



MART GRISEL

EUKN Director

10:30 - 11:00 Findings from Germany, France, and Latvia / *Resultados de Alemania, Francia y Letonia*

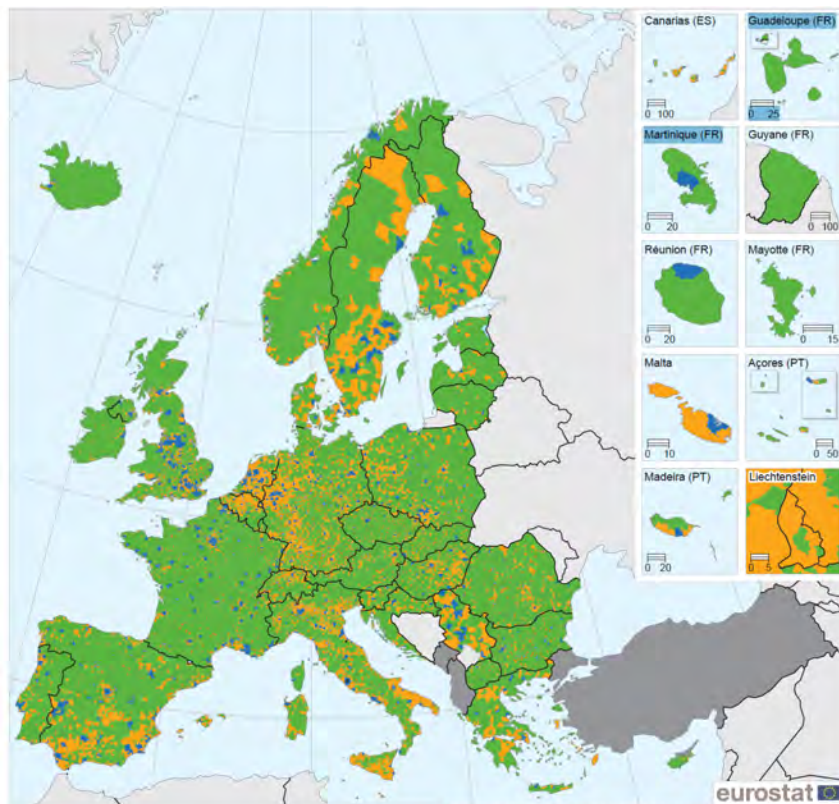
Opportunities for development and innovation in rural areas: European experiences

