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**Recent Trends  
in International Migration  
Poland 2003**

**Ewa Kępińska**

**Grudzień 2003**

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# **Recent Trends in International Migration Poland 2003**

**Ewa Kępińska**

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## 1. Migration Policy

The year 2003 has been quite important with regard to the development of the migratory regime in Poland. Major changes included (1) the distinction between asylum and other immigration matters introduced on the 1st of September 2003 with the introduction of two laws: the Act on Protection of Aliens and the Aliens Act, and (2) the implementation of the new visa regime required by the European Union with the three neighbouring countries, namely Belarus, Ukraine and Russia.

Since the year 1989 Poland has been developing an increasingly complex set of laws regulating immigration matters. At the beginning, the key act dealing with migration issues was the Aliens Act of 1963. It was clearly inadequate for the migratory situation that emerged after the opening of the borders. The first amendment to this Act followed Poland's ratification of the Geneva Convention and New York Protocol in 1991<sup>1</sup>, introducing to the Polish legal system the institution of a refugee, as well as providing for the possibility of granting refugee status<sup>2</sup>. Work on a new act on aliens began as early as 1992 but took five years to be completed.

The Aliens Act of September 1997<sup>3</sup> was to enable the free movement of persons while preventing unwanted foreigners from arriving and staying in Poland. Therefore, it focused mostly on the conditions for entry, stay and transit through Poland. In particular, it introduced provisions required by the Schengen Treaty, with detailed regulations on expulsion of unwanted foreigners, the principle of carrier's liability for bringing aliens lacking proper documents into Poland and various databases containing information about kinds of records of foreigners, especially with regard to undesirable ones. To the existing permission for settlement (permanent residence permit), the Act added the fixed-time residence permit, thus completing the catalogue of documents on the basis of which foreigners may reside in Poland.

Although at the time it was passed the Aliens Act was consistent with European standards, it was actually just a step in the accession process, as it became clear that much was to be done in the fields of Justice and Home Affairs. Consequently, in April 2001 the Polish Parliament passed comprehensive amendments to the Aliens Act<sup>4</sup>. It introduced a number of changes including the establishment of the first independent governmental agency, the Office for Repatriation and Aliens, responsible for migration issues and for the co-ordination of other segments of administration. In addition it developed a new, accelerated procedure to avert the initiation of the asylum procedure for migrants from "safe countries" and with "manifestly unfounded" claims, the obligation of *non-refoulement* to an unsafe country, as well as the concept of the temporary protection status. Moreover, the concept of "family reunion" was introduced. In January 2001 the Repatriation Act came into force<sup>5</sup>, being the first comprehensive document regulating resettlement to Poland of people of "Polish ethnicity or descent" living in the Asian part of the former USSR (see chapter 7 on repatriation).

January 2003 saw news of new bills on foreigners reaching the media that were said to bring further changes to Poland's migratory regime. Six months later, in June

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<sup>1</sup> Dziennik Ustaw (Journal of Law), 1991, No 119, item 515, 516, 517, 518.

<sup>2</sup> Dziennik Ustaw (Journal of Law), 1992, No 7, item 30 and No 25, item 112.

<sup>3</sup> Dziennik Ustaw (Journal of Law), 1997, No 125, item 128. The 1997 Aliens Act came into force on 27 December 1997.

<sup>4</sup> Dziennik Ustaw (Journal of Law), 2001, No 42, item 475. It came into force on 1 July 2001.

<sup>5</sup> Dziennik Ustaw (Journal of Law), 2000, No 106, item 1118. It came into force on 1 January 2001.

2003, the Polish Parliament passed two documents: the Aliens Act<sup>6</sup> and the Act on Protection of Aliens<sup>7</sup>. Both came into force on the 1st of September 2003. The Aliens Act covers issues concerning principles and conditions of entry, residence and transit through Poland of citizens of non-EU-member countries. Major changes in relation to the 2001 amendments to the Aliens Act were as follows:

- the duration of stay in Poland on the basis of visa cannot exceed three months (previously – six months) during the period of six months, and there is no possibility to obtain first or subsequent visa in Poland (with some exceptions); in order to stay for a period above three months a foreigner has to apply for a temporary (fixed-time) residence permit;
- a foreigner becomes eligible for temporary residence permit or settlement permit only if he or she fulfils certain conditions (previously a foreigner could have been eligible and thus, regional authorities issuing various documents to foreigners had a substantial amount of discretionary powers);
- a foreign spouse of a Polish citizen becomes eligible for a settlement permit after two years of residing in Poland on the basis of the temporary residence permit (previously - after five years). Those foreigners are entitled to a temporary residence permit without formal access to the labour market, until they become eligible to apply for their own settlement permit in two years time. This means that during these two years they are entirely dependant on their Polish spouse.

The first regularisation programme (*abolicja*) for illegal migrants residing in Poland for several years has been introduced with the 2003 Alien Act. Prior to that Polish law did not give any possibility to illegal migrants to legalise their status and there was no need to introduce such solution. Those who had continuously stayed in Poland for at least six years (since the 1st of January 1997), had a place to live and proper financial means to cover necessary expenses (or work promise from an employer) gained the right to place between the 1st of September and the 31st of December 2003 an application for a one-year temporary residence permit (i.e. legalise their status in Poland). 3,218 foreigners decided to apply between September and December 2003 (of which 345 in September, 543 in October, 478 in November and 1,852 in December). Citizens of Armenia and Vietnam comprised two major groups of applicants (1,447 and 1,296 persons; 45.0 per cent and 40.3 per cent respectively). Among other countries of origin were illegal migrants from Ukraine (77 persons), Mongolia (66 persons), Russia (37 persons), Azerbaijan (31 persons), Syria (29 persons), Algeria (23 persons), and Georgia (23 persons). *Mazowieckie* province proved to be one of the major destinations for foreigners, accounting for 33.9 per cent of the total, followed by *Małopolskie* (13.5 per cent), *Dolnośląskie* (10.3 per cent), *Łódzkie* (9.8 per cent), *Śląskie* (6.5 per cent), *Lubelskie* (5.5 per cent), *Wielkopolskie* (4.3 per cent) and *Kujawsko-Pomorskie* (3.7 per cent). At the other end of the spectrum are *Opolskie*, *Podkarpackie* and *Podlaskie* where less than 100 foreigners submitted relevant applications.

The Aliens Act gave those foreigners the opportunity to leave Poland without any consequences, who have been staying in Poland illegally but the duration of their stay did not meet the requirement of the above-mentioned regularization programme, i.e. it lasted less than six years (and eight months) (*mala abolicja*). These persons only had to report their illegal stay to the Police or the Border Guard between September and October 2003 (i.e. in a two-month period). On this basis 282 foreigners were sent back to their countries of origin (of which 74 in September and 208 in October). Predominant were Ukrainians,

<sup>6</sup> Dziennik Ustaw (Journal of Law), 2003, No 128, item 1175.

<sup>7</sup> Dziennik Ustaw (Journal of Law), 2003, No 128, item 1176.

accounting for 49 per cent of the total (139 persons), followed by citizens of Armenia (9 per cent), Mongolia (9 per cent) and Bulgaria (8 per cent).

The Act on Protections of Aliens includes principles and conditions for extending various forms of protection of foreigners<sup>8</sup>, including the refugee status, the asylum status<sup>9</sup>, the temporary protection status and the tolerated status (a new concept). The latter was created to solve the problem of large numbers of asylum seekers whose applications were rejected (this mainly applies to Chechens). They generally do not meet the requirements needed for a refugee status but cannot be expelled to their country of origin (*non-refoulement principle*). The tolerated status gives them the right to work (without a work permit). They are also entitled to social welfare, medical care and education in Poland. In fact, all of the above-mentioned forms of protection allow a foreigner to participate in the labour market. He or she is also eligible for a family reunion.

To sum up, three main acts govern the situation and status of foreigners in Poland distinguishing between those seeking protection, the “repatriates” of Polish origin and other foreigners (i.e. other *extracommunitari*). The rules concerning the condition of entry and stay of EU citizens and their family members were adopted in July 2002 and will come into force with Poland’s formal accession<sup>10</sup>.

The implementation of the new visa regime required by the EU took place on the 1st of October 2003. Initially, visas with Belarus, Ukraine and Russia were planned for the 1<sup>st</sup> of July. However, the arguments presented during extensive public debates concerning close historical, cultural and economic ties with these countries, the ties with the ethnic Polish communities living there, as well as the need to maintain good diplomatic and economic relations (especially with Ukraine), and finally the low efficiency of Polish consulates abroad that need to be better staffed and equipped to deal with high numbers of visa applications, postponed the closing date. In fact, after one month of operation of the visa agreement with Belarus, Ukraine and Russia the efficiency of Polish consulates is still questioned. It is also worth noting that visas are issued free of charge only to Ukrainians.

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

In 2002, 50,7 million entries of foreigners into Poland had been reported. This was by 17 per cent lower than in the previous year (2001) and by 43 per cent lower than in 1999 (the peak year) (Figure 1 and Table 1). The number of entries fell at every section of the Polish border: with Germany by 24.5 per cent, with Russia by 18.1 per cent, with Belarus by 17.4 per cent, with Slovakia by 11.2 per cent, with the Czech Republic by 10.2 per cent, with Ukraine by 9.0 per cent, and with Lithuania by 4.3 per cent.

Between January and October 2003 the number of arrivals of foreigners to Poland increased by 0.8 per cent in relation to the respective period of 2002. An increase in the number of entries was reported at the border with Slovakia (by 30.7 per cent), Germany (by 5.9 per cent) as well as by sea (by 14.1 per cent) and air (by 3.9 per cent) borders. A

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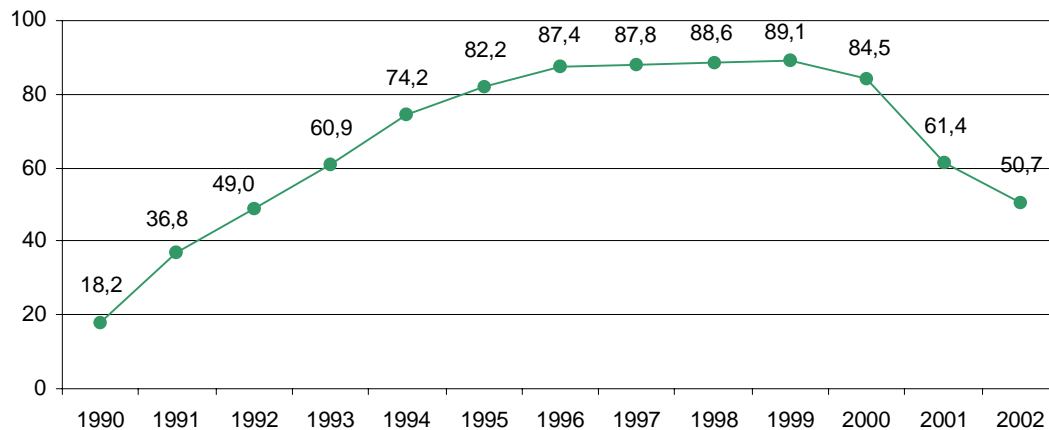
<sup>8</sup> According to one of its articles, a foreigner who applies for a refugee status without a valid visa or stays in Poland illegally may be placed in a guarded or deportation centre. This is considered as one of the most restrictive systems in Europe.

<sup>9</sup> In Polish legislation the concept of refugee is separate from the concept of asylum. The status of refugee is subject to international protection, whereas asylum is understood as exclusively the right of the state to protect the foreigner and – apart from humanitarian considerations – to serve the interest of the state which offers asylum to the foreigner. In fact, since 1989 only a few asylum statuses have been granted.

<sup>10</sup> Journal of Law (Dziennik Ustaw), 2002, No 141, item 1180.

contrary trend was visible at almost every section of the Eastern border, where declines were reported (by 27.7 per cent in case of Russia, 16.1 per cent – Ukraine, 8.5 per cent – Belarus). Only the quantity of entries from Lithuania rose by 0.5 per cent.

**Figure 1.** Arrivals of foreigners (in million). Poland 1991-2002



According to the Border Guards reports the number of citizens from Belarus, Ukraine and Russia entering Poland fell significantly due to the introduction on the 1st of October 2003 of a visa regime (by 53.8 per cent, 73.8 per cent and 43.1 per cent respectively)<sup>11</sup>. The most significant decrease was reported in the first week of October and in the following weeks the number of entries of citizens of these three countries increased. However, in the nearest future the number of entries to Poland from the East is not going to reach the level existing before the 1st of October 2003 (BG 2003).

In 2002, as in previous years, the majority of foreigners arriving to Poland were citizens of seven neighbouring countries (93.5 per cent), with Germans continuing to prevail, followed by citizens of the Czech Republic, Ukraine and Belarus. However, the number of Germans visiting Poland has been falling: in 2002 it diminished by 23.7 per cent in relation to 2001 (from 31 thousand to 23,6 thousand). The number of arrivals of citizens of other countries has also decreased (Table 1).

According to the survey conducted annually by the Central Statistical Office, in 2002 for the first time in the past four years, the expenditures of foreigners entering Poland grew by 3.0 per cent in relation to the previous year<sup>12</sup>. This was due to the increase in the sum of money spent by foreigners arriving to Poland from the East (by 13.5 per cent). Meanwhile expenditures made by foreigners entering Poland from the West and the South were reported to be declining in comparison with the previous year (by 8.8 per cent and 16.3 per cent respectively). Consequently, for the second year in a row, the expenditures of foreigners arriving from the East were greater than those entering Poland from the West, amounting to 53 per cent of the total expenditures made by foreigners in Poland.

A 2.2 per cent growth was also noted in the case of expenditures made by foreigners from countries bordering with Poland. Citizens of Belarus played here the leading role – their expenditures increased by 22 per cent in relation to the previous year

<sup>11</sup> Interestingly, in October 2003, the number of departures of Polish citizens to Ukraine increased by 27.5 per cent in relation to previous month. On the contrary, the number of departures of Poles to Belarus and Russia fell (by 30.6 per cent and 16.8 per cent respectively).

<sup>12</sup> All of foreign expenditures were estimated at approximately 7911 million Polish zlotys (PLN).



and comprised the largest part of the total sum of expenditures (33 per cent). The largest increase was reported in the case of Lithuania (by 39.8 per cent) but its share in the total was quite insignificant (2 per cent). Expenditures made by the representatives of leading nationalities, i.e. Germans (25 per cent of the total), Ukrainians (10 per cent) and Czechs (6 per cent) decreased in relation to 2001 (by 9 per cent, 2 per cent and 17 per cent respectively) (CSO 2003a).

As was noted in the previous SOPEMI report on the basis of the cyclical survey carried out by the Institute of Tourism, one-day trips predominate every year in the total volume of foreign entries into Poland. It seems however, that in recent years the share of arrivals made by tourists (i.e. who remained in Poland overnight) has been growing. In 2002, they accounted for as much as 28 per cent of the total number of entries, whereas in 2001 – for 25 per cent, and in 2000 – for 20 per cent (IT 2003).

The number of departures of Poles decreased from 53,100 thousand in 2001 to 45,000 thousand in 2002. The number of tourist trips (i.e. with an overnight stay) increased by 9.1 per cent, responsible in 2002 for 18.6 per cent of all trips abroad (14.5 per cent in 2001).

### **3. Documented flows of people**

#### **3.1. Introductory remarks**

This section is based entirely on the official statistical data gathered by the Central Statistical Office in Poland from the so-called PESEL register, in which permanent residents of Poland are registered. Therefore, according to Polish statistics as immigrants are considered people who have arrived to Poland from abroad decided to settle in Poland after having lived permanently in another country, and have registered this fact in a given administrative unit. This applies to both foreign and Polish citizens (who were previously living permanently abroad). It should be also noted that foreigners (those who do not have Polish citizenship) have a right to become immigrants only after obtaining a residence permit in Poland.

On a similar assumption, 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 this moment they are no longer considered permanent residents of Poland and are not included when accounting for the total population of Poland. Long-term emigrants who continue to stay abroad for many years but have not “unregistered” from PESEL do not belong to this category.

#### **3.2. General trends**

In 2002, 24,5 thousand people emigrated from Poland, i.e. registered their permanent departure with a given administrative unit, signifying a slight increase in comparison to the previous year (by 5 per cent or by 1,164 persons). Despite a one-year decline in the number of emigrants in 2001 (by 15,5 per cent in relation to 2000), in 2000-2002 the emigration figure was still greater than in any year of the period 1996-1999. Simultaneously, 6,6 thousand immigrants arrived in Poland. This was only by 38 immigrants less than in the year 2001. However, after the relatively stable number of immigrants in the years 1995-1998 (8-9 thousand annually), in 1999-2002 the immigration flow decreased continuously reaching the level existing at the beginning of

the 1990s. For every immigrant arriving in Poland there were 3.7 emigrants departing from Poland and this ratio was rather stable in the period 2000-2002 (Table 2).

In the first half of 2003, the number of emigrants has decreased by 6.4 per cent, while the number of immigrants has increased by 2.6 per cent in relation to the respective period of 2002. This could indicate a shift in the recent trends, namely the decrease in emigration and the increase in immigration (Table 3).

### 3.3. Destination of emigrants and origins of immigrants

In 2002, as in previous years, Polish emigrants chose most frequently EU-member countries as destination (82.3 per cent). Germany played as in previous years a crucial role (72.6 per cent), followed by Austria (2.1 per cent), France (1.4 per cent), Italy (1.2 per cent), the Netherlands (1.9 per cent) and the United Kingdom (1.0 per cent). The United States and Canada were the two major non-European destinations, accounting for 10.9 per cent and 4.1 per cent of the total respectively (Table 4).

The main changes in 2002 in respect to 2001 included: (1) after a tremendous decline in 2001 in comparison with 2000 (by 21.1 per cent) and an increase of emigration to Germany (by 5.4 per cent), which translates into a higher number of emigrants to the EU member countries; (2) an increase in the number of emigrants to North America (by 4.2 per cent), that was caused by an increase in the emigration to the USA (by 7.7 per cent), as emigration to Canada displayed a slight decline (by 2 per cent).

As in previous years, the distribution of countries of origin of immigrants in 2002 was more diverse than in the case of emigrants. European Union countries (54.3 per cent), the USA and Canada (20.8 per cent), as well as the countries of the former Soviet Union (14.0 per cent) constituted the three main areas of origins of immigrants settling in Poland. Germany predominated in the EU category (35.4 per cent of the total), however other "traditional" emigration countries for Poles such as Italy, France, the United Kingdom and Austria were also present. In case of the former Soviet Union, Ukraine played the leading role (5.3 per cent of the total), followed by Belarus (2.0 per cent) and Russia (1.3 per cent) (Table 8).

The main changes in 2002 in relation to 2001 included: (1) a higher number of immigrants stemming from the EU (by 127 persons), and (2) a decrease in the total number of immigrants from the former Soviet Union (by 224 persons), mainly due to a smaller volume of immigrants from Kazakhstan and Ukraine.

The migration balance in regard to the spatial distribution continued to remain approximately the same. Poland displayed net out-migration with Western Europe, North America and Australia whereas net in-migration with Central European countries (such as: Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia) and the former Soviet Union. The relevant data for selected regions and countries is presented on the next page.

In 2002, as in previous years, high concentration of emigrants according to destination countries was accompanied by a high concentration of provinces in Poland from which the majority of emigrants have originated. Thus, 64 per cent of permanent emigrants were previous residents of three (out of sixteen) Polish administrative provinces: *Śląskie* (37 per cent), *Opolskie* (19 per cent) and *Dolnośląskie* (8 per cent), located in Southwestern Poland (62 per cent in 2001). Among the most often chosen provinces selected by immigrants arriving to Poland in 2002 were *Małopolskie* (Krakow) and *Mazowieckie* (Warszawa) provinces (12.3 and 12.1 per cent respectively), followed by *Śląskie* (12 per cent), *Opolskie* (11 per cent) and *Dolnośląskie* (9 per cent). The last three provinces were already mentioned when discussing emigration. Moreover, after several years of *Mazowieckie* (Warszawa) being the only net immigration province in

Poland, the number of immigrants in 2002 was higher than the number of emigrants also in case of *Małopolskie* (Krakow) province (by 113 persons).

<i>Region and country</i>	<i>Immigration</i>	<i>Emigration</i>	<i>Balance</i>
Europe	4,413	20,485	-16,072
EU	3,575	20,196	-16,621
former USSR	920	47	873
Armenia	50	5	45
Austria	156	525	-369
Belarus	130	3	127
Belgium	61	119	-58
Canada	230	1,016	-786
France	247	339	-92
Germany	2,335	17,806	-15,471
Greece	60	75	-15
Italy	251	302	-51
Kazakhstan	221	4	217
Lithuania	40	4	36
Netherlands	83	290	-207
Norway	31	47	-16
Russia	86	13	73
Spain	63	166	-103
Sweden	70	174	-104
Switzerland	41	88	-47
UK	208	254	-46
Ukraine	350	11	339
USA	1,137	2,676	-1,539
Vietnam	124	-	124

### 3.4. Migrants by sex, age, marital status and educational attainment

In 2002, the sex, age and educational composition of both emigrants and immigrants did not change significantly in relation to the previous year.

Among emigrants there were slightly more men than women. In 2001 and in 2002 they comprised 52 per cent and 51 per cent of the total outflow, respectively. In regard to immigrants the predominance of men over women has been rather stable over the last years – the proportion remained at the level 53 men for 47 women (Table 8).

