

SATISFACTION RATE OF THE SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES WITH THE CORPORATE ENVIRONMENT OF A MUNICIPALITY

[Míra spokojenosti malých a středních podniků s podnikatelským prostředím obce]

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Abstract: This article shall present outputs of a primary research aimed on the analysis of the corporate environment quality and standards of communication between the municipality and resident small and medium enterprises (SME). An inductive approach, theoretical discourse on the role of the municipality in creation of corporate environment that is based on marketing of municipalities and descriptive primary research with analysis of obtained results were used in the article. Three descriptive hypotheses were set for the primary marketing research results. The hypotheses concern satisfaction rate of respondents with marketing communication and corporate environment of the municipality in consideration of its size and number of residents of the municipality. Results of the research point out that creation and generation of quality corporate environment that has a positive effect on SME may be done in an easier way in small municipalities rather than in bigger ones (over six thousand inhabitants).

Keywords: corporate environment of a municipality, marketing communication of the municipality, marketing research, small and medium business (SMB), small and medium enterprises (SME).

JEL classification: H40, M31

Doručeno redakci: 28.3.2013; Recenzováno: 30.5.2013; 4.6.2013; Schváleno k publikování: 16.6.2014

Introduction

Business in the field of small and medium enterprises is influenced by a whole range of factors. Some of them affect the entire SME sector without exception; particularly the economic environment where the phase of the economic cycle and the related purchasing power of inhabitants bring considerable difficulties to small and medium enterprises. Other factors that comprehensively affect the development of SMEs include the political and legislative environment. Both aforementioned macro-environments are mutually connected and one of the results of this concurrence is, among others, a system of subsidies in the field of SMEs.

According to Kotler (2011), the “macro-environment” of an enterprise also includes the demographic, cultural and social, natural or technological environment. In those environments, the level of the effect of the factors of the macro-environment differs and depends on the specifics of the industry where such enterprises operate. In terms of effective marketing planning, enterprises must monitor all changes in the marketing environment and its individual components. The function of the macro-environment presents unpredictable impacts of the surroundings. The macro-environment takes effect differently and continually. It is not possible to influence it, but only to adapt to this environment in a flexible way. (Kozel 2006, p. 16)

SMEs are not only influenced by their macro-environment, but also by the micro-environment. The marketing micro-environment (the sector of the company business activity or it could also be said micro-surroundings) includes circumstances, influences and situations which can be changed significantly by the company activity. (Jakubíková 2008, p. 83) In this article, we will discuss one of many components of micro-environment: the place where the company is based, i.e. the municipality (the city). There is a rule that the image of a company is partially related to the municipality where it operates and vice versa: a desirable image of a municipality, including all its marketing activities, helps create the business environment and thus may also promote the business activity of the company.

1 The Objective of the Article and Selected Methods

The objective of the article is to present the results of a primary survey carried out in cooperation with the students of Municipality Marketing during the winter semester of 2011/2012 following a brief theoretical summary of the issue in question. The primary survey focused on the evaluation of the quality of the business environment of a municipality and the level of communication of the municipality with the organizations of SMEs based in its territory. The survey results will be used in the lessons for students and in the subsequent research activity as a part of solution of the research task: “Research of Key Factors of the Development of SMEs in a Turbulent and Fast-changing Market Environment”, Project: CZ.1.07/2.3.00/20.0016, under the title: “Achieving Competitive Knowledge Economy through Structured Research in the Field of Small and Medium Enterprises”.

The methodological procedure was selected in steps from general to special ones (an inductive method). The theoretical level is based on the executed theoretical debate on the researched issue with regard to the theory of municipal marketing. First of all, a brief characteristic of the relation of the municipality and the business environment is presented, followed by an explanation of the essence of the PPP method (Public Private Partnership). The empirical part presents the results of the descriptive primary research focused on the evaluation of satisfaction of entrepreneurs operating their small and medium enterprises at the level of the municipal business environment where their company is based. Three research descriptive hypotheses were determined, concerning the level of satisfaction of the respondents with marketing communication and business environment of the municipality, in relation to the size of the municipality according to the population.

