

POPULATION AS A CONSTITUTIVE ELEMENT OF TERRITORIAL IDENTITY: THE CASE OF THE OESTE REGION

Maria de Nazaré Oliveira Roca

mn.roca@fcsh.unl.pt

Nuno Leitão

nuno.leitao@ulusofona.pt

STRUCTURE

- **THEORETICAL-CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**
- **METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS**
- **ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS**
- **CONCLUSIONS**

THEORETICAL-CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

THE IDENTERRA MODEL

- **Territorial identity – set of spatial fixes and flows**
- **Territorial identity as a development resource**

SPATIAL FIXES



Natural heritage



Population



Human-made economic heritage



Human-made cultural heritage

LANDSCAPE



Sets of spatial fixes constitute natural (primary or modified, preserved or degraded, etc.) and cultural (agricultural, industrial, rural, urban, mixed, etc.) landscapes

SPATIAL FLOWS

— Nature

↘ Society

| Economy

↗ Culture

LIFESTYLES



Sets of spatial flows determine specific lifestyles, understood here as patterns of use and management of spatial fixes, defined as activities, relations and meanings within horizontal (territorial) and vertical (functional) networks and systems, which determine Nature, Society, Economy and Culture.

LANDSCAPE



LIFESTYLES



TERRITORIAL IDENTITY



THEORETICAL-CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

- Population should be considered not only as agent of landscape creation, change and conservation but also as one of its **constitutive elements**.
- Thus, changes in **population growth and structure** causes inevitable landscape changes and, thus, changes in territorial identity.

THEORETICAL-CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

- In such context, the **study of population** should include the study of its distribution, structure and geographical mobility.

THEORETICAL-CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

OBJECTIVES

- To produce a spatial typology according to the characteristics and dynamics of the **permanent population**, as a constitutive element of territorial identity;
- To contribute to a better understanding of recent **changes** in territorial identity and, thus, of local and regional development.

METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS

VARIABLES FOR THE STUDY OF PERMANENT POPULATION AS AN ELEMENT OF TERRITORIAL IDENTITY

- Sex
- Age
- Growth
- Marital status
- Place of birth
- Religion
- Educational attainment
- Means of living
- Economic activity
- Place of work/study related to the place of residence
- Place of origin related to the present place of residence (migration)

35 indicators were produced

METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS

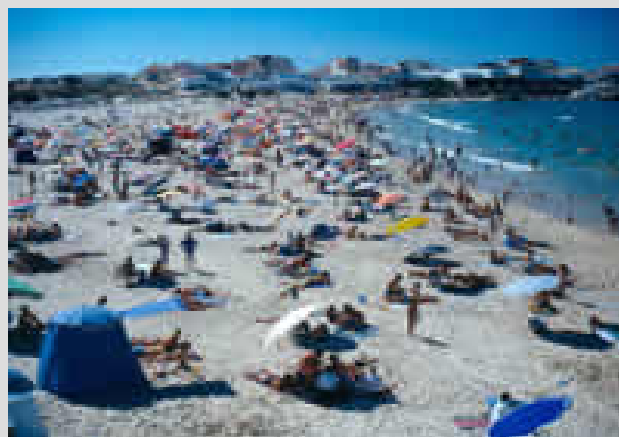
Region of study

The Oeste Region –
characterized by a
considerable **diversity** of
landscapes and lifestyles

Statistical sources:

- 1991 and 2001 Population Censuses
- 1999 Agricultural Census.





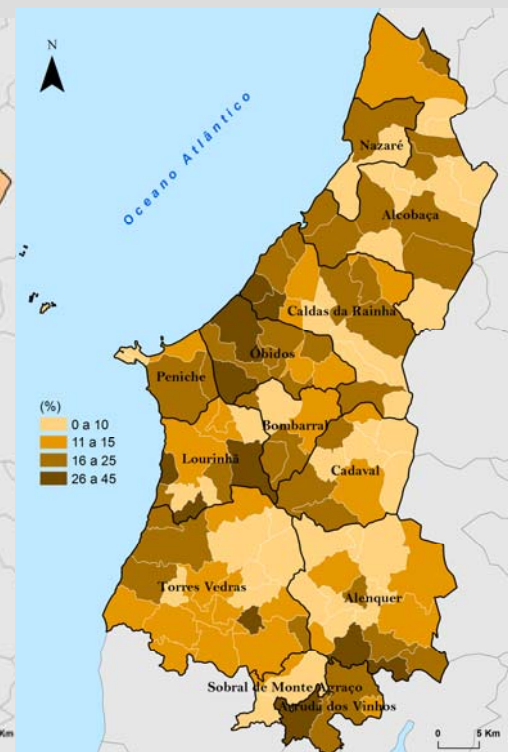
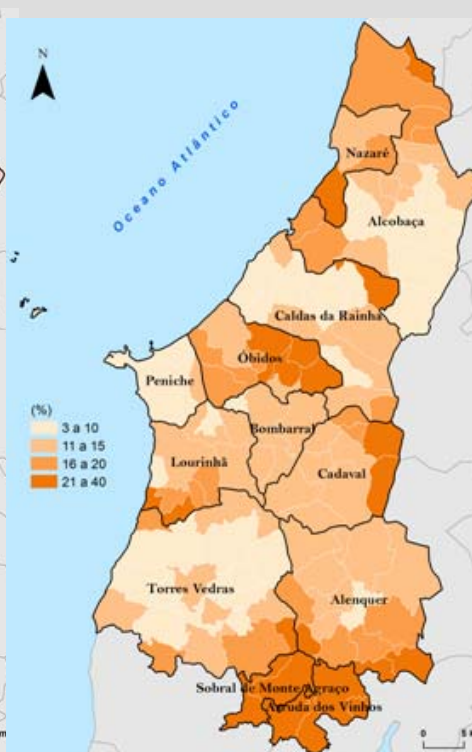
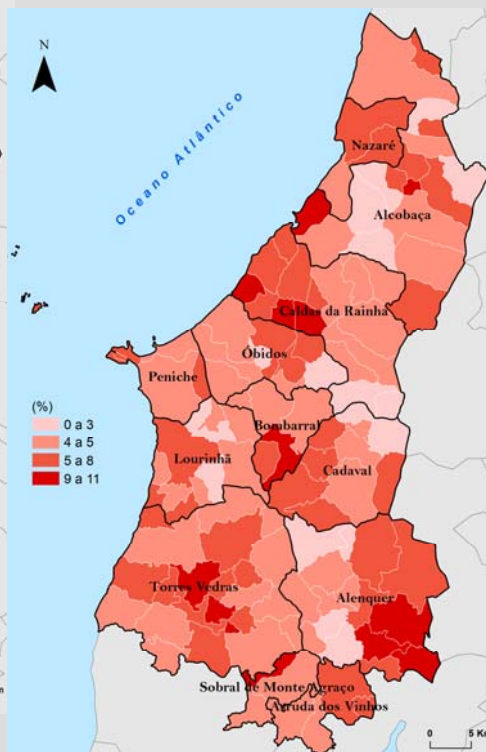
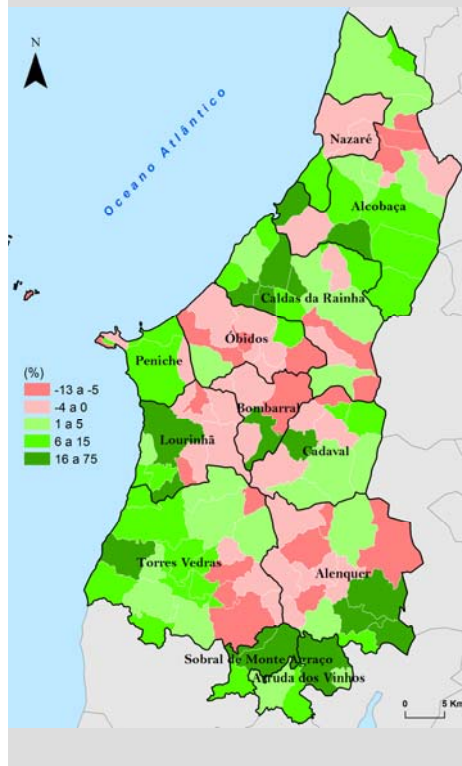
Geographical Unit of Study: Parish (“freguesia”) - no: 121 . Strong demographic diversity of the counties (“concelhos”)

*Population growth
rate*

*% of population with at
least secondary
education*

*% of inter-county daily
commuters*

% of part-time farmers



METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS

Statistical models:

- **Factorial analysis:**
 - ✓ **Factor extraction method: principal components**
 - ✓ **Orthogonal rotation – *Varimax method***
- **Cluster Analysis: Ward method**

ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS

Factorial analysis

Factor 1

Age composition:

Young population

versus

Aged population

ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS

Factor 2

Degree of modernity:

**“Modern” (cohabitation and agnostic), more educated
population**

versus

**“Traditional” (married and religious), agricultural
population**

ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS

Factor 3

Growing population

ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS

Factor 4

Mobility

*Inter-county population mobility
(commuting and migration)*

versus

**Intra-county population mobility
(commuting and migration)**

ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS

Factor 5

Population economic activity

Employed population

Pluriactive farmers

Versus

Unemployed population

Young farmers

ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS

Factor 6

Population from abroad

Population from traditional Portuguese emigration countries (return migrants and their families)

