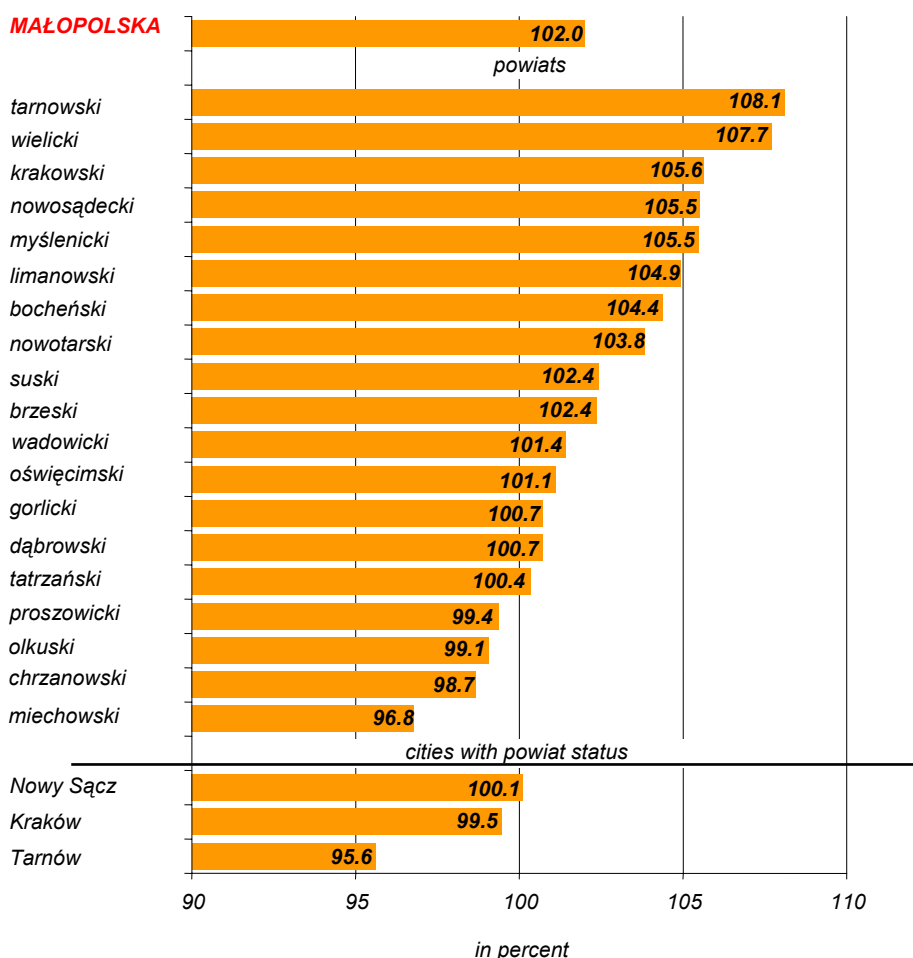


RESULTS OF SURVEYS - SYNTHESIS

POPULATION

At the end of 2008 the **Małopolskie voivodship numbered 3287.1 thous. residents**, that was 8.6% of total population of Poland. It was more by 0.2% and in absolute numbers by 8.1 thous. persons more than a year ago. Average annual pace of population's growth has stayed at the unchanged level since 2000. Three largest powiats of the voivodship concentrated around cities with powiat status are also the biggest ones as regards the number of residents. It is the result of a high pace of the actual increase of population in recent years.

CHANGES OF POPULATION OF MAŁOPOLSKIE VOIVODSHIP, 2000-2008 (2000=100)