2 The Business Environment of the Municipality and Small and Medium Enterprises

The municipality is a fundamental territorial people's community and powers of self-government - it creates territorial integrity which is defined with the border of the municipality. The municipality can be also defined as an administrative division having the corporate status and own property. The municipality acts in legal relations at its own liability.¹

The enterprisers are said to be the persons who make a good thing of initiative and risk. (Staňková 2007, p. 1) The small and medium enterprises are regulated in the Czech Republic according to the small and medium enterprises support law. This type of an enterprise is defined in terms of employees' number, economical independence and total turnover or active capital value. Small companies employ up to 50 employees, an annual balance sheet total not exceeding 10 million euro. Medium-sized companies have up to 250 employees, have an

¹ Zákon č. 128/2000 Sb., zákon o obcích. *Zákony ČR* [online]. [vid. 18. března 2013]. Dostupné z: [http://www.zakonycr.cz/seznamy/128-2000-Sb-zakon-o-obcich-\(obecni-zrizeni\).html](http://www.zakonycr.cz/seznamy/128-2000-Sb-zakon-o-obcich-(obecni-zrizeni).html)

annual turnover not exceeding 50 million euro, and/or an annual balance sheet total not exceeding 43 million euro.²

The liberal business environment, providing the same conditions to all business subjects, is the crucial presumption for prosperous business activities. (Pražská 2002, p. 58) The business environment of a municipality is formed by three subsystems that mutually influence one another: (Vašítková and Janečková 1999)

The municipality itself.

- Organizations operating within the municipality.
- Historical and cultural factors, habits, traditions and customs of its inhabitants.

First and foremost, it is a municipality that co-creates the terms and conditions for the activity of businesses in its territory. From this point of view, the municipality is an enterprise as it shows the activity that creates a current or future gain. In spite of that, it is an organization where the allocation of resources is mainly executed through administrative orders. The municipality is a special type of organization particularly as it performs the functions of a local autonomy and public administration within the scope of the activity defined by the Act on Municipalities and some other regulations. Thus it is obvious that the municipality can choose neither the line, nor the place of business. This affects the mission of the organization (municipality) and represents a particular specific characteristic when creating business environment and an image of the organizational culture of the municipality.

On the other hand, some dominant businesses, large enterprises or companies that are the largest employer in the municipality may influence the municipality. If so, they indirectly affect the inhabitants and thus the atmosphere in the city or the municipality. Entrepreneurs create the gross domestic product of the municipality and participate in the economic and social environment, a factor of the municipality's image. Small and Medium Enterprises represent 99,84 % of all active companies in the Czech Republic. They generate together almost 2 million of job opportunities and they employ 61 % of people working in the private sector.³ Small and Medium Enterprises are usually in close relation in the region where they are located. Enterprisers live mostly in this region. Firstly they provide employment and economical benefits to this region, but also support many regional charitable and other events. (Veber, Srpová and composite authors, 2005, p. 21). Businesses thus affect the economic and social environment of the municipality both in the short and long term by creating the structure of the economy of the municipality (the region), its business culture, or the "entrepreneurial spirit" of the locality.

The business environment also includes public organizations of municipalities and cities as a part of the social infrastructure that may attract entrepreneurs to the municipality and keep them there. The business environment of the municipality is also formed by the historical and cultural factors, habits, traditions and customs of its inhabitants, which retroactively influences the business culture of the municipality as a whole and its image. The activity of prominent business personalities also has a significant meaning for the establishment of a specific business environment in the locality. For example, the City of Zlín and its surroundings are indelibly connected with the business personality of Tomáš Baťa.

