ESPON 2006 Programme / Urban-rural relations in Europe

Second interim report

March 2003

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PART ONE

Executive summary

The review of the key concepts was finalised already for the First Interim Report (FIR). After that it was agreed that a discussion about urbanisation phase should be included in the project's framework. Now it is proposed that the differential urbanisation theory could be useful as it can be applied at various scales and as it renders possible to grasp the diversity of urban systems in Europe.

The project has sorted out a list of about 30 indicators relevant for measuring urban-rural relations, especially through interesting combinations. The WP2 has tried to sort out the most important and most interesting ones for the analysis. The plan is to define a set of determinants for urban-rural relations. A three-stage approach with a multivariate analysis has been proposed.

The work in WP3 is gradually proceeding towards the suggestion of typologies, based on the analysis carried out in the WP2. There was a discussion with project 2.1.3. about the possibilities to use a common typology for preliminary categorisation of the areas for the analysis. Joint interest with project 1.1.1. regarding the work with functional urban areas has also been discussed.

In the WP4 the review of EU policies was finalised. The review highlights key weaknesses and strengths, as well as provisional policy recommendations concerning the eight reviewed policy fields as regards urban-rural relationships.

In order to examine the existence and nature of urban-rural policies and initiatives in different European countries, two questionnaire surveys were undertaken to collect examples of:
- current national and regional policies in Europe that address the issue of urban-rural interdependencies directly or indirectly and
- urban-rural initiatives which involve joint working of local authorities in urban and rural areas.
Some preliminary results have been outlined in this report, but as further responses to the surveys are still expected, the analysis will still continue after this report. The WP4 identified several reasons for the lack of policies which address urban-rural relationships and gives some preliminary recommendations.

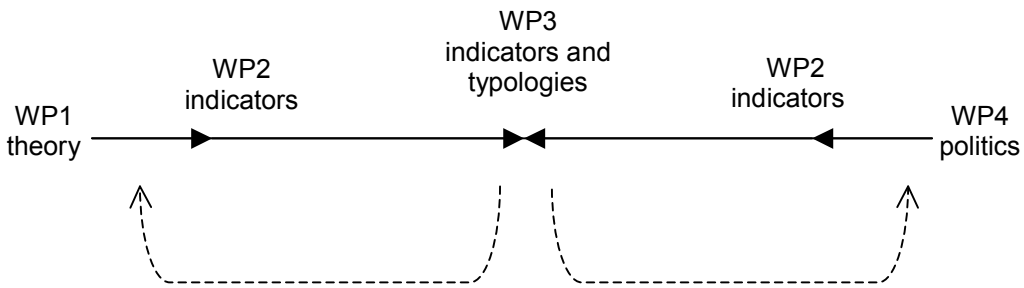
The most visible results at this stage come from the work introducing a picture of urban and rural population based on national classifications. The variety of urban and rural regions is captured in relative terms within the countries themselves. The approaches on delimitation of urban and rural population vary widely between countries. Many of the concepts presented here have been serving policy making within a national context quite for a long time. Hence the following work incorporates national knowledge and views on what is to be called urban and rural. This supports the work in WP2 and WP3 and gives valuable hints on selecting case studies.

Presentation of the project

The analytical frame of the project builds on the degree of urban versus rural as fundamental categories being dependent on both structural relations and functional flows. The study relies on innovative analysis of the European-wide data that can be made available for the project. The approach on flows will have to be covered mainly by case studies.

A discussion that influences all work within the project is the one of urbanisation phase. An input to this discussion and possible ways to take that into consideration in the project can be found in Part Two of this report.

It has been decided to avoid applying some final definitions of rural and urban. The project will leave them to the very end of the project. The logic behind the work on indicators and typologies is the following:



The WP2 is in a key position to say, what can be said about urban-rural relationships based on European-wide data at NUTS3 level. This WP is also responsible for the database of the project. This WP not only suggests a list of indicators but also makes the data available for the analysis. A set of key indicators is made concrete by surveying factual data supply. A certain kind of analysis by Taurus/CEG has been proposed and will be carried out after this interim reporting, as soon as the data access is sufficiently guaranteed. The work of WP3 will then continue building on this.

The WP1 approaches the urban-rural relationships based on the state-of-the-art in the scientific debate and the WP4 gives a statement about the current information needs in the key EU policies that affect urban-rural relationships. Both of these WPs concretise their work by suggesting a short list of indicators that describe the picture in the two ends. They also discuss the hypotheses for the foreseen analysis that paves the way towards new typologies. The WP4 should be able bring up the diversity of the policy challenges in the European countries.

The work with the case studies got many motivations. It should be considered as an integral part of the whole project, not as a supplement. The case study work shall continuously discuss with the findings of the European-wide analysis. Important motives comes from the data gaps identified on the European level (data on tourism, land prices, natural and cultural heritage and governance for example) related to the urban-rural relations. There is also the need to complement the NUTS3-analysis, which is often too coarse-grained. Case studies are also a way to get in more of the perspective of the accession countries.

Application of Common Platform

SWOT questionnaire

For questions 1-4 the ESDP policy options of direct relevance for the 1.1.2.-project are

A) Maintenance of a basic supply of services and public transport in small and medium-sized towns in rural areas, particularly those in decline;·
B) Promotion of co-operation between towns and countryside aiming at strengthening functional regions;·
C) Integrating the countryside surrounding large cities in spatial development strategies for urban regions, aiming at more efficient land use planning, paying special attention to the quality of life in the urban surroundings; and·
D) Promotion of company networks between small and medium-sized enterprises in the towns and countryside.

1.) In the light of the policy aims of the ESDP: What are the main **strengths** identified by your TPG? A) *There is an increasing understanding that the conventional view of rural areas as equivalent to agriculture is no longer reflective of the reality of either rural regions or the rural component of rural-urban relationships.*
2.) In the light of the policy aims of the ESDP: What are the main **weaknesses** identified by your TPG? A) *Although agricultural policy is gradually changing into rural development policy, the economic system of rural areas, based to a large extent on its fabric of smaller and larger urban centres, is still hardly targeted.* C) *Policies aimed at urban areas do not view cities and metropolitan areas as part of complex regional systems which include rural areas. Hence, cities are often viewed in isolation from their regional context.*
3.) In the light of the policy aims of the ESDP: What are the main **opportunities** resulting from the identified frame conditions? B) *The urban-rural relationships can add a significant policy dimension to understanding the key territorial development issues and formulating effective policies to address them.*
4.) In the light of the policy aims of the ESDP: What are the main **threats** resulting from the identified frame conditions? C) *The current high concentration of immigrants in large metropolitan areas in Europe could set in motion the next phase of counter-urbanisation. Those that cannot make a living in the metropolises are obliged to join the higher income groups of the earlier phase of counter-urbanisation. This could change the core-periphery concept from a regional to a local phenomenon, indicating a deepened social polarisation characteristic to third world countries.*

The questions from 5 onwards come a bit too early for the project and can only be commented in the next interim report.

Core concepts

As proposed by the 3.1., the project will be prepared to comment this issue and the somewhat puzzling list of concepts during the seminar on Crete.

Core indicators proposed by 3.1. (commented in early March)

In general the comments of Mark Shucksmith from project 2.1.3. were very much in line with the 1.1.2.-reactions: further clarification of the purpose of the endeavour and planned responsibilities is needed.

After the First Interim Report the work in the 1.1.2.-project has been cutting down the long wish-list of urban-rural indicators according to their relevance and data access. The indicators proposed by 3.1. for 1.1.2. as possible responsibilities have not been at the top of the project's priorities so far. The 1.1.2. is more interested in the very basic variables. Of special importance are the ones related to commuting (1.1.1.) and migration (1.1.4.) and all data proposed for 3.1. A list of further preferences was sent to 3.1. in early March, as well as a data request /special queries on households and employment by sectors. All these would be useful at NUTS3-level.

Core typologies proposed by 3.1. (commented in early March)

As stated in the contract of the project 1.1.2., the work with typologies is concentrated on developing a typology of urban-rural relations and not a typology of rural areas. However, later in the course of the project it might be possible to discuss the rural typologies as well, maybe together with the key variables and other outcomes of the ESPON projects. The geographical level of the urban-rural-typology shall be NUTS3, as previously planned.

ECP Networking

A first experiment to use the ECP network was carried out in the form of questionnaires addressed to those countries where there was no project partner to address. The ECPs were also invited to tell how they saw their possibilities to react to such requests. The participation was not very promising except what came to the two ECPs of the Candidate Countries, which provided useful inputs in time.

Integration of points raised in Response to First Interim Report

The comments referring to the lack of indicators for the analysis of the effects of the metropolisation and of the urban sprawl on the social structures have been taken into account, but the task of finding suitable indicators for European-wide analysis is difficult. The foreseen update of CORINE data would be useful for the project as it would give clear indications of the urban sprawl.

Concerning the study of land prices, the project 1.1.2. can build on a major five-country comparative research project "EuProMa" undertaken at the University of Dortmund under the direction of Hartmut Dietrich. The series of books[1] published between 1993 and 1995 provides a good sample of European frameworks of the urban land and property markets, covering Germany, France, United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Italy and Sweden. Further studies, especially from the Accession Countries should still be searched for. The OECD has also conducted various studies that can prove useful. A Finnish review also exists. In addition, what comes to land price data sources, some of the national land surveys provide information even on their websites.

The response from 3.1./CU on FIR stated that a resulting typology will be based on the degree of influence/intensity of *flows* between urban and rural areas. This is not in line with the project bid, as the 1.1.2. will *consider both urban-rural structures and flows*. As it has become obvious there is very little data on flows available, which means that the study will have to deal mainly with the structural data. For the analysis of flows a number of case studies are needed. A joint endeavour of 1.1.1. and 1.1.2. with the functional urban regions can probably compensate the lack of flow dimension in the European wide approach.

The policy questions listed in the 3.1./CU response get some answers in the Part Two description of WP4 findings.

Also smaller corrections and amendments to the FIR have been made to the working documents that were the basis for the First Interim Report.

Networking undertaken towards other TPG

Links with other projects have emerged quite naturally, both via common partners and direct contacts of the LPs. The most crucial links are with the 2.1.3. (through NIRSA as a project partner in both) 1.1.1. (through Nordregio, CUDEM and OTB), as well as with 3.1. (TAURUS and Nordregio) as project partners. The coordinator of 1.1.1. was present in the small meeting that the project had in Helsinki in early February 2003 and correspondingly the 1.1.2.-coordinator visited the meeting of 1.1.1. in the Netherlands later in February.

[1] Dietrich H. et al. (1993); Williams R. H. & Wood B. (1994); Kalbro, T. & Mattsson, H. (1995); (Acosta R. & Renard V. 1993); Gastone, E. (1996).

Discussion with 2.1.3. has related to trends in policy development and to the use of typologies in the analysis. With 1.1.1. the joint effort is the study of the functional urban regions. This dimension has been called for in the feedback from the coordinating study / Commission representatives, for several good reasons. FURs are important as functional entities of flows and their analysis can provide info on flows without the necessity to explicitly define urban or rural at this stage.

Information on results envisaged for the interim report in August 2003

This list is an update to the paper presented in the Lead Partner meeting in Brussels, February 2003. Here the focus is on data analysis and maps, but as this Interim Report indicates, there is a lot of work undergoing in the field of policy analysis and review of current practises. The work on conceptual matters is also constantly proceeding at the background.

Methods

1. *Statistical one-dimensional analyses* for 29 countries (NUTS3) according to *non-harmonised data*: e.g. urbanisation rate, urban population density as well as rural population density based on *national classifications and statistics*.
2. *Statistical one-dimensional analyses* for 29 countries (NUTS3) according to *harmonised data*: e.g. population density, age structure, migration, size of households, GDP per capita, income of households, total participation rate, share of agriculture, productivity per sector, number of employees in construction, level of education as well as land use based on *European classifications and statistics,* and the *CORINE* database. Analysis of dynamics with data covering time series.
3. *Statistical multi-dimensional analyses* according to factors mentioned in the previous point 2.
4. *Statistical analyses* for 29 countries on a *national level* in order to elaborate *national typologies*: e.g. year when national employment in agriculture fell under 50 percent, under 15 percent and duration of that period.
5. *Case studies* taking into consideration *scale* of study (national, regional, local), *type of region* (agglomerated, urbanised, rural), national *phase of urbanisation* (primate city stage, intermediate city stage, small city stage) as well as *theme* (structure, flows). Case studies are supposed to illuminate the causalities of urban-rural relationships, render detailed studies possible, provide information on themes not integrated into the statistical analyses (e.g. land prices), provide the statistical multi-dimensional analyses with arguments for choice of correlation studies and provide explanations for statistical analyses.
6. Review of *European policy areas* related to urban-rural relationships; Compilation and analysis of the existing *national policies* and *local/regional initiatives*.

Results by August 2003

- A set of maps indicating various aspects of urbanisation based on national classifications, see Methods, 1. above.
- A set of maps illustrating one-dimensional analyses according to factors outlined in Methods, 2. above.
- A set of maps illustrating some tentative multi-dimensional analyses.
- Tentative results of case studies.
- A description of some European countries (core/periphery) in terms of differential urbanisation and land markets.
- A preliminary typology of regions with regard to urban-rural relations
- Database + tools for processing data
- Recommendations for monitoring territorial trends: applicable systems
- Concrete policy recommendations, review of good practise
- Inputs required by 3.1.

PART TWO

Addendum requirements

The points of the Addendum in the contract of project 1.1.2. are covered in the First Interim Report (FIR) and Second Interim Report (SIR) as follows:

Addendum points	FIR	SIR Part I	SIR Part II	Annexes
d)				
- European maps showing				
* the existing spatial structure of urban-rural relations			National urban-rural definitions	Annex 2
* problems and dynamics related to urban and rural areas			WP2: no maps yet, only analysis planned	Annex 4
- Profile of the functional and physical characteristics in the urban-rural interface	WP1		WP1 + WP2 + WP4	
e)				
Overview on concepts, methodology	WP1	Summary + Project presentation	WP-descriptions	
f)				
Database and mapping			WP2 + WP3	
g)				
List of indicators vs. data requests		Application of Common Platform	WP2	Annex 3
h)				
Draft conclusions		Summary	WPs, esp. WP4	

Urban and rural population in Europe

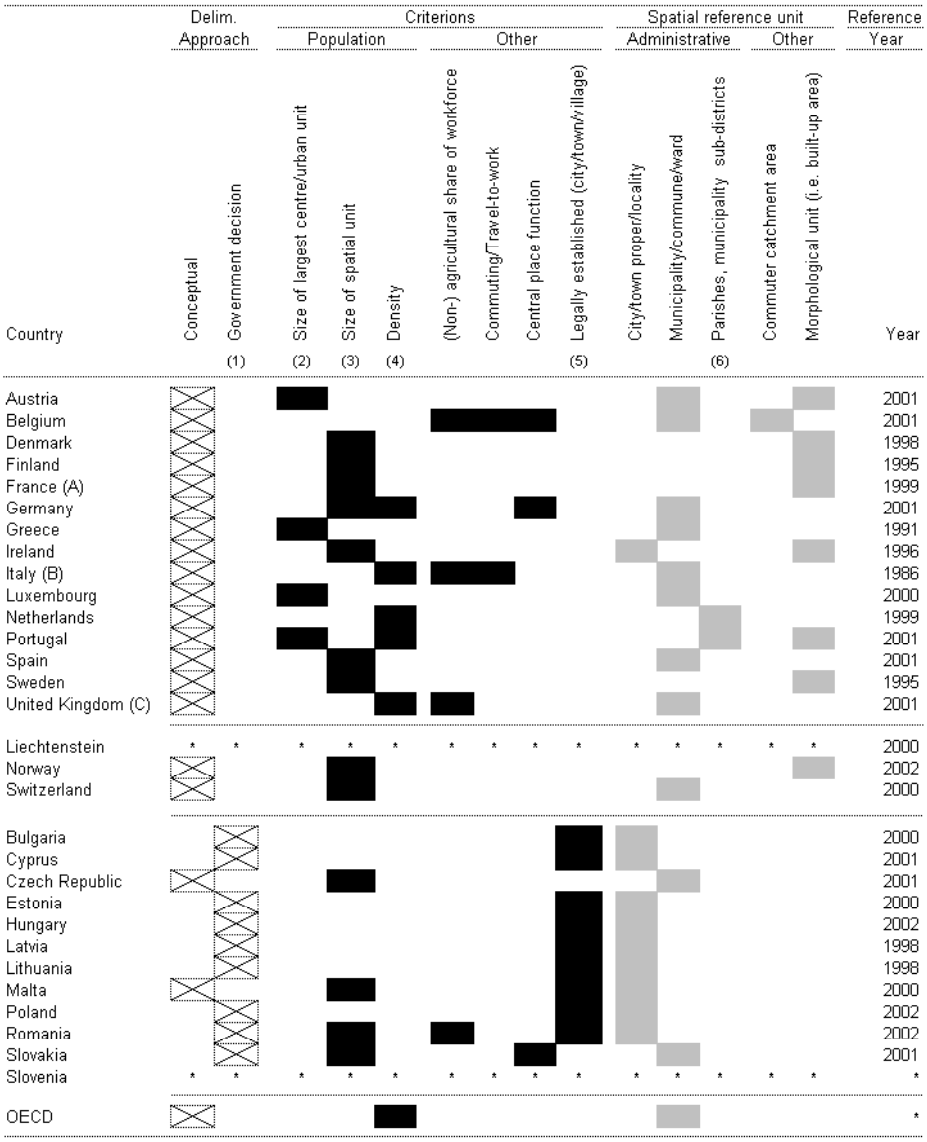
Review of national delimitation approaches

Rural population is often delimitated as counterpart of urban population and hence often described as non-urban. The delimitation approaches tend to focus on urban population as also can be seen in Table 1. In general the delimitation approaches in accession and candidate countries differ from other countries of the ESPON space and form a more unified group of approaches on its own. Only a few of them apply a conceptual delimitation approach, which reflects the long tradition in command economy. However, a delimitation of urban and rural population by government decision can also be based on conceptual work. In some countries several approaches on delimitation of urban and rural population are discussed (i.e. UK) to meet different policy needs.

