



INNER PERIPHERIES IN POLAND - GEOGRAPHY MATTERS



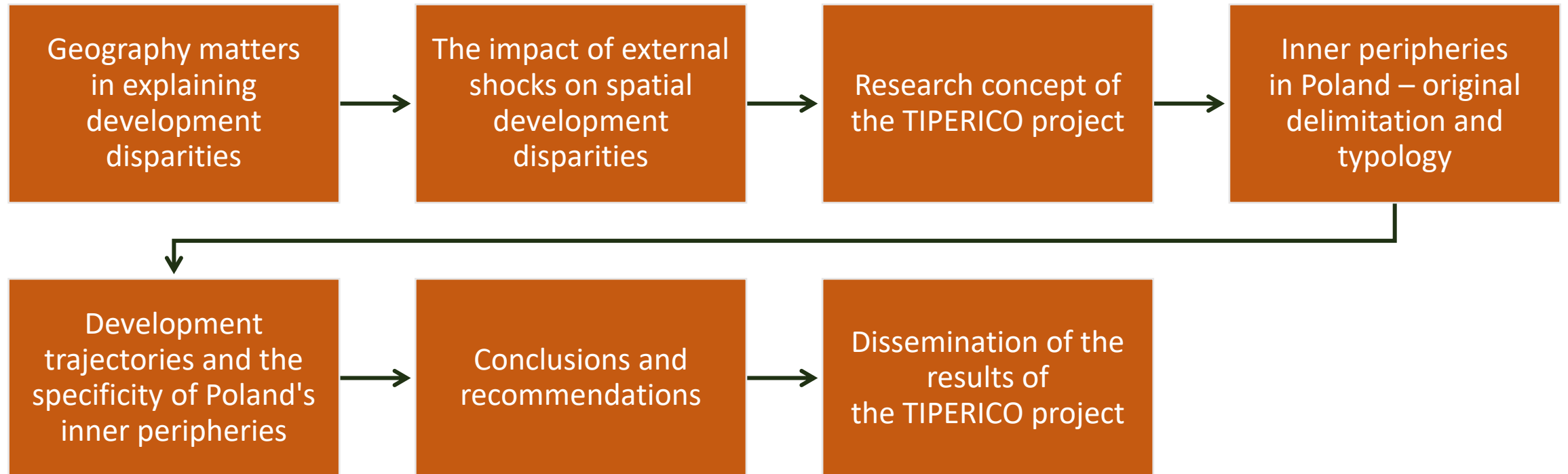
Paweł Churski, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań

Maciej Pietrzykowski, Poznań University of Economics and Business

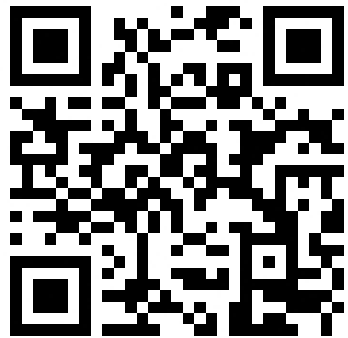
Czesław Adamiak, Anna Dubownik, Barbara Szyda,
Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń



AGENDA



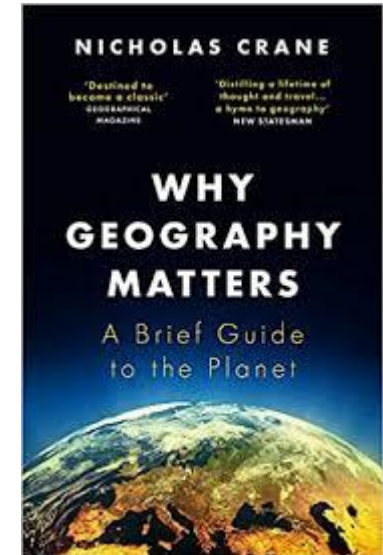
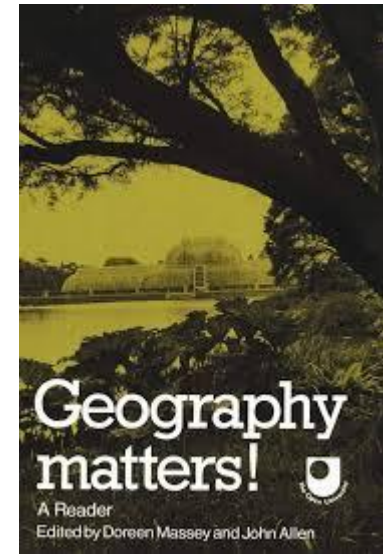
GEOGRAPHY MATTERS IN EXPLAINING DEVELOPMENT DISPARITIES



Geography matters



- **Geography is fundamental to understanding spatial disparities**, as it provides the spatial framework within which inequalities manifest. By analyzing the distribution of resources, opportunities, and treatment across different locations, geography helps reveal the root causes and consequences of spatial inequality.
- The development of regional science and quantitative and theoretical geography drew the attention of mainstream economists. They found in **economic geography an inspiration to develop economics** by enriching it with a spatial and regional dimension.
- Without geography that accounts for the **heterogeneity of territorial capital**, we cannot explain the contemporary patterns of socio-economic development processes. Nor can we properly design and implement development interventions in accordance with the principles of the prevailing **place-based policy paradigm**.



Why Geography Matters:
More Than Ever
By: Harm de Blij

Territory matters

TERRITORIAL COMPONENTS OF DEVELOPMENT

concept of the region economic region

Heberston, 1905; Hettner, 1927;
Hartshorne, 1956, 1959; Whittlesey,
1954

growth poles concept core-periphery concept

Perroux,
1955; Isard, 1960; Friedmann, Alonso, 1964;
Boudeville, 1964, 1972; Paelinck, 1965; Friedmann,
1967

diffusion concept

Ratzel, 1891;
Rogers, 1962;
Hägerstrand, 1951; 1952; 1967;

innovative environment

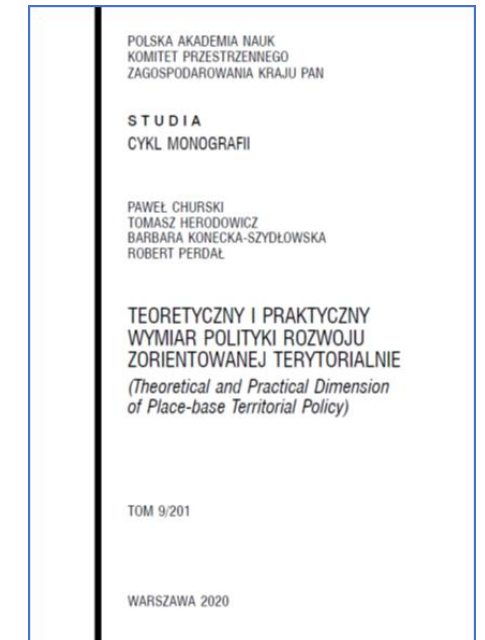
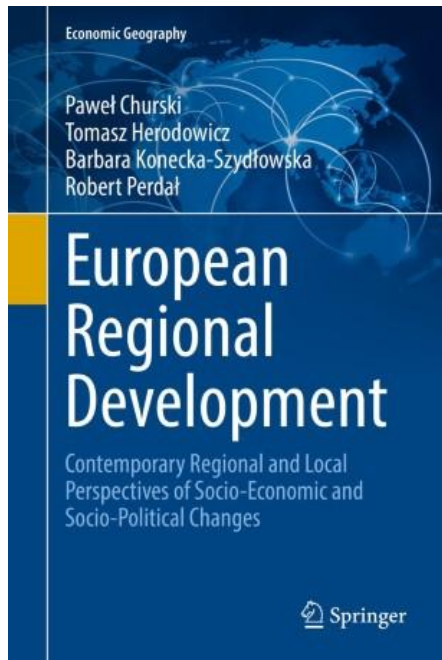
Aydalot, 1976

embeddedness

Aydalot, 1986; Ratti i inni, 1997;
Crevoisier 2004; Cook i inni,
2005;

TERRITORIAL CAPITAL

Camagni, 2008; Van der Ploeg i inni, 2008; Ventrua, 2008; Capello i inni, 2010; Berti, 2011; Camagni,
Capello, 2013;
Fratesi, Perucca, 2014; Churski et al. 2020; Churski et al. 2021



Functional areas in cohesion policy practice

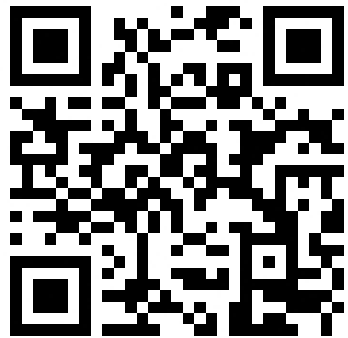
Integrated Territorial Investments (ITI) are a form of cooperation under which partnerships of cities and the surrounding municipalities, along with regional authorities, will jointly implement projects financed by European Funds.



In the 2021–2027 financial perspective, the scope of the ITI instrument has been expanded. It is no longer limited to the Functional Urban Area of the Regional Capital (FUA RC), but also includes other FUAs designated by regional governments, particularly medium-sized towns losing their socio-economic functions, which were defined in the National Strategy for Regional Development 2030 (NSRD 2030) as Areas of Strategic Intervention (ASI) of national importance



THE IMPACT OF EXTERNAL SHOCKS ON SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT DISPARITIES

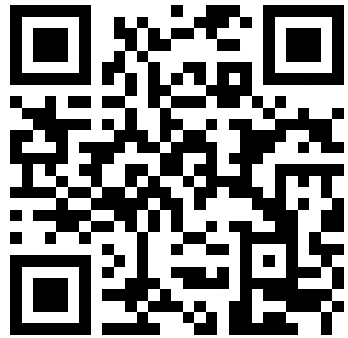


Development challenges in the post-COVID Europe



- **Asymmetric shocks**, e.g., COVID-19, the war in Ukraine, and their consequence: change of global supply chain, inflation, energy crisis, economic recession.
- **Geographically uneven impacts** – weaker position of areas with less relational capacity?
- **New opportunities** of distant work, new populations, restructuring supply chains, energy transition?
- **Statements of the 9th Cohesion Report (2024):**
 - ...“we need „creating new economic perspectives for less developed and peripheral regions”, „strengthening urban-rural links and the role of smaller cities and towns”, „addressing the needs of left behind places”...
 - ...“for more effective and efficient influence on the growing spatial disparities in development, 'it is necessary to use functional areas' as both the subject and object of programming development activities,...

RESEARCH CONCEPT OF THE TIPERICO PROJECT



Inner Peripheries

Categories of low-development regions

places as loci of discontent
(Florida 2021, Martin 2021)

left-behind people and places
(McCann 2019, Dijkstra et al. 2020)

places that don't matter
(Rodríguez-Pose 2018)

INNER PERIPHERIES
(Servillo et al. 2016)

Operational application in the cohesion policy

low-growth regions
(European Commission 2015)

lagging regions
(European Commission 2015)

low-income regions
(European Commission 2015)