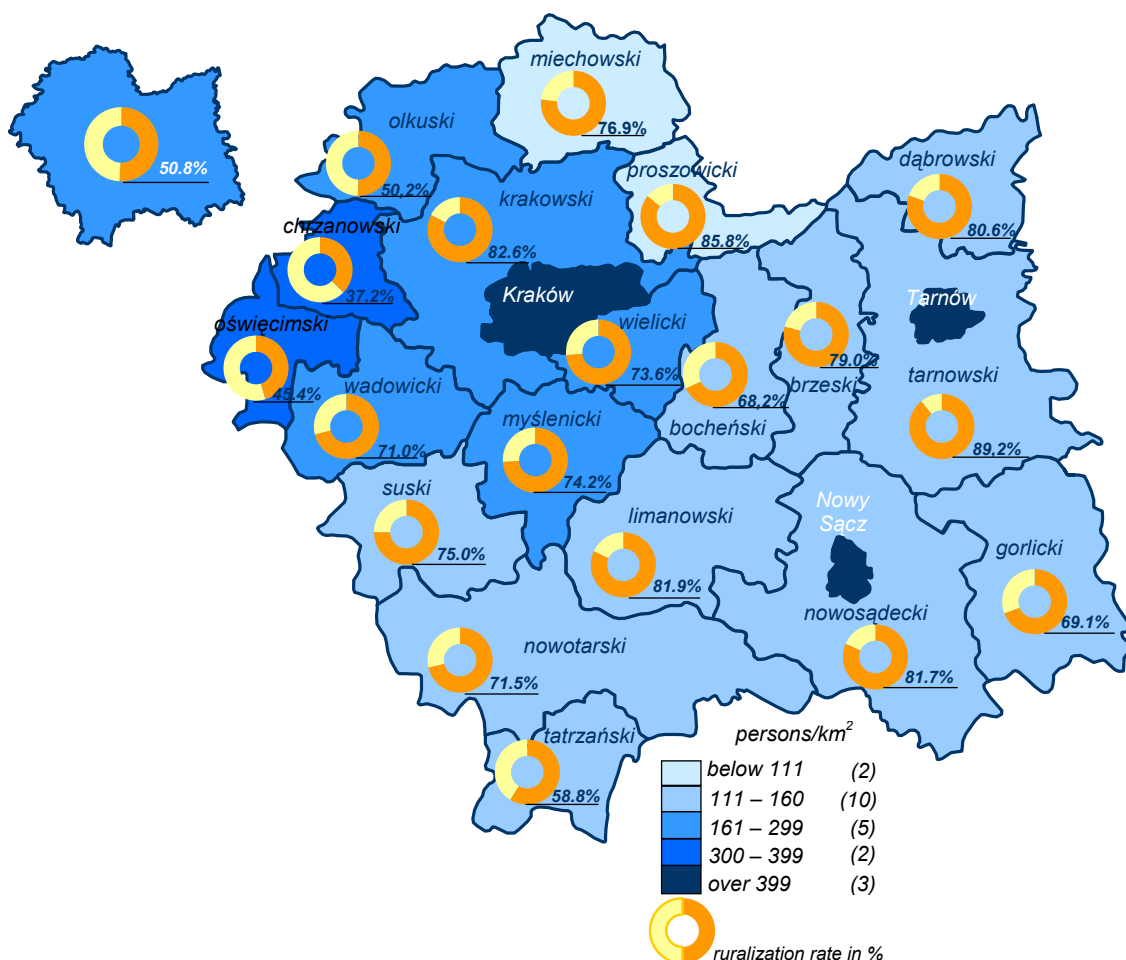
Krakowski powiat – the biggest, as regards the number of population, in 2008 was inhabited by 250.4 thous. people, i.e., more than 1/10 of population of all landed powiats. Two another powiats: nowosądecki and tarnowski had the similar number of population, respectively 201.4 thous. and 195.0 thous. persons. In the period 2000-2008 in above mentioned powiats a high increase of the number of residents was recorded in tarnowski powiat – by 8.1%, krakowski powiat – by 5.6% and in nowosądecki powiat – an increase by 5.5%. In the period since 2000 an increase of the number of population definitely higher than the voivodship's one, amounting to 2.0%, was achieved in 4 powiats: wielicki – an increase by 7.7%, myślenicki – by 5.5%, limanowski – by 4.9% and bocheński – an increase by 4.4%.

In recent 8 years there was a relatively high decrease of the number of residents in powiats: miechowski – by 3.2%, chrzanowski – by 1.3%, olkuski – by 0.9% and proszowicki – a decrease by 0.6%.

At the end of 2008 Kraków was inhabited by 754.6 thous. people, i.e., almost 23% of total residents of the voivodship. Within the space of 8 years the population of the voivodship's capital decreased by 0.5%. In the same period the population of Tarnów decreased by 4.4% and at the end of 2008 it amounted to 115.5 thous. persons. In Nowy Sącz since 2000 the number of residents has stayed at the same level and at the end of 2008 it amounted to 84.5 thous. persons.

Since the beginning of the last decade of the 20th century one can observe in the Małopolskie voivodship a progressive, systematic increase of the population of rural areas. At the end of 2008 the ruralization rate, i.e., the percentage of rural population amounted to 50.8% and it was higher by 1.4 percentage point than at the beginning of nineties.

POPULATION DENSITY AND RURALIZATION RATE IN MAŁOPOLSKIE VOIVODSHIP BY POWIATS IN 2008 As of 31 XII



In the spatial layout the highest ruralization rate occurs in tarnowski and proszowicki powiats, in which rural areas are inhabited respectively by: over 89% and almost 86% of total residents. However, the lowest percentage of rural population was recorded in powiats: chrzanowski – 37.2% and oświęcimski – 45.4%.

A significant increase of the population caused that in the Małopolskie voivodship the **population density** amounted to **217 persons/km²** and it was marginally higher than in the previous year (216 persons/km²). This is a high population density rate, the second one in Poland, after the Silesian voivodship – 377 persons/km².

