

**CHARAKTERYSTYKA WOJEWÓDZTWA  
MAŁOPOLSKIEGO W 2010 R.**

*CHARACTERISTICS OF  
THE MAŁOPOLSKIE VOIVODSHIP IN 2010*

## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAŁOPOLSKIE VOIVODSHIP IN 2010

The Małopolskie voivodship is situated in the southern part of Poland. The northern part of this region borders the Świętokrzyskie voivodship, eastern the Podkarpackie voivodship, and western 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, 46 urban-rural gminas, 122 rural gminas).



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

## POPULATION

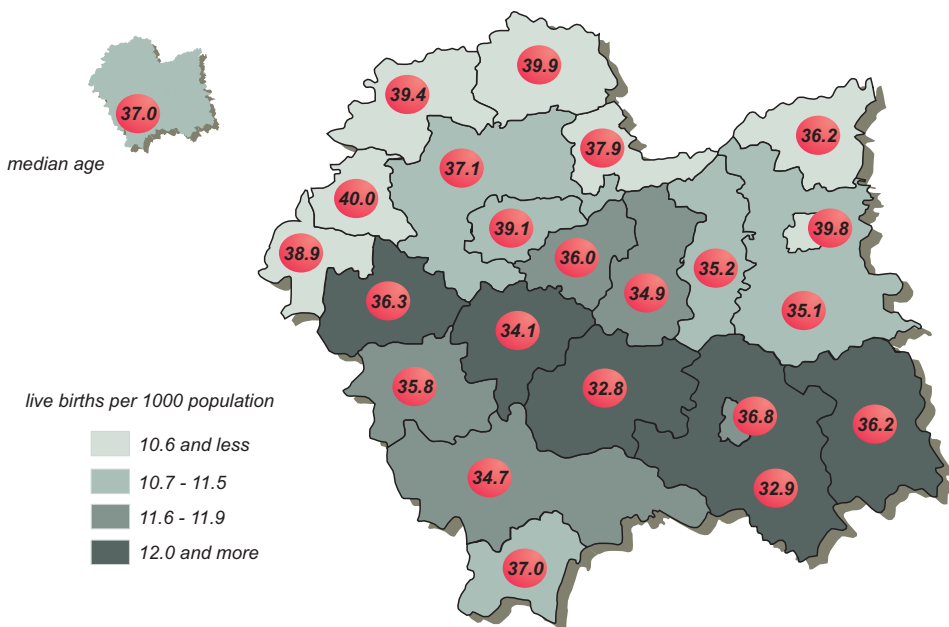
As of the end of December 2010 the population of the Małopolskie voivodship accounted for 3298.3 thous. inhabitants, thus there were approximately 218 people per 1 km<sup>2</sup> of the area. Oświęcimski (379 persons/km<sup>2</sup>) and chrzanowski (343 persons/km<sup>2</sup>) powiats had the

highest population density, whereas miechowski (74 persons/km<sup>2</sup>) and proszowicki (105 persons/km<sup>2</sup>) were the least populated. The level of concentration of population in the magistrate powiats amounted to 2314 persons/km<sup>2</sup> in Kraków, 1584 persons/km<sup>2</sup> in Tarnów and 1468 persons/km<sup>2</sup> 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 (108 females per 100 males), whereas limanowski powiat was the only in which proportion were distributed evenly. Predominance of females over males is visible particularly in cities with powiat status. In 2010 there were 114 females per 100 males in Kraków, 111 in Tarnów and 109 in Nowy Sącz.

Among economic age groups, working age population constituted 63.7%. Economic load factor, measured as non-working age population per 100 persons at working age amounted to 57. In chrzanowski and olkuski powiats discussed factor shaped the most favourably (54 each), while the least in limanowski powiat (65). In cities with powiat status this coefficient was lower than the voivodship's average and amounted to 53 in Kraków, and 55 in Nowy Sącz and in Tarnów respectively.

### Median age and live births in 2010



There were 37.0 thous. live births recorded in Małopolska in 2010, which in calculation per 1000 population amounted to more than 11 persons. This ratio reached the highest value in limanowski and nowosądecki powiats (14.1‰ and 13.6‰ respectively), while the lowest was recorded in chrzanowski powiat (9.8‰). In cities with powiat status live births ratio per 1000 population amounted to 11.6‰ in Nowy Sącz, 10.7‰ in Kraków and 8.8‰ in Tarnów.

In the period under discussion 29.6 thous. persons died, i.e. 9 persons per 1000 population. The ratio of deaths reached the highest value in miechowski powiat - 12.3‰, and the lowest in nowosądecki - 7.6‰. In magistrate powiats it amounted to almost 9.6‰ in Kraków, 8.8‰ in Tarnów, and 7.4‰ 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 (6.5‰) and nowosądecki powiats (5.9‰). In three powiats natural increase was negative: in miechowski (minus 2.4‰), proszowicki (minus 1.7‰) and chrzanowski (minus 0.6‰). In cities with powiat status natural increase was positive and in calculation per 1000 population shaped between 0.1‰ in Tarnów, 1.0‰ in Kraków and 4.2‰ in Nowy Sącz.

In 2010 there were 21.8 thous. marriages contracted in Małopolskie voivodship (6.2 per 1000 population), of which 53.3% on rural areas. Most of marriages per 1000 population were contracted in powiats: limanowski (7.3), gorlicki and miechowski (7.1 each), however the least on the area of proszowicki powiat (5.6). In Kraków and in Tarnów the discussed ratio shaped below the voivodship's average and amounted to 5.5‰ and 5.8‰ respectively, while in Nowy Sącz it reached the value of 6.5‰.

