SURVEY ON THE REPRESENTATION OF EUROPE AND THE WORLD OF THE ESPON COMMUNITY

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| ESPON project 3.4.1.: |
| Europe in the World |
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CASE STUDY N°1: SURVEY ON THE REPRESENTATION OF EUROPE AND THE WORLD OF THE ESPON COMMUNITY

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Come, here's the map: shall we divide our right
According to our threefold order ta'en?
W. Shakespeare, Henri IV, Act 3, Scene1

1.1 Justification of the case studies and link to key question

This case study is integrated to the Key Question "*Delimitation of World Regions*". One of the aims of the "*Europe in the World*" project is to propose an efficient World division in regions. This regionalisation of the World is supposed to serve as a support to the European International policy, especially in the development of aid flows matters and neighbourhood policy. Therefore, it is interesting to determine which delimitation of World regions researchers, administrators and policy makers of the ESPON program have in their minds, in order to evaluate to which degree the delimitation that will be proposed by the project is a new one / not obvious one, and consequently how difficult it will be to make it accepted by policy makers. This survey aims also to determiner to which degree the mental map of the World of people is determine by their knowledge of different phenomenon like geographic, climatic, economic, historic, political ones.

The "*Survey on the vision of the World of the ESPON community*" was undertaken under the responsibility of UMS RIATE as a complement to the databases produced in the work package W.P.2.6. This work package aimed to gather and analyse official World divisions produced by International Organisations (ONU, UNDP, FAO and OECD), international Non Governmental Organisations (Care, Red Cross…) and private global companies. It comes also as

a complement to the provisional system of regionalisation (World Unified Territorial System – WUTS) that intends to support empirical analysis and harmonise maps and statistical tables developed in the project.

1.2 Scale of the study. Clear indication of the space of study

The analyses undertaken in this case study are developed at three levels (cf. annex 01: the questionnaire).

- **World level**. The main part of the survey was the drawing of the limits of World regions on a World map established with polar projection. Taking the World as a whole the objective is to produce an "average" or "dominant" vision of the World division within the ESPON community.
- **European level**. The second level of analyse is the Europe one. It was asked to the surveyed people to draw the limits of Europe on an "Enlarged Europe" map.
- **Country level**. For specific countries analysis have been made at the national level in order to explain why they are put in Europe or not.

1.3 Hypothesis of the case study

1.3.1. Hypothesis about the drawings

- By drawing the limits of Europe or of World regions people reveal things that are not aware of coming from their primary education, their cultural background
- They can draw limits that they would not necessary agree if they were asked about it in language form
- Some limits, some parts of the World will be clearly identified other not. They represent either strong realities as considering Africa as a whole, the Mediterranean Sea as a limit… Others are blurred realities as the position of central Asia.

1.3.2. Hypothesis about the relation between individual attributes and drawing

The survey aims to determine what the dominant representations of the limits of Europe and of the regions of the World in the ESPON community are. More are they relations between those limits and regions and the individual attributes (gender, age, nationality, profession) or the criteria that people claimed to use (history, economy…)

-        Is there a relation between frequency where a country is included in Europe and the number of people declaring to have visited it? The hypothesis could be that when a large number of people have visited a country, this country is better known. This knowledge could modify the previous perception on the proximity level of this country from European ones.

-        Is their relation between the drawing of Europe and the age / nationality / country of birth of the members of the ESPON community? Those questions are in relation with the fact people are born in Europe Union, live in an old or recent European Union country. For example: do people from the first six countries of Europe Union have a narrower of broader view of Europe than people from new member states?

1.4   Replicable methodology, problems, questions

1.4.1.   Steps of the realisation of the survey

The survey has been realised in three stages:
-        One on the ESPON project 3.4.1 members during the kick off meeting of the project in January 2005 in Paris (14 answers)
-        One on the ESPON lead partner during the lead partners meeting in Brussels in February 2005 (21 answers)
-        The last one during the ESPON seminar in Luxemburg in May 2005 (88 answers)

Unluckily all 123 answers can not be used because of some mistakes or some oversights that lead to a usable number of answer equal to:
-        117 for the individual attributes
-        116 for the limits of Europe
-        110 for the World divisions

1.4.2.   The question of drawing limits

We asked to the ESPON community member to draw limits of Europe and of World regions on two specific maps. Concerning Europe it was the European Neighbourhood Template (cf. First Interim Report of the ESPON project 3.4.1.). Concerning the World it was a circular map with projection on North Pole. This then avoid putting Europe in the centre of the World. More, the map was non-oriented and people can handle it as they want as it was a dish of paper not attached with the rest of the survey.

To use a drawing on a map rather than a list of country raise a problem and even more when the name of the countries are not specified. That implicitly implies that people know to name the countries from a map and therefore where they are located. We are not sure that people know the location and the name of the countries in the World map and maybe neither in the Europe map.

However we deliberately chose this procedure because it is far more precise in the inclusion of a country in a region. A country can belong to a region as a whole. But the drawer can also split it in two or more parts and affect it to many zones. This gives precious indications on transition zones between two World regions.

1.4.3. Building the databases

The building of the databases has been a very long process. Many problems have been faced during the building of the database for the Europe map as well as for the World one.

1.4.3.1. Specific problems for the Europe map

Concerning the Europe map the codification was rather simple. The answers to the questionnaire are codified as follow:
- "1" if the country belongs to Europe in a questionnaire
- "0" if the country does not belong to Europe.
- "0.5" if the country is cut in two part one of them belonging to Europe.

However, many problems have been faced during the codification, as some of people did not following the instructions and imagined creative unexpected solution…

First in some of the questionnaires two "European" delimitations have been proposed introducing a gradation in the belonging to Europe (figure 01). The question was more restrictive and it was assumed that the gradation in the intensity of belonging to Europe would be found thanks to the frequency of attribution of a country to Europe or if a country is cut in two parts. It has been then decided to take into account the larger zone as the delimitations of Europe. This problem has been found in 6 questionnaires.

Another problem was incoherence between the drawing of Europe and the written explanation in the part reserved for the criteria used to draw the limits. For example, many times the criterion "ESPON space" has been used to justify the drawing of Europe. But sometimes the drawings of the limits include the

Balkans countries, i.e. Albania and the countries from the former Yugoslavia which are not actually ESPON members. In that case we used the map and therefore the drawing instead of the justification.

Figure 1 : gradation in the belonging to Europe

1.4.3.2. Specific problems for the World map

For the World each country has been affected to a region according to the answer of each participant. The fact that a country can be cut in two or more part raise therefore a new problem (figure 02): the multiplication of the spatial references. Then, if a country is divided, as much new spatial units as the number of parts are introduced in the table. A number has been attributed to the new country line: the larger zone gets the first number, the smaller one the last one. For example if Iran (figure 02 & table 01) is divided in three part, the larger one being "Central Asia", the second one "Oil countries", the smallest one being "India World" the codification will be :

Figure 2 : example of a problem of codification

Table 1 : example of codification

Country name	Zone name
Iran_01	Central Asia
Iran_02	Oil countries
Iran_03	India World

After the first preliminary survey, it has been discovered that it was very difficult to deal with zones recovering each others (figure 03). It was then specified in the instructions of the following surveys that "one place should belong to only one region". However some people draw zones recovering each other. In order to take them into account in the statistical analysis it was then decided to draw a median line between the intersections points of two recovering zones. This new line is thus considered as the limit of both zones (figure 04)

A very problem was raised by the fact that some people from the ESPON community refused to divide the World. As we asked them to divide the World in at least two parts, few of them draw a small zone in the North Pole area and then considered the rest of the World as the second zone. This point of view is very interesting and has to be taken into account in the interpretation of the results. However it was not possible to include them in the statistical analysis because that kind of division was not suitable with the methodology used.

It was the same problem for survey proposing an original point of view in the division of the World but whose divisions was covering a too small part of the World. For example one questionnaire (figure 05), shows a World in three parts: 1: "my" vacations space, 2: "my" work space, 3: the rest of the World. Another questionnaire (figure 06), shows a World in two parts: 1: "my" house, 2: the rest of the universe. The inclusion of such original answers in the statistical analysis

should have introduced too much bias. They have not included in the study but they will be taken into account in the interpretation of results.

Figure 3 : dealing with the recovering zones
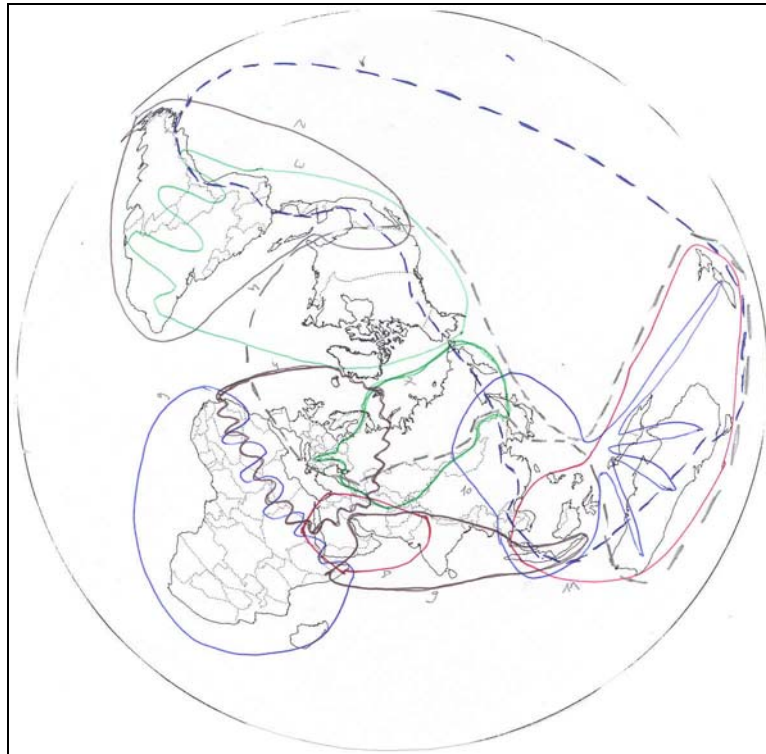
Figure 4 : solving the problem of recovering zones

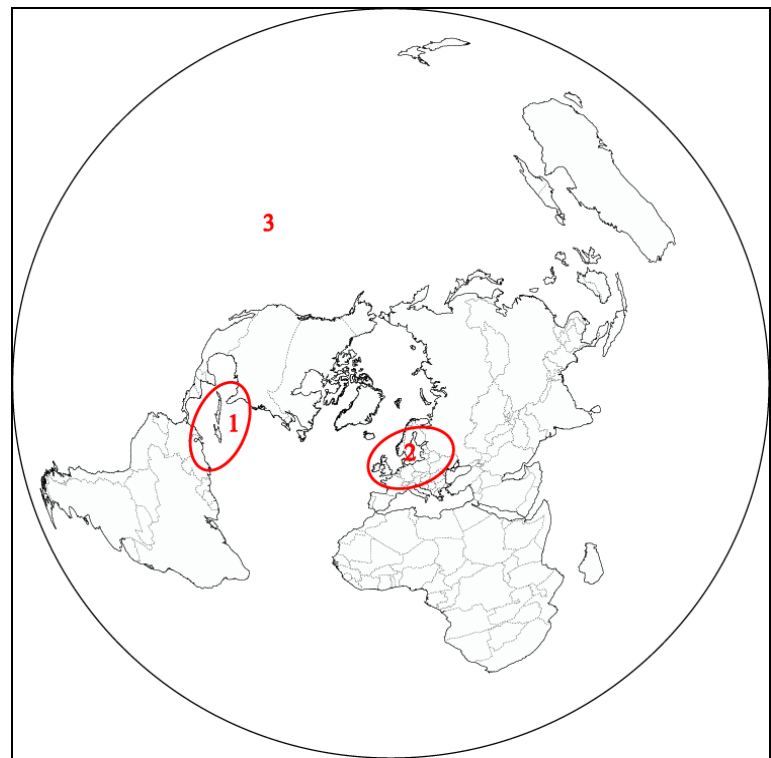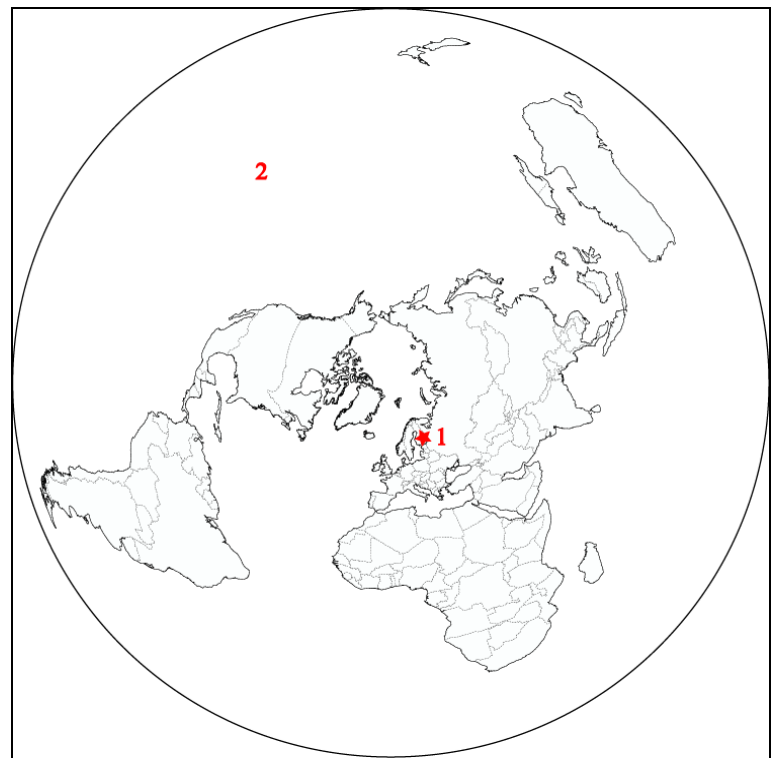**Figure 5 : A World map from the preliminary survey**

Figure 6 : A World map from the survey

The matrixes have been built with the same methodology used than for the study presented in the Key Question 01 on mental map. However additional matrixes have been built:

- The divided and forgotten countries matrix

This matrix aims to take into account the countries that have been divided between two regions. For each country it establishes the frequency of the division of a country in two, three or four part. More, some countries have been forgotten in the drawing of World regions and put in a so-called "rest of the World" implicit region. This matrix aims also to establish how many times a country has been forgotten.

