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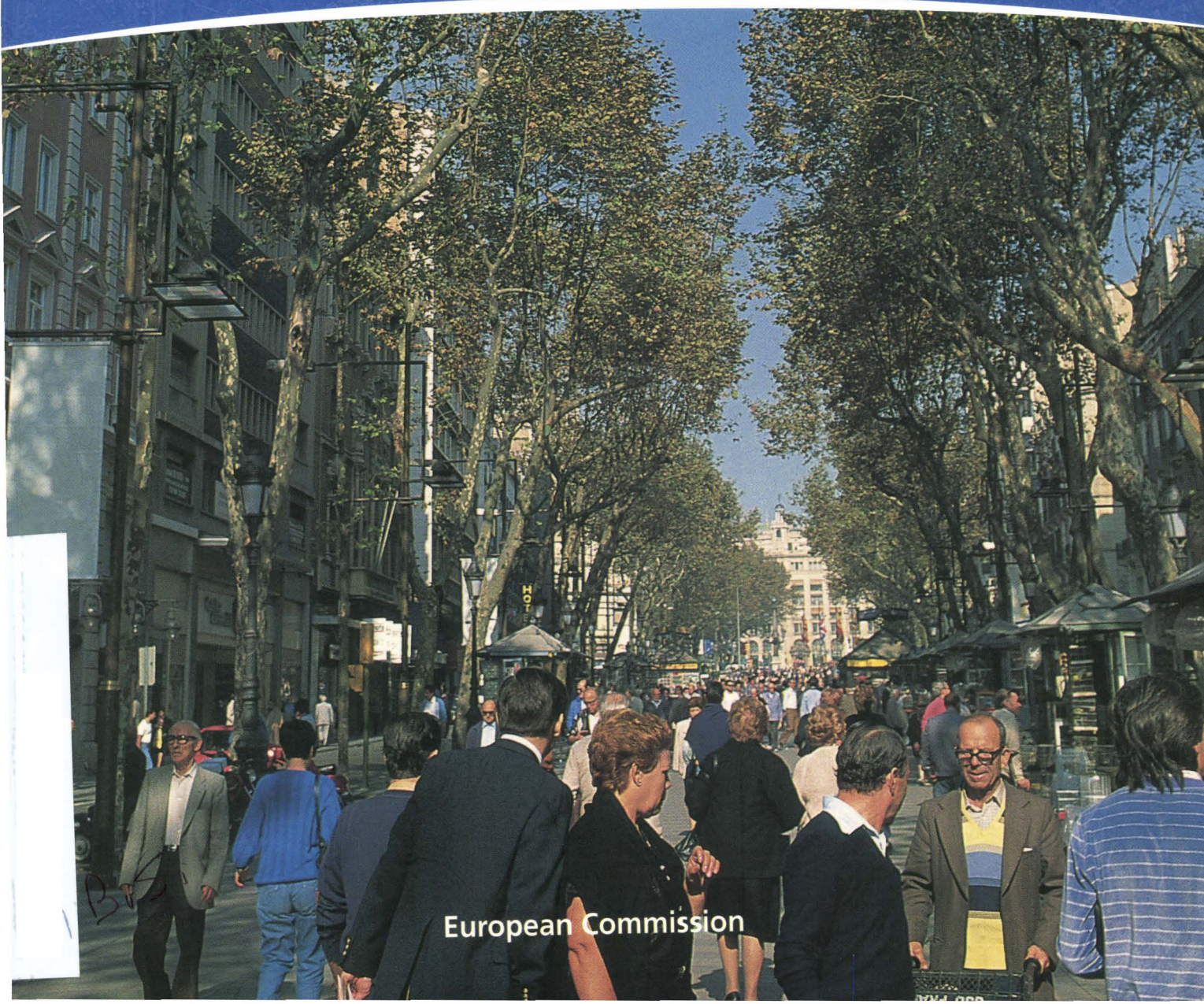


European Union
Regional Policy

A7336

The urban Audit

The Yearbook, summary results
for each city



European Commission

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Regional Policy**

The urban Audit

**The Yearbook, summary results
for each city**

European Commission

The urban Audit is supported by the European Commission. It is aimed at improving comparative information on urban areas. The urban Audit was supervised by Marcello ROMA and Mireille GRUBERT of Directorate General for Regional Policy and Gilles DECAND and Berthold FELDMAN of Eurostat.

The realisation of the pilot phase of the urban Audit was entrusted to ERECO under the direction of David TAYLOR, Cambridge Econometrics, Nick BOZEAT, Ecotec, Michael PARKINSON, EIUA, and Mireia BELIL, Borakasi and including a network of national and city level correspondents.

Further information on the urban Audit can be accessed at the INFOREGIO web site (<http://info regio.cec.eu.int/urban/audit>).

Cataloguing data can be found at the end of this publication.

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Foreword

This is the first edition of the Urban Yearbook. It presents the main results of the pilot phase of the Urban Audit. The purpose of the Urban Audit is to provide a resource allowing comparisons across national boundaries on conditions in EU urban areas. The work has, for the first time, brought together information from 58 major EU cities concerning a wide range of aspects of the 'quality of life' in urban areas.

This process has engaged directly the city authorities who were invited by the European Commission to participate. Though practice concerning information collection and management varies between and within countries, use has been made of a large number of local data sources, in order to supplement the 'official statistics' available at national levels.

To achieve this, close co-operation has been necessary between the European Commission and the cities. Many individuals within the cities, in statistical agencies at the national levels, and in other agencies at the local level have contributed to the work. Without this active co-operation, the completion of the pilot phase would not have been possible. Special thanks are due to the cities of Bilbao and Nuremberg who were invited to 'test' the manual and procedures being developed during the pilot phase to discover the ease with which they could be applied to other cities not yet participating in the Urban Audit. The statistical results from these cities are not included in the urban Yearbook. The advice and feedback will be used however, to inform the future plans of the Urban Audit.

The results of the pilot phase are, we hope, of immediate interest to city authorities and citizens alike. However, the value of the information brought together in the pilot phase of the Urban Audit will be much increased if steps are taken to fill the gaps, to update the information, to increase the number of participating cities, to improve the richness of the information in particular domains, and to ensure easy and wide access to the detailed information. The European Commission proposes to continue to work with the cities to this end.

The Urban Audit has been directed and managed by Directorate General REGIO, Regional Policy, unit A.1 and Eurostat. Other Directorates of the European Commission have advised on aspects of the work. The urban Yearbook and other products have been prepared by a team of consultants and researchers brought together under the umbrella of ERECO for the Urban Audit pilot phase. The opinions expressed in the Urban Audit products are not necessarily those of the European Commission.

The results of the Urban Audit pilot phase are published in three Volumes.

Volume I provides the first part of the Yearbook with an overview of the results and brief analyses of the apparent differences in results between different types of cities and emerging trends. Volume I also presents the main results in a series of comparative tables so that findings may be compared between cities and with the results at the Conurbation/Wider Territorial Unit and national levels.

Volume II, which is the second part of the Yearbook, presents the summary results for each of the 58 cities. The presentation of findings allows the reader to see how a particular city compares with the other Urban Audit cities and, if appropriate, the variation between scores at the city and Conurbation/Wider Territorial Unit level.

In addition to this publication, the pilot phase of the Urban Audit generated several other outputs, which are publicly available. Namely:

- An **Urban Audit Web Site** (<http://www.inforegio.cec.int/urban/audit/>). Visitors to the Web Site can investigate different aspects of the Urban Audit process and have access to the results contained in this urban Yearbook and Individual City Audits. The Web site also provides access to the bibliography of parallel work concerning urban indicators. Where applicable, hyperlinks are provided from the Urban Audit Web Site to the sites of participating cities.
- **Individual City Audits**, for each of the 58 Urban Audit Cities. These Individual City Audits elaborate on the information summarised for each city in this document and are 'virtual' annexes to the Yearbook. They include maps on population density and land use illustrating the City and WTU/Conurbations boundaries used in the Urban Audit. They are available via the Urban Audit Web Site.

The Urban Audit Volume II: Summary Results for Each City

Foreword	1
Introduction	5
Notes of caution	5
Summary results	6
• Germany	
1. Berlin	8
2. Hamburg	12
3. Munich	16
4. Cologne	20
5. Frankfurt	24
6. Essen	28
7. Stuttgart	32
8. Leipzig	36
9. Dresden	40
• Austria	
10. Graz	44
11. Vienna	48
• Belgium	
12. Antwerp	52
13. Brussels	56
• Denmark	
14. Copenhagen	60
• Spain	
15. Madrid	64
16. Barcelona	68
17. Valencia	72
18. Seville	76
19. Saragossa	80
20. Malaga	84
• Finland	
21. Helsinki	88
• France	
22. Marseilles	92
23. Lyon	96
24. Toulouse	100
25. Nice	104
26. Strasbourg	108
27. Bordeaux	112
28. Nantes	116
29. Lille	120
• Greece	
30. Athens	124
31. Thessaloniki	128
32. Patras	132

• Italy	
33. Rome	136
34. Milan	140
35. Naples	144
36. Turin	148
37. Palermo	152
38. Genoa	156
39. Florence	160
40. Bari	164
• Ireland	
41. Dublin	168
42. Cork	172
• Luxemburg	
43. Luxembourg	176
• Netherlands	
44. Amsterdam	180
45. Rotterdam	184
• Portugal	
46. Lisbon.....	188
47. Oporto	192
48. Braga	196
• United-Kingdom	
49. Birmingham	200
50. Leeds	204
51. Glasgow	208
52. Bradford	212
53. Liverpool	216
54. Edinburgh	220
55. Manchester	224
56. Cardiff	228
• Sweden	
57. Stockholm	232
58. Gothenburg	236

Introduction

This volume of the Yearbook presents the main findings of the Urban Audit for each of the 58 Urban Audit cities. The information comprises:

- A short **written summary to introduce the city** to users of the Urban Audit. It is intended to be objective and balanced, the same format and style have been used for each city.
- **Two location and introductory maps** showing the city and Wider Territorial Unit/Conurbation boundaries and key features of the urban area.
- **A summary of the results of the Urban Audit for the city.** The summaries indicate the position of the city relative to the other 57 cities participating in the Urban Audit for which information is available for the particular indicator. It should be stressed that a relatively high or relatively low score does not correspond to a value judgement of either 'good' or 'bad'. The summaries also highlight where caution must be shown in interpreting the relative position of the city because of variations in definition used in different national and city contexts. Further information on such variations may be given in the Yearbook Comparative section (Volume I) and in the more detailed results in the Individual City Audits on the Urban Audit web site¹. Where data is missing, the following codes giving the reason are shown:
 - N.Av1: data does not exist (sometimes information exists for part but not all of the indicators).
 - N.Av2: data does exist, but there is no approval to publish
 - N.Av3: data exists but requires processing and / or purchasing prior to possible inclusion in the Urban Audit.
 - N.Av4: data was not provided in time for inclusion
 - N.Av5: data missing for another reason
 - N.Ap: the cell is not appropriate

The summaries draw together the more detailed results of the Urban Audit for the individual cities. The summaries are presented in the order of cities given in the terms of reference for the Urban Audit pilot phase.

Notes of Caution

Every effort has been made during the pilot phase of the Urban Audit to generate results that allow for valid comparisons between cities. There are, however, a number of factors which limit the quality of information and the comparability of indicator scores between cities.

Some of the datasets which inform the indicators and variables for which information has been compiled are based upon sample surveys, estimates and modelling approaches. The process of data collection is sometimes ad hoc and the results 'unofficial'. The individual city summaries indicate graphically where doubts over the quality of the data source exist.

The confidence with which comparisons between the cities can be made on the scores for particular indicators is influenced by the precise definitions used for the variables. There are variations in the definitions between member states and also between cities within member states. The approach adopted during the Urban Audit pilot phase was nevertheless to collect information even though there exist such variations, and to point out to users where the validity of comparison is reduced by this variation.

¹ Urban audit web site <http://www.inforegio.cec.int/urban/audit>

The main reasons for caution in viewing the results given below in the individual city summaries are as follows:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Population: | There are differences in national retirement ages. |
| 2. Nationality: | The number of EU member states has changed during the reference period and, in some countries, country of births rather than nationality is recorded. |
| 4. Labour Market and Unemployment: | There are variations in the methods of counting the 'unemployed' and defining economically active population both over time and between countries. |
| 5. Income, Disparities and Poverty: | Household income is subject to variations in definition (for example income may be gross or net of tax). |
| 6. Housing: | There are variations in the definition of housing tenure. |
| 7. Health: | The definitions of life expectancy at birth may vary. |
| 8. Crime: | The methods of recording crime and classifying crime are subject to major variations. |
| 9. Employment: | The methods of classifying employment vary between countries |
| 10. Economic Activity: | There are different methods of calculating GDP at the urban scale. |
| 11. Civic Involvement: | Regulations affecting eligibility to vote (for example voting age and voting rights of non-nationals) vary between countries. |
| 11. Municipal Budget: | The procedures for measuring Municipal expenditure vary and are influenced by factors such as the accounting treatment of 'investment' and the division of responsibilities between Municipal level authorities. |
| 12. Education and Training Provision: | Definition of crèches vary. For many cities, data is available for the number of "children" or "students" rather than the number of "places". The age at which compulsory education ends varies between countries as does the meaning of the concepts: 'minimum qualifications'; and, higher and further education. There have also been difficulties in tracking the performance and progress of 'reference year' students. |
| 13. Level of Educational Qualifications: | Some difficulties have been experienced applying the ISCED level definition to the populations in the different cities. |
| 14. Air quality and Noise: | The number of sampling points for NO ₂ and their locations affect the score. |
| 15. Water: | Sampling techniques vary. |

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 16. Waste Management: | Systems of data collection vary as does the definition of 'recycling'. |
| 17. Land Use: | Systems of measuring and defining 'green spaces to which the public has access' vary considerably. |
| 18. Travel Patterns: | The systems of gathering data relevant to this domain vary. They are normally sample surveys and different categories of mode and purpose of travel are applied. |
| 19. Energy Use: | Definitions of energy type vary and the data may not be related to urban boundaries. |
| 21. Culture and Recreation: | There are variations in the definition of 'concerts', 'museum' and 'sports facilities' and methods of obtaining data on usage. Attendance figures are often underestimated because they do not refer to all venues. |

BERLIN

Berlin is the capital of the Federal Republic of Germany and the seat of parliament and government. With its 3.4 million inhabitants, Berlin is the largest city in Germany and is developing into a metropolis of sciences, arts, media, services and specific productive industries.

Since the beginning of the 1990s, Berlin has been undergoing radical structural changes, with a reduction in industrial production and a steady growth in the services, sciences and research sectors. There has also been an increase in tourism and trade fair conventions.

Overall, Berlin has a labour force of approximately 1.4 million, around a third of which work in the services industry. After reunification in 1990, the population of Berlin grew, reaching its peak in 1994, with 3.5 million inhabitants. From that date, the population started to decline due to emigration. Since 1994, birth rates have been increasing, particularly in the eastern part of Berlin.

The level of education and training of Berlin's population is high, with over one-third of the working population having graduated from an advanced school, and almost half being skilled workers. During recent years, structural changes within the economy of Berlin have led to an increase in unemployment. In 1998 the source of income for more than 12% of the population of Berlin consisted of unemployment or social security benefits.

The public transport system within Berlin meets modern requirements with inner-city rail services, an underground metro system and tramways. There are also good connections with the surrounding districts and outer regions. Berlin is also connected to the German and European train network. Berlin currently has three airports with a total capacity of more than 12 million passengers per year.

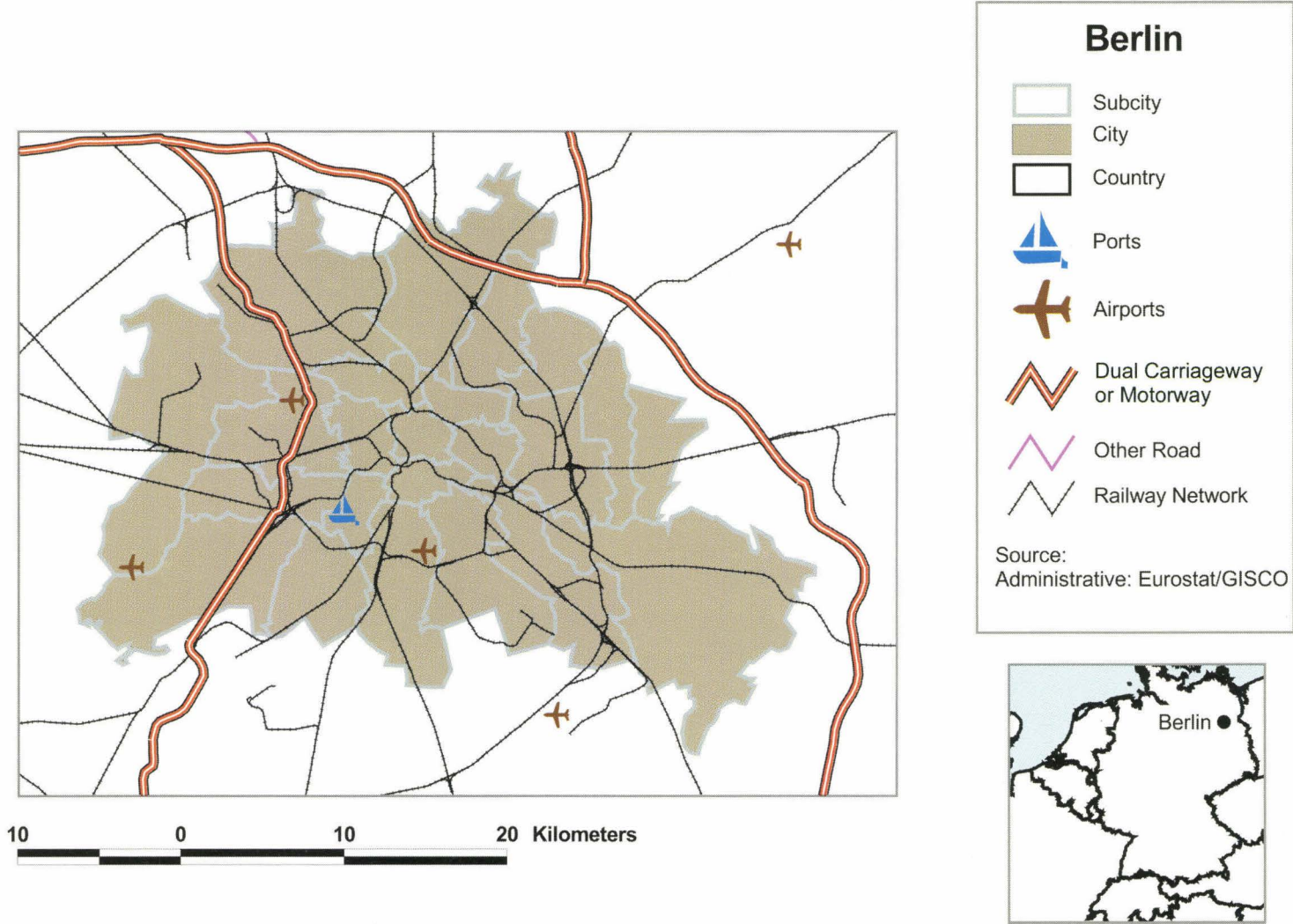
The city is home to three opera houses, over 160 museums, 150 theatres, 8 symphonic orchestras and a dynamic, non-subsidised arts scene.

Berlin is one of 16 federal states or Länder of the Federal Republic of Germany. Since reunification in October 1990, the whole of Berlin has had the status of a federal Land. It also has the status of a city-state, such that it is both a Land of the Federation and an urban municipality.

Legislation for the Land of Berlin is under the responsibility of the parliamentary assembly - Berliner Abgeordnetenhaus - which is directly elected every four years by the residents of Berlin through lists of candidates standing for election in either the Land or the districts of Berlin. The parliamentary assembly elected in 1995 consists of 206 members. The parliamentary assembly elects the governing Mayor and, on his proposal, his deputy and the senators heading the different departments.

The municipality of Berlin falls into 23 administrative units (districts) which are self-organised and self-governed. By the year 2001, the number of administrative units within the city will be reduced from 23 to 12.

Berlin



Individual City Audit Summary

Berlin

INDICATORS	Score ²	CITY LEVEL Comparison with UA cities ³						SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
		1	2	3	4	5	Cases ⁴	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
Total resident population (1997)	3458763	●					58	N.Av2	N.Av2		😊	😊
Population change (1991-1997) (%)	0.37			●			58				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1997)	29.51					●	57	N.Av2	N.Av2	N.Av2 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1996)	12.58		●				57				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1996)	10.69	●					55				😊	😊
Average size of households (1996)	1.92					●	58				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1996)	70.01	●					58				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1996)	63.55		●				58				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1996)	N.Av5						57	N.Av2	N.Av2	N.Av2 pp		😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	N.Av5						41	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		😊
Median weekly household income (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	349.7			●			32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%) (1996)	22.93						21				😊	
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%)	N.Av1						48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av1						18					
Life expectancy at birth (years) (1996)	75.61				●		32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	171.85	●					48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%)	N.Av1						46					😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1996)	N.Av1						55					😊
Employment change (1991-1996) (%)	0.37		●				53				😊	😊
GDP per capita (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av3						44					😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1995)	68.56		●				55				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1995)	38.35	●					54				😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av1						43					😊
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%)	N.Av5						27					

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city

² Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been processed/ purchased for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Missing for another reason.

³ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects the 'fifth' position of the city's score relative to the other cities for which information is available (where 29 or more scores are available) where 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.

⁴ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁵ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁶ DQ : Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate 😊: poor

⁷ CNC : Cross-National Comparability of Data 😊: good 😊:adequate 😊: poor

Individual City Audit Summary

Berlin

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1996)	24.4		●				33				☹	☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population)	NAv1						26					
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%)	NAv1						44					☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%)	NAv1						44					☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time)	N.Av1						40					☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1						12					
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1996)	65.40					●	39				☹	☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	900.74	●					50				☹	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	19.33			●			44				☹	☹
Population density (pop. Per km ²) (1996)	3878.84			●			58	N.Av2	N.Av2	N.Av2 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person (1996) ⁸	23.6			●			35	N.Av2	N.Av2	N.Av2 pp	☹	☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%)	N.Av1						31					☹
Total electricity consumed per person (toe)	N.Av1						19					
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	2.71				●		45				☹	☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	0.85			●			35				☹	☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	1.88		●				44				☹	☹

⁸ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

HAMBURG

The Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg is located in the lower reaches of the Elbe River between the North Sea (100km) and the Baltic Sea (75km). With its 1.7 million inhabitants it is not only Germany's second largest city but also one of the states (Länder) of the Federal Republic of Germany. The city-state covers an area of 755.3 sq.km.

Hamburg has a total workforce of 0.9 million of which 250,000 are commuters to the city. Its economy is dominated by the service sector representing some three quarters of total employment. While trade and transport have traditionally been significant, today nearly 50% are employed in the media, consultancy, software supply, hotel and catering and consumer-oriented skilled trades. Banking and insurance are other key sectors in Hamburg's economy. Hamburg is a leading centre of the German media industry, with about 7,500 companies working in this sector. Hamburg-based publishers account for more than 50% of total newspaper and magazine sales in Germany. In recent years, the media industry - including multimedia and telecommunications - has expanded more than any other industry.

At the same time, Hamburg remains one of Germany's leading industrial locations. Currently about 190,000 people are employed in this sector, 140,000 of them in manufacturing (mechanical engineering, computer industries, electrical engineering, optical precision instruments). The aircraft construction industry is one of the largest employers. The fuselage sections of the entire Airbus family are built and the two narrow-body jets A 319 and A 321 are assembled and prepared for final customer delivery. Hamburg Airport has a traffic volume of 127,000 flights and over 9 million passengers per year.

The Port of Hamburg is a modern logistics, distribution, processing and refining centre. It is the largest in Germany with an annual cargo turnover in excess of 70 million tons per year and with more than 3 million TEUs per year, it is one of the six largest container ports in the world. Some 100,000 jobs depend directly or indirectly on the port activity. Over 250 national and more than 200 international block-train-services link the port with economic centres in Germany and Central Europe.

More than 2,300 foreign trade firms operate in Hamburg and some 3,500 international firms are represented here. The turnover of Hamburg's foreign trade companies (without transit traffic) reached an amount of more than 51 billion Euro in 1997.

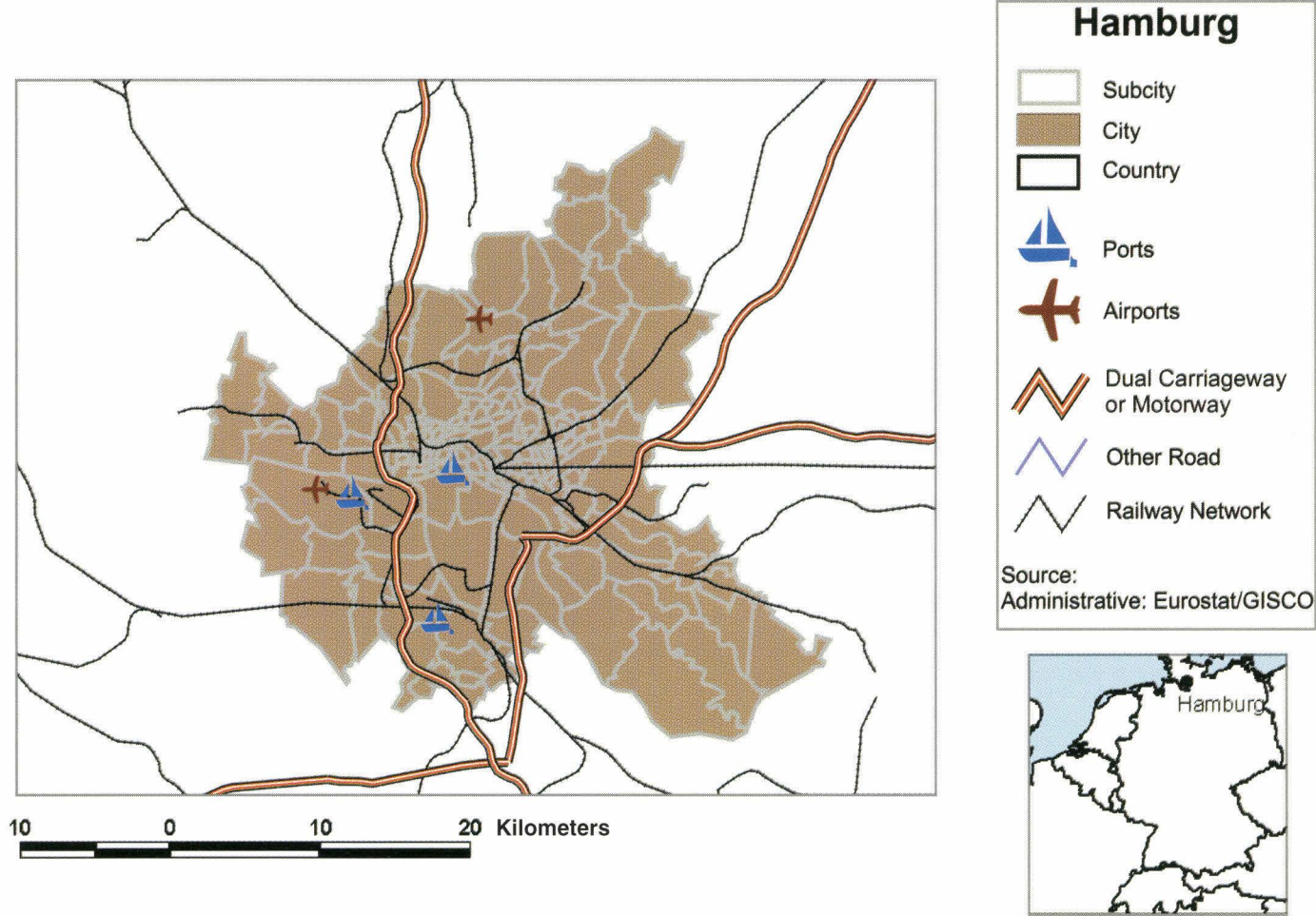
Hamburg has 10 universities with a total of about 66,000 students. In addition, some 250 R&D-Institutions with nearly 5,000 scientists make Hamburg a dynamic centre for scientific formation, research and development, especially in sea- and climate research, laser physics, biotechnology and bio-medicine. Hamburg is home of "DESY" (Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron).

Hamburg also offers a large number of leisure and cultural activities. For example, there are some 40 public and private museums and 30 theatres, among them the Hamburg Opera and three renowned musical theatres, and more than 3,000 restaurants with an international variety of food. With 55 million visitors coming to Hamburg each year, up to 60,000 jobs depend directly or indirectly on tourism.

The City-State Parliament is known as the Bürgerschaft; the state government is the Senate.

The City of Hamburg is part of the metropolitan region of Greater Hamburg, which also includes 14 other districts. Greater Hamburg covers a total area of 18,116 sq.km and has a population of approximately four million.

Hamburg



Individual City Audit Summary

Hamburg

INDICATORS	Score ²	CITY LEVEL						SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
		Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total resident population (1996)	1707247	●					58	11092	31385		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1996) (%)	0.87			●			58				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1996)	31.13				●		57	33.58	19.06	14.5 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1996)	15.99	●					57				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1996)	12.88	●					55				😊	😊
Average size of households (1996)	1.88					●	58				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1996)	63.90		●				58				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1996)	64.51		●				58				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1996)	6.88				●		57	2.78	12.5	9.72 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	11.40					●	41	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Median weekly household income (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	356			●			32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%) (1996)	19.81						21				😊	
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%)	N.Av1						48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av1						18					
Life expectancy at birth (years) (1991)	75.66				●		32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	159.44	●					48	76	460	1: 6.05 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%)	N.Av1						46					😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1996)	79.7		●				55				😊	😊
Employment change (1980-1996) (%)	-0.13			●			53				😊	😊
GDP per capita (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av3						44					😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1997)	68.68		●				55				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1997)	36.36	●					54				😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av1						43					😊
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%) (1996)	22.73						27				😊	

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city

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	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1996)	25.00		●				33				☹	☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population)	NAv1						26					
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1996)	N.Av1						44					☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1996)	N.Av1						44					☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	3.0		●				40				☹	☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%) (1996)	18.0						12				☹	
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1996)	65.75				●		39				☹	☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	566.88		●				50				☹	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	84.56					●	44				☹	☹
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	2260.3					●	58	1844	12198	1: 6.61 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq. m per person) (1996) ⁸	31.1	●					35	11.2	8.9	2.3 pp	☹	☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%)	N.Av1						31					☹
Total electricity consumed per person (toe) (1996)	0.6179						19				☹	
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	2.54					●	45				☹	☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	N.Av1						35					☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	N.Av1						44					☹

⁸ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

MUNICH

Munich is the capital of the State of Bavaria. It has an urban population of 1,3 million and an outer metropolitan population of 1,2 million.

The Munich economy is mixed in structure. Munich is home to the production of vehicles by BMW, MAN and Kraus Maffei, to telecommunications, computer and electronic equipment produced by Siemens, to the production of light bulbs by Osram, glasses by Rodenstock, and to the reputable Munich breweries.

Over 4,000 companies located in the Munich area are active in the new technologies sector. Munich has gained an international reputation as the "Isar Valley" metropolis, due to its leading position in microelectronics, hardware and software. Most global players in this field have established offices in the Munich region: Apple, Compaq, Intel, Lotus, Microsoft, Oracle, Siemens Nixdorf and Texas Instruments. Munich is also home to small and medium enterprises, as well as to companies in the sectors of biotechnology and genetic engineering, biochemistry, medical engineering, energy, measurement, testing and control technology, information and communications technology, and research in new materials.

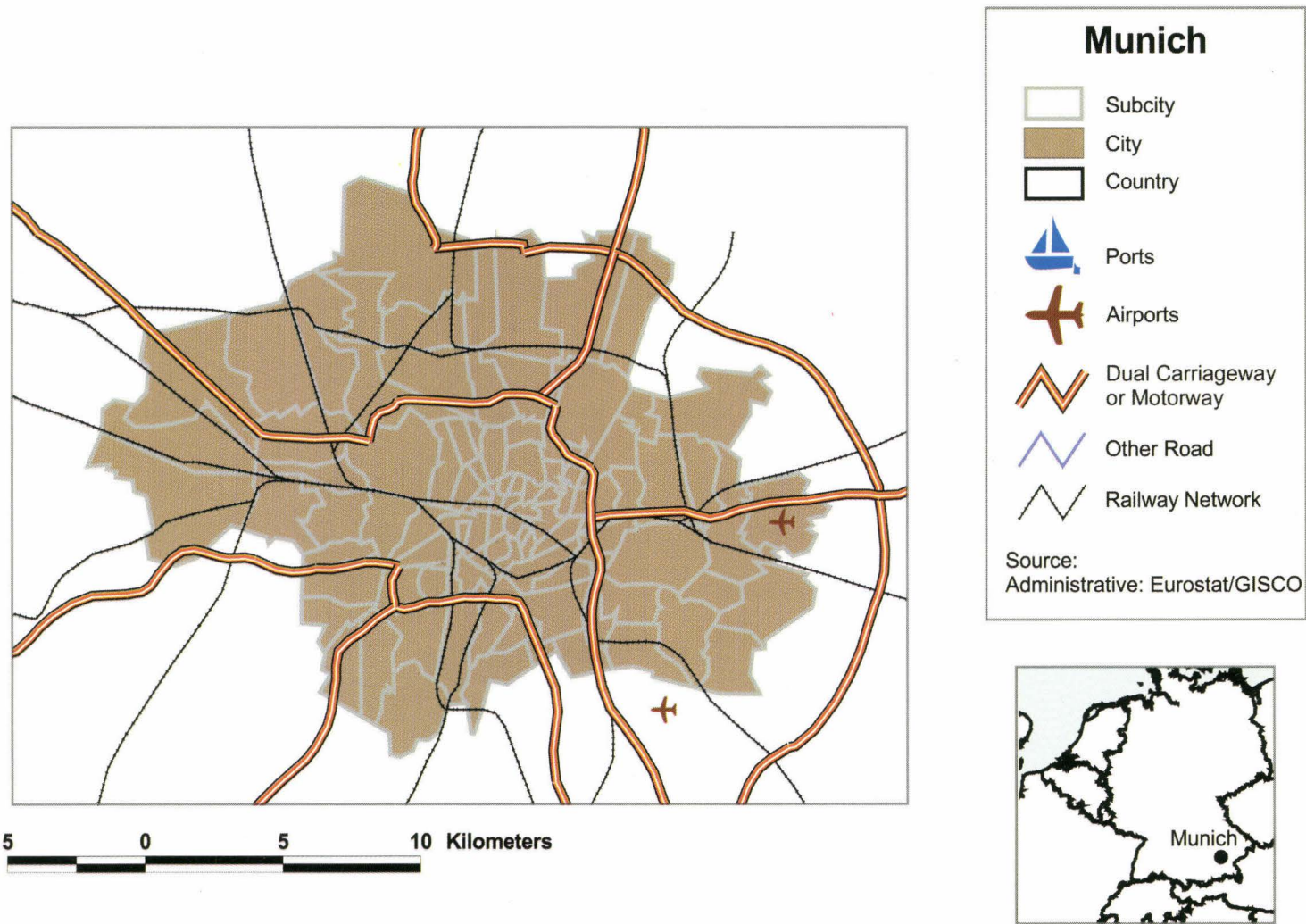
Whilst employment in the manufacturing sector has been falling since the beginning of the 1970s, employment in the services sector has experienced a continuous increase. At the beginning of the 1990s, 70% of the Munich's workforce was in the services sector. The Munich region is a centre for media. The Munich-based media industry employs over 115,000 people, i.e. one job in ten and 6,700 companies in the media sector are located in Munich and its surrounding areas. Printing, multimedia and advertising have been key growth sectors since 1998.

Approximately 15% of people employed in Munich have a university degree or similar qualifications. The economic activity level within Munich is 54.7%. The unemployment rate was 5.8% in 1998, below Germany's national rate.

At the end of 1998, over 20% of Munich's population was foreign (predominantly from Turkey and the former Yugoslavia). Approximately 50% of the population consists of one person households, the number of lone parent families has increased.

Munich's cultural attributes include the old and the new Pinakothek, the forthcoming Pinakothek of Modern Art, the Lenbach Gallery, the Hypo-Kunsthalle, the House of Arts, the German Museum, the National Theatre with its Opera Festivals, the Kammerspiele theatre, the Gasteig Cultural Centre with its Philharmonic Hall, the Residenz and the castle of Nymphenburg. 50 museums, 60 private galleries, 65 private theatres and over 100 public and scientific libraries, as well as a dynamic art-scene and a large variety of 'subcultural' activities all contribute to Munich's cultural life. Amongst the popular festivals, the Oktoberfest is the world's biggest event of its kind and attracts millions of visitors from all continents.

Munich



Individual City Audit Summary

Munich

INDICATORS	Score ²	CITY LEVEL						SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
		Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total resident population (1996)	1321557	●					58	N.Av2	N.Av2		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1996) (%)	2.3		●				58				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1996)	27.36					●	57	N.Av2	N.Av2	N.Av2 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1996)	21.65	●					57				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1996)	15.20	●					55				😊	😊
Average size of households (1996)	1.83					●	58				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1996)	69.81	●					58				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1996)	72.17	●					58				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1996)	4.65					●	57	N.Av2	N.Av2	N.Av2 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (1996)	8.00					●	41	N.Av2	N.Av2	N.Av2 pp	😊	😊
Median weekly household income (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	400		●				32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1	😊	😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%) (1996)	16.00						21				😊	
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1996)	20.27					●	48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income (1996)	N.Av1						18					
Life expectancy at birth (years) (1996)	76.50				●		32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	86.64				●		48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%)	N.Av3						46					😊
Proportion of employment in services (%)	N.Av3						55					😊
Employment change (1980-1996) (%)	N.Av3						53					😊
GDP per capita (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av3						44					😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1996)	52.84				●		55				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1996)	46.25	●					54				😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita ((euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av3						43					😊
Proportion of students completing compulsory education (with minimum qualifications %) (1996)	38.69						27				😊	

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city.

² Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been purchased/processed for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Other, missing for another reason.

³ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects indicator score's quintile position relative to other city where 29 or more scores are available for the indicator. 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.

⁴ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁵ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁶ DQ : Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate

⁷ CNC : Cross-National Comparability of Data 😊: good 😊:adequate 😊: poor

Individual City Audit Summary

Munich

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	Cases ⁴					
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1996)	19.1				●		33				☹	☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population)	N.Av1						26					
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%)	N.Av1						44					☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%)	N.Av1						44					☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time)	N.Av5						40					☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1						12					
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1996)	86.97			●			39				☹	☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	610.38		●				50				☹	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	98.62	●					44				☹	☹
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	4256.8		●				58	N.Av2	N.Av2	N.Av2 ra	☹	☹
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) ⁸ (1996)	27.36		●				35	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	☹	☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%) (1991)	40.18	●					31				☹	☹
Total electricity consumed per person(toe) (1996)	0.4028						19				☹	
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	3.83			●			45				☹	☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	0.94			●			35				☹	☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	1.77			●			44				☹	☹

⁸ For city level indicator is in square meters, for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

COLOGNE

Cologne is located on the Rhine in Western Germany. With around 1 million inhabitants, Cologne is the fourth largest city in the Federal Republic of Germany, and is the economic and cultural focus for the region of North Rhine-Westphalia.

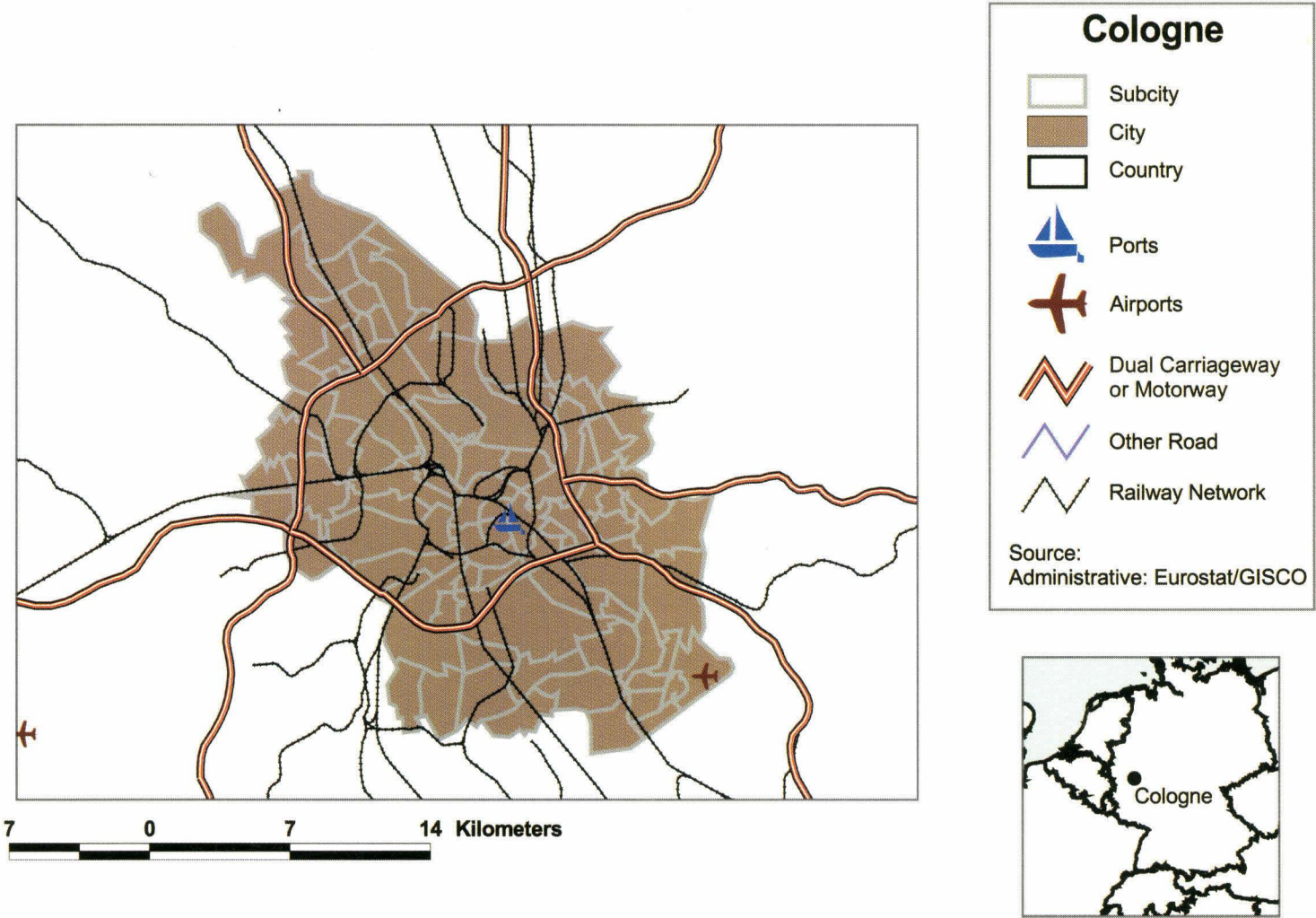
The city of Cologne has an economy based on the automobile industry and the trade and services sectors. In recent years, the media and telecommunications industries have also gained prominence. Around 10% of jobs are provided by the media and communications sector, mainly related to broadcasting companies, film, television and video production companies. The city also attracts other service-oriented businesses. There are more than 60 financial institutions in Cologne and 58 insurance companies. Nevertheless, traditional industries also play an important role in the economy of the city, with significant employment in the chemical and automotive sectors.

The city has access to two international airports (Cologne/Bonn and Düsseldorf), and is also well connected to neighbouring countries by high speed train. The city has several ports on the Rhine, handling about 9 million tonnes of goods a year.

Culturally, the city has a range of musical and theatrical attractions, including the Philharmonic Hall, five municipal theatres and a series of private theatres. It is also renowned for its involvement in the world of art. There are over 120 art galleries in the city, as well as exhibitions in the Art Exhibition Hall. The International Art Fair, "Art Cologne", is held regularly in the city. The festive highlight of the year is the Carnival in February, involving street bands, processions and balls.

The municipal council represents the inhabitants of the city of Cologne.

Cologne



Individual City Audit Summary

Cologne

INDICATORS	Score ²	CITY LEVEL Comparison with UA cities ³						SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
Total resident population (1997)	1014910	●					58	N.Av2	N.Av2		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1997) (%)	0.01			●			58				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1997)	29.20					●	57	N.Av2	N.Av2	N.Av2 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1997)	18.60	●					57				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1997)	13.63	●					55				😊	😊
Average size of households (1997)	2.00					●	58				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1996)	55.62			●			58				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1996)	60.35			●			58				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1996)	8.21			●			57	N.Av2	N.Av2	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	10.88					●	41	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Median weekly household income (1997) (euro, 1998 prices)	362		●				32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (1996)	18.85						21				😊	
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%)	N.Av1						48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av1						18					
Life expectancy at birth (1991) (years)	75.0					●	32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	117.46		●				48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%)	N.Av1						46					😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1996)	78.02		●				55				😊	😊
Employment change (1980-1996) (%)	-7.31				●		53				😊	😊
GDP per capita (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av3						44					😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1994)	78.96	●					55				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1994)	31.87		●				54				😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av3						43					😊
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%) (1996)	N.Av1						27					😊

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city

² Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been processed/ purchased for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Missing for another reason.

³ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects the 'fifth' position of the city's score relative to the other cities for which information is available (where 29 or more scores are available) where 1 is the highest and 5 is the lowest.

⁴ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁵ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁶ DQ : Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate 😊: poor

⁷ CNC : Cross-National Comparability of Data 😊: good 😊:adequate 😊: poor

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1996)	28.2		●				33				☹	☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population)	N.AV1						26					
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%)	N.AV5						44					☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%)	N.AV5						44					☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	1		●				40				☹	☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.AV1						12					
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1996)	98.07		●				39				☹	☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	655.18	●					50				☹	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	18.2			●			44				☹	☹
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	2505.1				●		58	N.Av2	N.Av2	N.Av2 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person (1996) ⁸	33.5		●				35	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	☹	☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%) (1992)	16.97				●		31				☹	☹
Total electricity consumed per person(toe) (1996)	0.4613						19				☹	
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	3.68			●			45				☹	☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	0.40					●	35				☹	☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	1.05				●		44				☹	☹

⁸ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

FRANKFURT

With a population of 650,814 at the end of 1998, Frankfurt, on the river Main, is the fifth largest city in Germany, and is the centre of Germany's banking and finance sector.

In 1998, Frankfurt was home to 40,000 firms, including 3,000 foreign firms. The five companies with the highest turnover were *Hoechst AG*, *Deutsche Bank AG*, *Metallgesellschaft AG*, *Philipp Holzmann AG* and *Degussa AG*. 6,000 wholesale and retail firms are established in the city.

Frankfurt's banks and stock exchange are of international standing. Since 1957 the German Federal Bank (*Bundesbank*) has been based in Frankfurt. In 1994 the European Monetary Institute was also established in Frankfurt which, on July 1st 1998, became the European Central Bank. In total there are approximately 400 banks in Frankfurt of which 240 are foreign, altogether employing approximately 56,000 people. The Frankfurt stock exchange ranks fourth in the world and first in continental Europe. As a city hosting fairs and conventions, Frankfurt attracts many visitors and exhibitors.

Frankfurt is at the junction of the main traffic axes in Europe and is a major transit city for international transport. In 1997, 392,000 flights with approximately 40 million passengers and 1.5 million tons of air freight were handled by Frankfurt's airport.

Among the 651,000 inhabitants of Frankfurt, 186,000 (or 28.5%) are foreigners from over 180 nations. This is the highest percentage of foreigners in a German city. More than 12% of the population is under the age of 15 and more than 16% above the age of 65.

Frankfurt is home to 37 museums which, in 1998, attracted 1.4 million visitors. Some of Frankfurt's finest museums include Goethe House, *Städel*, the Jewish Museum, the Museum for Modern Arts, the Natural History Museum Senckenberg and the Museum for Arts and Crafts.


The main local government body is the assembly of city representatives "*Stadtverordnetenversammlung*", which is composed of 93 representatives. It is directly elected every four years. The main responsibilities of this assembly include the election of the members of the administrative body (the "*Magistrat*" (Municipal Council of the City)) except the mayor who is elected by the population, the approval of the budget and other matters related to the running of the city and control over the work of the Municipal Council.


There are sixteen local authority bodies in sixteen local districts (*Ortsbezirke*) within the City of Frankfurt, which also stand for direct elections every four years. Their members act as an interface between smaller local units called "*Ortsteile*" and the assembly of city representatives. Their responsibilities include participation in all matters related to the running of the local districts and decision-making powers for district matters delegated by the assembly of city representatives. Frankfurt/Main has 46 local units (*Ortsteile*) and 118 city districts (*Stadtbezirke*). For the Urban Audit, the 'Wider Territorial Unit' was defined as a group of 47 municipalities surrounding the city.


Frankfurt





Frankfurt


 Subcity


 City


 WTU


 Country

 Ports

 Airports

 Dual Carriageway or Motorway

 Other Road

 Railways

Sources:
Administrative: Eurostat/GISCO



Individual City Audit Summary

Frankfurt

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						WTU ¹	SUB-CITY ²	DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY					
	Score ³	Comparison with UA cities ⁴												
		1	2	3	4	5					cases ⁵			
							SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹	
Total resident population (1996)	652324			●			58	2470215	▲	N.Av2	N.Av2		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1996) (%)	4.05		●				58	N.Av1					😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1996)	29.71					●	57	30.74	⚡	N.Av2	N.Av2	N.Av2 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1996)	28.31	●					57	N.Av1					😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1996)	20.99	●					55	N.Av1					😊	😊
Average size of households (1996)	1.76					●	58	N.Av1					😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1996)	65.5		●				58	N.Av1					😊	😐
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1996)	65.85		●				58	N.Av1					😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1996)	6.20				●		57	5.63	⚡	N.Av2	N.Av2	N.Av2 pp	😊	😐
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	9.9					●	41	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😐
Median weekly household income (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	356			●			32	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😐	😞
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%) (1996)	18.85						21	N.Av1					😐	
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%)	N.Av1						48	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1		😐
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av1						18	N.Av1						
Life expectancy at birth (years) (1991)	75.00					●	32	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	195.34	●					48	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😐	😐
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%)	N.Av1						46	N.Av1						😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1996)	80.36		●				55	N.Av1					😐	😊
Employment change (1980-1996) (%)	4.21		●				53	N.Av1					😊	😐
GDP per capita (euro, 1998 prices))	N.Av3						44	N.Av1						😐
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1997)	60.46			●			55	N.Av1					😊	😐
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1997)	37.63	●					54	N.Av1					😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (euro. 1998 prices))	N.Av3						43	N.Av1						😐

¹ WTU: Wider Territorial Unit

² Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city.

³ Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been processed/purchased for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Missing for another reason.

⁴ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects the 'fifth' position of the city's score relative to the other cities for which information is available (where 29 or more scores are available). 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.

⁵ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁶ ▲: WTU score 20% more than the City level, ▼: WTU score 20% less than the city level, ⚡: WTU score within 20% of the city level

⁷ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁸ DQ: Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate

⁹ CNC: Cross-National Comparability of Data 😊: good 😊:adequate 😊: poor

Individual City Audit Summary

Frankfurt

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						WTU ¹	SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY				
	Score ³	Comparison with UA cities ⁴						SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹	
		1	2	3	4	5									cases ⁵
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%)	N.Av1					27	N.Av1								
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1996)	39.91	●				33	N.Av1						☹	☹	
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population)	N.Av1					26	N.Av1								
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1996)	15.87					●	44	N.Av1					☹	☹	
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1996)	21.16			●			44	N.Av1					☹	☹	
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	1			●			40	N.Av1					☹	☹	
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1					12	N.Av1								
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1996)	99.27		●				39	N.Av1					☹	☹	
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	646.78	●					50	N.Av1					☹	☹	
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	97.15	●					44	N.Av1					☹	☹	
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	2626.1				●		58	1084	▼	N.Av2	N.Av2	N.Av2 ra	☺	☺	
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person (1996)) ¹⁰	21.8			●			35	N.Av1		N.Av2	N.Av2	N.Av2 pp	☹	☹	
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%)	N.Av1						31	N.Av1						☹	
Total electricity consumed per person (toe)	N.Av1						19	N.Av1							
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	2.66					●	45	N.Av1					☹	☹	
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	N.Av1						35	N.Av1						☹	
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	2.16		●				44	N.Av1					☹	☹	

¹⁰ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

ESSEN

Essen is the metropolis of the Ruhr District and the sixth largest city in Germany. More than 5 million people live within a radius of 50 kilometres around Essen.

A former city of coal and steel, Essen is now a centre of services, trade and administration, which has increased significantly in recent years. The share of services in total employment grew from 43% in 1961 to 75% in 1995.

Eleven of the 100 biggest German companies have their headquarters in Essen, which is Germany's centre of energy. The largest electricity, coal, gas and district heating producers and distributors in Germany (i.e. RWE, Ruhrkohle, Ruhrgas, STEAG) have their headquarters in Essen and are engaged in world wide trade. Essen is also well positioned in the media market. Numerous editorial offices of quality newspapers and several radio and broadcasting stations are based in Essen.

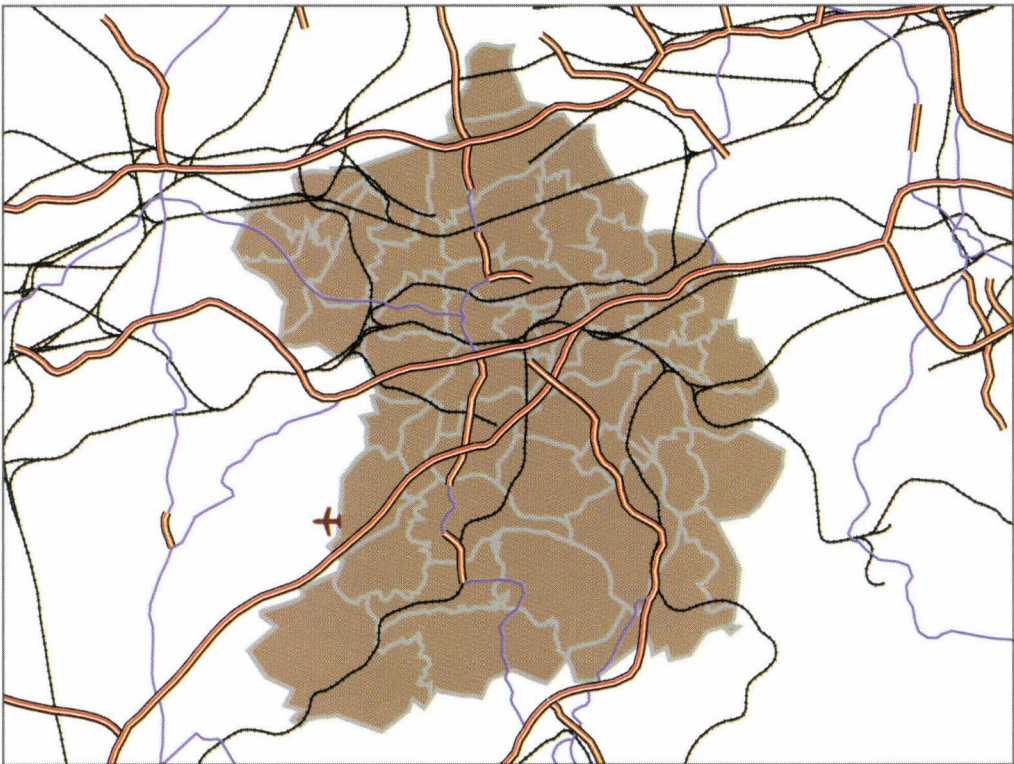
Essen, which was the seat of the European summit in 1994, is also a place for fairs and congresses, which attracts 10,000 exhibitors from 80 countries, and more than 1.6 million visitors, every year.

More than 24,000 students study at 14 different departments of the University of Essen. Numerous scientists from Essen enjoy an international reputation, for example in the fields of transplants, tumour therapy and ophthalmology. Essen also has a reputation in the fields of design, water management and environmental technology.

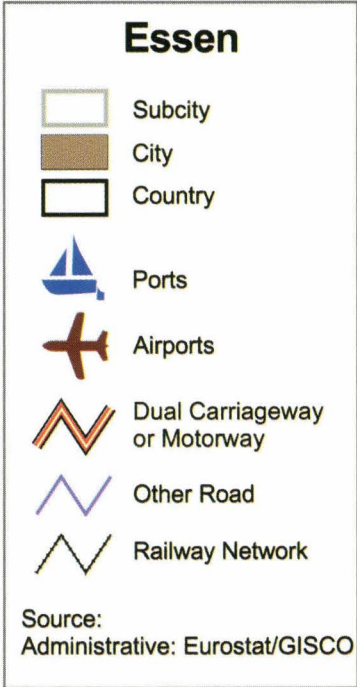
The Technology and Development Centre of Essen is home to several public-private partnerships and supports young entrepreneurs with office space, seed capital and advice for the development of innovative products and services. There is close co-operation between the University of Essen and private enterprises, generating a permanent transfer of research and development findings and hence reinforcing the competitiveness of companies and their integration into global markets.

Essen is home to 37 theatres, including the Aalto Theatre, designed by the Finnish architect Alvar Aalto, which is regarded as a masterpiece of modern theatre architecture, and the Grillo Theatre. The city also holds the Folkwang Museum, which has an international reputation for its paintings and sculptures of the 19th and 20th century, as well as other museums, concert halls and an increasing number of cultural centres housed in former industrial buildings.

Essen



4 0 4 8 Kilometers



Individual City Audit Summary

Essen

INDICATORS	Score ²	CITY LEVEL						SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
		Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total resident population (1996)	612690			●			58	2201	3720		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1996) (%)	-5.78				●		58				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1996)	34.00			●			57	28.40	26.64	1.76 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1996)	9.27			●			57				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1996)	7.46		●				55				😊	😊
Average size of households (1996)	2.03				●		58				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1996)	56.72			●			58				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1996)	60.69		●				58				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1996)	8.32			●			57	4.25	16.05	11.8 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	11.67					●	41	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Median weekly household income (1997) (euro, 1998 prices)	367.7		●				32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%) (1996)	20.00						21				😊	
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%)	N.Av1						48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av1						18					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	N.Av1						32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	98.84			●			48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%)	N.Av1						46					😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1996)	74.65			●			55				😊	😊
Employment change (1980-1996) (%)	-12.85					●	53				😊	😊
GDP per capita (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av3						44					😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1994)	78.66	●					55				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1994)	34.94		●				54				😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av3						43					😊
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%) (1996)	4.49						27				😊	
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1996)	24.2			●			33				😊	😊

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city

² Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been processed/ purchased for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Missing for another reason.

³ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects the 'fifth' position of the city's score relative to the other cities for which information is available (where 29 or more scores are available). 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.

⁴ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁵ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁶ DQ : Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate

⁷ CNC : Cross-National Comparability of Data 😊: good 😊:adequate 😊: poor

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population)	N.AV1						26					
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%)	5.10					●	44				☹	☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%)	4.30					●	44				☹	☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	1			●			40				☹	☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	NAV1						12					
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1996)	69.91				●		39				☹	☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	421.51				●		50				☹	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	100	●					44				☹	☹
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	2912.7				●		58	382.23	2920.9	1: 7.6 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) (1996) ⁸	23.4			●			35	0.39	0.88	0.49 pp	☹	☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%)	N.AV1						31					☹
Total electricity consumed per person(toe) (1996)	0.6964						19				☹	
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	3.45				●		45				☹	☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	0.48				●		35				☹	☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	0.13					●	44				☹	☹

⁸ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

STUTTGART

With a population of 560,000 (1996), Stuttgart is the capital of Baden-Württemberg, in southern Germany, and together with its region, it is the economic and political centre of this *Land*. The Stuttgart Region has a population of 2.5 million. An agglomeration of 65 municipalities has been defined as the 'Wider Territorial Unit' for the Urban Audit, with a total population of 1.75 million.

Stuttgart owes its reputation as a city of cars to the motor car's inventor Gottlieb Daimler. Stuttgart is home to the corporate headquarters of such world-renowned firms as Daimler Chrysler, Porsche and Auwärter (Neoplan). Another name closely associated with the history of the car is Bosch. Other firms in Stuttgart that are known internationally include IBM, Siemens Nixdorf, Alcatel SEL and Dürr.

With 133 publishers, Stuttgart is also a city of books: twenty per cent of books published in Germany comes from Stuttgart. Stuttgart is also a centre of Germany's insurance industry. Seven life-insurance companies have their headquarters in the city, including Allianz Lebensversicherungs-AG.

Highly developed industries are located throughout the Stuttgart region, which has the highest quota of people working in research and development in Germany.

In 1998, 338 000 people were in gainful employment and subject to statutory social insurance. Stuttgart lost many jobs during the past five years, with the manufacturing industry laying off over 40,000 jobs.

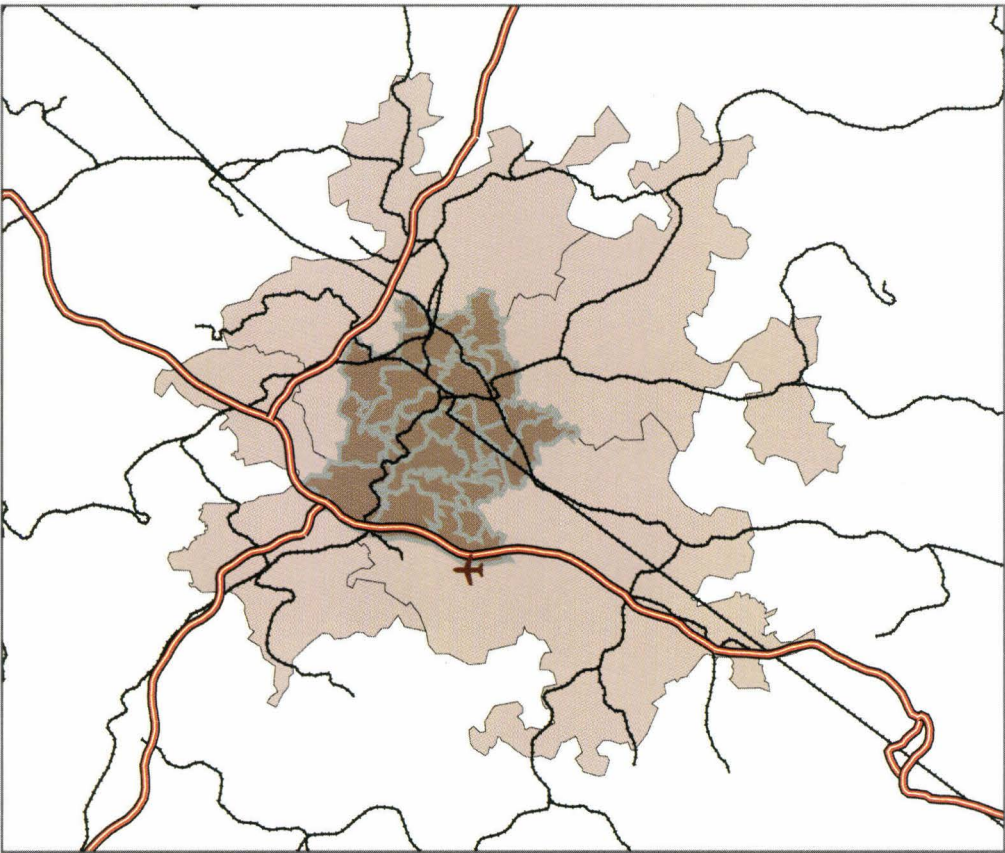
The high demand for workers in the 1960s drew many foreigners to Stuttgart. Today, 24% of residents are foreign, making Stuttgart the second most important city in Germany, after Frankfurt, in terms of the percentage of 'non-nationals'.

Stuttgart owes its reputation as a cultural centre, in part, to the State Ballet which became internationally famous under John Cranko and Marcia Haydee. In addition to state theatres, Stuttgart's audiences have over 30 other theatres.

The municipal council represents the inhabitants of the city of Stuttgart. It consists of sixty members elected for a five-year term, and a Lord Mayor elected directly by citizens for an eight year term.

To promote coordinated development in the region, and to strengthen regional co-operation, a *Verband Region Stuttgart* (Association of the Stuttgart Region) was founded in 1994. This association comprises the Stuttgart metropolitan area, the four rural districts adjoining Stuttgart - Böblingen, Esslingen, Ludwigsburg, Rems-Murr - plus the rural district of Göppingen. One body of this association is the *Regionalversammlung* (regional assembly), which is elected directly by the members of the association entitled to vote.

Stuttgart



8 0 8 16 Kilometers

Stuttgart

- Subcity
- City
- WTU
- Country
- Ports
- Airports
- Dual Carriageway or Motorway
- Other Road
- Railways

Sources:
Administrative: Eurostat/GISCO



Individual City Audit Summary

Stuttgart

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						WTU ¹		SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Comparison with UA cities ⁴						SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
	Score ³	1	2	3	4	5							
Total resident population (1996)	560925			●		58	1768908	▲	N.Av2	N.Av2		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1996) (%)	-3.10				●	58	N.Av1					😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1996)	30.95				●	57	30.02	Ω	N.Av2	N.Av2	N.Av2	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1996)	24.11	●				57	N.Av1					😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1996)	16.17	●				55	N.Av1					😊	😊
Average size of households (1996)	1.93					●	58	N.Av1				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1996)	65.85		●				58	N.Av1				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1996)	68.66	●					58	N.Av1				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1996)	5.75				●		57	N.Av1	N.Av2	N.Av2	N.Av2	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	11.65					●	41	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1	😊	😊
Median weekly household income 1996 (euro, 1998 prices)	400		●				32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1	😊	😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%) (1996)	16.39						21	N.Av1				😊	
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%)	N.Av1						48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1		😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av1						18	N.Av1					
Life expectancy at birth (years) (1996)	78.00		●				32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1	😊	😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	98.35			●			48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%)	N.Av1						46	N.Av1					😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1996)	71.87				●		55	N.Av1				😊	😊
Employment change (1980-1996) (%)	-7.05				●		53	N.Av1				😊	😊
GDP per capita (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av3						44	N.Av1					😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1994)	64.30			●			55	N.Av1				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1994)	36.67	●					54	N.Av1				😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av3						43	N.Av1					😊

¹ WTU: Wider Territorial Unit

² Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city.

³ Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been purchased/processed for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Other, missing for another reason.

⁴ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects indicator score's quintile position relative to other city where 29 or more scores are available for the indicator. 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.

⁵ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁶ ▲: WTU score 20% more than the City level, ▼: WTU score 20% less than the city level, Ω: WTU score within 20% of the city level

⁷ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁸ DQ: Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate

⁹ CNC: Cross-National Comparability of Data 😊: good 😊:adequate 😊: poor

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						WTU ¹		SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ³	Comparison with UA cities ⁴					SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁵	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
		1	2	3	4	5							
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications(%) (1996)	32.06					27	N.Av1					☹	
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population)	N.Av1					33	N.Av1						☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population) (1996)	119.77					26	N.Av1					☹	
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%)	N.Av1					44	N.Av1						☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%)	N.Av1					44	N.Av1						☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	0			●		40	N.Av1					☹	☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%) (1991)	19.02					12	N.Av1					☹	
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1996)	78.68			●		39	N.Av1					☹	☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	331.96					50	N.Av1					☹	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	96.18	●				44	N.Av1					☹	☹
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	2705.3				●	58	1299	▼	N.Av2	N.Av2	N.Av2	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) (1996) ¹⁰	13.5				●	35	N.Av1		N.Av2	N.Av2	N.Av2	☹	☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%)	N.Av1					31	N.Av1						☹
Total electricity consumed per person(Toe)	N.Av1					19	N.Av1						
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	3.81			●		45	N.Av1					☹	☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	3.31	●				35	N.Av1					☹	☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	2.85		●			44	N.Av1					☹	☹

¹⁰ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

LEIPZIG

Leipzig is situated in the Free State of Saxony in Eastern Germany. It lies at the heart of the central German region of Leipzig-Halle. The population of the city is just under 500,000.

After German re-unification, and the structural adjustments necessary for market conditions, the economy of the city shifted from being dominated by industry, to being more dependent on services. Since 1990, the number of jobs in industry has fallen by 70%. Today, more than 75% of companies in the manufacturing sector employ less than 100 people. Leipzig has historically been a publishing centre, and is now developing into a major media centre. In addition, since 1989, more than 50,000 jobs have been created in banks, insurance companies and private services.

The regeneration of the city is continuing today. The city's importance is growing as a city of trade fairs, music, and as a financial centre in eastern Germany. The city is also an important educational centre. The University of Leipzig is the second oldest University in Germany. The first private college to be established in the new federal states was created in Leipzig in 1996, and is now one of the many colleges and trade schools located in the city.

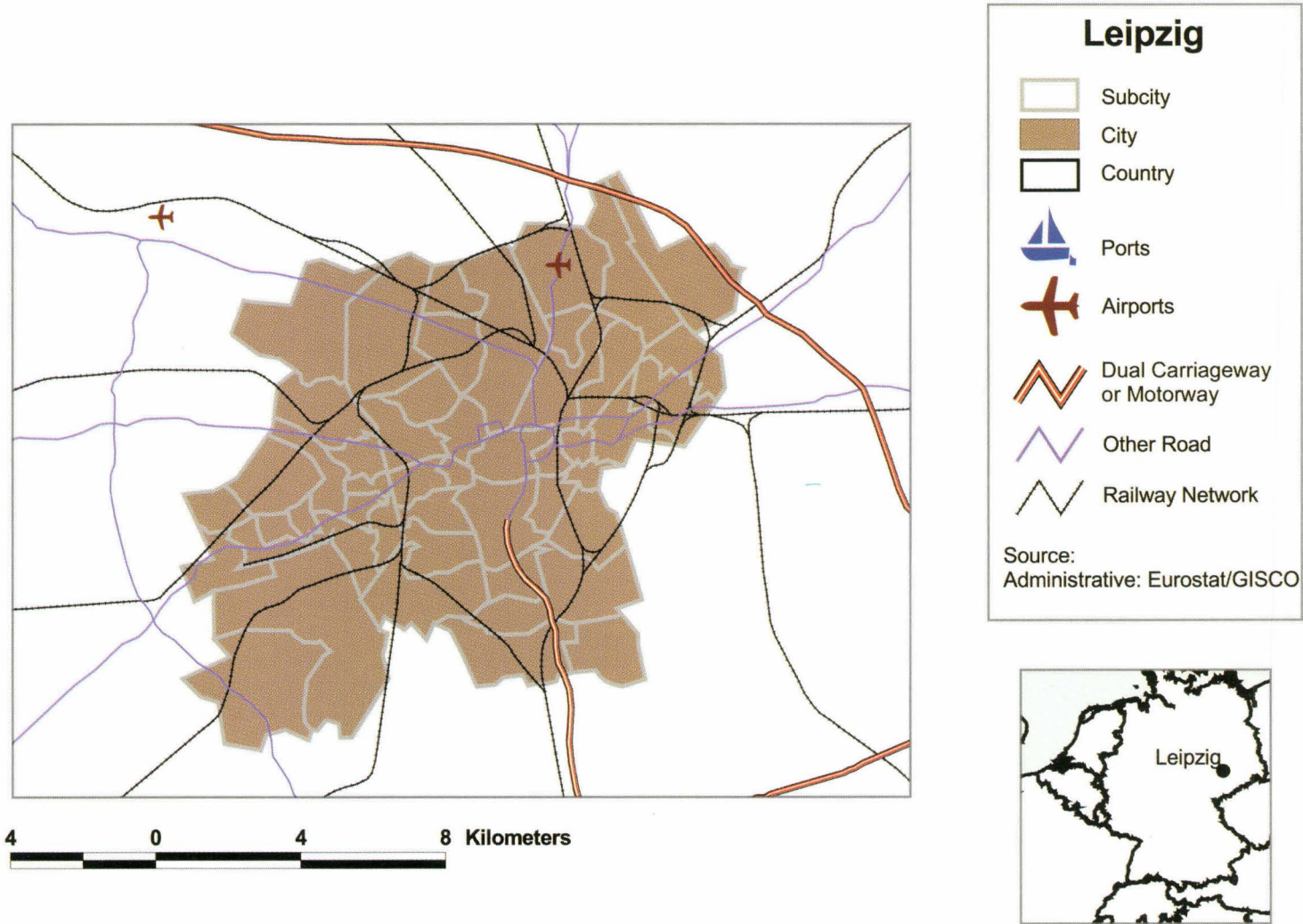
Transport links within the city and beyond are good. The Leipzig-Halle airport is the eighth busiest in Germany in terms of passenger numbers, and the city has a good intra-urban transport system, which includes trains, buses and trams.

The city of Leipzig offers a variety of cultural events and activities, most notably the Neues Gewandhaus concert hall, the Leipzig Opera House, theatres, variety halls, art galleries and museums, including the Museum of City History, the Museum of Fine Arts, and the Museum for the Study of Nature. City monuments include St Nicholas's Church, St Thomas's Church, the Monument to the Battle of the Nations (the highest monument in Germany at 91m), the Old Town Hall, the New Town Hall with highest town hall tower in Germany (115m), and the Russian Memorial Church. The city also provides recreation areas, sports fields, sport halls and outdoor and indoor swimming pools.

Leipzig city council is made up of 70 members, who are elected every five years. The Mayor is elected every seven years. In 1992, following the district reform, the city was divided into 10 municipal districts.

Since reunification, Leipzig has been characterised by rapid change and the information for 1996 does not necessarily reflect the state of the city today.

Leipzig



Individual City Audit Summary

Leipzig

INDICATORS	Score ²	CITY LEVEL						SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
		Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total resident population (1996)	457173				●		58	6 605	6 053		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1996) (%)	-18.30					●	58				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1996)	30.94					●	57	31.45	25.71	5.74 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1996)	3.85				●		57				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1996)	2.81				●		55				😊	😊
Average size of households (1996)	2.02					●	58				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1996)	74.70	●					58				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1996)	64.93		●				58				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1996)	8.80			●			57	6.91	17.23	10.32 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%)	10.29					●	41	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Median weekly household income (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	343.4			●			32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%) (1996)	23.01						21				😊	
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1996)	6.98					●	48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income (1996)	13.3						18				😊	
Life expectancy at birth (years) (1996)	75.45					●	32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	160.34	●					48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%)	N.Av1						46					😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1996)	78.12		●				55				😊	😊
Employment change (1991-1996) (%)	-14.72					●	53				😊	😊
GDP per capita (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av3						44					😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1999)	42.18					●	55				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1999)	30.00			●			54				😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av3						43					😊
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%) (1996)	6.06						27				😊	

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city

² Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been purchased/processed for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Other, missing for another reason.

³ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects indicator score's quintile position relative to other city where 29 or more scores are available for the indicator. 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.

⁴ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available

⁵ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

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Individual City Audit Summary

Leipzig

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	Cases ⁴					
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1996)	22.5			●			33				☹	☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population)	N.Av1						26					
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1996)	21.34			●			44				☹	☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1996)	14.21					●	44				☹	☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	0.0			●			40				☹	☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1						12					
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1996)	79.07			●			39				☹	☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	523.23		●				50				☹	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%)	23.46			●			44				☹	☹
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	2888.02				●		58	5 504	1 953	1: 2.82 ra	☹	☹
Green space to which public has access (sq. m per person) (1996) ⁸	23.8			●			35	12.4	12.4	0 pp	☹	☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%)	N.Av1						31					☹
Total electricity consumed per person (toe)	N.Av1						19					
Cinema attendances per resident per year	N.Av1						45					☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	0.81			●			35				☹	☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	1.62			●			44				☹	☹

⁸ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

DRESDEN

Dresden had a population of 456,000 in 1996. It is situated in the south eastern part of the Free State of Saxony, which borders not only on other German regions (Bavaria, Thuringia, Saxony-Anhalt and Brandenburg), but also on the Czech Republic and Poland.

Dresden is developing into a European centre of modern, high-tech industries. Major industrial sectors represented in Dresden include microelectronics and information technology, precision engineering and instruments, optics and camera production, aircraft and space engineering, medical technology and pharmaceuticals, printing and publishing, textile finishing and furniture, the food and drinks industries, crafts and building.

The favourable conditions of Dresden as an economic base have attracted many investors since 1990. Several well-known companies have established offices in the city, including Siemens, Deutsche Aerospace Airbus GmbH, AEG, ABB Heidelberger Zement, Philip Morris, Gruner + Jahr and Asta Medica.

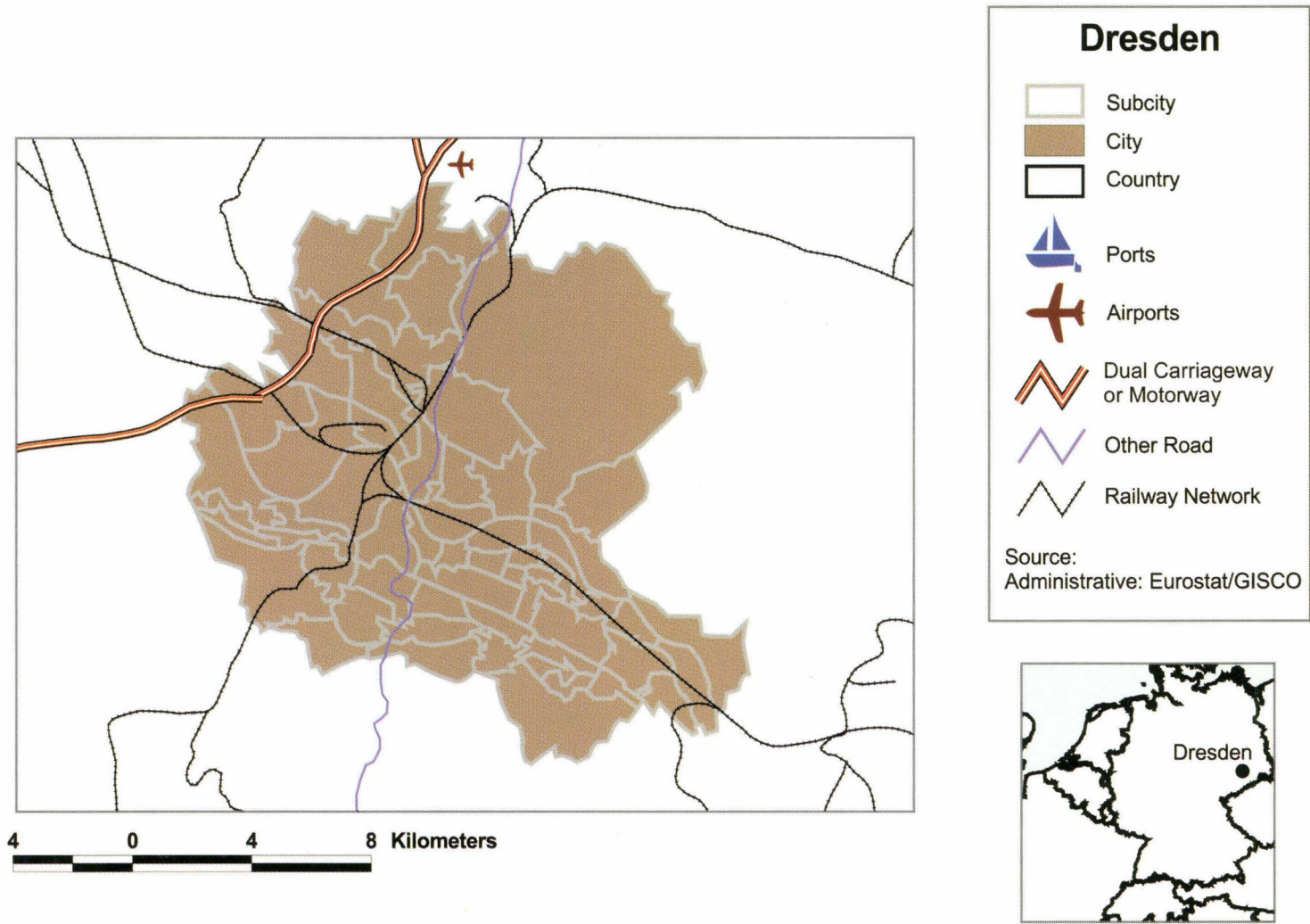
Dresden is home to a combination of economic, research and scientific activities. Over 30 institutes, including several of the Fraunhofer and Max Planck Societies, the Technical University and numerous colleges illustrate the city's potential for innovation.

Dresden is integrated into international transport networks. The city benefits from numerous air and rail networks and Dresden is within easy reach of the motorway system. There is also a comprehensive network of public transport services.

Dresden is home to cultural and art treasures of European renown. These include the Theaterplatz Square and the Brühl Terrace, and the treasures of the State Art Collections. Dresden's main cultural attributes are today based on a combination of architectural sights, well known collections and living traditions in music, and the fine and applied arts. Dresden is home to musical ensembles, such as the Saxon State Orchestra, the Dresden Philharmonic and the Dresden Kreuzchor Choir, and to 25 museums, 33 galleries, 17 theatres and stages, 13 cinemas, 14 libraries and archives, and 23 socio-cultural and municipal district centres.

The Dresden City Council is composed of 70 members. The members of the Council work in nine executive and five advisory committees. The Lord Mayor is responsible for the City Administration and is supported by eight deputies who are responsible for the following departments: General Administration, Finances and Land, Order and Security, Culture and Youth Affairs, Health and Social Services, City Development and Building, Environment and Municipal Services, Economy and Housing. The City of Dresden operates municipal kindergartens, schoolchildren's day centres, care centres for disabled children and recreation and sport facilities, as well as temporary accommodation centres for asylum applicants, refugees and immigrants. The ten District Offices in the City handle administrative tasks at the local level. Dresden is the seat of State Government and its Presidium.

Dresden



Individual City Audit Summary

Dresden

INDICATORS	Score ²	CITY LEVEL						SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
		Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total resident population (1996)	456102				●		58	6423	8156		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1996) (%)	-12.47					●	58				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1996)	31.73			●			57	28.96	29.34	0.38 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1996)	2.66				●		57				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1996)	2.05				●		55				😊	😊
Average size of households (1996)	2.02					●	58				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1996)	74.87	●					58				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1996)	66.96	●					58				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1996)	8.12			●			57	8	14	6 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	13.61				●		41	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Median weekly household income (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	349.7			●			32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%) (1996)	16.81						21				😊	
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1995)	7.97					●	48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av1						18					
Life expectancy at birth (years) (1996)	78.85	●					32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	143.43		●				48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%)	N.Av1						46					😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1996)	73.74				●		55				😊	😊
Employment change (1991-1996) (%)	-6.81				●		53				😊	😊
GDP per capita (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av3						44					😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1994)	64.33			●			55				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1994)	25.71				●		54				😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av3						43					😊
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%) (1996)	11.24						27				😊	
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1996)	25.3		●				33				😊	😊

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city.

² Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been processed/purchased for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Missing for another reason.

³ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects the 'fifth' position of the city's score relative to the other cities for which information is available (where 29 or more scores are available), 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.

⁴ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁵ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁶ DQ : Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate

⁷ CNC : Cross-National Comparability of Data 😊: good 😊:adequate 😊: poor

INDICATORS	Score ²	CITY LEVEL						SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY / COMPARABILITY	
		Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	Cases ⁴					
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population)	NAV1						26					
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1996)	26.61		●				44				☹	☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1996)	15.92				●		44				☹	☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1997)	0.0				●		40				☹	☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%) (1997)	22.36						12				☹	
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1996)	59.64					●	39				☹	☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	585.46		●				50				☹	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	39.12			●			44				☹	☹
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	2020					●	58	2262	3633	1: 1.61 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person (1996) ⁸	4.0					●	35	0.9	3.4	2.5 pp	☹	☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%) (1994)	25.47			●			31				☹	☹
Final electricity consumed per person (toe) (1996)	N.Av1						19					
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	2.85				●		45				☹	☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	1.58		●				35				☹	☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	4.47	●					44				☹	☹

⁸ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

GRAZ

With 240,000 inhabitants, Graz is Austria's second largest city. It is the capital of Styria, one of Austria's nine "Länder", bordering Hungary and Slovenia. It is also the economic, scientific and cultural centre of south east Austria.

Graz is the economic centre of Styria, containing 40% of its jobs. About 60,000 commuters travel to work in Graz every day. The most important industrial branches include mechanical engineering, environmental technology, steel-girder construction, transport related production, electrical engineering and electronics. Major enterprises established in Graz include Steyr-Daimler-Puch, Chrysler Austria, Eurostar and AVL-List (transport related production); Andritz (mechanical engineering), Austrian energy & environment SGP (environmental technology); and Austria Micro-Systems (electronics).

Graz is a main transport junction in south east Austria. There are road connections with its hinterland, other Austrian cities and the neighbouring countries of northern Italy and southern Germany.

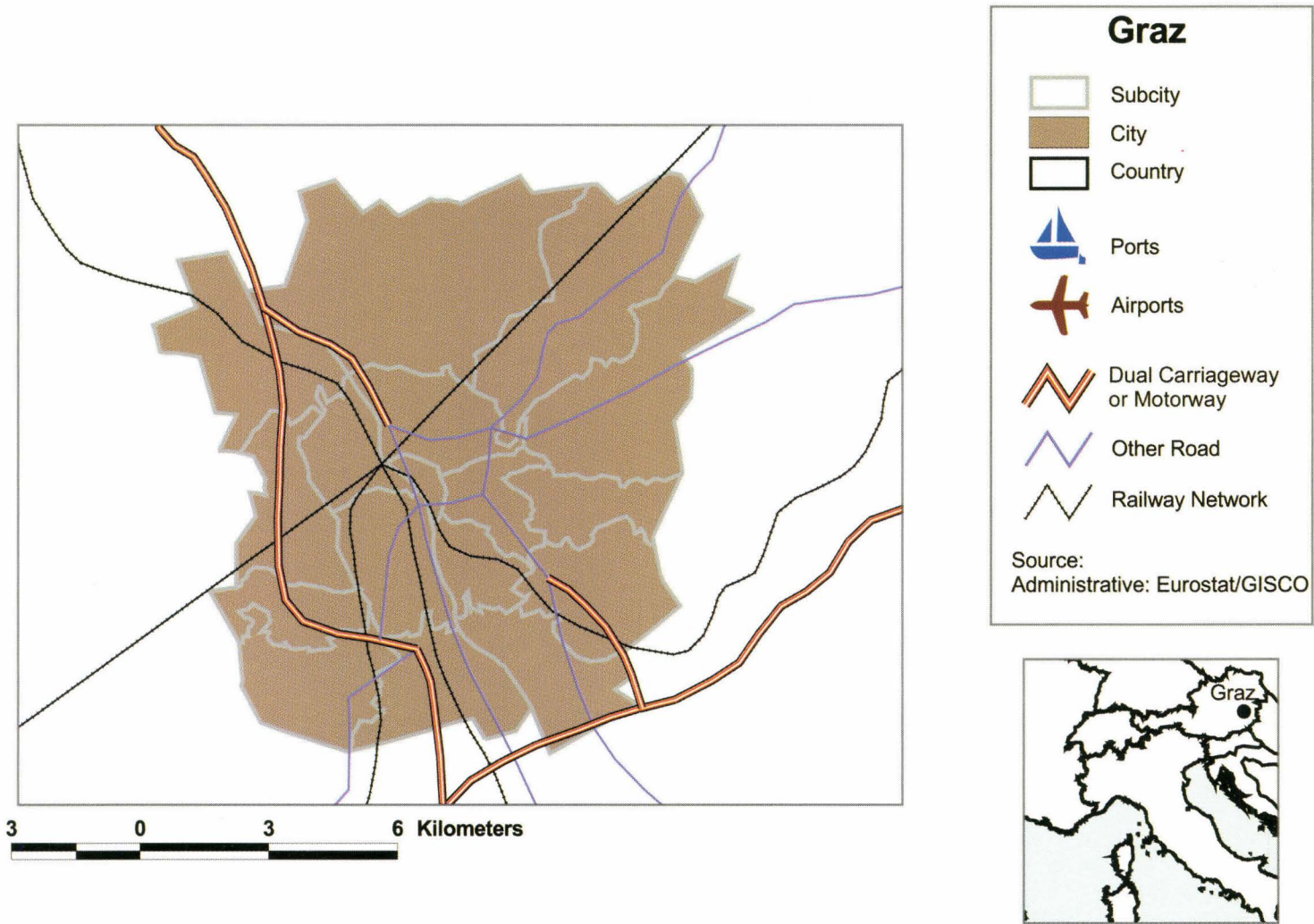
The population of Graz declined during the 1980s, but increased slightly in the 1990s. Population growth is significantly stronger in the surrounding districts. Graz is home to three universities (University of Graz, the Technical University and the University for Music and Arts) with approximately 60,000 students. The Joanneum Research company is an important non-university research institution which collaborates with local enterprises. There are two technology-parks and, since 1995, a Fachhochschule (Higher Vocational School).

Graz participates in the EU's URBAN Community Initiative, with projects targeted at the problem area of "Gries".

For the past 40 years, Graz has supported modern and avant-garde movements in literature, arts and architecture. There are several festivals, such as 'styriarte' and 'Steirischer Herbst'.

The Austrian constitution guarantees municipalities the right to self government and a right to levy taxes. The city administration of the "Landeshauptstadt" (capital of the Land Styria), Graz is governed by the city council, which is directly elected by local citizens for a period of five years. The city council has 56 members, who elect the mayor and the nine members of the city government. The local authority has extensive responsibilities, including city planning and the provision of infrastructure and services (e.g. kindergartens, schools, waste and water management). Each of the 17 districts of the city has a district parliament, which is directly elected by the district's citizens. The city administration employs over 4,000 people.

Graz



Individual City Audit Summary

Graz

INDICATORS	Score ²	CITY LEVEL Comparison with UA cities ³						SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
Total resident population (1996)	240179					●	58	25052	7401		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1996) (%)	-1.23			●			58				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1991)	35.10		●				57	35.18	35.40	0.22 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1996)	11.06		●				57				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1996)	9.81		●				55				😊	😊
Average size of households (1991)	2.25			●			58				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1991)	65.69		●				58				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1991)	70.17	●					58				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1991)	5.21					●	57	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	16.14				●		41	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Median weekly household income (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av1						32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😞
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%)	N.Av1						21					
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1991)	42.98				●		48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av1						18					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	N.Av3						32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1997)	83.15				●		48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1996)	17.6		●				46				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1996)	75.68			●			55				😊	😊
Employment change (1980-1996) (%)	10.7	●					53				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1996)	N.Av3						44					😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1998)	61.72			●			55				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1998)	32.14		●				54				😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	2267		●				43				😊	😊
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%)	N.Av1						27					
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population)	N.Av3						33					😞

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city

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³ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects indicator score's quintile position relative to other city where 29 or more scores are available for the indicator. 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.

⁴ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁵ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁶ DQ : Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate

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Individual City Audit Summary

Graz

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population) (1996)	325.00						26				☹	
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1991)	52.88	●					44				☹	☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1991)	46.54	●					44				☹	☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time)	N.Av5						40					☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1						12					
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1996)	71.25				●		39				☹	☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	476.18			●			50				☹	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	46.94			●			44				☹	☹
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	1882.65					●	58	6669.85	560.42	1:11.9 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) ⁸	N.Av3						35	3.65	0.13	3.52 pp		☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%)	N.Av3						31					☹
Total electricity consumed per person(toe) (1996)	0.5304						19				☹	
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	3.59			●			45				☹	☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	1.44		●				35				☹	☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	2.64		●				44				☹	☹

⁸ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

VIENNA

Vienna is Austria's capital with 1.6 million inhabitants. It is one of Austria's nine Länder and is the country's administrative, economic and cultural centre.

Vienna is home to Austrian businesses and foreign multinationals. The sectors represented include electrical engineering, consumer electronics, food, transport, mechanical engineering, and metal-processing.

During the 1990s, employment in the city of Vienna has decreased, but since 1996, the number of jobs has begun to rise. 22% of the employed population (190,000 people), commute into Vienna for work. In recent years, employment in manufacturing has decreased, while the share of services in total employment is increasing. High-quality public and private services are well represented. City tourism is also playing an increasing role in the city's economy, with 86% of visitors coming from outside Austria.

The population of Vienna has decreased since the 1970s and this trend has only recently been reversed. The population is ageing, although this trend is being compensated for partly by immigration of non-nationals. Unemployment in the city is rising.

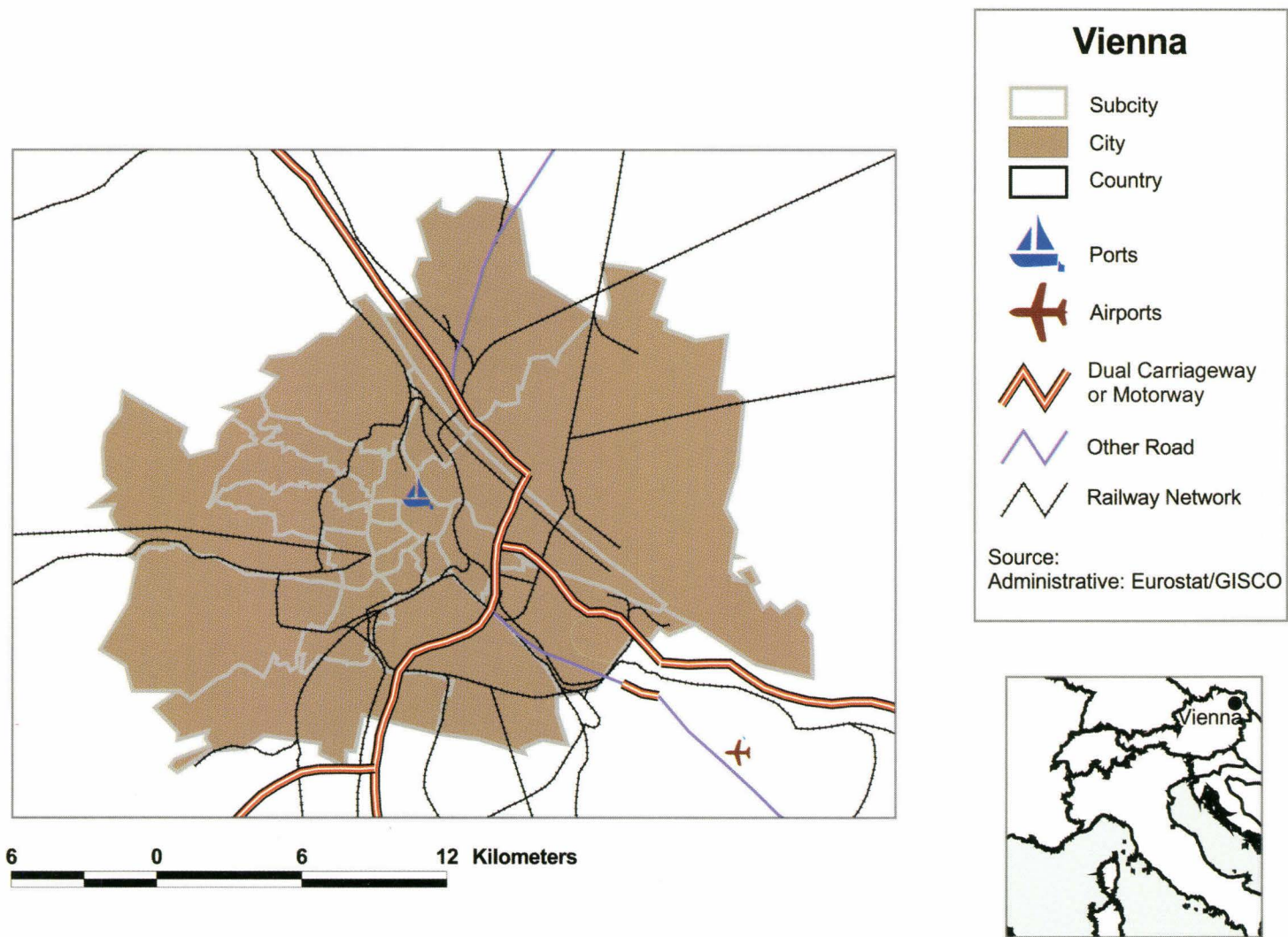
The city is home to five universities and three arts and music academies. The city hosts 30,000 students. Additionally, there are a number of Fachhochschulen (Higher Vocational Schools) and non-university research institutions, such as the Academy of Sciences.

The city is a transport junction on internationally strategic north-south and east-west routes, with road, railway and air connections. Vienna participates in the EU's URBAN Community Initiative, with a focus on projects which target the problem "Gürtel" zone.

Due to its history Vienna has a rich cultural heritage and an internationally renowned tradition in music, literature and arts. There are opera houses, concert halls, theatres, museums and festivals, many of them of international reputation.

The Austrian constitution guarantees the municipalities the right to self government and a right to levy taxes. Vienna has a city council which is directly elected by its citizens for a period of five years. The city council has 100 members, who elect the mayor and the members of the city government. Each of the 23 districts within the city has a district parliament, which is directly elected by the district's citizens. The city administration employs over 60,000 people. It has extensive responsibilities including city planning, and the provision of infrastructure and services (e.g. kindergartens, schools, waste and water management).

Vienna



Individual City Audit Summary

Vienna

INDICATORS	Score ²	CITY LEVEL						SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
		Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total resident population (1996)	1616240	●					58	54909	69309		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1996) (%)	5.54	●					58				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1996)	34.72		●				57	40.46	33.04	7.42 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1997)	17.48	●					57				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1997)	16.04	●					55				😊	😊
Average size of households (1996)	2.09				●		58				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1996)	69.48	●					58				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1996)	74.74	●					58				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1996)	4.47					●	57	5.47	9.57	4.1 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	11.99					●	41	9.7	13.1	3.4 pp	😊	😊
Median weekly household income (euro, 1998 prices)	3895	●					32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%) (1996)	15.84						21				😊	
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1996)	17.60					●	48	35.9	8.6	27.3 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av1						18					
Life expectancy at birth (years) (1996)	75.58				●		32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1	😊	😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1997)	98.34			●			48	96.18	122.34	1:1.27 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1996)	13.8				●		46				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1996)	76.41			●			55				😊	😊
Employment change (1980-1996) (%)	7.92	●					53				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	31414	●					44				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1996)	68.46		●				55				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1996)	35.00		●				54				😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1996 prices) (euro, 1998 prices)	6202	●					43				😊	😊

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city.

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INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	Cases ⁴					
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%) (date)	N.Av1						27					
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1996)	3.8					●	33				☹	☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population) (1996)	115.42						26				☹	
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1996)	54.61	●					44				☹	☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1996)	49.99	●					44				☹	☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time)	N.Av3						40					☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1						12					
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1996)	92.62		●				39				☹	☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	330.22					●	50				☹	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	88.60		●				44				☹	☹
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	3895			●			58	1445.64	19802.45	1:13.7 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) (1996) ⁸	N.Av5						35	72.2	12.07	60.13 pp		☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%) (1995)	37		●				31				☹	☹
Total electricity consumed per person (toe)	0.5676						19				☹	
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	2.42					●	45				☹	☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	1.78	●					35				☹	☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	3.47	●					44				☹	☹

⁸ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

ANTWERP

With more than 452,000 inhabitants, Antwerp is the largest city in Flanders, Belgium. The city occupies a total territory of 204.5 sq. km, including the extensive port facilities. The current city of Antwerp is the result of a "fusion" in 1982, when the original city of Antwerp joined with 9 adjacent local authorities. The 'old' city itself consists of 12 neighbourhoods.

Antwerp is the second most important petrochemical centre in the world, after Houston, Texas, and its port is the second largest in Europe and the fourth largest in the world. The city is also the world's diamond capital, an industry which has flourished since the 16th century. In recent years, Antwerp has become an important fashion centre as well. Together, the city and port generate about one third of the Flemish regional product.

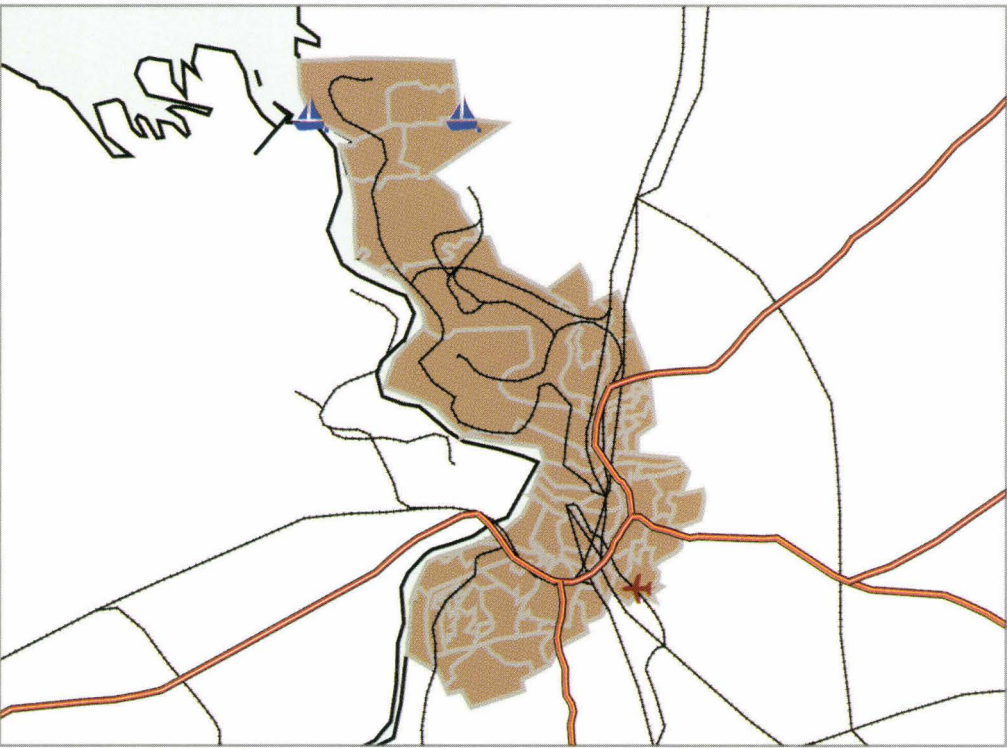
In terms of its regional influence, Antwerp is an important member of the Benelux association 'Rhine-Scheldt Delta', which aims to develop the area between Antwerp and Rotterdam, and to connect the two metropolitan areas of Antwerp-Brussels-Ghent and Randstad Holland.

Although Antwerp functions as the economic motor of the Flemish region, the city itself suffers from typical urban problems associated with big European post-industrial cities: high rates of (long-term and youth) unemployment, urban decay, and high levels of immigration. To address these problems, Antwerp is currently implementing a programme under the EU's URBAN Community Initiative. The target area includes about 66,000 inhabitants and is situated in the north-eastern part of the city.

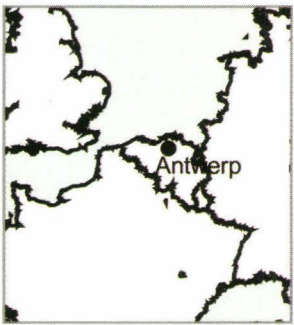
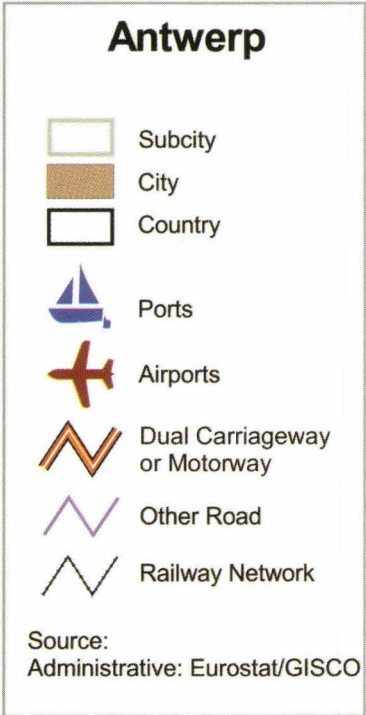
Antwerp has strong artistic links, its name being connected with Rubens, van Dyke, Teniers, Jordaens and the Breughel family. In 1993, when Antwerp was Cultural Capital of Europe, the opportunity was taken to highlight the diverse cultural life within the city. During 1999, Antwerp will be celebrating Sir Anthony van Dyke, one of Ruben's most famous pupils, on the occasion of the 400th anniversary of his birth.

The City of Antwerp is responsible for a range of services, including waste management, local infrastructure (parks, street lighting, street cleaning), pre-primary education, social services, housing, and cultural affairs. The Council is made up of 55 members. In response to the election results of the late eighties and early nineties, the City has been significantly restructured; it has been divided into 9 districts, each with its own district hall and district council, although the major responsibilities for running the city still lie with the City Council.

Antwerp



6 0 6 12 Kilometers



Individual City Audit Summary

Antwerp

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total resident population (1996)	455852				●		58	38229	38331		😊	😊
Population change (1991-1996) (%)	-2.50			●			58				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1996)	40.37	●					57	36.22	N.Av1	N.Av1	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1997)	13.23		●				57				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1997)	9.31		●				55				😊	😊
Average size of households (1996)	2.06				●		58				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1991)	60.85		●				58				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1991)	61.13		●				58				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1991)	8.32			●			57	8.66	27.04	18.38 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1998)	19.35			●			41	24.77	24.33	0.44 pp	😊	😊
Median weekly household income (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av1						32	458	337	1:1.36 ra		😞
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%)	N.Av1						21					
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1991)	46.24			●			48	56.83	33.10	23.73 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av1						18					
Life expectancy at birth (years) (1996)	79.45	●					32	78	79	1:1.01	😊	😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	100.38			●			48	51	238	1:4.67	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1997)	20.09		●				46				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1997)	75.10			●			55				😊	😊
Employment change (1982-1997) (%)	-3.29				●		53				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	22681		●				44				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1994)	83.22	●					55				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1994)	34.55		●				54				😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	2060		●				43				😊	😊
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%) (1996)	92.64		●				27				😊	
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population)	N.Av1						33					😞

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city

² Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been processed/ purchased for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Missing for another reason.

³ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects the 'fifth' position of the city's score relative to the other cities for which information is available (where 29 or more scores are available). 1 is the highest and 5 is the lowest.

⁴ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁵ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁶ DQ : Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate

⁷ CNC : Cross-National Comparability of Data 😊: good 😊:adequate 😞: poor

Individual City Audit Summary

Antwerp

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population) (1996)	53.8						26				☹	
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1991)	17.78				●		44				☹	☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1991)	17.27				●		44				☹	☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	0				●		40				☹	☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1						12					
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1996)	252.42	●					39				☹	☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	468.26			●			50				☹	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	24.55			●			44				☹	☹
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	2229.1				●		58	2809	N.Av1	N.Av1	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) (1996) ⁸	38	●					35	11.00	N.Av1	N.Av1	☹	☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%)	N.Av1						31					☹
Total electricity consumed per person(toe)	N.Av1						19					
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	6.51		●				45				☹	☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	0.36					●	35				☹	☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	2.2		●				44				☹	☹

⁸ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

BRUSSELS

The Brussels Capital Region consists of 19 different municipalities with a population of around 950,000 inhabitants. It represents 0,54 % of the national territory and about 9,5 % of the Belgian population. As the capital of Belgium, of the Flemish Community and of the French Community, Brussels is officially a bilingual city, with a majority of French-speaking inhabitants. Brussels is also the seat of the European Commission, of the secretariat of the Council of Ministers, of the Economic and Social Committee, of the Committee of the Regions, and hosts meetings of the European Parliament.

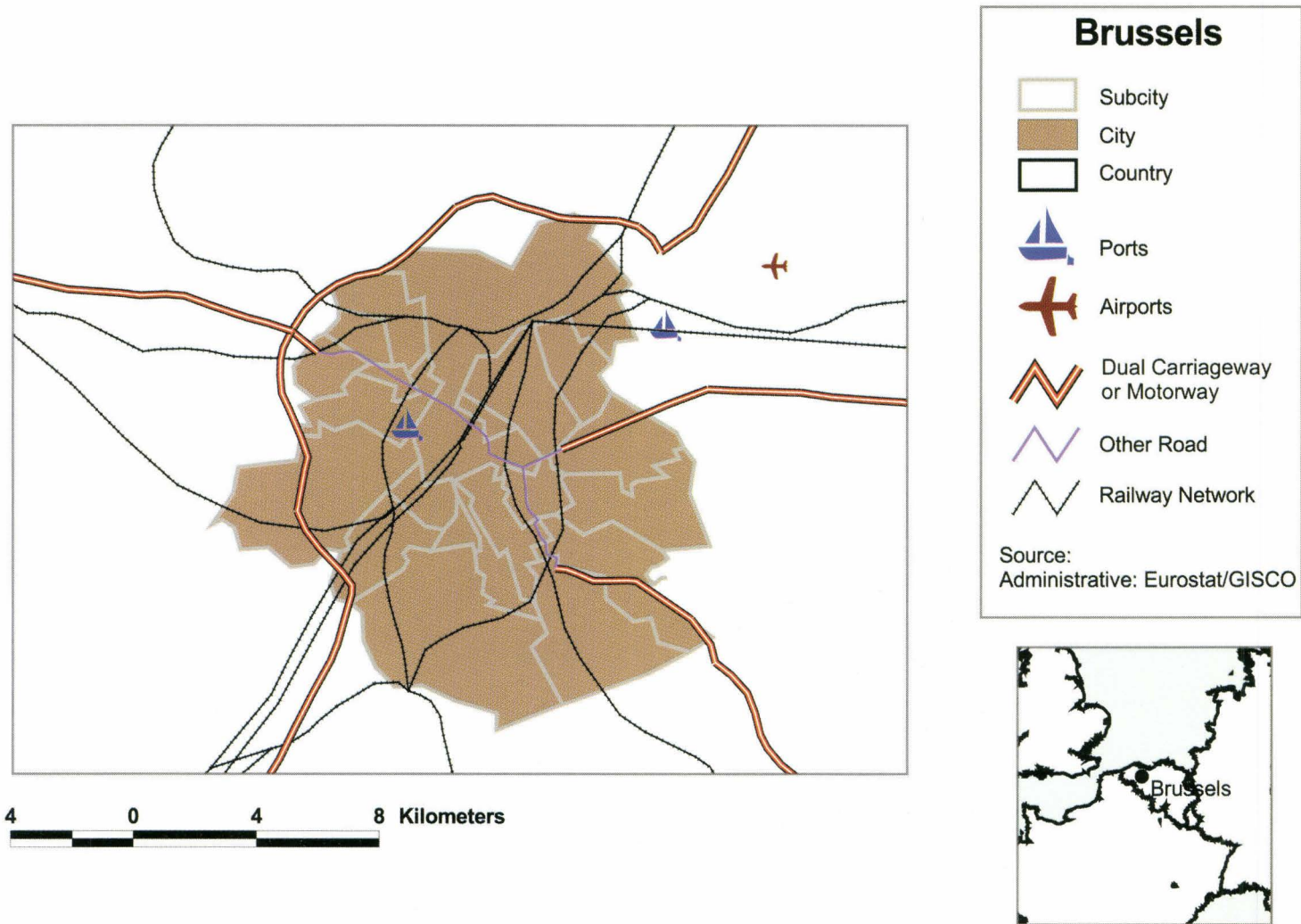
In 1994, services represented 87% of employment, while industry represented 13%. Estimates from 1998 indicate that about 10% of Brussels employment and 13% of the Brussels Regional Product are related directly and indirectly to the presence of European and international organisations.

