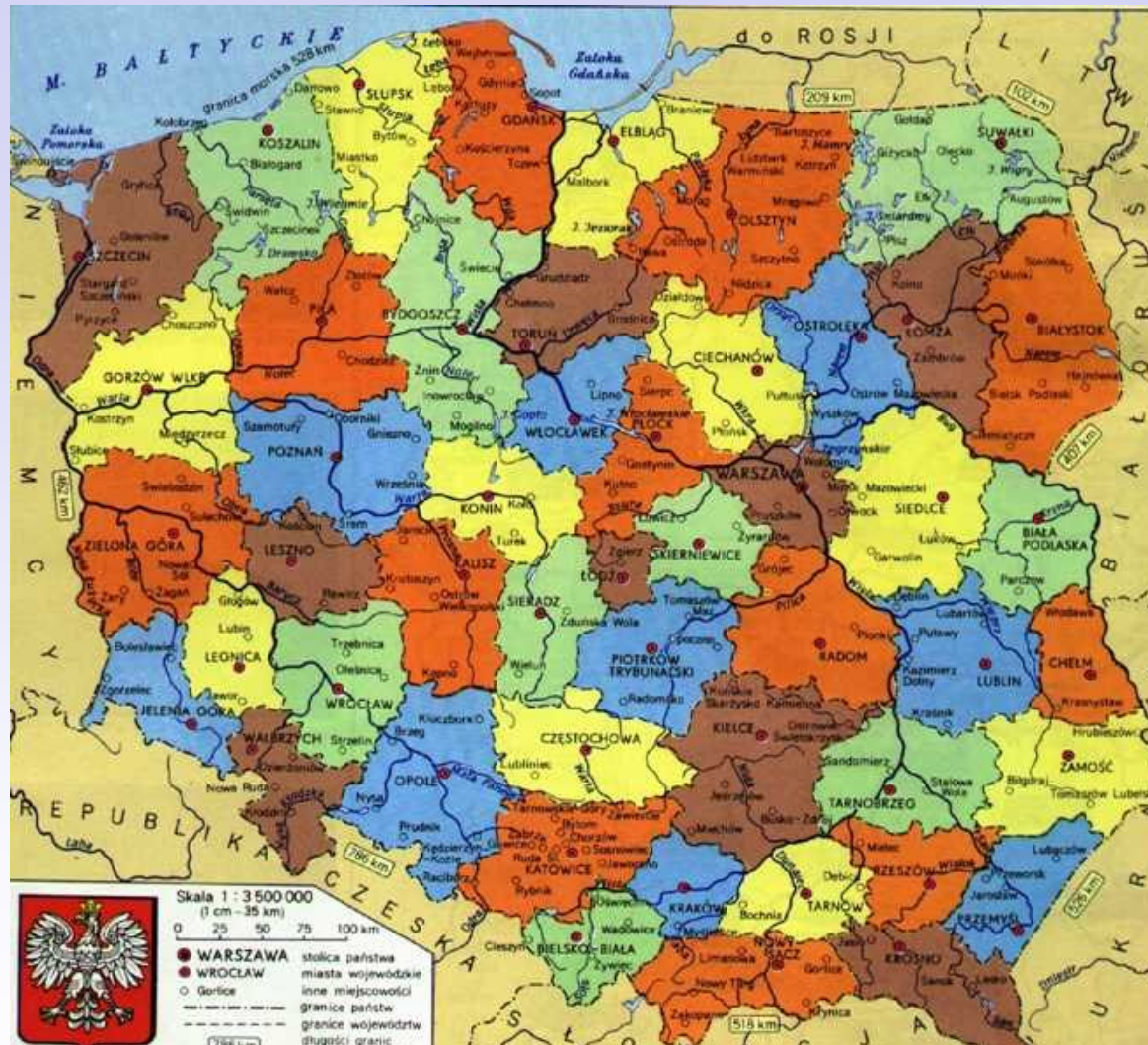




# Challenges of regional and metropolitan policy in Poland

Iwona Sagan

1. New territorial division for territorial cohesion
2. Rich regions and poor regions
3. National Strategy of Regional Development 2010-2020
  - 3.1 Competitiveness
  - 3.2 Cohesion
  - 3.3 Efficiency