Approaches in the analysis of development processes

remote areas
(Ardener 2012 [1987])
anthropological approach

periphery areas
(Keeble et al. 1998, Copus 2001)
geographical approach

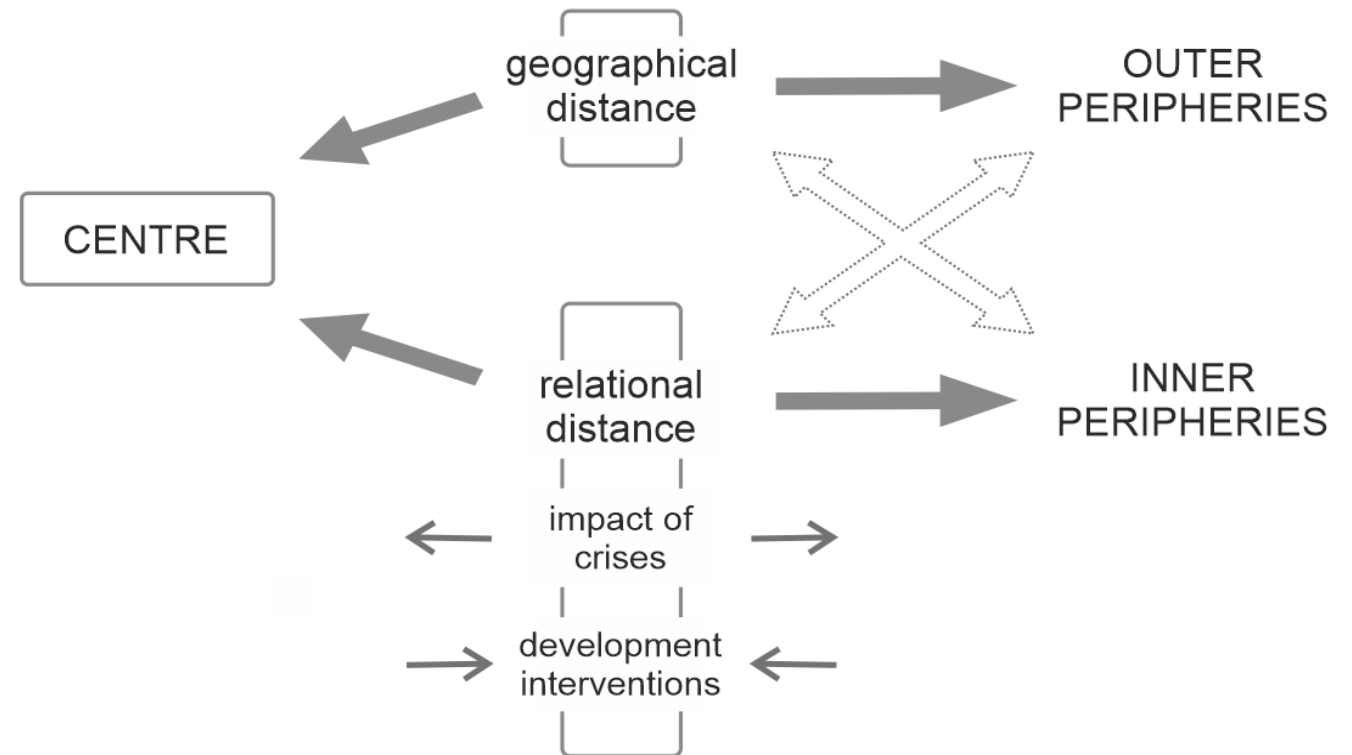
periphery and semi-periphery
(Connell et al. 2005)
sociological approach

Inner Peripheries in TIPERICO project

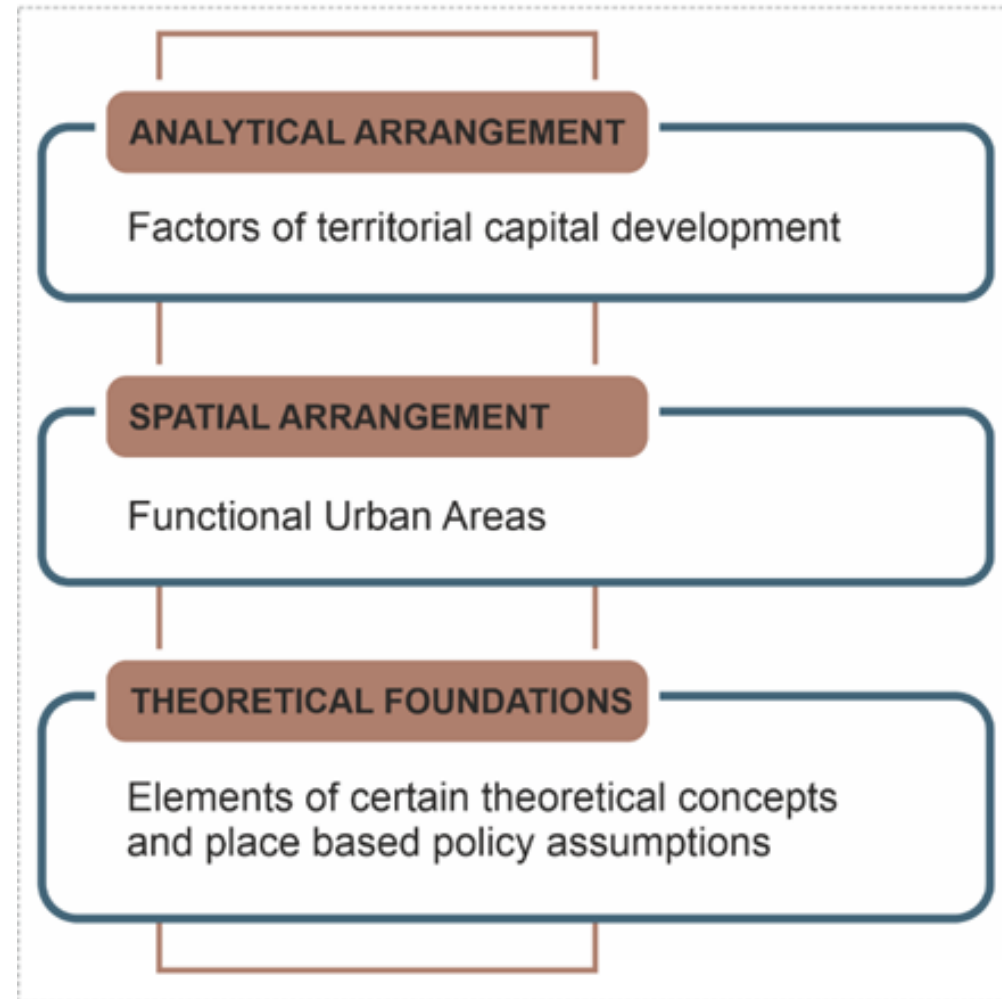
We understand the **inner peripheries** as areas with dormant or lost development potentials, due to their social or economic peripherality, caused in particular by low **communication accessibility** and a relatively long time distance to economic centers, a **limited range of functional connections** and the **lack of abilities or difficulties in establishing them** permanently.

Their characteristic features are:

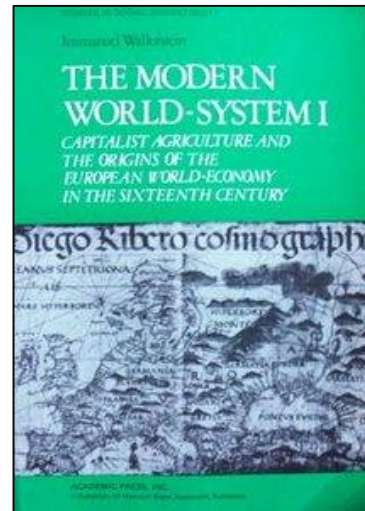
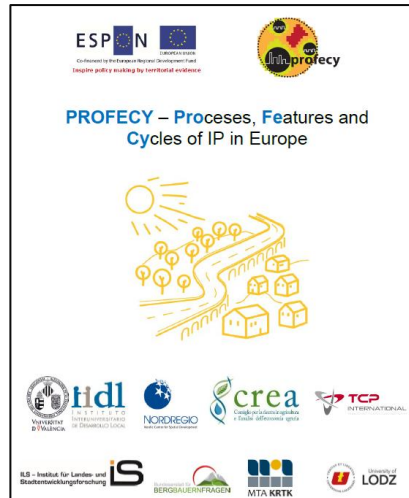
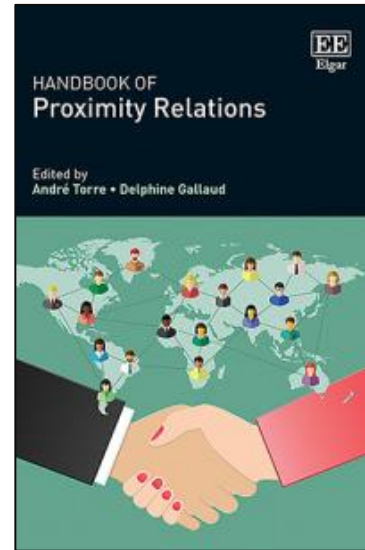
- relatively low efficiency of the territorial socio-economic system,
- relatively low access to public goods and services,
- relatively low quality of life (wellbeing).



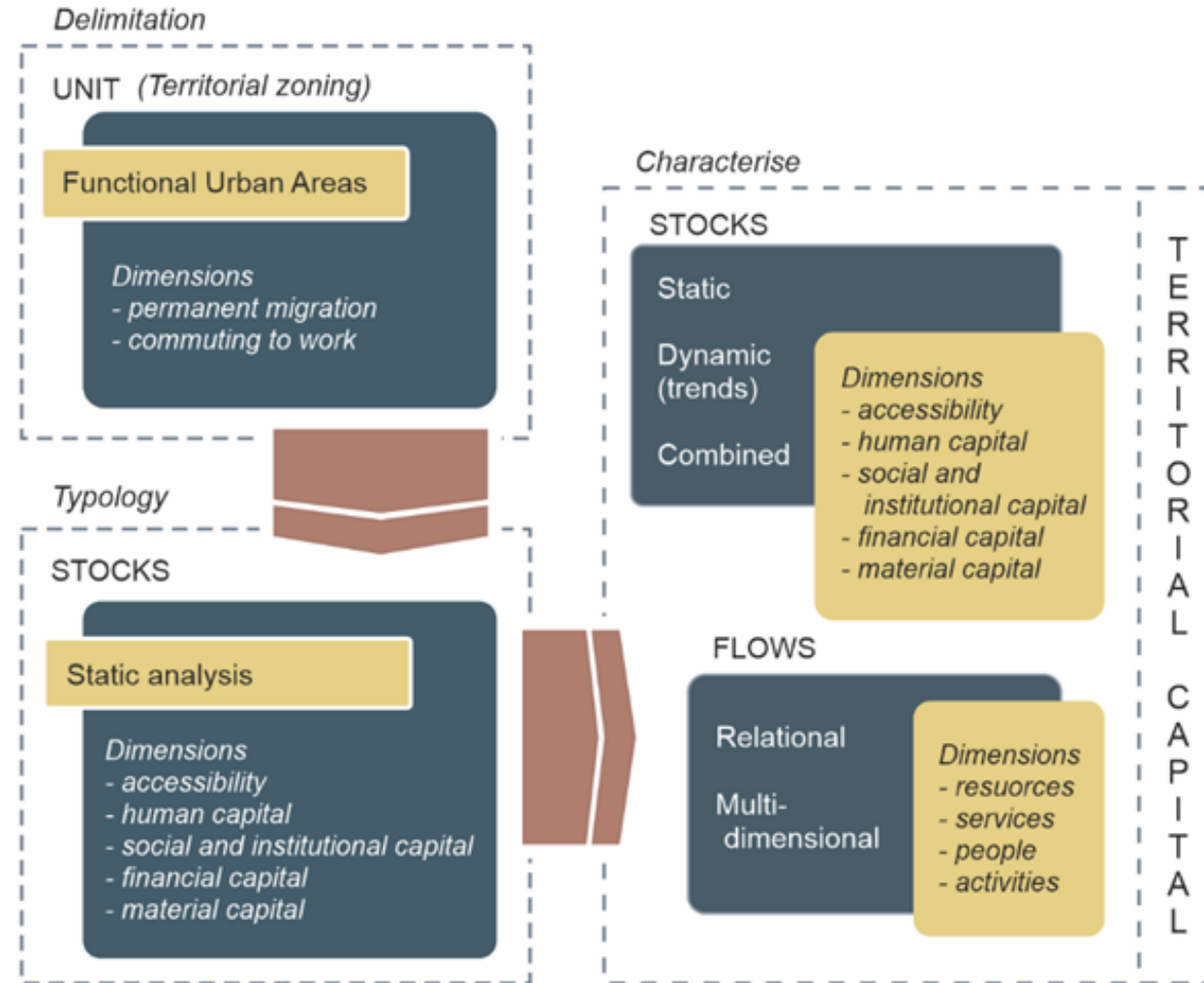
General structure of the theoretical-conceptual model of inner peripheries



