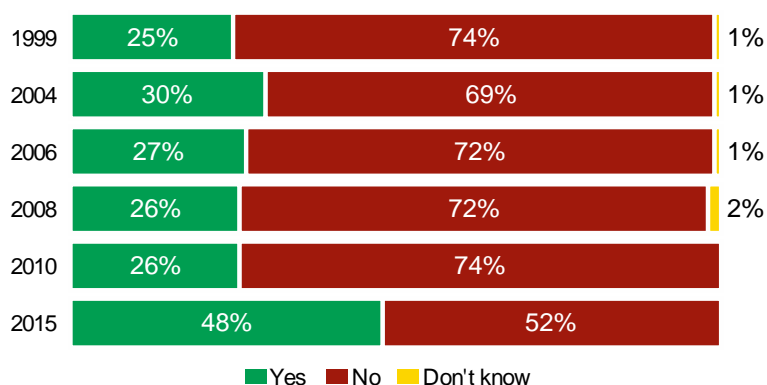


Immigrants in Poland

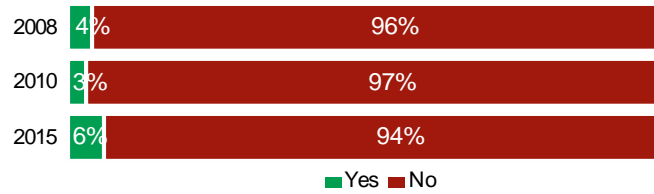
Poland remains a nationally homogeneous state, but statistics indicate a significant increase in the number of immigrants in recent years. After Poland entered the European Union, residents of other EU countries came in greater numbers. Moreover, the crisis in Ukraine increased the number of migrants from the east. According to statistics of the Office for Foreigners, which issues residence permits, Ukrainians are the largest national group of immigrants, while the Vietnamese are second. Therefore, it is hardly surprising that the number of Poles acquainted with foreigners living in Poland is increasing (the proportion doubled in the last five years). At present, almost half (48%) admit knowing such people.

Do you personally know a foreigner living in Poland?



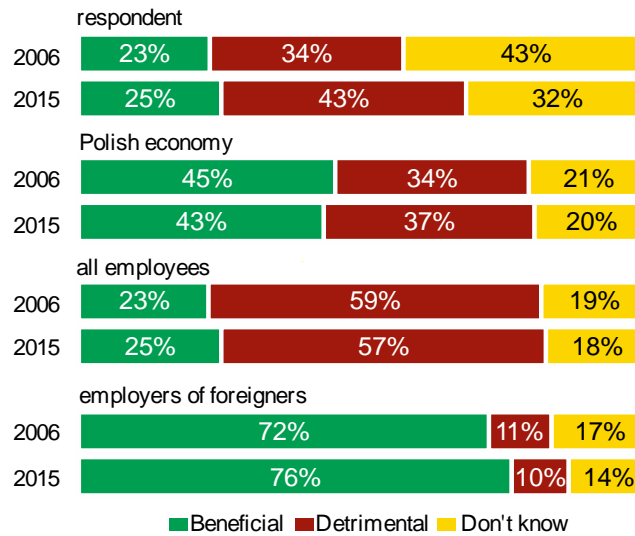
The number of Poles hiring foreigners or paying them for help has increased as well, but the scale of this phenomenon is still limited (6%). Residents of biggest cities most commonly paid foreigners for work (21%).

Have you ever paid a foreigner to do work for you (e.g. household duties, home repairs, babysitting) or hired a foreigner (e.g. in construction, agriculture)?



In the last decade the perception of effects of immigrants' employment has remained almost unchanged. In 2006 a similar proportion as now thought that it is beneficial. As before, according to the public opinion, the benefits mostly accrue to the employers (76%) and to the Polish economy in general (43%), while fewer respondents think foreigners' work is beneficial for all employees or for them personally (25% each). Reservations about immigrants regarding personal consequences have increased since 2006.

Is employment in Poland of foreigners from outside EU beneficial for...

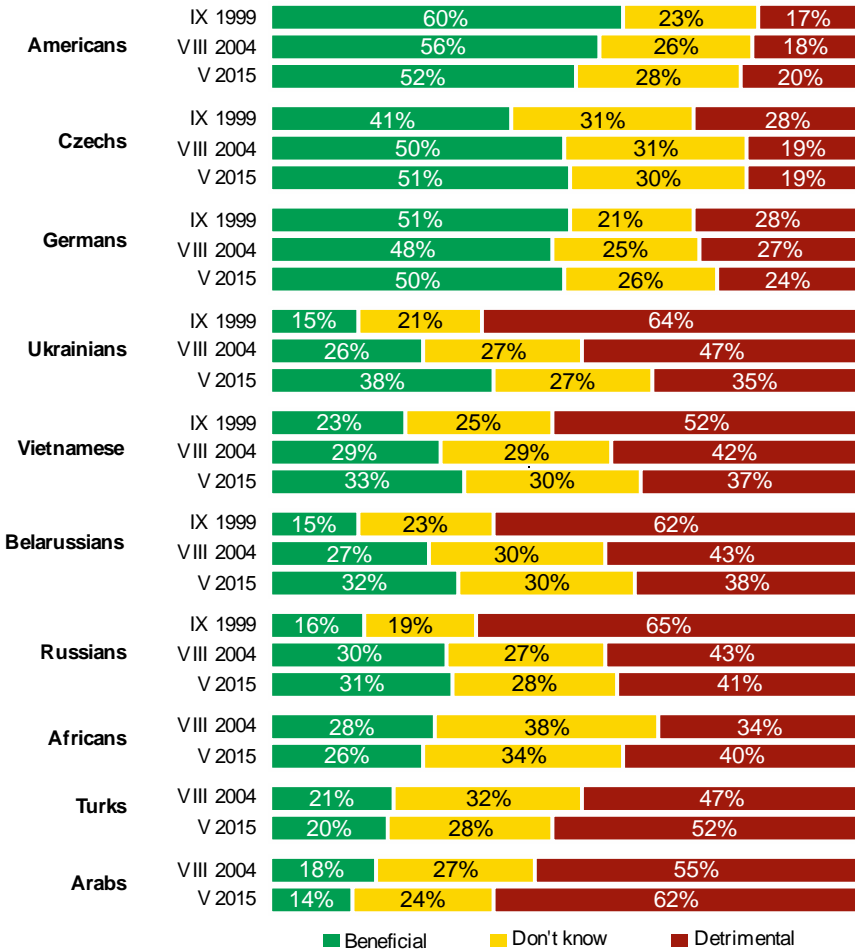


Respondents clearly differentiate their evaluation of the consequences of immigration depending on the country of origin of foreign nationals. Most commonly, positive evaluations concern Americans, Czechs and Germans. About one-third of Poles appreciate the presence of Ukrainians, Vietnamese, Belarusians and Russians, i.e. relatively numerous groups whose representatives tend to perform low-wage employment and are commonly engaged in trade and food industry. About a quarter of Poles believe the presence of Africans to be beneficial, while a fifth appreciate the presence of Turks and only 14% express

positive attitude to Arabs residing in Poland. The majority perceive the presence of Arabs and Turks in Poland negatively.

Since 2004, there has been an improvement in the perception of the presence of citizens of neighbouring countries and the Vietnamese; in a sense, they have become a part of the landscape. Perceived consequences of the presence of Americans have deteriorated slightly, but they remain among the best-evaluated nationalities. Opinions about Germans have not changed significantly. Compared with 2004, there has been an increased prevalence of negative attitudes to nationals of African states, Turks and Arabs.

Evaluation of consequences of presence of different nationals in Poland



More information about this topic can be found in CBOS report in Polish: "Immigrants from near and far abroad", July 2015. Fieldwork for national sample: May 2015, N=1048. The random address sample is representative for adult population of Poland.