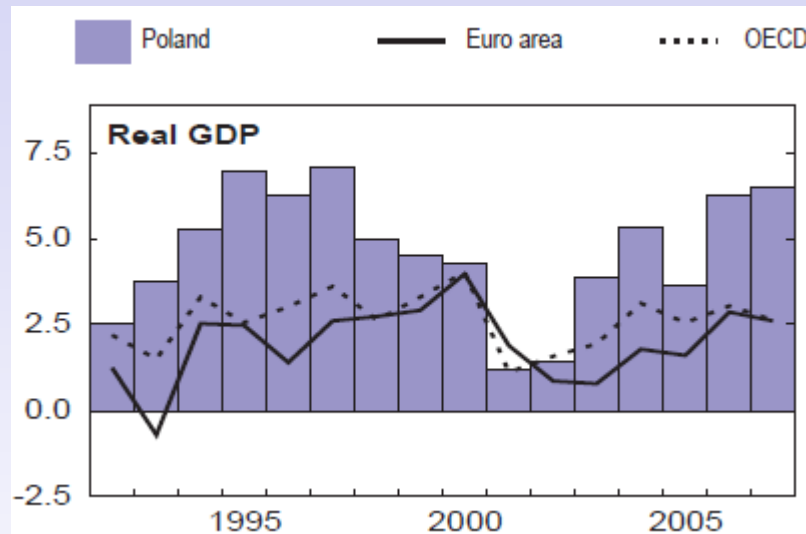


## Administrative division of Poland in the years 1975 – 1998 (49 voivodeships)



# Administrative division of Poland from the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1999 (16 voivodeships)

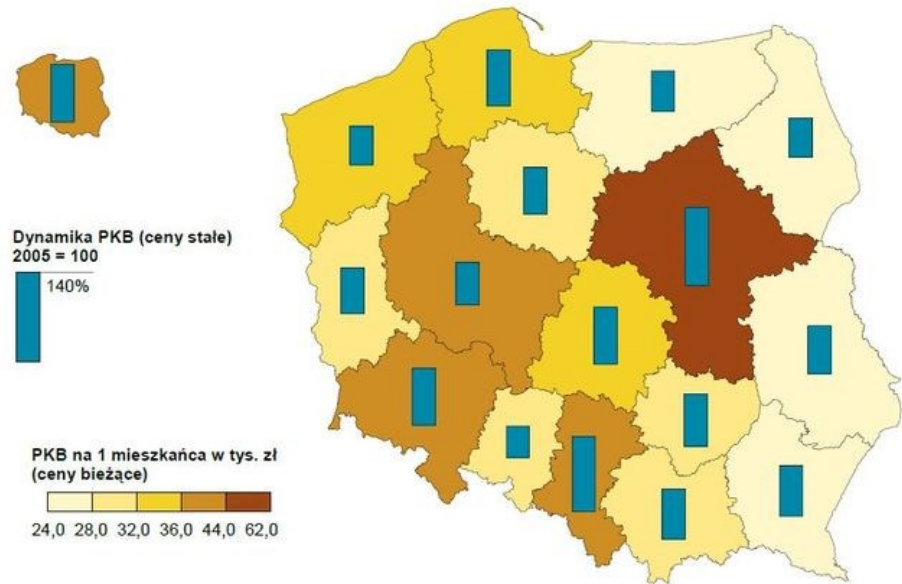
## Poland is one of the fastest growing OECD countries



Source: Pezzini, Allein-Dupre, OECD Territorial Review of Poland

However, the growth is driven by certain regions

Produkt krajowy brutto według województw w 2010 r.



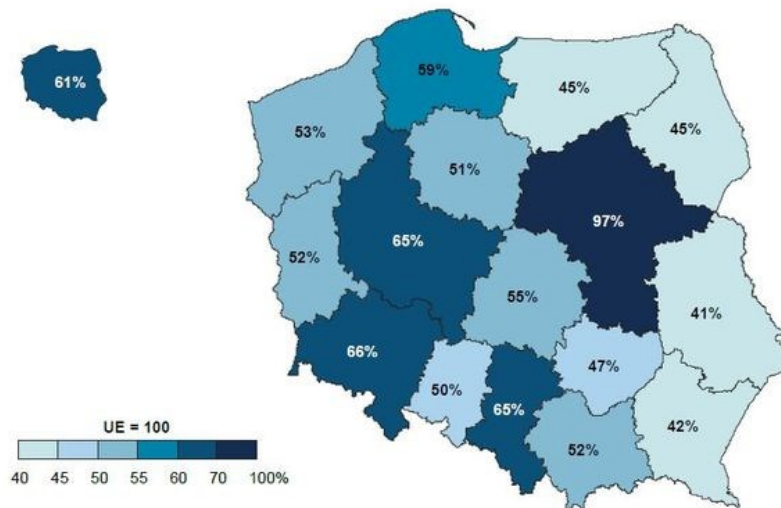
Source: Polish Central Statistical Office

Mainly East regions are lagging

## Rich regions and poor regions

### GDP by regions

Produkt krajowy brutto na 1 mieszkańca według województw – relacja do średniej UE w 2009 r.  
(według parytetu siły nabywczej w PPS)

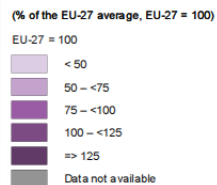
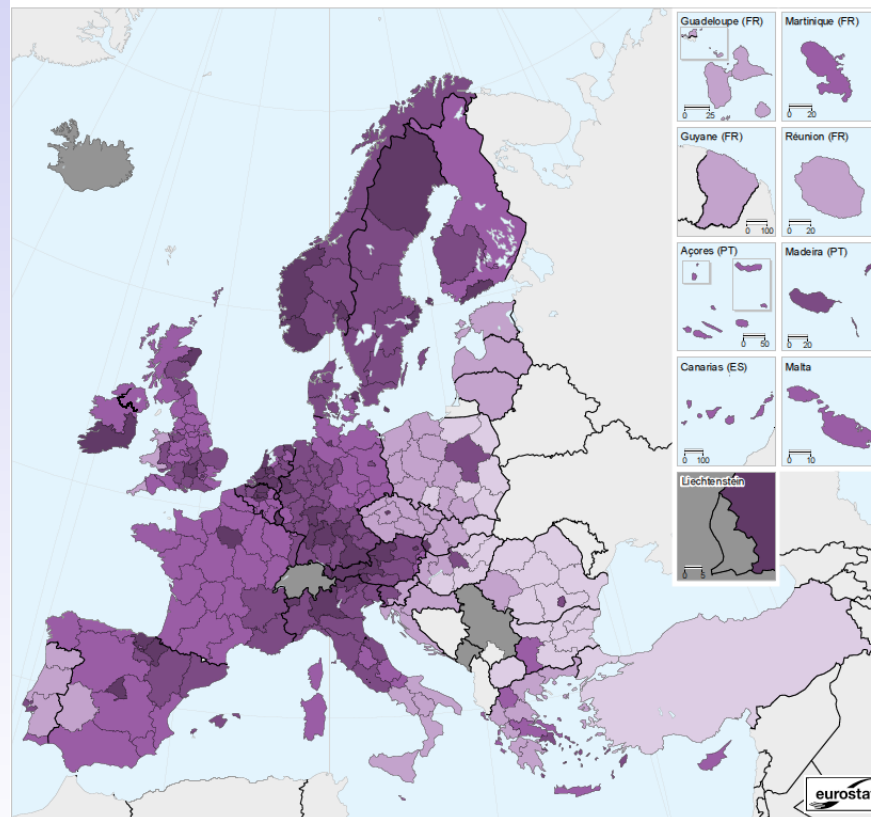


Źródło: Eurostat

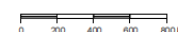


The East/West divide  
has occurred to be quite  
resistant not only over the past  
two decades of transformation

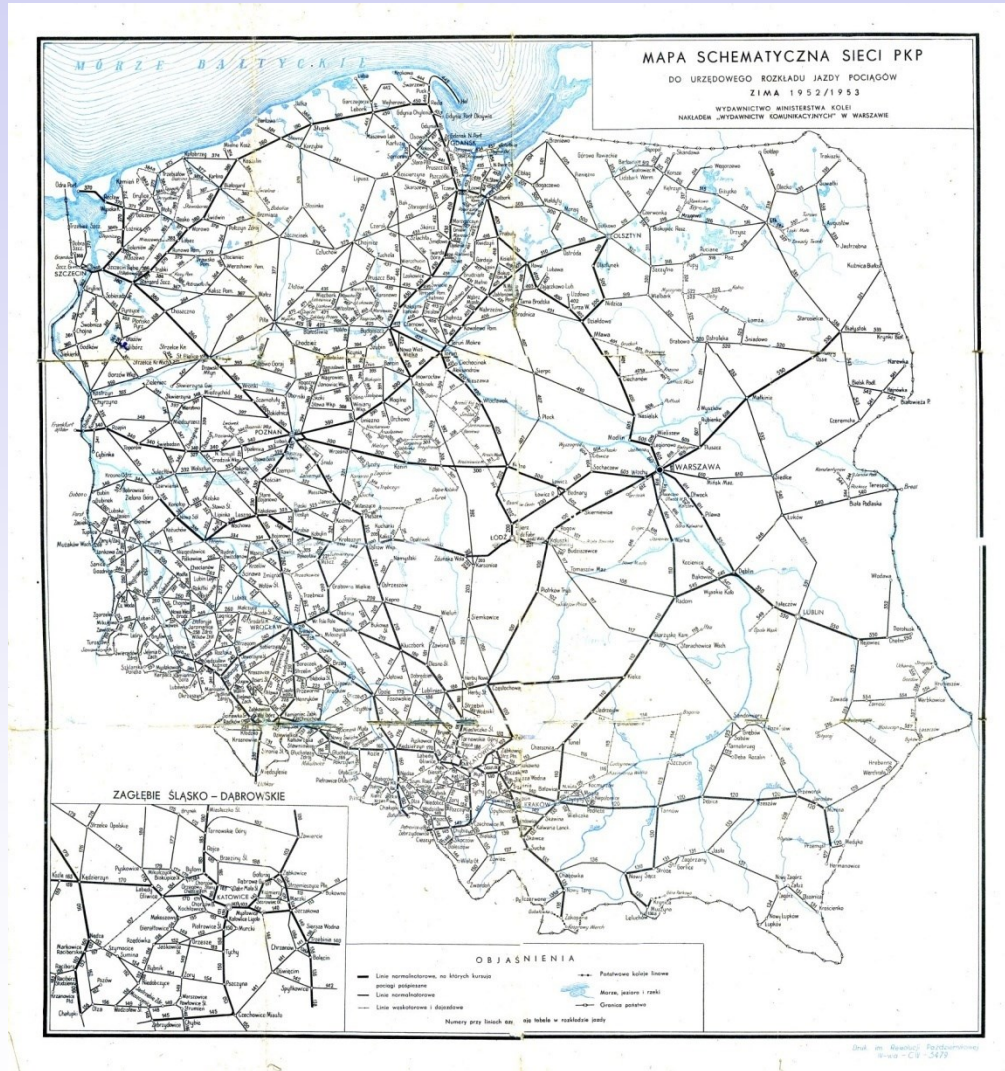
Gross domestic product (GDP) per inhabitant, in purchasing power standard (PPS),  
by NUTS 2 regions, 2010 (\*)  
(% of the EU-27 average, EU-27 = 100)



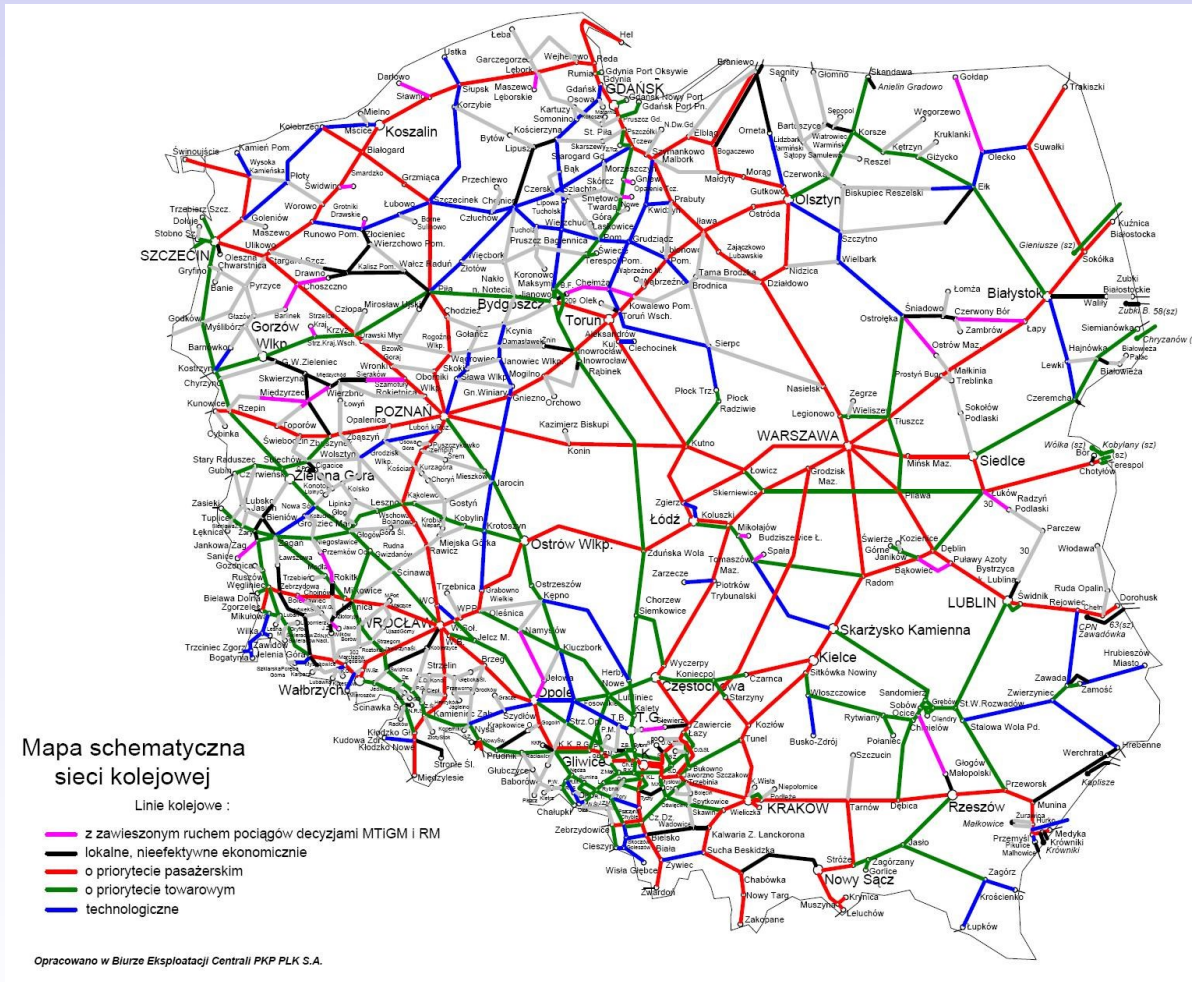
Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat  
Cartography: Eurostat — GISCO, 06/2013



(\*) Turkey, national level.  
Source: Eurostat (online data code: nama\_r\_e2gdp)

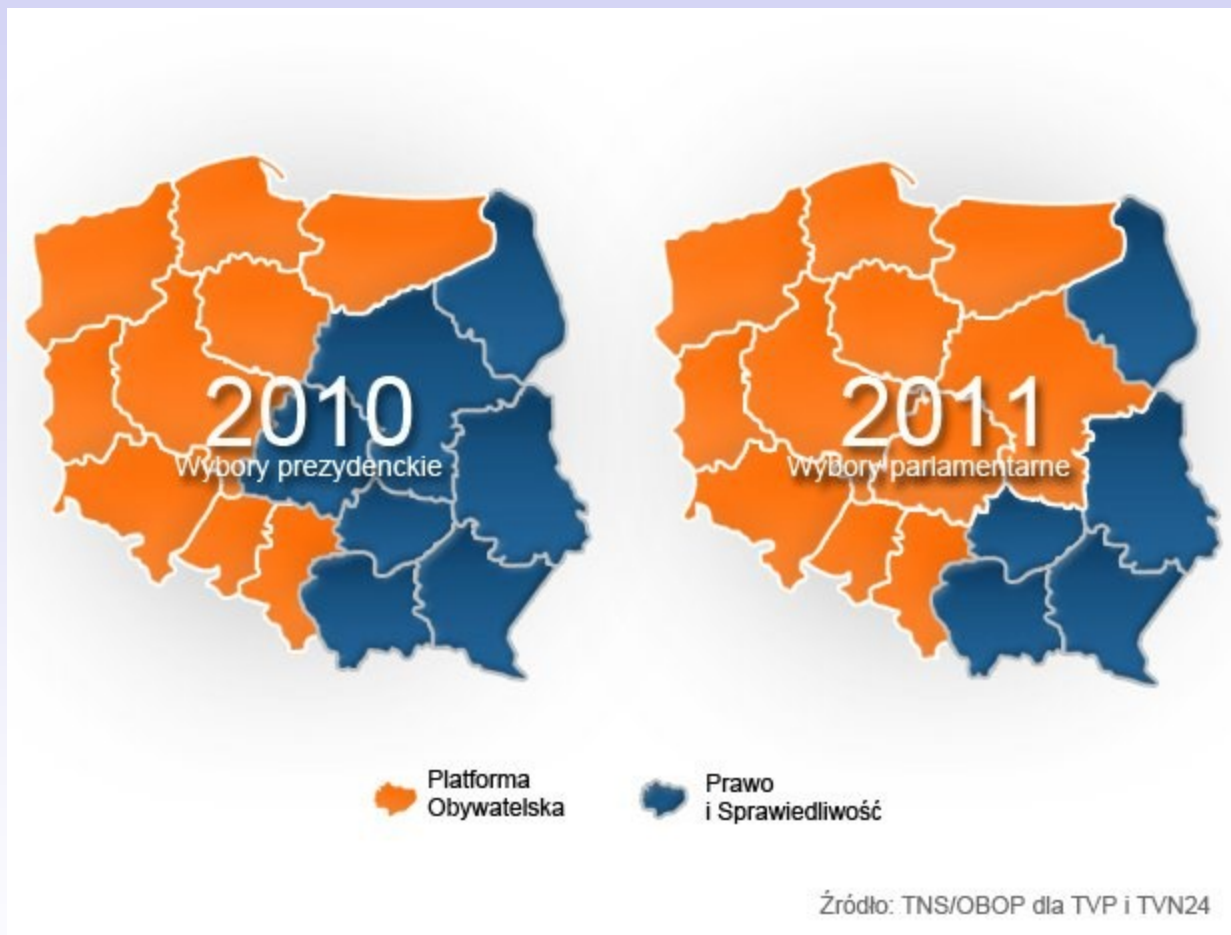


Railway transportation network in Poland - 1952



## Railway transportation network in Poland - 2008





The last presidential and parliamentary elections results by regions



## *Competitiveness versus Cohesion*

### Polarisation-diffusion model of National Strategy of Regional Development 2010-2020

The increase of competitiveness in the international scale -  
mainly the growth of urban zones.

The effect - the growth of disparities among regions.

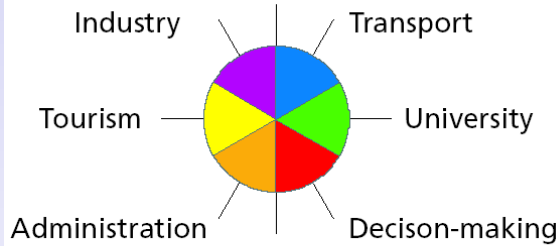
The use and amplification of the effects of the diffusion of innovation,  
progress and economic increase that will spread from the developing regions -  
mainly metropolitan areas.

The effect - the growth of cohesion among regions



# Major urban and economic development

Metropolitan European Growth Areas (MEGA) by functional importance of global, European, national and trans-national significance

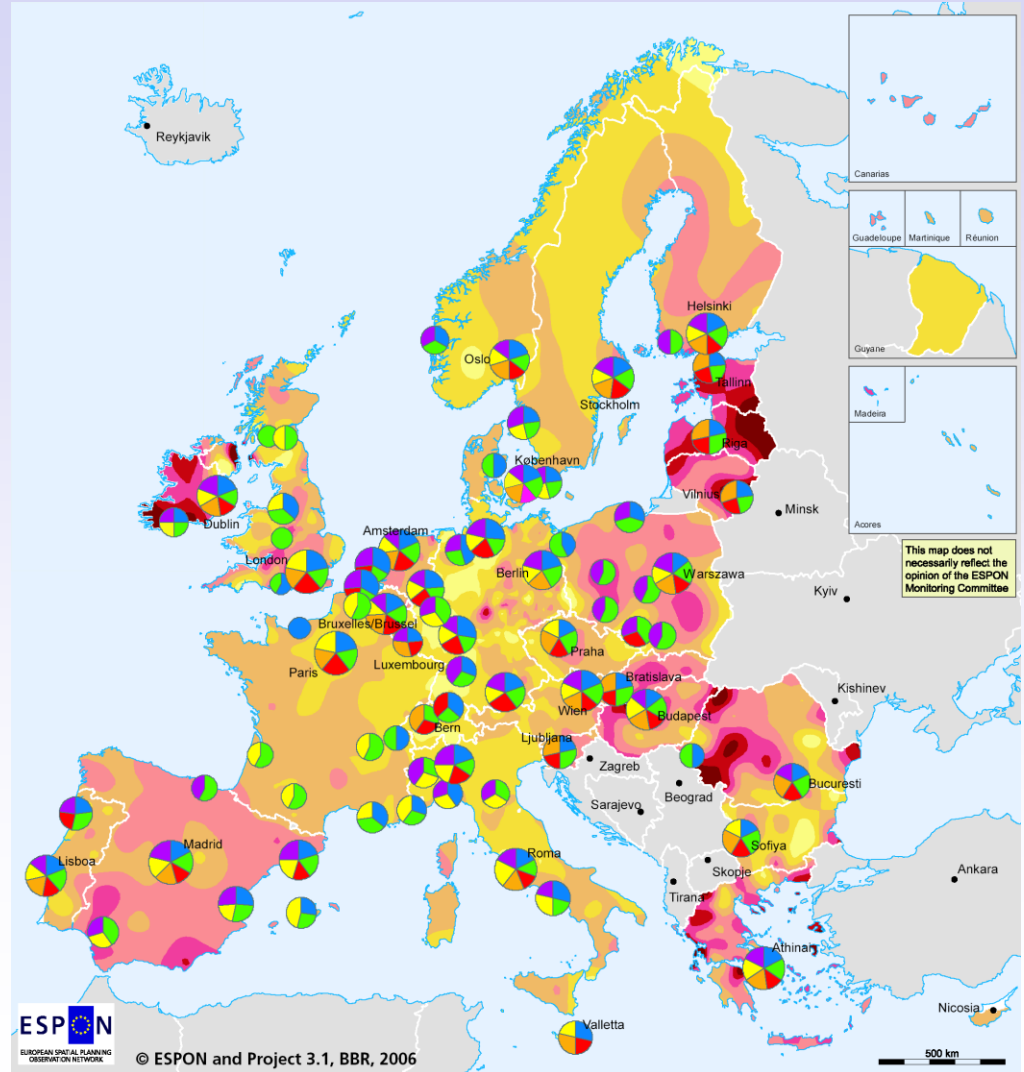


Size according to average value of related significance of functions

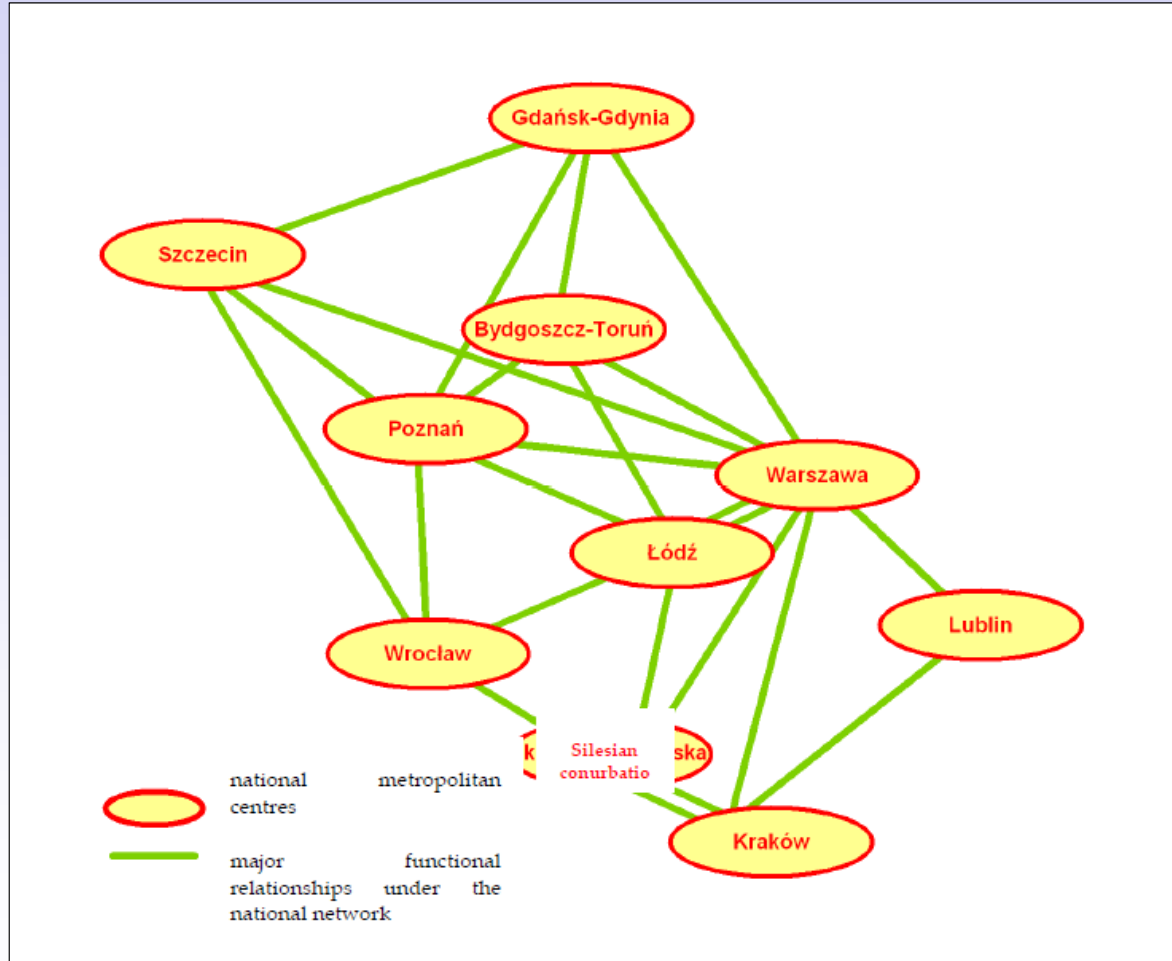
Average yearly development of GDP per capita in Purchasing Power Standards in percent 1995 to 2003 \*



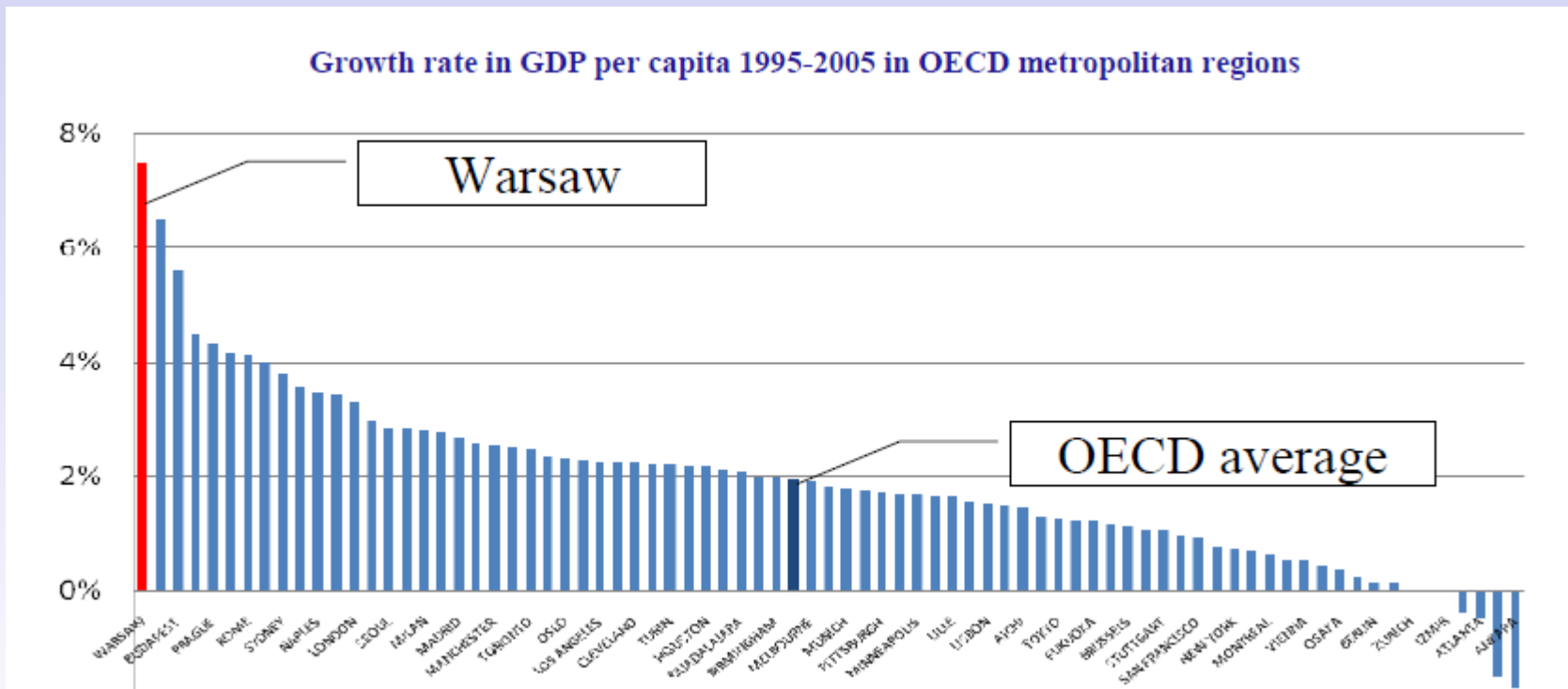
\* Romania 1998 to 2003



# Concept of the polycentric metropolitan network in 2030



Source: Polish background report for OECD national urban policy reviews in Poland

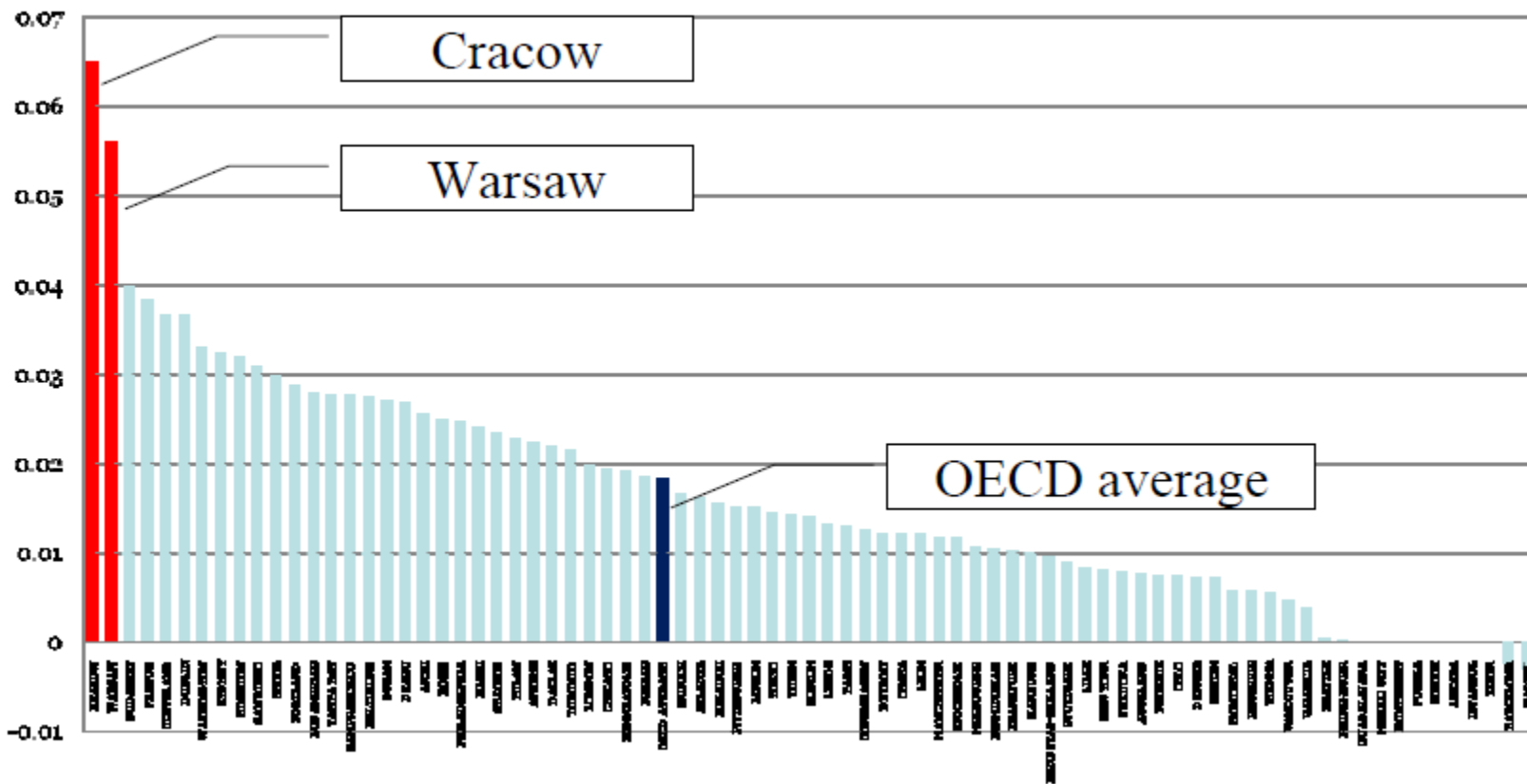


Source: OECD Metropolitan Database

Warsaw has the highest growth rate in GDP per capita among OECD metropolitan regions



### Labour Productivity Geometric Average annual growth rate (95-05)



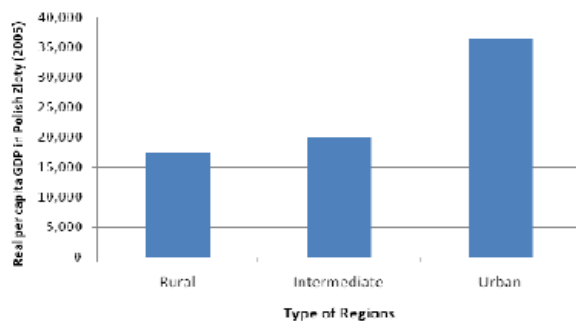
Source: OECD Metropolitan Database

Cracow and Warsaw have the highest productivity rate among OECD metropolitan regions



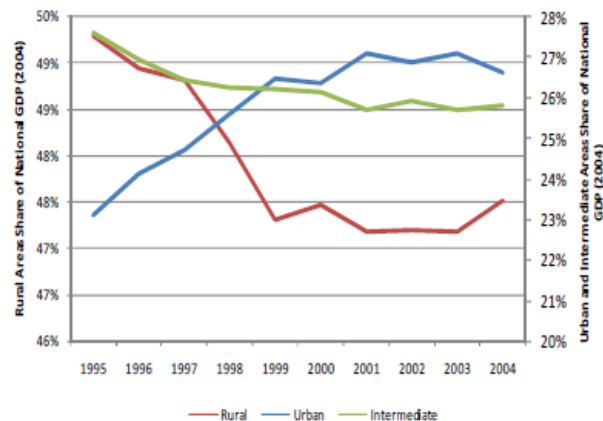
## Urban areas drive Polish growth

GDP per capita by type of region in Poland



Note 1- Urban areas refer to the OECD typology: Centralny Slaski, Cracow, Gdansk-Gdynia-Sopot, Lodz, Poznan, Rybnik-Jastrzebie, Warsaw and Wroclaw.  
Source: Based on OECD (2008) Regional Database.

Share of GDP by type of region, 2004



**GDP per capita in urban areas is twice higher than in rural areas**

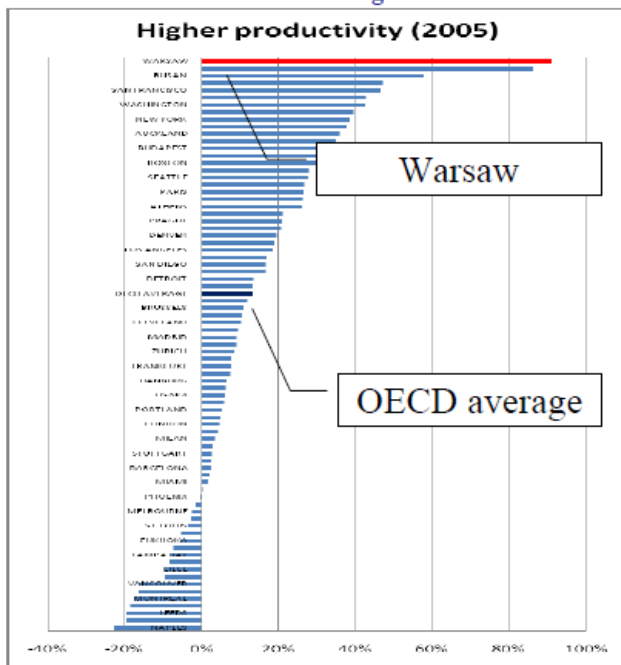
**Urban area's share of national GDP has increased since 95, while that of rural areas has decreased**

Source: Pezzini, Allein-Dupre, OECD Territorial Review of Poland



## The productivity differential between urban and rural areas is higher in Poland than in other OECD countries

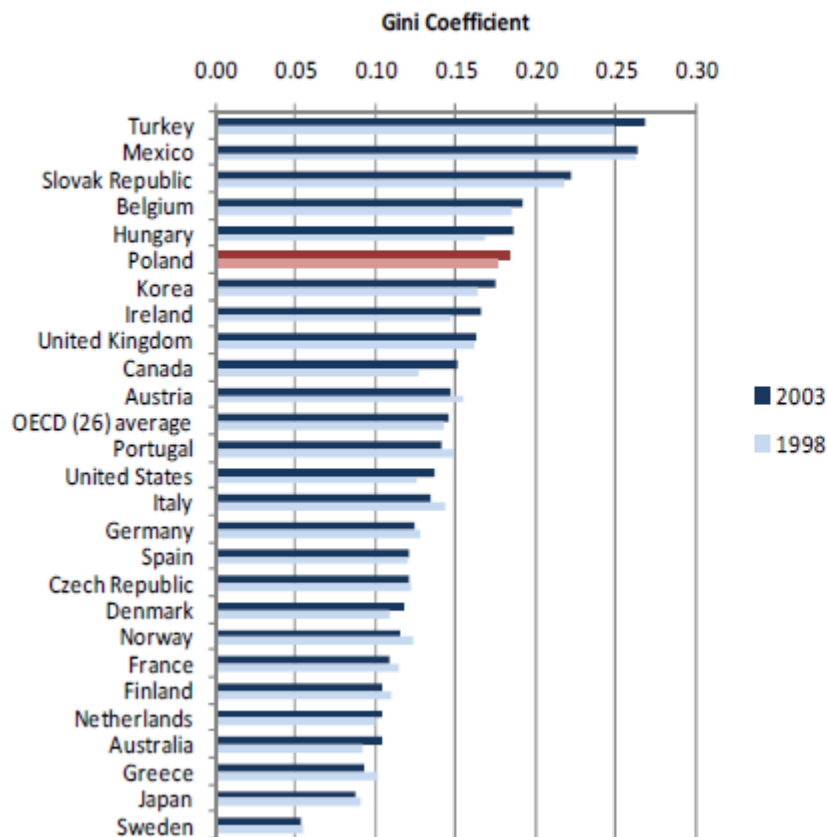
Productivity of metro-regions compared to national average



