



CMR Working Papers

86/144

Recent Trends in International Migration in Poland The 2013 SOPEMI Report

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November 2015

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The 2013 SOPEMI Report**

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Abstract:

This Working Paper presents a SOPEMI report for Poland for 2013. It focuses on the most important recent developments in migration policy and offers an overview of migration trends to and from Poland. Specifically, it includes a brief analysis of recent economic developments shaping migration from and into Poland, changes in migration policy of Poland, recent trends in the transborder mobility, emigration from Poland and immigration to Poland. The statistical annex includes all data concerning the recent trends in migration from and into Poland.

Keywords: international migration, emigration, immigration, migration policy, Poland, SOPEMI report

Streszczenie:

Niniejszy Working Paper zawiera raport SOPEMI dla Polski dla roku 2013. Przedstawia on najnowsze zmiany w polityce migracyjnej i trendach w dziedzinie migracji z i do Polski. W szczególności, raport tradycyjnie zawiera krótką analizę uwarunkowań ekonomicznych migracji, polityki migracyjnej Polski, ruchu granicznego, emigracji z i imigracji do Polski. Aneks statystyczny zawiera wszystkie dane dotyczące najnowszych migracji z i do Polski.

Słowa kluczowe: migracje międzynarodowe, emigracja, imigracja, polityka migracyjna, Polska, raport SOPEMI

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Introductory remarks¹

For decades Poland was – and still is – an emigration country. The history of the country is marked with several important migratory flows dating back to mid-nineteenth century. Nonetheless, Poland's accession to the European Union (EU) opened a new chapter in Polish migration history.

Today, ten years after the 2004 EU enlargement it is possible to assess the post-accession migration as a massive social process influencing literally all spheres of life. The first years of Poland's membership in the EU saw a spectacular increase in international mobility of Polish citizens. In the peak year (2007) the estimated number of Polish citizens staying abroad was as high as 2.3 million. This increase in the scale and dynamics of emigration from Poland was accompanied by significant changes in its structural patterns. At the same time, even though Poland still is not perceived as an attractive destination country, there occurred a growing interest in inward migration. This has been reflected in available data which documents an increase in the scale of immigration to Poland. The reasons behind such a state of things are at least twofold. First, the evolving situation in Ukraine poses serious challenges to its citizens and shapes new migratory behaviors of Ukrainians. Second, the Polish legal system experiences a shift toward more immigrant-friendly immigration policy.

Against this background, the main aims of the 2013 SOPEMI report for Poland are the following: to assess the recent changes in immigration-related legislation; to discuss the developments concerning Polish emigration; and to analyze the most recent changes in the field of immigration. These aims are reflected by the structure of the report. Section 1 includes a brief summary of recent economic developments impacting the migrant outflows and inflows. Section 2 describes the recent changes in Poland's migration policy. Section 3 briefly refers to transnational border mobility. Section 4 assesses the migration of Polish citizens, and section 5 analyses a broad range of issues related to the immigration to Poland.

¹ Preparation of this working paper was supported by the project 'Unfinished migration transition and ageing population in Poland. Asynchronous population changes and the transformation of formal and informal care institutions.', National Science Centre grant number 2013/08/A/HS4/00602

1. Contextual issues

Ten years after the 2004 EU enlargement one can clearly see that it seriously impacted the economic performance of the country. Real GDP growth remains positive and it stayed so even during the economic crisis (see Table 1 and Figure 1). Recent data and estimates point to a gradual return to a stable development path which is not necessarily the case of other European economies. Importantly, positive tendencies are observed in most areas of economy, including FDI flows (but on decline since 2007), government deficit (slowly recovering to the pre-crisis levels) or extremely low inflation. Positive developments are observed in labour market terms as well, however, the unemployment rate remains relatively high (Table 1).

Table 1. Selected macroeconomic indicators, 2001-2014

Measure	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Real GDP growth	1.2	1.4	3.9	5.3	3.6	6.2	6.8	5.1	1.6	3.9	4.5	2.0	1.6	3.3*
GDP per capita in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) (EU28 = 100)	47.5	48.0	49.0	51.0	51.0	52.0	54.0	56.0	60.0	62.0	63.0	65.0	68.0	.
General government surplus/deficit in % of GDP	-5.1	-5	-6.3	-5.7	-4.1	-3.6	-1.9	-3.7	-7.5	-7.6	-4.9	-3.7	-4.0	.
General government consolidated gross debt in % of GDP	37.6	42.2	47.1	45.7	47.1	47.7	45	47.1	50.9	53.6	54.8	54.4	55.7	.
FDI - flows as % of GDP	3	2.1	2.2	5.1	3.4	5.7	5.5	2.8	3.2	3.0	4.0	1.2	-1.2	.
FDI - stocks as % of GDP	22	21.8	24	31.1	31.4	35.1	38.8	32.2	41.5	45.3	42.0	46.9	.	.
Consumer price index in %	5.5	1.9	0.8	3.5	2.1	1.0	2.6	4.2	4.0	2.7	3.9	3.7	0.8	-0.3**
Employment rate (15-64)	53.4	51.5	51.2	51.7	52.8	54.5	57.0	59.2	59.3	58.9	59.3	59.7	60.0	.
Unemployment rate (LFS)	18.3	20.0	19.8	19.1	17.9	13.9	9.6	7.1	8.1	9.7	9.7	10.1	9.8	8.2***

. no data

* forecasted value (Ministry of Finance)

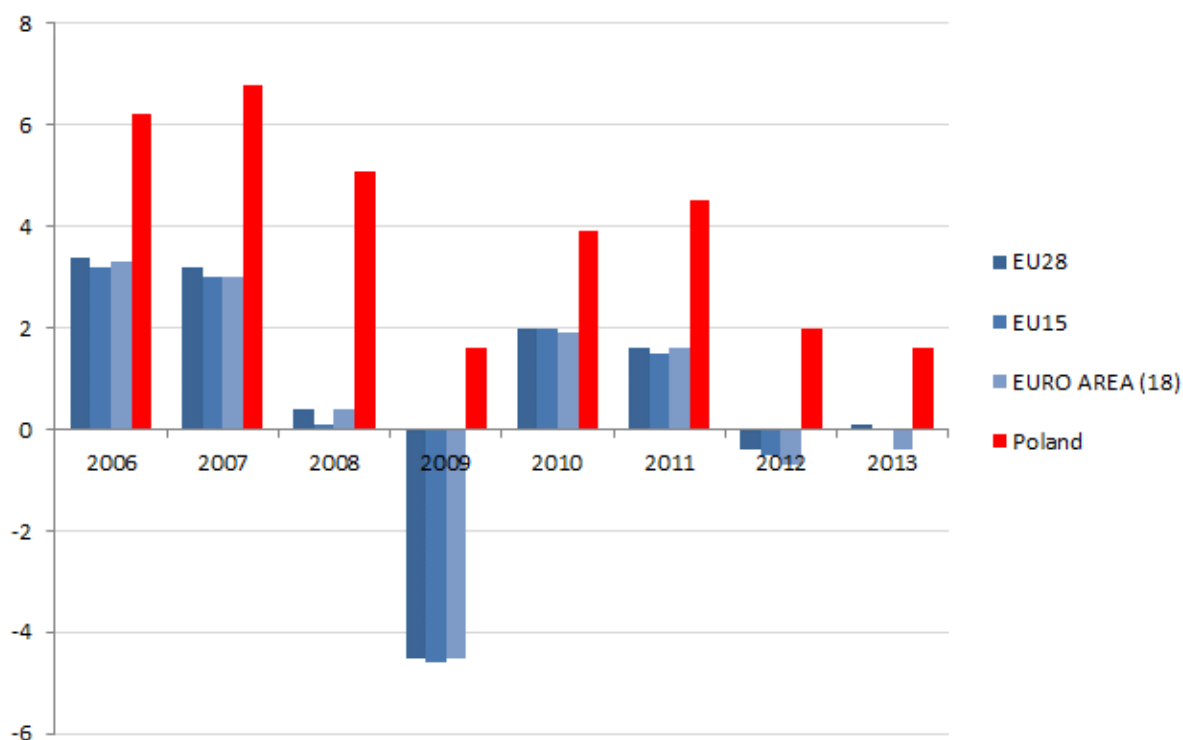
** percentage change m/m-12 (as for September 2014)

*** as for 3rd quarter 2014

Source: Own elaboration based on Eurostat, CSO, National Bank of Poland and Ministry of Finance data.

From the data presented in Table 1 and in Figure 1 it follows that the impact of the crisis on the Polish economy was far smaller than in other EU economies. There was a clearly observable decline in the growth rate (particularly in 2009) but extent of the crisis is incomparable to what is observed elsewhere in the EU, particularly in the Southern European countries (Greece, Portugal, Spain, and Italy), see Figure 1.

Figure 1. Real GDP growth – Poland, EU15, EU28 and Euro Area, 2006-2013



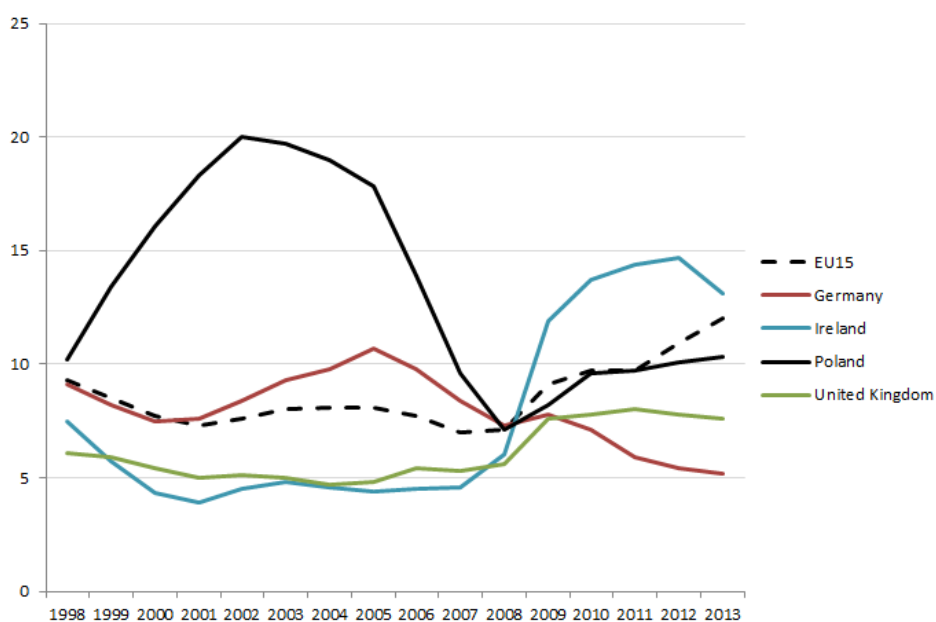
Source: Own elaboration based on Eurostat data.

Data for 2012 show relatively favourable conditions in the Polish economy and this tendency is continuing in 2014 (expected GDP growth rate as high as 3.3% i.e. far above the EU average). Apparently this translates into the convergence of incomes measured in PPS but the gap between Poland and the rest of the EU still remains significant – in 2013 GDP per capita (PPS) in Poland was equal to 68% of the EU28 average (see Table 1).

A similar tendency shows in UNDP data used to compute the Human Development Index. The most recent data (for 2013) provide the value of the HDI for Poland as high as 0.834 (slight increase as compared to 2012) and the country was ranked as 35 (similarly as in previous years Poland was categorized as a country with ‘Very High Human Development’) (UNDP 2014).

Nonetheless, one of the main challenges for the economic situation in Poland remains the labour market (the fiscal balance has not improved significantly but it seems to be under control at the moment). Figure 2 shows that for almost the whole period of transition the Polish economy was marked by a very high unemployment rate (around 20% in 2002) and this development is commonly attributed the role of one of the main pro-migratory factors. Since 2004 Polish labour market undergoes a significant and positive change, however. In 2007 the unemployment rate fell below 10% and became comparable to unemployment rates in the Western economies. Changes in unemployment were accompanied by a serious increase in the level of employment and level of economic activity – in 2013, for the very first time in recent Polish history, the employment rate of persons aged 15-64 was higher than 60% (see Table 1).

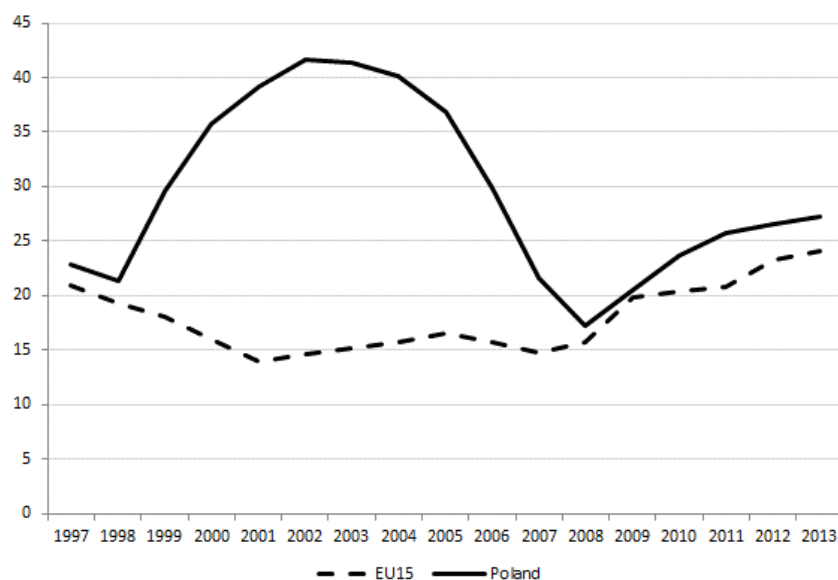
Figure 2. Unemployment rate (according to LFS) in Poland and major destination countries, 1998-2013



Source: Own elaboration based on Eurostat data.

Since 2008 the Polish unemployment rate is on the rise again – it oscillates around 10% according to the LFS data – but importantly, contrary to the pre-enlargement period, its developments mirror changes on the EU labour market (with exception of some countries, including Germany - see Table 1 and Figure 2).

Figure 3. Youth unemployment rate (according to LFS) in Poland and EU15, 1997-2013



Source: Own elaboration based on the Eurostat data.

Similarly to other EU countries, particularly those struggling with the consequences of the economic downturn, youth unemployment remains one of the major concerns related to the Polish labour market, Figure 3. After a significant improvement noted in the post-accession phase, since 2008 the youth

unemployment rate is on the rise again and in 2013 was higher than 27%. Hence, it was higher than the EU15 average but, as in the case of the general unemployment rate, it seems to reflect the developments in the EU as a whole. In the context of further analyses the situation on the Polish labour market is to be considered as the main driver of the emigration of Poles with very limited impact on the inflow of foreigners.

2. Immigration policy – recent developments

2.1. Public and political discourse about migration

Immigration to Poland and the state policy in this respect are relatively little politicised issues and they do not constitute an important element of the broadly understood public debate in Poland. Paradoxically, it leads to a relatively comfortable situation because the activities undertaken in this field are generally not objected to in public space and the arguments related to the benefits and challenges of migration are not used for political purposes, which is the case in some EU countries. Definitely more space is dedicated to issues related to the emigration of Poles and to the socio-economic consequences of the phenomenon.

The discussion about the selected aspects of migration is undertaken by politicians and the public opinion in a haphazard way. It is not an effect of a systematic reflexion on migration, but only a reaction to particular events. The fact that the Polish parliament lacks parties openly manifesting anti-immigration attitudes is worth emphasising.

In 2013 and 2014 the debate was stimulated by the dramatic situation in Ukraine, which was the reason for a broad discussion about the safety of the state borders, the protection given to Ukrainians arriving in Poland, and the scholarship policy for Ukrainian students. What is important, the subject of the potential impact of the situation in Ukraine on Polish immigration policy and the role of this policy in framing of the Polish strategic attitude towards the modernisation of Ukraine was examined by leading state politicians during a Cabinet Council session in April 2014.

The legislative works on the new bill on foreigners were another impulse for discussion. The parliamentary debate on the document confirmed one more time that immigration issues do not draw the attention of Polish political parties, what was made evident by the small number of parliamentarians actively participating in the works on the project, and by few speeches delivered during plenary sessions on the subject. Against this background several individual politicians representing the Civic Platform (PO), Law and Justice (PiS), and Democratic Left Alliance (SLD) showed relatively profound knowledge of immigration issues and personal involvement in different inquiries concerning immigrants.

What is important, all the parliamentary clubs participating in the debate approved the new bill. The party with the biggest number of strictures was PiS, expressing concern that not enough resources are designated to the implementation of the new tasks by the Polish Border Guard and stating that the simplification of legalisation procedures may lead to lower efficiency of the control of the inflow of foreigners to Poland and rising number of identified violations.

A completely new phenomenon, not observed in past legislative works on migration issues, was the level of involvement and real impact of social partners on the frame of the discussed regulations. Two non-governmental organisations: the Association for Legal Intervention and the Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights played key roles. This was recognized in a statement of the chairman of the parliamentary committee working on the bill, who believed that it was very long ago that the parliament had last worked on a bill with so many amendments suggested by social organisations which were finally included in the legislation. The openness of the administration of the Ministry of the Interior was a significant factor. As a result, the members of the parliament included almost 30

suggestions proposed by the organisations in the project, *inter alia* the requirement of a language test administered to foreigners applying for the permanent residence permit was abandoned.

The active role which the non-governmental organisations had during the works on the bill, but also during discussions about the situation of the minors in the detention centres, problems of integration of foreigners in Poland, or the operation of legal assistance system is mainly a result of the development and growing specialisation of NGOs acting for migrants in Poland. The EU funds have played a huge role in this process.

2.2. Legal immigration

The most meaningful event of the last months in Polish migration policy was the resolution of the new law on foreigners in December 2013, which was implemented on May 1st 2014. The law introduced more liberal and simplified conditions of legalisation of residence and work of foreigners in Poland. The new regulations are especially favourable for the following five categories of foreigners: labour migrants (see subsection 2.2.1), students and graduates of Polish universities (see subsection 2.2.2), foreigners of Polish origin (see subsection 2.2.3), the children of foreigners (they can obtain a permanent residence permit even immediately after birth, if at least one of the parents has a permanent residence permit or a long-term EU residence permit, what was impossible under the previous law), and some of the undocumented immigrants who obtained the possibility to apply for a temporary residence permit based on their right to family life (which can be perceived as an introduction of a kind of permanent – although facultative and limited – abolition mechanism).

On the basis of the new law foreigners can apply for the following types of residence permits (apart from the conditions of obtaining it and/or its validity period, in some cases the name of the permit has also been changed):

- Temporary residence permit, replacing the prior residence permit for a fixed period, released for the period of three months to three years (in the prior Act – two years);
- Permanent residence permit, replacing the prior settlement permit, released indefinitely after a period of legal residence from 0 to 10 years, depending on the legal status (there is no requirement, *inter alia*, in the case of people of Polish origin, who wish to settle down permanently in Poland); it allows residence only on the territory of Poland;
- long-term EU residence permit, released indefinitely after 5 years of legal residence in Poland (like the permit existing hitherto): the right to apply for this type of permit was broadened to foreigners under international protection, that is those granted refugee status or beneficiaries of supplementary protection; this type of permit allows not only residence in Poland, but after fulfilling conditions determined by law, also residence on the territory of the other EU member-countries.

The list of significant procedural simplifications in submitting the application for residence legalisation includes primarily the abolition of the duty of presenting one's legal claim to occupied premises in the case of the temporary residence permit and permanent residence permit (currently it is enough to show that the foreigner has a domicile), and the possibility to apply for residence until the last day of the validity of the current residence document (before it had to be done as early as 45 days before the expiration date of the permit or visa, what was the source of serious trouble for foreigners who did not apply for a permit on time).

The generally liberal new act still introduced some practical obstructions. The residence application form was extended from 15 to 19 pages and its completion still seems difficult for foreigners, what is reported by the NGOs which foreigners approach requesting help. Additionally, the obligation to submit one's fingerprints at the moment of applying for a residence permit was introduced, and therefore, the requirement of personal presence of the foreigner in the immigration office. Since the implementation of the new act, the presence in the immigration office is required at least twice – when submitting one's application and at collection of the permit. Before, the application could have been submitted by a plenipotentiary. Due to the obligation to submit fingerprints, the possibility to apply for residence with a Polish consul's mediation while abroad was also excluded.

Paradoxically, both the introduced simplifications and obstructions led to the emergence of an inconvenient practical problem, that is significant prolongation of the queues in voivodeship offices where the residence permit applications are submitted. This especially concerns the Masovian Voivodeship Office which receives almost half of all applications (a special bookmark even appeared on their website „What to do in order not to wait long in the queue”). On the one hand, the liberal regulations of legalisation of residence encouraged many foreigners to apply for residence permits, especially temporary residence permits, now valid for three years (*inter alia*, foreigners who had preferred to legalise their residence on the base of one year visas started to opt for it). On the other hand, the reason behind the prolongation of the queues is the requirement of personal presence in order to submit one's fingerprints when applying for the release or prolongation of the residence permit.

The implementation of the new law was accompanied by a broad information campaign organised by the Office for Foreigners, entitled „Polska. Tu mieszkam” („Poland, here I live”). As a part of the campaign a website was launched www.cudzoziemcy.gov.pl, where the new regulations were explained in a comprehensible way. The information on the website was available in Polish and in as many as eight foreign languages: English, Arabic, Chinese, French, Armenian, Russian, Ukrainian, and Vietnamese. The information was also disseminated in the form of leaflets, posters, billboards, and commercials available in mass-media.

2.2.1. Foreign labour

Labour migrants are one of the categories of foreigners who are given priority in the light of the Polish migration strategy. This is primarily due to the ageing of the Polish society and the predicted scarcity of the workforce in future. The majority of the recently introduced changes aim at the liberalisation of access to the Polish labour market, especially for the foreigners from the East, and at the empowerment of foreign employees.

The most important changes introduced by the new law include the rationalisation and shortening of the procedure of residence legalisation by means of introducing a unified work-and-residence permit which can be obtained within a single procedure. This provision was mandated by the EU Single Permit Directive. Currently, in order to work, a foreigner residing in Poland applies only for one permit which allows both residence and employment (for a particular employer and at a particular workplace). Before releasing the permit, the voivode conducts checks whether or not there is a Polish unemployed person available for the job (this does not apply to a few cases when the work permit or the labour market test is not required). Under the provision of the prior act, first, the employer applied for a work permit for a foreigner (the foreigner did not have the right to apply), and only after obtaining it the foreigner could apply for a residence permit. The old procedure was not abandoned, though. It is applied to the employees of companies which have their premises in a non-EU country,

foreigners residing abroad, and foreigners having Polish a residence permit based on circumstances other than employment.

