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**Recent trends  
in international migration  
Poland 2002**

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## 1. Introduction

In 2001 and 2002 Polish economy continued to stagnate, and followed the trend that has been initiated in 1999 after six years of economic boom. In addition, the forecast for 2003 does not suggest a radical change. Thus an expected rapid transition from net emigration to net immigration will probably take longer time, and certainly is not in sight yet. The situation may become more favourable and the migration change accelerate once Poland will be admitted to the European Union.

In 2001 the rate of economic growth as measured by annual increase in GDP level was 1.0 per cent, and in 2002 (according to an October 2002 estimate) 1.1 per cent. Only in 2003 it is expected to rise more visibly, i.e. to 2.7 per cent. Industrial output and exports growth decelerated. Net investment in capital formation declined and will likely reach a very low level of below 20 per cent (of GDP) in 2002. This is reflected in the following data (Grabowski, Strzala, 2002):

	2000	2001	2002	2003
GDP growth (in per cent)	4.0	1.0	1.1	2.7
Industrial output growth (in per cent)	6.7	-0.1	1.5	3.7
Private consumption growth (in per cent)	2.6	2.1	3.0	2.4
Investment growth (in per cent)	2.7	-9.8	-6.7	3.7
Net investment ratio (as per cent of GDP)	24.3	21.6	19.9	20.0
Exports growth (in per cent)	23.2	10.2	4.1	7.2
Imports growth (in per cent)	15.6	-0.1	2.1	6.6
Public sector deficit (as per cent of GDP)	-3.0	-5.4	-6.0	-6.0
Unemployment rate; end of year (in per cent)	15.1	17.4	18.4	18.9
Average inflation rate (in per cent)	10.1	5.5	2.1	2.6

The level of and trend in unemployment is of particular relevance to international migration. The unemployment rate became very high already in the beginning of economic transition but in the middle of the 90s it seemed to have stabilised around 13 per cent. In the second half of that decade, however, the rate started to rise anew, and by the end of this year will certainly pass the 18-per cent mark. Predictions concerning that phenomenon for the next few years are rather unfavourable.

In such circumstances it is no wonder that government policies were preoccupied with strictly economic and welfare matters, and migration policy remained the issue of secondary importance. Some changes or events, however, are worth to be noted.

On 11 April 2001 the substantially amended Aliens Law has been enacted by the Parliament. Among other things, the Law has given rise to immediate setting up of a government immigration agency, called the Office for Repatriation and Foreigners. It was to take over the competencies of the former Department of Migration and Refugees, which until then was a functional unit of the Ministry of the Interior, and was empowered with a number of other crucial competencies and entrusted with extensive functions<sup>1</sup>. By this the new unit was to gain an autonomy and stronger executive power. The Office has begun its activities on 29 June 2001. However, after Parliamentary elections in September 2001, in one of his first political declarations the new Prime Minister announced a plan of radical slimming of central administration, which *inter alia* comprised the liquidation of certain government agencies including the Office for Repatriation and Foreigners. After a

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<sup>1</sup> New competencies and functions were briefly presented in the 2001 SOPEMI report for Poland.

couple of weeks the decision to liquidate the Office had been postponed for one year, and, despite the fact that the Office has actually survived for more than that period, it has never been cancelled. All this created a climate of uncertainty, and has impaired the activities of the Office stipulated by the Aliens Law amendment.

At present, according to the Aliens Law, according to its amendment of 11 April 2001, the President of the Office for Repatriation and Refugees functions as an organ of the central government whose prerogatives include migration policy, matters of repatriation, foreigners' entry into, transit through and exit from Poland, foreigners residence on the territory of Poland, granting asylum or refugee status to foreign citizens and conferring Polish citizenship to foreigners. In pursuing tasks related to those activity areas, the Office has been organised in five departments or offices: Repatriation and Citizenship; Refugee and Asylum Procedures; Legalisation of Residence and Registers of Foreigners; Statistics and Information; European Integration and International Co-operation.

Other significant changes introduced in the amended Aliens Law comprised:

- de facto introduction of "humanitarian status" to legalise those who were denied refugee status but cannot be deported from Poland;
- introduction of the institution of "temporary protection" in order to enable the state to receive large groups of refugees for limited time in case of grave humanitarian crisis in a foreign country;
- extending the competencies of UNHCR in monitoring refugee procedures in Poland;
- introduction of the regulations concerning the family reunion in case of recognised refugees as well as other foreigners;
- cancellation (and giving up) of the list of safe third countries;
- introduction of the category of manifestly unfounded applications in case of refugee procedures and appropriate accelerated procedures.

Extensive activities were observed on the part of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy concerning the access of Polish workers to labour market in various countries, especially the area of the present European Union. The major event was concluding of a bilateral agreement between Poland and Spain on 21 May 2002. One of important provisions of that agreement is a possibility of mutual employment of seasonal workers. The duration of such employment may not exceed 9 months during a given calendar year, and each year the number of migrant workers from each country may depend on requirements of respective national labour markets. The recruitment of seasonal workers is pursued on the basis of specific offers of the employers from the receiving country by government agencies of the sending country.

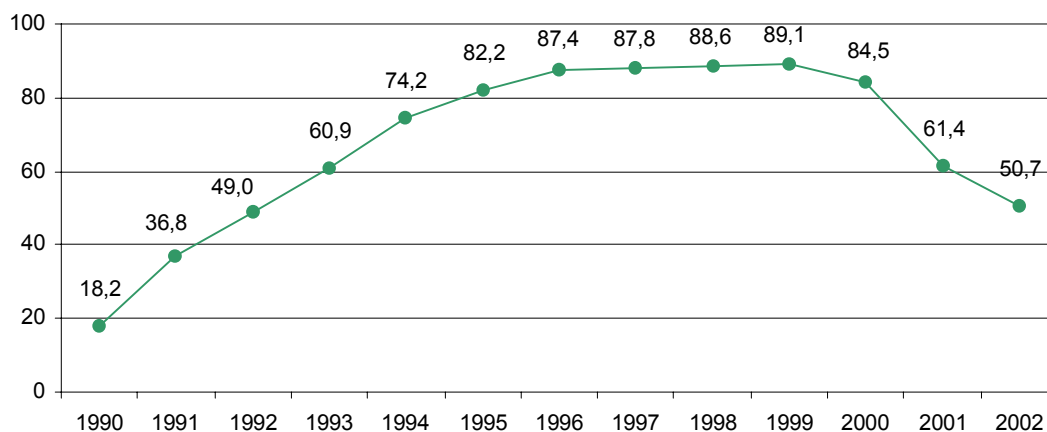
Other international document worth mentioning was a joint declaration of the ministers of labour of Germany and Poland signed on 7 January 2002. The declaration expressed a need of more extensive collaboration between two countries in the spirit of Poland's accession to the European Union, especially with respect to the access of Polish workers to German labour market. Germany committed itself to increasing the limit of guest workers from Poland coming to Germany in order to raise their language and professional skills (from 1,000 to 2,000 a year), to introducing regulations, which would enable employment of foreigners (Poles) in German households with persons in a need of care, to extending preferential access to German labour market of foreigners from the countries (Poland) awaiting their accession to the European Union.

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

As suggested in previous reports, in an early period of the transition in Poland, trans-border movements of persons to and from Poland were indicative (and could be considered as proxy) of not only travelling but also circular mobility and migration itself. It was primarily due to rapid changes of the trends in flows and their geographical directions, and therefore the “proper” migrations were captured by respective statistics with a great delay or those statistics did not exist at all or were inadequate.

In 2001, for the first time since 1988, the number of foreigners visiting Poland dropped significantly, by 27,3 per cent in relation to previous year (from 84,514,858 in 2000 to 61,431,266 in 2001)<sup>2</sup>. Such a sharp decrease of entries was reported from almost every section of Polish borders. The number of foreigners entering Poland from the west (border with Germany) decreased by 37.1 per cent, from the south (Slovakia and Czech Republic) by 22.5 per cent and from the east (Russia, Lithuania, Belarus and Ukraine) by 6 per cent. The Ukraine was the only country from where the number of foreigners arriving in Poland was greater in 2001 than in 2000 (although only by 3.5 per cent). This trend continued in 2002 as only 50,734,623 foreigners arrived in Poland (decrease by 17 per cent in relation to 2001).

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



In addition, in 2001 the number of Poles going abroad decreased slightly, i.e. by 6.3 per cent (from 56,667 thousand in 2000 to 53,122 thousand in 2001). Although the total number of citizens of other countries entering Poland still exceeded the number of departing Poles, the difference between both categories became less and less significant in recent years.

<sup>2</sup> Additionally, in 2001, 55,284 foreigners were refused entry into Polish territory. Since 1998 (with the stricter rules on the entry of foreigners introduced by 1997 Aliens Act), the number of such refusals has been growing. The main reasons in 2001 were: the well-founded suspicion that the purpose of the entry is other than the one declared at the border (24 per cent of the total); lack of a proper documents (passports or visas) or a document certifying the possession of a reserved and paid accommodation and subsistence in Poland (24 per cent), and the lack of the means necessary to cover the costs of entry, stay and departure (22 per cent). Traditionally, the majority of refusals applied to the eastern section of the border (75 per cent). Among major nationalities were: Ukrainians (30 per cent of total), Belarussians (24 per cent) and Russians (16 per cent).

Due to the lowest number of total entries, the expenditures of foreigners entering Poland in 2001 were significantly (by 25 per cent) lower than in 2000, which was consistent with a trend observed in previous years<sup>3</sup>. However, the expenditures made on the East border of Poland rose by 30 per cent in relation to 2000 (the biggest at the border with Belarus – by 78.6 per cent comparing to 2000), and for the first time the expenditures of foreigners coming from the East were greater than those entering Poland from the West (45 per cent and 37 per cent of the total respectively).

In 2001, as in preceding years, a large majority among foreigners arriving in Poland constituted the citizens of seven neighbouring countries (94.3 per cent), of whom citizens of Germany traditionally predominated<sup>4</sup>, followed by citizens of Czech Republic, Ukraine and Belarus (Table 1). However, the share of particular countries changed slightly in 2001 in relation to 2000 and previous years. Although the Germans still predominated, their number dropped by 36.6 per cent in relation to 2000. As a consequence, they accounted for only (in comparison with previous years) 50 per cent of all entries. Czechs and Slovaks also reported decline in the number of arrivals by 21.9 and 33.3 per cent respectively. Among citizens from countries bordering Poland from the East only Ukrainians started to visit Poland more frequently than in 2000 and they accounted for 10.4 per cent of all arrivals (7.3 per cent in 2000), other countries reported small decline. However, in 2001 they comprised almost 25 per cent of total (12.6 in 1998, 15.1 in 1999 and 18.7 in 2000). Moreover, the year 2001 was the next year in a row when the number of citizens of almost all countries not bordering Poland was falling.

Moreover, as Institute of Tourist estimated on the basis of annually conducted survey, only 25 per cent (1,500 thousands) of foreigners arriving in Poland in 2001 spent there at least one night (in 2000, it was 1,740 thousand, which accounted for 20 per cent of all entries). This means that majority of foreign citizens were involved in one-day trip to Poland (GUS, 2002).

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

#### *3.1. Introductory remark*

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

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

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<sup>3</sup> The last year when a trend of increasing expenditures of foreigners in Poland was observed was 1997 (increase by 19.3 per cent relative to 1996). The opposite trend started in 1998 when the expenditures were by more than 25 per cent lower than in 1997.

<sup>4</sup> 41.5 per cent of them originated from the border area.

### 3.2. General trend

Net migration in 2001 was minus 16.7 thousand while natural increase of the population plus 5.0, which on balance means a decline in the actual population size by almost 12 thousand (minus 13.4 in 1999 and minus 9.4 in 2000). Evidently, for the third year (since 1999) net emigration has been directly translated itself into depopulation of Poland.

After a slight increase in the number of emigrants in previous years, in 2001 there were 3,631 less emigrants than in 2000, which made emigration figure fell by 15,5 per cent in relation to 2000. Despite this one-year decline, the number of emigrants in 2001 was still greater than in any year 1996-1999 and generally, the size of most recent outflows did not substantially differ from a tendency observed over the 1990s (Table 2). However, their number is likely to keep decreasing as in the first half of 2002 it was smaller than in respective period of 2001 (Table 3).

The immigration figure fell by 10 per cent in relation to 2000 which was consistent with the declining trend observed since 1999. In fact, after the relatively stable number of registered immigrants in the years 1995-1998 (8-9 thousand annually), the number of immigrants in following years (1999-2001) reached the level existing at the beginning of 1990s. (Table 2).

As it was noted in previous SOPEMI reports, the decline in immigration figure in recent years (1999-2001) was mainly due to the changes in migration law and introduction of the so-called fixed-time residence permit in the 1997 Aliens Act. Executive procedures stemming from those regulations „distribute” foreigners who formerly applied for “permanent residence” permission (a precondition for the entitlement to registration as a “permanent resident” with a local administrative organ) between two categories, i.e. those applying for the permission for fixed-time (long-term) residence and those applying for the permission for settlement. In reality, after 1997 a large majority of applying foreigners found themselves in the latter category as, according to the new law, a foreigner may apply for the permission for settlement only if he/she was staying in Poland for a couple of years<sup>5</sup> on the basis of permission for fixed-time residence. However, what is the crux of the matter, only those in the former category (ultimately with the permission for settlement) formally qualify for the registration for “permanent residence”. And it probably does not need to be reminded, according to the official definition, immigrants are merely those who report their arrival from abroad and register for “permanent residence” with any local administration.

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

During the nineties emigrants from Poland had taken three major countries of destination into account, namely Germany, USA and Canada. This trend continued in 2001 when almost 87.4 per cent of all emigrants headed for above-mentioned destinations. However, in 2001, the number of emigrants to those countries fell in relation to 2000. The most tremendous decline was reported in case of Germany: 3,572 emigrants less were registered in 2001 in relation to 2000 (decrease by 21.1 per cent), which mainly contributed to smaller total number of emigrants in 2001. The number of those emigrating to Canada declined by 16.3 per cent (169 persons) and of those emigrating to USA only by 3.5 per cent (87 persons).

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<sup>5</sup> At first this period was three years but in July 2001 (with the Amendment to the 1997 Aliens Act) it has been prolonged to five years.



Among other important European countries which reported small decline were: France (by 15.6 per cent; 48 persons) and Sweden (32.9; 82). The number of emigrants increased in case of Austria (by 20.3 per cent; 108 persons), Greece (51.0; 25), Denmark (11.1; 10), Italy (12.4;34), the Netherlands (10.9;26), Spain (18.0; 20) and the United Kingdom (10.1; 19). Belgium and Switzerland reported small changes (Table 4).

Although, the distribution of countries of origin was more diversified in case of immigrants, in 2001 traditionally more than half of the immigrants arrived from two major emigration countries, namely Germany (32.9) and USA (19.7). However, their number fell in comparison with the previous year (altogether by 494 persons). On the other hand, the number of Ukrainians more than doubled in 2001 in relation to 2000 (from 291 to 486 persons) which made Ukraine the third country of importance, after Germany and USA. Other countries of origin making the top-ten-list are Kazakhstan, Italy, the United Kingdom, France, Austria, Belarus, Russia and Australia. Those ten countries accounted for as much as 87 per cent of the total population of immigrants (Table 8).

The role of countries which had not been traditional destinations for Poles is growing in official immigration statistics. Among them are Belarus, Kazakhstan, Ukraine and Russia. In 2001, they accounted for 15.0 per cent of the total population of immigrants, whereas in 2000 it was only 12.3 per cent, and in 1999 - 8.1 per cent. However, to make a whole picture of this phenomenon it is worth looking back to the respective figures before 1999. The below data on immigration to Poland from those four former republic of the Soviet Union in years 1995-2001 tell much about immigration to Poland in recent years:

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	<i>Absolute numbers</i>							
Belarus	135	160	210	243	198	77	77	125
Kazakhstan	43	68	226	324	385	159	408	265
Russia	294	289	313	304	304	143	129	125
Ukraine	435	502	533	758	661	235	291	486
	<i>Per cent of total</i>							
	13.1	12.5	15.7	19.3	17.4	8.2	12.3	15.1

In recent immigration history of Poland the important role is played by the year 1999 when the total number of registered immigrants dropped by 18.5 per cent in relation to 1998. Countries such as Canada, Germany or USA were not responsible for such decrease. As a matter of fact those countries displayed growth in the number of immigrants. On the contrary, dramatic decline was reported in case of such countries as those listed in the above table (for example by 65.0 per cent in case of Ukraine). The introduction of the 1997 Aliens Law at the beginning of 1998 was a major factor responsible for that change. Therefore, the rising numbers of immigrants from those countries was in fact gaining its old position.

The migration balance according to geographical distribution continued to remain more or less 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, Yugoslavia, Romania) and the republics of the former Soviet Union. The relevant data for selected countries are as follows:

<i>Continent and country</i>	<i>Immigration</i>	<i>Emigration</i>	<i>Balance</i>
Europe	4,499	19,469	-14,970
EU	3,448	19,469	-16,021
Austria	157	640	-483
Belgium	72	103	-31
France	226	261	-35
Germany	2,177	16,900	-14,723
Greece	58	74	-16
Italy	251	307	-56
Netherlands	86	265	-179
Norway	26	71	-45
Spain	66	131	-65
Sweden	74	167	-93
Switzerland	45	50	-5
United Kingdom	246	208	38
former USSR	1,144	45	1,099
Armenia	46	-	46
Belarus	125	1	124
Kazakhstan	265	2	263
Lithuania	61	4	57
Russia	125	20	105
Ukraine	486	16	470
Vietnam	70	-	70
Canada	282	1,037	-755
USA	1,008	2,485	-1,477

In 2001, as in previous years, the majority of emigrants originated from three administrative districts (out of 16) situated in south-west of Poland, namely *Dolnoslaskie*, *Opolskie* and *Slaskie* (60 per cent). They were also important destination for immigrants (returning Poles?), accounting for 31 per cent of total. However, the main two destination districts for officially registered immigrants were *Malopolskie* (*Krakow*) and *Mazowieckie* (*Warsaw*). Therefore, the distribution of districts in case of immigration is more diversified than in case of emigration. As a matter of fact, Warsaw was the only net immigration administrative district in Poland (see Map 1).

