

CENTRE FOR REGIONAL
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REGIONAL INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS 2013

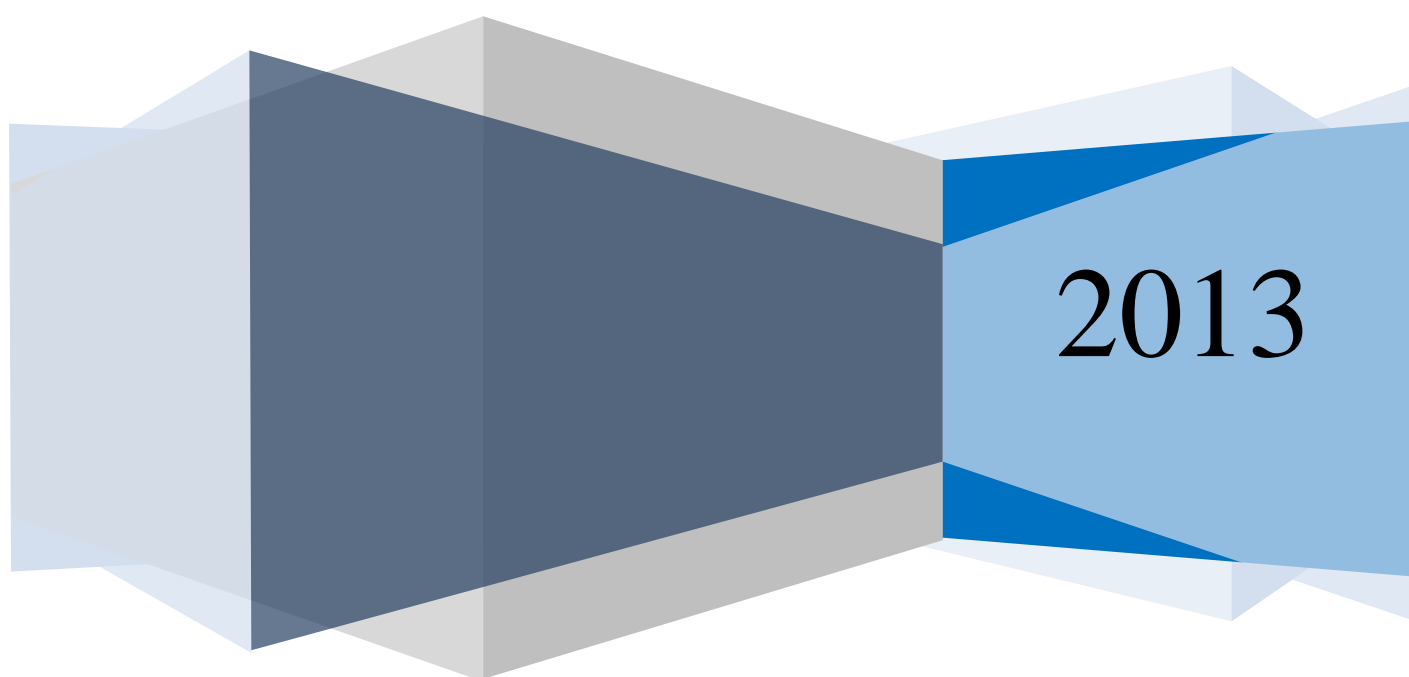
Silesian Voivodship

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Warsaw, October 2013

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 (WSE), under the supervision of H. Godlewska-Majkowska, Ph.D., university professor at the WSE. All the Authors are the core members of a team that develops methodology of calculating regional investment attractiveness in order that characteristics of regions, which are important to investors, 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 (communes – Polish: *gmina*, counties – Polish: *powiat*, 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 calculated only for the voidoships, on the basis of characteristics available only on the regional or macroregional level which allows evaluating 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, ranks of real investment attractiveness, 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 made, are used in this report.

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 organizations of entrepreneurs. A description of methodological approach to measuring investment attractiveness of Polish regions, counties and communes can be found online on the website 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 attractive 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 biggest city complex in Poland, creating a unique investment potential,
- the biggest traffic junction in Poland, conducive to industry development, with numerous cooperative connections - 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,
- high level of region's industrialization, with traditional specializations (mining, steel and machinery industry) but subject to successful restructurization,
- numerous economic subzones, offering attractive investment sites,
- the main courses of study referring to technical science (Częstochowa University of Technology, Silesia University of Technology), which is a result of economic profile of the region,
- the voivodship offers wide investment opportunities, which is confirmed by very high investment attractiveness ranks for the national economy, labour-intensive industry, capital-intensive industry, trade, tourism, financial intermediary, services for business and education.

The general characteristics of the Silesian voivodship are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. General characteristics of the economy of Silesian voivodship

Feature	Silesian voivodship	Poland	Share [%]
Market Potential			
GDP per capita 2010. (PLN/person)	39,677	37,096	-
Population (persons) on 31 December 2012	4,615,870	38,533,299	12
Human Resources Potential			
Higher education institutions graduates (persons) in 2012	48,657	484,999	10.0
Secondary schools graduates (persons) in 2012	46,032	421,317	10.9
Number of employed persons on 31 December 2012	1,648,115	13,911,203	1.8
Structure of employed persons 2012	agriculture 6.2% industry 36.9% services 56.9%	agriculture 17.1% industry 27.4% services 55.5%	
Investment outlays and capital of companies with foreign capital participation in the voivodship			
Investment outlays (PLN m) in 2011	8,852.8	73,704.4	12

Capital of companies (PLN m) in 2011	18,137.2	194,160.6	9.3
Special economic zones (SEZs) in the voivodship*			
– Katowice SEZ, subzone: gm. Czechowice-Dziedzice, gm. Czerwionka-Leszczyny, gm. Godów, gm. Koniecpol, gm. Miedźno, gm. Pawłowice, gm. Radziechowy-Wieprz, gm. Racibórz, gm. Rajcza, gm. Rudziniec, gm. Siewierz, gm. Zawiercie, m. Bielsko-Biała, m. Bieruń, m. Bytom, m. Częstochowa, m. Dąbrowa Górnicza, m. Gliwice, m. Jastrzębie-Zdrój, m. Katowice, m. Knurów, m. Lubliniec, m. Orzesze, m. Rybnik, m. Siemianowice Śląskie, m. Sławków, m. Sosnowiec, m. Tychy, m. Zabrze, m. Zawiercie, m. Żory			
Distinguishing investment attractiveness ratings PAI_2 and RAI (class A, B and C)			
Potential investment attractiveness PAI_2	National economy Class A Capital-intensive industry Class B Labour-intensive industry Class A Trade Class A Education Class B		
Real investment attractiveness RAI	National economy Class B Industry Class B Trade Class B Tourism Class B Professional, science and technical activities Class B		
Counties and communes distinguished according to the Potential Attractiveness Index for the national economy (PAI1_GN)			
Counties	Class A	Bielsko-Biała (city), Bytom, Piekary Śląskie, Częstochowa, Gliwice, Chorzów, Katowice, Mysłowice, Ruda Śląska, Siemianowice Śląskie, Świętochłowice, Jastr	
	Class B	Cieszyn, Tarnogóra, Zabrze, Będzin, Jaworzno, Pszczyna	
Communes	Class A	Bestwina (2), Czechowice-Dziedzice (3), Jaworze (2), Kozy (2), Porąbka (2), Wilamowice (3), Cieszyn (1), Ustroń (1), Wisła (1), Chybie (2), Skoczów (3), Zebrzydowice (2), Żywiec (1), Bielsko-Biała (1), Lubliniec (1), Radzionków (1), Tarnowskie Góry (1), Ożarówice (2), Bytom (1), Piekary Śląskie (1), Olsztyn (2), Poraj (2), Częstochowa (1), Knurów (1), Pyskowice (1), Gliwice (1), Zabrze (1), Chorzów (1), Katowice (1), Mysłowice (1), Ruda Śląska (1), Siemianowice Śląskie (1), Świętochłowice (1), Racibórz (1), Świerklany (2), Radlin (1), Rydułtowy (1), Wodzisław Śląski (1), Jastrzębie-Zdrój (1), Rybnik (1), Żory (1), Będzin (1), Czeladź (1), Wojkowice (1), Bobrowniki (2), Psary (2), Sławków (1), Zawiercie (1), Dąbrowa Górnicza (1), Jaworzno (1), Sosnowiec (1), Łaziska Górne (1), Mikołów (1), Ornontowice (2), Wiry (2), Goczałkowice-Zdrój (2), Miedźna (2), Pawłowice (2), Pszczyna (3), Suszec (2), Bieruń (1), Imielin (1), Łędziny (1), Chełm Śląski (2), Tychy (1)	
	Class B	Szczyrk (1), Buczkowice (2), Jasienica (2), Wilkowice (2), Brenna (2), Hażlach (2), Strumień (3), Łękawica (2), Łodygowice (2), Boronów (2), Herby (2), Kalety (1), Miasteczko Śląskie (1), Krupski Młyn (2), Świerklaniec (2), Zbrosławice (2), Kamienica Polska (2), Mstów (2), Poczesna (2), Myszków (1), Gierałtowice (2), Czerwionka-Leszczyny (3), Gaszowice (2), Jejkowice (2), Pszów (1), Godów (2), Markłowice (2), Mszana (2), Mierzęcice (2), Siewierz (3), Łazy (3), Ogrodzieniec (3), Bojszowy (2)	

Source: Authors' own calculations.

* On the above list and further in the report *gm.* is a Polish abbreviation for *gmina* – commune and *m.* is an abbreviation for *miasto* – city. If there is information *city* following the name of the county, it indicates a commune which has a status of a city and carries out county's tasks is mentioned (a city county). Otherwise the counties include more than one commune (land counties).

Additional information: (1) – urban commune, (2) – rural commune, (3) – urban-rural commune.

In 2010 Silesian voivodship made a contribution of 13% to the GDP of Poland. Calculated per capita, it amounted to PLN 39,677 with the average for Poland PLN 37,096. With this result the voivodship takes the fifth place in the country. The GDP growth rate in the voivodship in the years 2003-2010 amounted to 161.9% while the average for Poland amounted to 168%. In comparison with the whole country the structure of employment in the voivodship is characterised by a relatively high share of the service sector (56.9%) whereas a share of the agricultural and industrial sectors are respectively 6.2% and 36.9% (Central Statistical Office, Regional Data Bank 2013).

The number of inhabitants of the voivodship amounts to 4,615,870 (as of 2013), which is 12% of the population of Poland. The age structure in the voivodship in 2012 was as follows: 17.0% of the population at pre-productive age, 64.3% at productive age and 18.7% at post-productive age (for Poland it was 18.3%, 63.9% and 17.8% respectively). The registered unemployment rate in the voivodship amounted to 11.1% in August 2013, compared to 13% in Poland. The average monthly gross wages and salaries in enterprises sector in the first half-year of 2013 amounted to PLN 3678.7, which is 105.2% of the average for Poland.