A significant novelty is the fact that in the case of losing one's job, a residence and work permit does not expire automatically. A foreigner has one month to find new employment.

Apart from this, a broad group of foreigners, among them those residing in Poland on the basis of temporary permits or visas released for working purpose, has been granted the right to register in the local employment office and use its employment services and career counselling and training services, and moreover, the right to obtain unemployment benefits after fulfilling the conditions prescribed in the regulations. Before May 1st, 2014 a very limited group (mainly foreigners with permanent residence permits or the international protection beneficiaries) were entitled to such aid. The introduction of the solutions resulted from the need to implement the regulations of the Single Permit Directive.

The new Act on foreigners also precisely defined the criteria of the profitability of the economic activity of a foreigner as considered from the state's point of view, which are the basis for issuing a temporary residence permit for the purpose of performing economic activity. The criteria are more objective now and therefore they facilitate the administration institutions' decision-making processes. Currently the voivode examines whether the activity: 1) brings an income of at least twelve-fold of an average salary in the voivodeship, or 2) if the foreign entrepreneur permanently employed at least two persons who were Polish citizens or foreigners who do not need work permit for at least a year before the application, or 3) whether the company has means to fulfil the abovementioned conditions in future or is taking actions to achieve them.

Another way of facilitating labour migration is adding, as of January 1st, 2014, Armenia to the list of countries the citizens of which have the right to work in Poland for six months in twelve successive months on the base of the employer's declaration about the intent to employ a foreigner, i.e. without the obligation to have work permit (due to Armenia joining an EU-Armenia Mobility partnership in 2011). Therefore, Armenians gained the possibility to apply for a work permit (currently residence and work permit) without the need to pass a labour market test after three months of work for the same employer within the framework of the simplified system of foreigners' employment.

In the reported period the possibility to include in the declaration system specific professions in which the Polish labour market lacks employees was discussed. In this context the ongoing works on the modernisation of the IT tools for monitoring labour market surpluses and shortages and the methodology of the employment forecast are worth mentioning.

In 2013 the Polish Minister of Labour and Social Policy and the Ukrainian Minister of Social Policy agreed on the convocation of a Polish-Ukrainian working group on the labour migration. Its aim is to prepare a bilateral agreement on employment, which will provide for, *inter alia*, the inclusion of Ukrainian employment services in recruitment of the employees to Poland.

In 2013 an agreement on social security coordination with Moldova was signed. It aims at, *inter alia*, enabling Moldovans working in Poland and Poles working in Moldova a transfer of long-term benefits (disability pensions and old-age pensions) to the country of residence and elimination of the situation when migrants had to pay an insurance premium in two countries simultaneously. A similar agreement signed with Ukraine in 2012 came into force January 1st, 2014. The negotiations about a similar with Belarus are in progress.

2.2.2. Foreign students

Foreign students constitute one of the sparse immigration groups which have attracted attention among the government experts and the people responsible for policy-making in Poland. The key factors behind this situation seem to be: on the one hand, growing problems of Polish universities with recruitment caused by a demographic decline, on the other, the intellectual and integrative potential observed among the foreign graduates of Polish universities. These are the reasons why the promotion of student migration has become a strategic issue, and why the internationalisation of Polish university education has become a priority of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education (MSHE – MNiSW in Polish) for the year 2014 and it has been discussed not only in the academic community, but also within the mainstream political discourse. This opinion can be confirmed by the “Human Capital Development Strategy 2020” accepted in June 2013, which is one of nine governmental development strategies determining the key development domains in the perspective of the year 2020. The document sets the goal of an increase in foreign students spending at least one year at the Polish universities from 1.4% in 2011 to 5% in 2020.

Actually, after period of relatively limited, according to many environments, activity of the state in the field of encouraging foreign students to consider Poland, the last two years saw more involvement in this domain. A promotional campaign initiated in 2012 by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, was in successive implementation phase in the years 2013-2014, which resulted in opening the first, multilingual governmental information portal for the foreign students (www.go-poland.pl). In terms of external relations, the MSHE, apart from renegotiating expired contracts/agreements concerning scientific and academic cooperation, signed the first educational exchange agreement with an Arabic country – Oman (in September 2014) and has started or is about to start negotiating similar agreements with the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia.

MSHE also started negotiations about obtaining American accreditation for the best Polish technical universities, which in the long run will help them to encourage foreigners to study in Poland. A similar accreditation was already obtained by medical universities in 2011. It is worth emphasising that an important element of international activities of Polish technical universities was launching a long-term project “Study Engineering in Poland” in January 2014, founded by the Conference of Chancellors of Polish Technical Universities in cooperation with the Educational Foundation “Perspektywy”.

What is important, in May 2014 with the implementation of the new legislation on foreigners, essential changes in the ways and conditions of legalisation of the residence of foreigners studying in Poland were introduced. The range and character of the changes make this group one of the main beneficiaries of the newly implemented solutions. The main differences are the following: 1) the law enables people preparing to study in Polish language to obtain a temporary residence permit with the same provisions as those granted to foreigners already studying in Poland; 2) the maximum period of the first temporary permit has been prolonged from 12 to 15 months and the subsequent permits have been prolonged from 1 to 3 years; 3) a more flexible approach to the legalisation of residence of a foreigner who failed his academic year has been introduced; as well as 4) the graduates of Polish universities declaring their willingness to search for a job have been granted a one year residence permit.

The issue of potential abolition or reduction of the stamp duty (a tax levied by the government on a variety of administrative activities it has to perform in individual cases) for residence permit release for students, scholarship holders, and scientists was broadly discussed by governmental experts. The

issue was eventually dealt with during the works on the implementation of the „Polish Migration Policy”. In effect, it was recommended for consultations with local governments.

It is worth mentioning that a new scholarship programme „Polish Erasmus for Ukraine” was set up in August 2014. It enables granting 500 governmental scholarships for students from Ukraine, mainly inhabitants of territories affected by the armed conflict under, who lost their sources of income. The initiative aims, like the earlier scholarship programme directed to Belarusian students – the Kalinowski programme, to support the inclusion of scholarship policy in broadly understood foreign policy and the promotion of Poland.

2.2.3. *Foreigners of Polish origin*

In the new 2013 Act on foreigners, foreigners of Polish origin, verified on the base of the Act on repatriation, as well as Card of the Pole holders, who are going to settle down in Poland permanently were granted the right to apply for a permanent residence permit without fulfilling the conditions of prior residence in Poland directly prior to submitting their application. Before the implementation of the new act, a person of Polish origin could resettle to Poland on the basis of article 52 of the Constitution and obtain a permit to settle in spite of the fact that the premise of Polish origin was not enumerated among the circumstances of obtaining this type of permit. An absolute novelty is the privileged position of persons of Polish origin when it comes to refusal or revocation of the permanent residence permit (this does not concern the Card of a Pole holders, though, but only people whose Polish origin was confirmed in the procedures determined in the Act on repatriation).

The refusal can be issued only when the foreigner of Polish origin does not fulfil the conditions to obtain the permit, due to security considerations, or when the foreigner has presented false data, information or documents while applying for permit. The number of premises accounting for the revocation of the permanent residence permit for persons of Polish origin is smaller compared to other categories of foreigners, that is the permit cannot be revoked because of state interests or because one has received a sentence of at least three years for a deliberate offense.

2.3. *Illegal migration and returns*

In the context of the policy against illegal immigration and return policy, the recent months were dominated by a debate about the issue of the detention of the foreigners. The debate was initiated by the non-governmental organisations appealing to the Polish authorities for, *inter alia*, the cessation of the detention of children, recalling similar practices in some EU member countries. The course of the debate was influenced by a series of hunger strikes of foreigners detained in the centres, who complained about their living conditions and the fact of their rights not being respected.

As a reaction to the events, the Minister of the Interior decided to perform a series of supervision visits in the centres, which took place with the active participation of two non-governmental organisations. Based on the results of these visits and on the conclusions of follow-up meetings of the administration of the Ministry of the Interior with social partners, some changes in regulations about the detention of foreigners were elaborated, which were taken into consideration in the works on the new act on foreigners. Finally, the legislation included, *inter alia*: 1) provisions forbidding to detain unaccompanied minors under the age of 15 in the centres; 2) demanding that the court examining the case of the detention of a minor takes the child’s welfare into consideration; as well as 3) an absolute

novelty, the possibility to introduce means of limiting one's freedom alternative to detention such as the requirement to report to an appropriate institution, payment of a financial deposit, turning over one's travel documents, or the need to remain in an appointed location (outside of a detention centre). The Border Guard successively implements also other changes in the functioning of the detention centres in order to improve the living conditions of the detainees and the working conditions of the staff. This especially essential as it relates to the need of introducing a major change in the consciousness and the culture of work of the employed staff.

Although the implemented changes were generally positively assessed by the social partners, they still indicated some aspects which, in their opinion, require further improvements, for example: the introduction of an absolute prohibition of detaining minors, a system of identification of trauma victims who should not be detained at all, a change of the prison-like atmosphere of the centres, the assurance of access of foreigners to psychological and legal aid. Moreover, the NGOs indicate an unfavourable change introduced by the new Act on foreigners, according to which the maximum period of remaining in a detention centre has been prolonged from 12 to 18 or 24 months.

Nevertheless, analyses of the regulations of the new Act on foreigners and the Act on the promotion of employment and institutions of the labour market revised in April 2014, show visible remodelling of the principles of the fight against illegal immigration. Firstly, new principles of expulsion have been introduced. As voluntary returns have been given absolute priority over forced returns (an approach elaborated at the EU level, a principle indicated by the so-called return guideline), currently two types of issued return decisions (decision of expulsion and decision of order to leave) were replaced by a decision of obliging a foreigner to return, in which a voluntary return date (within 15 to 30 days with a possibility of an extension) is determined by the Border Guard. Also an automatic suspension of the execution of the return decision was introduced in case of filing a claim against the decision to the administrative court, what had been postulated for years by the communities acting for migrants. A novelty in the expulsion procedures is an introduction of the possibility of a non-governmental organisation's representative to participate in the forced return operations. Secondly, the approach to illegal work of foreigners has been changed. As a result of the redefinition of „illegal employment of a foreigner”, a foreigner working in Poland without a contract is no longer considered responsible while the burden of ensuring legal employment has been transferred to the employer.

The new Act on foreigners has broadened the competences of the Border Guard, which has gained, *inter alia*, the exclusive right to issue a decision obliging a foreigner to return (previously the Border Guard had to apply to a voivode to issue such a decision), the right to grant a foreigner protection against expulsion for humanitarian reasons (previously in the competencies of the voivode, the Head of the Office for Foreigners, or the Refugee Council), to impose a penalty on public carriers, to release foreigners from the detention centres (previously in the competencies of the court), and to recognise, prevent, and detect human trafficking. Taking this into consideration, and the fact that the Police lost the right to manage the procedures which oblige foreigners to leave Poland and apply for the court to place a detained foreigner in the detention centre, the Border Guard has become the only institution engaged in the fight against illegal migration on the territory of Poland and in the return procedures.

In January 2014, the process of the reorganisation of the structure of the Border Guard has been completed. It was an effect of the new tasks imposed on the Border Guard after the Polish accession to the Schengen Area and acknowledging the western and southern border as “safe” and susceptible to the phenomenon of illegal migration on relatively small scale. The reorganisation consisted mainly of the integration of several departments and reduction of the number of posts.

2.4. Protection of foreigners

Recent dramatic events related to the Russian aggression in Ukraine led to a large increase of Ukrainian citizens searching asylum in Poland. In 2013 there were only 46 such cases, while till October 2nd, 2014 the number increased to 1,669. Hence, Ukrainian citizens rank second after Russian citizens (in Poland predominantly of Chechen origin) among the number of asylum seekers. In this context it is worth mentioning that the Inter-ministerial Migration Committee and the Inter-ministerial Group for External National Border Management accepted a framework of state activity in case of a sudden mass inflow of foreigners to Poland in January 2014. Although the document is not legally binding, it can possibly be helpful as far as the unpredictable events in the East are concerned (and their unpredictability can be proved by the mere fact that in spite of the escalation of warfare in Ukraine, in the last months of 2014 the number of Ukrainian refugees remained on the same stable level).

The new Act on foreigners introduced a new form of protection, that is a residence permit for humanitarian reasons which is separated from the tolerated stay permit. The permit can be issued in instances when the return of a foreigner on the basis of an obligation of the foreigner to return would concern a country where their human rights would be violated, *inter alia*, where they could be tortured or deprived of the right to fair trial, or when the obligation to return would violate their right to family life or children's rights. The permit cannot be given to foreigners who committed a felony or are a considered a threat to national security. Such persons are able to obtain a tolerated stay permit, which is available also to the foreigners whose expulsion is impossible. The holders of the residence permits for humanitarian reasons enjoy a broader range of rights than holders of the tolerated stay permit, however they are still limited and , e.g. do not comprise the right to integration aid.

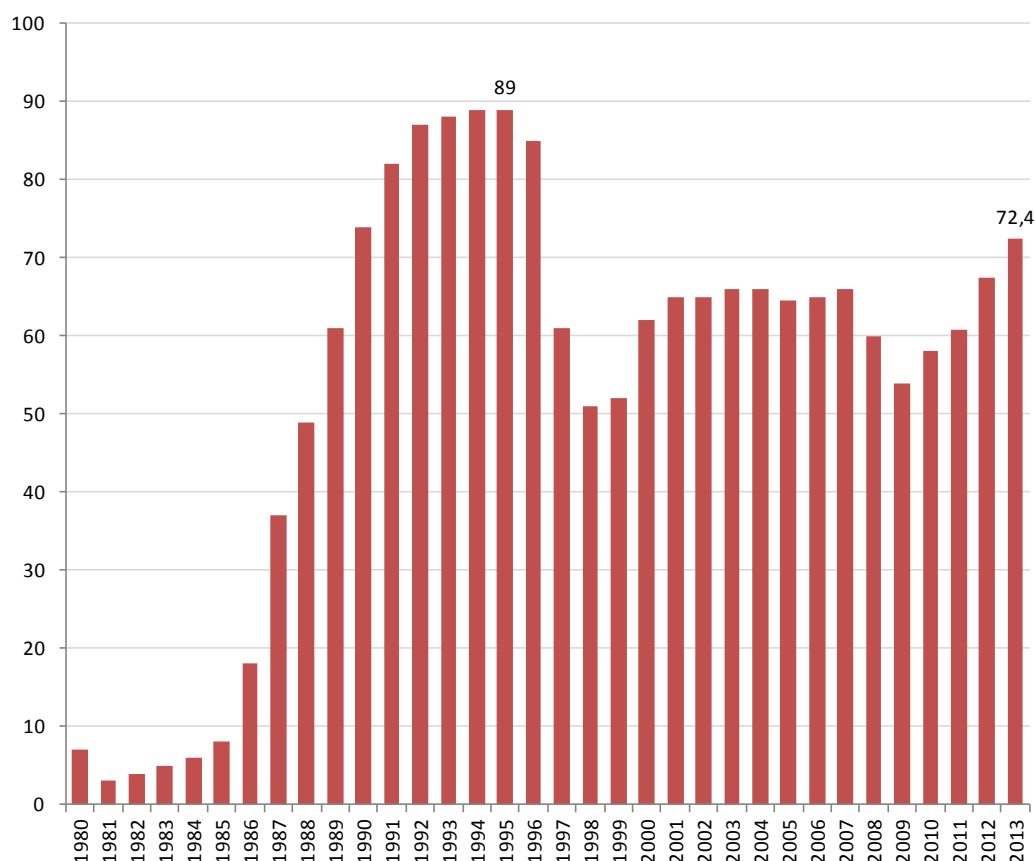
Moreover, based on the new Act on foreigners, foreigners under international protection, that is having refugee status in Poland or beneficiaries of international protection, obtained the right to apply for a long-term EU residence permit after five years of legal residence. So far, they could only apply for a permit to settle (current permanent residence permit), which did not entitle them to reside in other EU Member States.

In the analysed period the legislation on the protection of foreigners was changed to a small extent which is related to the need to implement the so-called Qualification Directive in Polish legislation.

3. Trans-border mobility

According to available data there were around 72.4 million arrivals of foreigners noted in 2013. It was a 7% increase as compared to the previous year (see Figure 4 and Tables 8-9 in the Annex). The most important group of arriving foreigners were Ukrainians (7.3 million, 10% of the total).

Figure 4. Arrival of foreigners to Poland, 1980-2013, in million



Source: The Border Guard and the Institute for Tourism.

In the early transition years in Poland there was a massive increase in trans-border mobility noted. It reached its peak in 1995 with almost 90 million arrivals of foreigners. After a serious drop in the years 1996-1999 (mostly attributable to poor economic conditions in post-Soviet countries and the economic downturn in Poland) there was a slow increase recorded till the EU enlargement. Since then the number of arrivals is on the rise and it reached 72.4 million persons in 2013 and, according to anecdotal evidence, could be much higher in 2014.

Traditionally, arrivals to Poland have been in vast majority undertaken by: 1) the citizens of the bordering countries, and 2) European Union citizens. As noted in a previous report, as for 2012 persons belonging to the first category were responsible for over 92% (55,750) of entries. At the same time the citizens of the EU15 were responsible for around 44% of all entries. Over the period 2012-2013 the share of Ukrainian citizens crossing the Polish border remained mostly unchanged.

Since a few years the bilateral agreements on local border traffic (LBT agreements) became one of the measures to facilitate mobility between post-Soviet countries (Ukraine, Russia – exclusively the Kaliningrad region, Belarus²) and Poland. A special emphasis should be put particularly on the Polish-Ukrainian agreement, see Table 2.

² The agreement with Belarus has been not validated yet.

Table 2. The number of border crossing within the local border traffic, foreigners only (into Poland), in thousands, 2009-2014 (first half)

Country of origin	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (1st half)
Ukraine	172 591	1 798 307	2 520 707	2 984 766	3 731 438	1 867 814
Russian Federation	.	.	.	13 734	580 176	404 508
Total	172 591	1 798 307	2 520 707	2 998 500	4 311 614	2 272 322

Source: Border Guard.

Data presented in Table 2 shows that in both cases the introduction of LBT has led to a dramatic increase in the number of border crossings by foreigners – in the case of Ukrainian citizens it was an approximately 9-fold increase (2010 as compared to 2009), in the case of the inhabitants of the Kaliningrad region the increase was even higher (42-fold in 2013 as compared to 2012 when the LBT has been introduced). The importance of the LBT is clearly proven by the fact that in 2013 this kind of border traffic was responsible for over 50% of all border crossings on the Ukrainian-Polish border (foreigners only). These trends continued in the first half of 2014. In the case of the Ukrainian border a 12% increase was noted as compared to the first half of 2013. In the case of the Kaliningrad region the change was significantly higher and amounted to 160%. Apparently, significant increases in the number of border crossings translate themselves into rapid increases in the foreigners' spending (critical particularly for the inhabitants of the Kaliningrad region).

In 2013 the number of apprehensions while attempting to cross the border in an illegal way was as high as 3,795 and this implies another year of increase with respect to this measure (17% increase as compared to 2012 and 52% as compared to 2011). At the same time, however, the number of apprehensions in 2013 was only slightly higher than recorded in 2010. Contrary to previous years, the majority of the apprehensions were recorded at the internal EU border (51%) and related to non-EU citizen in case of both the internal as well as the external EU border. The most important countries of origin included Ukrainians (834 apprehensions), Belarusians (232), and Russians (191) at the external EU border and Russians (753), Ukrainians (610), and Georgians (85) at the internal EU border.

The total number of apprehensions in the first half of 2014 amounted to 2,181 and was slightly higher than noted the year before (2,041). In this period citizens of Ukraine dominated in both categories unequivocally (based on Border Guard data).

4. Migration from Poland

4.1. Data on migration from Poland – a methodological comment

The quality of migration data remains one of the main challenges in studies on Polish emigration. The basic official statistical source on international migration from (and into) Poland remains the central population register (so-called PESEL) which records entries of immigrants and exits of emigrants. This source, however, is problematic due to applied definitions: immigrants are defined as persons who had arrived from abroad and have been registered as permanent residents in any basic

administrative unit of Poland; emigrants are defined as persons who moved abroad with an intention to settle and delisted themselves from their permanent place of residence in Poland (see Tables 1-5 in the Annex).

Considering contemporary Polish migration which is often close to short-term or circular mobility, as well as difficulties with measurement of migration under the free mobility regime (since 2004) there are attempts to overcome registry data limitations. The most important includes estimating the stock of permanent residents of Poland staying temporarily abroad (i.e. *de facto* migrants) on the basis of the registry data complemented with data from the major destination countries. Since 2006, this estimate is published on an annual basis by the Central Statistical Office (CSO 2014 – see section 4.3 and table 7 in the Annex)³. In this case the category of ‘temporary migrants’ is being used to denote permanent residents of Poland who have stayed in a foreign country for longer than three months. The second unique feature of the Polish statistics on migration is referencing the Polish Labour Force Survey (LFS) as a source of data on the members of Polish households staying (temporarily) abroad (see Table 6 in the Annex and section 4.3). This data is based on large samples (over 50 thousand households) and includes information on persons aged 15+ years who are still treated as members of households residing in Poland. LFS data on migration has commonly acknowledged weaknesses (e.g. the sample of migrants does not include migrants who moved abroad accompanied by whole households, those staying abroad for shorter than 3 months) and for this reason the Central Statistical Office holds a position that this data is not representative for the total population of Poles staying temporarily abroad and should be analyzed and interpreted with caution.

