

# BEST METROPOLISES

## Best development conditions in European metropolises: Paris, Berlin and Warsaw

Targeted Analysis 2013/2/14

Draft Final Report | Version 14/11/2012

Annexes to Scientific Report



This report presents the draft final results of an Targeted Analysis Project conducted within the framework of the ESPON 2013 Programme, partly financed by the European Regional Development Fund.

The partnership behind the ESPON Programme consists of the EU Commission and the Member States of the EU27, plus Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. Each partner is represented in the ESPON Monitoring Committee.

This report does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the members of the Monitoring Committee.

Information on the ESPON Programme and projects can be found on [www.espon.eu](http://www.espon.eu)

The web site provides the possibility to download and examine the most recent documents produced by finalised and ongoing ESPON projects.

This basic report exists only in an electronic version.

© ESPON & Institute of Geography and Spatial Organization, Polish Academy of Sciences, 2012

Printing, reproduction or quotation is authorised provided the source is acknowledged and a copy is forwarded to the ESPON Coordination Unit in Luxembourg.

## List of authors

### **Lead Partner – Institute of Geography and Spatial Organization, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland**

Mirosław GROCHOWSKI, , Magdalena GÓRCZYŃSKA, Marcin STĘPNIAK, , Ewa KORCELLI-OLEJNICZAK, Grzegorz WĘCŁAWOWICZ, Przemysław ŚLESZYŃSKI, Piotr ROSIK, Dariusz ŚWIĄTEK

### **Institute for Regional Development and Structural Planning, Erkner, Germany**

Sabine ZILLMER, Christina MINNIBERGER

### **Paris Region Planning and Development Agency, Paris, France**

Martine LIOTARD

### **Nordregio – Nordic Centre for Spatial Development, Stockholm, Sweden**

Peter SCHMITT, Asli TEPECİK DIS

### **Spiekermann & Wegener, Urban and Regional Research, Dortmund, Germany**

Michael WEGENER

# Table of contents

<b>Annex A. Literature</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Annex B. Strategic documents</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Annex C. Main statistical data sources and missing data</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Annex D. List of maps and tables</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Annex E. Glossary</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Annex F Maps, graphs and tables</b>	<b>33</b>
F1. European perspective	33
F2. Paris, Berlin and Warsaw: selected information and comparisons	42
<b>Annex G. Housing issues</b>	<b>57</b>
G1. Affordability of housing	57
G2. Estimation of population number with a potentially low housing affordability in Warsaw	61

## Annex A. Literature

- Ache P., Andersen H.T., Maloutas T., Raco M., Tasan-Kok, T. (eds.) (2008) Cities between Competitiveness and Cohesion: Discourses, Realities and Implementation, The GeoJournal Library V93. Springer, Dordrecht.
- ADFC: (<http://www.adfc.de/Gesundheit/Gesund-bleiben/Vermeintliche-Risiken/Seite-2-Sicherheit--Wegeunfaelle---Riskantes-Radeln>).
- Ali Saïs-Guerain C. (2009) Les politiques publiques d'aide au logement social, Collection: Dossier d'Experts, territorial editions, Voiron.
- Apur (2009) Une petite synthèse du Grand Pari(s), Atelier parisien d'urbanisme, mars 2009
- Atelier parisien d'urbanisme (2008) Paris 21ème Siècle.
- Auf Sand gebaut. Trabantenstädte dürfen nicht noch einmal aus dem Boden gestampft werden (1989), ZEIT.
- Aulich U. (2011): Millionen für den guten Ruf. Das Märkische Viertel ist trotz aller Vorurteile eine beliebte Wohngegend. Jetzt wird die Grosssiedlung umfassend saniert, Berliner Zeitung.
- Authier L. (2010) Rester ou partir? La construction sociale des choix résidentiels des habitants des quartiers anciens centraux, en France, In: Authier J.-Y., Bonvalet C., Lévy J.-P. (eds.), La construction sociale des choix résidentiels, PUL, Lyon, pp. 123-148.
- Autolib (<http://www.autolib.eu/>).
- Baeseler H. (1996) Grundlagen für regionale Freiraumkonzepte. Das Beispiel des engeren Verflechtungsraumes Berlin-Brandenburg, Institut für Regionalentwicklung und Strukturplanung e.V., Graue Reihe, 10, IRS, Erkner, pp. 63-132.
- Bańczyk, M. (2010) Eastern European Cities, in: Taylor et al. (eds.) (2010) Global Urban Analysis. A survey of Cities in Globalization, Earthscan, London, pp. 293-299.
- Barys R. (2003) Les zones économiques spéciales en Pologne, Le courrier des pays de l'Est n°1032, Februar 2003.
- BBSR (2011) Metropolitan areas in Europe, BBSR-Online-Publication, No. 01/2011, [http://www.bbsr.bund.de/nr\\_147528/BBSR/EN/Publications/OnlinePublications/2011/ON012011.html](http://www.bbsr.bund.de/nr_147528/BBSR/EN/Publications/OnlinePublications/2011/ON012011.html) (accessed at 14 December 2011).
- Beck J. (1975) Wohnste sozial, haste die Qual: "Jetzt reden wir" - Betroffene des Märkischen Viertels. mühsamer Weg zur Solidarisierung. Reinbek bei Hamburg, Rowohlt, Rororo: Sachbuch; 6912.
- Behar D., (2008) Le Grand Paris en débat? la fausse evidence, Urbanisme, « Gouverner » n°358, janv.-fév. 2008
- Behar D., Estebe Ph. (2006) La planification au péril du SDRIF?, Urbanisme. Hors-série n°29, nov. 2006
- Berger M. (2004) Les périurbains de Paris, Espaces & Milieux, Paris.
- Berger M. (2010) Les choix résidentiels des franciliens: l'attraction des pavillons ne se dément pas, In: Authier J.-Y., Bonvalet C., Lévy J.-P. (eds.), La construction sociale des choix résidentiels, PUL, Lyon, pp. 295-313.

- Berger M. (2011) La mobilité des ménages accélère le changement social en Île-de-France, Note rapide No 559, Juillet 2011, IAU, INSEE, Paris.
- Berger M., Brun J. (2006) Mobilités résidentielles, navettes et recomposition des systèmes résidentiels en région parisienne, PUCA no 167, Paris.
- Berlin-Airport: (<http://www.berlin-airport.de/DE/BER/DerNeueFlughafen/Zeitplan/index.html>).
- Berliner Forum (1971) Das Märkische Viertel. Ein neuer Stadtteil Berlins in Kommentaren, Plänen und Bildern. Presse- und Informationsamt des Landes Berlin, Berlin (1/71).
- Berliner Zeitung (2011) Radler stören auf den Busspuren. Interview mit der BVG-Chefin Evelyn Nikutta (<http://www.berliner-zeitung.de/newsticker/radler-stoeren-auf-den-busspuren,10917074,10926912.html>).
- Berning M. (1990) Berliner Wohnquartiere. Ein Führer durch 40 Siedlungen. Unter Mitarbeit von Michael Braum und Engelbert Lütke-Daldrup, Reimer, Berlin.
- Bertrand F., Beltrando Y. (2008) « Vers un renouveau du développement métropolitain », in Paris-projet, n°38, nov. 2008.
- Baeseler H. (1996) Grundlagen für regionale Freiraumkonzepte. Das Beispiel des engeren Verflechtungsraumes Berlin-Brandenburg, Institut für Regionalentwicklung und Strukturplanung e.V., Graue Reihe, 10, IRS, Erkner, pp. 63-132.
- Bijak J., Kicinger A., Kupiszewski M., cooperation Śleszyński P. (2007) Studium metodologiczne oszacowania rzeczywistej liczby ludności Warszawy, CEFMR Working Papers, 2, Środkowoeuropejskie Forum Badań Migracyjnych, Warszawa.
- Blotevogel, H.H., Danielzyk, R. (2009) Leistungen und Funktionen von Metropolregionen, In: Knieling, Jörg (ed.): Metropolregionen - Innovation, Wettbewerb, Handlungsfähigkeit. Metropolregionen und Raumentwicklung, Hannover 2009, = Forschungs- und Sitzungsberichte der Akademie für Raumforschung und Landesplanung, Bd. 231, pp. 22–30.
- Blotevogel, H., Schulze, K. (2009) Zum Problem der Quantifizierung der Metropolfunktionen deutscher Metropolregionen. In: Knieling, Jörg (ed.): Metropolregionen - Innovation, Wettbewerb, Handlungsfähigkeit, Hannover 2009, = Forschungs- und Sitzungsberichte der Akademie für Raumforschung und Landesplanung, Bd. 231, pp. 30–58.
- Bonvalet C. (2010) Les logiques des choix résidentiels des franciliens, In: Authier J.-Y., Bonvalet C., Lévy J.-P. (eds.), La construction sociale des choix résidentiels, PUL, Lyon, pp. 55-76.
- Brake, K. (2005) 5 Jahre BerlinStudie: Da war doch was..., Agenda-Agentur Berlin, Berlin (<http://zukunftscafe.de/berlinstudie/>).
- Brenner, N. (2003) Metropolitan institutional reform and the rescaling of state space in contemporary Western Europe, European Urban and Regional Studies, 10(4), pp. 297-325.
- Brenner, N. (2004) New State Spaces: Urban Governance and the Rescaling of Statehood, Oxford University Press, London and New York.
- Brochure of the Joint planning for Berlin and Brandenburg, capital region of Berlin-Brandenburg (2009) Joint Planning department B/B.
- Brown, E., Derudder, B., Parnreiter, C., Pelupessy, W., Taylor, P.J., Witlox, F. (2010) World City Networks and Global Commodity Chains: towards a world-systems' integration, Global Networks, 10(1), pp. 12-34.

- Bujała B. (2006) Przestrzenne zróżnicowanie źródeł utrzymania ludności w województwie mazowieckim, Rocznik Żyrardowski, 4, pp. 275-294.
- Bundesagentur für Arbeit – BA, Federal Employment Agency (<http://www.arbeitsagentur.de>).
- Burdack J., Hesse M. (2007) Suburbanisation, Suburbia and „Zwischenstadt“: Perspectives of Research and Policy, In: Scholich D. (ed.), German Annual for Spatial Planning and Policy, Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg, pp. 81-100.
- BVBB: (<http://www.bvbb-ev.de/>).
- BVG – Berliner Verkehrsbetriebe 2004: Pressemeldung: (<http://www.bvg.de/index.php/de/103839/name/Meldungsarchiv/article/42075.html>)
- CAPRICE (2011) Capital Regions Integrating Collective Transport for Increased Energy Efficiency, A Decision Maker's Guide, A wealth of experience, simplified choices.
- Castells M. (2002) Local and Global: Cities in the network society. Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie 93: pp. 548-558.
- CEC (Commission of the European Communities) (2009) Promoting sustainable Urban Development in Europe. Achievements and Opportunities.
- CEC (Commission of the European Communities) (2011) Cities of tomorrow. Challenges, visions, ways forward.
- Cervero R., Rood T., Appleyard B. (1995) Job accessibility as a performance indicator: An analysis of trends and their social policy implications in the San Francisco Bay Area, UCTC Working Paper, 366.
- Charrier R. (2009) Les migrations ralentissent le vieillissement en Ile-de-France, INSEE Ile-de-France, No 319, Juillet 2009.
- Chemetov P., Gilli F. (2006) Une région de projets: l'avenir de Paris. Un espace central recomposé, enjeu d'un pari métropolitain, La documentation française, Paris
- Chemetov P., Lortie A., Roani S. (2005) Paris/Banlieues: c'est l'heure du pari métropolitain, Urbanisme, n°341, mars-avril 2005.
- Chmielewski M., Syrkus S. (1994) Warszawa funkcjonalna: przyczynek do urbanizacji regionu Warszawskiego. TUP, Warszawa.
- Ciborowski, AS. (1985) Refleksje nad rozwojem Warszawy. Kronika Warszawy, pp. 51-102
- Clerval A. (2010) Logement social à la parisienne, Manière de voir, 114, La relégation des pauvres, Décembre 2010, Janvier 2011, pp. 45-49.
- COM (2011) 144 final, White paper, Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area – Towards a competitive and resource efficient transport.
- Comment produire du logement accessible au centre de l'agglomération métropolitaine? Les leviers d'action sur le prix du foncier et de l'immobilier, novembre (2007) APUR.
- Coudroy L (2003) Métropolisation et démocratie locale à Varsovie, L'élargissement de l'Union européenne, réformes territoriales en Europe centrale et orientale, l'Harmattan, Paris.

- Coudroy L. (2007) Les zones économiques spéciales en Pologne: tremplin pour l'emploi régional ou miettes de la mondialisation?, *Annales de géographie*, n°658, June 2007.
- Courel J. (2008) 170 millions de kilomètres par jour en Ile-de-France, IAU IDF.
- Czischke, Darinka (eds.) (2011) SUITE The Housing Project. Housing Affordability in the Partner Cities of Urbact-Suite. Thematic Report 'ECO' working group 2011.
- Dallier P. (2008) Rapport sur les perspectives d'évolution institutionnelle du Grand Paris. Sénat, Paris.
- De Biasi K. (2011) L'Île-de-France reste la région la plus attractive pour les 18-29 ans, Note rapide No 561, août 2011, IAU, INSEE.
- Degórska B., Deręgowska A. (2008) Zmiany krajobrazu obszaru metropolitalnego Warszawy na przełomie XX i XXI wieku, *Atlas Warszawy*, 8, IGiPZ PAN, Warszawa.
- Derudder B. (2008) Mapping Global Urban Networks: A Decade of Empirical World Cities Research. *Geography Compass* 2, pp. 559-574.
- Derudder B., Taylor P., Ni P., De Vos A., Hoyler M., Hanssens H., Bassens D., Huang J., Witlox F., Shen W. and Xiaolan Y. (2010) Pathways of Change: Shifting Connectivities in the World City Network, 2000-2008. *Urban Studies*, (47), pp. 1861-1877.
- Development Strategy for the City of Warsaw until 2020, Development Strategy for the City of Warsaw until 2020, Resolution No LXII/1789/2005 of Warsaw City Council dated 24 November 2005.
- Domanski, R. (ed.) (1999) The Changing Map of Europe. The Trajectory Berlin – Poznan – Warszawa, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Warsaw.
- Driant J.-C. (2009) Les politiques du logement en France, La Documentation Française, Paris.
- Droste Ch., Knorr-Siedow T. (2007) Social Housing in Germany. In: Whitehead, Christine and Kathleen Scanlon (eds.) *Social Housing in Europe*. London School of Economics, pp. 90-103.
- Dziewoński K., Węclawowicz G. (1977) Procesy urbanizacyjne w stołecznym województwie warszawskim, In: *Spółeczeństwo Warszawy w rozwoju historycznym*, PWN Varsaviana, Warszawa, pp. 205-213.
- Dziewoński K., Korcelli P. (1981) Migracje w Polsce: przemiany i polityka, [in:] K. Dziewoński i P. Korcelli (eds.), *Studia nad migracjami i przemianami systemu osadniczego w Polsce*, *Prace Geograficzne*, 140, IGiPZ PAN, Warszawa, pp. 10-90.
- EAA (European Environment Agency) (2010) *The European Environment. State and Outlook 2010*, Land Use, Copenhagen.
- EC, CTP (2009) *Evaluation of the Common Transport Policy (CTP) of the EU from 2000 to 2008 and analysis of the evolution and structure of the European transport sector in the context of the long-term development of the CTP*, D3 – Final Report.
- EESC (European Economic and Social Committee) (2011) *Working Document: Metropolitan Areas and City Regions in Europe*.
- EGT (2001) *Transport general survey IAU+INSEE+STIF*.



- Empirica (2003) Expertenkommission zur Anschlussförderung im öffentlich geförderten Wohnungsbau im Land Berlin. Endbericht – Kurzfassung, Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung, Berlin.
- ESPON 1.2.1 (2004) Transport services and networks: territorial trends and supply, Final Report, ESPON.
- ESPON 1.4.4 (2007) Preparatory Study on Feasibility of Flows Analysis, Final Report, ESPON.
- ESPON (2010) Scientific Dialogue on Cities, Rural Areas and Rising Energy Prices. First Espo 2013 Scientific report, ESPON.
- ESPON FOCI (2009) Future Orientations for cities, Interim Report, ESPON.
- ESPON FOCI (2010) Final Scientific Report, ESPON.
- ESPON METROBORDER (2010) Cross-Border Polycentric Metropolitan Regions, Final Report, ESPON.
- ESPON POLYCE (2012) Metropolisation and Polycentric Development in Central Europe: Evidence Based Strategic Options, Final Report, ESPON
- ESPON TRACC (2011) Transport Accessibility at Regional/Local Scale and Patterns in Europe, Interim Report, ESPON.
- Estebe Ph., Le Gales P. (2003) La métropole parisienne à la recherche du pilote?, Revue d'administration publique, N°107.
- EU2020, EU's growth strategy.
- European Commission (2011) Cities of tomorrow. Challenges, visions, ways forward.
- Ferri M. (2007) Région Ile-de-France à l'horizon 2030 : la question du Grand Paris, Pouvoirs locaux, Cahiers de la décentralisation, n°73, mai 2007.
- Fleury B. (2011) Les métropoles issues de la loi du 16 décembre 2010 : l'acte manqué du mille-feuille administratif ? Bulletin juridique des collectivités locales, n° 10, décembre 2011.
- Friedmann J. (1995) Where we stand: a decade of world city research, In Knox P. Taylor P. (eds.) World Cities in a World System, CUP, Cambridge, pp. 21-47 .
- Friedmann J. (1986) The world city hypothesis. Development and Change, 17, pp. 69–83.
- Gałązka A. (1998) Sytuacja mieszkaniowa ludności aglomeracji warszawskiej w latach 1970–1988. Zróżnicowania przestrzenne i tendencje zmian, Prace Geograficzne, 169, IGiPZ PAN, Warszawa.
- Gawryszewski A., Korcelli P., Nowosielska E. (1998) Funkcje metropolitalne Warszawy, Zeszyty IGiPZ PAN, 53, Warszawa.
- GDW (2012) <http://web.gdw.de/uploads/ppt/Infografiken/staedtebauforderung.ppt>.
- Glasze G., Pütz R. (2004) Varsovie, logement sécurisé : un marché en hausse, Urbanisme n°337, July / August 2004.
- Godron J., Balesi A. (2011) La réforme territoriale en questions, Le Moniteur, n° 5614, 1er juillet 2011.
- Gorczyński J. (2009) Absolwenci WSZiM w Sochaczewie w latach 2000-2009, Wyższa Szkoła Zarządzania i Marketingu, Sochaczewie (unpublished).
- Gorzela G., Smętkowski M. (2005) Metropolia i jej region w gospodarce informacyjnej, Scholar, Warszawa.

- Gravier J. F. (1947) Paris and the French desert, Portulan, Paris.
- Grime K., Węclawowicz G. (1981) Warsaw. (In:) Pacione M., (ed.) Urban problems and planning in the developed World, Croom Helm, London, pp.258-291.
- Grochowski M. (2010) The creative sector in Warsaw, The potential and development conditions, Creative Metropolises, Urząd M. St. Warszawa, Warszawa [[http://www.creativemetropolises.eu/uploads/files/eng\\_the\\_creative\\_sector\\_in\\_warsaw.pdf](http://www.creativemetropolises.eu/uploads/files/eng_the_creative_sector_in_warsaw.pdf)].
- Gualini, E. (2006) The Rescaling of Governance in Europe: New Spatial and Institutional Rationales, European Planning Studies, 14(7), pp. 881-904.
- Guillouet J.-J., Pauquet P. (2010) Le parc social francilien, un parc d'installation de plus en plus durable, Note rapide No 505, mai 2010, IAU.
- Gutry-Korycka M. (ed.) (2005) Urban sprawl. Warsaw Agglomeration case study, Warsaw University Press, Warsaw.
- Handy S.L. (2002) Accessibility vs. Mobility-Enhancing Strategies for Addressing Automobile Dependence in the U.S., Recent Work, Institute of Transportation Studies (UCD), UC Davis.
- Hansen, W.G., (1959) How Accessibility Shapes Land Use, Journal of the American Planning Institute, 25, pp. 73-76.
- Harlander, T. (1998) Stadtplanung und Stadtentwicklung in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Entwicklungsphasen seit 1945. In: DISP, Bd. 132.
- Häußermann H. et.al. (2010) Monitoring Soziale Stadtentwicklung Berlin 2009, Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung, Berlin.
- Häußermann H. Werwatz A., Förste D.; Hausmann P. (2010) Monitoring Soziale Stadtentwicklung 2010. Fortschreibung für den Zeitraum 2008 – 2009, In: Auftrag der Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung Berlin Referat I A. Endbericht.
- Häußermann H., Siebel W. (1996) Soziologie des Wohnens. Eine Einführung in Wandel und Ausdifferenzierung des Wohnens, Juventa Verlag, Munich.
- Henkel K. (2012) Partizipative Stadtentwicklung auf Quartiersebene. Presentation at the Conference „Nachhaltige Stadt- und integrierte territoriale Entwicklung im Rahmen der EU-Regionalpolitik 2014-2020, Berlin.
- Heising P., Ludger B. (2011) Neue Ansätze für kommunale Konzepte zur Wohnraumversorgung von Haushalten mit niedrigem Einkommen, In: Informationen zur Raumordnung, 9, pp. 521-533.
- Herbst M. (2009) Tworzenie i absorpcja kapitału ludzkiego w polskich miastach akademickich w kontekście realizacji Narodowej Strategii Spójności, opracowanie wykonane w ramach konkursu dotacji organizowanego przez MRR współfinansowanego ze środków Unii Europejskiej w ramach Programu Operacyjnego Pomoc Techniczna, Europejski Instytut Rozwoju Regionalnego i Lokalnego UW, Warszawa (unpublished).
- Holm A. (2005a) Die Bindung an die Kostenmiete wird in Berlin zum Problem: Nach dem Wegfall der Anschlussförderung steigen die Mieten in den öffentlich geförderten Wohnungen, MieterEcho 312.
- Holm A. (2005b) Nur eine soziale Zwischennutzung: Sozialer Wohnungsbau in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland bedeutet eine zeitlich begrenzte Eigenschaft. MieterEcho 312.
- Hoyler M. (2010) German Cities, In: Taylor et al. (eds.) (2010) Global Urban Analysis. A survey of Cities in Globalization, Earthscan, London, pp. 224-230.

- IAU (2008), 170 millions de kilomètres par jour, les distances parcourues quotidiennement par les Franciliens, Novembre 2008.
- IAU (2009) La mobilité résidentielle des ménages franciliens entre 1984 et 2006.
- IAU (2011): Note rapide No. 546: Île-de-France: 406 000 demandeurs de logements sociaux en 2010.
- IAURIF (1983) Quarante ans de planification en région Ile-de-France, Cahiers de l'IAURIF, n°70, déc. 1983.
- IAURIF (2007) SDRIF: avis, enquête publique, polémiques et débats sur le Grand Paris, (mai à novembre 2007. Volume 2), Iaurif, Paris.
- IAURP L'Institut d'aménagement et d'urbanisme de la Région parisienne and Syndicat des Transports d'Ile-de-France (<http://www.iau-idf.fr>).
- IBB (2012): IBB Wohnungsmarktbericht 2011. Der Berliner Wohnungsmarkt aus Expertensicht. Berlin: Investitionsbank Berlin. [https://www.ibb.de/PortalData/1/Resourcen/content/download/ibb\\_service/publikationen/IBB\\_Wohnungsmarktbericht\\_2011.pdf](https://www.ibb.de/PortalData/1/Resourcen/content/download/ibb_service/publikationen/IBB_Wohnungsmarktbericht_2011.pdf)
- IBB Berlin (2011): IBB Wohnungsmarktbericht 2010. Berlin: Investitionsbank Berlin.
- INSEE Première, Un maillage du territoire français (2011), n°1333, janv. 2011
- Institut d'aménagement et d'urbanisme Ile-de-France (2006) Les conditions de logement en Ile-de-France en 2006: [http://www.iauidf.fr/fileadmin/Etudes/etude\\_620/Conditions\\_de\\_logement200avec\\_signets.pdf](http://www.iauidf.fr/fileadmin/Etudes/etude_620/Conditions_de_logement200avec_signets.pdf).
- Institut d'aménagement et d'urbanisme Ile-de-France (2009) Les études de comparaisons internationales. <http://www.iau-idf.fr/nos-etudes/themes/theme/comparaisons-internationales.html>.
- Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung Köln (2010): Sozialer Wohnungsbau: Verdienter Ruhestand. <http://www.iwkoeln.de/Publikationen/iwd/Archiv/tabid/122/articleid/24482/Default.aspx>
- Institut Wohnen und Umwelt GmbH (eds.) (2008): Neue Soziale Fragen des Wohnens. Studie im Auftrag des Verbandes der Südwestdeutschen Wohnungswirtschaft e.V. Darmstadt.
- Intra-metropolitan polycentricity in practice - Reflections, challenges and conclusions from 12 European metropolitan areas, Final report of the METREX - Expert Group on Intra-metropolitan Polycentricity (2010).
- Jacob B.; Schäche W., Bodenschatz H., (2004) 40 Jahre Märkisches Viertel. Geschichte und Gegenwart einer Großsiedlung, jovis-Verl, Berlin.
- Jałowiecki B., Sekuła E.A., Smętkowski M., Tucholska A. (2009) Warszawa. Czyje jest miasto?, Centrum Europejskich Studiów Regionalnych i Lokalnych UW, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Scholar, Warszawa.
- Jonas, A. E. G., Ward K. (2007) Introduction to a debate on city-regions: new geographies of governance, democracy and social reproduction, International Journal of Urban and Regional Research 31(1), pp. 169-178.
- Józefacka, A. (2011) Rebuilding Warsaw: Conflicting Visions of a Capital City, 1916--1956. PhD Dissertation. New York: New York University. <http://gradworks.umi.com/3466902.pdf>

- Kałuża, D. (2004) Wpływ odległości na przemieszczenia wewnętrzne ludności w województwie warszawskim, *Zeszyty Naukowe Wyższej Szkoły Humanistyczno-Ekonomicznej w Łodzi. Seria 3. Nauki Ekonomiczne i Informatyka*, 1, pp. 25-34.
- Knapp, W., Schmitt P. (2003) Re-structuring Competitive Metropolitan Regions in North-west Europe: On Territory and Governance, *European Journal of Spatial Development*, Refereed Articles Oct 2003-no 6. [www.nordregio.se/EJSD/refereed6.pdf](http://www.nordregio.se/EJSD/refereed6.pdf).
- Knorr-Siedow T., Droste Ch. (2003) Large Housing Estates in Germany. Overview of developments and problems in Berlin. RESTATE report 2b. Faculty of Geosciences, Utrecht University.
- Kohl Ch. (2008) Radikalkur für das Märkische Viertel. Heute startet Sanierung für 440 Millionen Euro Wachsende Probleme in der Großsiedlung Marzahn. In: *Tagesspiegel*.
- Komornicki T., Wiśniewski R., Stępiak M., Siłka P., Rosik P. (2011) Rynek pracy, Raport modułowy nr 3 Społeczno-demograficzne uwarunkowania rozwoju Mazowsza, Mazowieckie Biuro Planowania Regionalnego w Warszawie.
- Komornicki T., Bański J., Czapiewski K., Rosik P., Siłka P., Stępiak M., Śleszyński P., Wiśniewski R. (2012) Zagospodarowanie infrastrukturalne i kapitał fizyczny oraz policentryczność rozwoju Mazowsza, *Trendy Rozwojowe Mazowsza*, 3, Mazowieckie Biuro Planowania Regionalnego, Warszawa.
- Kopp P. (2011) The unpredicted rise of motorcycles: A cost benefit analysis, *Transport Policy*, 18, pp. 613-622.
- Korcelli P. (1989) Zmiany układu migracji w regionie miejskim Warszawy, in: P. Korcelli, A. Gawryszewski (eds.), *Współczesne przemiany regionalnych systemów osadniczych w Polsce*, *Prace Geograficzne*, 152, IGiPZ PAN, Warszawa, s. 107-120.
- Korcelli P. (1993), Migration and demographic change in the region of Warsaw, *Geographia Polonica*, 61, pp. 95-102.
- Korcelli P. (1997) Warszawa i aglomeracja warszawska: tendencje, perspektywy, zagrożenia rozwoju, in: P. Korcelli (ed.), *Agglomeracje miejskie w procesie transformacji: III*, *Zeszyty IGiPZ PAN*, 43, pp. 5-18.
- Korcell P. et al., (2010) Ekspercki Projekt Koncepcji Przestrzennego Zagospodarowania Kraju do roku 2033. *Studia KPZK PAN*. Vol. 128, Warszawa.
- Korcelli-Olejniczak E. (2004) Funkcje metropolitalne Warszawy w latach 1990-2002. Współzależność pozycji w systemie miast Europy Środkowej (Metropolitan functions of Berlin and Warsaw in the period of 1990-2000. Interdependence of positions in the urban system of Central Europe). *Prace Geograficzne* nr 198, IGiPZ PAN, Warsaw.
- Korcelli-Olejniczak E. (2006) City strategies - patterns of development of Warsaw and Berlin till 2020, In: Markowski, T., Turala, M. (eds.) *New Members – New Challenges for the European Regional Development Policy*, KPZK PAN, Warsaw, pp. 258-268
- Korcelli-Olejniczak E. (2007) Berlin and Warsaw in search of a new role in the European urban system. *Journal of Housing and the Built Environment*, pp. 51-68.
- Korcelli-Olejniczak E. (2007) Metropolitan Functions as a Research Question: Definitions and Identifications in the ESPON and Alternative Approaches, *GaWC Research Bulletin* 248, <http://www.lboro.ac.uk/gawc/rb/rb248.html>.

