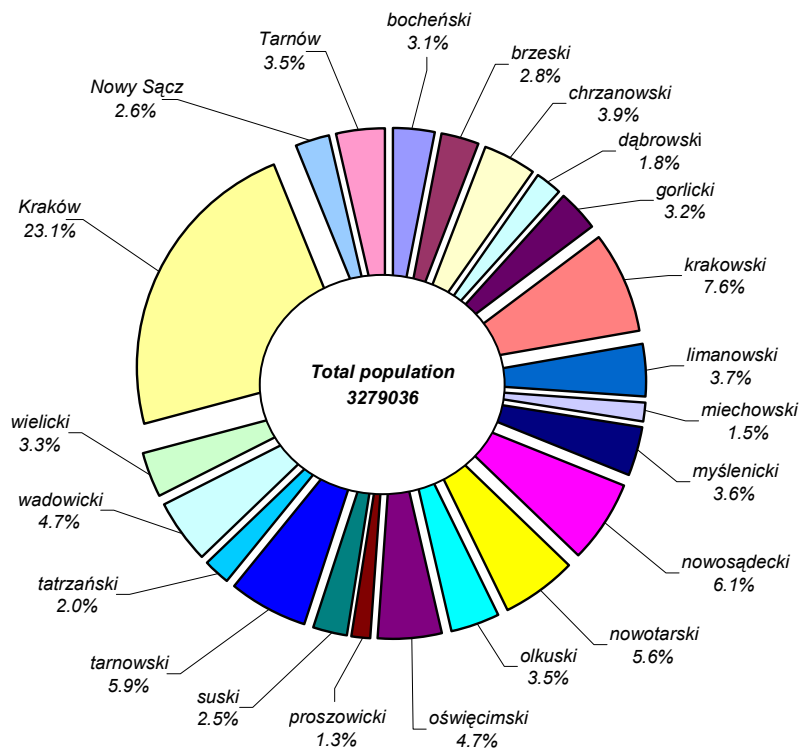


RESULTS OF SURVEYS - SYNTHESIS

Population and its changes

At the end of 2007 **Małopolskie voivodship** numbered **3279.0 thousand residents**, that is more by 0.2% and in absolute numbers more by 7.8 thousand persons than a year ago. The distribution of landed *powiaty*' population, measured by their share in total population of Małopolska, is very diverse.

