

Urszula Kłosiewicz-Górecka
Instytut Badań Rynku, Konsumpcji i Koniunktury – Warszawa

Investment Outlays and Employment in the Sector of Services in Poland in 2009-2011

Summary

An aim of the article is to determine the relationships taking place between investment outlays and the number of employees in Poland in the service sector. The article is of the research nature. The issues of analysis are volume, structure and dynamics of investment outlays and the number of employees in the service sector. Considerations covered all sections of the service sector. The article is prepared on the basis of desk research findings with the use of up-to-date, accessible and comparable data of GUS [the Central Statistical Office, CSO] (by sections of the Polish Classification of Activities, PKD 2007, equivalent of NACE Rev. 2) on investment outlays and on the total number of employees in individual sections of the service sector, and for entities with foreign capital share functioning in these sections. The analysis covered the years 2009-2011. While carrying out the research, there was also used the literature in the area of investment outlays and the labour market accessible in the form of books, articles, reports as well as materials on the Internet. The comparative analysis of the structure and dynamics of investment outlays with the structure and dynamics of the number of employees revealed that the growth of investment outlays in a given section of the service sector not always resulted in the period in question with growth of the number of employees (the section *Accommodation and food service activities*), and the decline in investment outlays was sometimes corresponded with the growth of the number of employees in the section (*Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; Real estate activities*). There attracts attention a minor investment commitment of the entities with foreign capital share in the sphere of public services (*Human health and social work activities, Arts, entertainment and recreation*).

Key words: investment outlays, employees, labour market, service sector.

JEL codes: J4, L8

Introduction

In the literature on the subject, there is indicated that situation in the labour market is determined by a number of various factors, the most important of which include enterprises' investments as it is mainly their level and type determine the number of jobs being created (Moszyński 2007). An aim of the article is to determine the relationships taking place between investment outlays and the number of employees in Poland in the service sector. The GUS data show that in the service sector in Poland in the period of 2002-2011 there took place the greatest among the sectors of economy increase of employment (13.6%) and

growth of the share of those employees among all employees in the economy – from almost 55% in 2002 to 56.5% in 2011 (*Rocznik Statystyczny Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej*, Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Poland, 2012). Creation of numerous new jobs (including those for highly qualified people) is a feature of service investments (Reports 2012, p. 189). It is worth emphasising that Poland is a stout leader as regards direct investments in services in Central and Eastern Europe, and in the report prepared by the Everest Group in October 2011 it was attributed to the group of five most attractive locations for centres of up-to-date business services (*Global Location Insights: October 2011 – Perspectives on Global Services Market in Poland*, Everest Group, <http://research.everestgrp.com>; access: 15-05-2012).

In the article, the author, using the desk research method, carried out the analyses: of the dynamics and structure of investment outlays in individual sections of the service sector; of the dynamics and structure of the number of employees by sections of the service sector; the share of foreign capital in investment outlays and in job creation in individual sections of the service sector.

The research scope covered the years 2009-2011, for which there were comparable GUS data (by the sections of PKD 2007, the Polish Classification of Activities, the equivalent of NACE Rev. 2) concerning investments and the total number of employees in the country and for the entities with foreign capital share¹. In the research, there was also used the literature in the field of investments and the labour market accessible in the form of books, articles, reports and materials accessible on the Internet.

Dynamics and structure of investment outlays in the service sector

The analysis of amounts of investment outlays incurred in 2009-2011 in individual sections of the service sector in Poland revealed significant differences between individual sections, and the structure of investment outlays in the service sector did not undergo any significant changes – Table 1. The highest investment outlays took place in the following sections: *Transportation and storage; Real estate activities; Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; Information and communication*.

A result of the decrease in the dynamics of economic development in Poland, being a consequence, *inter alia*, of the global financial crisis, was a decrease in 2009-2010 in Poland of investment outlays in most sections where there are operating enterprises providing business services. There insignificantly also decreased the shares of the majority of those sections in total investment outlays in the service sector (e.g. in the section *Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles* from 14.8% in 2009 to 11.5% in 2011; *Information and communication* – respectively: 5.5% and 5.1%).

¹ Data for the year 2009 on investment outlays of the entities with foreign capital share are the recent provided by GUS by the classification PKD 2007.

