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Regional dynamics and structural changes in Central and Eastern European countries: trends and prospects

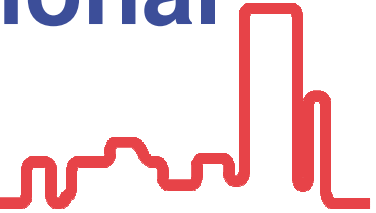
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* Centre for European Regional and Local Studies (EUROREG, University of Warsaw)

RSA 2nd Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) Conference 2019
Metropolises and Peripheries of CEE Countries:
New Challenges for EU, National and Regional Policies

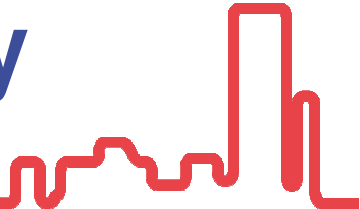
Lublin, 11-13th September 2019

Theoretical underpinnings of regional patterns and growth dynamics

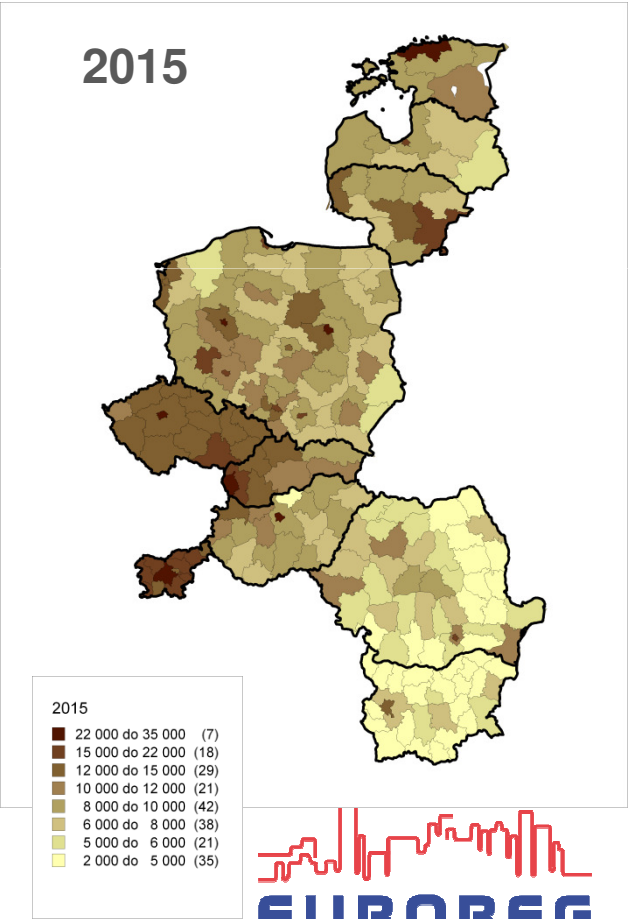
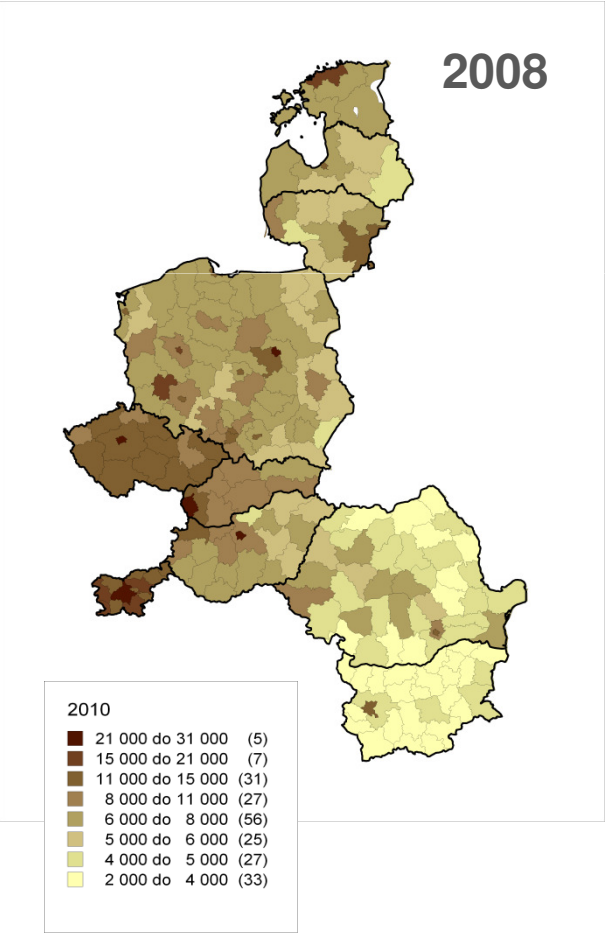
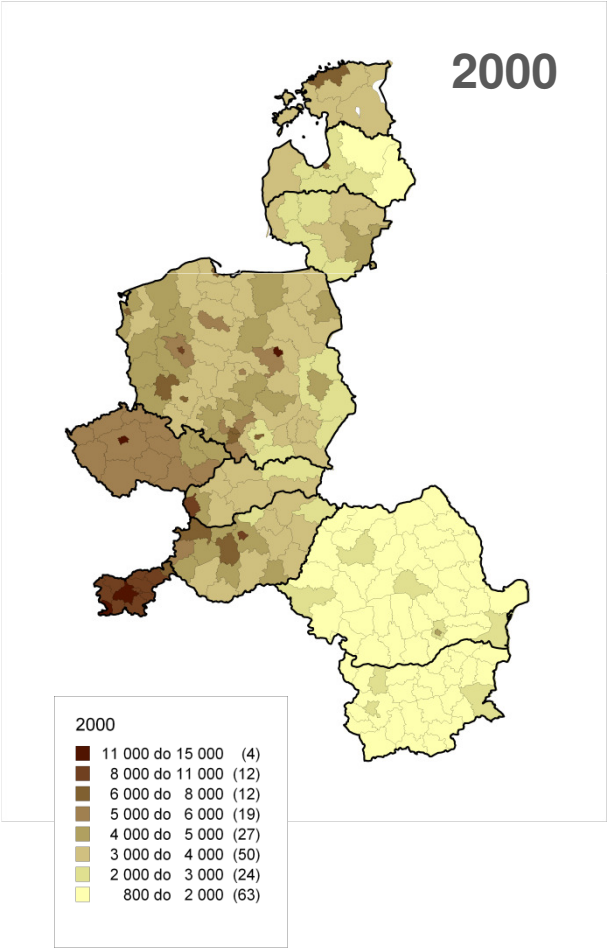


