

The role of EU cities for regional development: opportunities and challenges

Discussion

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The role of EU cities for regional development

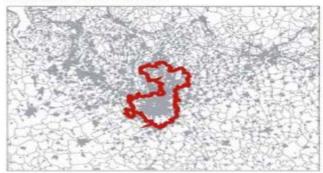
1- Extension of results to the European cities

2- Specialization/diversification & cycles

3- European cohesion

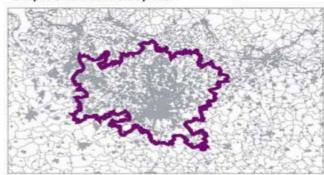
Milano

D'après la base NUREC



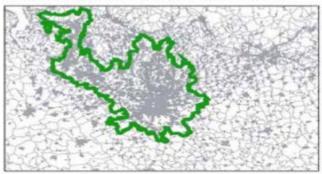
Population: 1 912 585 hab. Superficie: 332 km²

D'après la base Geopolis



Population: 3 826 763 hab. Superficie: 1605 km²

D'après la base de R. Madella et G. Rabino

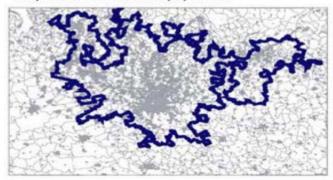


Population: 3 752 152 hab. Superficie: 1451 km²

Surfaces bâties, d'après CORINE Land cover (résolution : 250 m)

Unités NUTS 5 •

D'après les densités de population

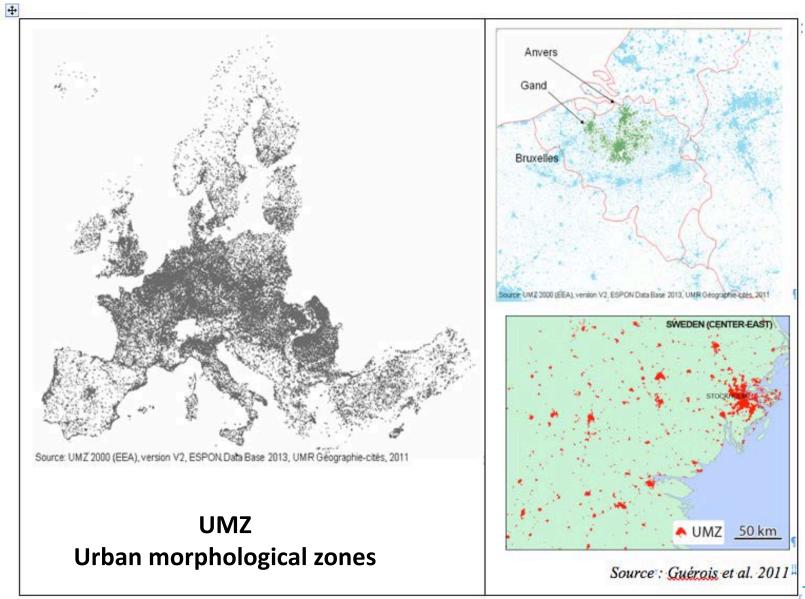


Population: 4 947 900 hab. Superficie: 2482 km²

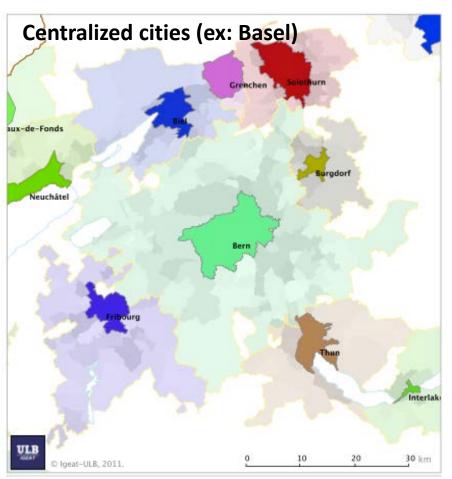
Guerois,2003

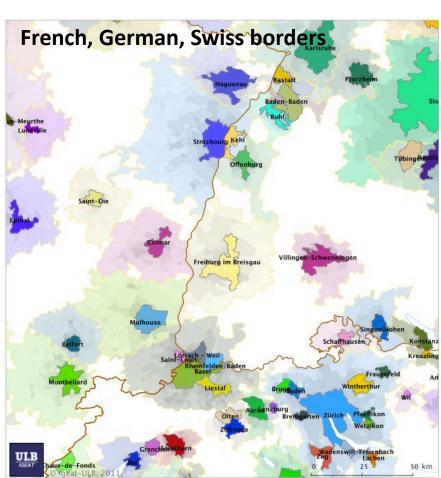






Functional Urban Areas – FUA - 20% of commuters

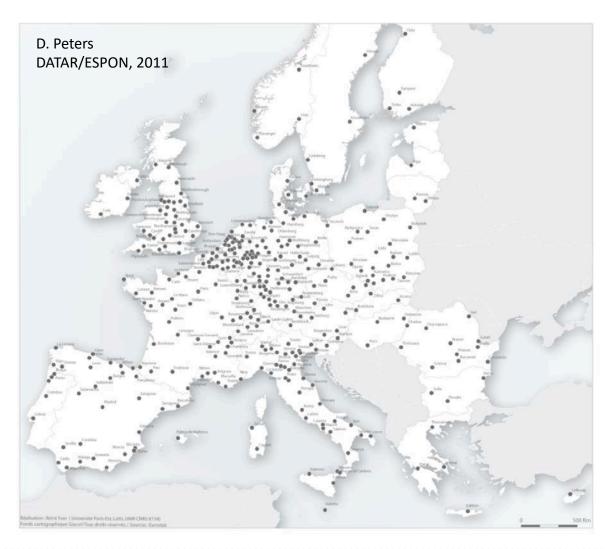




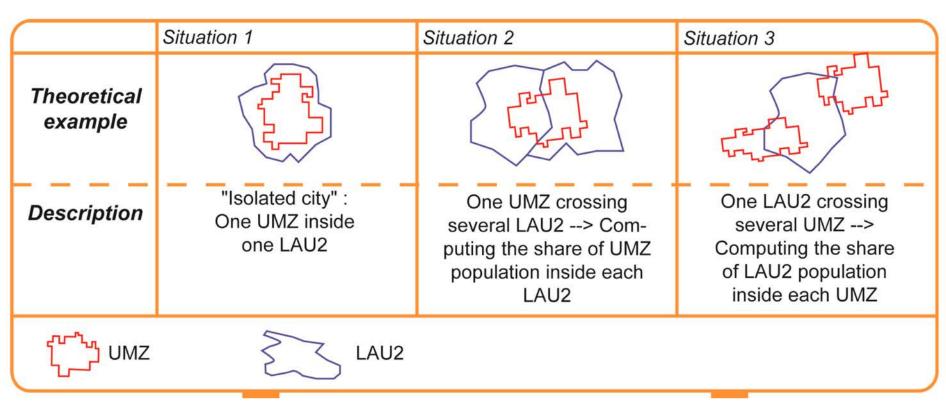
D. Peters, DATAR/ESPON, 2011

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357 Functional Urban Areas with more than 200'000 inhab.



