



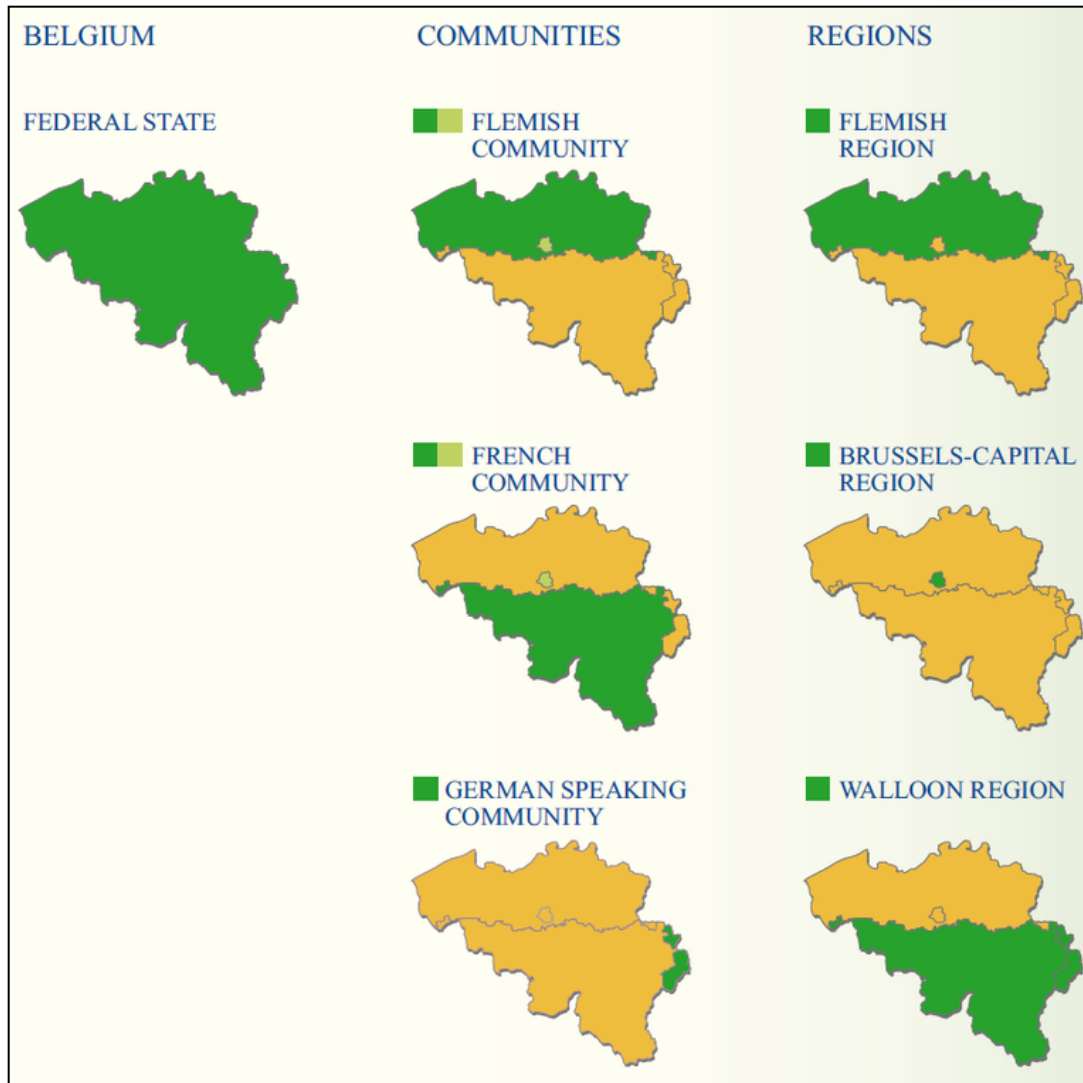
Annual Conference of the  
Commission on Geography of Governance  
Poznan 2014

# Metropolitan governance of European medium-size cities. Linking trajectories and mode of governance.

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# At the beginning...



## 1 FEDERAL STATE

Army, Security, Police, Energy, International relations, Social Security, etc.

## 3 REGIONS

Economy, Land use, Agriculture, Environment, Mobility, Local administration, etc.