EUKN Policy Lab

European Urban
Knowledge Network



Europe is a continent of small and medium-sized cities and many rural areas



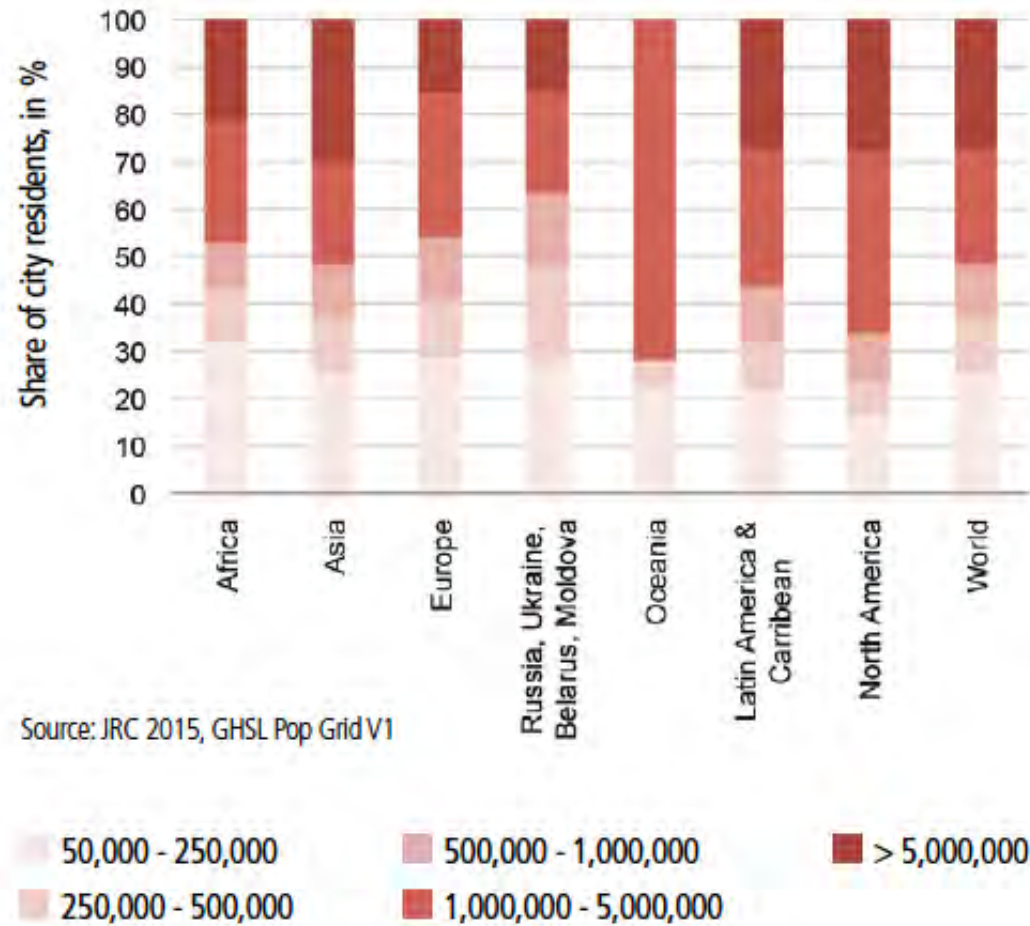
Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat
Cartography: Eurostat — GISCO, 08/2019

- Cities**
(Densely populated areas: at least 50 % of the population lives in urban centres)
- Towns and suburbs**
(Intermediate density areas: less than 50 % of the population lives in rural grid cells and less than 50 % of the population lives in urban centres)
- Rural areas**
(Thinly populated areas: more than 50 % of the population lives in rural grid cells)
- Data not available**

Note: based on population grid from 2011 and LAU 2016.