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

In general, in 2001 males outnumbered females in case of emigrants as well as immigrants. In relation to 2000, the proportion of males among emigrants was slightly greater than females (52:48 in 2001 and 51:49 in 2000), whereas among immigrants those proportions were nearly the same (53:47 in both years) (Table 5 and Table 9).

The sex ratios displayed distinct diversity according to countries of destination or origin. Among the emigrants males were strongly overrepresented in case of three major destination countries, i.e. Canada (53:47), Germany (53:47) and USA (55:45), and also Spain (53:47). The opposite was true in case of almost every other European countries where males were outnumbered by females (for example: Austria (44:56), France (49:51), Italy (40:60), the Netherlands (47:53), Sweden (40:60) and the United Kingdom (48:52)).

Among the immigrants males outnumbered females in case of traditional emigration countries for Poles, such as Austria (51:48), Canada (57:43), France (54:46), Germany (55:45), USA (55:45) and the United Kingdom (51:49), with Italy being the

only exception (47:53). On the contrary, former republics of Soviet Union which play an important role in immigration to Poland were dominated by females. The figures are as follows: Belarus (40:60), Kazakhstan (47:53), Ukraine (39:61) and Russia (38:62). Bearing in mind, as it was noted in previous SOPEMI reports, that immigrants from such countries as Germany, USA, Canada, Austria or France are likely to be former Polish citizens, the conclusion about the leading role of women in immigration of foreigners from the former USSR to Poland seems to be of crucial importance. The statistics on officially registered immigrants are not the only evidence of their special position. Their predominance is visible in the data on persons registered for temporary stay above two months (see Chapter 4.1) as well as the number of foreigners married to Polish citizens (see Chapter 4.2). Unfortunately, the great deal of official data collected in Poland is not arranged by sex, such as the permissions for fixed-time residence or settlement granted in a given year<sup>6</sup>.

In 2001, the age composition of migrants did not undergo any significant changes. Emigrant males were even younger than the year before, with 25.2 per cent in 15-19 age bracket and 12.8 per cent in 20-24 age bracket, and only 16 per cent of those aged 50 years or above (in 2000, 21.1; 11.1: 19.2 per cent respectively). As in previous year, emigrant females were older than males, with predominance of those aged 20-49 (60.7 per cent in 2000 and 62.8 per cent in 2001). Below is the relevant data (see also Table 5):

<i>Emigrants</i>							
<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>						
	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>
-20	32.0	33.4	33.4	34.7	33.9	30.8	34.2
20-49	51.6	52.8	53.8	52.2	51.6	51.1	49.7
50+	16.4	13.8	12.5	13.0	14.6	19.2	16.1
<b>Age</b>	<b>Females</b>						
	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>
-20	22.9	21.4	21.2	19.7	18.9	17.8	16.9
20-49	59.9	60.0	61.6	62.6	61.4	60.7	62.8
50+	17.2	18.6	17.2	17.7	19.7	21.5	20.3

As far as the age composition of immigrants is concerned, in 2001, the share of small children (0-4 year-old) is considerable both among males (12.4 per cent) and females (13.6 per cent). Altogether, small children and teenagers aged below 15 years, which might be considered as a symptom of a family migration, accounted for as much as 22.5 per cent in case of males and 24.0 per cent in case of females (in 2000, 21.4 and 23.6 per cent respectively). On the contrary, there were substantial proportions of “the oldest” (above 60 years) among males as well as females (13.5 per cent and 16.4 per cent respectively). Below is the relevant data (see also Table 9):

<sup>6</sup> However, according to the register of foreign residents which was set up within the Ministry of Interior in 1999 (the data was presented in the 2000 SOPEMI report for Poland) it was possible to distinguish males and females. Therefore, among 25,855 foreigners who on 31 December 1999 lived in Poland on the basis of the permission for settlement there were 12,399 females, of which 56.3 per cent from such countries as: Belarus, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Russia and Ukraine. In every case, the number of females from those countries was greater than males (for example the proportion of males and females were as follows: Belarus (29:71), Russia (26:74), Ukraine (35:65)).

*Immigrants*

	<b>Males</b>						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
-20	12.9	15.6	17.5	20.9	29.0	25.2	26.0
20-49	66.8	63.9	62.2	57.3	50.6	52.3	49.8
50+	20.4	20.5	20.3	21.8	20.4	22.5	24.2
	<b>Females</b>						
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
-20	14.5	16.2	19.0	21.3	29.4	27.6	28.4
20-49	61.9	60.3	57.4	54.7	44.0	44.7	43.6
50+	23.7	23.4	23.6	24.0	26.6	27.7	28.0

In 2001, the male emigrants was the only category where the single continued to predominate. In case of female emigrants as well as immigrants (both males and females) the married predominated. Moreover, the share of divorced and widowed are also considerable, especially among females: every one out of five females is either a divorcee or a widow.

*Emigrants*

<b>Year</b>	<b>Males</b>			<b>Females</b>		
	single	married	other	single	married	other
1996	63.7	34.4	1.9	47.6	45.7	6.8
1997	63.5	34.4	2.1	47.2	46.1	6.7
1998	62.5	35.0	1.9	44.2	48.7	6.7
1999	60.9	36.7	2.3	43.6	49.7	6.7
2000	55.8	42.2	2.0	40.6	53.3	6.0
2001	62.2	35.4	2.4	43.6	50.1	6.3
of which 15+	58.5	38.9	2.6	38.2	55.0	6.9

*Immigrants*

<b>Year</b>	<b>Males</b>			<b>Females</b>		
	single	married	other	single	married	other
1996	35.8	57.4	6.9	26.4	58.8	14.8
1997	37.3	56.1	6.6	29.2	57.5	13.2
1998	41.0	52.1	6.9	30.2	57.0	12.8
1999	52.0	42.0	6.0	41.5	45.8	12.7
2000	48.7	45.0	6.3	39.9	46.3	13.8
2001	49.5	43.9	6.6	40.7	44.8	14.6
of which 15+	34.9	56.6	8.5	22.5	58.9	19.1

*3.5. Migrants by educational attainment*

In 2001, traditionally immigrants were much better educated than emigrants. One out of four immigrant aged 15 years or above had a university diploma whereas in case of emigrants it was only 1.3 per cent, and these figures did not change significantly in relation to 2000 (Table 7 and Table 11). On the other hand, the proportion of those (aged 15+) with at best elementary education was 13.5 among immigrants and 21.7 per cent among emigrants.

Bearing in mind the trend observed over the 1990s of a large predominance of the low educated among emigrants, the share of those with at best elementary education in the total population of those aged 15 years or above might be striking (even more if we take into account that this proportion fell in relation to previous year). However, as follows from the below data, since 2000 for more than 50 per cent of emigrants the data on educational attainment was missing<sup>7</sup>. It made the distribution of emigrants by educational attainment highly unreliable.

	<i>Males</i>			<i>Females</i>		
	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

#### 4. Stocks of migrants

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

This part of the report draws on two sources of data presenting the stock of foreign residents in Poland. Firstly, the data provided by the Ministry of Interior on the number of foreigners granted permission for fixed-time residence and permission for settlement. Both types of permissions constitute two stages in the legislative procedure. The permission for fixed-time residence applies to those foreigners who can prove the necessity to stay in Poland over six months. Among them are in general migrant workers and their family members, foreign spouse of a Polish citizen or a permanent resident, students and refugees. On the other hand, the permission for settlement applies to those foreign citizens who would like to settle in Poland for a longer period. To do that, they need to reside in Poland for at least five years<sup>8</sup> on the basis of permission for fixed time residence<sup>9</sup>. Therefore, at least some of the present temporary residents may in future enlarge the population of permanent residents.

<sup>7</sup> Statisticians at the Central Statistical Office who process and analyse the data on emigration from Poland point to the fact that those who register their permanent departure from Poland are not obliged to answer a question on their educational attainment in the registration form (relevant „cell” is left blank). Although it does not explain the causes of such a striking growth between 1999 and 2000.

<sup>8</sup> In fact, between 27 December 1997 and 1 July 2001 the required period was three years. It was prolonged to five years with the Amendment to the 1997 Aliens Act.

<sup>9</sup> Apart from that, they have to jointly meet the following conditions: the existence of permanent family or economic ties with Poland and secured accommodation and maintenance in Poland

Moreover, both types of permissions are highly interconnected with registration with local administration for temporary or permanent stay. As it was stated in previous chapter, only those having permission for settlement may be registered as permanent residents (i.e. immigrants). Those with the permission for fixed-time residence in hand have to register with local administration as temporary residents. Therefore, the Central Statistical Office data on persons who arrived from abroad and registered with local administration their temporary (longer than two months) stay in Poland include the latter category of foreign citizens. However, a substantial proportion of that stock refers to foreigners who while staying in Poland for more than two months have to register with local administration, no matter whether they possess or not the permission for fixed-time residence. Nevertheless, that will be the second source of information on the stock of foreigners in Poland.

According to the Ministry of the Interior data, in 2001, 20,522 foreigners were granted permission for fixed-time residence (Table 12). This number rose by 36.5 per cent in relation to previous year and more than quadrupled in comparison with 1998, the first year when the concept of such permission has been introduced. Ex-Soviet citizens greatly predominated, accounted for 43.8 per cent of total. Among them Ukraine (22.3 per cent of total), followed by Russia (7.5) and Belarus (6.0) played the leading role, although Armenia, Kazakhstan and Lithuania were also important. Germans (the fourth country of origin) were granted 1,046 permissions and their number rose by 51.2 per cent in relation to previous year. Among other important European Union countries were France and the United Kingdom. Altogether, in total population, one out of five foreigners was an EU-citizen. Moreover, traditionally at the top list of countries of origin was Vietnam with 1,018 permissions granted to its citizens. However, there were 128 persons less than in 2000 and 416 less than in 1999. Other important Asiatic countries were: India, South Korea, China, Japan and Mongolia. Below the data on the percentages of 'temporary' permissions granted in the period 1998-2001 by selected regions of origin is presented:

	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>
EU	9.3	16.8	20.5	21.7
other European	6.6	12.0	5.9	6.6
former USSR	43.4	33.6	41.8	43.8
Asia	29.2	23.4	19.9	16.1

According to the same data, only 674 foreign citizens were granted permission for settlement in 2001 (Table 13). It was by 20.8 per cent less than in previous year. Almost 45 per cent of them were granted to citizens of four former USSR republics, namely Ukraine (23.3 per cent), Russia (9.8), Belarus (5.9) and Armenia (5.8). Only in case of Ukraine the number of newly admitted permanent residents was stable comparing to previous year, whereas less persons became permanent residents in case of three other.

As it was noted in 2000 SOPEMI report for Poland, according to register set up within the Ministry of Interior, on 31 December 1999, there were 19,242 temporary residents (with the permission for fixed-time residence) and 25,855 permanent residents (with permission for settlement) in Poland. Although it proved impossible to continue the maintenance of that register, it might be useful in calculating at least the number of foreigners living permanently in Poland. By adding numbers of foreigners who were granted permission for settlement in 2000 and 2001 to the respective figure from the afore-mentioned register, the number of permanent residents in Poland reaches over 27

thousands. Below the selected calculations concerning top nationalities (accounted for 51 per cent of the total on 31 December 1999) are presented:

	<i>31 December 1999</i>	<i>2000-2001</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total	25,855	1525	27,380
Ukraine	4,399	316	4,715
Russia	3,411	170	3,581
Vietnam	1,492	168	1,660
Belarus	1,468	90	1,558
Germany	1,338	33	1,371
Bulgaria	968	20	988

Unfortunately, in case of temporary residents it is not quite reasonable to do the similar estimation, as the data on permissions issued for the first and subsequent times is not provided.

The CSO register implies that on 31 December 2001, 43,501 foreigners were legitimate temporary residents of Poland. Their number was similar to the respective figure on 31 December 2000 (decline by 122 persons). However, it rose by 58 per cent in relation to 1998 and by 142 per cent in relation to 1997 (Table 15). It was mainly due to introduction of the permission for fixed-time residence (and therefore the obligation to register temporarily with local administration) at the beginning of 1998.

By far the largest national group, almost a half of those persons (47.2 per cent) were Ukrainians (48.0 per cent in 2000 and 44.0 per cent in 1999). The number of Belarussians and Russians (5.1 and 4.4 per cent of total respectively) kept growing as well as the amount of Germans and French. On the contrary, in 2001 citizens of Armenia, Bulgaria and United Kingdom were represented less frequently than in 2000, as well as citizens of Asiatic countries (most likely Vietnam).

In the total population males predominated (53.7 per cent). However, in case of Belarus, Russia and Ukraine the proportion of females was greater than males (60:40, 62:38 and 54:46 respectively), and their predominance was also visible in previous years. Altogether, females from those three countries constituted 67.8 per cent of all temporary female migrants. In fact, after exclusion of Belarus, Russia and Ukraine from analysis, males were greatly overrepresented (66:34).

The age composition, as in previous years was typical for temporary migrants. Persons aged 25-29 constituted the largest age group (16 per cent of the total), and those in the age bracket 20-49 accounted for a great majority of all temporary migrants (75.6 per cent). On the other hand, the proportion of small children and teenagers was rather small (6.3 per cent aged below 15 years) while the proportion of persons at retirement age (65+) was only 2.1 per cent.

Not surprisingly, as follows from Map 2, the majority (40 per cent) of temporary migrants registered in *Mazowieckie* district (with capitol city Warsaw), of which 72 per cent in urban areas (Table 17). Other districts in Poland attracting temporary migrants were those situated in south and central Poland whereas north districts were greatly underrepresented.

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It need to be highlighted that in 2001, as well as in previous years, citizens of Ukraine constituted the most numerous group of migrants staying in Poland. They by far outnumber any other nationality in any statistics (even started to be visible in the inflow of asylum seekers).

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

##### *4.2.1. General trend in 1989-2001*

It is well known argument that the concluding of marital union with a native person may facilitate integration of a migrant in the host society or help in removing barriers to his/her regularisation. It might be hypothesised that from the Polish perspective until early 1990s mixed marriages frequently and above all served as a vehicle for emigration of Polish citizens while since early 1990s for immigration of foreigners.

In 1989-2001, there were 45,075 marriages contracted between a foreigner and a Polish citizen. They accounted for only 1.5 per cent of all marriages contracted in this period in Poland. Thus, the volume of this phenomenon was not overwhelming but its analysis demonstrates main features of that particular type of settlement migration, and seems one of the essential topics in the analysis of immigration of the non-Polish nationals to and the stock of foreigners in Poland.

Although the number of mixed couples contracted annually in Poland was relatively stable (around 3-3,5 thousands<sup>10</sup>), the distribution of gender and distribution of countries of origin of foreign spouses changed significantly in the decade of 1990s. As far as the region of origin is concerned foreigners married to Polish citizens originated mainly from two of them, namely Europe (excluding European republic of the former Soviet Union) (52 per cent) and the former Soviet Union (26 per cent). Less than 10 per cent of foreign spouses were citizens of USA or Canada and only 8 per cent originated from Asia. Despite the fact that European countries hold a leading position among regions of origin of foreign spouses, the volume of marriages with citizens of those countries has been falling throughout the analysed period. The opposite trend has been observed for marriages between Poles and citizens of the former Soviet Union – their number displayed a significant growth: from 336 in 1989 to 1,408 in 2001 (see Figure 2). Therefore, the share of the former in the total population of mixed marriages fell from 70 per cent in 1989 to 44 per cent in 2001 while the share of the latter increased from 10 per cent in 1989 to 40 per cent in 2001. Moreover, in 2001, as many as 84 per cent foreign spouses were citizens of either European countries or the former Soviet Union which made the other regions of origin of foreign spouse even less significant in comparison with 1989<sup>11</sup>.

As far as the composition of gender is concerned, for the whole analysed period marriages between Polish women and foreign men greatly predominated, accounting on

<sup>10</sup> In the peak year 1998 - 3,9 thousands mixed marriages were contracted.

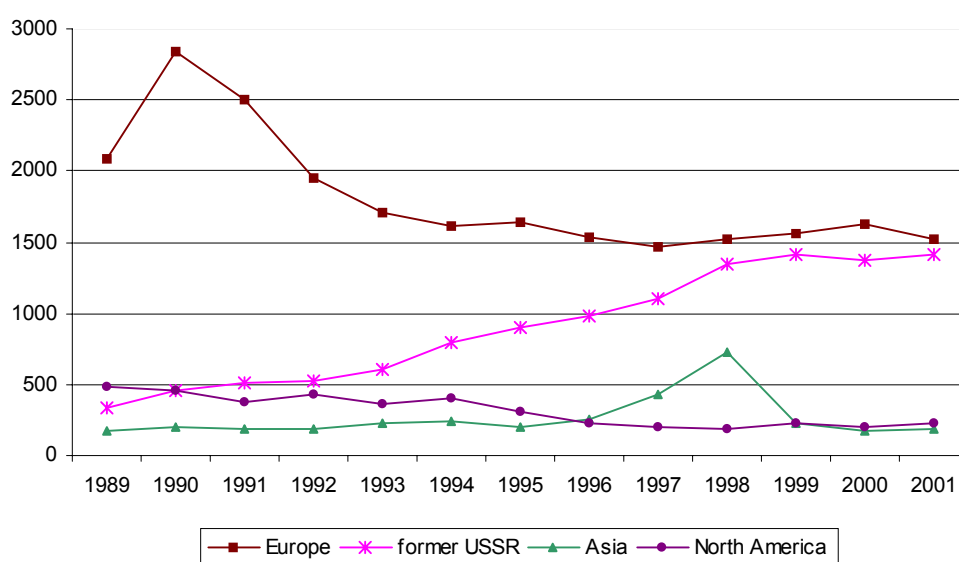
<sup>11</sup> To make the whole picture complete we should add that the share of marriages between Poles and foreigners from Asia (excluding Asian republic of the former Soviet Union) has been changing rapidly during nineties (see Figure 2). The unexpected and short-term growth in the number of such marriages which started in 1996, reached the highest level in 1998 (one out of five mixed marriages were 'Polish-Asia' ones) and diminished suddenly in 1999. This was exclusively because of the sharp increase in the volume of Polish-Vietnamese marriages (1997 – 262, 1998 – 561, 1999 – only 77!). In fact, after excluding Vietnam from the analysis the share of marriages contracted between Poles and Asians in the total population of mixed marriages was relatively small and stable (less than 5 per cent). However, in 2001, the number of marriages between Poles and Vietnamese increased (for details see the next chapter).