- The links and discontinuities matrix

This matrix establishes for each couple of contiguous countries the intensity of the link or of the discontinuities between them.

1.4.3.3. Criteria

After the drawing of the limit of Europe a question were asking: "*Which criteria did you used for this delimitation?*" One hope was that the use of a particular criterion could explain the spatial extension of the drawn Europe or the inclusion of a country or not. Six questionnaires did not indicate which criteria were used in the drawing of Europe and in consequence could not be used in the following analyses.

No precise criterion was proposed in this open question and therefore many criteria were quote. In order to make the analysis easier they have been grouped in 8 categories presented in the table 02. The most frequent criterion used is the geophysical / geographical one. This criterion is typically used by people who want to let know that Europe is fact that can be defined by objective factors. However as is as been shown in the First Interim Report of the ESPON project 3.4.1. and in the attempt to define Europe in the Second Interim Report, the physical criterion is in fact subjective one and more, often promote with a political purpose. The culture criteria, more often defined by religion, would join the Huntington point's of view on civilisations. The "politic" criterion was more often used in order to justify the drawing of the present delimitations of European Union. Last, the History criterion was used to gather countries that have a common past, even if this past is made both of confrontations and war as well as peaceful exchanges. That explains the ambiguity of Russia and Turkey status.

Table 2 : Frequency of use of criteria

Contiguity	4
Functional	9
Economy	13
Feeling / Personal	18
History	32
Politic	40
Culture	44
Physical / Geo	55

Making groups of criteria raise some difficulties, mainly concerning the interpretation of the criteria listed in the questionnaire as shown is the following figure 07. Religion has always been considered as "Culture". More, the interpretation of a criterion raises other problems. For example, does "economy" means that people gather countries because they have the same economic profile (homogeneity) or because it exist a strong economic relation between it and Europe or that an economic relation could be of some interest (complementarity)?

Figure 7 : criteria grouping
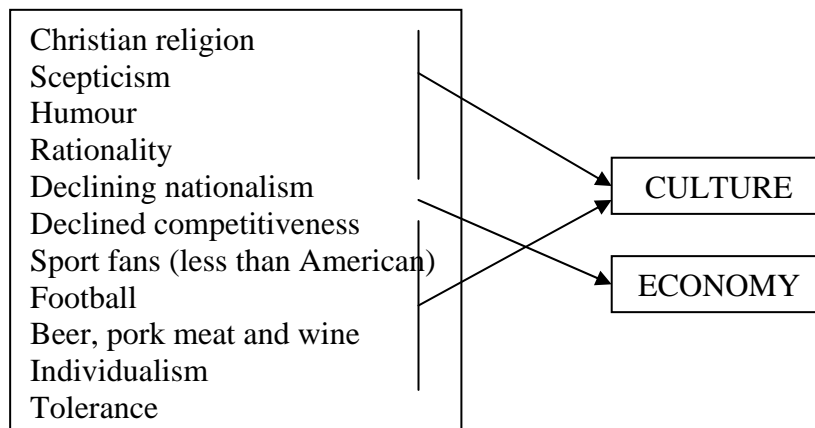
1.4.4.   Methodology to analyse the survey

- Statistical univariate and multivariate have been applied to the whole database in order to reveal main trends related to attributes, frequency of belonging to Europe or of a specific area in the World.

- Specific tests have been made on specific countries (first bivariate analysis and then maybe a logistic model will be developed). The choice of countries is very sensitive but it is first determined by the frequency at which they have been included in Europe focussing on "in between area". If the number is too high or to small it will be not possible to make the analysis.

1.5   Empirical result of the case study

1.5.1.   The Typical Espon seminar member

1.5.1.1.   The ESPON "ideal-type"

An "ideal type" is a qualitative model constructed out of selected elements of reality which can maybe never be found as such in reality. It involves an accentuation of typical characteristics of a phenomenon.
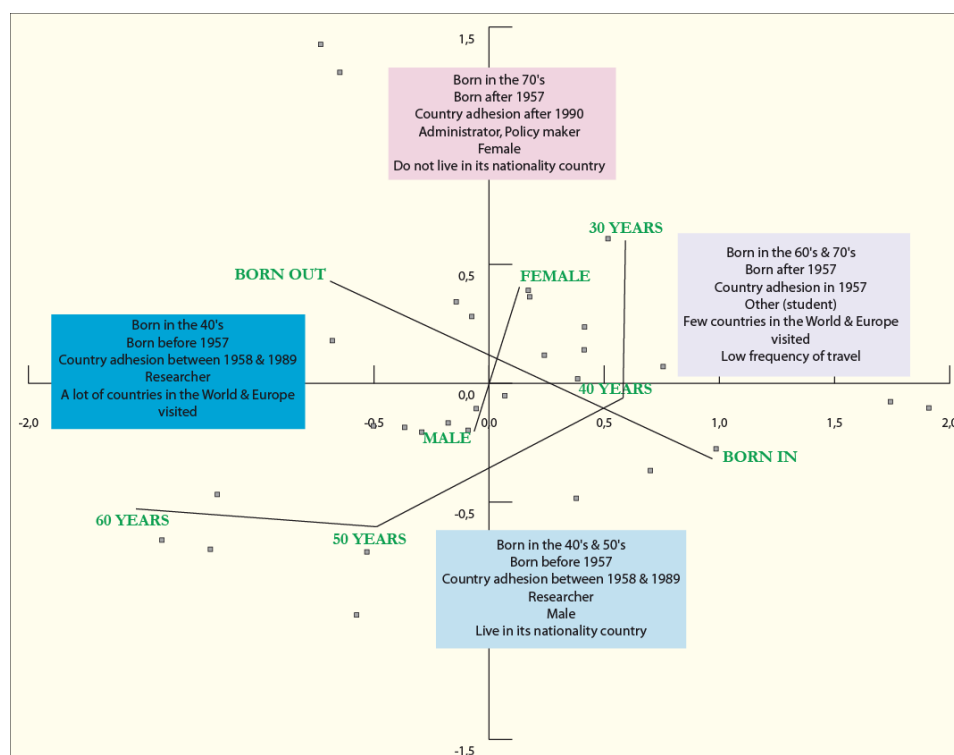
It has been tried here to build an ideal type of the ESPON seminar member. To do so it has been decided to put the stress on the most frequent answer in some categories (for example age categories). The value of the more important frequency could be quite different from one variable to another one because categories are quite different. For example 28 categories have been made to the "country of birth" variable, and 2 only for the gender. That is why it could happen that some statements are contradictory (for the graphs related to each variable see the annex 02).

The typical ESPON seminar member is a **man**, **born between 1970 and 1979** (however the average date of birth is 1963) in **Germany** with actual German nationality. The two other more frequent nationalities are French and Italian and people from the 6 founder countries of European Union represent 46% of the ESPON Members. However about 60% of the participants were not born in the European Union, i.e. in a country that was belonging to European Union at the date of the birth. The Typical ESPON seminar member is a **researcher** who travels abroad more than once a year but less than once a month. In European Union he has already visited **18 countries** mainly Belgium, Italy, France, Luxembourg and Germany. Outside Europe he has visited an average of **4 countries** mainly Canada USA, Russia and Turkey.

1.5.1.2.   Profiles from a multivariate analysis

A multivariate analysis on the individual attribute provides a more precise figure of the ESPON community. The first component (15 % of information) (table 03) underlines an opposition between older researchers not born in Europe and who travel a lot and younger people, born in Europe travelling less often. The second component (11 % of information) (table 04) introduces a differentiation according to the age, the gender and the date of adhesion of the country of residence or birth.

Figure 8 : ESPON members' profile

Born in the 70's
Born after 1957
Country adhesion after 1990
Administrator, Policy maker
Female
Do not live in its nationality country

Born in the 60's & 70's
Born after 1957
Country adhesion in 1957
Other (student)
Few countries in the World & Europe visited
Low frequency of travel

Born in the 40's
Born before 1957
Country adhesion between 1958 & 1989
Researcher
A lot of countries in the World & Europe visited

Born in the 40's & 50's
Born before 1957
Country adhesion between 1958 & 1989
Researcher
Male
Live in its nationality country

30 YEARS · BORN OUT · FEMALE · 40 YEARS · BORN IN · MALE · 60 YEARS · 50 YEARS

Table 3 : Oppositions in the first axis

Born in the forties	Born in the sixties or seventies
Born before the Roma Treaty and outside European Union	Born after the Roma Treaty and inside the European Union
Live in countries which adhesion occurs between 1958 and 1989	Live in one of the six first countries of European Union
Visited a lot of countries in Europe and in the World	Visited few countries in Europe and in the World.
Researcher	Other (students)
	Travel less than once a year or once a year

Table 4 : Oppositions in the second axis

Born in the forties or fifties	Born in seventies
Born before the Roma Treaty	Born after the Roma Treaty
Live in countries which adhesion occur from 1958 to 1989	Live in countries which adhesion occur after 1990
Researcher	Administrator
Male	Female
Live in the country corresponding to its nationality	Do not live in the country corresponding to its nationality

Those profiles underline some trends that seem significant:

- Researchers from the six founder countries are rather young (between 26 and 45 years old) and therefore born in Europe. Some of them are not even researchers yet as it is from their part that the category "other" (that represents mainly PhD or post PhD) can be found. But the younger are the people coming from the very new European countries (adhesion after 1990). They are mainly policy makers and administrators. The researchers coming from countries of the second enlargement (between 1958 and 1989, i.e. United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark, Greece, Spain and Portugal) are older and therefore not born in European Union.

- The number of female is more important in the younger age. That can underline the feminization of the European research.

- The residential mobility of young researchers and administrators. That can be due to two different facts. First, the residential mobility of the younger can be due to the opportunity to find a job in another country when there is a lack of opportunity in their countries. As older researchers live in their countries of birth that could mean that they ever work in their country or that they are back after some years abroad. The second solution would underline the existence of a kind of cycle of the research activity with few years aboard and a return to the country. But this mobility of young researchers could be also due to the increasing number of opportunities to work and travel in Europe thank to European exchanges programs or research programs and to the willing to discover other European countries. The cause of the residential mobility of young researcher in Europe is probably a mix of the facts proposed above.

- Globally, the punctual mobility, for work or leisure is rather important among the ESPON community. It is true that they have to go to the ESPON seminar twice a year, to LP meeting if they are Lead partners and to transnational project group meetings…

1.6 ESPON seminar particiants' view of Europe

Concerning the delimitation of Europe, a clear definition has not been provided. It could be either the present "European Union" as much as a geographical Europe, historical one, a wish for the political construction of European Union or more an utopia of what should be Europe in a more or less far future.

1.6.1. Description

The first surprise has been to discover how large was the Europe drawn by the ESPON seminar participants in Luxembourg. With an average of 37.9 countries, it is far larger than the present European Union. In fact the more frequent numbers

of countries included in Europe are 37 & 38. That means that about 40% of the questionnaires add 12 or 13 countries to European Union and 61% between 11 and 14 countries. Only one questionnaire draws a Europe with the European Union countries and three have been influenced by the ESPON template and draw a 29 countries Europe.

