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## MIGRATION CHANGES IN MEDIUM-SIZED AND LARGE TOWNS IN SOUTHERN POLAND

**ABSTRACT.** The article concerns migration processes in medium-sized and large towns of the southern Poland lying in the voivodeships: Małopolskie, Śląskie and Świętokrzyskie. The author made an analysis of immigration and emigration, considering both the intensification and structure of migrations which occurred due to the systemic transformation. The results of her analysis confirmed the impact of socio-economic processes on migration behaviour. The immigration to towns of various sizes decreased, and the migration structure in the relation between urban and rural area changed. The diversification of internal migration level in medium-sized and large towns was influenced, (among other reasons), by their site in the given economic and historical region of Poland.

**KEY WORDS:** urban areas, internal migration, Southern Poland, J. W. Webb's typology.

The change of socio-political conditions after 1989 had a significant impact on migration changes in Poland. The influence of the transformation period can be observed in medium-sized and large towns. For the needs of this study, large towns are defined as towns where the number of inhabitants exceeds 100 thousand; while medium-sized towns are the ones with 20 to 100 thousand inhabitants. The study discusses migration changes in Southern Poland (voivodeships: Małopolskie, Śląskie and Świętokrzyskie) in large and medium-sized towns in two time sections 1988 and 1999. The study was conducted on the basis of reports on immigration and emigration of the population, as well as direction of migrations as divided into rural and urban areas.

This study aims at defining the changes in the intensity and directions of migration in large and medium-sized towns in the Southern Poland which occurred

due to the systemic transformation. Moreover, it was verified whether the increase in migration to towns in the 1980s and 1990s was dependent on the number of dwellings completed.

The basic problems of this region were treated in publications made by: Długosz, 2000a; Długosz, Haydukiewicz, 2000b; Szajnowska-Wysocka, 1998; Runge, Kłosowski, 2000; Runge, 1998, 2000; Kiniorska, 2000; Warych-Juras, 2001.

As migrations are, apart from the birth rate, one of the factors decisive on the demographic development of towns, the introductory part of the article focuses on assessment of their role in the dynamics of urban population in the Southern Poland. To do so, Webb's typology was applied (Webb, 1963). While analysing the changes in migration balance and birth rate according to Webb's typology, one may observe significant differences resulting from regional specificity of the towns under research, and systemic changes that have occurred in Polish economy.

Table 1. Large cites typology after J. Webb's method in 1988 and 1999

Large cities	1988	1999
Bielsko-Biała	C	G
Bytom	C	F
Chorzów	G	E
Częstochowa	C	F
Dąbrowa Górnicza	C	D
Gliwice	H	F
Jastrzębie Zdrój	A	H
Katowice	D	F
Kielce	B	H
Kraków	B	E
Ruda Śląska	C	F
Rybnik	B	H
Sosnowiec	C	F
Tarnów	C	H
Tychy	B	H
Zabrze	C	G

A – H: types.

The 1980s were characterised with positive actual population growth, which occurred both in large and medium-sized towns. Most towns presented the A–D development types, whereas type C prevailed (24 towns out of 56 under research) which describes towns of positive migration balance exceeding the posi-

ve population growth. In majority, these were medium-sized and large towns belonging to the Upper-Silesian agglomeration (Sosnowiec, Zabrze, Dąbrowa Górnicza, Pyskowice, Siemianowice Śląskie), which owed its development to the promigration policy proclaimed in the 1970s and in the early 1980s.

In the present Małopolskie voivodeship, over half of its towns belonged to the C type: Tarnów, Chrzanów, Nowy Sącz, Bochnia and Olkusz.

In the Świętokrzyskie voivodeship, the C type was presented by towns belonging to the Old-Polish Industrial Region (Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski, Skarżysko-Kamienna) and Sandomierz, where large industrial plants attracted significant numbers of employees, especially from the neighbouring rural areas.

Another type of towns, significant in the 1980s, was the B type. It included 15 towns situated in majority on the territory of the present Śląskie voivodeship, those below 50 thousand inhabitants (Żywiec, Żory), and the large towns, i.e. Kraków, Kielce, Rybnik, Tychy.