Simultaneously 4.1 thous. divorces were adjudicated during the year (1.1 per 1000 population), mostly on urban areas (69.6%). Among landed powiats the highest ratio of divorces was recorded in chrzanowski (1.5‰), oświęcimski and tatrzański powiats (1.4‰ each), and the lowest one in limanowski powiat (0.4‰). Among magistrate powiats the discussed ratio definitely exceeded the voivodship's average. In Tarnów it shaped at the level of 2.0‰, in Kraków 1.6‰, and in Nowy Sącz 1.5‰.

Permanent net migration was positive and amounted to 3.7 thous. persons, while there were recorded an outflow of population from urban areas (minus 2.1 thous. persons) and an inflow of population to rural areas (plus 5.7 thous. persons).

## **LABOUR MARKET**

### **Employed persons**

*At the end of December 2010 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 696.0 thous. persons, of which 347.0 thous. women. Private sector concentrated 435.8 thous. persons i.e., 62,6% of total employed persons. The biggest number of employed persons per 1000 population was recorded in olkuski (206), chrzanowski (200) and oświęcimski powiats (197), thus in powiats with industrial character, whereas the least in tarnowski (97) and proszowicki powiats (100). In magistrate powiats the number of employed persons per 1000 population was similar and varied between 357 in Nowy Sącz, through 367 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 659.7 thous. persons. Private sector gathered 63.7% of total paid employment. The highest number of paid employees per 1000 population was recorded in olkuski powiat (179) and wadowicki powiat (165), while the lowest in miechowski (86) as well as proszowicki (89). In Kraków there were 406 paid employees per 1000 population, in Tarnów 325 and in Nowy Sącz 296.*

*In the period under discussion 34.6 thous. persons were working in conditions hazardous to health. Hazards connected with work environment as well as with strenuous work conditions concerned 19.3 thous. and 10.0 thous. persons respectively. Moreover 5.3 thous. persons were exposed to hazards related to particularly dangerous machinery. The highest number of persons working in conditions hazardous to health was recorded in oświęcimski powiat (2.8 thous.), chrzanowski powiat (2.1 thous.) as well as in krakowski powiat (2.0 thous.) i.e. in powiats with a significant level of industrialization. The least number of persons exposed to danger resulting from the character of work were persons employed in dąbrowski and miechowski powiats. In Kraków there were 13.3 thous. persons working in hazardous conditions, 1.9 thous. in Nowy Sącz and 1.6 thous. in Tarnów.*

*5.9 thous. persons, of which 2.0 thous. women were injured in accidents at work. Except cities with powiat status the most injured persons were recorded in oświęcimski powiat - 372 and the least in proszowicki powiat - 12.*

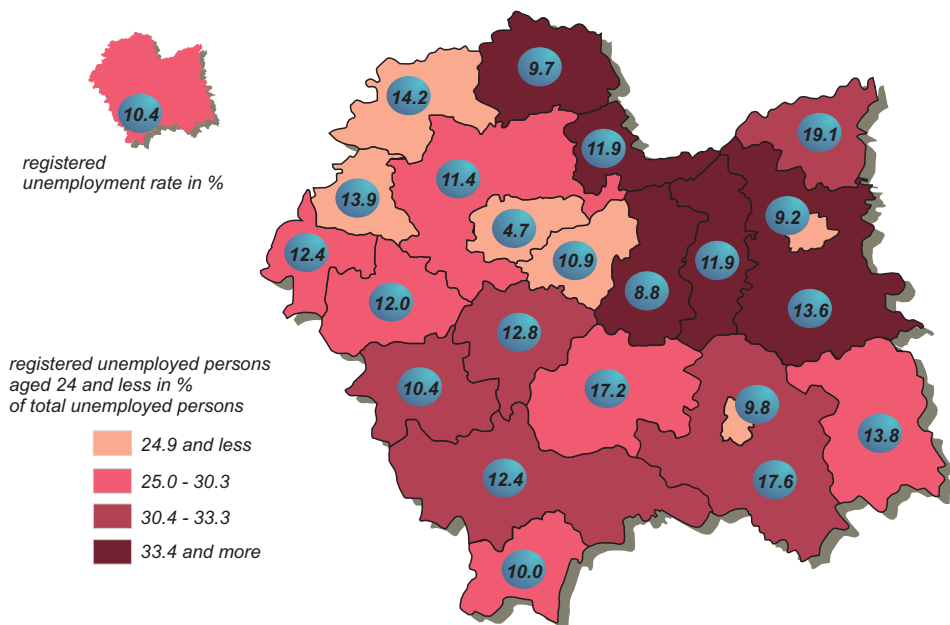
## Unemployment

At the end of 31 December 2010 in the Powiat Labour Offices of the Małopolskie voivodship there were 142.2 thous. unemployed persons, of which 75.5 thous. women (53.1% of total). Unemployed persons from rural areas constituted 55.4% of total registered persons. 23.0 thous. persons, i.e. 16.2% of total number of the unemployed possessed benefits rights.

In the period January-December 2010 the number of newly registered unemployed persons amounted to 206.8 thous. and of persons removed from unemployment rolls - to 194.6 thous.

Taking into consideration the age groups, the biggest number of unemployed persons was recorded among persons aged 25-34 (29.1%) as well as below 24 (27.6%). The most persons remained unemployed during a period from 1 to 3 months (22.4% of total unemployed).