In general, the sex ratio displayed distinct diversity according to countries of destination and origin of migrants. Among the emigrants, men were particularly over-represented in regard to the following main destination countries: the USA (52 per cent) and Spain (54 per cent) and underrepresented in outflows to countries like Austria (44 per cent) and Italy (31 per cent). Canada, France, Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom displayed equal or almost equal sex ratios (Table 4).

In the case of “traditional” emigration countries for Poles men were more numerous than women among immigrants in such countries as Austria (58 per cent), Germany (55.5 per cent), Spain (60 per cent) and the United Kingdom (53 per cent) as well as the whole EU (54 per cent). The opposite was true in regard to the former Soviet Union (men accounted for 48 per cent of the inflow), in particular in the case of Belarus

(42 per cent), Ukraine (48 per cent) and Russia (48 per cent). The only exception was Armenia with strong predominance of men over women (64 per cent) (Table 8).

When discussing the distribution of the sex ratios among the emigration population in respect to the different provinces in Poland there were more men than women only in the case of three: *Opolskie* (55:45), *Podkarpackie* (54:46) and *Śląskie* (53:47). The ratio of men toward women was almost equal in *Pomorskie* and *Małopolskie*. In the remaining eleven provinces women have significantly outnumbered men (for example: *Mazowieckie* (58.5:41.5) and *Dolnośląskie* (56:44)). In the immigration population, men predominated in 10 provinces, among them *Opolskie* (64:36), *Śląskie* (55:45) and *Małopolskie* (55:45). Only in two provinces women have slightly outnumbered men (*Pomorskie* and *Swietokrzyskie*); and in the remaining four provinces the sex ratio was equal (for example, *Mazowieckie* and *Dolnośląskie*).

As far as age distribution is concerned, generally women were older than men. Males, both emigrants and immigrants had a similar age distribution, with a slightly greater proportion of those aged below 20 among emigrants and a greater share of those aged 50 or above among immigrants. In regard to immigrants the share of small children (0-4 year old) remained at the same considerable level as in the previous year (12-13 per cent). The age distribution of women was different for emigrants and immigrants, with predominance of 'the youngest' and 'the oldest' among immigrants and prevalence of 'the middle aged' among emigrants. Below is the relevant data (see also Table 5 and Table 9):

#### *Emigrants*

Age	Men								
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
-20	32.0	33.4	33.4	34.7	33.9	30.8	34.2	32.7	
20-49	51.6	52.8	53.8	52.2	51.6	51.1	49.7	50.9	
50+	16.4	13.8	12.5	13.0	14.6	19.2	16.1	16.4	
Age	Women								
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
-20	22.9	21.4	21.2	19.7	18.9	17.8	16.9	16.8	
20-49	59.9	60.0	61.6	62.6	61.4	60.7	62.8	63.8	
50+	17.2	18.6	17.2	17.7	19.7	21.5	20.3	19.4	

#### *Immigrants*

Age	Men								
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
-20	12.9	15.6	17.5	20.9	29.0	25.2	26.0	26.2	
20-49	66.8	63.9	62.2	57.3	50.6	52.3	49.8	49.8	
50+	20.4	20.5	20.3	21.8	20.4	22.5	24.2	23.3	
Age	Women								
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
-20	14.5	16.2	19.0	21.3	29.4	27.6	28.4	29.1	
20-49	61.9	60.3	57.4	54.7	44.0	44.7	43.6	43.7	
50+	23.7	23.4	23.6	24.0	26.6	27.7	28.0	27.1	

The ratio of the single among emigrants has been continuously increasing between 2000 and 2002, while the share of the married has been decreasing. Thus, the single predominated. However, the share of singles among women was lower than among men. Married women emigrants comprised as much as 42.5 per cent of all women aged 15 and

above (55 per cent in 2001), whereas among men it was only 33 per cent (aged 15+) (39 per cent in 2001). In the years 2000-2002 the proportion of the single among immigrants has been also rising, while the share of married has been decreasing. However, the married still predominated (both among women and men). Moreover, the share of divorced and widowed was also considerable, especially among women: every one out of five women was either a divorcee or a widow. Below is the relevant data (see also Table 6 and Table 10).

*Emigrants (15+)*

<b>Marital status</b>	<b>Men</b>						
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Single	58.0	58.3	58.4	56.1	51.0	58.5	64.5
Married	39.8	39.3	39.5	41.3	46.8	38.9	33.1
Other	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.4
	<b>Women</b>						
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Single	39.6	39.7	37.2	37.1	34.9	38.2	51.8
Married	52.6	52.7	55.3	55.5	58.4	55.0	42.5
Other	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.4	6.6	6.9	5.7

*Immigrants (15+)*

<b>Marital status</b>	<b>Men</b>						
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Single	48.7	27.1	28.8	36.5	34.7	34.9	37.6
Married	45.0	65.3	62.8	56.3	57.3	56.6	53.1
Other	6.3	7.7	8.4	8.0	8.0	8.5	9.3
	<b>Women</b>						
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Single	39.9	16.5	15.3	20.5	21.3	22.5	24.6
Married	46.3	67.8	69.2	62.3	60.6	58.9	56.7
Other	13.8	15.6	15.5	17.2	18.1	19.1	18.7

In 2002, as in previous years, immigrants have had on average a higher level of education than emigrants. One out of four immigrants aged 15 years or above had a university diploma, whereas in the case of emigrants it was only 1 per cent and this share had been steadily decreasing over the last couple of years. Simultaneously the ratio of those (aged 15+) with at best elementary education was equal to 14.3 per cent among immigrants and 20.8 per cent among emigrants.

Bearing in mind the trend of a significant predominance of elementary education among emigrants observed throughout the nineties, striking is the share of those with at best elementary education in the total population of those aged 15 years or above. This is even more relevant if we take into account the fact that the proportion has decreased in relation to the previous year. However, as follows from the table below, since 2000 the data on educational attainment is missing for more than 50 per cent of researched population<sup>13</sup>. This made the distribution of emigrants by educational attainment highly unreliable.

<sup>13</sup> Statisticians at the Central Statistical Office who process and analyse the data on international migration in Poland point to the fact that those who register their permanent departure from Poland are not obliged to answer a question on their level of education in the registration form (relevant cell is left blank). This,

	Men			Women		
	post-secondary	elementary	unknown	post-secondary	elementary	unknown
1988	11.7	23.6	5.9	6.2	30.0	4.6
1989	8.2	26.0	6.0	5.6	31.3	4.0
1990	5.5	28.0	21.8	4.1	30.8	22.2
1991	3.7	31.9	16.4	2.9	35.2	18.0
1992	3.6	38.3	18.6	2.7	40.9	17.2
1993	2.8	47.0	16.1	2.1	50.8	15.4
1994	2.4	56.0	13.3	2.1	55.2	14.3
1995	2.2	52.8	20.4	2.0	51.9	21.2
1996	2.1	52.9	24.3	1.7	53.8	22.8
1997	1.8	48.6	26.0	1.6	46.6	27.4
1998	1.4	59.8	18.2	1.5	53.5	22.3
1999	1.9	54.4	24.3	2.5	50.0	28.3
2000	1.5	28.1	50.9	1.1	23.4	56.4
2001	1.3	24.1	58.2	1.4	19.0	62.6
2002	1.0	27.1	58.8	1.0	14.4	71.0

#### 4. Population census 2002 and international migration

##### 4.1. Introductory remarks

This section draws entirely on the preliminary results of the population census that was carried out in May 2002 (PC 2002). The more detailed data will be available at the beginning of 2004. It was the first census in the post-war period to include the data on foreigners' nationality and multiple citizenship, as in the 1988 census and the 1995 micro census these information were not provided (CSO 2003b).

The PC 2002 embodied two main categories of persons: those who were permanent residents of Poland at the time of inquiry (irrelevant whether they were actually staying in Poland or abroad, as in case of temporary emigrants), and those who had been residing in Poland on a temporary basis for at least two months (this requirement concerned both Polish citizens living permanently abroad and 'actual' foreigners, i.e. people without Polish citizenship). In the total population of Poland only the first category was included. In other words, to be considered living in Poland, one needed to be a permanent resident of Poland at the time of PC 2002.

The population of Poland is equal to 38,230 thousand. It has increased by 351 thousand since the previous census carried out in December 1988. It also resulted that the number of Poles is actually lower by 402 thousand (1 per cent) than the number estimated by the end of 2001 (using the balance method for inter-census periods). Women have outnumbered men (106,5 women per 100 men), accounting for 51.6 per cent of the total. According to the census 61.8 per cent Poles live in urban areas whereas 38.2 per cent in rural areas.

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however, does not explain the causes for such striking growth of the unknown category between 1999 and 2000.

#### **4.2. Stock of immigrants (permanent residents of Poland)**

In 1989-2002, 85,5 thousand people moved (or returned) to Poland from abroad. Women predominated over men, accounting for 51 per cent (43,8 thousand) of all movers. 'Actual' foreigners (people without Polish citizenship), who became permanent residents of Poland during the transition period comprised only 17 per cent (14,5 thousand) of the total. The remaining population included either Polish citizens who moved back to Poland or the second generation of Polish emigrants, who decided to settle in their parents' homeland. In most cases, these so-called re-emigrants hold multiple citizenship. The former countries of residence were: Germany (27 per cent), the USA (14 per cent), Ukraine (6 per cent), Italy, Canada, United Kingdom and France. The current provinces of settlement encompassed *Mazowieckie* (19 per cent), *Śląskie* (12 per cent), *Małopolskie* (10 per cent) and *Dolnośląskie* (9 per cent).

#### **4.3. Stock of temporary immigrants (permanent residents of other countries than Poland)**

At the time of the PC 2002, 34,1 thousand people, being permanent residents of other countries, have been residing in Poland on a temporary basis for at least two months. These people originated mainly from Ukraine (22 per cent), Germany (13 per cent), Russia (6 per cent), Belarus (6 per cent), the USA (5 per cent), Armenia (4 per cent), the United Kingdom (3 per cent), France (3 per cent) and Vietnam (3 per cent). The majority stayed in urban areas (79 per cent), mainly in *Mazowieckie* (26 per cent), *Małopolskie* (9 per cent), *Śląskie* (8 per cent) and *Dolnośląskie* (8 per cent) provinces (Table 12).

Two out of three temporary immigrants have been already residing in Poland for over twelve months, i.e. they could be considered long-term immigrants (not having a status of permanent residents). In turn 33 per cent of temporary immigrants has been staying in Poland for more than two but less than twelve months, i.e. they constituted the group of short-term immigrants.

In the total population, as well as in both subpopulations of short-term and long-term immigrants, men slightly outnumbered women (51:49). In general, both sexes were very young (48 per cent below 30 year old), and women were younger than men (32 per cent of women and only 25 per cent of men were in the age bracket 20-29, with the same percentage (19) of the ones aged below 20). Short-term migrants were younger than long-term migrants (Table 13).

One out of four temporary immigrants held Polish citizenship (7,7 thousand). Of these 3,4 thousand were multiple citizenship holders. The remaining (24,1 thousand, i.e. 70 per cent) were 'actual' foreigners - without Polish citizenship. The majority (over 17,7 thousand, 73.5 per cent) were citizens of European countries (of which 4,5 thousand comprised European Union countries). Among foreigners long-term immigrants predominated (17,1 thousand) of which 4,5 thousand have been already staying in Poland for at least five years.

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

At the time of the PC 2002, 786,1 thousand permanent residents of Poland were remaining abroad for at least two months<sup>14</sup>. The majority were long-term emigrants residing outside Poland for at least one year (79.7 per cent; 626,2 thousand). Surprisingly, there were more women than men, accounting for 53.8 per cent of all temporary migrants. Women have outnumbered men not only in respect to long-term (54.4 per cent) but also to short-term (51.5 per cent) emigration (Table 15).

Main destination regions included Germany (37 per cent; 294,3 thousand), the USA (20 per cent; 158 thousand), Italy (5 per cent; 39,3 thousand), Canada (3.7 per cent), the United Kingdom (3.0 per cent), France (2.7 per cent), Spain (1.8 per cent), Belgium (1.8 per cent) and Austria (1.4 per cent).

Temporary emigrants originating from urban areas dominated (62 per cent). The six main provinces of origin were: *Śląskie* (15.9 per cent), *Opolskie* (13.4 per cent), *Małopolskie* (10.2 per cent), *Dolnośląskie* (7.6 per cent), *Podlaskie* (7.0 per cent) and *Mazowieckie* (7.0 per cent) accounting for 68 per cent of the total. However, when taking into account the number of temporary emigrants per 1000 inhabitants living in a given province, the distribution of regions of origins turns out to be different. The leading role is then played by *Opolskie* province (99 migrants), followed by *Podlaskie* (46 migrants), *Podkarpackie* (37 migrants), *Śląskie* (26 migrants), *Małopolskie* (25 migrants) and *Warmińsko-Mazurskie* (23 migrants) provinces. Interestingly, the respective figures for provinces located in central Poland were very low in comparison with ‘border’ provinces (Table 14).

Temporary emigrants from Poland were quite young: 40 per cent was below 30 years old (48 in respect to temporary immigrants) and more than half – below 35 years old. In general (as in case of temporary immigrants), women were younger than men (29 per cent women and 23 per cent men were in the 20-29 age bracket) and short-term migrants were younger than long-term migrants (38 per cent of short-term and 23 per cent of long-term migrants belonged to the 20-29 age bracket). Women predominated visibly in almost every age group, with the exception of children (below 15 year old) and people aged 40-49. However, among short-term migrants men have outnumbered women also in the 30-39 age bracket (Table 15).

### 4.4. Country of birth, citizenship and nationality

According to the PC 2002, 36871,3 thousand persons (96.4 per cent of the total population) were born in Poland (in post-war territory) whereas 775,3 thousand (2 per cent) were born abroad (including territories that belonged to Poland before World War II). In the case of 583,5 thousand persons the country of birth remained unknown.

The main countries of birth (excluding Poland) were as follows: Ukraine (309,1 thousand; 39.9 per cent), Belarus (104,5 thousand, 13.5 per cent), Germany (101,6 thousand, 13.1 per cent), Lithuania (79.8 per cent; 10.3 per cent), Russia (54,2 thousand, 7 per cent), France (4.5 per cent) and the USA (1.2 per cent). Those persons settled mainly in five border provinces located in South-western Poland, namely *Dolnośląskie* (24.4 per cent), *Zachodnio-Pomorskie* (9.8 per cent), *Lubuskie* (8.3 per cent), *Śląskie* (8.1 per cent), and *Opolskie* (7.6 per cent), followed by *Mazowieckie* (6.5 per cent) and two provinces located in Northern Poland: *Warmińsko-Mazurskie* (6.4 per cent) and

<sup>14</sup> In 1988 census, ca. 508 thousand permanent Polish residents emigrated temporarily. In 1995 micro census this number exceeded 900 thousand.



*Pomorskie* (5.9 per cent). Moreover, they constituted a significant share in the total population of a given province in case of *Dolnośląskie* (6.5 per cent), *Lubuskie* (6.4 per cent), *Opolskie* (5.5 per cent), *Zachodnio-Pomorskie* (4.5 per cent) and *Warmińsko-Mazurskie* (3.5 per cent).

Permanent residents of Poland who were born in Ukraine were mainly inhabitants of *Dolnośląskie* (35.2 per cent), *Opolskie* (13 per cent), *Lubuskie* (9.6 per cent), *Zachodnio-Pomorskie* (7.8 per cent) and *Śląskie* (7.3 per cent). Those born in Belarus have settled in *Dolnośląskie* (17.1 per cent), *Zachodnio-Pomorskie* (16.2 per cent), *Lubuskie* (14 per cent) and *Warmińsko-Mazurskie* (12 per cent). Poles born in Germany were inhabitants of *Dolnośląskie* (15.6 per cent), *Śląskie* (13.7 per cent), *Wielkopolskie* (10.8 per cent), *Opolskie* (10.2 per cent) and *Zachodnio-Pomorskie* (9.2 per cent).

As far as citizenship is concerned, more than 98 per cent of permanent residents of Poland, who have been interviewed during the PC 2002, were Polish citizens, of which 1.2 per cent (444,9 thousand) held not only Polish but also other citizenship. The category of dual citizenship holders encompassed 279,6 thousand (62.9 per cent) German citizens; 30,1 thousand (6.8 per cent) US citizens; 14,5 thousand (3.3 per cent) Canadian citizens; 7,3 thousand French citizens; and almost one thousand citizens of Ukraine.

40,2 thousand persons (0.1 per cent of the total population) held only foreign citizenship. Germans (7,9 thousand; 19.6 per cent), Ukrainians (5,4 thousand; 13.4 per cent) and Russians (3,2 thousand; 7.9 per cent) predominated in this category. Moreover, the information on citizenship in the case of 659,7 thousand people (1.7 per cent) has been missing.

In other words, people with German citizenship constituted the most numerous group living in Poland at the time of carrying out the PC 2002, comprising 288 thousand (of which 280 thousand were dual Polish-German citizens), followed by US citizens (31,4 thousand, of which 30,1 thousand with dual US-Polish citizenship), French citizens (8,1 thousand, of which 7,3 thousand with dual French-Polish citizenship) and Ukrainian citizens (6,4 thousand, of which only less than one thousand comprised persons with dual Ukrainian-Polish citizenship).

In general, dual citizenship holders (Polish and other) were mainly inhabitants of *Opolskie* (35.5 per cent) and *Śląskie* (21.5 per cent) provinces. *Mazowieckie* (6.5 per cent), *Małopolskie* (4.9 per cent), *Dolnośląskie* (4.7 per cent) and *Pomorskie* (4.6 per cent) followed. Foreigners (with only foreign citizenship) settled mainly in *Mazowieckie* (19.7 per cent) and *Śląskie* (17.2 per cent) provinces, but also in *Dolnośląskie* (8.5 per cent), *Opolskie* (8.0 per cent), *Małopolskie* (6.2 per cent), *Łódzkie* (6.2 per cent) and *Pomorskie* (5.2 per cent) provinces. As a matter of fact, 83 per cent of people with German citizenship resided in two provinces *Opolskie* (54.5 per cent) and *Śląskie* (28.5 per cent).

As far as nationality is concerned, the majority of those surveyed during the PC 2002 answered<sup>15</sup> that their nationality is Polish (36,984 thousand, 97.7 per cent) and ca. 1.23 per cent of the total population of Poland (471,5 thousand) pointed to other nationality than Polish. In case of the remaining two per cent information on nationality was missing. Among those who declared other nationality than Polish, 94.3 per cent had Polish citizenship. Accordingly, 25,7 thousand people were both of non-Polish nationality and non-Polish citizenship.

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<sup>15</sup> The question was: *What is your nationality?*. Answers were to be based on subjective feelings of respondents.

## 5. Stock of migrants

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

This part of the report draws from two sources of data presenting the stock of foreign residents in Poland. Firstly, the data provided by the Office for Repatriation and Aliens regarding the number of foreigners who were granted fixed-time residence permits and settlement permits. Both types of permits constitute two stages of the legislative procedure. The fixed-time residence permit applies to those foreigners who can prove that it is necessary for them to stay in Poland for longer than six months. Among them are migrant workers and their family members, foreign spouses of Polish citizens or permanent residents, students and refugees. On the other hand, the settlement permit concerns those foreign citizens who would like to settle in Poland for a longer period. Since 1998, to become eligible for a settlement permit migrants need to reside in Poland on the basis of a fixed time residence permit for a minimum of three years<sup>16</sup>. In 2001, this requirement was extended to five years. Therefore, at least some of the present temporary residents may join the population of permanent residents in future.

Moreover, both types of permits are strongly interconnected with the registration of temporary or permanent stay with local administration. As it was stated in chapter three, only individuals having settlement permits may be registered as permanent residents (i.e. immigrants). Persons granted the fixed-time residence permit have to register with the local administration as temporary residents. Therefore, the Central Statistical Office data on persons, who arrived from abroad and registered their temporary stay (less than two months), includes the latter category of foreign citizens. However, a substantial proportion of that stock refers to foreigners who, if staying in Poland for more than two months, have to register with local administration, no matter whether they hold or not the fixed-time residence permit. Nevertheless, that is the second source of information on the stock of foreigners in Poland.

According to the Office of Repatriation and Aliens data, in 2002, 29,547 foreigners had been granted fixed-time residence permit. It was by 42 per cent more than in previous year and generally, the number of such permits had been increasing since the introduction of this 'long-term visa' to Polish legislation in 1998.

Traditionally, the great majority of them were issued to former USSR citizens (46 per cent; in 2001 – 44 per cent) and their share in the total has been growing over the recent years. Ukraine, Belarus and Russia were at the top of the list, accounting for 24 per cent, 9 per cent and 6 per cent of the total. All of them displayed an increase in relation to 2001 (by 46 per cent, 115 per cent and 22 per cent respectively). It is worth noting that in 2002, due to a sharp increase in the number of temporary permits granted, Belarus outnumbered Russia and was placed in the second position after Ukraine. Armenia, Kazakhstan, Lithuania and Moldova were of lesser importance, but they also reported growth in respect to the previous year (by 10 per cent, 48 per cent, 45 per cent and 82 per cent respectively) (Table 16).