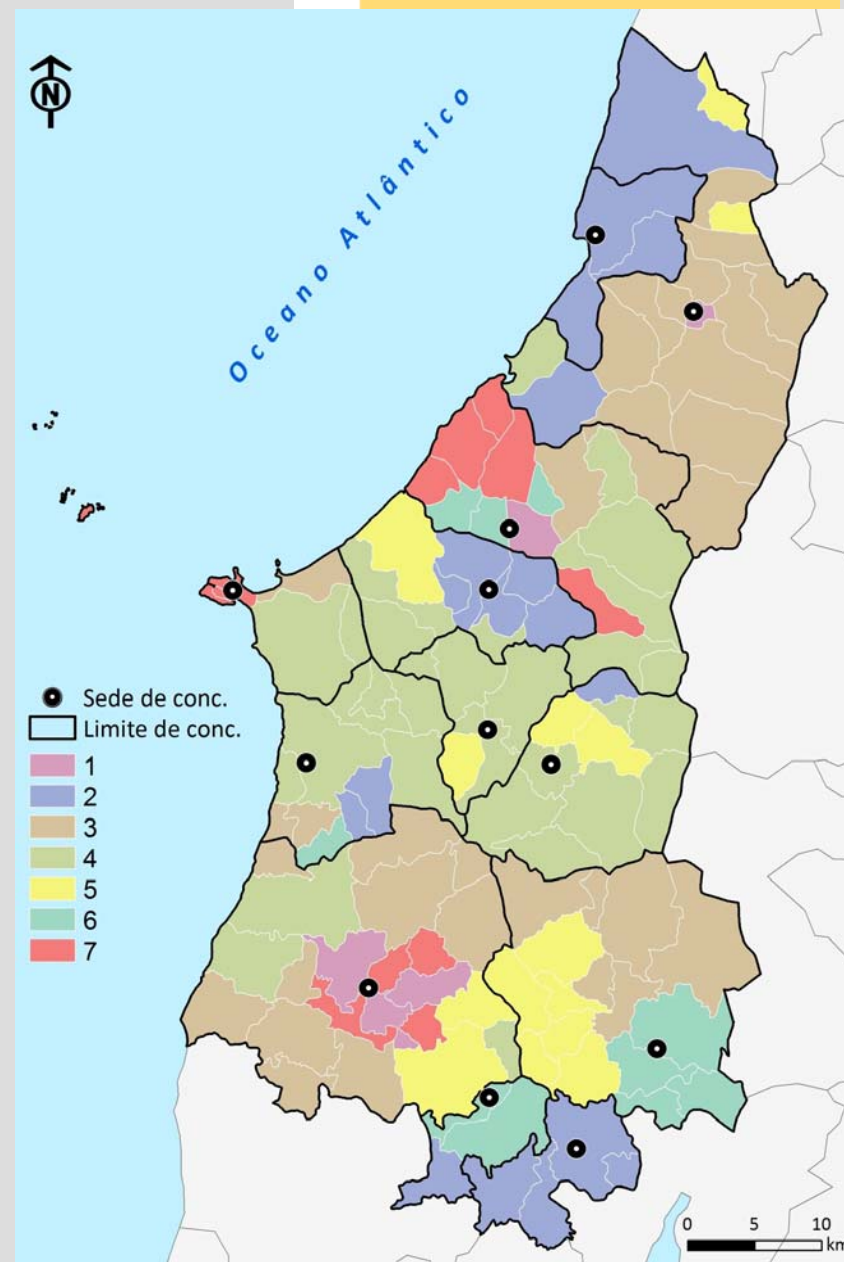
Versus

Population from African countries where Portuguese is the official language (PALOP)

ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS

CLUSTERS

- Factor **scores** used as inputs
- 7 clusters extracted

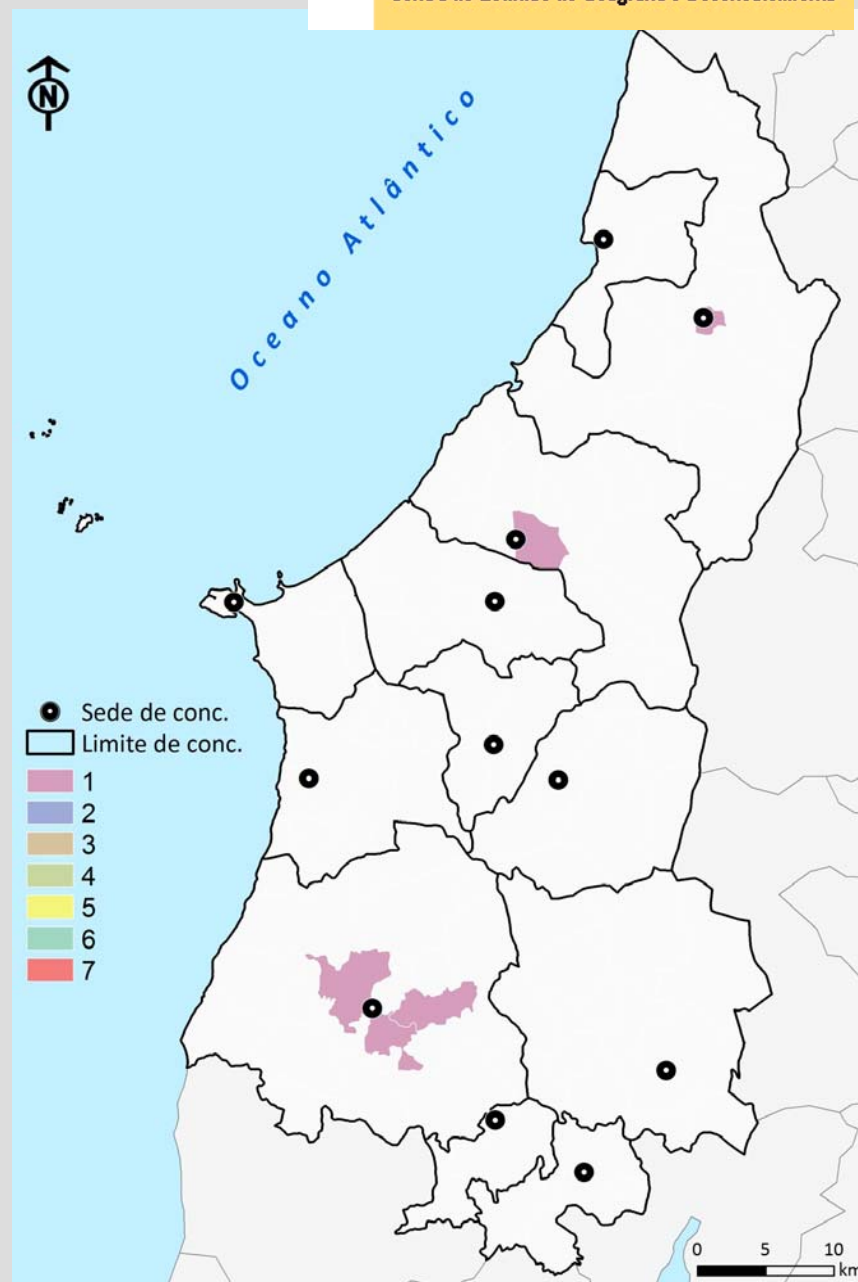


Cluster 1 (4 parishes)

Parishes with the biggest share of:

- “Modern” and more educated population
- Immigrants from PALOP

Urban parishes, where regional urban centres are located

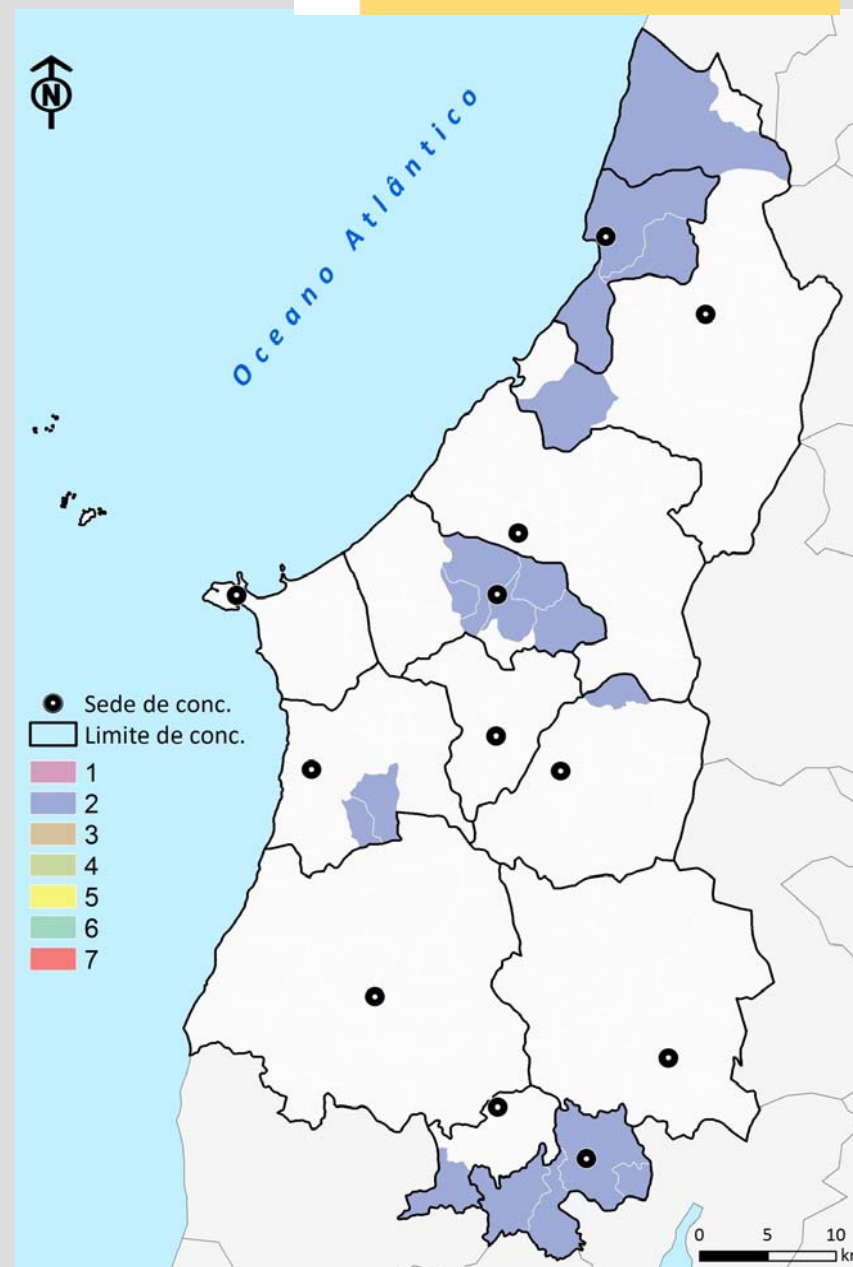


Cluster 2 (18 parishes)