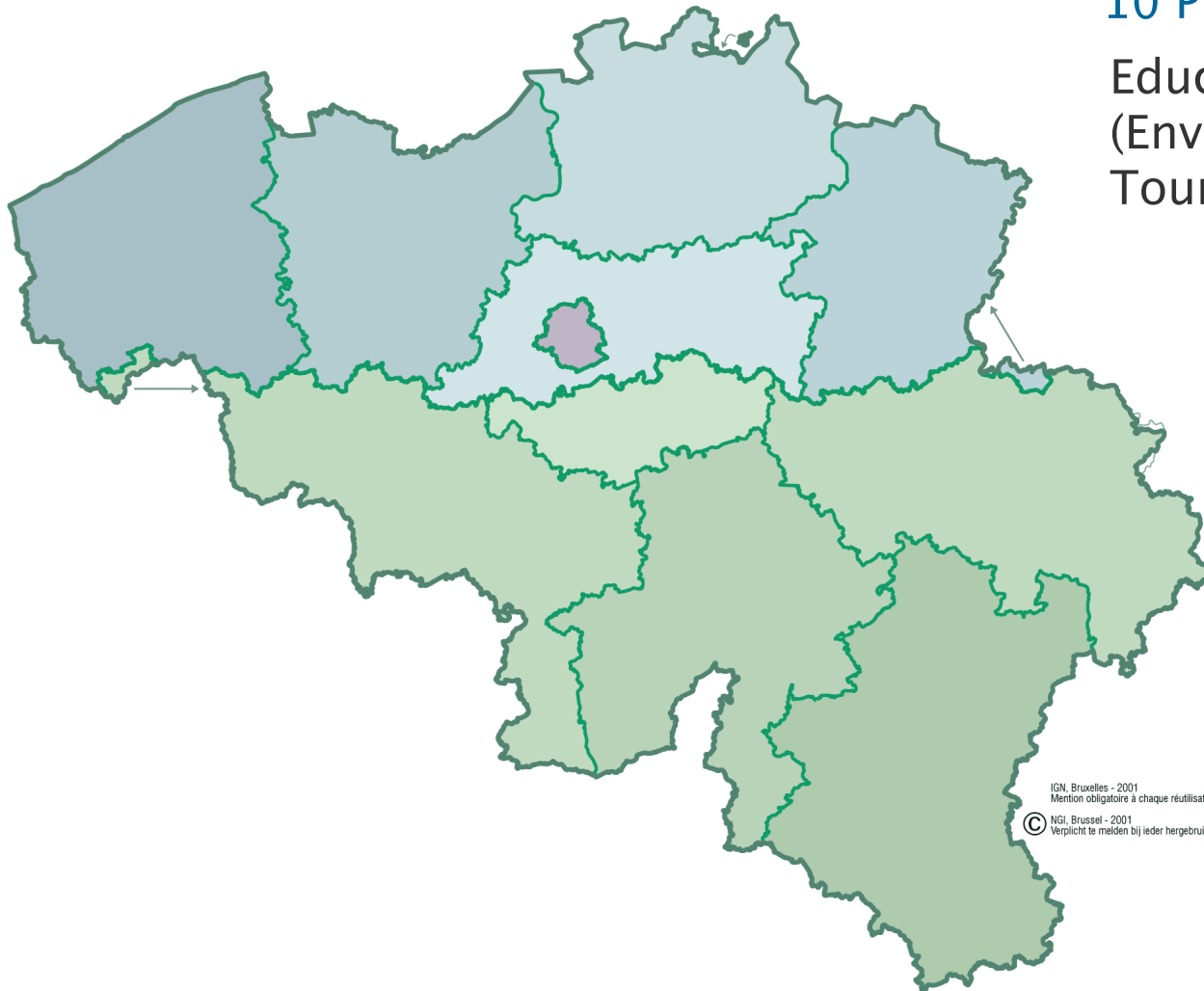
## 3 COMMUNITIES

Education, Culture, etc.

At the beginning...

## 10 PROVINCES

Education, Security  
(Environment, Economy,  
Tourism, etc.).



# At the beginning...

589 COMMUNES

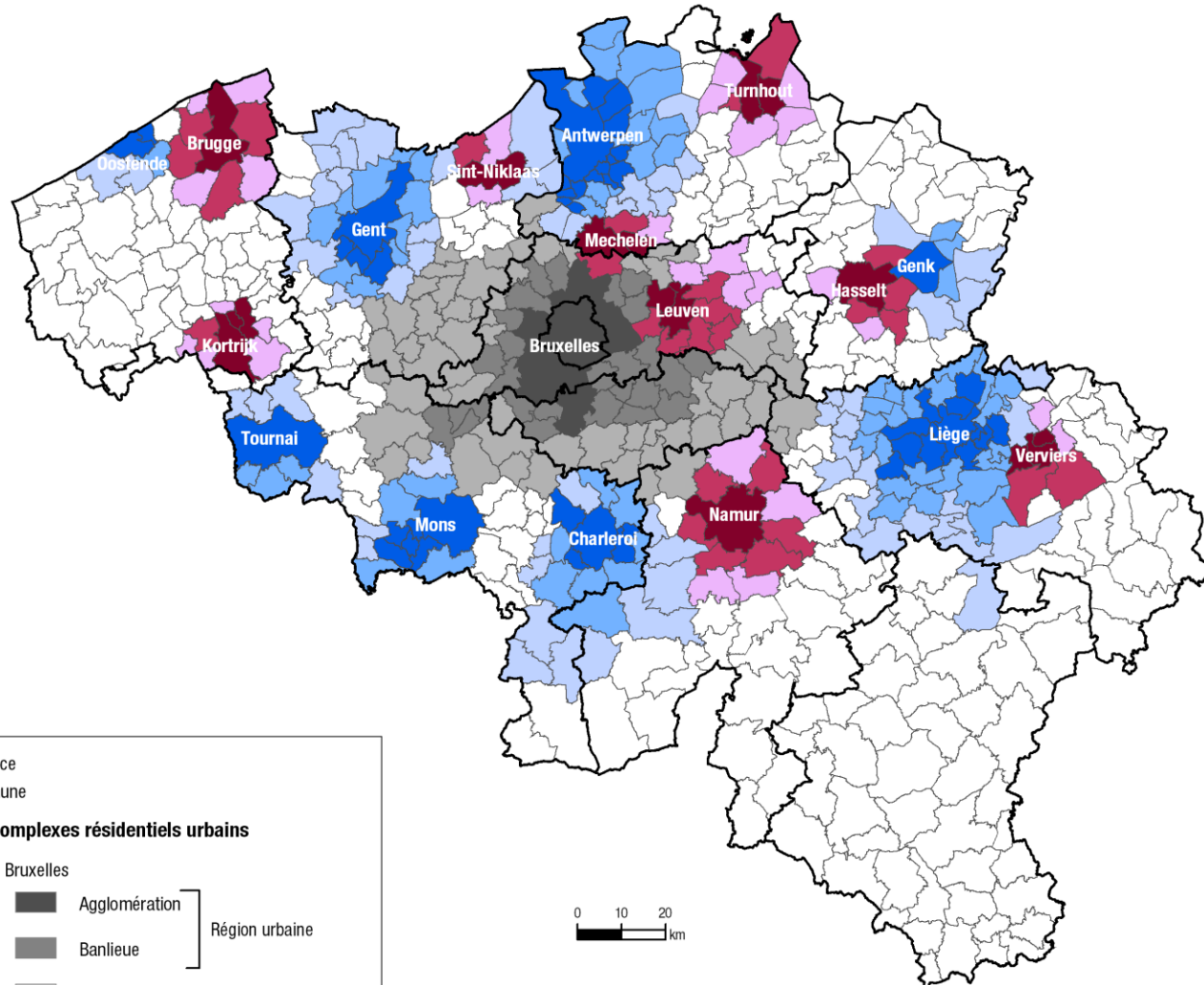
All local competencies  
Land use, Education,  
Environment, Culture, etc.



IGN, Bruxelles - 2001  
Mention obligatoire à chaque réutilisation  
© NGL, Brussel - 2001  
Verplicht te melden bij ieder hergebruik