Germany, France and the United Kingdom followed, accounting for 5.3 per cent, 5.0 per cent and 4.0 per cent of the total and the number of fixed-time permits granted to its citizens grew by 47 per cent, 49 per cent and 56 per cent respectively in relation to the previous year. In general, citizens of the UE accounted for 24 per cent of the total and

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<sup>16</sup> They also have to jointly meet the following conditions: the existence of permanent family or economic ties with Poland and secured accommodation and maintenance in Poland.

their volume rose by 55 per cent in comparison with 2001 (Italy by 70 per cent, Sweden by 65 per cent, the Netherlands by 49 per cent and Austria by 44 per cent).

In 2002, only six countries comprised the 85 per cent of Asian countries (excluding Asian part of the former Soviet Union) whose citizens were granted temporary permits in Poland (in order of importance): Vietnam, Turkey, India, China, South Korea and Mongolia. Turkey, India, China and Mongolia reported significant growth in comparison with the previous year (by 205!! per cent, 40 per cent, 17 per cent and 18 per cent respectively) while the share of South Korea has diminished (by 20 per cent) and the one of Vietnam remained at the same level. In general, the importance of Asian countries in the total population of temporary permits' holders has been diminishing over the recent years.

A large number of temporary permits was traditionally granted in *Mazowieckie* province (38 per cent), followed by *Dolnośląskie* (8 per cent), *Małopolskie* (7 per cent), *Wielkopolskie* (6 per cent), *Pomorskie* (6 per cent) and *Śląskie* (6 per cent). *Świętokrzyskie* was the only province where the number of issued permits remained at the same level. All others reported an increase (for example, *Mazowieckie* by 39 per cent, *Dolnośląskie* by 44 per cent, *Wielkopolskie* by 65 per cent, *Pomorskie* by 92 per cent and *Śląskie* by 63 per cent).

The relevant proportions for selected regions of origin are presented below (see also Table 16):

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Jan-June 2003
EU	9.3	16.8	20.5	21.6	23.6	20.0
Former USSR	43.4	33.7	41.8	44.0	46.1	48.8
Asia (a)	30.1	24.8	21.4	17.7	14.4	15.3
America	4.8	6.2	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.2
Africa	5.2	5.7	4.7	4.3	3.2	3.5

(a) excluding former USSR

According to the same data, in 2002, only 598 foreigners were granted settlement permits in Poland. This was 12 per cent less than in the previous year, mainly due to the decline in the number of such permits granted to Ukrainians (by 50 per cent), and Belarussians (by 52 per cent). Altogether, the presence of former USSR countries has declined and their share in the total diminished in relation to the previous year. Whereas the number of citizens of such countries as Vietnam, China and India increased (by 73 per cent, 105 per cent and 54 per cent respectively). As a consequence, the share of Asian countries (excluding former USSR) grew, accounting for 41 per cent in 2002 (24 per cent in 2001). In fact, after several years of Ukraine being the leading country of origin of settlement migrants, in 2002, Vietnam overtook Ukraine. The growth in the number of settlement permits granted to migrants from Vietnam was also due to the growth in the number of applications submitted by its citizens (by 107 per cent). It seems, however, that in 2003 more foreigners were about to settle in Poland, because in the first half of 2003 as much as 528 settlement permits were granted which is approximately the same number as in all of 2002. The spectacular share of Asian countries (with Vietnam in the leading position) that was observed in 2002 appears to be declining.

As in previous years, the majority of settlement permits were granted in *Mazowieckie* province, which reported an increase by 22 per cent in relation to the previous year. Its share in the total increased from 28 per cent in 2001 to 39 per cent in

2002 mainly due to the spectacular decrease in the number of permits granted in the *Małopolskie* province (by 77 per cent!, from 116 permits in 2001 to 27 permits in 2002). In fact, only six out of 16 provinces reported growth. These were, apart from *Mazowieckie*, *Pomorskie*, *Zachodnio-Pomorskie*, *Podlaskie*, *Warmińsko-Mazurskie* and *Wielkopolskie*. All other displayed decline.

The relevant proportions for selected regions of origin are presented below (see also Table 17):

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Jan-June 2003
EU	10.7	12.6	9.6	11.3	8.7	7.0
Former USSR	56.6	47.9	50.3	49.7	41.0	43.8
Asia (a)	18.0	22.3	24.2	24.5	41.5	31.8
America	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.8	3.9	5.3
Africa	3.2	5.3	5.4	3.9	4.4	4.2

(a) excluding former USSR

The CSO register implies that in 2002, the trend of growing numbers of temporary migrants, linked to the introduction of the fixed-time residence permit and therefore the obligation to register temporarily with the local administration, continued. On the 31st of December 2002, 47,255 foreigners were legally temporary residents of Poland. Their number rose in comparison with the 31st of December 2001 by 8.6 per cent and included all regions.

Ukrainians were still a predominant group, comprising 45 per cent of the total (47 per cent in 2001) and their number grew by 2.8 per cent when compared to the previous year. Belarussians (6.0 per cent of the total) and Russians (4.8 per cent) followed and their number also increased comparing to previous year, although at a faster pace (by 29 per cent and 17 per cent respectively). Consequently, citizens of former USSR countries constituted 60 per cent of all temporary migrants. Other important countries of origin in this population encompassed Germany (5.4 per cent), France (3.9 per cent), the United Kingdom (2.7 per cent), Vietnam (2.6 per cent), and the USA (2.6 per cent).

In the total population men were predominant, accounting for 51.2 per cent (53.7 per cent in 2001). It applied to a broad range of countries, among which EU countries took a lead with 69.4 per cent of men (i.e. Germany – 69 per cent, France – 65 per cent, the United Kingdom – 72 per cent, Italy – 81 per cent). The USA (65 per cent) and Vietnam (68 per cent) followed. However, in case of Belarus, Russia and Ukraine, the proportion of women was greater than of men (63:37, 63:37 and 59:41 respectively). The phenomenon of feminisation of migration from former USSR countries (excluding such countries as Armenia where the opposite was the case) was also visible in previous years. Altogether, women from former USSR countries constituted 74 per cent of all temporary women migrants. In fact, after excluding those countries from analysis, men were greatly over-represented (68 per cent) in the total population of temporary migrants (Table 20).

The age composition, as in previous years, was typical for temporary migrants and similar for both men and women. Persons aged 20-39 constituted the largest age group (55 per cent), and those between 20-49 years of age accounted for the major part of all temporary migrants (74 per cent). While instead the proportion of small children and teenagers was rather small (8 per cent) while the proportion of persons in retirement age (65+) was only 3 per cent (Table 21).

As in previous years, 40 per cent of temporary migrants headed for the *Mazowieckie* province (of which 74 per cent to urban areas). Other provinces, traditionally attracting temporary migrants, were *Dolnośląskie* (8.6 per cent), *Lubelskie* (6.6 per cent), *Małopolskie* (5.4 per cent), *Śląskie* (5.2 per cent) and *Podkarpackie* (5.1 per cent), located in the south of Poland. *Podkarpackie* and *Zachodniopomorskie* were the only provinces that displayed a decline in the number of temporary migrants in relation to the previous year (by 446 and 102 persons respectively). Whereas the largest growth was displayed in *Mazowieckie* (by 1,332 persons), *Lubelskie* (by 820 persons) and *Pomorskie* (by 680 persons) (Table 22).

In the case of 10 out of 16 provinces, men outnumbered women. This applied mainly to *Mazowieckie* (men comprised 54 per cent), *Łódzkie* (57 per cent), *Wielkopolskie* (56 per cent) and *Śląskie* (54 per cent). The opposite was true in the case of five out of 16 provinces. Women outnumbered men in *Lubelskie* (comprising 62 per cent), *Podkarpackie* (60 per cent), *Podlaskie* (58 per cent), and *Świętokrzyskie* (59 per cent), all of which are located in the East of Poland. The proportion of women was also higher in case of one province located at the border with Germany, namely *Lubuskie* (56 per cent) (Table 22).

## 5.2. 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 (before 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 need to be expected.

In 2002, the number of mixed marriages increased slightly from 3,495 in 2001 to 3,552 in 2002 (by 1.6 per cent), accounting for 1.8 per cent of all marriages contracted this year in Poland. Among them 60 per cent comprised ‘foreign husband’ marriages and 40 per cent ‘foreign wife’ marriages and no significant changes occurred in relation to the previous year. However, it is worth noting that while the number of mixed marriages has been steadily rising, the volume of marriages between nationals has been recently on the decline (Table 23).

As far as national composition of foreign partners is concerned, the distribution of countries of origin among men was traditionally more diversified than among women. Foreign men originated from more than hundred countries but still the main area of origin comprised European Union countries (56.4 per cent). Foreign husbands from Germany were predominant (26.7 per cent), followed by Ukraine (8.2 per cent), the United Kingdom (7.4 per cent), the USA (7.0 per cent), Italy (5.2 per cent), the Netherlands (5.2 per cent) and France (3.7 per cent) (Table 24).

On the contrary, although foreign women originated from around 70 countries, only three of those countries played a crucial role, namely Ukraine, Belarus and Russia. With 1,055 marriages they accounted for as much as 73.6 per cent of all ‘foreign wife – Polish husband’ marriages (72.8 in 2001), with Ukraine being an unquestionable leader (53.2 per cent, in 2001 - 52.7 per cent). However, as the volume of marriages between women from Russia and Polish men continued to decline only Ukraine and Belarus reported an increase in relation to the previous year (by 4.7 and 13.9 per cent respectively). Among other important countries of origin of foreign wives, the number of

marriages grew in case of the USA, Germany and the United Kingdom, fell in case of Vietnam and Armenia, and was stable in case of Lithuania and Canada (Table 25).

Finally, it is worth noticing that among foreign partners a high proportion of previously married and relatively low proportion of bachelors and spinsters continued to be present. The share of bachelors among all foreign grooms constituted 71 per cent whereas among all foreign brides it accounted for only 56 per cent. The majority of Ukrainian women (52 per cent), a nationality taking the lead in the statistics of mixed marriages contracted in Poland, belonged to those who were married before.

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

This section is based on the quarterly Labour Force Survey (BAEL), which since May 1994 has included a topic of temporary residence of Polish citizens outside Poland, i.e. the place of their permanent residence. BAEL data gives an ample understanding of the relative changes in the stock of Polish migrants staying abroad over time although it reflects only part of the phenomenon. It applies only to adults (with few exceptions) who at the time of the survey had been abroad for at least two months and had at least one household member still staying in Poland (to answer survey questions).

In 2002 and in the first two quarters of 2003 the trend of growing emigration from Poland continued, which was consistent with a shift in emigration trends that were observed over the 1990s. In 2002, on average 178 thousand Poles stayed abroad for at least two months, which was by 6 per cent more than in 2001. In addition, in every quarter of 2003 (I-II) the number of emigrants was greater in relation to respective quarters of 2002 (by 7 per cent and 10 per cent respectively) (Table 26).

The predominance of short-term migrants (staying abroad for less than one year) over long-term migrants (staying abroad for more than one year) also continued, which was consistent with the second characteristic of the above-mentioned shift in emigration trends in Poland that became important at the beginning of the 21st century. However, in 2002, the average proportion of short-term migrants slightly fell in relation to 2001 (from 58.9 to 54.5 per cent). It applies also to the first two quarters of 2003 in which the respective figure was lower than in the first and second quarters of 2002 respectively (Table 26).

The predominance of short-term over long-term migrants applied both to men and women, although in case of the latter the share of short-term migrants was lower than in case of the former (in 2002, 53 per cent of women and 55 per cent of men were staying abroad for less than one year). This was not, however, a silent feature of emigration from Poland. In 1996-1999, the share of short-term migrants was on average greater among women than among men (i.e. in 1996, 41 per cent of men and 46 per cent of women). It changed in 2000, with the growing numbers of Poles emigrating abroad, when the proportion of short-term male migrants exceeded the proportion of short-term female migrants (54 per cent of men and 49 per cent of women). In first two quarters of 2003, however, the share of short-term migrants in case of women was again larger than in the case of men (1st quarter: 52 per cent of men and 55 per cent of women; 2nd quarter: 52 per cent and 54 per cent respectively).

Polish migrants were usually men (around 58 per cent) and this share was quite stable during the last decade. In the population of migrant workers (staying abroad for work purposes) they constituted on average over 60 per cent but this proportion has been steadily falling over the last years (from 63.8 per cent in 2000 to 61.3 per cent in 2002). In the first two quarters of 2003, the share of male workers continued to decline,

accompanied by growing share of female workers (see Chapter 6 for more detailed description of migrant workers).

Polish migrants are relatively young but recently the average age of a migrant began to increase. In the second quarter of 2002, the age of 65 per cent of migrants was below 35, whereas in the second quarter of 2003, the respective figure was 61 per cent. At the same time, the population of old migrants (at least 45 years old) grew from 16 per cent in the second quarter of 2002 to 23 per cent in the second quarter of 2003 (Table 27). The share of the young migrants decreased and the share of the old migrants increased in the case of both sexes, although women were in general younger than men. In the second quarter of 2003, 54 per cent of men and 67 per cent of women were less than 35 years old (60 and 70 per cent in the second quarter of 2002 respectively) and 20 per cent of women and 26 per cent of men were 45 years old and above (20 and 12 per cent in the second quarter of 2002 respectively) (Table 27).

As far as destinations are concerned, Germany was still the main receiving country (despite a small decline in relation to the previous year), followed by the USA, Italy, the United Kingdom, France, Spain and the Netherlands (Table 28).

## **6. Migration for work**

### **6.1. Foreign migration of Polish workers**

Three sources of data provide information on foreign employment of Polish workers. Firstly, the Ministry of Economy, Labour and Social Policy compiles data on workers who signed work contracts for foreign employment through legally operating Polish intermediaries. Secondly, also the responsibility of the Ministry of Economy, Labour and Social Policy are records of contracts offered by German employers to seasonal workers from Poland. Thirdly, the quarterly Labour Force Survey (BAEL) that includes information on Polish temporary migrant workers (permanent residents of Poland) who stayed abroad for above two months for work purposes, for which the Central Statistical Office is responsible.

As it was stated in the previous SOPEMI report foreign employment of Polish workers comprises two parts: legal and irregular (usually legal stay and illegal work). Estimations made by the Ministry of Economy, Labour and Social Policy on the number of Poles working abroad on an annual basis, which were presented in the 2001 SOPEMI report, indicate that in the population of approximately 600,000-700,000 Polish migrants working abroad, circa 300,000-350,000 persons are employed legally. Majority of those working legally finds employment on the basis of bilateral agreements signed by Poland with other countries during the transition period. Despite the number of bilateral agreements with countries having reached 19 in the year 2003 (of which eight with the EU countries and six with the Central and Eastern Europe countries), as many as eight of those agreements were considered in-active (of which all with CEE) and on the basis of many others only a handful of Polish workers were employed.

As a matter of fact, only bilateral agreement concerning seasonal workers signed with Germany (in December 1990) proved to be a success. In 2002, the trend of constantly growing numbers of Polish seasonal workers employed on the German labour market continued. The number of contracts for seasonal work that were exchanged between Germany and Poland exceeded the 2001 level by 8.3 per cent. Typically, only a small fraction of all offers were rejected (2.7 per cent) which finally gives a number of approximately 275,188 workers. As in previous years, contracts in agriculture constituted

95 per cent of the total. Thus, collecting fruits and vegetables is the main feature of Polish seasonal employment abroad. Workers originated from specific provinces in Poland and no significant changes occurred in relation to the previous year (Table 29).

The data on seasonal workers in Germany and the LFS (BAEL) data inform about different groups of migrants (at least to some extent). The average duration (measured by the median) of stay of seasonal workers abroad is eight weeks (two months). Bearing in mind, that the LFS data encompasses workers staying abroad for above two months it is clear that approximately 50 per cent of seasonal workers may be included in LFS data while the remaining 50 per cent may be omitted. Therefore, the LFS data provides additional evidence of an increasing outflow of migrant workers in recent years (a considerable rise in 1999-2002 after a moderate decline in 1994-1999) (Table 26).

As the LFS data indicates, the majority of Polish migrants stayed abroad for work purposes (on the average circa 79 per cent of all migrants in 2001-2002). However, in the first three-quarters of 2003, the share of migrant workers in the total population slightly decreased in relation to respective figures in 2002. Nevertheless, in absolute terms, in the second quarter of 2003 the number of migrant workers exceeded the respective figure of 2002.

There were less women than men among labour migrants: in 2000, on the average, 63 per cent of women were migrant workers whereas in case of men the respective figure was 86 per cent. However, in the following years the volume of women workers in labour migration has been increasing. In 2000, on the average, 36,5 thousand Polish women were working abroad (64,3 thousand men) while in 2002, it was as many as 54,4 thousand (85,8 thousand men) and in the second quarter of 2003 – 63 thousand. The share of workers in the total population of women also increased, accounting for 70 per cent in 2001 and 72 per cent in 2002. However, in the second quarter of 2003, it fell to 67 per cent. At the same time, the share of workers in the total population of men was quite stable (around 85 per cent).

Germany was still a major destination for Polish migrant workers. In the second quarter of 2003 this country accounted for 33 per cent of the total. However, the share of Germany had been decreasing as in the second quarter of 2002, a year earlier, it amounted to 37 per cent, and in the second quarter of 2001 to 40 per cent. Other important destinations included the USA (15 per cent), Italy (15 per cent), the United Kingdom (7 per cent), Spain (5 per cent), France (5 per cent), the Netherlands (4 per cent) and Belgium (3 per cent). Typically, short-term labour migrants prevailed among those heading for Germany (67 per cent), and among those heading for Belgium, France and Spain. However, Germany constituted a destination country for only 40 per cent of all short-term migrants whereas in the second quarter of 2002 it was as much as 48 per cent. In case of the USA, Italy and the Netherlands long-term migrants predominated (61 per cent, 55 per cent and 67 per cent respectively). In fact, in 2003 Italy became destination for long-term migrants while short-term labour migrants were predominant in the previous year. Some variations existed also with regard to destination countries and sex of migrant workers. For example, in case of Italy women greatly outnumbered men (77:33), in case of the USA they comprised 39 per cent of all workers whereas in case of Germany they constituted only 28 per cent.

## **6.2. Foreign labour in Poland**

One of the major differences between foreign labour in Poland and Poles working in foreign countries is that the share of those employed legally is much greater in case of the latter. In fact, the legal employment of foreigners in Poland is quite small and constitutes only a small fraction of the phenomenon. Bearing in mind that the largest part



of the irregular foreign employment in Poland comprise former USSR citizens, the introduction of visa regime with Ukraine, Belarus and Russia on the 1st of October 2003 and forthcoming Poland's accession to the EU are among main factors underlying possible changes in this matter. It is difficult to imagine, however, that this may significantly lower the number of workers coming to Poland from the East. The existence of migratory networks that were developed among migrants and between migrants and Polish employers during the last decade as well as the very well known phenomenon (also in EU countries) of turning blind eye to irregular employment of foreigners in some sectors of the economy confirm such presumption. Although some attempts are being made to finally create principles of migration policy and its labour market component, the high unemployment rate in Poland is still a major argument against allowing foreigners to enter Polish labour market in larger numbers. Therefore, it is highly unlikely that Poland will follow the example of some EU countries (i.e. Germany) and in order to control at least part of the irregular inflow will implement the bilateral agreements signed in the mid-nineties with Ukraine, Belarus and Russia.

This section is based on the data compiled by the Central Statistical Office ordered by the Ministry of Economy, Labour and Social Policy concerning work permits granted to foreigners in Poland. This is the only source of information on foreigners employed in Poland as the register of companies (REGON) (that previously provided data on foreign workers who find employment in firms hiring at least five persons) ceased collecting information on foreign employment.

In 2002, a substantial increase in the number of work permits granted to foreigners in Poland was recorded (by 24 per cent, from 19,813 in 2001 to 24,643 in 2002). This was due to the rise in the number of work permits granted individually to foreigners (by 33.7 per cent or 5,738 permits) as the number of permits for work in foreign companies operating in Poland decreased by 32 per cent (by 889 permits). Despite its total growth (quite spectacular bearing in mind that in 1998-2001 the number of work permits granted to foreign workers hardly changed), the legal employment of foreigners in Poland continued to be rather low.

Major countries of origin in 2002 included the following:

Country	All permits granted	<i>of which:</i> to individual applicants	<i>of which:</i> to sub-contracting foreign companies
Total	24,627	22,776	1,867
Ukraine	3,160	3,081	79
Germany	2,390	2,311	79
France	1,952	1,938	14
United Kingdom	2,124	1,902	222
USA	976	959	17
Vietnam	947	947	-
Belarus	1,773	880	893
Italy	815	807	8
Russia	873	774	99
Turkey	757	750	7
India	579	577	2
Sweden	596	541	55

In 2002, 1,867 permits for work in sub-contracting companies were granted, that is by 32 per cent less in relation to 2001. The majority of those permits was issued to foreign workers, who were to be employed by companies from Belarus (48 per cent; 893

permits), the United Kingdom (12 per cent; 222 permits), Russia (5 per cent; 99 permits), North Korea (83), Ukraine (79), Germany (79), South Korea (65), Lithuania (62) and Sweden (55). As much as 86 per cent of the foreign workers were employed in the private sector (1,611 permits) while the major branch of economic activity was construction (62 per cent; 1,157). No significant changes occurred in relation to the previous year. The main occupational group (71 per cent) constituted unskilled workers and the majority of all migrants were hired for less than three months (54 per cent; 1001 permits), followed by those employed for the period between four and twelve months (49 per cent). Only 102 permits were granted for a period of above one year (in fact, these were mainly companies from the EU countries). *Mazowieckie* province was typically the main destination area (55 per cent; 1,031 permits). *Pomorskie* (9 per cent; 161 permits), *Dolnośląskie* (8 per cent; 143), *Śląskie* (7 per cent; 126), *Zachodniopomorskie* (7 per cent; 122) followed.