The main potential for human capital creation in the voivodship lies in 45 higher education institutions in which there are 159 thousand students studying, which makes up 9.5% of all students in Poland. Moreover, 10.9% of the secondary school students in the voivodship attend vocational schools and 12% attend technical 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. in the following special economic zones:

- Katowice SEZ, subzone: gm. Czechowice-Dziedzice, gm. Czerwionka-Leszczyny, gm. Godów, gm. Koniecpol, gm. Miedźno, gm. Pawłowice, gm. Racibórz, gm. Radziechowy-Wieprz, gm. Rajcza, gm. Rudziniec, gm. Siewierz, gm. Zawiercie, m. Bielsko-Biała, m. Bieruń, m. Bytom, m. Częstochowa, m. Dąbrowa Górnicza, m. Gliwice, m. Jastrzębie-Zdrój, m. Katowice, m. Knurów, m. Lubliniec, m. Orzesze, m. Rybnik, m. Siemianowice Śląskie, m. Sławków, m. Sosnowiec, m. Tychy, m. Zabrze, m. Zawiercie, m. Żory.

2. Region's rank in terms of investment attractiveness in Poland and in the European Union

Silesian voivodship is characterised by a very high level of overall investment attractiveness, which is indicated by the high rank (class A) according to the main potential investment attractiveness index calculated for the whole regional economy PAI 2_GN (see Chart 1 in the Appendix). The region was also ranked very high in terms of potential investment attractiveness calculated with use of PAI2 indices for the sections: capital-intensive industry (class B), labour-intensive industry (class A), trade (class A), tourism (class A), professional, scientific and technical activities (class B).¹

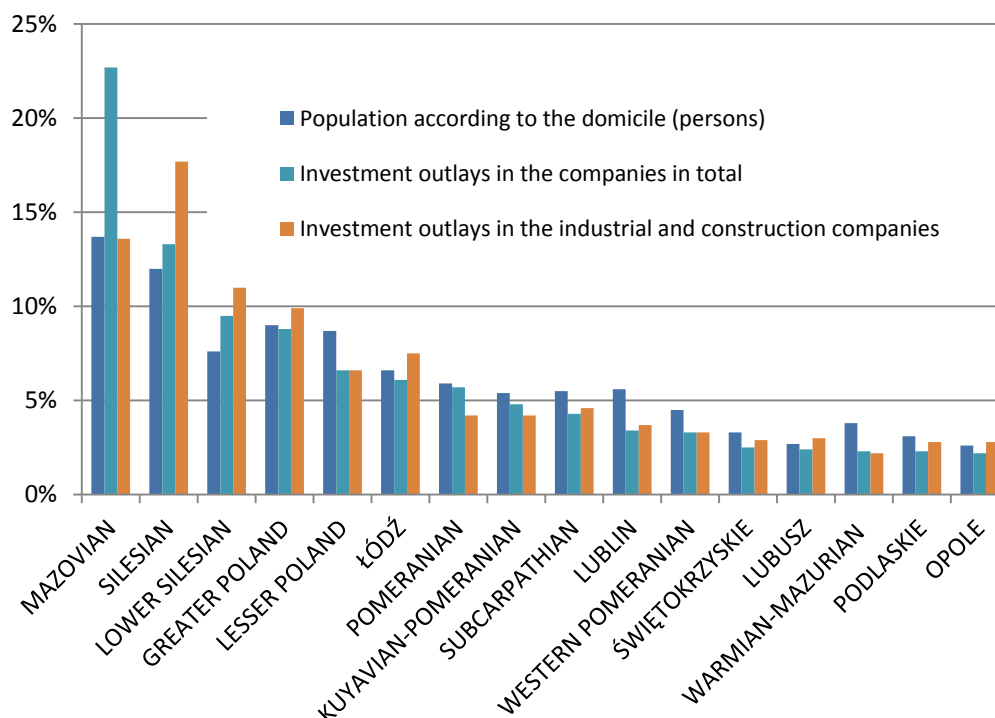
Investment attractiveness can also be evaluated on the basis of indices of real investment attractiveness (RAI), which are based on microclimates such as: return on tangible assets, labour productivity, self-financing of self-government territorial units and investment outlays. The region was ranked above the average in terms of RAI indices for the national economy (class B), industry (class B), trade and repairs (class B), hotels and restaurants (class B) and professional, scientific and technical activities (class B).

Potential and real investment attractiveness is reflected in the decisions of investors on business location. This is shown in Chart 1.

In 2011 Silesian voivodship took the second place when it comes to investment outlays in the companies (13.3% of the total value in all the voivodships), whereas the voivodship's share in population amounted to 12%. The share in investment outlays in industrial and construction companies was even higher and amounted to 17.7% which is connected to the industrial traditions of the region. The significant population potential has not been reflected in the inflow of foreign direct investments – see Chart 2.

¹ Section C – manufacturing industry, section G – trade and repair, section I – hotels and restaurants, section M – professional, scientific and technical activities. Methodological description of calculation of investment attractiveness of Polish regions, counties and communes can be found on the website of Institute of Entrepreneurship, Collegium of Business and Administration, Warsaw School of Economics: <http://kolegia.sgh.waw.pl/pl/KNoP/struktura/IP/publikacje>

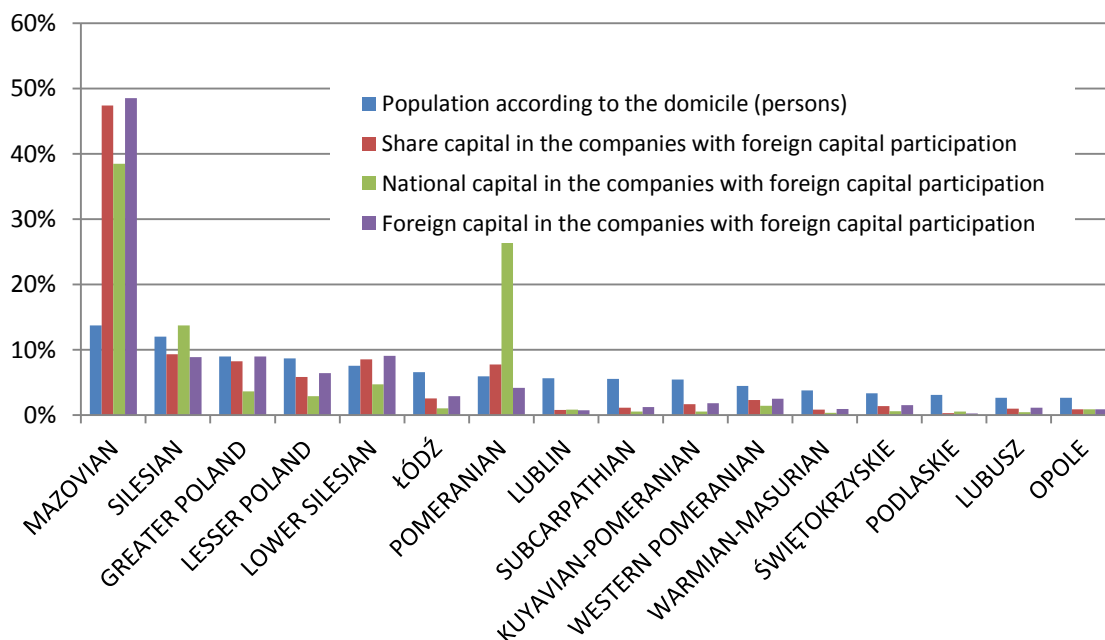
Chart 1. Regional structure of investment outlays in the companies in 2011 in comparison with the share in the country's population



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

Source: Authors on the basis of the Local Data Bank (downloaded 13 November 2013).

Chart 2. Regional structure of capital in the companies with foreign capital participation in comparison with a share in population



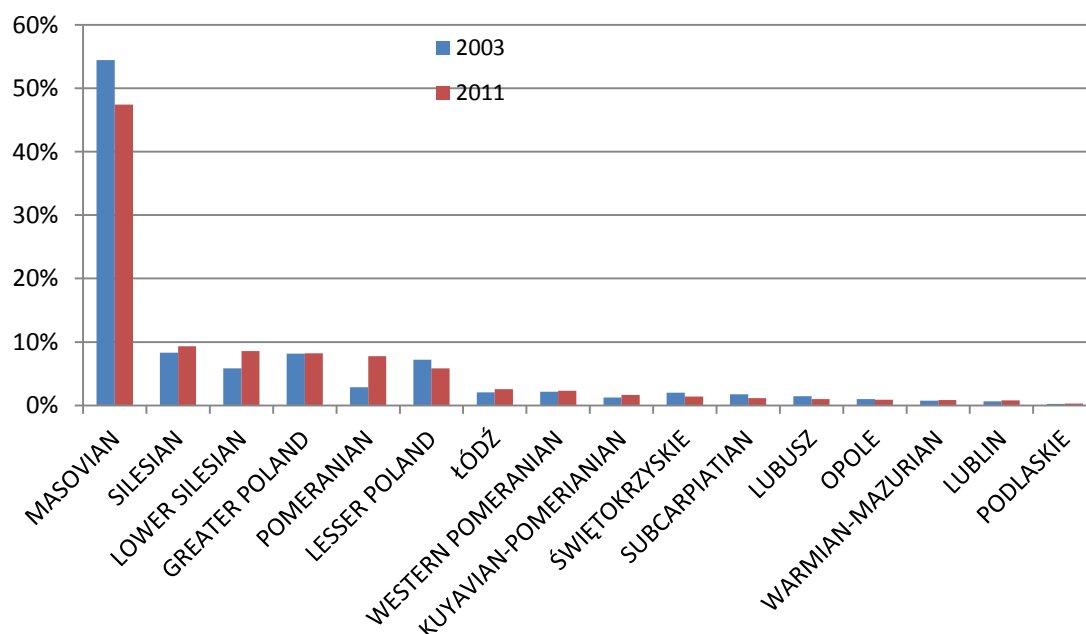
Note: These are the most up-to-date data.

Source: Authors on the basis of the Local Data Bank (downloaded 13 November 2013).

Silesian voivodship has a 9.3% share of share capital in the companies with foreign capital participation, and the most of it is domestic capital. It is relatively low compared to the voivodship's 12% share in the population of Poland. However, positively should be evaluated the fact that in the years 2003-2011 the voivodship's share in investment market measured with the value of foreign capital in the above mentioned companies rose from 8.3% to 9.34% (see Chart 3).

An opportunity for Silesian voivodship might be investment sites thoroughly prepared by self-government territorial units, taking opportunities of localization advantages.

Chart 3. Regional competitive rank in terms of investments with foreign capital participation according to the value of share capital in the companies with foreign capital participation in 2003 and 2011 (% of total value for Poland)



Source: Authors on the basis of the Local Data Bank (downloaded 13 November 2013).

Silesian voivodship is concerned as a potential business localization in comparison with the other European regions. When it comes to innovativeness, market and human capital factors, the voivodship took the 180th place of 270 regions in the EU and was ranked Class D – see Table 2 in the Appendix. Lubusz voivodship has competitive advantage when it comes to human capital, ranked class B.

