

Warsaw School of Economics



REGIONAL INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS 2016

Świętokrzyskie Voivodship

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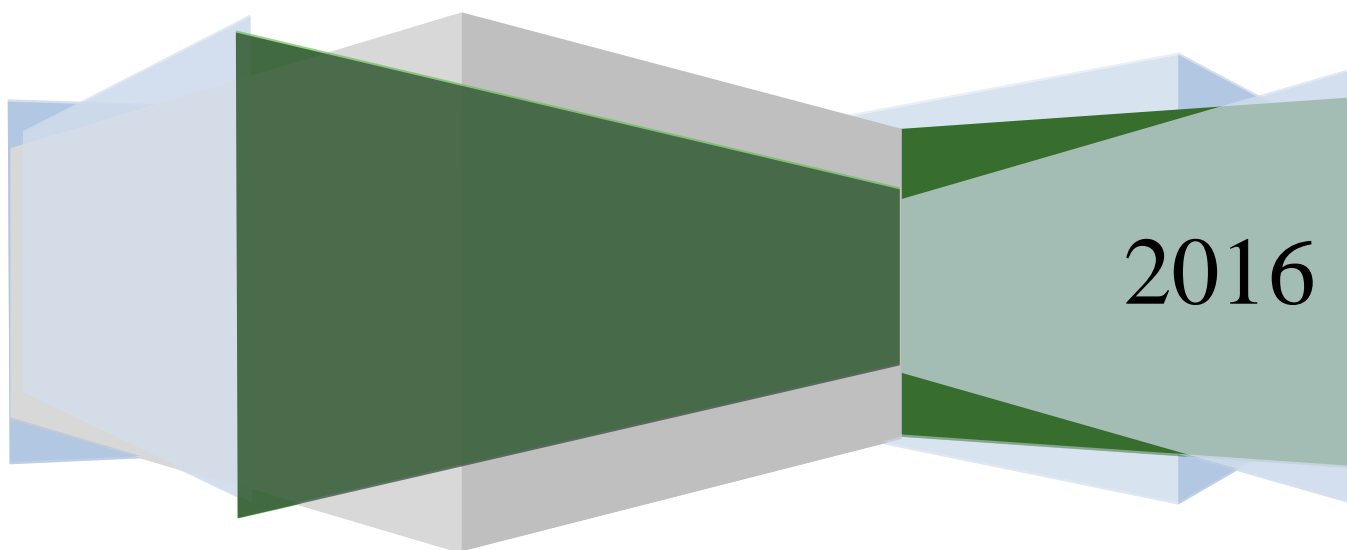
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Polish Information and Foreign Investment Agency

works to increase inflow of investments to Poland, development of Polish foreign investments and intensification of Polish export.

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PAIiZ implements programs dedicated for expansion in promising markets: Go China, Go Africa, Go Arctic, Go India, Go ASEAN and Go Iran. In direct support of Polish companies on the site, the Agency successfully launches foreign branches.

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INTRODUCTION

The report has been prepared to order of the Polish Information and Foreign Investment Agency and is the next edition of the regional investment attractiveness reports. The reports have been published since 2008. They are the result of scientific research conducted since 2002 under the supervision of prof. H. Godlewska-Majkowska, Ph.D., full professor in the Warsaw School of Economics, in the Institute of Enterprise, Collegium of Business Administration of the Warsaw School of Economics. All the authors are the core members of a team that develops methodology of calculating regional investment attractiveness.

The report consists of a few parts. The first part includes the synthetic presentation of the voivodship's economy, including social-economic potential of the voivodship and the level of economic development as well as economy structure. The most important socio-economic data, including information on investment attractiveness, is presented in a table. The first part of the report also presents the position of the voivodship compared to other Polish and European Union regions, paying special attention to the most important industries and high potential sectors.

The second part of the report presents internal diversification of voivodship's investment attractiveness at the levels of counties (Polish: *powiat*) and communes (Polish: *gmina*). The results of the investment attractiveness calculations for the Świętokrzyskie voivodship's territorial units can be compared to the other territorial units from all of the Polish regions as the calculations have been made for all of them.

In the third part of the report the main business environment institutions in the voivodship are presented, taking into consideration kinds of support which they offer to investors. This part also includes information on location of the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the voivodship and information on the results of their activities.

The report is completed with the Appendix including tables with comparisons of investment attractiveness indices for voivodship's counties and communes. There is also some more detailed information in the Appendix concerning effects of functioning of the Special Economic Zones in the region.

There are two approaches to the investment attractiveness presented in this work. One of them is **potential investment attractiveness**, defined as a set of regional location advantages that influence achieving investors' goals (such as costs of running a business, sales revenues, net return on investment and investment's competitiveness).

Another approach is **real investment attractiveness**, defined as region's ability to create investor's satisfaction and influence absorption of financial and physical capital in form of investments. They can be measured by effectiveness of capital spending.¹

Potential investment attractiveness indices in their simplified version (PAI1) measure the location-specific advantages of regions. 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 indices refer to the whole national economy and to the selected sections: C – manufacturing industry, G – trade and repairs, I – accommodation and catering, M – professional, scientific and technical services. These sections are the core of the national economy.

Besides, some indices are calculated only for the voivodships, 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.

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. Real investment attractiveness can be calculated for voivodships, based on the statistical data available on the regional level.

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 Institute of Enterprise at the Warsaw School of Economics (<http://kolegia.sgh.waw.pl/pl/KNoP/struktura/IP/struktura/ZOB/>), as well as in numerous scientific publications and expert opinions.

