Opening remarks

Joke van Antwerpen
director Research and Statistics, City of Amsterdam

Ladies and Gentlemen,
It is a pleasure for me to welcome you to this conference Competing and Caring – Urban research for European urban policy. This conference is a joint initiative of Scorus Europe, KCGS International and the City of Amsterdam.

The organisers
Scorus is the Standing Committee on Regional and Urban Statistics, and is part of ISI, the International Statistical Institute. Scorus Europe is focusing on the development of reliable and comparable research and statistics for European cities and regions. For that reason, we will pay much attention to the Urban Audit at this conference. The Urban Audit, which is performed by Eurostat, in order of the European Commission, has collected a lot of statistics of more than 250 European cities. It is done in 2003, but will be repeated in 2006. Now, it’s the task for cities to make use of these comparable figures. I hope that this conference will contribute to this.

The second organiser is KCGS International, the international division of the Dutch knowledge centre for larger towns and cities. It tries to make the Dutch knowledge about cities available for all cities in Europe.

The third organiser is O+S, the Department of Research and Statistics of the Municipality of Amsterdam. O+S is an active member of Scorus and coordinated the Urban Audits for the Netherlands with Statistics Netherlands. For a municipal research department like O+S it is of major importance that research results and statistical data are used by policy makers.

Build bridges
As one of the organisers of this conference I am very glad that you are here in Amsterdam now, a mix of researchers, statisticians and politicians. This conference is calculated to build bridges between theory and practice and between researchers and policy makers.

I really hope that we build these bridges during the coming days, and I hope on a fruitful interaction between all of you.

Word of welcome

Laetitia Griffith
Alderwoman, City of Amsterdam

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Welcome to the conference Competing and Caring and welcome to Amsterdam – my beautiful city, with 740,000 people, in a region of over 2 million people. Roughly half of the people are working in Amsterdam and are really relying on Amsterdam. We have more than 170 nationalities, which gives to our city an international, cosmopolitan flavour.

I am proud of this diversity and I am proud to say that Amsterdam is a real global village.

Face the challenge
A city with international ambitions like Amsterdam has to be able to face the challenge of international competition and caring, and must have insight into the international profile. It is therefore important to know what the factors are that make the city competitive, prominent and leading. In a globalised world, with borders becoming blurred and international competition increasing, cities need to be constantly aware of their own international social and economical position.

The question is: do cities actually compete with one another in reality, or are companies and institutes competing with one another? And what is the role of city authorities? Do they function as a partner, financier, or promoter of the city? Or do city authorities need to concentrate on helping to create a climate for their citizens so that there is no polarisation between ethnic groups?

Social integration top priority
What are the crucial factors and what needs a maximum of care? The murder of the Dutch film maker Theo van Gogh, who was killed in Amsterdam by a Muslim fundamentalist, someone who was born and raised in the Netherlands, not only shocked us in the Netherlands, but also other European states and American states. The murder made social integration more than ever a top priority for Amsterdam.
> Word of welcome

We set up a programme called "Wij Amsterdammers" (We Amsterdammers), and the city of Amsterdam is trying to support this development with a programme to prevent polarisation between ethnical groups, and to mobilise positive forces by organising all kinds of activities. For example: school development with course materials to discuss the matter among their pupils. Last June, we organised a day of dialogue. We also support all kinds of social events to force the cohesion in neighbourhoods at risk.

**Competitiveness and social inclusion**

These activities emphasize that people care for each other. As this conference shows us, the key to success in urban policy lies in the combination of greater economical competitiveness and attention to social inclusion. In other words, we need to address the economic and social challenges in an integrated way.

This is the very reason why this conference was organised and this is what I personally believe in. I even think the city at large agree on this approach. This would explain the fact that we don’t have ghettos or no-go areas in Amsterdam. Some of the neighbourhoods that were problem areas twenty years ago are now highly popular. I am optimistic about the future of cities, also in economic respect. Economists have said that ICT and Internet would mean the death of distance and that the economic value of the city would decline. I believe this view is out of date.

On the contrary, cities are improving in economic value and are outperforming rural areas. Cities have become essential in local, national, and international networks. Recent statistics confirm this development, at least for the Netherlands.

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**Introductory speech**

Mr. Thom de Graaf
Former Minister for Urban Policy in the Netherlands

Reinventing cities: ‘Lisbon’ and the need for city innovation

Today and tomorrow we will be discussing Competing and Caring. It is appropriate that we are meeting in Amsterdam. Amsterdam, the largest city in the Netherlands, is a driving force for the regional, national, and European economy. The knowledge-based economy flourishes here. Amsterdam can rightly be called, in the words of Richard Florida, a creative city. For example, 24% of all Amsterdammers have high educational qualifications, which is a far better percentage than that achieved by 80% of the European cities.

However, economic achievement doesn’t come easy. We have to care, but we also have to compete. The process of globalisation has made competition even fiercer. Not a single city can allow itself to lie back and rest. Advantages in business today may disappear tomorrow. Cities have to strive continuously to keep their advantages or to find new ones. As for Amsterdam, we closely monitor the quality of our business climate and act accordingly. We put a lot of effort in the marketing of our beautiful city Amsterdam. Our crucial factors of competition are now openness to people, products, and cultures from other countries. We are well known for our museums, our performing arts, and our creative industry.

**Integrated approach**

In this word of welcome I need to stress the importance of an integrated approach to economic and social issues. Amsterdam will do its very best to contribute to this conference by showing how we implement this approach. We will do this during the sessions this afternoon and tomorrow, and during our visits to the Eastern Docklands and Parkstad. Hopefully this exchange of experience will support the aim of this conference, which is to learn from each other. I also hope that our discussion of best practices will enrich us, both in social and in economic aspect.

I wish you all, apart from this inspiring conference, that you will enjoy our beautiful city and our multicultural climate and environment. And I hope for you that the sun will shine.

"I am proud to say that Amsterdam is a real global village”
> Introductory speech

Unemployment has increased to as high as 10%. Caring is therefore also a day-to-day necessity in Amsterdam. We could say that competing and caring is the core business of city management nowadays. Competing and caring are two of the European Commission’s priorities as well.

**Lisbon agenda**

The aim of the Lisbon agenda is to increase the competitiveness of Europe and to combat social exclusion within Europe. In many cases, competing and caring complement each other. Throughout Europe, the cities that are most successful economically also – generally spoken – have the lowest level of unemployment and exclusion. However, this does not happen automatically. Specific policies must be implemented to ensure that all of the population is able to reach the fruits of economic success.

It is therefore not surprising that the European Commission set itself both an economic and a social goal in the Lisbon agenda. The coordination of both goals is preeminently a political concern. Lisbon brings us to the cities, because the city is important for Europe. With a little exaggeration and yet also with a feeling of reality, we could state that healthy cities make a healthy Europe. What is good for the city is good for Europe – and vice versa. Problems that disrupt our cities disrupt our European society as a whole. What makes the city so important? The majority of all Europeans lives and works in the city. In northwest Europe the figure even exceeds 80%.

**A myriad of cultures**

Demographically speaking, Europe’s centre lies in the city. However, the centre is not only demographic but it is only of an economical, cultural, and social nature. Saskia Sassen, the renowned social scientist, affiliated to the university of Chicago, attributes a major economic and cultural role to the present-day city: “Cities have become strategic places in the global economy. Cities are a new type of production terrain. They offer the combination of business sectors, suppliers, and markets, including the labour market, which is necessary for the production of highly specialised services. A myriad of cultures comes together here. The city not only consists of the material infrastructure, the jobs and the businesses, but also of the many different cultural environments in which these employees live”.

However, prof. Sassen also has a critical observation: “The city favours the highly skilled professional population, while excluding workers and business engaged in less highly skilled work”. It is sometimes forgotten that a knowledge-based economy is not a separate entity. Semi and unskilled labour is just as much a part of the organisation of the knowledge-based economy as high technology and creativity. The knowledge-based economy exists by virtue of the service industry, an industry in which employees are generally not highly skilled. Cities are the source of creativity and of the knowledge-based economy. At the same time, cities in particular accommodate that part of the population that needs caring. The aims of the Lisbon agenda will be realised first and foremost in an urban setting.

**Involve the cities**

The Netherlands has been involved in promoting urban policy at European level for years. The history of urban European policy may only be recent, but – we are proud to say - it all started in the Netherlands. The urban issue was first put on the European agenda at an informal conference of ministers during the Dutch presidency in 1997. The baton has now been taken over by other member states. This resulted in 2000 in the launch of the European Lille programme, a programme of cooperation in the field of urban policy. During the Dutch presidency of a year ago, urban policy occupied a more prominent place on the European agenda. At the ministerial meeting, which we titled “Cities empower Europe”, the European ministers responsible for urban policy explicitly called upon the European Council to involve the cities in the realisation of its goals. European urban policy is on the European agenda, but is it high enough on that agenda? Numerous initiatives have been developed, often bottom-up. This bottom-up approach largely accounts for the power of all European initiatives in the field of urban policy. The cities know it, the ministers responsible for urban policy know it, academics and advisors know it, you know it, but the leaders of government, the heads of governments and states, have yet to fully realise it. They have not yet woken up to the fact that it is not the national governments, but mostly the larger cities that hold the key to success or failure of that Lisbon agenda.

**Cities are the engines of Europe**

Last year’s report by the Wim Kok commission of the progress of Lisbon, called “Facing the challenge”, makes no reference at all to any role that may be played by the cities. That’s amazing. Based on this report, the European Commission made proposals during the spring council to get the Lisbon agenda back on track. The Council is putting its faith in agreements with national governments, in particular as set down in the so-called national action plans. Hereto the urban issue was first put on the European agenda at an informal conference of ministers during the Dutch presidency in 1997. The baton has now been taken over by other member states. This resulted in 2000 in the launch of the European Lille programme, a programme of cooperation in the field of urban policy. During the Dutch presidency of a year ago, urban policy occupied a more prominent place on the European agenda. At the ministerial meeting, which we titled “Cities empower Europe”, the European ministers responsible for urban policy explicitly called upon the European Council to involve the cities in the realisation of its goals. European urban policy is on the European agenda, but is it high enough on that agenda? Numerous initiatives have been developed, often bottom-up. This bottom-up approach largely accounts for the power of all European initiatives in the field of urban policy. The cities know it, the ministers responsible for urban policy know it, academics and advisors know it, you know it, but the leaders of government, the heads of governments and states, have yet to fully realise it. They have not yet woken up to the fact that it is not the national governments, but mostly the larger cities that hold the key to success or failure of that Lisbon agenda.

To a certain degree we have to accept blame for that ourselves. So much work has been done; so much has been achieved in recent years.
And so much has been set up. Knowledge is exchanged; ideas are shared; yet still the urgency is not sufficiently felt. We must communicate our results better, sell our successes and sell the urgency for doing more and better. It is good to bring up again what we have achieved together so far.

At the national level, the cities are increasingly given an important role to play. Direction by the national government is more and more limited to outlines only. In most of European member states there is an increasing focus on a goal-oriented approach to urban problems at national level. This indicates increasing importance of urban policy.

Dutch urban policy provides a good example of this trend. Dutch national policy is focused on an integrated approach to problems within cities, with a clear division of the roles and responsibilities. The national government’s role is mainly a facilitative one. It helps the cities to execute their own plans. The cities draw up their own long-term development plans in close cooperation with the local community, businesses, and social institutions. The result is a direct, bottom-up policy, in which the cities are responsible for the development and management of their own projects.

The national government has made this individual approach possible by bundling as far as possible the funding channels, and making settlements according to results. In this way, the Dutch cities have obtained free access to the means supplied by the national government for that urban policy. Reciprocal agreements between the cities and the national government are laid down in a covenant for a period of five years. Cities and national government have become partners, working together for strong, balanced cities. Bureaucratic red tape is being reduced; cities are given the space to adopt an innovative approach. They are no longer squeezes into a policy stray jacket by the powers that be.

Exchange of knowledge

At the national level, the roles of cities are more and more explicitly recognised. At the same time, the cities themselves have increasingly gone in search for cooperation. The most important aspect is the exchange of knowledge between the cities. Cities can inspire each other. This means that the wheel does not need to be invented over and over again. By learning from each other we build on successes, and the quality and effectiveness of urban policy is visibly increasing.

At European level, there is also an increasing cooperation between the cities, I am happy to say. Good example of this is of course the URBACT programme, in which various European cities learn from one another in the field of safety and security. The same is happening in the field of urban redevelopment in the Regina-network.

Urban Audit

The Urban Audit must also be mentioned. In it, statistical data has been collected from over 189 cities in 15 EU member states. A second version will follow in 2005, in which almost 70 cities from the newest member states will be included. The system, 300 indicators have been measured per city. Ultimately it will include more than 250 large and medium-sized European cities in more than 25 countries. An enormous database will therefore be created, containing a wealth of information. It will provide an insight into crucial questions, such as: what are my strong and weak points as a city? What is the best way for our city to develop? The Urban Audit allows us to compare our own cities with others. Isolated facts normally are meaningless, but when compared, they do have a meaning. That is the added value of the Urban Audit.

A lot of work is also put into setting up a national knowledge infrastructure in the urban field. The establishment of the so-called European Urban Knowledge Network has accelerated this work. In the EUKN, existing networks on the local, regional, national, and European level are linked together. The expertise and knowledge of academics and policy makers is within reach: inspiration for urban policy makers at the push of a button. A member state wanting to participate in this network must have its knowledge management efficiently organised. With one central point of contact, which is in charge of communication between the national players and the networks. This organisation collects all the urban research and good examples of projects and policy at urban level, and puts that information in the network.

I have to admit, I am proud that the EUKN is a result of the Dutch presidency of last year. Sixty member states, URBACT and EuroCities now participate together in this network. Other member states are following developments with due interest.

Knowledge production

European cooperation also offers opportunities with academic urban research. Europe has a large number of centres in which relevant urban research is being conducted. However, knowledge dissemination is as important as knowledge production. The EUKN offers a good opportunity to link together all these centres of excellent research. This requires the concentration of research at a national level. In the Netherlands, a lot of work has been done to concentrate academic urban research. Various Dutch ministries, together with the Netherlands Organisation of Scientific Research, and the Dutch Knowledge Centre for larger towns and cities, are busy establishing an urban study centre of excellence. This Netherlands Institute for City Innovation Studies is to coordinate Dutch academic research in the urban field, as well as to carry out some of the research itself. Ultimately this development could lead to the establishment of a European knowledge for urban policy. We will see. Let’s do that step by step.
> Introductory speech

Ladies and gentlemen. As you have heard, there is a whole lot going on. There’s no lack of energy and initiatives. There is probably not much news for you. Many of you are directly or indirectly involved in these or similar projects. Many others and we know how important the cities are for Europe. However, our political leaders are not yet sufficiently aware of its importance.

Hereto is a job for us all. Convince our heads of government and the European Council, when needed also the European Commission, that the city is important for an economical and social strong Europe. Keep doing what you are good at: improving our cities, competitive cities, cities that provide a future for all residents, where everybody joins in. Get your case together and go the road to be seen.

**Europe is the city**

Cities are indispensable. Europe is the city. The Lisbon objectives will be realised in the city and nowhere else. Take the initiative; show what we all can do. Let us present ourselves now as the indispensable partners the cities are. Create a space to recreate the European city. Because, as I said earlier, what is good for the city, is good for Europe. This has always been so. Harvard historian David Landes praises the semi-autonomous medieval city as a specifically European phenomenon: "The essence of the European city lay first in its economic function and second in its exceptional civil power. They held the ability to confer social status and political rights to their residents – rights crucial to conduct of business and to freedom from outside interference. It made cities gateways to freedom, holes in the tissue of bondage that covered the countryside". "Stattluft macht frei", "city air will set you free", was the medieval dictum, and it still works.

What would our cultural inheritance be without our cities? Our museums and galleries, our artistic hot spots. The cafes and bars, where writers are inspired by booze, love and debate? Our films, from the French Film Noir to prizewinners in Berlin, Cannes, and Rotterdam? They all have the city as a background, often even as a character in the film. The city is a living organism, a never-ending story, of people, their hopes, their expectations, their empowerment, their culture, and their government. Shaping the cities and reshaping them, that’s what it’s all about.

"City air makes free"

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**Dr. Lewis Dijkstra**

DG Regio, European Commission

**Lisbon and the Urban Audit**

Dr. Dijkstra starts with an overview of the Lisbon agenda and some results of the Urban Audit to show the importance for cities to participate in this agenda.

The Presidency conclusions of the European Council stated in March 2005 “Europe must renew the basis of its competitiveness, increase its growth potential and its productivity and strengthen social cohesion, placing the main emphasis on knowledge, innovation and the optimisation of human capital”.

**All about cities**

It is striking that in the Lisbon agenda, there is no mention of cities, whereas the three main goals are to make Europe a more attractive place to invest and work, to put knowledge and innovation at the centre of European growth, and to create more and better jobs. Working and investing take place in cities, just as knowledge and innovation are concentrated there. This shows that the Lisbon agenda is all about cities.

What can cities do? The EU encourages them to focus on competitiveness and on social cohesion. Cities can be more competitive in maintaining industries and in insuring that the people who work there have a good income. Social cohesion has to do with crime, security, lack of employment, social exclusion and access to key services. The EU is encouraging and funding European regions and cities to focus on the topics from the Community strategic guidelines, hoping that the next generation of structural funds be targeted. These guidelines contain the priorities of rehabilitating the physical environment, promoting sustainable transport, reducing urban sprawl, promoting entrepreneurship and local employment, promoting economic, social and cultural integration of the least favoured, fighting discrimination and improving the availability of, and access to, key services.

**URBAN**

With the URBAN I and II programmes, the EU has developed a working method, inspired by the practice in countries like the Netherlands, to be implied in all 25 member states. It requires cities to focus on medium to long-term development, commitment and participation of the private sector in urban renewal, participative and
Cities in Europe are very different. Some lack physical infrastructure, where others have an attractive physical environment but still have social problems in particular neighbourhoods. That's why the URBAN programs were given the freedom to decide how much to invest on physical or social measures. In the next period, URBAN is granting three times as much freedom as the regional programs, spending up to 15% on social measures. This is very important, especially in the more northern member states, where the physical infrastructure tends to be better.

Where do European cities stand today? European cities attract university graduates. Amsterdam has 24% in its population, which makes the knowledge economy so strong. Overall, the level of education in various countries needs to improve. Streamlining university programs with a master and bachelor system will facilitate this. All countries have to make an effort to ensure that everybody who has the potential for such an education can do so. For a real knowledge economy, European universities have to link more to innovations in private enterprise. The EU can learn from the US in this respect, which a city like Helsinki is trying to do.

Cities attract residents with university degrees

Proportion of the population with tertiary education

Cities: drivers of the knowledge economy

Large cities are the drivers of the knowledge economy, whereas medium-sized cities have more difficulty in keeping the educated. We have to make sure that the environment there offers them the same kind of opportunities. Immigrants also prefer to live in cities. In many cities, immigrants have difficulty accessing the labour market of finding the right type of services. We have to facilitate that. In American cities, low-skilled immigrants don't get social welfare and get low-paid jobs. In Europe, they get benefits but are usually unemployed. We have to find a way so that they can earn a living and can get access to decent jobs. The aging of the European population and the reduction of the labour force require continued and increased immigration in the years to come. Immigrants can contribute to innovation and to the knowledge economy. If we learn to be good hosts and integrate immigrants in our cities, we will all stand the benefit.

Will the Polish plumber stay or go?

Another figure, about the influx of immigrants from within and from without the EU member states, shows us how few EU-citizens chose to live in another country. The irony here is that the people want it the most that don't have the right to do this. With the expansion of the EU, once all the member states have lifted the restrictions on work and mobility, we will see what people from the new member states decide to do. Will the famous Polish plumber stay or go?

Urban employment is a major concern in many European cities. Unemployment tends to be higher in cities than in the country as a whole, and female employment is below the national average. Cities should be an easier environment to find services and work close to home. De-industrialisation and restructuring happened in many of the old member states, with high unemployment rates. New member states are still based heavily in manufacturing. How can we facilitate the transition here?

The cities in the EU 15 tend to have more employment in private services, increasing the urban employment rate as a whole. Not people with the highest skills have difficulty in finding jobs, but the semi and the unskilled labour. A sector like tourism provides jobs for these groups. In the new member states employment rates are still fairly low. The private service industry is not very strong yet.

City leadership with a long-term vision

Cities need to strengthen and diversify their economy. Good city leadership with a long-term vision on this can make a big difference.

Social cohesion is the other part of the coin. Cities are not only the motors of growth, but also places for socially excluded people in deprived areas. It turns out that this is not only a problem for big cities but also for medium-sized cities. As soon as the urban unemployment rate increases above 10%, there is also a growth in social problems.

Even successful cities like Amsterdam still have neighbourhoods of deprivation, which is for the Commission an argument for a regional and urban policy that covers all cities in the EU. American cities show that you don't have to be ghetto-free to be competitive. With the goal of caring cities in Europe, we have avoided the ghettoisation of American cities. This is not an instrumental goal. A caring city is a moral goal, a political goal and a moral imperative.

“A caring city is a moral goal, a political goal and a moral imperative.”

> Lisbon and the Urban Audit

integrated strategies with different sectors and with the inhabitants.
When you ignore care, you can’t be competitive

Competing and caring belong together. When you ignore care, you can’t be competitive. We should empower cities and citizens, not weaken them. Participation is not only a right but a duty for democracy. We have to do with a variety of cities. We need studies to know more about problems and opportunities of cities within and outside Europe. In a city like Frankfurt, there are so many immigrants that there is no German majority any more. In a globalised world, we have to learn that migration will go on. We have to learn to live together with different cultures and to work out what our common values are. We will not convince our citizens when we focus too much on economic and demographic reasons for migration, lacking the cultural and the social dimension. Closed societies have little changes to be dynamic. The fact that we need exchange is quite clear for science, art and culture, but not so clear in daily life. If we say in Europe that only east Europeans can come, we cut our own development.

We need unskilled people as well

We should not support the reduction that we only should open the doors for highly qualified workers. We need unskilled people as well. The Canadian point system is a good approach. In Germany, we invited unqualified people from Turkey for many years, but we gave them no schooling or professional training when they lost their unskilled jobs. This is a link between national and local policy. In preparing a new law for immigration and integration, we learned a lot from the Netherlands. We have in common that we started too late and that some of our tolerance was no tolerance. We had no concern for other patterns of life. I was sad when I heard the Dutch law failed after two or three years but then, you need a longer breath in these matters.

Migration and integration in Europe - social implications of the Lisbon agenda

According to the Lisbon agenda, one dimension of innovation and growth is immigration, but nearly nothing is said about the social implications. For immigration, there are demographic and economic reasons. We should not only focus more on cities where immigration and integration take place, but more on the spirit of living together with migrants. In order to be attractive as a city, the feeling of being welcome and belonging is crucial for initiatives migrants take themselves. This means a policy that is not top-down but bottom-up. There is a political deficit with cities in their participation in the national policy of budgeting and decision making.

We need cooperation between leaders on the local level, the business level and the civil society to promote this. Foundations from the civil society come up with initiatives, for instance to help children who were not recommended for higher education to prepare even for university studies.

In Europe, we live with more than 70 million migrants. It would be a failure to say that 25% of them will never be integrated. We have to work on integration, to look for the strength of every person and to promote them in an individual process of learning. Unemployment is one of the main factors of social friction, crime and drug abuse. One of our main tasks is to look for work and to integrate people in our communities. The Netherlands have a higher proportion of migrants in its official institutions than Germany. Policy for migrants should be changed in policy with communities. The Netherlands have a higher proportion of migrants in its official institutions than Germany.

Prevent a clash of civilisations

There is a lot of fear among our citizens. The atmosphere has changed a lot since the year 2000. There is much more restriction and a less open-minded attitude. Apart from 11 September 2001 as a factor, there is also the factor of increasing unemployment. Are we able to prevent a clash of civilisations? It is a European obligation to live together peacefully. We are separating multiculti from multicultural pluralism. Yes, we did ignore the violation of human rights, such as the practice of forced marriage, but it’s never too late to start, especially when neighbours are not ignoring and separating from one another. The European policy dealing with immigrants is full of contradictions. In Germany, many people say: no migrants as long as we have a high level of unemployment.
Migration and integration in Europe

We don’t count the high amount of illegal immigrants. We close our borders, but they are welcome to work for dumping wages, and more and more households need care-giving persons from outside.

We must give up this kind of contradiction and be fair and truthful with our citizens. Illegal persons have also fundamental human rights. What does this mean for the question of managing migration and integration, and for decision making? In a globalised world of migration, our task is to manage it and to be constructive. It is important to look in a new way at integration. First, we have to see the human potential of the individual, rather than focussing on the ethnic group.

Lisbon and the European Social Survey

Prof. Dr. Peer Scheepers
University of Nijmegen

Social inclusion is the opposite side of the exclusion of migrants that has a high place on the political as well as the public agenda in Europe. For the phenomenons related to this exclusion he uses the term ethnic exclusionism. In this presentation, he focuses more specific on the resistance to immigrants and asylum seekers. It is relevant to find the people who actually resist to the presence of ethnic minorities in society.

As a lead, he takes an article by an American scientist in the New York Times: "Is there a danger of a multicultural war in Europe?" This article states that immigrants in Europe have become more and more marginalised, and have been considered with content by Europeans. This might be the reason that some of them have fled into extremism and violence. The next step is that most Europeans will respond with more resistance, which will end up in a multicultural war. In this article, this is a very provoking line of reasoning, of which Scheepers will show some evidence to make clear that this is not true.

The resistance to immigrants and asylum seekers is a rather specific dimension of ethnic exclusionism.

Let us come back to the local level of our cities, with the main focus on living together and creating more competence. In the beginning, I had problems with the new approach of citizens who felt overloaded to say: we put a stop on immigration, but perhaps this was the only possible step to come to a new policy of integration of avoiding ghettos. The successful people will leave these ghettos, but we must help the others to get out. Let us ask for new initiatives and new competences. On the one hand, there is globalisation, but let us not forget the local level where people live. There, it is decisive whether they are trustful and constructive or not. The Lisbon agenda brings people and their responsibilities together to a common responsibility.

I hope that you all have enough good practices to add to the ones available, orientated and focussed on our common future.

Ethnic exclusionism

In his work, Scheepers has dealt with a multitude of ethnic attitudes, ranging from prejudice towards ethnic minorities, favouring ethnic distance or trying to avoid social contact with ethnic minorities, to support for discrimination of ethnic minorities. These are all phenomena related to ethnic exclusionism.

There is a long tradition in this field. Many of the elements that have been studied in Europe are more or less follow-ups of research in the United States, where developments have happened a decade ago already. Three questions are to be answered at this point:

1. To what extent are there cross-national differences in Europe?
2. To what extent are there differences in terms of degree of urbanisation?
3. To what extent do national characteristics explain ethnic exclusionism?

In this field of interethnic relations there are two major traditions. The one is called the ethnic competition theory, stating that there’s a competition in society over scarce resources, such as housing, labour and social security. This competition induces ethnic hostility. Moreover, according to this theory the people who in similar positions as ethnic minorities will experience this competition more strongly than others. They are the ones who are more likely to exclude ethnic minorities from the social field. Since many of the ethnic minorities in Europe are in the lower social strata of our society, in particular people in the lower social strata of society are likely to exclude minorities.

There is also another theory, stating the opposite: people who share social environment are likely to have contact with each other. This may reduce the likelihood of social or ethnic exclusion.

Which of the two theories is right? To test this, data has been used from the European Social Survey, also in cross-national projects, where Scheepers was the
The resistance to immigrants was measured by simple questions, like: would you allow many/some/few/no immigrants? More substantial questions were asked for asylum seekers. The avoidance of interethnic contact was measured in a rather traditional way, by asking: “do you mind if your boss is an immigrant” and questions like that. These questions and answers were available for 22 countries.

Particular analyses were made to make sure these measurements were valid, reliable and comparable across countries, using structuring equation modelling. The data set also contained comparable elements for educational attainment, social class, income, gender, age and degree of urbanisation.

The resistance to immigrants in different countries is around .50, coinciding with about 50% of the Europeans in the survey who would resist to immigrants, with major differences between countries. At the top of the resistance against immigrants are people from Greece (87%), closely followed by people from Hungary (86%) and Portugal (62%). Far below the general level are people in Sweden (15%) and Ireland (25%).

The resistance to asylum seekers is far lower than that to immigrants, with a general figure of .44, which coincides with 29% of the general European public. High in this respect are the Hungarians and the Belgians with around 47% and people from Great Britain, low are the Scandinavian countries.

The avoidance of interethnic contact again is lower, in general only 20% of the Europeans. People from Greece and the Chez Republic are relatively high, opposed to the Scandinavian countries and Luxemburg. It is very difficult to see patterns in these cross-national differences. Greece is high on two of these dimensions, but not very high on the third one. There is some kind of pattern: resistance to immigrants is relatively high in Mediterranean countries and in the former eastern countries, but relatively low in the Scandinavian countries, whereas the western European countries are in the middle position.

Low education goes for high ethnic exclusionism

There are very clear and consistent patterns for individual characteristics. The most outstanding pattern is the one across the different levels of education. In all countries, the lowest educated people will have the highest scores on ethnic exclusionism. People who have not completed primary education will have the highest scores on the resistance to immigrants, whereas the highest educated people will show the lowest level of ethnic exclusionism.

There is an exception for the resistance to asylum seekers, where many of these differences are smaller between educational categories. As to the avoidance of contact, the pattern is again that lowly educated people will tend to avoid interethnic contact, whereas highly educated people will show less resistance here. The level of resistance to immigrants is somewhat higher in the countryside and somewhat lower in big cities. The level of resistance to asylum seekers is a bit higher in the countryside and somewhat lower in the cities. The level of avoiding interethnic contact is somewhat higher in the countryside and lower in the cities as well.

In general, the resistance to immigrants and asylum seekers is relatively high among people with a low level of education anywhere in Europe. It is relatively high among people who perform manual work, people who are unemployed and people with a low income. Among people living in urban areas it is relatively low. These findings can be found in all countries of the EU.

How to explain the differences between different countries? Scheepers could not explain them from actual patterns across countries, so he tried to explain them from cross-national differences, such as the high proportion of resident migrants, the high level of immigration, the number of asylum seekers or the high level of unemployment. There is a slight indication that some of these differences can be explained by the level of GDP.

Resistance is strongly affected by perceptions

Resistance to immigrants is also strongly affected by perceptions. The more European perceive that there are many immigrants around and the more they are threatened by them, the more they will resist to immigrants. The more people distrust political leaders and their fellow citizens, the more they will resist to ethnic minorities.

Urban areas are more ethnically heterogeneous and are low on dimensions of ethnic exclusionism. This holds for many European countries, but only for the people who belong to the majority in a country. This finding gets more profile when related to findings from the United States, where not only the white majority but also African and Asian Americans and Latinos were asked how they perceive each other. People who live in ethnically homogeneous neighbourhoods are high on ethnic exclusionism, and vice versa. This holds for different ethnic groups.

It is no surprise that these findings from the US have been used by scientists and by politicians to advocate policies of environmental desegregation, in order to fight exclusionism in their cities. I hope that this will deliver some food for thought to make policies on desegregation as well. Thom de Graaf said that city air makes free. Scheepers concludes his talk with the remark that city air makes tolerant as well.

All the findings are available on the site of the European Union Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia: http://eumc.eu.int/eumc/index.php.
Panel discussion

Dave Carter, Peer Scheepers, Lewis Dijkstra
Thom de Graaf, chair

Thom de Graaf asks Dave Carter whether he recognises the findings presented by prof. Süssmuth and whether they are similar to his own experience in Manchester.

Dave Carter sees both pros and cons of the UK experience, where the term “migrants” is not being used to refer to the majority of ethnic minority communities, because some of them are now fourth generation. There is an issue of the lack of integration in the fifties, the sixties and the seventies, leading to conflict in some cities. Manchester has thirty years of tackling this, more than most European cities. His own children grow up with Hindu and Muslim kids that learn about Christianity and Judaism, and come out of that experience far stronger. These are elements that change the attitude of all the different parts of the community.

Thom de Graaf asks if prof. Scheepers notices differences in the way people react to the Muslim population and other minority groups since 2001.

Peer Scheepers sees a growth of Muslim phobia in the Netherlands. The instances that have struck the country make people react with more resistance to minorities, not only Islamic minorities.

Thom de Graaf refers to the speech by Kofi Annan to the European Parliament in January 2004 in which he stated that immigrants are part of the solution, not part of the problem, and that realisation of the goals of the Lisbon agenda is not compatible with a strict immigration policy. How does Lewis Dijkstra react to this?

Lewis Dijkstra answers that he is an immigrant himself, being born in Belgium from Dutch and English parents. Immigration is not about race but about people who look different. From an economic point of view, immigrants are part of the solution, but that’s not an argument to convince people in unemployment and with little education. Important is to convince people that immigrants are not a threat but an opportunity. In Antwerp, to get the Belgian nationality you had to show that you were integrated. Some of the judges didn’t want to give the nationality to people wearing a burka. That’s the type of integration we are not looking for. We should grant people their culture and their religion as long as they respect human rights, but seek out their potential which we can use. This is a difficult message to sell, especially in a city like Antwerp, where the party Vlaams Belang continues to remain strong. If we can make our economies more productive, get more jobs and increase the security of people, perhaps this will have an impact of the fair for ethnic minorities. In the perception survey people were asked if minorities were well integrated into the city. These happened to be the cities with few immigrants.

Thom de Graaf has noticed that in the survey Denmark had a low resistance against asylum seekers, but knows a strong asylum policy. He asks Peer Scheepers whether there is any correlation between little problems with asylum seekers and a restricted asylum policy.

Peer Scheepers answers that it is very difficult, if not impossible, to compare countries by their policies. With a strict policy, people will perceive asylum seekers as really needing help. That’s why the resistance to asylum seekers will be low.

From the audience comes the question whether there is a correlation between distrust and leadership, and what causes what. Good leadership on a local level might be a leverage point for a better society.

Peer Scheepers answers that people who distrust political leaders or their fellow citizens, also distrust migrants.

Thom de Graaf asks Dave Carter for his experience with the statement “city air makes tolerant” and with the correlation between the trust people have in their local leadership and the way they treat immigrants or asylum seekers.

Dave Carter points that in England, there is no intermediate level between the state and the city. Therefore, local political leaders are well-known and make a big difference. The recent growth in British populist media can be explained from the lack of trust in the national government’s ability to handle the situation.

Thom de Graaf asks Lewis Dijkstra what research can contribute to the clear communication that the Lisbon agenda asks.

Lewis Dijkstra answers that the high unemployment figures are a reason why it’s hard to convince people that migration is a good idea. American cities show that an influx of immigrants can stimulate the city and the economy, because they can take jobs that now are empty, despite high unemployment figures, they will offer services that the city otherwise couldn’t offer. The
biggest obstacle is unemployment: if you convince people that immigrants aren’t going to steal jobs, they are not going to want them. So the first thing you need to do is create jobs. The Lisbon agenda specifies more and better jobs. One of the reason we don’t have a lot of jobs is that jobs are not very flexible, and therefore expensive to create. We need a more flexible labour market, creating more jobs, especially for the lower spectrum. At that point, we can convince people that immigration will help them and the country. In the EU countries are limiting the inflow of people from new member states. When Spain joined, France reacted the same as now to polish plumbers. These fears come back every time. The real challenge is to show that immigrants are not a threat but a benefit.

From the audience the issue is being raised of areas with large communities of first and second generation immigrants, especially from Turkey and Morocco, where the problem is not so much the prejudice from the original Dutch population but that from these communities themselves, as well as their conservativism. In the first and second generation, people do not speak the language well. Local policy programmes, for instance dealing with the participation of women, clash with this problem, which is hard to tackle, also in the light of Islam phobia.

Peer Scheepers refers to findings from the US, showing that in homogeneous neighbourhoods the level of prejudice will be high to any group. Therefore, desegregation should take place, not only physically but also socially and culturally, to reduce exclusionism amongst ethnic groups.

Dave Carter regards this as a very fundamental problem, also in the UK. Many immigrants came in the fifties and sixties from two areas in the world, the Caribbean and Pakistan/Bangladesh. Many of them see themselves as established and feel tension to new immigrants. The point about gender rights is fascinating. There’s a debate in the UK about the long-term strategy on this. The perpetrators of the recent London bombings did not come from a front-line conflict community, but from a very settled community. They had global connectivity to the theocratic fundamentalist view that they shared. One of the main points of that view is the role of women. If self-confidence can be built in new ways, combining the established western view of rights for women with different ways of organising this in the ethnic communities, that’s a great challenge. In greatest Manchester Bangladesh women’s organisations have actually created entrepreneurial jobs themselves for women. We should all be investing in empowering and funding opportunities for this. It is not just a matter of income to women in those families, but it may be a fundamental challenge from within for one of the worst aspects of this particular ideology

Thom de Graaf closes the plenary session.

Joke van Antwerpen thanks the members of the panel for their contribution and offers them a present on behalf of the city of Amsterdam.

In the next Urban Audit, the number of variables will considerably be reduced. Various questions with a low response rate (25.9%) have yet been dropped, whereas some new important questions (10.4%) have been added.

Urban competitiveness

Mrs. Brandmüller researched the Urban Audit indicators that might be linked to competitiveness. In general, big cities (especially London and Paris) perform well on competitiveness. It is hardly surprising that cities with the highest Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita tend to show high employment rates, low unemployment rates, a low dependency ratio, a high level of education, good accessibility by air, railway and road (without considering congestion) and a good perception of (economic) attractiveness. (Correlation between high
Policy Analysis of the Urban Audit
> State of the art, and possible analysis of data

Employment rates and low unemployment rates may seem trivial, but activity rate plays a role as well.

GDP per capita has the highest correlation with employment rate (0.86 in the EU15) and multimodal accessibility (0.70). The perception of attractiveness shows positive correlations with most of the indicators, but especially with level of education (0.67).

Mrs. Brandmüller hopes that statistics on urban competitiveness will invite social scientists to further research. Clustering of results may produce interesting outcomes that can support urban policy.

Conclusions
Economically healthy cities have high employment rates and are easy accessible by air, railway and road. Furthermore, size and human capital (especially level of education) seem to be major determining factors to competitiveness of cities.

Marco Bontje
Researcher AMIDSt research institute, Department of Geography, University of Amsterdam

A comparative research between incentive cities with use of Urban Audit data

The Inventive City
The project 'The Inventive City' aims to provide visions and strategies for urban economic development in Europe, with highlights on creativity, innovation and knowledge. Housing and social policy are subjects of research as well.

The project involves case studies on creativity and innovative potential in 7 medium sized cities in Europe (Amsterdam, Barcelona, Birmingham, Helsinki, Leipzig, Manchester and Munich), some of them traditionally based on manufactory, some knowledge-based. Research methods are literature and policy document study, interviews with experts (10 - 15 per city) and data analysis, utilizing 24 variables with regard to population, housing, economy, education and ICT and culture, as been researched in the Urban Audit. Between 1996 and 2001, population has grown in cities like Helsinki and Leipzig, while in Birmingham and Munich population declined.

British cities Birmingham and Manchester showed a relatively young population, whereas German cities Leipzig and Munich showed the opposite. Housing in Barcelona is mainly owner occupied, while in former communist Leipzig most inhabitants still dwell in rental houses. Unemployment is relatively low in Amsterdam and Munich (although growing) and much higher in Barcelona and Leipzig. Youth employment turns out to be higher than average in all cities.

Experiences with Urban Audit data
The Urban Audit has turned out to be a rich data source, especially with respect to identification of similarities and differences between European cities.

There are complications as well:
- Even with only 7 cities involved in the project, it wasn't possible to obtain data in all fields.
- Some dimensions (for example: 'cultural facilities' and 'ICT') are poorly filled.
- Categories are not always satisfactory (for example: 'Age: 25 - 54 years').
- Data on the regional level are not always available. It is not clear who determines regional borders.
- Time series analysis is still very limited.
- It is not clear to which extent the perception survey is reliable.

However, Mr. Bontje encouraged the Urban Audit professionals to keep up the good work.

Elsa Fontainha
researcher of Economics, Technical University of Lisbon

Patterns and dynamics in 20 cities in 10 European countries

Research questions
Mrs. Fontainha chose pairs of first and second largest cities (by population size within their administrative borders) in 10 European countries, among them 9 capital cities, 7 cities with more than 1 million inhabitants, 8 southern cities and 7 peripheral cities. Research questions were:

- Does the city rank position determine particular features?
- What are the determinants of that rank?
- What is the importance of the different levels of explanation: city, country, region, Europe/EU, world?

Urban Audit indicators were the main data source.
Policy Analysis of the Urban Audit

> Patterns and dynamics in 20 cities in 10 European countries

Some results
In general, the population of the second city is about a half of the first city (according to 'Zipf's law'). First cities are in general less young, with equal or smaller household size, and have a higher proportion of one person households. In 9 of 10 city pairs, the second city is more industrialised, whereas the first city shows more service employment.

Employment decreases in first as well as in second cities. The decrease is associated with the growing importance of service employment.

In general, first cities have more cultural and leisure equipment, because tourist activity is more important than in second cities.

Second cities show higher scores on voting in different elections (as a proxy of civic involvement).

The first city has a more pleasant climate with less or equal rain and more sunny days.

There are remarkable distinctions between European subgroups and countries, especially with regard to northern vs. southern cities and central vs. peripheral cities.

Conclusions
There are some empirical regularities between first and second cities:

- a regular 2:1 proportion between population, households and employment;
- an economic specification: service in first cities, industry in second cities;
- lower market performance, but better non-market relations (culture, social cohesion) in first cities.

The results are mainly descriptive and a lot of explanation has to be done. Future research should combine 'objective' with 'subjective' urban indicators and focus on effects on spatial patterns of new communication technologies through new forms of production, consumption and non-market interactions in Europe.

Low paid service jobs come instead. Former industry-workers who haven't the required 'people skills' become unemployed. Re-education is difficult. They stay in the city because of the availability of social housing.

It is very interesting how vast immigration, especially from developing countries and the New Member states, will influence the pattern of unemployment in the cities.

In most cities, besides the low educated (ISCED levels 1 and 2), the high educated (ISCED levels 5 and 6) are overrepresented. University graduates prefer to live in cities, while people with a secondary education leave the city.

Employment and education
According to proximity to a wide variety of jobs and services such as day care and a higher cost of living, in cities a high employment rate is to be expected. In fact, employment rate in cities is below average.

It seems that cities suffer from a 'skills mismatch'. As a result of the decline of the importance of industry, less jobs for the low educated are available.

Labour mobility
Despite the free transfer of people and goods in the EU, labour mobility is still much lower than in the United States. A possible explanation is the language problem. In this respect, the entrance of the New Member states in the EU is an interesting test case.
Policy Analysis of the Urban Audit

Mathieu Vliegen
former programme manager
Spatial statistics and real estate
at Statistics Netherlands (CBS)

Main findings on census related topics for the ten Dutch Urban Audit cities

The ten Urban Audit cities in the Netherlands can be divided into:

• the ‘top 4’ western ‘Randstad’ cities: Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague, Utrecht;
• three medium-sized northern and eastern cities: Groningen, Enschede and Arnhem;
• three medium-sized southern cities: Tilburg, Eindhoven and Heerlen.

In his presentation, Mr. Vliegen put focus on the field of economic development, defined as a combination of:

• economic strength (with key indicators such as 'employment in relation to people in their working age' and 'inbound vs. outbound commuters');
• economic diversification (with key indicators such as 'economic structure' and 'rate of ICT-related jobs').

Some results

Employment in relation to people in their working age is relatively high in the ‘Randstad’ cities Amsterdam and Utrecht, as well as in Arnhem. Medium-sized cities Enschede and Tilburg - traditionally manufacturing cities -, and Heerlen - a former centre of mining - show relatively low figures. The inbound vs. outbound commuters’ factor is relatively high in Amsterdam, Utrecht, Eindhoven and Groningen. Enschede and Tilburg are on the other side of the spectrum again. The ‘Randstad’ cities Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Utrecht can be characterized as mainly commercial, while medium-sized Enschede, Tilburg and Eindhoven have a more industrial character. Den Haag, seat of the national government, shows the highest rates in the non-commercial sector.

Amsterdam and Utrecht have the highest degree of ICT-related jobs. Eindhoven shows high figures too, but its ICT-related jobs are mainly manufactury. Rotterdam has relatively few ICT-related jobs. In all cities, low educated (ISCED levels 1 and 2) as well as high educated people (ISCED levels 5 and 6) are overrepresented. Low incomes are overrepresented; high incomes, however, are underrepresented.

Income disparities are relatively high in The Hague and relatively low in Heerlen. Income disparities between the city and the peri-urban area are relatively high in Rotterdam and The Hague. In both cities, the population has an income that is less than half of the average national income.

Further research

According to Mr. Vliegen, further research should focus on the question how urban policy-makers can stimulate employment, reduce the mismatch between education and employment and prevent the exodus of well-educated people with high incomes from the cities.

Leila Lankinen and Tea Tikkanen
Urban Facts, Helsinki

Results of Urban Audit for housing and economic success of seven cities in Finland

In order to obtain a valid comparison between cities, Mrs. Lankinen and Mrs. Tikkanen made a selection of cities that show many similarities with Helsinki: Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Dublin, Hamburg, Lisbon and Lyon.

Some results

With regard to housing, Mrs. Lankinen and Mrs. Tikkanen compared the following data:

• average price per m² apartment;
• average living area per person;
• average size of households by city districts.

The average price per m² apartment is relatively high in Amsterdam and Helsinki, and relatively low in Lyon. In the ‘expensive’ cities Amsterdam and Helsinki, the average living area per person is relatively low (35 m²), while in Copenhagen and Hamburgh the average living area per person is about 40 m². The average size of households by city districts greatly varies from city to city. Helsinki and Lisbon show the highest variation, Copenhagen the lowest.

With regard to economic success, the following data have been selected:

• GDP per capita;
• percentage of households with an income less than half of the national average household income;
• unemployment rate per city district;
• percentage of resident people with tertiary education per city district.

Copenhagen shows the highest GDP per capita (nearly 60,000 Euro), while Lisbon sticks on 20,000 Euro. With regard to the percentage of households with an income less than half of the national average household income, few data were available.
Policy Analysis of the Urban Audit

Results of Urban Audit for housing and economic success of seven cities in Finland

Helsinki scored the highest figures (> 20%), Lyon the lowest (< 10%). Helsinki and Lyon show high variations in unemployment rates per district, while Copenhagen and Lisbon are on the other side of the spectrum. On the percentage of resident people with tertiary education per city district, Amsterdam, Dublin and Helsinki are on top side, while Copenhagen shows low variations.

Conclusions

In general, Copenhagen shows a smooth profile on many variables. This effect could be produced by a reasonably fewer amount of city districts, as well as a population structure per district that is more to the average than in other cities.

A participant suggested that further research could focus on correlations between GPD and housing prices. For this, conversion of purchase power figures is needed.

Workshops

Economic issues
Chair: Judith Meulenberg

Best Practices: Economic Participation

Chairwoman Judith Meulenberg (Dutch Ministry of Education) introduced the three presentations in this session as examples of projects and research to sustain the best practices of economic participation in very different countries. Three different approaches on local problems, historical and sociological circumstances offer specific solutions for Manchester, the Czech Republic and Amsterdam West. Are these concepts or ideas that inspire us?

Scott Burnham
Creative director, Urbis Manchester

Creative cities

Urbis in Manchester, a unique institution and building, is a facilitator between important issues of this conference: the future of urbanism, the culture of the city, the environment, public transportation and social integration. Manchester is the most creative city in the UK and Urbis is considered as a micro cosmos of that concept. There are exhibitions of contemporary art, design, street art and multimedia exhibits about the modern city. The main function is a centre of interaction and research, of dialogue with the people in the city, but also with other cities. Urbis is a place for communication, highlighting the emerging urban culture, such as graffiti. Once a year there is a fair for all the creative industries in Manchester.

Northern corridor

Urbis developed different notions of the possibilities during the process of transition of the city, in the middle of the regeneration. Another project deals with the future of the whole northern corridor in the UK, from Liverpool, Manchester, Bradford, Leeds to Hull, in order to completely re-think and re-shape the new single entity to function as a strong economic region.

Vladimira Silhánková
University of Pardubice, Czech Republic

Military area revival in the Czech Republic

In the military area revival the Brownfields (as opposed to green fields) are territories in the urban area which lost their former function. The problem of Brownfields is not new. There are many examples of long term solutions in the history: the Roman military camps transforming into medieval cities (for example London) or the wall demolitions during the 19-th century. In the Czech Republic the city of Hradec Králové is a good example of transformation from a baroque fortress to the modern city, and the contemporary transformation of the military airport into a new city district. In 1890 a master plan was developed for the useless fortress, and the new part of the city of Hradec Králové was completed in 1926. The city grew rapidly in the first half of the 20-th century due to its massive and coordinated development. The economic benefits were great.

The redevelopment of the old airport is another example. In 1993 the military function was cancelled, so the army left the buildings of the airport. It took
Military area revival in the Czech Republic

more than ten years of negotiations to transfer the properties. A new city strategy was needed for the area, with the help of professional investment plans and an inquiry of the public opinion with 2000 respondents. A project time table was set up for the separate activities in the future. The area will be a civil airplane airport with other businesses and commercial functions. This is a long term process, till 2020. It took more than 50 years to transform the fortress into a part of the modern Hradec Králové. It is necessary to keep the process going on, but many modern politicians refuse to think about a planning on a long term basis. The implementation of adequate information of urban planning should bring enough solutions for the transformation process. But unfortunately contemporary urban planning plays a small role in the actual realization, in comparison with a century ago. Well thought over strategic planning and management tools are therefore needed. The transformation of the old fortress shows us the economic benefits and that’s an extra argument against the contemporary view, that the conversion of Brownfields always must bring an economical loss. Good transformation management brings the economy many benefits. That’s a lesson to be learned by the modern politicians.

Peter Holub
Faculty of Architecture VUT in Brno, Czech Republic

Conceptions and trends of the dwelling and development of the town

There is a tendency to a progressive increase of an intensive use of the city area. At the same time one can see a depletion of the modern inner cities: the suburbanization which is typical for all the developed states. In the surroundings of the town new suburbs were built, especially after the Second World War. De-urbanization is the third urban stage, which is characteristic of dwellers-decrease in the whole of the internal town and population stagnancy of the suburb. Especially Brownfields can play an important role in revitalizing the administrative and commercial functions of the modern city. The exchange of important information about the development of cities is well organized within the EU-15 member states, but is not yet accessible to the new members. That’s a challenge for the European Commission.

Daniel Roos
Director of Campus Amsterdam
New West

Campus New West

The problem of the regeneration of city areas can be regarded from a social point of view. By using entrepreneurs and entrepreneurial instruments the social goals of Campus New West are achieved in a specific part of Amsterdam, by acting as a match maker between businesses and projects for the youth growing up. If you give better chances to the young people the deprived and poor area will benefit also. A huge reconstruction effort will change the living conditions in the neighborhood and attract a more diverse population. Redecoration of an area is not enough because it doesn’t change the underlying social structures of the community. The local government and the Chamber of Commerce initiated the Campus: a program rather than a physical entity or building. It focuses on the human potential in the area. Businesses are co-member. They pay a fee for the small bureau. The target group is youngsters in the age of 8 to 16 years, so the real benefit will be clear in 5 to 10 years from now. Keywords are: youth, entrepreneurship and development. Connections between the children and the businesses, active in the whole of Amsterdam, are established by Campus.

Also, Campus facilitates inspiring projects, on sports and culture. One example is the kid’s academy by KPN in which pupils are given a tranquil place to do their homework with a room, equipped with computers and Internet-access. They are educated on how to use computers, guidance offered for three years, for free. It is a big success, so now two more companies were introduced: NUON and PinkRoccade. Next year the ambition is to grow from six tot 36 schools. Campus is just a match maker; the companies do a lot of the work themselves. 80% of the inhabitants in the area are second or third generation of immigrants, with many consequences for the income level, job opportunities and further education. Campus tries to strengthen the social infrastructure, to improve the economic situation and to build a network of interesting parties, profit and non-profit.

Solving real problems

Campus also shows youngsters what entrepreneurship is all about. In small groups they are assigned in small problem solving of an entrepreneur. Campus works with 36 of the 40 primary schools, and all the secondary schools in the area. Another project is the practical interview-training for 1200 youngsters to apply for jobs. For the 16 commercial members there are benefits to participate in the projects: they have access to the collected knowledge about the projects and the children. In that way they get to know their future clients and it’s good for their reputation. The results of the Campus projects are not clear yet. The Vrije Universiteit starts with measuring the results this year. A similar approach in other cities doesn’t exist yet. Campus functions as a recombinator, reaching the gap between businesses and youngsters, and is a good instrument to promote integration of different nationalities in the city.

One project in this section was about re-inventing the city (Manchester), the second about transition (Czech Republic) and the third about the social structure in the city (Amsterdam). These best practices differ so much that an overall conclusion can not be taken.
Workshops
Social issues

Integration: the Lisbon strategy and urban reality
Chair: Jeroen Slot

Cities are places where specific problems arise, but also where their solutions are found. That applies to the issue of social integration as well.

Simone Crok
Senior researcher, Research and Statistics, City of Amsterdam

Monitoring diversity and integration in Amsterdam

This research took place in the context of profound demographical change and the murder of Theo van Gogh. Policymakers needed objective and nationally comparable information about the integration of ethnic minorities.

The research distinguished three aspects to integration: structural and social cultural participation, the possibility to gain basic knowledge and abilities (e.g. the Dutch language) and interaction between different cultures. Someone’s starting position influences the possibilities for integration, as does the political context. The evaluation of integration-policies was specifically requested by the city-council.

High risks, low opportunities
The results show that Turks and Moroccans especially score very low on opportunity-indicators and quite high on risk-indicators. The heading in the populist Telegraaf Integration policy failed however stretched the point too far, as up to now there has been no consistent goal-defined policy in Amsterdam.

Recommendations
What has to be done according to the researchers is: accept a certain degree of physical segregation but prevent the accumulation of problems. By focusing on neighbourhood ‘grassroot’ projects social segregation will be diminished. Also, positive developments should not be neglected. Politicians now have information to make their choices in integration policy.

Flavia Reil
Section Welfare in the Amsterdam ‘De Baarsjes’ district

Practice in De Baarsjes: dialogue and a Contract with Society

World politics are never far away in De Baarsjes; they can cause ripples – and sometimes storms – in this multi-ethnic neighbourhood, with three mosques, one synagogue and an Islamic primary school. About 52% of the residents are of foreign descent. Lower incomes are overrepresented.

Dialogue first
This need for practicing world politics on a national scale became manifest after the events of 9/11. Dutch, Moroccan, Turkish and Surinam organisations created the Dialogue Group to improve intercommunal relations in the neighbourhood. Even more this need was felt after the murder of Theo van Gogh.

Prevention of extremism
Thereafter the local authorities drafted and signed a Contract with Society. By signing it organisations commit themselves to defending freedom of speech and monitoring religious and political extremism. The relation with the Lisbon agreement lies in the improvement of mutual trust. Without trust there can be no economic growth.

One of the three mosques has actually signed a Protocol for the prevention of extremism following from the contract. Mosque visitors who embrace and dissipate extremist ideas or display extremist behaviour will be monitored closely. The two other mosques did not sign the protocol, but started serious discussions about their responsibility in detecting signs of extremism and encouraged their visitors to take a more active role in their neighbourhood.

Inducement to trust
One more action that has followed from the Contract with Society is the promise of a Complaints desk for discrimination against Muslims. By using the ‘contract method’ - starting a dialogue and turning out tangible agreements - the local government induces the inhabitants to trust and invest in their future and make the economy grow.

Maria-José Pereiro
British Council Brussels

European Inclusion Index: a comparative research project

National policies in all kinds of areas affect the integration or segregation of citizens. This research has drawn up an inventory of policies in the 15 ‘old’ EU-countries. These policies are related to labour market inclusion, family reunion, long-term residence, nationality and anti-discrimination.

The rationale of this index
The inclusion index enables the monitoring of policies and the identification of ‘good practices.’ Thus an effective management of immigration – how and under what conditions do immigrants integrate – comes within scope. Migration can help counteract demographic challenges and stagnant economies. That is, if employment and participation rates of migrants can be raised.
> European Inclusion Index: a comparative research project

General conclusions
The researchers state that there are clear opportunities to create more favourable policies and legal conditions. Although the different statuses are difficult to get, there are considerable rights attached to them. Family reunion is the best and naturalization is the most problematic area. There the treaty basis is weakest, as a result of the discussion how temporary or permanent the phenomenon of immigration would be.

The index should encourage member states to collect and exchange data and EU institutions to stimulate dialogue about inclusion issues and promote high standards of protection. With this policy menu at hand countries can choose for a specific approach knowingly.

Discussion
Apart from clarification questions the discussion focused on how to define certain standards – e.g. nationality or citizenship – and on the fact that availability of this kind of data is necessary to make them work.
A ‘good practice’ from the UK - neighbourhood statistics made freely and easily available – shows that this results in better targets for local politicians and in the empowerment of citizens.

Workshops
Social issues

Labour migration and economic participation
Chair: prof. Han Entzinger

Economic participation is a key factor in the Lisbon strategy. For that reason characteristics of labour migration and recruitment behaviour of employers were the issue of this session.

Albert van der Horst
CPB, Netherlands

Destination Europe, economic integration of immigrants

The challenge is to make use of immigrants into the EU in order to reach Lisbon goals and ease the pressure of ageing populations. Whether immigrants are a solution to this problem or not depends on the extent of their participation in the labour market.

Measures of economic integration
Economic integration is completed when there are no differences in wages, unemployment and participation between immigrants and native workers.

In the US only the first difference exists. Research shows that in European countries there is a considerable wage gap, participation is lower and unemployment is higher for immigrants. This last result is partly due to personal characteristics like language proficiency and educational attainment.

Benefits from labour mobility
The research conclusions are that from a global perspective, labour mobility is good. Immigration is especially beneficial to the immigrant. The host economy benefits only if the immigrant is relatively young and highly educated. Otherwise native employees with the same low educational level as immigrants lose.

Consequences for European policy
For the European welfare state to remain sustainable European immigration policy needs to be selective and function not necessarily on a supply-driven basis. Besides this investment in human capital of immigrants and stronger incentives in the welfare state must be recommended.

Franz-Josef Kemper
Humboldt University Berlin

Labour migration to Germany: recent and future trends

Labour migration has come to Germany in many different guises. Cities have high rates of immigration, but rural areas also are affected.
This presentation focuses on two recent groups of immigrants: temporary or seasonal workers from the eastern European countries and highly skilled foreign experts.

Strong increase of seasonal immigration
Bilateral treaties facilitate seasonal work up to 3 months; yearly 300.000 people from Eastern Europe come to Germany, especially to the ‘old’ and more prosperous states in the western part. 90% come from Poland. These workers are relatively highly educated for the work they do, but accept a temporary disqualification to earn their money. This form of labour immigration is strongly increasing.

Foreign experts: globalisation
The recruitment of highly skilled and qualified experts has been closely linked to the IT boom, but also to globalising multi-nationals. The experts come from various countries, like US, Poland, Japan, but also from globalising economies like India, Rumania and Russia. Their areas of destination are situated in southern Germany, the most prosperous part of the country.

Possible future trends
Immigration into German is heavily discussed, as there are fears of a huge increase of labour immigrants from the new EU member states. Because of these fears a transitional period of 15 years has been set up to restrict the flow to Germany.
Labour migration to Germany: recent and future trends

The expectation however is that over the next decade the new EU member states will be confronted with a strong birth decline. The working force of future generations will therefore be much needed in their country of origin. This makes the prospect of millions of people flocking to Germany to find work quite unlikely.

Prof. Han Entzinger
Erasmus University Rotterdam

Political Economy of Migration in an Integrating Europe

Leading question in the PEMINT-research has been how recruitment behaviour of employers outside their own country is affected by institutional arrangements, like immigration rules, welfare and fiscal arrangements and other factors (e.g. language and culture). This was explored in six European countries for the ICT, the construction and the health sector. Considerable differences in recruitment behaviour were found for these three sectors.

IT: informal
The highly internationalised and globalised IT-sector knows few formal regulations (e.g. diplomas) and linguistic problems. Mobility is not migration but mainly in-company mobility. For recruitment EU-rules are hardly relevant: employers and employees easily find their way about.

Construction: diverse
In the construction business variations between member states are large. In northern Europe – especially in Germany - construction employers use foreign labour to reduce labour costs. They employ posted workers from other EU countries (e.g. Portugal). The vacancies they leave in southern Europe are filled by illegal migrants from northern Africa or Eastern Europe.

Health: protected
The health sector is strongly dominated by the national state. Professional organisations play a protective role. Foreign recruitment is induced by personnel shortages, not by the wish to reduce labour costs. Employers recruit their personnel from countries that are near in sense of culture and language.

Conclusion
Foreign recruitment policies are primarily influenced by the structure and characteristics of a sector. Employer's recruitment behaviour is hardly affected by EU-rules, except in the construction sector.

Discussion
The definition of integration has undergone a change and become more culturally laden and politically challenging. Most problems are known; the question remains what is to be done.

There were calls for investment in education and schooling system, for discouraging marriage choices and invigorating neighbourhoods, sometimes with examples from abroad.

As to participation in the labour market: it can be fruitful to take into account how special characteristics lead to certain recruitment patterns. Rules don’t matter so much here as the EU likes to think.

Workshops
Social issues
Young migrants and Children of Migrants in the Urban Society
Chan Choenni, chair

Dr. Maurice Crul
Senior researcher, Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, University of Amsterdam

Education and labour participation of second generation migrants in European cities

Maurice Crul presents two research projects. The first has been conducted in 2000-2003 in six countries and was dealing with the future of second generation Turks in Europe.

The second project looked at the same group with the same starting position, in order to say something about the relevance of the national context. The Turkish group of over 4 million people is one of the biggest labour migration groups. Turks reside in many European countries, arrived in a short period of time and have similar socio-economic backgrounds, being unskilled, with only primary school as an education.

The research was based upon national data. Problems at this point were differences in definitions, time-frames, categories and sampling criteria. Some countries include naturalised persons in the second generation, others don’t.

The leading principle for the research was only to comment on big differences between countries. Some counties scored better in education, other countries in employment. Conclusion: you cannot say that integration in one country develops better than in the other.

Big differences can be seen between countries in types of secondary schooling. Tertiary education figures are highest in France, Belgium and the Netherlands, but are low in German speaking countries. The rates for drop-outs are high in France, Belgium and the Netherlands, and lower in German speaking countries.
Unemployment is high in France, Belgium and the Netherlands, but again lower in German speaking countries.

### Regain disadvantages

These differences can be explained by the starting age of schooling, the amount of school hours and the selection age for secondary schooling. In France pupils go to school at the age of two, in Germany at the age of 6. School hours in Germany are half of those in the Netherlands. Selection for secondary schooling in Germany is made at the age of ten, which give second generation Turks four years to regain their original disadvantage in language. It is no surprise that in countries like France far more children go to secondary education. Dual track (working and learning) starts in Germany at the age of fourteen, when in the Netherlands pupils still are at school full time gaining theoretical knowledge – at an age when lots of children drop out.

To avoid the problem of national differing data, the project Integration of the European Second Generation (TIES) has been set up: a study in fifteen cities in eight countries, consisting of more than 10,000 interviews. Groups to be studied are second generation members of Turkish and Moroccan, Ex-Yugoslavian and Greek minorities, as well as a native comparison group.

Expected results of this project are:
- in academic terms: determinants of successful structural integration, further theoretical understanding of processes of integration, ideas
- in policy terms: impulses for the reform of the educational and labour market.

### Contest

A project now running is a contest about local integration strategies in over 107 municipalities. Quality criteria were developed with experts for this contest. The aim is to strengthen reforms for more efficiency and sustainability in local integration strategies for migrants. In June prizes have been awarded to a.o. Stuttgart and Solingen. By the end of 2005 there will come out a publication of best practices from the winning municipalities.

Good practices on youth and integration are:
- Bremen: raises the number in migrants in the city staff by recruiting and schooling projects. Migrant figures grew from 10 in 2000 to 107 in 2004
- Stuttgart: an example of the way a city can cover the whole education process from kindergarten to the job market. The city tries to get children into kindergarten and sees to a linkage between kindergarten and school. Much emphasis on the idea that all children are Stuttgarters, no matter the background of their parents.
- Essen: a very poor city that set up a network of youth projects involving police, social welfare institutions, imans, schools and youth welfare. The problem was successfull tackled of not reaching special youth groups, especially with an Islamic background, by active participation of imans.
- Belm: an example of a small town of 10,000 inhabitants with an influx of 3,500 Aussiedler from East Germany that set up projects for their integration into the community
- Solingen: a city determined to strengthen the participation through the youth council, where more than 40% of the children are immigrants.
- Hamburg: conducted a project to qualify immigrant children and to get them into jobs.

More about the Bertelsmann Foundation, Projektbüro Erfolgreiche Integration, on the website [www.erfolgreiche-inegration.de](http://www.erfolgreiche-inegration.de)

### Alexander Thamm

Bertelsmann Stiftung

**Integration and Youth**

Alexander Thamm tells about the Bertelsmann Foundation, the biggest operational foundation in Europe, funded by the Bertelsmann publishing company, with 300 employees, bringing entrepreneurial thinking into the public sector. Topics are international relations, economic and social affairs, health, municipalities and demographic change. The Foundation initiates projects itself and runs them with partners.

In the project *Kompass* indicators were developed together with fourteen different municipalities for a good living standard, with emphasis on the percentage of the population under 18 receiving social welfare. This turned out to be a good method to convince politicians to get active on the point of integration.

A second project dealing with youth and integration is the project *Cities of Tomorrow* (2002): bringing parties together in a workshop for intercultural policy. Youth is one of the big topics for municipalities.

### Michelle Feye

Bertelsmann Stiftung

**Mitwurking (Cooperation)**

The initial position for the Mitwurking project is that children have little influence to participate, and can learn to take responsibility. By this, their experience changes, creating opportunities and giving an idea of the rules of democracy. Participation means an opportunity to everybody an implies learning soft skills. It contributes to a solid society and to social peace.

Participation is a precondition for a sustainable democracy.
> Mitwurking (Cooperation)

Targets are to enable more young people to participate in best practices and to contribute to public awareness of youth in decision making. A model is developed for other cities and communities, with proposals for taking action. Basic questions are: how can youth be reached, and which factors hinder? At these points an investigation has been undertaken in cooperation with the university of Zurich. In it 12,000 youngsters in 32 communities have been consulted, from big to small cities. After the first phase of the project in the second phase till 2007 pilots will be started for larger participation structures and for developing a model. The last phase is aimed at state level and the level of ngo’s.

Factors for participation are
- the level of information
- previous experiences
- self confidence
- activity in clubs or organisations
- the desire of change
- an active peer group

Findings from the project are that 52% of youth is not satisfied, that 68% does not feel taken seriously by politicians, and that 78% would be more active when being better informed.

Conclusions from the project are
- school clubs and organisations determine basically the involvement in the community
- the intensity of involvement depends of the degree youth is consulted

Discussion
The question is raised whether young people were asked about there recommendatons. According to the best practices it works well to bring youngsters more in touch with politicians, and to organise events to promote the exchange of information.

Another question is about the differences between German speaking countries where children go to school later but start to work earlier. Should policy makers change the vmbo schooling system in the Netherlands with an emphasis on more practical work?

Maurice Crul sees a movement towards a system like the one in German speaking countries. Some children are better off learning a trade. In the German system children go to work in a company at a younger age, learning to deal with colleagues and supervisors, and not only learning theoretical issues. Drop out occures more between the age of 15 and 17, you need to get children involved in the process of learning at that age. Every country has its research tradition. For instance in France there is a phobia with data of an ethnic origin, which in the Netherlands is not the case.

Chan Choenni asks for the one uniform indicator in Stuttgart, where all children are regarded as Stuttgarters, in spite of differences.

Alexander Thamm answers that the Bertelsmann Foundation tries to promote that cities work with strategic management for integration in the city administration and for involvement in civil participation. It should be a general topic, and special projects or services should be offered that are migrant-oriented. There are general standards but the local approach is a very good one.

Workshops
Social issues

Best Practices: Youth in the City
Chair: Isabel Gallin

Anjo Clement
Senior policy advisor, Department of Education, Culture and Welfare, City of The Hague

Vocational education and enterprise
The Hague is an international city, hosting embassies and international organisations such as the European Patent Bureau, Europol, Eurojust, the International Court of Justice and the Yougoslav Tribunal. These institutions require high-skilled labour, but there also is a big immigrant population with no education. This presentation is about creating changes in the field of vocational education and enterprise.

Ido Roeleven
Programme manager, SOB/ZKD, The Hague

Involvement that pays
Ido Roeleven is a retired school director who started a project in The Hague which he brings together schools and companies, aimed at the prevention of drop-outs. The project is supported by the Chamber of Commerce. He goes to schools, social workers and companies. The project started in 2001 with motor company Opel where he found work for pupils from 12 to 21 years of age. Now the project has contact with 230 companies that deliver trainee posts. SOB/ZKD organises excursions and workshops for teachers and pupils with companies, and meetings of teachers. Learning by discovering in factories is very important for younger pupils. The aim for next year is that students from higher education go to work in companies. SOB/ZKD works with a matrix about what schools and companies can and want to do. Ido Roeleven concludes that a one to one-basis really works, as long as you don’t make things abstract.
Bertil Nilsson
Project coordinator, City of Malmö

Young people – from exclusion to inclusion. Experiences from the Metropolitan Initiative and the URBACT-programme

Bertil Nilsson was a teacher and a headmaster before he started to work on urban development in the Metropolitan Initiative. A central point is that all pupils should be given the opportunity to reach secondary school. This is being conducted by a one to one-contact between members of the initiative and pupils that they support. The initiative has 100 members who visit 100 children, such as a 10 year-old boy from a deprived area in Malmö that has regular contact with a Metropolitan Initiative-member, working as a university manager. This boy has an adult connection in another world that otherwise he would not know of. This example could very well be brought to the European level.

Another example is a project in which volunteers take care of young people after school time. It started as the initiative of one woman who has brought together some fifty people. Now this project is supported by the city, giving it a more solid basis.

A third project presented is the forum for linkworkers, aimed at linking different cultures together as well as to the city. Part of this project is a gym where young people from different cultures come and train.

Methods that work
URBACT brought the people behind these projects in touch with others engaged in urban policy in other cities, like Gothenburg, Helsinki, Copenhagen and Aarhus, and to search for methods that work. This is a way of learning from each other.

The main field for the network is to work in close cooperation with the local community, citizens, enterprises, NGO’s, schools, housing companies and other groups to look for good examples. The 35 examples that were collected can be found on the URBACT-website. They all work within the framework of the template that has been developed together with a researcher of the University of Malmö.

Nilsson stresses that it is important to find and compare good examples to change the situation, and to establish success criteria. In each city the Metropolitan Initiative has local researchers that work together with the researcher from Malmö University. From 20 good examples the Metropolitan Initiative formulated success criteria like empowerment, social relations, changes of schools, cooperation with the local community, and a changed approach to knowledge. On the basis of these criteria, the Metropolitan Initiative conducted new initiatives, such as a study workshop for pupils from a foreign language, and a parent association to empower and inform parents.

Websites
www.urbact.org
www.storstad.gov.se
www.ekostaden.com

Discussion

Isabel Gallin is interested to know how to measure success and how to go from projects to policy, resulting in a better position in society for children, without creating bureaucracy.

Bertil Nilsson expects the operational guidelines to be helpful for the use in other cities. They will contain case studies and success criteria. The aim is to move a good example from one city to another, comparing contexts.

From the audience comes the question whether attention is being paid to differences between boys and girls, or mothers and fathers.

Ido Roeleven makes no difference between sexes. The Terra College, a The Hague school with many problems, where a teacher was murdered by a pupil, is now part of the project. The number of drop outs went back from 20% to 5% in one year. In small projects like this school results from pupils go up.

Anjo Clement feels inspired by remarks about parental education. Parents do not know what’s going on at school. The Netherlands have a good system of adult education but could not reach mothers of immigrant children. Four schools in The Hague started to invite them in, and they turned out to be interested in the school and in learning Dutch.

From the audience comes the experience of a Dutch Moroccan who cut school years ago after frustration due to being discriminated, and who recently started a reintegration bureau to help young people in similar conditions. Role models are needed to get these kids back to school and to the labour market. Recent figures show that companies don’t want to hire Moroccans. It is ironic that in high schools and universities there are lots of Moroccans who are willing to participate in society. They should be involved instead of ignored. The role of the media in this issue is a big problem.

Anjo Clement agrees that there is discrimination in Holland, and that employers are not prepared for the future, since in big cities half of the population comes from immigrant groups. The city of The Hague is trying to spread ethnic groups, whereas in New York China Town and Little Italy are succesful quarters with their own banks and restaurants. This might be an idea for European cities as well.

Alexander Thamm points at the integration strategies contest and the winner Stuttgart, where youth is not regarded as Turkish, Morrocon, Vietnamese or German, but just as Stuttgart youth.

Conclusions from this session: mentorship works, as well as other ways of learning.
Workshops

Economic issues

Knowledge Economy and Creativity

Chair: Willem van Winden

Prof. Jan van der Borg
Euricur, Erasmus University Rotterdam

The impact of culture on the economic development of European cities

In the study on ten partner cities in 2003-2005: The Hague, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Eindhoven, Manchester, Klaipeda, Bolzano, Edingburgh, Tampere and Vienna, the main goals were to “map” culture as an urban function in the partner cities, to develop a methodology to understand how culture affects urban development, to devise guidelines for policy and best practices and to promote an European urban agenda for culture. There is an increasing attention for the culture of cities as a factor of distinction within the global network, as a source of urban renewal and competitiveness, and as a stabilizing factor during the urban growth. The quantitative relevance of cultural production sectors is increasing.

Big risk

There is one big risk of the standardization in cultural strategies: not every city wins with the same tools, because they are not equal at all. The Euricur’s approach was to understand urban growth and to elaborate strategies to make it sustainable. Culture is primarily seen as an urban function, a growth industry, a location factor for other economic activities, adding value to different urban functions and contributing to The economic growth based on culture is only sustainable if it is innovative, diverse and value adding in the long-term, excellent, socially inclusive and spatially balanced. The different cities were positioned in the study as A (Amsterdam or Vienna), B (Rotterdam or Manchester) or C (Eindhoven or Tampere). The size of the cultural sectors varies from 2.4% of the percentage of total employment in Amsterdam, 2.2% in Vienna, to 0.4% in Manchester. But the extended “creative industries” give a different image: 4% in Amsterdam, 13.9% in Vienna and 5.2% in Manchester. In the last city 1.5% extra work in the sports and 5.3% extra in tourism can be added. In Amsterdam the knowledge-intensive sectors (media, ICT and tourism) are very important to other sectors, with a high quality of life as a result. In Rotterdam however, the cultural development did not improve community welfare. The comparison of the ten cities shows a variety of forms in public funding, cultural planning and infrastructure policy (such as the “broadplaatsen” in Amsterdam). Cultural clustering in some sectors did affect structurally the urban economics of Amsterdam and Manchester, and there is a development potential in Vienna, Edingburgh and Eindhoven. In other cases the development of culture-based sectors has not "mattered" for the urban development: in Rotterdam and Tampere. The Hague, Bolzano and Klaipeda have networks but not (yet) clusters. The cultural clusters need to be open, complex and international-orientated, they need to be embedded in the local society and be resilient to shocks and endogenous changes. Culture also plays an important role in the integration of the different population groups in the cities.

Juha Suokas
Urban Facts, Helsinki

The knowledge city – a comparative research about the meaning of the ICT-sector in 23 EU-countries

They are the key for the national growth of economies. Employment in Helsinki is one of the fastest, right after Dublin. 35 to 60% of the job growth comes from the information sector. Helsinki is a relatively small city but it grows very fast. The trade with the Baltic area is booming, as well as the connections with St. Petersburg, Russia, a growing potential. Per capita the GVA in Helsinki is two times higher than in the EU, in average. 80% of all the jobs are in the service sector. The prosperity of Helsinki depends on a number of factors: the educational level with a strong university sector, a high level of research, technology and investments, and of course the national administration. With a high level of quality of living as a result. One negative aspect of Helsinki is the cold weather.

Challenges

The GVA-growth in 2003 to 2009 will be stronger in the newer EU-countries, but Helsinki remains one of the fastest growing areas. Its ICT-sector is still competitive and will be able to take its share in the global growth. The expansion of the private service sector is predicted to continue, due to domestic consumption and the demand for good housing. Also, the renewed economic growth in Russia will be a benefactor for Helsinki. Its economy is not dependant on the central European markets, which are growing very slowly. There are several challenges too: Helsinki needs new strong industrious clusters to complement the modern ICT-cluster and the traditional industries, to make the industrial basis of the city more versatile. Helsinki should be more dynamic and innovative. There is the challenge of an aging of the population. Without migration the number of the working people starts to decline in a few years. A permanent flow of immigrants from abroad will be necessary to keep the labor markets of Helsinki functioning.

Chair of this session, Willem van Winden, remarked the amazing differences between the growth of the different big cities in Europe, and that in the different countries. Big cities are the drivers of European growth, also in the future. He also pointed at some overlapping fields between the definitions of the information sector and the cultural sector, such as the media.
Dave Carter
Digital Development Agency, Manchester

**Manchester City: the creative city**

Dave Carter informed the session group enthusiastically about ‘his’ city Manchester, its history and transitions and the relationship between economic regeneration and social inclusion, with some ideas for the future. Manchester was the first modern city to experience the shock of rapid industrialisation, with a legacy of urban development and the impact of de-industrialisation: unemployment, poor housing, pollution and lack of investments. It's a “tale of two cities” since the beginning: poverty and pollution alongside wealth and culture. Manchester has a history of economic diversity, in finance, distribution, publishing and innovation, also social as the birthplace of the urban trade unions. It has a many cultural strengths and even an international global brand in trade: “Made in Manchester”. In 1989 the city recognised the necessity of an economic strategy because of the emerging information society and new challenges to the urban regeneration. Also, new approaches were defined to stimulate the role of innovative creative industries. UK’s first on-line public access information and communications system was launched in 1991.

**Electronic villages**

Electronic villages were launched in 1992, in 1994 the Manchester Community Information Network (MCIN) followed, and in 1996 the Multimedia Network with local creative industries and new media companies. The city needs creative solutions to big problems, because of the economic restructuring to the 1996 IRA bomb in the centre. There is an increasing critical mass around the creative milieu, partly driven by technology but also because the people just want to live near where they work: the birth of new spatial factors. The creativity and innovation fuel the economic growth. In 2003 the Manchester Digital Development Agency (MDDA) was founded to develop the knowledge economy: digital competitiveness and digital inclusion need to be linked more effectively and the importance of the creative sector will continue in the future. In order to generate and sustain higher levels of growth, skills and better job-opportunities there is a need to develop a greater mass of knowledge-driven businesses. The next stage of the digital strategy must be to use the e-infrastructure to improve the knowledge and skills of those people, who otherwise would be left behind. There are links to new urban visions of creativity, innovation and tolerance promoting diversity and inclusion.

To sustain the knowledge economy a new definition of “intelligent cities” is needed: with “ambient intelligence”, “always on-cities”, wired and wireless, in order to connect these innovative opportunities to the needs of citizens more effectively. In this the idea of “intelligent neighbourhoods” is central, bringing the applications and services closer to the citizens.

New multimedia tools will inspire and motivate people by interactive 3D visualisations in community consultations. Trans-European projects such as Telecities and EU-projects such as IntelCities continue to be important for the further development of cities like Manchester. 34% of the population is not working and that is a big challenge for the city - the legacy of industrial restructuring. Also, a better participation and integration of ethnical minorities is obligatory. For the empowerment of the younger people in the new economy a new platform in the EU must be organized, as one of the participants in this session suggested.

**Prof. Sako Musterd**

AMIDSt, Geography, Planning & International Development Studies, University of Amsterdam

**Accommodating creative knowledge: the need for inter-urban comparison**

Creative knowledge is an important subject in a new era where new economic distributions have been made. How important is creative knowledge for cities? What is it actually? What should we do to achieve the goal? In recent statistics of Amsterdam it becomes clear that there are more than 28.000 workers in culture, recreation and other services, a rather small part but in the other sections a lot of creative knowledge is hidden. There seems to be a narrow focus on the creative or cultural industries, the talent pool. 12.7% of the workers have jobs in creativity in the Netherlands, and Amsterdam houses the majority of the arts, film and video production workers. The creative sector is growing the fastest.

**Accommodate creative knowledge**

How can we accommodate the creative knowledge, not just the firms but also the talent? The study shows different maps of concentrations of various economic activities: computer firms, creative business services, advertisement, design, the arts, media and entertainment sector. The employees in computer firms tend to concentrate in the centre, south-east and south-west. The art sector is located mainly in the centre of Amsterdam, as well as the media and entertainment sector, but there is a process towards the western part of the city, due to the radical renovation in the 19-th century east area. Three groups of residents can be defined: the knowledge workers, the cultural creative workers and the professional workers, with different patterns of habitation. The workers in the cultural sector try to find a place to live in the centre of Amsterdam, as a category.
Accommodating creative knowledge: the need for inter-urban comparison

You have to understand how these patterns are formed, and why, in order to know what is required to accommodate the creative knowledge. There should be a classic infrastructure (a mix of labor, a good accessibility to other parts of the world), next to an attractive ‘urban fabric’ (attitudes, mixed, tolerance) which is difficult to copy. Also, there should be enough opportunities to live there.

How does Amsterdam perform in that respect? The airport Schiphol is important, the openness and diversity are OK, and there is an international profile. But the housing market is a big problem. The housing market is clogged up and statistics prove that statement. People with a high income occupy the many cheap houses in Amsterdam. That problem should be addressed by the municipality. Comparisons with other European cities can be made. In cities that seem to have good papers to develop into the direction of creative and knowledge industries, it is rather easy to jobs but very hard to find a house: in Amsterdam and Munich for example.

Prof. Paul Rutten
InHolland university/TNO, the Netherlands

Creative industries in different cities in the Netherlands

Problem is the use of different definitions, scientifically and empirical. But the conclusions of the different studies are similar. What are the characteristics of the creative industries? They form an important economic asset, and meaning is the core feature. Design belongs to the creative industry, but the furniture industry not. That’s a choice. Entrepreneurship is another feature, and of course creativity: the source of these industries and important for the rest of the economy too.

