

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAŁOPOLSKIE VOIVODSHIP IN 2009

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 km² 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, 45 urban-rural gminas, 123 rural gminas).



S o u r c e: SO Kraków own study.

Nowosądecki powiat is the largest one (1549 km²), and chrzanowski is the smallest (372 km²). The area of cities with powiat status amounts to 327 km² in regard to Kraków, 72 km² to Tarnów and 58 km² to Nowy Sącz.

POPULATION

As of the end of December 2009 the population of the Małopolskie voivodship numbered 3298.3 thous. inhabitants, thus there were approximately 217 people per 1 km² of the

area. Oświęcimski (379 persons/km²) and chrzanowski (344 persons/km²) powiats had the highest population density, whereas miechowski (74 persons/km²) and proszowicki (105 persons/km²) were the least populated. The level of concentration of population in respect to the area was definitely higher in the magistrate powiats. It amounted to 2310 persons/km² in Kraków, 1591 persons/km² in Tarnów and 1468 persons/km² in Nowy Sącz.

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 visible particularly in cities with powiat status. In 2009 there were 114 females per 100 males in Kraków, 111 in Tarnów and 109 in Nowy Sącz.

In population structure of the voivodship by economic age groups, working age population constituted 63.7%. Economic load factor, measured as non-working age population per 100 persons of working age amounted to 57. In chrzanowski and olkuski powiats discussed factor shaped the most favourably (54 each), while the least in limanowski powiat (66). In magistrate powiats this coefficient was lower than the voivodship's average and amounted to 52 in Kraków, and 54 in Nowy Sącz and Tarnów respectively.

There were 37.3 thous. live births recorded in Małopolska in 2009, which in calculation per 1000 population amounted to more than 11 persons. This ratio reached the highest value in limanowski (14.1‰) and nowosądecki (13.6‰) powiats, while the lowest was recorded in chrzanowski powiat (9.6‰). In cities with powiat status live births ratio per 1000 population amounted to 11.1‰ in Nowy Sącz, 10.7‰ in Kraków and 9.0‰ in Tarnów.

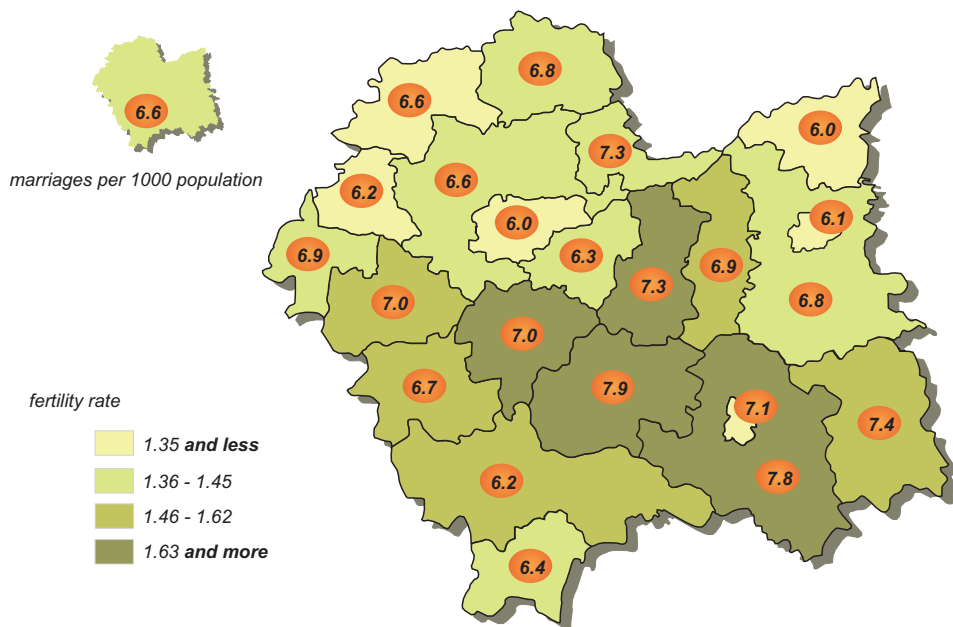
In the period under discussion 29.8 thous. persons died, i.e. a bit more than 9 persons per 1000 population. The ratio of deaths reached the highest value in miechowski powiat - 14.5‰, and the lowest in nowotarski - 7.3‰. In Kraków almost 10 deaths per 1000 population were recorded, in Tarnów 9, and 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 2.3. The highest natural increase ratio was characteristic for limanowski (6.4‰) and nowosądecki powiats (6.2‰ each). In three powiats natural increase was negative: in miechowski (minus 4.2‰), proszowicki (minus 0.8‰) and chrzanowski (minus 0.7‰). In cities with powiat status natural increase shaped between 0.5‰ in Tarnów, 0.9‰ in Kraków and 3.4‰ in Nowy Sącz.

In 2009 there were 21.8 thous. matrimonies contracted in Małopolska (6.6 per 1000 population), of which 52.0% on rural areas. Almost 3/4 of total contracted matrimonies were religious marriages. Most of marriages per 1000 population were contracted in limanowski (7.9) and nowosądecki powiats (7.8), however the least on the area of dąbrowski powiat (6.0). In Kraków and in Tarnów the discussed ratio shaped below the voivodship's average and amounted respectively to: 6.0‰ and 6.1‰, while in Nowy Sącz it reached the value 7.1‰.

Simultaneously 4.1 thous. divorces were adjudicated during the year (1.2 per 1000 population), mostly on urban areas (76.1%). Among landed powiats the highest ratio of divorces was recorded in chrzanowski (1.7‰) and oświęcimski powiats (1.6‰), and the lowest one in limanowski powiat (0.4‰). However, in cities with powiat status the discussed ratio definitely exceeded the voivodship's average. In Kraków it shaped at the level 2.2‰, in Tarnów 1.8‰, and in Nowy Sącz 1.5‰.

Fertility and intensity of marriages in 2009



S o u r c e: SO Kraków own study.

Permanent net migration in 2009 was positive and amounted to 3.6 thous. persons, whereas there were recorded an outflow of population from urban areas (minus 1.3 thous. persons) and an inflow of population to rural areas (plus 4.9 thous. persons).