The functional structure oftowns shaped in the period after World War II led to decrease in migrations in the towns described. High population growth from the late 1980s was an echo of a demographic explosion in the 1970s, and a result of large migrations in the years of intense industrialisation of Poland. Moreover, in the case of the Śląskie Voivodeship towns economic reasons were revealed in the form of increasing economic crisis (Runge, 2000).

Table 2. Medium cites typology after J. Webb's method in 1988 and 1999

Medium cities	1988	1999
1	2	3
Andrychów	A	H
Będzin	F	F
Bieruń	not data available	H
Bochnia	C	A
Chrzanów	C	H
Cieszyn	D	G
Czechowice-Dziedzice	C	A
Czeladź	C	E
Czerwonka Leszczyny	not data available	F
Gorlice	B	A
Jaworzno	B	F
Knurów	A	H
Końskie	B	A
Lubliniec	C	F
Łaziska Górne	C	H
Mikołów	C	D

1	2	3
Mysłowice	C	G
Myszków	C	E
Nowy Sącz	C	A
Nowy Targ	B	A
Olkusz	C	H
Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski	C	G
Oświęcim	A	H
Piekary Śląskie	C	F
Pszczyna	B	B
Pyskowice	C	E
Racibórz	B	A
Rydułtowy	not data available	C
Sandomierz	C	H
Siemianowice Śląskie	C	E
Skarżysko-Kamienna	C	F
Skawina	A	A
Starachowice	B	F
Świętochłowice	D	E
Tarnowskie Góry	B	F
Wodzisław Śląski	B	H
Zakopane	A	F
Zawiercie	D	F
Żory	B	H
Żywiec	B	H

A – H: types.

In the 1980s only nine towns had a negative migration balance (Chorzów, Gliwice, Jastrzębie Zdrój, Będzin, Knurów, Andrychów, Oświęcim, Skawina, Zakopane); in majority these were medium-sized towns of a mono-functional character of the Małopolskie and Śląskie voivodeships. An especially unfavourable situation as concerns actual population growth was observed in Chorzów, where high negative population growth ratio was recorded ( $-2,8\%$ ) simultaneously with the high negative migration balance ( $-8,6\%$ ). Decrease in population number was probably caused by: high pollution of the environment and the related emigration of urban population (especially young people) to other Silesian towns.

The 1990s brought significant changes in the level of components of the actual population growth.

If in the 1980s progressive typ prevailed, ten years later the majority of towns (45) presented regressive types. This referred both to medium-sized and large towns. In 1999, in all large towns of the region under study showed a decrease in the

actual population number. It was mainly caused by the decrease in migration of the rural population to towns, and the diminishing natural increase of urban population. An exception in this group is the city of Dąbrowa Górnicza, which as the only town of the large ones was characterised with positive actual population growth, being a result of a rather high migration balance in the 2nd half of the 90s.

In 1999, the majority of medium-sized towns also showed negative actual population growth. Characteristic for them was the spatial differentiation resulting from their belonging to particular voivodeships. The largest migration loss was recorded in medium-sized towns of the Śląskie voivodeship (in Żory and Jastrzębie Zdrój). It's worth stressing that in this period both towns mentioned had very high natural increase, which was not, however, high enough to compensate for the significant migration loss.

The most favourable situation as concerns actual population growth was recorded in medium-sized towns of the Małopolskie voivodeship (Nowy Sącz, Nowy Targ, Gorlice, Bochnia), which despite the migration losses were characterised with positive actual population growth owing to high birth rate.

The level of the immigration and emigration coefficients reflects the existing or potential attracting or repelling factors. The level of internal migrations in large and medium-sized towns of the Southern Poland varied, which was a result of their belonging to the given economic or historical regions.

In 1988, large towns of the region were characterised with high immigration rate exceeding 10‰ (the only exception was that of Kraków which at that time achieved the value of 9‰). Particularly, the towns of the Śląskie voivodeship recorded high share (above the average) of urban population in total population inflow, which was caused by high migration turnover occurring in the Upper Silesian Conurbation (fig. 1).

Cities which in 1988 were capitals of voivodeships had high share of rural population in immigrants, exceeding 50% (Tarnów, Częstochowa, Kielce, Bielsko-Biała). This phenomenon must be explained by weak urbanisation of particular regions and general migration tendencies in that period (Gawryszewski, 1989).