**POPULATION IN MAŁOPOLSKIE VOIVODSHIP
BY POWIATS IN 2007**
As of 31 XII

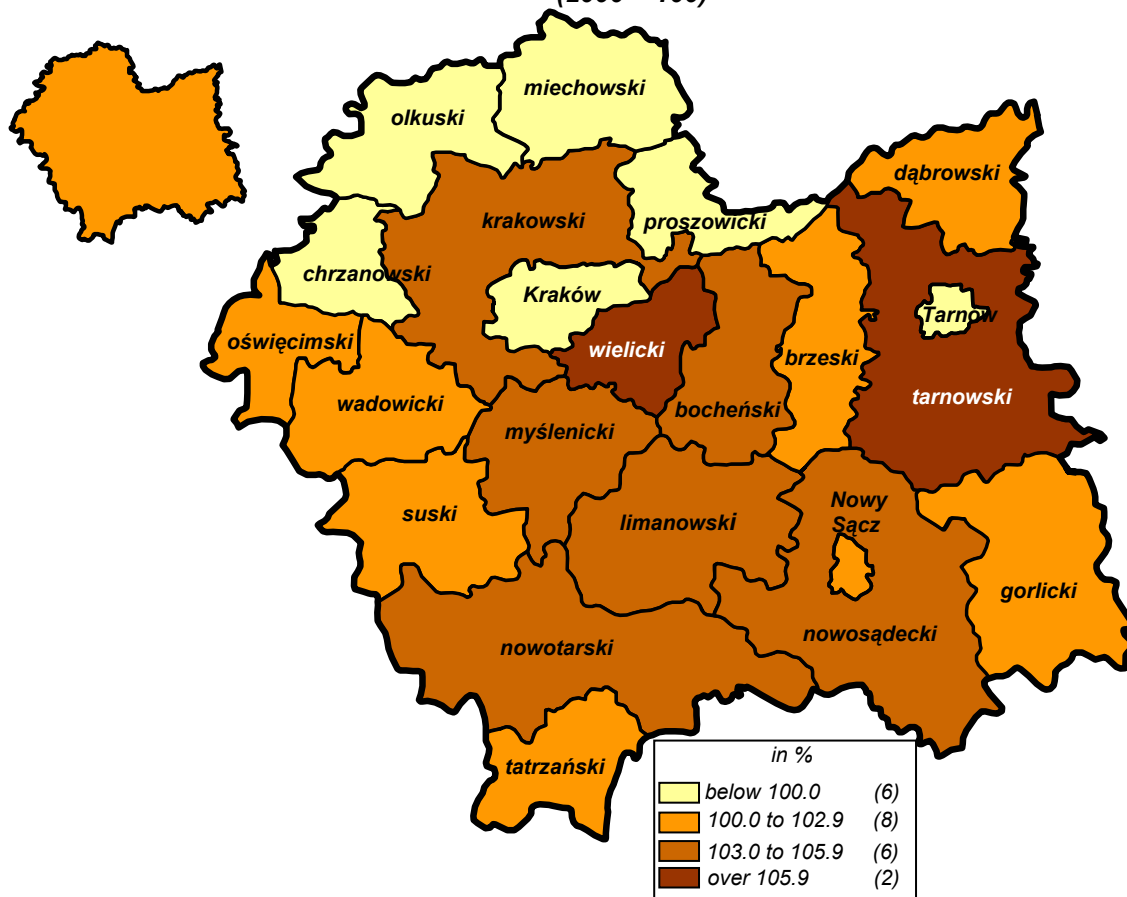


Most population lives in *powiaty* surrounding cities with *powiat* status, that is: *krakowski*, *nowosądecki* and *tarnowski*. It results from relatively big area of these *powiaty* and also from a high pace of the actual increase in recent years. In the period 2000-2007 the number of the voivodship's population increased by 1.8%, however in *tarnowski powiat* relatively by 7.8%, in *nowosądecki powiat* - by 4.8% and in *krakowski powiat* - by 4.6%. In last 7 years a good demographic dynamics was achieved also by 4 *powiaty*: *wielicki* - an increase by 6.3%; *myślenicki* - by 4.7%; *limanowski* - by 4.3% and *bocheński* - an increase by 4.0%.

On the other hand, during last 7 years in four *powiaty* the number of residents decreased - in *miechowski powiat* - by 2.7%; *chrzanowski* - by 1.2%; *olkuski* - by 0.9% and *proszowicki* - by 0.5%.

At the end of 2007 *Kraków* numbered 756.6 thousand residents, that is 23.1% of total voivodship's population. In 7-year retrospection the number of the population in *Kraków* decreased by 0.3%. At the same period *Tarnów* recorded a decrease of the number of residents by 3.9% and numbered 116.1 thousand persons at the end of 2007. The number of the population in *Nowy Sącz* increased slightly from 2000 till 2007 and amounted to 84.5 thousand persons at the end of the period under consideration.

**CHANGES OF POPULATION OF MAŁOPOLSKIE VOIVODSHIP
BY POWIATS, 2000-2007
(2000 = 100)**



A gradual decrease of the number of urban areas' residents has progressed in Małopolskie voivodship since the beginning of the last decade of the 20th century. At the end of 2007 the urbanization rate, that is the percentage of urban population, amounted to 49.4% and it was lower by 2 percentage points than at the beginning of the 90s.

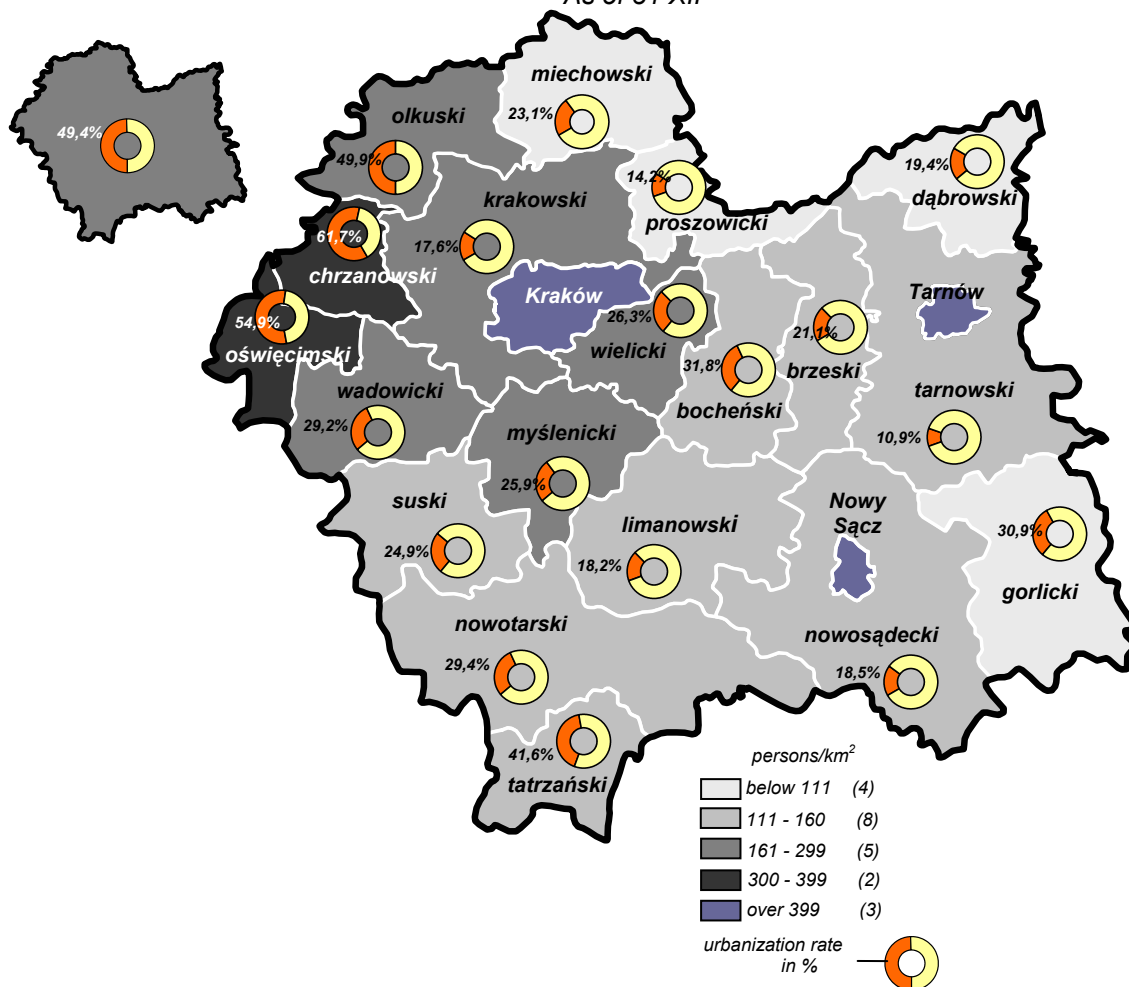
In a spatial breakdown the lowest percentage of urban population was recorded in tarnowski powiat - less than 11% of its total population. The highest urbanization rate - relatively 61.7% and 54.9% characterised chrzanowski and oświęcimski powiat, so the population density in these powiats was the highest (relatively 344 and 377 persons per 1 km²).

