

Dr. Manfred Kühn

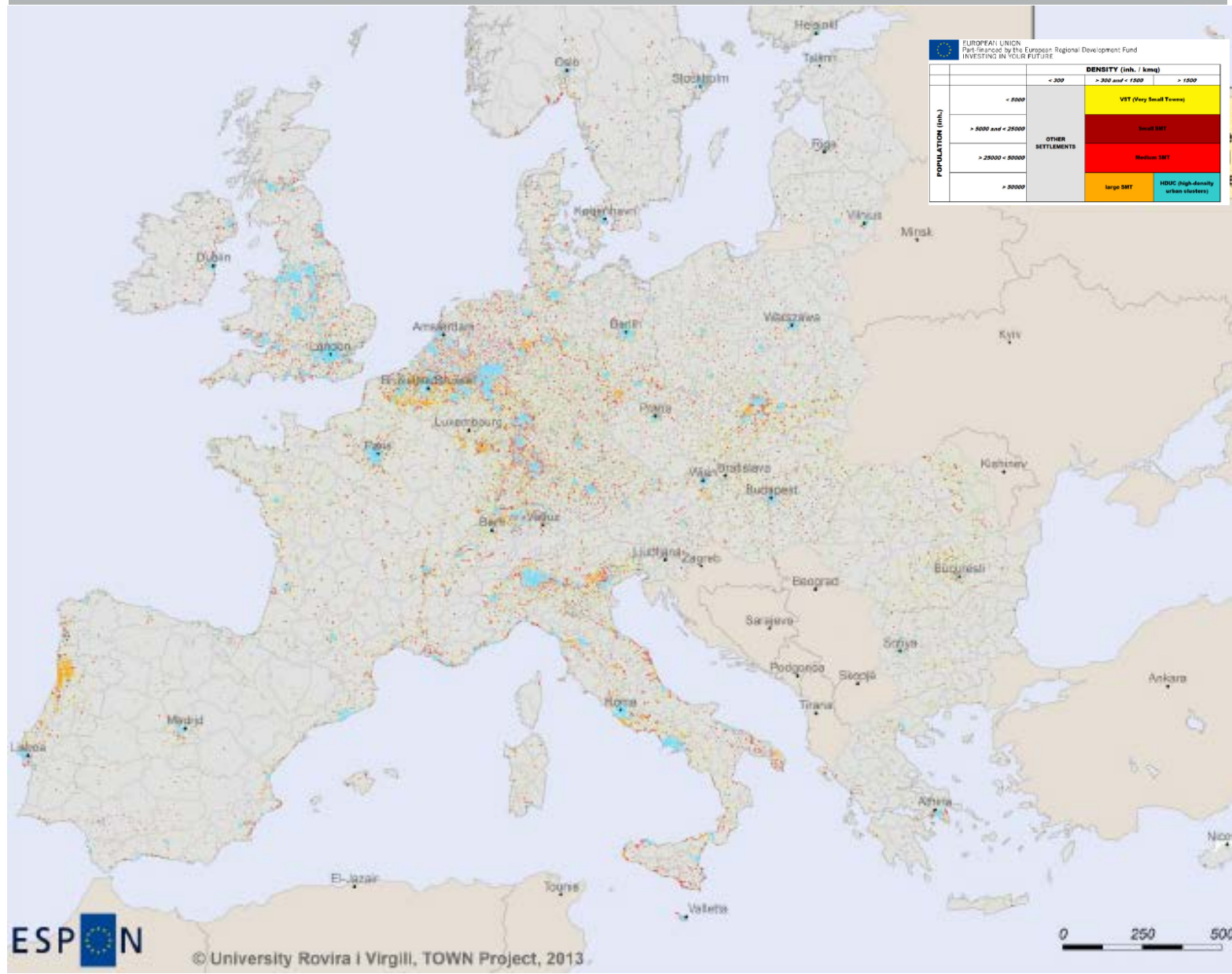
Small and Medium Sized Cities – Driving Forces of Peripheralisation