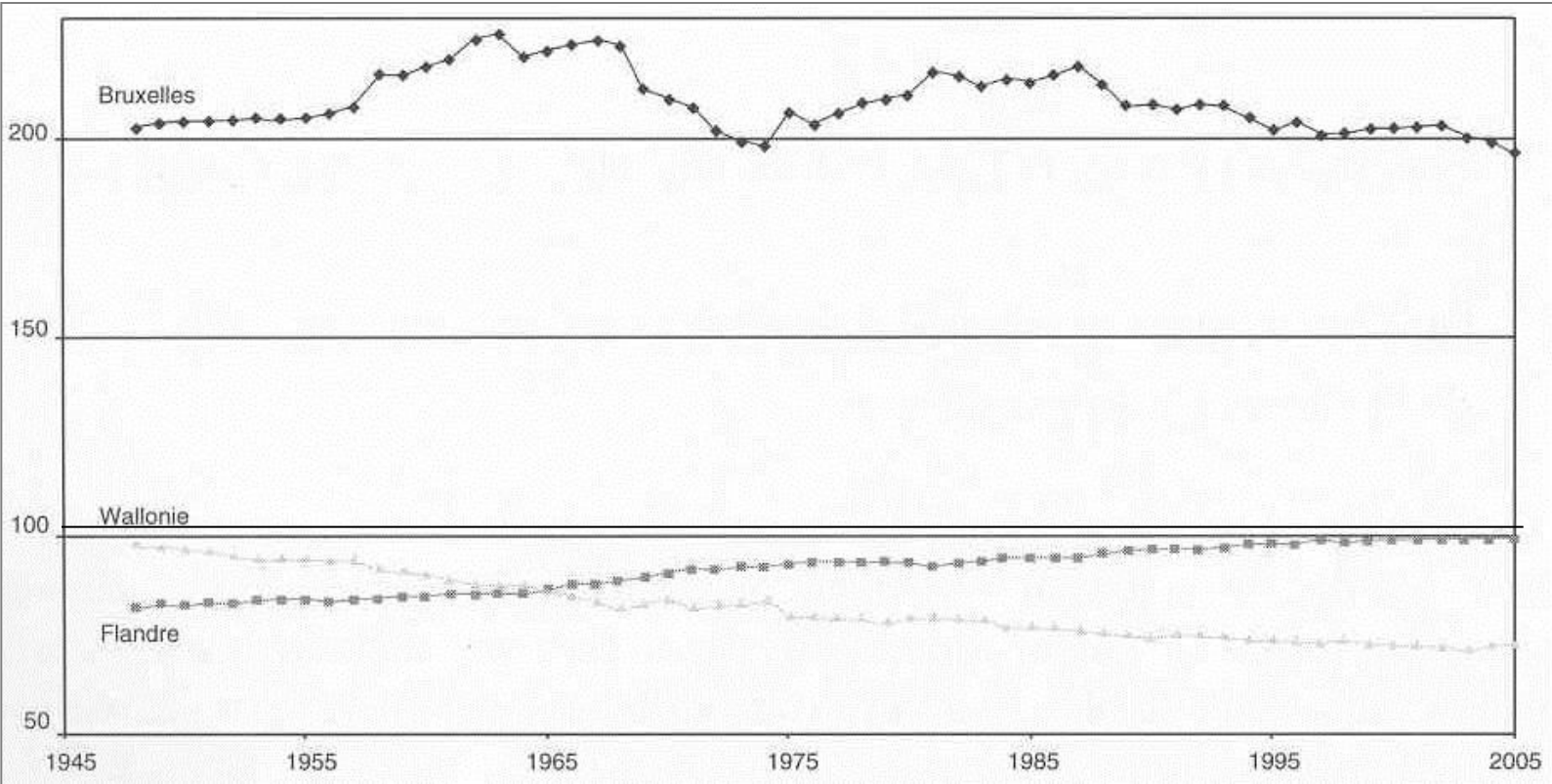
# Belgian urban areas

Composantes des complexes résidentiels urbains belges (2001)



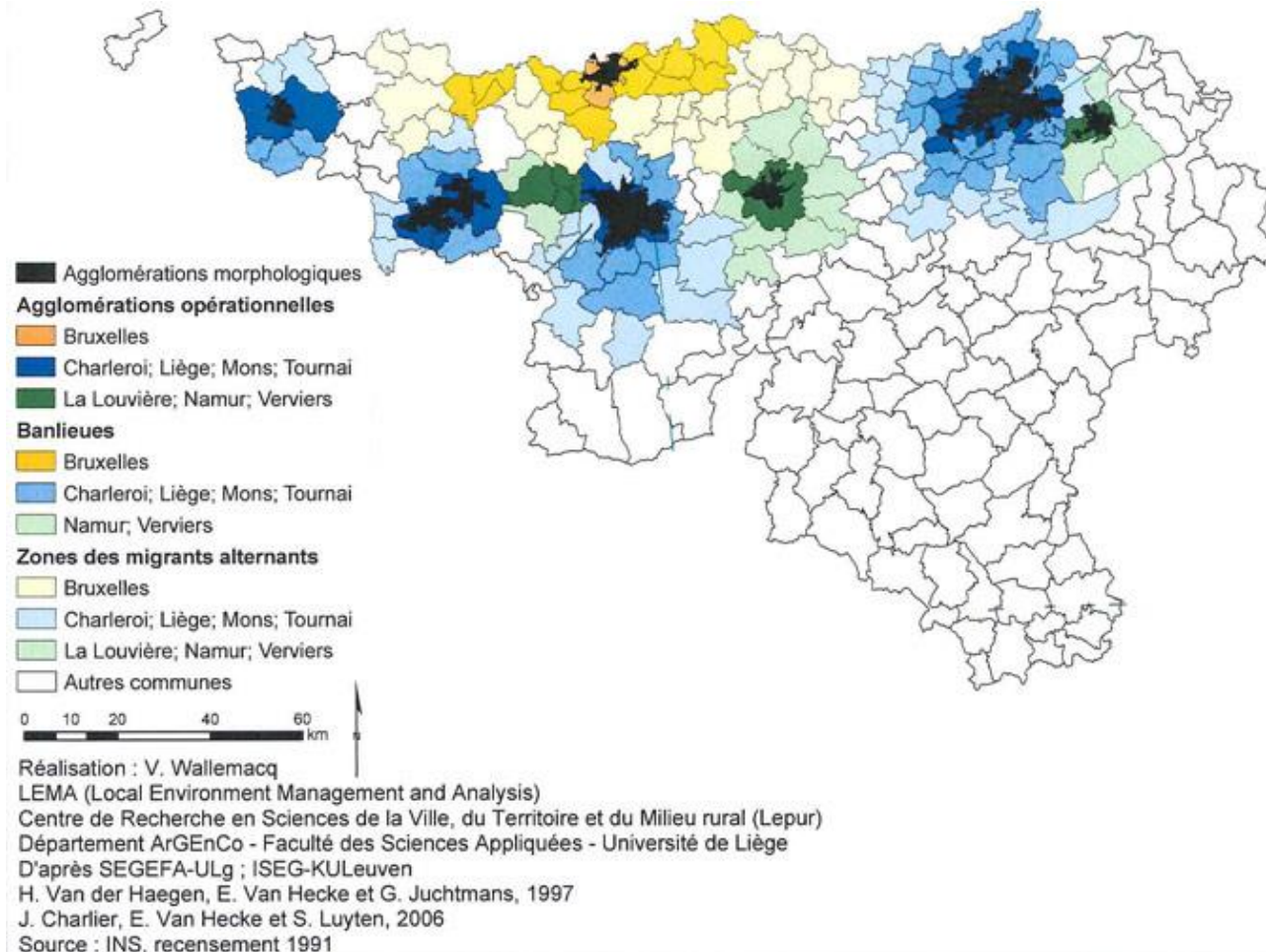
# Regional economic trajectories

GDP / inh.



