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IN 2013**

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Papers**

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## SYMBOLS

(-)	-	<i>magnitude zero</i>
(.)	-	<i>data not available or not reliable</i>
(x)	-	<i>not applicable</i>
Zero: (0)	-	<i>magnitude not zero, but less than 0,5 of a unit;</i>
(0,0)	-	<i>magnitude not zero, but less than 0,05 of a unit.</i>
“In which”	-	<i>indicates that not all elements of the sum are given</i>

Due to the rounding of data, in some cases sums of components may slightly differ from the amount given in the item „total”.

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## *PREFACE*

*We present to you another edition of publication in the field of housing economy. Information included concerns the general state of dwelling stock and basic indicators of housing conditions. The data above was prepared on the basis of balance of dwelling stock for 2013.*

*Profile of dwelling stock presented in the compilation was drawn up divided into particular ownership (i.e. housing cooperatives, gminas, companies, the State Treasury, condominiums and public building societies), including i.a. information concerning the number of inhabited and uninhabited dwellings, their useful floor area, sales and restoration of dwellings to their former owners, arrears in dwelling payments, evictions, repayment of housing loans in housing cooperatives, apartments renovations in residential buildings, as well as housing allowances granted by gminas in 2013. The information above was prepared on the basis of data from the current reporting.*

*Thematic scope was presented in regional systems. Information at lower levels of aggregation, i.e.: powiats, municipalities and in distribution urban-rural areas, were also made available in Local Data Bank on the National Statistical Office's website ([www.stat.gov.pl](http://www.stat.gov.pl)).*

*The publication's authors will be grateful for comments and conclusions, which would be used in possible scope in the next edition of this compilation.*

*Director of Trade and Services Department*

*Ewa Adach-Stankiewicz*

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## **METHODOLOGICAL COMMENTS**

**The Part A** of this publication describes the housing situation, i.e. dwelling stock and certain information on dwelling conditions, based on the secondary statistical study, regarded as the Balance of Dwelling Stocks for 2013 (as of 31 December).

The opening stage of the balance as of January 1<sup>st</sup>, corrected with changes resulting from the administrative division of the country announced in “The Communiqué of the Central Statistical Office on changes in administrative division of the country”, every year is increased by dwellings growth resulting from the new house building on the one hand and decreased by losses in dwelling resources on the other hand. The state of dwelling stock determined in such a way at the end of the reporting year becomes automatically the opening state for the next year’s balance.

In the 2013 dwelling stock balance physical losses of dwelling resources have been presented, resulting from demolitions, fires, floods, combining smaller dwellings(one, two or more) to get one larger dwelling and losses resulting from officially reported reclassification of dwellings for non-housing purposes. Not included however are some categories of losses that decrease the number of dwellings but do not lead to physical loss of existing objects, i.e. losses connected with occupants moving to other houses with old houses earmarked for various commercial uses or left empty (unoccupied).

Information on dwelling stock included in this publication concern dwellings in residential buildings and non-residential buildings and relate to occupied (permanently and temporarily) dwellings and unoccupied dwellings that may in any moment become occupied dwellings.

Housing resources data do not include collective accommodation places (boarding houses, dormitories, workers’ hostels, social welfare houses, children’s homes, monasteries, etc.) and temporarily occupied makeshift living quarters and movable objects (inventoried rooms, portable huts, ships, etc.).

The state of dwelling stock has been characterized by the number of dwellings, number of rooms, amount of usable floor space in a dwelling in square metres, basic furnishings as sanitary and technical installations.

*The Part B* of the publication (presented every two years) refers to the *characteristics of dwelling stocks*. This data is derived from the regular reports (M-01 Survey of dwelling stock in 2013 and SG-01 – Gmina statistics: dwelling and municipal economy), and has been presented with reference to the organisational units having dwelling stocks in possession. The units and entities to be covered in this survey include legal persons, organisational units without legal entity, and natural persons whose core activity includes supervision or management of dwelling stocks located in the buildings owned by:

- ◆ housing cooperatives,
- ◆ gminas,
- ◆ companies,
- ◆ the State Treasury,
- ◆ social building societies (TBS),
- ◆ housing condominiums,
- ◆ other entities.

**The objective scope of** the survey (among others) covers information on: the number of occupied and unoccupied dwellings, material effects of renovations carried out (such as renovations of existing installations/construction elements, as well as connections to new systems, which is connected with improving dwelling standards), the number of privatized dwellings, overdue rent payments and mortgage payments in resources of housing co-operatives, introduced eviction proceedings from dwellings and the number of social dwellings (relates only to gminas).

### **Drawing the sample and the algorithm for generalization of survey results of condominiums M-01 for 2013**

The survey on housing condominiums was in 2013 conducted according to the stratified sampling scheme, taking powiats as the strata (constituting, at the same time, the sub-populations for which the results were generalised). The sampling frame consisted of 151 520 units, selected according to the relevant assumptions from the Statistical Units Database. The sample had to account for approx. 32% of the frame. The sample was allocated in such a way so as to facilitate results generalisation at the Powiat level, adopting the algorithm of allocation by constant precision, established by B. Lednicki, J. Wesołowski (*Sample Allocation between Sub-populations, Statistical Information No. 9, 1994*). This algorithm allows for obtaining a uniform level of generalisation

precision of the global value of a given feature in the population subclasses, defined by the survey needs. Data from the previous edition of the survey were employed for the algorithm calculation, which serves as the basis for estimation of variability coefficients with reference to the “number of dwellings” in sub-populations (powiats).

Sampling was conducted in the strata (in powiats) on the basis of the obtained allocation, in accordance with the simple sampling scheme. The obtained sample consisted of 48459 units.

In order to generalise the survey results, it proved necessary to adjust the initial weights, resulting from the sampling scheme applied. The adjustment had to take into account non-response and information about the reasons for the failure to obtaining the data from some of the surveyed units. Out of the total number of surveyed units, amounting to 48459, only 41604 units submitted their reports.

Sampling weights are established in each strata, calculated in the survey as the ratio of the frame quantity to the sample quantity, i.e.  $N_h / n_h$ .

The final weight is equal to the sampling weight adjusted in each strata with the relevant multiplier, considering information on sample calculation (RA symbol) in a given strata. The adjustment multipliers in powiats were established on the basis of the following formula

$$wk = \frac{n_{1h} + n_{2h} + n_{3h} \frac{n_{1h} + n_{2h}}{n_h - n_{3h}}}{n_{1h}}$$

where:

$n_h$  - quantity of the sample drawn in a given stratum,

$n_{1h}$  - quantity of the sample examined in the stratum (RA = 01),

$n_{2h}$  - number of units refusing to complete the questionnaire (RA = 08),

$n_{3h}$  - number of units in the stratum with which no contact was made (RA = 09).

The adjustment multiplier corresponds to the estimation of the ratio of the number of units designated to be surveyed to the number of the actually surveyed units in a given strata, given that the group of the units, belonging to the population in focus, covers all instances of refusal and, proportionally, certain part of instances of failure to make contact.

The final weight is equal to the sample weight multiplied by the relevant adjustment multiplier, namely:

$$\text{WEIGHT} = \frac{N_h}{n_h} * wk$$

The generalisation of global values of a given feature in a given class (i.e. in accordance with the resultant cell definition in the table) consists in multiplying the FEATURE value of the feature by the WEIGHT multiplier corresponding thereto (attributed to each data record) and aggregating this value, following all the records of a given class. If the determination of an average value of a given feature in a given class was deemed necessary, the weighted sum was finally divided by the sum of values of the weights used. Whenever the resultant tables required the calculation of the product parameters, such calculation consisted of establishing the relevant weighted sums of both the numerator and the denominator, and then dividing both values.

The audit in 2013 concerning dwelling stock covered 59539 thousand units. After a detailed analysis the degree of test's completeness it was determined that among all units adopted for testing, statistical obligation was implemented in 52899 thousand unit, which is ca. 89% of the examined units (refusal of report's preparation was concerned with 3705 units, and 2920 were the case of lack of contact with a given unit).

In a spatial perspective the highest ratio of answers were observed in the following voivodships: Lubelskie (ca. 99%), Podkarpackie (ca. 96%), Śląskie (ca. 94%) and Małopolskie (ca. 91%), with the lowest in: Warmińsko-Mazurskie (ca. 83%), Dolnośląskie (ca. 84%) and Pomorskie (ca. 87%).

Among the number of units that realized the reporting obligation about 1,300 did not have housing stock. Therefore, the data presented in this publication refers to ca. 51,6 thousand from entities having housing stock, including ca. 32% is a test of housing communities (see page 7). After generalization of data reported by residential communities the general number of the examined dwellings (according to the state as at 31 December 2013) amounted to 5964.

## **TERMS AND DEFINITIONS**

### **Dwelling Stock**

By the term *dwelling stock* we understand both occupied and unoccupied dwellings located in residential and non-residential buildings.

Collective accommodation facilities (i.e. workers' hostels, dormitories, boarding houses, or social welfare houses), except for dwellings located therein, provisional facilities and movable objects (i.e. portable huts, railway cars, barges and ships), are not included in the dwelling stock.

### **Dwellings**

Dwelling is a premise consisting of one or more rooms including auxiliary rooms, built or rebuilt for living in it, separated constructionally (with fixed walls) within a building, with independent entrance from the staircase, common hall, entrance hall or directly from the street, courtyard or garden.

Under auxiliary rooms one shall understand: a hallway, a hall, a bathroom, a toilet, a dressing room, a pantry, a storeroom and other rooms located within the premises of a dwelling, serving the occupants to fulfill their housing and economic needs.

### **Dwellings occupied permanently**

*Dwellings occupied permanently* are dwellings in which one or more persons stay and at least one of these persons is recognized as actually occupying this dwelling.

### **Dwellings occupied temporarily**

*Dwellings occupied temporarily* are dwellings in which one or more persons stay but none of them is recognized as actually occupying this dwelling

### **The unoccupied dwellings**

The *unoccupied dwelling* is the dwelling in which nobody stays temporarily or lives permanently. These dwellings are unoccupied for various reasons and that is why they are classified as follows:

- allotted for permanent living, i.e. dwellings:
  - for sale or to be let, being functional places, unoccupied because of judicial proceedings, because of completing administrative and legal formalities, as well as being housing reserve of gminas,

- new, to be occupied, located in newly built buildings and buildings being currently extended,
- being renovated or waiting for renovation,
- rented to diplomatic posts of foreign countries,
- the so-called second dwellings, which are used by their owners (occupants) for temporary or seasonal stay;
- used only for running a business (only dwellings that have not been permanently adapted to such a business).