The quantity of delimitation criterions ranges from just a single indicator (i.e. Austria) to an extensive set of indicators processed by advanced analysis methods (i.e. England). However, a clear cut sorting of the criterions into categories often proves difficult. Throughout the EU15 countries an extensive mix of criteria is common. Population measures (i.e. density or size of largest centre) are intensively used throughout the entire ESPON space. Sometimes socio-economic criteria also qualify for delimitating urban and rural population.

In contrast there are only a few countries taking into account the agricultural share of workforce (Belgium, Italy, England, Romania) or commuting (Belgium and Italy) to find out on urban and rural population. Belgium, Germany and Slovakia also include the centrality of a place or spatial unit. Accession and candidate countries rather attach urban and rural population to legally established settlements such as cities and villages.

The ESPON countries base their delimitation approaches on different spatial reference units. Three main groups emerge, firstly city propers and localities (mostly accession and candidate countries), secondly municipalities or parts of it (most common case) and thirdly morphological units such as built-up areas (Austria, France, Ireland, the Nordic countries, and Portugal). Belgium is the only country applying its criterion to commuter catchment areas. In many cases a combination of spatial reference units is in use. The differences in delimitation approaches are particularly manifested at country borders as can be observed in the Figures of Annex 2 for example in the case of the border between Romania and Bulgaria or Belgium and France.



(1) The delimitation of urban and rural population by government decision may sometimes also be based on conceptional frameworks.
(2) Threshold 2,000 inhabitants always.
(3) Note! The following thresholds apply for different reference units. Denmark/Finland/Norway/Sweden: 200 inhabitants, Germany: around 100,000 inhabitants, France: 2,000 inhabitants, Spain 10,000 inhabitants, Czech Republic: 2,000 inhabitants, Malta: 1,500 inhabitants, Slovakia: 5,000 inhabitants, Switzerland: 10,000 inhabitants, Ireland 1,500 inhabitants.
(4) Germany: 150 inhabitants/km^2, Netherlands: 500 addresses/km^2, Portugal: 100 inhabitants/km^2, OECD: 150 inhabitants/km^2 (Eurostat modified: 100 inhabitants/km^2).
(5) Cyprus: Nicosia and district towns covered by local town plans.
(6) Netherland: neighbourhoods comprising "buurten", Portugal: parishes (freguesias).

(A) Excluding Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guyane and Reunion.
(B) The list of criteria also includes active population (>14 years, women), age cohort > 14 years, average number of family members, number of private owned dwellings and penetration rate of phone contracts.
(C) England only. The list of criteria also includes ratio of active and inactive population, use of public transport and share of ethnically non-white people.

* = Data not available

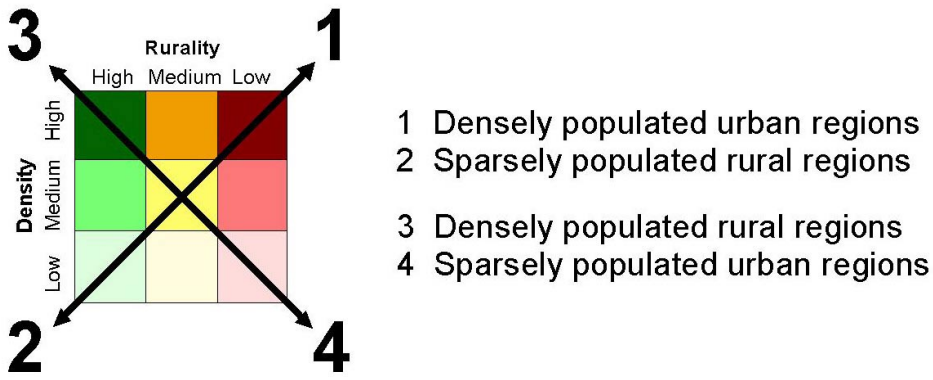
Table 1: Main components of national approaches on delimitation of urban and rural population

Urban and rural population in Europe

Despite significant differences in delimitation approaches on urban and rural population between countries, and thus incomparability of those figures across the ESPON space, the following method introduces a more comparable picture of Europe's urban and rural population based on national delimitation approaches.

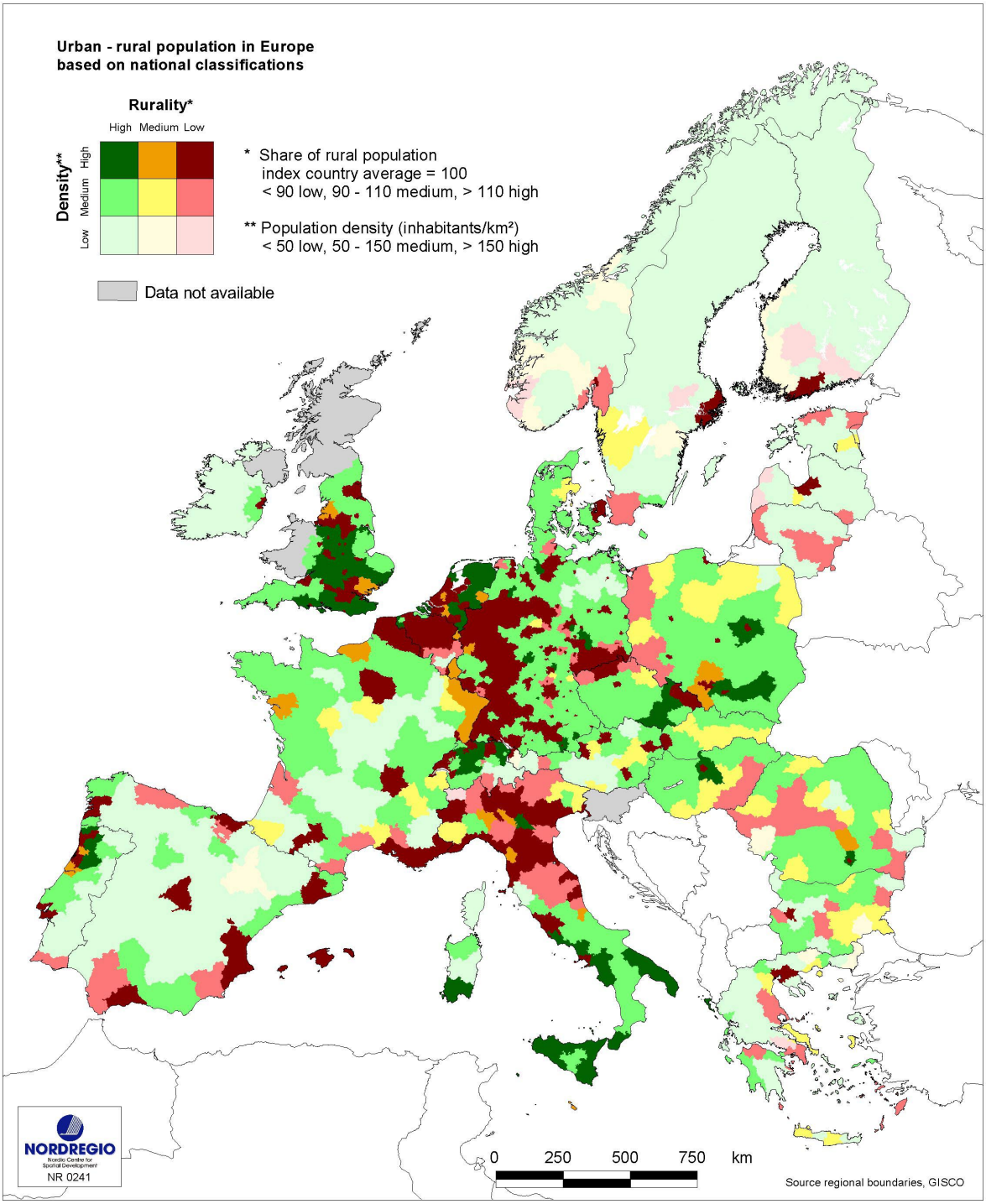
In a first step the share of rural population in the regions was indiced with the country average (cf. Figure 8 in Annex 1). Since figures on urban and rural population are comparable within each country the index provides a measure of rurality within a national context. In a second step the total population density has been used to find out on concentration of population.

Figure 1: Extremes of the urban – rural population pattern



According regions can be classified between four extreme cases (Figure 1).
On the one hand there are densely populated urban regions (1) standing opposite to sparsely populated rural regions (2). Secondly there are also densely populated rural regions (3) or sparsely populated urban regions (4). Figure 2 depicts the regional pattern of Europe's urban and rural population on a map.

Figure 2: Urban and rural population in Europe



WP1 – some findings

Urbanisation

Among professionals and researchers there is currently a prolific discussion on migration patters and urbanisation as an effect of globalisation. On the macro level, urban hierarchies are supposed to be revised, and on the micro level, decisions by firms and various organisations as well as by individuals are thought to reflect changing conditions. The underlying assumption seems to be that global trends influence urbanisation patters and associate decisions by actors involved, regardless place and country. For instance, the advance of communication and information technology is gathered to imply a certain kind of logic in rearranging urban matters.[2]

Surely, some of the present day features of urbanisation (or urbanisation reversal) are caused by overall trends related to development in technology, demographic change and globalisation of markets. But do the effects of these measures occur in a uniform way? The answer is probably negative, since various parts of Europe are in different stages of urbanisation, which is rendered obvious by comparing the evolving changes in a national context. In countries with a long history of centralised government (U.K., France, Sweden), the (mono-centric) national urban system has evolved differently from the situation in (poly-centric) countries where a central government is more recently established (Germany, Italy).[3] Other factors of interest are the age of the now existing settlement pattern and the age and pace of industrialisation history as well as population density.

In order to grasp the diversity of a very complex phenomenon we simply label “urbanisation”, we need intellectual tools for appropriating the diversity of the phenomenon under scrutiny. Such tools would indicate the necessity of a set of concepts, founded on theory of urbanisation, being broad enough to encompass the wide variety of European settlement structures and migration patterns. Such a theory could be the so-called differential urbanisation theory.[4]

Differential urbanisation

Any urban centre can be said to fulfil two functions: to serve as a centre for its rural surroundings and as a mediator of interaction within a larger context. The size of its *hinterland* is determined by competition from business and other functions of surrounding urban centres, while its *sphere of influence* can reach beyond the hinterland or beyond nearby cities. In this respect, towns and cities do not compete, but activities (firms, services, etc.) located in them do.

In pre-industrial locations, the built-up areas of an urban centre would ideally be strictly confined to the clear delineation of the urban core, leaving a clear-cut border between urban and rural land. This *border zone* is increasingly broadened and blurred by *urban sprawl*. The population of the hinterland, or within the sphere of influence of the urban centre, is subjected to cover a certain *distance* in order to reach the centre. This distance can be viewed in objective terms, such as measured physical distance or travelling costs, or in subjective terms related to individual experience of moving to and fro the centre. The resistance implied by movement results in distance decay.

According to the central place theory, a *hierarchy of central places* may evolve over time and the attraction of these centres can be studied as a function of supply as well as of demand.[5] There are, however, also non-central places that get founded as a result of *location constants*, irrespective of the current settlement structure. Location constants could be related to natural resources, defence, religion, historical reasons, or foreseen positional advantages. Any settlement could be viewed in

[2] Brotchie et al. 1991; Talvitie, J. 2003
[3] See Champion 2002; Pumain 2002; Kalbro & Mattsson 1995; Gans & Kemper 2002; Petsimeris 2002
[4] Geyer & Kontuly 1993
[5] The supply approach has been elaborated by Christaller, the demand approach Lösch. See Haggett 1972, pages 286 – 294.

terms of a hierarchical organisation of focal points, clusters of focal points, clusters of clusters of focal points, and so on. Any such hierarchy can be related to size of centre or to specified supply and demand, etc.

According to the theory of differential urbanisation, any city system undergoes ideally various *phases* in its development, passing through a complete cycle of urbanisation (polarisation), polarisation reversal and counter-urbanisation. In general terms, urban evolution seems to undergo the same phases all over the world, ranging from the establishment of urban settlements to a differentiation phase when larger urban settlements are formed, often at the expense of smaller ones.

According to the differential urbanisation theory, the initial *polarisation* phase of an urban development cycle includes the growth of large cities ("early prime city stage", "intermediate prime city stage", "advanced prime city stage"). The *polarisation reversal* implies the growth of intermediate sized cities ("early intermediate city stage", "advanced intermediate city stage") and the *counter-urbanisation* phase corresponding to the growth of small cities ("advanced small city stage"). Ideally according to the theory, the growth of prime cities would correspond to the decline of small cities. Eventually this relation is supposed to turn the other way around as small cities grow while prime cities decline. The growth and decline of intermediate cities would fit in as a medium stage between the extremes.

The various stages of urbanisation has also been conceptualised in terms of *urbanisation* (population increase of the core), *suburbanisation* (increase of the ring, decrease of the core), *disurbanisation* (decrease of core and ring), and reurbanisation (increase of core, decrease of ring).[6]

Early stages of urbanisation is often associated with *premature urbanisation*, resulting in something called over-urbanisation or a state where the urban centre gains an excess population that cannot be integrated within the formal structures of the urban centre. This would be a situation typical to developing countries, while polarisation reversal would be linked to more advanced developing countries, and counter-urbanisation to highly developed countries.

For the purpose of studying urban-rural relationships in Europe, the differential urbanisation theory could be useful as it can be applied at various scales and as it render possible to grasp the diversity of urban systems in Europe. These have evolved very differently in the various countries over time. The effects of European integration and globalisation on the different national urban systems could be very diverse, and the theory provides some basic concepts for grasping and articulating this diversity.

The individual variations among the European states with respect to degree of urbanisation have cultural and political as well as economic reasons. Above was stated the fact that centralised nation states have promoted mono-centric urban structures while late centralisation has caused polycentric structures. The particular stage of urbanisation (prime city stage, intermediate city stage or small city stage) in any country is of course to some degree an effect of industrialisation, which can be rendered in terms of when it got started (e.g. less than 50 percent of the labour force employed in the primary sector), when it was close to finished (e.g. less than 15 percent employed in the primary sector), and the duration of this period. But degree of urbanisation is also a function of overall conditions such as population density, which implies remarkable differences among the various European countries.

During the last decades, the effects of *information and communication technology* (ICT) have been much discussed. The economic rationale of these changes should be clearly stated. ICT implies a tremendously improved *productivity* in the storing and processing of information and in communication, which means *saving of time*. The growth of productivity indicates of course the rising value of time. This means that the more time is saved, the more it gains in value. This relationship actually completely destroys the fairly naive argument claiming that enhanced productivity would render more "free time" for non-productive activities. As a matter of fact the logic of enhanced labour productivity seems to be widely applied on leisure time as well. Spare time is actually getting more and more efficiently organised and utilised in an increasingly productive manner.