Table 1**Investment outlays in the service sector by section in 2009-2011**

Sections	2009		2010		2011	
	mn PLN	%	mn PLN	%	mn PLN	%
Services, total of which	134 359	100.0	13 6741	100.0	152 718	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	19 879	14.8	16 759	12.3	17 550	11.5
Transportation and storage	37 493	27.9	42 697	31.2	53 725	35.2
Accommodation and food service activities	2 437	1.8	2 482	1.8	2 711	1.8
Information and communication	7 451	5.5	7 059	5.2	7 742	5.1
Financial and insurance activities	5 148	3.8	4 141	3.0	4 490	2.9
Real estate activities	28 519	21.2	26 835	19.6	27 409	18.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3 936	2.9	3 772	2.8	4 182	2.7
Administrative and support service activities	3 576	2.7	2 831	2.1	3 596	2.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5 288	4.0	6 194	4.4	8 241	5.4
Education	6 314	4.7	7 718	5.6	7 841	5.1
Human health and social work activities	6 087	4.5	6 786	5.0	6 557	4.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	7 402	5.5	8 564	6.3	7 500	4.9
Other service activities	829	0.7	903	0.7	1 174	0.8

Source: *Rocznik Statystyczny Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej* [The Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Poland] (2010, 2011, 2012), GUS, Warsaw and author's own calculations.

The analysis of the volume and structure of investment outlays incurred in 2009 and 2011 in the service sector by entities with the share of foreign capital shows that the greatest capital expenditures concerned business services. They were focused in the following sections: *Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; Information and communication; Real estate activities; Financial and insurance activities; Professional, scientific and technical activities* – Table 2. These are the sections where the share of foreign direct investment (FDI) in total investment outlays in the section reached 50 and more per cent. This high commitment of foreign capital in the development in Poland new up-to-date services for business (*Sektor BSS – Business Support Services*, <http://www.paiz.gov.pl/sektor/bss> access 10.06.2013) is a result of the following:

- highly qualified human resources,
- command of foreign languages by potential employees,
- competitiveness of labour costs combined with a high quality of the staff,
- supply of modern office areas of the A and B+B classes,
- the governmental policy fostering support for investing in modern services for business (BSS).

Table 2

**Investment outlays of the entities with foreign capital share in 2009 and 2011
in the service sector by section**

Sections	Investment outlays incurred by foreign capital in mln PLN		Structure of investment outlays incurred by foreign capital (in %)		Share of investment incurred by foreign capital in total investment outlays in a given section	
	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10 846	8 547	30.6	24.6	54.6	48.7
Transportation and storage	1 126	1 805	3.2	5.2	3.0	3.4
Accommodation and food service activities	597	548	1.7	1.6	24.5	20.2
Information and communication	8 174	7 641	23.1	21.9	109.7	98.7
Financial and insurance activities	4 070	4 272	11.5	12.3	79.1	95.1
Real estate activities	7 642	6 257	21.6	18.0	26.8	22.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1 170	2 495	3.3	7.2	29.7	59.7
Administrative and support service activities	1 248	2 201	3.5	6.3	34.9	61.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	81	16	0.2	0.05	1.3	0.2
Human health and social work activities	283	396	0.8	1.1	4.6	6.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	105	277	0.3	0.8	1.4	3.7
Other service activities	78	356	0.2	1.0	9.4	30.3

Source: *Rocznik Statystyczny Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej* [The Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Poland] (2010, 2011, 2012, GUS, Warsaw, and *Działalność gospodarcza podmiotów z kapitałem zagranicznym* [Economic activity of the entities with foreign capital share] (2009, 2010, 2011), GUS, Warsaw and author's own calculations.

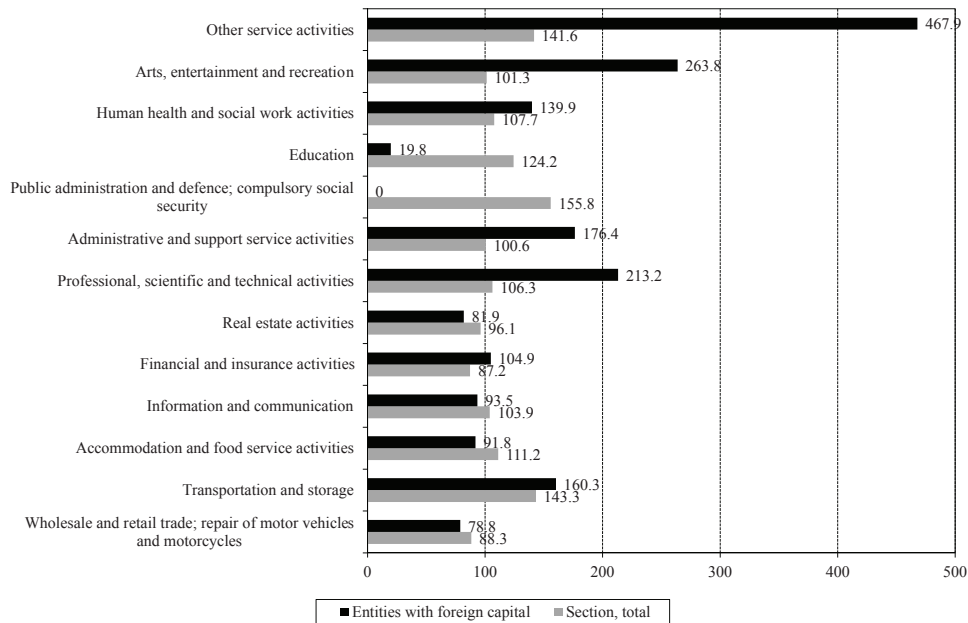
In 2009-2011, the dynamics of investment outlays in individual sections of the service sector was different and depended on influx of public funds and investments made by entities with foreign capital – Figure 1.