Parishes with

- The biggest share of inter-county daily commuters

Peri-urban parishes

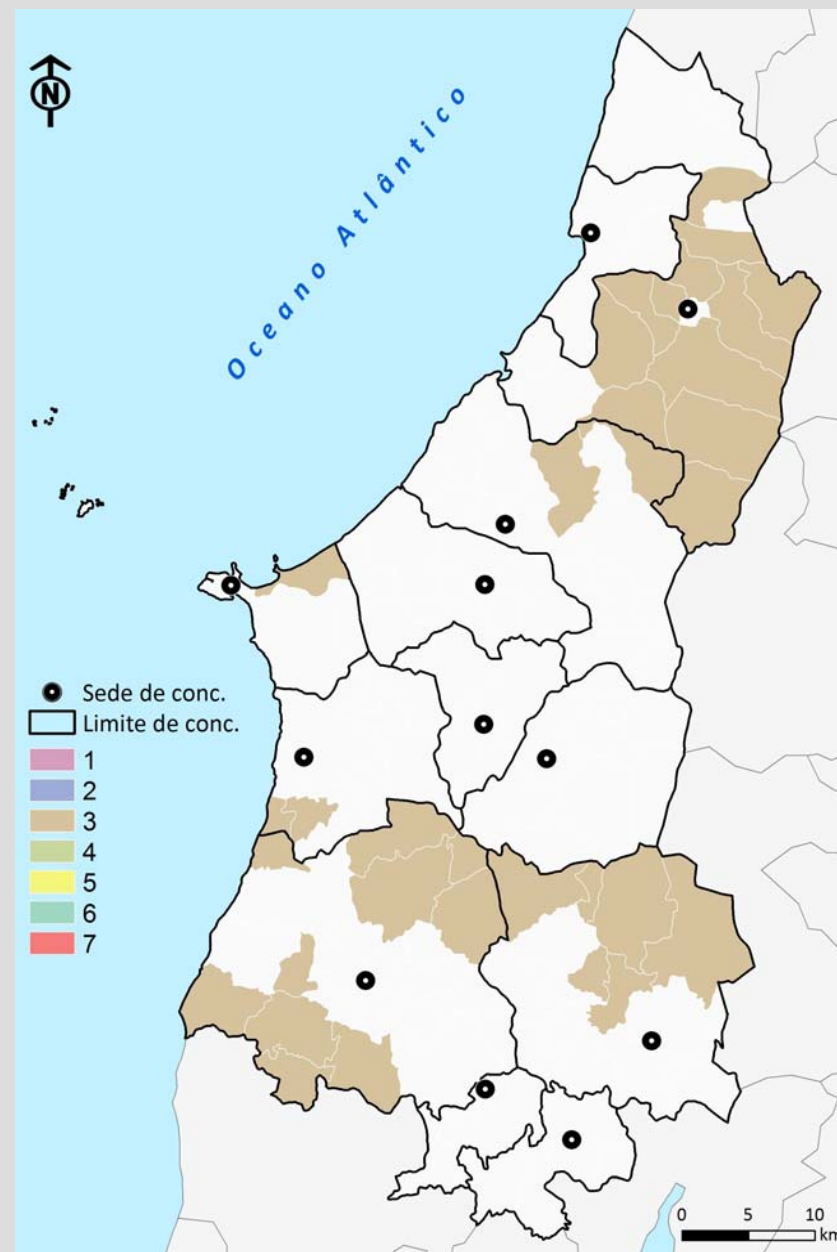


Cluster 3 (33 parishes)

Parishes with

- The biggest share of young population but also of “traditional”, agricultural population
- The second biggest share of intra-county daily commuters

Peri-urban parishes

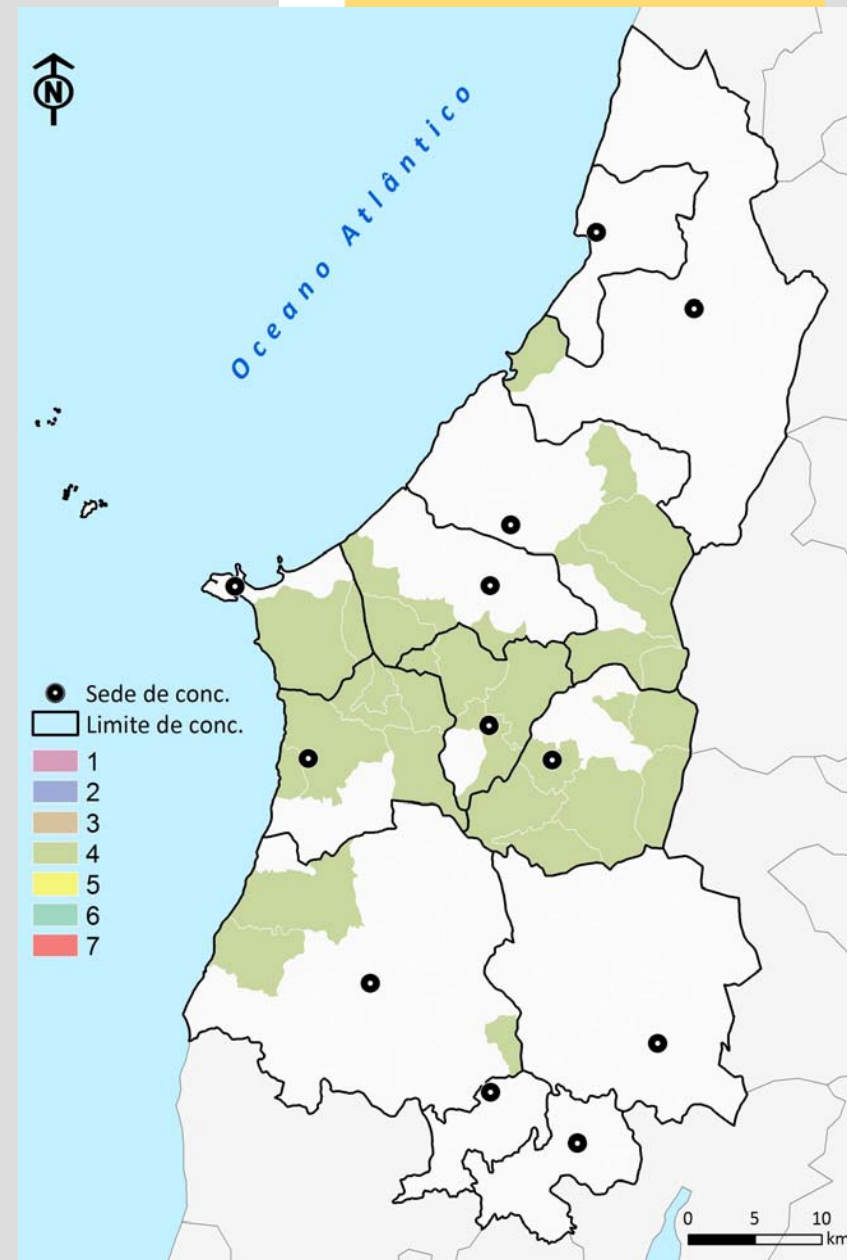


Cluster 4 (31 parishes)

Parishes with the second biggest share of :

- “Traditional” population,
- Agricultural population,
- Unemployed population,
- Young farmers and
- Immigrants from PALOP

Rural followed by peri-urban parishes

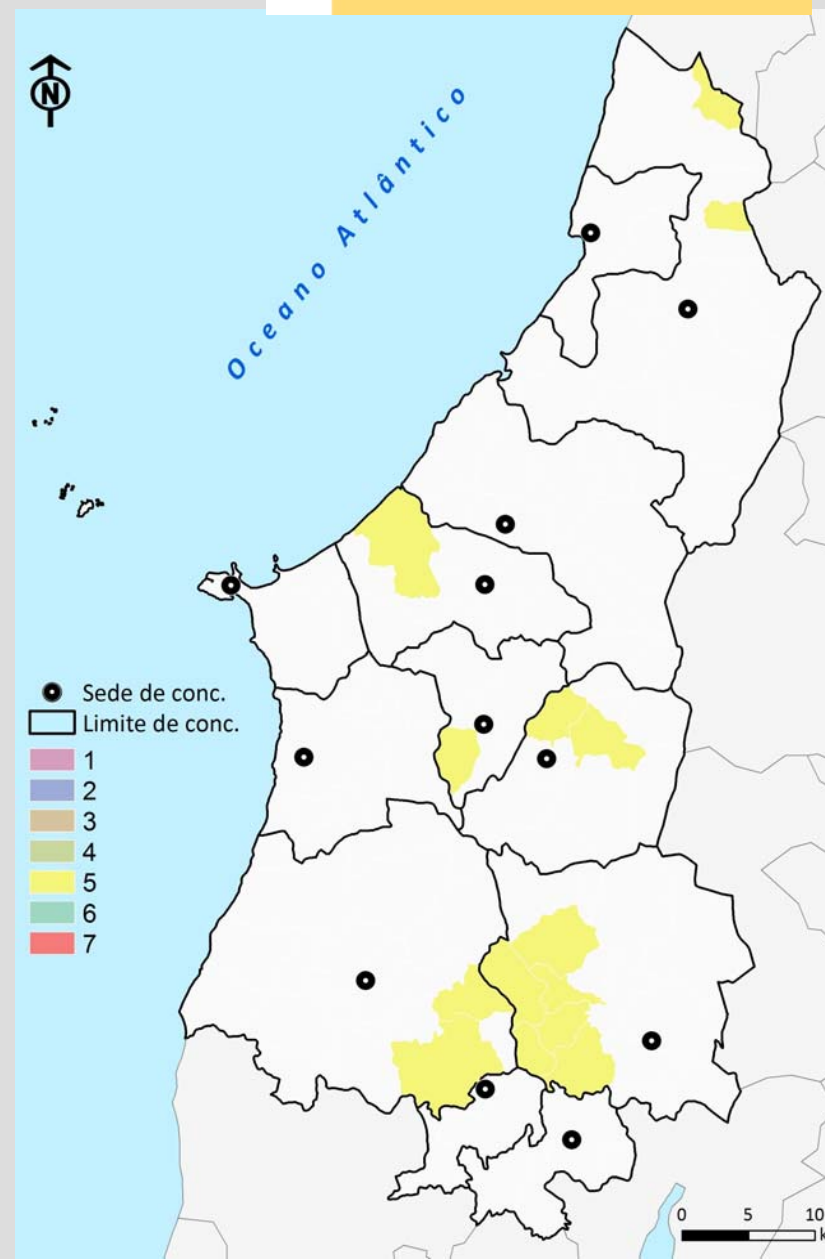


Cluster 5 (14 parishes)

Parishes with the biggest share of :

- Aged population,
- Employed population,
- Pluriactive farmers and
- Return migrants and their families

