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REGIONAL INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS 2012

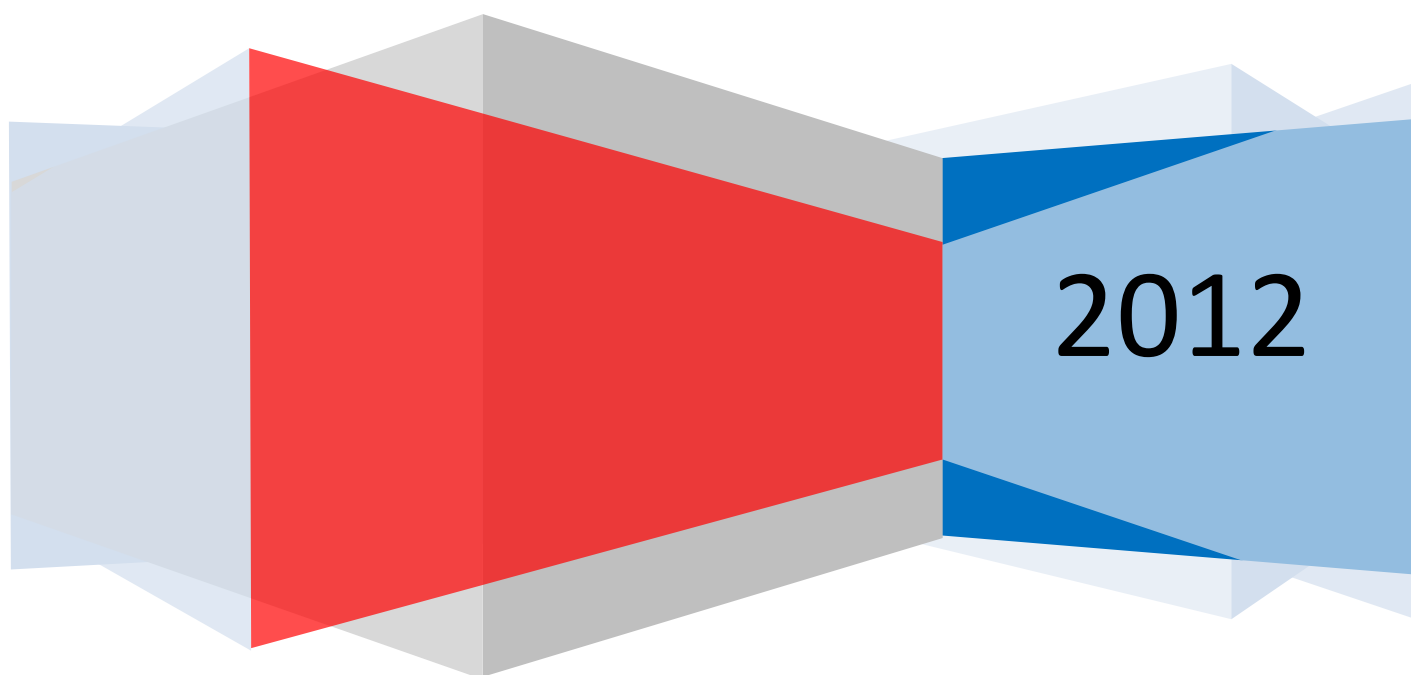
Silesian voivodship

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Introduction

This report has been prepared thanks to the application of results of scientific research conducted since 2002 by the Institute of Enterprise, Collegium of Business Administration of the Warsaw School of Economics, under the supervision of Prof. H. Godlewska-Majkowska, Ph.D. All Authors are core members of the team that develops the methodology of calculating regional investment attractiveness in order that important characteristics of regions are captured as closely as possible both in general terms and from a point of view of specificity of a given kind of business activity as well as a size of investment.

Potential investment attractiveness (PAI) indices measure the location-specific advantages of regions. In their simplified version they are calculated for territorial units of various levels of statistical division of the country (gminas/communes, poviats/counties, subregions, voivodships/regions). These are PAI1 indices, which refer to the whole regional/national economy (PAI1_GN) and selected sections: C – manufacturing industry, G – trade and repair, I – tourism and catering, M – professional, scientific and technical services.

Besides, some indices are only calculated for voidoships on the basis of much more characteristics available on the regional or macroregional level. This allows us to evaluate their investment attractiveness in a much broader context. These are PAI2 indices, which are calculated both from a general point of view and with reference to the above mentioned sections of the economy (PAI2_C, PAI2_G, PAI2_I, PAI2_M).

What is more, real investment attractiveness ranks are used in this report, which relates to the inflow of capital (in the form of investments) and the effects of investments considered from a point of view of productivity and returns on the outlays previously made.

The measurements in use are subject to annual review thanks to consulting them with foreign investor assistance institutions and direct contact to territorial self-government units as well as organisations of entrepreneurs. A description of methodological approach to measuring investment attractiveness of Polish regions, counties and communes can be found online on the Web site of the Institute of Enterprise : www.sgh.waw.pl/instituty/ip, on the Web site of the Centre for Regional and Local Analyses, which cooperates with the Institute of Enterprise: www.caril.edu.pl, as well as in numerous scientific publications and expert opinions.

1. The profile of regional economy of Silesian voivodship

Silesian voivodship is one of the most attractiveness voivodships in terms of investment attractiveness. It is confirmed by a high value of GDP generated by the region. It is influenced by a number of factors connected mainly with voivodship's natural resources which determined the economic development of the region.

The main advantages of the voivodship are:

- the voivodship has many mineral resources: the largest coal deposits in Poland, zinc and lead ores, which results in its highly industrial character (the production of energy and metallic products, the extraction of resources). Thanks to it there is the Upper Silesian Industrial Belt in the central part of the voivodship, which is the most industrialised area in Poland. There are also some smaller industrial belts in other larger cities – Częstochowa (the Industrial Belt of Częstochowa), Bielsko-Biała (the Industrial Belt of Bielsko-Biała), Jaworzno (the Jaworznicko-Chrzanowski Industrial Belt),
- a large number of industrial plants among others coal mines, steelworks and power plants. Moreover, there are many other industrial plants in the voivodship which represent both heavy and high-tech industries. Light industry is concentrated mainly near Częstochowa and Lubliniec,
- good connections provided by the Katowice International Airport, A4 highway, E40 road (European route), E75 road (European route) and direct train connection with such cities as Berlin, Vienna, Budapest, Bratislava, Prague, Moscow, Hamburg,
- main courses of study in the voivodship are connected with exact sciences and technical majors (the Częstochowa University of Technology, the Silesian University of Technology), which is mainly determined by the character of region's economy.

Chart 1. General characteristics of the economy of Silesian voivodship

Feature	Silesian voivodship	Poland	Share [%]
Market Potential			
GDP per capita (PLN/person) in 2009	37,761	35,210	-
Population (persons) on 31 December 2011	4,626,357	38,538,447	12
Human Resources Potential			
Higher education institutions graduates (persons) in 2011	51,479	492,646	10.4
Secondary schools graduates (persons) in 2011	46,129	421,724	10.9
Number of employed persons on 31 December 2011	1,648,115	13,911,203	11.8
Structure of employed persons in 2011	agriculture 2.8% industry 39.4% services 57.8%	agriculture 12.7% industry 30.6% services 56.7%	

Investment outlays and capital of companies with foreign capital participation in the voivodship			
Investment outlays (PLN mln) in 2010	5,586	61,600.3	9.1
Capital of companies (PLN mln) in 2010	17,529.2	188,812.4	9.3
Special economic zones (SEZs) in the voivodship			
- The Katowice SEZ, subzones: Czechowice-Dziedzice, Czerwionka-Leszczyny, Godów, Koniecpol, Pawłowice, Radziechowy-Wieprz, Rajcza, Rudziniec, Siewierz, Bielsko-Biała (city), Bieruń (city), Częstochowa (city), Dąbrowa Górnicza (city), Gliwice (city), Jastrzębie-Zdrój (city), Katowice (city), Knurów (city), Lubliniec (city), Rybnik (city), Siemianowice Śląskie (city), Sławków (city), Sosnowiec (city), Tychy (city), Zabrze (city), Zawiercie (city), Żory (city), Orzesze (city).			
Investment attractiveness			
Potential investment attractiveness (location-specific advantages evaluation)	National economy class A Capital-intensive industry class A Labour-intensive industry class A Trade class A Education class B		
Real investment attractiveness (economic effects evaluation)	National economy class B Industry class A Trade class B Tourism class C Professional science and technology activities class A		
Poviats and gminas distinguished according to the Potential Attractiveness Index for the national economy			
Poviats	Class A	Katowice (city), Żory (city), Bielsko-Biała (city), Chorzów (city), Jastrzębie-Zdrój (city), Gliwice (city), Tychy (city), Rybnik (city), Zabrze (city), Świętochłowice (city), Siemianowice Śląskie (city), Sosnowiec (city), Ruda Śląska (city), Piekary Śląskie (city), Częstochowa (city), Mysłowice (city)	
	Class B	Dąbrowa Górnicza (City), Bytom (City), Pszczyński, Mikołowski, Jaworzno (City), Bieruńsko-Lędziński, Będziński, Cieszyński	
Gminas**	Class A	Chorzów (1), Goczałkowice-Zdrój (2), Żory (1), Jastrzębie-Zdrój (1), Świętochłowice (1), Bielsko-Biała (1), Mikołów (1), Gliwice (1), Tychy (1), Katowice (1), Czeladź (1), Łaziska Górne (1), Siemianowice Śląskie (1), Radzionków (1), Pawłowice (2), Rybnik (1), Zabrze (1), Będzin (1), Ruda Śląska (1), Ustroń (1), Knurów (1), Sosnowiec (1), Cieszyń (1), Piekary Śląskie (1), Radlin (1), Bytom (1), Racibórz (1), Pszczyna (3), Częstochowa (1), Bestwina (2), Mysłowice (1), Dąbrowa Górnicza (1), Zawiercie (1), Skoczów (3), Żywiec (1), Suszec (2), Ornontowice (2), Pyskowice (1), Jaworzno (1), Bieruń (1), Kozy (2), Sławków (1), Łędziny (1), Wojkowice (1), Wodzisław Śląski (1), Świerklany (2), Wilamowice (3), Wiry (2), Tarnowskie Góry (1), Rydułtowy (1), Olsztyn (2), Miedźna (2), Zebrzydowice (2), Lubliniec (1), Wisła (1), Porąbka (2), Lyski (2), Ożarówice (2), Strumień (3)	
	Class B	Chełm Śląski (2), Czechowice-Dziedzice (3), Psary (2), Jaworze (2), Bobrowniki (2), Rędziny (2), Herby (2), Gierałtówice (2), Czernichów (2), Jasienica (2), Chybie (2), Krupski Młyn (2), Poczesna (2), Wilkowice (2), Imielin (1), Marklowice (2), Miasteczko Śląskie (1), Mszana (2), Kamienica Polska (2), Poraj (2), Mierzęcice (2), Boronów (2), Myszków (1), Pszów (1), Bojszowy (2), Ogrodzieniec (3), Godów (2), Żarki (3), Mstów (2), Świerklaniec (2), Łazy (3), Brenna (2), Szczyrk (1), Buczkowice (2), Łękawica (2), Krzepice (3), Krzanowice (3), Łodygowice (2), Poręba (1), Siewierz (3), Dębowiec (2), Czerwionka-Leszczyny (3), Hażlach (2), Zbrosławice (2), Kobiór (2)	