The voivodship is more attractive than regions like: **in the UK:** East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire, Highlands and Islands, Lincolnshire, West Wales and The Valleys, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly; **in the Czech Republic:** Jihozápad, Střední Morava, Severozápad; **in Italy:** Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste, Marche (NUTS 2006), Abruzzo, Campania, Umbria (NUTS 2006), Molise, Sardegna, Sicilia, Puglia, Basilicata, Calabria; **in Sweden:** Norra Mellansverige, **in Belgium:** Prov. Luxembourg (BE), **in Germany:** Weser-Ems, Sachsen-Anhalt, Lüneburg; **in France:** Bourgogne, Lorraine, Champagne-Ardenne, Basse-Normandie, Corse, Picardie, Poitou-Charentes; **in Spain:** Canarias, Illes Balears, Andalucía, Castilla-La Mancha, Extremadura; **in Greece:** Kentriki Makedonia, Thessalia, Notio Aigaio, Kriti, Ionia Nisia, Ipeiros, Dytiki Ellada, Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki, Sterea Ellada, Voreio Aigaio, Dytiki Makedonia, Peloponnisos; **in Slovenia:** Vzhodna Slovenija; **in**

Austria: Burgenland (AT), **in Hungary:** Nyugat-Dunántúl, Közép-Dunántúl, Dél-Dunántúl, Észak-Magyarország, Dél-Alföld; Észak-Alföld; **in Portugal:** Região Autónoma da Madeira (PT), Algarve, Norte, Alentejo, Região Autónoma dos Açores and Centro (PT); **in Slovakia:** Západné Slovensko, Stredné Slovensko, Východné Slovensko; **in Bulgaria:** Severoiztochen, Severen tsentralen, Yugoiztochen, Yuzhen tsentralen and Severozapaden; **in Romania:** Vest, Nord-Vest, Centru, Sud-Est, Sud-Vest Oltenia, Nord-Est and Sud – Muntenia.

3. Internal diversification of regional investment attractiveness

Counties

The following counties are considered the most attractive in Silesian voivodship: Bielsko-Biała, Bytom, Piekary Śląskie, Częstochowa, Gliwice, Chorzów, Katowice, Mysłowice, Ruda Śląska, Siemianowice Śląskie, Świętochłowice, Jastr, Cieszyn, Tarnogóra, Zabrze, Będzin, Jaworzno, Pszczyna – see Table 2.

Table 2. Potential investment attractiveness of counties of Silesian voivodship for the national economy and selected sections

County	PAII_GN	PAII_GN	PAII_C	PAII_G	PAII_I	PAII_M
Tychy	0.344	A	A	A	A	A
Bielsko-Biała	0.334	A	A	A	A	A
Gliwice	0.333	A	A	A	A	A
Katowice	0.327	A	A	A	A	A
Chorzów	0.326	A	A	A	C	A
Rybnik	0.326	A	A	A	A	A
Żory	0.324	A	A	A	B	A
Dąbrowa Górnicza	0.319	A	A	A	A	A
Jastrzębie-Zdrój	0.318	A	A	A	C	A
Świętochłowice	0.313	A	A	A	E	A
Mysłowice	0.311	A	A	B	C	A
Sosnowiec	0.303	A	A	A	C	A
Bieruń-Lędziny	0.300	A	A	A	A	B
Ruda Śląska	0.300	A	A	A	D	B
Mikołów	0.299	A	A	B	A	A
Częstochowa	0.293	A	A	B	C	A
Piekary Śląskie	0.293	A	B	B	C	B
Siemianowice Śląskie	0.292	A	A	A	C	A
Bytom	0.292	A	B	B	E	A
Pszczyna	0.289	B	B	B	B	B
Jaworzno	0.286	B	B	C	C	B
Zabrze	0.275	B	B	B	D	B
Tarnogóra	0.271	B	B	B	B	C
Będzin	0.267	B	B	B	C	C
Cieszyn	0.266	B	C	B	B	C

Source: Authors' own calculations.

The following city counties should be distinguished: Tychy, Bielsko-Biała, Gliwice, Katowice, Rybnik, Dąbrowa Górnicza as these units were ranked class A in their potential investment attractiveness for all sections of the national economy analysed in this research.

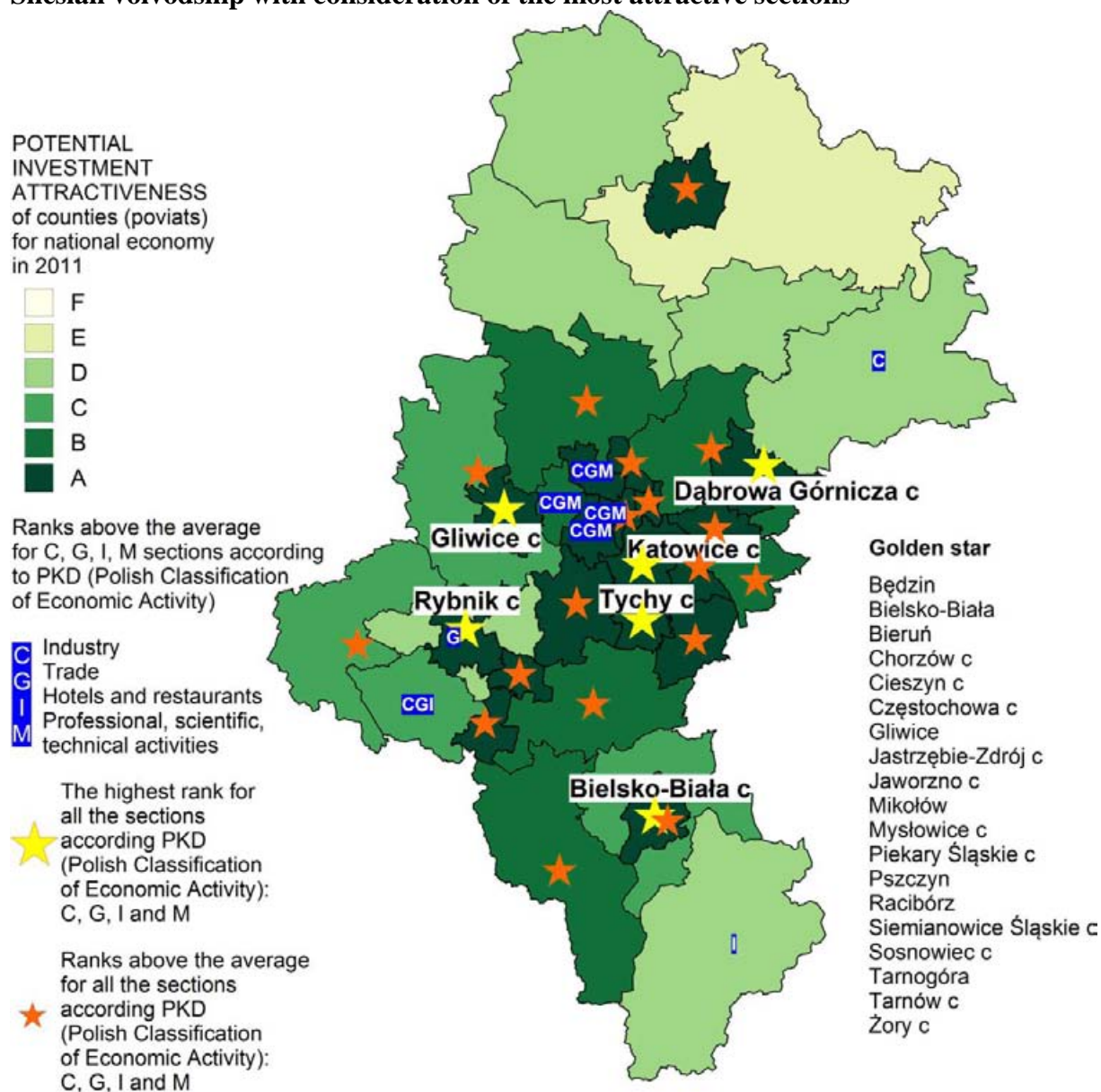
In reference to the sections mentioned below the following counties should be additionally distinguished (all of them are land counties):

- Cieszyn, Bielsko, Racibórz, Wodzisław, Zawiercie (Class C) for section C,
- Jaworzno, Gliwice, Bielsko, Racibórz, Wodzisław, Rybnik (Class C) for section G,

- Chorzów, Jastrzębie-Zdrój, Mysłowice, Sosnowiec, Częstochowa, Piekary Śląskie, Siemianowice Śląskie, Jaworzno, Będzin, Gliwice, Bielsko, Racibórz, Wodzisław, Żywiec (Class C) for section I,
- Tarnogóra, Będzin, Cieszyn, Gliwice, Bielsko, Racibórz (Class C) for section M.

Synthetic evaluation of potential investment attractiveness of counties of Silesian voivodship is presented in Chart 4.

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



Source: Authors' own materials.

Note: "c" stands for city county.

Communes

Like counties, the Silesian communes are also very much diversified in terms of investment attractiveness. The highest ranked communes are: Bestwina (2), Czechowice-Dziedzice (3), Jaworze (2), Kozy (2), Porąbka (2), Wilamowice (3), Cieszyn (1), Ustroń (1), Wisła (1), Chybie (2), Skoczów (3), Zebrzydowice (2), Żywiec (1), Bielsko-Biała (1), Lubliniec (1), Radzionków (1), Tarnowskie Góry (1), Ożarówce (2), Bytom (1), Piekary Śląskie (1), Olsztyn (2), Poraj (2), Częstochowa (1), Knurów (1), Pyskowice (1), Gliwice (1), Zabrze (1), Chorzów (1), Katowice (1), Mysłowice (1), Ruda Śląska (1), Siemianowice Śląskie (1), Świętochłowice (1), Racibórz (1), Świerklany (2), Radlin (1), Rydułtowy (1), Wodzisław Śląski (1), Jastrzębie-Zdrój (1), Rybnik (1), Żory (1), Będzin (1), Czeladź (1), Wojkowice (1), Bobrowniki (2), Psary (2), Sławków (1), Zawiercie (1), Dąbrowa Górnicza (1), Jaworzno (1), Sosnowiec (1), Łaziska Górne (1), Mikołów (1), Ornontowice (2), Wry (2), Goczałkowice-Zdrój (2), Miedźna (2), Pawłowice (2), Pszczyna (3), Suszec (2), Bieruń (1), Imielin (1), Łędziny (1), Chełm Śląski (2), Tychy (1). It is also reflected in their high ranks (class A or B) for all the analysed sections – see Table 3.

Table 3. Potential investment attractiveness of communes of Silesian voivodship for the national economy and selected sections

Commune	PAII_GN	PAII_GN	PAII_C	PAII_G	PAII_I	PAII_M
Chorzów (1)	0.279	A	A	A	B	A
Goczałkowice-Zdrój (2)	0.271	A	A	A	B	A
Świętochłowice (1)	0.268	A	A	A	D	A
Knurów (1)	0.267	A	A	A	B	A
Żory (1)	0.262	A	A	A	A	A
Tychy (1)	0.262	A	A	A	A	A
Ornontowice (2)	0.261	A	A	A	A	A
Gliwice (1)	0.260	A	A	A	A	A
Jastrzębie-Zdrój (1)	0.260	A	A	A	B	A
Bielsko-Biała (1)	0.260	A	A	A	A	A
Łaziska Górne (1)	0.260	A	A	A	B	A
Radzionków (1)	0.257	A	A	A	C	A
Czeladź (1)	0.257	A	A	A	B	A
Pawłowice (2)	0.256	A	A	A	A	A
Rybnik (1)	0.255	A	A	A	A	A
Siemianowice Śląskie (1)	0.255	A	A	A	B	A
Ruda Śląska (1)	0.254	A	A	A	B	A
Cieszyn (1)	0.252	A	A	A	A	A
Katowice (1)	0.251	A	A	A	A	A
Sosnowiec (1)	0.250	A	A	A	B	A
Mikołów (1)	0.249	A	A	A	A	A
Mysłowice (1)	0.249	A	A	A	B	A
Będzin (1)	0.249	A	A	A	B	A
Piekary Śląskie (1)	0.249	A	A	A	B	A
Ustroń (1)	0.247	A	A	A	A	A
Radlin (1)	0.247	A	A	A	B	A
Bytom (1)	0.245	A	A	A	D	A
Zawiercie (1)	0.245	A	A	A	A	A

