004), and the remaining 18% were intercepted outside border crossings, usually on their way to Germany (up 94%, from 282 in 2003 to 548 in 2004).

While Ukrainians were intercepted mainly at border crossings, nationals from the Russian Federation (predominantly from Chechnya) were mainly stopped while illegally crossing the border outside border crossings (46% in 2004). The share of nationals from the Russian Federation that were readmitted to Poland in 2004 was 39%. The number of readmitted Russians decreased in comparison with 2003, by 21%. However, this does not indicate that lower numbers of nationals of the Russian Federation started to participate in illegal movements in Poland in 2004. Since May 1, 2004, the separate data is produced for foreigners who are sent back to Poland under the Dublin II regulation. The data reveal, that among 365 persons that were sent back to Poland in 2004, Russians (mainly of Chechen nationality) comprised 80%.

In 2004, 267 organised groups with 2,375 migrants were apprehended. This was respectively by 4% less and by 4% more in comparison with the previous year. The number of groups consisting of 10 or more persons increased by 21%, while the number of small groups (comprising 5-10 persons) decreased by 11% in comparison with 2003. Additionally, 218 facilitators were arrested in 2004 (225 in 2003). As in previous years, the majority of all groups were stopped at the Polish-German border (67%), although their share decreased in comparison with 2003 (80%). This was mainly due to an increasing number of groups intercepted at the Polish-Czech border (from 8 in 2003 to 36 in 2004). In general, approximately 80% of all groups were apprehended at the internal border of UE (Table 49).

Nationals of the Russian Federation and Ukraine formed the largest single shares as far as trafficking in migrants is concerned (30% each). Ukrainians increased its share from 10% in 2003, while Russians from 22% in 2003 (Table 50).

Statistical annex

Table 1. Arrivals of foreigners (in thousand); top nationalities. Poland 2002-2004

Nationality	All arrivals					
	Actual numbers			Per cent of the total		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Total	50,735	52,130	61,918	100.0	100.0	100.0
of which: countries bordering Poland	47,431	48,740	56,258	93.5	93.5	94.1
Germany	23,655	25,457	34,122	46.6	48.8	55.1
Czech Republic	8,313	8,827	9,286	16.4	16.9	15.0
Ukraine	5,853	4,830	4,523	11.5	9.3	7.3
Belarus	4,242	3,830	3,523	8.4	7.3	5.7
Slovak Republic	2,126	2,896	4,048	4.2	5.6	6.5
Russian Federation	1,844	1,534	1,420	3.6	2.9	2.3
Lithuania	1,398	1,366	1,336	2.8	2.6	2.2
Latvia	401	422	392	0.8	0.8	0.6
Netherlands	303	225	263	0.6	0.4	0.4
Austria	248	266	288	0.5	0.5	0.5
United States	235	250	281	0.5	0.5	0.5
France	202	180	195	0.4	0.3	0.3
United Kingdom	202	211	247	0.4	0.4	0.4
Sweden	191	198	214	0.4	0.4	0.3
Estonia	186	194	166	0.4	0.4	0.3
Italy	185	215	222	0.4	0.4	0.4
Hungary	139	170	214	0.3	0.3	0.3
Denmark	123	149	118	0.2	0.3	0.2
Belgium	93	65	75	0.2	0.1	0.1
Norway	64	69	79	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	732	776	907	1.4	1.5	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: 1945-2004 (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	2004	18.9	9.5	-9.4

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

Table 4. International migration by half-year. Poland: 1992-2005

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
2nd half-year	10,855	5,281	-5,574
2005			
1st half-year	9,644	4,312	-5,332

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

Table 5. Emigrants by major destinations. Poland: 2002-2004

Country of destination	Actual numbers					Per cent of the total		
	2002	2003	2004			2002	2003	2004
			Total	Male	Female			
Total	24,532	20,813	18,877	9,716	9,161	100.0	100.0	100.0
(EU-15)	(20,196)	(17,055)	(15,292)	(7,862)	(7,430)	(82.3)	(81.9)	(81.0)
(EU-25)	(20,269)	(17,128)	(15,354)	(7,894)	(7,460)	(82.6)	(82.3)	(81.3)
Europe (a)	20,485	17,294	15,547	7,988	7,559	83.5	83.1	82.4
Austria	525	355	404	189	215	2.1	1.7	2.1
Belgium	119	138	130	60	70	0.5	0.7	0.7
Czech Republic	38	46	41	20	21	0.2	0.2	0.2
Denmark	95	68	50	19	31	0.4	0.3	0.3
France	339	251	300	145	155	1.4	1.2	1.6
Germany	17,806	15,013	12,646	6,501	6,145	72.6	72.1	67.0
Greece	75	56	75	42	33	0.3	0.3	0.4
Italy	302	311	300	108	192	1.2	1.5	1.6
Netherlands	290	275	363	184	179	1.2	1.3	1.9
Norway	47	35	51	19	32	0.2	0.2	0.3
Spain	166	139	201	113	88	0.7	0.7	1.1
Sweden	174	117	174	82	92	0.7	0.6	0.9
Switzerland	88	62	59	28	31	0.4	0.3	0.3
United Kingdom	254	282	543	346	197	1.0	1.4	2.9
Other	167	146	210	132	78	0.7	0.7	1.1
Africa	39	17	21	10	11	0.2	0.1	0.1
South Africa	33	10	10	7	3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	6	7	11	3	8	0.0	0.0	0.1
America	3,708	3,289	3,081	1,608	1,473	15.1	15.8	16.3
Canada	1,016	800	657	344	313	4.1	3.8	3.5
United States	2,676	2,464	2,404	1,255	1,149	10.9	11.8	12.7
Other	16	25	20	9	11	0.1	0.1	0.1
Asia	40	26	39	18	21	0.2	0.1	0.2
Oceania	204	179	184	88	96	0.8	0.9	1.0
Australia	187	165	165	78	87	0.8	0.8	0.9
Other	17	14	19	10	9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unknown	56	8	5	4	1	0.2	0.0	0.0

(a) Including Turkey and Cyprus.

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

Table 6. Emigrants by sex and age. Poland: 2002-2004

Age category	Actual numbers			Per cent of the total		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Males						
Total	12,411	10,744	9,716	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	194	161	(a)	1.6	1.5	(a)
5-9	287	292	(a)	2.3	2.7	(a)
10-14	577	403	826	4.6	3.8	8.5
15-19	3,000	2,481	1,986	24.2	23.1	20.4
20-24	1,451	1,524	1,458	11.7	14.2	15.0
25-29	796	764	738	6.4	7.1	7.6
30-34	672	605	558	5.4	5.6	5.7
35-39	952	699	610	7.7	6.5	6.3
40-44	1,351	1,153	1,073	10.9	10.7	11.0
45-49	1,097	938	960	8.8	8.7	9.9
50-54	754	620	633	6.1	5.8	6.5
55-59	407	367	306	3.3	3.4	3.2
60-64	350	314	253	2.8	2.9	2.6
65-69	208	159	132	1.7	1.5	1.4
70+	315	264	183	2.5	2.5	1.9
Females						
Total	12,121	10,069	9,161	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	203	175	(a)	1.7	1.7	(a)
5-9	303	265	(a)	2.5	2.6	(a)
10-14	481	366	709	4.0	3.6	7.7
15-19	1,053	844	672	8.7	8.4	7.3
20-24	1,393	1,074	1,004	11.5	10.7	11.0
25-29	1,337	1,200	1,173	11.0	11.9	12.8
30-34	1,099	950	928	9.1	9.4	10.1
35-39	1,288	1,052	965	10.6	10.4	10.5
40-44	1,438	1,233	1,161	11.9	12.2	12.7
45-49	1,176	953	878	9.7	9.5	9.6
50-54	740	662	560	6.1	6.6	6.1
55-59	480	370	364	4.0	3.7	4.0
60-64	386	309	268	3.2	3.1	2.9
65-69	294	208	182	2.4	2.1	2.0
70+	450	408	297	3.7	4.1	3.2

(a) In 2004 included in 10-14 age bracket.

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

Table 7. Emigrants by sex and marital status (for 2004 also by age). Poland: 1981-2004

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
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
2004	9,716	6,217	3,207	54	238
0-14	826	826	-	-	-
15-24	3,444	3,364	77	-	3
25-34	1,296	837	422	4	33
35-44	1,683	589	1,021	8	65
45-54	1,593	415	1,083	5	90
55-64	559	114	400	15	30
65+	315	72	204	22	17
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
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
2004	9,161	4,644	3,879	299	339
0-14	709	709	-	-	-
15-24	1,676	1,517	151	-	8
25-34	2,101	1,169	846	10	76
35-44	2,126	653	1,336	25	112
45-54	1,438	343	951	57	87
55-64	632	134	393	67	38
65+	479	119	202	140	18

(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: 2002-2004

Age category	Educational attainment					
	Total	Post-secondary	Secondary (a)	Vocational	Elementary or less (b)	Unknown
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
2004						
Males						
Total	8,890	334	1,444	1,730	2,138 (c)	3,244
15-24	3,444	30	543	375	1,812	684
25-34	1,296	89	292	270	67	578
35-44	1,683	69	258	511	52	793
45-54	1,593	101	249	409	68	766
55-64	559	31	71	124	77	256
65+	315	14	31	41	62	167
Females						
Total	8,452	472	1,835	1,045	1,305 (c)	3,795
15-24	1,676	37	329	92	707	511
25-34	2,101	227	503	276	133	962
35-44	2,126	103	512	373	106	1,032
45-54	1,438	71	347	219	101	700
55-64	632	28	96	65	118	325
65+	479	6	48	20	140	265

(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: 2002-2004

Origin of immigrants	Actual numbers					Per cent of the total		
	2002	2003	2004			2002	2003	2004
			Total	Male	Female			
Total	6,587	7,048	9,495	4,800	4,695	100.0	100.0	100.0
(EU-15)	(3,575)	(3,503)	(4,261)	(2,401)	(1,860)	(54.3)	(49.7)	(44.9)
(EU-25)	(3,682)	(3,656)	(4,451)	(2,481)	(1,970)	(55.9)	(51.9)	(46.9)
(former USSR)	(920)	(1,110)	(2,283)	(721)	(1,562)	(14.0)	(15.7)	(24.0)
Europe (a)	4,413	4,498	6,536	3,139	3,397	67.0	63.8	68.8
Austria	156	140	136	92	44	2.4	2.0	1.4
Belarus	130	123	262	71	191	2.0	1.7	2.8
Belgium	61	64	70	40	30	0.9	0.9	0.7
Czech Republic	34	46	61	25	36	0.5	0.7	0.6
France	247	191	293	152	141	3.7	2.7	3.1
Germany	2,335	2,261	2,697	1,550	1,147	35.4	32.1	28.4
Greece	60	58	95	48	47	0.9	0.8	1.0
Italy	251	229	253	128	125	3.8	3.2	2.7
Lithuania	40	60	57	24	33	0.6	0.9	0.6
Norway	-	24	30	16	14	-	0.3	0.3
Netherlands	83	72	138	80	58	1.3	1.0	1.5
Russian Federation	86	179	294	83	211	1.3	2.5	3.1
Spain	63	85	103	68	35	1.0	1.2	1.1
Sweden	70	91	114	61	53	1.1	1.3	1.2
Switzerland	41	55	48	23	25	0.6	0.8	0.5
Ukraine	350	423	1,196	310	886	5.3	6.0	12.6
United Kingdom	208	261	313	153	160	3.2	3.7	3.3
Other	273	136	376	215	161	3.0	1.9	4.0
Africa	44	114	164	120	44	0.7	1.6	1.7
America	1,403	1,622	1,759	956	803	21.3	23.0	18.5
Canada	230	351	323	175	148	3.5	5.0	3.4
United States	1,137	1,216	1,348	730	618	17.3	17.3	14.2
Other	36	55	88	51	37	0.5	0.8	0.9
Asia	548	703	893	513	380	8.3	10.0	9.4
Armenia	50	69	155	81	74	0.8	1.0	1.6
China	29	40	32	14	18	0.4	0.6	0.3
Israel	30	35	35	19	16	0.5	0.5	0.4
Kazakhstan	221	288	211	97	114	3.4	4.1	2.2
Vietnam	124	151	232	152	80	1.9	2.1	2.4
Other	94	120	228	150	78	1.4	1.7	2.4
Oceania	105	110	140	70	70	1.6	1.6	1.5
Australia	98	106	137	68	69	1.5	1.5	1.4
Other	7	4	3	2	1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Unknown	74	1	3	2	1	1.1	0.0	0.0

(a) Including Turkey and Cyprus.