LABOUR MARKET

Employed persons

At the end of December 2009 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 692.3 thous. persons, of which 427.1 thous. persons, i.e. 61.7% of total employed persons worked in private sector. 345.3 thous. females constituted 49.9% of total employed persons. On average there were 210 employed persons per 1000 residents of the voivodship. The most employed persons per 1000 population were recorded in olkuski (206), chrzanowski and oświęcimski powiats (200 each), what is undoubtedly involved with their industrial character, whereas the least in tarnowski powiat (95) and dąbrowski powiat (103). In cities with powiat status the number of employed persons per 1000 population was similar and ranged between 356 in Nowy Sącz, through 362 in Tarnów, up to 377 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 649.7 thous. persons. Private sector gathered 62.8% of total paid employment. The highest number of paid employees per 1000 population was in olkuski powiat (180) and wadowicki powiat (165) and the lowest in miechowski, proszowicki and tarnowski powiats (85 each). In Kraków there were 400 paid employees per 1000 population, in Tarnów 320 and in Nowy Sącz 293.

In the period under discussion 36.4 thous. persons were working in conditions hazardous to health. Hazards connected with work environment as well as with strenuous work conditions concerned respectively 20.3 thous. and 10.6 thous. persons. Moreover, almost 5.5 thous. persons were working in hazardous conditions related to particularly dangerous machinery. The highest number of persons working in conditions hazardous to health were recorded in oświęcimski powiat (3.6 thous.) and chrzanowski powiat (2.1 thous.), so in powiats with a large extend of industrialization. The least persons exposed to danger resulting from the character of work were persons working in dąbrowski and miechowski powiats (0.1 thous. each). There were 13.9 thous. persons working in hazardous conditions in Kraków, in Nowy Sącz and Tarnów - 1.8 thous. each.

There were 5.3 thous. persons, of which 1.7 thous. women injured in accidents at work. The most injured persons were recorded in oświęcimski powiat - 380, the least in proszowicki powiat - 22. Accident rate (number of injured persons per 1000 employed persons) in the voivodship amounted to almost 6 persons, the highest was in oświęcimski powiat - 9.2 and the lowest in brzeski powiat - 3.3.

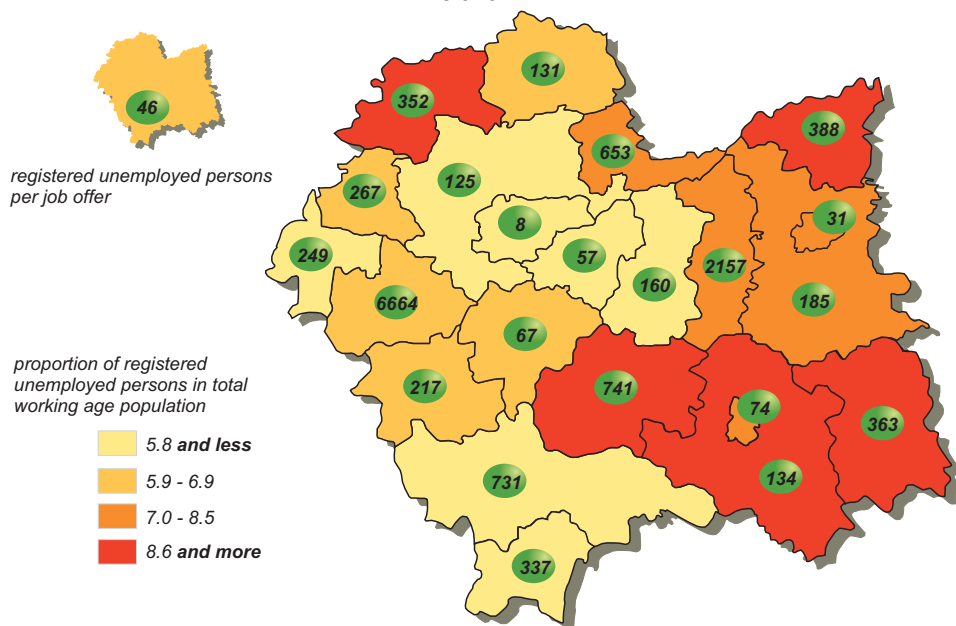
Unemployment

In Powiat Labour Offices of the Małopolskie voivodship 130.0 thous. unemployed persons, of which 67.6 thous. women (52.0% of total) were registered as of 31 December 2009. Unemployed persons from rural areas constituted 55.0% of total registered persons. 22.9 thous. persons, i.e. 17.7% of total number of the unemployed, possessed benefits rights.

In the period January-December 2009 the number of newly registered unemployed persons amounted to 199.7 thous. and of persons removed from unemployment rolls - to 167.5 thous.

The most unemployed persons were recorded among young persons, entering the labour market. Share of unemployed persons in the number of working population of a given powiat varied from 3.2% in Kraków to 12.5% in dąbrowski powiat.

Registered unemployment in 2009 As of 31 XII



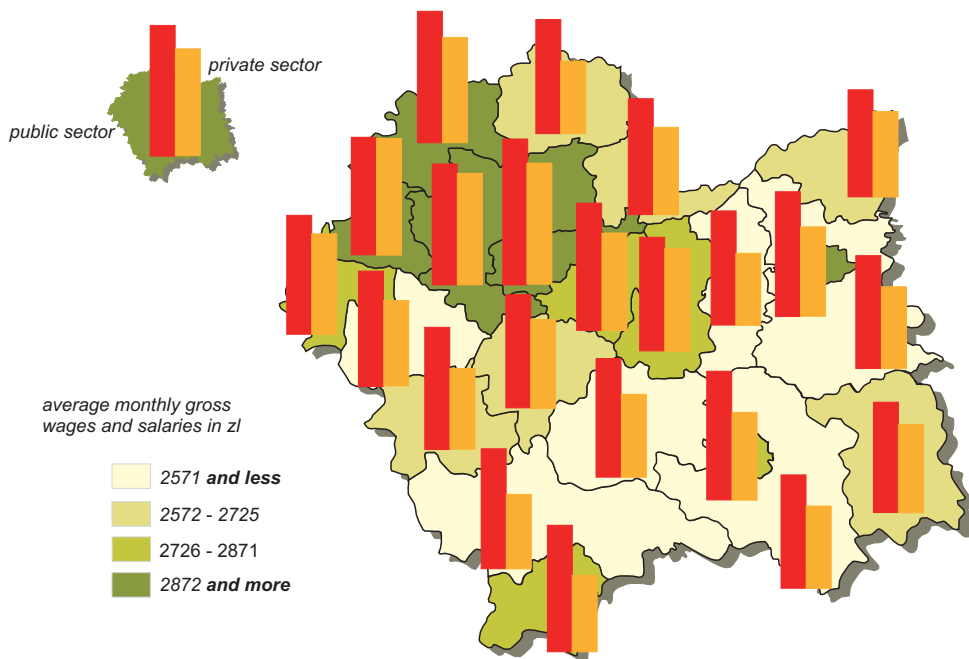
Taking into consideration the educational level of unemployed persons, the most of them had basic vocational (30.0%) and secondary vocational including post-secondary education (25.3%).