The highest dynamics of investment outlays in the service sector in 2011 as compared with 2009 was noted in the sections *Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; Transportation and storage* and *Education*, what was decided by increased public resources, including those originating from financial support from the EU funds. In turn, the decrease of investment outlays in the period in question concerned, first of all, those sections of the service sector where – in result of unfavourable business condition – there declined

investments of the entities with foreign capital share (*Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, Real estate activities, Accommodation and food service activities*).

Figure 1

Dynamics of total investment outlays in the section and that of the entities with foreign capital share in 2011 as compared with 2009 (in %)



Source: author's elaboration based on: *Rocznik Statystyczny Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej* [The Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Poland] (2010, 2012), GUS, Warsaw and *Działalność gospodarcza podmiotów z kapitałem zagranicznym* [Economic activity of the entities with foreign capital share] (2009, 2011), GUS, Warsaw.

Dynamics and structure of employment in the service sector

The analysis of the number of employees in the service sector in 2009-2011 shows that changes in the structure of employment by section were – as in the case of the structure of investment outlays – relatively low with the differentiated, in the period in question, dynamics of the number of employees in individual sections – Table 3.

The highest absorption of manpower in the service sector was specific to the sections: *Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; Education; Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; Human health and social work activities; Transportation and storage; Professional, scientific and technical activities*. Among the mentioned sections, the three (*Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and*

motorcycles; Transportation and storage; Professional, scientific and technical activities) represent the areas of economy where there are operating enterprises providing business services and – what is important for development of the country's economy and for the labour market – the share of the number of employees in these sections in total employment in the service sector in Poland is either already high (*Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles*) or is increasing (*Transportation and storage, Professional, scientific and technical activities*).

Table 3
Employment in the service sector by section in 2009-2011

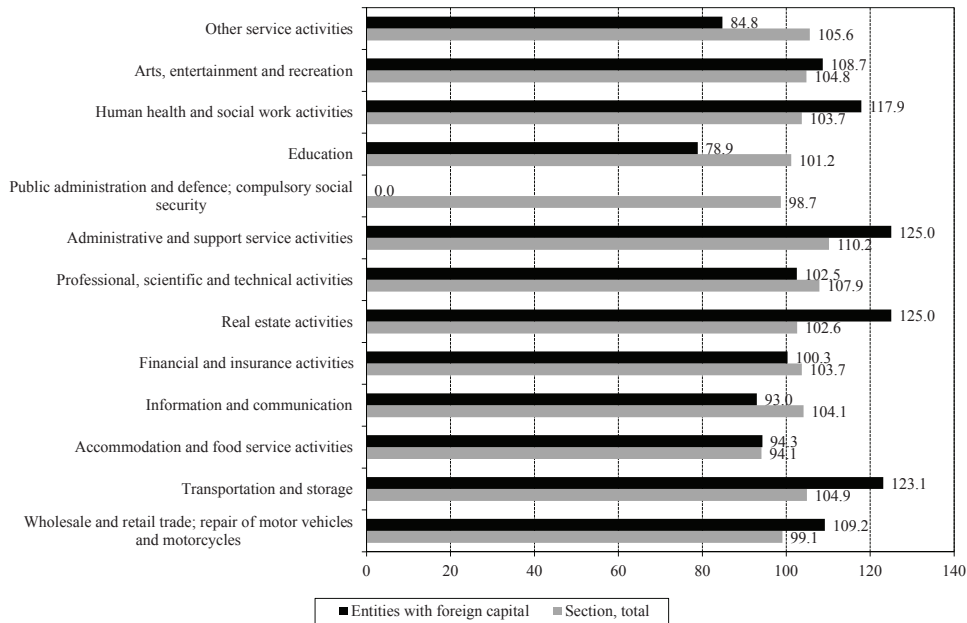
Sections	2009		2010		2011	
	thou.	%	thou.	%	thou.	%
Services, total of which	7 882.9	100.0	7 956.1	100.0	8 031.4	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2 179.5	27.6	2 189.1	27.5	2 158.8	26.9
Transportation and storage	693.7	8.8	701.4	8.8	727.9	9.1
Accommodation and food service activities	252.5	3.2	237.4	3.0	237.5	2.9
Information and communication	239.6	3.0	237.8	3.0	249.4	3.1
Financial and insurance activities	333.9	4.2	337.9	4.2	346.3	4.3
Real estate activities	193.1	2.4	196.0	2.5	198.2	2.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	480.2	6.2	481.3	6.0	518.2	6.4
Administrative and support service activities	375.7	4.8	411.7	5.2	413.9	5.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	964.5	12.2	970.1	12.2	951.9	11.9
Education	1 071.9	13.6	1 079.9	13.6	1 084.7	13.5
Human health and social work activities	747.6	9.5	764.4	9.6	775.4	9.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	146.3	1.9	148.4	1.9	153.3	1.9
Other service activities	204.4	2.6	200.7	2.5	215.9	2.6

