

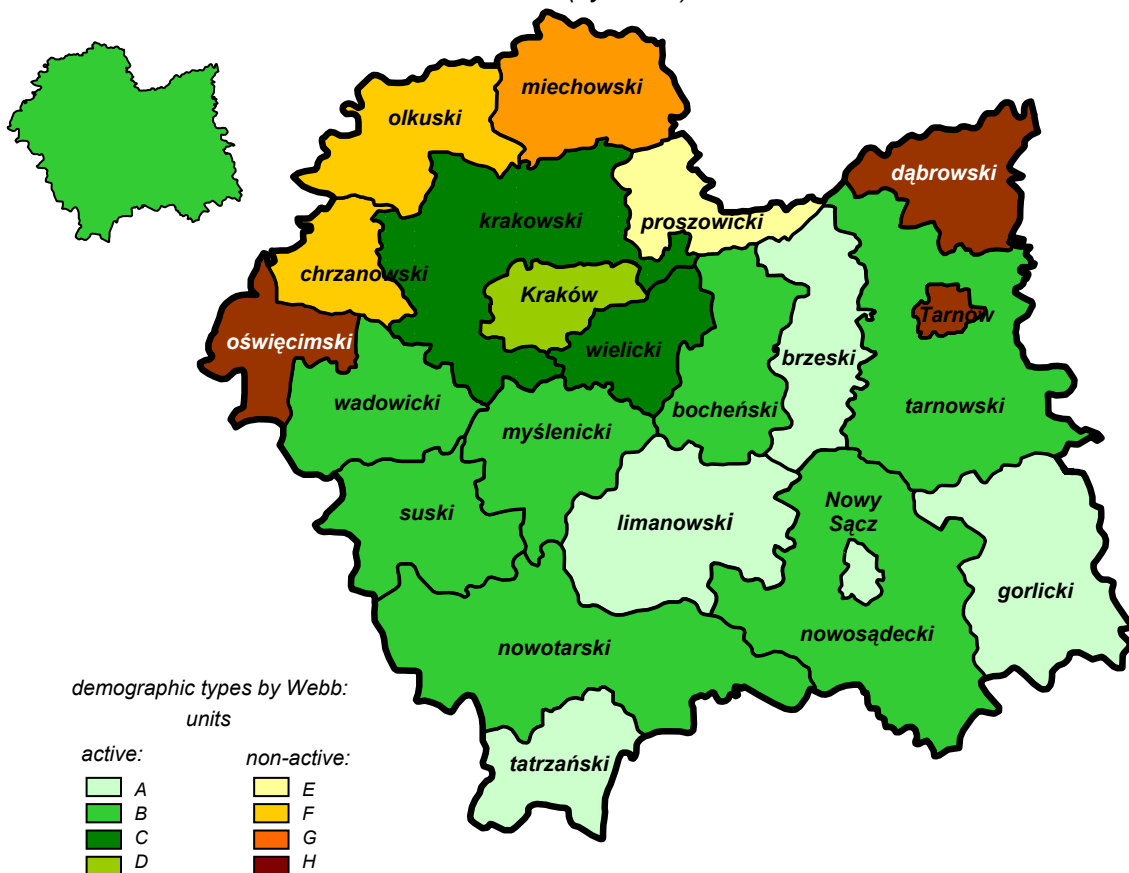
Demographic typology

The beginning of the present synthesis regards actual increase of the population, which is a resultant of three factors - the natural increase, net migration for permanent residence and the difference in net migration for temporary stay.

From the above mentioned factors, the first two are a basis of demographic typology of spatial units by J. W. Webb, which distinguishes 8 types marked by letters A to H. The first four types A - D, characterise demographically active units, i.e., developmental ones; whereas types E - H represent non-active units, in which the population decreases.

This grouping, apart the dynamics, shows which of two factors is predominant.

DEMOGRAPHIC TYPOLOGY OF MAŁOPOLSKIE VOIVODSHIP BY POWIATS, 2000-2007 (by Webb)



Type A – positive natural increase surpasses negative net migration

Type B – positive natural increase surpasses positive net migration

Type C – positive natural increase is lower than positive net migration

Type D – positive net migration with surplus compensates negative natural increase

Type E – negative natural increase is not compensated by positive net migration

Type F – negative natural increase with negative, but not lesser (in absolute value) net migration

Type G – negative natural increase with negative, but not bigger (in absolute value) net migration

Type H – negative net migration is not compensated by positive natural increase

In Małopolskie voivodship from 2000 till 2007 among landed powiats 13 from 19 were demographically active. The type C, in which positive net migration prevails, draws our attention in this group. This type occurs only in krakowski and wielicki powiats and it is an effect of strong influence of a big city on demographic development of neighbouring administrative units. In other powiats demographic activity results from domination of positive natural increase.

Negative natural increase, together with negative net migration, i.e., types F and G represent demographic regression. The type F characterises chrzanowski and olkuski powiats, and the type G - miechowski powiat. The type E occurs singly in voivodship - in proszowicki powiat, in which negative natural increase dominates positive net migration. In two powiats - dąbrowski and oświęcimski - the type H occurs, in which negative net migration does not compensate positive natural increase.

In the period 2000-2007 the last mentioned demographic type concerns also the city of Tarnów. Nowy Sącz with relatively high natural increase was characterised by the type A, and Kraków with its total parameters of 7 years - the type D.

It is worth to mention that the demographic typology set only for 2007, with reference to landed powiats has not changed, however in cities with powiat status it has worsened. Last year Nowy Sącz was characterised by the type H, Tarnów fell to the type F and Kraków moved to the type E. It seems, that this type is more characteristic for big cities. It confirms conclusions from analyses of big cities¹, that in Kraków non-favourable tendencies in demographic processes come later than in other big Polish cities.

The above synthesis is a developing of Information in Brief "Vital statistics and size of population in Małopolskie voivodship in 2007" available at website <http://www.stat.gov.pl/krak>

¹ W. Obraniak "Population of Łódź and other big cities in Poland, 1984-2006" SO Łódź 2007