

Urban and rural revitalization in Poland

survey results

Beata Bal-Domańska, Robert Buciak

08.06.2018

Agenda

- Legal basis of revitalization
- Timeline of statistical surveys on revitalization in Poland
- Subject and scope of ongoing survey
- Survey procedure
- Results
- Conclusions for the next edition
- Summary









Legal basis of revitalization

- Before 2015 communes conducted revitalization based on Art. 18 par. 2 pt 6 Law on municipal self-government which indicates municipal council responsible for "adopting economic programes"
- Since 2015 adoption of Law on Revitalization (JoL 2015, item 1777)
 - the process of recovering from degraded areas, conducted in a comprehensive manner, through integrated activities for the benefit of the local community, space and economy, territorially focused, carried out by stakeholders of revitalization based on the communal revitalization program (CRP).
 - optional own task of the commune
 - until the end of 2023, municipalities may carry out revitalization without adopting a communal revitalization program in accordance with the Law - based on the revitalization program (RP) or other strategic document









Timeline of revitalization surveys in Poland

Years	2013-2015	2017-2018
Goals	 to develope a methodology for measurement and evaluation of revitalization to obtain data about the scale of revitalization activities 	to obtain data about the scale of revitalization activitiesto check the scale of implementation of Law on Revitalization
Entities	communes in Lower Silesia Voivodship and all cities with more than 100 thous. inhabitants – 204 units in total	all 2478 communes in Poland
Study time	data for 2012-2014	data for 2015-2017
Methodology	questionnaire survey addressed to municipalities	questionnaire survey addressed to municipalities









Subject and scope of 2017-2018 survey

Statistical data on revitalization at local level

- Revitalization programes, including those developed on the basis of Law on Revitalization
- Public participation
- Degraded areas and revitalization area (total area, inhabitants, type downtown, residential, former industrial)
- Planned and implemened projects
- Financial framework
- Special Revitalization Zones
- Local Revitalization Plans
- Frequency of programes evaluation
- Monitoring of revitalization









Survey procedure

- 1st stage in 2017 (data for 2015 and 2016)
 - · Questionnaire and methodological instruction development
 - Defining of diagnostic features and indicators
 - · Development of on-line questionnaire
 - · Data collecting from communes (May-June 2017) completness 99,8%!
 - Preparation of results and interim report
- 2nd stage in 2018 (data for 2017)
 - · Questionnaire and methodological instruction evaluation
 - Data collecting from communes (May 2018)
 - Preparation of final report and information brochure

