SWEDISH INSTITUTE
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STUDIES

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Tender to the European Spatial Planning Observation Network (ESPON)

Action 1.1.4:

THE SPATIAL EFFECTS OF DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS AND MIGRATION

Lead partner:
Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies (ITPS)
Box 574
SE-101 31 Stockholm
Sweden

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ESPON 2006 PROGRAMME, ACTION 1.1.4: "THE SPATIAL EFFECTS OF DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS AND MIGRATION"

1. Introduction

Low birth rates, ageing, international and internal migration, functional labour markets and polycentric development are issues that are discussed and analysed on the societal agenda today and will be even more relevant tomorrow. Fear of population decrease and shortage of labour, mass migration from the from East to West and from outside Europe into Europe are other issues that are frequently discussed today and will be so even in the future. The Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies (ITPS) will take part of these discussions and analyse and within the framework of the ESPON 2006 Programme, Action 1.1.4, "The spatial effects of demographic trends and migration", submits this bid.

2. Summary presentation of the tenderer and the transnational team

The transnational group put together for the bid for tender for ESPON action 1.1.4 consists of one Lead Partner and six Partners of which one is from a neighbouring country (Norway) and one from a candidate country (Hungary). The Lead Partner will, together with the Partners, contribute to the fulfilment of the six Work Packages.

Lead partner:

Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies (ITPS)
Box 574
SE-101 31 Stockholm
Sweden
Responsible for tender: Director-General Professor Sture Öberg
Contact and project coordinator: Mats Johansson, Swedish ECP contact person
++46-(08)-456 67 72
e-mail: mats.johansson@itps.se

Transnational partners:

Centre for Geographical Studies (CEG),
University of Lisbon Foundation (FUL)
1600-214 Lisbon
Portugal
Project responsible: Professor Jorge Gaspar

University of Vienna
Institute for Geography and Regional Research
Dr Karl Lueger Ring 1
A-1010 Vienna
Austria
Project responsible: Professor Heinz Fassmann

Universite Libre de Bruxelles (ULB)
Departement de Geographie
CP 246, Boulevard du Triomphe
B-1050 Bruxelles
Belgium
Project responsible: Professor Christian Vandermotten

University G.d'Annunzio
Department of Economy and History of the Territory
Pescara
Italy
Project responsible: Professor Armando Montanari

Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Reseach (NIBR)
P.O. Box 44 Blindern
N-0313 Oslo
Norway
Project responsible: Senior Researcher Olaf Foss

VÁTI, Hungarian Public Non Profit Company for Regional Development and Town Planning
Budapest Gellérthegy u.31-32.
H-1016 Hungary
Project responsible: Dr. Elisabeth Vajdovic Visy

Presentation of the Lead Partner:

Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies (ITPS)

The Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies (ITPS) is a new government agency responsible for policy intelligence, evaluation and various areas of official statistics. ITPS was founded on January 1, 2001 by the Swedish Parliament and consists of personnel from the Swedish Development Agency (NUTEK), the Swedish Institute for Regional Research (SIR), and the Swedish Office of Science and Technology (Statt).

The work of ITPS is focused on international, national and regional analyses. ITPS provides support for policy-makers in terms of: *Policy intelligence* focusing on growth policies enabling decision-makers to determine current policy options. Analysis of growth and development covers both Sweden and the international arena; *evaluation* based on industrial and regional policy measures that have so far been implemented in Sweden and abroad; and *statistics* to ensure that government, authorities, agencies, researchers and investigators have access to accurate and up-to-date growth policy data. ITPS has specific responsibility for various areas of official statistics in the business area and has also a large database with regard to labour market statistics and commuting.

Within growth policy, three areas are currently being developed in the work of ITPS: Enterprise dynamics, the labour force - including demography and migration - and competence of individuals. These three areas are being examined from a regional perspective. Two permanent research programmes supplement the work on targeted areas: “Development of Methods” and “Growth in Perspective”.

As a newly established institute ITPS has in itself not yet participated in so many research programmes. The staff at ITPS has, however, been – and still is – involved in numerous research programmes emanating from the time before January 1, 2001. In particular, the staff with background at the Swedish Institute for Regional Research (SIR) has been involved in both international and national research programmes financed internally and externally. One of the research programmes with direct relevance for ESPON and where SIR was involved is "Study Programme on European Spatial Planning" (SPESP) and then especially with respect to the theme "Social inclusion". ITPS is also the Swedish ESPON Contact Point (ECP). ITPS is also involved in many OECD-constellations.

Professor Daniel Tarschys is chairman of the board at ITPS. Professor Tarschys served the Swedish parliament in 12 years and is former Director-General of Council of Europe. Professor Sture Öberg is Director-General at ITPS and is an internationally very well-known human geographer and demographer. Associate Professor Mats Johansson is the Swedish ECP contact person and he has worked extensively within the disciplines of demography and migration. Among other researchers working within demography, migration and labour market problems can be named professor Gunnar Malmberg, associate professor Olle Westerlund, senior researchers Kent Eliasson and Daniel Rauhut. The staff consists of 64 persons (spring 2002) located in Östersund (head office), Stockholm, Tokyo, Washington DC and San Francisco. The staff consists of 6 professors or associate professors and 15 senior researchers (Ph.D. or equivalent). The turnover was 70 MSEK during 2001.

For a more exhaustive description of ITPS, see the official brochure "ITPS, The Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies" and appendix 1.

Management of the transnational project group

The transnational project team that would undertake the contract is composed of a highly experienced team of experts.

The Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies (ITPS) will act as Lead Partner with regard to ESPON project 1.1.4 "Spatial effects of demographic trends and migration" submitted for tender on January 10, 2003. ITPS is also Swedish ECP, which guarantees continuous information to and from the CU and the MC. As Lead Partner ITPS will coordinate all research, implement deadlines, facilitate transnational cooperation, edit all reports and interim reports and oversee the use of financial resources by other Partners that may be granted to the project. The 1.1.4 Project Secretariat will submit progress reports of the activity of the team and the finances utilised to ESPON every six months.

The transnational project group includes partners from the EU countries (ITPS, CEG, ULB, University of Vienna, University G.d'Annunzio) as well as from the neighbouring countries (NIBR) and candidate countries (VATI). This ought to be a guarantee that a European perspective – and not only an EU perspective – will be in focus. ITPS is also involved in the ESPON action 1.1.3 TPG and this gives the project automatically a natural connection to the enlargement process.

Technical Organisation

All work will be done on the premises of the respective partners, with close contact being maintained by the project secretariat at ITPS via e-mail and telephone. Each respective Work Package will result in regular Work Package Reports to be submitted to the Lead Partner and the involved Partners. These reports will serve as progress reports to the Lead Partner and will also form the basis of the Interim Reports to be submitted to the ESPON Secretariat. Drafts of the Interim Reports will be circulated to all Partners and at an early stage to secure that all aspects of the Work Packages will be considered.

To stimulate fruitful cooperation among the Partners, five meetings of the Transnational Project Group are scheduled. The meetings will have the character of workshops to provide critical input from all Partners. A kickoff meeting with initiate the project and four other meetings will also be scheduled to form a total of five partner meetings. Efforts will be made to also invite members of the other EPSON projects, in particular 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, and 3.1 as well as members from the CU.

Scheduled meetings

March 2003	Kick-off meeting. Place: Stockholm Subject: Further clarification of work packages and review of working operations. Preparing the first interim report.
August 2003	Meeting 2 Place: To be announced Subject: Draft and discussing the second interim report.
January 2004	Meeting 3 Place: To be announced Subject: Draft and discussing the third interim report
June 2004	Meeting 4 Place: To be announced Subject: Draft, preparing and discussing the final report
October 2004	Meeting 5 Place: Stockholm Subject: Completing the final report

Budget for five meetings and other activities: Total: **EUR. 50,000**

Each partner will be allocated traveling funds for each meeting. Partners that host each meeting will also be allocated the equivalent of traveling costs to be used for purposes of meeting coordination, lunches, coffee, etc. The meeting costs are based on the cheapest tickets by air.

