

Vibrant urban economies: growth and decline of European cities

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Vibrant Urban Economies - Rationale:

Building resilient and resourceful cities - urban living environments capable of withstanding and successfully responding to the immediate shocks and long-standing 'slow-burn' effects of the economic crises, demographic shifts, and human-induced climate change.



Clydesdale Paint Works

104-106 Tradeston Street, Glasgow, G5 8BG



Vibrant Urban Economies – Focus on:

- ✓ “Cities with **rapid economic growth** and **severe decline** as well as cities with a **re-growing economy**”;
- ✓ “Expressions of vibrancy [that] are closely related to **population dynamics** in terms of growth or shrinkage. **Economically prosperous cities** experience in **general immigration** of people **from declining** regions but also **immigration from abroad**. In contrast, **economically declining cities** experience **population loss**, mostly of the young generation” (JPI UE, 2015: p. 26);
- ✓ **Links between** economic performance and labour market outcomes.



City of London by Jack Torcello
(19/09/2008)

No. 29, 1905 Revolution Street,
Łódź
by Łódź Rysowana Światłem
(20/02/2008)



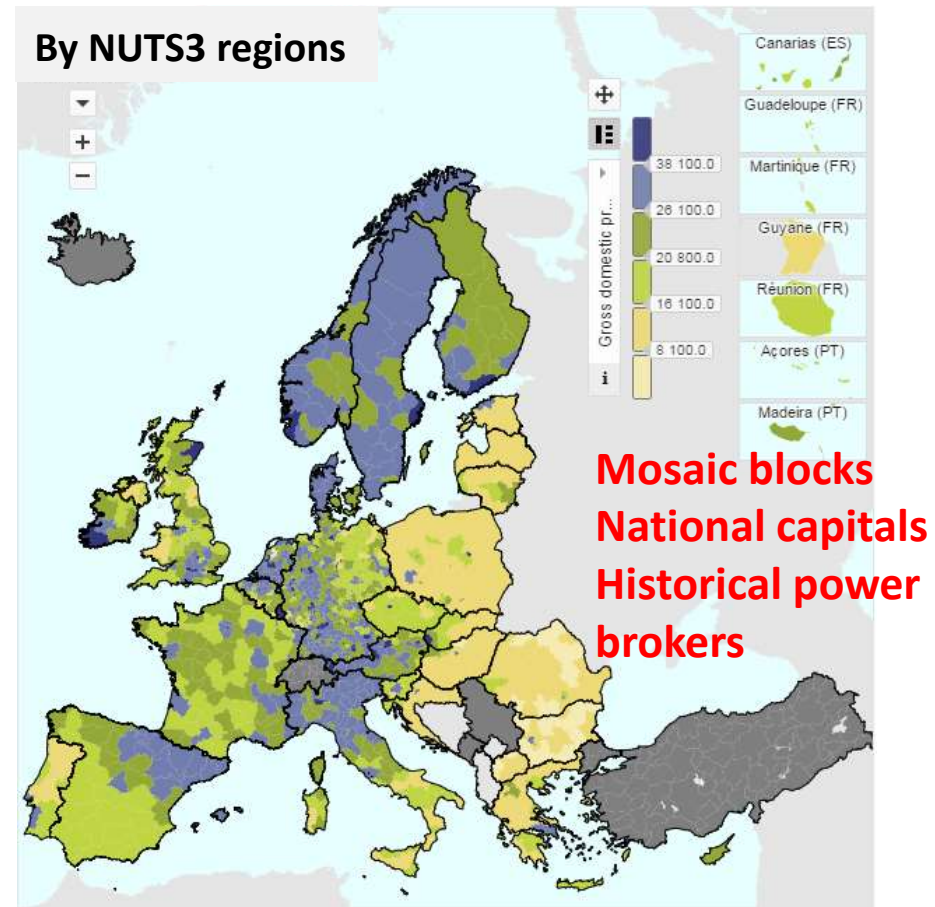
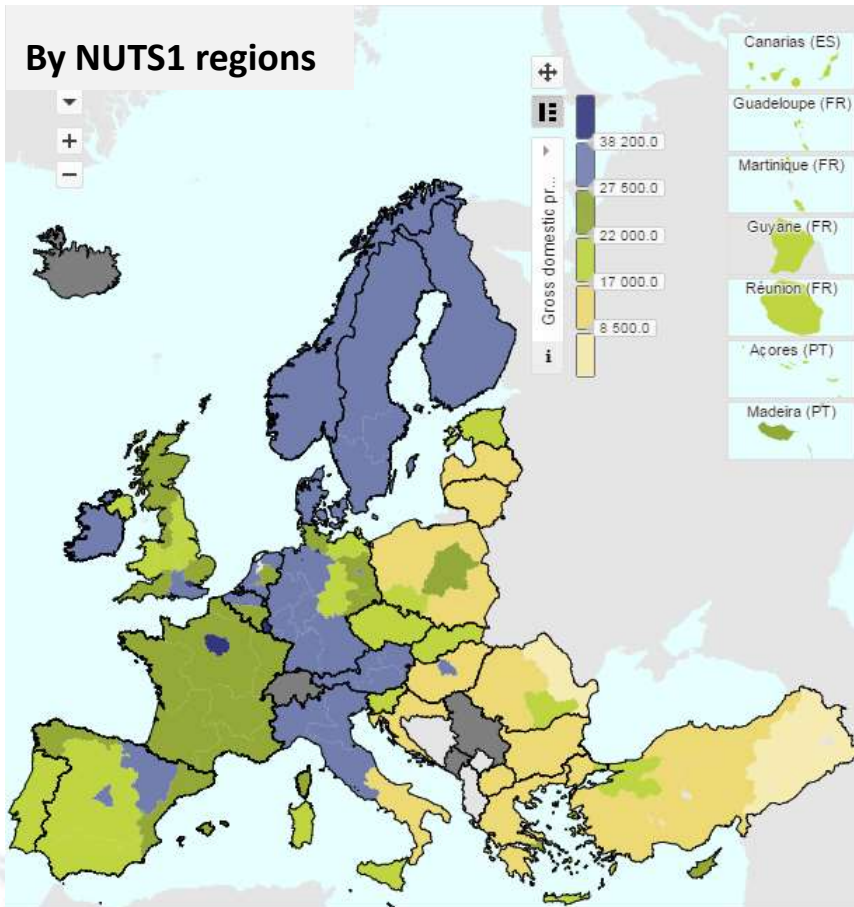
Leipzig, Alma Mater Lipsiensis
(Universität Leipzig) by Heribert Pohl
(15/07/2014)

'An evolutionary-historical geographical political economy' perspective on growth and prosperity

- The economic: path-dependent nature of uneven development (i.e., circular & cumulative causation);
- The political: agents and territorial-admin structures of (resistance to) change;
- Institutions;
- History: evolutionary orientation / 'creative destruction'
- Multi-scalar details and spatial-temporal dimensions.