### Registered unemployment in 2010 As of 31 XII



In the structure by educational level prevailed unemployed persons with basic vocational education (29.3%) as well as secondary vocational including post-secondary education (25.2%). Proportion of persons with lower secondary education and below accounted for 20.1%, and with tertiary education 12.1%.

Registered unemployment rate amounted to 10.4% as of the end of December while in powiats this rate was very diverse. Among landed powiats the lowest unemployment rate was

recorded in bocheński (8.8%), miechowski (9.7%) and tatrzański (10.0%) powiats and the highest in dąbrowski (19.1%), nowosądecki (17.6%) and limanowski (17.2%) powiats. In cities with powiat status the unemployment rate exceeded the voivodship's average. It amounted to 4.7% in Kraków, 9.2% in Tarnów and 9.8% in Nowy Sącz.

## **Wages and salaries**

In 2010 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 3169.90 zł. Wages and salaries in public sector reached the amount of 3637.51 zł, while in private sector of 2903.01 zł.

Wages and salaries higher than the voivodship's average were recorded in olkuski (3235.07 zł) and krakowski (3195.30 zł) powiats. Persons employed in nowotarski (2562.74 zł) and in wadowicki (2573.21 zł) powiats received the lowest pay. Wages and salaries of persons employed in Kraków (on average 3543.43 zł) above all influenced the average wages and salaries in the voivodship. The average pay in Tarnów amounted to 3015.78 zł and in Nowy Sącz to 2825.56 zł. A median of average monthly gross wages and salaries amounted to 2781.17 zł.

## **MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE. DWELLINGS**

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

The total length of water-line distribution system in the area of Małopolskie voivodship amounted to 17.6 thous. km. The longest water-line system had krakowski powiat (2.4 thous. km - 13.8% of total), and the shortest - gorlicki powiat (0.2 thous. km - 1.2%). In cities with powiat status total length of water-line distribution system constituted 9.9% of total system, while in Kraków this proportion amounted to 7.2%, in Tarnów to 1.7% and in Nowy Sącz to 1.0%.

Consumption of water from water-line systems in households amounted to 89.2 thous. dam<sup>3</sup>, i.e. 27.0 m<sup>3</sup> per capita. The most of water per capita was consumed by households from proszowicki powiat - 34.8 m<sup>3</sup>, whereas the least from suski powiat - 8.5 m<sup>3</sup>. The average consumption of water per capita in Kraków amounted to 47.3 m<sup>3</sup>, in Tarnów 35.7 m<sup>3</sup> and in Nowy Sącz 31.8 m<sup>3</sup>.

The sewerage system of the the Małopolskie voivodship numbered 10.0 thous. km<sup>2</sup> as of 31 XII 2010. As in the case of water-line system, the longest sewerage system was in krakowski powiat - 1041.2 km - i.e. 10.4% of the entire sewerage system in Małopolska. The

shortest sewerage system, numbered 96.6 km (1.0% of total) had miechowski powiat. In magistrate powiats the length of sewerage system amounted jointly to 1797.8 km. i.e. 18.0% of the entire system, of which 1258.1 km was situated in Kraków.

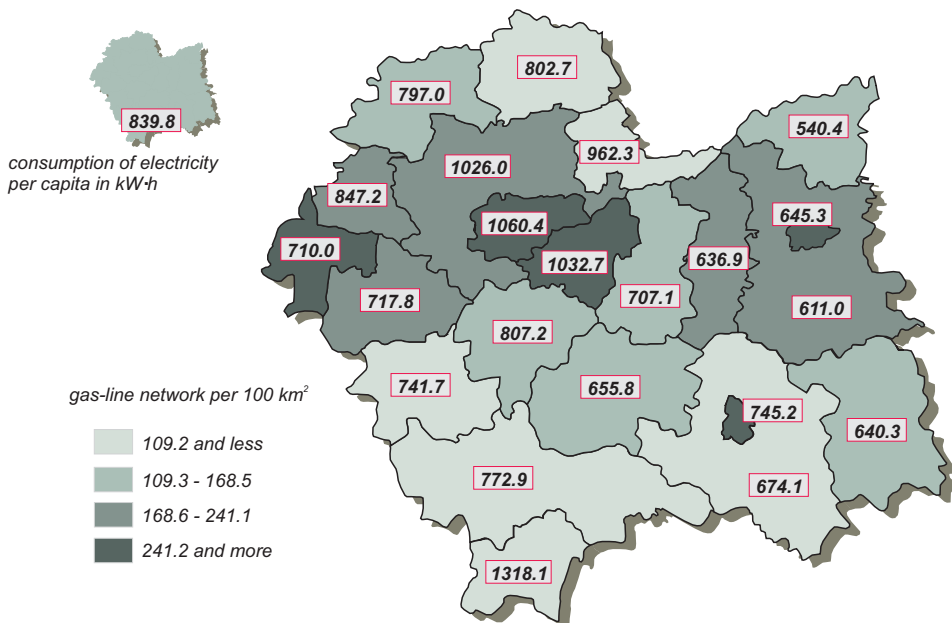
115857 dam<sup>3</sup> of waste water mainly (excluding magistrate powiats) from krakowski (3.9% of total) and chrzanowski (3.8%) powiats were discharged into the sewerage system, whereas the least from dąbrowski and proszowicki (0.6% each) and miechowski (0.5%) powiats.