² Enterprise and industry. *SME definition* [online]. [vid. 18. března 2013]. Dostupné z: http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/sme/facts-figures-analysis/sme-definition/index_en.html

³ Role malého a středního podnikání ve společnosti. *ipodnikatel.cz* [online]. [vid. 22. března 2013]. Dostupné z: <http://www.ipodnikatel.cz/O-podnikani-obecne/role-maleho-a-stredniho-podnikani-ve-spolecnosti.html>

Creating a balanced municipality, as it is usually defined by the vision of the municipality and its marketing strategy, cannot ensure the best management of the municipality in case that its activities remain limited to the city council and the municipal management. Therefore, the management of the municipality cannot do without cooperation – partnership of all subjects representing the product of the municipality, and thus businesses.

Partnership means participation of the private and public sectors in the management of the municipality, while creating a network of relations with various subjects that create and affect the resulting image of the municipality. We can state with complete certainty that the marketing mix of the municipality would not be complete without the element of partnership. Only in coordination with this tool it is possible to implement the marketing strategy of the municipality. (Vašítková 2011, p. 121)

The PPP (Public Private Partnership) method is a specific method put to practice for partnerships between public and private sectors. The principle of the model may be simply characterized in this way: “It is not the municipality (the state, the region) but a private subject that builds a particular public investment or service”. The most suitable model of public service management is a new tendency called NPM – New Public Management. NPM has been in operation since the 70’s of the 20th century in Anglo-Saxon countries. It is interpreted as the infrastructure operation by the private sector or in cooperation with the public sector. NPM is known in connection with the term “3Es” – economy, efficiency, and effectiveness. (Ostřížek 2011, p. 69) In terms of PPP (NPM) the public sector subjects are partners and at the same time also customers of the private sector. The private sector operates public service (infrastructure) at its own expense and the state/region/municipality as the customer pays for it regular fees.⁴

3 Primary Marketing Research

The party ordering the research was interested in whether or not entrepreneurs are satisfied with the business environment in their municipality and with the level of marketing communication of the municipality where they are based. We determined a descriptive objective of the research: a description and characteristics of the aforementioned factors with regard to the size of the municipality, according to its population. The respondents were small and medium enterprises in the profit sector based in the Czech Republic. The total sample of respondents included 165 businesses based in 48 municipalities and cities in the Czech Republic. The interviewers were students of the School of Business Administration in Karviná. Random sampling was applied.

The set of 48 municipalities included municipalities of different sizes (as to the population). For a better comparison, we divided this set into two groups:

- A group of small municipalities with a population of up to 6 thousand – 23 municipalities. 47 respondents were based in this group (28,49 %).
- A group of large municipalities with a population exceeding 6 thousand - 25 municipalities. 118 respondents were based in this group (71,51 %).

These size criteria have been already used in realization of previous marketing research relating to marketing of municipalities.

At the same time, we determined the following three research hypotheses:

⁴ Vize partnerství. *Ministerstvo financí ČR* [online]. [vid. 10. března 2013]. Dostupné z: http://www.mfcr.cz/cps/rde/xchg/mfcr/xsl/vize_part.html

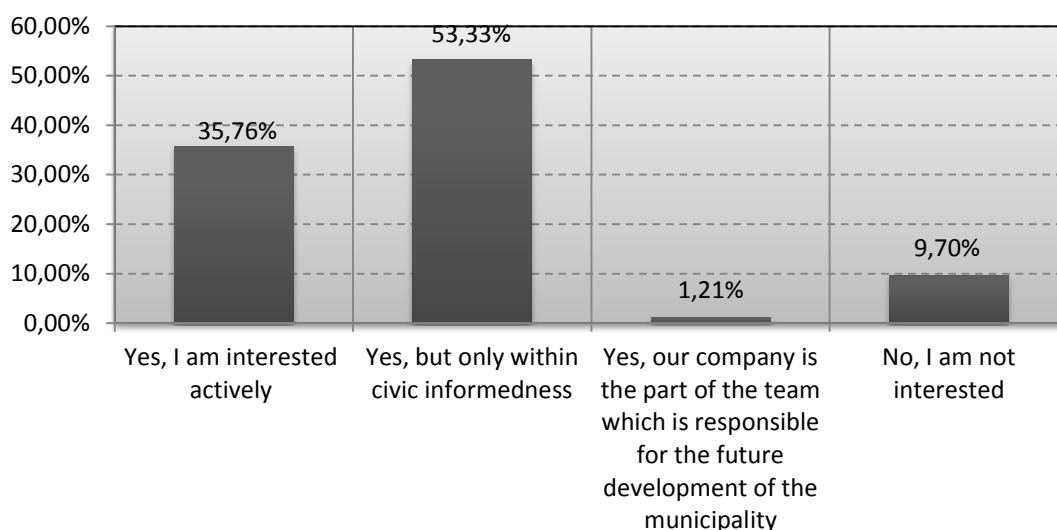
- H1: The respondents in the small municipality group will be more interested in the municipal activities than the respondents in the large municipality group.
- H2: The respondents in the large municipality group will evaluate the level of the municipal marketing communication higher than the respondents in the small municipality group.
- H3: The respondents' membership of the group of large municipalities or small municipalities has no effect on the evaluation of the business environment.