### **Type of the entity that is the owner of a dwelling**

In this publication, dwellings have been classified according to the following forms of ownership:

- *gminas (municipal dwellings)* – dwellings owned by gminas or powiats (local self-government communities), owned by gminas but located in buildings constituting a shared real property e.j. dwellings which serve meeting the needs of all inhabitants of A gmina, as well as dwellings handed over to gminas, but remaining at the disposal of public use units, such as: health care institutions, social welfare centres, educational system entities, culture institutions, serving mainly the housing needs to employees of these entities;
- *housing cooperatives* – privately-owned dwellings (occupied by virtue of the housing cooperative ownership dwelling entitlement) or tenancy dwellings (occupied by virtue of tenancy), located in buildings constituting the property or the joint property of housing cooperatives, excluding dwellings for which, on the grounds of the Act of December 15, 2000 (Dz. U. 2003, No 119, item 1116) a separate ownership title was established, for the benefit of one or more natural persons;
- *the State Treasury* – dwellings staying as part of resources of Agricultural Property Agency (earlier Agricultural Property Agency of the State Treasury), the Military Housing Agency, under management of entities subordinate to ministers: National Defence Minister, Minister of Interior and Administration, Minister of Justice, under management of state authorities, of state administration, of state control, etc.;
- *companies* – dwellings which are the property of public enterprises, including State Forests and state organizational entities e.g. public scientific and research institutes, public higher education institutes (excluding catholic universities) art institutes, Agriculture Circle Companies: municipal enterprises, excluding housing enterprises-; private enterprises and other private organizational entities;

- *public building societies (TBS)* - dwellings in buildings being the property of legal entities having in their names "public building society" or the Polish abbreviation "TBS", irrespective of participation in costs of constructing the building by another entity (a gmina, a housing cooperative, a company) in return for receiving the dwellings (on rental terms) for third parties indicated by such an entity;
- *condominiums* – this term refers to a multi-dwelling building (or several buildings), in which part of or all units represent separate ownerships of natural persons, confirmed by a relevant entry in the land and mortgage register. A given housing community comprises all owners of the premises (both residential and commercial);
- *other entities* – dwellings constituting the property of institutions which erect buildings for profit – designated for sale (but not sold to any natural persons yet), or for rental; dwellings owned by associations, foundations, political parties, trade unions, professional and economic self-governments; the Roman-Catholic Church and other churches and religious associations, catholic universities and church institutes, etc.

## **Room**

The room is defined as a space in a dwelling separated from other rooms with fixed walls from the floor to the ceiling with direct sun lighting with area not smaller than 4 square metres.

Both living room and the kitchen are regarded a room if they meet the above mentioned criteria. The entrance hall, the hall, the bathroom, the toilet, the pantry, the encased veranda or porch, the dressing room, the alcove, the storeroom, etc. are not regarded a room, regardless of their area and art of lighting.

## **Useful floor area of dwellings**

The useful floor area of a dwelling should be understood as the total area of all rooms within the dwelling, especially the area of living room, kitchen (with or without a window), pantry, entrance hall, alcove, bathroom, toilets, encased veranda or porch, dressing room and other rooms, fulfilling the housing and economic needs of the residents, regardless of their purpose and way of usage.

The area of the hallway is not usually calculated as useful floor area unless:

- it connects the residential part of the building to its storage or economic part,
- there is more than one dwelling in the building and the hallway is used by all residents as a common accessible hall.

The area of balconies, terraces, recessed balconies, mezzanines, wardrobes, cabinets, cubby holes, laundries, drying rooms, rooms for storing prams, attics, cellars and coal-holes, as well as the area of garages, water pump rooms and boiler rooms is not recognized as dwelling's useful floor area.

## **Social premises**

Social premises is a place **suitable for settlement owing to equipment and technical condition**, which surface of rooms per household member - i.e. one person in the case of residence of at least two people - cannot be smaller **than 5 m<sup>2</sup>**, and in the case of one-person household - **10 m<sup>2</sup>**, **with a** possible lower standard of the dwelling. This means a possibility of restrict access to some rooms or devices, e.g. by means of locating one common bathroom or toilet in the corridor - for several separated premises under a given real estate, as well as gas or the lack of central heating. It shall be entitled to people who obtained the right to social premises on the basis of **eviction sentence** or when they experience **financial difficulties** due to which their housing needs cannot be satisfied.

These are dwellings rented by a gmina on the grounds of social premises rental contract, concluded in accordance with the Act of 21 June 2001 on Protection of residents rights, gmina's dwelling stock and alteration in Civil Code (Journal of Laws of 2005 No. 31 (266), as amended).

The social premises rental contract shall be concluded for a **fixed period**. The contract's effective term is up to the gmina authorities and shall result from its granted freedom in conducting housing policy. When determining a period for which the contract shall be concluded, the orders of granting social premises - resulting from the statute - should be taken into account by the gmina. The most important goals in granting social premises is to support poor families and prevent homelessness.

The rent price for social premises cannot exceed the half of the lowest rent price binding in municipal dwelling stock. At the lease's start the deposit shall not be collected.

## **Technical and sanitary installations in dwellings**

This category refers to dwellings with at least one of the following sanitary and technical appliances: water supply system, a flushable toilet, a bathroom, central heating or gas from gas supply system.

Dwellings are considered to be equipped with:

- ◆ water supply system – if there is a tap with running water within the premises. ‘supply of piped water’ is understood as a system (including the recipient installations in the dwelling), which supplies water from the water supply system (by means of active connections) from the street pipeline to local systems (own water intake);

- ◆ a flushable toilet – if there is a sanitary system within their premises, connected to the water supply system, and channelling waste water to the sewage system, or to the local appliances (septic tanks);
- ◆ a bathroom (bathing device, shower with water outflow) – this should be understood as a room, with a bathtub or a shower (or both of them), as well as a system channelling waste water to the sewage system, or to the local appliances (septic tanks);
- ◆ gas supply from the gas supply system - if there is a system within the premises which (along with recipient installations in the dwelling) supplies gas to active connections;
- ◆ central heating – if there is a system within the premises which supplies heat from a central heating source, i.e. heat and power stations, thermal power station, local boiler house within the premises of the housing estate, central heating furnace installed in own boiler house or in any other room. Electric floor heating is also regarded as central heating.

## **Residential buildings' renovations**

Information about dwellings' renovations in residential buildings was established for stock constituting the property of housing cooperatives, gminas, companies and natural persons in housing cooperatives' buildings and other entities. The data relates to renovations performed in the reference year.

Material effects of performed works were illustrated by:

- the number of dwellings in buildings, in which general overhauls or repair works not being complete overhauls were performed; the number of dwellings involves every dwelling in buildings covered by repairs and indirectly specifies the size of those buildings,
- the number of dwellings in which sanitary and technical installations were fitted (water supply system, sewage systems, central heating, hot water, gas from gas supply system and master antenna television) and which specified buildings and dwellings located in those buildings did not have earlier.

The general overhaul of the building shall be understood as repair works to restore building's or dwelling's primary - or almost the primary - technical and usable value. Buildings undergoing general overhaul mean those in which at least 60% of basic construction and installation elements were repaired or exchanged. A major repair is defined as a thorough refurbishment including at least 50% of physical condition of a particular element or installation.

Repair works - thorough renovation consisting in conducting and finishing in a building (or a dwelling) renovation (or replacement) of construction elements or installations. Basic construction elements include: load-bearing walls, structures and roof covering, external and internal plasters, ceilings, building woodwork, floor and heating furnaces.

### **Arrears in dwelling and housing loan payments.**

Information about arrears in dwelling fees include data regarding the number of major tenants in arrears with current dwelling payments, apart from tenants being in arrears for 3 months and longer and data of total amount arrears under unsettled fees, established according to the condition of 31 December 2013.

Information about arrears in housing loan repayment applies only to members of housing cooperatives who - in accordance with the concluded contracts - should pay credit instalment (along with interest) to the bank account of housing cooperative.

### **Eviction actions towards the tenants of residential premises**

Eviction actions are activities related to compulsory removal of a person/persons from the occupied dwelling of real estate under decision of administrative authorities or court sentence.

Information about the eviction activities towards the users of housing premises reported in this publication relates to users of cooperative, municipal, companies, natural persons premises in buildings belonging to condominiums and other entities. This information includes:

- ◆ the number of proceedings taking place in court concerning evictions from residential premises established according to the condition of 31 December 2013.
- ◆ the number of eviction proceedings finished by court with sentence of eviction in 2013.
- ◆ the number of eviction from residential premises performed in 2013.

Among general information about eviction activities those concerning lack of payments for occupied residential premises were separated.

### **Housing allowances**

Housing allowance is a common and periodical financial benefit resulting from regulations of the Act of 21 June 2001 on residential benefits (Journal of Laws No 71, item 734, as amended),

intended to provide financial support for expenses related to occupation of residential premises or one-family houses.

Characteristics: it is an obligatory provision granted upon the request of entitled person meaning that people meeting statutory conditions have the right to demand its payment and it is common (it will be granted regardless of the legal title to the premises that appertains the entitled person apart from exceptions stipulated in the Act), as well as periodical - because it is granted for a defined period with a possibility to be granted again in the case of further meeting the statutory conditions.

The criteria entitling to be granted housing allowance are:

- legal title to the premises – allowance may be granted to residential premises tenants and subtenants living in residential dwellings to which they have cooperative right to residential premises, in residential dwellings in buildings constituting their ownership and to the owners of housing premises and other persons having a legal title to occupy residential premises (e.g.. contract for use) and bearing expenses for their maintenance, as well as persons inhabiting housing premises without a legal title, waiting for alternative or social premises;
- the amount of family income;
- dwelling's size – dwelling's useful floor area. The Act uses the expression of "a normative surface" - the allowance is granted for a strictly defined number of the dwelling's meters.

When calculating the amount of allowance expenses (borne by a household) related to rent ate taken into account, as well as the exploitation costs of thermal power, water and commissioning of liquid waste. Housing allowance constitutes a difference between housing expenses on normative useful floor area of the inhabited dwelling and the part of expenses borne by a person granted the allowance.

From 2004 payment of housing allowances is – according to Article 10(1) of the Act of 21 June 2001 on residential benefits (Journal of Laws No 71, item 734 as amended) – own task of the gmina.

Pursuant to the Act of 13 November 2003 (Journal of Laws No 203, item 1966, Article 6) with income of local government units, housing allowance height must not exceed 70% of actual expenses incurred for the housing premises. The commune council, by means of a resolution, may increase or reduce, no more than by 20 percentage points, the height of percentage rates. This means that the maximum height of paid allowance may amount from 50% to 90% residential expenses.

The information presented in the publication applies only to housing allowances physically paid in 2013, regardless of the date of the granted performance allowance decision.

## ***PART A***

### **The housing stock of 2013**

#### **Dwelling stocks (inhabited and uninhabited)<sup>1</sup> by form of ownership**

Specification	Dwellings	Useful floor area in m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total:</b>	13 852 896	<b>1 012 888 837</b>
Ownership of:		
Housing cooperatives	2 248 625	111 522 268
Gminas (municipal)	934 863	41 585 794
Companies	105 304	5 992 565
State Treasury	30 527	1 505 781
Public building societies	92 066	4 530 294
Natural persons:		
In condominiums	2 523 692	131 516 661
Apart from condominiums	7 917 819	716 235 474

National housing stock, at the end of December 2013, included 13.9 million dwellings with useful floor area of 1012.9 million square meters, in which there were 52.9 million rooms. Within the ownership structure most dwellings remained in resource of natural persons' premises - ca. 7.9 million beyond housing condominiums, and more than 2.5 million among housing condominiums, while in resource of housing cooperatives – 2.2 million with the total area of 847.8 million m<sup>2</sup>. The least constituted dwellings located in resource of the State Treasury – ca. 30.5 thousand dwellings of total area equalling 1.5 million m<sup>2</sup>.