¹ More information on this topic can be found in: *Atrakcyjność inwestycyjna regionów Polski jako źródło przedsiębiorczych przewag konkurencyjnych*, H. Godlewska-Majkowska (ed.), Studia i Analizy Instytutu Przedsiębiorstwa, Oficyna Wydawnicza SGH, Warszawa 2012; H. Godlewska-Majkowska, *Polish regions and their investment attractiveness in the EU*, in: *POLAND Competitiveness Report 2013. National and Regional Dimensions*, M. Weresa (ed.), Oficyna Wydawnicza SGH, Warsaw 2013, pp 299-316.

1. THE PROFILE OF REGIONAL ECONOMY OF ŚWIĘTOKRZYSKIE VOIVODSHIP

Świętokrzyskie voivodship is situated in the central part of Poland near large urban agglomerations: Kraków, Warszawa and Łódź. Grasslands occupy 650,200 ha (55,6% of the total area), the farming of cattle, horses and poultry prevails. A characteristic element is the Świętokrzyskie Mountains (literally: the Holy Cross Mountains), which lie in the centre of the Kielce Highlands, which in turn influences the development of tourism.

The main advantages of the voivodship are:

- two state universities: the Kielce University of Technology and the Jan Kochanowski University of Humanities and Sciences in Kielce, the part of which is the Faculty of Health Sciences ranked in the highest category 1 by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education,
- favourable conditions for the development of tourism (the Świętokrzyskie Mountains),
- natural resources – deposits of natural resources used in the construction industry (the area of the Świętokrzyskie Mountains), sulphur (near Busko-Zdrój and Grzybów) and mineral waters (Busko-Zdrój, the water called Buskowianka), sulphuric waters (Busko-Zdrój),
- favourable conditions for the development of food industry,
- rich mineral springs of therapeutically waters and a well-developed base of treatment facilities and sanatoria, recreation establishments, hotels and guest houses,
- the presence of quite well-developed branches of industry – smelting industry represented by Celsa Ostrowiec Steelworks (Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski), manufacture of metallic products (Skarżysko-Kamienna), manufacture of machinery and equipment (Starachowice), manufacture of construction materials (Kielce), manufacture of ceramics, founding industry (Stąporków, Końskie), power industry (Połaniec).

The general characteristics of the region are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. The general characteristics of the Świętokrzyskie voivodship

Feature	Świętokrzyskie voivodship	Poland	Share [%]
Market potential			
GDP per capita 2014 (PLN/person)	32 640	44 686	-
Population (persons) on 31 December 2015	1 257 179	38 437 239	3,3%
Human resources potential			
Higher education institutions graduates (persons) in 2015	9 779	394 987	2.5%
Secondary schools graduates (persons) in 2015	9 803	284 187	3.4%
Number of employed persons in 2015 (in thousands)	588	16 084	3.7%
Structure of employed persons in 2015	agriculture 22.6% industry 28.3% services 49.1%	11.5% 30.5% 58.0%	
Investment outlays and capital of companies with foreign capital participation in the voivodship			
Investment outlays (PLN mln) in 2014	872.6	78 823.1	1.1%
Capital of companies (PLN mln) in 2014	3 023.2	215 594.8	1.4%
Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the voivodship*			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Starachowice – Tarnobrzeg 			
Counties and communes distinguished according to the Potential Attractiveness Index for the national economy (PAI1_GN)			
Counties	Class A	city of Kielce	
Communes	Class A	Kielce (u), Miedziana Góra (r), Morawica (r), Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski (u), Ożarów (u-r), Połaniec (u-r), Sandomierz (u), Sitkówka-Nowiny (r), Starachowice (u)	
	Class B	Łagów (r), Łączna (r), Skarżysko-Kamienna (u), Solec-Zdrój (r), Strawczyn (r), Zagnańsk (r)	

Additional information: (u) – urban commune, (r) – rural commune, (u-r) – urban-rural commune.

PAI – potential investment attractiveness, RAI – real investment attractiveness

* For more information see Table 4 in the Appendix.

Source: Authors' own calculations.

The number of inhabitants of the voivodship amounts to 1 257 179 (as of 2015), which is 3.3% of the population of Poland. The age structure in the voivodship in 2015 was as follows: 16.9% of the population at pre-productive age, 62.1% at productive age and 21% at post productive age (for Poland it was 18%, 62% and 20% respectively).

The main potential for human capital creation in the voivodship lies in 14 higher education institutions in which there are 27 000 students studying, which makes up 2.1 % of all students in Poland. According to a report prepared by the Committee for Evaluation of Research (KEJNA) for the Ministry of Science and Higher Education in Świętokrzyskie 2 faculties of universities were given scientific category A; and 8 faculties received category - B. It is also worth mentioning that 12 colleges had not received any category awarded by KEJNA (Appendix, Tab. 5). In addition, 8.4% of the secondary school students in the voivodship attend vocational schools and 33.9% attend technical schools.

The registered unemployment rate in the voivodship amounted to 11% in August 2016, compared to 8.5%² in Poland. The average monthly gross wages and salaries in enterprises sector in the first half-year of 2016 amounted to PLN 3 483.41, which is 90% of the average for Poland.

In 2014 Świętokrzyskie voivodship made a contribution of 2.4% to the GDP of Poland. Calculated per capita, it amounted to PLN 32 640 with the average for Poland PLN 44 686. With this result the voivodship takes the 12th place in the country. The GDP growth rate in the voivodship in the years 2004-2014 amounted to 167% while the average for Poland amounted to 181%.

In comparison with the whole country the structure of employment in the voivodship is characterized by a share of the service sector at the level of 49.1% whereas a share of the agricultural and industrial sectors are respectively 22.6% and 28.3% (Central Statistical Office, Local Data Bank 2015).