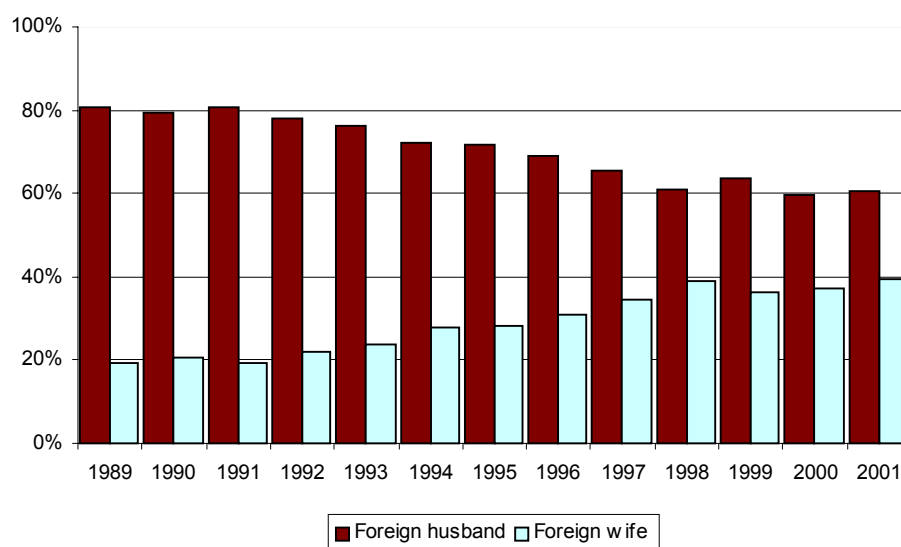
the average for 70 per cent of the total population of mixed marriages. However, their share has been continuously decreasing. In 1989, four out of five marriages were of 'foreign man' type while in 2001 they constituted only 60 per cent of the total population. Consequently, the share of 'foreign woman' type of marriages doubled in 2001 in comparison with 1989 (see Figure 3).

In general, the above-presented characteristics allow one to draw two important conclusions. Firstly, mixed marriages contracted in Poland in 1989-2001 can be divided into two main categories: (1) Polish wife – foreign husband from countries of Western Europe and to a less extent North America – traditional emigration countries for Poles and (2) Polish husband – foreign wife from former Soviet Union – from where the vast majority of immigrants coming to Poland originated. Secondly, the reported growth in the volume of 'foreign woman' type of marriages was mainly due to the tremendous rise in the number of marriages contracted between Polish men and women from the former Soviet Union.

**Figure 2.** Mixed marriages by region of origin of foreign spouses. Poland: 1989-2001



**Figure 3.** Mixed marriages by gender of foreign spouses. Poland: 1989-2001 (per cent)



#### 4.2.2. *Foreigners married to Polish citizens in 2001*

The number of mixed marriages contracted in Poland fell from 3,537 in 2000 to 3,495 in 2001. It was due to the decrease in the number of marriages where a female is a Polish partner as in the ‘foreign wife – Polish husband’ category the respective number rose by 7.8 per cent (from 1,359 in 2000 to 1,380 in 2001) (Table 18). Consequently, as it was noted in previous chapter, in the total population of mixed marriages there were 60 per cent of those where a male was a foreign partner and 40 per cent of those where a female was a foreign partner (62 per cent and 38 per cent in 2000 respectively).

As far as national composition of foreign partners is concerned, the distribution of countries of origin among males was traditionally more diversified than among females. Foreign males originated from more than hundred countries. Traditionally, foreign husbands from Germany predominated (25.4 per cent), followed by Ukraine (7.3 per cent), the United Kingdom (7.1 per cent), USA (6.0 per cent), Italy (5.7 per cent), the Netherlands (5.1 per cent) and France (4.4 per cent) (Table 19).

On the contrary, although foreign females originated from around 70 countries, the crucial role was played by only three of them, namely Ukraine, Belarus and Russia. The latter accounted for as much as 76.8 per cent of all ‘foreign wife – Polish husband’ marriages, with Ukraine being an unspeakable leader (52.7 per cent), and their share rose by 7.8 per cent in relation to 2000. However, only Ukraine and Belarus reported increase in the number of marriages between their female citizens and Polish males (7.8 and 13.2 per cent respectively) as Russia displayed small decline (by 5.5 per cent). Among other important countries of origin of foreign wives, the number of marriages fell in case of Germany and Armenia, and was stable in case of Lithuania and USA (Table 20).

Despite the declining trend that has been observed in the number of marriages between Poles and citizens of Vietnam since 1999, 107 such marriages were contracted in 2001, which is 41 more than in previous year. The increase was observed among ‘foreign husband’ as well as ‘foreign wife’ type of marriage. Nevertheless, it is not very likely that in the nearest future the number of such marriages will be comparable with its number from the peak years: 1997 and 1998 (262 and 561 marriages respectively).

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

This section is based on a quarterly Labour Force Survey (BAEL), which since May 1993 has included the topic of temporary residence of Polish citizens outside Poland. It should be explained that the Labour Force Statistics reflected only a part of the stock of Polish migrants staying abroad, as the relevant statistics pertained exclusively to those who were the adults (with rare exceptions), retained their “permanent address” in Poland during their stay abroad, had at least one household member still staying at that address, and at the time of the survey were away from their Polish home for at least two months. On the other hand, the survey (due to a consistency of its method over time<sup>12</sup>) gives an ample idea about the relative changes in the stock of Polish emigrants.

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<sup>12</sup> To be sure, the method was stable from May 1993 until February 1999. The survey was discontinued (for financial reasons) for two quarters of 1999 (May and August), but it was resumed (with slightly changed methodical background) in the fourth quarter of the year. For this reason a comparability of data has been maintained for the time series until the first quarter (February) of 1999 and for the time series since the fourth quarter of 1999. Unfortunately, there is no full comparability between those two data sets.

As it was noted in previous SOPEMI report, the recent LFS (*BAEL*) data displayed two important shifts in emigration trends from Poland observed over the nineties. Firstly, after a steady decline in the number of reported emigrants, in 2000 it started growing, the trend that continued in 2001, and in the first three quarters of 2002. In fact, in the second quarter of 2002 it was by 30 per cent bigger than in the respective period of 2000 (which was actually the same as in respective period of 1997 and 1998) (Table 21).

Secondly, the short-term migrants (staying abroad for less than one year) started to predominate while in the course of 1990s the majority of migrants stayed outside their home country for more than one year. The shift started in the second quarter of 2000, and continued in 2001 and first three quarters of 2002.

Moreover, since migration for work is increasingly the main reason for the absence of Poland's permanent residents from their home country (oscillating around 79 per cent in 2001 and first three quarters of 2002), the basic demographic characteristics of emigrants were rather typical. They were usually males (around 58 per cent) and relatively young. Recently, however, the emigrants were getting even younger. In May 1997, only 48 per cent of them were in the age bracket 18-34, whereas in the second quarter of 2002 it was as much as 63 per cent. Females were traditionally younger than males as 73 per cent of them (comparing with 57 per cent of males) were in this 'young' age bracket in the second quarter of 2002 (in May 1997, 52 per cent females and 45 per cent males) (Table 22).

As far as countries of destination of Polish emigrants are concerned, Germany was by no means a leader, followed by USA, Italy, United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium and Austria. No significant changes occurred in relation with the second quarter of previous year, apart from the fact that Italy started to be the second important destination country for short-term migrants, after Germany (in 2001 it was USA) (Table 23).

## **5. Migration for work**

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

As suggested in the introductory chapter of the present report, in 2001 (and also in 2002) economic situation in Poland generally deteriorated. Thus the trend (initiated in 1998) of slowing down of economic activity and growing unemployment continued. This by all means affected mobility of labour. More people became interested in taking foreign employment. Different sources indicate that candidates for foreign employment as much as those actually employed in foreign countries were increasingly originating from various categories of labour and various regions of Poland. One of the manifestations of that phenomenon was higher propensity than in earlier years of the unemployed to actively seek jobs outside of Poland.

Statistical evidence, which may throw light on the issue of foreign employment of the Polish workers, comes from three basic sources:

- records of workers who signed work contracts for foreign employment through legally operating Polish intermediaries (since 2002 the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy compiles the relevant data; earlier it was a duty of the Ministry of Economy);
- records of contracts offered by German employers to seasonal workers from Poland (traditionally National Labour Office was in charge of the respective

records; in 2001, with the dissolution of the Office, the records have been taken over by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy);

- Labour Force Survey (LFS; in Polish: *BAEL*), which is the responsibility of the Central Statistical Office.

Information exploited in this section originates from those three sources.

A general estimate, occasionally presented by or in the name of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, claims the presence of some 600.000-700.000 Polish migrants in labour markets of other countries. Around 300.000-350.000 those workers are said to be legally employed there. A large majority of the legally employed constitute seasonal workers whose average employment time spent abroad is close to two months on annual basis. This might suggest that average stock of Polish migrant workers being in regular situation abroad does not exceed 100.000.

Trend in recent years is probably towards an increase in the number of Poles who work in foreign countries. This stems from various research reports, and also official sources. All sources, however, suggest a great amount of caution in evaluating the pace of that increase. It would be rather safe to say that in 2001 (and 2002) the increase, if actual or significant, was pretty modest.

The employment of Polish labour continues to be in many respects relatively homogeneous. Two characteristics of that homogeneity seem particularly striking: geography in terms of country of destination and jobs held in destination countries. First, a predominant part of all migrant workers find employment in Germany, mainly in Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria and Northrhine-Westphalia. This seems to be a very stable pattern of labour migration from Poland. Second, generally the jobs available to Polish workers do not require particular skills and are located at very bottom of the occupational hierarchy. Typically it is picking fruits or vegetables.

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The number of contract workers who were referred to foreign jobs through licensed Polish intermediaries first radically increased in 1997 – from 10.989 to 15.388 (by 40 per cent). In 1998, the rise was even stronger, i.e. by nearly 50 per cent. The peak of that kind of foreign employment was noted in 2000 when 30.733 workers were contracted to foreign employment. That meant double of the 1998 level and triple of the 1997 level. In 2001 the number of contracts procured by intermediaries fell a little, to 28.947, but in the first half of 2002 it reached the absolute half-year maximum. In that period nearly 50 thousand workers (of whom 18 per cent women) applied for a job with the respective intermediating agencies while only 19.454 foreign jobs became available. Effectively, however, 18.674 workers were contracted. It was by 33 per cent more than the previous maximum (first half of 2000) and 51 per cent more than the respective figure for preceding year.

The year 2001 witnessed a considerable increase in the number of seasonal employment in Germany. The number of job offers (which very rarely are turned down<sup>13</sup>) was in excess of 261 thousand, which meant by almost 10 per cent more than in 2000 and by far the highest level ever achieved since the conclusion of the relevant German-Polish agreement in 1990 (Table 24).

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<sup>13</sup> In 2001, only 3.4 per cent of vacancies were not filled (in 2000 – 3.7 per cent).

Around 95 per cent of seasonal workers got jobs in agriculture, 2.4 per cent in exhibitions and 2.0 per cent in hotel services<sup>14</sup>. No significant changes in this respect occurred relative to 2000.

An earlier observed pattern by region of migrants' origin continued in 2001 in case of migration for seasonal work in Germany. An undisputed leader in this kind of outflow remained a relatively small (centrally-located) region, the former Kielce district<sup>15</sup> (2.9 per cent of Poland's working age population), whose contribution to the total outflow of seasonal workers was 7.1 per cent, and from where 2.8 per cent of the local working age population took part in that movement. Kielce district was followed by a group of south-western districts: Wroclaw, Jelenia Gora, Opole and Walbrzych (17.2 per cent of the total) and central district Konin (4.8 per cent). Only a handful eastern districts figured in the top-15 of this list, namely: Zamosc, Olsztyn and Lublin, and generally migrants from those traditionally agricultural areas (and from central Poland, too) were a rarity in seasonal migration to Germany (Map 3).

Another evidence of an increasing outflow of migrant workers in recent years provide the LFS (*BAEL*) data. It might be pointed here that those data hardly comprise seasonal workers, being the largest segment of Polish labour employed abroad<sup>16</sup>. What stems from that source is that the stock of Polish residents who at the time of survey stay (and work) abroad for at least two months was on a moderate decline in 1994-1999, and on a considerable rise in 1999-2002 (Table 21). Namely, in February 1999, 89 thousand persons stayed in a foreign country for longer than two months with purpose of gainful employment. The corresponding figures for the second quarter of 2000, 2001 and 2002 were as follows: 106 thousand, 134 thousand and 142 thousand. Thus the 2002 level was by 60 per cent higher than the 1999 level and by 34 per cent higher than the 2000 level. Interestingly, a lion share of that increase was due to the rise in the stock of short-term migrants and not long-term migrants. Between 1999 and 2002 the former increased from 39 thousand to 86 thousand, i.e. by as much as 120 per cent, whereas the latter from 50 thousand to 56 thousand, i.e. by merely 12 per cent. In effect, contrary to the entire period 1994-2000, since 2001 short-term migrants predominate among all Polish residents staying "temporarily" in foreign country.

The LFS (*BAEL*) data reveal a low level of education (and skills) of Polish migrant workers. In the second quarter of 2002 educational attainment of more than a half of those persons (52 per cent) was vocational (i.e. lower secondary) or below that level.

A major country of destination of migrant workers investigated by LFS (*BAEL*) continued to be Germany. In 2002 that country attracted 37 per cent of the total, followed by USA (16 per cent) and Italy (15 per cent). Other important target countries included: the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Belgium and Spain, who accounted for 18 per cent of the total. The role of Germany as the main destination country was even more pronounced in case of short-term migrants (48 per cent of the respective sub-total). Italy ranked the second with respect to short-term migrants' destination. In turn, the United States predominated as a target country for long-term migrants (32 per cent of the respective sub-total) (Table 23).

<sup>14</sup> The German-Polish agreement sets an upper limit of seasonal employment duration at three months a year, with a distinct exception of jobs related to exhibitions where it is nine months.

<sup>15</sup> Until last year the statistics of seasonal migration to Germany within the framework of the bilateral inter-government agreement were compiled with neglect of the division of Poland by main administrative units (districts) introduced in 1998. Now there are 16 main units (districts) while in the past there were 49 districts.

<sup>16</sup> Due to the reason of definition, the LFS data ignore persons whose stay abroad is shorter than two months, which currently is the case of a great proportion (probably a majority) of seasonal workers.

## 5.2. Foreign labour in Poland

Ex-National Labour Office and various research institutes estimated that around the year 2000 some 600,000-900,000 irregular foreigners worked in Poland, as a rule seasonally or occasionally. An average stock of that foreign labour was estimated at some 100,000-150,000. Due to concealed nature of that phenomenon it was difficult to determine whether the number of irregular foreign workers was increasing or declining.

At the same time, around 40,000 foreigners were employed legally, of whom some 20,000 comprised permanent residents of Poland. In turn, in 2001 the number of employment consents granted to the citizens of foreign countries was close to 20,000. All those persons were temporary residents of Poland.

Therefore, in 2001 employment of foreigners in Poland continued to be rather low. The proportion of legally employed foreigners did not exceed 0.3 per cent of the overall employment in Poland, and in case of those who were granted employment consent it was just slightly higher than 0.1 per cent. As a matter of fact, the number of foreign workers who fell in the latter category hardly changed relative to 1999 and 2000. Compared to the year 2000, in 2001 a decline in the number of employment consents granted individually to workers (being one of two its components) was recorded (by 765 consents or 4.3 per cent), while the number of consents for work in foreign companies operating in Poland (another component) increased (by 895 consents or 48.1 per cent).

In 2001, 19,086 application for work permit were submitted by foreign citizens who either intended to come to Poland in order to be employed by a Polish company or who upon expiry of the old contract sought its extension. On the basis of this, local self-governments issued as many as 17,747 work permits. For a majority of potential migrant workers (those who at that time were not in employment in Poland) this opened the way for the application for special entry visa. Finally, 17,038 employment consents were granted individually to foreigners who actually entered or extended their stay in the country on the basis of work permit. It is presumed that nearly all of them became employed. In addition, 2,755 employment consents went to migrants who were to be employed by foreign companies operating in Poland. Compared to the year 2000, the change was as follows:

- number of applications: decrease by 21.4 per cent (24,276 in 2000);
- number of permits: decrease by 11.6 per cent (20,081 in 2000);
- number of consents granted individually: decrease by 4.3 per cent (17,802 in 2000);
- number of consents for work in foreign companies: increase by 48.1 per cent (1,860 in 2000).

It stems from the above that, generally, interest in getting a job in the Poland's labour market became significantly weaker among foreigners. On the other hand, the rate of acceptance increased substantially: for applications from 82.7 to 93.0 per cent, and for entry visa (related to work permit) from 88.6 to 96.0 per cent. Therefore it might be concluded that in 2001 lesser supply of foreign labour was compensated by less rigid acceptance procedures.