[6] Klaassen & Scimemi 1981

Like all improvements in productivity, the probable effect of ICT is concentration of economic activities. World cities are gaining in centrality because ICT improves their competitiveness and allows for their economies to attract even more related economic investments. The new information and communication technology forms the backbone of current structural transformations in the European economy because it serves as a vehicle for the creation of a new functionally interrelated global economic system. As ICT helps to compress space and time, societies are supposed to be increasingly fragmented. ICT is, however, not necessarily supposed to diminish the importance of face-to-face interaction. The very contrary may be the case. The effects of ICT on urban-rural relations are still open for debate.[7]

In relation to ICT, there are indications of a new *fifth economic sector*, which serves as a vehicle for information, education, entertainment and intellectual curiosity. The total share of manual labour and office work are supposed to be reduced to some 30 – 40 percent of the total employment in the US by the year 2010.[8] The knowledge-driven economy is supposed to have an effect on the entire range of actors in the global economy, the corporate sector manipulating the market and the unskilled individuals at the bottom being manipulated. Again, the impact on the urban setting and urban-rural relations is still open for debate.

Migration

In pre-industrial, rural Europe, the land and labour were the two roots of wealth.[9] Warfare was rational action as a means for grabbing agricultural land and precious land-bound resources, and emigration was rejected on the ground that the nation state would be weakened by loss of manpower. Mercantilism implied a body of thought, developed from the mid-sixteenth to the late seventeenth century, recognising the growing power of the national economy and favouring the intervention of the state in economic activity in order to maximise national wealth.

Starting by the end of the 18th century, industrialisation and economic liberation brought about large-scale migration from rural to urban areas. This process has, however, been very different in various European countries. Urbanisation has been enhanced by migrants who over-estimated employment opportunities in the urban sector, which resulted in over-urbanisation, unemployment and emigration. As happened previously in Europe during the Industrial Revolution, primary centres in the developing world have become over-populated with subsequent unemployment and hardship.

In the post-war era, decentralisation and the introduction of the concept of *growth poles* were applied in order to counteract polarisation and create economic development in peripheral areas. Emphasis was placed on the industrial development of intermediate-sized towns and their adjacent regions in order to divert migration away from large cities. The continuing polarisation despite these measures has in some countries lead to the discrediting of the growth centre concept as a development instrument. The concept of *place prosperity* has thus been substituted for the concept of *people's prosperity*. In this view, the top-down approach is substituted for a bottom-up perspective and the mean value prosperity is replaced by a diversified understanding of the situation among various population categories.

According to the *neoclassical migration theory*, the migration from urban to rural areas will continue until imbalances in the productivity and income levels between agriculture and industry have been eliminated. This theory has been much criticised for being exceedingly macro-scale economically oriented and for overlooking socio-anthropological explanations. The theory of *relative deprivation* regards the economic position of a household in its own community, and states that the degree of one's relative deprivation corresponds to one's likelihood to migrate. Thus communities with relatively equal income distribution will generate less migration. Migration also relates to envisaged long-term

[7] Talvitie 2003
[8] Geyer 2002, page 69
[9] Cowen 1998

advantages as a result of education possibilities. The young generation is also attracted to major metropolises and their diverse supply of entertainment and lifestyles.

The degree of mobility among various social strata seems to correlate with the degree of empowerment among the different groups. Industrialisation has resulted in the deepening of core-peripheral differentials. In developing countries, a polarisation between a westernised elite and the traditional rest has emerged. In the view of the *world systems theory*, capitalism expands outwards from the core nations to the rest of the world and labour in the developing countries get displaced. International migration is fuelled by an increasing polarisation of the global economy. Migrants from the developing countries are accommodated in the least attractive and insecure employment sector in an increasingly segmented labour market. In the lagging countries, labour is regarded as an export commodity to improve their own capital-labour ratios and to gain foreign capital through international remittance. Core areas, with low fertility rates, act as magnets on peripheral areas with high fertility rates and poverty.

Migration patterns are distinguished according to population streams between various locations. *Mainstream* migrations indicate dominant patterns while *sub-stream* and *counter-stream* migration are movements in opposite direction, part of which are return migrants. The rational behind migration patterns are of course associated with the incentives of the migrants, which can be very diverse. *Productionism* refers to driving forces of an economic nature while *environmentalism* would refer to the need to improve one's actual living environment. In a lifespan perspective, the former enables a person to achieve the latter. In the upper strata of a segmented labour market, productionist and environmentalist incentives would fuse as professionals are inclined to seek for good living conditions in combination with an attractive job.

Both on the individual level and the institutional level, migration involves *risks and cost* that are either *direct of indirect*. The sought after benefits may not be achieved even in the long run. Life changes may involve investment in education and professional skills that pay off only over a considerable period of time, which make it harder for older people as these have less time to compensate for financial and social losses.

In the context of a core-periphery relationship, huge discrepancy in terms of economic opportunities and environmental assets would favour migration. Conversely, when differences are reduced, the migratory patterns get more varied and complex, and less predictable over time. Normally, migration patterns correlate with the *business cycle*. Booms enhance polarisation while recessions would decrease it. Migration patterns are further modified by the core-peripheral framework, which can be differentiated vertically in terms of their relative level of development, and horizontally in terms of scale and location.

One of the major overall contexts of migration is *demographic change*. Fertility rates fell below the replacement level of 2.13 live births per woman in Europe for the first time in the mid-60s, which was followed by the rest of the developed world some ten years later. Falling fertility rates in combination with rising life expectancy levels has had a significant impact on the demographic picture. Family sizes are decreasing, family members are aging, and single parent families or "new family" combinations are increasing, Changing needs and mobility result in diverging redistribution trends. For instance elderly migration has had a significant impact on overall migration trends. Those in their early retirement move to desired locations. When minor disabilities appear, they tend to move to locations where assistance is present.

Another major migration trend in the central parts of Europe is the striving for the rural. Sub-urbanisation is not only a characteristic of households with children, but increasingly so with regard to single-person households as well.[10] There seem to be a prevailing preference for rural dwelling.[11] Actually: *"This cultural construction – the …rural idyll – is actively mobilized and reproduced through the marketing and commodification of the countryside for urban consumption on multiple scales from*

[10] Heins, S. et al. 2002
[11] Built Environment. Volume 28, Number 4, 2002.

the local to the national."[12] The driving forces behind this is supposed to be twofold. One the one hand, the rural is conceived as "close to nature". On the other hand, the rural context is supposed to imply an enhanced feeling for community in terms of comprehensible social relations.

The current high concentration of immigrants in large metropolitan areas in Europe could set in motion the next phase of counter-urbanisation. Those that cannot make a living in the metropolises are obliged to join the higher income groups of the earlier phase of counter-urbanisation. This could change the core-periphery concept from a regional to a local phenomenon, indicating a deepened social polarisation characteristic to third world countries.

WP2 – some findings

Indicators

Based on the comprehensive indicator list that was compiled for the first interim report, a choice of about 30 indicators was made during the project meeting in Mondorf. These indicators are regarded as the most relevant ones for describing and analysing urban-rural relations. This set of indicators is the basis for all further work on indicators, with data and for data analysis. Only few indicators have been added to this set later on. These were suggestions from the feedback-paper by Peter Mehlbye and from project partners.

Categories have been established to structure the indicators list and to group the indicators thematically: "demography", "economy/socio-economy", "structures" and "flows". The category "territory" has been added later after the first data sets were provided.

During the Mondorf meeting the set of indicators was not only divided into categories, but also into two parts: harmonised data and non-harmonised data. This division derived from the experiences of the first data availability checks (e.g. REGIO database, EUROSTAT, national Data Navigators):
- data for some of the indicators will be quite easily available, as they are collected EU-wide by European institutions or by ESPON 3.1 or they are very common in general so that we expected them to be available as harmonised data from national sources
- data for the rest of the indicators will be more difficult to gather, as they are not collected EU-wide by statistical institutions and quite specific so that – most probably – there was not any harmonisation on European level.

The following list names the indicators according to the categories. More information about the set of indicators is provided in the Annex3 of the report.

	n°	**Elaborated Indicator**
Territory		
	0	Area in km2
Demography		
	1a	Average population total
	1a	Average population male
	1a	Average population female
	1a	Population total
	6	Population total, age cohorts
	1a	Population male
	6	Population male, age cohorts
	1a	Population female
	6	Population female, age cohorts
	1b	population size
	2a	population density
	2b	population density
	2c	population urban
	2d	population rural

[12] Valentine 2001, page 257.

	3	population change
	4	size of households
	5	number of households
	6	age structure
	7	net migration
	8	gross migration
Economy / Socio-Economy		
	9a	GDP in EURO
	9b	GDP in EURO per inhabitant
	9c	GDP in EURO per inhabitant in EU average
	9d	GDP PPS
	9e	GDP PPS per inhabitant
	9f	GDP PPS per inhabitant in EU average
	10	income of households
	11a	labour participation rate (active population)
	11b	female participation rate (interrelatedness) (active population female)
	11c	male participation rate (interrelatedness) (active population male)
	11d	Active population aged over 25 years
	11e	Active population aged under 25 years
	12a	Persons employed total
	12b	Persons employed female
	12c	Persons employed male
	13a	Persons employed agriculture
	13b	Persons employed Industry
	13c	Persons employed in Service
	14a	Unemployed total (number and rate)
	14b	Unemployed under 25 (number and rate)
	14c	Unemployed over 25 (number and rate)
	14d	Unemployed male (number and rate)
	14e	Unemployed female (number and rate)
	15	productivity per sector
	16a	entrepreneurship (self-employed minus farmers)
	16b	entrepreneurship (start-ups, ratio of newly founded firms to closed firms)
	17	share of small to big businesses
	13a	absolute and relative share of agriculture (refered to employment)
	18	off-farm employment
	19a	absolute and relative significance of tourism in the economy
	19b	indicators on tourism
	20	economic diversification
	21	construction, accoring to employment
	22	volume of investments
	23	level of education
	24	land prices
	25	service provision
Structures		
	26a	urbanisation rate
	26b	urbanisation rate
	27a	share of urban population
	27b	share of urban population
	28	primacy-index
	29a	land use (built-up areas, sealed areas, forest, agriculture, other areas)
	29b	land use (built-up areas, sealed areas, forest, agriculture, other areas)
	30	change of designated land
	31a	ratio between built-up and vacant land (brown fields, green fields)
	31b	ratio between built-up and vacant land (brown fields, green fields)
	32	natural heritage
	33	cultural heritage
	34	governance
Flows		
	35	functional regions, transport flows, expanding labour market etc.

At the moment, there might be some uncertainties in the suggestions for data analysis due to the lack of a complete/fulfilled check of data availability. Thus the suggestions made below should be regarded as tentative.

The WP2 has tried to sort out the most important and most interesting ones for the analysis. The plan is to define a set of determinants for urban-rural relations. According to their correlation coefficient, it will be possible to compile a ranking for the indicators with the strongest influence on urban-rural relations

Suggested statistical analysis

As reviewed by Ballas, Kalogeresis and Labrianidis in the Final Report of the project "The Future of Europe's Rural Periphery"[13], in the past three decades there has been an increasing number of multivariate statistical analysis to get typologies of urban and rural areas (CLOKE, 1977; IBERY, 1981; OPENSHAW, 1983; MALINEN *et al.,* 1994; BRUNSDON, 1995; BLUNDEN *et al.,*1998; REES *et al.,* 2002;). Some of these analysis used population, economic, education and household data from census (LEAVY *et al.,* 1999) while other ones included numerous indicators of health, social services (READING *et al*., 1994) and commercial customer targeting (BIRKIN, 1995).

These studies show the relevance of making a multivariate analysis, related to the main aims of this work which have to dot with identifying categories of urban-rural relations and identifying a typology of areas that interpret these relations.

To develop this analysis the following stages will be followed:

1. The first stage involves collecting and examining 25/30 indicators that can extend beyond a static view. Some of these indicators should be collected from the last available census and, simultaneously, we should include some dynamic indicators that allow to capture as much information as possible about trends over time.

   The analysis will be done at NUTS3-level. At first each NUTS-area is classified into categories. The proposal is to choose an existing typology that was part of the outcomes of the Study Programme on European spatial planning (SPESP): the typology of settlement structure (see BBR 2001: "Criteria for the Spatial Differentiation of the EU-Territory: Economic Strength", p. 55). In SPESP the classification was produced at NUTS2-level. In this report it is now presented for NUTS3-level as well (Figure 3). At this stage not all Europe could be covered on NUTS3-level.

[13] Labrianidis L. (co-ordinator) (2003). The future of Europe's Rural Periphery: the role of entrepreneurship in responding to employment problems and social marginalisation". Financed by European Commission 5th Framework program. Final Report.

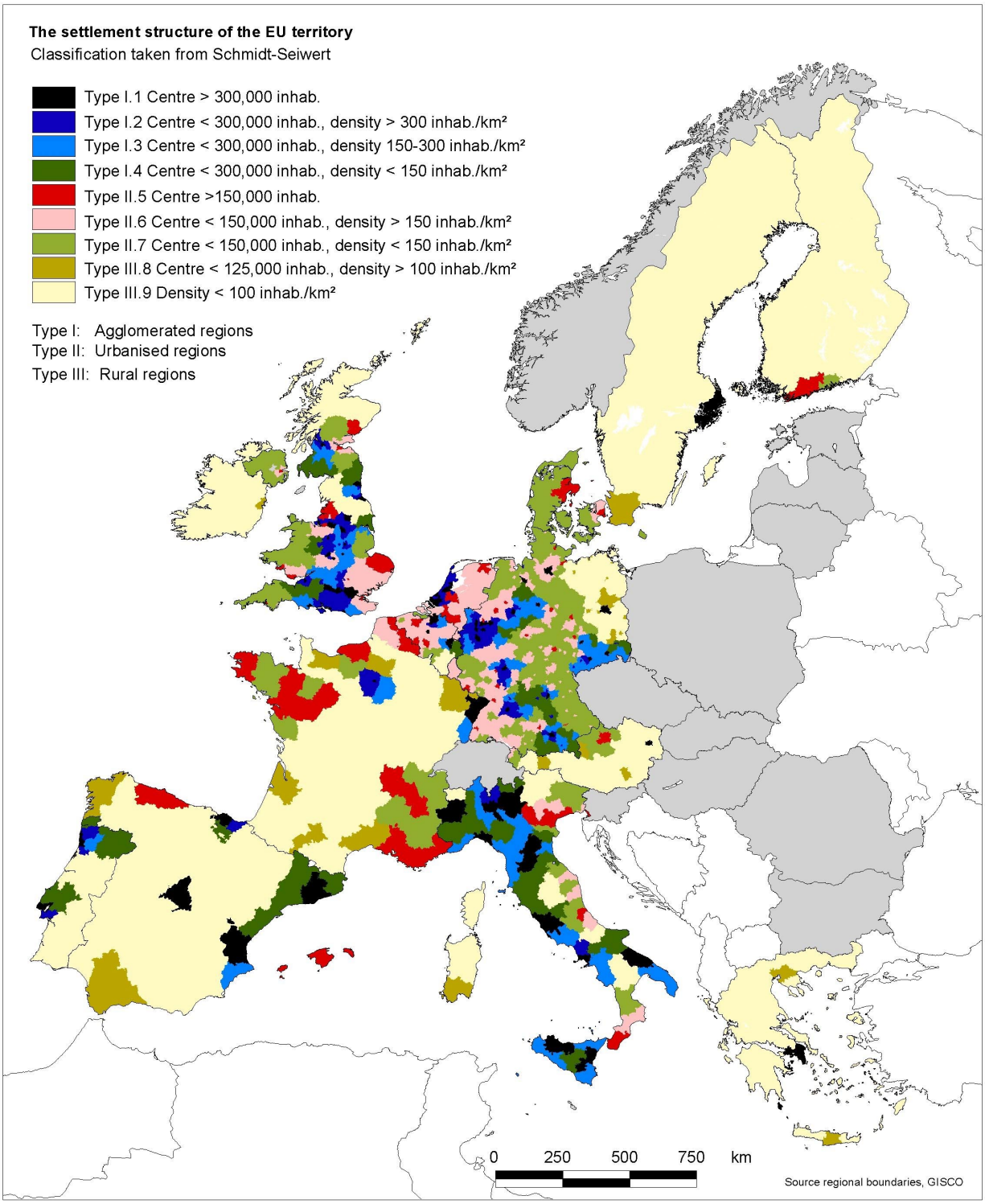


Figure 3: Settlement structure of the EU territory

Indicators always have to refer to theoretically based concepts and models, otherwise they would be arbitrary. To be useful for improving the knowledge base of EU policy making, they also need to stick to the underlying policy aims. In order to ensure these connections, the selection of indicators must be closely connected to the discussions and outputs of the other WPs. These connections will still have to be strengthened.