Around 30% of the population are foreigners (284,000), nearly half of whom are EU citizens. The Brussels Capital Region is characterised by increasing social disparities. In June 1998, the unemployment rate was 18,9% in contrast to 11,8 % for Belgium. About three-quarters of unemployed people are low-skilled and long-term unemployed. A regeneration policy for inner city neighbourhoods has been initiated with support from the URBAN Community Initiative and the Urban Pilot Programme of the EU.

The multicultural diversity of Brussels at the Latin-Germanic divide in Western Europe is a source of cultural dynamism, co-operation and cultural innovation. The city is renowned for its art nouveau and art deco architecture, Magritte and surrealism, and the "Queen Elizabeth" music competition. Brussels has been designated as one of the nine European Cities of Culture for the year 2000.

The Brussels institutions are the result of a process of negotiation among the two main language and cultural communities in the country. Constitutional reform in 1989 resulted in the creation of the Brussels Capital Region, with competencies in physical planning, environment, housing, public works and transport. The French and Flemish language communities are responsible for education, culture and social affairs in the city. The Brussels Capital Region is also divided into 19 communes, each with their own elected members, and with competencies including parks, street cleaning and waste disposal.

Brussels



Individual City Audit Summary

Brussels

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total resident population (1997)	950597		●				58	21640	24764		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1997) (%)	-4.68				●		58				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1997)	38.46	●					57	41.25	41.65	0.4 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1997)	29.88	●					57				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1997)	15.40	●					55				😊	😊
Average size of households (1991)	2.07				●		58				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1996)	54.23				●		58				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1996)	52.03				●		58				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1996)	9.99		●				57	30.5	9.0	21.5 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	15.00				●		41	19.87	10.7	9.17 pp	😊	😊
Median weekly household income (1995/96) (euro, 1998 prices)	542	●					32	327.83	520.48	1:1.59 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%)	N.Av1						21					
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1991)	38.10				●		48	32.01	47.29	15.28 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income (1997)	3.8						18				😊	
Life expectancy at birth (years) (1996)	77.08			●			32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1	😊	😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1995)	97.04				●		48	125.5	65.6	1: 1.9 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1996)	8.0					●	46				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1981-96)	87.34	●					55				😊	😊
Employment change (1981-1996) (%)	-5.71				●		53				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1995) (euro, 1998 prices)	27726	●					44				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1995)	76.79	●					55				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1995)	29.33			●			54				😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	1574				●		43				😊	😊
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%)	N.Av1						27					
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1996)	11.8				●		33				😊	😊

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city

² Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been processed/ purchased for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Missing for another reason.

³ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects the 'fifth' position of the city's score relative to the other cities for which information is available (where 29 or more scores are available). 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.

⁴ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁵ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁶ DQ : Quality of Data G: good A: adequate

⁷ CNC : Cross-National Comparability of Data G: good A:adequate P: poor

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population) (1996)	73.71				●		26				☹	
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1997)	21.19				●		44				☹	☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1997)	21.68		●				44				☹	☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	2		●				40				☹	☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%) (1996)	30.5						12				☹	
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1996)	56.11					●	39				☹	☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1995)	600.68		●				50				☹	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1995)	82.69		●				44				☹	☹
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	5889.7		●				58	19673	1920	1: 10.25ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) (1996) ⁸	29.2		●				35	5.1	48.9	43.8 pp	☹	☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%)	N.Av1						31					☹
Total electricity consumed per person(Toe) (1995)	0.4213						19				☹	
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1995)	5.00		●				45				☹	☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	N.Av1						35					☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	2.14		●				44				☹	☹

⁸ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

COPENHAGEN

Copenhagen is the capital of Denmark and the country's political and financial centre, with a population of half a million inhabitants. The neighbouring Municipality of Frederiksberg together with Copenhagen County (with 18 suburban municipalities), are defined as the Wider Territorial Unit for the Urban Audit, with a population of approximately 1.2 million inhabitants (23% of the country's population). The Copenhagen Metropolitan Region, made up of the Wider Territorial Unit and the counties of Frederiksborg and Roskilde, constitutes an infrastructural and geographical entity with around one third of the country's population.

Copenhagen City has around 307,000 jobs. There are 28,000 jobs in manufacturing industries, 48,000 in trade and tourism, and 191,000 in other services. Tourism is an important source of income. Around 15% of the country's gross national product is produced in Copenhagen City. Among the larger and well-known companies are the Carlsberg Breweries, the Novo Nordisk pharmaceuticals, the Maersk shipping conglomerate, the Danisco conglomerate, and the FLS Industries.

Copenhagen is well equipped with transport infrastructure. The airport of Copenhagen is the airline hub of Scandinavia. Motorways connect Copenhagen with other parts of the country and Europe. From the year 2000, this will include Sweden, which is currently reached by ferry.

The population of Copenhagen has aged considerably in the last few decades. In 1998, 14% of the population was above the retirement age of 67. Compared with the rest of the country and other Nordic cities, population density is high at 5,800 people per sq km. The crime rate of Copenhagen is low. Recent decades have seen a marked influx into Copenhagen of migrants, including refugees. In 1998, 53,000 'non-nationals' were living in Copenhagen.

Copenhagen is Denmark's centre for theatre, classical and music, opera, and the arts. The Royal Theatre in Copenhagen has housed the Royal Copenhagen Ballet for more than a century. Festivals and special events are organised frequently, including the annual Copenhagen Jazz Festival.

Copenhagen City is governed by the City Council, which is elected every four years. The City is set within the County of Copenhagen, which has its own County Council. The municipalities of Copenhagen and Frederiksberg constitute exceptions in the Danish local government structure, as they have authority in fields which are handled by county administrations in other parts in the country. This includes hospitals and upper secondary schools. They also handle areas such as primary schooling, welfare, and care for senior citizens. The centralised administration in the City is being addressed by reforms aimed at decentralising part of the decision-making to local councils in the fifteen planning districts within the City of Copenhagen. Councils have already been elected in four districts.

Copenhagen



8 0 8 16 Kilometers

Copenhagen

- Subcity
- City
- WTU
- Country
- Ports
- Airports
- Dual Carriageway or Motorway
- Other Road
- Railways

Sources:
Administrative: Eurostat/GISCO



Individual City Audit Summary

Copenhagen

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						WTU ¹		SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ³	Comparison with UA cities ⁴					SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
		1	2	3	4	5							
Total resident population (1996)	476751			●		58	1172884	▲	44747	14994		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1996) (%)	-3.45				●	58	-2.80	⚡				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1996)	28.65					●	57	⚡	22.4	29.5	7.10 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1996)	10.24		●				57	▼				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1996)	7.93		●				55	▼				😊	😊
Average size of households (1996)	1.75					●	58	⚡				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1996)	75.67	●					58	⚡				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1996)	67.33	●					58	⚡				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1996)	10.25		●				57	▼	9.7	17.6	7.90 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	11.97					●	41	⚡	9.54	12.50	2.96 pp	😊	😊
Median weekly household income (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av1						32	N.Av1	637	462	1:1.38 ra		😞
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%)	N.Av1						21	N.Av1					
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1996)	16.1					●	48	▲	15.7	13.22	2.48 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av1						18	N.Av1					
Life expectancy at birth (years) (1996)	72.4					●	32	⚡	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	129.5		●				48	⚡	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1996)	9.9					●	46	⚡				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1996)	N.Av1						55	N.Av1					😊
Employment change (1981-1996) (%)	2.02		●				53	▼				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	51776	●					44	▼				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1997)	58.02				●		55	⚡				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1997)	41.82	●					54	⚡				😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	9535	●					43	⚡				😊	😊

¹ WTU: Wider Territorial Unit

² Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city.

³ Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been purchased/processed for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Other, missing for another reason.

⁴ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects indicator score's quintile position relative to other city where 29 or more scores are available for the indicator, 1 is the highest and 5 is the lowest.

⁵ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁶ ▲: WTU score 20% more than the City level, ▼: WTU score 20% less than the city level, ⚡: WTU score within 20% of the city level

⁷ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁸ DQ: Quality of Data 😊: good 😐: adequate

⁹ CNC: Cross-National Comparability of Data 😊: good 😐:adequate 😞: poor

Individual City Audit Summary

Copenhagen

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							WTU ¹		SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ³	Comparison with UA cities ⁴						SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁵							
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%) (1996)	N.Ap						27	N.Ap						
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1996)	53.1	●					33	52.9	⬇				😊	😞
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population) (1996)	124.53						26	92.34	▼				😊	
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1996)	29.52	●					44	29.56	⬇				😊	😊
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1996)	25.25	●					44	25.65	⬇				😊	😊
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	0				●		40	N.Av1					😊	😞
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%) (1996)	25.17						12	N.Av1					😊	
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1996)	75.93				●		39	76.82	⬇				😊	😊
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	1805.37	●					50	N.Av1					😊	😊
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	94.86		●				44	92.96	⬇				😊	😊
Population density (pop. per km²) (1996)	5849.7		●				58	1484.1	▼	6500	3400	1:1.91 ra	😊	😊
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) ¹⁰ (1996)	35.0		●				35	31.7	⬇	14.7	29.7	15 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%)	N.Av1						31	N.Av1						😊
Total electricity consumed per person (toe)	N.Av1						19	N.Av1						
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	7.87	●					45	4.04	▼				😊	😊
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	2.70	●					35	1.23	▼				😊	😞
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	4.18	●					44	2.91	▼				😊	😞

¹⁰ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

MADRID

With a current population of 2,866,693, Madrid is the capital of Spain and covers an urban area of 607 sq. km. It is composed of 21 districts and 128 neighbourhoods, which are a mosaic of social-economic conditions and reflect the diversity of the city. For the purposes of the Urban Audit, the 'Wider Territorial Unit' corresponds, in general, to the area previously known as the "Madrid Metropolitan Area", and is made up of a total of 17 municipalities.

In 1996, over 72% of the workforce of the city was employed in the service sector. This proportion is substantially higher than in Spain overall (61.7%). The proportion of total employment in the industrial and construction sectors, on the contrary, is below the national average (18.5% as opposed to 20.2% and 5.3% as opposed to 9.5%, respectively). Only 0.5% of the workforce is employed in the agricultural sector, against a national average of 8.7%.

Madrid is the eighth largest city in Europe and is a major financial and economic centre, well equipped with advanced services. The level of unemployment in Madrid is similar to that of Spain overall. In 1996, Madrid's unemployment rate was 11.2%.

Within the industrial sector, paper and graphic arts, clothing and leather, transport equipment and food and drink are the most important sectors represented in Madrid. Almost three-quarters of registered shops sell food and tobacco, clothing and leather and domestic goods. Large shopping centres account for 0.9% of total commerce, compared with a national average of 0.1%.

Since 1991, Madrid has experienced an estimated population increase of around 5%. This is mainly attributed to immigration, given that the rate of replacement of the population is close to zero and that the birth rate in Madrid is lower than the national average.

Approximately 58% of the resident population of Madrid was born within the Region and an additional 38.3% in other Spanish Regions. Therefore, the proportion of foreign-born residents is very low (around 2%), even though the rate of foreign immigration has increased during the last decade.

Madrid has a vibrant cultural, leisure and night-life scene. In 1995, 53% of the theatres and cinemas, 69% of the libraries and 73% of the museums and cultural centres of the Region were located in Madrid. Many international congresses, conferences and exhibitions of all kinds are also held within Madrid.

Madrid holds the seat of all three main levels of Administration established by the Spanish Constitution in 1978: national, regional and municipal. As the capital of Spain, Madrid is home to the different Ministries and public administrations. As the most important city within the Region of Madrid (Comunidad Autonoma de Madrid), it also holds the offices of the Regional government (Consejerías). In addition, the municipal authority (Ayuntamiento de Madrid) has its own offices distributed throughout the city. Local authorities in Spain are elected every four years. In addition, every district within Madrid is represented by a "Juntas Municipales de Distrito", which are responsible for small public infrastructure, industry, public works, economic and budgetary affairs.

Madrid



8 0 8 16 Kilometers

Madrid

City

WTU

Country

Ports

Airports

Dual Carriageway or Motorway

Other Road

Railway Network

Source:

Administrative: Eurostat/GISCO



Individual City Audit Summary

Madrid

INDICATORS	Score ³	CITY LEVEL					WTU ¹		SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
		Comparison with UA cities ⁴					SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
		1	2	3	4	5							
Total resident population (1996)	2866693	●				58	4404398	▲	156082	59488		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1996) (%)	-9.25					58	1.92	▼				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1996)	31.88			●		57	30.28	⚡	34	32	2 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1996)	1.89				●	57	1.82	⚡				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1996)	1.43				●	55	1.40	⚡				😊	😊
Average size of households (1996)	2.89	●				58	3.06	⚡				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1996)	39.98					58	40.03	⚡				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1996)	37.73					58	39.29	⚡				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1996)	11.21		●			57	11.79	⚡	12	15	3 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	29.63	●				41	N.Av1		80.59	66.37	14.22 pp	😊	😊
Median weekly household income (1991) (euro, 1998 prices)	444	●				32	411	⚡	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%) (1996)	9.66					21	N.Av1					😊	
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1991)	73.44	●				48	76.10	⚡	64.27	85.07	20.8 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av1					18	N.Av3						
Life expectancy at birth (1995)	78.65	●				32	79.00	⚡	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	N.Av1					48	33.38		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1996)	15.49			●		46	N.Av1					😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1996)	69.08					55	72.08	⚡				😊	😊
Employment change (1981-1996) (%)	2.77		●			53	15.97	▲				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	14679				●	44	14679	⚡				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1995)	71.13		●			55	N.Ap					😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1995)	27.27			●		54	N.Ap					😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	542					43	N.Av4					😊	😊

¹ WTU: Wider Territorial Unit

² Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city.

³ Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been purchased/processed for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Other, missing for another reason.

⁴ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects indicator score's quintile position relative to other city where 29 or more scores are available for the indicator. 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.

⁵ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁶ s: ▲: WTU score 20% more than the City level, ▼: WTU score 20% less than the city level, ⚡: WTU score within 20% of the city level

⁷ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁸ DQ : Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate

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Individual City Audit Summary

Madrid

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						WTU ¹		SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ³	Comparison with UA cities ⁴					SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
		1	2	3	4	5 cases ⁵							
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%)	88.74					27	89.48	⬇				☹	
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1996)	27.5		●			33	N.Av1					☹	☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population) (1996)	N.Av1					26	49.71						
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1996)	22.04			●		44	20.53	⬇				☹	☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1996)	20.54			●		44	19.24	⬇				☹	☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	0				●	40	N.Av1					☹	☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%) (1996)	74.5					12	N.Av1					☹	
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1996)	76.51			●		39	75.14	⬇				☹	☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	413.67				●	50	472.76	⬇				☹	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	N.Av1					44	3.62						☹
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	4722.1		●			58	3236.2	▼	28379	1153	1:24.61 ra	☹	☹
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) ¹⁰ (1996)	11.5					35	N.Av1		6.65	1.2	5.45 pp	☹	☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%)	N.Av1					31	N.Av1						☹
Total electricity consumed per person (toe) (1996)	0.2912					19	0.2900	⬇				☹	
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1991)	N.Av1					45	3.89						☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	0.64				●	35	N.Av1					☹	☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	12.73	●				44	0.85	▼				☹	☹

¹⁰ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

BARCELONA

Barcelona is the second largest city in Spain and the economic, cultural and administrative capital of Catalonia, an Autonomous Community within the Spanish State. Catalonia has a population of around 6 million people, more than 4 million, 68% of whom live in Barcelona and its area of influence. The 'Wider Territorial Unit' for the Urban Audit has been defined as 45 municipalities. It is larger than the "urban agglomeration" of 33 municipalities and 2.9 million inhabitants whilst smaller than the metropolitan functional urban region of more than 4 million people and 196 local authorities.

Barcelona pioneered the industrialisation process of Spain and continues to be the country's major industrial area, particularly in the automotive, machinery, metal products, transport materials, pharmaceuticals, chemicals and consumer electronics sectors. The last decades Barcelona's economy pursued a major process of tertiarisation, accompanied by a general restructuring with relocation of industrial production and population into the metropolitan rings. The Barcelona metropolitan area is currently an economically diverse territory formed by several middle size specialised and well developed cities with the city of Barcelona as its centre.

Over the last ten years, Barcelona and its metropolitan area experienced an economic boom which contributed to a decline in registered unemployment rates from 18% in 1986 to 7% in 1999, based on services development and a spectacular growth in the tourism sector. The absolute number of overnight stays in the city has increased dramatically reaching 7 million in 1997.

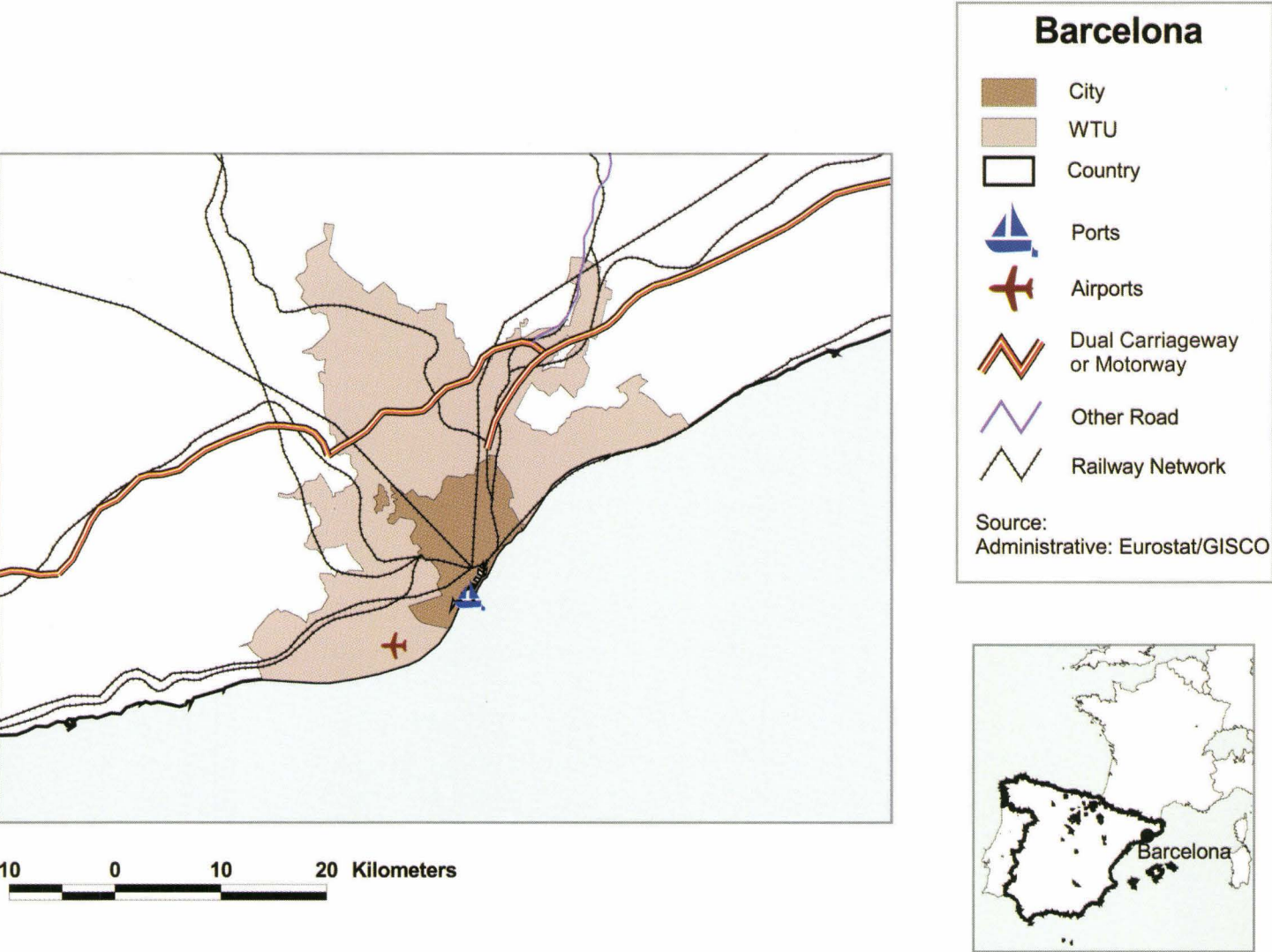
Barcelona is at the centre of a network of road, rail, air and sea connections that enable the city to be within easy reach of any city in Europe. The port of Barcelona is the largest port in the Mediterranean for container traffic.

Barcelona is a major cultural centre. Music, theatre, architecture, design, museums are an essential part of the city's everyday life. Barcelona is home to: 31 museums; major music facilities such as the Palau de la Música Catalana, the Gran Teatre del Liceu, and the recently opened Auditori; and successful and innovative theatre productions. The City of Barcelona has made cultural activity one of the key components of its development strategy for the 21st century with the organisation of the Forum of Cultures, Barcelona 2004 as the main landmark.

The City of Barcelona is run by a forty-one member City Council. The councillors are elected for a period of four years according to the D'Hont Law system where the citizens vote for closed lists of party candidates. The Mayor is elected by the Council among the councillors, whose number depends on the city's population. The City of Barcelona and the Catalan Parliament have recently approved a City Charter which provides the City with specific powers that cover the new demands and needs of a large urban agglomeration entering the new millenium.

One of the innovative aspects of the government of Barcelona has been its territorial organisation. Starting in 1979, and with significant progress made in 1983, the internal organisation of the city government was modified along territorial lines. It was divided into 10 city districts, each with an average population of 165,000 inhabitants. Each district has its own governing bodies and powers that were decentralised from the Municipality's central authorities over time. The process of municipal decentralisation for the city of Barcelona was based upon two fundamental concepts: that the most effective administration is one which operates in close liaison with its citizens, and that democracy requires the participation of citizens in public affairs.

Barcelona



INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						WTU ¹		SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY		
	Score ³	Comparison with UA cities ⁴					SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹	
		1	2	3	4	5								cases ⁵
Total resident population (1996)	1508805	●				58	2904941	▲	34871	12988		😊	😊	
Population change (1981-1996) (%)	-13.91					●	58	-7.63	▲			😊	😊	
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1996)	33.66			●			57	31.33	⚡	38	29	9 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1996)	1.77				●		57	1.43	⚡				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1996)	1.27					●	55	1.05	⚡				😊	😊
Average size of households (1996)	2.61		●				58	2.82	⚡				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1996)	41.02					●	58	41.22	⚡				😊	😐
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1996)	40.35					●	58	41.26	⚡				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1996)	10.48		●				57	11.69	⚡	33	12	21 pp	😊	😐
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	13.89				●		41	18.31	▲	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😐
Median weekly household income (1991) (euro, 1998 prices)	399		●				32	399	⚡	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1	😐	😞
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%) (1991)	12.70						21	12.70	⚡				😐	
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1991)	61.47		●				48	71.79	⚡	29.017	78	48.98	😊	😐
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income (1991)	5.60 : 1						18	5.0 : 1					😐	
Life expectancy at birth (years) (1996)	77.50		●				32	78.77	⚡	78.50	80.50	1:1.02 ra	😊	😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	22.78					●	48	24.6	⚡	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1	😐	😐
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1996)	23.6	●					46	29.0	▲				😐	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1996)	71.83				●		55	64.4	⚡				😐	😊
Employment change (1986-1996) (%)	-0.96			●			53	12.63	▲				😐	😐
GDP per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	14245				●		44	N.Av1					😐	😐
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1995)	66.23			●			55	63.18	⚡				😊	😐
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1995)	21.95				●		54	N.Ap					😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	989				●		43	612	▼				😐	😐

¹ WTU: Wider Territorial Unit

² Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city.

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⁵ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁶ s: ▲: WTU score 20% more than the City level, ▼: WTU score 20% less than the city level, ⚡: WTU score within 20% of the city level

⁷ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁸ DQ : Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate

⁹ CNC : Cross-National Comparability of Data 😊: good 😊:adequate 😊: poor

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						WTU ¹		SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ³	Comparison with UA cities ⁴					SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
		1	2	3	4	5							
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications(%) (1991)	71.63					27	71.63	⬆				☹	
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1996)	33.0	●				33	32.7	⬆				☹	☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population) (1996)	114.31					26	59.37	▼				☹	
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1996)	26.05		●			44	23.03	⬆				☹	☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1996)	20.49			●		44	18.76	⬆				☹	☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	0				●	40	0	⬆				☹	☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%) (1996)	34.5					12	N.Av1					☹	
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1996)	76.69			●		39	N.Av1					☹	☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	415.78				●	50	472.76	⬆				☹	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	17.27			●		44	3.62	▼				☹	☹
Population density (pop. Per km ²) (1996)	15225.1	●				58	4801.6	▼	31782	4538	1:7.0 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) ¹⁰ (1996)	18				●	35	89.4	▲	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	☹	☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%)	N.Av1					31	N.Av1						☹
Total electricity consumed per person (toe) (1996)	N.Av1					19	0.3167						
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	6.63		●			45	5.12	▼				☹	☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	1.17		●			35	0.55	▼				☹	☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	3.55	●				44	1.94	▼				☹	☹

¹⁰ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

VALENCIA

The city of Valencia is the centre of a Metropolitan Area (L'Horta) that includes more than a million inhabitants and 44 municipalities. Valencia belongs to a Region known as Comunidad Valenciana, which was one of the historical kingdoms from which Spain was established. The 'Wider Territorial Unit' as defined in the Urban Audit in the main corresponds to the area covered by Metropolitan Area.

In 1991, 23.7% of the active population was employed in the industrial sector, 70% in the services sector and 1.7% in agriculture. Whilst Valencia is home to sophisticated services and commerce, L'Horta, its Metropolitan Area, is more heavily dependent upon industrial and agricultural activities.

Valencia's population is increasing, as the city is a pole for migrants from other areas, particularly rural areas. Since the 1960s, Valencia has been further affected by the ageing of its population: the proportion above the age of 65 increased from 8.9% of the population in 1960, to 14.1% in the early 1990s. The proportion of young people decreased during the same period, from 23.5% to 17.7%. However, the level of education of the population has increased: in 1960, 0.6% of the resident population was qualified at ISCED level 6 or 7, while in 1991 the proportion was 10.5%. Similarly, the rate of illiteracy decreased during the same period, from 5.9% to 2.2%.

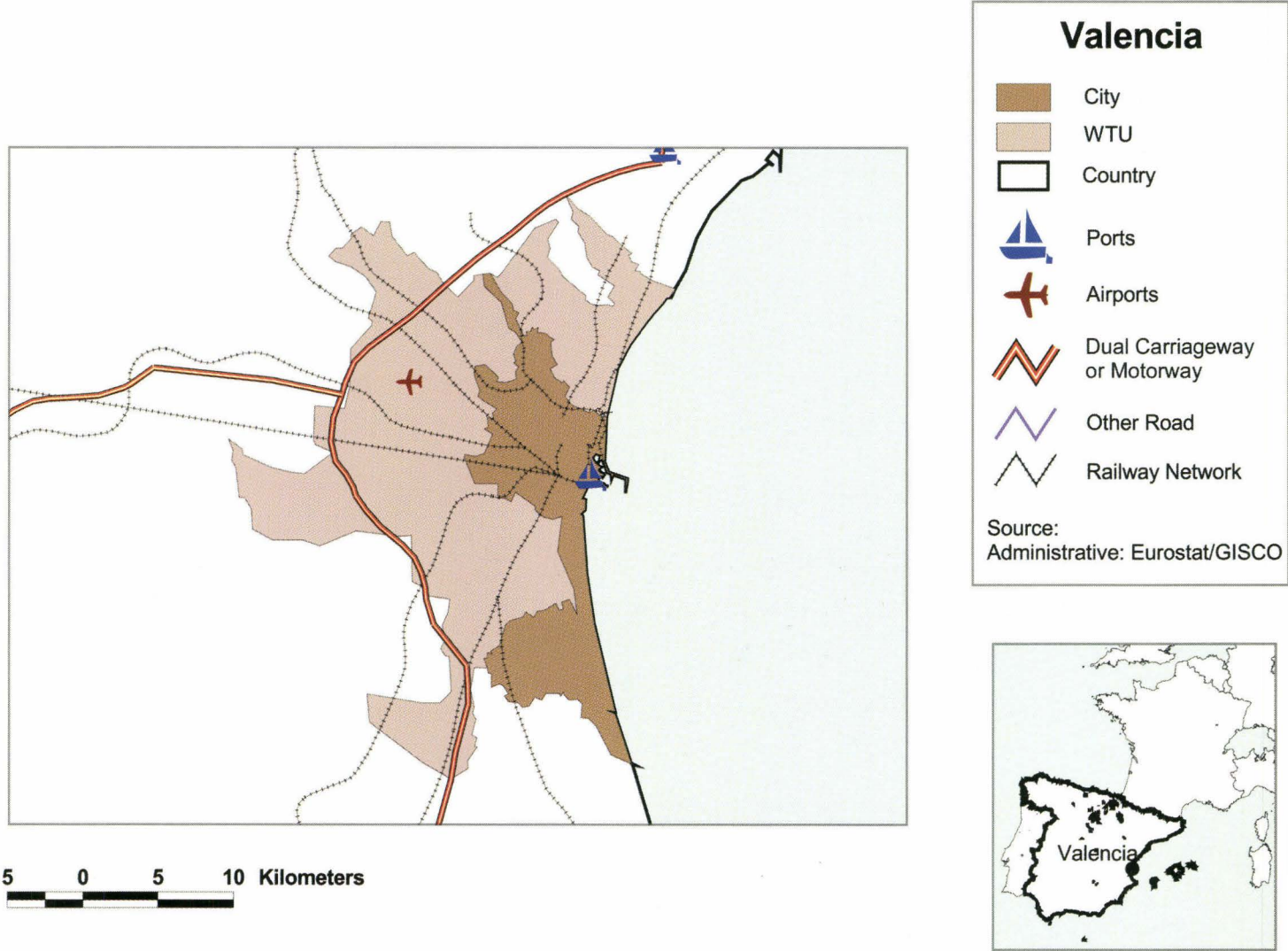
Valencia is strategically situated on the Mediterranean coast and relies on modern road and rail networks that facilitate commercial exchanges with other Spanish and European cities. Through its motorways, Valencia is linked with Barcelona, Madrid and the south of Spain. Valencia also has an airport which handles 1.7 million passengers a year, through both domestic and international flights. In addition, the city has a large port which, in 1996, recorded traffic of 4,165 ships and 200,000 passengers.

Valencia hosts cultural activities throughout the year, including music, theatre, dance, and cinema. The City of the Arts and Sciences, which includes a planetarium, is expected to become Valencia's symbol of the 21st century. In the musical field, the major attraction is the Palau de la Musica. In arts, the IVAM stages an annual exhibition that ranks among Europe's finest. In the field of cinema, the Mostra de Cine del Mediterrani constitutes a major yearly event.

Valencia has become a leading congress and conference venue in Europe and a meeting place for business people exhibiting at the 40 trade events held every year.

There are 33 elected city representatives in Valencia. Local authorities have increased their competencies over the past decades, in line with the decentralisation policy initiated in Spain after approval of the Constitution in 1978. The major powers exercised by the municipal authority include water supply, local transport, tourism, lighting, environmental health, parks and recreation, traffic policing and cemeteries. The major powers exercised jointly with the regional authorities include housing, planning, welfare and heritage.

Valencia



Individual City Audit Summary

Valencia

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						WTU ¹		SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY		
	Score ³	Comparison with UA cities ⁴						SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁵							
Total resident population (1996)	746683		●				58	1344436	▲	31545	58643		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1996) (%)	0.26			●			58	28.10	▲				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1996)	31.60				●		57	N.Av1		31	35	4 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1996)	0.91					●	57	N.Av1					😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1996)	0.62	●					55	N.Av1					😊	😊
Average size of households (1996)	2.88	●					58	N.Av1					😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1996)	36.91					●	58	N.Av1					😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1996)	33.64					●	58	N.Av1					😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1996)	8.57			●			57	N.Av1		15	23	8 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%)	N.Av1						41	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		😊
Median weekly household income (1991) (euro, 1998 prices)	307				●		32	307	⬇	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%) (1995)	20.50						21	N.Av1					😊	
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1991)	74.98	●					48	45.08	▼	75.0	76.4	1.4 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av1						18	N.Av1						
Life expectancy at birth (years) (1991)	76.44				●		32	N.Av1		78	75	1:1.04 ra	😊	😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	N.Av1						48	45.03		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1ra		😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%)	N.Av1						46	N.Av1						😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1996)	71.2					●	55	N.Av1					😊	😊
Employment change (1981-1996) (%)	-0.94			●			53	N.Av1					😊	😊
GDP per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	11250					●	44	11250	⬇				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1995)	73.93		●				55	N.Ap					😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1995)	30.30			●			54	N.Ap					😊	😊

¹ WTU: Wider Territorial Unit

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⁵ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁶ s: ▲: WTU score 20% more than the City level, ▼: WTU score 20% less than the city level, ⚡: WTU score within 20% of the city level

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Individual City Audit Summary

Valencia

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						WTU ¹		SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY		
	Score ³	Comparison with UA cities ⁴						SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁵							
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	469					●	43	N.Av1					☹	☹
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%)	N.Av4						27	N.Av4						
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1991)	19.8			●			33	N.Av1					☹	☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population) (1996)	128.35						26	N.Av1					☹	
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1996)	18.56				●		44	N.Av1					☹	☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1996)	16.36				●		44	N.Av1					☹	☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	45	●					40	N.Av1					☹	☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1						12	N.Av1						
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1996)	135.69		●				39	N.Av1					☹	☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	425.75				●		50	N.Av1					☹	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	0.00					●	44	N.Av1					☹	☹
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	5545.4		●				58	2126.0 (1994)	▼	20092	9413	1: 2.13 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) ¹⁰ (1996)	21.3			●			35	N.Av1		10.83	2.73	8.1 pp	☹	☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%) (1991)	N.Av1						31	11.60						☹
Total electricity consumed per person (toe) (1991)	N.Av1						19	0.4855						
Cinema attendances per resident per year	N.Av1						45	N.Av1						☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	0.28					●	35	N.Av1					☹	☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	0.69				●		44	N.Av1					☹	☹

¹⁰ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

SEVILLE

Seville is the most important urban agglomeration in southern Spain. It is a political, administrative and services centre and the capital city of the region of Andalucia. The population of the city is 700,000, while the population of the 'Wider Territorial Unit', as defined in the Urban Audit, is around 980,000, made up of 11 municipalities. The city is also part of the Seville Urban Agglomeration, which is made up of 22 municipalities, and which has a total population of 1,100,000.

The economy of the city is dominated by the service sector, which accounts for 73% of employment. This proportion has been steadily increasing over the last 20 years, particularly in the areas of 'public administration, health and education' and 'retail services'. As the capital of Andalucia, a significant number of jobs have been generated directly related to the administrative offices of the regional government. The industrial sector accounts for 18% of employment. Recently, efforts have been concentrated on encouraging the growth of urban tourism, advanced services and high technology industrial production, to boost the economy of the city. On the site of the 1992 Universal Exhibition (Expo Sevilla '92), a technology park has now been built, and is attracting national and international businesses.

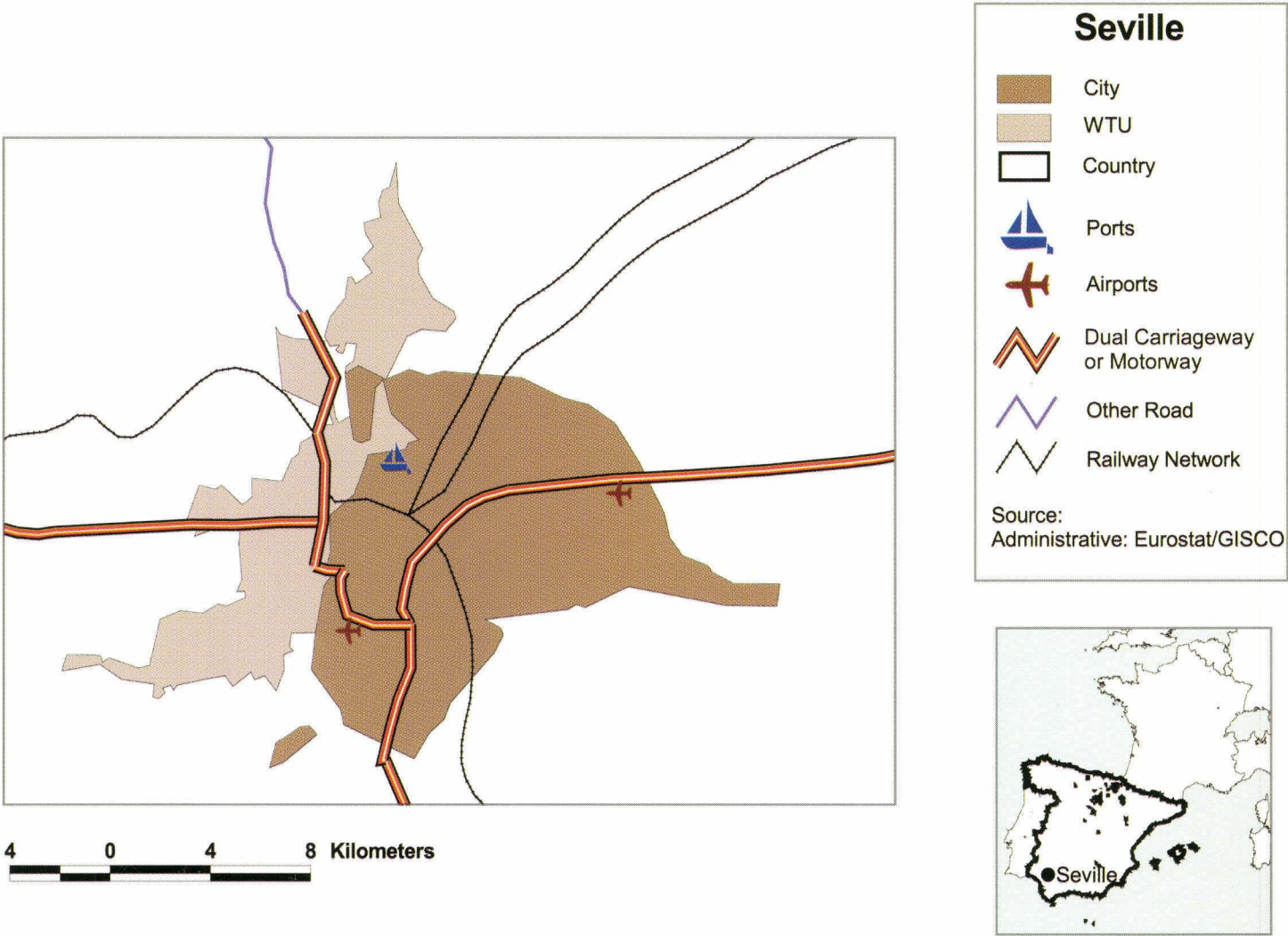
Due to recent investment in transport infrastructure over the last 10 years, the city of Seville is now well connected to national and international destinations, by road, by high speed rail link (to Madrid) and by air.

However, unemployment in the city is high at 11.8% (1996), and it is estimated that 22% of households in the province of Seville are living below the poverty line. The city, along with the whole region of Andalucia, is classified as an EU Objective 1 priority region.

Culturally, Seville is rich in heritage, assets which the city is aiming to exploit for urban tourism. Sites include the Cathedral, the Museum of Fine Arts, the Archeological Museum, as well as the Gardens of the Royal Castle (Jardines de los Reales Alcazares). The city is also considered to be the capital of flamenco dancing and bullfighting (corridas de toros). The Feria de Sevilla, a yearly festival at Easter is famous throughout Spain.

Seville is run by a municipal authority made up of 33 elected city councillors. The city has responsibility in a range of domains, including: water supply, local transport, tourism, lighting, environmental health, parks and recreation, traffic policing, fire brigade and cemeteries. The major powers exercised jointly with the regional Andalusian authorities include housing, planning, welfare and heritage. The city is divided into six sub-city districts for planning purposes, although these areas do not have their own elected administration.

Seville



Individual City Audit Summary

Seville

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							WTU ¹		SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Comparison with UA cities ⁴							SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
	Score ³	1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁵							
Total resident population (1996)	697487		●				58	983662	▲	157797	84566		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1996) (%)	8.00	●					58	12.30 (1986-1996)	▲				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1996)	30.13					●	57	29.93	▬	34.1	31.1	3pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1996)	0.54					●	57	0.50	▬				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1996)	0.33					●	55	0.31	▬				😊	😊
Average size of households (1996)	3.20	●					58	N.Av1					😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1991)	32.63					●	58	N.Av1					😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1991)	37.12					●	58	N.Av1					😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1991)	11.81	●					57	N.Av1		28	19.9	8.1 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	24.45		●				41	24.09	▬	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Median weekly household income (1991) (euro, 1998 prices)	313			●			32	313	▬	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%) (1991)	N.Av1						21	22.40						
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1991)	82.13	●					48	79.77	▬	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av1						18	N.Av1						
Life expectancy at birth (years) (1995)	76.84			●			32	76.84	▬	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year	N.Av1						48	19.76		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1991)	16.5		●				46	18.00	▬				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1991)	73.1				●		55	69.4	▬				😊	😊
Employment change (1981-1991) (%)	23.41	●					53	N.Av1					😊	😊
GDP per capita (1995) (euro, 1998 prices)	8414					●	44	8414	▬				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1995)	63.13			●			55	63.23	▬				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1995)	33.33		●				54	N.Av1					😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	705				●		43	N.Av1					😊	😊

¹ WTU: Wider Territorial Unit
² Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city.
³ Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been purchased/processed for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Other, missing for another reason.
⁴ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects indicator score's quintile position relative to other city where 29 or more scores are available for the indicator. 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.
⁵ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.
⁶ ▲: WTU score 20% more than the City level, ▼: WTU score 20% less than the city level, ▬: WTU score within 20% of the city level
⁷ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas
⁸ DQ : Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate 😊: poor
⁹ CNC : Cross-National Comparability of Data 😊: good 😊:adequate 😊: poor

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							WTU ¹		SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ³	Comparison with UA cities ⁴												
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁵	SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%) (1996)	N.Av1					27	58.66							
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1996)	21.46			●		33	25.09	⬇				☹	☹	
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population) (1996/97)	126.65					26	51.37	▼				☹		
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1996)	26.72		●			44	24.27	⬇				☹	☹	
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1996)	22.39		●			44	20.54	⬇				☹	☹	
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	0				●	40	N.Av1					☹	☹	
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1					12	N.Av1							
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1996)	65.70				●	39	67.81	⬇				☹	☹	
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	423.16				●	50	N.Av1					☹	☹	
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	2.12					●	44	N.Av1				☹	☹	
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	4896.7		●			58	1498.9	▼	4118	3626	1:1.13 ra	☺	☺	
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) (1996) ¹⁰	2.4					●	35	N.Av1	0.99	0.77	0.22 pp	☹	☹	
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%)	N.Av1						31	N.Av1					☹	
Total electricity consumed per person (toe)	N.Av1						19	N.Av1						
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	3.47				●	45	N.Av1					☹	☹	
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	0.24					●	35	N.Av1				☹	☹	
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	0.37					●	44	N.Av1				☹	☹	

¹⁰ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

SARAGOSSA

The city of Saragossa is situated in the region of Aragon in central Spain. Its position as a centre of communication between Madrid and Barcelona, and Madrid and the Mediterranean coast, have helped Saragossa to strengthen its economy and to develop its strategic role as an important regional centre.

A relatively high proportion of the population of Saragossa is employed in the industrial sector, despite the growth of services in the last few decades (63.4% of the income generated within the city comes from the industrial sector). Construction was traditionally the second 'engine' of the local economy, along with heavy industry, but their share of employment has decreased recently. In recent years, new industries have started to replace traditional industrial activities. Seventy five per cent of enterprises in Saragossa employ less than 10 people.

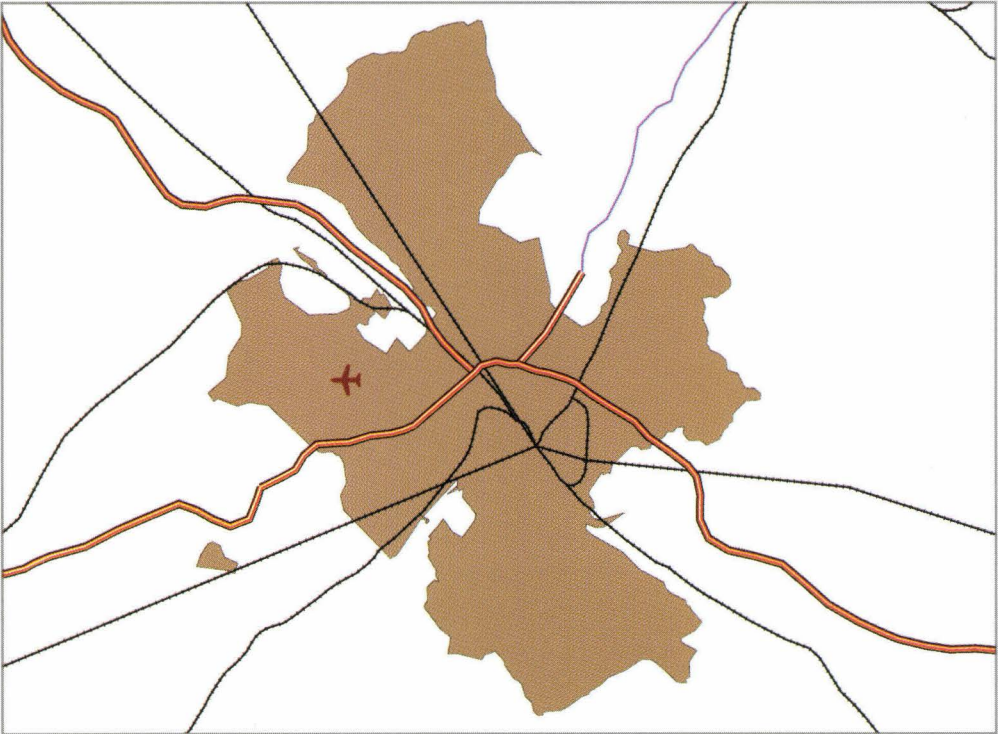
Saragossa is a demographic pole for the whole region, with over 70% of the region's population concentrated in the city. The population is stable, but with higher proportion of elderly people than the national average.

The city is well-connected with the national and European road and rail network. The construction of a high speed train link currently underway between Madrid and Barcelona via Saragossa, will reinforce the city's links with these cities. Saragossa also has an airport with flights to national and international destinations, that handled 243,000 passengers in 1995. One of the strategies pursued by the local authority is to enlarge the airport, as a means of attracting tourists and business activities.

As the centre of the Aragon region, Saragossa hosts many of the region's social and cultural events. The municipality has recently invested in the sites of the city, including the rehabilitation of historic buildings, to attract tourists. The University of Saragossa also plays a key role in the cultural life of the city.

The City Council of Saragossa is made up of 31 representatives, elected every four years. The major powers exercised by the municipal authority include water supply, local transport, tourism, lighting, environmental health, parks and recreation, traffic policing, fire brigade and cemeteries. The major powers exercised jointly with the regional Aragon authorities include housing, planning, welfare and heritage.

Saragossa



10 0 10 20 Kilometers

Saragossa



City



Country



Ports



Airports



Dual Carriageway or Motorway



Other Road



Railway Network

Source:
Administrative: Eurostat/GISCO



Individual City Audit Summary

Saragossa

INDICATORS	Score ¹	CITY LEVEL						SUB-CITY			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
		Comparison with UA cities ²						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio	DQ ³	CNC ⁴
		1	2	3	4	5	29 8					
Total resident population (1996)	601674			●			58	41025	60692		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1996) (%)	5.21		●				58				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1996)	30.37					●	57	35.11	32.09	3.02 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1991)	0.40					●	57				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1991)	0.25					●	55				😊	😊
Average size of households (1981)	3.37	●					58				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1996)	37.72					●	58				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1996)	42.66					●	58				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1996)	8.11			●			57	18	13	5 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%)	N.Av1						41	42.07	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		😊
Median weekly household income (1991) (euro, 1998 prices)	336			●			32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%) (1996)	21.03						21				😊	
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1991)	79.32	●					48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av1						18					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	N.Av1						32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	19.64					●	48	144.58	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%)	N.Av1						46					😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1996)	67.6					●	55				😊	😊
Employment change (1981-1996) (%)	41.29	●					53				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	12990				●		44				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1995)	67.08			●			55				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1995)	25.81				●		54				😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	554					●	43				😊	😊
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%) (1996)	66.64						27				😊	
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1996)	23.74			●			33				😊	😊

¹ Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been purchased/processed for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Other, missing for another reason.

² 1,2,3,4,5, reflects indicator score's quintile position relative to other city where 29 or more scores are available for the indicator. 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.

³ DQ : Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate

⁴ CNC : Cross-National Comparability of Data 😊: good 😊:adequate 😊: poor

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ¹	Comparison with UA cities ²						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio	DQ ³	CNC ⁴
		1	2	3	4	5	cases					
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population) (1996)	13.22						26				☹	
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1996)	18.97				●		44				☹	☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1996)	15.95				●		44				☹	☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	0					●	40				☹	☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1						12					
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1996)	66.40				●		39				☹	☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	380.58					●	50				☹	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	3.98				●		44				☹	☹
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1981)	8817	●					58	20673	889	1: 23.25 ra	☹	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) ⁵ (1996)	5.3					●	35	N.Av4	N.Av4	N.Av4 pp	☹	☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%)	N.Av1						31					☹
Final electricity consumed per person (toe) (1996)	0.2393						19				☹	
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	3.44				●		45				☹	☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	0.12					●	35				☹	☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	0.68				●		44				☹	☹

⁵ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

MALAGA

Malaga is a busy port on the Spanish Mediterranean coast, the capital of Malaga province and the second largest city in Andalucia. The population of Malaga City is 550,000, while the wider agglomeration including the city and 9 other municipalities, has a population of 685,000. The area has experienced rapid population growth in the last fifteen years, an increase of 34.4% in the city, and of 149.8% in the whole agglomeration.

The economy is heavily dependent upon tourism and service industries, which account for 65% of employment. 'Industry' accounts for 16% of jobs and 'construction' for a further 14.3%. Malaga's economy is adjusting to include new and 'light' industries, witnessed by the construction of a 2 sq. km Technological Park (Parque Tecnológico de Andalucia), which is home to 60 companies and more than 1,300 employees in advanced high technology sectors such as electronics and mobile phones.

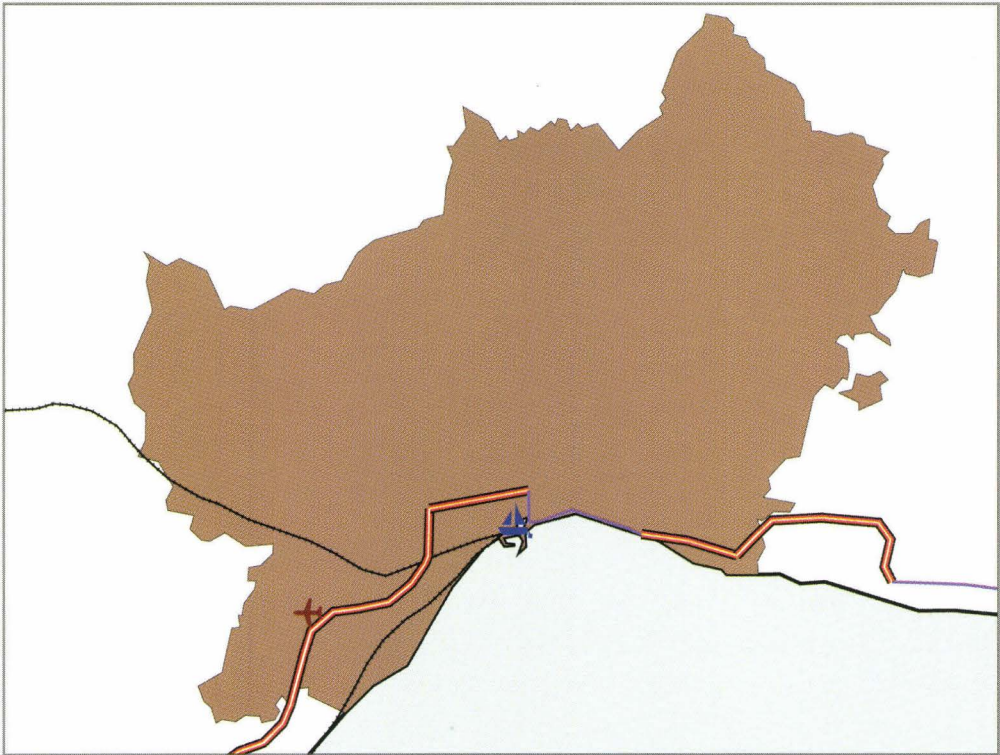
However, despite this economic activity, unemployment in the city is high at 29.7%, and almost a quarter of families are estimated to be living below the poverty line. The city, along with the whole region of Andalucia, is classified as an EU Objective 1 priority region.

Malaga's communication links have been greatly improved in recent years. Its international airport carries over 6 million passengers (1998), and there is a strong import-export trade through the port. Mobility within the city is high, with around two thirds of journeys using the well-developed bus network. This network does not, however, cover the whole agglomeration.