Vibrancy in spatial economies: long-standing issues of scale, politics (power), and history (core-periphery)



Gross domestic product (GDP) at current market prices (€ Purchasing Power Standard per inhabitant), 2011

Understanding the success and/or failure of agglomerations and smaller cities starts with recognising how **uneven regional development is a combined, relational process.**

Ron Martin (2015) Rebalancing the Spatial Economy: The Challenge for Regional Theory, *Territory, Politics, Governance*, 3:3, 235-272, DOI: 10.1080/21622671.2015.1064825

Robert Rowthorn (2010) Combined and Uneven Development: Reflections on the North–South Divide, *Spatial Economic Analysis*, 5:4, 363-388, DOI: 10.1080/17421772.2010.516445

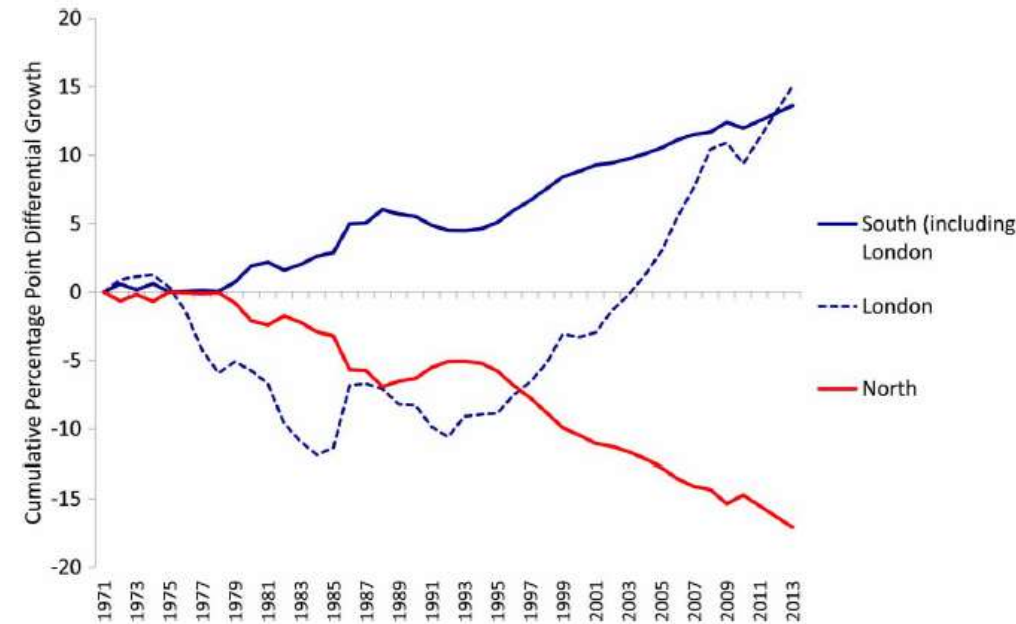


Fig. 2. The cumulative output (GVA) growth gap between the South and North of the UK, with Greater London also shown separately, 1971–2013.