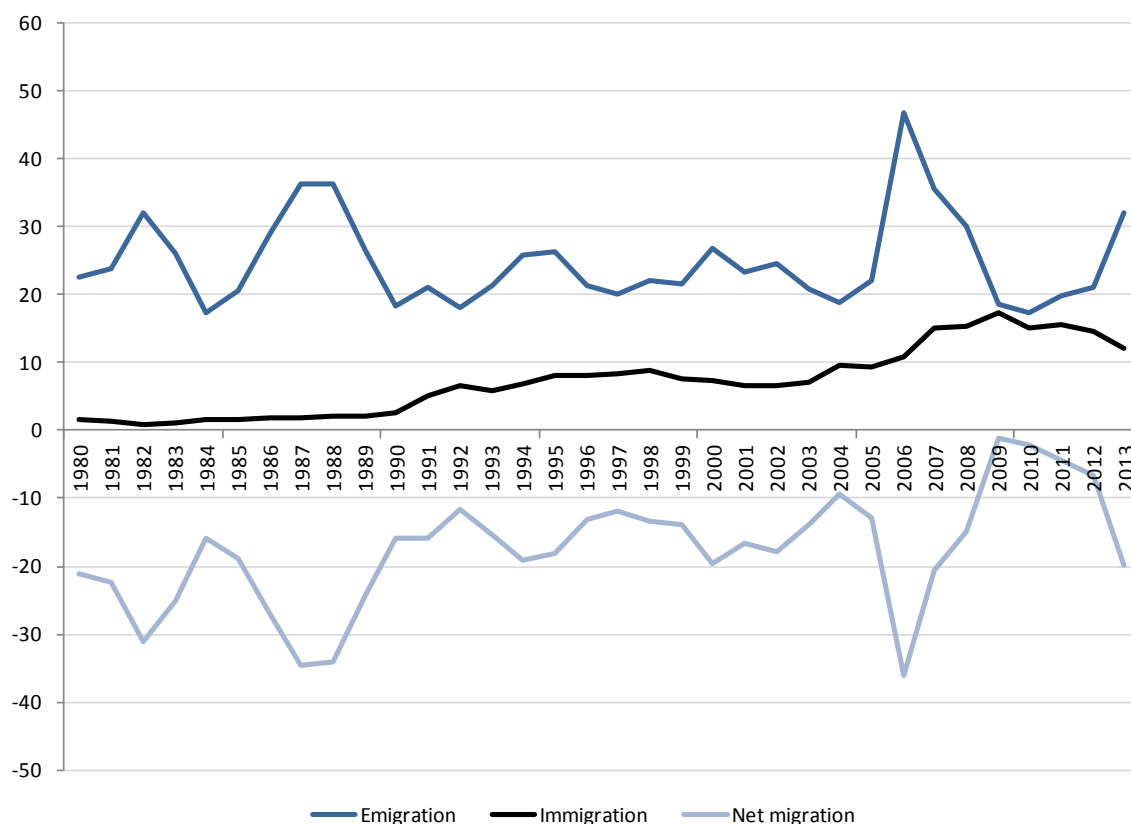
4.2. Registered flows

In the times of free mobility it is difficult to obtain reliable information about the scale of migration flows (especially long-term) between countries. So far, information about emigration from Poland (in terms of flows) has been derived only from current population registers⁴. As noted in section 4.1, permanent emigration was associated with registering out of permanent residence in the home country. The deficiencies of this source have been discussed many times, and the low quality of information obtained can be confirmed by two premises. Firstly, the scale of registered emigration has for several decades remained stable reaching 20 thousand persons annually, in spite of radical changes of the institutional conditions of foreign mobility – from almost fully closed borders to complete freedom of mobility on the huge territory of the European Union (see Figure 5). Secondly, the most significant increase of the outflow was observed in the year 2006, what the experts unambiguously related to the lack of taxation regulations on income earned abroad. The number of people who deregistered that year were not necessarily those who emigrated that year, but rather those who decided to regulate the legal status and move their tax residence to the destination country.

³ The stock of temporary Polish migrants (defined as above) is being estimated on the basis of: the 2002 and 2011 National census data (basis for the estimation), data on officially registered flows (referring to permanent migrants), data of quarterly Labour Force Survey, and statistics on Polish migrants in destination countries, including administrative data on the number of worker registrations, insurance registrations, residence permits, work permits, as well as LFS data. Importantly, the estimates for 2009 and 2010 have been re-estimated based on the 2011 national census data.

⁴ It was possible to estimate the scale of the outflow of the inhabitants of Poland to some of the receiving countries on the basis of sources from the destination countries or to estimate the scale of net migration on the basis of information about the stocks of temporary migrants, which have been published by the CSO since 2007.

Figure 5. Number of de-registered (emigration) and registered persons (immigration) as well as difference between them (net migration), 1980-2013.



Source: Own elaboration based on the CSO data.

As shown above, the number of officially registered immigrants to Poland remains relatively stable over last five years. In 2013 the number of immigrants was as high as 12.2 thousand and it meant a slight decrease as compared to 2014 (14.6 thousand). Due to an increase in the scale of registered emigration in 2013 (32.1 thousand persons as compared to 21.2 thousand in 2012), the officially registered net outflow dropped by 20 thousand persons and reached its lowest value since 2008.

In relation to regulations recently introduced at the EU level (in the field of harmonization of statistics) as well as at the national level (in the field of abolition of compulsory registration), efforts have been made to elaborate a solution which would substitute the practice commonly applied in public statistics to base the analyses of the scale and structure of long-term migration on registration data. After having applied a new approach to data for the years 2009-2012, the Central Statistical Office of Poland (CSO – GUS in Polish) estimated the scale of emigration from Poland at around 218-275 thousand persons annually, that is a dozen times more than had been reported⁵. According to these new estimations the majority of emigrants (75-80%) are Polish citizens, the rest are largely the citizens of non-EU

⁵ At the moment of preparing this article, the statistics for the year 2013 were not available. As these estimations use to a certain extent the information about the number of persons who had deregistered from permanent residence in Poland, we suppose that the scale of emigration in 2013 will be bigger and it may reach as many as 400 thousand people.

countries (59-73%)⁶. Female participation in the migration flow is estimated almost invariably at 49-50% (Table 2).

Table 3. Emigration from Poland (12 months and more), CSO estimates and register data*

Year	Estimate (in thous.)	Registered emigration (in thous.)	Share of Polish citizens in the emigration (in %)*	Share of women in the emigration (in %)*
2009	229.3	18.6	78	50
2010	218.1	17.4	78	50
2011	265.8	19.9	81	50
2012	275.6	21.2	75	49
2013	.	32.1	.	.

. no data

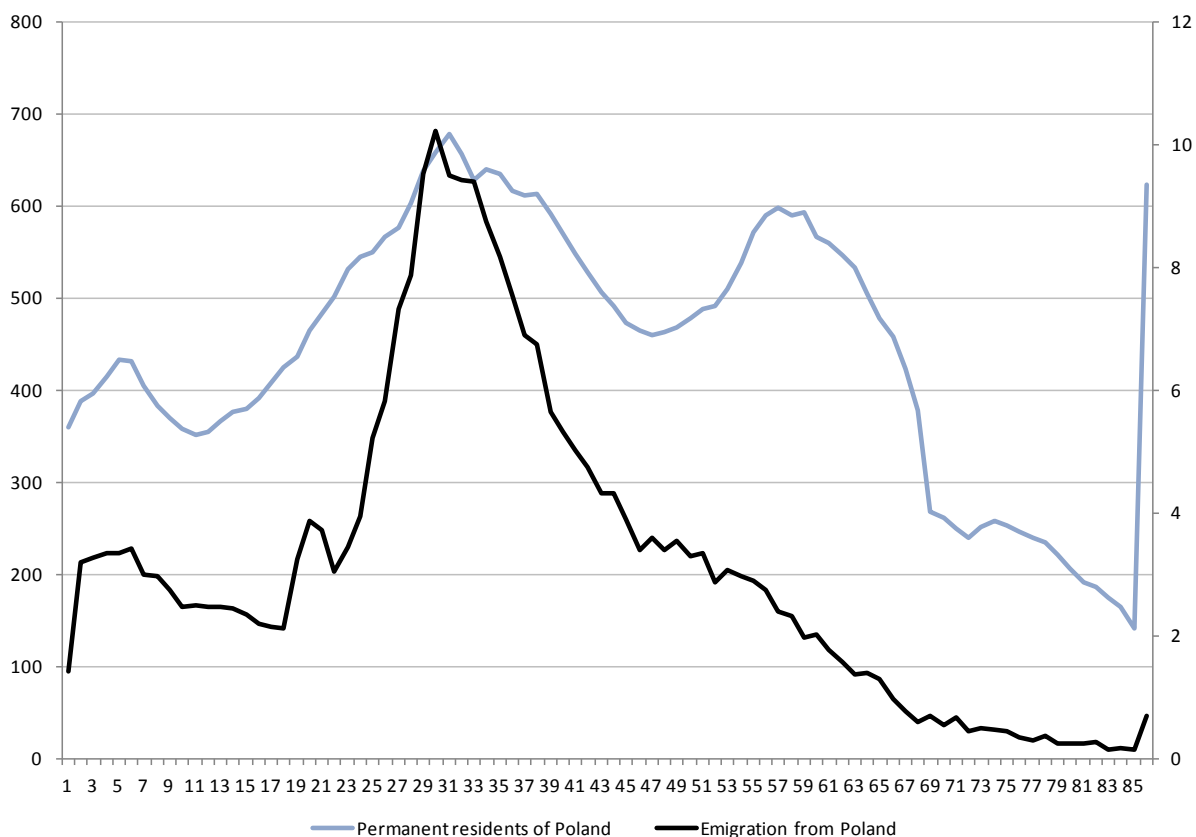
* Based on the CSO estimates

Source: Own elaboration based on the CSO data.

We can assume with a great deal of certainty that the data regarding the emigrant's profile in terms of age will not differ substantially between the years 2012 and 2013 (so far not shown in population reports). In 2012, the largest categories comprised persons aged 25-29 and 30-34 while the average age of an emigrant was 32.7 years and it was similar for women and men (32.9 and 32.5 years, respectively; Figure 3). This indicates that emigrants are relatively young when compared to the general sending population (the average age of the inhabitant of Poland is 39.0 years).

⁶ It is hard to say which countries determine such a high percentage of non-EU citizens in the outflow from Poland, we suppose that mostly U.S. and Canadian passport holders fall in this category.

Figure 6. Age structure of emigrants from Poland (for 12 months or longer) – right axis, and of permanent residents of Poland – left axis, in thousands



Source: Own elaboration based on the CSO data – estimates and register data.

There is no exact estimate of the scale of the outflow from Poland to individual receiving countries, we can only say that 69% left to EU countries, a vast majority (97%) choosing the EU15 Member States. We can obtain an imperfect approximation of the trends of the outflow to certain countries thanks to the sources from these countries. According to Central Statistical Office of Ireland, in 2013 9.2 thousand *Personal Public Service Numbers* (PPSN), number necessary for establishing any relation with an employer or state administration, were issued, which is 6.6% more than in the year 2012. Till August 2014 the number was issued to another 6.4 thousand Polish citizens. Admittedly, the number of PPSNs should be interpreted as the scale of the inflow of persons who come to Ireland for the first time (people who had once received the number do not have to apply for it again). Taking into consideration the fact that the Irish economy has experienced small or negative GDP growth in all quarters of 2013 and the unemployment rate was still relatively high (between 12% and 14%), the interest of Poles in emigrating to Ireland should be attributed not to the processes of labour migration, but rather family reunification movements. This conviction is supported by the fact that a similar increase in obtaining a comparable document has been observed in Great Britain. Only in 2013, the *National Insurance Number* (NINo) was issued to 111 thousand Poles, while the average for the years 2008-2012 was around 80 thousand (Okólski and Salt 2014).

4.3. Stock of Polish citizens staying temporarily abroad

According to the Central Statistical Office of Poland, the number of permanent Polish inhabitants residing temporarily abroad longer than 3 months estimated for December 31st, 2013 was 2.196 million people, i.e. 3% higher than the preceding year. Most of the emigrants should be considered long-term – ¾ have stayed in the receiving countries for 12 months or more. Europe (and within Europe specifically the EU Member States) remains the most attractive destination for migrants from Poland. At the end of 2012 around 86% of all temporary emigrants resided in a European country (around 81% in an EU Member State) – see Table 4.

Table 4. Polish citizens staying abroad for longer than two months (three months since 2007) (in thousands) and percentage changes as compared with previous year, 2002-2013

Destination	Population Census (2002)	2004*	2005*	2006*	2007*	2008*	2009*	2010*	2011*	2012*	2013*
<i>In thousands</i>											
Total	786	1 000	1 450	1 950	2 270	2 210	2 100	2 000	2 060	2130	2 196
Europe	461	770	1 200	1 610	1 925	1 887	1 765	1 685	1 754	1816	1891
EU27	451	750	1 170	1 550	1 860	1 820	1 690	1 607	1 670	1720	1789
Austria	11	15	25	34	39	40	36	29	25	28	30
Belgium	14	13	21	28	31	33	34	45	47	48	49
Cyprus	.	.	.	.	4	4	3	3	3	2	1
Czech Republic	.	.	.	.	8	10	9	7	7	8	8
Denmark	.	.	.	.	17	19	20	19	21	23	25
Finland	0,3	0,4	0,7	3	4	4	3	3	2	2	3
France	21	30	44	49	55	56	60	60	62	63	63
Germany	294	385	430	450	490	490	465	440	470	500	560
Greece	10	13	17	20	20	20	16	16	15	14	12
Ireland	2	15	76	120	200	180	140	131	120	118	115
Italy	39	59	70	85	87	88	88	92	94	97	96
Netherlands	10	23	43	55	98	108	98	92	95	97	103
Portugal	0,3	0,5	0,6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Spain	14	26	37	44	80	83	84	48	40	37	34
Sweden	6	11	17	25	27	29	31	33	36	38	40
United Kingdom	24	150	340	580	690	650	595	580	625	637	642
Other European Countries	10	20	30	60	65	67	75	78	85	96	102
Norway					36	38	45	50	56	65	71

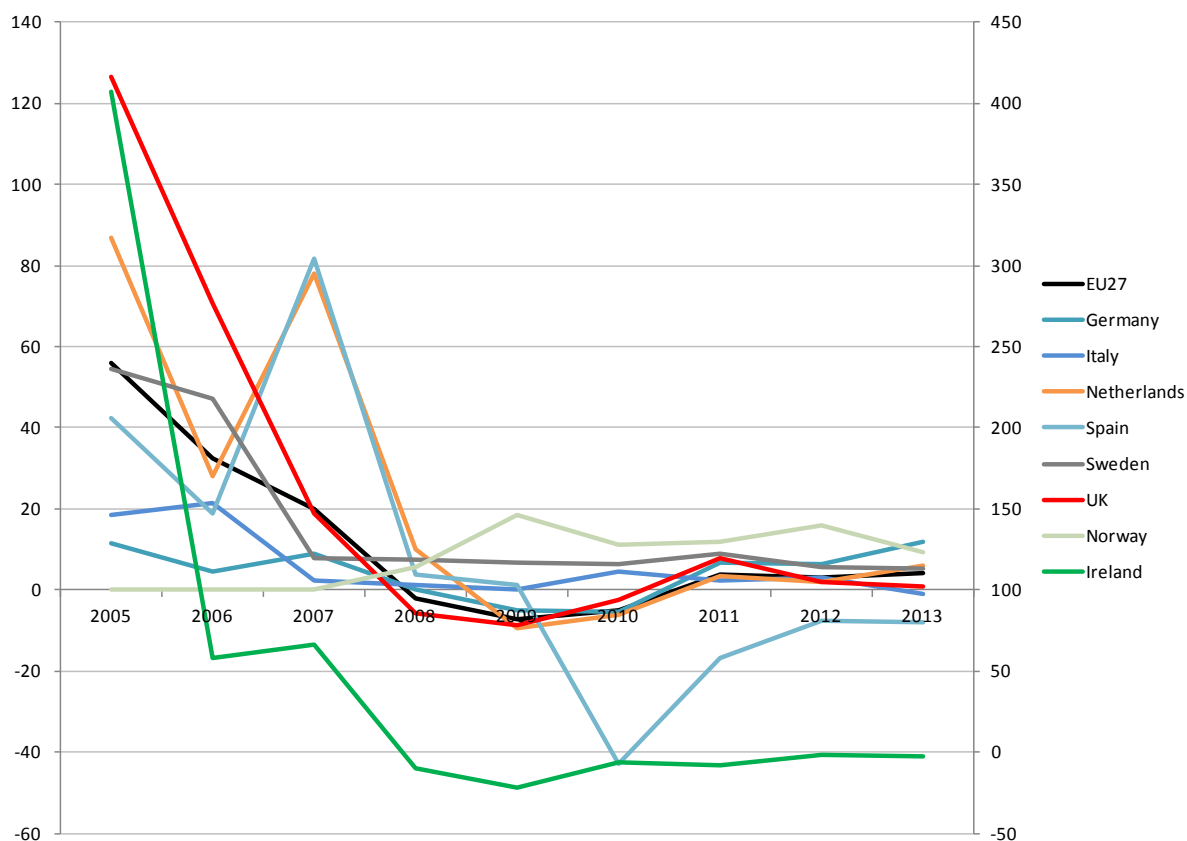
Percentage change as compared with previous year**											
Total	.	.	45	34.5	16.4	-2.6	-5	-4.8	3	3.4	3.1
Europe	.	.	55.8	34.2	19.6	-2	-6.5	-4.5	4.1	3.5	4.1
EU27	.	.	56	32.5	20	-2.2	-7.1	-4.9	3.9	3	4.0
Austria	.	.	66.7	36	14.7	2.6	-10	-19.4	-13.8	12	7.1
Belgium	.	.	61.5	33.3	10.7	6.5	3	32.4	4.4	2.1	2.1
Cyprus	0	-25	0	0	-33.3	-50.0
Czech Republic	25	-10	-22.2	0	14.3	0.0
Denmark	11.8	5.3	-5	10.5	9.5	8.7
Finland	.	.	75	328.6	33.3	0	-25	0	-33.3	0	50.0
France	.	.	46.7	11.4	12.2	1.8	7.1	0	3.3	1.6	0.0
Germany	.	.	11.7	4.7	8.9	0	-5.1	-5.4	6.8	6.4	12.0
Greece	.	.	30.8	17.6	0	0	-20	0	-6.3	-6.7	-14.3
Ireland	.	.	406.7	57.9	66.7	-10	-22.2	-6.4	-8.4	-1.7	-2.5
Italy	.	.	18.6	21.4	2.4	1.1	0	4.5	2.2	3.2	-1.0
Netherlands	.	.	87	27.9	78.2	10.2	-9.3	-6.1	3.3	2.1	6.2
Portugal	.	.	20	66.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Spain	.	.	42.3	18.9	81.8	3.8	1.2	-42.9	-16.7	-7.5	-8.1
Sweden	.	.	54.5	47.1	8	7.4	6.9	6.5	9.1	5.6	5.3
United Kingdom	.	.	126.7	70.6	19	-5.8	-8.5	-2.5	7.8	1.9	0.8
Other European Countries	.	.	50	100	8.3	3.1	11.9	4	9	12.9	6.3
Norway	5.6	18.4	11.1	12	16.1	9.2

* as for the end of a given year, ** 2002-2004 changes not reported due to lack of full data comparability

Source: CSO 2014.

Again the ranking of the counties with temporarily residing Polish citizens starts with Great Britain (642 thousand people) and Germany (560 thousand). Notably, the number of Polish emigrants in Germany and in Norway has increased by 12% and 9%, respectively, in relation to the preceding year (Table 4 and Figure 7). In the first case the increase may result from the relatively short time which has passed since the opening of the German labour market and therefore its relative insatiability with employees from the New Member States; and in both cases, a non-negligible factor was the relatively good state of economy (stable GDP growth since the year 2010).

Figure 7. Stock of Polish migrants staying temporarily abroad by destination country, percentage change as compared to previous year (Ireland – right axis, other countries – left axis)

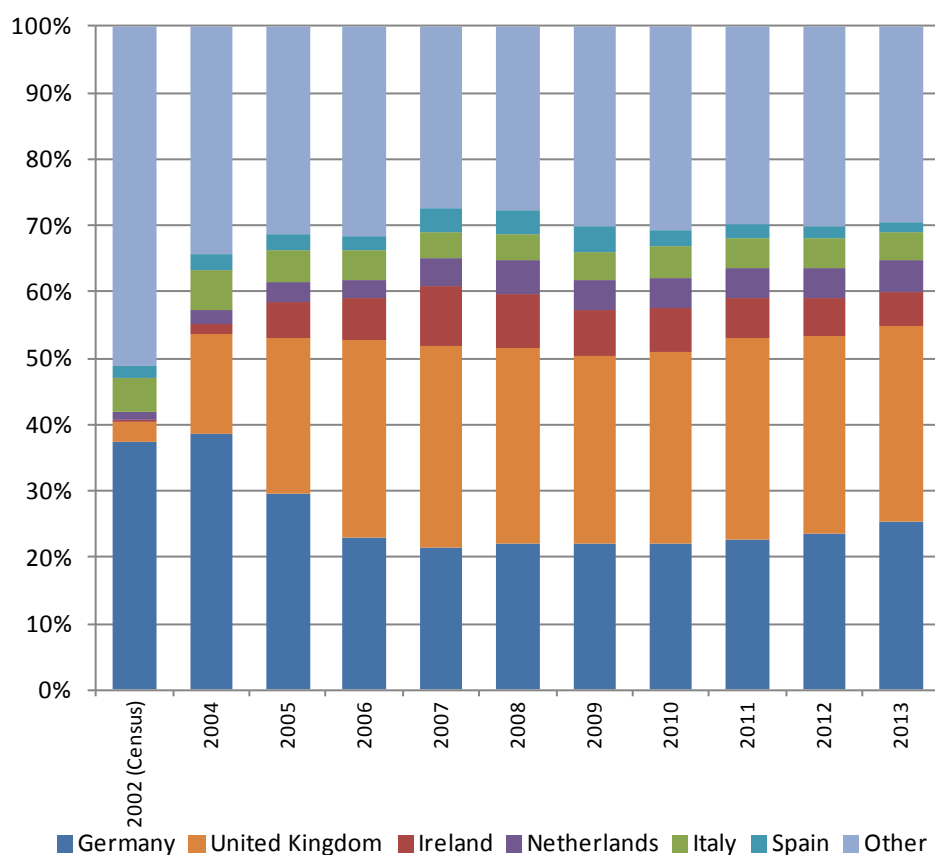


Source: CSO 2014.

The data presented above documents the dynamics and changing patterns of the post-enlargement migration. First of all, it points to the stabilization of the number of Polish citizens staying abroad since 2007 (peak period with around 6.6% of the total population residing abroad). The increases recorded in the years 2011-2013 were much smaller in size than observed in the first post-accession years: in 2013 the number of migrants increased by 66 thousand (3.1%) as compared to the previous year, in the years 2005-2006 the annual changes were higher than 30%. The recent changes were mostly due to an increase in the number of persons residing in three countries: Germany (12% change as compared to previous year), Norway (9.2%) and the Netherlands (6.2%), Table 4 and Figure 7.

Table 4 and Figure 8 show that – according to the CSO estimates – the structure of destination countries remains relatively stable with the majority of Polish migrants residing in the EU-27 countries (81% in 2013). Similarly, the ranking of the most important destinations does not change – see Figure 8.