In the voivodship's scale at the end of 2007 the **population density** amounted to **216 persons/km²** and it was slightly higher than in the previous 3 years. Kraków with density of 2314 persons/km² has a decisive influence on this relatively big rate (the second in Poland). In Tarnów there are 1613 residents per 1 km² and in Nowy Sącz - 1456.

The lowest population density was recorded in miechowski powiat - 75 persons/km² and relatively low rates - up to 110 persons/km² - occurred in 3 powiats: proszowicki, gorlicki and dąbrowski. A very low level of urbanization is connected with relatively low population density but it does not fully concern tarnowski powiat, which passes 8 other powiats with density of 138 persons/km².

POPULATION DENSITY AND URBANIZATION RATE IN MAŁOPOLSKIE VOIVODSHIP BY POWIATS IN 2007

As of 31 XII



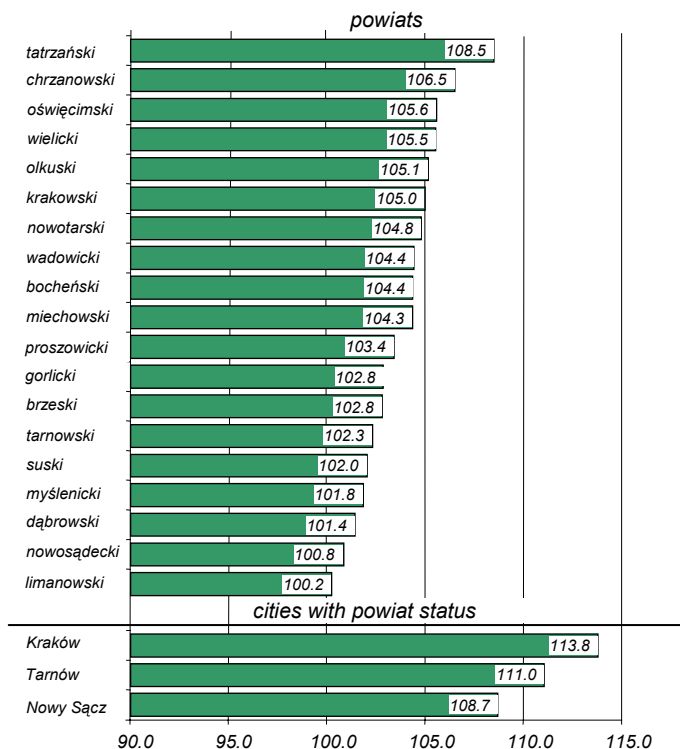
Population by sex and age

Among residents of the Małopolskie voivodship, females outnumber males - 51.5% at the end of 2007. Since the beginning of the 21st century this tendency has slightly strengthened. The feminization rate, that is the number of females per 100 males, amounts to 106 since 4 years. It is overstated because of a high disproportion of sexes in Kraków, where there are 114 females per 100 males. In Tarnów the relation of sexes is also very disturbed, because the feminization rate amounts to 111. In Nowy Sącz, where there are 109 females per 100 males, the situation is a little better. In landed powiats proportions of sexes are definitely more favourable.

In the voivodship's scale the year 2007 was the consecutive one, in which the **pre-working age population** considerably decreased, although for 3 years the pace of this decrease slowed down. At the end of 2007 this population numbered **681.9 thousand persons** and decreased by 2.1% in comparison with the previous year. The number of the **working age population** has been still increasing. At the end of last year there were **2076.7 thousand residents** in this age group. In relation to the end of 2006 their number increased by 0.7%.

In the voivodship there were **520.4 thousand persons at post-working age** and in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year this population increased by 1.4%.

**FEMALES PER 100 MALES IN MAŁOPOLSKIE VOIVODSHIP
BY POWIATS
IN 2007**



Dynamics of population by economic age groups and median of age indicate the growing pace of ageing processes in 7-year period. At the end of 2007 the share of the pre-working age population in total population amounted to 20.8% and was lower by 4.7 percentage points than in 2000. Next, at the end of 2007 the post-working age population accounted for 15.9% of total and during 7 years its share increased by over 1 percentage point.