As far as work permits granted individually are concerned, in 2002, 27,260 applications were submitted, of which 40 per cent by women (11,041 permits). Finally, on completion of a three-stage procedure, 22,776 work permits were granted, of which 37 per cent to women (8,451 permits).

With 3,081 permits Ukraine traditionally predominated (13.5 per cent of the total), followed by Germany (2,311 permits; 10.1 per cent). Both countries reported growth relative to previous year (by 9.6 per cent and 65 per cent! respectively). In fact, many countries displayed increase in relation to 2001 but the most spectacular change occurred in the case of EU-member countries and the USA (France by 54 per cent, the United Kingdom by 51 per cent, the USA by 55 per cent, and Italy by 89 per cent). This led to the following changes in the top ten countries of migrant's origin: France outnumbered the UK and gained the third position; and the USA outnumbered such countries as Vietnam, Belarus and Russia and became the fifth country of importance. Turkey was also among countries displaying striking growth (by 42 per cent) but the increase reported by other Asian countries as well as former USSR countries was rather moderate comparing to the EU and the USA (i.e. India by 18 per cent, Vietnam by 2 per cent, Belarus by 18 per cent, Russia by 15 per cent). In fact, among major countries of origin only China displayed decline by 13.4 per cent (Table 29 and Table 30).

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

<i>Continent</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>
Total	11,915	15,307	16,928	17,116	17,802	17,038	22,776
Europe	7,601	8,942	10,340	11,087	12,411	12,118	16,578
Asia	3,187	5,005	5,235	4,680	4,183	3,679	4,246
America	881	1,033	1,049	1,029	860	875	1,371
Africa	166	218	206	222	224	257	399
Australia	74	99	86	76	82	85	172

The high geographical concentration of foreigners' employment in Poland continued as the greatest number of work permits was recorded in *Mazowieckie* province (49 per cent; 11,101 permits). Major destinations included also such provinces as: *Śląskie* (9 per cent; 2,011 permits), *Pomorskie* (7 per cent; 1,538), *Dolnośląskie* (6 per cent; 1,308), *Wielkopolskie* (5 per cent; 1,060), *Łódzkie* (4 per cent; 1,023), and *Małopolskie* (4 per cent; 1,011).

In 2002, the dominant trend of foreign workers with a post-secondary level of education continued (68.4 per cent). Moreover, their share increased in relation to the

previous year as in 2001 those with higher education constituted ‘only’ 54.2 per cent of the total. Meanwhile, foreign workers who completed at most vocational level of education comprised only 7 per cent. This not only indicates the high level of education of migrants workers employed in Poland but also illustrates the type of jobs that are available to foreign workers on the Polish legal labour market. Vietnamese and Turks were among nationalities with a relatively small share of those having tertiary school diploma (‘only’ approximately 40 per cent) (Table 29).

The majority of work permits continued to be granted to foreigners working in trade. Foreigners hired in this branch of economy constituted 23 per cent of the total. However, in 2001 this share was larger (28 per cent) and as a matter of fact trade was among branches that displayed the smallest growth in relation to the previous year (only by 12 per cent). The most serious increase was reported in case of financial intermediation (by 82 per cent), real-estate activities (by 77 per cent), manufacturing (by 56 per cent), transport and communication (by 39 per cent), and agriculture (by 35 per cent). Education, the third economic branch of importance (after trade and manufacturing) displayed moderate growth relative to 2001 (by 22 per cent).

Trade prevailed in the case of Vietnamese (55 per cent), Turks (46 per cent), Chinese (46 per cent), Indians (76 per cent) and Armenians (75 per cent), typically followed by engagement in hotels and restaurants (in case of Turkey also by construction). Employment in education was typical for citizens of English speaking countries (USA - 33 per cent, UK - 33 per cent, Canada - 46 per cent, Ireland - 34 per cent) but also for Ukraine and Belarus (38 and 28 per cent respectively). Ukrainians and Belarussians found employment also in trade (20 per cent and 21 per cent respectively). Germans (as well as many other EU citizens) worked mainly in manufacturing (35 per cent), followed by trade and real estate activities. In case of French trade prevailed (28 per cent), followed by manufacturing and real-estate activities (Table 30).

In regard to company ownership, the majority of foreign workers continued to be employed in the private sector firms owned by foreign capital (52 per cent). Major nationalities that predominated in this category originated from EU countries (in fact, 60 per cent of EU citizens were employed in this type of firms) as well as Vietnam (76 per cent), Turkey (79 per cent), India (74 per cent), China (78 per cent), Armenia (66 per cent) and other Asian countries. The second largest category of foreigners’ employment were firms in the private sector owned by Polish capital (25 per cent) (one-third of Ukrainians, Belarussians, Russians but also a substantial share of UK and US citizens). This was followed by private sector firms with mixed (Polish and foreign) capital (16 per cent) (one-fifth of EU citizens) and firms that belong to the public sector (mainly Ukrainians and Belarussians) (Table 31).

As in the previous year, circa one-third of foreigners were employed in small companies (below 10 workers). The same share was hired in companies employing from 10 to 49 workers and 20 per cent in companies with 50-249 workers. Nearly 20 per cent worked in large firms (with employment of 250 or more). The majority of citizens of Asian countries worked in small companies (below 10 employees) (57 per cent) (70 per cent of Vietnamese, 60 per cent of Turks, 48 per cent of Indians, 64 per cent of Chinese). This also applied to citizens of former USSR countries (41 per cent of the total), especially to Armenia (84 per cent) and Russia (50 per cent) as Ukraine, Belarus and Lithuania were more evenly distributed between the four types of companies.

Typically, foreigners were granted work permits for a period of above three months but below twelve months. Persons falling into this category constituted 79 per cent of the total (81 per cent in 2001). Nearly 18 per cent of foreign workers got permits for less than

three months. On the other hand, for only 3.2 per cent of migrants that period extended beyond 12 months (mostly EU citizens).

## 7. Repatriation to Poland

The issue of resettlement to Poland of people of Polish ethnicity or who could claim Polish predecessors was raised in the beginning of the 90s during the political transition in Poland and the deterioration of the former Soviet Union. The first official decisions to facilitate and channel this sort of immigration were taken by the government in May 1996. The inflow of this particular group was categorised as “repatriation”, and people involved in it were referred to as “repatriates”. Repatriates were granted Polish citizenship upon their arrival in Poland (upon the condition that one of the local communities in Poland was ready to provide accommodation and help in finding permanent employment). Between September 1996 and December 1997, 334 families of repatriates (around 1,290 persons) were invited to settle in Poland on the basis of the repatriation programme. They mainly originated from Kazakhstan (Łodziński 1998).

This procedure changed significantly in the beginning of 1998, with the introduction of the 1997 Alien Act, launching repatriation visa and more rigid rules for recognising if a person is truly of Polish origin<sup>17</sup>.

Overall 4,822 applications concerning repatriation were submitted in the period 1998-2002 (Table 33). They concerned 4,347 repatriates and 475 family members of a nationality other than Polish. The latter had to obtain permission for fixed-time residence in order to enter Poland. Altogether, in that period 1,356 families (3,537 persons) settled in Poland with regard to repatriation, both repatriates and their family members (of which 355 families and 832 persons settled only in 2002). The majority arrived in Poland at an invitation from *Mazowieckie* (20 per cent; 283 families), *Dolnośląskie* (12 per cent; 153), *Małopolskie* (10 per cent, 132), *Lubelskie* (8 per cent, 115) and *Śląskie* (7 per cent, 97) provinces. However, each of the 16 Polish provinces invited at least 10 families during those five years. In 2002 *Podlaskie* (by 74 per cent), *Lubuskie* (65 per cent), and *Zachodnio-Pomorskie* (57 per cent) provinces displayed the most spectacular increase in the number of families settled (Table 35).

Initially repatriation was addressed mainly to citizens of the Asian republics of the former Soviet Union (mainly Kazakhstan). However, the interest in obtaining Polish citizenship by way of repatriation increased in the former European republics as well (such as Belarus and Ukraine), and the range of countries covered by the programme was extended. The number of repatriation visas issued in 2001 almost quadrupled in comparison with the number given out in 1998 (804 and 281 respectively). Moreover, the distribution of countries of origin changed significantly: in 1998 90 per cent visas were issued to citizens of Kazakhstan, while only 27 per cent in 2001. In fact, in 2001, the majority of those to whom the right to become a “lawful Pole” was granted were citizens of Ukraine (47 per cent), followed by citizens of Kazakhstan (27 per cent) and Belarus (17 per cent). Likewise in the case of Ukrainian citizens a vast amount of visas (more than 80 per cent each year) was issued by the consulate in Lviv in Western Ukraine (part of Poland before the World War II) (Table 34).

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<sup>17</sup> The above-mentioned Alien Act gave the opportunity to apply for Polish citizenship to foreigners settled in Poland before the official “recruitment” started, namely in 1992-1996. If only they applied for permission for settlement in their home countries and justified their desire to settle in Poland with being of Polish origins they were allowed to apply for Polish citizenship as a repatriate. However, the scale of this phenomenon is unknown.

In 2002, only 613 repatriation visas were issued (by 24 per cent less than in previous year). The largest share went to Ukrainians (40 per cent; although their number fell in relation to the previous year by 36 per cent), followed by citizens of Kazakhstan (32 per cent; decrease by 10 per cent) and Belarus (21 per cent; decrease by 9 per cent). Citizens of the European countries of the former Soviet Union were supposed to “disappear” from the statistics since 2002 onwards due to the 2000 Repatriation Act, i.e. the first complex legislative document relating to repatriation issues that came into force in January 2001 limiting repatriation only to Asian republics of the former Soviet Union. However, they continued to predominate<sup>18</sup>. It seems that in the period 2001-2002 applications submitted before January 2001 (according to the Office for Repatriation and Aliens just before 1.01.2001) were still processed on the basis of previous regulations.

It is difficult to estimate how many of those applying for repatriation visas desired to live in Poland because of the idea of a return to the homeland of their ancestors and how many of them had economic motivations. Being aware of the poor living conditions in the former Soviet Union it would be reasonable to conclude that both factors played a role in the decision-making process. For many families (and most likely those whose Polish descent was highly questionable) repatriation has been perceived as a relatively easily accessible channel for immigration to Poland, compared to other possibilities a foreigner has according to Polish law. It is not only a matter of a fast track, but also leads straight to naturalisation. Interestingly enough, repatriates are another category of foreigners arriving in Poland among which Ukrainians predominate. At least that was the case in the period 2001-2002.

## **8. Inflow of refugees/asylum seekers**

On the 1st of September 2003, a separate Act on Protection of Aliens came into force<sup>19</sup>. Among other changes to asylum regime in Poland, the introduction of the tolerated status is of utmost importance (for more information on migration policy see chapter 1). It allows rejected asylum seekers who cannot return to their country of origin to seek protection in Poland. The tolerated status gives a foreigner a right to work (without a work permit). Foreigners are also entitled to social assistance, medical care and education in Poland. It is said to be a solution to the problem of large numbers of rejected asylum seekers (mainly from Chechnya) who after the completion of asylum procedure were left completely unassisted by the Polish state. As a result they often joined the population of illegal migrants staying and working in Poland and/or tried to enter Western Europe illegally.

Between 1992 and 2000, 20,607 foreigners applied for refugee status in Poland. Such status was granted to 1,061 applicants, of whom 387 were citizens of Bosnia Herzegovina, 183 – Somalia, 61 – Sri Lanka, 58 – Ethiopia, 48 – Afghanistan, 42 – Russia, and 39 – Iraq (UNHCR Poland web page).

Since 2000, the number of asylum seekers has been increasing. After a slight decline in the number of asylum claims in 2001 in relation to the previous year (only by 134 persons), in 2002 the respective figure grew by 14 per cent. In 2003 a further increase is expected due to the fact that between January and October the number of asylum claims has already exceeded the 2002 level. Citizens of Russia (of Chechen nationality) were the main nationality contributing to the increase of asylum claims in Poland in the

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<sup>18</sup> This was to admit that the Polish State is unable (mainly financially) to facilitate the resettlement of all people of Polish origin living in the former Soviet Union.

<sup>19</sup> *Dziennik Ustaw* (Journal of Law), 2003, No 128, item 1176.

last four years. The number of applications from Russia grew rapidly in 2000 in comparison with 1999 (by 846 per cent!, from 125 to 1,182) due to the war in Chechnya that started in the second half of 1999. Since then the number has been constantly increasing, amounting to 4,536 applications in the first ten months of 2003. Consequently, the share of asylum seekers from Russia has been growing. In 2000 one out of four applicants was from Russia; in 2002 – almost 60 per cent; and in 2003 (January-October) – 80 per cent (Table 36).

In 2002, other important changes with regard to main nationalities were as follows:

- An increase in the number of claims made by asylum seekers from Afghanistan was reported. Although in 2000, their number was lower by 48 per cent in relation to 1999, since then more Afghans applied for refugee status, and in 2002 they proved to be the second nationality, accounting for 11 per cent of the total.
- A contrary trend was visible among the number of asylum seekers from Armenia in 1998, where the number of applications has been decreasing. The most spectacular decline was reported in 2002 (from 638 in 2001 to 224 in 2002), however they were third on the list, accounting for 4.3 per cent of the total.
- Certain evidence of the increasing importance of countries that were leading in the second half of nineties was observed. Asylum seekers from India suddenly (re)entered the scene in 2002. The number of asylum claims rose by 365 per cent in relation to previous year, and India became the fourth country of origin of asylum seekers in 2002, accounting for 3.9 per cent of the total. This applies also to asylum seekers from Iraq who returned in 2001 (2.7 per cent of the total in 2002).
- Asylum seekers from Moldova started to claim asylum in Poland in 2001. The number of applications grew from 9 in 2000 to 272 in 2001. This was mainly a result of the introduction of the visa regime in 2000. Although in 2002 the number of applications decreased by 38 per cent, Moldavians hold the fifth position, accounting for 3.3 per cent of the total.
- Asylum seekers from Mongolia began to claim asylum in Poland in 1999. The number of applications grew in 2000-2001 but decreased in 2002. Nevertheless, Mongolia constitutes the sixth important country of origin of asylum seekers (3.0 per cent of the total in 2002).
- Asylum seekers from Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Romania, and Vietnam suddenly came to the fore in 1999 or 2000 but virtually disappeared from statistics in 2002. This can be due to the introduction of the visa-free regime with EU-member countries for their citizens in 2001 in the case of Bulgaria and Romania.

In 2003 (between January and October), as it was already noted, the asylum scene in Poland was almost completely dominated by Russians of Chechen nationality (80 per cent of all asylum claims). Behaviour of migrants and the number of asylum claims were also influenced by the introduction of a visa regime with Russia on the 1<sup>st</sup> of October 2003. The number of applications submitted in the preceding month (i.e. September) grew by 98 per cent in relation to the previous month (August), from 615 to 1220. Russians of Chechen nationality comprise 90 per cent of those applicants. Despite the decrease in the volume of submitted application in October by 48 per cent (to 634) Chechens still constituted 90 per cent of all applicants.

In 2003 (between January and October), changes occurred also with regard to other nationalities. Evidence of a growing importance of countries that played a leading role in the second half of nineties observed in 2002 has been confirmed: the number of asylum seekers from India was still on the increase. Pakistanis whose number between

January and October 2003 rose by 130 per cent in relation to 2002 (from 55 to 127) joined them. At the same time, citizens of Afghanistan displayed a tremendous decline in comparison with the previous year. This applies also to other nationalities that were important in 2002, namely Armenia, Moldova, Mongolia and Iraq. Among other countries that displayed decline were Ukraine and Vietnam. As a result, India held the second position (4.1 per cent of the total), followed by Afghanistan (3.9 per cent), Pakistan (2.2 per cent) and Armenia (1.7 per cent) (Table 36).

In 2001, only 294 positive decisions were taken, which translates into 5.7 per cent of all applications. The growth in the number of recognised refugees in relation to 2000 (1.8 per cent) were mainly due to the substantial rise (from 26 in 2000 to 207 in 2001) in the number of statuses granted to citizens of Russia of Chechen nationality. In 2002, the recognition rate remained at practically the same level. 5.4 per cent asylum seekers were granted refugee status in Poland and 80 per cent of them was given to Russians (of Chechen nationality). Between January and October 2003, only 151 statuses were granted – less than in the respective period of 2002. However, the situation may change till the end of 2003 as 30 per cent of all applications in this year were submitted in two months only (September or October) and the majority of all cases were still under consideration (Table 37).

### **9. Illegal movements of foreign citizens in 2003 (January-October)**

The general trend of the phenomenon of illegal movements of foreign citizens in Poland in the period 1996-2002 was provided in Chapter eight of the 2002 SOPEMI report for Poland (Kepińska and Okólski 2002).

Between January and October 2003, over 4,7 thousand foreigners were apprehended for illegal border crossing, of which 3,050 were arrested independently by the Polish Border Guard (BG) and 1,685 were readmitted to Poland. Both figures increased in relation to respective period of 2002 (January-October) by 14 per cent. In case of those intercepted by the BG, this was mainly due to the rise in the volume of foreigners caught at the Polish-German border leaving Poland (by 37 per cent, from 981 to 1,344) and at the Polish-Ukrainian border entering Poland (by 15 per cent, from 374 to 428). In case of the second subgroup (i.e. readmitted to Poland), this was due to the rise in the number of migrants sent back from Germany (by 18.3 per cent, from 1,338 to 1,583). It seems that in 2003 the scale of illegal movements in Poland will either increase or remain at the same level as in 2002.

As in previous years, the phenomenon of illegal movements in Poland concerned mainly two sections of Polish border: with Germany and with Ukraine. As far as nationalities are concerned, the main changes in the volume of foreigners arrested and readmitted to Poland by the BG between January and October of 2003 in relation to 2002 were as follows (Table 40 and Table 41):

- The number of Ukrainians intercepted in the first ten months of 2003 has already exceeded the number of Ukrainians caught in 2002. Ukraine gained first position on the list of countries whose citizens were most frequently arrested by the BG or readmitted to Poland.
- Although the volume of Russians arrested in January-October 2003 did not exceed the 2002 level, Russia was second, accounting for 14 per cent of the total (in 2002 it was 16 per cent).
- The citizens of Moldova, the third country of former USSR that played an important role in the illegal movements in Poland in 1998-2002, have arrived into Poland in greater numbers than in 2002.

- The importance of Afghanistan, whose citizens had for several years have dominated the illegal movements in Poland, almost entirely diminished. In January-October 2003, they accounted for 4 per cent of the total whereas in 2002 it was as much as 14 per cent. The volume of Iraqis and Armenians also decreased.
- The number of Vietnamese has already reached the 2002 level and they held forth position on the list of countries whose citizens were most frequently arrested (or readmitted) (in fact third as illegality of Czechs who held third position was, as usual, of different nature).
- The volume of citizens of China and Pakistan greatly exceeded the 2002 level. This applied also to citizens of India but in this case the growth was less striking. In fact, those three countries comprised 16 per cent of the total whereas in 2002 it was only 10 per cent.

Between January and October 2003, 235 organised groups with 1,964 migrants were apprehended, which was by two groups more than in 2002. Therefore, it may be expected that the scale of trafficking is going to rise in 2003 in relation to 2002. The share of migrants apprehended in organised groups in the total population of arrested foreigners remained at the same level as in 2002 (around 42 per cent) (Table 42). Ukrainians and Moldavians were examples of migrants who did not use services of traffickers as frequently as other nationalities as only 18 per cent of Ukrainians and 20 per cent of Moldavians were trafficked. However, those proportions were lower in 2002 (Ukraine – 15 per cent; Moldova – 12 per cent). In case of migrants from remote Asian countries as well as from Russia the opposite was the case. Trafficking predominated in case of China – 94 per cent; India – 83 per cent; Pakistan – 73 per cent; Afghanistan – 92 per cent; and Vietnam – 72 per cent. It was also high in case of Russia, accounting for 70 per cent of the total (only 50 per cent in 2002) (Table 43).