Figure 8. Stock of Polish migrants staying temporarily abroad by destination country, 2002-2013, as % of the total

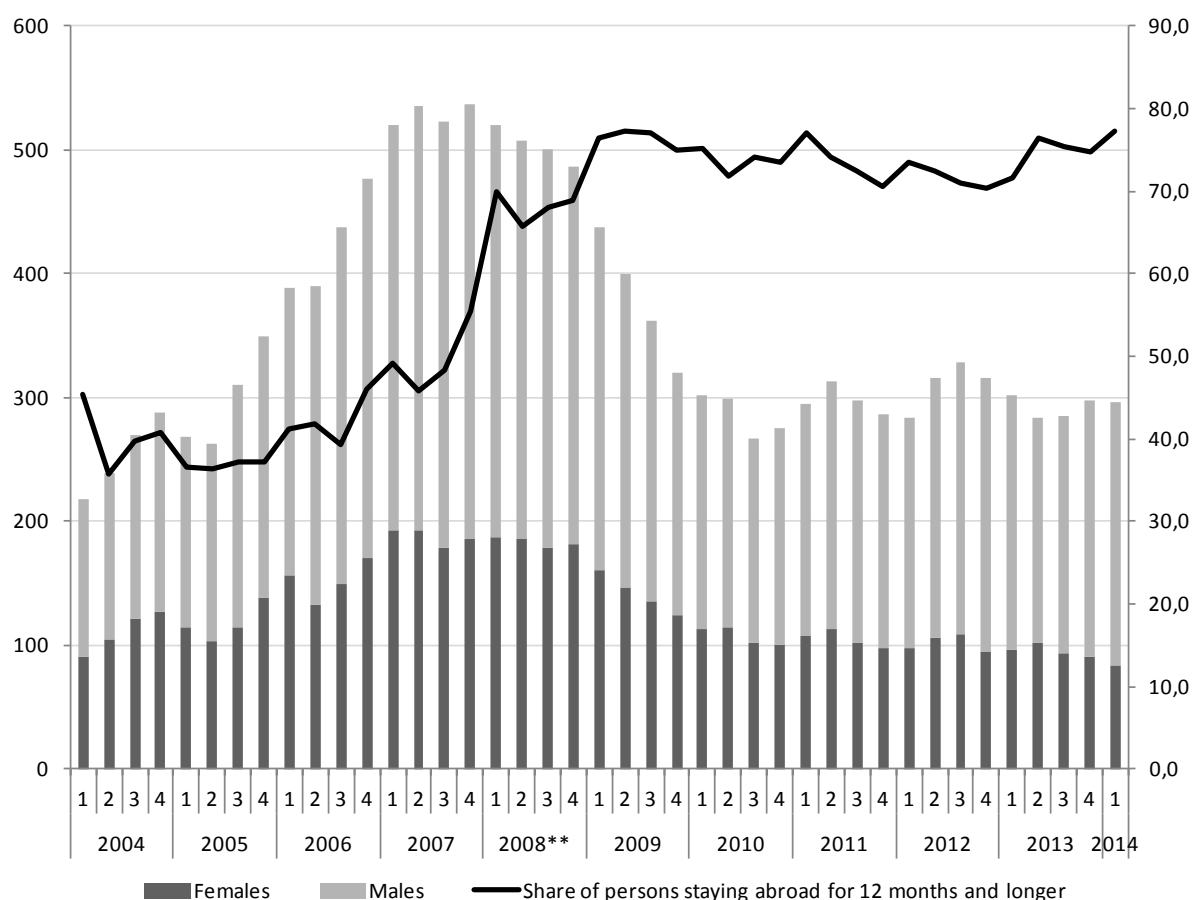


Source: CSO 2014.

Since 2006, the United Kingdom remains the most important destination country which in 2013 was hosting around 29% of all temporary migrants from Poland. Nonetheless, CSO estimates point to the growing importance of Germany (25.5% of all emigrants in 2013 as compared to 23.5% in 2012). These two major destinations were followed by Ireland (5.2% of all migrants), the Netherlands (4.7%), Italy (4.4%), Norway (3.2%), and France (2.9%).

Data from the Labour Force Survey also confirm certain stabilization. They indicate that in 2013 and in the first quarter of 2014 the share of permanent residents of Poland temporarily absent for more than 12 months fluctuated from 71% to 76% (in the moment of Polish accession to EU it was only 36%, Figure 9). It is worth remembering that LFS data cannot be the basis for estimating the number of permanent Polish residents abroad – it is survey data and the information about the absent members of a given household is reported to CSO interviewers by other household members. In a situation when the whole household resides abroad (especially when it is a one person household), there is nobody in the sampled household to give such information. If we accept the estimates from the last census (2011), we should recognize about a half (48%) of households from which temporary emigrants originate as ones which reside abroad as whole households; one in five of them (21%) consists only of one person (CSO 2013).

Figure 9. Permanent citizens of Poland staying temporarily* abroad by sex (in thous., left axis) and share of persons staying abroad for more than 12 months (in %, right axis)



* For longer than 2 months (till 2006) or 3 months (since 2006).

** Since 2008 a temporary migrant is defined as a persons whose planned and actual stay abroad lasts 12 months or longer.

Source: Own elaboration based on the LFS data.

Taking into consideration the reservation made above, we may conclude that settlement in the destination country with one's whole family becomes a more and more frequent strategy of temporary emigrants which remains invisible in official register data. Three facts confirm this. Firstly, since 2007 we are observing an increase in the percentage of temporary emigrants staying abroad for at least one year, which reduces the odds that they will come back to the home country. Secondly, we are observing a significant decrease of the stock of temporary emigrants measured by LFS while there are no changes in the estimates of the stock on the basis of other sources (data from receiving countries included, compare Table 4), what can be indicative of family reunification processes and the departures of the members of the household who had been left behind. Thirdly, the data from the receiving countries (especially Great Britain) indicate that the number of births among Poles had grown dynamically and remain at a high level. In 2013 a record of 21.3 thousand births were given in England and Wales by mothers born in Poland⁷. All the mentioned arguments support the conclusion

⁷ In the whole post-accession period in England and Wales almost 139 thousand children of mothers born in Poland were born, see: ONS (2014). This increasing trend should be interpreted in the context of the decrease of registered births in Poland in recent years.

that temporary migrants who officially remain permanent residents of Poland are in fact gradually settling permanently in the destination countries.

5. Immigrants in Poland

5.1. Flows and stocks of foreigners according to the Central Population Register and other official data sources

The Central Population Register remains the main data source on the registered flows to Poland. It provides information on the persons who arrived from abroad and registered for permanent (or temporary – see below) stay in Poland. Importantly, it includes information on both foreigners and Polish nationals and it is practically impossible to distinguish these two groups in the data.

In the period 2001-2013 over 155 thousand persons registered in Poland for permanent residence. According to the most recent data, in 2013 the number of registered (permanent) immigrants amounted to 12.2 thousand and was significantly lower (over 16%) than in the previous year. In fact, there is a steady decrease in the number of registered permanent migrants recorded since 2009. Moreover, as pointed out in previous reports, an analysis of data from sending countries shows that the registered immigration refers rather to return migration or migration of persons of Polish descent than an actual inflow of foreigners.

The Central Population Register also provides data on persons (both foreigners and Polish nationals) who arrived from abroad and registered for temporary stay of above 3 months in Poland. In 2013 almost 81 thousand persons who arrived from abroad registered for a temporary stay in Poland, see Table 16 in the Annex. This number was significantly higher than in 2012 (11% increase) and 2011 (22% increase). Considering other trends in immigration to Poland, it becomes clear that this particular category is far more relevant than permanent migrants. The same conclusion follows from the analysis of the structure of countries of previous residence: in case of temporary stay the most important origin countries include Ukraine (31%), followed by Germany (7%), Vietnam (6%), Belarus (6%), and China (4%), see Tables 16-17 in the Annex.

Another important proxy for assessing the scale of immigration to Poland are residence permits. In 2013 around 44 thousand residence permits were issued – a number similar to the one recorded in 2010 but significantly lower than in the previous year (8% decrease as compared to 2012), see Table 20 in the Annex. Similarly to previous years permits for a fixed period constituted the largest category of issued residence permits (67% of the total), followed by registrations of stay of EU citizens (19%), and permits to settle (8%). At the end of 2013 121 thousand foreign citizens held valid residence permits in Poland, and additionally around 60 thousand EU citizens registered their stay on the Polish territory. The largest category were permits to settle (42% of the total). The structure of origin countries remains largely unchanged with Ukraine being a clear leader (31% of the total) followed by citizens of Vietnam (11%), the Russian Federation (10%), Belarus (9%), and China (4%). In the case of EU citizens Germans, Italians, French, and British citizens dominate.

The stock of foreigners staying in Poland for longer than 3 months is also estimated by the Central Statistical Office on the basis of the Labour Force Survey. In a country with a low or very low level of immigration this measure is to be treated with utmost caution, though: apparently sampling methods are not efficient enough to provide appropriate samples of foreigners and they tend to underestimate their numbers. Notwithstanding, the last two years saw a steady increase in the number of sampled immigrants, see Table 14 in the Annex. In the fourth quarter of 2013 the number of non-Polish citizens

(aged 15 and above) was estimated at 59 thousand and was 11% higher than in the fourth quarter of 2012. This trend continued in 2014 – the number of foreigners in the 1st quarter of 2014 was as high as 70 thousand (32% increase as compared to 1st quarter of 2013). On the contrary, a stable trend in the number of foreign born persons is noted (260 thousand in 1st quarter of 2014 as compared to 271 thousand 12 months before and 261 thousand 24 months before).

Importantly, since 2013 the Central Statistical Office presents an estimate of flows of immigrants who arrived from abroad for temporary stay above 12 months and this presents a serious novelty in the statistical analysis of immigration to Poland, see Table 5 and Table 19 in the Annex. CSO estimates that while in the year 2012 275.6 thousand people left Poland with the intention to stay abroad for at least one year, 217.5 thousand people came to Poland with the intention to stay for at least one year. This is a record number since this data is being published. The majority of the immigrants are Polish citizens, so they are probably mostly return migrants (persons who moved abroad for some time and then came back to their home country), among them there are more men (see Table 5).

Table 5. Immigration to Poland (12 months or longer), CSO estimates and register data*

Year	Immigration (in thous.)	Registered immigration (in thous.)	Share of Polish citizens in the total immigration (in %)	Share of born abroad in the total immigration (in %)	Share of women in the total (in %)
2009	189.2	17.4	75	31	31
2010	155.1	15.2	69	34	34
2011	157.1	15.5	65	43	39
2012	217.5	14.6	62	45	41
2013	.	12.2	.	.	.

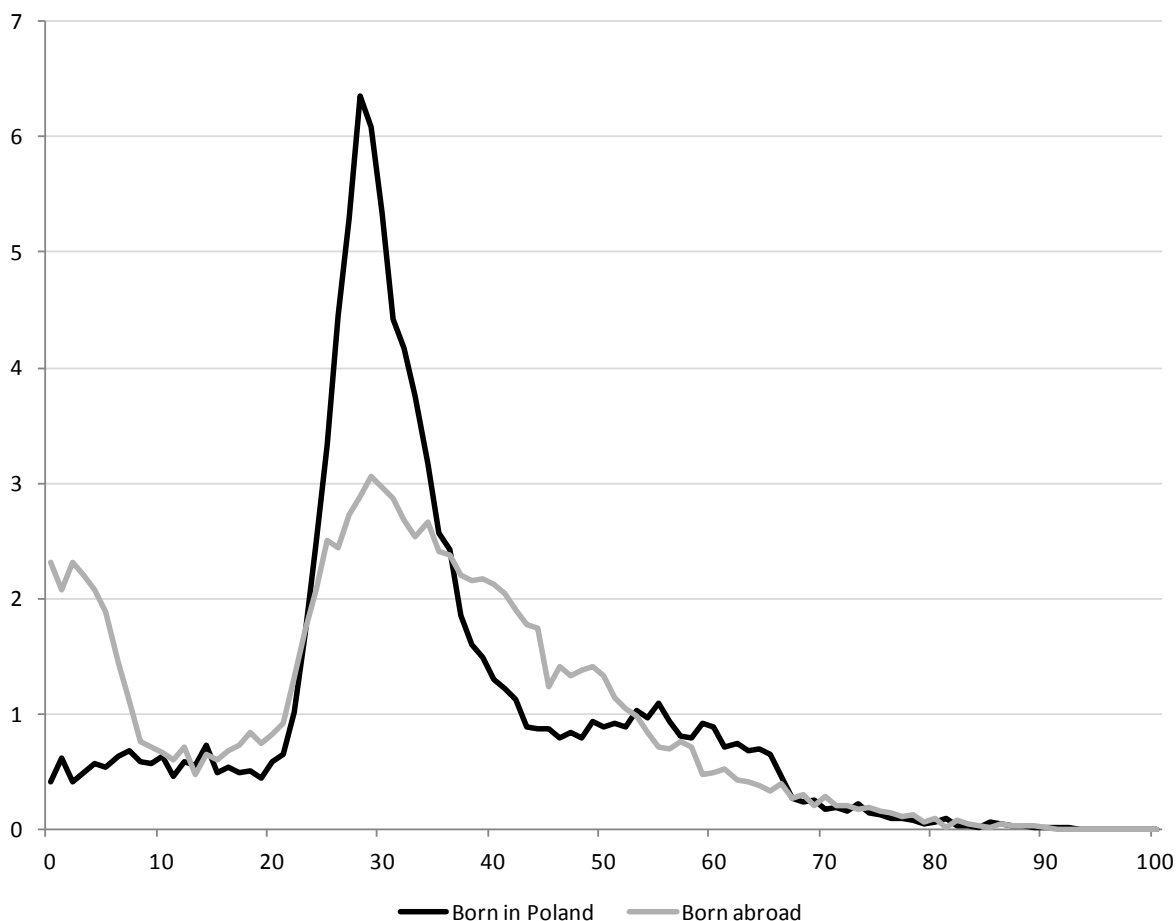
. no data

* shares of given categories calculated on the basis of CSO estimates.

Source: Own elaboration based on the CSO data and register data.

The fact is that since 2009 both the percentage of foreign nationals and the percentage of persons born outside Poland among immigrants have been gradually increasing. Both the first and the second phenomenon can be explained with the fact of the inflow to Poland of the immigrants from the young age brackets (the average age of the immigrant born in Poland: 34 years old, immigrant born outside of Poland 31.3 years old; compare Figure 10).

Figure 10. Share of long-term immigrants in the total (immigration) – persons born in Poland and abroad, by age, 2012 (in %)



Source: Own elaboration based on the CSO data.

Like in the case of the long-term migration, we lack estimates of the inflow of the citizens of a particular country. We can only state that among non-Polish citizens the majority (18.6% of the total number of immigrants) come from developing countries outside the EU (to this group belong, among others, Ukrainians and other Eastern European nationals), a significant group (11.2% of the total number of immigrants) are the citizens of other EU countries, mostly EU15 Member States (9.4% of the total number of immigrants). A decomposition of the immigration flow by the countries of birth shows a slightly different structure – the most numerous group apart from immigrants born in Poland are immigrants born in another EU country (18.2% of the total number of immigrants), primarily in an EU15 state (15.7% of the total number of immigrants). Around 17.5% of immigrants were born in a developing non-EU country.

The recalled data concerning the size of the immigration flow and long-term migration should be treated rather as approximations than exact numbers. As it had been said, they are based on register data, they are not fully comparable across all years, and the estimation method is yet to be improved (CSO 2014). We can assume that the reliability of the information concerning the scale of migration is greater than concerning the structure of the countries of origin and citizenship. The least convincing is the information about the age structure of the inflow and outflow, as it is totally based on the register data. In relation to this, we can wonder to what extent the observed increase in long-term immigrants

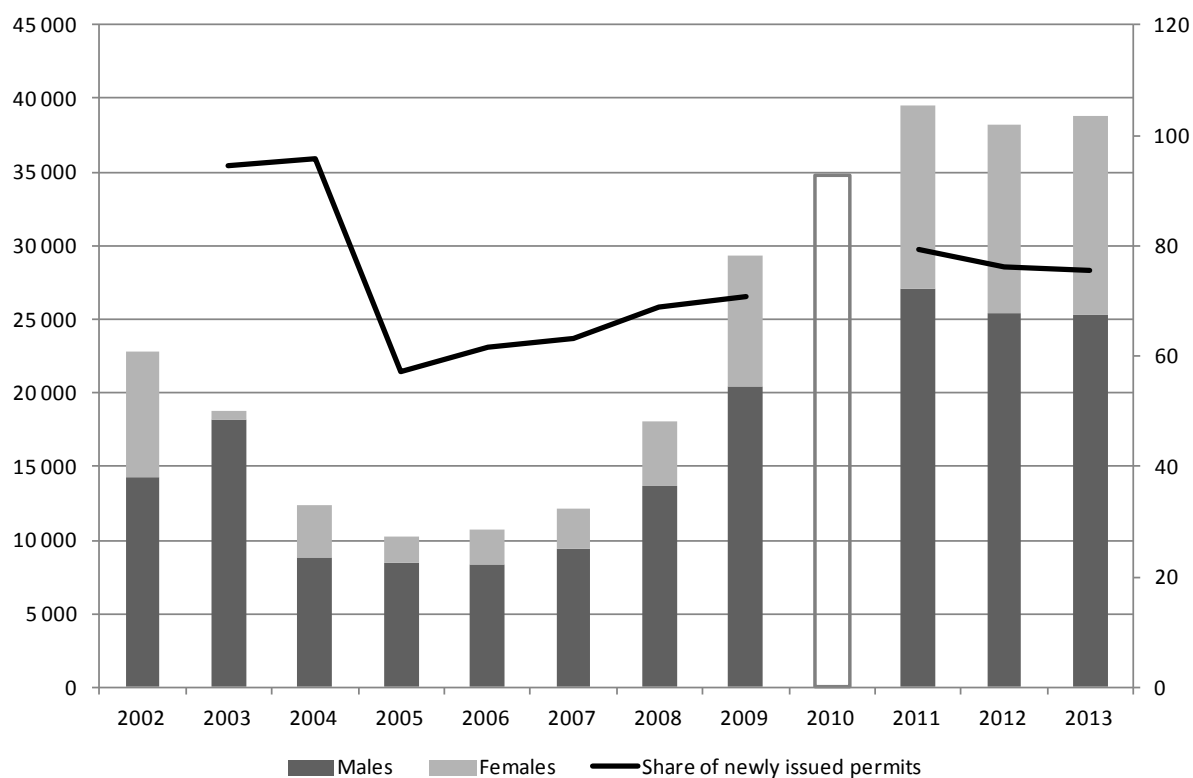
in the youngest generations is a result of actual immigration or if it is a statistical artefact resulting from the willingness to register newborns in Poland while actually residing permanently abroad.

5.2. Foreign labour

5.2.1. Persons employed on work permit basis

The following information on labour performed in Poland by foreigners was provided by the Central Statistical Office and the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy. The data refers to work permits granted individually to foreigners or to sub-contracted foreign companies operating in Poland. The scale of legal employment of foreigners as measured by the number of work permits granted in Poland has been increasing constantly since 2007, Figure 11.

Figure 11. Number of work permits granted individually (A, B, C, E categories) by sex (left axis) and share of the newly issued permits (right axis, in %)*, 2002-2013

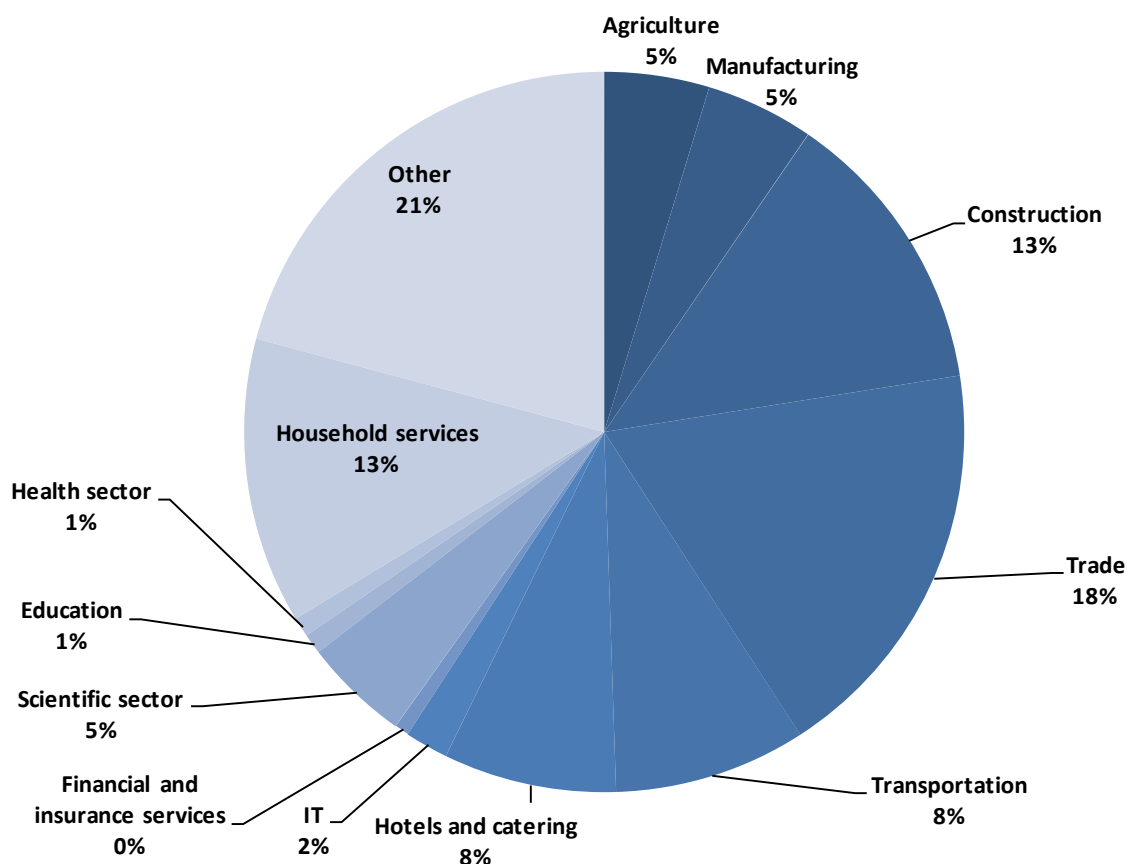


* data for 2010 incomplete.

Source: Own elaboration based on the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy data

The number of individual work permits issued to foreigners in 2013 increased slightly in comparison with the preceding year (by 1.6%, to the level of 38.8 thousand). Legal employment in Poland is dominated by men. However, in recent years women obtained permits more frequently (increase by 6.5%, see Figure 11). Figure 12 presents the structure of work permits (granted individually) by sector of economy.

Figure 12. Work permits granted individually issued in 2012, by sector of economy



Source: Own elaboration based on the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy data

Similarly to previous years, the main economic sectors of foreign employment were: retail and wholesale trade (18% of the total number of permits), construction (13%), household services (13%), transportation (8%), hotels and catering (8%), and manufacturing (5%). The biggest changes as compared to 2012 have been noted in construction (negative) and hotels/catering (positive).

