



Development of Cities in the Baltic Sea Region, Introduction to VASAB study

VASAB Workshop "Smart urban governance in times of transition. Resilience of small and medium cities in the Baltic Sea Region"

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Saeima Analytical Service

Liepāja, 6 Sep, 2018

Baltic Sea Region - Territorial Monitoring

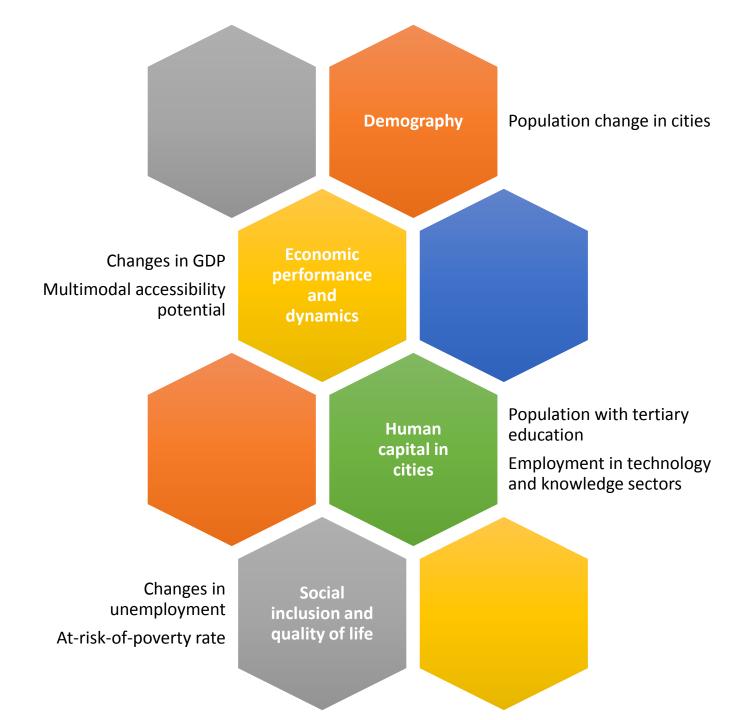
7 Indicators

• Based on BSR TeMo

127 largest cities

- Population over 100,000 including suburbs (urbanised areas).
- For countries with lower population densities (NO, SE, FI, EE, LV, LT) cities with a population > 50,000

Data for 2005-2015 where available



Cities in BSR

Global metropolises (4 – 6m)

Saint Petersburg, Berlin

European metropolises (1,9-2,8m)

Warsaw, Hamburg, Katowice, Minsk, Stockholm and Copenhagen Regional metropolises (0,7-1,3m)

Helsinki, Oslo, Krakow, Gdansk, Bremen, Lodz, Gothenburg, Riga, Poznan and Wroclaw National and regional centres of development



Shanghai, China municipality - 24 mil, urban - 34 mil



Demography

Significant growth, active suburbanisation

- Bergen, Stavanger, Oslo, Stockholm, Malmö
- Cities in Poland, population around Riga, Vilnius, Tallinn and Tartu.

Moderate growth

 Warsaw, Berlin, Hamburg, Rostock, Kaliningrad

Decline

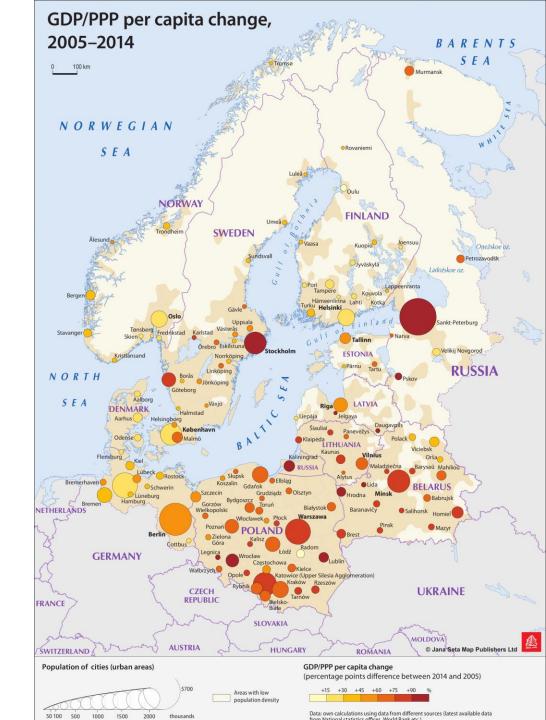
 Cities in Eastern Germany, Poland's former industrial centers, smaller cities in Lithuania, Latvia



Economic Performance and Dynamics

Eastern economies: still less eonomically developed, but faster growth

Western economies: Moderate economic growth, high income levels



Accessibility

Still East-West divide Exception – Poland

A challenge for the Baltic States Less integreted in terms of high speed motorway and railway connections.