9.3 million dwellings with total area of 598.3 million m<sup>2</sup> and 33.4 million rooms were located in cities. In rural areas there were 4.5 million dwellings with total area of 414.6 million m<sup>2</sup> and 19.5 million rooms.

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<sup>1</sup> Data concerning items: „total” and „apart from condominiums” are presented on the basis of balances of dwelling stocks, other information – on the basis of periodic survey conducted every two years.

In 2013 - as compared with the previous year - 130.1 thousand dwellings (increased by 0.9%) with the total useful floor area of 13229.3 m<sup>2</sup> (increased by 1.3%) and 542.5 thousand rooms (increased by 1.1%). In cities the number of dwellings increased by 82.2 thousand (increased by 0.9%), while on rural areas - the number increased to 48.0 thousand (increased by 1.1%).

Growth in the dwellings number was an effect of investment in construction, expansion and reconstruction of the existing buildings, as well as change of the intended use of surface in unoccupied premises.

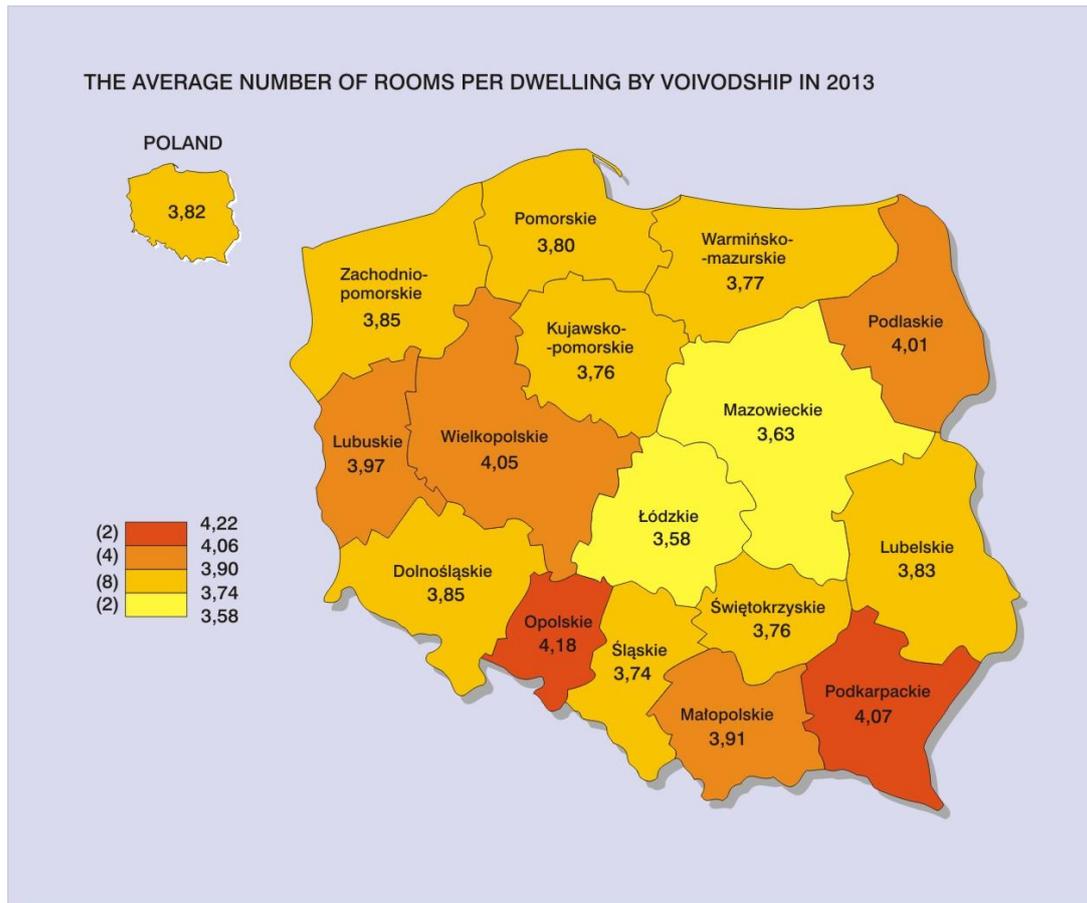
From the overall housing stock more than 67% of housing premises were located in the cities. In five largest cities, i.e.: Warszawa, Łódź, Kraków, Wrocław and Poznań (where live ca. 18.8% of the population of urban areas) were 22.6% of dwellings from cities (by 0.1% percentage point item as compared to the previous year).

In comparison with 2012 the greatest increase in the number of dwellings was recorded in Mazowieckie voivodship (by 1.2%). The smallest, on the other hand, was recorded in the following voivodships: Opolskie (ca. 0.4%), Świętokrzyskie (ca. 0.5%) and Zachodniopomorskie (ca. 0.7%).

In 2013, housing conditions in Poland were slightly improved in comparison with the previous years, which is reflected in indicators values illustrating average: number of rooms in the dwelling, number of persons per dwelling and room and useful floor area per dwelling.

Average number of rooms per 1 apartment amounted to 3.82, including 3.58 in cities and 4.31 in rural areas. The lowest value of this index was recorded in central voivodships: Mazowieckie - 3.63 and Łódzkie - 3.58, and the highest in the following voivodship s: Podlaskie - 4.01, Wielkopolskie 4.05, Podkarpackie - 4.07 and Opolskie - 4.18.

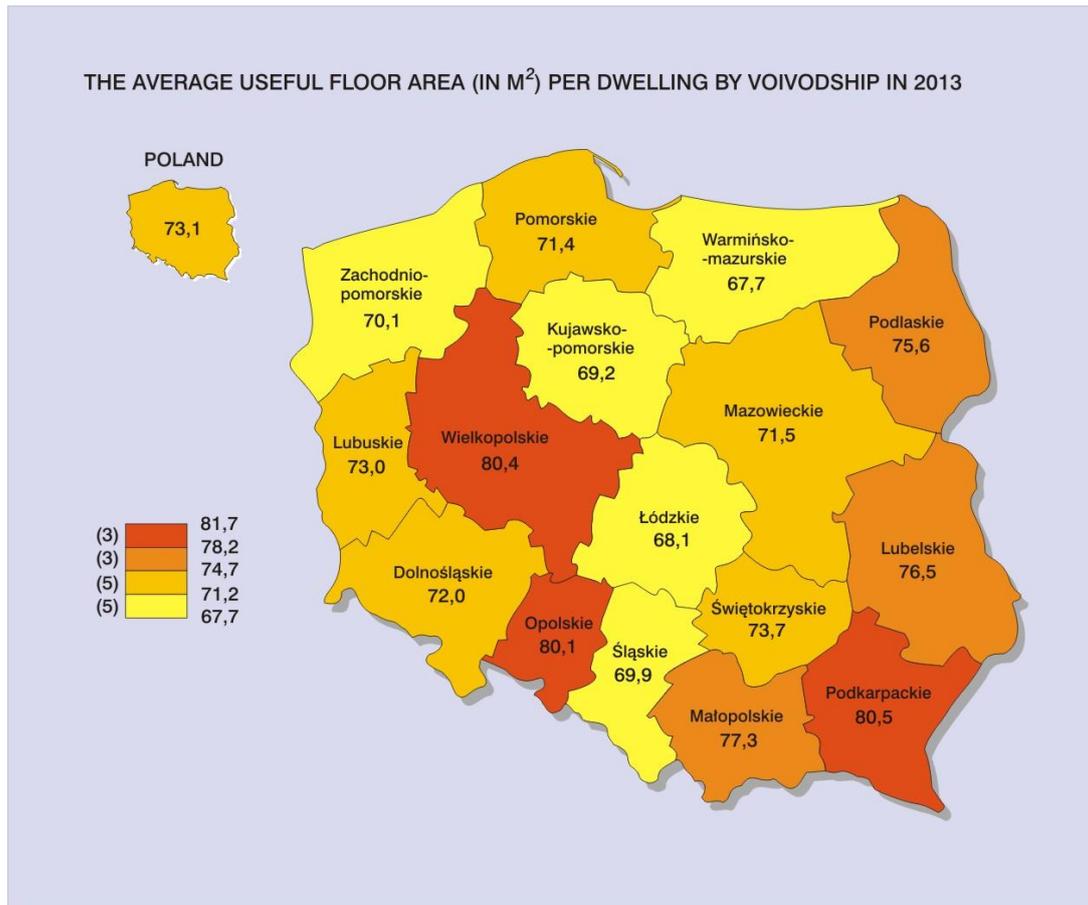
In the cities the dwellings with the largest average number of rooms were located in the Podlaskie voivodship 3.85 and Podkarpackie - 3.84, and the smallest in Łódzkie - 3.35 and Mazowieckie - 3.42. The largest number of rooms had average rural dwellings in Opolskie - 4.86 and Śląskie - 4.67, and the smallest number - in Lubelskie - 3.94 and Świętokrzyskie - 3.98.



The average the size of dwelling in Poland in December 2013 was 73.1 m<sup>2</sup> and increased by 0,3 m<sup>2</sup> as compared to the previous year. Dwellings in the country were on average higher by 27.7 m<sup>2</sup> than in the cities (appropriate revision ratios are for village: 91.8 m<sup>2</sup> and for cities: 64.1 m<sup>2</sup>).

The largest differences in size of dwellings between the city and the rural areas was observed in the following voivodships: Śląskie - by ca. 34 m<sup>2</sup> and Opolskie - by almost 33 m<sup>2</sup> , and the smallest – in the Warmińsko-Mazurskie (on average by 19 m<sup>2</sup>).

