



Statistical Office in Rzeszów



Guidebook 2013



Rzeszów 2013



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95 YEARS OF THE CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

In 2013, the Central Statistical Office will conduct a total of 243 surveys. The country and its citizens will receive another tens of thousands of data, which is often necessary for various institutions, government bodies and workplaces to function properly. In the 21st century statistics is an indispensable part of life. Accurate and reliable information is needed not only by the government and public institutions, but also by ordinary citizens.

In independent Poland

On 13 July 1918 the Regency Council of the Kingdom of Poland established the Polish Central Statistical Office. It was only four months later that the independent country of Poland was born. The following year, the Polish parliament passed a law on the organization of administrative statistics. The first director of CSO was Józef Buzek, Jerzy Buzek's, the Prime Minister and current Member of the European Parliament, grandfather's brother.

The CSO and its local branches were created right from the beginning with great determination and commitment. In Poland, as in no other European country at that time, a Population Census with data on orphans of war was conducted already in 1921. That year also the first edition of the Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Poland was issued, which has been published regularly since then (with five-year break for the Second World War), with its seventy-second edition appearing in December 2012.

Before World War II the CSO systematically expanded areas of research with more and more advanced methodology, introducing, for instance, thematic surveys on industry, agriculture, commerce, construction, demographics, etc. Many of the research methods of that time are still in use. In 1931, another Population Census was carried out.

Until 1939 Polish statistics reached the level of Europe, and many Polish statisticians worked in international organizations. To acknowledge our achievements in statistics a prestigious Congress of the International Statistical Institute was held in Warsaw in 1929.

Despite the outbreak of World War II Polish statisticians did not discontinue their research activities. They were preparing materials for the Polish Underground State and the Polish government-in-exile. As the only ones in Europe, Polish statisticians released in June 1941 an English version of the Concise Statistical Yearbook of Poland 1939-1941.

CSO after World War II

Two months before the end of the war, on 12 March 1945, the Central Statistical Office began operating again. The work that the Polish statisticians had to comply with was huge. First of all census, research and registration work had to be carried out for the purpose of documenting the situation of the country, its needs and losses of war. On 14 February 1946 the General Summarized Population Census was carried out. The results were devastating – out of 35 million people in 1939 there were only 23.8 million left.

The years after the war with the whole spectrum of socio-economic and political changes did not change significantly basic tasks and activities of the CSO, which still conducted researches, annually prepared yearbooks, analysis and other statistical studies as well as periodically carried out censuses. Over the years, despite the problems and difficulties the Polish statisticians were part of the global statistics. Already in the sixties population data were sent to the United Nations and household surveys were conducted in accordance with accepted international standards.

The CSO was developing along with its local branches. In the second half of the fifties and the sixties the attention was drawn to the need for a territorial statistics that would be a partner for the local structures of the state administration. The Act of 15 February 1962 on the organization of official statistics established government agencies in the field of statistics, appointed provincial and municipal statistical offices and county (city and district) statistical inspectorates, which were subject to the Central Statistical Office. In 1962 the Statistical Office in Rzeszów was also created.

The nineties were marked, first of all, by opening to the global statistics, especially European, the continuous improvement of research methods and expanding the scope of research. The CSO and its subordinate offices also started their rapid computerization. In 1993 the CSO website was launched.

In 1990 a declaration of statistical cooperation with EUROSTAT, the Statistical Office of the European Community, was signed by the CSO, which was of great importance for changes in the Polish statistics. During the next years the Polish official statistics was undergoing preparations for operating within the European Union statistics.

In 2002 a project without precedent was carried out – at one time the National Census of Population and Housing and the National Agricultural Census were conducted.

In 2010 the CSO carried out next National Agricultural Census during the same period and in the same scope as in other European Union member states. A year later the National Census of Population and Housing was conducted. The two censuses were the first ones since Poland accessed the European Union, and, at the same time, the first censuses without paper forms due to modern technologies applied. Also, for the first time administrative data (information systems of public administration) were used.