Source: *Rocznik Statystyczny Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej* [The Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Poland] (2010, 2011, 2012), GUS, Warsaw and author's own calculations.

In the period of 2009-2011, the highest growth of the number of employees (despite the decline in investment outlays) was noted in the sections classified as business services (*Administrative and support service activities; Professional, scientific and technical activities; Transportation and storage*) – Figure 2. Their dynamic development exerts an advantageous impact on the whole national economy as advisory services and those creating progress support activities of all economic entities in the country (Wolska 2008, p. 101-104).

Figure 2

Dynamics of the number of employees by service section and that of the entities with foreign capital share in 2011 as compared with 2009 (in %)



Source: author's elaboration based on: *Rocznik Statystyczny Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej* [The Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Poland] (2010, 2011, 2012), GUS, Warsaw and *Działalność gospodarcza podmiotów z kapitałem zagranicznym* [Economic activity of the entities with foreign capital share] (2009, 2011), GUS, Warsaw.

Dynamics and structure of investment outlays and employment in the sections of the service sector

The high share of a given section in investment outlays incurred as a whole in the service sector not always corresponds with an equally high share thereof in total employment in the sector (Table 4).

In the period of 2009-2011, in individual sections, there was revealed that (Table 5):

- the dynamic growth of investment outlays not always resulted in growth of the number of employees (*Accommodation and food service activities*);
- the decrease of investment outlays not always caused decline of the number of employees (*Financial and insurance activities*; *Real estate activities*).

Similar phenomena concerning the relationships between the dynamics of investment outlays and the changes in the number of employees also took place in the group of entities with the foreign capital share. And so (Table 5):

- the decrease of the dynamics of investment outlays corresponded with higher dynamics of the number of employees (*Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; Real estate activities*). These are the services characterised by a high share of employees in the direct customer attendance, and in the period of trade recession the quality of services being provided becomes one of the most important factors of competing;
- the decrease of investment outlays also resulted in the decline of the number of employees owing to a more effective human capital management (*Accommodation and food service activities; Information and communication*);
- the growth of investment outlays caused a dynamic increment of the number of employees (*Transportation and storage; Administrative and support service activities*). In the period in question, it was a result, *inter alia*, of the access to greater public resources allowing undertaking major investment projects requiring an increased employment.

Table 4
Structure of investment outlays and that of the number of employees in 2009-2011 in the service sector by section (in %)

Specification	Structure of investment outlays in the sector			Structure of employment in the sector		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14.8	12.3	11.5	27.6	27.5	26.9
Transportation and storage	27.9	31.2	35.2	8.8	8.8	9.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.2	3.0	2.9
Information and communication	5.5	5.2	5.1	3.8	3.0	3.1
Financial and insurance activities	3.8	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.2	4.3
Real estate activities	21.2	19.6	18.0	2.4	2.5	2.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.9	2.8	2.7	6.1	6.0	6.4
Administrative and support service activities	2.7	2.1	2.3	4.8	5.2	5.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4.0	4.4	5.4	12.3	12.2	11.9
Education	4.7	5.6	5.1	13.6	13.6	13.5
Human health and social work activities	4.5	5.0	4.3	9.5	9.6	9.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5.5	6.3	4.9	1.0	1.9	1.9
Other service activities	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.6	2.5	2.6
Sections of the service sector, total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: author's elaboration based on: *Rocznik Statystyczny Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej* [The Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Poland] (2010, 2011, 2012), GUS, Warsaw.

Table 5

Dynamics of investment outlays and that of the total number of employees in the section and of the entities with foreign capital share in the period of 2009-2011 (in %)

Sections	Section, total		Entities with foreign capital	
	dynamics of investment outlays	dynamics of the number of employees	dynamics of investment outlays	dynamics of the number of employees
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	88.3	99.1	78.8	109.2
Transportation and storage	143.3	104.9	160.3	123.1
Accommodation and food service activities	111.2	94.1	91.8	94.3
Information and communication	103.9	104.1	93.5	93.0
Financial and insurance activities	87.2	103.7	104.9	100.3
Real estate activities	96.1	102.6	81.9	125.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	106.3	107.9	213.2	102.5
Administrative and support service activities	100.6	110.2	176.4	125.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	155.8	98.7	-	-
Education	124.2	101.2	19.8	78.9
Human health and social work activities	107.7	103.7	139.9	117.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	101.3	104.8	263.8	108.7
Other service activities	141.6	105.6	467.9	84.8

Source: Author's elaboration based on: *Rocznik Statystyczny Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej* [The Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Poland] (2010, 2011, 2012), GUS, Warsaw, and *Działalność gospodarcza podmiotów z kapitałem zagranicznym* [Economic activity of the entities with foreign capital share] (2009, 2010, 2011), GUS, Warsaw.