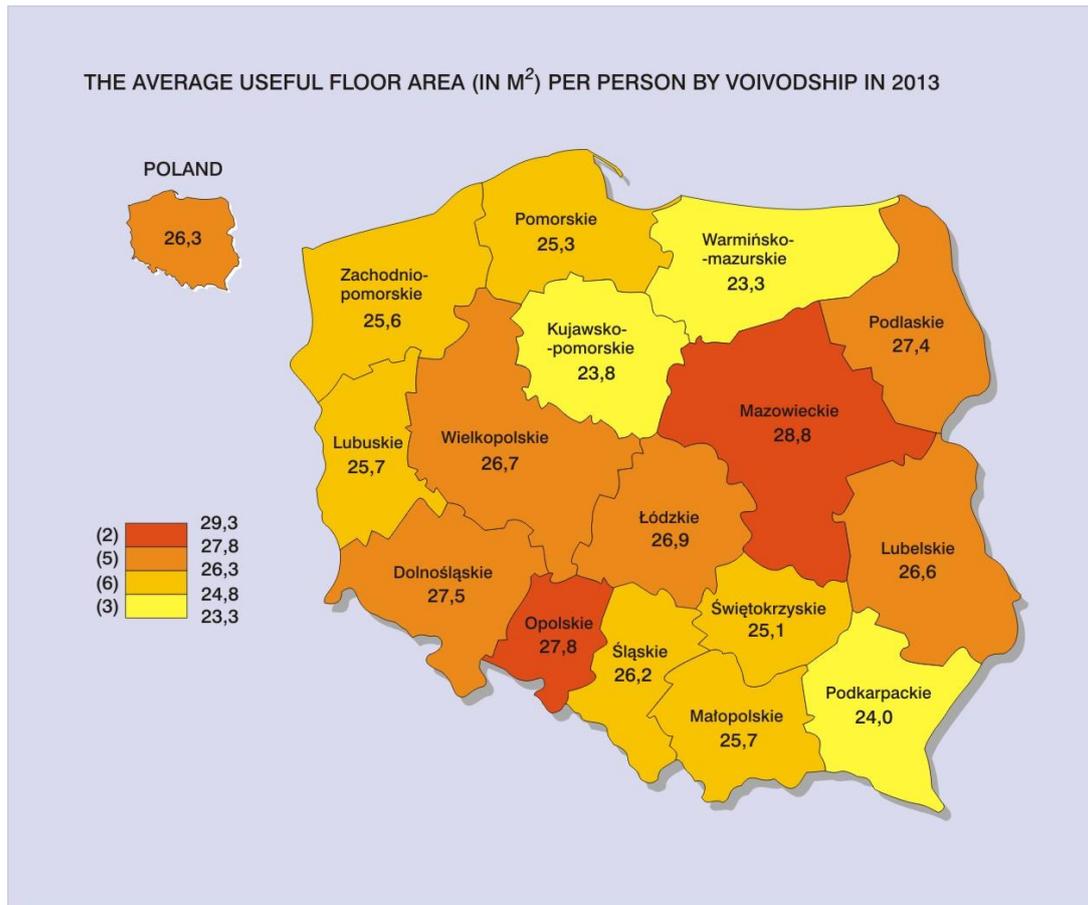
The largest dwellings were in the following voivodships: Podkarpackie (80.5 m<sup>2</sup>), Wielkopolskie (80.4 m<sup>2</sup>) and Opolskie - (80.1 m<sup>2</sup>), and the smallest in the following voivodships: Łódzkie (68.1 m<sup>2</sup>) and Warmińsko-Mazurskie (67.7 m<sup>2</sup>). In five voivodships: Kujawsko-Pomorskie, Łódzkie, Warmińsko-Mazurskie and Śląskie, average useful floor area of dwellings did not exceed 70 m<sup>2</sup>.



Average useful floor area per 1 person increased as compared to the previous year by 0.4 m<sup>2</sup> and amounted 26.3 m<sup>2</sup> (in the cities the number increased from 25.4 m<sup>2</sup> up to 25.7 m<sup>2</sup>, and in the rural areas from 26.8 m<sup>2</sup> to 27.2 m<sup>2</sup>). This ratio in regional system fluctuated from 23.3 m<sup>2</sup> in Warmińsko-Mazurskie to 28.8 m<sup>2</sup> in Mazowieckie voivodship.

Among dwellings in cities the largest number of useful floor area per 1 person in an average was: Mazowieckie (28.4 m<sup>2</sup>), Dolnośląskie (26.9 m<sup>2</sup>) and Wielkopolskie (26.5 m<sup>2</sup>), and the smallest number in Warmińsko-Mazurskie (22.9 m<sup>2</sup>) and Kujawsko-Pomorskie (23.3 m<sup>2</sup>).

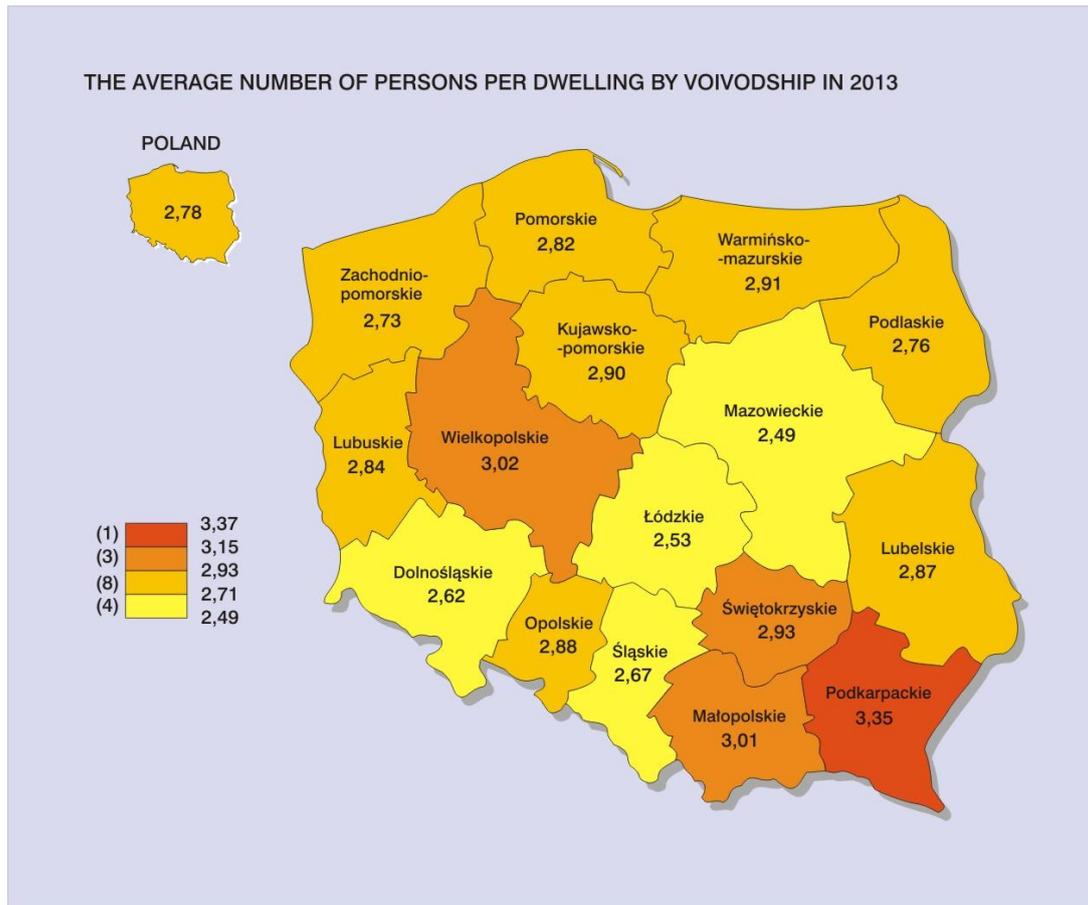
Average useful floor area on rural areas (in m<sup>2</sup>) per 1 person was the highest in voivodships: Podlaskie (30.9 m<sup>2</sup>) and Opolskie (30.1 m<sup>2</sup>), and the lowest – 23.8 m<sup>2</sup> per 1 person in Warmińsko-Mazurskie.



Disproportions between the city and the rural area concerned also the degree of population in dwellings. Rural dwellings were more populated than dwellings in cities. Per 1 dwelling in the cities the average number of persons amounted to 2.49, while in the rural areas - 3.37 at average 2.78 for Poland.

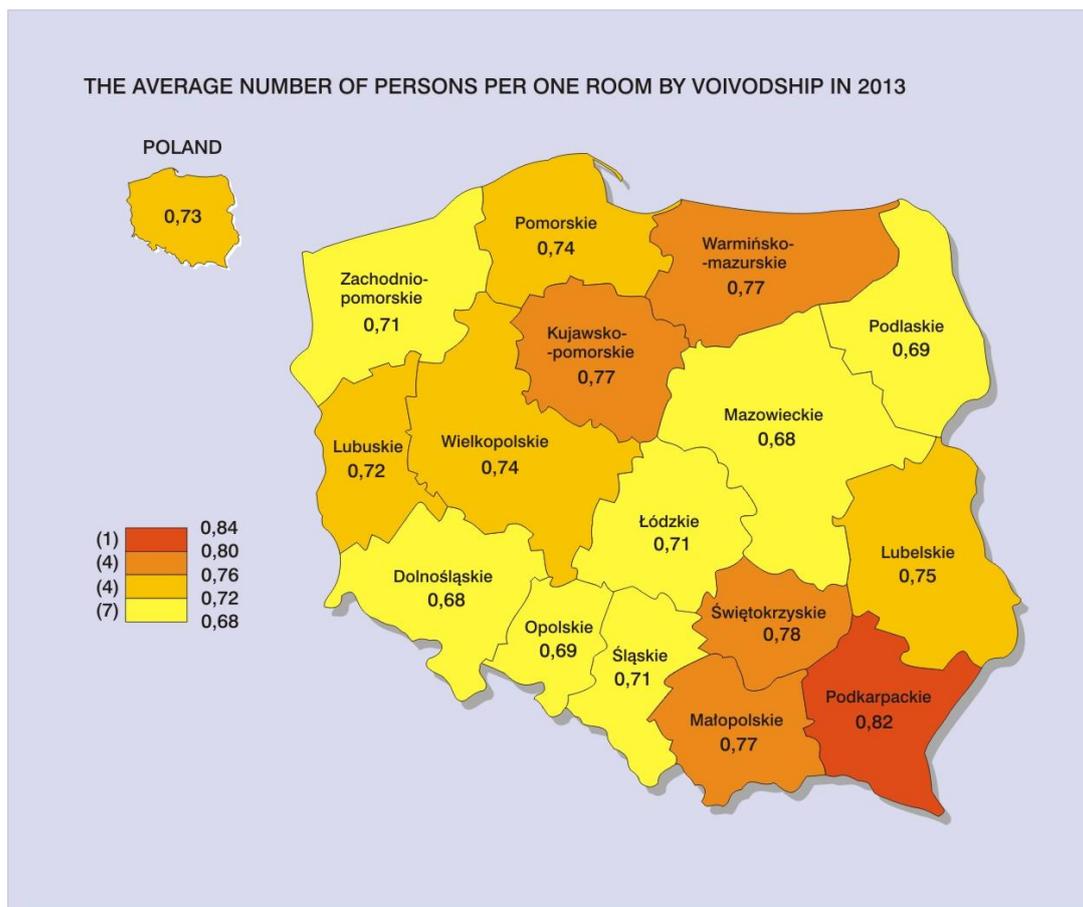
The largest number of persons per 1 dwelling was in the following voivodships: Podkarpackie - 3.35 and Wielkopolskie - 3.02 and Małopolskie - 3.01, and the least in central voivodships: Łódzkie - 2.53 - and in Mazowieckie - 2.49 persons per 1 dwelling.

In the most cities the most populated were dwellings in Podkarpackie voivodship -2.90, and the least in Mazowieckie -2.23 and Łódzkie – 2.30 persons in one dwelling. In the rural areas this ratio fluctuated from 2.98 in Podlaskie and 3.08 in Łódzkie voivodship, up to 3.72 in Pomorskie and 3.64 in Wielkopolskie.



At the end of 2013 in Poland per 1 room there were 0.73 persons. The lowest population in this aspect was observed in voivodships: Dolnośląskie and Mazowieckie - 0.68 persons per 1 room, and the highest in the following voivodships: Świętokrzyskie - 0.78 and Podkarpackie - 0.82.