The largest data bank in the country

The fact that the Central Statistical Office had been established before Poland gained independence should not surprise anyone. Already at that time there was awareness of the importance of the surveys and their role in the functioning of the country. It is known that a properly functioning economy depends on economists. But economists need data that represent the situation of the national economy in order to manage it. Therefore, they need data on industry, construction, price indices and consumer services indices, procurement and sale prices, estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) and many others as they determine the state of the national economy.

In addition to data on economy, demographic data are also necessary. Such data, which include the level of wealth, migration of population and economic activity, among other things, are also provided by the Central Statistical Office. The functioning of a modern state without statistics and without central statistical institution would be practically impossible.

During a year about 140 statistical titles are published by the Central Statistical Office. The Central Statistical Library comprises around 500,000 volumes, special prints, maps and atlases. It is the richest collection of Polish and international statistical publications in the country. The library is open to all visitors and every year it is visited by more than 20,000 people, and through the Internet by more than 120,000 users.

The development of the web data base at the beginning of the 21st century is one of the priorities of the CSO. The Local Data Bank (BDL), available on the CSO website and the websites of the statistical offices, is currently the largest organized set of information about the social, economic, demographic and environmental condition in Poland. It contains more than 20,000 of data, and their number is constantly growing. The BDL has been collecting annual data since 1995 and short-term data (monthly and quarterly) since 2005. The Bank provides information at both national and regional levels, which allows multidimensional statistical analyses. The bank is accessible free of charge for any citizen of the Republic of Poland.

The Central Statistical Office is one of the few public institutions in Poland which has not changed its nature of activity for nearly 100 years. It is of course difficult to compare the CSO in 1918 to the present one, but it is then when the foundations for its development were laid. Therefore, its creators, such as prof. Józef Buzek, prof. Ludwik Krzywicki or prof. Edward Szturm de Sztrem and many other prominent Polish statisticians deserve respect. They created an institutions which provides us with complete knowledge about the state of our country.

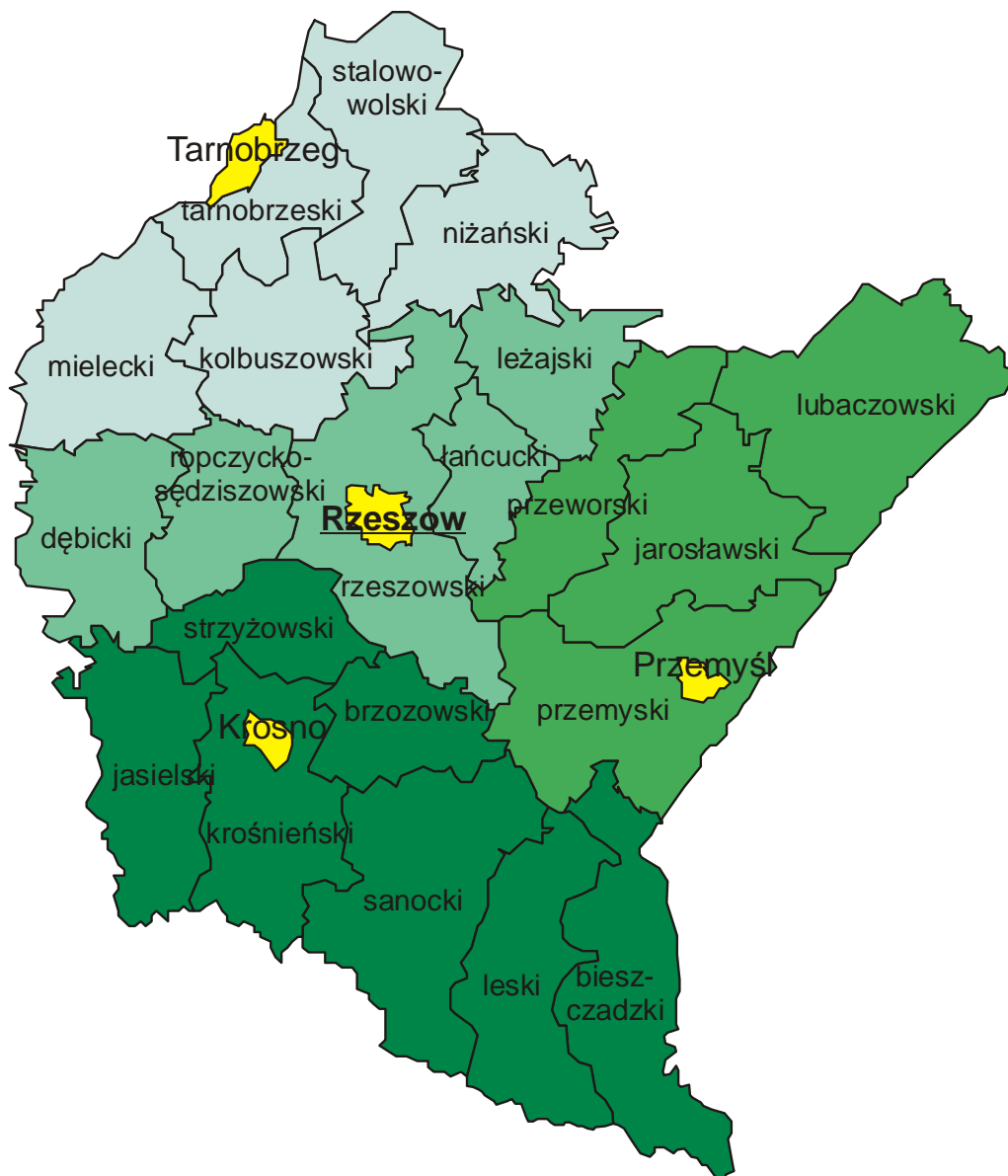
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Statistics in Podkarpackie voivodship

