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## DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES IN CENTRAL POMERANIA AFTER 1988

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### Abstract

Present population structure of Central Pomerania is a consequence of demographic transformations introduced in the post-war period. The population of the described region is heterogenic and has been combined by people who came from different parts of Poland, autochthons and generations born in this particular area. However the settlers from Central Poland (41.9%) and people who came from abroad (24.3%) including over 23.0% from the former USSR played the most important role in creating a new population structure (Rydz 1979). One of crucial factors influencing evolutions of population's patterns in basic population structures are migrations. Migrations seem to confirm spatial adjustment abilities of population to constantly evolving social and economic conditions. A fast pace of a demographic development in Central Pomerania was an effect of a fast rise in the urban population (Tab. 1). An incredible role in developing processes have played industrialization that improved accommodation conditions and generated a shift of population from rural to urban districts. However between 1988-2002 a crucial role in the process of the dynamics' evolution played social and economic transformations. A source of those unfavorable transformations (Fig. 1) should be considered in evolving social and economic situation of population. It makes young people migrate to other cities of Poland or other countries of the European Union such as Germany, the Great Britain, Ireland. According to the research the majority of the communities are characterized by a regressive type of demographic abilities (Fig. 2). A spatial concentration of the urban population is characteristic to a band-junction structure (Fig. 3). The biggest and best developed cities play a role of junctions in a settlement structure e.g. Koszalin, Słupsk, Lębork and Szczecinek. The present article also concentrates on factors influencing evolutions of population' natural movements. The scientists recorded a tendency to limit a number of births in central Pomerania (Tab. 3 and Fig. 5). In a period of transformations they also recorded egression processes of the rural population.

**Key words:** demographic processes, concentration of population, natural movement, migration balance, system transformations

### INTRODUCTION

Present population structure of Central Pomerania is a consequence of demographic transformations introduced in the post-war period. The population of the described region is heterogenic and has been combined by people who came from different

parts of Poland, autochthons and generations born in this particular area. However the settlers from Central Poland (41.9%) and people who came from abroad (24.3%) including over 23.0% from the former USSR played the most important role in creating a new population structure (Rydz 1979).

First post-war years influenced considerably a structure of the society of the described area. Its number increased thanks to migration and immigration processes. Total increase of population between 1950 and 2002 was 449 290 people. It means that the population number compared with the records from 1950 has doubled (Tab. 1). Between 1950 and 1960 they recorded the highest coefficient of population increase. However a fast pace of a demographic development was an effect of a high pace of the urban population's increase of. The main source of an increasing number of urban population was an affluence of people from rural areas and a high rate of births. Between 1950 and 1988 a number of urban population increased from 164 244 people in 1950 to 535 313 people in 1988. The records show that the highest annual pace of population increase was recorded between 1950 and 1960 – 5.35%

Table 1  
Development of the Central Pomerania population between 1950-2002

Years	Total	Towns	Villages
<i>Number of people</i>			
1950	478 927	164 244	314 683
1960	634 308	284 118	350 190
1970	738 819	370 586	368 233
1980	832 110	472 864	359 246
1990	921 992	551 834	370 158
2000	959 007	572 612	386 395
2002	928 217	548 881	379 336
<i>Annual average pace of increase</i>			
1950-1960	2.79	5.35	1.07
1960-1970	1.52	2.64	0.50
1970-1980	1.19	2.43	-0.25
1980-1990	1.02	1.54	0.30
1990-2000	0.39	0.37	0.43
2000-2002	-0.33	-0.42	-0.18

Source: Population and accommodation conditions between 1946 and 1974 according to an administrative division of Poland dated on 1<sup>st</sup> of June 1975, GUS, 1976, Demographic annuals 1980-1990. GUS, Warszawa, Statistic annuals of Pomorskie Province 2000-2002. US Gdańsk 2003, Statistic Annuals of Zachodniopomorskie Province 2000-2002. US Szczecin 2003

and between 1960 and 1970 – 2.64% (Tab. 1). One of the most important factors influencing urban development was a process of industrialization and development of a house building sector in the seventies. Fast economic animation of Central Pomerania generated new local labor markets. In consequence there were established new industrial towns such as Kępcice or Karlino and existing urban units were animated by establishing new economic enterprises. In Słupsk there was established a shoe factory “Alka” (4 179 employees in 1989) and a chocolate factory “Pomorzanka” (855 employees). In Czarne there was established a concrete factory (433 employees). In Koszalin there was established a conductors factory “Kazel” (1 025 employees) and a wood processing company in Szczecinek (1 670 employees) etc. However towns located in Central Pomerania did not have an industrial character and solid economic basis before the war. During the war some of them lost their industrial potential up to 80% (Kołobrzeg, Kalisz Pomorski).

A structure and number of the rural population was developed in different conditions. The urban population was supported by an affluence of people from rural areas till the late eighties. That is why a pace of increasing of rural population's number was very moderate. In 1988 the number of the rural population increased with 55 509 people that is 17.6% compared to the records from 1950. A share of the rural population in a demographic structure of Central Pomerania decreased from 67.5% in 1950 to 40.9% in 1988. A considerable decrease of the rural population's number with 26.6 percentage points was an effect of various social and economic factors. The most important factor was connected with the quality of life improvement (Rajman 1972).

#### **DYNAMICS OF POPULATION STRUCTURE BETWEEN 1989 AND 2002**

Some unfavorable tendencies in a demographic structure of Central Pomerania became evident in a period of social and economic transformations. Structural and proprietary transformations introduced after 1989 affected economic, social and demographic processes.

In 2002 in Central Pomerania there were 928 217 people. The number combined almost 2.5% of the country's population. 548 881 people lived in towns that was 58.8% of the total population's number while the country's coefficient was 61.7%. Between 1988 and 2002 the number of people from the described area increased from 905 505 people to 928 217 people that was only 2.5% (Tab. 2 and Fig. 1), while a slightly faster annual pace of the population's number increase was recorded in urban units. The tendency concerned a situation recorded in the late nineties. Structure of the Central Pomerania's population in a period of transformations was characterized by a moderate pace of population's development. Between 2000 and 2002 the situation became more complex. Developing processes lost their pace and a number of population progressively decreased. Between 2000 and 2002 a number of people from Central Pomerania decreased with 30 790 people. Relatively higher decrease was recorded in towns (23 731 people) than in rural districts (7 059 people). Between 2000 and 2003 a number of people from regional centers of Koszalin and Słupsk decreased respectively with 3 100 and 2 700 people that was 2.8% and 2.6%. Similar

Table 2

Evolutions of the Central Pomerania population's number between 1988-2002

Years	Total	Towns	Villages
<i>Number of people</i>			
1988	905 505	535 313	370 192
1990	921 992	551 834	370 158
1992	935 455	561 130	374 325
1994	944 952	567 923	377 029
1996	951 110	570 338	380 772
1998	957 350	573 343	384 007
2000	959 007	572 612	386 395
2002	928 217	548 881	379 336
<i>Index of dynamics (1988 = 100)</i>			
1988	100.0	100.0	100.0
1990	101.8	103.1	100.1
1995	104.7	106.3	102.3
2000	105.9	107.0	104.4
2002	102.5	102.5	102.5
<i>Annual average increase/absolute loss</i>			
1988-2002	1 622	969	653
1988-1990	8 244	8 261	-17
1990-1995	5 184	3 455	1 729
1995-2000	2 219	701	1 518
2000-2002	-15 395	-11 866	-3 530
<i>Annual average pace of increase</i>			
1988-2002	0.18	0.18	0.17
1988-1990	0.90	1.52	0.01
1990-1995	0.55	0.62	0.46
1995-2000	0.23	0.12	0.40
2000-2002	-1.63	-2.12	-0.92