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## Statistical annex

**Table 1.** Arrivals of foreigners (in thousand); top nationalities. Poland 2000-2002

Country of citizenship	All arrivals					
	Actual			Per cent of the total		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Total	84,515	61,431	50,735	100.0	100.0	100.0
of which: countries bordering Poland	80,595	57,905	47,431	95.4	94.3	93.5
Germany	48,903	31,010	23,655	57.9	50.5	46.6
Czech Republic	11,985	9,276	8,313	14.2	15.1	16.4
Ukraine	6,184	6,418	5,853	7.3	10.4	11.5
Belarus	5,920	5,197	4,242	7.0	8.5	8.4
Slovakia	3,914	2,642	2,126	4.6	4.3	4.2
Russia	2,275	1,969	1,844	2.7	3.2	3.6
Lithuania	1,414	1,393	1,398	1.7	2.3	2.8
Latvia	421	412	401	0.5	0.7	0.8
Netherlands	402	337	303	0.5	0.5	0.6
Austria	304	297	248	0.4	0.5	0.5
USA	288	268	235	0.3	0.4	0.5
France	292	230	202	0.3	0.4	0.4
UK	240	222	202	0.3	0.4	0.4
Sweden	205	192	191	0.2	0.3	0.4
Estonia	259	222	186	0.3	0.4	0.4
Italy	191	189	185	0.2	0.3	0.4
Hungary	143	137	139	0.2	0.2	0.3
Denmark	144	123	123	0.2	0.2	0.2
Belgium	160	112	93	0.2	0.2	0.2
other	871	785	796	1.0	1.3	1.6

Source: Border Guard

**Table 2.** International migration (a); year-by-year figures and five-year annual averages. Poland: 1945-2002 (in thousand)

Year	Emigrants	Immigrants	Year	Emigrants	Immigrants
1945-1949	797.8	754.9	1975-1979	25.8	1.7
1950-1954	15.4	4.0	1980-1984	24.4	1.3
1955-1959	66.7	53.2	1985-1989	29.8	1.9
1960-1964	23.8	3.5	1990-1994	20.9	5.4
1965-1969	23.8	2.1	1995-1999	22.3	8.2
1970-1974	17.6	1.6			
1945	1,506.0	2,283.0	1974	11.8	1.4
1946	1,836.0	1,181.0	1975	9.6	1.8
1947	542.7	228.7	1976	26.7	1.8
1948	42.7	62.9	1977	28.9	1.6
1949	61.4	19.1	1978	29.5	1.5
1950	60.9	8.1	1979	34.2	1.7
1951	7.8	3.4	1980	22.7	1.5
1952	1.6	3.7	1981	23.8	1.4
1953	2.8	2.0	1982	32.1	0.9
1954	3.8	2.8	1983	26.2	1.2
1955	1.9	4.7	1984	17.4	1.6
1956	21.8	27.6	1985	20.5	1.6
1957	133.4	91.8	1986	29.0	1.9
1958	139.3	92.8	1987	36.4	1.8
1959	37.0	43.2	1988	36.3	2.1
1960	28.0	5.7	1989	26.6	2.2
1961	26.5	3.6	1990	18.4	2.6
1962	20.2	3.3	1991	21.0	5.0
1963	20.0	2.5	1992	18.1	6.5
1964	24.2	2.3	1993	21.3	5.9
1965	28.6	2.2	1994	25.9	6.9
1966	28.8	2.2	1995	26.3	8.1
1967	19.9	2.1	1996	21.3	8.2
1968	19.4	2.2	1997	20.2	8.4
1969	22.1	2.0	1998	22.2	8.9
1970	14.1	1.9	1999	21.5	7.5
1971	30.2	1.7	2000	26.9	7.3
1972	19.1	1.8	2001	23.4	6.6
1973	13.0	1.4	2002	24.5	6.6

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

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 3.** International migration by half-year. Poland: 1992-2003

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

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 4.** Emigrants by major destinations. Poland: 2000-2002

Country of destination	Actual numbers					Per cent of the total		
	2000	2001	2002			2000	2001	2002
			Total	Male	Female			
Total	26,999	23,368	24,532	12,411	12,121	100.0	100.0	100.0
(EU)	(22,636)	(19,192)	(20,196)	(10,204)	(9,992)	(83.8)	(82.1)	(82.3)
Europe	22,865	19,469	20,485	10,327	10,158	84.7	83.3	83.5
Austria	532	640	525	232	293	2.0	2.7	2.1
Belgium	99	103	119	57	62	0.4	0.4	0.5
Czech Republic	59	57	38	14	24	0.2	0.2	0.2
Denmark	90	100	95	28	67	0.3	0.4	0.4
France	309	261	339	168	171	1.1	1.1	1.4
Germany	20,472	16,900	17,806	9,142	8,664	75.8	72.3	72.6
Greece	49	74	75	35	40	0.2	0.3	0.3
Italy	273	307	302	94	208	1.0	1.3	1.2
Netherlands	239	265	290	141	149	0.9	1.1	1.2
Norway	49	71	47	18	29	0.2	0.3	0.2
Spain	111	131	166	89	77	0.4	0.6	0.7
Sweden	249	167	174	68	106	0.9	0.7	0.7
Switzerland	57	50	88	36	52	0.2	0.2	0.4
United Kingdom	189	208	254	127	127	0.7	0.9	1.0
other	88	135	167	78	89	0.3	0.6	0.7
Africa	38	48	39	18	21	0.1	0.2	0.2
South Africa	26	35	33	14	19	0.1	0.1	0.1
other	12	13	6	4	2	0.0	0.1	0.0
America	3,810	3,558	3,708	1,909	1,799	14.0	15.1	15.1
Canada	1,206	1,037	1,016	513	503	4.5	4.4	4.1
USA	2,572	2,485	2,676	1,387	1,289	9.5	10.6	10.9
other	32	36	16	9	7	0.1	0.2	0.1
Asia	43	42	40	28	12	0.2	0.2	0.2
Oceania	193	250	204	96	108	0.7	1.1	0.8
Australia	179	244	187	88	99	0.7	1.0	0.8
other	14	6	17	8	9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Unknown	1	1	56	33	23	0.0	0.0	0.2

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 5.** Emigrants by sex and age. Poland: 2000-2002

Age category	Actual numbers			Per cent		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
males						
total	13,740	12,251	12,411	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	194	211	194	1.4	1.7	1.6
5-9	291	259	287	2.1	2.1	2.3
10-14	853	635	577	6.2	5.2	4.6
15-19	2,894	3,083	3,000	21.1	25.2	24.2
20-24	1,521	1,564	1,451	11.1	12.8	11.7
25-29	874	741	796	6.4	6.0	6.4
30-34	710	598	672	5.2	4.9	5.4
35-39	1,068	902	952	7.8	7.4	7.7
40-44	1,509	1,172	1,351	11.0	9.6	10.9
45-49	1,321	1,116	1,097	9.6	9.1	8.8
50-54	816	780	754	5.9	6.4	6.1
55-59	731	450	407	5.3	3.7	3.3
60-64	503	367	350	3.7	3.0	2.8
65-69	233	170	208	1.7	1.4	1.7
70+	222	203	315	1.6	1.7	2.5
females						
total	13,259	11,117	12,121	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	202	183	203	1.5	1.6	1.7
5-9	261	270	303	2.0	2.4	2.5
10-14	699	528	481	5.3	4.7	4.0
15-19	1,198	897	1,053	9.0	8.1	8.7
20-24	1,466	1,207	1,393	11.1	10.9	11.5
25-29	1,310	1,285	1,337	9.9	11.6	11.0
30-34	1,103	918	1,099	8.3	8.3	9.1
35-39	1,319	1,099	1,288	9.9	9.9	10.6
40-44	1,628	1,367	1,438	12.3	12.3	11.9
45-49	1,219	1,102	1,176	9.2	9.9	9.7
50-54	812	786	740	6.1	7.1	6.1
55-59	791	454	480	6.0	4.1	4.0
60-64	538	418	386	4.1	3.8	3.2
65-69	307	230	294	2.3	2.1	2.4
70+	406	373	450	3.1	3.4	3.7

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 6.** Emigrants by sex and marital status (for 2002 also by age). Poland: 1981-2002

Year and age category	Marital status				
	total	bachelor or spinster	married	widower or widow	divorced
<b>males</b>					
1981-85 (a)	10,937	5,357	5,270	114	197
1986-90 (a)	13,734	7,347	5,988	82	317
1991-95 (a)	11,337	6,464	4,609	84	180
1996-2000 (a)	11,489	7,016	4,240	56	177
1992	9,063	5,230	3,577	93	161
1993	10,603	5,560	4,783	84	176
1994	13,451	7,891	5,306	84	170
1995	13,305	8,333	4,707	73	192
1996	10,882	6,936	3,744	54	148
1997	10,179	6,463	3,504	60	152
1998	11,607	7,294	4,094	46	173
1999	11,035	6,725	4,054	62	194
2000	13,740	7,661	5,802	57	220
2001	12,251	7,620	4,338	94	199
2002	12,411	8,382	3,761	48	220
0-14	1,058	1,058	-	-	-
15-24	4,451	4,375	66	3	7
25-34	1,468	1,017	413	3	35
35-44	2,303	995	1,232	5	71
45-54	1,851	587	1,182	10	72
55-64	757	211	510	9	27
65+	523	139	358	18	8
<b>females</b>					
1981-85 (a)	13,092	4,864	7,120	783	326
1986-90 (a)	15,630	6,466	8,208	541	416
1991-95 (a)	11,206	4,973	5,447	452	334
1996-2000 (a)	10,958	4,865	5,376	353	363
1992	9,052	4,253	4,329	247	223
1993	10,773	4,481	5,356	656	280
1994	12,453	5,318	6,170	562	403
1995	13,039	6,167	5,932	489	451
1996	10,415	4,955	4,755	345	360
1997	10,043	4,739	4,632	327	345
1998	10,570	4,667	5,197	356	350
1999	10,501	4,578	5,224	349	350
2000	13,259	5,388	7,070	390	411
2001	11,117	4,850	5,570	302	395
2002	12,121	6,756	4,729	295	341
0-14	987	987	-	-	-
15-24	2,446	2,249	193	-	4
25-34	2,436	1,530	844	5	57
35-44	2,726	947	1,661	26	92
45-54	1,916	553	1,213	45	105
55-64	866	233	505	70	58
65+	744	257	313	149	25

(a) annual average

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 7.** Emigrants aged 15 years or above by sex, age and education. Poland: 2000-2002

Age category	Educational attainment					
	total	post-secondary	secondary (a)	vocational	elementary or less (b)	unknown
<b>2000</b>						
males						
Total	12,402	185	824	1,587	3,488	6,318
15-24	4,415	9	162	234	2,475	1,535
25-34	1,584	21	119	209	243	992
35-44	2,577	59	258	549	268	1,443
45-54	2,137	60	206	390	212	1,269
55-64	1,234	26	58	167	198	785
65+	455	10	21	38	92	294
females						
total	12,097	137	1,362	945	2,829	6,824
15-24	2,664	-	140	73	1,289	1,162
25-34	2,413	32	320	221	438	1,402
35-44	2,947	55	502	393	328	1,669
45-54	2,031	38	290	189	281	1,233
55-64	1,329	11	89	51	318	860
65+	713	1	21	18	175	498
<b>2001</b>						
males						
total	11,146	140	708	1,125	2,686	6,487
15-24	4,647	10	178	210	1,992	2,257
25-34	1,339	26	102	177	186	848
35-44	2,074	30	197	337	187	1,323
45-54	1,896	51	163	292	182	1,208
55-64	817	19	47	94	92	565
65+	373	4	21	15	47	286
females						
total	10,136	137	1,031	690	1,930	6,348
15-24	2,104	4	120	62	817	1,101
25-34	2,203	31	253	158	360	1,401
35-44	2,466	50	339	246	271	1,560
45-54	1,888	43	245	176	222	1,202
55-64	872	5	56	34	147	630
65+	603	4	18	14	113	454
<b>2002</b>						
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

(a) including post-secondary not completed

(b) including elementary not completed

Source: Central Statistical Office



**Table 8.** Immigrants by country or continent of origin. Poland: 2000-2002

Origin of immigrants	Actual numbers					Per cent of the total		
	2000	2001	2002			2000	2001	2002
			Total	Male	Female			
Total	7,331	6,625	6,587	3,529	3,058	100.0	100.0	100.0
(EU)	(3,845)	(3,448)	(3,575)	(1,918)	(1,657)	(52.4)	(52.0)	(54.3)
(former USSR)	(1,084)	(1,144)	(920)	(441)	(479)	(14.8)	(17.3)	(14.0)
Europe (a)	4,735	4,508	4,413	2,291	2,208	64.6	68.0	67.0
Austria	202	157	156	91	65	2.8	2.4	2.4
Belarus	77	125	130	55	75	1.1	1.9	2.0
Belgium	58	72	61	23	38	0.8	1.1	0.9
France	269	226	247	114	133	3.7	3.4	3.7
Germany	2,494	2,177	2,335	1,297	1,038	34.0	32.9	35.4
Greece	82	58	60	27	33	1.1	0.9	0.9
Italy	254	251	251	118	133	3.5	3.8	3.8
Lithuania	51	61	40	13	27	0.7	0.9	0.6
Netherlands	60	86	83	42	41	0.8	1.3	1.3
Russia	129	125	86	41	45	1.8	1.9	1.3
Spain	46	66	63	38	25	0.6	1.0	1.0
Sweden	78	74	70	34	36	1.1	1.1	1.1
Ukraine	291	486	350	169	181	4.0	7.3	5.3
United Kingdom	256	246	208	111	97	3.5	3.7	3.2
other	388	298	273	118	241	5.3	4.5	4.1
Africa	120	99	44	28	16	1.6	1.5	0.7
America	1,576	1,352	1,403	771	632	21.5	20.4	21.3
Canada	331	282	230	126	104	4.5	4.3	3.5
USA	1,185	1,008	1,137	622	515	16.2	15.2	17.3
other	60	62	36	23	13	0.8	0.9	0.5
Asia	734	510	548	306	242	10.0	7.7	8.3
Armenia	69	46	50	32	18	0.9	0.7	0.8
China	28	23	29	19	10	0.4	0.3	0.4
Israel	21	21	30	19	11	0.3	0.3	0.5
Kazakhstan	408	265	221	111	110	5.6	4.0	3.4
Vietnam	51	70	124	68	56	0.7	1.1	1.9
other	157	85	94	127	76	2.1	1.3	1.4
Oceania	162	111	105	58	47	2.2	1.7	1.6
Australia	154	102	98	54	44	2.1	1.6	1.5
other	8	9	7	4	3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unknown	4	45	74	54	20	0.1	0.7	1.1

(a) including Turkey and Cyprus

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 9.** Immigrants by sex and age. Poland: 2000-2002

Age category	Actual numbers			Per cent		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
males						
total	3,893	3,505	3,529	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	464	435	442	11.9	12.4	12.5
5-9	238	224	192	6.1	6.4	5.4
10-14	134	129	137	3.4	3.7	3.9
15-19	146	125	155	3.8	3.6	4.4
20-24	346	304	342	8.9	8.7	9.7
25-29	415	375	400	10.7	10.7	11.3
30-34	331	311	247	8.5	8.9	7.0
35-39	285	218	252	7.3	6.2	7.1
40-44	350	288	240	9.0	8.2	6.8
45-49	312	248	278	8.0	7.1	7.9
50-54	232	225	250	6.0	6.4	7.1
55-59	134	148	131	3.4	4.2	3.7
60-64	165	184	157	4.2	5.2	4.4
65-69	164	131	122	4.2	3.7	3.5
70+	177	160	184	4.5	4.6	5.2
females						
total	3,438	3,120	3,058	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-4	414	425	408	12.0	13.6	13.3
5-9	241	187	205	7.0	6.0	6.7
10-14	157	136	145	4.6	4.4	4.7
15-19	136	137	133	4.0	4.4	4.3
20-24	228	191	197	6.6	6.1	6.4
25-29	260	281	235	7.6	9.0	7.7
30-34	208	207	189	6.1	6.6	6.2
35-39	261	178	189	7.6	5.7	6.2
40-44	283	243	231	8.2	7.8	7.6
45-49	297	260	296	8.6	8.3	9.7
50-54	234	224	209	6.8	7.2	6.8
55-59	133	140	158	3.9	4.5	5.2
60-64	209	175	145	6.1	5.6	4.7
65-69	140	105	115	4.1	3.4	3.8
70+	237	231	203	6.9	7.4	6.6

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 10.** Immigrants by sex and marital status. Poland: 1981-2002

Year	Marital status				
	total	bachelor or spinster	married	widower or widow	divorced
males					
1981-85 (a)	610	195	356	25	34
1986-90 (a)	1,021	277	630	22	72
1991-95 (a)	3,424	1,164	1,968	73	208
1996-2000 (a)	4,118	1,758	2,091	76	193
1992	3,468	1,196	1,959	93	163
1993	3,046	1,009	1,771	59	207
1994	3,569	1,200	2,070	68	231
1995	4,321	1,476	2,504	80	261
1996	4,165	1,489	2,390	76	210
1997	4,279	1,597	2,400	75	207
1998	4,400	1,804	2,291	84	221
1999	3,853	2,003	1,619	79	152
2000	3,893	1,896	1,753	67	177
2001	3,505	1,735	1,539	63	168
2002	3,529	1,807	1,465	69	188
0-14	771	771	-	-	-
15-24	497	458	33	1	5
25-34	647	327	295	2	23
35-44	492	108	332	6	46
45-54	528	69	393	8	58
55-64	288	34	223	6	25
65+	306	40	189	46	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
1992	3,044	777	1,808	247	223
1993	2,878	752	1,686	207	197
1994	3,338	824	1,989	312	213
1995	3,800	969	2,272	301	258
1996	4,021	1,063	2,364	350	244
1997	4,147	1,212	2,386	331	218
1998	4,516	1,366	2,574	329	247
1999	3,672	1,525	1,682	284	181
2000	3,438	1,371	1,591	273	203
2001	3,120	1,269	1,397	252	202
2002	3,058	1,324	1,304	220	210
0-14	758	758	-	-	-
15-24	330	282	47	-	1
25-34	424	140	264	2	18
35-44	420	48	317	6	49
45-54	505	37	383	19	66
55-64	303	29	188	46	40
65+	318	30	105	147	36

(a) annual average

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 11.** Immigrants aged 15 years or above by sex, age and education.  
Poland: 2000-2002

Age category	Educational attainment					
	Total	post-secondary	secondary (a)	vocational	elementary or less (b)	unknown
2000						
males						
Total	3,057	812	1,056	727	375	87
15-24	492	33	178	148	119	14
25-34	746	229	278	186	39	14
35-44	635	178	256	156	28	17
45-54	544	206	183	110	32	13
55-64	299	94	84	66	42	13
65+	341	72	77	61	115	16
females						
total	2,626	576	1,122	324	501	103
15-24	364	38	161	30	121	14
25-34	468	158	206	72	21	11
35-44	544	139	279	88	25	13
45-54	531	144	258	64	46	19
55-64	342	62	118	50	85	27
65+	377	35	100	20	203	19
2001						
males						
total	2,717	693	873	682	294	175
15-24	429	24	164	109	107	25
25-34	686	205	214	201	25	41
35-44	506	134	178	147	23	24
45-54	473	162	154	109	17	31
55-64	332	100	94	71	46	21
65+	291	68	69	45	76	33
females						
total	2,372	567	958	255	394	198
15-24	328	40	135	19	107	27
25-34	488	191	180	66	20	31
35-44	421	107	200	59	21	34
45-54	484	134	225	57	40	28
55-64	315	65	129	31	58	32
65+	336	30	89	23	148	46
2002						
males						
total	2,758	623	874	627	338	296
15-24	497	33	176	104	145	39
25-34	647	177	212	163	35	60
35-44	492	124	166	133	16	53
45-54	528	146	170	120	36	56
55-64	288	75	76	60	40	37
65+	306	68	74	47	66	51
females						
total	2,300	480	894	219	387	320
15-24	330	42	138	15	104	31
25-34	424	128	165	59	27	45
35-44	420	100	186	42	19	73
45-54	505	126	216	59	30	74
55-64	303	55	115	28	58	47
65+	318	29	74	16	149	50

(a) including post-secondary not completed; (b) including elementary not completed

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 12.** Temporary immigrants staying in Poland for above two months by sex and provinces. Population census 2002 (in thousand)

Province	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total	34,1	17,4	16,7	27,0	7,1
Dolnośląskie	2,8	1,5	1,4	2,2	0,7
Kujawsko-pomorskie	0,9	0,5	0,4	0,7	0,2
Lubelskie	2,2	0,9	1,3	1,6	0,6
Lubuskie	1,0	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,3
Łódzkie	1,8	1,0	0,8	1,6	0,2
Małopolskie	3,0	1,5	1,5	2,4	0,5
Mazowieckie	9,0	4,7	4,3	7,7	1,3
Opolskie	0,9	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,4
Podkarpackie	1,4	0,6	0,8	0,9	0,5
Podlaskie	1,3	0,6	0,7	1,0	0,3
Pomorskie	1,8	1,0	0,8	1,5	0,3
Śląskie	2,8	1,5	1,3	2,4	0,5
Swietokrzyskie	0,6	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,2
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	0,9	0,5	0,4	0,7	0,3
Wielkopolskie	2,0	1,1	0,9	1,6	0,4
Zachodnio-pomorskie	1,7	0,9	0,7	1,1	0,5

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 13.** Temporary immigrants staying in Poland for above two months by sex, age and duration of stay in Poland. Population census 2002 (in thousand)

Age	Duration of stay in Poland (in months)								
	2+			<i>of which: 2-11</i>			<i>of which: 12+</i>		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	34,1	17,4	16,7	11,4	5,8	5,6	22,7	11,6	11,1
0-4	1,2	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,3	0,3	0,7	0,3	0,3
5-9	1,5	0,8	0,8	0,4	0,2	0,2	1,1	0,6	0,5
10-14	1,5	0,8	0,7	0,4	0,2	0,2	1,2	0,6	0,6
15-19	2,2	1,0	1,2	1,1	0,5	0,6	1,1	0,5	0,6
20-24	5,1	2,2	2,9	2,1	0,9	1,2	3,0	1,3	1,7
25-29	4,7	2,2	2,5	1,4	0,7	0,7	3,3	1,5	1,8
30-34	4,2	2,3	2,0	1,0	0,6	0,4	3,2	1,7	1,5
35-39	3,3	1,8	1,5	0,9	0,5	0,4	2,4	1,3	1,1
40-44	2,8	1,6	1,2	0,8	0,5	0,3	2,0	1,1	0,9
45-49	2,1	1,2	0,9	0,6	0,3	0,3	1,5	0,8	0,6
50-54	1,6	0,9	0,7	0,5	0,3	0,2	1,1	0,6	0,5
55-59	1,0	0,6	0,4	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,7	0,4	0,3
60-64	0,9	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,5	0,3	0,2
65-69	0,6	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,1
70-74	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1
75-79	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1
80+	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1
unknown	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 14.** Temporary emigrants (permanent residents of Poland) staying abroad for above two months by sex and provinces of permanent residence. Population census 2002