In Podkarpackie Voivodship main tasks of official statistics are performed by Statistical Office in Rzeszów.

Statistical Office in Rzeszow acts on the basis of:

- law dated 29 June 1995 on official statistic (Journal of Laws of 2012, item. 591 with later amendments);
- statute of Statistical Office in Rzeszów annexed to the instruction No. 17 of the President of the CSO dated 13 November 2012 on detailed scope of tasks and organization of the SO in Rzeszów (CSO Office Journal of 2012, item 51);
- The Rules of the Office.

According to the above documents main tasks of the Statistical Office in Rzeszów include:

- in Podkarpackie Voivodship:
 - organization and conduct of statistical surveys, including national censuses,
 - collection, gathering, storage and elaboration of data for statistical surveys conducted according to the programme of surveys of official statistics,
 - dissemination and popularization of information received in surveys of official statistics, including basic figures and indices,
 - keeping national official registers:
 - REGON** - units of the national economy,
 - TERYT** - territorial division of the country,
- performing specialist national tasks, which are performed by centres operating in the office, within the framework of work conducted for official statistics as a whole.

Centre of Sport and Tourism Statistics

The centre is responsible for conducting researches in sport and tourism statistics.

In particular, the centre is responsible for:

- implementation of methodology and carrying out statistical surveys in cooperation with CSO departments,
- participation in producing results and nationwide analysis and compilation of publications,
- cooperation with public authorities, institutions and universities in the preparation of surveys and statistical studies,
- participation in national and international conferences and seminars.

Centre of Energy and Material Market Statistics

The centre is responsible for conducting researches in material market, fuel and energy statistics.

In particular, the centre is responsible for:

- initiation and preparation of methodology and conduct of statistical surveys in cooperation with CSO,
- participation in producing results and nationwide analysis and compilation of publications,
- cooperation with public authorities, institutions and universities in the preparation of surveys and statistical studies,
- participation in national and international conferences and seminars,
- establishing and administering final database.

Centre of Transborder Areas Surveys and Statistics for Euroregions

The centre is responsible for conducting researches of socio-economic processes in border areas and statistics for Euroregions.

In particular, the centre is responsible for:

- carrying out works related to transborder areas in accordance with the program of official statistics,
- carrying out methodological works and surveys in transborder areas statistics,
- participation in the preparation of the draft programme of surveys of official statistics and the programme of statistical studies in terms of surveys of transborder areas,
- production of analyses and statistical publications according to the editorial title plan,
- cooperation with domestic and foreign institutions in transborder and Euroregional statistics,
- coordination of the work of statistical offices in surveys related to transborder areas and statistics for Euroregions,
- carrying out works on the use of administrative sources of data for the purposes of transborder areas surveys.