Source: see table 1

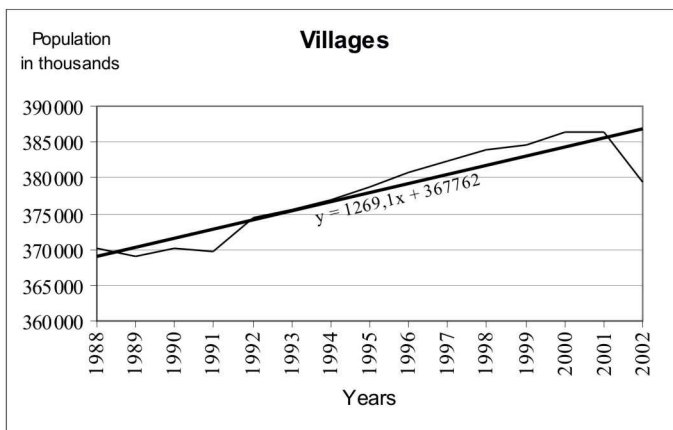
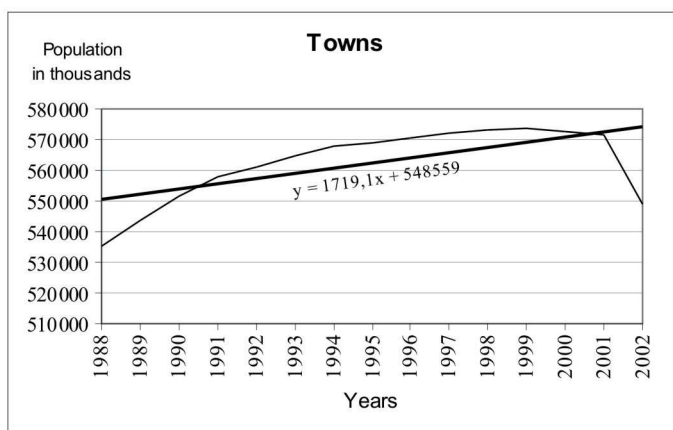
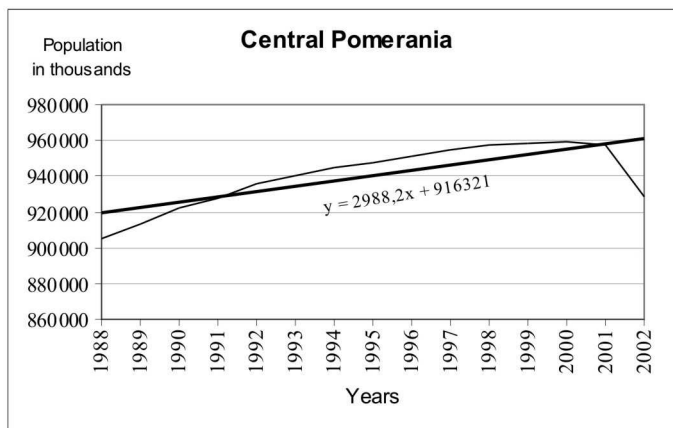


Fig. 1. Tendencies of population's development in Central Pomerania between 1988-2002  
Source: own research

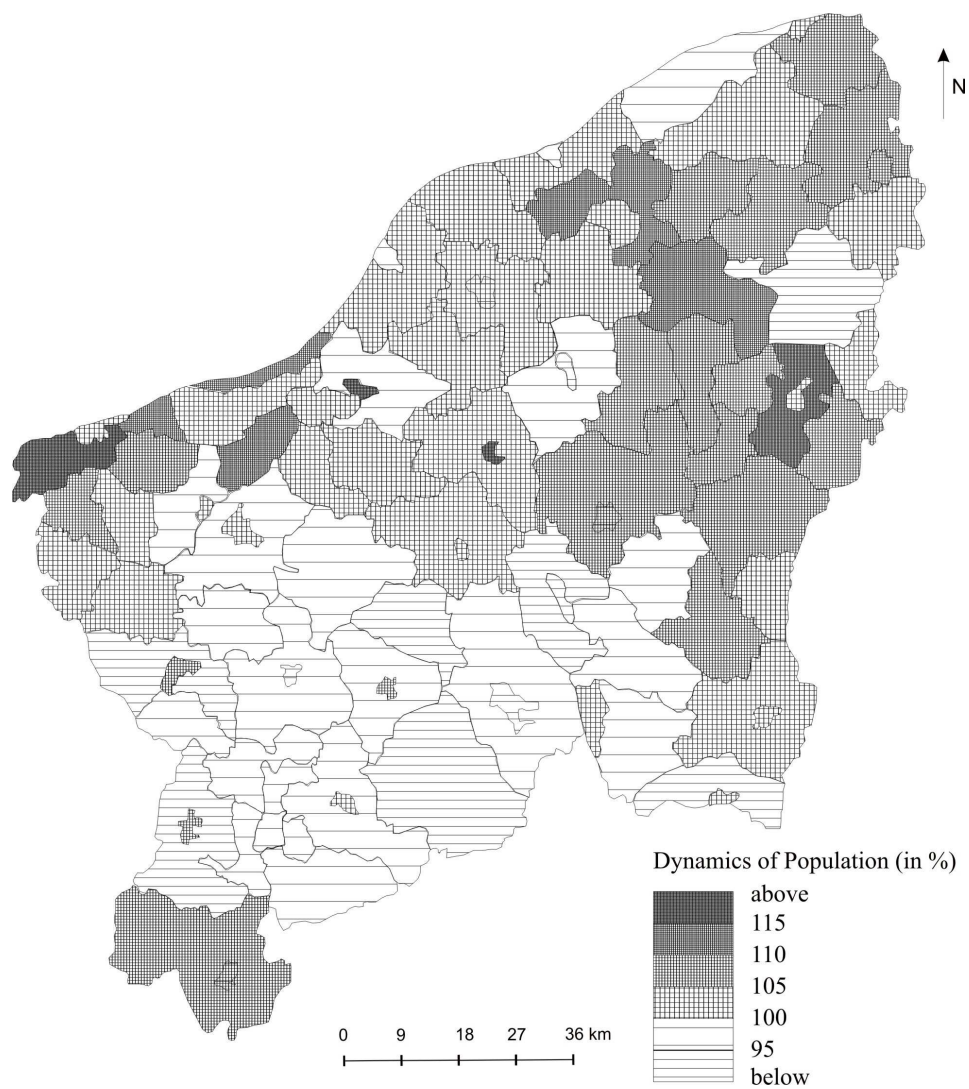


Fig. 2. Dynamics of population's number in towns and communities of Central Pomerania between 1988-2002 (1988 = 100)

Source: own research

situation was recorded in subregional centers: Lębork (1 800 people), Szczecinek (2 900 people), Białogard (1 300 people) and Kołobrzeg (3 100 people). Serious demographic losses were recorded in small towns (up to 20 000 inhabitants) where a population's number was decreased from 206 000 people in 2000 to 197 300 people in 2002. Social and economic situation of people became the main source of unfavorable demographic transformations. Young people looking for better conditions and higher standard of life migrate to other Polish cities and to some European Union's countries such as Germany, the Great Britain, Ireland and Sweden. Students who study in neighboring university centers in Poznań, Gdańsk and Szczecin very seldom decide to come back to their home towns (Rydz 1999).

The research results show considerable differences in structures of population processes in Central Pomerania (Fig. 2). An analysis of population dynamics provides 5 developing types of units.

Developing units (population dynamics >15%) include the towns of Sianów and Polanów and communities of Bytów and Kołobrzeg. The units are located in suburbs (Sianów) with well developed local markets. In case of communities of Bytów and Kołczygłowy development processes are connected with their attractive location and easy accessibility. The mentioned communities attract new inhabitants by offering them plots and real estate at very reasonable prices. A tendency of purchasing real estates in the suburbs or rural districts concerns also a community of Kołobrzeg. The mentioned community undergoes an intense process of a touristic colonization (Liszewski 1998) in the neighborhood of Grzybowo and Dźwirzyno.

Units of an animated population's increase (dynamics 10-15%) represent seven communities of Borzytuchom, Damnica, Dębica Kaszubska, Słupsk, Biesiekierz, Mielno and Ustronie Morskie. Except for a community of Borzytuchom located in Pojezierze Bytowskie, the mentioned above communities are located in a sphere of a direct influence of Słupsk and Koszalin. The communities are characterized by fast developing processes and attractive locations.

Another group of a moderate population's pace (dynamics 5-10%) includes 16 units (17.0% of the total number). There are 3 towns (Barwice, Drawsko Pomorskie and Lębork) and 13 communities located mainly in Pojezierze Kaszubskie, characterized by a high number of births.

Another group is combined by stagnant units with population's increase between 1-5%. The group includes a considerably high number of towns and communities that combines 31.9% of the total number. The group differs in quantity and spatial organization. The stagnant units include regional towns (Koszalin, Słupsk), subregional ones (Bytów, Świdwin, Człuchów, Białogard) and local units (Czarne, Debrzno, Łeba, Bobolice, Czaplonek). The presented group also includes 18 communities situated in attractive locations (Fig. 2).