Figure 9 : the size of Europe
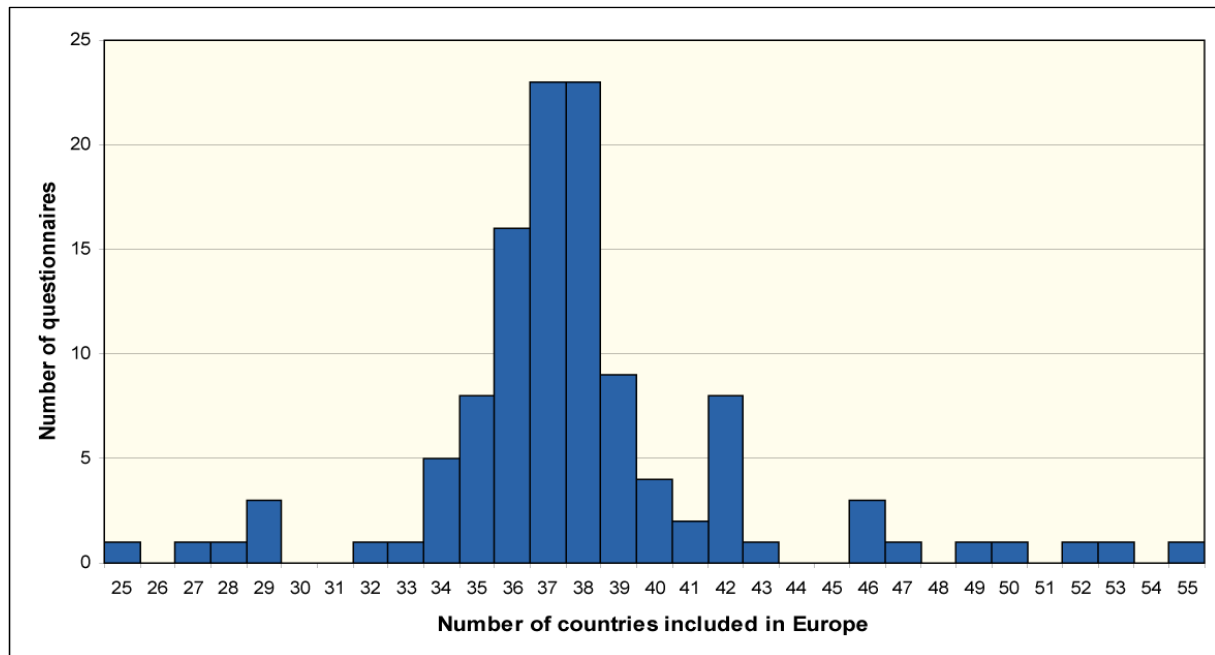
Table 5 : number of countries included in Europe

MIN	25
Median	37,00
Mode	37 & 38
Average	37,97
MAX	55

1.6.1.1.   The Map of Europe: countries in, out or cut

− "IN" countries are mainly always members of the European Union. The number of countries placed in Europe without being divided is 20 that is less that the number of countries actually being member of the European Union (25). They actually represent what could be called the core of Europe. We can notice that Greece, Ireland, Estonia, Cyprus and Malta have been "forgotten" by at less some participant to the survey.

− "OUT" countries are those located on the South of the Sahara desert area and Southern and Eastern countries from the Arabic Peninsula excepted Saudi Arabia which northern part is sometime included in the drawing of Europe. It

seems that those countries are clearly excluded from the mental maps of Europe of the ESPON community.

–   Other countries, in light green colour, belong sometime to Europe sometime not or they can be divided in too parts. Eastern and Southern countries could be consider as a transition area, were the probability to be part of Europe have to be more precisely evaluate. Indeed, their situations are quite different from one country to another one. Some of them like Ireland, Greece belong to European Union and are nearly always placed in Europe. Others, like Norway, Switzerland or Balkan countries are very often placed in Europe. And the situation is quite different for other countries: some of them being put in Europe in only one questionnaire.

Map 1 : Countries placed in/out Europe and those that are placed sometime in/sometime out or that are divided
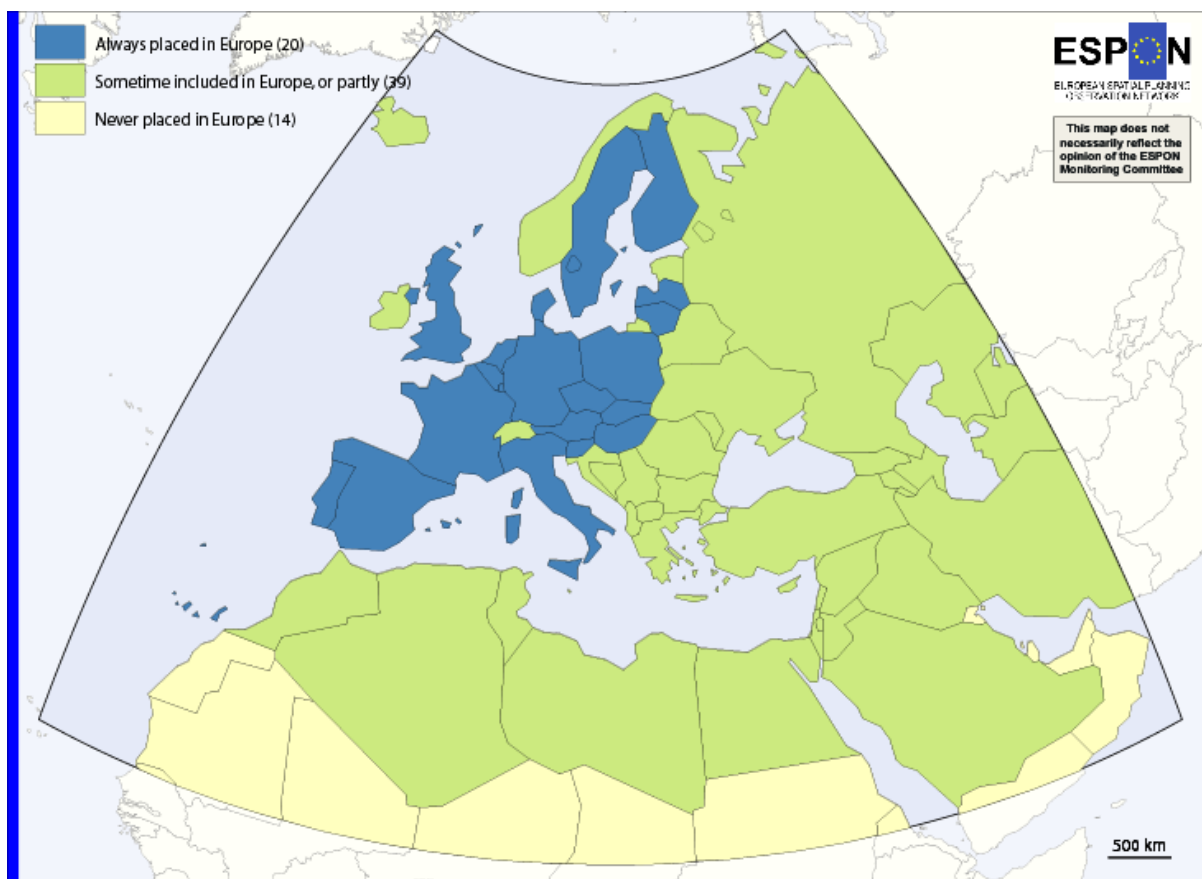
ESPON 3.4.1 (2005) - Clarisse Didelon
Origin of data : ESPON Community Survey 2005
Made whith Philcarto - http://perso.club-internet.fr/philgeo

1.6.1.2.   Frequency of integration to Europe

Map 2 highlights the situation of countries that were placed sometime in Europe sometime not. A gradation from West to East is very clear showing that when one draws the limit of Europe on a map the proximity with the core of Europe makes it highly probable for a country to be included in Europe. The more impressive example is related to Albania and the countries from the former Yugoslavia. It is very rare when they are excluded from Europe mostly because they are located between the core of Europe, Greece and two candidate countries Bulgaria and Romania. Consequently maybe the drawer does not take time to ask himself if Serbia or Bosnia belong to Europe. If the question would have been posed rather than asking for a drawing it is likely that those countries would have not been so frequently included in Europe or would have been more differentiated (Croatia). The situation of Ukraine, Turkey, Georgia and Armenia is quite different as they have often been divided in two parts, one belonging to Europe, the other not. In consequence could those countries be considered as a first sign of a limit of Europe?

Map 2 : Frequency of inclusion of a country (as a whole) in Europe
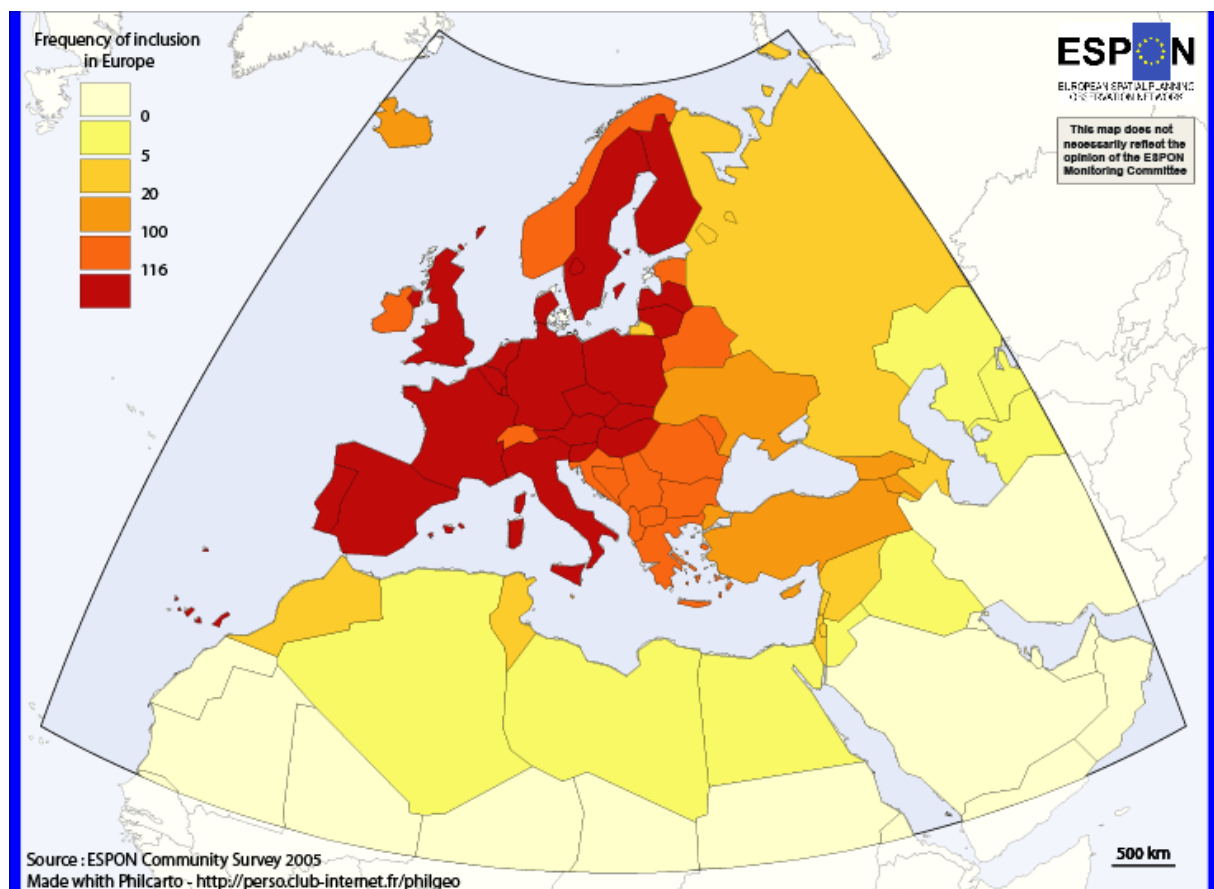
The inclusion of all Russia in Europe is a plunge that few questionnaires dare to take, maybe because the country is too large and because a big part of it is located in what people consider as Asia. Less than 17% of questionnaires placed it fully in Europe.

The Mediterranean Sea acts like a frontier between the core of Europe and other countries. There is no gradation like the one that could be observed in the East and the number of questionnaires that include them in Europe is small or very small.

1.6.1.3.   In-depth analysis of margin

This analysis aims to go further than the simple description of the frequency by defining profile of inclusion of group of countries in Europe.

The first component of the multivariate analysis (graph n°02) presents a gradation of the frequency of inclusion of countries in Europe. A group of 19 countries are very often put in Europe. The second component globally makes an opposition between questionnaires that draw a Europe toward the East (Belarus, Serbia, Albania, Ukraine and Moldova) and those making it toward the South and Middle East.

Figure 10 : MCA on European countries.

The following map (03) presents a classification that allows to stress on two great trends in the inclusion of countries in Europe. First, the frequency of inclusion in Europe. The first group is composed of countries that are often or very often included in Europe (red & orange). The second group is composed of the countries that are not often included in Europe with different intensities (green, light greens) and the last one of Central Asia Countries (blue) that is only once included in Europe.

The second trend that can be observed is a regionalisation of countries. The red-orange cluster is clearly the drawing of Europe towards the East whereas green clusters concern Southern Mediterranean Sea countries and Middle East ones. This regionalisation is also visible in the subdivision of the green category as Iraq and Jordan (medium green) are close from Syria, Israel and West-Bank & Gaza in the classification even if the frequency of inclusion in Europe is equivalent to the one of Egypt, Libya and Algeria. The case of Tunisia and Morocco are specific as their smaller size allow people to put them in Europe as a whole without going too much to the south as it is the case for Algeria (that is very often cut).

1.6.2. Explanations

1.6.2.1. *Criteria used to draw the limits Europe*

Among all the criteria presented in table 02 only the "Physical / Geographical" criteria has a significant relation with the variation of the number of countries included in Europe. (Chi Square value is 6.9 and the "α" value is 0.032). The relation is the following one: people using the geographical criteria drawn a medium Europe (37 & 38 countries) and people not using it draw a small Europe (less than 36 countries).