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

Table 10. Immigrants by sex and age. Poland: 2002-2004

Age category	Actual numbers			Per cent of the total		
	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
Males						
Total	3,529	3,710	4,800	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	442	418	(a)	12.5	11.3	(a)
5-9	192	220	(a)	5.4	5.9	(a)
10-14	137	137	913	3.9	3.7	19.0
15-19	155	165	161	4.4	4.4	3.4
20-24	342	310	388	9.7	8.4	8.1
25-29	400	378	545	11.3	10.2	11.4
30-34	247	341	564	7.0	9.2	11.8
35-39	252	305	385	7.1	8.2	8.0
40-44	240	309	369	6.8	8.3	7.7
45-49	278	274	423	7.9	7.4	8.8
50-54	250	252	331	7.1	6.8	6.9
55-59	131	189	232	3.7	5.1	4.8
60-64	157	120	178	4.4	3.2	3.7
65-69	122	130	165	3.5	3.5	3.4
70+	184	162	146	5.2	4.4	3.0
Females						
Total	3,058	3,338	4,695	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	408	474	(a)	13.3	14.2	(a)
5-9	205	180	(a)	6.7	5.4	(a)
10-14	145	147	909	4.7	4.4	19.4
15-19	133	144	170	4.3	4.3	3.6
20-24	197	170	275	6.4	5.1	5.9
25-29	235	253	518	7.7	7.6	11.0
30-34	189	259	515	6.2	7.8	11.0
35-39	189	234	398	6.2	7.0	8.5
40-44	231	257	386	7.6	7.7	8.2
45-49	296	290	411	9.7	8.7	8.8
50-54	209	264	364	6.8	7.9	7.8
55-59	158	173	248	5.2	5.2	5.3
60-64	145	160	162	4.7	4.8	3.5
65-69	115	118	117	3.8	3.5	2.5
70+	203	215	222	6.6	6.4	4.7

(a) In 2004 included in 10-14 age bracket.

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

Table 11. Immigrants by sex and marital status. Poland: 1981-2004

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
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
2004	4,800	2,327	2,215	69	189
0-14	913	913	-	-	-
15-24	549	503	45	-	1
25-34	1,109	468	614	4	23
35-44	754	176	539	4	35
45-54	754	165	518	12	59
55-64	410	61	299	10	40
65+	311	41	200	39	31
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
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
2004	4,695	1,773	2,506	221	195
0-14	909	909	-	-	-
15-24	445	347	96	-	2
25-34	1,033	239	772	4	18
35-44	784	97	639	12	36
45-54	775	94	587	34	60
55-64	410	43	284	38	45
65+	339	44	128	133	34

(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: 2002-2004

Age category	Educational attainment					
	Total	Post-secondary	Secondary (a)	Vocational	Elementary or less (b)	Unknown
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
2004						
Males						
Total	3,887	885	1,319	784	374 (c)	525
15-24	549	43	196	115	145	50
25-34	1,109	234	407	241	54	173
35-44	754	213	269	138	30	104
45-54	754	204	246	169	37	98
55-64	410	125	114	71	40	60
65+	311	66	87	50	68	40
females						
Total	3,786	875	1,569	357	469 (c)	516
15-24	445	56	175	22	147	45
25-34	1,033	310	439	110	35	139
35-44	784	189	377	79	28	111
45-54	775	195	338	86	46	110
55-64	410	87	143	47	62	71
65+	339	38	97	13	151	40

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

Applications	Temporary permit	Settlement permit	EU temporary permit	EU permit	Total
1998	9,450	855	-	-	10,305
1999	16,715	726	-	-	17,441
2000	17,185	1,581	-	-	18,766
2001	23,664	748	-	-	24,412
2002	30,250	1,143	-	-	31,393
2003	31,726	3,000	-	-	34,726
2004	28,147	5,100	1,287	6,177	40,711
2005 (a)	18,109	3,189	1,516	7,725	30,539
<i>of which:</i>					
Women					
2003	14,800	1,460	-	-	16,260
2004	14,591	2,881	487	1,808	19,767
2005 (a)	9,356	1,835	381	1,663	13,235

(a) January – September.

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens

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

Positive decisions	Temporary permit	Settlement permit	EU temporary permit	EU permit	Total
1998	4,893	288	-	-	5,181
1999	16,811	512	-	-	17,323
2000	15,039	858	-	-	15,897
2001	20,787	679	-	-	21,466
2002	29,641	602	-	-	30,243
2003	28,594 (b)	1,735	-	-	30,329
2004	25,463 (c)	4,366	1,154	5,865	36,848
2005 (a)	16,893 (d)	2,733	1,451	7,679	28,756

(a) January – September.

(b) Of which 27 permits for persons who were granted the tolerated status.

(c) Of which 36 permits for persons who were granted the tolerated status.

(d) Of which 1 permit for a person who was granted the tolerated status.

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens

Table 15. Applications for residence permits by nationality. Poland 2002-2005 (a)

Nationality	2002	2003		2004		2005 (a)	
	Total	Total	<i>of which:</i> women	Total	<i>of which:</i> women	Total	<i>of which:</i> women
Total	31,393	34,726	16,260	40,711	19,767	30,539	13,235
(EU-15)	(6,952)	(5,790)	(1,611)	(7,918)	(2,144)	(8,438)	(1,631)
(EU-25)	(8,130)	(6,803)	(2,122)	(9,042)	(2,781)	(9,131)	(2,019)
(former USSR)	(14,434)	(17,802)	(10,895)	(20,728)	(13,366)	(13,599)	(8,779)
Armenia	870	2,161	964	2,244	1,074	1,256	601
Austria	270	212	62	298	75	261	83
Belarus	2,785	2,635	1,598	2,615	1,729	1,965	1,336
Belgium	226	192	60	285	89	144	38
Bulgaria	411	441	180	463	212	325	137
Canada	237	207	91	166	70	113	49
China	469	472	191	531	224	492	208
Czech Republic	296	243	100	235	107	155	80
Denmark	267	226	68	296	90	177	55
Egypt	105	98	15	147	22	117	10
Estonia	25	27	15	15	12	19	12
Finland	140	95	47	112	57	58	22
France	1,447	1,070	347	1,537	507	780	256
Georgia	100	146	64	174	78	105	37
Germany	1,614	1,510	383	2,209	509	4,841	641
Greece	52	48	9	72	17	63	13
Hungary	129	96	34	103	51	71	29
India	598	691	173	726	183	597	149
Ireland	117	113	39	120	31	76	27
Italy	522	487	71	669	89	496	66
Japan	240	292	129	357	196	352	156
Kazakhstan	515	514	320	611	390	313	196
South Korea	322	328	162	395	209	321	163
Latvia	60	74	54	100	78	67	51
Libya	239	219	77	211	82	109	38
Lithuania	349	320	204	388	248	201	135
Moldova	286	294	170	336	207	201	112
Mongolia	322	421	223	496	276	342	193
Netherlands	419	357	82	509	108	353	70
Nigeria	132	151	19	204	34	204	32
Norway	252	170	63	195	72	86	19
Portugal	95	65	22	117	36	78	17
Romania	170	210	96	243	118	126	52
Russian Federation	2,128	2,239	1,384	2,377	1,498	1,417	886
Serbia and Montenegro	287	219	49	212	65	150	42
Slovenia	35	33	5	42	14	11	5
Slovak Republic	262	193	92	226	127	155	71
Spain	183	185	87	242	102	185	65
Sweden	447	344	118	445	164	299	125
Switzerland	52	45	15	53	11	33	11
Syria	178	186	34	206	40	119	19
Turkey	670	657	97	656	96	489	59
Ukraine	7,118	9,211	6,018	11,676	7,955	7,905	5,331
United Kingdom	1,151	879	215	997	266	621	151
United States	1,139	1,021	383	1,039	386	662	226
Vietnam	1,314	2,245	771	2,544	901	1,592	608
Other	2,348	2,684	860	2,817	862	2,037	553

(a) January – September.

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens

Table 16. Residence permits by nationality. Poland 2002-2005 (a)

Nationality	2002	2003	2004	2005 (a)
Total	30,243	30,329	36,848	28,756
(EU-15)	(7,043)	(5,708)	(7,803)	(8,333)
(EU-25)	(8,207)	(6,718)	(8,933)	(9,032)
(former USSR)	(13,895)	(15,305)	(18,348)	(12,706)
Armenia	689	1,010	2,038	1,223
Austria	278	207	282	259
Belarus	2,718	2,489	2,404	1,820
Belgium	219	203	273	142
Bulgaria	360	372	387	342
Canada	228	212	164	94
China	459	440	457	371
Czech Republic	267	250	227	156
Denmark	268	220	297	177
Egypt	83	84	125	100
Estonia	30	28	15	18
Finland	157	85	103	65
France	1,486	1,035	1,510	800
Georgia	100	95	139	72
Germany	1,576	1,496	2,194	4,713
Greece	46	50	66	62
Hungary	122	102	102	71
India	534	617	682	527
Ireland	141	103	121	78
Italy	496	483	681	497
Japan	222	284	317	310
Kazakhstan	570	433	546	339
South Korea	275	342	337	304
Latvia	61	71	95	69
Libya	207	212	167	123
Lithuania	354	317	391	206
Moldova	292	258	313	178
Mongolia	283	290	406	277
Netherlands	419	348	503	354
Nigeria	122	122	167	142
Norway	211	171	209	86
Portugal	107	65	115	85
Romania	169	180	218	130
Russian Federation	1,984	2,060	2,053	1,345
Serbia and Montenegro	255	210	206	142
Slovenia	37	37	45	11
Slovak Republic	275	184	244	155
Spain	182	180	242	178
Sweden	478	337	443	285
Switzerland	46	51	50	27
Syria	154	175	180	101
Turkey	612	573	523	443
Ukraine	6,922	8,411	10,185	7,311
United Kingdom	1,187	892	964	633
United States	1,175	997	965	632
Vietnam	1,186	1,303	2,245	1,561
Other	2,201	2,245	2,452	1,742

(a) January – September.