Project Organisation

Below is a schematic representation of the analytical project organisation or the Work Packages. It should be kept in mind that there are no watertight bulkheads between the six Work Packages. Instead, all Work Packages are designed to provide specific feedback to one another throughout the whole project in order to guarantee a successful fulfilment. The organisation of the different Work Packages is shown in the table below. The low percentage for management and administration is a consequence of the fact that ITPS also is ECP and thus already heavily involved in much ESPON contact.

WP0: Management and administration	WP leader: ITPS (ITPS is also ECP)	10 %
WP1: Data gathering, indicators and conceptualisation	WP Leader: ITPS Central role: ULB Inputs: All partners	15 %
WP2: Natural population development and ageing	WP Leader: ITPS Central role: NIBR Input: All partners	10 %
WP3: Migration within and between European countries	WP Leader: ULB Central role: University d'Annunzio, University of Vienna, VATI (especially, candidate countries) Inputs: All partners	20 %
WP4: Fertility, migration and depopulation	WP Leader: NIBR Central role: CEG Inputs: All partners	15 %
WP5: Ageing, labour shortage and 'replacement migration'	WP Leader: CEG Central role: University d'Annunzio Inputs: All partners	15 %
WP6: Population, migration and spatial development – policy recommendations. Final report	WP Leader: ITPS Inputs: All partners	15 %

3. Information regarding Conditions of Exclusion

Almost all of the partners in the 1.1.4 transnational group are public bodies, such as Universities or public research institutes, and therefore appear to be exempt from providing information regarding social security, taxes, and statements to ensure that they are not involved in proceedings relating to bankruptcy, judicial settlement, liquidation, etc. *Attached as Appendices of the individual partners are some of the required certificates for ITPS (some of them only on paper, not in digital form).*

6. Project design: ESPON action 1.1.4:

THE SPATIAL EFFECTS OF DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS AND MIGRATION

Introduction

Low birth rates and migratory movements – within, as well as between nations – have resulted in population redistribution within the European territory. Birth rates are so low that a population decrease would result if not for immigration. For some regions, relatively high total fertility rates are not enough to match the number of deaths so they experience a natural population decrease while other regions with low total fertility rates have a natural population increase. This paradoxical phenomenon is a consequence of the skewed age and gender structures in differing regions that often is a result of migratory movements. Even if ageing is a more or less general ingredient in the population development in Europe, this process has progressed to various stages in different regions and nations. Ageing and its relation to the labour force is also one of the most discussed topics today with respect to labour market problems.

Population development presents both prerequisites and restrictions on functional labour markets and polycentric development, as well as for the spatial development. Ageing, skewed gender and age structures with their consequences on the composition of the labour force have also focused on 'replacement migration' as a means to solve future labour market problems within the European territory. Here, as always when migration is discussed, both push and pull factors are of great importance, but function differently for various categories of migrants with respect to age, education and skills.

Also the enlargement of the European Union by the accession countries will have effects on the 'east-west migration' on the European territory, especially then at the border regions. The fear of mass migration is perhaps overestimated, but the free movement of people is likely to have effects on the demographic structure in differing parts of Europe.

Another population problem – that also has spatial consequences for the European development – is the depopulation that is occurring in some European regions - especially in the peripheral areas. A combination of lower birth rates, skewed age and gender structures and out-migration result in a process where some regions – literally – are dying out. The result will be a redistribution of population from less favoured areas to more favoured, e.g. from rural and sparsely populated areas to local and regional centres and especially to metropolitan areas. These processes have different characteristics in various parts of Europe. The common denominator, however, is a continuous depopulation of the some European regions.

The other side of the coin is that there are also many expanding areas with quite different characteristics. In order to stimulate a more balanced sustainable development on the European level, a polycentric development based on a functional labour market is of utmost importance. Otherwise, it would br apparent that the risk of a dual Europe has come to stay.

These processes and their effects require more emphasis on balanced and sustainable spatial development, where polycentrism is a key word that will be described and analysed within

action 1.1.4 'The spatial effects of demographic trends and migration' where the Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies (ITPS) submits a bid to be Lead partner within the framework of the ESPON 2006 Programme. As Lead partner in co-ordinating the transnational research group listed at the end of this preliminary and short project design, we therefore propose to address the following primary research questions, research tasks and work packages that involve all the above mentioned aspects. The research will be done in co-ordination with other themes in the ESPON programme, especially 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3 and 3.1.

Primary research questions

As mentioned in the ESPON 2006 Programme, the primary research questions include following tasks:

1. Identification and gathering of existing indicators, proposition of new indicators, collection of data and development of map-making methods to measure and to display the state, trends and impacts of the developments referred to above; compilation of national studies on demographic trends with a European focus;
2. Definition and measurement of EU- wide determinants of natural population and migration trends;
3. Identification of spatial patterns with reference to the typologies of cities and regions, addressed by the whole measure. Investigation of the endowment of regions that attract certain migrating groups. Spatial effects in certain types of regions, such as rural regions and tourist regions, which take advantage but are also at risk towards those trends. Analysis of the demographic trends at the EU scale and development of possible policy responses. This measure clearly needs to associate with the neighbouring countries of the EU. From a policy perspective it is of interest to examine the question of which factors determine population movements and the demographic structure. For instance, it is of great importance to analyse to what extent EU-level, national and regional policy decisions affect migration and the demographic structure.
4. Investigation of the consequences of demographic trends, in particular for the long - term spatial scenarios.

These research questions will be points of departure for the descriptions and analyses in the following research tasks and work packages (WPs). One of the criteria for choosing the research tasks within the work packages is what seems to be new and essential for the spatial development within Europe in the future and the issues that will be even more pronounced on the political agenda during the next decades. This also means that scenario undertakings will be a central ingredient in most of the WPs.

ITPS will as Lead Partner initiate and then in co-operation with our partners lead and fulfil the following issues and WPs within action 1.1.4, 'The spatial effects of demographic trends and migration' that also are in line with the "call for tender" and the "terms of reference".

WP1: Data gathering, indicators and conceptualisation

Common demographic data on different spatial levels are preconditions for the other WPs in the project and thus are connected to all of the WPs. Data on fertility, mortality, gender and

age are essential ingredients for analyses of the demographic structure and trends in different European regions. The same is valid for migration data – at local and regional levels, as well as on a larger scale. In order to analyse what factors are important determinants of migration patterns and demographic structure, background variables such as information on regional income levels, human capital, labour force participation rates for men and women, labour market structure, local and regional unemployment rates, and public expenditures at the regional, national and EU-level are needed. WP1 will be pursued in the first phase of ESPON 2006 measures in co-ordination with actions 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3 and 3.1.. This means that focus in WP1 will be on following tasks:

- Agreement on relevant definitions and indicators
- Data gathering in the EU-countries, candidate countries and neighbouring countries
- Gathering of existing indicators and proposals of new ones to display the state and trends of spatial development with respect to demographic processes and trends including migratory movements
- Gathering background data that are relevant as explaining variables with regard to demographic development and migratory movements, such as regional income levels, human capital, labour force participation rates for men and women, labour market structure, local and regional unemployment rates
- Using and developing map-making methods to measure and illustrate state, trends and impacts of the demographic processes and migratory movements at different spatial levels and to compare these maps with a description of the background variables mention above
- European wide typologies of regions of regions and cities due to their demographic development

Some of these data are available at Eurostat, the national bureaus of statistics and at universities and research institutes. Much data has been collected by our partners Vandermotten and Montanari in their new study "Migration in the European Union: from the last decades to the new trends" (European Commission, G.D. employment & social affairs. VS/2001/0247). Missing data will be gathered in order to attain a comprehensive and inclusive picture of the demographic situation – inclusive migratory movements - both within the EU and in the neighbouring and candidate countries. High priority will be given to illustrate the situation in the form of maps and typologies created for this purpose. WP1 can be seen as a prerequisite for the other WPs – inputs from WP1 will be necessary for a successful fulfilment of the project – even if some data willalso be collected directly within the other WPs in order to complete the analyses.