HUNGARIAN REGIONAL SCIENCE
ASSOCIATION 14th ANNUAL MEETING
Plenary session 1

Oradea, Romania, Sep 15, 2016



Small and Medium sized Towns in Europe



1. Urban Growth and Shrinkage in Europe

2. Peripheralisation of Cities

2.1. Research approach

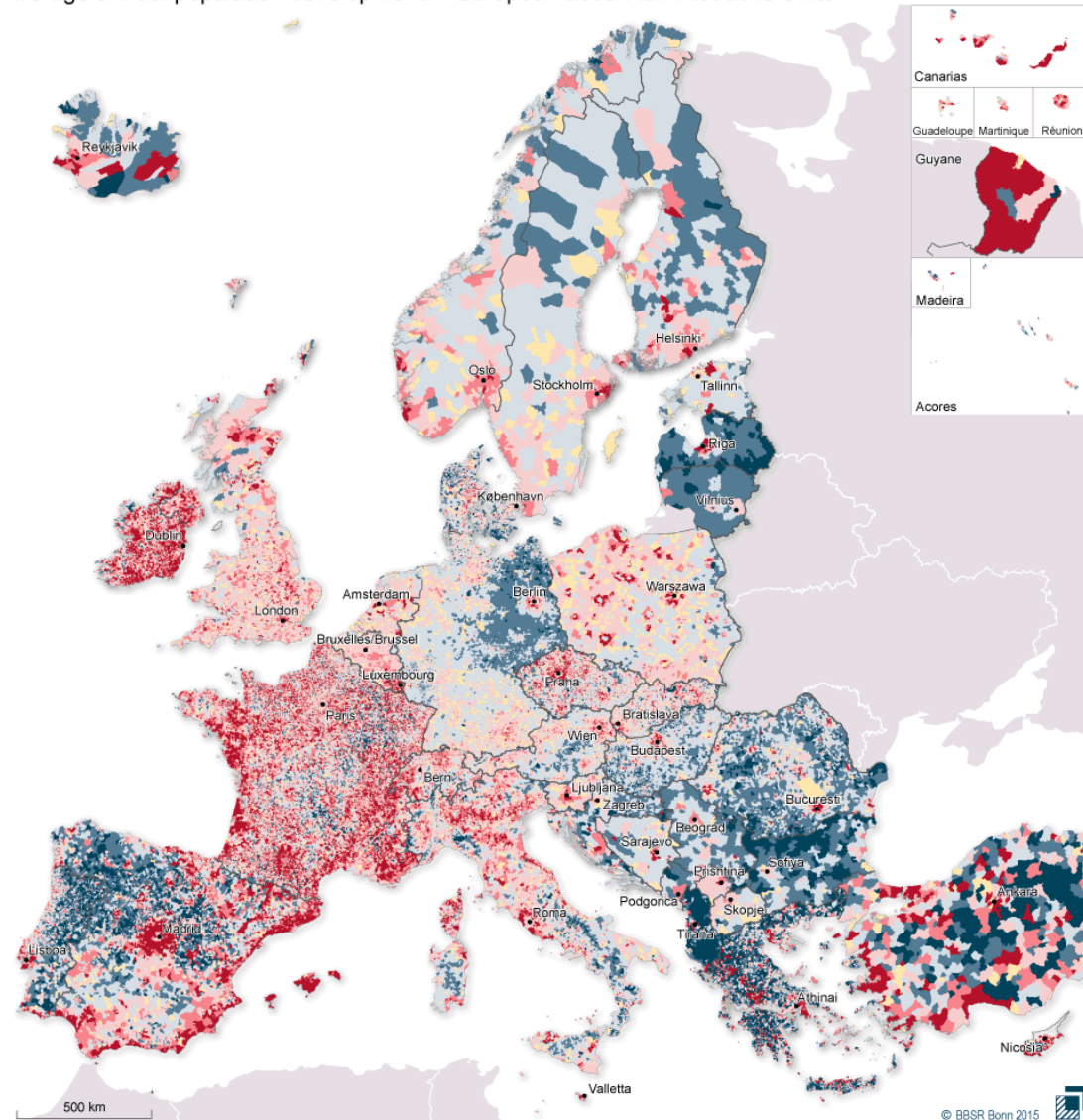
2.2. Relations: Centralisation and peripheralisation