In 2009 Silesian voivodship made a contribution of 13.1% to the GDP of Poland. . Calculated per capita, it amounted to PLN 37.761 with the average for Poland PLN 35,210. With this result the voivodship occupies the tenth place in the country. The GDP growth rate in the period 2003-2009 amounted to 154.5% while the national average reached 168.5%.

In comparison with the whole country the structure of employment in the voivodship is characterised by a relatively high share of the service sector (57.8%) whereas a share of the agricultural and industrial sectors is respectively 2.8% and 39.4% (CSO, RDB 2012).

The number of inhabitants of the voivodship amounts to 4,626,357 (as of 2011), which makes up 12% of the population of Poland. The age structure of the voivodship in 2010 was as follows: 13.9% of the population at pre-reproductive age, 68.5% at reproductive age and 17.7% at post-reproductive age (for Poland, respectively, 15.1%, 68.1% and 16.8%). The registered unemployment rate in the voivodship in August 2012 was 10.2%, compared to 12.4% in Poland¹. The average gross monthly remuneration in enterprises sector in the first six months of 2012 amounted to PLN 3,902.8, which is 105.9% of average remuneration in Poland.

The main potential for human capital creation in the voivodship is constituted by 45 higher education institutions in which 170.2 thousand students study, which makes up 9.8% of all students Poland-wide. Moreover 12.3 % of pupils of secondary schools attend technikum schools and 11% vocational schools.

The voivodship's strategic sectors mentioned in the strategy of regional development include above all: the SMEs sector, R&D and the implementation of new technologies, food industry, tourism, the modernisation of traditional sectors (the manufacture of coal, steel and coke).

Preferential conditions of conducting business activities are offered in this voivodship i.a. by the following special economic zone (in Polish: Specjalne Strefy Ekonomiczne, hence abbreviation SSE):

- Katowicka SSE (Katowice special economic zone), subzones: Czechowice-Dziedzice, Czerwionka-Leszczyny, Godów, Koniecpol, Pawłowice, Radziechowy-Wieprz, Rajcza, Rudziniec, Siewierz, the city of Bielsko-Biała, the city of Bieruń, the city of Częstochowa, the city of Dąbrowa Górnicza, the city of Gliwice, the city of Jastrzębie-Zdrój, the city of Katowice, the city of Knurów, the city of Lubliniec, the city of Rybnik, the city of Siemianowice Śląskie, the city of Sławków, the city of Sosnowiec, the city of Tychy, the city of Zabrze, the city of Zawiercie, the city of Żory, the city of Orzesze.

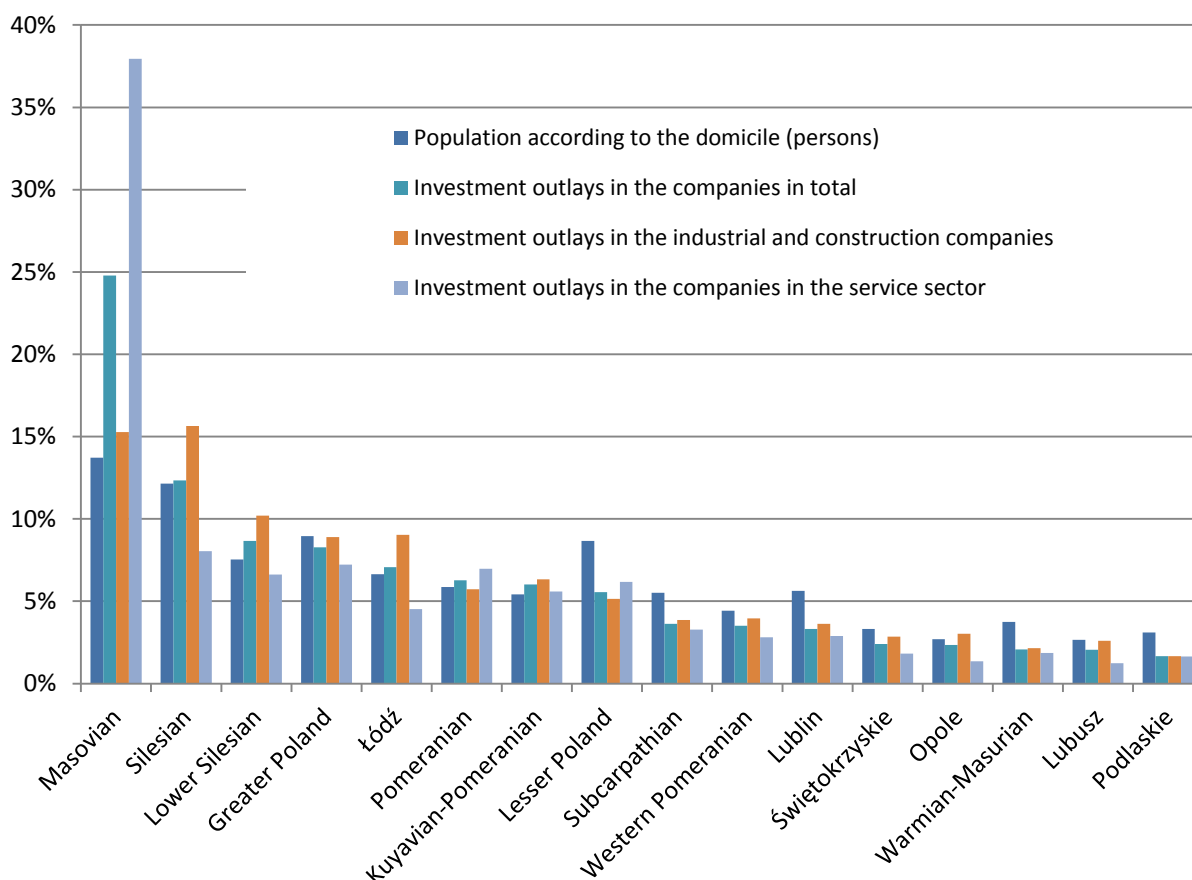
¹ The unemployment rate in voivodships, subregions and poviats in August 2012 is based on the data of Central Statistical Office.

2. Region's rank in terms of investment attractiveness in Poland

Silesian voivodship is characterised by a very high level of universal investment attractiveness, which manifests itself in its rank (Class A) according to the main potential investment attractiveness index for the whole national economy PAI 2_GN. Among the microclimates which constitute this index, those which are ranked particularly high are: technical infrastructure (Class A), market microclimate (Class A), administration microclimate (Class A), innovation microclimate (Class B). This region also ranked very high in terms of potential investment attractiveness for the sections: capital-intensive industry (Class A), labour-intensive industry (Class B), trade (Class B), tourism (Class A), professional, scientific and technical activities (Class A).

Investment attractiveness can also be determined on the basis of indices of real investment attractiveness (RAI), based on such microclimates as: tangible assets productivity, labour productivity, financial management of self-government entities, investment outlays. The region ranked above the average in terms of RAI indices for the national economy (Class A), industry (Class B), trade (Class B), tourism (Class C) and professional, scientific and technical activities (Class A). Potential and real investment attractiveness is reflected in the decisions of investors on business location. This is shown in Exhibit 1.

Exhibit 1. Regional structure of investment outlays in the companies in 2010 in comparison with the share in the population (percentage of country's population)



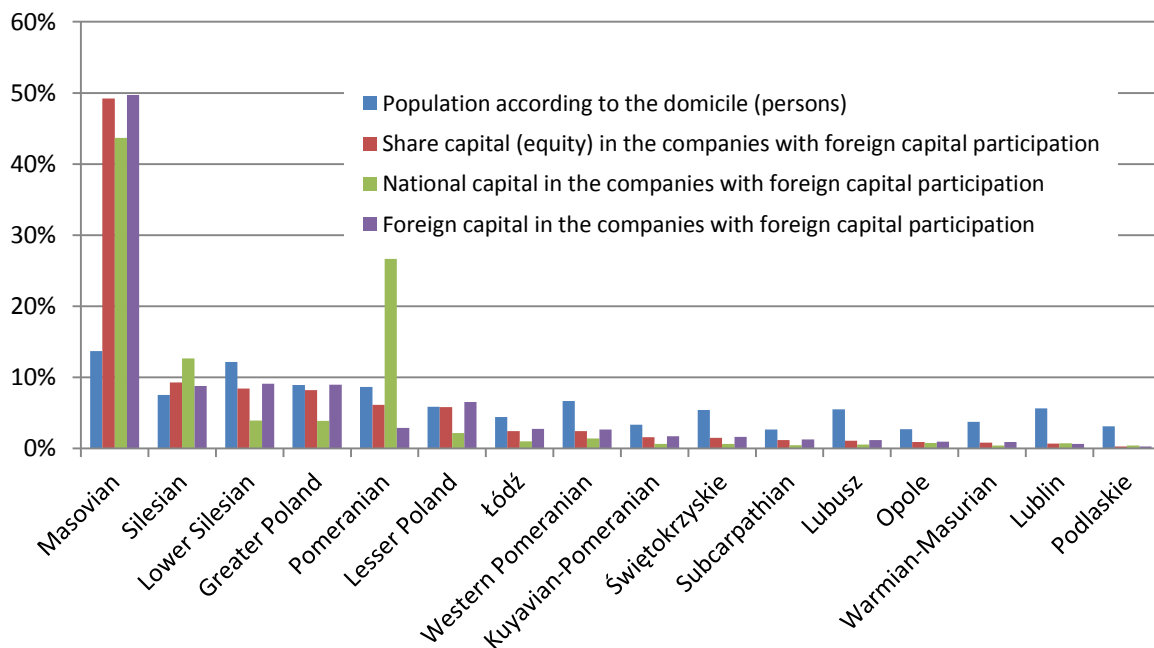
Note: these are the most up-to-date data.