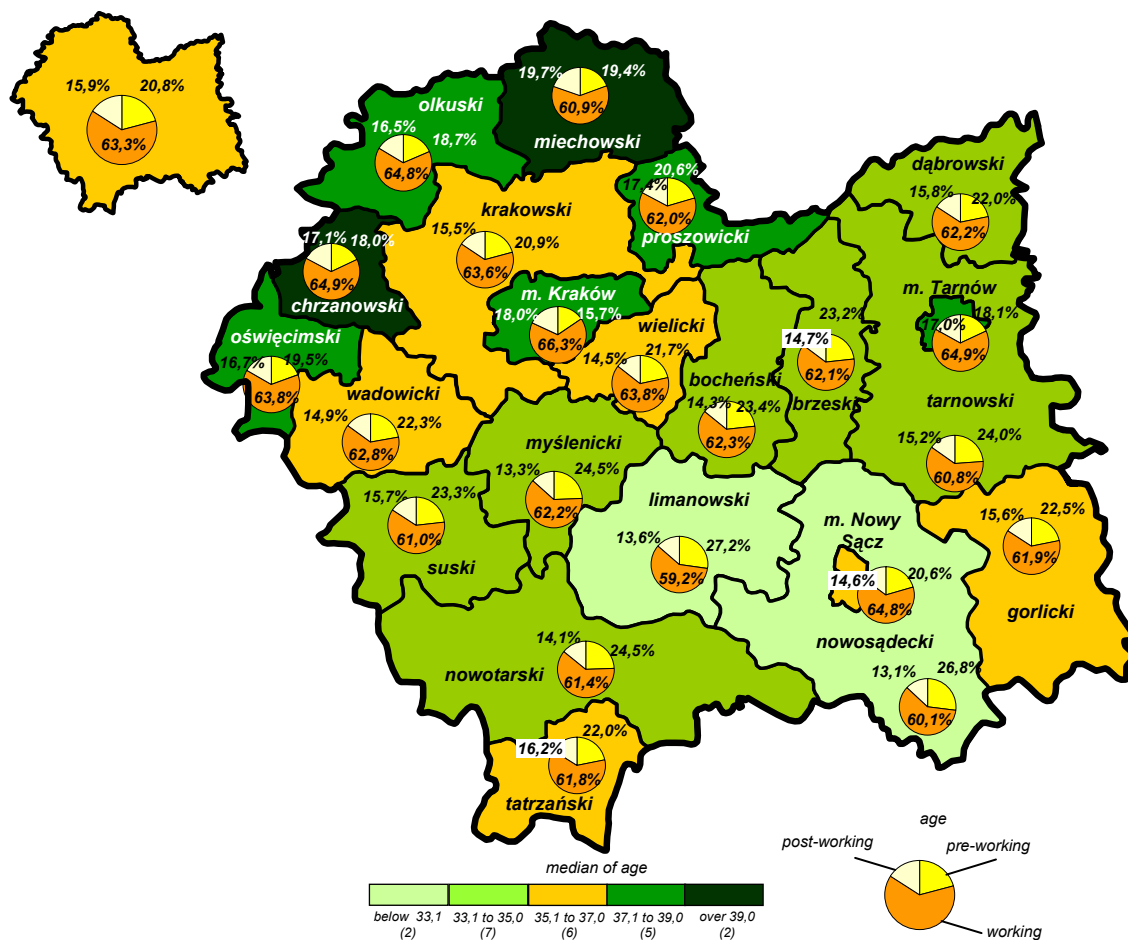
In 2007 a statistical resident of the voivodship was 36 years old, i.e. over 1 year older than in 2000. The median of age of females, almost 38, was considerably higher than of males - less than 34.5. Seven years before a statistical female resident of the voivodship was 35.5 years old and male - 31.5 years old.

In a territorial breakdown ageing of population is advanced in a very diverse degree.

The less favourable distribution of population by age occurs in miechowski powiat, where the share of children and youth aged up to 17 is lower than the share of post-working age population. Such relation of pre-working and post-working age is characteristic for big cities, and in voivodship, apart miechowski powiat, it occurs only in Kraków. In the voivodship's scale the share of persons at pre-working age was higher by 5 percentage points than the share of persons at post-working age. The median of age in miechowski powiat exceeds 39 and it is the highest in voivodship.

The more favourable situation in this scope was in limanowski powiat, where the share of pre-working age population exceeded twice the share of post-working age population, and a statistical resident in 2007 was 32 years old.