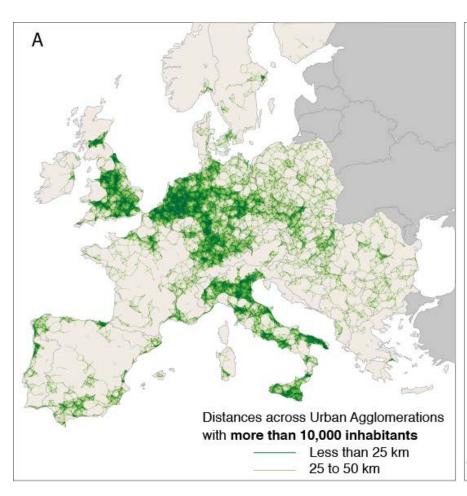
- All these delineation based on LAU2
- **Even LAU2 address problems**

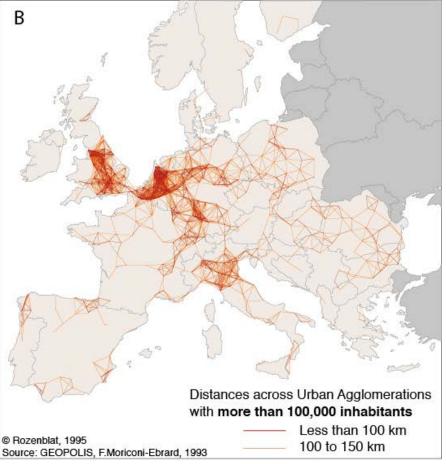


Bretagnolle et al., 2016

1.2 Diversity of the European inherited territory

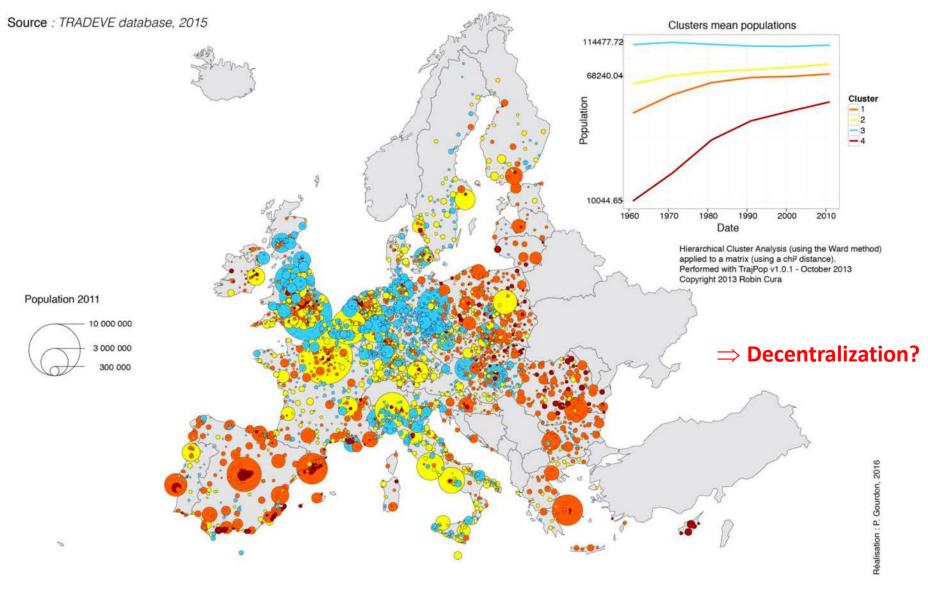
European Urban framework





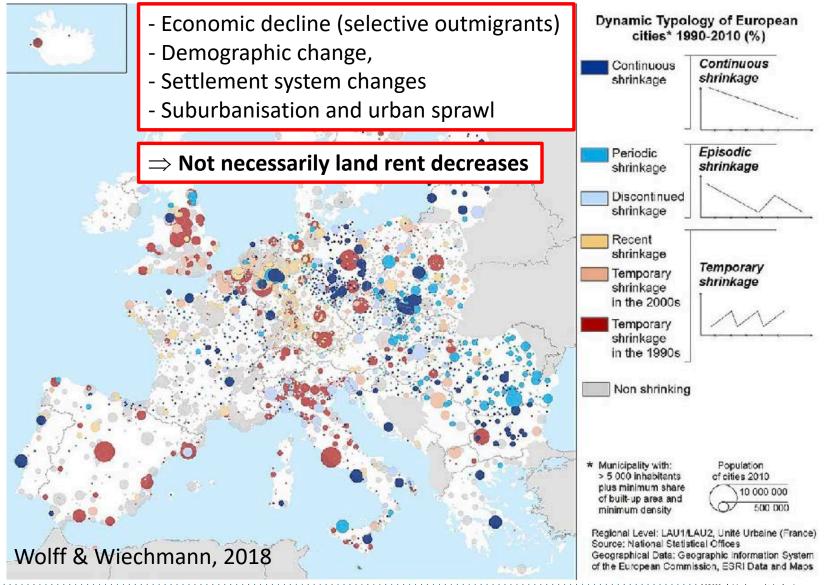
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2.1 Diversity of cities' population evolution 1960-2010