Province	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Total	786,1	363,0	423,1	488,1	298,0
Dolnośląskie	60,0	25,5	34,4	46,8	13,2
Kujawsko-pomorskie	21,2	9,4	11,8	15,4	5,8
Lubelskie	31,1	13,8	17,3	18,2	12,9
Lubuskie	15,6	6,0	9,6	10,9	4,6
Łódzkie	17,8	7,6	10,1	14,1	3,7
Małopolskie	80,3	38,0	42,2	38,2	42,1
Mazowieckie	54,9	24,5	30,4	44,3	10,6
Opolskie	105,2	52,6	52,6	41,1	64,2
Podkarpackie	77,2	36,6	40,6	34,3	42,9
Podlaskie	55,0	26,0	29,0	33,8	21,2
Pomorskie	44,1	20,5	23,6	33,5	10,7
Śląskie	124,8	59,0	65,9	90,6	34,2
Swietokrzyskie	18,0	8,2	9,8	10,8	7,2
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	32,7	14,8	17,9	21,0	11,7
Wielkopolskie	22,7	9,8	12,9	15,8	6,9
Zachodnio-pomorskie	25,4	10,6	14,8	19,3	6,2

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 15.** Temporary emigrants (permanent residents of Poland) staying abroad for above 2 months by sex, age and duration of stay abroad. Population census 2002

Age	Duration of stay abroad (in months)								
	2+			<i>of which: 2-11</i>			<i>of which: 12+</i>		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	786,1	363,0	423,1	159,9	77,6	82,3	626,2	285,4	340,8
0-4	13,1	6,7	6,4	3,8	1,9	1,9	9,3	4,7	4,6
5-9	19,4	9,9	9,5	3,3	1,6	1,6	16,2	8,3	7,9
10-14	28,1	14,3	13,9	3,0	1,5	1,5	25,1	12,8	12,4
15-19	47,5	22,5	25,0	7,0	2,9	4,0	40,5	19,5	21,0
20-24	91,3	36,4	54,9	30,7	12,4	18,3	60,7	24,0	36,6
25-29	116,2	48,2	68,0	30,3	14,9	15,4	85,9	33,3	52,6
30-34	94,7	42,3	52,4	17,4	9,8	7,7	77,3	32,6	44,7
35-39	89,9	44,5	45,4	13,9	8,2	5,7	76,0	36,3	39,7
40-44	86,2	45,0	41,2	14,5	8,2	6,3	71,7	36,8	34,9
45-49	71,5	36,6	34,9	13,2	7,1	6,2	58,3	29,5	28,8
50-54	48,4	23,9	24,6	9,0	4,3	4,7	39,5	19,6	19,9
55-59	24,6	11,3	13,3	4,6	1,9	2,8	20,0	9,5	10,5
60-64	19,5	8,2	11,3	3,4	1,1	2,3	16,0	7,1	9,0
65-69	14,6	5,7	8,9	2,6	0,8	1,8	11,9	4,9	7,1
70-74	10,1	3,9	6,3	1,7	0,5	1,1	8,5	3,3	5,2
75-79	5,7	2,0	3,7	0,9	0,2	0,6	4,8	1,7	3,1
80+	4,5	1,4	3,1	0,6	0,2	0,4	3,9	1,2	2,7
unknown	0,7	0,3	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,5	0,2	0,3

Source: Central Statistical Office



**Table 16.** Permissions for fixed-time residence by citizenship (major citizenship).  
Poland: 1998-2003 (a)

Citizenship	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003 (b)	
	applica- tions	granted	applica- tions	granted	applica- tions	granted	applica- tions	granted	applica- tions	granted	applica- tions	granted
Total	9,451	4,893	16,715	16,810	17,175	15,037	23,661	20,773	30,210	29,547	14,377	14,167
Armenia	731	432	686	601	926	669	696	591	767	650	437	382
Austria	24	16	109	101	181	167	209	190	265	274	114	114
Belarus	431	232	696	709	783	699	1,533	1,252	2,715	2,694	1,121	1,162
Belgium	20	13	100	83	78	82	156	140	227	222	92	103
Bulgaria	130	65	237	239	291	195	327	271	395	356	186	172
Canada	51	20	127	134	89	98	167	125	232	227	77	96
China	302	133	388	411	388	379	405	360	419	422	189	190
Czech Republic	48	30	90	91	132	116	171	165	280	259	129	150
Denmark	23	12	107	84	128	131	243	219	266	265	97	108
Egypt	32	16	57	65	83	60	62	89	104	81	34	35
Finland	18	11	46	46	44	44	85	59	139	156	47	39
France	105	41	626	545	895	873	1,102	993	1,438	1,478	519	501
Georgia	34	18	67	68	71	67	114	90	88	92	54	43
Germany	302	179	799	756	752	694	1,201	1,063	1,590	1,566	714	733
India	156	80	327	348	330	292	410	366	570	514	299	287
Italy	79	39	191	199	199	175	323	286	507	486	234	226
Japan	43	18	193	188	125	121	260	257	235	220	128	125
Jordan	65	31	70	92	65	53	84	82	71	68	42	44
Kazakhstan	164	52	308	328	265	235	441	382	511	565	210	229
Korea South	358	171	491	591	369	320	304	341	321	275	172	180
Libya	192	47	285	378	178	158	163	184	238	207	117	105
Lithuania	85	50	202	194	165	153	267	239	345	346	173	162
Moldova	33	21	90	67	103	86	200	159	284	289	128	112
Mongolia	167	74	209	212	201	172	265	226	294	267	168	131
Netherlands	58	36	204	196	215	185	308	278	417	414	167	178
Nigeria	45	13	66	74	82	66	110	96	127	117	72	57
Norway	59	40	95	87	51	57	98	89	249	211	64	102
Romania	33	17	69	71	103	82	166	147	168	166	83	82
Russia	715	384	1,001	1,037	1,208	1,033	1,708	1,568	2,011	1,908	1,007	954
Slovakia	58	46	98	88	98	92	160	124	260	271	89	99
Spain	14	6	64	63	43	43	100	76	181	180	85	92
Sweden	53	32	173	158	203	193	330	283	438	468	186	191
Syria	75	33	136	146	126	105	125	127	166	149	69	87
Turkey	92	38	190	187	216	195	360	295	657	606	331	292
Ukraine	1,474	896	2,776	2,540	3,747	3,216	5,418	4,660	6,955	6,816	3,941	3,746
United Kingdom	168	53	446	484	425	382	905	750	1,129	1,168	421	438
USA	320	166	700	741	560	506	884	740	1,114	1,160	449	487
Vietnam	1,525	733	1,339	1,433	1,366	1,146	1,158	1,038	1,073	1,035	466	470
Yemen	75	32	88	116	96	71	82	88	74	75	28	37
Yugoslavia	105	57	1,263	1,202	162	140	231	230	268	251	86	104
Other	989	510	1,506	1,657	1,633	1,390	2,330	1,978	2,622	1,058	1,352	1,322

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

(b) January-June

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens

**Table 17.** Permissions for settlement by citizenship (major citizenship). Poland 1998-2003 (a)

Citizenship	1998 (b)	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003 (c)	
	granted	applica- tions	granted	applica- tions	granted	applica- tions	granted	applica- tions	granted	applica- tions	granted	applica- tions	granted
Total	1,375	851	279	725	547 (d)	1,580	853 (e)	748	690 (f)	1,138	603 (g)	861	528
Algeria	13	20	4	6	8	13	5	4	2	6	4	5	1
Armenia	76	38	7	44	25	170	74	54	40	97	40	70	40
Austria	11	9	2	7	10	6	3	5	5	5	3	1	1
Belarus	108	45	15	39	29	84	50	41	42	65	20	48	23
Bulgaria	25	33	19	15	13	20	10	6	10	17	3	10	12
China	8	14	9	39	20	41	28	29	18	50	37	28	21
France	17	7	3	10	10	14	9	3	2	9	6	6	1
Georgia	2	18	8	4	7	11	7	12	8	11	8	3	2
Germany	59	20	7	18	13	31	13	17	20	23	6	17	13
India	1	14	6	10	4	20	19	13	11	27	17	24	21
Italy	15	7	1	10	11	18	7	5	8	15	10	5	6
Japan	4	10	5	8	8	7	4	3	6	4	1	2	1
Jordania	11	8	2	5	3	9	7	5	2	7	5	3	3
Kazakhstan	143	6	-	9	8	9	2	9	6	4	3	7	2
Lithuania	37	9	2	6	7	20	11	6	8	4	2	3	1
Mongolia	8	17	5	5	2	30	8	21	12	28	12	25	9
Netherlands	5	3	1	6	-	13	7	2	6	2	3	5	3
Russia	102	93	26	99	87	177	104	58	69	106	68	74	55
Sweden	19	9	2	5	7	14	12	5	8	9	4	5	2
Syria	17	13	5	10	7	26	18	12	9	11	5	8	1
Turkey	11	16	2	11	8	21	13	6	4	12	5	13	9
Ukraine	341	146	51	129	92	328	160	162	161	155	80	173	98
United Kingdom	18	15	7	15	14	31	20	19	18	17	11	4	4
USA	11	23	13	7	5	25	11	4	9	23	8	20	14
Vietnam	142	82	23	78	52	167	83	116	86	240	149	158	83
other	171	176	54	130	97	275	168	131	120	191	93	144	102

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

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

(c) January-June

(d) of which 46 persons who applied for permission for settlement before 1 January 1998, of which Ukraine (13), Russia (10), Vietnam (8)

(e) of which 5 persons who applied for permission for settlement before 1 January 1998

(f) of which 12 persons who applied for permission for settlement before 1 January 1998

(g) of which 5 persons who applied for permission for settlement before 1 January 1998

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens

**Table 18.** Foreigners in Poland according to different registers by major citizenships. Poland: 2002 (unless indicated otherwise)

Country of citizenship	Newly admitted permanent residents (1998-2002) (a)	Students (excluding trainees)	Work permit holders (excluding permanent residents)	Refugees (applications processed)	Foreigners expelled
Total	4,347	7,608	22,776	5,169	8,294
Afghanistan	8	2	3	598	709
Armenia	262	28	272	224	609
Austria	34	19	428	-	-
Bangladesh	9	2	25	-	4
Belarus	264	1,088	880	68	404
Bulgaria	80	114	236	36	937
Canada	13	127	239	-	-
China	120	37	386	35	156
Czech Republic	32	242	430	1	13
France	47	28	1,938	-	2
Germany	118	148	2,311	2	22
Georgia	40	21	35	39	27
India	58	28	577	200	423
Iraq	11	4	19	137	216
Italy	52	20	807	-	4
Kazakhstan	162	430	97	8	16
Lithuania	67	628	174	4	78
Moldova	14	64	122	169	256
Mongolia	47	64	191	156	168
Netherlands	22	3	540	-	2
Nigeria	20	54	66	7	4
Norway	2	411	64	-	-
Pakistan	7	7	22	55	103
Romania	14	43	66	44	318
Russia	456	346	64	3,054	876
Slovakia	16	180	270	14	23
Sri Lanka	3	2	6	36	55
Sweden	52	102	541	-	5
Syria	61	54	93	1	5
Ukraine	885	1,809	3,081	103	1,961
United Kingdom	88	26	1,902	-	1
USA	57	359	959	-	1
Vietnam	535	148	947	48	697
Yugoslavia	77	33	151	-	5

(a) including persons who applied for permission for settlement before 1 January 1998 (see Table 17)

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

**Table 19.** Persons arrived from abroad registered for temporary stay above two months by previous country of residence in 1997-2001 (as of December 31)

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

(a) included in other

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 20.** Persons arrived from abroad registered for temporary stay above two months by sex and previous country of residence. Poland 2002 (as of December 31)

Continents and countries	Actual numbers			Per cent of annual total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	47,255	24,218	23,037	100.0	100.0	100.0
(EU)	(8,653)	(6,004)	(2,649)	(18.3)	(24.8)	(11.5)
(former USSR)	(28,656)	(11,571)	(17,085)	(60.6)	(47.8)	(74.2)
Europe	38,776	18,711	20,065	82.1	77.3	87.1
Austria	364	269	95	0.8	1.1	0.4
Belarus	2,857	1,063	1,794	6.0	4.4	7.8
Belgium	248	168	80	0.5	0.7	0.3
Bulgaria	587	323	264	1.2	1.3	1.1
Czech Republic	336	181	155	0.7	0.7	0.7
Denmark	248	188	60	0.5	0.8	0.3
France	1,862	1,213	649	3.9	5.0	2.8
Germany	2,561	1,761	800	5.4	7.3	3.5
Italy	557	453	104	1.2	1.9	0.5
Lithuania	486	152	334	1.0	0.6	1.4
Moldova	297	116	181	0.6	0.5	0.8
Netherlands	444	327	117	0.9	1.4	0.5
Romania	231	111	120	0.5	0.5	0.5
Russia	2,269	844	1,425	4.8	3.5	6.2
Slovakia	254	118	136	0.5	0.5	0.6
Sweden	528	342	186	1.1	1.4	0.8
Turkey	550	481	69	1.2	2.0	0.3
Ukraine	21,112	8,584	12,528	44.7	35.4	54.4
United Kingdom	1,274	919	355	2.7	3.8	1.5
Other	1,711	1,098	613	3.6	4.5	2.7
Asia	5,644	3,599	2,045	11.9	14.9	8.9
Armenia	698	411	287	1.5	1.7	1.2
China	360	250	110	0.8	1.0	0.5
Kazakhstan	545	226	319	1.2	0.9	1.4
South Korea	312	190	122	0.7	0.8	0.5
Vietnam	1,241	846	395	2.6	3.5	1.7
other	2,488	1,676	812	5.3	6.9	3.5
Africa	833	634	199	1.8	2.6	0.9
America	1,846	1,185	661	3.9	4.9	2.9
Canada	254	148	106	0.5	0.6	0.5
USA	1,206	785	421	2.6	3.2	1.8
other	386	252	134	0.8	1.0	0.6
Oceania	143	82	61	0.3	0.3	0.3
Unknown	13	7	6	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 21.** Persons arrived from abroad registered for temporary stay above two months by sex and age in 2001 and 2002 (as of December 31)

Age	2001			2002		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	43,501	23,352	20,149	47,255	24,218	23,037
0-4	957	503	454	1,037	561	476
5-9	1,228	623	605	1,395	715	680
10-14	1,126	593	533	1,288	646	642
15-19	1,810	823	987	2,112	962	1,150
20-24	5,852	2,765	3,087	5,962	2,629	3,333
25-29	6,870	3,646	3,224	7,217	3,542	3,675
30-34	6,437	3,694	2,743	6,982	3,699	3,283
35-39	5,493	3,208	2,285	5,858	3,323	2,535
40-44	4,850	2,696	2,154	5,317	2,827	2,490
45-49	3,383	1,845	1,538	3,822	1,989	1,833
50-54	2,311	1,280	1,031	2,430	1,274	1,156
55-59	1,256	679	577	1,527	861	666
60-64	871	463	408	1,008	548	460
65-69	438	235	203	570	304	266
70-74	285	134	151	329	161	168
75-79	179	100	79	198	99	99
80+	155	65	90	203	78	125

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 22.** Persons arrived from abroad registered for temporary stay above two months by sex and provinces in 2001 and 2002 (as of December 31)

Province	2001			2002				
	Total	Urban areas	Rural areas	Total	Male	Female	Urban areas	Rural areas
Total	43,501	31,911	11,590	47,255	24,218	23,037	35,446	11,809
Dolnośląskie	3,818	2,624	1,194	4,042	2,122	1,920	2,911	1,131
Kujawsko-pomorskie	569	457	112	698	377	321	544	154
Lubelskie	2,279	1,440	839	3,099	1,175	1,924	2,099	1,000
Lubuskie	1,037	694	343	1,037	456	581	699	338
Łódzkie	2,053	1,807	246	2,101	1,195	906	1,803	298
Małopolskie	2,277	1,757	520	2,548	1,288	1,260	2,033	515
Mazowieckie	17,478	12,509	4,969	18,810	10,131	8,679	13,939	4,871
Opolskie	1,191	717	474	1,296	734	562	839	457
Podkarpackie	2,844	2,266	578	2,398	969	1,429	1,847	551
Podlaskie	1,031	734	297	1,206	504	702	802	404
Pomorskie	1,407	1,139	268	2,087	1,136	951	1,788	299
Śląskie	2,263	2,028	235	2,440	1,330	1,110	2,240	200
Swietokrzyskie	797	508	289	989	406	583	648	341
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	788	578	210	871	432	439	649	222
Wielkopolskie	2,080	1,578	502	2,146	1,197	949	1,483	663
Zachodnio-pomorskie	1,589	1,075	514	1,487	766	721	1,122	365

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 23.** Total marriages contracted according to the spouses' nationality.  
Poland: 1990-2002

Year	Total marriages contracted	Both spouses national	Both spouses foreigners (a) (b)	Mixed marriages	
				foreign husband (b)	foreign wife (b)
1990	255,369	251,129	.	3,329	911
1991	233,206	229,277	.	3,124	911
1992	217,240	213,876	.	2,588	776
1993	207,674	204,597	.	2,323	754
1994	207,689	204,392	.	2,366	931
1995	207,081	203,775	.	2,353	953
1996	203,641	200,411	38	2,177	977
1997	204,850	201,441	37	2,206	1,166
1998	209,378	205,374	35	2,428	1,541
1999	219,398	215,718	41	2,318	1,321
2000	211,189	207,613	39	2,178	1,359
2001	195,162	191,627	40	2,115	1,380
2002	191,987	188,383	43	2,119	1,433

(a) except for 1996-2002 included in other categories (total number of cases is probably below 40 on annual scale)

(b) foreign applies to those who before marriage were living permanently abroad

Source: Central Statistical Office



**Table 24.** Mixed marriages; Polish wife, foreign husband – by country of previous residence of husband. Poland: 1995-2002

Country of previous residence of husband	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
								total	bachelor
Total	2,320	2,177	2,206	2,428	2,318	2,178	2,115	2,119	1,519
(EU)	(1,328)	(1,244)	(1,166)	(997)	(983)	(1,254)	(1,194)	(1,195)	(819)
(former USSR)	(250)	(273)	(294)	(388)	(393)	(332)	(306)	(319)	(221)
Germany	748	698	649	632	621	629	538	565	335
Ukraine	89	108	106	119	160	152	156	175	120
United Kingdom	100	92	98	124	122	136	150	156	129
USA	185	138	126	99	115	111	128	150	127
Italy	102	86	104	108	111	116	120	111	93
Netherlands	120	111	78	102	96	104	108	111	71
France	63	76	61	71	79	74	94	79	63
Canada	46	43	30	46	67	54	61	69	54
Vietnam	45	79	152	251	54	48	73	52	35
Armenia	44	64	75	140	126	79	45	45	33
Belarus	18	21	26	35	23	21	19	38	26
Belgium	41	41	41	28	33	33	33	38	25
Russia	51	38	38	46	42	33	41	33	20
Norway	20	27	23	20	32	23	27	28	11
Sweden	48	46	37	26	40	38	31	27	16
Australia	29	20	18	44	21	22	15	26	23
Bulgaria	20	21	29	30	23	20	22	25	16
Ireland	-	1	2	13	8	12	15	23	21
Turkey	17	18	24	21	16	20	29	22	18
Austria	23	37	30	32	42	38	35	19	11
Spain	11	10	9	13	21	17	18	18	16
Greece	39	22	31	24	30	24	17	15	11
Denmark	15	13	12	16	18	21	20	12	10
Czech Republic	17	11	13	17	24	10	13	10	8
Yugoslavia	27	12	9	18	13	15	11	10	8
Lithuania	8	15	15	15	15	13	14	9	9
Switzerland	9	9	12	10	10	10	15	9	6
Nigeria	9	9	9	13	18	6	9	8	8
Romania	11	14	17	18	21	17	13	8	7
Moldova	10	5	9	5	5	7	10	6	5
Algeria	30	26	31	27	13	16	13	5	4
other	325	266	292	265	299	259	222	217	180

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 25.** Mixed marriages; Polish husband, foreign wife – by country of previous residence of wife. Poland: 1995-2002

Country of previous residence of wife	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
								total	spinster
Total	920	977	1,166	1,541	1,321	1,359	1,380	1,433	797
(EU)	(116)	(103)	(97)	(767)	(850)	(135)	(113)	(125)	(80)
(former USSR)	(645)	(706)	(815)	(961)	(1,023)	(1,046)	(1,102)	(1,128)	(573)
Ukraine	331	340	456	537	640	675	728	762	363
Belarus	95	104	122	124	125	152	172	196	106
Russia	119	151	127	142	121	111	105	97	57
Germany	61	63	53	74	68	82	63	79	42
USA	46	33	39	22	29	20	19	40	29
Vietnam	15	42	110	310	23	18	34	23	19
Lithuania	41	40	33	41	21	28	29	29	4
Canada	17	15	7	15	15	18	15	16	12
United Kingdom	8	3	12	5	8	15	8	15	14
Armenia	27	28	42	53	71	39	20	13	3
Slovakia	9	8	9	1	-	12	4	13	9
Bulgaria	7	7	8	10	22	16	16	11	9
Latvia	6	10	9	10	10	10	15	10	4
Kazakhstan	13	11	10	23	15	17	15	10	10
Moldova	10	5	9	10	14	12	11	9	5
Sweden	10	5	10	3	4	9	5	9	7
Japan	4	3	7	4	5	3	4	9	8
Mongolia	3	2	6	6	10	11	8	8	5
Romania	7	7	8	10	5	9	7	8	8
Czech Republic	8	10	13	14	15	10	7	6	5
Austria	8	9	3	6	12	4	9	5	3
other	75	81	73	121	88	88	86	65	75