As in previous years, the greatest number of employment consents was recorded in Warsaw district (46.3 per cent of the national total). However, the share of that district declined relative to 2000 (by 3.3 points). The picture presented by Map 4 suggests that, apart from Warsaw district, major destinations in Poland included highly urbanised districts, such as: *Slaskie* (Katowice), *Pomorskie* (Gdansk), *Dolnoslaskie* (Wroclaw), *Wielkopolskie* (Poznan), *Lodzkie* (Lodz) and *Malopolskie* (Krakow). All those districts, except Katowice (1,360) and Krakow (840), accommodated between around 900 and

1,100 migrants workers, which was from one-seventh to one-ninth of the Warsaw district level. In all the remaining 7 districts the number of new employment consents was still much lower, i.e. between 170 and 440. Besides Warsaw, two other important destinations recorded a decline in the number of employment consents granted to foreigners in 2001. Those were: Lodz and Wroclaw. By contrast, in such districts as Katowice, Gdansk, Poznan and Krakow (and six other districts of lesser importance) an increase was observed. In Gdansk district the rise was the strongest (by 27.4 per cent). All in all, compared to earlier years, 2001 saw migrant workers a slightly more evenly distributed across Poland.

With regard to continents of origin of migrant workers, Europe predominated (71.2 per cent of the total number of consents granted individually), followed by Asia (21.6 per cent), whereas the share of the other continents was rather negligible (7.1 per cent of the total). Citizens of the European Union countries were granted 36.3 per cent of all consents (6,167 consents, i.e. by 3.1 per cent more than in 2000). The respective data for 1998-2001 is the following:

<i>Continent</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>
Total	16,928	17,116	17,802	17,038
Europe	10,340	11,087	12,411	12,118
Asia	5,235	4,680	4,183	3,679
America	1,049	1,029	860	875
Africa	206	222	224	257
Australia	86	76	82	85

The data suggest that in 1998-2001 the total number of migrants granted employment consent in Poland stabilised at the level of around 17 thousand. On the other hand, migrants became geographically more homogeneous, or, in other words, originated from geographically less distant areas. Specifically, the share of European migrants increased from around 61 to 71 per cent, and this occurred at the expense of Asian and American migrants whose share decreased, from around 31 to 22 per cent and from around 6 to 5 per cent, respectively. In a striking manner, the proportion of Asian migrant workers, which displayed a steady rise until 1998, consistently declined since that year.

Distribution of employment consents by major countries of origin was as follows:

<i>Country</i>	<i>All consents granted</i>	<i>Granted to individual applicants</i>	<i>Granted to sub-contracting foreign companies</i>
Ukraine	3,158	2,811	347
Belarus	2,085	745	1,340
Germany	1,481	1,402	79
United Kingdom	1,438	1,260	178
France	1,277	1,255	22
Vietnam	935	933	2
Russia	816	674	14
USA	656	619	37
Turkey	532	528	4
China	446	446	0
Czech Republic	447	330	117
Bulgaria	415	412	3

Traditionally, Ukraine was the main country of origin but at the same the number of migrant workers from that country was by 7.5 per cent lower than in 2000. In turn, Belarus reinforced its status as the second most important country thanks to 42-per cent increase. Such rise was due to more than doubling of the number of consents granted to Belarussian companies operating in Poland. Among other important countries that gained were also: Germany, the United Kingdom, France but also Italy and the Netherlands. Vietnam, who four years ago ranked the second, and in 2000 was the fifth country, slipped down to the sixth position. The number of Vietnamese migrants decreased by 24 per cent. China, Bulgaria and Turkey were also on strongly losing side.

Similarly to the year 2000, a great majority of migrants workers (54 per cent) had a tertiary school diploma, and only around one-fifth (19 per cent) did not complete full secondary education (Table 26).

By far greatest (but slightly lower than in 2000) number of employment consents went to foreigners working in trade. The next important economic activities (on equal footing) were: manufacturing and education, but in case of the former a decline was observed and in case of the latter a rise (Table 27). Among foreigners granted a consent for work in trade major nationalities were: Ukrainians, followed by Vietnamese and French, while in manufacturing – Germans, followed by Ukrainians and French, and in education – Ukrainians, followed by British and Americans. A decline in the number of employment consents was evident not only in trade but in many other branches. The only branches that displayed growth in foreign employment were: education, real estate activities and health and social work.

The main groups of occupation (34 per cent) were those of experts and consultants (Table 29). Ukrainians constituted the largest group here, followed by British and French. The second most important jobs (15 per cent) were those filled by unskilled workers. In that group three major countries included France, Germany and the United Kingdom. The third group (13 per cent) comprised owners of company where Ukrainians led, followed by Vietnamese and Germans. The fourth major occupation (12 per cent) was that of manager. Here Germans prevailed, followed by French and Ukrainians. It is worth to note that in 2001 (relative to 2000) employment of unskilled workers and experts increased substantially whereas employment in other occupations decreased, most strikingly in case of managers and company owners.

Typically, foreigners were granted employment consent for a period of above 3 months but below 12 months. Persons falling in this category constituted 81 per cent of the total. For only 3.5 per cent of migrants that period extended beyond 12 months.

Around one-third of migrants (33 per cent) were allowed to work in small companies, below 10 employees. Companies with the employment from 10 to 49 persons accounted for 30 per cent of the total, and those with employment from 50 to 249 – for 20 per cent. Nearly 17 per cent consents went to large companies (with employment of 250 or more). In the smallest companies major nationalities were Ukrainians, Vietnamese and Bulgarians while in the largest – French, Germans and British.

According to the register of companies (*REGON*), on 31 December 2001 only 5,879 foreigners were actually working in the companies with employment of more than 5 persons (Table 25). This meant a significant (16.5 per cent) decline relative to 2000. Three largest branches included: education (34 per cent of the total), manufacturing industry (22 per cent) and trade (12 per cent). Among foreign employees of this category men constituted 74 per cent and women 26 per cent. Of all branches only in education a situation close to sex parity was observed. A majority of migrant workers (61 per cent) were employed in the private sector, and in some branches (e.g. manufacturing and construction, trade, hotels, restaurants and financial services) hardly any foreigners



worked in the public sector. By contrast, a large majority of the employed in education (87 per cent) belonged to the public sector.

## 6. Repatriation to Poland

The issue of resettlement to Poland of people with Polish ethnicity or descent aroused at the beginning of 1990s, as a result of political transition and break up of the ex-USSR. The first formal steps to facilitate and channel this kind of immigration were taken by government in May 1996. The inflow of this particular group was called repatriation, and people involved became repatriates and were granted Polish citizenship upon their arrival to Poland (if only one of local communities in Poland was ready to provide them with accommodation and help in finding a permanent job). Between September 1996 and December 1997, 334 families of repatriates (around 1,290 persons) were invited to come to Poland on the basis of repatriation programme. They came mainly from Kazakhstan (Łodziński 1998).

The procedure changed significantly at the beginning of 1998, with the introduction of the 1997 Aliens Act, introducing repatriation visa and more rigid rules for recognising if a person is truly of Polish origin<sup>17</sup>. For example, the relevant application had to be filled personally by an applicant to check if he/she knows Polish language.

In general, in 1998-2001, 4,021 applications concerning repatriation were made (Table 30). They concerned 3,630 repatriates and 391 family members of nationality other than Polish. The latter had to obtain permission for fixed-time residence in order to enter Poland. Altogether, in that period 1,001 families (2,705 persons) settled in Poland with regard to repatriation, both repatriates themselves and their family members. The majority arrived in Poland at invitation from *Mazowieckie* (20 per cent), *Dolnoslaskie* (12 per cent) and *Malopolskie* (10 per cent) districts. However, each of 16 Polish administrative districts invited at least 10 families during those four years (Table 32 and Map 5).

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

Inevitably, citizens of European republics of the former Soviet Union will most likely disappear from statistics from 2002 onwards. This will be due to the 2000 Repatriation Act, the first complex legislative document relating to repatriation issues that came into force in January 2001. By law, repatriation is now limited only to Asiatic

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<sup>17</sup> The above-mentioned Aliens 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, we do not know what was the scale of this phenomenon.

republics of the former Soviet Union. This is to admit that Polish State is unable (mainly financially) to facilitate the resettlement of all people of Polish origin living in the ex-USSR. The huge number of repatriation visas issued in 2001 to citizens of countries other than Asiatic republics of the former Soviet Union (see Table 31) was entirely because their applications were made before January 2001 (according to Office for Repatriation and Foreigners just before 1.01.2001) and had to be processed on the previous basis.

It is hardly possible to estimate how many of those applying desired to live in Poland because of idea to come back to homeland of their ancestors and how many of them were triggered mainly by economic motivations. Bearing in mind the poor living conditions in the former USSR countries it would be reasonable to conclude that both of those factors played a role in making a decision. For many families (and probably those whose Polish descent was highly questionable) repatriation had been perceived as an relatively easy channel for immigration to Poland, comparing to other possibilities a foreigner have according to Polish law. It is not only quick but also leads straight to naturalisation. Interestingly enough, repatriates are one more category of foreigners arriving in Poland where Ukrainians predominate, at least in 2001.

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

Poland still is not a country that attracts a great number of those seeking protection on the humanitarian grounds, especially in comparison with countries such as Germany or the United Kingdom, but certainly plays an important role in the inflow of foreigners to Poland. Moreover, bearing in mind Poland's future accession to the EU and Poland being a future border country the conclusion that comes immediately to one's mind is that the scale of the phenomenon might rise in the nearest future. However, the low recognition rate and the poorly developed assistance towards both asylum seekers and recognised refugees may discourage asylum seekers from seeking protection in Poland. It may also prevent migrants who exploit asylum procedure for economic reasons from taking this route on their way to Western Europe.

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

Since 2000, the number of asylum seekers has been on the increase. After a slight decline in the number of asylum claims in 2001 in relation to the previous year (only by 151 persons), in 2002 the respective figure grew by 14 per cent (Table 33). Citizens of Russia (of Chechen nationality) proved to be major nationality that contributed to the increase of asylum claims in Poland in the last three years. Due to the war in Chechnya that started in the second half of 1999, the number of applications from Russia grew rapidly in 2000 in comparison with 1999 (by 839 per cent!), and since then has been constantly increasing. Consequently, the share of asylum seekers from Russia has been growing. In 2000, one out of four applicants was from Russia whereas in 2002, they constituted almost 60 per cent of all asylum claims.

Other important changes with regard to main nationalities were as follows (Table 33):

- Asylum seekers from Afghanistan reported growth in the number of claims made. 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 10 per cent of the total.

- On the contrary, since 1998 the number of asylum seekers from Armenia had been decreasing. Although in 2002 the most spectacular decline was reported (from 636 in 2001 to 223 in 2002), they were third on the list, accounting for 4.3 per cent of the total.
- Some symptoms of growing importance of countries that played the leading role in the second half of nineties were observed. Asylum seekers from India suddenly (re)enter the scene in 2002. The number of asylum claims rose by 356 per cent in relation to the previous year, and India became the fourth country in 2002, accounting for 3.8 per cent of the total. It applies also to asylum seekers from Iraq who (re)appeared in 2001 (2.7 per cent of the total in 2002).
- Asylum seekers from Moldova started to claim asylum in Poland in 2001, when the number of applications grew from nine in 2000 to 272 in 2001. It resulted mainly from the introduction of visa regime in 2000. Although in the following year the number of applications fell by 38 per cent, they hold the fifth position, accounting for 3.3 per cent of the total.
- Asylum seekers from Mongolia started to claim asylum in Poland in 1999. The number of applications grew in 2000-2001 but fell in 2002. Nevertheless, they constitute 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. In case of Bulgaria and Romania it might be explained by introduction of the visa-free regime with EU countries for their citizens in 2001.

In 2001, only 293 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. 80 per cent of them went to Russians (of course of Chechen nationality).

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

The illegal movements by foreign citizens are conditioned by many factors. In case of Poland the most important seems to be Polish future accession to the European Union and resulting membership in the Schengen Treaty. Over the last few years, Poland has been under considerable pressure from the EU to adopt measures to establish and reinforce border controls in the name of combating illegal migration. Apart from improving border infrastructure and staff training, the co-operation with the neighbouring services and introduction of the readmission agreements with the EU countries were very important elements of the development of the phenomenon of illegal movements in Poland. It is enough to recall the implementation of readmission agreement with Germany in 1993 that resulted in huge waves of illegal migrants sent back to Poland from Germany.

As a consequence, in order to facilitate the transfer of illegal migrants, Poland managed to sign bilateral readmission agreements with all other candidate countries and some of its eastern neighbours. However, the co-operation with neighbouring counterparts was not always satisfactory. According to Border Guard, its Ukrainian partner (the most important one bearing in mind the scale of inflow to Poland from the Ukraine) had not always eagerly admitted illegal migrants (other than its own citizens)

that flown into Poland from its territory. It must be noted, however, that since the beginning of 2002, the improvement on the Polish-Ukrainian co-operation has been reported.

One more factor that possibly influenced the scale as well as the national composition of illegal flows has been the obligation to introduce visa regime with countries present on the “black list” of the EU. Having previously a right to visit Poland without visa citizens of such countries may contribute to the phenomenon of illegal movements in Poland by checking new (illegal) channels of entry. So far Poland terminated free visa regime with a number of ex-USSR countries and Mongolia<sup>18</sup>. On 1 July 2003, visas will be introduced to Belarussians, Russians and Ukrainians. On the other hand, for some nationalities the possibility to enter EU without visa might lower their propensity to come to Poland.

Moreover, the measures adopted in the 1997 Aliens Law to control flows and prevent unwanted foreigners from arriving in Poland resulted in thousands of foreigners whom Border Guard refused entry to Poland on an annual basis<sup>19</sup>. The catalogue of potential reasons underlying such decisions includes the lack of proper documents or relevant financial means for covering the stay in Poland and the presumption that the purpose of visit is different that stated at the entry. Nevertheless, such persons might become future illegal migrants if their will to come to Poland is strong enough.

The last but not least factor that might contribute to the phenomenon of illegal movements in Poland is the exploitation of asylum procedure by illegal migrants. It may apply to both migrants whose reasons underlying migration are purely economic and real refugees who prefer to live in some UE country rather than Poland. Nevertheless, claiming asylum legalises the status of a foreigner in Poland. The consideration of an asylum claim (up to six month with possibility to make an appeal) gives enough time to a foreigner to illegally continue his/her way westward.

### *8.1. General trend in 1996-2002*

In 1996-2002, over 48 thousands foreigners were apprehended for illegal border crossing. This number is composed of two major indicators of illegal movements: the volume of foreigners who were arrested independently by the Polish Border Guard (BG) (27,350 persons in 1996-2002) and the volume of migrants sent back to Poland on the basis of readmission agreements<sup>20</sup> (21,093 persons) (Table 34 and Table 35).

After the slight increase in 1997 (by 4.2 per cent), in 1998 the overall number of arrested foreigners dropped significantly (by 35 per cent) and kept decreasing in the following years (with the brief exception in 2000) (Figure 4). The year 1998 proved to be critical for both the numbers of migrants apprehended by BG and readmitted to Poland: they decreased in comparison with previous year (by 29 per cent and 35 per cent respectively). At the same time, the share of migrants caught independently by the BG had been increasing.

Evidently, for a couple of years the illegal transit of people through the Polish territory has been less intense in comparison with the middle of nineties. Growing

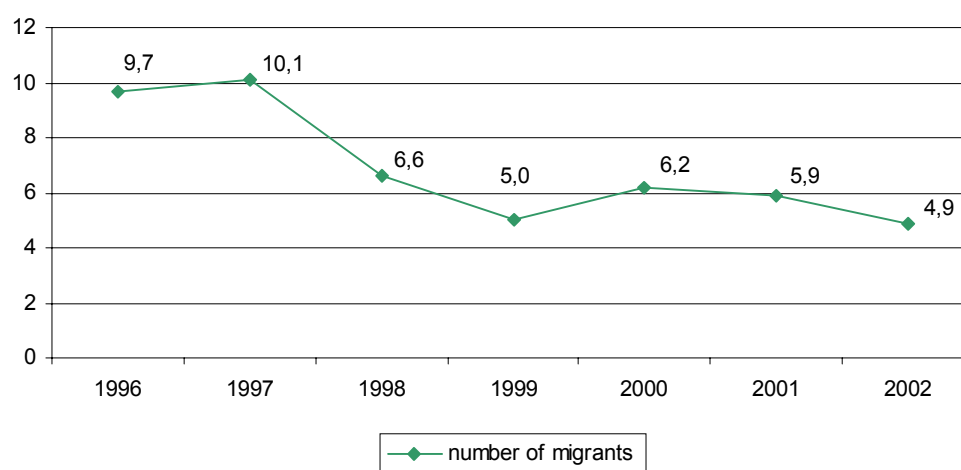
<sup>18</sup> At the end of 2000, the introduction of visas to citizens of Azerbaijan, Georgia, Tajikistan, Kyrgistan and Uzbekistan took place. In the first half of 2001, Kazakhstan, Moldova and Mongolia “joined the club”.

<sup>19</sup> For example, in 2000, BG refused entry to 57 thousand foreigners, in 2001 – to 55 thousand and in 2002 – to 52 thousand. As a matter of fact, more than 70 per cent each year attempted to enter Poland from the east (mainly from Belarus and Ukraine).

<sup>20</sup> It should be noted that the number of apprehensions of illegal migrants by the Police (although not big in numbers) is not included in this data.

efficiency of BG and successful co-operation with neighbouring services (especially the German one) is one of the possible explanations. But to make the whole picture complete it should be also noted that recently, according to BG, the number of illegal migrants arrested in Slovakia and Czech Republic has been incomparably greater than in Poland, suggesting that migrants tend to avoid Poland on their way westward. Otherwise, assuming the growing efficiency of BG, the number of apprehended foreigners for illegal border crossing would be on the increase.

