

ARE RURAL AREAS TAKING ADVANTAGE OF PROXIMITY TO CITIES?

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In this paper, we identify the positive and negative effects from proximity to cities on the economic development of rural areas in Chile. This work characterizes the changes in population and employment in rural areas as the partial adjustments on the location of households and firms due to the spatial variations in agglomeration economies, amenities, and public provision of services of nearby cities. In order to observe how rural areas are influenced by the scope and intensity of the linkages with urban areas, we estimate the effect of travel time to cities and market potential variables, over the change of population and employment for 22,161 rural areas in Chile, using the two last Chilean national censuses of 1992 and 2002, rural travel time estimates, and stable satellite light night.

CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTION: FORECASTING PRO-ENVIRONMENTAL BEHAVIOUR IN REGIONAL CONTEXT

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In the last decades EU became a key global actor in environmental issues launching new initiations, policy tools, cooperation in order to mitigate greenhouse-gas emissions. On the other hand, climate change adaption is arising as a key element of climate policy. What about citizens' information, "education" and behaviour?

Research on environmentally relevant behaviour often focuses on social psychological, socio-cultural and socio-economic constructs such as attitudes, values, social norms, and social identities. Besides a wide range of geographical, economic and sociological perspectives have also been applied to understand motivations.

The aim of the recent paper is twofold. Firstly the author will revise and categorise the approaches of pro-environmental behaviour from the viewpoint of climate mitigation and adaption. Secondly, using secondary analysis, the author will reveal the potential usability of major surveys (e.g. EUROBAROMETER, World Value Survey, European Social Survey) in the analysis, territorial comparison and forecasting of pro-environmental behaviour in relation to climate change mitigation and adaption and also will revise the results of a big sampled representative survey from Hungary in order to reveal some critical point of the measurement of pro-environmental behaviour.

The paper concludes by arguing that datasets behind (international) surveys provide a good chance for territorial analyses, however it is hard to forecasting. Based on factor analysis (and on other research results) we can see that pro-environmental behaviour is different on different fields due to the different influencing factors. On the other hand, based on analysis, there is not unambiguous correlation between pro-environmental intention and action.