The main cultural attractions of the city are the Moorish Castle, the Cathedral, and the Picasso Museum, near the site of Pablo Picasso's birth. Emphasis has recently been put on restoring the historic city centre, and investing in the architectural heritage of the city. This has been carried out with financial support from the EU's URBAN Community Initiative. There is also a large university in the city with over 40,000 students.

The City of Malaga is run by a central 31 member Council, elected for four years. The number of councillors depends on the city's population. The Mayor is elected by the Council from among the elected councillors. The city has responsibility in a range of domains, including: water supply, local transport, tourism, lighting, environmental health, parks and recreation, traffic policing, the fire brigade and cemeteries. The major powers exercised jointly with the regional Andalucian authorities include housing, planning, welfare and heritage. The city is divided into sub-city divisions for the census and planning purposes, although these spatial units do not have their own elected administration.

Malaga



5 0 5 10 Kilometers

Malaga



City



Country



Ports



Airports



Dual Carriageway or Motorway



Other Road



Railway Network

Source:
Administrative: Eurostat/GISCO



Individual City Audit Summary

Malaga

INDICATORS	Score ²	CITY LEVEL						SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
		Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total resident population (1996)	549135			●			58	3827	58715		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1996) (%)	9.34	●					58				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1996)	32.45			●			57	38.9	32.2	6.7 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1996)	0.79					●	57				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1996)	0.47					●	55				😊	😊
Average size of households (1991)	3.46	●					58				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1991)	35.09					●	58				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1991)	36.63					●	58				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1991)	14.87	●					57	38.6	21.4	17.2 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	19.64			●			41	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Median weekly household income (1991) (euro, 1998 prices)	303				●		32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%) (1991)	23.9						21				😊	
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1991)	77.61	●					48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av1						18					
Life expectancy at birth (years) (1995)	76.88			●			32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	30.51					●	48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1991)	14.2			●			46				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1991)	74.17				●		55				😊	😊
Employment change (1981-1991) (%)	19.19	●					53				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1995) (euro, 1998 prices)	8485					●	44				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1995)	64.78			●			55				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1995)	29.03			●			54				😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	625					●	43				😊	😊
Proportion of students completing compulsory education (with minimum qualifications %)	N.Av1						27					
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1996)	25.75		●				33				😊	😊

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city

² Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been processed/ purchased for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Missing for another reason.

³ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects the 'fifth' position of the city's score relative to the other cities for which information is available (where 29 or more scores are available). 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.

⁴ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁵ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁶ DQ : Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate 😊: poor

⁷ CNC : Cross-National Comparability of Data 😊: good 😊:adequate 😊: poor

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	Cases ⁴					
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population)	N.Av1						26					
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1991)	15.53					●	44				☹	☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1991)	12.64					●	44				☹	☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	0					●	40				☹	☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1						12					
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1996)	87.73			●			39				☹	☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	489.21			●			50				☹	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	1.18					●	44				☹	☹
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	1390.2					●	58	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) (1996) ⁸	14.1				●		35	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	☹	☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%)	N.Av1						31					☹
Final electricity consumed per person (toe) (1996)	0.8980						19				☹	
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	3.48				●		45				☹	☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	0.33					●	35				☹	☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year	N.Av1						44					☹

⁸ For city level indicator is in square meters, for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

HELSINKI

Helsinki is the capital of Finland and the country's commercial and financial centre. The Helsinki Metropolitan Area, which is the Wider Territorial Unit for the Urban Audit, includes 4 municipalities and forms Finland's largest economic area. The Helsinki Metropolitan Area has one-fifth of the population of the country, one-quarter of the jobs, almost one-third of the gross national product and almost half of research and development activity. The Helsinki Region comprises 12 municipalities.

There are numerous multinational companies with representation in Helsinki, such as ABB, Kvaerner, ICL, Shell, as well as the Finnish conglomerates Nokia and Kone, and the large forest industry concerns. Business in the Helsinki Region is becoming increasingly characterised by networking and the formation of clusters. Strong clusters in the region include telecommunications, food processing, shipbuilding, health care and systems engineering. The region also has many strong sectors which straddle the cluster boundaries, such as biotechnology and industrial design. During the recession of the early 1990s, jobs declined at a faster rate in manufacturing and construction than in the service sector. The share of jobs in services consequently rose to 80%. In 1994 the number of jobs grew and this new growth has continued steadily for the last five years.

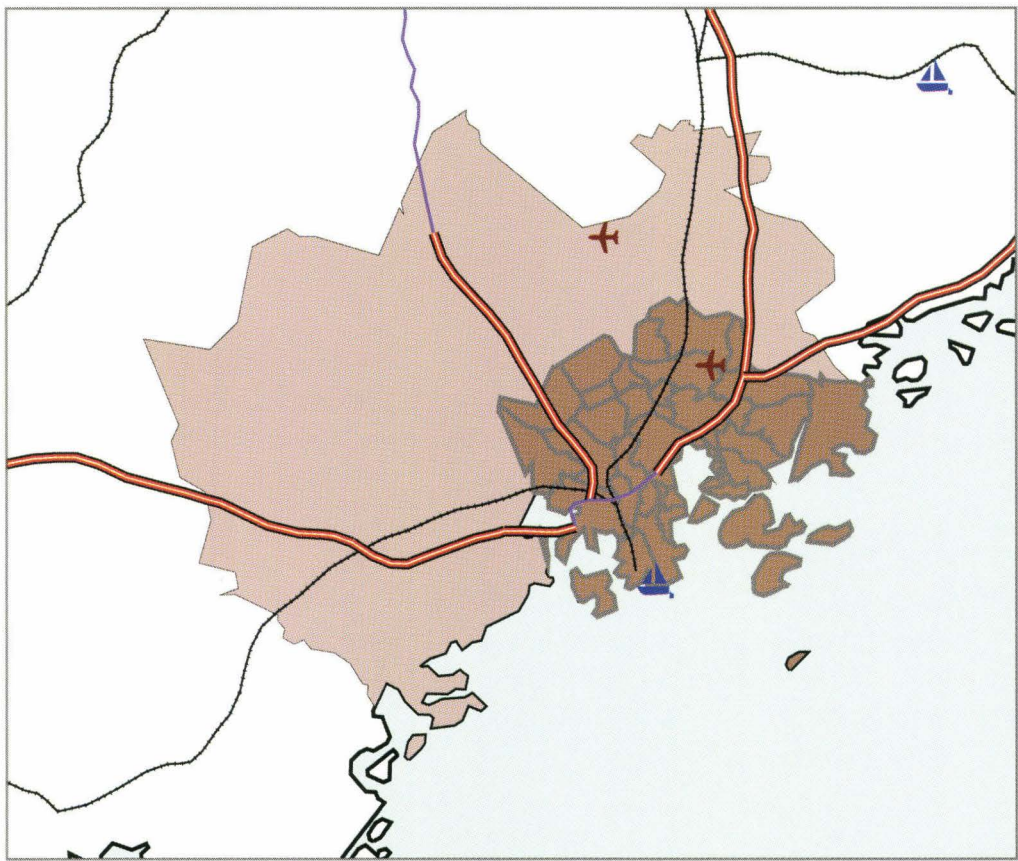
The city has good infrastructure and links with its hinterland. In the field of new communication technologies, Finland has taken a pioneering role both in developing the sector and in dismantling the old monopolies in favour of free competition in the marketplace. This has benefited the city's economy.

Helsinki, which has been named as one of nine 'European Cities of Culture' for the year 2000, offers a large variety of cultural events and activities (Helsinki City Museum, the Art Museum, the Museum of Contemporary Art (Kiasma), Helsinki City Theatre, Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra, the Opera House and Helsinki Zoo). Among the other amenities provided by the City are sport fields, recreation areas, sports halls, tennis courts and indoor swimming pools.

Local authorities in Finland have extensive responsibilities and discretion. The City of Helsinki provides the community's general infrastructure: city planning, streets, parks, sanitation, electricity, district heating, environmental protection, but also in areas such as education, children's day care and other social welfare services, and health care. The Finnish Constitution guarantees municipalities the right to self-government, and a right to levy taxes. The most important decision-making body in Helsinki is the City Council, with 85 members elected by direct voting every four years. The city employs around 39,000 people.

The 1984 district reform in Helsinki divided the city into seven major districts, 33 districts and 118 sub-districts. The four municipalities within the Metropolitan Area: Helsinki, Vantaa, Espoo and Kauniainen, co-operate within an administrative body called the Helsinki Metropolitan Area Council. Co-operation among the four municipalities concerns waste management, public transport, air quality management and development planning.

Helsinki



9 0 9 18 Kilometers

Helsinki

- Subcity
- City
- WTU
- Country
- Ports
- Airports
- Dual Carriageway or Motorway
- Other Road
- Railways

Sources:
Administrative: Eurostat/GISCO



Individual City Audit Summary

Helsinki

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						WTU ¹		SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY		
	Score ³	Comparison with UA cities ⁴						SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁵							
Total resident population (1996)	532053			●			58	905555	▲	8102	5916		😊	😊
Population change (1980-1996) (%)	10.15	●					58	19.20	▲				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1996)	30.27					●	57	30.33	▬	35.34	30.76	4.58 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1996)	4.16				●		57	3.55	▬				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1996)	3.55			●			55	3.00	▬				😊	😊
Average size of households (1996)	2.01					●	58	2.15	▬				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1996)	66.33		●				58	67.41	▬				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1996)	54.88			●			58	N.Av1					😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1996)	9.02			●			57	8.49	▬	8.20	26.70	18.50 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	12.27				●		41	12.58	▬	2	3	1.0 pp	😊	😊
Median weekly household income (1995) (euro, 1998 prices)	461	●					32	510	▬	966	451	1:2.14 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%) (1995)	18.17						21	16.46	▬				😊	
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1996)	47.42			●			48	51.16	▬	41.3	30.2	11.11 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income (1996)	5.03:1						18	N.Av1					😊	
Life expectancy at birth (years) (1991/1995 average)	75.25					●	32	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1ra	😊	😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	190.27	●					48	166.75	▬	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1995)	9.8					●	46	11.8	▲				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1995)	83.84	●					55	81.21	▬				😊	😊
Employment change (%) (1990-1995)	-19.01					●	53	-12.85	▲				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	24878	●					44	24878	▬				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1996)	58.06				●		55	N.Ap					😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1996)	42.35	●					54	42.86	▬				😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	5695	●					43	N.Av1					😊	😊

¹ WTU: Wider Territorial Unit

² Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city

³ Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been purchased/processed for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Other, missing for another reason.

⁴ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects indicator score's quintile position relative to other city where 29 or more scores are available for the indicator. 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.

⁵ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available

⁶ ▲: WTU score 20% more than the City level, ▼: WTU score 20% less than the city level, ▬: WTU score within 20% of the city level

⁷ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁸ DQ: Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate

⁹ CNC: Cross-National Comparability of Data 😊: good 😊:adequate 😊: poor

Individual City Audit Summary

Helsinki

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							WTU ¹		SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ³	Comparison with UA cities ⁴						SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁵							
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%)	N.Av1						27	N.Av1						
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1996)	46.7	●					33	50.3	⬇				☹	☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population) (1996)	119.08						26	97.58	⬇				☹	
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1996)	12.68					●	44	12.90	⬇				☹	☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1996)	10.64					●	44	11.03	⬇				☹	☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	N.Av1						40	6						☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%) (1990)	N.Av1						12	2.66						
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1996)	83.64			●			39	N.Av1					☹	☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1995)	N.Av1						50	748.38						☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1995)	N.Av1						44	39.9						☹
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	2876				●		58	1199 (1995)	▼	902	3103	1:3.44 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) ¹⁰ (1996)	122.4	●					35	N.Av1		41.3	23.4	17.9 pp	☺	☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%)	N.Av1						31	27.97						☹
Total electricity use per person (toe) (1996)	0.5242						19	N.Av1					☹	
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1997)	3.82			●			45	2.37	▼				☹	☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	1.68	●					35	1.08	▼				☹	☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1995)	2.14		●				44	1.65	▼				☹	☹

¹⁰ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

MARSEILLES

Marseilles, the capital of the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region and county town of the département of Bouches-du-Rhône, is France's second city. It lies on the Mediterranean at the southern end of a highly populated urban region (1.1 million inhabitants, 800 000 of which are in the city itself). The so-called Community of Communes (*Communauté de Communes*), which comprises several municipal areas surrounding the city, was selected as the 'Wider Territorial Unit' for the Urban Audit.

The main sectors of the local economy are petrochemicals, steel (with France's largest plant at Fos-sur-Mer), the food and beverages industry (Ricard, Rivoire et Carret-Lustucru, Orangina, Haribo), micro-electronics (one-third of French employment in this sector), and ocean engineering (one of the leading centres of world research). The Marseilles-Provence international airport is the second French airport for freight and the third for passenger traffic. A dense, well-conceived road network opens the region up to Spain and Italy, as well as all the capitals of Northern Europe. The rail network is also very efficient. The Mediterranean TGV will soon enable the Rhône-Alpes, Languedoc-Roussillon and Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur regions to be linked in to the European high-speed train network. Lastly, the port of Marseilles is currently France's, and the Mediterranean's, leading port.

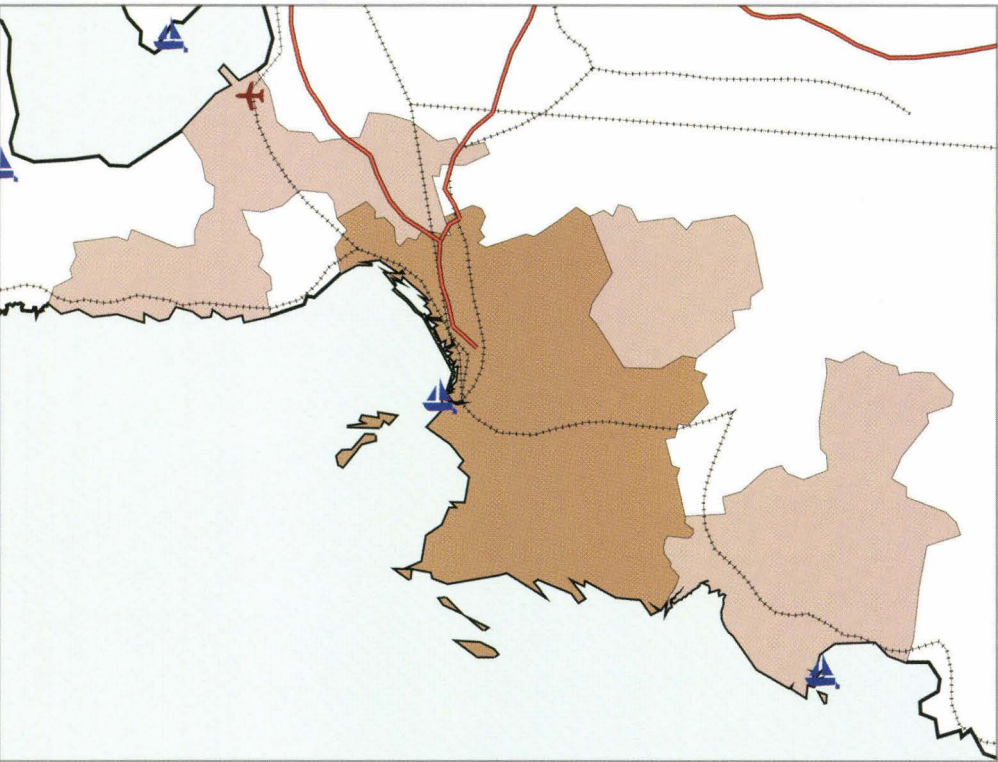
Marseilles is notable for the scale of its tertiary sector (4 jobs out of 5 are in this sector). Aix-Marseilles is France's second research centre after Paris: more than 3,000 researchers rub shoulders there (at INSERM, the CNRS etc.), together with 44 000 students. All the fields of scientific application are represented: immunology, cardiology, neuro-sciences, genetics, ocean engineering, numerical modelling, agrochemicals and nuclear science.

Marseilles has a very rapidly changing population. It is estimated that one inhabitant in three arrived in the city in the last twenty-five years. The last wave of immigration is recent and involves an influx of Eastern European nationals: Poles, Czechs, Russians and Rumanians. Marseilles currently has economic and social difficulties, with a high rate of unemployment. In one of its urban districts (the 16th arrondissement), the unemployment rate reached 46% in 1995, as opposed to 26% in 1990.

The city has an artistic heritage of high quality and is particularly famed for the vitality of its theatrical and musical life, which benefits from a regular influx of new artists. Most prominent among the city's museums and monuments are the Palais Longchamp, the Musée Cantini, the Musée d'Art Contemporain, the Château Borely, the Vieille Charité Centre, the Roman and La Joliette docks, the Musée de la Faïence and the Musée Grobet-Labadié.

The City of Marseilles has council departments responsible for the following fields: Economic Development, Services to the Population, Cultural Affairs, Technical Services, Social Affairs and Urban Solidarity, Education and Infancy, Town Planning and Habitat, Architecture and Public Buildings, and Prevention and Protection. The city delegates a large part of economic development activity to the Marseilles-Provence-Métropole "Community of Communes" (981,000 inhabitants; a high degree of urbanization), which stretches from the Étang de Berre to the foothills of the Sainte-Baume massif and includes the periphery of Marseilles. This public authority, which was created in 1992, is made up of twenty communes.

Marseilles



Marseilles

City

WTU

Country

Ports

Airports

Dual Carriageway or Motorway

Other Road

Railway Network

Source:
Administrative: Eurostat/GISCO



Individual City Audit Summary

Marseilles

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						CONURBATION	SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY			
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Divergence from City level ⁵	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁶	DQ ⁷	CNC ⁸	
		1	2	3	4	5								cases ⁴
Total resident population (1990)	799849	●				58	962634	▲	14096	14912		☺	☺	
Population change (1982-1990) (%)	-8.3				●	58	-5.22	▲				☺	☺	
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1990)	35.89	●				57	35.52	▬	36.2	40.2	4 pp	☺	☺	
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1990)	7.01			●		57	6.63	▬				☺	☺	
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1990)	5.9			●		55	5.39	▬				☺	☺	
Average size of households (1990)	2.46	●				58	2.51	▬				☺	☺	
Female activity rate (%) (1990)	57.64			●		58	57.12	▬				☺	☹	
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1990)	52.52				●	58	52.80	▬				☺	☺	
Unemployment rate (%) (1990)	12.09	●				57	11.76	▬	8	37	29pp	☺	☹	
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	16.76			●		41	17.22	▬	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	☺	☹	
Median weekly household income (Survey Data) (1995) (euro, 1998 prices)	243					32	255	▬	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	☹	☹	
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the National average household income (%)	N.Av1					21	N.Av1							
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1990)	43.93				●	48	46.75	▬	53.45	34.88	18.57 pp	☺	☹	
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income (1996)	5.07:1				●	18	N.Av1					☹		
Life expectancy at birth (Years) (1995)	77.75	●				32	77.75	▬	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	☺	☹	
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1991)	117.65	●				48	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	☹	☹	
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1990)	11.15					46	12.01	▬				☺	☺	
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1990)	80.9	●				55	79.54	▬				☺	☺	
Employment change (1982-1990) (%)	-8.71				●	53	-5.15	▲				☺	☹	
GDP per capita (1990) (euro, 1998 prices)	20676	●				44	20676	▬				☹	☹	
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%)	N.Av3					55	N.Av3						☹	
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1995)	23.76				●	54	N.Av5					☺	☺	
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1991) (euro, 1998 prices)	1096				●	43	N.Av3					☹	☹	

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city.

² Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been processed/ purchased for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Missing for another reason.

³ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects the 'fifth' position of the city's score relative to the other cities for which information is available (where 29 or more scores are available). 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.

⁴ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁵ ▲: WTU score 20% more than the City level, ▼: WTU score 20% less than the city level, ▤: WTU score within 20% of the city level

⁶ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁷ DQ: Quality of Data ☺: good ☺: adequate

⁸ CNC: Cross-National Comparability of Data ☺: good ☺:adequate ☺: poor

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						CONURBATION		SUB-CITY¹			DATA QUALITY / COMPARABILITY	
	Score²	Comparison with UA cities³					SCORE	Divergence from City level³	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio⁶	DQ⁷	CNC⁸
		1	2	3	4	5							
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%) (1997-98)	N.Av1					27	N.Av1						
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1991)	5.8					● 33	N.Av1					☹	☹
Places in further education and university establishments (Number per 1000 population) (1991)	35.58					26	N.Av1					☺	
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1990)	20.23				●	44	21.22	⬇				☹	☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1990)	18.88				●	44	19.42	⬇				☹	☹
Days per year that NO₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m³ (1h averaging time) (1995)	N.Av3					40	N.Av3	⬇					☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1					12	N.Av1						
Consumption of water (m³ per annum per inhabitant) (1991)	89.77	●				39	87.34	⬇				☹	☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1991)	458.84				●	50	N.Av1					☹	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	9.73				●	44	N.Av1					☹	☹
Population density (pop. per km²) (1991)	7271.4	●				58	1701.8	▼	24246	20529	1: 1.18 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) (1991)⁹	4.3					● 35	12.2N.A v1	▲	1	2	1 pp	☹	☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%) (1997)	14.7					● 31	13.0	⬇				☹	☹
Total electricity consumed per person (toe) (1996)	N.Av1					19	N.Av1						
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1991)	2.71				●	45	3.55	▲				☹	☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year	N.Av5					35	N.Av5						☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1991)	0.35					● 44	N.Av5					☹	☹

⁹ For city level indicator is in square meters, for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

LYON

Lyon, the capital of the Rhône-Alpes region, extends over an area of 4,800 hectares. Greater Lyon is France's second largest conurbation with 1.2 million inhabitants.

Lyon enjoys an international reputation in the following sectors: mechanical engineering, textiles, the chemical industry and artificial fibres, para-chemicals, pharmaceuticals and biology. This industrial base aided the emergence and expansion of the high-technology sector: electrical equipment, organic chemistry and synthetic dyestuffs, plant protection products and pharmaceutical specialities.

The tertiary sector is also dynamic: 39 of the 50 leading French service companies have a presence in the Lyon conurbation. In the tertiary sector in Lyon, services to business are the main employers. They provide 37.5 % of jobs in the service sector (technical consultancies, computer consultancies and companies, and temporary employment agencies).

The city has become a hub for the mainstream of European trade. The main trunk routes which structure Europe's central area (North/South and Rhine/Rhone Valley) meet in Lyon before connecting up with the Mediterranean arc. The road, air and rail infrastructures are also commensurate with the challenge this poses: the Lyon-Satolas TGV station has a rail link to the airport; the metro network has been extended into the interior of the city; and a new tram system is under construction.

Four universities, thirteen *grandes écoles*, 560 public-sector research units and more than 100 major private laboratories make Lyon a fertile ground for education and research.

In 1990, there were around 123,000 foreign nationals in Greater Lyon, 10.8% of the total population. High proportions of foreigners are found mainly in the communes in the east of the conurbation. In 1990, one inhabitant in four was under 20 years of age and one in eight was over 65. There are high East-West disparities within the conurbation both in terms of unemployment and income levels.

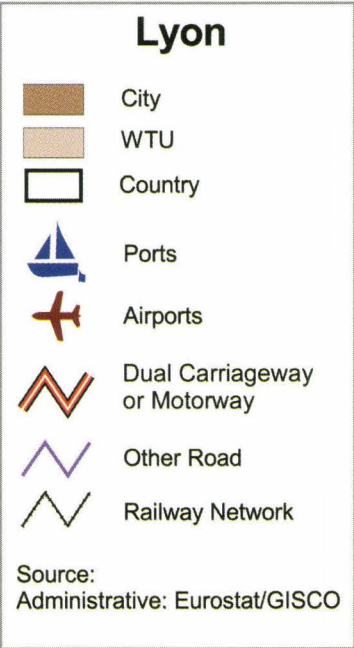
Lyon has more than a thousand restaurants and some thirty museums and galleries. The city is also home to both the Orchestre National de Lyon and the Orchestra of the Lyon Opera and has 24 theatres. The Biennial Dance Festival is a major international event.

There are three levels of local government in Lyon and its conurbation, each with different boundaries: the Commune of Lyon, the Urban Community of Lyon (Communauté Urbaine de Lyon or COURLY) and the Urban Region of (Région Urbaine de Lyon or RUL). The Urban Community (COURLY) was selected as the 'Wider Territorial Unit' for the Urban Audit. The City Council, which consists of 73 members elected for a period of 6 years by universal suffrage, governs the affairs of the Commune: management of the communal heritage, contribution to obligatory expenditure on health and social assistance, and management of the commune's cultural and sporting facilities. The City of Lyon, which has 6,000 council employees, is divided into 9 administrative districts (*arrondissements*).

Lyon



6 0 6 12 Kilometers



Individual City Audit Summary

Lyon

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						Conurbation	SUB-CITY ¹	DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY				
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³											
		1	2	3	4	5					cases ⁴	SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁵
Total resident population (1996)	425000				●	58	1134693 (1990)	▲	5824	5308		😊	😊
Population change (1982-1996) (%)	3.17		●			58	N.Av1					😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1990)	32.50			●		57	32.58	⚡	37.29	37.3	0.01 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1990)	9.78		●			57	10.95	⚡				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1990)	6.86		●			55	7.84	⚡				😊	😊
Average size of households (1990)	2.18				●	58	2.52	⚡				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1990)	63.11		●			58	62.09	⚡				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1990)	62.30		●			58	62.22	⚡				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1990)	8.00			●		57	9.11	▲	6	24	18 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old %)(1996)	16.97			●		41	19.79	⚡	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Median weekly household income (1995) (euro, 1998 prices)	300				●	32	300	⚡	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%)	N.Av1					21	N.Av1						
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1990)	31.43				●	48	40.20	▲	55.09	8.10	46.99 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income (1996)	5.79:1					18	N.Av1					😊	
Life expectancy at birth (years) (1995)	78.8	●				32	78.8	⚡	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	106.41			●		48	82.46	▼	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1990)	17.79		●			46	22.3	▲				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1990)	75.2			●		55	69.6	⚡				😊	😊
Employment change (1982-1990) (%)	0.08		●			53	2.29	▲				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1990) (euro, 1998 prices)	25304	●				44	25304	⚡				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1995)	54.44				●	55	56.55	⚡				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1995)	26.03			●		54	12.26	▼				😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	1222				●	43	N.Av1					😊	😊

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city.

² Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been processed/ purchased for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Missing for another reason.

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⁴ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁵ ▲: WTU score 20% more than the City level, ▼: WTU score 20% less than the city level, ⚡: WTU score within 20% of the city level

⁶ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁷ DQ: Quality of Data 😊: good 😐: adequate

⁸ CNC: Cross-National Comparability of Data 😊: good 😐:adequate 😞: poor

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						Conurbation		SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³											
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴	SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁵	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁶	DQ ⁷
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%) (1998)	63.85					27	67.8	⬆️				😊	
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1998)	5.5				●	33	N.Av1					😊	😞
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population) (1998)	225.68					26	N.Av1					😊	
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1990)	22.71			●		44	24.25	⬆️				😊	😊
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1990)	20.10			●		44	20.75	⬆️				😊	😊
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1995)	N.Av3					40	N.Av3						😞
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1					12	N.Av1						
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1996)	70.75				●	39	N.Av1					😊	😊
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1991)	N.Av1					50	454.12						😊
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	N.Av1					44	80.08						😊
Population density (pop. per km²) (1991)	8677.6	●				58	4171.7	▼	3917	10958	1: 2.8 ra	😊	😊
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) (1996) ⁹	8.2				●	35	N.Av1		72	1	71 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%) (1995)	21.14				●	31	15.39	▼				😊	😊
Total electricity consumed per person (toe)	N.Av1					19	N.Av1						
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	9.65	●				45	N.Av1					😊	😊
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	1.08			●		35	N.Av5					😊	😞
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	0.84				●	44	N.Av2					😊	😞

⁹ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

TOULOUSE

Toulouse is the capital city of the Midi-Pyrénées Region and France's fourth largest city. There are 365,000 inhabitants within Toulouse and 700,000 within the whole urban agglomeration. The District du Grand Toulouse is taken to be the Wider Territorial Unit for the purposes of the Urban Audit. It is situated in a corridor of valleys between the Massif Central and the Pyrénées which link the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.

The aeronautic industry is Toulouse's main economic driving force. It consists, chiefly, of Aérospatiale (which produces Concorde and Airbus) and Alcatel Espace, Matra Espace (satellites), Thomson and Microturbo. Foreign businesses such as Motorola (semiconductors), sub-contractors such as Latécoère (famous for having established the first airmail service with Mermoz and Saint-Exupéry), and major companies in the space industry such as Arianespace and the CNES (Centre national d'études spatiales), further contribute to Toulouse's aeronautic and space activities.

The second major sector of activity consists of the chemical and pharmaceutical industries, followed by the electronics industry (Siemens and Motorola), biotechnology and information technologies.

However, only a quarter of the labour force is employed in the industrial sector. Administrative services employ over 50,000 people within the city, of which 10,000 work at the hospital and 8,000 at the City Council. New businesses have recently been created in the Toulouse agglomeration, particularly in research laboratories. There are currently over 25,000 private companies in the agglomeration.

Since 1962, Toulouse's population has more than doubled in size, and foreign and extra-regional populations have started to outnumber the native population. One resident in four is a student and 110,000 students are enrolled in the four (soon to become five) universities, 14 higher education institutes, and the "European University Pole". Toulouse also employs 11,000 researchers in 400 laboratories in fields such as biotechnology. However, despite the success of certain economic sectors, Toulouse has a relatively high unemployment rate.

As a university town, Toulouse has a lively cultural scene. There are over 50 live performances of various types every week, including concerts in the Halle aux Grains, the Opéra du Capitoul, and the Salle Nougaro, which contribute to Toulouse's cultural diversity.

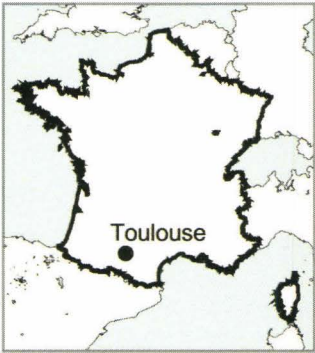
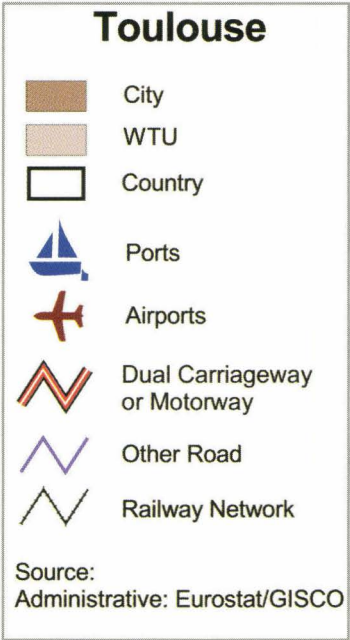
The city has numerous museums, such as the Musée des Augustins, the Museum of Modern Art, the Bomberg Foundation, the Musée George Labit, and the Museum of Natural History. The Museum of Old Toulouse presents a documentary history of Toulousian life, from Antiquity to current times.

Toulouse City Council is responsible for a wide range of areas including: economic development, social affairs, education, planning and housing, public transport and cultural affairs. Recently the City has engaged in a policy of renovation of old buildings, such as the Halles aux Grains, the Chateau d'Eau and the Réservoir de Périole. It is also involved in a programme aimed at creating new infrastructure, such as the Congress Centre Pierre-Baudis, the Théâtre de la Cité and the Zenith concert hall.

Toulouse



4 0 4 8 Kilometers



Individual City Audit Summary

Toulouse

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						CONURBATION		SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY		
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁵	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁶	DQ ⁷	CNC ⁸
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴							
Total resident population (1990)	358290				●		58	495431	▲	5052	9544		😊	😊
Population change (1982-1990) (%)	3.91		●				58	9.44	▲				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1990)	29.78					●	57	30.19	▤	24.1	41.4	17.3 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1990)	7.86			●			57	6.88	▤				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1990)	5.59			●			55	4.55	▤				😊	😊
Average size of households (1990)	2.17				●		58	2.33	▤				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1990)	59.80			●			58	60.27	▤				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1990)	56.07			●			58	57.85	▤				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1990)	10.54		●				57	9.55	▤	8	30	22 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	18.59			●			41	18.91	▤	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Median weekly household income (1995) ((euro, 1998 prices)	253					●	32	272	▤	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%)	N.Av1						21	N.Av1						
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1990)	34.88				●		48	41.38	▤	27.59	18.8	8.79 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income (1996)	6.24:1						18	N.Av1					😊	
Life expectancy at birth (years) (1995)	78.90	●					32	78.90	▤	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1991)	114.0			●			48	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1990)	15.12			●			46	16.98	▤				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1990)	77.13			●			55	75.14	▤				😊	😊
Employment change (1982-1990) (%)	8.19	●					53	14.15	▲				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1990) (euro, 1998 prices)	20857		●				44	20857	▤				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1995)	54.93				●		55	N.Av3					😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1995)	31.9		●				54	N.Av3					😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1991) (euro, 1998 prices)	1720			●			43	N.Av5					😊	😊
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%)	N.Av3						27	N.Av3						

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city

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³ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects indicator score's quintile position relative to other city where 29 or more scores are available for the indicator. 1 is the highest and 5 is the lowest.

⁴ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁵ ▲: WTU score 20% more than the City level, ▼: WTU score 20% less than the city level, ▤: WTU score within 20% of the city level

⁶ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁷ DQ: Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate

⁸ CNC: Cross-National Comparability of Data 😊: good 😊:adequate 😊: poor

Individual City Audit Summary

Toulouse

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							CONURBATION		SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						SCORE	Divergence from City level ³	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁶	DQ ⁷	CNC ⁸
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴							
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population)	N.Av1						33	N.Av5						☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population)	N.Av3						26	N.Av3						
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1990)	22.84			●			44	24.28	⬆				☹	☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1990)	19.69			●			44	20.86	⬆				☹	☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1995)	N.Av3						40	N.Av3						☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av5						12	N.Av1						
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1991)	63.04					●	39	N.Av1					☹	☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1991)	511.25			●			50	N.Av1					☹	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	96.03		●				44	N.Av1					☹	☹
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1991)	3028.66				●		58	1625.3	▼	18340	18218	1:1.01 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) (1991) ⁹	21.4			●			35	N.Av1		13	13	0 pp	☹	☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%) (1996)	10.68					●	31	9.09	⬆				☹	☹
Final electricity consumed (toe per 1000 population)	N.Av1						19	N.Av1						
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1991)	6.11		●				45	4.81	▼				☹	☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year	N.Av5						35	N.Av5						☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year	N.Av5						44	N.Av2						☹

⁹ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

NICE

Nice is the capital city of the Côte d'Azur, the Prefecture of the Department of Alpes-Maritimes, and the city-centre of an urban agglomeration which includes 25 municipalities. It has a population of 343,000.

Over 80% of Nice's 27,000 businesses operate in the services and trade sector. Tourism, in a wide range of forms (beach, sports, luxury, mountain) plays a key role in Nice's economy. Business visitors further contribute to the city's economy, particularly since the creation of Acropolis, one of Europe's largest congress and exhibition centres. Nice has France's second largest hotel capacity after Paris.

Nice has been active in attracting major industrial corporations. Since the establishment, in 1962, of IBM, and the development in the early 1970s of the Sophia-Antipolis technopolis, Nice and its surrounding area has attracted over 1,000 businesses employing over 14,000 people in the fields of computer science, telecommunications and medical research. Nice also has a university, which attracts around 30,000 students. The city has gained an international reputation for its activities in high technologies in the health, image processing and multimedia sectors.

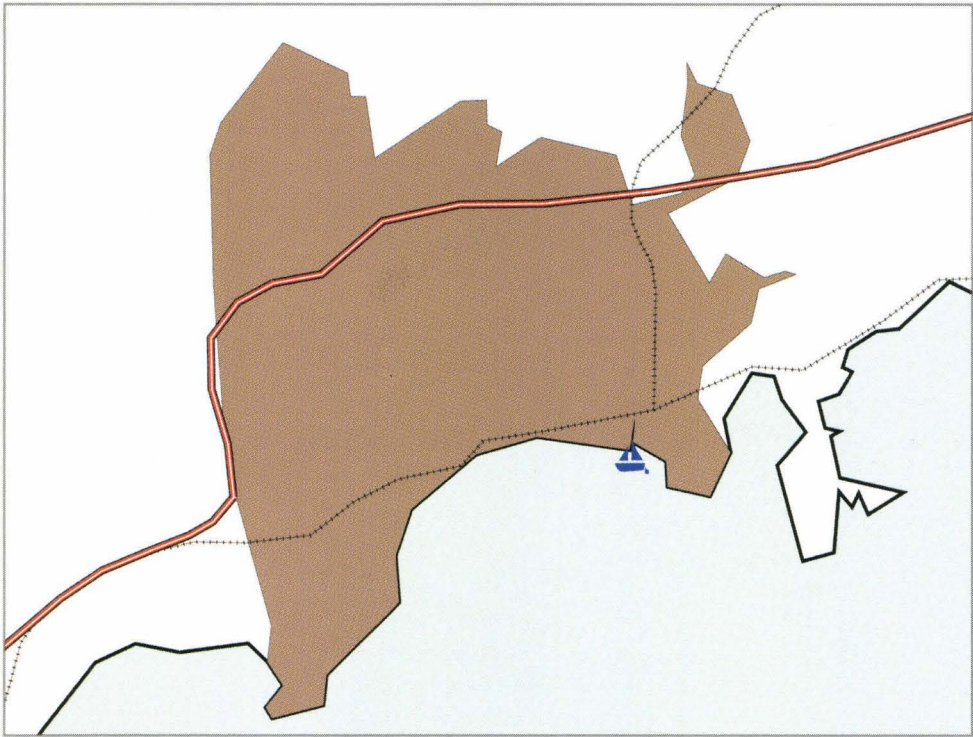
Nice's international airport, with 8.1 million passengers a year (1998), is France's second busiest after Paris. However, the city of Nice is affected by congestion of its road and railway networks and is currently completing a series of projects to address this problem, including a tramway and new railway connections with Italy. Nice's port facilities are mainly used for links for Corsica and for cruise tourism (400,000 tourists per year). There are plans to increase port capacities.

The population of Nice has doubled during the last thirty years, due to high levels of in-migration by both French and foreign nationals who have been attracted by Nice's opportunities in the construction and new technologies sectors. However, a decline in the agricultural sector in the surrounding region has contributed to increased unemployment in the city. The unemployment rate currently stands at 12%.

Nice and the Côte d'Azur have inspired many great painters, writers and musicians, and the city promotes many cultural events, including temporary exhibitions in museums and municipal galleries and theatre performances. Nice is also home to reputable arts schools and to the International Musical Training Centre. International events such as the Nice Jazz Festival and the Nice Carnival further contribute to the wealth of cultural activities.

The City Council of Nice is made up of 69 elected members holding a six-year mandate. The City Council votes to elect the Mayor and his 20 deputies. The city administration currently employs 6,800 people. The City Council is responsible for a wide range of areas including: economic development, social affairs, education, planning and housing, public transport and cultural affairs.

Nice

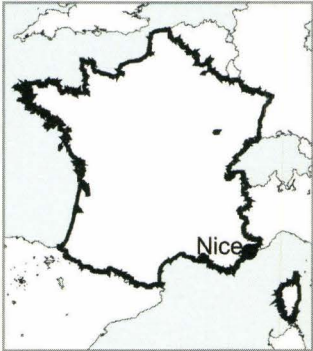


2 0 2 4 Kilometers

Nice

- City
- Country
- Ports
- Airports
- Dual Carriageway or Motorway
- Other Road
- Railway Network

Source:
Administrative: Eurostat/GISCO



Individual City Audit Summary

Nice

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total resident population (1990)	342766					●	58	11940	14676		😊	😊
Population change (1982-1990) (%)	1.85		●				58				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1990)	38.48	●					57	42.3	35.2	7.1 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1990)	8.63			●			57				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1990)	5.98			●			55				😊	😊
Average size of households (1990)	2.19				●		58				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1990)	60.77		●				58				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1990)	59.37			●			58				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1990)	9.42			●			57	11	18	7pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	14.48				●		41	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Median weekly household income (1995) (euro, 1998 prices)	256					●	32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%)	N.Av1						21					
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1990)	44.34			●			48	53.15	25.18	27.97 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income (1996)	6.98:1						18				😊	
Life expectancy at birth (years) (1995)	78.4		●				32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1991)	135.28		●				48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1990)	10.3					●	46				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1990)	79.4		●				55				😊	😊
Employment change (1982-1990) (%)	3.6		●				53				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1990) (euro, 1998 prices)	20008			●			44				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1995)	52.86				●		55				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1995)	17.39					●	54				😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1991) (euro, 1998 prices)	2064		●				43				😊	😊
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%) (1996)	N.Av3						27					

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city

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³ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects the 'fifth' position of the city's score relative to the other cities for which information is available (where 29 or more scores are available). 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.

⁴ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁵ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁶ DQ : Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate

⁷ CNC : Cross-National Comparability of Data 😊: good 😊:adequate 😊: poor

Individual City Audit Summary

Nice

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1991)	4.4					●	33				☹	☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population)	N.Av3						26					
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1990)	23.47			●			44				☹	☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1990)	21.06			●			44				☹	☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1995)	1.00			●			40				☹	☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%) (1993)	80	●					12				☹	
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1991)	102.53		●				39				☹	☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1991)	557.2		●				50				☹	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	98.15	●					44				☹	☹
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1990)	4796		●				58	7544	31356	1:4.16 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) ⁸ (1991)	7.9					●	35	0	6	6 pp	☹	☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%)	N.Av1						31					☹
Final electricity consumed (toe per 1000 population)	N.Av1						19					
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1991)	4.66			●			45				☹	☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1991)	N.Av5						35					☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1991)	1.44			●			44				☹	☹

⁸ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space

STRASBURG

The Urban Community of Strasbourg, situated in the département of Bas-Rhin and covering a surface area of 306 sq. kms. Is made up of 27 communes. It has a total population of 430,000 inhabitants, 252 000 of whom live in the city itself. The Urban Community was chosen as the 'Wider Territorial Unit' for the Urban Audit. Strasbourg is also home to the Alsace Regional Council and many European bodies, including the European Parliament, the Council of Europe and the European Court of Human Rights.

All sectors of economic activity are represented in the Strasbourg conurbation, though the tertiary sector is preponderant (75% of the working population). The economic fabric consists mainly of small and medium enterprises which are generally more resistant to economic fluctuations. Strasbourg is France's second banking and financial sector after Paris, with the head offices of ten banks located there, four dealing rooms and many foreign financial institutions. Strasbourg also has a very active industrial sector, particularly in the field of foods and beverages (Kronenbourg, Heineken, Adelshoffen, Schutzenberger and Météor) and in pharmaceuticals. The Illkirch Innovation Park south of Strasbourg provides a home for the Europe Division of Kodak Clinical Diagnostics, Transgène, Immuno France and Lilly France, among others.

Strasbourg and the Alsace region have a high density of laboratories and researchers, especially in the life sciences field and, more particularly, in molecular biology, biotechnology and medicines. Strasbourg's three universities have between them 5,500 students.

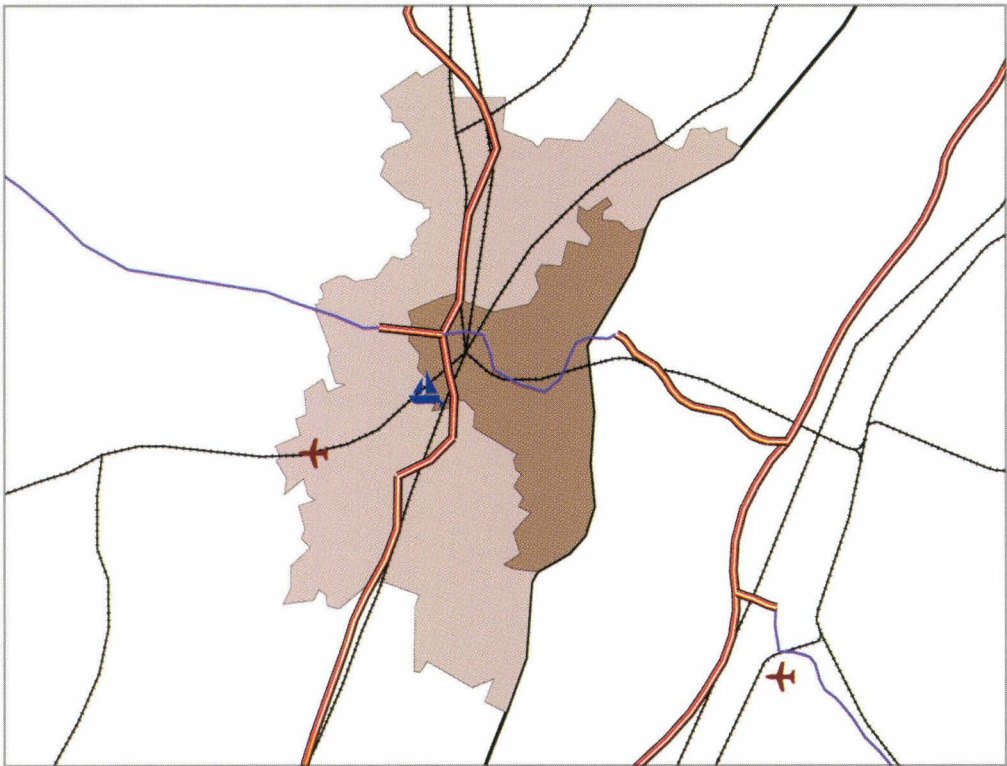
In late 1997, Alsace had around 63,500 frontier workers commuting across national borders, 59,400 of whom were French nationals working in Germany and Switzerland. Nearly two-thirds were men. Between 1983 and 1997 the number of such workers more than doubled. Since 1989, total employment has increased by 3% in Alsace and by 8% in the tertiary sector. With an average annual unemployment rate of 7.6%, Alsace is the French region least affected by unemployment.

Apart from its rich architectural heritage, Strasbourg has many cultural institutions. Its four theatres, nine museums and galleries, Opera and Philharmonic Orchestra provide for a full cultural life (two or three performances daily throughout the year) in all spheres: music, the visual arts, theatre, dance, variety, the cinema and literature. The city is also home to many festivals, most famously the Film Festival and the "Festival Musica".

The City of Strasbourg has council departments dealing with the following areas: Economic Development, Services to the Population, Cultural Affairs, Technical Services, Social Affairs and Urban Solidarity, Education and Infancy, Town Planning and Habitat, Architecture and Public Buildings, Prevention and Protection.

26 communes around Strasbourg came together with the City to form the Urban Community of Strasbourg (1967). That structure enables projects which are essential to the future of the conurbation to be carried out in such fundamental fields as land-use planning, transport, network development, communications, and economic development.

Strasbourg



5 0 5 10 Kilometers

Strasbourg



City



WTU



Country



Ports



Airports



Dual Carriageway or Motorway



Other Road



Railway Network

Source:

Administrative: Eurostat/GISCO



Individual City Audit Summary

Strasbourg

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							CONURBATION	SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY		
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³							Divergence from City level ⁵	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁶	DQ ⁷	CNC ⁸
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴							
Total resident population (1990)	251554					●	58	422849	▲	5612	7264		😊	😊
Population change (1982-1990) (%)	1.57			●			58	5.13	▲				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1990)	31.37				●		57	31.46	⚡	35.6	38.9	3.3 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1990)	13.95	●					57	10.94	▼				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1990)	10.54		●				55	7.89	▼				😊	😊
Average size of households (1990)	2.37			●			58	2.47	⚡				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1990)	58.80			●			58	60.86	⚡				😊	😐
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1990)	57.77			●			58	61.43	⚡				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1990)	7.25				●		57	6.23	⚡	4	30	26 pp	😊	😐
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	22.47		●				41	22.80	⚡	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😐
Median weekly household income (1995) (euro, 1998 prices)	280					●	32	295	⚡	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😐	😐
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%)	N.Av1						21	N.Av1						
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1990)	21.78					●	48	32.87	▲	42.32	3.54	38.78 pp	😐	😐
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income (1996)	6.32:1						18	N.Av1					😐	
Life expectancy at birth (years) (1995)	77.35			●			32	77.35	⚡	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1990)	N.Av5						48	116.5		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😐
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1990)	17.43		●				46	18.98	⚡				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1990)	76.60			●			55	74.01	⚡				😊	😊
Employment change (1982-1990) (%)	0.15		●				53	7.29	▲				😊	😐
GDP per capita (1990) (euro, 1998 prices)	21265		●				44	21265	⚡				😐	😐
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1995)	57.18				●		55	N.Av3					😊	😐
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1995)	26.15			●			54	N.Av3					😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1991) (euro, 1998 prices)	1017				●		43	N.Av3					😐	😐

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city.

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Individual City Audit Summary

Strasbourg

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							CONURBATION	SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY			
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³							SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁵	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁶	DQ ⁷	CNC ⁸
		1	2	3	4	5	Cases ⁴								
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%)	N.Av3						27	N.Av3							
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population)	N.Av5						33	N.Av5						☹	
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population)	N.Av3						26	N.Av3							
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1990)	25.87		●				44	30.19	⬇				☹	☹	
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1990)	21.55		●				44	24.66	⬇				☹	☹	
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1995)	0					●	40	N.Av3					☹	☹	
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1						12	N.Av1							
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1996)	N.Av5						39	80.46						☹	
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year)	N.Av3						50	N.Av4						☹	
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%)	N.Av3						44	N.Av4						☹	
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1991)	3214.3			●			58	1393.7	▼	4491	8887	1: 1.98 ra	☺	☺	
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) or (%) ⁹	N.Av2						35	N.Av2		22	5	17 pp		☹	
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%) (1997)	11.34					●	31	9.37	⬇				☹	☹	
Final electricity consumed (toe per person)	N.Av1						19	N.Av1							
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1991)	6.01		●				45	3.58	▼				☹	☹	
Theatre attendances per resident per year	N.Av5						35	N.Av5						☹	
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1991)	1.53			●			44	N.Av2					☹	☹	

⁹ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

BORDEAUX

Bordeaux is a port city in south western France with a population of 213,000 (close to 700,000 including the suburban areas). It is the capital city of the Aquitaine Region and the Prefecture of the Department of Gironde.

The economy of Bordeaux is centred around the trade of wines and liqueurs (14,000 producers and 400 wholesale dealers), the aeronautical industry and a range of other activities related to the electrical, electronics, automotive, chemical and biotechnological industries. As the administrative capital city of Aquitaine, Bordeaux also has a well developed tertiary sector with approximately 3,200 service businesses.

The aeronautical, space and defence industries contribute to make Bordeaux an important industrial employer, with 22,000 direct and 11,000 indirect jobs. The urban agglomeration of Bordeaux is home to industrial companies such as Aerospatiale, Dassault, Matra Defence and Thomson, which produce the Airbus, Falcon and Rafale planes, as well as the Ariane launchers. Other major industrial players such as IBM, Siemens, Pioneer, Ford, Saft and Michelin are also based in Bordeaux.

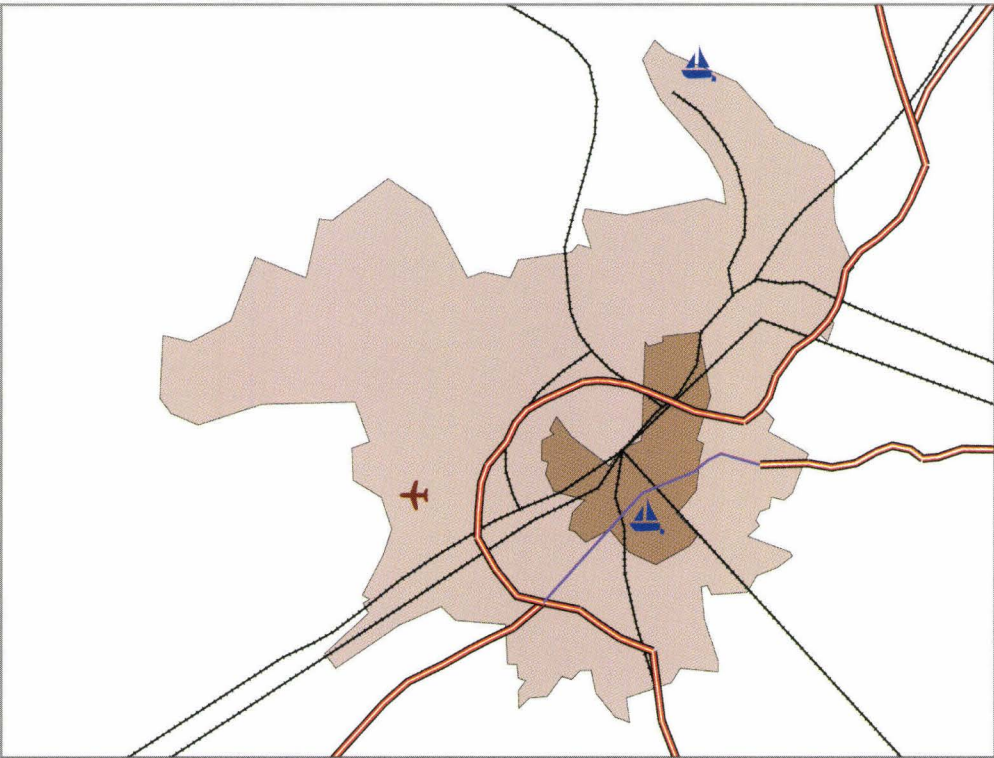
The economy of Bordeaux also benefits from international exposure through such activities as the yearly International Fair (gathering over 600,000 visitors), a "world trade centre", as well as an international airport, and extensive port facilities.

The agglomeration of Bordeaux has a high proportion of executives and professionals in the fields of health, education, research and commerce, in addition to over 80,000 students and 5,000 researchers working in the agglomeration.

Bordeaux has restored a number of architectural attractions such as the Grand Theatre, the Palais Rohan and the Palais de la Bourse, in addition to the Grosse Cloche and the Saint André Cathedral which are testimonies of Bordeaux's medieval past. The Old Town of Bordeaux is considered to be one of France's largest "preserved sites", hosting such buildings as the Hotel of Cardinal Rohan (used as the main offices of the City Council of Bordeaux), the Hotel of President Saige (used as the Prefecture's offices), the Hotel Nairac and the Hotel of Lalande (home to the Museum of Decorative Arts).


The City Council of Bordeaux is made up of 61 elected members holding a six-year mandate. Bordeaux is the city-centre of an Urban Community (Communauté Urbaine) consisting of 27 municipalities (700,000 inhabitants) which forms the Bordeaux agglomeration. Some of the responsibilities of the City Council of Bordeaux, such as those relating to sewage, urban transport and parking, water, fire brigades and the environment, have been transferred to the Urban Community.