Unrealised potential of Saint Petersburg and Belarus: long and unpredictable border crossing

Improvements continue across the Southern-Northern dimension



Human Capital

Population with tertiary education

41-50

%

30-40

%

>30 %

< 50 % Berlin, Cottbus, Hamburg, Rostock, Helsinki, Stockholm, Uppsala, Malmö, Gothenburg, Linköping, Umeå, Copenhagen, Odense, Aarhus, Vilnius

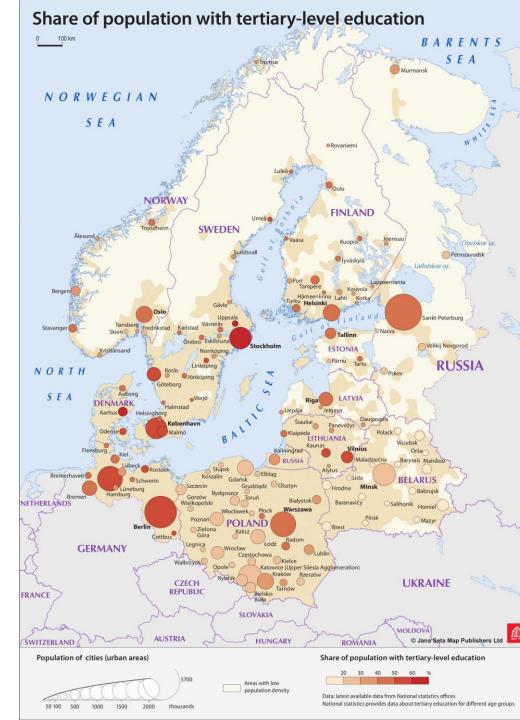
> Bremen, Schwerin, Kiel, Flensburg, Aalborg, Tallinn, Tartu, Helsinki, Tampere, Turku, Oulu, Klaipėda, Kaunas, Riga, Oslo, Stavanger, Warszaw, Saint Petersburg, Växjö, Västerås, Luleå etc.

Joensuu, Rovaniemi, Lahti, Šiauliai, Jelgava, Bergen, Tromsø, Kraków, Kaliningrad, Murmansk, Minsk, Norrköping, Borås etc.

Pärnu, Liepāja, Łódź, Katowice, Poznań, Wrocław, Opole, Gdańsk, Pskov, Petrozavodsk, Fredrikstad, Grodno, Brest etc.

Employment in technology and knowledge sectors





Manufacturing jobs on decline



Poverty

Mixed results Complex phenomenon Need for integrated approach



Nine Gateways

- High economic performance
- Capitals with strategic positions in the service and finance economy
- Territorial polarization effects

Low vulnerability North

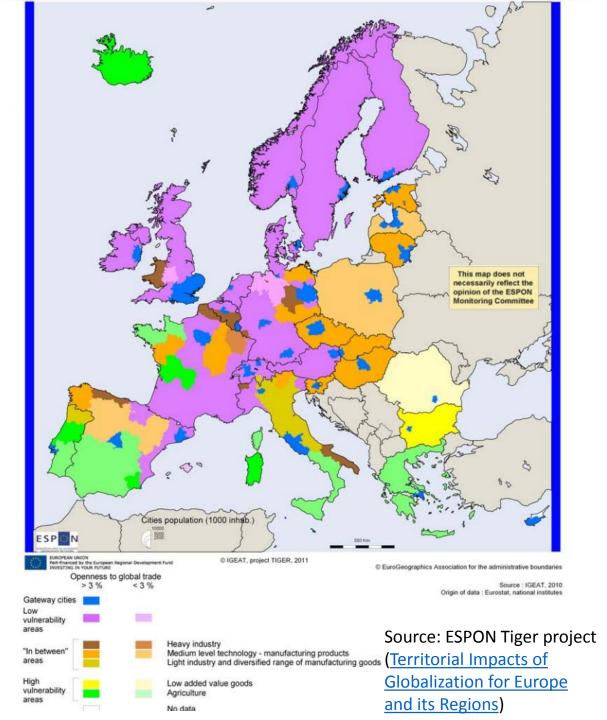
- Top positions in global value chains because of technological know-how
- Presence of large companies/SMEs depending on large companies

In-between East

- Converging to EU average
- Still lower labour costs + close market proximity =advantage
- Presence of non-national corporate firms
- Increasing competition from low cost economies

High vulnerability areas

- Specialized in labour intensive sectors
- Locked in on subcontracting, limited access to resources, knowledge and freedom to make decisions



Policy Considerations ...

Economic development

- How to benefit from increasing openness?
- How to reinforce territorial embeddedness of capital?

Connectivity

- Does connectivity benefit all cities?
- How to provide efficient and affordable public transport systems?

Human capital

 How to deal with population decline – invest in child care, enhane job opportunities for people with reduced mobility, life long learning, teleworking, integration of migrants

Poverty

• How to create an integrated antipoverty approach?

Governance

- How to set up tailored policies for all types of areas ?
- How to manage extending urban functional areas?

• ...





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