## Gas and electricity

As of 31 XII 2010 there were 693.8 thous. consumers (excluding those using collective gas-meters) of gas from gas-line system (amounted to 22.1 thous. km) in Małopolska. The longest gas-line system was placed in tarnowski powiat (2746.7 km, i.e. 12.4% of the entire system in the voivodship), and the shortest one was in tatrzański powiat (74.3 km - 0.3%). In cities with powiat status gas-line system jointly amounted to 2265.0 km, i.e. 10.2% of total system in Małopolska.

The average consumption of gas per capita amounted to 124.5 m<sup>3</sup>. The highest consumption of gas per capita was recorded in wielicki powiat (194.2 m<sup>3</sup>), whereas the lowest in suski (11.2 m<sup>3</sup>) and miechowski (12.4 m<sup>3</sup>) powiats. In Kraków the consumption of gas per capita amounted to 183.6 m<sup>3</sup>, in Tarnów 182.1 m<sup>3</sup>, and in Nowy Sącz 173.5 m<sup>3</sup>.

## Municipal infrastructure in 2010



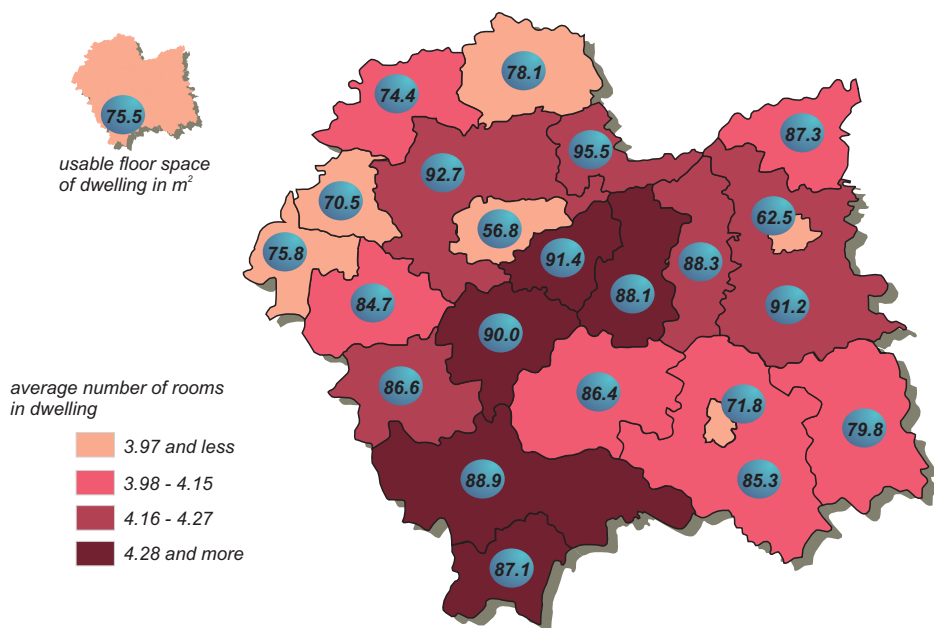


As of the end of December 2010 1199.4 thous. consumers used jointly 2775.0 GW·h of electricity, what constituted 2313.6 kW·h per consumer and 839.8 kW·h per capita. The most electricity per capita was used in tatrzański powiat - 1318.1 kW·h and the least in dąbrowski powiat - 540.4 kW·h. Average consumption of electricity per capita in Kraków amounted to 1060.4 kW·h, in Nowy Sącz 745.2 kW·h, and in Tarnów 645.3 kW·h.

## Dwelling stocks

At the end of 2010 dwelling stocks of the Małopolskie voivodship owned by housing co-operatives, gminas, companies, public building societies, natural persons and other entities numbered 1089.6 thous. dwellings. Total usable floor space amounted to 82.3 mln m<sup>2</sup> and the number of rooms to 4168.1 thous. The average number of persons per dwelling amounted to 3.04 and per room - 0.79. The average usable floor space per dwelling in dwelling stocks of the Małopolskie voivodship amounted to 75.5 m<sup>2</sup> and per person - 24.9 m<sup>2</sup>.

### Dwelling stocks in 2010 As of 31 XII



Excluding the city of Kraków which concentrated almost 30% of dwelling stocks of the voivodship (326.2 thous. dwellings), krakowski powiat with 7.4% of total dwelling stocks (80.9 thous. dwellings) occupied the first place in respect to the total number of dwellings, and the last one - proszowicki powiat - 1.2% (12.7 thous.).

## **Dwellings completed**

*In 2010 in the Małopolskie voivodship 12.3 thous. dwellings (56.6 thous. rooms) with usable floor space of 1409.4 thous. m<sup>2</sup> were completed, of which in private buildings 7.2 thous. with usable floor space of 1077.7 thous. m<sup>2</sup>. The average usable floor space of dwelling amounted to 114.9 m<sup>2</sup>, of which 149.0 m<sup>2</sup> in private buildings.*

*The most dwellings were completed in krakowski (1472) and wielicki (814) powiats, simultaneously constituting suburban area of the city of Kraków. In the capital of Małopolska 4716 dwelling premises were completed, i.e. 38.5% of total number of dwellings completed in the voivodship. The least number of newly completed dwellings was recorded in miechowski and proszowicki powiats: 44 and 73 respectively.*

*Intensity rate of dwellings completed per 1000 population of the voivodship amounted to 3.7, reaching the highest value in wielicki powiat - 7.3, and the lowest in miechowski powiat - 0.9. In cities with powiat status the intensity rate of dwellings amounted to 6.2 in Kraków, 2.6 in Nowy Sącz and 2.3 in Tarnów respectively.*