Traditions of mining building materials are important for Świętokrzyskie voivodship. According to that „products of other non-metallic mineral products (23%) are highly represented in structure of the industry (data for 2015).

Moreover in structure of the industry are: manufacture of metal products (9%), which is also linked to historically shaped industry profile of the region, production of food (14%), as well as production of wood and cork, straw and wicker (6%). In the structure of sales also clearly marked with a production of machinery and equipment (5%).³

² The unemployed and the unemployment rate according to regions, sub-regions and counties (as of the end of August 2016). Central Statistical Office.

³ Calculations based on Statistic Bulletin of the voivodship from the 1st quarter of 2016 and Statistical Bulletin, 1st quarter of 2016, www.stat.gov.pl (26.10.2016).

Świętokrzyskie voivodship is a significant producer position in mineral industry on the national scale. Which is reflected in a 12 percent share of the region in the national value of sold production from non-metallic mineral products and a 5% share in the production of products of wood, cork, straw and wicker in 2015.

The information on sectors that are found as strategic by the region's authorities can be important for the investors. The voivodship's strategic sectors mentioned in the strategy of regional development include above all: machine industry, automotive, metallurgy, electronics, precision engineering, agri-food, building materials, construction, mining of mineral resources.

For the entrepreneurs willing to invest in Świętokrzyskie voivodship the list of the high potential sectors may be a good hint. The list was prepared by the Polish Information and Foreign Investment Agency in cooperation with the Świętokrzyskie voivodship self-government, based on the observations on investments inflows to the voivodship.

The high potential sectors on the list include:

- metal,
- building,
- therapeutic spa and rehabilitation.

Investments of this kind can be located on preferential conditions in the specially prepared places in the Special Economic Zones: **Starachowice, Tarnobrzeg, in the following subzones:**

- **SEZ** Starachowice, subzones: Kielce (u), Końskie (u-r), Morawica (r), Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski (u), Piekoszów (r), Połaniec (u-r), Sędziszów (u-r), Skarżysko-Kamienna (u), Starachowice (u), Stąporków (u-r), Suchedniów (u-r),
- **SEZ** Tarnobrzeg, subzones: Opatów (u-r), Połaniec (u-r), Staszów (u-r), Tuczępy (r).

In the all above-mentioned locations investors can benefit from tax allowances amounting to 35% - 45%, depending on the enterprise size – more information can be found on http://www.paiz.gov.pl/investment_support/investment_incentives_in_SEZ.

2. REGION'S RANK IN TERMS OF INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS IN POLAND AND IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

Świętokrzyskie Voivodship is one of the regions with previously untapped growth potential associated with industrial tradition and a favourable geographical position in relation to Poland's biggest markets. The last time the region has improved its locational advantages, and reached the higher level of gross domestic product.

Based on the methodology prepared by the team of the Enterprise Institute while conducting statutory research in Collegium of Business Administration at the Warsaw School of Economics, calculations of European regions' investment attractiveness have been made for three years. They are based on measurements of attractiveness of human resources, market and innovativeness.⁴

Based on the above-mentioned indices it can be stated that the voivodship is characterized by a very low class of investment attractiveness (class F), compared to the EU regions, taking 250th place of 273 regions, for whom the indices were calculated.. Świętokrzyskie voivodship has a competitive advantage, when it comes to human capital microclimate, ranked class A.

Due to different methodology of research and variables taken into account for regions in Poland only and regions in the EU, the results of research are incomparable. This is because not all data are available for all the regions, e.g. data on infrastructure.

It is worth mentioning that the voivodship is more attractive than EU regions such as:

- **in Bulgaria:** Severozapaden, Severen tsentralen, Yugoiztochen, Yuzhen tsentralen;
- **in Greece:** Anatoliki Makedonia Thraki, Dytiki Makedonia, Ionia Nisia, Dytiki Ellada, Sterea Ellada, Peloponnisos;
- **in Spain:** Extremadura;
- **in Portugal:** Alentejo;
- **in Romania:** Nord-Vest, Centru, Nord-Est, Sud-Est, Sud - Muntenia, Sud-Vest Oltenia;
- **in Italy:** Puglia, Basilicata, Calabria, Sicilia.

3. INTERNAL DIVERSIFICATION OF REGIONAL INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS

Investment attractiveness of the particular administrative units in the voivodship is the result of how investors assess conditions of conducting business that are important for them. These conditions include labour market, technical infrastructure, market and natural conditions.

Labour market assessment gives investor the information on opportunities to recruit the right employees for their companies and labour surpluses or shortages, which indirectly influences costs of hiring workers.

⁴ Więcej: *Atrakcyjność inwestycyjna regionów Polski na tle Unii Europejskiej*, ed. by H. Godlewska-Majkowska, Oficyna Wydawnicza SGH, Warszawa 2014 and <http://kolegia.sgh.waw.pl/pl/KNoP/struktura/IP/struktura/ZOB/>

Technical infrastructure assessment allows entrepreneurs to plan their investments that need preparing of investment plot equipped with the basic technical elements such as water, gas and electric installations and environment protection equipment such as sewage farms.

Social infrastructure is rated as equipment of a place where the investment is to be located with facilities influencing citizens' life quality and human resources development. These facilities provide the citizens with access to education, healthcare, sports and recreation facilities or information technologies such as Internet.

Market conditions informs on market absorptive power that means the number of potential customers and indirectly on their wealth that means ability to buy goods and services.