Kraków with level of 2308 persons per 1 km², characteristic for big cities, has a decisive influence on this rate. In Tarnów there are 1604 persons per 1 km² and in Nowy Sącz – 1456 persons. Residents of miechowski powiat have the more “space” – 74 persons/km².

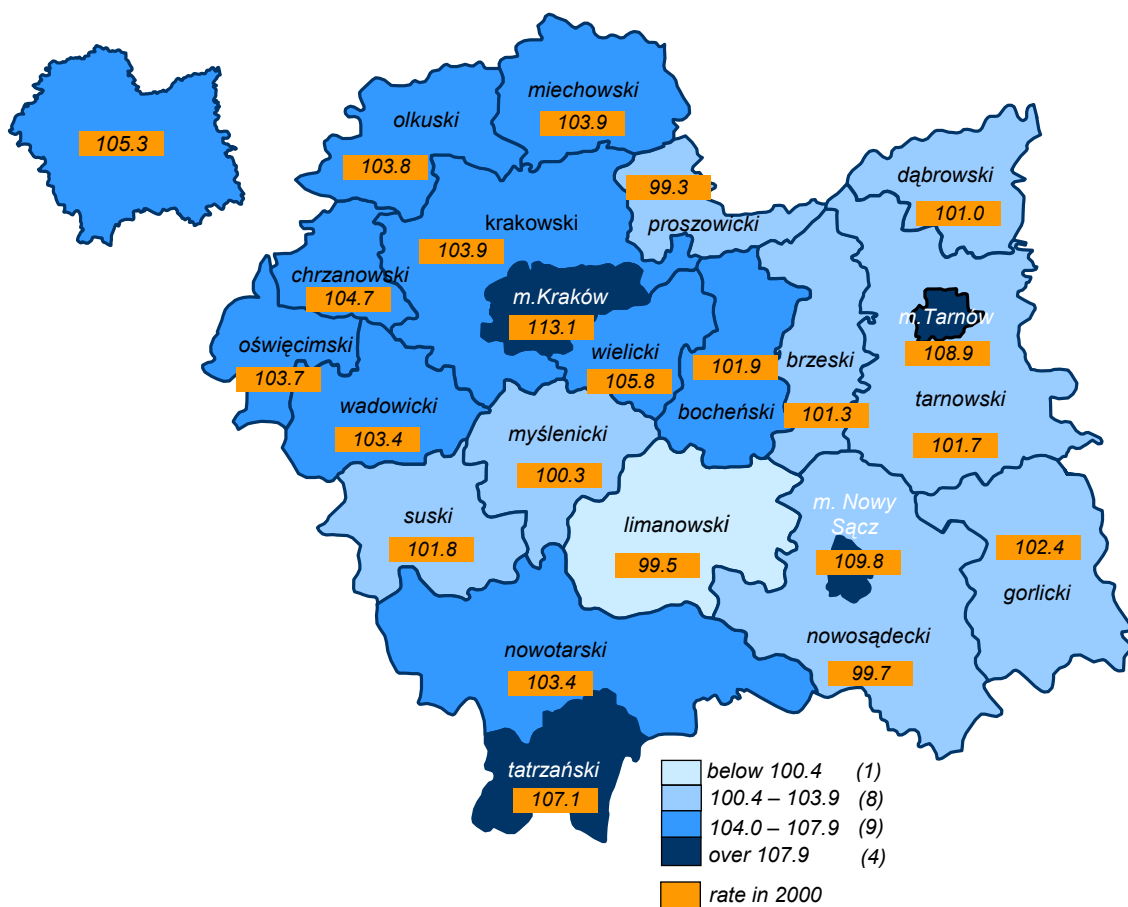
Powiats of Małopolska with the highest population density are located in the western part of the voivodship. These are powiats: oświęcimski, chrzanowski and wadowicki as well as wielicki powiat, directly neighbouring Kraków, in which the population density rate is higher than the voivodship’s one and it amounts from 378 to 241 persons/km². Relatively low population density rates, below 120 persons/km², occurred in powiats: proszowicki, gorlicki and dąbrowski.

STRUCTURE OF SEX AND AGE

Among residents of the Małopolskie voivodship, females outnumber males and such tendency has strengthened since the beginning of the century. At the end of 2008 females accounted for 51.5% of total number of residents. However, the relation of sexes has not changed.

The feminization rate (number of females per 100 males) has stayed at the unchanged level since 5 years and it amounted to 106 (111 among urban population and 102 in rural areas). The overstatement of the voivodship’s rate is caused by a disproportion of sexes visible in Kraków – 114 and Tarnów – 111 females per 100 males. The situation is a little better in Nowy Sącz, where there are 109 females per 100 males.