WP2: Natural population development and ageing

As mentioned in the introduction, birth rates are so low today that they result in a population decrease within the European territory - the number of deaths is larger than the number of births. This is, however, not only a result of the low birth rates – instead it is in many cases a consequence of the lopsided age structure that hampers the natural population increase. Even if ageing is a more or less general ingredient in the population development in Europe, this process has progressed to various stages in different regions and nations. Ageing and its relation to the labour force is also one of the most discussed topics today with respect to labour market problems of today and in the future (See also WP5).

Generally speaking, the changes in the number of births are consequences of the development of the birth rates and of the size of the cohorts of childbearing age. Standardised for changes in age-specific fertility rates, large cohorts of childbearing age result in large new cohorts and vice versa. Consequently, the number of births fluctuates as a function of the size of the cohorts in cycles or waves of around 25 to 30 years. From a regional perspective, age structure and the size of the cohorts are of great importance for the natural population development – the difference between the births and the deaths – since the age structure varies in different regions and between different regions and nations. Depopulation areas have e.g. much larger proportions of elderly compared to metropolitan areas or university towns, where the proportion of persons in ages 20-30 is much larger.

The differences in the population structure are, however, not only a function of the differences in fertility rates – neither the crude birth rates nor the total fertility rates (TFR). At least the latter one should rather result in a larger part of children and youngsters in rural and sparsely populated areas compared to the metro areas at same age structures. It is, however, rather the migratory movements that cause the regional differences in age structure. Migration intensities are highest in ages 20-30, which has differing impacts on in- or out-migration regions. This also means that the "population crisis" can take quite different shapes in various parts of a country or within the EU. In some regions, low fertility rates have traditionally dominated, while in other parts the problems have been connected with out-migration and lopsided age structures – out-migration of especially younger women. During the 1990s, declining fertility rates and out-migration has, however, reinforced each other in many European regions and communities resulting in an accentuated population decrease.

The fact that population development affects economic development is well confirmed from many studies and theories (see e.g. Hansen, 1939; Myrdal, 1940, Kuznets, 1958, Easterlin 1968, 1980). As mentioned above, large cohorts have stronger effects on the development than smaller ones and this phenomenon has a tendency to follow the cohorts over the life cycle. Large cohorts give rise to spin-off effects on the economy from birth to death – from childcare to elderly care and other things in between, e.g. the building and construction cycle. Large cohorts in the ages of 20-30 act also as a reinforcing factor with regard to mobility and migration and then also as fuel and lubricant in the economic machinery. This approach also has similarities with the 'long wave' theories that put demography in focus with regard to the long-term economic development.

The developments in different regions regarding labour market performance, education possibilities and values have impacts on both geographic mobility and birth rates – the crude birth rate as well as the total fertility rate. The impact on migratory movements is most pronounced in younger ages. Moreover, many of the internal migrants today seem to move for other reasons than labour market ones. These reasons are primarily higher education and changed 'mental maps' among younger people. The consequences are that many regions are drained of younger people. On the other hand, some other regions – metro areas and university towns – gain with regard to these ages where the migration propensities are as highest. This also has impacts on the gender distribution, since younger women have higher migration intensities than men, especially in traditional out-migration and depopulation areas. The shortage of women will moreover have impacts on the marital status in these regions, as a higher share of the women includes those married or living in cohabiting relation. From a demographic point of view, the effects of these inter-regional processes are thus that the gender, marital and age structure are changed in both the out- and in-migration areas.

These factors have impacts on the natural population increase. Even if TFR still is somewhat higher in out-migration areas compared to in-migration ones, the number of women of childbearing age is so small that it is difficult to maintain the lead of births over deaths. The effects of ageing and lop-sided age structure in these areas have also been reinforced by the decline of TFR during the past decades - a decline that has resulted in a TFR that is below the natural reproduction rate in many European regions.

Even if TFR is below the reproduction rate, there are regions, towns and municipalities with a natural population increase – especially then in the metropolitan and big city areas. The reason is not a high TFR – this rather is very low in many of these areas - but rather the fact that the proportion of women of childbearing age are over-represented compared to the other regions. The beneficial age structure in these areas is, as mentioned above, hampered by the fact that relatively many of the women in childbearing ages are living as 'singles'. Despite this, as mentioned above, there has been a natural population increase in many of these expanding and fast growing regions.

The demographic changes have consequences on the regional development in a lot of ways. Regions characterised by depopulation are often associated with stagnation and retardation, while regions that experience a positive population development are regarded as expansive and dynamic. These differing processes have effects on the investment and location pattern, as well as on renewal and expansion of the local or regional economy. The labour force - and especially the highly educated part - has increasingly been a location factor in the post-industrial society with respect to the mobile capital and the 'new' economy. The regional labour markets diverge and new mental maps are created. This could be a hampering factor with regard to localisation of new firms and in-migration in depopulation and ageing areas, but also as a reinforcing factor for in-migration areas, which are considered dynamic and expansive with young inhabitants and many possibilities. In this way, demographic development with population redistribution as one result accentuates the polarisation process between various regions – a polarisation that is even more accentuated as a consequence of the drop in TFR especially in out-migration and depopulating areas.

The focus in WP2 is concentrated on these processes behind the ageing process where the regional perspective is put in focus. This means that both depopulation and expansive and fast growing regions will be – among other things - analysed from the following point of view:

- Business cycles and fluctuations in the fertility rates
- Fluctuations in birth rates and births and its impacts on the spatial development
- Ageing and its impacts on the reproduction of population in different regions
- Ageing and its economic consequences for the spatial development
- Different gender and age structures and their impacts on the polycentric urban structure and urban-rural relations and the spatial development
- "Demographic cycles" and their impacts on regional development
- Scenarios of spatial development with relevance for WP2

WP3: Migration within and between European countries

Population redistribution as a consequence of migration has always been a central ingredient in spatial development. With some exaggeration, people have relocated to more well-being areas (pull-effect) or moved out from areas characterised by bad living conditions (push-

effect). Often the push and pull effects have reinforced each other, which has accentuated the redistribution effects. Migration has also created 'mental maps' and differing images of various regions with different characteristics – out-migration areas have often been seen as depressed areas while the opposite is valid for in-migration areas. This is especially valid with respect to internal migration, even if this also is valid with regard to international migration. In the latter case the various barriers– e.g. language, culture and social relations - are much more pronounced, which has hampered the migratory movements. Most of the cross-border migration within the EU has been from the Southern to the Central and Northern parts and from Ireland to Great Britain. During the past decades migration of refugees has increased - immigration from countries outside the EU. The enlargement of the EU will probably stimulate the East-West migration as a consequence of – among other things – gaps in living standards, but the Western life-style will also be a pull-factor for younger people in the candidate countries. The cross-border regions will particularly be in focus. WP3 will thus concentrate on following issues:

- Identify the factors that determine migration and population movements, and to what extent EU-level, national and regional policy decisions affect migration patterns
- Internal migration and polycentric development (connection to action 1.1.1)
- Internal migration and urban-rural relations (connection to action 1.1.2)
- Age structure and migration and its impact on spatial development
- Migration, skills and education levels – accentuated spatial polarisation?
- The EU-enlargement and East-West migration – future mass migration and population redistribution? (Connection to action 1.1.3)
- The immigration pressure from the South and its spatial consequences and impact on migration policies (see WP5 especially)
- Growing regions and the consequences for spatial planning and social cohesion
- Marginalisation and ghetto settlement as a consequence of immigration and social exclusion
- Scenarios with focus on the changed migration patterns

As indicated above, migratory movements reflect, to a varying degree, the economic and social (specifically political) conditions, in both the regions of origin as in the regions of arrival. This premise should not be interpreted in a simplistic way, a-historical or mechanical, as was the case with the neo-classical theory of migration that attempted to establish the existence of a rational logic between the flow of capital and work in function of the respective endowments in the regions concerned. These movements indeed are the result of more complex phenomena, of which the components vary over time, in function of the evolution of the standard of living and its consumer models and depending on the regions class structure and the age groups implied.