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens

Table 17. Residence permits by nationality, type of a permit and sex. Poland 2004

Nationality	Temporary permit			Settlement permit			EU temporary permit			EU permit			Total		
	Applications	<i>of which:</i> women	Positive decisions	Applications	<i>of which:</i> women	Positive decisions	Applications	<i>of which:</i> women	Positive decisions	Applications	<i>of which:</i> women	Positive decisions	Applications	<i>of which:</i> women	Positive decisions
Total	28,147	14,591	25,463	5,100	2,881	4,366	1,287	487	1,154	6,177	1,808	5865	40,711	19,767	36,848
Armenia	2,017	971	1,803	227	103	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,244	1,074	2,038
Austria	68	23	63	10	2	13	17	2	16	203	48	190	298	75	282
Belarus	2,138	1,392	2,010	472	334	389	-	-	-	5	3	5	2,615	1,729	2,404
Belgium	52	21	53	4	1	4	32	9	24	197	58	192	285	89	273
Bulgaria	385	179	328	77	32	58	-	-	-	1	1	1	463	212	387
Canada	156	66	155	10	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	70	164
China	458	192	417	73	32	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	531	224	457
Czech Republic	45	20	45	11	7	14	18	7	17	161	73	151	235	107	227
Denmark	43	12	53	7	-	7	30	10	30	216	68	207	296	90	297
Egypt	132	22	113	15	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	147	22	125
Estonia	3	2	4	1	-	1	2	2	1	9	8	9	15	12	15
Finland	24	13	26	2	1	1	9	6	7	77	37	69	112	57	103
France	316	105	330	19	2	25	172	64	156	1,030	336	999	1,537	507	1,510
Georgia	151	73	110	23	5	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	78	139
Germany	310	73	409	56	12	63	332	96	303	1,511	328	1,419	2,209	509	2,194
Greece	10	4	12	5	1	5	6	2	6	51	10	43	72	17	66
Hungary	14	9	17	5	3	5	9	4	8	75	35	72	103	51	102
India	666	170	641	59	12	40	-	-	-	1	1	1	726	183	682
Ireland	36	11	45	-	-	1	11	5	11	73	15	64	120	31	121
Italy	108	12	144	18	-	24	88	21	80	455	56	433	669	89	681
Japan	335	182	307	21	13	9	-	-	-	1	1	1	357	196	317
Kazakhstan	507	330	444	100	58	98	-	-	-	4	2	4	611	390	546
Korea South	392	204	329	3	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	395	209	337
Latvia	29	22	30	3	2	2	18	17	16	50	37	47	100	78	95
Libya	208	82	165	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	82	167
Lithuania	65	39	79	21	14	23	85	58	77	217	137	212	388	248	391
Moldova	270	167	256	66	40	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	336	207	313
Mongolia	429	234	366	67	42	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	496	276	416
Netherlands	91	23	106	10	-	13	28	4	23	381	81	361	509	108	503
Nigeria	179	32	151	25	2	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	204	34	167
Norway	37	16	66	7	4	7	100	49	86	51	3	50	195	72	209
Portugal	39	20	45	1	1	1	10	3	6	67	12	63	117	36	115
Romania	211	102	185	30	14	31	-	-	-	2	2	2	243	118	218
Russian Federation	1,845	1,127	1,615	530	369	446	1	1	1	1	1	1	2,377	1,498	2,063
Serbia and Montenegro	154	52	153	58	13	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	65	206
Slovenia	4	1	7	-	-	-	5	3	5	33	10	33	42	14	45
Slovak Republic	48	29	67	14	8	22	32	13	31	132	77	124	226	127	244
Spain	32	13	50	6	3	4	62	35	53	142	51	135	242	102	242
Sweden	64	21	82	17	4	16	51	22	46	313	117	299	445	164	443
Switzerland	11	2	8	3	-	4	6	1	6	33	8	32	53	11	50
Syria	169	31	152	33	7	24	4	2	4	-	-	-	206	40	180
Turkey	595	89	492	61	7	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	656	96	524
Ukraine	9,762	6,553	8,520	1,907	1,395	1,658	-	-	-	7	7	7	11,676	7,955	10,185
United Kingdom	189	52	212	17	2	16	152	47	135	639	165	601	997	266	964
United States	954	355	898	79	27	61	-	-	-	6	4	6	1,039	386	965
Vietnam	2,057	726	1,876	486	174	368	-	-	-	1	1	1	2,544	901	2,245
Other	2,339	717	2,024	438	126	370	7	4	6	32	15	31	2,817	862	2,431

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens

Table 18. Residence permits by nationality, type of a permit and sex. Poland 2005 (a)

Nationality	Temporary permit			Settlement permit			EU temporary permit			EU permit			Total		
	Applications	of which: women	Positive decisions	Applications	of which: women	Positive decisions	Applications	of which: women	Positive decisions	Applications	of which: women	Positive decisions	Applications	of which: women	Positive decisions
Total	18,109	9,356	16,893	3,189	1,835	2,733	1,516	381	1451	7725	1,663	7,679	30,539	13,235	28,756
Armenia	1,143	554	1,136	113	47	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,256	601	1,223
Austria	-	-	-	3	2	4	31	8	28	227	73	227	261	83	259
Belarus	1,479	996	1,395	486	340	425	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,965	1,336	1,820
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	8	30	119	30	112	144	38	142
Bulgaria	270	115	282	55	22	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	137	342
Canada	104	46	88	8	3	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	113	49	94
China	445	190	345	47	18	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	492	208	371
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	5	12	142	75	144	155	80	156
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	9	26	149	46	151	177	55	177
Egypt	105	10	90	12	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	117	10	100
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	5	15	8	13	19	12	18
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	8	18	40	14	47	58	22	65
France	-	-	-	1	-	1	120	43	127	659	213	672	780	256	800
Georgia	87	28	56	18	9	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	37	72
Germany	-	-	-	7	4	7	812	118	768	4022	519	3,938	4,841	641	4,713
Greece	1	-	-	1	-	1	8	3	7	53	10	54	63	13	62
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	5	17	53	24	54	71	29	71
India	530	130	479	66	19	47	-	-	-	1	-	1	597	149	527
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	5	70	24	73	76	27	78
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	20	89	410	46	408	496	66	497
Japan	343	149	301	9	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	352	156	310
Kazakhstan	246	153	286	67	43	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	313	196	339
Korea South	309	158	302	12	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	321	163	304
Latvia	1	1	-	-	-	-	17	13	18	49	37	51	67	51	69
Libya	108	37	123	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	38	123
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	39	58	144	96	148	201	135	206
Moldova	163	89	144	38	23	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	201	112	178
Mongolia	302	174	250	40	19	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	342	193	277
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	9	28	322	61	326	353	70	354
Nigeria	191	31	129	13	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	204	32	142
Norway	-	-	1	-	-	-	34	12	33	52	7	52	86	19	86
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	4	15	64	13	70	78	17	85
Romania	102	47	114	24	5	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	52	130
Russian Federation	1,125	696	1,073	290	189	271	1	-	-	1	1	1	1,417	886	1,345
Serbia and Montenegro	118	36	108	32	6	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	42	142
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	5	11	11	5	11
Slovak Republic	-	-	-	2	1	2	25	10	24	128	60	129	155	71	155
Spain	-	-	-	1	1	1	50	19	45	134	45	132	185	65	178
Sweden	-	-	-	4	1	4	35	14	30	260	110	251	299	125	285
Switzerland	2	1	-	-	-	-	7	2	4	24	8	23	33	11	27
Syria	104	16	85	15	3	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	19	101
Turkey	426	55	400	63	4	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	489	59	443
Ukraine	6,609	4,425	6,155	1,294	905	1,155	1	-	-	1	1	1	7,905	5,331	7,311
United Kingdom	-	-	3	2	1	2	67	22	60	552	128	568	621	151	633
United States	603	209	576	59	17	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	662	226	632
Vietnam	1,421	532	1,432	171	76	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,592	608	1,561
Other	1,772	478	1,540	235	63	177	8	3	4	22	9	21	2,037	553	1,742

(a) January – September. Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens

Table 19. Persons arrived from abroad registered for temporary stay above two months by sex and previous country of residence. Poland 2002, 2003 and 2004 (as of December 31)

Continents and countries	2002	2003			2004		
	Total	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	47,255	42,356	21,132	21,224	44,733	22,776	21,957
(EU-15)	(8,653)	(9,207)	(6,316)	(2,891)	(8,965)	(6,273)	(2,692)
(EU-25)	(10,119)	(10,718)	(7,019)	(3,699)	(10,177)	(6,802)	(3,375)
(former USSR)	(28,656)	(23,209)	(8,297)	(14,912)	(23,924)	(8,783)	(15,141)
Europe	38,776	33,559	15,645	17,914	33,498	15,796	17,702
Austria	364	373	269	104	363	247	116
Belarus	2,857	3,29	1,071	2,219	3,452	1,190	2,262
Belgium	248	275	180	95	257	176	81
Bulgaria	587	518	289	229	792	450	342
Czech Republic	336	355	204	151	313	165	148
Denmark	248	287	212	75	246	182	64
France	1,862	1,667	1,081	586	1,181	804	377
Germany	2,561	2,889	1,908	981	3,838	2,646	1,192
Italy	557	677	538	139	640	511	129
Lithuania	486	489	171	318	376	116	260
Moldova	297	274	108	166	293	110	183
Netherlands	444	506	360	146	459	344	115
Romania	231	209	111	98	232	115	117
Russian Federation	2,269	2,379	833	1,546	2,252	816	1,436
Serbia and Montenegro	229	209	137	72	183	123	60
Slovak Republic	254	276	126	150	235	115	120
Spain	174	250	162	88	214	134	80
Sweden	528	510	333	177	362	227	135
Turkey	550	531	472	59	601	524	77
Ukraine	21,112	14,914	5,237	9,677	14,976	5,288	9,688
United Kingdom	1,274	1,274	949	325	1,040	751	289
Other	1,308	1,407	894	513	1,193	762	431
Asia	5,644	5,714	3,479	2,235	7,942	4,818	3,124
Armenia	698	971	533	438	1,670	928	742
China	360	317	208	109	452	277	175
India	757	537	380	157	771	578	193
Israel	116	109	80	29	138	102	36
Japan	216	324	184	140	360	204	156
Kazakhstan	545	460	162	298	463	165	298
Mongolia	263	258	123	135	335	161	174
South Korea	312	286	162	124	368	205	163
Syria	131	152	133	19	159	133	26
Vietnam	1,241	1,282	875	407	2,026	1,328	698
Other	1,005	1,018	639	379	1,200	737	463
Africa	833	951	719	232	1,007	755	252
America	1,846	1,98	1,195	785	2,122	1,310	812
Canada	254	298	174	124	308	178	130
United States	1,206	1,302	798	504	1,371	866	505
Other	386	380	223	157	443	266	177
Oceania	143	152	94	58	159	95	64
Unknown	13	-	-	-	5	2	3

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 20. Persons arrived from abroad registered for temporary stay above two months by sex and age in 2003 and 2004 (as of December 31)