## **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 1922 institutions, of which in 923 nursery schools, attended by 94.8 thous. children (73.2 thous. was attending nursery schools). The biggest number of pre-primary education institutions was located in powiats: krakowski (169), nowosądecki (168), tarnowski (141) and nowotarski (140). In cities with powiat status 378 of such institutions conducted their activity, of which 301 in Kraków.*

*In 2010 in Małopolskie voivodship operated 1478 primary schools attended by 203.2 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: 133 and 132 respectively. In proszowicki powiat the number of primary schools was the lowest and amounted to 28. In magistrate powiats there were 194 primary schools, of which 150 in Kraków. Gross enrolment rate in the voivodship on average amounted to 98.7%, however the highest one among landed powiats was recorded in wadowicki powiat (100.8%), and the lowest one - in krakowski powiat (93.8%). In cities with powiat status the rate under discussion exceeded 100.0%, what means that also children living outside these cities attend schools situated on their area.*

743 lower secondary schools functioned on the area of the voivodship, attended by 114.0 thous. pupils. Gross enrolment rate for this type of schools amounted to 98.4%. The highest one was recorded in oświęcimski powiat (101.8%), the lowest one in krakowski powiat (89.5%). In Tarnów the value of gross enrolment rate amounted to 110.3%, in Nowy Sącz - 105.6%, and in Kraków 105.1%.

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**

At the end of 2010 out-patient health care was provided by 1403 health care facilities as well as 254 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 24.2 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 7.3. Into account the territorial division, the highest values of the ratio were observed in big cities: Tarnów - 12.1, Nowy Sącz - 11.2, and Kraków - 11.1, and the lowest ones in the following powiats: tarnowski 4.6, krakowski and nowosądecki - 4.9 each. 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.

At the end of 2010 pharmaceuticals and other medical products were sold by 991 generally available pharmacies, located mainly in big cities (over 77% of all pharmacies) and 97 pharmaceutical outlets, 98% of which were located in rural areas. In 2010 the number of population per pharmacy in the Malopolskie voivodship equaled to 3.3 thous. The highest values were reported for tarnowski - 5.0 thous. and nowosądecki- 4.9 thous. and the lowest ones for olkuski 2.6 thous. and proszowicki 2.7 thous. In cities with powiat status population per pharmacy equaled to 2.6 thous. in Kraków and 1.9 thous. both in Nowy Sącz and Tarnów.

At the end of 2010 there were 34 nurseries and nursery wards, mainly located in cities with powiat status: Kraków, Tarnów and Nowy Sącz (22, 6, and 1 respectively). Apart from big cities, places in nurseries were distributed only between 5 landed powiats (chrzanowski, krakowski, limanowski, myślenicki, and wielicki).

## **SOCIAL WELFARE**

*As of 31 December 2010, there were 64 round-the-clock care and education centres for children and young people in the Małopolskie voivodship, in which 1154 residents found care. Most of these types of centers and their residents were in operation in cities with powiat status: Kraków (28 centers and 469 residents), Nowy Sącz (6 centers and 79 residents) and Tarnów (3 centers and 94 residents). From among four types of round-the-clock care and education centres, almost a half constituted socialization centres, which gathered 57.5% of the total number of residents.*

*223 day-support centres operated in Małopolska in 2010. 3671 children and young people found help in 29 centres in Kraków (of which 1027 persons found help in 17 care centres and 2644 persons found help in 12 specialized centres). Most of them were located in tarnowski powiat (31 centres), where 866 children and young people were provided with care and support.*

*In 2010 the Małopolskie voivodship 3085 children aged up 18 stayed in 2140 foster families. Most of foster families were located in Kraków: 499 (what constituted 23.3% of total of foster families in our voivodship), in krakowski powiat 160 (7.5%) and oświęcimski powiat 123 (5.7%). With respect to the number of children placed in foster families prevailed Kraków - 620 children (what constituted 20.1% of total children in foster families), krakowski powiat - 242 (7.8%) and wadowicki powiat - 189 (6.1%). The unit with the least number of foster families was dąbrowski powiat with 24 families and 34 children.*

*At the end of 2010 the number of centres and places in stationary social welfare facilities in Małopolskie voivodship accounted for 128 and 8857 respectively. 8828 residents stayed in such centres. Most of the stationary social welfare homes and facilities were operated in Kraków - 26 (it constituted 20.3% of total) with 2477 places (28.0% of total) and 2501 residents (28.3% of total), in tarnowski powiat - 13 centres (10.2%), 647 places (7.3%) and 645 residents (7.3%) and in krakowski powiat - 9 centres (7.0%), 849 places (9.6%) and 848 residents (9.6%). The least number of stationary social welfare facilities and places had bocheński powiat - 1 centre with 138 places, and the same number of residents.*