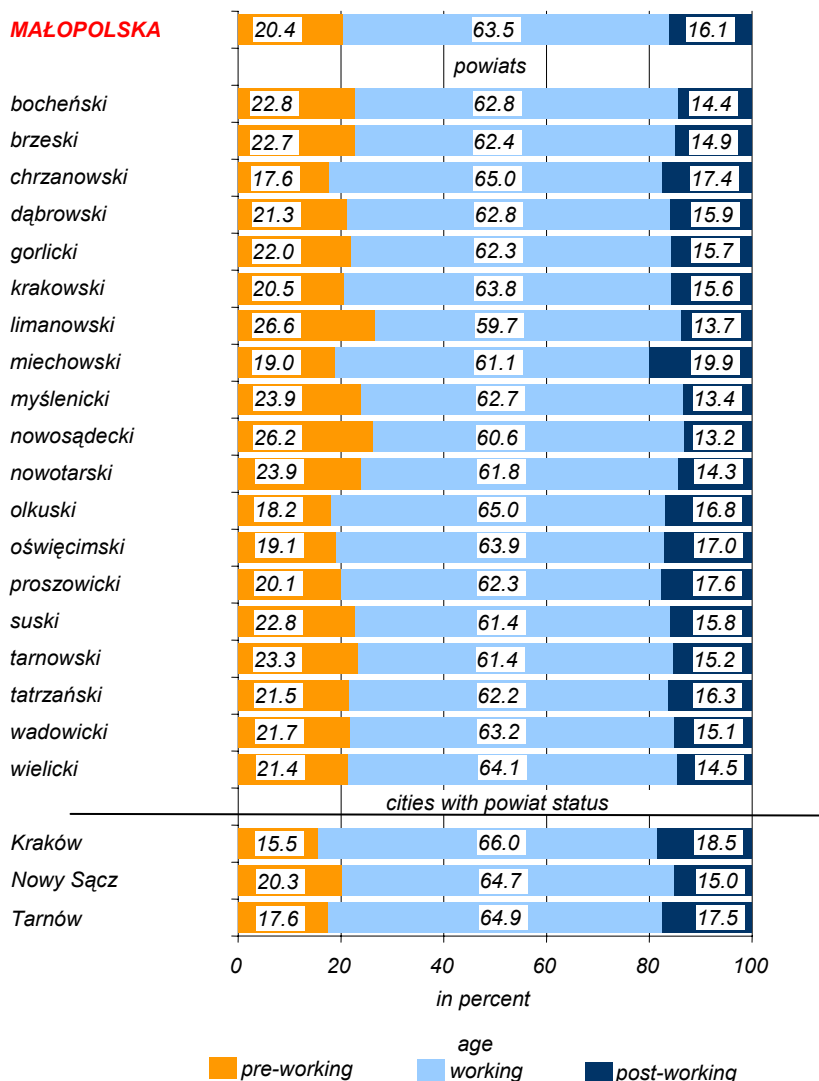
**FEMINIZATION RATE IN MAŁOPOLSKIE VOIVODSHIP
BY POWIATS IN 2000 AND 2008
As of 31 XII**



In powiats there is not a big domination of females over males, so the feminization rate amounts to 104. Among powiats the most feminized is tatrzański powiat with 109 females per 100 males, however complete balance of sexes occurs only in limanowski powiat.

A systematic decrease of the number of births in nineties caused the diminution of the number of children and youth up to the age of 17. In 2008 in the Małopolskie voivodship the **pre-working age population** numbered **670.4 thous. persons**, i.e., less than the year before by 1.7%. The share of this group in total population decreased to 20.4% and it was lower by 5 percentage points than in 2000. Among powiats, the highest rate of pre-working age population was recorded in: limanowski – 26.6% and nowosądecki – 26.2%, whereas the lowest value was recorded in: chrzanowski and olkuski powiats, respectively 17.6% and 18.2%.

**POPULATION BY ECONOMICAL AGE GROUPS
IN MAŁOPOLSKIE VOIVODSHIP IN 2008
As of 31 XII**



In the group of the working age population (females aged 18-59 and males aged 18-64) one can observe favourable changes. Since 2000 the percentage of persons at the age of capacity of work has increased by almost 4 percentage points, i.e. from the level of 59.7% to 63.5% in 2008, but the pace of growth of this group of people within the space of years is slower and slower. At the end of 2008 in the Małopolskie voivodship there were **2087.6 thous. working age** residents. In this age group, in 2008 the age group of mobility (18-44) accounted for 64.5% of the working age population, however the permanent diminution of its number in the discussed population is an unfavourable phenomenon. For comparison, in

2000 this share amounted to 67.2%. Since 2000 the share of the age group of non-mobility, i.e., persons aged more than 44, in the number of total population has increased by 3 percentage points, what proves the process of ageing of the labour force.

