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ПІДПРИЄМНИЦЬКА ТА МІЖНАРОДНА ДІЯЛЬНІСТЬ ТЕРИТОРІАЛЬНИХ ГРОМАД, ЇХ ТРАНСКОРДОННЕ, МІЖМУНІЦИПАЛЬНЕ СПІВРОБІТНИЦТВО, ДЕРЖАВНО-ПРИВАТНЕ ПАРТНЕРСТВО

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ЗАСТОСУВАННЯ БАГАТОВИМІРНОГО ПОРІВНЯЛЬНОГО АНАЛІЗУ ДЛЯ ОЦІНЮВАННЯ РЕГІОНАЛЬНОГО ЕКОНОМІЧНОГО ЗРОСТАННЯ

ASSESSING REGIONAL INNOVATION AND GROWTH IN POLAND USING MULTIDIMENSIONAL COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS (MCA)

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Innovation and entrepreneurship currently constitute the key pillars of Poland's economic growth, determining the competitiveness, adaptive capacity of enterprises, and the pace of structural transformation of the economy. The modern economy relies on the synergy of new technologies, human capital, and efficient business models.

Between 1992 and 2023, the Polish economy demonstrated exceptional growth dynamics, achieving an average GDP growth rate of 4%, significantly above the EU average of 1.7%.[1] This indicates that economic growth created favourable conditions for the development of innovation; however, this process was characterised by varying intensity across regions.

Classical theories of economic growth – from Schumpeter's "creative destruction" to the endogenous models of Romer and Lucas – confirm that innovation, knowledge, and human capital constitute the most important internal

determinants of development.[4] In the Polish context, investments in talent, education, research, and modern economic infrastructure are particularly crucial.

The systemic nature of innovation requires effective cooperation between the public, scientific, and industrial sectors. Research indicates that limitations in knowledge transfer, cultural barriers, the small scale of commercialisation projects, and the lack of stable support mechanisms – particularly for SMEs – hinder the full utilisation of Poland's innovation potential.

Regional disparities in innovation across Poland are significant and stem from differences in infrastructure, the quality of human resources, and investment levels. To address research questions concerning changes in innovation levels between 2014 and 2022, a Multidimensional Comparative Analysis (MCA) was applied, based on five indicators related to R&D, innovation expenditures, and firms' sales outcomes.[2]

The results of the MCA indicate clear clustering of voivodeships into groups with varying levels of innovation development, confirming the existence of highly innovative, moderately developed, and less developed regions. Changes observed between 2014 and 2022 show improvement in most regions, yet the pace of progress remains uneven and structural disparities persist.[3]

Innovation growth does not always coincide with the dynamics of economic growth; however, in the long term, regions with higher levels of R&D and innovative activity among enterprises demonstrate greater flexibility, resilience to economic crises, and more stable development trajectories.

A key strategic conclusion is the need to further strengthen regional innovation ecosystems, particularly through: developing science–business collaboration, supporting research commercialisation, reinforcing the SME sector, implementing educational programmes, and pursuing more targeted regional policies tailored to local potentials and barriers.

Future research should focus on detailed diagnosis of regional factors and evaluation of public policy effectiveness in the field of innovation, enabling more

precise design of growth strategies and the reduction of disparities between regions.

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