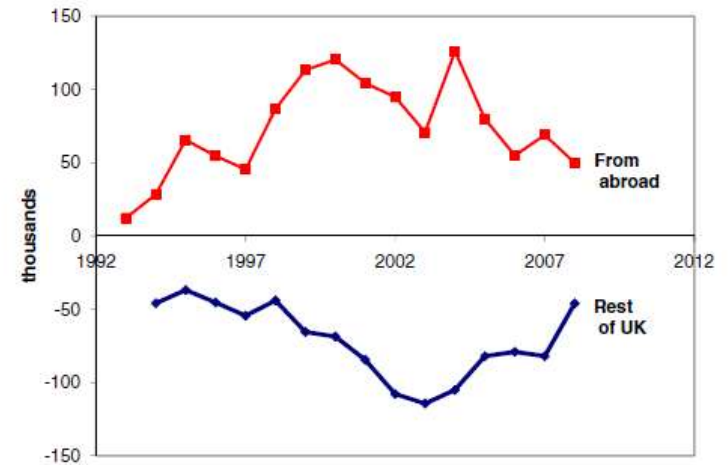
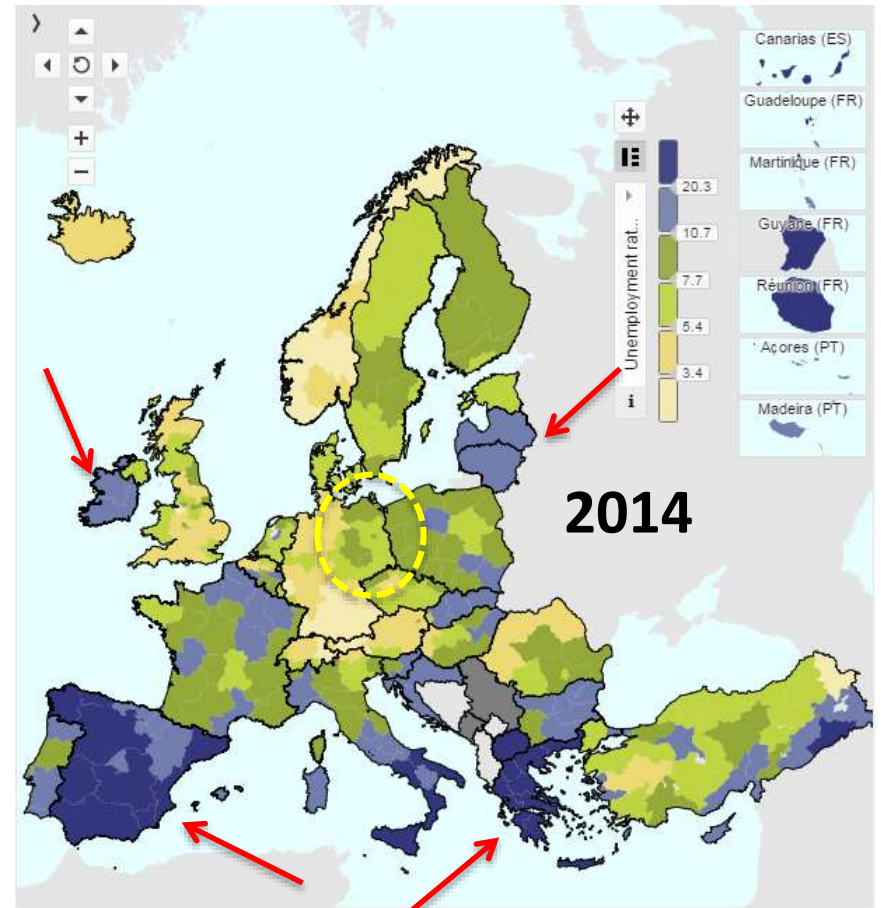
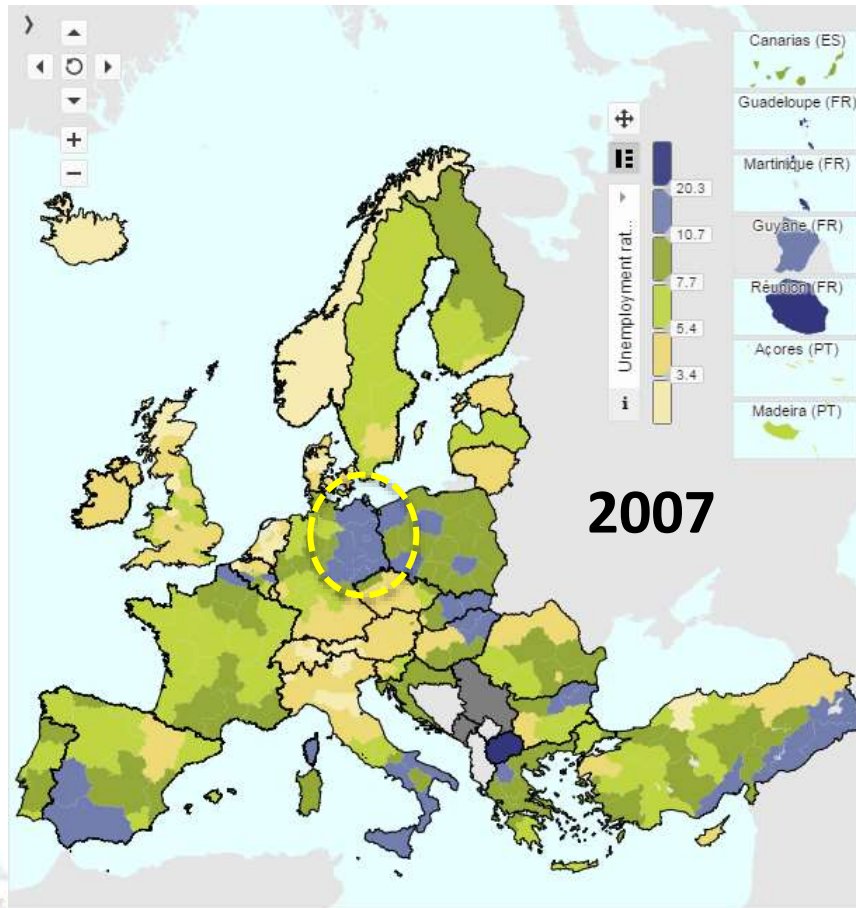


Fig. 3. London: net migration flows 1993–2008. *Regional Trends, Population Trends and International Migration Statistics, ONS.*