**Figure 4.** Foreigners apprehended for illegal border crossing in 1996-2002 (in thousand)



Although some foreigners attempted to cross the border using forged documents (passports or visas) the majority of them were apprehended outside border crossings (75 per cent on the average).

In 1996-2002, over 37 thousand migrants were caught on their way from Poland<sup>21</sup> (77 per cent), and 91 per cent of them attempted to cross Polish-German border or succeeded in doing so. Therefore, the major part of the phenomenon of intercepted illegal movements in Poland can be briefly described by three words: outflow to Germany. Obviously, Polish-German border, guarded by both German and Polish services, proved to be properly sealed. Consequently, the number of migrants apprehended for illegal border crossing while leaving Poland had been continuously decreasing (from 8 thousand persons in 1996 to 3,5 thousand persons in 2002), with small exception in 2000. The proportion of those who tried to do so via Germany had been decreasing as well (from 95 per cent in 1996 to 85 per cent in 2002).

As far as foreigners arrested independently by BG on their way to Poland are concerned, two facts are worth noting. Traditionally, the vast bulk of entries occurred from the south and the east (on the average 80 per cent). In addition, each year the number of foreigners trying to enter Poland from the south exceeded the number of migrants arriving at Poland from the east (with the exception in 1999 when the opposite was true). However, according to BG, it resulted from the overwhelming presence of tourists on the Polish-Czech border who “spoil” the relevant statistics. Therefore, by no means the main body of illegal inflows to Poland took place at the eastern border of Poland.

<sup>21</sup> It is by adding the numbers of foreigners apprehended by the Polish Border Guard on their way from Poland and foreigners readmitted to Poland.

In case of the latter, in 1996-1997, the quite “popular” way of entering Poland proved to be the Polish-Lithuanian border (60 per cent of all entries from the east in 1996). However, since 1998 the main route into Poland had been leading from Ukraine. The share of reported illegal entries from Ukraine in the total entries from the east rose from 32 per cent in 1996 to 81 per cent in 2002.

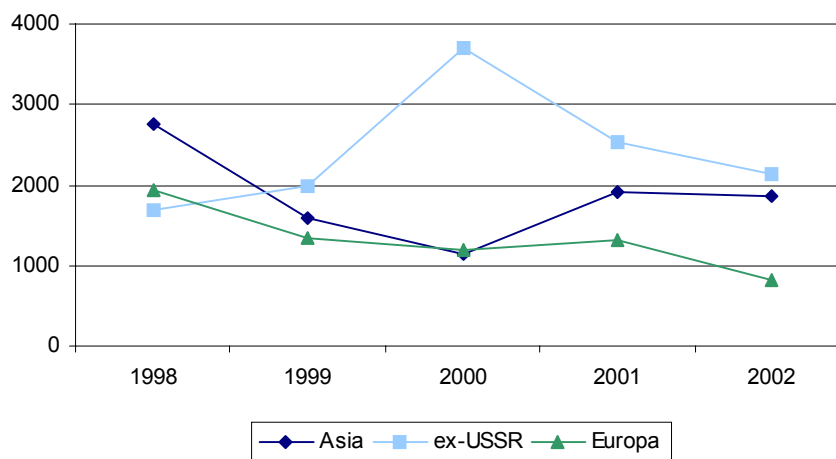
## 8.2. *Illegal movements by foreign citizens in 1998-2002: detailed description*

### 8.2.1. *Main nationalities*

In 1998-2002, 28,631 foreigners were apprehended for illegal border crossing, of which 17,248 by BG and 11,383 on the basis of readmission agreements (95 per cent from Germany)<sup>22</sup> (Table 36). As it was noted before, besides a one-year increase in the number of arrested migrants in 2000, there has been a clear tendency of illegal movements being less intense than in the middle of nineties.

Apprehended migrants originated mainly from the former Soviet Union (42 per cent of the total in 1998-2002) and Asia (excluding ex-USSR Asiatic republics) (32 per cent), although Czech Republic and two Balkans states (Romania and Yugoslavia) were also important. As follows from Figure 5 some changes occurred in the course of those five years. Although in 1998 migrants from Asiatic countries were the most frequently represented category of apprehended foreigners, in 1999 the distribution of countries of origin changed in favour of citizens of ex-USSR. The latter were responsible for the already mentioned growth in the total number of apprehensions in 2000. However, since then their volume had been falling whereas the inflow from remote Asiatic countries started to gain its former position. Additionally, number of citizens of European countries (excluding European ex-USSR republics) was falling throughout the analysed period, mainly due to disappearance of Yugoslavs from statistics since 2000 onward.

**Figure 5.** Foreigners apprehended for illegal border crossings. Poland: 1998-2002



As a matter of fact, there was no important difference in the national composition between migrants apprehended by BG and readmitted to Poland. The only exception was the citizens of European countries who were more frequently caught by BG than readmitted to Poland. For example, in 1998-2002, BG stopped 5,487 citizens of European

<sup>22</sup> See footnote 20.

countries while only 1,124 were readmitted to Poland. Firstly, it stems from the fact that many of them were tourists who unintentionally crossed the border outside the border check and to petty smugglers. It especially applies to Czechs (i.e. in 1998-2002, 2,959 arrested by BG and only 163 readmitted to Poland) but also Slovaks and other nationalities, including citizens of European Union. Secondly, it might indicate that some migrants (such as Bulgarians and Romanians) considered Poland as a destination country.

Afghanistan was by no means a leader among Asiatic countries. In 1998, only three out of ten migrants from Asia came from Afghanistan but it was due to the presence of all other remote Asiatic countries such as Bangladesh, India, Pakistan or Sri Lanka. In 1999, the proportion of Afghanis doubled but since then had been steadily falling to reach the level of 30 per cent in 2002, which again indicates the new waves of migrants from Asia heading for Western Europe through Poland.

The major trends in case of Asiatic countries were as follows:

- In 1998 (the last year of huge transit movements through Poland), apart from Afghanistan, migrants from countries such as: Sri Lanka, Iraq, Pakistan, Bangladesh and India had flown into Poland in great numbers. In fact, the volume of citizens of Sri Lanka was almost the same as citizens of Afghanistan.
- In 1999, in fact only Afghanis and to a lesser extent Sri Lankans were present, other nationalities almost disappeared.
- In 2000, the presence of Afghanis was still overwhelming. New stream of illegal migrants comprised the Vietnamese. Other nationalities virtually diminished.
- In 2001, citizens of Afghanistan and Vietnam (whose numbers increased) were joined by Iraqis who flown into Poland in greater numbers than in 1998.
- In 2002, the picture changed totally. Migrants from Afghanistan, Vietnam and Iraq were still present but their numbers decreased. Newcomers originated from China and India. Symptoms of growing numbers of Pakistanis were also observed.

In 1998-2002, the leadership in case of ex-USSR countries was held by Ukraine (36 per cent), followed by Russia (21 per cent), Moldavia (17 per cent), Armenia (7 per cent), Belarus (5 per cent) and Lithuania (4 per cent). However, the number of Russians had been growing from 160 in 1998 to 827 in 2002, which finally resulted in Ukraine being outnumbered by Russia. In 2000, almost all ex-USSR countries reported growth, including Belarus, Lithuania and Azerbaijan. Surprisingly, two years later, in 2002, almost all ex-USSR countries were on the decrease (besides Russia), and illegal movements by ex-USSR citizens were dominated by Russians (most likely of Chechen nationality) and Ukrainians.

It must be also noted that citizens of Asiatic countries arrived in Poland almost exclusively through the eastern border. Few exceptions included, for example, the inflow of Chinese in 2002 that took place mainly from Slovakia. On the other hand, citizens of Bulgaria and Romania as well as Yugoslavs in 1998-1999 tried to enter Poland mainly through the southern border. On the contrary, citizens of ex-USSR countries, at least till the introduction of visa regime, arrived in Poland illegally and became actors of illegal movements in Poland by trying to illegally enter Germany.

### 8.2.2. *Organised groups*

The important part of the phenomenon of illegal border crossing is composed of those migrants who crossed or attempted to cross the border in organised groups, with the assistance of traffickers. The dramatic increase in trafficking in migrants through Polish territory in 1996 and 1997 was reported in 1997 SOPEMI report. The data provided in

this chapter includes the subsequent years, i.e. 1998-2002. As follows from the below description, the year 1998 serves as a resemblance of the scale of transit migration that was taking place through Polish territory in the middle of nineties, the main routes the migrants had taken and main nationalities involved. Although in 2001-2002, symptoms of growing importance of illegal border crossing by means of trafficking were observed, it cannot be compared with the scale of the phenomenon in the middle of nineties.

In 1998-2002, 1,349 organised groups of migrants were apprehended (including 620 groups stopped by German services). 970 of them consisted of 5-10 persons (small groups) and 379 of more than 10 persons (large groups). Altogether they comprised over twelve thousand migrants. Additionally, 694 facilitators were arrested who proved to be almost entirely of Polish citizenship (88.6 per cent). The number of groups apprehended in 1998 (378) and the number of migrants involved (3,659) exceeded the respective figures in any of the following years (Table 38).

The majority of all groups (80 per cent on the average) were stopped at the Polish-German border. It indicates not only that traffickers and their clients had not so far considered Poland as a destination country but also that the process of sealing Polish eastern borders has been long and costly. However, in 2001-2002, the number of groups and the volume of migrants arrested had been growing on the Polish-Ukrainian as well as on the southern section of Polish border, which only partly may be explained by the growing scale of trafficking.

Bearing in mind, that the number of migrants apprehended in organised groups is included in the overall number of foreigners caught for illegal border crossing (by the BG and readmitted to Poland<sup>23</sup>), it is possible to make estimation on the scale of trafficking. As follows from the below data, the share of migrants apprehended in organised groups in the total population of arrested foreigners only in 1998 exceeded 50 per cent, dropping in two following years below 40 per cent. However, in 2001, as Border Guard reported: „the threat posed by organised crime connected with illegal migration increased” (BG, 2002). As follows from the below data, the share of migrants crossing the border with the assistance of traffickers increased:

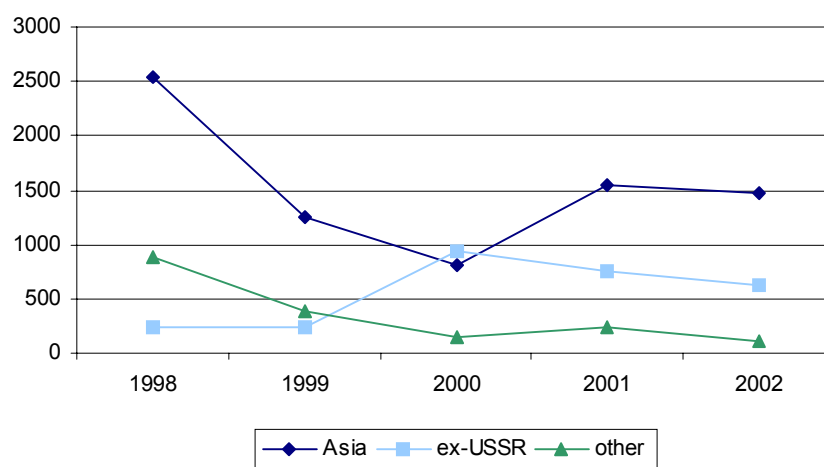
	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>
Total	6,565	5,046	6,201	5,877	4,942
In groups	3,659	1,866	1,895	2,541	2,100
Groups in total	55.7	37.0	30.6	43.2	42.5

As follows from Figure 6 and Table 39, trafficking in migrants concerned chiefly citizens of Asiatic countries (excluding the ex-USSR countries). With the exception in 2000 (42 per cent), the proportion of migrants from Asiatic countries in the total population of smuggled migrants was over 60 per cent. However, it seems that citizens of ex-USSR started to use this channel more frequently since 2000, when their number quadrupled in comparison with previous year. In case of citizens of other countries, the Yugoslavs were smuggled in huge numbers through Polish territory in 1998 and to a lesser extent in 1999. The second nationality that counted were Romanians whose presence, however, diminished in 2002.

<sup>23</sup> As it was noted in footnote 20, the apprehensions of illegal migrants by the Police is not included in the data provided. Therefore, in few cases the number of foreigners caught in organised groups is slightly bigger than the overall number of arrested foreigners. It particularly applies to citizens of Bangladesh apprehended in 1998 (compare Table 36, Table 37 and Table 39).



**Figure 6.** Foreigners apprehended for illegal border crossing in organised groups. Poland: 1998-2002



It is not difficult to guess that among Asiatic countries Afghanistan predominated. In fact, the Afghans tried to reach Western Europe almost exclusively by means of trafficking (1998 – 95 per cent, 1999 – 85 per cent, 2000 – 85 per cent, 2001 – 93 per cent, 2002 – 76 per cent). It applied also to other Asiatic representatives. Citizens of Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka who were arrested for illegal border crossing in 1998-1999 travelled with assistance of traffickers. Citizens of China and India, who entered the scene of illegal movements through Poland just in 2002, were also trafficked. Only the Vietnamese who since 2000 had started more frequently using services of traffickers, seems not to rely only on them (for example in 2002, 66 per cent of them were apprehended in organised groups; in 2001 – 72 per cent; in 2000 – 59 per cent).

As far as citizens of the former USSR are concerned, the predominance of Ukrainians among foreigners from ex-USSR countries apprehended for illegal border crossing does not translate to their predominance among ex-USSR citizens caught in organised groups. In fact, Ukrainians only recently (in 2002) appeared in greater numbers in statistics on trafficking but still it was only 15 per cent of the total. The leading role was thus played by Russia whose citizens not only greatly predominated among ex-USSR citizens trafficked through Poland (66 per cent in 2002) but also each year a half of Russians crossed illegally eastern or more frequently western border by means of trafficking. Although citizens of Moldavia and Azerbaijan appeared in relevant statistics in 2000 as well as Armenians in 2001, three of them almost disappeared from trafficking business in 2002.

Interestingly enough, many nationalities were arrested almost entirely at the Polish-German border. Citizens of Afghanistan are the most spectacular example. In 1998-2002, only 366 out of 3,548 Afghans who were apprehended in organised groups, tried to illegally cross Polish eastern border (Slovakia did not count in this case as only six persons from this country were apprehended there in 1998). This raises a question: how did they enter Poland? There are two possible explanations. Firstly, although the share of Afghans apprehended in organised groups on their way to Poland grew considerably in 2002 in relation to previous years (from around 10 per cent in 1998-2001 to 30 per cent in 2002), it is still much easier to imperceptibly flow into Poland from the east than to cross the Polish-German border without being noticed. Secondly, it is highly likely that Afghans tried to cross Polish-German border more than once and therefore the

relevant numbers were bigger. The possible scenario is that after first apprehension they applied for refugee status in Poland. While staying legally in Poland they attempted to reach Germany for the second time. Taking into account the presence of Afghans among those applying for refugee status in Poland (see Table 33) and the peculiar sense of honour on part of traffickers this scenario seems very reasonable.

The same applies to organised groups of Russians (namely, Chechens) that were apprehended almost entirely on the Polish-German border. They usually enter Poland legally, claiming asylum at the border crossing. It is their way from Poland to Germany that is organised.

## 9. Foreigners expelled from Poland

There are two sources of information on deportation of foreigners from Polish territory. The first is the number of decisions on expulsion taken by district administration (*urząd wojewódzki*) provided by the Office for Repatriation and Foreigners (Table 40). The second source comprises data on foreigners expelled from Poland provided by the Border Guard. The difference between those two sources stems from the fact that decisions on expulsion taken by district administration apart from deportation assisted by relevant authorities include also the obligation to leave Poland within seven days. Since unknown proportion of such decisions is in form of the latter, it is difficult to estimate to what extent it is obeyed by affected foreigners. On the contrary, the data provided by BG tells about actually expelled foreigners. It includes not only illegal border crossings but also all other kinds of the breach of Polish law (such as illegal residence, illegal work, staying in Poland without proper financial means, the goal of the visit not compatible with the reasons stated at entry, prostitution etc.).

The decision on expulsion is issued by the district administration. However, there are some cases when foreigners may be expelled from Poland without such decision. It applies to those foreigners who were arrested on unintentional border crossing (such as tourists) and those who were handed over to a neighbouring country in less than 48 hours from apprehension. Therefore, those two categories are not present in the data on decisions on expulsion.

Therefore, those two sources are not fully comparable.

### 9.1. Decisions on expulsion

The number of decisions on expulsion taken by district administration substantially increased in 1998 in relation to 1997, mainly due to introduction of the 1997 Aliens Law at the end of 1997 which introduced stricter measures to effectively combat illegal migration. Since then around nine thousands foreigners had been affected by such decisions annually (Table 40). In 1998-2001, traditionally, main nationalities in those statistics comprised seven former socialist countries (mainly ex-USSR), accounting for 77 per cent of the total. In descending order there were Ukraine (25 per cent), followed by Russia (15 per cent), Bulgaria (13 per cent), Armenia (8 per cent), Moldova (5 per cent), Belarus (5 per cent) and Romania (5 per cent). The next countries of origin, although of much lesser importance in this respect, included Afghanistan (4 per cent), Vietnam (4 per cent) and Mongolia (2 per cent).

## 9.2. *Expulsion of foreigners from Poland*<sup>24</sup>

In 1996-2002, almost 40 thousands foreigners were actually deported from Poland. Almost half of those who managed to enter Poland illegally or violated regulations on stay on its territory were handed over to Ukraine (Table 40). In 1998, the number of expulsions increased by 37 per cent in relation to the previous year (from 5,166 to 7,079). Since then, contrary to the decisions on expulsions, it has been on the decrease (with the small exception in 2000), and in 2002, less than 5 thousand foreigners were expelled from Polish territory.

