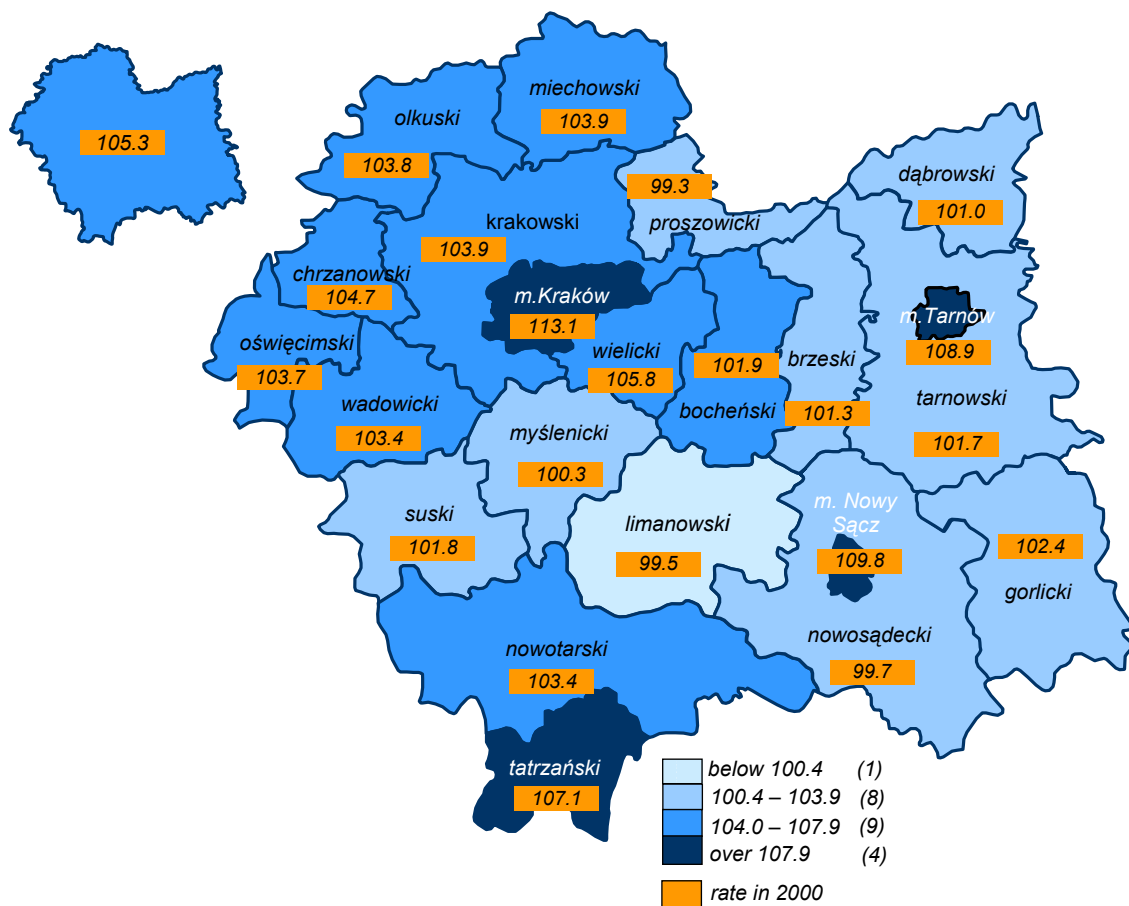


STRUCTURE OF SEX AND AGE

Among residents of the Małopolskie voivodship, females outnumber males and such tendency has strengthened since the beginning of the century. At the end of 2008 females accounted for 51.5% of total number of residents. However, the relation of sexes has not changed.

The feminization rate (number of females per 100 males) has stayed at the unchanged level since 5 years and it amounted to 106 (111 among urban population and 102 in rural areas). The overstatement of the voivodship's rate is caused by a disproportion of sexes visible in Kraków – 114 and Tarnów – 111 females per 100 males. The situation is a little better in Nowy Sącz, where there are 109 females per 100 males.