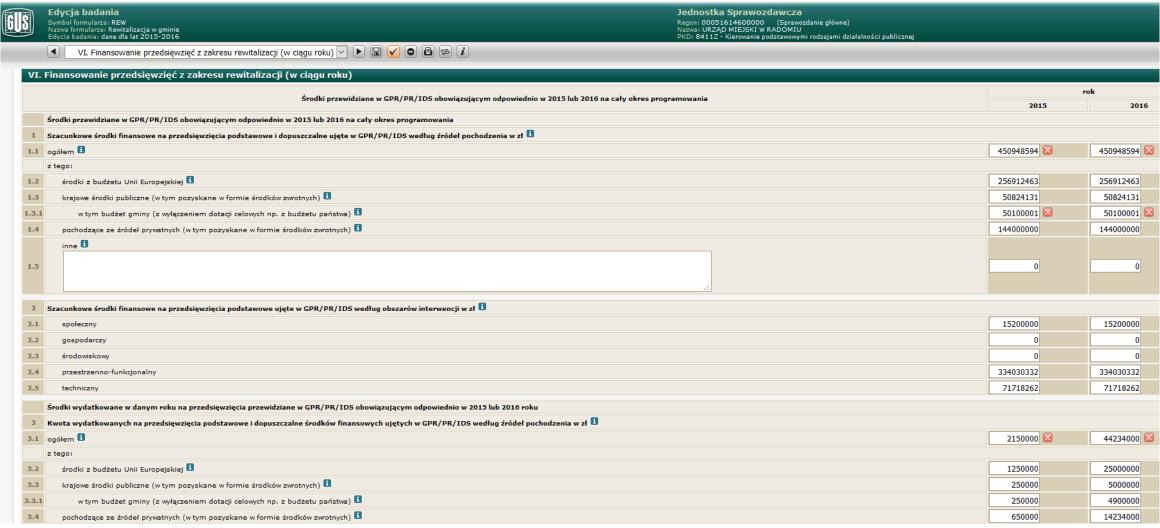








On-line questionnaire











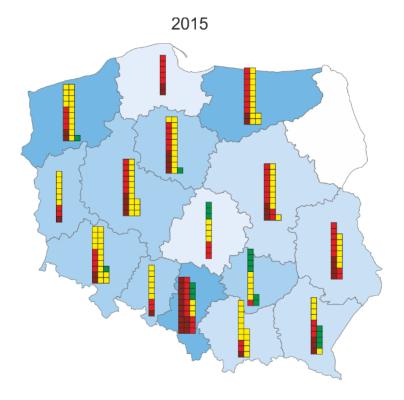
Results – communes activity

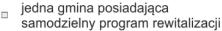
Communes with individual revitalization program:

- 2015 255 communes
- 2016 445 communes

Adopted programs:

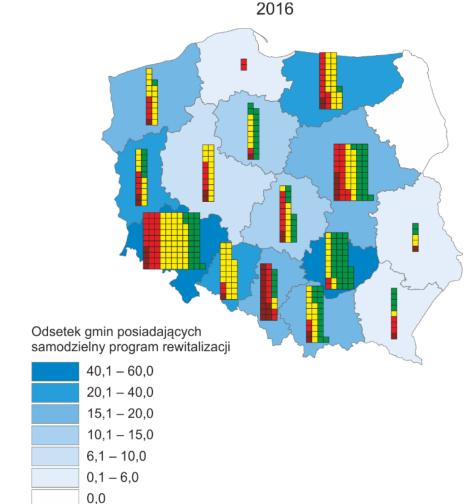
- 2015 59 communes
- 2016 344 communes (including 65 in accordance with Law on Revitalization)





rodzaje gmin:

- wiejskie
- miejsko-wiejskie
- miejskie bez miast na prawach powiatu
- miasta na prawach powiatu







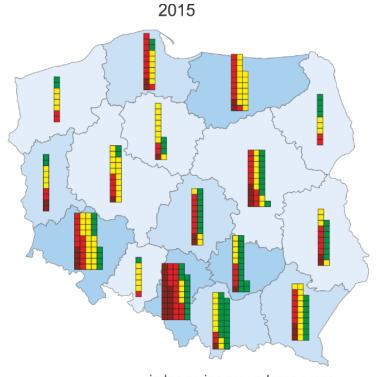


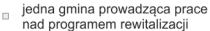


Results – communes activity

Communes conducting works on their revitalization program:

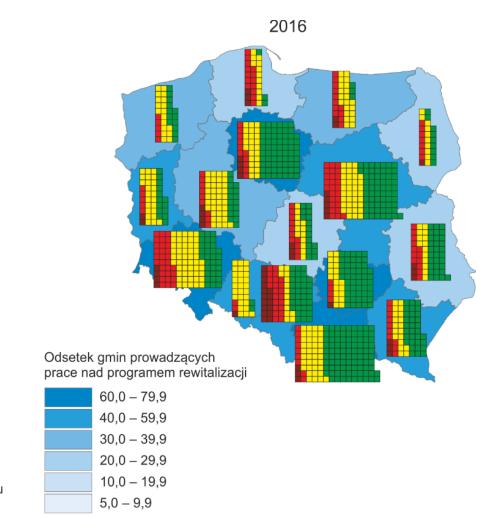
- 2015 354 communes
- 2016 1110 communes





rodzaje gmin:

- wiejskie
- miejsko-wiejskie
- miejskie bez miast na prawach powiatu
- miasta na prawach powiatu











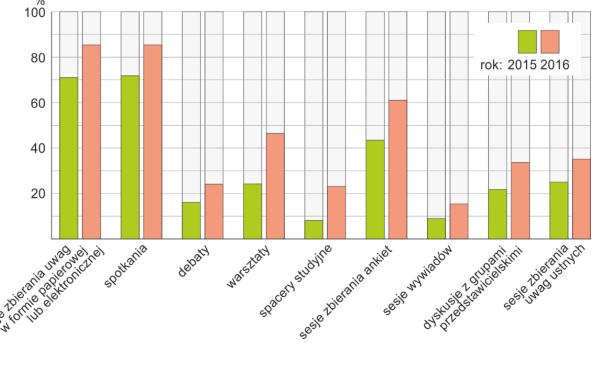
Results - public participation

Public consultations:

2015 – 116 communes

• 2016 r. – 360 communes (in accordance with Law on Revitalization commune is obligate to use at least 3 forms of public consultations)





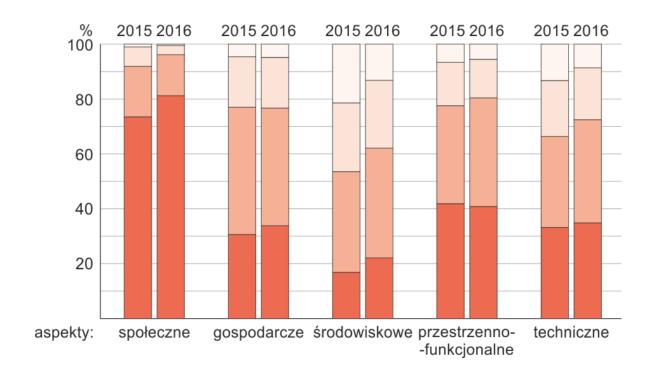




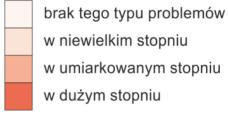




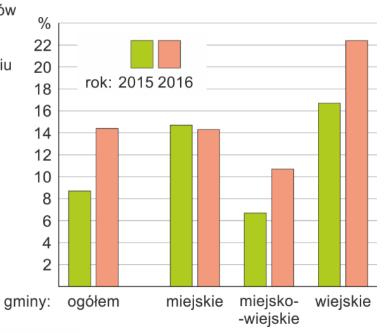
Results – degraded areas



Wpływ na wyznaczenie obszaru zdegradowanego:



The share of degraded areas in total commune area by commune type









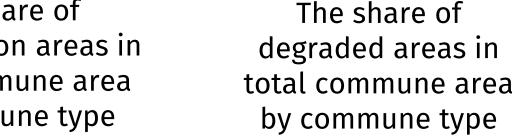


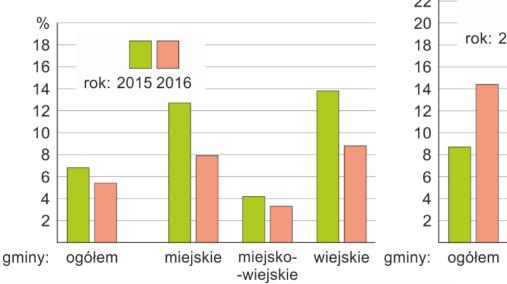
Results – revitalization areas

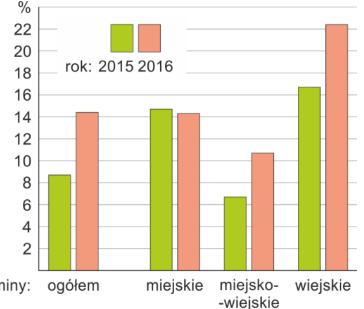
Inhabitants

- 2015 3 165 thous. persons in 226 communes (26% of inhabitants)
- 2016 3 376 thous. persons in 445 communes (22% of inhabitants)