Registered unemployment rate amounted to 9.7% as of the end of December and in powiats this rate was very diverse. Among landed powiats the lowest unemployment rate was recorded in bocheński (8.6%), miechowski (8.7%) and tatrzański powiats (8.9%) and the highest in dąbrowski powiat (18.8%) and limanowski powiat (18.5%). In cities with powiat status, excluding Nowy Sącz (10.3%) the unemployment rate was lower than the voivodship's average. In Kraków this rate shaped at the level of 4.1% and in Tarnów of 9.3%.

Wages and salaries

In 2009 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 3057.71 zł. Wages and salaries in public sector reached 3458.69 zł, while in private sector it was 2819.67 zł.

Average monthly gross wages and salaries in 2009



Source: SO Kraków own study.

Wages and salaries higher than the voivodship's average were recorded only in chrzanowski (3094.20 zł) and olkuski powiat (3071.36 zł). Persons employed in brzeski powiat (2461.69 zł) and in tarnowski powiat (2471.42 zł) received the lowest pay. Wages and salaries of persons employed in Kraków which average value amounted to 3423.56 zł had the main influence on average wages and salaries in the voivodship. The average pay in Tarnów amounted to 2872.21 zł and in Nowy Sącz to 2726.15 zł. A median of average monthly gross wages and salaries amounted to 2677.40 zł.

MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE. DWELLINGS

Water-line and sewerage systems

The total length of water-line distribution system in Małopolska amounted to 17.3 thous. km. The longest water-line system was characteristic for krakowski powiat (2,4 thous. km - 13.9% of total), and the shortest for gorlicki powiat (0.2 thous. km - 1.2%). The length of water-line distribution system in cities with powiat status constituted jointly 10.8% of total system, while in Kraków this proportion amounted to 7.9%, in Tarnów to 1.7% and in Nowy Sącz to 1.2%.

Consumption of water from water-line systems in households amounted to 88.7 thous. dam³, i.e. 26.9 m³ per capita. The most water per capita was consumed by households in oświęcimski powiat - 31.6 m³, whereas the least in suski powiat - 9.5 m³. The average consumption of water per capita amounted to 47.6 m³ in Kraków, 36.0 m³ in Tarnów and 24.4 m³ in Nowy Sącz.

The sewerage system of the the Małopolskie voivodship amounted to 9.5 thous. km² as of 31 XII 2009. Like the water-line system, the longest sewerage system was in krakowski powiat (945,7 km), which constituted 10.0% of the entire sewerage system in Małopolska. In miechowski powiat the sewerage system numbered to 94.7 km, i.e. 1.0% of total system in the voivodship. The length of sewerage system in magistrate powiats amounted jointly to 1728.3 km. i.e. 18.2% of the entire system, of which 1223.8 km was located in Kraków.

98430.1 dam³ of waste water mainly (excluding magistrate powiats) from krakowski (4.4% of total) and chrzanowski (4.3%) powiats was discharged into the sewerage system. Proszowicki and miachowski powiats had the least part in total waste water discharged (0.5% and 0.6% respectively).

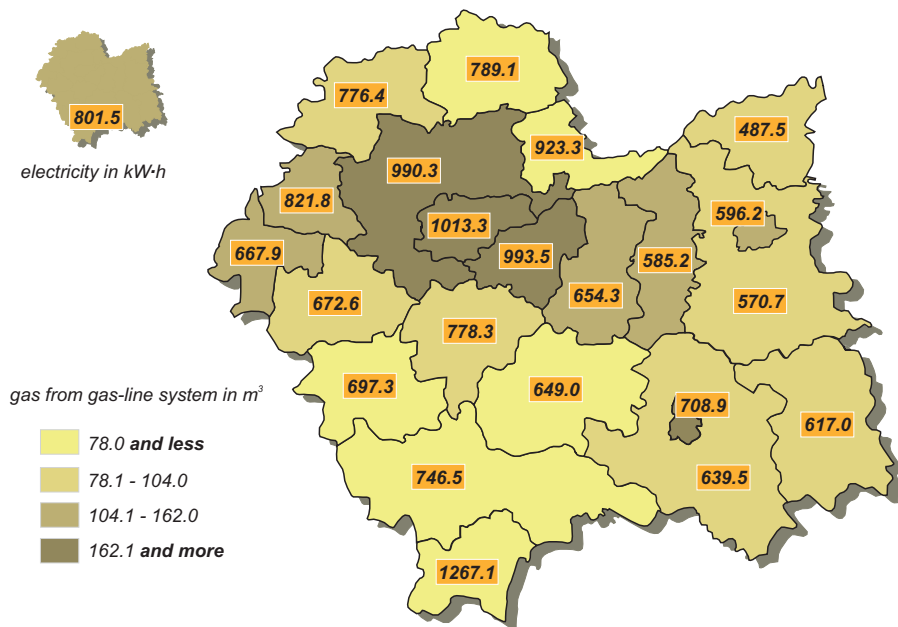
Gas and electricity

There were 690.8 thous. consumers (excluding those using collective gas-meters) of 22.0 thous. km of gas-line system in Małopolska. The longest gas-line system was placed in

tarnowski powiat (2736.2 km, i.e. 12.4% of the entire system in the voivodship). The longest gas-line system had tarnowski powiat (2736.2 km, i.e. 12.4% of total system in the voivodship), and the shortest one was in tatrzański powiat (72.5 km - 0.3%). In cities with powiat status gas-line system jointly amounted to 2242.9 thous. km, i.e. 10.2% of total system in Małopolska.

The average consumption of gas per capita amounted to 119.0 m³. The highest consumption of gas per capita was recorded in wielicki powiat (190.5 m³), whereas the lowest in miechowski powiat (8.7 m³) and suski powiat (8.8 m³). In Kraków the consumption of gas per capita amounted to 179.7 m³, in Nowy Sącz 162.5 m³, and in Tarnów 147.4 m³.