Peri-urban followed by **rural**
parishes

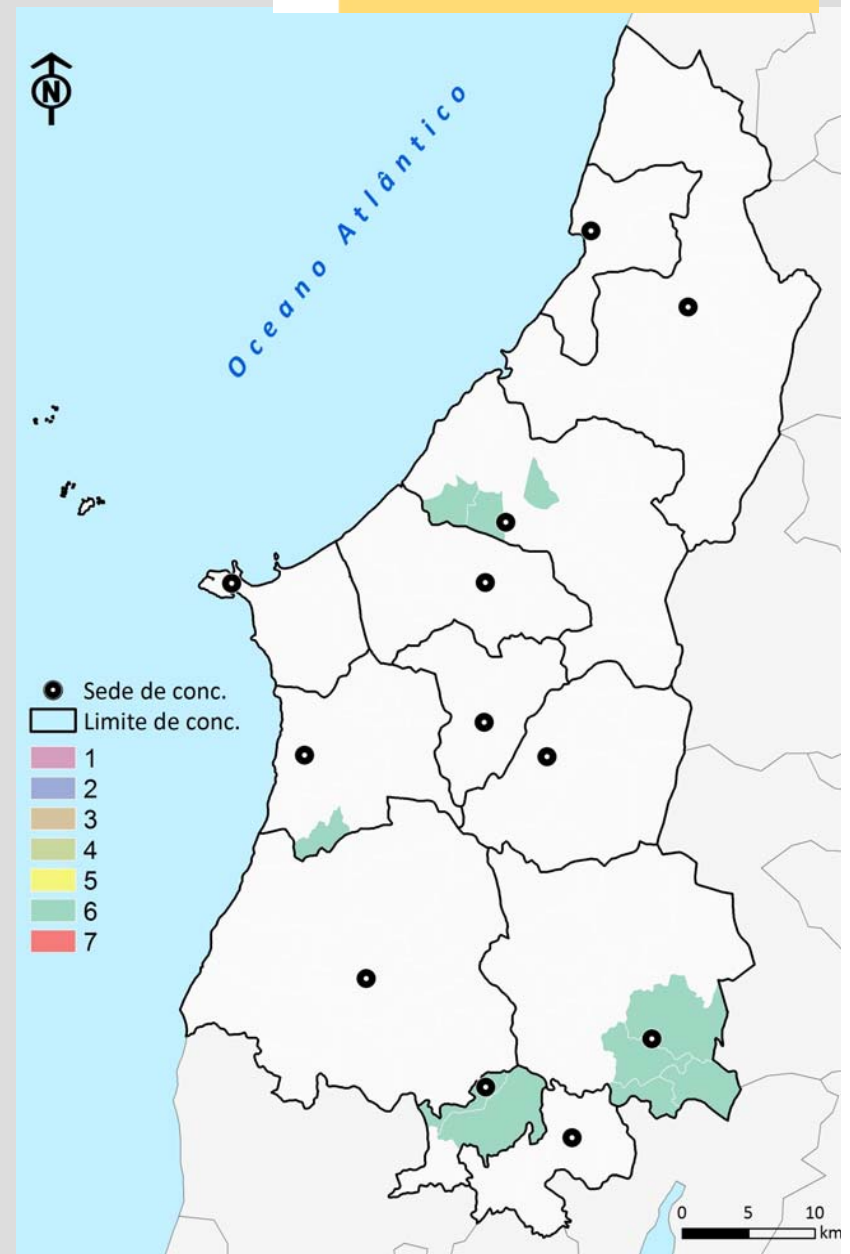


Cluster 6 (10 parishes)

Parishes with

- the strongest population growth, (natural growth + inter-county immigrants)
- the second biggest share of :
 - ✓ “Modern” and more educated population
 - ✓ Younger population
 - ✓ Employed population

Urban parishes

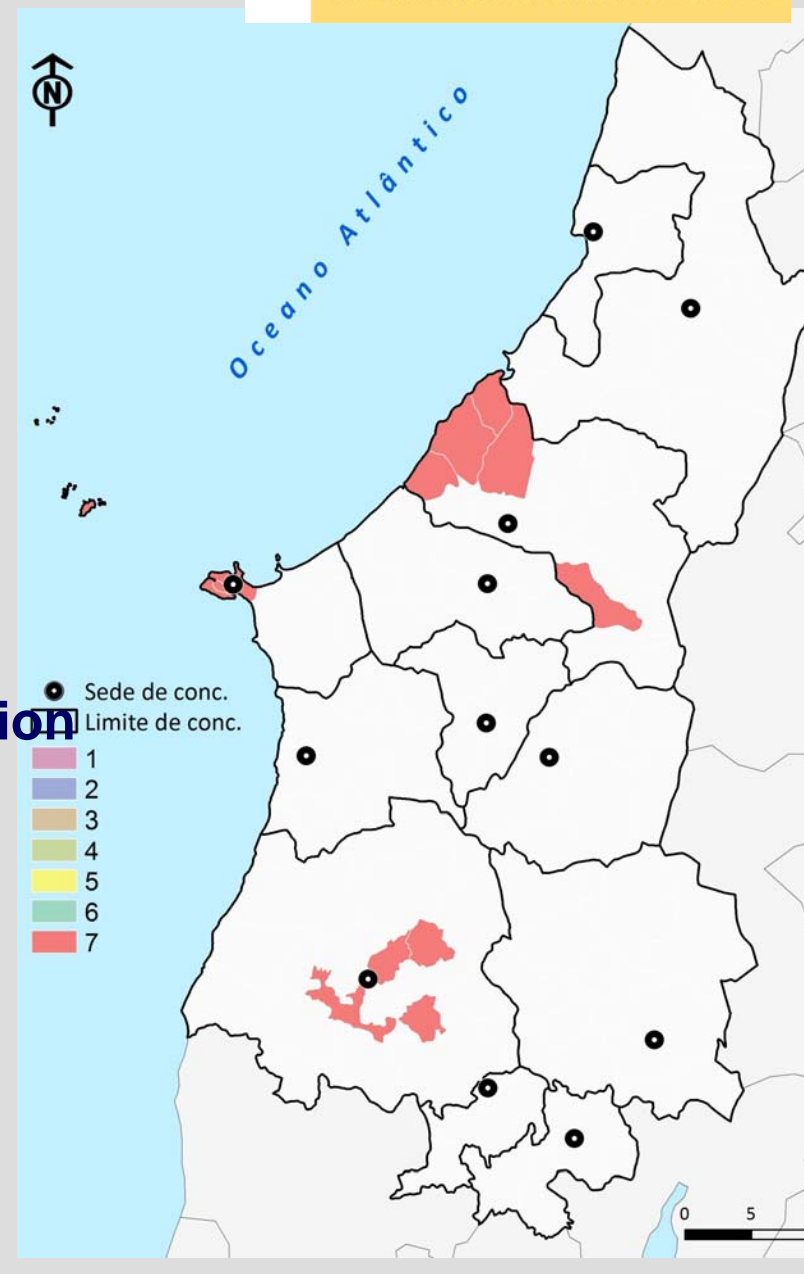


Cluster 7 (11 parishes)

Parishes

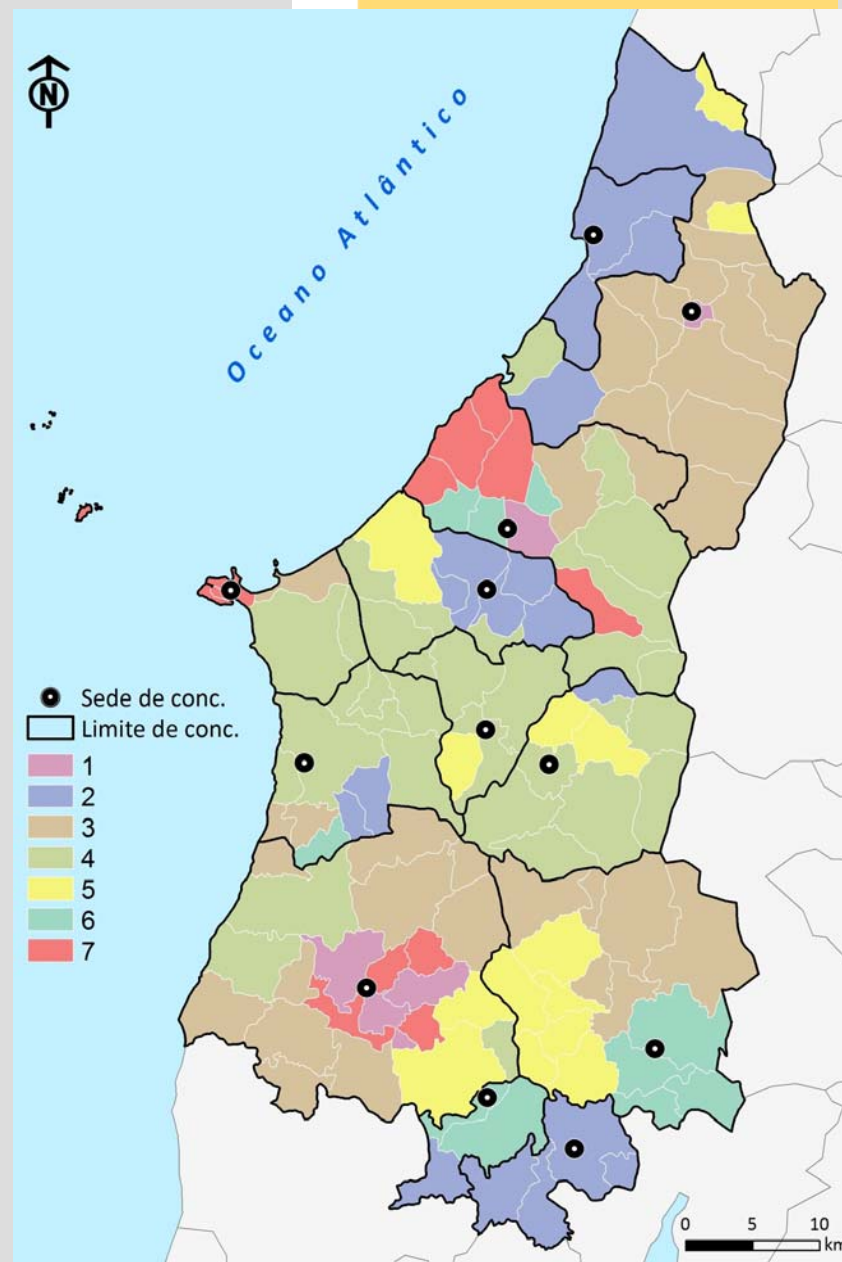
- with the biggest share of :
 - ✓ Intra-county daily commuters
 - ✓ Unemployed
 - ✓ Young farmers, and
- With the second highest values of :
 - ✓ “Modern” and more educated population
 - ✓ Aged population
 - ✓ Return migrants and their families