- Longue-duree process and path dependency (Braudell 1982, Arthur 1994)
- Metropolises as growth poles (Castells 1998, Jałowiecki 1999, Smętkowski 2001, Benedek, Cristea 2014)
- Williamson hypothesis and its contemporary reformulation (Williamson 1965, Capello 2008)
- Spread effects and innovation diffusion and its spatial forms (Hirshman 1958, Hägerstrand 1967)
- Interplay between economic growth and population change (Batista e Sila et al. 2016)

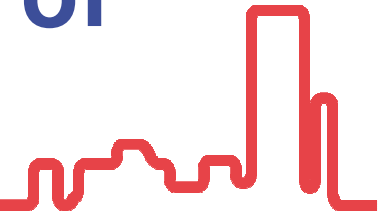
Long-duree and path dependency



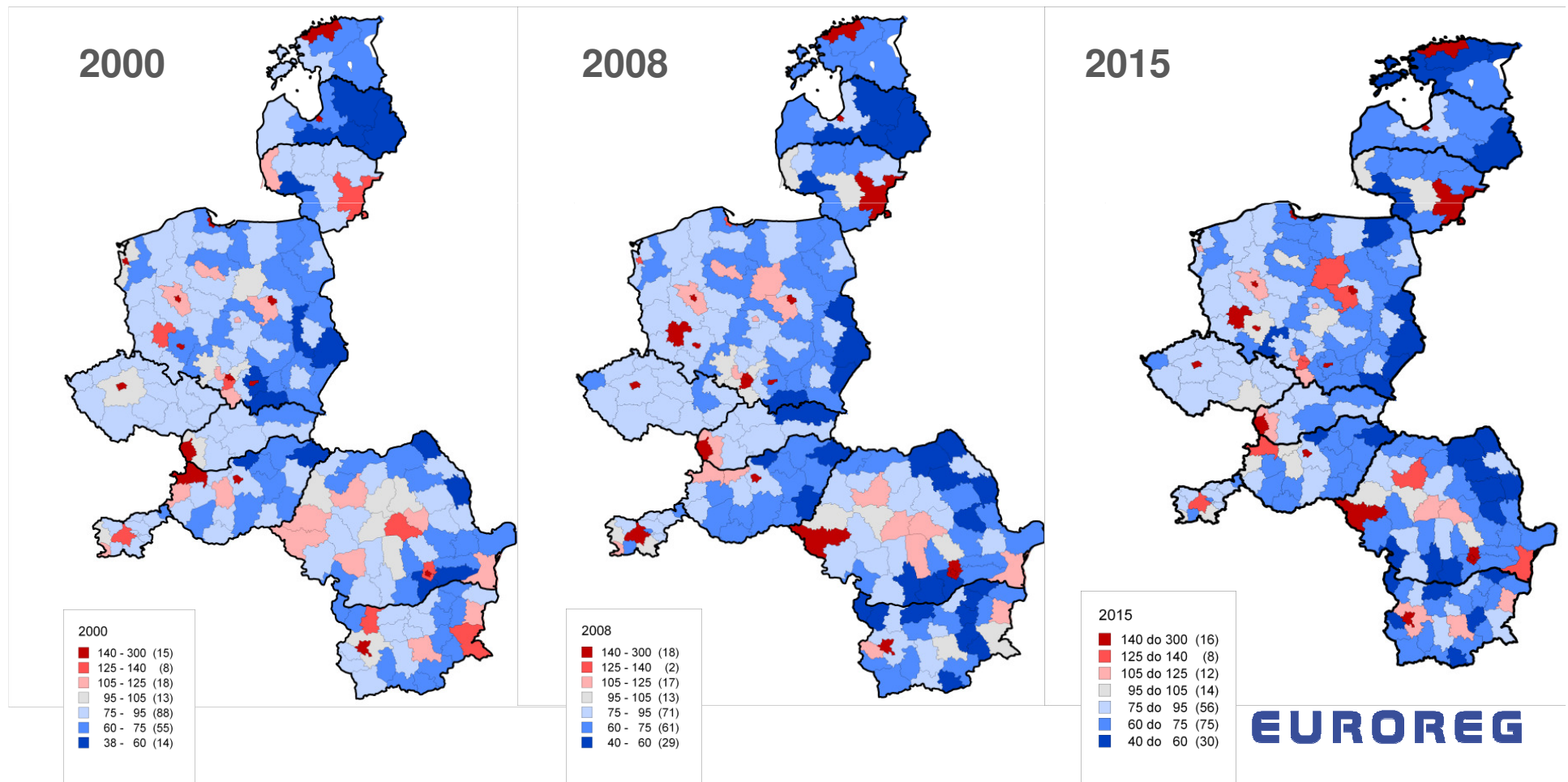
GDP per capita [EUR]



