

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

SOURCE AND SCOPE OF DATA. MAIN DEFINITIONS

1. Tables were compiled on the basis of:

- a) the balances of the size and structure of the **population (actually living in a gmina)**. Population balances are compiled for periods between censuses on the basis of the last census (2002 National Population Census), taking into account:
 - changes in a given period connected with vital statistics (births, deaths) and migration of the population (registering and cancelling registration for permanent residence from other gminas and from abroad) as well as address changes in the administrative division,
 - difference between the number of people registered for temporary stay for a period of more than 3 months (until 2005 - above 2 months) in a gmina and the number of people temporarily absent there being gathered on the basis of surveys conducted periodically, which simultaneously makes the difference between the number of people registered for permanent residence in a gmina and the number of people actually living in the gmina;
- b) the registers of the Ministry of the Interior and Administration on internal and international migration of population for permanent residence (since 2006 the source of these data is PESEL register - Common Electronic System of Population Register);
- c) documentation of Civil Status Offices regarding registered marriages, births and deaths;
- d) documentation of regional courts - regarding legally valid decisions in actions for divorces as well as adjudicated and annulled separations;
- e) results of CSO survey concerning the size and structure of the population registered for temporary stay for a period of more than 3 months (until 2005 above 2 months). This survey is conducted cyclically as of 31 XII each year.

The population actually living in a given administrative unit includes population registered for permanent residence and staying there actually and persons staying there temporarily (registered for temporary stay for a period of more than 3 months (until 2005 - above 2 months)). **People registered for permanent residence** in a given administrative unit but staying actually in another unit (registered there for temporary stay for a period of more than 3 months (until 2005 - above 2 months)) are treated as actually residing in administrative unit, in which they are registered for temporary stay. The data on the number of population registered for temporary stay for a period of more than 3 months (until 2005 - above 2 months) are gathered on the basis of surveys conducted periodically by the CSO.

The balances of the size and structure of the **population actually living** exclude results of survey on arrivals to Poland and departures from Poland for temporary stay.

2. Actual (annual) increase of the population means the sum of natural increase, net migration for permanent residence and the difference in net migration for temporary stay for a period of more than 3 months (until 2005 above 2 months).

3. In population by economic age groups three basic age categories are distinguished: pre-working, working and post-working.

The **working age population** refers to males, aged 18-64, and females, aged 18-59. In this category the age groups of **mobility** (i.e. 18-44) and **non-mobility** (i.e. 45-64 for males and 45-59 for females) are distinguished. The **non-working age population** is defined as the **pre-working age population**, i.e., up to the age of 17 and the **post-working age population**, i.e., 65 and more for males and 60 and more for females.

4. Data regarding **the vital statistics** according to territorial division were compiled as follows:

- marriages - according to the husband's place of permanent residence before the marriage (in cases when the husband lived abroad before the marriage, the wife's place of residence before the marriage is used);
- separations - according to the plaintiff's place of residence. In case when the plaintiff is living abroad, the spouse's place of residence is used; in case of concerted petition of both persons - the husband's place of residence is used. Data exclude cases, in which both spouses were living abroad at the moment of filing petition;
- divorces - according to the plaintiff's place of residence. In case when the plaintiff is living abroad, the spouse's place of residence is used. Data exclude cases, in which both spouses were living abroad at the moment of filing petition;
- births - according to the mother's place of permanent residence;
- deaths - according to the place of permanent residence of the deceased.

5. Data on **marriages** refer to marriages contracted according to lawful rules at the Civil Status Offices - the decree dated 25 IX 1945 - marriage Law (Journal of Laws 1945, No. 48, item 270). Since 1999 - on the basis of the Law dated 24 July 1998 (Journal of Laws No. 117, item 757) - marriages subordinate to the internal law of the Church or the Religious Association are also registered in the Civil Status Offices. Marriages contracted in this form are subordinate to the Polish law and induce the same civil and law consequences as marriages contracted in the local Civil Status Offices.