The share of revitalization areas in total commune area by commune type











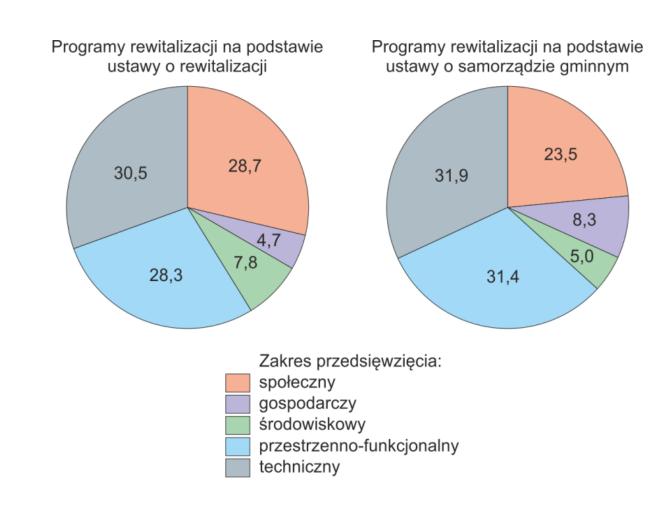




Results – projects

Basic projects planned in revitalization programs in force in 2016

- Average 30 projects per CRP
- Average 27 projects per RP





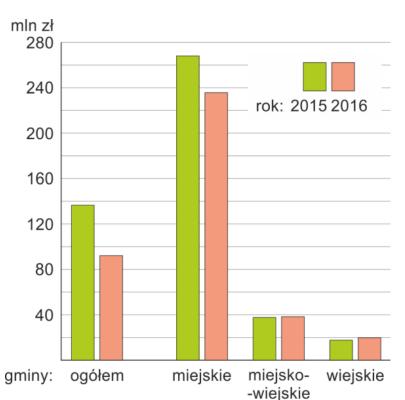






Results – financial framework

Average program financial support



Intervention fields	Estimated financial framework by intervention field			Financing of projects in communes by intervention field				
	million zł		share of financial support		number of communes		share of communes	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
TOTAL	28558	32467	100,0	100,0	264	455	100,0	100,0
Social	4325	5147	15,1	15,9	181	394	68,6	86,6
Economic	2461	2954	8,6	9,1	117	221	44,3	48,6
Environment	908	2240	3,2	6,9	75	175	28,4	38,5
Spatial- -functional	10909	13938	38,2	42,9	216	385	81,8	84,6
Technical	9955	8187	34,9	25,2	120	270	45,5	59,3









Results – Special Revitalization Zones and Local Revitalization Plans

- By the end of 2016 none of the communes adopted Special Revitalization Zone, in 2 communes (Łódź and Płock) were planned
- At the stage of the delimitation of degraded area and revitalization area:
 - · in 1 commune (Gorzów Wielkopolski) a ban on issuing building conditions was introduced
 - 15 communes establish the right of first refusal of real estate
- By the end of 2016 none of the communes adpoted Local Revitalization Plans



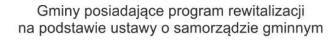


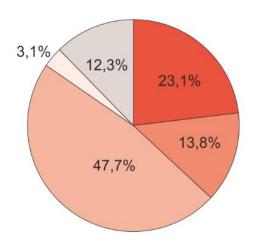


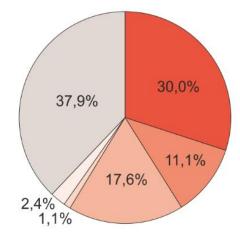


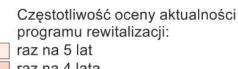
Results – frequency of programs evaluation

