ESPON

EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING OBSERVATION NETWORK

ESPON project 1.3.3 - The Role and Spatial Effects of Cultural Heritage and Identity (2004-2006)

THIRD INTERIM REPORT

DYNAMO

TRANS-NATIONAL GROUP

Lead Partner: Ca' Foscari University, Venice, Italy

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ESPON project 1.3.3 - The Role and Spatial Effects of Cultural Heritage and Identity (2004-2006)

This report represents the third progress report of a research project conducted within the framework of the ESPON 2000-2006 programme, partly financed through the INTERREG programme.

The partnership behind the ESPON programme consists of the EU Commission and the Member States of the EU25, plus Norway and Switzerland. Each partner is represented in the ESPON Monitoring Committee.

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This basic report exists only in an electronic version.

Foreword

The editors of the present Third Interim Report (TIR) for ESPON 1.3.3. are Antonio Russo of EURICUR, Project Partner n. 2, and Jan van der Borg of Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Lead Partner. This report is very much based on the various contributions that were produced by all the partners in the TPG. The team of Universitat Autònoma of Barcelona is the author of the maps included in Chapter 3. The writing of this report has also been an occasion to integrate some of the issues that were left open in the SIR, taking profit of comments received from the ESPON CU, and therefore presenting new data and content developments that were not available at the time of writing of the SIR.

Table of contents

1 INTRODUCTION: AIMS AND CONTENTS OF THE THIRD INTERIM REPORT

The Third Interim Report for the ESPON 1.3.3 project can be seen as the key step forward from the stage of definition of the object of investigation and the setting of a theoretical and analytical platform and data collection (Work Packages 1 and 2) to the elaboration of indicators and, based on those, the identification of regional typologies in the role and effects of cultural heritage and identity (Work package 3), which are further explored and reconnected to policy issues through the use of case studies (Work package 4). The last section prepares the ground for a thorough discussion of policy issues to be developed in the last part of the project (Work package 5) establishing a number of relevant key principles.

The ToR for ESPON 1.3.3 establish the content of the SIR:

f) Preliminary results on the basis of available territorial indicators, including European maps showing the existing spatial structure of the selected components of cultural heritage and identity, as far as possible related to settlement structure, areas facing problems of lagging behind and the accessibility to different parts and types of territories within Europe, (defined by other ESPON projects).

g) Identification of the most relevant criteria for defining such areas and their impacts;

h) A definition of concepts and methodologies and a first overview on possible final results.

i) For each cultural component selected, a descriptive diagnosis should be made of the current situation, the past evolution, the future perspectives, as well as related political measures and their impacts.

j) First ideas and examples of fruitful cross analyses and a proposal for following phase.

k) Proposal for selection of case studies. Key selection criteria should be to display good practice and positive outcome of integrating cultural assets in strategies for territorial development.

l) Information on the establishment of data sets and a database, so far based on available indicators and with the ability to produce European maps (EU 27 +2) and the variables related to the components selected for investigating cultural heritage and identity within Europe.

m) A second revised and extended list of data and indicators envisaged in the project.

Moreover the content of the TIR is so defined in the ToR:

n) A working report on the main results of the research undertaken including a database, indicators and maps supporting an preliminary analysis/diagnosis of cultural heritage and identity in Europe. The analyses shall display existing territorial imbalances and regional disparities in cultural aspects based on the research questions above. As far as possible, interrelationships between the state and pressure of cultural heritage and territorial features, such as the degree of polycentrism, accessibility to typologies of regions and territories, areas lagging behind (and eventually facing migration) should be included.

o) Presentation of indicators and typologies of regions revealing risks and potentials in relation to the selected cultural components for the identified types of regions.

p) First proposals of possible thematic adjustments regarding the Community policies in order to avoid unintended spatial effects and benefit from synergy and potentials in relation to the ESDP and the Structural Funds policy.

q) Preliminary results on the significance of cultural heritage for spatial development regarding different types of regions / (incl. FUA/MEGA's).

r) First draft compilation of case studies, including preliminary conclusions on cultural assets contributing to spatial economic development of regions/territories and first proposals on how a better management of an area's cultural heritage can be achieved by use of specific institutional settings and instruments.

The output of the present report reflects this content, not necessarily in the suggested order. However, it should be considered how the stage of data collection has been particularly problematic due to the peculiar nature of the data being collected and the dispersion of information of European heritage components in a variety of national sources. Fortunately, these problems were foreseen right from the start. However, since the moment of deliverance of the SIR was very (and probably too) close to that of the FIR, the earlier mentioned difficulties were reflected in the production of a SIR that did not meet the ToR entirely. Since then, and thanks also to the useful and constructive comments of the ESPON Coordination Unit, an extraordinary effort has been made by all the TGP partners to complete the data base that is required to commence the analytical part of the 1.3.3 programme. Hence, this TIR also looks back at the interaction that has been taking place in various occasions with the ESPON CU and therefore completes the effort requested by the ToR for the SIR; in a way this report thus became both an enhanced version of the SIR enriched with the issues that had to be dealt with in the TIR.

1.1 Data categories

Four categories of data have been utilised to represent the differentiation of the European space with regard to cultural heritage and identity at NUTS III or NUTS II level.

GENERAL DATA

Data extracted from the official EU statistics, referring to aspects that are not directly related to this study. These include: surface area, population, active population, etc. These data are usually used in combination with specific cultural variables to derive data such as densities, pressure, indexes, etc.

SPATIAL DATA

This data group is obtained from direct cartographic and spatial observation and, as in the case of the first group, do not consist of specifically cultural elements. They include coastal regions, frontier zones, urban areas, etc. Such data behave as independent variables, and their interest is derived from the possibility of combining them with other ESPON data to establish classifications, typologies and conclusions in which territorial variables are of some significance. They are normally included in the ESPON shapefile specifications.

COLLECTED DATA

These data have been collected by the various ESPON research groups during the first stage of the project (Workpackage 2). Their sources are highly diverse (official statistics, national and regional archives, tourist guides, websites, etc.) and are the most important block, as they constitute the statistical base for all subsequent calculations. For the most part, they refer to the various elements of which Cultural Heritage is composed and are expressed in absolute figures. In some cases they present problems of heterogeneity, lack of uniformity of the sources, variable thematic detail and updating, which, as a result, sometimes give rise to considerable differences at regional and national scale. Comparability problems and possible solutions will be discussed below. In accordance with the terms of the ESPON 1.3.3 project, these data are listed under the heading of “Cultural Heritage” (CH) and grouped in two broad categories: Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage.

Cultural Heritage	
Tangible CH	***Intangible CH***
A. Monuments	D. Cultural events
B. Conjuncts	E. Cultural identity / diversity
C. Museums	F. Employment in cultural activities
G. Cultural facilities	H. Intellectual production

DERIVED DATA (INDICATORS)

This group of data is obtained from the previous categories by converting them into indicators of presence, density, pressure, national or regional averages, and other indices. Such data serve as basic dimensions in the definition of regional typologies and classifications to be identified in this study.

SPATIAL REFERENCES

The above data refer to two territorial levels: NUTS II and NUTS III, using codes that have been updated by the various ESPON research teams.

In fact, the normal sequence of territorial levels is derived from a subdivision from level 0 (countries), to level 1 (geo-regional units), to level 2 (autonomous communities) and to level 3 (provinces). All these level correspond to administrative divisions, with the exception of level 1 (Nuts 1), which is based on geographical criteria.

To date we have collected ESPON data at Nuts3 and Nuts2 levels as follows:

- NUTS 2: 280 sets
- NUTS 3: 1335 sets

The SABE cartographic base for these units, provided by Jörg Hartlieb, has been used. The boundaries have been updated, but it should be noted that in the most recent version for Poland, the digital precision of the divisions is different from that of the general base and will be incorporated through the modification of the latter.

1.2 Collected data: categories of cultural heritage and identity

In the first interim report the TPG proposed to subdivide cultural heritage and identity into different categories or **components** which are likely to produce distinct types of spatial effects. Successive brainstorming within the group, especially in occasion of the Second Partners' Meeting held in Barcelona in May 2005, led to a narrowing down of that long list of cultural heritage components to eight fundamental categories, each one of them including one or more variables which are the object of data collection.

1. TANGIBLE PROTECTED HERITAGE ASSETS.

This category includes individual immovable tangible heritage assets that can be exactly located in spatial coordinates: monuments, religious buildings, caves, ancient walls, archaeological remains, as listed in national or regional registers of protected heritage. Listings of **protected** assets and landscapes have an additional "normative" dimension which refers to their status. However, most such listings do not specify the degree of protection (which is regulated by national laws) or the "quality" of the assets, which would yield a number of useful indications for this study: the "attractiveness" of the asset and of the territory where it is located, its role as a herald and flagship for the region, its history and its community. Data have been collected on:

- 1.a: presence of assets (n. of listings in each NUTS III region)
- 1.b: n. of visitors (registered paying and non-paying visitors to listed assets in each NUTS III region)
- 1.c: visitable areas (in sq. m.)
- 1.d: number of opening days in year (as a share of total year-days).

In practice, in most countries only data 1.a and 1.b were available and have been collected.

2. TANGIBLE PROTECTED CONJUNCTS AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPES.

This category includes immovable tangible heritage entities that have a composite nature and occupy a large area in the space, so that it is not possible to pinpoint them to an exact location. It includes: art cities, archaeological sites, battlefields, parks and gardens, historical conjuncts, and protected landscapes. Listings of **protected** assets and landscapes have an additional "normative" dimension which refers to their status. However, most such listings do not specify

the degree of protection (which is regulated by national laws) or the "quality" of the assets, which would yield a number of useful indications for this study: the "attractiveness" of the asset and of the territory where it is located, its role as a herald and flagship for the region, its history and its community. Data have been collected on:

- 2.a: presence of assets (n. of listings in each NUTS III region)
- 2.b: n. of visitors (registered paying and non-paying visitors to listed assets in each NUTS III region)
- 2.c: visitable areas (in sq. m.)
- 2.d: number of opening days in year (as a share of total year-days).

In practice, in most countries only data 2.a and 2.b were available and have been collected.

3. MUSEUMS AND COLLECTION.

This category includes collections of movable tangible heritage assets and focus on their "institutionalisation" in a man-made exhibition space (museum of gallery) which also has value as a place for furthering, interpretation and dynamisation of a specific cultural theme or identity of a place. Data have been collected on:

- 3.a: presence of museums and galleries (n. of listings in each NUTS III region)
- 3.b: n. of visitors (registered paying and non-paying visitors to listed museums and galleries in each NUTS III region)
- 3.c: visitable areas (in sq. m.)
- 3.d: number of opening days in year (as a share of total year-days).