2.3. Drivers: out-migration, disconnection, dependency

3. Conclusions

1. Urban Growth and Shrinkage in Europe

Average annual population development in European Local Administrative Units



Average annual population development 2001-2011* in % in Local Administrative Units LAU2**

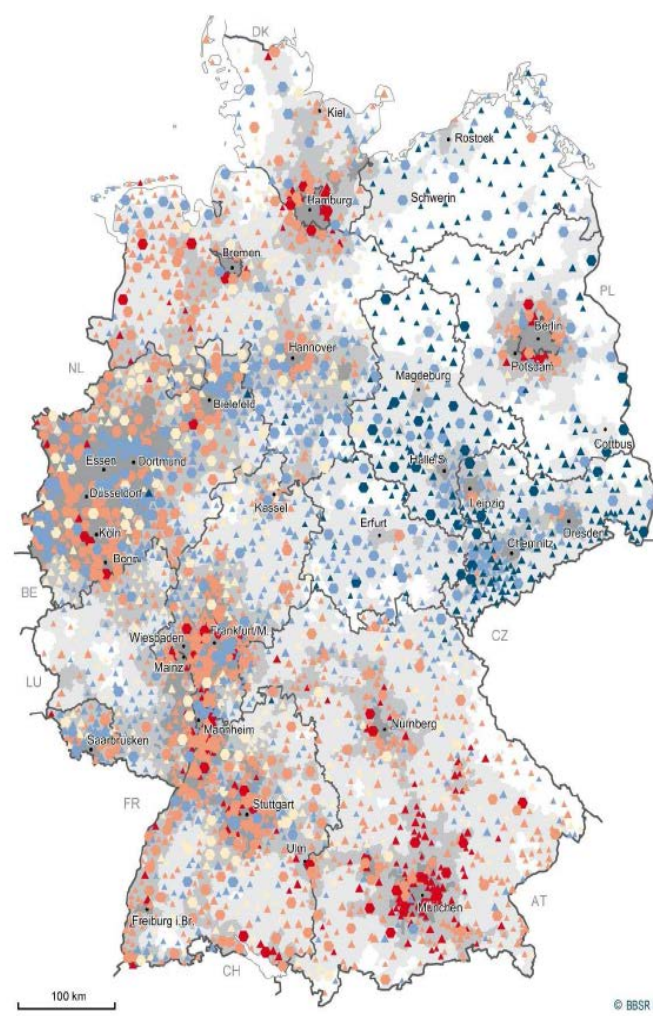


* Population data: 2001, 2011 censuses: BG: 2004, 2011; FR: 1999, 2009; IT: IE, NL, PL, SI, RO: 2002, 2011; BA: 2007, 2014; ME: 2003, 2011; MK: 2007, 2013; Register-based censuses: DK: 2007, 2013; KS: 2011, 2013
 ** Local Administrative Units: LAU2; BG, LT, ME, MK, TR: LAU1
 Equivalent territorial units: LAU2 equivalents: AL, FO, GR, LAU1 equivalents: BA, KS, RS

Database: Spatial Monitoring System for Europe. Origin of data: national statistical offices Geometric basis: GCR GeoMarketing, except UK Data Service for the United Kingdom and IGN GEOFLA for the French overseas departments
 Authors: R. Binot, L. Bradley, N. Komer-Blažger, T. Panwinkler, V. Schmidt-Seiwert

Spatial polarisation:

- the in-migration in growing cities is the out-migration from shrinking cities
- increasing socio-spatial disparities between cities and regions
- Downward spiral of shrinkage and decline?