In some sections of the service sector, in 2009-2011, there took place a dynamic growth of investment outlays, which corresponded with the decrease of the number of employees (*Public administration and defence; compulsory social security*), what was connected, *inter alia*, with the computerisation processes and reduction of employment in the administration.

In the period in question, the high dynamics of investment outlays incurred in the section *Professional, scientific and technical activities* by the entities with foreign capital (213.2%) yielded a minor growth of the number of employees (102.5%). The incurred outlays served primarily improvement of the terms and conditions of carrying out research and increasing effectiveness of the implemented research projects and raising Polish science competitiveness.

The section *Transportation and storage* displays a systematic growth of the share in investment outlays in the service sector – from 21.3% in 2005 to 35.2% in 2011, with a minor

growth of the share of employees in this section in the total employment in the service sector (from 8.7% to 8.9%). This section has a high share of private entities, including foreign ones, which involve their financial resources and, moreover, this sphere of the economy absorbed a high support from public resources (investments supported by EU funds).

The section *Real estate activities* reduced in the period in question its share in investment outlays in the service sector from 24.1% in 2005 to 18.0% in 2011, while retaining quite a stable share of employees in this section in the total employment in services. The decrease of investment outlays resulted from the more than double in the year 2010, against the year 2009, drop of demand for dwellings. Inactivity in this market is an effect of deterioration of the business condition and coming into force of amendments to the banking law related to credits, which obliges banks to a more restrictive credit investigation, as well as a cycle of interest rates increases. Despite the problems of the firms operating in the market for real estate, investments in this branch were developing in 2012, first of all, because they wanted to manage prior to coming into effect of the developers act that imposes on them the duty to keep special trust accounts (Wesołowska 2012).

In the section *Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles*, as in the section *Real estate activities*, there is systematically decreasing the share of investment outlays in total investments in the service sector – from 17.8% in 2005 to 11.5% in 2011. This is an effect of the reduction by foreign commercial enterprises of their investing dynamics vis-à-vis the mid-1990s when there took place intense processes of trade globalisation in Poland. This is also an effect of the reduction of investments due to deteriorating conditions for their financing, issuing from the global financial crisis. In effect, in 2011, as compared with 2010, there decrease the number of employees in this section as well as their share in total employment in the service sector (from 28.6% in 2005 to 27.4% in 2011).

In 2011, there collapsed the observed few-year growth trend in the share of investment outlays incurred in the area of public services such as *Education, Human health and social work activities, Accommodation and food service activities* in total investments in the service sector. Neither there took place growth of employment in those sections, and there even took place a decrease of the share of employees in the section *Education* among all employees in the service sector. These are unfavourable phenomena from the point of view of determinants of the country's socioeconomic development; the more so as each of the mentioned sections of public services, even in the year when they noted the growth of investment outlays, had a low share in total investment outlays in the national economy, not exceeding 4%. Positive is that investment outlays in education, human health and culture are to become priority areas of support within the framework of Poland's budget for the years 2014-2020. It is proper to emphasise that in the European Union health is considered as one of the areas of financing within the EU cohesion policy having in mind the aggravated disparities in this area together with the EU enlargement. In the period of 2000-2006, the programmes within the framework of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the European Social Fund (ESF) covered, first of all, investments in the infrastructure of health care (e.g. hospitals), medical equipment and training of health care personnel. In the perspective covering the years 2007-2013, the regulations on the cohesion policy re-