In practice, in most countries only data 3.a and 3.b were available and have been collected. Data 3.c and 3.d were been collected in a limited number of countries and will be included in a more advanced stage of the analysis regarding the "use" and "development potential" of the heritage through case studies.

4. EVENTS

This category includes intangible manifestations of the local or national culture, celebrations, and thematic festivals. It has been decided to include in the database only those events with certain characteristics which stress their "spatial effect" and their connection with the local cultural identity, and these criteria have been followed in whatever case it was possible to operate such discrimination. The criteria are: i) restricted location in time and space (excluding events that take place over the whole national territory or NUTS II, and that have a limited duration in time not exceeding one year); ii) consolidated organisational structure (excluding one-off and itinerating events and instead including only those events that are organised every year in the same place); iii) connection with a localised "cultural theme" which can be a reflection of local history, local knowledge, or local economic culture. Data have been collected on:

4.a: presence of events (n. of listings selected for each NUTS III region)

4.b: n. of visitors (registered paying and non-paying visitors to selected events in each NUTS III region)

4.c: total days pf programming in one year (each event is "weighed" for its duration in days.

4.d: local attendants (visitors that are local residents).

In practice, in most countries only data 4.a and 4.c were available and have been collected.

5. CULTURAL DIVERSITY

This category includes a measure of the level of diversity existing in a region with regard to certain intangible cultural identity processes, such as nationality, ethic descent, religion and language. A "Shannon Index" of diversity[1] has been compiled in each NUTS III region for each theme proposed

Data have been collected on:

- 5.a: Number of foreign nationals registered in population census (9 most numerous groups, including allochtones, plus a residual category).
- 5.b: Number of residents belonging to an ethnic grouping or minority as reported in population census (9 most numerous groups plus one residual category).
- 5.c: Number of residents professing a given religious belief as registered in population census (9 most numerous groups plus one residual category).
- 5.d: Number of residents by language commonly used, as registered in population census (9 most numerous groups plus one residual category).

In practice, in most countries only data 5.a (and to a lesser degree 5.b) were available and have been collected.

6. CULTURAL PROFESSIONS

This category includes an estimation of the number of people in any region with "cultural" or creative professions (independently from the sector of activity in which they are employed). Data have been collected on the active population employed in the total range of "cultural" professions (f.1).

In Table i below, we report the professions considered within the listing of professions included in the ISCO-88 classification system.

Table i – ISCO-88 categories of culture-oriented professions considered in this study

ISCO SELECTED 5-digits	
1210-2	managers of cultural enterprises and institutions
1229-1	Production and operations managers not elsewhere classified
1319-2	managers of small enterprises in cultural activities (cinemas, theatres, art galleries…)
2131*	Computer systems designers and analysts
2132*	Computer programmers
2139*	Computing professionals not elsewhere classified
2131*	Computer systems designers and analysts
2132*	Computer programmers
2139*	Computing professionals not elsewhere classified
2141-0	Architects, town and traffic planners
2310-1	art teachers (higher education)
2320-1	art teachers (secondary education)

[1] $S = \Sigma[(p_i/P)\times\ln(p_i/P)]$, p_i=population group i, P= total population.

2431*	Archivists and curators
2432-1	Librarians
2442-1	Sociologists, anthropologists and related professionals
2444*	Philologists, translators
2451*	Authors, journalists and other writers
2452*	Sculptors, painters and related artists
2453*	Composers, musicians and singers
2454*	Choreographers and dancers
2455*	Film, stage and related actors and directors
3131*	Photographers and image and sound equipment operators
3429-1	Agents and promoters related to cultural activities
3460-1	Cultural animator
3471*	Decorators and commercial designers
3472*	Radio, television and other announcers
3473*	Street, night club and related musicians, singers and dancers
3474*	Clowns, magicians, acrobats and related associate professionals
3480*	Religious associate professionals
5113-5	Travel guides
5210-4	Fashion and other models
7311*	Precision-instrument makers and repairers
7312*	Musical instrument makers and tuners
7313*	Jewellery and precious-metal workers
7321*	Abrasive wheel formers, potters and related workers
7322*	Glass makers, cutters, grinders and finishers
7323*	Glass engravers and etchers
7324*	Glass, ceramics and related decorative painters
7331*	Handicraft workers in wood and related materials
7332*	Handicraft workers in textile, leather and related materials
7341*	Compositors, typesetters and related workers
7342*	Stereotypers and electrotypers
7343*	Printing engravers and etchers
7344*	Photographic and related workers
7345*	Bookbinders and related workers
7346*	Silk-screen, block and textile printers

The list of professions considered reflects the classification used in EUROSTAT's LEG report "Cultural Statistics in the EU", adding some "creative" professions that were left out from that but we deem very important in the analysis of a relationship between idiosyncratic knowledge and local economic development.

The main source considered for these data is the most recent European Labour Force survey, which nevertheless returns only values at NUTS II level[2]. Whenever individual national data sources at NUTS III were available, they have been included in the database but only the NUTS II level database can be considered complete (only data on Romania and Estonia missing).

7. CULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

[2] The 5-digit ISCO data is generally not available at NUTS 2 or 3 level, not even nationally. Hence the less precise derived ISCO 4-digit or ISCO 3-digit classifications have been used in selected countries. (ISCO 3-digit have been "cleaned" with a weighing technique based on the average number of workers in relevant ISCO 4-digit within a ISCO 3-digit category in the countries where this data were available). In each category, data of the last 4 years (2001 to 2004) have been considered and the average has been included in the data base to smooth out sampling oscillations.

This category includes different types of infrastructure which is used for cultural activity of the resident communities. Data have been collected on:

- 7.a: number of theatres and any other commercial venues built on purpose or adapted to host performing arts
- 7.b: number of cinema screens
- 7.c: number of public libraries
- 7.d: yearly attendants to performances held in infrastructure included in 7.a
- 7.e: yearly attendants to cinema screenings held in infrastructure included in 7.d
- 7.f: yearly visitors to libraries included in 7.a

8. INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL

This category includes a measure of the intangible cultural skills produced or present in a specific region. Data have been collected on:

- 8.a: number of graduates in higher education institutions of a given region.
- 8.b: population over 15 in a region with high attainment level (category "high" in LFS corresponding to attainment levels 5-6 in ISCO-88 classification.
- 8.c: ISBN published in region.

In practice, in most countries only data 8.a and 8.b were available and have been collected.

9. CULTURAL EXCELLENCE

Aside from these categories, other data regarding "cultural excellence" of Europe have been collected. These data regard cultural components classified uniformly over the EU territory as part of networks of excellence in specific fields of cultural activity. Data collection at this level is bound to offer a "benchmark" in order to distinguish the "quality" of the data collected from various data sources and provide additional information regarding the spatial distribution of development potentials in the EU27+2 territory. Data have been collected on:

- 9.a: theatres belonging to the European Theatre Convention (ETC)
- 9.b: opera companies belonging to the network Opera Europa
- 9.c: museums members of ICOM
- 9.d: cities that have been European Capitals of Culture (1979-2005)
- 9.e: Film festivals listed in two main portals, http://www.eurofilmfest.org and http://www.filmfestivals.com
- 9.f: UNESCO Wold Heritage Sites, subdivided by type (prehistoric relicts, ancient ruins, ancient to medieval monuments, town, town centres, villages, religious buildings, secular buildings, technical constructions, cultural landscapes).

The complete final list of general, spatial and collected data is provided in the next Table ii.

Table ii – Full list of data variables included in this study

Series (navigation	Caption	Source:	Spatial level

code):

GENERAL and SPATIAL DATA			
country	NUTS 0 (country)	NUTS nomenclature	
NUTS_2	NUTS_2 code	NUTS nomenclature	
NUTSIII	Shapefile NUTS code for NUTS III	ESPON shapefile	
N3_99	NUTS III code 1999	EUROSTAT	
N3_03	NUTS III code 2003	EUROSTAT	
N2_03	NUTS II code 2003	EUROSTAT	
N2_99	NUTS II code 1999	EUROSTAT	
N1_99	NUTS I code 1999	EUROSTAT	
N1_03	NUTS I code 2003	EUROSTAT	
NAME_N3_03	NUTS III regional nomenclature 2003	EUROSTAT	
NAME_N2_03	NUTS II regional nomenclature 2003	EUROSTAT	
NAME_N1_03	NUTS I regional nomenclature 2003	EUROSTAT	
AREA_SQ	Surface in square kilometres	EUROSTAT Regional statistics [total area of the regions; total area of the regions - non EU countries]	NUTSII, NUTSIII
POP_00	Annual average population in 2000 (1,000)	EUROSTAT Regional statistics [Annual average population by sex; Annual average population by sex - Non-EU25 countries]	NUTSII, NUTSIII
POP_01	Annual average population in 2001 (1,000)	EUROSTAT Regional statistics [Annual average population by sex; Annual average population by sex - Non-EU25 countries]	NUTSII, NUTSIII
POP_03	Annual average population in 2003 (1,000)	EUROSTAT Regional statistics [Annual average population by sex; Annual average population by sex - Non-EU25 countries]	NUTSII
ACT_POP_01	Economically active population in 2001 (1,000)	EUROSTAT Regional statistics [Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 - EU 25 (1000); Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 - Non-EU25 Countries (1000)]	NUTSII, NUTSIII
ACT_POP_03	Economically active population in 2003 (1,000)	EUROSTAT Regional statistics [Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 - EU 25 (1000); Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3 - Non-EU25 Countries (1000)]	NUTSII, NUTSIII
SQ_KM	Surface in square kilometers	ESPON Shapefile polygons algorithm	
STAYS_01	Overnight stays in all accommodation types (domestic and foreign visitors), year 2001	EUROSTAT Regional statistics [tourism]	NUTS II