In the rural areas per 1 room there were more people than in the city - 0.78 compared to 0.70. In the regional system in rural areas the largest number of persons per 1 room was recorded in Podkarpackie voivodship - 0.88, and the least in Podlaskie - 0.69 and Opolskie - 0.68. In the cities the largest number of persons per 1 room was recorded in Podkarpackie voivodship - 0.75, and the least in Podlaskie - 0.69 and Mazowieckie - 0.65.



In 2013 condition of housing stock changed in quantitative and quality way. However, the degree of equipment in basic installations in apartments improved.

96.7% of dwellings were equipped in water supply system, 93.4% in a toilet and 91.0% - in a bathroom. Gas installation, on the other hand, was fitted in every second dwelling. Between the city and the rural area still maintained disproportions in equipping dwellings with basic installations. In the cities, water supply system was installed in 99.0% of dwellings, a toilet – in 97.1%, and a bathroom – in 95.3%. In the rural areas 91.8% of dwellings were connected to water supply system, 85.7% of them had a toilet, and 82% - a bathroom.

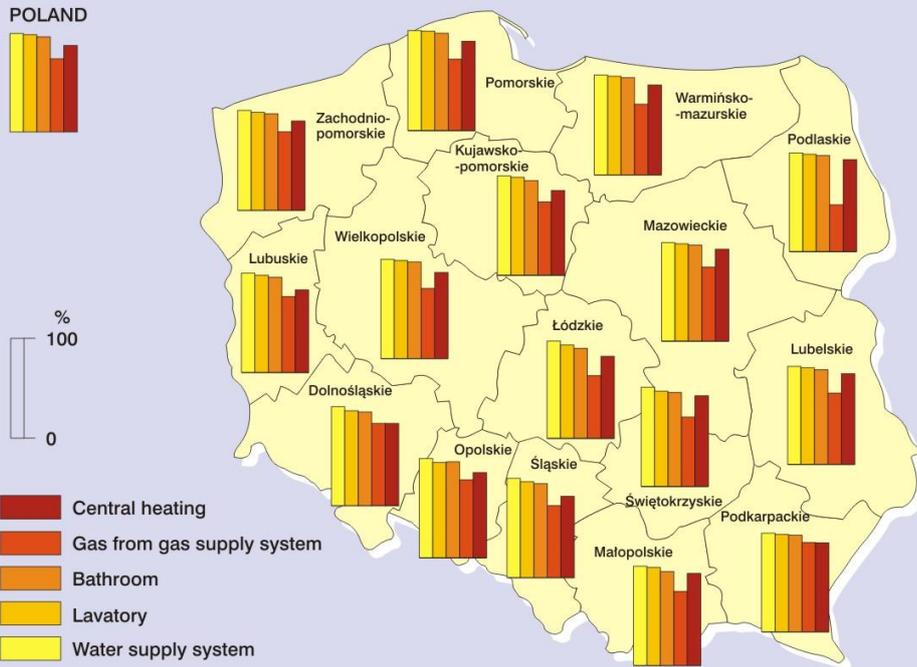
In comparison with 2012 the greatest increase (by 1.2%) was observed in equipping dwellings in central heating. For dwellings located rural areas this growth amounted to 1.6%, while in the cities - 1.1%.

Number of dwellings equipped with gas supply system increased, as compared to 2012, by 0.7%. On rural areas a greater percentage increase was recorded (by 1.6%), while in the cities it amounted 0.6%.

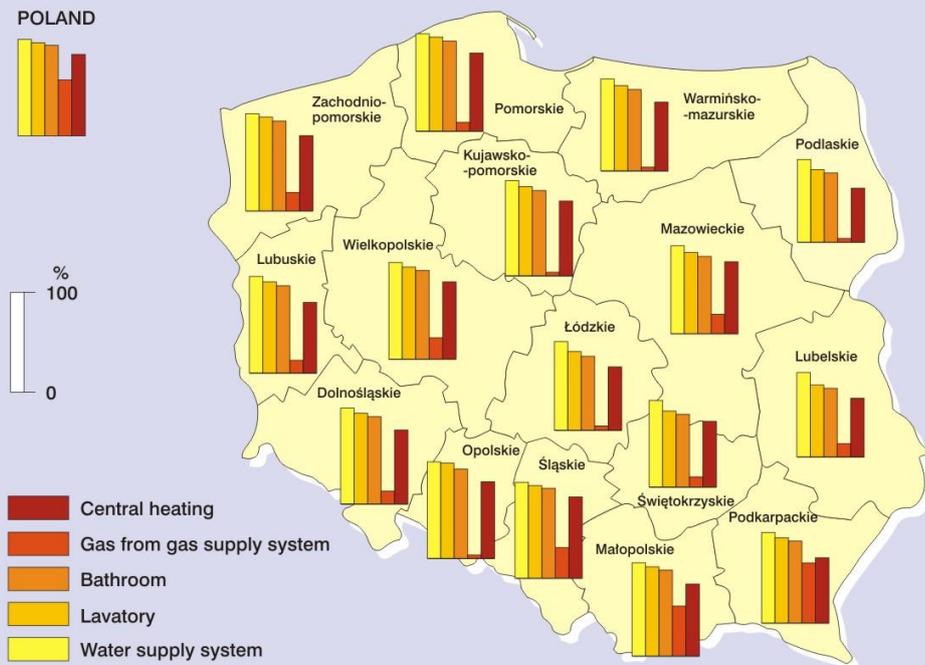
## Dwellings equipped with basic systems in 2013

<i>Specification</i>	Dwellings In total	including dwellings equipped with:				
		water supply system	toilet	bathroom	gas from the gas supply system	central heating
<b>Poland</b> number of dwellings in thousand	13 852,9	13391,2	12938,6	12604,8	7765,3	11280,3
% of total dwellings	100,0	96,7	93,4	91,0	56,1	81,4
<b>Urban areas:</b> number of dwellings in thousand	9 335,7	9242,7	9065,2	8899,7	6820,2	8104,7
% of total dwellings	100,0	99,0	97,1	95,3	73,1	86,8
<b>Rural areas:</b> number of dwellings in thousand	4 517,2	4148,5	3873,4	3705,1	945,1	3175,6
% of total dwellings	100,0	91,8	85,7	82,0	20,9	70,3

STRUCTURE OF PROVISION OF SANITARY AND TECHNICAL SYSTEMS IN DWELLINGS BY VOIVODSHIP IN URBAN AREAS IN 2013



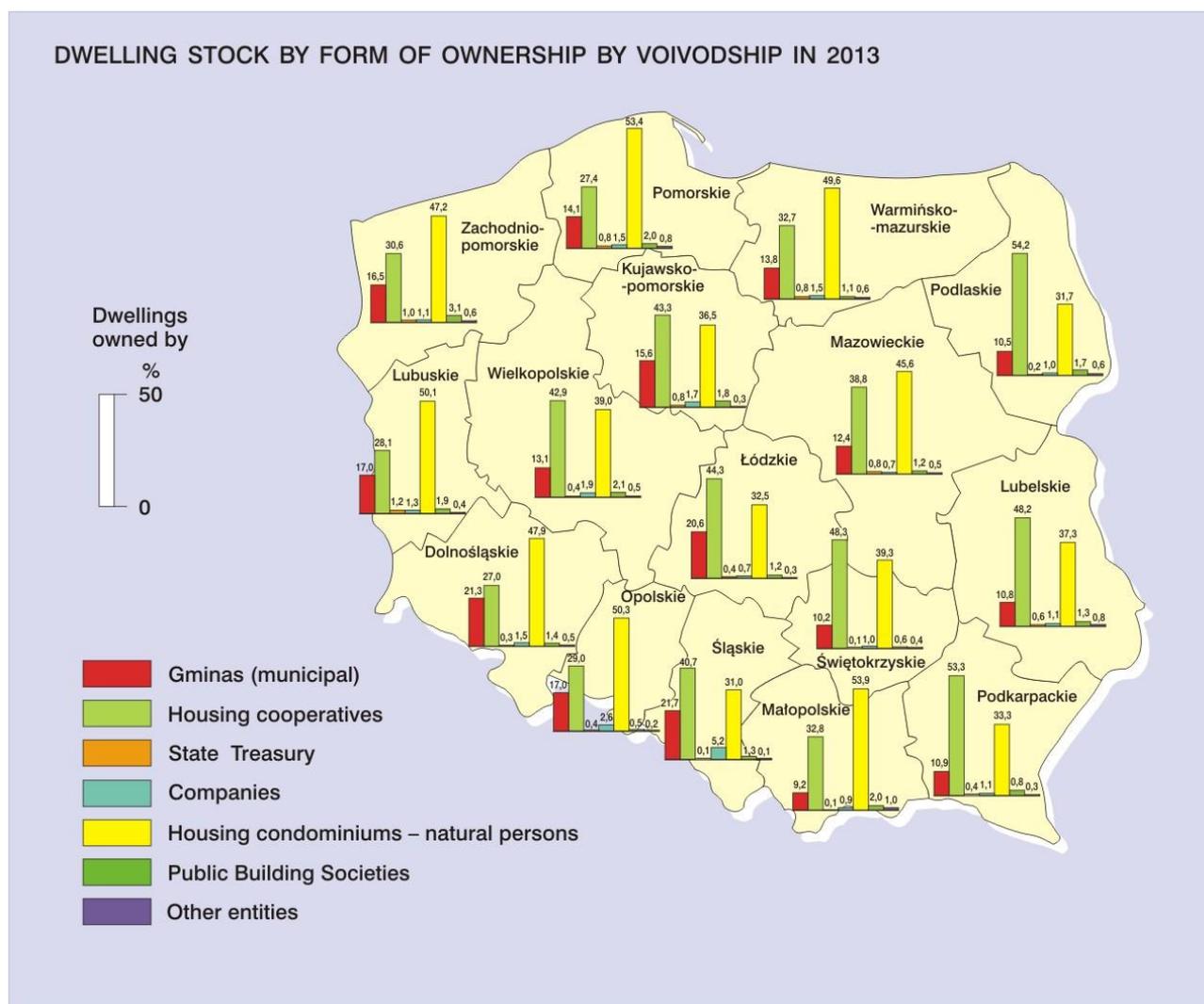
STRUCTURE OF PROVISION OF SANITARY AND TECHNICAL SYSTEMS IN DWELLINGS BY VOIVODSHIP IN RURAL AREAS IN 2013



## PART B<sup>2</sup>

### Forms of housing stock ownership

Among dwellings covered by the survey 42.3% are dwellings belonging to natural persons in condominium buildings, 37.7% - being property of housing cooperatives, municipal dwellings – 15.7%, companies - 1.8%, TBS - 1.5 %, the State Treasury – 0.5% and other entities – 0.5%.



<sup>2</sup> In this publication (table form part) data referring to basic ownership forms is presented, i.e. dwellings, being the property of gminas (municipal dwellings), housing cooperatives, the State Treasury stock, companies, public building societies (TBS) and dwellings belonging to natural persons in buildings covered by condominiums.

Decreasing number of dwelling stock, which remain in particular forms ownership, was mainly caused by sales of dwellings to natural persons, refunding to their former owners or heirs, change of intended use to service purposes, as well as connecting small dwellings into larger.