Spatial distribution of the intensification of the emigration coefficient corresponded with the distribution of that of the immigration. And thus the highest outflow rate (above 13‰) occurred in the Silesian Conurbation (Chorzów, Dąbrowa Górnicza, Jastrzębie Zdrój), while the slight one (below 10‰) was observed in the remaining towns of the region under study. High emigration ratio in Silesian towns was recorded both in the old, depopulated cities, and in Jastrzębie Zdrój, which in the past war years transformed from a spa resort into a significant mining industry centre.

The inflow and outflow structure of large towns in 1988 featured the central part of the Śląskie voivodeship, which attracted mainly urban population. The emigration structure was similar, as here also prevailed inflow to towns. The structure of migration directions was completely different in the Małopolskie and

Świętokrzyskie voivodeships and in peripheral towns of the Śląskie voivodeship (Częstochowa, Jastrzębie Zdrój, Bielsko-Biała), where a large share of immigrants consisted of rural population. Attention must be drawn to Tarnów, where 70% of immigrants came from the countryside. In 1988, most large towns were dominated by the emigration to urban centres. Only two towns: Tarnów and Kielce had a high share (over 50%) of emigration to rural areas.

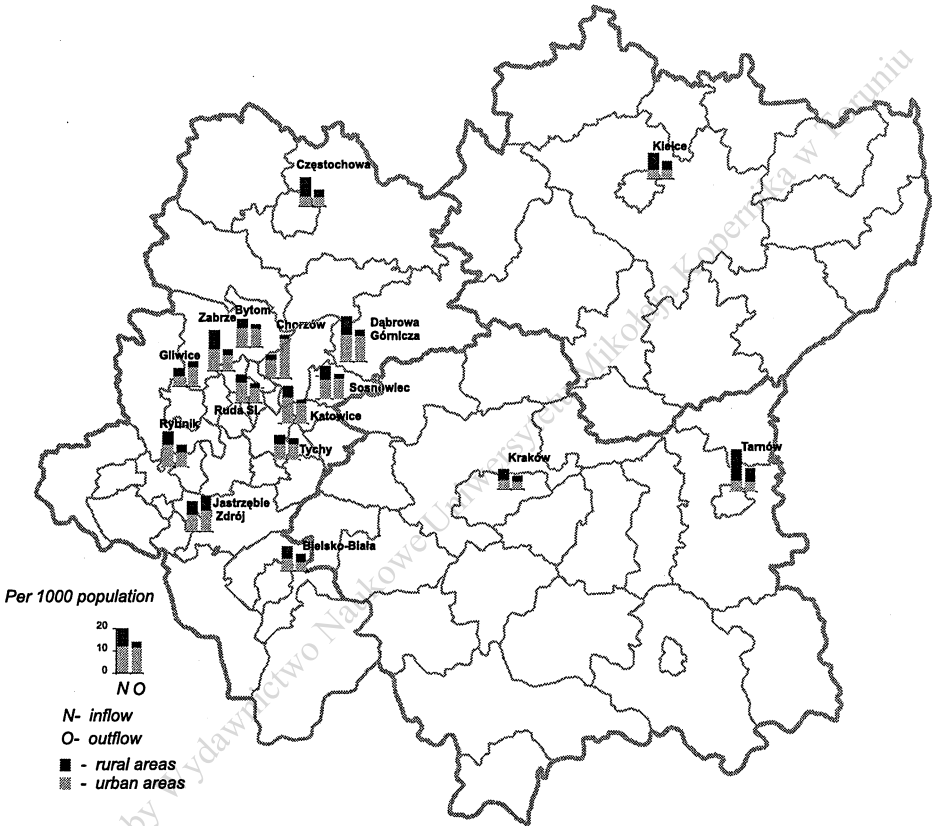


Fig. 1. Intensity and structure of internal migration of the population large towns in the Małopolskie, Śląskie and Świętokrzyskie voivodeships in 1988

Source: The author's own calculation based on the data of the particular statistical offices.

In the 1980s, immigration to medium-sized towns was much higher than immigration to large towns in the same period (fig. 2). High immigration coefficients (at the level of 20‰) occurred in the towns at the central part of the Upper Silesian Conurbation (Siemianowice Śląskie, Mikołów, Pyskowice, Mysłowice), and in Olkusz, Nowy Sącz, Chrzanów, Sandomierz. This high level of immigration was a result of urbanisation and industrialisation boom in the 1970s and 1980s. Its socio-demographic consequences of which can be observed at present.