Consumption of gas and electricity in households per capita in 2009



Source: SO Kraków own study.

As of the end of December 2009 1190.0 thous. consumers used jointly 2639.2 GW·h of electricity, i.e., 2217.7 kW·h per consumer and 801.5 kW·h per capita. The most electricity per capita was used in tatrzański powiat - 1267.1 kW·h and the least in dąbrowski powiat - 487.5 kW·h. Average consumption of electricity per capita in Kraków amounted to 1013.3 kW·h, in Nowy Sącz 708.9 kW·h, and in Tarnów 596.2 kW·h.

Dwelling stocks

At the end of 2009 dwelling stocks of the Małopolskie voivodship owned by housing co-operatives, gminas, companies, public building societies, natural persons and other entities

numbered 1077.6 thous. dwellings of total usable floor space amounting to 80.9 mln m², in which there were 4112.1 thous. rooms. The average number of persons per dwelling amounted to 3.06 and per room - 0.80. The average usable floor space per dwelling in dwelling stocks of the Małopolskie voivodship amounted to 75.1 m². A statistical resident of Małopolska had at his disposal 24.5 m² usable floor space of dwelling.

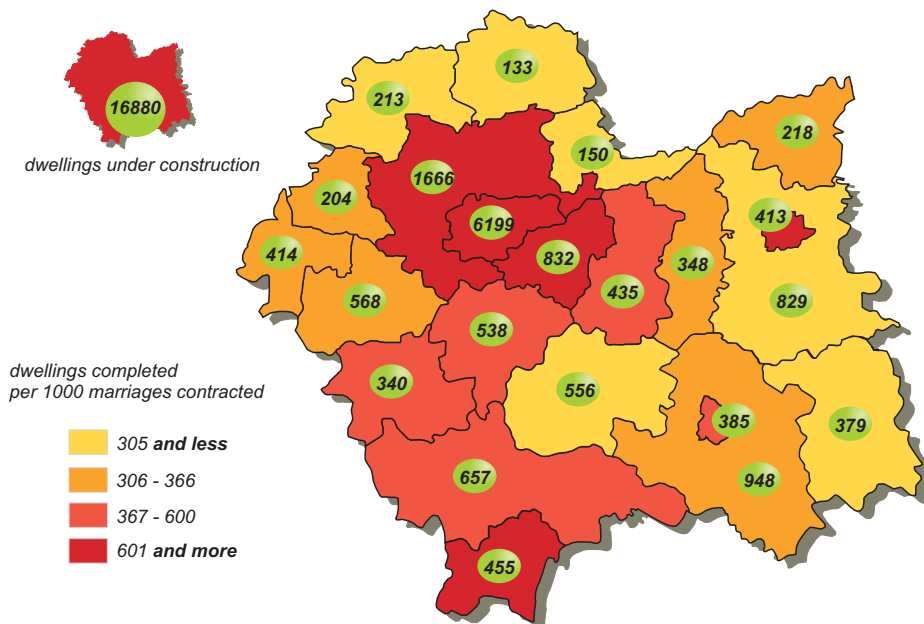
Excluding the city of Kraków which concentrated almost 30% (321.5 thous. dwellings) of dwelling stocks of voivodship, krakowski powiat with 7.4% (79.5 thous. dwellings) of total dwelling stocks occupied the first position in respect to the total number of dwellings, and the least one - proszowski powiat - 1.2% (12.6 thous.).

Dwellings completed

In 2009 in the Małopolskie voivodship 18.8 thous. dwellings (73.5 thous. rooms) with usable floor space of 1752.1 thous. m² were completed, of which in private buildings 7.2 thous. with usable floor space of 1064.7 thous. m². The average usable floor space of dwelling amounted to 93.3 m², of which 147.6 m² in private buildings.

The most dwellings were completed in krakowski (1946) and wielicki powiats (903), simultaneously constituting suburban area of the city of Kraków. In the capital of Małopolska 10344 dwelling premises were completed, i.e. 55.1% of total number of dwellings completed in the voivodship. The least number of newly completed dwellings was recorded in miechowski and proszowski powiats, respectively: 41 and 96.

Dwellings completed in 2009



Source: SO Kraków own study.

Intensity rate of dwellings completed per 1000 population amounted in the voivodship to 5.7, reaching the highest value in wielicki powiat - 8.2, and the lowest in miechowski powiat - 0.8. In cities with powiat status the intensity rate of dwellings amounted respectively to 13.7 in Kraków, 3.6 in Tarnów and 2.6 in Nowy Sącz.

EDUCATION

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

In 2009 the pre-primary education in the Małopolskie voivodship was conducted in 1861 institutions, of which in 868 nursery schools, attended by 89.0 thous. children (68.9 thous. were attended to nursery schools). The most institutions of pre-primary education were located in powiats: nowosądecki (165), krakowski (162) i tarnowski (140). In cities with powiat status 350 of such institutions conducted their activity, of which 280 in Kraków.

In the discussed period in Małopolska operated 1481 primary schools attended by 207.0 thous. pupils. 138 primary schools functioned on the area of nowosądecki powiat, that is (excluding Kraków) the most in voivodship. A similar number of such educational establishments was recorded also in tarnowski and krakowski powiats, respectively: 135 and 132. In proszowicki powiat the number of primary schools was the lowest and it amounted to 28. In cities with powiat status there were 192 primary schools, of which 149 in Kraków. Gross enrolment rate in the voivodship on average amounted to 97.9%, however the highest one among landed powiats was recorded in miechowski powiat (100.7%), and the lowest one - in krakowski powiat (92.6%). 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.

737 lower secondary schools functioned on the area of the voivodship, attended by 119.0 thous. pupils. Gross enrolment rate for this type of schools amounted to 98.5%. The highest one was recorded in oświęcimski powiat (103.2%), the lowest one in krakowski powiat (90.0%). In Tarnów the value of gross enrolment rate amounted to 109.2%, in Nowy Sącz - 108.5%, and in Kraków 104.5%.