The highest percentage of cooperative dwellings was recorded in Podlaskie (54.2%), Podkarpackie (53.3%), Świętokrzyskie (48.3%) and Lubelskie (48.2%), the lowest, on the other hand, was in Dolnośląskie voivodship (27,0%), Lubuskie (28.1%) and Opolskie (29,0%).

The share of municipal dwellings fluctuated from 9.2% in Małopolskie voivodship, 10.2% in Świętokrzyskie, 10.5% in Podlaskie and 10.8% in Lubelskie to 21.7% in Śląskie, 21.3% in Dolnośląskie and 20.6% in Łódzkie.

Most dwellings being property of natural persons among housing condominiums were in Małopolskie (53.9%) Pomorskie (53.4%), Opolskie, (50.3%), as well as Lubuskie (50.1%), while the least in Śląskie voivodship (31.0%), Podlaskie (31.7%) and Łódzkie (32.5%).

In relation to the general number of the examined dwellings 55.4% (3.306) are located in buildings constituting exclusive property of reporting entities. The largest number of such situations is present in the following voivodships: Podlaskie (71.0% as compared to all of dwellings in the voivodship), Małopolskie (64.6%), Lubelskie (64.2%), the smallest number in Lubuskie (42.3%) and Śląskie (43.3%).

Among dwellings located in buildings being the property of reporting entities, the most - 59% is in buildings of housing cooperatives and 35.6% of dwellings in the buildings of housing condominiums, while the least in the State Treasury (0.1%) and of other entity (0.3%).

**Share of dwellings in buildings constituting exclusive property of reporting entities by voivodships**

Voivodships	Total number of dwellings in thous.	Number of dwellings in building owned in 100% by:						
		gmi-nas	housing cooperatives	Compa-nies	State Treasury	public building societies	other entities	condo-miniums
		in %						
<b>POLSKA</b>	<b>3 306,1</b>	<b>1,8</b>	<b>59,0</b>	<b>1,2</b>	<b>0,1</b>	<b>1,9</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>35,6</b>
Dolnośląskie	303,0	1,8	46,9	1,5	0,03	1,3	0,4	48,1
Kujawsko-pomorskie	166,4	1,6	66,3	1,3	0,3	1,7	0,4	28,3
Lubelskie	129,9	1,5	68,5	1,1	0,2	1,5	0,5	26,7
Lubuskie	73,7	0,6	47,6	1,4	0,03	2,0	0,1	48,3
Łódzkie	226,3	1,6	73,3	0,7	0,1	1,8	0,3	22,1
Małopolskie	245,9	1,4	49,9	0,9	0,03	2,6	0,8	44,3
Mazowieckie	652,1	1,5	56,4	0,7	0,2	1,3	0,3	39,6
Opolskie	72,1	1,4	47,4	2,3	0,1	0,2	0,1	48,6
Podkarpackie	90,8	1,9	73,6	1,1	0,2	0,9	0,3	21,8
Podlaskie	110,5	5,7	63,1	0,9	0,3	2,4	0,5	27,0
Pomorskie	217,6	0,7	43,7	0,7	0,2	2,6	0,3	51,8
Śląskie	362,7	2,6	75,2	2,3	0,01	2,4	0,1	17,3
Świętokrzyskie	82,2	2,3	73,2	0,8	0,02	0,8	0,2	22,6
Warmińsko-mazurskie	129,8	0,6	46,4	2,1	0,1	1,5	0,4	48,9
Wielkopolskie	268,1	2,8	60,1	1,4	0,1	3,0	0,3	32,2
Zachodniopomorskie	174,9	1,1	55,8	0,5	0,1	2,9	0,2	39,4

## Housing stock sales

In 2012-2013 the process of sales and refunding dwellings to their former owners (purchasing dwellings by natural persons) was continued. This process included dwellings that can be found in multi-family houses, as well as premises in buildings sold in full to single natural persons. In the studied period more than 228 thousand dwellings were sold to natural persons.

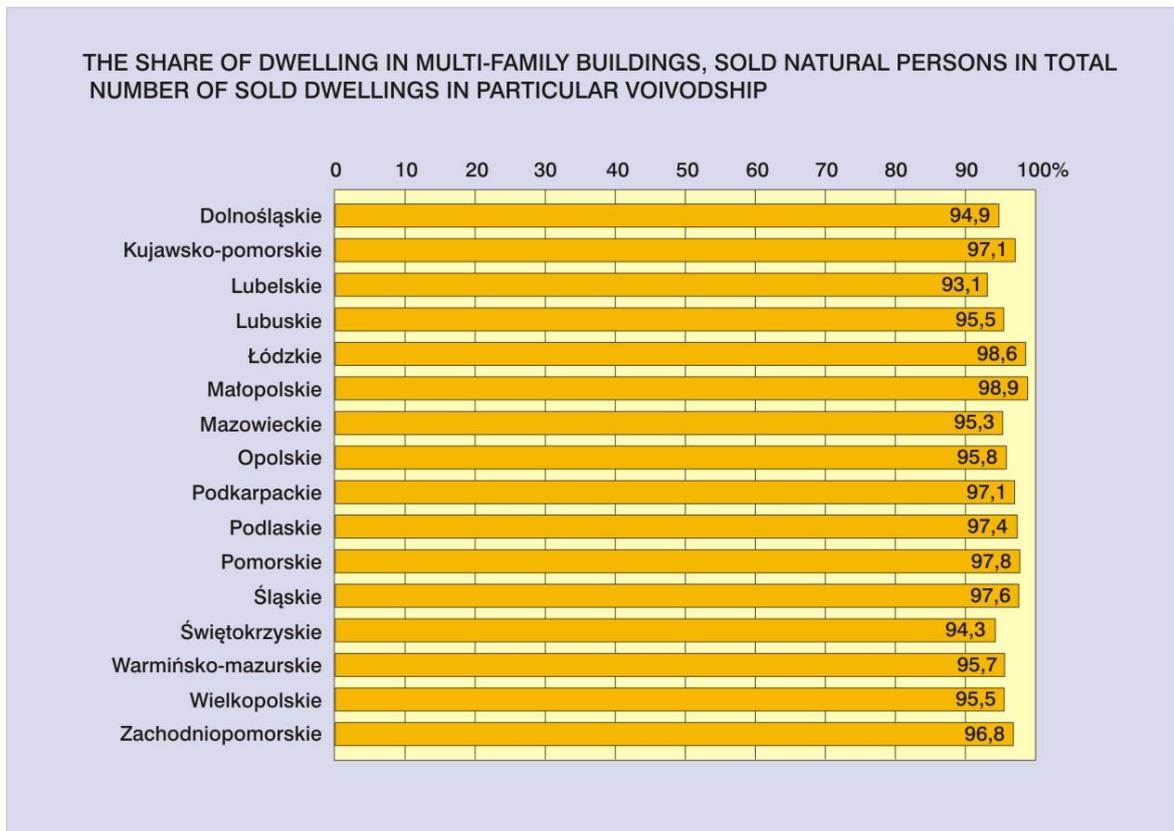
### Structure of dwellings sold to natural persons in Poland by voivodship (in %)

Voivodship	In multi-family buildings	In residential buildings fully sold
<b>POLSKA</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Dolnośląskie	10,9	16,3
Kujawsko-pomorskie	4,5	3,7
Lubelskie	3,2	6,5
Lubuskie	2,7	3,5
Łódzkie	7,9	3,1
Małopolskie	8,4	2,6
Mazowieckie	15,4	20,7
Opolskie	3,3	3,9
Podkarpackie	2,1	1,8
Podlaskie	2,1	1,6
Pomorskie	8,2	5,2
Śląskie	11,9	7,9
Świętokrzyskie	1,5	2,6
Warmińsko-mazurskie	5,0	6,2
Wielkopolskie	7,6	9,7
Zachodniopomorskie	5,3	4,7

Among all sold dwellings the largest number - amounting 37.5% - came from resources of housing cooperatives, 28.2% of municipal dwellings stock, whereas only 4.1% from the State Treasury stock became property of natural persons.

Most of the total number of sold dwellings were dwellings located in multi-family buildings. In the studied period housing cooperatives sold in total 85 524 dwelling (100% located in multi-family buildings, which is 38.9% of all dwellings sold in this group), gmina's – 64 236 dwellings (including 61 956 dwellings in multi-family buildings, which is 28.2% of all dwellings sold in this group), other entities – 54 167 (including 50 076 dwellings in multi-family buildings, which is 23.2% of all dwellings sold in this group), companies – 14 714 (including 12 209 dwellings in multi-family

buildings, which is 5.5% of all dwellings sold in this group). The smallest share in the overall number of sold dwellings located in multi-family buildings constituted dwellings of the State Treasury (9 267) – 4.2% of dwellings sold in this group.



## Arrears in dwelling payments

At the end of 2013 the share of the number of dwellings which tenants are in arrears with fees (to all dwellings) in particular stock was:

- municipal - 40.5% on the arrears sum of PLN 604 million,
- housing cooperative - 41.4% on the sum of PLN 841.1 million,
- State Treasury - 29,2% on the sum of PLN 19.6 million,
- TBS - 24.3% on the sum of PLN 28.9 million,
- companies - 31.2% on the sum of PLN 57,9 million,
- in stock of natural persons, among condominium
  - 17.5% on the sum of PLN 510.8 million,
- other entities - 2.9% on the sum of PLN 1.9 million.

**The share of dwellings which tenants were behind with payments for dwellings by types of ownership (in % in relation to the total stock) by voivodships:**

Voivodship	owned by gminas	owned by housing cooperatives	owned by companies	owned by State Treasury	owned by natural persons in housing condominiums	public building societies
<b>POLSKA</b>	<b>40,5</b>	<b>41,4</b>	<b>29,2</b>	<b>31,2</b>	<b>17,5</b>	<b>24,3</b>
Dolnośląskie	43,8	41,8	33,7	25,5	16,9	30,6
Kujawsko-pomorskie	44,1	30,3	44,7	20,4	15,1	23,9
Lubelskie	34,9	54,7	8,0	18,3	16,7	35,7
Lubuskie	56,2	43,6	17,5	22,4	18,5	18,5
Łódzkie	34,7	38,4	30,5	17,9	15,8	18,4
Małopolskie	45,6	45,7	23,8	13,4	13,7	20,8
Mazowieckie	38,4	40,6	24,1	17,2	19,8	32,2
Opolskie	44,3	43,7	33,7	29,1	14,0	12,6
Podkarpackie	33,1	40,5	7,7	7,7	19,4	24,4
Podlaskie	23,9	41,5	9,4	4,4	15,8	27,9
Pomorskie	39,7	45,0	36,0	18,1	20,1	28,6
Śląskie	42,2	45,3	17,2	46,7	17,4	22,6
Świętokrzyskie	46,0	45,2	21,2	28,5	20,2	36,5
Warmińsko-mazurskie	41,1	44,0	22,6	21,3	16,7	29,1
Wielkopolskie	40,9	27,3	34,6	21,1	17,9	16,7
Zachodniopomorskie	34,7	47,9	45,3	23,9	17,1	17,3