Source: Authors on the basis of the Local Data Bank (downloaded 23.10.2012)

Silesian voivodship took the second place in Poland in terms of investment outlays performed in the companies (14% of its total value in all voivodships), while its share in the country's population was 12%. This voivodship has relatively higher concentration of investment outlays in industry (17%) than in services (9%), which is understandable considering its industrial nature.

Relevant human potential, in comparison with other voivodships, has not found proper reflection in the inflow of direct foreign investments - see Exhibit 2.

Exhibit 2. Regional structure of capital in the companies with foreign capital participation in comparison with a share in population (% national population)



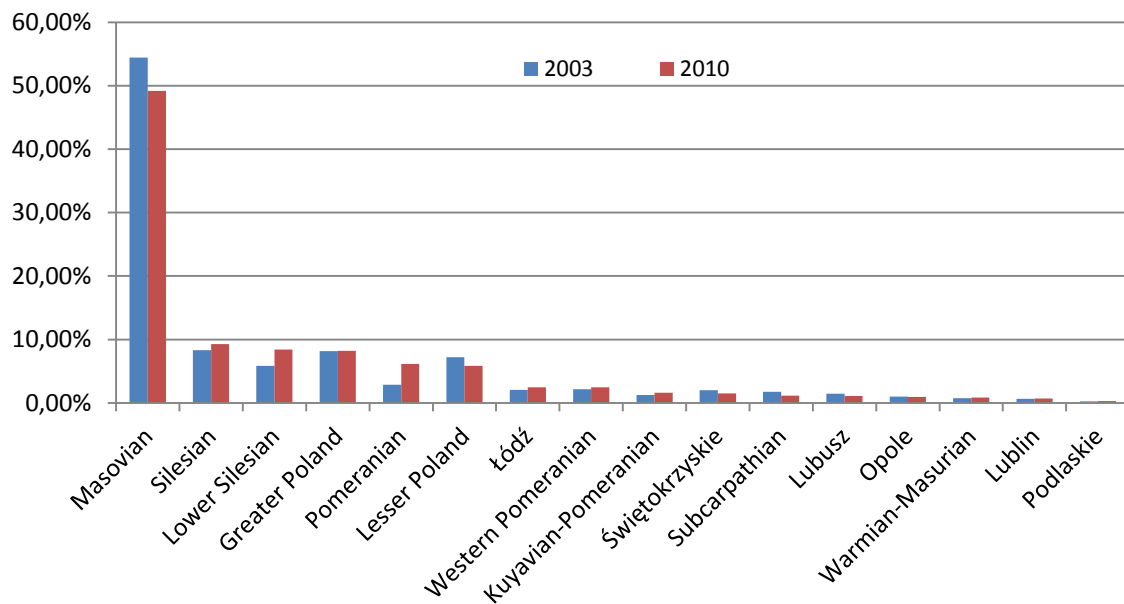
Note: these are the most up-to-date data.

Source: Authors on the basis of the Local Data Bank (downloaded 23.10.2012)

Silesian voivodship has 9% of the total value of accumulated share capital in the companies with foreign capital participation, out of which most is national capital. This is little, compared to 12% share of Poland's population. Though it must be noted as a positive fact, that in the years 2003-2009 Silesian voivodship has raised its competitive advantage on the direct foreign investments from 6.67% to 8.75% - see Exhibit 3.

An opportunity for Silesian voivodship lies in neatly prepared investment offers. Self-government units of Silesian voivodship should seek opportunities in careful preparation of offers of investment areas in accordance with their location-specific advantages.

Exhibit 3. Regional competitive rank in terms of investments with foreign capital participation according to the value of share capital of the companies with foreign capital participation in 2003 and 2010 (percentage of national representation)



Source: Authors on the basis of the Local Data Bank (downloaded 23.10.2012)

3. Internal diversification of regional investment attractiveness

Poviats (counties)

The following poviats are considered most attractive in Silesian voivodship: the city of The city of Katowice, The city of Żory, The city of Bielsko-Biała, The city of Chorzów, The city of Jastrzębie-Zdrój, The city of Gliwice, The city of Tychy, The city of Rybnik, The city of Zabrze, The city of Świętochłowice, The city of Siemianowice Śląskie, The city of Sosnowiec, The city of Ruda Śląska, The city of Piekary Śląskie, The city of Częstochowa, The city of Mysłowice - see Chart 2.

Chart 2. Potential investment attractiveness of poviats of Silesian voivodship for the national economy and selected sections

Powiat	PAI1_GN	PAI1_GN	PAI1_C	PAI1_G	PAI1_I	PAI1_M
The city of Katowice	0,372	A	A	A	A	A
The city of Żory	0,371	A	A	A	A	A
The city of Bielsko-Biała	0,363	A	A	A	A	A
The city of Chorzów	0,360	A	A	A	B	A
The city of Jastrzębie-Zdrój	0,355	A	A	A	D	A
The city of Gliwice	0,354	A	A	A	A	A
The city of Tychy	0,353	A	A	A	A	A
The city of Rybnik	0,341	A	A	A	A	A
The city of Zabrze	0,341	A	A	A	B	A
The city of Świętochłowice	0,337	A	A	A	E	A
The city of Siemianowice Śląskie	0,327	A	A	A	B	A
The city of Sosnowiec	0,326	A	A	A	B	A
The city of Ruda Śląska	0,322	A	A	A	D	B
The city of Piekary Śląskie	0,321	A	B	A	B	B
The city of Częstochowa	0,319	A	A	B	B	A
The city of Mysłowice	0,318	A	B	A	C	A
The city of Dąbrowa Górnicza	0,312	B	B	B	B	A
The city of Bytom	0,311	B	B	B	E	A
pszczyński	0,310	B	B	B	B	B
mikołowski	0,304	B	B	A	B	B
The city of Jaworzno	0,302	B	B	C	C	C
bieruńsko-lędziński	0,299	B	B	B	B	B
będziński	0,292	B	B	B	B	C
cieszyński	0,289	B	B	B	A	C
bielski	0,283	C	B	B	C	C
raciborski	0,274	C	C	C	C	C
gliwicki	0,274	C	C	C	C	C
rybnicki	0,274	C	C	C	D	D
tarnogórski	0,271	C	C	C	C	C
wodzisławski	0,263	C	C	C	C	D

Source: Authors' own materials.

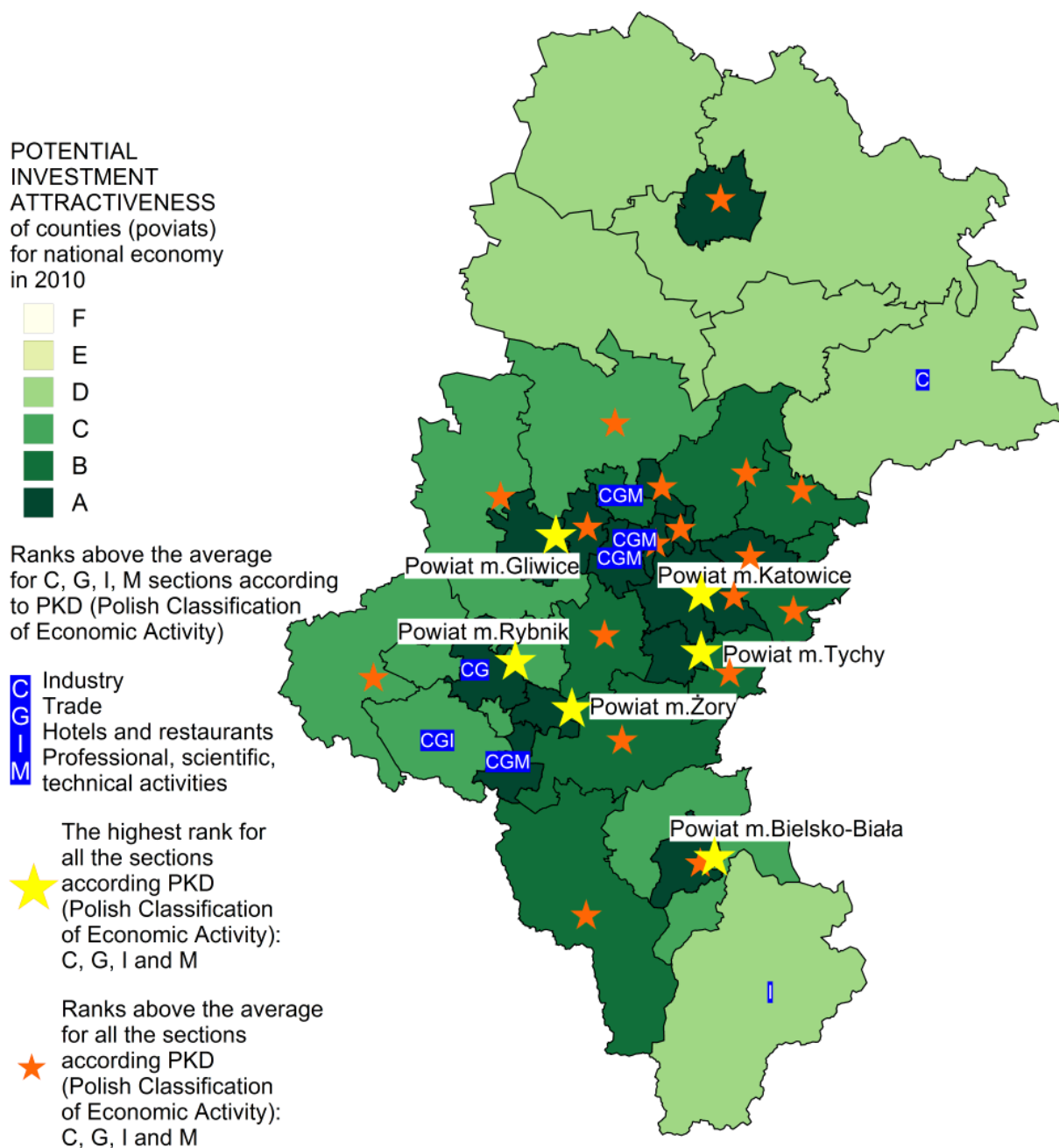
The following poviats should be distinguished: the cities of Katowice, Tychy, Bielsko-Biala, Zabrze, Rybnik as these units attained Class A in their potential investment attractiveness for all sections of the national economy under scrutiny in this research.