Source : H. Capron, 2007, p.112, cit. Halleux, 2012

# Urban weight in Wallonia



## LIÈGE

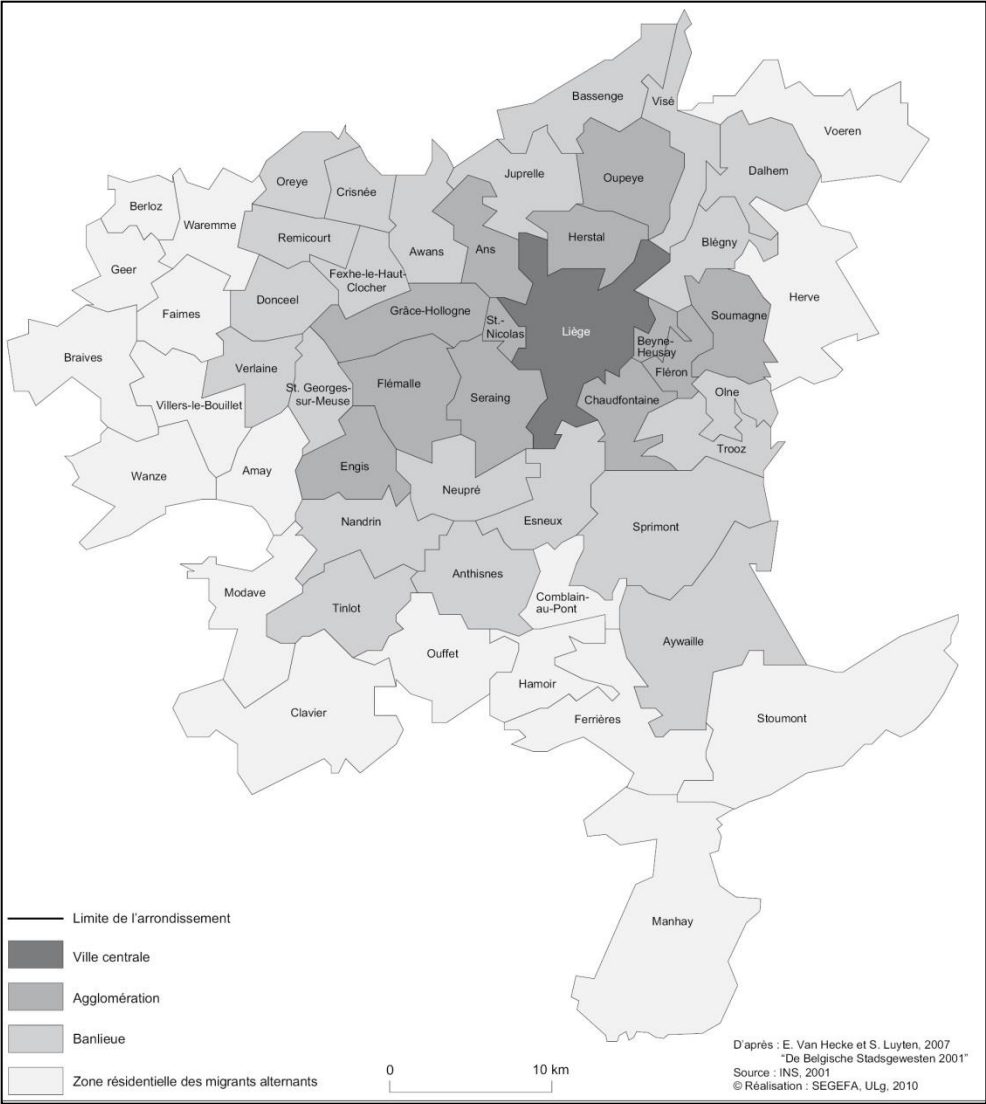
- City : 194.000 in.
- UA : 654.500 in.
- % R : 19%

## CHARLEROI

- City : 203.000 in.
- UA : 400.750 in.
- % R : 11%



# Municipal fragmentation of the urban area

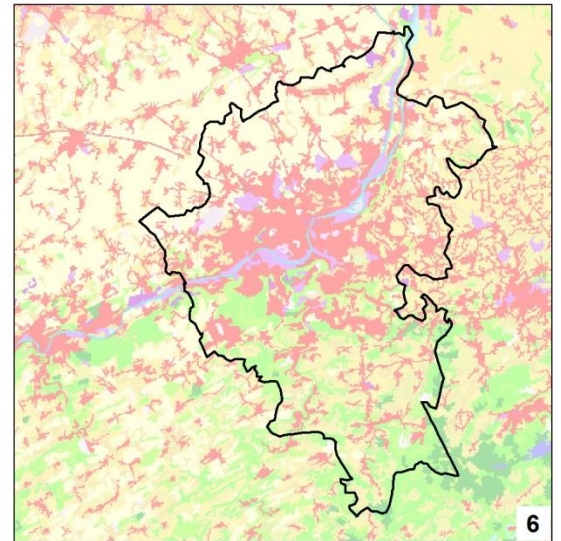
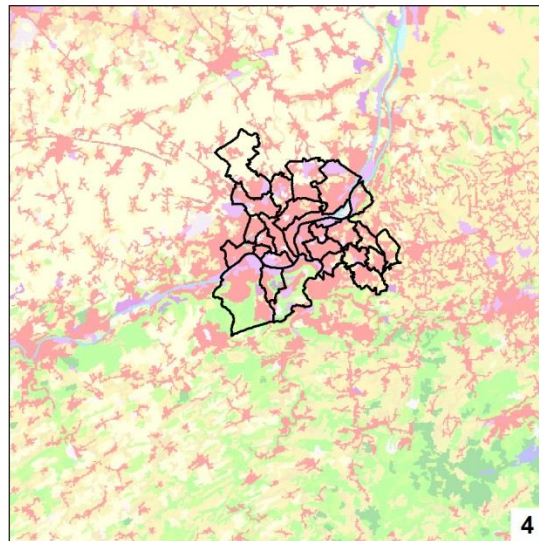
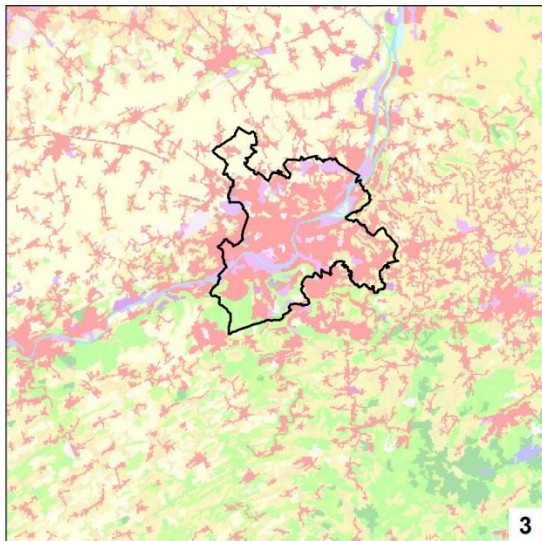
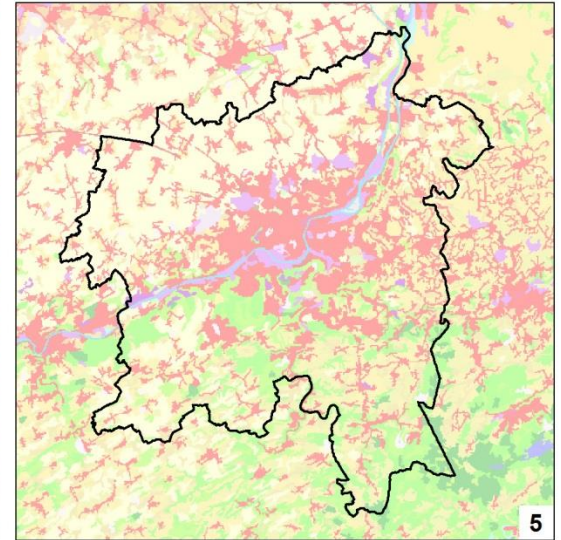
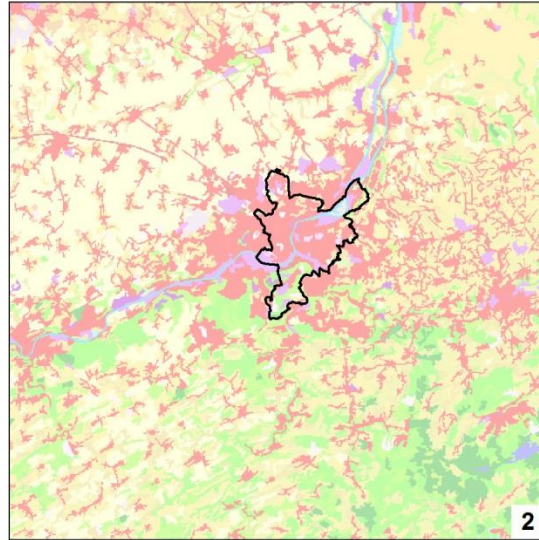
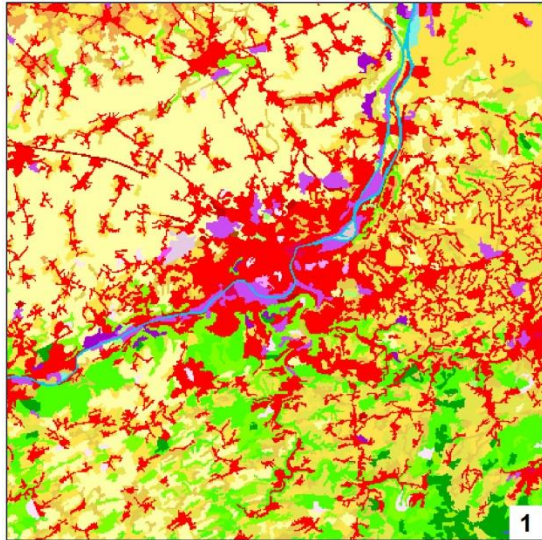