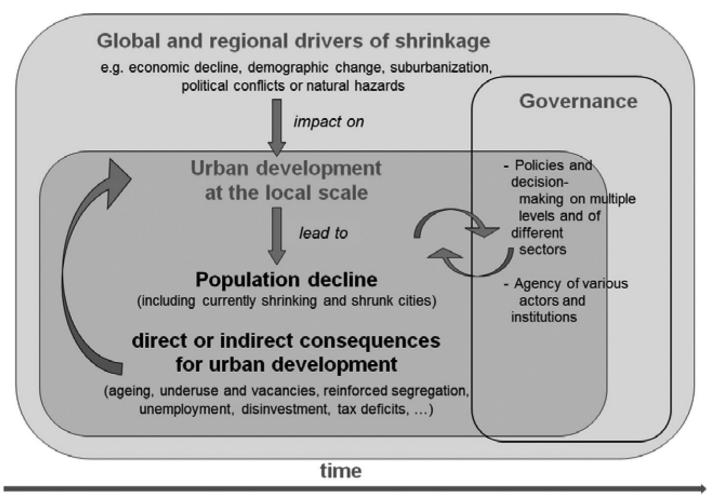




2.1 European shrinking cities 1990-2010

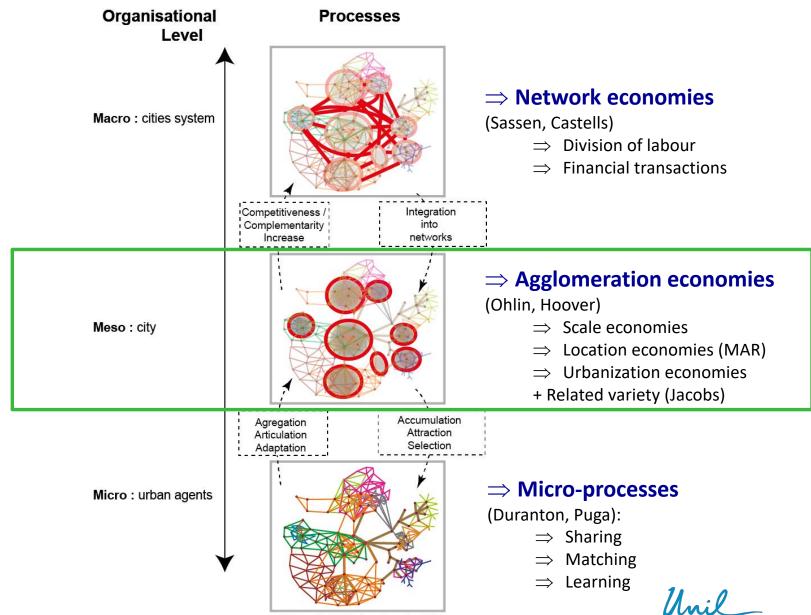


2.1 European shrinking cities 1990-2010



Haase et al., 2014

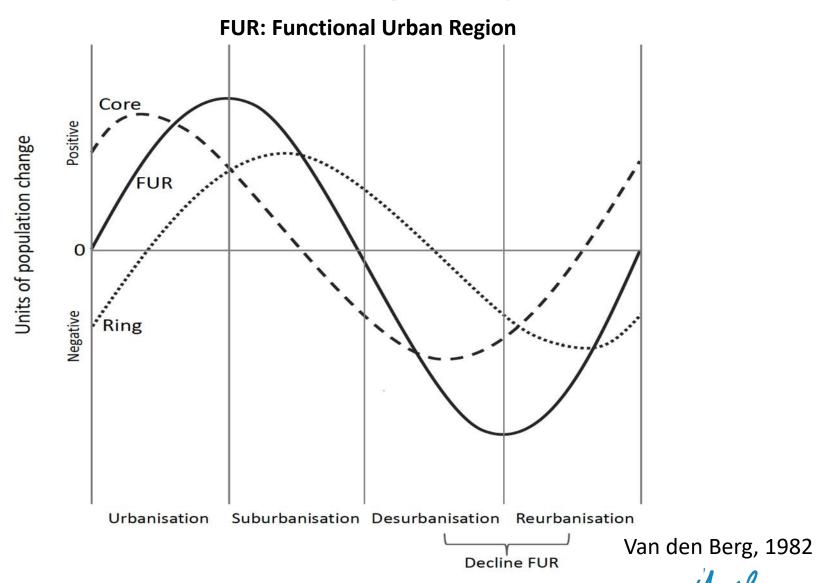
MULTI-LEVEL CITIES' NETWORKS



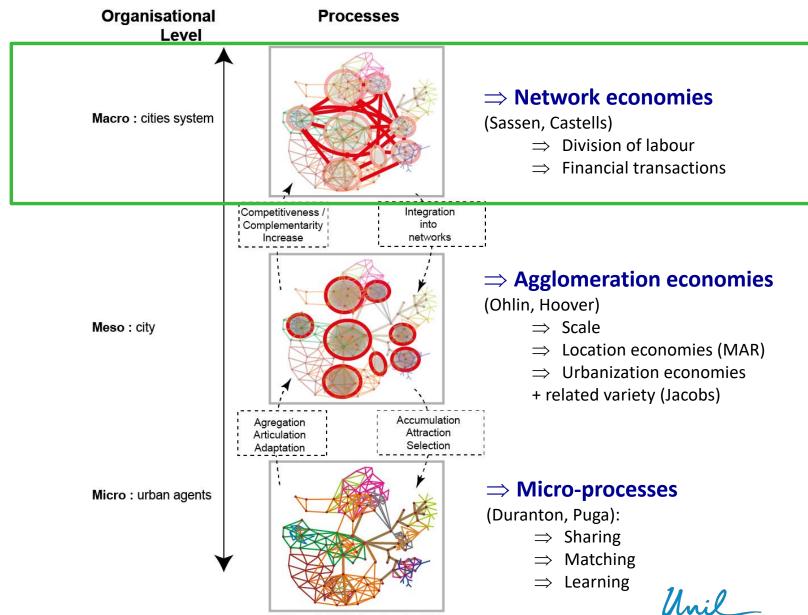
© Rozenblat 2010, from Pumain, 2006

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2.1 Intra-urban growth cycles

