

**CHARAKTERYSTYKA WOJEWÓDZTWA  
MAŁOPOLSKIEGO W 2008 R.**

*CHARACTERISTIC OF  
THE MAŁOPOLSKIE VOIVODSHIP IN 2008*

## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAŁOPOLSKIE VOIVODSHIP IN 2008

The Małopolskie voivodship is situated in the southern part of Poland. The northern part of this region borders on the Świętokrzyskie voivodship, eastern on the Podkarpackie voivodship, and western on the Śląskie voivodship. Małopolska borders the Republic of Slovakia in the south.

The voivodship has an area of 15183 km<sup>2</sup> and in its present shape covers 5 subregions, 22 powiats (of which 3 cities with powiat status) as well as 182 gminas (14 urban gminas, 43 urban-rural gminas, 125 rural gminas).



Nowosądecki powiat is the largest one (1549 km<sup>2</sup>), and chrzanowski is the smallest (372 km<sup>2</sup>). Area of cities with powiat status has 327 km<sup>2</sup> in regard to Kraków, 72 km<sup>2</sup> is the area of Tarnów, and 58 km<sup>2</sup> the area of Nowy Sącz.

## POPULATION

As of the end of December 2008 the number of population in Małopolska was 3287.1 thous., which means that it was on average 217 persons per 1 km<sup>2</sup>. The highest population

density was recorded in oświęcimski powiat (378 persons/km<sup>2</sup>) and the lowest in miechowski powiat (74 persons/km<sup>2</sup>). The level of concentration of population in relation to the area was considerably higher in cities with powiat status. In Kraków it amounted to 2308 persons/km<sup>2</sup>, in Tarnów to 1604 persons/km<sup>2</sup> and in Nowy Sącz to 1456 persons/km<sup>2</sup>.

Females constituted 51.5% of total voivodship's population, and the feminization rate amounted to 106. The biggest disproportion of sexes occurred in tatrzański powiat (109 females per 100 males), whereas limanowski powiat was the only in which proportion were distributed evenly. Predominance of females over males was particularly visible in cities with powiat status. In 2008 in Kraków there was 114 females per 100 males, 111 in Tarnów and 109 in Nowy Sącz.

The working age population constituted 63.5% of total voivodship's population. There were 57 persons of non-working age per 100 persons of working age. This relation was the most favourable developing in chrzanowski and olkuski powiats (54 persons of non-working age per 100 persons of working age each) and the most poorly in limanowski powiat (68). In cities with powiat status this coefficient was lower than voivodship's average and it amounted to respectively: 52 in Kraków, 54 in Tarnów, 55 in Nowy Sącz.

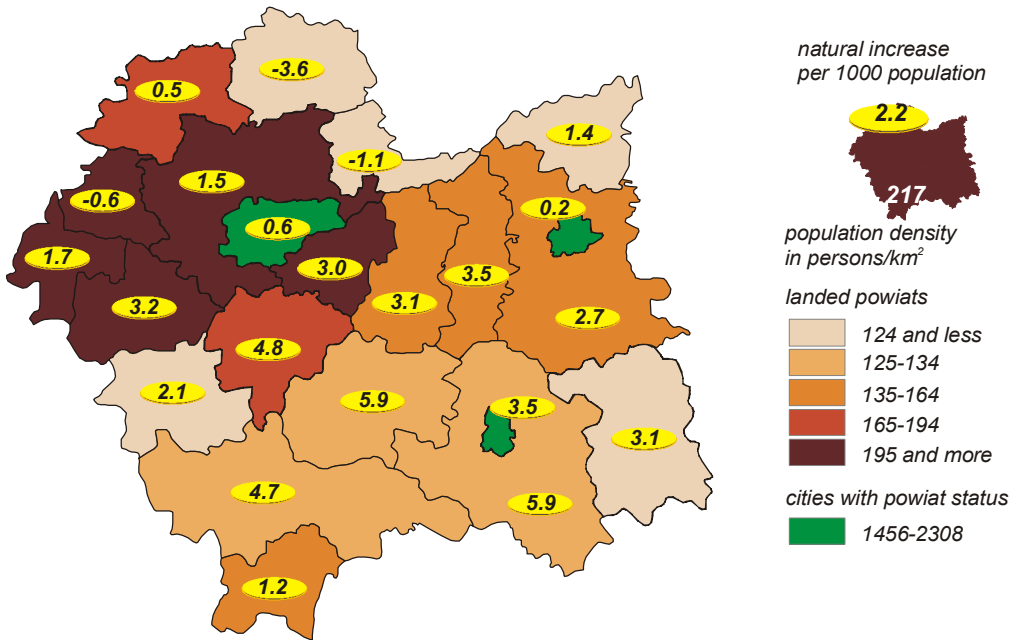
There were 36.9 thous. live births recorded in Małopolska in 2008, which amounted to more than 11 persons in calculations per 1000 population. The highest value of this coefficient was characteristic for limanowski and nowosądecki powiats (13.7‰ each), while the lowest was recorded in proszowicki powiat - 9.5‰. In cities with powiat status live births coefficient per 1000 population amounted to 11.6‰ in Nowy Sącz, 10,3‰ in Kraków and 9.2‰ in Tarnów.

In the period under discussion 29.7 thous. persons died, i.e. a bit more than 9 persons per 1000 population. This ratio reached the highest value in miechowski powiat - 13.8‰, and the lowest in nowotarski powiat - 7.7‰. In Kraków almost 10 deaths per 1000 population were recorded, 9 in Tarnów and 8 in Nowy Sącz.

Natural increase measured as the difference between the number of live births and deaths in a given period was positive in most powiats, and its value for the voivodship in calculations per 1000 population amounted to 2.2. The highest natural increase ratio was characteristic for limanowski and nowosądecki powiats (5.9‰ each). In miechowski, proszowicki and chrzanowski powiats natural increase was negative and reached the level between minus 3.6‰ (in miechowski powiat) and minus 0.6‰ (in chrzanowski powiat). In cities with powiat status natural increase was positive and it fluctuated between 0.2‰ in Tarnów, 0.6‰ in Kraków and 3.5‰ in Nowy Sącz.