# Research framework

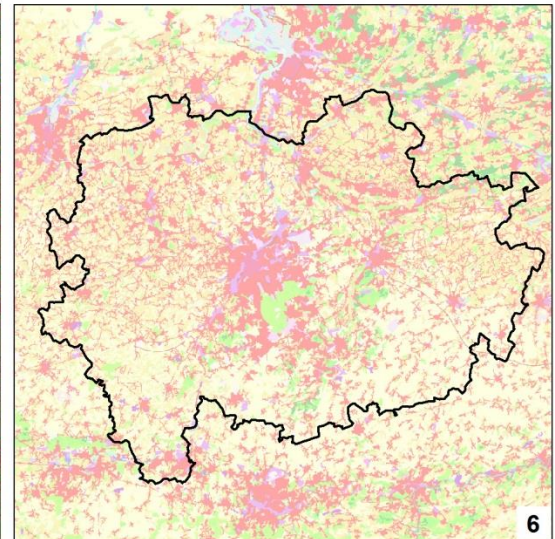
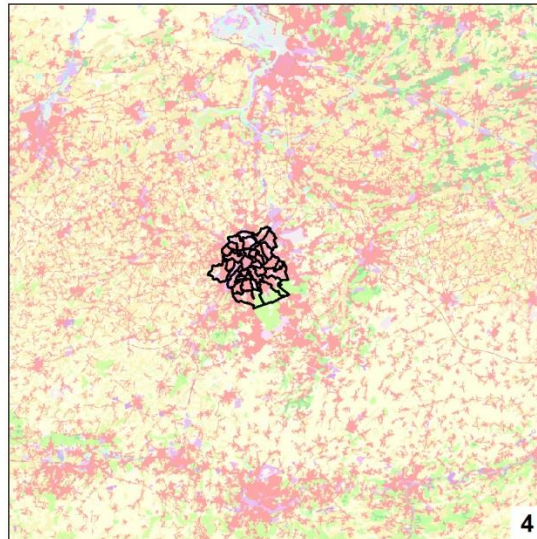
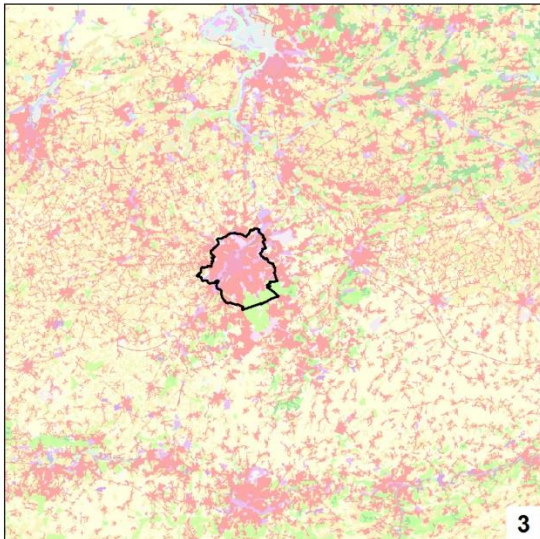
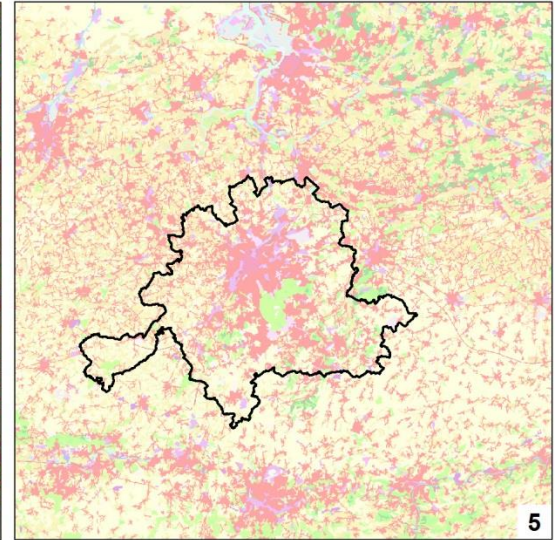
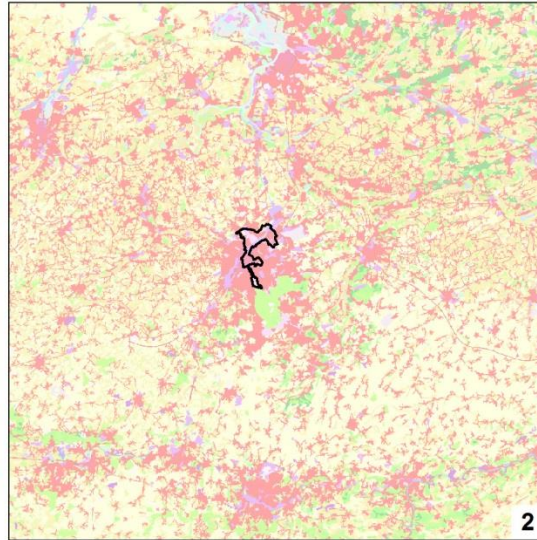
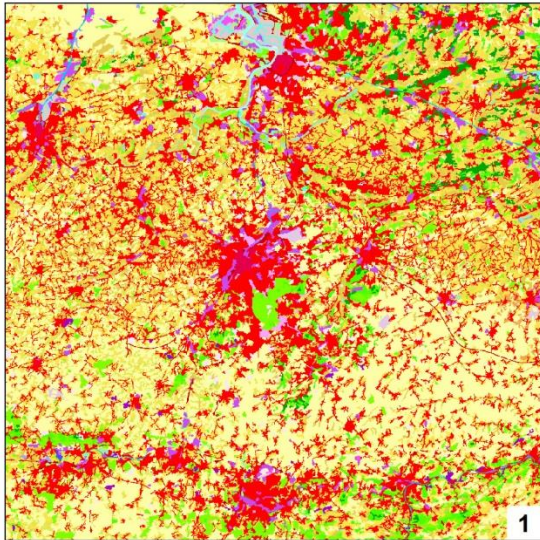
- DEMAND** Assessment of urban fragmentation in Europe for cities which can be compared to Liège and Charleroi, on a quantitative basis.
- Selection of a set of cities for qualitative analysis.
- CONSTRAINTS** Short amount of time, data availability.
- OPTION** European data, use of existing typology, urban area level.