Environment conditions were rated as they are a basic factor influencing tourism development and citizens' life quality. The composite assessment of all the above-mentioned elements in particular counties or communes shows spatial differentiation of investment attractiveness in the voivodship. What is more, calculations for particular sectors of economy are presented such as industry, trade and modern services connected with professional, scientific and technical activities are presented (Chart 3 and Chart 4). The distinguished locations presented on the map are marked with stars that indicate highest marks for the above-mentioned areas of conducting business.

An **orange star** means that a county or a commune was rated above average in all the sections analysed (national economy, industry, trade, tourism and professional services) and the **golden star** is the highest distinction and means that all the rated sections in a particular commune or county were ranked at the highest level.

When it comes to counties, the highest ranked city county was:

- **Kielce (u) (distinguished with an orange star).**

When it comes to urban communes, the highest ranked of them were:

- **golden star commune:** Kielce (u), Sandomierz (u),
- **distinguished with an orange star:** Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski (u), Skarżysko-Kamienna (u), Starachowice (u).

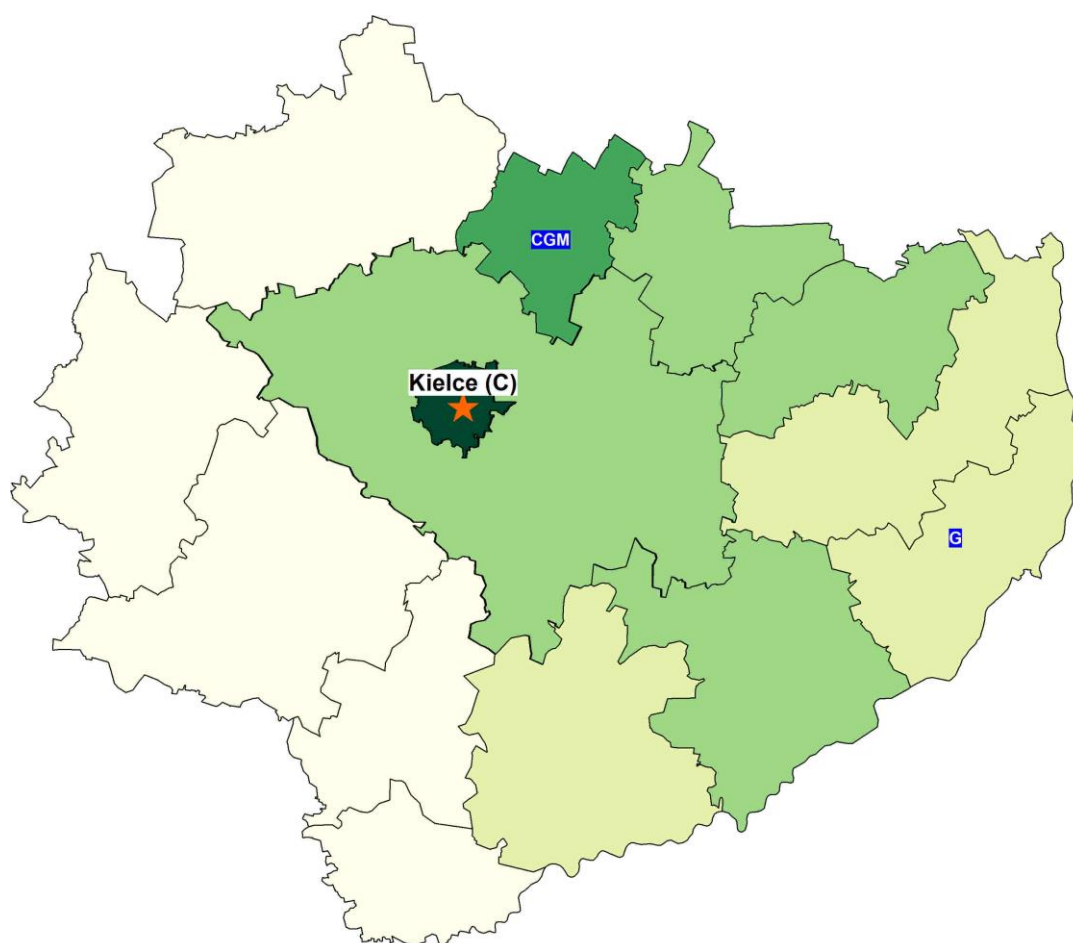
Among rural communes the highest rank communes include:

- **golden star commune:** Sitkówka-Nowiny (r),
- **orange star communes:** Brody (r), Łagów (r), Łączna (r), Miedziana Góra (r), Morawica (r), Solec-Zdrój (r), Strawczyn (r), Zagnańsk (r).

Among urban-rural communes the highest rank communes include:

- **orange star communes:** Busko-Zdrój (u-r), Końskie (u-r), Opatów (u-r), Ożarów (u-r), Połaniec (u-r), Staszów (u-r).

Chart 1. Potential investment attractiveness of counties of Świętokrzyskie voivodship, considering the most attractive sections



POTENTIAL INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS
of counties (poviats) for national economy in 2015



★ The highest rank for
all the sections according PKD
(Polish Classification of Economic Activity):
C, G, I and M

★ Ranks above the average
for all the sections according PKD
(Polish Classification of Economic Activity):
C, G, I and M

Ranks above the average
for C, G, I, M sections according
to PKD (Polish Classification
of Economic Activity)