Age	2003			2004		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	42,356	21,132	21,224	44,733	22,776	21,957
0 - 4	1,048	547	501	1,105	570	535
5 - 9	1,402	690	712	1,444	720	724
10 - 14	1,371	719	652	1,562	776	786
15 - 19	2,089	904	1,185	2,407	1,042	1,365
20 - 24	4,990	2,106	2,884	5,435	2,430	3,005
25 - 29	6,454	2,986	3,468	6,734	3,124	3,610
30 - 34	6,053	3,079	2,974	6,220	3,222	2,998
35 - 39	5,065	2,823	2,242	5,079	2,899	2,180
40 - 44	4,294	2,223	2,071	4,410	2,420	1,990
45 - 49	3,325	1,711	1,614	3,539	1,905	1,634
50 - 54	2,275	1,186	1,089	2,404	1,272	1,132
55 - 59	1,562	887	675	1,658	938	720
60 - 64	983	551	432	1,068	615	453
65 - 69	646	341	305	725	393	332
70 - 74	341	183	158	421	236	185
75 - 79	238	111	127	248	102	146
80 +	220	85	135	274	112	162

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 21. Persons arrived from abroad registered for temporary stay above two months by sex and provinces in 2003 and 2004 (as of December 31)

Province	2003					2004				
	Total	Male	Female	Urban areas	Rural areas	Total	Male	Female	Urban areas	Rural areas
Total	42,356	21,132	21,224	33,307	9,049	44,733	22,776	21,957	34,823	9,910
Dolnośląskie	3,138	1,608	1,530	2,467	671	3,779	2,024	1,755	2,938	841
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	794	429	365	666	128	1,057	586	471	874	183
Lubelskie	1,853	685	1,168	1,195	658	2,651	1,059	1,592	1,863	788
Lubuskie	1,046	479	567	697	349	1,142	563	579	764	378
Łódzkie	1,916	1,097	819	1,697	219	2,176	1,204	972	1,940	236
Małopolskie	2,670	1,293	1,377	2,283	387	3,297	1,675	1,622	2,800	497
Mazowieckie	17,686	8,940	8,746	13,905	3,781	15,711	7,802	7,909	12,127	3,584
Opolskie	900	454	446	577	323	1,009	509	500	633	376
Podkarpackie	1,430	542	888	1,011	419	1,648	643	1,005	1,146	502
Podlaskie	1,337	554	783	902	435	1,339	626	713	900	439
Pomorskie	2,042	1,115	927	1,801	241	2,051	1,117	934	1,799	252
Śląskie	2,755	1,512	1,243	2,492	263	3,282	1,902	1,380	2,931	351
Swietokrzyskie	725	326	399	502	223	752	350	402	440	312
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	954	441	513	720	234	1,012	482	530	745	267
Wielkopolskie	1,656	927	729	1,285	371	1,842	1,026	816	1,417	425
Zachodniopomorskie	1,454	730	724	1,107	347	1,985	1,208	777	1,506	479

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 22. Total marriages contracted according to the spouses' country of previous residence.
Poland: 1990-2004

Year	Total marriages contracted	Both spouses national	Both spouses foreigners (b)	Mixed marriages		
				Total	foreign husband (b)	foreign wife (b)
1990	258,698	(a)	(c)	4,240	3,329	911
1991	236,330	(a)	(c)	3,929	3,124	805
1992	217,240	(a)	(c)	3,364	2,588	776
1993	209,997	(a)	(c)	3,077	2,323	754
1994	210,055	(a)	(c)	3,297	2,366	931
1995	207,114	203,841	(c)	3,240	2,320	920
1996	203,679	200,487	38	3,154	2,177	977
1997	204,887	201,478	37	3,372	2,206	1,166
1998	209,465	205,461	35	3,969	2,428	1,541
1999	219,445	215,759	47	3,639	2,318	1,321
2000	211,189	207,613	39	3,537	2,178	1,359
2001	195,162	191,627	40	3,495	2,115	1,380
2002	191,978	188,383	43	3,552	2,119	1,433
2003	195,495	191,479	49	3,967	2,258	1,709
2004	191,824	187,678	66	4,080	2,402	1,678

(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 23. Mixed marriages; Polish wife, foreign husband – by country of previous residence of husband.
Poland: 1996-2004

Country of previous residence of husband	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
									total	bachelor
Total	2,177	2,206	2,428	2,318	2,178	2,115	2,119	2,258	2,402	1,803
(EU-15)	(1,244)	(1,166)	(997)	(983)	(1,254)	(1,194)	(1,195)	(1,176)	(1,129)	(793)
(former USSR)	(273)	(294)	(388)	(393)	(332)	(306)	(319)	(428)	(358)	(246)
Albania	3	1	4	4	9	7	-	12	10	10
Algeria	26	31	27	13	16	13	5	13	14	13
Armenia	64	75	140	126	79	45	45	57	60	48
Australia	20	18	44	21	22	15	26	20	28	19
Austria	37	30	32	42	38	35	19	26	31	21
Belarus	21	26	35	23	21	19	38	39	40	28
Belgium	41	41	28	33	33	33	38	39	42	26
Bulgaria	21	29	30	23	20	22	25	24	33	27
Canada	43	30	46	67	54	61	69	66	62	53
Croatia	8	10	9	6	4	4	8	14	10	9
Czech Republic	11	13	17	24	10	13	10	14	21	18
Denmark	13	12	16	18	21	20	12	16	15	9
Egypt	11	9	6	8	2	6	7	12	11	11
Finland	2	2	2	7	3	6	7	8	8	5
France	76	61	71	79	74	94	79	64	80	67
Germany	698	649	632	621	629	538	565	531	466	288
Greece	22	31	24	30	24	17	15	26	19	14
Hungary	6	3	9	2	6	9	11	9	10	9
India	11	8	13	7	6	6	7	9	20	18
Ireland	1	2	13	8	12	15	23	18	14	14
Israel	7	5	10	8	13	6	11	13	20	14
Italy	86	104	108	111	116	120	111	103	128	104
Lithuania	15	15	15	15	13	14	9	12	6	5
Moldova	5	9	5	5	7	10	6	6	7	3
Netherlands	111	78	102	96	104	108	111	131	108	74
Nigeria	9	9	13	18	6	9	8	14	21	20
Norway	27	23	20	32	23	27	28	27	25	16
Peru	9	5	7	6	2	2	4	8	5	4
Portugal	6	8	8	3	7	9	11	11	11	7
Romania	14	17	18	21	17	13	8	14	12	10
Russian Federation	38	38	46	42	33	41	33	53	37	26
Serbia and Montenegro	12	9	18	13	15	11	10	8	9	7
Slovak Republic	8	8	13	7	16	6	10	14	17	15
Spain	10	9	13	21	17	18	18	21	25	23
Sweden	46	37	26	40	38	31	27	37	47	31
Switzerland	9	12	10	10	10	15	9	11	15	14
Turkey	18	24	21	16	20	29	22	39	40	27
Ukraine	108	106	119	160	152	156	175	251	197	128
United Kingdom	92	98	124	122	136	150	156	144	133	108
United States	138	126	99	115	111	128	150	123	153	120
Vietnam	79	152	251	54	48	73	52	73	171	146
Other	195	233	184	241	191	161	141	128	221	194

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 24. Mixed marriages; Polish husband, foreign wife – by country of previous residence of wife.
Poland 1996-2004

Country of previous residence of wife	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
									total	spinster
Total	977	1,166	1,541	1,321	1,359	1,380	1,433	1,709	1,678	940
(EU-15)	(103)	(97)	(767)	(850)	(135)	(113)	(125)	(107)	(93)	(64)
(former USSR)	(706)	(815)	(961)	(1,023)	(1,046)	(1,102)	(1,128)	(1,412)	(1,350)	(683)
Armenia	28	42	53	71	39	20	13	26	30	17
Austria	9	3	6	12	4	9	5	5	2	1
Belarus	104	122	124	125	152	172	196	206	182	113
Belgium	1	2	3	3	2	4	-	5	6	6
Bulgaria	7	8	10	22	16	16	11	11	12	9
Canada	15	7	15	15	18	15	16	18	18	14
Czech Republic	10	13	14	15	10	7	6	5	7	5
Estonia	1	-	2	1	-	2	1	5		
France	6	7	7	6	3	5	4	5	4	4
Georgia	6	3	5	-	1	1	-	6	2	1
Germany	63	53	74	68	82	63	79	62	55	34
Japan	3	7	4	5	3	4	9	5	11	11
Kazakhstan	11	10	23	15	17	15	10	8	12	12
Latvia	10	9	10	10	10	15	10	5	2	2
Lithuania	40	33	41	21	28	29	29	20	19	13
Moldova	5	9	10	14	12	11	9	12	11	8
Mongolia	2	6	6	10	11	8	8	9	11	9
Romania	7	8	10	5	9	7	8	7	6	6
Russian Federation	151	127	142	121	111	105	97	90	95	59
Slovak Republic	8	9	1	-	12	4	13	12	8	7
Sweden	5	10	3	4	9	5	9	5	5	4
Ukraine	340	456	537	640	675	728	762	1,031	990	452
United Kingdom	3	12	5	8	15	8	15	13	5	3
United States	33	39	22	29	20	19	40	25	24	17
Vietnam	42	110	310	23	18	34	23	53	87	76
Other	67	61	104	78	82	74	60	60	74	57

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 25. Foreign students (excluding trainees) by selected nationalities. Poland 1999-2004

Nationality	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
						Total	<i>of which:</i> women
Total	6,025	6,563	7,380	7,608	8,106	8,829	4,811
Afghanistan	6	5	3	2	12	16	5
Armenia	19	26	24	28	43	60	29
Austria	8	8	15	19	27	29	9
Bangladesh	6	2	9	2	1	17	-
Belarus	831	909	1,002	1,088	1,171	1,211	782
Bulgaria	127	136	117	114	105	89	53
Canada	98	101	116	127	152	202	103
China	37	34	39	37	51	89	35
Czech Republic	265	229	229	242	208	164	86
France	20	28	18	28	32	53	21
Germany	147	154	133	148	182	254	103
Georgia	8	10	-	21	30	39	20
India	12	22	24	28	104	156	33
Iraq	11	6	6	4	7	9	2
Italy	15	18	20	20	18	26	6
Kazakhstan	363	409	411	430	422	421	265
Libya	56	31	24	26	42	48	8
Lithuania	515	634	753	628	543	474	296
Moldova	33	45	55	64	70	79	53
Mongolia	43	44	51	64	72	71	41
Netherlands	8	9	6	3	4	9	4
Nigeria	60	50	-	54	52	67	20
Norway	311	343	383	411	451	586	319
Pakistan	8	21	10	7	16	19	3
Romania	40	45	48	43	36	38	21
Russian Federation	262	289	291	346	381	388	244
Serbia and Montenegro	31	33	40	33	33	34	22
Slovak Republic	60	73	109	180	119	77	40
Sri Lanka	2	2	1	2	1	2	2
Sweden	83	92	97	102	117	184	86
Syria	75	59	61	54	54	44	8
Ukraine	1,073	1,272	1,693	1,809	1,880	1,965	1,266
United Kingdom	24	21	28	26	22	36	11
United States	270	339	439	359	545	623	280
Vietnam	168	156	133	148	161	196	78
Other	930	908	992	911	942	1,054	457

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 26. Work permits granted individually by nationality. Poland 1995-2004