# Scales of European data: Liège





# Scales of European data: Bruxelles / Brussels



# Creation of the database

## City Nomenclature

European code for :

- Core city [622 entries]
- Large Urban Zone (LUZ) [622 entries]
- Metropolitan Region [308 entries]

## Population information

- Population at LUZ level (2012)
- Population at MR level (2012-2013)
- Evolution at MR level (5 years)

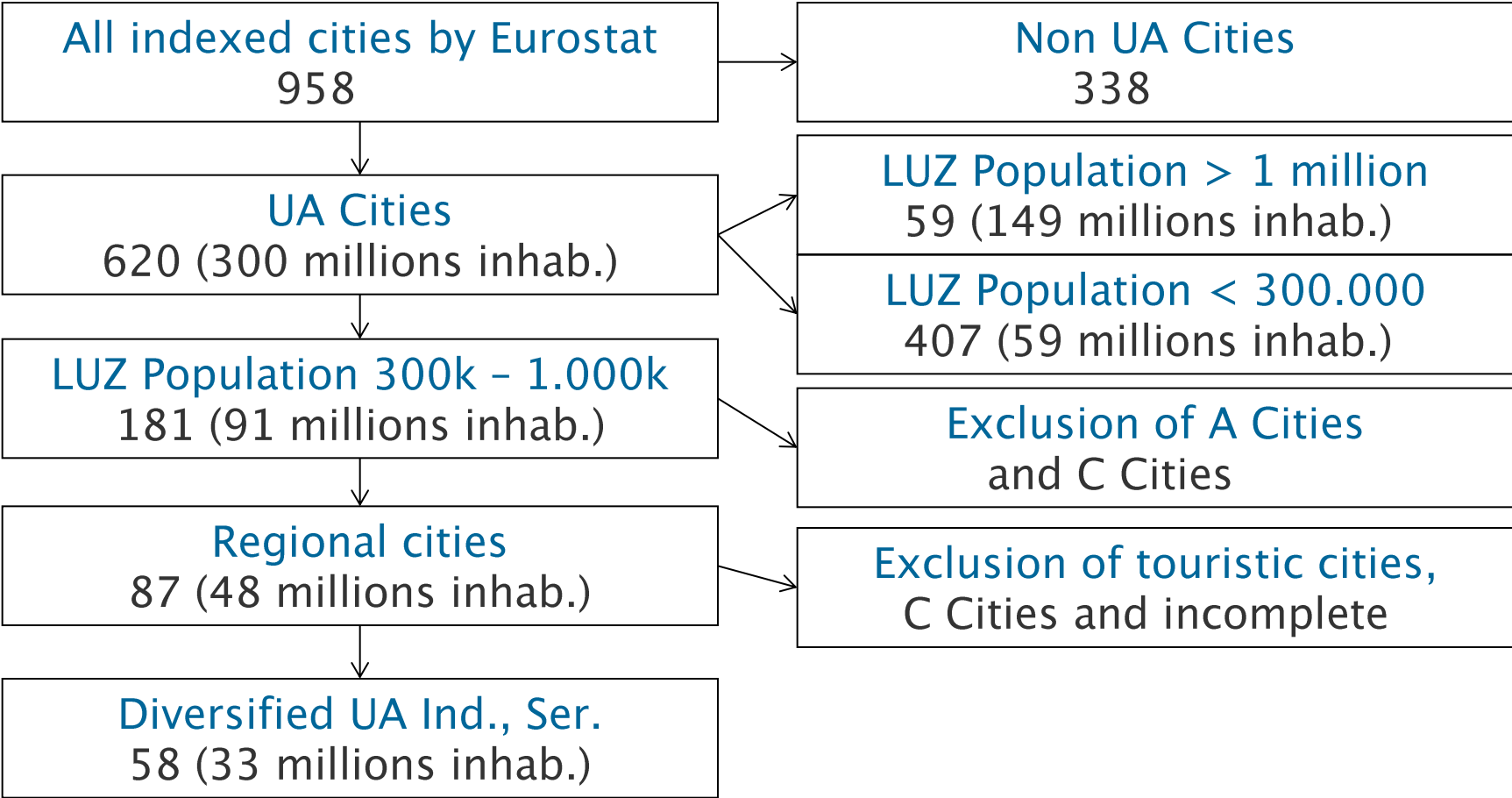
## Economic information

- Evolution of PIB / inhab. (5 years) at MR

## Typology / trajectory

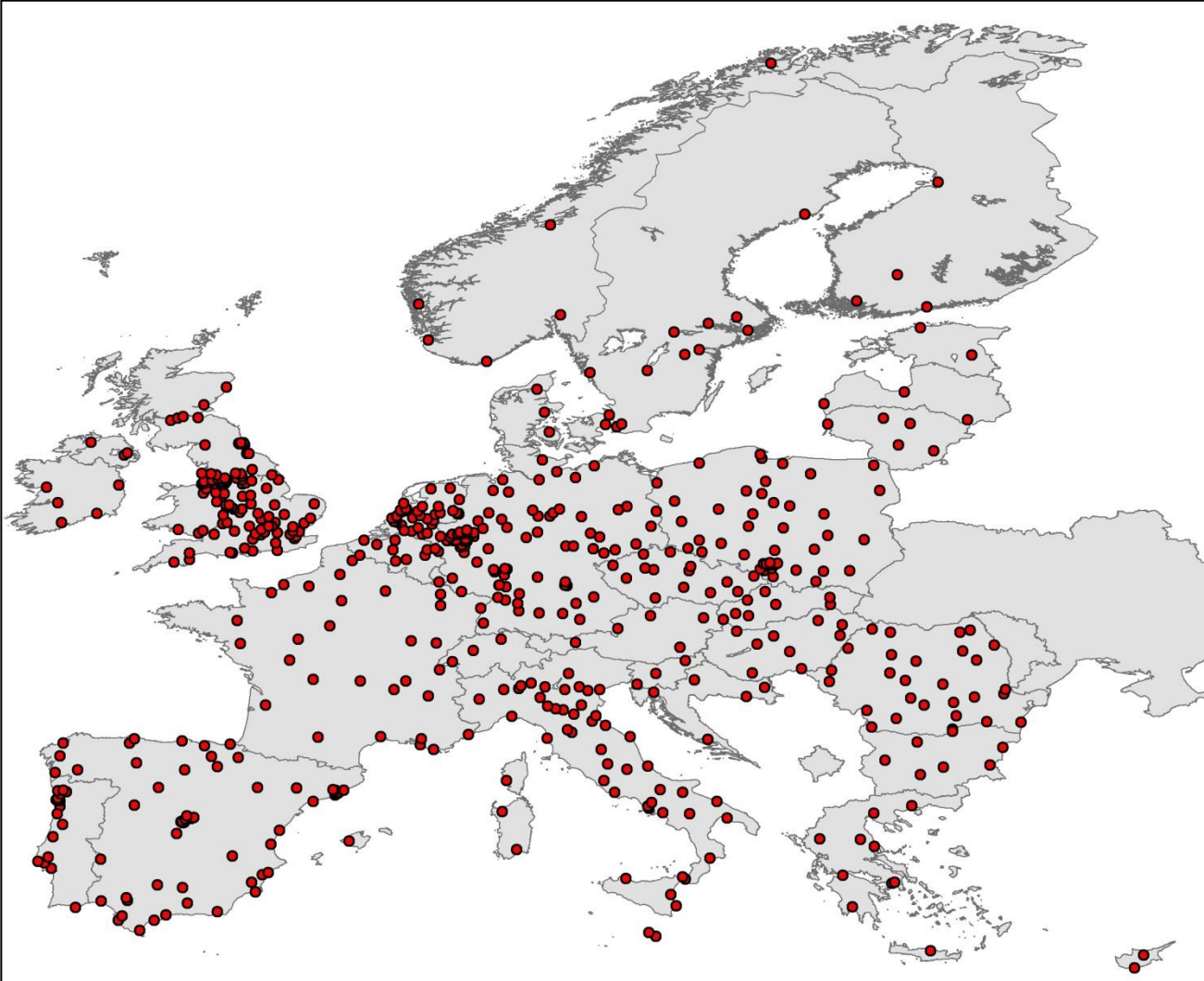
- DATAR Typology for European Cities
- First ECR typology / Index of City Power 1
- Second ECR typology / Index of City Power 2