## Population density and natural increase in 2008

As of 31 XII



In 2008 there were 22.0 thous. marriages contracted on the area of Małopolskie voivodship, i.e. almost 7 marriages per 1000 population. Most of marriages per 1000 population was contracted in limanowski and nowosądecki powiaty (7.8 each), and least on the area of proszowicki powiat (6.1). In Nowy Sącz and in Tarnów this ratio fluctuated around voivodship's average and amounted to respectively: 6.9‰ and 6.5‰, while in Kraków it was a bit lower - 6.0‰.

Permanent net migration in 2008 was positive and amounted to 2.2 thous. persons. An outflow of population from urban areas was recorded (minus 2.5 thous. persons), whereas inflow of population to rural areas was recorded (plus 4.7 thous. persons).

## LABOUR MARKET

### Employed persons

At the end of 2008 the number of employed persons (excluding economic entities employing up to 9 persons as well as employed persons on private farms in agriculture) amounted to 682.3 thous. persons, of which 335.6 thous. females. 415.4 thous. persons, i.e. 60.9% of total employed persons worked in private sector. There were 208 employed persons

per 1000 residents of the voivodship. The most employed persons per 1000 population were recorded in chrzanowski and oświęcimski powiats, respectively: 203 and 200, whereas the least in tarnowski and proszowicki powiats - 93 and 98 persons. In cities with powiat status the number of employed persons per 1000 population was similar and ranged between 361 in Nowy Sącz, through 365 in Tarnów and 367 in Kraków.

### **Paid employment**

Paid employment, excluding economic entities employing up to 9 persons as well as foundations, associations political parties, trade unions, social organizations, employers organizations, economic and professional self-government and persons employed abroad, amounted to 654.2 thous. persons. Private sector gathered 61.7% of total paid employment. The most persons were employed in market services sector as well as in industry and construction, respectively: 35.3% and 35.2%. Non-market services sector constituted 29.0% of total paid employment, whereas agriculture, hunting and forestry as well as fishing 0.5%. The highest number of paid employment per 1000 population was in olkuski powiat (185) and wadowicki powiat (171) and the lowest in miechowski and dąbrowski powiats (85 each). In Kraków there were 401 persons in paid employment per 1000 population, in Tarnów 323 and in Nowy Sącz 304.

In the period under discussion more than 38 thous. persons were working in conditions hazardous to health. These hazards were mostly connected with work environment which concerned 21.4 thous. persons as well as with strenuous work conditions - 11.3 thous. persons. Moreover, 5.4 thous. persons were working in hazardous conditions related to particularly dangerous machinery. The highest number of persons working in conditions hazardous to health in territorial division were recorded in oświęcimski powiat (4.2 thous. persons) and chrzanowski powiat (2.4 thous. persons). The least persons exposed to danger resulting from the character of work were persons working in dąbrowski and miechowski powiats (0.1 thous. persons each). There were 14.6 thous. persons working in hazardous conditions in Kraków, in Nowy Sącz and Tarnów - 1.9 thous. each.

There were 6.3 thous. persons, of which 1.8 thous. women injured in accidents at work. The most injured persons were recorded in oświęcimski powiat - 383, the least in proszowicki powiat - 25. Accident rate (number of injured persons per 1000 employed persons) in voivodship amounted to almost 7 persons. The highest was in gorlicki powiat - 12 and the lowest in tatrzański powiat - 2.

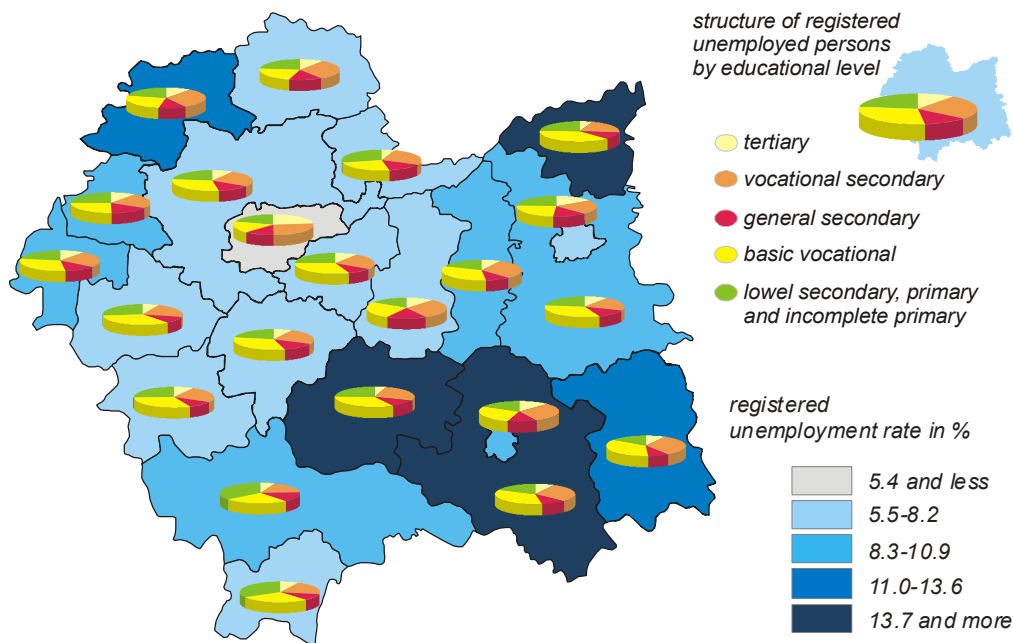
## Unemployment

In Powiat Labour Offices of the Małopolskie voivodship 97.8 thous. unemployed persons, of which 57.7 thous. women (59.0% of total) were registered as of the end of December 2008. There were 54.3 thous. unemployed persons residing in rural areas, which constituted 55.0% of total registered unemployed persons.

During 2008 the number of newly registered unemployed persons amounted to 153,2 thous. and 168.0 thous. persons were removed from unemployment rolls.

Taking into consideration the educational level, the most unemployed persons were recorded among persons with basic vocational education. Structure of unemployed persons by educational level is presented below.

### Registered unemployment in 2008 As of 31 XII



Registered unemployment rate amounted to 7.5% as of the end of December and in powiats this rate was very varied. Among powiats the lowest unemployment rate was recorded in bocheński powiat (5.6%), krakowski and wielicki powiats (6.4% each) and the highest in dąbrowski powiat (16.4%) and limanowski powiat (15.2%). In cities with powiat status, excluding Nowy Sącz (8.5%) the unemployment rate was lower than voivodship average. In Kraków this rate amounted to 2.8% and in Tarnów to 7.3%.