In recent years the number of the **post-working age** population (60 and more for females, 65 and more for males) has considerably increased. At the end of 2008 this group numbered **529.1 thous. persons** and it accounted for 16.1% of total residents. In the period of 8 years its number increased by almost 11%.

Changes in the structure of age, i.e., decreasing number of the pre-working age population, growing share of the post-working age population and not big increase of the working age population show the slow ageing of residents of Małopolska. At the end of 2008 there were 57 non-working (pre-working and post-working) age persons per 100 persons of working age, whereas in 2000 there were 67 such persons. However, this process is more visible, if we compare this share separately for the pre- and post-working population. In these terms the pre-working age group goes unfavourably. In 2008 there were 32 pre-working age persons and 25 post-working age persons per each 100 persons of working age. In 2000 these values amounted to respectively 43 and 25. For urban areas the rate of economical load amounted to 47 persons and for rural areas – 68 persons per 100 persons of working age. In the Małopolskie voivodship this rate achieved the highest level in limanowski and nowosądecki powiats, where there were respectively 68 and 65 non-working age persons per 100 persons of working age, however the lowest value of this rate characterised olkuski powiat – 54 persons and the city of Kraków – 52 persons.

VITAL STATISTICS

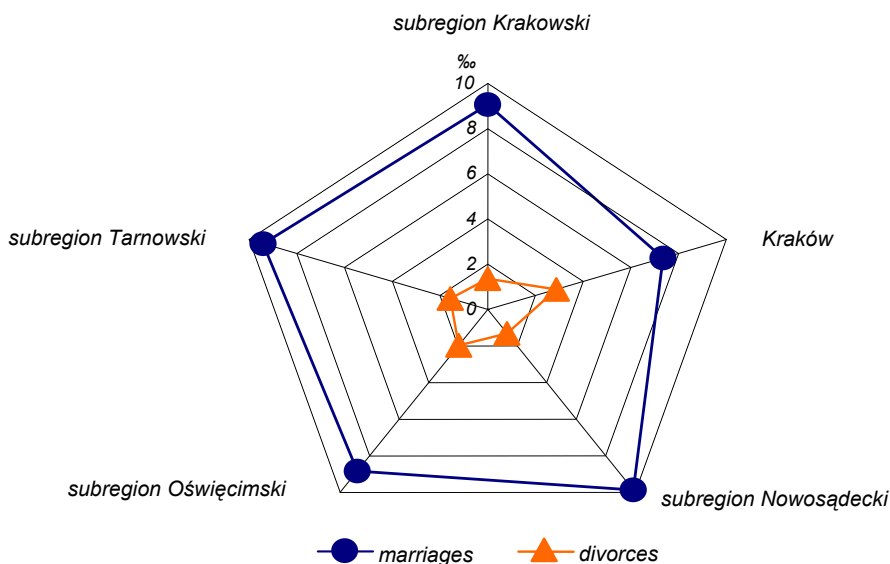
In 2008 the civil status offices registered **22.0 thous.** of new **marriages**, that is almost by 3% more than the year before, and in absolute numbers more by 619. Therefore the intensity of marriages ratio, i.e., the number of contracted marriages per 1000 population slightly increased and amounted to 6.8‰ towards 6.6‰ the year before. Among powiats, the intensity of new matrimones in 2008 was quite diverse. Relatively the most marriages was contracted in limanowski and nowosądecki powiats, where there were almost 8 new matrimones per 1000 population with the comparatively favourable relation of the number of divorces per 1000 newly contracted marriages: in limanowski powiat – 61 and in nowosądecki powiat – 66. In the voivodship almost 7 new matrimones were contracted per 1000 population and the intensity of divorces ratio amounted to 198/1000.

In Kraków the intensity of marriages ratio had the lowest level in the voivodship – 6 new matrimones per 1000 population, with simultaneously the highest number of divorces in the voivodship – 375 per 1000 newly contracted marriages. The similar situation took place in Tarnów, where there were over 6 new marriages per 1000 population and the intensity of divorces ratio amounted to 356/1000 newly contracted marriages. A little better situation was in Nowy Sącz, where discussed indices shaped at the level: almost 7 marriages/1000 population and 250 divorces per 1000 new marriages.

Over 76% legally contracted marriages in Małopolska were religious marriages – contracted in churches and simultaneously registered in the civil status offices (in Poland – 69.2%). There were 37 matrimones contracted in another church than the catholic one per 16.8 thous. religious marriages.

In the period under consideration in the voivodship **4.4 thous. divorces** were legally adjudicated, of which 3/4 in urban areas. In 2007 the number of divorces decreased by almost 17% after the 5-year period of systematic growth and in 2008 it increased again by above 5%.