Emigration from the towns at the central part of the Śląskie voivodeship was considerable higher than from other medium-sized towns of the region studied, and oscillated at the level of 159‰. Towns of the Małopolskie and Świętokrzyskie voivodeships (Starachowice, Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski, Sandomierz), and those lying outside the Śląskie voivodeship were characterised with high immigration of rural population.

The 1990s brought significant changes mainly in the intensity of immigration and emigration ratios, both for large and medium-sized towns. Socio-economic transformations led to a crisis in many branches of the heavy industry, especially steelworks and mining; regression in the housing construction industry was serious; and, additionally, there was the element of growing unemployment. These factors led to a halt in migration processes in entire Poland (Ciok, Jakubowicz, 1995).

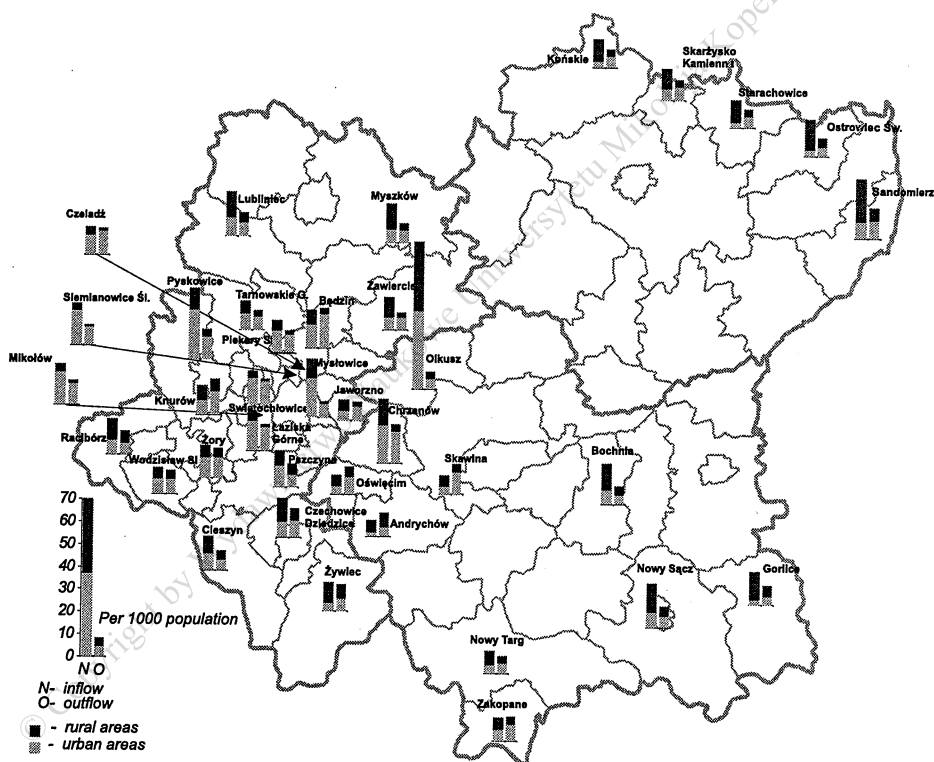


Fig. 2. Intensity and structure of internal migration of the population medium towns in the Małopolskie, Śląskie and Świętokrzyskie voivodeships in 1988

Source: The author's own calculation based on the data of the particular statistical offices.

Changes brought by the systemic transformation also reduced the average value of the ratio of immigration to large towns, from the level of 13.6‰ to 8.2‰.

Directions of migration in the Śląskie voivodeship, however, did not alter. As before, urban population dominated the immigration, and emigration was directed to towns. A different phenomenon was observed in Jastrzębie Zdrój, where emigration to the countryside prevailed. The fact of leaving Silesian towns must be explained with the immigrants' weak identification with their new settlement, which resulted, by their return home (Runge, Kłosowski, 1998).

Nevertheless, significant changes occurred in the case of emigration from other large towns, i.e. Kraków, Tarnów, Kielce, and Częstochowa, where high emigration to rural areas was recorded (fig. 3). This must be linked with the sub-urbanisation process affecting those large cities. People began leave the towns moving, especially to suburban areas, which, due to economic or ecological aspect, proved to be more attractive to urban population.