Bordeaux




6 0 6 12 Kilometers


Bordeaux




City




WTU




Country




Ports




Airports



Dual Carriageway or Motorway



Other Road



Railway Network

Source:

Administrative: Eurostat/GISCO



INDICATORS	Score ³	CITY LEVEL Comparison with UA cities ⁴						WTU ¹		SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁵	SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
Total resident population (1996)	217871					●	58	658738	▲	5696	5504		😊	😊
Population change (1982-1996) (%)	5.09		●				58	11.95	▲				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1990)	31.49				●		57	32.05	⚡	35.9	34.40	1.50 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1990)	7.07			●			57	5.79	⚡				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1990)	3.53			●			55	3.19	⚡				😊	😊
Average size of households (1990)	2.03				●		58	2.41	⚡				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1990)	59.86			●			58	61.38	⚡				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1990)	55.39			●			58	58.06	⚡				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1990)	12.04	●					57	10.56	⚡	9	32	23 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	20.54			●			41	21.74	⚡	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Median weekly household income (1995) (euro, 1998 prices)	267					●	32	269	⚡	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%)	N.Av1						21	N.Av1						
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1990)	32.65				●		48	45.41	▲	56.55	10.3	46.25 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income (1996)	5.2:1						18	N.Av1					😊	
Life expectancy at birth (years) (1995)	77.8		●				32	77.8	⚡	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1991)	N.Av1						48	97.7		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1990)	11.6				●		46	15.51	▲				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1990)	81.6	●					55	76.5	⚡				😊	😊
Employment change (1982-1990) (%)	-0.57			●			53	5.22	▲				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1990) (euro, 1998 prices)	20045		●				44	20045	⚡				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1995)	59.71				●		55	N.Av1					😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1995)	29.51			●			54	N.Av1					😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	1743			●			43	N.Av5					😊	😊
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%) (1998)	72.70						27	70.37	⚡				😊	

¹ WTU: Wider Territorial Unit
² Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city
³ Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been purchased/processed for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Other, missing for another reason.
⁴ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects indicator score's quintile position relative to other city where 29 or more scores are available for the indicator, where 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.
⁵ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.
⁶ ▲: WTU score 20% more than the City level, ▼: WTU score 20% less than the city level, ⚡: WTU score within 20% of the city level
⁷ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas
⁸ DQ: Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate 😊: poor
⁹ CNC: Cross-National Comparability of Data 😊: good 😊:adequate 😊: poor

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL Comparison with UA cities ⁴							WTU ¹		SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ³							SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁵							
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1998)	6.3				●		33	N.Av5					☹	☹
Places in further education and university establishments (Number per 1000 population) (1998)	92.58				●		26	101.45	⬇				☹	
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1990)	22.95			●			44	26.34	⬇				☹	☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1990)	21.18		●				44	23.22	⬇				☹	☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time)	N.Av4						40	N.Av1						☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av4						12	N.Av5						
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1997)	70.50				●		39	63.98	⬇				☹	☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	N.Av1						50	613.45						☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	N.Av1						44	44.21						☹
Population density (pop. Per Km ²) (1991)	4263.1		●				58	2914.8 (1996)	▼	3603	451	1: 7.99 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access ¹⁰ (sq m per person) (1996)	12.4				●		35	18.6	▲	19	18	1.00 pp	☹	☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%) (1997)	13.67					●	31	8.20	▼				☹	☹
Final electricity consumed (toe per 1000 population) (1996)	0.8904						19	0.3962	▼				☹	
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	9.22	●					45	3.92	▼				☹	☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year	N.Av5						35	N.Av5						☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	1.51			●			44	N.Av5					☹	☹

¹⁰ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

NANTES

Nantes is the capital of the Pays-de-la-Loire region (3.1 million inhabitants) and the Prefecture of the département of Loire-Atlantique. With 492,000 inhabitants, it is France's seventh largest city. Though once a declining port city, it has now become the industrial centre and main metropolis of the West of France. It lies in a conurbation of 700,000 inhabitants.

Nantes is home to 28,000 businesses, 60% of which are in services, 20% in commerce and 15% in industry and construction. In recent years the highest growth rate has been in the tertiary sector, with an average annual expansion of 4.7%.

Metallurgy is currently the dominant industry in the city: it represents 31% of the jobs in this sector. Behind this come the electrical and electronic industries which employ 18% of the industrial workforce. However, the tertiary sector remains predominant, employing 75% of the working population. Nantes, which has become a "balancing regional conurbation" or "counterweight city" (*métropole d'équilibre*) and regional capital, re-opened its university in 1997 with 46,000 students. It has developed significant regional infrastructures, such as the Regional Hospital Complex, created the Atlanpole technopole, and attracted a number of national services to the area (Bank of France, Ministry of Foreign Affairs). It has also brought a number of higher education institutes covering a variety of fields to the region. These include institutes for the merchant navy, mining, commerce, testing of materials, animal health and the food and beverages industry.

The grouping of the ports of Nantes and Saint-Nazaire into a single entity, the "Port Atlantique", has produced the fourth largest French independent port, the activities of which generate 20,000 jobs. Communications infrastructures are highly developed. Nantes is linked to Paris and the rest of France by high-speed train (TGV), while more than a million passengers a year pass through the international airport.

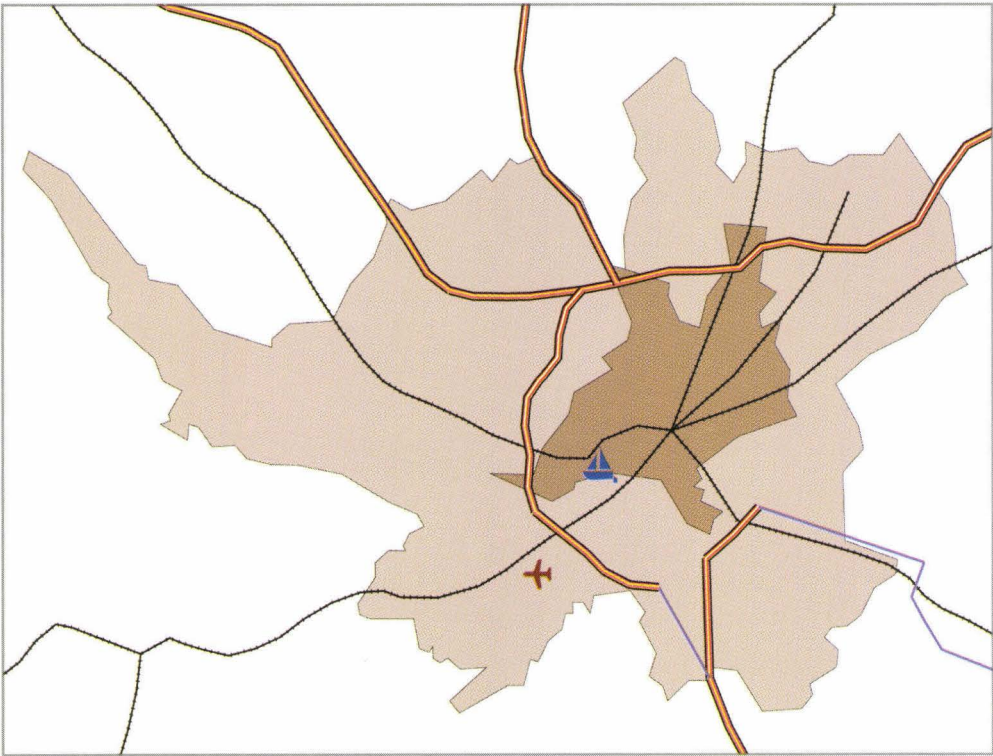
Since 1992, the City of Nantes has, with 20 other communes, been part of the District of the Nantes Conurbation (*District de l'agglomération nantaise*) with some 546,000 inhabitants and 226,000 jobs. This represents half the département's inhabitants and more than half of employment in the département for only 7% of the overall territory. The District was chosen as the 'Wider Territorial Unit' for the Urban Audit.

The city experienced 6% demographic growth between 1982 and 1990, whilst the workforce rose by 9% with a high increase in managerial employment (45%). In 1994, there were 40,000 job-seekers, 24% of whom were under 25 years of age and 44% of whom were long-term unemployed.

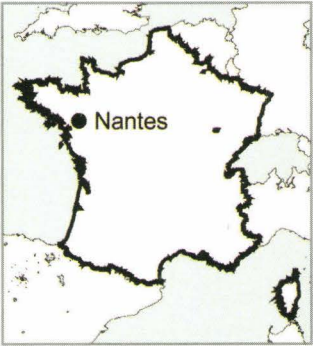
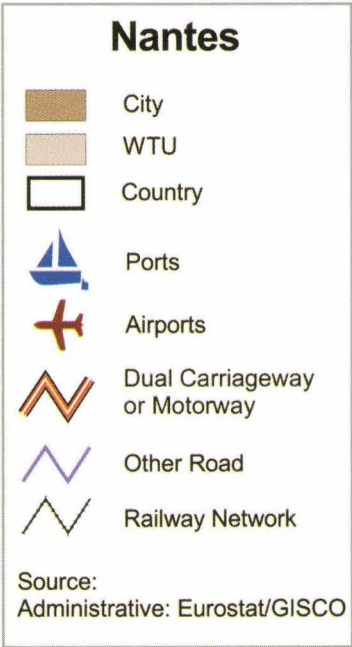
Nantes has an active and varied cultural life, as is attested by the activities at the Château des Ducs de Bretagne, the exhibitions at the Musée des Beaux-Arts, the International Cinema Festival and the "Festival des Allumés".

The City Council is made up of 61 councillors, elected by universal suffrage for a period of six years, after which they are eligible for re-election. The Council has powers to intervene in such essential fields as social life, town and country planning, economic development and social action. To implement the decisions of the City Council, the City of Nantes has its own council departments with a permanent staff of 5,115 employees (equivalent to a full-time workforce of 4,892).

Nantes



6 0 6 12 Kilometers



Individual City Audit Summary

Nantes

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						WTU ¹		SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ³	Comparison with UA cities ⁴					SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
		1	2	3	4	5							
Total resident population (1997)	265000					●	58	546000 ▲	6308	6648		😊	😊
Population change (1982-1997) (%)	9.61	●					58	15.71 ▲				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1990)	32.99			●			57	33.06 ▮	31.5	37.7	6.2 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1990)	4.39			●			57	2.85 ▼				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1990)	3.38				●		55	2.14 ▼				😊	😊
Average size of households (1990)	2.27			●			58	2.56 ▲				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1990)	62.60		●				58	61.77 ▮				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1990)	56.85			●			58	58.55 ▮				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1990)	13.25	●					57	10.99 ▮	9.00	39.00	30.00 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	23.4		●				41	25.03 ▮	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Median weekly household income (1995) (euro, 1998 prices)	263 (Net)					●	32	279(Net) ▮	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%) (1996)	N.Av1						21	N.Av1					
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1990)	39.96				●		48	54.15 ▲	37.5	0.84	36.66 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income (1996)	5.0:1						18	N.Av1				😊	
Life expectancy at birth (years) (1995)	77.45			●			32	77.45 ▮	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	95.09				●		48	65.93 ▼	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1990)	14.67			●			46	17.49 ▮				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1990)	78.05		●				55	73.8 ▮				😊	😊
Employment change (1982-1990) (%)	-0.48			●			53	5.69 ▲				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1990) (euro, 1998 prices)	19459			●			44	19459 ▮				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1995)	59.95			●			55	60.59 ▮				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%)	N.Av5						54	N.Av5					😊

¹ WTU: Wider Territorial Unit

² Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city

³ Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been purchased/processed for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Other, missing for another reason.

⁴ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects indicator score's quintile position relative to other city where 29 or more scores are available for the indicator. 1 is the highest and 5 is the lowest.

⁵ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁶ ▲: WTU score 20% more than the City level, ▼: WTU score 20% less than the city level, ▮: WTU score within 20% of the city level

⁷ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁸ DQ: Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate 😊: poor

⁹ CNC: Cross-National Comparability of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate 😊: poor

Individual City Audit Summary

Nantes

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						WTU ¹		SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ³	Comparison with UA cities ⁴					SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
		1	2	3	4	5							
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av5					43	269						☹
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%)	N.Av1					27	N.Av3						
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1997)	N.Av5					33	4.9						☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population) (1997)	N.Av5					26	68.11						
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1990)	28.17	●				44	30.37	⚡				☹	☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1990)	24.01		●			44	24.84	⚡				☹	☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1995)	0				●	40	N.Av3					☹	☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1					12	N.Av1						
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1997)	63.98				●	39	57.20	⚡				☹	☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	N.Av1					50	427.20						☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	N.Av1					44	92.08						☹
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1994)	5018.9		●			58	3568.6	▼	8924	16327	1:1.83 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) (1996) ¹⁰	N.Av3					35	23.8		2	34	32 pp		☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%) (1990)	14.0				●	31	9.66	▼				☹	☹
Final electricity consumed (toe per 1000 population) (1991)	0.7962					19	0.8362	⚡				☹	
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	5.75		●			45	3.69	▼				☹	☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year	N.Av5					35	N.Av5						☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year	N.Av5					44	N.Av5						☹

¹⁰ For city level indicator is in square meters, for sub-city, it is the proportion in green space

LILLE

Lille is situated in northern France, near the Belgian border. With 1.1 million inhabitants in an area of 612 sq. kms., the Urban Community of Lille (Lille Metropolis) is both a rural and an urban agglomeration (the smallest commune has 180 inhabitants, the largest 172,000), based on four cities - Lille, Roubaix, Tourcoing and Villeneuve d'Ascq - which between them contain 40% of the population. The Lille Metropolis has been a pioneer in commercial innovation in two areas: mass marketing (the Auchan chain being the first of France's supermarkets) and mail-order sales (Trois Suisses, La Redoute etc.). The Lille Metropolis also has first-rate economic potential in the textile sector and has a very active tertiary sector. It is France's third-largest financial centre with 70 banks, thirteen of them with foreign capital, and also ranks just behind Paris in terms of insurance business. Lastly, by its geographical position, Lille Metropolis is an international business centre with 2,000 exporters and 3,000 importers.

Lille has a highly developed air, rail, river and road network: five motorways link it to London (two and a half hours), Paris (two hours), Brussels (one hour), Luxembourg (three hours), Amsterdam (three hours) and Düsseldorf (four hours). Since 1994 a new high-speed railway station, Lille-Europe, has been served by TGV trains running north to Brussels.

The Lille Metropolis contains France's third-largest complex of universities (outside Paris) and is the largest of the French regional education authorities. There are four universities and eighteen institutes of engineering and commerce, attracting around 100,000 students. Research in the Lille Metropolis currently involves around 2,000 teachers/researchers and 250 laboratories, some 50 of which are linked to the CNRS (National Scientific Research Centre).

With two inhabitants out of five under 25 years of age, the Lille conurbation is the youngest, but also the most densely populated, in France. The Metropolis has a number of "sensitive urban zones" (ZUS) at Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing.

The region has a particularly rich cultural heritage including, among other institutions, the Orchestre National de Lille, the Opéra de Lille, the Théâtre du Nord and the Grand Bleu, a drama centre for young audiences. Lille has some 22 festivals in its cultural calendar.

The City of Lille has departments covering the following fields: Economic Development, Services to the Population, Cultural Affairs, Technical Services, Social Affairs and Urban Solidarity, Education and Infancy, City Planning and Habitat, Architecture and Public Buildings, Prevention and Protection. Having set up neighbourhood councils, which in 1989 were allotted their own budgets, the City has now added - in 1996 - a Communal Consultation Council to give a more solid base to participatory democracy.

87 communes are represented in the Urban Community of Lille, which has 155 members. This Community was chosen as the 'Wider Territorial Unit' for the Urban Audit. Among its many powers, the Urban Community intervenes in the fields of public transport, urban ecology, highways and urban planning.

Lille



6 0 6 12 Kilometers

Lille



City



WTU



Country



Ports



Airports



Dual Carriageway or Motorway



Other Road



Railway Network

Source:

Administrative: Eurostat/GISCO



Individual City Audit Summary

Lille

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						CONURBATION	SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY				
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁵	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁶	DQ ⁷	CNC ⁸	
		1	2	3	4	5									cases ⁴
Total resident population (1990)	172138					●	58	1067761	▲	6736	18988		😊	😊	
Population change (1982-1990) (%)	2.15		●				58	2.02	▬				😊	😊	
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1990)	32.20			●			57	35.32	▬	25.5	35.2	9.7 pp	😊	😊	
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1990)	9.67		●				57	7.19	▼				😊	😊	
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1990)	8.11		●				55	4.91	▼				😊	😊	
Average size of households (1990)	2.28			●			58	2.76	▲				😊	😊	
Female activity rate (%) (1990)	57.23			●			58	58.54	▬				😊	😊	
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1990)	51.89				●		58	56.33	▬				😊	😊	
Unemployment rate (%) (1990)	10.95		●				57	8.89	▬	8	26	18 pp	😊	😊	
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	24.19		●				41	25.87	▬	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1pp	😊	😊	
Median weekly household income (1995) (euro, 1998 prices)	232 (NET)					●	32	265 (NET)	▬	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1ra	😊	😊	
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%)	N.Av1						21	N.Av1							
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1990)	28.91					●	48	51.02	▲	22.85	18.6	4.25 pp	😊	😊	
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income (1996)	5.80:1						18	N.Av1					😊		
Life expectancy at birth (years) (1995)	75.55				●		32	75.55	▬	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1ra	😊	😊	
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1991)	N.Av1						48	118.3		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1ra		😊	
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1990)	14.11				●		46	22.78	▲				😊	😊	
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1990)	80.6		●				55	70.35	▬				😊	😊	
Employment change (1982-1990) (%)	-3.15			●			53	-2.20	▲				😊	😊	
GDP per capita (1990) (euro, 1998 prices)	17681			●			44	17681	▬				😊	😊	
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1995)	55.13				●		55	62.35	▬				😊	😊	
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1995)	30.51		●				54	N.Av3					😊	😊	
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1991) (euro, 1998 prices)	1210				●		43	763	▼				😊	😊	

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city.

² Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been purchased/processed for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Other, missing for another reason.

³ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects indicator score's quintile position relative to other city where 29 or more scores are available for the indicator. 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.

⁴ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁵ ▲: WTU score 20% more than the City level, ▼: WTU score 20% less than the city level, ▬: WTU score within 20% of the city level

⁶ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁷ DQ : Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate

⁸ CNC : Cross-National Comparability of Data 😊: good 😊:adequate 😊: poor

Individual City Audit Summary

Lille

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						CONURBATION	SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY				
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁵	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁶	DQ ⁷	CNC ⁸	
		1	2	3	4	5									cases ⁴
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%)	NAv3					27	N.Av3								
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population)	NAv3					33	N.Av1							☹	
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population)	NAv3					26	N.Av3								
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1990)	17.39				●	44	21.89	▲					☹	☹	
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1990)	14.34					●	44	17.25	▲					☹	☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1993)	4		●			40	N.Av3						☹	☹	
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1					12	N.Av1								
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant)	N.Av1					39	N.Av1							☹	
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1991)	N.Av1					50	542.26							☹	
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1997)	N.Av1					44	75.65							☹	
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1993)	8886.8	●				58	4029.3	▼	7079	14339	1:2.03 ra		☺	☺	
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) (1993) ⁹	N.Av3					35	N.Av1		5	4	1 pp			☹	
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%) (1998)	15.52				●	31	6.94	▼					☹	☹	
Final electricity consumed (toe per 1000 population)	N.Av1					19	N.Av1								
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1991)	9.18	●				45	1.87	▼					☹	☹	
Theatre attendances per resident per year	N.Av5					35	N.Av5							☹	
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1991)	0.52					●	44	0.23	▼				☹	☹	

⁹ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

ATHENS

Athens is the capital of Greece and the country's economic and administrative centre. In 1991, the population of the Athens conurbation was over 3 million, making up almost a third of the country's population. The City of Athens lies at the heart of the conurbation, with around a quarter of its population.

The economic base of the city has undergone a sustained transformation, with the economy now service-oriented. More than two out of three jobs are in the tertiary sector. Finance/Banking Insurance and Real Estate (F.I.R.E.) have become the most dynamic sectors of the city's economy. However, the city has not been able to attract enough major foreign investment to sustain a continuous growth of these sectors.

The whole of Greece is eligible for funding as an EU Objective 1 priority region, as well as through the Cohesion Fund. Athens has benefited through the construction of major infrastructure such as a new airport, a new underground metro system and a series of new highways. Most of the city's infrastructure will be significantly upgraded for the Olympic Games, to be held in Athens in 2004.

Athens is an ageing city. Inhabitants under 16 have decreased both in relative and absolute terms. On the other hand, the 'active' population is high in the conurbation mainly due to internal migration. The city is a major destination for migrants from Eastern Europe and the former USSR. The inflow of foreign migrants, in conjunction with the recent economic restructuring, have brought challenges of social cohesion.

Culturally, the city features important ancient monuments, such as the Acropolis. It has a lively cultural scene, particularly in theatre, with many national and international festivals. The most recent new construction is the Athens Concert Hall, and in the future, a new Acropolis museum, a new Opera house and a Museum of Modern Art are to be built. In the years prior to the Olympic Games in 2004, a 'Cultural Olympiad' will be held to reinforce the cultural significance of the games.

The Athens conurbation is governed by two tiers of local government, made up of municipalities and prefectures. There are over 90 municipalities, one of which is the City of Athens. The City of Athens surrounds the historic centre, and includes the traditional business and retail centre of the city. There are also four prefectures within the conurbation. In an effort to build an all-encompassing metropolitan authority, a supra-prefectural authority has also been created, covering the largest part of the conurbation. However, this authority has not been vested with any significant responsibilities. The 'Wider Territorial Unit' for the purposes of the Urban Audit is defined as 84 municipalities, including all those within the Athens conurbation.

Despite recent changes and a trend towards de-centralisation of authority, the municipalities and prefectures of Athens do not hold significant powers. The municipalities are responsible for services such as recreational and cultural amenities, minor infrastructure, limited social welfare services, parks and sanitation, and have a limited right to levy property taxes. However, the central government authorities and a large number of sectoral service agencies, still handle planning, development, environmental and other major issues such as transport and sanitation.

Individual City Audit Summary

Athens

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							WTU ¹		SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ³	Comparison with UA cities ⁴												
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁵	SCORE	divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
Total resident population (1991)	772072		●			58	3481995 (1996)	▲	40435	22689		😊	😊	
Population change (1981-91) (%)	-12.81					●	58 15.01 (1981-96)	▲				😊	😊	
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1991)	31.13					●	57 31.2 (1996)	⚖	60.2	62.1	1.9 pp	😊	😊	
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1991)	N.Av1						57 2.7						😊	
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1991)	N.Av1						55 2.21						😊	
Average size of households (1991)	2.71		●				58 2.75 (1994)	⚖				😊	😊	
Female activity rate (%) (1991)	44.90					●	58 46.22 (1996)	⚖				😊	😊	
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1991)	53.85					●	58 50.73 (1996)	⚖				😊	😊	
Unemployment rate (%) (1991)	5.09					●	57 7.43 (1996)	▲	9.8	5.6	4.2 pp	😊	😊	
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%)	N.Av1						41 N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		😊	
Median weekly household income (1994) (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av1						32 362		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊	
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the National average household income (%) (1994)	N.Av1						21 26.15							
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1996)	N.Av1						48 66.75						😊	
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income (1996)	N.Av1						18 2.19:1							
Life expectancy at birth (years)	N.Av3						32 N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊	
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1994)	N.Av3						48 30.11		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊	
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1991)	13.5					●	46 18.1 (1996)	▲				😊	😊	
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1991)	66.58					●	55 75.13 (1996)	⚖				😊	😊	
Employment change (1981-91) (%)	-10.20					●	53 18.28 (1981-1996)	▲				😊	😊	
GDP per capita (1994) (euro, 1998 prices)	6674					●	44 6674	⚖				😊	😊	
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1998)	64.98					●	55 N.Ap					😊	😊	
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1998)	45.24	●					54 N.Ap					😊	😊	

¹ WTU: Wider Territorial Unit

² Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city.

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⁴ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects the 'fifth' position of the city's score relative to the other cities for which information is available (where 29 or more scores are available). 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.

⁵ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁶ ▲: WTU score 20% more than the City level, ▼: WTU score 20% less than the city level, ⚖: WTU score within 20% of the city level

⁷ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁸ dQ: Quality of data ☺: good ☹: adequate ☹: poor

⁹ CNC: Cross-National Comparability of data ☺: good ☹:adequate ☹: poor

Individual City Audit Summary

Athens

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							WTU ¹		SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ³	Comparison with UA cities ⁴												
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁵	SCORE	divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1991) (euro, 1998 prices)	238					●	43	165 (1993)	▼				☺	☺
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%) (1994)	N.Av1						27	94.69						
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1994)	N.Av1						33	9.4						☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population) (1994)	N.Av1						26	64.88						
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1991)	28.36	●					44	22.07 (1996)	▼				☺	☺
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1991)	30.46	●					44	23.97 (1996)	▼				☺	☺
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	82	●					40	86	Ω				☺	☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1						12	N.Av1						
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1996)	N.Av1						39	88.29						☺
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1991)	369.14					●	50	N.Av3					☺	☺
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	0.00					●	44	0.36	▲				☺	☺
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1981)	22728	●					58	3933	▼	14500	13600	1:1.1 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) ¹⁰ (1996)	4.6						35	33.5		0.9	0.0	0.9 pp	☺	☺
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%) (1995)	38.42	●					31	31.8	Ω				☺	☺
Total electricity consumed per person (toe)	N.Av1						19	N.Av1						
Cinema attendances per resident per year	N.Av1						45	N.Av1						☺
Theatre attendances per resident per year	N.Av1						35	N.Av1						☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	N.Av1						44	0.45						☹

¹⁰ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

THESSALONIKA

Thessalonika is the second largest city in Greece and the economic capital of Macedonia and northern Greece. In 1991, the Thessalonika conurbation had a population of just under 750,000.

The city is the second largest industrial centre in the country, after Athens, and has resisted de-industrialization trends more effectively than other Greek cities. The city has a dynamic industrial sector and some of the biggest industrial plants in Greece are situated in the area. However, despite this dynamism, the economy of the city is increasingly based on the tertiary sector, and in 1991, more than 3 out of 5 jobs were in services. Trade is playing an increasingly important role in the city's economy, and the city is aiming to become one of the most modern transportation nodes in south-eastern Europe. Its port and airport are being renovated and expanded, and major new highways are being built to connect the city with all the neighbouring countries. National and international train connections are also important and being upgraded. Furthermore, the construction of a underground metro system is about to begin.

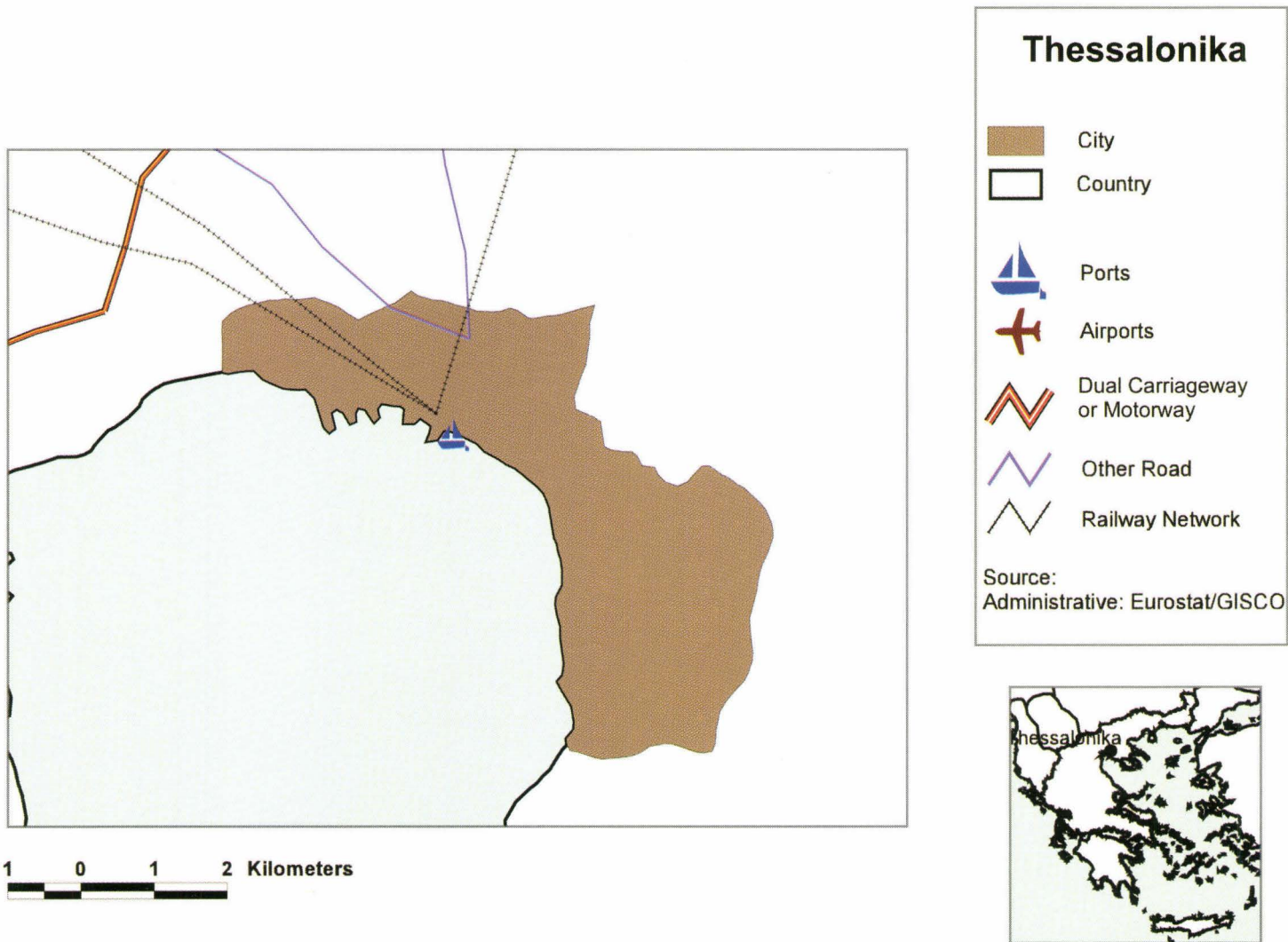
The Thessalonika conurbation grew by 6.1% between 1981 and 1991. The inner city remained stable but the peripheral municipalities gained considerably in size. The city has a lively student community and a multinational character. However, the city does face social problems, such as a high number of young unemployed people, and the problems of immigrant integration.

The city has a distinct heritage of Roman and Byzantine monuments, as well as remains from the Ottoman period. The city was Cultural Capital of Europe in 1997, and as a result, existing cultural facilities were renovated, and many others were built, such as the Byzantine Museum. A new concert hall is currently under construction, and an International Film Festival is organized each year, which attracts both national and international viewers.

The Municipality of Thessalonika lies at the heart of the Thessalonika conurbation. Although historically, the Municipality's responsibilities have been limited, they have been increased under recent reforms. Their competencies involve issues relating to day-to-day life: they provide recreational and cultural amenities, minor infrastructure including school buildings, parks, water and sanitation infrastructure and services, and limited social welfare services. The municipality has a limited right to levy local property taxes. The state still handles planning, development, environmental and other major issues.

A Master Plan regulating the city's development is in operation, and an organisation dealing with the Planning and Environmental Protection of the conurbation operates as a central government agency, with the active participation of the municipality. A 'strategic plan' for the city was also recently drafted.

Thessalonika



Individual City Audit Summary

Thessalonika

INDICATORS	Score ²	CITY LEVEL						SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
		Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total resident population (1991)	383967				●		58	N.Av1	N.Av1		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1991) (%)	-5.84				●		58				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1991)	28.28					●	57	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1991)	1.51					●	57				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1991)	N.Av1						55					😊
Average size of households (1991)	2.80		●				58				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1996)	41.25					●	58				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1996)	47.92				●		58				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1996)	6.05				●		57	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%)	N.Av1						41	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		😊
Median weekly household income (1994) (euro, 1998 prices)	309				●		32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%) (1994)	32.25						21				😊	
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1994)	70.09	●					48				😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income (1994)	2.43						18				😊	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	N.Av3						32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year	N.Av3						48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1996)	25.6	●					46				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1996)	67.91					●	55				😊	😊
Employment change (1981-1991) (%)	2.87		●				53				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1994) (euro, 1998 prices)	6378					●	44				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1998)	75.92	●					55				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1998)	22.50				●		54				😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1991) (euro, 1998 prices)	209					●	43				😊	😊

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city.

² Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been processed/purchased for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Missing for another reason.

³ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects the 'fifth' position of the city's score relative to the other cities for which information is available (where 29 or more scores are available). 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.

⁴ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁵ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁶ DQ : Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate

⁷ CNC : Cross-National Comparability of Data 😊: good 😊:adequate 😊: poor

Individual City Audit Summary

Thessalonika

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%)	N.Av1						27					
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population)	N.Av1						33					☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population)	N.Av1						26					
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1991)	24.69		●				44				☹	☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1991)	23.92		●				44				☹	☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	42	●					40				☹	☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1						12					
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant)	N.Av1						39					☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	490.74			●			50				☹	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	1.32					●	44				☹	☹
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1991)	21535	●					58	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) ⁸	N.Av1						35	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%) (1998)	34.15		●				31				☹	☹
Total electricity used per person (toe)	N.Av1						19					
Cinema attendances per resident per year	N.Av1						45					☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year	N.Av1						35					☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	N.Av1						44					☹

⁸ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

PATRAS

Patras is the largest city in the Peloponnese, the capital of the region of Western Greece and the country's major gateway to western Europe. In 1991, the population of the conurbation was just under 170,500.

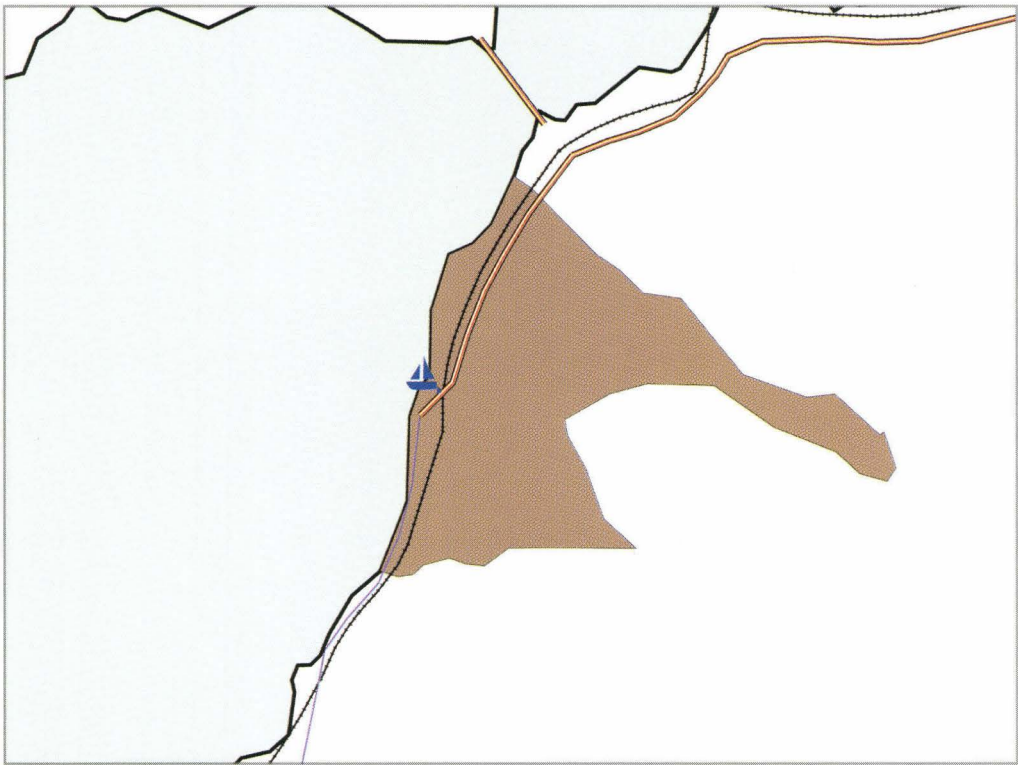
Patras is the economic and administrative capital of western Greece. Patras used to be one of the major industrial poles in Greece. However, de-industrialisation over the last two decades has had a significant impact on the city. Currently, the biggest employers are the University and the hospital, but unemployment in the city is high by Greek standards and rising. The most important infrastructure is the city's port. Patras is well connected to Athens and the road network linking it to the rest of Greece is currently being upgraded. The Rion Bridge, currently under construction, will improve communication links, by connecting Patras and Peloponnese with north western Greece.

Unemployment in the city has affected all age groups, although the city does not face serious problems of social exclusion. The University of Patras, founded in the 1960s, has a lively student community, and plays an increasing role in both economic and social aspects of city life.

Culturally, Patras features many monuments from all periods of history, including the Roman Odeon, the Venetian fortress and the modern St Andrew's cathedral, the largest in the country. During the summer an important Arts Festival is held. The most famous cultural event in the city is the Carnival, which is the largest in Greece.

The Municipality of Patras lies at the heart of the Patras conurbation. Although historically the Municipality's responsibilities have been limited, these were increased under recent reforms. Their competencies involve issues relating to day-to-day life: they provide recreational and cultural amenities, minor infrastructure including school buildings, parks, water and sanitation infrastructure and services, and limited social welfare services. The municipality has a limited right to levy local property taxes. The state still handles planning, development, environmental and other major issues. The city of Patras has been increasingly involved in political initiatives to redefine the role of the city, and to confront unemployment and other social problems.

Patras

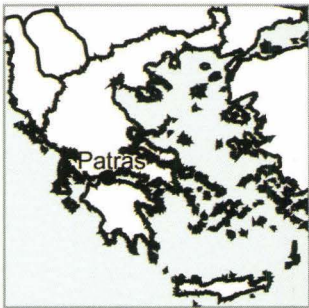


2 0 2 4 Kilometers

Patras

- City
- Country
- Ports
- Airports
- Dual Carriageway or Motorway
- Other Road
- Railway Network

Source:
Administrative: Eurostat/GISCO



Individual City Audit Summary

Patras

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total resident population (1991)	153344					●	58	N.Av1	N.Av1		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1991) (%)	6.74	●					58				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1991)	32.11			●			57	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1991)	0.07					●	57				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%)	N.Av1						55					😊
Average size of households (1991)	3.32	●					58				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1991)	37.18					●	58				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1991)	47.63				●		58				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1991)	6.07				●		57	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%)	N.Av1						41	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		😊
Median weekly household income (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av1						32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😞
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%)	N.Av1						21					
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1991)	63.65		●				48				😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av1						18					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	N.Av3						32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year	N.Av3						48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1991)	16.8		●				46				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1991)	56.05					●	55				😊	😊
Employment change (1981-1991) (%)	6.19	●					53				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1994) (euro, 1998 prices)	5310					●	44				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1998)	75.12	●					55				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1998)	9.52					●	54				😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1991) (euro, 1998 prices)	177					●	43				😊	😊
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%)	N.Av1						27					

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city

² Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been processed/ purchased for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Missing for another reason.

³ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects the 'fifth' position of the city's score relative to the other cities for which information is available (where 29 or more scores are available). 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.

⁴ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁵ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁶ DQ : Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate

⁷ CNC : Cross-National Comparability of Data 😊: good 😊:adequate 😊: poor

Individual City Audit Summary

Patras

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population)	N.Av1						33					☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population)	N.Av1						26					
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1991)	21.72			●			44				☺	☺
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1991)	19.72			●			44				☺	☺
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time)	N.Av1						40					☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1						12					
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant)	N.Av1						39					☺
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1994)	402.59					●	50				☺	☺
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	0.00	●					44				☺	☺
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1990)	2671				●		58	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) ⁸	N.Av1						35	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		☺
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%)	N.Av3						31					☺
Total electricity consumed per person (toe)	N.Av1						19					
Cinema attendances per resident per year	N.Av1						45					☺
Theatre attendances per resident per year	N.Av1						35					☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year	N.Av5						44					☹

⁸ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

ROME

Rome is the capital of Italy and in 1991, had a population of 2,775,250.

The economy of Rome has been traditionally based on the services sector. In 1991, more than 82% of the active population was employed in a service activity. The most important sector is public administration. However, in recent years, there has been a growth in advanced activities of the service sector, in particular Research and Development by public and private companies. Today, Rome is Italy's most important city in terms of scientific research, and is home to the National Research Institute centres, and three universities: "La Sapienza" (one of the biggest in Europe, with 160,000 students), "Tor Vergata" and "Roma Tre".

Until the 1970s, the building sector accounted for the largest proportion of industrial activity. During the last 20 years a more diverse structure has developed, with the creation of new firms (often in response to demand from public administrations), in different technologically advanced sectors like software design, electronics and aerospace industry. Rome is also a key tourist attraction with more than 13 millions visitors in 1996, an activity which plays a major role in the local economy.

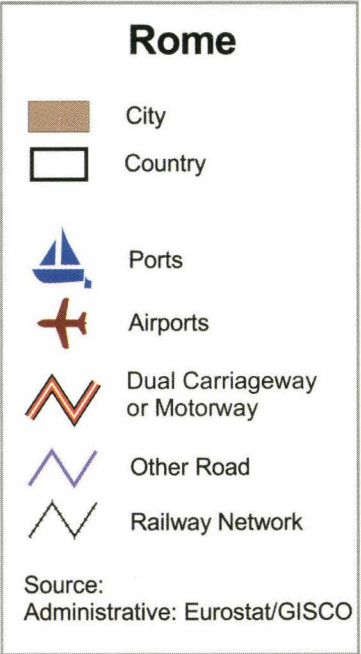
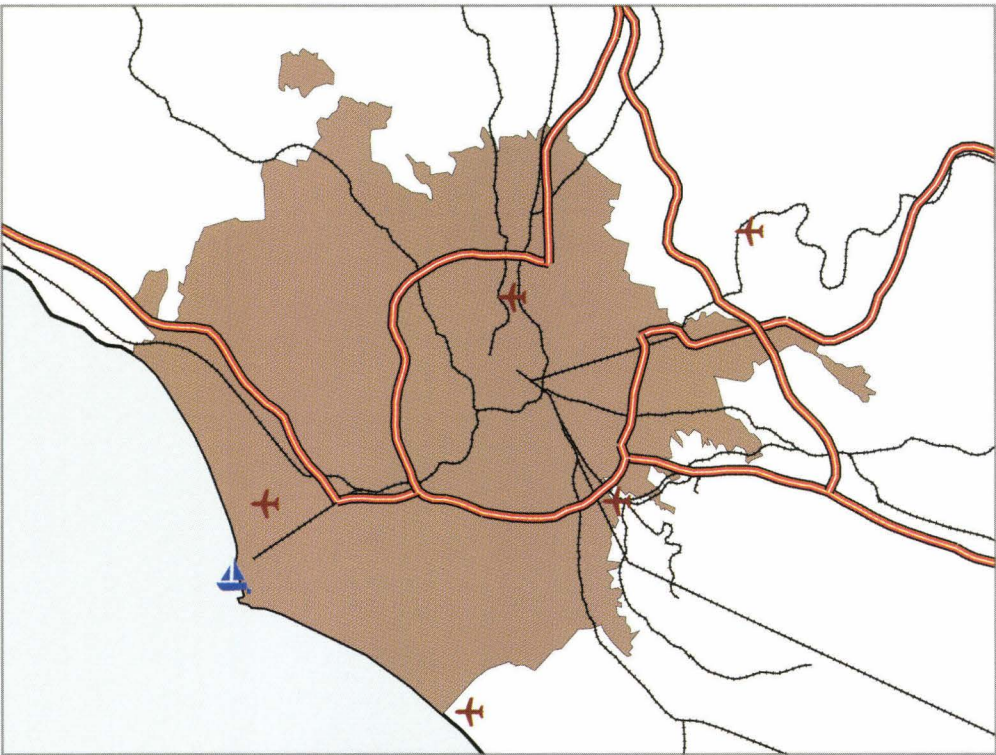
A specific character of the Rome economy is the importance of TV and cinema production. The 'Cinecittà' studios were created in the 1930s, and although they underwent a crisis in the 1980s, cinema production has expanded in recent years, with a growing number of productions. A Cinema School is also connected to the studios. The state TV broadcasting company, RAI, is located in Rome.

Rome has two airports and, within the next five years, the Rome-Naples high-speed rail network will also be completed.

The historical and cultural heritage of Rome is one of the most important in the world. Rome is also home to important museums hosting major paintings and sculptures: the Musei Vaticani; the Museo Nazionale Romano (recently restored and extended); and the Galleria Borghese.

The Rome municipality is at the core of a large metropolitan area which includes a number of municipalities. The municipality plays an important role in a wide range of public policies, including urban planning, waste disposal and treatment, education, culture, and social services. As part of a national reorganisation of the institutional structure of local administrations, proposals have been formulated to establish a metropolitan government in the Rome area. On this basis, the Municipality of Rome would assume the role of a "Metropolitan City", which would include exercising on a larger territory than at present the functions of a metropolitan authority. At the same time, some of the present "day to day" municipal functions would be transferred to the administrative districts composing the Metropolitan area. These would thus become true metropolitan municipalities.

Rome



Individual City Audit Summary

Rome

INDICATORS	Score ²	CITY LEVEL Comparison with UA cities ³						SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
		1	2	3	4	5	Cases ⁴	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
Total resident population (1996)	2801389	●					58	22027	18517		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1996) (%)	-1.37			●			58				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1996)	31.42				●		57	47	38	9 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1996)	3.96				●		57				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1996)	2.74				●		55				😊	😊
Average size of households (1996)	2.52		●				58				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1991)	45.91				●		58				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1991)	54.41				●		58				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1991)	11.42	●					57	13	31	18 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%)	N.Av1						41	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		😊
Median weekly household income (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av1						32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%)	N.Av1						21					
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1991)	59.29		●				48	60.45	23.52	36.93 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av1						18					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	N.Av1						32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	76.56				●		48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1991)	9.4					●	46				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1991)	83.21	●					55				😊	😊
Employment change (1981-1991) (%)	9.37	●					53				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1995) (euro, 1998 prices)	19006			●			44				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1997)	74.04		●				55				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1997)	10.00					●	54				😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	1648			●			43				😊	😊
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%)	98.30						27				😊	

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city

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⁴ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁵ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁶ DQ : Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate

⁷ CNC : Cross-National Comparability of Data 😊: good 😊:adequate 😊: poor

Individual City Audit Summary

Rome

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population)	N.Av1						33					☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population)	N.Av1						26					
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1991)	27.03		●				44				☹	☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1991)	26.80	●					44				☹	☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time)	N.Av1						40					☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1						12					
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1996)	118.33		●				39				☹	☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	465.91				●		50				☹	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	1.73					●	44				☹	☹
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	2179.73					●	58	6189	4896	1: 1.26 ra	☹	☹
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) ⁸	N.Av1						35	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%) (1991)	30.46		●				31				☹	☹
Total electricity use per person (toe)	0.2448						19				☹	
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	3.56				●		45				☹	☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	0.84			●			35				☹	☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	0.49					●	44				☹	☹

⁸ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

MILAN

Representing one of the three poles of the 'industrial triangle' developed in the 1950s (with Turin and Genoa), Milan is considered the 'economic capital' of Italy. The current population of the city is 1.34 millions (1996).

Milan's economy is characterised by its mixed structure. Some of the most important industrial groups at the national level have their headquarters in the city, and some of their biggest plants are in the metropolitan area, for example, Pirelli, Falck, Montedison and Breda. However, the main shift in the city's economy over the last few decades has been a reduction in the number of large industrial firms, coupled with the concentration of white collar functions in the city and the development of the service sector. Milan's leading economic sectors are trade, the financial sector, research and development, 'design, fashion and advertising' and the publishing and communications industry.

With five universities and around 180,000 university students in 1996, Milan is the most important centre of higher education in northern Italy. Many scientific conferences and seminars are organised each year, often relating to professional activities in the fields of industrial design and architecture.

The total population of the city has decreased during the last twenty five years, although the proportion of the population over the age of 75 has increased, from 2.5% in 1971 to more than 6% in 1996. The population has also become more international. The most innovative and successful sectors of the local economy (research and development, design and fashion) attract visitors, young professionals and students from the most developed western countries. However, there has also been an influx of immigrants from countries in North Africa, the former USSR, and the Far East, all in search of employment. The number of illegal immigrants is also high, which has produced social tensions and localised conflict. In the main, however, the Milan economy has demonstrated its ability to absorb a large proportion of immigrants into the labour market.

Milan is located at the centre of the road and railway network in northern Italy, at the crossroads of the main lines connecting east to west, and connecting the rest of Italy to northern Europe. A new airport Malpensa 2000 has recently been built, to complement the existing Linate airport. In the city centre, the local authority has made concerted attempts to improve public transport. Milan has a network of three underground metro lines, and a new railway regional transit system is currently being completed.

Culturally, Milan has a number of international attractions, including La Scala Opera House and the 'Last Supper', painted by Leonardo da Vinci. Alongside these, the city offers concerts, theatre, many museums, historical buildings and galleries.

The City of Milan is made up of 60 elected members. The municipality plays an important role in a range of public policies, including urban planning, public transport, waste disposal and treatment, education, culture and social services. The wider province (broadly corresponding to the Milan metropolitan area) has responsibility for health, the environment, cultural affairs and education policies. However, for the purposes of the Urban Audit, a separate group of municipalities within the agglomeration has been defined as the 'Wider Territorial Unit'.

Milan



8 0 8 16 Kilometers



Individual City Audit Summary

Milan

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						WTU ¹	SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY		
	Score ³	Comparison with UA cities ⁴						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹	
		1	2	3	4	5							cases ⁵
Total resident population (1996)	1340451	●				58	3540060 (1991)	▲	8981	25571		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1996) (%)	-16.47					58	-4.63 (1981-1991)	▲				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1996)	31.7				●	57	N.Av1		52.5	38	14.5 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1996)	5.09			●		57	N.Av1					😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1996)	4.13			●		55	N.Av1					😊	😊
Average size of households (1996)	2.08				●	58	N.Av1					😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1991)	50.26				●	58	56.96	⚖				😊	😐
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1991)	60.47		●			58	59.28	⚖				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1991)	6.04				●	57	6.53	⚖	5.1	16.3	11.2 pp	😊	😐
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%)	N.Av1					41	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		😐
Median weekly household income (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av1					32	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😐
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%)	N.Av1					21	N.Av1						
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1991)	50.96			●		48	61.30	▲	31.88	33.71	1.83 pp	😐	😐
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av1					18	N.Av1						
Life expectancy at birth (years)	N.Av1					32	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	118.32		●			48	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😐	😐
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1991)	21.00	●				46	32.50	▲				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1991)	74.02				●	55	60.66	⚖				😊	😊
Employment change (1981-1991) (%)	-11.12					53	1.36	▲				😊	😐
GDP per capita (1995) (euro, 1998 prices))	22211		●			44	22211	⚖				😐	😐
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1997)	71.93		●			55	81.13 (1995)	⚖				😐	😐
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1997)	11.67					54	N.Av4					😊	😊

¹ WTU: Wider Territorial Unit

² Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city.

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⁴ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects the 'fifth' position of the city's score relative to the other cities for which information is available (where 29 or more scores are available). 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.

⁵ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁶ ▲: WTU score 20% more than the City level, ▼: WTU score 20% less than the city level, ⚖: WTU score within 20% of the city level

⁷ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁸ DQ: Quality of Data ☺: good ☹: adequate ☹: poor

⁹ CNC: Cross-National Comparability of Data ☺: good ☹:adequate ☹: poor

Individual City Audit Summary

Milan

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							WTU ¹	SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY		
	Score ³	Comparison with UA cities ⁴							Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁵							
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	4615	●					43	N.Av4					☹	☹
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%) (1996)	95.85						27	97.5	⬇				☹	
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population)	N.Av1						33	N.Av1						☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population) (1996)	90.19						26	N.Av1					☹	
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1991)	27.42		●				44	24.18	⬇				☹	☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1991)	24.53	●					44	22.10	⬇				☹	☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	20		●				40	N.Av1					☹	☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1						12	N.Av1						
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1996)	186.20	●					39	N.Av1					☹	☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	490.85			●			50	N.Av1					☹	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	45.30			●			44	N.Av1					☹	☹
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	7377.3	●					58	N.Av1		6401.28	8922	1:1.39 ra	☹	☹
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) (1996) ¹⁰	26.1		●				35	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	☹	☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%) (1991)	44.90	●					31	25.35	▼				☹	☹
Total electricity consumed per person (toe)	0.8323						19	N.Av1					☹	
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	5.36		●				45	N.Av1					☹	☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	1.2		●				35	N.Av1					☹	☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	1.22				●		44	N.Av1					☹	☹

¹⁰ For city level indicator is in square meters, for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

NAPLES

Naples is Italy's third largest city, after Rome and Milan, and the main city in southern Italy. It is located in an area which is internationally known for its natural and cultural resources. These include the archeological sites of Pompei, Ercolano and Pozzuoli, the Vesuvio volcano, the coast around the villages of Sorrento and Amalfi, and the group of islands facing the city, including Capri and Ischia.

The Naples economy has been directly influenced by national policies for the economic development of southern Italy. Large industrial plants of state-owned companies have been located in the city.

One of the main changes which occurred during the 1970s and especially during the 1980s was a substantial reduction of jobs in the industrial sector. This reduction was only partially compensated by growth in other sectors, such as commerce, public administration, and in particular the building sector, as a result of activities following the 1980 earthquake, which included the building of 20,000 new dwellings.