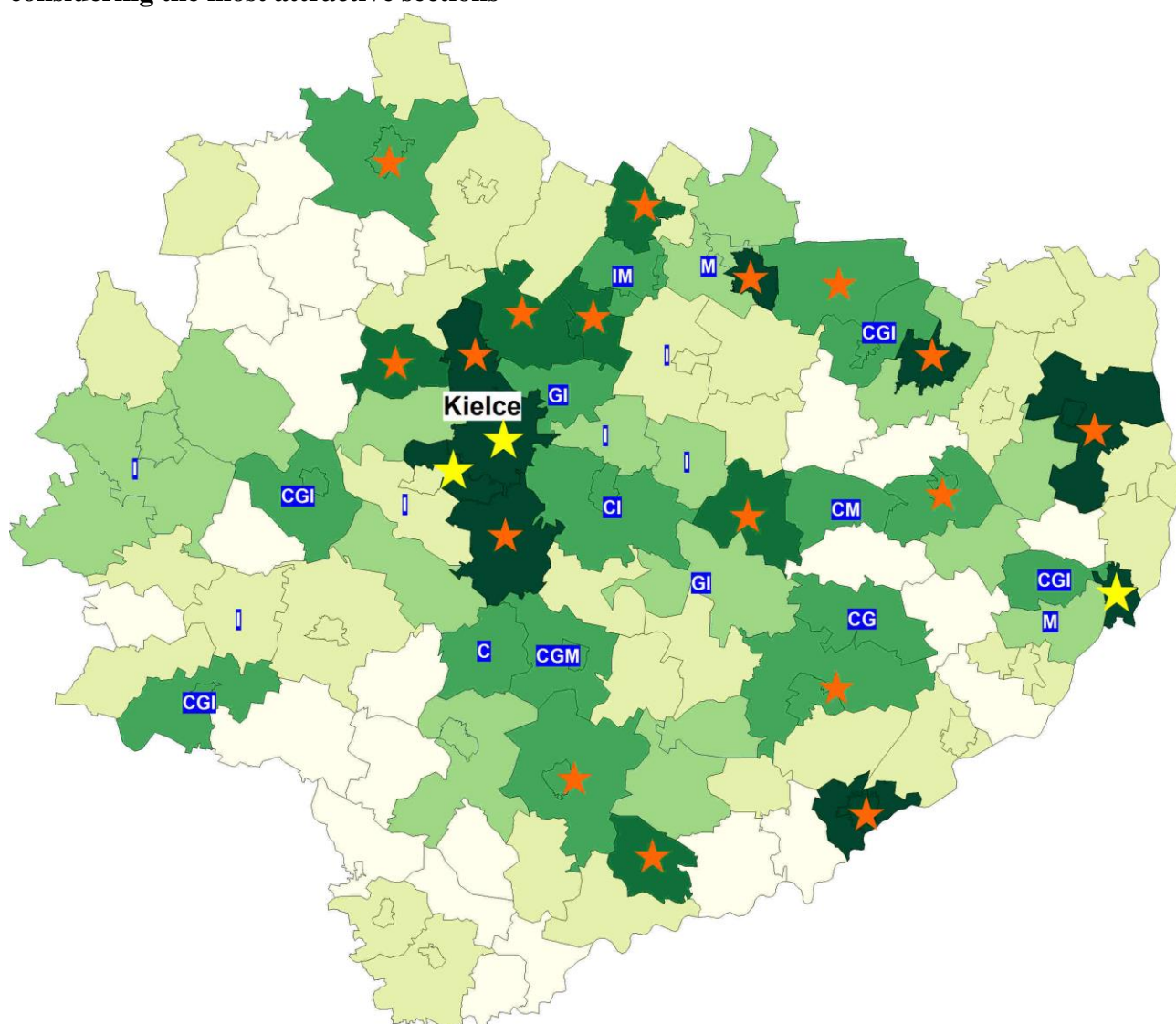
C Industry
G Trade and repairs
I Accommodation and catering
M Professional, scientific,
technical activities

Orange star county:

Kielce

Source: Author's own work.

Chart 2. Potential investment attractiveness of communes of Świętokrzyskie voivodship, considering the most attractive sections



**POTENTIAL INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS
of communes (gminas) for national economy in 2015**



★ The highest rank for
all the sections according PKD
(Polish Classification of Economic Activity):
C, G, I and M

★ Ranks above the average
for all the sections according PKD
(Polish Classification of Economic Activity):
C, G, I and M

Ranks above the average
for C, G, I, M sections according
to PKD (Polish Classification
of Economic Activity)

C Industry
G Trade and repairs
I Accommodation and catering
M Professional, scientific,
technical activities

Golden star communes:

Kielce (u), Sandomierz (u), Sitkówka-Nowiny (r)

Source: Author's own work.

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.

4.1. BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT INSTITUTIONS

Among business environment institutions (excluding R&D institutions) that influence region's economic development are: chambers of commerce, associations, business incubators, technology parks, technology transfer centres, consulting centres, financial institutions and development agencies.⁵

For the investors especially important is a system of regional Investor Assistance Centres set up by the Polish Information and Foreign Investment Agency in consultation with voivodships' marshals to ensure complex services for investors in each voivodship.

In Świętokrzyskie voivodship such centre is:

The **Investor Assistance Centre** operating within
Marshal Office of Świętokrzyskie Voivodship
www.sejmik.kielce.pl



Świętokrzyskie Investor Assistance Centre is a partner of the Polish Information and Foreign Investment Agency and a one stop shop: a source of regional information that are useful for investors, legal acts, investment offers and current data on region's economy. The personnel of the centre have qualifications to offer services for investors and are working according to the standards set by the Polish Information and Foreign Direct Investment Agency, which offers it substantive help and trainings.

An important tool supporting investors are the Special Economic Zones, which are described in the further part of this report.

⁵ Information included in this part of the report refer to the end of 2015.

Below some chosen business environment institutions are presented that operate for entrepreneurship development by supporting development of new technologies and cooperation of enterprises.