Pyskowice (1)	0.244	A	A	A	B	A
Racibórz (1)	0.241	A	A	A	B	A
Dąbrowa Górnicza (1)	0.239	A	A	A	B	A
Suszec (2)	0.239	A	A	A	A	A
Częstochowa (1)	0.238	A	A	A	B	A
Skoczów (3)	0.237	A	A	A	B	A
Żywiec (1)	0.235	A	A	A	A	A
Bieruń (1)	0.235	A	A	A	B	A
Tarnowskie Góry (1)	0.233	A	A	A	B	A
Bestwina (2)	0.233	A	A	A	B	A
Wodzisław Śląski (1)	0.232	A	A	A	B	A
Łędziny (1)	0.231	A	A	A	C	A
Zabrze (1)	0.231	A	A	A	C	A
Wojkowice (1)	0.231	A	A	A	C	A
Jaworzno (1)	0.230	A	A	A	A	A
Imielin (1)	0.229	A	A	A	C	A
Kozy (2)	0.229	A	A	A	B	A
Rydułtowy (1)	0.228	A	A	A	B	A
Świerklany (2)	0.228	A	A	A	B	B
Wilamowice (3)	0.227	A	A	A	C	A
Sławków (1)	0.225	A	A	A	A	B
Miedźna (2)	0.225	A	A	B	D	A
Zebrzydowice (2)	0.223	A	A	A	C	B
Lubliniec (1)	0.222	A	A	A	A	A
Wry (2)	0.221	A	A	A	A	B
Olsztyn (2)	0.221	A	A	A	A	B
Jaworze (2)	0.220	A	A	B	A	A
Wisła (1)	0.220	A	A	A	A	B
Bobrowniki (2)	0.220	A	A	A	B	B
Ożarówice (2)	0.220	A	A	B	A	C
Chybie (2)	0.219	A	A	B	C	B
Porąbka (2)	0.219	A	A	A	A	B
Psary (2)	0.218	A	A	B	B	B
Poraj (2)	0.218	A	A	B	B	B
Czechowice-Dziedzice (3)	0.218	A	A	A	C	A
Chełm Śląski (2)	0.217	A	B	B	D	A
Pszczyna (3)	0.217	A	B	A	A	A
Strumień (3)	0.217	B	A	B	C	B
Miasteczko Śląskie (1)	0.215	B	B	B	B	B
Jasienica (2)	0.215	B	B	A	B	B
Wilkowice (2)	0.214	B	B	B	A	B
Godów (2)	0.213	B	A	B	B	C
Herby (2)	0.213	B	B	B	A	C
Buczkowice (2)	0.212	B	B	B	C	B
Kamienica Polska (2)	0.211	B	B	A	A	C
Gierałtowice (2)	0.210	B	B	B	B	C

Mszana (2)	0.209	B	B	B	C	B
Boronów (2)	0.209	B	B	B	A	C
Ogrodzieniec (3)	0.209	B	B	B	A	C
Pszów (1)	0.208	B	B	A	B	C
Krupski Młyn (2)	0.208	B	B	A	A	C
Łazy (3)	0.208	B	B	B	B	C
Myszków (1)	0.207	B	B	B	B	B
Bojszowy (2)	0.207	B	B	B	C	B
Mierzęcice (2)	0.206	B	B	B	A	B
Łękawica (2)	0.205	B	B	B	A	D
Brenna (2)	0.205	B	B	B	A	C
Świerklaniec (2)	0.205	B	B	C	A	B
Gaszowice (2)	0.203	B	B	B	C	C
Kalety (1)	0.203	B	B	B	A	C
Łodygowice (2)	0.203	B	B	B	B	C
Mstów (2)	0.202	B	B	B	C	C
Jejkowice (2)	0.202	B	B	B	C	C
Markłowice (2)	0.201	B	B	B	C	C
Szczyrk (1)	0.201	B	B	A	A	C
Hażlach (2)	0.201	B	B	C	D	B
Siewierz (3)	0.201	B	B	C	B	B
Czerwionka-Leszczyny (3)	0.200	B	B	A	B	C
Poczesna (2)	0.199	B	B	C	C	B
Zbrosławice (2)	0.198	B	B	B	C	C

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

Source: Authors' own calculations.

Attractive communes are also the class B communes according to the PAI1_GN index. Among these communes are: Szczyrk (1), Buczkowice (2), Jasienica (2), Wilkowice (2), Brenna (2), Hażlach (2), Strumień (3), Łękawica (2), Łodygowice (2), Boronów (2), Herby (2), Kalety (1), Miasteczko Śląskie (1), Krupski Młyn (2), Świerklaniec (2), Zbrosławice (2), Kamienica Polska (2), Mstów (2), Poczesna (2), Myszków (1), Gierałtów (2), Czerwionka-Leszczyny (3), Gaszowice (2), Jejkowice (2), Pszów (1), Godów (2), Markłowice (2), Mszana (2), Mierzęcice (2), Siewierz (3), Łazy (3), Ogrodzieniec (3), Bojszowy (2). The location-specific advantages are also universal for these communes, which makes them attractive for all kinds of business activity concerned in this research.

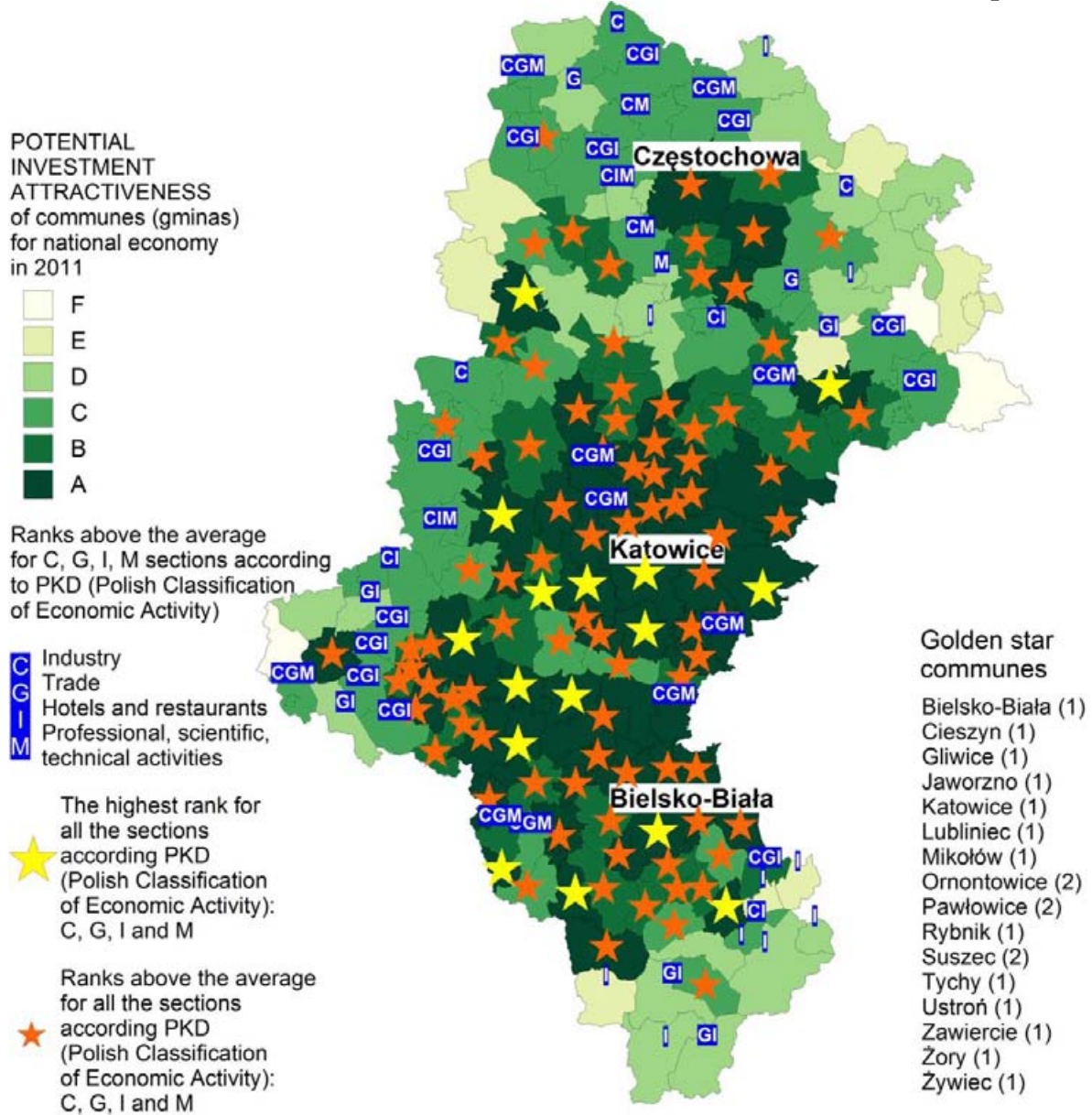
However, this characteristic cannot be found in all of the communes that belong to Class C. Only a few Class C communes fulfil this condition: Skwierzyna (3), Rzepin (3), Krosno Odrzańskie (3), Czerwieńsk (3), Zielona Góra (2) – see Table 3 in the Appendix.

In reference to the particular sections taken into consideration in this research the following communes of Class C should be distinguished:

- Dębowiec (2), Golezów (2), Czernichów (2), Lipowa (2), Świnna (2), Kochanowice (2), Tworóg (2), Blachownia (3), Janów (2), Konopiska (2), Mykanów (2), Przyrów (2), Rędziny (2), Kłobuck (3), Miedźno (2), Panki (2), Popów (2), Przystajń (2), Wręczyca Wielka (2), Kozięglów (3), Pilchowice (2), Rudziniec (2), Sośnicowice (3), Wielowieś

- (2), Kornowac (2), Krzanowice (3), Kuźnia Raciborska (3), Gorzyce (2), Lubomia (2), Kroczyce (2), Pilica (3), Orzesze (1), Kobiór (2) - for section C,
- Dębowiec (2), Goleiszów (2), Hażlach (2), Czernichów (2), Lipowa (2), Milówka (2), Ujszy (2), Kochanowice (2), Świerkclaniec (2), Tworóg (2), Mykanów (2), Poczesna (2), Krzepice (3), Miedźno (2), Opatów (2), Panki (2), Przystajń (2), Wręczyca Wielka (2), Żarki (3), Pilchowice (2), Rudziniec (2), Kornowac (2), Krzanowice * (3), Krzyżanowice (2), Nędza (2), Lubomia (2), Siewierz (3), Poręba (1), Kroczyce (2), Pilica (3), Włodowice (2), Orzesze (1), Kobiór (2) - for section G,
 - Buczkowice (2), Czechowice-Dziedzice (3), Wilamowice (3), Chybie (2), Goleiszów (2), Strumień (3), Zebrzydowice (2), Koszarawa (2), Woźniki (3), Radzionków * (1), Tworóg (2), Zbrosławice (2), Blachownia (3), Mstów (2), Poczesna (2), Rędziny (2), Miedźno (2), Panki (2), Przystajń (2), Wręczyca Wielka (2), Niegowa (2), Pilchowice (2), Toszek (3), Zabrze (1), Kornowac (2), Krzyżanowice (2), Kuźnia Raciborska (3), Gaszowice (2), Jejkowice (2), Lubomia (2), Marklowice (2), Mszana (2), Wojkowice (1), Pilica (3), Orzesze (1), Imielin (1), Łędziny (1), Bojszowy (2) - for section I,
 - Szczyrk (1), Brenna (2), Czernichów (2), Lipowa (2), Łodygowice (2), Węgierska Górka (2), Boronów (2), Herby (2), Kochanowice (2), Kalety (1), Krupski Młyn (2), Ożarówice (2), Tworóg (2), Zbrosławice (2), Blachownia (3), Janów (2), Kamienica Polska (2), Konopiska (2), Mstów (2), Mykanów (2), Starcza (2), Kłobuck (3), Krzepice (3), Panki (2), Gierałtowice (2), Pilchowice (2), Sośnicowice (3), Toszek (3), Krzanowice (3), Czerwionka-Leszczyny (3), Gaszowice (2), Jejkowice (2), Pszów (1), Godów (2), Marklowice (2), Łazy (3), Ogrodzieniec (3) - for section M.