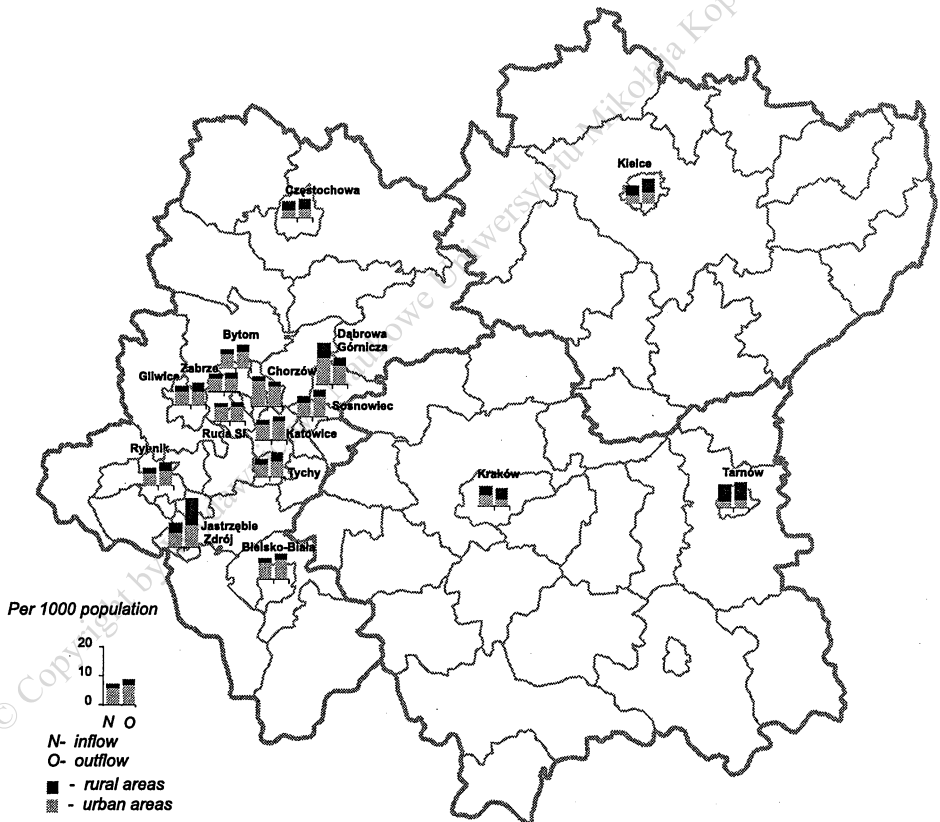


Fig. 3. Intensity and structure of internal migration of the population large towns in the Małopolskie, Śląskie and Świętokrzyskie voivodeships in 1999

Source: The author's own calculation based on the data of the particular statistical offices.



Immigration to medium-sized towns decreased almost by 50% in the region under study, as compared to 1988. Immigration directions did not alter significantly as compared to the previous period. Central part of the Katowice conurbation was characterised with high immigration of urban population, while other towns of the region studied were dominated with the immigration of rural population. Emigration from industrial towns, however, increased, which was particularly true of Świętokrzyskie voivodeship (Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski, Sandomierz, Skarżysko-Kamienna), and of towns lying in the southern part of the region (Cieszyn, Rydułtowy, Żory, Oświęcim, Żywiec, Gorlice). Emigration from the above towns was mainly directed to rural areas (fig. 4). In the case of towns belonging to the Old-Polish Industrial Region, the prevailing outflow direction was that to towns, which resulted from the bad economic situation of Świętokrzyskie voivodeship and high unemployment rate in rural areas.