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES PER 1000 POPULATION AGED 20 AND MORE IN SUBREGIONS OF MAŁOPOLSKIE VOIVODSHIP IN 2008



Since 2006 the number of adjudicated separations has systematically decreased. In 2008 in the voivodship courts adjudicated **286 separations** of marriages towards 376 the year before. Therefore their number lessened by almost 1/4. At the same time courts adjudicated 14 annulments of marriages' separations (in the country's scale 252). There were 15 such cases the year before (in Poland 215).

After years of decline, since 2004 the number of live births has increased. In 2008 in Małopolska **36.9 thous. children were born** and it was more by 8.2% and in absolute numbers more by almost 2.8 thous. births than in the previous year. The increase of the number of births in the voivodship was the highest from 10 years.

The relatively high increase of the number of births induced a higher rate of their intensity, i.e., the number of births per 1000 population. This rate, in 2008 in the voivodship amounted to 11.3‰ and it was higher than the year before by 0.8 point and higher than the country's ratio amounting to 10.9‰.

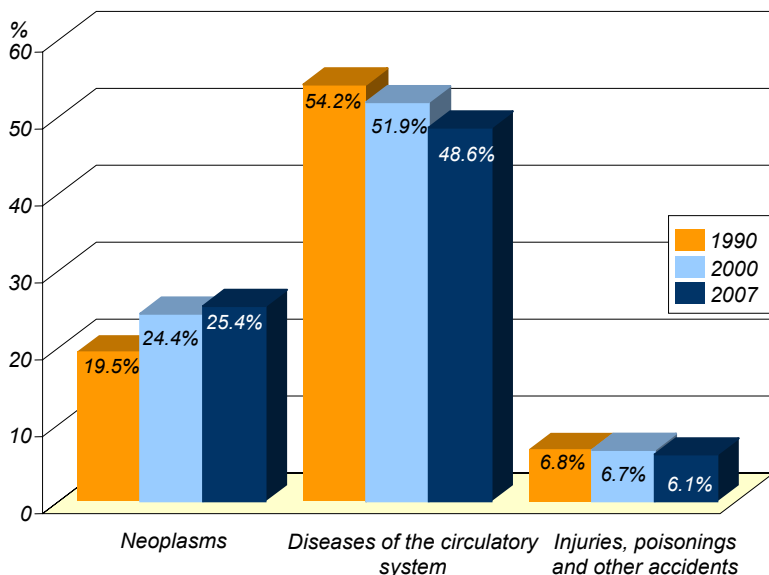
The observed growth of the number of births does not guarantee the straight replacement of generations. The most favourable demographic situation is characterised by a total fertility rate at the level at least 2.10 – 2.15, what means that there are in average two children per one female aged 15-49.

The voivodship ratio shaped at the level 1.42 and it was higher by 0.1 point than the year before, and the value of this rate in particular powiats still confirms the birth collapse observed since the beginning of the nineties. The less unfavourable rate concerns powiats: limanowski – 1.79 and nowosądecki – 1.74 and the lowest value was recorded in Tarnów – 1.19 and Kraków – 1.20 as well as in powiats: proszowicki – 1.24 and dąbrowski – 1.26.

In 2008 **29.7 thous. residents** of the Małopolskie voivodship **died** and their number increased in comparison with 2007 by 1.0%. The mortality rate of population amounted to 9.1‰ and it was higher by 0.1‰ than the year before. Analysing dynamics of deaths, we can observe a swing tendency with increases

bigger than decreases. However, a permanent diminution of the rate of infant deaths per 1000 live births is a positive sign of demographic processes. It decreases systematically, achieving in 2008 the level 4.94‰ (in 2000 – 7.33‰).

DEATHS BY SELECTED CAUSES IN MAŁOPOLSKIE VOIVODSHIP

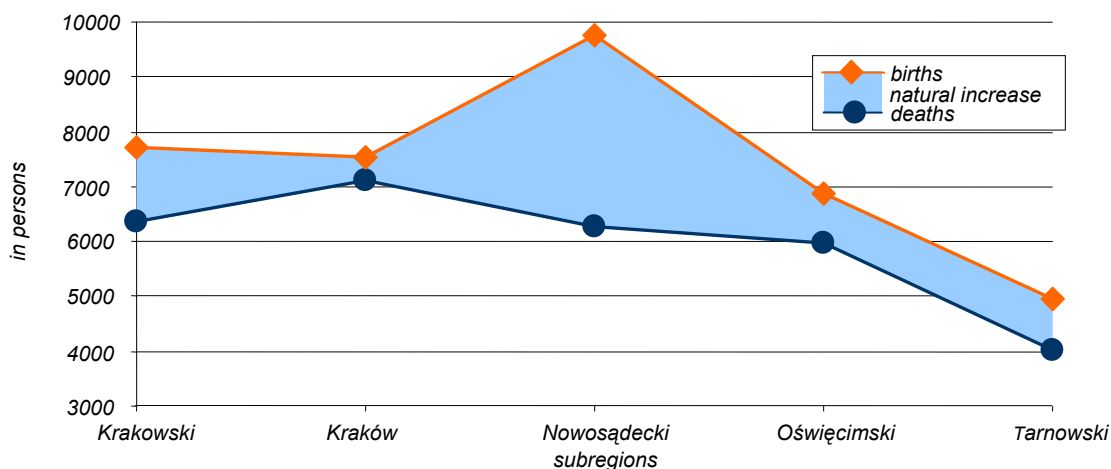


Death by causes require detailed, multilateral analysis, therefore in elaborations for 2008 results of this survey for 2007 are presented.