Regressive units combine the largest group. They represent 40% of analyzed units and include 10 towns and 27 communities. The group includes towns located in rural districts (Sławno, Miastko, Biały Bór, Kalisz Pomorski) or mono-productive industrial centers (Kępice, Złocieniec). Rural communities of depopulation character are located in the central part of Central Pomerania that used to be connected with a former state farm sector.

## TRANSFORMATIONS OF A SPATIAL CONCENTRATION OF POPULATION IN CENTRAL POMERANIA

Population of Central Pomerania is not distributed evenly. Its characteristic feature is a spatial concentration. Considerable differences of distribution and density of population are caused by numerous factors including various features of geographic environment. Relatively the most influential factors are: configuration of sculpture of the earth's surface, sorts and bonitation classes of soil, forests, ground water system, levels of investment and management of a particular area and disproportions between a number of population and a settlement network or particular settlement units. An average density of population in Central Pomerania in 2002 was 59 people / km<sup>2</sup> while the country's average was 122 people / km<sup>2</sup>. The situation is influenced by a density of population in rural regions 25 people / km<sup>2</sup> and unfavorable geomorphologic, hydrologic and agroecologic conditions that inhibited development of settlement structure and agriculture. A spatial concentration of the urban population is characteristic to a band-junction structure (Fig. 3). The biggest and best developed cities play a role of junctions in a settlement structure. Koszalin and Słupsk concentrate  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a total number of Central Pomerania's inhabitants on 0.8% area with an average density of population 1811 people / km<sup>2</sup>.

In order to present a detailed description of population's distribution, the author of the paper analyzed maps of concentration. Considering differences of density of population the author divided the rural communities of Central Pomerania into 5 typological groups.

The first group includes the units that remain spheres of deconcentration of population. In 2002 the group included 17 communities that covered almost  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the area with density of population 14.4 people / km<sup>2</sup>. Districts with the lowest level of a density of population include Pojezierze Drawskie, Wysoczyzna Polanowska and Pojezierze Szczecineckie (Kondracki 1989). Density of population in a region of deconcentration is determined by geographic environment's factors. Location of communities in the highest part of terminal moraine hills covered by forests (forests in communities of Koczała, Trzebielino, Kalisz Pomorski, Drawsko Pomorskie cover over 60% of the total area), poor soil (V and VI class of soil in a community Studzienice covers 91.4%, Lipnica 81.6%, Rzeczenica 76.2%) and location of military area in communities of Drawsko Pomorskie and Kalisz Pomorski do not contribute to concentration of population.

The second group includes 13 communities with a slightly higher level of an average density of population 20.9 people / km<sup>2</sup>. The districts cover 22.5% of the total area. The group includes communities located in moraine upland and neighborhood of small towns of central Pomerania such as Debrzno, Kępcice, Barwice and Połczyn Zdrój.

Another group includes 10 communities of an average density of population 26.9 people / km<sup>2</sup>. The units cover 17.7% of the total area. The first region of the described group is located in a northern part of the region and is represented by the coastal communities (Wicko, Główny, Darłowo) characterized by poorly generated touristic function (Rydz and Jażewicz 1999). In the central part there are located



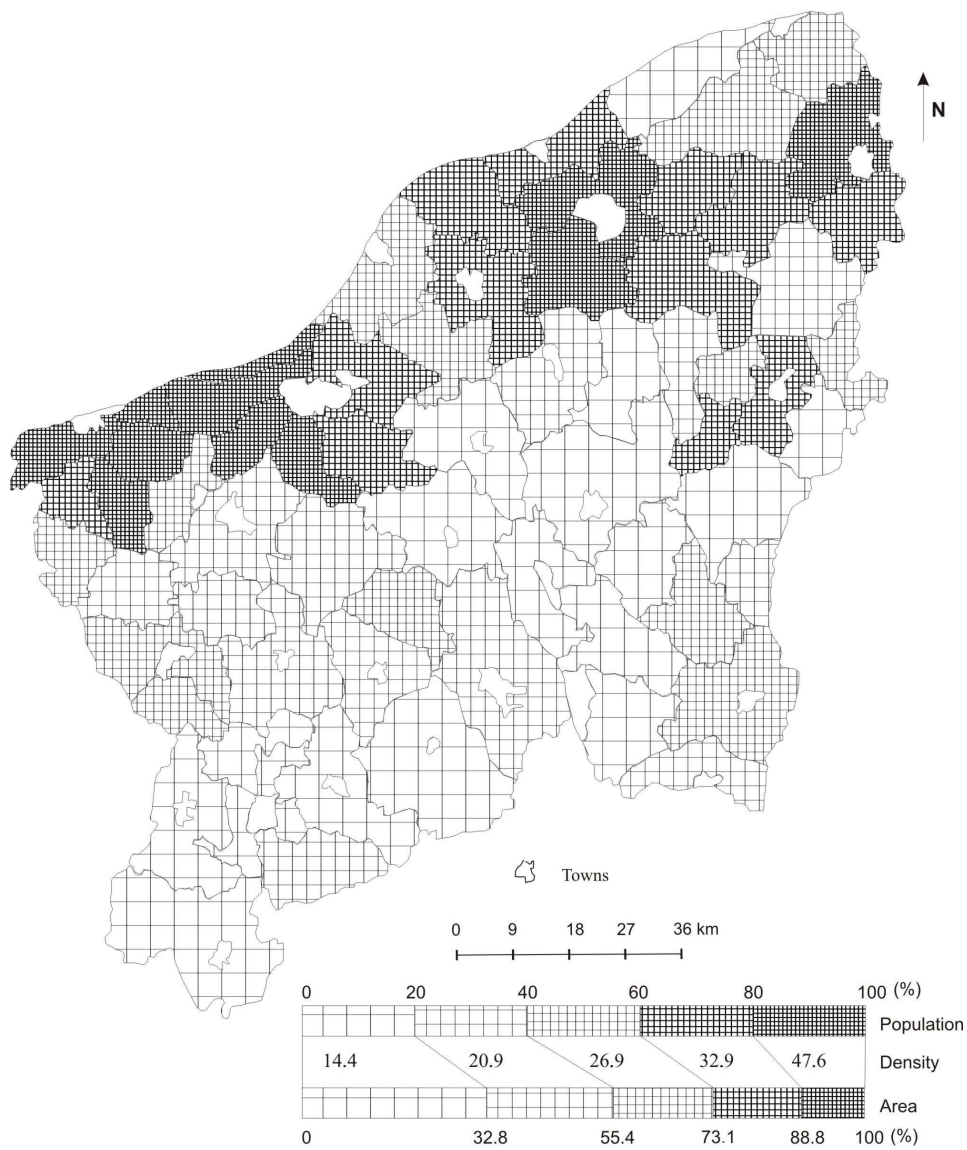


Fig. 3. Concentration of population in rural districts of Central Pomerania in 2002  
Source: own research

communities characterized by an attractive transport location (Karlino, Malechowo, Świdwin). In the southern part there are located communities (Człuchów, Przechlewo) that remain in a sphere of direct influence of the region's biggest urban center Człuchów. Location of the communities in a junction of the important road systems connecting Koszalin with Warszawa and Starogard Gdański with Szczecin create favorable conditions to concentration of population.

The fourth group includes 12 units with an average density of population 32.9 people / km<sup>2</sup>. The group includes communities with a well developed touristic function (Ustka, Postomino, Bytów, Tuchomie) and communities with favorable conditions for agriculture. Considerably good soil (II and III class soil covers about 20% of the communities' area) and even surface help develop population structure in communities of Potęgowo, Dębica Kaszubska and Cewice. Concentration of population in the described region is also an effect of their favorable location in the vicinity of urban centers such as Sławno, Sianów and Bytów.

Districts with highest levels of concentration of population are located in the northern part of central Pomerania. An average density of population of the region is equal 47.6 people / km<sup>2</sup>. The group includes communities located in the vicinity of the biggest cities of the region. Koszalin influences development of communities of Świeszyno (40 people / km<sup>2</sup>), Biesiekierz (41 people / km<sup>2</sup>), Będzino (51 people / km<sup>2</sup>), Mielno (81 people / km<sup>2</sup>). Other big urban centers – Słupsk influences a community of Kobylnica (38 people / km<sup>2</sup>), and Kołobrzeg influences Dygowo (43 people / km<sup>2</sup>), Gościno (44 people / km<sup>2</sup>), and Ustronie Morskie (62 people / km<sup>2</sup>).