Major countries of origin of citizens who were expelled from Poland did not differ considerably from the list presented above. In 1998-2002, these were Ukrainians (30 per cent), Romanians (16 per cent) and Bulgarians (11 per cent), followed by Moldavians (6 per cent), Armenians (5 per cent), Belarussians (5 per cent), and Russians (3 per cent). Moreover, Czech and Slovaks were expelled from Poland in greater numbers than the data on decisions on expulsions indicated. Virtually all of them were tourists who were sent back immediately after apprehension (Table 41).

As follows from below data on the reasons underlying deportation, in the period 2001-2002 (when 10,790 persons were expelled), only one out of three foreigners was expelled from Poland for illegal border crossing. However, as it was mentioned before, Czechs and Slovaks were expelled almost entirely for illegal border crossing as well as the Vietnamese, and to a lesser extent Romanians. In fact, citizens of Romania constituted the most numerous group among those foreigners who were expelled for illegal border crossing, accounting for 20 per cent of the total in 2001-2002. Almost every citizen of such remote Asiatic countries as China, India or Iraq was expelled from Poland for illegal border crossing as well (although in much smaller numbers).

<i>Citizenship</i>	<i>Illegal border crossing</i>	<i>Other</i>
Total	3,663	7,127
Armenia	197	409
Belarus	22	716
Bulgaria	519	802
Czech Republic	597	31
Moldova	92	491
Mongolia	45	58
Romania	785	374
Russia	69	297
Slovakia	141	14
Ukraine	184	3,549
Vietnam	178	3

The majority of foreigners were deported mainly due to other reasons such as illegal residence, illegal work, lack of proper financial means etc. As a matter of fact, in this "other" category, Ukrainians greatly predominated, accounting for 50 per cent of the total (3,539 persons), followed by Bulgarians (11 per cent), Belarussians (10 per cent), Moldavians (7 per cent) and Romanians (5 per cent).

<sup>24</sup> For the sake of comparison, in 2001, 5,399 Poles were handed over to Poland, of which 44 per cent from Germany. In 2002, their number fell by 36 per cent to reach the level of 3,425 persons (of which more than 60 per cent were readmitted from Germany).

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Bearing in mind that two above presented sources of data are not fully comparable it is interesting to compare them anyway. The below data shows the percentage of actually expelled from Poland in 1998-2001 in the number of decisions issued in that period:

<i>Citizenship</i>	<i>%</i>
Moldova	89.8
Ukraine	81.7
Romania	85.2
Belarus	67.0
Bulgaria	58.1
Armenia	47.7
Russia	48.3
Afghanistan	33.6
Vietnam	35.2
Mongolia	25.5

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### Statistical annex

**Table 1.** Arrivals of foreigners (in million); top nationalities. Poland 2000 and 2001

Country of citizenship	All arrivals			
	Actual		Per cent	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
Total	84.5	61.4	100.0	100.0
of which: countries bordering Poland	81.0	57.9	95.8	94.3
Germany	48.9	31.0	57.9	50.5
Czech Republic	11.9	9.3	14.1	15.1
Ukraine	6.2	6.4	7.3	10.4
Belarus	5.9	5.2	7.0	8.5
Slovakia	3.9	2.6	4.6	4.2
Russia	2.3	2.0	2.7	3.3
Lithuania	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.3
Latvia	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7
Netherlands	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5
Austria	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
USA	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
France	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
Estonia	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
all other	2.0	1.0	2.4	1.6

Source: Border Guard

**Table 2.** International migration (a); year-by-year figures and five-year annual averages. Poland: 1945-2001 (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			
			1973	13.0	1.4
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

(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: 1992-2001

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

Source: Central Statistical Office



**Table 4.** Emigrants by major destinations. Poland: 2000-2001

Country of destination	Actual numbers		Per cent of the total	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
Total	26,999	23,368	100.0	100.0
Europe	22,865	19,469	84.7	83.3
(EU)	(22,636)	(19,192)	(83.8)	(82.1)
Austria	532	640	2.0	2.7
Belgium	99	103	0.4	0.4
Czech Republic	59	57	0.2	0.2
Denmark	90	100	0.3	0.4
France	309	261	1.1	1.1
Germany	20,472	16,900	75.8	72.3
Greece	49	74	0.2	0.3
Netherlands	239	265	0.9	1.1
Norway	49	71	0.2	0.3
Italy	273	307	1.0	1.3
Spain	111	131	0.4	0.6
Sweden	249	167	0.9	0.7
Switzerland	57	50	0.2	0.2
United Kingdom	189	208	0.7	0.9
other	88	135	0.3	0.6
Africa	38	48	0.1	0.2
South Africa	26	35	0.1	0.1
other	12	13	0.0	0.1
America North	3,778	3,532	14.0	15.1
Canada	1,206	1,037	4.5	4.4
USA	2,572	2,485	9.5	10.6
America Central and South	32	36	0.1	0.2
Asia	43	42	0.2	0.2
Oceania	193	250	0.7	1.1
Australia	179	244	0.7	1.0
other	14	6	0.1	0.0
Unknown	1	1	0.0	0.0

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 5.** Emigrants by sex and age. Poland: 2000 and 2001

Age category	Actual numbers		Per cent	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
males				
total	13,740	12,251	100.0	100.0
0-4	194	211	1.4	1.7
5-9	291	259	2.1	2.1
10-14	853	635	6.2	5.2
15-19	2,894	3,083	21.1	25.2
20-24	1,521	1,564	11.1	12.8
25-29	874	741	6.4	6.0
30-34	710	598	5.2	4.9
35-39	1,068	902	7.8	7.4
40-44	1,509	1,172	11.0	9.6
45-49	1,321	1,116	9.6	9.1
50-54	816	780	5.9	6.4
55-59	731	450	5.3	3.7
60-64	503	367	3.7	3.0
65-69	233	170	1.7	1.4
70+	222	203	1.6	1.7
females				
total	13,259	11,117	100.0	100.0
0-4	202	183	1.5	1.6
5-9	261	270	2.0	2.4
10-14	699	528	5.3	4.7
15-19	1,198	897	9.0	8.1
20-24	1,466	1,207	11.1	10.9
25-29	1,310	1,285	9.9	11.6
30-34	1,103	918	8.3	8.3
35-39	1,319	1,099	9.9	9.9
40-44	1,628	1,367	12.3	12.3
45-49	1,219	1,102	9.2	9.9
50-54	812	786	6.1	7.1
55-59	791	454	6.0	4.1
60-64	538	418	4.1	3.8
65-69	307	230	2.3	2.1
70+	406	373	3.1	3.4

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 6.** Emigrants by sex and marital status (for 2001 also by age).  
Poland: 1981-2001

Year and age category	Marital status				
	total	bachelor or spinster	married	widower or widow	divorced
males					
1981-85 (a)	10,937	5,357	5,270	114	197
1986-90 (a)	13,734	7,347	5,988	82	317
1991-95 (a)	11,337	6,464	4,609	84	180
1992	9,063	5,230	3,577	93	161
1993	10,603	5,560	4,783	84	176
1994	13,451	7,891	5,306	84	170
1995	13,305	8,333	4,707	73	192
1996	10,882	6,936	3,744	54	148
1997	10,179	6,463	3,504	60	152
1998	11,607	7,249	4,058	46	173
1999	11,035	6,725	4,054	62	194
2000	13,740	7,661	5,802	57	220
2001	12,251	7,620	4,338	94	199
0-14	1,105	1,105	-	-	-
15-24	4,647	4,541	97	6	3
25-34	1,339	937	366	9	27
35-44	2,074	562	1,428	14	70
45-54	1,896	292	1,526	13	65
55-64	817	131	644	17	25
65+	373	52	277	35	9
females					
1981-85 (a)	13,092	4,864	7,120	783	326
1986-90 (a)	15,630	6,466	8,208	541	416
1991-95 (a)	11,206	4,973	5,447	452	334
1992	9,052	4,253	4,329	247	223
1993	10,773	4,481	5,356	656	280
1994	12,453	5,318	6,170	562	403
1995	13,039	6,167	5,932	489	451
1996	10,415	4,955	4,755	345	360
1997	10,043	4,739	4,632	327	345
1998	10,570	4,667	5,149	356	350
1999	10,501	4,578	5,224	349	350
2000	13,259	5,388	7,070	390	411
2001	11,117	4,850	5,570	302	395
0-14	981	981	-	-	-
15-24	2,104	1,903	197	-	4
25-34	2,203	1,183	934	8	78
35-44	2,466	445	1,907	14	100
45-54	1,888	203	1,503	39	143
55-64	872	72	678	74	48
65+	603	63	351	167	22

(a) annual average

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 7.** Emigrants aged 15 years or above by sex, age and education.  
Poland: 2000 and 2001

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

(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 and 2001

Origin of immigrants	Actual numbers		Per cent of annual total	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
Total	7,331	6,625	100.0	100.0
Europe	4,709	4,499	64.2	67.9
(EU)	(3,845)	(3,448)	(52.4)	(52.0)
Austria	202	157	2.8	2.4
Belarus	77	125	1.1	1.9
Belgium	58	72	0.8	1.1
France	269	226	3.7	3.4
Germany	2,494	2,177	34.0	32.9
Greece	82	58	1.1	0.9
Italy	254	251	3.5	3.8
Lithuania	51	61	0.7	0.9
Netherlands	60	86	0.8	1.3
Russia	129	125	1.8	1.9
Spain	46	66	0.6	1.0
Sweden	78	74	1.1	1.1
Ukraine	291	486	4.0	7.3
United Kingdom	256	246	3.5	3.7
other	362	289	4.9	4.4
Africa	120	99	1.6	1.5
America	1,576	1,352	21.5	20.4
Canada	331	282	4.5	4.3
USA	1,185	1,008	16.2	15.2
other	60	62	0.8	0.9
Asia	760	519	10.4	7.8
Kazakhstan	408	265	5.6	4.0
Vietnam	51	70	0.7	1.1
Armenia	69	46	0.9	0.7
other	232	138	4.1	2.1
Oceania	162	111	2.2	1.7
Australia	154	102	2.1	1.6
other	8	9	0.1	0.1
Unknown	4	45	0.1	0.7

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 9.** Immigrants by sex and age. Poland: 2000 and 2001

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

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 10.** Immigrants by sex and marital status. Poland: 1981-2001

Year	Marital status				
	total	bachelor or spinster	married	widower or widow	divorced
<b>males</b>					
1981-85 (a)	610	195	356	25	34
1986-90 (a)	1,021	277	630	22	72
1991-95 (a)	3,424	1,164	1,968	73	208
1992	3,468	1,196	1,959	93	163
1993	3,046	1,009	1,771	59	207
1994	3,569	1,200	2,070	68	231
1995	4,321	1,476	2,504	80	261
1996	4,165	1,489	2,390	76	210
1997	4,279	1,597	2,400	75	207
1998	4,400	1,804	2,291	84	221
1999	3,853	2,003	1,619	79	152
2000	3,893	1,896	1,753	67	177
2001	3,505	1,735	1,539	63	168
0-14	788	788	-	-	-
15-24	429	384	43	1	1
25-34	686	300	362	4	20
35-44	506	118	341	4	43
45-54	473	65	342	11	55
55-64	332	36	257	8	31
65+	291	44	194	35	18
<b>females</b>					
1981-85 (a)	719	171	394	115	39
1986-90 (a)	1,054	277	545	167	64
1991-95 (a)	3,077	795	1,809	255	212
1992	3,044	777	1,808	247	223
1993	2,878	752	1,686	207	197
1994	3,338	824	1,989	312	213
1995	3,800	969	2,272	301	258
1996	4,021	1,063	2,364	350	244
1997	4,147	1,212	2,386	331	218
1998	4,516	1,366	2,574	329	247
1999	3,672	1,525	1,682	284	181
2000	3,438	1,371	1,591	273	203
2001	3,120	1,269	1,397	252	202
0-14	748	748	-	-	-
15-24	328	262	63	-	3
25-34	488	135	336	3	14
35-44	421	47	330	4	40
45-54	484	36	366	26	56
55-64	315	22	183	56	54
65+	336	19	119	163	35

(a) annual average

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 11.** Immigrants aged 15 years or above by sex, age and education.  
Poland: 2000 and 2001

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

(a) including post-secondary not completed

(b) including elementary not completed

Source: Central Statistical Office



**Table 12.** Permissions for fixed-time residence by citizenship (major citizenship).  
Poland: 1998-2001 (a)

Citizenship	1998		1999		2000		2001	
	applications	granted (b)	applications	granted (c)	applications	granted (d)	applications	granted (e)
Total	9,448	4,893	16,712	16,810	17,167	15,034	23,445	20,522
Ukraine	1,474	896	2,776	2,540	3,746	3,216	5,343	4,583
Russia	715	384	1,001	1,037	1,207	1,033	1,695	1,543
Belarus	431	232	696	709	783	699	1,513	1,242
Germany	302	179	799	756	752	692	1,196	1,046
Vietnam	1,525	733	1,339	1,434	1,364	1,146	1,138	1,018
France	105	41	626	545	895	873	1,099	991
United Kingdom	168	53	446	484	425	382	902	744
USA	320	166	700	741	560	506	874	736
Armenia	730	432	686	601	924	668	682	580
India	156	80	327	348	330	292	409	366
Kazakhstan	164	52	307	327	265	235	429	364
South Korea	358	171	491	591	369	320	304	341
China	292	127	370	394	374	366	381	335
Turkey	92	38	190	187	216	195	357	293
Italy	79	39	191	199	199	175	320	282
Sweden	53	32	171	158	203	193	328	279
Netherlands	58	36	204	196	215	185	306	275
Bulgaria	130	65	237	239	291	195	326	269
Japan	43	18	193	188	125	121	259	256
Lithuania	85	50	202	194	165	153	266	236
Yugoslavia	105	57	1,263	1,202	162	140	231	230
Mongolia	167	74	209	212	201	172	259	226
Denmark	23	12	107	84	128	131	243	217
Austria	24	16	109	101	180	167	208	190
Libya	192	47	285	378	178	158	163	184
Czech Rep.	48	30	90	91	132	116	170	163
Moldova	32	21	90	67	103	86	198	155
Romania	33	17	69	71	103	82	164	146
Belgium	20	13	100	83	78	82	156	140
Syria	75	33	136	146	126	105	125	123
Slovakia	58	46	98	88	98	93	159	121
all others	1,391	703	2,204	2,419	2,270	2,057	3,242	2,848

(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) of which 205 refugees

(c) of which 57 refugees

(d) of which 218 refugees

(e) of which 303 refugees

Source: Office for Repatriation and Foreigners

**Table 13.** Permissions for settlement by citizenship (major citizenship). Poland  
1998-2001 (a)

Citizenship	1998 (b)	1998		1999		2000		2001	
		applications	granted	applications	granted	applications	granted	applications	granted
Total	1,338	851	275	723	544 (c)	1,576	851 (d)	742	674 (e)
Ukraine	330	146	50	128	90	327	159	159	157
Vietnam	139	82	23	78	52	167	83	116	85
Russia	102	93	26	99	87	177	104	58	66
Belarus	108	45	15	39	29	84	50	40	40
Armenia	67	38	7	44	25	169	74	54	39
Germany	58	20	7	18	13	31	13	17	20
China	8	14	9	39	20	40	27	29	18
United Kingdom	17	15	7	15	14	31	20	19	17
Mongolia	8	14	6	10	2	20	8	13	12
India	1	17	5	5	4	30	19	21	11
Bulgaria	25	13	5	10	13	26	10	12	10
Syria	17	23	13	7	7	25	18	4	9
USA	11	33	16	15	5	20	11	6	9
Georgia	2	18	8	4	7	11	7	12	8
Italy	15	7	1	10	11	18	7	6	8
Lithuania	37	9	2	6	7	19	11	5	8
Sweden	19	9	2	5	7	14	12	5	8
Yugoslavia	17	29	19	20	17	26	9	4	7
Japan	3	10	5	8	8	7	4	3	6
Yemen	1	5	2	4	2	8	3	2	6
Kazakhstan	143	6	-	9	8	9	2	9	6
Netherlands	5	3	1	6	0	12	7	2	6
Austria	10	9	2	7	10	6	3	5	5
Turkey	10	16	2	11	8	21	13	6	4
Algeria	12	20	4	6	8	13	5	4	2
France	17	7	3	10	10	14	9	3	2
Jordania	11	8	2	5	3	9	7	5	2
all others	145	142	33	105	77	242	156	123	103

(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) of which 45 persons who applied for permission for settlement before 1 January 1998

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

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

Source: Office for Repatriation and Foreigners

**Table 14.** Foreigners in Poland according to different registers by major citizenships. Poland: 2001 (unless indicated otherwise)

Country of citizenship	Newly admitted permanent residents (1998-2001) (a)	Students (excluding trainees)	Work permit holders (excluding permanent residents)	Refugees (applications processed)	Foreigners expelled
Total	3,682	7,380	19,793	4,513	8,497
Afghanistan	6	3	-	414	660
Armenia	212	24	238	636	8
Austria	30	15	317	-	1
Bangladesh	6	2	23	12	12
Belarus	242	1,002	2,085	74	552
Bulgaria	74	117	415	178	738
Canada	11	116	165	-	-
China	82	39	446	28	29
Czech Republic	28	229	447	-	21
France	41	18	1,277	-	1
Germany	111	133	1,481	-	19
Georgia	32	-	33	28	90
India	41	24	490	43	36
Iraq	10	6	4	109	176
Italy	42	20	440	-	-
Kazakhstan	159	411	109	16	16
Libya	6	24	1	2	1
Lithuania	65	753	263	6	96
Moldova	12	55	130	272	423
Mongolia	35	51	145	240	205
Netherlands	19	6	355	-	2
Norway	2	383	46	-	-
Pakistan	4	10	22	31	23
Romania	11	48	68	266	972
Russia	385	291	816	1,493	564
Slovakia	22	109	155	-	13
Sri Lanka	1	1	6	23	17
Sweden	48	97	351	-	3
Syria	56	61	86	10	5
Ukraine	786	1,693	3,158	144	2,322
United Kingdom	75	28	1,438	-	7
USA	49	439	656	-	-
Vietnam	382	133	935	197	529
Yugoslavia	69	40	131	6	7