Nonparametric tests of hypotheses – testing of the independence of the qualitative characters – will be used for testing Hypothesis No. 1 and Hypothesis No. 3.⁵

Research Information Analysis

As mentioned above, it is necessary to get the entrepreneurs involved in the activities of the municipality in order to make the municipality participate effectively in the establishment of the business environment. The level of this participation or interest within our survey is presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: The entrepreneurs' interest in the activities of the municipality



Source: Authors' work

The majority of the addressed respondents (53,33 %) are only interested in the activities in the municipality within their civic informedness, which is not very gratifying. 35,76 % of respondents show an active interest and only 2 businesses are directly involved in the activities of their municipality. However, the most dismal is the finding that almost ten percent of all entrepreneurs (9,7 %) are not interested in the municipal activities at all.

We wanted to know whether the reality would differ for entrepreneurs based in a small municipality (up to 6 thousand inhabitants). Table 1 presents the results.

⁵ The function in MS Excel CHITEST was used. The testing was proceeding at the relevancy level $\alpha=0,05$.

Table 1: The entrepreneurs' interest in the activities of the municipality (up to 6 thousand inhabitants)

The interest in the activities of the municipality	Response	
	Absolutely	Relatively (%)
Yes, I am interested actively	19	40,43
Yes, but only within civic informedness	24	51,06
Yes, our company is the part of the team which is responsible for the future development of the municipality	1	2,13
No, I am not interested	3	6,38

Source: Authors' work

It is obvious that according to the expectations, there was a greater interest of the entrepreneurs in the activity of the municipality in this group. 19 companies, i.e. 40,43 %, were actively interested in the activity of the municipality. It was 40 companies (33,9 %) in the group of large municipalities. Only 3 businesses were not interested in the municipal activity (6,38 %), while the proportion was 11,01 % for businesses based in municipalities with more than 6 thousand inhabitants.

Table 2: The entrepreneurs' interest in the activities of the municipality (over 6 thousand inhabitants)

The interest in the activities of the municipality	Response	
	Absolutely	Relatively (%)
Yes, I am interested actively	40	33,9
Yes, but only within civic informedness	64	54,24
Yes, our company is the part of the team which is responsible for the future development of the municipality	1	0,85
No, I am not interested	13	11,02

Source: Authors' work

Based on the results of the statistical testing of H1 with the aim to map the effect of the size of the municipality on the interest of the entrepreneurs in its activity, there is no unambiguous relation between the defined characters; see Table 3 and Table 4. *Therefore, the H1 hypothesis was dismissed.*

Table 3: The contingency table of actual and theoretical values - the municipality size and the interest in the municipality activity

Actual values	Active interest	Passive interest	Σ
Small municipality	19	28	47
Large municipality	40	78	118
Σ	59	106	165
Theoretical values	Active interest	Passive interest	Σ
Small Municipality	16,80606061	30,19393939	47
Large Municipality	42,19393939	75,80606061	118
Σ	59	106	165