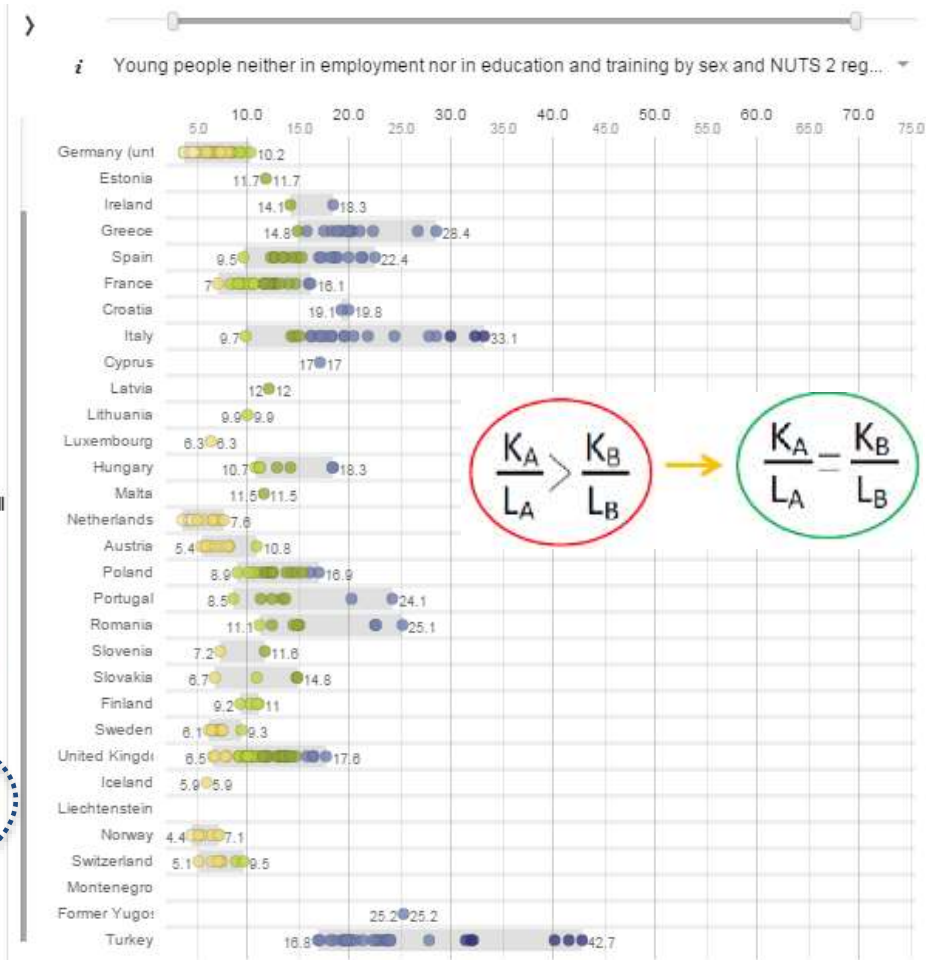
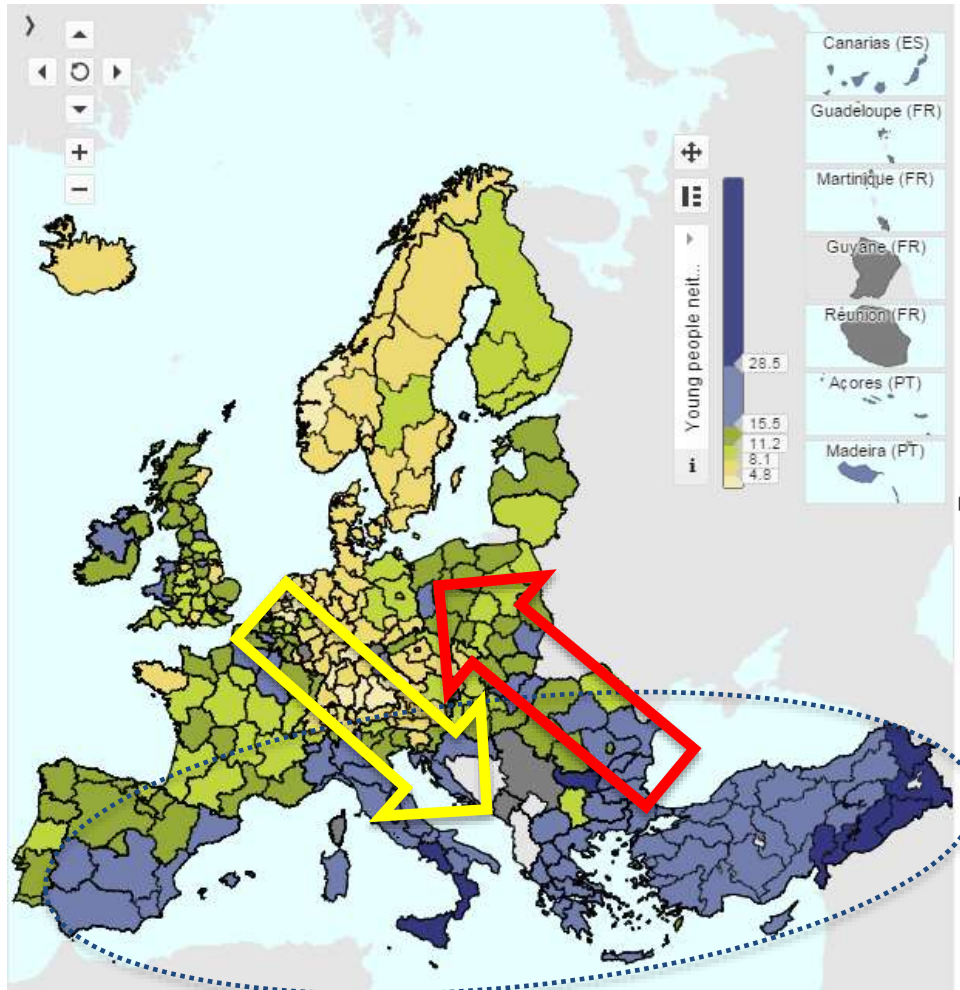


Detecting labour market turbulence and its consequences for city liveability: **spatial-temporal dimensions**