According to the results of the research it is apparent that concentration of a rural population of Central Pomerania depends on conditions of geographic environment, development of transport network and influence of local and regional urban districts. The presented region is characterized by various patterns of distribution and concentration of population. The situation is strongly connected with a level of touristic and investment attractiveness.

## **NATURAL MOVEMENTS OF POPULATION AND THEIR INTENSITY**

A concept of a natural movement includes the following facts: a rate of marriages, divorces, births and deaths. They cause important changes in number of population and demographic structure. Natural movements and their intensity influence significantly a structure of population.

One of important elements of a natural movement concept influencing a rate of births is a number of marriages. Their number depends on demographic, social and economic factors such as: population's structure according to sex and age, general political, social and economic situation, existing law and regulations and religion (Mitreǵa 1995).

Basically the majority of Polish citizens decide to have a formal family that is responsible for a biological reproduction. It concerns 85.6% of the total number of births. According to data provided by NSP from 2002 there are almost 200 000 informal couples that combine 2% of all families.

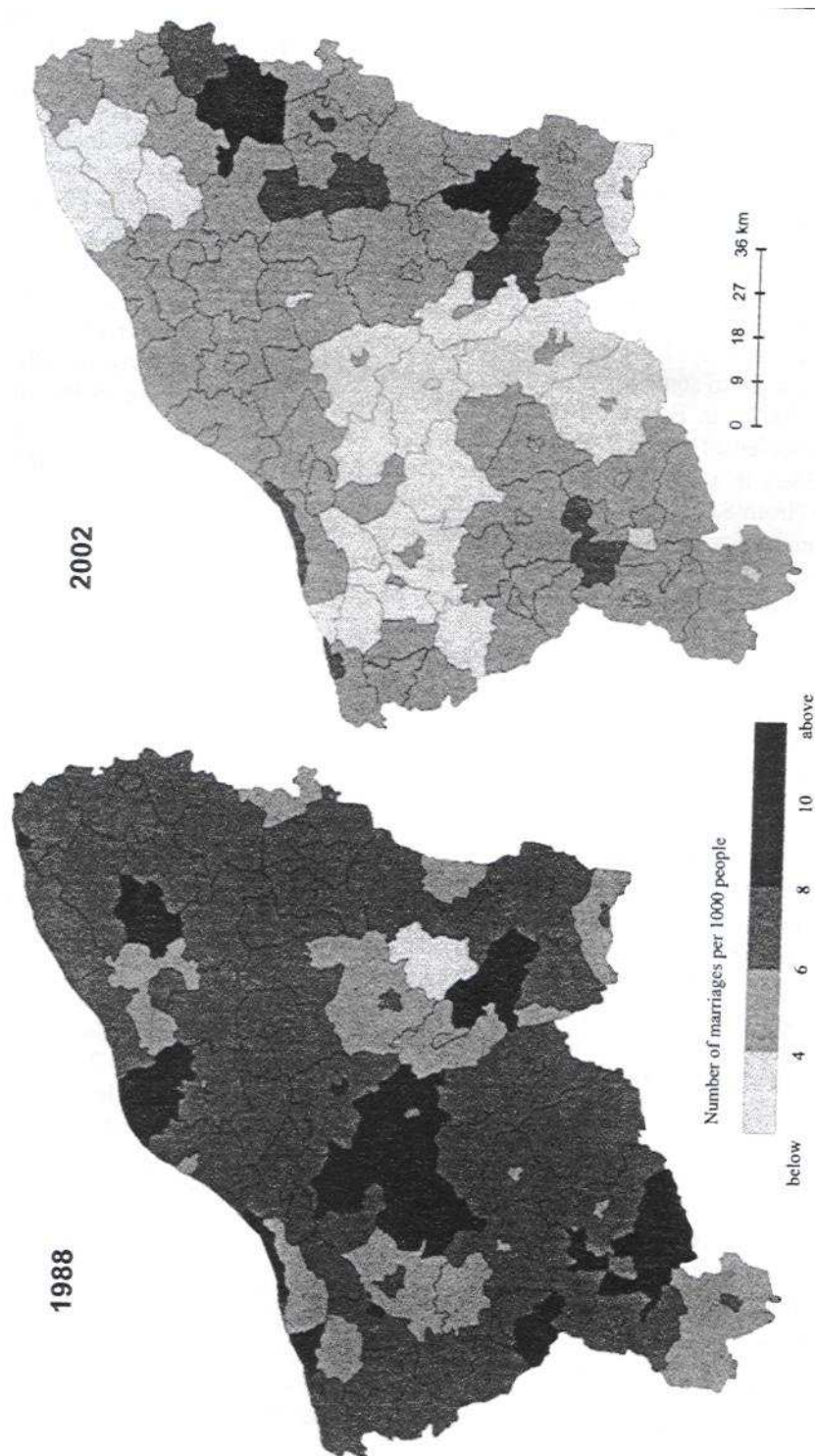


Fig. 4. Number of marriages in Central Pomerania between 1988-2002  
Source: own research

Similar tendencies have been noticed in Central Pomerania. Between 1988 and 2002 a number of marriages decreased from 6141 to 4571 that is 22.3% (Tab. 3). However there are some differences between the urban and rural population. A number of marriages of the urban population decreased from 6.7‰ in 1988 to 5.0‰ in 2002 while a number of marriages of rural population decreased from 6.8‰ in 1988 to 4.9‰ in 2002. In a spatial configuration a coefficient of number of marriages indicates some differences (Fig. 4). In 1988 almost half of Central Pomerania's cities and communities was characterized by a coefficient of number of marriages above a country's average (6.8‰) while in 2002 a number of marriages decreased in 86 researched units that is 91.5% of the researched group. A number of marriages decreased drastically in some towns and communities e.g. in Łeba (from 9.4‰ in 1988 to 3.3‰ in 2002), in Barwice (from 5.6‰ to 2.8‰), in Bobolice (from 6.3‰ to 3.1‰), in Złocieniec (from 7.4‰ to 3.3‰), in a community of Smołdzino (from 6.8‰ to 2.3‰), in a community of Bobolice (from 9.6‰ to 3.6‰), in a community of Brzeźno (from 8.9‰ to 3.1‰), in a community of Mielno (from 11.0‰ to 6.2‰) and in a community of Szczecinek (from 6.6‰ to 2.0‰). However there are some rural communities located in Central Pomerania where a number of marriages in a described period decreased e.g. in a community of Czaplinek (from 4.9‰ in 1988 to 5.3‰ in 2002), community of Kołobrzeg (7.1‰ to 7.3‰), community of Połczyn Zdrój (5.4‰ to 5.7‰), community of Czarna Dąbrówka (6.6‰ to 8.5‰), community of Koczała (3.9‰ to 5.3‰), community of Rzeczenica (4.3‰ to 5.6‰), community of Parchowo (5.0‰ to 5.6‰) and Przechlewo (6.5‰ to 8.2‰). Thanks to economic animation and initiatives of young people in communities of Kołobrzeg, Połczyn Zdrój, Rzeczenica and Przechlewo it was possible to create favorable conditions that helped increase a number of new families. An increase of a number of marriages in communities located in Pojezierze Kaszubskie (Parchowo, Czarna Dąbrówka) can be explained by strong family bonds and traditions (Górz 2003). The theory is confirmed by an increasing number of births in that region. The records show that the highest number of births in Poland in 2003 was recorded in a community of Sierakowice located in the described area.

According to the scientific research a number of births in Central Pomerania tend to decrease. Between 1988 and 2002 a number of births decreased from 17.2‰ in 1988 to 10.6‰ in 2002. In 1988 15 613 children were born per year however in 2002 only 9769 children were born (Tab. 3). The situation in urban districts was less drastic than in rural districts. In rural districts a number of births decreased from 20.8‰ in 1988 to 12.2‰ in 2002. At the same time a number of births in urban districts decreased from 14.8‰ in 1988 to 9.3‰ in 2002. In spite of the alarming records a situation of the region of Central Pomerania is considered more favorable compared with a country's average (9.4‰ in 2002). A considerable contribution to increase a number of births in the described area has a region of Kaszubszczyzna. It seems that social and economic transformations do not influence a number of births recorded in the region of Kaszubszczyzna. In a community of Konarzyny a number of births was 16.8‰, in a community of Czarna Dąbrówka 16.0‰, in a community of Parchowo 15.2‰ and a community of Bytów 15.0‰. The situation is an effect of some cultural conditions (Rydz and Grucza 1997).