Synthetic evaluation of potential investment attractiveness of communes of Silesian voivodship is presented in Chart 5.

Chart 5. Potential investment attractiveness of communes of Silesian voivodship

Source: Authors' own materials.

4. Voivodship's institutional support for investors and entrepreneurs

The development of business supporting institutions in a region is a vital component of its investment attractiveness. The institutions that support entrepreneurship, pro-investment solutions, research commercialization and enterprises' innovativeness are of special importance. Among the voivodship's business-supporting institutions that influence the voivodship's economic development the following ones should be mentioned (excluding scientific research institutions):

- chambers of commerce: Częstochowska Izba Rzemiosła i Przedsiębiorczości, 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 Rybnickiego Okręgu Przemysłowego in Rybnik, Izba Rzemieślnicza Małej i Średniej Przedsiębiorczości in Katowice, Okręgowa Izba Przemysłowo-Handlowa in Tychy, Regionalna Izba Gospodarcza in Katowice, Regionalna Izba Handlu i Przemysłu Bielsko-Biała, Regionalna Izba Przemysłowo-Handlowa in Gliwice, Śląska Izba Rolnicza in Katowice, Zagłębiowska Izba Gospodarcza in Dąbrowa Górnicza, Polska Izba Przemysłowo-Handlowa Budownictwa O/Śląsk in Katowice, Polska Izba Ekologii in Katowice, Żorska Izba Gospodarcza in Żory, Izba Gospodarcza Metali Nieżelaznych in Katowice, Regionalna Izba Przemysłowo-Handlowa in Częstochowa, Polsko-Niemiecka Izba Przemysłowo-Handlowa Biuro Regionalne in Gliwice,
- associations (including business centres): Regionalne Centrum Innowacji i Transferu Technologii (przy GAPP) in Katowice, Centrum Innowacji i Transferu Technologii Politechniki Śląskiej in Zabrze, Centrum Przedsiębiorczości S.A. in Wola, Regionalne Centrum Biznesu in Katowice, Bielskie Centrum Przedsiębiorczości, Śląskie Centrum Przedsiębiorczości in Chorzowie, Zabrzeńskie Centrum Rozwoju Przedsiębiorczości, Centrum Nowoczesnych Technologii Informatycznych UE in Katowice (being built at the moment)
- business incubators: Rybnik Inkubator Technologiczny, Rudzki Inkubator Przedsiębiorczości Sp. z o.o. w Rudzie Śląskiej, Akademickie Inkubatory Przedsiębiorczości (Katowice, Chorzów, Rybnik, Cieszyn, Bielsko-Biała), Inkubator Społecznej Przedsiębiorczości in Dąbrowa Górnicza, Inkubator Przedsiębiorczości EkoPark Piekary Śląskie, Inkubator Przedsiębiorczości Sp. z o.o. Tarnowskie Góry, Inkubator Nowych Gliwic,
- technology parks, science parks, industrial parks: Park Naukowo-Technologiczny „Technopark” Gliwice, Bytomski Park Przemysłowy, Żorski Park Przemysłowy, Bielsko Park Technologiczny Lotnictwa Przedsiębiorczości i Innowacji, Park Przemysłowy „Stara Huta” in Gliwice, Jaworznicki Park Przemysłowo-Technologiczny, Częstochowski Park Przemysłowy, Śląski Park Przemysłowo-Technologiczny in Ruda Śląska, Sosnowiecki Park Naukowo-Technologiczny, 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” in Katowice, Park Przemysłowo-Technologiczny „EkoPark” in Piekary Śląskie, Park Przemysłowy Ziemia Pszczyńska, SEGRO Industrial Park Tychy, Park Przemysłowo-Technologiczny REVITA PARK (being built at the moment),
- consulting centres (including personal consulting and agricultural consulting): Śląski Ośrodek Doradztwa Rolniczego in Częstochowa, Work Express in Katowice, Del Piero Sp. z o.o. in Katowice, Masłowska Consulting Group in Katowice, Adecco (Katowice, Tychy, Bielsko-Biała, Sosnowiec), HRK in Katowice, SMG/KRC Poland Human Resources in

Katowice, HAYS Poland in Katowice, Horyzont in Gliwice, Start People Professionals (Katowice, Gliwice),

- financial institutions (guarantee funds): Fundusz Górnośląski S.A. in Katowice, Silesia Capital Fund S.A. in Tarnowskie Góry,
- others: Górnośląska Agencja Promocji Przedsiębiorczości in Katowice, Górnośląska Agencja Rozwoju Regionalnego in Katowice, Agencja Rozwoju Przedsiębiorczości S.A. in Żory, Agencja Rozwoju Regionalnego S.A. Bielsko-Biała, Agencja Rozwoju Lokalnego S.A. in Sosnowiec, Agencja Rozwoju Lokalnego in Jaworzno, Rudzka Agencja Rozwoju INWESTOR Sp. z o.o. w Rudzie Śląskiej, Śląska Fundacja Wspierania Przedsiębiorczości in Gliwice, Jaworzniackie Stowarzyszenie Przedsiębiorców in Jaworzno, Ośrodek Wspierania Przedsiębiorczości in Katowice, Agencja Rozwoju Regionalnego in Częstochowa S.A., Ośrodek Kształcenia Samorządu Terytorialnego im. W. Pańki Fundacji Rozwoju Demokracji Lokalnej.

Innovation and Technology Transfer Centre of the Silesian University of Technology in Zabrze (*Centrum Innowacji i Transferu Technologii Politechniki Śląskiej w Zabrzu*) aims at joining science and business, seeks contacts with businesses interested in development through cooperation with Silesian University of Technology. The centre offers research, trainings (e.g. engineering drawing, machinery and equipment safety, company value management), offers technological and innovation audits, advisory on sources of financing, opinions on innovativeness and opinions on new technologies, help at buying and implementing new technologies on the basis of intellectual capital of Silesian University of Technology. It also 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 Catalogue of Technology Offers of the Institute (information on technology, research results and innovative solutions developed by Institute's researchers) and a Database of Professional Equipment. The centre is operating the project Transfer of knowledge and practice which aims at increasing transfer of knowledge and connecting R&D with the entrepreneurs by internships for the academic workers in Silesian micro-, small and medium enterprises.. (<http://www.citt.polsl.pl/>, 6 November 2013)

Science and Technology Park „Technopark” Gliwice (*Park Naukowo-Technologiczny „Technopark” Gliwice*) offers services for entrepreneurs, scientists, students, firms and institutions. It supports academic entrepreneurship. The park's offer includes advisory for students, PhD fellows and rent and services supporting new technologies, innovative technology companies, transferring technologies to SMEs, raising EU funds, running research, measurement and control services. The park also supports innovative technologies by offering business consulting, intermediary in technology access, help at access to laboratories, help at finding scientists supporting applying technologies in SMEs and help at raising EU funds. In the area of the park the incubation activities are taken and new innovative technology companies are opened, which is supported by leasing space on preferential conditions and additional services, including administrative services. Technical Trainings Park is an Initiative of Gliwice Technopark which offers technical trainings (using CAD software design, Water Jet machine programming, CNC machine tools programming, workshop metrology, technical drawing). The park also offers space, workshop space and conference hall for companies also includes innovativeness audits, mentoring and consulting and possibility of joining the Virtual Incubator's companies. This enables the entrepreneur to register their company at prestigious address without the need to renting an office. Virtual Incubator also offers additional services supporting running own business and minimizing the costs. It is a convenient solution for people beginning own business or not having a permanent

seat for their company. On the park's website There is a database of technologies available in Silesian University of Technology and databases of enterprises and businesses of companies run by the staff of the Silesian University. (www.technopark.gliwice.pl/, 6 November 2013)

Upper Silesian Agency for Entrepreneurship Development in Katowice (*Górnośląska Agencja Promocji Przedsiębiorczości S.A. w Katowicach*) operates i.a.: the Centre of Entrepreneurship Support (offers information, training and consulting services concerning entrepreneurship, finance, human resources and wages, economics, law, raising public funds, using computer systems and applications), the Financial Operations and Owner Supervision Unit (Loan Fund Górnośląska Agencja Promocji Przedsiębiorczości SA), the complex of parks and incubator (**Rybnik Technology Incubator, Żory Industrial Park and Bytom Industrial Park**); **Regional Centre of Innovations and Technology Transfer** (supports cluster initiatives, runs trainings and proinnovative consulting, supports exchange of technologies with foreign partners by supplying information on the solutions available on the European markets, offered by companies and research units. The agency is a centre Enterprise Europe Network (EEN) and of National Centre of Services for Small and Medium Enterprises. The agency offers renting an separate worksite in an open space, an separate office or renting an address for the company as well as co-working office offering reception services. The offer also includes conference halls and computer lab. (www.gapp.pl/, 6 November 2013)