Source: Authors' work

Table 4: Testing of the independence of the qualitative characters – the municipality size and the interest in the municipality activity

Partial hypotheses	H0: dependence between the municipality size and the interest in the municipality activity
	H1: independence between the municipality size and the interest in the municipality activity
p-value (result of CHITEST in MS EXCEL)	0,429788459
Hypotheses interpretation	H0 is accepted: $p\text{-value} > \alpha (0,05) \Rightarrow$ independence between the size and the interest in the municipality activity

Source: Authors' work

The following set of questions in our survey focused on the field of marketing communication of the municipality. The respondents were asked to assess the standard of the municipal website, the municipal promotional material and social public events organized by the municipality. They were asked to use a range of marks for the assessment, just like at school. The results of this survey in both groups are presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Selected marketing communication tools evaluation (all respondents)⁶

Marketing communication tools	Evaluation					Average	%
	1	2	3	4	5		
Web sites of the municipality	54	58	25	8	2	1,95	89,09
Promotional materials of the municipality	15	54	54	18	6	2,63	
Social and public gatherings which are arranged by the municipality	41	56	37	11	2	2,16	
I don't know, no interest	12						7,27

Source: Authors' work

The municipal websites had the best results, with the average mark of 1,95. Social and public events organized by the municipality were second, with the average mark of 2,16. Promotional materials received the worst mark – with the average mark of 2,63.

For comparison, let's have a look at the results in the group of municipalities with the population below 6 thousand (Table 6).

Table 6: Selected marketing communication tools evaluation (up to 6 thousand inhabitants)

Marketing communication tools	Evaluation					Average	%
	1	2	3	4	5		
Web sites of the municipality	18	14	8	5	0	2	95,74
Promotional materials of the municipality	8	15	12	8	2	2,58	
Public and social gatherings which are arranged by the municipality	18	17	7	3	0	1,89	
I don't know, no interest	2						4,25

Source: Authors' work

In the group of businesses based in small municipalities, the order in the assessment of the communication mix tools changed a bit as compared with the total assessment of the respondents from both groups. Social and public events organized by the municipality received the average mark of 1,89. This evaluation meets the expectations as such events are usually the “events of the year” in small municipalities and people pay a lot of attention to their preparation. It is also gratifying that the quality of websites was evaluated quite well, with the average mark of 2, which shows that even small municipalities have quality website

⁶ This question was not replied by 6 respondents, i.e. 3,64 %.

administrators. Promotional materials received the worst evaluation again: 2,58. Table 7 shows the assessment of the selected elements of marketing communication by entrepreneurs based in large municipalities (over 6 thousand inhabitants).

Table 7: Selected marketing communication tools evaluation (over 6 thousand inhabitants)⁷

Marketing communication tools	Evaluation					Average	%
	1	2	3	4	5		
Web sites of the municipality	36	44	17	3	2	1,93	86,44
Promotional materials of the municipality	7	39	42	10	4	2,66	
Public and social gatherings which are arranged by the municipality	23	39	30	8	2	2,28	
I don't know, no interest	10						8,47

Source: Authors' work

Respondents based in municipalities with more than 6 thousand inhabitants marked the websites higher than the respondents from the small municipality group, as expected. This confirms the estimate that larger cities and municipalities may allocate more budgetary resources and thus provide a better quality of processing. ***Our H2 hypothesis was thus confirmed.*** Promotional materials were placed on the second position (the small municipality group respondents evaluated those worse). The respondents from this group consider the quality of social public events organized by the municipality to be the worst, as compared with the evaluation by entrepreneurs from small municipalities.

When evaluating the overall level of the selected tools of marketing communication, our ***H2 hypothesis was not confirmed*** (see the stated statistical quantities of the mean and modus in Table 8) as the respondents from the group of municipalities with the population below 6 thousand evaluated the level of the selected marketing communication tools better.

Table 8: Selected marketing communication tools of municipality evaluation

Small municipality	Web sites	Promotional materials	Public and social gatherings
Average	2	2,58	1,89
Rank	2.	3.	1.
Modus	1	2	1
Large municipality	Web sites	Promotional materials	Public and social gatherings
Average	1,93	2,66	2,28
Rank	1.	3.	2.
Modus	2	3	2

Source: Authors' work

In our opinion, the business environment of a municipality should also include whether or not the municipality provides links to the companies based in its territory on its website. Our survey has found the following data, see Table 9.

⁷ This question was not replied by 6 respondents, i.e. 5,09 %.

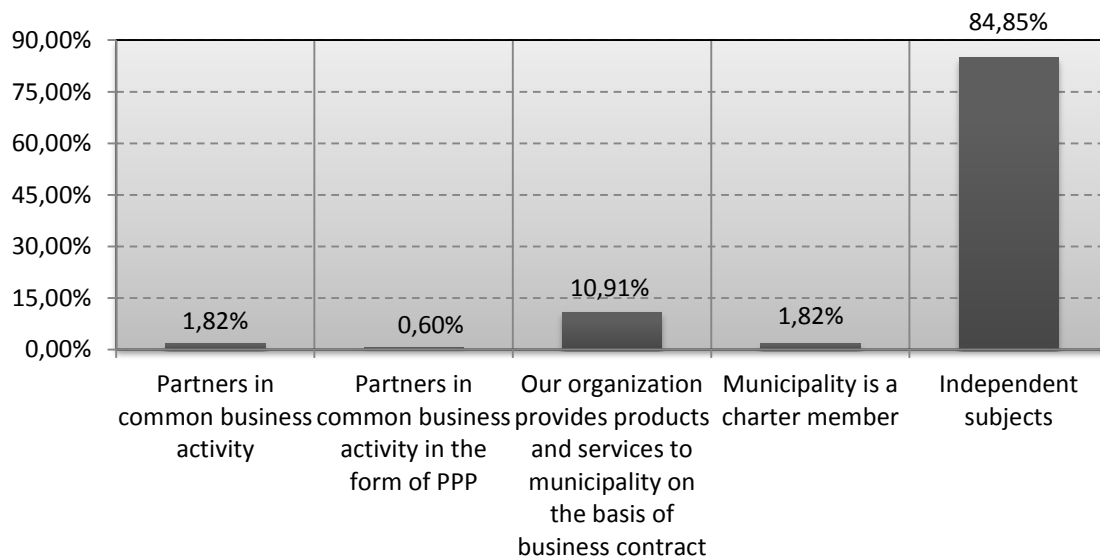
Table 9: References to firms on web sites of the municipality⁸

Size of the municipality	References to firms on web sites of the municipality			
	References		No references	
	Absolutely	Relatively (%)	Absolutely	Relatively (%)
Entrepreneurs from small municipalities (up to 6 thousand inhabitants)	36	76,60	10	21,27
Entrepreneurs from large municipalities (over 6 thousand inhabitants)	102	86,44	16	13,56
Entrepreneurs in total	138	83,64	26	15,76

Source: Authors' work

Those data imply that there is a lot to improve on the part of the municipalities, in both size categories. We believe that a better connection of the municipality with the businesses would bring benefits to both parties and also contribute to increasing mutual understanding. The availability of more comprehensive information on the municipal website should also be for the benefit of the municipality and should mean a practical step to the required business environment of a better quality for entrepreneurs.

We asked the respondents about the relationship of their organization with the municipality from the business activity aspect. Figure 2 provides a transparent overview of those relationships for both groups of respondents.

Figure 2: The relationship between medium and small entrepreneurs and the municipality where they have the place of their business

Source: Authors' work

The entire set of the addressed SMEs mainly relates to the municipalities as two independent subjects (84,85 %), i.e. 140 businesses. As for businesses in municipalities with more than 6 thousand inhabitants, this share is even higher – 90,67 %.

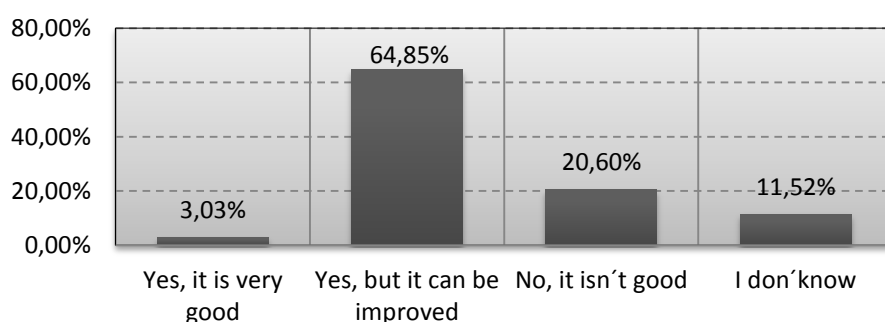
⁸ This question was not replied by 1 respondent (entrepreneur from municipality up to 6 thousand inhabitants).

10,91 % (18 companies) provide their products and services to the municipality on the basis of a business contract. This share is even higher in companies based in small municipalities where 10 companies, i.e. 27,21 % deliver their products to the municipality. This fact confirms the presumption that the cooperation of the business sphere with the municipality and the quality of the business environment is better in small municipalities than in the large ones.

3 businesses, i.e. 1,82 %, cooperate with the municipality within the meaning of a joint business activity, out of which 2 businesses are based in the group of municipalities with less than 6 thousand inhabitants.

The survey also showed that one company, in the group of municipalities with a population exceeding 6 thousand, cooperates with the municipality on the basis of the PPP method. The main objective of the survey was to examine how the addressed entrepreneurs evaluate the level of the business environment in their municipality. The facts found in the total set of companies are presented in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Corporate environment evaluation (all respondents)



Source: Authors' work

The positive finding of our survey is that a total of 67,88 % of the addressed respondents are pleased with the business environment in their municipality. However, only 3,03 %, i.e. only 5 companies, consider those to be very good conditions for business. A total of 102 businesses are pleased, however, they see some areas for improvement. On the other hand, 34 companies (20,60 %) consider the business environment conditions in their municipality to be unsatisfactory. This opinion of about a fifth of all respondents does not only bring a topic for contemplation, but also a new foundation for the implementation of corrective measures taken in this area.

Let's have a look at how the opinions of respondents based in small municipalities and based in large municipalities (above 6 thousand) were reflected in our survey, as shown in Table 10 and 11.

Table 10: Corporate environment evaluation (up to 6 thousand inhabitants)

Corporate environment evaluation	Response	
	Absolutely	v %
Yes, it is very good	2	4,26
Yes, but it can be improved	31	65,96
No, it isn't good	7	14,89
I don't know	7	14,89

Source: Authors' work

The share of satisfied respondents is a bit higher in the group of entrepreneurs based in small municipalities – 70,22 %; however, only 2 companies are completely satisfied (4,26 %). Nevertheless, the share of unsatisfied entrepreneurs is also lower than in the set of all companies, i.e. 14,89 %. These results imply that the conditions for business on the part of the municipality are better in small municipalities. However, with regard to the low number of respondents and mainly the number of municipalities in both groups of the survey, we can only consider the informative value of those data to be indicative.

Table 11: Corporate environment evaluation (over 6 thousand inhabitants)

Corporate environment evaluation	Response	
	Absolutely	v %
Yes, it is very good	3	2,54
Yes, but it can be improved	76	64,41
No, it isn't	27	22,88
I don't know	12	10,17

Source: Authors' work

The statistical testing of the determined research hypothesis – H3 – confirmed the presumption that the respondents' membership of the group of large or small municipalities has no effect on the evaluation of the business environment (Table 12 and 13). **Thus, the H3 hypothesis was confirmed.**

Table 12: Contingency table of actual and theoretical values – the municipality size and the corporate environment

