
СЕКЦИЯ 1
РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ
СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ

REGIONAL TYPOLOGY OF POLAND

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Poland is a Central European state whose regional structure at NUTS2 level consists of 16 voivodeships. The aim of this study is to analyse polish voivodeships and their typology. Typology of regions was processed using the Ball's/point's method [3]. It is method characterized by simplicity. It allows regions to be differentiated on the interval breakdown of the values of selected indicators to which a point scale is assigned. The highest score of 4 points is assigned to the most positive level of achieved values of selected indicators. Conversely, the lowest point score, 1 point, represents the values of indicators that express the least positive level. The result of Ball's values was divided into four resulting intervals, ie. four types of regions. The disadvantage of the Ball's method is loss of details, since the original, usually metric interval variables are transformed into ordinal variables.

Data was taken from the Polish Statistical Office [2]. Regions were evaluated based on 5 indicators we chose: 1. The registered unemployment rate (2017), ranging from 11.7% in Warmian-Masurian to 3,7 % in Greater Poland Voivodeship. 2. The number of university graduates per 100 inhabitants (2015) was the highest in Lesser Poland (20%) and the lowest in the Lublin region (1 %). 3. Natural population growth per 1,000 inhabitants (2017). The highest increase was achieved in Pomeranian (2,5 ‰) and Greater Poland (2,1 ‰) voivodeships. The highest decrease of population is reported by Łódź Voivodeship (-3,0 ‰). 4. The lowest Silesian Voivodeship (1,8 %) shows the risk of extreme poverty (2017), while the highest is in the Voivodeship of Masovian (8,7 %). 5. Number of hospitals per 10 000 inhabitants (2017) with the highest values in Silesian Voivodeship and lowest in Greater Poland Voivodeship.

Four types of regions were selected. Type I. with the lowest number of points 8-9 is represented by three voivodeships. Regions belonging to this group are characterized by high values of registered unemployment rate, low values of university graduates. Type II. includes four voivodeships with a score of 10-12 points. Regions in this type have common natural increase that oscillates around 0,0 ‰ and almost identical share of general hospitals per 10 00 inhabitants. The most voivodeships are in III. type, with 13-14 points. These regions represent a heterogeneous group. They do not have identical values in either of the five indicators analysed. On the other hand, each of these regions achieve at least one of the indicators with maximum or minimum value compared to all Polish voivodeships. These regions are well in some indicators, but in others they are below average. For example, the Łódź Voivodeship has the highest natural loss of population but stands out in the proportion of graduates. The West Pomeranian Voivodeship has a high recorded unemployment rate as well as a low share of university graduates, but on the other hand it has a high proportion of general hospitals and low risk of extreme poverty. Type IV. includes two regions that had the highest rating (15-16 points). They have almost the same registered unemployment rate of around 5 %, which is one of the lowest in Poland. Both Lesser Poland and Pomeranian have the highest share of graduates in all voivodeships in Poland. Lesser Poland has a high natural increase and at the same time one of the highest risks of extreme poverty [1; 4].

References

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