# Cities selection

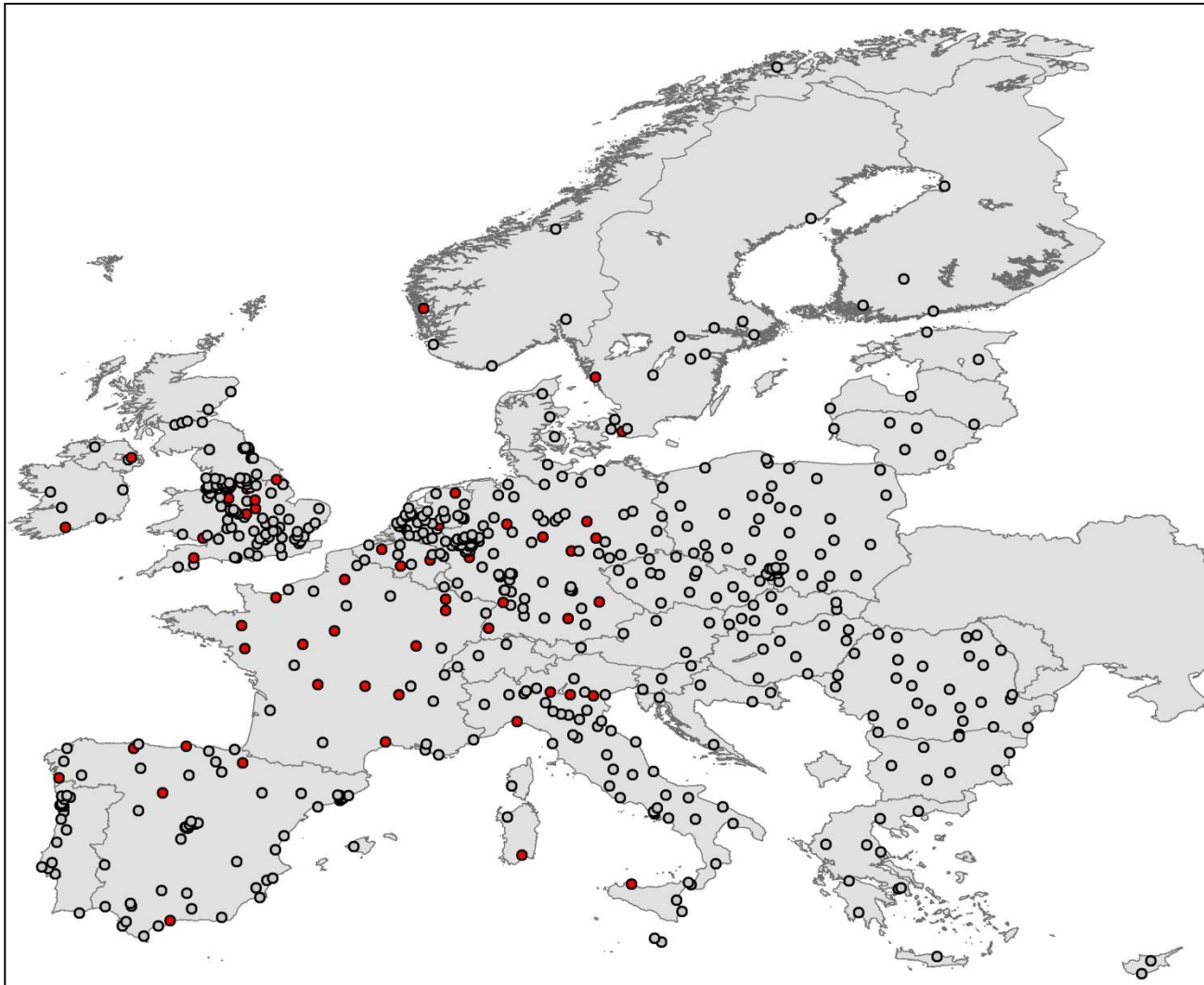




# Urban Audit Cities

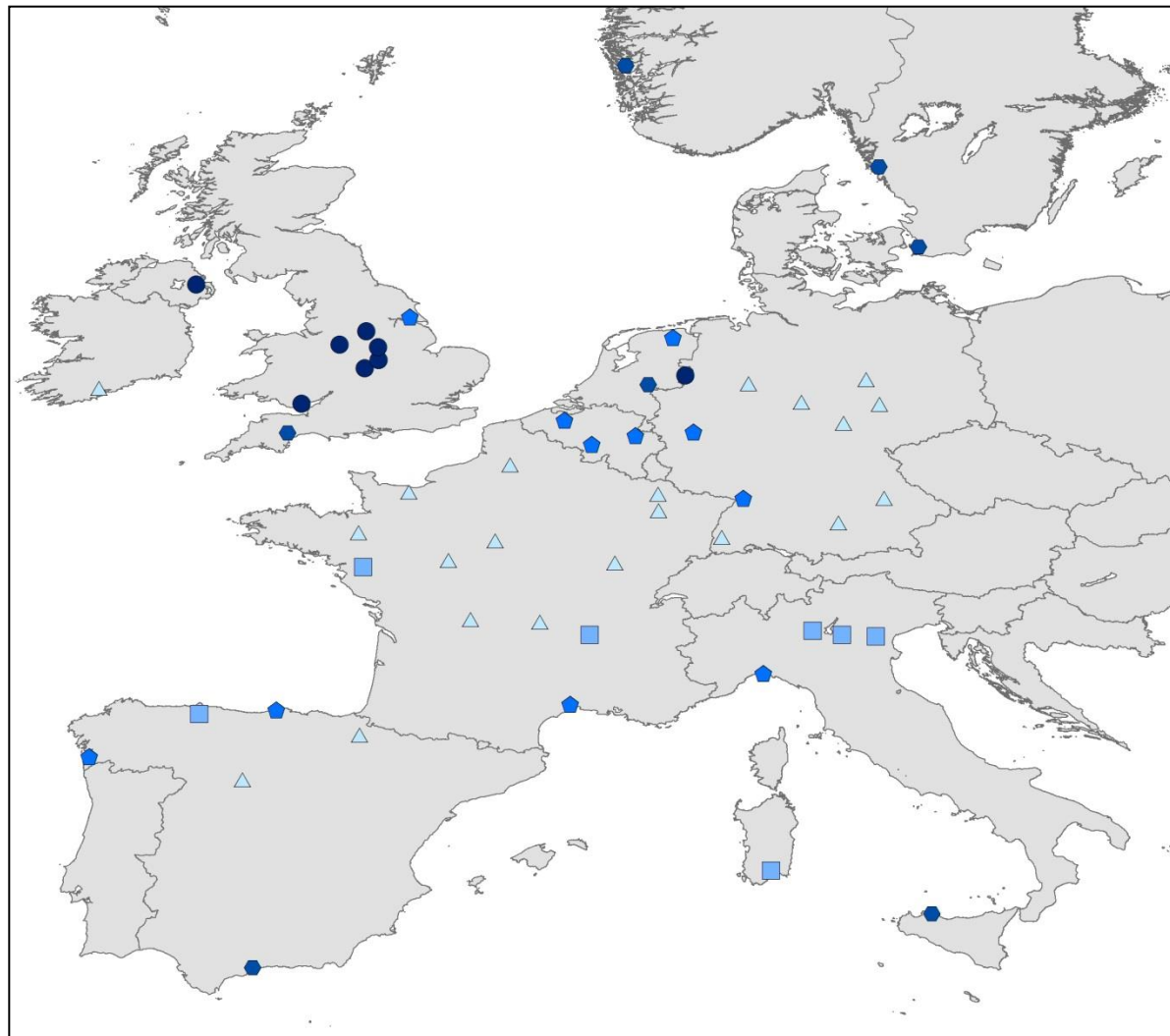


# Selected Cities





# Fragmentation indicator in urban areas



## FRAGMENTATION INDICATOR

- △ 1 - 10.000
- 10.001 - 20.000
- ⬠ 20.001 - 50.000
- ⬡ 50.001 - 100.000
- > 100.000

Inhab. / local unit

# Fragmentation indicator

	<b>Cities</b>	<b>Frag. Indicator</b>	<b>Standard Dev.</b>
United Kingdom	9	136.032	55.228
The Netherlands	3	77.903	48.960
Sweden	2	74.903	2.916
Norway	1	56.477	/
Belgium	3	34.729	11.882
Spain	6	26.981	34.060
Italy	6	23.468	20.839
Germany	12	11.977	12.114
France	13	5.718	5.636
Ireland	1	1.862	/

# Preliminary results of the exploratory research

H1: There is a significant difference of local fragmentation between industrial cities and service cities, due to the rapid evolution of industrial cities and their particular urban fabric.

– Rejected: there is no statistical evidence of a more fragmented local administration in industrial cities.

H2: There is a significant correlation between urban fragmentation and urban trajectories (GDP or population evolution).

– Rejected: there is no significant statistical evidence of such correlation.

H3: There is a significant correlation between urban fragmentation and cities power index (CPI).

– To be confirmed: there is a low but significant positive correlation between urban fragmentation and CPI. The lower the fragmentation, the higher the CPI. This result should be tested with new Eurostat spatial references.

# Conclusion

## Are European databases useful?

- European databases and spatial references have too little stability.
- There is currently no systematic database to compare metropolitan governance of second-tier cities. Governance indicators come from secondary analysis on non-governance data.
- There is a great variability of methodological framework from state to state.

## Is this methodology useful to compare metropolitan governance of European cities ?

- Despite disappointing but expected statistical results, this methodology could be the first step towards a metropolitan governance benchmark. It gives useful insight on urban administrative geography in Europe.
- Nevertheless, this methodology has serious limitations due to the impossibility to integrate multilevel institutional bricolage.



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