Table 6 : Size of Europe and Physical geography criterion

	Do not use Phys / Geo	Use Phys / Geo	Total
Large	22,95	34,55	28,45
Medium	34,43	45,45	39,66
Small	42,62	20,00	31,90
Total	100	100	100

Map 3 : Typology of European margins according to how they are perceived in the survey
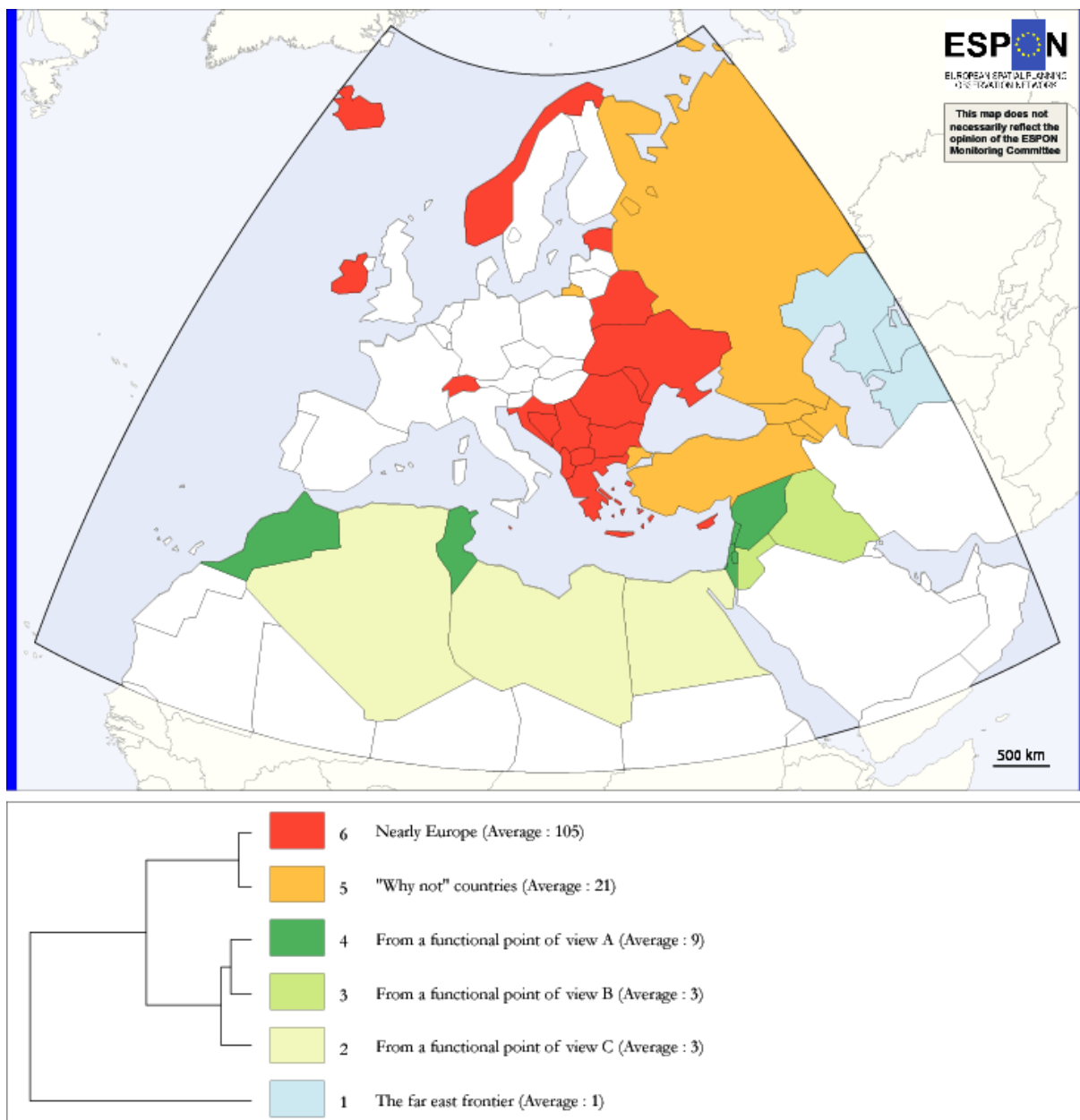
ESPON 3.4.1 - Clarisse Didelon
Origin of data : ESPON Community Survey 2005
Made whith Philcarto - http://perso.club-internet.fr/philgeo

An analysis on criteria used could explain their use in relation with the drawing of Europe.

- The "Politic" criteria is significant but on the other side of the group significant variable describing the integration of different countries in Europe suggesting that to draw a large Europe the "Politic" criteria is not used.
- The physical criteria is used to included in Europe the Eastern countries and the political one by people including Southern Mediterranean countries and middle East that sounds strange according to the fact that the previous interpretation of this criteria as the "European politic construction".

- The "feeling" criteria is used by people considering Russian federation, Egypt, Algeria, Libya, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan as being a part of Europe.
- Functional and economical criteria are used by people considering Estonia, Albania, Croatia, Iraq and Jordan as being a part of Europe.

1.6.2.2 .Could individual attributes explain the drawing of limits of Europe

The individual attributes we gathered are not only used to describe the typical ESPON seminar member, but also to try to find if there is a relation between them and the drawing of Europe i.e. the number of countries included in Europe.

Unfortunately, as it was the case previously concerning the criteria used, very few tests have significant result. Only one was very significant, but it is very difficult to interpret: the gender (significance level of 0.011). Men draw a larger Europe than women. The average number of countries included in Europe is 38.7 for men and 36.4 for women. This result seems actually very difficult to explain.

1.6.2.3. Turkey and Ukraine

Specific tests have been conducted for two countries that are in an intermediate position, both in the survey and in the geopolitical point of view: Turkey and Ukraine.
Turkey is now an official candidate country to be part of the European Union. Ukraine is in a sensitive position between its historical links with Russia Federation and the proximity of the European Union. More, both countries have sometimes been divided in two or more pieces in the survey (table 07).

Table 7 : Ukraine and Turkey in Europe

	In Europe	Outside Europe	Cut
Ukraine	92	15	9
Turkey	25	41	50

Source: Survey ESPON 3.4.1. Europe in the World

For both countries two different tests have been made: one using the three modalities (In & Out and Cut) and one other using two modalities (In & Out). For the second one, only 66 questionnaires were taken into account for Turkey and 107 for Ukraine.

Turkey in Europe

Absolutely none of the criteria used has a significant relation with the fact to included Turkey in Europe or not. However significant relations can be found when studying the personal attributes. Once again the gender is significant to explain the inclusion of Turkey (in both In & Out and Cut and In & Out tests). Women significantly put Turkey out of Europe and men in Europe. It is coherent with the test of the size of European Union but still very difficult to explain.

The two other variables that have significant relations are the number of countries visited in the World and in Europe.

Number of countries visited in the World has significant relation with the inclusion of Turkey in the In & Out and Cut test. But the test is not very significant and quite difficult to explain. People that have visited few countries in the World include Turkey in Europe… or exclude it. And people who travelled a lot in the World cut it in two pieces. Does that mean that people travelling a lot are more conscious of the internal differentiations of Turkey or that they are more likely to have a balanced point of view and not a clear-cut one?

The question can be raise also for people who visit Turkey: Are they more likely or not to include it in Europe? The relation is significant for both tests and show that people who have not visited Turkey are over represented among the people that exclude it from Europe and vice-versa. Would that mean that a better knowledge of Turkey lead to include it in Europe? But maybe that people that went to Turkey was previously more well-disposed toward Turkey.

Ukraine in Europe

Concerning Ukraine, again the same gender variable can significantly explain its belonging to Europe or not and again: women are more likely tempted to exclude it from Europe than men.

The new discovery for Ukraine is that some criteria have a significant relation with its inclusion in Europe and that for both tests. The first criterion to be very significant is the "politic" one. People who declare to use this criterion exclude Ukraine from Europe that is quite logical because Ukraine does not politically belong to European Union and remains clearly in the geopolitical influence of Russia from economic point of view (cf. recent gas crisis).

The other criterion to be significant is the "geographical" one. People who use the geographical criteria are more likely to include Ukraine in Europe. That seems quite logical too because, the physical criteria that is traditionally used to define the East frontier of Europe is the Ural Mountain one despite the lack of evidence of real physical frontier (c.f. dictionary of concepts).

1.4.2.4.   A travel explanation?

A better knowledge about a specific country could lead people to more easily consider it as belonging to Europe or the contrary. So the following question is: is their a relation between the number of people that visit a country and the number of people considering this country belongs to Europe?

This map has to be compared with map 2 showing the frequency of inclusion of a country to Europe. There is no a strong tendency showing that more a country is visited more it is included in Europe. For example countries from former Yugoslavia are not very much visited but they are included in Europe in more than 85% of questionnaires. It is the same for countries like Belarus or Moldova. The trends of tourism flows can explain the cases of Egypt and Jordan that are more visited than the number of questionnaires that put them in Europe.

Map 4 : Number of people who give back a questionnaire who have visited the country
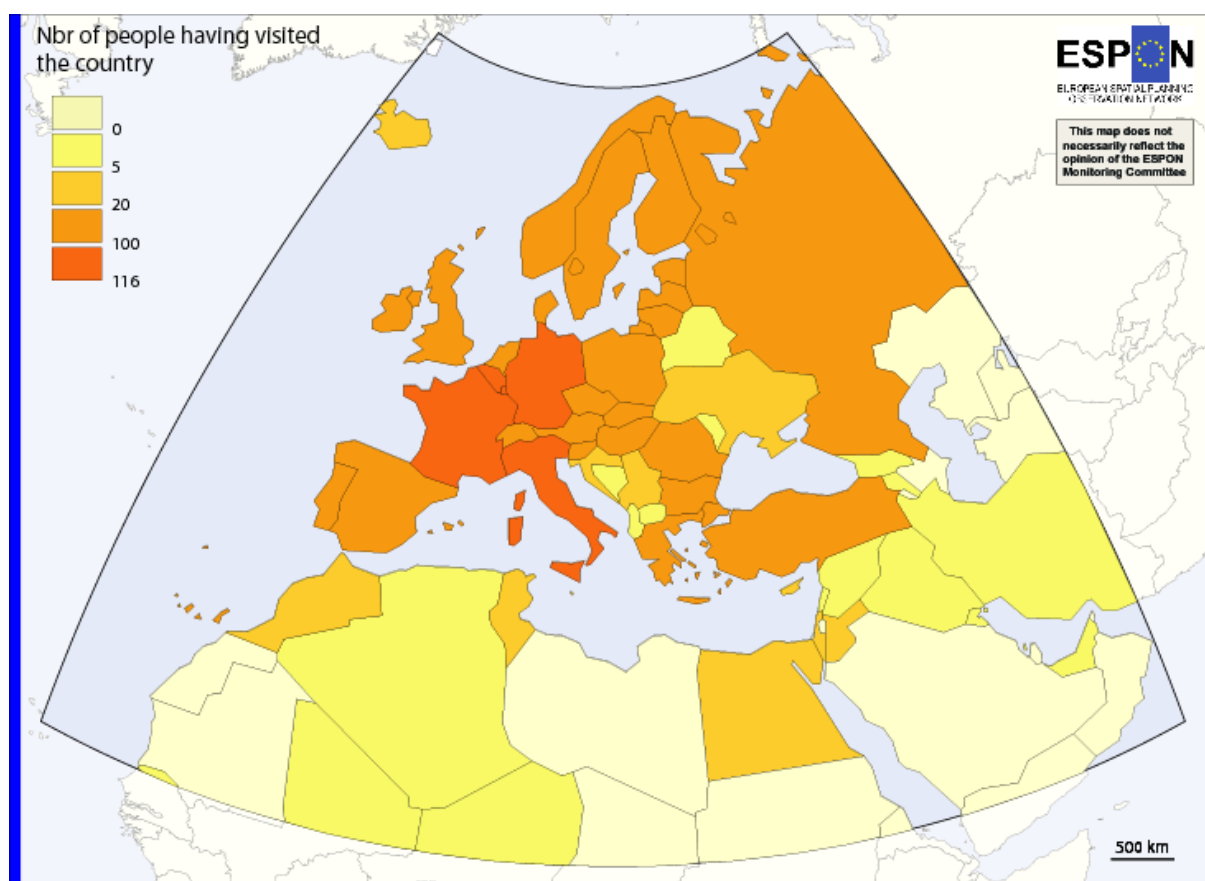
ESPON 3.4.1 - Clarisse Didelon
Origin of data : ESPON Community Survey 2005
Made whith Philcarto - http://perso.club-internet.fr/philgeo

The existence of a relation can be easily checked with a simple correlation analysis. For this analysis only the intermediate countries (i.e. countries that are not always or never placed in Europe) are taken into account. The correlation

index in not high and the relation between the two variables could explain only 20% of the information. That could be a good beginning in the try to explain the fact that a country is included in Europe or not, but the pattern of the correlation plots shows that in fact there is no relation at all. In consequence, the frequency of visit of a country can **not** be consider as a way to explain the fact that people consider that country belonging or not to Europe.