Table 3

Evolutions of natura movements of Central Pomerania between 1988-2002

Specifications a - Central Pomerania b - towns c - villages	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Increase of population	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Increase of population
	in absolute value				per 1.000 people			
1988								
a	6 141	15 613	6 978	8 635	6.8	17.2	7.7	9.5
b	3 610	7 922	3 957	3 965	6.7	14.8	7.4	7.4
c	2 531	7 691	3 021	4 670	6.8	20.8	8.2	12.6
1990								
a	6 718	14 874	7 757	7 117	7.3	16.1	8.4	7.7
b	3 607	8 062	4 228	3 834	6.5	14.6	7.7	6.9
c	3 111	6 812	3 529	3 283	8.4	18.4	9.5	8.9
1992								
a	5 364	13 717	7 941	5 776	5.7	14.7	8.5	6.2
b	2 989	7 007	4 637	2 370	5.3	12.5	8.3	4.2
c	2 375	6 710	3 304	3 406	6.3	17.9	8.8	9.1
1994								
a	4 795	13 103	7 756	5 347	5.1	13.9	8.2	5.7
b	2 745	6 782	4 472	2 310	4.8	11.9	7.9	4.1
c	2 050	6 321	3 284	3 037	5.4	16.8	8.7	8.1
1996								
a	4 730	11 736	7 907	3 829	5.0	12.3	8.3	4.0
b	2 816	5 971	4 647	1 324	4.9	10.5	8.1	2.3
c	1 914	5 765	3 260	2 505	5.0	15.1	8.6	6.6
1998								
a	5 404	10 613	7 847	2 766	5.6	11.1	8.2	2.9
b	3 213	5 520	4 565	955	5.6	9.6	8.0	1.7
c	2 191	5 093	3 282	1 811	5.7	13.3	8.5	4.7
2000								
a	5 318	10 022	7 715	2 307	5.5	10.5	8.0	2.4
b	3 007	5 042	4 471	571	5.3	8.8	7.8	1.0
c	2 311	4 980	3 244	1 736	6.0	12.9	8.4	4.5
2002								
a	4 571	9 769	7 953	1 816	4.9	10.6	8.5	1.9
b	2 726	5 076	4 701	375	5.0	9.3	8.6	0.7
c	1 845	4 693	3 252	1 441	4.9	12.2	8.5	3.7

Source: Statistic annuals of provinces of Słupsk and Koszalin 1988-1998. WUS Słupsk-Koszalin, Statistic annuals of Pomorskie and Zachodniopomorskie Province. US Gdańsk-Szczecin, 2003

Generally Central Pomerania suffers from a considerable decrease of a number of births that is caused by decreasing level of women's fertility and a fall in a number of women in a reproductive age. In a period of economic transformations a number of women in the age between 15-29 increased from 10.8% in 1988 to 11.9% in 1998, a number of women in the age between 30-39 decreased from 9.2% in 1988 to 6.8% in 1998. A crucial factor influencing a rise in a number of births is decreasing fertility of women. Between 1988 and 2002 fertility of women in Central Pomerania decreased from a level of 69.0‰ in 1988 to a level of 39.0‰ in 2002 that is 43.5%. In urban districts fertility of women decreased from 55.7‰ in 1988 to 33.6‰ in 2002. In rural districts fertility of women decreased from 91.6‰ to 47.5‰ that is 48.2%<sup>1</sup>. In 1988 almost majority of communities of central Pomerania was characterized by fertility over 100% e.g. a community of Debrzno (129.7‰), a community of Miastko (114.6‰), a community of Świdwin (114.1‰), Czarne (113.4‰), Bytów (111.8‰), Smołdzino (110.2‰), Koczała (107.8‰), Wierzchowo (107‰), Czaplinek (106.8‰) and Karlino (106.6‰). However in 2002 only 7 communities were characterized by fertility over 60‰: Ustka (80.6‰), Czarna Dąbrówka (74.2‰), Konarzyny (71‰), Kalisz Pomorski (69.2‰), Debrzno (66.4‰), Cewice (64.4‰) and Parchowo (60.8‰). Changes concerning fertility in Poland and also in Central Pomerania refer to a scheme of second demographic shift (Kotowska 1999). Transformation period influenced attitudes towards fertility and institution of marriage (Fig. 4). According to K. Słany (2003) in a new social order even old forms of marriage must be chosen and experienced on somebody's own risk. An institution of marriage is regarded risky and does not provide any social insurance. An order of marriage becomes an order of a unit, questionable and modifiable. Another factor influencing a complex situation of a contemporary Polish family is a problem of renting or purchasing own apartment or house. The majority of families have a relatively low income that does not allow them to buy own apartment or house (Sytuacja demograficzna Polski 2001). High tension on labor markets of Central Pomerania with a rate of unemployment 38.2% recorded in a community of Świdwin in 2003, a community of Białogard 39.0%, a community of Koszalin 38.3%, a community of Szczecinek 37.2%, a community of Słupsk 34.8% and a community of Człuchów 34.5% (E. Rydz 1999, 2001) causes increasing pauperization of society and does not support procreation plans. In consequence changes of procreation patterns make a model of a Polish family modify and evolve.

In the early nineties there were two general types of procreation patterns in Poland. The first one concerned very young people who decided to have a family with children, the second relates to people who postponed both decisions. According to the research the second type is becoming more and more popular in Central Pomerania.

A factor that influences an increase of population and structure according to sex and age is a number of deaths. According to J. Z. Holzer (1999) a number of deaths are influenced by environmental, social, genetic and biological conditions and behavioral habits of population (eating habits, quality and conditions of life).

<sup>1</sup> Fertility of women was based on a statistic data from National Census from 1988 and 2002.

Between 1988 and 2002 in Poland the scientists recorded a tendency to limit and stabilize an increasing number of deaths (Tab. 3). In 1988 an intensity of the process reached 7.7‰ while in 2002 it was 8.5‰ with a country's average 9.4 ‰. In Central Pomerania the described situation was an effect of a young age structure of its population.

According to the research there were some differences between a number of deaths in urban and rural districts. A level of deaths in urban districts in 1988 was 7.4 ‰ and in 2002 it was 8.6‰. In the rural districts a coefficient of deaths increased from 8.2‰ in 1988 to 8.5‰ in 2002.

A pattern of an intensity of deaths in Central Pomerania is a negative of patterns of procreation described in the present paper. The districts characterized by higher than average coefficients of deaths are located in the area of low procreation. It is a result of proportions of population's age. The old demographically regions of Central Pomerania are characterized by a high level of deaths and a low level of births. The results of research show that deaths are the most stable element of a natural movement of the Central Pomerania's population.

Summing up it should be stated that the Central Pomerania's population tends to consider factors connected with health protection more and more important. Free market economy and increasing competition caused an improvement of quality of consumption articles and new western standards introduced in Poland improved sanitary conditions. However this kind of fashionable health care awareness concerns just a part of the society, the part that consider itself 'high achievers' of transformation processes introduced after 1989. Over 50% of the Central Pomerania's population (it does not refer only to former state farms' employees) purchase basic articles on credit and their standards of life are considered below social minimal levels.

Presented divagations on procreation and death patterns allow us to answer a question if and in which extend a number of births levels losses of population caused by deaths and how it influences an increase of the Central Pomerania's population.

An increasing number of births in the described region were recorded in the eighties however the tendency became more evident in a period of economic transformations (Tab. 3 and Fig. 5). In 2002 an increase of population was 1816 people while in 1988 it was 8635 people. A coefficient of an increase of population was radically decreased from 9.5‰ in 1988 to 1.9‰ in 2002. This kind of situation was recorded for the first time in a whole post-war period in the region of Central Pomerania. However compared to a country's average (-0.1‰) the situation of Central Pomerania is considered quite favorable.