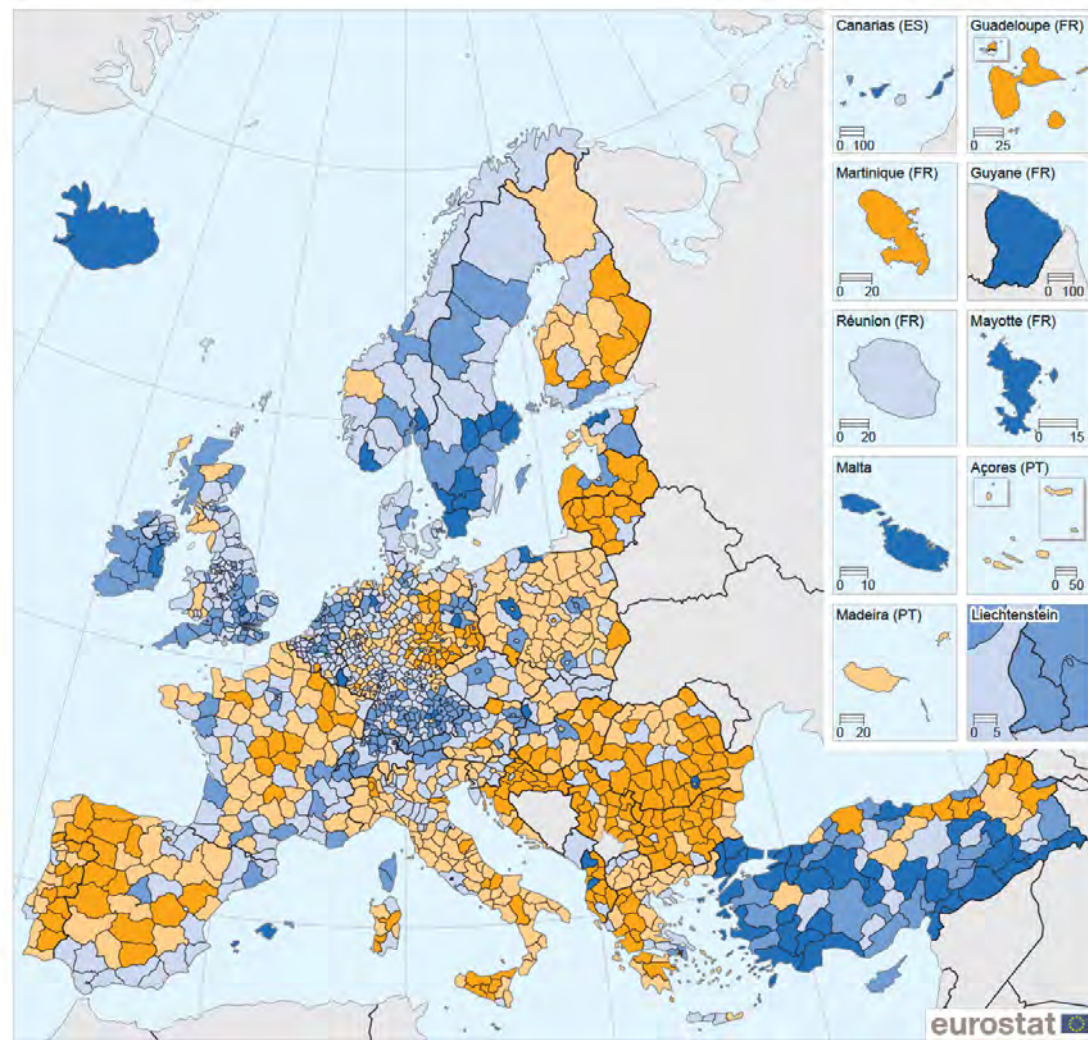
Source: Eurostat, JRC and European Commission Directorate-General for Regional Policy

Figure 1.5: City population share by city size per major global region, 2015



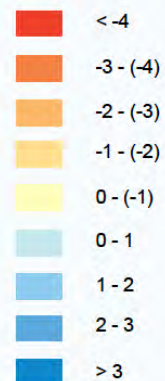
Source: JRC 2015, GHSL Pop Grid V1





Rural population change

Average annual population change in rural
Local Administrative Units (%), 2001 - 2011