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 26.** 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). Poland: 1994-2003 (a)

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

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

(b) LFS was temporarily discontinued after February 1999

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 27.** Polish citizens staying abroad for longer than two months who at the time of inquiry were the members of households in Poland by sex, age and duration of stay abroad (in thousand; rounded). Poland: second quarter 2000, second quarter 2001, second quarter 2002 and second quarter 2003

Age	Males		Females	
	duration of stay more than two months	<i>of which:</i> duration of stay less than 12 months	duration of stay more than two months	<i>of which:</i> duration of stay less than 12 months
2000				
Total	78	39	59	31
0-17	-	-	2	2
18-24	10	7	17	10
25-34	30	16	16	6
35-44	16	7	11	4
45-54	16	7	6	4
55+	5	1	7	5
2001				
Total	99	63	70	41
0-17	1	1	1	1
18-24	20	14	21	16
25-34	36	24	26	13
35-44	20	13	10	7
45-54	15	9	7	1
55+	6	2	4	2
2002				
Total	102	58	77	43
0-17	3	2	2	2
18-24	20	13	24	15
25-34	38	23	31	17
35-44	21	11	11	8
45-54	15	9	5	2
55+	5	1	4	-
2003				
Total	104	54	94	51
0-17	2	1	1	-
18-24	18	14	32	19
25-34	36	21	30	14
35-44	20	9	12	8
45-54	22	9	11	5
55+	5	-	8	4

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 28.** Members of households located in Poland who stayed abroad for more than two months at the time of inquiry (of which: migrant workers) by country of destination (in thousand). Poland: second quarter 2000, second quarter 2001, second quarter 2002 and second quarter 2003

Country	Duration of stay abroad (in month)															
	all migrants								<i>of which: migrant workers</i>							
	2-11				12+				2-11				12+			
	2nd quarter 2000	2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter 2001	2nd quarter 2002	2nd quarter 2003	2nd quarter 2000	2nd quarter 2001	2nd quarter 2002	2nd quarter 2003	2nd quarter 2000	2nd quarter 2001	2nd quarter 2002	2nd quarter 2003	2nd quarter 2000	2nd quarter 2001	2nd quarter 2002	2nd quarter 2003
Total	70	104	102	105	67	64	77	92	52	83	86	83	54	51	56	66
Germany	26	42	45	41	22	20	15	21	21	39	41	33	17	15	12	16
USA	7	14	9	16	19	25	25	24	5	5	5	9	16	21	18	14
Italy	4	11	14	12	4	3	11	13	4	10	12	10	4	2	10	12
United Kingdom	5	6	4	9	1	5	8	8	4	5	4	7	-	3	3	3
France	2	5	3	6	5	4	1	3	1	3	3	5	4	2	-	2
Netherlands	1	4	4	3	2	2	5	5	1	3	4	2	2	2	4	4
Spain	(a)	2	3	4	(a)	2	2	3	(a)	2	3	4	(a)	2	2	3
Belgium	2	5	6	4	2	1	1	2	1	4	5	3	2	1	1	2
Austria	3	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	2	1	1	1
Other	17	11	10	8	8	1	8	12	12	9	6	9	5	2	5	9

(a) included in "other"

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 29.** Contracts for seasonal work in Germany by industry of employment in Germany and fifteen top districts of origin. Poland: 2000-2002

District (a)	Total	Agriculture	Exhibitions	Hotels	Other
2000					
Total	238,160	226,172 (b)	5,578	5,208	1,202
Kielce	16,287	15,882	157	180	68
Wroclaw	12,093	11,540	166	327	60
Konin	11,388	10,943	258	82	105
Jelenia Gora	10,152	9,631	180	287	54
Opole	9,506	9,209	101	148	48
Walbrzych	8,934	8,416	248	233	37
Zamosc	7,698	7,472	117	79	30
Katowice	7,291	6,770	213	262	46
Legnica	7,270	6,939	117	180	34
Kraków	6,743	6,438	74	193	38
Kalisz	6,543	6,262	141	106	34
Olsztyn	6,503	6,056	162	251	34
Szczecin	6,287	5,949	118	192	28
Bydgoszcz	6,208	5,832	205	150	21
Lublin	5,928	5,698	97	97	38
all other	109,329	103,135	3,224	2,441	527
2001					
Total	261,133	247,102 (c)	6,302	5,791	1,938
Kielce	18,475	18,059	147	171	98
Wroclaw	13,721	13,000	218	418	85
Konin	12,549	11,935	342	86	186
Jelenia Gora	11,085	10,410	269	335	71
Opole	10,665	10,252	122	227	64
Walbrzych	9,382	8,756	226	326	74
Zamosc	9,310	9,037	91	86	96
Szczecin	8,672	8,194	207	216	55
Legnica	8,158	7,728	151	176	103
Katowice	7,974	7,333	248	325	68
Krakow	7,387	7,049	61	216	61
Kalisz	7,231	6,918	163	116	34
Bydgoszcz	6,888	6,378	267	198	45
Olsztyn	6,713	6,293	133	248	39
Rzeszow	6,416	6,137	90	135	54
all other	116,507	109,623	3,567	2,512	805
2002					
Total	282,826	268,407 (d)	6,325	6,374	1,720
Kielce	20,635	20,162	152	196	125
Wroclaw	14,185	13,406	236	458	85
Konin	13,762	13,313	255	88	106
Jelenia Gora	11,902	11,211	289	344	58
Opole	11,223	10,794	163	223	43
Zamosc	10,430	10,180	93	99	58
Szczecin	9,955	9,376	277	256	46
Walbrzych	9,641	9,011	260	310	60
Legnica	8,335	7,889	144	185	117
Katowice	8,104	7,463	245	353	43
Kalisz	8,031	7,706	131	158	36
Krakow	7,941	7,544	113	250	34
Olsztyn	7,363	6,953	122	258	30
Rzeszow	7,159	6,951	73	112	23
Lublin	7,004	6,728	130	101	45
all other	127,156	119,720	3,642	2,983	811

(a) according to previous administrative division of Poland (in existence until 1998 which included 49 districts – now 16 districts); (b) including 4 persons employed in viticulture; (c) including 4 persons employed in viticulture; (d) including 5 persons in viticulture

**Table 30.** Work permits granted individually by education. Poland 2002

Country of origin	Total	Post-secondary	Secondary	Vocational	Elementary
Total	22,776	15,580	5,437	1,088	671
(EU)	(9,941)	(7,700)	(1,850)	(201)	(190)
(former USSR)	(5,512)	(3,616)	(1,510)	(248)	(138)
Europe	16,578	11,824	3,685	608	461
Austria	428	257	150	19	2
Belarus	880	627	180	27	46
Belgium	299	250	46	2	1
Bulgaria	236	73	79	46	38
Czech Republic	430	142	131	82	75
Denmark	482	338	116	15	13
Finland	160	127	13	-	20
France	1,938	1,614	240	18	66
Germany	2,311	1,725	495	86	5
Hungary	114	81	23	10	-
Ireland	229	194	28	-	7
Italy	807	514	265	20	8
Lithuania	174	109	50	6	9
Moldavia	122	67	32	9	14
Netherlands	540	396	112	12	20
Portugal	104	78	19	-	7
Russia	774	508	220	31	15
Slovakia	270	119	134	15	2
Spain	132	104	23	-	5
Sweden	541	433	84	8	16
Ukraine	3,081	2,071	822	151	37
United Kingdom	1,902	1,620	247	19	16
Yugoslavia	151	68	56	9	18
Other	473	309	120	23	21
Asia	4,246	2,362	1,358	443	83
Armenia	272	128	127	11	6
China	386	232	105	49	-
India	577	432	120	21	4
Israel	114	94	17	2	1
Japan	190	154	23	13	-
Kazakhstan	97	40	43	10	4
Korea South	209	182	19	8	-
Mongolia	191	146	31	1	13
Turkey	750	320	328	73	29
Vietnam	947	400	378	160	9
Other	513	234	167	95	17
America	1,371	1,045	211	15	104
Canada	239	181	53	-	5
USA	959	765	112	7	75
Other	173	99	46	8	24
Africa	399	206	145	25	23
Australia	172	131	40	1	-
Stateless	23	21	2	-	-
Unknown	23	21	2	-	-

Source: Ministry of Economy, Labour and Social Policy





**Table 31.** Work permits granted individually by branch of economic activity (twelve top countries of origin). Poland: 2001 and 2002

Country	Total	Branch of economic activity										
		agriculture forestry fishing	manufacturin g mining	construction	trade	hotels restaurants	transport communication	financial intermediatio n	real estates activities	education	health social work	other
<i>01.01-31.12.2001</i>												
Total	17,038	173	2,643	851	4,777	966	431	462	1,403	2,646	420	2,266
Ukraine	2,811	42	282	69	613	45	53	9	61	1,012	130	495
Germany	1,402	23	428	123	297	23	43	91	159	65	3	147
UK	1,260	9	123	41	71	8	16	47	242	582	2	119
France	1,255	7	268	144	437	35	51	39	140	42	0	92
Vietnam	933	2	12	-	556	328	-	-	4	1	1	29
Belarus	745	2	115	21	158	8	19	9	32	206	31	144
Russia	674	16	67	36	196	12	20	3	43	86	38	157
USA	619	-	80	10	38	9	32	23	126	266	4	31
Turkey	528	-	38	52	255	57	15	-	54	3	0	54
India	488	-	7	-	332	27	8	9	18	9	4	74
China	446	2	8	3	269	135	7	-	1	2	6	13
Italy	427	-	208	20	66	15	19	19	31	16	1	32
other	5,450	70	1,007	332	1,489	264	148	213	492	356	200	879
<i>01.01-31.12.2002</i>												
Total	22,776	234	4,117	1,102	5,332	1,137	598	843	2,488	3,238	468	3,219
(EU)	(9,941)	(151)	(2,667)	(645)	(1,637)	(134)	(291)	(624)	(1,572)	(1,042)	(39)	(1,139)
(former USSR)	(5,512)	(67)	(675)	(127)	(1,426)	(72)	(132)	(39)	(225)	(1,541)	(225)	(983)
Ukraine	3,081	27	298	57	633	40	54	10	103	1,172	135	552
Germany	2,311	40	817	208	375	30	71	135	295	72	16	252
France	1,938	12	449	163	540	42	83	85	228	63	3	270
United Kingdom	1,902	7	240	52	118	11	18	110	388	762	8	188
USA	959	4	108	20	47	18	44	48	223	320	3	124
Vietnam	947	-	5	1	526	352	18	3	11	-	1	30
Belarus	880	11	141	27	183	3	36	10	38	250	30	151
Italy	807	-	374	35	138	21	28	8	59	14	2	128
Russia	774	21	102	25	271	8	23	8	67	68	34	147
Turkey	750	-	59	100	347	100	29	1	85	7	1	21
India	577	1	19	-	438	29	1	36	22	11	3	17
Sweden	541	1	173	61	107	2	24	23	96	4	3	47
other	7,309	110	1,332	353	1,609	481	169	366	873	495	229	1,292

Source: Ministry of Economy, Labour and Social Policy



**Table 32.** Work permits granted individually by ownership of enterprise (fifteen top countries of origin). Poland: 2001 and 2002

Country	Total	Ownership of enterprise			
		state	private; Polish capital	private; foreign capital	private; mixed capital
2001					
Total	17,038	1,624	4,661	8,329	2,424
(EU)	(6,167)	(146)	(971)	(3,672)	(1,378)
Ukraine	2,811	883	1,218	574	136
Germany	1,402	25	142	876	359
United Kingdom	1,260	50	477	536	197
France	1,255	31	98	886	240
Vietnam	933	6	212	674	41
Belarus	745	203	303	173	66
Russia	674	91	276	212	95
USA	619	47	223	224	125
Turkey	528	1	63	430	34
India	488	12	57	378	41
China	446	4	55	364	23
Italy	427	9	54	229	135
Bulgaria	412	7	32	360	13
Netherlands	342	4	33	213	92
Czech Republic	330	43	178	71	38
other	4,366	208	1,240	2,129	789
2002					
Total	22,776	1,564	5,695	11,761	3,756
(EU)	(9,941)	(130)	(1,618)	(5,981)	(2,212)
(former USSR)	(5,512)	(1,308)	(1,976)	(1,604)	(624)
Ukraine	3,081	953	1,087	702	339
Germany	2,311	28	248	1,377	658
France	1,938	32	213	1,309	384
United Kingdom	1,902	39	713	835	315
USA	959	30	332	380	217
Vietnam	947	5	173	720	49
Belarus	880	204	345	227	104
Italy	807	6	94	522	185
Russia	774	68	283	310	113
Turkey	750	-	106	590	54
India	577	-	73	428	76
Sweden	541	3	35	427	76
Netherlands	540	3	63	337	137
Denmark	482	-	45	354	83
Czech Republic	430	9	246	128	47
other	5,857	184	1,639	3,115	919

Source: National Labour Office/Ministry of Economy, Labour and Social Policy

**Table 33.** Repatriation to Poland in 1997-2002

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

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens (after CSO)

**Table 34.** Repatriation visas to Poland issued in 1997-2002 by countries of previous residence of repatriates

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

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens (after CSO)

**Table 35.** Repatriation to Poland in 1998-2002 by provinces of settlement

<i>Province</i>	Persons settled	Families settled
Total	3,537	1,356
Dolnośląskie	482	153
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	108	40
Lubelskie	208	115
Lubuskie	118	51
Łódzkie	169	63
Małopolskie	304	132
Mazowieckie	612	283
Opolskie	117	53
Podkarpackie	159	39
Podlaskie	184	75
Pomorskie	175	61
Śląskie	285	97
Swietokrzyskie	54	12
Warmińsko-Pomorskie	99	40
Wielkopolskie	236	84
Zachodnio-Pomorskie	227	58

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens (after CSO)

**Table 36.** Asylum seekers by country of origin. Poland 1998-2003 (a)

Citizenship	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 (a)	1998-2002
Total	3,423	3,061	4,662	4,528	5,169	5,686	20,843
Afghanistan	335	577	301	416	598	224	2,227
Algeria	21	19	15	8	3	13	66
Armenia	1,007	888	844	638	224	97	3,601
Azerbaijan	16	47	147	70	14	5	294
Bangladesh	136	33	13	12	-	3	194
Belarus	23	51	63	76	68	37	281
Bulgaria	34	185	340	178	36	15	773
Cameroon	11	7	3	2	2	1	25
China	1	4	26	28	35	11	94
Ethiopia	6	8	4	2	3	2	23
Georgia	20	39	78	92	39	21	268
India	94	25	13	43	200	233	375
Iran	6	2	1	3	13	9	25
Iraq	130	47	30	109	137	74	453
Kazakhstan	9	10	30	16	8	-	73
Liberia	2	3	1	-	3	6	9
Lithuania	-	68	7	6	4	-	85
Moldova	4	18	9	272	169	21	472
Mongolia	12	163	188	240	156	25	759
Nigeria	25	7	9	26	7	9	74
Pakistan	181	54	30	31	55	127	351
Romania	12	214	907	266	44	9	1,443
Russia	52	125	1,182	1,501	3,054	4,536	5,914
Sierra Leone	9	3	1	4	5	-	22
Somalia	49	9	8	6	3	8	75
Sri Lanka	641	93	44	24	36	32	838
Sudan	9	6	6	11	4	-	36
Syria	7	16	7	10	1	4	41
Turkey	19	19	9	9	6	17	62
Ukraine	29	29	70	145	103	71	376
Uzbekistan	6	5	12	7	8	3	38
Vietnam	10	26	161	197	48	22	442
Yugoslavia	423	144	10	6	-	-	583
Stateless	22	26	19	11	10	8	88
All other	84	117	93	74	83	43	363

(a) January-October

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens

**Table 37.** Refugee statuses granted by country of origin. Poland 1998-2003 (a)

Country of origin	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 (a)	1998-2002	
							Total	<i>of which:</i> in 1st Instance
Total	66	49	75	294	279	151	763	682
Afghanistan	11	4	1	13	1	3	30	26
Albania	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Algeria	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Angola	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	2
Armenia	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	2
Belarus	6	4	2	29	12	10	53	46
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Cameroon	1	3	3	2	1	-	10	8
China	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Congo	-	-	-	2	3	-	5	5
Congo, Democratic Republic of	4	-	-	1	3	1	8	4
Cuba	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	1	-	13	12
Ethiopia	3	1	6	1	2	1	7	7
Georgia	-	1	4	2	-	-	1	1
Iran	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Iraq	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Kenya	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Laos	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Lebanon	-	2	-	1	-	-	3	1
Liberia	1	2	2	-	5	-	10	8
Maroko	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Mongolia	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
Myanmar	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Nigeria	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Pakistan	1	2	-	1	1	-	5	3
Russia	1	4	26	207	225	126	463	442
Rwanda	5	-	-	-	2	-	7	6
Sierra Leone	-	-	1	2	2	-	5	4
Somalia	8	7	10	10	3	1	38	32
Sri Lanka	8	1	1	2	6	-	18	16
Sudan	2	8	3	6	2	1	21	16
Syria	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1
Turkey	-	-	7	3	1	-	11	3
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Yugoslavia	2	2	5	4	-	-	13	8
West Bank and Gaza Strip	-	3	-	-	2	1	5	4
Stateless	7	2	1	-	1	-	11	10

(a) January-October

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens

**Table 38.** Foreigners apprehended by Border Guard for illegal border crossing. Poland 1996-2003 (a)

Border with:	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003 (a)	
Total	4,791		5,311		3,748		2,974		3,787		3,653		3,086		3,050	
	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	3,028	1,763	3,300	2,011	2,288	1,460	1,722	1,252	2,241	1,546	1,874	1,779	1,670	1,416	1,695	1,355
<i>At border crossings</i>																
Total	594	388	572	436	483	334	457	287	836	318	566	369	585	274	746	209
Russia	5	3	5	8	10	16	3	9	1	2	6	5	7	10	6	4
Lithuania	12	9	11	24	8	14	3	12	2	23	6	23	7	14	7	18
Belarus	9	30	4	52	5	55	5	7	2	16	2	60	13	16	7	12
Ukraine	20	59	37	93	31	19	29	61	30	33	38	44	30	23	28	23
Slovakia	11	5	1	17	8	17	6	3	7	1	5	-	10	1	3	1
Czech Republic	27	5	13	5	21	17	13	17	25	19	36	16	37	27	96	41
Germany	446	88	431	89	322	96	307	122	649	203	377	203	399	162	514	98
Sea border	25	15	26	14	44	15	40	23	27	5	18	6	14	11	11	5
Airports	39	174	44	134	34	85	51	33	93	16	78	12	68	10	74	7
<i>Outside border crossings</i>																
Total	2,434	1,375	2,728	1,575	1,805	1,126	1,265	965	1,405	1,228	1,308	1,410	1,085	1,142	949	1,146
Russia	1	6	-	10	-	4	-	13	-	14	-	2	-	14	-	24
Lithuania	2	371	1	386	-	75	-	19	-	42	2	6	1	28	-	61
Belarus	14	20	-	13	1	16	-	10	-	23	-	85	-	22	-	9
Ukraine	16	147	6	279	5	204	7	132	3	312	4	436	6	408	10	405
Slovakia	15	256	4	385	7	242	19	238	8	268	12	234	9	224	4	163
Czech Republic	143	504	118	384	216	461	183	467	197	477	231	552	225	379	103	314
Germany	2,243	71	2,599	111	1,573	122	1,056	86	1,197	91	1,059	93	840	63	830	108
Sea border	-	-	-	7	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	4	2	4
Inside country	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58

(a) January-October; Source: Border Guard



**Table 39.** Foreigners readmitted to Poland. 1996-2003 (a)

Border with:	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 (a)
Total	4,909	4,801	2,817	2,072	2,414	2,224	1,856	1,685
Russia	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-
Lithuania	-	5	1	1	-	1	3	-
Belarus	4	2	-	5	5	1	6	-
Ukraine	1	6	8	4	6	3	5	-
Slovakia	19	29	53	43	41	63	14	35
Czech Republic	37	25	41	40	39	33	115	60
Germany	4,848	4,733	2,710	1,976	2,318	2,108	1,713	1,583
Airports	-	1	1	3	5	14	-	-
Sea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7

(a) January-October

Source: Border Guard

**Table 40.** Foreigners apprehended by the Border Guard for illegal border crossing by citizenship. Poland 1998-2003 (a)