MEDIAN OF AGE AND AGE STRUCTURE IN MAŁOPOLSKIE VOIVODSHIP BY POWIATS IN 2007



Vital statistics

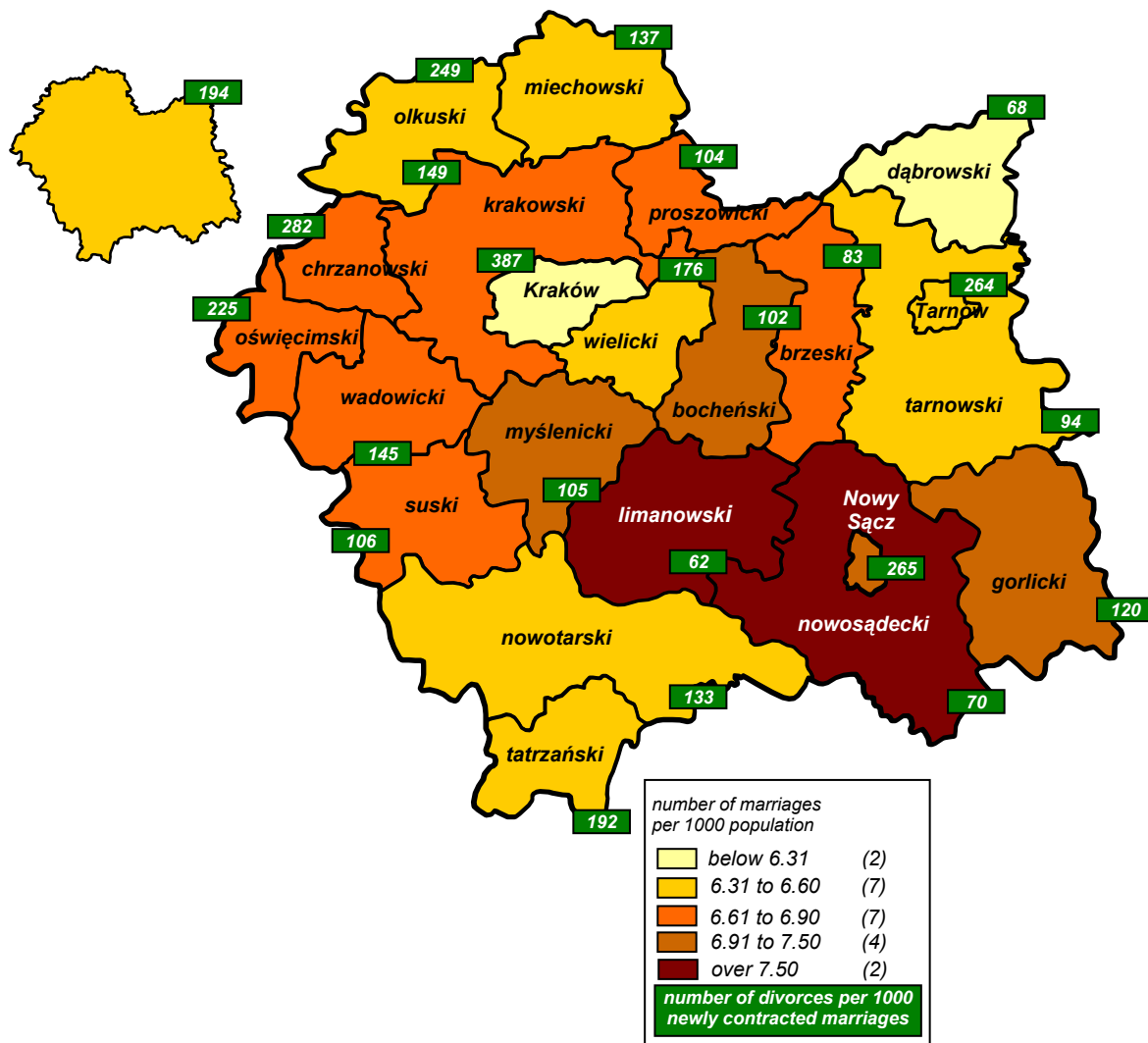
In 2007 positive tendencies in vital statistics strengthened in Małopolskie voivodship.

The pace of growth of newly contracted marriages has been still increasing. In 2007 the civil status offices registered **21.4 thousand of marriages**, that is more by 9.6% than a year before, and in absolute numbers more by 1.9 thousand. Therefore the intensity of marriages ratio significantly increased and amounted to 6.6‰ towards 6.0‰ in 2006. Religious marriages accounted for almost 77% of total number of marriages.

In a spatial breakdown of voivodship the intensity of new marriages in the year under consideration was diverse. Relatively the most people realized their matrimonial plans in 2007 in limanowski powiat, where for each 1000 of population there were almost 8 new marriages. At the same time in this powiat it was registered the most favourable in voivodship relation of the number of divorces per 1000 newly contracted marriages - 62. For the whole voivodship the intensity of marriages ratio presented in this way amounted to 194/1000.

The low intensity of marriages ratio, characteristic for big cities, in Kraków was at the lowest level in voivodship - below 6 new marriages per 1000 population. On the other hand in Kraków the number of divorces was relatively big, therefore their intensity ratio had the very high level - 387 divorces/1000 newly contracted marriages. It is also a specific feature of demographic processes in big cities.