In reference to the sections mentioned below the following poviats should be additionally distinguished:

- tarnogórski, gliwicki, raciborski, rybnicki, wodzisławski, zawierciański (Class C) for section C,
- tarnogórski, gliwicki, raciborski, rybnicki, wodzisławski, the city of Jaworzno (Class C) for section G,
- bielski, żywiecki, tarnogórski, gliwicki, the city of Mysłowice, raciborski, wodzisławski, the city of Jaworzno (Class C) for section I,
- bielski, cieszyński, tarnogórski, gliwicki, raciborski, będziński, the city of Jaworzno (Class C) for section M.

Synthetic evaluation of potential investment attractiveness of poviats of Silesian voivodship is presented in Exhibit 4.

Exhibit 4. Spatial diversification of potential investment attractiveness of poviats of Silesian voivodship with consideration of the most attractive sections



Source: Authors' own materials.

Gminas (communes)

Like poviats, gminas are also very much diversified in terms of investment attractiveness. The highest ranked gminas are: Chorzów (1), Goczałkowice-Zdrój (2), Żory (1), Jastrzębie-Zdrój (1), Świętochłowice (1), Bielsko-Biała (1), Mikołów (1), Gliwice (1), Tychy (1), Katowice (1), Czeladź (1), Łaziska Górne (1), Siemianowice Śląskie (1), Radzionków (1), Pawłowice (2), Rybnik (1), Zabrze (1), Będzin (1), Ruda Śląska (1), Ustroń (1), Knurów (1), Sosnowiec (1), Cieszyn (1), Piekary Śląskie (1), Radlin (1), Bytom (1), Racibórz (1), Pszczyna (3), Częstochowa (1), Bestwina (2), Mysłówice (1), Dąbrowa

Górnica (1), Zawiercie (1), Skoczów (3), Żywiec (1), Suszec (2), Ornontowice (2), Pyskowice (1), Jaworzno (1), Bieruń (1), Kozy (2), Sławków (1), Łędziny (1), Wojkowice (1), Wodzisław Śląski (1), Świerklany (2), Wilamowice (3), Wry (2), Tarnowskie Góry (1), Rydułtowy (1), Olsztyn (2), Miedźna (2), Zebrzydowice (2), Lubliniec (1), Wisła (1), Porąbka (2), Lyski (2), Ożarówice (2), Strumień (3). It is also reflected in their high ranks (Class A or B) for all analysed sections – see Chart 3.

Chart 3. Potential investment attractiveness of gminas of Silesian voivodship for the national economy and selected sections

Gminy	PAI1_GN	PAI1_GN_klasy	PAI1_C_klasy	PAI1_G_klasy	PAI1_I_klasy	PAI1_M_klasy
Chorzów (1)	0,285	A	A	A	A	A
Goczałkowice-Zdrój (2)	0,284	A	A	A	B	A
Żory (1)	0,283	A	A	A	A	A
Jastrzębie-Zdrój (1)	0,276	A	A	A	B	A
Świętochłowice (1)	0,275	A	A	A	D	A
Bielsko-Biała (1)	0,271	A	A	A	A	A
Mikołów (1)	0,270	A	A	A	A	A
Gliwice (1)	0,268	A	A	A	A	A
Tychy (1)	0,267	A	A	A	A	A
Katowice (1)	0,266	A	A	A	A	A
Czeladź (1)	0,264	A	A	A	A	A
Łaziska Górne (1)	0,264	A	A	A	B	A
Siemianowice Śląskie (1)	0,262	A	A	A	A	A
Radzionków (1)	0,262	A	A	A	C	A
Pawłowice (2)	0,261	A	A	A	A	A
Rybnik (1)	0,260	A	A	A	A	A
Zabrze (1)	0,260	A	A	A	A	A
Będzin (1)	0,260	A	A	A	A	A
Ruda Śląska (1)	0,260	A	A	A	B	A
Ustroń (1)	0,258	A	A	A	A	A
Knurów (1)	0,258	A	A	A	D	A
Sosnowiec (1)	0,256	A	A	A	A	A
Cieszyn (1)	0,256	A	A	A	A	A
Piekary Śląskie (1)	0,255	A	A	A	A	A
Radlin (1)	0,248	A	A	A	C	A
Bytom (1)	0,248	A	A	A	C	A
Racibórz (1)	0,246	A	A	A	B	A
Pszczyna (3)	0,245	A	A	B	A	A
Częstochowa (1)	0,245	A	A	A	A	A
Bestwina (2)	0,245	A	A	A	B	A
Mysłowice (1)	0,244	A	A	A	B	A
Dąbrowa Górnicza (1)	0,244	A	A	A	A	A
Zawiercie (1)	0,244	A	A	A	A	A
Skoczów (3)	0,243	A	A	A	B	A
Żywiec (1)	0,241	A	A	A	A	A

Suszec (2)	0,241	A	A	A	B	B
Ornontowice (2)	0,240	A	A	A	A	B
Pyskowice (1)	0,239	A	A	A	B	A
Jaworzno (1)	0,237	A	A	A	A	A
Bieruń (1)	0,237	A	A	A	A	A
Kozy (2)	0,236	A	A	A	B	A
Sławków (1)	0,236	A	A	A	A	B
Lędziny (1)	0,235	A	A	A	C	A
Wojkowice (1)	0,235	A	A	A	C	A
Wodzisław Śląski (1)	0,234	A	A	A	B	A
Świerklany (2)	0,231	A	A	A	C	B
Wilamowice (3)	0,231	A	A	A	C	B
Wyry (2)	0,229	A	A	A	A	B
Tarnowskie Góry (1)	0,228	A	A	B	B	A
Rydułtowy (1)	0,228	A	A	A	C	B
Olsztyn (2)	0,227	A	A	A	A	B
Miedźna (2)	0,227	A	A	B	D	A
Zebrzydowice (2)	0,226	A	A	B	B	B
Lubliniec (1)	0,226	A	A	A	A	A
Wisła (1)	0,224	A	A	A	A	C
Porąbka (2)	0,224	A	A	A	B	B
Lyski (2)	0,224	A	A	C	B	B
Ożarówice (2)	0,223	A	A	A	A	C
Strumień (3)	0,222	A	A	B	B	B

(1) – urban commune, (2) – rural commune, (3) – rural-urban commune

Source: Authors' own material.