Main causes of deaths for total population are still diseases of the circulatory system and neoplasms, but within the space of years their share has changed. Since the beginning of nineties in general causes of deaths the share of diseases of the circulatory system has decreased by almost 6 percentage points and the share of neoplasms has increased. In 2007 diseases of the circulatory system accounted for 48.6% of total deaths and the share of deaths caused by neoplasms amounted to 25.4%. External causes of deaths including injuries, poisonings and other accidents accounted for 6.1% of total causes.

With a relatively high increase of the number of births and a marginal increase of the number of deaths in 2008, **the natural increase** amounted to **7.1 thous. persons** and it was twice as big as the year before. It is worth adding that it was the highest natural increase from 1998.

VITAL STATISTICS IN MAŁOPOLSKIE VOIVODSHIP BY SUBREGIONS IN 2008



In 2008 the rate of the natural increase calculating per 1000 population amounted to 2.2‰ and it was higher than in the previous year by 0.8 point. A differential between the highest (in limanowski and nowosądecki powiats) and the lowest (miechowski powiat) rate amounted to above 9.5 points.

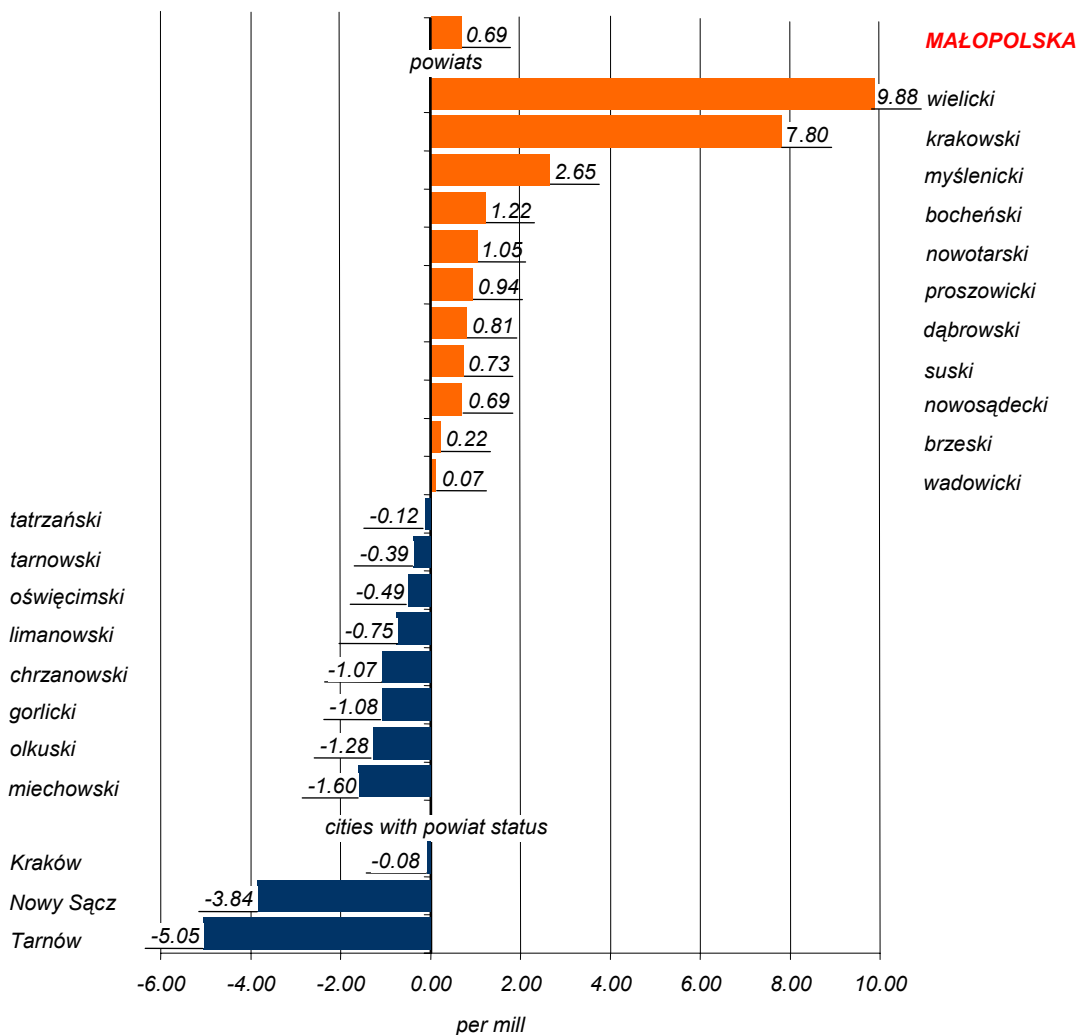
The demographic dynamics rate characterises the relation of the number of births per one death. In the voivodship this rate shaped at the level 1.24, what means 5 deaths per each 6 births. In limanowski powiat this rate reached the highest value and amounted to 1.7, i.e., 4 deaths per 7 births. The lowest rate was recorded in miechowski powiat – 0.74, in this case 4 deaths per each 3 births.