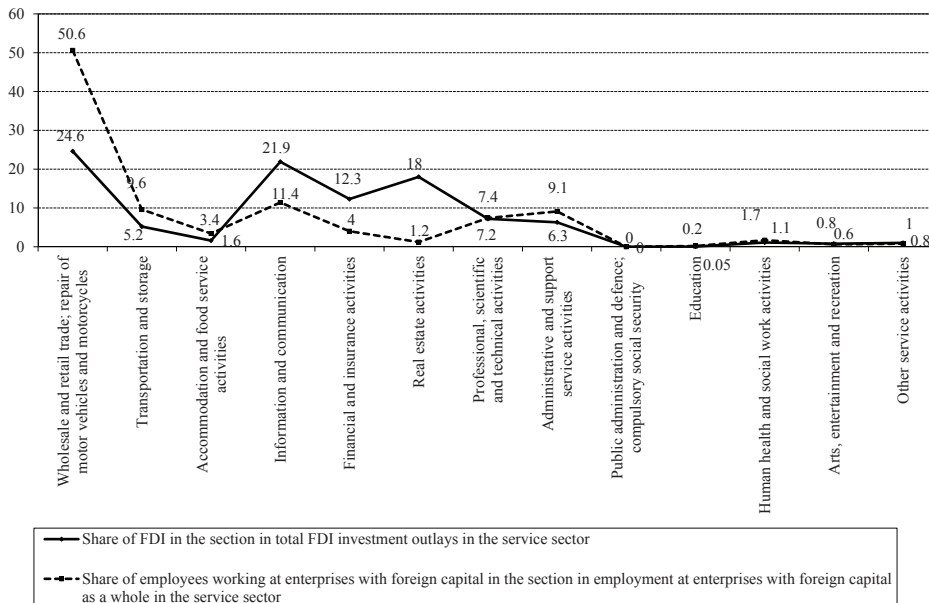
flected the growing awareness of the importance of health condition of the population for the successful development of the economy. This should in the future facilitate acquisition by Poland a more complex financing for many various activities such as:

- general modernisation of the system of health care, construction and overhaul of health care units and purchases of equipment;
- investments in the human potential; their objective is to ensure that employees working for health care and the sector of public health have their education corresponding with the required level of skills and knowledge;
- investments in health promotion means and disease prevention means;
- investments aimed at improvement of health condition, e.g. ageing in good health.

In the new budget perspective of the European Union, covering the years 2014-2020, within the framework of the cohesion policy, there are not planned investment outlays on tourism, and in Poland support with EU resources is of a great importance for individual voivodeships as on their own budgets self-governments are not able to assign for this purpose an adequate amount of funds. Investments in the development of tourism and other

Figure 3

Share of foreign direct investment and that of the number of employees in the entities with foreign capital in total foreign investments and in the total number of employees in the service sector in 2011 (in %)



Source: Author's elaboration based on: *Rocznik Statystyczny Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej* [The Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Poland] (2010, 2011, 2012), GUS, Warsaw, and *Działalność gospodarcza podmiotów z kapitałem zagranicznym* [Economic activity of the entities with foreign capital share] (2009, 2010, 2011), GUS, Warsaw.

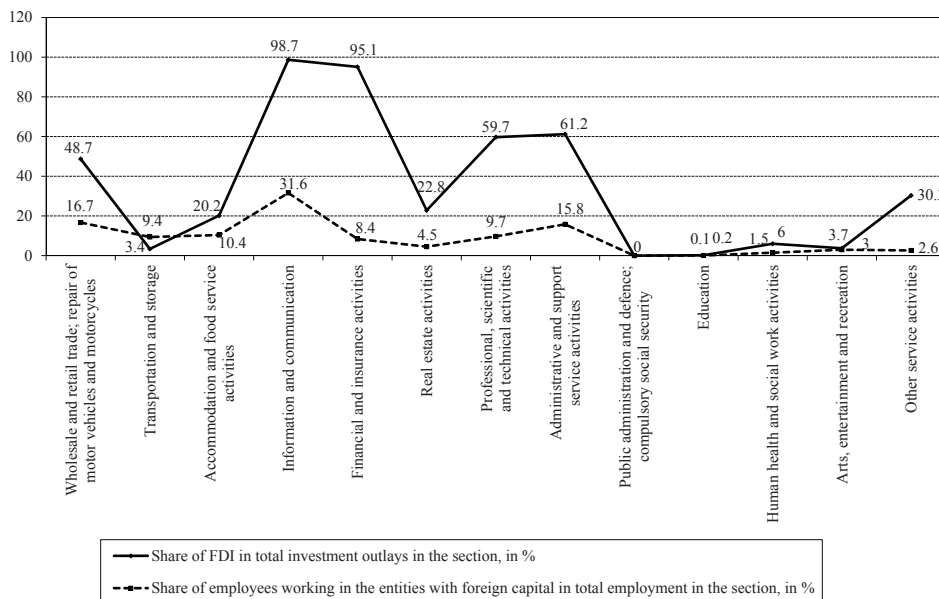
services related to consumers' leisure time (catering services, services in the field of culture, entertainment, active recreation, biological renewal, mass media) may be of a great importance for the local labour markets in Poland (Kolny 2013).

Commitment of the entities with foreign capital share in the development of individual services is, as it has already been emphasised, diversified. So far, the largest investment outlays of foreign capital have been connected with the following sections: *Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; Information and communication; Real estate activities*, i.e. they included the sections of business services. In 2011, those sections gathered:

- 64.5% of investment outlays incurred by foreign capital as a whole in the service sector;
- 63.2% of employees at enterprises with foreign capital in the total number of employees in the service sector, of which as much as 50.6% worked at enterprises from the section *Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles* – Figure 3.