Regional Research Centre of Podkarpackie Voivodship

The centre is responsible for conducting analytical work, designing analytical publications using econometric and forecasting models as well as studies characterizing socio-economic situation of the voivodship, data dissemination and sharing of statistical information obtained in statistical surveys of the official statistics. The structure of the centre includes Mathematical Statistics Division.

In particular, the centre is responsible for:

- analysis of information needs of the users and identification of the demand for data, studies and statistical analysis,
- conducting regional surveys and development of statistical methods of observation and analysis of resources and processes in the region
- preparing studies, publications and information about the socio-economic situation of the voivodship,
- information services of government and self-government authorities,
- providing the public institutions with statistical information in the scope, dates and forms specified in the programme of statistical surveys,

- Sharing and dissemination of statistical information, which are the official data obtained from statistical surveys of official statistics,
- realization of individual orders for unpublished statistical data,
- promotion of statistics and dissemination of knowledge about statistics,
- cooperation with scientific and research institutes and other institutions conducting regional research and analysis,
- cooperation with regional mass media,
- running Information Centre and the Office library,
- maintaining and updating the website of the Office.

REGON register

REGON register is a continuously updated set of information on subjects of national economy run as an IT system in the way of central database and local databases.

REGON register has been kept by the President of CSO since 1975.

Currently, the legal basis for keeping the register is the Act of 29 June 1995 on official statistics (Journal of Laws of 2012, item 591 with later amendments), which granted the register the rank of the national official register and laid down rules for its operation from January 1 1998. Detailed rules for running and updating the register are defined by the Regulation of the Council of Ministers of July 27th, 1999 on the mode and methodology of running and updating of business register, including application, questionnaire and certificate specimens and detailed conditions and mode of cooperation of official statistics services with other bodies running official registers and information systems in public administration (Journal of Laws of 1999, No 69, item 763, with amendments).

REGON register:

- serves reaching identification cohesion of businesses entered into another official registers and information systems of public administration,
- serves uniformity of descriptions used in nomenclatural and classification concepts in all official registers and information systems of public administration,
- provides general characteristics of businesses operating in national economy in following cross-sections: territorial, proprietorial, types of activity, legal form, etc.,
- enables preparation of address list of active businesses,
- is the foundation for creation of databases and data banks on businesses,
- is the main source of supply for the base of units drawn for statistical surveys

According to the acts mentioned above, the entry into the REGON register is obligatory for all:

- legal persons,
- organizational units without the status of a legal person,
- natural persons running business activities (including private farms),
- local branches of businesses mentioned above.

A business of the national economy has to register its business activity in the National Official Business Register REGON – art. 42 section 5 of the Act on official statistics (Journal of Laws of 2012, item 591, with later amendments).

Entry or change of entry in the REGON register of entrepreneurs:

- **who are natural persons** is done on the basis of data from the application for entry in the Central Registration and Information on Business (CEIDG) that the entrepreneur makes through the electronic form available on the CEIDG website, in the Public Information Bulletin of the minister responsible for the economy and through the electronic platform of public administration services ePUAP. The application for entry into CEIDG may also be submitted in person by the entrepreneur in the selected gmina office or sent by registered mail. CEIDG sent to the CSO relevant data contained in the application for entry into CEIDG necessary to acquire, change or delete an entry in the National Official Business Register REGON.

For other groups of businesses of the national economy the following rules for application to the REGON register are obligatory

Entry or modification of the entry in the REGON register for entrepreneurs subject to registration in the National Court Register is made on the basis of the RG-1 form (the first entry, the application of changes) or the RG-2 form (deletion from the register) filled by the entrepreneur to the register court (if it is on paper). The RG application is forwarded by the registry court immediately, not later than 3 working days from the date of entry to the relevant statistical office with a copy of the decision about entry and a certificate of registration.