Peri-urban followed by **rural** parishes



CONCLUSIONS

Socio-demographic diversity of the parishes



1. Parishes

General features: “modern”, more educated population (C 1, 6 e 7)

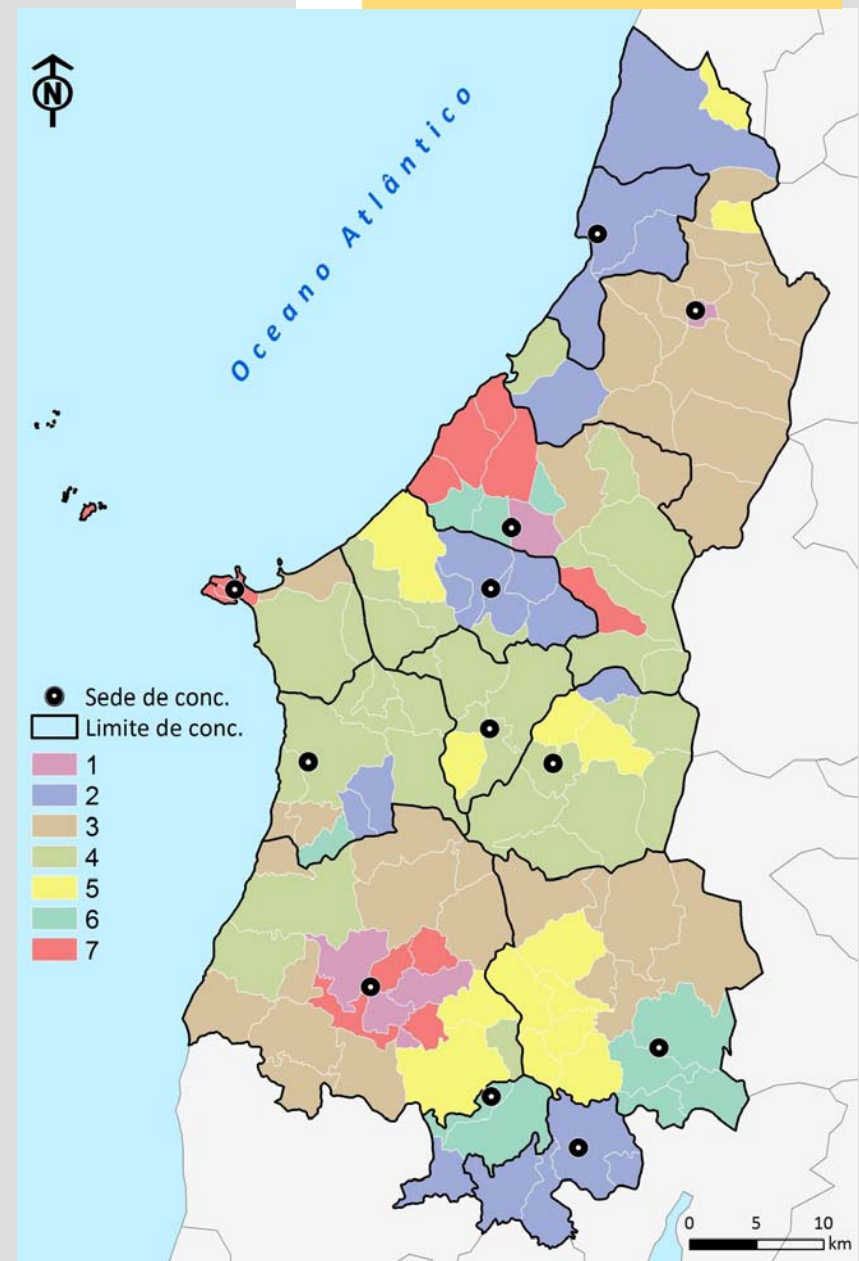
but

Specific features:

Dynamics (Strong growth C 6 vs. Weak growth C 1)

Age (young population– cluster 6 vs. aged population C 7)

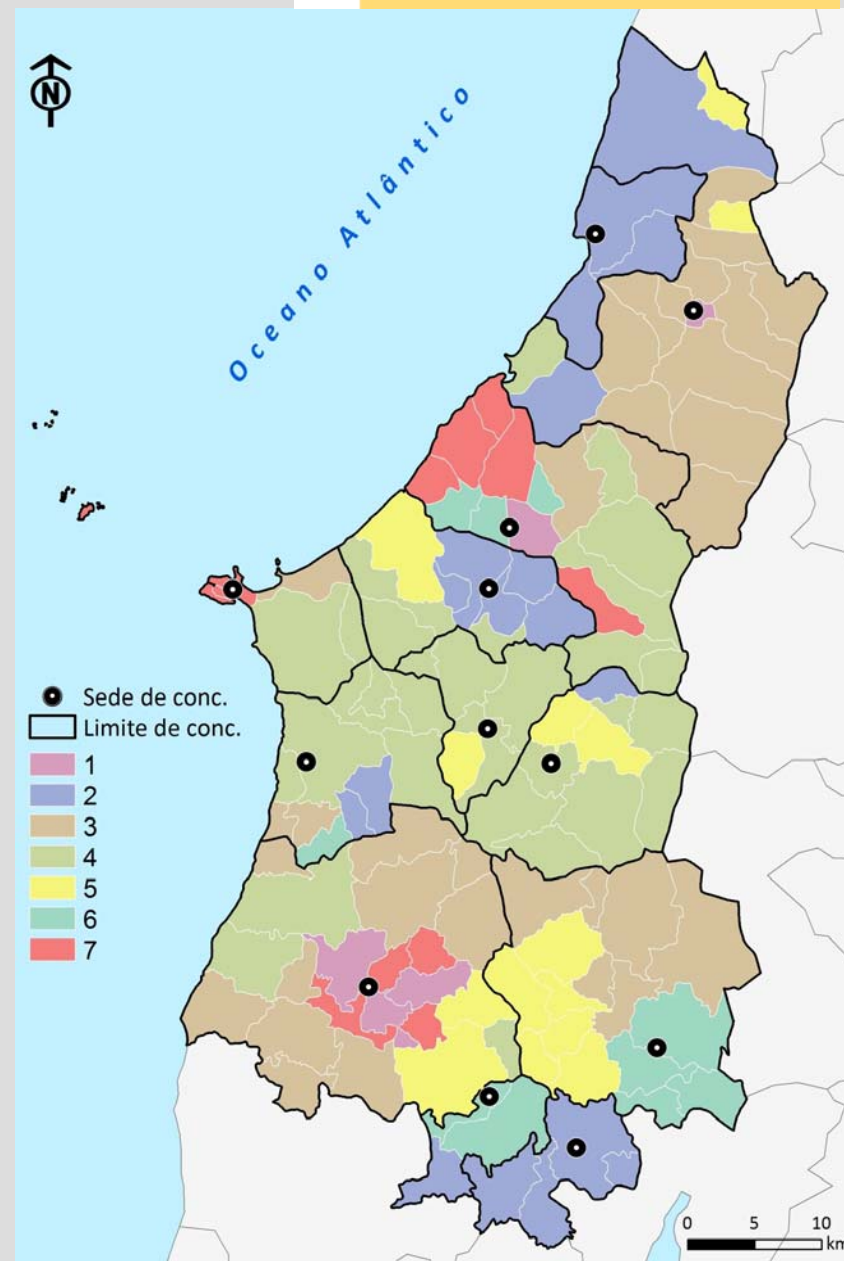
Activity (employed population C 6 vs. unemployed population C 7)



CONCLUSIONS

- **Mobility** (inter-county C 6 vs. Intra-county C 7)
- **Migrants' origin** (return C 7 vs. from PALOP C1)

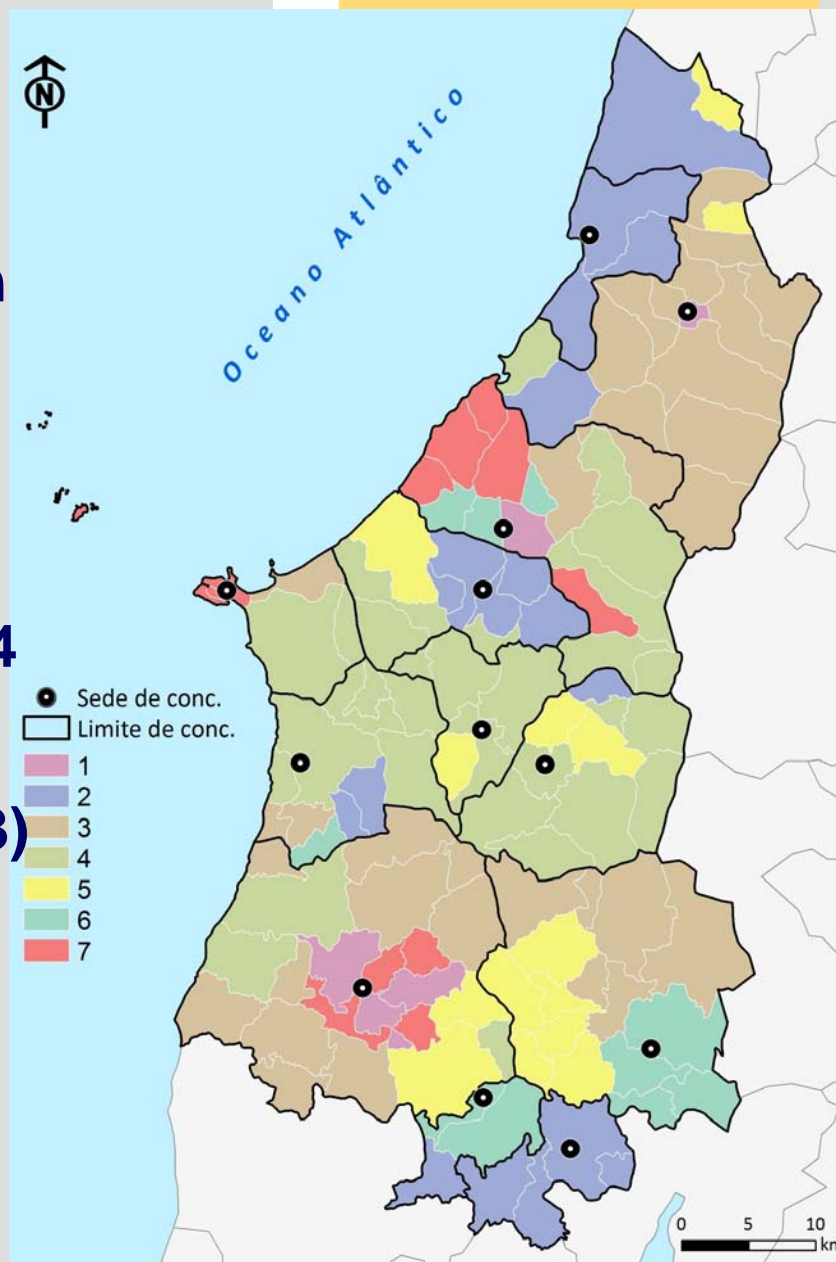
Most of the parishes are **urban**



2. Parishes with
General features:
“Traditional”, agricultural population
(C3, 4 e 5)

Specific features:

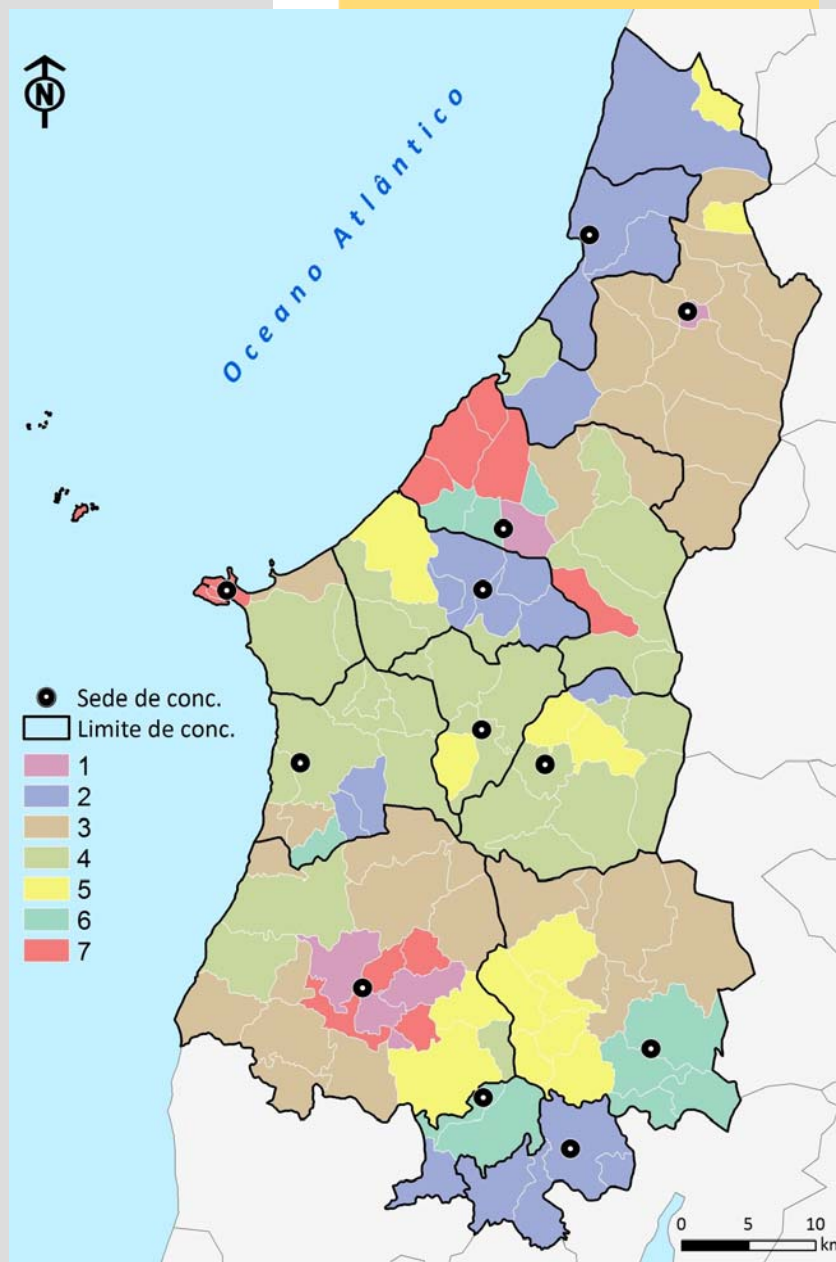
- **Age** (young C3 vs. aged C5)
- **Mobility** (local born population C4 vs. population born in other parish/intra-county commuters C3)



CONCLUSIONS

- **Activity** (young farmers C4 vs. pluriactive farmers C5; employed C5 vs. Unemployed C4)
- **Origin** (immigrants C4 vs. return migrants C5)

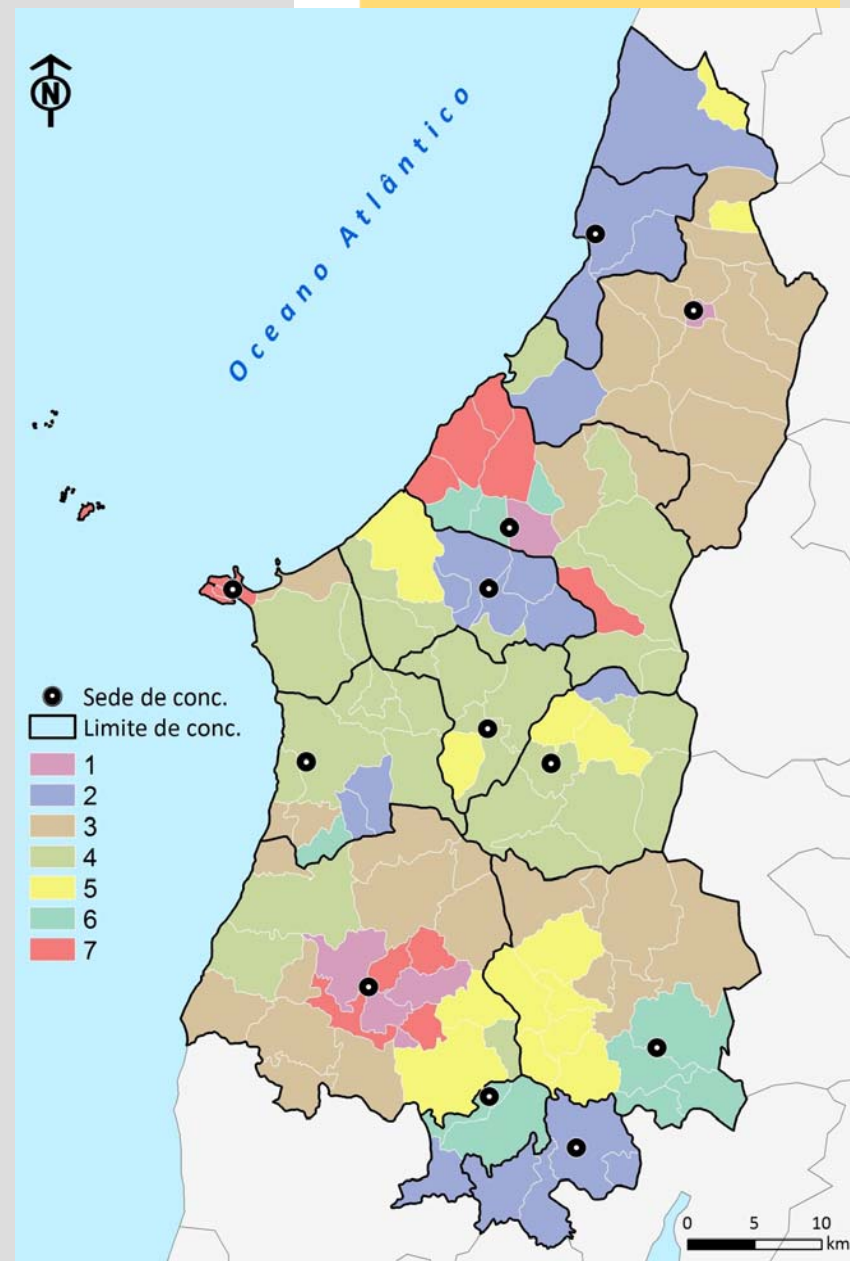
Most of the parishes are
peri-urban or rural