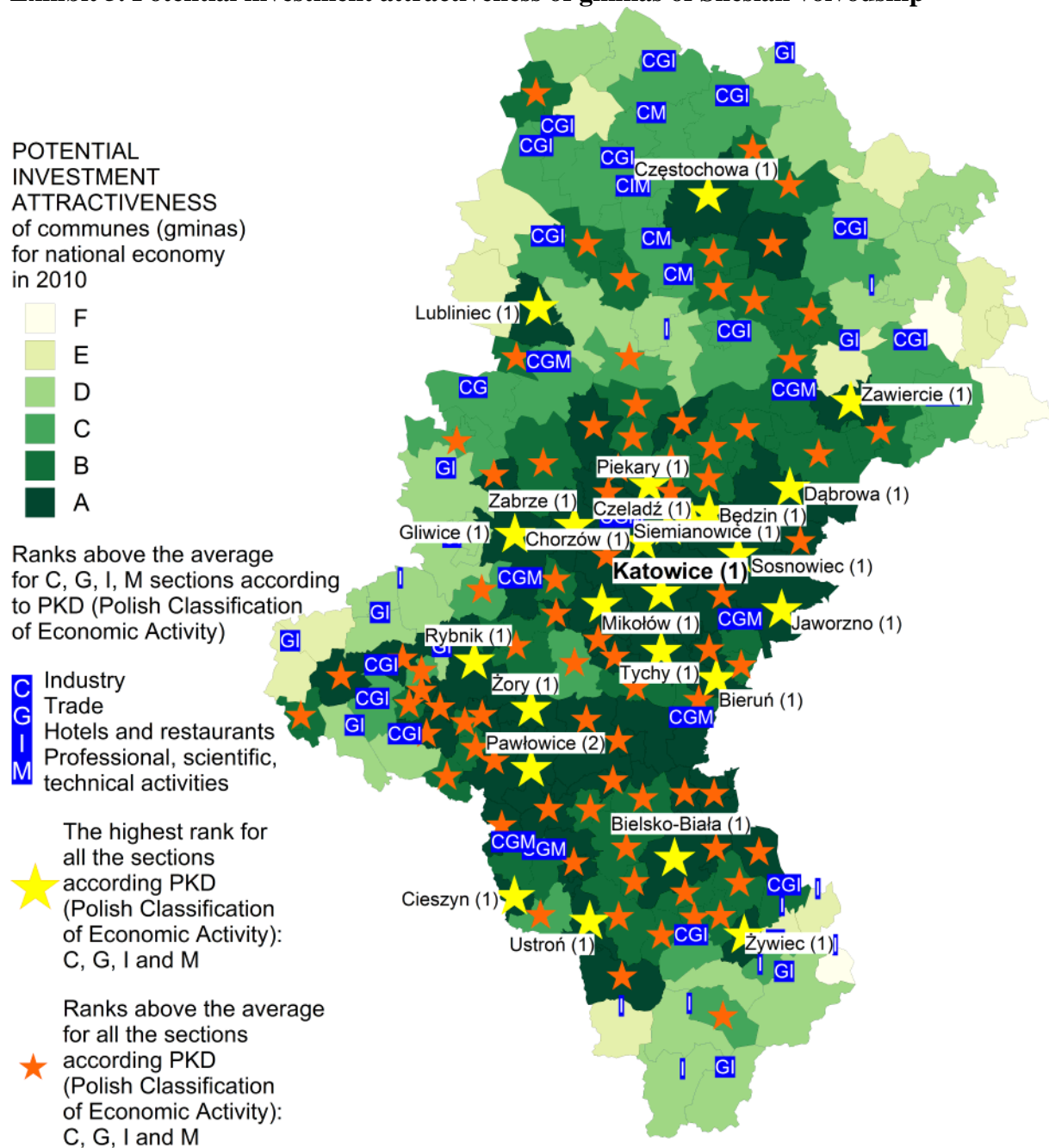
Attractive are also such gminas which belong to Class B according to the PAI1_GN index as: Chełm Śląski (2), Czechowice-Dziedzice (3), Psary (2), Jaworze (2), Bobrowniki (2), Rędziny (2), Herby (2), Gierałtów (2), Czernichów (2), Jasienica (2), Chybie (2), Krupski Młyn (2), Poczesna (2), Wilkowice (2), Imielin (1), Marklowice (2), Miasteczko Śląskie (1), Mszana (2), Kamienica Polska (2), Poraj (2), Mierzęcice (2), Boronów (2), Myszków (1), Pszów (1), Bojszowy (2), Ogrodzieniec (3), Godów (2), Żarki (3), Mstów (2), Świerklaniec (2), Łazy (3), Brenna (2), Szczyrk (1), Buczkowice (2), Łękawica (2), Krzepice (3), Krzanowice (3), Łodygowice (2), Poręba (1), Siewierz (3), Dębowiec (2), Czerwionka-Leszczyny (3), Hażlach (2), Zbrosławice (2), Kobiór (2). The location-specific advantages are also universal in these gminas, which makes them attractiveness for all kinds of business activity in question.

In reference to the sections mentioned below the following gminas of Class C should be distinguished:

- Dębowiec (2), Goleiszów (2), Hażlach (2), Lipowa (2), Świnna (2), Węgierska Górka (2), Kochanowice (2), Tworóg (2), Blachownia (3), Janów (2), Konopiska (2), Mykanów (2), Starcza (2), Kłobuck (3), Miedźno (2), Panki (2), Przystajń (2), Wręczyca Wielka (2), Koziegłowy (3), Pilchowice (2), Sośnicowice (3), Wielowieś (2), Kornowac (2), Gorzyce (2), Lubomia (2), Kroczyce (2), Pilica (3), Orzesze (1) – for section C,

- Buczkowice (2), Dębowiec (2), Goleszów (2), Hażlach (2), Jeleśnia (2), Lipowa (2), Łodygowice (2), Ujszy (2), Węgierska Górka (2), Kochanowice (2), Tworóg (2), Kruszyna (2), Mstów (2), Mykanów (2), Poczesna (2), Miedźno (2), Panki (2), Przystajń (2), Wręczyca Wielka (2), Koziegłowy (3), Pilchowice (2), Rudziniec (2), Wielowieś (2), Kornowac (2), Krzyżanowice (2), Nędza (2), Pietrowice Wielkie (2), Jejkowice (2), Łyski (2), Lubomia (2), Siewierz (3), Poręba (1), Kroczyce (2), Łazy (3), Pilica (3), Włodowice (2), Orzesze (1), Kobiór (2) - for section G,
- Buczkowice (2), Czechowice-Dziedzice (3), Wilamowice (3), Chybie (2), Goleszów (2), Istebna (2), Koszarawa (2), Lipowa (2), Łodygowice (2), Radziechowy-Wieprz (2), Ślemień (2), Woźniki (3), Miasteczko Śląskie (1), Radzionków (1), Bytom (1), Blachownia (3), Mstów (2), Mykanów (2), Rędziny (2), Krzepice (3), Miedźno (2), Panki (2), Wręczyca Wielka (2), Myszków (1), Niegowa (2), Żarki (3), Pilchowice (2), Toszek (3), Kornowac (2), Krzanowice (3), Kuźnia Raciborska (3), Gaszowice (2), Jejkowice (2), Świerklany (2), Radlin (1), Rydułtowy (1), Godów (2), Lubomia (2), Markłowice (2), Mszana (2), Wojkowice (1), Pilica (3), Orzesze (1), Łęczyny (1), Bojszowy (2), Chełm Śląski (2) - dla sekcji I,
- Szczyrk (1), Wisła (1), Brenna (2), Czernichów (2), Łodygowice (2), Węgierska Górka (2), Boronów (2), Herby (2), Kalety (1), Krupski Młyn (2), Ożarówice (2), Tworóg (2), Zbroslawice (2), Blachownia (3), Kamienica Polska (2), Konopiska (2), Mstów (2), Rędziny (2), Starcza (2), Kłobuck (3), Krzepice (3), Żarki (3), Gierałtowice (2), Pilchowice (2), Toszek (3), Krzanowice (3), Czerwionka-Leszczyny (3), Gaszowice (2), Pszów (1), Godów (2), Siewierz (3), Łazy (3), Ogrodzieniec (3) – for section M.

Synthetic evaluation of potential investment attractiveness of gminas of Lower Silesian voivodship is presented in Exhibit 5.

Exhibit 5. Potential investment attractiveness of gminas of Silesian voivodship

Source: Authors' own materials.

4. Voivodship's institutional support for investors and entrepreneurs

The development of business surrounding in a region is a vital component of its investment attractiveness. The institutions that support entrepreneurship, pro-investment solutions, research commercialization and innovativeness are of special importance. Among the voivodeship's business-supporting institutions one should mention: Górnośląska Agencja Promocji Przedsiębiorczości S.A. in Katowice, Innovation and Technology Transfer Centre of the Silsian University of Technology in Zabrze, Park Naukowo-Technologiczny „Technopark” Gliwice, Hutnicza Izba Przemysłowo-Handlowa in Katowice, Górnicza Izba Przemysłowo-Handlowa in Katowice, Śląska Izba Budownictwa in Katowice, Izba Gospodarcza Eksporterów i Importerów in Mysłowice, Izba Przemysłowo-Handlowa in Tarnowskie Góry, Izba Przemysłowo-Handlowa ROP, Okręgowa Izba Przemysłowo-Handlowa in Tychy, Regionalna Izba Gospodarcza in Katowice, Regionalna Izba Handlu i Przemysłu Bielsko-Biała, Regionalna Izba Przemysłowo-Handlowa in Gliwice, Polska Izba Ekologii in Katowice, Regionalna Izba Przemysłowo-Handlowa in Częstochowa, Polsko-Niemiecka Izba Przemysłowo-Handlowa Regional Office Gliwice, Agencja Rozwoju Przedsiębiorczości S.A. Żory, Agencja Rozwoju Regionalnego S.A. Bielsko-Biała, Agencja Rozwoju Lokalnego S.A. Sosnowiec, Agencja Rozwoju Lokalnego S.A. in Jaworzno, Górnośląska Agencja Rozwoju Regionalnego S.A. in Katowice, Centrum Przedsiębiorczości S.A. w Woli, Regionalne Centrum Biznesu in Katowice, Bielski Park Technologiczny Lotnictwa Przedsiębiorczości i Innowacji Kaniów, Bytomski Park Przemysłowy, Park Przemysłowy „Stara Huta” in Gliwice, Jaworznicki Park Przemysłowo-Technologiczny, Żorski Park Przemysłowy, Częstochowski Park Przemysłowy, Śląski Park Przemysłowo-Technologiczny in Ruda Śląska, Górnośląski Park Przemysłowy Sp. z o.o. in Katowice, Park Przemysłowy „Cross Point” in Żory, Park Naukowo-Technologiczny Euro-Centrum Sp. z o.o. in Katowice, Park Przemysłowy „Euro-Centrum”, Rudzki Inkubator Przedsiębiorczości Sp. z o.o., Park Przemysłowo-Technologiczny „EkoPark” in Piekary Śląskie, Work Express in Katowice, Del Piero Sp. z o.o. in Katowice, Masłowska Consulting Group Sp. z o.o. in Katowice, Adecco (Katowice, Sosnowiec, Tychy, Bielsko-Biała), HRK in Katowice, SMG/KRC Poland Human Resources in Katowice, HAYS Poland in Katowice, Horyzont in Gliwice, Start People Professionals (Katowice, Gliwice), Śląska Fundacja Wspierania Przedsiębiorczości in Gliwice.