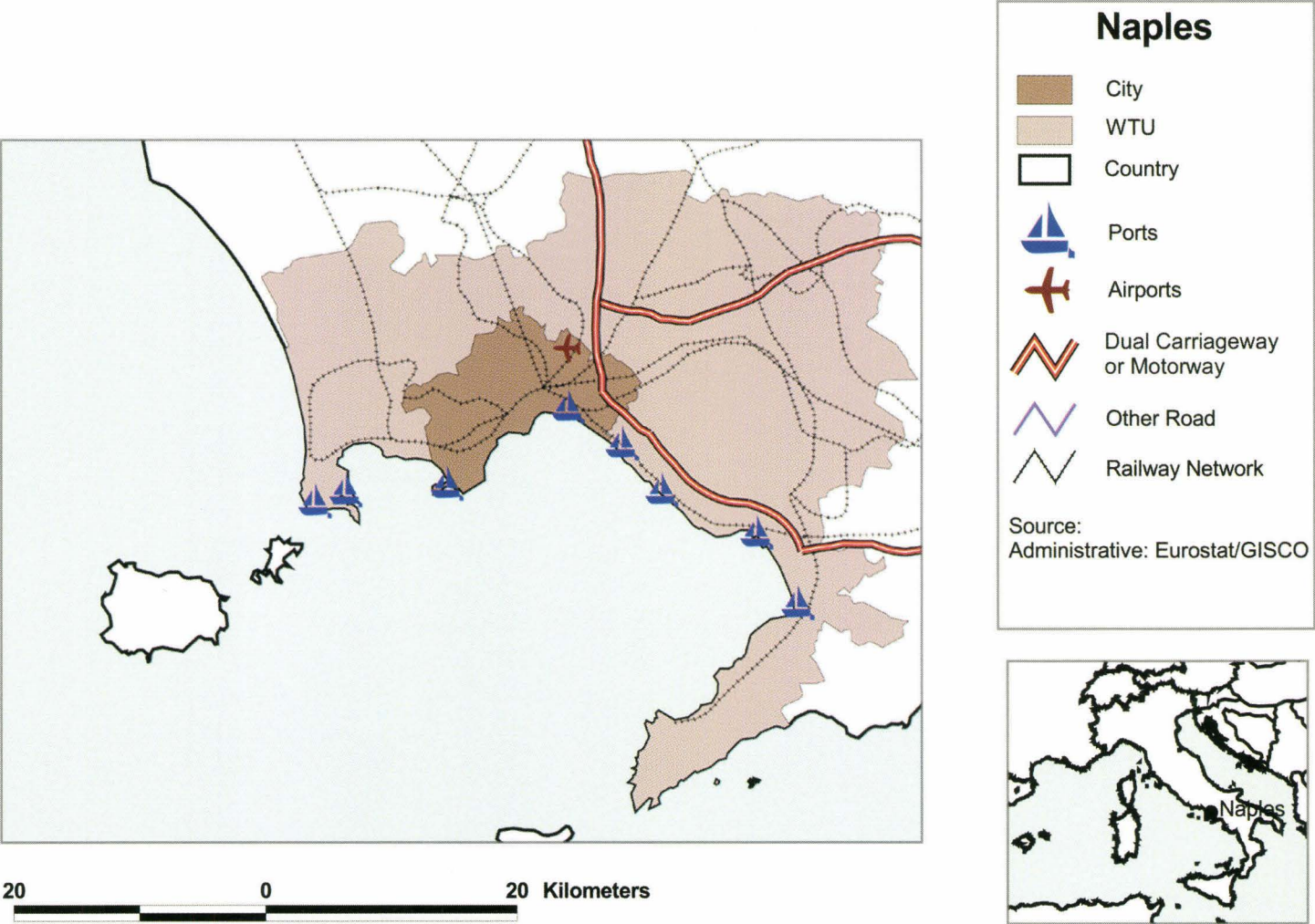
Through the national motorway and railway networks, Naples is well connected to the rest of Italy and Europe. The port of Naples is the most important in Italy, in terms of goods and passengers.

The city has the highest population density of any conurbation in Italy. Unemployment is high, and there are large numbers of households living below the poverty line. Social exclusion is a particular problem in the city's peripheral housing estates, with the multiple challenges of unemployment, a high number of illegal immigrants and a poor urban environment. The city has developed regeneration projects to address the needs of these areas.

Naples is one of Italy's most important cities in terms of cultural resources. Its important role before unification has contributed to the development of numerous religious and civic monuments, and buildings of international importance, including the museums of Palazzo Reale and Capodimonte, and the Archaeological Museum.

The Municipality of Naples is made up of 45 elected councillors. It plays an important role in a wide range of public policies, including urban planning, waste disposal and treatment, education, culture and social services. The Province of Naples (which broadly corresponds to the Naples metropolitan area), is responsible for health, environment, culture and education policies. For the purposes of the Urban Audit, the 'Wider Territorial Unit' was defined as approximately equal to the area covered by the Province of Naples.

Naples



Individual City Audit Summary

Naples

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							WTU ¹		SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Comparison with UA cities ⁴													
	Score ³	1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁵	SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
Total resident population (1996)	1038342	●					58	2909244 (1991)	▲	25370	27541		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1996) (%)	-14.36					●	58	1.16 (1981-1991)	▲				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1996)	N.Av1						57	N.Av1		36.9	42.3	5.4 pp		😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1996)	0.78					●	57	N.Av1					😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1996)	0.72					●	55	N.Av1					😊	😊
Average size of households (1996)	2.80		●				58	N.Av1					😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1991)	36.01					●	58	33.77	⚡				😊	😐
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1991)	38.39					●	58	37.46	⚡				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1991)	24.42	●					57	23.61	⚡	21.40	59.80	38.4 pp	😊	😐
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%)	N.Av1						41	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		😐
Median weekly household income (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av1						32	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😞
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%)	N.Av1						21	N.Av1						
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1991)	43.14				●		48	51.64	⚡	34.90	25.14	9.76 pp	😐	😐
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av1						18	N.Av1						
Life expectancy at birth (years)	N.Av1						32	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	65.99					●	48	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😐	😐
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1991)	14.9			●			46	18.8	▲				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1991)	74.13				●		55	65.6	⚡				😊	😊
Employment change (1981-1991) (%)	-4.65				●		53	3.59	▲				😊	😐
GDP per capita 1995 (euro, 1998 prices)	11050					●	44	11050	⚡				😐	😐
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1997)	68.16		●				55	71.64	⚡				😐	😐
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1997)	3.33					●	54	N.Av4					😊	😊

¹ WTU: Wider Territorial Unit

² Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city.

³ Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been processed/purchased for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Missing for another reason.

⁴ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects the 'fifth' position of the city's score relative to the other cities for which information is available (where 29 or more scores are available). 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.

⁵ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁶ ▲: WTU score 20% more than the City level, ▼: WTU score 20% less than the city level, ⚡: WTU score within 20% of the city level

⁷ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁸ DQ: Quality of Data ☺: good ☹: adequate

⁹ CNC: Cross-National Comparability of Data ☺: good ☹:adequate ☹: poor

Individual City Audit Summary

Naples

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						WTU ¹		SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ³	Comparison with UA cities ⁴					SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
		1	2	3	4	5							
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	1870			●		43	N.Av4					☹	☹
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%)	N.Av1					27	96.84						
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population)	N.Av1					33	N.Av1						☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population)	N.Av1					26	N.Av1						
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1991)	18.13				●	44	16.12	⬇				☹	☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1991)	17.58				●	44	15.32	⬇				☹	☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time)	N.Av1					40	N.Av1						☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1					12	N.Av1						
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1996)	148.55	●				39	N.Av1					☹	☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	525.86		●			50	N.Av1					☹	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	0.16					44	N.Av1					☹	☹
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	8854.3	●				58	2688.8 (1991)	▼	4907	14728	1: 3 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) ¹⁰	N.Av1					35	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%) (1991)	31.81		●			31	22.00	▼				☹	☹
Total electricity consumed per person (toe)	N.Av1					19	N.Av1						
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	2.56					45	N.Av1					☹	☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	0.67				●	35	N.Av1					☹	☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	0.88				●	44	N.Av1					☹	☹

¹⁰ For city level indicator is in square meters, for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

TURIN

Turin is located in the Piedmont region of north Italy, on the plain of the river Po, south of the western Alps. The city is known as the 'Italian Detroit', and despite major job losses due to restructuring in the 1980s, its economy is still strongly linked to the car and car components industries. Major car companies currently located in the city include Fiat, SKF, Bertone and Italdesign. Indeed, 30% of the sector's national employment is concentrated in the region. Other important industrial sectors in the city include industrial automation, aeronautical parts, information technology and satellite systems. The food and drinks industry is also important, with Lavazza (coffee), Cinzano and Martini & Rossi all located in the city. Textiles, banking and insurance, and publishing are also large employers.

The city has an important university, Turin Polytechnic, with over 20,000 students, and is also strong on research and development. There are 90 research and development centres in the city, making Piedmont the region with the highest private spending on research and development in Italy. Although the last 20 years have seen a transformation of the economy with the loss of jobs in large industrial companies, this has been counterbalanced by an increase in small firms in the city.

The overall population of the city has decreased in recent years, with an increase in the proportion of elderly people. There have also been important waves of immigration, from countries in north Africa, and from the former USSR.

Turin is a significant pole of the European transport network, at the intersection of the lines from France and Switzerland, towards Milan and the east, and Bologna and Genoa to the south. The city also has its own international airport (Caselle), and good access to the airports in Milan and Zurich. The arrival of a high speed railway line will link Turin to the European high speed network. In addition, accessibility will be improved within the city, through a project currently underway to create a new underground metro in the city centre.

The city has a rich cultural heritage with monuments such as the Palazzo Reale and Palazzina di Caccia di Stupinigi, testimony to Turin's role as capital during the early years of unification. Other attractions include the Sacra Sindone (an important Christian relic), the Egyptian Museum (Museo Egizio), the Car Museum, the art gallery Castello di Rivoli and the City's Modern and Contemporary Art Gallery. The annual Book and Music Fairs also attract many visitors.

Turin City Council is made up of 50 members. The municipality plays an important role in a range of public policies, including urban planning, public transport, waste disposal and treatment, education, culture and social services. The wider Turin province has responsibility for health, the environment, culture and education policies.

Turin



Turin

- City
- Country
- Ports
- Airports
- Dual Carriageway or Motorway
- Other Road
- Railway Network

Source:
Administrative: Eurostat/GISCO



Individual City Audit Summary

Turin

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total resident population (1996)	919602		●				58	5092	13629		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1996) (%)	-18.33					●	58				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1996)	31.2				●		57	46	36	10 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1996)	2.40				●		57				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1996)	2.15				●		55				😊	😊
Average size of households (1996)	2.20			●			58				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1991)	51.11				●		58				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1991)	57.99			●			58				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1996)	15.29	●					57	5.6	23	17.4 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	37.78	●					41	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Median weekly household income (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av1						32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😞
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%)	N.Av1						21					
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1991)	53.60			●			48	58.58	47.68	10.9 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av1						18					
Life expectancy at birth (years) (1996)	76.75			●			32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	72.54					●	48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1991)	32.00	●					46				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1991)	61.72					●	55				😊	😊
Employment change (1981-1991) (%)	-12.64					●	53				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1995) (euro, 1998 prices)	19746			●			44				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1997)	73.68		●				55				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1997)	22.00				●		54				😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	1807			●			43				😊	😊
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%)	95.3						27				😊	

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city

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⁴ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁵ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁶ DQ : Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate 😊: poor

⁷ CNC : Cross-National Comparability of Data 😊: good 😊:adequate 😊: poor

Individual City Audit Summary

Turin

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1996)	4.2					●	33				☹	☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population)	97.82						26				☹	
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1991)	21.67			●			44				☹	☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1991)	19.66			●			44				☹	☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	70	●					40				☹	☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1						12					
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1996)	155.12	●					39				☹	☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	465.37				●		50				☹	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	7.48				●		44				☹	☹
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	7065.17		●				58	977	3470	1: 3.55 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (m sq per person) (1996) ⁸	13.7				●		35	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	☹	☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%) (1991)	28.59			●			31				☹	☹
Total electricity use per person (toe)	0.6053						19				☹	
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	4.32			●			45				☹	☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	0.75			●			35				☹	☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	0.85				●		44				☹	☹

⁸ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

PALERMO

Palermo is located on the northern coast of Sicily, in the south of Italy, with a population of around 700,000. Its metropolitan area, made up of 27 municipalities, has a population of around one million inhabitants (1991).

The local economy is dominated by the service sector, and in particular, commerce and public administration. The industrial sector has relied on the presence of large state companies in the city, while the construction sector has also been strong, supported by the state through public infrastructure works. The economic structure has therefore largely been dependent on direct support from the state. Recently, however, the local authority in partnership with private business, has implemented strategies to reduce this dependence, and to strengthen the local economy. New firms have recently been created in the industrial sector, in particular in the textiles and clothing industry, in mechanics and the chemical industry - a first indication that the economy of the city is picking up. The presence in Palermo of one of the most important universities in southern Italy is also a relevant resource for economic development.

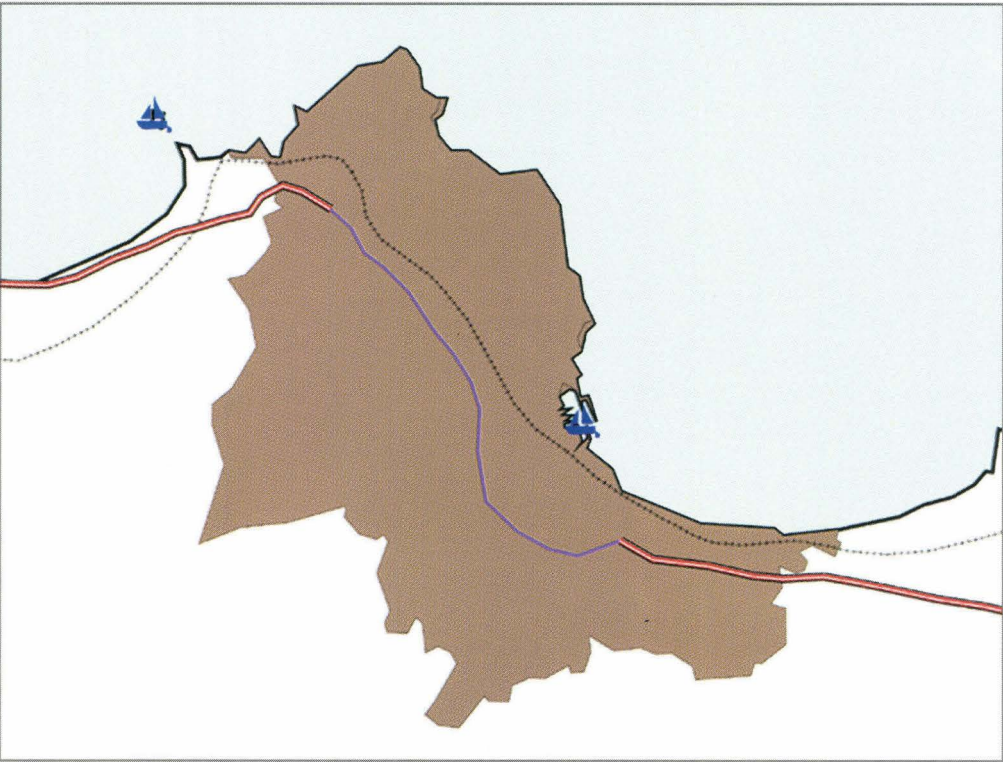
The city of Palermo faces the challenges of social exclusion, due to high numbers of immigrants, particularly illegal immigrants, high unemployment and a high proportion of households living below the poverty line. Problems are particularly concentrated on the urban periphery, where hastily built social housing has fallen into decay and housing is illegally occupied. The municipality is implementing an integrated approach to address these problems.

Palermo has an international airport, and a port which is the tenth most important in Italy. Projects are currently underway to improve the road and rail network within the city and its surrounding metropolitan area.

The city has a rich array of cultural resources, due to the diverse populations that have dominated the city over the centuries. Among the most important monuments are the Palazzo Normanni, the Cappella Palatina and the baroque Palazzo delle Aquile. The Archaeological Museum is one of the most important of its kind in Italy.


The City of Palermo is made up of 51 elected members. The municipality plays an important role in a range of public policies, including urban planning, public transport, waste disposal and treatment, education, culture and social services. The wider province has responsibility for health, the environment, cultural affairs and education policies. The institutional setting in Sicily is different from the rest of Italy, as the region of Sicily has an autonomous status, with relevant powers delegated by the state. Thus the region itself had the powers to create the Palermo metropolitan area following the 1990 law approving the creation of such authorities. The metropolitan area aims to promote co-operation between the 27 municipalities, and to define integrated policies for the whole area.

Palermo



6 0 6 Kilometers


Palermo




City




Country




Ports




Airports



Dual Carriageway or Motorway



Other Road



Railway Network

Source:

Administrative: Eurostat/GISCO



Individual City Audit Summary

Palermo

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total resident population (1996)	740940		●				58	48099	22316		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1996) (%)	5.58	●					58				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1996)	35.23		●				57	50	49	1 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1996)	1.77					●	57				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1996)	1.66				●		55				😊	😊
Average size of households (1996)	2.9	●					58				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1991)	34.73					●	58				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1991)	41.34					●	58				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1991)	19.38	●					57	19	50	31 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%)	N.Av1						41	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		😊
Median weekly household income (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av1						32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%)	N.Av1						21					
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1991)	54.62			●			48	63.05	44.14	18.91 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income (1991)	N.Av1						18					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	N.Av1						32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	58.28					●	48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1991)	11.3				●		46				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1991)	77.03			●			55				😊	😊
Employment change (1981-1991) (%)	2.09		●				53				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1995) (euro, 1998 prices)	10927					●	44				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1997)	72.54		●				55				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1997)	2.0					●	54				😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	1266				●		43				😊	😊
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%) (1996)	89.33						27				😊	

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city

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⁴ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁵ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁶ DQ : Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate 😊: poor

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Individual City Audit Summary

Palermo

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population)	N.Av1						33					☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population)	N.Av1						26					
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1991)	16.91					●	44				☹	☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1991)	16.37				●		44				☹	☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	37	●					40				☹	☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1						12					
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant)	N.Av1						39					☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	547.67		●				50				☹	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	1.18					●	44				☹	☹
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	4847.2		●				58	19040	2029	1:9.38 ra	☹	☹
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) (1996) ⁸	14.5				●		35	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	☹	☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%) (1991)	12.72					●	31				☹	☹
Total electricity use per person (toe)	N.Av1						19					
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	2.4					●	45				☹	☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	0.57				●		35				☹	☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	0.13					●	44				☹	☹

⁸ For city level indicator is in square meters, for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

GENOA

Genoa is Italy's biggest port and capital of the Liguria region, whose heavily built-up coast runs from France to the protected area of the Cinque Terre. Genoa has gradually incorporated surrounding villages, and as a result, its different neighbourhoods have strong identities with different social compositions and urban structures.

Genoa's economy underwent rapid post-war expansion due to port activities and heavy industry, with state-owned companies such as Ansaldo playing the predominant role. However, there was severe decline in the 1970s and 1980s, with a 65% decrease in jobs in state-owned companies between 1980 and 1996, and an overall fall in industrial jobs from 37.7% of total employment in 1951 to 25% in 1990. Genoa's restructured economy is now driven by the services sector, and tourism in particular. The city is also looking to exploit its potential role in promoting international co-operation across southern Europe and the Mediterranean basin.

The population of the city decreased by 6.6% between 1971 and 1981, and by a further 11% between 1981 and 1991, although the number of people over 65 increased by 109% between 1951 and 1991.

Genoa is well connected nationally and internationally with rail and motorway links to France and major Italian cities. There is also an international airport. The port has seen a considerable growth in container traffic, increasing by over 100% between 1994 and 1998. Total goods traffic was over 45 million tonnes in 1998, and passenger traffic stands at around 2 million each year, the majority travelling to and from Sardinia.

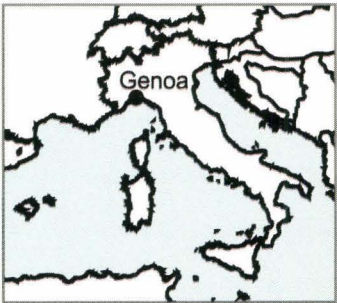
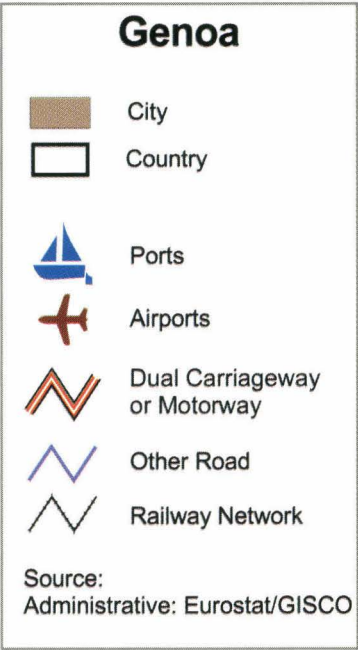
The city enjoys a rich medieval heritage with many buildings and churches reflecting its important role in the middle ages. Attractions include the Palazzo Ducale, the Opera Theatre Carlo Felice, museums, exhibitions centres, the new Aquarium, and the Old Port, which was renovated in 1992 as part of the celebrations to mark the discovery of the Americas in 1492 by Christopher Columbus, reputed to be from Genoa. There is also a large university, with 11 faculties and 43,000 students, adding to the vibrancy of the city.

The City of Genoa is made up of 50 elected members. The municipality plays an important role in a range of public policies, including urban planning, public transport, waste disposal and treatment, education, culture and social services. The wider Genoa Province has responsibility for health, the environment, culture and education policies.

Genoa



8 0 8 Kilometers



Individual City Audit Summary

Genoa

INDICATORS	Score ²	CITY LEVEL						SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
		Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total resident population (1996)	653529		●				58	5909	7694		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1996) (%)	-14.34					●	58				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1996)	34.30		●				57	60.40	28.10	32.30 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1996)	1.75					●	57				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1996)	1.55				●		55				😊	😊
Average size of households (1996)	2.25			●			58				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1991)	44.85				●		58				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1991)	54.36				●		58				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1996)	15.15	●					57	7.50	31.00	23.50 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%)	N.Av1						41	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		😊
Median weekly household income (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av1						32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%)	N.Av1						21					
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1991)	63.01		●				48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av1						18					
Life expectancy at birth (years) (1996)	75.53					●	32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	85.25				●		48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1991)	18.2		●				46				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1991)	74.60				●		55				😊	😊
Employment change (1981-1991) (%)	-12.83					●	53				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1995) (euro, 1998 prices)	20145		●				44				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1998)	56.90				●		55				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1993)	13.73					●	54				😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	1839			●			43				😊	😊

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city.

² Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been processed/purchased for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Missing for another reason.

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⁴ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁵ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁶ DQ : Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate 😊: poor

⁷ CNC : Cross-National Comparability of Data 😊: good 😊:adequate 😊: poor

Individual City Audit Summary

Genoa

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%)	N.Av1						27					
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population)	N.Av1						33					☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population)	N.Av1						26					
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1991)	23.84		●				44				☹	☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1991)	22.26		●				44				☹	☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	N.Av5						40					☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1						12					
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1996)	57.12					●	39				☹	☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	459.34				●		50				☹	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	5				●		44				☹	☹
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	2717.94				●		58	8526.7	2965	1: 2.88 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) ⁸ (1996)	7					●	35	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	☹	☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%) (1991)	37.64	●					31				☹	☹
Total electricity use per person (toe)	0.3906						19				☹	
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	3.46				●		45				☹	☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	0.71				●		35				☹	☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year	N.Av1						44					☹

⁸ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

FLORENCE

Florence is located in the centre of Tuscany in central Italy, in the heart of the region that is seen as the most culturally rich in Italy.

The economy of the city of Florence is characterised by a mix of sectors. After a period of post-war industrial growth, particularly in the mechanical, manufacturing and chemical sectors, the local economy underwent a transformation in the 1970s and 1980s, as large industrial plants such as Fiat, Officine Galileo and Ideal Standard were relocated to other areas. However, the resulting job losses were offset by growth in the service sector, in particular, commerce and tourism. The city currently attracts over 8 million tourists a year, bringing benefits for the local economy. Since the 1980s, abandoned industrial sites have been re-used for light industry, as a means of attracting investment and boosting the city economy. Florence also boasts a strong research and development sector, with research centres such as the Istituto Astrofisico di Arcetri, the Istituto di Ricerche Elettromagnetiche and the Istituto di Elettronica Quantitativa.

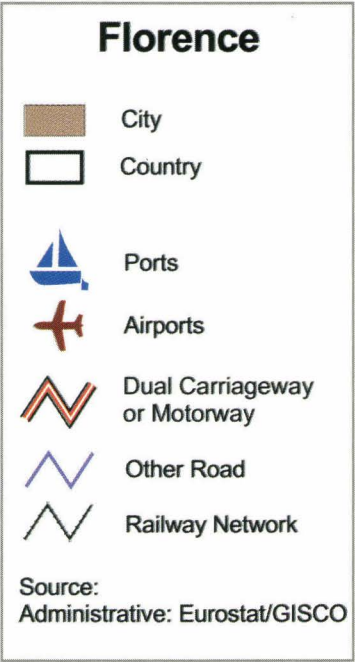
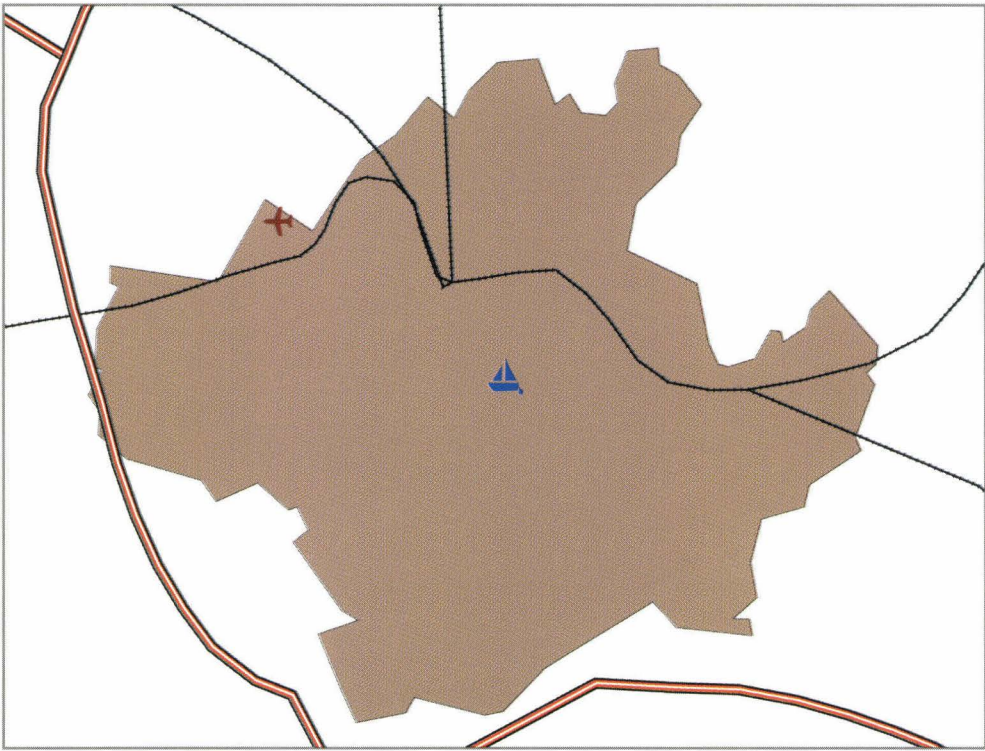
Florence's population is decreasing in size, while the proportion of elderly people is increasing. In recent years there has been an increase in immigration from non-EU countries. In particular, the urban periphery suffers from problems of social exclusion and physical decay.

The city is at the centre of the main north-south communication axis between Bologna and Rome, with motorway and mainline rail connections to the rest of Italy and Europe. Florence also has its own airport, as well as rail links to Rome's international Fiumicino airport.

With its rich Renaissance past, Florence has a wealth of cultural attractions including the Basilica di Santa Maria del Fiore, the Battistero, art galleries such as the Uffizi, the Palazzo Pitti, and monuments such as the Ponte Vecchio and the Giardini di Boboli. This cultural vitality is enhanced by the presence of the University of Florence, with 11 faculties and 62,000 students (1996), as well as the European University Institute.

The City of Florence is made up of 45 elected members. The municipality plays an important role in a range of public policies, including urban planning, public transport, waste disposal and treatment, education, culture and social services. The wider Florence Province has responsibility for health, the environment, cultural affairs and education policies.

Florence



Individual City Audit Summary

Florence

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total resident population (1996)	380058				●		58	32906	17594		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1996) (%)	-15.23					●	58				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1981)	34.67		●				57	50.30	47.00	3.30pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1996)	2.79				●		57				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1996)	2.72				●		55				😊	😊
Average size of households (1996)	2.16				●		58				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1991)	52.92				●		58				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1991)	60.73		●				58				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1991)	3.61					●	57	9.00	11.4	2.4 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%)	N.Av1						41	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		😊
Median weekly household income (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av1						32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%)	N.Av1						21					
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1991)	59.76		●				48	30.8	53.7	22.9 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av4						18					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	N.Av1						32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	107.92			●			48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1991)	19.3		●				46				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1991)	74.64				●		55				😊	😊
Employment change (1981-1991) (%)	-3.40				●		53				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1995) (euro, 1998 prices)	18498			●			44				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1995)	82.58	●					55				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1995)	17.39					●	54				😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	1716			●			43				😊	😊
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%)	100						27				😊	

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city

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⁴ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁵ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

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Individual City Audit Summary

Florence

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ⁵						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population)	N.Av3						33					☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population)	N.Av1						26					
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1991)	24.98		●				44				☺	☺
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1991)	24.37		●				44				☺	☺
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	38	●					40				☺	☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1						12					
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1996)	163.81	●					39				☺	☺
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	515.35			●			50				☺	☺
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	10.26			●			44				☺	☺
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	3711.1			●			58	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) ⁸	N.Av1						35	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		☺
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%) (1991)	23.36			●			31				☺	☺
Total electricity use per person (toe)	N.Av1						19					
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	6.75		●				45				☺	☺
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	1.15		●				35				☺	☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year	N.Av4						44					☹

⁸ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

BARI

Bari is located in the Puglia region on the southern Adriatic coast, and is the second most important city in southern Italy, after Naples. Its strategic location traditionally favoured a local economy based on commercial activities, in particular relations with the East.

As with the development of all cities in southern Italy, Bari's economy did not develop in the immediate post war period, but was subject to growth during the 1970s. The traditional economic sectors in the city are related to the transformation of agricultural and fish products. More recently, the economy has been characterised by the growth of small and medium sized businesses, particularly in mechanics, textiles and the clothing industry. The port plays an important role in the city's economy, connecting Italy with Greece, and contributing to the competitiveness of local firms. An important Trade Fair is also held in Bari, the 'Fiera del Levante'.

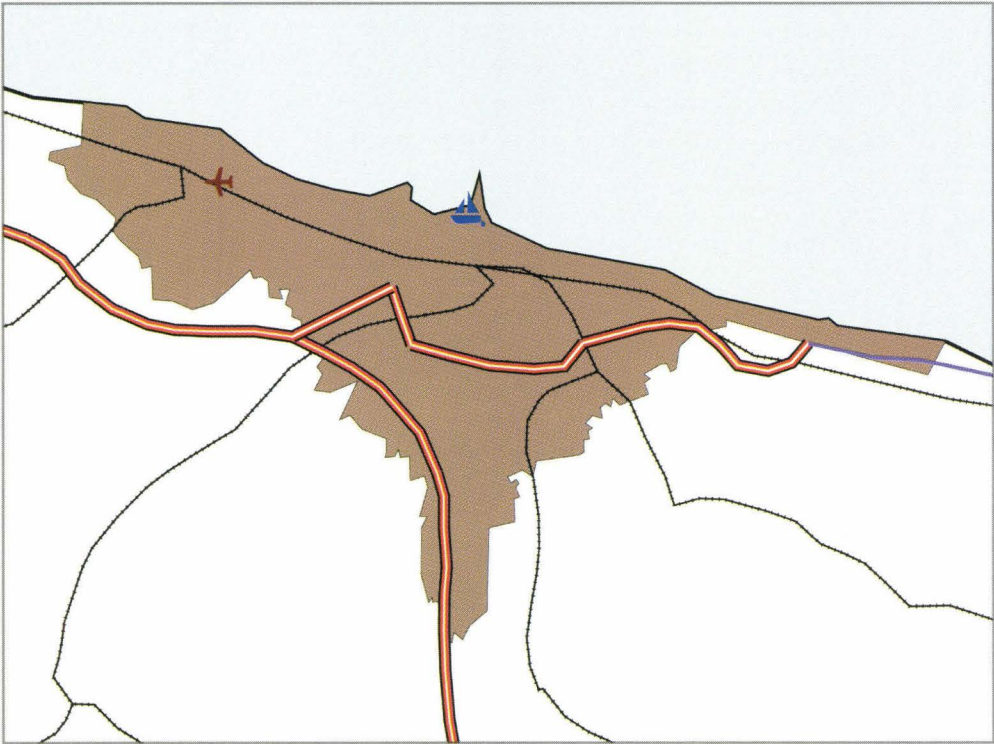
Bari's population is decreasing, and has aged in recent years. The city is affected by social problems, particularly street crime in certain areas, although the municipality has implemented a programme of inner city regeneration in the centre, to address problems of decay and social malaise. This has been co-financed by the EU's URBAN Community Initiative. One of the main challenges for the city in recent years, however, has been the influx of migrants from non-EU countries, in particular, illegal immigrants from, or arriving through, Albania.

The city is connected to the Italian road and rail network, with good connections to the north along the coast, and through Naples to Rome. The port and airport are also well used. However, the existing communications infrastructures are not considered sufficient to sustain the economic development of the city. As a result, the municipality has drawn up plans to improve the existing infrastructure, and to improve connections with the other cities.

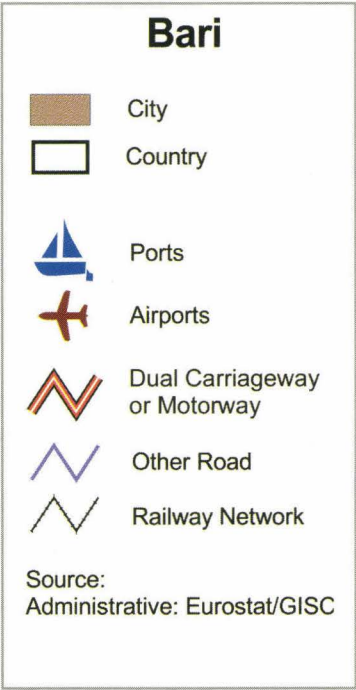
There are a number of monuments and old buildings of historical interest in Bari, including the Byzantine-Norman Swabian Castle, the Cathedral of San Sebino and the Basilica of San Nicola. The cultural resources of the city include the nationally renowned Petruzzelli Theatre, which has recently been restored following a fire. The University of Bari is also a cultural resource for the city, with around 75,000 students in 1996.

The City of Bari is made up of 45 elected members. The municipality plays an important role in a range of public policies, including urban planning, public transport, waste disposal and treatment, education, culture and social services. The wider province has responsibility for health, the environment, culture and education policies.

Bari



5 0 5 Kilometers



Individual City Audit Summary

Bari

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	Cases ⁴					
Total resident population (1996)	353417				●		58	47997	36758		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1996) (%)	-4.75				●		58				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1996)	31.25				●		57	35.1	36.1	1.0 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1996)	1.13					●	57				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1996)	0.86					●	55				😊	😊
Average size of households (1996)	2.83	●					58				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1991)	34.53					●	58				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1991)	43.28					●	58				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1991)	13.94	●					57	19.5	37.9	18.4 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%)	N.Av1						41	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		😊
Median weekly household income (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av1						32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%)	N.Av1						21					
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1991)	58.87			●			48	72.56	46.23	26.33 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av4						18					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	N.Av1						32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	85.51				●		48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1991)	14.2			●			46				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1991)	75.03			●			55				😊	😊
Employment change (1981-1991) (%)	-2.97			●			53				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1995) (euro, 1998 prices)	11836				●		44				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1995)	74.22		●				55				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1995)	13.04					●	54				😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av3						43					😊

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city.

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³ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects the 'fifth' position of the city's score relative to the other cities for which information is available (where 29 or more scores are available), where 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.

⁴ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁵ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

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INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	Cases ⁴					
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications(%) (1996)	N.Av1						27					
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population)	N.Av1						33					☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population)	N.Av1						26					
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1991)	20.94				●		44				☹	☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1991)	19.71			●			44				☹	☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	91	●					40				☹	☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1						12					
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1996)	60.51					●	39				☹	☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	488.53			●			50				☹	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	1.04					●	44				☹	☹
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	3046.09				●		58	6428	1820	1: 3.53 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) ⁸	N.Av1						35	0.39	0.04	0.35 pp		☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%) (1991)	17.34				●		31				☹	☹
Total electricity use per person (toe) (1996)	0.2252						19				☹	
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	2.38					●	45				☹	☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	0.36					●	35				☹	☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year	N.Av1						44					☹

⁸ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

DUBLIN

Dublin is the capital of the Republic of Ireland and is the business, commercial, financial, administrative and social focus of the country. The city of Dublin (the area covered by the Dublin Corporation) has a population of just over 480,000 (1996). The city also forms part of the Dublin region (taken as the Wider Territorial Unit for the Urban Audit), which has a total population of 1,058,000 (1996).

Dublin's economy has grown rapidly over the last 10 years, with increased employment opportunities particularly through the development of a large service sector and a variety of other leading-edge and high technology industries. In 1995, over 75% of jobs in the Dublin region were in the service sector, mostly located in the city centre. The economic growth has also contributed to a reduction in unemployment; it currently stands at 12.8% in the Dublin region. The result of the buoyant economy has been the major expansion in city centre residential, commercial and retail developments, and extensive development of light industrial and commercial business parks on the urban periphery.

The city has three universities, University College Dublin, Trinity College Dublin and Dublin City University, which together provide places for over 30,000 full time and over 5,000 part time undergraduate and postgraduate students. Other tertiary level institutions in the city are attended by a further 12,000 students.

Dublin has a very lively cultural scene, with live music in pubs and bars as a strong feature. The city is home to the majority of Ireland's national institutions, such as the National Gallery of Ireland and the Natural History Museum, and also has a world-renowned literary and musical tradition.

A serious challenge facing the city is in the area of urban transport. Dublin suffers from acute congestion at peak times due to the volume of traffic. Public transport requires further investment, although in recent years, improvements have been made through the introduction of Quality Bus Corridors and improved traffic management. There are also plans to construct a Light Rail network. Dublin Airport plays a vital role as a point of access for tourism, business and freight traffic, and the port is important for the country's imports and exports.

Due to the strong centralised system of national government, Dublin Corporation has limited autonomy in the running of the city, and is responsible for a restricted range of functions. The Corporation administers the local affairs of the city, providing services which are grouped into nine programmes - housing and building, road transport, water supply and sewerage, development incentives and controls, environmental protection, recreation and amenity, agriculture, 'education, health and welfare', and miscellaneous. The City Manager is responsible for all administrative and 'executive' functions while the elected council of 52 members carries out all 'reserved' functions such as the formulation or revision of the development plan.

Dublin



10 0 10 20 Kilometers



Individual City Audit Summary

Dublin

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						WTU ¹		SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ³	Comparison with UA cities ⁴					SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
		1	2	3	4	5							
Total resident population (1996)	481854			●		58	1058264	▲	89621	88900		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1996) (%)	-8.37				●	58	5.49	▲				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1996)	32.74			●		57	33.71	⚡	25.87	31.00	5.13 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1996)	7.18			●		57	7.34	⚡				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1996)	1.73				●	55	1.72	⚡				😊	😊
Average size of households (1996)	2.79		●			58	3.08	⚡				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1996)	47.29				●	58	46.70	⚡				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1996)	46.75				●	58	49.56	⚡				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1996)	11.15		●			57	9.08	⚡	13.4	24	10.6 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	27.97		●			41	27.23	⚡	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1	😊	😊
Median weekly household income (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av1					32	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😞
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%)	N.Av1					21	N.Av1						
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1991)	62.64		●			48	71.8	⚡	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av1					18	N.Av1						
Life expectancy at birth (years)	N.Av1					32	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	N.Av1					48	56.43		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1996)	15.6			●		46	15.6	⚡				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1996)	78.25		●			55	77.46	⚡				😊	😊
Employment change (1981-1996) (%)	-8.97				●	53	13.76	▲				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	21987		●			44	22014	⚡				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1991)	42.64				●	55	43.13	⚡				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1991)	21.15				●	54	N.Av4					😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	672				●	43	512	▼				😊	😊

¹ WTU: Wider Territorial Unit

² Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city.

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⁴ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects indicator score's quintile position relative to other city where 29 or more scores are available for the indicator. 1 is the highest, 5 the lowest.

⁵ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁶ ▲: WTU score 20% more than the City level, ▼: WTU score 20% less than the city level, ⚡: WTU score within 20% of the city level

⁷ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁸ DQ : Quality of Data 😊: good 😐: adequate 😞: poor

⁹ CNC : Cross-National Comparability of Data 😊: good 😐:adequate 😞: poor

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						WTU ¹		SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ³	Comparison with UA cities ⁴					SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
		1	2	3	4	5							
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%)	N.Av3					27	N.Av3						
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1999)	N.Av1					33	13.71						☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population)	N.Av3					26	N.Av3						
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1996)	18.46				●	44	4.51	▼				☹	☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1996)	18.60				●	44	4.68	▼				☹	☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	50	●				40	N.Av1					☹	☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1					12	N.Av1						
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant)	N.Av1					39	N.Av1						☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1995)	349.69					●	50	⚡				☹	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%)	N.Av1					44	N.Av1						☹
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	4098.1			●		58	N.Av1		4053.57	3317.00	1:1.22 ra	☹	☹
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) ¹⁰	N.Av1					35	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%)	N.Av3					31	N.Av3						☹
Total electricity consumed per person (toe) (1996)	0.3694					●	19	N.Av5				☹	
Cinema attendances per resident per year	N.Av1					45	N.Av1						☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year	N.Av1					35	N.Av1						☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	1.78			●		44	1.31	▼				☹	☹

¹⁰ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

CORK

The city of Cork is the second largest city in the Republic of Ireland, and is the industrial, commercial, cultural and tourist centre for the southern region of the country. In 1996, the city had a population of 127,000 people, while the "Greater Cork Area", including the outer suburbs had a population of 240,000.

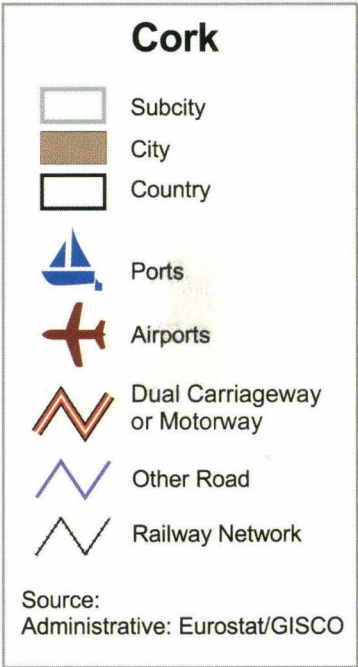
Cork's economy has undergone restructuring and growth in the last decade, with an increased importance of professional services (22.1% of employment) and commerce, finance and business services (22.0% of employment). Manufacturing industry accounts for one-fifth of employment, with pharmaceuticals, electronics and information technology as the leading industries. Recent growth sectors in 1997 and 1998 have been related to the housing and construction industries, with a significant number of new housing units built in the city.

A transport strategy for the city, that was initially drawn up in 1978, is nearing completion with the construction of the Lee Tunnel and city by-pass. The city is well served by an international airport, rail access, and by passenger and freight ferries to Britain and the rest of Europe. These have all benefited from increased investment in recent years.

As the economy has grown, so unemployment in the city has fallen. Between 1992 and 1998, the number of people unemployed in the city fell by 30%. The city had suffered from population decline in its centre, but recent initiatives, including the Cork Urban Pilot Project co-financed by the EU Structural Funds, have reinvested in the inner city, and encouraged young people to move back into the centre. This has given the city an injection of finance and brought new life to the city's bars and restaurants.

Cork city has an elected council of thirty one members, including the Lord Mayor. All executive decisions are taken by the City Manager, while 'reserved functions' such as drawing up a Development Plan, are the responsibility of the elected members of the council. However, due to the strong centralised system of national government, Cork city council (Cork Corporation) has limited autonomy in the running of the city and is responsible for a restricted range of functions. These include housing and building, road transport, water supply and sewerage, and recreation and amenities.

Cork



Individual City Audit Summary

Cork

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total resident population (1996)	127187					●	58	N.Av1	N.Av1		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1996) (%)	-6.72				●		58				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1996)	33.73			●			57	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1996)	5.69			●			57				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1996)	1.14					●	55				😊	😊
Average size of households (1996)	3.07	●					58				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1996)	38.70					●	58				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1996)	40.58					●	58				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1996)	10.65		●				57	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	26.31		●				41	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Median weekly household income (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av1						32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😞
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%)	N.Av1						21					
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1991)	61.26		●				48				😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av1						18					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	N.Av1						32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	51.91					●	48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1996)	20.2		●				46				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1996)	71.32				●		55				😊	😊
Employment change (1981-1996) (%)	-9.06					●	53				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	17614				●		44				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1991)	51.84				●		55				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1991)	9.68					●	54				😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	533.2					●	43				😊	😊
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%)	N.Av3						27					
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population)	N.Av1						33					😞

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city

² Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been processed/ purchased for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Missing for another reason.

³ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects the 'fifth' position of the city's score relative to the other cities for which information is available (where 29 or more scores are available). 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.

⁴ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁵ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁶ DQ : Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate

⁷ CNC : Cross-National Comparability of Data 😊: good 😊:adequate 😞: poor

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population)	N.Av3						26					
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1996)	7.33					●	44				☹	☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1996)	7.92					●	44				☹	☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time)	N.Av1						40					☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1						12					
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant)	N.Av3						39					☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1995)	884.52	●					50				☹	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%)	N.Av1						44					☹
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	3217.5			●			58	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	☹	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) ⁸	N.Av1						35	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%)	N.Av1						31					☹
Total electricity use per person (toe)	N.Av1						19					
Cinema attendances per resident per year	N.Av1						45					☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	2.24	●					35				☹	☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	0.44					●	44				☹	☹

⁸ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

LUXEMBURG

The City of Luxembourg, capital of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, lies in the south-central part of the country, 350 km north east of Paris and 200 km south east of Brussels. Over the centuries, Luxembourg has been ruled variously by French, Austrian, Dutch, Spanish and Prussian sovereigns, until the Treaty of London in 1867 guaranteed the country's neutrality. Luxembourg abandoned its neutral status after the Second World War, by taking part in the formation of NATO in 1949. Today the City of Luxembourg represents around one fifth of the country's total population, and is the centre of the country's economic activity. The city is the smallest to be included in the Urban Audit, with a population of 80,000.

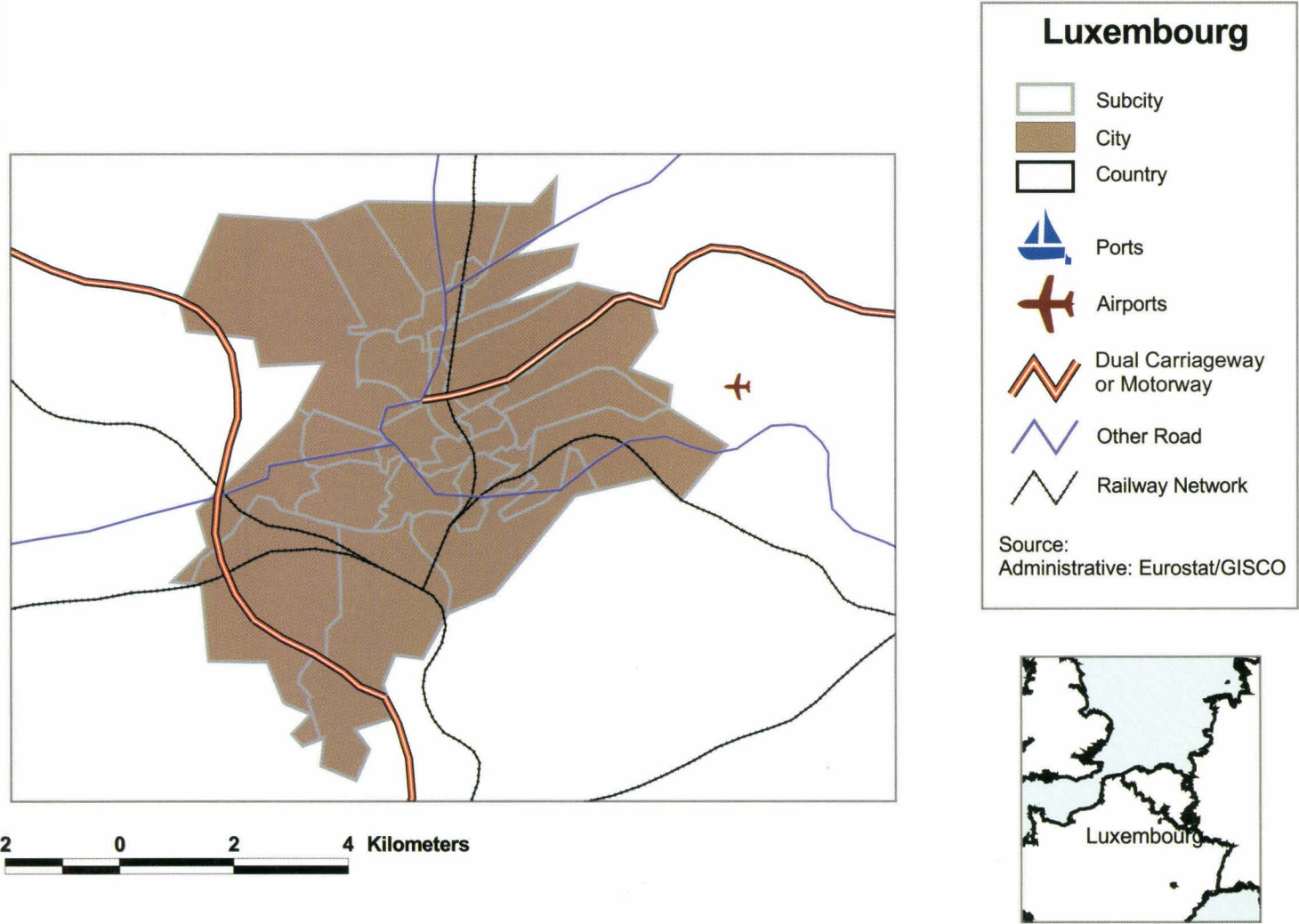
The economy of the country is notable for its close connections with the rest of Europe, since the country itself is too small to create a self-sustaining internal market. Today, the city is one of the most important financial centres in Europe, with over 220 financial institutions. It is also a leader in the mutual funds industry, and strong in insurance funds. Located in Luxembourg's city, the Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Télédiffusion is one of Europe's biggest media companies, with interests in ten television networks and 13 radio stations in eight countries. The country is also home to the world's second largest satellite company, Société Européenne des Satellites. The city of Luxembourg is also the seat of a range of European institutions which employ around 8,500 people (8.5% of total jobs in 1991).

There is a low birth rate among native Luxemburgers. Thus, to meet the demands of the labour market, immigration to the city is high, both on a daily commuter basis, from surrounding countries, and on a more permanent basis. The proportion of 'non-nationals' resident in the city is 52%.

As the capital of the Grand Duchy, the City of Luxembourg offers a range of cultural facilities. Although the fortress was dismantled in 1867, the remains of the great fortifications built in 1684 by the French military engineer Vauban can still be seen. Also of interest are the older towers and casemates, and the underground labyrinth of defence galleries. The old town itself also offers a range of cultural attractions, including the Grand Ducal palace (1572), the Town Hall (1830-38) and the Gothic Cathedral of Notre Dame (1613-23). The defence structures and old town were recognised as being internationally significant in 1994, when UNESCO designated them as World Cultural Heritage Sites.

The country of Luxembourg is divided administratively into 3 districts, each headed by a commissioner appointed by central Government. Each district is in turn divided into cantons, and subdivided into communes, or municipalities. There are 27 elected members of the City of Luxembourg municipality. The responsibilities of the municipality include public works, waste disposal and some educational responsibilities.

Luxembourg



Individual City Audit Summary

Luxembourg

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total resident population (1996)	76316					●	58	7599	2940		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1996) (%)	-3.29				●		58				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1996)	31.51				●		57	23.52	26.70	3.18 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1996)	50.49	●					57				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1996)	6.71			●			55				😊	😊
Average size of households (1991)	2.26			●			58				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1991)	57.96			●			58				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1991)	63.54		●				58				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1991)	1.53					●	57	2.37	0.33	2.03 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	17.05			●			41	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1	😊	😊
Median weekly household income	N.Av1						32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1		😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%)	N.Av1						21					
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1991)	40.48				●		48	15.96	80.75	64.79 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av1						18					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	N.Av1						32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1		😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	40.21					●	48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1996)	7.8					●	46				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1996)	79.27		●				55				😊	😊
Employment change (1981-1996) (%)	N.Av1						53					😊
GDP per capita	N.Av1						44					😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1993)	93.65	●					55				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1993)	25.93				●		54				😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	4242	●					43				😊	😊
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%)	N.Av1						27					

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city

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⁴ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁵ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁶ DQ : Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate

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INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1996)	25.21		●				33				☹	☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population) (1996)	17.72						26				☹	
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%)	N.Av1						44					☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%)	N.Av1						44					☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	0					●	40				☹	☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1						12					
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1996)	87.60			●			39				☹	☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1997)	796.65	●					50				☹	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1997)	99.22	●					44				☹	☹
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	1489.2					●	58	7102	1661	1:4.3 ra	☹	☹
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) (1996) ⁸	17.8				●		35	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1	☹	☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%) (1991)	22.9				●		31				☹	☹
Total electricity use per person (toe) (1996)	0.6842						19				☹	
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1997)	14.65	●					45				☹	☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1995/96)	0.5				●		35				☹	☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	2.15		●				44				☹	☹

⁸ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

AMSTERDAM

Amsterdam is the capital of the Netherlands and the country's cultural, financial and commercial services centre. The NUTS 3 Greater-Amsterdam region is located in the northern part of the predominantly urban agglomeration of Randstad. Of its 1.3 million inhabitants, 720,000 live in the city of Amsterdam.

In 1998, Amsterdam and its region provided employment to 800,000 people, of which about 60% worked in the city itself. Banking, business and related services, the tourism industry and publishing are major employers in Amsterdam, together with transport/distribution and the public sector. In the service industry, information science and telematics are the growing sectors. Amsterdam also has almost 40 pan-European telephone call-centres. The greater Amsterdam Area includes approximately 1,400 foreign companies as well as major Dutch companies such as Philips, Heineken, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, ABN AMRO Holding and ING Group.

In the Amsterdam region, the unemployment rate is greater than the national average. Unemployment, however, has decreased in the city of Amsterdam. A further fall in unemployment is expected, due to the anticipated job growth and the substantial replacement of full-time jobs by part-time work. This improvement is expected to be stronger in Amsterdam than at the national level.

Due to the presence of two universities, many students live in Amsterdam. In 1998, the city experienced a population growth, which was mainly due to inward migration of non-nationals. Non-nationals have become the predominant population in some districts of the city, creating ethnic and cultural diversity.

Transport links within the region are extensive but congested. Projects are under way, or have been completed, to expand the rail network on the southern rim and to restrict the use of cars in the city centre. The government is also expanding the underground metro system. International transport and distribution links are well developed. As well as the international airport of Schiphol, Amsterdam has the largest non-tidal harbour in Europe. There are projects to construct a high-speed rail links with France and Germany.

Amsterdam has many cultural facilities such as museums, theatres, cinemas and concerts. Many of the most important Dutch museums are in Amsterdam, including the Rijksmuseum, the Vincent van Gogh Museum and the nationally renowned Municipal Museum. In addition, several venues like the Royal Palace and the Nieuwe Kerk, with many art exhibitions, are also popular. Artis is a major Dutch zoo.

Local authorities in the Netherlands are responsible for water, rail, road and public transport infrastructure, and social and community services. The City of Amsterdam is divided into 14 sub-city districts each with their own administration. The *stadsdelen* have responsibilities mainly in the field of administrative duties, local spatial planning and maintenance of public areas. The city is governed by the City Council, which is led by the Mayor and Aldermen. The Mayor is not democratically chosen, but is appointed by the Queen. The Aldermen are chosen from the elected councillors.