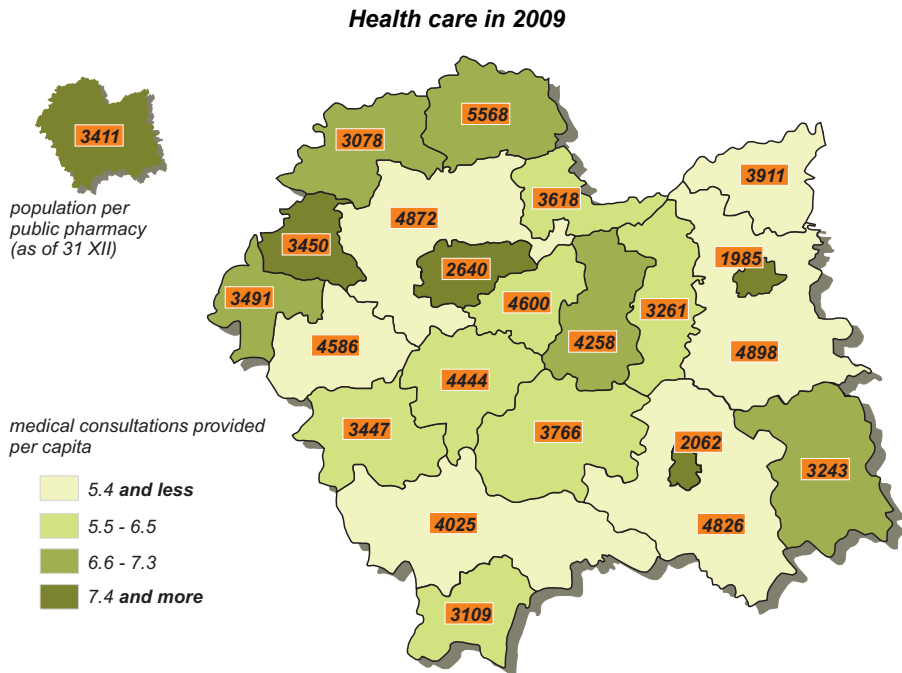
Upper lower secondary and tertiary education concentrates mainly in cities with powiat status, especially in Kraków. Among 33 higher education institutions, there were 22 in Kraków, 3 in Nowy Sącz and 2 in Tarnów.

HEALTH CARE

In 2009 (as of 31 XII) out-patient health care was provided by 1362 health care facilities as well as 268 physician's and dentist's practices, providing health care services financed from the public funds (contract signed with the National Health Fund).

In the framework of out-patient health care facilities provided 24.8 million health care services (excluding out-patient services delivered to people who do not require hospitalization in admission rooms of general hospitals).

The average number of health care services per capita amounted to 7.5. Into account the territorial division, the lowest values of the ratio were observed in the following powiats: tarnowski 4.7 and dąbrowski - 4.8, and the highest ones in big cities: Tarnów - 12.5, Kraków - 11.4, and Nowy Sącz - 10.9. Such disproportions are mainly caused by the organization of the health care units. As a matter of fact, physicians working at specialized centres located in big cities serve not only the population living in the city but also patients from the surrounding land powiats.



Source: SO Kraków own study.

At the end of 2009 pharmaceuticals and other medical products were sold by 967 generally available pharmacies, located mainly in big cities (almost 78% of all pharmacies), and

113 pharmaceutical outlets, 98% of which were located in the country side. In 2009 the number of population per pharmacy in the Małopolskie voivodship equaled to 3.4 thous. The lowest values were reported for cities with powiat status: Tarnów - 2.0 thous., Nowy Sącz - 2.1 thous., and Kraków - 2.6 thous., and the highest ones in the following powiats: miechowski - 5.6 thous. as well as both in tarnowski and krakowski - 4.9 thous.

On 31 December 2009 there were 33 nurseries and 1 nursery ward, mainly located in cities with powiat status: Kraków, Tarnów and Nowy Sącz (22, 6, and 1 respectively). Apart from big cities, the places in nurseries in 2009 were distributed between 5 powiats (chrzanowski, krakowski, limanowski, myślenicki, and wielicki).

SOCIAL WELFARE

As of 31 December 2009, there were 58 round-the-clock care and education centres for children and young people in the Małopolskie voivodship, in which 1189 residents found care. Most of these types of centers and their residents were in operation in cities with powiat status: Kraków (26 centers and 482 wards), Nowy Sącz (5 centers and 79 wards) and Tarnów (3 centers and 96 wards). Of the four types of round-the-clock care and education centres, a half were socialization centres, which accounted for 65.3% of the total number of residents.

An increase in the number of day-support centres during the last years has stabilized at the level of 223-228 in the 2008-2009 period. In 2009 4317 children found help in 29 centres in Kraków (of which 1161 persons found help in 18 care centres and 3156 persons found help in 11 specialized centres). Most of them were located in tarnowski powiat (31 centres), where 639 children and young people were provided with care and support.

In 2009 the Małopolskie voivodship had the lowest number of foster families during the last ten years: 2163 families in which 3182 children under 18. Most of foster families were located in Kraków: 501 (it constituted 23.2% of total of foster families in our voivodship), in krakowski powiat 163 (7.5%) and Oświęcimski powiat 130 (6.0%). The largest number of children placed in foster families was in: Kraków 629 children (accounted for 19.8% of all children placed in foster families), krakowski powiat - 245 (7.7%) and chrzanowski powiat - 184 (5.4%). The place with the least number of foster families was the dąbrowski powiat with 27 families and 39 children.

At the end of 2009 the number of centres, places and residents in stationary social welfare facilities in the Małopolskie voivodship reached the highest level since 2003. In 2009 there were 125 of such centres, with 8933 places and 9007 residents. Most of the stationary social welfare homes and facilities were located in Kraków - 28 homes and facilities (it constituted 22,4% of total) with 2686 places at their disposal (30.1% of total), with 2910

residents (32,3% of total) dwelling in them, in tarnowski powiat - 12 centres (9.6%), 658 places (7.4%) and 640 residents (7.1%) and in krakowski powiat - 9 centres (7.2%), 853 places (9.5%) and 852 residents (9.5%). The place with the least number of stationary social welfare facilities and places in our voivodship was brzeski powiat, with 2 centers (1.6%) and 69 places, and the same number of residents.