Nationality	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total	10,441	11,915	15,307	16,928	17,116	17,802	17,038	22,776	18,841	12,381
Armenia	95	147	341	390	266	289	238	272	227	268
Australia	63	53	60	53	57	58	63	124	91	55
Austria	95	102	134	203	249	298	276	428	341	178
Belarus	673	516	611	688	660	796	745	880	828	664
Belgium	72	72	116	151	169	178	187	299	255	128
Bulgaria	86	109	242	353	443	773	412	236	166	110
Canada	108	152	158	169	173	155	154	239	176	124
China	686	630	741	736	685	517	446	386	245	256
Czech Republic	229	204	160	210	218	336	330	430	397	114
Denmark	118	131	208	206	217	243	265	482	386	164
Finland	42	63	83	120	140	119	105	160	91	37
France	276	386	602	937	1138	1,217	1,255	1,938	1,491	655
Germany	589	803	1,025	1,189	1,264	1,336	1,402	2,311	1,865	970
Greece	20	19	20	40	35	37	41	61	55	23
Hungary	30	43	38	58	62	74	74	114	101	27
India	186	191	412	485	505	370	488	577	597	425
Ireland	47	87	88	114	117	116	141	229	187	46
Israel	18	16	26	41	50	54	54	114	94	81
Italy	235	248	365	419	379	402	427	807	676	383
Japan	44	49	73	120	140	132	137	190	231	228
Korea South	51	201	302	420	408	291	210	209	208	212
Lithuania	80	84	89	120	126	156	165	174	179	31
Moldova	42	23	37	67	49	88	130	122	99	110
Mongolia	116	198	276	241	201	170	144	191	136	132
Netherlands	212	244	277	302	312	341	342	540	455	231
Portugal	7	8	23	29	58	73	77	104	91	55
Russian Federation	708	738	741	823	792	756	674	774	698	532
Serbia and Montenegro	163	121	146	164	182	142	131	151	119	70
Slovak Republic	37	25	35	38	54	96	154	270	147	33
Spain	37	33	51	42	55	70	77	132	151	87
Sweden	154	188	258	262	289	331	310	541	361	110
Turkey	193	197	375	505	485	604	528	750	665	442
Ukraine	1,815	2,234	2,233	2,311	2,532	2,927	2,811	3,081	2,750	2,588
United Kingdom	885	951	1,106	1,135	1,236	1,218	1,260	1,902	1,438	293
United States	578	680	816	806	784	634	619	959	846	518
Vietnam	1,079	1,221	2,041	1,779	1,467	1,230	933	947	630	1,063
Other	572	748	998	1,202	1,119	1,175	1,233	1,652	1,368	938

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

Table 27. Work permits granted individually by nationality, duration of work permit and number of employees. Poland 2004

Nationality	Total	Duration of work permit (in months)		Number of employees			
		0-2	3+	0-9	10-49	50-249	250+
Total	12,381	627	11,754	4,686	3,601	2,133	1,961
(EU-15)	(3,362)	(164)	(3,198)	(614)	(791)	(880)	(1,077)
(EU-25)	(3,593)	(170)	(3,423)	(652)	(897)	(925)	(1,119)
(former USSR)	(4,314)	(321)	(3,993)	(1,777)	(1,457)	(714)	(366)
Europe	8,327	487	7840	2569	2505	1709	1544
Austria	178	2	176	41	50	43	44
Belarus	664	152	512	213	236	137	78
Belgium	128	3	125	25	36	21	46
Bulgaria	110	12	98	68	24	12	6
Czech Republic	114	3	111	20	63	15	16
Croatia	47	1	46	9	10	20	8
Denmark	164	7	157	29	36	57	42
Finland	37	1	36	6	13	7	11
France	655	30	625	74	102	204	275
Germany	970	60	910	163	231	259	317
Ireland	46	2	44	12	9	6	19
Italy	383	24	359	84	101	87	111
Moldova	110	2	108	28	72	7	3
Netherlands	231	11	220	54	60	54	63
Norway	41	-	41	9	7	16	9
Portugal	55	3	52	3	9	3	40
Romania	63	2	61	33	9	10	11
Russian Federation	532	37	495	277	110	86	59
Serbia and Montenegro	69	2	67	33	17	12	7
Spain	87	2	85	25	16	22	24
Sweden	110	4	106	23	30	34	23
Turkey	442	8	434	249	165	11	17
Ukraine	2,588	99	2,489	972	948	457	211
United Kingdom	293	13	280	70	88	74	61
Other	210	7	203	49	63	55	43
Asia	3,040	115	2,925	1,811	792	219	218
Armenia	268	26	242	227	37	3	1
China	256	4	252	147	90	18	1
India	425	14	411	194	137	18	76
Israel	81	-	81	42	24	8	7
Japan	228	4	224	48	63	52	65
Kazakhstan	54	3	51	11	27	12	4
Korea South	212	7	205	47	64	60	41
Mongolia	132	15	117	103	18	9	2
Philippines	51	2	49	20	27	4	-
Syria	59	1	58	32	19	6	2
Vietnam	1,063	35	1,028	839	209	15	-
Other	211	4	207	101	77	14	19
America	749	15	734	222	237	145	145
Canada	124	4	120	33	31	25	35
United States	518	7	511	168	168	92	90
Other	107	4	103	21	38	28	20
Oceania	72	5	67	13	18	15	26
Africa	164	4	160	58	43	41	22
Unknown	29	1	28	13	6	4	6

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

Table 28. Work permits granted individually by branch of economic activity (twelve top nationalities). Poland 2003 and 2004

Nationality	Total	Manufacturing mining	Construction	Trade	Hotels restaurants	Financial intermediation and real estates activities	Education	Health and social work	Other
<i>01.01-31.12.2003</i>									
Total	18,841	3,785	763	4,660	1,045	2,945	2,665	408	2,570
(EU-15)	(7,845)	(2,279)	(465)	(1,355)	(147)	(1,765)	(782)	(19)	(1,033)
(former USSR)	(4,931)	(710)	(102)	(1,400)	(81)	(321)	(1,292)	(224)	(801)
Ukraine	2,750	310	47	665	43	150	1,002	137	396
Germany	1,865	665	135	336	29	350	66	7	277
France	1,491	424	102	464	56	222	59	1	163
United Kingdom	1,438	179	37	111	14	398	532	4	163
United States	846	112	24	56	7	259	274	-	114
Belarus	828	149	23	172	4	66	205	41	168
Russian Federation	698	137	18	257	12	78	45	24	127
Italy	676	342	30	86	16	119	11	2	70
Turkey	665	80	38	342	89	79	6	1	30
Vietnam	630	1	-	338	262	13	-	-	16
India	597	35	1	370	47	90	12	1	41
Netherlands	455	147	5	52	9	131	6	2	103
Other	5,902	1,204	303	1,411	457	990	447	188	902
<i>01.01-31.12.2004</i>									
Total	12,381	3,455	416	3,798	920	1,080	1,515	343	854
(EU-15)	(3,362)	(1,426)	(219)	(746)	(70)	(516)	(189)	(10)	(186)
(EU-25)	(3,593)	(1,488)	(240)	(842)	(76)	(528)	(199)	(12)	(208)
(former USSR)	(4,314)	(1,121)	(84)	(1,226)	(95)	(188)	(943)	(199)	(458)
Ukraine	2,588	634	47	578	50	107	772	138	262
Vietnam	1,063	74	1	647	333	6	-	-	2
Germany	970	477	60	180	17	149	30	5	52
Belarus	664	236	9	146	7	38	133	24	71
France	655	261	54	199	26	75	20	-	20
Russian Federation	532	128	24	220	15	32	25	23	65
United States	518	121	10	71	11	91	188	1	25
Turkey	442	68	29	201	114	15	5	2	8
India	425	32	1	276	35	54	9	4	14
Italy	383	213	12	71	15	48	3	3	18
United Kingdom	293	77	7	62	1	41	96	1	8
Armenia	268	23	1	209	18	4	-	5	8
Other	3,580	1,111	161	938	278	420	234	137	301

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

Table 29. Work permits granted individually by nationality and qualification/occupation. Poland 2004

Nationality	Total	of which: by qualification				of which: by occupation			
		manager expert consultant	owner	skilled worker	unskilled worker	IT worker	artist	medical worker	teacher
Total	12,381	3,202	5,034	1,863	376	101	236	299	1,486
(EU-15)	(3,362)	(1,069)	(1,846)	(198)	(8)	(16)	(6)	(7)	(207)
(EU-25)	(3,593)	(1,135)	(1,904)	(284)	(9)	(18)	(7)	(10)	(216)
(former USSR)	(4,314)	(1,070)	(897)	(833)	(319)	(54)	(191)	(181)	(922)
Europe	8,327	2,294	3,053	1,187	310	80	196	187	1,150
Austria	178	42	121	6	-	1	-	-	5
Belgium	128	28	97	-	-	-	1	-	1
Belarus	664	210	116	175	17	10	31	25	137
Bulgaria	110	29	42	28	-	-	2	2	3
Czech Republic	114	19	29	59	-	-	1	-	3
Croatia	47	12	23	1	-	-	-	-	2
Denmark	164	68	88	3	-	-	-	-	2
Finland	37	9	25	2	-	2	-	-	-
France	655	195	401	20	-	6	-	-	30
Germany	970	295	496	101	6	2	1	4	39
Ireland	46	18	14	2	-	-	-	-	13
Italy	383	144	202	28	-	1	-	2	4
Moldova	110	23	22	42	4	-	8	3	6
Netherlands	231	83	134	8	-	1	1	-	4
Norway	41	6	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	55	22	28	3	-	-	-	-	2
Romania	63	21	26	3	-	9	1	2	5
Russian Federation	532	187	179	68	3	4	36	22	27
Serbia and Montenegro	69	22	10	23	-	-	-	2	5
Spain	87	31	38	11	-	1	-	-	7
Sweden	110	30	74	4	-	-	1	-	-
Turkey	442	86	246	90	2	-	1	-	4
Ukraine	2,588	542	428	455	275	38	110	121	745
United Kingdom	293	97	113	9	2	2	2	1	100
Other	210	75	67	46	1	3	-	3	6
Asia	3,040	603	1,626	598	48	10	14	106	31
Armenia	268	60	118	47	16	-	3	5	-
China	256	29	130	87	-	-	-	1	2
India	425	130	238	31	3	9	-	4	9
Israel	81	10	68	-	-	-	-	1	1
Japan	228	107	104	12	-	-	1	-	4
Kazakhstan	54	11	5	29	3	1	-	2	1
Korea South	212	55	129	24	-	-	-	2	2
Mongolia	132	43	50	4	1	-	-	46	3
Philippines	51	24	-	5	9	-	6	13	2
Syria	59	11	11	26	-	-	-	10	2
Vietnam	1,063	70	703	278	2	-	-	-	-
Other	211	53	70	55	14	-	4	22	5
America	749	233	294	35	5	8	18	2	242
Canada	124	55	29	6	-	1	1	-	49
United States	518	150	253	15	-	3	2	1	171
Other	107	28	12	14	5	4	15	1	22
Oceania	72	22	34	2	-	-	-	-	21
Africa	164	41	24	32	13	3	7	2	37
Unknown	29	9	3	9	-	-	1	2	5