**INTENSITY OF MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES
IN MAŁOPOLSKIE VOIVODSHIP
BY POWIATS IN 2007**



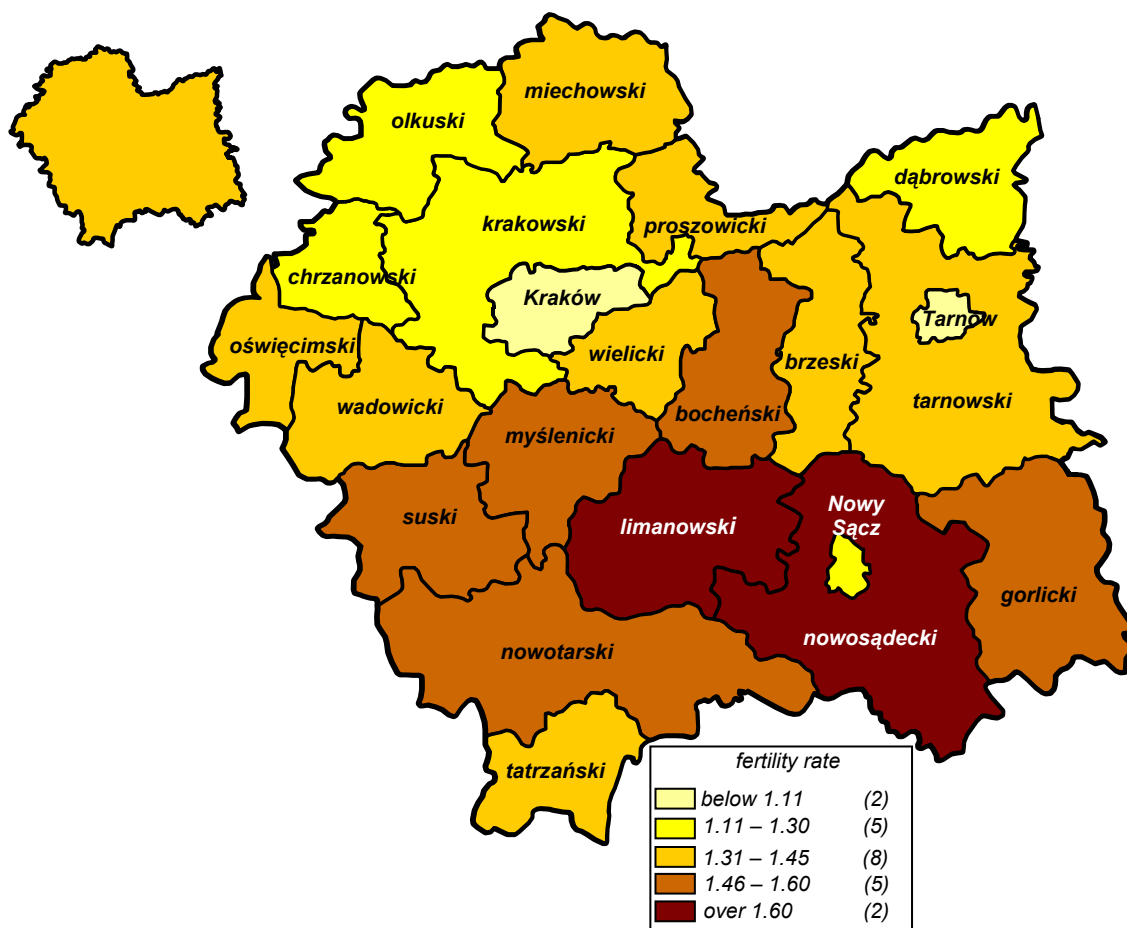
In the year under consideration in voivodship **4.1 thousand divorces** were legally adjudicated and in comparison with 2006 their number decreased almost by 17.0%. The number of divorces has decreased for the first time since 5 years.

In 2007 courts adjudicated **376 separations** of marriages in voivodship towards 728 a year ago. Therefore their number decreased almost twice. At the same time courts adjudicated **14 annulments of separations** in voivodship. There were 7 such cases a year ago.

Last year was the fourth in turn, in which the number of live births increased. In 2007 **34.1 thousand children were born**, i.e., more by 4.3% and in absolute numbers over 1.4 thousand more births than in the previous year. This relatively high increase induced a higher intensity of births rate, which in 2007 amounted to 10.5% and was higher than a year ago by 0.5 percentage point.

In the year under consideration total fertility rates increased a little. But their level is still considerably lower than a level necessary to replace generations. The voivodship ratio amounted to 1.32 and it was slightly higher than a year ago.

**FERTILITY IN MAŁOPOLSKIE VOIVODSHIP
BY POWIATS IN 2007**



The replacement of generations is guaranteed by total fertility rate on a level of at least 2.10, then there are in average 2 children per one female at age 15-49. Thus rates for 2007 confirm the still existing "birth collapse".

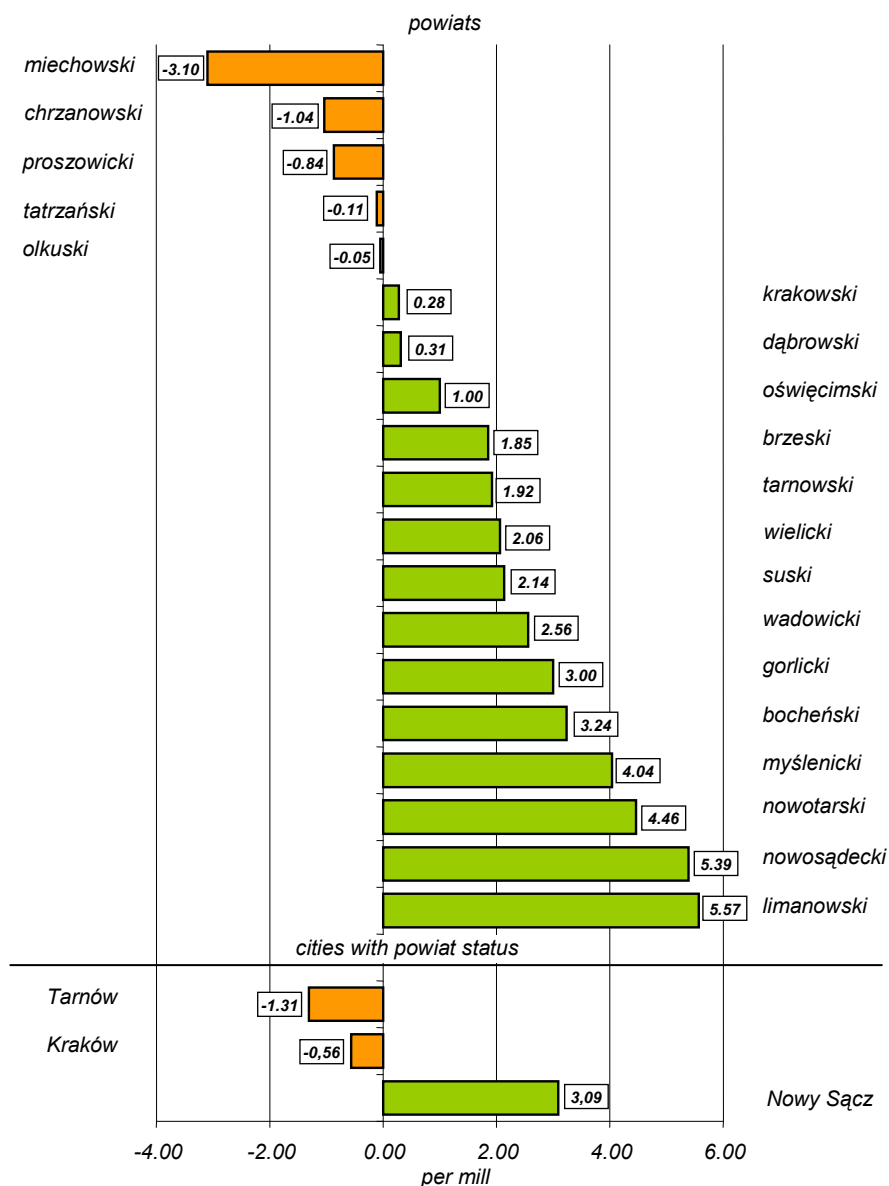
The fertility rate was the most favourable in powiats: limanowski – 1.76 and nowosądecki – 1.65, and the lowest in Tarnów - 1.07 as well as in Kraków - 1.08, and amid landed powiats - in dąbrowski powiat - 1.13.