(a) including persons who applied for permission for settlement before 1 January 1998 (see Table 13)

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

**Table 15.** Persons arrived from abroad registered for temporary stay above two months by sex and 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 16.** Persons arrived from abroad registered for temporary stay above two months by sex and age in 2000 and 2001 (as of December 31)

Age	2000			2001		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	43,623	24,430	19,193	43,501	23,352	20,149
0-4	815	447	368	957	503	454
5-9	975	535	440	1,228	623	605
10-14	940	490	450	1,126	593	533
15-19	2,118	947	1,171	1,810	823	987
20-24	6,227	3,082	3,145	5,852	2,765	3,087
25-29	7,077	3,977	3,100	6,870	3,646	3,224
30-34	6,506	3,990	2,516	6,437	3,694	2,743
35-39	5,555	3,306	2,249	5,493	3,208	2,285
40-44	5,004	2,992	2,012	4,850	2,696	2,154
45-49	3,380	1,913	1,467	3,383	1,845	1,538
50-54	2,149	1,228	921	2,311	1,280	1,031
55-59	1,173	666	507	1,256	679	577
60-64	777	390	387	871	463	408
65-69	405	223	182	438	235	203
70-74	248	113	135	285	134	151
75-79	139	78	61	179	100	79
80+	135	53	82	155	65	90

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 17.** Persons arrived from abroad registered for temporary stay above two months by sex and voivodships in 2000 and 2001 (as of December 31)

Voivodship	2000			2001		
	Total	Urban areas	Rural areas	Total	Urban areas	Rural areas
Total	43,623	32,435	11,188	43,501	31,911	11,590
Dolnoslaskie	4,620	3,123	1,497	3,818	2,624	1,194
Kujawsko-pomorskie	552	454	98	569	457	112
Lubelskie	2,540	1,809	731	2,279	1,440	839
Lubuskie	1,094	707	387	1,037	694	343
Lodzkie	1,851	1,610	241	2,053	1,807	246
Malopolskie	2,489	2,001	488	2,277	1,757	520
Mazowieckie	17,027	12,345	4,682	17,478	12,509	4,969
Opolskie	861	495	366	1,191	717	474
Podkarpackie	2,461	1,922	539	2,844	2,266	578
Podlaskie	898	655	243	1,031	734	297
Pomorskie	1,352	1,132	220	1,407	1,139	268
Slaskie	2,925	2,598	327	2,263	2,028	235
Swietokrzyskie	667	437	230	797	508	289
Warminsko-mazurskie	791	612	179	788	578	210
Wielkopolskie	2,203	1,652	551	2,080	1,578	502
Zachodnio-pomorskie	1,292	883	409	1,589	1,075	514

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 18.** Total marriages contracted according to the spouses' nationality.  
Poland: 1990-2001

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

(a) except for 1996-2001 included in other categories (total number of cases is probably below 40 on annual scale)

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 19.** Mixed marriages; Polish wife, foreign husband – by nationality of husband. Poland: 1993-2001 (selected years)

Nationality of foreign husband	1993	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
								total	bachelor
Germany	876	748	698	649	632	621	629	538	319
Ukraine	67	89	108	106	119	160	152	156	93
United Kingdom	74	100	92	98	124	122	136	150	121
USA	204	185	138	126	99	115	111	128	104
Italy	85	102	86	104	108	111	116	120	97
Netherlands	101	120	111	78	102	96	104	108	65
France	62	63	76	61	71	79	74	94	74
Vietnam	60	45	79	152	251	54	48	73	54
Canada	69	46	43	30	46	67	54	61	49
Armenia	17	44	64	75	140	126	79	45	38
Russia	48	51	38	38	46	42	33	41	26
Austria	41	23	37	30	32	42	38	35	23
Belgium	31	41	41	41	28	33	33	33	21
Sweden	72	48	46	37	26	40	38	31	17
Turkey	17	17	18	24	21	16	20	29	19
Norway	23	20	27	23	20	32	23	27	18
Bulgaria	19	20	21	29	30	23	20	22	16
Denmark	14	15	13	12	16	18	21	20	14
Belarus	16	18	21	26	35	23	21	19	16
Spain	9	11	10	9	13	21	17	18	14
Greece	49	39	22	31	24	30	24	17	16
Ireland	1	-	1	2	13	8	12	15	15
Switzerland	12	9	9	12	10	10	10	15	7
Australia	29	29	20	18	44	21	22	15	11
Lithuania	13	8	15	15	15	15	13	14	12
Czech Republic	13	17	11	13	17	24	10	13	9
Romania	10	11	14	17	18	21	17	13	12
Algeria	9	30	26	31	27	13	16	13	10
Yugoslavia	5	27	12	9	18	13	15	11	6
Georgia	4	2	6	3	10	6	5	10	8
Moldova	6	10	5	9	5	5	7	10	6
Nigeria	-	9	9	9	13	18	6	9	8
Total	2,323	2,320	2,177	2,206	2,428	2,318	2,178	2,115	1,493

Source: Central Statistical Office



**Table 20.** Mixed marriages; Polish husband, foreign wife – by nationality of wife.  
Poland: 1993-2001 (selected years)

Nationality of foreign wife	1993	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
								total	spinster
Ukraine	189	331	340	456	537	640	675	728	373
Belarus	54	95	104	122	124	125	152	172	111
Russia	139	119	151	127	142	121	111	105	60
Germany	85	61	63	53	74	68	82	63	33
Vietnam	15	15	42	110	310	23	18	34	29
Lithuania	23	41	40	33	41	21	28	29	25
Armenia	7	27	28	42	53	71	39	20	9
USA	63	46	33	39	22	29	20	19	17
Bulgaria	4	7	7	8	10	22	16	16	11
Latvia	2	6	10	9	10	10	10	15	10
Canada	20	17	15	7	15	15	18	15	11
Kazakhstan	2	13	11	10	23	15	17	15	12
Moldova	6	10	5	9	10	14	12	11	5
Austria	5	8	9	3	6	12	4	9	5
Mongolia	1	3	2	6	6	10	11	8	8
United Kingdom	4	8	3	12	5	8	15	8	6
Czech Republic	16	8	10	13	14	15	10	7	4
Romania	4	7	7	8	10	5	9	7	7
Total	754	920	977	1,166	1,541	1,321	1,359	1,380	809

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 21.** 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: 1994-2002 (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	
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							
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

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

(b) LFS was temporarily discontinued after February 1999

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 22.** 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 thousands; rounded). Poland: May 1997, May 1998, second quarter 2000, second quarter 2001 and second quarter 2002

Age	Males		Females	
	duration of stay more than two months	<i>of which:</i> duration of stay more than 12 months	duration of stay more than two months	<i>of which:</i> duration of stay more than 12 months
1997				
Total	78	48	59	34
0-17	4	2	2	2
18-24	11	7	16	7
25-34	24	17	15	9
35-44	18	8	10	7
45-54	14	9	7	4
55+	6	5	9	5
1998				
Total	76	44	61	31
0-17	3	-	3	2
18-24	14	7	21	5
25-34	21	12	16	8
35-44	21	12	8	7
45-54	11	8	7	4
55+	5	4	6	4
2000				
Total	78	39	59	29
0-17	-	-	2	-
18-24	10	3	17	7
25-34	20	14	16	10
35-44	16	9	11	7
45-54	16	9	6	2
55+	5	4	7	2
2001				
Total	99	36	70	29
0-17	1	-	1	-
18-24	20	6	21	5
25-34	36	12	26	13
35-44	20	7	10	3
45-54	15	6	7	6
55+	6	4	4	2
2002				
Total	102	43	77	34
0-17	3	1	2	-
18-24	20	8	24	9
25-34	28	14	31	14
35-44	21	10	11	4
45-54	15	6	5	3
55+	5	4	4	3

Source: Central Statistical Office



**Table 23.** 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 and second quarter 2002

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

(a) included in "other"

Source: Central Statistical Office

**Table 24.** 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

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

**Table 25.** Foreigners employed in Poland in 2000 and 2001 (in companies in which the number of employed exceeds 5 persons) (as of 31 December)

Section	Total	Males	Females	Public sector	Private sector
<b>2000</b>					
All Sections	7,038	5,192	1,846	2,581	4,457
Agriculture	56	48	8	3	53
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	10	9	1	2	8
Manufacturing	1,607	1,418	189	30	1,577
Electricity, water and gas supply	39	35	4	18	21
Construction	285	271	14	5	280
Trade	964	823	141	3	961
Hotels and restaurants	231	195	36	6	225
Transport and communication	144	122	22	22	122
Financial intermediation	255	207	48	5	250
Real estates and business activities	630	510	120	90	540
Public administration	26	14	12	26	-
Education	2,231	1,184	1,047	1,958	273
Health and social work	201	146	55	175	26
Other service activities	359	210	149	238	121
<b>2001</b>					
All Sections	5,879	4,336	1,543	2,269	3,610
Agriculture	64	53	11	-	64
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	3	3	-	1	2
Manufacturing	1,282	1,120	162	19	1,263
Electricity, water and gas supply	40	36	4	21	19
Construction	167	157	10	2	165
Trade	729	640	89	1	728
Hotels and restaurants	286	247	39	4	282
Transport and communication	95	86	9	11	84
Financial intermediation	227	200	27	3	224
Real estates and business activities	534	427	107	78	456
Public administration	18	10	8	18	-
Education	2,005	1,088	917	1,752	253
Health and social work	196	124	72	165	31
Other service activities	233	145	88	194	39

Source: Central Statistical Office, Employment in National Economy in 2000, Warsaw 2001 and Employment in National Economy in 2001, Warsaw 2002

**Table 26.** Employment consents granted individually by education (top countries of origin). Poland 2001

Country	Educational attainment				
	total	post-secondary	secondary	vocational	elementary
Total	17,038	9,242	4,482	2,085	1,229
Ukraine	2,811	1,758	768	167	118
Germany	1,402	840	327	211	24
UK	1,260	847	168	195	50
France	1,255	999	129	101	26
Vietnam	933	148	425	258	102
Belarus	745	486	214	32	13
Russia	674	412	184	39	39
USA	619	461	55	78	25
Turkey	528	81	190	150	107
India	488	146	244	50	48
China	446	233	118	87	8
Italy	427	192	184	40	11
Bulgaria	412	46	64	45	257
Netherlands	342	211	76	45	10
Czech Republic	330	103	84	39	104
Sweden	310	165	89	42	14
Austria	276	185	74	16	1
Denmark	265	161	77	19	8
Armenia	238	102	116	11	9
South Korea	210	141	24	39	6
Belgium	187	124	35	22	6
Lithuania	165	78	60	14	13
Canada	154	106	20	20	8
Slovakia	154	62	55	34	3
Mongolia	144	95	18	12	19
Ireland	141	106	14	18	3
Japan	137	89	16	19	13
Yugoslavia	131	40	53	25	13
Moldova	130	34	67	11	18
Kazakhstan	109	50	45	8	6
Finland	105	80	8	17	-
all others	1,510	661	481	221	147

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



**Table 27.** Employment consents granted individually by branch of economic activity (twelve top countries of origin). Poland: 2000 and 2001

Country	Total	Branch of economic activity							
		agriculture forestry fishing	manufacturing mining	construction	trade	hotels restaurants	transport communication	financial intermediation	rea ac
<i>01.01-31.12.2000</i>									
Total	17,802	181	2,766	959	5,899	1,014	431	463	
Ukraine	2,927	53	296	82	889	49	71	10	
Germany	1,336	12	414	150	284	12	31	80	
Vietnam	1,230	-	22	-	773	408	3	-	
UK	1,218	6	128	42	71	16	15	59	
France	1,217	3	252	128	429	20	47	39	
Belarus	796	1	97	51	181	4	17	5	
Bulgaria	773	-	12	5	729	2	2	6	
Russia	756	16	72	47	216	21	18	10	
USA	634	2	89	15	54	7	39	29	
Turkey	604	1	54	65	377	63	15	1	
China	517	6	17	3	282	142	8	-	
Italy	402	-	201	18	79	14	17	10	
other	5,392	81	1,112	353	1,535	256	148	214	
<i>01.01-31.12.2001</i>									
Total	17,038	173	2,643	851	4,777	966	431	462	
Ukraine	2,811	42	282	69	613	45	53	9	
Germany	1,402	23	428	123	297	23	43	91	
UK	1,260	9	123	41	71	8	16	47	
France	1,255	7	268	144	437	35	51	39	
Vietnam	933	2	12	-	556	328	-	-	
Belarus	745	2	115	21	158	8	19	9	
Russia	674	16	67	36	196	12	20	3	
USA	619	-	80	10	38	9	32	23	
Turkey	528	-	38	52	255	57	15	-	
India	488	-	7	-	332	27	8	9	
China	446	2	8	3	269	135	7	-	
Italy	427	-	208	20	66	15	19	19	
other	5,450	70	1,007	332	1,489	264	148	213	

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

**Table 28.** Employment consents granted individually by ownership of enterprise (fifteen top countries of origin). Poland: 2000 and 2001

Country	Total	Ownership of enterprise			
		state	private; Polish capital	private; foreign capital	private; mixed capital
2000					
Total	17,802	1,335	4,423	9,296	2,748
(EU)	(5,980)	(126)	(965)	(3,581)	(1,308)
Ukraine	2,927	749	1,144	858	176
Germany	1,336	20	151	829	336
Vietnam	1,230	5	201	966	58
United Kingdom	1,218	66	417	545	190
France	1,217	21	125	814	257
Belarus	796	184	330	186	96
Bulgaria	773	7	39	700	27
Russia	756	71	331	227	127
USA	634	51	174	263	146
Turkey	604	-	39	457	108
China	517	6	46	431	34
Italy	402	4	45	236	117
India	370	8	45	274	43
Netherlands	341	3	47	214	77
Czech Republic	336	8	207	72	49
other	4,345	132	1,082	2,224	907
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

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

**Table 29.** Employment consents granted individually by occupation. Poland: 2000 and 2001  
(selected countries)

Country	Total	Occupation						
		manager	owner	expert consultant	non-manual worker	skilled worker	unskilled worker	other
2000								
Total	17,802	3,557	4,302	4,305	2,117	2,375	661	485
(EU)	(7,859)	(3,557)	(4,302)	(4,305)	(2,117)	(2,375)	(661)	(485)
Ukraine	2,927	122	624	951	405	582	117	126
Germany	1,336	490	289	296	127	72	9	53
Vietnam	1,230	78	647	53	23	364	54	11
UK	1,218	289	130	498	198	24	9	70
France	1,217	519	141	272	214	30	8	33
Belarus	796	39	98	265	152	195	22	25
Russia	756	83	129	270	111	117	19	27
USA	634	162	100	262	61	9	4	36
Turkey	604	87	216	72	89	115	23	2
China	517	35	217	61	51	108	29	16
India	370	95	93	48	66	47	16	5
Canada	155	33	24	55	31	8	-	4
other	6,052	1,525	1,594	1,202	589	704	351	87
2001								
Total	17,038	2,121	2,243	5,863	1,704	1,983	2,517	607
(EU)	(6,167)	(1,199)	(526)	(2,344)	(624)	(192)	(1,091)	(191)
Ukraine	2,811	115	405	1,078	343	518	151	201
Germany	1,402	368	177	467	90	72	211	17
UK	1,260	109	31	561	272	15	184	88
France	1,255	192	54	500	131	17	312	49
Vietnam	933	44	286	226	7	195	169	6
USA	792	79	25	347	128	12	145	56
Belarus	745	55	67	279	110	150	58	26
Russia	674	56	120	268	56	88	64	24
Turkey	528	78	88	175	31	54	100	2
India	485	93	23	65	113	46	140	5
China	440	36	113	127	29	85	50	-
other	5,713	896	854	1770	394	731	933	133

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

**Table 30.** Repatriation to Poland in 1997-2001

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

Source: Office for Repatriation and Foreigners (after CSO)

**Table 31.** Repatriation visas to Poland issued in 1997-2001 by countries of previous residence of repatriates

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

Source: Office for Repatriation and Foreigners (after CSO)

**Table 32.** Repatriation to Poland in 1998-2001 by district of settlement

District	Persons settled	Families settled
Total	2,705	1,001
Dolnoslaskie	414	123
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	77	29
Lubelskie	165	88
Lubuskie	74	31
Lodzkie	136	48
Malopolskie	227	105
Mazowieckie	460	202
Opolskie	88	37
Podkarpackie	123	31
Podlaskie	88	43
Pomorskie	127	49
Slaskie	235	72
Swietokrzyskie	45	11
Warminsko-Pomorskie	84	32
Wielkopolskie	196	63
Zachodnio-Pomorskie	166	37

Source: Office for Repatriation and Foreigners (after CSO)