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

Table 30. Monitoring of the legality of employment and the cases of illegal employment of foreigners by provinces. Poland 2003-2004

Province	Number of inspections		Number of recognised cases of illegal employment			
			Total		<i>of which:</i> foreigners	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Total	25,766	24,074	7,922	7,441	2,711	1,795
Dolnośląskie	2,135	2,073	587	551	231	100
Kujawsko-pomorskie	1,346	1,493	116	180	25	19
Lubelskie	2,262	1,744	1,276	1,007	989	756
Lubuskie	1,650	1,250	273	424	49	10
Łódzkie	1,668	1,599	793	878	114	177
Małopolskie	654	971	358	343	107	18
Mazowieckie	2,854	2,506	743	808	388	248
Opolskie	459	410	193	121	43	24
Podkarpackie	1,436	1,316	762	478	28	22
Podlaskie	1,244	1,242	418	443	133	176
Pomorskie	1,850	1,805	225	231	9	16
Śląskie	1,981	1,978	105	52	25	4
Świętokrzyskie	1,649	1,424	842	502	355	27
Warmińsko-mazurskie	863	813	289	345	22	7
Wielkopolskie	2,573	2,525	771	812	124	137
Zachodniopomorskie	1,142	925	171	266	69	54

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

Table 31. The recognised cases of illegal employment of foreigners by nationality. Poland 2003-2004

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

Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

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, duration of stay abroad and main activity abroad (in thousand; rounded). Poland: 1994-2005 (a)

Date of LFS	All migrants			Duration of stay abroad (in months)		Of which: 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	(253)	(143)	(111)	(152)	(107)	-	-	-	-
1st quarter	218	127	91	119	99	165	98	66	75.7
2nd quarter	238	135	104	153	85	193	120	74	81.1
3rd quarter	270	148	122	164	107	224	132	92	83.0
4th quarter	287	161	127	171	117	250	147	103	87.1
2005									
1st quarter	268	154	114	170	98	232	141	91	86.6
2nd quarter	264	160	103	168	96	225	147	78	85.2

(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 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 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
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
2005				
Total	160	106	104	62
0-17	2	2	2	-
18-24	25	20	32	20
25-34	74	49	33	20
35-44	36	22	14	11
45-54	18	9	16	8
55+	6	4	7	3

(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 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 by main activity abroad and sex (in thousand; rounded). Poland: second quarter 2002, second quarter 2003, second quarter 2004 and second quarter 2005 (a)

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

(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 35. Acquisition of nationality in conferment procedure by country of former nationality.
Poland 1992-2001

Country of former nationality	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	1992-2001
Total	1,522	834	751	1,036	679	555	871	1,000	975	766	8,989
Algeria	7	-	3	-	2	7	11	6	11	11	58
Armenia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	11	6	26
Austria	18	10	26	22	8	2	5	3	2	1	97
Belarus	-	-	-	-	3	7	13	15	25	31	94
Belgium	21	9	4	13	5	1	18	4	4	3	82
Bulgaria	133	19	20	44	46	41	61	47	50	29	490
Canada	94	95	69	128	63	22	64	74	44	23	676
China	3	2	1	-	1	2	3	3	2	7	24
Croatia	-	-	23	18	9	4	3	8	2	2	69
Czech Republic	-	-	-	3	1	17	1	21	3	5	51
France	48	35	24	34	18	18	28	44	17	9	275
Germany	375	232	212	234	45	19	66	85	101	47	1,416
Greece	10	1	3	5	3	5	6	6	5	1	45
Hungary	5	-	17	12	29	15	11	24	34	24	171
India	5	1	2	2	4	1	4	5	3	6	33
Iraq	64	4	14	8	14	25	27	19	19	10	204
Israel	140	53	15	29	22	19	114	138	112	84	726
Italy	21	6	3	10	4	2	4	4	5	6	65
Jordan	30	2	1	2	5	6	8	5	4	15	78
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	6	45	39	49	54	43	236
Lithuania	-	-	17	5	11	24	39	52	95	64	307
Netherlands	5	5	4	10	11	1	2	2	3	1	44
Nigeria	8	-	2	13	-	7	12	6	21	4	73
Russian Federation	-	-	-	-	4	11	16	24	23	14	92
Serbia and Montenegro	43	55	25	28	26	8	15	25	18	25	268
Slovak Republic	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	2	2	6	15
Sweden	21	17	19	14	5	4	10	8	10	13	121
Switzerland	18	24	1	6	17	13	9	28	18	1	135
Syria	41	4	7	10	14	9	20	30	22	18	175
Turkey	5	1	2	13	2	15	8	8	4	15	73
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	15	14	15	46	62	152
United Kingdom	46	25	19	17	14	7	22	21	20	7	198
United States	100	45	16	68	42	13	30	30	26	11	381
Vietnam	30	2	4	-	8	19	13	14	7	13	110
Former USSR	61	119	137	210	128	61	43	28	17	30	834
Stateless	1	10	6	10	37	21	16	17	19	14	151
All other	169	58	54	68	72	66	114	122	116	105	944

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens

Table 36. Acquisition of nationality in conferment, acknowledgement and marriage procedures by country of former nationality. Poland 2002-2004

Country of former nationality	2002	2003	2004	2002-2004
Total	1,186	1,634	1,937	4,757
Algeria	17	6	12	35
Armenia	13	8	6	27
Austria	-	3	5	8
Belarus	54	108	129	291
Belgium	2	8	3	13
Bulgaria	30	41	32	103
Canada	22	46	36	104
China	6	6	14	26
Croatia	2	8	6	16
Czech Republic	37	20	24	81
France	17	10	5	32
Germany	49	60	62	171
Greece	3	4	6	13
Hungary	15	18	12	45
India	3	7	9	19
Iraq	2	11	5	18
Israel	91	101	162	354
Italy	6	5	8	19
Jordan	9	4	7	20
Kazakhstan	53	68	38	159
Lithuania	93	126	85	304
Netherlands	-	1	10	11
Nigeria	12	8	11	31
Russian Federation	22	52	145	219
Serbia and Montenegro	19	11	12	42
Slovak Republic	15	12	22	49
Sweden	30	107	81	218
Switzerland	10	11	7	28
Syria	27	9	37	73
Turkey	1	5	11	17
Ukraine	214	431	538	1,183
United Kingdom	20	14	21	55
United States	9	32	41	82
Vietnam	17	11	11	39
Former USSR	12	5	9	26
Stateless	162	150	115	427
All other	92	107	200	399
<i>of which: by conferment procedure</i>	988	1,471	1,791	4,250

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens

Table 37. Repatriation to Poland in 1997-2004

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

(a) Since September 2003 applications for settlement permit

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens (after CSO)

Table 38. Repatriation visas to Poland issued in 1997-2004 by countries of previous residence of repatriates

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

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens (after CSO)

Table 39. Repatriation to Poland in 1998-2004 by provinces of settlement

Province	Families settled 1998-2004	Persons settled			
		1998-2004	2002	2003	2004
Total	1,651	4,364	832	455	372
Dolnośląskie	188	566	68	43	41
Kujawsko-pomorskie	47	126	31	12	6
Lubelskie	145	271	43	40	23
Lubuskie	60	137	44	10	9
Łódzkie	79	191	33	12	10
Małopolskie	174	407	77	50	53
Mazowieckie	326	717	152	60	45
Opolskie	76	196	29	26	53
Podkarpackie	48	202	36	38	5
Podlaskie	93	249	96	37	28
Pomorskie	73	234	48	33	26
Śląskie	120	357	50	43	29
Świętokrzyskie	13	68	9	5	9
Warmińsko-mazurskie	44	109	15	6	4
Wielkopolskie	92	255	40	8	11
Zachodniopomorskie	73	279	61	32	20

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens (after CSO)

Table 40. Persons and families who arrived in Poland within repatriation in 2001-2004

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

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens (after CSO)

Table 41. Refugee applications and decisions by year and type of decision. Poland 1992-2005 (a)

Year	Applica- tions	Decisions								
		Total	Positive		Negative: tolerated status (b)		Negative		Unacknowledged	
			total	<i>of which:</i> in 1st Instance	total	<i>of which:</i> in 1st Instance	total	<i>of which:</i> in 1st Instance	total	<i>of which:</i> in 1st Instance
1992	568	133	74	74	--	--	58	58	1	1
1993	822	435	61	61	--	--	138	135	236	236
1994	537	956	397	392	--	--	196	191	363	363
1995	845	742	106	105	--	--	220	199	416	394
1996	3,21	1,991	123	120	--	--	403	374	1,465	1,461
1997	3,58	3,938	149	140	--	--	611	602	3,178	3,165
1998	3,423	3,306	66	55	--	--	1,444	1,317	1,796	1,715
1999	3,061	3,986	49	39	--	--	3,084	1,918	853	790
2000	4,662	5,624	75	53	--	--	4,271	2,527	1,278	1,217
2001	4,529	6,916	296	284	--	--	4,743	2,864	1,877	1,830
2002	5,170	7,420	279	253	--	--	6,566	4,729	575	494
2003	6,906	8,695	245	219	24	24	4,020	3,169	4,406	4,366
2004	8,079	6,637	315	305	846	832	2,633	1,998	2,843	2,763
2005 (a)	4,925	7,058	222	(c)	1,283	(c)	1,932	(c)	3,648	(c)

(a) January – September.

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

(c) Not available.

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens

Table 42. Asylum seekers by nationality. Poland 1998-2005 (a)

Nationality	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		2004		2005 (a)		1998-2005 (a)
						Total	<i>of which: women</i>	Total	<i>of which: women</i>	Total	<i>of which: women</i>	
Total	3,423	3,061	4,662	4,529	5,170	6,906	2,826	8,079	3,595	4,925	2,230	40,755
Afghanistan	335	577	301	416	598	247	24	57	4	6	-	2,537
Algeria	21	19	15	8	3	13	-	9	-	2	-	90
Armenia	1,007	888	844	638	224	104	37	18	3	23	8	3,746
Azerbaijan	16	47	147	70	14	5	2	9	3	14	7	322
Bangladesh	136	33	13	12	-	4	-	2	-	4	-	204
Belarus	23	51	63	76	68	57	12	52	23	66	29	456
Bulgaria	34	185	340	178	36	15	5	7	3	15	7	810
Cameroon	11	7	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	28
China	1	4	26	28	35	15	1	19	11	9	1	137
Ethiopia	6	8	4	2	3	2	1	1	1	-	-	26
Georgia	20	39	78	92	39	30	7	47	9	37	11	382
India	94	25	13	43	200	236	-	151	2	31	-	793
Iran	6	2	1	3	13	9	1	9	1	1	-	44
Iraq	130	47	30	109	137	75	13	6	1	11	2	545
Kazakhstan	9	10	30	16	8	6	1	30	12	15	9	124
Liberia	2	3	1	-	3	3	-	1	-	1	1	14
Lithuania	-	68	7	6	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	87
Moldova	4	18	9	272	169	21	8	13	8	16	4	522
Mongolia	12	163	188	240	156	27	16	3	1	1	-	790
Nigeria	25	7	9	26	7	15	2	10	2	9	-	108
Pakistan	181	54	30	31	55	154	-	210	2	60	1	775
Romania	12	214	907	266	44	10	7	5	4	4	1	1,462
Russian Federation	52	125	1,182	1,501	3,054	5,568	2,620	7,183	3,439	4,411	2,092	23,076
Serbia and Montenegro	423	144	10	6	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	587
Sierra Leone	9	3	1	4	5	-	-	1	-	2	-	25
Somalia	49	9	8	6	3	22	1	19	3	2	-	118
Sri Lanka	641	93	44	24	36	32	-	4	1	6	1	880
Sudan	9	6	6	11	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	37
Syria	7	16	7	10	1	4	3	7	-	6	1	58
Turkey	19	19	9	9	6	22	3	29	5	8	4	121
Ukraine	29	29	70	146	103	85	3	72	33	79	36	613
Uzbekistan	6	5	12	7	8	7	3	3	2	3	-	51
Vietnam	10	26	161	197	48	25	-	16	5	11	2	494
Stateless	22	26	19	11	12	12	2	11	3	12	-	125
All other	62	91	74	63	72	77	54	73	14	56	12	568

(a) January – September.