Figure 11 : A relation between the visits of a country and the appreciation of its belonging to Europe?
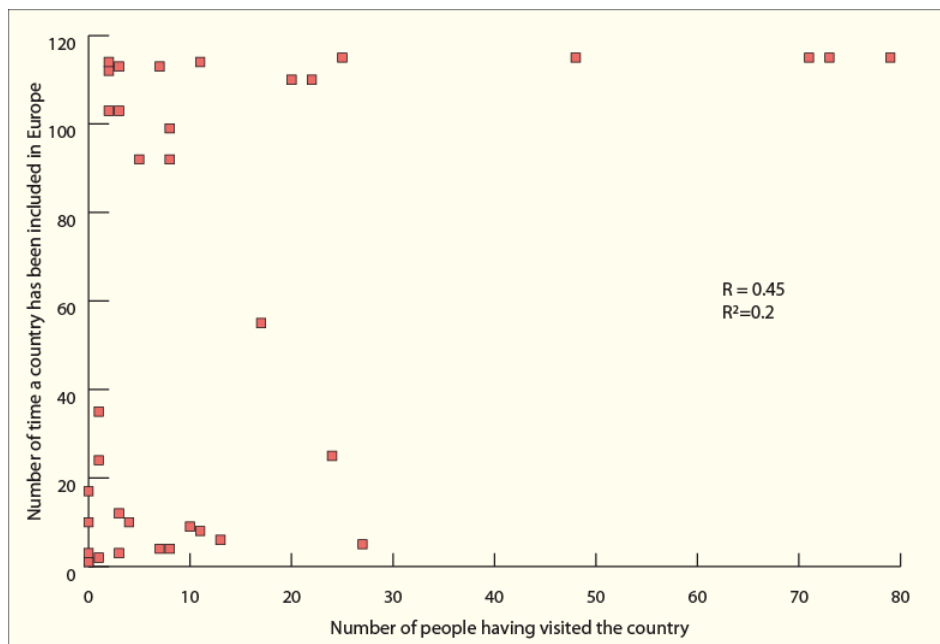
1.7   ESPON seminar view of the World

Our main objective when doing this survey at the World level was to define if the individual representation of the World regions of ESPON members could allow to identify strong groups of countries always put together in the same region. That would mean those countries are perceived as linked either by flows, similarity or accessibility. But then for which reason are they so perceived and could those countries be seen as a core group of countries that could be used in regionalisation process? One other question was to identify "blurred areas". By blurred area we mean areas that are put sometime with one group of countries sometime with another group. We should have then to define those areas. Are they transitions areas between two relatively homogeneous or integrated groups of country?

1.7.1. The significant steps in the division of the World.

We asked the ESPON members to draw on a round map the limits of 2 to 15 World regions according to them. The following maps were obtained thanks to a hierarchical ascendant classification[1]. This part is based on the comment of two more significant steps (cf. figure 08) as it was presented in the key question on the Mental Maps plus the last limit of fifteen zone because it was the maximum number of zones that it was allowed to draw.

Figure 12 : hierarchical tree of the classification
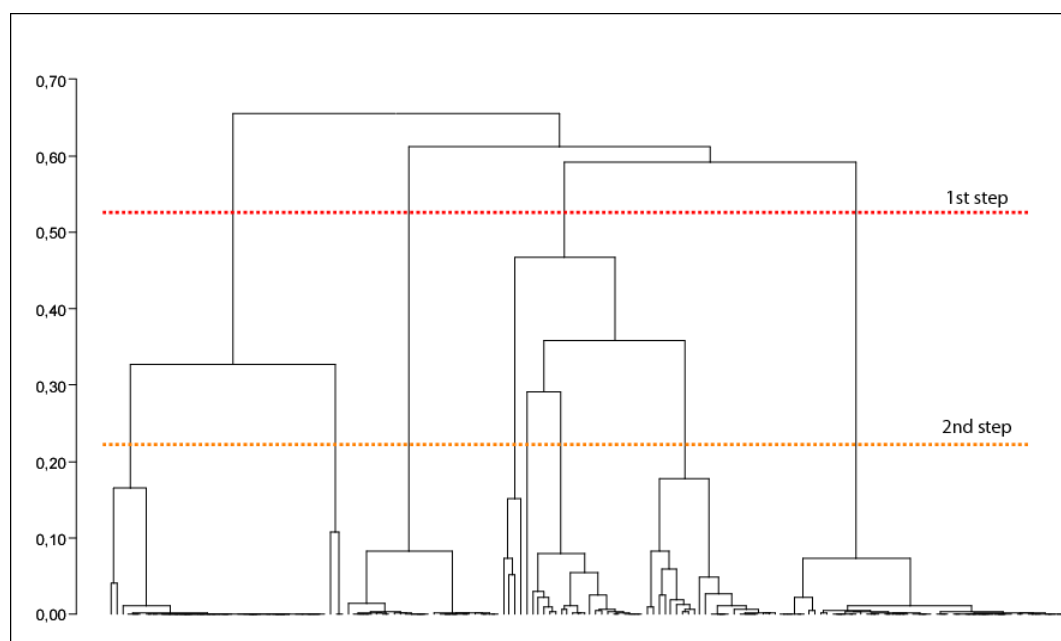
1.7.2. World in four regions

The first space to be clearly identified by the ESPON members is a World region formed by Europe plus the English speaking North America. Those two spaces are considered here as only one maybe on cultural criteria: this region look like the Huntington's Western civilization except the fact that Australia is not included and Europe is larger than Huntington's one because it includes Eastern Europe, Greece and Turkey that are not included by him. But it is also likely that this zone have been drawn by using wealth and development level criteria as they were often put in the same "north" or "developed" region in some questionnaires. More, this region is isolated and in the first step all the reminding countries belong to the same region "Rest of the World". This regionalisation reminds the strong tendency to Euro-centrist point of view of the World that is in the Key Question on mental maps of global actors.

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[1] The methodology is detailed in the Key Study on the Division of the World in this report.

The second entity to be also clearly revealed is a large South America that includes Mexico and the Caribbean Islands. This region is associated to the continents point of view but it is mainly a cultural one with the extension of the region to Caribbean and Mexico that do not belong to the South American Plate. Mexico and some of the Caribbean belongs to the North American plate and other Caribbean Islands and Central America form a specific plate (See Figure 31 in the ESPON 3.4.1. First Interim Report).

Map 5 : The World in four regions
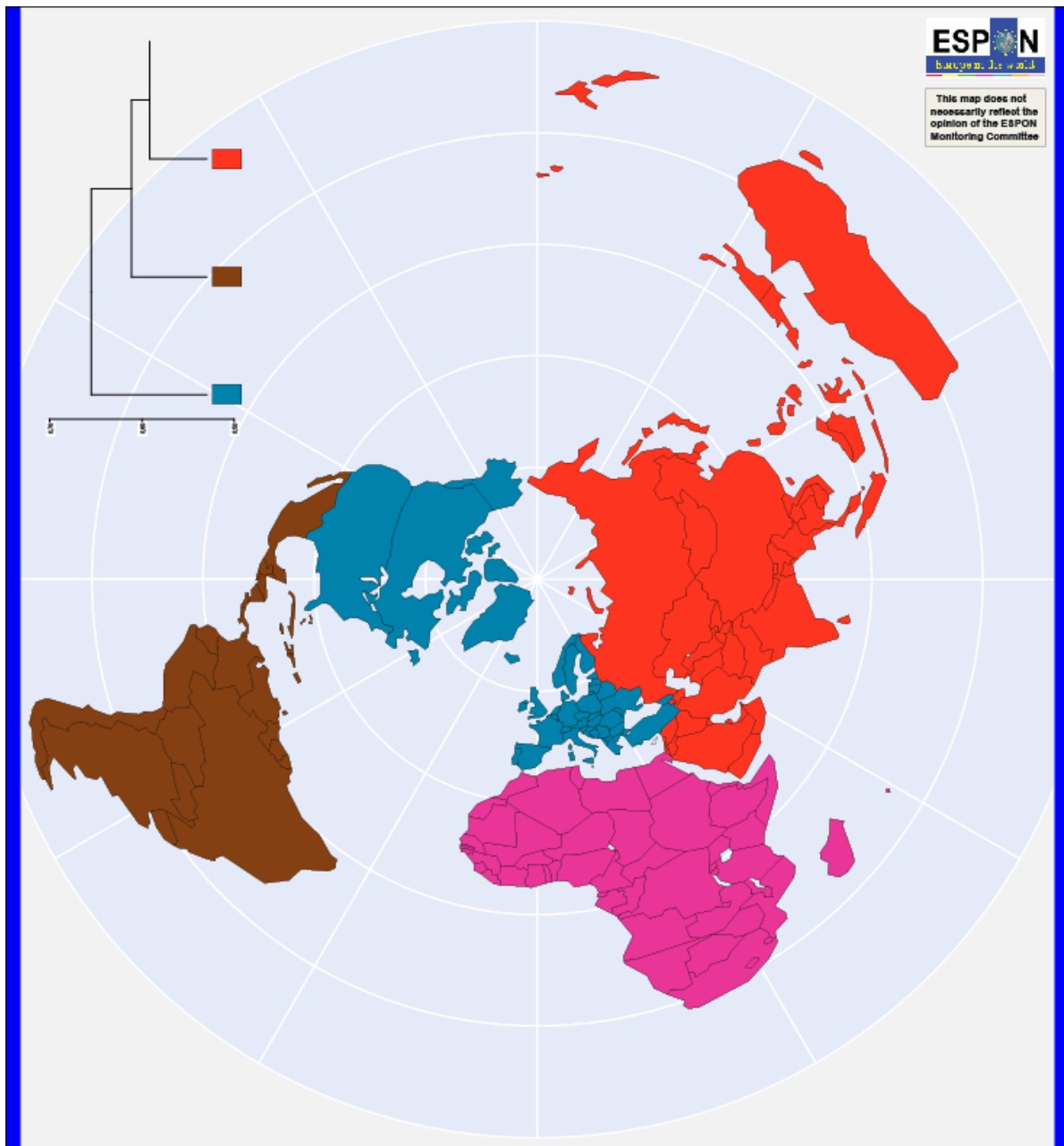
ESPON 3.4.1 - Clarisse Didelon
Origin of data: ESPON community survey
Made with Philcarto : http://perso.club-internet.fr/philgeo

Africa is also perceived with an evident continental existence and it is defined in the third step. This regionalisation follows very precisely the tectonic plate shape as Madagascar and Mauritius are nearly always included in this Africa region. At this stage a first significant step is reached in the partition The remaining countries form a very large contiguous region that can be considered as Asia, as it is mainly composed by Asiatic countries plus Russia Federation and Oceania. One should just notice that Turkey and Georgia are rather considered as European countries. Those four parts of the World can be considered as "strong realities". That means those spaces are the basic entities that are identified firstly by the majority of the ESPON Community and that will be further divided.

1.7.3.   A World in eight regions

Turkey appears then, with Georgia, as a small transition zone between Europe and Middle East and the rest of Asia. Turkey is then placed in the peripheral of Europe but more to serve as a "buffer zone" vis-à-vis other Middle East countries of the region. That position of Turkey underlines that Turkey has been more often placed in Europe in the questionnaires than in Asia or another region. The next country to be isolated is the **Papua New Guinea**. Its level of development and the geographical share of an Island with Indonesia make it closer from it and Philippine. But it seems that Papua New Guinea is cultural more similar to Oceania countries and the former dependency toward Australia plays a great role when one put it in the same region as Australia. However the hesitation is strong and that is what it is underlined by this quite isolated position on the World map produced by the ESPON community. It is quite the same situation for **Greenland** that is divided between its proximity to North America, and mainly Canada, and its institutional belonging to the Denmark sovereignty. The two very small Caucasian countries of **Armenia and Azerbaijan** are then split between the Russian, Turkish and Persian influence. Finally the **Central America and Caribbean** split from the rest of South America, maybe because of specific cultural features of more likely to the geographical characteristics. The countries of the Central America peninsula are very small ones and the other are islands that distinguished clearly them from the large and continental countries present on the Southern America Peninsula like Brazil, Argentina and Peru…

The last step has no statistical meaning. We decided to stop to study the partition here only because it was asked to the ESPON seminar participant to divide the World in fifteen regions. The previous significant partition would have been in 11 regions that means before the identification of Greenland like a region. However the last step is an interesting one because it may mark that we reach a new stage where once more medium size regions are identified. The remaining Asia region is then divided in two large regions, one that comprise

China, Japan, both Korea and Mongolia and the other one that comprise all the South Asia Countries (except Pakistan), and the South-eastern Asia Countries.