Gminy posiadające program rewitalizacji na podstawie ustawy o rewitalizacji



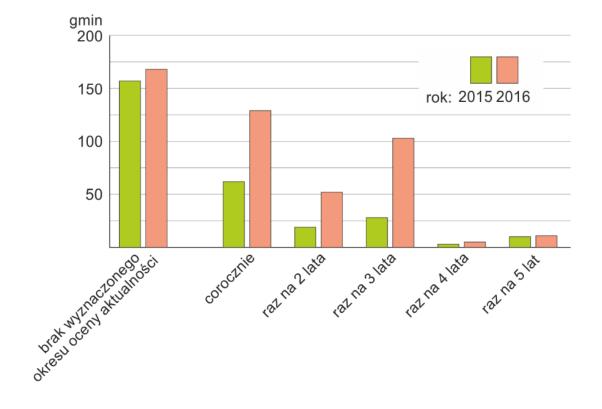






raz na 4 lata raz na 3 lata raz na 2 lata

> corocznie brak wyznaczonego okresu oceny aktualności





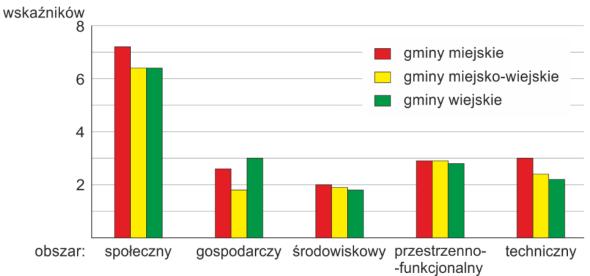






Results – monitoring

The number of indicators used to monitoring of program results

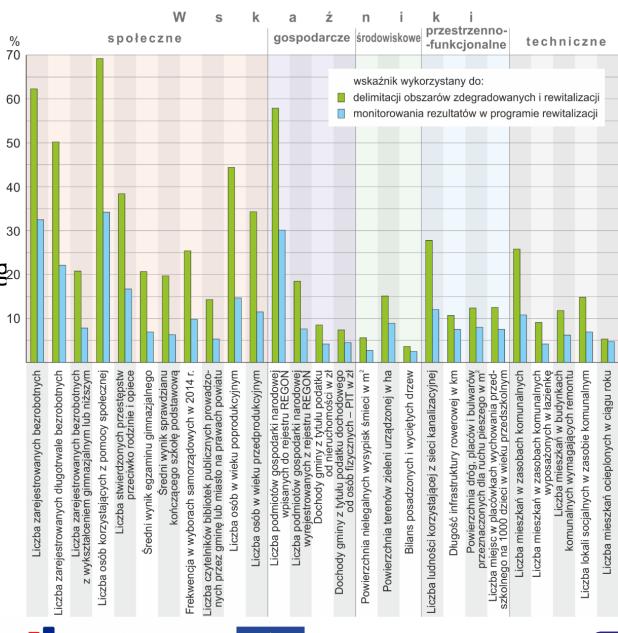












Conclusions

- Narrowing the time scope of the questionnaire to one year
- Reducing the number of collected information (due to their quality)
- Adding questions about NGOs engagement in the revitalization processes
- Adding information about public participation in years before adoption of the revitalization program
- Extending the scope of the question about the degradation area to all commune (in the first edition of the survey only communes with revitalization program were invited to answer this question)









Summary

- High respondent trust (99,8% response rate)
- A rich statistical material was collected about:
 - · the scale and character of the revitalization processes in communes,
 - · a field of direct intervention
 - · statistical measure used for defining problem areas in communes and for monitoring (assessing) the results of the revitalization processes
- Main challenges for future research are link to:
 - inhabitants limited comparability of information about the number of inhabitants living in revitalization area
 - finance no (legal) schemes for presenting/or even gathering the financial data
 - monitoring no fixed set of indicators dedicated to define intervention areas and results of the revitalization processes











Thank you for attention

Beata Bal-Domańska

B.Bal-Domanska@stat.gov.pl

Robert Buciak

R.Buciak@stat.gov.pl