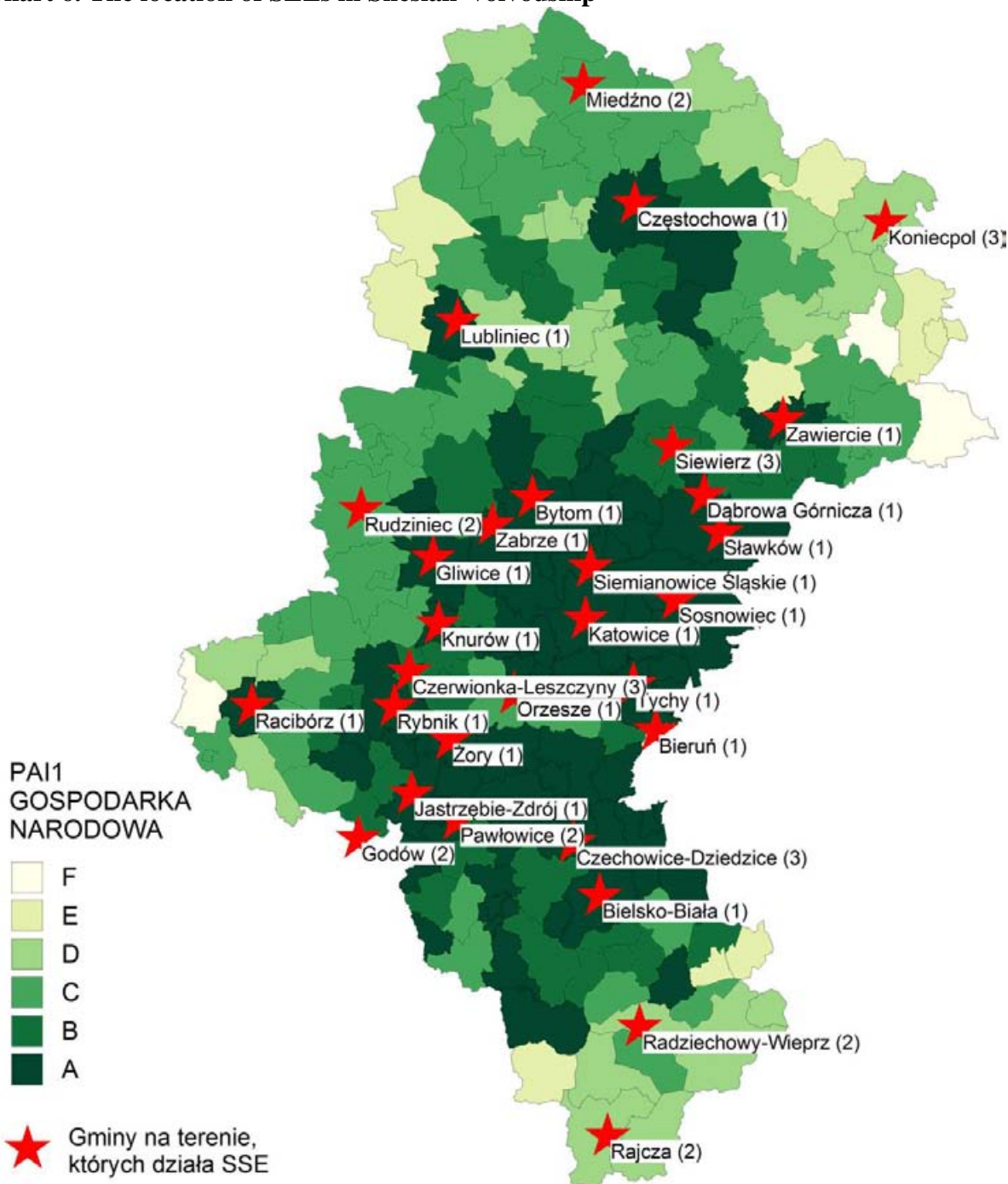
Upper Silesian Fund (*Fundusz Górnośląski S.A.*) **in Katowice** offers loans for micro-, small and medium enterprises (for financing of current and investment expenditures), loans for the companies with the share of territorial self-government units' capital (for financing of current and investment expenditures). The fund also offers preferential investment loan for financing the expenditures for new investments in Silesian voivodship (investments in tangible and intangible assets for development of the existing enterprise, diversification of production by introducing new products or vital changes in production process in the existing enterprise) with the annual fixed interest of 1%. The fund's offer also includes factoring (<http://www.fundusz-silesia.pl/>, 6 November 2013)

Upper Silesia Regional Development Agency Plc. in Katowice (*Górnośląska Agencja Rozwoju Regionalnego S.A w Katowicach*) offers information and consulting services as a centre of Enterprise Europe Network (EEN) and National System of Services for Small and Medium Enterprises. The Silesian Training Centre operates at the agency, offering trainings on EU funds, management, business communication, Internet use in running business, human resources and sales. Within the agency also the Regional Investor Centre operates, offering information on investment sites and real estate available for investments as well as administrative and legal advice on investing in Silesia. The agency also offers loans of the Loan Fund for financing investments that create new jobs, and for investments and development projects of micro- and small enterprises. (www.garr.pl/, 6 November 2013)

Special economic zones in Silesian voivodship – effects

There is one special economic zone in Silesian voivodship: Katowice SEZ. At the end of 2012 the areas of the SEZ were parts of 20 cities and 10 communes – see Chart 6.

Chart 6. The location of SEZs in Silesian voivodship



Note: Red stars indicate communes with SEZ subzones within their areas.

Source: Authors' own calculations.

The most SEZ areas were brought into life in 1996. The investment outlays made by SEZ companies operating in the communes of Silesia by the end of 2012 amounted to PLN 18.7 billion, which made 22% of all investment outlays made in the Polish SEZs. In the same

time the SEZ companies in the region created 37.5 thousand new jobs which made 20% of all jobs created in the Polish SEZs (see Table 4).

Table 4. Effects of special economic zone functioning at the end of 2012

SEZ / Subzone	County, Commune	Leading industries (at least 20% share of revenue or employment)	Cumulated capital expenditure in million PLN (end of 2012)	Jobs number (end of 2012)
Katowice / Jastrzębie Zdrój-Żory	Bielsko, Czechowice-Dziedzice (3)	paper and paper products	2.83	5
Katowice / Jastrzębie Zdrój-Żory	Żywiec, Radziechowy-Wieprz (2)	no investors yet		
Katowice / Jastrzębie Zdrój-Żory	Żywiec, Rajcza (2)	no investors yet		
Katowice / Jastrzębie Zdrój-Żory	Bielsko-Biała (city), Bielsko-Biała (1)	motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers	3,234.52	3,810
Katowice / Gliwice	Lubliniec, Lubliniec (1)	no investors yet		
Katowice / Gliwice	Bytom (city), Bytom (1)	no investors yet		
Katowice / Sosnowiec-Dąbrowa Górnicza	Częstochowa, Koniecpol (3)	no investors yet		
Katowice / Sosnowiec-Dąbrowa Górnicza	Częstochowa (city), Częstochowa (1)	other non-metallic mineral products, motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers ,	1,148.93	1,983
Katowice / Gliwice	Gliwice, Knurów (1)	no investors yet		
Katowice / Gliwice	Gliwice, Rudziniec (2)	motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers	1.35	74
Katowice / Gliwice	Gliwice (city), Gliwice (1)	other non-metallic mineral products, motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers ,	6,492.48	11,235
Katowice / Gliwice	Zabrze (city), Zabrze (1)	electrical and nonelectrical household appliances, machinery and equipment n.e.c.,	170.02	569
Katowice / Tychy	Katowice (city), Katowice (1)	machinery and equipment n.e.c.	190.80	1,988
Katowice / Sosnowiec-Dąbrowa Górnicza	Siemianowice Śląskie (city), Siemianowice Śląskie (1)	motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers	387.85	1,059
Katowice / Jastrzębie Zdrój-Żory	Racibórz, Racibórz (1)	no investors yet		
Katowice / Jastrzębie Zdrój-Żory	Rybnik, Czerwionka-Leszczyny (3)	fabricated metal products (except machinery and equipment)	10.59	171
Katowice / Jastrzębie Zdrój-Żory	Wodzisław, Godów (2)	fabricated metal products (except machinery and equipment)	38.64	33
Katowice / Jastrzębie Zdrój-Żory	Jastrzębie-Zdrój (city), Jastrzębie-Zdrój (1)	rubber and plastic products	15.42	154
Katowice / Jastrzębie Zdrój-Żory	Rybnik (city), Rybnik (1)	chemicals and chemical products	150.54	57
Katowice / Jastrzębie Zdrój-Żory	Żory (city), Żory (1)	food products	478.96	1,329

Żory				
Katowice / Sosnowiec-Dąbrowa Górnicza	Będzin, Siewierz (3)	electrical and nonelectrical household appliances	150.93	580
Katowice / Sosnowiec-Dąbrowa Górnicza	Będzin, Sławków (1)	storage and transport support activities	108.33	154
Katowice / Sosnowiec-Dąbrowa Górnicza	Zawiercie, Zawiercie (1)	fabricated metal products (except machinery and equipment)	37.85	70
Katowice / Sosnowiec-Dąbrowa Górnicza	Dąbrowa Górnicza (city), Dąbrowa Górnicza (1)	other non-metallic mineral products, motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers ,	1,494.71	1,809
Katowice / Sosnowiec-Dąbrowa Górnicza	Sosnowiec (city), Sosnowiec (1)	motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers	1,198.99	2,989
Katowice / Jastrzębie Zdrój-Żory	Mikołów, Orzesze (1)	other non-metallic mineral products	98.94	55
Katowice / Tychy	Pszczyna, Miedźno (2)	no investors yet		
Katowice / Jastrzębie Zdrój-Żory	Pszczyna, Pawłowice (2)	electrical and nonelectrical household appliances	183.49	477
Katowice / Tychy	Bieruń-Lędziny, Bieruń (1)	no investors yet		
Katowice / Tychy	Tychy (city), Tychy (1)	motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers	3,271.16	8,883

Source: Authors' own calculations based on the Ministry of Economy data.

The largest investments in voivodship's SEZs have been completed in Gliwice, Tychy, Bielsko-Biała, Dąbrowa Górnicza, Częstochowa and Sosnowiec. This is connected mainly to investments inflow in automotive industry. The following concerns have invested in Silesia: Manufacturing Poland (PLN 2.8 billion), Isuzu Motors Polska (PLN 0.6 billion), Fiat Auto Poland, Fiat Powertrain Technologies Poland Sp. z o.o. (PLN 2.2 billion), Lear Corporation Poland II, Automotive Lighting Polska.

Katowice SEZ plans aim 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 preferred.

'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 offered by the communal authorities.

The subject of this qualitative research of investment attractiveness is evaluation of the websites and evaluation of e-mail contact with communal authorities in two languages: Polish and English. The effect of this research 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 to provide assistance to the customers. The research is carried out with the use of mystery client method. In this year's edition all communes belonging to Class A and B according to the PAI 2011 index were subject to the evaluation.

As a result 90 communes were distinguished, of which 18 are situated in Silesian voivodship (see Table 5).

Table 5. Communes in Silesian voivodship distinguished as ‘A’ Communes

Place in the ranking (for the whole country)	Commune	Evaluation of websites (score)	Evaluation of e-mail contact in Polish (score)	Evaluation of e-mail contact in English (score)	Sum
11	Wodzisław Śląski (1)	9.0	11.0	8.0	28.0
14	Myszków (1)	10.5	10.0	7.0	27.5
15	Katowice (1)	11.0	9.0	7.0	27.0
19	Gliwice (1)	12.0	7.0	7.0	26.0
32	Ustroń (1)	10.5	9.0	5.0	24.5
33	Czechowice-Dziedzice (3)	8.5	11.0	5.0	24.5
39	Knurów (1)	13.0	11.0	0.0	24.0
40	Dąbrowa Górnicza (1)	13.0	11.0	0.0	24.0
45	Godów (2)	12.0	11.0	0.0	23.0
48	Ruda Śląska (1)	13.5	9.0	0.0	22.5
51	Zabrze (1)	11.0	11.0	0.0	22.0
55	Żory (1)	7.5	9.0	5.0	21.5
63	Radzionków (1)	9.0	12.0	0.0	21.0
64	Piekary Śląskie (1)	13.0	5.0	3.0	21.0
78	Częstochowa (1)	15.0	5.0	0.0	20.0
79	Świętochłowice (1)	10.0	6.0	4.0	20.0
89	Olsztyn (2)	10.5	9.0	0.0	19.5
90	Żarki (3)	10.5	9.0	0.0	19.5

Source: Authors' own materials based on the research.

What distinguishes websites of all the above-mentioned communes is their presence in social media and foreign-language websites (with domination of German). Częstochowa should be distinguished because of information for investors, Gliwice because of possibility to check online the status of the cases and Ruda Śląska because of detailed information for investors. When it comes to e-mail contacts, the following communes should be distinguished: Radzionków, Olsztyn, Zabrze, Katowice, Wodzisław Śląski, Dąbrowa Górnicza, Myszków – as they prepared perfect answer for Polish e-mails and Katowice and Świętochłowice that invited the investor to contact them personally.