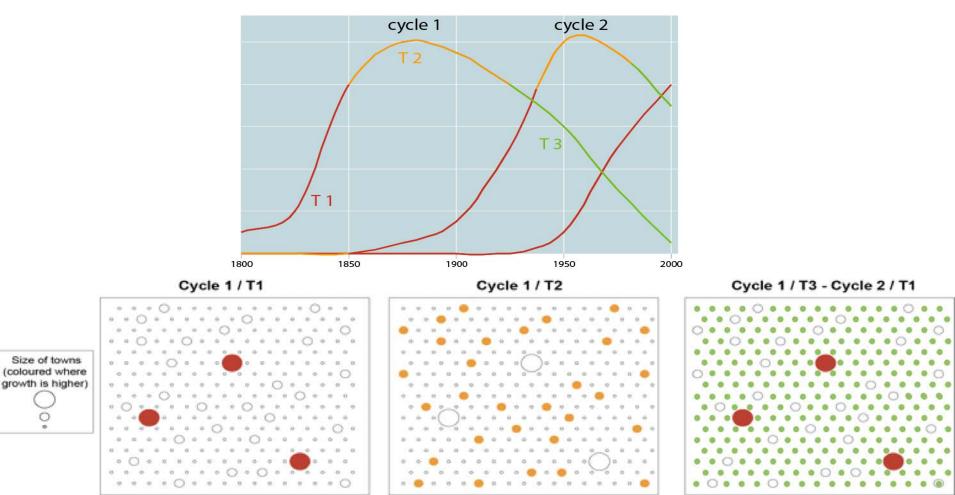


MULTI-LEVEL CITIES' NETWORKS



© Rozenblat 2010, from Pumain, 2006

2.1 Economic growth cycles in the system of cities



Pumain, 2009

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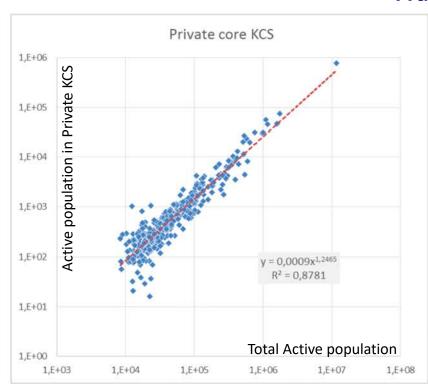
Mature

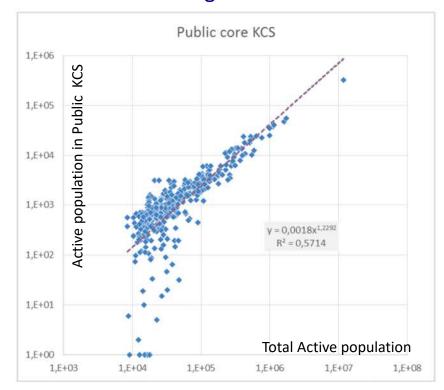
Innovative

Common place

France

KCS: Knowledge Creative Services





 β =1,24 95% CL: 1,20-1,29 R²=0,88 **β=1,23** 95% CL : 1,11-1,32 R²=0,57

Paulus, Vacchiani-Marcuzzo, 2016

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Cities in France and USA

| Stages in technological development | Economic sector | Power-law exponent (β) | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|------|
| Innovation cycle | (NAICS / NES) | France | US |
| Innovation | - Professional; scientific; and technical services / Consultancy and assistance activities | 1.21 | 1.21 |
| | - Finance and insurance / Financial activities | 1.15 | 1.14 |
| | - Wholesale trade / Wholesale trade | 1.11 | 1.09 |
| | - Administrative and support and waste management services / Renting and other business activities | 1.07 | 1.11 |
| Common place | - Accommodation and food services / Hotels and restaurants | 1.04 | 0.98 |
| (adapting) | - Construction / Construction | 0.99 | 1.01 |
| Mature | - Retail trade / Retail trade | 0.97 | 0.98 |
| | - Health care and social assistance / Health, social work | 0.96 | 0.96 |
| | - Manufacturing / Manufacturing | 0.92 | 1.00 |

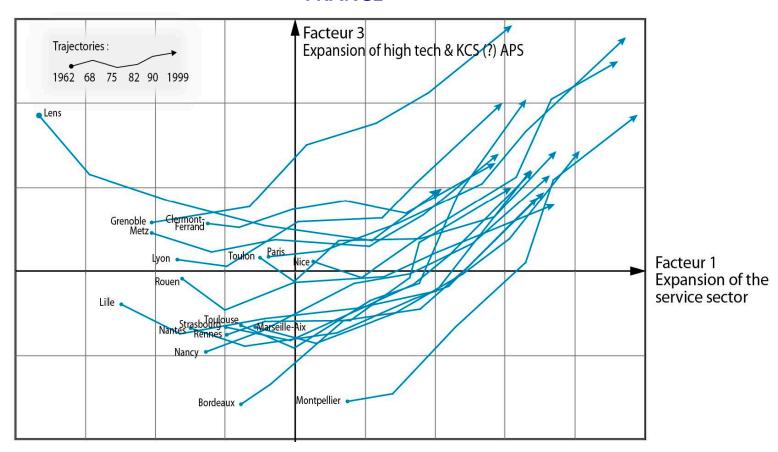
Paulus, Vacchiani-Marcuzzo, 2016

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Cities' interdependencies

(Pred, 1977; Pumain, 2009, 2018)