## **CULTURE. TOURISM AND SPORT**

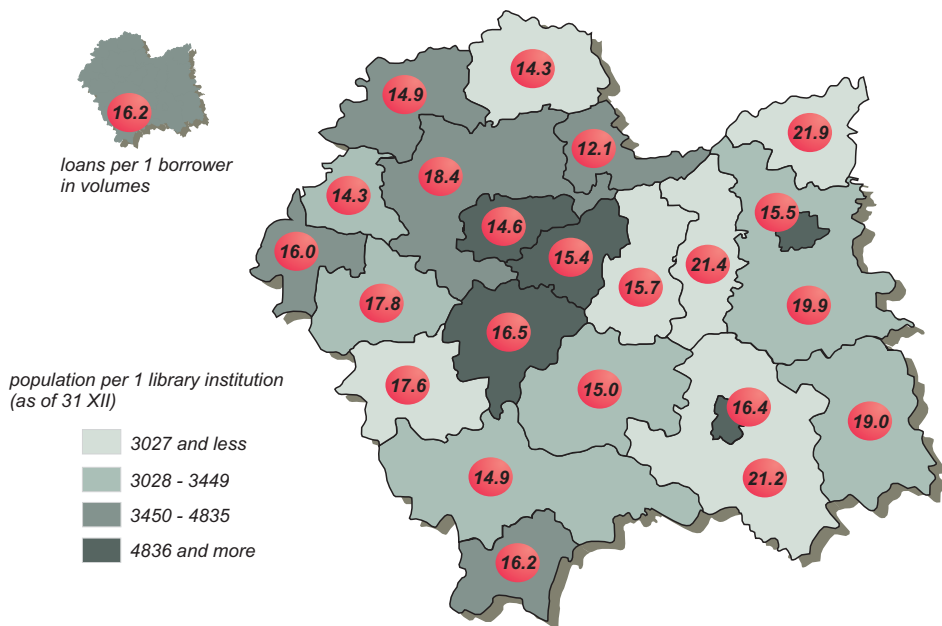
*There were 115 museums and museum branches operated in Małopolska at the end of December 2010. 48 of such institutions were placed in Kraków. Museum visitors (6479.7 thous.) mainly visited institutions located in the capital of voivodship (48.6% of total museum visitors) as well as in oświęcimski powiat (21.5%) and wielicki powiat (15,6%).*

*As of 31 XII 2010 there were 46 fixed cinemas operated in the voivodship, which conducted 153.9 thous. screenings for 3669.0 thous. spectators. Cinemas had at their disposal 24.2 thous. seats, there were on average 137 persons per every seat. There were 13 cinemas located in Kraków During the year they organized 129.0 thous. film screenings (83.8% of total)*

for 3039.1 thous. persons (82.8% of all spectators). In other powiats the number of cinemas did not exceed 4, of which in four powiats (miechowski, proszowicki, suski, wielicki) there were not such institution.

In the period under discussion a further drop of readership was recorded. As of the end of December on the voivodship's area there were 816 library institutions, which collection numbered 10835.2 thous. volumes. The number of registered borrowers amounted to 670.6 thous., and an average number of loans during the year was slightly higher than 16. The biggest reading activity showed persons from dąbrowski, brzeski and nowosądecki powiats, who had loaned on average 22 and 21 books during the year. The lowest rate of loans was recorded in proszowicki (12.1) as well as chrzanowski and miechowski powiats (both 14.3).

### Public libraries in 2010

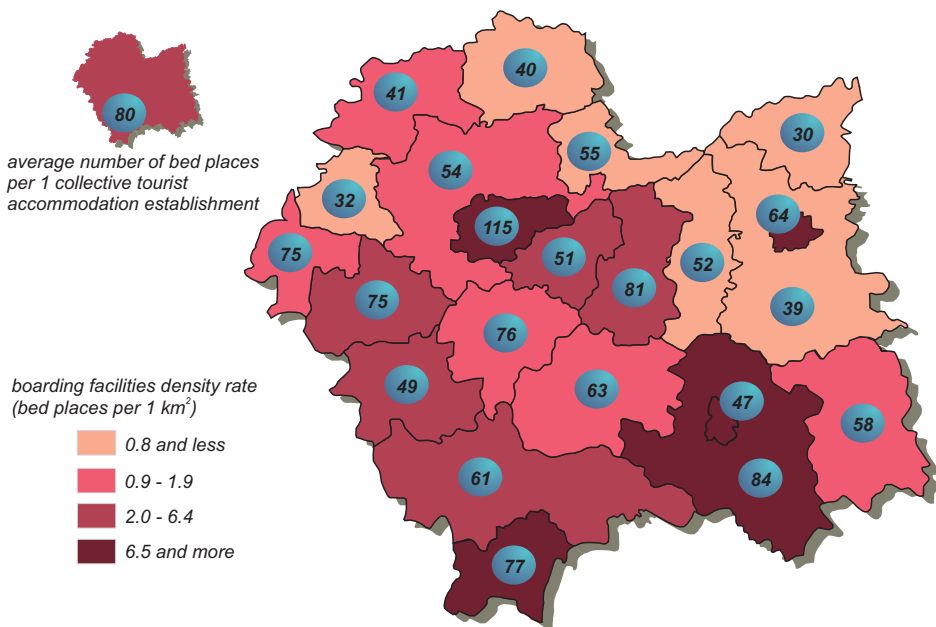


At the end of July 2010 in the Małopolskie voivodship there were 875 collective tourist accommodation facilities located mainly in the southern part of the region (nowosądecki, nowotarski and tatrzański powiats) and in Kraków. Such facilities had in their disposal 70.0 thous. bed places, which were used during the year by 2872.5 thous. tourists, of which 896.1 thous. from abroad.

In Kraków there were almost 1/4 of total facilities and the share of bed places amounted to 35.3%. There were 3155.3 thous. overnight stays in Kraków, of which 1812.8 thous. foreign tourists overnight stays, what constituted in particular categories 39.6% and 84.9% respectively.

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.

### Tourism in 2010



Occupancy rate of bed places in collective tourist accommodation establishments amounted to 35.5%. The highest was recorded in gorlicki powiat - 46.8%, and the lowest in dąbrowski powiat - 9.4%.