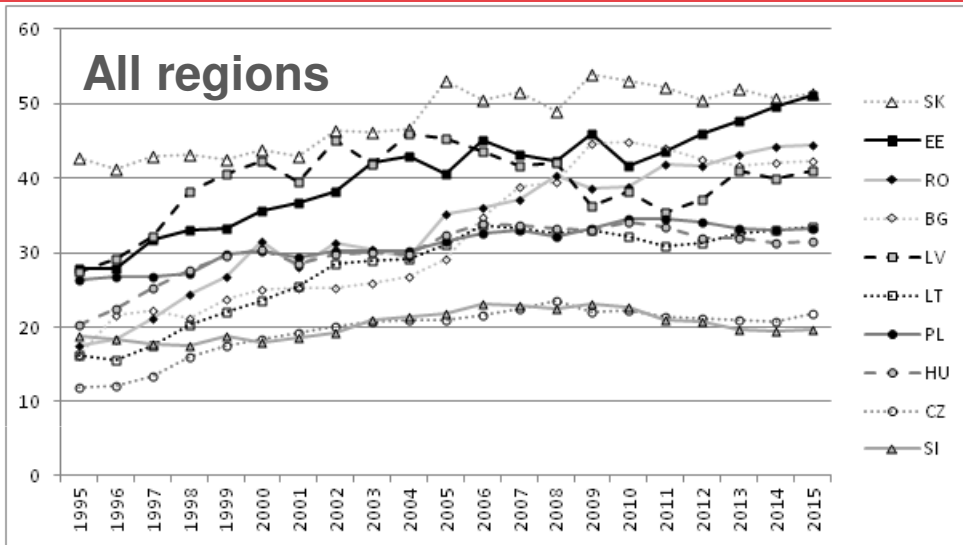
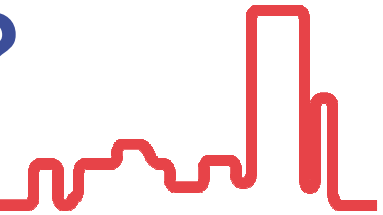
Metropolisation and petrification of regional structures



GDP per capita [country average = 100]