An increase of population in urban and rural districts has different patterns. Urban districts recorded 0.7‰ increase of population while rural districts 3.7‰. The described occurrence is an effect of a lower number of births in urban districts. It is also important to remember that at the present time Central Pomerania experiences a natural loss of population. It concerns main cities located in the region such as Koszalin (-0.2‰) and  $\frac{1}{5}$  of a group of small towns of central Pomerania e.g. Biały Bór (-2.8‰), Drawsko Pomorskie (-1.7‰), Miastko (-1.6‰), Połczyn Zdrój (-1.6‰) and Bobolice (-0.9‰). In the rural districts an increase of population was higher and

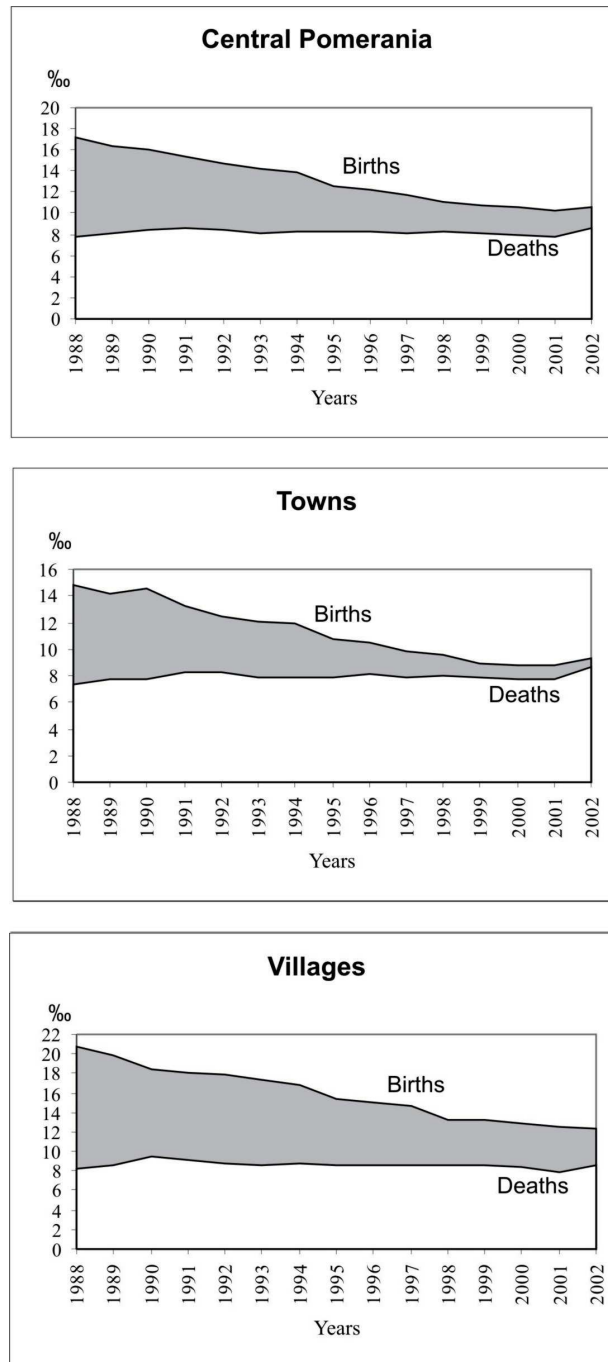


Fig. 5. Natural movements of population in Central Pomerania between 1988-2002  
Source: own research



a pace of observed changes slower than in the cities. An increase of population in rural districts is positive and in the communities located in Kaszuby district considerably intensified e.g. in a community of Czarna Dąbrówka (9.4‰), Parchowo (9.1‰), Konarzyny (8.9‰), and Bytów (8.8‰). It does not mean that there are not communities characterized by a natural loss of population. This process has been recorded in four rural communities: Mielno (-5.8‰), Rymań (-2.6‰), Brzeźno (-2.4‰), and Malechowo (-0.3‰). The mentioned units experienced a radically increasing number of deaths that caused a natural loss of population.

A synthetic standard of population's reproduction is a coefficient of demographic dynamics that explains how many times a number of births exceeds a number of deaths (Sobczak 1992).

In a region of Central Pomerania coefficients of demographic dynamics recorded up to 1988 were considerably high. A single death was replaced by 2.24 births, in a city by 2.00 and in the country by 2.60. In some communities a single death was replaced by almost four births e.g. in a community of Cewice (4.42), Karlino (3.80), Nowa Wieś Lęborska (3.74), Przechlewo (3.64), Rymań (3.58), Bytów (3.54) and Wierzychowo (3.53). Between 1988 and 2002 a coefficient of demographic dynamics drastically decreased. The situation was caused by an increase of births in Central Pomerania. The records show that in 2002 its level was 1.23 while a country's average was 0.98. Higher demographic coefficients have been recorded in rural districts (1.44), lower in the urban units (1.08). In case of 9 towns: Biały Bór (0.65), Białogard (0.80), Drawsko Pomorskie (0.82), Połczyn Zdrój (0.84), Miastko (0.84), Szczecinek (0.95), Bobolice (0.95), Słupsk (0.96) and Koszalin (0.98) and 3 communities of Brzeźno (0.79), Rymań (0.80) and Malechowo (0.97) a value of a coefficient of demographic dynamics was below 1 that according to demographic standards means a decrease of population (Zdrojewski 2004).

## **EVOLUTIONS OF INTENSITY AND PATTERNS OF SPATIAL MOBILITY OF CENTRAL POMERANIA'S POPULATION**

One of crucial factors influencing evolutions of population's patterns in basic population structures are migrations. Migrations seem to confirm spatial adjustment abilities of population to constantly evolving social and economic conditions. It is considered that migrations reflect tendencies and pace of economic structure's evolution of various territorial units. Migrations generate of a great number of implications. They have an influence on demographic, economic and social processes. However they have a strongest effect on a number and structure of population. Characteristic features of a demographic development of Central Pomerania in the post-war period were internal and external migrations (Rydz 1979, Zdrojewski 1974, Grucza 1981). More stabilizing conditions were recorded after 1950. A share of migration growth to a number of population decreased and was replaced by a radical influence of a number of births. According to scientific records Central Pomerania's characteristic features until 1988 were constant migrations of people with a negative balance of foreign migrations (Zdrojewski 1997, Jasiulewicz 1999).

The situation changed on the turn of the eighties when Central Pomerania and other parts of Poland recorded limiting of population's mobility (Tab. 4 and Fig. 6). Between 1988-2002 internal migrations decreased from 44 500 people to 26 100 people that is 18 400 people, in effect 58.6 % of the initial number. The described circumstances were caused by evolving patterns of migrations.

A number of newcomers decreased from 21 738 people in 1988 to 12 372 in 2002, a coefficient of affluence reached 13.3 ‰. However there were recorded some disproportions between urban and rural districts. Until 1988 interesting regional and subregional districts attracted a great number of people. They used to attract 53.7% of all newcomers to Central Pomerania, a 1988 coefficient of affluence was 21.8‰, e.g. in Koszalin 21.2‰, Słupsk 21.8‰, Kołobrzeg 23.7‰, Szczecinek 21.3‰ and Świdwin 25.6‰.

However conditions changed during system transformations. An intensity of migrations especially to urban districts decreased. A value of an affluence coefficient differed in various districts ( $V_x = 57.2\%$ ). Cities with well developed touristic functions were characterized by high values of affluence coefficients e.g. Ustka (14.8‰), Łeba (15.2‰) and the communities located in the vicinity of Koszalin e.g. Biesiekierz (35.9‰), Mielno (22.5‰), Świeszyno (36.4‰), communities of Kołobrzeg (36.6‰), Dygowo (38.4‰), Ustronie Morskie (27.0‰) and also communities of Słupsk (26.4‰) and Kobylnica (22.0‰). It is an effect of a rapid development of house building in the coastal communities e.g. Kołobrzeg (Grzybowo, Dźwirzyno), Ustronie Morskie (Sianożęty), Ustka (Orzechowo, Rowy, Przewłoka, Poddąbie) and also in spa and holiday resorts such as Kołobrzeg, Ustka, Darłowo, and Łeba. However the regions with a decreasing number of population recorded reverse processes e.g. a community of Czarne 4.7‰, Debrzno 6.7‰, Kępice 7.2‰ and some communities located in Wysoczyzna Łobezka, Pojezierze Drawskie, Wysoczyzna Polanowska and Wysoczyzna Damnicka.