Unemployment rates by NUTS 2 regions (%), 15 years old and over

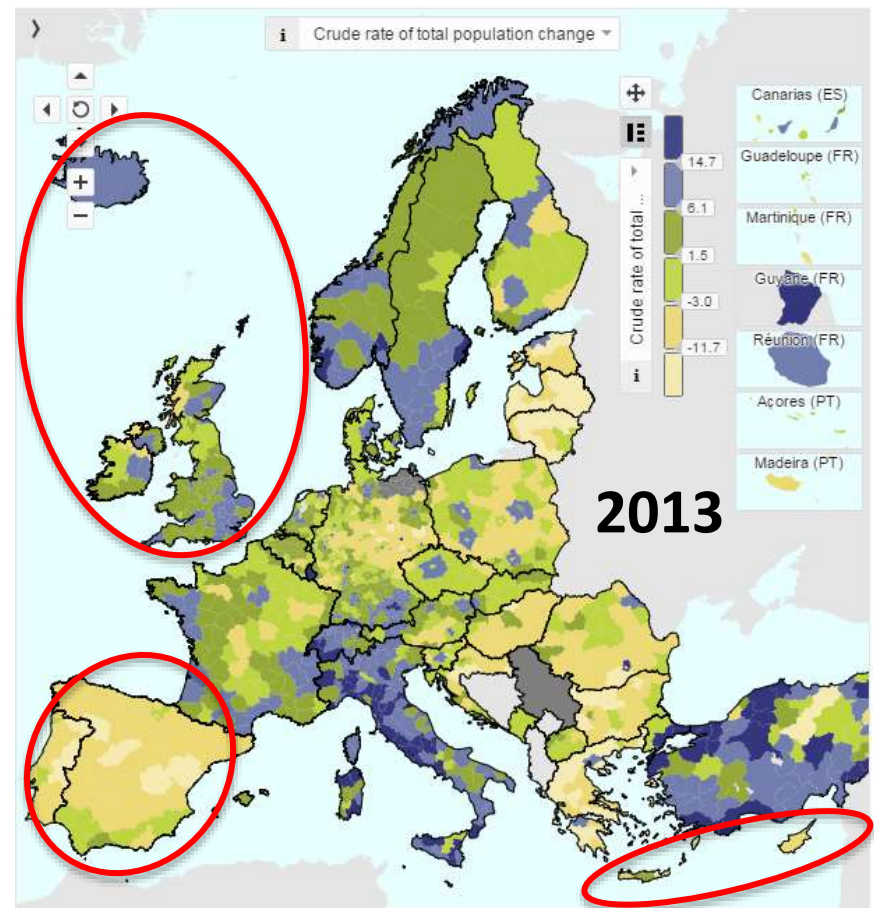
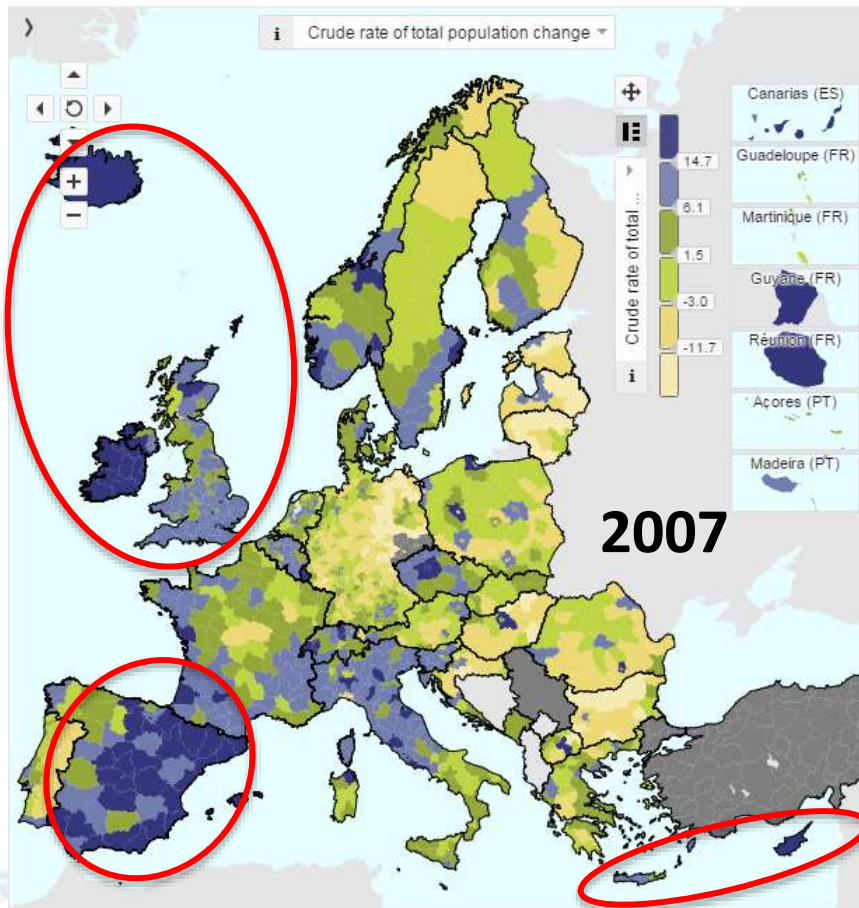
Matching youth employment and economic growth opportunities: **encouraging the inflow of capital** and/or **labour out-migration**?



Young people neither in employment nor in education and training by NUTS2 regions (% , NEET rates)