These institutions are among others:

The Staropolska Chamber of Industry and Commerce in Kielce (<http://www.siph.com.pl/eng/>)

The Chamber is representing the interests of its members. The Chamber provides services including in the areas of mating partners, legalization of commercial documents, advice and training, economic information, lobbying activities. At the Chamber of the Court of Arbitration works dealing with disputes concerning property rights and intangible. Among the benefits of membership SIPH can mention: network of contacts through the member companies of the Chamber, contacts with government institutions and NGOs and promote member companies. On the Chamber's website posted a database of affiliated companies.

Świętokrzyskie Centre of Innovation and Technology Transfer in Kielce (<http://www.it.kielce.pl/en>)

The mission of the Centre is to support local businesses and stimulate the development of the Świętokrzyskie voivodship by: transfer of scientific achievements - research, business information for SMEs, the ISO quality systems, education via the Internet and conferences. The purpose of the Centre is to raise funds from EU assistance programs in support of innovative solutions in the areas of production, services, education and management.. Świętokrzyskie Centre for Innovation and Technology Transfer offers entrepreneurs a range of information services, counseling, training and expertise (eg. An energy audit, energy efficiency audit, the audit lighting energy review, energy performance certificate).

Technology Park in Kielce (<http://www.technopark.kielce.pl/>)

Kielce Technology Park at the disposal of investors prepared a developed investment areas. The park is in the Special Economic Zone "Starachowice". The Park Technology Incubator (possibility of hiring well-equipped and attractively located on preferential terms of infrastructure and take advantage of business and development services for start-ups and micro-s), Technology Centre (production hall and laboratory and office building), Virtual Incubator (possibility the development of enterprises through access to services performed in a remote) and Conference Centre. Park offer also includes advisory and training. The range of support offered to companies include m.in .: training, workshops, conferences, contacts database, advice on patent and intellectual property, commercialization of technology, strategic planning, product management innovation, implementation of new services and products, obtaining external funding for projects, evaluation the market potential of the project, advice on preparing a business plan. In November 2015 it is planned to open the Energy Science Center.

Regional Centre for Science and Technology (<http://rcnt.pl>)

Regional Centre for Science and Technology (RCNT) is an institution working to focus efforts and initiatives of local and regional economic development of Świętokrzyskie voivodship

and stimulating cooperation between universities, scientific institutions, business institutions and enterprises, with a particular focus on the transfer of modern technology and the development of entrepreneurship. The tasks performed by RCN-T include: providing services for start-ups in the center, renting office space and laboratory and production for emerging companies, management investment areas intended for companies during their creation, support in creating projects that require cooperation various research groups, cooperation with domestic and foreign universities, organization of trainings and seminars for those interested in investing in the RCN-T. The Centre carries out a number of projects co-financed by the EU. One of them is called: Development of comprehensive investment areas in Podzamcze near Chęciny. Investment areas, which are prepared in the framework of the investment carried out by the Centre are equipped with a sewage system, internal road, channel technology, lighting and power grid. The area operates Training and Conference Centre, hotel, restaurant and cafe. The offer also includes the provision of investment risk assessment services and pro-innovation consulting services related to the search for market niches for companies in the SME sector in the Świętokrzyskie voivodship, service or associated with medical tourism industry and healthcare.

4.2. SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES IN THE VOIVODSHIP – EFFECTS

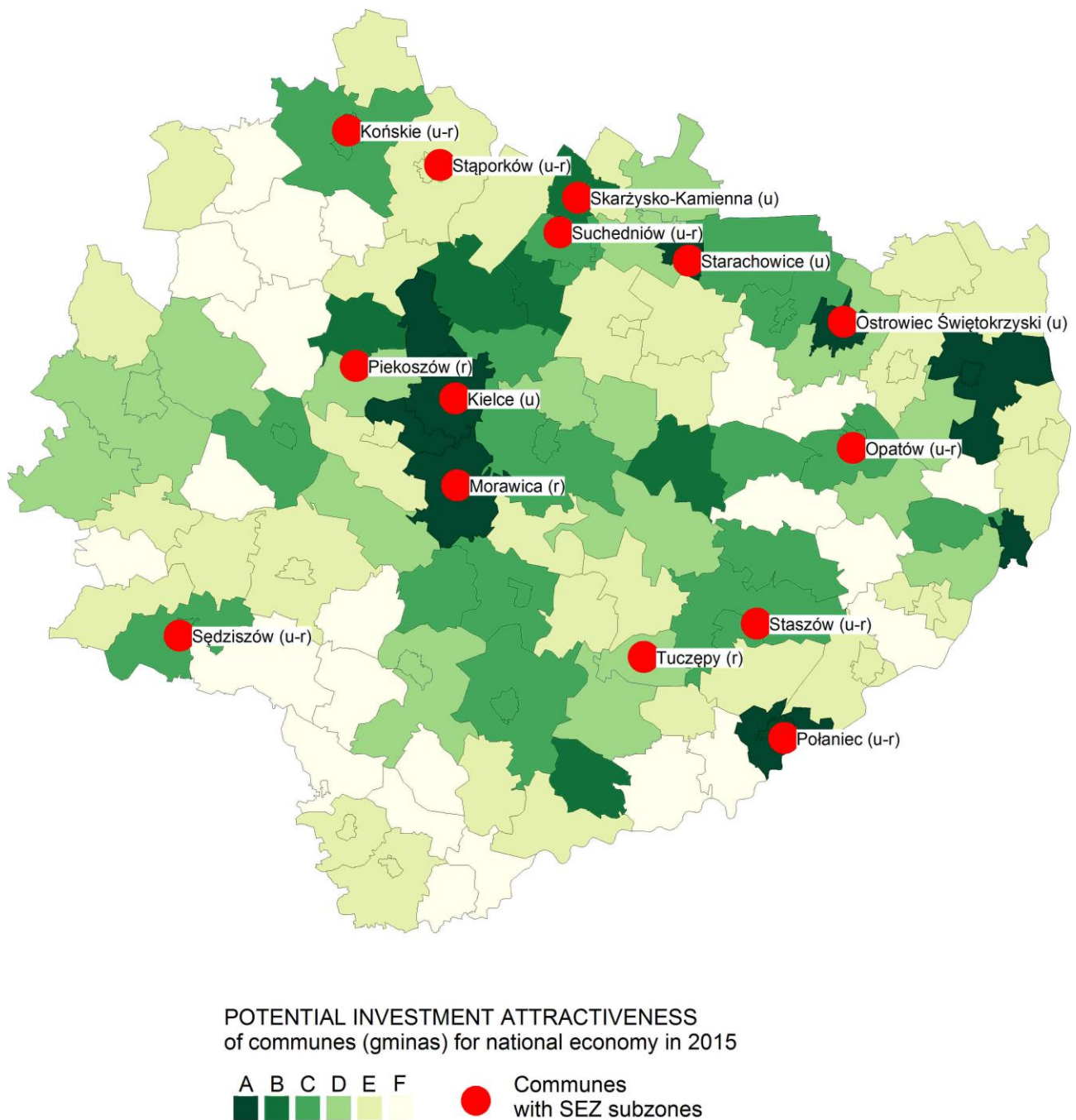
There are two SEZ operating in the voivodship: Starachowice and Tarnobrzeg Special Economic Zone. At the end of 2015 the areas of the SEZ were parts of 4 cities and 10 communes (in Połaniec function 2 zones - Tarnobrzeg and Starachowice) – see Chart 3.