FRANCE

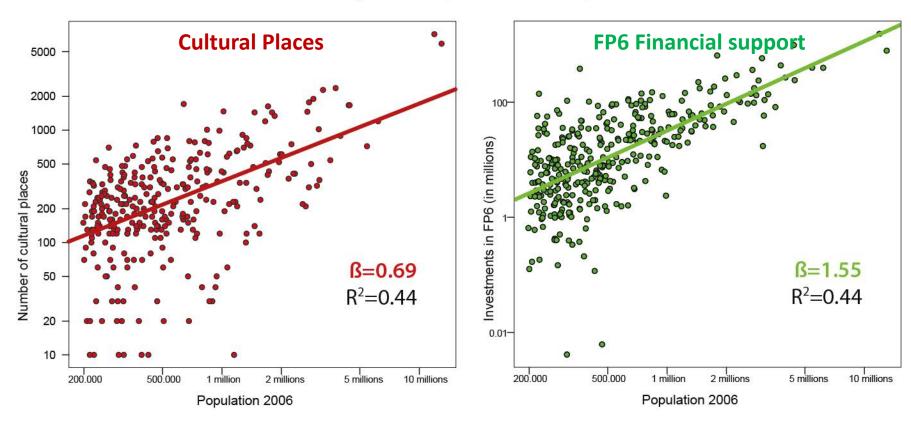


Paulus, Vacchiani-Marcuzzo, 2016

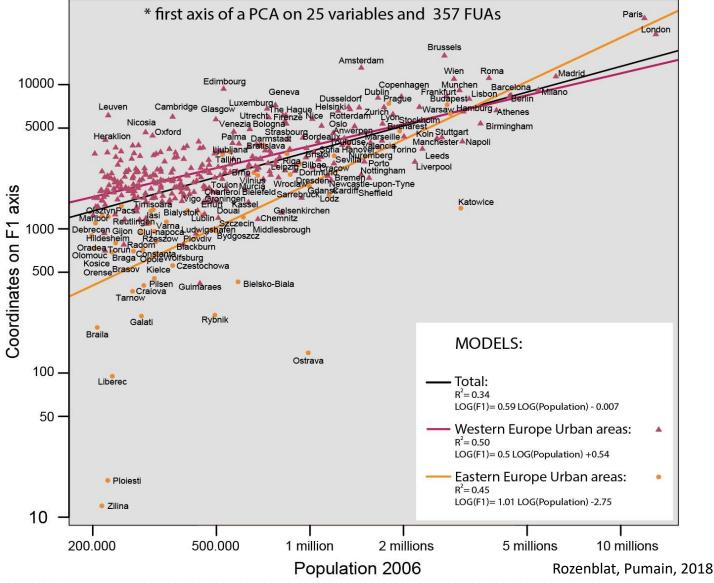
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| 1- Extension to the European cities | s 2- Specializations & cycles 3- European | | opean cohe | sion |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|
| European Cities - THEME | Variable | | R ² | Obs. Number |
| | GDP (in PPPs) 2006 | | 0.85 | 356 |
| | Added value in primary sector | | 0.23 | 356 |
| | Added value in equipment industry and construction | | 0.61 | 356 |
| Regional economic context | Added value in consumption industry | | 0.66 | 356 |
| | Added value in trade | | 0.76 | 356 |
| | Added value in advanced services | | 0.63 | 356 |
| | Added value in collective services | 1.12 | 0.61 | 356 |
| Accossibility | Number of possible destinations In 1-day trip (accessibility) | 0.56 | 0.23 | 197 |
| Accessibility | Air passengers 2008 | 1.86 | 0.48 | 211 |
| and attractiveness | Port traffic of goods in 2009 (in tons) | 0.61 | 0.07 | 156 |
| | Multinational headquarters 2010 | 0.93 | 0.50 | 130 |
| | Index of financial place 2008 | 1.30 | 0.52 | 254 |
| Economic | Foreign subsidiaries in 2010 | 1.33 | 0.66 | 315 |
| centrality | Index of control of subsidiaries (controlled subsidiaries divided by located subsidiaries controlled by external firms of the FUA) | 0.08 0.01 | | 315 |
| | Fairs and exhibitions | 0.67 | 0.28 | 90 |
| | International congresses (1999 to 2008) | 0.58 | 0.29 | 111 |
| Cultural | Number of tourist attractions | 0.69 | 0.26 | 309 |
| attractiveness | International brands of fashion and luxury | 1.08 | 0.51 | 277 |
| | Number of hotel nights | 1.02 | 0.47 | 347 |
| | Evaluation of FP6 financial support | 1.55 | 0.43 | 350 |
| Situation in research space | Participation in NBIC FP6 projects | 1.22 | 0.46 | 258 |
| | Number of students | 0.99 | 0.47 | 352 |
| | European and international institutions | 0.33 | 0.09 | 67 |
| Access to European Institutions | Information and documentation centres of EU | | 0.32 | 258 |
| | Number of EU lobbyists | 0.92 | 0.46 | 1 248 |

Figure 1: Scaling laws of European cities for metropolitan functions

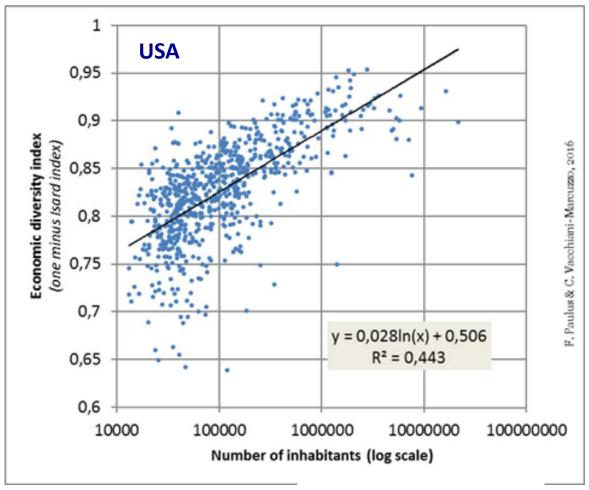


Coordinates of European Urban Areas on a metropolization factor according to their population (LOG-LOG)



Economic Diversification/ Cities' Size

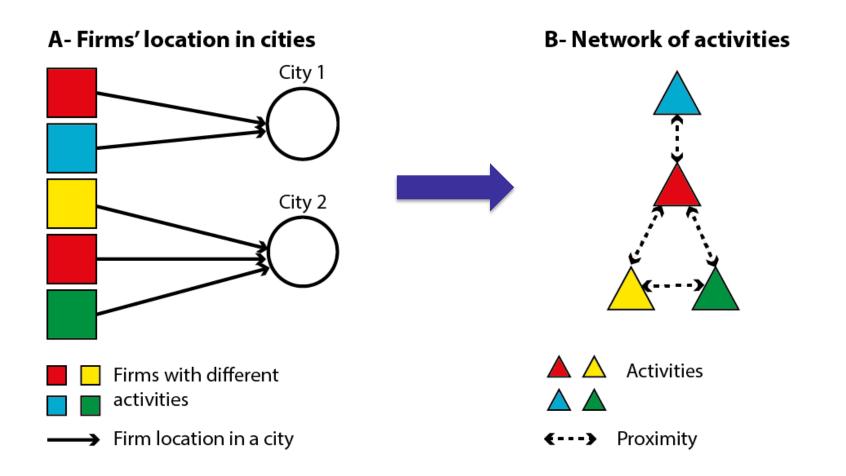
(Pumain, St.-Julien, 1978; Henderson, 1986; Duranton & Puga, 2000; Pumain et al. 2015)