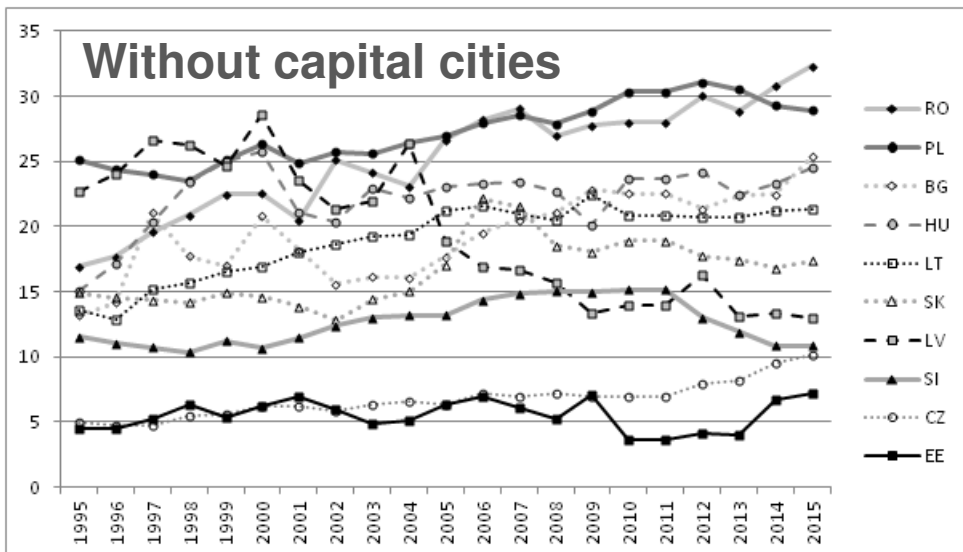
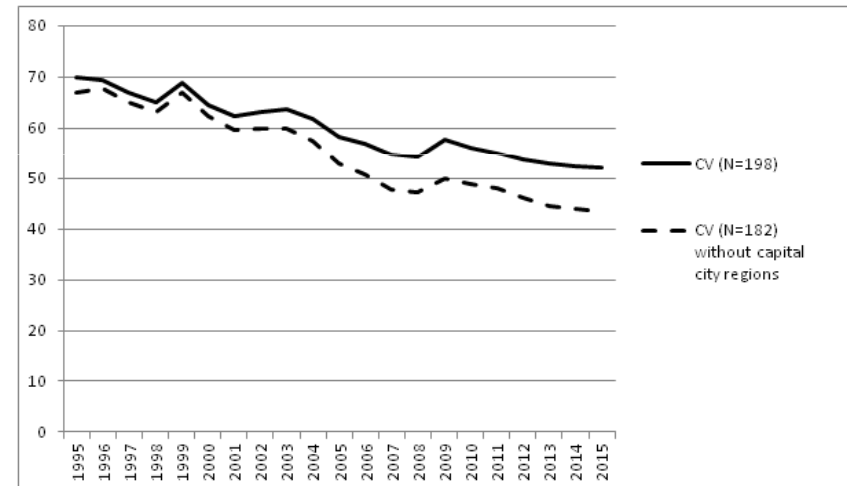


Diffusion and club convergence?

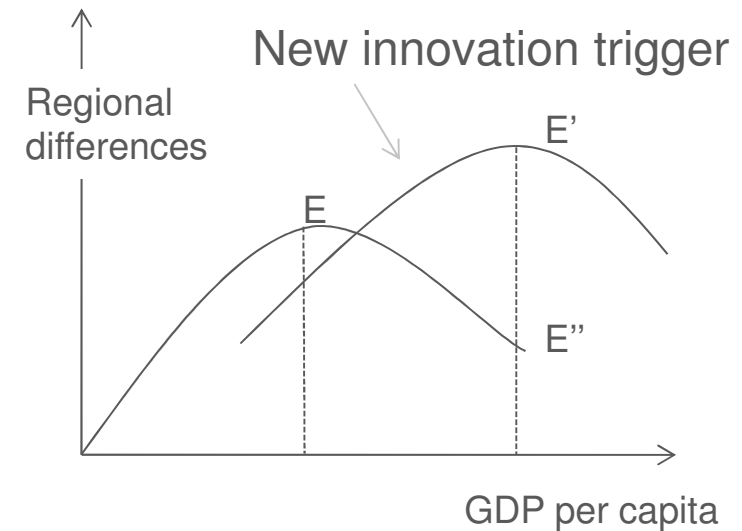
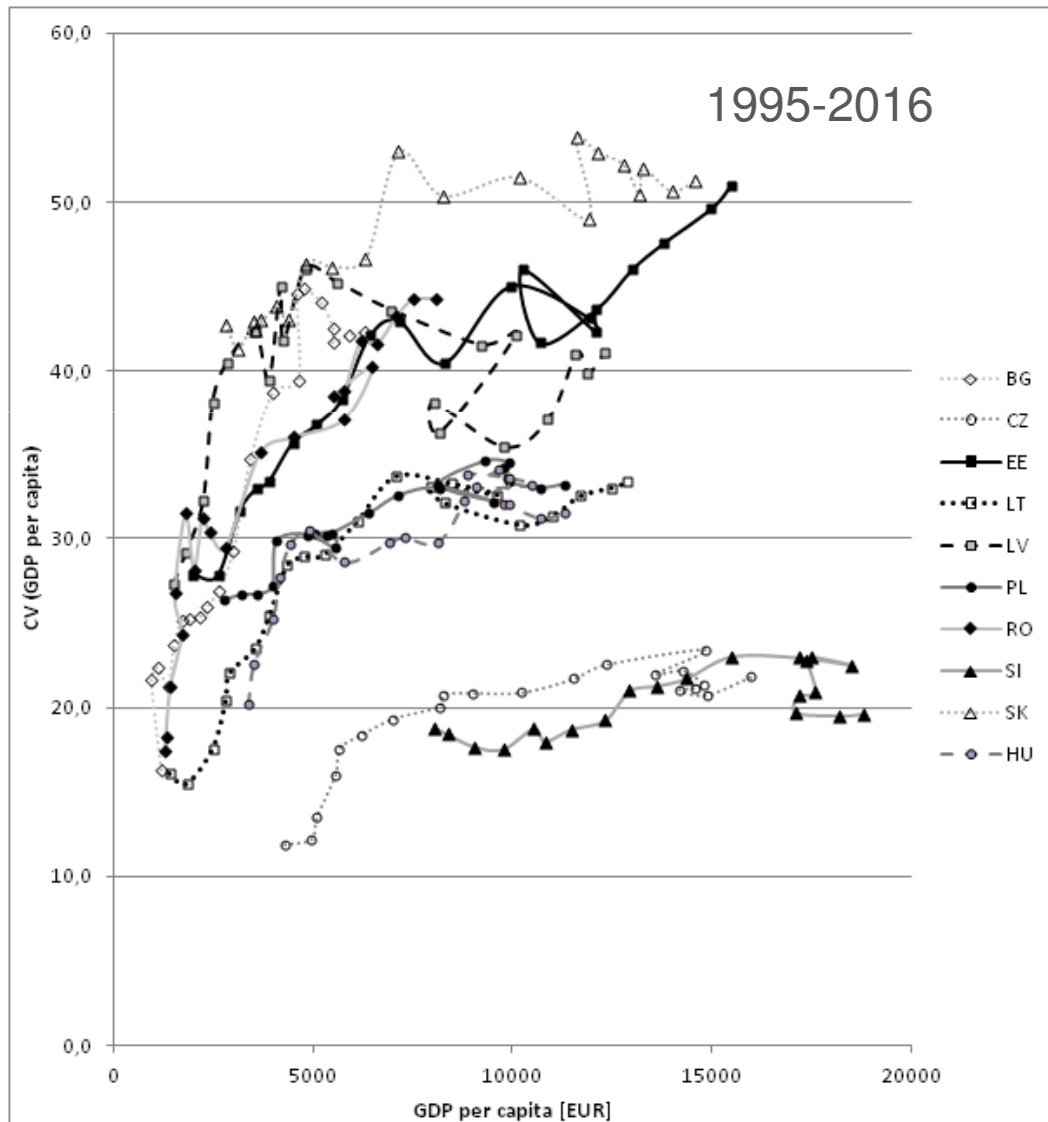
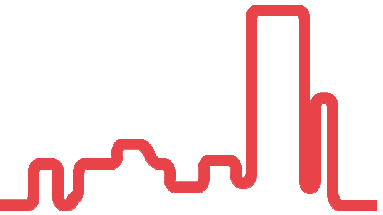