STAYS_03	Overnight stays in all accommodation types (domestic and foreign visitors), year 2003	EUROSTAT Regional statistics [tourism]	NUTS II
ARR_01	Tourist arrivals by domestic and foreign visitors, year 2001	EUROSTAT Regional statistics [tourism]	NUTS II
ARR_03	Tourist arrivals by domestic and foreign visitors, year 2003	EUROSTAT Regional statistics [tourism]	NUTS II
COLLECTED DATA			
1.a	Listed monuments; number of entries in national lists	Various. See Regional Metadata	NUTS II, NUTS III
1.b	Listed monuments; number of visitors	Various. See Regional Metadata	NUTS II, NUTS III
1.c	Listed monuments; visitable area	Various. See Regional Metadata	NUTS II, NUTS III
1.d	Listed monuments; n. of open days in year	Various. See Regional Metadata	NUTS II, NUTS III
2.a	Listed historical and architectural conjuncts, cultural landscapes; number of entries in national lists	Various. See Regional Metadata	NUTS II, NUTS III
2.b	Listed historical and architectural conjuncts, cultural landscapes; number of visitors	Various. See Regional Metadata	NUTS II, NUTS III
2.c	Listed historical and architectural conjuncts, cultural landscapes; visitable area	Various. See Regional Metadata	NUTS II, NUTS III
2.d	Listed historical and architectural conjuncts, cultural landscapes; number of open days in year	Various. See Regional Metadata	NUTS II, NUTS III
3.a	Number of museums in national & regional lists	Various. See Regional Metadata	NUTS II, NUTS III
3.b	Museums; number of visitors	Various. See Regional Metadata	NUTS II, NUTS III
3.c	Museums; visitable area	Various. See Regional Metadata	NUTS II, NUTS III
3.d	Museums; open days in year	Various. See Regional Metadata	NUTS II, NUTS III
4.a	Cultural events; number of entries in national and regional agendas	Various. See Regional Metadata	NUTS II, NUTS III
4.b	Cultural events; number of visitors	Various. See Regional Metadata	NUTS II, NUTS III
4.c	Cultural events; total days of programming in year	Various. See Regional Metadata	NUTS II, NUTS III
4.d	Cultural events; local attendance	Various. See Regional Metadata	NUTS II, NUTS III
7.a	Number of theatres	Various. See Regional Metadata	NUTS II, NUTS III
7.b	Number of cinema screens	Various. See Regional Metadata	NUTS II, NUTS III

7.c	Number of public libraries	Various. See Regional Metadata	NUTS II, NUTS III
7.d	Attendants to theatre performances	Various. See Regional Metadata	NUTS II, NUTS III
7.e	Cinema goers	Various. See Regional Metadata	NUTS II, NUTS III
7.f	Users of public libraries	Various. See Regional Metadata	NUTS II, NUTS III
8.a	Graduates in local Higher Education	Various. See Regional Metadata	NUTS II, NUTS III
8.b	Residents with high educational attainment level (4-5-6 ISCO)	Various. See Regional Metadata	NUTS II, NUTS III
8.c	ISBN published	Various. See Regional Metadata	NUTS II, NUTS III
5.a	Shannon index of diversity of population according to foreign nationality of residents	Various. See Regional Metadata	NUTS II, NUTS III
5.b	Shannon index of diversity of population according to ethnic classification of residents	Various. See Regional Metadata	NUTS II, NUTS III
6.a	Number of workers with cultural profession according to LABOUR FORCE SURVEY (ISCO-88, 3- and 4-digit)	Various. See Regional Metadata	NUTS II

1.3 Derived data: indicators of cultural heritage and identity

FINAL GRILL OF INDICATORS

The data collected by the TPG have been combined with general and spatial data to produce indicators that can be utilised to describe the spatial variation on the European territory of the selected cultural components. This basic analysis uses a number of simple algorithms which allow a first “reading” of the European territory according to one or more dimensions of culture, and provide a first essential input to further spatial analytic efforts necessary to produce an innovative classification of European regions.

The selection of indicators constructed from collected data has been based on a number of criteria:

1. meaningfulness: only those numerical transformations are likely to have physical and economic sense in the evaluation of spatial differentiation and impact of culture are taken into consideration. *For instance, tangible assets are seen as an area-dependent component of culture (though it is sensible to expect a higher concentration of assets in urban areas) and therefore a density indicator is built as a asset per sq.km ratio. On the other hand, cinema screens or theatres are ostensibly a population-dependent variable and a density indicator is expressed meaningfully as a asset per 1,000 inhabitants ratio.*

2. data availability. Cultural components for which no systematic record exists (e.g. religious practice) have been excluded from the data collection, and will be examined at a different scale within the case studies of Work package 4.

3. widest possible coverage. Cultural components have been selected and considered in the construction of the final grill of indicators only when they provided a large enough coverage of the EU27+2 territory. In cases in which switching to a NUTS II classification would produce a far wider cover of the EU territory than what was possible at NUTS III, the former spatial level has been considered.

As far as the **time reference** is concerned, there is some flexibility in the database due to the lack of homogeneity of the sources used. That is considered acceptable to the extent that most cultural data, and especially those on heritage, exhibit only long-term dynamics, so that comparing regional indicators referring to different years does not represent an excessively biased representation of the EU space. General data (population, active population) have been normally referred to the year of the latest census of the population included in EUROSTAT (2001), and so is with tourist data. In any case, the data analysis is carried out at a cross-sectional level; diachronic variations of one or more data series is only analysed at the level of individual case studies.

Following (Table iii) is an illustration of the final grill of indicators included in the dataset, their structure, the theoretical postulate justifying their inclusion and synthetic metadata information. More complete metadata information country-by-country is provided in the annex.

Table iii – Derived data: indicators of cultural heritage and identity

DATA NAVIGATOR	Description of variable	**Algorithm** (ref. to list of GENERAL and COLLECTED data)	Spatial level	Theoretical postulate	Policy relevance
A.0	Presence of monuments	1.a	NUTS II, NUTS III	Illustrates the spatial distribution of protected tangible cultural assets	The spatial distribution of cultural assets provides a first approximation of the local tangible resources
A.1	Density of monuments	1.a / area_sq	NUTS II, NUTS III	Illustrates spatial concentration	Larger spatial concentration determines a higher level of development potential based on tourism and culture
A.2*	Use pressure on monuments by local residents	pop _01 / 1.a *[pop_00 is used when pop_01 is not available]	NUTS II, NUTS III	Illustrates the local population potentially served by one given monument	Different levels of potential pressure requires adequate management responses. Low pressure levels demand more promotion and enhanced accessibility; high pressure levels call for site management and conservation
A.3	Use pressure on monuments by tourists	arr_01 / 1.a	NUTS II	Illustrates the visitor population potentially served by one given monument	Different levels of potential pressure from tourism require differentiated management responses. Low pressure levels demand more promotion and accessibility; high pressure levels call for site management and conservation, also in order to avoid access conflicts with locals
A.5	Visitors to momuments and sites as a share of local population	1.b / pop_01	NUTS II	Illustrates the effective level of visitation compared to the local population mass	A high level of visitation compared to the local population mass indicates that the regional heritage assets result very attractive and hence are already a source of regional economic development

DATA NAVIGATOR	Description of variable	Algorithm (ref. to list of GENERAL and COLLECTED data)	Spatial level	Theoretical postulate	Policy relevance
B.0	Presence of conjuncts	2.a	NUTS II, NUTS III	Illustrates the spatial distribution of protected conjuncts	The spatial distribution of conjuncts provides a first approximation of the territories which enjoy a high level of protection
B.1	Density of conjuncts	2.a / area	NUTS II, NUTS III	Illustrates spatial concentration	Larger spatial concentration of conjuncts determines a higher level of development potential based on tourism and culture
B.2*	Use pressure on conjuncts by local residents	pop _01 / 2.a *[pop_00 is used when pop_01 is not available]	NUTS II, NUTS III	Illustrates the local population potentially served by one given conjunct	Different levels of potential pressure requires adequate management responses. Low pressure levels demand more promotion and enhanced accessibility; high pressure levels call for site management and conservation
B.3	Use pressure on conjuncts by tourists	arr_01 / 2.a	NUTS II	Illustrates the visitor population potentially served by one given conjunct	Different levels of potential pressure from tourism require differentiated management responses. Low pressure levels demand more promotion and accessibility; high pressure levels call for site management and conservation, also in order to avoid access conflicts with locals
B.5	Visitors to conjuncts and protected landscapes as a share of local population	2.b / pop_01	NUTS II	Illustrates the effective level of visitation to protected conjuncts compared to the local population mass	A high level of visitation compared to the local population mass indicates that the regional heritage conjuncts result very attractive and hence are already a source of regional economic development

DATA NAVIGATOR	Description of variable	Algorithm (ref. to list of GENERAL and COLLECTED data)	Spatial level	Theoretical postulate	Policy relevance
C.0	Presence of museums	3.a	NUTS II, NUTS III	Illustrates the spatial distribution of listed museums	The spatial distribution of museums is a first approximation of man-made heritage movable objects which provide an educational function to the local population and can be used as a development asset through tourist valorisation and other cultural activities
C.1	Density of museums	1.a / area	NUTS II, NUTS III	Illustrates spatial concentration	Larger spatial concentration of museums determines a higher level of development potential based on tourism and culture
C.2*	Use pressure on museums by local residents	pop_01 / 3.a *[pop_00 is used when pop_01 is not available]	NUTS II, NUTS III	Illustrates the local population potentially served by a museum	Different levels of potential pressure requires adequate management responses. Low pressure levels demand more promotion and enhanced accessibility; high pressure levels call for site management and a more articulated collection development on the territory
C.3	Use pressure on museums by tourists	arr_01 / 3.a	NUTS II	Illustrates the visitor population potentially served by a museum	Different levels of potential pressure from tourism require differentiated management responses. Low pressure levels demand more promotion and accessibility; high pressure levels call for site management and conservation, also in order to avoid access conflicts with locals
C.5	N. of visitors to museums as a perc. of local population	3.b / pop_01	NUTS II, NUTS III	Illustrates attractiveness of museums / propensity of local residents to culture / possible conflicts between locals and visitors for the access to museums	A high level of visitation compared to the local population mass indicates that the regional heritage conjuncts result very attractive and hence are already a source of regional economic development

DATA NAVIGATOR	**Description of variable**	**Algorithm** (ref. to list of GENERAL and COLLECTED data)	**Spatial level**	**Theoretical postulate**	**Policy relevance**
D.0	Presence of events	4.a	NUTS II, NUTS III	Illustrates the spatial distribution of cultural events	The spatial distribution of cultural events is a first approximation of human activities which provide culture-based leisure to the local and visiting population and can be used as a development asset through tourist valorisation
D.1	Density of events	1.a / area	NUTS II, NUTS III	Illustrates spatial concentration of cultural events	Larger spatial concentration of events determines a higher level of development potential based on tourism
D.2*	Use pressure on events by local residents	pop_01 / 4.a *[pop_00 is used when pop_01 is not available]	NUTS II, NUTS III	Illustrates the local population potentially served by a cultural event	Different levels of potential pressure requires adequate management responses. Low pressure levels demand more promotion and enhanced accessibility; high pressure levels call for site management and coordination between different events and other components of culture
D.3	Use pressure on events by tourists	arr_01 / 4.a	NUTS II, NUTS III	Illustrates the visitor population potentially served by a cultural event	Different levels of potential pressure from tourism require differentiated management responses. Low pressure levels demand more promotion and accessibility; high pressure levels call for site management , also in order to avoid access conflicts with locals
D.5	N. of visitors to events as a perc. of local population	4.b / pop_01	NUTS II, NUTS III	Illustrates attractiveness of events / propensity of local residents to be engaged in cultural activities / possible conflicts between locals and visitors for the access to culture	A high level of visitation compared to the local population mass indicates that the regional heritage conjuncts result very attractive and hence are already a source of regional economic development