CULTURE AND TOURISM

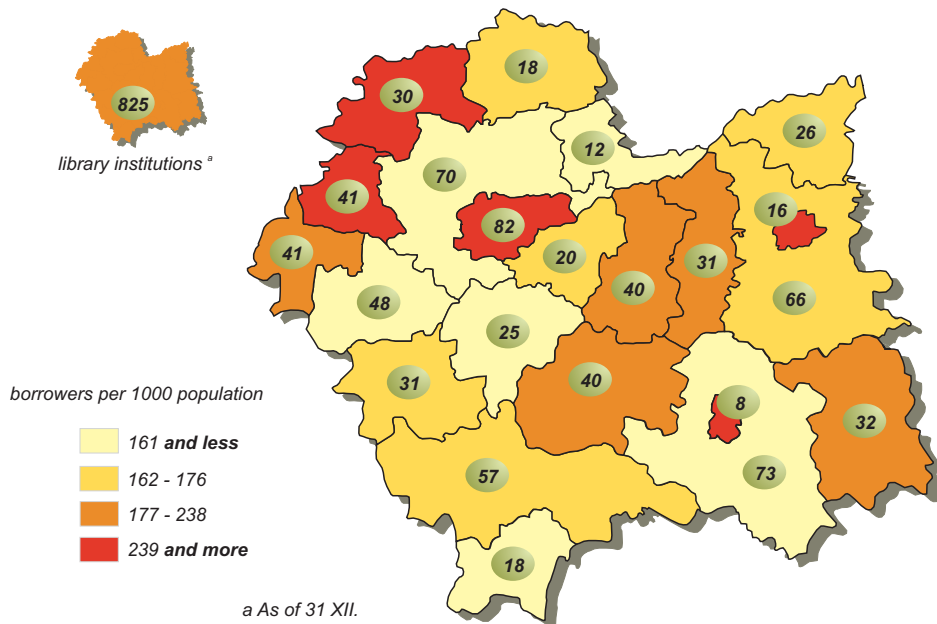
Kraków is the most important cultural centre of the Małopolskie voivodship. This is where cultural institutions of nationwide importance are located.

As of the end of December 2009 in Małopolska 111 museums and museum branches operated, of which 44 in Kraków. Museum visitors numbered 6033.9 thous., of which most visited institutions located in Kraków (45.0% of total museum visitors) as well as in oświęcimski powiat (21.6%) and wielicki powiat (15,9%).

The most common way of participation in consumption of institutionalized culture is a visit in the cinema. In 2009, in the voivodship 43 fixed cinemas operated, which conducted 118.5 thous. screenings for 3560.5 thous. spectators. Cinemas had at their disposal 23.7 thous. seats, there were on average 139 persons per every seat. Almost 1/3 of cinemas (13) were located in Kraków. During the year they organized 100.3 thous. film screenings (84.6% of total) for 2905.4 thous. persons (81.6% of all spectators). In other powiats the number of cinemas did not exceed 3, of which in four powiats (miechowski, proszowicki, suski, wielicki) there were not such institution.

In 2009 in Małopolska a further drop of readership was recorded. As of the end of December on the voivodship's area there were 825 library institutions, which collection numbered 10822.9 thous. volumes. The number of registered borrowers amounted to 670.0 thous., and an average number of loans during the year - 17. The most active borrowers lived in brzeski and nowosądecki powiats. Each of them loaned on average 22 books during the year. The lowest loans rate per borrower was recorded in proszowicki powiat (11.9) and chrzanowski powiat (13.8).

Public libraries ^a in 2009



Source: SO Kraków own study.

As of 31 XII 2009 in Małopolska 480 cultural institutions (cultural centres and establishments, clubs and community centres) operated, of which the most were located in Kraków (77) as well as in nowosądecki powiat (53) and bocheński powiat (51). These institutions organized jointly 29.6 thous. events, in which 3992.8 thous. persons participated.

At the end of July 2009 in the Małopolskie voivodship there were 894 collective tourist accommodation facilities located mainly in the southern part of the region (nowosądecki, nowotarski and tatrzański powiats) and in Kraków. Collective tourist accommodation facilities possessed 68.8 thous. bed places, which were used during the year by 2720.6 thous. tourists, of which 810.5 thous. foreign tourists.

In the capital of the voivodship there were 32.7% of total bed places, in nowosądecki and tatrzański powiats - 17.5% each, and in nowotarski powiat - 10.4%.

There were 2812.2 thous. overnight stays in Kraków, of which 1633.2 thous. foreign tourists overnight stays, what constituted respectively 35.3% and 84.0% in particular categories.

The poorest accommodation offer in the region was at disposal of miechowski powiat, in which just one collective tourist accommodation establishment operated possessing 40 bed places.

Occupancy rate of bed places in collective tourist accommodation establishments amounted to 36.8%, of which the highest was recorded in gorlicki powiat - 44.5%, and the lowest in dąbrowski powiat - 7.4%.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The legally protected area amounted to 790.4 thous. ha, i.e., 52.1% of geographic area of the Małopolskie voivodship. The protected landscape areas - 571.8 thous. ha - accounted for 72.3% of total legally protected areas. Landscape parks included 22.2% of the discussed areas, and nature reserves 0.4%. The highest share of legally protected areas in total area of powiat was characteristic for powiats: nowotarski (93.0%) and tatrzański (92.7%), and the lowest one for powiats: wielicki (0.3%) and oświęcimski (0.6%).

Nature and landscape protection in 2009 As of 31 XII

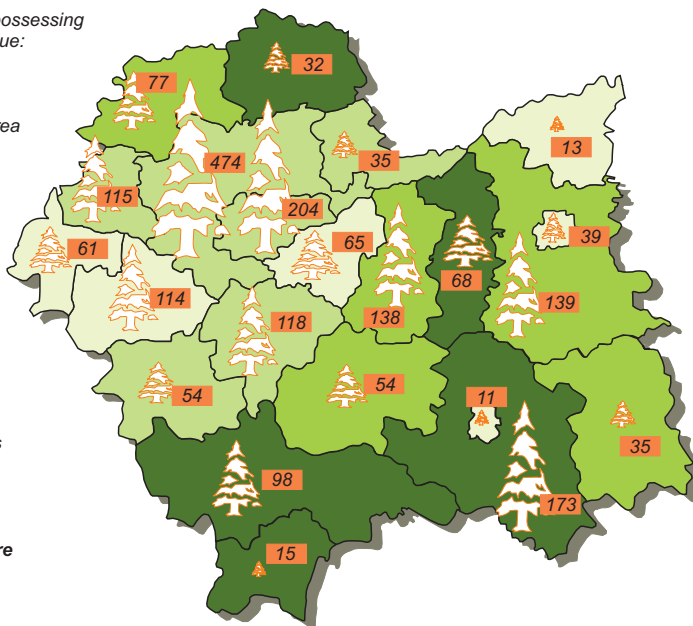
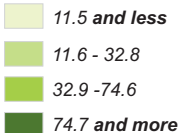
Legally protected areas possessing unique environmental value:

in % of total voivodship's area



monuments of nature

in % of total powiat's area



Source: SO Kraków own study.