Górnośląska Agencja Promocji Przedsiębiorczości S.A. in Katowice (Górnośląska Agency of Promotion and Entrepreneurship Plc. in Katowice). The Agency operates inter alia an Entrepreneurship Support Centre (offering consulting and training services in the fields of finances, human resources, economics, law, public funding, IT), Financial Instruments and Proprietary Supervision Division (Loan Fund), Park and Incubator Complex (Rybnicki Technology Incubator, Żorski Industrial Park, Bytomski Industrial Park), Regional Innovativeness and Technology Transfer Centre (which supports cluster initiatives, offers innovativeness consulting, promotes technological exchange with external partners by means of providing information on innovative solutions available on European markets). The Agency operates an Enterprise Europe Network (EEN), which offers access to a European database of technological offers and demands, consulting services (pertaining to European markets, public funding assistance) and assistance in seeking international trade, technological and research partners as well as identification of innovative solutions for S&M enterprises. (www.gapp.pl/, 03.10.2012.).

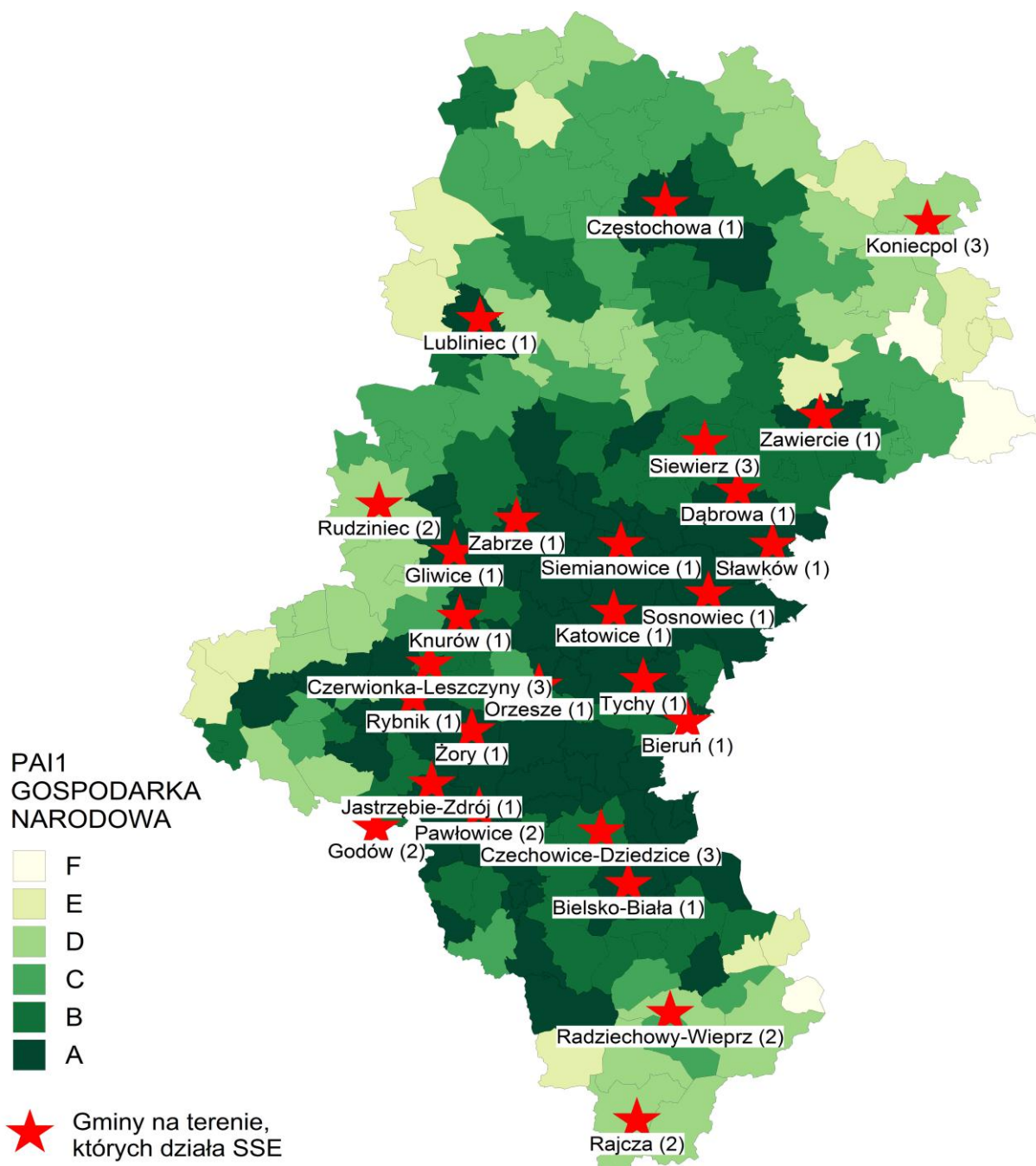
Centrum Innowacji i Transferu Technologii Politechniki Śląskiej w Zabrzu (Innovation and Technology Transfer Centre of the Silesian University of Technology in Zabrze) seeks contacts with businesses interested in development through cooperation with Silesian University of Technology. The Centre offers research, organisation of trainings, technological audit, financing consulting, innovativeness analysis, assistance in purchasing and implementation of new technologies. It offers a possibility of using an Experts Database (which houses data related to particular research interests of Institute's research staff), a Database of Specialised Equipment (data related to laboratory resources), a Database of Patents and Inventions and a Catalogue of Technology Offers of the Institute (information on technology, research results and innovative solutions developed by Institute's researchers). (<http://www.citt.polsl.pl/>, 03.10.2012.).

Park Naukowo-Technologiczny „Technopark” Gliwice. (Research and Technology Park „Technopark” Gliwice). The park offers services supporting the creation of new, innovative technology firms, technology transfer to S&M enterprises, acquiring EU funding, conducting research, measurement and control services and promotion of businesses. The Park supports the transfer of new technologies by means of business consulting, acts as an intermediary in technology access, assists in accessing laboratories, finding researchers. The Park runs incubating projects and offers office space and administration services. The innovativeness promotion targets the following fields: IT, teleIT, electronics, medical technology, biotechnology, pro-environment technology, protective shell technology. It is possible to use a Virtual Incubator, which enables registering a company in the Technopark and making use of associated services while minimising operating costs. The Virtual Incubator is suitable for entrepreneurs who start their businesses and do not yet have a permanent base of operations. The website of the Park contains a database of technologies accessible in the Silesian University of Technology, as well as databases of businesses located in Silesian, Opole, Lesser Poland and Lower Silesian voivodships and a database of Silesian University of Technology staff. (www.technopark.gliwice.pl/, 03.10.2012.).

Special economic zones in Silesian voivodeship - effects

There is one special economic zone (SSE) in Silesian voivodeship: Katowicka SSE. At the end of 2011 the area of SSE was part of 18 cities and 9 gminas (communes). (Exhibit 6).

Exhibit 6. The location of SSE in Silesian voivodeship



Source: Authors' own calculations..

Most of the SSE areas were established in 1996. The enterprises operating in the zones have until 2011 invested 17,8 billion PLN which constitutes 23% of all economic zone capital expenditures in Poland. In the same period the enterprises have created 37,2 thousand jobs, which constitutes 22% of all new jobs created in economic zones - cf. chart 4.

Chart 4. Effects of special economic zone functioning at the end of 2011.

SSE/ Gmina	Leading industries (capital expenditure larger than 20% of overall capital expenditure in the subzone)	New jobs created	Cumulated capital expenditure in million PLN
Katowicka SSE, Bielsko-Biała (1)	Automotive	3.889	3.080,9
Katowicka SSE, Bieruń (1)	No investors		
Katowicka SSE, Czechowice-Dziedzice (3)	Metal	11	0,0
Katowicka SSE, Czerwionka-Leszczyny (3)	Automotive	194	10,1
Katowicka SSE, Częstochowa (1)	Glass	2.064	1.095,6
Katowicka SSE, Dąbrowa Górnicza (1)	Automotive, glass, construction	2.379	1.439,1
Katowicka SSE, Gliwice (1)	Automotive	11.164	6.191,3
Katowicka SSE, Godów (2)	Construction	43	30,8
Katowicka SSE, Jastrzębie-Zdrój (1)	Synthetic materials	171	15,5
Katowicka SSE, Katowice (1)	Machinery	1.809	183,9
Katowicka SSE, Knurów (1)	No investors		
Katowicka SSE, Koniecpol (3)	Data unavailable		
Katowicka SSE, Lubliniec (1)	Data unavailable		
Katowicka SSE, Orzesze (1)	Data unavailable		
Katowicka SSE, Pawłowice (2)	Electric	400	171,4
Katowicka SSE, Radziechowy-Wieprz (2)	Data unavailable		
Katowicka SSE, Rajcza (2)	Data unavailable		
Katowicka SSE, Rudziniec (2)	Data unavailable		
Katowicka SSE, Rybnik (1)	Chemical	40	150,0
Katowicka SSE, Siemianowice Śląskie (1)	Automotive	992	430,5
Katowicka SSE, Siewierz (3)	Household appliances	586	148,7
Katowicka SSE, Sławków (1)	Logistics	154	116,0
Katowicka SSE, Sosnowiec (1)	Automotive, machinery	2.563	1.041,7
Katowicka SSE, Tychy (1)	Automotive	8.906	3.081,9
Katowicka SSE, Zabrze (1)	Household appliances, machinery	576	154,8
Katowicka SSE, Zawiercie (1)	Data unavailable		
Katowicka SSE, Żory (1)	Food processing	1.314	427,1

Source: Authors' own calculations based on PAIiZ data..

The largest investments in Katowicka SSE are located in Gliwice, Tychy, Bielsko-Biała, Dąbrowa Górnicza, Częstochowa and Sosnowiec thanks to the inflow of automotive industry capital. The investments have been made by companies such as General Motors Manufacturing Poland (2,8 billion PLN), Isuzu Motors Polska (0,6 billion PLN), Fiat Auto Poland, Fiat Powertrain Technologies Poland Sp. z o.o. (2,2 billion PLN), Lear Corporation Poland II, Automotive Lighting Polska

Katowicka SSE plans to attract production related investments, especially from hi-tech industries and implemented in cooperation with research institutions as well as investments related to data processing services. Investments that will utilise the already qualified workforce and higher education graduates are also preferable.