DATA NAVIGATOR	**Description of variable**	**Algorithm** (ref. to list of GENERAL and COLLECTED data)	**Spatial level**	**Theoretical postulate**	**Policy relevance**
E.1	Diversity of population per nationality Shannon index on foreign population groups	5.a	NUTS II, NUTS III	Describes the degree of diversity of the local population when foreign nationalities are considered	A high level of diversity requires solid institutions for integration but is also an asset for economic development based on variety and international orientation
E.2	Shannon index of diversity of population according to ethnic classification of residents	5.b	NUTS II, NUTS III	Describes the degree of diversity of the local population when ethnic groups are considered	A high level of diversity requires solid institutions for integration but is also an asset for economic development based on diversity in skills
F.1	N. of cultural jobs ISCO-88 as a share of local active population	6.a / APOP_01	NUTS II	Describes the importance of culture as a development field and the orientation to culture of the local job market	A high level of culture-related jobs in the local economic structure reveals fruitful potential for culture-based economic development

DATA NAVIGATOR	Description of variable	Algorithm (ref. to list of GENERAL and COLLECTED data)	Spatial level	Theoretical postulate	Policy relevance
G.01	Presence of theatres	7.a	NUTS II, NUTS III	Illustrates the spatial distribution of theatres	It is an indication of the distribution of cultural infrastructure in the space which may be used for community development
G.02	Presence of cinema screens	7.b	NUTS II, NUTS III	Illustrates the spatial distribution of cinema screens	It is an indication of the distribution of cultural infrastructure in the space which may be used for community development
G.03	Presence of public libraries	7.c	NUTS II, NUTS III	Illustrates the spatial distribution of public libraries	It is an indication of the distribution of cultural infrastructure in the space which may be used for community development
G.11	Density of theatres	7.a / area	NUTS II, NUTS III	Illustrates the spatial concentration of theatres	High levels of spatial concentration of cultural infrastructure indicate enhanced potential for economic development in an area from the availability of assets that enhance the local quality of life; low levels indicate a sub-standard provision of amenities in the area which result in a low potential for economic development
G.12	Density of cinema screens	7.b / area	NUTS II, NUTS III	Illustrates the spatial concentration of cinema screens	High levels of spatial concentration of cultural infrastructure indicate enhanced potential for economic development in an area from the availability of assets that enhance the local quality of life; low levels indicate a sub-standard provision of amenities in the area which result in a low potential for economic development

G.21*	Theatres per 1,000 inhabitants	7.a*1,000 / pop_01 *[pop_00 is used when pop_01 is not available]	NUTS II, NUTS III	Illustrates the availability of theatre services to local population	High availability of amenities to the local population indicates greater levels of quality of life and a higher chance to attract human capital and financial resources
G.22*	Cinema screens per 1,000 inhabitants	7.b*1,000 / pop_01 *[pop_00 is used when pop_01 is not available]	NUTS II, NUTS III	Illustrates the availability of cinema services to local population	High availability of amenities to the local population indicates greater levels of quality of life and a higher chance to attract human capital and financial resources
G.23*	Libraries per 1,000 inhabitants	7.c*1,000 / pop_01 *[pop_00 is used when pop_01 is not available]	NUTS II, NUTS III	Illustrates the availability of library services to local population	High availability of amenities to the local population indicates greater levels of quality of life and a higher chance to attract human capital and financial resources

DATA NAVIGATOR	Description of variable	Algorithm (ref. to list of GENERAL and COLLECTED data)	Spatial level	Theoretical postulate	Policy relevance
H.01	Graduates in local HE	8.a	NUTS II, NUTS III	Describes the human capital trained locally and is a determinant of development potential	It is an indication of the capacity of the region to produce human capital and of the presence of local cultural institutions
H.11*	Graduates in local HE per 1,000 inhabitants	8.a*1,000 / pop_01 *[pop_00 is used when pop_01 is not available]	NUTS II, NUTS III	Describes the human capital trained locally and is a determinant of development potential	High levels of higher-education output (measured by comparing it with the resident population) boost the chances to root economic development in local knowledge
H.02	Residents with high educational attainment level	8.b	NUTS II, NUTS III	Describes the education level of the local population and is a qualification of the social capital as a determinant of development	It is an indication of the quality of the human capital of the region
H.12*	Residents with high educational attainment level per 1,000 inhabitants	8.b*1000 / pop_01 *[pop_00 is used when pop_01 is not available]	NUTS II, NUTS III	Describes the education level of the local population and is a qualification of the social capital as a determinant of development	High levels of attainment of the local population indicate a higher capacity to elaborate local culture and generate local-resource based economic development
H.03	N. of published ISBN	8.c	NUTS II, NUTS III	Is a measure of the "cultural output" of a region	It is an indication of the distribution of a critical aspect of cultural capacity on the territory

H.13*	N. of published ISBN in regions per 1,000 inhabitant	8.c*1000 / pop_01 *[pop_00 is used when pop_01 is not available]	NUTS II, NUTS III	Is a measure of the "cultural output" of a region	High levels of publication activity of the local population indicate a higher orientation to culture of the local economic sectors

STATE OF DATA COLLECTION AND METADATA

The situation with the availability of data in the 1.3.3 project is rather different from that of other ESPON projects, as very few standardised European data bases regarding the components of cultural heritage and identity exist, and less so providing regional detail at NUTS III or even NUTS II level. Consequently, the collection of data has been carried out by each individual partner county by country. In some cases, data sources were different also within one same country, for instance data on cultural activities in strongly decentralised states like Belgium, Germany or Spain are maintained by regional governments. Availability of cultural data has not found to be especially difficult in new member states.

The following diagram in Tables iv *a-b-c* is a synthetic illustration of the state of data collection in each country (grouped by main groups A-H) at the time of writing the present report (31.10.2005).

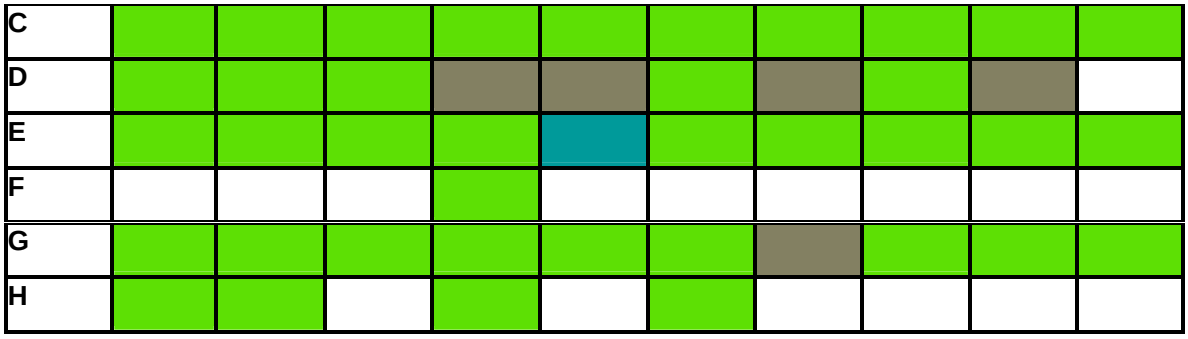
Variables

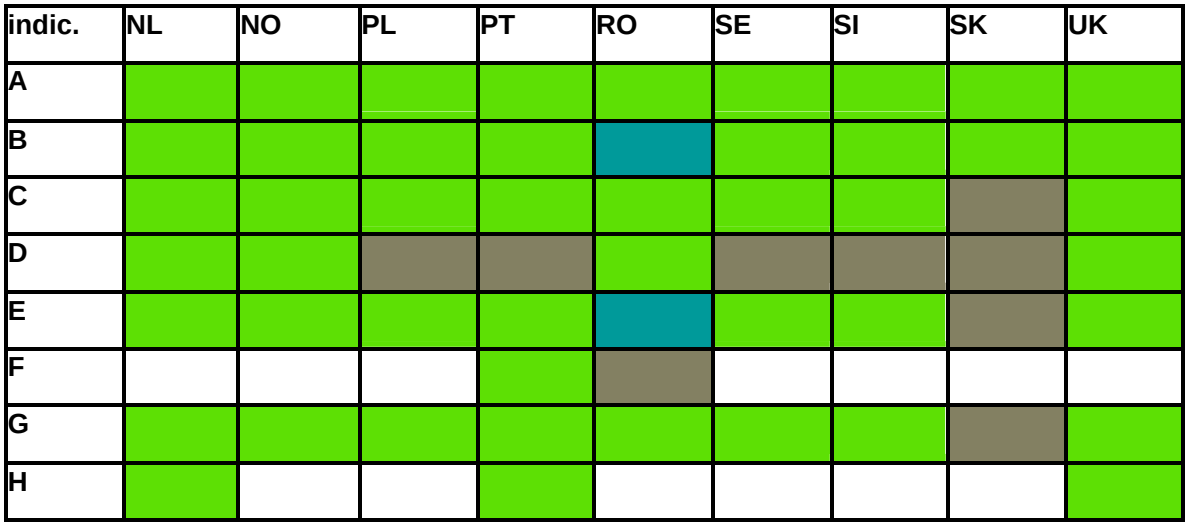
1. TANGIBLE PROTECTED HERITAGE ASSETS.
2. TANGIBLE PROTECTED CONJUNCTS AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPES.
3. MUSEUMS AND COLLECTION.
4. CULTURAL DIVERSITY
5. EVENTS
6. CULTURAL PROFESSIONS
7. CULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE
8. INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL

Tables iv *a-b-c* – State of completion of the dataset for ESPON 1.3.3 project at 15.11.2005, by indicators and countries

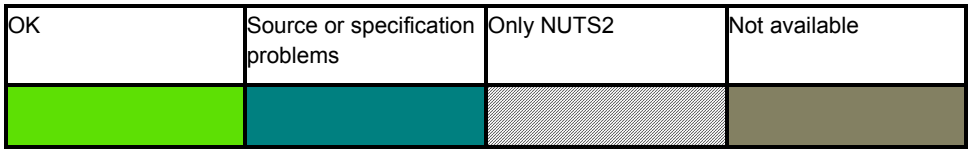
indic.	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE
A									
B									
C									
D									
E									
F									
G									
H									

indic.	ES	FI	FR	GR	HU	IE	LT	LU	LV	MT
A										
B										





Legenda:



The only countries for which no collected data are available is Bulgaria. A similar situation applies for Slovakia, where only the data grill relative to indicators “A” and “B” have been filled in. Regarding data 6.a and 8.b, these have been obtained by elaboration on Labour Force Survey 2005 data and therefore are available for all countries.