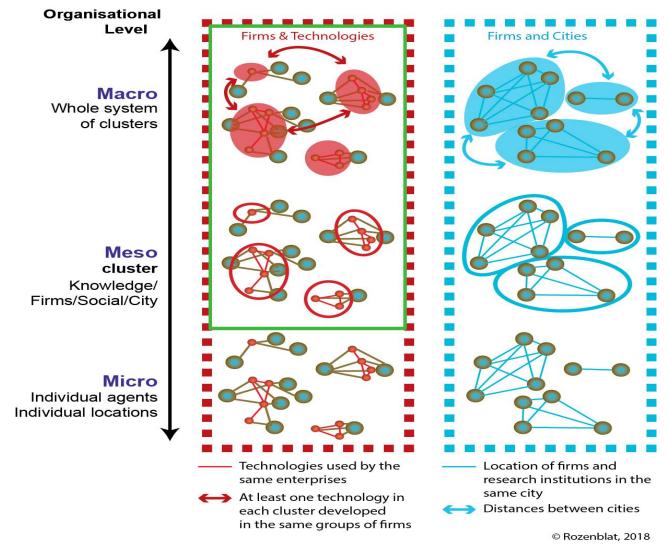
Bretagnolle et al., 2018 | University | Univ

PROXIMITY BY CO-LOCATION IN CITIES

Activities are closer when they are more often located in the same cities



MULTI-LEVEL / MULTI-DIMENSIONAL CITIES' NETWORKS

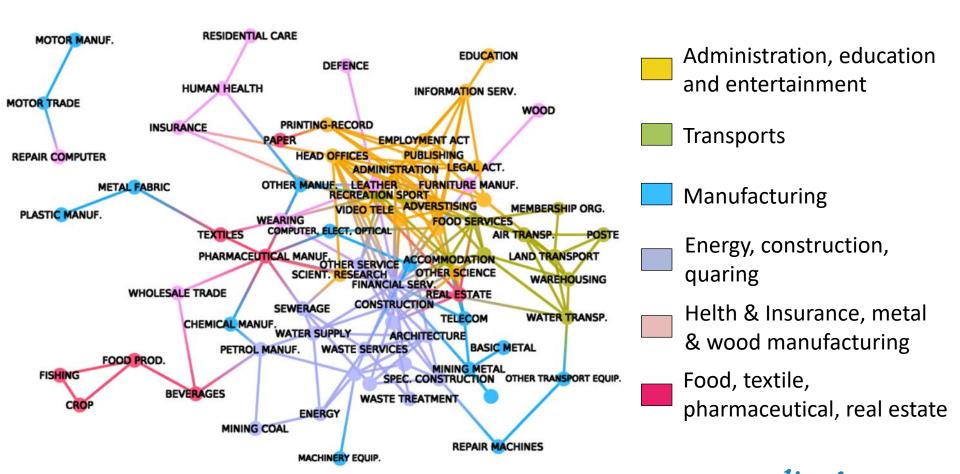


=> proximities in 5 dimensions (Boschma, 2008)

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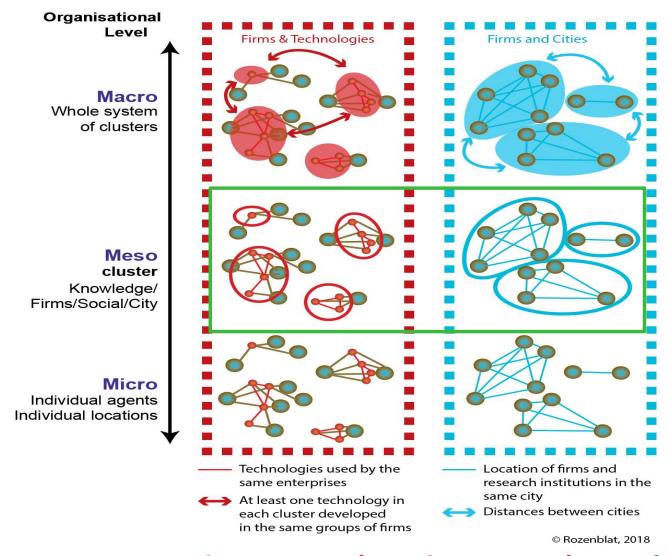
CHINESE ACTIVITY SPACE: CLUSTER OF RELATED ACTIVITES

中国活动空间:活动关联群



25

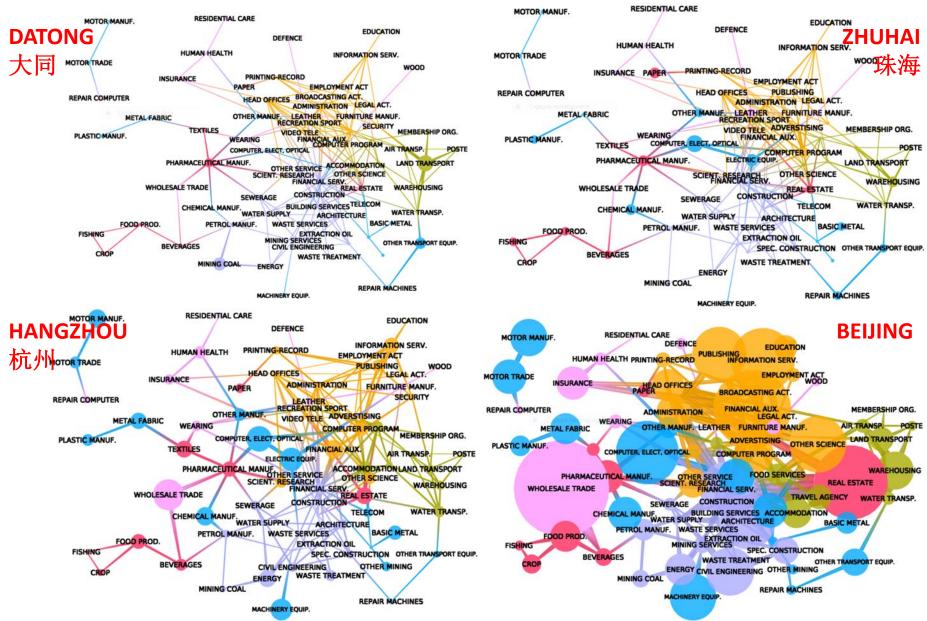
MULTI-LEVEL / MULTI-DIMENSIONAL CITIES' NETWORKS