## **Wages and salaries**

*In 2008 the average monthly gross wages and salaries, excluding economic entities employing up to 9 persons as well as foundations, associations political parties, trade unions, social organizations, employers organizations, economic and professional self-government and persons employed abroad, amounted to 2903.63 zł. Wages and salaries in public sector reached 3238.50 zł, while in private sector it was 2695.83 zł. Among economic sectors the highest wages and salaries were registered in non-market services - 3136.40 zł and the lowest in market services - 2724.90 zł.*

*Wages and salaries higher than voivodship's average were recorded only in olkuski powiat (2973.36 zł). Persons employed in tarnowski powiat and in nowotarski powiat received the lowest pay, respectively 2293.93 zł and 2335,60 zł. Wages and salaries of persons employed in Kraków which average value amounted to 3259.63 zł had the main influence on average wages and salaries in the voivodship. The average pay in Tarnów amounted to 2690.79 zł and in Nowy Sącz to 2603.28 zł. A median of average monthly gross wages and salaries amounted to 2536.38 zł.*

## **MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE. DWELLINGS**

### **Water-line and sewerage systems**

*In December 2008 the length of the water-line distribution system located on the area of Małopolskie voivodship amounted to 17.1 thous. km. The longest water-line system had krakowski powiat (2.3 thous. km), which constituted 13.8% of entire system of the voivodship. In gorlicki powiat system was the shortest (0.2 thous. km) and its share in entire system amounted to 1.2%. The length of water-line distribution system in cities with powiat status constituted jointly 10.6% of total system, of which in Kraków it was 7.9%, in Tarnów 1.7% and in Nowy Sącz 1.0%.*

*Consumption of water from water-line systems in households amounted to 87.4 thous. dam<sup>3</sup>, which on average was 26.6 m<sup>3</sup> in calculations per capita. The most water per capita was used by households from oświęcimski powiat - 31.3 m<sup>3</sup> and the least from suski powiat - 8,4 m<sup>3</sup>. Average consumption of water per capita in Kraków amounted to 47.4 m<sup>3</sup>, in Tarnów 36.7 m<sup>3</sup> and in Nowy Sącz 33.6 m<sup>3</sup>.*

*As of 31 XII 2008 the length of sewerage system in Małopolskie voivodship had 8.7 thous. km. Sewerage system as is the case of water-line system was the longest in krakowski powiat (835.2 km) which constituted 9.6% of entire sewerage system in the voivodship. The*

shortest system was characteristic for miechowski powiat (92.6 km) and proszowicki powiat (98.3 km), and the share in the entire system amounted to 1.1% each. The length of sewerage system in cities with powiat status amounted jointly to 1781.0 km, i.e. 20.5% of the entire system, while 1278.6 km was located in the area of Kraków.

99048.0 dam<sup>3</sup> of waste was discharged into sewerage system. Mostly in (excluding cities with powiat status) chrzanowski powiat (4.1% of total) and krakowski powiat (4.0%), the least in proszowicki powiat (0.4%) and in miechowski powiat (0.6%).

## **Gas and electricity**

The length of gas-line system in Małopolska amounted to 21.9 thous. km and was used by 687.0 thous. consumers (excluding consumers using collective gas-meters). Average consumption of gas per capita amounted to 122.3 m<sup>3</sup>. The longest gas-line system had krakowski powiat (2589.6 km, i.e. 11.8% of total system in voivodship), the shortest one was in tatrzański powiat (71.5 km - 0.3%). In cities with powiat status gas-line system jointly amounted to 2.2 thous. km, i.e. 10.1% of total in Małopolska.

The highest consumption of gas per capita was recorded in wielicki powiat - 201.8 m<sup>3</sup> and the lowest in miechowski and suski powiats - 8.4 m<sup>3</sup> each. Consumption of gas per capita in Kraków amounted to 187,2 m<sup>3</sup>, in Nowy Sącz 165.5 m<sup>3</sup>, in Tarnów 150.2 m<sup>3</sup>.

As of the end of December 2008 1174.5 thous. consumers used 2507.0 GW·h of electricity, i.e., 2243.6 kW·h per consumer and 802.8 kW·h per capita. The most electricity per capita was used in tatrzański powiat - 1269.4 kW·h and least in dąbrowski powiat - 488.6 kW·h. Average consumption of electricity per capita in Kraków amounted to 1027.2 kW·h, in Nowy Sącz 721.6 kW·h, and in Tarnów 588.1 kW·h.

## **Dwelling stocks**

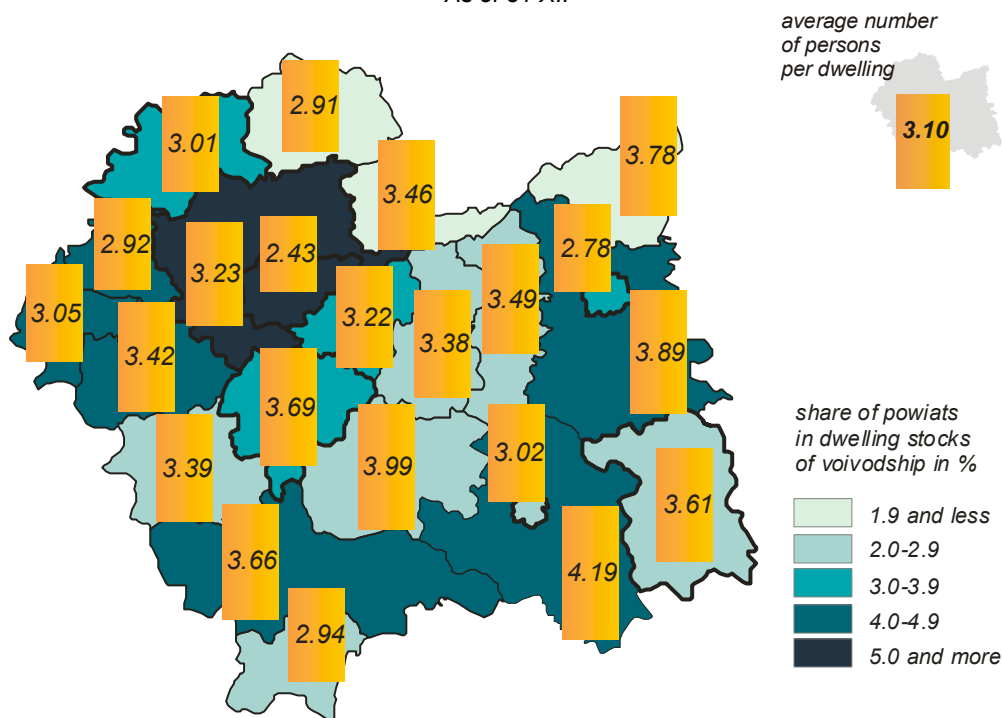
At the end of 2008 dwelling stocks of the małopolskie voivodship owned by housing co-operatives, gminas, companies, public building societies, natural persons and other entities amounted to 1058.9 thous. dwellings. Total usable floor space of dwellings amounted to 79.2 mln m<sup>2</sup> and the number of rooms - 4039.0 thous. In 2008 in Małopolska the average number of persons per dwelling amounted to 3.10 and the number of persons per room - 0.81. Statistical resident of the voivodship at the end of 2008 managed 24.1 m<sup>2</sup> usable floor space of dwelling.