Social and economic transformations had an influence on decreasing of a number of the rural population (Fig. 6). It does not mean that it might become a real threat to Central Pomerania (Tab. 4). Between 1988 and 2002 226 800 people used to leave the described area, on the average 16 200 people per year. An annual average for rural districts was 8700 people and an average for urban units was 7500 people. According to a statistic data the total number of population egression was reduced with 60.4 %. It is a result of limiting of population's migrations to urban districts, evolutions on labor markets and increasing prices of real estate. A great number of people from Central Pomerania and other regions of Poland have been systematically migrating to the European Union's countries and at the present moment it is not possible to estimate their number.

Until 1988 the rural districts suffered from population's egression however now this problem concerns urban districts especially those with limited perspectives to develop. An intensity of population egression in Central Pomerania in 2002 was 14.8‰ while a country's average was 16.9‰. Its size in the rural districts was 15.3‰ and in urban units 14.5‰. An intensity of the described occurrence in Central Pomerania ranged from 9.0‰ in a community of Damnica to 39.2‰ in a community of Manowo and indicated a slight variability ( $V_x = 29.2\%$ ) and leptokurtosis

Table 4

## Redistribution of population in Central Pomerania between 1988-2002

Specification	Internal migrations						
	Affluence	Egression	Migration balance	Intensity of migration affluence	Intensity of migration egression	Migration balance	
	in absolute value			per 1.000 people			
Central Pomerania	1988	21 738	22 759	-1 021	24.0	25.1	-1.1
	1990	18 800	18 697	103	20.4	20.3	0.1
	1992	14 318	14 829	- 511	15.3	15.9	- 0.5
	1994	12 649	13 286	- 637	13.4	14.1	- 0.7
	1996	12 606	13 648	-1 042	13.3	14.3	- 1.1
	1998	13 429	13 924	- 495	14.0	14.5	- 0.5
	2000	11 709	12 720	- 1 011	12.2	13.3	-1.1
	2002	12 372	13 755	-1 383	13.3	14.8	-1.5
Towns	1988	11 667	7 929	3 738	21.8	14.8	7.0
	1990	11 842	6 934	4 908	21.5	12.6	8.9
	1992	8 799	6 370	2 429	15.7	11.4	4.3
	1994	7 734	6 422	1 312	13.6	11.3	2.3
	1996	6 858	7 044	-186	12.0	12.4	- 0.3
	1998	7 382	7 385	-3	12.9	12.9	0.0
	2000	6 492	6 820	-328	11.3	11.9	- 0.6
	2002	6 601	7 979	-1 378	12.0	14.5	- 2.5
Villages	1988	10 071	14 830	- 4 759	27.2	40.1	-12.9
	1990	6 958	11 763	- 4 805	18.8	31.8	-13.0
	1992	5 519	8 459	- 2 940	14.7	22.6	-7.9
	1994	4 915	6 864	-1 949	13.0	18.2	-5.2
	1996	5 784	6 604	- 856	15.1	17.3	-2.2
	1998	6 047	6 539	- 492	15.7	17.0	-1.3
	2000	5 217	5 900	- 683	13.5	15.3	-1.8
	2002	5 771	5 776	- 5	15.2	15.3	- 0.1

Source: Statistic and demographic annuals of provinces 1988-1999. GUS Warszawa, Statistic annuals of Pomorskie Province 2000-2002. US Gdańsk 2003, Statistic annuals of Zachodniopomorskie Province 2000-2002. US Szczecin, 2003

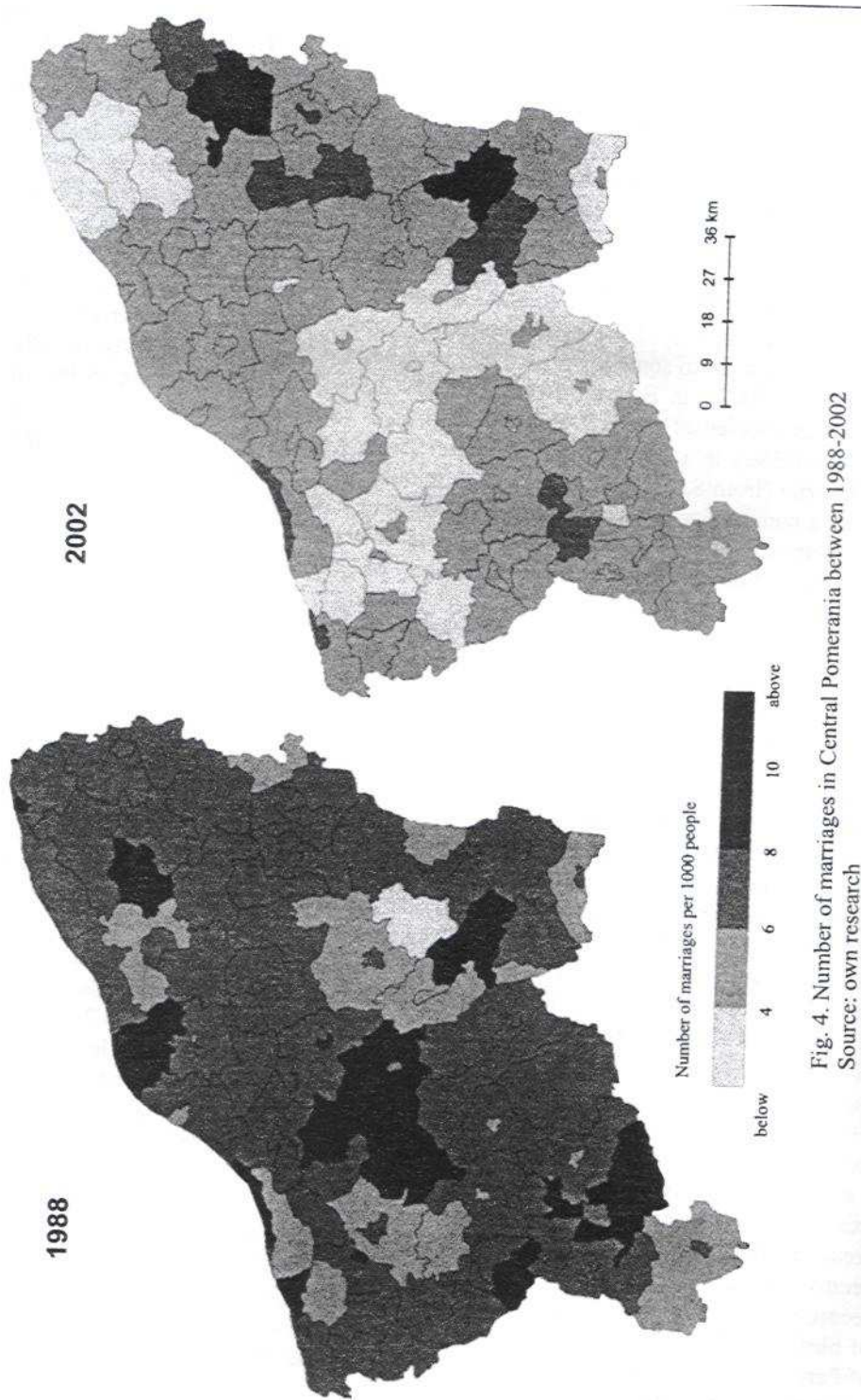


Fig. 4. Number of marriages in Central Pomerania between 1988-2002  
Source: own research

( $k_x = 6.314$ ). Highest intensity was recorded in a city of Białogard (28.3‰), Sianów (22.1‰), Kalisz Pomorski (21.9‰) and communities of Grzmiąca (22.7‰), Manowo (39.2‰), Ostrowice (20.8‰), Świdwin (21.3‰), Złocieniec (23.6‰) and Debrzno (20.9‰).

Evolutions of migration processes provide information necessary to estimate a migration balance. Between 1988 and 2002 in the region of Central Pomerania a balance of internal migrations was negative (Tab. 4 and Fig. 6) and ranged from -1.1‰ in 1988 to 1.5‰ in 2002. A positive balance of constant migrations was recorded in regions attractive for tourists especially in the communities of Kołobrzeg (19.1‰), Mielno (4.0‰), Ustronie Morskie (11.1‰), Ustka (2.9‰), Bytów (11.2‰), and in suburbs offering attractive residential and investment conditions e.g. a community of Sianów (7.9‰), Biesiekierz (19.7‰), Kobylnica (3.4‰) and Nowa Wieś Lęborska (6.2‰).

A city of Borne Sulinowo is a very specific unit with a balance of migration 37.7‰ in 2002. An affluence of population was a result of establishing a new city in 1993 on the grounds of former Soviet Army military area.