## Eviction actions

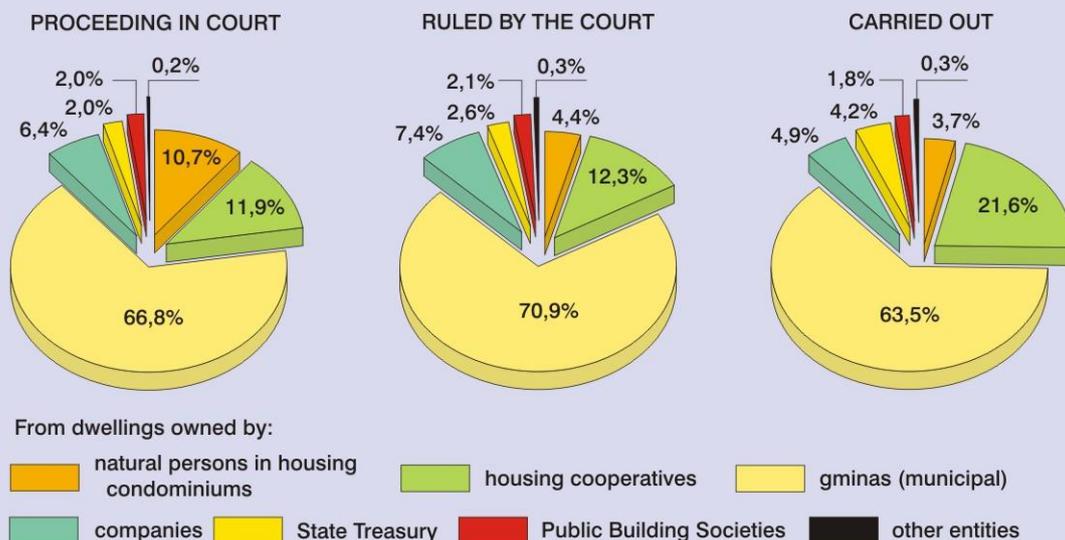
Out of 21.5 thousand eviction proceedings in court in 2013, 66.8% were related to tenants holding municipal dwellings, almost 12% - dwellings belonging to housing cooperatives, over 6% - companies premises, ca. 11% constituting natural persons premises in condominium buildings, the State Treasury and public housing societies - 2% and 0.2% for other entities.

Almost 90% of eviction proceedings were initiated due to backlogs in dwelling fees. The reason was most often present in the case of dwellings in administration of social housing associations – more than 97% of eviction proceedings, companies – 96.5% and other entities<sup>3</sup> - 96.2%.

Out of 16 thousand adjudged evictions almost 71% were related to tenants holding municipal dwellings, over 12% - dwellings belonging to housing cooperatives, and more than 7% - companies. The basis for approximately 86% of eviction judgements were backlogs in dwelling fees.

1) See: Methodical Comments, page 11.

### THE STRUCTURE OF EVICTIONS IN 2013



In 2013 evictions from 8.2 thousand of housing premises, the largest number of which - more than 63% - were related to municipal resources and almost 22% cooperative, the least with stock of social housing associations – less than 2% and 0.3% for other entities.

In relation to all completed evictions, the most - more than 24% - took place in Śląskie voivodship, 18% - in Mazowieckie, ca. 11% in Dolnośląskie, while the least - roughly 1% in the following voivodships: Świętokrzyskie, Lubelskie and Podkarpackie.

## Share of eviction proceedings against users of dwellings by voivodships (in %)

Voivodships	Number of eviction proceedings in courts		Number of evictions from dwellings ruled by the court		Number of evictions from dwellings carried out	
	total	of which as a result of rent backlog	total	of which as a result of rent backlog	total	of which as a result of rent backlog
<b>POLAND (in thous.)</b>	<b>21,5</b>	<b>19,1</b>	<b>16,0</b>	<b>13,8</b>	<b>8,2</b>	<b>7,6</b>
POLSKA= 100 %						
Dolnośląskie	6,9	7,1	9,4	8,8	10,8	9,7
Kujawsko-pomorskie	3,4	3,3	3,6	4,0	3,7	3,8
Lubelskie	1,5	1,3	1,5	1,4	1,0	1,0
Lubuskie	2,7	2,6	2,8	2,4	3,3	3,3
Łódzkie	7,3	6,8	9,4	10,5	8,2	8,5
Małopolskie	8,8	9,0	4,6	5,1	3,4	3,3
Mazowieckie	21,5	19,9	18,5	14,2	18,0	18,0
Opolskie	2,2	2,3	2,5	2,5	2,6	2,7
Podkarpackie	1,2	1,2	1,4	1,4	1,2	1,2
Podlaskie	1,5	1,5	2,2	2,3	3,3	3,1
Pomorskie	5,1	5,2	5,1	5,5	4,9	5,0
Śląskie	21,2	22,3	22,3	24,0	24,2	24,7
Świętokrzyskie	0,8	0,8	1,1	1,2	0,9	0,8
Warmińsko-mazurskie	2,8	2,9	2,5	2,5	2,7	2,8
Wielkopolskie	5,5	5,9	2,9	3,2	6,1	6,3
Zachodniopomorskie	7,4	7,9	10,2	11,1	5,7	5,7

## Housing stock renovations

In 2013 there was a considerable drop (by 73.7% as compared to 2011) in the number of major overhauls conducted by entities managing housing resources.

Among 699 apartments whose repair was directly performed, the greatest share constituted stock of municipal dwellings (89.3%) and companies (10.4%), the lowest in stock of the State Treasury and condominiums (0.001%). Housing cooperatives, public building societies and other entities did not perform any major overhauls of dwellings.

The number of conducted renovations also decreased in relation to 2011 (not being general overhaul). Those repairs orders were restoring buildings and dwellings initial technical value that consisted in, first of all, repair of the roof (by 10.8%) and replacement of construction joinery (by 20.6%).

The number of renovations related to exchange of all or some installation increased by 11.2%.

### Number of dwellings directly renovated in 2013

Specification:	After major overhauls (in absolute numbers)	After renovation work not constituting major overhaul		
		replacement of all or some of dwelling systems	Specification:	woodwork replacement
		in thousands		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>342,2</b>	<b>119,7</b>	<b>269,0</b>
gmina stocks	624	17,2	10,3	17,9
housing cooperatives stocks	-	157,0	38,6	153,6
State Treasury stocks	1	0,4	0,1	0,1
companies stocks	73	2,8	1,4	2,3
stocks in condominium buildings	1	164,4	68,7	94,4
stocks of other entities	-	0,4	0,5	0,6
other entities	-	0,013	0,032	0,007

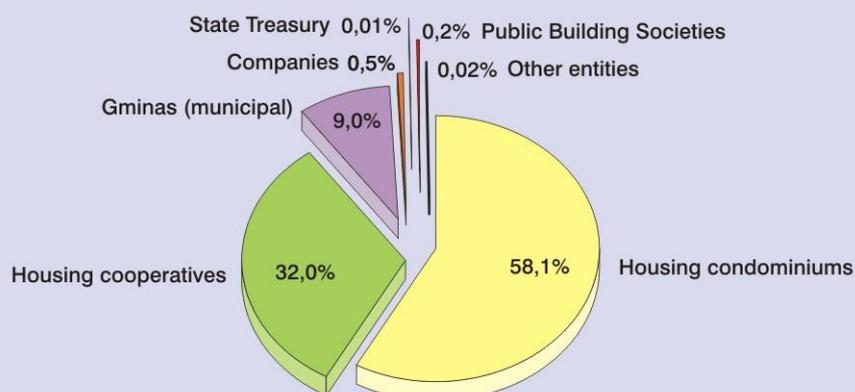
Among almost 731 thousand dwellings, where renovations not being major overhauls were performed, in more than 342 thousand dwellings (almost 65% of all renovated dwellings) all or some installations were replaced, in approximately 269 thousand (41%) replacing of replacement of construction joinery was executed, and in almost 120 thousand (34.1%) the roof was renovated.

In 2013 ca. 50 thousand (increase by 51.9% as compared to 2011) dwellings in total underwent repairs related to increase in their standard by supplying buildings and dwellings located in them with non-existing earlier technical-sanitary systems (water supply system, sewage system, central heating, hot water, gas from gas supply system).

In relation to 2011 the greatest increase was recorded in number of dwellings to which gas from gas supply system was connected - by almost 130% (of 7.5 thousand dwellings, e.g. having gas from cylinders before, electric furnaces or supplied from its own boiler house) and hot water - by almost 61% (33.4 thousand dwellings in which individual gas heaters were mounted previously). To the water supply system were connected directly 1.8 thousand dwellings (increased by 6%), as well as sewage system – 5.6 thousand (increased by 9.2%), in 6.5 thousand dwellings central heating were installed (increased by 4.4%).

Standard for ca. 251 thousand dwellings became higher by insulation of the buildings walls.

## THE STRUCTURE OF DWELLING RENOVATION AIMED AT IMPROVING LIVING STANDARDS IN 2013



Among all dwellings which underwent repairs in 2013 the highest share constituted dwellings in buildings covered by housing condominiums – more than 58% and housing cooperatives - ca. 32%. The least constituted dwellings belonging to resource of the State Treasury (in 0.008% of dwellings), other entities (in 0.02% of dwellings) and TBS (in 0.5% of dwellings).