urban or intermediate LAU units

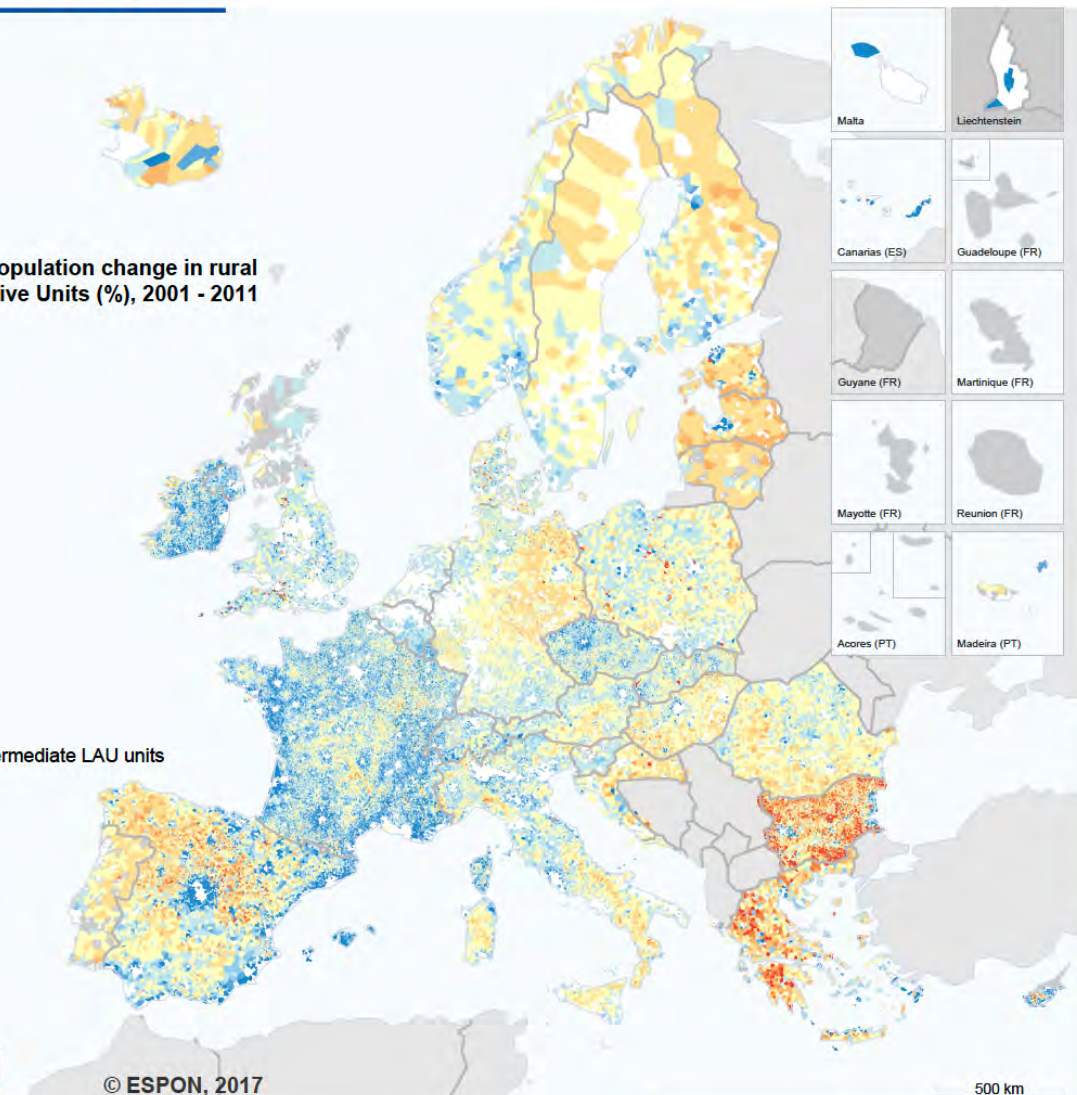
no data

Notes

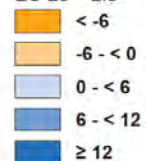
- Data for LT, PT, SI
correspond to LAU1

ESPON  
Co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

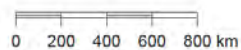
© ESPON, 2017



EU-28 = 2.0



Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkst
Cartography: Eurostat — GISCO, 05/2019



Regional level: LAU2 / 1 (2011)
Source: ESPON, 2017
Origin of data: Eurostat, ESPON, 2017
© UMS RIATE for administrative boundaries

Figure 2.1. Population by degree of urbanisation in the EU-28, 1961-2011

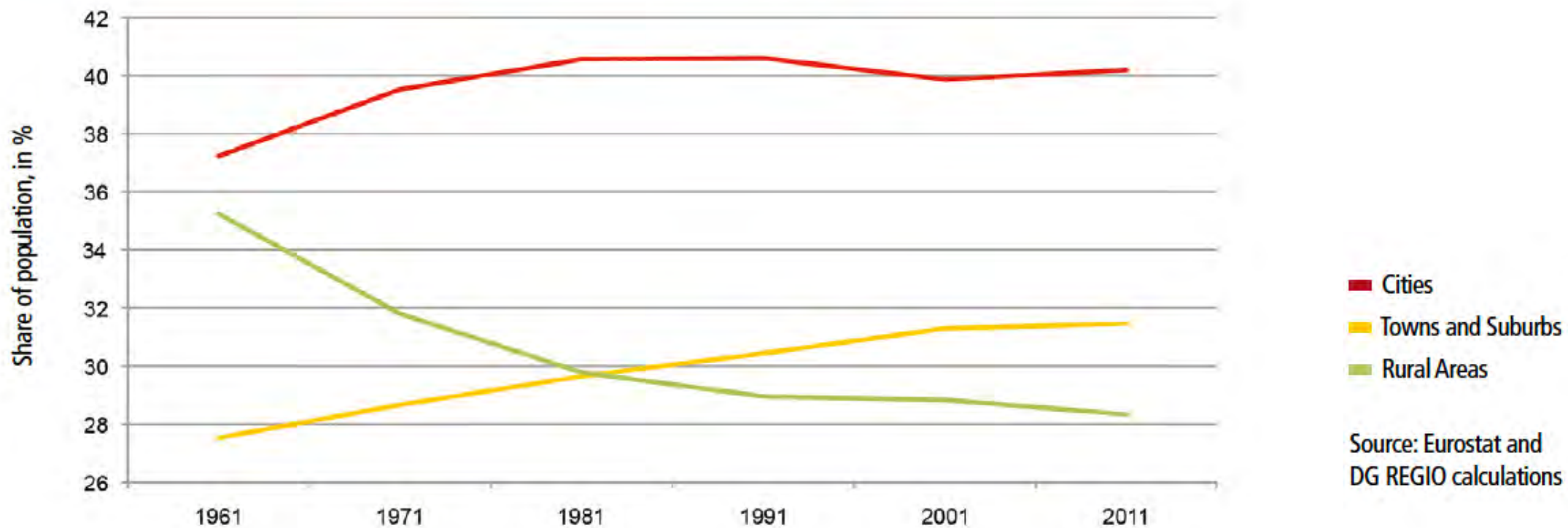
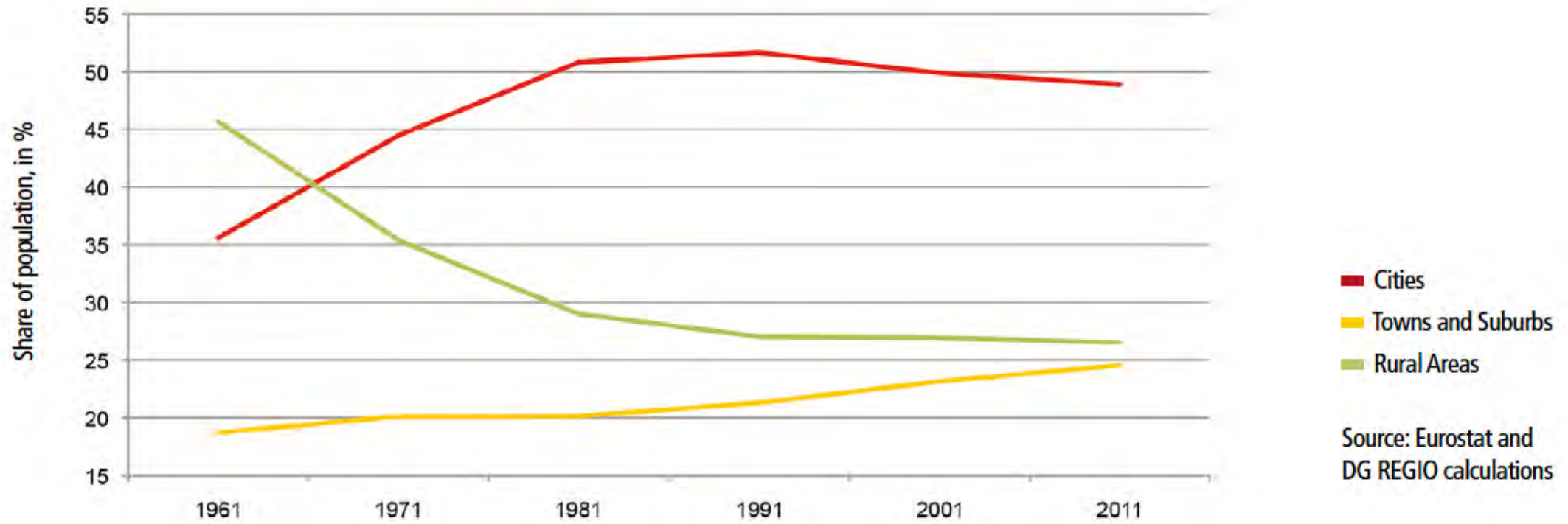
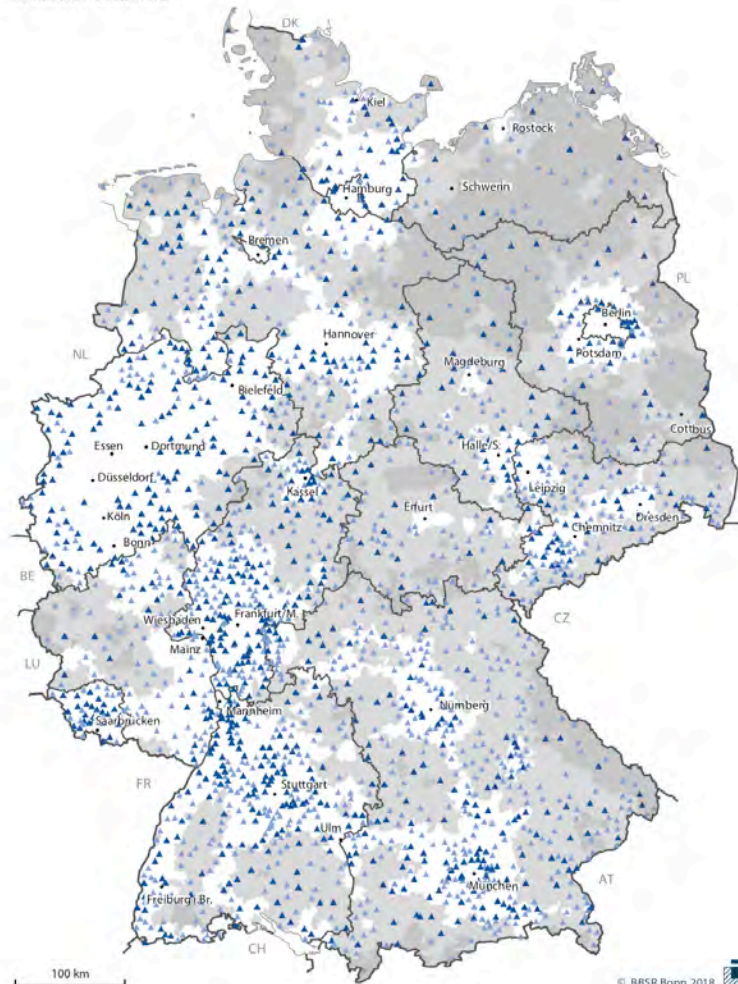


Figure 2.5. Population by degree of urbanisation in Spain, 1961-2011



Kleinstädte in Deutschland



- Kleinstädte**
- ▲ größere Kleinstädte (10.000 bis 20.000 Einwohner)
 - ▲ kleine Kleinstädte (unter 10.000 Einwohner)

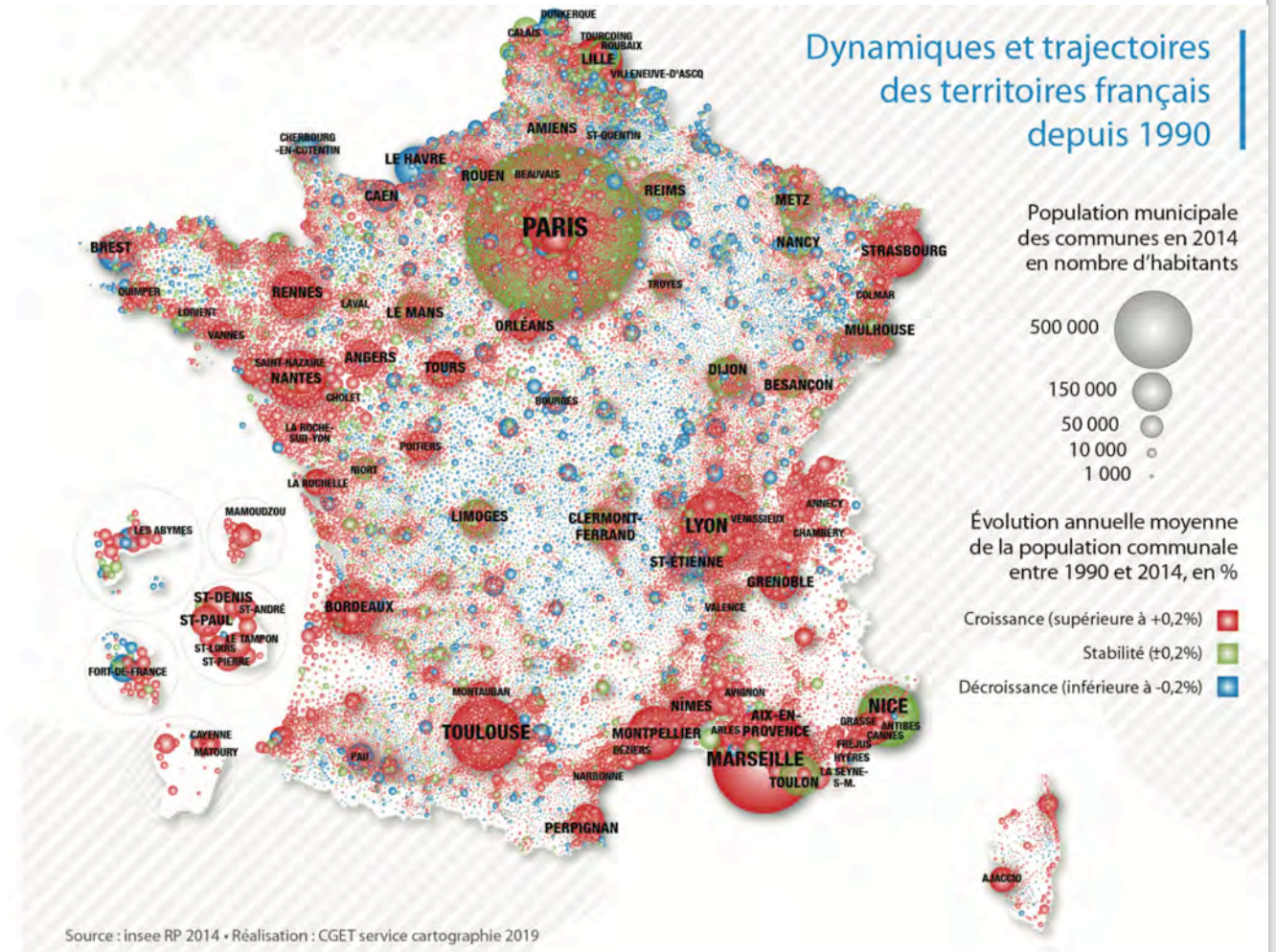
Kleinstädte sind Gemeinden oder eine Gemeinde innerhalb eines Gemeindeverbands mit 5.000 bis 20.000 Einwohnern mit grundzentraler Funktion mit mittelzentraler Teilfunktion

- Lagertyp**
- zentral
 - peripher
 - sehr peripher

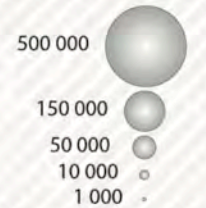
Datenbasis: Laufende Raumbeobachtung des BBSR
Geometrische Grundlage: BKG, Gemeindeverbände (generalisiert),
31.12.2015 © Geobasis-DE/BKG
Bearbeitung: A. Milbert

© BBSR Bonn 2018

Dynamiques et trajectoires des territoires français depuis 1990



Population municipale des communes en 2014 en nombre d'habitants



Évolution annuelle moyenne de la population communale entre 1990 et 2014, en %

- Croissance (supérieure à +0,2%)
- Stabilité (±0,2%)
- Décroissance (inférieure à -0,2%)

Source : insee RP 2014 • Réalisation : CGET service cartographie 2019



Definition of small and medium-sized towns and cities

- Different definitions in different MS exist, based on population size, functional role, regional importance and administrative status;
- OECD-COM definition of cities: S (50,000 – 100,000), M (100,000 – 250,000), L, XL, XXL and global cities; however lower threshold is much higher than common in many MS.