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 that influence potential and real investment attractiveness, they can be grouped into strengths (microclimates with ranking A, B or C) and weaknesses (microclimates with ranking D, E or F) – see Table 6.

Table 6. Strengths and weaknesses of Silesian voivodship

Strengths of the region according to the microclimates by the Institute of Enterprise of the Warsaw School of Economics	Weaknesses of the region according to the microclimates by the Institute of Enterprise of the Warsaw School of Economics
National economy	
Microclimate Human Resources Class C Microclimate Technical Infrastructure Class A Market Microclimate Class A Microclimate Administration/Government Class A Microclimate Innovativeness Class B Returns on tangible assets Class C Profitability of enterprises Class C Self-financing of self-government units Class A Investment outlays Class B	Microclimate Social Infrastructure Class E Social Microclimate Class F Productivity of enterprises Class D
Capital-intensive industry	
Microclimate Human Resources Class C Microclimate Technical Infrastructure Class C Market Microclimate Class A Microclimate Administration/Government Class A Microclimate Innovativeness Class C Productivity of enterprises Class B Self-financing of self-government units Class A Investment outlays Class B	Microclimate Social Infrastructure Class E Social Microclimate Class F Returns on tangible assets Class D
Labour-intensive industry	
Microclimate Human Resources Class C Microclimate Technical Infrastructure Class A Market Microclimate Class B Microclimate Administration/Government Class A Productivity of enterprises Class B Self-financing of self-government units Class A Investment outlays Class B	Microclimate Social Infrastructure Class E Social Microclimate Class F Returns on tangible assets Class D
Trade	
Microclimate Human Resources Class C Microclimate Technical Infrastructure Class A Market Microclimate Class A Microclimate Administration/Government Class A Returns on tangible assets Class A Productivity of enterprises Class C Self-financing of self-government units Class A Investment outlays Class C	Microclimate Social Infrastructure Class F Social Microclimate Class F
Tourism	
Microclimate Technical Infrastructure Class B Microclimate Administration/Government Class A Self-financing of self-government units Class A Investment outlays Class C	Microclimate Human Resources Class E Microclimate Social Infrastructure Class D Social Microclimate Class F Market Microclimate Class D Returns on tangible assets Class D Productivity of enterprises Class D
Professional, science and technical activity	

Microclimate Technical Infrastructure Class A	Microclimate Human Resources Class D
Market Microclimate Class A	Microclimate Social Infrastructure Class D
Microclimate Administration/Government Class A	Social Microclimate Class F
Microclimate Innovativeness Class B	Returns on tangible assets Class D
Self-financing of self-government units Class A	Productivity of enterprises Class D
	Investment outlays Class E

Source: Authors on the basis of the results of research of the Institute of Enterprise of the Warsaw School of Economics.

Summary

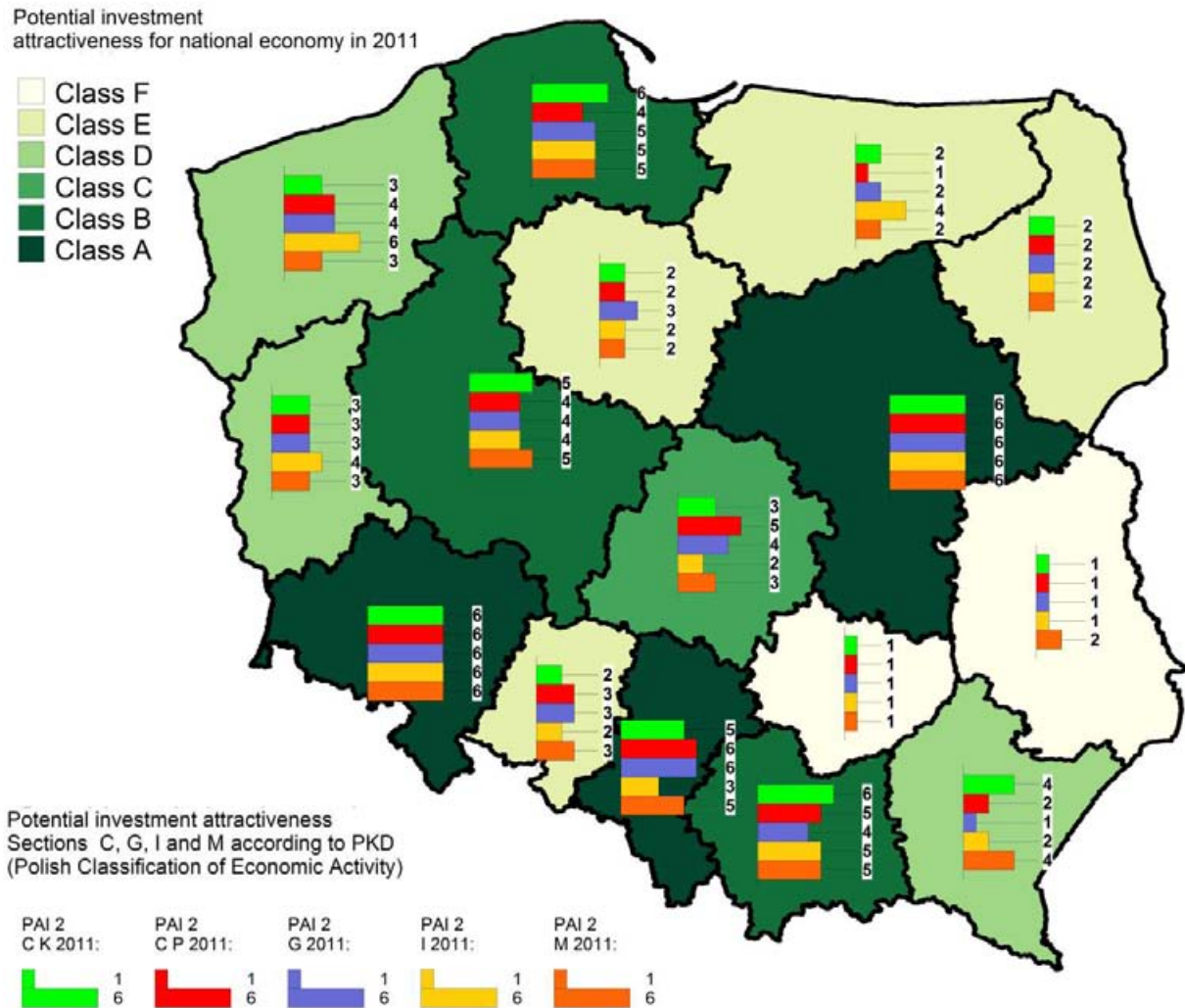
The engines of economic development of Silesian voivodship are the city counties: Bielsko-Biała, Bytom, Piekary Śląskie, Częstochowa, Gliwice, Chorzów, Katowice, Mysłowice, Ruda Śląska, Siemianowice Śląskie, Świętochłowice, Jastrzębie -Zdrój, Jaworzno and land counties: Cieszyn, Tarnogóra, Będzin and Pszczyna as well as the special economic zones in the region.

Silesian voivodship has predispositions to **create interregional clusters** based on competitive medium and big enterprises, especially in sectors such as: manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles, manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers, manufacture of transport equipment n.e.c., manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation, watches and clocks, manufacture of household appliances.

The voivodship can also develop **offshoring services** (BPO) basing on the competitive sectors from the following sectors: financial services supporting activities, services supporting insurances and retirement funds, accounting activities, tax advisory, staffing contract, education.

The region can also develop **intelligent specializations** basing on competitive big and medium enterprises in **the medium-high-tech** sectors such as manufacture of transport equipment n.e.c. It is also worth mentioning that the voivodship is attractive for investments in automotive industry and competitive when it comes to medium and big enterprises from the sector of **knowledge-based services** such as legal activity, accounting services and tax advisory.

APPENDIX

Chart 1. Potential investment attractiveness of Polish voivodships by basic sections of the national economy

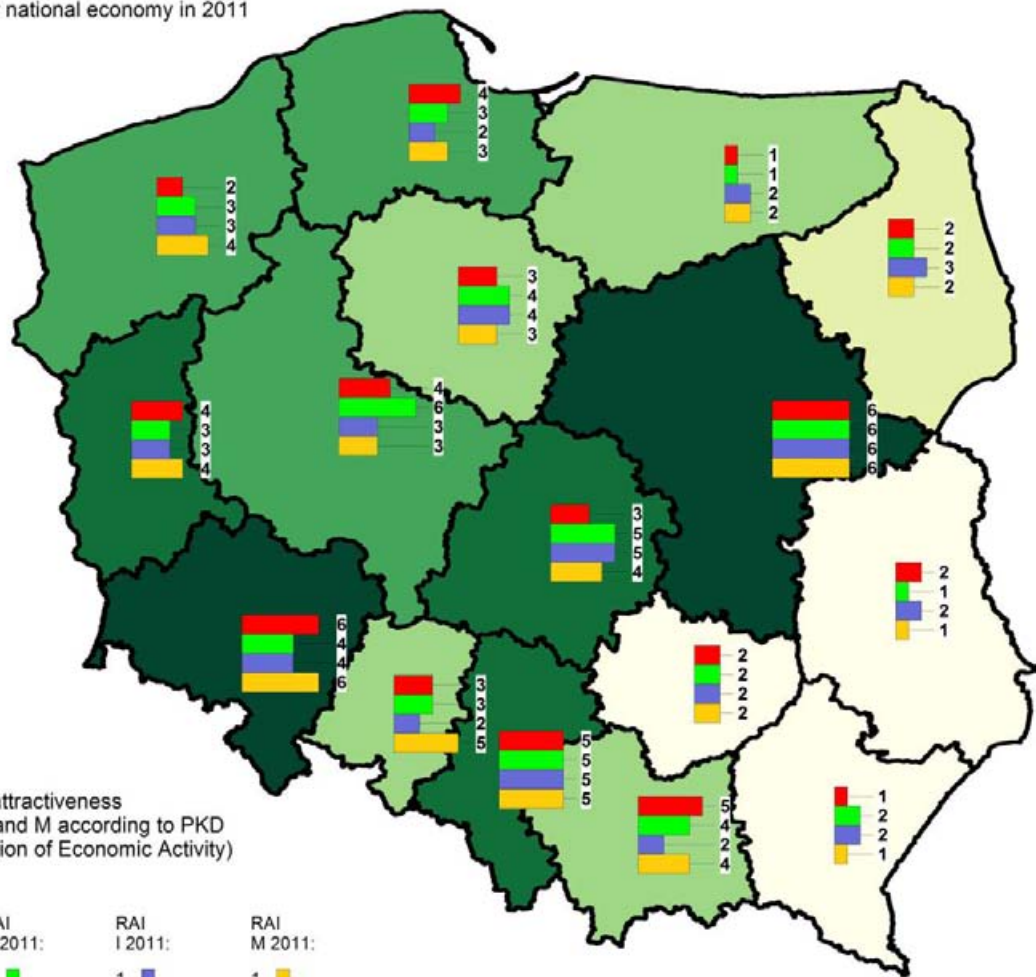
Source: Authors' own materials based on the research.

Chart 2. Real investment attractiveness of Polish voivodships by basic sections of the national economy

Real investment attractiveness for national economy in 2011

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

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



Source: Authors' own materials based on the research.