At the end of 2010 in the małopolskie voivodship there were 716 sports clubs with 59.4 thous. members. In such clubs 55.6 thous. persons, of which 8.6 thous. females exercised under supervision of 2.0 thous. coaches and instructors.

### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The legally protected area amounted to 790.3 thous. ha, i.e., 52.0% of geographic area of the Małopolskie voivodship. The protected landscape areas - 571.8 thous. ha - accounted for 72.4% 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 was characteristic for powiats: nowotarski (93.0%) and tatrzański (92.7%), and the lowest one for powiats: wielicki (0.3%) and oświęcimski (0.6%).

In 2010 in the Małopolskie voivodship 305.7 hm<sup>3</sup> of industrial and municipal waste water were discharged into waters or into the ground. Almost 98% of them were treated, mainly

mechanically (54.4% of total treated waste water) and with increased biogene removal (34.7%). Among 6.3 hm<sup>3</sup> of untreated waste water 0,1 hm<sup>3</sup> were discharged by sewerage system.

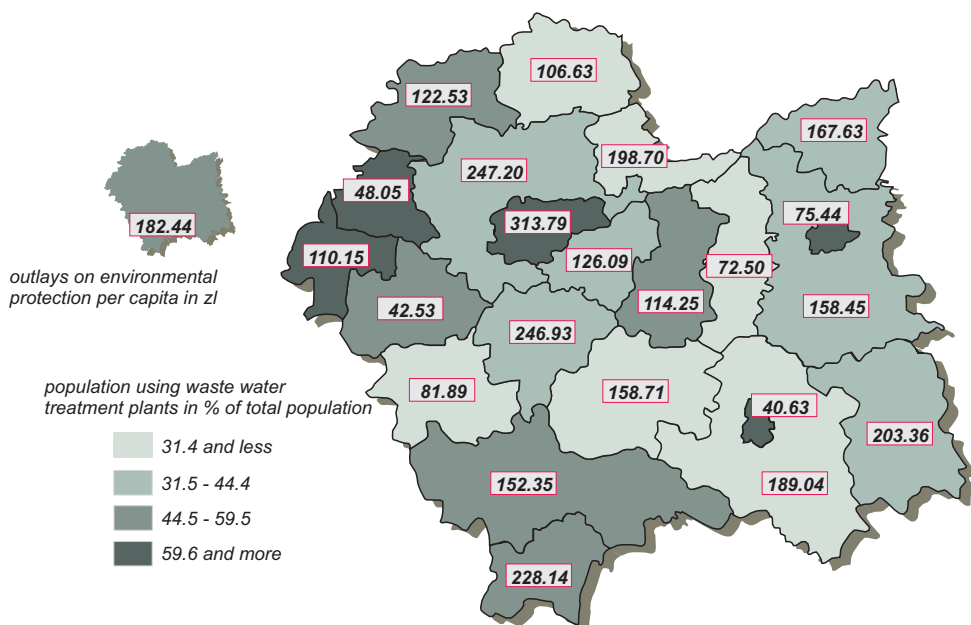
Estimated population using waste water treatment plants accounted for 55.9% of total population of the voivodship. The highest percentage of the population using waste water treatment plants had powiats: oświęcimski (62.3%) and chrzanowski (59.6%), and the lowest one - suski (24.5%) and limanowski (27.0%). In magistrate powiats the discussed relation was the most advantageous in Tarnów, where 99.5% 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 (excluding carbon dioxide) in 2010 amounted to 135.1 thous. tonnes. Gaseous pollutants constituted more than 97% of total emission. Sulphur dioxide constituted 22.4% of total emission of gaseous pollutants. Among particulates more than a half (57.9%) came from the combustion of fuels.

Pollution reduction systems retained 45.9% of produced gases and 99.5% particulates. The biggest percentage of retained gases was recorded in olkuski powiat - 97.7%, and of particulates in chrzanowski and krakowski powiats - 99.8% each.

During the year in Małopolskie voivodship 6089.2 thous. tonnes of waste were produced (excluding municipal waste), of which 89.8% were recovered, 8.9% were treated and 1.3% temporarily stored on landfill areas. As of the end of year non-reclaimed waste disposal sites covered an area of 821.2 ha, among which 275.3 ha were on the area of Kraków, 163.5 ha in chrzanowski powiat, and 136.7 ha in Tarnów.

### Environmental protection in 2010



Outlays on fixed assets in environmental protection amounted to 602.8 mln zł (in current prices). 466.6 mln zł were allocated for waste water management and protection of waters, 82.1 mln zł for protection of air and 26.3 mln zł for waste management. The biggest part of outlays was disbursed in Kraków (39.3% of total) and in krakowski powiat (10.5%), whereas the smallest in Nowy Sącz (0.6%) and in miechowski powiat (0.9%). The highest expenditures per capita were borne in Kraków - 314 zł and in krakowski and myślenicki powiaty - 247 zł each, whereas in Nowy Sącz and wadowicki powiat 41 zł and 43 zł respectively.

There were 433.4 mln zł (in current prices) assigned for fixed assets in water management, of which 23.7% for water intakes and systems. Above all this amount was disbursed on the area of wadowicki powiat (38.4% of total), Tarnów (13.4%) and Kraków (10.4%). 131 zł were disbursed per capita, the most in wadowicki powiat (1066 zł) and in Tarnów (505 zł). In powiat proszowicki there were no investments related to water management.

## **PUBLIC FINANCES**

### **Revenues**

In 2010 revenues of self-government units of Małopolska reached the value of 13833 mln zł. Revenue of gminas budgets constituted 47.7% of total revenues, of cities with powiat status - 30.6%, of powiaty - 13.9% and of self-government voivodship - 7.8%.