MIGRATION OF POPULATION

Migration of population is a factor considerably influencing changes of the size of population. In 2008, after two years of explicit increase, the territorial mobility of population for permanent residence decreased.

In the year under consideration register offices of the voivodship registered for permanent residence 30.6 thous. persons (including internal and international migration). A bigger mobility concerned females – 54.5% of total registered people and residents of rural areas – almost 55%. At the same time 28.4 thous. persons were deregistrated from permanent residence. Deregistrations also in a larger extent concerned females – over 54% as well as residents of urban areas – over 57%. In relation to 2007, migration in both “directions” decreased by about 20%. Net permanent migration amounted to 2.2 thous., thus it was lower than the year before by above 17% and in absolute numbers by 472 persons.

NET OF PERMANENT MIGRATION PER 1000 POPULATION IN MAŁOPOLSKIE VOIVODSHIP IN 2008



*In internal migration for permanent residence in the Małopolskie voivodship for many years it has been a considerable surplus of registered persons over deregistered persons, i.e., positive net migration. In 2008 **net permanent migration** amounted to **2.8 thous. persons** (a year ago 3.3 thous.). Dislocation of population within the voivodship accounted for 70% and flows between voivodships – for 30%.*

A negative net internal migration still remains in urban areas. In the period under consideration 14.8 thous. residents of urban areas deregistered – of which over 61% on rural areas and 12.9 thous. persons registered. Therefore net migration amounted to 1.9 thous. persons (in the previous year it was minus 2.5 thous. persons). A high pace of the inflow of population on rural areas has slightly slowed, although 2/3 of total newcomers are people who previously lived on urban areas. In 2008 net migration on rural areas shaped at the level 4.7 thous. persons, i.e. by 1.1 thous. persons less than the year before.

The most settlers on the area of the Małopolskie voivodship for permanent residence are people living previously in the Silesian voivodship – 2.8 thous. persons and in the Podkarpackie voivodship – 1.5 thous. persons, and also the most residents of Małopolska reregistered in these voivodships, respectively: 1.8 thous. persons and 0.8 thous. persons. In 2008 persons aged 25-29 and 30-34 constituted the biggest group of migrants. Their share reached 33.4% in inflow and 32.5% in outflow of population.

Total net permanent migration is influenced also by changes in net international migration. In the period under consideration 1.8 thous. persons arriving from abroad registered for permanent residence, however 2.3 thous. persons deregistered for permanent residence abroad (over 63% of these persons were residents of urban areas). As a result, net international migration amounted, like the year before, to minus 0.6 thous. persons.

Among people leaving for abroad, young people aged 20-29 accounted for 1/3 all migrants and persons of this age also constituted the most numerous group of persons migrating to our voivodship – almost 28%. The most residents leaved the Małopolskie voivodship for the United States – over 36% of emigrants, and to Great Britain – 18.0%. These both countries were also the hitherto place of residence of people creating the most numerous group of persons arriving for permanent residence to our voivodship, respectively: almost 31% and 19.0%.

*In 2008 a **territorial mobility for temporary stay** marginally decreased. At the end of 2008 70.5 thous. people were registered for temporary stay longer than 3 months, i.e., less by 1.6% than in the previous year. Simultaneously 57.0 thous. permanent residents of the voivodship were temporarily absent at their place of permanent residence.*

Net migration for temporary stay in the voivodship, despite a decrease by 8.6%, is still highly positive. At the end of the period under consideration it amounted to 13.5 thous. persons (a year ago 14.7 thous.).

Characteristic for rural areas, strongly negative net migration for temporary stay slightly decreased and at the end of 2008 it amounted to minus 5.5 thous. persons towards minus 6.0 thous. persons the year before. However, dynamics of migration for temporary stay is influenced by the situation in Kraków, characteristic for big cities. At the end of 2008, positive net migration for temporary stay, amounting to 19.8 thous. persons, “covered” the whole negative net migration for temporary stay of rural areas as well as of some cities in Małopolska.