In 2009 in the Małopolskie voivodship 265.0 hm³ of industrial and municipal waste water were discharged into waters or into the ground. Almost 100% of them were treated, mainly mechanically (56.1% of total treated waste water) and with increased biogene removal (34.3%).

Estimated population using waste water treatment plants accounted for 55.0% of total population of the voivodship. The highest percentage of the population using waste water treatment plants occurred in powiats: oświęcimski (61.8%) and tatrzański (59.6%), and the lowest one - suski (26.5%) and limanowski (26.9%). In cities with powiat status the discussed relation was the most advantageous in Tarnów, where 100% of the population used waste water treatment plants. In Nowy Sącz it was 97.4% and in Kraków 91.4% of the population.

The emission of particulates and gases in 2009 amounted to 143.7 thous. tonnes. Among 139.4 thous. tonnes of produced gaseous pollutants, sulphur dioxide accounted for 28.2 thous. tonnes (20.2%). Among particulates more than a half (60.5%) came from the combustion of fuels.

Pollution reduction systems retained 46.2% of produced gases and 99.4% of produced particulates. The biggest percentage of retained gases was recorded in olkuski powiat - 97.0%, and of particulates in krakowski powiat - 99.8%.

In 2009 in the Małopolskie voivodship 6682.0 thous. tonnes of waste were produced (excluding municipal waste), of which 86.1% were recovered, 13.0% were treated and 0.9% temporarily stored on landfill areas. As of the end of year non-reclaimed waste disposal sites occupied an area of 828.9 ha, among which 275.3 ha were on the area of Kraków and 163.5 ha in chrzanowski powiat.

Outlays on fixed assets in environmental protection amounted to 765.9 mln zł (in current prices), of which on waste water management and protection of waters 560.5 mln zł, on waste management 56.4 mln zł, and on protection of air 44.7 mln zł. The biggest part of outlays were spent in Kraków (53.0% of total) and in krakowski powiat (7.9%), and the smallest in brzeski powiat and in Nowy Sącz (0.2% each). The highest expenditures per capita were borne in Kraków - 537 zł and in wielicki powiat - 332 zł, whereas in brzeski powiat and in Nowy only by 20 zł.

Outlays on fixed assets in water management were borne in the amount of 248.3 mln zł (in current prices), of which almost 1/3 on water intakes and systems. This amount was spent mainly on the area of wadowicki powiat (34.0% of total), Kraków (13.3%) and Tarnów (10.8%). Per capita in Małopolska 75 zł were spent, the most in powiats: wadowicki (542 zł) and in Tarnów (233 zł), and the least in dąbrowski powiat (2 zł).

PUBLIC FINANCES

Revenues

In 2009 revenues of self-government units of Małopolska reached the value of 12824 mln zł. Revenue of gmina budgets constituted 45.2% of total revenues, of cities with powiat status - 30.7%, of powiats - 12.9% and of self-government voivodship - 11.2%.

Own revenue in the amount of 5799 mln zł (45.2%) prevailed within the structure by kind. General subsidy in the amount of 4174 mln zł constituted 32.6% of total revenues, while allocations reached the value of 2851 mln zł, i.e. 22.2%.

The most of own revenues came from taxes, particularly from taxes from legal and natural persons - 44.8%. i.e. 2597 mln zł. The general subsidy consisted mainly of educational tasks amounting to 3162 mln zł (75.8%), while appropriated allocations predominated among allocations - 66.1%, i.e. 1884 mln zł.

In 2009 revenue per capita in Małopolska amounted to 434 zł from the voivodship's revenue, 709 zł from powiats' revenue, 4122 zł from cities with powiat status revenue and 2481 zł from gminas' revenue.

Expenditures

13739 mln zł was expended from budgets of the self-government entities in 2009. 45.6% of total expenditures fell on gminas' budgets, 30.8% on cities with powiat status budgets, 12.7% on powiats budgets and 10.9% on self-government voivodship budget.

Expenditures of the self-government entities consisted of current expenditures and property expenditures, which in the period under discussion amounted to 10208 mln zł and 3531 mln zł respectively.

Current expenditures of self-government entities in the amount of 7520 mln zł constituted almost 3/4 of total current expenditures. 1304 mln zł (12.8%) was assigned on allocations, and 1155 mln zł (11.3%) on benefits for natural persons.

Property expenditures consisted almost entirely of investment expenditures (99.0%, i.e. 3498 mln zł).

The average expenditures per capita in Małopolska amounted to 455 zł from the voivodship's budget, 749 zł from powiats' budgets, 4430 zł from cities with powiat status budgets and 2677 zł from gminas' budgets.

Financial result

For self-government units the year 2009 was the successive one that they finished with the negative financial result. The deficit amounted to minus 915 mln zł. The budgetary excess was recorded only in 39 gminas and in dąbrowski powiat.

ENTITIES OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

As of 31 XII 2009 the country official register of the units of the national economy REGON gathered 314.0 thous. entities of the national economy (excluding persons tending private farms in agriculture as well as local units) from the area of the Małopolskie voivodship. Considering land powiats, the most of entities were registered on the area of krakowski (7.3% of total), wadowicki (4.9%), nowotarski (4.3%) and oświęcimski (4.2%) powiats. The least number of entities was noted in dąbrowski and proszowicki powiats (0.9% both) as well as in miechowski powiat (1.3%).

Private sector covered 97.5% of entities registered in the voivodship. Among land powiats, the biggest share of private sector in the total number of entities is characteristic for wielicki (98.2%) and tatrzański powiats (97.9%), whereas the smallest for dąbrowski powiat (93.4%). The share of private sector in total entities amounted to 98.7% in Kraków, 97.6% in Nowy Sącz and 97.0% in Tarnów.

Natural persons conducting economic activity constituted 76.2% of total registered entities. Proportion of such units in the total number of registered entities fluctuated in particular powiats from 77.2% in chrzanowski and oświęcimski to 83.7% in limanowski. In cities with powiat status it reached 68.5% in Kraków, 74.9% in Nowy Sącz and 75.1% in Tarnów.