'A' Commune

Student Scientific Organisation for Entrepreneurship and Regional Analyses affiliated to the Institute of Enterprise of the Warsaw School of Economics, has again published the results of its research into the quality of investor assistance given by the communal authorities. The subject of this study of investment attractiveness is: an audit of Web sites and audit of e-contact in Polish and English with communal authorities. The effect of this study is a ranking 'A' Commune, which is thought to distinguish best performing self-government territorial units in terms of the use of means of electronic communication in their assistance. The research is carried out using the mystery client method. In this year's edition all gminas belonging to Class A according to the PAI 2010 index were subject to query.

As a result 70 gminas have been distinguished; this includes 13 gminas situated in Silesian voivodship.

Chart 5. Gminas in Silesian voivodship distinguished as 'A' Communes

Gmina	Powiat	Audit of Web sites	Audit of e-contact in Polish	Audit of e-contact in English	Sum
Wodzisław Śląski (1)	wodzisławski	9	4	4	17
Czechowice-Dziedzice (3)	bielski	7	4	4,5	15,5
Radlin (1)	wodzisławski	8	3	4,5	15,5
Chorzów (1)	Chorzów	9	5	0	14
Mysłowice (1)	Mysłowice	9	5	0	14
Katowice (1)	Katowice	8,5	5	0	13,5
Pszczyna (3)	pszczyński	5,5	4	3,5	13
Bytom (1)	Bytom	8	5	0	13
Gliwice (1)	Gliwice	10	3	0	13
Piekary Śląskie (1)	Piekary Śląskie	10	3	0	13
Sosnowiec (1)	Sosnowiec	9	4	0	13
Zabrze (1)	Zabrze	8	5	0	13
Żory (1)	Żory	8	5	0	13

Source: Authors' own materials.

What makes the Web sites of all communes in question is their presence in social media networks and foreign language versions (prevalence of the German language). Czechowice-Dziedzice should be noted for an online application which allows to establish a contact with local authorities via Skype. In e-contacts the following gminas deserve particular distinction: Pszczyna, which replied within a day, Chorzów, which suggested contacting entrepreneurship

incubator, Żory, which presented the process of company registration and sent an investment offer as well as Wodzisław Śląski, which presented a complex investment offer in English.

5. Region's strengths and weaknesses

Silesian voivodship has its unique character and clear specificity which influences its strengths and weaknesses. If divided according to the main factors of location and location conditions classified into microclimates composing potential and real investment attractiveness, they can be grouped into strengths (microclimates ranking A, B or C) and weaknesses (microclimates ranking D, E or F) – see Chart 6.

Chart 6. Strengths and weaknesses of Silesian voivodship

Strengths of the region according to the microclimates by IP SGH	Weaknesses of the region according to the microclimates by IP SGH
National economy	
Microclimate Technical Infrastructure Class A Microclimate Market Class B Microclimate Administration/Governance Class B Microclimate Innovativeness Class A Self-financing of self-government units Class A Investment outlays Class B	Microclimate Human Resources Class D Microclimate Social Infrastructure Class D Microclimate Social Capital Class F Labour productivity in enterprises Class E Returns on tangible assets Class D Profitability of enterprises Class D
Capital intensive industry	
Microclimate Human Resources Class C Microclimate Technical Infrastructure Class C Microclimate Market Class A Microclimate Administration/Governance Class A Microclimate Innovativeness Class A Labour productivity in enterprises Class B Self-financing of self-government units Class A Investment outlays Class B	Microclimate Social Infrastructure Class F Microclimate Social Capital Class F Returns on tangible assets Class D
Labour intensive industry	
Microclimate Human Resources Class B Microclimate Technical Infrastructure Class A Microclimate Market Class B Microclimate Administration/Governance Class A Labour productivity in enterprises Class B Self-financing of self-government units Class A Investment outlays Class B	Microclimate Social Infrastructure Class D Microclimate Social Capital Class E Returns on tangible assets Class D
Trade	
Microclimate Technical Infrastructure Class A Microclimate Social Infrastructure Class C Microclimate Market Class A Microclimate Administration/Governance Class B Returns on tangible assets Class B Labour productivity in enterprises Class C	Microclimate Human Resources Class D Microclimate Social Capital Class F Investment outlays Class D

Self-financing of self-government units Class A	
Tourism	
Microclimate Technical Infrastructure Class B	Microclimate Human Resources Class E
Microclimate Social Infrastructure Class C	Microclimate Social Capital Class F
Microclimate Administration/Governance Class C	Microclimate Market Class D
Self-financing of self-government units Class A	Returns on tangible assets Class D
	Labour productivity in enterprises Class D
	Investment outlays Class D
Professional, scientific and technical activities	
Microclimate Technical Infrastructure Class A	Microclimate Human Resources Class E
Microclimate Market Class B	Microclimate Social Infrastructure Class E
Microclimate Administration/Governance Class B	Microclimate Social Capital Class F
Microclimate Innovativeness Class A	
Returns on tangible assets Class A	
Labour productivity in enterprises Class B	
Self-financing of self-government units Class B	
Investment outlays Class A	

Source: Authors on the basis of the results of research of the Institute of Enterprise of the Warsaw School of Economics (IP SGH).

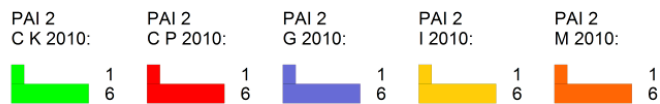
APPENDIX

Exhibit 1. Potential investment attractiveness of Polish voivodship broken down by basic sections of the national economy

Potential investment
attractiveness for national economy in 2010

- Class F
- Class E
- Class D
- Class C
- Class B
- Class A

Potential investment attractiveness
Sections C, G and M according to PKD
(Polish Classification of Economic Activity)

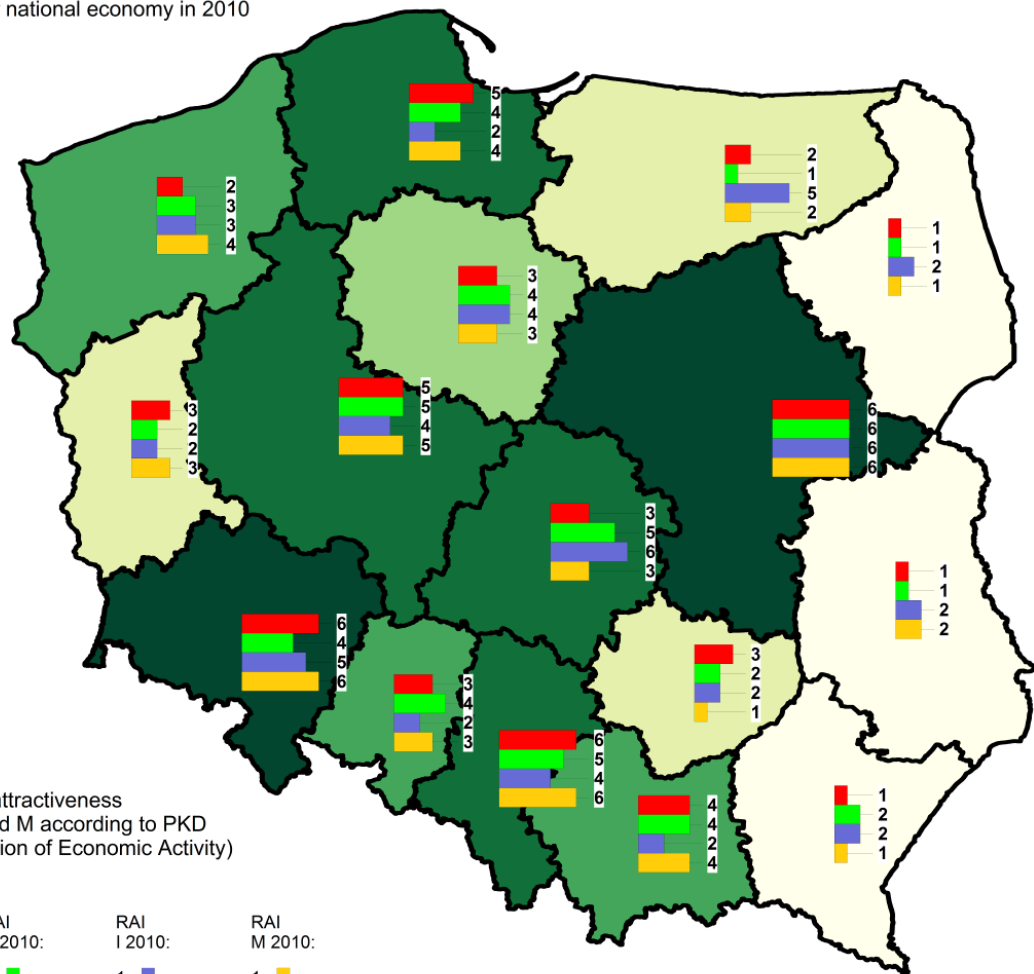


Source: Authors' own materials.

Exhibit 2. Real investment attractiveness of Polish voivodship broken down by basic sections of the national economy

Real investment attractiveness for national economy in 2010

- Class F
- Class E
- Class D
- Class C
- Class B
- Class A



Source: Authors' own materials.

