

Unemployment and matrimony in the territorial aspect in Poland, 1998-2004

In the work the processes of getting married is analysed in territorial aspect and in connection with the situation on the employment market examined from the side of unemployment.

We present a detailed analysis of the process of getting married on the voivodeship level. It refers to volume of this process estimated on the partial measures.

The connections of the proceedings of the distinguished population processes with changes on the employment market are examined in two ways: in the voivodeship scale and in the aspect of homogenous groups of voivodeships from the point of view of the situation on the employment market. First we examine correlation between population variables and unemployment rate and next the differentiation of population variables between homogeneous groups of voivodeships with the help of the variance analysis.

The analysis of territorial differentiation of the process of getting married indicates that changes observed were visibly uniform territorially depending on the place of residence and they took a different course among women and men and they were also varied according to the age groups.

The youngest people (age 15 to 24) are characterised by the fall of inclination to get married which appears in all voivodeships.

With the passage of time matrimonial behaviour of men in all age groups under consideration were subject to uniformity in territorial aspect. Territorial uniformity in matrimonial behaviour of women concerns only the people in the age below 25. In older age groups those behaviours become more uninformed.

Changes of marriage volume were more visible territorially in case of women than men and included mainly the age groups the most sensitive to unemployment threat (age 20 to 29)

Transformations of the standard characterised by the balance of matrimonial coefficients of people in the age 15-39 were definitely stronger for women than for men. The fall in the birth volume was more intensive for younger women (below 30) and slightly more visible on municipal territory. Territorial uniformity of procreation behaviour occurred in all age groups but it was stronger among young women and in towns.

The analysis of the relations between the employment market and marriage volume did not confirm the suppositions that inclination to get married was essentially different between the groups of voivodeships characterised by definitely different situation on the employment market. The connections between the change of matrimonial standard and the singled out groups of voivodeships were also not confirmed.

Key words: unemployment, matrimony in Poland, voivodeship correlation between matrimony and unemployment.