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens

Table 43. Refugee statuses and tolerated statuses granted by nationality. Poland 1998-2005 (a)

Nationality	1998 (b)	1999 (b)	2000 (b)	2001 (b)	2002 (b)	2003		2004		2005 (a)	
						(b)	(c)	(b)	(c)	(b)	(c)
Total	66	49	75	296	279	245	24	315	846	222	1,283
Afghanistan	11	4	1	13	1	4	-	1	23	2	9
Algeria	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
Angola	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	1
Belarus	6	4	2	29	12	10	-	13	6	11	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Cameroon	1	3	3	2	1	2	-	-	2	-	1
China	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	-	1	-	1
Congo, Democratic Republic of	4	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	4
Cuba	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	3	1	6	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Georgia	-	1	4	4	-	6	-	-	1	1	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Iran	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Iraq	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	1
Laos	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Lebanon	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Liberia	1	2	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	2	-
Morocco	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Myanmar	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Nigeria	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1
Pakistan	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	5	4	1	1
Russian Federation	1	4	26	207	225	211	20	274	740	196	1,241
Rwanda	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	2	2	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	8	7	10	10	3	1	-	8	4	4	8
Sri Lanka	8	1	1	2	6	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sudan	2	8	3	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Turkey	-	-	7	3	1	-	-	3	10	-	6
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
West Bank and Gaza Strip	-	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	-
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
Stateless	7	2	1	-	1	-	1	4	6	1	-
Other	-	1	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	2

(a) January-September.

(b) Refugee status.

(c) Tolerated status (after granting a negative decision on refugee status).

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens

Table 44. Foreigners apprehended by Border Guard (BG). Poland 1998-2005 (a)

Categories	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 (a)
Total	7,024	5,289	6,481	6,075	5,107	5,928	6,823	4,567
Apprehended by BG	4,207	3,217	4,067	3,851	3,251	3,842	4,732	2,925
- independently by BG	3,748	2,974	3,787	3,652	3,086	3,592	4,472	2,825
- thanks to information provided by Police and BG services of neighbouring countries	365	204	235	167	138	212	210	77
- apprehended by Police and handed over to BG	94	39	45	32	27	38	50	23
Readmitted to Poland	2,817	2,072	2,414	2,224	1,856	2,086	2,091	1,642
<i>of which apprehended:</i> In organised groups	2,140	1,866	1,893	2,534	2,100	2,288	2,375	1,333
<i>of which apprehended at:</i> Polish-German border	4,877	3,565	4,494	3,873	3,212	3,808	4,495	2,027
Polish-Ukrainian border	368	301	498	577	315	661	720	653
Polish-Czech border	812	802	811	920	861	748	1,009	960

(a) January – September.

Source: Border Guard

Table 45. Foreigners apprehended by Border Guard for illegal border crossing. Poland 1998-2005 (a)

Total	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005 (b)	
	4,207		3,217		4,067		3,851		3,251		3,842		4,732		2,925	
	from Poland	to Poland	from Poland	to Poland	from Poland	to Poland	from Poland	to Poland	from Poland	to Poland	from Poland	to Poland	from Poland	to Poland	from Poland	to Poland
Total	2,339	1,868	1,743	1,474	2,295	1,772	1,921	1,930	1,739	1,512	1,974	1,868	3,124	1,608	1,660	1,265
Border with	<i>At border crossings</i>															
Total	483	334	457	287	836	318	566	369	587	275	902	294	1,962	310	1,224	382
Russian Federation	10	16	3	9	1	2	6	5	7	10	6	4	8	-	7	2
Lithuania	8	14	3	12	2	23	6	23	7	14	8	20	9	13	6	5
Belarus	5	55	5	7	2	16	2	60	13	16	7	14	16	11	15	29
Ukraine	31	19	29	61	30	33	38	44	30	23	39	30	37	69	70	190
Slovak Republic	8	17	6	3	7	1	5	-	10	1	7	1	45	2	21	5
Czech Republic	21	17	13	17	25	19	36	16	37	27	118	59	244	68	150	39
Germany	322	96	307	122	649	203	377	203	401	163	597	153	1447	110	815	58
Sea border	44	15	40	23	27	5	18	6	14	11	16	5	12	12	29	8
Airports	34	85	51	33	93	16	78	12	68	10	104	8	144	25	111	46
Border with	<i>Outside border crossings</i>															
Total	1,856	1,534	1,286	1,187	1,459	1,454	1,355	1,561	1,152	1,237	1,072	1,574	1,162	1,298	436	883
Russian Federation	-	4	-	20	-	18	-	8	-	17	1	57	-	21	-	5
Lithuania	-	302	-	42	-	45	2	42	1	33	-	79	3	38	-	7
Belarus	1	23	-	46	-	63	-	104	-	28	-	15	-	42	-	49
Ukraine	5	305	7	200	3	426	4	488	7	419	13	579	6	604	-	393
Slovak Republic	7	263	19	247	8	297	12	234	9	248	4	193	5	52	63	35
Czech Republic	230	503	196	536	221	507	251	584	262	420	105	393	158	303	62	196
Germany	1,610	131	1,064	96	1,227	97	1,086	99	869	68	947	140	990	123	305	79
Sea border	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	4	2	5	-	19	6	7
Inside country	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	-	96	-	112

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

Source: Border Guard

Table 46. Foreigners readmitted to Poland. 1999-2005 (a)

Border with:	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 (a)
Total	2,817	2,072	2,414	2,224	1,856	2,086	2,091	1,642
Russian Federation	3	-	-	1	-	-	3	-
Lithuania	1	1	-	1	3	-	-	-
Belarus	-	5	5	1	6	-	2	-
Ukraine	8	4	6	3	5	-	4	-
Slovak Republic	53	43	41	63	14	35	6	16
Czech Republic	41	40	39	33	115	73	236	513
Germany	2,710	1,976	2,318	2,108	1,713	1,971	1,825	770
Airports	1	3	5	14	-	-	-	335
Sea	-	-	-	-	-	7	15	8
<i>of which: readmitted after illegally crossing the border in organised groups</i>								
Total	1,519	786	928	1,097	865	924	.	.

(a) January – September.

(.) not available

Source: Border Guard

Table 47. Foreigners apprehended by Border Guard for illegal border crossing by nationality.
Poland 1998-2005 (a)

Nationality	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 (a)
Total	4,207	3,217	4,067	3,851	3,251	3,842	4,732	2,925
Afghanistan	514	456	318	451	383	160	58	5
Albania	41	7	5	1	5	3	7	4
Armenia	95	30	74	118	86	43	83	50
Azerbaijan	16	13	99	52	6	2	3	4
Bangladesh	202	51	3	9	-	1	1	1
Belarus	56	71	108	71	51	62	104	97
Bulgaria	86	109	55	47	10	13	4	12
China	3	19	27	15	167	216	259	64
Czech Republic	480	468	634	631	566	536	363	240
FYR Macedonia	29	7	7	2	18	-	-	-
Georgia	12	40	58	65	8	24	60	64
Germany	83	51	70	100	83	113	146	88
India	98	52	30	55	129	264	103	7
Iraq	125	41	62	228	87	29	12	7
Kazakhstan	3	26	18	15	11	8	7	12
Latvia	16	13	25	9	7	14	7	3
Lithuania	75	64	130	119	90	93	68	24
Moldova	99	143	263	185	73	152	286	282
Mongolia	46	10	12	17	0	8	6	10
Pakistan	176	35	19	34	15	178	160	22
Romania	322	337	303	286	22	13	16	17
Russian Federation	90	141	365	245	371	329	570	379
Serbia and Montenegro	216	98	11	11	3	9	4	3
Slovak Republic	79	102	84	68	87	97	35	24
Somalia	26	6	2	-	1	28	19	2
Sri Lanka	568	58	20	-	34	34	4	-
Turkey	31	29	17	16	25	41	30	22
Ukraine	312	481	908	576	588	907	1,940	1,118
Vietnam	101	61	156	289	163	243	164	227
Stateless	22	24	29	25	11	22	17	16
Unknown	22	41	47	26	62	73	94	39
all other	163	133	108	85	89	127	102	82

(a) January – September.

Source: Border Guard

Table 48. Foreigners readmitted to Poland by nationality. Poland: 1998-2005 (a)

Nationality	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 (a)
Total	2,817	2,072	2,414	2,224	1,856	2,086	2,091	1,642
Afghanistan	427	546	337	451	293	83	7	3
Armenia	144	23	49	150	39	17	7	5
Azerbaijan	21	62	138	87	10	1	1	-
Bangladesh	58	24	3	1	4	-	1	-
Belarus	53	51	63	63	14	38	44	26
China	7	4	20	15	53	135	100	19
Czech Republic	39	36	30	50	8	28	1	6
FYR Macedonia	69	17	7	29	2	-	1	-
Georgia	39	100	79	37	6	12	11	18
India	48	38	3	13	136	140	46	11
Iraq	117	29	33	133	75	28	3	4
Kazakhstan	4	9	31	14	9	5	6	7
Lithuania	49	7	3	10	4	7	4	-
Moldova	275	318	452	221	108	188	132	156
Pakistan	65	32	20	8	39	76	35	13
Romania	1	2	8	87	3	2	2	1
Russian Federation	78	144	446	283	461	454	360	937
Serbia and Montenegro	462	112	11	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	342	80	6	20	34	14	3	1
Turkey	32	21	15	11	27	20	24	17
Ukraine	268	310	476	270	220	601	1,178	351
Vietnam	42	29	88	194	231	182	68	15
All other	177	78	96	77	80	55	57	52

(a) January – September.

Source: Border Guard

Table 49. Foreigners apprehended for illegal border crossing in organised groups (a). Poland: 1998-2005 (b)

Border with:	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 (b)
<i>Number of groups</i>								
Total	200	194	252	283	233	278	267	170
Russian Federation	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	-
Lithuania	10	2	2	2	1	3	1	-
Belarus	6	1	4	5	1	-	3	2
Ukraine	16	7	18	32	32	43	45	29
Slovak Republic	11	4	10	5	6	-	2	13
Czech Republic	13	23	6	14	11	8	36	41
Germany	135	149	211	224	178	220	178	82
Other (c)	9	7	1	1	3	2	1	3
<i>Number of migrants</i>								
Total	2,140	1,866	1,893	2,534	2,100	2,288	2,375	1,333
Russian Federation	-	9	-	-	5	26	18	-
Lithuania	279	25	27	27	8	45	7	-
Belarus	42	19	36	113	10	-	25	40
Ukraine	234	76	182	346	355	502	459	239
Slovak Republic	84	35	74	55	149	-	10	141
Czech Republic	159	172	46	119	119	67	293	313
Germany	1,280	1,468	1,522	1,869	1,424	1,634	1,558	579
Other (c)	37	62	6	5	30	14	5	21
<i>Number of facilitators</i>								
Total	64	74	123	154	172	225	218	98
Poles	63	69	99	129	159	208	.	.
Foreigners	1	5	24	25	13	17	.	.