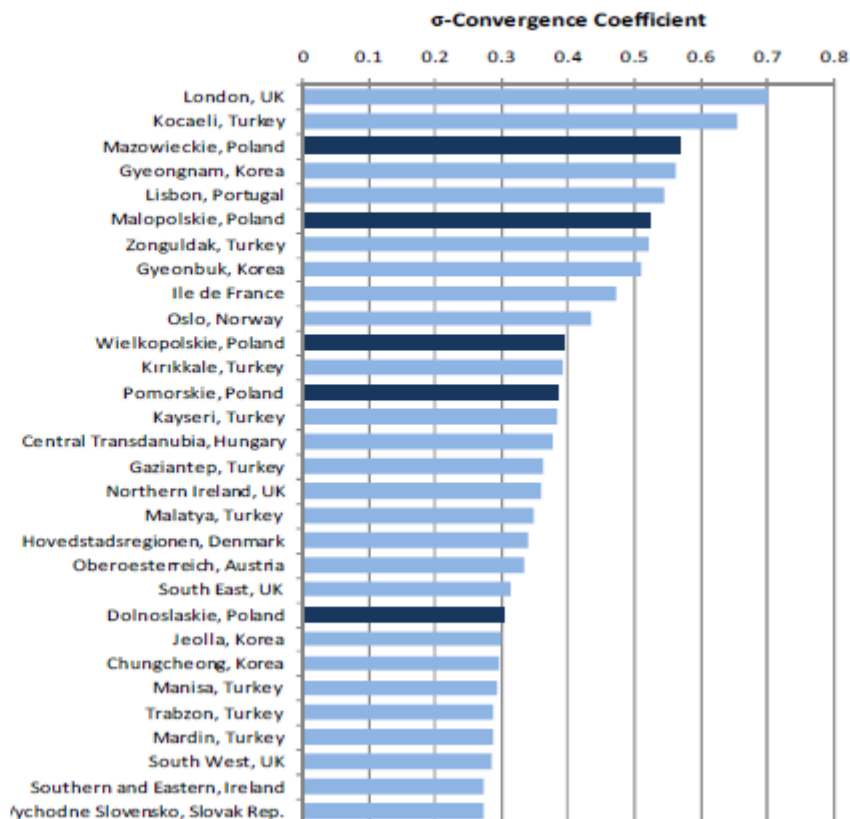




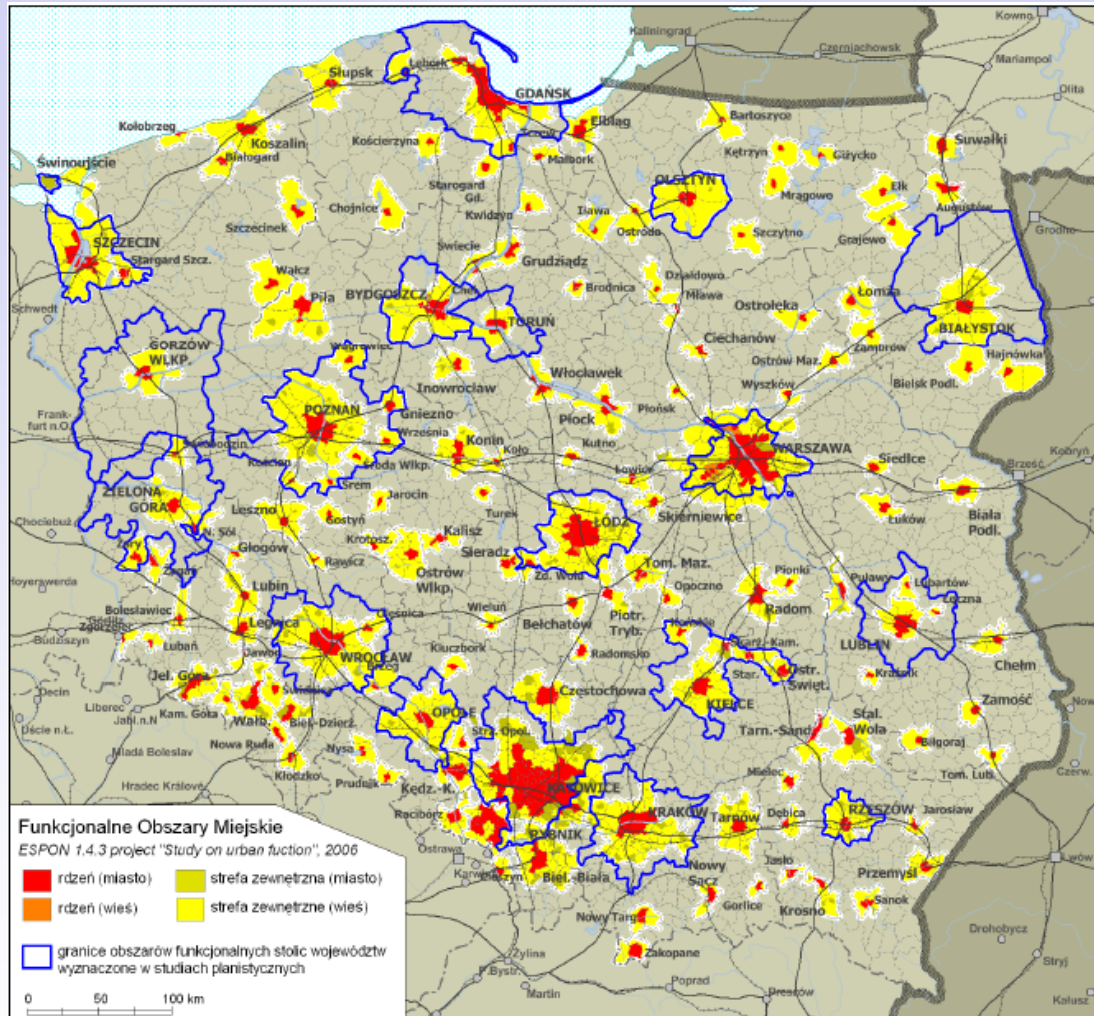
### Regional Disparities in the OECD (TL3)



### 3 Polish regions within the 20 OECD regions with the largest intra-regional gaps in GDP per capita



Source: Regions at a Glance, OECD, 2008



Source: Polish Ministry of Regional Development

# Functional Urban Areas



## *Efficiency*

### The governance challenges of the regional development policies

- the duality of administration on the regional level – Marshal's Office and Voivode's Office;
- spatial planning in functional not administrative territorial units;
- urgent need for metropolitan areas co-operation – Integrated Territorial Investments;





## *Efficiency*

The governance challenges of the regional development policies

- the duality of administration on the regional level – Marshal's Office and Voivode's Office;
- spatial planning in functional not administrative territorial units;
- urgent need for metropolitan areas co-operation – Integrated Territorial Investments;
- coordination of the rural and regional development strategies;
- the enhancement of the spatial planning and territorial policy against the sectoral structures domination



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*Thank you*