CONCLUSIONS

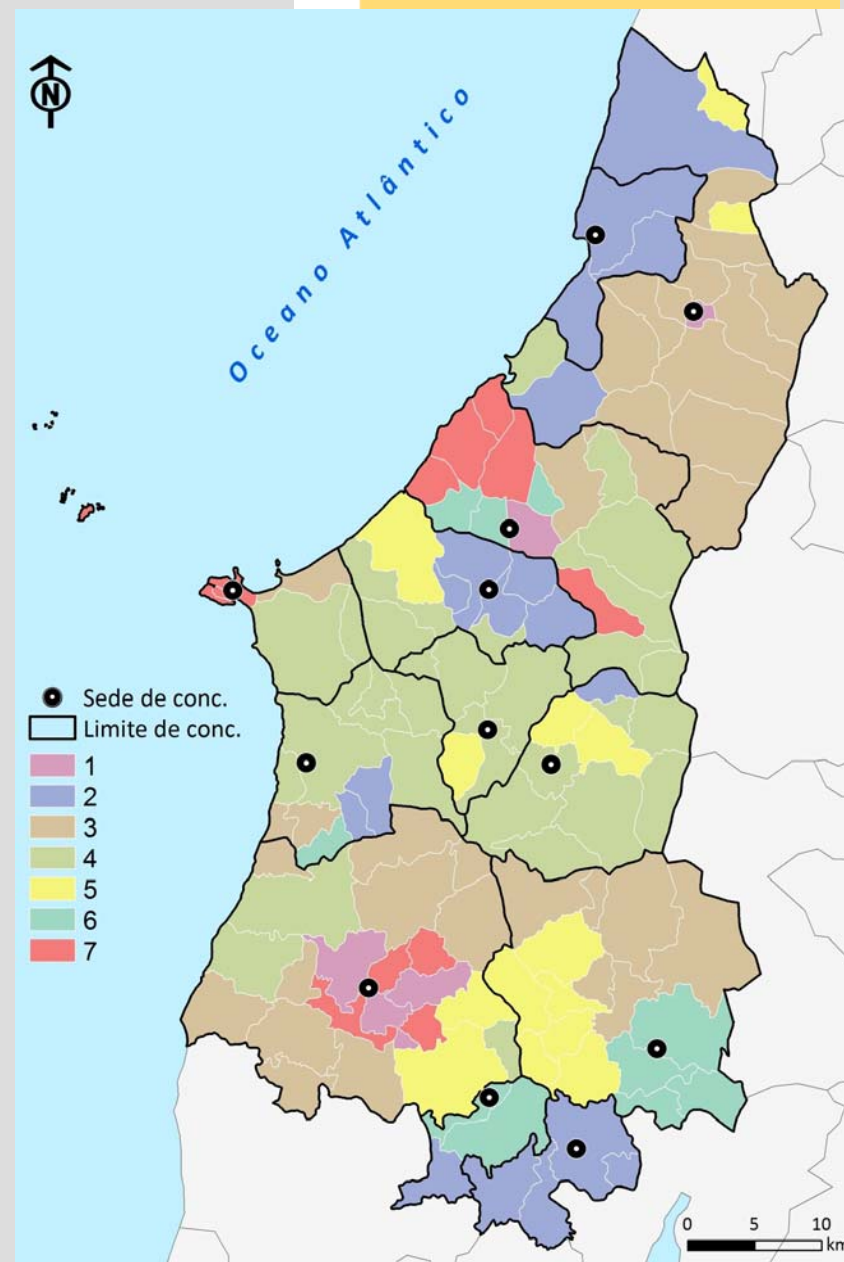
3. Parishes where **inter-county commuters** prevail over other population groups (C2)

Most of the parishes are **peri-urban.**



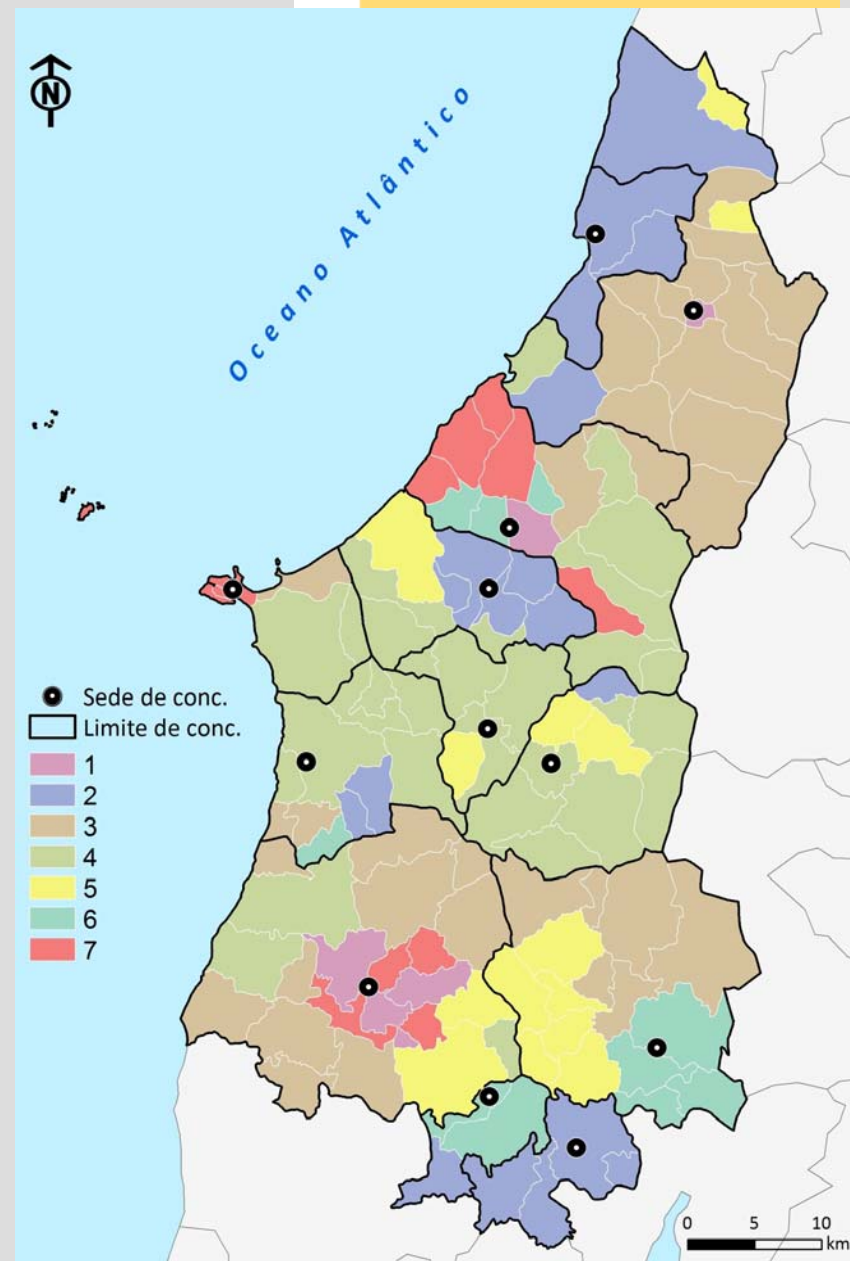
CONCLUSIONS

Population as a **heterogeneous** element of territorial identify contributes to the **diversity** of landscapes and lifestyles of the urban, peri-urban and rural areas of the Oeste region.



CONCLUSIONS

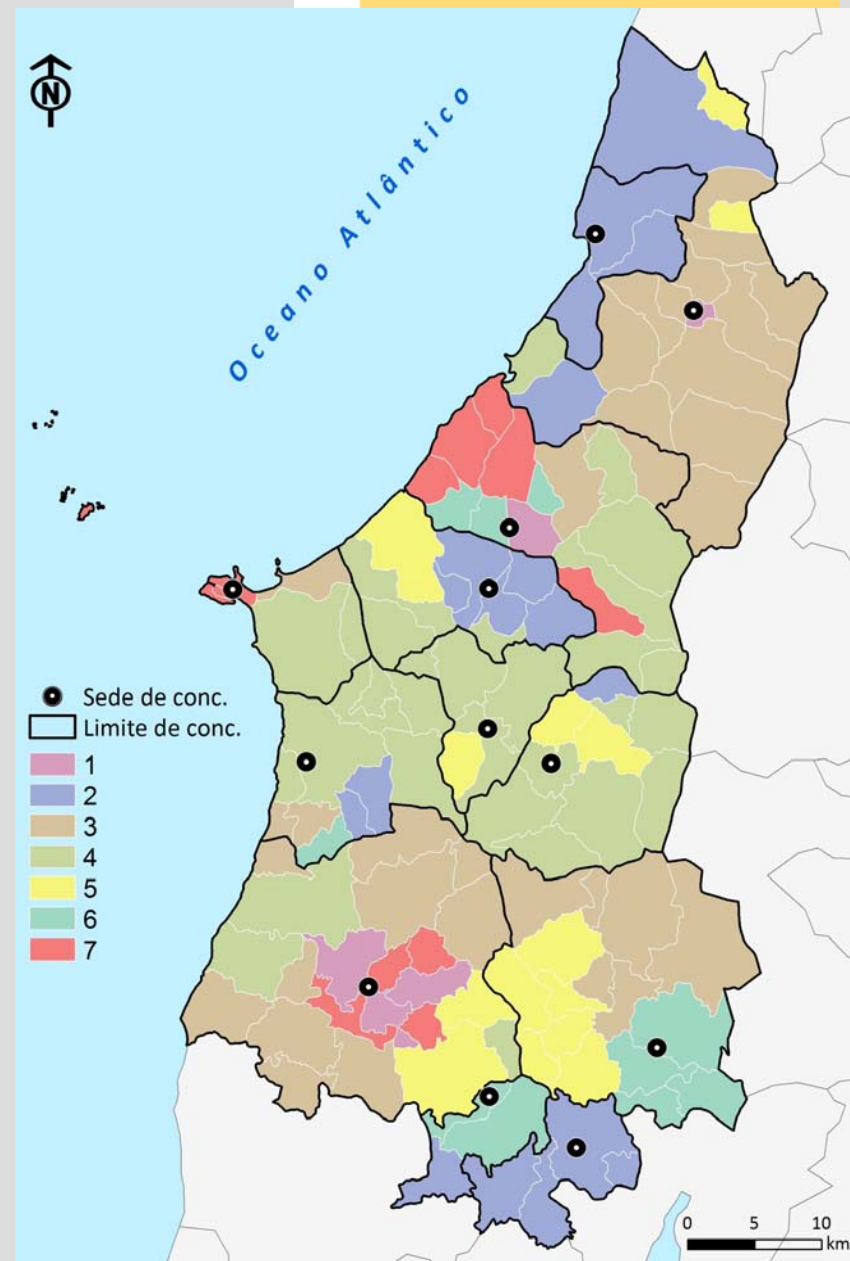
In a first group of parishes,
mostly **peri-urban**, population is
less present in the landscape,
particularly in those parishes
with **strong daily commuting** (C
2, 3, 7)