Development challenges of small and medium-sized towns and cities

- Demographic
 - Outflow young and educated
 - Shrinking population
- Economic
 - Industrial decline
 - Old infrastructure
 - Poor housing stock
- Institutional
 - Insufficient capacity and funding
 - Lack of collaboration
- Geographic
 - Autonomous SMUAs
 - Networked SMUAs
 - Agglomerated SMUAs



SMUAs differ from larger urban areas



Advantages

- More self-employment
- Many regions with SMUAs perform well
- Lower poverty rates in some MS
- Lower unemployment rates on average
- More affordable housing
- Good quality of life



Neutral

- Different demography
- More pensioners
- Less migrants
- More school age children



Disadvantages

- Older working population
- Less economic diversity
- Erosion of services
- Limited connectivity
- Political unrest

SMUAs Differ from Large Cities

Demographic

- older working population
- less migrants
- more pensioners
- higher share of school age children



Economic

- more self-employment
- larger working population in manufacturing
- industrial decline
- less economic diversity



Housing

- more second homes
- cheaper houses



□ SMUAs from individual MS and regions are statistically different from SMUAs in other MS and regions

Cēsis, Latvia

- Cēsis (15,828): a regional development center of creative cultural activities, and tourism
- Challenge of depopulation (-14,2% during past 10 years)
- Active, innovative young mayor and his team



Photo credit: bicycle.lv

Kranj, Slovenia

- Kranj (55,764), from industrial and job-providing centre to a service and a living area
- Youngest city in Slovenia, highest quality of life
- Well-connected city, close to Ljubljana





Example support inter-municipal cooperation: Germany

- Federal programme to encourage inter-municipal cooperation, as part of the National urban development policy, launched 2010 together with German states
- **Objective:** strengthen SMUAs as business, social and cultural centres, allow them to function as hubs, supplying services for the public in the future.
- Programme focuses on inter-municipal cooperation and integrated strategies to cope with demographic and economic shifts
- Sustained investment in adaptation and modernisation community infrastructures
- More than 400 urban areas supported; 70 million euro/year by Federal Ministry.

Example polycentric development: national policy Latvia

- Multi-sectoral territorial support with investments in 30 development centres (many SMUAs) for improvement infrastructure.
- Projects based on local development programs and Sustainable Development Strategy of Latvia 2030
- Building capacity and skills of municipalities in cooperation with entrepreneurs
- Integrated Territorial Investments (ITI) tool to be used for 9 largest urban areas and their links with surrounding areas



En détail
SYNTHÈSE



Petites centralités

Entre desserrement urbain
et dynamiques macro-régionales

mai 2019



MINISTÈRE
DE LA COHESION
DES TERRITOIRES
ET DES RELATIONS
AVEC LES COLLECTIVITÉS
TERRITORIALES



Bundesinstitut
für Bau-, Stadt- und
Raumforschung
im Bundesamt für Bauwesen
und Raumordnung



Zukunft Kleinstadt

Potenziale von Kleinstädten in peripheren Lagen



Strategic choices: going for growth or coping with decline?

Elements of a growth strategy

Socio economic

- Invest in skills; make use of the skills and knowledge inhabitants
- Provide responsive, efficient and open public services
- Target young generation
- Support local innovation

Territorial

- Ensure co-development by working across administrative boundaries
- Secure connectivity (infrastructure, digitalization)
- Build local and regional partnerships

Institutional

- Strategic planning, scenario planning, smart specialisation
- Strengthen collaborative and inclusive community leadership
- Collaborate across boundaries and sectors
- Networking (national, international)