The indicators will thus form the following picture:

	Demographic				Economic				Structure			Flows
NUTS	Net migration	% of pop. aged 16	Medium house-hold size	etc	Medium House-hold income	GDP capita	Female labour participation (%)	etc	% of Urban popu-lation	% built-up/ vacant land	etc	etc
Area 1												
Area 2												
Area 3												
…												
Area *n*												

2. The second stage involves *principal component analysis* which aims at building *factors* that represent a large proportion of the variability of a dataset. Each *factor* is a linear combination of some of the original variables. These synthetic factors should express different urban-rural relations. The relative lengths of the lines that express the different variable combinations are called *eigenvalues*. We also make cartography of *scores* on selected *factors.*

3. The third stage involves *cluster analysis*, which aims at bringing together individual regions according to their similarity in terms of their *factor scores* obtained in stage two. This allows us to group regions in relation with the regional characteristics and with the type of urban-rural relations.

Simultaneously with the analysis, maps of each chosen indicator shall be made (both static picture and temporal change picture). Their analysis will complement the results of the *principal component analysis.* At the same time the team prepares some “summary tables” that show the differences in indicator averages between the pre-classified areas.

Data

As mentioned before, the set of indicators was divided into the part of harmonised and non-harmonised data. Whereas the harmonised data deals mainly with problems referring to data quality and data completeness, the part of non-harmonised data also has to judge the data situation according to their possible sources, their availability and the options to cope with the problems. In general, there are two main approaches to handle the non-harmonised data:
- to search the data lists of the national DataNavigators, to get an overview on congruent data bases and data sources
- to analyse the due issue through case studies – mainly for most or even all of the flow indicators

Apart from the statistical data the project is working with geographical data. Since geographical data are characterised by different features than statistical data – they require special skills and experience – it is advisable to regard geographical data as a separate part. In general, geographical data belongs to the group of harmonised data.

Data hosts

So far the harmonised data has been collected at Nordregio and the non-harmonised has been at the responsibility of TAURUS.

Harmonised data

As the requirements of our project refer to the research and analysis on European wide data, the harmonised data part seems to be the most extensive one of the data collecting work. It is concentrated on the organisation of the data base provided by ESPON 3.1 with data from REGIO data base and CORINE data base. It also involves the collection of additional data that should be part of harmonised data according to EUROSTAT data bases (e.g. size/number of households, net migration). This will be accompanied with data requests at national sources in some cases, especially in case of the accession countries.

If it turns out that some of the harmonised data are not harmonised ones and our allocation was wrong, the issue must be discussed with TAURUS as responsible for the non-harmonised part. We then will decide in a dialogue how to proceed and how to cope with such an indicator. In general, possible solutions for this kind of problems are:

- allocate the due indicator as non-harmonised and shift the work to TAURUS

- indicate it as data gap to European statistical institutions and in the interim reports

- find out, if other ESPON projects need the same data, and handle it in co-operation with them as "external division of labour".

Non-harmonised data

The task for the non-harmonised data mainly consists of researching and checking the national data bases according to the indications in the Data Navigators and of applying for data at national sources for statistics.

This means that TAURUS first finds out if national sources could provide data for the due indicator. In case of a negative outcome (e.g. only few countries can provide appropriate data or the national data gathering definitions are very heterogeneous) the issue can perhaps only be analysed in case studies. Maybe it could be possible to co-operate with other ESPON projects and check if they found a solution or if they could have contacted other sources. In case of a positive outcome there will be a data request at the relevant statistical institutions. The request will be conducted as agreed in the geographical division of labour.

However, it is not yet clear whether the project has enough resources for much of this kind of work. It is probable that the work with non-harmonised data is going to be limited to a couple of key indicators.

Geographical data

The co-ordination and the internal division of labour concerning geographical data is handled in between the GIS and cartographic experts in our project, Nordregio and Sefemeq. They are in constant contact and arrange the issue according to their skills, time tables and resources. The extent of 3.1. input is crucial before the planning of further steps can be made.

Examples of data availability checks (non-harmonised data)

TAURUS conducted research on available non-harmonised data on several indicators in the economy/socio-economy dimension. Primary source was the ESPON DataNavigator (downloaded from www.espon.lu on 16 Jan. 2003). Looking through the tables in Annex 4 ("X" marks available data sets) some countries seem not to provide any data for the indicators. This is due to a major problem of the DataNavigator, which is the lack of detailed information. Some countries provide very little data; France and Portugal are not even listed at all. In any case due to large gaps in the information provided in the ESPON DataNavigator we recommend further inquiries at the countries that have not yet provided appropriate or sufficient information in their available data.

Additionally the EUROSTAT, World Bank and OECD statistical databases, multiple University and digital libraries and the internet (universities, research institutes, public administrations, etc.) in general were searched for figures and further information.

Indicator number and subject
18 – Off-farm Employment

Findings
Only Luxembourg and the United Kingdom provide data, no further sources were found.

Recommendation
Subject to be analysed in case studies.

Indicator number and subject
19 – Tourism

Findings
According to the DataNavigator only very few countries do not provide any information on tourism. The amount of available data is large, but differs widely. The individual indicators can be narrowed down to categories. Sufficient information not available from REGIO database.

Recommendation
Summarize indicators as shown in table 1 (see annex) and query data from all countries.

Indicator number and subject
20 – Economic Diversification

Findings
Seven countries provide data on economic diversification according to the standardised NACE criteria. Nine more countries show at least figures on employment by sector, not necessarily/explicitly related to NACE. (see annex, table 2)

Recommendation
As it is still unclear if appropriate data for economic diversification will be provided by ESPON 3.1 the further procedure keeps open until an answer concerning data availability from ESPON 3.1 is given.

Indicator number and subject
21 – Construction

Findings
The data availability is the same as in no 20, construction can be derived from NACE statistics (employment by sector), see annex, table 2

Recommendation
Recommendation also relates to no 20, i.e. first expecting more information about this indicator by ESPON 3.1. Apart from this: use NACE statistics or general statistics on economic diversification where available, query data from all other countries

Indicator number and subject
22 – Volume of Investments

Findings
The data navigator provides only little information, but this information is available on a regional level. The World Bank provides FDI data only on the national level from 1997 to 2000 for all countries, except Bosnia and Herzegovina and Luxembourg. The quality of the World Bank data is difficult.

Recommendation
Data availability not satisfactory, subject thus to be analysed in case studies.

Indicator number and subject
23 – Level of Education

Findings
According to the statistical database administrator the OECD stopped producing sub-national data on education in 1997. The indicators used are

- pre-primary education

- primary education
- lower secondary education
- upper secondary education
- post-secondary non-tertiary education
- tertiary (must select destination A or B)
- advanced research programmes

However we found a promising NEWCRONOS classification plan and expect data in NUTS-1 to NUTS-3 levels to be available shortly from the core indicator set provided by ESPON 3.1.

Recommendation

Wait for BBR to deliver accessible NEWCRONOS data.

Indicator number and subject

24 – Land Prices

Findings

Countries only provide insufficient or indirect (i.e. real estate market) data, most countries do not provide any data at all

Recommendation

Data availability not satisfactory, subject thus to be analysed in case studies.

Indicator number and subject

25 – Service Provision

Findings

Data on service provision means data for accessibility indicators. There is an own ESPON project (ESPON 1.2.1) dealing with this topic of accessibility.

Recommendation

to be researched in co-operation with ESPON 1.2.1 Transport Services and Networks (accessibility indicators)

Indicator number and subject

33 – Cultural Heritage

Findings

The situation on developing indicators on cultural heritage is still unclear as the interpretation of appropriate indicators lacks theoretical backing. Hence, the dimension of cultural heritage was not elaborated into more detailed indicators. No work on data availability took part.

Recommendation

to be analysed in case studies

Indicator number and subject

34 – Governance

Findings

As the project's theory guidance is uncertain about appropriate and more detailed indicators on governance (e.g. voter turnout) there is no basis for data research. Apart from with, the data situation on governance was regarded as difficult by the whole project team.

Recommendation

to be analysed in case studies

There is still a lot of work to do before a comprehensive analysis with the data can take place:
- The data base has to be established, checked and completed according to 3.1. inputs. This refers both to harmonised and non-harmonised data. Some data requests have been made via 3.1. The data already available is presented in the Annexed document.
- The findings and recommendations of the data availability checks for the part of non-harmonised data have to be discussed. The key data queries have to be posed as quickly as possible.

Map production can start on basis of the already existing data base and on basis of the chosen typology. Outcomes of this work step will be relevant input for the work-package on typology.

WP3 – some findings

The work is gradually proceeding towards the elaboration of typologies. After the reviewing phase of the typologies there has been a joint discussion with WP2 on the selection of a working typology for the data analysis. There was also a discussion with the project 2.1.3. on whether we should start with the same kind of typology. They chose the OECD typology to start with and may later include inputs from 1.1.2. if they find them useful.

The development of urban-rural typology is dependent on the analysis planned in WP2 and will have to wait for the first round of results before giving a first draft.

Regarding the proposal from 3.1. for 1.1.2. to produce a typology of rural areas, the project could build on the work of Lois Labrianidis, who coordinated the project "The Future of Europe's Rural Periphery: the role of entrepreneurship in responding to employment problems and social marginalisation", financed by European Commission 5th Framework programme. The final report[14] examines alternative methodologies and builds a typology for rural areas in Europe on basis of their peripherality and rurality (both aggregative and disaggregative approaches are used). This work also helps the project 1.1.2. to select a meaningful approach for the EU-wide statistical analysis.

The WP3 is also responsible for mapping. The maps that are available in this report have been made by Nordregio, but as soon as the data needed for the WP2 analysis has been compiled, the work to produce further maps can start by further partners. Based on the standard guidelines for data management established by ESPON 3.1, Mcrit will document the datasets to be used by the whole Consortium. Mcrit will then organise an interactive mapping facility at Internet allowing the easy visualisation of data as well as the production of basic thematic maps.

The work with the typologies can later establish the link to the project 1.1.1. what comes to using their list of functional urban areas. So far the city data from the GISCO has been used, as was the case in the SPESP.

WP4 – some findings

Building on FIR

In the First Interim Report, it was argued that, there is currently little by way of policy interventions that specifically focus on issues of urban-rural relations. Rather policy impacts on urban – or perhaps more frequently, rural – areas represent the unintended consequences of other policies, or are a reflection of an absence of consideration of urban-rural relations in policy design.

The FIR identified the policy themes that are the most relevant to the issues of urban-rural relationships. In an attempt to link these policy themes to issues of structural changes and flows between urban and rural areas, these policy themes are summarised in the following table.

[14] Labrianidis L. (co-ordinator) (2003). The future of Europe's Rural Periphery: the role of entrepreneurship in responding to employment problems and social marginalisation". Financed by European Commission 5th Framework program. Final Report.

Key Policy Themes

U-R Relationships	Relevant policy	EU Policy theme	Policy sector	Key relevant implications
Flows				
migration	Structural Funds	Economic	regional policy	regional economy
	URBAN, CI		urban policy	urban regeneration
	CAP, LEADER		rural development	economic diversification
			SME	type and distribution
	Social cohesion	Employment	employment	structure and nature of jobs
	ESDP/ INTERREG	Settlement	spatial planning	land use pressure and change
migration		Housing		affordability, social housing, second homes
people and goods		Service provision	retail policy	type and distribution of shops
			education policy	type, quality and location of schools
			health policy	quality and location of health centres
people and goods	TENS	Infrastructure	transport policy	quality/ frequency/accessibility/ affordability
People and information	ICT		ICT	availability/ accessibility
pollution and resources	Environment	Utilities	water	quality/ affordability/
pollution and resources			energy	affordability and type
pollution	Environment		waste	type and location of facilities
people and lifestyle		Tourism / recreation		economic diversification / and use pressure
people and ideas		Leisure / culture		type and distribution
people and habitats	Environment	Environment / heritage	natural assets	protection and improvement
			cultural assets	protection and maintenance
Social capital	Networking initiatives	Governance framework		integration, partnership

The FIR also started a review of policy development at EU level. A comprehensive review of the first six policy areas was provided, and now the study was completed in two remaining policy areas:
- Transport Policy with an emphasis on Trans-European Networks
- Environment policy focusing on Urban Environment and Environmental Action Programmes
The review highlights key weaknesses and strengths, as well as provisional policy recommendations concerning the eight reviewed policy fields.

The FIR concluded that, over the last 40 years, various EU policies, communications and initiatives have directly or indirectly affected the development of rural and urban areas across Europe. These policies and their impact on urban and rural development have been subject to numerous, well-documented critical analysis and studies. However, little attempts have been made to study the outcome of these influences on urban-rural linkages (Davoudi and Stead, 2002). The same can be said for spatial planning policy at various levels, which has tended to address urban and rural issues as separate policy areas. Whilst rural communities may be facing separate and distinct challenges, as may other specific communities, when it comes to policy formulation and programming, such challenges cannot be addressed in isolation from their wider context.

It is this recognition that is the central plank of urban-rural relationships. The need for integrated policy making is the focus of the debate rather than the denial of some of the unique characteristics of and challenges faced by the rural communities.

The picture emerging from the overview of recent developments in EU rural and urban policies is one of two policy domains which have been operating in parallel with little connections between them.

Although agricultural policy is gradually changing into rural development policy, the economic system of rural areas, based to a large extent on its fabric of smaller and larger urban centres, is still hardly targeted. Similarly, policies aimed at urban areas do not view cities and metropolitan areas as part of complex regional systems which include rural areas. Hence, cities are often viewed in isolation from their regional context.

Towards innovative policy making on urban-rural relationships

The review of EU policies and on the preliminary results of the questionnaire survey show that policies on urban and rural areas are often compartmentalised. Policy makers and practitioners treat urban and rural issues separately and hardly address their interdependencies.

There are a number of reasons for the lack of policies which address urban-rural relationships, among them two play a significant role:

Firstly, there is little understanding about the exact nature of urban-rural interdependencies among policy makers and professionals. Whilst it is acknowledged that developing links between urban and rural areas is an important part of making policies for regional and sub-regional levels, little is known about the dynamics of these relationships.

Secondly, urban –rural linkages continue to be seen as a simple linear process of rural food supply to urban dwellers and urban supply of manufactured goods to rural population. Such a perception of urban-rural interdependencies is far from the existing complex flows of people, goods, capital, information and services which criss-cross the boundaries of urban and rural.

Thirdly, the urban-rural dichotomy continue to prevail people's perception of urban and rural areas.

What underpin the development of innovative policies capable of enhancing urban-rural relationships, is the need for policy makers and practitioners to:

- Develop a better understanding of the dynamics of urban-rural relationships
- Change their mind-set from the traditional view of urban-rural interdependencies to one that recognises their complexities
- Develop policy at the appropriate scale, i.e. regional or sub-regional level to enable the appreciation of cross boundary issues between urban and rural areas.
- Remember that urban-rural policy is not a substitute for targeted policies on urban or rural areas, it is rather complementary to such policies.
- Focus on ex ante understanding v. ex-post diagnosis
- Develop a p partnership approach to policy design
- Develop of a vision and carefully consider the normative element of policy design

Collection and classification of initiatives aiming to address urban-rural interdependencies

In order to examine the existence and nature of urban-rural policies and initiatives in different European countries, two questionnaire surveys were undertaken to collect examples of:

- current national and regional policies in Europe that address the issue of urban-rural interdependencies directly or indirectly and
- urban-rural initiatives / projects / actions which involve joint working of local authorities (with or without other partners) in urban and rural areas.

It was envisaged that a full coverage of EU (of 27) could be provided. In cases where it was not possible to cover a specific country via the TPG, the questionnaire was sent to the ESPON Contact Point via the project's lead partner. Thus countries without an ECP or project partner could not be covered yet. Some preliminary results have been outlined in this report, but as further responses to the surveys are still expected, the analysis will be continued and deepened after the report.

Examples of compiled policies – brief descriptions:

Country	Policy	Q7; Summary	Q8; Aims and objectives	Q9; Instruments and measures	Q10; Key spatial concepts
Denmark	URZ	The Act is to synthesise the interests of the country. Specifically urban-rural zoning is to avoid urban sprawl for economic reasons and protect rural areas for aesthetic reasons.	Stop the sprawl of urban into rural, create a clear boundary between the two with complementary, but specific functions. Develop services for the hinterland from the cities.	National Reports for Spatial Development, regional plans, municipality and local plans.	Rural districts defined as areas outside urban zones. Also sub-divided; rural areas in proximity to urban centres, rural municipalities and sparsely inhabited areas.
Ireland	NDP	Plan designed to underpin the development of a dynamic competitive economy (2000-2006)	Fostering balanced regional development and broader social and economic aims.	Plan to be delivered through three Operational Programmes and two Regional Programmes, Cap measures and the Peace Programme.	Gateways – urban growth centres to complement the existing urban centres and to drive development throughout both Regions.
Finland	WGURI	Comparison and interaction of urban-rural policies	Creation of new kinds of links between the urban and rural areas	Spreading information through reports, seminars and internet	No comment
Germany	JRPBB	To lead the development of linkages between Berlin and Brandenburg into a sustainable and balanced future perspective.	To establish equivalent living conditions. To make the urban areas attractive for inhabiting, restore existing assets of buildings and renew brown field sites. Limit land consumption and reduce impact on nature, but develop the landscape spatially.	Treaty between ministries, joint programme and plan for regional development, territorial impact assessment and adjustments in the separate plans for urban land use of both B'burg and Berlin.	Decentralised concentration (system of central towns on few hierarchical levels) disburden the agglomeration zone and improve the development perspectives of 'disadvantaged zones'. Sustainable development, protection of the environment, land use management and location policy.
Portugal	RAPRD	Confront the asymmetries in life conditions between depopulated interior and more densely populated sub-areas of the country. Also alter the agricultural basis, sustain water provision and increase rural tourism.	Increase influence of irrigated field area, raise capacity of agro-industrial transformation and new accessibility, diversify regional productive base.	Innovative actions in agro-industry, support actions for the tourist industry , reconversion projects of the airport infrastructure of military base.	Combat physical desertification and de-population, integrated development, multiple objectives, irrigated field, economic diversification, managerial agriculture, deep rural area.

Examples of collected and analysed initiatives:

Country	Q1; Initiative Title	Q2; Start and end date	Q3; Brief description	Q4; Aim and objectives	Q5; Measures and instruments
Denmark	Development Council for Vendsyssel with specific reference to the initiative 'Sustainable Rural Districts' (DCV)	1992 (2002 for Sustainable Rural Districts) No end dates	DCV is a co-operation of 9 rural and urban municipalities in North Jutland.	Division of labour to be created between cities and rural districts leading to interdependency based on provision of complementary services.	Service ideas, such as support for entrepreneurs, car-sharing schemes for people in rural districts and development of educational facilities and cultural life.
Ireland	Strategic Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area (SPGD)	1999-2011	A government supported regional project, which attempts to guide the rapid growth and building activity in Dublin and the Mid-East Regions.	Balance the growth of the Metropolitan Area with a concentration of development into major centres in the Hinterland. These 'development centres to be located on existing transport corridors and separated by 'Strategic Green Belts'.	Legislation (Planning and Development Act 2000) and infra-structural projects to be funded by local authorities.
Finland	Probotnia (PB)	2001 No end date	A joint project of two R&D departments financed by the state at the regional level.	Increase co-operation and exchange between urban and rural actors, to achieve increasing welfare and a 'good regional atmosphere'.	Small studies to assess needs of urban and rural populations and provide information to them. Marketing support for small rural enterprises to allow them to sell their products in the main urban centres.
Hungary	Initiative for strengthening of inter-municipality co-operation in the city of Gyor (GYOR)	2002 No end date, ongoing initiative	A decision by the city of Gyor to form an alliance with the surrounding region to overcome mistrust and the fear of domination.	Promote co-operation in the development of infrastructure and service facilities and land-use (for work and residence).	Currently developing a legal framework of co-operation and a joint policy with the consent of the local authorities.
Portugal	Integrated study of Mobility and Systems of Transport in Municipalities of the Association of Medium Tagus (ISM)	May 7 2002 – March 10 2003	A project started by the municipalities and funded by the EFRD and Transport departments	Diagnose and define strategies for a more effective transport system	Too early, will be implemented after the study project is completed

WP5 - project coordination

After the First Interim Report the project had a small project meeting in Mondorf the day after the ESPON Seminar. In February there was also a small meeting in Helsinki, mainly to discuss the data access and analysis.

The first Progress Report (Activity Report + Financial Report) has been sent to the ESPON Coordination Unit. It was delayed due to late arrival of the invoices from partners. Being the first round there were also many things to be learnt on all sides, especially regarding the Financial Control procedures. The second financial reporting in July should thus be far easier.

The Candidate countries (Slovenia and Hungary) and Partner Countries (Switzerland) have been included in the work via the questionnaire used in WP4 to review urban-rural policies and initiatives. The Hungarian and Swiss also showed preliminary interest to contribute in the form of case studies. They promised to keep in contact with the project.

Use of case studies

The case studies shall deal with the urban-rural structures and flows as indicated in the bid. The context of the case studies can be seen to consist of three dimensions:
* scale (local, regional, national, other)
* urbanisation phase
* typology related to the urban-rural characteristics in question (eg. periurban, remote rural etc.)
One can think of these dimensions as three axis building a cube that we try to fill in in a certain way to ensure some “relevant coverage” of the cases. As the project had to choose the case studies realistically, building on existing studies and earlier work of the own team, the case studies might not automatically prove to be fully representative of the urban-rural situations in Europe. This is where the WP2 initial classification of areas and the maps of urban and rural population according to national definitions will have to used.

Some partners have provided lists of existing case studies that could be of interest here (also contacts in their countries to other institutions/experts that could be useful sources). Partners also indicated studies that could possibly be carried out by them during the project. The idea was to propose more than can actually be carried out to leave room for the selection process. Every partner was also asked to consider their role in the European context in order to highlight the specifities of each country in question.

All case studies do not necessarily need to be “heavy”, meaning that they can be rather quick insights to some interesting features coming up during the analysis. At least the partners with a bigger share of the project budget shall leave room for reacting later on. The project shall remain flexible as the data analysis will not stop bringing up questions that need a closer look at a case study level. The list of case studies shall thus live until the end of the project. Later further columns can be included to the table above (such as urbanisation phase, degree of urban/rural population according to the national definitions) as well as the key motivation to carry out this particular case study (data gaps on European level, too coarse-grained picture, interesting anomalies, needs to compare two cases, etc.)

Possible support from MOLAND project (monitoring land use dynamics, http://moland.jrc.it), that has conducted case studies on several urban regions Europe-wide, has been offered by the coordinator Carlo.Lavalle@jrc.it. This link has not yet been utilised in the project.

Examples of the use of case studies: Ireland

Some examples of using case studies in the project are provided here, from Ireland. The case study on National Spatial Strategy has supported the work already and the other examples will do so. When this example was prepared the European wide maps of this interim report were not yet available and could not be connected to the discussion.

National Spatial Strategy

A National Spatial Strategy (NSS) has recently been prepared for Ireland (November 2002). The NSS provides a framework for integrating urban –rural areas and is based on research which explored within the limits of available data, the dynamics of the urban-rural relationship. The objectives of the NSS are

- Continuing national economic and employment growth;
- Continuing improvement in Ireland's international competitiveness;
- Fostering balanced regional development;
- Improving the quality of life for all sections of society; and
- Maintaining and enhancing the quality and diversity of the natural environment and cultural heritage.

The principal components of the strategy are settlement and communication proposals that include

- Gateways
- Hubs
- Other towns
- Rural areas linked to villages and urban centres and
- Radial and cross radial route ways.

The background research for the strategy included a rural typology and an urban systems analysis.

a) Rural Typology

A comprehensive analysis of the structure of rural areas was undertaken in order to identify the diversity of socio-economic conditions and adjustment patterns throughout the state. Approximately 40% of the total population resides in rural areas. There were major differences between urban and rural areas in the changes in population and employment between 1991-96. The rural population increased by 0.4% compared with an increase of 4.4% in urban areas. The total number of employed persons increased by 4% in rural areas compared to an increase of 16% in urban areas.

Within the rural areas there were very pronounced differences in adjustment. A rural typology was constructed from a dataset of 30 census-based indicators measured for over 2700 districts. Following the application of Principal Components Analysis and Cluster Analysis to the data, six types of rural areas were identified, each type exhibiting varying intensities of urban –rural pressures: two traditionally strong rural area types; two weak areas types, and two types of areas where there are significant urban impacts. The latter category consists of, on the one hand, peri-urban areas on the fringe of urban centres and on the other hand, remote areas that are mostly coastal and subject to changes related to tourism and other forms of consumption that emanate mainly from the larger urban centres. A striking but perhaps not surprising feature of the typology map is that the area boundaries do not always coincide with the administrative map and the likelihood is that the boundaries are unstable over time.

The strongest urban-rural interactions were evident in peri-urban zones, which include places associated with commuting. However the effects of urbanisation are evident beyond the peri-urban zone into more rural areas from which people are commuting very long distances to work on a daily basis.

Some remote rural areas characterised by landscapes of quality and distinctiveness showed evidence of a strong service oriented economy, above average levels of self-employment indicative of a high level of entrepreneurship and net immigration of persons in economically active age groups. These areas are located primarily in the coastal zone of the west and south west where tourism is a significant facet of the economy with visitors coming from urban areas within Ireland and from abroad.

The remaining rural areas exhibit varying levels of rural-urban interaction where small and medium sized towns provide basic service functions for predominantly agricultural areas. Some of these are areas in transition where agriculture is declining in importance leading to changes in the relationship between these towns and their hinterlands (see below, urban systems). Increasingly higher order functions and services are concentrated in the larger urban centres; in parts of the midlands what were formerly thriving market towns serving the needs of their agricultural hinterlands are now experiencing decline.

b) Urban Systems

As part of the background research for the National Spatial Strategy a functional analysis of all towns over 5,000 was undertaken using a set of approximately 40 indicators representing seven categories of services – financial, retail, business, social and administrative, educational, tourism and leisure, and agricultural services. The analysis revealed a lack of correspondence between population rank and functional rank in many cases leading to a trichotomous categorisation. The first consists of a number of strategically located towns that have functional roles in excess of what their population size might suggest. These were typically rural market towns that have traditionally catered for relatively extensive rural hinterlands (but see comment above re changing relationships in some areas). Other examples include towns where the role of the centre is reinforced through policy decisions, i.e. location for local authority administration. On the other hand a number of settlements have a lower range of services than might be expected from their population ranking. These are typically commuter settlements located relatively close to larger urban centres. The third category is those towns where there is a broad level of correspondence between population and functional ranks.

Linking with the rural analysis the urban research noted many urban centres in previously strong rural areas that are now in decline. There was a striking difference in the performance of towns with populations either above or below 5,000 persons. The majority of towns with more than 5,000 population are growing and are the most likely locations for new manufacturing or service enterprises. Over half of the towns and villages with populations <1,500 and 40% of those between 1,500-3,000 declined in population between 1991-96.

Greater Dublin Region

A study has been undertaken of advertisements for development land for residential and commercial purposes in the zone around Dublin as a proxy indicator for estimating the urban footprint in coming decades. This work has been undertaken against a background of a paucity of comprehensive origin and destination data to give a reliable and up-to-date picture of commuting patterns and thus the extent of the city region. The data give some indication of the changing relationship between the urbanised and potential urbanising areas within what is currently a region of small to medium sized towns with extensive rural hinterlands.

County Meath Integrated Strategy

Integrated strategies for economic, social, cultural and environmental development have been prepared for every county in Ireland during the periods 2001-2002. These strategies provide a framework for managing urban-rural interactions into the future. County Meath, with a population of approximately 140,000 persons and an area of 2,335 sq. kms., lies immediately to the north of Dublin and can be considered part of the greater Dublin region. Almost half of the population reside in urban areas with another one-fifth in the peri-urban zone and the reminder in rural parts.

Within the limits of data availability a profile of County Meath was prepared while an audit of services was also undertaken as part of the background research for the strategy. The work undertaken clearly demonstrates the need for analysis at levels below that of NUTS 2 or 3. Analysis based on data at these levels shows County Meath under the urbanising influence of Dublin with a significant peri-urban zone. However more detailed analysis reveals considerable diversity within the county ranging from peri-urban areas in the south of the county to remote rural in the north west. Some urban settlements are commuter towns with a very limited range of services while other smaller population centres are significant urban places in terms of function. Transport services within the county range from frequent commuter services to sporadic rural transport. The strategy has significant policy implications for future management of urban –rural relations within the region.

A preliminary list of proposed case studies – to be further developed

Name of the studied area	Scale	Characteristics	Possible thematic emphasis
UK			
Selby District	Local	Commuter Settlement	Economic decline coupled with a booming housing market
Yorkshire Dales National Park	Sub-regional	Protected rural	Strict planning regulation under significant development pressure
The Peak District	Regional	Peri-urban	Tourism/Recreation
South and West Yorkshire	Sub-regional	Metropolitan	Travel and lifestyle choices
BENELUX			
Oldambt/ The Blue City	Regional	Rural, peripheral	Large scale agriculture, outmigration, plans of nature development and suburban housing
Randstad and Green Heart	Sub-national	Urban, peri-urban, rural	Problems in preventing urban sprawl; from Green Heart to Green Metropolis
The MHAL Area	Cross-border regional	Peri-urban	Cooperation in planning polycentric cross-border regions
The Maas catchment area and delta area	Cross-border and transnational	Urban and rural	Flooding problems in urban-rural setting
The Ardennes	Regional, local	Rural,	Leisure, tourism, carrying capacity, real estate prices
Flanders	Regional, local	Peri-urban	Ribbon-like development in a polycentric urban region
GERMANY			
Hamburg / Mecklenburgische Seenplatte Universität Hamburg, Prof. Dr. Leupolt	(inter-) regional	metropolitan / (remote) rural (wishes/interests of the metropolitan region on the rural region)	structures and flows concerning touristic flows between Hamburg and Mecklenburgische Seenplatte and touristis (infra-) structure in Mecklenburgische Seenplatte for tourists coming from Hamburg
Nordrhein-Westfalen (NRW), single municipalities/cities in NRW Wohnungsbauförderungs-anstalt NRW, z.B. Torsten Heitkamp	regional, local	metropolitan, periurban, central rural	structures and flows of local and regional housing markets through housing market monitoring; indicators: migration data, migration survey, housing structure, land prices, construction prices, geographical position and status of existing houses/households etc.
Bremen, Hamburg / Niedersachsen ARL-Arbeitsmaterial, Ralph Baumheier/Rainer Danielzyk	(inter-) regional	metropolitan / periurban / rural	structure and/or flows between the metropolitan regions of Bremen and Hamburg and their hinterlands, state-of-the-art of political approach, co-operation and institutional partnership concerning housing, tourism etc., additional: comparison of these 2 partnerships
13 agglomeration areas in Germany iör, Stefan Siedentop	(inter-) regional	metropolitan and periurban	structures and their changes of agglomerations and their hinterlands concerning housing, income, social segregation and polarisation
7 agglomeration areas in Germany BAW Bremen, Matthias Schönert	(inter-) regional	metropolitan and periurban	structures and flows between 7 agglomeration area and hinterland referring to migration data and housing market; additional: consequences for municipalities according to their taxation

Bremerhaven Finanzsenator Bremerhaven	local - regional	metropolitan and periurban	structures and flows on basis of an analysis of municipality data for migration, commuting, labour market etc. of Bremerhaven and the surrounding municipalities
Greater Berlin ("Stadtregion Berlin") IRS Erkner, Petra Jähnke/Manuela Wolke	(inter-) regional	metropolitan and periurban	city-regional linkages between Berlin and its surrounding municipalities (276) referring to commuting and migration data
Germany Reiseanalyse Survey on travel habits of German residents, implemented by FUR	national	touristic regions, that could be everything from urban-metropolitan to remote rural	structure of touristic behaviour/habits of German residents, touristic flows (according to destinations where the tourists travel to) and travel motives (e.g. wellness, special activities like hiking, "just to escape from every-day life")
Munich			land prices
PORTUGAL			
Torres Vedras	Local	Periurban (Territory in metropolitan influence)	* strong commuting flows to Lisbon city * urban sprawl behind the administrative limit of MLA * economic linkages to Lisbon but we can find some remaining rural activities (horticulture and wine production). Recently economic deconcentration from Lisbon (industry and services) * natural pressure – agriculture threaten by the urbanization process * strong cultural heritage expressed in gastronomy, folk music, housing and settlement style
Faro - Loulé - Olhão - Tavira - S. Brás de Alportel	Regional (Inter-municipalities)	Polycentric urban model	Structural territorial changes, due to strong urban pressure * strong commuting flows between the five municipalities * urban sprawl; strong urban pressure linked to urbanization pressure and agriculture decline * economic specialization in tourism * natural heritage – strong pressure on natural resources of the coastal area
Figueiró dos Vinhos	Local	Remote rural	Remote rural areas of which integration depend on cultural and natural heritage * strong depopulation and high ageing; strong natural and cultural heritage; importance of the secondary residence - key for the recovery of depopulated villages.
SPAIN			
Periurban setting in the region of Barcelona	Regional	Periurban	
IRELAND			
Greater Dublin Region Property Sales	Regional	Periurban	Flows
County Meath Integrated Strategy	Local	Periurban, central rural	Structures & flows
County Mayo Integrated Strategy	Local	Remote rural	Structures & flows
FINLAND			
Helsinki Region	Regional	Metropolitan	Land prices
Two regions currently being selected for a research project	Regional, local	Rural, Urban	Governance processes emerging, learning process
Lake Region	National	Rural	Leisure: summer residents from Helsinki Region
ITALY			
Region of Rome	Regional	Metropolitan	Territorial plan of Rome
Italian regions	National		
GREECE			
Open			
HUNGARY			
Open			

As the maps and other presented in this report have not yet been discussed sufficiently within the consortium, it is too early to speculate further how well the current list covers various European urban-rural settings.