The high share of employees was also noted in the sections: *Transportation and storage* (9.6%), *Administrative and support service activities* (9.1%) and *Professional, scientific and technical activities* (7.2%), while in the first two sections the share of employees was higher

Figure 4
Share of foreign direct investment and that of the number of employees in the entities with foreign capital in the service sector's sections in 2011 (in %)



Source: Author's elaboration based on: *Rocznik Statystyczny Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej* [The Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Poland] (2010, 2011, 2012), GUS, Warsaw, and *Działalność gospodarcza podmiotów z kapitałem zagranicznym* [Economic activity of the entities with foreign capital share] (2009, 2010, 2011), GUS, Warsaw.

than the share of investment outlays in those sections in total investments in the service sector what means that investments in these areas have brought about increments of employment.

Foreign direct investments cause in individual sections of the service sector varied consequences in the structure of employment – Figure 4.

In the section *Financial and insurance activities*, there is a very high share of FDI in total investment outlays in the section (95.1%), and the only 8.4% share of employees at enterprises with the share of foreign capital in the total employment in this section. It is alike in the section *Real estate activities* where the specified indicators account, respectively, for 22.8% and 4.5%.

The minor dependence of the share of FDI in total investment outlays in the section and of the share of employees at enterprises with the foreign capital share in total employment in the section results from:

- the specificity of economic activity in a given section as some of them (*Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, Transportation and storage*) are characterised by a relatively high labour intensity. It is just here foreign investments have brought about many jobs;
- the technological progress which reduces the demand for employees or causes the demand only for some groups of workers, e.g. with high qualifications (the section *Information and communication*).

There attracts attention the low involvement of foreign capital in the public services (*Human health and social work activities, Accommodation and food service activities*).

Resumption

The comparative analysis of the structure and dynamics of investment outlays with the structure and dynamics of the number of employees in the service sector in 2009-2011 revealed that the dynamic growth of investment outlays not always resulted in the growth of the number of employees (*Accommodation and food service activities*), what sometimes issued from the type of investment (e.g. company computerisation), and the decrease of investment outlays did not relate to the reduction of the number of employees (*Financial and insurance activities; Real estate activities*), due to, *inter alia*, the flexible human capital management. In some sections of the service sector, even with the decline in investment outlays, there took place growth of the number of employees (*Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; Real estate activities*). In turn, in the sections *Transportation and storage; Administrative and support service activities*, the growth of investment outlays caused also a dynamic increment of the number of employees, what was a result, *inter alia*, of the access in those sections to larger public resources allowing for undertaking major investments requiring major employment.

Creation of new jobs is a difficult process, requiring multidirectional actions, i.e. both financial assets on new investments, effective management of the human capital, as well as

support for development of entrepreneurship, especially in small businesses. For an increase of the number of jobs, of a particular importance is also aware fostering the incentives directing inflow of foreign direct investment to Poland to the fields of the economy, including the high-tech, which will increase competitiveness of Poland in international markets. They include, *inter alia*, the business services.

Bibliography

- Działalność gospodarcza podmiotów z kapitałem zagranicznym* [Economic activity of the entities with foreign capital share] (2009, 2010, 2011), GUS, Warsaw.
- Kolny B. (2013), *Rynek usług zagospodarowujących czas wolny – diagnoza i perspektywy rozwoju*, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Ekonomicznego w Katowicach, Katowice.
- Kłosiewicz-Górecka U. (2013), *Bezpośrednie inwestycje zagraniczne w sferze handlu w Polsce w okresie spowolnienia gospodarczego*, (in:) *Raporty. Inwestycje zagraniczne w Polsce 2011-2013*, Instytut Badań Rynku, Konsumpcji i Koniunktur, Warsaw.
- Kłosiewicz-Górecka U. (2012), *Działalność inwestycyjna w sektorze usług*, (in:) *Raporty. Usługi w Polsce 2009-2011*, Instytut Badań Rynku, Konsumpcji i Koniunktur, Warsaw.
- Moszyński M. (2007), *Procesy delokalizacji we współczesnej gospodarce światowej – szansa czy zagrożenie dla polskiego rynku pracy?*, (in:) *Wykorzystanie zasobów pracy we współczesnej gospodarce*, scient. ed. D. Kopycińska, Uniwersytet Szczeciński, Szczecin.
- Raporty. Polityka gospodarcza Polski w integrującej się Europie 2011-2012* (2012), Instytut Badań Rynku, Konsumpcji i Koniunktur, Warsaw.
- Rocznik Statystyczny Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012)*, GUS, Warsaw.
- Wesołowska E. (2012 July - August) *Kredyty mieszkaniowe. Tanio, coraz taniej*, Dom Newsweek Poland.
- Wolska G. (2008), *Funkcje usług w procesach gospodarowania – próba analizy krytycznej*, (in:) *Usługi w Polsce – nauka, dydaktyka i praktyka wobec wyzwań przyszłości*, scient. ed. A. Panasiuk, K. Rogoziński, „Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Szczecińskiego”, No. 497, „Ekonomiczne problemy Usług”, No. 20, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Uniwersytetu Szczecińskiego, Szczecin 2008.
- Wykorzystanie zasobów pracy we współczesnej gospodarce* (2007), scient. ed. D. Kopycińska, Uniwersytet Szczeciński, Szczecin.
- Sektor BSS – Business Support Services* <http://www.paiz.gov.pl/sektory/bss> [access: 10 06 2013].
- Global Location Insights: October 2011 - Perspectives on Global Services Market in Poland*, Everest Group, <http://research.everestgrp.com> [access: 15-05-2012].