Wachsende und schrumpfende Klein- und Mittelstädte

- stark wachsend
- wachsend
- stabil
- schrumpfend
- stark schrumpfend

Klein- und Mittelstädte

- Mittelstädte
- Größere Kleinstädte
- Kleine Kleinstädte

Betrachtete Strukturindikatoren:

- ◆ Bevölkerungsentwicklung 2005-2010
- ◆ Gesamtwanderungssaldo, Durchschn. 2008-2010
- ◆ Arbeitsplatzentwicklung 2005-2010
- ◆ Arbeitslosenquote, Durchschn. 2009-2010
- ◆ Realsteuerkraft, Durchschnitt 2009-2010
- ◆ Kaufkraft 2009

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 Datenbasis: Laufende Raumbeobachtung des BBSR
 Geometrische Grundlage: BKG, Einheitsgemeinden und Gemeindeverbände, 31.12.2010

■ Shrinking Cities

- Selective **out-migration** of younger and higher qualified groups („brain drain“)
- **Weak economy**: desinvestments, low qualified and payed jobs, unemployment
- **Vacancies of flats**: unmarketable properties („Schrott-Immobilien“)
- **Shortage of municipal finances**: saving costs politics
- **Closure of infrastructures**: schools, hospitals, stations etc.

■ Growing Cities

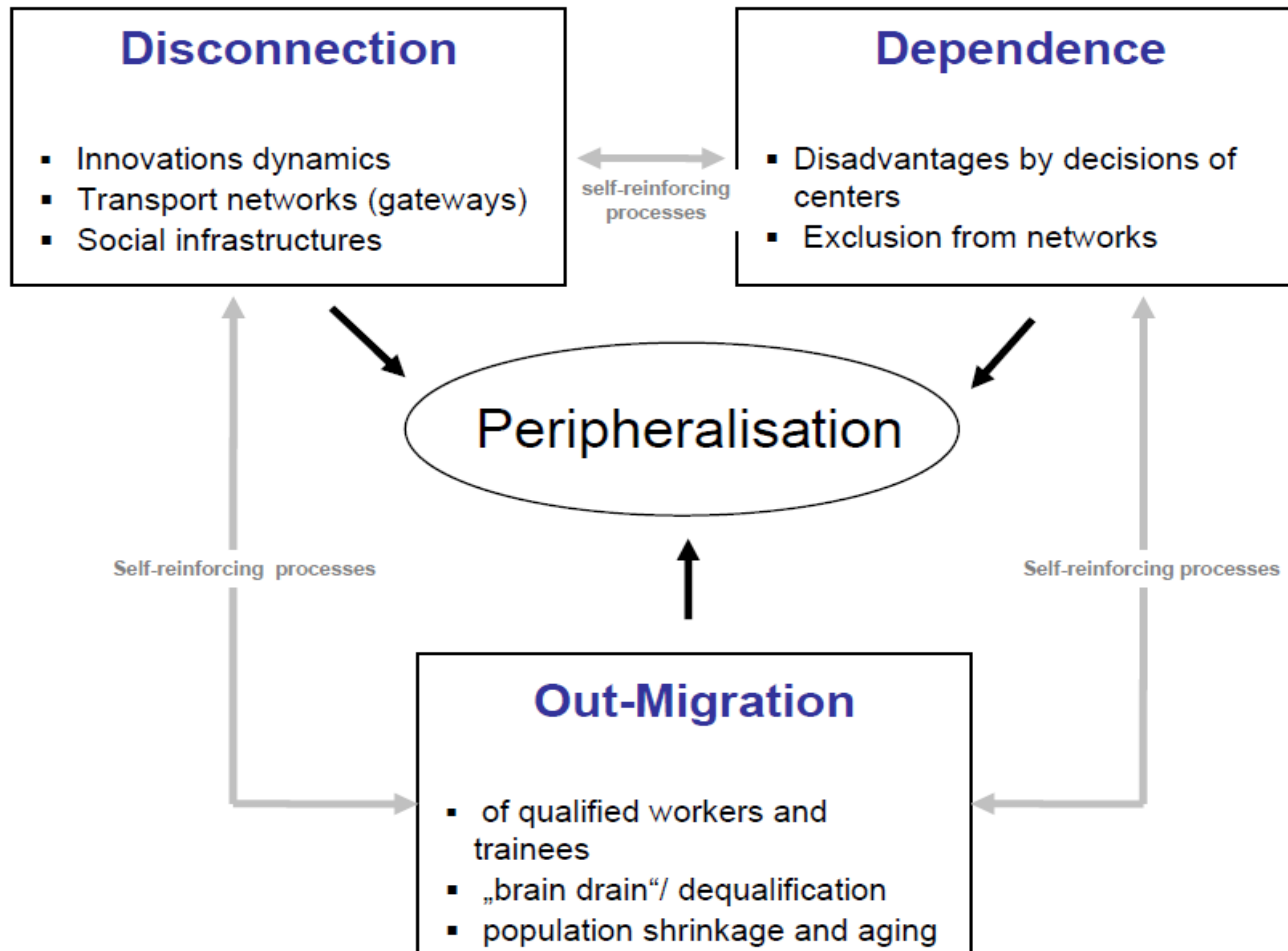
- **In-migration** of younger and higher qualified groups („Reurbanisation“)
- **Strong economy**: new investments, high qualified and payed jobs
- **Shortage of flats**: prices increase of tenements and properties
- **High municipal investments**: new housing and infrastructures
- **Extension of infrastructures**: airports, roads, schools etc.