Map 6 : The World in eight regions
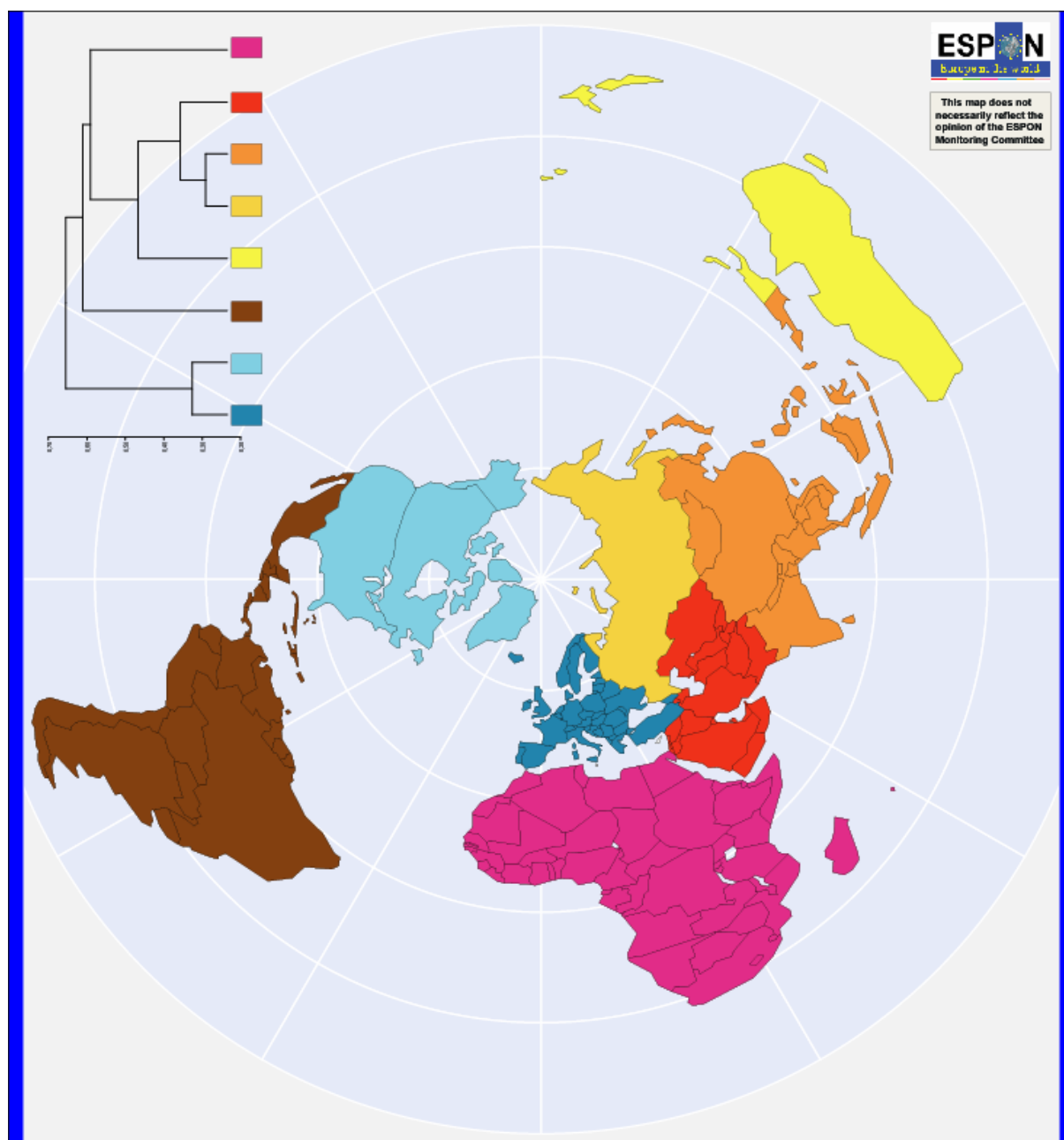
Map 7 : the World in fifteen regions

ESPON 3.4.1 - Clarisse Didelon
Origin of data : ESPON Community Survey 2005
Made whith Philcarto - http://perso.club-internet.fr/philgeo
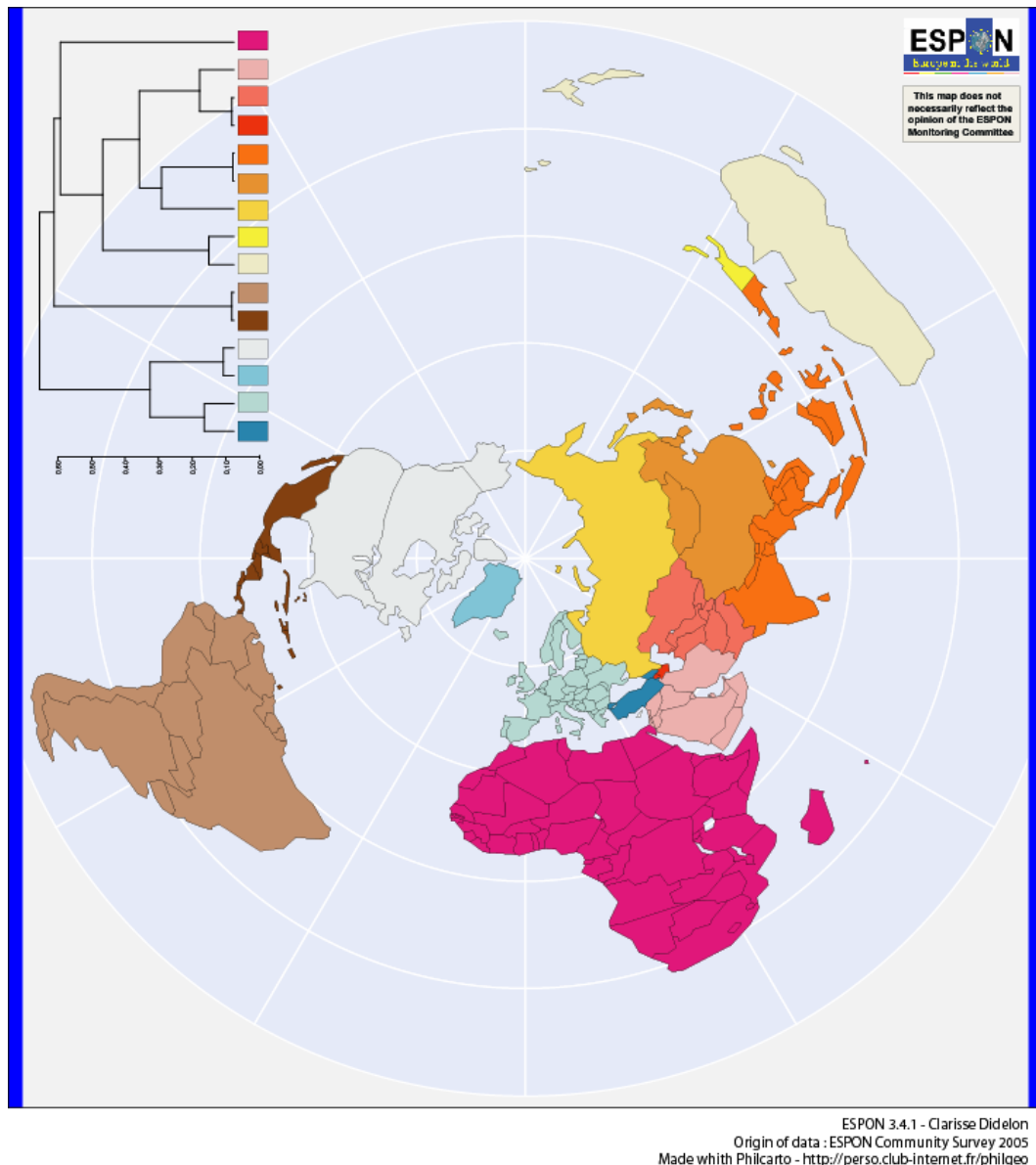
Now that we have our fifteen regions some remarks can be done on the divisions that one could except and that did not appear in the study.

One can note than despite the disparities of development Japan is, in those stages, not separated from China neither North African countries from sub Saharan countries; neither North African countries from the rest of Africa. In both cases the mental map regionalisation is different of what has been proposed in WUTS (Cf. Vol 1) by using expert criteria and statistical analysis of flows and similarities. For Japan, maybe its particularity in term of development vis-à-vis the rest of the region would suggest to put it alone in a region, but its relative proximity with China in cultural term, and from a European point of view, lead to put it in the same region than China. Concerning North Africa, one can note than in fact none region has been identified within Africa. That underlines the fact that Africa is badly known in Europe and that the continental perception is dominant

to define African countries. It seems that few among us know Africa sufficiently to draw African sub regions even if the differences between African countries and populations are very numerous (see analysis on discontinuities).

To conclude one should notice that very large areas (like Africa our South America) coexist with very small spaces formed by only one country (Greenland, Papua New Guinea), a couple of countries (Turkey and Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia) and groups of countries (Europe, Central America and Central Asia). That underlines the existence of well defined regions among the ESPON community and the existence of transition areas for which the knowledge is more hesitant or that are the place of confrontation between two influences or more.

1.8   Limits of the case study

The analysis of the questionnaires allows to draw the limits of the regions, according to the number of questionnaires that draw that limit between contiguous countries. Moreover it is possible to draw the links according to the number of time two contiguous countries have been put in the same region. The following map 08 therefore shows the main limits (in blue) and the main links (orange) between two (terrestrial and extended) contiguous countries.

1.8.1.   The frontier of Europe

One can observe that the strongest division of the World for the ESPON seminar participants is the one drawn through the Mediterranean Sea between Europe and North African countries. Would that means they feel that European countries are very much different from the North African ones? Could that mean that for the European researchers and policy makers that attend the seminar, the Mediterranean Sea should be considered as the more evident frontier of the World, and consequently the frontier of Europe? The terrestrial western frontier of Russia Federation is also a strong one. It could reveal, from the ESPON members point of view the Eastern frontier of Europe, meaning that for them Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine should be included in Europe. The limit is less strong between Turkey and Ukraine, Greece and the Balkan countries. It is even less strong than the frontier between Turkey and Iraq and Syria. The fact that Turkey is circled by two medium strong limits shows that there are great hesitation in the ESPON community to decide whether Turkey belong to Europe or not.
The strength of the limit around Europe and of the links between European countries clearly shows that this map has been drawn by European people. How strong the links between European countries are, comparing with the links with other countries in the World! Even if on the previous synthetic maps it appears that African is not split during the first 15 steps of dividing the World it is not as

coherent, according to the ESPON community, than Europe is. Europe, from France to Ukraine, and Norway to Malta is the better defined space in the World.

Map 8 : limits and links

Dissimilarity

0.66

0.09

0.02

Associations
(% of questionnaires)

100%

99 %

96 %

90%

ESPON 3.4.1 - Clarisse Didelon
Origin of data : ESPON Community Survey 2005
Made whith Philcarto - http://perso.club-internet.fr/philgeo

1.8.2.   Continentalisation and development

The second strongest division of the World is the one between Russia Federation and North America (Alaska). It also crosses a maritime strait and could be a remaining of the Cold War. However those two countries belong to two different continental bodies and in consequence this limits could be just considered as a continental limit. In fact, the mains limits proposed by the ESPON seminar participants are continental ones (even the one between Europe and Africa). That is the case for the limit between the Arabic peninsula and Africa and the South Eastern Asia / Oceania one. In that case the difference of development level that exists between Indonesia and Australia could also explain that limit. The limit between North America and Caribbean and Mexico is less due to continentalisation that the fact that despite the trade agreements, Mexico is not perceived as belonging to North America. The number of thin limits in the Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan neighbourhood show of it is difficult, from our European point of view to define a coherent space in this region.

1.8.3.   Correlations of discontinuities

A correlation test has been made in order to understand the meaning of the discontinuities. Is there a relation between the values of the discontinuities and other indicators like economic or social ones?
The following table 08 shows that the most significant relation is between the value of the limit and the absolute value of GDP in 1986-90.
Then comes nearly all indicators related to the GDP either in absolute or relative terms. The Human Development Index in 2002 is also correlated with the value of discontinuities from the survey, but more than each of its components. Two things can been learned from this short analysis: first, it seems that the inertia of knowledge is such that we evaluate the countries on outdated data. So the limits drawn by the ESPON seminar participant are based on old data or knowledge. Second, we have more a global impression about the level of development of a country, than the knowledge of the different indexes that are used to evaluate this development. That could underline an ability to perceive a average situation of a country despite the fact that the details are not known.

One of the first factors of vulnerability is obviously the **size of a country** (Russia - China). When a country has a large size is more susceptible to be cut in different part as people have knowledge about the internal spatial differentiations. Thus large countries can belong to different cultural areas or at least their different parts can be under different cultural influences. The development disparities between spaces can also lead to cut a country, but in the case of this survey that never happens: surprisingly nobody makes a distinction between the eastern coast of China and the rest of the country.