Relevant economical growth sector

The segments that are distinguished are: the arts, the media and entertainment services, and the professional services, such as architecture, advertising and design. It is a relevant economical growth sector, faster than other sectors. The added value is only 2% of the total in the country, but one should not only look at that fact. Creativity sets the pace for other industries. They reinforce the competitive strength of the economy. The symbolic dimension and life style are important and we don’t know much about these factors. Creativity is magnet for the creative class and new talents. It flourishes in the urban environment. Amsterdam is the centre of the creative industry in the Netherlands. Paul Rutten shows the statistics of added value and the share of the creative industry in the different cities. Internationally, almost all the centres of trade and finance are important centres of creativity production, like Amsterdam. Rotterdam is a harbor with an industrial profile, but they build a creative industries profile to look for new assets. Rotterdam can offer more space than Amsterdam, also in the meaning of new networks of companies working together. In Amsterdam one sees more media, film and much more arts, in Rotterdam more architecture and art galleries. The clustering in the inner cities originates in the fact that these workers often work in short projects, in varying network formations, for example in a theatre production. In the study Rotterdam and Amsterdam were compared in an index on the presence of jobs.

Conclusions

Creativity plays an important in the urban environment. There is a concentration in some cities. The centres of creative services seem to be attractive for clustering creativity. Regeneration and city development of former industrial centres may provide a new habitat for creativity. Creative cities can not easily be built, using one formula, but there are reasons to believe that in some cases it is possible to do strategic investments in this sector, under specific conditions. There are examples where some success was made.

Anne von Streit
University of Munich

Munich as a city of knowledge: key factors and political strategies

Anne von Streit prepared an atlas about the knowledge intensive industry and institutions in Munich. Currently this city experiences the transition towards a knowledge economy. Some cities are doing much better than others. Munich has done remarkably well.

It is one of the leading cities in Germany regarding the intensity of research and development, and very well positioned in Europe. The firms in Munich spent more money for research and development than in most other German cities. There is a higher percentage of scientists than elsewhere in Germany. The economic structure in Munich is very competitive, highly diversified and knowledge intensive. The specialisation is broad in the technology industries. Munich is also the IT-location in Germany. The city scores well in other knowledge intensive service sectors such as banking, insurance and the media. Another map shows the high amount of German headquarters in Munich. It is one of the most important media centres in the country, in the traditional and new media. Another growth sector is the life sciences. The two Munich universities are very important for the supply of qualified workers, as well as the polytechnic, colleges and institutes for higher education. A lot of institutes have moved out of the city centre, with concentrations in the south-west and north-east of Munich. One big challenge is to attract sufficient qualified workers from other regions and Munich scores well, due to its positive location image and soft location factors. 
<Munich as a city of knowledge: key factors and political strategies>

**Free State of Bavaria**

The reasons of the success of Munich are heavily influenced by the cumulative effect of previous developments. Munich has always profited as a capital of the Free State of Bavaria, as a cultural centre and because of heavy investments in the training facilities. Another historical reason is the relocation of Siemens’s head quarter after the second world war. The federal defense department made developments in the micro-electronic industries easier. Munich is a socially-balanced city with relatively low rates of criminality. The success factors in Munich cannot easily be replicated. The Free State of Bavaria is more important than the municipality of Munich in the political strategies for innovation. In 1995 and 2000 two programmes were set up to make Munich more competitive. The city itself has not yet formulated an overall strategy. The institutional forms of stimulating the knowledge economy have not kept pace with the modern developments. One of the big problems is the expensive living conditions in Munich. In the creative industries the wages are not necessarily high. Is the growth model of Munich sustainable, especially since the Free State has no money left for new investments after the privatisations?

**Discussion**

Paul Rutten concludes that the political strategies in the European cities are familiar in their approach, but the results are quite different. What explains the specific success of Munich? Maybe it was the good cooperation with the universities. In the 50’s and 70’s there was a massive government support and that helped. Sako Musterd concludes that the complex combination of economical, historical, industrial, political, social, scientific, cultural and social factors is the reason for success. Still, the question remains: what’s the secret for the development of the creative knowledge city? It’s all about context.

**Workshops**

Safety issues

**Implementation of Crime Reduction Programmes at the Local Level: Experiences and Lessons learned**

*Chair: Gloria Laycock*

**Jan Anderson**

Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention

**Successes and pitfalls in implementing the Swedish crime prevention programme**

Jan Anderson starts with the question how to inseminate the information in the organisation, and how to use statistics. Five years ago his institution started to support local crime prevention efforts. One cornerstone is the local level responsibility and possibilities. The strategy is that this cooperation is on a purely voluntary basis, the central government has no saying what so ever. The counsel has no central funds or staff, and there are no contracts between the municipality and the state. The idea is the insemination in the ordinary work: crime prevention is a collective responsibility. Arguments are very important on how to do what. There is a close contact between research and key players at the local level. There is an education programme, a website and an email lists, and there are network meetings and handbooks.

**Shaming**

Jan Anderson shows some examples of how one can use statistics. On the website the local statistics are shown, on reported car crimes every month for all the 289 municipalities. On the neighbourhood level of the big cities the figures are also available. It is possible to use benchmarking with other neighbourhoods, as a use of “shaming”. Statistics on the repeats on a monthly basis are presented: the rise of the risk of being victimized in every municipality, for example by shop burglary. Benchmarking is an important instrument, also to learn from each other.

The programme “Lupp” shows the predictions of the amount of crimes per month, and the actual number of the different crimes. In that way the police can inform the general public exactly why the number rose or decreased. The amount of car crimes decreased in one area with 65%, because of specific and local measurements. The programme was not evaluated yet, but he’s sure that it’s working. The net effect is positive, also in the neighbouring areas.

These are the pitfalls and possibilities of this approach: it is necessary to have a citizen perspective to succeed, and a long term strategy. The national organisation needs to support the local work with enough research and a strategy of learning by doing. And you need the support of all the levels in the police, and of the local inhabitants. Be aware of the risk of the enthusiastic individual and don’t trust the researcher, who is only interested in publishing his material in a scientific journal.

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**Competing and Caring: Urban Research for European Urban Policy**

Amsterdam, 14-17 September 2005

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**Nick Tilley**

Nottingham Trent University/Jill Dando Institute of Crime Science, England

**Crime reduction: local implementation of national programmes**

A completely different sound was heard in the lecture by Nick Tilley, a less happy story on the problems with the implementation of the large scale national programme 1999-2002.

**Money is not enough**
The available money was huge for this ten years programme. 10% of the money was set aside for evaluation, some 25 million pounds over three years. The overall idea was to try things out that are promising, to stop those that have no effect and continue the projects that have effect. Nick Tilley shows the different funds and streams of money spent, and the key assumptions: if you have competitive biddings you get innovative and evidence-based projects to address specific problems. But this assumption was not realistic and a lot of disappointments can be concluded. The local biddings were often not evidence based, nor very imaginative, the use of data was poor and there was a good deal of non-implementation. Unfortunately, the experimental side of this central programme atrophied, as well as a proper evaluation. The programme was a huge disappointment. Money is not enough.

One project in Manchester aimed to deal with gang related shootings. There was no focus on how the deal with the causes of the crimes, such as drugs trafficking, and there was no crackdown at all. The theory was changed during the process. The complex structure of organisation made it not easier. Another project took place in Cambridge and aimed at the cycle theft. There was a simple organisation, but there was no articulated theory. The expectations were not matched.

**The delivery has to be local**

Large-scale programmes such as this need a good deal more homework than was put into this one. Haste is never a good thing. The delivery has to be local, but needs also to be supported by an informed centre. The research and evaluation can be in conflict. The question about the relation between the delivery and research was not addressed.

Specific projects need to be constructed in a simple way, and well thought through local initiatives must be rewarded. An Australian researcher evaluated the project as a whole, in which this negative picture remains the same.

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**Marnix Eysink Smeets**

Police District Haaglanden, the Netherlands

**Introduction on research models**

Marnix Eysink Smeets commented on the evaluation of the programme in England: it’s very worthwhile. It is a very frank report. His conclusion is: they didn’t succeed in the evidence based approach, but it’s the way one should do it. In Holland the same conclusion was taken in the 90’s: often a programme of crime prevention is undertaken because it is politically wise to do it. But implementation is not just a matter of planning and control.

**Looking in the right way**

The local safety policy in the Netherlands is now integrated in a national programme 2002-2006: a joint approach by the municipal police and a lot of other agencies, coordinated by the municipality, with a focus on threatened neighbourhoods, prolific offenders and hotspots. The target is a reduction of 25% in crime, compared with 2002. An evaluation showed the results of the implementation policy with five conclusions: the bigger cities are well underway in the implementation but the smaller ones not, the coordinating role of the municipality is often weak, the local policy information is not what is should be, and the monitoring and evaluations are not enough developed. These conclusions were the same as those in the last 10 - 20 years. Are we looking in the right way?

It strikes Marnix Eysink Smeets that we look at the policy development at a rather technical, rational way, but crime is an emotional issue and so is crime reduction. There should be more attention to the topics of for four statements:

1. Process orientation in stead of project orientation. Often the implementation process is forgotten in case of new laws or regulations.
2. A different approach is needed for smaller municipalities. Crime reduction is not about creating a satisfier, but about taking away the dissatisfier.
3. One needs the right kind of people, not the right amount of people. Also, he concludes: more leadership, less management.
4. Outside events have a bigger influence than whatever policy plan.

As an example of best practice Marnix Eysink Smeets showed the results of the digital safety monitor in the city of Leeuwarden, an elegant instrument to improve the coordinating role of the local politicians and police-information. It is a website with statistical numbers of the different sort crimes at the neighbourhood level, as well as the main political targets. It uses the outside pressure (the press, public opinion) as an extra instrument for crime reduction.
Introduction on research models

Discussion

The participants of this session only shortly discussed the three presented approaches. One speaker from Sweden concluded that the word "project" should be banned, and the word "process" should be used instead of it.

Next year a conference will organised in Stockholm, in May 2006, about a new form of governance in the big cities in order to exchange the different experiences with the implementation of crime reduction programmes in the various countries.

Workshops

Research and Statistics

Different Definitions of Ethnicity and its Political Impact
Chair: Klaus Trutzel

Harald Lederer
Head of Statistics, Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (FOMR), Germany

Ethnicity in German migration and integration statistics

In his own words, Harald Lederer maintained 'a good German scientific tradition' by starting his presentation by thoroughly defining the concept of 'ethnicity'. In his view, ethnicity includes an imagination of common origin, social-cultural background, historical heritage, collective experiences, collective identity and a consciousness of solidarity.

As a result of developments in history, social structures and varying definitions of social situations (like in the former Yugoslavia), ethnicity turns out to be a rather dynamic than static concept.

Historical background

As a result of its recent history, Germany has been cautious on monitoring and registering ethnicity, which results in the absence of a legal base on official population statistics. Mr. Lederer: "Registration of ethnicity sometimes has fatal consequences for society." Some groups however, like ethnic Germans from former German regions ('Spätaussiedler') and asylum seekers, have been registered indirectly.

However, the FOMR has been charged with new tasks recently, i.e. central registration on foreigners and integration courses for new immigrants and others who meet the criteria. At the moment, no less than 286 different ethnic groups have been distinguished.

Main obstacles on registration

There are some main obstacles in the registration of ethnicity. As been said, 'ethnicity' is not a clear and static concept, which is a major problem with regard to operationalisation.

There are also ideological hazards. Emphasizing on ethnicity can easily lead to 'ethnification', subsequently strengthening boundaries between groups and thus establishing existing structures such as discrimination based on ethnicity.

Conclusions

The recent developments have led to the implementation of ethnicity in migration and integration statistics. As German society demands a further monitor on integration, further research on the collection of data is needed.

Dev Virdee
Office for National Statistics, London

Ethnicity statistics in the UK

Monitoring ethnicity in the UK comes forth from the Race Relations Act (1976) plus the Amendment (2000) in order to support social policy measures on ethnic minorities.

Ethnicity was proposed to be a part of the 1981 Census questionnaire, but was considered too sensitive at that time. As public acceptance grew for the idea that monitoring ethnicity was necessary for monitoring equality, questions on ethnicity were introduced in the 1991 Census, and repeated ten years later. In the 2001 Census, questions on religion were introduced as well. In the 2001 Census questionnaire, the only question was 'What is your ethnic group?', leading to a classification in 'whites', 'mixed', 'Asian or Asian British', 'Black or Black British', and 'Chinese or other ethnic groups'. The recent Annual Local Area Local Force Survey, however, included questions on nationality and ethnic group, thus providing a wider range of outcomes.

Key demographics

The ethnic minority population in the UK has a younger-than-average age structure, tends to live in urban regions (especially in London, where 45% of the population belongs to an ethnic minority), and grows rapidly (from 5.6% in 1991 to 7.9% in 2001).

Immigrants from former parts of the British Empire, such as India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, are traditionally well represented, but other groups, especially Caribbean and African blacks, are of growing importance, as well as the 'mixed' category.

Key outcomes by ethnicity

Data show significant differences by ethnicity in unemployment rates, level of qualifications, employment patterns (like self-employment), and level of qualifications, exam results, and health. Pakistani, Bangladeshi and blacks are among the ethnic groups which deal with high unemployment rates. It is hardly surprising that these ethnic groups show the
lowest qualifications and the poorest health conditions as well. On the other hand, Indians and Chinese, generally being well-educated, perform even better than average white British. Especially Pakistani and Chinese show high scores on self-employment.

Conclusions
According to Mr. Virdee, defining and measuring ethnicity is a hard job. Aspects of ethnicity (such as 'racial' group, national or geographical origin, religious background, cultural background and sense of belonging to a community) are more or less subjective, multi-faceted, ever-changing and contested. But, in order to provide a scientific basis to policy, a common classification is needed.

Classification of the population with a foreign background in the Netherlands

Dutch population registration is widely decentralised: personal files are maintained by more than 400 local administrations.

Standard classifications on ethnicity exist since 1999. A person is classified 'a person with a foreign background of the first generation' when 'he or she has been born abroad, and has at least one parent who has been born abroad as well'. Subsequently, someone belongs to the second generation when at least one parent belongs to the first generation (as defined above). For pragmatic reasons, this definition has recently been changed in 'a person who has been born in the Netherlands and who has at least one parent who has been born abroad'.

Some demographics
Ethnic groups are split up between western and non-western. The non-western group includes immigrants from Turkey, Africa, Asia (minus Japan and Indonesia) and Latin America. The 'top 5' of ethnic groups includes immigrants from Indonesia, Germany, Turkey, Surinam, and Morocco. Indonesia and Surinam are former Dutch colonies; their declarations of independency caused a vast migration to the Netherlands.

Future tendencies
While the total population of the Netherlands tends to decline in the next decades, the non-western population (especially Turkish and Moroccan) will still keep on growing. Like in the UK, the non-western population has a younger-than-average age structure, caused by vast immigration and high birth rates. Because of a lower-than-average education level, the first and second generation of non-western immigrants is vulnerable to consequences of economic decline, i.e. unemployment. It is not yet clear whether this tendency will spread out to the next generations.

Conclusions
Mr. Alders concluded that the recent improvements in population registration have led to more detailed information on important issues such as ethnic background and generations. To become a really effective tool for decision making, however, linking with other registrations and surveys is needed.

Workshops
Research and Statistics

Science and Practice: Bridging the Gap
Chair: Mart Grisel

Maarten Alders
Manager Demography, Statistics Netherlands

Örs Szokolay
Information manager, VATI, Budapest

Policy driven research in Hungary

As Örs Szokolay lost his prepared presentation, he rapidly improvised a speech on the development of the Hungarian spatial planning institute VATI in a radically changing political environment.

Historical background
Originally, VATI was the institute that co-ordinated - highly centralist - spatial planning of the communist government. The political changes in the early 90s gave way to 3.320 municipalities to regain their role in spatial planning, thus radically diminishing the power of national institutions in this field. On the local level, there was hardly any expertise on spatial planning. In the beginning, local spatial planning policy was symbolic rather than structural. Mr. Szokolay: "In the second city of Hungary, Debrecen, the 'communist' colour red on maps was replaced by the 'liberal' orange." As a result, the need for down-planning re-emerged around 2000.

A new role
Given the lack of expertise on the local level, VATI made a transition and gradually found its new position as a consultant to local authorities. A survey on existing demands was made. The results of this survey led to an objective methodology for collecting and harmonizing data. At his point, VATI had to deal with old communist reflexes. A popular story in Hungary illustrates this:

"Each village had to report figures on production each year. In order to mention ongoing progress to the national authorities, exaggeration of results was widely spread. When production had dropped from 12 to 10 pigs, the local government reported a growth to 13 pigs. The national government, however, could decide to take 10 pigs and leave 3 pigs behind."

In 2000, basic research started in order to make a national development plan. The results must lead to a

> Ethnicity statistics in the UK
Policy driven research in Hungary

national spatial plan and, subsequently, a national urban network strategy.

Meanwhile, VATI was given a new task by the national government, i.e. to establish a documentation centre on spatial planning. At this time, local authorities have to send plan copies to VATI in order to create a national database on spatial planning.