Since 2000 the number of deaths in voivodship has had a swing tendency with bigger increases than decreases. In the analysed year **29.4 thousand** population of Małopolska **died** and in relation to 2006 their number increased by 2.6%. Therefore the intensity of deaths rate was slightly higher - 9.0‰ towards 8.8‰ a year ago.

In 2007 the **natural increase** in voivodship amounted to **4.6 thousand persons** and it was over 17% higher than a year before. In absolute numbers it has been the highest level since 5 years.

In 2007 the natural increase in voivodship (calculated per 1000 population) amounted to 1.4‰. In a powiat breakdown a difference between the highest and the lowest rate amounted almost to 8.7 percentage points.

**NATURAL INCREASE PER 1000 POPULATION
IN MAŁOPOLSKIE VOIVODSHIP BY POWIATS
IN 2007**

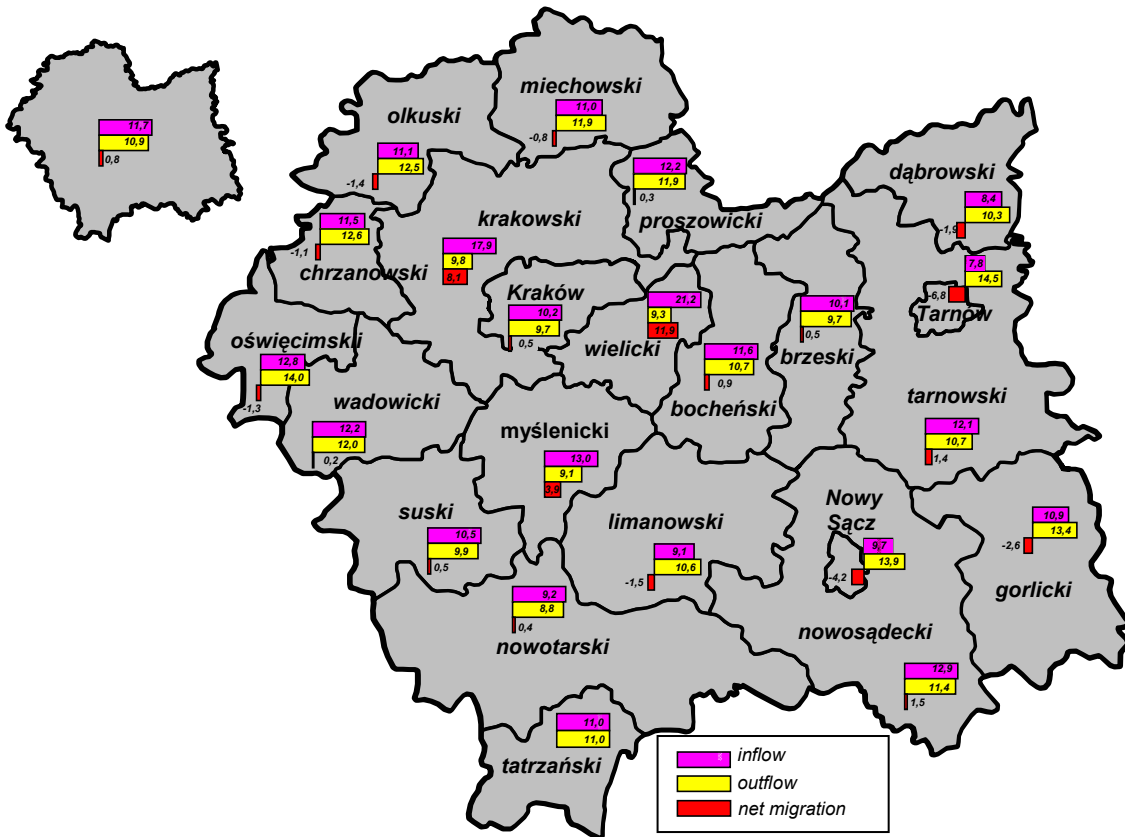


The relation between births and deaths is more vividly described by demographic dynamics rate, which in voivodship amounted to 1.16, i.e., 6 deaths per each 7 births. In limanowski powiat this rate amounted to 1.71, i.e., 3 deaths per 5 births, and in miechowski powiat this rate amounted to 0.75, what means 4 deaths per each 3 births.