Table 8 : Correlation Indexes

	VALDIS
Relative differences GDP in 56-60	0,17
Relative differences GDP in 66-70	0,22
Relative differences GDP in 76-80	0,25
Relative differences GDP in 86-90	0,30
Relative differences GDP in 96-2000	0,30
Absolute differences GDP in 56-60	0,05
Absolute differences GDP in 66-70	0,13
Absolute differences GDP in 76-80	0,25
Absolute differences GDP in 86-90	**0,41**
Absolute differences GDP in 96-2000	0,37
Human development Index in 2002	0,22
Life expectancy Index in 2002	0,17
Education Index in 2002	0,15
GDP Index in 2002	0,20

Map 9 : countries divided in two parts
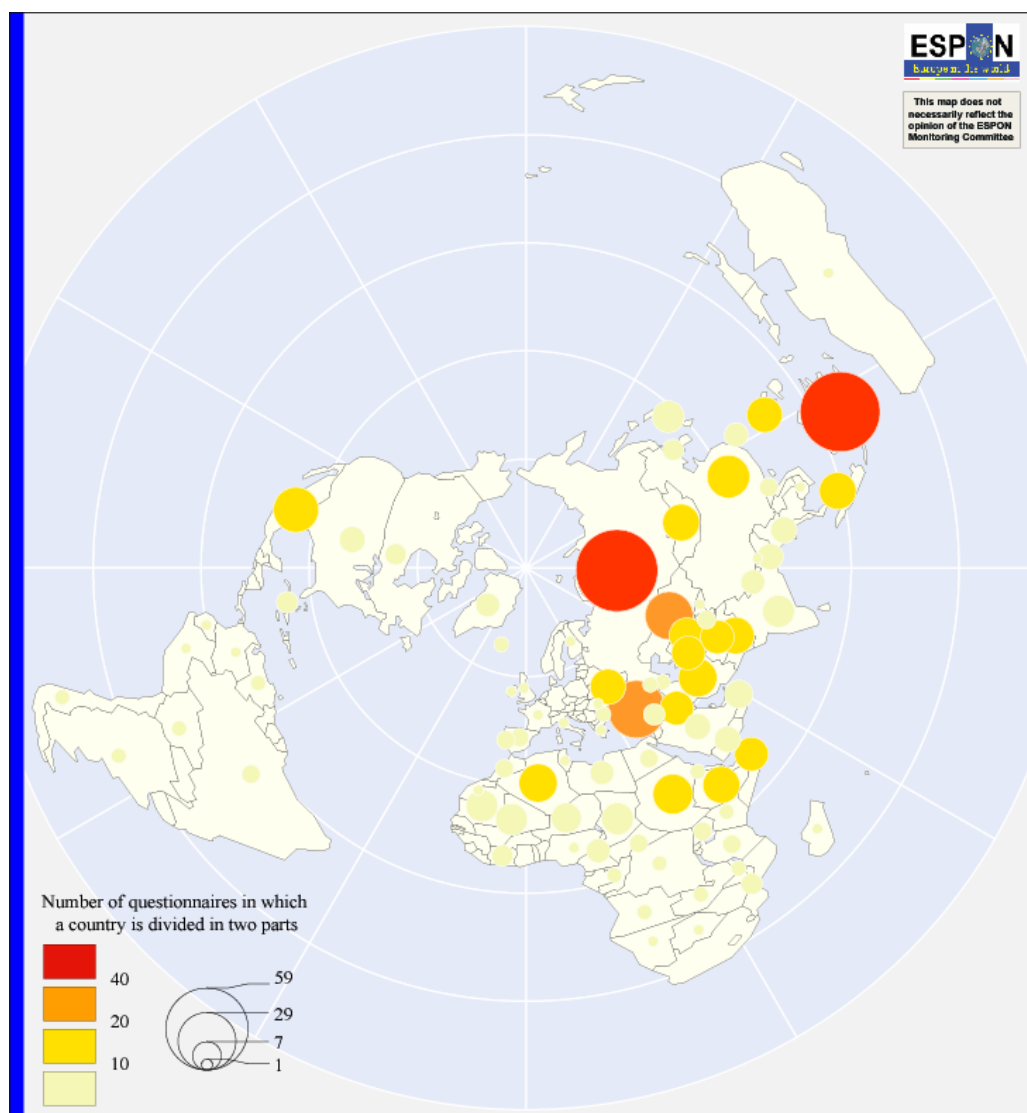
The second factor of vulnerability could be attributed to **the shape** of the country. That is the case for Indonesia and Malaysia, Philippines. When a country is formed by more than one entity it is then likely to be more often cut in different parts, and even more when this country is an archipelago. Indonesia, that is the larger archipelago of the World (17 000 islands) is the second more often divided country in the questionnaires. Malaysia is also often divided even if its superficies is not so important but because it is formed by one peninsula and the northern part of the Borneo Island that are far one from each other.

Then a third factor could be the **geographical position** between two distinct zones that are different from a cultural or economical point of view. That is more precisely the case for Turkey, Ukraine, Mongolia and Mexico. People drawing the limits of the World regions hesitate to attribute them to one space or another one and find a solution in cutting them. One can note that, in addition to the countries named above, the main vulnerable countries in this situation are the countries of Central Asia from Kazakhstan to Pakistan and Iraq.

1.9   Conclusion

There are more analyses to do in order to exploit all the information get thanks to this questionnaire. For example, it would be interesting in the next step of the work to compare the size and the composition of Europe in the European map and in the World map of the questionnaires.

Analysis of the explanations of World regions by the individual attributes of respondents should also be further developed.

However this case study is wealthy in term of knowledge we get about the European researchers and policy makers vision of the World and vision of Europe. The analyses made here have been very helpful to the interpretation of the ones made in the Key Question 1 (Volume 1) on mental maps, because we get here information about the criteria that where used and that where not available on global actors websites.

In the final report, the results of this case study will be helpful to, because, as we know what the common representations of Europe and of the World in the ESPON community are, it will be easier to introduce our proposals on World regions. In a psychoanalytic sense, we can consider that further progress in the perception of reality can not be achieved as long that unconscious facts are not put to awareness of actors.

ESPON 3.4.1. « EUROPE IN THE WORLD »

SURVEY
REPRESENTATION OF THE WORLD OF THE ESPON COMMYNITY

_____

I.   INDIVIDUAL ATTRIBUTES

Sex: ....
Birth date: ....
Country of Birth: ....

Actual Nationality (ies): ....
Former Nationality (ies) if any: ....
Actual country of residence: ....
Former countries of residence (more than six months) if any: ....
....

What is your higher degree level ? ....

Activity :   - Researcher or teacher
                - Administrator or policymaker
                - Other : ....

Could you precise on which frequency you go abroad for your job or your vacations?

Less then once a year	Once a year	More than once a year	Once a month	More than once a month

Indicate in which following countries you've been and add those that are not listed.

Austria	Greece	Poland		
Belgium	Hungary	Portugal		
Bulgaria	Ireland	Romania		
Cyprus	Italia	Slovakia		
Czech Rep.	Latvia	Slovenia		
Denmark	Lithuania	Spain		
Estonia	Luxembourg	Sweden		
Finland	Malta	Switzerland		
France	Netherlands	United Kingdom		
Germany	Norway			

II.   WHAT IS YOUR DELIMITATION OF EUROPE

A) Draw on the following map a line showing your delimitation of Europe.

B) Which criteria did you used for this delimitation?

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DIVIDE THE WORLD IN 2 TO 15 REGIONS

C) Draw on the following map lines showing your World divisions in 2 to 15 spaces. One place should belong to only one region but a country can be divided between two or more regions. If a country must be divided be sure you know why and explain it below.

D) Name your areas (please remind the number and report it on the map)

Name

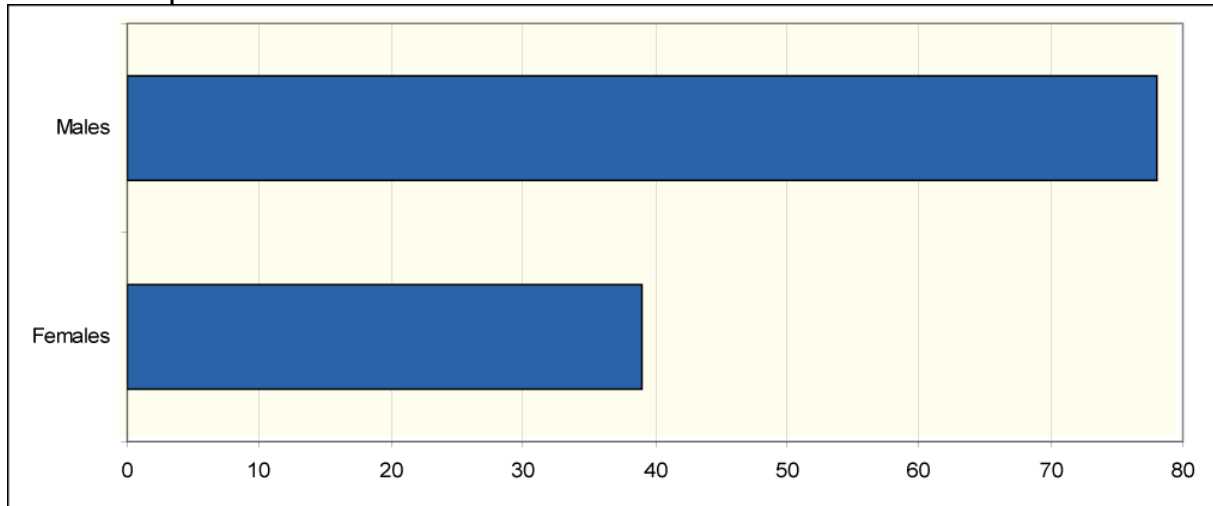E) Which criteria did you used for this delimitation?
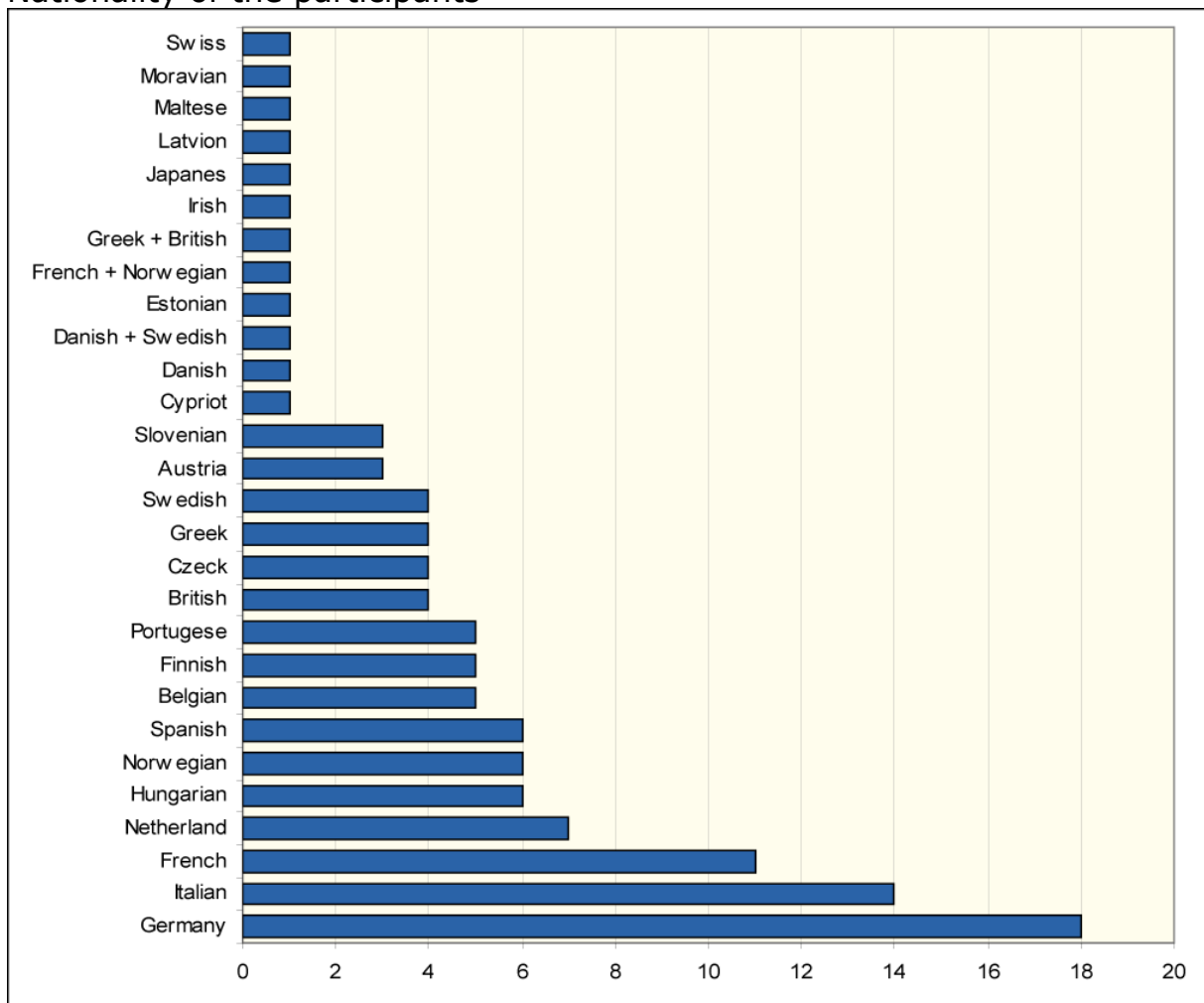
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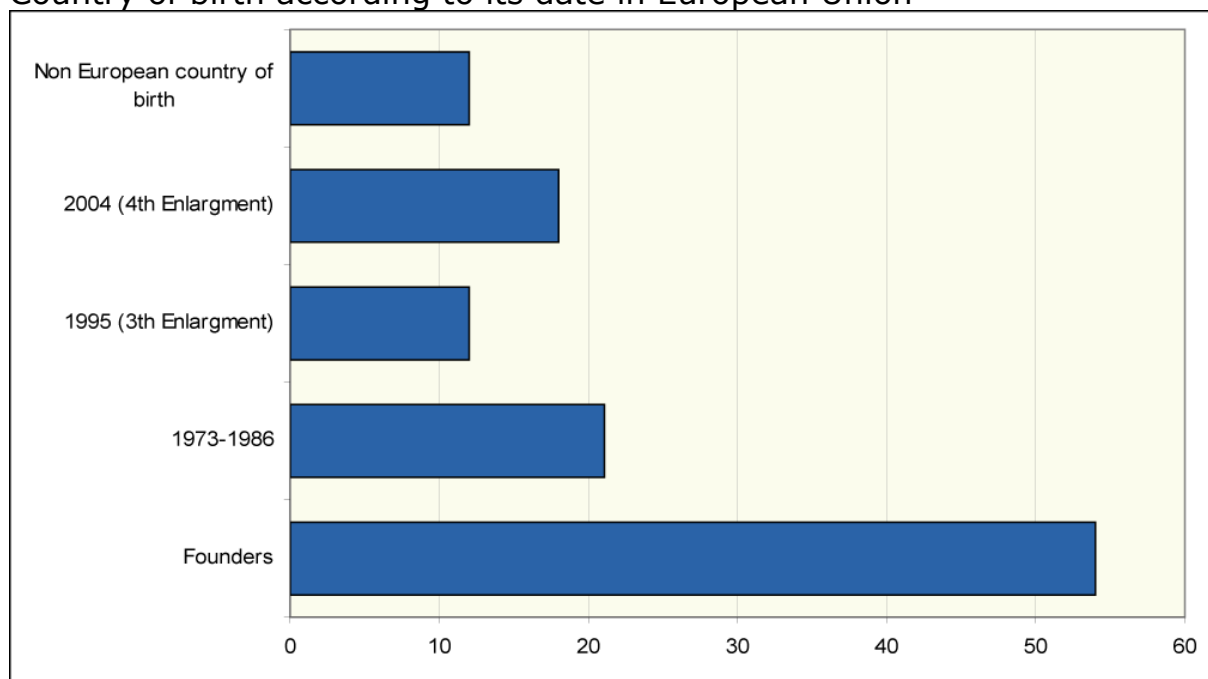
Gender repartition
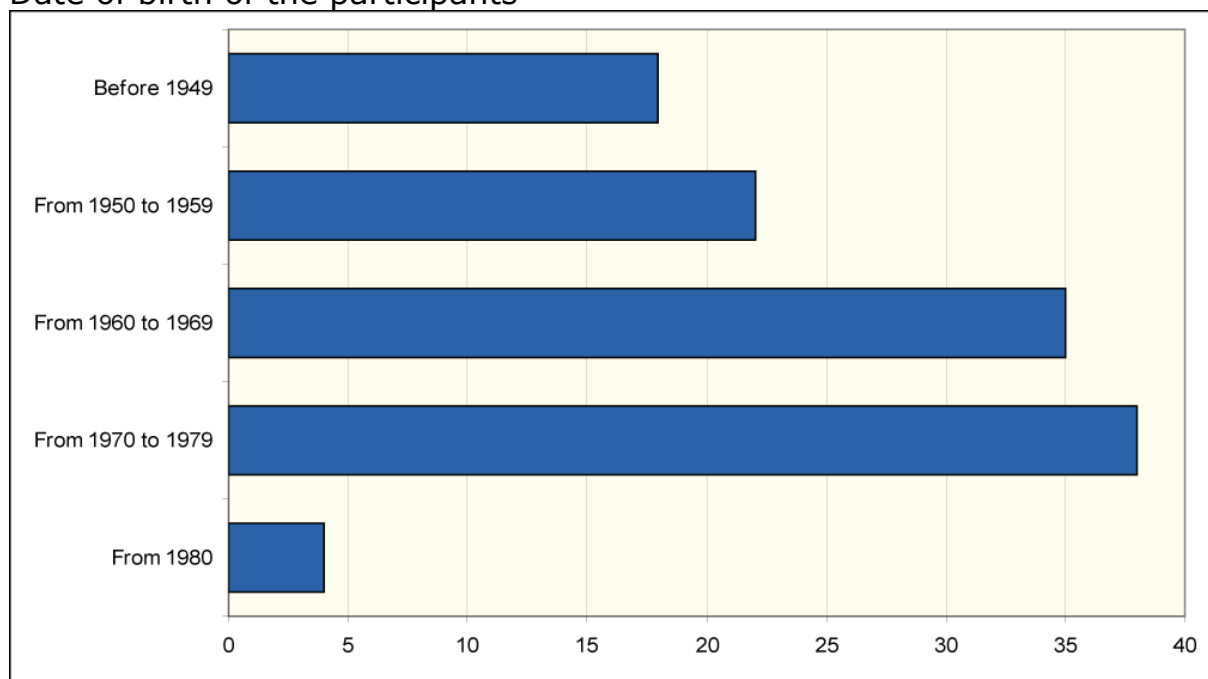