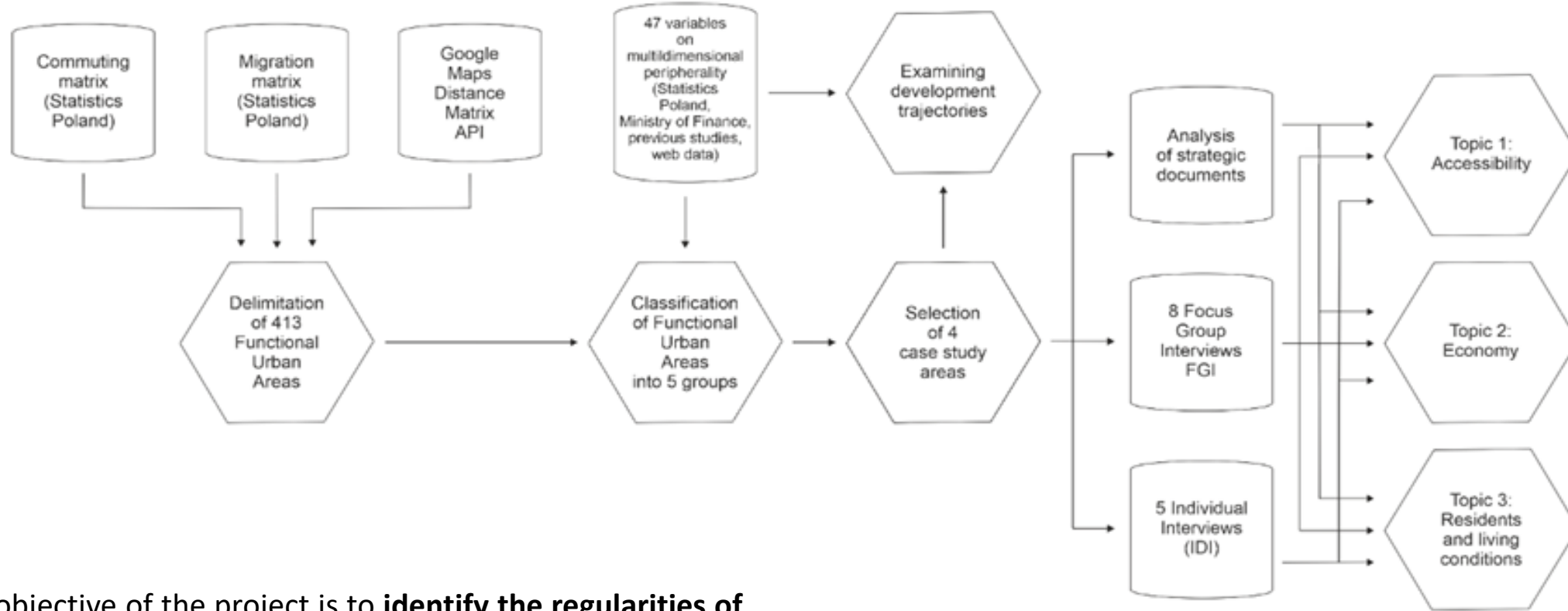
Theoretical-conceptual model of inner peripheries: theoretical foundations



Assumptions of the original identification and typology of inner peripheries



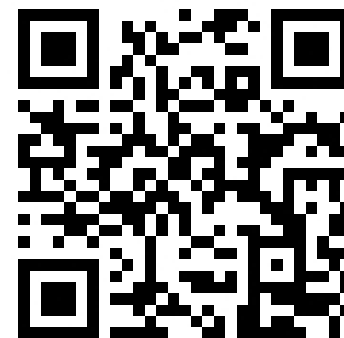
TIPERICO project - stages of the research procedure



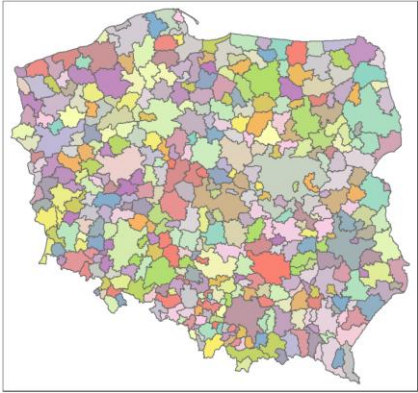
The objective of the project is to **identify the regularities of changes to the socio-economic development in selected inner peripheries in Poland with special attention given to their sensitivity and resilience to the consequences of the SARS-CoV-2 crisis**, and the resulting recommendations for the changes in the development policy interventions.

The application-related goal of the project refers to recommendations on the **direction and ways of making developmental intervention (including the choice of instruments) in inner peripheries in Poland** with special emphasis placed on the importance of the local cities to creating conditions for networking and diffusion of developmental processes.

INNER PERIPHERIES IN POLAND – ORIGINAL DELIMITATION AND TYPOLOGY



Identifying Inner Peripheries in Poland



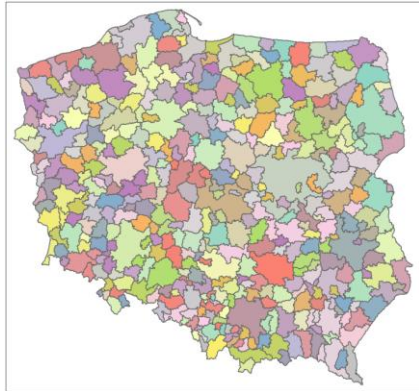
Delimitation of 413
functional urban areas
(FUAs)



Classification based on 47
indicators of 9
dimensions of
peripherality

(Accessibility, Economy, Finances,
Demography, Housing, Health and
security, Education, Leisure and
social activity, Ecosystem services)

Identifying Inner Peripheries in Poland



Delimitation of 413
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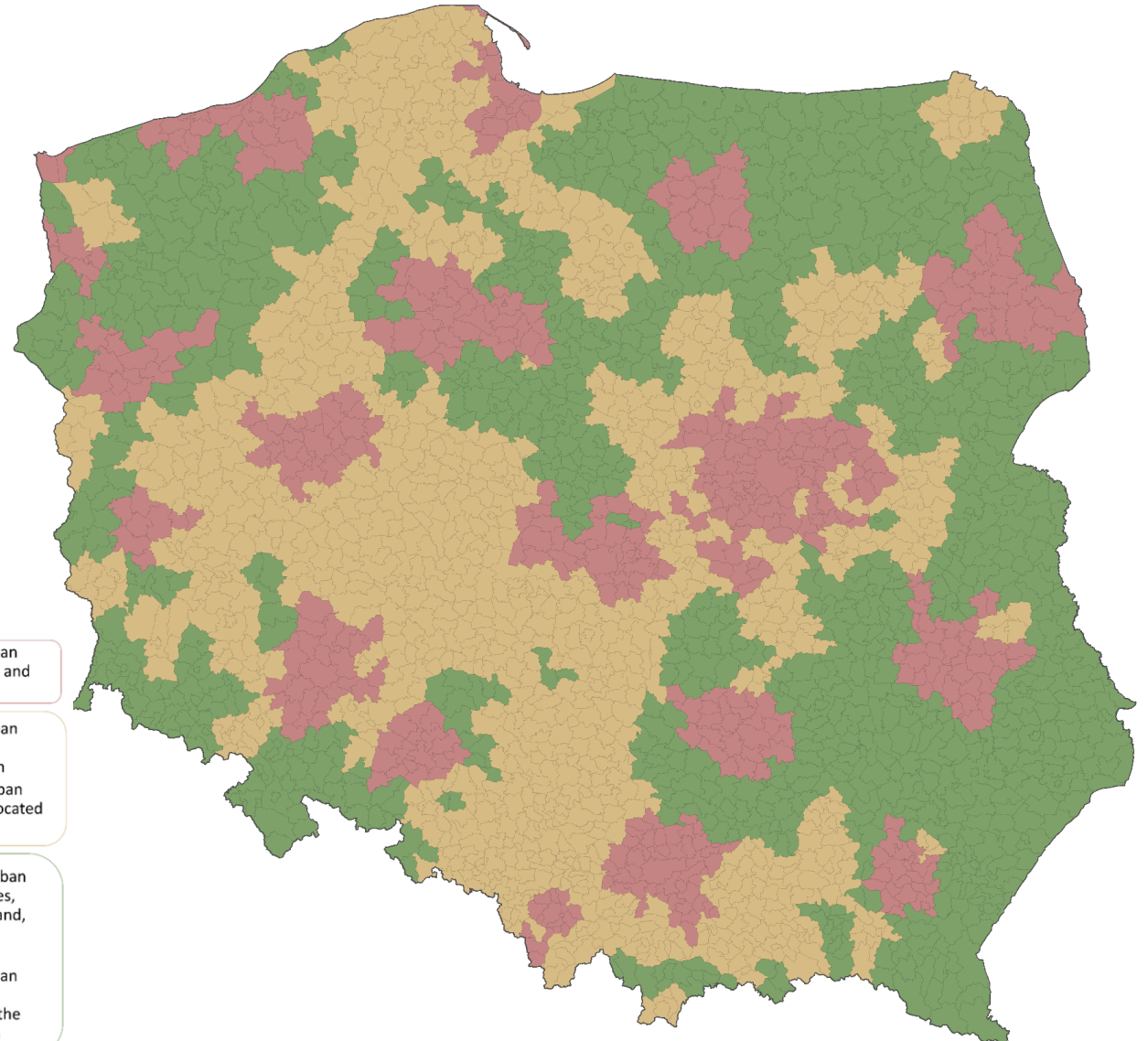


Classification based on 47
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dimensions of
peripherality

(Accessibility, Economy, Finances,
Demography, Housing, Health and
security, Education, Leisure and
social activity, Ecosystem services)



Core	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 484 communes located within 25 functional urban areas of large cities (above 150,000 inhabitants) and regional centers
Intermediate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 250 communes located within 39 functional urban areas of large and medium sized cities, mainly industrial cities in the Upper Silesian conurbation• 781 communes located within 141 functional urban areas of middle-sized and small cities/towns, located primarily in the western part of the country
Peripheral	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 467 communes located within 112 functional urban areas classified as second-order inner peripheries, located in north-eastern and north-western Poland, strongly experienced through the system transformation• 495 communes located within 96 functional urban areas classified as first-order inner peripheries, located mainly in eastern part of the country, on the geographical peripheries of the European Union



Case Studies - selection of four Inner Peripheral FUAs

1. 4 case study areas:

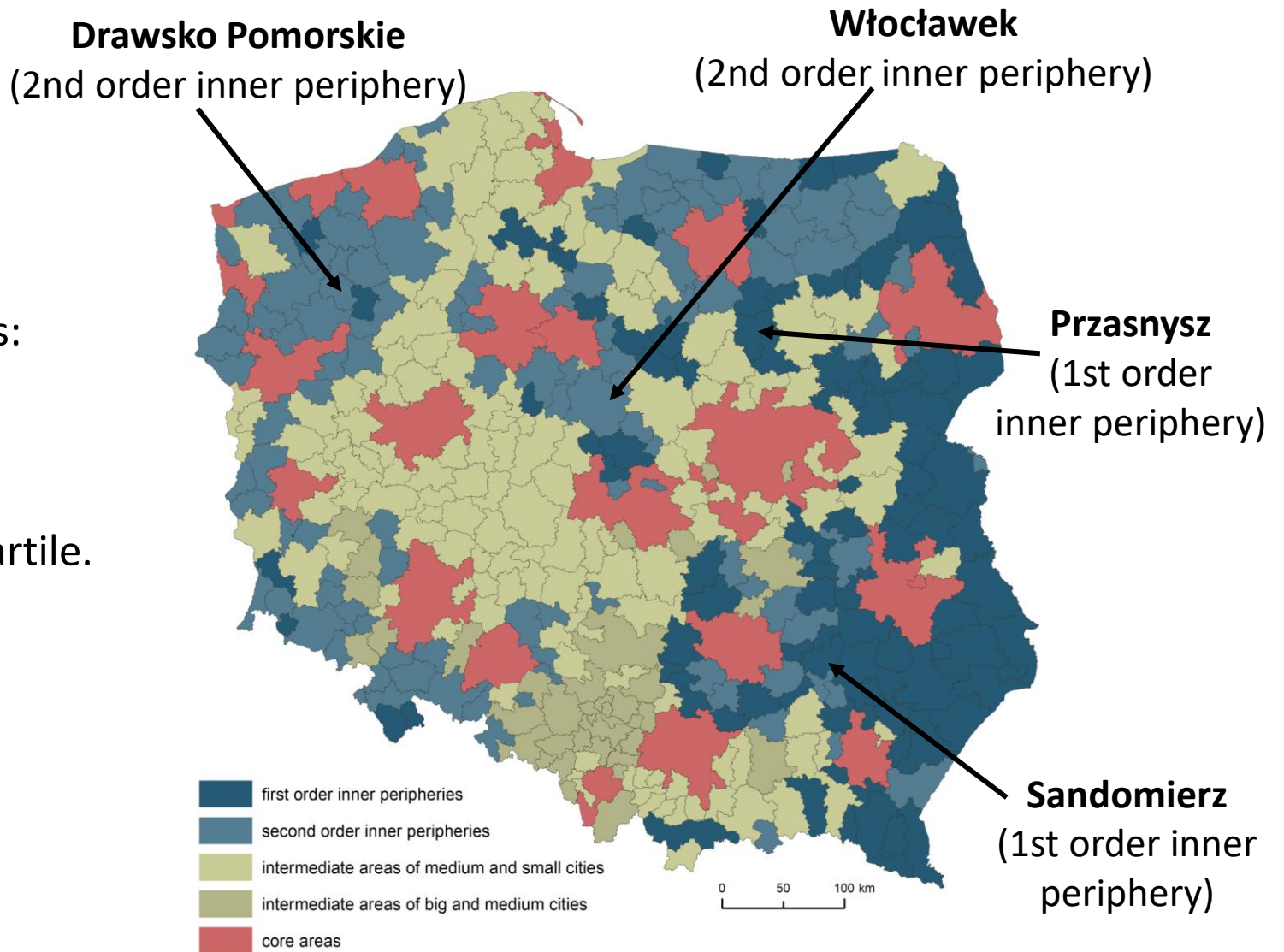
- 2 of 1st order inner peripheries,
- 2 of 2nd order inner peripheries.