In its turn, migratory movements, when they are sufficiently massive, modify these same economic and social conditions including the increase of jobs available in the area of immigration, ageing or feminisation of the active population in certain regions of emigration. They also modify the development of ethnic economic niches in a more a less informal way such as the development of service industries based on the needs of pensioned migrants, demographic impact, cultural impact, and even environmental, as in the outlying suburbs or on the sunny beaches. Deeply rural regions are also revived by better migratory movements, particularly after long decades of intense rural exodus.

The migratory balanced map of Europe results from migrations of various types that are sometimes contradictory as to their geographical consequences. The global comprehension of the spatial configurations migratory phenomenons involves multiscalars analysis.

The table WP3.1 synthesises the main components of mobility in western Europe since the end of World War II.

The big break of the 90s lies in the revival of foreign immigration and its changing nature. Indeed, since the second half of the 70s, external immigration had undergone a marked slowdown, if not to say a sudden stop. In addition, the emigration countries of the European periphery, such as Ireland, Greece, Spain or Italy, have progressively turned into receiver countries.

Such a change is due to different factors :
- the fall of the so-called socialist system in the East European countries has led to a considerable deterioration of the living conditions in already relatively poor countries and an enlarged freedom of movement for their nationals, resulting in a massive flow between Eastern and Western Europe, especially to Germany ;
- the economic revival and the demographic crisis in Western Europe explain why the legislation, always so strict in immigration questions, has been applied less severely, which corresponds in fact to a structural need for low-skilled and even illegal workforce despite a continuing unemployment.

The population exchanges among the European Union countries have not led to major imbalances. The returning movements of emigrants from peripheral countries are a few significant exceptions, but the migration of increasingly younger retired people is of growing importance for some tourist areas. In fact, the inter-state mobility in Europe remains weak, in comparison to the situation in the United States, and is even declining, although more in terms of stocks of European foreign nationals. Migration between the European Union countries represented in 1999 only 0.2% of the European Union population, while migration between the 9 big census regions of the United States reach 1.5 % of the American population. In most European countries, the number of non-European Union foreigners is larger than the number of European Union foreigners.

Thus the geography of the migratory balances cannot be explained without taking into account the internal migratory movements, which can generally be analysed in a perspective of continuity with the previous decades, even if their intensity may have varied.

Table WP 3.1. Synthesis of the major components of migratory movements in West Europe since the end of the Second World War.

Period	Natural and migratory balances	Major components of internal movements	Major components of the movements between European countries	Major components of the movements with the rest of Europe	Major determining factors	
					Intra-European	Extra-European
Immediately post-war	-Natural increase of more than 5% and of more than 10% in southern Europe -Rather negative migratory balance in the Southern and Northern peripheries	-Rural exodus towards the major cities	-Weak mobility between the European countries (if one excludes the movements from East to West Germany) -Beginning of organized recruitment of Italian labor-force in West Europe	-Transfers of populations from central and eastern Europe towards West Europe, in particular the populations of German ancestry -Emigration towards the colonies and the "new countries"	- City – country inequalities - Difficult economic situation in Europe coming out of the war	-Political changes in central and east Europe
Fordist phase	-Natural growth of more than 5% and more than 10% in Southern Europe until the middle of the 60's, rapidly declining after 1965 -Positive migratory balance in west Europe, but negative in southern Europe and almost zero in northern Europe	-Rural exodus towards metropolitan regions, but sub-urbanization close to the major cities -Departure of the youth towards the regions of old industrialization, which have a negative balance in spite of foreign immigration	-Mass migrations of the peripheral European countries towards the central countries	-Progressive inclusion of non-EU countries into the movements of mass migrations of workers towards West Europe (Yugoslavia, Turkey, Maghreb, Commonwealth, Surinam) -Repatriations of "colonials" (Algerians, Portuguese colonies, etc.)	-Development of automobile mobility -Fordist logic of strong space consumption -Coal crisis and the move of industrial activities towards areas of central suburban labor areas and to harbors -Strong need of industrial labor in the central countries, in a full employment situation and of the development of service sector jobs	-Inequalities in the development of work opportunities between peripheral Europe and the peripheral countries close to Europe and the North-West -Decolonization
Post-fordist phase I (end of the 70 and 80's)	-Continuation of the fall in natural growth, which passes under the bar of 5% in Southern Europe and of 2% in West and Northern Europe -Weak migratory balances. Southern Europe progressively ceases to show negative balances	-Reduced internal mobility -Slow-down of the economic sub-urbanization -Clear weakening of the rural exodus and start of the counter-urbanization -Retirement migrations and heliotropism	-Weakening of the intra-European mobility	-Slow-down in the extra-European mass immigration, which limits essentially the regrouping of families, especially towards the end of the 70's -Immigration from poorer countries moving more and more towards the bigger cities (formation of economic ethnical niches), more often towards the industrial areas	-Less inequalities of development between central and peripheral Europe -Less employment opportunities -More flexible economic developments which are more orientated towards the SMR and the local entrepreneurial resources, favoring endogenous developments -Crisis of the regions of old industrialization	-Tightening of immigration policies of the European countries with the exception of, at first, family regrouping -Less employment opportunities in the big industries

Post-fordist phase II (90's)	-Natural growth going to zero -Migratory balances positive everywhere and the highest registered since the end of the World War, assuring more than two thirds of the (weak) population growth	-Growing internal mobility, but less and less in direct link with the job market -Resumption of sub-urbanization, even if Western Europe does not reach the same amplitude as experiences in the 70's -Counter-urbanization up till the most remote rural regions, with the exception of Northern Europe -Re-enforced attractiveness of the cities for young adults, but their internal balance remains negative -Retirement migrations and heliotropism -Major East-West movement in Germany	-Relatively weak or balanced intra-European mobility -Growing intra-European mobility of professionals (towards the big metropolises) and of pensioners	-Strong revival of extra-European immigration or originating in central and western Europe, especially at the beginning of the 90's but also towards the end of it -Growing individualization and diversification of the migratory situation: regrouping of families, political, political or economical, illegal immigrants, legalization procedures, feminization of the migratory flows, temporary immigration of employment disguised as tourism or educational -Growing mobility of international professionals, which settles in the major metropolises	-Growing homogenization of the European territory in terms of transport and access to services, diffusion of commercial and social equipment towards the medium and small cities -Relative reinforcement of the major central metropolitan regions which become enlarged to major vast peripheral areas -Growing attractiveness of rural areas, eventually at a price of longer commuting in distance (not necessarily in time) -Continuation of the crisis in regions of old industrialization -Ageing of the European population and arrival of populations at the age of retirement with high income having started their professional careers during the initial period of mass tourism development	-Globalization of the world economy -Disappearance of the communist bloc -More de facto permeable external E.U. frontiers, in spite of an augmentation protectionism of right towards third countries, with the exception of the countries of central-west Europe -Economic revival and demand for labor in certain sectors of the job market.

Each country is crossed by migratory flows with specific geographies as illustrated in the well known North - South transfers in France, United Kingdom, West Germany, or from South to North in Italy, or to the coastal regions in Spain. Such movements at macro-regional level often have relatively similar causes. The economic reasons remain more or less underlying at such a level; the decline of old industry areas (the North of France and Britain, the Ruhr area in Germany), and the internal imbalances on the labour market like in Italy where the unemployment rates are still high in the South, or in Spain, with the positive dynamic of the coastline areas. Meanwhile, some of these movements are not simply bound to the economic imbalances but express the search for a better quality of life in more entrepreneurial-friendly regions. The older industry areas are also repulsive for all these reasons. We have seen that in France for example, the major actors of such movements are households with children and pensioners. If they are important enough, such movements can induce positive economic dynamics in the receiving regions, attracting more internal migrations.