Nationality of the participants

Country of birth according to its date in European Union

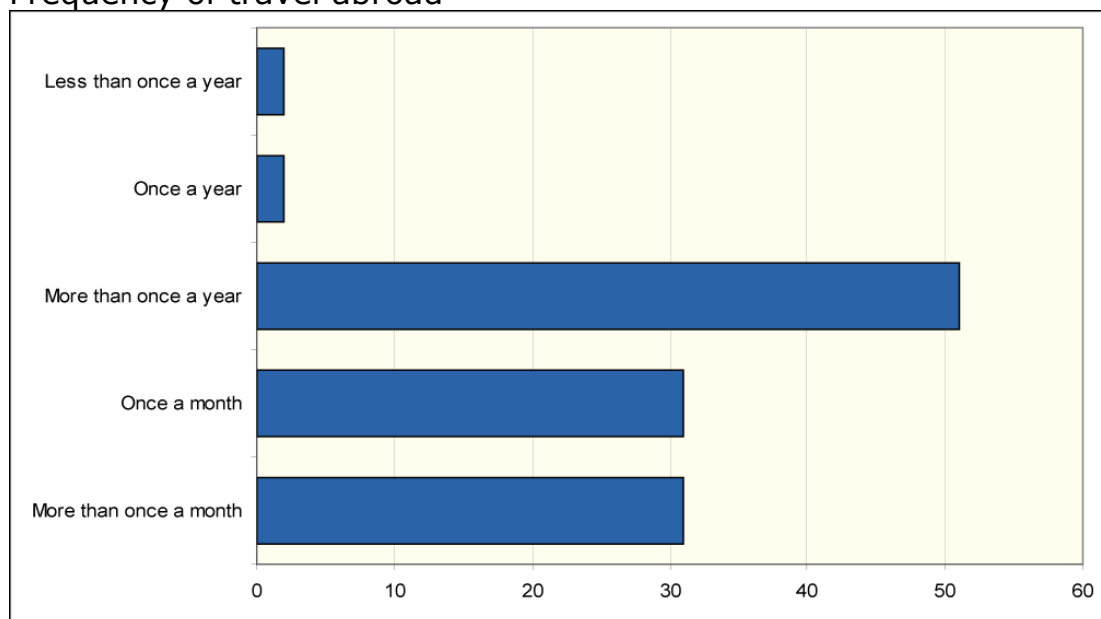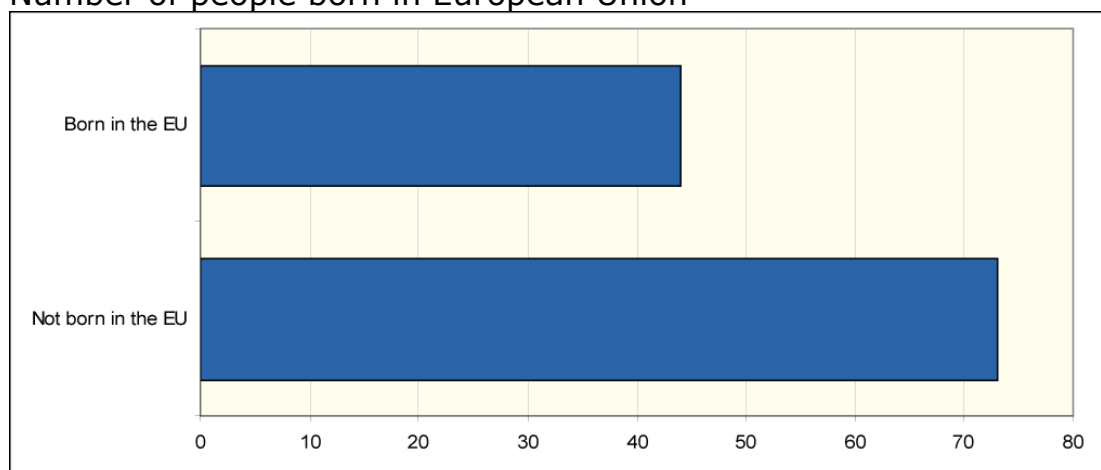| Category	Value
Non European country of birth	~12
2004 (4th Enlargment)	~18
1995 (3th Enlargment)	~11
1973-1986	~21
Founders	~54

Date of birth of the participants

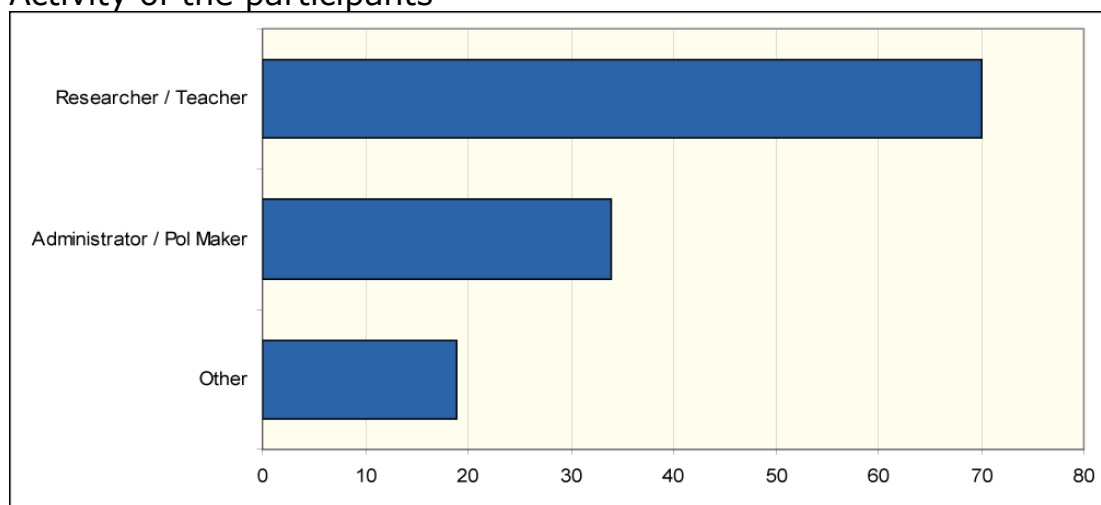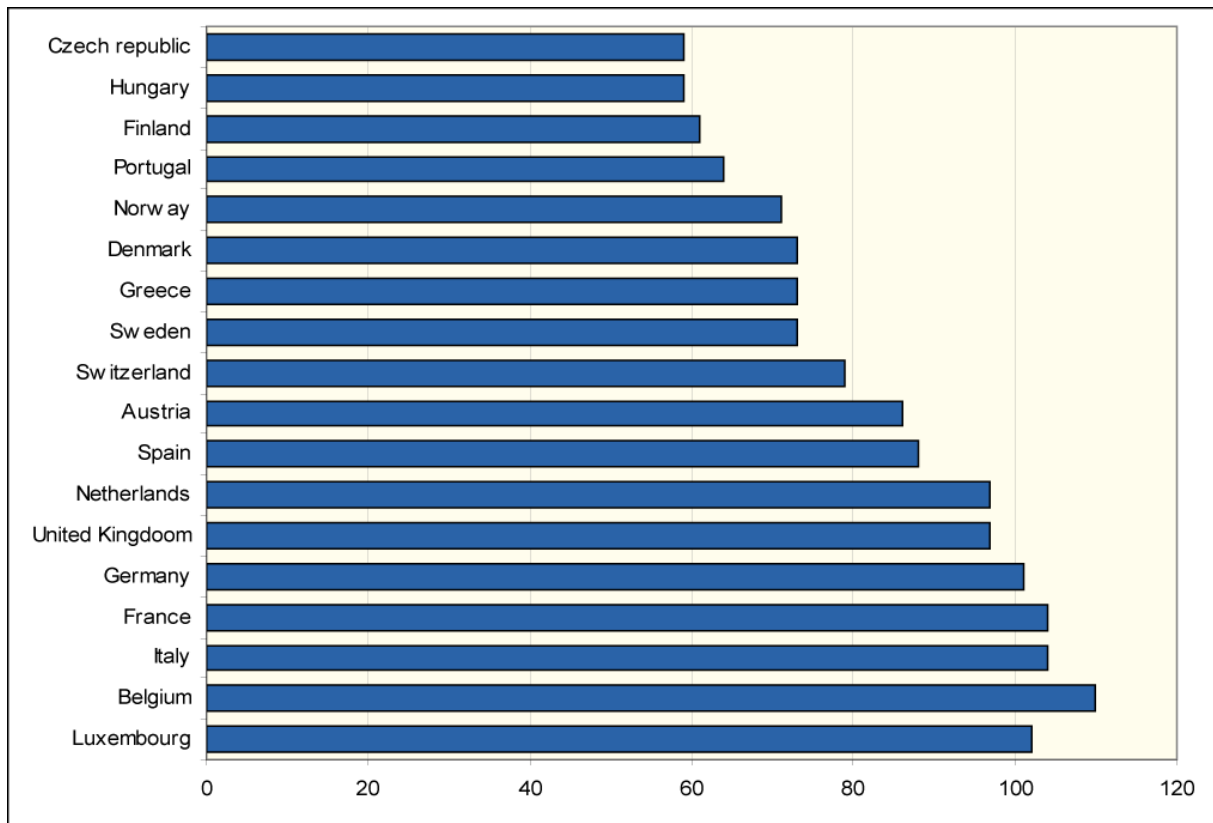| Category	Value
Before 1949	~18
From 1950 to 1959	~22
From 1960 to 1969	~35
From 1970 to 1979	~38
From 1980	~4

Frequency of travel abroad

Number of people born in European Union

Activity of the participants

Number of participants having visited… in Europe

Number of participants having visited… in the World