2. Typical values of peripherality indicators:

- 1st order inner peripheries – lowest quartile,
- 2nd order inner peripheries – 2nd quartile.

3. From different regions of the country, representative for large areas of inner peripheries in Poland.

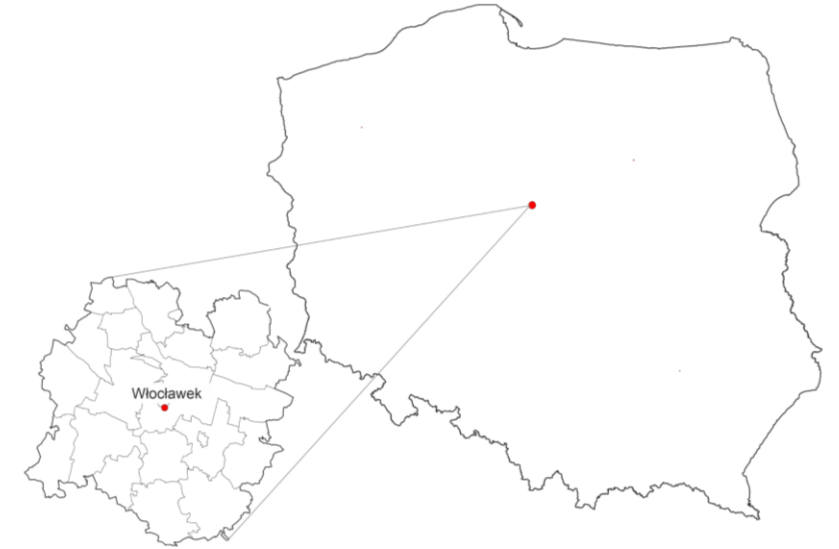
4. Diverse size of central city.



Selection of case study areas

FUA Włocławek – second order inner peripheries

1. One of the two largest cities constituting the capital of the FUA and classified as an inner periphery;
2. Dominant function: capital of the FUA, multifunctional city
3. Low value of taxpayers' income per inhabitant of working age, approx. PLN 53,680 (capital Warsaw PLN 104,537 – ca USD 23,800 in 2020)
4. 9.22% of the working-age population make a living from economic activity (capital Warsaw 17.02% in 2020);
5. Very high unemployment rate of 7.6% (capital Warsaw 2.4% in 2020);
6. Natural population decline at -5.24‰ (capital Warsaw +0.45 ‰);



Selection of case study areas

FUA Drawsko Pomorskie – second order inner peripheries

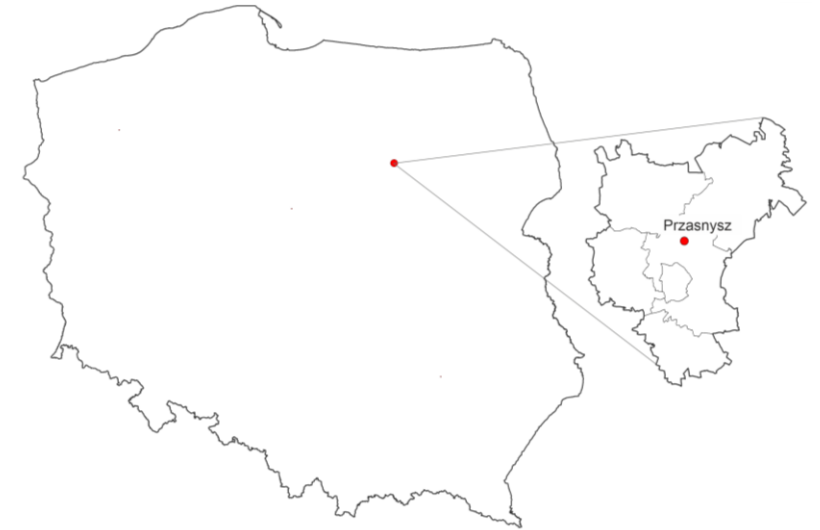
1. FUA capital located in Central Pomerania near a large military training ground and away from large urban centers;
2. Dominant function: tourism + host of military unit
3. Values of taxpayers' income per capita in the working age of approx. PLN 46,347 (capital Warsaw PLN 104,537 – ca USD 23,800 in 2020);
4. 8.71% of the working-age population make a living from economic activity (capital Warsaw 17.02% in 2020);
5. Unemployment rate below country average of 4.5% (capital Warsaw 2.4% in 2020);
6. Natural population decline at -3.44‰ (capital Warsaw +0.45 ‰);



Selection of case study areas

FUA Przasnysz – first order inner peripheries

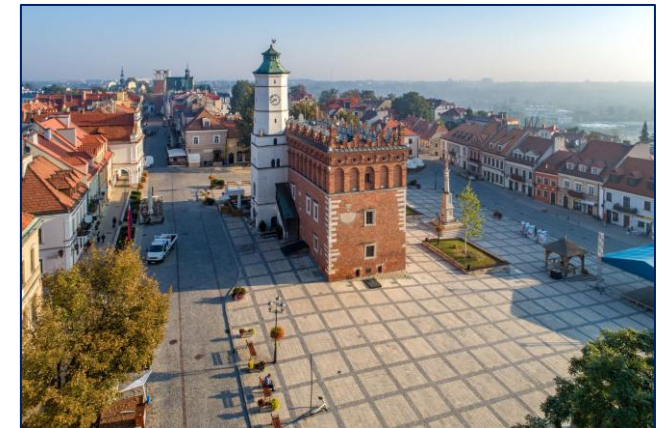
1. The capital of FUA located in Northern Mazovia with 17,000 inhabitants;
2. Dominant function: administration (situated on the way towards Mazury - popular tourist region)
3. One of the lowest values of taxpayers' income per capita in the working age of approx. PLN 57,370 (capital Warsaw PLN 104,537 – ca USD 23,800 in 2020);
4. 9.71% of the working-age population make a living from economic activity (capital Warsaw 17.02% in 2020);
5. Very high unemployment rate of 6.6% (capital Warsaw 2.4% in 2020);
6. Natural population decline at -1.20‰ (capital Warsaw +0.45 ‰);



Selection of case study areas

FUA Sandomierz – first order inner peripheries

1. The capital of FUA located in the Sandomierz Valley, an area visited mainly by one-day tourists;
2. Dominant function: tourist, administration
3. Values of taxpayers' income per capita in the working age of approx. PLN 55,964 (capital Warsaw PLN 104,537 – ca USD 23,800 in 2020);
4. 9.65% of the working-age population make a living from economic activity (capital Warsaw 17.02% in 2020);
5. Very high unemployment rate of 6.1% (capital Warsaw 2.4% in 2020);
6. Natural population decline at -4.79‰ (capital Warsaw +0.45 ‰).



Case Studies - methods

1. **8 Focus Group Interviews (FGI)** - with entrepreneurs, local authorities, and non-governmental organization representatives.
2. **4 Individual In-Depth Interviews (IDI)** - with mayors of urban centers.

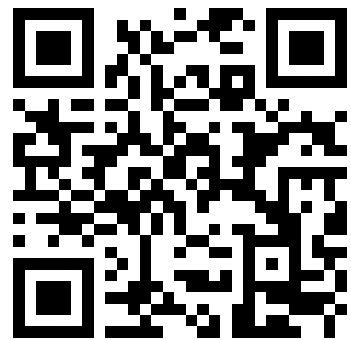
The FGIs and IDIs covered main topics: **accessibility, economy, the inhabitants and living conditions**. The discussions aimed to identify and evaluate developmental changes within these areas, especially focusing on the period **following the COVID-19 pandemic**. Respondents were also queried about effective practices in addressing identified **developmental challenges**.

3. **CATI/CAPI survey** with residents, N=1570.

Survey questions covered topics of the economic situation, employment, housing, commuting and accessibility, and the changes due to COVID-19 pandemic.

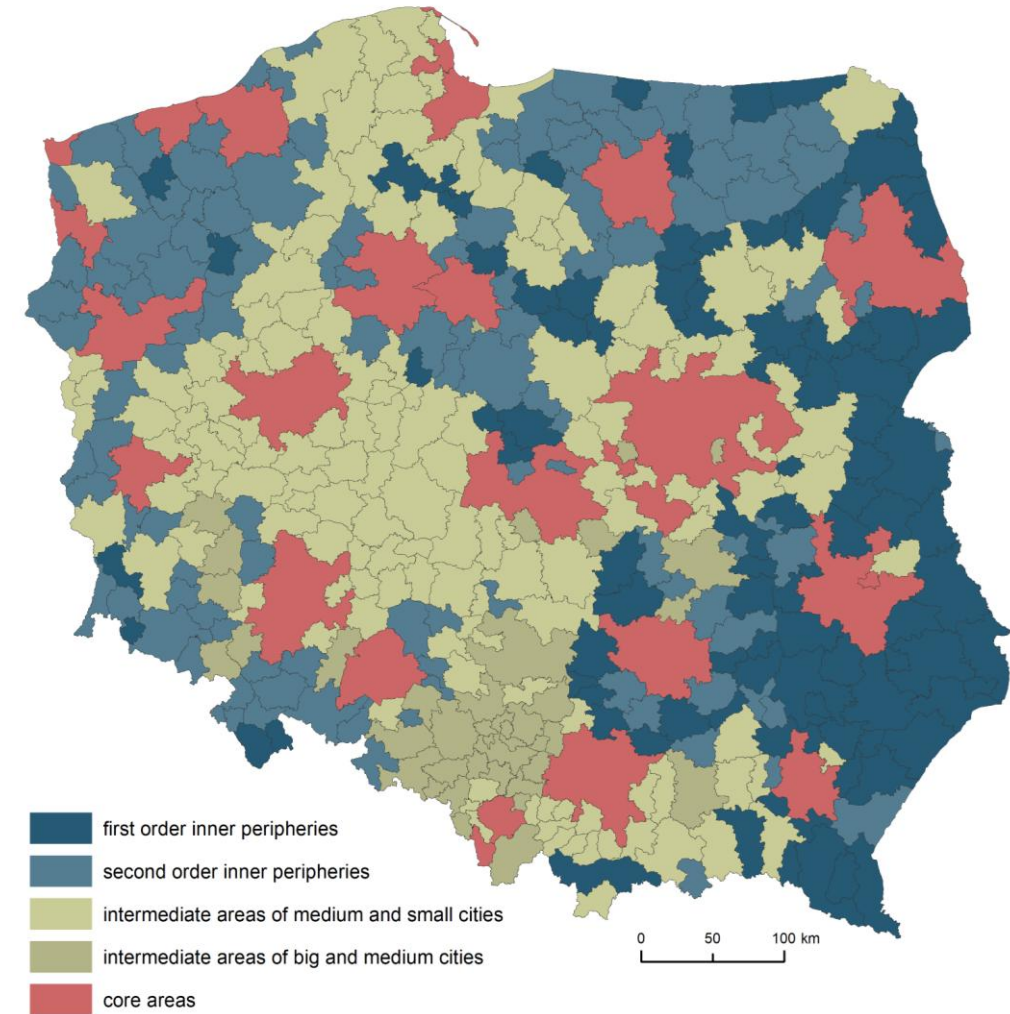


DEVELOPMENT TRAJECTORIES AND THE SPECIFICITY OF POLAND'S INNER PERIPHERIES



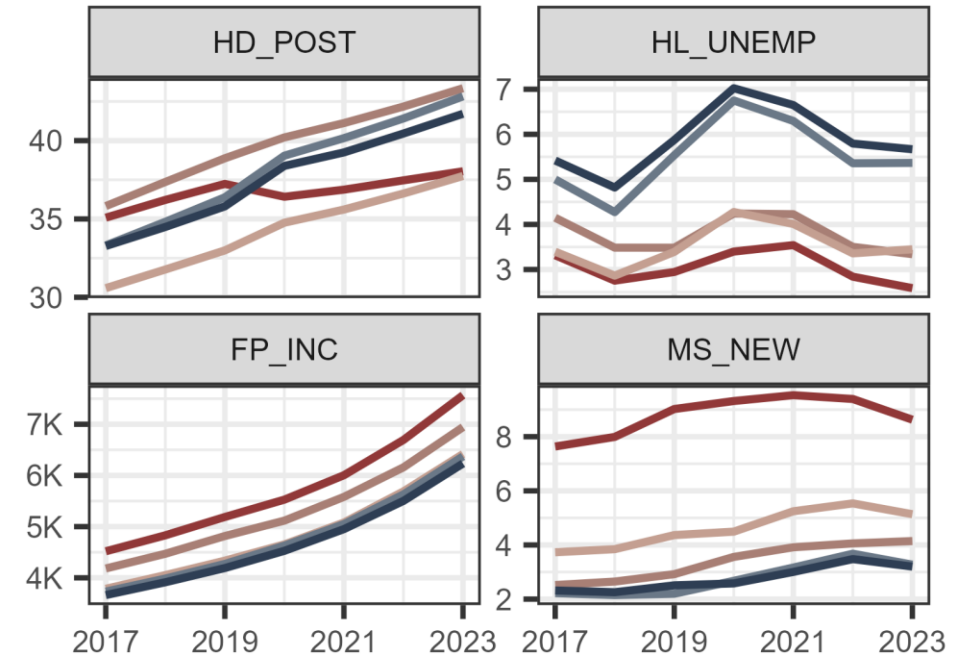
TIPERICO project results – where are inner peripheries of Poland?

- Location of inner peripheries is **shaped by distance to major cities, population density (north), natural conditions (mountains) and historical factors (east).**
- Inner peripheries are often located **along regional borders.**
- Inner peripheral functional areas **vary in sizes of both core cities and their surrounding areas.**

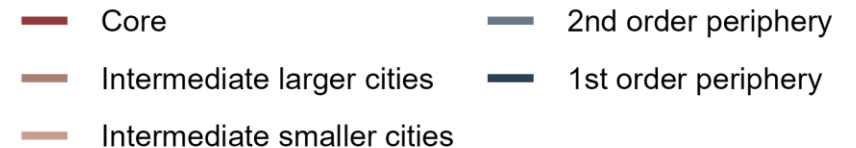


TIPERICO project results – do peripheries diverge from the centres?

- Peripheral FUAs only continue to **lag behind core and transitional regions in terms of human, socio-institutional, and financial capital.**
- The **gap is widening in aspects:** entrepreneurship, the labor market, local public finances, infrastructure, and demographic trends.
- Other indicators suggest a **stabilization or narrowing of the gap between cores and peripheries**, e.g. personal income, housing.



FUA category



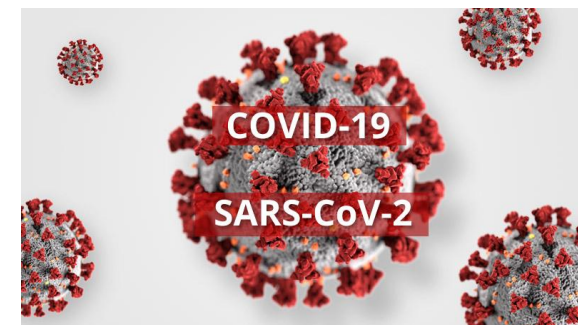
TIPERICO project results – how do development spread towards and within peripherieies?

- Are shaped by **personal flows, corporate cooperation** and **travels within FUAs and beyond them.**
- Most travel within and out of the FUA is **car-dependent**, partly due to insufficient public transportation infrastructure and services.
- Hopes that **remote work** might open new opportunities, halt emigration, or attract new residents ultimately were not realized.



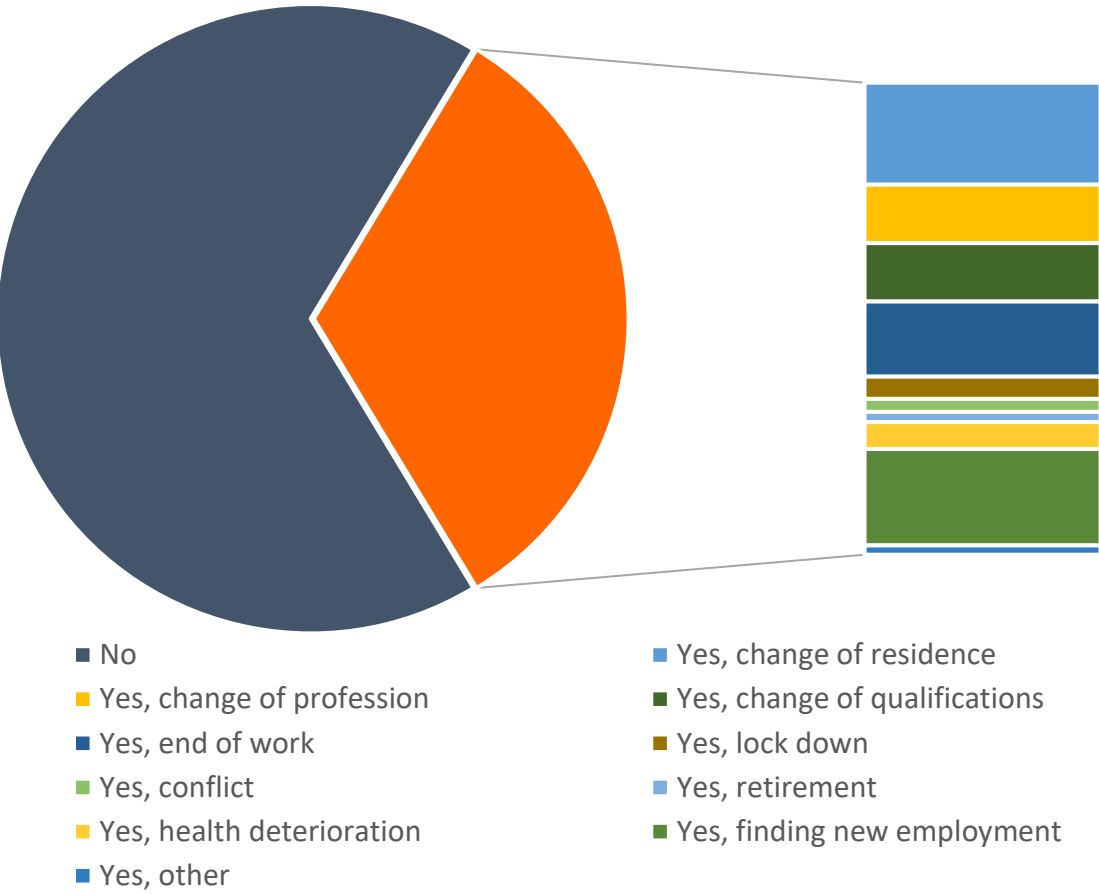
TIPERICO project results – what were the effects of COVID-19 pandemic?

- Local economies dominated by **micro- and small-sized enterprises**, operating mainly in **processing industries and in services requiring physical presence** proved to be the least resilient to the pandemic shock.
- **Adaptation** to new conditions during the pandemic (e.g., transitioning to remote work or changing business profiles) **was limited**.
- **Limited financial capital** both in the private sector and the public sector impeded efforts to mitigate the effects of the crisis. In many peripheral municipalities, there were insufficient funds to actively support the local economy, further depressing demand and investment levels.

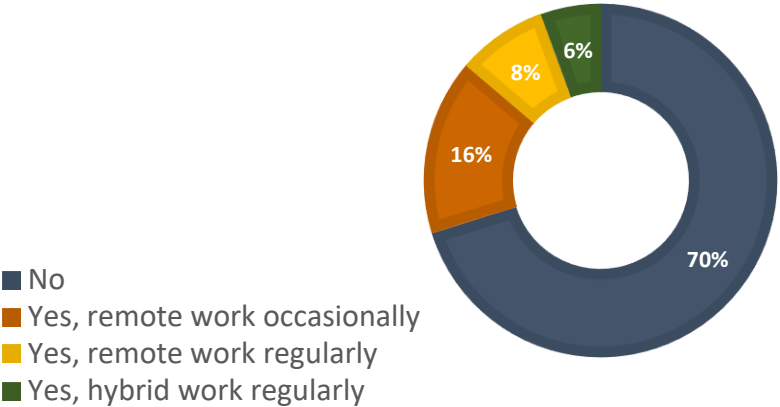


TIPERICO project results – what were the effects of COVID-19 pandemic?

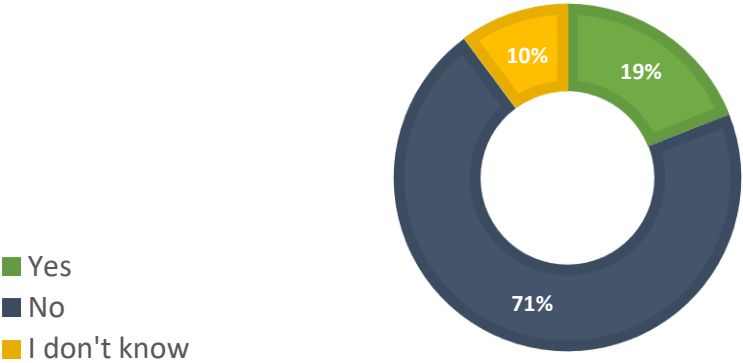
Have You change a place of employment since 2020?



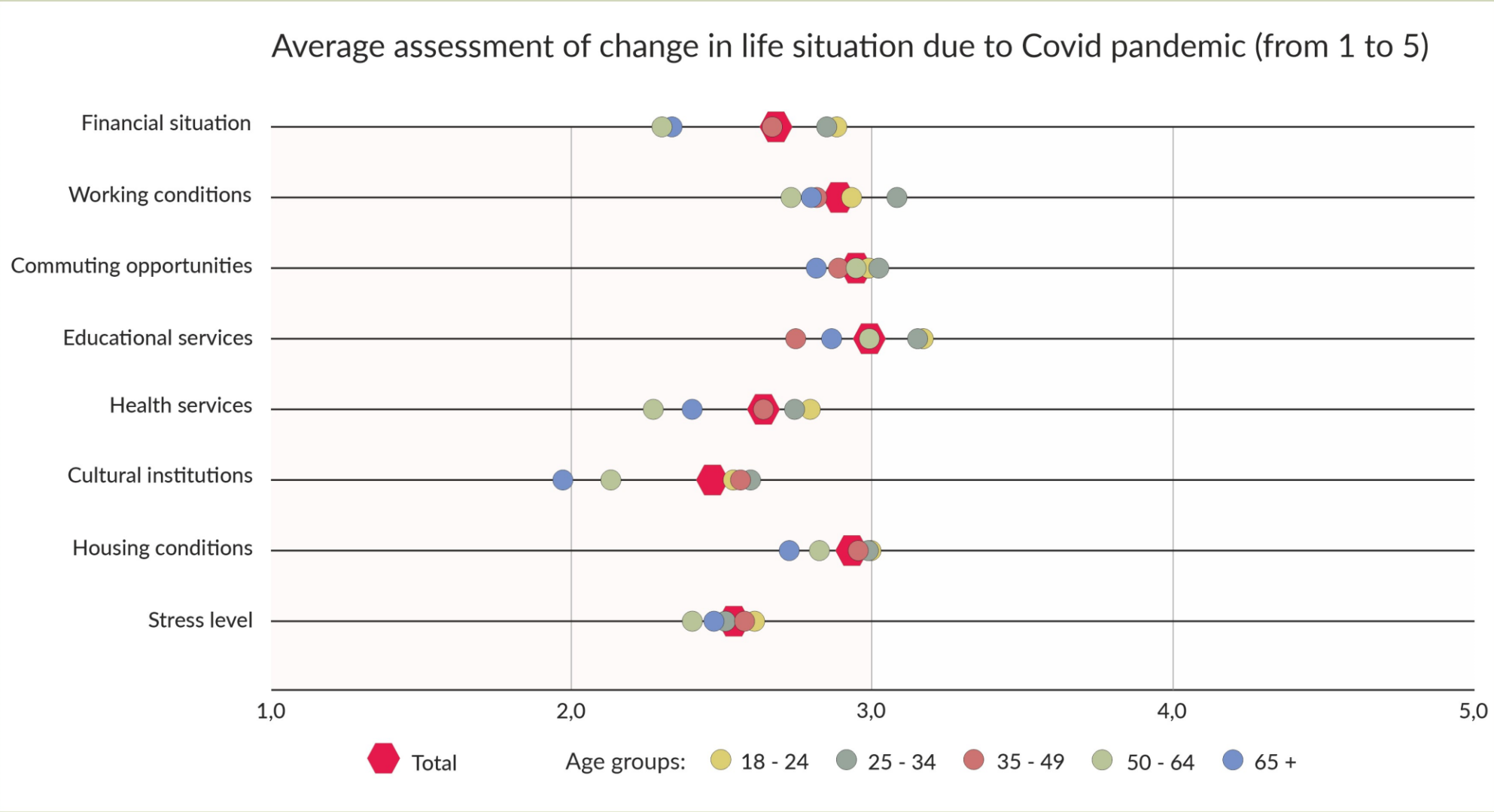
Have you changed the way of work since 2020?



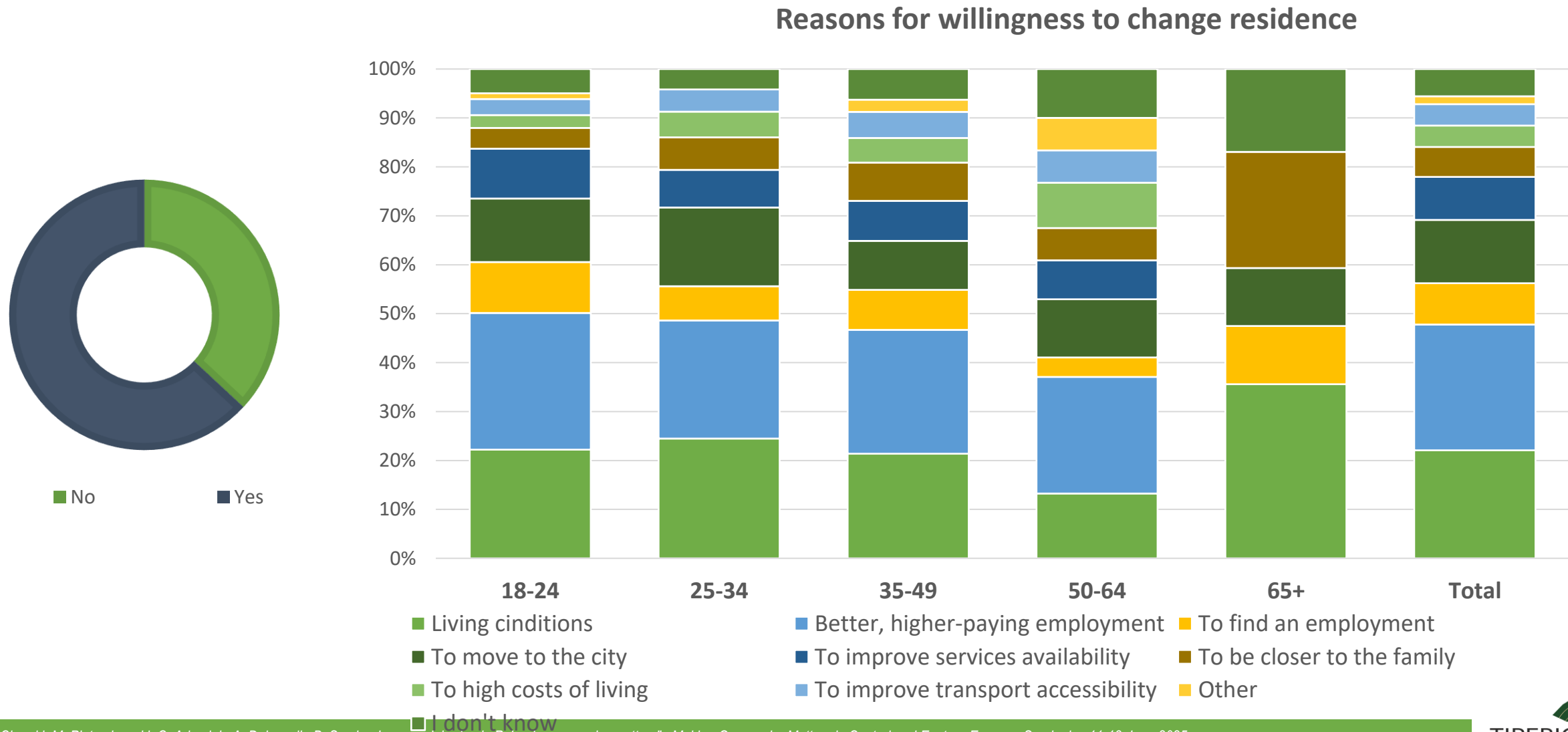
Have you used the co-working space since 2020?



TIPERICO project results – what were the effects of COVID-19 pandemic?



TIPERICO project results – what were the effects of COVID-19 pandemic?

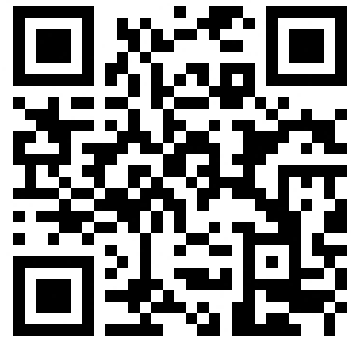


TIPERICO project results – what are the development barriers of in inner peripheries?

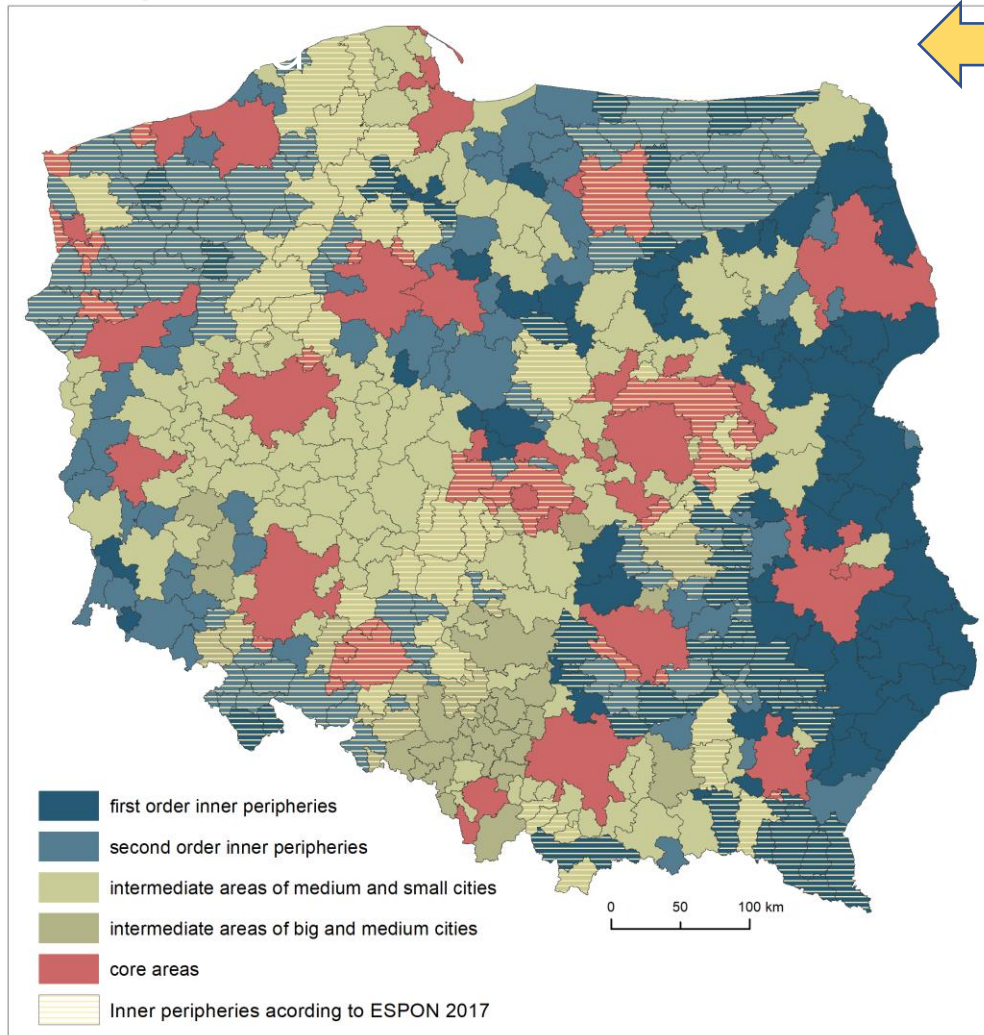
- Peripheral areas have long experienced an **outflow of young and educated residents**.
- **Economic cooperation networks and business support institutions** (e.g., clusters, chambers of commerce, local development agencies) **are underdeveloped**.
- **Poor coordination between labor supply** (schools, including vocational schools) **and demand**.
- **Underdeveloped transport infrastructure and public transport services**, particularly within and between peripheral FUAs.



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

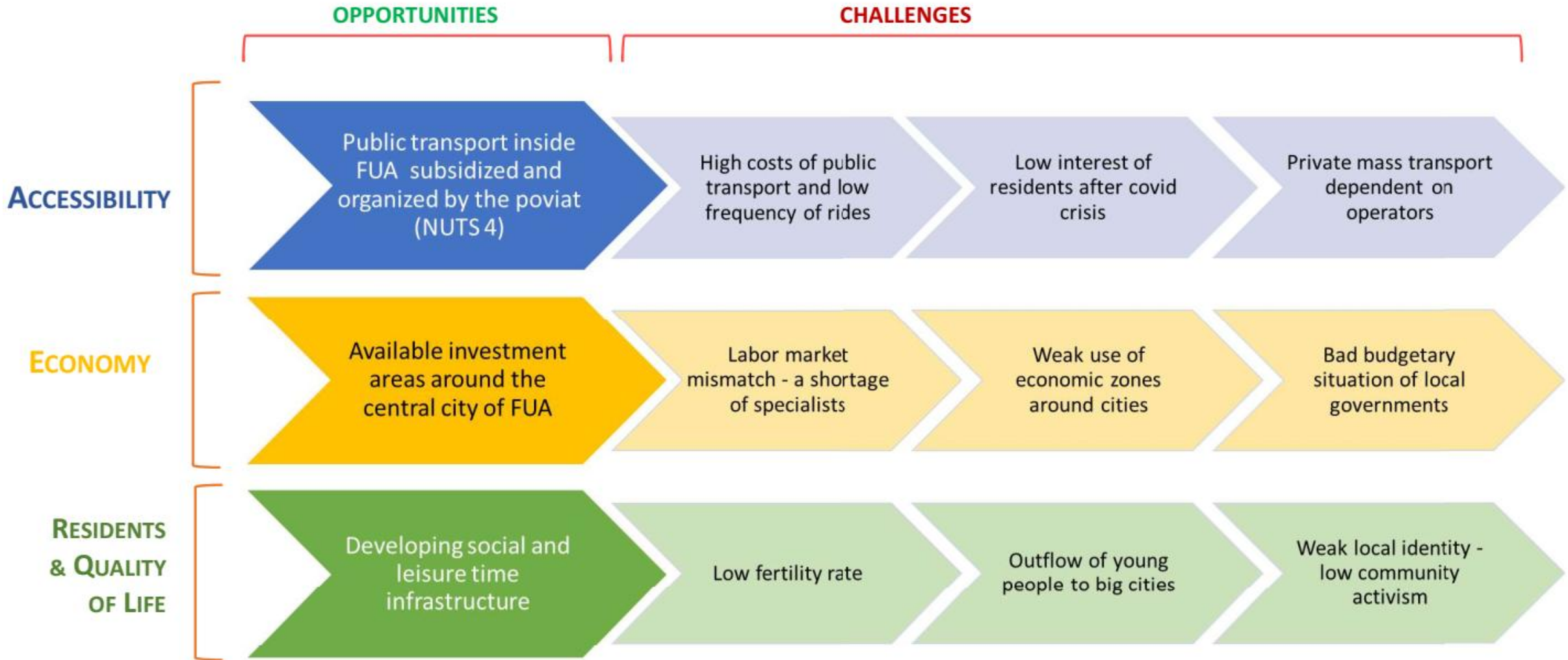


The inner peripheries and other results of the distribution of spatial inequalities in Poland



ESRON	FORSED
Inner Peripheries (2017) number of gminas: 735 number of shared gminas: 344 (13,9%) area: 106448 sq km (34,0%) population: 8 882 908 (23,2%)	Level of socio-economic development number of gminas: 961 number of shared gminas: 501 (20,2%) area: 128200 sq km (41,0%) population: 5 407 666 (14,1%)
<div> <div>TIPERICO</div> <div>Inner Peripheries</div> <div>number of gminas: 962</div> <div>area: 136774 sq km (43,7%)</div> <div>population: 9 327 888 (24,4%)</div> </div>	
Gminas threatened of permanent marginalization number of gminas: 752 number of shared gminas: 532 (21,5%) area: 113507 sq km (36,3%) population: 4 506 722 (11,8%)	Cities losing their socio-economic functions number of gminas: 139 number of shared gminas: 81 (3,3%) area: 10284 sq km (3,3%) population: 6 024 751 (15,7%)
KSRR 2030	IGiPZ PAN

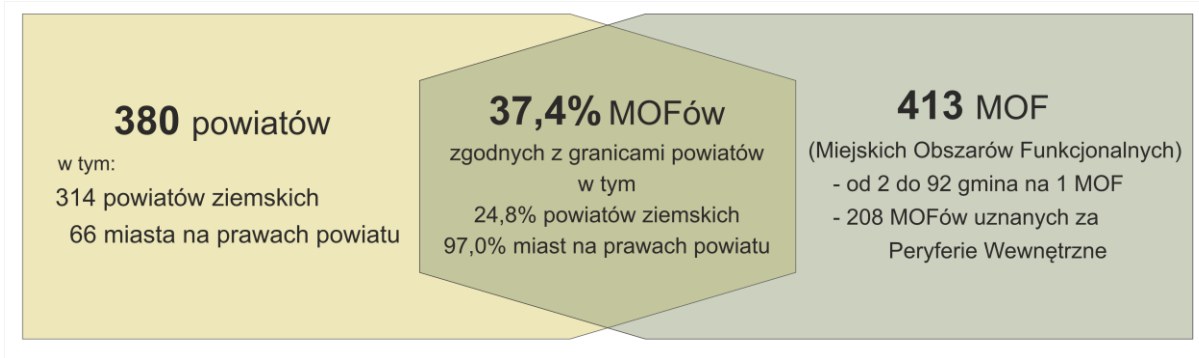
Development opportunities and challenges of inner peripheries



How to slip out of the inner periphery?