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Urban-rural relations in Europe, Second Interim Report

Annexes 1 and 2 on urban and rural population in Europe

Jörg Neubauer, Nordregio, March 27, 2003

Annex 1: Definition of urban and rural population

Austria
Source: Statistics Austria
Time: Census 2001
Definition: Urban: Population of communes (Gemeinden) or groups of communes encompassing at least one settlement (means *zusammenhängend verbautes Gebiet* where houses are at most 200 metres from each other) with 2,000 inhabitants or more. Rural: All remaining communes or groups of communes.

Belgium
Source: Statistics Belgium
Time: 1.1.2001
Definition: The concept is based on structure and movement (commuting) of the active population between communes (last revised 1977!). Only a total of seven communes is considered rural. Here more than 20 per cent of the male active population is employed in agriculture.

Bulgaria
Source: Statistics Bulgaria
Time: 31.12.2000
Definition: Urban population resides in all legally established towns. Rural population lives in localities designated as a village. The type of settlements (populated places) is designated by government decision (council of ministers).

Cyprus
Source: Statistics Cyprus
Time: Census 2001
Definition: Urban population resides in the urban agglomerations of Nicosia and the district towns covered by Local Town Plans as defined by the Department of Town Planning. All remaining population is considered as being rural.

Czech Republic
Source: Czech Statistical Office
Time: 1.1. 2001
Definition: Urban: Population of municipalities with more than 2,000 inhabitants. Rural: Population of municipalities with 2,000 and less inhabitants.

Denmark
Source: Statistics Denmark
Time: *1.1.1998*
Definition: Urban population resides in built-up areas with at least 200 inhabitants and where houses are at most 200 metres from each other. All other population is considered as rural.

Estonia
Source: Statistics Estonia
Time: 1.1.2000
Definition: The population of cities and towns is considered to be urban population and the population of small towns and villages is considered as rural population. According to government regulation cities, towns and small towns are urban settlements and villages are rural settlements.

Finland
Source: Statistics Finland
Time: 31.12.1995
Definition: Urban population resides in built-up areas with at least 200 inhabitants and where houses are at most 200 metres from each other. All other population is considered as rural.

France
Source: Statistics France
Time: Census 1999
Definition: Urban population resides in built-up areas with at least 2,000 inhabitants and where houses are at most 200 metres from each other. All other population is considered as rural.

Germany
Source: Federal Statistical Office
Time: 31.12. 2001
Definition: The delimitation of urban and rural population follows the typology of territorial units according to its settlement structure (Siedlungsstrukturelle Gebietstypen) which is based on population size and density. Urban population comprises inhabitants of (1) NUTS 3 regions with at least one town of around 100.000 inhabitants, or (2) NUTS 3 regions having a population density of at least 150 inhabitants/ km^2, and (3) municipalities classified as "Ober/Mittelzentrum" (acc. central place system) in NUTS 3 regions having a population density below 150 inhabitants/ km^2. All other population is considered as rural.

Greece
Source: Statistics Greece
Time: Census 1991
Definition: Urban: Population of municipalities and communes in which the largest population centre has 2,000 inhabitants or more. This also includes the population of 18 urban agglomerations as defined in the 1991 census: Greater Athens, Thessaloniki, Patra, Iráklion, Vólos, Chania, Irannina, Chalkida, Agrino, Kalamata, Katerini, Kerkyra, Salamina, Chios, Egio, Rethymno, Ermoúpolis and Spárti. Rural: Population of those municipalities or communes in which the largest population centre or locality has less than 2,000 inhabitants (except those belonging to the above agglomerations).

Hungary
Source: Statistics Hungary
Time: 1.1.2002
Definition: Urban population resides in the Budapest district and in all legally established towns. Rural population lives in localities designated as a village. Distinction between towns and villages is made according to their state of public administration.

Ireland
Source: Statistics Ireland
Time: Census 1996
Definition: Urban population comprises persons living in population clusters of 1,500 or more inhabitants (aggregated town area). If a town with a legally defined boundary has a suburban area or environs outside this boundary and if the total population made up population inside the legally defined boundary plus that in the suburbs or environs amounts to 1,500 persons or over, this town is classified as belonging to the Aggregate Town
Area. Similarly, a census town with 1,500 inhabitants or over classified as belonging to the Aggregate Town Area. The population residing in all areas outside clusters of 1,500 or more inhabitants is classified as belonging to the Aggregate Rural Area.

Italy
Source: Statistics Italy
Time: 1986
Definition: Urban and rural population is assigned to urban and rural municipalities. A municipality is qualified as urban or rural according to a set of socio-economic variables, namely population density, average number of family members, different measures of active population, employment in primary industries, commuting, private owned dwellings and penetration rate of phone contracts.

Latvia
Source: Statistics Latvia
Time: 1.1.1998

Definition: The population of cities and towns is considered to be urban population and the population of small towns and villages is considered as rural population. According to government regulation cities, towns and small towns are urban settlements and villages are rural settlements.

Liechtenstein
Source: UN World Urbanization Prospects, The 2001 Revision
Time: **Mid-year 2000**
Definition: not available

Luxembourg
Source: UN World Urbanization Prospects, The 2001 Revision
Time: Mid-year 2000
Definition: Urban: Population of communes having more than 2,000 inhabitants in its administrative centre. Rural: All remaining communes.

Lithuania
Source: Statistics Lithuania
Time: 1.1.1998
Definition: The population of cities and towns is considered to be urban population and the population of small towns and villages is considered as rural population. According to government regulation cities, towns and small towns are urban settlements and villages are rural settlements.

Malta
Source: UN World Urbanization Prospects, The 2001 Revision
Time: Mid-year 2000
Definition: Urban: Population of towns with 1,500 inhabitants or more and district centres. Rural: All other population.

Netherlands
Source: Statistics Netherlands
Time: 1999
Definition: Urban population lives in neighbourhoods having a density of more than 500 addresses per square kilometre. Neighbourhoods are identified on the basis of sub-districts within each municipality (buurten) typically containing just a few streets. Rural (not urban) population resides in neighbourhoods with a lower density than 500 addresses per square kilometre

Norway
Source: Statistics Norway
Time: 1.1.2002
Definition: Urban population resides in built-up areas with at least 200 inhabitants and where houses are at most 50 metres from each other. All other population is considered as rural.

Poland
Source: Statistics Poland
Time: 31.12.2002
Definition: Urban: Population living in city units. A city is a territorial unit, which has urban law and status of city in connection with decree of the Cabinet. All other population is defined as rural one.

Portugal
Source: Statistics Portugal
Time: Census 2001
Definition: Urban: Population of parishes (freguesias) with a population density of more than 100 inhabitants/km^2 or parishes that integrate a place with more than 2,000 inhabitants (predominantly urban areas). A "place" can be enclosed inside of the parish but also be constituted by some parishes, depending on its dimension (e.g. Lisbon city is composed by 52 parishes). The concept of place is based on the "continuous agglomeration". Rural: All remaining parishes (medium urban areas and predominantly rural areas).

Romania
Source: Statistics Romania
Time: Census 2002 (preliminary)
Definition: Urban: Population residing in cities and urban-type localities designated as such by government decision according to criteria based on the number of inhabitants and the predominance of non-agricultural workers and their families. Rural: Population of remaining areas.

Slovakia
Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic
Time: Census 2001
Definition: Urban: Population of a municipality declared to be a town by government decision according to its function as a centre, its urban character in building and its size of at least 5,000 inhabitants. Rural: All remaining municipalities.

Slovenia
Source: -
Time: -
Definition: -

Spain
Source: Figures from Statistics Spain, Classification acc. to national studies[15]
Time: 1.1.2001
Definition: Urban: Population (de jure population i.e. the sum of present and absent residents in the Municipal Register) living in municipalities of more than 10,000 inhabitants. Rural population is total population living in municipalities of 9,999 or less inhabitants.

Sweden
Source: Statistics Sweden
Time: 31.12.1995
Definition: Urban population resides in built-up areas with at least 200 inhabitants and where houses are at most 200 metres from each other. All other population is considered as rural.

Switzerland
Source: Statistics Switzerland
Time: Census 2000
Definition: Urban: Population living in municipalities with at least 10,000 inhabitants. Rural: Population living in municipalities with 9,999 or less inhabitants.

United Kingdom (England only)
Source: Statistics UK
Time: Census 2001
Definition: Urban and rural population is assigned to urban and rural Local Authority Districts or wards respectively. A ward is qualified as urban or rural according to a set of socio-economic variables, namely population density, ratio of active and inactive population, use of public transport, employment in primary industries and ethnically non-white people.

OECD:
Definition: Urban: Population residing in basic administrative units with a density of at least 150 inhabitants/km^2. Rural: Population residing in basic administrative units with lower than 150 inhabitants/km^2.

[15] INFORMACIÓN MUNICIPAL DE LOS CENSOS DE POBLACIÓN. Author: Carmen Egea Jiménez (Departamento de Geografía Humana. Facultad de Filosofía y Letras. Universidad de Granada), Biblio 3W. Revista Bibliográfica de Geografía y Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Barcelona [ISSN 1138-9796], Nº 220, 30 de marzo de 2000

*A*nnex 2: Maps on urban and rural population

The following maps depict urban and rural population as deliminated by national classifications. For information on national delimitation concepts use Table 1 from the actual Interim Report together with Annex 1. Due to data being based on national classifications, figures between countries are not comparable (except Figure 1 and 6).