The religious marriages may be contracted in the ten Churches and the Religious Association: Kościół Katolicki, Polski Autokefaliczny Kościół Prawosławny, Kościół Ewangelicko-Augsburski, Kościół Ewangelicko-Reformowany, Kościół Ewangelicko-Metodystyczny, Kościół Chrześcijan Baptystów, Kościół Adwentystów Dnia Siódmego, Kościół Polskokatolicki, Związek Gmin Wyznaniowych Żydowskich, Kościół Starokatolicki Mariawitów, Kościół Zielonoświątkowy.

6. According to the law dated 21 May 1999 (Journal of Laws No. 52, item 532), since 16 XII 1999 the institution of **separation** is introduced. The separation induces similar consequences as the dissolution of a marriage by divorce, with two exceptions:

- spouse living in separation cannot contract a marriage,
- on concerted demand of spouses the court adjudicates the annulment of separation.

The annulments of separation were adjudicated for the first time in 2005. In 2008 in Poland there were 252 annulments of separations. In Małopolskie voivodship - 14: in Krakowski subregion - 2, in Nowosądecki subregion - 1, in Oświęcimski subregion - 2, in Tarnowski subregion - 1 and in subregion city of Kraków - 8.

7. Infant is a child under the age of 1.

Information on births and deaths (including infant deaths) is presented according to criteria of the definition of infant births and deaths recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO).

8. Natural increase of the population means the difference between the number of live births and deaths in a given period.

9. Demographic dynamics rate is the relation between the number of live births and the number of deaths in a given period.

10. Internal migration is understood as changes in the place of residence (permanent or temporary), connected with crossing the border of an administrative unit with the purpose to settle. This information does not include changes of address within the same gmina, with the exception of urban-rural gminas for which the division into urban and rural areas has been kept.

Internal migration includes also the cases of change from the temporary to the permanent stay in the same administrative unit, if the previous place of permanent stay was in another administrative unit.

11. The terms “**inflow**” and “**outflow**” used in tables should be understood as new registrations of arrival for permanent stay and deregistrations from permanent residence.

12. Rates concerning vital statistics and migration of the population were calculated as the ratio of the number of defined events to the number of population as of 30 VI - registered for permanent residence.

OTHER NOTES

13. The study presents data by administrative units according to territorial division taking into consideration the three-level administrative structure of the country (voivodships, powiats, gminas), being in force as of 31 XII in years for which information is given. An exception is made for years 2000-2001, for which the administrative division valid as of 31 XII 2002 is taken, in connection with the results of the Population and Housing Census 2002.

In tables following abbreviations are used:

- “m.” - urban gmina,

- “gm. w.” - rural gmina,

- “gm. m-w.” - urban-rural gmina.

The term “urban area” is understood as area located within the administrative borders of these units, while “rural area” is understood as the remaining territory of the country.

14. Since 1 I 2008 the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistical Purposes has been changed within the level NTS 3 (subregions). It was introduced by a decree of the Council of Ministers dated 14 November 2007 (Journal of Laws No 214, item 1573), increasing the number of subregions in Małopolskie voivodship from 3 to 5: Krakowski (powiats: bocheński, krakowski, miechowski, myślenicki, proszowicki, wielicki), city of Kraków, Nowosądecki (powiats: gorlicki, limanowski, nowosądecki, nowotarski, tatrzański, city of Nowy Sącz), Oświęcimski (powiats: chrzanowski, olkuski, oświęcimski, suski, wadowicki) and Tarnowski (powiats: brzeski, dąbrowski, tarnowski, city of Tarnów).

15. Relative numbers (indices, percentages) are, as a rule, calculated on the basis of absolute data expressed with higher precision than that presented in the tables.

16. Due to the electronic method of data processing, in some cases sums of components can differ from the amount given in the item “total”.

17. Names “Małopolskie voivodship” and “Małopolska” are used interchangeably.