CONCLUSIONS

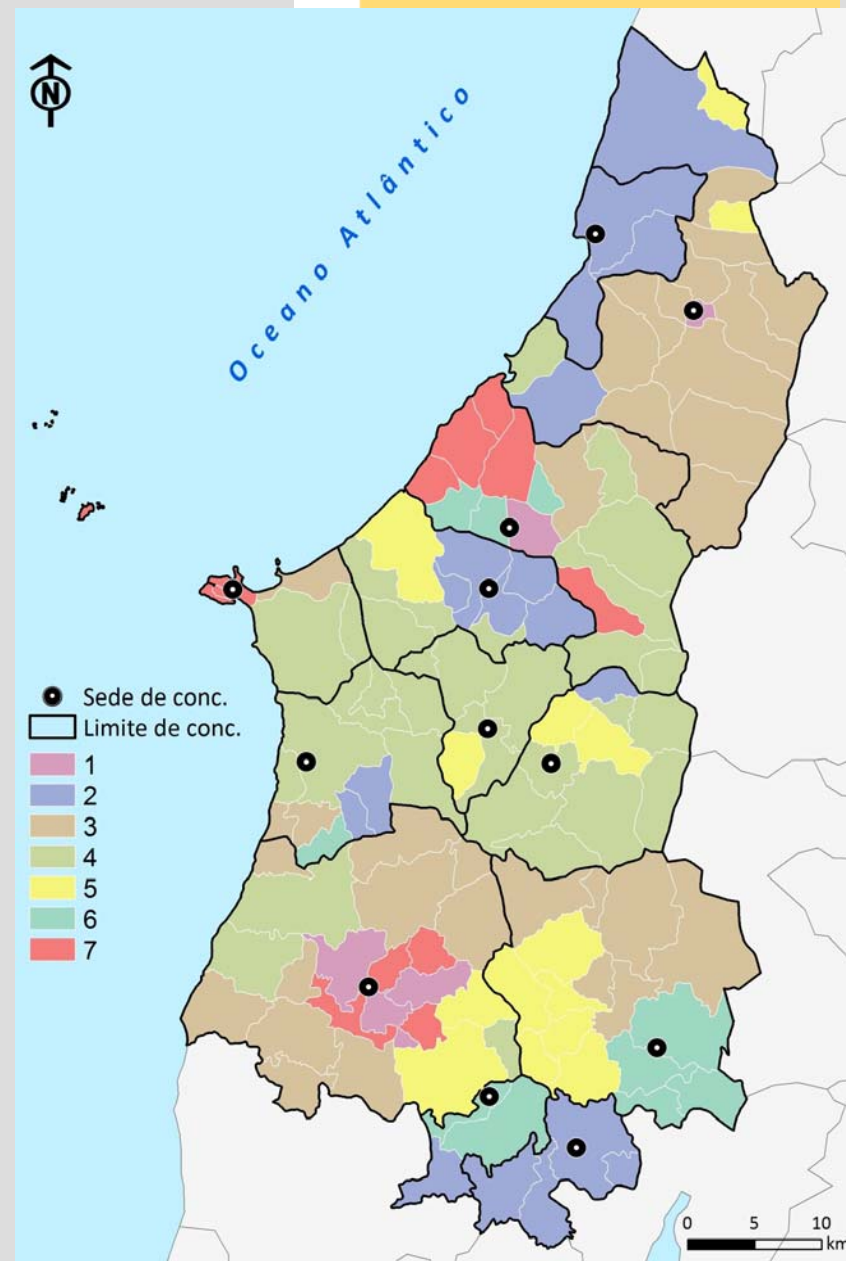
In the second group of parishes, population is **more present** in the landscape because its place of work/study and residence is located there (C 1, 4, 5 e 6).

All the three types of parishes (**urban, peri-urban and rural**) are included in this group.

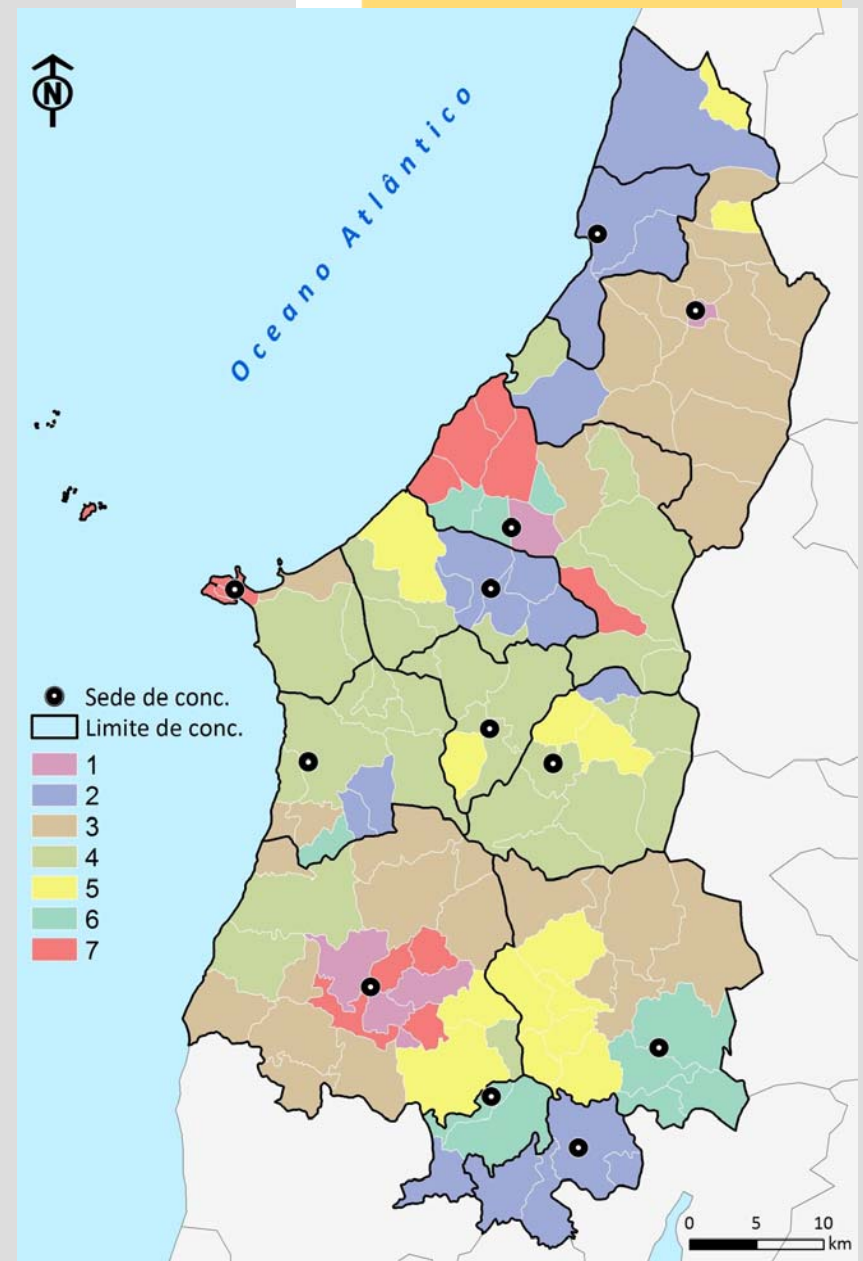


CONCLUSIONS

The permanent population has either the predominant role of **producer** (C 1, 4, 5 e 6) or of **consumer** (C 2, 3 e 7) but in both cases acts as an **agent of change of landscapes and lifestyles.**

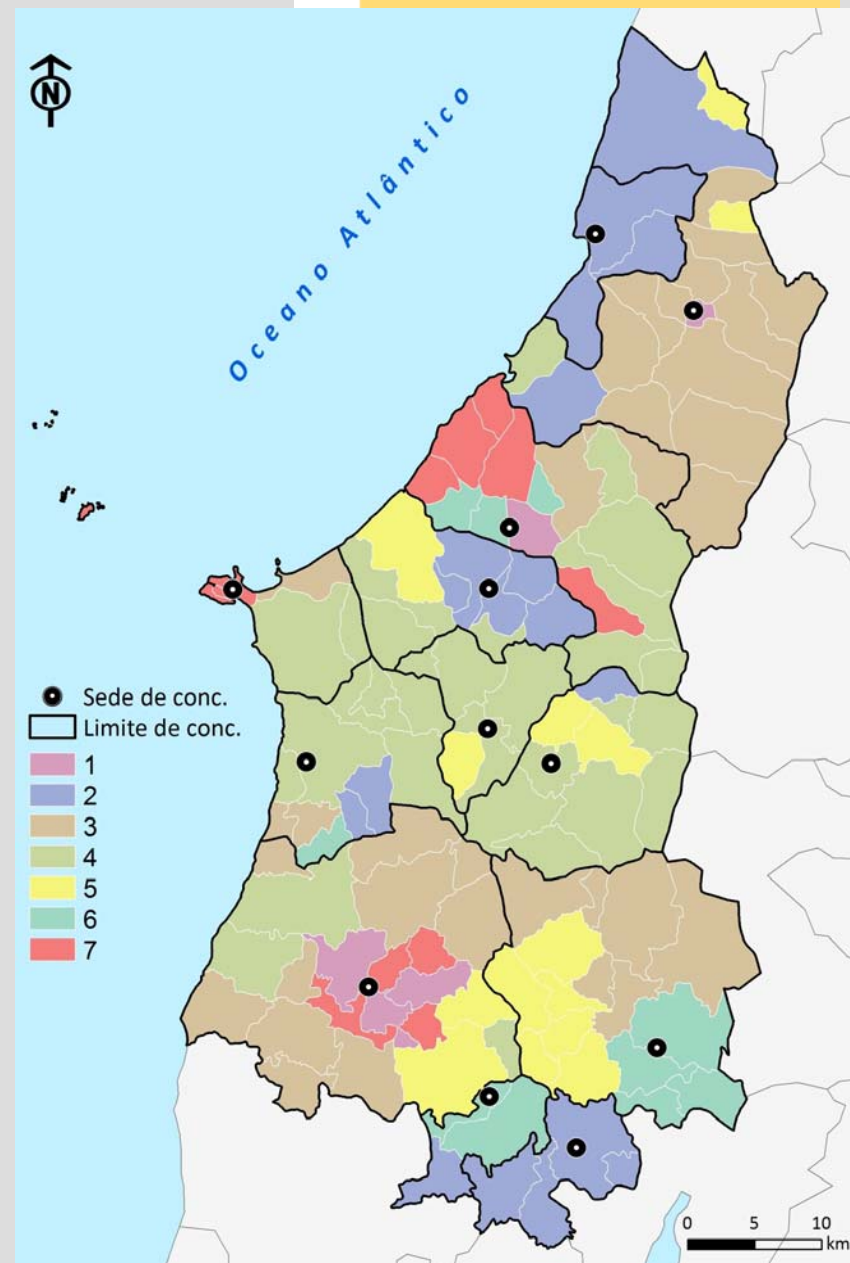


- Such role is **stronger** where the population is :
 - ✓ more “modern”, more educated
(C 1, 6 e 7, urban or peri-urban parishes)
- and
- Such role is **weaker** where the population is
 - ✓ more “traditional”, agricultural (C 3, 4 e 5, rural parishes)



CONCLUSIONS

Such **differentiation** is important when population , a **constitutive element** of the landscape and thus of territorial identity, is considered the most important local and regional development **resource**.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION