

- **Describe briefly the historical circumstances of the creation of this community in your country**

The first Germans came to Poland during the Late Middle Ages and settled especially in Walddeutsche in the Subcarpathian region. Because of political factors, most regions that German lived, used to belong to the Kingdom of Prussia (Lower Silesia, East Brandenburg, Pomerania and East Prussia). In other areas of modern-day Poland, such as Pomerelia, Upper Silesia, and Posen or Greater Poland also lived German populations. But only in the 19th century Germans became actively involved in developing Polish industry, such as textile or clothmaking. After World War I many of Germans settled on the east of the Curzon line, including a significant number in Volhynia. According to the census which was made in 1931, in Poland used to live 740,000 German speakers. It was around 2.3% of whole population. Those people have their own rights, protected by the Little Treaty of Versailles of 1919.

- **Describe the current status of the community in your country**

According to Central Statistical Office, in 2013 was registered 148,000 German national minority, which constituted 0.38% of the total population lived in Poland. 64,000 of them declared both German and Polish ethnicities and 45,000 solely German ethnicity.

The areas where most German minorities live are: Opole Voivodship in Silesia. Nowadays the largest number of German minorities live in the following voivodships: Lower Silesia, Kuyavian-Pomeranian and Lublin.

- **Define cultural specifics of dealing with community members (in general)**

They are the largest national minority living in Poland. Representatives of the German minority are mostly Catholics, and only a few (mainly those living in northern Poland) declare their affiliation with the Evangelical Church of Augsburg Confession. It is an ethnic group thriving in its communes. In Poland, the Germans have established numerous cultural associations. The largest of them are: the Association of German Socio-Cultural Associations in Poland - the Association represents 9 Socio-Cultural Societies operating in 9 voivodships and about 600 terrain circles. The Association has 9 permanent members (organizations) and 6 associated organizations. They have got also run their own magazines and radio such as „Mittendrin” or Radio Vanessa z Raciborza.

- **Define cultural specifics in the provision of health care to community members (with an emphasis on women)**

The German minority is seeking better access to health services and better quality health services. This is due to the fact that healthcare works better in Germany than in Poland. speaking of German women, the most commonly used terms are: 'strong self-independent'. Therefore, their requirements, including those regarding healthcare, are higher than Polish woman

- **Determine the migrant language's specificities compared to the host country language**

The German language will be derived from the Western Germanic group. The German alphabet is a variation of Latin and consists of 30 letters. In addition to the 26 classic letters, it also contains the umlauts ä, ö and ü (so-called umlauts) and ß (so-called Es-Zett or scharfes S). A characteristic feature of German orthography is that all nouns are capitalized, as opposed to Polish. The inflection of the noun is relatively sparse, and articles are primarily used for number and case. Contrary to the Polish (7), we distinguish only 4 cases - nominative, genitive, dative and accusative, with the genitive being used least often (most often replaced with constructions with a preposition), the plural is not divided into genders and the forms of German verbs do not distinguish gender grammar. The verb is always the second part of the sentence, unless it appears in the interrogative particular sentence. It is always located next to the subject.