**Table 33.** Asylum seekers by country of origin. Poland 1998-2002

Country of origin	1998	1999	2000	2001	(a)	2002	(b)	1998-2002	(c)
Total	3,420	3,057	4,644	4,513	(293)	5,153	(280)	20,787	(482)
Afghanistan	335	577	301	414	(13)	595	(1)	2,222	(30)
Algeria	21	19	15	8	(0)	3	(1)	66	(1)
Armenia	1,006	886	836	636	(0)	223	(2)	3,587	(3)
Azerbaijan	16	47	148	72	(0)	14	(0)	297	(0)
Bangladesh	136	33	13	12	(0)	-	(0)	194	(0)
Belarus	23	51	63	74	(29)	67	(12)	278	(63)
Bulgaria	34	185	340	178	(0)	36	(0)	773	(0)
China	1	4	26	28	(0)	35	(0)	94	(0)
Georgia	20	39	76	92	(2)	39	(0)	266	(7)
India	94	25	13	43	(0)	196	(0)	371	(0)
Iraq	130	47	30	109	(0)	137	(0)	453	(6)
Kazakhstan	9	10	30	16	(1)	8	(0)	73	(1)
Lithuania	-	68	7	6	(0)	4	(0)	85	(0)
Moldova	4	18	9	272	(0)	169	(0)	472	(0)
Mongolia	12	163	188	240	(2)	156	(0)	759	(2)
Nigeria	25	7	9	26	(0)	7	(1)	74	(2)
Pakistan	181	54	30	31	(1)	55	(1)	351	(5)
Romania	12	214	907	266	(0)	44	(0)	1,443	(0)
Russia	50	125	1,174	1,493	(207)	3,048	(225)	5,890	(463)
Somalia	49	9	8	6	(10)	3	(3)	75	(38)
Sri Lanka	641	93	44	23	(2)	36	(6)	837	(18)
Ukraine	29	29	70	144	(0)	102	(0)	374	(0)
Vietnam	10	26	161	197	(0)	48	(0)	442	(0)
Yugoslavia	423	144	10	6	(4)	-	(0)	583	(12)
CIS (d)	17	21	21	13	(0)	19	(0)	91	(0)
all other	142	163	115	108	(22)	109	(28)	637	(115)

(a) positive decisions issued in 2001

(b) positive decisions issued in 2002

(c) positive decisions issued in 1998-2002

(d) except nationals of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine

Source: Office for Repatriation and Foreigners

**Table 34.** Foreigners apprehended by Border Guard for illegal border crossing. Poland 1996-2002

Border with:	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
Total	4,791		5,311		3,748		2,974		3,787		3,653		3,086	
	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
<i>At border crossings</i>														
Total	594	388	572	436	483	334	457	287	836	318	566	369	585	274
Russia	5	3	5	8	10	16	3	9	1	2	6	5	7	10
Lithuania	12	9	11	24	8	14	3	12	2	23	6	23	7	14
Belarus	9	30	4	52	5	55	5	7	2	16	2	60	13	16
Ukraine	20	59	37	93	31	19	29	61	30	33	38	44	30	23
Slovakia	11	5	1	17	8	17	6	3	7	1	5	-	10	1
Czech Republic	27	5	13	5	21	17	13	17	25	19	36	16	37	27
Germany	446	88	431	89	322	96	307	122	649	203	377	203	399	162
Sea border	25	15	26	14	44	15	40	23	27	5	18	6	14	11
Airports	39	174	44	134	34	85	51	33	93	16	78	12	68	10
<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
Russia	1	6	-	10	-	4	-	13	-	14	-	2	-	14
Lithuania	2	371	1	386	-	75	-	19	-	42	2	6	1	28
Belarus	14	20	-	13	1	16	-	10	-	23	-	85	-	22
Ukraine	16	147	6	279	5	204	7	132	3	312	4	436	6	408
Slovakia	15	256	4	385	7	242	19	238	8	268	12	234	9	224
Czech Republic	143	504	118	384	216	461	183	467	197	477	231	552	225	379
Germany	2,243	71	2,599	111	1,573	122	1,056	86	1,197	91	1,059	93	840	63
Sea border	-	-	-	7	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	4

Source: Border Guard

**Table 35.** Foreigners readmitted to Poland. 1996-2002

Border with:	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total	4,909	4,801	2,817	2,072	2,414	2,224	1,856
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
Czech Republic	37	25	41	40	39	33	115
Germany	4,848	4,733	2,710	1,976	2,318	2,108	1,713
Airports	-	1	1	3	5	14	-

Source: Border Guard



**Table 36.** Foreigners apprehended by the Border Guard for illegal border crossing by citizenship. Poland 1998-2002

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

Source: Border Guard

**Table 37.** Foreigners readmitted to Poland by citizenship. Poland: 1998-2002

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

Source: Border Guard

**Table 38.** Foreigners apprehended for illegal border crossing in organised groups  
(a). Poland: 1998-2002

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

(a) by the Border Guard and neighbouring services

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

Source: Border Guard

**Table 39.** Foreigners apprehended in organised groups by citizenship. Poland: 1998-2002

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

Source: Border Guard

**Table 40.** Decisions on expulsion of foreigners taken by district administration (a) by country of origin. Poland: 1998-2001

Country of origin	1998	1999	2000	2001	1998-2001
Total	9,053	9,120	9,987	8,497	36,657
Afghanistan	84	224	472	660	1,440
Albania	118	2	7	1	128
Algeria	22	19	10	8	59
Armenia	975	746	633	633	2,987
Azerbaijan	46	87	188	116	437
Bangladesh	200	40	17	12	269
Belarus	278	385	605	552	1,820
Bulgaria	1,431	1,455	1,111	738	4,735
China	21	25	32	29	107
Czech Rep.	5	30	35	21	91
FYR Macedonia	74	20	14	31	139
Georgia	70	157	125	90	442
India	67	82	11	36	196
Iraq	81	22	56	176	335
Kazakhstan	15	25	47	16	103
Latvia	38	15	17	17	87
Lithuania	122	67	59	96	344
Moldova	388	468	707	423	1,986
Mongolia	102	229	256	205	792
Pakistan	175	81	34	23	313
Romania	2,239	1,269	1,118	972	5,598
Russia	285	336	631	564	1,816
Slovakia	4	7	11	13	35
Sri Lanka	310	159	40	17	526
Turkey	55	30	31	23	139
Ukraine	1,289	2,571	3,143	2,322	9,325
Vietnam	243	296	332	529	1,400
Yugoslavia	94	42	23	7	166
all other	222	231	222	167	842

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

Source: Office for Repatriation and Foreigners

**Table 41.** Foreigners expelled from Poland. 1996-2002

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

Source: Border Guard

**Table 41.** Foreigners expelled from Poland by citizenship: 1998-2002

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

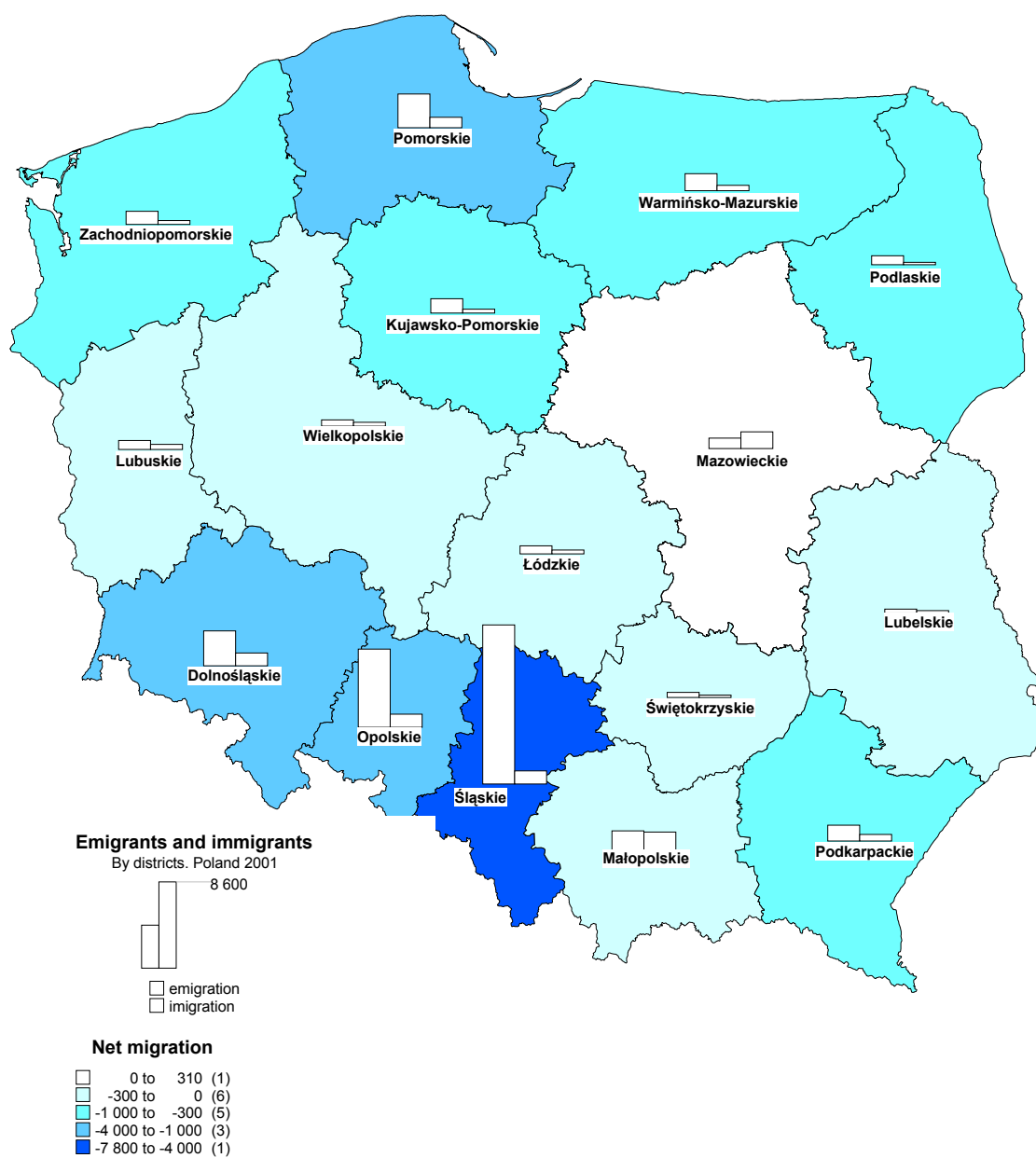
Source: Border Guard





## Maps

Map 1.



Map 2.

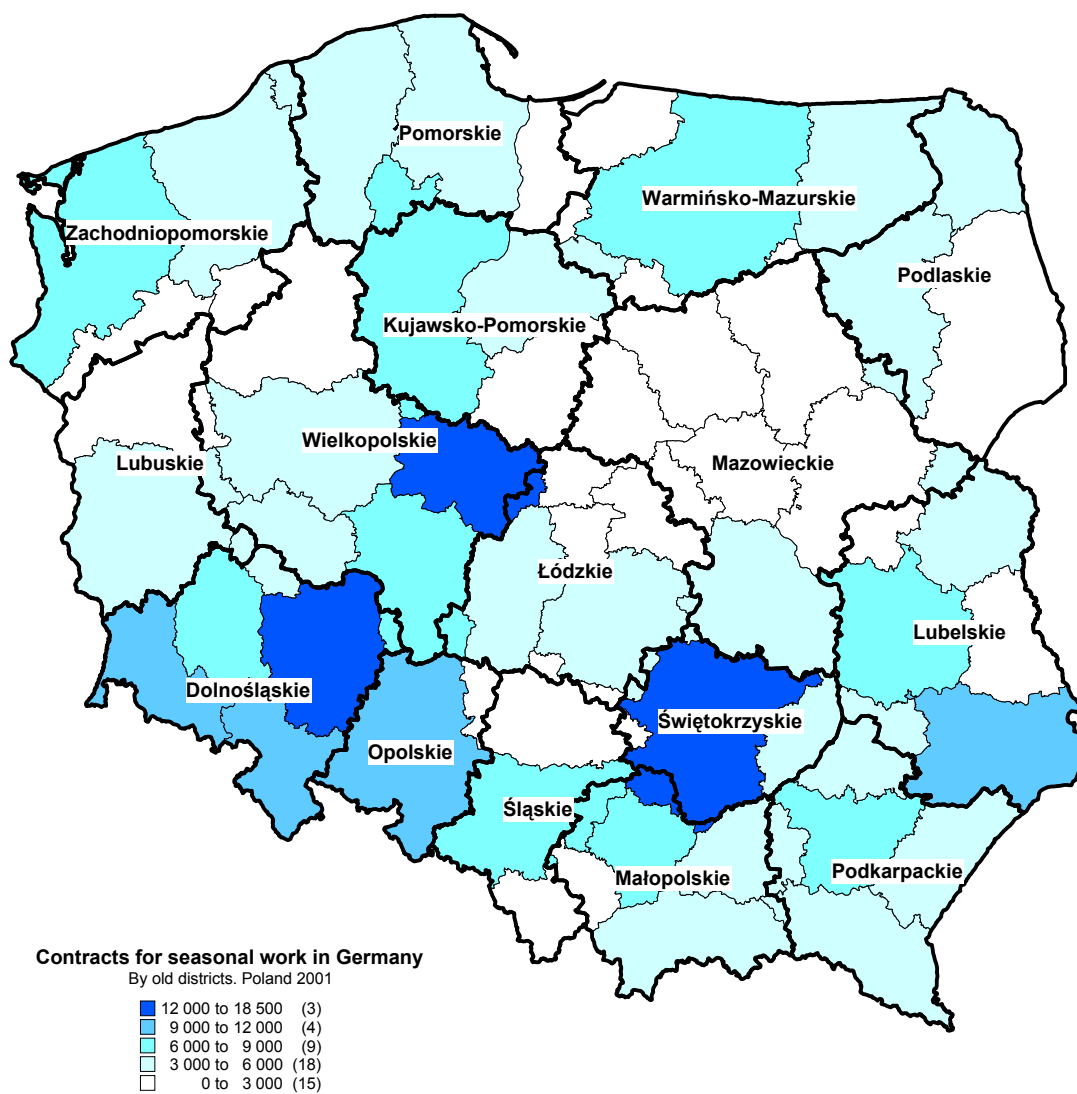


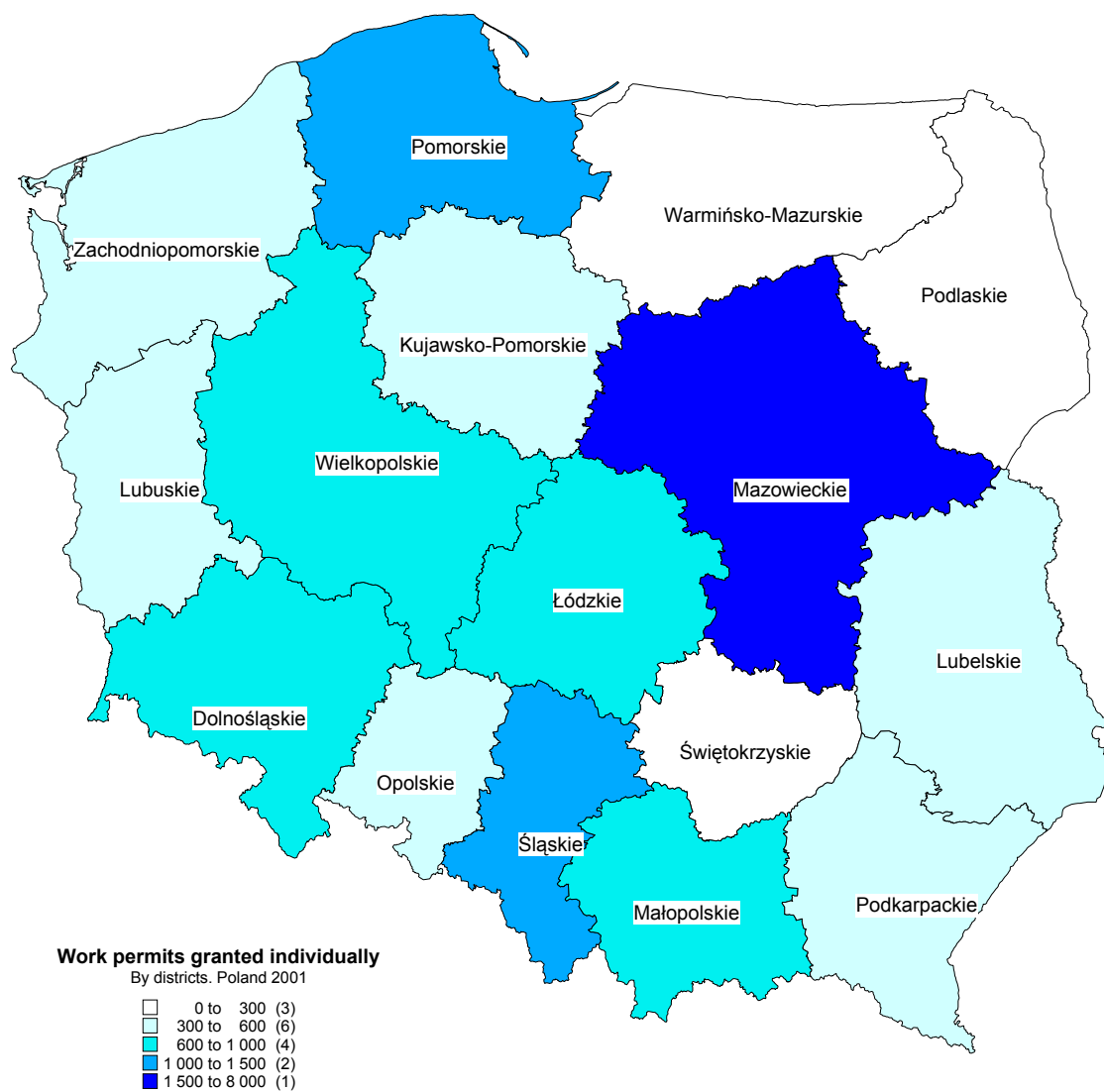
Persons arrived from abroad registered for temporary stay above two months

By districts. Poland 2001 (as of December 31)

□	0 to 800	(3)
□	800 to 1 600	(5)
□	1 600 to 2 400	(5)
□	2 400 to 4 000	(2)
□	4 000 to 17 500	(1)

Map 3.



**Map 4.**

Map 5.