Citizenship	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 (a)	1998-2002
Total	3,748	2,974	3,787	3,653	3,086	3,050	17,247
Afghanistan	477	434	292	408	383	110	1,994
Albania	41	2	5	1	5	3	54
Armenia	87	30	67	116	85	37	385
Azerbaijan	16	13	92	52	5	2	178
Bangladesh	104	31	3	9	-	-	147
Belarus	55	69	104	66	43	51	337
Bulgaria	86	103	51	47	10	12	297
China	3	16	27	13	149	179	208
Czech Republic	482	420	598	593	502	464	2,595
FYR Macedonia	29	7	7	2	18	-	63
Georgia	12	40	47	61	8	9	168
Germany	81	49	60	99	82	99	371
India	91	52	30	54	113	173	340
Iraq	111	35	38	208	87	28	479
Kazakhstan	3	13	17	14	11	5	58
Latvia	15	13	25	7	7	11	67
Lithuania	73	62	129	114	88	80	466
Moldova	86	121	237	180	68	111	692
Mongolia	46	10	12	17	-	6	85
Pakistan	122	30	18	27	15	117	212
Romania	287	309	281	278	22	9	1,177
Russia	82	113	345	219	366	284	1,125
Slovakia	78	98	65	68	87	65	396
Sri Lanka	483	53	16	-	34	34	586
Turkey	27	26	15	16	22	31	106
Ukraine	291	460	877	558	573	719	2,759
Vietnam	82	60	136	283	146	216	707
Yugoslavia	205	97	11	11	3	1	327
Stateless	22	23	29	25	11	13	110
Unknown	22	38	52	26	62	51	200
all other	149	147	101	81	81	130	558

(a) January-October

Source: Border Guard

**Table 41.** Foreigners readmitted to Poland by citizenship. Poland: 1998-2003 (a)

Citizenship	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 (a)	1998-2002
Total	2,817	2,072	2,414	2,224	1,856	1,685	11,383
Afghanistan	427	546	337	451	293	83	2,054
Armenia	144	23	49	150	39	12	405
Azerbaijan	21	62	138	87	10	1	318
Bangladesh	58	24	3	1	4	-	90
Belarus	53	51	63	63	14	32	244
China	7	4	20	15	53	122	99
Czech Republic	39	36	30	50	8	28	163
FYR Macedonia	69	17	7	29	2	-	124
Georgia	39	100	79	37	6	9	261
India	48	38	3	13	136	93	238
Iraq	117	29	33	133	75	26	387
Kazakhstan	4	9	31	14	9	4	67
Lithuania	49	7	3	10	4	5	73
Moldova	275	318	452	221	108	122	1,374
Pakistan	65	32	20	8	39	59	164
Romania	1	2	8	87	3	2	101
Russia	78	144	446	283	461	389	1,412
Sri Lanka	342	80	6	20	34	13	482
Turkey	32	21	15	11	27	19	106
Ukraine	268	310	476	270	220	458	1,544
Vietnam	42	29	88	194	231	158	584
Yugoslavia	462	112	11	-	-	-	585
All other	177	78	96	77	80	50	508

(a) January-October

Source: Border Guard

**Table 42.** Foreigners apprehended for illegal border crossing in organised groups (a).  
Poland: 1998-2003 (b)

Border with:	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 (b)	1998-2002
<i>Number of groups</i>							
Total	387	194	252	283	233	235	1,349
Russia	-	1	-	-	1	2	2
Lithuania	10	2	2	2	1	2	17
Belarus	6	1	4	5	1	-	17
Ukraine	16	7	18	32	32	35	105
Slovakia	13	4	10	5	6	-	38
Czech Republic	15	23	6	14	11	7	69
Germany	317	149	211	224	178	188	1,079
Other (c)	10	7	1	1	3	1	22
<i>Number of migrants</i>							
Total	3,659	1,866	1,895	2,541	2,100	1,964	12,061
Russia	-	9	-	-	5	26	14
Lithuania	279	25	27	27	8	38	366
Belarus	42	19	36	113	10	-	220
Ukraine	234	76	182	346	355	407	1,193
Slovakia	96	35	74	55	149	-	409
Czech Republic	171	172	46	119	119	62	627
Germany	2,766	1,468	1,524	1,876	1,424	1,423	9,058
Other (c)	71	62	6	5	30	8	174

(a) by the Border Guard and neighbouring services

(b) January-October

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

Source: Border Guard

**Table 43.** Foreigners apprehended in organised groups by citizenship. Poland: 1998-2003 (a)

Citizenship	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 (a)	1998-2002
Total	3,659	1,866	1,895	2,541	2,100	1,964	12,061
Afghanistan	861	834	538	801	514	178	3,548
Armenia	144	17	49	171	44	8	425
Azerbaijan	14	24	110	93	14	1	255
Bangladesh	235	57	2	8	-	-	302
Belarus	6	-	9	11	-	5	26
China	-	12	10	13	229	284	264
FYR Macedonia	37	8	3	19	11	-	78
Georgia	7	71	53	58	1	2	190
India	124	70	22	65	218	220	499
Iraq	168	41	59	259	139	44	666
Kazakhstan	-	-	17	5	5	1	27
Moldova	46	31	203	135	21	47	436
Pakistan	187	42	10	32	38	128	309
Romania	151	171	119	207	-	-	648
Russia	-	42	420	230	409	469	1,101
Sri Lanka	832	135	14	12	42	39	1,035
Turkey	29	-	10	3	24	37	66
Ukraine	28	49	66	47	123	213	313
Vietnam	51	29	131	344	250	268	805
Yugoslavia	577	143	3	-	-	-	723
all other	162	90	47	28	18	20	345

(a) January-October

Source: Border Guard

**Table 44.** Decisions on expulsion of foreigners taken by district administration (a) by country of origin. Poland: 1998-2003 (b)

Country of origin	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 (b)	1998-2002
Total	9,053	9,120	9,987	8,497	8,294	4,529	44,951
Afghanistan	84	224	472	660	709	124	2,149
Albania	118	2	7	1	4	3	132
Algeria	22	19	10	8	3	7	62
Armenia	975	746	633	633	609	334	3,596
Azerbaijan	46	87	188	116	24	17	461
Bangladesh	200	40	17	12	4	2	273
Belarus	278	385	605	552	404	232	2,224
Bulgaria	1,431	1,455	1,111	738	937	393	5,672
China	21	25	32	29	156	166	263
Czech Republic	5	30	35	21	13	8	104
Egypt	19	11	7	2	4	4	43
FYR Macedonia	74	20	14	31	14	1	153
Georgia	70	157	125	90	27	20	469
Germany	17	13	12	19	22	8	83
India	67	82	11	36	423	260	619
Iraq	81	22	56	176	216	56	551
Kazakhstan	15	25	47	16	16	3	119
Latvia	38	15	17	17	15	6	102
Lebanon	22	6	6	10	1	5	45
Lithuania	122	67	59	96	78	40	422
Moldova	388	468	707	423	256	109	2,242
Mongolia	102	229	256	205	168	84	960
Nigeria	13	16	10	6	4	6	49
Pakistan	175	81	34	23	103	71	416
Romania	2,239	1,269	1,118	972	318	113	5,916
Russia	285	336	631	564	876	500	2,692
Slovakia	4	7	11	13	23	7	58
Sri Lanka	310	159	40	17	55	37	581
Tunisia	6	7	28	3	3	-	47
Turkey	55	30	31	23	56	16	195
Ukraine	1,289	2,571	3,143	2,322	1,961	1,550	11,286
Vietnam	243	296	332	529	697	286	2,097
Yugoslavia	94	42	23	7	5	2	171
Stateless	14	16	18	11	11	4	70
All other	131	162	141	116	79	55	629

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

(b) January-June

Source: Office for Repatriation and Aliens

**Table 45.** Foreigners expelled from Poland. 1996-2003 (a)

Border with:	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 (a)
Total	3,449	5,166	7,079	6,518	6,847	5,954	4,836	5,053
Russia	-	35	46	48	90	46	29	20
Lithuania	383	558	355	113	85	102	110	106
Belarus	178	267	497	678	706	636	536	459
Ukraine	1,860	2,761	3,163	3,125	3,596	2,792	2,149	2,706
Slovakia	322	440	331	533	534	456	459	316
Czech Republic	282	495	862	933	559	752	427	498
Germany	118	157	100	104	138	92	83	88
Sea	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	41
Airports	306	453	1,725	984	1,139	1,073	1,039	819

(a) January-October

Source: Border Guard

**Table 46.** Foreigners expelled from Poland by citizenship: 1998-2003 (a)

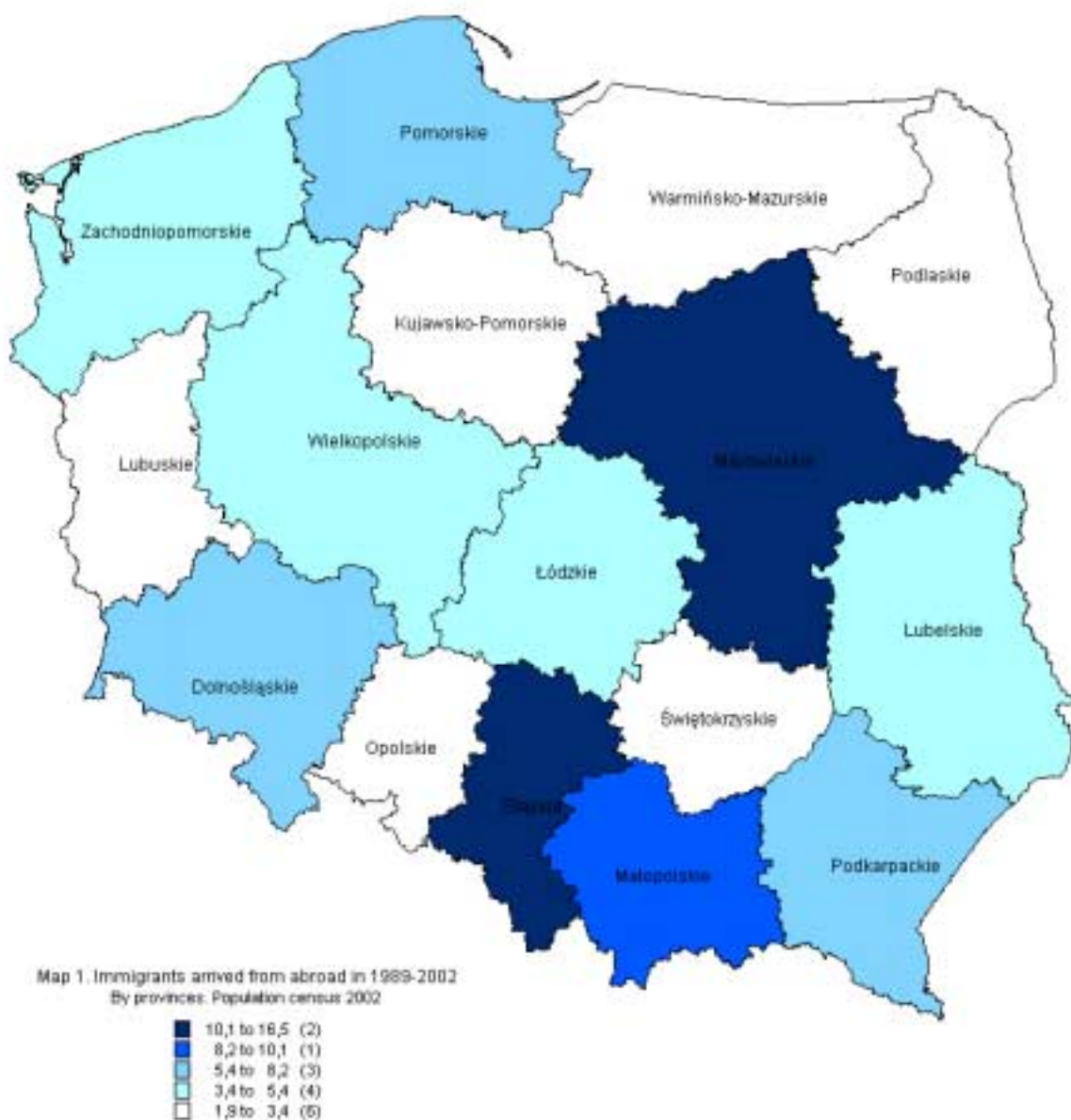
Citizenship	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 (a)	1998-2002
Total	7,079	6,518	6,847	5,954	4,836	5,053	31,234
Afghanistan	160	274	42	8	27	50	511
Armenia	481	366	243	334	272	256	1,696
Azerbaijan	34	32	81	16	12	5	175
Bangladesh	300	38	9	9	2	-	358
Belarus	193	295	335	397	341	239	1,561
Bulgaria	874	704	623	552	769	503	3,522
China	16	31	14	7	151	106	219
Czech Republic	286	196	348	342	286	413	1,458
Georgia	44	120	94	67	19	20	344
India	90	51	23	21	68	88	253
Iraq	42	19	29	93	10	3	193
Lithuania	95	64	52	87	74	73	372
FYR Macedonia	58	21	11	30	17	3	137
Moldova	313	426	647	397	186	192	1,969
Mongolia	45	63	41	53	50	43	252
Pakistan	91	26	12	21	2	31	152
Russia	179	250	267	181	185	171	1,062
Romania	1,976	1,033	906	856	303	211	5,074
Slovakia	84	115	79	72	83	71	433
Sri Lanka	180	55	6	3	8	7	252
Turkey	41	17	13	25	38	44	134
Ukraine	1,027	1,999	2,559	2,032	1,701	2,156	9,318
Vietnam	131	87	141	134	47	107	540
Yugoslavia	64	28	11	7	6	3	116
all other	275	208	261	210	179	258	1,133

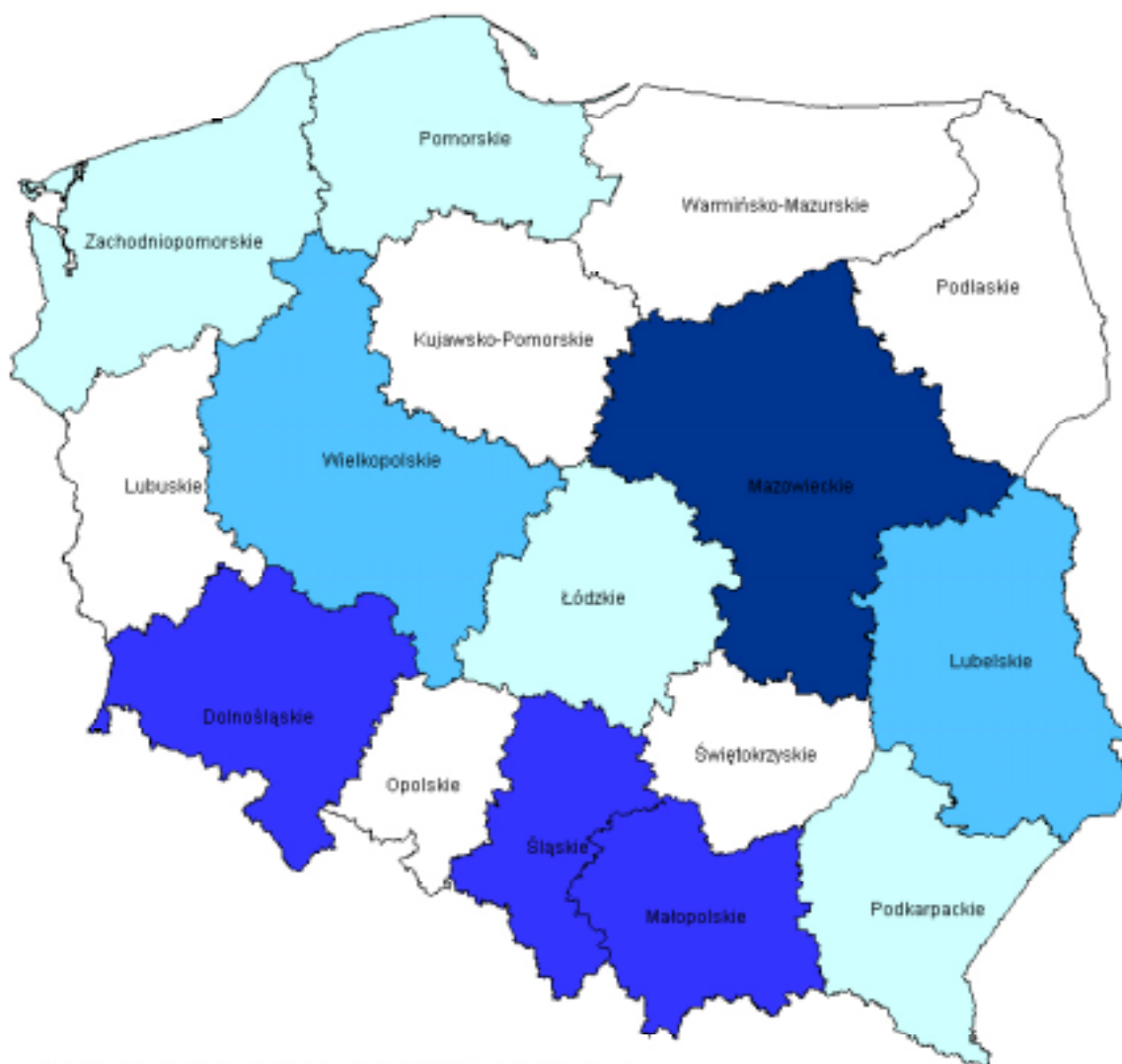
(a) January-October

Source: Border Guard

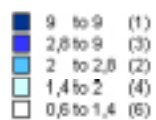


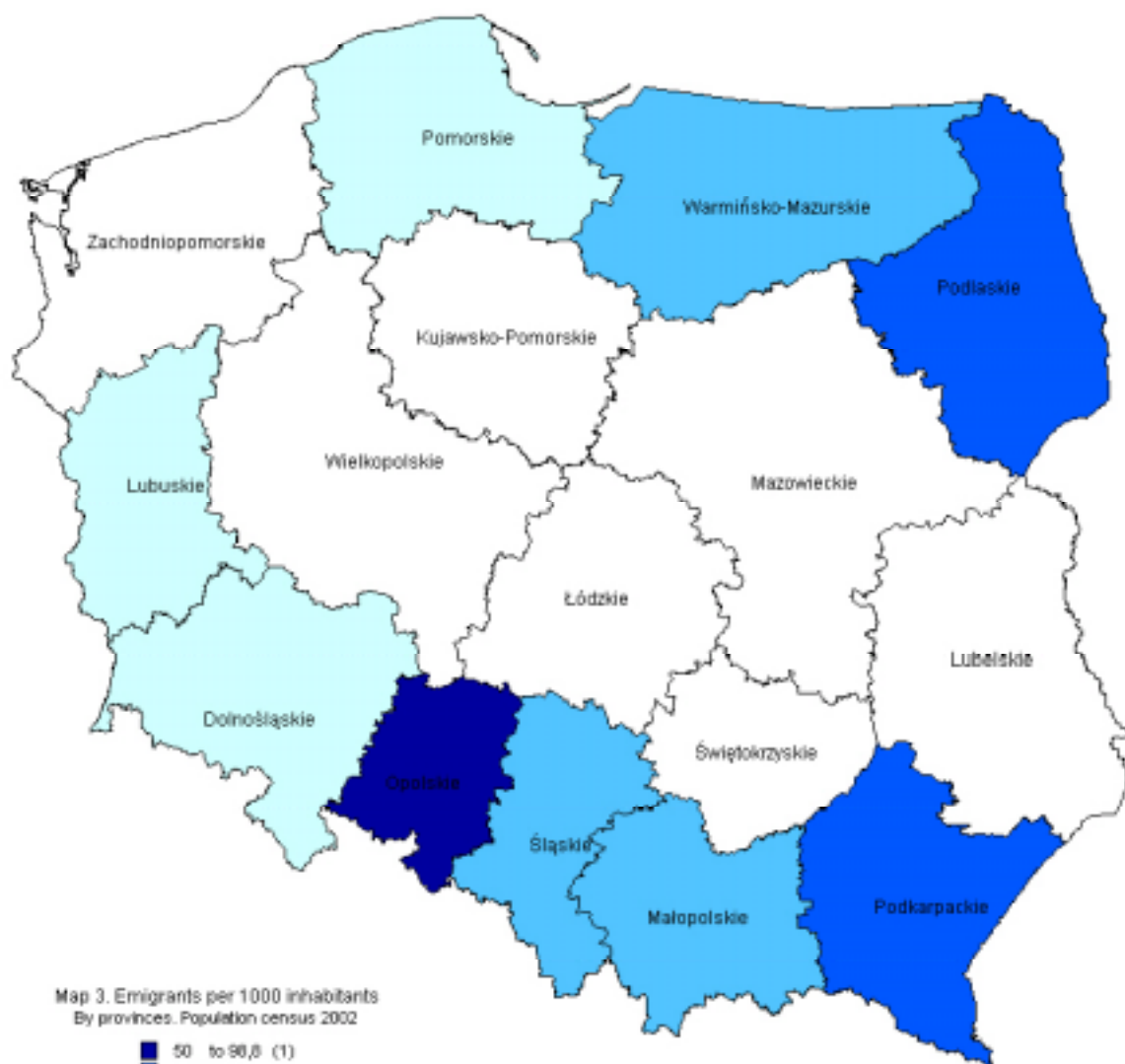
## Maps





Map 2. Immigrants staying in Poland temporarily for above two months  
By provinces. Population census 2002







Map 4. Persons arrived from abroad registered for temporary stay above two months  
By provinces, Poland 2002 (as of December 31)

18 800 to 18 900	(1)
4 000 to 18 800	(1)
2 500 to 4 000	(2)
2 100 to 2 500	(4)
600 to 2 100	(8)