Coefficient of GDP per capita variation

NUTS3 regions in CEECs

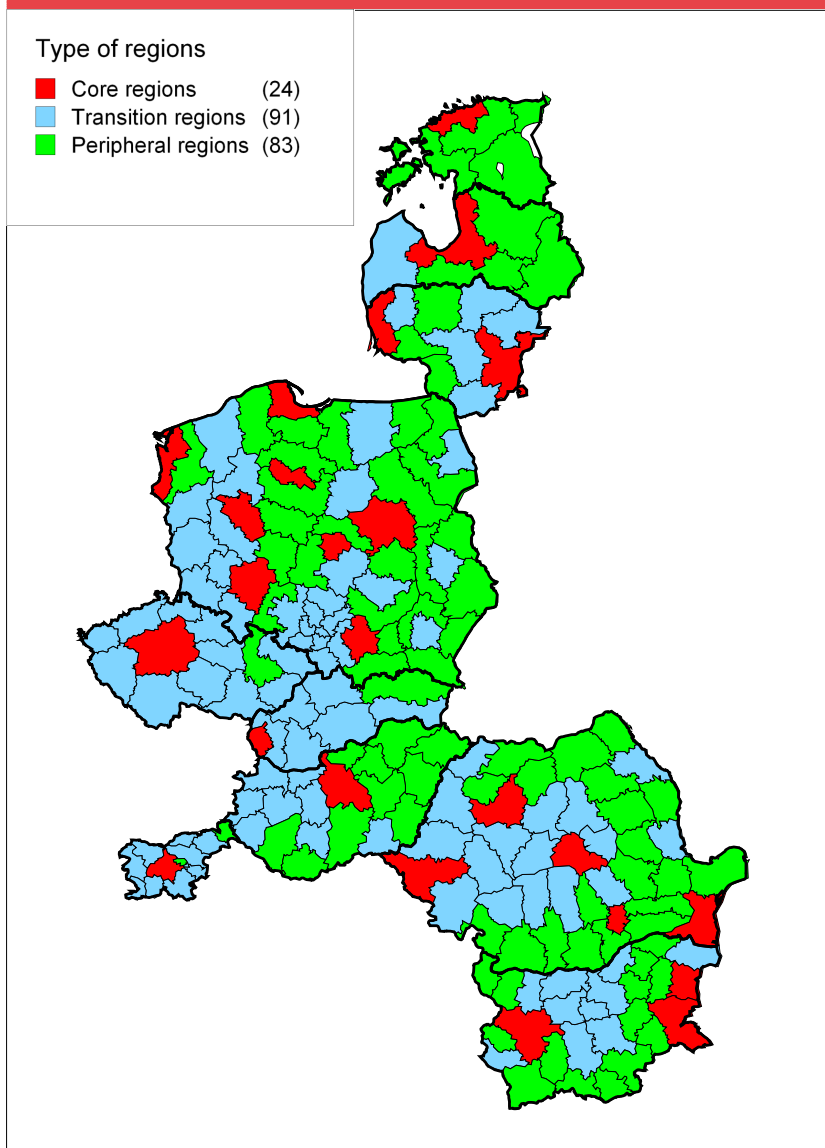
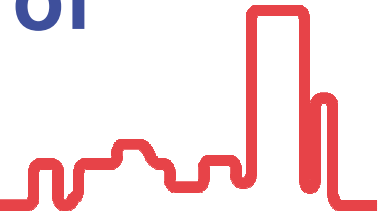