Summary
According to Mr. Szokolay, developments on spatial planning in former communist Hungary can be summarized as follows.

Immediately after the political changes of the early 90s, centralist planning was considered highly suspected. As a result, focus radically switched to the local level. In time, however, the need for down-planning re-emerged. VATI made a successful transition to meet the needs and is more and more regarded as the national knowledge centre on spatial planning in Hungary.

Bridging the Gap

The European Commission is fully aware of the need for bridging the gap between science and practice. Thus, stakeholders will be highly involved: in each project, 5 or 6 cities and several industrial and service-providing companies will participate. Case studies, testing and demonstration phases must lead to concrete outcomes, such as new practices, technologies and products that are adopted locally. The entire programme will be embedded in city networks such as EUROCITIES, ICLEI and UBC. And, last but not least, workshops and conferences will be held, accompanied by a variety of brochures and websites. Outcomes will be published on the internet anyhow.

Conclusions
According to Mr. Pontieu, FP7 finally supports a move from theories on sustainable development to reality. As a result, a new set of tools, measures and technologies will soon become available. It is important to transfer concrete outcomes to the local and regional level.

Eric Ponthieu
Head Urban Sustainability and Cultural Heritage sector, European Commission

Urban research in FP7

The objective of FP5 'City of Tomorrow and Cultural Heritage' was to provide affordable, effective and accessible tools for local and regional stakeholders to implement sustainable development practices in their own circumstances. The programme aimed a holistic approach, based on the themes 'Urban management and planning', 'Cultural heritage', 'Sustainable built environment' and 'Sustainable transport'.

The current FP6 has no urban research programme as such. It emphasizes on providing scientific support to policies on global change and ecosystems as well as citizenship and governance in a knowledge based society. This must lead to a co-ordination of national and regional research activities.

In April 2005, FP7 'Building the Europe of knowledge', has been launched. The programme includes 10 themes, among them 'Environment' and 'Urban sustainability'.

Based on a more economic approach, the programme aims to work out objectives on competitiveness (the 'Lisbon' strategies) and sustainable development (the 'Gothenburg' strategies). It focuses on emerging problems in the fields of tourism, environment and health, the increasing vulnerability of urban and coastal areas, population changes and globalisation.

Mart Grisel
Programme manager, Dutch Knowledge Centre for Scientific Research (KCGS)

Dutch urban innovation programme 'STIP'

Background
Big cities in Europe have to challenge a set of problems such as unemployment, decrease of social cohesion, vast immigration, decrease of liveability, unsafety, crime and vandalism. Decision-makers want to know which solutions work, when they work and why they work. Existing knowledge often fails to meet the needs.

The urban innovation programme 'STIP', initiated by two well-known Dutch knowledge centres and supported by the ministries of the Interior, Housing and Social Planning and Education, Culture and Science, aims to stimulate practice-oriented and policy-driven research. Results of scientific research must lead to practical solutions to challenge the problems mentioned above.

On six selected themes, state-of-the-art studies have been made, which has led to a clear identification of research needs on each theme. An academic research competition has been set up, which resulted in the selection of 25 research proposals.

Each research project will take two to three years. Intermediate results will be discussed with professionals in the participating cities (the 'chefs in the kitchen who prepare a meal out of a lot of ingredients', as a participant called it). The entire process will be monitored by STIP.
Dutch urban innovation programme ‘STIP’

Knowledge dissemination will take place by:

- workshops for experts and professionals;
- seminars and conferences for the public;
- concrete tools such as manuals, formats, checklists and roadmaps;
- publications such as articles, essays and books.

NICIS

At the end of his presentation, Mr. Grisel proudly unveiled the foundation of the Netherlands Institute for City Innovation Studies (NICIS) in December 2005.

Claude Jacquier
Research director, French National Centre for Scientific Research

Putting towns and cities on the European Union map: a challenge for urban researchers

Europe in perspective

In order to challenge traditional Eurocentric views, Mr. Jacquier showed an alternative map at which Europe is located in periphery: "Europe can also be considered ‘A Peninsula of Asia’ or ‘A Fortress for Africa’". Though 44% of all Europeans live in cities above 50,000 inhabitants and 80% in urban areas, Europe has only 22 cities above 1,000,000 inhabitants, and only 3 of them are in the ‘top 35’ of big cities. The Lisbon 2000 and Gothenburg 2001 conferences, however, set the objective that big cities in Europe will belong to the most dynamic and competitive in the world.

Challenges

While in big cities production per capita is higher than average, income per capita is lower. A major challenge for European cities is the position of the less qualified in the developing process of globalisation and the growing focus on competitiveness, given the decline of social cohesion and solidarity. The major political challenge is to create a society that is economically viable, socially equitable as well as ecologically sustainable. In order to counter-balance the current focus on competitiveness and productivity, social cohesion policies are needed to fight negative developments such as unemployment and exclusion.

The black box

The western approach to get access to jobs, economic activities and resources mainly focuses on the ‘emerged economy’ field, i.e. market and welfare economy. Research on traditional African societies has shown the existence of an underlying ‘immerged economy’ field, including social, domestic and even poaching (i.e. ‘black’) economy. In order to produce sustainable results, policies should be directed on the entire field, including a revaluation of the role of women, who are traditionally the experts in welfare, social and domestic economy. Mr. Jacquier on this point: "Researchers should go to the black box."

The ‘Complex City’ programme

The ‘Complex City’ programme aims to create a strong interface between cities by creating European networks of researchers, policy-makers, politicians and citizens, which is needed to transfer best practices.

Conclusions

According to Mr. Jacquier, urban policies are not just a matter of technical, financial or legal processes. A revaluation of the social capital (i.e. the local community, and especially women) is needed. Prior conditions for further progress are a good governance system, training and a strong interface between cities.
**Closing Session**

_Ida Haisma_, director of the Dutch centre for crime prevention and security, starts the session with some remarks about research, policy development and policy execution. Policy development is not only about the public sector, but also about the private sector. It is being fed by research and knowledge from both public and private knowledge and research centres, consultancies, universities and city research departments. It leads to policy execution in the field, where professionals, citizens and enterprises are the players.

The knowledge centres have a crucial position. They influence the policy development and know what is happening in the field as well as what changes should be made in policy. On the other hand, the policy makers depend on the knowledge of the knowledge centres for their data. They disseminate the data in a way that the executioners in the field can deal with. All present at this conference have a place in this scheme.

**Statements for discussion**

_Ida Haisma_ presents some statements to start the discussion about the conference’s conclusions.

1. **There is no use in sharing European best practices**

_Ida Haisma_ explains the statements: there are many differences between European countries and cities, and best practices can’t be used without analyse.

_Jan Anderson_ reacts that best practices can bring about information to support local policy. He agrees that there is no use in sharing best practices in general, even between cities in Sweden. The question is how to make them work. It’s up to the local level to implement the generic principles.

_Bertil Nilsson_ agrees that you cannot move best practices from one county to another, but they can – and must - be compared as sets of criteria to be used.

_Alexander Thamm_ mentions the Bertelsmann Institute as an example, where since 25 years best practices are being shared, always with the approach that those creating those best practices get together and create something new, which can be adopted in other places.

_Mart Grisel_ regards best practices as a point of evaluation and believes there’s a need in the EU to set up a system to systematically describe and validate what practices are about. From that point on, you can move further and analyse what does and what does not work. Importance is also the distinction between best and proven practices.

_Ida Haisma_ concludes that there is some agreement on the statement that only sharing of European best practices is not very useful, in the context of a systematic approach to be able of comparing best practices as a basis for local authorities.

2. **Research is politics**

_Ida Haisma_ explains that there has been some debate about this statement that originally was stronger, implying that researchers are slaves of politicians.

_Clude Jacquier_ is an academic and has been a local politician, as well as a member of NGO’s. Research is not just a scientific procedure outside the real world, but inside the world. It is a process of co-production between researchers and the community. Scientists and researchers have to make choices. Another aspect of research is politics, for instance in running a university or getting access to different fields of research.

_Jeroen Slot_ turns the statement around: politics is research. All present here would be very glad if this were more so than it is now. Perhaps this is part of the problem.

_Lewis Dijkstra_ adds that not all research is politics, only good research. Urban planning is imaging the best possible world and striving to get there. Politics make a world possible. So you really have to think about politics. Most researchers have their political views infused in their research. They think about the world they envision. That’s good politics.

_Gloria Laycock_ brings about that good research is unbiased, data-driven, replicable, rational and logical. A lot of those things don’t apply on politics, but if you want your research funded, you better understand politics. And if you want your research used, you really better understand politics.

_Carla Verheij_ agrees with the statement, as far as the topics of research are concerned, because not all topics are allowed to be researched. Research is also politics in the way you state your results. Finally, research is politics in the implications of research.

_Derek Bond_ welcomes this statement. The International Statistical Institute is trying to revise its code of ethics, after debates as to where statistics are subjective or objective. Some colleagues still live in the sixties where they go out and measure truth. As a consultant, you don’t get another job if you don’t deliver what people want to hear. This goes for research fondants as well. So research is subjective.

_Ida Haisma_ concludes that there is a strong political component to research.
3. Leadership can’t be measured

Lewis Dijkstra feels it’s very easy to measure leadership: see how a city is doing, and the bit you can’t explain is the leadership.

Derek Bond mentions the problem of confusing management with leadership. We know what leadership isn’t, not what it is.

Ida Haisma sees the need for more knowledge about leadership. It is apparently essential to get empowerment on the local level. Therefore, cities of policy makers should know how can facilitate or support leaders. It is important to know what works and what doesn’t in leadership.

Gloria Laycock doesn’t think leadership should be measured, as long as it can be recognised, rewarded and encouraged. By definition, leaders know where they are going, what they are talking about, what works and why it works. And they need to have some sort of vision and be strategic and entrepreneurial. If you don’t take any risks, you don’t win any prizes, so we should encourage a risk-taking attitude.

Carla Verheij objects that leaders should know the facts. More important to her is that leaders know how to handle their emotions and those of other people. Leadership is more emotional than rational.

Ida Haisma clarifies that the statement doesn’t deal with leadership as such, but more in the framework of how policy-making can be helped and how research can help policy-makers.

Chan Choenni highlights that in sectors like the army or the police, where people are being selected on psychological characteristics, leadership can be measured very well. In local communities personal capabilities are very important, that are not so easy to measure.

Dev Virdee believes there are different types of leaders. One thing for him would be whether leaders are inspirational.

Ida Haisma concludes that on leadership there is work to be done.

4. Always organise centrally, not locally

Evert Kroes disagrees with this statement. Central organisation is Swedish no longer. Things have to be organised both on the local and the national level with communication between the two. Problems have to be solved locally. If you only organise centrally, the solution comes from the central level, too. That doesn’t work in the long term.

Klaus Trutzel stresses that organising means that you have an idea that you want to be carried through. The individual measures are normally on a local level. The knowledge should be based on the needs of the people.

A bottom-up approach is one thing, but organising and coordination on a higher level is also necessary to avoid that individuals organise little things without better results for the community as a whole.

5. Research departments should be integrated with communications departments

Ida Haisma believes that communication is very much ignored in many processes, especially in the dissemination of research results.

Joke van Antwerpen agrees with the remark by Ida, but not with the statement itself. She is not in favour of a merger of departments, but she stresses that research and statistical institutes have to pay much more attention to communication strategies. If you want your research to be used, you must make press reviews.

Ida Haisma asks how many communications officers and how many researchers work for the Research Department of the city of Amsterdam.

Joke van Antwerpen answers that one half full-time communications officer works for her department, to thirty researchers. Every year, the department makes a marketing and communication program, containing three to four conferences and seminars. Every publication is accompanied by a press review. There are a lot of interviews with local television. Last year, the department was mentioned nearly one hundred times in newspapers. There is more awareness to the significance of communication.

Chan Choenni agrees with the statement because there can be cross-fertilisation between disciplines. There is an overcapacity of research and an overkill of information. Therefore it is very useful that these two departments are integrated.

Klaus Trutzel can agree with the statement that these departments are to cooperate, but not with the statement that they should be integrated. They will have one boss, being next to the major. Does a research department communicate criticism of local politics or the results of local politics? The communication department should not be allowed to any censorship. On the other hand, it is extremely important to communicate the results. Maybe there is some internal censorship amongst researchers as well. You have to be careful how you criticise local politics, but if you don’t criticise they don’t learn. So the integration should be in the minds of those who do the research.

Aidan Roe point out that a lot of research is being carried out by the private sector, finding out what the clients wants. There’s a political dimension. That link to power has to be there. The assumption of this statement is that all research is done in public sector bodies and research associations. In the private sector
> Closing session

the focus is on achieving results and getting them implemented.

Radka Soukupová finds this a funny statement from the historical point of view of her country, where for thirty years there was the saying that statistics is a lie. Sometimes she has the feeling that politicians are mainly interested in the science of opinion polls. The crucial point is how to transform research to politics, not the other way around.

Ida Haisma summarises that there’s an agreement on the importance of communication of research - whether or not conclusions for politicians are wanted and whether or not data is misused for opinion polls - and that a strong collaboration in the public sector between communication and research departments is recommended.

Conclusion

Knowledge chain

Ida Haisma finalises the session with a presentation of the knowledge chain that all researchers are part of. In this chain every plays a different role in interdependence between the different parts of the chain. The collection of data is only creating information. Information as such is not knowledge without interpretation. Knowledge is not enough. What it is all about is the wisdom in the heads of researchers and policy makers. In that sense knowledge is the step before wisdom.

Findings

Many has been said in the workshops about good governance, from the local level to the higher level or outside in, in order to improve the perspective of the citizens. The central organisation and the local execution were discussed. A general theme was the empowerment on the local level, not only in money but also in skills. The point of creating encounters was a recurring issue: bringing people into contact with each other within the community. Supporting creativity and engagement with everybody in the community were the final points related to governance. A second central theme was leadership, important to create partnerships. Matchmakers are wanted who can combine initiatives from the public and the private sector, and who can work with young and older people in education. People are needed who can make new combinations in the cities. And embedded leadership is required so that there is a structure that the community can fall back on when the leader is gone. A long-term perspective and planning is welcomed by researchers who are often asked for short-term results. Without urgency from outside for change, there won’t be any change in policy. The Urban Audit makes benchmarks possible. This is welcoming for policy makers, who always want to be better than someone else. In the development of methodologies and instruments, best practices as such don’t mean anything without the analysis what works and what doesn’t.

Actions

The following actions have been concluded to in order to bring the work on this conference further into the personal work of the participants but also onto the level of cities and institutions.

1. Include cities in national and European plans
2. Identify discrepancies and blind spots
3. Identify knowledge needs: create a research agenda
4. Create innovative knowledge regions and networks
5. Create partnerships in
  - research
  - policy development
  - policy execution
  - groups with representatives of all these.

Matrix

The following matrix covers all aspects mentioned at the conference, in all different combinations. Ida Haisma suggests that all participants after this conference try to form their informal networks, so that at the next Scorus conference there can be network meetings.

Word of thanks

Joke van Antwerpen thanks Ida Haisma for leading the closing session and points out that all presentations held at the conference will be available on the conference website: http://www.hetkenniscentrum.nl/conference/index.html Furthermore, a conference journal will be sent by e-mail to all participants.

She thanks all present for their attention. She is convinced this conference has been a good recombination of policy makers, researchers, civil servants and statisticians. She hopes that Scorus will go on with these recombinations.

Derek Bond thanks the organisers on behalf of Scorus for this wonderful conference. Over his years involved in the ISI, this must be one of the most successful – and certainly one the best organised – conferences.
Competing and Caring – Conference Journal

Interviews

Radka Soukupová – ministry for Regional Development of the Czech Republic - Prague

For what organisation do you work and what is your job/expertise there?
I work for the ministry for Regional Development of the Czech Republic. My field of interest is social integration. That is at the moment a big issue in our country.

What brings you to this conference? What do you expect to learn here?
Thanks to the European Social Fund we have a big opportunity to create all kinds of social services. I've come here to know how these social services are implemented elsewhere, so we can learn from other countries and cities.

What will be your main focus (competing or caring) at the conference?
Because of my job my main focus is at the aspect of caring, and therefore I will participate in the workshops on social issues. For example one of our biggest problems is the integration of Roma people. Their children don't know the Czech language well; they don't go to school etcetera. It is very complicated to bring about their integration. The same goes for migrants from countries like Ukraine and Moldavia. So I hope to hear about best practices and to meet people who will inspire me in my work.

Will you stay in Amsterdam after the conference? What will you see or visit there?
I will leave on Saturday, so maybe you can suggest me about something to do or see in Amsterdam on Friday night?

Juha Suokas - Urban Facts Office - Helsinki

For what organisation do you work and what are you doing there?
Urban Facts is the department for city research. I work at the department of statistics. In my work I deal with economic growth and knowledge economy. I have a university education in economics, statistics and mathematics.