Amsterdam



4 0 4 8 Kilometers

Amsterdam

Subcity

City

Country

Ports

Airports

Dual Carriageway or Motorway

Other Road

Railway Network

Source:
Administrative: Eurostat/GISCO



Individual City Audit Summary

Amsterdam

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	Cases ⁴					
Total resident population (1996)	718119		●				58	33188	46248		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1996) (%)	0.82			●			58				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1996)	29.65					●	57	21.4	34.4	12.6 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1996)	15.49	●					57				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1996)	12.23	●					55				😊	😊
Average size of households (1996)	1.81					●	58				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1996)	57.60			●			58				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1996)	58.3			●			58				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1996)	7.51			●			57	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	12.5				●		41	7.33	6.17	1.16 pp	😊	😊
Median weekly household income (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	313 (NET)				●		32	298	425	1: 1.43 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%) (1996)	34.11						21				😊	
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1994)	12.28	●					48	6.17	15.92	9.75pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income (1994)	6.9:1						18				😊	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	N.Av1						32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1997)	149.69	●					48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1997)	8.0	●					46				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1997)	88.38					●	55				😊	😊
Employment change (1996-1997)	2.62	●					53				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices))	25088					●	44				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%)	N.Av1						55					😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1998)	40.0					●	54				😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	4812					●	43				😊	😊
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%)	N.Av5						27					
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population)	N.Av2						33					😊

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city

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INDICATORS	Score ²	CITY LEVEL						SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/COMPARABILITY	
		Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population) (1996)	88.19	●					26				☺	
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1997)	22.12		●				44				☺	☺
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1997)	20.79		●				44				☺	☺
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time)	N.Av3						40					☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%) (1993)	20.22						12				☺	
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1995)	93.19					●	39				☺	☺
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	414.01					●	50				☺	☺
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%)	N.Av4						44					☺
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	4518					●	58	11184	4973	1:2.25 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) ⁸	N.Av1						35	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		☺
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%) (1997)	29.58	●					31				☺	☺
Total electricity use per person (toe)	N.Av1						19					
Cinema attendances per resident per year	N.Av4						45					☺
Theatre attendances per resident per year	N.Av5						35					☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1997)	7.88					●	44				☺	☹

⁸ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

ROTTERDAM

Rotterdam is a major industrial centre in the Netherlands with a population of 590,000. The Rotterdam region, known as the Rijnmond, which is the Wider Territorial Unit for the Urban Audit, is located at the centre of the southern part of a major urban agglomeration called Randstad. Nearly half of the region's 1.2 million inhabitants live in Rotterdam itself. Its favourable position relative to the Rhein river on the North Sea has made it the largest seaport in the world.

In 1998, Rotterdam and its region provided employment for 442,000 people, around 284,000 of whom were based in the city itself. The port, chemical industry, transport and distribution sectors are major employers in Rotterdam, which is home to 23,000 companies, including many foreign companies. Major Dutch companies such as Royal Dutch Shell, Unilever, Nedlloyd and insurance companies such as Nationale Nederlanden and Stad Rotterdam, are based in the city.

Culture has become a growth sector in Rotterdam and the selection of the city, together with Oporto, as a European cultural capital in 2002, confirms this development. Major cultural institutions include the Museum Boymans-van Beuningen, the Kunsthall, the Dutch Architectural Institute (NAI), the Dutch Photo Institute (NFI), the Concert Hall De Doelen and the Maritime Museum. Major international cultural events include the Rotterdam International Film Festival and the traditional World Port Festival.

Rotterdam is not only the largest port in the world, it is also the main gateway to the European Union and a strategic entry point into Eastern Europe. Antwerp and the Ruhr-area constitute major markets. Approximately 60% of the added value of the port of Rotterdam is generated outside the Rotterdam region.

The population of Rotterdam has only increased slightly over the last few years. This is mainly due to the continuing departure of families with children. An increasing proportion of the city's population now consists of non-nationals, particularly in some districts. This has created ethnic and cultural diversity. One-person households are strongly represented throughout the city, whilst single-parent households have also increased.

Local authorities in the Netherlands have extensive responsibilities. The main responsibilities concern water, rail, road and public transport infrastructure, as well as social and community services. The City of Rotterdam is divided into 13 sub-city districts each with their own administration. The 'deelgemeenten' have responsibilities mainly in the fields of administrative duties, local spatial planning and maintenance of public areas. In addition to transfers from national government, the main sources of income for the municipality are derived from property and waste collection taxes.


The city is governed by the City Council, which is lead by the Mayor and Aldermen. The Mayor is not democratically chosen, but is appointed by the Queen. The Aldermen are chosen among the 45 councillors. In 1998 around half of the citizens voted in the local elections.


Rotterdam





Rotterdam


 Subcity


 City


 WTU


 Country

 Ports

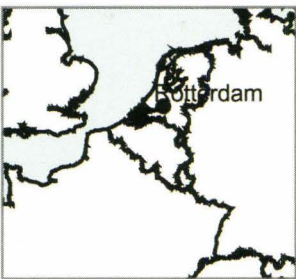
 Airports

 Dual Carriageway or Motorway

 Other Road

 Railways

Sources:
Administrative: Eurostat/GISCO



INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						WTU ¹		SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY		
	Score ³	Comparison with UA cities ⁴						SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
		1	2	3	4	5	Cases ⁵							
Total resident population (1996)	592745			●			58	1146108	▲	73352	38536		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1996) (%)	2.85		●				58	N.Av1					😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1996)	34.23			●			57	32.40	Ω	29	40	11 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1996)	11.23		●				57	7.94	▼				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1996)	9.39		●				55	6.51	▼				😊	😊
Average size of households (1996)	2.06				●		58	2.20	Ω				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1996)	49.48				●		58	49.61	Ω				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1996)	52.94				●		58	56.00	Ω				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1996)	7.16				●		57	6.19	Ω	28.4	7.4	21 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	15.15				●		41	16.67	Ω	21.69	20	1.69 pp	😊	😊
Median weekly household income (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	289				●		32	332	Ω	310	442	1: 1.43 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%) (1996)	28.67						21	22.59	▼				😊	
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1994)	16.61					●	48	29.35	▲	14.69	46.97	32.28 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income (1994)	4.82:1						18	2.92:1					😊	
Life expectancy at birth (years)	N.Av1						32	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	87.04				●		48	72.07	Ω	103.06	58.40	1:1.76 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1997)	11.6				●		46	12.2	Ω				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1997)	81.65	●					55	78.02	Ω				😊	😊
Employment change (1993-1997) (%)	-1.68			●			53	0.74	▲				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	25455	●					44	24455	Ω				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%)	N.Av1						55	N.Ap						😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1998)	26.67			●			54	N.Ap					😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	7783	●					43	5037	▲				😊	😊

¹ WTU: Wider Territorial Unit² Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city.³ Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been purchased/processed for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Other, missing for another reason.⁴ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects indicator score's quintile position relative to other city where 29 or more scores are available for the indicator. 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.⁵ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.⁶ ▲: WTU score 20% more than the City level, ▼: WTU score 20% less than the city level, Ω: WTU score within 20% of the city level⁷ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas⁸ DQ: Quality of Data ☺: good ☹: adequate⁹ CNC: Cross-National Comparability of Data ☺: good ☹:adequate ☹: poor

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						WTU ¹		SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ³	Comparison with UA cities ⁴					SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
		1	2	3	4	5							
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%) (1995)	N.Av5					27	N.Av1						
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population)	N.Av2					33	N.Av1						☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population) (1996)	62.93					26	33.33	▼				☺	
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1997)	23.10			●		44	27.52	↯				☺	☺
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1997)	18.83				●	44	23.16	▲				☺	☺
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	0					●	40	0	↯			☺	☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%) (1991)	15.11					12	N.Av1					☺	
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant)	N.Av1					39	N.Av1						☺
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	711.71	●				50	581.97	↯				☺	☺
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	89.21		●			44	97.75	↯				☺	☺
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	2901				●	58	1903	▼	14021	3220	1: 4.35 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) ¹⁰	N.Av1					35	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		☺
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%)	N.Av5					31	N.Av3						☺
Total electricity use per person (toe)	N.Av1					19	N.Av3						
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	2.61					●	45	N.Av1				☺	☺
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	N.Av1					35	N.Av1						☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	1.31			●		44	N.Av1					☺	☹

¹⁰ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

LISBON

Capital of Portugal since the middle of the 13th century (1255), Lisbon gradually became the centre of Portugal's most important metropolitan area.

The Wider Territorial Unit (WTU) as defined for the Urban Audit is composed of five "Concelhos" (municipalities) and is the centre of the Lisbon Metropolitan Area (LMA), a larger complex urban system, which expands on both sides of the Tagus River and includes a population of more than 2.5 million people. In 1991, the city of Lisbon had a resident population of 663,000 inhabitants whilst the WTU had a total resident population of 1.6 million inhabitants. The WTU does not cover the entirety of the NUTS III region comprising the group of municipalities and called "Grande Lisboa" (Great Lisbon) but includes 80% of the population and 42% of the area of the Great Lisbon.

The economic activity is based on the services sector which represents 84% of employment at city level and 77% at WTU level. The vast majority of national or international firms represented in Portugal are based in Lisbon. In 1993, some 41% of the registered companies in Portugal were located in the LMA. Within the LMA, the City concentrates 26% of the companies and 40% of those with a turnover above 5 million Euro. The LMA is also the national centre for "know how" as it accommodates 40% of the professors and 37% of students of the public universities as well as 67% of personnel and expenditure in R&D.

In terms of infrastructure, partially as a result of EXPO 98, both the city of Lisbon and the surrounding area experienced an ambitious programme of improvement including the construction of a new bridge over the Tagus (Vasco Da Gama bridge), a new railway link between both margins of the Tagus, the construction of a network of peripheral motorways and the extension of the underground network. As well as improving the accessibility and mobility within the LMA, this infrastructure also allows traffic in the North-South axis to avoid the central area of the city.

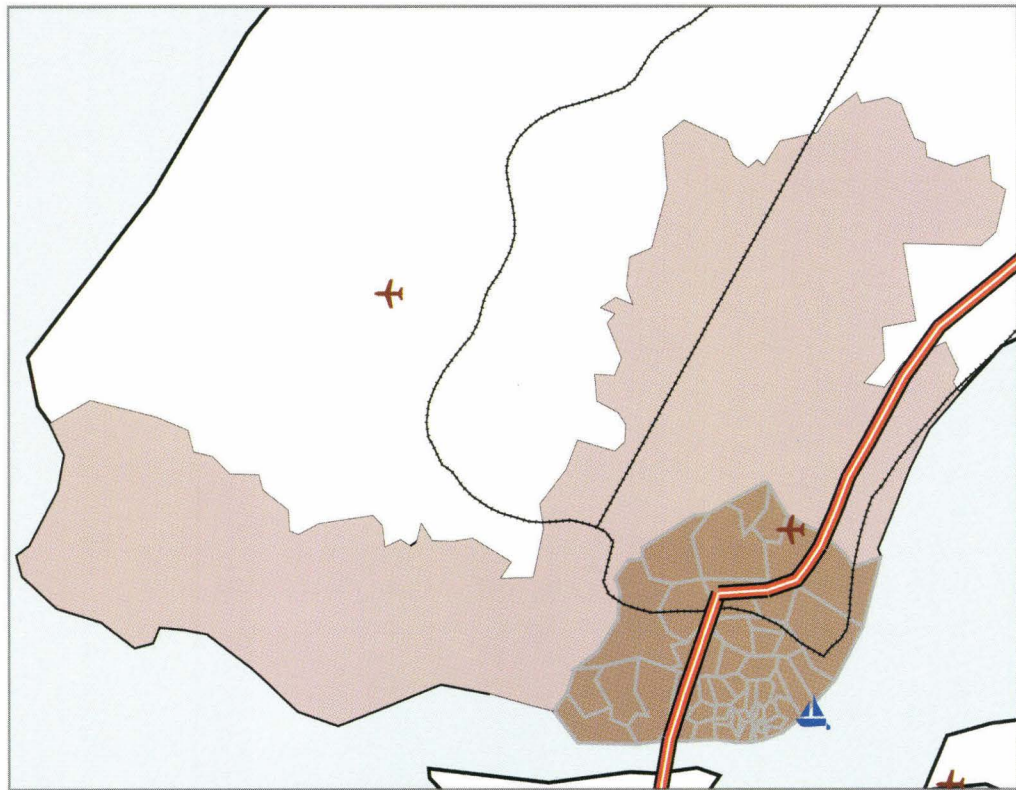
In 1994 Lisbon was chosen as one of the European cultural capitals, this reinforced its predominant position in the country and the role it has at the European level. The construction of new cultural infrastructure such as the Cultural Centre of Belém, the new facilities built for the EXPO 98 and the renovation of others combined with a high cultural tradition and a steady demand for cultural goods help to maintain the city's cultural status.

For several years, urban renovation has been an important area of intervention, several programmes were launched (some of those supported by specific EU interventions such the Urban Pilot Projects and the Urban Community Initiative) focussing in particular on the recovery of damaged urban districts and improvements of living conditions.

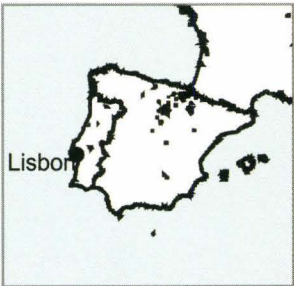
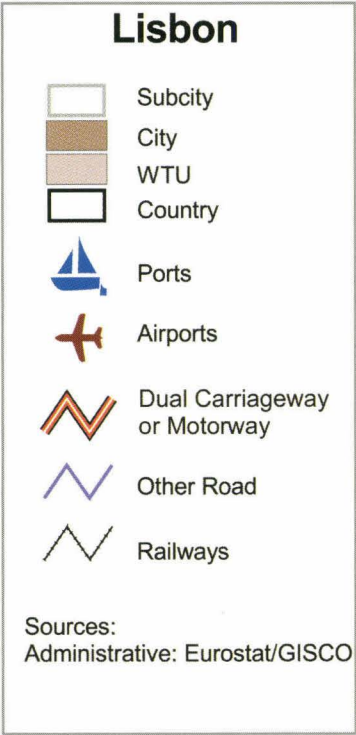
There are two levels of administrative responsibilities, local and central, corresponding respectively to the "Junta de Freguesia" and "Câmara Municipal" (municipality). The Lisbon municipality is composed of 53 Freguesias (close to the definition of parish and corresponding to NUTS V) and is governed by two bodies: The legislative body « Assembleia Municipal » (municipal assembly) is composed by 120 elected members (elected presidents of the « junta de freguesia » are members of the municipal assembly) whilst the executive body "Câmara Municipal" is directed by an elected council composed of 16 members (one "Presidente" and 15 "Vereadores").

Competences of the municipal bodies are broad including town development, commerce, public sanitation, health, education, youth and elderly protection, culture and sport, environment and civil protection.

Lisbon



7 0 7 14 Kilometers



Individual City Audit Summary

Lisbon

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						WTU ¹		SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY		
	Comparison with UA cities ⁴													
	Score ³	1	2	3	4	5	Cases ⁵	SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
Total resident population (1991)	663394		●				58	1611598	▲	47099	401		😊	😊
Population change (%) or revised dates (1981-91)	-17.89					●	58	4.73	▲				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1991)	35.88		●				57	34.19	▬	27	46	19 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1991)	1.82				●		57	2.20	▲				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1991)	1.28					●	55	1.74	▲				😊	😊
Average size of households (1991)	2.71		●				58	3.15	▬				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1991)	43.25				●		58	46.84	▬				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1991)	43.35					●	58	47.30	▬				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1991)	3.71					●	57	3.78	▬	7.40	10.20	2.80 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%)	N.Av1						41	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		😊
Median weekly household income (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av1						32	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%)	N.Av1						21	N.Av1						
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%)	N.Av4						48	N.Av4		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av4						18	N.Av4						
Life expectancy at birth (years)	N.Av1						32	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1993)	97.72				●		48	52.81	▼	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1997)	7.5					●	46	12.9	▲				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1997)	83.84	●					55	77.45	▬				😊	😊
Employment change (1991-97) (%)	-11.23					●	53	-4.13	▲				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av1						44	13572						😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1997)	48.29					●	55	50.08	▬				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%)	N.Av4						54	N.Av4						😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av4						43	N.Av4						😊

¹ WTU: Wider Territorial Unit

² Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city.

³ Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been processed/purchased for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Missing for another reason.

⁴ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects the 'fifth' position of the city's score relative to the other cities for which information is available (where 29 or more scores are available). 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.

⁵ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁶ ▲: WTU score 20% more than the City level, ▼: WTU score 20% less than the city level, ▤: WTU score within 20% of the city level

⁷ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁸ DQ: Quality of Data ☺: good ☹: adequate

⁹ CNC: Cross-National Comparability of Data ☺: good ☹:adequate ☹: poor

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							WTU ¹	SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY			
	Score ³	Comparison with UA cities ⁴							SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁵								
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%)	N.Av1						27	N.Av1							
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1991)	N.Av1						33	5.0						☹	
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population)	N.Av1						26	N.Av1							
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1991)	13.18					●	44	11.07	⬇				☺	☺	
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1991)	12.20					●	44	9.97	⬇				☺	☺	
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time)	N.Av4						40	N.Av1						☹	
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%) (1997)	3.0						12	N.Av5					☺		
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant)	N.Av4						39	N.Av4						☺	
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year)	N.Av1						50	N.Av1						☺	
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1998)	4.31				●		44	3.03	▼				☺	☺	
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1991)	7911.7	●					58	4154.3	▼	5931	4010	1:1.48 ra	☺	☺	
Green space to which public has access (hsq me per person) ¹⁰	N.Av4						35	N.Av4		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1pp		☺	
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%)	N.Av1						31	N.Av1						☺	
Total electricity use per person (toe)	N.Av1						19	N.Av1							
Cinema attendances per resident per year	N.Av1						45	N.Av2						☺	
Theatre attendances per resident per year	N.Av1						35	N.Av2						☹	
Visitors to museums per resident per year	N.Av1						44	N.Av2						☹	

¹⁰ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

OPORTO

The city of Oporto is the second bigger town of Portugal and the capital of the North region. Although mainly known by the wine it exports, Oporto is by tradition a very important centre of economic activity.

The Wider Territorial Unit (WTU) selected for the Urban Audit almost corresponds to the Oporto Metropolitan Area (OMA) except that Póvoa do Varzim is not included in the WTU whilst it is part of the OMA.

The OMA is the second most important metropolitan area of Portugal (after the Lisbon Metropolitan Area) and is closely connected to an extremely industrialised area (Northwest) to which it provides services. Links with the hinterland to the east suffer from underdeveloped infrastructures and for the moment are mainly geared towards the wine industry. Two new infrastructure projects will improve mobility and accessibility within the OMA; the "light metropolitan network" and a new bridge across the Douro river linking the cities of Oporto and Vila Nova de Gaia.

The OMA economic structure is currently going through a process of readjustment which is reflected by both economic dynamism (in terms of new firms, investment capital and turnover) and a worrying employment situation which is diverging from both regional and national trends. All unemployment rates (absolute, youngsters and women) have increased during recent years.

Companies in the OMA contribute to 15% of all Portuguese exports and imports. In regional terms (North region) they represent 57% of the imports and 32% of exports. Both imports and exports are relatively concentrated. Half of exports are related to cloth, machinery and devices whilst imports are mainly represented by technology products and intermediary goods for the manufacturing industry. Within the OMA, the city of Oporto remains the economic centre. In the services sector, it concentrates 47% of the firms representing 59% of turnover.

Oporto has been selected as one of the European Culture Capitals for 2001. This event is partially the result of a significant momentum affecting cultural activity and cultural infrastructure. The House of Music, which is now being launched, and the "National Museum of Modern art" are good examples of this momentum. Emphasis has been given to urban renovation, the classification of urban areas and to the development of "Cultural Industries" (e.g. multimedia) supported notably by specific EU programmes. The Historical Centre of the City is now classified as "World Heritage" by UNESCO. EU interventions such the Urban Community initiative, have also contributed, supporting an urban renovation project in the "Bairro da Sé".

There are two levels of administrative responsibilities, local and central, corresponding respectively to the "Junta de Freguesia" and "Câmara Municipal" (municipality). Oporto municipality is composed of 15 Freguesias (close to the definition of parish and corresponding to NUTS V) and is governed by two bodies: The legislative body « Assembleia Municipal » (municipal assembly) is composed by 50 elected members (elected presidents of the « junta de freguesia » are members of the municipal assembly) whilst the executive body "Câmara Municipal" is directed by an elected council composed of 13 members (one "Presidente" and 12 "Vereadores").

The competencies of the municipality cover town development, commerce, public sanitation, health, education, youth and elderly protection, culture and sport, environment and civil protection. At the wider level, the main duties of the OMA are the co-ordination between the different municipalities.

Oporto



10 0 10 20 Kilometers



INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						WTU ¹	SUB-CITY ²	DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY					
	Score ³	Comparison with UA cities ⁴												
		1	2	3	4	5					cases ⁵			
							SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹	
Total resident population (1991)	302472					●	58	1113112	▲	34497	3957		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1991)	-6.33					●	58	4.66	▲				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1991)	35.04		●				57	33.99	⚡	32.01	36	3.99 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1991)	1.54					●	57	0.99	▼				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1991)	1.2					●	55	0.75	▼				😊	😊
Average size of households (1991)	3.05	●					58	3.29	⚡				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1991)	46.17					●	58	47.53	⚡				😊	😐
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1991)	45.25					●	58	51.40	⚡				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1991)	4.14					●	57	3.60	⚡	6.4	8.1	1.7 pp	😊	😐
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%)	N.Av1						41	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		😐
Median weekly household income (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av1						32	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😐
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%)	N.Av1						21	N.Av1						
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%)	N.Av4						48	N.Av4		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		😐
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av4						18	N.Av4						
Life expectancy at birth (years)	N.Av1						32	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1993)	66.43					●	48	33.77	▼	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1ra	😐	😐
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1997)	15.3			●			46	36.3	▲				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1997)	76.71			●			55	53.07	▼				😊	😊
Employment change (%) revised dates (1991-1997)	-18.85					●	53	-5.69	▲				😊	😐
GDP per capita (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av1						44	N.Av3						😐
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1997)	48.11					●	55	60.51	▲				😊	😐
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%)	N.Av4						54	N.Av4						😊

¹ WTU: Wider Territorial Unit
² Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city.
³ Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been processed/purchased for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Missing for another reason.
⁴ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects the 'fifth' position of the city's score relative to the other cities for which information is available (where 29 or more scores are available). 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.
⁵ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.
⁶ ▲: WTU score 20% more than the City level, ▼: WTU score 20% less than the city level, ⬇: WTU score within 20% of the city level
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⁸ DQ : Quality of Data ☺: good ☺:adequate ☺: poor
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INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						WTU ¹		SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Comparison with UA cities ⁴						SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
	Score ³	1	2	3	4	5							
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av4					43	N.Av4						☹
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%)	N.Av1					27	N.Av1						
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1991)	N.Av1					33	6.75						☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population)	N.Av1					26	N.Av1						
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1991)	12.41					● 44	7.97	▼				☹	☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1991)	10.73					● 44	7.51	▼				☹	☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time)	N.Av4					40	N.Av1						☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%) (1997)	1.0					12	N.Av5					☹	
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant)	N.Av4					39	N.Av4						☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year)	N.Av4					50	N.Av1						☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	N.Av4					44	6.96						☹
Population density (pop. per km ²)	7260.5	●				58	5493.6	▼	11310	18842	1: 1.67 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) ¹⁰	N.Av1					35	N.Av4		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%)	N.Av1					31	N.Av1						☹
Total electricity use per person (toe)	N.Av1					19	N.Av1						
Cinema attendances per resident per year	N.Av1					45	N.Av2						☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year	N.Av1					35	N.Av2						☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year	N.Av1					44	N.Av2						☹

¹⁰ For city level indicator is in square meters, for sub-city, it is the proportion in green space

BRAGA

Braga is one of the oldest Christian towns in Portugal and since well before the 12th century has been an important political and cultural centre in the Iberian Peninsula. Currently the city of Braga has some 140,000 inhabitants and is part of a NUTS III region called Cávado.

The City of Braga, although corresponding to an independent administrative area is closely linked with the surrounding region (both in economic and physical terms) notably due to a high overall population density in the Cávado region (291 inhabitants per Km²).

The city of Braga is the centre of an extremely industrialised region, which is mainly based on SMEs. Commerce, trade and services relating to hotel and catering have a predominant role in Braga. In 1991 the services sector represented 50% of the employment in the city while it was about 37% in the surrounding NUTS III region.

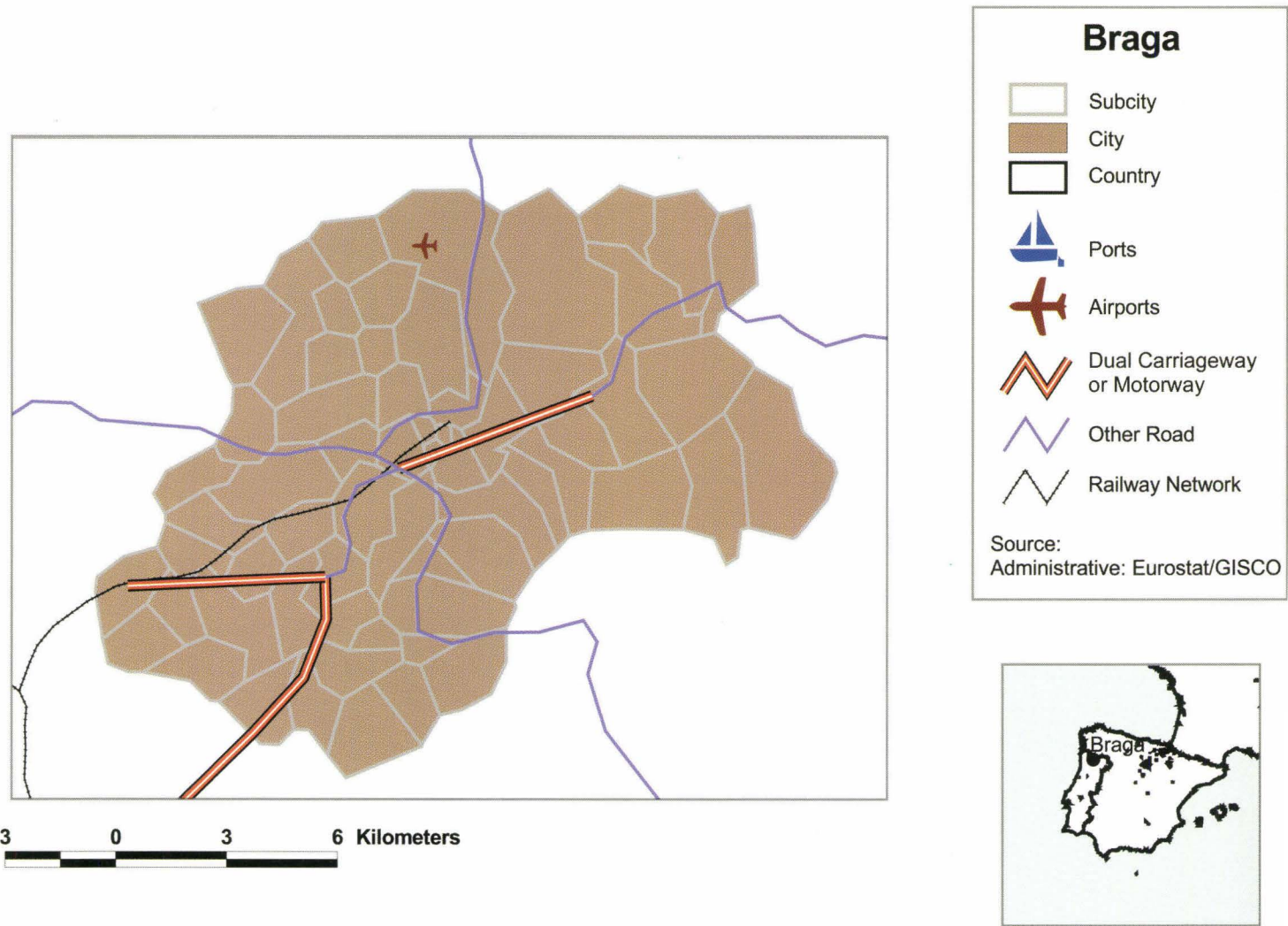
In terms of transport infrastructure Braga is well connected with the coastal area and the North-South axis. It has access to an international airport (Oporto at 40 Km) and to the port of Leixões (a similar distance). Braga is also connected to the inter-cities railroad for which improvements are planned.

Braga is a cultural centre in terms of historical heritage; it is also the location of the Minho University and of some departments from other national universities and high schools. In terms of "day-to-day" cultural goods, supply in Braga suffers somewhat from the competition of Oporto which is located only 40 km to the South West.

Braga municipality is composed of 62 Freguesias (close to the definition of parish and corresponding to NUTS V). There are two levels of administrative responsibilities, local and central, corresponding respectively to the "Junta de Freguesia" and "Câmara Municipal" (municipality).

During recent years, Portugal went through a process aiming at the decentralisation of administration. However, in the case of Braga due to strong interconnection with surrounding "Concelhos", this process also corresponded to an increasing need for co-ordination between the different local authorities. The "Associação de Municípios do Vale do Cávado" (association of municipalities of Cávado valley) although not corresponding to an administrative level is a good example of how municipalities joint efforts can generate a discussion forum for, in particular, territorial planning.

Braga



Individual City Audit Summary

Braga

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY / COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total resident population (1991)	140653					●	58	18870	1154		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1991) (%)	12.10	●					58				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1991)	36.90	●					57	31	41	10 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1991)	1.21					●	57				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1991)	0.87					●	55				😊	😊
Average size of households (1991)	3.66	●					58				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1991)	49.57				●		58				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1991)	49.65				●		58				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1991)	2.85					●	57	5.5	4.40	1.10 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%)	N.Av1						41	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1pp		😊
Median weekly household income (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av1						32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%) (date)	N.Av1						21					
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%)	N.Av1						48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av4						18					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	N.Av1						32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av ra		😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1993)	39.35					●	48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1997)	43.6	●					46				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1997)	41.1					●	55				😊	😊
Employment change (1991-1997) (%)	12.44	●					53				😊	😊
GDP per capita (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av1						44					😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1997)	65.56			●			55				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%)	N.Av4						54					😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av4						43					😊
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%)	N.Av1						27					😊

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city
² Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been processed/ purchased for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Missing for another reason.
³ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects the 'fifth' position of the city's score relative to the other cities for which information is available (where 29 or more scores are available), 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.
⁴ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.
⁵ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas
⁶ DQ : Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate 😊: poor
⁷ CNC : Cross-National Comparability of Data 😊: good 😊:adequate 😊: poor

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population)	N.Av1						33					☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population)	N.Av1						26					
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1991)	7.52					●	44				☹	☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1991)	6.57					●	44				☹	☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time)	N.Av1						40					☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1						12					
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant)	N.Av1						39					☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1991)	213.29					●	50				☹	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	0.22					●	44				☹	☹
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1991)	766.5					●	58	7458	141	1: 52.89 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) ⁸	N.Av4						35	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%)	N.Av1						31					☹
Total electricity consumed per person (toe)	N.Av1						19					
Cinema attendances per resident per year	N.Av1						45					☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year	N.Av1						35					☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year	N.Av1						44					☹

⁸ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

BIRMINGHAM

Birmingham is the regional centre of the UK West Midlands region with a population of over 1 million people. The West Midlands county, comprising seven individual local authority areas, has been defined as the 'Wider Territorial Unit' for the Urban Audit.

The city's economy has traditionally been heavily dependent upon manufacturing industry. Recent restructuring, away from traditional industries towards light industry and services, has reduced this dependence, although a high proportion (26.6%) of employees still work in the manufacturing sector, compared with the national average (18.2%). This sector is still less competitive than in the rest of the UK, with a lower level of gross value added per head. The city also has a high rate of companies relocating outside the city.

The service sector in Birmingham is strong, with tourism and the conference and exhibition markets, supported by the International Convention Centre (ICC), bringing 22 million people into the city yearly. Recent major events have included the G7 summit and the Eurovision Song Contest. Overall employment growth is good. Between February 1993 and February 1998, employment rose by 8.4% in the West Midlands and 12.5% in Birmingham.

However, Birmingham is affected by problems of social exclusion. Based on the central government Department of Environment, Transport and the Region's 'Index of Local Deprivation', which combines 13 indicators relating to economic, social, housing and environmental issues, Birmingham ranks 5th of the 366 local authority areas in England. Unemployment in Birmingham is particularly high. In January 1999 the unemployment rate was 7.2% compared to a regional rate of 4.9%. Unemployment only fell by 1.7% in 1998 compared to falls of 2.8% and 6.3% for the West Midlands and Great Britain.

Ethnic groups make up over one fifth of the population of Birmingham. Unemployment rates are high among ethnic minority groups.

Birmingham has a number of cultural attributes. It is home to the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra and Birmingham Royal Ballet, and there are also other smaller organisations in performing and visual arts. The Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery stages a range of exhibitions.

Birmingham City Council is made up of 117 councillors and is the biggest employer in the city. One of the key features of the council's policy is the Local Involvement Local Action plan which sets out the council's commitment to involving people in the way the council works and in decisions that affect local areas.

Birmingham



Birmingham

- Subcity
- City
- WTU
- Country
- Ports
- Airports
- Dual Carriageway or Motorway
- Other Road
- Railways

Sources:
Administrative: Eurostat/GISCC



Individual City Audit Summary

Birmingham

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						WTU ¹		SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY		
	Score ³	Comparison with UA cities ⁴												
		1	2	3	4	5	CASES ⁵	SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
Total resident population (1996)	1020589	●					58	2630642	▲	30202	28219		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1996) (%)	2.43		●				58	0.09	▼				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1996)	38.76	●					57	39.39	⚡	37.80	44.53	6.73 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1991)	14.30	●					57	9.89	▼				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1991)	10.72	●					55	7.45	▼				😊	😊
Average size of households (1996)	2.52		●				58	2.50	⚡				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1996)	65.43		●				58	67.87	⚡				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1996)	61.18		●				58	67.04	⚡				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1996)	9.48		●				57	9.16	⚡	4.73	20.46	15.73 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	28.28	●					41	27.81	⚡	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Median weekly household income (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av3						32	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the National average household income (%)	N.Av1						21	N.Av1						
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1991)	60.10		●				48	62.80	⚡	86.44	57.1	29.34 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av3						18	N.Av3						
Life expectancy at birth (years) (1991)	75					●	32	N.Av1		78	73	1:1.07 ra	😊	😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	125.47		●				48	111.40	⚡	N.Av5	N.Av5	N.Av5 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1996)	30.00	●					46	35.00	⚡				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1996)	65.10					●	55	59.15	⚡				😊	😊
Employment change (1991-1996) (%)	-7.45				●		53	-2.96	▲				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	16575				●		44	15485	⚡				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1998)	26.14					●	55	N.Av4	—				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1998)	24.79				●		54	N.Av4					😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1997) (euro, 1998 prices)	2913		●				43	N.Av4					😊	😊

¹ WTU: Wider Territorial Unit
² Scores are provided for 2 contrasting areas within the city.
³ Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been purchased/processed for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Other, missing for another reason.
⁴ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects indicator score's quintile position relative to other city where 29 or more scores are available for the indicator, where 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.
⁵ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.
⁶ ▲: WTU score 20% more than the City level, ▼: WTU score 20% less than the city level, ⚡: WTU score within 20% of the city level
⁷ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas
⁸ DQ: Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate 😊: poor
⁹ CNC: Cross-National Comparability of Data 😊: good 😊:adequate 😊: poor

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						WTU ¹		SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ³	Comparison with UA cities ⁴					SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
		1	2	3	4	5							
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%) (1996)	32.90					27	35.38	⬇				😊	
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1996)	16.2				●	33	12.7	▼				😊	😞
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population) (1996)	152.56					26	N.Av1					😊	
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%)	N.Av5					44	N.Av1						😊
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%)	N.Av5					44	N.Av1						😊
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	0					40	N.Av1					😊	😞
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1					12	N.Av1						
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1996)	112.55		●			39	N.Av5					😊	😊
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1997/98)	517.01		●			50	N.Av1					😊	😊
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1997/98)	69.25		●			44	N.Av1					😊	😊
Population density (pop. Per km ²) (1994)	3810			●		58	2922 (1981)	▼	1262	5404	1:43 ra	😊	😊
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) ¹⁰ (1994)	25		●			35	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%) (1991)	N.Av1					31	N.Av1						😊
Total electricity use per person (toe)	N.Av1					19	N.Av1						
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1998)	3.62			●		45	N.Av5					😊	😊
Theatre attendances per resident per year	N.Av1					35	N.Av5						😞
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	1.03				●	44	N.Av5					😊	😞

¹⁰ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

LEEDS

Leeds is the regional capital of the Yorkshire and Humber region. The city is located near the geographic centre of the UK, and covers 562 sq. km. Leeds is a city of 727,000 residents, making it the second largest Metropolitan District in the UK.

Leeds' economy is service based. A fifth of those employed in Leeds work in the Banking and Finance Sector and a further 23% work in distribution. Public service, health and education remains the biggest single sector in terms of employment. Despite the continuing decline in the numbers employed in manufacturing, the sector still employs 55,800, making Leeds the second largest manufacturing sector outside London. In terms of the output, firms, productivity and numbers employed the city remains one of Britain's key manufacturing centres.

Major employers in the city include First Direct (telephone banking) British Telecommunications Plc, Halifax Plc (Bank) and Yorkshire Electricity Group. The Local Authority, the city's two Universities and Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust employ approximately 54,000 people. The city's two Universities have around 30,000 full time students, and a further 20,000 full time students study at the city's nine Further Education colleges.

The city has good communication links, with an international airport (Leeds-Bradford) which had 1.2 million passengers in 1997, and mainline rail and motorway road links with the rest of the UK. Leeds is 304 km from London, which is approximately 2 hours by train.

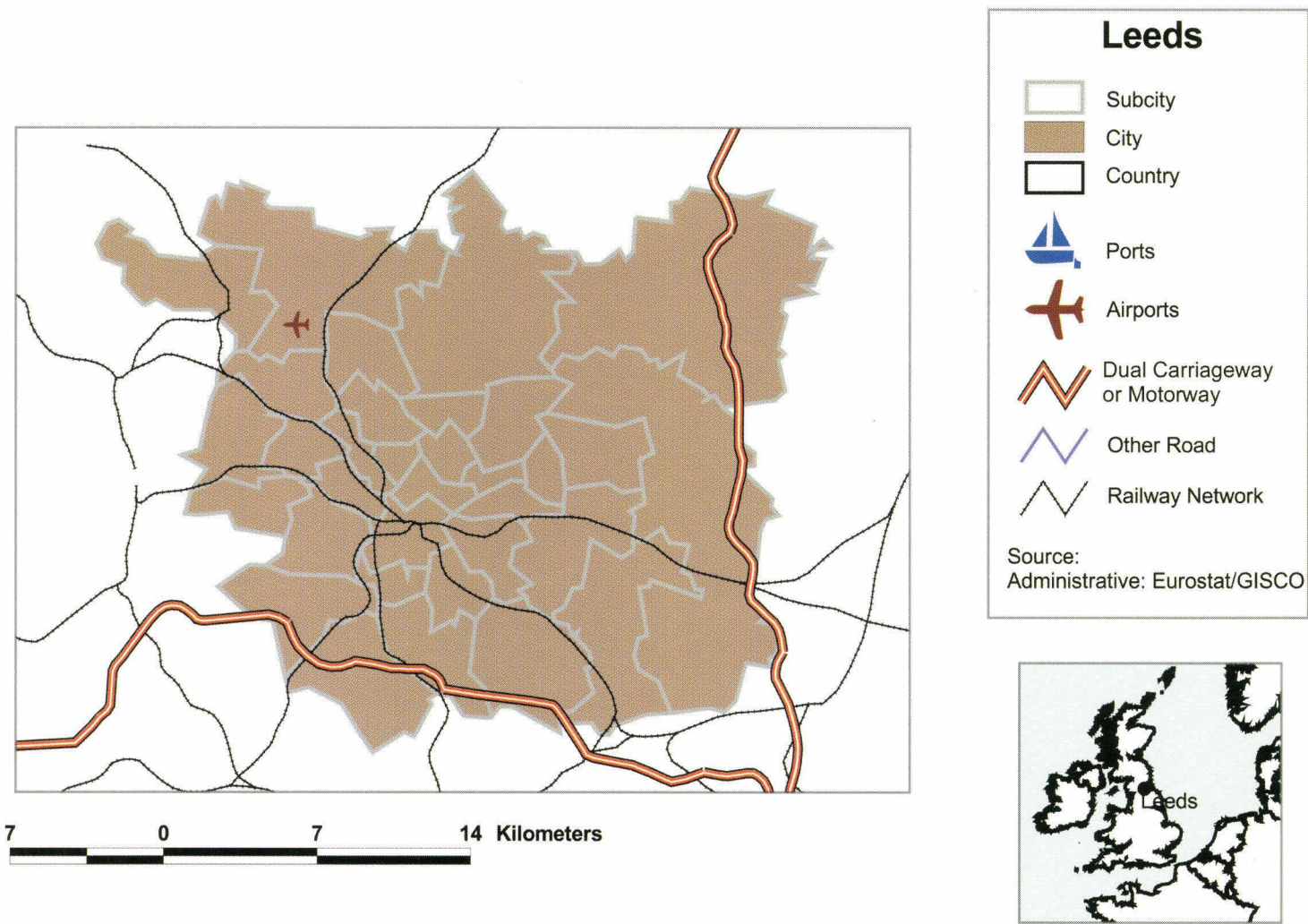
Leeds is a prosperous city, with an unemployment rate consistently below the national average. At 4.6% in February 1999 the unemployment rate is one of the lowest of any UK city. Despite the commercial success of the city there remain pockets of severe deprivation, where unemployment rates are significantly higher than the rest of the city, at around 15% in 1997. According to the Index of Local Deprivation three of the city's wards - University, City and Holbeck, and Harehills - are among the 100 most deprived wards in England (there are a total of 8,619 wards in England).

As well as being Yorkshire's commercial capital, Leeds is also the region's cultural centre. The city has a lively arts, sporting and entertainment scene and boasts both new and refurbished theatres - Opera North and the Yorkshire Playhouse are based in the city. Hotels, galleries and cafe bars can be found next to stylish offices and award-winning architecture.

Recent regeneration programmes have focused on the restoration of the city centre. Victorian shopping malls have been restored to their former glory. These now house a range of exclusive shops, selling designer labels.

The city of Leeds is made up of 33 wards. Each ward has 3 Councillors making a total of 99 elected representatives. The City Council has developed a number of successful partnerships to deliver Single Regeneration Budget projects. These include the Community Priorities Areas of East Leeds, North Leeds, West Leeds and South Leeds and the Aire Valley Employment Target Area. Each of these partnerships includes provisions to involve the local community actively in regeneration initiatives.

Leeds



Individual City Audit Summary

Leeds

INDICATORS	Score ²	CITY LEVEL						SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/COMPARABILITY	
		Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total resident population (1997)	727476		●				58	23100	25500		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1997) (%)	4.41		●				58				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1997)	37.82	●					57	34	37	3 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1991)	5.54			●			57				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1991)	3.99			●			55				😊	😊
Average size of households (1998)	2.35			●			58				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1996)	82.66	●					58				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1996)	77.71	●					58				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1996)	6.50				●		57	17	2	15 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	28.09		●				41	29.6	22.4	7.2 pp	😊	😊
Median weekly household income (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	535	●					32	436	629	1: 1.44 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%) (1996)	30.2						21				😊	😊
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1996)	62.37		●				48	17.9	79.80	61.90 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income (1996)	3.36:1						18				😊	😊
Life expectancy at birth (years)	N.Av1						32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year	146.63		●				48	276.9	50.69	1: 5.46 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1996)	21.7	●					46				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1996)	71.55				●		55				😊	😊
Employment change (%) (1991-1996)	4.75		●				53				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	18091			●			44				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1998)	24.03					●	55				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1998)	29.29			●			54				😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1996/97) (euro, 1998 prices)	1627			●			43				😊	😊
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%) (1996)	36.6						27				😊	😊

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city
² Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been processed/ purchased for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Missing for another reason.
³ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects the 'fifth' position of the city's score relative to the other cities for which information is available (where 29 or more scores are available). 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.
⁴ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.
⁵ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas
⁶ DQ : Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate 😊: poor
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INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1996)	16.5				●		33				☹	☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population) (1996)	135.28						26				☹	
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1996)	N.Av1						44					☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1996)	N.Av1						44					☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	2		●				40				☹	☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1						12					
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant)	N.Av1						39					☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996/97)	437.13				●		50				☹	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996/97)	5.03				●		44				☹	☹
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1998)	1185.6					●	58	3576.91	300	1:11.92 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) (1998) ⁸	54	●					35	5.4	1.3	4.1 pp	☹	☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%) (1991)	21.5				●		31				☹	☹
Total electricity use per person (toe)	N.Av1						19					
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	3.57				●		45				☹	☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	0.41				●		35				☹	☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	0.24					●	44				☹	☹

⁸ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

GLASGOW

Glasgow is Scotland's biggest city, located in the west of Scotland, and straddling the banks of the river Clyde. The city of Glasgow is set within the Greater Glasgow area, which is made up of the city plus five other local authority areas. The Wider Territorial Unit used in the Urban Audit is larger than this area, and is based on the pre-1996 local authority boundaries. Recent estimates suggest that Glasgow's population has stabilised between 610,000 and 620,000.

Today Glasgow's economy is centred on service and knowledge-based industries, although 11% of those employed in the city still work in manufacturing. The city is home to a significant number of key professional services in particular, lawyers, accountants, property and patent agents, design consultancies and advertising agencies. Glasgow has been successful in attracting inward investment, resulting in more than 8,000 new jobs between 1990 and 1995. Major employers in the city include Abbey National Life (banking), Scottish Power Plc (energy) and Clydesdale Bank.

The university sector has always played an important role in the economy of the city. The city is a leading UK centre for academic research, with Glasgow and Strathclyde Universities accounting for 5% of UK collaborative research. Research and development conducted at Strathclyde University has resulted in a significant number of patents, second only to Cambridge University.

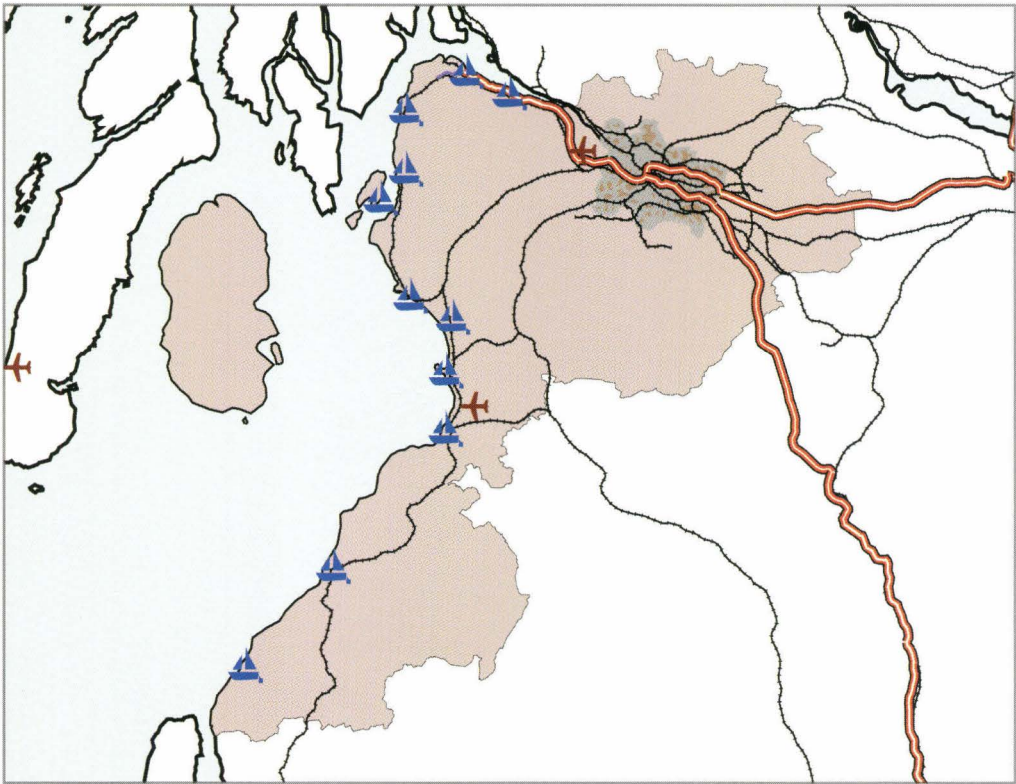
The motorway system runs into the city centre, resulting in good road links both north and south. The international airport handled 5.5 million passengers in 1997. The city has also good rail and road links with the rest of the UK.

Although the city has an overall unemployment rate of 6.9%, unemployment in the city's designated 'Priority Areas' is as high as 40%, and despite the success of recent regeneration initiatives, Glasgow still experiences high levels of social exclusion. It is estimated by the City Council that more than 277,000 people in Glasgow live in areas of 'deprivation'. However, during the 1980s and 1990s, the city has undergone a process of major urban regeneration, with significant investment in Glasgow's peripheral housing estates as well as the city centre.

The city was designated European City of Culture in 1990, and since then, has continued to develop a varied arts and cultural industry with a busy events calendar. The city is rapidly developing a '24-hour' culture. The city's nightlife is well established, with a wide range of restaurants, hotels, bars and nightclubs. The city hosts 13 major international festivals each year including Celtic Connections, Glasgow International Jazz Festival and the Scottish International Piano Competition. Glasgow is a major tourist destination, and is the third most visited UK city after London and Edinburgh.

The city of Glasgow is made up of 79 wards. Each ward has one Councillor making a total of 79 elected representatives. The City Council is responsible for a wide range of services to the city, including: waste collection and disposal, schools and nurseries, libraries, social housing, road maintenance, parks and gardens, and social services.

Glasgow



Glasgow

- Subcity
- City
- WTU
- Country
- Ports
- Airports
- Dual Carriageway or Motorway
- Other Road
- Railways

Sources:
Administrative: Eurostat/GISCO



INDICATORS	Score ³	CITY LEVEL						WTU ¹	SUB-CITY ²	DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY				
		Comparison with UA cities ⁴								Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁵							
Total resident population (1997)	611660			●			58	2266564 (1991)	▲	7602	11274		☺	☺
Population change (1981-1997) (%)	-19.03					●	58	N.Av1					☺	☺
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1997)	37.56	●					57	38.55 (1991)	□	39.30	37.00	2.30 pp	☺	☺
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1991)	3.91				●		57	2.70	▼				☺	☺
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1991)	2.49				●		55	1.73	▼				☺	☺
Average size of households (1997)	2.25			●			58	N.Av1					☺	☺
Female activity rate (%) (1996)	57.29			●			58	66.78	□				☺	☹
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1996)	54.93			●			58	N.Av1					☺	☺
Unemployment rate (%) (1996)	9.87		●				57	8.62	□	42.70	6.00	36.70 pp	☺	☹
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	28.53	●					41	28.82	□	11.09	14.45	3.36 pp	☺	☹
Median weekly household income (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av3						32	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		☹
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%)	N.Av1						21	N.Av1						
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1996)	44.27			●			48	N.Av1		2.49	88.90	86.41 pp	☺	☹
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av3						18	N.Av1						
Life expectancy at birth (years)	N.Av1						32	N.Av5		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		☺
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	157.77	●					48	N.Av5		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	☹	☹
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1996)	13.5				●		46	23.1	▲				☺	☺
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1996)	77.22		●				55	67.49	□				☺	☺
Employment change (%) revised dates (1991-1996)	-11.42					●	53	-8.14	▲				☺	☹
GDP per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	19801			●			44	N.Av1					☹	☹
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1995)	38.68					●	55	N.Av4					☺	☹
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1995)	30.12			●			54	N.Av4					☺	☺
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1997/98) (euro, 1998 prices)	3841		●				43	N.Av1					☹	☹

¹ WTU: Wider Territorial Unit
² Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city.
³ Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been processed/purchased for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Missing for another reason.
⁴ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects the 'fifth' position of the city's score relative to the other cities for which information is available (where 29 or more scores are available). 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.
⁵ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.
⁶ ▲: WTU score 20% more than the City level, ▼: WTU score 20% less than the city level, □: WTU score within 20% of the city level
⁷ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas
⁸ DQ : Quality of Data ☺: good ☹: adequate ☹: poor
⁹ CNC : Cross-National Comparability of Data ☺: good ☹:adequate ☹: poor

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						WTU ¹		SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Comparison with UA cities ⁴						SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
	Score ³	1	2	3	4	5							
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications(%) (1997)	42.35					27	N.Av1					☹	
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1997)	6.2					● 33	N.Av1					☹	☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population) (1997)	76.84					26	N.Av1					☹	
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%)	N.Av1					44	N.Av1						☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%)	N.Av1					44	N.Av1						☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	0					● 40	N.Av1					☹	☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1					12	N.Av1						
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant)	N.Av1					39	N.Av1						☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996/97)	506.82			●		50	N.Av5					☹	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996/97)	1.5					● 44	N.Av5					☹	☹
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	3515.3			●		58	477.5 (1981)	▼	6177	4027	1:1.53 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) ¹⁰ (1996)	55.6	●				35	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	☹	☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%) (1991)	38.9	●				31	N.Av1					☹	☹
Total electricity use per person (toe)	N.Av1					19	N.Av1						
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	7.36	●				45	N.Av1					☹	☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	1.45		●			35	N.Av1					☹	☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996/97)	5.07	●				44	N.Av1					☹	☹

¹⁰ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

BRADFORD

The city of Bradford is located in the geographical centre of the UK, on the edge of the moors of the West Yorkshire pennines. The population of the city is around 480,000. Bradford is closely located to the city of Leeds, and forms part of the Leeds-Bradford conurbation.

The economy of the city is dominated by the service sector, with 70% of employment in services. Although employment in manufacturing has been falling, manufacturing jobs are now stabilising, and currently account for around a quarter of employment (against the national average of 18.4%). Over 86% of businesses in the city employ less than 25 people. The sectors that are forecast to grow significantly in the future are information technology, environmental technologies, cultural industries, and services and retailing, with the city centre particularly benefiting from this.

According to the National Index of Local Deprivation, Bradford emerges as the 23rd most deprived local authority area in England (out of 366). Five of West Yorkshire's most deprived wards are in Bradford.

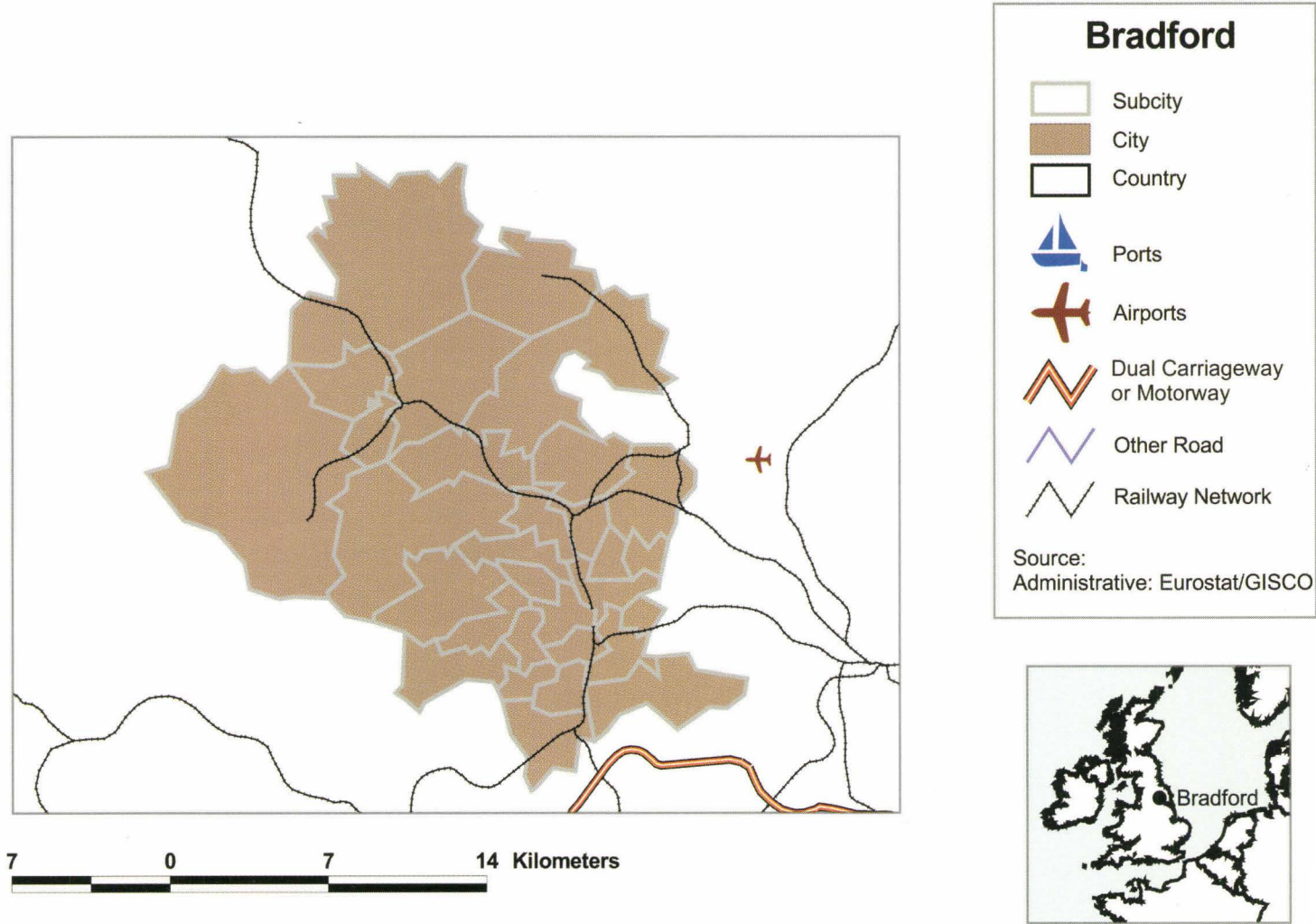
Unemployment is higher than the national average and educational attainment levels for 14-16 year olds is significantly below the national average. Bradford also has a large ethnic population. This group is particularly affected by unemployment and poor educational attainment within the city.

Bradford shares an airport with Leeds and has good road links, with immediate access to the motorway network.

Cultural industries are a key aspect of Bradford's development strategy, and recent investment reflects this priority. Attractions in Bradford include the National Museum of Photography, IMAX (the UK's largest three-dimensional cinema screen), the Railway Carriage Museum, the Bradford Festival, and the 1853 Gallery which is the home of the largest David Hockney collection in Europe. Bradford's industrial heritage is represented by over 4,000 listed buildings. In 1996 there were over 317,000 visitors to Bradford's museums and galleries.

Bradford is run by the City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council, which comprises 90 councillors. The Council has responsibilities for a range of services to the city, including waste collection and disposal, parks and gardens, social housing, libraries, pre-school education and childcare, and social services.

Bradford



Individual City Audit Summary

Bradford

INDICATORS	Score ²	CITY LEVEL Comparison with UA cities ³						SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
Total resident population (1996)	482859			●			58	15261	16789		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1996) (%)	6.31	●					58				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1996)	38.65	●					57	40.42	44.11	3.7 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1991)	10.16		●				57				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1991)	8.77		●				55				😊	😊
Average size of households (1996)	2.54		●				58				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1996)	70.00	●					58				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1996)	66.73		●				58				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1996)	6.64				●		57	3.85	24.52	20.67 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	30.43	●					41	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Median weekly household income (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av3						32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%)	N.Av1						21					
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1996)	74.52	●					48	84	42.8	41.8 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av3						18					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	N.Av4						32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996/97)	128.31		●				48	N.Av5	N.Av5	N.Av5 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1996)	34.7	●					46				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1996)	59.4					●	55				😊	😊
Employment change (1991-1996) (%)	-1.03			●			53				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	14138				●		44				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1998)	29.57					●	55				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1998)	20.0				●		54				😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	2383		●				43				😊	😊
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%) (1994)	28.90						27				😊	

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city.
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³ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects the 'fifth' position of the city's score relative to the other cities for which information is available (where 29 or more scores are available), where 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.
⁴ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.
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⁶ DQ : Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate 😊: poor
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INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1996)	10.42				●		33				☺	☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population)	N.Av3						26					
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%)	N.Av3						44					☺
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%)	N.Av3						44					☺
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	0					●	40				☺	☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1						12					
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant)	N.Av4						39					☺
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1997/98)	498.68			●			50				☺	☺
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1997/98)	6.23				●		44				☺	☺
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	1318.17					●	58	520	5430	1: 10.44 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) (1996) ⁸	23.0			●			35	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	☺	☺
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%)	N.Av1						31					☺
Total electricity use per person (toe)	N.Av1						19					
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1998)	1.29					●	45				☺	☺
Theatre attendances per resident per year	N.Av1						35					☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	0.66				●		44				☺	☹

⁸ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool forms part of the Merseyside County Area, which is the Wider Territorial Unit for the Urban Audit. Merseyside is made up of five local authorities - Liverpool, Sefton, Knowsley, St Helens and Wirral - and has 1.4 million inhabitants.

Liverpool's economy is service based. A fifth of those employed in Liverpool work in the Banking and Finance Sector and a further 19% are in distribution. The public service, health and education sectors remain the largest employers. Major employers in Liverpool include Littlewoods, Royal Liver Insurance, GPT and Medeva.

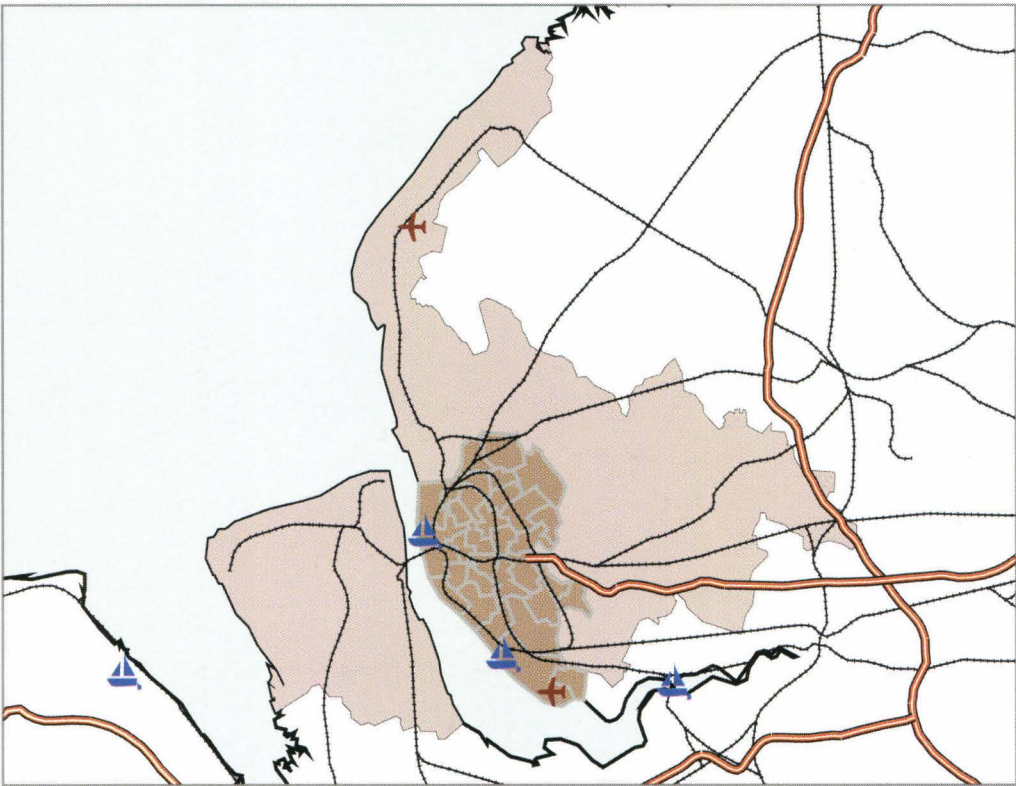
Having suffered heavily due to de-industrialisation and the decline of port activity, today the city's economy is beginning to recover. The city centre has been subject to major redevelopment projects that have improved its environment and infrastructure, and the city is increasingly seen as an attractive investment centre. The Merseyside Partnership highlights the recent successes of the city and Merseyside, which includes the creation of more than 3,000 new telephone call-centre jobs. The leisure industry is also a sector of growing importance for the city and investment in new facilities is underway, particularly in hotels.

The city has a significant higher education sector. Three universities are located in the city with a total of 42,000 students. However, despite recent improvements in economic performance, Liverpool remains one of the most deprived cities in the UK. Liverpool has experienced significant unemployment over the last 30 years, with rates consistently higher than the national average. The unemployment rate for Liverpool is 10.4% (1996). Merseyside was granted EU Objective 1 priority status in 1993, which was renewed in 1999.

Liverpool and Merseyside have a rich and varied arts and cultural industry. Liverpool has more museums and galleries of national status than any other area outside London. The city's mercantile past and recent history are documented in a number of museums and galleries. Several of these are situated in the refurbished warehouses of Albert Dock, which also houses the Tate Gallery. The Conservation Centre in the city's centre received the European Museum of the Year Award in 1998. Liverpool has also played an important role in the history of contemporary music and was the home of Merseybeat and the birthplace of the Beatles.

The city of Liverpool is made up of 33 wards. Each ward has 3 Councillors making a total of 99 elected representatives. The City Council is responsible for a wide range of services to the city, including: waste collection and disposal, schools and nurseries, libraries, social housing, road maintenance, parks and gardens, and social services. Liverpool City Council has developed a number of successful partnerships to deliver Single Regeneration Budget projects. These include the Speke Garston Partnership, the Dingle Partnership and North Liverpool Partnership. Each of these partnerships include provisions to involve the local community actively in regeneration initiatives.

Liverpool



Liverpool

- Subcity
- City
- WTU
- Country
- Ports
- Airports
- Dual Carriageway or Motorway
- Other Road
- Railways

Sources:
Administrative: Eurostat/GISCO



Individual City Audit Summary

Liverpool

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						WTU ¹	SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY / COMPARABILITY		
	Score ³	Comparison with UA cities ⁴						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹	
		1	2	3	4	5							cases ⁵
							SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶					
Total resident population (1997)	463708				●	58	1413441	▲	12620	15580		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1997) (%)	-7.94				●	58	-5.96	▲				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1997)	35.47		●			57	39.85	⚡	49	53	4 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1991)	3.4				●	57	2.77	⚡				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1991)	2.13				●	55	1.56	▼				😊	😊
Average size of households (1998)	2.27			●		58	2.46	⚡				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1996)	57.43			●		58	67.15	⚡				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1996)	54.49				●	58	N.Av1					😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1996)	10.37		●			57	9.61	⚡	19	4	15 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	30.99	●				41	30.53	⚡	30.23	26.3	3.93 pp	😊	😊
Median weekly household income (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av3					32	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😐
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%)	N.Av1					21	N.Av1						
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1996)	50.00			●		48	62.99	▲	16.17	82.5	66.3 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av3					18	N.Av1						
Life expectancy at birth (years)	N.Av1					32	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	118.88		●			48	88.99	▼	312	167	1:1.87 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1996)	13.9				●	46	19.9	▲				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1996)	82.81	●				55	74.69	⚡				😊	😊
Employment change (1991-1996) (%)	-15.97					53	-12.21	▲				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	11458				●	44	12114	⚡				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1995)	30.43					55	N.Av1					😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1995)	30.61		●			54	N.Av4					😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1996) (euro. 1998 prices)	3030		●			43	N.Av1					😊	😊

¹ WTU: Wider Territorial Unit

² Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city.

³ Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been processed/purchased for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Missing for another reason.

⁴ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects the 'fifth' position of the city's score relative to the other cities for which information is available (where 29 or more scores are available). 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.

⁵ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁶ ▲: WTU score 20% more than the City level, ▼: WTU score 20% less than the city level, ㊤: WTU score within 20% of the city level

⁷ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁸ DQ: Quality of Data 😊: good 😐: adequate 😞: poor

⁹ CNC: Cross-National Comparability of Data 😊: good 😐:adequate 😞: poor

Individual City Audit Summary

Liverpool

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						WTU ¹		SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ³	Comparison with UA cities ⁴					SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
		1	2	3	4	5							
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%) (1996)	27.6					27	36.44	▲				☺	
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1996)	4.4					● 33	9.5	▲				☺	☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population) (1996)	126.23					26	N.Av1					☺	
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%)	N.Av1					44	N.Av1						☺
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%)	N.Av1					44	N.Av1						☺
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	0					● 40	N.Av1					☺	☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1					12	N.Av1						
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant)	N.Av1					39	N.Av1						☺
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1997/98)	349.36					● 50	N.Av5					☺	☺
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1997/98)	2.27				●	44	N.Av5					☺	☺
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	4143.95		●			58	2294.0 (1981)	▼	6505	4176	1:1.56 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) (1996) ¹⁰	32.9		●			35	N.Av1		14.4	16.2	1.80 pp	☺	☺
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%) (1991)	30.7		●			31	N.Av1					☺	☺
Total electricity use per person (toe)	N.Av1					19	N.Av1						
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	5.72		●			45	N.Av1					☺	☺
Theatre attendances per resident per year	N.Av1					35	N.Av1						☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	2.52		●			44	N.Av1					☺	☹

¹⁰ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

EDINBURGH

Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland. The city has a current population of 450,000, which is expected to increase slightly over the next decade.

Edinburgh's economy is service based, with an emphasis on business, professional and financial services. A quarter of those employed in Edinburgh work in the 'banking and finance' sector and a further 20% work in distribution. 'Public service, health and education' remains the biggest single sector, employing 33% of the workforce. The three Universities are also significant employers in the city. Edinburgh is the most important financial centre in the UK after London. Major private sector employers in the city include the Bank of Scotland, Royal Bank of Scotland, Scottish Equitable, Standard Life Assurance, Continental Tyres, Grampian Foods, CEC Marconi Avionics and Scottish and Newcastle Group.

The city specialises in high value activities including research, design and development. The City Council's economic strategy includes support for the development of new technologies and their application. The Technology Transfer Centre at Edinburgh University is an example of a beneficial joint venture between the city and university. The city also hosts the annual Edinburgh International Science Festival.

The unemployment rate in the city is consistently below the national average. At 3.1% in May 1999, it is one of the lowest unemployment rates of any UK city. However, despite the commercial success of the city there remain pockets of severe deprivation, where unemployment rates are up to three times higher than the city average. The city council has developed a number of successful partnerships to deliver programmes to tackle social exclusion in these areas, which have included partnerships with the public, private and voluntary sectors.

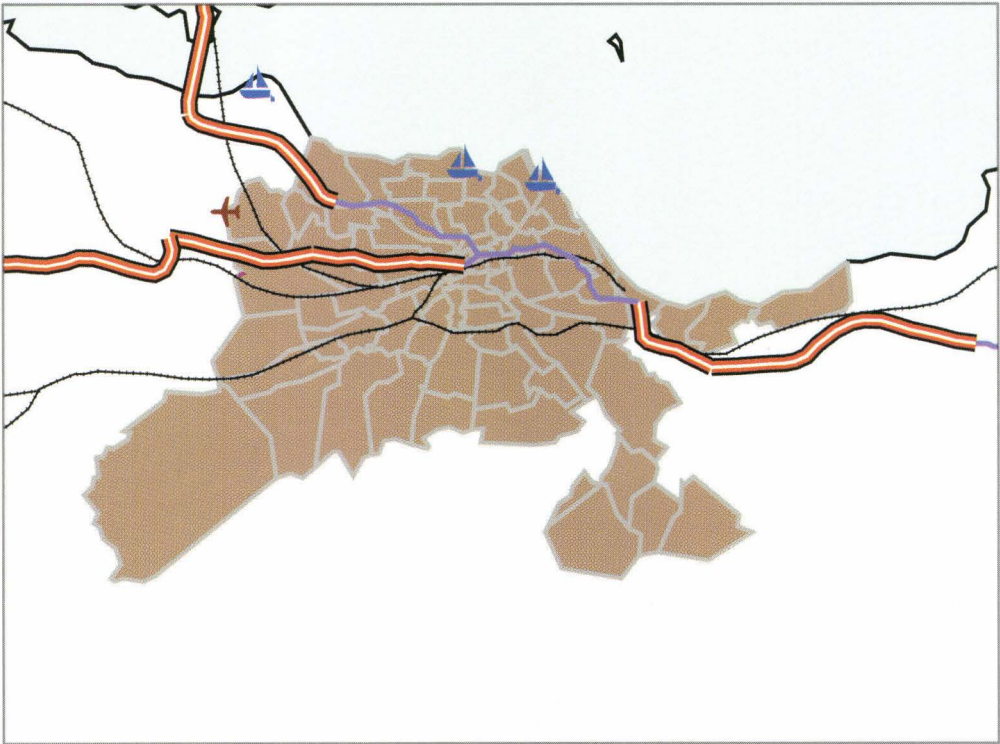
Edinburgh is a vibrant international city with a lively social and cultural scene. The city regularly comes top of surveys as Britain's best place to live, and is also Britain's most popular tourist destination after London. The whole city centre was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1997.

The city has a wealth of museums and art galleries, and is well-known for its International Festival of Music and Drama and the associated Fringe Festival that has been held in the city every August since 1947. It is now the largest arts festival in the world. The city also hosts several other events including the International Television Festival, the International Film Festival and the International Jazz Festival.

The city of Edinburgh is made up of 58 wards. Each ward has one Councillor making a total of 58 elected representatives. The City Council is responsible for a wide range of services to the city, including: waste collection and disposal, schools and nurseries, libraries, social housing, road maintenance, parks and gardens, and social services.

Since May 1999, a Scottish Parliament has once again been re-established in Edinburgh. The Parliament will raise Edinburgh's international profile and strengthen the city's status as Scotland's capital.

Edinburgh



Individual City Audit Summary

Edinburgh

INDICATORS	Score ²	CITY LEVEL Comparison with UA cities ³						SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
Total resident population (1997)	450200				●		58	7520	6223		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1997) (%)	0.85			●			58				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1997)	35.04		●				57	40.10	39.30	0.80 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1991)	4.97			●			57				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1991)	3.44			●			55				😊	😊
Average size of households (1997)	2.26			●			58				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1996)	64.85		●				58				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1996)	66.91	●					58				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1996)	4.72					●	57	34.40	2.80	31.60 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	26.75		●				41	13.86	10.84	3.02 pp	😊	😊
Median weekly household income (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av3						32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😞
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%) (1996)	55.00						21				😊	
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1996)	69.50		●				48	7.62	82.27	74.65 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av3						18					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	N.Av1						32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1ra		😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	112.70			●			48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1996)	11.2					●	46				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1996)	82.76	●					55				😊	😊
Employment change (1991-1996) (%)	-3.38				●		53				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	24563	●					44				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1995)	44.22					●	55				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1995)	31.03		●				54				😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	1946		●				43				😊	😊

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city.

² Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been processed/purchased for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Missing for another reason.

³ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects the 'fifth' position of the city's score relative to the other cities for which information is available (where 29 or more scores are available). 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.

⁴ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁵ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁶ DQ : Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate

⁷ CNC : Cross-National Comparability of Data 😊: good 😊:adequate 😞: poor

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%) (1996)	54.88						27				☺	
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1996)	20.4			●			33				☺	☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population) (1996)	249.27						26				☺	
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%)	N.Av1						44					☺
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%)	N.Av1						44					☺
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	0					●	40				☺	☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1						12					
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant)	N.Av1						39					☺
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	516.46		●				50				☺	☺
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	3.57				●		44				☺	☺
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	1726.15					●	58	913	1896	1:2.08 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) ⁸	N.Av4						35	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		☺
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%) (1998)	30			●			31				☺	☺
Total electricity use per person (toe)	N.Av1						19					
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	7.05	●					45				☺	☺
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1995/96)	2.22	●					35				☺	☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	1.64			●			44				☺	☹

⁸ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

MANCHESTER

Manchester is located in the north west of England, and has a population of 433,000 (1996). The City of Manchester is surrounded by the Greater Manchester area (which has been taken as the Wider Territorial Unit for the Urban Audit). Greater Manchester has a total population of 2.5 million and consists of ten local authority areas. The City of Manchester is the centre of the Greater Manchester area.

Although traditionally the manufacturing sector was the main source of employment in the city, today the 'banking and finance' sector is particularly important, with 23% of all employees working in this sector. A fifth of those working in the city are employed in 'distribution, hotels and restaurants', while 28% are employed in 'public services, education and health'. The manufacturing sector accounts for just 10% of the jobs in the city. Major companies with a strong Manchester base include the brewers Newcastle and Whitbread, the engineers Weir Group and Crown House, Europe's leading computer manufacturer ICL/Fujitsu, and telecommunications companies Mercury, British Telecom and Nynex.

Manchester has one of the largest higher education campuses in Europe. The city has over 50,000 University students, and 32,000 Further Education students. Manchester is also home to a number of international research and development facilities including the National Computing Centre.

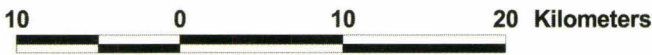
The city has an International Airport which, in terms of passenger numbers, is the third busiest airport in the UK, with 17 million passengers per year. Further rapid expansion is envisaged. It also established the 'Metrolink', making Manchester the first UK city to have an on-street light rapid transport system, linking the city centre with surrounding residential areas.

Manchester has a multi-cultural population. The city has important Chinese, Asian and Afro-Caribbean communities, as well as the largest Jewish community in Britain outside London. Despite the regeneration of the city centre, Manchester still experiences high levels of social deprivation. The latest estimate of unemployment for May 1999 shows a rate of 9.5% for the city rising to over 20% in the most deprived wards. Unemployment is particularly high amongst men. To address these problems, the City Council has developed a number of regeneration initiatives, in partnership with local agencies, the voluntary, public and private sectors and the local communities, to improve housing and promote economic regeneration.

The city has recently invested in a range of sports venues and leisure facilities including a new concert hall, in preparation for hosting the Commonwealth Games in 2002. These new facilities will add to the city's already lively social and cultural scene. In particular the city has developed a strong 'nightlife' economy around its bars, cafés and night-clubs, which has earned the city its reputation nationally as a centre for nightlife.

The city of Manchester is made up of 33 wards. Each ward has 3 Councillors making a total of 99 elected representatives. The City Council is responsible for a wide range of services to the city, including: waste collection and disposal, schools and nurseries, libraries, social housing, road maintenance, parks and gardens, and social services.

Manchester



Manchester

 Subcity

 City

 WTU

 Country

 Ports

 Airports

 Dual Carriageway or Motorway

 Other Road

 Railways

Sources:
Administrative: Eurostat/GISCO



Individual City Audit Summary

Manchester

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL						WTU ¹		SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY		
	Score ³	Comparison with UA cities ⁴												
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁵	SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
Total resident population (1997)	427693				●		58	2571849	▲	14928	13387		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1997) (%)	-2.28				●		58	-0.14	▲				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1997)	39.59	●					57	38.78	⚡	41	39	2 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1991)	11.47		●				57	6.04	▼				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1991)	7.18		●				55	4.00	▼				😊	😊
Average size of households (1996)	2.43		●				58	2.43	⚡				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1996)	63.02		●				58	52.85	⚡				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1996)	58.86				●		58	N.Av1					😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1996)	8.16				●		57	5.08	▼	15.5	4	11.5 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	32.02	●					41	30.08	⚡	35.5	23.30	12.2 pp	😊	😊
Median weekly household income (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av3						32	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😞
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%)	N.Av1						21	N.Av1						
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1991)	41.25				●		48	64.10	▲	37.5	72.20	34.7 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av3						18	N.Av1						
Life expectancy at birth (years)	N.Av1						32	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	163.81	●					48	113.56	▼	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1996)	12.4				●		46	25.9	▲				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1996)	83.42	●					55	67.13	⚡				😊	😊
Employment change (1991-1996) (%)	-11.29					●	53	-0.40	▲				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	17798				●		44	15128	⚡				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1998)	20.91					●	55	N.Av1					😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1998)	22.22				●		54	N.Av4					😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1997/98) (euro, 1998 prices)	3770		●				43	N.Av5					😊	😊

¹ WTU: Wider Territorial Unit

² Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city.

³ Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been processed/purchased for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Missing for another reason.

⁴ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects the 'fifth' position of the city's score relative to the other cities for which information is available (where 29 or more scores are available). 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.

⁵ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁶ ▲: WTU score 20% more than the City level, ▼: WTU score 20% less than the city level, ⚡: WTU score within 20% of the city level

⁷ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁸ DQ : Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate

⁹ CNC : Cross-National Comparability of Data 😊: good 😊:adequate 😊: poor

Individual City Audit Summary

Manchester

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							WTU ¹	SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY			
	Score ³	Comparison with UA cities ⁴							SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁵								
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%) (1996)	27						27	41.25	▲				☹		
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1996)	13.2				●		33	14.58	⚡				☹	☹	
Places in further education and university establishments (Number per 1000 population) (1996)	273.63						26	N.Av1					☹		
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%)	N.Av1						44	N.Av1						☹	
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%)	N.Av1						44	N.Av1						☹	
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	6		●				40	N.Av1					☹	☹	
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1						12	N.Av1							
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant)	N.Av1						39	N.Av1						☹	
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	802.19	●					50	N.Av5					☹	☹	
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%)	N.Av1						44	N.Av5						☹	
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1991)	3486.6			●			58	1993.2 (1981)	▼	5610	3050	1: 1.84 ra	☺	☺	
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) ¹⁰	N.Av1						35	N.Av1		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		☹	
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%) (1991)	27.1			●			31	N.Av1					☹	☹	
Total electricity use per person (toe)	N.Av1						19	N.Av1							
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	8.51	●					45	N.Av1					☹	☹	
Theatre attendances per resident per year	N.Av4						35	N.Av1						☹	
Visitors to museums per resident per year	N.Av4						44	N.Av1						☹	

¹⁰ For city level indicator is in square meters, for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

CARDIFF

Cardiff is the capital city of Wales within the UK and has a population of 315,000 (1996).

The economy of the city has been restructured around large scale investment from electronics and motor companies. Fuelled by inward investment, employment in manufacturing has grown by 10.5% between 1991 and 1996. The important tourism sector has also seen employment growth of 12.4% over the same period. However, the 'banking and finance sector' has seen a small decline in employment of 3.4%. The largest employment sectors are 'education and health' and 'business services'. Major employers in the area include: Allied Steel and Wire, Cardiff NHS Trust, HM Treasury, Railtrack, SWALEC, Matsushita and British Telecom.

Although there have been high profile investments in the area, there have also been many companies relocating outside the area, and the net effect over the period 1988-98 has been a loss of over 120 companies and a reduction of over 1,100 jobs.

Since 1985 the population of Cardiff has been growing steadily, due both to a high birth rate and immigration. Population has grown by 12.9% since 1991. Since the early 1990s, the number of economically active residents in Cardiff has risen by 19% and there has also been a substantial decline in unemployment.

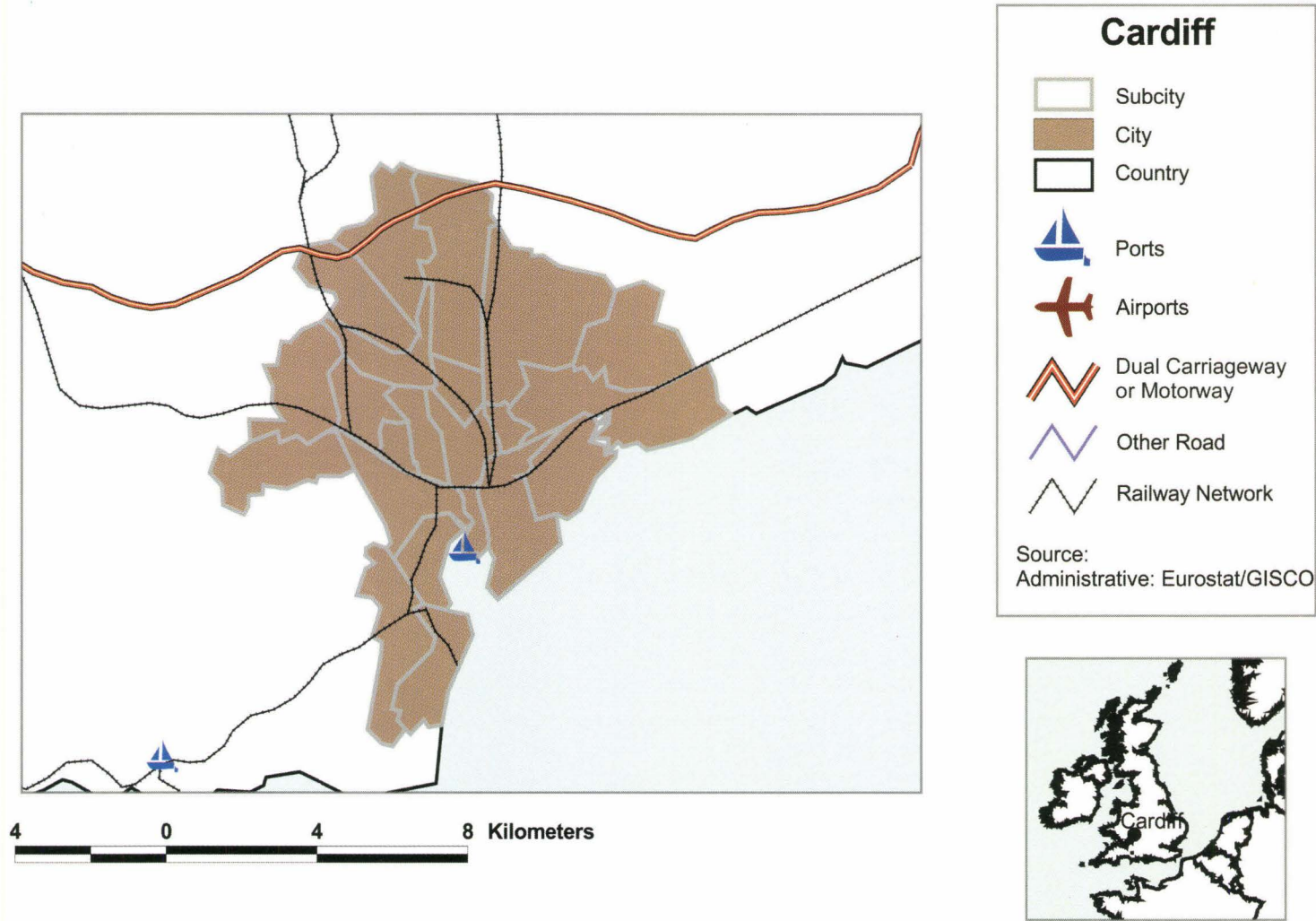
Cardiff has a motorway link to England. Communications to other areas in south Wales are strong with road and rail links, but transport links with the rest of Wales are not as well developed. Cardiff has an airport, used by over one million passengers each year.

Cardiff is a centre of cultural activity. The city houses museums, major conference venues, theatres and arts venues, as well as sports and leisure facilities, including the Welsh national ice rink, Cardiff Athletic Stadium, and the rugby venue, Cardiff Arms Park. The Cardiff Bay Development Corporation has been responsible for the regeneration of the dock area of Cardiff Bay. The Cardiff Bay barrage is expected to stimulate commercial, residential and leisure developments.

The local authority with responsibility for the city is Cardiff County Council, which is made up of 67 councillors. The Council is responsible for a wide range of services including: waste collection and disposal, libraries, social housing, parks and gardens, and social services.

A regional assembly for Wales has recently been established, and has its home in Cardiff. Elections to the assembly took place in May 1999.

Cardiff



Individual City Audit Summary

Cardiff

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total resident population (1997)	318282					●	58	11272	15718		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1991) (%)	3.56		●				58				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1997)	38.81	●					57	45.17	43.96	1.21 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1991)	6.03			●			57				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1991)	4.29			●			55				😊	😊
Average size of households (1996)	2.61		●				58				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1996)	76.91	●					58				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1996)	72.87	●					58				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1996)	5.22					●	57	3.87	18.27	14.4 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	29.07	●					41	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1pp	😊	😊
Median weekly household income (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av3						32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%)	N.Av1						21					
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1996)	69.90	●					48	95.98	42.59	53.39 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	N.Av3						18					
Life expectancy at birth (years) (1996)	76.70				●		32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	107.71			●			48	N.Av5	N.Av5	N.Av5 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1996)	14.5			●			46				😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1996)	78.65		●				55				😊	😊
Employment change (1991-1996) (%)	-4.23				●		53				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	16565				●		44				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1995)	44.35					●	55				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1995)	36.36		●				54				😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (euro, 1998 prices)	N.Av4						43					😊

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city.

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Individual City Audit Summary

Cardiff

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%) (1996)	41.56						27				☺	
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population)	N.Av1						33					☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population) (1996)	130.38						26				☺	
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%)	N.Av5						44					☹
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%)	N.Av5						44					☹
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	0					●	40				☺	☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av1						12					
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant)	N.Av4						39					☹
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1991)	2150.11	●					50				☺	☹
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1991)	65.0		●				44				☺	☹
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1990)	3114.8			●			58	1753	5240	1: 2.99 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access(sq m per person) (1996) ⁸	44.0	●					35	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	☺	☹
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%)	N.Av1						31					☹
Total electricity use per person (toe)	N.Av1						19					
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1998)	7.35	●					45				☺	☹
Theatre attendances per resident per year	N.Av1						35					☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	2.96	●					44				☺	☹

⁸ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

STOCKHOLM

Stockholm is the capital city of Sweden, located on 15 islands where Lake Mälaren enters the Baltic Sea. Stockholm is the centre of an urban region with a population of approximately 1,760,000, one-fifth of the total population in Sweden. The region also provides one-fifth of total employment and almost a quarter of the gross national product. The region consists of 25 municipalities with common interests in the fields of employment, housing, leisure activities and transport. The 'Wider Territorial Unit' for the Urban Audit was defined as 11 municipalities within the region.

The economy of Stockholm is growing faster than that of the rest of Sweden. Service production outweighs manufacturing, the latter accounting for approximately 10% of total employment. One characteristic feature is the high knowledge content in the production sector. Electronics industries play an essential role, the telecommunication company Ericsson being the best-known example.

Most of the capacity for higher education and research in the region is located in the centre and north of Stockholm. Most fields of research are represented at different universities and institutes.

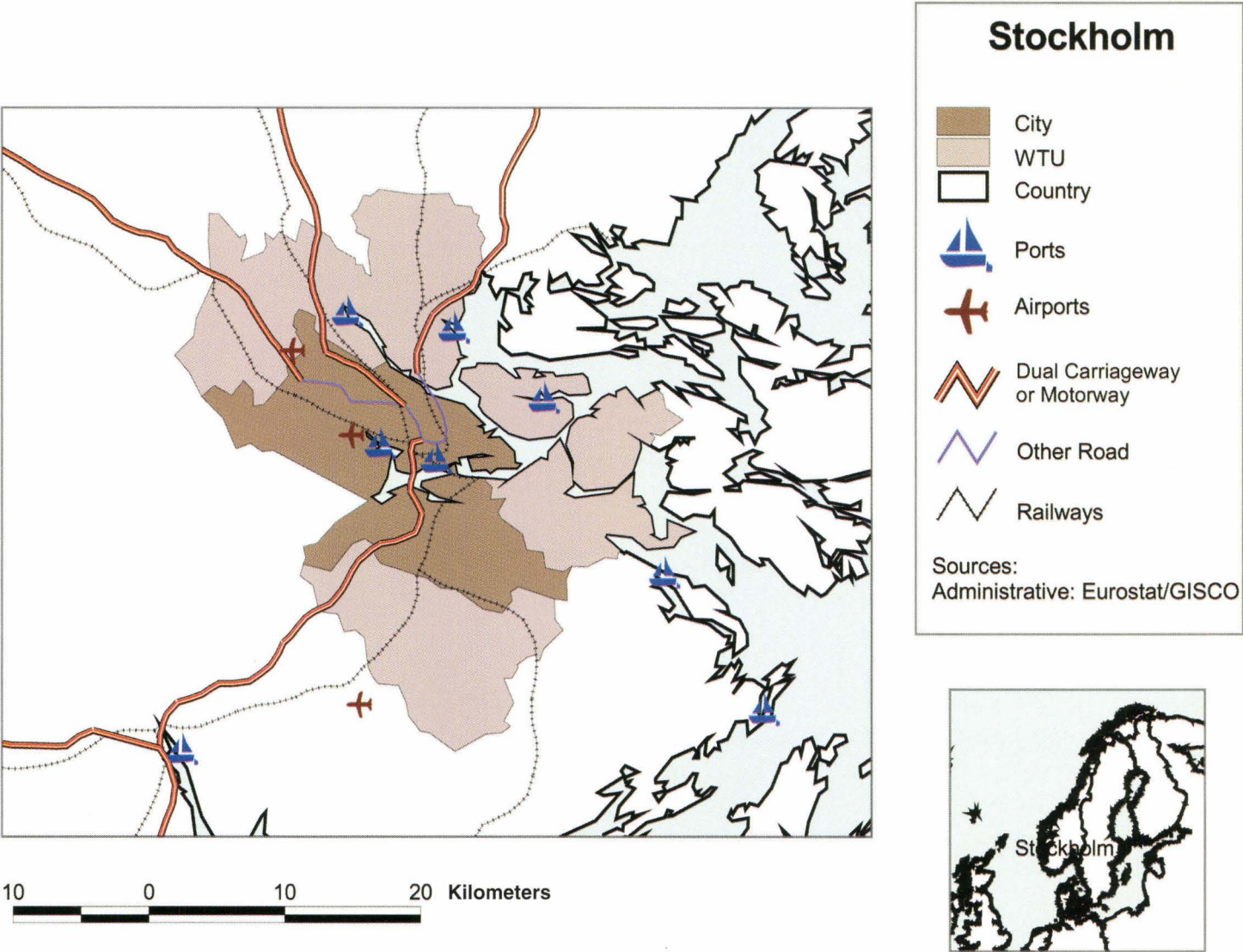
The transport system, including the underground, commuter trains and the road network, are radial, with Stockholm's central business district constituting the hub. During peak hours, approximately 200,000 trips end in Stockholm, where the public transportation share is the highest in Sweden, over 40%. During the last decade, access to other parts of the region has improved, due to the creation of high-speed rail connections.

Stockholm's population has increased due to immigration. The last five years have resulted in a population increase of 8,000 people every year. Problems characteristic of many large cities also exist in Stockholm. Housing segregation has increased and there are high levels of unemployment among specific social groups.

Stockholm is home to many cultural institutions including the Royal Opera, the Stockholm Philharmonic Orchestra, the Royal Dramatic Theatre, more than 60 museums and 70 halls for performances and musical events. A New Modern Art Museum was recently built on the island of Skeppsholmen. In 1998, Stockholm was the European Capital of Culture, hosting more than 1,000 cultural events.

Swedish municipalities enjoy extensive local governance responsibilities. Within the framework of the Local Government Act, the Stockholm city council is responsible for schools, childcare, social services, city planning, local infrastructure (streets, parks, lighting), building permits, health and environment protection. There are a total of 101 elected members on the City Council. The city is divided into districts. Each district is run by the District Council responsible for different municipal tasks. The District Councils are allocated resources from the City Council.

Stockholm



Individual City Audit Summary

Stockholm

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							WTU ¹	SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY		
	Score ³	Comparison with UA cities ⁴							Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹	
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁵							
Total resident population (1996)	718462	●					58	1197713	▲	14152	27847		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1996) (%)	11.03	●					58	12.79	▬				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1996)	34.9	●					57	34.86	▬	35	38	3 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1996)	10.17	●					57	9.75	▬				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1996)	6.53			●			55	6.04	▬				😊	😊
Average size of households (1990)	1.93					●	58	2.08	▬				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1996)	79.81	●					58	74.96	▬				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1996)	75.52	●					58	N.Av1					😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1996)	5.45					●	57	5.16	▬	15.81	4	11.81 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%) (1996)	17.94			●			41	18.35	▬	14.83	16.52	1.7 pp	😊	😊
Median weekly household income (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	357	●					32	N.Av1		269	648	1:2.41 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%)	N.Av1						21	N.Av3						
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1990)	10.74					●	48	18.13	▲	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income	6.96:1						18	N.Av1					😊	
Life expectancy at birth (years) (1996)	78.1	●					32	N.Av3		N.Av3	N.Av3	N.Av3 ra	😊	😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	198.07	●					48	168.50	▬	N.Av5	N.Av5	N.Av5 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%) (1996)	N.Av1					●	46	10.7					😊	😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1996)	85.24	●					55	83.86	▬				😊	😊
Employment change (1991-1996) (%)	-6.93					●	53	-6.17	▬				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1995) (euro, 1998 prices)	33402	●					44	28451 (1996)	▬				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1994)	80.36	●					55	N.Ap					😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1994)	47.52	●					54	N.Ap					😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1995) (euro, 1998 prices)	4019	●					43	N.Ap					😊	😊

¹ WTU: Wider Territorial Unit

² Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city.

³ Categories of Not Available: N.Ap: Not applicable; N.Av1: Not available; N.Av2: No approval to publish; N.Av3: Available but the data has not been processed/purchased for the Urban Audit; N.Av4: Has not been provided in time to be included; N.Av5: Missing for another reason.

⁴ 1,2,3,4,5, reflects the 'fifth' position of the city's score relative to the other cities for which information is available (where 29 or more scores are available). 1 is the highest and 5 the lowest.

⁵ Number of cities for which indicator scores are available.

⁶ ▲: WTU score 20% more than the City level, ▼: WTU score 20% less than the city level, ⚡: WTU score within 20% of the city level

⁷ Results are expressed as percentage point differences (pp) or ratio (ra) of lower to higher scores for the two selected sub-areas

⁸ DQ: Quality of Data 😊: good 😊: adequate 😊: poor

⁹ CNC: Cross-National Comparability of Data 😊: good 😊:adequate 😊: poor

INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							WTU ¹	SUB-CITY ²			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY			
	Score ³	Comparison with UA cities ⁴							SCORE	Divergence from City level ⁶	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁷	DQ ⁸	CNC ⁹
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁵								
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%) (1996)	93.79						27	94.92	⬇				☹		
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1996)	58.59	●					33	62.9	⬇				☹	☹	
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population) (1996)	N.Av1						26	N.Av1							
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1996)	29.97	●					44	30.20	⬇				☹	☹	
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1996)	28.75	●					44	29.51	⬇				☹	☹	
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	0					●	40	N.Av1					☹	☹	
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%) (1996)	N.Av3						12	N.Av1							
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1996)	140.16	●					39	N.Av1					☹	☹	
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	380.68					●	50	418.33	⬇				☹	☹	
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	87.65		●				44	N.Av1					☹	☹	
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	3835.9			●			58	1803.8	▼	11143	2593	1: 4.3 ra	☺	☺	
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) ¹⁰	N.Av3						35	N.Av3		N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 pp		☹	
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport (rail/metro/bus/tram) (%) (1996)	56.11	●					31	49.32	⬇				☹	☹	
Total electricity use per person (toe)	N.Av1						19	N.Av1							
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	N.Av3						45	N.Av1						☹	
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	1.13		●				35	N.Av1					☹	☹	
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	3.46	●					44	N.Av1					☹	☹	

¹⁰ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

GOTHENBURG

Gothenburg is the second largest city in Sweden and acts as an important gateway to the west. The municipality covers an area of 714 sq. km including the sea area, which takes up 36% of the total area within the city boundary. The population of the city is around 460,000 and increasing (one of the few cities in Sweden where this is the case). Gothenburg is the centre of the new super county that was founded in 1998, consisting of 49 municipalities and 1.5 million people (17% of Sweden's population).

Production related to commerce, transport and communication accounts for 23% of total employment, followed by financial activity, primarily banking insurance and investment sectors (15%) and manufacturing (almost 20%). The city experienced a decline in job opportunities during the 1990s, a trend which has recently been reversed. The Gross Regional Product (GRP) per capita is above the national average. Most of the capacity for higher education and research is today located at two universities: Chalmers University of Technology and the Gothenburg University. Volvo is the best-known example of a successful company located in Gothenburg.

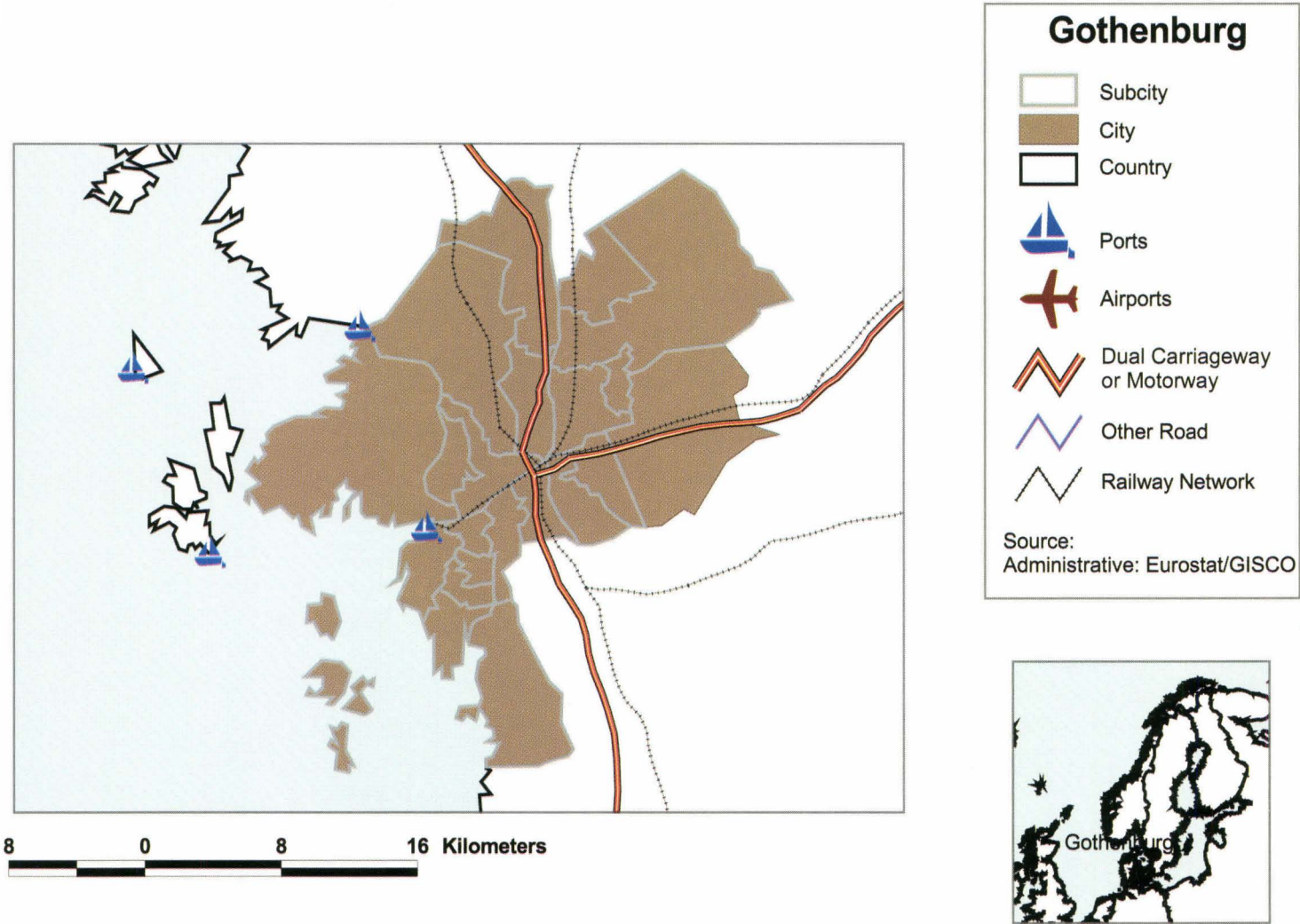
The transport system in Gothenburg consists mainly of tram and road networks. Traffic has increased steadily during the last 20 years. This trend is largely due to increased commuting into the city, but is also due to the under-utilisation of public transport - journeys by public transport make up less than 17% of total journeys. In co-operation with the Swedish state, the municipalities of Greater Gothenburg have agreed on common regional investments in the transport and environmental sectors.

The population of the city is expected to continue to grow, above the national average but at a lower pace than in Stockholm. Many residents have an immigrant background and almost one-fifth of the population was born outside Sweden. In 1997, over 10% of the labour force was unemployed. However, rates of unemployment have fallen during the last few years due to a greater demand for labour and investment in training.

Gothenburg is a leading city for leisure events. Ullevi is Scandinavia's largest outdoor arena for sport and other events, with a capacity of 43,000 seats. Scandinavium is an indoor arena with 12,000 seats hosting events ranging from ice hockey to congresses. Gothenburg is home to several museums, including the Rösska Museum, Sweden's only design, arts and crafts museum, the Art Museum with fine collections of Nordic art, and the Maritime Museum with its Aquarium. The city also holds the Gothenburg Symphony Orchestra, the Gothenburg Opera and several theatres.

Swedish municipalities enjoy extensive local governance responsibilities. Within the framework of the Local Government Act, the Gothenburg City Council is responsible for schools, childcare, social services, city planning, local infrastructure (streets, parks, lighting), building permits, health and environment protection. The City Council has a total of 81 elected members.

Gothenburg



Individual City Audit Summary

Gothenburg

INDICATORS	Score ²	CITY LEVEL Comparison with UA cities ³						SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/ COMPARABILITY	
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴	Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
Total resident population (1996)	454016				●		58	13167	18474		😊	😊
Population change (1981-1996) (%)	6.04	●					58				😊	😊
Proportion of population less than 16 years old and above retirement age (%) (1996)	34.94		●				57	35.0	38.0	3 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of non-nationals (%) (1996)	10.41		●				57				😊	😊
Proportion of non-EU nationals (%) (1996)	7.59		●				55				😊	😊
Average size of households (1990)	2.06				●		58				😊	😊
Female activity rate (%) (1996)	72.33	●					58				😊	😊
Proportion of population of working age in employment (%) (1996)	67.83	●					58				😊	😊
Unemployment rate (%) (1996)	5.74				●		57	21	4	17 pp	😊	😊
Proportion of unemployed who are less than 25 years old (%)	N.Av1						41	22.7	22.1	0.6 pp		😊
Median weekly household income (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	402	●					32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of households receiving less than half of the national average household income (%)	N.Av1						21					
Proportion of households owning or buying their own dwellings (%) (1990)	18.88					●	48	28.17	96.92	68.75 pp	😊	😊
Ratio of average house prices to average annual household income (1996)	5.3:1						18				😊	
Life expectancy at birth (years) (1996)	78.35		●				32	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Total recorded crimes per 1,000 population per year (1996)	156.18	●					48	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra	😊	😊
Proportion of employment in manufacturing (%)	N.Av1						46					😊
Proportion of employment in services (%) (1996)	76.39			●			55				😊	😊
Employment change (%) (1991-1996)	-10.32					●	53				😊	😊
GDP per capita (1996) (euro, 1998 prices)	24110		●				44				😊	😊
Proportion of registered electorate voting in last municipal election (%) (1994)	80.25	●					55				😊	😊
Proportion of elected city representatives who are women (%) (1994)	46.91	●					54				😊	😊
Annual expenditure by municipality per capita (1995) (euro, 1998 prices)	5951	●					43				😊	😊
Proportion of students completing compulsory education with minimum qualifications (%) (1996)	93.81						27				😊	

¹ Scores are provided for two contrasting areas within the city

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INDICATORS	CITY LEVEL							SUB-CITY ¹			DATA QUALITY/COMPARABILITY	
	Score ²	Comparison with UA cities ³						Area 1 score	Area 2 score	Range/ Ratio ⁵	DQ ⁶	CNC ⁷
		1	2	3	4	5	cases ⁴					
Total places in crèches (per 1,000 population) (1996)	51.73	●					33				☺	☹
Places in further education and university establishments (number per 1000 population)	N.Av1						26					
Proportion of male residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1996)	31.19	●					44				☺	☺
Proportion of female residents qualified at upper secondary education (%) (1996)	29.06	●					44				☺	☺
Days per year that NO ₂ concentrations reach 200mg/m ³ (1h averaging time) (1996)	1			●			40				☺	☹
Proportion of population exposed to outdoor noise level above 65 db (24 hr averaging time) (%)	N.Av3						12					
Consumption of water (m ³ per annum per inhabitant) (1995)	144.27	●					39				☺	☺
Total solid waste collected (kg per capita per year) (1996)	816.49	●					50				☺	☺
Proportion of solid waste incinerated and/or recycled (%) (1996)	92.69		●				44				☺	☺
Population density (pop. per km ²) (1996)	1011.2					●	58	2180	1680	1: 1.3 ra	☺	☺
Green space to which public has access (sq m per person) ⁸	N.Av3						35	N.Av1	N.Av1	N.Av1 ra		☺
Proportion of journeys to work by public transport rail/metro/bus/tram) (%) (1996)	25.18			●			31				☺	☺
Total electricity use per person (toe)	N.Av1						19					
Cinema attendances per resident per year (1996)	3.64			●			45				☺	☺
Theatre attendances per resident per year (1996)	1.07			●			35				☺	☹
Visitors to museums per resident per year (1996)	1.46			●			44				☺	☹

⁸ For city level indicator is in square meters; for sub-city, it is the proportion of area in green space.

European Commission

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The urban Audit: the Yearbook, summary results for each city

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