Among the foreigners who obtained a work permit in 2013 there were: Ukrainian citizens (20.4 thousand), Chinese citizens (3.1 thousand), Vietnamese citizens (2.2 thousand), Belarusian citizens (almost 2 thousand), and Indian citizens (1.3 thousand). This ranking did not change since 2012 and the data for the first half of 2014 also indicate the same order of countries by number of issued permits. A vast majority of foreigners (91.7%) were issued a type A work permit, i.e. a permit issued to a foreigner who is employed by an employer residing in Poland on a contract basis (stable employment contract or civil law agreement). Most of the work permits were issued for relatively short-term employment periods – from 3 months to one year (65.8%). Permits for a period longer than 2 years were much fewer (5.7%). However, the percentage differed depending on the employee's citizenship. Taking the most represented nations into consideration, we can draw a certain profile of employees based on tenure. Generally, Ukrainians were employed on the basis of relatively short work permits (70.4% are permits for the period of 3 to 12 months), while Chinese and Vietnamese citizens more often received permits for longer periods - from 1 year to two years respectively (40.0% and 39.0%, respectively; average for all foreigners - 27.8%). Moreover, the percentage of prolongations of work permits is also higher for these two groups (37.9% for Vietnamese workers, 40.7% for Chinese

workers; with the average for all foreigners at 24.2%) than for immigrants from Ukraine (21.5%). This is indicative of the fact that the presence of Ukrainians on the Polish labour market, in spite of being more significant in terms of numbers, is more temporary. The employees from China and Vietnam more often represent a strategy of presence on the labour market which ties them to Poland more permanently.

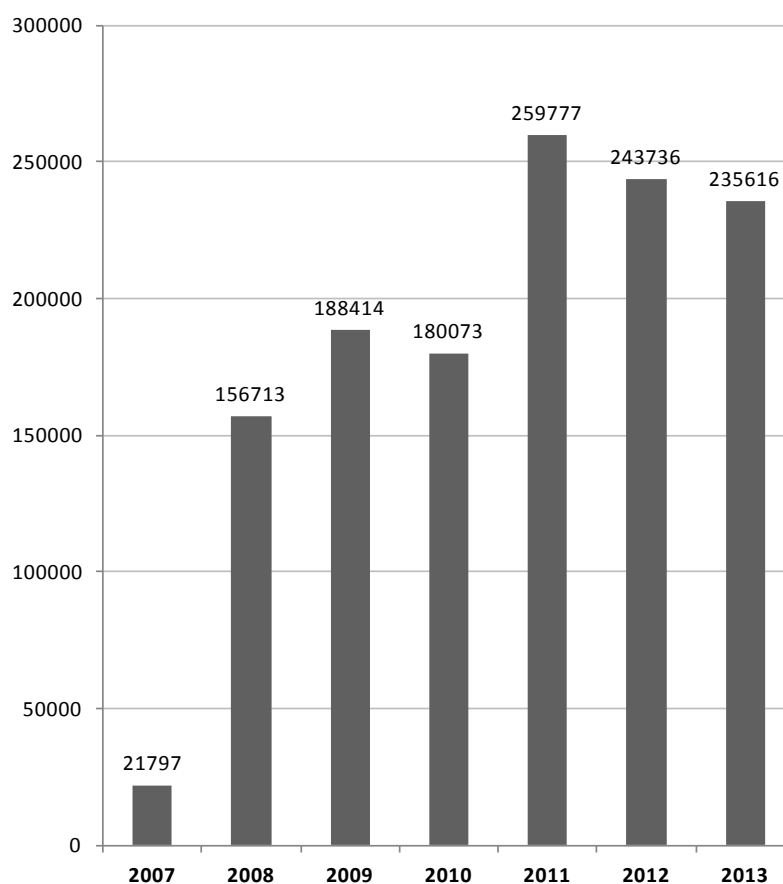
More than the half of foreign employees working on the basis of a work permit were employed in the Masovian voivodeship (55.1% of the total number of permits). Following in the ranking are: Lesser Poland (6.5%), Greater Poland (6.2%), Lower Silesia (5.0%), and Pomerania (4.9%). We lack precise statistics on the subject, but we can assume that the majority of foreign employees working on the basis of work permits are employed in cities with the regional pattern suggesting that the vast majority are employed in relatively big regional centers. This results partially from the fact that this method of legalization of employment was still burdensome in 2013 for both the employee and the employer, and the permit allowed employment under very specific conditions (by a specific employer, with a specific salary and position). This is visible in the structure of permits presented by employment categories – only 5.8 thousand documents (14.7%) were issued in order to employ a foreigner for simple tasks, but as many as 3.0 thousand (7.7%) concerned employment of advisors, experts, and managers (qualified blue collar workers received 10.7 thousand permits – 27.4% of the total number of permits). We suppose that neither the scale nor the structure reflect the actual phenomenon of labour migration to Poland, which in huge part is located in the shadow economy.

5.2.2. Seasonal foreign labour

In the post-accession period, mainly due to growing shortages of labour, Polish authorities have decided to gradually liberalize the rules of employment of third country nationals. The most important regulation has been introduced in 2006 and now it refers to the citizens of the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, and Ukraine who perform work in Poland for a period up to 6 months within consecutive 12 months pursuant to an employer's declaration. In practical terms the procedure starts with an issuance of a declaration by an employer wishing to offer temporary or seasonal employment to a foreigner from one of the above mentioned countries. The declaration is then submitted to the local (powiat) employment agency and serves as the basis for issuing a visa with the right to work. From past experience it follows that the period between filing the application and receiving the visa may vary from 7 to 30 days. Importantly, the whole procedure is very simple and does not entail any costs (Duszczuk, Góra and Kaczmarczyk 2013).

In fact, the introduction of the above mentioned rule has significantly changed the migratory picture of Poland as a destination country. Since the simplified procedure was introduced, it has been the basis for a relatively massive inflow of temporary workers from Ukraine, Belarus and Russia, and since 2009 also from Moldova, and since 2010 from Georgia. This is clearly visible in the data on the number of issued declarations, Figure 13.

Figure 13. Number of employers' declarations issued

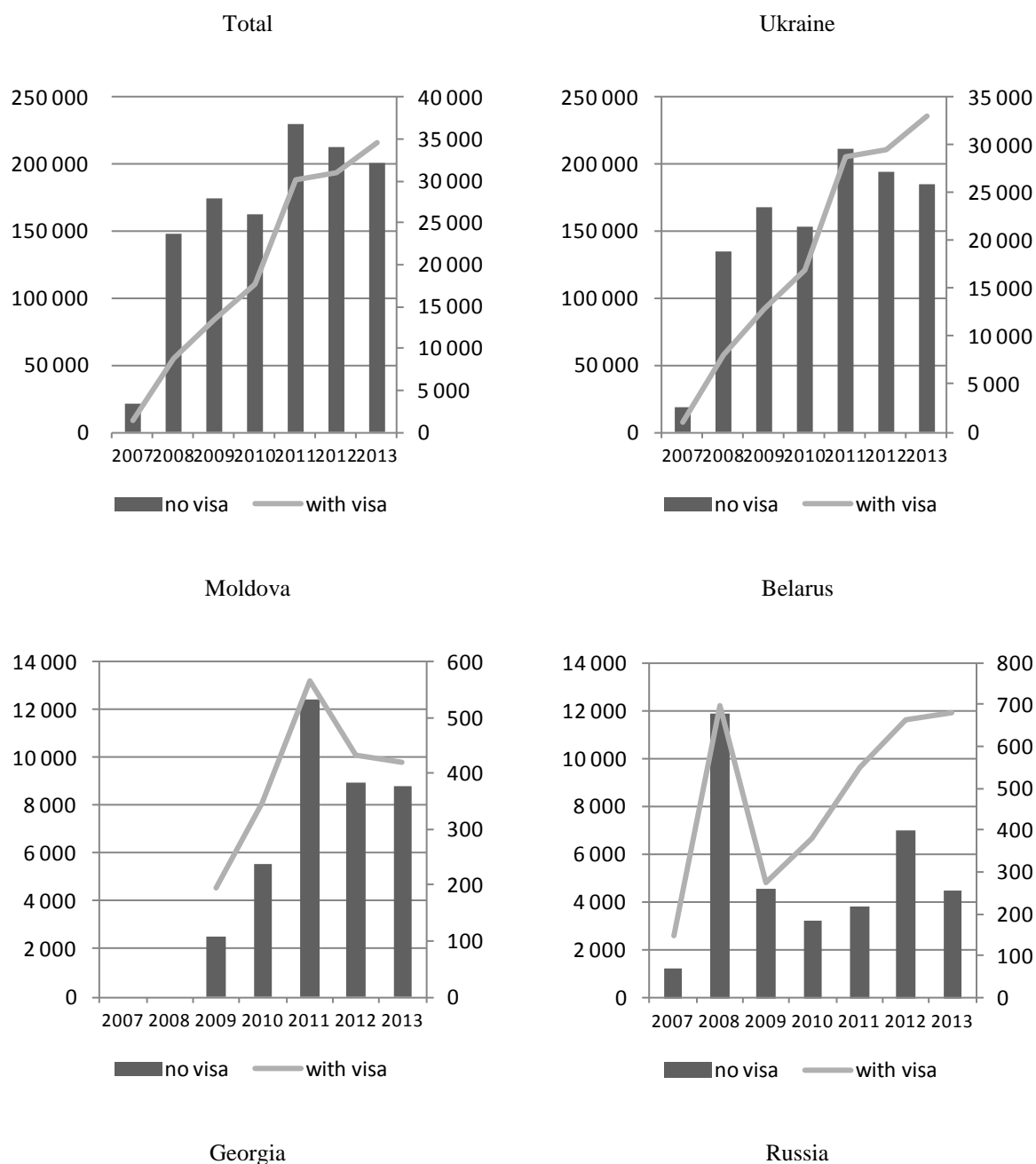


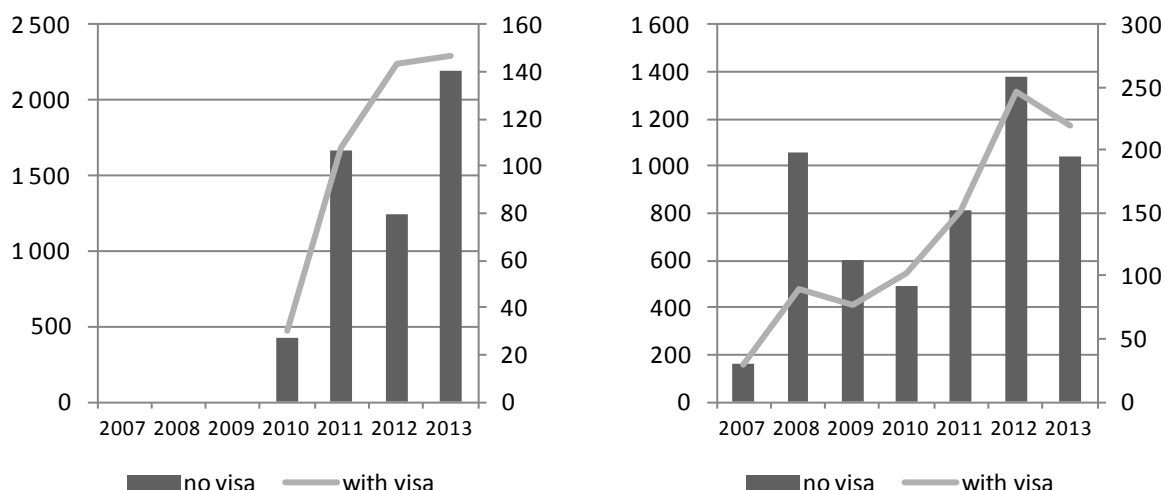
Source: Own elaboration based on the data from the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy.

We suppose that the trends in the inflow of foreigners related to temporary seasonal employment are reflected by the number of declarations issued to persons without valid visas allowing to legally stay or work in Poland⁸. We can assume that in last two years (2012-2013) the inflow of foreigners for seasonal employment was smaller (an increase has been observed only in the case of scarcely represented Georgian citizens – from 2.2 thousand declarations in 2013 to 1.2 thousand in 2012).

⁸ We should take into consideration the fact that the scale of the inflow on the basis of an employer's declaration is actually lower. For example in 2009 191.5 thousand declarations were registered, from which 13.5 thousand concerned persons already residing in Poland (having valid visa documents). In this period only 128.6 thousand visas were given – see Stefańska 2010: 11 (see also Figure 14)

Figure 14. Number of employers' declarations issued in the years 2007-2013 by legal status of foreigner – without visa (left axis) or with visa or permit for a fixed period (right axis)





Source: Own elaboration based on the data from the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy.

Among the declarations the biggest part concerns the intention to employ a foreigner in agriculture (50.3% - a slight increase as compared with previous years but still a much lower share than in 2009), construction (12.6%) and manufacturing (7.5%) – see Table 6. Although in this division there are differences between the representatives of different nations. Employers are more frequently willing to employ foreigners from: Belarus and Russia in trade (10.3% and 14.5% of the total number of declarations issued to Belarusians and Russians, respectively; while the share of trade-related declarations in the total is 5.1%); Georgians and Moldavians in construction (20.4% and 25.0% of the total number of declarations issued to the citizens of Georgia and Moldova; 12.6% of construction-related declarations in the total). Interestingly, the share of the “other” sectors is rising (18% in 2013) which shows that the simplified procedure is more and more commonly used as an entry gate into the Polish labour market not only for low-skilled workers but also for highly skilled ones (as it is e.g. in the case of Belarusians).

Table 6. Number of employers' declarations of intent to employ a foreigner, by sector of employment, 2007-2013

Economic sector	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>absolute numbers</i>							
Total	21 797	156 713	188 414	180 073	259 777	243 736	235 616
Agriculture	6 431	77 187	122 352	109 603	128 788	113 694	118 480
Construction	5 629	23 949	19 095	20 049	57 169	53 968	29 734
Household services	1 242	827	8 791	6 619	11 564	7 289	5 796
Trade	746	5 031	3 815	2 585	4 597	6 511	12 130
Manufacturing	294	10 071	66	6 249	15 264	16 426	17 739
Transport	754	4 619	3 041	3 661	5 897	7 304	5 548
Hotels and restaurants	665	3 724	3 474	4 091	441	4 639	3 770
Temporary work agencies	992	10 312	1 1341	10 999	.	.	.
Other	2 229	13 138	11 385	16 217	32 088	33 905	42 419

	<i>as % of the total</i>						
Agriculture	29.50%	49.25%	64.94%	60.87%	49.58%	46.65%	50.29%
Construction	25.82%	15.28%	10.13%	11.13%	22.01%	22.14%	12.62%
Household services	5.70%	0.53%	4.67%	3.68%	4.45%	2.99%	2.46%
Trade	3.42%	3.21%	2.02%	1.44%	1.77%	2.67%	5.15%
Manufacturing	1.35%	6.43%	0.04%	3.47%	5.88%	6.74%	7.53%
Transport	3.46%	2.95%	1.61%	2.03%	2.27%	3.00%	2.35%
Hotels and restaurants	3.05%	2.38%	1.84%	2.27%	0.17%	1.90%	1.60%
Temporary work agencies	4.55%	6.58%	6.02%	6.11%	.	.	.
Other	10.23%	8.38%	6.04%	9.01%	12.35%	13.91%	18.00%

Source: Own elaboration based on the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy data

In terms of the spatial distribution of employer's declarations, the majority of them were issued in the Masovian voivodship (56%). This region was followed by Lower Silesia (10%), Lubelskie (8%), Greater Poland (5%), and Lesser Poland (4%) – all of them representing regions with economically important metropolises.

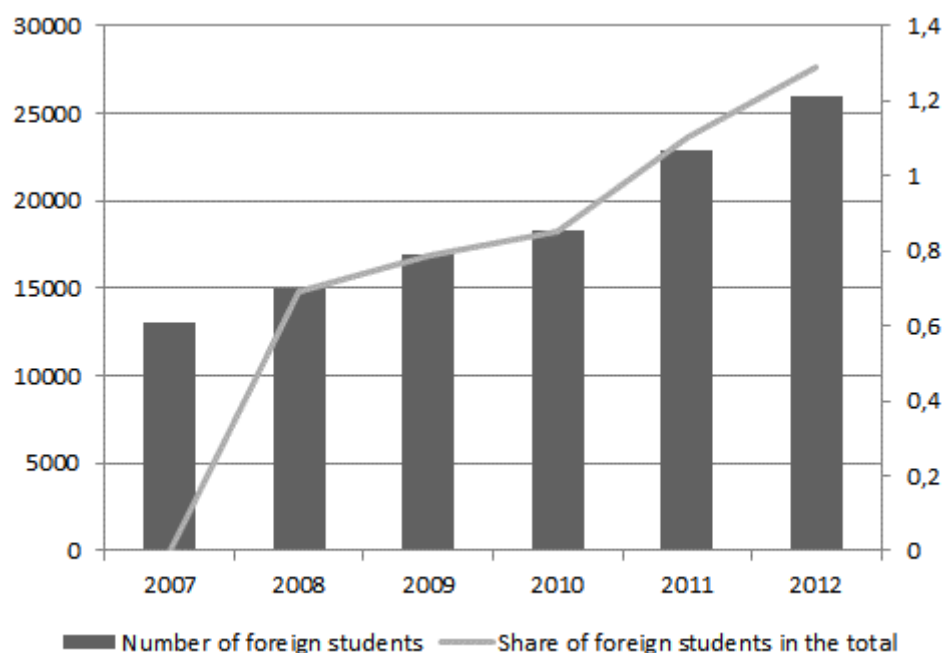
Available statistics for the first half of 2014 suggest that the popularity of the declarations is growing again. Already 191 thousand declarations have been registered while in the same period in 2013 there were only 146.3 thousand declarations noted. The increase can be almost completely attributed to the increase of declarations to employ Ukrainian citizens (182.9 thousand in the first half of 2014, 137.3 thousand in the first half of 2013) and can be associated with the political and military events in Ukraine from the end of the year 2013 and beginning of 2014. It is assumed that this is one of the ways to legalize residence and employment in Poland both for these who are already here and those who are going to move here at least temporarily.

To conclude, the data presented and discussed above shows clearly that the simplified procedure – a completely new regulation in the Polish migration policy – is used as an efficient migration scheme and eventually allows to channel irregular immigration into legal forms of inflow. Moreover, the rising trend continued despite of the economic crisis (even if in the case of Poland it had not been as severe as in many other EU economies).

5.3. Student migration

Mobility motivated by educational considerations is undertaken both by the inhabitants of Poland and newcomers from other countries (especially foreigners) who wish to continue their education in Poland. Although the number of foreign students has been growing for the past several years, they still constitute a small percentage of all students of the professional or master-level studies. In 2012 the share of foreign students in the total number students enrolled in Polish institutions of tertiary education was 1.3%, see Figure 15.

Figure 15. Number of foreign students (ISCED 5 and ISCED 6) and their share in the total number of students enrolled (in %, right axis), 2007-2012



Source: Own elaboration based on the EUROSTAT data

Dynamically growing number of foreign students results not only from worldwide trends of education processes, but also from the opening of Polish universities to foreigners. The inflow of educational immigrants may be a remedy for the population decline strongly affecting Polish society. In most cases the inflow of foreign students is conditional on the educational offer, particularly on the availability of study tracks offered in English. The conviction that foreigners educated in the Polish educational system will be respected employees on the Polish labour market and can be considered as relatively well integrated with the receiving society⁹ has been reflected in the new law on foreigners (see also section 2). Since May 1st, 2014 foreign students have the right to obtain longer residence permits and graduates have much greater possibilities to look for employment after completing their education.

The inflow of foreign students is not capable to make up for the loss of students due to Poles studying abroad. In 2012 43 thousand Polish citizens were completing professional and master studies in another EU Member State. The most students (17.9 thousand) were enrolled at universities in Great Britain. Polish citizens were traditionally attracted also to study in Germany (10.6 thousand).

⁹ This results from the fact that the biggest group among foreign students are the citizens of Eastern European countries (40%) who are relatively close to Poland in cultural terms. Students from Asian countries, whose share among foreign students in global terms is estimated to be bigger than one half, in Poland constitute only 7% of the foreign student population (Gońda 2013: 2-3).

5.4. Mixed marriages

This section is based on the data derived from the population register (provided by the Central Statistical Office) on marriages contracted in Poland between a Polish resident and a person who lived abroad before matrimony. Mixed marriages concern persons residing permanently in Poland and residing permanently abroad before marriage (of foreign or Polish nationality).

In general, the number of mixed marriages registered in Poland remains relatively stable since 2010. In 2013 there were 100 marriages contracted between two foreign spouses and 3,357 with one foreign spouse, Table 31 in the Annex. In the first case a large increase was noted (25%) as compared to 2012, in the latter a slight decline. Note, however, that in this period generally a significant drop in the number of contracted marriages has been noted in Poland (11.5% decline as compared to 2012). Nonetheless, marriages involving at least one foreign spouse constitute less than 2% of all marriages contracted in Poland, which is just another argument pointing to a very low level of immigration to the country.

As commented in the previous editions, there is a clear pattern visible when analyzing mixed marriages in Poland. They are contracted far more often between a husband residing abroad and a wife residing in Poland (80% - in 2012 2,547; as compared to 810 with foreign wife). In the case of marriages in which the husbands were originating from abroad, in 2013 the main sending countries were the United Kingdom (588), Germany (357), Italy (172), and Ireland (133), see Table 32 in Annex. In case of mixed marriages contracted between Polish men and women originating from abroad, the main sending countries included Ukraine (261), Russia (125), and Belarus (70), Table 32 in the Annex. In both cases the structure of the countries of origin remains stable over the last few years, what points to significant linkages between mixed marriages and general patterns of emigration from Poland and inflow of immigrants to Poland.

5.5. Naturalization and repatriation

The Polish citizenship is based on the *ius sanguinis* rule. Persons who do not have Polish parent(s) can take advantage of two main procedures of acquiring Polish citizenship: the acknowledgment procedure (with the governor of the region (voivodship) as the competent authority) and the conferment procedure (with the President as the competent authority). A foreigner willing to obtain Polish citizenship through the acknowledgment procedure is obliged to reside continuously in Poland for at least eight years, seven years in the case of spouses of Polish citizens and refugees, or only two years in the case of foreigners of Polish origin (the residence period used to be 10 years before the enactments of the new Act on Polish citizenship on August 15th, 2015 and the procedure was accessible only to stateless people and people with undetermined citizenship), as well as to confirm his/her knowledge of the Polish language. As regards the conferment procedure, it is fully discretionary (on the basis of the previous citizenship law 10 years of uninterrupted stay in Poland were required).

Moreover, some categories of people of Polish origin have the right to obtain Polish citizenship through the restoration procedure, a completely new possibility of naturalization established by the new citizenship law (with the Minister of the Interior as the competent authority) or the repatriation procedure (Polish citizenship acquired by virtue of the law as of the day of crossing the Polish border)

(for the overview of major changes in naturalization procedures introduced by the new Act on Polish citizenship, see Kaczmarczyk 2014: 15-16).

The number of persons who obtained Polish citizenship varied significantly over the last 10 years: it increased sharply in 2005 (from 1.9 thousand to 2.9 thousand), to fall in 2006 (1 thousand), and grow again thereafter. In 2013 a total number of 4,303 citizenship acquisitions (conferment, acknowledgement, and “old” declaration procedure) were recorded which means an increase as compared to 2012 (13%). The structure of recipients remains generally unchanged with Ukrainians (1,703 persons in 2013), Belarusians (685), Vietnamese (387), Russians (341), Armenians (279), and Germans (110) playing the most important role. Nonetheless, in 2013 significant changes in the number of naturalizations were noted in the case of Vietnamese citizens (more than twofold increase), Ukrainians (increase by 507), Belarusians (increase by 229) and Germans (decrease by 61), see Table 30 in the Annex.

In addition, Polish citizenship was restored in 2013 to 576 people. Most of them held the citizenship of Germany (225), Sweden (156), Canada (53), the U.S. (31), and Israel (23).

From the point of view of the demographic processes, the phenomenon of the inflow of the Poles on the base of legally regulated repatriation is of minor importance. It results from legislative limits (repatriation concerns inhabitants of post-Soviet territories in Asia), and from limited possibilities of local governments to ensure the so-called settlement conditions for repatriates and their families (accommodation and a job offer for at least one family member). In the years 2001-2013 1.9 thousand families (4.8 thousand people) came to Poland (Table 7), but the number decreased every year (but for the years 2011 and 2013).

Table 7. Persons and families who arrived in Poland within the repatriation action in the years 2011-2013

Category	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Families	429	355	175	120	128	135	107	85	72	72	97	73	82
Persons	1 000	832	455	372	335	327	281	260	214	175	229	139	190
Repatriates	904	741	408	329	284	269	243	219	165	147	193	123	122
<i>Including: children under 19</i>	182	151	87	72	62	66	50	58	42	38	51	23	41
Members of families with nationality different than Polish	96	91	47	43	51	58	38	41	49	28	36	16	27

Source: CSO 2014b: 508.

Experts expect that the lack of changes in existing legislation will cause the inflow disappear in the face of the abovementioned problems of local governments, natural processes of ageing of potential repatriates, and the choice of other migration strategies for themselves and of their descendants.

5.6. Inflow of refugees / asylum seekers

The year 2013 was a record as far as the number of applications for refugee status is concerned. Almost 15 thousand applications were registered (40% increase!), from which 13.9 thousand (93.3%) were applications from people seeking refugee status on the territory of Poland for the first time. The majority of the applications were submitted by Russian citizens who in most cases (96%) declare Chechen nationality, see Table 8 and Tables 34-35 in the Annex.

Table 8. Number of persons who in the period between January 1st, 2013 and December 9th, 2013 applied for refugee status in the Republic of Poland – the total number and the five most numerous citizen groups

Country	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	10 587	6 534	6 887	10 753	14 981
Russia	5 726	4 795	4 305	6 084	12 659
Georgia	4 214	1 082	1 735	3 234	1 212
Syria	7	8	12	107	248
Armenia	147	107	216	413	205
Kazakhstan	5	11	26	121	91

Source: Own elaboration on the base of the Office for Foreigners data

The more than double (increase from 6.1 thousand in 2012 to 12.7 thousand in 2013) number of applications submitted by Russian citizens from the North Caucasus can be explained by a number of factors including the collapse of the economy of the region and political factors. These factors are not necessarily the ones, however, that would allow Polish authorities to grant refugee status – out of 1.8 thousand decisions issued till December 9th 1.5 thousand were negative (79.3% of all reviewed applications). Some of these applicants were granted a permit for tolerated stay or subsidiary protection instead (358 persons, i.e. 19.5% of all reviewed applications), only 23 persons received refugee status based on the Geneva Convention. Until December 9th, 2013 the refugee status, tolerated stay or subsidiary protection was granted to a total of 773 persons.

Refugee statistics from the year 2014 show that to the list of conflicts in the East which stimulate the inflow of potential refugees, the military conflict in eastern Ukraine can be added. Since the beginning of the year till December 4th, 2014 the number of Ukrainian citizens who applied for refugee status amounts to 2.1 thousand persons (as compared to 46 applications submitted in 2013), which constitutes 34.3% of the total number of applications submitted so far. Both the profile analysis of the applicants conducted by the Office for Foreigners and the first decisions indicate that these applicants are not entitled to international protection according to the Geneva Convention. Nonetheless, the reasons why they are trying to move to another country are in many cases vital.

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Table 1. International Migration (a). Poland 1952-2013 (in thousand)

Year	Emigrants	Immigrants	Net migration
1952-1960	369.6	274.3	-95.3
1961-1970	223.8	24.3	-199.5
1971-1980	225.7	16.2	-209.5
1981-1990	266.7	17.3	-249.4
1991-2000	224.7	72.7	-152
2001-2010	258.2	112.8	-145.3
2011-2013	73.2	42.3	-30.8

(a) only migrants registering for or deregistering from permanent residence.

Source: Kępińska 2007; CSO Demographic Yearbook 2009 – 2013; own calculations based on Central Population Register PESEL.

Table 2. International migration (a); year-by-year figures. Poland 1945-2013 (in thousand).

Year	Emigrants	Immigrants	Net migration	Year	Emigrants	Immigrants	Net migration
1947	542.7	228.7	-314	1980	22.7	1.5	-21.2
1948	42.7	62.9	20.2	1981	23.8	1.4	-22.4
1949	61.4	19.1	-42.3	1982	32.1	0.9	-31.2
1950	60.9	8.1	-52.8	1983	26.2	1.2	-25
1951	7.8	3.4	-4.4	1984	17.4	1.6	-15.8
1952	1.6	3.7	2.1	1985	20.5	1.6	-18.9
1953	2.8	2	-0.8	1986	29	1.9	-27.1
1954	3.8	2.8	-1	1987	36.4	1.8	-34.6
1955	1.9	4.7	2.8	1988	36.3	2.1	-34.2
1956	21.8	27.6	5.8	1989	26.6	2.2	-24.4
1957	133.4	91.8	-41.6	1990	18.4	2.6	-15.8
1958	139.3	92.8	-46.5	1991	21	5	-16
1959	37	43.2	6.2	1992	18.1	6.5	-11.6
1960	28	5.7	-22.3	1993	21.3	5.9	-15.4
1961	26.5	3.6	-22.9	1994	25.9	6.9	-19
1962	20.2	3.3	-16.9	1995	26.3	8.1	-18.2
1963	20	2.5	-17.5	1996	21.3	8.2	-13.1
1964	24.2	2.3	-21.9	1997	20.2	8.4	-11.8
1965	28.6	2.2	-26.4	1998	22.2	8.9	-13.3
1966	28.8	2.2	-26.6	1999	21.5	7.5	-14
1967	19.9	2.1	-17.8	2000	26.9	7.3	-19.6
1968	19.4	2.2	-17.2	2001	23.3	6.6	-16.7
1969	22.1	2	-20.1	2002	24.5	6.6	-17.9
1970	14.1	1.9	-12.2	2003	20.8	7	-13.8
1971	30.2	1.7	-28.5	2004	18.9	9.5	-9.4
1972	19.1	1.8	-17.3	2005	22.2	9.4	-12.8
1973	13	1.4	-11.6	2006	46.9	10.8	-36.1
1974	11.8	1.4	-10.4	2007	35.5	15	-20.5
1975	9.6	1.8	-7.8	2008	30.1	15.3	-14.8
1976	26.7	1.8	-24.9	2009	18.6	17.4	-1.2
1977	28.9	1.6	-27.3	2010	17.4	15.2	-2.1
1978	29.5	1.5	-28	2011	19.9	15.5	-4.3
1979	34.2	1.7	-32.5	2012	21.2	14.6	-6.6
				2013	32.1	12.2	-19.9

(a) only migrants registering for or deregistering from permanent residence.

Source: Kępińska 2007; CSO Demographic Yearbook 2009-2013; data provided by CSO; based on Central Population Register PESEL.

Table 3. Emigrants staying temporarily abroad (above 3 months (a)) by sex and age in 2002 and 2011 (National census data)

Age bracket	2002			2011		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	<i>in thousands</i>					
TOTAL	786.1	363	423.1	2 016.50	986.2	1 030.30
0-4 years	13.1	6.7	6.4	86.8	45	41.8
5-9	19.4	9.9	9.5	74.6	38	36.6
10-14	28.1	14.3	13.9	65	33.2	31.8
15-19	47.5	22.5	25	64.7	31.9	32.8
20-24	91.3	36.4	54.9	179.2	79.1	100.2
25-29	116.2	48.2	68	382.8	175.7	207
30-34	94.7	42.3	52.4	343.2	171	172.3
35-39	89.9	44.5	45.4	221.5	112.9	108.6
40-44	86.2	45	41.2	152.3	77.7	74.6
45-49	71.5	36.6	34.9	134.3	70.1	64.2
50-54	48.4	23.9	24.6	123	63.7	59.3
55-59	24.6	11.3	13.3	87.1	43.9	43.2
60-64	19.5	8.2	11.3	44.9	21.7	23.1
65-69	14.6	5.7	8.9	18.3	8.3	10
70-74	10.1	3.9	6.3	14.4	5.9	8.5
75-79	5.7	2	3.7	10.6	4	6.7
80 and more	4.5	1.4	3.1	13.7	4.1	9.7

(a) in 2002 migrants staying abroad above 2 months.

Source: CSO (2012a). Demographic Yearbook of Poland 2012, Warsaw: Central Statistical Office.

Table 4. Emigrants staying temporarily abroad (above 3 months (a)) by sex and voivodships in 2002 and 2011 (National census data)

Voivodship	2002			2011		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	<i>in thousands</i>					
TOTAL	786.1	363	423.1	2 016.50	986.2	1 030.30
Dolnośląskie	60	25.5	34.4	181.4	87.6	93.8
Kujawsko-pomorskie	21.2	9.4	11.8	106.5	53.7	52.8
Lubelskie	31.1	13.8	17.3	112.2	54.1	58.1
Lubuskie	15.6	6	9.6	60.8	29	31.8
Łódzkie	17.8	7.6	10.1	73.5	36.3	37.2
Małopolskie	80.3	38	42.2	187.4	91.8	95.6
Mazowieckie	54.9	24.5	30.4	147.8	71.6	76.2
Opolskie	105.2	52.6	52.6	107.9	52.3	55.6
Podkarpackie	77.2	36.6	40.6	178.6	87.6	91
Podlaskie	55	26	29	109.9	53.6	56.3
Pomorskie	44.1	20.5	23.6	133.1	65.3	67.8
Śląskie	124.8	59	65.9	230.8	110.7	120.1
Świętokrzyskie	18	8.2	9.8	64	31.6	32.4
Warmińsko-mazurskie	32.7	14.8	17.9	108.2	53.7	54.5
Wielkopolskie	22.7	9.8	12.9	106.9	53.3	53.5
Zachodniopomorskie	25.4	10.6	14.8	107.4	53.9	53.5

(a) in 2002 migrants staying abroad above 2 months

Source: CSO (2012a).

Table 5. Emigrants staying temporarily abroad (above 3 months (a)) by sex and country of residence in 2002 and 2011 (National census data)

Country of residence	2002			2011		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	<i>in thousands</i>					
TOTAL	786.1	363	423.1	2 016.50	986.2	1 030.30
Europe	460.8	208.1	252.7	1 716.60	844	872.7
EU countries	447.1	201.2	245.9	1642.8	803.4	839.4
<i>of which:</i>						
Austria	10.7	5.2	5.5	23.8	12.1	11.7
Belgium	14	5.7	8.2	49.2	24.3	25
Denmark	2	0.7	1.3	19	10	8.9
France	20.8	9.1	11.8	61.5	29.7	31.8
Greece	9.7	4.4	5.3	16.5	7.1	9.3
Spain	14.5	6.6	7.9	43.8	20.6	23.2
Ireland	1.5	0.9	0.6	128.7	67.3	61.5
Netherlands	9.7	4.3	5.4	105.8	57.3	48.4
Germany	294.3	139.1	155.2	435	202.9	232.2
Czech Republic	2.1	1.3	0.8	6.9	4	2.9
Sweden	5.8	2.3	3.5	34.6	18.1	16.6
United Kingdom	23.7	10.7	13	611.3	311.8	299.4
Italy	39.3	11.5	27.7	92	31.1	60.8
Other European countries	13.7	7	6.8	73.8	40.6	33.3
<i>of which:</i>						
Iceland	0.8	0.4	0.4	6.8	3.5	3.3
Norway	2.2	1	1.2	45.7	26.6	19
Switzerland	2.9	1.1	1.8	11.9	5.4	6.5
Asia	4.3	2.3	2	10.1	5.4	4.7
North and Central America	187.5	89.3	98.2	268.6	126.9	141.6
<i>of which:</i>						
Canada	29.1	14	15.1	47.8	23.3	24.6
United States	158	75.1	82.9	218.8	102.6	116.1
South America	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.8	0.9	0.9
Africa	2.5	1.4	1.1	4.5	2.1	2.4
Oceania	5.7	2.7	3.1	14.8	6.9	7.9
<i>of which:</i>						
Australia	5.4	2.5	2.9	14	6.5	7.5
New Zealand	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.4
Country unknown	124.3	58.6	65.7	-	-	-

(a) in 2002 migrants staying abroad above 2 months

Source: CSO (2012a).

Table 6. Polish citizens staying abroad for longer than two months (three months since the first quarter of 2007) (d) who at the time of each Labour Force Survey (LFS) were the members of households in Poland by sex, duration of stay abroad and main activity abroad (in thousands; rounded). Poland 1994-2013 (a)(e)

Date of LFS	All migrants			Duration of stay abroad		of which:			
	Total	Men	Women	less than 1 year	1 year and over	migrant workers			
						Total	Men	Women	Per cent of total
1994 (mean)	196	117	79	83	113				
February	167	97	70	71	96				
May	207	121	86	78	129	144	89	56	69.5
August	209	131	78	88	121	150	100	50	71.7
November	200	119	81	95	105	139	90	49	69.5
1995 (mean)	183	110	73	89	94	133	87	46	
February	179	103	76	91	89	126	82	44	70.3
May	178	104	74	83	95	130	83	46	73
August	188	116	72	91	97	139	90	49	73.9
November	186	116	70	90	96	138	92	46	74.1
1996 (mean)	162	92	70	72	90	112	70	42	
February	155	86	69	62	93	109	68	40	70.3
May	168	97	71	79	89	119	75	44	70.8
August	165	94	71	79	86	112	70	42	67.8
November	160	92	68	69	91	108	68	40	67.5
1997 (mean)	144	83	61	62	82	101	63	38	
February	148	85	63	62	86	105	66	38	70.9
May	137	78	59	55	82	94	59	36	68.6
August	148	85	64	67	81	101	63	39	68.2
November	142	82	60	66	77	102	64	37	71.8
1998 (mean)	133	76	57	60	73	98	62	37	
February	130	73	57	62	68	96	60	36	73.8
May	137	76	61	62	75	100	62	38	72.9
August	141	83	58	63	79	104	66	38	73.7
November	125	73	52	55	70	93	59	34	74.4
1999 (mean)	124	72	53	56	68	92	60	35	
February (b)	112	63	49	50	61	89	66	34	79.5
4th quarter	136	80	56	62	74	94	54	35	69.1
2000 (mean)	132	75	57	69	63	101	64	37	
1st quarter	127	75	52	62	65	94	65	29	74
2nd quarter	137	78	59	70	67	106	66	40	77.4
3rd quarter	124	65	59	65	59	95	56	39	76.6
4th quarter	142	82	60	80	61	108	70	38	76
2001 (mean)	168	97	71	99	68	132	83	49	
1st quarter	166	97	69	98	67	131	82	49	78.9
2nd quarter	169	99	70	104	64	134	85	49	79.3
3rd quarter	160	92	68	99	61	125	78	47	78.1
4th quarter	176	100	76	97	79	138	87	52	78.4
2002 (mean)	178	102	78	97	81	140	86	54	
1st quarter	166	97	69	95	71	134	83	51	80.7
2nd quarter	179	102	77	102	77	142	85	58	79.3
3rd quarter	186	106	80	98	88	148	90	57	79.6

4th quarter	180	104	77	91	89	136	85	51	75.6
2003 (mean)	206	112	94	109	97	157	93	64	
1st quarter	177	99	78	95	82	129	79	51	72.9
2nd quarter (c)	197	104	94	105	92	149	87	63	75.6
3rd quarter	222	117	104	116	106	175	100	75	78.8
4th quarter	226	126	100	118	108	172	105	68	76.1
2004 (mean)	253	143	111	152	107	208	124	84	
1st quarter	218	127	91	119	99	165	98	66	75.7
2nd quarter	238	135	104	153	85	193	120	74	81.1
3rd quarter	270	148	122	164	107	224	132	92	83
4th quarter	287	161	127	171	117	250	147	103	87.1
2005 (mean)	298	181	117	189	110	261	167	94	
1st quarter	268	154	114	170	98	232	141	91	86.6
2nd quarter	264	160	103	168	96	225	147	78	85.2
3rd quarter	310	196	114	196	115	271	180	91	87.4
4th quarter	350	212	138	220	130	315	199	116	90
2006 (mean)	423	271	152	245	179	387	259	127	
1st quarter	388	232	156	228	160	347	219	127	89.4
2nd quarter	389	257	133	226	163	353	245	108	90.7
3rd quarter	438	288	150	266	172	403	276	126	92
4th quarter	477	306	170	258	219	444	296	148	93.1
2007 (mean)	529	342	188	266	263	491	328	162	
1st quarter	520	327	193	264	256	477	311	166	91.7
2nd quarter	537	343	193	291	246	492	329	163	91.6
3rd quarter	522	345	178	270	252	490	333	157	93.9
4th quarter	537	351	186	239	298	503	340	163	93.7
2008 (mean) (d)	502	320	182	160	342	466	308	160	
1st quarter	520	333	187	157	364	481	319	162	92.5
2nd quarter	508	323	185	174	334	466	310	157	91.7
3rd quarter	500	322	178	160	340	469	312	167	93.8
4th quarter	487	305	182	152	335	453	292	161	93
2009 (mean)	380	238	142	89	290	350	227	123	
1st quarter	437	276	161	103	334	405	264	141	92.7
2nd quarter	400	254	146	91	309	370	243	128	92.5
3rd quarter	362	226	136	83	279	336	216	120	92.8
4th quarter	319	196	124	80	239	290	185	104	90.9
2010 (mean)	286	178	108	75	211	259	169	90	
1st quarter	303	189	113	74	228	269	177	92	88.8
2nd quarter	299	184	115	85	215	274	175	99	91.6
3rd quarter	267	165	102	69	198	243	156	87	91
4th quarter	275	175	100	72	202	249	166	83	90.5
2011 (mean)	298	193	105	79	220	277	183	94	
1st quarter	296	188	107	67	228	270	177	93	91.2
2nd quarter	313	200	113	81	232	283	188	95	90.4
3rd quarter	298	195	102	82	216	:	:	:	:
4th quarter	286	189	97	84	202	:	:	:	:
2012 (mean)	311	209	102	88	223	:	:	:	:
1st quarter	282	186	97	76	207	:	:	:	:
2nd quarter	316	210	106	86	229	:	:	:	:

3rd quarter (f)	328	219	109	95	233	:	:	:	:
4th quarter	316	221	95	95	222	:	:	:	:
2013 (mean)	292	196	96	75	218				
1st quarter	302	206	96	86	216	:	:	:	:
2nd quarter	283	181	102	67	216	:	:	:	:
3rd quarter	285	191	94	71	215	:	:	:	:
4th quarter	298	207	91	75	223	:	:	:	:
2014 (mean)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1st quarter	296	213	83	67	229	:	:	:	:

(a) Numbers in brackets denote annual averages based on four surveys; (b) LFS was temporarily discontinued after February 1999;

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

(d) Since 2008 the definition of migrant has been slightly changed. Since then data refer to citizens staying abroad for longer than three months and intending to stay there at least 12 months; (e) First two quarters; (f) since the 3rd quarter of 2012 data has been reestimated with the use of National Population Census results.

Source: Kępińska 2007, Labour Force Survey (CSO).

Table 7. Polish citizens staying abroad for longer than two months (three months since 2007; in thousand). Poland 2004-2013 (as of December 31).

Destination	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL	1 000	1 450	1 950	2 270	2 210	2 100	2 000	2 060	2 130	2196
<i>of which:</i>										
Europe	770	1 200	1 610	1925	1 887	1 765	1 685	1 754	1 816	1 891
<i>of which:</i>										
European Union (a)	750	1 170	1 550	1 860	1 820	1 690	1 607	1 670	1 720	1789
<i>of which:</i>										
Austria	15	25	34	39	40	36	29	25	28	30
Belgium	13	21	28	31	33	34	45	47	48	49
Cyprus	.	.	.	4	4	3	3	3	2	1
Czech Republic	.	.	.	8	10	9	7	7	8	8
Denmark	.	.	.	17	19	20	19	21	23	25
Finland	0,4	0,7	3	4	4	3	3	2	2	3
France	30	44	49	55	56	60	60	62	63	63
Germany	385	430	450	490	490	465	440	470	500	560
Greece	13	17	20	20	20	16	16	15	14	12
Ireland	15	76	120	200	180	140	131	120	118	115
Italy	59	70	85	87	88	88	92	94	97	96
Netherlands	23	43	55	98	108	98	92	95	97	103
Portugal	0,5	0,6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Spain	26	37	44	80	83	84	48	40	37	34
Sweden	11	17	25	27	29	31	33	36	38	40
United Kingdom	150	340	580	690	650	595	580	625	637	642
Other European Countries	20	30	60	65	67	75	78	85	96	102
<i>of which:</i>										
Norway	.	.	.	36	38	45	50	56	65	71

(a) since 2007 including Bulgaria and Romania.

(.) no data available.

Source: CSO 2012c (Central Statistical Office estimates).

Table 8. Arrivals of foreigners (in thousand). Poland 1980, 1985-2013

Year	Arrivals
1980	7 030
1985	3 410
1986	3 842
1987	4 756
1988	6 210
1989	8 233
1990	18 211
1991	36 846
1992	49 015
1993	60 951
1994	74 253
1995	82 244
1996	87 439
1997	87 817
1998	88 592
1999	89 118
2000	84 515
2001	61 431
2002	50 735
2003	52 130
2004	61 918
2005	64 606
2006	65 115
2007	66 208
2008	59 935
2009	53 840
2010	58 340
2011	60 745
2012	67 390
2013	72 365

Source: Kępińska (2007), Border Guard, after
Institute of Tourism (www.intur.com.pl)

Table 9. Arrivals of foreigners (in thousand); top nationalities. Poland 2006-2013

Nationality	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
								Number	Percentage of Total	Of which: Tourists
TOTAL	65 115	66 208	59 935	53 840	58 340	60 745	67 390	72 365	100	15 845
Countries bordering Poland	60 451	60 982	53 690	49 320	48 770	55 750	62 070	.	.	.
EU-15	39 623	40 823	37 205	28 545	28 540	28 470	29 570	.	.	.
EU New Member States (a)	12 872	13 086	14 705	16 800	18 845	19 518	22 995	.	.	.
Austria	304	318	320	325	345	355	360	.	.	.
Belarus	3 912	3 861	2 130	2 360	3 090	3 450	3 920	3 861	5.3	.
Czech Republic	7 102	7 292	7 820	8 180	9 240	10 840	12 380	.	.	.
France	230	258	240	240	260	280	280	.	.	.
Germany	37 192	38 103	34 630	26 070	25 860	25 740	26 720	.	.	.
Hungary	268	273	255	225	220	230	235	.	.	.
Italy	276	327	275	255	285	315	320	.	.	.
Latvia	410	485	540	390	350	360	385	.	.	.
Lithuania	1 459	1 392	1 930	2 640	2 690	2 420	3 010	.	.	.
Netherlands	410	363	355	335	370	390	390	.	.	.
Norway	102	142	145	120	.	.	.	.	.	.
Russian Federation	1 722	1 626	1 290	1 210	1 530	1 850	2 670	1 648	2.3	.
Slovak Republic	3 422	3 210	3 740	5 040	6 010	5 620	6 630	.	.	.
Switzerland	47	59	65	60	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sweden	224	222	210	190	195	185	205	.	.	.
Turkey	39	51	55	55	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ukraine	5 642	5 444	3 320	3 820	5 030	5 830	6 740	7 288	10.1	.
United Kingdom	455	548	555	500	540	500	540	.	.	.
United States	354	331	270	230	265	270	300	.	.	.

(a) since 2007 including Bulgaria and Romania.

(.) no data available.

Source: Kępińska (2007), Border Guard, after Institute of Tourism (www.intur.com.pl)

Table 10. Population by nationality, 2011

Nationality	2011
TOTAL	55.4
Armenia	1.8
Belarus	3.8
Germany	5.2
Russian Federation	4.2
Ukraine	13.4
Viet Nam	2.6
Other countries	24.4

Source: CSO.

Table 11. International migrants by sex and age group (5-year categories)

Age	Emigrants		Immigrants	
	Total	of which: Women	Total	of which: Women
TOTAL	275 603	135 017	217 546	89 228
0-4	14 592	7 078	13 658	6 765
5-9	14 624	6 931	9 372	4 473
10-14	12 280	5 979	6 568	3 334
15-19	13 606	5 593	6 460	3 199
20-24	19 387	9 127	14 397	5 343
25-29	40 749	21 087	43 929	13 322
30-34	45 243	22 953	38 410	14 157
35-39	32 138	16 234	22 959	10 237
40-44	22 311	10 629	15 832	6 642
45-49	17 230	7 998	11 669	5 027
50-54	15 172	7 320	10 864	5 340
55-59	11 477	5 587	8 775	4 285
60-64	7 426	3 507	6 649	3 268
65-69	3 587	1 685	3 727	1 610
70-74	2 533	1 269	2 112	980
75-79	1 540	931	1 118	597
80-84	1 009	654	564	341
85-89	466	305	369	229
90-94	158	91	94	66
95-99	61	52	20	13
100-104	14	7	0	0
105-109	0	0	0	0

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 12. International migrants by sex and country of citizenship

Citizenship	Immigrants		Emigrants	
	Total	of which: Women	Total	of which: Women
TOTAL	217 546	89 228	275 603	135 017
<i>of which:</i>				
Reporting country (nationals)	135 910	55 789	206 693	105 935
Other EU Member States	24 446	6 286	18 223	5 091
Non-EU countries	57 070	27 094	50 404	23 851
<i>of which:</i>				
EFTA	239	63	.	.
Candidate countries	2 076	475	.	.
Other non-EU countries (including stateless)	54 755	26 556	.	.
<i>of which:</i>				
Highly developed non-EU countries	13 131	6 402	.	.
Medium developed non-EU countries	40 499	19 921	.	.
Less developed non-EU countries	1 125	233	.	.
Unknown group	120	59	283	140
Former EU15	20 499	4 526	13 444	3 290
Former EU25	22 344	5 443	15 058	4 030

Source: Central Statistical Office

Table 13. Polish and foreign nationals who arrived from abroad and who registered for permanent stay

Arrivals	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL	15 275	17 424	15 246	15 524	14 583	12 199
of which: Women	6 291	6 279	6 235	6 661	6 477	5 345

(:) no data available

Source: Kepińska (2007), Central Statistical Office, Regional Data Bank, on-line access, based on Central Population Register (PESEL).

Table 14. Estimates of the number of foreigners based on the Labour Force Survey (a) 2010-2014* (in thousands)

Date of LFS	Non-Polish citizens			Foreign born		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2010						
1st quarter	48	25	24	295	115	179
2nd quarter	49	27	22	291	108	183
3rd quarter	37	17	20	274	100	174
4th quarter	40	20	20	268	108	160
2011						
1st quarter	43	25	18	271	111	160
2nd quarter	39	22	18	268	103	164
3rd quarter	43	21	22	265	106	159
4th quarter	53	23	29	268	108	160
2012						
1st quarter	48	25	23	261	105	157
2nd quarter	39	23	16	256	108	148
3rd quarter	40	22	18	242	105	137
4th quarter	53	32	21	254	109	145
2013						
1st quarter	53	33	21	271	111	159
2nd quarter	48	26	22	262	109	153
3rd quarter	48	26	21	248	104	144
4th quarter	59	36	23	255	111	143
2014						
1st quarter	70	39	31	260	103	157

* data has been reestimated with the use of National Population Census 2011 results.

(a) data refers to foreigners living in individual dwellings.

Source: Central Statistical Office, Labour Force Survey.

Table 15. Polish and foreign nationals who arrived from abroad and who registered for temporary stay above two months (above three months since 2006). Poland 1997-2009, 2011 (as of December 31)

Year	Total	Men	Women	Urban areas	Rural areas
1997	17 976	:	:	:	:
1998	27 542	:	:	:	:
1999	39 303	:	:	:	:
2000	43 623	:	:	:	:
2001	43 501	:	:	:	:
2002	47 255	24 218	23 037	35 446	11 809
2003	42 356	21 123	21 224	33 307	9 049
2004	44 733	22 776	21 957	34 823	9 910
2005	42 417	21 618	20 799	33 274	9 143
2006	40 695	22 019	18 676	31 934	8 761
2007	46 778	26 521	20 257	37 019	9 759
2008	57 560	33 575	23 985	45 022	12 538
2009	59 233	33 992	25 241	45 953	13 280
2011	65 943	37 861	28 082	50 757	15 186
2012	72 924	41 302	31 622	56 536	16 388
2013	80 778	45 390	35 388	63 302	17 476
<i>Of which:</i>					
Foreign nationals					
2005	39 673	20 223	19 450	31 099	8 574
2006	37 585	20 396	17 189	29 510	8 075
2007	42 824	:	:	:	:
2008	52 804	31 117	21 687	41 576	11 228
2009	53 552	31 012	22 540	41 812	11 740

(:) no data available.

Source: Demographic Yearbook Central Statistical Office (2008, 2009), Kępińska (2007), based on Central Population Register PESEL.

Table 16. Polish and foreign nationals who arrived from abroad and who registered for temporary stay above three months since 2006 by sex and nationality. Poland 2006-2009, 2011 (as of December 31).

Continents and countries	2006	2007	2008	2009	2011	2012	2013	Of which women:				
								2008	2009	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL	40 695	46 778	57 560	59 233	65 943	72 924	80 778	23 985	25 241	28 082	31 622	35 388
Polish nationals	3 061	3 915	4 721	5 648	:	:	:	2 286	2 693	:	:	:
Foreign nationals	37 585	42 824	52 804	53 552	:	:	:	21 687	22 540	:	:	:
<i>Of which from:</i>												
Europe	26 821	30 128	36 327	36 322	46 085	51 009	57 400	16 071	16 678	20 717	23 309	26 484
Albania	100	:	167	175	97	95	95	40	37	20	23	19
Austria	317	361	438	427	752	784	816	155	152	300	324	338
Belarus	3 107	3 306	4 103	4 007	4 317	4 478	4 541	2 055	2 158	2235	2364	2519
Belgium	222	262	323	289	338	378	432	86	62	88	102	109
Bulgaria	670	846	870	1029	1 209	1 143	1 301	311	409	482	481	533
Croatia	84	:	71	74	106	131	108	17	20	29	46	30
Czech Republic	191	:	313	307	497	532	606	155	148	237	260	291
Denmark	236	299	339	293	292	262	288	99	81	84	64	73
France	1 142	1 210	1 311	1 174	1 365	1 462	1 675	385	332	439	462	545
Germany	2 900	3 345	3 483	3 247	5 506	5 474	5 637	799	746	1813	1736	1746
Greece	75	:	121	130	193	252	301	19	20	36	53	71
Hungary	94	:	145	142	217	293	383	63	49	73	110	144
Ireland	66	:	115	138	261	269	322	21	28	71	81	102
Italy	661	851	1 104	1 202	1 572	1 759	2 150	110	116	238	270	329
Lithuania	285	344	430	417	466	477	541	288	277	288	301	344
Latvia	93	:	118	139	150	154	179	84	107	108	110	117
Moldova	394	748	769	472	520	594	774	249	206	215	270	351
Netherlands	561	726	942	679	769	827	924	185	109	167	200	208
Norway	68	:	117	127	148	168	196	19	26	47	42	56
Portugal	80	:	184	206	249	282	394	41	38	37	44	73
Romania	198	:	261	386	547	548	649	120	169	206	230	283
Russian Federation	1 909	1 804	2 342	2 579	2 289	2 554	2 915	1 362	1 519	1380	1563	1797
Serbia and Montenegro	162	:	160	176	134	199	200	43	50	45	60	67
Slovak Republic	186	261	335	343	485	551	599	187	14	219	250	283
Spain	200	:	326	319	554	816	1 097	104	93	147	227	301
Sweden	327	341	416	380	517	577	587	147	143	218	230	253
Turkey	765	971	1 439	1 654	1 901	2 092	2 314	271	350	456	543	597
Ukraine	10 660	11 370	13 885	14 206	18 216	21 417	24 728	8 235	8 702	10326	12114	14108
United Kingdom	785	995	1 193	1 143	1 789	1 868	2 038	285	234	535	544	591
Other	283	2 088	507	507	629	573	610	136	283	178	205	206
Africa	1 305	1 553	1 904	2 144	2 180	2 245	2 327	287	293	333	357	379
Algeria	84	:	122	126	158	169	180	6	5	15	15	17
Cameroon	73	:	99	117	94	102	95	24	16	12	18	18
Egypt	154	:	247	316	387	412	454	10	10	18	28	29
Kenya	71	:	48	48	54	68	68	21	25	32	40	38
Morocco	70	:	127	152	135	168	179	9	11	12	16	18
Nigeria	257	385	455	475	443	348	329	52	49	44	33	31
South Africa	65	:	88	87	89	83	79	29	26	29	29	27
Tunisia	182	:	275	341	380	394	403	21	22	30	32	30

Other	349	1 168	443	482	440	501	540	115	129	141	146	171
America	1 912	1 926	2 001	1 972	2 685	2 784	2 896	739	670	986	1086	1078
Brazil	284	158	169	209	202	229	248	66	72	74	107	84
Canada	180	221	184	176	313	362	340	74	63	119	143	127
United States	1 109	1 164	1 219	1 079	1 565	1 571	1 643	452	355	581	614	635
Other	339	383	429	508	605	622	665	147	180	212	222	232
Asia	7 458	9 112	12 431	12 996	14 791	16 683	17 966	4 547	4 857	5978	6796	7378
Armenia	1 205	1 364	1 650	1 501	1 520	1 897	1 844	815	772	781	954	957
Azerbaijan	66	:	86	78	70	95	120	36	35	23	35	39
China	665	953	1 826	2 170	2 776	2 887	3 092	654	800	1133	1212	1322
Georgia	107	:	214	215	204	251	382	70	92	93	111	146
India	661	1 066	1 278	1 270	1 236	1 291	1 454	272	325	321	356	405
Iraq	99	:	122	176	241	233	221	29	46	74	74	74
Israel	110	:	144	147	191	211	201	50	50	72	74	77
Japan	485	601	734	697	668	636	647	295	265	283	263	258
Kazakhstan	331	278	297	303	397	518	624	204	212	256	337	384
Lebanon	63	:	52	50	66	73	70	3	4	18	14	10
Mongolia	303	322	392	403	368	352	322	215	222	203	193	179
Nepal	82	:	271	405	315	315	323	44	35	75	69	56
Pakistan	100	:	141	134	140	169	229	11	10	11	12	30
Philippines	72	:	147	239	195	178	208	88	97	120	130	151
South Korea	548	:	839	860	947	975	1 106	347	360	392	402	479
Syria	144	:	156	166	182	265	327	25	36	44	72	98
Taiwan	91	:	167	202	225	163	116	61	72	91	63	50
Uzbekistan	96	:	284	224	277	295	346	62	65	56	64	106
Vietnam	1 645	1 800	2 596	2 523	3 226	4 291	4 711	982	1001	1368	1739	1935
Other	585	2 728	1 035	1 233	1 547	1 588	1 623	284	358	564	622	622
Oceania	45	105	141	118	191	203	189	43	42	191	74	69
Stateless	23	26	26	28	:	:	:	9	7	:	:	:
Unknown	26	13	9	5	11	0	0	3	1	5	0	0

(:) no data available.

Source: Demographic Yearbook Central Statistical Office (2008, 2009), Kępińska (2007), based on Central Population Register PESEL.

Table 17. Polish and foreign nationals who arrived from abroad and who registered for temporary stay above three months by sex and age. Poland 2013 (as of December 31)

Age group	2013		
	Total	Men	Women
TOTAL	80 778	45 390	35 388
0 - 14	7 412	3 773	3 639
5 - 19	7 646	3382	4264
20 - 24	10 067	5100	4967
25 - 29	11 334	6 620	4 714
30 - 34	10 442	6 322	4 120
35 - 39	8 348	5 045	3 303
40 - 44	7 182	4 343	2 839
45 - 49	5 293	3 276	2 017
50 - 54	4 231	2 385	1 846
55 - 59	2 976	1 694	1 282
60 - 64	2 173	1 264	909
65 - 69	1 558	1 006	552
70 and more	2 116	1 180	936

Source: Central Population Register
PESEL.

Table 18. Polish and foreign nationals who arrived from abroad for temporary stay above 12 months, CSO estimates (in thousand). Poland 2009-2011

Countries of previous residence (groups)	2009		2010		2011	
	Total	<i>of which: women</i>	Total	<i>of which: women</i>	Total	<i>of which: women</i>
EU27	129.8	32.2	101.6	29.2	97.2	33.9
EU15	123.1	29.3	95.6	26.6	92.6	32
EFTA	5.3	1	4	1	3.3	1.1
TOTAL	189.2	58.8	155.1	53.5	157.1	61.3

Source: Demographic Yearbook
(2013).

Table 19. Polish and foreign nationals who left Poland for temporary stay for at least 12 months, CSO estimates (in thousand). Poland 2009-2011

Countries of destination (groups)	2009		2010		2011	
	Total	<i>of which: women</i>	Total	<i>of which: women</i>	Total	<i>of which: women</i>
EU27	152.2	75.7	154.4	76.6	192	97.3
EU15	148.6	74.1	.	.	185.3	94.3
Countries out of EU27	77.03	38.4	63.6	31.5	73.7	34.7
TOTAL	229.3	114.1	218.1	108.1	265.8	132.1

Source: Demographic Yearbook (2013).

Table 20. Residence permits by type of a permit and sex, Poland 1998-2013

Year	Permit for a fixed period	Permit to settle	Long-term resident's EC residence permit	Registrations of stay of EU citizens (a) (b)	EU temporary residence permit for family members (a) (b)	EU residence permit (a) (b)	EU residence permit for family members (a) (b)	Total
1998	4 893	288	-	-	-	-	-	5 181
1999	16 811	512	-	-	-	-	-	17 323
2000	15 039	858	-	-	-	-	-	15 897
2001	20 787	679	-	-	-	-	-	21 466
2002	29 641	602	-	-	-	-	-	30 243
2003	28 590	1 735	-	-	-	-	-	30 325
2004	25 461	4 365	-	1 154	.	5 871	.	36 851
2005	22 626	3 589	37	2 183	.	10 077	.	38 512
2006	22 376	3 255	995	920	.	6 321	.	33 867
2007	23 240	3 124	804	13 139	143	184	3	40 637
2008	28 865	3 625	715	7 237	116	561	4	41 123
2009	30 563	2 936	1 271	6 364	143	1 577	29	42 854
2010	30 451	3 336	775	6 863	128	1 805	17	43 375
2011	29 650	3 733	765	7 058	124	1 220	6	42 556
2012	34 478	3 699	861	7 941	151	944	15	48 089
2013	29 803	3 464	1 681	8 569	123	674	10	44 324
<i>of which:</i>								
Women								
2005	11 909	2 153	14	656	.	2 222	.	16 954
2006	11 337	1 989	436	213	.	1 12	.	15 095
2007	11 460	1 981	368	3 131	103	69	2	17 114
2008	13 648	2 122	323	1 700	.	353	.	.
2009	13 985	1 586	544	1 808	96	425	.	18 444*
2010	13 834	1 733	372	.	.	.	.	.
2011	13 206	1 863	361	.	.	.	.	.
2012	15 583	1 772	375	.	.	.	.	.
2013	13 521	1 621	747	2 534	85	161	8	18 677

Applications

(.) Not available.

* the number does not include EU permit for family members due to lack of data.

(a) Since August 26, 2006 the number of EU nationals and their family members who registered their stay in Poland of above three months.

(b) Data in 2007 include the number of registrations for 2007 as a whole and for the period between August 26, 2006 and December 31, 2006. Accordingly, data in 2006 include number of permits issued between January 1, 2006 and August 25, 2006.

Source: Office for Foreigners.

Table 21. Work permits granted individually and to sub-contracting foreign companies. Poland 1995-2013

Year	Work permits granted individually (a)				Work permits granted to sub-contracting foreign companies (a)	
	Total	Women	of which: Extensions		Total	Up to 3 months
			Total	Women		
1995	10 441	.	.	.	920	.
1996	11 915	.	.	.	1 753	.
1997	15 307	.	.	.	2 191	.
1998	16 928	.	.	.	3 831	.
1999	17 116	.	.	.	3 502	.
2000	17 802	.	.	.	186	145
2001	17 038	.	.	.	2 755	411
2002	22 776	8 541	.	.	1 867	1 001
2003	18 841	625	1 019	3 607	990	289
2004	12 381	3 559	541	1 494	798	43
2005	10 304	1 786	4 399	830	847	29
2006	10 754	2 376	4 125	735	1 309	30
2007	12 153	2 778	4 486	102	2 645	168
2008	18 022	4 383	5 632	1 423	3 711	100
2009	29 340	8 850	8 534	2 467	3 070	179
2010	34 794	.	.	.	1 828	.
2011	39 466	12 383	8 149	2 874	1 342	.
2012	38 167	12 721	9 042	3 282	977	4
2013	38 807	13 546	9 447	3 481	271	5

(a) since 2011 'work permits granted individually' refers to work permits of 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'E' type, whereas 'work permits granted to sub-contracting foreign companies' refers to work permits of 'D' type only.

(.) Not available.

Source: Kępińska 2007, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy.

Table 22. Work permits by permit type, 2010-2013

Permit type	2010	2011	2012	2013
A	31 613	36 189	35 416	35 843
B	1 391	1 048	1 052	860
C	1 788	2 136	1 526	1 952
D	1 828	1 342	977	271
E	2	93	173	152

Source: Kępińska 2007, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy.

Table 23. Work permits by country of origin (ABCE categories) – top ten countries, 2010-2013

No	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Country	Number of permits	Country	Number of permits	Country	Number of permits	Country	Number of permits
1	Ukraine	12 450	Ukraine	18 000	Ukraine	19 890	Ukraine	20 273
2	China (excluding Taiwan)	6 095	China (excluding Taiwan)	5 792	China (excluding Taiwan)	3 242	China (excluding Taiwan)	3 088
3	Vietnam	2 245	Vietnam	2 504	Vietnam	2 302	Vietnam	2 230
4	Nepal	2 088	Belarus	1 444	Belarus	1 795	Belarus	1 996
5	Belarus	1 583	Nepal	1 202	Turkey	1 063	India	1 265
6	Turkey	1 318	Turkey	1 182	India	1 060	Turkey	964
7	India	1 127	Moldova	1 012	Uzbekistan	958	Uzbekistan	948
8	Moldova	665	India	971	Russia	714	Russia	821
9	South Korea	567	Uzbekistan	619	Moldova	614	Moldova	699
10	Russia	484	Russia	548	South Korea	497	United States of America	539

Source: Kępińska 2007, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy.

Table 24. Work permits by category – top ten countries, 2013

No	Type of permit									
	A		B		C		D		E	
	Nationality	Permits	Nationality	Permits	Nationality	Permits	Nationality	Permits	Nationality	Permits
1	Ukraine	19 495	Ukraine	225	Ukraine	537	Ukraine	143	India	59
2	China (excluding Taiwan)	2 794	China (excluding Taiwan)	120	India	399	India	35	United States of America	24
3	Vietnam	2 185	South Korea	72	Belarus	221	North Korea	32	Canada	20
4	Belarus	1 723	Russia	71	China (excluding Taiwan)	170	Canada	10	Ukraine	16
5	Uzbekistan	941	Turkey	57	United States of America	159	Canada	10	Russia	10
6	Turkey	891	Belarus	52	Japan	104	Belarus	8	China (excluding Taiwan)	4
7	India	775	Vietnam	44	Moldova	103	Japan	6	Armenia	2
8	Russia	698	India	32	Serbia	81	Japan	6	Brazil	2
9	Moldova	596	Japan	30	Russia	42	South Korea	5	Colombia	2
10	Nepal	524	United States of America	24	Egypt	16	Albania	3	Japan	2

Source: Kępińska 2007, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy.

Table 25. Work permits granted individually (a) by province of destination. Poland 2008-2013.

Province of destination	Total						Of which: Women					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL	18 022	29 340	34 794	39 466	38 167	38 807	4 383	8 523	.	12 383	12 721	.
<i>All permits</i>												
Dolnośląskie	1 139	1 674	1 695	2 095	1 932	1 926	179	328	.	.	.	.
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	367	557	696	548	621	606	95	145	.	.	192	.
Lubelskie	381	553	619	815	1059	1 315	83	99	.	.	171	.
Lubuskie	1 102	1 528	1 282	1 481	1 166	1 308	214	511	.	.	.	.
Łódzkie	846	1 265	972	821	1016	780	192	200	.	.	167	.
Małopolskie	838	2 000	2 237	2 034	1 934	2 499	312	669	.	.	.	.
Mazowieckie	7 76	13 979	18 498	22 063	21 803	21 383	2 155	4 818	.	.	.	.
Opolskie	977	677	650	891	782	801	228	133	.	.	121	.
Podkarpackie	348	450	389	493	485	553	100	146	.	.	.	.
Podlaskie	287	326	350	311	303	359	57	56	.	.	54	.
Pomorskie	1 067	2 326	2 272	2 344	1 892	1 926	165	550	.	.	.	.
Śląskie	813	1 345	2 161	1 781	1 474	1 436	151	257	.	.	.	.
Świętokrzyskie	182	386	453	511	383	320	69	123	.	.	.	.
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	195	267	216	275	315	268	54	92	.	.	.	.
Wielkopolskie	1157	1 387	1 724	2 214	2 169	2 432	238	235	.	.	.	.
Zachodniopomorskie	563	620	580	789	833	895	91	161	.	.	.	.

(a) since 2011 'work permits granted individually' refers to work permits of 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'E' type, whereas 'work permits granted to sub-contracting foreign companies' refers to work permits of 'D' type only.

Source: Kępińska 2007, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

Table 26. Repatriation to Poland in 1997-2013

Category	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Applications concerning repatriation	671	898	1014	1026	1083	801	586	171	307	348	239	178	240	125	233	144	163
Applications for a repatriation visa	-	808	937	929	956	717	552	151	276	302	200	139	206	91	201	109	-
Applications of members of families having nationality other than Polish for temporary residence permit (a)	-	90	77	97	127	84	34	20	31	46	39	39	34	34	32	35	-
Repatriation visas issued	316	281	278	662	804	613	301	269	252	239	248	204	164	139	178	120	193
Persons who arrived within repatriation	267	399	362	944	1	832	455	372	335	327	281	260	214	175	229	139	190

(a) Since September 2003 applications for settlement permit.

Source: Office for Foreigners (after CSO), Demographic Yearbook (2010-2103).

Table 27. Repatriation visas to Poland issued in 1997-2013 by countries of previous residence of repatriates

Country of previous residence	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL	316	281	278	662	804	613	301	269	252	239	248	204	164	139	178	120	193
Armenia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	4	-
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Belarus	-	10	15	45	140	127	43	39	30	25	18	13	5	8	18	14	14
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	3	3	3	-	8	4	3	1	1
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	316	245	172	361	216	194	156	122	155	125	161	143	90	84	92	60	100
Lithuania	-	-	11	16	20	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	-	1	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	-	1	2	10	9	5	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Russian Federation	-	7	8	10	36	31	11	35	32	40	38	25	32	23	31	26	19
Ukraine	-	15	69	210	381	245	77	56	23	27	16	8	13	15	20	13	19
Uzbekistan	-	2	-	-	-	2	8	15	5	14	11	14	6	5	12	2	12

(.) not available

Source: Office for Foreigners (after CSO), Demographic Yearbook (2010-2103).

Table 28. Repatriation by provinces of settlement. Poland 1998-2013

Province	Persons settled											
	1998-2012	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL	2 618	455	372	335	327	281	260	214	175	229	139	190
Dolnośląskie	319	43	41	34	62	45	24	21	22	27	19	15
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	76	12	6	19	8	13	5	2	7	5	1	-
Lubelskie	196	40	23	17	12	15	3	6	4	5	10	2
Lubuskie	84	10	9	4	4	9	5	10	4	6	5	1
Łódzkie	157	12	10	21	12	18	16	43	27	20	11	4
Małopolskie	279	50	53	32	21	23	27	25	15	15	9	35
Mazowieckie	502	60	45	37	68	49	42	37	38	58	28	70
Opolskie	128	26	53	22	38	31	29	13	5	5	1	7
Podkarpackie	60	38	5	13	12	2	-	8	1	1	1	2
Podlaskie	135	37	28	38	21	20	1	3	7	6	4	5
Pomorskie	129	33	26	14	6	8	17	10	26	15	13	13
Śląskie	211	43	29	18	26	18	49	15	14	49	16	20
Świętokrzyskie	24	5	9	6	5	4	7	2	-	-	-	-
Warmińsko-Mazurskie	56	6	4	8	3	1	5	1	1	-	2	-
Wielkopolskie	124	8	11	12	4	6	10	-	-	14	7	7
Zachodniopomorskie	138	32	20	40	25	19	20	18	4	3	12	9

Source: Office for Foreigners (after CSO), Demographic Yearbook (2010-2103).

Table 29. Persons and families who arrived within repatriation. Poland 2001-2013

Category	2001-2012	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Families	1 848	429	355	175	120	128	135	107	85	72	72	97	73	82
Persons	4 619	1	832	455	372	335	327	281	260	214	175	229	139	190
Repatriates	4 025	904	741	408	329	284	269	243	219	165	147	193	123	122
<i>of which: children below 19</i>	882	182	151	87	72	62	66	50	58	42	38	51	23	41
Members of families having nationality other than Polish	594	96	91	47	43	51	58	38	41	49	28	36	16	27

Source: Office for Foreigners (after CSO), Demographic Yearbook (2010-2013).

Table 30. Acquisition of Polish citizenship (a) by country of former citizenship, Poland 2002-2013

Country of former nationality	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL	1 186	1 634	1 937	2 866	989	1 528	1 054	2 503	2 926	3 445	3 792	4 303
(former USSR)	470	801	957	1 500	721	988	.	1 427	1 836	.	.	.
Algeria	17	6	12	47	4	7	9	30	24	41	35	7
Armenia	13	8	6	18	27	30	16	79	101	140	163	279
Austria	-	3	5	9	2	1	1	-	6	.	15	4
Australia	1	2	5	25	-	1	2	7	10	.	13	3
Belarus	54	108	129	316	101	126	152	357	418	375	456	685
Belgium	2	8	3	5	1	1	1	13	4	.	5	0
Bulgaria	30	41	32	54	8	16	8	21	21	.	29	35
Canada	22	46	36	73	7	17	24	35	40	48	65	21
China	6	6	14	5	7	1	1	10	15	.	13	8
Croatia	2	8	6	11	-	3	2	3	9	.	7	7
Czech Republic	37	20	24	19	-	3	11	9	9	14	10	10
Egypt	5	1	2	18	6	13	-	37	38	57	76	9
France	17	10	5	14	4	9	8	12	14	17	15	14
Georgia	-	-	-	13	5	10	1	14	11	25	11	11
Germany	49	60	62	156	1	39	37	47	92	112	171	110
Greece	3	4	6	4	1	1	2	4	4	.	6	10
Hungary	15	18	12	16	-	1	5	7	8	8	17	7
India	3	7	9	23	11	19	3	35	24	45	55	18
Iraq	2	11	5	7	-	7	6	6	10	.	17	13
Israel	91	101	162	113	2	8	33	10	3	8	7	10
Italy	6	5	8	1	4	8	2	2	9	11	17	10
Jordan	9	4	7	10	5	6	7	10	6	12	14	11
Kazakhstan	53	68	38	62	10	10	18	41	38	43	44	61
Lebanon	5	4	4	17	4	7	5	12	17	6	14	11
Lithuania	93	126	85	36	11	11	9	24	14	24	26	16
Morocco	5	1	1	26	4	7	6	17	19	32	30	10
Moldova	-	-	-	19	8	23	24	20	28	40	36	43
Netherlands	-	1	10	6	-	3	3	3	5	.	7	8
Nigeria	12	8	11	16	7	17	2	35	45	81	68	21

Romania	1	6	3	13	4	7	5	9	8	.	17	23
Russian Federation	22	52	145	257	129	114	64	162	215	254	244	341
Serbia and Montenegro	19	11	12	37	8	14	15	23	17	21	14	3
Slovak Republic	15	12	22	11	2	12	4	8	26	13	18	6
Sweden	30	107	81	90	8	26	48	34	61	54	46	11
Switzerland	10	11	7	13	-	4	-	2	16	.	19	8
Syria	27	9	37	57	5	12	5	22	18	29	43	29
Tunisia	3	-	5	17	4	6	4	19	35	58	61	12
Turkey	1	5	11	19	36	11	1	35	33	.	72	44
Ukraine	214	431	538	759	417	662	369	877	992	1 086	1 196	1703
United Kingdom	20	14	21	18	1	6	2	6	9	12	9	6
United States	9	32	41	59	8	23	27	47	50	69	75	29
Vietnam	17	11	11	36	29	47	12	64	97	126	150	387
Stateless	162	150	115	150	2	61	14	78	58	48	45	26
All other	84	98	189	191	96	118	86	217	247	536	341	223
<i>Of which:</i>												
by conferment procedure	988	1 471	1 791	2 625	662	.	.	.	.	.	.	1852

(a) including following procedures: conferment, acknowledgement and declaration

(.) no data available

Source: Kępińska 2007, Office for Foreigners.

Table 31. Total marriages contracted according to the spouses' country of previous residence. Poland 1990-2013

Year	Total marriages contracted	Both spouses nationals (b)	Both spouses foreigners (c)	Foreign spouses		
				Total	Foreign husband (c)	Foreign wife (c)
1990	258 698	(a)	(d)	4 240	3 329	911
1991	236 330	(a)	(d)	3 929	3 124	805
1992	217 240	(a)	(d)	3 364	2 588	776
1993	209 997	(a)	(d)	3 077	2 323	754
1994	210 055	(a)	(d)	3 297	2 366	931
1995	207 114	203 841	(d)	3 240	2 320	920
1996	203 679	203 841	38	3 154	2 177	977
1997	204 887	200 487	37	3 372	2 206	1 166
1998	209 465	201 478	35	3 969	2 428	1 541
1999	219 445	205 461	47	3 639	2 318	1 321
2000	211 189	215 759	39	3 537	2 178	1 359
2001	195 162	207 613	40	3 495	2 115	1 380
2002	191 978	191 627	43	3 552	2 119	1 433
2003	195 495	188 383	49	3 967	2 258	1 709
2004	191 824	187 678	66	4 080	2 402	1 678
2005	206 916	203 375	58	3 483	2 260	1 223
2006	226 257	222 634	76	3 547	2 363	1 184
2007	248 777	244 852	75	3 850	2 658	1 192
2008	257 813	254 063	69	3 957	2 967	990
2009	250 982	247 426	188	4 120	3 076	1 044
2010	228 423	224 605	86	3 732	2 804	928
2011	206 637	203 070	83	3 484	2 710	774
2012	203 850	200 372	79	3 399	2 596	803
2013	180 396	176 939	100	3 357	2 547	810

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

(b) Living permanently in Poland before marriage.

(c) Living permanently abroad before marriage.

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

Source: Kępińska 2007, Central Statistical Office, Demographic Yearbook (2008-2013).

Table 32. Mixed marriages; wife living permanently in Poland, husband living permanently abroad – by country of previous residence of husband. Poland 2004-2013

Country of previous residence	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL	2 402	2 260	2 363	2 658	2 967	3 076	2 804	2 627	2 596	2 547
(EU-15)	1 129	1 130	1 262	1 427	1 642	1 667	1 799	1 747	.	.
(former USSR)	358	326	282	313	.	229	198	.	.	.
<i>Of which from:</i>										
Algeria	14	18	11	20	19	18	14	10	17	24
Armenia	60	59	45	59	41	25	21	16	.	10
Australia	28	22	27	29	32	24	31	21	23	28
Austria	31	22	30	35	30	16	23	26	20	36
Belarus	40	30	34	28	20	19	24	16	20	6
Belgium	42	41	48	48	29	40	47	46	33	34
Brazil	12	12	33	45	37	25	11	7	8	17
Bulgaria	33	16	29	9	18	18	11	15	17	12
Canada	62	51	36	37	31	25	18	13	11	7
Czech Republic	21	27	31	30	37	44	55	39	34	30
Denmark	15	12	21	26	27	22	30	16	23	16
Egypt	11	21	14	25	33	50	38	38	43	40
France	80	86	83	92	99	99	108	105	99	96
Germany	466	483	465	395	430	408	403	384	353	357
Greece	19	11	15	18	20	20	15	27	21	19
Hungary	10	11	13	13	10	18	25	17	14	16
India	20	20	22	39	56	63	39	35	22	22
Ireland	14	23	42	62	99	136	138	134	112	133
Italy	128	120	128	162	209	172	196	159	170	172
Lithuania	6	14	22	13	18	18	22	17	16	9
Netherlands	108	91	97	90	101	106	86	73	95	89
Nigeria	21	36	35	91	175	109	41	30	25	24
Norway	25	20	15	17	24	26	18	26	25	33
Portugal	11	16	14	27	27	37	26	33	26	31
Romania	12	19	26	25	25	26	25	26	19	13
Russian Federation	37	34	23	33	20	25	19	23	30	15
Slovak Republic	17	21	18	11	25	31	36	25	31	22
Spain	25	30	47	52	54	68	77	85	78	70
Sweden	47	24	29	31	25	25	25	23	23	29
Switzerland	15	17	11	14	13	12	23	19	31	15
Tunisia	13	10	36	53	51	40	37	32	37	24
Turkey	40	26	54	69	65	69	76	77	66	68
Ukraine	197	168	138	151	94	111	85	46	65	66
United Kingdom	133	162	231	381	483	506	618	628	598	588
United States	153	126	108	77	67	72	55	54	46	56
Vietnam	171	78	41	30	22	13	4	4	10	2

Source: Central Statistical Office, Demographic Yearbooks (2011-2013).

Table 33. Mixed marriages; husband living permanently in Poland, wife living permanently abroad – by country of previous residence of wife. Poland 2004-2013

Country of previous residence	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL	1 678	1 223	1 184	1 192	990	1 044	928	691	803	810
(EU-15)	93	72	76	81	.	130	134	101	.	.
(former USSR)	1 350	955	923	930	.	688	527	.	.	.
Armenia	30	37	41	39	32	17	11	11	12	12
Austria	2	7	4	4	(a)	7	3	7	(a)	9
Belarus	182	165	151	153	119	95	89	87	70	70
Belgium	6	1	-	2	(a)	-	3	3	5	4
Brazil	3	9	17	25	23	9	10	7	(a)	7
Bulgaria	12	7	6	6	7	8	3	3	9	4
Canada	18	12	10	7	(a)	5	4	2	(a)	6
Czech Republic	7	13	7	7	(a)	9	11	7	18	14
France	4	2	7	3	(a)	6	4	1	5	6
Georgia	2	-	-	2	7	1	1	2	(a)	1
Germany	55	40	39	34	38	42	49	25	33	40
Japan	11	9	11	7	9	15	12	10	18	0
Kazakhstan	12	9	10	9	(a)	10	4	6	6	8
Latvia	2	2	4	7	14	13	6	8	9	7
Lithuania	19	23	21	27	22	31	18	13	20	23
Moldova	11	16	9	5	10	6	16	4	(a)	3
Mongolia	11	4	10	5	(a)	7	7	4	(a)	4
Romania	6	7	14	7	13	11	6	15	9	9
Russian Federation	95	76	94	92	84	88	83	85	95	125
Slovak Republic	8	8	1	6	(a)	12	10	9	11	6
Sweden	5	1	5	6	7	5	3	3	6	4
Ukraine	990	621	578	590	405	413	389	214	261	0
United Kingdom	5	4	14	13	13	44	39	37	46	42
United States	24	28	17	15	16	8	13	8	12	9
Vietnam	87	41	26	14	10	6	6	7	11	3
Other	71	79	87	105	161	175	125	113	147	394

(a) Included in other.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Table 34. Asylum seekers (first and subsequent applications) by nationality and sex. Poland 2009-2013

Nationality	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	<i>of which:</i>								
						First applications				Women				
						2009	2010	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
TOTAL	10 587	6 534	6 887	10 753	14 981	9 651	4 330	9 163	13 972	4 671	3 021	3 233	4 849	7 275
Afghanistan	14	25	36	103	49	13	23	88	44	3	6	8	21	16
Algeria	11	4	6	2	3	7	3	-	4	1	-	1	-	-
Armenia	147	107	216	413	205	129	63	380	150	75	44	94	204	109
Azerbaijan	10	10	2	5	3	9	3	4	3	2	3	-	4	2
Bangladesh	13	18	10	21	25	7	9	20	22	-	-	-	-	1
Belarus	37	46	81	69	38	23	34	61	27	13	15	17	17	11
Cameroon	12	11	13	5	3	6	5	3	2	3	2	4	-	2
China	16	9	7	1	2	14	9	1	3	4	2	2	1	1
Egypt	-	11	8	102	33	3	7	102	36	-	-	1	5	5
Ethiopia	1	1	0	0	0	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Georgia	4 214	1 082	1 735	3 234	1 212	4 171	583	2 956	1 050	1 530	410	730	1 214	532
India	16	17	9	8	7	7	8	6	5	1	1	1	-	-
Iran	5	7	11	17	15	4	6	15	11	1	1	3	4	4
Iraq	21	27	28	25	29	19	22	25	28	9	7	8	4	11
Kazakhstan	5	11	26	121	91	5	6	120	76	1	10	17	62	51
Kyrgyzstan	13	37	43	41	59	10	34	30	66	5	19	25	20	28
Moldova	6	5	5	5	8	6	1	5	7	3	3	1	4	4
Mongolia	15	19	10	14	7	7	5	12	7	10	12	3	6	3
Nepal	14	17	29	8	6	14	15	2	1	4	3	4	3	1
Nigeria	23	19	15	18	7	22	16	13	6	3	1	4	1	2
Pakistan	19	27	20	43	34	9	11	34	26	-	1	-	3	-
Russian Federation	5 726	4 795	4 305	6 084	12 659	4 983	3 314	4 925	11 938	2 939	2 414	2 228	3 145	6 334
Sierra Leone	3	1	1	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	2	5	9	7	25	1	3	7	25	-	2	-	-	12
Sri Lanka	11	6	6	3	5	8	5	2	1	1	-	2	-	-
Sudan	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-
Syria	7	8	12	107	248	4	3	107	255	-	-	3	43	93
Turkey	11	19	17	9	15	10	15	8	13	1	2	1	-	1
Ukraine	36	45	67	72	41	27	29	58	36	17	25	29	28	18
Uzbekistan	19	14	6	18	15	10	11	13	5	6	7	4	10	11
Vietnam	67	47	31	57	40	62	39	50	33	22	15	7	9	3
Stateless	19	21	23	41	34	8	10	35	3	2	5	4	14	7

Source: Kępińska 2007, Office for Foreigners.

Table 35. Asylum seekers by nationality, sex and type of asylum (top 5 nationalities). Poland 2009-2013

Year	No	According to Geneva Convention			Supplementary protection			Tolerated stay			Negative decision			No decision		
		Nationality	Total	Of which: Women	Nationality	Total	Of which: Women	Nationality	Total	Of which: Women	Nationality	Total	Of which: Women	Nationality	Total	Of which: Women
2009	1	Russia	103	.	Russia	2319	.	Russia	57	.	Russia	2151	.	Russia	6231	.
	2	Belarus	20	.	Iraq	23	.	Armenia	8	.	Georgia	1482	.	Georgia	2632	.
	3	Iran	4	.	Sri Lanka	16	.	Ukraine	4	.	Armenia	59	.	Armenia	76	.
	4	Somalia	2	.	Somalia	6	.	Kazakhstan	3	.	Ukraine	29	.	Belarus	30	.
	5	Iraq	1	.	Afghanistan	3	.	Stateless	1	.	Belarus	25	.	Iraq	23	.
2010	1	Russia	43	.	Russia	203	.	Russia	103	.	Russia	2594	.	Russia	4986	.
	2	Belarus	19	.	Iraq	6	.	Armenia	19	.	Georgia	987	.	Georgia	1159	.
	3	Iraq	5	.	Afghanistan	5	.	Georgia	14	.	Armenia	74	.	Armenia	45	.
	4	Afghanistan	4	.	Kazakhstan	2	.	Belarus	10	.	Bangladesh	26	.	Kyrgyzstan	32	.
	5	Iran	2	.	Cuba	1	.	Sudan	8	.	Pakistan	22	.	Belarus	23	.
2011	1	Russia	82	41	Russia	180	82	Russia	112	66	Russia	1798	841	Russia	4957	2599
	2	Belarus	22	6	Iraq	8	2	Armenia	37	19	Georgia	552	203	Georgia	1428	580
	3	Iraq	16	5	Libya	4	1	Mongolia	15	6	Armenia	82	27	Armenia	111	55
	4	Eritrea	12	5	Uzbekistan	4	2	Kyrgyzstan	7	2	Ukraine	39	23	Ukraine	31	12
	5	Somalia	5	2	Syria	3	0	Georgia	5	0	Nepal	32	6	Kazakhstan	25	17
2012	1	Russia	65	35	Russia	142	64	Russia	242	123	Russia	1658	834	Russia	5050	2564
	2	Belarus	25	2	Syria	6	0	Georgia	23	14	Georgia	654	231	Georgia	2933	1090
	3	Turkmenistan	6	2	Afghanistan	4	1	Armenia	21	6	Armenia	142	70	Armenia	320	151
	4	China	3	3	Belarus	4	1	Belarus	5	2	Ukraine	61	21	Egypt	68	4
	5	Afghanistan	1	0	Kyrgyzstan	2	1	Stateless	3	1	Vietnam	44	7	Kazakhstan	43	26
2013	1	Syria	70	21	Russia	101	47	Russia	292	160	Russia	2 019	985	Russia	13 951	7 026
	2	Stateless	25	10	Syria	21	12	Georgia	63	29	Georgia	556	213	Georgia	1 488	588
	3	Russia	23	15	Kazakhstan	7	3	Armenia	22	12	Armenia	138	77	Armenia	184	102
	4	Belarus	21	6	Somalia	7	-	Ukraine	7	4	Ukraine	47	22	Syria	151	60
	5	Afghanistan	20	11	Kyrgyzstan	5	2	Kyrgyzstan	6	1	Kyrgyzstan	41	21	Kazakhstan	86	46

Source: Kępińska 2007, Office for Foreigners.