Nakłady inwestycyjne a liczba pracujących w sektorze usług w Polsce w latach 2009-2011

Streszczenie

Celem artykułu jest określenie relacji zachodzących pomiędzy nakładami inwestycyjnymi a liczbą pracujących w Polsce w sektorze usług. Artykuł ma charakter badawczy. Przedmiotem analizy są wielkość, struktura i dynamika nakładów

инвестиционных и численности работающих в секторе услуг. Рассмотрены все секторы сектора услуг. Статья подготовлена на основе результатов исследований типа *desk research* с использованием актуальных, доступных и сопоставимых данных GUS (согласно секции PKD 2007) касающихся инвестиций и численности работающих в целом по различным секторам сектора услуг и для субъектов с иностранным капиталом функционирующих в этих секторах. Анализ охватывает период 2009-2011 гг. В исследовании использовались также литература по инвестициям и рынку труда, доступная в форме книг, статей, отчетов, а также материалов, размещаемых в Интернете. Сравнительный анализ структуры и динамики инвестиций со структурой и динамикой численности работающих выявил, что рост капитальных вложений в данной секции сектора услуг не всегда в исследуемом периоде приводил к росту численности работающих (секция *Размещение и общественное питание*), а снижению инвестиций иногда отвечал рост численности работающих в секции (*Оптовая и розничная торговля; ремонт автомобилей и мотоциклов, Операции с недвижимым имуществом*). Обращает внимание небольшая инвестиционная вовлеченность субъектов с иностранным капиталом в сфере

Слова ключевые: инвестиции, работающие, рынок труда, сектор услуг.

Коды JEL: J4, L8

Капиталовложения и число занятых в секторе услуг в Польше в 2009-2011 гг.

Резюме

Цель статьи – определить взаимоотношения, выступающие между капиталовложениями и числом занятых в секторе услуг в Польше. Статья имеет исследовательский характер. Предмет анализа – объем, структура и динамика капиталовложений, а также числа занятых в секторе услуг. Статья была подготовлена на основе результатов изучения типа кабинетных исследований, используя актуальные, доступные и сопоставимые данные ЦСУ (по секциям Польской классификации видов экономической деятельности, *PKD 2007*), касающиеся капитальных вложений и числа занятых в целом в отдельных секциях сектора услуг и для субъектов с иностранным капиталом, функционирующих в этих секциях. Анализ охватил период 2009-2011 гг. В исследовании использовались также литература по капиталовложениям и рынку труда, доступная в форме книг, статей, отчетов, а также материалов, размещаемых в Интернете. Сравнительный анализ структуры и динамики капиталовложений со структурой и динамикой численности занятых выявил, что рост капитальных вложений в данной секции сектора услуг не всегда в исследуемом периоде приводил к росту численности занятых (секция *Размещение и общественное питание*), а снижению капиталовложений иногда отвечал рост численности занятых в секции (*Оптовая и розничная торговля; ремонт автомобилей и мотоциклов, Операции с недвижимым имуществом*). Обращает внимание небольшая инвестиционная вовлеченность субъектов с иностранным капиталом в сфере

государственных услуг (*Деятельность в сфере здравоохранения и социальных услуг, Искусство, сфера развлечений и отдыха*).

Ключевые слова: капиталовложения, занятые, рынок труда, сектор услуг.

Коды JEL: J4, L8

Artykuł nadesłany do redakcji w grudniu 2013 r.

© All rights reserved

Afiliacja:

dr Urszula Kłosiewicz-Górecka
Instytut Badań Rynku, Konsumpcji i Koniunktur
Al. Jerozolimskie 87
02-001 Warszawa
tel.: 22 628 55 85
e-mail: urszula.klosiewicz@ibrkk.pl