Urban economies, labour migration & population change: divergent trajectories

Story 1: economic growth \nearrow jobs \nearrow population growth \nearrow

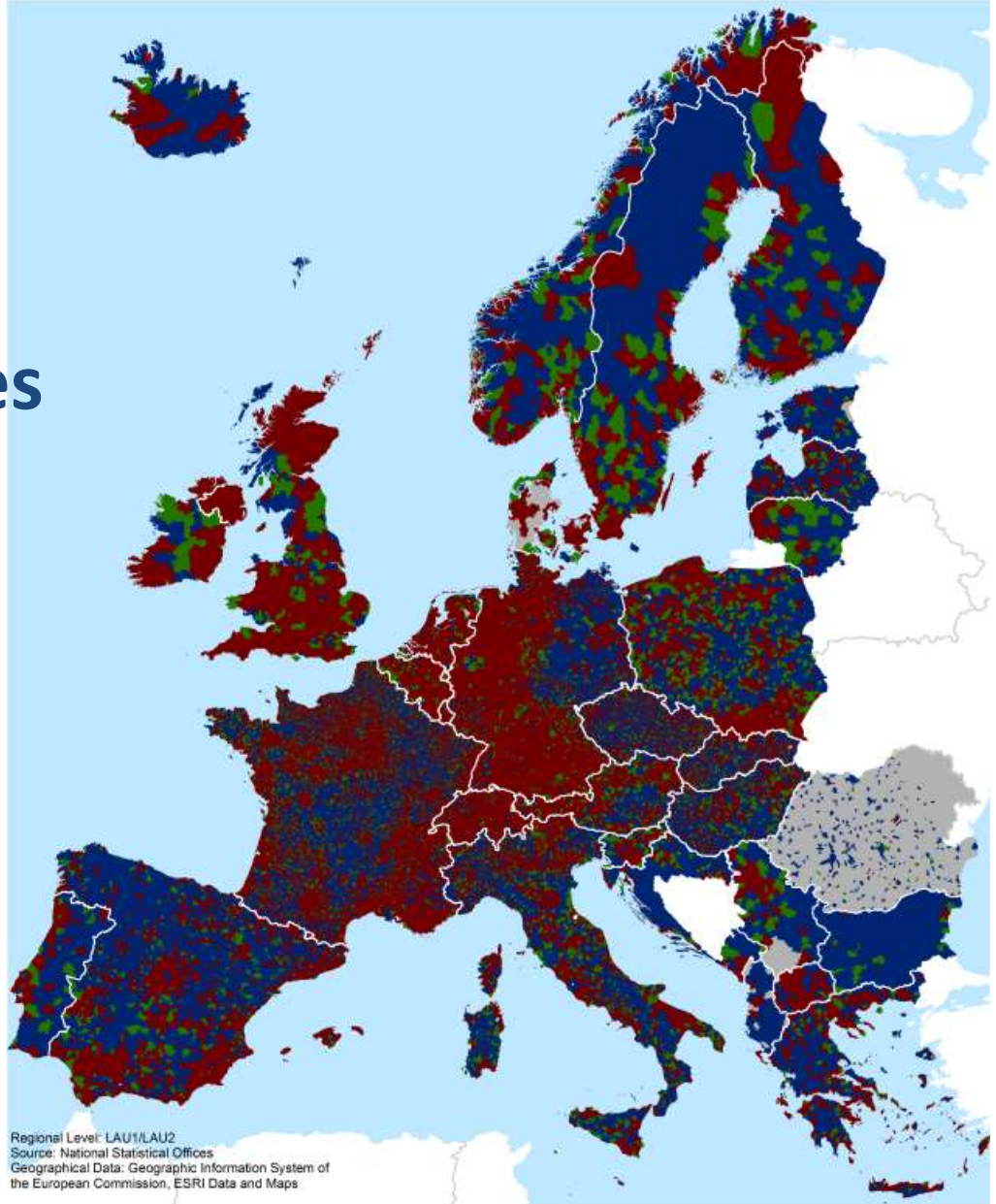


Crude rate of total population change by NUTS 3 regions (%)

Urban economies, labour migration & population change: divergent trajectories

Story 2 (Germany,
Austria, etc): economic
growth ↗ jobs ↗
population growth ↘

Population growth, decline,
and stability across Europe,
1990-1995



Population decline, stabilization and growth in municipalities 1990 - 1995

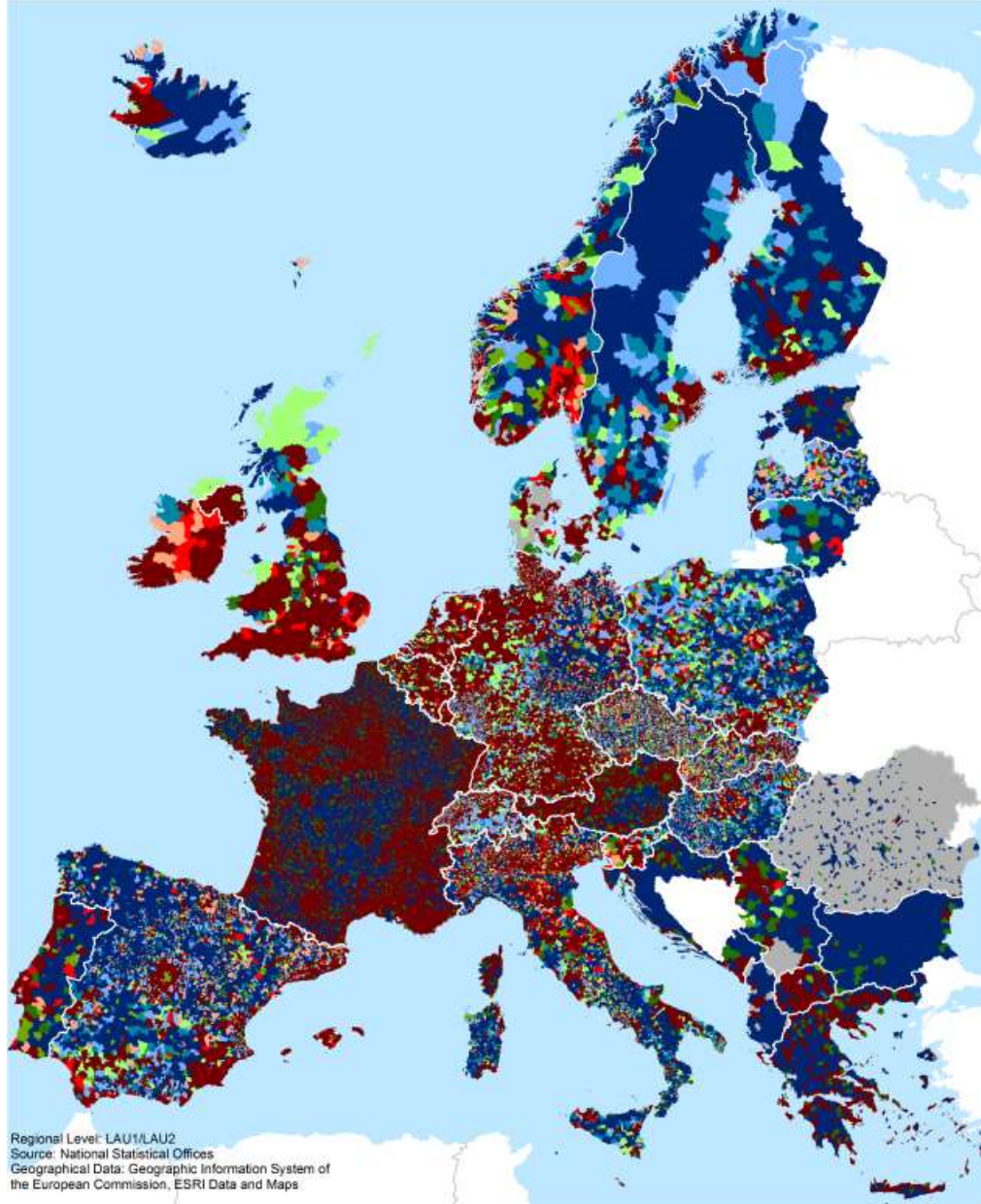
Dark Blue	Decline (formerly decline)	Dark Green	Stable (formerly stable)	Dark Red	Growing (formerly growing)
Light Blue	Phasing in (formerly stable)	Light Green	Phasing in (formerly decline)	Light Red	Phasing in (formerly stable)
Light Blue	Phasing in (formerly growing)	Light Green	Phasing in (formerly growth)	Light Red	Phasing in (formerly decline)
				Grey	No data