Williamson hypothesis



R. Capello 2017

Models of growth in different types of regions



Core regions - metropolitan regions/areas (>110% national average)

Transition regions - old industry or mixed structure (80-110% national average with some exceptions)

Peripheral regions - agricultural regions (<80% of national average)

1. **Metropolisation** process in core regions consist of: advanced business services and high-tech industries development

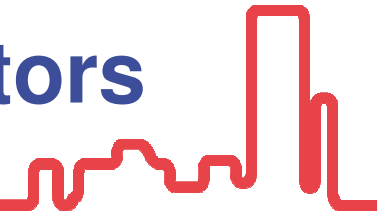
2. **Restructuring** of transition regions consists of: reindustrialisation and externalisation of simple services

3. **Catching-up** process of peripheral regions consists of: labour productivity growth in agriculture and industrialisation /urban development

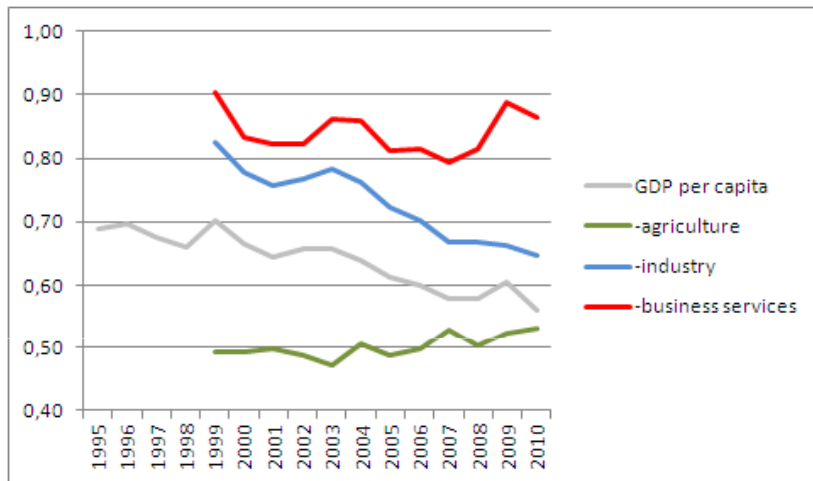
Source: Smętkowski 2014



Diffusion of growth in different sectors

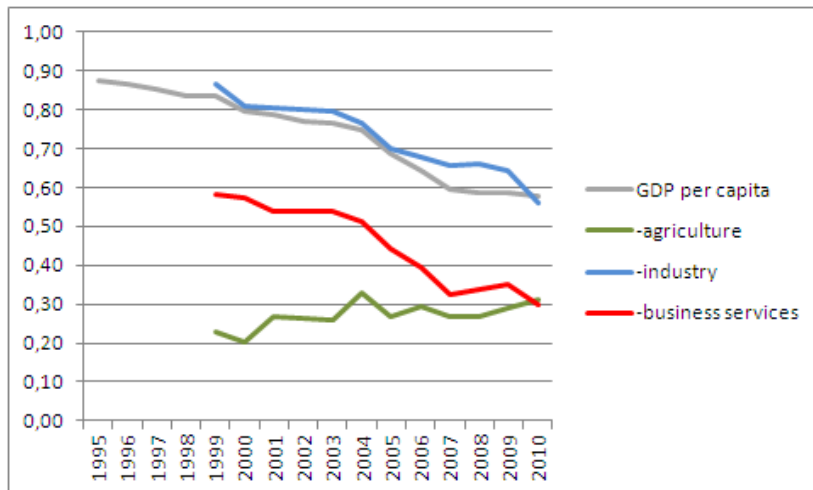


1) Coefficient of variation (GDP per capita)



1. **Business services** sector represents filtering-down diffusion process related to metropolisation process in secondary cities.
2. The **industry** diffusion has very similar pattern to GDP per capita and represents mixed form (but rather more filtering-down than proximity).
3. The **agriculture** sector represent proximity type of diffusion, meaning increasing specialisation of some macroregions in agricultural production.

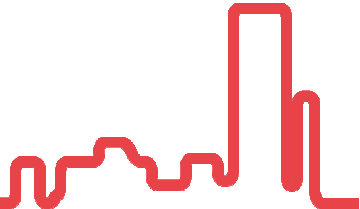
2) Global Moran I (spatial autocorrelation)



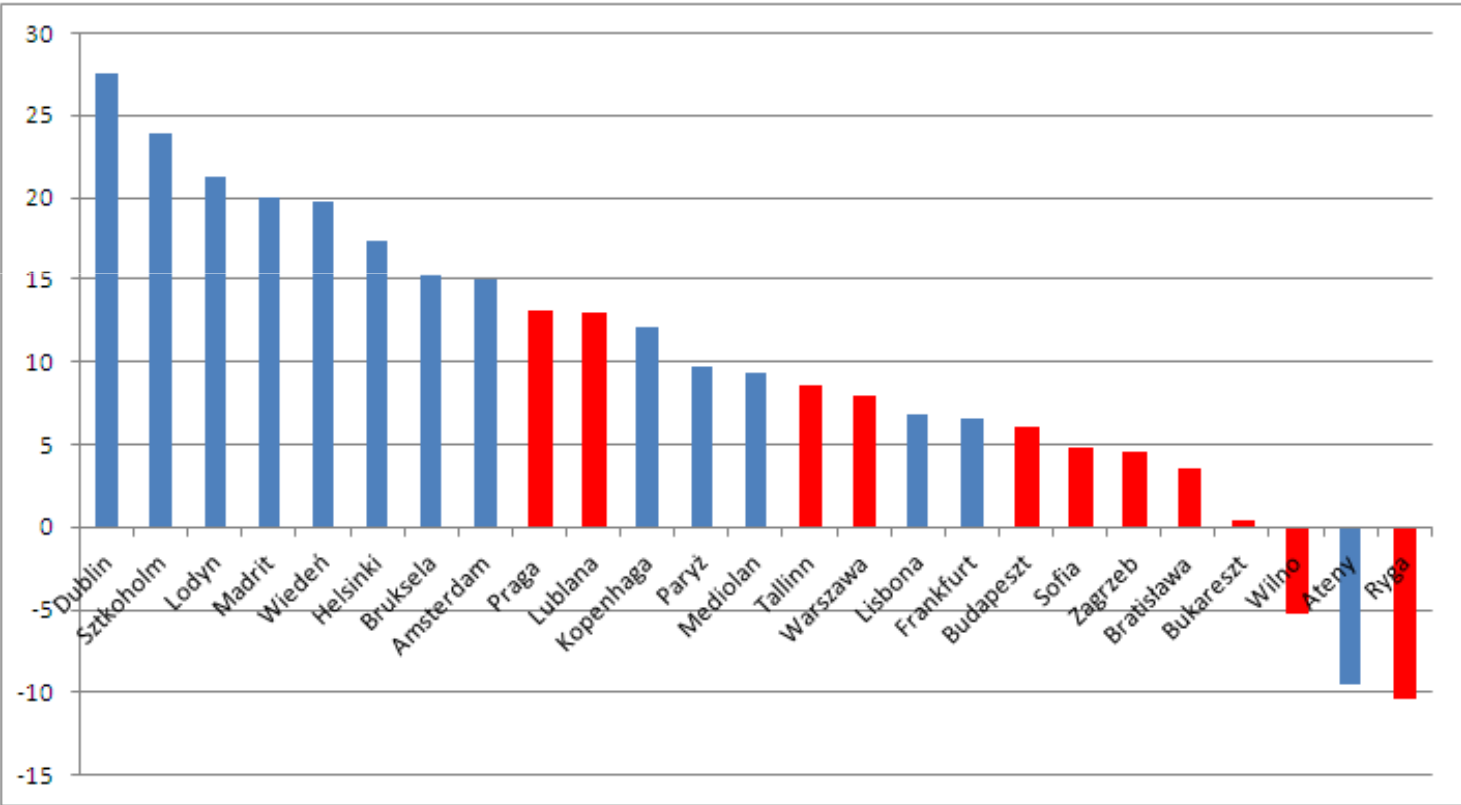
Source: Smętkowski 2015



Population growth of MAs



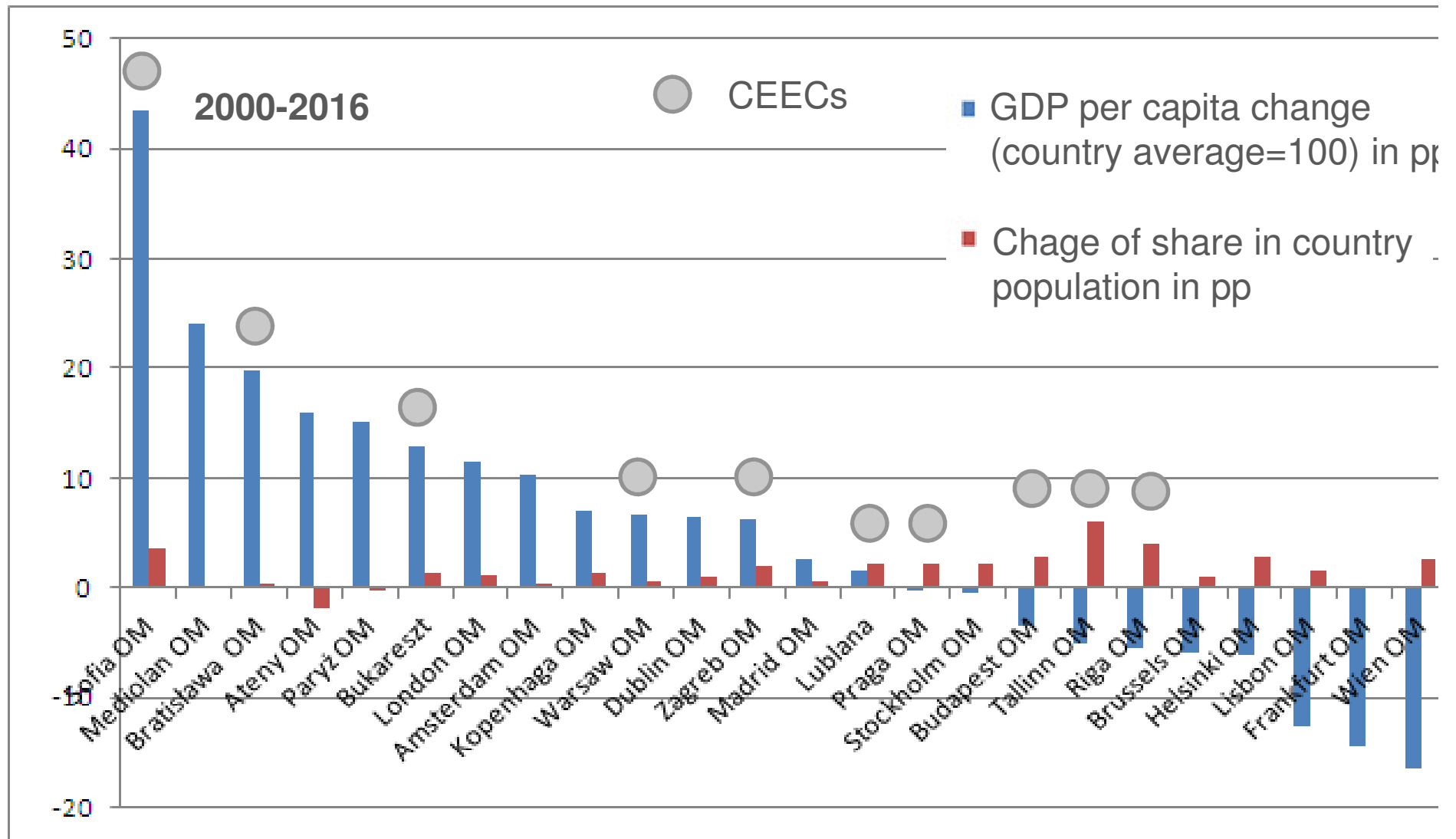
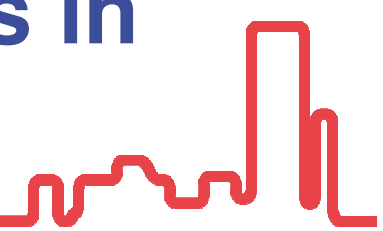
Change of population in metropolitan areas 2000-2016 (%)



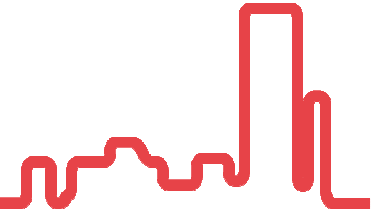
Red CEECs



Performance of prime metropolises in comparison to country average

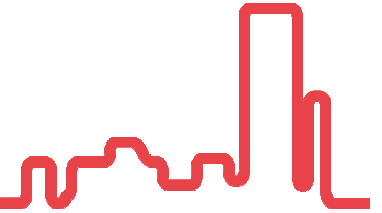


Conclusions

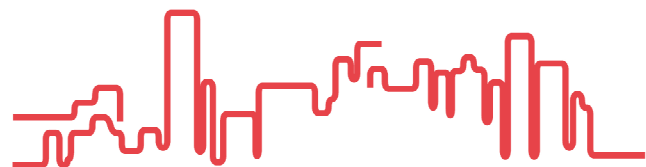


- Path dependency matters, but convergence process at macroregional level have started
- Stabilisation of regional differences within countries; petrification of regional structures
- Development of metropolises as the main factor of polarisation during the first stage of socio-economic transformation
- Different patterns of diffusion depending on analysed sectors: business services, industry, agriculture
- Significant role of population dynamics in regional convergence process

Prospects



- We may assume that these tendencies will continue to manifest themselves in the future, as **even the recent crisis has not disrupted existing territorial patterns**
- **Metropolises are likely to maintain their dominance** in knowledge services and modern industries as well as attractiveness for FDIs.
- The **non-metropolitan regions will undergo further differentiation**:
 - those that are able to take advantage of: favourable location conditions (major international transport corridors), tourist potential, successful trans-border cooperation, successful industrial development will be able to accelerate their growth.
 - the remaining peripheries will have great difficulties in assuming faster growth and positive restructuring, and their problems will be aggravated by migrations outflows



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Thank you for your attention!



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