Excluding city of Kraków which concentrated almost 30% (311.2 thous. dwellings) of dwelling stocks of voivodship, Krakowski powiat with 7.3% (77.6 thous. dwellings) of total dwelling stocks occupied the first position in respect to the total number of dwellings. Dwellings in other 20 powiats constituted jointly almost 2/3 of voivodshop's stocks and the share of



individual powiats varied from 1.2% to 4.8%. Proszowicki powiat was the one with the least number of dwellings (12.5 thous. dwellings).

### Dwelling stocks in 2008 As of 31 XII



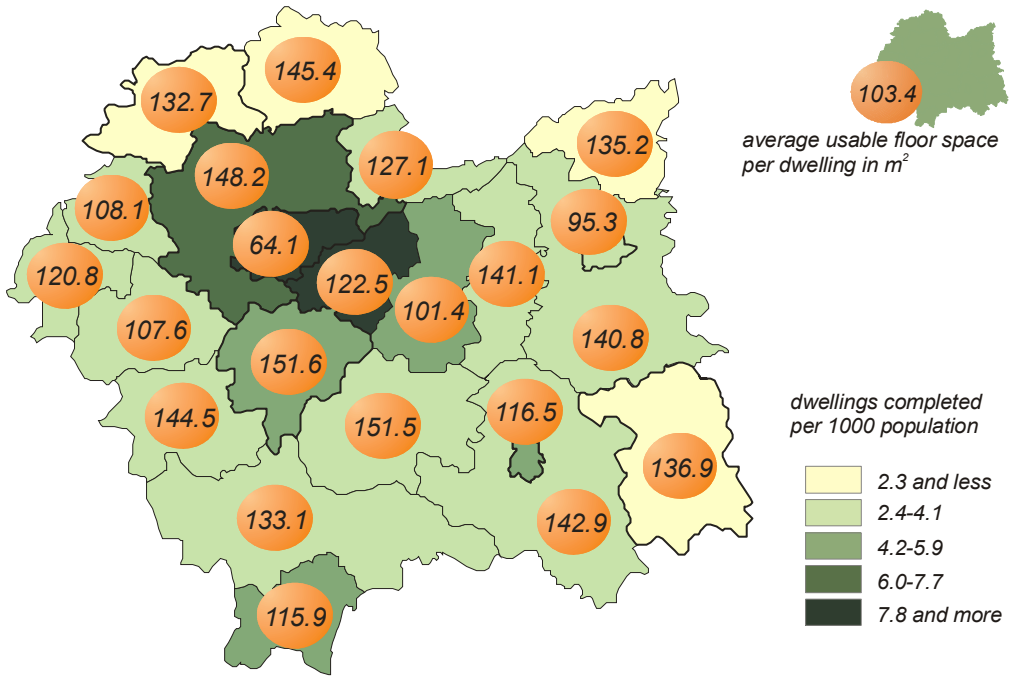
### Dwellings completed

16.0 thous. dwellings (70.6 thous. rooms) with usable floor space of 1656.3 thous. m<sup>2</sup> were completed in Małopolskie voivodship in 2008. 8.2 thous. dwellings with usable floor space of 1164.1 thous. m<sup>2</sup> were completed in private buildings. Average usable floor space of dwelling amounted to 103,4 m<sup>2</sup> and 142,6 m<sup>2</sup> in private buildings.

The most dwellings were completed in *krakowski* (1880) and *wielicki* (1035) powiats, which simultaneously constitute suburban area of the city of Kraków. More than 40% (6621) of total dwellings in voivodship were completed in the capital of Małopolska. The least number of dwellings completed was recorded in *miechowski* and *dąbrowski* powiats, respectively: 32 and 85.

Intensity rate of dwellings completed per 1000 population amounted in voivodship to 4.9 and in *wielicki* powiat reached the highest value - 9.6, and the lowest in *miechowski* powiat - 0.6.

## Dwellings completed in 2008



## EDUCATION

Data in the scope of education come from the Educational Information System, administered by the Ministry of National Education.

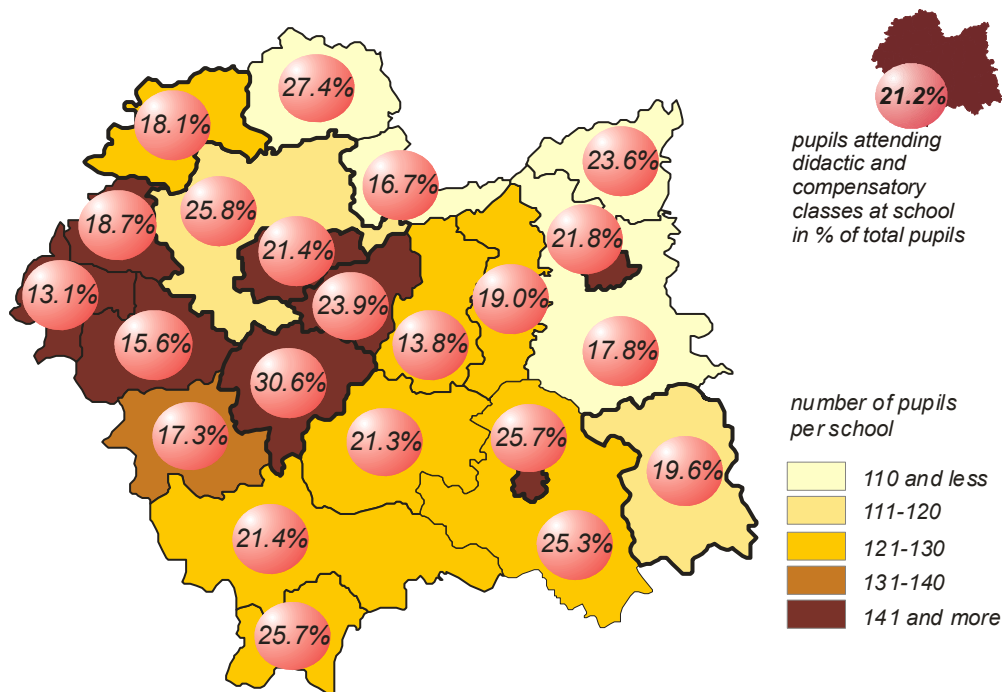
Pre-primary education in Małopolska was conducted in 1801 institutions, of which in 828 nursery schools, attended by 82.8 thous. children (64.9 thous. were attended to nursery schools). Pre-primary education in voivodship concentrates mainly in cities with powiat status as well as in their suburban areas.