- **Prioritize the quality of social and institutional capital:**
 - Lead to institutionalizing stakeholder (local government units, businesses, NGOs, and residents) cooperation in supra-local strategies in functional areas.
 - Implement procedures to ensure the transparency of the development process, control and promptly detect abuses in the care of the institution's reputation.
- **Promote continuous improvement of human capital to:**
 - Improve the living conditions and quality of life for residents.
 - Provide opportunities for professional retraining by offering tailored vocational courses.
- **By focusing particularly on these two key development factors, material and financial capital, along with accessibility, will be effectively managed.**

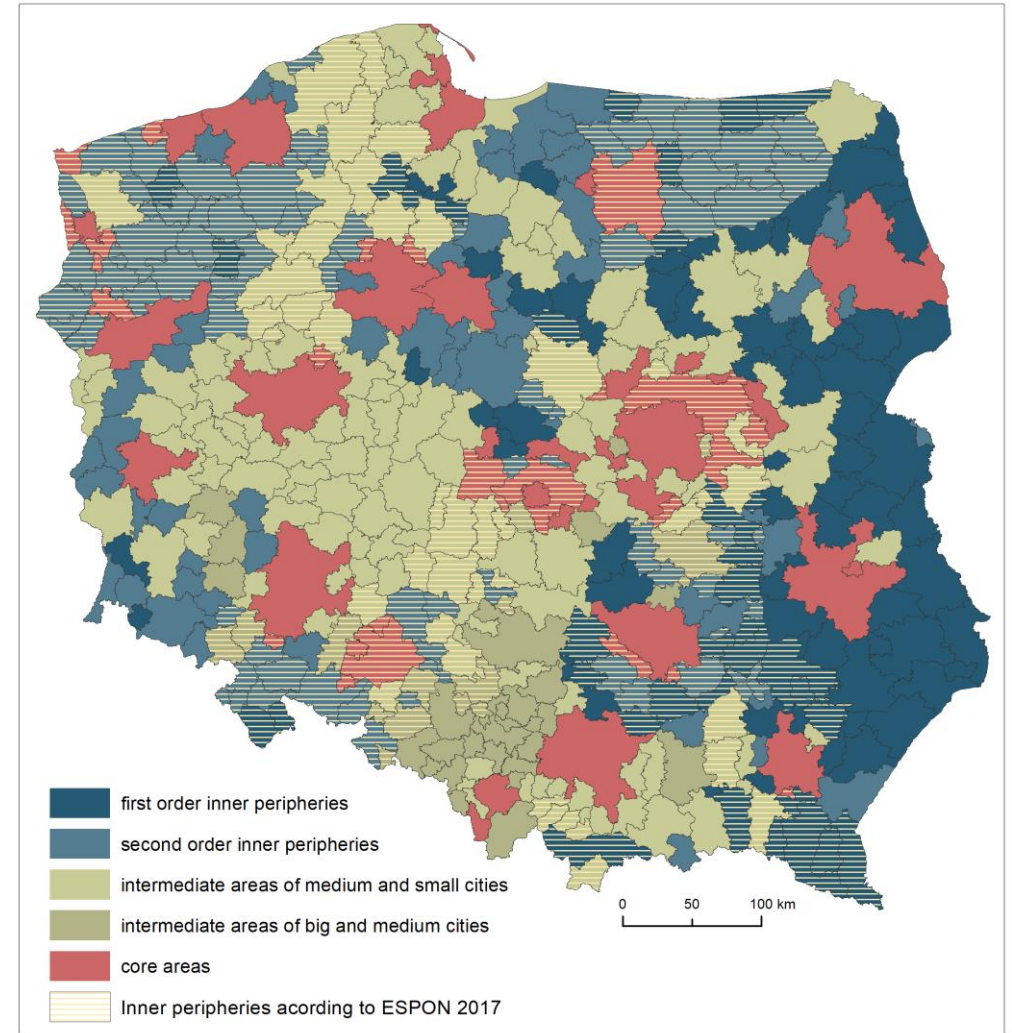
Mismatch between administrative divisions and the scope of functional relationships



It is necessary to give greater consideration to functional relationships in the administrative division of the country.

It is necessary to equip the county level with appropriate competencies and the ability to apply them.

The administrative reform is incomplete, and the structure of special administration does not correspond to the territorial scope of the counties.



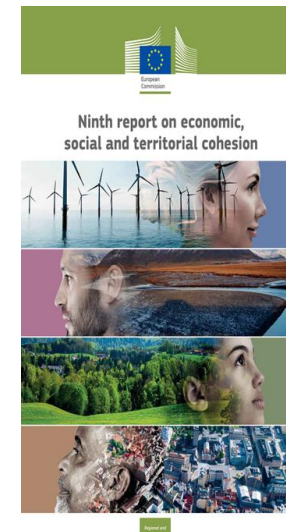
Key Recommendations for Cohesion Policy after 2027

1. A greater integration of the **supra-local level**, in particular the use of **Functional Urban Areas (FUA)** as key entities in the programming and implementation of cohesion policy.
2. Enhanced incorporation of **territorial social justice** objectives into the programming and implementation of EU Cohesion Policy interventions, achieved through a full use of **integrated development planning** and the application of an operational definition of the **spatial social minimum**.

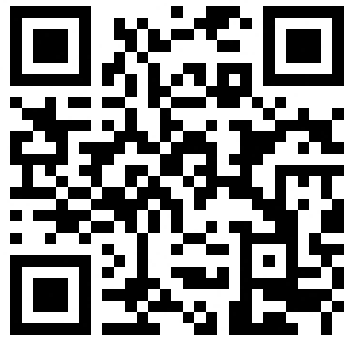


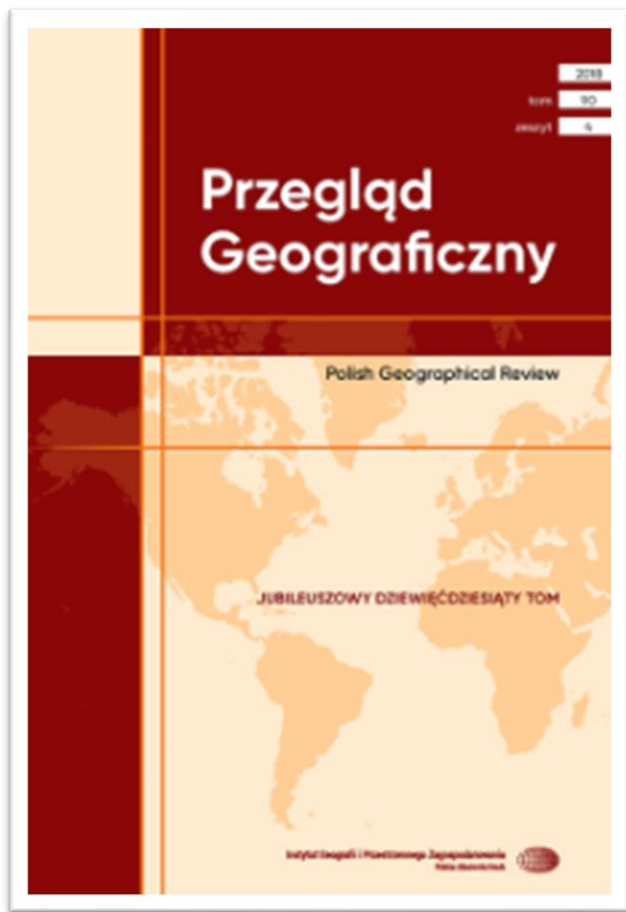
General recommendations for Cohesion Policy after 2027

1. Enhancing the **resilience of peripheral areas** through comprehensive investments in transport and digital infrastructure.
2. Supporting economic **diversification to reduce dependency on a single sector**.
3. Prioritizing **investments in human capital**, especially in education and vocational training.
4. Improving access to **high-quality public services** in peripheral areas.
5. Strengthening **institutional capacity** at the local level in managing projects and cohesion policy funds.
6. Promoting **interregional and transnational cooperation**.
7. Placing greater emphasis on **green transition** in peripheral areas.



DISSEMINATION OF THE RESULTS OF THE TIPERICO PROJECT





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2023, 95, 1, s. 29-55
<https://doi.org/10.7163/PrzG.2023.1.2>

Instytut Geografii i Przestrzennego Zagospodarowania
Polska Akademia Nauk
<https://www.igp.pan.pl/przeglad-geograficzny.html>

Nowa delimitacja miejskich obszarów funkcjonalnych w Polsce i jej zastosowanie w praktyce zintegrowanego podejścia terytorialnego (place based approach)

A new delimitation of Functional Urban Areas in Poland and its application in the practice of the place-based approach

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Zarys treści. Współcześnie obserwowany jest renesans zainteresowania regionem miejskim, w tym miejskimi obszarami funkcjonalnymi (MOF), co wynika ze zmiany dominującego w planowaniu rozwoju regionalnego podejścia administracyjnego i sektorowego na funkcjonalne. W pracy zaprezentowany został przegląd pojęć odnoszących do MOF i koncepcji pokrewnych oraz metod delimitacji obszarów powiązanych z miastem w literaturze polskiej. Następnie przedstawione zostały propozycje nowej delimitacji MOF, które objęły terytorium całego kraju. MOF wyznaczone zostały jako regiony węglowe na podstawie kryterium powiązań funkcjonalnych – dojazdów do pracy oraz wymiany migracyjnej (zamieszkałości i wymeldowań ludności), z zastosowaniem dodatkowego kryterium maksymalnej odległości czasowej. Efekty przygotowanego wydzielenia pokazały, że codzienne życie mieszkańców Polski jest zorganizowane w ramach relatywnie dużej liczby zróżnicowanych „mikroregionów”. Liczba sklasyfikowanych MOF (413) jest podobna do liczby powiatów (380), przy czym jednostki te charakteryzują się różną wielkością i zasięgiem przestrzennym. Praca wpisuje się w postulat myślenia kategoriami obszarów funkcjonalnych w planowaniu przestrzennym i strategicznym.

Słowa kluczowe: region miejski, miejskie obszary funkcjonalne (MOF), region węglowy, delimitacja, powiązania funkcjonalne, zintegrowane podejście zorientowane terytorialnie.

Keywords: urban region, functional urban areas (FUAs), nodal region, delimitation, functional linkages, place based approach.

Wstęp

Nowe spojrzenie na politykę rozwoju i jej terytorialny wymiar wymaga zmian dotychczasowego paradygmatu. Dominującym stać się powinno podejście funkcjonalne do zintegrowanego rozwoju terytorialnego, wobec podejścia administracyjnego, które obecnie uznawane jest za ułomne i ograniczające skuteczność działań prorozwojowych (por. Ładysz, 2021). Taka zmiana orientacji zakłada wykorzystanie obszarów funkcjonalnych, w przypadku których oddziaływanie miasta wykracza poza jego granice fizyczne.