Migration of population

In 2007, like a year before, a territorial mobility for permanent residence increased visibly. Register offices of voivodship registered for permanent residence (including internal and international migration) 38.2 thousand people, i.e., more by 7.9% than a year ago. At the same time total number of deregistrations from permanent residence amounted to 35.5 thousand and it was higher by 4.0% than a year ago. Thus **net permanent migration amounted to 2.7 thousand people** and it was twice as big as in 2006.

**PERMANENT MIGRATION PER 1000 POPULATION
IN MAŁOPOLSKIE VOIVODSHIP
BY POWIATS IN 2007**



Directions of migration in powiats are determined by growing tendency of permanent outflow of population from urban to rural areas. Hence there is still a big negative net migration in urban areas and a big positive net migration for permanent residence in rural areas. An exception to this rule is Kraków, where inflow of population for permanent residence surpasses a little its outflow.

In 2007 a **territorial mobility for temporary stay** was considerably higher than a year ago. At the end of 2007 71.7 thousand people (i.e., more by 2.0% than a year ago) were registered for temporary stay longer than 3 months. Simultaneously 56.9 thousand permanent residents of voivodship were temporarily absent at their place of permanent residence. It was more by 1.6% than at the end of 2006.

Highly positive net migration for temporary stay strengthened and at the end of 2007 it amounted to 14.7 thousand people towards 14.3 thousand a year before.

Characteristic for rural areas, negative net migration for temporary stay slightly increased and at the end of 2007 it amounted to minus 6.0 thousand towards minus 5.9 thousand a year before.

It is worth to mention that dynamics of migration for temporary stay in voivodship is influenced by the situation in Kraków, characteristic for big cities. A very high positive net migration, which at the end of the analysed period amounted to 22.1 thousand people "covered" the whole negative net migration for temporary stay of rural areas and many cities of voivodship.

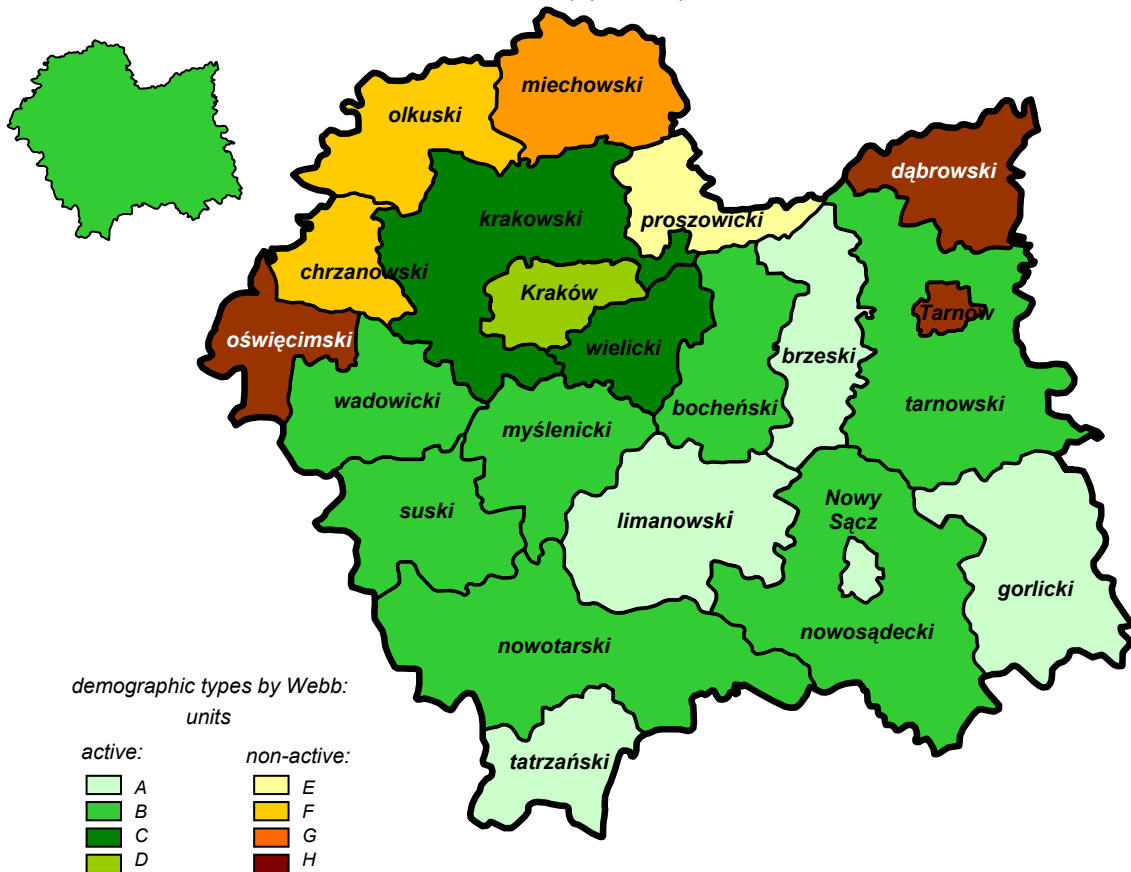
Demographic typology

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