In 2008 in Małopolska operated 1490 primary schools attended by 212.0 thous. pupils. 139 primary schools functioned on the area of tarnowski powiat, that is (excluding Kraków) the most in voivodship. A similar number of such educational establishments was recorded also in nowosądecki and krakowski powiats, respectively: 138 and 134. In proszowicki powiat the number of primary schools was the lowest and it amounted to 28. Among cities with powiat status Kraków definitely dominated, on its area there were 146 primary schools, in Tarnów 24 such schools functioned, and in Nowy Sącz 18. Gross enrolment rate in the voivodship on average amounted to 97.5%, however the highest one among landed powiats was recorded in miechowski powiat (100.9%), and the lowest one - in krakowski powiat (91.7%). In all cities with

powiat status the rate under discussion exceeded 100.0%, what means that also children living outside these powiats attend schools situated on their area.

21.2% of total pupils of primary schools participated in didactic and educational classes. The following map presents a participation in classes in particular powiats.

**Primary education in 2008/2009 school year**  
(excluding special schools)



730 lower secondary schools functioned on the area of the voivodship, attended by 124.0 thous. of pupils. Gross enrolment rate for this type of schools amounted to 98.9%. The highest one was recorded in oświęcimski powiat (103.7%), the lowest one in krakowski powiat (91.4%). In Nowy Sącz the value of gross enrolment rate amounted to 107.9%, in Tarnów - 107.8%, and in Kraków 104.9%.

Upper lower secondary and tertiary education concentrates mainly in cities with powiat status, especially in Kraków. Among 32 higher education institutions, there were 21 in Kraków, 3 in Nowy Sącz and 2 in Tarnów.

**HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL WELFARE**

At the end of 2008 1304 health care institutions functioned on the area of the voivodship and there were 285 medical practices concentrated mainly in Kraków (particularly

within the framework of specialized care). In the capital of the voivodship 427 health care institutions functioned and there were 39 medical practices.

During 2008 in Małopolska facilities of the out-patient health care provided 24.6 mln of consultations (excluding the out-patient consultations provided in admission rooms in general hospitals to non-hospitalised patients), i.e., on average 8 per capita. The highest value of this rate (excluding cities with powiat status) was recorded in chrzanowski powiat (7.7), and the lowest one in tarnowski powiat (4.7). In cities with powiat status the discussed relation reached the value of 13.6 in Tarnów, 12.0 in Nowy Sącz and 10.9 in Kraków.

In the Małopolskie voivodship within the framework of stationary social welfare 116 homes and facilities conducted activity. The majority of above mentioned facilities was located in Kraków (26), tarnowski powiat (13) as well as in Tarnów and krakowski powiat (by 9).

At the end of 2008 a total number of places being at the disposal of social welfare homes and facilities amounted to 8.5 thous., and in all facilities 8.6 thous. of residents stayed. On average almost 3 places in such facilities fell by 1000 residents of the voivodship. This ratio was the most advantageous in miechowski powiat (7.6) and the lowest in brzeski powiat (0.8).

As of the end of 2008 the sale of medicines and medications was run by 930 pharmacies and 97 pharmaceutical points located in rural gminas. Apart cities with powiat status there were the most pharmacies on the area of powiats: krakowski (47) and nowotarski (45), and the least in powiats: miechowski (10) and proszowicki (11). At the end of 2008 the number of population per pharmacy amounted to 3.5 thous., however in Nowy Sącz it was 1.9 thous. and in krakowski and tarnowski powiats by 5.3 thous. persons.

## **CULTURE AND TOURISM**

Kraków is the most important and also the biggest center of cultural living in Małopolska. Most of cultural institutions in the voivodship is located there.

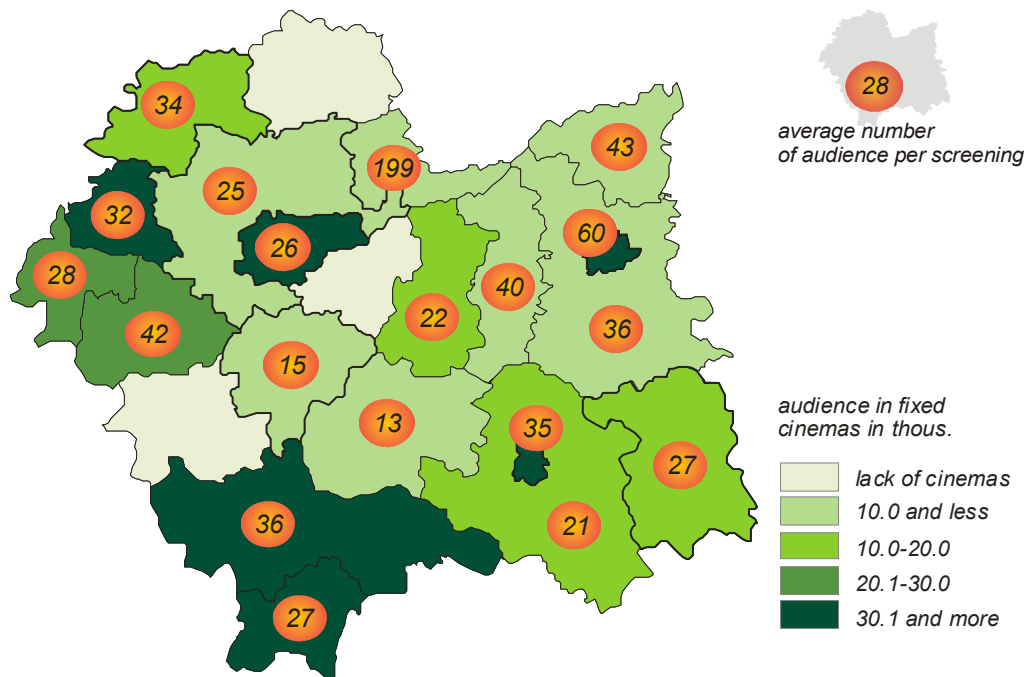
Among 108 museums and museum branches operating in Małopolska at the end of December 2008, as much as 42 were located in its capital. The number of museum visitors amounted to 6113.7 thous., of which most visited institutions operating in Kraków (40.9%) and in Oświęcimski powiat (18.5%).