It should be noted that as data regarding tourism (ARR_01) and jobs in the cultural industries were only available at NUTS II level the relative indicators A.3, B.3, C.3, D.3 and F.1 have only been calculated for this territorial level. Regarding variable 8.b (levels of attainment of the resident population) it was also available at NUTS II level through the Labour Force Survey, and though in some countries the NUTS III data were available we have chosen to keep the NUTS II level as the representation space for indicators H.02 and H.12 as the one with the widest coverage. Finally, the last set of indicators of “cultural excellence” has not been collected on a country

As argued above, a plurality of sources had to be necessarily used to complete the dataset. In annex, the complete metadata information (at 31.10.2005) is given on a country by country basis.

1.4 Main problems in data collection and solutions proposed

Data comparability

The full comparability between data in different countries (and in some cases between regions within the same country) is affected for the following reasons:

1. inconsistency in the methodological structure of the regional sources
2. mis-specification of the data included in a dataset.
3. inconsistent spatial representation

As 1., this is especially a problem for the data series associated with variables 1. “monuments and sites” (indicators “A”) and 2. “conjuncts” (indicators “B”), for which listing criteria and data availability differ hugely across countries. On the other hand, it was not possible to consider alternative data sources, which would lack the completeness and the objectiveness in listing criteria which is appropriate in this study.

The extent of such inconsistencies can be easily verified by an exercise of comparing the average scores of the indicators A and B in different countries, with very high values, for instance, of tangible cultural densities in countries like Sweden, the Netherlands, and very low values in Italy, Greece or Germany. Such inconsistencies may affect substantially the effectiveness and meaningfulness of data analysis.

In principle, the inconsistencies between country data can be eliminated only up to a certain extent. They cannot be illustrated in the metadata base, which does not include an area for the discussion of inclusion criteria, but deserve a further effort of comparative analysis of the differing listing criteria from country to country.

However, there are two ways to tackle the question. The first it to use the information of the differing national levels of heritage listing and protection as an additional “policy” information regarding the way in which individual countries deal with their cultural resources. The second is to make the dataset across borders comparable – so allowing spatial analysis – through the use of **smoothing techniques**, to be treated in the next section.

Ad 2., data series may be inconsistent due to the difficulty of discriminating the information included in a data source. For instance, with reference to variable 3. “museums and galleries” (Indicator “C”), in one country the museum listings considered may include all museums, while in another only public museums or national museums, and it may be difficult to disentangle or integrate the source information in order to achieve cross-border comparability due to the way in which source data are presented or made available to the PPs. The same problems could be found in relation to variable 4. “cultural events”, variable 7. “cultural infrastructure” and variable 8. “intellectual capital”. This inconsistency can only be eliminated to the extent that it is possible to manipulate or integrate the data sources (e.g. national listings of museums, regional events agendas) so as to streamline the information across countries.

Ad 3., the difference in the spatial configuration may affect the full comprehension of cross-border differences. This problem is particularly evident with Germany, where the surface of NUTS III areas is so small that the relative data are systematically diminished in absolute indicators (indicators *.0) and indicators of geographical concentration (indicators *.1). It cannot be eliminated at this stage of the project.

Data standardisation

There are two reasons for transforming the data series relative to each single country:

- smooth out inconsistencies in the structure of data sources and in the data collection methodology across regions, discussed in points 1. and 2. in the previous section, thus achieving a more homogeneous representation of the cultural diversity in European regions according to the different criteria encapsulated in Indicators A-H
- facilitating cross-border comparisons and other advanced techniques of spatial analysis like factor and cluster analysis

The issue is particularly relevant in the case of the data series where there are more evident consistency problems, that is Indicators "A" and "B".

The simplest smoothing technique is the calculation of regional values in differences from the national averages rather that in absolute values. A further manipulation is to divide differences by the standard deviation calculated at country level, so as to reduce the importance of outliers and standardise data ranges across different countries.

Thus, each Indicator in our dataset has been calculated and mapped both in absolute and in normalised values.

Other possibilities for more sophisticated techniques for data smoothing have been considered, like the "equalisation" of values of the same indicators in neighbouring cross-border regions. This technique may be grounded on the hypothesis that neighbouring regions have similar cultural histories and thus it is reasonable to presume that the entity of the heritage should be similar, existing large differences being due solely to diverging national listing and protection criteria. In this light the European territory could be "streamlined" through the application of a grill of "smoothing algorithms". However, this technique demands a high degree of subjectivity and could lead to politically sensitive decisions, so the TPG decided to leave it aside for the present moment end possibly study an application at case study level in order to produce a policy guideline for future action of the EU in the field of heritage listing.

2 DESCRIPTIVE MAPS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE AND IDENTITY

In this section we present the first results from the representation of the European territory through the use the cultural indicators A-H (plus cultural excellence maps) and the descriptive analysis of the data series utilised. After introducing some methodological issues in the construction of maps and a first general overview of the data series, the most interesting maps and the data series on which they are based are synthetically commented. The full set of maps and descriptive statistics are included in Annex 2. The maps and associated statistical information are based on the data compiled by 31.10.2005. An upgraded version of the maps and statistics will be attached to the TIR[3].

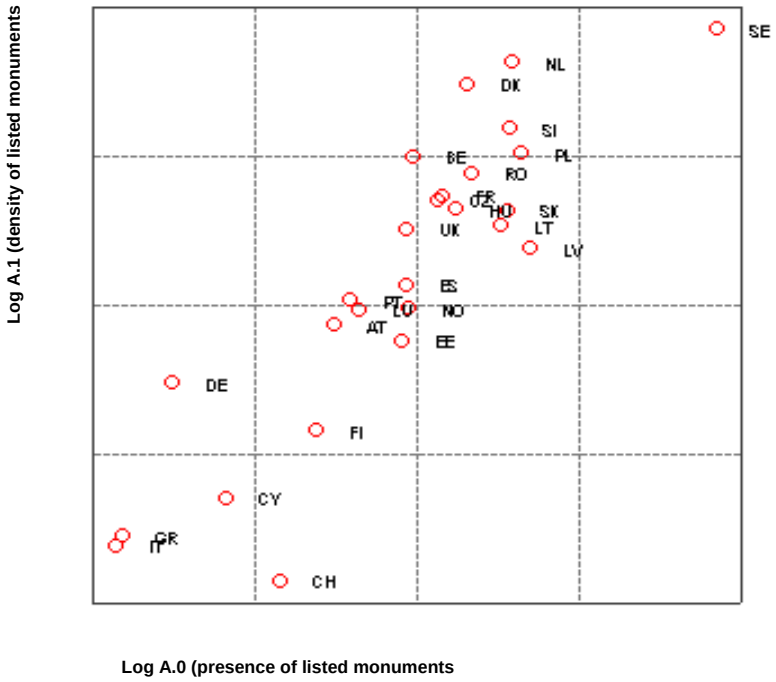
[3] Currently (15.11.2005), the following data series are under revision or completion: Austria (A, B), Germany (A, E), Switzerland (A), Italy (A), Ireland (A, B), Malta (all), Romania (F).

2.1 Information on the data series

A first interesting piece of information comes from the comparison of the statistical properties of the various distributions on a **country by country** basis; this is given in Tables III.a (NUTS III) and III.b (NUTS II) in Annex 3.

A comparison of the average values in the data series regarding the tangible immovable heritage (indicators A and B) allows a greater comprehension of the structure of the data set. Figure 1 shows a scatterplot of values of the means of indicators A.0 and A.1 by country, in logarithmic scale.

Figure 1 - Indicators A.0, A.1: scatterplot of national means, logarithmic scale

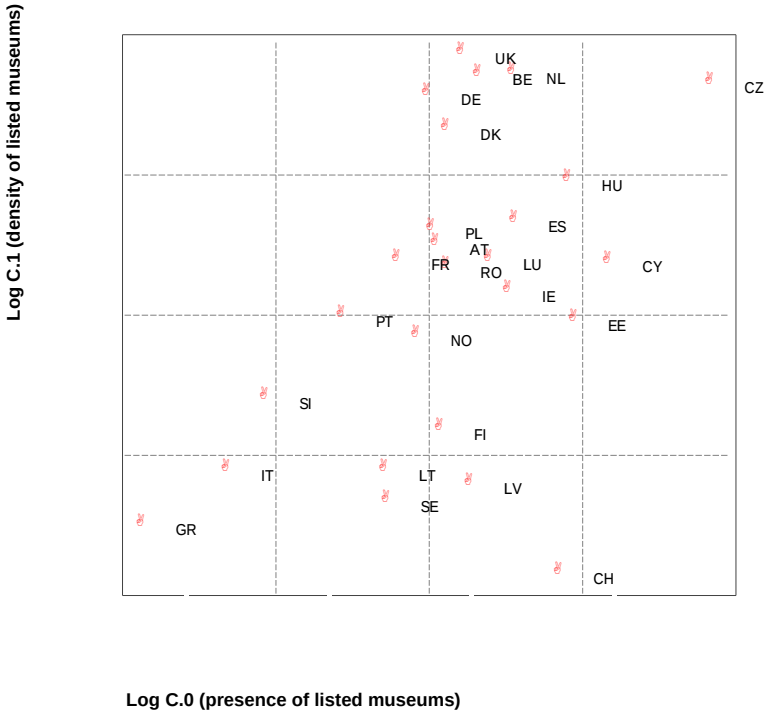


Roughly, the EU27+2 countries could be subdivided in three groups. In the first sector from both axis, there are countries that list an “abnormally small” number of cultural heritage assets in absolute (Y axis) or compared to their size (X axis). In this category fall Greece, Italy and Cyprus; three countries where one would expect to find an exceptionally large number of listed assets. In the last sector from both axis there are countries that list an “abnormally small” number of cultural heritage assets. Sweden lists a great deal of assets, both in absolute terms and compared to their size. The countries which fall within the second and the third sector from each axis have a “normal” listing behaviour; we can see that the Netherlands, Denmark, Slovenia and Poland list a great deal of assets when compared to their sizes; Germany lists very few assets in absolute terms (an effect corrected in density terms by the small NUTS III size), while Switzerland lists very few assets compared to its size.