Own revenue in the amount of 5860 mln zł prevailed within the structure by kind and their share accounted for 42.3%. General subsidy in the amount of 4395 mln zł constituted 31.8% of total revenues, while allocations reached the value of 3579 mln zł, i.e. 25.9%.

The most of own revenues came from taxes, particularly from taxes from legal and natural persons - 43.4%. i.e. 2543 mln zł. The general subsidy consisted mainly of educational part amounted to 3323 mln zł (75.6%), while allocations reached the value of 3579 mln zł, i.e. 25.9%.

In 2010 revenues per capita from voivodship's budget amounted to 326 zł, from powiaty' budgets - 817 zł, from cities with powiat status budgets - 4434 zł and from gminas' budgets - 2810 zł.

### **Expenditures**

14679 mln zł was expended from budgets of the self-government entities in 2010. 48.6% of total expenditures fell on gminas' budgets, 29.3% on cities with powiat status budgets, 13.9% on powiaty budgets and 8.2% 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 11118 mln zł and 3561 mln zł respectively.*

*Current expenditures of self-government entities in the amount of 8221 mln zł constituted almost 3/4 (73.9%) of total current expenditures. 1227 mln zł (11.0%) were assigned on allocations, and 1379 mln zł (12.4%) on benefits for natural persons.*

*Property expenditures consisted almost entirely of investment expenditures (99.3%, i.e. 3534 mln zł).*

*The average expenditures per capita in Małopolska amounted to 363 zł from the voivodship's budget, 866 zł from powiats' budgets, 4498 zł from cities with powiat status budgets and 3043 zł from gminas' budgets.*

## **Financial result**

*For self-government units the year 2010 was the successive one that they finished with the negative financial result. The deficit amounted to minus 846 mln zł. The budgetary excess was recorded only in 23 gminas and in dąbrowski and suski powiats.*

## **ENTITIES OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY**

*As of 31 XII 2010 the country official register of the units of the national economy REGON gathered 331.4 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. Except Kraków which gathered 34.9% of total entities, the most of units were registered on the area of krakowski (7.4%), wadowicki (4.8%), nowotarski (4.3%) and oświęcimski (4.2%) powiats. The least number of entities was recorded in dąbrowski and proszowicki powiats (0.9% each) as well as in miechowski powiat (1.3%).*

*Private sector covered 97.6% of entities registered in the voivodship. Among land powiats, the biggest share of private sector was characteristic for wielicki (98.3%) and tatrzański powiats (98.0%), whereas the smallest for dąbrowski powiat (93.9%). The share of private sector in total entities amounted to 98.7% in Kraków, 97.8% in Nowy Sącz and 97.1% in Tarnów.*

*Natural persons conducting economic activity constituted 76.4% of total registered entities. Proportion of such units in the total number of registered entities fluctuated in particular powiats from 77.2% in oświęcimski to 84.1% in limanowski. In cities with powiat status it reached 68.6% in Kraków, 75.2% in Tarnów and 75.4% in Nowy Sącz.*



*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 10, while the highest was recorded in Kraków (153) and in tatrzański powiat (148), and the lowest in dąbrowski and tarnowski powiats (50 and 53 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 <sup>a</sup> per 1 km <sup>2</sup>	Natural increase per 1000 population	Net migration per 1000 population	Employed persons <sup>a,b</sup> per 1000 population	Registered unemployed rate <sup>c</sup> in %	Average monthly gross wages and salaries <sup>c</sup> in zł	Population using <sup>d</sup> systems in % of total population		
							water-line	sewerage	gas-line
<i>Powiaty:</i>									
<i>bocheński</i> .....	11	8	8	9	2	8	13	9	5
<i>brzeski</i> .....	12	10	9	14	10	17	15	17	7
<i>chrzanowski</i> .....	5	20	15	5	18	6	2	4	9
<i>dąbrowski</i> .....	20	18	18	20	22	15	6	13	13
<i>gorlicki</i> .....	19	6	20	12	17	16	21	11	8
<i>krakowski</i> .....	8	14	2	11	9	3	7	14	11
<i>limanowski</i> .....	16	<b>1</b>	14	16	20	19	20	21	16
<i>miechowski</i> .....	22	22	16	18	4	11	10	19	20
<i>myślenicki</i> .....	10	3	3	15	15	13	16	15	15
<i>nowosądecki</i> .....	15	2	7	19	21	18	19	18	17
<i>nowotarski</i> .....	17	5	13	17	13	22	18	8	19
<i>olkuski</i> .....	9	17	19	4	19	2	3	7	12
<i>oświęcimski</i> .....	4	15	17	6	13	7	5	6	6
<i>proszowicki</i> .....	21	21	6	21	10	12	11	22	18
<i>suski</i> .....	18	11	10	13	7	14	22	20	21
<i>tarnowski</i> .....	13	12	4	22	16	20	17	16	10
<i>tatrzański</i> .....	14	13	5	8	6	10	14	5	22
<i>wadowicki</i> .....	7	7	12	7	12	21	12	10	14
<i>wielicki</i> .....	6	9	<b>1</b>	10	8	5	8	12	4
<i>Cities with powiat status:</i>									
<i>Kraków</i> .....	<b>1</b>	16	11	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	3
<i>Nowy Sącz</i> .....	3	4	21	3	5	9	9	3	2
<i>Tarnów</i> .....	2	19	22	2	3	4	4	2	<b>1</b>

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

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