Table 1. List of investment attractiveness indices for voivodships

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

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

Table 2. Potential investment attractiveness of Polish voivodships according to the EU potential investment attractiveness index PAI _UE in 2011

	Microclimate Human Capital	Microclimate Market	Microclimate Innovativeness	Composite index
Lower Silesian	B	D	D	D
Kuyavian-Pomeranian	B	E	F	E
Lublin	B	F	E	F
Lubusz	A	F	E	E
Łódź	A	E	E	E
Lesser Poland	C	E	E	E
Mazovian	A	C	B	B
Opole	C	F	E	F
Subcarpathian	C	F	E	F
Podlaskie	B	F	E	F
Pomeranian	B	D	D	D
Silesian	B	D	E	D
Świętokrzyskie	A	F	F	F
Warmian-Masurian	B	F	E	F
Greater Poland	A	E	E	E
Western Pomeranian	C	E	E	E

Source: Authors' own materials based on calculations of H. Godlewska-Majkowska and M. Czernecki, made in the course of statutory research *Investment attractiveness and enterprise localization in the global economy* (the team: H. Godlewska-Majkowska, Ph.D., university professor at the Warsaw School of Economics – head of research, P. Bartoszczuk, Ph.D., P. Zarębski, Ph.D., M. Typa, M.A., M. Czernecki, M.A.).

Table 3. Potential investment attractiveness of counties of Silesian voivodship for the national economy and selected sections

County	PAI1_GN	PAI1_G N_classes	PAI1_C classes	PAI1_G_ classes	PAI1_I_ classes	PAI1_M_ classes
Tychy	0.344	A	A	A	A	A
Bielsko-Biała	0.334	A	A	A	A	A
Gliwice	0.333	A	A	A	A	A
Katowice	0.327	A	A	A	A	A
Chorzów	0.326	A	A	A	C	A
Rybnik	0.326	A	A	A	A	A
Żory	0.324	A	A	A	B	A
Dąbrowa Górnicza	0.319	A	A	A	A	A
Jastrzębie-Zdrój	0.318	A	A	A	C	A
Świętochłowice	0.313	A	A	A	E	A
Mysłowice	0.311	A	A	B	C	A
Sosnowiec	0.303	A	A	A	C	A
Bieruń-Lędziny	0.300	A	A	A	A	B
Ruda Śląska	0.300	A	A	A	D	B
Mikołów	0.299	A	A	B	A	A
Częstochowa	0.293	A	A	B	C	A
Piekary Śląskie	0.293	A	B	B	C	B
Siemianowice Śląskie	0.292	A	A	A	C	A
Bytom	0.292	A	B	B	E	A
Pszczyna	0.289	B	B	B	B	B
Jaworzno	0.286	B	B	C	C	B
Zabrze	0.275	B	B	B	D	B
Tarnogóra	0.271	B	B	B	B	C
Będzin	0.267	B	B	B	C	C
Cieszyn	0.266	B	C	B	B	C
Gliwice	0.265	C	B	C	C	C
Bielsko	0.258	C	C	C	C	C
Racibórz	0.249	C	C	C	C	C
Wodzisław	0.245	C	C	C	C	D

Source: as in Table 1.

Table 4. Potential investment attractiveness of communes of Silesian voivodship for the national economy and selected sections

Communes	PAI1_GN	PAI1_GN_classes	PAI1_C_classes	PAI1_G_classes	PAI1_I_classes	PAI1_M_classes
Chorzów (1)	0.279	A	A	A	B	A
Goczałkowice-Zdrój (2)	0.271	A	A	A	B	A
Świętochłowice (1)	0.268	A	A	A	D	A
Knurów (1)	0.267	A	A	A	B	A
Żory (1)	0.262	A	A	A	A	A
Tychy (1)	0.262	A	A	A	A	A
Ornontowice (2)	0.261	A	A	A	A	A
Gliwice (1)	0.260	A	A	A	A	A
Jastrzębie-Zdrój (1)	0.260	A	A	A	B	A
Bielsko-Biała (1)	0.260	A	A	A	A	A
Łaziska Górne (1)	0.260	A	A	A	B	A
Radzionków (1)	0.257	A	A	A	C	A
Czeladź (1)	0.257	A	A	A	B	A
Pawłowice (2)	0.256	A	A	A	A	A
Rybnik (1)	0.255	A	A	A	A	A
Siemianowice Śląskie (1)	0.255	A	A	A	B	A
Ruda Śląska (1)	0.254	A	A	A	B	A
Cieszyn (1)	0.252	A	A	A	A	A
Katowice (1)	0.251	A	A	A	A	A
Sosnowiec (1)	0.250	A	A	A	B	A
Mikołów (1)	0.249	A	A	A	A	A
Mysłowice (1)	0.249	A	A	A	B	A
Będzin (1)	0.249	A	A	A	B	A
Piekary Śląskie (1)	0.249	A	A	A	B	A
Ustroń (1)	0.247	A	A	A	A	A
Radlin (1)	0.247	A	A	A	B	A
Bytom (1)	0.245	A	A	A	D	A
Zawiercie (1)	0.245	A	A	A	A	A
Pyskowice (1)	0.244	A	A	A	B	A
Racibórz (1)	0.241	A	A	A	B	A
Dąbrowa Górnicza (1)	0.239	A	A	A	B	A
Suszec (2)	0.239	A	A	A	A	A
Częstochowa (1)	0.238	A	A	A	B	A
Skoczów (3)	0.237	A	A	A	B	A
Żywiec (1)	0.235	A	A	A	A	A
Bieruń (1)	0.235	A	A	A	B	A
Tarnowskie Góry (1)	0.233	A	A	A	B	A
Bestwina (2)	0.233	A	A	A	B	A
Wodzisław Śląski (1)	0.232	A	A	A	B	A
Lędziny (1)	0.231	A	A	A	C	A
Zabrze (1)	0.231	A	A	A	C	A
Wojkowice (1)	0.231	A	A	A	C	A
Jaworzno (1)	0.230	A	A	A	A	A

Imielin (1)	0.229	A	A	A	C	A
Kozy (2)	0.229	A	A	A	B	A
Rydułtowy (1)	0.228	A	A	A	B	A
Świerklany (2)	0.228	A	A	A	B	B
Wilamowice (3)	0.227	A	A	A	C	A
Sławków (1)	0.225	A	A	A	A	B
Miedźna (2)	0.225	A	A	B	D	A
Zebrzydowice (2)	0.223	A	A	A	C	B
Lubliniec (1)	0.222	A	A	A	A	A
Wiry (2)	0.221	A	A	A	A	B
Olsztyn (2)	0.221	A	A	A	A	B
Jaworze (2)	0.220	A	A	B	A	A
Wisła (1)	0.220	A	A	A	A	B
Bobrowniki (2)	0.220	A	A	A	B	B
Ożarów (2)	0.220	A	A	B	A	C
Chybie (2)	0.219	A	A	B	C	B
Porąbka (2)	0.219	A	A	A	A	B
Psary (2)	0.218	A	A	B	B	B
Poraj (2)	0.218	A	A	B	B	B
Czechowice-Dziedzice (3)	0.218	A	A	A	C	A
Chełm Śląski (2)	0.217	A	B	B	D	A
Pszczyna (3)	0.217	A	B	A	A	A
Strumień (3)	0.217	B	A	B	C	B
Miasteczko Śląskie (1)	0.215	B	B	B	B	B
Jasienica (2)	0.215	B	B	A	B	B
Wilkowice (2)	0.214	B	B	B	A	B
Godów (2)	0.213	B	A	B	B	C
Herby (2)	0.213	B	B	B	A	C
Buczkowice (2)	0.212	B	B	B	C	B
Kamienica Polska (2)	0.211	B	B	A	A	C
Gierałtowice (2)	0.210	B	B	B	B	C
Mszana (2)	0.209	B	B	B	C	B
Boronów (2)	0.209	B	B	B	A	C
Ogrodzieniec (3)	0.209	B	B	B	A	C
Pszów (1)	0.208	B	B	A	B	C
Krupski Młyn (2)	0.208	B	B	A	A	C
Łazy (3)	0.208	B	B	B	B	C
Myszków (1)	0.207	B	B	B	B	B
Bojszowy (2)	0.207	B	B	B	C	B
Mierzęcice (2)	0.206	B	B	B	A	B
Łęka (2)	0.205	B	B	B	A	D
Brenna (2)	0.205	B	B	B	A	C
Świerklaniec (2)	0.205	B	B	C	A	B
Gaszowice (2)	0.203	B	B	B	C	C
Kalety (1)	0.203	B	B	B	A	C
Łodygowice (2)	0.203	B	B	B	B	C
Mstów (2)	0.202	B	B	B	C	C

Jejkowice (2)	0.202	B	B	B	C	C
Marklowice (2)	0.201	B	B	B	C	C
Szczyrk (1)	0.201	B	B	A	A	C
Hażlach (2)	0.201	B	B	C	D	B
Siewierz (3)	0.201	B	B	C	B	B
Czerwionka-Leszczyny (3)	0.200	B	B	A	B	C
Poczesna (2)	0.199	B	B	C	C	B
Zbrosławice (2)	0.198	B	B	B	C	C
Krzepice (3)	0.198	C	B	C	D	C
Węgierska Górka (2)	0.197	C	B	B	A	C
Poręba (1)	0.197	C	B	C	D	B
Toszek (3)	0.197	C	B	B	C	C
Lyski (2)	0.196	C	B	B	B	D
Kobiór (2)	0.196	C	C	C	A	B
Dębowiec (2)	0.195	C	C	C	D	B
Goleszów (2)	0.195	C	C	C	C	B
Wręczyca Wielka (2)	0.195	C	C	C	C	D
Kochanowice (2)	0.194	C	C	C	B	C
Orzesze (1)	0.194	C	C	C	C	B
Panki (2)	0.194	C	C	C	C	C
Lipowa (2)	0.193	C	C	C	B	C
Mykanów (2)	0.193	C	C	C	D	C
Czernichów (2)	0.192	C	C	C	A	C
Miedźno (2)	0.191	C	C	C	C	D
Janów (2)	0.191	C	C	B	A	C
Rędziny (2)	0.191	C	C	B	C	D
Kroczyce (2)	0.190	C	C	C	A	D
Kornowac (2)	0.189	C	C	C	C	D
Pilchowice (2)	0.187	C	C	C	C	C
Tworóg (2)	0.187	C	C	C	C	C
Pilica (3)	0.187	C	C	C	C	D
Kłobuck (3)	0.186	C	C	D	D	C
Przystajń (2)	0.185	C	C	C	C	D
Rudziniec (2)	0.185	C	C	C	B	D
Sośnicowice (3)	0.185	C	C	D	A	C
Krzanowice (3)	0.184	C	C	C	D	C
Lubomia (2)	0.184	C	C	C	C	D
Konopiska (2)	0.184	C	C	D	D	C
Popów (2)	0.182	C	C	D	D	D
Wielowieś (2)	0.181	C	C	D	D	D
Koziegłowy (3)	0.181	C	C	D	A	D
Świnna (2)	0.181	C	C	D	B	D
Kuźnia Raciborska (3)	0.180	C	C	D	C	D
Żarki (3)	0.179	C	D	C	D	D
Gorzyce (2)	0.178	C	C	B	B	D

Source: As in Table 1.

Note: All the indices in the report have been calculated on the basis on the most up-to-date data from the Regional Data Bank (RDB), 2013.