A negative balance of migrations in 1988 was recorded in 9 towns: (Czaplinek -2.3‰, Połczyn Zdrój -2.6‰, Polanów -2.7‰, Kalisz Pomorski -5.6‰, Sławno -5.7‰, Debrzno -7.1‰, Łeba -7.3‰, Kępice -8.3‰, Bobolice -20.9‰) and almost 10% of the communities (Połczyn Zdrój -0.9‰, Kołobrzeg -2.4‰, Manowo -3.4‰, Czarne -4.0‰, Siemyśl -6.3‰, Bobolice -7.4‰) however in 2002 the problem concerned 24 towns and 39.1% of the rural communities.

Effectiveness of migrations confirms unsatisfactory level of migrations' balance compared to migration movements in Central Pomerania. In 2002 effectiveness of migrations was -3.0% and it created very unfavorable conditions to develop population. The records show extremely different conditions between urban population with a low level of positive migration effectiveness (15.7%) and rural population (17.9%).

Foreign migrations play a relatively marginal role in definitive migrations' processes in Central Pomerania. In 2002 they combined only 4.6% of definitive migrations. Between 1988 and 2002 there were only 2400 foreigners who decided to settle down in the described region. Almost 1600 people (64.5%) settled down in the urban districts. At the same time 5700 people emigrated abroad. The majority of them used to live in urban districts. According to research by E. Rydz (1989, 2002), E. Z. Zdrojewski (1997, 2000) and J. Grucza (1981) a dominating destination of emigrants became Germany and after 1989 also other western countries, especially the European Union's countries. It is extremely difficult to define a scale and directions of foreign migrations. According to the latest field research there are new destinations of foreign migrations. The majority of people decide to stay and work in Italy. They become seasonal workers in the agriculture sector, they also work in hotels and restaurants. In summer time a great number of people decide to work in Sweden or Finland<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> Research results by E. Rydz, Fiedl research on social and economic geography in 2002 in selected units located in communities of Słupsk, Ustka and Kobylnica and three cities of Ustka, Szczecinek and Kępice.

Internal migrations indicate different tendencies of migration's development in urban and rural districts. Until 1988 migrations from rural to urban districts used to be a dominant tendency of internal constant movements and constituted 61.3% of urban migrations in Central Pomerania. Introduced in the nineties social and economic transformations limited the spatial mobility of the rural population and in effect decreased a number of people who migrated from rural to urban districts.

Another direction of migrations was relocation from urban to urban districts. Initially the tendency concerned people who migrated from smaller cities to the bigger ones. However at the present time the tendency concerns people migrating from medium and large-sized cities.

However most noticeable evolutions of migrating patterns concern relocations from urban to rural districts that were introduced in the nineties. In 1988 a percentage of this relocation was 35.7% and in 2002 it increased to 55.2%. During a period of economic transformations the presented migrations became best developed internal relocations in Central Pomerania and other regions of Poland (Rajman 1997).

According to the results of a scientific research it is apparent that a decrease of a level of internal migrations in Central Pomerania between 1988 and 2002 affected a process of compensating regional development disproportions, had an influence on quality of life of people, altered a population structure and had an impact on ageing of the population of Central Pomerania's region.

## FINAL REMARKS

According to the recent studies there have been noticed unfavorable demographic trends during the period of economic transformations. Negative tendencies consider some crucial fields such as demographic structures, natural and migration movements. The scientists confirm a considerable decrease of the population growth, diminishing of demographic dynamics and stress a serious problem of ageing of the population of the Central Pomerania. It means that a complex situation observed in the described region will not be changed radically and will not encourage young people to change their procreation attitudes. Difficult situation on the labor markets, problems in a house building sector and pauperization of the society will inhibit procreation of the inhabitants of the Central Pomerania and influence a model of family.

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## PROCESY DEMOGRAFICZNE NA POMORZU ŚRODKOWYM PO 1988 ROKU

### Streszczenie

Obecny stan zaludnienia Pomorza Środkowego jest konsekwencją przekształceń demograficznych, które dokonały się w okresie powojennym. W zasadzie ludność zamieszkująca omawiany obszar jest pochodzenia heterogenicznego, są to przybysze z różnych stron Polski,



repatrianci, reemigranci, autochtoni oraz następne pokolenia urodzone już na tym obszarze. Podkreślić należy, że największą rolę w zasiedlaniu Pomorza Środkowego odegrały dwie grupy ludności: osadnicy z Polski Centralnej (41,9%) oraz ludność napływowa z zagranicy (24,3%), w tym ponad 23,0% z byłego Związku Radzieckiego (Rydz 1979). Z badań jakie prowadzono wynika, że w latach 1950-2002 ludność Pomorza Środkowego (byłych województw: koszalińskiego i słupskiego) zwiększyła się o 49,3 tys. osób. Zdecydowanie najwyższy wskaźnik wzrostu liczby ludności wystąpił na omawianym obszarze w latach 1950-1960. Wysokie tempo ogólnego rozwoju demograficznego było przede wszystkim efektem szybkiego wzrostu ludności miejskiej. Głównym zaś źródłem przyrostu liczby mieszkańców miast był napływ ludności wiejskiej do miast oraz wysoki przyrost naturalny. Zjawisko takie utrzymywało się w odpowiednio mniejszej skali do 1970 r. Niezwykle istotnym czynnikiem rozwoju miast był przede wszystkim proces industrializacji oraz rozwój budownictwa mieszkaniowego. Pewne niekorzystne tendencje w zakresie rozwoju demograficznego jak i zmian w strukturach demograficznych ujawniły się w okresie trwających przeobrażeń społeczno-gospodarczych po 1989 r. Z uzyskanych materiałów wynika, że w latach 1988-2002 ludność wzrosła zaledwie o 2,5%, a w niektórych miastach, np. Słupsku i Koszalinie obserwuje się zmniejszenie liczby ludności. Zjawisko to jest szczególnie niekorzystne, gdyż dotyczy ono na ogół odpyły ludności młodej, która w poszukiwaniu lepszych warunków życia w tym pracy, migruje nie tylko do innych miast na terenie Polski, ale również do krajów Unii Europejskiej, np. Niemiec, Anglii, Irlandii czy Szwecji. Nowe uwarunkowania rozwoju społeczno-gospodarczego wywarły także wpływ na dokonujące się zmiany w gęstości zaludnienia. Uwzględniając uwarunkowania środowiska geograficznego, a także czynniki ekonomiczne, do wyróżniających się jednostek (gmin) pod względem liczby ludności przypadającej na 1 km<sup>2</sup> należą położone wzdłuż wybrzeża gminy o sprzyjających warunkach dla rozwoju turystyki oraz te, które położone są w strefie oddziaływania większych miast, szczególnie Koszalin i Słupsk. Trwający okres transformacji społeczno-gospodarczej uwidocznił wyraźnie swój wpływ na poszczególne elementy ruchu naturalnego ludności, a także częstotliwość zawierania małżeństw. Zdecydowany spadek (choć powolniejszy niż to ma miejsce w skali całego kraju) nastąpił w zakresie natężenia urodzeń, które na badanym terenie zmniejszyło się z 17,2‰ w 1988 r. do 10,6‰ w 2002 r. W okresie transformacji zaszły istotne zmiany związane ze zmianami postaw i zachowań w zakresie płodności i zawierania małżeństw. Pozytywnym zjawiskiem jest natomiast tendencja do zahamowania rosnącej liczby zgonów i w pewnym stopniu do jej ustabilizowania.

Jednym z ważnych mierników zachodzących zmian społeczno-ekonomicznych jest ruchliwość przestrzenna ludności. Z badań jakie przeprowadzono wynika, że w latach 1988-2002 na terenie Pomorza Środkowego, podobnie jak w skali całego kraju, doszło do wyraźnego ograniczenia mobilności przestrzennej ludności. Wyraźnie zmniejszyła się intensywność napływu, zwłaszcza do miast. W świetle prowadzonych badań należy stwierdzić, że obniżenie poziomu migracji wewnętrznych na Pomorzu Środkowym w latach 1988-2002 doprowadziło do osłabienia procesu wyrównywania dysproporcji w rozwoju regionów czy różnic w poziomie warunków bytu ludności oraz przyczyniło się do wyludnienia i wzmożonego starzenia ludności omawianego regionu.