Figure 1: Total population density based on national classifications

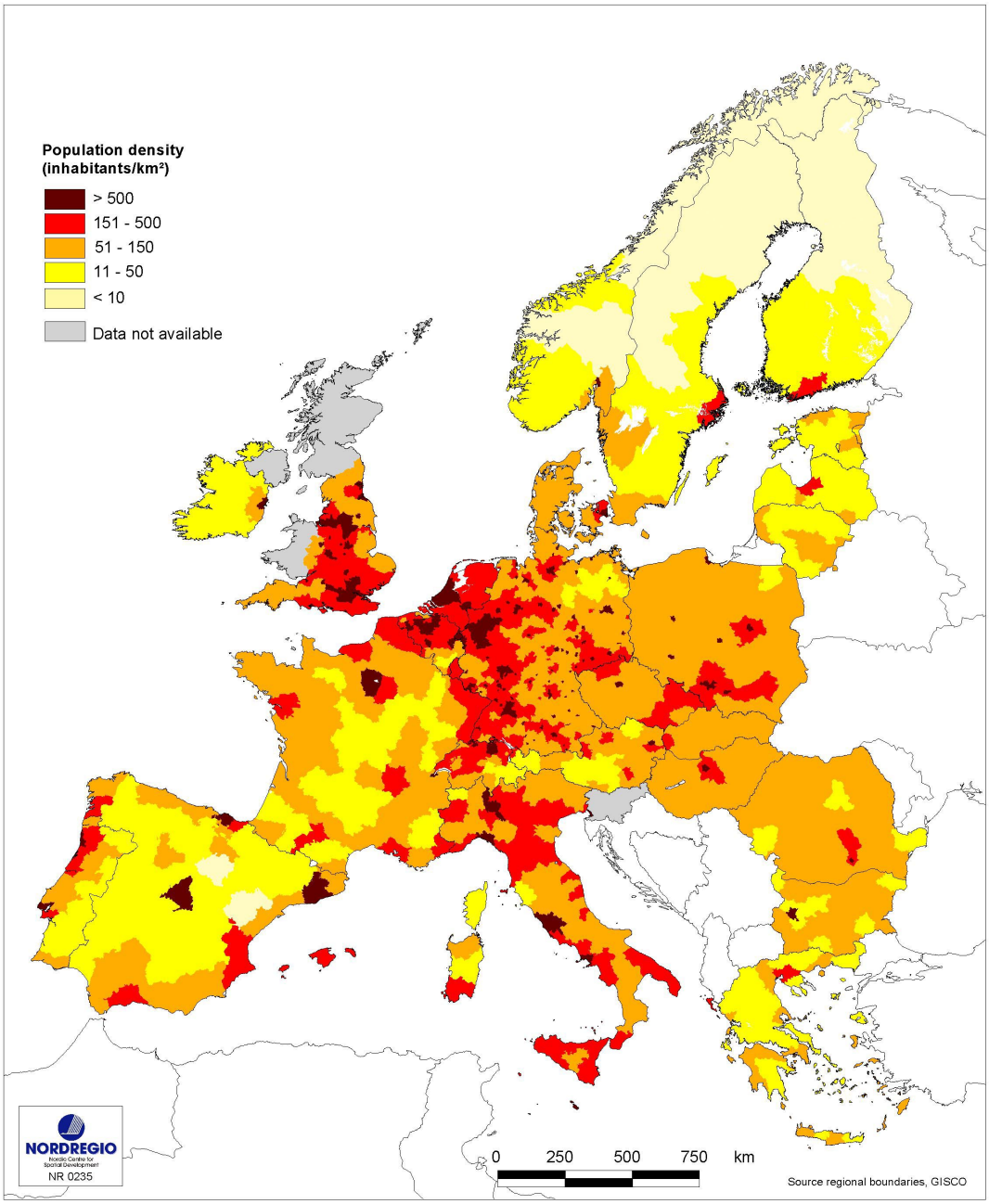


Figure 2: Urban population density based on national classifications

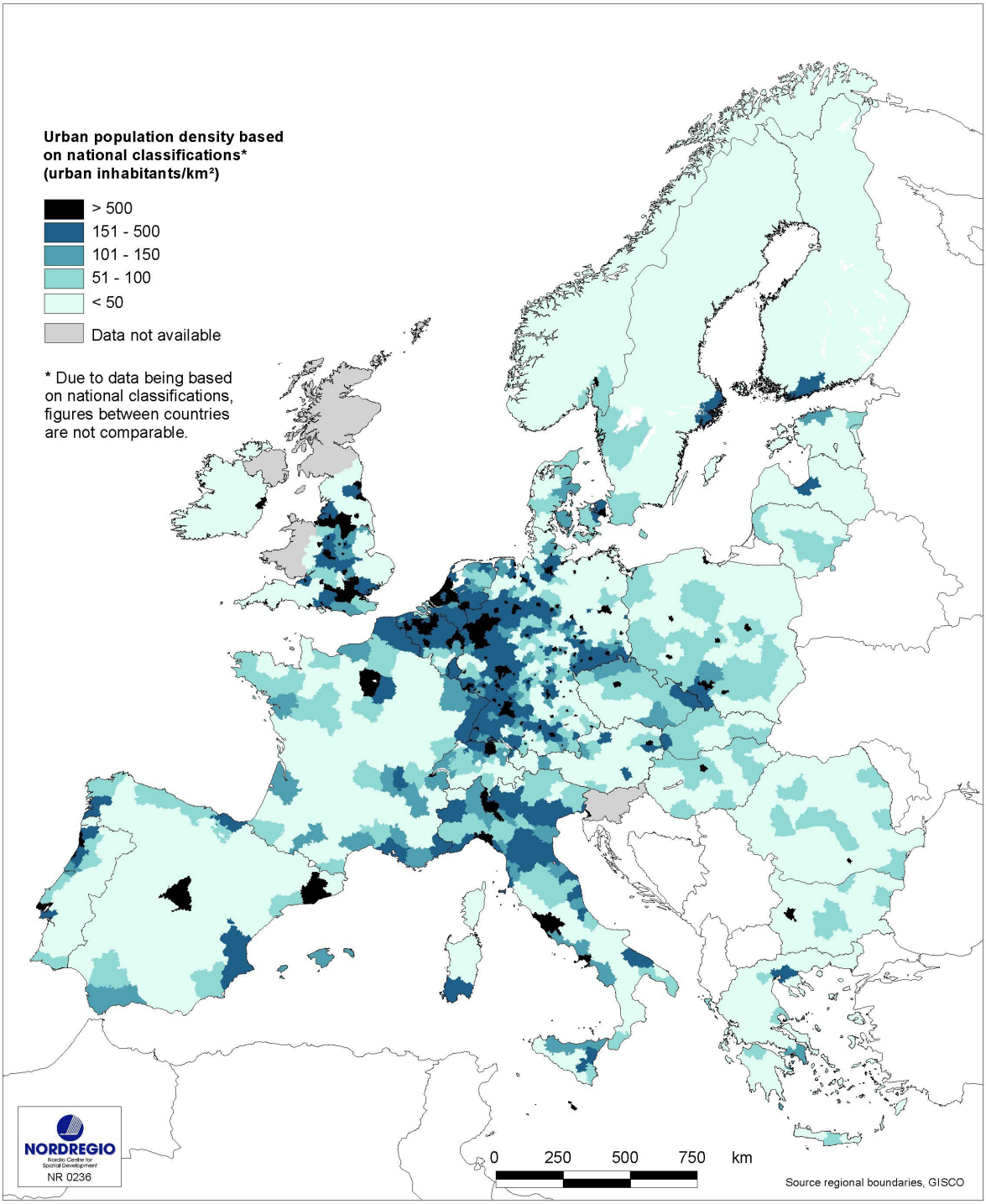


Figure 3: Rural population density based on national classifications

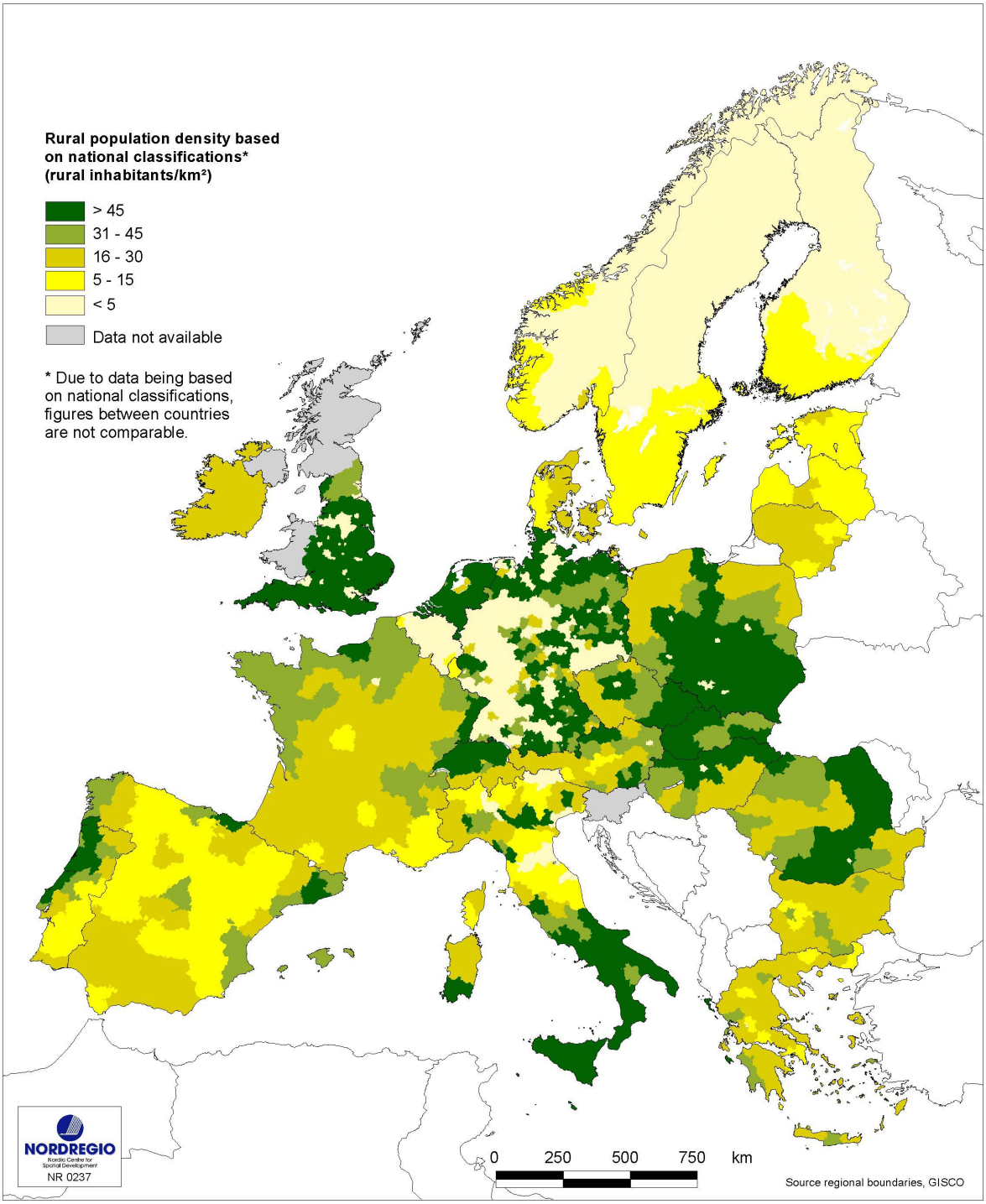


Figure 4: Share of urban population based on national classifications

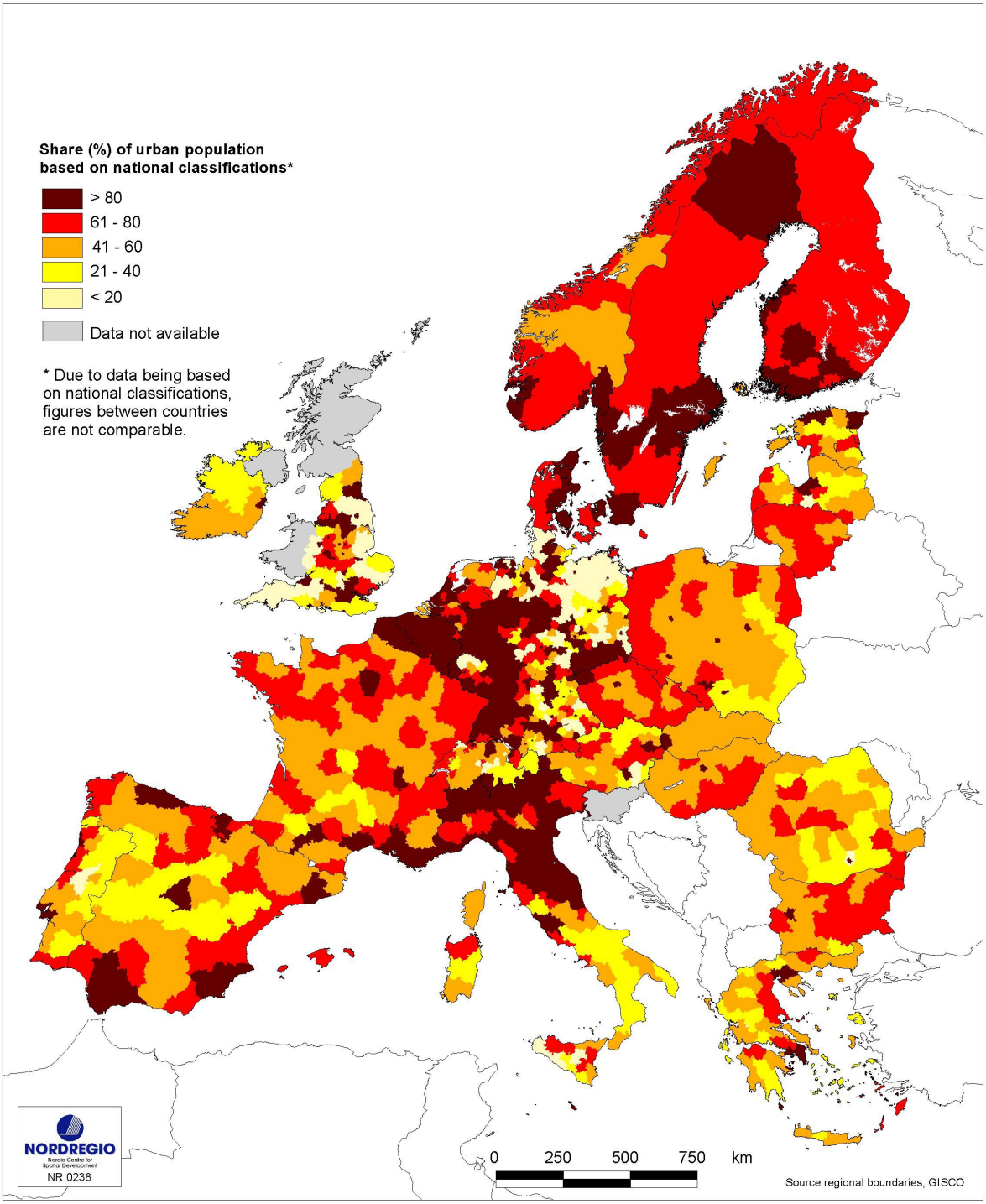


Figure 5: Share of rural population based on national classifications

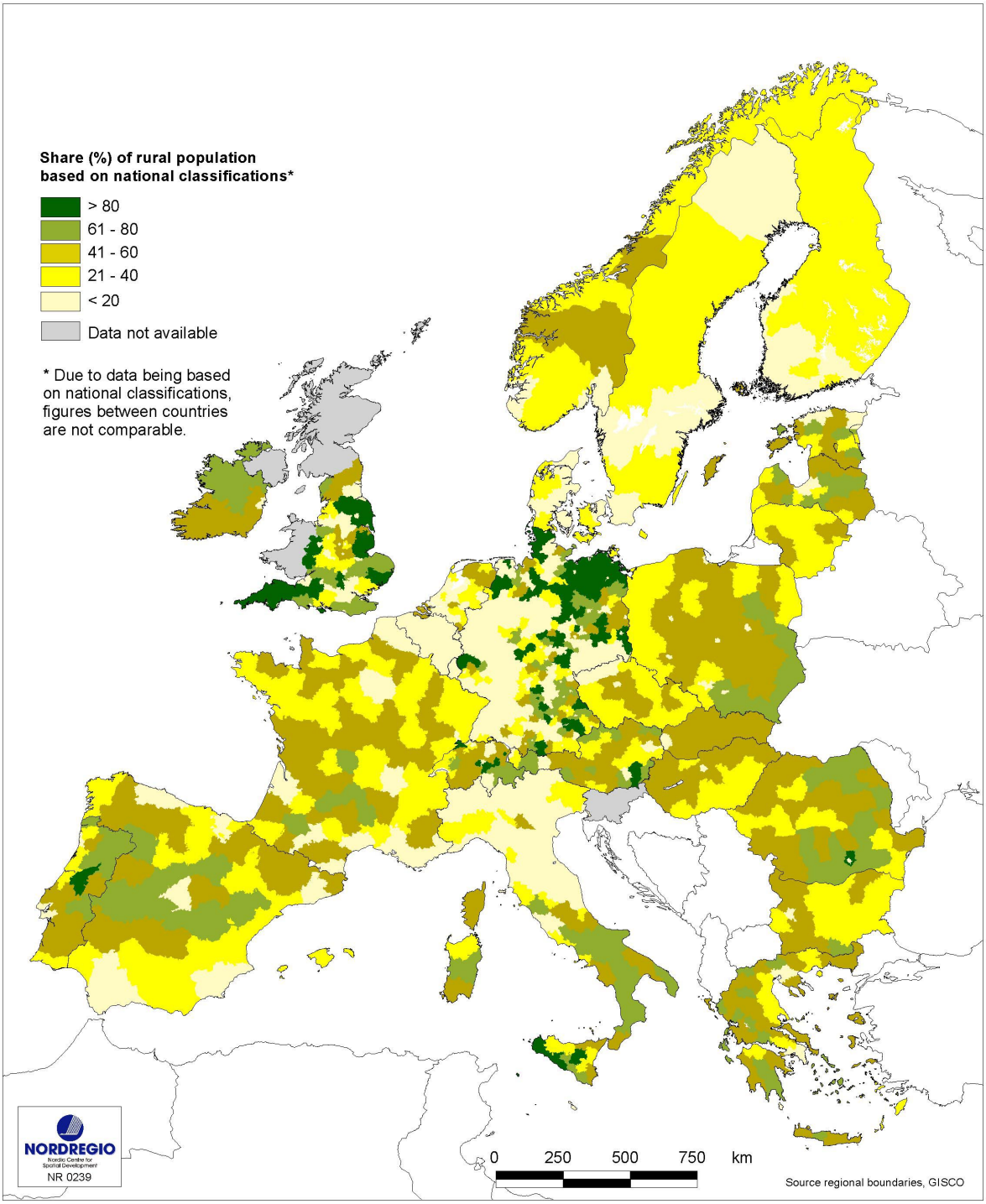
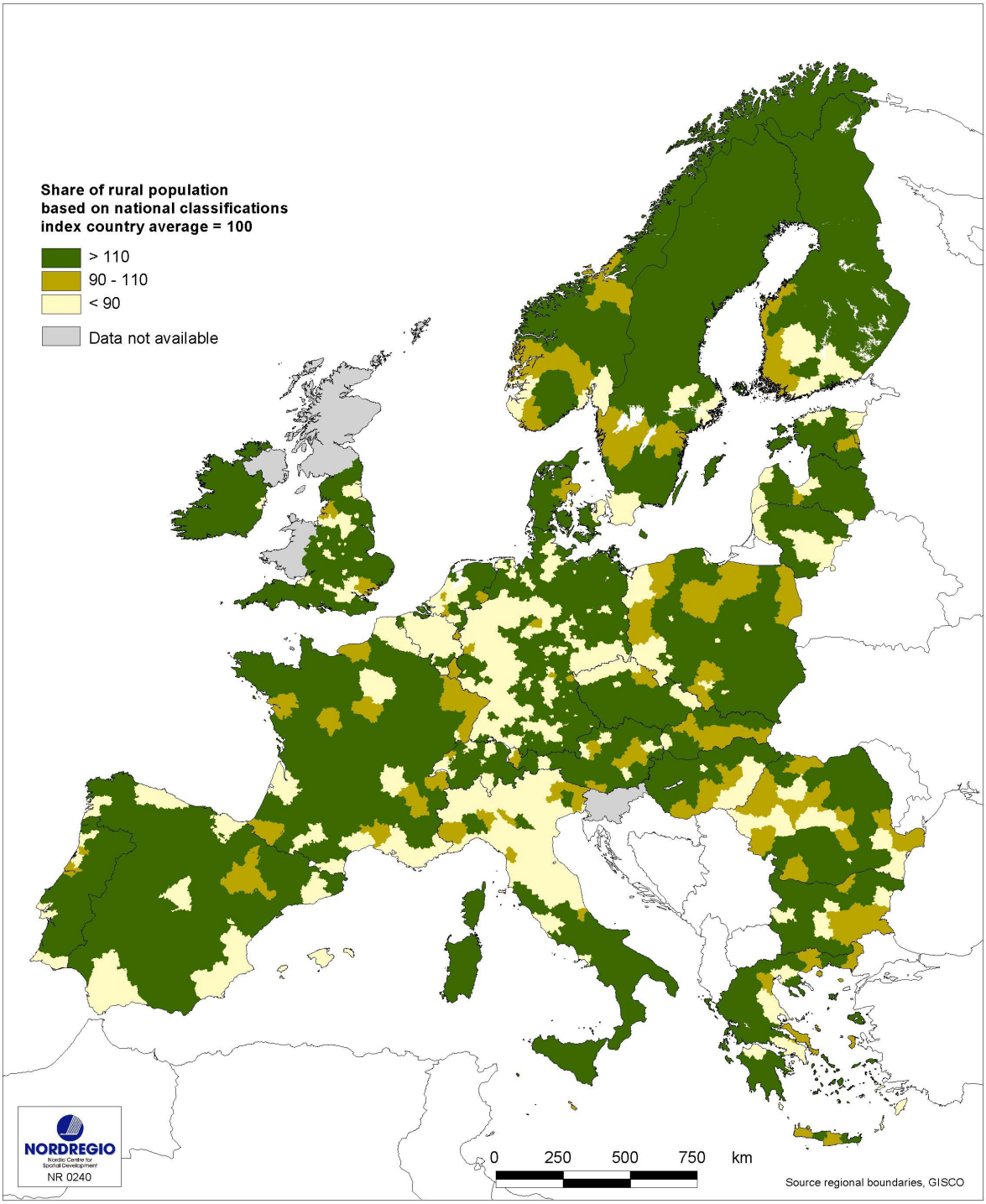


Figure 6: Share of rural population based on national classifications indiced with the country average



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Annex 3: Complete Indicator List

(The references to annexes refer to the working documents of the project 1.1.2.)