Till the end of 2015 the enterprises operating in the Świętokrzyskie SEZ's subzones have invested PLN 1.5 bln in this area which is 1% of all investment outlays in the Polish SEZs. In the same time the enterprises created 7 thousand new jobs in the region, which was 2% of all new jobs created in the Polish economic zones - see Table 4 in the Appendix.

Highest value of investments were attracted to Starachowice and were dominated by companies from the automotive industry: Man Bus Ltd. Branch in Starachowice, Z.P.H. Prodhurt Bis, P.P.H.U. DUO GOSET, Autobox Ltd. metal: Gerda 3 Ltd., ENVO Ltd., Gerda 2 Ltd., Per-EkoLtd., Factory Screws and Fasteners BEA-STAR Ltd., Loxley Ltd., Z.P.H.U. Mikron BIS PROMET SA, preform Ltd., ZUPH AG-POL, Starpol II Ltd.

According to the Świętokrzyskie SEZ development plan, the voivodship intends to acquire the following kinds of investors:

- metal industry, food processing, machinery, building materials and automotive industries, with a focus on the development of a cluster of modern technologies by attracting investors cooperating with research centres interested in innovative knowledge transfer to industry, for SEZ Starachowice,
- food processing industry, machinery, building materials and automotive industries, for Tarnobrzeg SEZ.

Chart 3. The location of SEZs in Świętokrzyskie voivodship

Source: Authors' own work.

APPENDIX

TABLE 1. POTENTIAL INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS OF POLISH VOIVODSHIPS FOR THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND ITS SELECTED SECTIONS

Voivodship	PAI1_GN	PAI1_GN	PAI1_C	PAI1_G	PAI1_I	PAI1_M
	National economy	National economy	Industry	Trade and repairs	Accommodation and catering	Professional, scientific and technical activities
Voivodships						
LOWER SILESIAN	0,868	A	A	A	B	B
KUYAVIAN-POMERANIAN	0,556	C	C	E	E	D
LUBLIN	0,131	F	F	F	F	F
LUBUSZ	0,296	E	E	D	D	E
ŁÓDŹ	0,636	C	B	E	E	D
LESSER POLAND	0,759	B	B	A	A	B
MAZOVIAN	1,000	A	A	A	A	A
OPOLE	0,243	E	E	E	F	E
SUBCARPATHIAN	0,314	E	E	D	E	D
PODLASKIE	0,210	E	E	E	D	E
POMERANIAN	0,716	B	C	A	A	B
SILESIAN	0,988	A	A	C	C	A
ŚWIĘTOKRZYSKIE	0,000	F	F	F	F	F
WARMIAN-MASURIAN	0,291	E	E	C	C	D
GREATER POLAND	0,618	C	C	B	D	B
WESTERN POMERANIAN	0,693	B	C	D	A	C

Source: Authors on the basis of the results of statutory research carried out in Collegium of Business Administration under the guidance of H. Godlewska-Majkowska (2016).

TABLE 2. POTENTIAL INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS OF COUNTIES IN ŚWIĘTOKRZYSKIE VOIVODSHIP FOR THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND ITS SELECTED SECTIONS

County	PAI1_GN	PAI1_GN	PAI1_C	PAI1_G	PAI1_I	PAI1_M
	National economy	National economy	Industry	Trade and repairs	Accommodation and catering	Professional, scientific and technical activity
Counties						
city of Kielce	0,288	A	A	A	B	A
Skarżysko	0,223	C	C	C	E	C

Source: Authors on the basis of the results of statutory research carried out in Collegium of Business Administration under the guidance of H. Godlewska-Majkowska (2016).