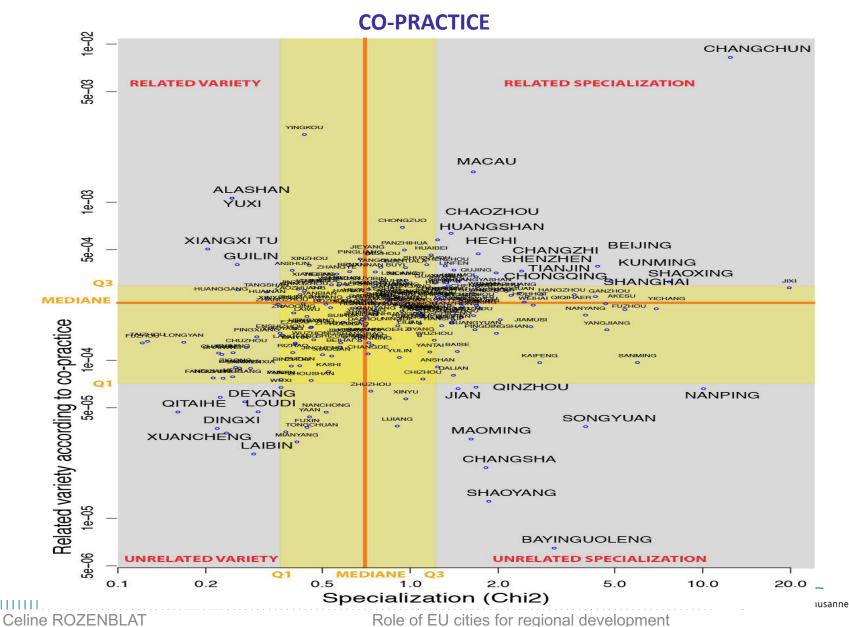
=> proximities in 5 dimensions (Boschma, 2008)

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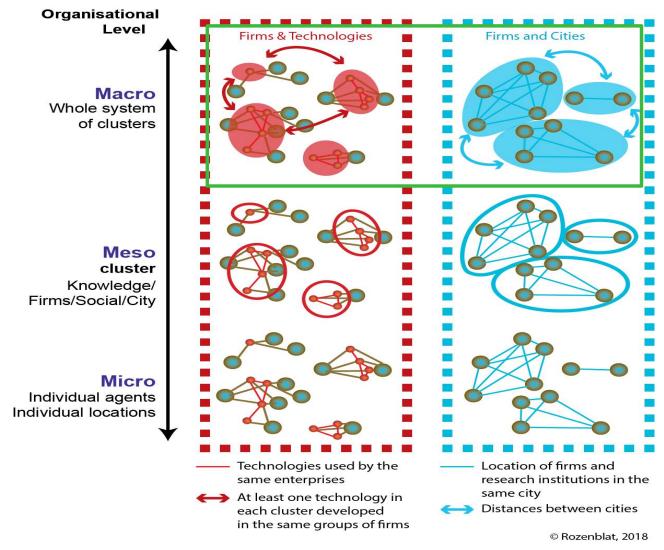
CO-PRACTICE ACTIVITY SPACE by CITIES四大城市



Related variety / Specialization



MULTI-LEVEL / MULTI-DIMENSIONAL CITIES' NETWORKS



=> proximities in 5 dimensions (Boschma, 2008)

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2- DATA

MICRO NETWORKS OF ENTERPRISES

3.000 worldwide Firms' networks 2006-2010-2013-2016

3 000 Top world groups (Turnover)

Source: Bureau Van Dijk (Brussels)

1.4 million subsidiaries (nodes)

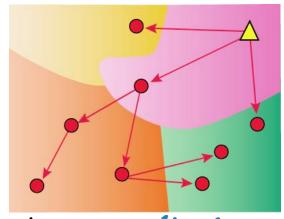
Information:

2 million ownership links (links)

Functions

Locations (Large Urban Regions)
Activities

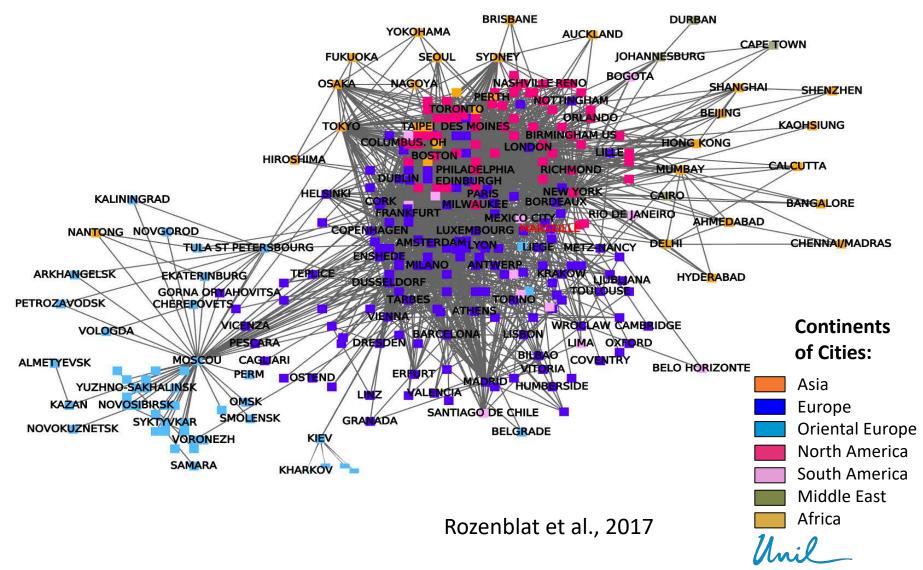
Turnover - employees



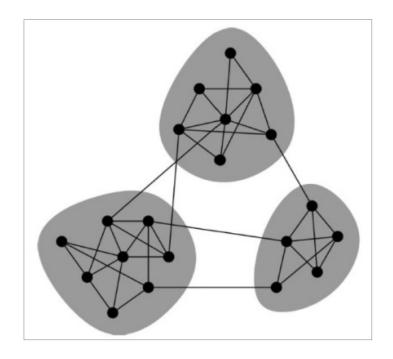
⇒ FUA - LUR (Large Urban Regions)