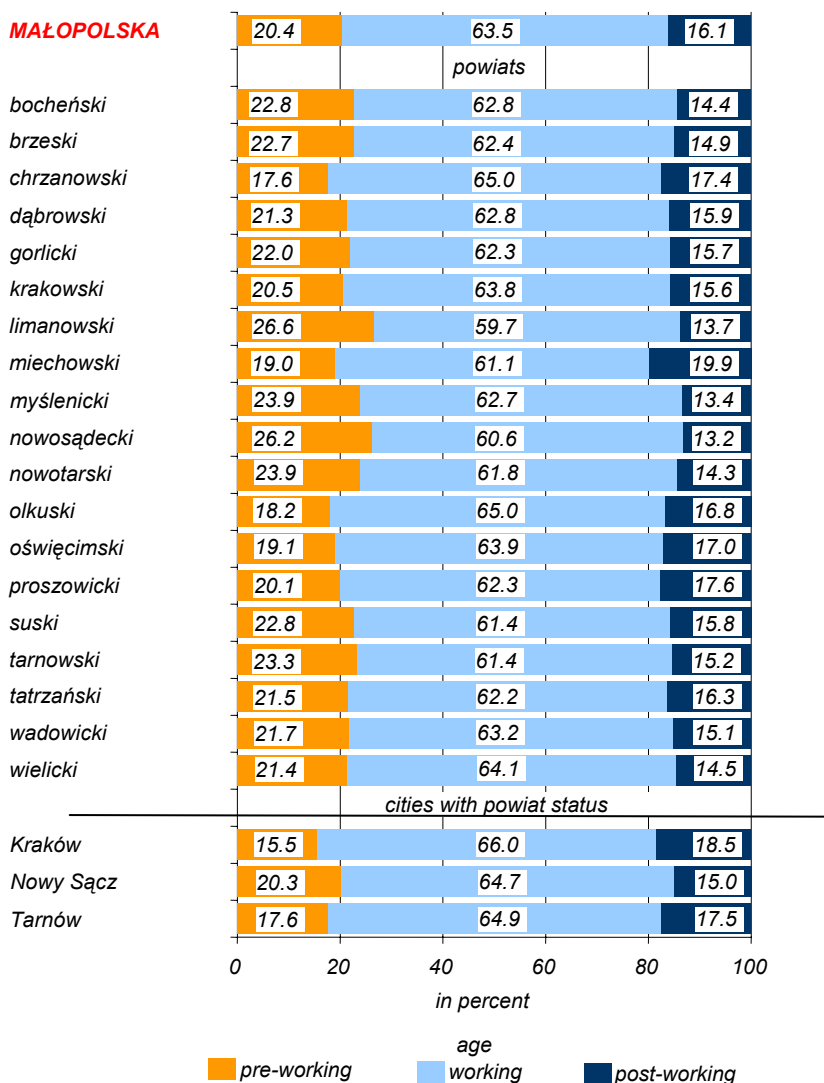
FEMINIZATION RATE IN MAŁOPOLSKIE VOIVODSHIP BY POWIATS IN 2000 AND 2008 As of 31 XII



In powiats there is not a big domination of females over males, so the feminization rate amounts to 104. Among powiats the most feminized is tatrzański powiat with 109 females per 100 males, however complete balance of sexes occurs only in limanowski powiat.

A systematic decrease of the number of births in nineties caused the diminution of the number of children and youth up to the age of 17. In 2008 in the Małopolskie voivodship the **pre-working age population** numbered **670.4 thous. persons**, i.e., less than the year before by 1.7%. The share of this group in total population decreased to 20.4% and it was lower by 5 percentage points than in 2000. Among powiats, the highest rate of pre-working age population was recorded in: limanowski – 26.6% and nowosądecki – 26.2%, whereas the lowest value was recorded in: chrzanowski and olkuski powiats, respectively 17.6% and 18.2%.

**POPULATION BY ECONOMICAL AGE GROUPS
IN MAŁOPOLSKIE VOIVODSHIP IN 2008
As of 31 XII**



In the group of the working age population (females aged 18-59 and males aged 18-64) one can observe favourable changes. Since 2000 the percentage of persons at the age of capacity of work has increased by almost 4 percentage points, i.e. from the level of 59.7% to 63.5% in 2008, but the pace of growth of this group of people within the space of years is slower and slower. At the end of 2008 in the Małopolskie voivodship there were **2087.6 thous. working age** residents. In this age group, in 2008 the age group of mobility (18-44) accounted for 64.5% of the working age population, however the permanent diminution of its number in the discussed population is an unfavourable phenomenon. For comparison, in

2000 this share amounted to 67.2%. Since 2000 the share of the age group of non-mobility, i.e., persons aged more than 44, in the number of total population has increased by 3 percentage points, what proves the process of ageing of the labour force.

In recent years the number of the **post-working age** population (60 and more for females, 65 and more for males) has considerably increased. At the end of 2008 this group numbered **529.1 thous. persons** and it accounted for 16.1% of total residents. In the period of 8 years its number increased by almost 11%.

Changes in the structure of age, i.e., decreasing number of the pre-working age population, growing share of the post-working age population and not big increase of the working age population show the slow ageing of residents of Małopolska. At the end of 2008 there were 57 non-working (pre-working and post-working) age persons per 100 persons of working age, whereas in 2000 there were 67 such persons. However, this process is more visible, if we compare this share separately for the pre- and post-working population. In these terms the pre-working age group goes unfavourably. In 2008 there were 32 pre-working age persons and 25 post-working age persons per each 100 persons of working age. In 2000 these values amounted to respectively 43 and 25. For urban areas the rate of economical load amounted to 47 persons and for rural areas – 68 persons per 100 persons of working age. In the Małopolskie voivodship this rate achieved the highest level in limanowski and nowosądecki powiats, where there were respectively 68 and 65 non-working age persons per 100 persons of working age, however the lowest value of this rate characterised olkuski powiat – 54 persons and the city of Kraków – 52 persons.