TRANSITION TOWN

2015

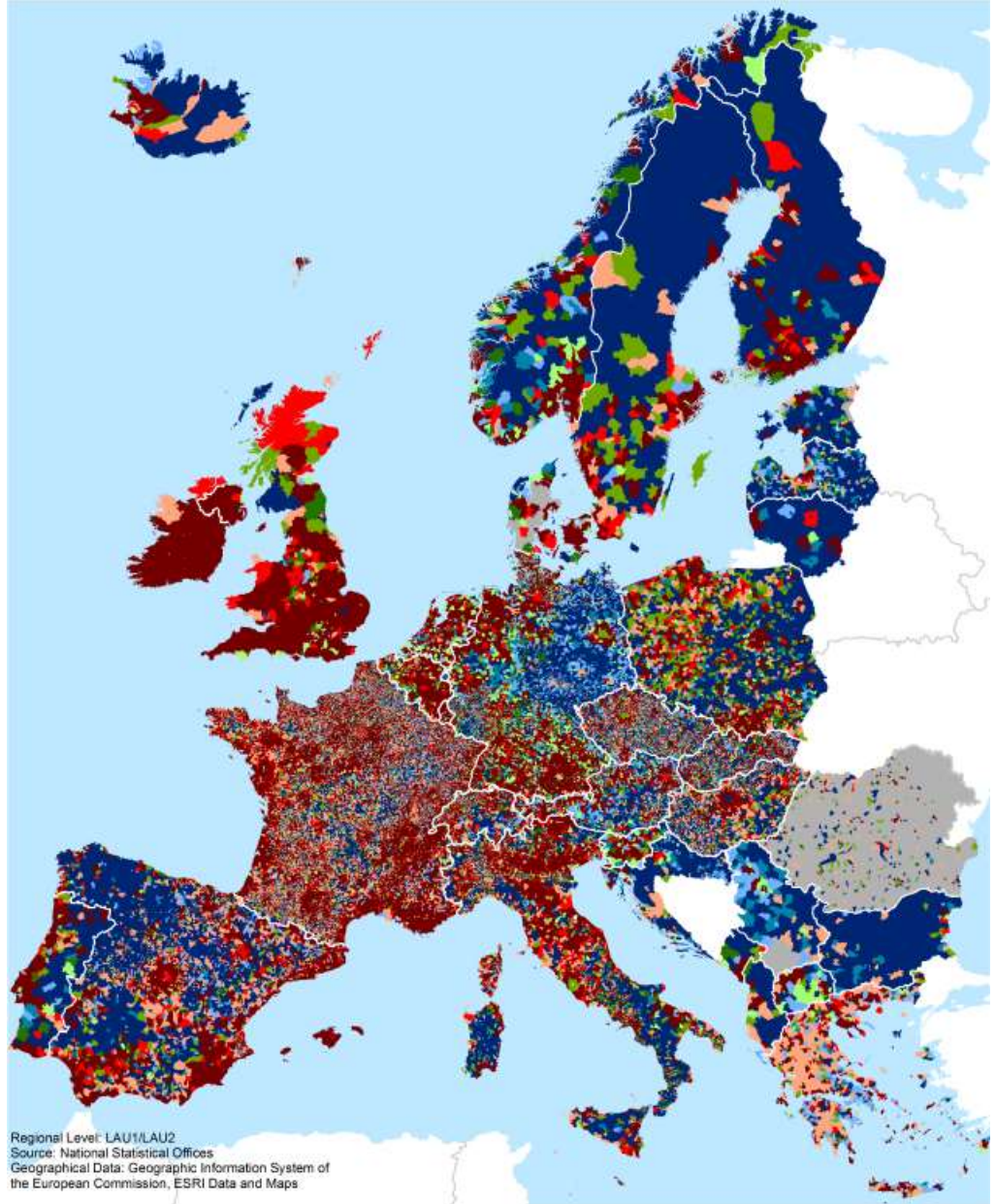
Population growth, decline, and stability across Europe, 1995-2000



Population decline, stabilization and growth in municipalities 1995 - 2000

Decline (formerly decline)	Stable (formerly stable)	Growing (formerly growing)
Phasing in (formerly stable)	Phasing in (formerly decline)	Phasing in (formerly stable)
Phasing in (formerly growing)	Phasing in (formerly growth)	Phasing in (formerly decline)
	No data	