According to the law entrepreneurs should apply at the appropriate statistical offices only if:

- an application concerns amendments not covered by an entry in CEIDG, i.e. change in the number of employees and workers, an entry of the local unit not covered by CEIDG – e.g. a farm (with the possible authorization for the person who submits the application on behalf of the entrepreneur - if, in accordance with Art. 32 of the Act of June 14, 1960, the

Administrative Procedure Code (Journal of Laws of 2000 No. 98, item. 1071, with later amendments) the entity operates by proxy);

- an application concerns amendments not covered by an entry into the register of entrepreneurs, e.g. change in ownership;
- an applicant submits an application for entry in the business register in electronic form, then according to Art. 19b item 1c of the Act on the National Court Register an entrepreneur submits an application for entry in the business register independently, by e-mail (RG-1 and RG-2 forms submitted via the e-REGON);
- an applicant submits an application for entry in the business register of limited liability company, whose contract has been concluded with the use of standard contract of limited liability company available in the ICT system, then the application for entry in the business register (RG-1) is submitted by an entrepreneur directly at the appropriate statistical office;
- an application for entry in the business register is submitted by a capital company consists in the organization – according to the Art. 14 item 4 of the Act of 19 December 2008 amending the Act on Freedom of Economic Activity (...) – a limited liability company may carry on business activity prior to the entry in the business register;
- they claim a valid certificate of the REGON identification number

Entry or change of entry in the REGON register of a business of the national economy which is not an entrepreneur is made:

- for schools and educational institutions on the basis of data transferred from the database of Education Information System (SIO) to the REGON register,
- for other businesses on the basis of the RG-1 form (first entry or submitting changes), or RG-2 form (deletion of the registry).

The RG-1 or RG-2 Application should be submitted in the statistical office or its branch in the voivodship, in which:

- legal person or organizational unit without legal personality has its seat,
- natural person running economic activity not subject to the Central Registration and Information on Business resides.

In accordance with the Art. 42 item 6 of the law on official statistics a business is required to submit the appropriate application within 14 days from the occurrence of the circumstances justifying the entry, change or deletion from the REGON register.

Central Statistical Office enabled the RG-1 and RG-2 forms (this applies to businesses which in accordance with the law may directly submit these forms to the statistical office) to be submitted through the e-REGON system in the form of an electronic document with a secure electronic signature verified by a valid qualified certificate, while maintaining the rules on electronic signature. The documents accompanying the above forms should also be in an electronically form.

Each subject registered in the national official business register is assigned a unique identification REGON number.

TERYT register

TERYT register

National Official Register of Territorial Division of the Country covers the following systems:

- TERC - identifiers and names of units of territorial division,
- SIMC - identifiers and names of localities,
- BREC - statistical regions and census enumeration areas,
- NOBC - identification of addresses of streets, real estates, buildings and dwellings,
- STREETS - central catalogue of streets.

TERYT register as a tool used for identification allows at the same time for collection of the necessary data for these spatial objects and provides conditions for making comparisons and analyses.

To achieve this purpose spatial address databases based on ArcGIS software are run and updated based on the information from the quarterly reporting, which contains location of buildings in the area according to the numbering of the parcels, as well as changes in the statistical division and the names of streets and numbering of properties.

The system of identifiers and names of units of territorial division TERC

contains codes and names of the units of the fundamental three-tier territorial division of the country and is built according to hierarchical numbering:

- voivodships
- powiats
- gminas

The identifiers are systematically updated after every change in the territorial division of the country regarding the creation, merging, abolition and changing of the names of units of territorial division.

Identifiers and names of units of territorial division are given in the annex 1 to the regulation of the Council of Ministers on TERYT register. After each update a new regulation amending the annex is drawn up.

The system of identifiers and names of localities SIMC contains:

- official names and types of localities,
- permanent, unique identifiers of localities,
- membership of a locality in a gmina, powiat and voivodship, and also membership of integral parts of localities to primary localities.

The system of identifiers and names of localities is systematically updated after changes of official names and types of localities, as well as changes in fundamental territorial division of the country are introduced.