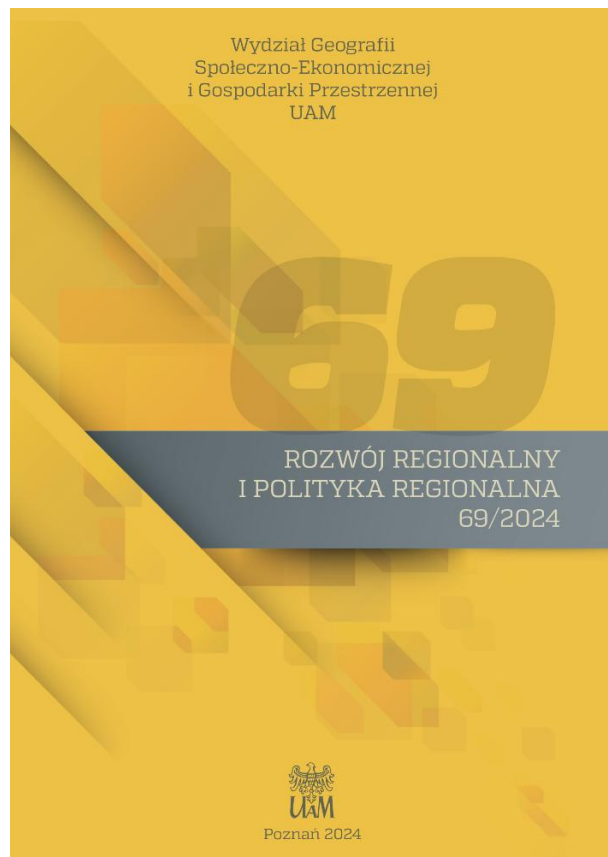
Churski P., Adamiak C., Dubownik A.,
Pietrzykowski M., Szyda B., Śleszyński P. 2023.

Nowa delimitacja miejskich obszarów funkcjonalnych w Polsce: zastosowanie w praktyce zintegrowanego podejścia terytorialnego (place based approach).

Przegląd Geograficzny, 95, 1: 29-55.

<https://doi.org/10.7163/PrzG.2023.1.2>





Rozwój Regionalny i Polityka Regionalna 69: 185–214
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2024

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Wewnętrzne peryferie w świetle wybranych typologii obszarów wiejskich

Zarys treści: Celem opracowania jest określenie możliwości wykorzystania zróżnicowanych typologii obszarów wiejskich do wyjaśnienia procesów rozwojowych, a w dalszej kolejności do kształtowania polityki rozwojowej na obszarach wewnętrznych peryferii. W artykule zaprezentowano rozmieszczenie przestrzenne wewnętrznych peryferii w Polsce oraz przeprowadzono analizę porównawczą uzyskanego rozkładu z wynikami wybranych podziałów obszarów wiejskich. Interpretacja otrzymanych wyników pozwala wnioskować, że zasadne jest odejście od kategoryzowania tych obszarów według ich poziomu wiejskości lub miejskości na rzecz pomiaru lokalnego kapitału terytorialnego w myśl koncepcji rozwoju wielofunkcyjnego. Koncepcja wielofunkcyjnego rozwoju obszarów wiejskich ma natomiast duże znaczenie w wyjaśnianiu procesów rozwojowych i programowaniu interwencji rozwojowej na obszarze wewnętrznych peryferii.

Słowa kluczowe: wewnętrzne peryferie, miejskie obszary funkcjonalne, obszary wiejskie, kapitał terytorialny, *place based policy*

Wstęp

Obszary wiejskie w Polsce ulegają wielopłaszczyznowym przemianom. Zmiany te jednak wykazują silne zróżnicowanie przestrzenne, z pewnością także są one warunkowane różnymi czynnikami. Tempo rozwoju obszarów wiejskich w dużym



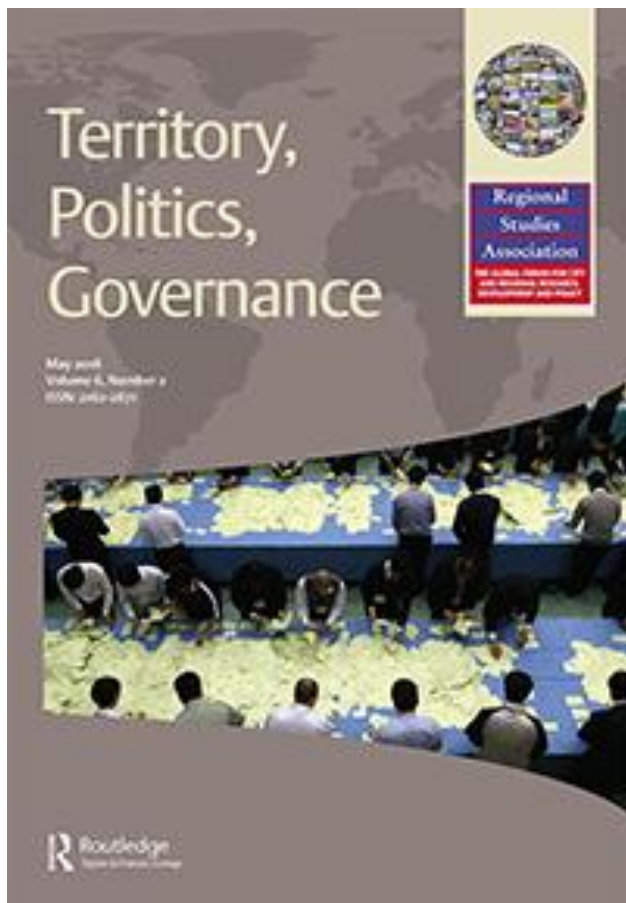
Churski P., Adamiak C., Dubownik A.,
Pietrzykowski M., Szyda B., Śleszyński P., 2024.

Wewnętrzne peryferie w świetle wybranych typologii obszarów wiejskich.

Rozwój Regionalny i Polityka Regionalna 69:
p. 185–214.

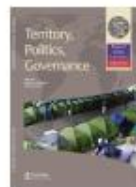
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Adamiak C., Rodríguez-Pose A., Churski P., Dubownik A., Pietrzykowski M., Szyda B., Rosik P., 2024.

Places that matter and places that don't: Territorial revenge and counter-revenge in Poland.



Territory, Politics, Governance.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/21622671.2024.2431702>

Places that matter and places that don't: Territorial revenge and counter-revenge in Poland	
Journal:	Territory, Politics, Governance
Manuscript ID:	Craft
Manuscript Type:	Research Article
Classification:	political geography, electoral geography, regional development, core-periphery pattern, right-wing populism, Europe, Poland
Abstract:	Poland presents a compelling case study in the rise of right-wing populism. In 2023, after eight years at the helm, the anti-elitist and Eurosceptic PiS party lost the parliamentary elections. This paper explores the geography of this political shift, analysing election results from 2011 to 2023 against the backdrop of regional socio-economic divide. Our findings reveal that PiS's support base expanded in areas marked by multidimensional peripherality, while its recent loss is primarily attributed to the political mobilisation of prosperous core areas. The study underscores the perpetuation of territorial disparities, highlighting the challenges of the growing geographic political polarisation.

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Churski P., Adamiak C., Dubownik A., Pietrzykowski M., Szyda B., 2024.

What doesn't work in European cohesion policy? Development challenges of the inner periphery after the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic.

Quaestiones Geographicae
What doesn't work in European Cohesion Policy? Development challenges of the inner
periphery after the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic
--Manuscript Draft--

Manuscript Number:	
Full Title:	What doesn't work in European Cohesion Policy? Development challenges of the inner periphery after the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic
Article Type:	Original Study
Section/Category:	Human Geography and Spatial Management
Keywords:	Cohesion Policy; Inner peripheries; Functional Urban Areas; SARS-CoV-2; European Union; Poland
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Order of Authors:	Paweł Churski Czesław Adamiak, Professor of NCU Anna Dubownik, PhD Maciej Pietrzykowski, PhD Barbara Szyda, PhD
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Abstract:	The EU's cohesion policy is a fundamental component of intervention policies in united Europe. Its primary goal is to reduce the scale of spatial differences in development by striving to improve economic, social, and territorial cohesion. The outcomes of the actions implemented to date have been unsatisfactory. This underperformance is the basis for the ongoing discussion in Europe about the future paradigm of cohesion policy post-2027. This article systematizes the challenges and proposes recommendations concerning the actions of EU cohesion policy that should be considered in the new paradigm of this public intervention, enhancing its effectiveness and efficiency during a period of strong pressure from external developmental shocks, especially in less-developed areas such as inner peripheries. Its unique value is constructed from two fundamental factors. Firstly, the presented results are the outcome of qualitative field research, providing unique empirically factual material. Secondly, they concern the processes occurring in relation to the territories of the member state that is the largest beneficiary of EU cohesion policy, Poland, which is often regarded as a specific laboratory for cohesion policy.
Suggested Reviewers:	Aleksandra Nowakowska, Professor University of Łódź: Uniwersytet Łódzki aleksandra.nowakowska@uni.lodz.pl a specialist in the subject matter discussed in the article Andrzej Miecznik, Professor Maria Curie-Skłodowska University: Uniwersytet Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej

Quaestiones Geographicae 43(4)

<https://doi.org/10.14746/quageo-2024-0038>





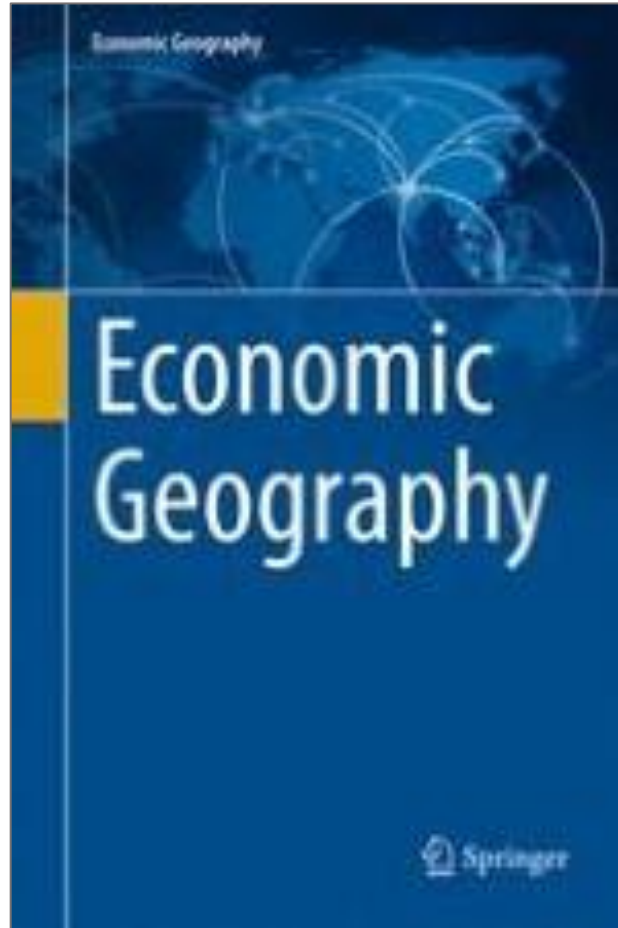
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**The changing role of functional urban areas in regional
policy: New challenges for place-based policy in new
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after the review





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**Inner Peripheries in the New Conditions of Cohesion
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Economic Geography. Springer.

in the review

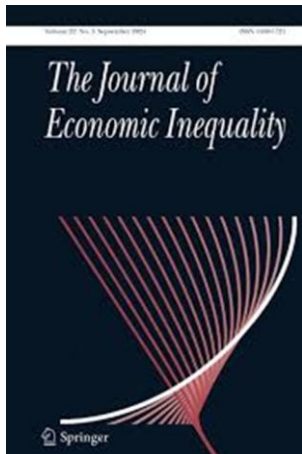




Dubownik A., Szyda B., Churski P., Adamiak C., Pietrzykowski M.

How to slip out of the inner periphery - a qualitative study of barriers and development factors.

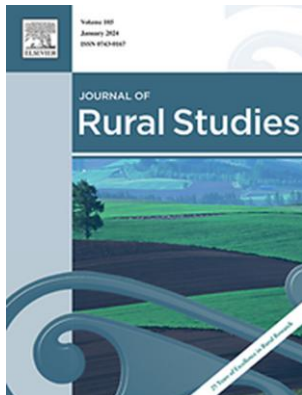
Regional Studies



Pietrzykowski M. Churski P., Adamiak C., Dubownik A., Szyda B.,

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The Journal of Economic Inequality



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