In the biggest cities, the low-skilled foreign immigration, , often remains compensated by the internal exodus towards more and more remote suburban areas. The periurbanisation movement continues, with the departure of the young married with children population to still larger, more diffused and remote suburban areas. Thus, the evolution of incomes often remains weak in the central metropolitan areas compared to the rest of the national territories, and especially to the external fringes of the metropolitan areas. Yet the trend towards a growing concentration of the main economic power in the metropolitan regions is progressing and the attractive character of the central metropolitan districts for foreign executives, young educated peopleand tourists, is growing. One can also observe some new trends inside the large periurban areas, more autonomous than before to what happens in the central urban areas, i.e. a trend for the "indigenous" periurbans to be driven away to farther periurban fringes by richer people coming from the cities or even from elsewhere in the country. Those movements are usually hardly perceptible on the scale used, except in the cases when those movements from the urban areas go beyond the administrative boundaries, either in the case of very large cities (Paris, London, Madrid), or when those boundaries are quite limited (Brussels, Hamburg, Berlin).

Rural exodus belongs mainly to the past, especially in the peripheral countries like Spain. In most regions in Europe, the counter-urbanisation process, with the demographic revival of the isolated rural areas, due as well to remote periurbanisation as to retirement migrations or a lesser trend for young local people to emigrate after their studies, has now obliterated the traditional trend of rural exodus. The impact of counter-urbanisation should however not be overstated. First, it remains much less massive than the centre - periphery movements in the metropolitan areas around the biggest cities. Second, the reasons for both processes are the same: the search for more space, lower housing costs, better quality of life and environment, preservation of strong ties with the city, whether through employment or leisure. Nevertheless, such a process appeared in the second half of the 70sand grew stronger and stronger, truly expressing a revival in the rural areas, sometimes by keeping populations who used to leave (young people) rather than by attracting a new population. However, the exodus remains a main trend in the far peripheral North, and was still increasing there during the 90s due to declining State-intervention in the development of those regions or a less acceptance of the remoteness.

Migration within the European Union

The issues at European level

Migration has become a major issue for the European Union. But instead of being interpreted on a global scale this migration should be analysed on a sufficiently fine scale. Thus, the study will use geography of migrations to understand migration processes in all their complexity.

For example, most of the major European cities are subject to two opposite migration flows: a large inflow of foreign population, essentially from the Third World and from the East of Europe (the internal flows in the European countries are relatively well balanced) and the departure of rather well-off populations toward distant urban peripheries, if not the whole national space. Deep social modifications consequently affect those cities.

Meanwhile, interpreting such phenomena on a European or a national scale does not permit us to comprehend those issues.

Analysing the multiple migration processes in the EU requires considerable European collaboration. Indeed, the sole reading of migration indicators at European level cannot be interpreted efficiently without a thorough knowledge of the diversity of the national spaces and without making use of all the available statistical resources at national level.

Synthesis of a new study on European migration[1]

We present hereafter the assessments on the basis of which the study on migration in Europe in the 90s was initiated.

From the analysis of the previous maps and works, partly stemming from a European Science Foundation programme called "Regional and Urban Restructuring in Europe" (R. King (ed.), 1993), the following conclusions on the main evolution of migration balances can be drawn:

- till the early 70s crisis, on the background of Fordist industrialisation, the central metropolitan areas (Paris, London…) and the central industrial areas (Rhine valley, Italian northwest…) experienced strong positive movements, essentially coming from the European periphery. In addition, the assembly industry moved towards peripheral employment areas in the core of the central European space or on its margins (e.g. the Paris basin) but also towards peripheral development poles. In the metropolitan areas periurbanisation kept growing but in the industrial areas of the centre, the areas of old heavy industrialisation of the XIXth century already recorded negative balances, though without excluding a foreign immigration organised for specific jobs (mines, heavy metallurgy, etc.). The migratory movements answered roughly to a "logic" that corresponded, in spite of significant nuances, to the logics described by the neo-classic models of regional growth, in which migration is a consequence of regional disparities on the labour market.

- in the second half of the 70s and during the 80s, migratory flows got weaker while new trends appeared. The central metropolitan areas were no longer immigration cores; periurbanisation went on, sometimes temporarily weakened by the effects of the crisis on the urban populations' income rather than as a response to a real reversal of the trends. The negative balance of the areas of old heavy industrialisation grew higher since the internal balance, which remains negative, was no longer partly offset by foreign immigration. The big European periphery ceased to be a core of mass departures and some of its spaces (like the tourist areas such as the Mediterranean coast of Spain) even started to attract a wealthy aged populations from Europe's centre. Extra-European immigration was strongly slowed down by the economic crisis combined with the closure of borders.

As a consequence, it appears that the relationship between regional economic inequalities and migratory movements has decreased strongly, at least in the European Union, where the economic disparities no longer suffice to explain individual migration decisions.

The 1990s however is characterised by a revival of the international migratory movements, though differently featured (immigration from Eastern Europe, sometimes temporary;

[1] Vandermotten, et.al; "Migration in the European Union: from the last decades to the new trends" (European Commission, G.D. employment & social affairs. VS/2001/0247).

strengthening of the immigration from Third World countries, bound to an "expulsion" from the country of origin, for economic and/or political reasons, and no longer bound to a concerted call from European countries, etc.). These new immigrants are in search of metropolitan locations, damaged central neighbourhoods or large peripheral housing estates according to the countries, where they can live on informal economic resources, sometimes on an ethnic basis, and find insertion niches. These areas crystallise the urban problems.

Meanwhile, it is the internal migration that mostly explains the migratory balances at the regional level (NUTS 3). But if at such a level the big trends in rural exodus generally belong to the past and some rural areas even show positive balances, their complex nature (reduced departure rates, return of retired populations, or, on the opposite, of young active people, etc.) deserves a closer analysis. While the central metropolitan areas reinforce their relative economic position again, the big cities seem to show demographic behaviours less unfavourable than in the previous decades, despite the permanent periurbanisation and the land use planning problems it brings about.

Operation method

1.3.1. The basic study

The main steps of the core-study can be described as follows:

1) to measure the migratory balances on NUTS-3 level in order to establish maps. The evaluation of the migratory balances is made with very basic data (total population, births and deaths);

2) On the basis of those assessments, several types of approaches will be used:

- An overall explanation of the migration balances map at NUTS 3 level. We have realised that migrations at intranational level were often determining: the migration flows between the major regions are largely accountable for the map of migrations in Europe (north-southwards in France or in England, east-westwards in Germany, south-northwards in Italy).

- In order to understand the migratory processes more in detail, it is also necessary to study population movements on finer scales. We made a kind of typology of migrations and try to understand these different types of migrations by monographic studies.
So, by means of true monographic studies we have been able to understand the different types of migrations: periurbanisation, counter-urbanisation, retirement migrations, cross-border migrations, …

All those processes are present all over Europe, though with significant differences implying multiple case studies so as to draw general conclusions on the causes and stakes of the observed migration flows.

So, the methodology combines a general quantitative study with qualitative monographies in order to understand the main processes.

Prospective studies

We would intent to go much further in the understanding of the migratory processes in Europe (also by using other data), separating the study in two main parts :

Intra-European migration

To understand migratory balances and migrations processes, we would like to obtain and explore two types of data: origin-destinations matrix, even if it is only available on a intra-national scale (migration between regions of one country is much more decisive than migrations between countries of the EU that are more or less well-balanced); migratory balances by age. The migratory balances by age can be evaluated by comparing the age structures between at different time periods. With such migratory balances by age and migratory flows between regions, we could do a real typology of the regions of Europe on the basis of their migratory behaviour. We could separate attractive and less attractive metropolitan areas; tourist regions; attractive and less attractive remote areas… A third aspect would be essential to understand migration on the intra-European scale: the migration balance in function of qualifications. It is probably not possible to make a general map of Europe on this subject because of a lack of data. So we will have to use case studies and monographies on this subject (done or to be done).

Migrations between non EU countries and EU countries

We would separate migrations between eastern and western countries and migrations from poor countries, especially Maghreb and Turkey, which are major sources of immigrants, to EUE. Two different aspects will be studied of the same migrations: the departure from the eastern or southern countries, particularly to understand the main causes and the type of population that is leaving the country (ages, qualifications, sex); and the arrival in the EU countries and their consequences on a demographic, economic, geographic and social point of view. To do so, we will use the national origins of the migrants by country but for the other aspects, we will have to use specific studies and monographies. Migration between non-candidate countries and Maghreb on the one side and the EU on the other will be analysed more in detail in WP5.

WP4: Fertility, migration and depopulation

Depopulation areas have usually been associated with out-migration. Shortage of jobs and education possibilities has traditionally been explanations to out-migration, especially for younger people. Today, the image of a region also seems to be even more important for a city or a region to attract younger people – old factory towns and rural areas with no 'post-industrial' amenities have seen a drain of people to metropolitan areas, big cities and university towns. The long-term out-migration has created a lopsided age structure and also a skewed gender structure. As the composition of labour force increasingly has become a location factor for new knowledge-based firms these out-migration regions are in different types of vicious circles where the population development is a central ingredient.

Even if the fertility rates have and still are higher in these regions, women in fertile ages are too few to match out-migration and the number deaths. During the past decade(s), there are however many signs of a sharp decrease in the fertility rates in regions that historically have been characterised by high fertility and the result is an accentuated depopulation. WP4 has

close connections to both WP2 and WP3 but is more explicitly concentrated on the demographic effects on special areas – often then peripheral areas characterised by depopulation and shortage of jobs. According to this reasoning, tasks that will be described and analysed within WP4 are e.g.:

- Description and typologies of depopulation processes in Europe
- Population redistribution and depopulation as a consequence of out-migration and low birth rates
- 'Out-dying' regions in Europe – consequences for the settlement pattern and future spatial development (connection to action 1.1.2)
- Out-dying and ageing regions and their policy responses
- The EU enlargement and new depopulation areas (connection to action 1.1.3)
- Regional policy as a means to hamper depopulation (connection to action 2.2.1)

The concept and context of depopulation

'Depopulation' is usually – and somewhat imprecisely – associated with a sharp decline in the size of the total population of a territorial unit, often related to territorially uneven demographic development and/or particular driving forces. Sometimes 'depopulation' is even used synonymously to population decline and applied to entire countries or larger regions (for instance Russia since the collapse of the Soviet Union) as well as to smaller territories. The connotations of the term are rather negative, implying serious problems to exist or to occur in the declining regions. Regardless of definition the problematic aspects are asserted to arise out of, respectively

- the causal factors of demographic change (the driving forces),
- the implications of the demographic dynamics at work, or
- the dreaded "end product" – a totally depopulated area.

In most cases total depopulation is not a realistic end product of population processes in Europe, even if there are some historical examples (for instance local communities in the northern peripheral and sparsely populated regions) as well as probable prospective examples of totally depopulated territories. Rather the reasons for concern should be related to the causal (socio-economic and other) factors, and to the demographic components and dynamics of negative population change rates.

On the other side, a decrease in the total population size of a territorial unit is a too crude criterion to speak of 'depopulation'. With successive enlargements of the Union, the continuation of present general demographic dynamics and territorially uneven demographic processes, many more EU-regions will have entered the stage of population decline before long. In the future in the European Union and neighbouring states, shrinking regional populations will not be an exception. However, many of the regions experiencing or facing population decline in Europe have a long history of continuous population growth and a relatively favourable development of the population structure. Even several years of a decreasing total population will not bring these regions back to former, often less demographic favourable, state-of-affairs. Obviously the term 'depopulation' does not apply to any process of population decrease.

The latest Eurostat regional population scenarios (NUTS-2 level) present a future picture of high regional-demographic growth and regional-demographic stagnation and decline side by

side. Regions with stagnating and declining population numbers will be found in most parts of the Union in the period up to 2025. In the 1990s, regions with declining populations (on this regional level) were mainly to be found in southern Europe and eastern Germany. Moreover, a more detailed regional picture would reveal an even more widespread occurrence of actual and prospective declining territorial populations in the (enlarged) EU and neighbouring states. The latest Norwegian projection for instance indicates that two out of five municipalities (corresponding to NUTS-5) will experience population decline within the next eight years.

Important initial tasks in this working package are to:

1. Establish an overview of regional demographic histories and prospects in EU member countries, candidate countries and neighbouring countries, in order to paint a crude picture of *the European geography of population stagnation and decline*, stating the timing and (where possible) duration of decline, as well as the level of change in total regional population numbers.
2. Establish a crude classification of stagnating and declining regions based on timing/duration, level of decline (predefined thresholds) and regional context (crude urban-rural, geographical location).
3. Establish a tentative picture of main demographic determinants (net migration and natural population change) in different classes of regions (cf. 2).
4. Develop a tentative operational definition of 'depopulation' in the light of the established picture of general trends and regional variation in levels, crude dynamics and geography of population decline, as well as existing empirical evidence and theoretical considerations of causes and effects – including a discussion of what is the relevant regional level of analysis and evaluation of policy-implications.
5. Undertake the initial selection of the regions of "depopulating Europe" for closer analysis, based on 1 – 4).

These tasks will be both theoretical (literature studies, published research and statistics) and empirical (based on Eurostat and national population statistics and latest regional population projections). NUTS-3 (and corresponding regional level) would be appropriate, with some case-examples at more detailed levels where possible and most appropriate to qualify the picture. Realistically even NUTS-2 will have to do for the overall analysis regarding some variables at this stage of the project. A crude rural-urban classification may be based on the territorial scheme implemented in the OECD Territorial Data Base.

Depopulation and general population process

The historical context of the present trends in demographic development in Europe is well known at the national level. A large number of countries experienced significant socio-demographic changes during the period following World War II. Almost two decades of post-war «baby-boom» came to an end and the trend of fertility once again turned downward, into a sharp and nearly continuous decline, stretching from the mid-1960s and well into the first half of the 1980s. The post-war events are linked to long term demographic development, dating back at least a couple of centuries. This period includes what is known as «the demographic transition»; a major and lasting shift from high to low mortality and fertility that was most pronounced in the nations of Europe, North America, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

The first sixty years of the twentieth century saw an unparalleled rise in life expectancy. Fertility declined dramatically in the transition-countries, a tendency that continued in the former century as a whole, although with significant fluctuations. The more recent development (since the mid-1960s) brought fertility levels down far below replacement in country by country, starting in countries of East and North Europe and the United States during the 1960s and early 1970s, reaching South European countries in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

The most obvious consequence of the general shift from high to low mortality and the rapid fall of fertility rates, are changes in the age structure of populations, and particularly the rather recent phenomenon of ageing. By the time the decline in fertility rates started to level off in most countries (usually around mid-1980s) the most aged populations were found in North and West Europe. In some countries, like Sweden and France, rapid ageing actually started as early as the mid-nineteenth century.

Another consequence is slower population growth and emerging negative population growth rates. At the sub-national regional level the dynamics of interaction between internal migration patterns and differential regional patterns and trends of fertility, accelerated negative demographic change in several regions and enhanced population growth in other regions.

Taking a historical-demographic approach, this working package will undertake an analysis of depopulating regions in Europe (cf. 5 above) in order to:

1. Establish their level and state of development according to long term demographic trends, with the nation and larger region as frame of reference, in order to:
2. Establish and qualify hypothesis of (variation in) probable regional demographic prospects based on quantitative and qualitative information (cf. 1).
3. Establish an initial overview of regional variation in the character of depopulation processes in order to determine to what degree regional depopulation is rooted in general historical-demographic process or in inter-regional dynamics (uneven regional development, centre-periphery dynamics), respectively. An analysis of the relative importance of negative net migration and low fertility rates is an important contribution to this analysis.

This task will rely heavily on published historical-demographic statistical and research material, as well as on Eurostat and national time series of demographic data (overall change and components of change) at different regional levels (larger regions/nations, different subnational levels).