There were 832 library institutions in Małopolskie voivodship with the collection of 10868.3 thous. volumes as of the end of December 2008. These institutions had 671.2 thous. registered borrowers. Each of them made on average 17 loans during a year. Most active borrowers come from brzeski and nowosądecki powiats. In 2008 each of them loaned respectively 23 and 22 books. The lowest loans rate per borrower was recorded in proszowicki

powiat (11.3) and chrzanowski powiat (13.8). Since few years the number of borrowers has been decreasing.

In voivodship operated 45 fixed cinemas which conducted 120.4 thous. screenings for 3317.0 thous. persons, then statistically every resident of the vivodship went to the cinema once a year. This is the most common way of participation in consumption of institutionalized culture. Cinemas possessed 21.6 thous. seats, there were on average 152 persons for every seat. In the respect of the number of cinemas, Kraków was significantly differ from the rest of voivodship as in the case of museums. In the city operate 12 cinemas, which organized 102.8 thous. screenings for 2718.5 thous. spectators. Oświęcimski powiat distinguished itself among other powiats with relatively large number of cinemas (4), but the most spectators participated in screenings in tatrzański powiat (76,1 thous.).

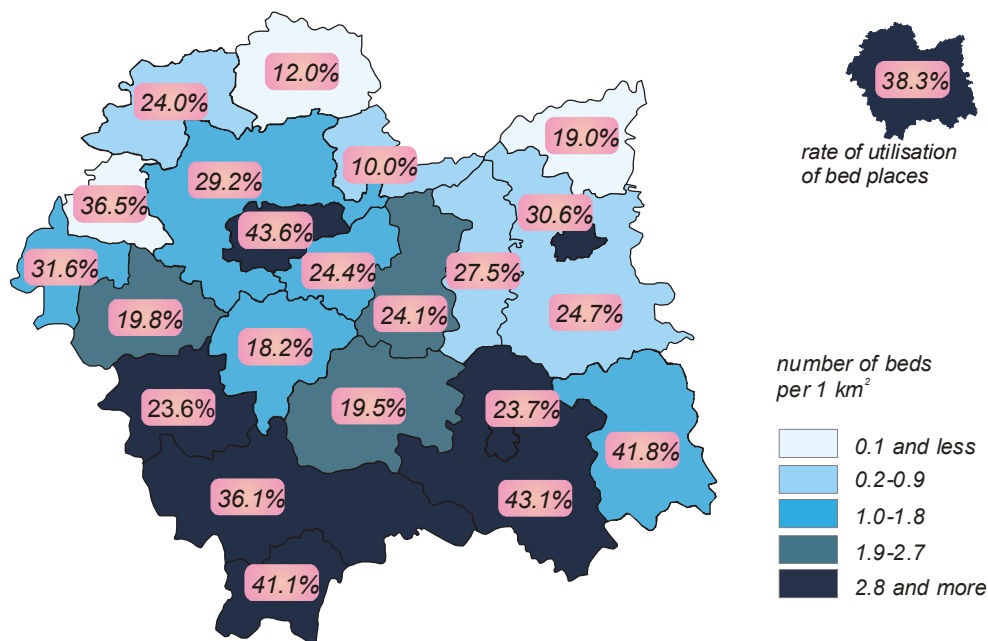
### Audience in fixed cinemas in 2008



At the end of July 2008 in the Małopolskie voivodship there were 872 collective tourist accommodation facilities located mainly in the southern part of region and in Kraków. The biggest number of such facilities functioned in Kraków (173) as well as in nowosądecki powiat (152), tatrzański powiat (150) and nowotarski powiat (138). Collective tourist accommodation facilities possessed 68.8 thous. bed places which were used by 2711.4 tourists, of which 829.0 foreign tourists.

Kraków and mentioned above powiats located south of region distinguished also in regard to the number of bed places. In the capital of the voivodship there were 32.6% of total bed places, in tatrzański powiat - 17.0%, in nowosądecki powiat - 16.9% and in nowotarski powiat - 11.7%.

### Tourism in 2008



There were 2735.0 thous. overnight stays in Kraków of which 1633.2 foreign tourists overnight stays. It constituted respectively 34.4% and 82.2% in particular categories.

The poorest accommodation offer in the region was in disposal of miechowski powiat. There was operating just one collective tourist accommodation establishment offering 40 bed places.

### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

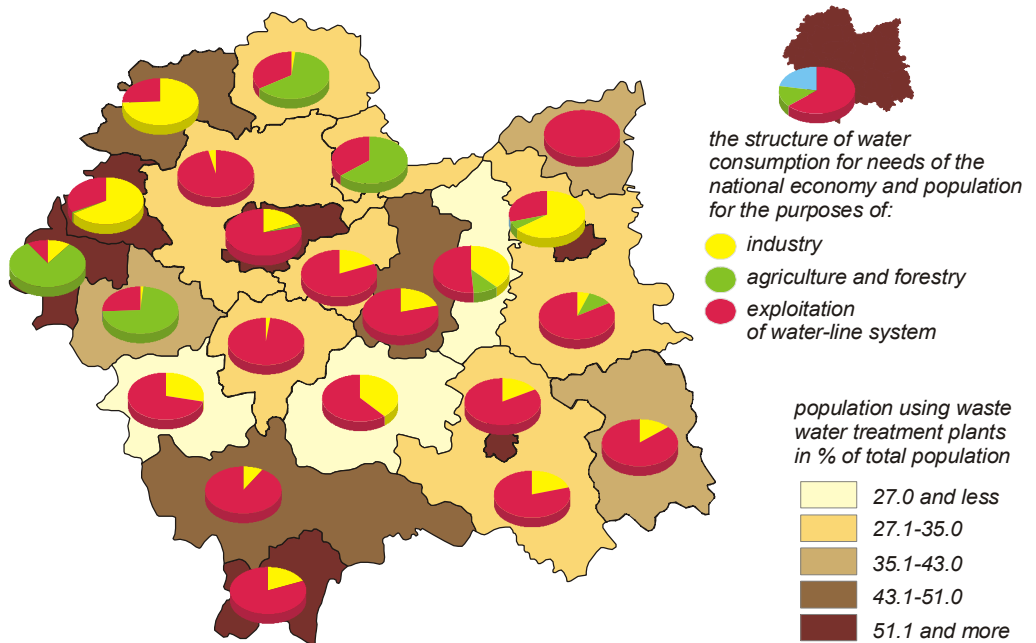
In 2008 the legally protected area situated in the Małopolskie voivodship amounted to 790.3 thous. ha, which constituted 52.1% of geographic area of the voivodship. The biggest share of the legally protected area in total area of powiat was characteristic for powiats: nowotarski (93.0%) and tatrzański (92.7%), and the lowest one for powiats: wielicki (0.4%) and oświęcimski (0.6%).

In the period under consideration 268.9 hm<sup>3</sup> of industrial and municipal waste water were discharged into waters or into the ground. Almost 99% of them were treated, mainly

mechanically (56.0% of total treated waste water) and with increased biogene removal (32.7%). Among 3.1 hm<sup>3</sup> untreated waste water 1.4 hm<sup>3</sup> was discharged by sewerage system.

Population using waste water treatment plants accounted for 54.4% of total population of the voivodship. The highest percentage of the population using waste water treatment plants occurred in powiats: tatrzański (62.7%) and oświęcimski (61.6%), and the lowest one - suski (24.7%) and limanowski (25.5%). In cities with powiat status the analysed relation was the most advantageous in Tarnów, where 99.7% of the population used waste water treatment plants. In Nowy Sącz it was 97.5% and in Kraków 91.5% of the population.

### Environmental protection in 2008



The emission of particulates and gases in 2008 amounted to 161.9 thous. tonnes. Over 96% of total emission fell on gases, among which sulphur dioxide accounted for 22.1%. Among particulates almost a half (46.9%) came from the combustion of fuels.

Pollution reduction systems retained 45.0% of generated gases and 99.4% of generated particulates. The biggest percentage of retained gases was recorded in olkuski powiat - 96.5%, and of particulates in chrzanowski and krakowski powiats - by 99.7%.

During the whole 2008 in the Małopolskie voivodship 8556.3 thous. tonnes of waste were generated (excluding municipal waste), of which 78.7% were recovered, 14.4% treated and 6.9% temporarily stored on landfill areas. As of the end of year non-reclaimed waste

disposal sites occupied an area of 822.4 ha, among which 275.3 ha were on the area of Kraków and 163.5 in chrzanowski powiat.

In 2008 in Małopolska outlays on fixed assets in environmental protection amounted to 582.5 mln zł (in current prices). The biggest expenditures for this purpose were borne in Kraków (24.4% of total) and in krakowski powiat (16.7%), and the lowest in proszowicki powiat (0.1%) and in Nowy Sącz (0.3%). The highest expenditures per capita were borne in powiats: chrzanowski - 428 zł and krakowski - 381 zł, whereas in proszowicki and nowosądecki powiats it was respectively: 9 zł and 42 zł.

Outlays on water management were borne in the amount of 269.1 mln zł (in current prices), mainly on the area of wadowicki powiat (35.5% of total), Kraków (14.1%) and chrzanowski powiat (12.7%). Per capita the most was expended in powiats: wadowicki - 616 zł and chrzanowski - 268 zł, and the least in dąbrowski - 0.1 zł.

## **PUBLIC FINANCE**

### **Revenue**

Local self-government entities of Małopolska worked out total revenue of 11626 mln zł. Revenue of gminas budgets accounted for 47.3%, revenue of cities with powiat status - 31.9%, of powiats - 12.8% and of the voivodship - 8.0% of total revenue.

In the structure of revenue, own revenue predominated which share amounted to 50.1%, i.e. 5829 mln zł. General subsidy in the amount of 3750 mln zł accounted for 32.3% of total revenue and allocations amounted to 2046 mln zł, i.e., 17.6%.

The majority of own revenue came from taxes, of which from personal and corporate income tax - 48.2%, that is 2809 mln zł. The definite majority (almost 80%) of general subsidy was an educational part amounting to 2912 mln zł, however among allocations resources from the state budget prevailed - 92.8%, i.e., 1899 mln zł.

In 2008 in Małopolska there were **per capita** 283 zł from the revenue of the voivodship budget, 640 zł from the revenue of powiats budgets, 3876 zł from the revenue of cities with powiat status budget and 2365 zł from the revenue of gminas budget.

Among **urban gminas** the highest total revenue per capita was recorded in Zakopane - 2960 zł, Limanowa - 2847 zł and Oświęcim - 2830 zł. In a group of **urban-rural gminas** the highest revenue was obtained by gminas: Niepołomice - 4168 zł, Krynica-Zdrój - 3944 zł and Trzebinia - 2748 zł, and the lowest revenue, not exceeding 2000 zł, was recorded in four gminas: Libiąż, Alwernia, Krzeszowice and Wolbrom. The biggest disproportions in revenue per capita occurred



among **rural gminas**. Among 125 gminas revenue per capita higher than average in this group was obtained by 62 gminas, however in 39 gminas they exceeded 2500 zł.

The highest values were recorded in gminas: Uście Gorlickie - 3542 zł, Ochoznica Dolna - 3318 zł, Sękowa - 3227 zł and Raciechowice - 3052 zł, and the lowest in gminas: Wierzchosławice - 1831 zł and Kocmyrzów-Luborzyca - 1893 zł.

In cities with powiat status revenue per capita shaped as following: in Kraków - 3954 zł, Nowy Sącz - 3729 zł, Tarnów - 3476 zł.

## **Expenditure**

In 2008 total expenditure of local self-government amounted to 11923 mln zł. For gminas budgets fell 47.0% of total expenditure, for cities with powiat status budgets 32.6%, for powiats budgets 12.7% and for the voivodship budget 7.7%.