TABLE 3. POTENTIAL INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS OF COMMUNES OF ŚWIĘTOKRZYSKIE VOIVODSHIP FOR THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND SELECTED SECTIONS

	PAII_GN	PAII_GN	PAII_C	PAII_G	PAII_I	PAII_M
Commune	National economy	National economy	Industry	Trade and repairs	Accommodation and catering	Professional, scientific and technical activity
Urban communes						
Kielce (u)	0,207	A	A	A	A	A
Sandomierz (u)	0,197	A	A	A	A	A
Starachowice (u)	0,195	A	A	A	B	A
Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski (u)	0,188	A	A	A	C	A
Skarżysko-Kamienna (u)	0,174	B	B	B	B	A
Rural communes						
Sitkówka-Nowiny (r)	0,192	A	A	A	A	A
Morawica (r)	0,188	A	A	A	B	B
Miedziana Góra (r)	0,178	A	B	A	B	A
Zagnańsk (r)	0,165	B	B	B	B	C
Łączna (r)	0,164	B	B	B	C	C
Łągów (r)	0,161	B	C	C	C	C
Strawczyn (r)	0,160	B	C	C	C	C
Solec-Zdrój (r)	0,160	B	B	B	B	C
Kije (r)	0,157	C	B	D	D	E
Obrazów (r)	0,150	C	C	C	C	D
Bogoria (r)	0,147	C	C	C	D	D
Urban-rural communes						
Połaniec (u-r)	0,191	A	A	A	B	B
Ożarów (u-r)	0,186	A	A	B	C	B
Staszów (u-r)	0,157	C	C	C	C	B
Busko-Zdrój (u-r)	0,154	C	C	C	C	C
Chmielnik (u-r)	0,154	C	C	C	E	C
Opatów (u-r)	0,152	C	C	C	C	B
Końskie (u-r)	0,150	C	C	C	C	C
Kunów (u-r)	0,149	C	C	C	C	D
Małogoszcz (u-r)	0,149	C	C	C	C	D

Sędziszów (u-r)	0,148	C	C	C	C	D
Daleszyce (u-r)	0,147	C	C	D	A	D
Suchedniów (u-r)	0,144	C	D	D	B	C

Notice: u) – urban commune, (r) – rural commune, (u-r) – urban-rural commune

Source: As for Table 1.

Note: All the indices in the report have been calculated on the basis on the most up-to-date data from the Local Data Bank (LDB), 2016.

Table 4. EFFECTS OF SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE FUNCTIONING AT THE END OF 2015

SEZ	County, commune	Cumulated capital expenditure in million PLN	New jobs number	Leading industries (at least 20% share of revenue or employment)
Starachowice	Jędrzejów, Sędziszów (u-r)	77	-	fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
Starachowice	Kielce, Morawica (r)	17	67	fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
Starachowice	Kielce, Piekoszków (r)	1	-	rubber and plastic
Starachowice	Końskie, Końskie (u-r)	324	458	products of other non-metallic mineral
Starachowice	Końskie, Stąporków (u-r)	150	-	products of other non-metallic mineral
Starachowice	city of Kielce, Kielce (u)	8	32	wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; articles of straw and materials of a kind used for weaving; machinery and equipment nec
Starachowice	Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski, Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski (u)	4	44	clothing; and air conditioning systems; water in the natural; services related to water treatment and supply; services related to the collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery
Starachowice	Skarżysko-Kamienna, Skarżysko-Kamienna (u)	-	-	no leading industry
Starachowice	Skarżysko-Kamienna, Suchedniów (u-r)	45	198	rubber and plastic

Starachowice	Starachowice, Starachowice (u)	831	2 573	printing services and services reproduction of recorded media; products of other non-metallic mineral; motor vehicles (excluding motorcycles), trailers and semi-trailers
Starachowice/ Tarnobrzeg	Staszów, Połaniec (u-r)	-	-	no leading industry
Tarnobrzeg	Busko, Tuczępy (r)	-	-	no leading industry
Tarnobrzeg	Opatów, Opatów (u-r)	-	-	no leading industry
Tarnobrzeg	Staszów, Staszów (u-r)	58	730	products of other non-metallic mineral; electrical and non-electrical household appliances

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

TABLE 5. UNIVERSITIES, FACULTIES AND ITS CATEGORIES

School name	Category of Ministry of Science and Higher Education
Vincent Kadłubek Theological Institute in Sandomierz	no data
State Higher Vocational School in Sandomierz	no data
Kielce University of Technology	A - Faculty of Mechatronics and Machine Building
	B - Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture
	B - Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Automation and Informatics
	B - Faculty of of Environmental Engineering, Geomatics and Energy
	B - Faculty of Management and Computer Modelling
Staropolska University in Kielce	no data
Swietokrzyska University in Kielce	no data
Jan Kochanowski University	A - Faculty of Education and Arts
	B - The Faculty of Humanities
	B – Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences
	B - Faculty of Management and Administration
	B - Faculty of Health Sciences
Wszechnica in Kielce	no data
Higher School of Public Administration in Kielce	no data
College of Business and Entrepreneurship in Ostrowiec	no data
Prof.. Edward Lipinski Higher School of Economics, Law and Medical Sciences in Kielce	no data
Boleslaw Markowski School of Economics in Kielce	no data

College of Humanities and Natural Sciences Studium Generale Sandomiriense in Sandomierz	no data
Institute of Information Technology and Telecommunications in Kielce	no data
School of Professional Skills in Pinczów	no data

Source: Authors' own work based on the Official Journal of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education Warsaw, 9 July 2014 .; Item 38; Communication from the Minister of Science and Higher Education of July 4, 2014 year; of scientific terms granted to scientific institutions.

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