dimension	n°	elaborated indicator	NUTS	category	note	data source	time series	analysis	responsible
territory	0	Area in km^2	NUTS 3	harm.	Complete coverage	ESPON 3.1			Nordregio
demography	1a	Average population total	NUTS 3	harm.	Complete coverage	ESPON 3.1	1999		Nordregio
	1a	Average population male	NUTS 3	harm.	Complete coverage	ESPON 3.1	1999		Nordregio
	1a	Average population female	NUTS 3	harm.	Complete coverage	ESPON 3.1	1999		Nordregio
	1a	Population total	NUTS 2	harm.	Complete coverage	ESPON 3.1	2000		Nordregio
	6	Population total, age co-horts	NUTS 2	harm.	Complete coverage in 5 years age groups	ESPON 3.1	2000		Nordregio
	1a	Population male	NUTS 2	harm.	Complete coverage	ESPON 3.1	2000		Nordregio
	6	Population male, age co-horts	NUTS 2	harm.	Complete coverage in 5 years age groups	ESPON 3.1	2000		Nordregio
	1a	Population female	NUTS 2	harm.	Complete coverage	ESPON 3.1	2000		Nordregio
	6	Population female, age co-horts	NUTS 2	harm.	Complete coverage in 5 years age groups	ESPON 3.1	2000		Nordregio
	1b	population size	NUTS 3	non-harm.		NSI's	different years		Nordregio
	2a	population density	NUTS 3	harm.	Complete coverage	ESPON 3.1	1999		Nordregio
	2b	population density	NUTS 3	non-harm.	acc. National definitions	NSI's	different years		Nordregio
	2c	population urban	NUTS 3	non-harm.	acc. National definitions	NSI's	different years		Nordregio
	2d	population rural	NUTS 3	non-harm.	acc. National definitions	NSI's	different years		Nordregio
	3	population change		harm.					Nordregio
	4	size of households		harm.					Nordregio

	5	number of households		harm.					Nordregio
	6	age structure		harm.	NUTS 2	ESPON 3.1			Nordregio
	7	net migration		harm.					Nordregio
	8	gross migration		harm.	added by Simin			to be analysed: level of movement between urban und rural areas (e.g. due to counter-urbanisation)	Nordregio
economy/ socio-economy	9a	GDP in EURO	NUTS 3	harm.	CH and NOR missing	ESPON 3.1	1995-2000 yearly		Nordregio
	9b	GDP in EURO per inhabitant	NUTS 3	harm.	CH and NOR missing	ESPON 3.1	1995-2000 yearly		Nordregio
	9c	GDP in EURO per inhabi-tant in EU average	NUTS 3	harm.	CH and NOR missing	ESPON 3.1	1995-2000 yearly		Nordregio
	9d	GDP PPS	NUTS 3	harm.	CH and NOR missing	ESPON 3.1	1995-2000 yearly		Nordregio
	9e	GDP PPS per inhabitant	NUTS 3	harm.	CH and NOR missing	ESPON 3.1	1995-2000 yearly		Nordregio
	9f	GDP PPS per inhabitant in EU average	NUTS 3	harm.	CH and NOR missing	ESPON 3.1	1995-2000 yearly		Nordregio
	10	income of households		harm.					Nordregio
	11a	labour participation rate (active population)	NUTS 3	harm.	various data gaps	ESPON 3.1	1995-2001 yearly		Nordregio
	11b	female participation rate (interrelatedness) (active population female)	NUTS 3	harm.	to be specified by Jim; various data gaps	ESPON 3.1	1995-2001 yearly		Nordregio
	11c	male participation rate (interrelatedness) (active population male)	NUTS 3	harm.	various data gaps	ESPON 3.1	1995-2001 yearly		Nordregio
	11d	Active population aged over 25 years	NUTS 3	harm.	various data gaps	ESPON 3.1	1995-2001 yearly		Nordregio
	11e	Active population aged un-der 25 years	NUTS 3	harm.	various data gaps	ESPON 3.1	1995-2001 yearly		Nordregio

	12a	Persons employed total	NUTS 2	harm.	various data gaps	ESPON 3.1	1995-2001 yearly		Nordregio
	12b	Persons employed female	NUTS 2	harm.	various data gaps	ESPON 3.1	1995-2001 yearly		Nordregio
	12c	Persons employed male	NUTS 2	harm.	various data gaps	ESPON 3.1	1995-2001 yearly		Nordregio
	13a	Persons employed agricul-ture	NUTS 2	harm.	various data gaps	ESPON 3.1	1995-2001 yearly		Nordregio
	13b	Persons employed Industry	NUTS 2	harm.	various data gaps	ESPON 3.1	1995-2001 yearly		Nordregio
	13c	Persons employed in Ser-vice	NUTS 2	harm.	various data gaps	ESPON 3.1	1995-2001 yearly		Nordregio
	14a	Unemployed total (number and rate)	NUTS 3	harm.	some countries missing	ESPON 3.1	1998-2001 yearly		Nordregio
	14b	Unemployed under 25 (number and rate)	NUTS 3	harm.	some countries missing	ESPON 3.1	1998-2001 yearly		Nordregio
	14c	Unemployed over 25 (num-ber and rate)	NUTS 3	harm.	some countries missing	ESPON 3.1	1998-2001 yearly		Nordregio
	14d	Unemployed male (number and rate)	NUTS 3	harm.	some countries missing	ESPON 3.1	1998-2001 yearly		Nordregio
	14e	Unemployed female (num-ber and rate)	NUTS 3	harm.	some countries missing	ESPON 3.1	1998-2001 yearly		Nordregio
	15	productivity per sector		harm.					Nordregio
	16a	entrepreneurship (self-employed minus farmers)		harm.					Nordregio
	16b	entrepreneurship (start-ups, ratio of newly founded firms to closed firms)		harm.					Nordregio
	17	share of small to big busi-nesses		harm.					Nordregio
	13a	absolute and relative share of agriculture (refered to employment)		harm.					Nordregio

	18	off-farm employment		non-harm.	to be specified by Jeanne; for further information s. annex 1			to be analysed in case studies	every partner
	19a	absolute and relative significance of tourism in the economy		non-harm.	for further information s. annex 2				TAURUS
	19b	indicators on tourism		non-harm.	for further information s. annex 2				TAURUS
	20	economic diversification		non-harm.	to be researched as index e.g. ratio of non-primary activity/primary activity; for further information s. annex 3				TAURUS
	21	construction, accoring to employment		non-harm.	for further information s. annex 3				TAURUS
	22	volume of investments		non-harm.	to be researched e.g. infrastructure investments, FDI; for further information s. annex 4			to be analysed in case studies	every partner
	23	level of education		non-harm.	to be researched e.g. available places for students in the university of their region; for further information s. annex 5	OECD-documents to be consulted		to be compared with level of urbanisation, relation between education and GDP	TAURUS
	24	land prices		non-harm.	for further information s. annex 6			to be analysed in case studies	every partner
	25	service provision		non-harm.	to be researched in cooperation with ESPON 1.2.1 Transport Services and Networks (accessibility indicators)				
structures	26a	urbanisation rate		harm.	to be calculated according to OECD-definition				
	26b	urbanisation rate	NUTS 3	non-harm.	acc. National definitions	NSI's			Nordregio

	27a	share of urban population		harm.	to be calculated according to OECD-defininition				
	27b	share of urban population	NUTS 3	non-harm.	acc. National definitions	NSI's			Nordregio
	28	primacy-index		harm.	to be calculated				Nordregio/ TAURUS
	29a	land use (built-up areas, sealed areas, forest, agriculture, other areas)	NUTS 3	harm.	All classes	ESPON 3.1 CORINE	1990		Sefemeq
	29b	land use (built-up areas, sealed areas, forest, agriculture, other areas)	NUTS 3	harm.	Available end of February 03?	ESPON 3.1 CORINE	2000		Sefemeq
	30	change of designated land		non-harm.					Nordregio/ TAURUS
	31a	ratio between built-up and vacant land (brown fields, green fields)	NUTS 3	harm.		ESPON 3.1 CORINE	1990		Sefemeq
	31b	ratio between built-up and vacant land (brown fields, green fields)	NUTS 3	harm.	Available end of 2003?	ESPON 3.1 CORINE	2000		Sefemeq
	32	natural heritage		harm.	EEA-indicators being reviewed, Lavallo's indicators to be researched by Simin				
	33	cultural heritage		non-harm.	very difficult to erase			to be analysed in case studies	every partner
	34	governance		non-harm.				to be analysed in case studies	every partner
flows	35	functional regions, transport flows, expanding labour market etc.		non-harm.				to be analysed in case studies	every partner

data is already available

TAURUS
Environmental, Regional and Economic Research and Consultancy
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ESPON
EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING OBSERVATION NETWORK

Urban-rural relations in Europe

Annex 4: Extract from the Second Interim Report of the WP2

Christian Muschwitz and Simone Reinhart

1 Analysis

At the moment, there might be some uncertainties in the suggestions for data analysis due to the lack of a complete/fulfilled check of data availability. As long as we do not know exactly which indicators we will continue our work and the data analysis with, the suggestions should be regarded as tentative. It could happen, that some analyses or calculations can not be carried out due to lack of appropriate data.

However, we suggest to do some data analysis because we expect two major benefits from doing so:

- We think we can improve the knowledge about the characteristics of the different typologies of urban and rural. That means the range of the outcome runs from a mere verification of the characteristics already known nationally (but anyway, we would gain some extra EU wide insights) to completely new aspects.
- We can achieve first results about U&R relations, for example, if we combine the findings of the analysis of the indicators “age structure” and “net migration” (considering the U&R typologies), then there is a good chance to say something about the flow of “labour force” or “retired people” between U&R.

1.1. Basis

Generally, we now have a list of about 30 indicators relevant for measuring urban-rural relations. Even more interesting for the research on urban-rural relations are not the indicators themselves but the combinations of them with the other ones. Theoretically, there are countless (well, sure, not in terms of mathematics…) combinations possible. We try to sort out the most important and most interesting ones for the data analysis that will follow in the next step.

1.2. Procedure and hypotheses

After the relevant one- and multi-dimensional combinations have been defined, the real “hard work” will start. The data analysis will be made in 2 steps (see below).

In addition to the 2nd step, it will be possible to define a set of determinants for urban-rural relations. According to their correlation coefficient, it will be possible to compile a ranking for the indicators with the strongest influence on urban-rural relations.

Before going into more detail about the data analysis, it is to be stated that the indicators population size and population density are already taken into strong consideration by being involved into the delineation of the typology and therefore no longer subject of the following steps (of calculation).

1st step: one-dimensional analysis

Based on the typology of urban and rural regions, the following analysis step carries out the instantiation of selected factors in each type. Target is not only to analyse the instantiation of the factors but also compare the development during a time period. The most important factors are the following indicators:

- Age structure
- Migration
- Size of households
- GDP per capita
- Income of households
- Total participation rate
- Productivity per sector (calculation)
- Agriculture (share and absolute numbers)
- Construction (number of employees in construction)
- Level of education
- Land use
- Environment

A very clear description of the approach and of the procedure for the 1st step of the data analysis was proposed by OTB, emphasising the aspect of time series.

2nd step: multi-dimensional analysis

1. Demography: age structure / net migration

   Hypothesis: We need to know the age structure of the population who move from rural areas to urban areas (hypothesis: they are more likely to be young, 16-21 for education, 18-45 for work). We need the age structure of the population who move from urban areas to rural areas (hypothesis: they are likely to be older, 35-55 for family lifestyle reasons, 55-80 for retirement).

2. Economy: size of households / income of households

   Hypothesis: The income of households is getting smaller the larger the size of the household gets (in relation to heads per household). Also the size of households vary from urban types to rural types. This means that the income of households (per capita) depends on the household size and the affiliation to an urban-rural type.

3. Economy: income of households / economic diversification (sectoral structure)

   Hypothesis: As the economic diversification may indicate on the territorial type, there must be significant correlations to the level of income of households according to this sectoral structure.

4. Economy: size of households / GDP per capita

   Hypothesis: Small households (e.g. single-household) in urban areas correlate with high GDP per capita and big households (e.g. 2-children-family-household) in rural areas correlate with high GDP per capita as well.

5. Economy/Structure: GDP per capita / absolute and relative share of agriculture

   Hypothesis: The bigger the share of agriculture, the lower the GDP per capita (low productivity in the agricultural sector). And the absolute and relative share of agriculture is big-

ger in rural areas. This means that the GDP per capita is the lower, the more rural the area becomes.

6. Economy: absolute and relative share of agriculture / unemployment

   Hypothesis: The bigger the share of agriculture, the lower the unemployment rate. As the share of agriculture is higher in rural areas, there also must be a lower unemployment rate.

7. Tourism: population size / indicator on tourism (e.g. number of arrivals, touristic capacity)

   Hypothesis: The touristic pressure is rising, when (e.g.) the number of tourists is higher than the number of residents. This is more likely to appear in rural areas. This ratio is also an indicator for the economic significance of tourism.

8. Tourism: indicator on tourism (e.g. number of arrivals, touristic capacity) / land use

   Hypothesis: To examine more about the phenomenon of tourism, it is of importance to know where the tourists go: the amount of tourists will either go to nature sites (=green fields) or to city centres (built-up areas with high density).

9. Economy: female participation rate / absolute and relative share of agriculture

   Hypothesis: The higher the level of female participation, the lower the level of agricultural dependence (in predominantly rural areas). Thus higher levels indicate higher levels of diversification.

10. Economy: land prices (absolute and regional average)

    Hypothesis: A disproportionate (compared to regional local average) rise in house and land prices in rural areas is an indicator of;

    - increasing demand for second/holiday homes in rural areas, which are not adjacent to large cities.
    - increasing demand for residential location for those who live in rural areas and work in urban areas, in the case of rural areas with easy access to large cities.

11. Economy: absolute and relative share of agriculture

    Hypothesis: Low density will tend to be associated with a low number, but a high proportion of the labour force engaged in agriculture. High density will be associated with high levels of occupational and industrial diversity of the population.

12. Demography

    Hypothesis: In areas of low density there will be low levels of the proportion of the population which have changed address.

13. Demography

    Hypothesis: Low density of areas will be associated with a low proportion of the population aged under 15.

14. Economy/demography

    Hypothesis: We also considered whether car ownership might be a key indicator

This is the list of hypotheses we can present so far. The list consists of the findings of TAURUS and comments and complements of CUDEM. For sure, more combinations are possible and interesting, for example:

- labour participation rate/female participation rate – absolute and relative share of agriculture – off-farm employment – level of education
- age structure – level of education – GDP per capita
- population size – entrepreneurship (start-ups, ratio of newly founded firms to closed firms) – productivity per sector
- productivity per sector – share of small to big businesses – economic diversification – volume of investments
- size of households/number of households – land prices – net migration
- economic diversification – land use – natural heritage
- age structure – net migration – natural heritage
- …

For the project's progress comments and complements of all partners are still welcome. A first step of formulating hypotheses and backing with theory input should be and was undertaken by WP1 and WP4. The outcome of these WPs should be commented and completed by the project partners and also by the ECPs as a second step. Therein, the ECPs should specially focus on the situation and experience in their countries. This procedure will guarantee that we base our work on scientific theory and that we will not miss relevant combinations incl. hypotheses.

Table 1: Proposed Tourism Indicators

Category	Indicator	Albania	Austria	Belgium	Bosnia Herzegovina	Bulgaria	Croatia	Czech Rep.	Estonia	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Ireland	Latvia	Lithunia	Luxemburg	Macedonia	Rep. of Moldavia	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Romania	Slovac Rep.	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	Ukraine
Toursitic Demand	Arrivals		X	X	X			X		X	X	X		X		X					X	X		X			X	
	Stays Over-night		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X					X	X		X				
	Duration of Stay				X								X			X					X			X				
	Purpose of Travel					X							X	X		X											X	X
Touristic Performance of Country Residents	Destination			X		X										X					X							
Touristic In-frastructure	Accomodation Infrastructure		X	X				X			X	X	X	X		X					X	X		X				X

Table 2: Proposed Economic Diversification and Construction Indicators

indicator	country																												
	Albania	Austria	Belgium	Bosnia Herzegovina	Bulgaria	Croatia	Czech Republic	Estonia	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Ireland	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxemburg	Macedonia	Rep. of Moldavia	The Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Romania	Slovac Republic	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	Ukraine	New Cronos: Regio Database
Employment by NACE		X					X						X		X					X		X						X
Employment by sector (not explicitly related to NACE)			X					X	X	X	X													X	X	X	(X)	
construction (non-NACE) (X)=construction related to housing only			(X)	X				(X)			(X)			X		(X)		X			X		(X)			X	X	X
Industry by NACE		X													X													
Companies by NACE		X					X								X													
GDP by NACE sections													X															