This is a clear indication of how “structurally diverse” is the dataset for listed monuments and sites (“A” indicators), a diversity which stems from a large methodological difference in the criteria used for listing protected assets and in the extension of the national registers. Thus, **a**

first valid output of this study would be to establish European guidelines for the listing of protected assets, and eventually, to come up with a EU-27 register of protected assets respecting homogeneous listing criteria, possibly discriminating according to the degree of protection.

Figure 2 - Indicators C.0, C.1: scatterplot of national means, logarithmic scale

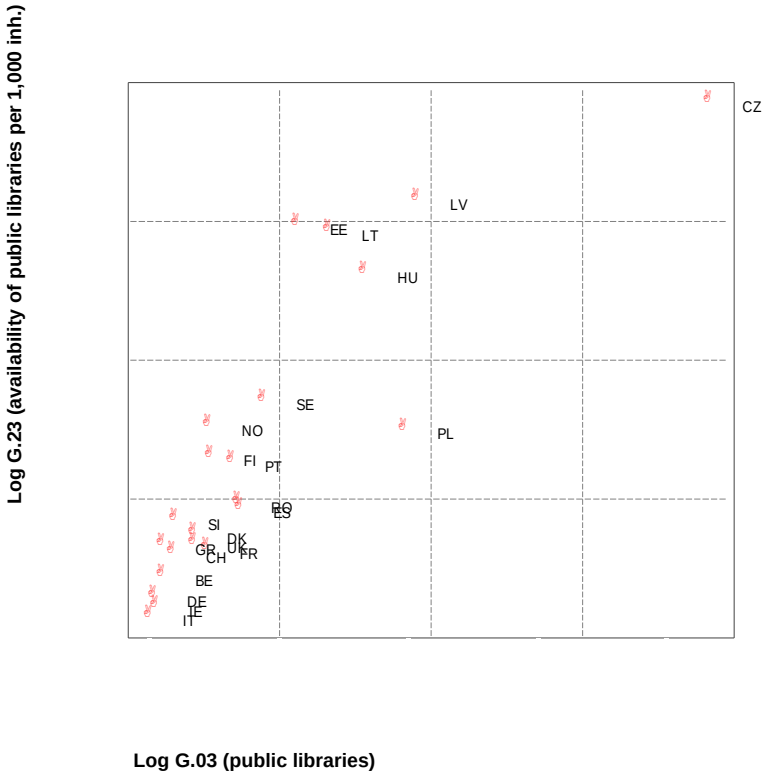


The same exercise could be repeated with the other indicators in our data grid and the results compared. While "B" indicators – again depending on the structure of national registers and protection laws — reproduce by and large with the subdivision illustrated in Figure 1, other data series which are compiled according to more standardised criteria (thus eliminating the methodological noise) are expected to behave differently. For instance, the data on museums present an unexpectedly similar profile of data on heritage, with one country (Czech Republic) listing an abnormally large number of museums, and other countries (Denmark, Germany, Belgium, UK, the Netherlands) also listing a lot of museums compared to the size of their NUTS III regions. The opposite, again, is found for Italy and Greece; but also Lithuania, Sweden, Latvia and Switzerland have a low density of museums.

How could this result be interpreted? Certainly the methodological bias holds also in this case; for instance, the data series of Italy and Greece only consider *national* museums, which are the ones listed by the Ministry of Culture, while the data on museums owned by other layers of government, like the important municipal museums, or the private collections, are not included. However, the distribution on C.0 over the whole sample is much less skewed than A.0, which means that the methodological differences are less pronounced (they return, however, when densities are considered). Instead, it should be noted that to a larger extent than with the heritage, the number of museums depends on cultural policy – one country may be more active

than another in the effort to build and fund museums as a way to present their culture. Thus, in this case structural differences are the genuine reflection of a cultural differentiation.

Figure 3 - Indicators G.03, G.23: scatterplot of national means, logarithmic scale



A similar problem occurs with data on local graduates (H.01 and H.11), where there's a neat breakdown of the data set among those countries which only include the university sector in higher education and those countries where diplomats in higher vocational schools are also considered. In this case it could be possible to standardise the dataset and this will be attempted in later stages of the project.

Finally, let us look at another data series where a higher level of "objectivity" in the construction of the data set is expected, that of public libraries. We cross-examine the absolute number of public libraries per NUTS III regions and the density per 1,000 inhabitants, and comparing th national means yields the scatterplot in Figure 3.

Apart from one obvious outlier (Czech Republic) the data are now distributed rather harmoniously with a low skewness index (3.7). This result could be interpreted as a confirmation that there is less noise here from methodological issues concerning data collection while the results reflect a genuine differentiation in national (and regional) policies regarding the provision of cultural services to inhabitants.

In Table v, we rank countries for each "core" indicators (NUTS III) according to the normalised values (as multipliers over the EU average). The same kind of analysis conducted at NUTS II level does not change this picture substantially.

Table v - Ranking of regions according to national average values (as % over EU-averages) of selected indicators

A.1		A.2*		B.1		B.2*		C.1		C.2*		D.1		D.2*		E.1		E.2		G.21*		G.22*		G.23*		h.11*		h.12*	
SE	1,403.8	IT	552.1	EE	696.7	RO	446.5	UK	211.0	IT	502.3	CZ	779.4	IT	379.3	LU	600.3	UK	112.4	ES	459.9	ES	200.3	CZ	681.5	GR	569.9	NO	154.2
NL	829.7	GR	190.2	BE	671.5	IT	328.6	NL	179.4	GR	230.0	IE	456.4	RO	230.7	LV	387.7	IE	108.7	UK	271.8	FR	187.0	LV	552.8	UK	268.2	UK	132.9
DK	589.5	DE	183.4	FI	550.8	DE	253.1	BE	176.5	PL	165.7	BE	366.6	UK	146.3	IE	280.3	RO	85.1	CY	221.3	IT	178.3	EE	518.8	RO	214.9	SI	125.2
SI	295.8	CY	114.2	SI	466.8	HU	210.5	CZ	167.3	FR	137.9	LU	189.2	FR	110.5	CH	259.0	HU	45.2	DK	209.9	FI	133.9	LT	511.3	ES	165.0	FR	107.4
PL	201.2	UK	30.5	NL	424.7	LV	109.2	DE	150.8	PT	119.4	DK	135.6	NL	67.6	EE	193.7	SE		FR	160.1	CH	130.3	HU	454.2	FI	44.6	IE	89.7
BE	192.0	CH	20.7	ES	328.5	LT	102.3	DK	113.0	SE	111.3	UK	108.2	ES	65.4	UK	152.2	NL		CZ	143.1	NO	129.6	SE	286.4	DK	41.9	LV	85.0
RO	146.3	FI	14.3	UK	177.0	SK	71.4	HU	74.4	RO	94.6	NL	95.3	AT	53.4	FR	144.6	DK		BE	113.2	LV	109.8	NO	254.0	PT	36.2	PL	83.5
FR	102.3	AT	12.1	FR	104.7	DK	71.3	ES	52.8	SI	91.9	RO	82.3	FI	33.1	LT	133.4	SI		SE	110.6	BE	105.1	PL	248.1	SE	34.7	RO	48.6
CZ	96.1	CZ	10.3	AT	57.8	UK	66.6	PL	49.4	LT	89.6	ES	69.8	CH	26.3	BE	110.6	PL		FI	99.3	CZ	88.9	FI	213.6	NL	24.0	ES	29.5
HU	82.8	ES	9.8	CY	52.8	PL	65.2	AT	43.6	UK	81.7	FR	46.9	DK	23.9	CZ	86.7	BE		IE	95.2	PT	87.1	PT	205.1	SI	19.3	SE	4.9
SK	82.2	PT	9.1	NO	44.1	PT	41.6	LU	37.8	AT	70.5	CY	45.2	CY	20.9	DK	80.1	FR		SI	94.7	SI	72.8	RO	151.8	BE	13.9	NL	
LT	64.0	LU	8.7	GR	41.5	ES	36.7	FR	37.7	ES	65.1	SE	29.3	SE	10.0	SE	75.3	CZ		LV	65.4	DK	65.9	ES	143.1	DE	13.7	DK	
UK	61.7	EE	5.1	PL	39.0	LU	36.2	CY	37.4	LV	54.0	AT	26.5	BE	8.3	NO	75.1	SK		LT	61.9	LU	54.5	SI	129.2	CH	11.6	BE	
LV	44.9	FR	4.2	DK	34.5	CZ	32.3	RO	35.4	DK	53.0	FI	7.5	LU	7.3	GR	74.1	LT		PL	60.0	NL	51.8	DK	110.3	PL		CZ	
ES	25.7	BE	3.1	CZ	32.9	AT	26.2	IE	29.1	LU	46.9	IT	3.8	CZ	5.3	NL	48.8	LV		HU	50.8	PL	46.0	UK	97.2	FR		HU	
PT	20.0	HU	2.6	SE	32.7	BE	24.5	PT	23.7	IE	46.7	CH	1.6	IE	3.5	ES	44.9	ES		GR	43.7	LT	43.2	GR	96.2	CZ		SK	
NO	17.7	NO	2.5	PT	25.2	NO	16.0	EE	22.9	NO	44.6	SI		SI		IT	44.3	PT		AT	36.7	UK	26.6	FR	91.5	HU		LT	
LU	17.4	RO	2.0	LU	23.6	GR	15.9	NO	20.2	FI	41.7	PL		PL		FI	43.3	NO		CH	30.1	GR	23.2	CH	86.1	SK		PT	
AT	13.6	SK	1.7	SK	10.4	NL	14.6	SI	12.1	NL	41.3	HU		HU		PT	34.8	LU		DE	28.0	RO	20.3	BE	55.5	LT		LU	
EE	10.6	PL	1.6	HU	9.6	FR	12.7	FI	9.4	DE	36.4	SK		SK		PL	14.1	AT		IT	20.4	IE	15.7	DE	26.0	LV		AT	
DE	5.5	NL	1.5	IT	6.3	CY	11.0	LT	6.6	CY	32.4	LT		LT		AT	0.0	EE		NL		SE		IE	13.7	NO		EE	
FI	2.6	DK	1.5	DE	3.6	CH	10.3	IT	6.6	HU	32.0	LV		LV		SI		DE		RO		HU		IT	1.1	LU		DE	
CY	0.9	LT	0.7	LT	3.2	SE	6.5	LV	5.9	BE	29.5	PT		PT		RO		FI		SK		SK		NL		AT		FI	
GR	0.5	LV	0.6	LV	1.8	SI	1.8	SE	5.1	EE	20.9	NO		NO		HU		CY		PT		AT		SK		EE		CY	
IT	0.4	SI	0.4	CH	1.6	EE	0.4	GR	4.2	CH	18.1	EE		EE		SK		GR		NO		EE		LU		CY		GR	
CH	0.2	SE	0.0	RO	1.3	FI	0.3	CH	2.8	CZ	15.0	DE		DE		DE		IT		LU		DE		AT		IT		IT	
IE		IE		IE		IE		SK	0.0	SK		GR		GR		CY		CH		EE		CY		CY		IE		CH	
skew.	11.3	skew.	4.3	skew.	18.0	skew.	9.5	skew.	6.0	skew.	7.3	skew.	12.8	skew.	6.1	skew.	1.7	skew.	1.7	skew.	6.0	skew.	1.2	skew.	3.2	skew.	4.2	skew.	5.3

2.2 Methodological issues in mapping

For every indicator for which there is sufficient area coverage, maps have been built, preferably at NUTS III level, and at NUTS II level as an alternative when data at NUTS III level were not available. Information on the data series on which they are based are provided in Annex 3, and a short summary of the main statistical parameters relative to each distribution considered are included in the maps.