Chart 1. List of investment attractiveness indices for voivodships

Voivodship	LOWER SILESIAN	KUYAVIAN-POMERANIAN	LUBLIN	LUBUSZ	ŁÓDŹ	LESSER POLAND	MASOVIAN	OPOLE	SUBCARPATHIAN	PODLASKIE	POMERANIAN	SILESIAN	ŚWIĘTOKRZYSKIE	WARMIAN-MASURIAN	GREATER POLAND	WESTERN POMERANIAN
PAI1 GN	A	E	F	C	D	C	A	E	D	E	B	A	F	D	B	C
PAI2 GN	A	E	F	D	C	B	A	D	D	E	C	A	F	E	C	D
RAI GN	A	D	F	E	B	C	A	C	F	F	B	B	E	E	B	C
PAI1 C	A	D	F	C	C	C	A	D	E	E	B	A	F	E	C	C
PAI2 C KAPITAŁ	A	E	F	D	D	B	A	D	D	E	B	A	F	F	C	E
PAI2 C PRACA	B	D	F	D	C	B	A	E	E	F	C	A	E	E	C	D
RAI C	A	D	F	D	D	C	A	D	F	F	B	A	D	E	B	E
PAI1 G	A	E	F	C	D	B	A	D	E	F	B	A	F	C	C	C
PAI2 G	B	C	F	E	C	B	A	D	E	E	C	A	F	E	B	D
RAI G	C	C	F	E	B	C	A	C	E	F	C	B	E	F	B	D
PAI1 I	B	E	F	B	E	B	A	E	D	E	B	D	F	B	C	A
PAI2 I	A	E	F	C	E	B	A	E	E	E	B	D	F	C	C	A
RAI I	B	C	E	E	A	E	A	E	E	E	E	C	E	B	C	D
PAI1 M	A	E	F	C	D	C	A	D	D	F	B	B	F	D	B	C
PAI2 M	A	E	E	D	D	C	A	D	D	E	C	B	F	E	C	D
RAI M	A	D	E	D	D	C	A	D	F	F	C	A	F	E	B	C

Source: Authors on the basis of the results of statutory research carried out in the Collegium of Business Administration under the guidance of H. Godlewska-Majkowska.

Chart 2. Potential investment attractiveness of poviats of Silesian voivodship for the national economy and selected sections

	PAI1_GN	PAI1_GN_klasy	PAI1_C_klasy	PAI1_G_klasy	PAI1_I_klasy	PAI1_M_klasy
The city of Katowice	0,372	A	A	A	A	A
The city of Żory	0,371	A	A	A	A	A
The city of Bielsko-Biała	0,363	A	A	A	A	A
The city of Chorzów	0,360	A	A	A	B	A
The city of Jastrzębie-Zdrój	0,355	A	A	A	D	A
The city of Gliwice	0,354	A	A	A	A	A
The city of Tychy	0,353	A	A	A	A	A
The city of Rybnik	0,341	A	A	A	A	A
The city of Zabrze	0,341	A	A	A	B	A
The city of Świętochłowice	0,337	A	A	A	E	A
The city of Siemianowice Śląskie	0,327	A	A	A	B	A
The city of Sosnowiec	0,326	A	A	A	B	A
The city of Ruda Śląska	0,322	A	A	A	D	B
The city of Piekary Śląskie	0,321	A	B	A	B	B
The city of Częstochowa	0,319	A	A	B	B	A
The city of Mysłowice	0,318	A	B	A	C	A
The city of Dąbrowa Górnicza	0,312	B	B	B	B	A
The city of Bytom	0,311	B	B	B	E	A
pszczyński	0,310	B	B	B	B	B
mikołowski	0,304	B	B	A	B	B
The city of Jaworzno	0,302	B	B	C	C	C
bieruńsko-lędziński	0,299	B	B	B	B	B
będziński	0,292	B	B	B	B	C
cieszyński	0,289	B	B	B	A	C
bielski	0,283	C	B	B	C	C
raciborski	0,274	C	C	C	C	C
gliwicki	0,274	C	C	C	C	C

rybnicki	0,274	C	C	C	D	D
tarnogórski	0,271	C	C	C	C	C
wodzisławski	0,263	C	C	C	C	D

Source: See Chart 1.

Chart 3. Potential investment attractiveness of gminas of Silesian voivodship for the national economy and selected sections

Gmina (commune)	PAI1_GN	PAI1_GN_classes	PAI1_C_classes	PAI1_G_classes	PAI1_I_classes	PAI1_M_classes
Chorzów (1)	0,285	A	A	A	A	A
Goczałkowice-Zdrój (2)	0,284	A	A	A	B	A
Żory (1)	0,283	A	A	A	A	A
Jastrzębie-Zdrój (1)	0,276	A	A	A	B	A
Świętochłowice (1)	0,275	A	A	A	D	A
Bielsko-Biała (1)	0,271	A	A	A	A	A
Mikołów (1)	0,270	A	A	A	A	A
Gliwice (1)	0,268	A	A	A	A	A
Tychy (1)	0,267	A	A	A	A	A
Katowice (1)	0,266	A	A	A	A	A
Czeladź (1)	0,264	A	A	A	A	A
Łaziska Górne (1)	0,264	A	A	A	B	A
Siemianowice Śląskie (1)	0,262	A	A	A	A	A
Radzionków (1)	0,262	A	A	A	C	A
Pawłowice (2)	0,261	A	A	A	A	A
Rybnik (1)	0,260	A	A	A	A	A
Zabrze (1)	0,260	A	A	A	A	A
Będzin (1)	0,260	A	A	A	A	A
Ruda Śląska (1)	0,260	A	A	A	B	A
Ustroń (1)	0,258	A	A	A	A	A
Knurów (1)	0,258	A	A	A	D	A
Sosnowiec (1)	0,256	A	A	A	A	A
Cieszyn (1)	0,256	A	A	A	A	A
Piekary Śląskie (1)	0,255	A	A	A	A	A
Radlin (1)	0,248	A	A	A	C	A
Bytom (1)	0,248	A	A	A	C	A
Racibórz (1)	0,246	A	A	A	B	A
Pszczyna (3)	0,245	A	A	B	A	A
Częstochowa (1)	0,245	A	A	A	A	A
Bestwina (2)	0,245	A	A	A	B	A
Mysłowice (1)	0,244	A	A	A	B	A
Dąbrowa Górnicza (1)	0,244	A	A	A	A	A
Zawiercie (1)	0,244	A	A	A	A	A
Skoczów (3)	0,243	A	A	A	B	A
Żywiec (1)	0,241	A	A	A	A	A
Suszec (2)	0,241	A	A	A	B	B
Ornontowice (2)	0,240	A	A	A	A	B

Pyskowice (1)	0,239	A	A	A	B	A
Jaworzno (1)	0,237	A	A	A	A	A
Bieruń (1)	0,237	A	A	A	A	A
Kozy (2)	0,236	A	A	A	B	A
Sławków (1)	0,236	A	A	A	A	B
Lędziny (1)	0,235	A	A	A	C	A
Wojkowice (1)	0,235	A	A	A	C	A
Wodzisław Śląski (1)	0,234	A	A	A	B	A
Świerklany (2)	0,231	A	A	A	C	B
Wilamowice (3)	0,231	A	A	A	C	B
Wyry (2)	0,229	A	A	A	A	B
Tarnowskie Góry (1)	0,228	A	A	B	B	A
Rydułtowy (1)	0,228	A	A	A	C	B
Olsztyn (2)	0,227	A	A	A	A	B
Miedźna (2)	0,227	A	A	B	D	A
Zebrzydowice (2)	0,226	A	A	B	B	B
Lubliniec (1)	0,226	A	A	A	A	A
Wisła (1)	0,224	A	A	A	A	C
Porąbka (2)	0,224	A	A	A	B	B
Lyski (2)	0,224	A	A	C	B	B
Ożarowice (2)	0,223	A	A	A	A	C
Strumień (3)	0,222	A	A	B	B	B
Chełm Śląski (2)	0,222	B	A	B	C	B
Czechowice-Dziedzice (3)	0,222	B	A	A	C	A
Psary (2)	0,222	B	A	B	B	B
Jaworze (2)	0,222	B	A	B	A	A
Bobrowniki (2)	0,222	B	A	B	B	B
Rędziny (2)	0,221	B	A	B	C	C
Herby (2)	0,221	B	A	A	B	C
Gierałtowice (2)	0,221	B	A	A	A	C
Czernichów (2)	0,221	B	A	A	A	C
Jasienica (2)	0,218	B	B	B	B	B
Chybie (2)	0,218	B	B	B	C	B
Krupski Młyn (2)	0,218	B	A	A	A	C
Poczesna (2)	0,218	B	B	C	B	B
Wilkowice (2)	0,218	B	B	B	B	B
Imielin (1)	0,217	B	B	B	D	B
Marklowice (2)	0,217	B	B	B	C	B
Miasteczko Śląskie (1)	0,216	B	B	B	C	B
Mszana (2)	0,215	B	B	B	C	B
Kamienica Polska (2)	0,214	B	B	A	B	C
Poraj (2)	0,214	B	B	B	B	B
Mierzęcice (2)	0,213	B	B	B	A	B
Boronów (2)	0,213	B	B	B	B	C
Myszków (1)	0,213	B	B	B	C	B
Pszów (1)	0,213	B	B	B	B	C
Bojszowy (2)	0,213	B	B	B	C	B

Ogrodzieniec (3)	0,212	B	B	B	A	C
Godów (2)	0,212	B	B	B	C	C
Żarki (3)	0,211	B	B	B	C	C
Mstów (2)	0,211	B	B	C	C	C
Świerklaniec (2)	0,210	B	B	B	A	B
Łazy (3)	0,210	B	B	C	B	C
Brenna (2)	0,210	B	B	B	A	C
Szczyrk (1)	0,209	B	B	A	A	C
Buczkowice (2)	0,209	B	B	C	C	B
Łękawica (2)	0,208	B	B	B	A	D
Krzepice (3)	0,206	B	B	B	C	C
Krzanowice (3)	0,205	B	B	B	C	C
Łodygowice (2)	0,205	B	B	C	C	C
Poręba (1)	0,205	B	B	C	D	B
Siewierz (3)	0,205	B	B	C	B	C
Dębowiec (2)	0,205	B	C	C	D	B
Czerwionka-Leszczyń (3)	0,204	B	B	A	B	C
Hażlach (2)	0,204	B	C	C	D	B
Zbrosławice (2)	0,203	B	B	B	B	C
Kobiór (2)	0,203	B	B	C	A	B

Source: See Chart 1.

Note: all indices in this report have been computed on the basis of the most up-to-date data from the Local Data Bank (2012).