- Korcelli-Olejniczak, E. (2009) Berlin 20 years later – defining and redefining its functional profile? With some implications for Warsaw. *Geographica Polonica*, 82 (2), pp. 45-55.
- Korcelli-Olejniczak E. (2012) Marked by dynamics: Berlin and Warsaw in the process of functional change, in: Derruder, B., Hoyler, M., Taylor, P.J., Witlox, F. (eds.) *International Handbook of globalisation and world cities*, Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd, Cheltenham, pp. 517-529.
- Kruszka K. (ed.) (2010) *Dojazdy do pracy w Polsce*, Ośrodek Statystyki Miast, Oddział GUS w Poznaniu, Poznań.
- Kuciarska-Ciesielska M. (ed.) (2003) *Gospodarstwa domowe i rodziny – województwo mazowieckie*. Narodowy Spis Powszechny Ludności i Mieszkań, Powszechny Spis Rolny 2002, Urząd Statystyczny w Warszawie.
- Kupiszewski M., Bijak J. (2006) Ocena prognozy ludności GUS 2003 z perspektywy aglomeracji warszawskiej, CEFMR Working Papers, 1.
- La mobilité résidentielle des ménages franciliens entre 1984 et 2006 (2009) IAU.
- Lecroart P. Perrin L. (2000) Le rôle du Stadtforum dans la planification de Berlin, Etude comparative sur la démocratie locale, IAU IdF.
- Lefevre Ch. (2000) *Gouverner les métropoles*, LGDJ, coll. Politiques locales, Paris, avril 2000.
- Lefevre CH. (2006) Métropole : la bonne gouvernance en questions, *Urbanisme*. Hors série n°29, nov. 2006.
- Les chantiers du Grand Paris, (2008) *Esprit*, octobre 2008.
- Leszczycki S., Eberhardt P., Herman S. (1971) Aglomeracje miejsko przemysłowe w Polsce 1966-200. *Biuletyn KPZK PAN*, no 67, Warszawa.
- Levy J. (2006) les défis du Grand Paris, *Pouvoirs locaux*. Les cahiers de la décentralisation, n°70, sept. 2006.
- Levy-Vroelant C., Tutin C. (2007) Social Housing in France. In: Whitehead, Christine and Kathleen Scanlon (eds.) *Social Housing in Europe*. London School of Economics, pp. 70-87.
- Lisowski P. (2000) Radom – w blasku czy cieniu Warszawy? *Studia Regionalne i Lokalne*, 4(4) pp. 113-132.
- Lisowski A. (2004) Zmiany warunków życia w aglomeracji warszawskiej w latach 1995-2000, in: J. Jażdżewska (ed.), *Zróżnicowanie warunków życia ludności w mieście*. XVII Konwersatorium Wiedzy o Mieście, Wydawnictwo UŁ, Łódź, pp. 67-76.
- Lisowski A. (2005) Procesy centralizacji i decentralizacji w aglomeracji warszawskiej w latach 1950-2002, *Prace i Studia Geograficzne*, 35, WGiSR UW, pp. 13-34.
- Lisowski A. (2010) Suburbanizacja w obszarze metropolitalnym Warszawy In: S. Ciok, P. Migoń (eds.), *Przekształcenia struktur regionalnych*. Aspekty społeczne, ekonomiczne i przyrodnicze, Uniwersytet Wrocławski, Instytut Geografii i Rozwoju Regionalnego, Wrocław, pp. 93-108.
- Lisowski A., Grochowski M. (2008) Procesy urbanizacji. Uwarunkowania, formy, konsekwencje, In: K. Saganowski, M. Zagrzejewska-Fiedorowicz, P. Żuber (eds.), *Ekspertyzy do Koncepcji Przestrzennego Zagospodarowania Kraju 2008-2033*. Tom I, Ministerstwo Rozwoju Regionalnego, Warszawa, pp. 219-281.

- Lusawa R. (2004) Wpływ procesów migracyjnych na warunki rozwoju rolnictwa województwa mazowieckiego, *Roczniki Nauk Rolniczych, Seria G*, 91(1), pp. 65-73.
- Lüthi S., Thierstein A. and Bentlage M. (2011) Interlocking Firm Networks in the German Knowledge Economy. On Local Networks and Global Connectivity. *Raumforschung und Raumordnung* 69, pp. 161-175.
- Łotocki Ł. (2008) Sytuacja demograficzna, społeczna i ekonomiczna subregionu warszawskiego w świetle analizy danych zastanych, Projekt badawczy „Pracodawca – Pracownik. Inwestycja w kapitał ludzki”, realizowany w ramach działania 2.1 ZPORR „Rozwój umiejętności powiązany z potrzebami regionalnego rynku pracy i możliwości kształcenia ustawicznego w regionie”, <http://wup.mazowsze.pl/new/images/warszawa/WM/analiza%20danych%20zastanych%20-%20region%20warszawski.pdf>.
- Mansat P. (2007) Paris-Métropole ouverte sur la vie, sur le monde, sur le future, *Pouvoirs locaux. Cahiers de la décentralisation*, n°73, mai 2007.
- Marie de Paris (2011) Le Logement Social à Paris. Délégation du Land de Berlin, 12-14 septembre 2011.
- Mary-Potras F.-L. (2009) Recensement de la population de 2006, retour de la croissance démographique au centre de l'agglomération francilienne, *INSEE Ile-de-France*, No 311, Janvier 2009.
- Ministers responsible for Spatial Planning and Territorial Development of the European Union (2011) Territorial Agenda of the European Union 2020: Towards an Inclusive, Smart and Sustainable Europe of Diverse Regions. <http://www.eu-territorial-agenda.eu/Reference%20Documents/Final%20TA2020.pdf> (assessed: 10 July, 2012).
- Monkiewicz S. (2008) Dojazdy do pracy spoza Warszawy (na bazie Warszawskiego Badania Ruchu 2005), *Biuro Planowania Rozwoju, Warszawa* (unpublished).
- National Economy Bank: Report on Subsidy Fund activity in 2009 (2010) *Warszawa* (in Polish).
- Navarre D. (2002) Paris - Berlin : comparaison des systèmes de transport. Note rapide sur les transports, n° 301, *Institut d'aménagement et d'urbanisme de la Région d'Ile-de-France*.
- Niedzielski M.A. (2006) A spatially disaggregated approach to commuting efficiency, *Urban Studies*, 43, pp. 2485-2502.
- Niedzielski M.A., Śleszyński P. (2008) Analyzing accesibility by transport mode in Warsaw, Poland, *Geographia Polonica*, 82(3-4), pp. 61-78.
- Nowakowski M. (2006) Rozprzestrzenianie i rozpraszenie zabudowy warszawskiej metropolii In: S. Kozłowski (ed.), *Żywiłowe rozprzestrzenianie się miast. Narastający problem aglomeracji miejskich w Polsce*, *Studia nad zrównoważonym rozwojem Komitetu "Człowiek i Środowisko" PAN*, 2, Białystok-Lublin-Warszawa, pp. 151-171.
- OECD (2006) *OECD Territorial Reviews: Competitive Cities in the Global Economy*.
- OECD (2011) *Urban Policy Reviews, Poland*. OECD Publishing, Paris.
- Offner J.-M. (2007) Le Grand Paris, *Problèmes politiques et sociaux*, n°942, nov. 2007.

- Oloew M. (2004): Kein Kummer im Langen Jammer. Das Märkische Viertel wird heute 40 Jahre alt. Die meisten Mieter leben gern in der Siedlung. In: Tagesspiegel.
- Operational Programme 'Mazovia',  
[http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/country/prordn/details\\_new.cfm?LAN=7&gv\\_PAY=PL&gv\\_reg=ALL&gv\\_PGM=1205&gv\\_defL=7](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/country/prordn/details_new.cfm?LAN=7&gv_PAY=PL&gv_reg=ALL&gv_PGM=1205&gv_defL=7), web site europa.eu/regional.policy.
- Opinia mieszkańców Warszawy na temat komunikacji miejskiej oraz stanu dróg. Wyniki z badania „Barometr Warszawski” XI 2006 r. – VI 2011 r. (2011) Warszawa.
- Pain K., Ardinat G. (2010) French Cities, Advanced Producer Service Centres in the World Economy. in: Taylor et al. (eds) Global Urban Analysis. A survey of Cities in Globalization, Earthscan, London, pp. 231-235.
- Paneraï P. (2008) Paris Métropole. Formes et échelles du Grand Paris, Paris, éd. La Villette.
- Panorama dzielnic Warszawy w 2004 r. (2006) Urząd Statystyczny w Warszawie.
- Pape C. (1995a) Berlin im 19. Jahrhundert. In: Senatsverwaltung für Bau- und Wohnungswesen (ed.): Topographischer Atlas Berlin.
- Pape C. (1995b) Berlin um 1920. In: Senatsverwaltung für Bau- und Wohnungswesen (edit.): Topographischer Atlas Berlin.
- Pape C., Pirch M. (1995) Berlin 1945. In: Senatsverwaltung für Bau- und Wohnungswesen (edit.): Topographischer Atlas Berlin.
- Paris Ch. (2007) International Perspectives on Planning and Affordable Housing. In: Housing Studies, 22:1, pp. 1-9.
- Perben D. (2008) Imaginer les métropoles d'avenir, rapport, janvier 2008.
- Petrin J., Knieling J. (2009) Das Bildversprechen der Metropolregion – Potenziale und Risiken einer bildmächtigen Raumkategorie. In: Knieling, Jörg (ed.): Metropolregionen - Innovation, Wettbewerb, Handlungsfähigkeit. Metropolregionen und Raumentwicklung, Hannover 2009, = Forschungs- und Sitzungsberichte der Akademie für Raumforschung und Landesplanung, Bd. 231, pp. 300–322.
- Pinçon M., Pinçon-Charlot M. (2004) Sociologie de Paris, La Découverte, Paris.
- Pittini A. (2012) HOUSING AFFORDABILITY IN THE EU. Current situation and recent trends. In: CECODHAS Housing Europe's Observatory Year 5 (Number 1).
- Plan przestrzennego zagospodarowania kraju do roku 1990 (1974) Biuletyn KPZK PAN, No. 85, Warszawa.
- Planchou J.-P. (2008) Rapport de la commission du Conseil régional, Scenarii pour la métropole Paris-Ile-de-France demain. Paris.
- Płoszaj A., Olechnicka A., Smętkowski M., Wojnar K. (2010) Warszawa innowacyjna, diagnoza potencjału, opracowanie wykonane na zlecenie i sfinansowane ze środków m.st. Warszawy, Warszawa.
- Polish background report for OECD national urban policy reviews in Poland, Part II, Polish Ministry for Regional Development Structural Policy Coordination Department, Warsaw, May 2010.
- Potrykowska A. (1983) Współzależności między dojazdami do pracy a strukturą społeczną i demograficzną regionu miejskiego Warszawy w latach 1950-1973, Dokumentacja Geograficzna, 2, IGIPIZ PAN, Warszawa.

- Potrykowska A. (1990) Residential mobility and housing development in the Warsaw region, In: van Weesep J., Korcelli P. (eds.), Residential mobility and social change: studies from Poland and the Netherlands, Geographisch Instituut Rijksuniversiteit Utrecht, Utrecht, pp. 70-83.
- Potrykowska A. (1993) Intra-urban migration in the Warsaw urban region, Geographia Polonica, 61, pp. 281-291.
- Potrykowska A. (2000) Struktura przestrzenna migracji w regionie miejskim Warszawy, Przegląd Geograficzny, 72(4), pp. 467-478.
- Potrykowska A. (1992) Housing development and population structure in the urban region of Warsaw, Sistemi urbani, 1, pp. 65-85.
- Potrykowska A., Śleszyński P. (1999) Migracje wewnętrzne w Warszawie i województwie warszawskim, Atlas Warszawy, 7, Instytut Geografii i Przestrzennego Zagospodarowania PAN, Warszawa.
- Prandi G., Arsac M., Valdant D., Jean-Marie A., Joinet H., Driant J.C., Cordier M. (2006) Les classes moyennes et le logement à Paris, Apur, Novembre 2006.
- Projets métropolitains, les IBA, une pratique féconde (2009) Note rapide n°478, Paul Lecoart, IAU IdF, June 2009.
- Public Transport Authority of Warsaw (<http://www.ztm.waw.pl/>).
- Quelles structures pour le Grand Paris? (1989) Vers une civilisation urbaine. Assises de Nanterre, université Paris X, 20 et 21 mai 1989, Paris, Banlieues 89, DIV.
- Rakowski W. (2000) Sytuacja środowiska studenckiego. Pochodzenie i status materialny, Ekspertyza nr 208, Kancelaria Sejmu. Biuro Studiów i Ekspertyz, Warszawa.
- RATP, Régie Autonome des Transports Parisiens, ([http://www.ratp.fr/en/ratp/c\\_5002/the-ratp-group/](http://www.ratp.fr/en/ratp/c_5002/the-ratp-group/)).
- Reksnis M. (2007) Problems of Public Transport System in Warsaw, Warsaw Transportation System Problems, Warsaw.
- Rental market in Poland. Evaluation of TBS – final report (2009): The World Bank.
- Report on National Housing Fund activity in 2008 (2009) National Economy Bank, Warszawa.
- Rodríguez-Pose A. (2008) The Rise of the “City-region” Concept and its Development Policy Implications, in: European Planning Studies, Vol. 16, No. 8, pp. 1025-1046.
- Röhl (1995) Berlin 1961, In: Senatsverwaltung für Bau- und Wohnungswesen, Topographischer Atlas Berlin.
- Ronai S. (2008) Vers une gouvernance pour le cœur d’agglomération: Paris Métropole, Urbanisme, n°358, janv.-fév. 2008.
- Rosik P., Stępnia M., Wiśniewski R. (2010) Dojazdy do pracy do Warszawy i Białegostoku - alternatywne podejścia metodologiczne, Studia Regionalne i Lokalne, 2, pp. 77-98.
- RWI, DIFU, NEA and PRAC (2010). Second State of European Cities Report, November 2010, Research Project for the European Commission, DG Regional Policy.
- Sack M. (1993): Noch ein Märkisches Viertel? Seit Dreiig Jahren gibt es die Bremer Siedlung Neue Vahr. Zur Geburtstagsfeier hieß die Frage: Hat die Großsiedlung als Wohnform noch eine Zukunft. In: ZEIT.



- Salembier L., Jankiel S. (2008) 1996-2006: 10 ans de logement à Paris et en petite couronne, un parc de logements renouvelé et en croissance continue, APUR, INSEE, Juillet 2008, Paris.
- Sassen S. (1991) *The Global City*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Schéma directeur de la région Ile-de-France: défis, planification, identité (2006) Urbanisme, hors série n°29, nov 2006.
- Scherer M.-L. (1969): Brei für alle. Geglücktes Wohnprojekt? Im Märkischen Viertel von Berlin wird jede fünfte Familie von der Sozialfürsorge unterstützt. In: ZEIT.
- Schmitt, P. (ed.) (2010) Intra-metropolitan polycentricity in practice - Reflections, challenges and conclusions from 12 European metropolitan areas. Final report of the METREX - Expert Group on Intra-Metropolitan Polycentricity.
- Schmitt, P., Dubois (2008) Exploring the Baltic Sea Region – On territorial capital and spatial integration. Nordregio Report 2008:3, Stockholm.
- Schuck P.H. (1998) *Citizens, strangers, and in-betweens: essays on immigration and citizenship*. Boulder, Westview.
- Scott A. (2001) Globalization and the rise of city-regions. *European Planning Studies*, 9, pp. 813–826.
- Seminar Ungers (1969) Berlin 1995: Planungsmodelle für eine Fünfmillionenstadt im Übergang zu den siebziger Jahren. Berlin: Technische Universität Berlin.
- Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung (2009) Demografiekonzept für Berlin. Berlin.
- Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung Berlin: Monitoring Soziale Stadtentwicklung 2010.
- Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung, Investitionsbank Berlin (2002) (eds.): *Der Berliner Wohnungsmarkt, Entwicklung und Strukturen 1991 –2000*, Berlin.
- SenStadt (2012) Sozialer Wohnungsbau ([http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/wohnen/wohnenswerte\\_stadt/de/sozialer\\_wohnungsbau.shtml](http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/wohnen/wohnenswerte_stadt/de/sozialer_wohnungsbau.shtml))
- SenStadt Tegel: Nachnutzung Flughafen Tegel (<http://www.berlin-airport.de/DE/BER/DerNeueFlughafen/Zeitplan/index.html>)
- SenStadt Verkehr (a): Berlin: Eine Stadt ist zusammengewachsen. ([http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/verkehr/politik\\_planung/strassen\\_kfz/a100/de/eine\\_stadt.shtml](http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/verkehr/politik_planung/strassen_kfz/a100/de/eine_stadt.shtml))
- SenStadt Verkehr (b): Die Erweiterung der A 100 ist konsequent.
- SenStadt Verkehr (2010) Planfeststellungsbeschluss für das Bauvorhaben Neubau der Bundesautobahn A 100 zwischen Autobahndreieck Neukölln und Anschlussstelle Am Treptower Park in den Bezirken Neukölln und Trwptow-Köpenick von Berlin.
- SenStadt Verkehrslenkung (<http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/verkehr/lenkung/unfallkommission/>)
- SenStadt (2011) Mobilität der Stadt. Berliner Verkehr in Zahlen. Ausgabe 2010. [http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/verkehr/politik\\_planung/zahlen\\_fakten/download/Mobilitaet\\_dt\\_komplett.pdf](http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/verkehr/politik_planung/zahlen_fakten/download/Mobilitaet_dt_komplett.pdf)
- Ślawiński, T. (2010) Integrated approaches for a metropolitan area under hard pressure. Presentation at the PLUREL Conference, Copenhagen, 19-22 October 2010. [http://www.plurel.net/images/MURI\\_keynote\\_Slawinski.pdf](http://www.plurel.net/images/MURI_keynote_Slawinski.pdf).

- Smętkowski M. (2003) Polaryzacja procesów rozwoju w regionie metropolitalnym Warszawy, in: I. Jażdżewska (ed.) Funkcje metropolitalne i ich rola w organizacji przestrzeni, Konwersatorium Wiedzy o Mieście, Katedra Geografii Miast i Turyzmu UŁ, Łódź, pp. 53-71.
- Smętkowski M. (2005) Rola infrastruktury transportowej w integracji obszaru metropolitalnego Warszawy, in: Z. Makiela, T. Marszał (eds.) Infrastruktura techniczno-ekonomiczna w obszarach metropolitalnych, Biuletyn KPZK PAN, 222, pp. 45-45.
- Smętkowski M. (2009) Zróżnicowania społeczno-przestrzenne Warszawy – inercja czy metamorfoza struktury miasta?, Przegląd Geograficzny tom 81, zeszyt 4, IGiPZ PAN, Warszawa, pp. 461-482.
- Solon J. (2009) Spatial context of urbanization: landscape pattern and changes between 1950 and 1990 in the Warsaw metropolitan area, Poland, Landscape Urban Planning, 93(3-4), pp. 250-261.
- Sozialdemokratischen Partei Deutschlands Landesverband Berlin und der Christlich Demokratischen Union Landesverband Berlin (2011): Berliner Perspektiven für starke Wirtschaft, gute Arbeit und sozialen Zusammenhalt. Koalitionsvereinbarung 2011-2016.
- Spars G., Jacobs P., Faller B., Werner A.M. (2009): Der Berliner Wohnungsmarkt – ein Standortvorteil. Bergische Universität Wuppertal.
- SrV (2008) Mobilitätsdaten für Berlin und seine Bezirke - "Mobilität in Städten - SrV 2008".
- Stadtoprofil Berlin. Berlin profil miasta (2010) Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung, Berlin.
- Stadtoprofil Berlin Berlin - profil miasta, Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung ([http://www.eunop.eu/news/750/berlinprofil\\_titel-s32.pdf](http://www.eunop.eu/news/750/berlinprofil_titel-s32.pdf)).
- Stébé J.-M. (2009) Le logement social en France, 4e édition, PUF, Paris.
- Stępnia M. (2008) Inwestycje mieszkaniowe na obszarze metropolitalnym Warszawy w latach 1995-2005, in: J. Słodczyk, M. Śmigielska (eds.) Współczesne kierunki i wymiary procesów urbanizacji, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Opolskiego, pp. 209-218.
- Stępnia M., Deręgowska A., Śleszyński P. (2012) Atlas. Społeczno-demograficzny rozwój Mazowsza, Mazowieckie Biuro Planowania Regionalnego, Warszawa.
- Stępnia M., Węclawowicz G., Górczyńska M., Bierzyński A. (2009) Warszawa w świetle Narodowego Spisu Powszechnego 2002, Atlas Warszawy z. 11, IGiPZ PAN, Warszawa.
- StEP-Verkehr: Stadtentwicklungsplan Verkehr (2011) ([http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/verkehr/politik\\_planung/step\\_verkehr/download/Stadtentwicklungsplan\\_Verkehr\\_Berlin\\_gesamt.pdf](http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/verkehr/politik_planung/step_verkehr/download/Stadtentwicklungsplan_Verkehr_Berlin_gesamt.pdf))
- STIF, Syndicat des transports d'Île-de-France, (<http://www.stif.info/>).
- Strategia Zrównoważonego Rozwoju Systemu Transportowego Warszawy do 2015 roku i na lata kolejne, w tym Zrównoważony Plan Rozwoju Transportu Publicznego Warszawy (2009) Warszawa.
- Stratégies métropolitaines (2009) IAU-Ile de France, Les Cahiers de l'IAU-Ile de France, n°151, juin 2009.

- Strykiewicz T. (2007) La nouvelle géographie de la Pologne dans le contexte de la transition économique et sociale et de l'élargissement de l'Union européenne, L'information géographique n°4, 2007.
- Strzelecki Z., Kucińska M. (2006) Żywiłowe rozprzestrzenianie się metropolii warszawskiej, In: S. Kozłowski (ed.), Żywiłowe rozprzestrzenianie się miast. Narastający problem aglomeracji miejskich w Polsce, Studia nad zrównoważonym rozwojem Komitetu "Człowiek i Środowisko" PAN, 2, Białystok-Lublin-Warszawa, pp. 125-149.
- SUME (Sustainable Urban Metabolism for Europe) (2011) Planning resource-efficient cities. Synthesis Report. [www.sume.at](http://www.sume.at).
- Szajnowska-Wysocka A. (2005) La Pologne dans l'espace européen, Géocarrefour, Revue de géographie de Lyon, (on line in [geocarrefour.revues.org](http://geocarrefour.revues.org)).
- Stébé J.-M. (2009) Le logement social en France, 4e édition, PUF, Paris.
- SUME (Sustainable Urban Metabolism for Europe) (2011) Planning resource-efficient cities. Vienna.
- Sztanderska U. (2001) Rynek pracy na Mazowszu: szanse i zagrożenia, Studia Regionalne Lokalne, z. 4, pp. 193-220.
- Śleszyński P. (2004) Demograficzne przesłanki rozwoju rynku mieszkaniowego w aglomeracji warszawskiej, Przegląd Geograficzny, 76(4) pp. 493-514.
- Śleszyński P. (2005) Perspektywy rozwoju rynku mieszkaniowego w Polsce w świetle sytuacji demograficznej, ekonomicznej i stanu zaspokojenia potrzeb mieszkaniowych, Studia Regionalne i Lokalne, 19 (1), pp. 45-64.
- Śleszyński P. (2006) Suburbanization processes in Poland after 1989, Problems of Geography, 1-2, pp. 105-117.
- Śleszyński P. (2007) Możliwości szacowania popytu na mieszkania w świetle dostępnych danych demograficznych, społecznych i ekonomicznych, Problemy Rozwoju Miast, 3, pp. 19-34.
- Śleszyński P. (2010) Aktualne i spodziewane tendencje demograficzne w rozwoju obszaru metropolitalnego Warszawy (unpublished).
- Śleszyński P. (2012) Obszar Metropolitalny Warszawy a rozwój Mazowsza [Warsaw Metropolitan Area and the development of Mazovia], Trendy Rozwojowe Mazowsza, 8, Mazowieckie Biuro Planowania Regionalnego, Warszawa.
- Śleszyński P., 2012, Warszawa jako ośrodek dojazdów na tle rozwoju rynku pracy, Studia Regionalne i Lokalne (in press).
- Śleszyński P. (2012) Zmiany demograficzne województwa mazowieckiego w latach 1990-2030 i ich skutki, Mazowsze. Studia Regionalne (in press).
- TA2020 (2011) Territorial Agenda of the European Union 2020. Towards an Inclusive, Smart and Sustainable Europe of Diverse Regions agreed at the Informal Ministerial Meeting of Ministers responsible for Spatial Planning and Territorial Development on 19th May 2011 Gödöllő, Hungary.
- Tabard N. (1993) Des quartiers pauvres aux quartiers aisés : une représentation sociale du territoire, Economie et Statistique, 270, pp. 5-22.
- Tabard N. (1993) Des quartiers pauvres aux quartiers aisés : une représentation sociale du territoire, Economie et Statistique, 270, pp. 5-22.
- Taylor P. (2004) World City Network: A Global Urban Analysis, Routledge, London.

- Taylor P., Derudder B., Hoyler M. and Ni P. (2011) *New Regional Geographies of the World as Practised by Leading Advanced Producer Service Firms in 2010*. GaWC Research Bulletin 392. (<http://www.lboro.ac.uk/gawc/rb/rb392.html>; accessed 10 July 2012).
- Taylor P., Ni P., Derudder B., Hoyler M., Huang J. and Witlox F. (eds.) (2010) *Global Urban Analysis. A survey of Cities in Globalization*, Earthscan, London.
- Taylor, P. (2010) *Advanced Producer Service Centres in the World Economy*, In: Taylor et al. (eds.) *Global Urban Analysis. A survey of Cities in Globalization*, Earthscan, London pp. 22-39.
- Tyrowicz J. (2008) *Diagnoza rynku pracy miasta stołecznego Warszawa, opracowanie wykonane w ramach prac nad „Społeczną Strategią Warszawy”*, Fundacja Inicjatyw Społeczno-Ekonomicznych (unpublished).
- VBB, Verkehrsverbund Berlin Brandenburg, (<http://www.vbbonline.de/>).
- Vélib (<http://www.velib.paris.fr/>).
- Vieillard-Baron H. Lefevre Ch., Dequapit S., Gilli F., Caussanel B., Bartolone C., Ferri M., Girault J.-P., Chambras A., Costanzo S., (2008) *Le mystère du Grand Paris Territoires*, n°490, sept. 2008.
- Warszawska Kolej Dojazdowa (WKD), (<http://www.wkd.com.pl/>).
- Warszawski Raport Rowerowy, 2011, Miasto Stołeczne Warszawa.
- Węclawowicz G. (1988) *Struktury społeczno-przestrzenne w miastach Polski*, Prace habilitacyjne IGiPZ PAN, Ossolineum, Wrocław.
- Węclawowicz G. (1991) *Zróżnicowania Społeczno-przestrzenne w aglomeracji warszawskiej 1978 i 1988. (The socio-spatial differentiation in Urban region of Warsaw 1978 and 1988)* Zeszyty Instytutu Geografii i Przestrzennego Zagospodarowania PAN, nr 2, Warszawa.
- Węclawowicz G. (1996), *Contemporary Poland Space and Society*. UCL Press, London.
- Węclawowicz G. (1998) *Varsovie, future métropole européenne?*, *Le courrier des pays de l'Est* n°430.
- Węclawowicz G. (2001) *Przestrzeń ubóstwa – nowy czy stary wymiar zróżnicowania społeczno-przestrzennego w miastach Polski. (Areas of poverty –new or old dimension of the socio-spatial differentiation In Polish cities)*. *Przegląd Geograficzny*, 73(4), pp. 451-474
- Węclawowicz G. (2002) *O nowa politykę regionalną dla obszaru metropolitalnego Warszawy i Polski wschodniej, (Toward a New regional Policy for the Warsaw Metropolita Area and eastern Poland)*. In: G. Węclawowicz (ed.) *Warszawa jako przedmiot badań w geografii społeczno-ekonomicznej*. Instytut Geografii i PZ PAN, Warszawa, pp. 21-35.
- Węclawowicz G. (ed.) (2002) *Warszawa jako przedmiot badań w geografii społeczno-ekonomicznej*, *Prace Geograficzne*, 184, IGiPZ PAN, Warszawa.
- Węclawowicz G. (2007) *Geografia społeczna miast*, PWN, Warszawa.
- Węclawowicz G., Gaudray-Coudroy L. (1998): *Le renouveau du secteur privé et la recomposition de l'espace social a Varsovie*, (ed.) J.-R. Bertrand, J. Chevalier, *Logement et habitat dans les villes européennes*, L'Harmattan, Paris, pp. 59-78.
- Węclawowicz G., Kozłowski S., Bajek R. (2003) *Poland – Warsaw, Final report June 2003*, RESTATE series, Warsaw.

- Węclawowicz G. et al. (2004) Large housing estates in Poland, overview of development and problems in Warsaw: policies and practices, RESTATE reports n°2 & 3, Utrecht University of Geoscience
- Wenn nicht mehr getratscht werden kann... (1968). In: ZEIT.
- Whitehead Ch., Scanlon K. (2007): Social Housing in Europe. In: Whitehead, Christina and Kathleen Scanlon (eds.): Social Housing in Europe. London School of Economics. pp. 8-34.
- Wiechmann, T (2009) Raumpolitische Diskurse um Metropolregionen in Europa – Eine Spurensuche. In: Knieling, Jörg (ed.): Metropolregionen - Innovation, Wettbewerb, Handlungsfähigkeit. Metropolregionen und Raumentwicklung, Hannover 2009, = Forschungs- und Sitzungsberichte der Akademie für Raumforschung und Landesplanung, Bd. 231, pp. 101–132.
- Wiel M. (2008) Que signifie la démarche du "Grand pari de l'agglomération parisienne", Etudes foncières, n°131, janv.-fév. 2008.
- Wiel M. (2011) Le Grand Paris, premier conflit né de la décentralisation, coll. Questions contemporaines, L'Harmattan, janvier 2011.
- WoG Bln (2011): Gesetz über den Sozialen Wohnungsbau in Berlin, issued on 1.7.2011, [http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/wohnen/sozialer\\_wohnungsbau/wohnraumgesetz/download/gvbl\\_bln\\_nr17\\_v\\_09\\_07\\_2011\\_s305\\_328.pdf](http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/wohnen/sozialer_wohnungsbau/wohnraumgesetz/download/gvbl_bln_nr17_v_09_07_2011_s305_328.pdf) .
- Wohnatlas Berlin (2011).
- Wolf E., Berlin shaped by history, planning and economic forces.
- Zaborowska M. (2001) La réforme administrative et territoriale polonaise dans le contexte européen, Studies and researches Group Notre Europe.
- Zakirova B. (2008) Shrinkage at the urban fringe: Case studies in the Berlin-Brandenburg Metropolitan Region, Paper for SCiRN RT "Shrinking cities: A new label for an old city divide?" at the 4th Joint Congress of ACSP&AOASP, Chicago.
- Zaniewska H. (ed.) (2005) Mieszkania dla ubogich w zrównoważonym rozwoju miast, Instytut Rozwoju Miast, Kraków.
- Zaniewska H., Kowalewski A.T., Thiel M., Berek R (2008) Zrównoważony rozwój osiedli i zespołów mieszkaniowych w strukturze miasta, kryteria i poziomy odpowiedzialności, Instytut Rozwoju Miast, Kraków.

## **Annex B. Strategic documents**

### **Paris**

- Atelier parisien d'urbanisme, 2008, Paris 21ème Siècle. [http://www.apur.org/etudes.php? visu-livres.php?id=8](http://www.apur.org/etudes.php?visu-livres.php?id=8)
- Conseil Régional d'Ile-de-France, 2008, Projet de Schéma directeur de la Région Ile-de-France. <http://www.iledefrance.fr/lactualite/conseil-regional/conseil-regional/le-projet-de-sdrif-en-ligne/>
- Institut d'aménagement et d'urbanisme de la Région Parisienne (IAURIF), 1965, Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement d'Urbanisme de la Région de Paris. Paris: La Documentation Française.  
[http://observatoiregrandparis.files.wordpress.com/2008/10/carte1965\\_publie.jpg](http://observatoiregrandparis.files.wordpress.com/2008/10/carte1965_publie.jpg)
- Institut d'aménagement et d'urbanisme Ile-de-France (IAU), 2006, Les conditions de logement en Ile-de-France en 2006. [http://www.iauidf.fr/fileadmin/Etudes/etude\\_620/Conditions\\_de\\_logement200avec\\_signets.pdf](http://www.iauidf.fr/fileadmin/Etudes/etude_620/Conditions_de_logement200avec_signets.pdf)
- Institut d'aménagement et d'urbanisme Ile-de-France (IAU), 2009, Les études de comparaisons internationales. <http://www.iau-idf.fr/nos-etudes/themes/theme/comparaisons-internationales.html>
- Société de Grand Paris, 2012, Grand Paris Master Plan. <http://www.le-buzz-immobilier.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/05/le-grand-paris-transports.jpg>
- Ville de Paris, 2006, Plan local d'urbanisme parisien. [http://www.paris.fr/portail/Urbanisme/Portal.lut?page\\_id=7020](http://www.paris.fr/portail/Urbanisme/Portal.lut?page_id=7020)
- Ville de Paris, 2007, Plan de déplacements de Paris. [http://www.paris.fr/portail/deplacements/Portal.lut?page\\_id=7619](http://www.paris.fr/portail/deplacements/Portal.lut?page_id=7619)

### **Berlin**

- Gemeinsame Landesplanungsabteilung der Länder Berlin und Brandenburg, 2009, Landesentwicklungsprogramm Berlin-Brandenburg – State Development Plan Berlin-Brandenburg (LEP B-B). Berlin/Potsdam: Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung, Ministerium für Infrastruktur und Raumordnung.  
[http://www.mil.brandenburg.de/sixcms/media.php/4055/lep\\_bb\\_broschuere.pdf](http://www.mil.brandenburg.de/sixcms/media.php/4055/lep_bb_broschuere.pdf)
- Gemeinsame Landesplanungsabteilung der Länder Berlin und Brandenburg, 2007, Gemeinsames Landesentwicklungsprogramm der Länder Berlin und Brandenburg (LEPro 2007). Berlin/Potsdam: Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung, Ministerium für Infrastruktur und Raumordnung. [http://gl.berlin-brandenburg.de/imperia/md/content/bb-gl/landesentwicklungsplanung/lepro2007\\_broschuere.pdf](http://gl.berlin-brandenburg.de/imperia/md/content/bb-gl/landesentwicklungsplanung/lepro2007_broschuere.pdf)
- Magistrat von Berlin, 1987, Grundlinie zur städtebaulich-architektonischen Gestaltung der Hauptstadt der DDR Berlin. Berlin: Magistrat von Berlin Hauptstadt Berlin

- Senatskanzlei Berlin, 2000, The BerlinStudie: Strategies for the city. Berlin: Regioverlag
- Senatskanzlei Berlin, 2003 (2000), Die BerlinStudie. Strategien für die Stadt. Erfurt: DRV. <http://www.berlin.de/rbmskzl/berlinstudie/>
- Land Berlin, Land Brandenburg, 2009, Gesamtverkehrsprognose 2025 für die Länder Berlin und Brandenburg. [http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/verkehr/politik\\_planung/step\\_verkehr/index.shtml](http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/verkehr/politik_planung/step_verkehr/index.shtml)
- Senatskanzlei Berlin, Staatskanzlei Brandenburg, 2009, Political and administrative cooperation between Berlin and the surrounding State of Brandenburg (Fortschrittsbericht über die Zusammenarbeit zwischen den Ländern Brandenburg und Berlin und die weitere Zusammenlegung von Behörden und Sonderbehörden. <http://www.berlinbrandenburg>
- Senatsverwaltung für Inneres und Sport, 2009, 2. Fortschrittsbericht ServiceStadt Berlin. [http://www.berlin.de/imperia/md/content/verwaltungsmodernisierung/publikationen/2.\\_fortschrittsbericht\\_\\_verwaltungsmodernisierung\\_neu.pdf](http://www.berlin.de/imperia/md/content/verwaltungsmodernisierung/publikationen/2._fortschrittsbericht__verwaltungsmodernisierung_neu.pdf)
- Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung, 2003, Mobil2010 Stadtentwicklungsplan Verkehr Berlin. [http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/verkehr/politik\\_planung/prognose\\_2025/download/GVP2025\\_Ergebnisbericht\\_2009.pdf.de/imperia/md/content/bbhomepage/fortschrittsbericht\\_2009.pdf](http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/verkehr/politik_planung/prognose_2025/download/GVP2025_Ergebnisbericht_2009.pdf.de/imperia/md/content/bbhomepage/fortschrittsbericht_2009.pdf)
- Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung, 2009, Berlins Zukunft gestalten, Flächennutzungsplanung für Berlin. <http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/planen/fnp/de/bericht/fnpbericht09.pdf>
- Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung, 2009, Demografiekonzept. [http://www.berlin.de/imperia/md/content/demografiekonzept/demografiekonzept\\_berlin.pdf](http://www.berlin.de/imperia/md/content/demografiekonzept/demografiekonzept_berlin.pdf)
- Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung, 2009, Ergebnisbericht zur Rahmenstrategie Soziale Stadtentwicklung. [http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/soziale\\_stadt/rahmenstrategie/download/ergebnisbericht\\_sozstadteilentw\\_2008.pdf](http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/soziale_stadt/rahmenstrategie/download/ergebnisbericht_sozstadteilentw_2008.pdf)
- Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung, 2009, New Opportunities for 33 Quarters. <http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/wohnen/quartiersmanagement/de/download.shtml>
- Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung, 2010, Handbuch Sozialraumorientierung. [http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/soziale\\_stadt/rahmenstrategie/download/SFS\\_Handbuch\\_RZ\\_screen.pdf](http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/soziale_stadt/rahmenstrategie/download/SFS_Handbuch_RZ_screen.pdf)
- Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung, 2010, Stadtprofil Berlin – Berlin profil miasta. [http://www.eunop.eu/news/750/berlinprofil\\_titel-s32.pdf](http://www.eunop.eu/news/750/berlinprofil_titel-s32.pdf)
- Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung (2011): Stadtentwicklungsplan Zentren 3. [http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/planen/stadtentwicklungsplanung/download/zentren/2011-07-31\\_StEP\\_Zentren3.pdf](http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/planen/stadtentwicklungsplanung/download/zentren/2011-07-31_StEP_Zentren3.pdf)
- Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung, Investitionsbank Berlin, 2010, Berliner Wohnungsmarktbericht 2009. [http://www.ibb.de/portaldata/1/resources/content/download/ibb\\_service/publikationen/IBB\\_Wohnungsmarktbericht\\_2009.pdf](http://www.ibb.de/portaldata/1/resources/content/download/ibb_service/publikationen/IBB_Wohnungsmarktbericht_2009.pdf)

Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung, Res Urbana GmbH, 2008, Monitoring Soziale Stadtentwicklung.

[http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/planen/basisdaten\\_stadtentwicklung/monitoring/download/2008/EndberichtMoni2008pdf.pdf](http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/planen/basisdaten_stadtentwicklung/monitoring/download/2008/EndberichtMoni2008pdf.pdf)

Senatsverwaltung für Wirtschaft, Technologie und Frauen, 2009, Wirtschafts- und Arbeitsmarktbericht 2008/2009. <http://www.berlin.de/imperia/md/content/senwirtschaft/publikationen/berichte/wab2009.pdf?start&ts=1259921548&file=wab2009.pdf>

## **Warsaw**

Centrum Naukowe Techniki Kolejowej, 2008, PKP Polskie Linie Kolejowe S.A, 2008, Wstępne Studium Wykonalności dla zadania „Modernizacja i rozbudowa Warszawskiego Węzła Kolejowego.

City of Warsaw, 2006, Studium Uwarunkowań i Kierunków Zagospodarowania Przestrzennego m. st. Warszawy, październik 2006.

[http://bip.warszawa.pl/Menu\\_przedmiotowe/ogloszenia\\_informacje/Studium.htm](http://bip.warszawa.pl/Menu_przedmiotowe/ogloszenia_informacje/Studium.htm)

City of Warsaw, 2008, The Local Revitalisation Programme for the City of Warsaw for 2005-2013. <http://rewitalizacja.um.warszawa.pl/en/the-local-revitalization-programme-for-the-city-of-warsaw>.

City of Warsaw, 2008, Social Strategy for the City of Warsaw for 2009-2020. [http://strategia.um.warszawa.pl/pl/sub/57,dokumenty\\_.html](http://strategia.um.warszawa.pl/pl/sub/57,dokumenty_.html)

City of Warsaw, 2008, Sustainable Development of Transport System Strategy for the City of Warsaw until 2015. <http://www.um.warszawa.pl/wydarzenia/szrstw/>

City of Warsaw, 2008, Warsaw Metropolitan Area. [http://www.mbpr.pl/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=225&Itemid=55](http://www.mbpr.pl/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=225&Itemid=55)

City of Warsaw, 2010, Warsaw Development Strategy until 2020. [http://www.um.warszawa.pl/v\\_syrenka/ratusz/strategia.php](http://www.um.warszawa.pl/v_syrenka/ratusz/strategia.php)

City of Warsaw, 2010, Land use and management plans in Warsaw. <http://www.um.warszawa.pl/wydarzenia/studium>

Generalna Dyrekcja Dróg Krajowych i Autostrad, 2005, Generalny Pomiar Ruchu (version 2010 in preparation); <http://www.gddkia.gov.pl/991/gpr-2005>

Masovian Office for Regional Planning, 2008. Studium Planu Zagospodarowania Przestrzennego Obszaru Metropolitalnego Warszawy.

Masovian Office for Regional Planning, 2011, Studium Planu Zagospodarowania Przestrzennego Obszaru Metropolitalnego Warszawy.

[http://www.mbpr.pl/user\\_uploads/image/PRAWE\\_MENU/OBSZAR%20METROPOLITALNY%20WARSZAWY/SPZPOMW/spzpomw.pdf](http://www.mbpr.pl/user_uploads/image/PRAWE_MENU/OBSZAR%20METROPOLITALNY%20WARSZAWY/SPZPOMW/spzpomw.pdf)

Mazovian Voivodship, 2004, Land use and management plans in Mazovian Voivodeship. <http://www.mbpr.pl/images/zpp/PZPWOJMAZ.pdf>



Mazovian Voivodship, 2006, Strategia Rozwoju Województwa Mazowieckiego do roku 2020 (aktualizacja). <http://www.mazovia.pl/downloadStat/gfx/mazovia/pl/defaultaktualnosci/609/6/1/66.pdf>. English: Development Strategy for the Mazowieckie Voivodship until 2020. [http://www.mbpr.pl/user\\_uploads/image/PRAWE\\_MENU/strategia%20rozwoju%20wojew%C3%B3dztwa%20mazowieckiego%20do%20roku%202020/SRWM%20wer.%20Ang/SRWM\\_WA.pdf](http://www.mbpr.pl/user_uploads/image/PRAWE_MENU/strategia%20rozwoju%20wojew%C3%B3dztwa%20mazowieckiego%20do%20roku%202020/SRWM%20wer.%20Ang/SRWM_WA.pdf)

Polska Województwo Mazowieckie, 2007, Regionalny Program Operacyjny Województwa Mazowieckiego 2007-2013. Warsaw: Urząd Marszałkowski Województwa Mazowieckiego. [http://www.ekoinnowacjenamazowszu.pl/files/download/documents/7\\_rpo\\_wm.pdf](http://www.ekoinnowacjenamazowszu.pl/files/download/documents/7_rpo_wm.pdf)

Rządowe Centrum Studiów Strategicznych, 2005, Koncepcja Przestrzennego Zagospodarowania Kraju. <http://www.fundusze-strukturalne.gov.pl/informator/npr2/dokumenty%20strategiczne/kpzk.pdf>

Zarząd Miasta Stołecznego Warszawy, 1998, Strategia Rozwoju Warszawy do 2010 roku (synteza). Warsaw: City of Warsaw.

Zarząd Miasta Stołecznego Warszawy, 2005, Strategia Rozwoju Warszawy do 2020 roku (synteza). Warsaw: City of Warsaw.

## **Annex C. Main statistical data sources and missing data**

### ***Universal (European) data sources***

Eurostat (2012): Housing Conditions – Housing Cost Burdens. Online:  
[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/income\\_social\\_inclusion\\_living\\_conditions/data/main\\_tables](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/income_social_inclusion_living_conditions/data/main_tables); 9.5.2012

TomTom, 2012, TomTom European congestion index, Tom Tom International BV

### ***Paris***

IAURP L'Institut d'aménagement et d'urbanisme de la Région parisienne

IFEGT, 2001, Ile de France Transport Global Survey.

IFTGS, 2001, Ile de France Transport Global Survey.

INRIX France Traffic Scorecard (<http://www.inrix.com/pressrelease.asp?ID=106>).

INSEE National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies  
(<http://www.insee.fr/en/default.asp>).

INSEE, Recensements de la population 1990.

INSEE, Enquête logement 2006.

INSEE, Recensements de la population 2006.

Ministère de l'Ecologie, du Développement durable, des Transports et du Logement.

RATP (Régie Autonome des Transports Parisiens)

Syndicat des Transports d'Ile-de-France

### ***Berlin***

Datenerhebung SenStadt.

Die Kleine Berlin Statistik, 2010  
([http://www.statistik-berlin-brandenburg.de/produkte/kleinstatistik/kBEst\\_2010.pdf](http://www.statistik-berlin-brandenburg.de/produkte/kleinstatistik/kBEst_2010.pdf)).

Federal Employment Agency (Bundesagentur für Arbeit – BA)  
(<http://www.arbeitsagentur.de>)

IBB Wohnungsmarktbericht, SenStadt.

SenStadt Verkehr (2010)

Statistik Berlin-Brandenburg, 2012, (<http://www.statistik-berlin-brandenburg.de/>).

Statistische Ämter des Bundes und der Länder.

### ***Warsaw***

Generalny Pomiar Ruchu, 2010, Generalna Dyrekcja Dróg Krajowych i Autostrad  
([www.gddkia.gov.pl](http://www.gddkia.gov.pl)).

Local Data Bank, Central Statistical Office (GUS), Poland  
[http://www.stat.gov.pl/bdl/app/strona.html?p\\_name=indeks](http://www.stat.gov.pl/bdl/app/strona.html?p_name=indeks).

Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Poland

National Census of Population and Housing (2002) Central Statistical Office (GUS), Poland.

National Census of Population and Housing (1988) Central Statistical Office (GUS), Poland.

Warsaw Traffic Survey 2005, BPRW SA.

### ***Data gaps***

During the data collection we came across problems concerning data gaps that strongly limit the possibility to conduct the trend analysis. These gaps regard data for some or all metropolises under investigation and they were related to:

- a) lack or limited data availability (e.g. household income, purchase prices for flats, housing rental sector),
- b) data unavailability at the district level (or below) needed for analysis of the internal spatial structures of the core cities themselves),
- c) data coverage only core cities, excluding core cities' surroundings (i.e. FUAs),
- d) data availability only for one (or more) point of time and not for time series.

Apart from the data gaps, there exist also difficulties with assuming comparability of the data. These problems include:

- a) different 'meaning' of variables (e.g. social housing in France vs. social housing in Poland),
- b) different reference periods and/or points of the time,
- c) different spatial resolution (e.g. LAU-2 vs. NUT-3 level) and spatial coverage (e.g. core city vs. FUA).

## **Annex D. List of maps and tables**

### **List of maps in Draft Final Report**

- Map 1. Migration inflows and direction in Paris (yearly average in 2003-2008), Berlin (2010) and Warsaw (2010)
- Map 2. Urbanization rate in metropolitan areas of Paris (2008), Berlin (2010) and Warsaw (2010).
- Map 3. New housing developments in metropolitan areas of Paris, Berlin and Warsaw.
- Map 4. Commuting flows between NUTS 3 (Paris and Berlin) and NUTS 4 (Warsaw)
- Map 5. Tentative living conditions typology for the cities of Paris, Berlin and Warsaw
- Map 6. Tentative living conditions typology for the FUAs of Paris, Berlin and Warsaw
- Map: 7. Schéma Directeur de la Région Ile-de-France: La géographie stratégique et prioritaire
- Map 8. LEP Berlin-Brandenburg: Settlement structure
- Map 9. Warsaw metropolitan area development nodes

### **List of maps in Scientific Report**

- Map A1.1. The scale of territorial expansion of Paris, Berlin and Warsaw
- Map A3.1. Population development
- Map A3.2. Average no. of persons per household in Berlin, Paris and Warsaw
- Map A3.3. Tentative living conditions typology for the cities of Paris, Berlin and Warsaw
- Map A3.4. Tentative living conditions typology for the FUAs of Paris, Berlin and Warsaw
- Map A5.1. Employed inhabitants by location of working place
- Map A5.2. Commuting flows between NUTS 3 (Paris and Berlin) and NUTS 4 (Warsaw)
- Map A5.3. Overall scheme of Grand Paris Express
- Map A6.1. Population change in NUTS3 in Europe, 2000-2007.
- Map A6.2. Migration rates in Warsaw Metropolitan Area in the period 1996-2010 (by five-year period -the average yearly).
- Map A6.3. The share of inflows from Warsaw in the years 2003, 2006 and 2009 (in%).
- Map A6.4.. Direction of migrations and migrations flows in Paris, Berlin and Warsaw.
- Map A8.1. Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme
- Map A8.2. Schéma Directeur de la Région Ile-de-France: La géographie stratégique et prioritaire
- Map A8.3. Grand Paris project: development clusters
- Map A8.4. LEP Berlin-Brandenburg: Settlement structure
- Map A8.5. LEP Berlin-Brandenburg: Spatial Vision Capital Region
- Map A8.6. Warsaw metropolitan area development nodes (Warsaw metropolitan area development nodes)
- Map A8.7. Warsaw as node of European transport corridors

## List of maps in Annex to Scientific Report

Map F1. Disparity in population growth between suburbs and core areas of cities, 2000-2006

Map F2. Population increase 2005-2030 at NUTS2-level

Map F3. Types of metropolitan areas in Europe

Map F4. Spatial distribution of metropolitan functions in Europe

Map F5. Spatial distribution of the functional area "economy"

Map F6. Spatial distribution of the metropolitan function "transport"

Map F7: Typology of metropolitan macroregions

Map F8. Share of one-person households

Map F9. Population density

Map F10. Demographic structure

Map F11. Change of demographic structure

Map F12. Share of population with higher education

Map F13. Entrepreneurship

Map F14. Share of population receiving social assistance and unemployment rate

Map F15. Land use in Paris FUA

Map F16. Land use in Berlin FUA

Map F17. Land use in Warsaw FUA

Map F18. National metropolitan structures

Map F19. Labour commuting to Warsaw 2006 in absolute numbers

Map F20. Labour commuting to Warsaw 2006 in relative numbers

## List of tables in Draft Final Report

Table 1. Overview of important housing related urban development policies in Paris, Berlin and Warsaw tackling socio-spatial disparities

Table 2. Categories of living conditions typology

Table 3. Comparison of strategic documents

## List of tables in Scientific Report

Table A2.1. GaWC 2011 Ranking of Global Cities

Table A3.1. Selected Housing Programmes Paris

Table A3.2. Selected Housing Programmes Berlin

Table A3.1. Selected Housing Programmes in Warsaw

Table A3.4. Comparison of population and housing units in the three metropolitan areas

Table A3.5. Thresholds for typology indicators

Table A3.6. Categories of living conditions typology

Table A3.7. Overview of main findings and differences with regard to housing and living characteristics

Table A5.1. Individual and public transport accessibility in Paris, Berlin and Warsaw metropolitan areas to three suburban cities

Table A5.2. Mobility indicators

Table A5.3. Sustainability trends and solutions

Table A5.4. Division into zones. Zones 1, 2 and 3

Table A5.5. Public transport management

Table A6.1. Characteristics of the data sources used in studies of migration in metropolitan areas of Berlin, Paris and Warsaw.

Table A6.2. Previous place of living of inhabitants in IDF region (5 years earlier). Population aged 5 years and more.

Table A6.3. Population growth in Île-de-France region.

Table A6.4. Residential migration rate between 2003 and 2008.

Table A6.5. Directions of residential mobility within Paris metropolis.

Table A6.6 Directions of inflows and outflows to Berlin in 2010

Table A6.7. Basic directions of migration flows in Berlin by district in 2010

Table A6.8. Migration across municipal and state borders of Brandenburg in 2010, by administrative districts.

Table A6.9. Migration balance of Warsaw Metropolitan Area in the years 1996-2010 (in five-year periods).

Table A8.1. Comparison of strategic documents

## Annex E. Glossary

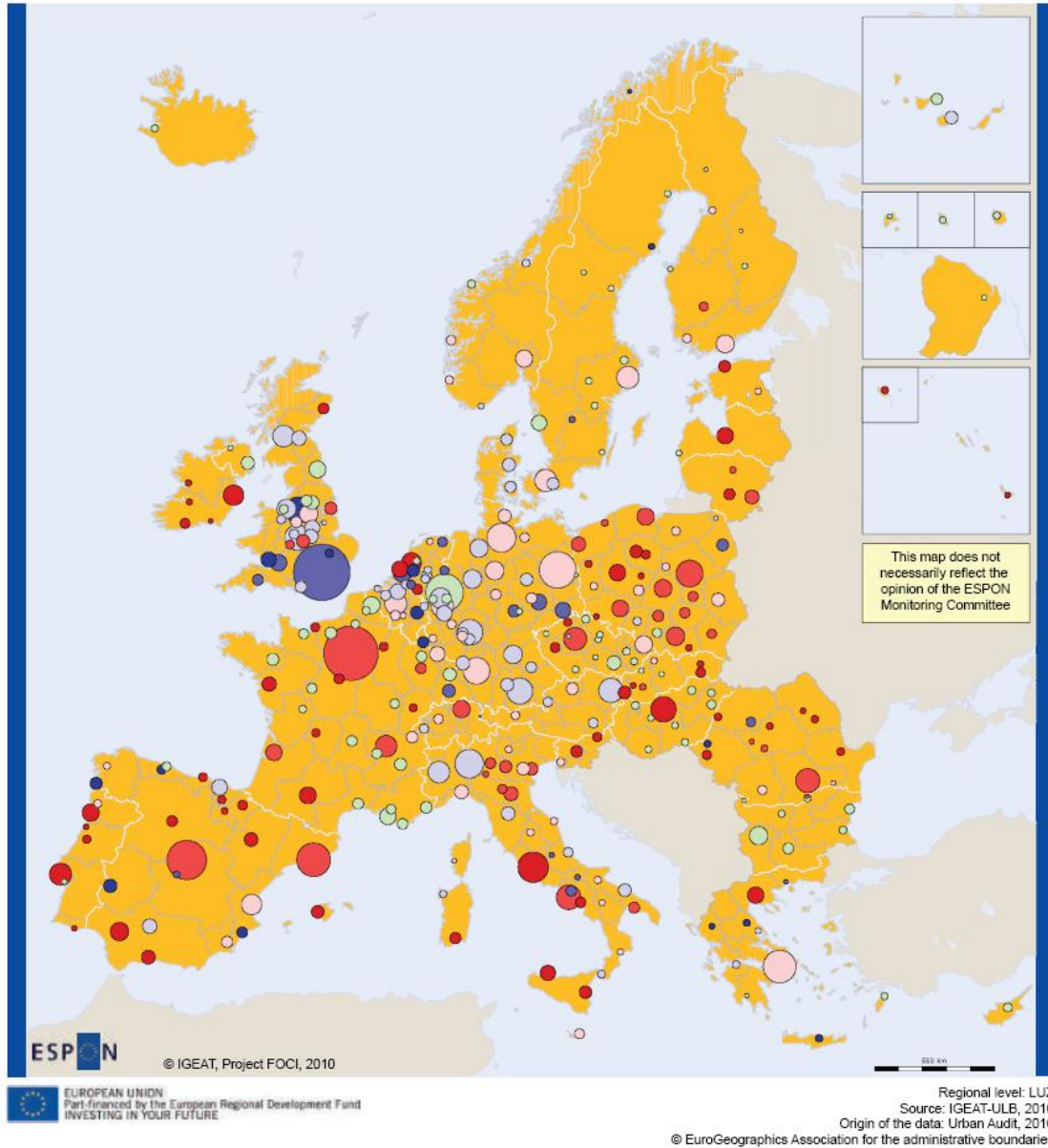
TERM	DEFINITION
<b>accessibility</b>	the “potential for interaction” through means of transport, in particular public transport; it determines the advantage of one location (city or district) over another and ability for individual mobility across the urban area
<b>affordability of housing</b>	ratio between economic indicators (e.g. housing costs) and the income per household; it is assumed that not more than 30% of the household’ expenditures should be spent for housing
<b>affordable housing</b>	provision of housing for low income families
<b>backcasting (roll-back)</b>	answer to the question: what needs to be done to achieve a certain future development?
<b>centrifugal movement of population city</b>	movement of population from the centre to the periphery (e.g. suburbanisation)
<b>city-region</b>	urban places in general, without reference to their functional position within (inter)national urban systems
<b>city-region</b>	city with functionally related hinterland (here criteria of limitation are not defined); term used to emphasise that an area is larger than the ‘city’ in its administrative borders
<b>commuters</b>	people who travel regularly between the place of residence and the place of work, e.g. in-commuters – those who travel from hinterland to workplace in core (central city); out-commuters – those who travel from core to workplace in hinterland
<b>demographic change</b>	evolution of population in terms of global amount (growth / stability / decline) being the result of natural increase (death and birth rates), fertility rates and net migration
<b>peri-urbanisation governance</b>	type of urbanisation taking place at a considerable distance from the city form of management containing policy making process, which engages different partners from public and other sectors as well as from different levels of governance who cooperate in order to reach consensus on issues related to development processes; based on partnership
<b>job accessibility</b>	spatial accessibility of workplaces dependent on transportation infrastructure
<b>life quality</b>	a multidimensional indicator reflecting physical, material, social and emotional wellbeing
<b>living conditions</b>	aspects of daily life affected by a variety of mostly physical, material and social factors, including housing conditions and housing environment
<b>metropolis</b>	big city of national, European, or global significance with enlarged functional urban area
<b>metropolitan area</b>	urban area of metropolis – analytical understanding
<b>metropolitan attractiveness</b>	characteristic of metropolis (metropolitan area) connected with the performance of metropolitan functions
<b>metropolitan governance</b>	form of governance applied to a complex, functionally integrated area where numerous local governments operate; based on innovative decision making process which brings together governments from the area and other actors (NGOs, representatives of private sector, etc.) in order to secure appropriate decisions concerning development of the whole area
<b>metropolitan polycentrism</b>	metropolitan structure with a de-concentration of urban functions; existence of secondary (second order) centres within the urban area
<b>Metropolitan Public Transport Management</b>	the way in which metropolitan public transportation infrastructure and services are managed by different operators
<b>metropolitan region</b>	term used with focus on political-normative dimension, with reference to the coordinative, strategic and institutional characteristics within spatial planning; term usually referred to a city and its wide functional hinterland
<b>metropolitan suburban structuration</b>	formation of suburban areas around the core-city, emergence of lower level urban centres, which offer jobs, services and urban amenities for large suburban surroundings
<b>metropolitan technical</b>	management of services mainly connected with operation of technical and social infrastructure; exercised through collaboration of public and private

<b>governance</b>	entities in order to ensure a long term sustainable efficiency of services delivery
<b>Metropolitan Transportation System</b>	system with a multimodal, integrative and functional focus; integrates individual transport, subway, tram, bus and rail
<b>metropolisation</b>	continuous process of coining the functional (higher order, specialised functions) and morphological (structure of area) characteristics of metropolitan areas
<b>mobility</b>	capability of moving or being moved from place to place, measured by actual movement, either number of trips or total kilometres travelled
<b>modal split policy</b>	share of travellers using a particular type of transportation principle or rule to guide decisions and achieve rational outcomes; components of a strategy that allow to implement it
<b>public participation</b>	public engagement which involves citizens, private actors, associative, political, institutional and professional representatives, experts, etc. (special form: 'social participation' which concerns the engagement in local projects)
<b>urban regeneration</b>	economic redevelopment connected with improvements of urban fabrics, continuous adjustment to changing economic and social development conditions; result of technical obsolescence and multidimensional urban degradation
<b>residential mobility</b>	displacement of population aimed at permanent relocation; takes the form of construction or purchase of flat (house)
<b>scenario</b>	quantitative or qualitative presentation of an imagined future development of a city, metropolitan area or region
<b>social housing</b>	housing provided by government agencies or non-profit organisations for population with low incomes or particular needs; its provision and institutions vary according to country and city
<b>socio-spatial differentiation</b>	spatial distribution of social groups within a metropolitan area
<b>spatial segregation</b>	physical separation of inhabitants associated primarily with their social and economic status, nationality, ethnicity or religion; reflected in spatial concentration of inhabitants with the same specific social or economic characteristics, may contribute to social exclusion
<b>strategic document</b>	official publication of a city, metropolitan area, region or country on planned strategies
<b>strategic planning</b>	long-term, comprehensive planning concept, as opposed to short-term, incremental decision making
<b>suburbanisation</b>	type of urbanisation manifesting itself by relatively rapid development and growing importance of the suburban zone
<b>transportation sustainability</b>	condition in which the overall benefits generated by the transportation system exceed the overall costs, contributing to balanced socio-economic development and environmental issues
<b>urban development</b>	development of cities and their intra-urban structures
<b>urban policy</b>	term used to describe policy implemented at regional and/or national level concerning urban issues
<b>urban renewal</b>	complex process of functional and technical adjustment of urban infrastructure initiated by public authorities in order to solve economic and social problems and to facilitate development processes
<b>urban sprawl</b>	type of suburbanisation consisting of a chaotic (irregular), spontaneous spread of various types of buildings (mostly residential and service facilities) in a centrifugal direction from the city borders, often along the major roads and on natural and rural areas
<b>urbanisation vision</b>	growth of urban areas; (also) change of share of urban areas in the total area desired future urban development, in particular visual or verbal presentation of such development

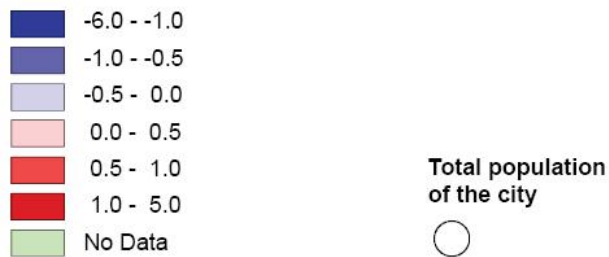


# Annex F Maps, graphs and tables

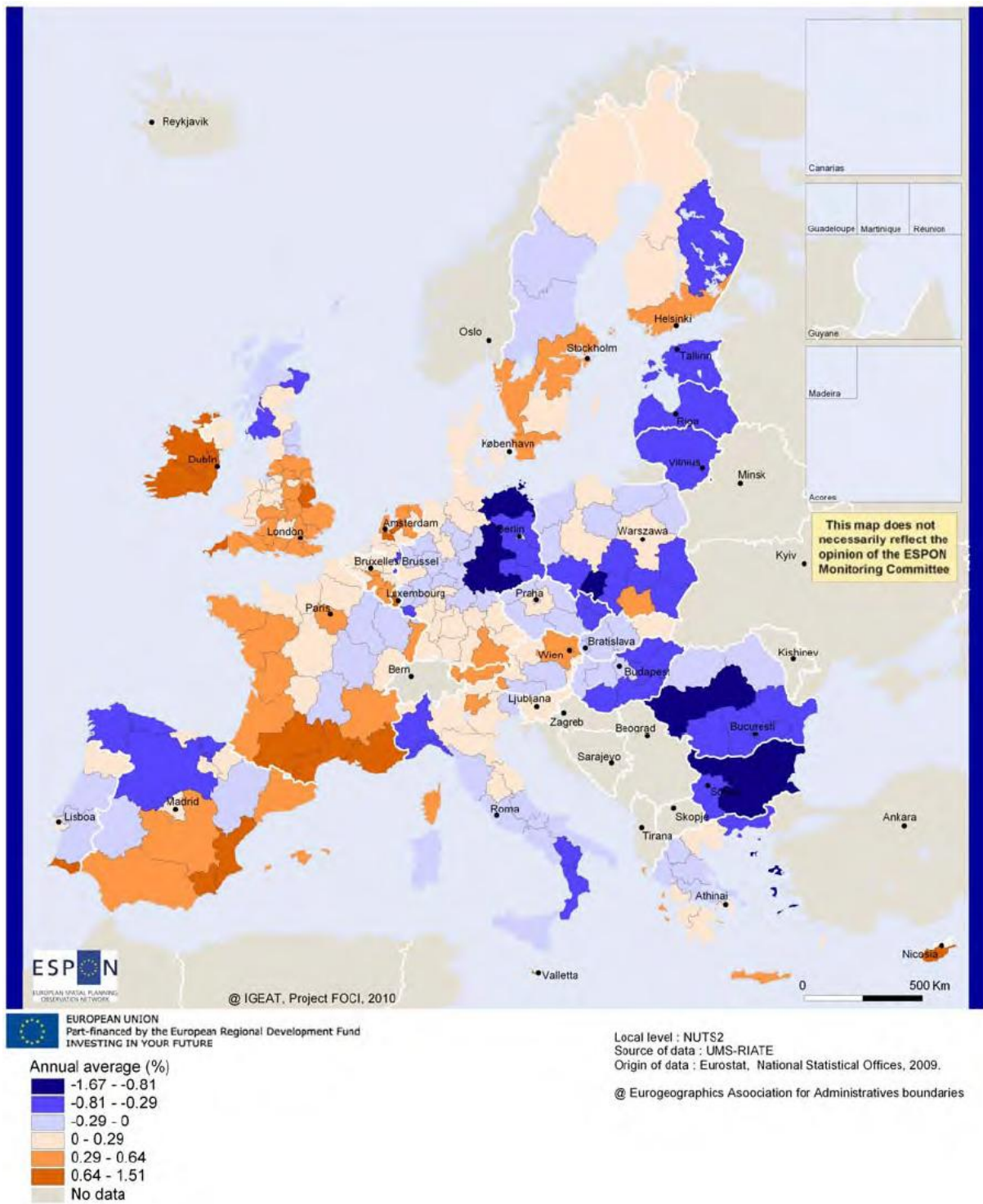
## F1. European perspective



**Difference in the population growth between suburban and core areas of the LUZ**



Map F1. Disparity in population growth between suburbs and core areas of cities, 2000-2006  
Source: ESPON 2010, 17



Map F2. Population increase 2005-2030 at NUTS2-level  
Source: ESPON FOCI 2010, 54

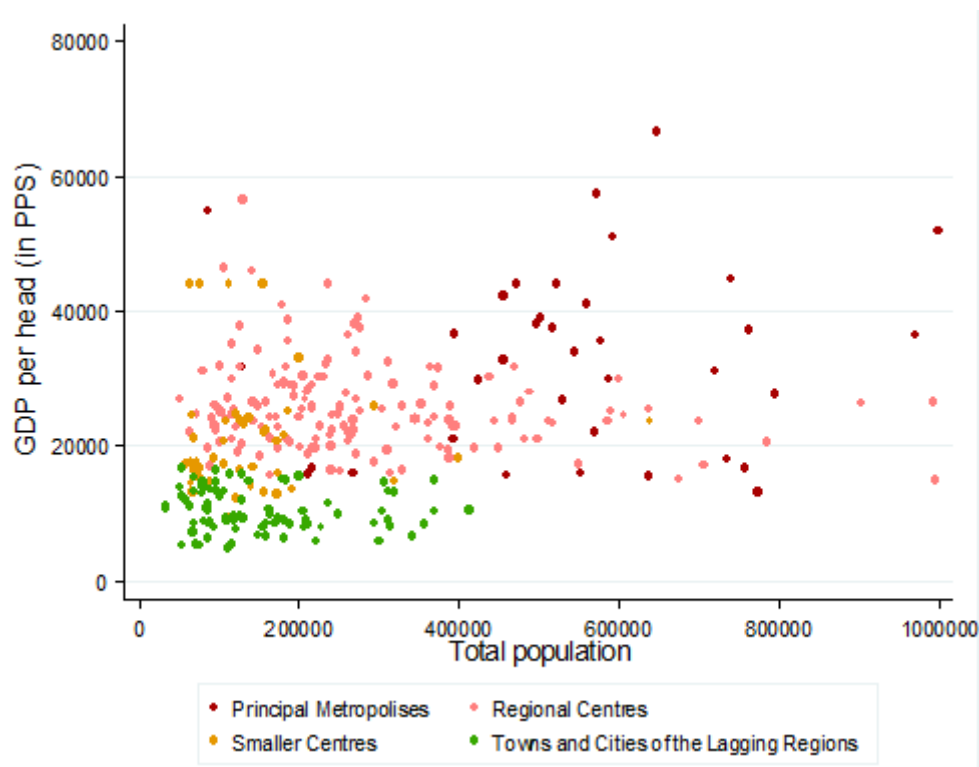


Figure F1. Economic prosperity and city size, by city type, core cities, 2004

**-Type A (Principal Metropolises)** comprises 52 large and capital cities with more than 1 million inhabitants in core city on average. This type of cities do not only hold the largest agglomerations of people and firms, but they also host the most dynamic innovation and entrepreneurial activities and are centers of specialized services aiming at national and international markets. Furthermore, they are central locations of private and public administrative functions.

**-Type B (Regional Centres)** take 151 prosperous cities into account from Western Europe with approximately 290,000 inhabitants on average. They are much smaller than the principal metropolises where overall economic output, patent intensity and entrepreneurial activity are higher than in the regional centers. On the other hand, regional centres' economy is still high above national averages.

**-Type C (Smaller Centres)** cover 44 cities, mainly from Western Europe and outside its economic core zone but with high proportion of highly qualified residents. However these cities have less vibrant economy than city types A and B. They have population growth approximately 140,000 inhabitants on average.

**-Type D (Towns and Cities of the Lagging Regions) refer to** 82 Cities in Central and Southern Europe that have high unemployment rate and relatively low wealth with 160,000 inhabitants on average. These cities have higher unemployment, lower GDP per head and a regional specialization, in which manufacturing plays a far more important role. The population is declining in these cities in contrast to other cities.

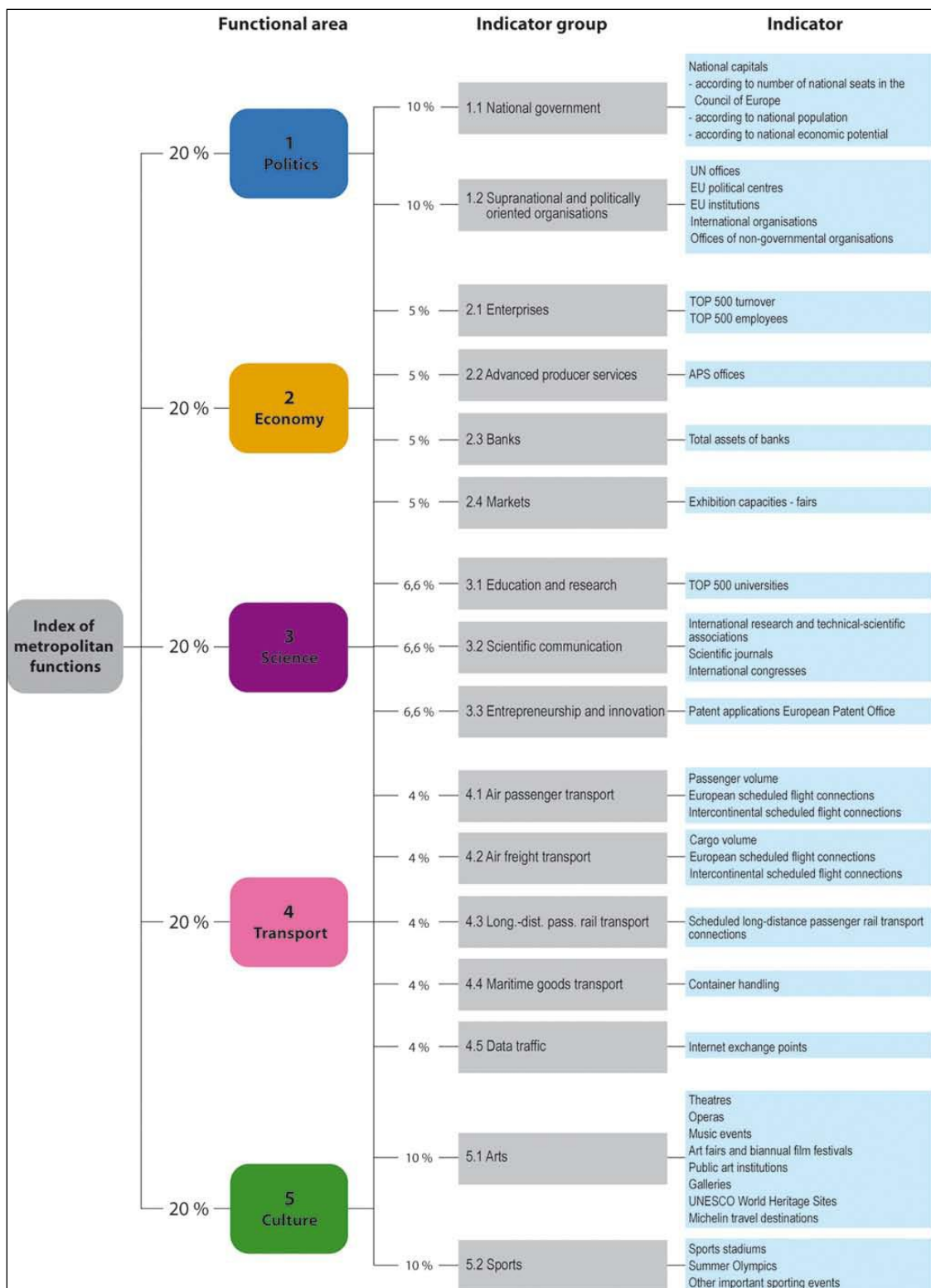
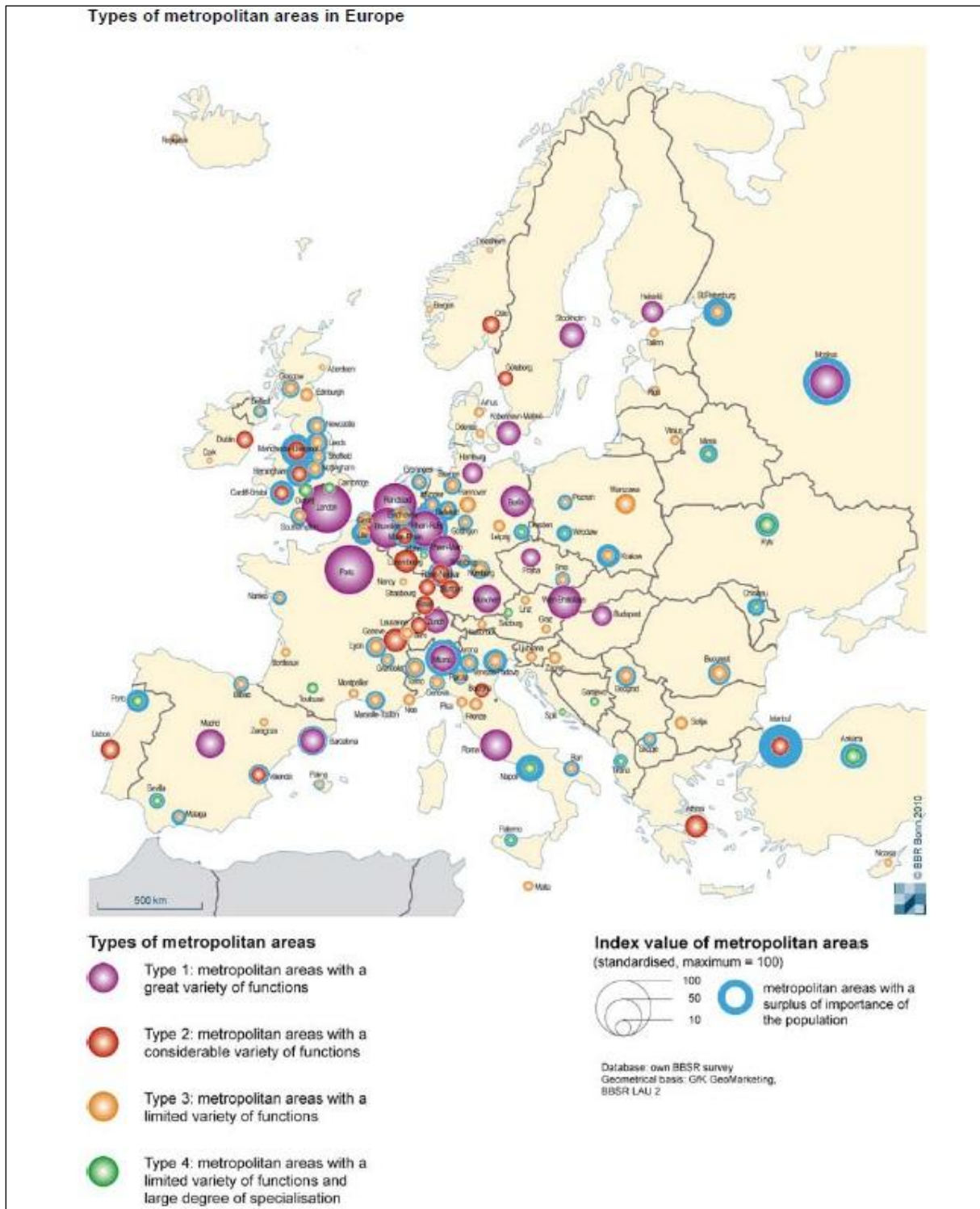
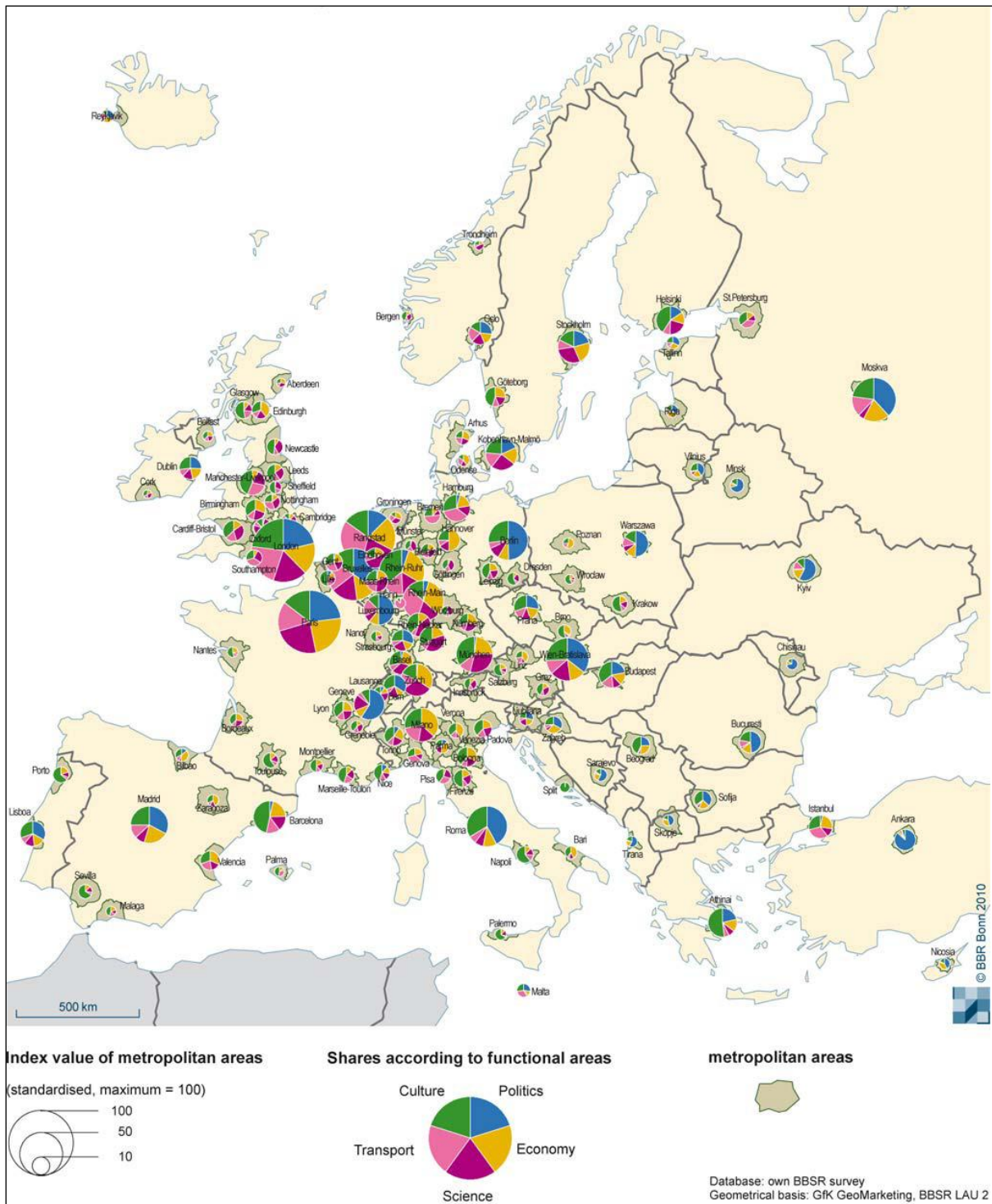


Figure F2. Operationalising the functional areas by indicators

Source: BBSR 2011, 41

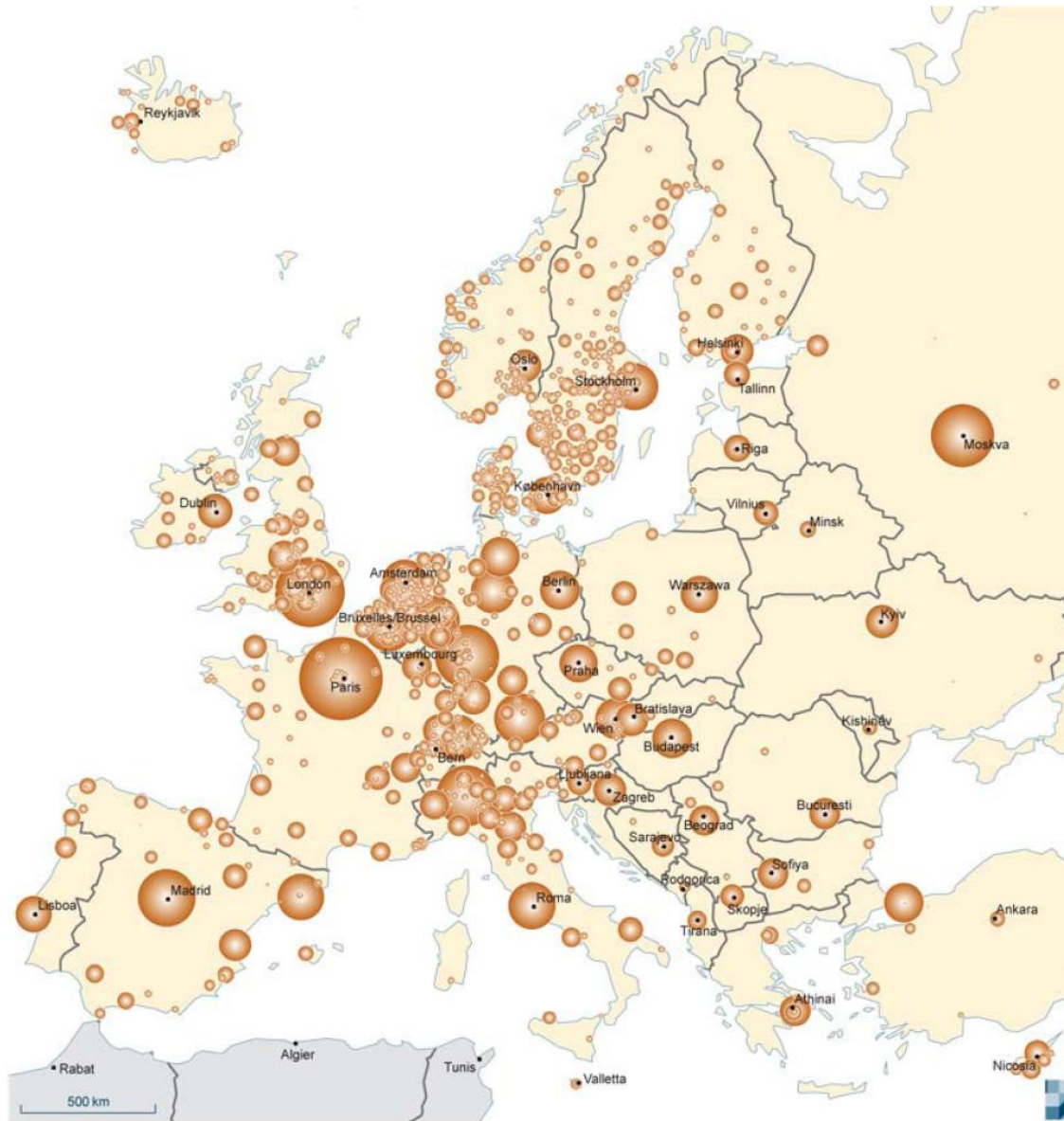


Map F3. Types of metropolitan areas in Europe  
 Source: BBSR (2011, 103)

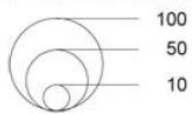


Map F4. Spatial distribution of metropolitan functions in Europe  
Source: BBSR (2011, 84)

Spatial distribution of the functional area “economy”



**Index value**  
(standardised, maximum = 100)



**Significant locations**

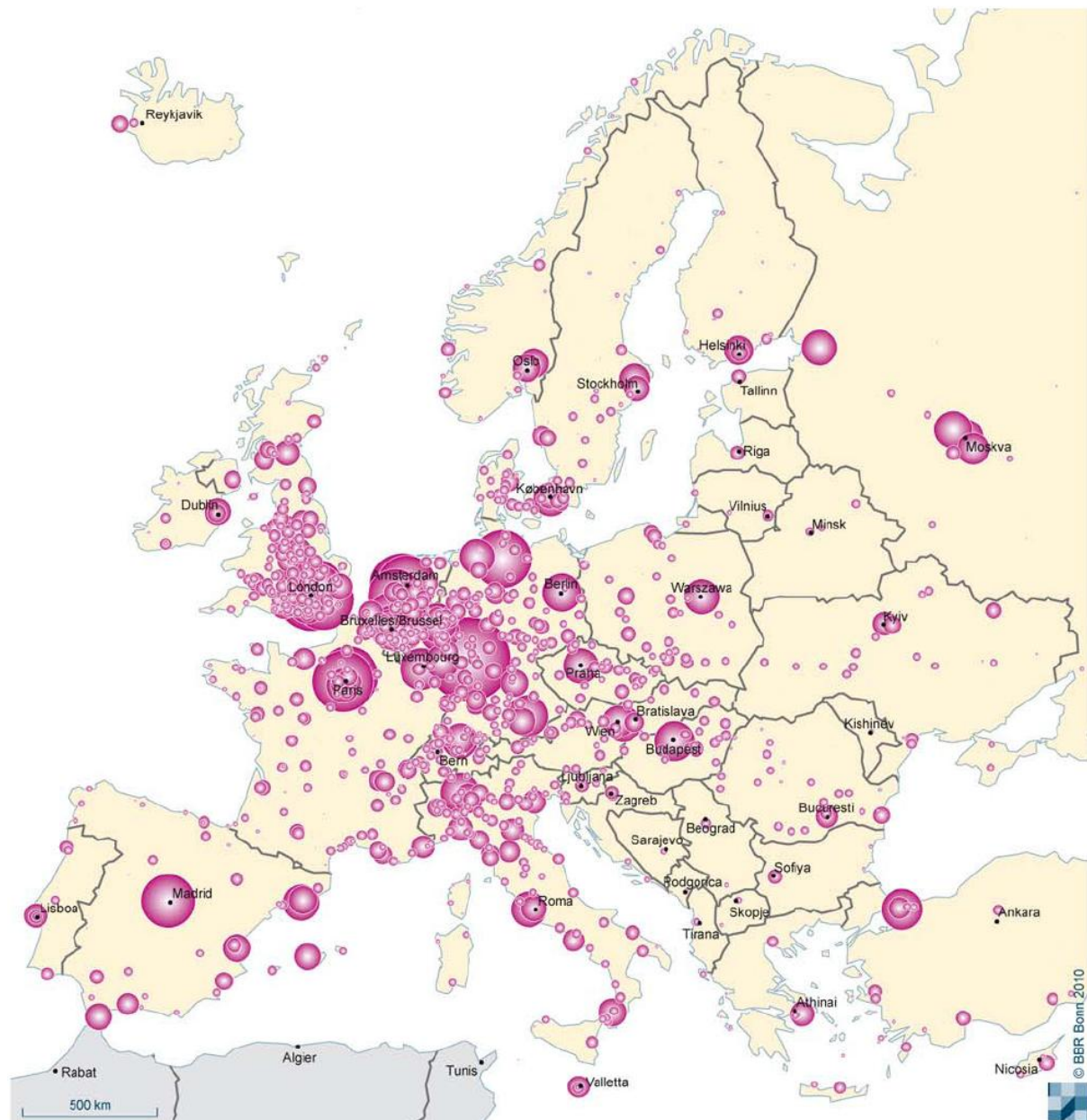
Paris	100.0
London	70.5
Frankfurt am Main	59.9
Moskva	56.6
Milano	53.7
Madrid	48.9
München	38.7
Bruxelles	36.2
Düsseldorf	35.9
Barcelona	32.9

Database: own BBSR survey  
Geometrical basis: GIK GeoMarketing,  
BBSR LAU 2

Map F5. Spatial distribution of the functional area “economy”

Source: BBSR (2011, 55)

## Spatial distribution of the metropolitan function “transport”



**Index value**  
(standardised, maximum = 100)



### Significant locations

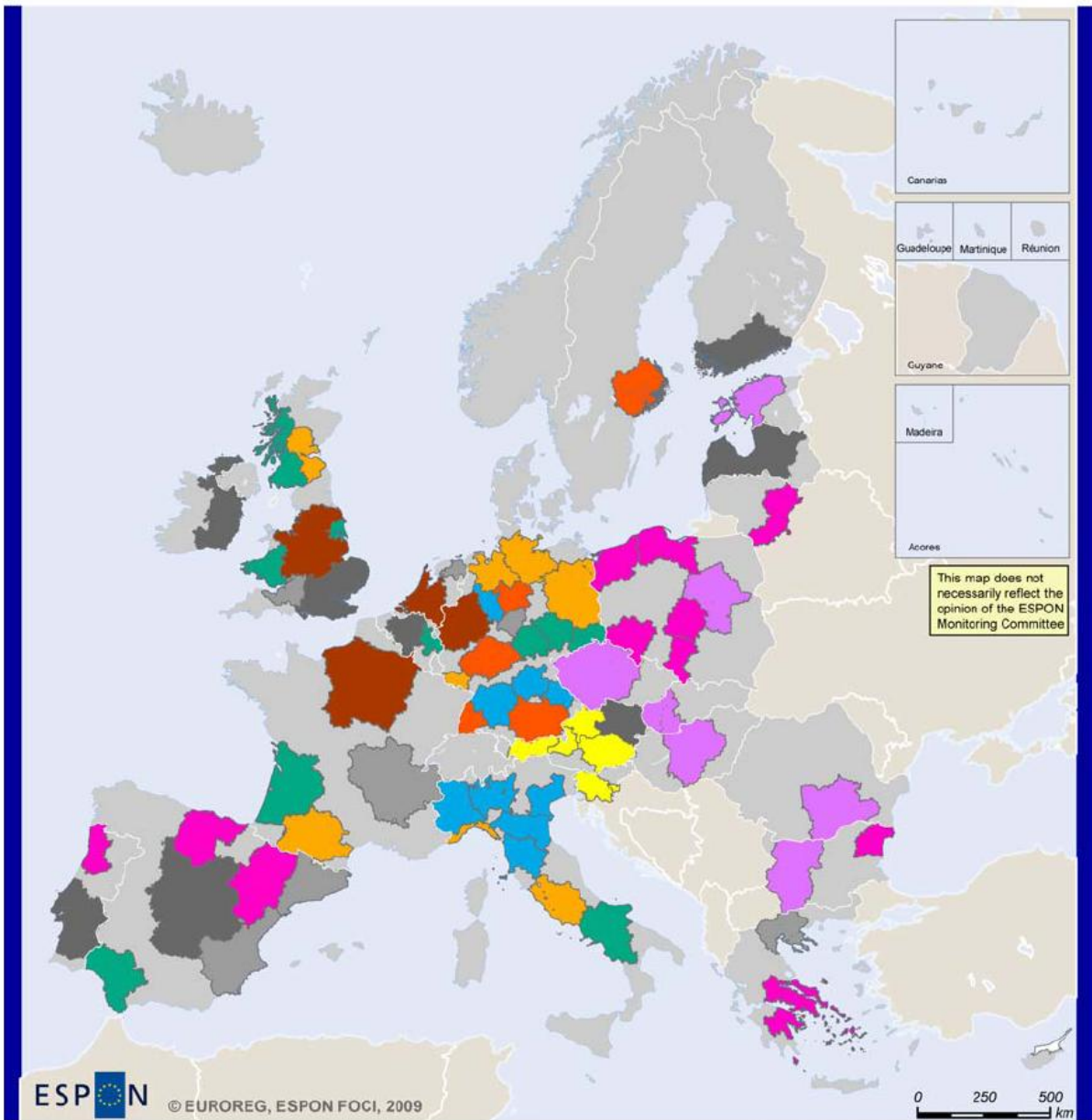
Frankfurt am Main	100.0
London	74.5
Amsterdam-Schiphol	63.6
Paris-Charles de Gaulle	53.8
London-Heathrow	53.6
Paris	53.4
Amsterdam	49.3
Hamburg	48.3
Rotterdam	43.2
Madrid	42.2

Database: own BBSR survey  
Geometrical basis: GfK GeoMarketing,  
BBSR LAU 2

Map F6. Spatial distribution of the metropolitan function “transport”

Source: BBSR (2011, 74)





ESPON © EUROREG, ESPON FOCI, 2009

EUROPEAN UNION  
Part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund  
INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE

© Eurogeographics Association for administrative boundaries

Regional level: NUTS 3  
Origin of data: ESPON project FOCI

Source: ESPON 2013 Database

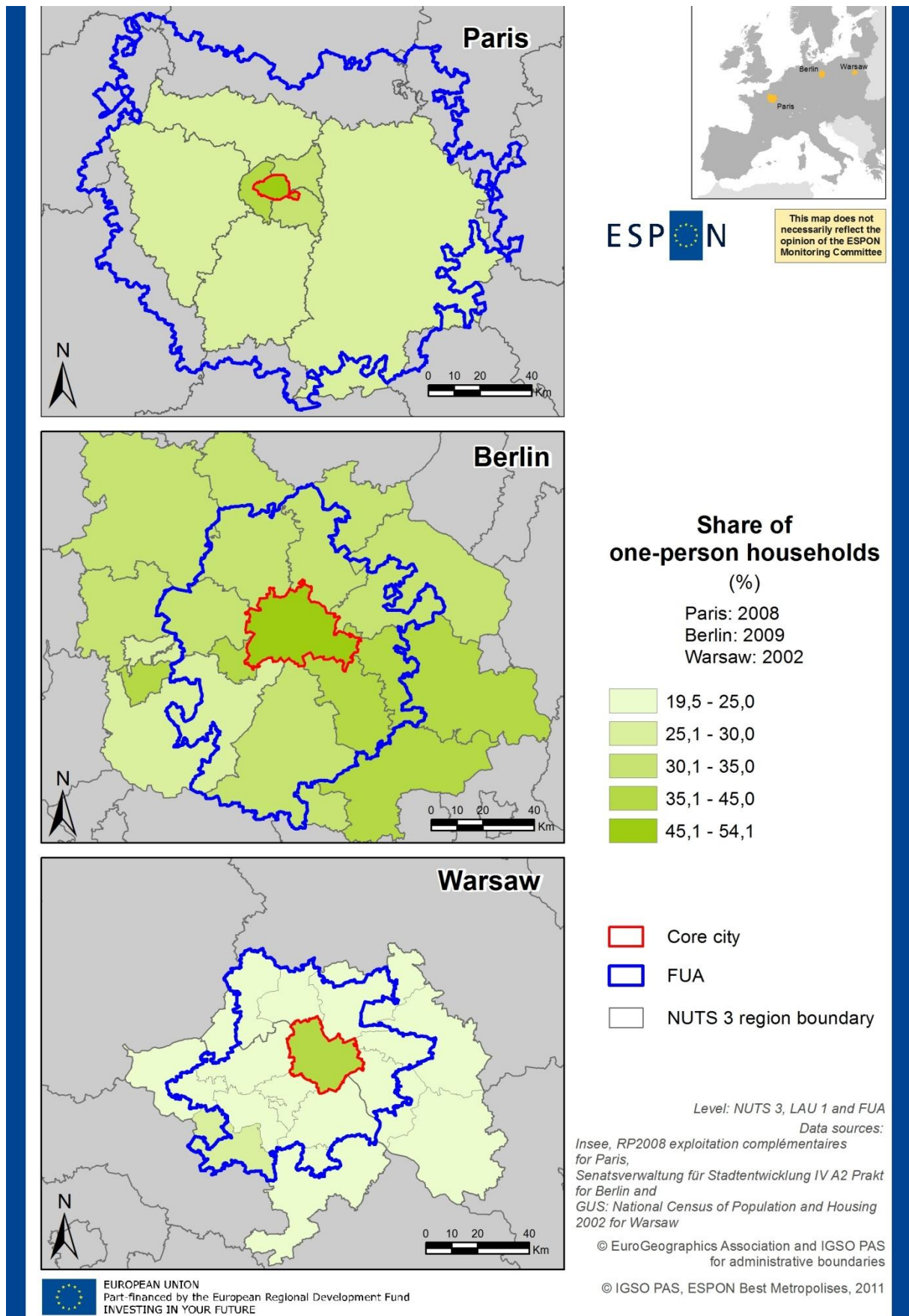
**The most common types of metropolitan macroregions**

- 1. Monocentric service centers surrounded by regional hinterland with labour market problem (8)
- 2. Central service centers surrounded by industrialized regional hinterland (5)
- 3. Small service centre surrounded by mountain areas (5)
- 4. Polycentric metropolis in polycentric regions (4)
- 5. National growth poles surrounded by industrialised areas (9)
- 6. Restructuring cities in problem areas (10)
- 7. National growth poles surrounded by traditional rural areas (CEECs capitals) (7)
- 8. Smaller cities in peripheral areas (11)
- 9. Other macroregions – capital cities (8)
- 10. Other macroregion – non capital cities (7)

Map F7: Typology of metropolitan macroregions

Source: ESPON 2010, 22

## F2. Paris, Berlin and Warsaw: selected information and comparisons



Map F8. Share of one-person households

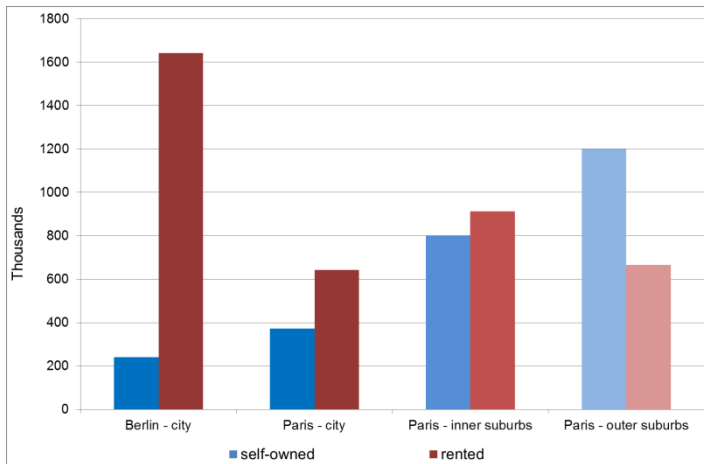


Figure F3. Dwellings according to ownership status in Paris and Berlin  
 Source: INSEE, Enquête logement 2006, Datenerhebung SenStadt

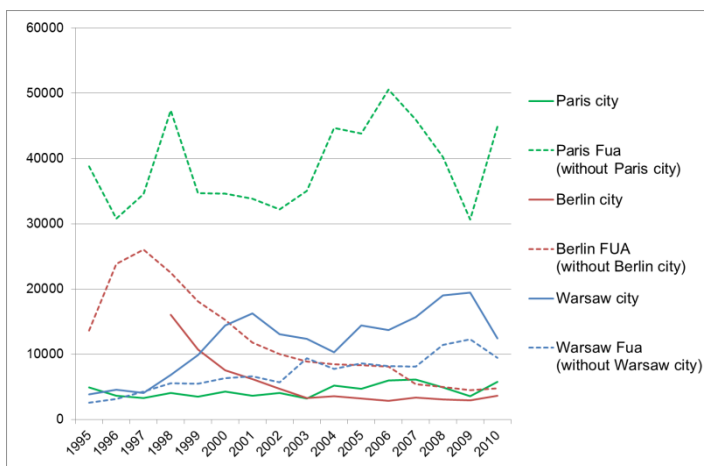


Figure F4. Number of new residential units  
 Source: Ministère de l'Ecologie, du Développement durable, des Transports et du Logement; Statistische Ämter des Bundes und der Länder, 2011/2012; Local Data Bank, GUS

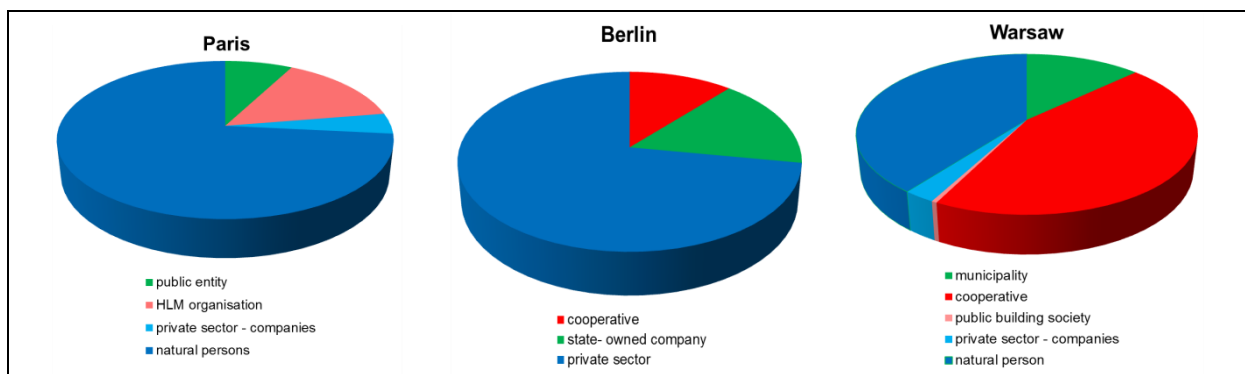
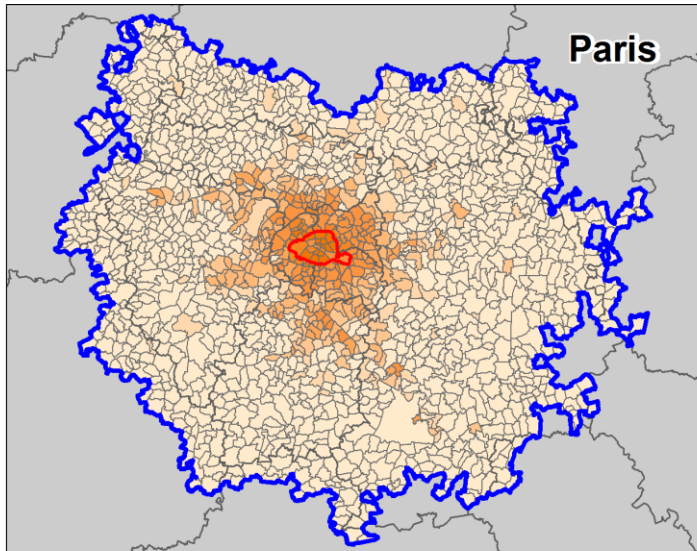
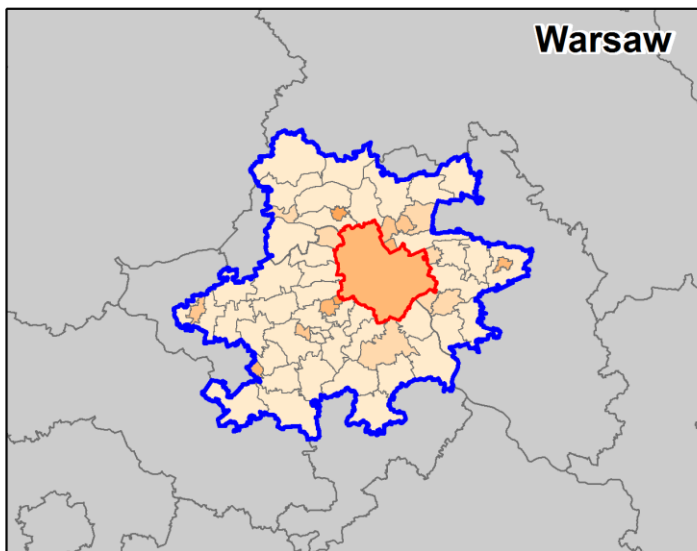
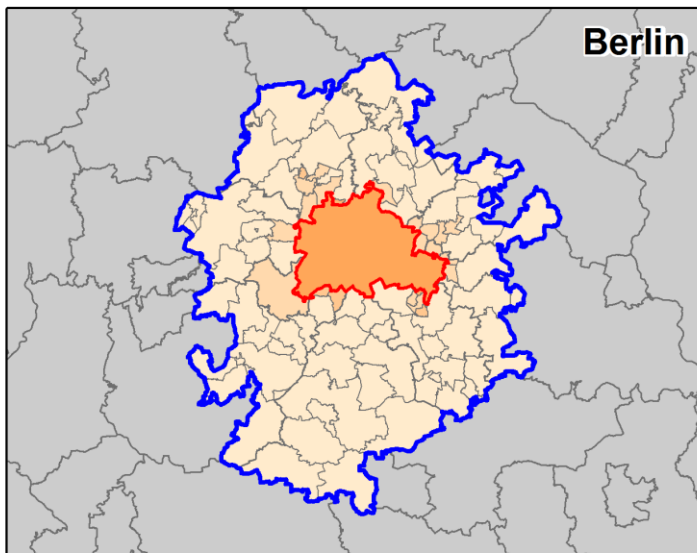
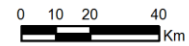


Figure F5. Ownership structures of housing units in Paris (2006), Berlin (2009) and Warsaw (2002)  
 Source: INSEE, Enquête logement 2006; IBB Wohnungsmarktbericht, SenStadt; National Census of Population and Housing 2002, GUS



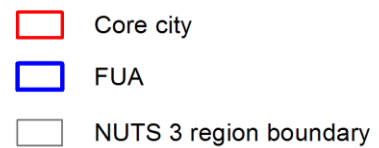
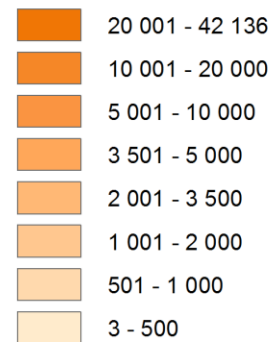
ESPON

This map does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the ESPON Monitoring Committee



### Population density

(inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>)



Level: LAU 2

Data sources:

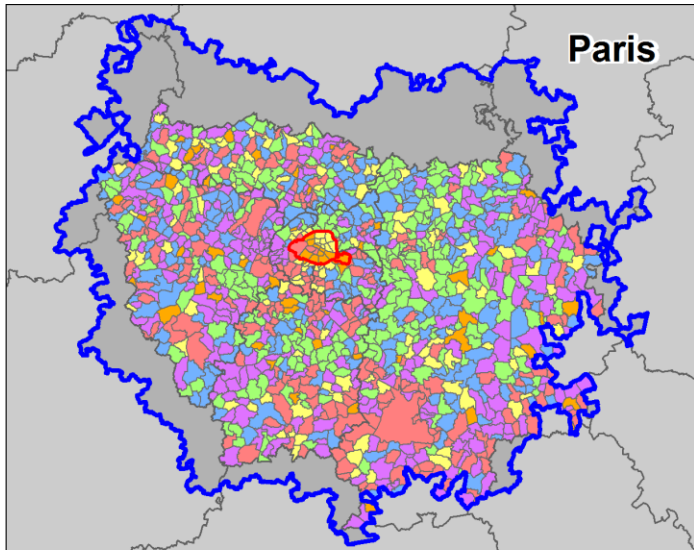
Insee, RP2008 exploitation principale for Paris,  
Statistik Berlin-Brandenburg 2011 for Berlin and  
GUS: Local Data Bank for Warsaw

EUROPEAN UNION  
Part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund  
INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE

© EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries

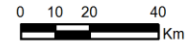
© IGSO PAS, ESPON Best Metropolises, 2011

Map F9. Population density



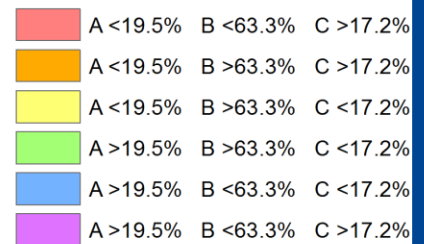
ESPON

This map does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the ESPON Monitoring Committee

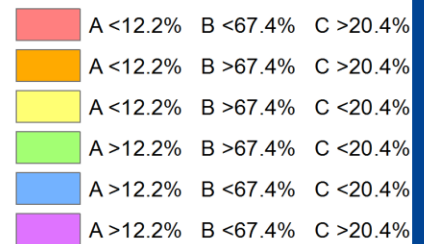


### Demographic structure

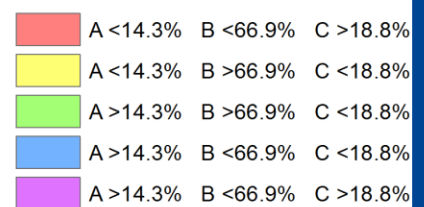
Paris



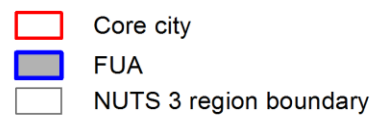
Berlin



Warsaw



A: pre-working age  
B: working age  
C: post-working age



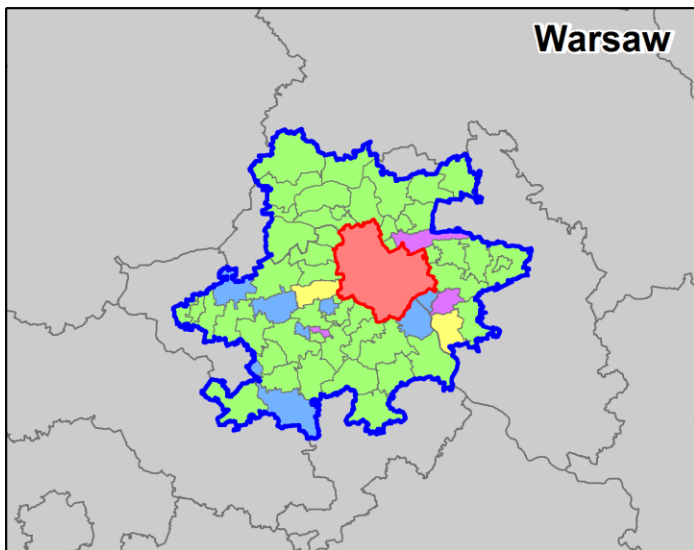
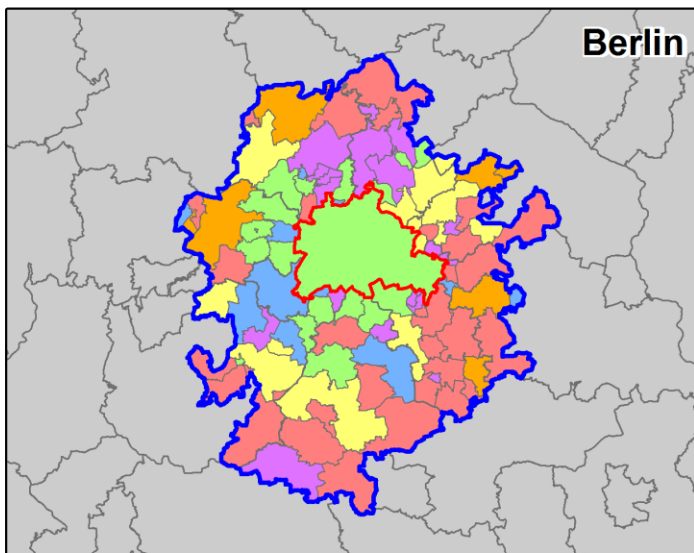
Level: LAU 2

Data sources:

Paris: Insee, RP2008 exploitation principale

Berlin: Statistik Berlin-Brandenburg, 2011

Warsaw: GUS, Local Data Bank, 2011

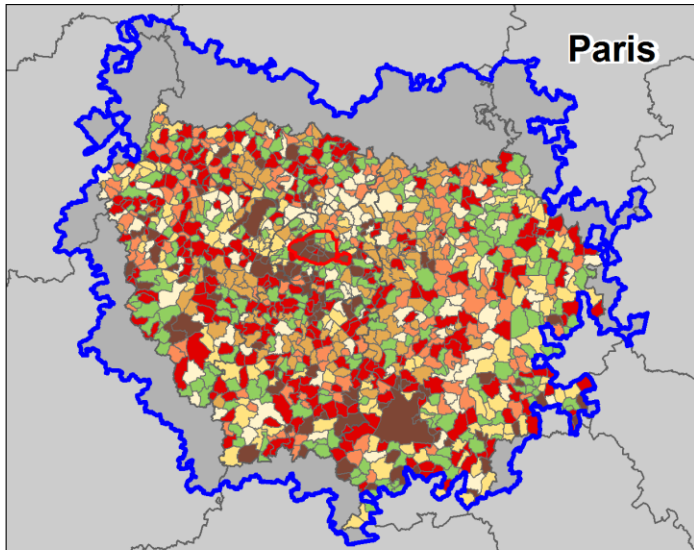


EUROPEAN UNION  
Part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund  
INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE

© EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries

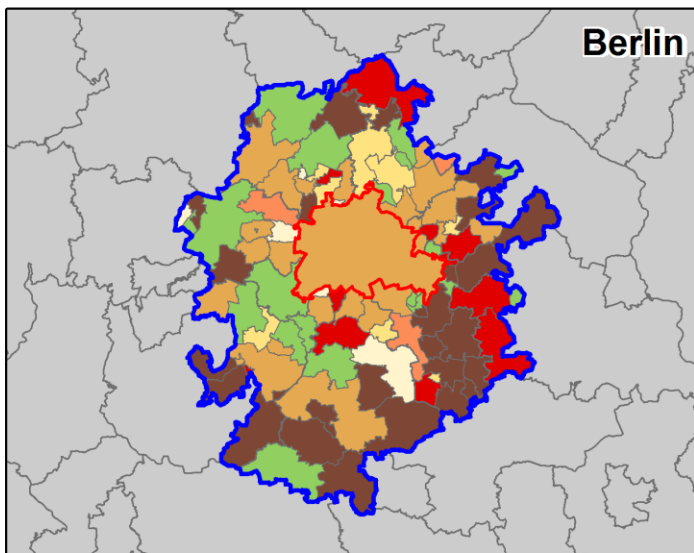
© IGSO PAS, ESPON Best Metropolises, 2011

Map F10.Demographic structure



ESPON

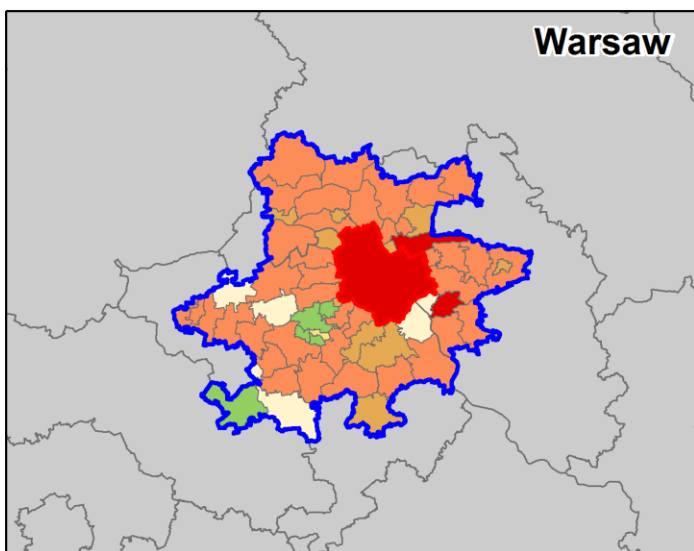
This map does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the ESPON Monitoring Committee



### Change of demographic structure

Paris: 1999 - 2008  
 Berlin: 2005 - 2010  
 Warsaw: 2000 - 2010

- Stable: Pre-working age
- Stable: Mixed
- Stable: Working age
- Stable: Post-working age
- Rejuvenation
- Labour force potential
- Ageing



- Core city
- FUA
- NUTS 3 region boundary

Level: LAU 2

Data sources:

Paris: Insee, RP2008 exploitation principale

Berlin: Statistik Berlin-Brandenburg, 2011

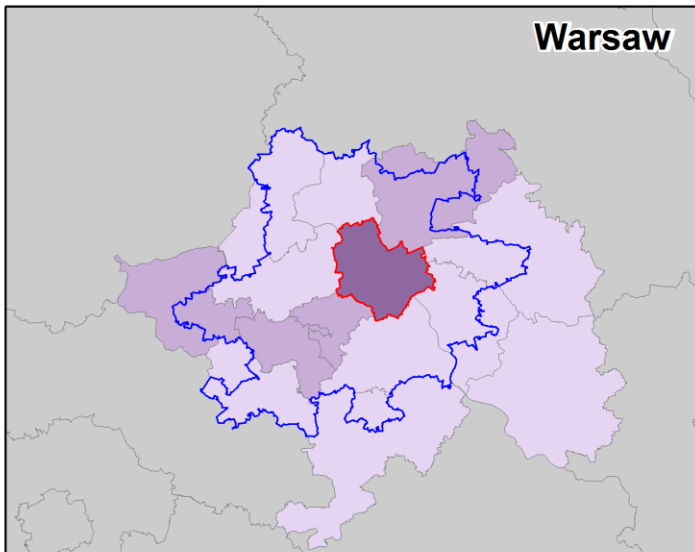
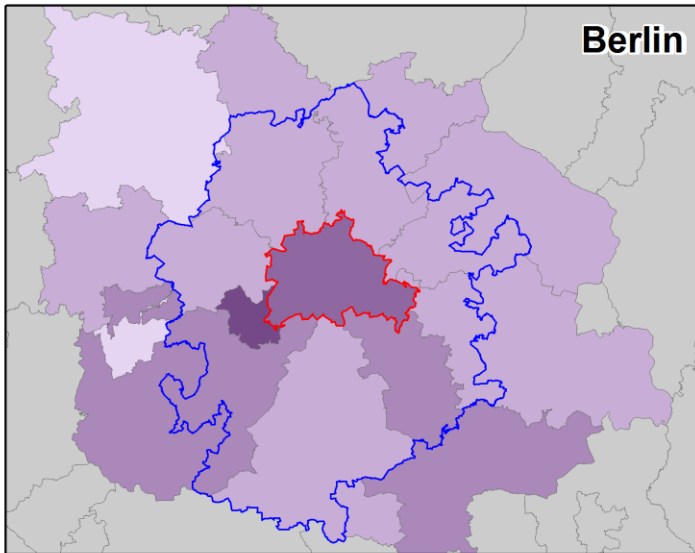
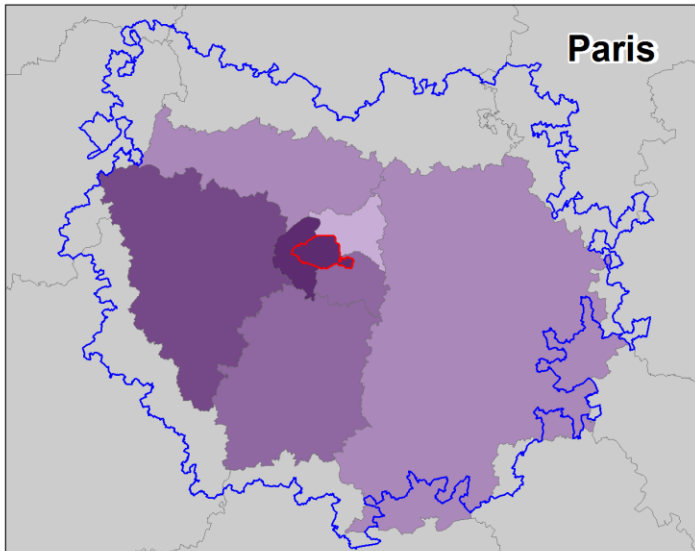
Warsaw: GUS, Local Data Bank, 2011

EUROPEAN UNION  
 Part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund  
 INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE

© EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries

© IGSO PAS, ESPON Best Metropolises, 2012

Map F11.Change of demographic structure

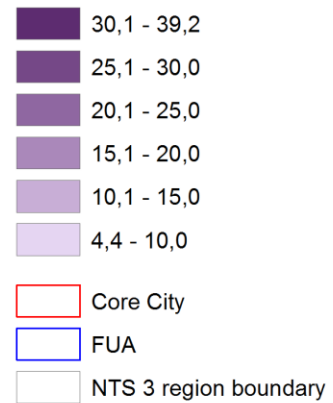


ESPON

This map does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the ESPON Monitoring Committee



### Share of population with higher education

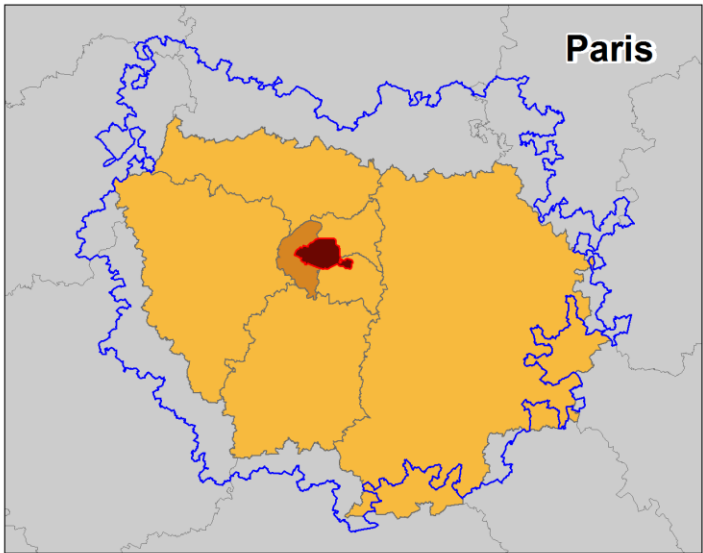


EUROPEAN UNION  
Part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund  
INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE

Level: NUTS 3, LAU 1 and FUA  
© EuroGeographics Association and IGSO PAS  
for administrative boundaries  
Data sources:  
Paris: Insee, RP2008 exploitation principale,  
Berlin: Statistik Berlin-Brandenburg, 2011  
Warsaw: GUS, Local Data Bank, 2011

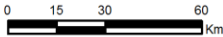
© IGSO PAS, ESPON Best Metropolises, 2012

Map F12.Share of population with higher education



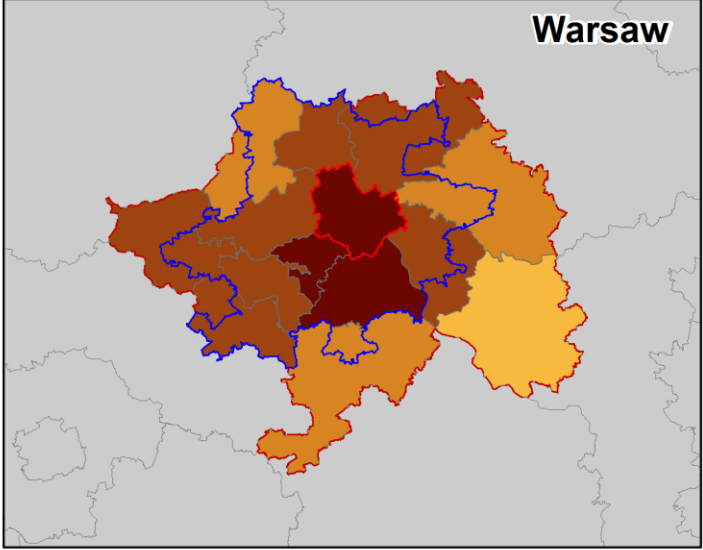
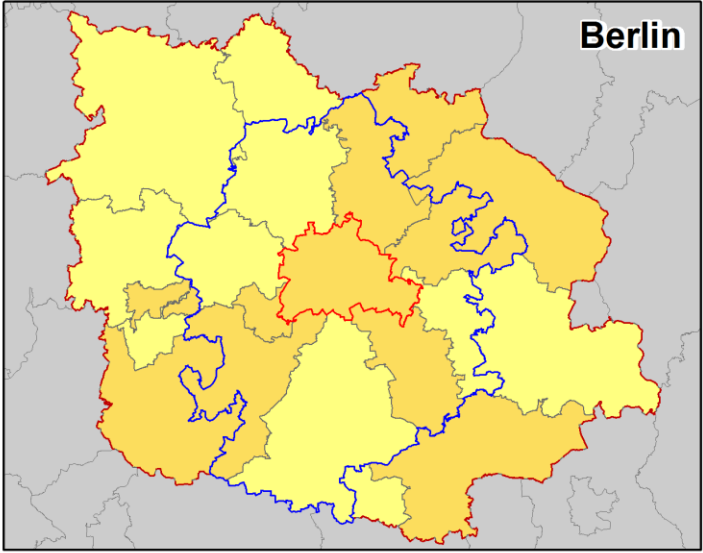
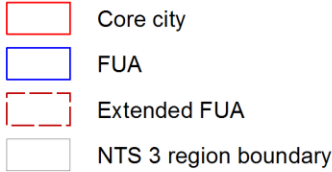
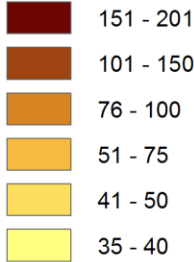
ESPON

This map does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the ESPON Monitoring Committee



### Entrepreneurship

Number of firms per 1000 inhabitants



Level: NUTS 3, LAU 1 and FUA  
 © EuroGeographics Association and IGSO PAS for administrative boundaries  
 Data sources:  
 Paris: Insee, Recensement de la population 2008  
 Berlin: Statistik Berlin-Brandenburg 2011  
 Warsaw: GUS: Local Data Bank, 2011

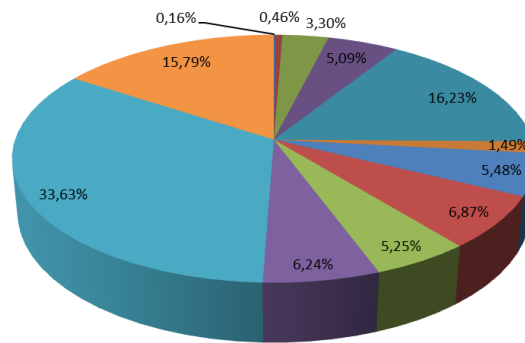
EUROPEAN UNION  
 Part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund  
 INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE

© IGSO PAS, ESPON Best Metropolises, 2012

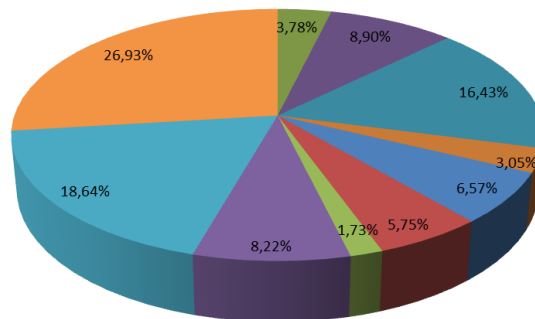
Map F13. Entrepreneurship



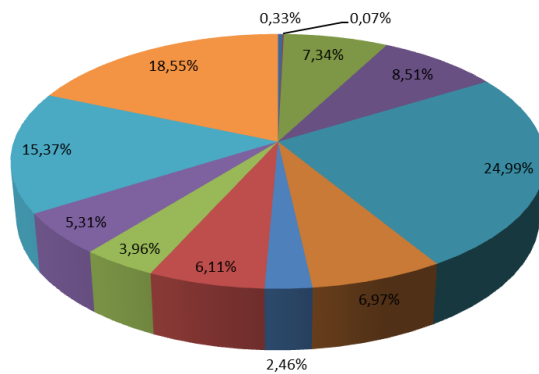
### Paris



### Berlin

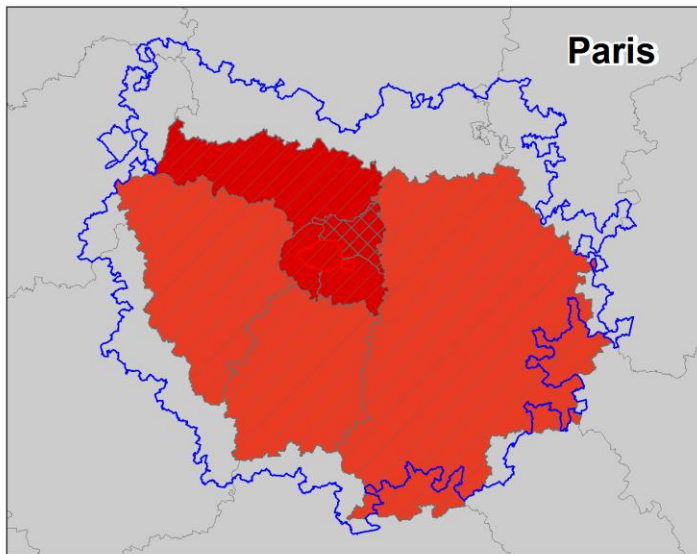


### Warsaw



- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Mining and quarrying
- Manufacturing
- Construction
- Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Transportation and storage
- Accommodation and food service activities
- Information and communication
- Financial and insurance activities
- Real estate activities
- Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support service activities
- Other Services

Figure F6. Structure of employment

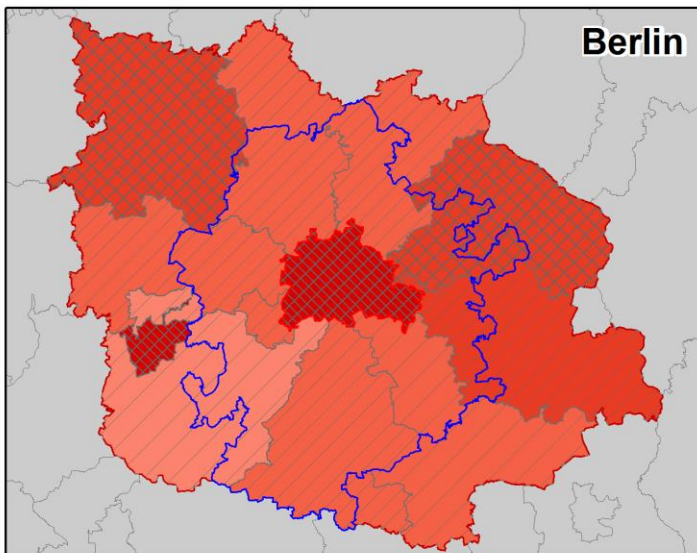


ESPON

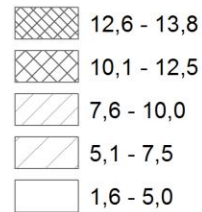
This map does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the ESPON Monitoring Committee



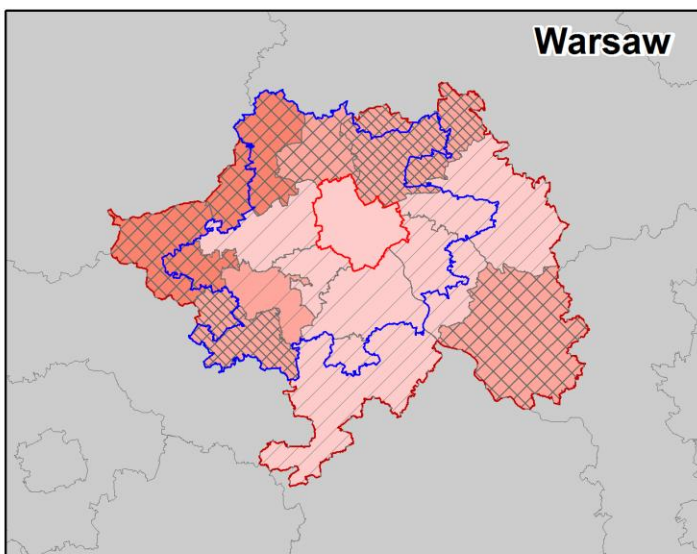
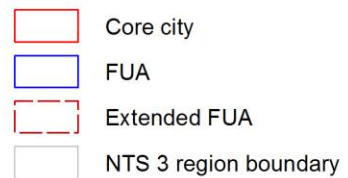
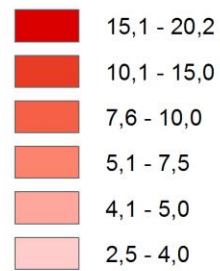
### Social assistance and unemployment



Unemployment rate (%)



Share of the population receiving social assistance (%)



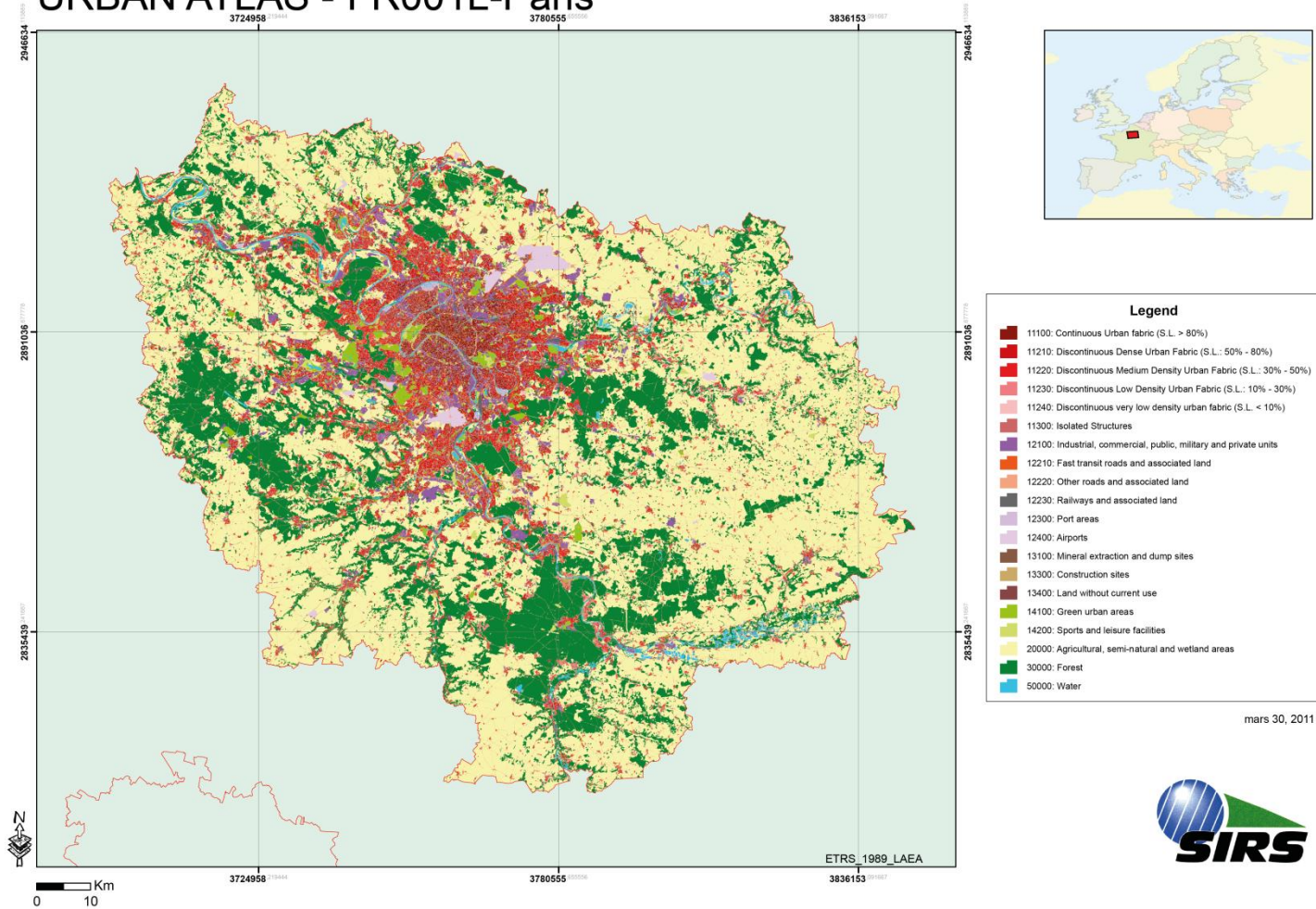
Level: NUTS 3, LAU 1 and FUA  
 © EuroGeographics Association and IGSO PAS for administrative boundaries  
 Paris: Insee, Recensement de la population 2008  
 Berlin: Statistik Berlin-Brandenburg 2011  
 Warsaw: GUS: Local Data Bank, 2011 and Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, 2011

EUROPEAN UNION  
 Part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund  
 INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE

© IGSO PAS, ESPON Best Metropolises, 2012

Map F14. Share of population receiving social assistance and unemployment rate

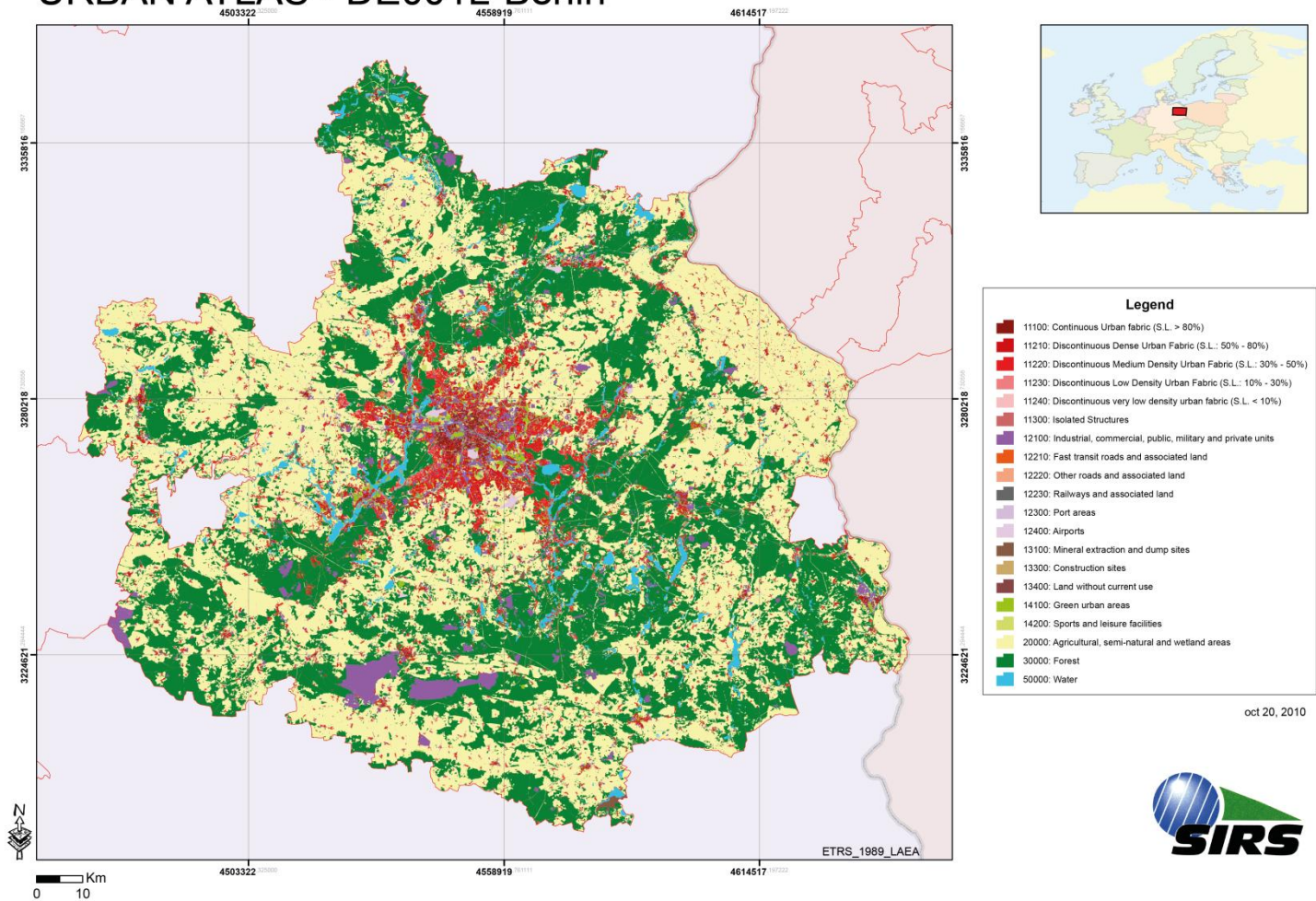
# URBAN ATLAS - FR001L-Paris



Map F15. Land use in Paris FUA

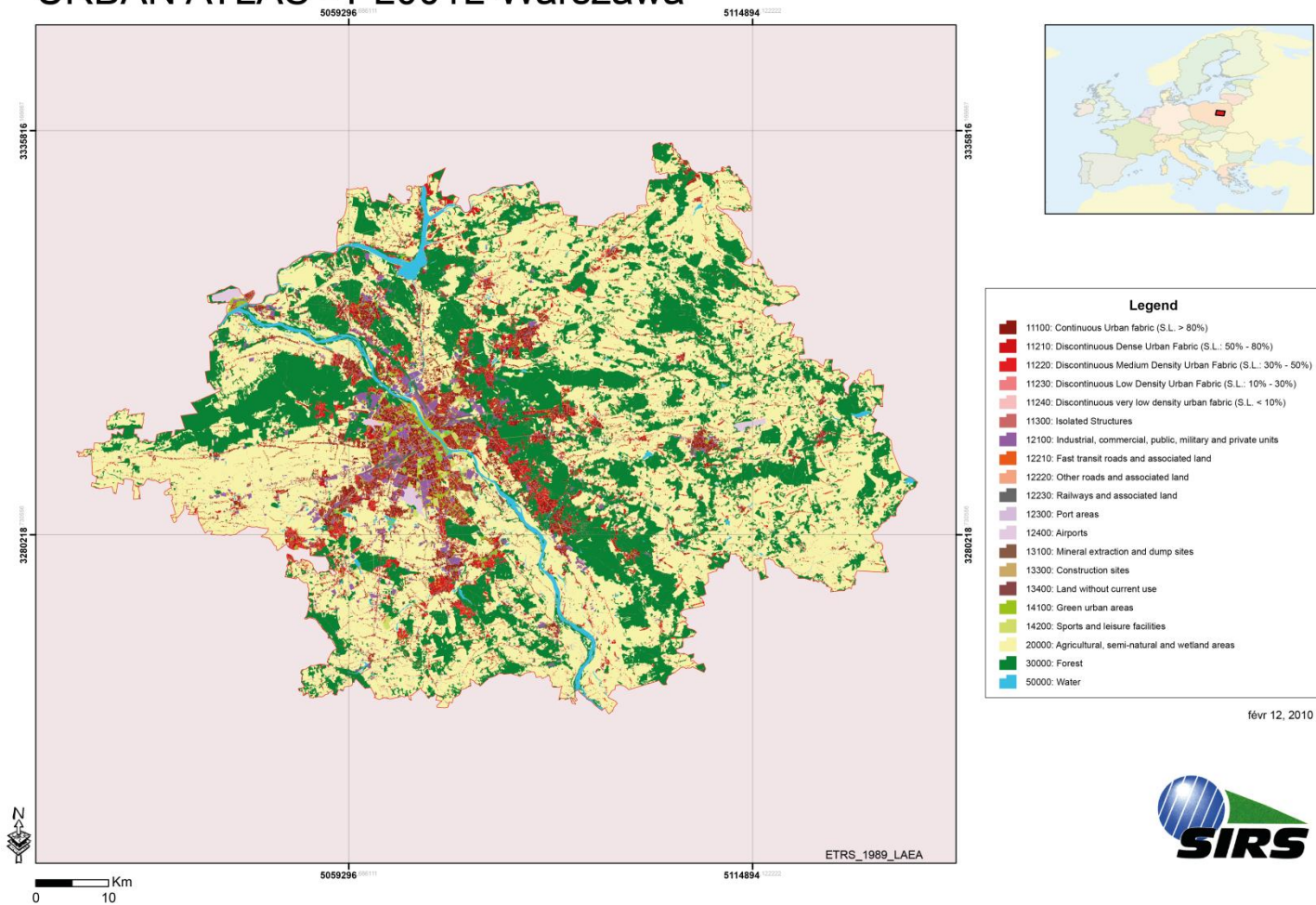
Source: Urban Atlas, EEA, <http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/urban-atlas/>

# URBAN ATLAS - DE001L-Berlin

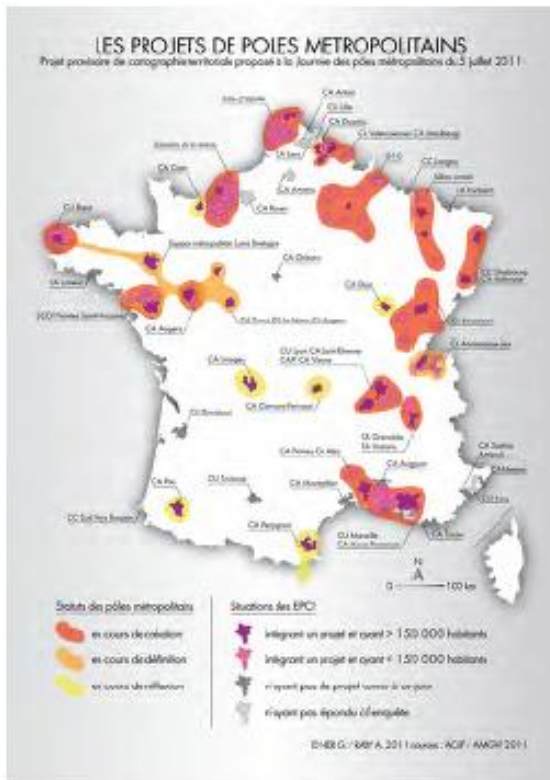


Map F16. Land use in Berlin FUA  
 Source: Urban Atlas, EEA, <http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/urban-atlas/>

# URBAN ATLAS - PL001L-Warszawa



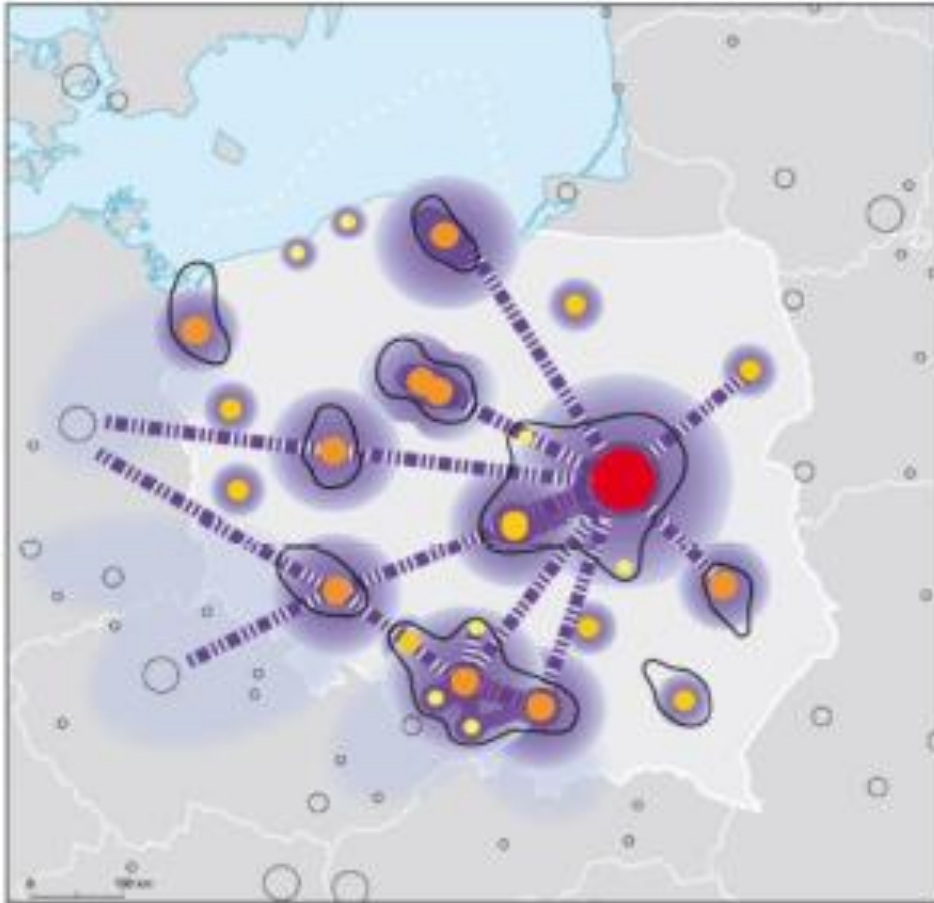
Map F17. Land use in Warsaw FUA  
 Source: Urban Atlas, EEA, <http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/urban-atlas/>



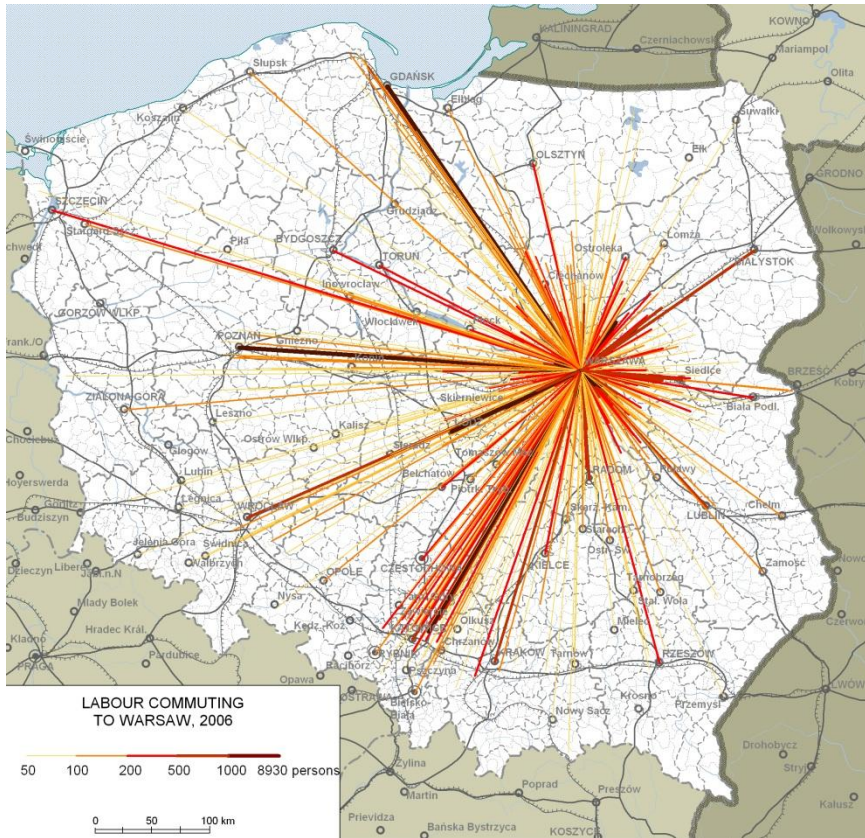
Map F18a. National metropolitan structures: French “Metropolitan centres”  
 Source: DATAR



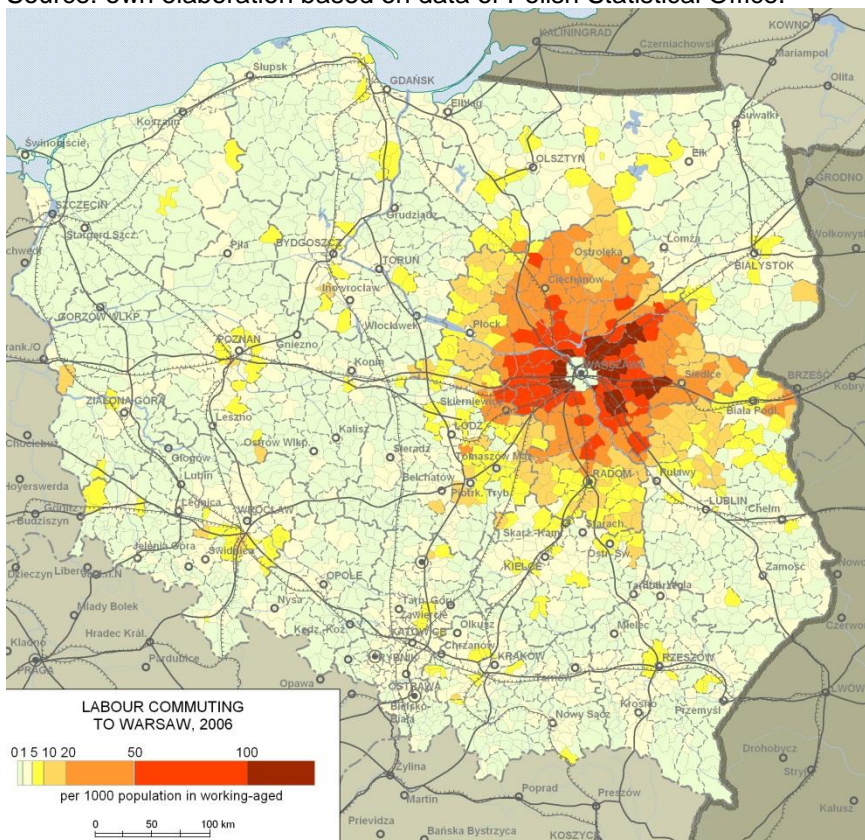
Map F18b. National metropolitan structures: IMK Deutschland 2011  
 Source: IMK Interact / OFIM 2010



Map F18c. National metropolitan structures: Poland cross border functional areas  
Source: OFIM, 2010



Map F19. Labour commuting to Warsaw 2006 in absolute numbers  
Source: own elaboration based on data of Polish Statistical Office.



Map F20. Labour commuting to Warsaw 2006 in relative numbers  
Source: own elaboration based on data of Polish Statistical Office.



## Annex G. Housing issues

### G1. Affordability of housing

A schematic overview of influence factors in relation to the affordability of housing was developed in a mind mapping process. The identified influence factors on affordability of housing as well as the indicators influenced by affordability of housing can be categorised along several dimensions:

- Type of influence:
  - economic structure: rent, income, growth, business investment (green)
  - cultural structure: segregation, science and cultural basis, lifestyle and housing preferences (pink)
  - infrastructure: housing stock (grey), transport infrastructure (violet)
  - social structure: population development (orange)
- Time: short-term, mid-term, long-term influence on the affordability of housing (visualised as three circles)
- Direction: influencing affordability/influenced by affordability (highlighted through the direction of the arrows)
- Intensity: high, normal or low influence on the affordability of housing (highlighted through the size of the arrows; orange marked arrows have immediate and direct influence on affordability of housing or vice versa)
- Value: positive or negative influence on the affordability of housing (highlighted through the + and – signs in the city specific schemes)

On the basis of this general scheme (see Illustration 4 in the chapter 3 of Scientific Report) each metropolis developed a normative weighing of the influence factors illustrated by plus and minus symbols. The schemes prepared for each of the metropolises are presented on the following pages.

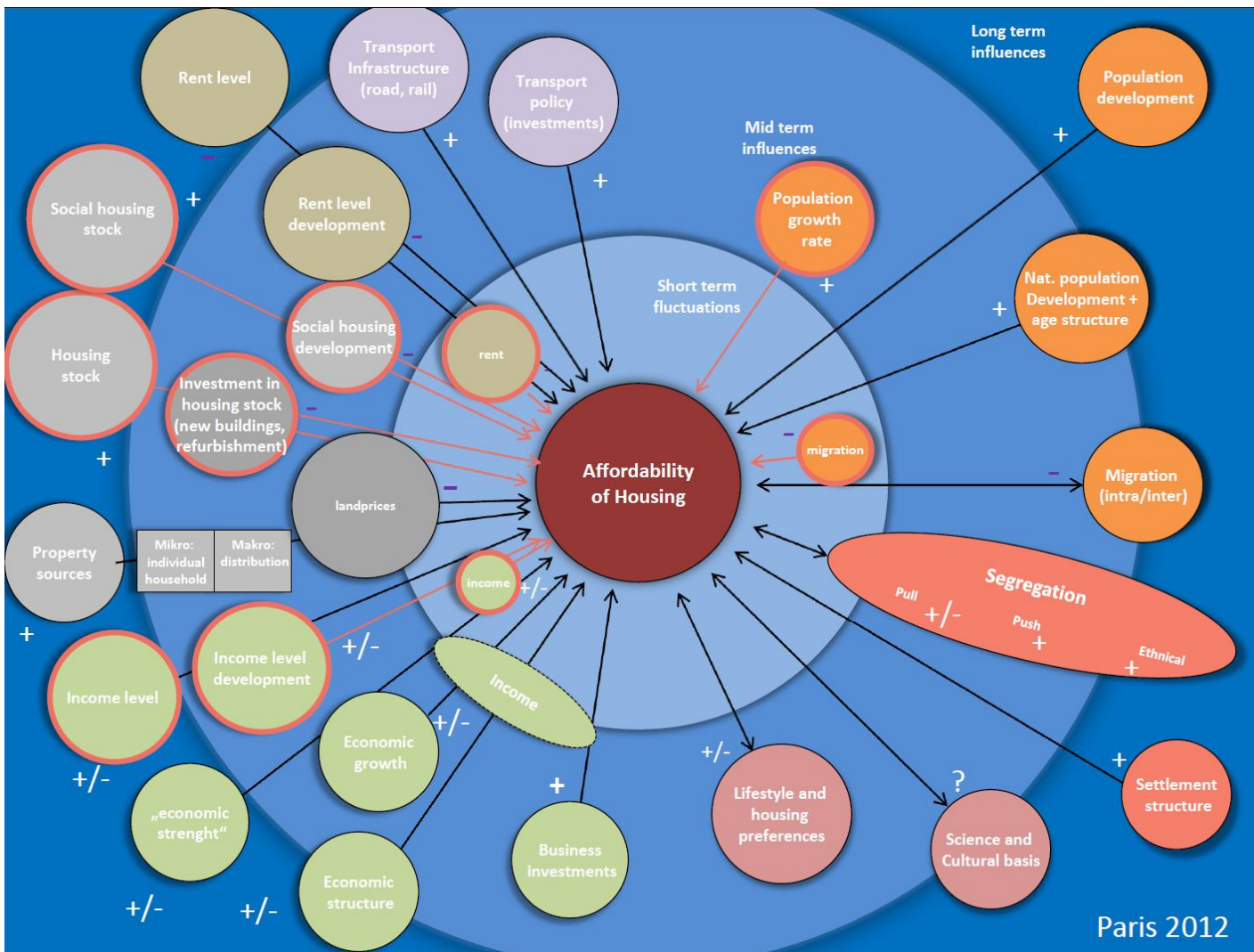


Figure G1. Scheme of affordability of housing in Paris

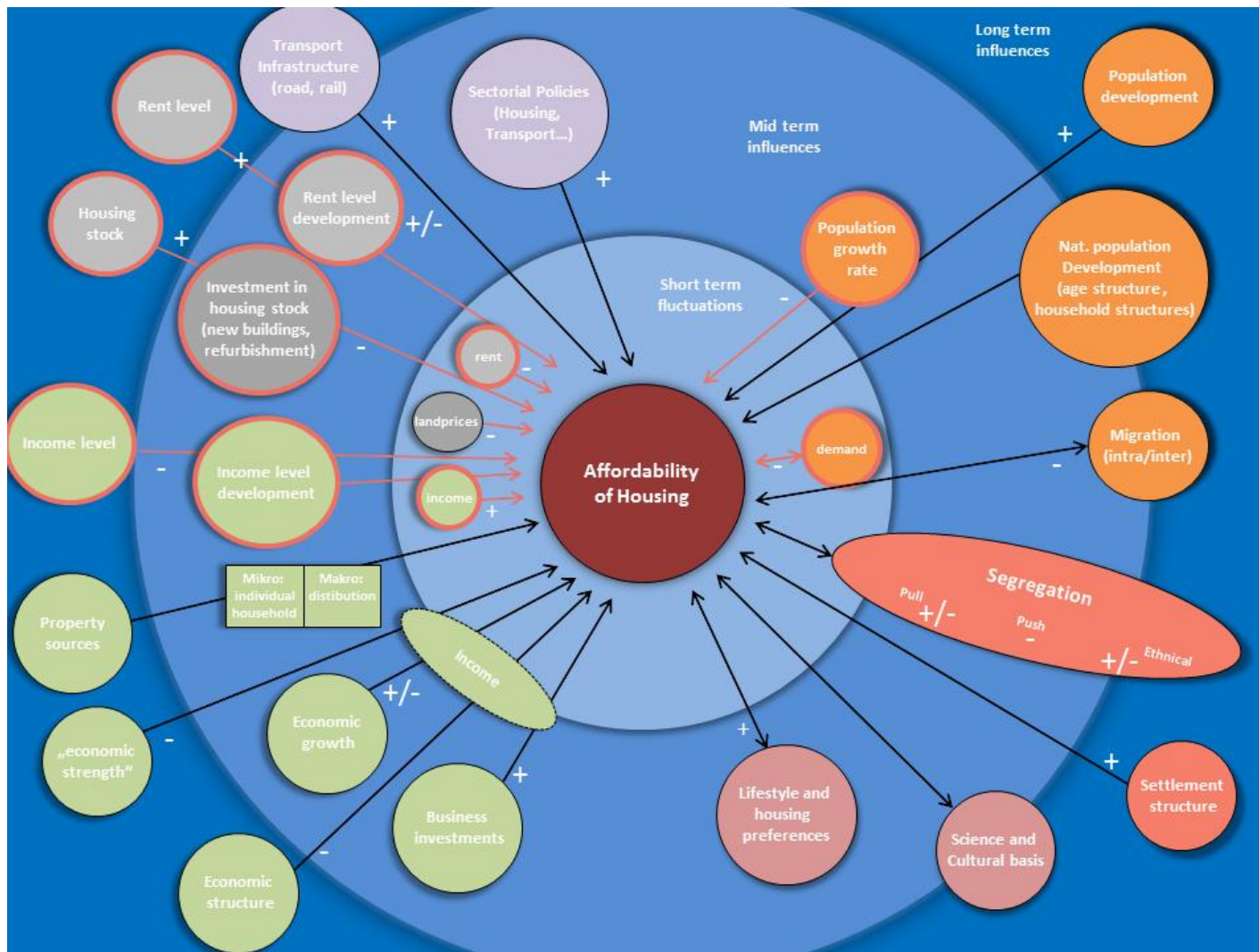


Figure G2. Scheme of affordability of housing in Berlin

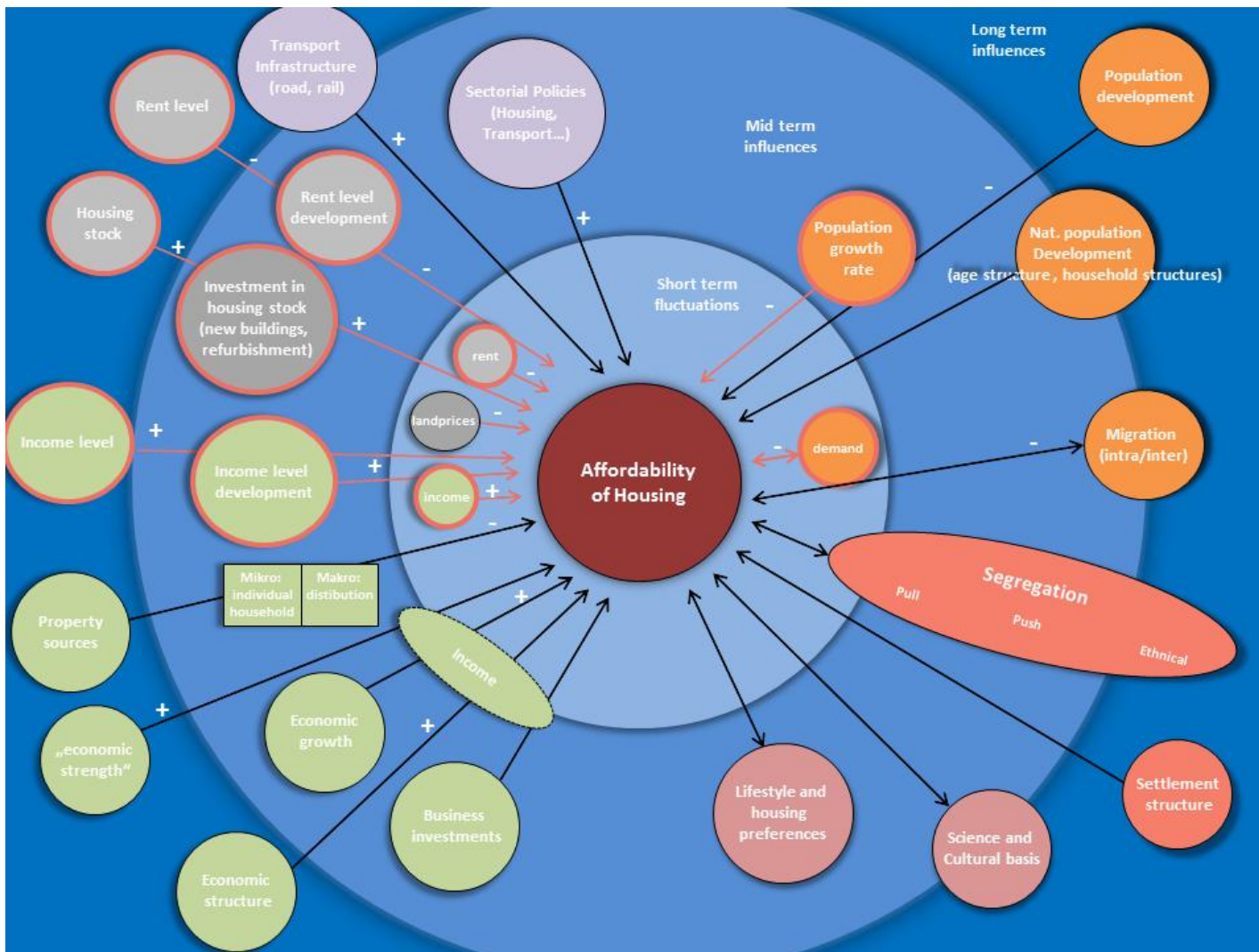


Figure G3. Scheme of affordability of housing in Warsaw

## G2. Estimation of population number with a potentially low housing affordability in Warsaw

### Introduction

The elaboration aims at estimating the number of persons, who, due to their financial situation neither qualify for council apartments, nor for obtaining and repaying apartment loans, but still wish to remain in Warsaw.

The calculation of the above population category is difficult, as it requires plausible source data which is poorly accessible. The problem includes such issues as:

- a. lack of accurate and precise statistics disaggregated at lower spatial levels (e.g. powiats-districts, gminas-communes) concerning the achieved income according to age and gender structure, as well as socio-professional status and their relation to the housing situation;
- b. measurement errors deriving from the issue of registration of residents (in the case of Warsaw – a high level of unregistered population or registered but living outside of the city, usually in adjacent communes), and from the problematic definition of income obtaining in Poland (shadow economy);
- c. the statistically unregistered issue of parents' financial support in the case of young people, or the financial situation of the life partner (spouse), which is difficult to identify.

Owing to the listed circumstances the estimation must be treated as very approximate.

### Source data and assumptions

The estimation is based on all data which are useful in quantifying the income or the housing situation of persons and households. Below the accessible data selected according to their type and level of plausibility.

**Table 1. Population and socio-economic data, useful in calculating the number of persons characterized by a difficult housing situation (low housing affordability).**

Feature	number value	last year for which data is obtainable	Source of data	Justification of data use, remarks
Number of persons in the mobile-productive age (18-44 years)	686.1 thousand (in total), of which 331.8 thousand are male and 354.3 thousand female	2010	Local Data Bank (Central Statistical Office - GUS)	Potentially the largest category to be included in the estimation. The surplus of women should be noted, which results in a 7 per cent feminization. This is due to a more frequent migration to cities of female population
Difference in the number of mobile-productive population (20-44 years of	124.1 thousand	2008	Paper by P. Śleszyński „Present and expected	This group of persons, registered in other gminas than Warsaw but resident in

age) due to the underestimation of persons registered outside of Warsaw			demographic trends in the development of the Warsaw Metropolitan Area” prepared for the Warsaw Office of the Mayor in 2010	the city, constitutes a large category potentially interested in apartment purchase
Number of marriages taken	8217	2011	Local Data Bank (Central Statistical Office - GUS)	decreasing trend due to the ending baby boom with a peak in the period of 2008-2009 (approx. 10 thousand events). Married couples under 40 years of age amounted for 88 per cent of all marriages in 2011
Average age of child birth	28.9	2010	Local Data Bank (Central Statistical Office - GUS)	
Number of completed dwellings	25.1 thousand	2011	Local Data Bank (Central Statistical Office - GUS)	
Average gross monthly income	4694 PLN (approx. 3130 PLN „net amount”)	2010	Local Data Bank (Central Statistical Office - GUS)	Complete lack of data concerning the age category and housing situation
Number of persons employed, registered in Warsaw	883.2 thousand	2008	Central Statistical Office	
Number of unemployed persons	41.6 thousand, of which aged 24 years and less – 3,5 thousand, 25-34 years – 12.3 tys., 35-44 years – 8.6 tys.	2011	Local Data Bank (Central Statistical Office - GUS)	In the case of Warsaw this category is very highly approximated. It includes persons who own apartments, or those working illegally
Number and amount of credit obligations of population within the age category 18-39 years	268.1 thousand, 30.3 billion PLN	12. 2010	Office of Credit Information (Biuro Informacji Kredytowej S.A./Informonitor)	The amounts mostly refer to mortgage loans, the numbers to so called – small credits
Number and amount of credit obligations of population within the age category 18-39 years listed in the debt register	57.3 thousand, 4.9 billion PLN	12. 2010	Office of Credit Information (Biuro Informacji Kredytowej S.A./Informonitor)	Refers to the total of unpaid credit amounts, not the total of debts above 200 PLN and three months. The data regarding amounts refers mostly to mortgage loans, the numbers concern other credits.
Number of persons within the first income decile group (1505 PLN and below)	48.5 thousand, of which 57.3 per cent were female	2008	Central Statistical Office –GUS	Decile groups according to distribution for the whole country
Number of persons within the second income decile group (1505-1992 PLN)	60.9 thousand, of which 40.5 per cent were female	2008	Central Statistical Office – GUS	Decile groups according to distribution for whole country
Number of persons within the third income decile group (1992-2401 PLN)	81.7 thousand, of which 45.6 per cent were female	2008	Central Statistical Office -GUS	Decile groups according to distribution for whole country
Number of persons within the fourth income decile group (2401-2793 PLN)	80.6 thousand, of which 47.9 per cent were female	2008	Central Statistical Office – GUS	Decile groups according to distribution for whole country
Number of persons within the fifth income decile group (2793-3211 PLN)	88.8 thousand, of which 48.6 per cent were female	2008	Central Statistical Office – GUS	Decile groups according to distribution for whole country
Number of persons within the sixth income decile	90.5 thousand, of which 50.1 per cent	2008	Central Statistical Office - GUS	Decile groups according to distribution for whole country

group (3211 PLN)	were female			
Number of dwellings with internal floor area below 30 sqm	66.6 thousand	2002	Central Statistical Office GUS, National Population Census - NSP 2002	
Number of persons in dwellings without water supply	8.1 thousand	2002	Central Statistical Office - GUS, National Population Census - NSP 2002	
Number of dwellings occupied by at least two households	13.1 thousand	2002	Central Statistical Office - GUS, National Population Census - NSP 2002	
Number of council dwellings and the number of residents	108.6 thousand (dwellings), 287.0 thousand (residents)	2002	Central Statistical Office - GUS, National Population Census - NSP 2002	
Number of couples with three children and more	11.1 thousand	2002	Central Statistical Office - GUS, National Population Census - NSP 2002	
Gross income which qualifies a household for applying for a council apartment	1165 PLN (multiple households), 1602 PLN (one-person households)	2010	Central Statistical Office - GUS/Law No LVIII/1751/2009 of the Warsaw City Council (of July 9, 2009) concerning the lease of apartments belonging to the Warsaw city	Amounts depending on the lowest retirement pension (160 and 220 per cent) and changing with respect to selected social groups (by 30 and 60 per cent), which is of marginal meaning for this estimation.
Gross income of household member qualifying the household for a 25 year mortgage loan of 200 thousand PLN	3901 PLN	2012	arithmetical mean of 10 randomly chosen web calculators	minimum value – 2810 PLN, maximum value – 5050 PLN. Four most popular variants of size and structure of households were considered: 1+0, 2+0, 2+1, 2+2.

Apart from the above, there are also other data sets available, which include for example the household budgets (BAEL). Their aggregation however, which is an averaging for the whole of the Mazowieckie voivodship, is useful only to a limited extent owing to a considerable differentiation with respect to income and housing situation in Warsaw and region.

## Results of estimation

### Variant 1 – on the basis of employer incomes in decile groups

The method is based on the comparison of the number of persons in respective decile groups. The first decile group (1505 PLN and below) includes 48.5 thousand persons, which potentially could constitute the clientele applying for council dwellings. In practice the situation is different, as a considerable share of this group already owns apartments, lives with parents, has not established an own family, etc. The number of dwellings should also be lower due to the fact that households are considered, not persons.

With respect to the subsequent decile groups i.e. from 2-6, these potentially constitute a category with problems concerning the purchase of own apartments.

This category accounts for 402.5 thousand persons – when however, considering the share of population in the mobile-productive age, the economic activeness according to age groups (approx. 80 per cent, BAEL) and the distribution of incomes in deciles, the number of persons decreases to approx. 295 thousand. At the same time the category should be complemented by unregistered population – when similar proportions are considered as above, this brings additional 54 thousand persons. The total number according to variant 1 is estimated at 349 thousand persons. When assumed further, that approx. 70 per cent of the number will establish own families, and that 50 per cent of the spouses will come from Warsaw, the demand will reach the level of 228 thousand dwellings. As mentioned above, a share of this category already owns apartments etc., therefore it can be cautiously presumed that the demand will account for half of the presented number, namely 114 thousand apartments.

#### Variant 2 – on the basis of data concerning granted credits

The point of departure here is the assumption that purchase possibilities are regulated by the market. If a borrower avoids paying on schedule, his purchasing position automatically worsens.

According to the Credit Information Office (Biuro Informacji Kredytowej S.A. and Infomonitor S.A.), by the end of 2010 in Warsaw the number and amount of credit obligations in the age category of 18-39 years accounted for 268.1 thousand and 30.3 billion PLN, while the number and amount of credit obligations of the same age category listed in the debt register equaled 57.3 thousand and 4.9 billion PLN. This gives in average one entry in the book of accounts of respectively 113.0 thousand PLN and 85.5 thousand PLN. These figures easily indicate credit obligations.

Further, it can be assumed that the debts refer to 16-21 per cent of credits granted (calculated either from their number or amount). Simultaneously, the number of granted credits per 1000 persons in the same age category amounts to 391 (i.e. 39.1 per cent). If the above obligations are referred to the total population of the age category 18-39 years, the number of 268 thousand persons is obtained, which together with the unregistered population accounts for 317 thousand. When calculated per dwelling this gives 103 thousand.

There are reasons however, to treat this amount as underestimated. The number would grow when including population with a low ability to repay the debt among the category without credit obligations and still without an own dwelling (persons who have not yet applied for mortgage loans due to their low credibility deriving from low income levels).

#### Variant 3 – on the basis of development trends of the housing market and the number of marriages taken

This variant is also in general based on the market equilibrium assumption, though with respect to a longer time perspective. The number of completed dwellings amounted to 25.1 thousand in 2011, while the number of marriages to 27.5 thousand. If proceeding in the same manner with respect to the earlier periods of time, it can easily be calculated that during 1995-2011 the deficit of dwellings as



against the number of marriages accounted for 67 thousand (while there were years of surplus, e.g. 2001, 2003, 2008-2009). When referring this data to the length of a generation (28,9 years – average age of child birth), the number of 114 thousand is received. This number should be then multiplied by three, which is the natural size of a family with one child (the 2+5 model). The calculation brings out the number of 342 thousand persons.

These assumptions, although to a great extent intuitive and simplified give a similar result as the calculations in variants 1 and 2.

### **Estimation concerning the number of population which due to lower prices of dwellings chose their place of habitat in the suburban zone of Warsaw**

While the above calculations were based on some actual premises, the present estimation is more like 'reading coffee grounds'. Such an estimation, even if based on in-depth surveys or statistical analyzes, should be difficult to accept due to the fact that it does not include the main reason of suburbanization, i.e. the search for better life quality. The centrifugal migration of more affluent social groups which can easily afford to build and maintain single-family houses is a classical factor of suburban development. This financial burden together with such increased costs as every-day commuting lead to much higher expenditures per household than in the case of multifamily buildings. It should therefore be stressed that in the case of Warsaw suburbanization is not a question of 'kicking out' potential residents. If such cases exist, they are of episodic character and concern mostly multifamily buildings in 'satellite cities' such as Legionowo, Otwock or Pruszków.

On the other hand, such phenomena had been observed in the past – for example after World War II, when a resident register system was introduced (and existed till 1984), which formally held control over migrants wanting to settle down in Warsaw. This had led to a massive settlement in the direct vicinity of the city's administrative borders of population, whose application concerning registering in Warsaw was rejected. Such migration policy was in fact a mechanism of social control in hands of the that time governing powers.

The only hard data which could be useful for the present estimation is the information on migration streams (both daily and constant) in a matrix layout based on hardly complete statistics concerning the current registration of residence (according to GUS) and analyzes of job commuting based on returns (tax statements). According to this data set for 2009, the number of persons originating from outside of the three subregions NUT3 (Warsaw, Warsaw-eastern and Warsaw-western) who registered their residents in one of the subregions accounted for 9.6 thousand, within the suburban zone – 9.2 thousand, whereas migration to the core area concerned, 3.8 thousand persons migrating from the direct suburbs, and 13.0 thousand from other parts of Poland.

With regard to job commuting to Warsaw the following was registered for the year 2006: from areas situated 50-75 km from the core – 83.6 thousand employees (excluding the self-employed), from areas situated 75-100 km – 65.1 thousand, from regions located above 100 km – 52.3 thousand. Such commuting (e.g. on regular

daily or weekly basis) should be interpreted as substitution for constant settlement in Warsaw – financially more tolerable for this category. It should be noted however, that a share of this population actually lives in Warsaw, though – in such case – without formal resident registration.

## **Discussion and conclusions**

There is a distinct convergence between the three presented variants were the calculated number of persons, which do not qualify for council dwellings, but, at the same time, declare too low income levels to receive a mortgage loan, oscillates between 317-349 thousand persons, this giving approximately 100-150 thousand dwelling units. It should however be noted that the above numbers do not necessarily result only from income levels and market prices of apartments. A significant role is played by the so called creditworthiness, the evaluation of which often varies according to different banking institutions. Therefore, if, applying the same assumption, an earlier time span is considered (in particular during 2006-2008, when the reassurance policy towards mortgage loans was a lot more liberal than at present), the calculated numbers could even be half as large.

The above conclusions also indicate that a considerable role in the creation of market demand is played by macroeconomic factors, which vary according to the total economic situation and public housing and family policy, the latter, potentially, being a softening factor with respect to social disparities and tensions. The numerous studies and analyses carried in the last decade (for example in the framework of the project: Development trends of Mazovia region – Trendy Rozwojowe Mazowsza), concerning the affluence level or life quality of inhabitants (income level, evaluation of satisfaction of existential and housing needs, living conditions, social and spatial accessibility etc.) prove that there are strong disparities within the capital city region, in particular unveiling a progressing decline of many peripheral areas. The discussed research confirms the often formulated hypothesis concerning socio-economic polarization of the region, the essence of which derives from a spatial differentiation regarding the distribution of human capital. This phenomenon includes the three following key patterns:

- a. the concentration of more 'valuable' persons, as regards their socio-economic performance, in metropolitan areas, accompanied by a simultaneous impoverishment of peripheral regions;
- b. growing structural disparities, which concerns in particular qualitative features (knowledge, skills);
- c. uneven spatial distribution of human resources – the process being directly proportional to the distance from the core of a metropolitan area – which contributes to the creation of a multidimensional "shadow of a metropolis".

The presented estimations provide new knowledge which complements the above statements. It concerns in particular the identification of a numerous social category of considerably young population in Warsaw, which has a difficult start in life and small chances for personal and professional success. The geographical status of a Warsaw resident does not find reflection in material, social or personal wellbeing. The above estimations show deep disparities within the housing and labor markets

concerning the achievement of an income level satisfactory from the viewpoint of housing needs. The elaboration also identifies potential conflict sources (growth of socio-spatial polarization), which constitutes a considerable threat for the future.

[www.espon.eu](http://www.espon.eu)

The ESPON 2013 Programme is part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund, the EU Member States and the Partner States Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. It shall support policy development in relation to the aim of territorial cohesion and a harmonious development of the European territory.

ISBN