Typologies of depopulation processes and areas

Except for influences of certain disastrous circumstances (war, famine, natural disasters, epidemics, sudden radical economic depression) population systems normally change slowly. But even if demographic processes are usually slow and predictable, they may cause problems to socio-economic development and challenge the objectives of cohesion policies. Problems may be territorially differentiated as well as more general in character and importance. At the sub-national regional level we will find many deviations from the general long-term patterns of change (cf.. the former task), due to regional concentration forces and general uneven

regional development, often based on a long-term interaction of differential fertility, migration patterns and historically determined differences in population structure.

Stagnating and declining populations are usually characterised by structural, organisational and other socio-demographic changes inseparable from the general picture of development. *The regional effects of 'depopulation' are the complex implications in a geographic area of all these aspects of negative demographic dynamics*. In this context even a concept of 'differential depopulation' (for instance referring to certain segments of the population; specific age-groups or socio-demographic groups, parts of the labour force or potential labour force etc.) may be relevant. The causes, dynamics and structural implications – and hence the probable territorial/socio-economic effects - of decreasing populations numbers may vary considerably in time and over the European territory.

There is an obvious need to further delimit and elaborate the concept and phenomenon of 'depopulation' in order to be able to target the study of implications and discuss measures in relation to a polycentric vision of regional development and the objectives of territorial growth and cohesion. One question to be discussed in this working package is whether to reserve the term 'depopulation' for certain *special cases* of and *problematic deviations* from general European-wide long-term demographic trends (cf. above), for instance characterised by potentially more problematic territorial effects due to i.a.

- a faster pace of development,
- a more pronounced distortion of the socio-demographic structure of the area, i.a. in terms of ageing and reduced number of youths, unbalanced sex-proportion,
- a more vulnerable regional structure (initial population structure and density, structure of labour markets and labour supply situation in the region, service provision problems; "critical mass" problematic),
- a more vulnerable regional location (remoteness) or status (place in centre system, relations to dominant centre(s), detachment from regional network, general characteristics of larger regional context),
- a more negative pattern of causation in a centre-periphery context ("victim" of cumulative causation, vicious circles, uneven competition etc.).

In a Nordic context depopulation is mainly related to regional remoteness/peripheriality and low population density, often combined with economic one-sidedness, high share of traditional and lagging economic sectors, and historically late, but rapid fertility decline combined with traditionally and persistently high out-migration rates. Parts of this picture may also be present in other parts of Europe, especially the southern parts, the British Isles and in some of the candidate countries. But depopulation and partial depopulation (certain segments of the population) may even occur and represent problems and challenges in more urban and densely populated environments.

An important task under this working package is to develop *relevant indicators* and *fruitful typologies* as instruments of analysis and targeted policy considerations, taken as point of departure the "depopulating Europe" which is identified in the first stages of the working package. The typologies should be flexible and based on the combination of three sets of indicators and "sub-typologies", viz.:

1. A *typology of depopulation processes* in Europe will have to take into consideration

(a) indicators of the timing and pace/rate of population decline

(b) indicators of the relative importance to population decline of net migration and natural population growth, respectively
(c) indicators based on further decomposition of the components of change (fertility/mortality, in-/out-migration, etc.), the possibilities mainly limited by data accessibility.
2. A *typology of regions/areas of depopulation* will have to take into consideration
(a) indicators of population density
(b) indicators of remoteness/peripherality/centrality
(c) indicators of degree of rural-urban structure (economic and settlement criteria)
(d) other indicators of socio-demographic/-economic territorial structure, elaborated on the basis of evaluation of data accessibility
3. *A typology of causal and effect processes related to regional depopulation* will have to take into consideration:
(a) Indicators of demographic and socio-demographic structural change in relation to socio-economically important ratios; ageing/dependency, labour market pressure, sex-ratio, reproduction potential etc.
(b) Indicators of economic and socio-economic performance (employment, unemployment, GDP, productivity, service provision, economic restructuring)
(c) Indicators of socio-demographic performance (net migration/recruitment, fertility, educational development etc.)

The very need for, and the potential of relevant indicators and typologies, underlines the complexity of depopulation processes and their implications and causal structures. The same variables are sometime to be found among causal factors as well as effects. Causes and effects are also related to regional characteristics. Typologies are to be considered as tools of analysis and targeted strategic policy consideration. The typological approach will allow us to detect and display the wide range of territorial socio-economic and socio-demographic conditions and development dynamics, which may be comprised in the overall picture of depopulation. An overall research question concerning the total focus of action 1.1.4, is the possible effects of EU enlargement. *An important outcome of this working package will be a carefully selected and well tested set of indicators and typology modules, for the purpose of future monitoring and diagnosis of regional depopulation processes*, i.e. in the context of changing geo-economical and – political conditions.

Case studies of depopulating regions

The indicator and typological approach also enables the selection of a few case-areas of depopulation, representing different aspects of the depopulation problem, to made the subject of a more in-depth empirical analysis, focusing on causal factors and socio-economic implications.

The general aim is to formulate and shed light on policy-relevant questions on *territorial differences and problems* in the interaction of socio-demographic and socio-economic conditions and development. The focus will be on implications of structural demographic and socio-demographic changes, like ageing, shrinking households, problems of recruitment, service-provision, productivity etc.

Methodologically a modified version of a special means of demographic prospect analysis will be employed in the study of the case regions, combined with a system of classification of territorial units by their probable demographic prospects in two dimensions (growth rate and

structure of growth). From this analysis based on previous demographic dynamics and a cohort-/lifecycle perspective, crude quantitative assessments of socio-economic impacts will be performed (especially labour-market and the welfare and service sectors, and influences on the regional socio-demographic potential), as well as qualitative reasoning on impacts based on theory and previous research.

The phenomena and territorial patterns of depopulation and related changes in demographic structures, concern a broad spectre of (territorial) development issues and aspects of public policy, for instance;

- Reproduction potential and the mechanisms of territorial population re-distribution
- Labour supply and composition of the labour force
- Allocation of public resources among age-related purposes and activities (child-care, educational services, health care etc.)
- Distribution of the supply of services of different orders
- Housing policies
- Patterns of consumption and savings
- Aspects of representation, participation and democracy.

Representations and mapping

The indicators and typological approach lend themselves easily to mapping exercise as an analytical tool as well as in presentation and publication for informational and practical-political purposes. The task of mapping the diverse reality of the geography of "declining Europe", and its different aspects of causation and effects, as may be represented in typological form, will be performed in close cooperation with the other activities regarding the development of mapping approaches, methodology and technology in the ESPON-activities.

Especially the analytical purpose of map-representation should take into consideration and be coordinated with the mapping of more core matters of ESPON-activity, namely the operational meanings of polycentrism and polycentric territorial development. In this matter the ESPON-action 1.1.1. is of great relevance.

WP5: Ageing, labour shortage and 'replacement migration'

Today, the ageing of the European population has increasingly been a central ingredient with regard to the natural reproduction and with respect to the future labour shortage on the European territory. Without immigration from other parts of the world there is a risk that the European economies will be hampered in their economic development. In this case Europe will be even more attractive for migrants from other parts of the world and Europe will also need immigration in order to alleviate labour shortage and hamper the ageing process. However today this is not politically uncontroversial and the crucial question is how many non-European immigrants are needed and where they are going to settle down. These tasks are becoming more and more obvious for European policy makers and planners. A problem with regard to the labour market is the matching between supply and demand – the segmentation of the labour market may create a 'mismatch' instead of equilibrium between differing types of labour. Controversial questions are which common policies are necessary to control and regulate immigration and also to integrate migrants. The pressure from countries South of Europe – e.g. from the south Mediterranean/African countries - is already a political

problem in some European countries. These policy relevant tasks will be described and analysed in WP5. Scenarios are one means to get a hint of the future spatial development in this sense that will be used in WP5.

Research questions and concepts

Here it is essential to focus on following issues:

a) The ageing trends of the EU population, aggravated by the fast decline in the fertility rates observed in the last decades (analysed in WP2 and WP4);

b) The labour market needs observed, on the one hand, in several activity branches, namely for unskilled workers which are associated to the increasing skills and expectancies of the young EU citizens and, on the other hand, the labour market needs of highly skilled migrants related to the development of the service economy;

c) The regional development differences in terms of labour market needs and ageing trends and;

d) The very fast increase in the number of skilled Eastern Europeans in several EU countries (despite their incorporation in low skilled activity branches).

The following two research questions function like the initial guidelines:

i) Is the presence of non-EU workers favourable to the development process of the semi-peripheral and peripheral regions, contributing to their catching up process?

ii) Can the presence of these immigrants contribute to softening the ageing processes experiences by the EU territory in general and some regions in particular?

The answer to the first question requires an analysis of the employability features of the immigrants (human capital plus social capital) and also of the conditions that may lead to an upgrading process of these people in the regional labour ladders (transition from unskilled tasks to semi and high skilled ones). Assuming that the academic and professional skills of the Eastern European migrants are relatively high, it is important to check another set of crucial features, namely:

- Spirit of initiative and long-term incorporation prospects,
- Sustainability of the work discipline principles,
- Geographical mobility levels.

As far as the second question is concerned, the effective demographic potential needs further evaluation, although some studies (SOPEMI, 2001) refer the higher birth rates of the immigrants and also their small but increasing contribution to the positive natural increase observed in some EU regions, other studies have shown that the number of immigrants necessary to reverse the present ageing trends is much higher that present inflows (ONU Division of Population Studies).

The framework that will sustain the research aiming to answer to the afore-mentioned questions points to the concepts of the project, namely:

Central concepts: Ageing, Regional Development and Regional Labour markets, Labour immigrants, Geographical dispersal/concentration.

Complementary concepts: Human capital, social capital, social incorporation, and geographical mobility.

The search for answers to the two research questions cannot be exclusively focused in immigrants' features; it also lies in the features of the hosting society and its institutions that may contribute to the generation of insertion/exclusion processes, namely in terms of labour market incorporation and trajectory.

Actually, a society that welcomes foreign workers and expresses limited (or even no) xenophobic feelings and practices creates a climate favourable to a higher contribution of the first to the development processes. Besides this more general issue, there are specific institutional practices that may hinder or foster the incorporation of immigrants and, in sequence, their feelings of belonging and social reciprocity towards the destination society. To mention just three that are associated to labour market or demographic issues, we have the policy of diploma reconnaissance (fundamental for the upgrading processes), the employment and entrepreneurial support policies and the family reunification possibilities.

Policy issues

WP5 provides suggestions and recommendations for common policies to regulate migration and to integrate migrants in the host society. In what concerns integration policies attention will be focused on metropolitan areas where immigrants are concentrated. The question is how *to maintain the difficult balance between economic competitiveness and social cohesion.* These policy options will consider the evidence of changing patterns of labour migration and recruitment strategies and how these new migration patterns are related to the informal labour market. These policy options will be differentiated in the context of:

a) Different types of migration (according to duration of staying)

- Long term[2] *vs.* short term[3] migration (seasonal migration according to seasonal occupation needs in the receiving countries).
- Circulatory migration.

b) Different types of worker migrants demand

- Gender
- Highly skilled for specific economic sectors and occupations (IT, health services, temporary consultants, language teachers, etc)
- Manual labour and services (construction, domestic and cleaning services, hotels and restaurants)

c) Different types of migration strategies

- Migrant's social networks
- Smuggling and trafficking
- International sub-contracting

[2] Over one year of stay.
[3] Between 3 months and one year.

- Asylum seekers

d) Different types of regions
   - Growing regions (metropolitan areas, tourist areas)
   - Depopulating areas
   - Cross-border regions (in the South and East) and in the new accession states

This work will be done in connection with WP3 and WP4, (considering the long-term demographic scenarios and migration scenarios with focus on the changing patterns and processes of labour mobility and recruitment strategies) and will involve the following tasks:

a) Identification of innovative policy developments and actions at different territorial scales on migration flows management and control, particularly to prevent smuggling and trafficking and all forms of clandestine migration and clandestine work (international cooperation between EU member states and between sending and receiving countries; cooperation aid for development of sending countries; employers recruitment strategies; cooperation between recruitment firms and nation states, etc.)

b) Identification of innovative and best practices at local level, to avoid social exclusion of immigrants, particularly in big metropolitan areas where immigrants tend to be concentrated (*strategic co-operation*, both between agents with different specialisations that act at the same geographical scale and between agents placed at different hierarchical levels).

c) Identification of innovative strategies depopulating areas, in order to attract migrants and to sustain their settlement (in coordination with regional development policies)

WP6: Population, migration and spatial development – final report and policy recommendations

The points of departure for WP6 are the results that have been obtained from WP1-WP5. WP6 can be seen both as a summary and final remarks where the possibilities for a balanced and sustainable population development in Europe are in focus. Connections to other actions are also a central ingredient in WP6.

The policy recommendations are based on the result from WP1-WP5 and presented in the final reports from respective WPs but synthesised in WP6. The point of departure for the policy recommendations will, however, be to support a polycentric and balanced development with a high degree of sustainability with regard to demographic development and migratory movements. The connection to living conditions and labour market will surely have a central role in these recommendations. At this tender stage of the work it is, however, impossible to give any exact recommendations.

7. Time schedule

ESPON Action 1.1.4 starts in the beginning of 2003 and ends up in November 2004. This period can be divided in four periods according to the deliveries of the three interim reports plus the final report. This also means that the first five Work Packages will be carried out in all of the four stages or phases and Work Package 6 – "Population, migration and spatial development – final report" in the three latest ones. This is also shown in the meeting agenda and the project design. *The time schedule and its content will follow the recommendations in 'terms of reference' pages 4-5.*

Phase 1 – which is very short – is concentrated on discussing and improving indicators from a methodological point of view. Common definitions, methodological tasks, data needs, review of earlier studies are issues that will have a central role in this part of the study. This is valid both with respect to demographic trends and migratory movements. A central ingredient here is inventory and gathering of data – old as well as new ones – and examines if and how they can be used in the following analyses and Work Packages. Connections to other Actions (1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3 and 3.1) will be established. Phase 1 will be ended up in March/April 2003 when the first interim report is delivered.

Phase 2 will be focused on analyses based on the preliminary results from the data gathering and an explicit discussion of the strength and weaknesses in the different databases and indicators. Data from Eurostat, and national institutes of statistics have now been gathered and evaluated. Here the first results from the Work Packages will be shown and even some preliminary policy recommendations. A first set of typologies of regions with regard to the demographic variables and migratory movements have been developed. The analyses will be illustrated by maps and map-making. The connection to the other Actions (1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3 and 3.1) will be more pronounced in this part of the study. Phase 2 will end up in August 2003 when the second interim report is delivered.

Phase 3 will be focused on presentation of more elaborated analyses within the differing Work Packages. Now, more explicit policy recommendations can be done on bases of the statistical analyses based on new or improved data and inputs from the different Work Packages. The policy relevance is thus even more pronounced in this stage of the work. Typologies of regions with regard to the demographic variables and migratory movements have now been developed even more than in phase 2 and the analyses of preconditions for a polycentric development with respect to demographic trends and migration will be investigated. Maps covering the whole investigated European area will illustrate the results. Phase 3 will end up in February 2004 when the third interim report is delivered.

Phase 4 will continue, accentuate and synthesise the inputs and results from the earlier phases and the policy relevance is growing in importance. Now the database is completed, corrections and adjustment of the analyses have been done, more maps and figures have been produced, the typologies are developed and illustrated by maps and analyses of the demographic development and the migratory movements is completed. Explicit policy recommendations and suggestions to stimulate a polycentric development with regard to settlement and mobility will be delivered in the final report. Phase 4 ends up in November 2004 when the final report is delivered and the project is finished.