The research approach ...

- ... offers a **dynamic understanding** in contrast to static definitions of peripheries (geographical remote areas, rural areas)
- ... is seen as **complementary process to centralisation** (within a polarized development)
- ... deals not only with **demographic** but also with **socio-economic and political processes** to explain shrinkage
- ... underlines **options for actors** and possibilities for **de-peripheralisation**

Dimensions	Centralisation	Peripheralisation
Demographical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ in-migration ■ population growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ out-migration ■ population shrinkage
Socio-Economical/ Infrastructural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ growth of employment ■ high qualified work ■ extension of gateways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ decrease of employment ■ low qualified work ■ closure of infrastructure
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ decision power ■ inclusion to networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ dependency ■ exclusion to networks

Sources: Friedmann (1973): A theory of polarized development; Herrschel (2011): Regional development, peripheralisation and marginalisation



4. Conclusions

- **Peripheralisation** is an approach to explain urban shrinkage by a mixture of demographical, socioeconomic and political processes.
- Peripheralised cities and regions are characterised by **out-migration** of higher qualified people, **dependency** to centers of command and control and **closure of infrastructures**.
- **Education, Qualification and Innovation** are key issues in the knowledge society, which may enable shrinking cities to avoid downward spirals.
- A **De-Peripheralisation** is possible: Small and Medium sized Cities need more decision power (local government, headquarters of firms)

Friedmann, John (1973): A theory of polarized development, in: Friedmann, J.: Urbanization, Planning, and National Development, Beverly Hills/London; S. 41-67.

Herrschel, Tassilo (2011): Regional development, peripheralisation and marginalisation - and the Role of Governance. In: T. Herrschel; P. Tallberg (Hrsg.): The Role of Regions? Networks, Scale, Territory. Kristianstad, S. 85-102.

Kuehn, Manfred (2015): Peripheralization: Theoretical Concepts Explaining Socio-Spatial Inequalities, European Planning Studies, 23, (2), 367-378.

Naumann, Matthias and Fischer-Tahir, A. (Eds. 2012): Peripheralization: The Making of Spatial Dependencies and Social Injustice, Wiesbaden.

Servillo, L. et al. (2014): Town. Small and medium sized towns in their functional territorial context, Final report, ESPON, Luxembourg.

Thank you
for your attention!

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