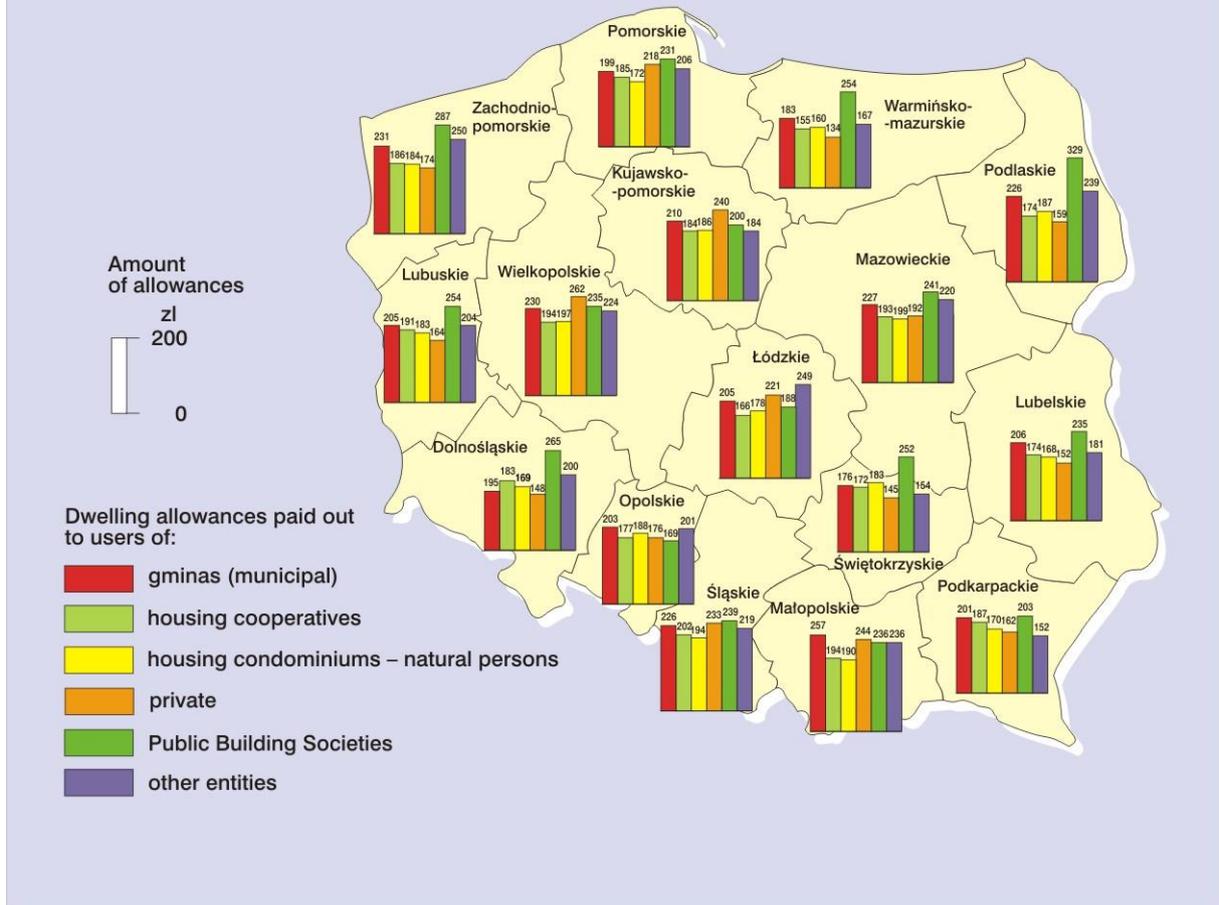
## Housing allowances

In 2013 ca. 4.9 million of housing allowances were granted. As compared to the previous year a small decrease took place concerning their number, i.e. by ca. 0.2%. The total amount of pay-outs amounted to ca. PLN 982 million and in comparison with 2011 was higher by 5.6%.

In 2013 the average height of housing allowances amounted to PLN 201.6 and - as compared to the previous year - increased by PLN 11.2 (in the cities - PLN 204.4, and in the rural areas - PLN 177.3). Similarly as in the previous year the highest amount was paid to users of premises remaining in stock of social housing associations – PLN 240.2, and the lowest - users of premises remaining in stock of housing condominiums – PLN 180.5.

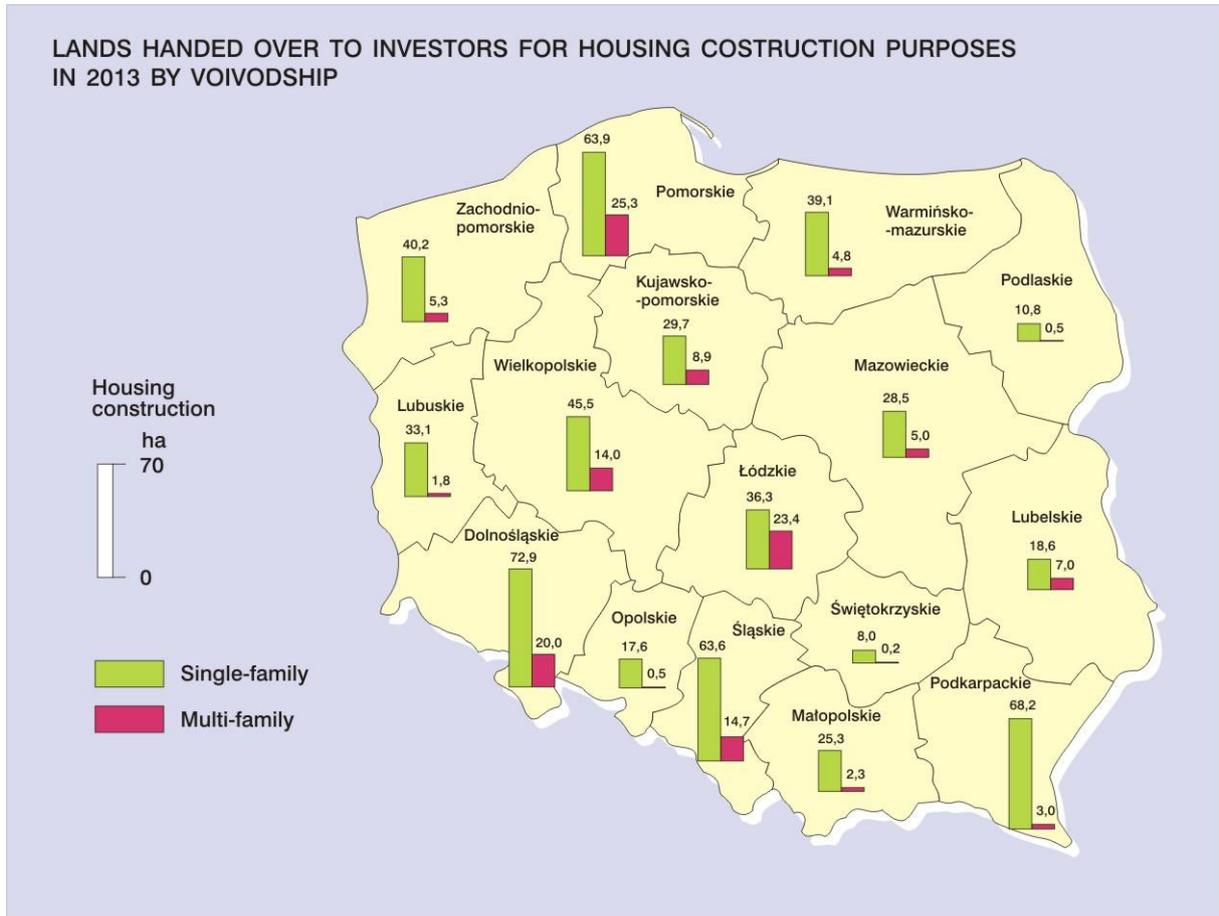
The largest average amount of paid housing allowances was recorded in: Wielkopolskie voivodship – ca. PLN 224, Małopolskie – PLN 223 and Śląskie – PLN 217, and the smallest – in the following voivodships: Warmińsko-Mazurskie (PLN 166.7), Świętokrzyskie (PLN 174.2) and Lubelskie (PLN 179.7).

THE AVERAGE AMOUNT OF HOUSING ALLOWANCES PAID OUT IN 2013 BY FORM OF OWNERSHIP BY VOIVODSHIP



By analogy to the previous year, in the structure of paid housing allowances, the highest was the share of allowances granted to users of premises remaining in municipal (39.7%) and cooperative (30.1%) dwellings, whereas the smallest were recorded in public building societies (2%). The highest shares was observed in Śląskie voivodship – 15.7% (on the total amount of ca. PLN 166.3 million), further were placed Mazowieckie voivodship – 9.8% (with the total amount of ca. PLN 99 million), Wielkopolskie – 8.5 % (ca. PLN 93 million) and Kujawsko-Pomorskie – 8.1% (ca. PLN 81 million), while the lowest amounts were recorded in Świętokrzyskie – 2% (ca. PLN 16.6 million), Opolskie – 2% (with total amount of ca. PLN 18.9 million) and Lubuskie - 3.1% (amounting altogether to more than PLN 29 million).

## Economy of land earmarked for housing construction



In 2013 the communes transferred 738 ha of grounds to investors, 81.5% of which were destined to singly family housing constructions. From the total area of lands provided for construction 56.2% were urban lands.

**Share of lands transferred for housing construction by voivodship (in %):**

Voivodship	Land transferred for housing construction		
	total	single - family	multi - family
<b>POLSKA</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Dolnośląskie	12,6	12,1	14,6
Kujawsko-pomorskie	5,2	4,9	6,5
Lubelskie	3,5	3,1	5,1
Lubuskie	4,7	5,5	1,3
Łódzkie	8,1	6,0	17,1
Małopolskie	3,7	4,2	1,7
Mazowieckie	4,5	4,7	3,7
Opolskie	2,5	2,9	0,4
Podkarpackie	9,6	11,3	2,2
Podlaskie	1,5	1,8	0,4
Pomorskie	12,1	10,6	18,5
Śląskie	10,6	10,6	10,8
Świętokrzyskie	1,1	1,3	0,1
Warmińsko-mazurskie	5,9	6,5	3,5
Wielkopolskie	8,1	7,6	10,2
Zachodniopomorskie	6,2	6,7	3,9

**Share of lands transferred for housing construction by forms of ownership and by voivodship (in %):**

Voivodship	Land for housing construction	Housing construction divided in:				
		housing co-operatives	gminas	social building society	natural persons	companies and others
<b>POLSKA</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>3,3</b>	<b>1,8</b>	<b>76,7</b>	<b>14,1</b>
Dolnośląskie	100,0	0,6	5,5	1,3	71,2	21,4
Kujawsko-pomorskie	100,0	9,1	2,8	0,8	76,4	10,9
Lubelskie	100,0	5,1	3,1	4,3	68,8	18,8
Lubuskie	100,0	2,9	1,4	-	95,7	-
Łódzkie	100,0	29,0	1,3	4,7	62,8	2,2
Małopolskie	100,0	-	4,7	1,1	62,3	31,9
Mazowieckie	100,0	0,3	2,1	1,8	83,0	12,8
Opolskie	100,0	-	5,5	1,1	90,6	2,8
Podkarpackie	100,0	0,7	1,8	2,1	92,3	3,1
Podlaskie	100,0	-	5,3	-	94,7	-
Pomorskie	100,0	4,8	3,9	0,8	71,1	19,4
Śląskie	100,0	0,9	0,6	1,5	68,5	28,5
Świętokrzyskie	100,0	-	-	6,1	93,9	-
Warmińsko-mazurskie	100,0	-	0,9	1,4	84,3	13,4
Wielkopolskie	100,0	1,3	4,4	4,2	75,1	15,0
Zachodniopomorskie	100,0	-	9,5	-	82,4	8,1

The smallest area of lands provided to investors was allocated under TBS construction (1.8%), municipal (3.3%) and housing cooperative (4.1%), and the largest area was destined to (76.7%) private construction (natural persons premises).

In the total lands area transferred in 2013 the largest shares experienced the following voivodships: Dolnośląskie (12.6%), Pomorskie (12.1%) Śląskie (10.6%) and Podkarpackie (9.6%), and the smallest - Świętokrzyskie (1.1%), Podlaskie (1.5 %) and Opolskie (2.5 %).

With regard to lands located in stock of communes, intended for dwelling construction, the greatest amount of lands were provided to such purposes to the following voivodships: Łódzkie (5.9%), Kujawsko-Pomorskie (5.5%), as well as Podkarpackie (4.4%), while the least, were recorded in Podlaskie (1.4%), Lubuskie (1.5 %), Mazowieckie (1.7%) and Zachodniopomorskie (1.8%) voivodships.

In the total area of lands (28 459 ha), located in municipal stock, meant for housing stock and single family construction is 78%, 65.6% of which - in the cities, and in the rural areas 96% of the lands.