System of statistical regions and census districts

is a network of units of statistical division for conducting national censuses and conducting sample surveys. One statistical region consists of several, not more than nine census districts.

Statistical regions and census districts completely fill the entire country and are closed within the boundaries of units of territorial division. Their boundaries are fixed on a digital map. The system of statistical regions and census districts includes sets of numbers of these BREC units which contain the number of dwellings and the estimated number of people in each region and district. BREC set is a collection of sampling frame attempts to demographic and social studies.

The system for address identification of streets, real estates, buildings and dwellings NOBC

contains the addresses of dwellings located in residential and non-residential buildings and addresses of collective accommodation establishments and other inhabited premises.

The system is the basis for:

- preparing the output record for national censuses in the form of address lists of buildings and dwellings in census districts,
- drawing dwelling address samples for sample surveys.

The system maintains a central catalogue of streets, created by the alphabetical arrangement of names of streets in the whole country.

Streets with the same name were given one and the same identifier. The catalogue includes the membership of the streets to the units of territorial division and villages.

Addresses in the NOBC system database are encrypted using the identifiers from the catalogues: units of territorial division, towns and streets.

The system for address identification of streets, real estates, buildings and dwellings NOBC is updated in conjunction with updating the system of statistical regions and census districts and takes place with the following frequency:

- address features – systematically,
- gains and losses in buildings and dwellings - quarterly,
- division into statistical regions and census districts - at least once a year.

The central catalogue of streets is updated on a regular basis.

Territorial Registry is an open registry.

Basic data from TERC, SIMC and STREETS systems are available free of charge to all users via the communication broker.

<http://www.stat.gov.pl> → TERYT

It provides the following options:

- browsing TERYT system (with the possibility to export data on-line) by means of:
 - hierarchical tree of choice,
 - searching data by a specified pattern,
- downloading predefined files,
- download updated files,
- data subscriptions,
- Web Services implementing automated access to data.

Local Data Bank (BDL)

Local Data Bank is the greatest Polish organized information bank about social-economical situation, demographical, social and environmental matters. BDL describes voivodships, powiats and gminas as elements of social and administrative organization of the country, regions and subregions that are parts of territorial units nomenclature for statistical purposes

(NUTS) as well as functional and delimited areas.

Local Data Bank gathers, systematically completes and updates statistical information on specific territorial division units. It ensures continuous, user-friendly access to up-to-date statistical information.

It allows multidimensional statistical analyses in regional and local systems.

BDL resources are made available on the Internet free of charge.

<http://www.stat.gov.pl> → DATABASES → Local Data Bank

The variable catalogue that describes Polish territorial division units contains many items sorted by domain according to the programme of surveys of official statistics: by population, labor market, dwellings and construction. The number of features, which varies in subsequent years, depends on the range of surveys, the range of data obtained from administrative records, the limits resulting from adherence to the rules of classified data protection, including absolute adherence to statistical confidentiality.

Levels of aggregation and presentation of statistical data:

- LOCAL LEVEL:
 - Statistical locality,
 - District (for the capital city Warsaw) and branch (Łódź, Kraków, Poznań, Wrocław)
 - Gmina – by type: urban gmina, rural gmina, urban-rural gmina jointly, of which urban part of a gmina and rural part of a gmina,
 - Powiat, City-powiat,
- REGIONAL LEVEL:
 - Subregion,
 - Voivodship,
 - Region.
- POLAND

Available spatial identification system:

- According to the units of TERYT register (National Official Register of Territorial Division of the Country)
- According to the units of NUTS classification (Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics)
- Lists for the typology of urban and rural subregions according to the OECD and EUROSTAT.

BDL collects annual data (from 1995 to 2012) and short-term data (i.e., monthly and quarterly data for the years 2005-2013).

The users of the Bank may obtain information from a given field of statistics in the long time series (in tabular form, or as graphs) and a comprehensive description of selected unit of administrative division of the country. There are ready-made sets of information: "Portrait of the territory" (the years 2002-2012), "The module of sustainable development indexes" (2006-2012) and "Local Government Handbook" - including "Portrait of statistical localities in gmina...".