Actual values	Positive evaluation	Negative evaluation	Neutral evaluation	Σ
Small municipality	33	7	7	47
Large municipality	79	27	12	118
Σ	112	34	19	165
Theoretical values	Positive evaluation	Negative evaluation	Neutral evaluation	Σ
Small municipality	31,9030303	9,684848485	5,412121212	47
Large municipality	80,0969697	24,31515152	13,58787879	118
Σ	112	34	19	165

Source: Authors' work

Table 13: Testing of the independence of the qualitative characters – the municipality size and corporate environment

Partial hypotheses	H0: independence between the municipality size and the corporate environment evaluation
	H1: dependence between the municipality size and the corporate environment evaluation
p-value (result of CHITEST in MS EXCEL)	0,417920158
Hypotheses evaluation	H0 is accepted: $p\text{-value} > \alpha$ (0,05) \Rightarrow independence between the municipality size and the corporate environment evaluation

Source: Authors' work

The evaluation of the business environment by respondents based in larger municipalities (cities) with more than 6 thousand inhabitants is considerably lower, in all types of responses than in the aforementioned group of respondents. We can only guess what the reasons of this phenomenon are: whether it is a higher concentration of the competitive environment,

aggravated mutual communication of the business sector with the municipality or the lack of interest of both parties in dealing with this situation.

In the last free question, the respondents were asked to propose measures that the municipality could take, in their opinion, to improve the business environment. The responses included a whole range of various opinions, out of which we selected those that most respondents agreed upon:

- Focus on the possibilities of more intense cooperation between the municipality and the local businesses in potential joint projects.
- Place information about the companies in the territory of the municipality on its website for free.
- Organize joint meetings of entrepreneurs and the local government, or invite representatives of agencies such as CzechTrade, CzechInvest etc.

There are strong relations between prosperous local economy creation and high quality municipality environment maintainance. These two elements are interactive and dependent on each other. The problems which influence the economy of municipalities and local small and medium enterprises are still urgent and substantial. It could be said as the common platform for mutual partnership.

We propose following steps:

- To create the programs of supporting services which give support to local employers in the form „the care after“. This support is realized after investment which represents new jobs or the benefit for municipality (for example financing from the EU funds etc.).
- To create the „special business panel“ on the web pages of municipalities. This panel should operate as the probing and interactive area to find out the enterprises' opinions relating to services of municipal council.
- The cooperation between two sides – the enterprises and municipality in the area of the PR tools use in practice. For example it could be the video-clip creation showing the local tourist places of interest and local enterprises products and services. This presentation should be placed on the municipal web pages or municipal facebook.
- The common participation in Event marketing realization.

Conclusion

Our survey showed that there are many areas of improvement in establishing high-quality business environment in the municipalities for SMEs, not only on the part of the municipalities, but also on the part of the entrepreneurs who should get more interested in the activity of the municipality, namely in an active way, which 64,24 % of all addressed respondents fail to do.

The entrepreneurs critically assess the level of marketing communication of their municipality, with respect to the sample of selected tools. Against the presumptions, the level is better in the group of small municipalities of up to 6 thousand inhabitants than in the large municipality group (above 6 thousand inhabitants).

The survey brought a positive finding: a total of 67,88 % of all addressed entrepreneurs expressed their satisfaction with the business environment in their municipality. In the group of large municipalities, 66,95 % of businesses were satisfied and in the group of small

municipalities, 70,22 % of the addressed respondents were satisfied with the business environment of their municipality.

It is obvious that the conditions for a “balanced municipality” that would also fulfil the role of a key factor in the development of SMEs are rather created in small municipalities than the large ones. The results provide both a range of questions to discuss the causes of the present situation and, first and foremost, the possibilities of correcting the found out situation.

We recommend to realize this type of marketing research repeatedly. It is possible to reach for the progress in the specific area of relationships in case of systematic monitoring and the resulting proposals implementation.

Acknowledgement

The research was realised by Marketing Department of the Silesian University in Opava at the turn of 2011 a 2012 as a part of a research project „Through the targeted research in the area of small and middle-sized companies to reaching competitive knowledge economy“ (Project CZ.1.07/2.3.00/20.0016).

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