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

(b) January – September.

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

(.) not available

Source: Border Guard

Table 50. Foreigners apprehended in organised groups (a) by nationality. Poland: 1998-2005 (b)

Nationality	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 (b)
Total	2,140	1,866	1,893	2,534	2,100	2,288	2,375	1,333
Afghanistan	469	834	538	801	514	197	49	4
Armenia	48	17	49	171	44	13	26	7
Azerbaijan	7	24	116	93	14	1	-	-
Bangladesh	193	57	2	8	-	-	2	-
Belarus	-	-	9	11	-	6	1	5
China	-	12	10	13	229	298	318	70
FYR Macedonia	5	8	3	19	11	-	-	-
Georgia	-	71	53	58	1	10	8	20
India	94	70	22	65	218	291	108	2
Iraq	93	41	59	259	139	44	2	7
Kazakhstan	-	-	17	5	5	1	-	-
Moldova	13	31	203	135	21	68	78	107
Pakistan	147	42	12	32	38	193	162	14
Romania	125	171	119	200	-	-	2	-
Russian Federation	-	42	420	230	409	509	716	764
Serbia and Montenegro	209	143	3	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	566	135	14	12	42	39	2	-
Somalia	23	-	-	-	-	15	13	-
Turkey	16	-	10	3	24	37	14	2
Ukraine	12	49	68	47	123	260	710	116
Vietnam	42	29	131	344	250	287	150	188
all other	78	90	35	28	18	19	14	27

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

(b) January – September.

Source: Border Guard

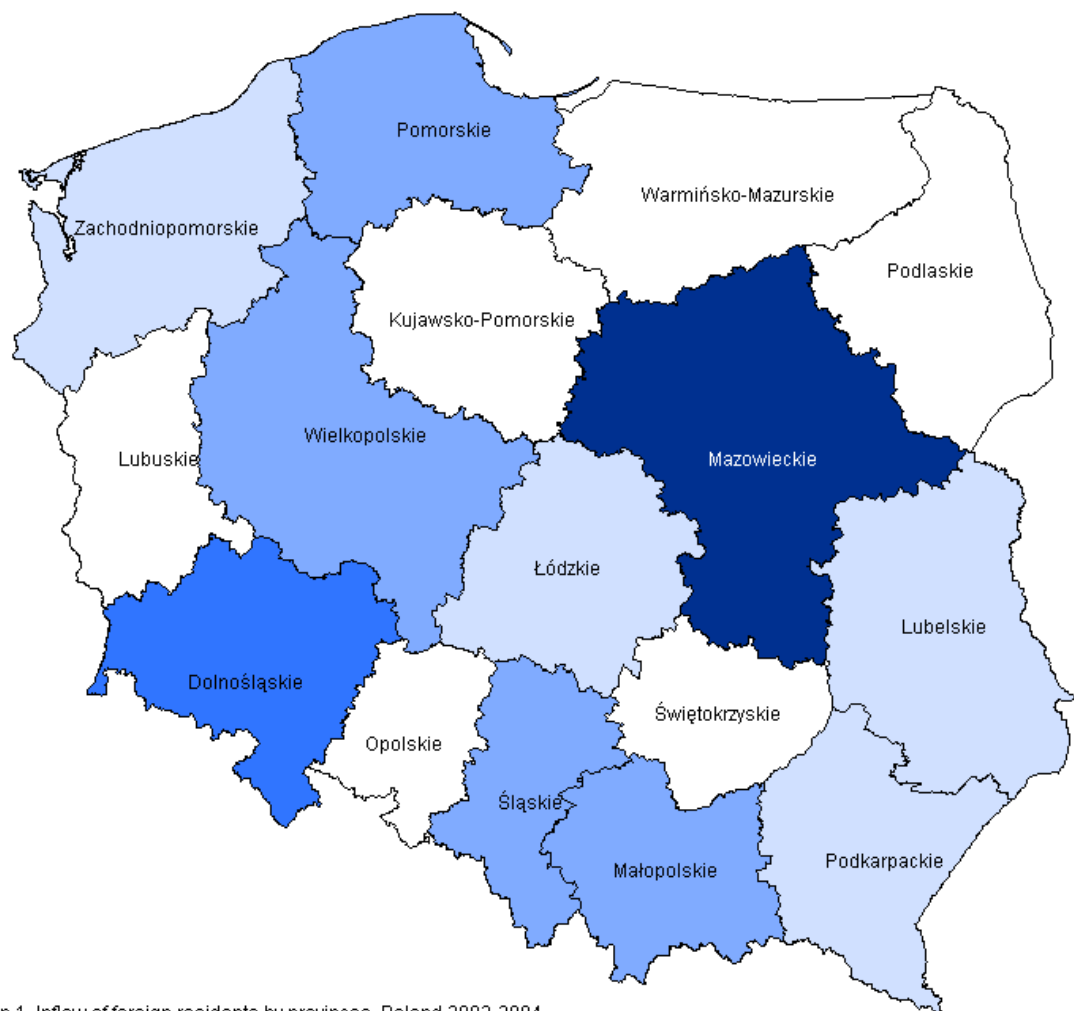
Table 51. Foreigners expelled from Poland by nationality: 1998-2005 (a)

Nationality	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 (a)
Total	7,079	6,518	6,847	5,954	4,836	5,943	6,199	4,050
Afghanistan	160	274	42	8	27	65	18	9
Armenia	481	366	243	334	272	289	261	268
Azerbaijan	34	32	81	16	12	6	2	6
Bangladesh	300	38	9	9	2	-	1	-
Belarus	193	295	335	397	341	274	335	180
Bulgaria	874	704	623	552	769	579	393	147
China	16	31	14	7	151	108	123	62
Czech Republic	286	196	348	342	286	424	240	196
Georgia	44	120	94	67	19	30	73	88
India	90	51	23	21	68	111	70	10
Iraq	42	19	29	93	10	4	1	3
Lithuania	95	64	52	87	74	76	39	17
FYR Macedonia	58	21	11	30	17	3	2	1
Moldova	313	426	647	397	186	273	355	384
Mongolia	45	63	41	53	50	51	52	65
Pakistan	91	26	12	21	2	49	86	20
Romania	1,976	1,033	906	856	303	263	156	56
Russian Federation	179	250	267	181	185	189	166	299
Serbia and Montenegro	64	28	11	7	6	5	-	-
Slovak Republic	84	115	79	72	83	102	25	11
Somalia	14	4	1	-	1	9	11	1
Sri Lanka	180	55	6	3	8	7	5	1
Turkey	41	17	13	25	38	44	31	23
Ukraine	1,027	1,999	2,559	2,032	1,701	2,581	3,397	1,847
Vietnam	131	87	141	134	47	123	153	187
all other	261	204	260	210	178	278	204	169

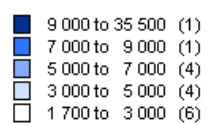
(a) January – September.

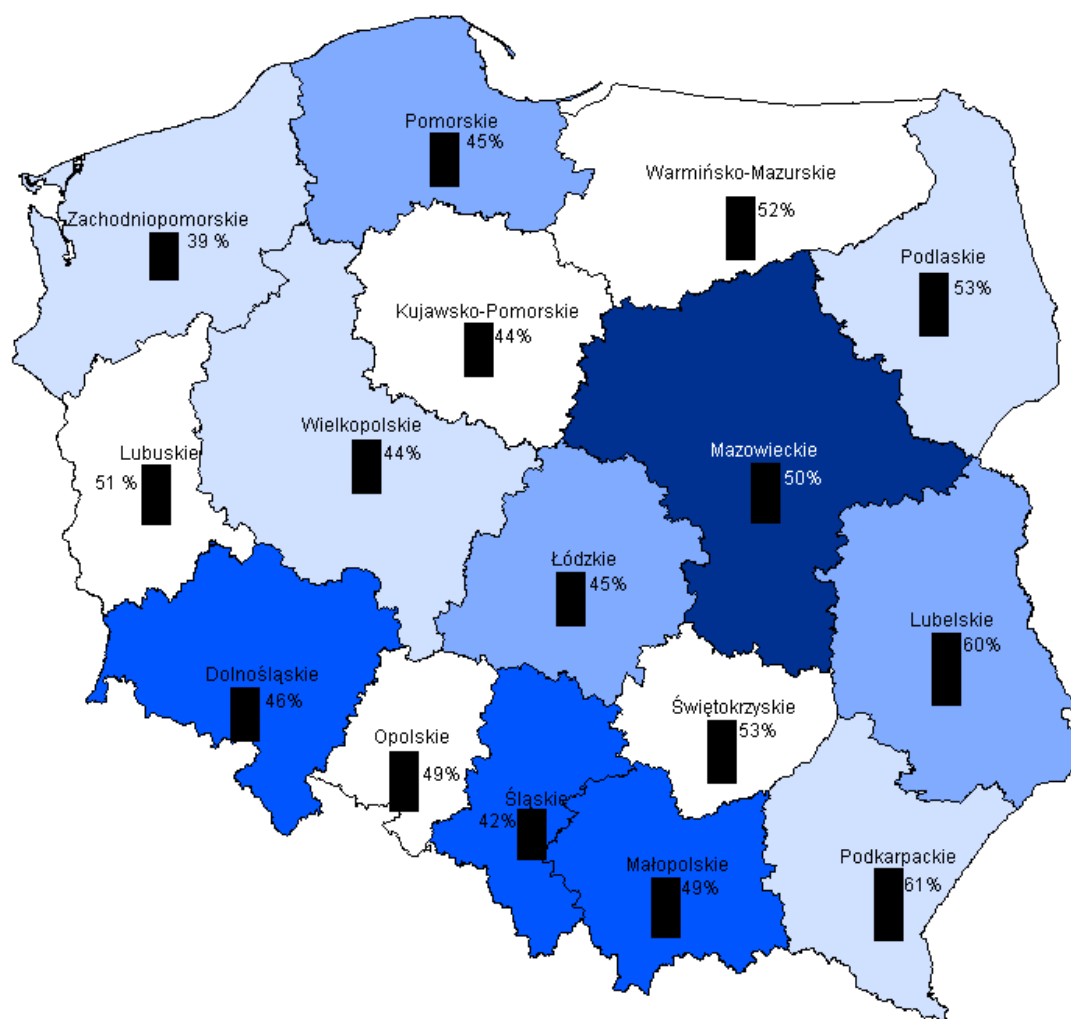
Source: Border Guard

Maps



Map 1. Inflow of foreign residents by provinces. Poland 2002-2004.
Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens





Map 2. Persons arrived from abroad registered for temporary stay above two months by provinces and sex.
Percent of women. Poland 2004 (as of December 31). Source: Central Statistical Office