BDL provides dictionaries and metadata describing methodological context of the content information, including the list of features, a list of territorial units of the country with history of changes, glossary of statistical terms, description of the principles of data aggregation, measurement units and attributes of variables.

The HELP menu lists contact persons and provides, among other things, information about the current database updates and application IT requirements.

Geostatistical portal

Geostatistical portal is a modern tool for interactive cartographic presentation and publication of data obtained in the census, i.e. the Agricultural Census 2010 (PSR 2010) and the National Census of Population and Housing 2011 (Census 2011).

The portal collects, presents and disseminates information to broad scope of users, including public administrations, business, individuals and research institutions. This comprehensive solution is tailored to European standards, and all data are processed and presented maintaining statistical confidentiality.

DEMOGRAPHICS database

DEMOGRAPHICS database is an integrated source of statistical data on the level and structure of the population, vital statistics and migration. It allows comparison of data showing the dynamics of changes in the population and conducting multidimensional statistical analyses. The information collected in the database is regularly updated.

The current version of the DEMOGRAPHICS database allows users to use a set of predefined tables (annual results tables on the scope of the current surveys, life expectancy tables, the results of population projections for the years 2008-2035 and the results of the NSP 2002 in the declared nationality and language used at home), and also to generate own compilations based on information contained in the database.

Specializations of offices

Statistical Office in Białystok

Centre for the Forestry and Preservation of Nature Statistics

Statistical Office in Bydgoszcz

Centre for Labour Market Surveys and Analyses

Statistical Office in Gdańsk

Education and Human Capital Statistics Centre

Working Conditions Statistics Centre

Labour Force Survey Centre

Statistical Office in Katowice

Centre for Environmental Protection Statistics

Finance Centre

Centre for Projecting and Databases

Regional Accounts Centre

Statistical Office in Kielce

Trade and Services Statistics Centre

Centre for Unregistered Economy Surveys

Statistical Office in Kraków

Centre for Culture Statistics

Centre for Health Statistics

Research Centre for the Social Security System

Research Centre for Social Economy

Statistical Office in Lublin

Centre for Dwelling and Communal Economy Statistics

Construction Statistics Centre

Statistical Office in Łódź

Centre for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises

Centre for Living Conditions and Questionnaire Surveys

Mathematical Statistics Centre

Centre for Classifications and Nomenclatures

Statistical Office in Olsztyn

Centre for Agricultural Surveys
Centre for Rural Statistics
Demographic Research Centre
Statistical Information Technology Centre

Statistical Office in Opole

Centre for Price Statistics

Statistical Office in Poznań

Short-term Statistics Centre
Centre for Urban Statistics
Small Areas Statistics Centre
Macroeconomic Data Bank Centre

Statistical Office in Rzeszów

Centre of Sport and Tourism Statistics
Centre of Energy and Material Market Statistics
Centre of Transborder Areas Surveys and Statistics for Euroregions

Statistical Office in Szczecin

Marine Statistics Centre
Centre for Science, Technology, Innovation and Information Society Statistics
Transport and Communications Statistics Centre

Statistical Office in Warszawa

Centre of Non-financial Enterprises Statistics
Statistical Units Base Centre
Centre of Data Collecting Methods
Centre of Administrative Data Sources

Statistical Office in Wrocław

Territorial Self-Government Statistics Centre
Industrial Products Statistics Centre
Local Data Bank Centre

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Equal

Simultaneous

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The Act on Statistics does not restrict anyone from collecting data on forms and questionnaires for administrative purposes and free transmission of data about oneself and one's activity.

Differentiation of the terms “**information systems of the public administration**” and “**official statistics**” has a substantial significance from the point of view of possibilities, methods and purposes of data usage in both of those systems.

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Statistical confidentiality is one of the fundamental principles of statistics

Dissemination of statistical information in the Statistical Office in Rzeszów is carried out by the Regional Research Centre of Podkarpackie Voivodship and Information centres in Rzeszów, Krosno, Przemyśl, and Tarnobrzeg.

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