WORLD NETWORK OF CITIES 2013

BY MULTINATIONAL FIRMS OWNERSHIP LINKAGES



COMMUNITY DETECTION



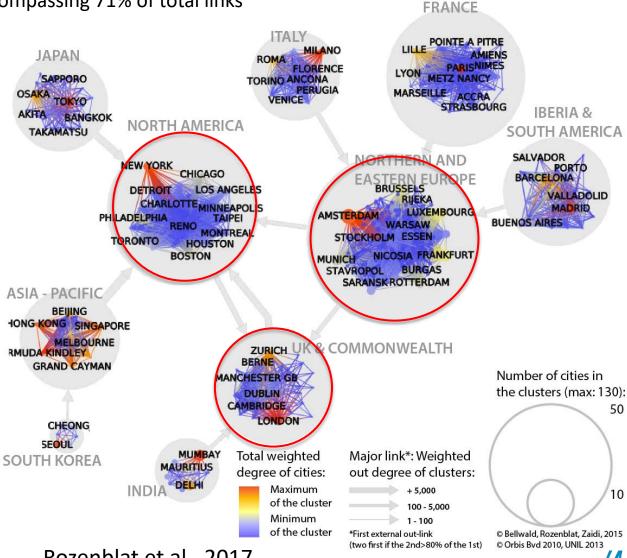
the detection of communities or clusters is

"the identification of groups of nodes densely connected to each other and sparsely connected to nodes from other clusters" (Schaeffer, 2007)

CLUSTERING OF CITIES' NETWORKS 2013

10 classes encompassing 71% of total links

1- Extension to the European cities

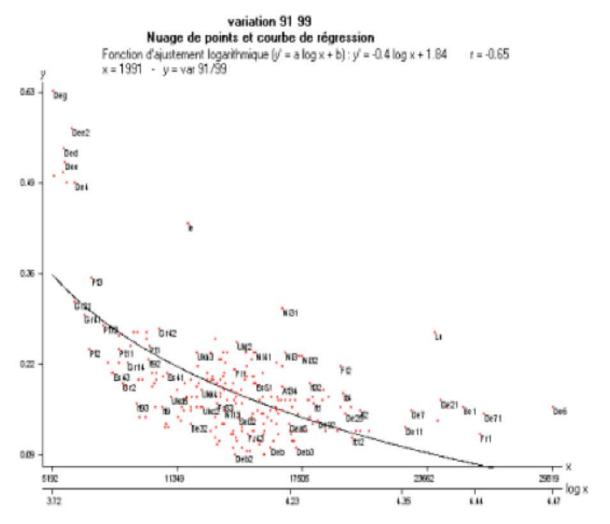


Rozenblat et al., 2017

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REGIONAL CONVERGENCE IN EUROPE

⇒ Simultaneous with intra-national divergence



Gredeg, CNRS and UNSA, Nice, 2008

The role of EU cities for regional development

Conclusion - Perspectives

1- Extension of results to the European cities

- Urban areas to catch urban processes (agglomeration economies)
- Diversity of Urban systems in Europe

2- Specialization / Diversification & cycles

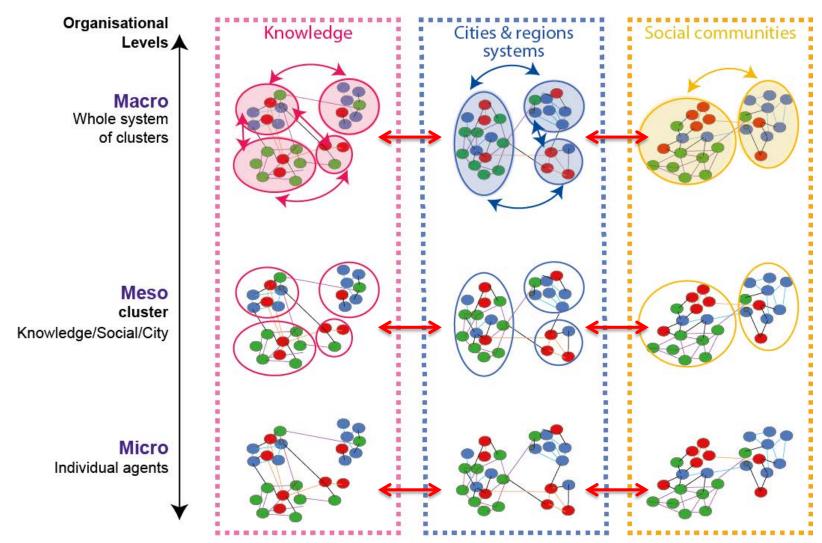
- Shrinking
- Specialization of small/medium size cities ⇒related variety
- Diversification of large cities ⇒Smart specialization

3- European cohesion

- High interdependencies
- European convergence / intra-national divergence
- Relative low dependency to London (Brexit)

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MULTI-LEVEL & MULTI-DIMENSIONAL NETWORKS



=> proximities in 5 dimensions (Boschma, 2008)

Citadyne, 2014

MULTI-LEVEL & MULTI-DIMENSIONAL POLICIES

| POLICY TOOLS | | ACTION LEVELS IN ONE OF THE DIMENSIONS (SPACE, SOCIAL, KNOWLEDGE) | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| (Concrete actions are indicated as examples) | | Nodes | Links | Clusters | Links between clusters | Structure of the network | |
| | Finance | Equity support | Public VC | Crowd funding | | | Anti-trust law |
| | | Fiscal measures | Fiscal incentives to | R&D | Social incentives | | |
| Targeting a wide range of actors producing different forms of innovation | | Support for public sector research | Patenting, to TTOs | Intermediary organizations | Cluster based brokers | Inter-cluster relationships | |
| | | Support for training and mobility | Support for training | Recruitment of engineers or PhD | Entrepreneur HIP programs | | |
| | | Grant for industrial R&D | Gi (ir Rem | narks are w | elcome | ΪKA | Coll. program |
| | Services | Information & Brokerage support | ca celine | e.rozenblat | @unil.ch | | |
| | | Networking | | Support for | "Clube" | Cross- | |
| measures Systemic policies Making a real public/private systemic | | | for your a le votre a | | | Migration policies | |
| Demand side measures | Regulation Public procurement Support of private demand | | | voor uw a | | | |
| Public and private | | | Demand subsidies | | Subsidies or fis | | |

LEFT part from Edler & Georghiou (2007).

Rozenblat, 2018 Unil

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