Current expenditure, amounting to 9357 mln zł, constituted 78.5% of total expenditure. The remaining amount of 2566 mln zł fell on property expenditure.

Nearly the whole property expenditure (99.4%, i.e. 2549 mln zł) was destined for investments, however among current expenditure wages and salaries accounted for almost 40% (3545 mln zł).

Calculating **per capita** in Małopolska expenditure of the voivodship budget amounted to 281 zł, from powiats budget - 650 zł, cities with powiat status - 4063 zł and gminas - 2409 zł. The biggest disproportions in expenditure per capita occurred in rural gminas budgets - in gmina Wielka Wieś they amounted to 3960 zł, and in gmina Wierzchosławice - 1747 zł, in two urban-rural gminas: Niepołomice and Krynica - Zdrój they exceeded 4000 zł per capita. In Kraków that was 4172 zł, in Nowy Sącz 3834 zł and in Tarnów 3520 zł.

The share of investment expenditure in total expenditure amounted to 21.4%. Among gminas the biggest investments were conducted by gmina Wielka Wieś - expending 2064 zł per capita. Simultaneously, in four gminas less than 100 zł per capita was destined for investments, the least in gmina Klucze - 67 zł and Iwkowa - 70 zł.

## **Financial result**

Local self-government entities closed the year 2008 with a negative financial result of minus 297 mln zł. 108 entities showed a deficit: 93 gminas, 3 cities with powiat status and 12 powiats. The budget surplus in the year under discussion was shown only in the voivodship budget.

## **ENTITIES OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY**

As of 31 XII 2008 in Małopolskie voivodship there were 301.6 thous. economic entities (excluding persons tending private farms in agriculture as well as local units) registered in the country official register of the units of the national economy REGON. The most entities were registered in Kraków - 35.0% of total and in krakowski powiat - 7.1%, wadowicki powiat - 5.0% as well as oświęcimski and nowotarski powiats - 4.3% each. On the other hand the least were located on the area of less industrialized powiats, such as: dąbrowski (0.8%), proszowicki (0.9%) and miechowski (1.3%).

97.3% of entities registered in the voivodship belonged to private sector. Entities of private sector constituted overwhelming majority in all Małopolska's powiats. In Kraków it was 98.4%, in wielicki powiat - 98.4%, in tatrzański powiat - 97.8%, and the smallest share was characteristic for dąbrowki powiat - 93.1%.

Taking the legal form as a criterion, the share of natural persons conducting economic activity in total number of entities registered in the voivodship amounted to 75.9%. In powiats: suski (83.0%), limanowski, myślenicki (by 82.7%) and wadowicki (82.6%) - the share was the biggest, and the smallest, i.a. in all cities with powiat status, i.e., in Kraków (68.3%), Tarnów (74.1%) and Nowy Sącz (74.5%) and also in dąbrowski powiat (76.2%).

On the area of the voivodship there were 19.5 thous. commercial companies (6.5% of total registered entities). These companies the most frequently chose as the place of their registration cities with powiat status - the most of them in relation to the number of entities registered on a given area was located in Kraków - 11.8%, than in Tarnów - 7.1% as well as in Nowy Sącz - 6.6%. The least commercial companies among total entities conducted their activity on the area of powiats: miechowski (1.4%), suski and limanowski (by 2.0%).

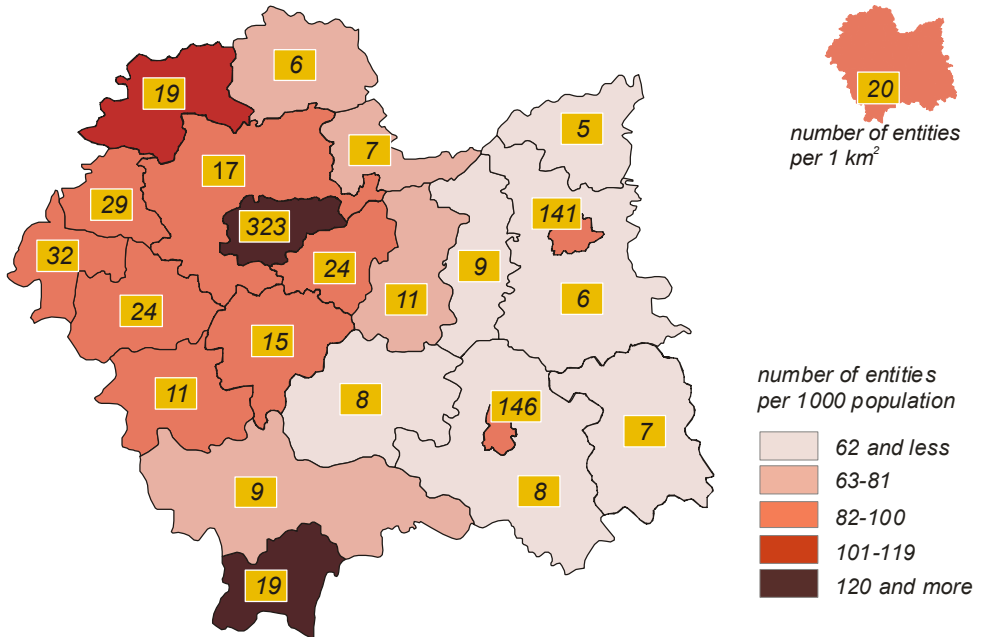
Commercial companies with foreign capital participation operating mainly in Kraków, Tarnów and wielicki powiat constituted 17.4% of total commercial companies. The least of such companies was registered in miechowski and limanowski powiats.

Taking into account kind of activity, the most economic entities was registered in the section trade and repair (86.5 thous., i.e. 28.7% of total entities). In 20 per 22 powiats of Małopolska the share of this section was predominant. The exception was nowosądecki powiat with the predominance of entities included to the section construction and tatrzański powiat, where the most entities were registered in the section hotels and restaurants.

The highest concentration of national economy entities, expressed in their number per 1 km<sup>2</sup>, occurs on the area of Kraków. The map below presents the distribution of the concentration rate.

## Entities of the national economy in 2008

As of 31 XII



The level of **entrepreneurship** in a given region is shown by the number of entities per 1000 population living on this area. The highest rate was recorded in Kraków (140) and in tatrzański powiat (139), and the lowest one in powiats: dąbrowski and tarnowski (respectively: 44 and 46). On average for the Małopolskie voivodship it amounted to 92 entities of the national economy per 1000 population.