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*Metropolises and Peripheries of CEE Countries: New
Challenges for EU, National and Regional Policies*

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Katharina Bürger

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some similarities in their development, with simultaneous divergence in the mechanisms of regional policy. As a case study, two border states of the European Union – Poland and Portugal – have been chosen.

SUPPORT OF SINGLE-INDUSTRY TOWNS IN RUSSIA AND KAZAKHSTAN: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Irina Turgel, Graduate School of Economics and Management, Ural Federal University, Russia
Larisa Bozhko, Industrial Institute, Rudny, Kazakhstan

The study discusses the results of research aimed at conducting the comparative analysis of implementation of the state policy for support of single-industry towns in Russia and Kazakhstan, the identification of specific and common problems as well as methods for solving them. The study reveals the stages in the development of support policy, analyzes the evolution of criteria used for selection of single-industry towns needed support, and considers factors that led to criteria refinement. The study provides a comparison of Russian and Kazakh single-industry towns in terms of their spatial localization, industry specialization, social and economic situation, population number. It is stressed that the key differences in the approaches to the development of single-industry towns in the countries are linked to the scale of support and degree of its selectivity, institutionalization characteristics, and coordination with national priorities. The authors describe key problems arising when implementing policy for support of single-industry towns in Russia and Kazakhstan and conclude that it is necessary to overcome the limitations of traditional approaches to urban policy implementation in conditions of negative economic dynamics.

REGIONAL DIFFERENTIATION AND THE EFFECT OF INDIVIDUAL AND REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS ON ADOLESCENT FERTILITY: THE CASE OF LITHUANIA

Ruta Ubareviciene, Deft University of Technology & Lithuanian Social Research Centre, The Netherlands

Gintare Pociute-Sereikiene, Lithuanian Social Research Centre, Lithuania

Vaida Tretjakova, Lithuanian Social Research Centre, Lithuania

Lina Sumaskaite, Lithuanian Social Research Centre, Lithuania

While experiencing one of the most extreme population declines in the world, quite many infants are born to teenage mothers in Lithuania. Adolescent fertility rate (AFR) in Lithuania is up to four times higher compared to the Northern and Western European countries. However, there is a great regional differentiation of AFR on the low spatial level in the country, where this rate is significantly higher in the peripheral rural regions, but such phenomenon is almost absent in the major cities. The aim of our research is to investigate the regional differentiation of AFR in Lithuania and to identify individual as well as regional characteristics determining it. This study uses individual-level Lithuanian census data from 2001 and 2011. First, we analyse the patterns of regional differentiation of AFR over time at the detailed spatial level. Second, we use binary logistic regression modelling to gain an understanding of which individual characteristics and the attributes of the socio-economic environment contributes most to the increased likelihood of childbirth in adolescence. Our primary results show that individual characteristics play much bigger role than socio-economic environment. The results therefore also suggest that the role of sexual education must be strengthened. The research is funded from the project “Spatial differentiation of adolescent fertility in Lithuania: socioeconomic environment, the role of sexual education and individual experiences” (financed by the Lithuanian Research Council, contract No. S-MIP-17-115).