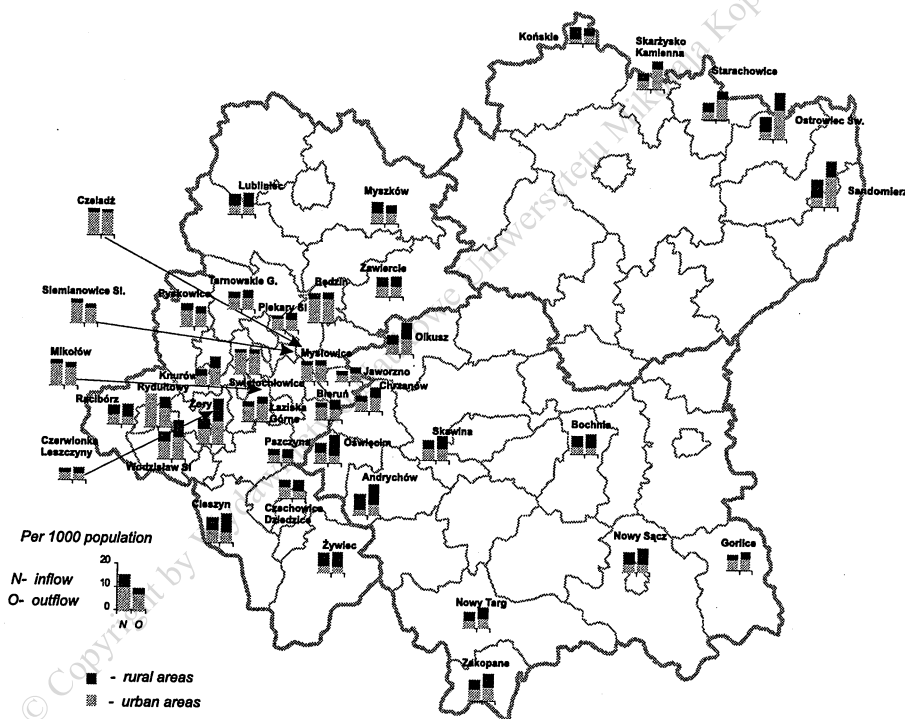


Fig. 4. Intensity and structure of internal migration of the population medium towns in the Małopolskie, Śląskie and Świętokrzyskie voivodeships in 1999

Source: The author's own calculation based on the data of the particular statistical offices.

In the light of such transformations of the population in the discussed region, including particularly migrations, one may ask whether the level of immigration to towns was dependent on the number of the completed dwellings available.

Table 3. Correlation between immigration and the completed dwellings number in large and medium-sized towns of the Małopolskie, Śląskie and Świętokrzyskie voivodeships

Year	1988	1999
Towns in total	0.39	0.01
Large towns	0.12	-0.10
Medium-sized towns	0.42	0.13

The analysis of the correlation coefficient between immigration and the number of completed dwellings available in 1988 showed a significant dependence between those variables (fig. 5 and 6). The index calculated for all the towns achieved the value of 0.39 (tab. 3). Even higher correlation was observed in the case of medium-sized towns. The relation of those variables was not significant in large towns, where immigration was not dependent on the number of new dwellings. The level of correlation coefficient largely decreased in 1999 for large towns, to the 0.01 value. This means that in the late 1990s other factors influenced the intensification of immigration to towns. There were: 1) crisis in construction industry which occurred already in the 1980s, and the related financial problems of many housing cooperatives; 2) increased wealth of certain social groups which began moving away from towns to suburban areas, leaving their apartments in town; 3) second-hand dwellings market.

## CONCLUSIONS

Large and medium-sized towns of the Southern Poland show peculiar types of migrations. The author's analysis showed considerable diversification of migration, which results from the site of those cities, in particular economic or historical regions.

The socio-economic processes had a significant influence on the migration behaviour of the urban population of the Southern Poland towns. These are expressed both by decrease in immigration to towns of various sizes, and by the change of migration structure, in the relation between urban and rural areas. The Katowice Conurbation, and particularly its central part, showed high share of urban population in the migration turnover. The medium-sized towns situated in the Old-Polish industrial Region, which in the 1980s had high immigration ratio, with considerable share of rural population, in the 1990s showed the negative migration balance, whereas the emigration from them was directed mainly to other towns. In the Małopolska cities case, in the 1990s, the emigration to the suburbs was observed. The emigration from both large and medium-sized towns, which occurred in 1999, will be increased. This process will probably be related to the future changes of the economic situation of Poland.