What brings you to this conference? This is the third time I'm at a Scorus conference. I will be giving a presentation here.

What is your main focus (competing or caring) on the conference?
My focus is knowledge economy and the information sector. That's also what my presentation is about. Especially in Helsinki, the information sector is very important. In developing metropoles one has to have many growing sectors, to be sure of future growth. Helsinki is one of the fastest growing metropoles in the future, we expect. But of course, nothing is sure.

What do you expect to learn here at the conference? The main thing for me is to see colleagues.

Is there specific information that you would like to take home from this conference?
Yes, about the knowledge economy. Apart from the Nokia-sector, there is the sector of creating content.

Is there a knowledge economy without technology?
No I don't see it.

We just heard conference organiser Joke van Antwerpen with her word of welcome about the cultural and intellectual climate. Do you see parallels with Helsinki? Are there things you would like to see in Amsterdam the next days?
Helsinki is quite a remote place, as seen from Europe, and is quite a new city, although 450 years old. Finland has not been a wealthy country during the great years you had here in the Netherlands.

But nowadays?
Nowadays there is not such a gap. This is my first time in Amsterdam. This is a lovely, lively and very nice city.

Does it remind you of Helsinki in a way?
Not very much. We don't have so many cafes.

Isabel Gallin - department of Social Development - Amsterdam

For what organisation do you work and what are you doing there?
I work at the department of Social Development of the city of Amsterdam as a process manager. I deal with a social structure plan for the city, a kind of urban planning for the social sector. What we did, is making a plan for Amsterdam for the next ten years.

Is it a plan for a certain part of Amsterdam, or for the city as a whole?
For the city as a whole, and for the whole social sector. This is the very first time for Amsterdam that we have a plan like that. It passed the city council last June. We are really proud of that, and we hope that we can strengthen the social infrastructure with it.
Interviews

Is your plan also meant for the boroughs of Amsterdam?
Yes, they are part of it. The plan is a co-production.

What brings you to this conference?
I saw the invitation and I was interested by the topics. I contacted Mart Gisel, because I wondered why the department of Social Development wasn’t included in the program. So I proposed a best practice, by Daniel Roos, who was in one of the workshops, and I chaired a workshop as well, for youth.

What is your main focus (competing or caring) on the conference?
I think competing.

In what sense?
Caring is the basis of what you do in the social sector, but it’s also interesting to see how you can compete as a city and as city manager. Especially for the social sector, usually people focus on the caring side. I think it’s interesting to also see the strength and the good examples and what we can learn from them to be more competitive.

In what ways and with what entities should Amsterdam compete as a city?
That’s an interesting question. With other, similar cities. When I was collecting all the content for the social structure plan, we didn’t manage to get into the regional aspect, because we are not so used to looking outside. I think Amsterdam should do that more. Amsterdam has a lot of problems and challenges. It should know what to invest in and what to expect from, and to get back from the region. This is something we are working on now. We go step by step. It could be interesting to see whether Amsterdam and the region have some comparison, maybe in Scandinavia or in the Ruhr-area in Germany.

That sounds more like cooperation than like competing, doesn’t it?
It depends on what you choose. If you say: we invest in the creative city, you can find some competitiveness in other cities.

What did or do you expect to learn on this conference yourself?
To hear from other countries and other cities. These kind of international conferences are very good to reflect on the position of Amsterdam, because you are put in a broader perspective.

Will you stay in Amsterdam after the conference?
No, I am leaving for Hamburg, for another conference.

How would you describe Amsterdam as a city, in one line?
A village with aspirations.

Could you draw conclusions from things you have heard so far?
One of the presentations was about policy making for immigration and labour in the sectors health, constructions and ICT. The conclusion was that the sector doesn’t matter so much and that it is more about whether you are mobilising and globalising or not in your sector. That’s something worth reminding: policy depends on the subject you talk about.

Ida Haisma - Centre for Crime Prevention and Safety – The Hague

For what organisation do you work and what are you doing there?
I work for the Centre for Crime Prevention and Safety. I am the director of a knowledge centre. We do a lot of knowledge dissemination and implementation.

What is your work used for?
It is mainly used by policy makers on the local level and in the field, in the private as well as the non-profit sector, by professionals working on the issue of crime prevention and safety.

What brings you to this conference?
I am one of the speakers and one of the co-organisers. Apart from that, I am very interested in the vision of knowledge and research between policy development and policy execution.

What is your main focus (competing or caring) on the conference?
Both, actually. Our institute works for the private as well as for the public sector, so we are very aware of the necessity to compete. Also our main object is social safety, human security. So we are very much into caring.

What did you expect from this conference yourself?
It’s not so much what I expected, but what I wanted to contribute myself: to inspire and to make people feel that if we work together and create partnerships, we can really make a difference.

Do you feel that you have succeeded in this goal?
Yes, I feel that there is a lot of energy and a lot of willingness to go on and to look for new opportunities and new partnerships.

In the closing session of the conference, you came up with a new idea, to formalise the networks and to use them on the next conference. What do you expect from that?
If I can, I will take the issue of safety and security as my own responsibility to create that network. We are going to succeed in that.
Interviews

Will you stay in Amsterdam after the conference?
No, I have to go back to look for my children, so I’m going to fetch them from school.

How would you call Amsterdam as a city?
I think it’s the nicest city in the Netherlands. Amsterdam is a city which has over a thousand possibilities, to live, to work and to visit. Amsterdam is the land of opportunities.

Berthold Feldmann – Eurostat - Luxemburg

For what organisation do you work and what are you doing there?
I work for Eurostat. Among other things I am responsible for the Urban Audit data collection. I studied to be an economist. Now since twenty years I work in the statistical office of the European Community, so I’m becoming a statistician.

Can you give a brief description of the Urban Audit and what it is about?
There was in pilot phase in 1999, where data was collected for 58 cities. After that was accomplished, the Commission thought that was a very good idea. Much use was made of these statistics. Then we decided to have a follow up, so we had another data collection in 2003 for the old member states and in 2004 for the new member states. Now we have data for 258 cities, where we collected 360 variables, so it’s a broad spectrum of topics that are covered in this survey.

Is there a difference between old and new member states as to the topics that you cover?
No, we want comparability, so we collect the same data set for all cities.

What brings you to this conference?
I’m a chairman and a speaker. At the statistical office we do the data collection, but we are very interested in what use is made of the data. So I’m curious to listen to various talks here at the conference, where people explain how they use the data and what can be made of it. Also I like to get ideas to improve the data for the next collection round, which we have scheduled for 2006.

What is your main focus (competing or caring) on the conference?
Both the economic and the social data are equal important pillars to me.

What do you expect to learn here?
To get some ideas about what could be improved or added.

How important is the use of data on a local level in a city like Amsterdam?
It is getting more and more important, not only for local policy measures but also for community policy. It is a new focus, but it is of growing importance for the political director-general at the European Commission. It is also a new pillar in the next structural funds round 2007-2013, where a certain support for urban need is foreseen.

Will you stay in Amsterdam after the conference?
No, unfortunately for private reasons I need to rush back on Saturday. Also there is a lot of work to do at the moment.

Can you give a general impression of Amsterdam?
I find it strange with all these coffee shops. The whole population must be constant on the drugs.

Thom de Graaf – former minister for Urban Policy – the Netherlands

For what organisation do you work and what are you doing there?
At this moment I do some advisory work. One of the things I do is advice the Dutch knowledge centre for cities and larger towns and the Dutch scientific organisation to start to build a Netherlands research centre for urban policy.

What brings you to this conference?
I was asked to address the conference, partly because of what I am doing at the moment as an advisor, partly because of my former function as minister for urban policy in the Netherlands.

What is your main focus (competing or caring) on the conference?
Perhaps I could concentrate on liveability of cities, because cities which attract people are generally as well economically strong based as socially developed. That means that competing and caring are two sides of the same coin.

What do you expect to learn at this conference?
An exchange of information, and examples from other countries, but especially to learn to find out on the basis of statistics and research what are the real targets for local and national governments concerning city development.

Will you stay in Amsterdam after the conference and what do you want to see?
I live in the Netherlands but not in Amsterdam. My daughter lives and studies here, so I think I will stay some hours in Amsterdam.

How would you call Amsterdam as a city?
An assembly of small villages forming a lovely big city.
Anne von Streit – University of Munich

For what organisation do you work and what are you doing there?
I work for the University of Munich. I am a geographer at the department of Environmental Sciences. At the moment, I am preparing a study for the city department of Economy and Labour concerning Munich as a knowledge city.

What brings you to this conference?
It is always very good to have the experience of different European cities. Amsterdam is quite international, so you can exchange experiences. That’s really valuable for my own research.

What is your main focus (competing or caring) on the conference?
That’s a difficult question, for one shouldn’t go without the other, but to be honest, I think more about competing in a knowledge economy. What are the prerequisites of cities to compete in a knowledge economy?

Does this competing also go for your work for the university? Do you also compete as a knowledge centre with other universities?
It’s going into this direction in Germany, in Bavaria, where more universities specialise and compete with each other. This is a measure taken by politicians from the way they see universities.

This is not something you favour yourself, I understand?
It is a bit difficult in research, I think. It’s very good to have centres of excellence, but for the social sciences this is not easy, because they also have to compete with the sciences, that get much more money. Research is different from the economy.

What do you expect to learn here at the conference?
Experiences from other cities. When you come from another country, you just have a different view on certain things. It’s quite interesting to see things from different angles.

Is there a specific project you can learn from?
Combining competing and caring in cities. I think of a project from Amsterdam getting young people together so that they find employers.

Will you stay in Amsterdam after the conference en what do you want to see?
Yes, I stay until Sunday. I will join the excursions to the Docklands and to Parkstad. And Sunday I will just stroll around the city.

Joke van Antwerpen - director of hosting organisation O+S - Amsterdam

What has been the aim of this conference and what were your expectations of it?
Our main goal was to bring researchers, statisticians and policymakers together. Professionally speaking they should get to know each other better and I think many of them feel the need to. The conference is the first step in that process. My impression is that the conference has succeeded in this aim. Participants are interested in taking the presentations home and many contacts have been established.

What has been your main focus (competing or caring) at the conference?
In my view both aspects are important and interesting. O+S is engaged in both fields of research, but the aspect of competing is somewhat newer to us. It does inspire me to hear about creative cities, what makes them succeed. It is the combination however that’s important.

Have your expectations of the conference come true?
Sure. There was a large diversity of participants and visitors. I have attended some heated and interesting discussions, for instance on the definition of ethnicity. This definition depends on historical contexts and therefore differs a lot in countries like Germany, the UK and the Netherlands. Given this comparable data as a basis for policymaking. Personally I’m quite interested in the issue of creative knowledge cities. We know the ingredients for success, but as yet don’t grasp how these make cities like Munich or Amsterdam ‘tick’. So we must conclude that in this field more research is needed to unveil the secret. That’s a conclusion that O+S feels at home with.

Scott Burnham – Urbis - Manchester

For what organisation do you work and what is your job/expertise there?
I’ve come to this conference as creative director of Urbis, a centre for the creative exploration of cities and urban culture in Manchester. We explore how creativity can impact a city – not only Manchester but cities all over
the world - and how the creative output of organisations can contribute to their regeneration. I see Urban as a facilitator between urbanism and the individual.

What has brought you to this conference? What do you expect to learn here?
I want to learn about some of the most interesting developments in different cities; Lisbon for example is a fascinating city to study. What interests me about Amsterdam is the attention that is paid to creative industries and the infrastructure. I’d like to pick up concepts that we might come to display in Manchester, so that others may learn from it.
I’m looking forward to participate with my contribution, but I’ve also come here as a student, to find out what’s happening.

The conference title is ’Competing and Caring’. Which of these two is your main focus at the conference?
I don’t think I will choose between one or the other. I’m more interested in monitoring the different ’competing and caring’ activities, to reflect on them and learn from them than in taking a stand on certain issues. As a creative director I consider that as my main role.

Will you stay in Amsterdam after the conference, and if so, what will you see or do there?
Yes, I’ll stay a couple of days. Amsterdam is my most favourite city in the world and I take every opportunity to visit it. I will roam about, but also will visit the Stedelijk near the Central Station. Club 11 seems to be a very good place too. And I have good friends here, so for me this visit is like a dream come true.

Quotes

You can’t reorganise without making mistakes.
Rita Süßmuth

Policy for migrants should be changed in policy with migrants.
Rita Süßmuth

Immigrants are part of the solution, not part of the problem.
Kofi Annan

Culture is a tool for regeneration.
Scott Burnham

The transformation of the fortress shows us the economic benefits and that’s an extra argument against the contemporary meanings, that the conversion of Brownfields always must bring an economical loss.
Vladimira Silhánková

Redecoration of an area is not enough because it doesn’t change the underlying social structures of the community.
Daniel Roos

There is an increasing attention for the culture of cities as a factor of distinction within the global network, as a source of urban renewal and competitiveness.
Jan van der Borg

Big cities are the drivers of European growth, also in the future.
Willem van Winden

The next stage of the digital strategy must be to use the e-infrastructure to improve the knowledge and skills of those people, who otherwise would be left behind.
Dave Carter

The programme was a huge disappointment. Money is not enough.
Nick Tilley

It strikes me that we look at the policy development at a rather technical, rational way, but crime is an emotional issue and so is crime reduction.
Marnix Eysink Smeets

American cities show that you don’t have to be ghetto-free to be competitive.
Lewis Dijkstra

Silicon Valley has moved to Bangalore, as we all know.
Han Entzinger
About the conference

The “Competing and Caring” conference was a joint initiative of the Standing Committee on Regional and Urban Statistics (SCORUS Europe), the City of Amsterdam (Department for Research and Statistics, O+S), and KCGS, the Dutch knowledge centre for larger towns and cities. Its aim was to assist cities with practically oriented research and concrete policy instruments to reinforce the economic and social strength of cities.

At the European summit held in Lisbon in March 2000, European leaders made it their goal to make Europe “the world’s most competitive and dynamic knowledge economy by 2010”. At the Gothenburg EU summit of June 2001 issues of sustainability and social policy were added to the Lisbon agenda. Ever since, general consensus has been that the key to successful urban policy lies in the combination of greater economic competitiveness and attention to social inclusion and sustainability. The question is, of course, how progress can be measured and how research can contribute to innovative urban policy.

The conference Competing and Caring provided cities with an overview of innovative instruments, practically oriented research and case studies that can contribute to an economically and socially stronger Europe. Particular attention was paid to the Urban Audit, which has collected fundamental statistics on 258 European towns and cities. Europe’s major cities are finding it increasingly important to be able to determine and set out their standing in Europe. For this, comparative research is vital. The conference was aimed to build bridges between theory and practice and between researchers and policy makers.

About the organisers

O+S

O+S, the Department for Research and Statistics, was founded in 1894, and is the department for research and statistics of the municipality of Amsterdam. By means of research O+S provides information that is helpful for designing and evaluating policy.

O+S produces a number of relevant basic statistics, but also conducts sizeable inquiries among the inhabitants of Amsterdam. O+S disposes of extensive and up to date information about the city of Amsterdam, for example in the fields of living, liveability and safety, population and labour, customer satisfaction and employee satisfaction.

www.os.amsterdam.nl

Dutch Centre for Crime Prevention and Safety

CCV (Dutch Centre for Crime Prevention & Safety) is the pre-eminent national central knowledge centre that develops and implements coherent instruments designed to enhance community safety. CCV stimulates cooperation between public and private organisations to achieve a coordinated, integrated approach to crime reduction, and forms a bridge between policy and practice.

CCV is set up as a independent foundation. The executive tasks of a number of organisations are combined into one single ‘agency’. Each partner, private or public, contributes to crime prevention and security according to its own responsibilities and capabilities.

www.ccv.nu

KCGS International

KCGS International is the international division of the Dutch Knowledge centre for larger towns and cities (KCGS). It was set up to make the knowledge in the Dutch database available to towns and cities throughout Europe, and to play a leading role in the exchange of knowledge about the problems facing Europe’s towns and cities. For those in search of knowledge about urban policy in the Netherlands it is quite simply the premier Dutch source.

Cities can inspire each other when it comes to urban policy. Both nationally and internationally. By making use of one another’s experiences, everyone can move forward. KCGS International plays an active role in the exchange of knowledge between different European cities. The centre aims to be an intersection in the possession and exchange of knowledge, and thereby to offer support in the event of management problems at the city level, both to Dutch cities and to other cities in the rest of Europe. KCGS International collects knowledge about and from European cities, to make it more comprehensive and to make it available to all those involved in urban policy.

www.kcgsi.nl

Scorus

Scorus is a standing committee of the International Association of Official Statistics (IAOS), which, in turn, is a section of the International Statistical Association (ISI). The remit of Scorus is Regional and Urban Statistics and Research.

www.scorusnet.com