Population growth, decline, and stability across Europe, 2000-2005

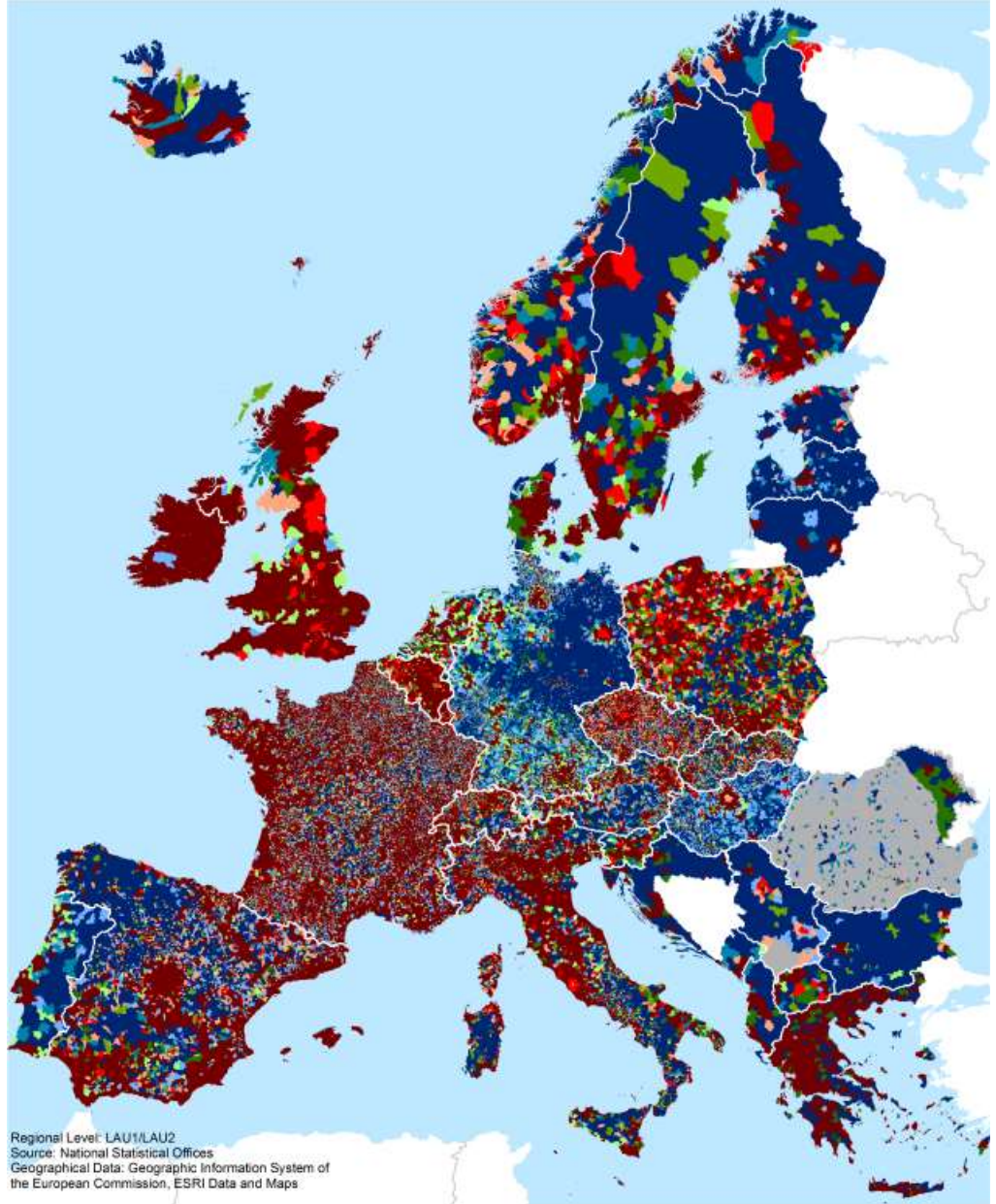


Population decline, stabilization and growth in municipalities 2000 - 2005

Decline (formerly decline)	Stable (formerly stable)	Growing (formerly growing)
Phasing in (formerly stable)	Phasing in (formerly decline)	Phasing in (formerly stable)
Phasing in (formerly growing)	Phasing in (formerly growth)	Phasing in (formerly decline)
	No data	



Population growth, decline, and stability across Europe, 2005-2010

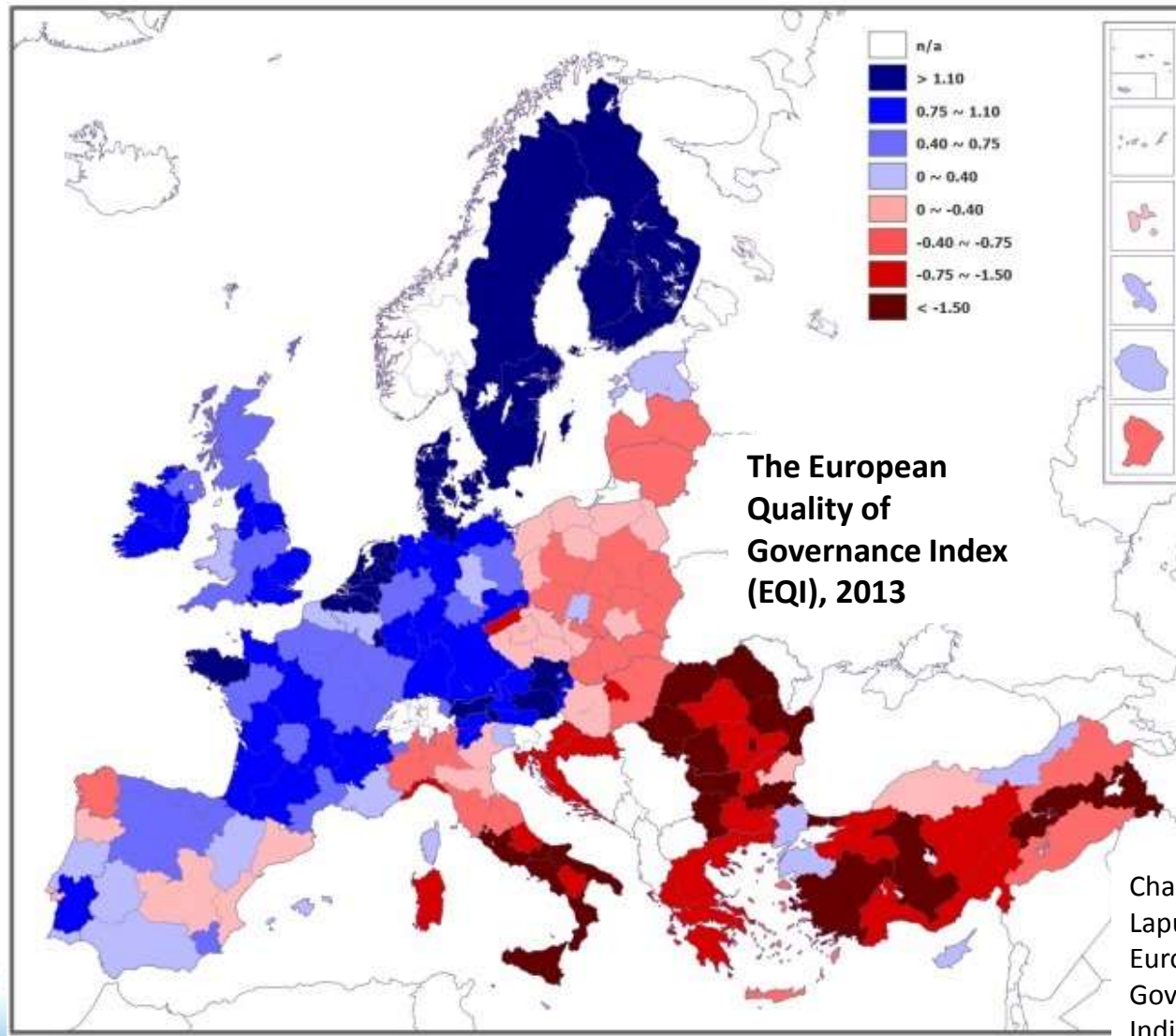


Population decline, stabilization and growth in municipalities 2005 - 2010

Decline (formerly decline)	Stable (formerly stable)	Growing (formerly growing)
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	No data	



The governance of economic transitions: improving the quality, fostering resilience



- **Solid functioning institutions, ‘good governance’, and responsive politics as prerequisites for effective urban policies of smart growth / shrinkage**

Charron, Nicholas, Lewis Dijkstra and Victor Lapuente. 2015. ‘Mapping the Regional Divide in Europe: A Measure for Assessing Quality of Government in 206 European Regions’. *Social Indicators Research*. vol 122 (2): 315-346.