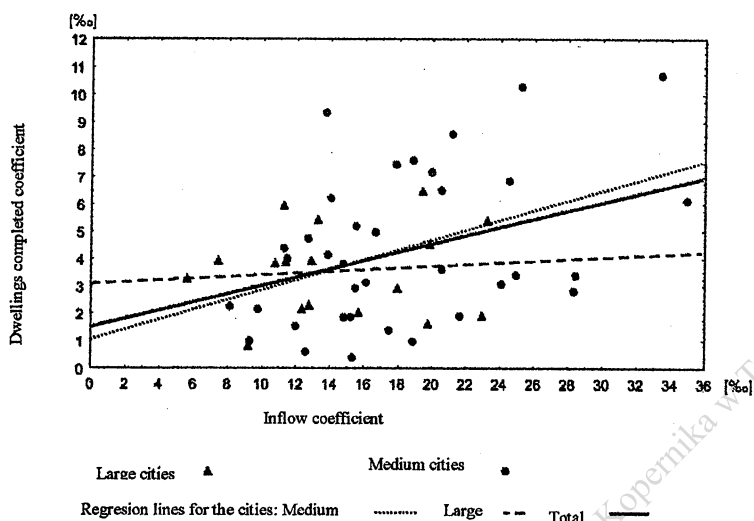


Fig. 5. Relation between the population inflow and the completed dwellings number in the cities over 20,000 inh. in the Małopolskie, Śląskie, Świętokrzyskie voivodeships in 1988

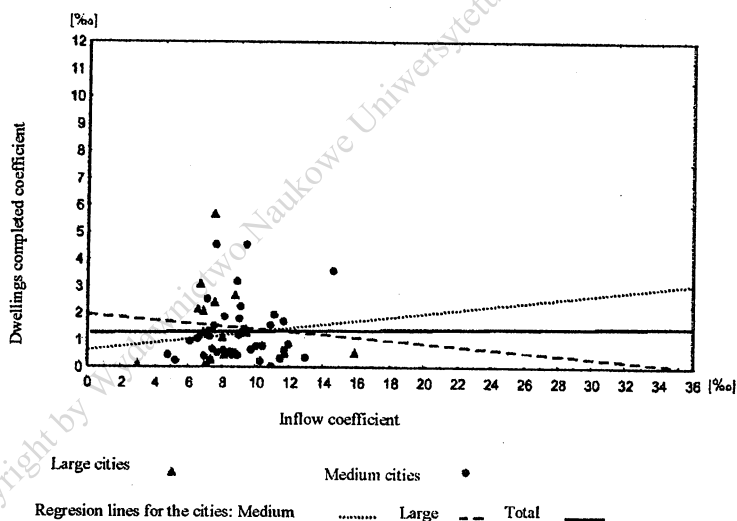


Fig. 6. Relation between the population inflow and the completed dwellings number in the cities over 20,000 inh. in the Małopolskie, Śląskie, Świętokrzyskie voivodeships in 1999

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## MIGRACJE W ŚREDNICH I DUŻYCH MIASTACH POLSKI POŁUDNIOWEJ

### STRESZCZENIE

Praca dotyczy procesów migracyjnych w miastach średnich i dużych Polski Południowej (województw: małopolskiego, śląskiego i świętokrzyskiego). W artykule przeprowadzono analizę napływu i odpływu ludności z uwzględnieniem natężenia i struktury migracji zachodzących pod wpływem transformacji systemowej. Wyraża się to zarówno zmniejszeniem wielkości napływu ludności do miast różnej wielkości, jak i zmianą struktury migracji w relacjach miasto–wieś. Na zróżnicowanie poziomu migracji wewnętrznych w miastach średnich i dużych Polski Południowej wpływ miała między innymi przynależność do regionów gospodarczych oraz historycznych kraju. Konurbacja katowicka, a w szczególności jej centralna część wyróżniała się dużym udziałem ludno-

ści miejskiej w obrocie migracyjnym. Miasta średnie należące do Staropolskiego Okręgu Przemysłowego, które w latach 80. miały wysoki współczynnik wartości napływu w przewadze ludności wiejskiej, charakteryzowały się w latach 90. wysokim ujemnym saldem migracji, a odpływ skierowany był głównie do innych miast. W miastach Małopolski w latach 90. zaobserwowano zjawisko dużego odpływu ludności do strefy podmiejskiej. Odpływ ludności z miast zarówno dużych, jak i średnich na wieś, jaki wystąpił w roku 1999, będzie przybierał coraz większe rozmiary, przy czym będzie to zapewne proces powiązany z przyszłą zmianą sytuacji ekonomicznej kraju.

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