There were 20.8 thous. commercial companies operating in the area of the voivodship (6.6% of total registered entities). Such companies had chosen mainly cities with powiat status for the place of registration of their activity. Their largest number in proportion to the number of entities registered on a given area was located in Kraków (12.1%), then in Tarnów (6.9%) and in Nowy Sącz (6.7%). The least of commercial companies among the total entities operated on the area of miechowski (1.5%) and limanowski powiats (2.0%).

Companies with foreign capital participation, operating mainly in Kraków and krakowski powiat constituted 17.1% of total commercial companies. The least of such companies was registered in dąbrowski, miechowski and proszowicki powiats.

Considering the kind of activity, the most of entities was recorded in the section trade; repair of motor vehicles (87.0 thous., i.e. 27.7% of total entities). Proportion of this section was predominant in 18 of 22 powiats. In gorlicki, limanowski and nowosądecki powiats prevailed entities belonging to the section construction, and in tatrzański powiat to the section accommodation and catering.

The highest accumulation of national economy entities, expressed in their number per 1 km², occurs on the area of Kraków and other cities with powiat status. The lowest accumulation ratio is characteristic mainly for powiats situated in the southern part of the voivodship.

One of the determinants of the entrepreneurship level in a given region is the number of entities per 1000 population living in this terrain. In the Małopolskie voivodship the average value of this ratio amounted to 95, while the highest was recorded in Kraków (146) and in tatrzański powiat (144), and the lowest in dąbrowski and tarnowski powiats (47 and 49 respectively).

RANKING OF POWIATS

In order to show the position of powiats, the comparative method of indices was used. Depending on type of indices, data were ordered:

*↓ decreasingly, i.e. the first (1) place was assign to powiats with the highest value of feature or
↑ increasingly, i.e. the first (1) place was assign to powiats with the lowest value of feature.*

For making the created ranking more readable, the highest values were marked in red colour (first place).

Powiats with identical value of an indice got the same place.

Next powiats got consecutive place, in this connection the number of places may be lower than the number of powiats.

Specification	Population ^a per 1 km ²	Natural increase per 1000 population	Net migration per 1000 population	Employed persons ^{ab} per 1000 population	Registered unemployed rate ^a in %	Average monthly gross wages and salaries ^c in zł	Population using ^d systems in % of total population		
							water-line	sewerage	gas-line
Powiaty:									
bocheński	11	5	7	8	2	7	13	9	4
brzeski	12	8	8	15	16	22	16	16	8
chrzanowski	5	20	11	5	15	2	2	4	9
dąbrowski	19	13	18	20	22	15	6	13	14
gorlicki	20	7	21	9	19	16	21	11	7
krakowski	8	13	2	12	7	4	7	14	12
limanowski	16	1	14	17	21	17	19	21	16
miechowski	22	22	13	19	2	13	10	19	22
myślenicki	10	3	3	13	14	14	15	15	15
nowosądecki	15	2	15	18	20	18	20	18	17
nowotarski	17	4	9	16	10	19	18	8	19
olkuski	9	18	19	4	18	3	3	7	11
oświęcimski	4	13	16	6	12	6	5	6	5
proszowicki	21	21	5	21	7	11	11	22	18
suski	18	9	12	14	6	12	22	20	20
tarnowski	13	9	6	22	17	21	17	17	10
tatrzański	14	13	4	10	4	9	14	5	20
wadowicki	7	9	17	7	13	20	12	10	13
wielicki	6	12	1	11	9	8	8	12	6
Cities with powiat status:									
Kraków	1	17	10	1	1	1	1	1	3
Nowy Sącz	3	6	20	3	10	10	9	3	2
Tarnów	2	19	22	2	5	5	4	2	1

a As of 31 XII. b By actual workplace and kind of activity; excluding economic entities employing up to 9 persons as well as persons employed on private farms in agriculture. c Excluding economic entities employing up to 9 persons as well as persons employed abroad, foundations, associations and other organizations. d Preliminary data.

Specification	Dwellings completed per 1000 populaton ↓	Children in pre-primary education establishments per 1000 children aged 3-6 ↓	Social welfare benefits granted per capita ↑	Borrowers ^a in public libraries per 1000 population ↓	Overnight stays in collective tourist accommodation establishments ↓	Per capita			Natural persons ^{b,c} conducting economic activity per 10 thous. population ↓
						own revenue of powiats and cities with powiat status budgets ↓	expenditures of powiats and cities with powiat status budgets ↓	funds procured from the European Union budget ^d ↓	
Powiats:									
<i>bocheński</i>	6	6	5	6	8	14	9	15	15
<i>brzeski</i>	17	10	4	9	17	20	19	20	20
<i>chrzanowski</i>	20	4	20	1	19	8	13	16	11
<i>dąbrowski</i>	19	12	11	11	22	22	16	21	22
<i>gorlicki</i>	14	15	19	8	5	13	6	10	19
<i>krakowski</i>	4	13	1	22	6	4	21	22	8
<i>limanowski</i>	12	20	16	10	9	9	7	6	16
<i>miechowski</i>	22	16	13	13	21	7	4	4	12
<i>myślenicki</i>	8	7	9	20	14	12	11	9	9
<i>nowosądecki</i>	11	22	17	17	2	16	18	14	17
<i>nowotarski</i>	13	21	2	15	4	11	12	12	14
<i>olkuski</i>	21	7	15	4	18	10	17	19	3
<i>oświęcimski</i>	15	3	8	7	13	5	8	11	13
<i>proszowicki</i>	16	17	10	21	20	19	15	7	18
<i>suski</i>	7	18	12	16	7	18	10	17	7
<i>tarnowski</i>	18	19	6	14	16	21	20	13	21
<i>tatrzański</i>	3	14	7	18	3	6	5	2	1
<i>wadowicki</i>	10	11	3	19	10	15	14	18	4
<i>wielicki</i>	2	9	14	12	11	17	22	8	6
Cities with powiat status:									
<i>Kraków</i>	1	1	18	2	1	1	1	3	2
<i>Nowy Sącz</i>	9	5	22	3	15	2	2	5	5
<i>Tarnów</i>	5	2	21	5	12	3	3	1	10

a Including library points. b As of 31 XII. c Excluding persons tending private farms in agriculture. d By self-government entities.