A first set of maps (maps_abs) displays the values of the indicators ranked in **six categories** which correspond to the **sestiles** of the distribution (thus the median value is the one that divides the 3rd and the 4th category). In each sestile the same number of observation can be found. This choice of representation of data has been taken over alternative methods (equal intervals, natural breaks, etc.) on account of the shape of the distributions (highly asymmetric with many outliers). Categories are graduated in a choroplethic (bi-chromatic) colour scale to facilitate the visualisation of "low" and "high" values.

Outliers (cases with a particularly *high* value of the indicator, given the one-tailed shape of the distributions) can be of two different types:

- large values generated by "errors", or methodological peculiarities in the original data sources: for instance all vales in Sweden or the Netherlands when indicators "A" are considered (listed tangible heritage assets) are very high because in those country a great deal of assets are registered and protected, and are low in Italy of Greece because there national heritage registers are much more selective or compiled according to different criteria regarding "value".
- large values generated by abnormal relations between collected data and general and territorial features used in the calculation algorithms: for instance values of "A"

indicators, like assets per sq. km. r n. of inhabitants per asset are very high in cities like Paris or Copenhagen because there is a great deal of registered assets in a NUTS III territory which is very small and densely populated.

On account of this ambivalence, the treatment of outliers should have been evaluated case by case. To avoid subjective judgements a choice has been taken to leave them in the dataset and they almost in every case fall in the sixth (highest) category of the distribution.

Regions with data that are **missing** or **non-existent** (indicators whose denominator is zero) are treated as "no values" in the maps and they are coloured in a different way from regions where values exist and they are nil (zero).

A second set of maps (maps_norm) display the values of the indicators normalised around the national mean values and standard deviations. Thus, in every country and for the whole of the EU territory the distribution of values for each indicator have mean value 0 and standard deviation 1. This set of map was built to offer an alternative visualisation of "high" and "low" scores at a Europe-wide level for those indicators for which the national inconsistencies in the original sources (A, B, and to a lesser degree C and D indicators) impedes such judgement in the case of the representation of absolute values as in the first set of maps. In this set of maps, data have been ranked in seven categories which correspond to intervals with cut points at 20%, 30% and 60% above and below the mean value of the normalised distribution. This is an appropriate categorisation method for the sake of visualisation in the light of the smoothing operated on the data series.

The final list of maps produced at the time of writing this report and based on the indicators built on data collected by the TPG is in Table vi. To these maps, a number of maps of "cultural excellence" are added, illustrating the territorial distribution of the most important cultural asses of Europe.

Table vi – List of maps produced in this report and main characteristics.

List indicators / maps	terr. level	Categories	Title of map	Time reference	Country data not available (15.11.2005)
A 0 abs	NUTS III	6 categories (sestiles of distr.)	Presence of monuments; abs. n.	Most recent national registers	Bulgaria. Switzerland only has industrial heritage.
A 0 norm	NUTS III	7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)	Presence of monuments; normalised values on national average and standard dev.	Most recent national registers	Bulgaria. Switzerland only has industrial heritage.
A 1 abs	NUTS III	6 categories (sestiles of distr.)	Density of monuments (abs. n. per square km);	Most recent national registers	Bulgaria. Switzerland only has industrial heritage.
A 1 norm	NUTS III	7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)	Density of monuments (abs. n. per square km); normalised values on national average and standard dev.	Most recent national registers	Bulgaria. Switzerland only has industrial heritage.
A 2 abs	NUTS III	6 categories (sestiles of distr.)	Use pressure on monuments by local population (inh. per listed asset);	Most recent national registers; EUROSTAT population series of 2001 or 2000	Bulgaria. Switzerland only has industrial heritage.
A 2 norm	NUTS III	7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)	Use pressure on monuments by local population (inh. per listed asset); normalised values on national average and standard dev.	Most recent national registers; EUROSTAT population series of 2001 or 2000	Bulgaria. Switzerland only has industrial heritage.

A	3	abs	NUTS II	6 categories (sestiles of distr.)	Use pressure on monuments by tourists (arrivals per listed asset);	Most recent national registers; EUROSTAT tourist data of 2001 or 2003	Bulgaria. Switzerland only has industrial heritage.
A	3	norm	NUTS II	7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)	Use pressure on monuments by tourists (arrivals per listed asset); normalised values on national average and standard dev.	Most recent national registers; EUROSTAT tourist data of 2001 or 2003	Bulgaria. Switzerland only has industrial heritage.
A	5	abs	NUTS III	6 categories (sestiles of distr.)	Visitors to monuments as a share of local population;	Most recent national statistics; EUROSTAT population series of 2001 or 2000	Data only available for Spain, Greece, Malta
A	5	norm	NUTS III	7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)	Visitors to monuments as a share of local population; normalised values on national average and standard dev.	Most recent national statistics; EUROSTAT population series of 2001 or 2000	Data only available for Spain, Greece, Malta
B	0	abs	NUTS III	6 categories (sestiles of distr.)	Presence of conjuncts and protected landscapes; abs. n.	Most recent national registers	Bulgaria, Switzerland
B	0	norm	NUTS III	7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)	Presence of conjuncts and protected landscapes; normalised values on national average and standard dev.	Most recent national registers	Bulgaria, Switzerland
B	1	abs	NUTS III	6 categories (sestiles of distr.)	Density of conjuncts and protected landscapes (abs. n. per square km);	Most recent national registers	Bulgaria, Switzerland
B	1	norm	NUTS III	7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)	Density of conjuncts and protected landscapes (abs. n. per square km); normalised values on national average and standard dev.	Most recent national registers	Bulgaria, Switzerland
B	2	abs	NUTS III	6 categories (sestiles of distr.)	Use pressure on conjuncts and protected landscapes by local population (inh. per listed asset);	Most recent national registers; EUROSTAT population series of 2001 or 2000	Bulgaria, Switzerland
B	2	norm	NUTS III	7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)	Use pressure on conjuncts and protected landscapes by local population (inh. per listed asset); normalised values on national average and standard dev.	Most recent national registers; EUROSTAT population series of 2001 or 2000	Bulgaria, Switzerland
B	3	abs	NUTS II	6 categories (sestiles of distr.)	Use pressure on conjuncts and protected landscapes by tourists (arrivals per listed asset);	Most recent national registers; EUROSTAT tourist data of 2001 or 2003	Bulgaria, Switzerland
B	3	norm	NUTS II	7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)	Use pressure on conjuncts and protected landscapes by tourists (arrivals per listed asset); normalised values on national average and standard dev.	Most recent national registers; EUROSTAT tourist data of 2001 or 2003	Bulgaria, Switzerland
B	5	abs	NUTS III	6 categories (sestiles of distr.)	Visitors to conjuncts and protected landscapes as a share of local population;	Most recent national statistics; EUROSTAT population series of 2001 or 2000	Data only available for Denmark

B	5	norm	NUTS III	7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)	Visitors to conjuncts and protected landscapes as a share of local population; normalised values on national average and standard dev.	Most recent national statistics; EUROSTAT population series of 2001 or 2000	Data only available for Denmark
C	0	abs	NUTS III	6 categories (sestiles of distr.)	Presence of museums; abs. n.	Most recent national registers	Bulgaria,
C	0	norm	NUTS III	7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)	Presence of museums; normalised values on national average and standard dev.	Most recent national registers	Bulgaria
C	1	abs	NUTS III	6 categories (sestiles of distr.)	Density of museums (abs. n. per square km);	Most recent national registers	Bulgaria
C	1	norm	NUTS III	7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)	Density of museums (abs. n. per square km); normalised values on national average and standard dev.	Most recent national registers	Bulgaria
C	2	abs	NUTS III	7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)	Use pressure on museums by local population (inh. per listed asset);	Most recent national registers; EUROSTAT population series of 2001 or 2000	Bulgaria
C	2	norm	NUTS III	7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)	Use pressure on museums by local population (inh. per listed asset); normalised values on national average and standard dev.	Most recent national registers; EUROSTAT population series of 2001 or 2000	Bulgaria
C	3	abs	NUTS II	6 categories (sestiles of distr.)	Use pressure on museums by tourists (arrivals per listed asset);	Most recent national registers; EUROSTAT tourist data of 2001 or 2003	Bulgaria
C	3	norm	NUTS II	7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)	Use pressure on museums by tourists (arrivals per listed asset); normalised values on national average and standard dev.	Most recent national registers; EUROSTAT tourist data of 2001 or 2003	Bulgaria
C	5	abs	NUTS III	6 categories (sestiles of distr.)	Visitors to museums as a share of local population	Most recent national statistics; EUROSTAT population series of 2001 or 2000	Bulgaria, Malta, Austria, Italy
C	5	norm	NUTS III	7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)	Visitors to museums as a share of local population; normalised values on national average and standard dev.	Most recent national statistics; EUROSTAT population series of 2001 or 2000	Bulgaria, Malta, Austria, Italy
D	0	abs	NUTS III	6 categories (sestiles of distr.)	Presence of cultural events; abs. n.	Most recent listings	Bulgaria, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia
D	0	norm	NUTS III	7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)	Presence of cultural events; normalised values on national average and standard dev.	Most recent listings	Bulgaria, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia
D	1	abs	NUTS III	6 categories (sestiles of distr.)	Density of cultural events (abs. n. per square km);	Most recent listings	Bulgaria, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia

D	1	norm	NUTS III	7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)	Density of cultural events (abs. n. per square km); normalised values on national average and standard dev.	Most recent listings	Bulgaria, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia
D	2	abs	NUTS III	6 categories (sestiles of distr.)	Use pressure on cultural events by local population (inh. per listed asset);	Most recent listings; EUROSTAT population series of 2001 or 2000	Bulgaria, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia
D	2	norm	NUTS III	7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)	Use pressure on cultural events by local population (inh. per listed asset); normalised values on national average and standard dev.	Most recent listings; EUROSTAT population series of 2001 or 2000	Bulgaria, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia
D	3	abs	NUTS II	6 categories (sestiles of distr.)	Use pressure on cultural events by tourists (arrivals per listed asset);	Most recent listings; EUROSTAT tourist data of 2001 or 2003	Bulgaria, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia
D	3	norm	NUTS II	7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)	Use pressure on cultural events by tourists (arrivals per listed asset); normalised values on national average and standard dev.	Most recent listings; EUROSTAT tourist data of 2001 or 2003	Bulgaria, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia
D	5	abs	NUTS III	6 categories (sestiles of distr.)	Visitors to cultural events as a share of local population;	Most recent national statistics; EUROSTAT population series of 2001 or 2000	Bulgaria, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia
D	5	norm	NUTS III	7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)	Visitors to cultural events as a share of local population; normalised values on national average and standard dev.	Most recent national statistics; EUROSTAT population series of 2001 or 2000	Bulgaria, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia
E	1	abs	NUTS III	6 categories (sestiles of distr.)	Index of cultural diversity (foreign nationalities); Shannon's diversity index calculated on first ten foreign national groups	Most recent national population census	Bulgaria, Austria, Dyprus, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia
E	2	abs	NUTS III	6 categories (sestiles of distr.)	Index of cultural diversity (ethnic minorities); Shannon's diversity index calculated on first ten ethnic minority groups	Most recent national population census	Data only available for Hungary, Ireland, Romania, UK
F	1	abs	NUTS III	6 categories (sestiles of distr.)	Cultural and creative workers as a share of local active population ; selected ISCO-88 categories, 4 digits	Average yearly data 2001-2004	Romania, Estonia
G	01	abs	NUTS III	6 categories (sestiles of distr.)	Presence of theatres and other venues for performing arts; abs. n.	Most recent national statistics	Bulgaria, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia
G	21	abs	NUTS III	6 categories (sestiles of distr.)	Availability of theatres and other venues for performing arts (abs. n. per 1,000 inhabitants);	Most recent national statistics; EUROSTAT population series of 2001 or 2000	Bulgaria, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia
G	02	abs	NUTS III	6 categories (sestiles of distr.)	Presence of cinema screens; abs. n.	Most recent national statistics	Bulgaria, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia

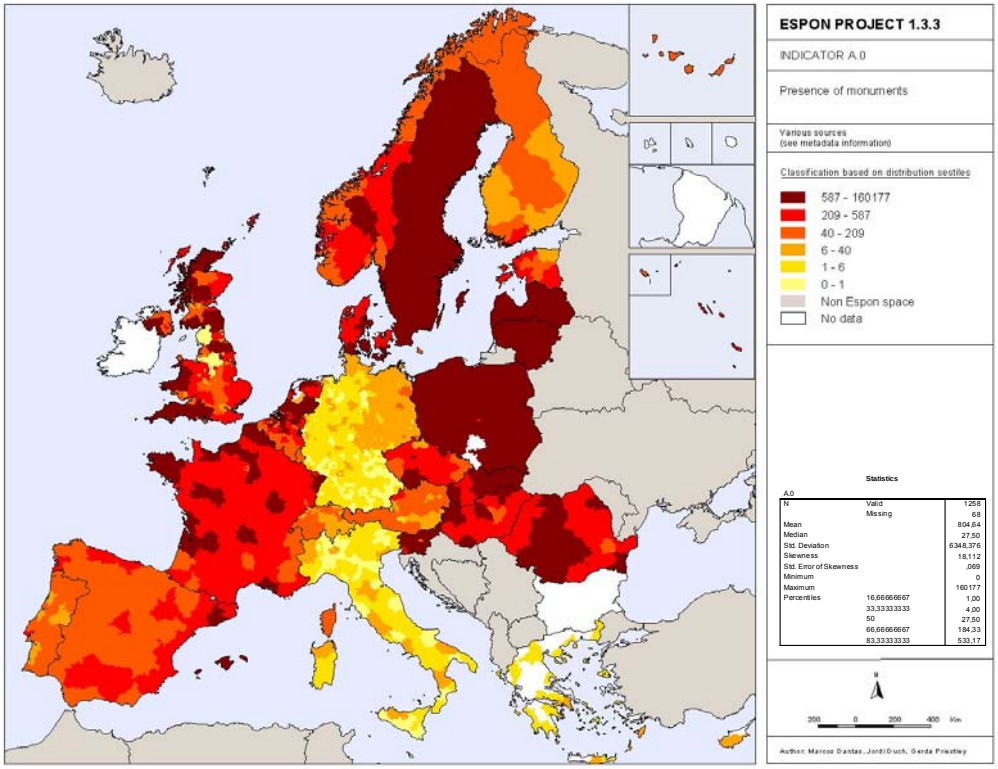
G	22	abs	NUTS III	6 categories (sestiles of distr.)	Availability of cinema screens (abs. n. per 1,000 inhabitants);	Most recent national statistics; EUROSTAT population series of 2001 or 2000	Bulgaria, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia
G	03	abs	NUTS III	6 categories (sestiles of distr.)	Presence of public libraries; abs. n.	Most recent national statistics	Bulgaria, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia
G	23	abs	NUTS III	6 categories (sestiles of distr.)	Availability of public libraries (abs. n. per 1,000 inhabitants);	Most recent national statistics; EUROSTAT population series of 2001 or 2000	Bulgaria, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia
H	01	abs	NUTS III	6 categories (sestiles of distr.)	Number of graduates in local higher education institutions; abs. n.	Most recent national statistics	Bulgaria, Austria, Cyprus, Czech Rep., Estonia, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Slovakia
H	11	abs	NUTS III	6 categories (sestiles of distr.)	Number of graduates in local higher education institutions as a share of local population;	Most recent national statistics; EUROSTAT population series of 2001 or 2000	Bulgaria, Austria, Cyprus, Czech Rep., Estonia, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Slovakia
H	02	abs	NUTS II	6 categories (sestiles of distr.)	Number of residents with high attainment level; abs. n.	Most recent national population census and average LFS data 2001-2004	Data available for all countries at NUTS II level; NUTS III data only available for Estonia, France, Ireland, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Slovenia, UK
H	12	abs	NUTS II	6 categories (sestiles of distr.)	Perc. share of residents with high attainment level;	Most recent national population census and average LFS data 2001-2004; EUROSTAT population series of 2001 or 2000	Data available for all countries at NUTS II level; NUTS III data only available for Estonia, France, Ireland, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Slovenia, UK

A selection of such maps that are deemed “interesting” by the TPG are presented and commented in the following section. The full collection of maps and data series statistics are presented in Annex 2. It should be highlighted once again that the data collection is still on-going and the relative maps could be modified – in that case an integration of the present report will be produced in occasion of the issue of the TIR.

Tangible cultural heritage resources (Indicators A)

The sheer number of heritage assets in a region allows an overview of the distribution and localisation of cultural assets in Europe. This map can hardly provides immediate policy indications, but it illustrates the “cultural complexity” of a given territory and of specific cultural environments delimited by administrative boundaries. It reveals a certain concentration of the heritage in large cities, islands and coastal regions, and in the central-eastern part of Europe, though this information should be handled with care.

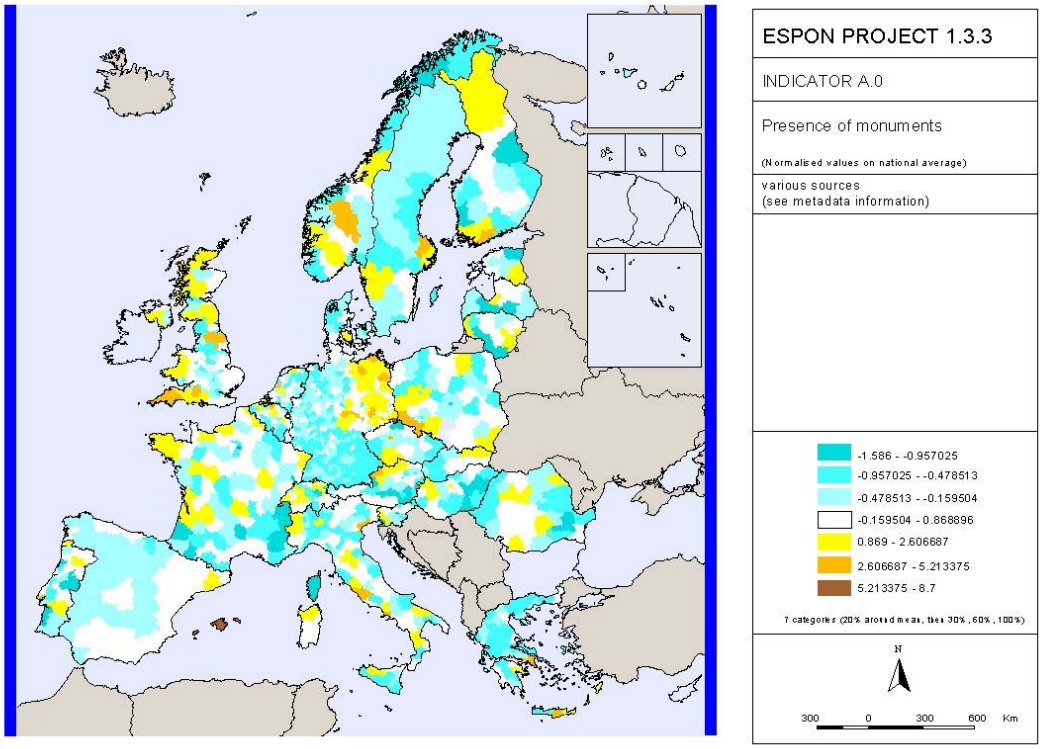
Figure 4: Map of Europe based on indicator A.0 (presence of monuments and sites)



This representation, in fact, is largely biased in two directions: the difference in the NUTS III extension, which under-represents regions with smaller NUTS III areas (e.g. Germany); and the structural inconsistencies in data sources (as well as methodological errors in data collection) discussed in the previous section, which tends to over-represent regions where the protection and listing of the heritage assets is more exhaustive (and efficient). Countries that, though full of riches, are less active on this front (Italy and Greece above all) result penalised in this representation.

The second such bias could be smoothed out by a normalisation exercise recalculating all the values as deviations from the mean and correction by the standard deviation in each country. The resulting map is presented in the next Figure.

Figure 5: Map of Europe based on indicator A.0 (presence of monuments and sites), normalised values on national averages and standard deviations

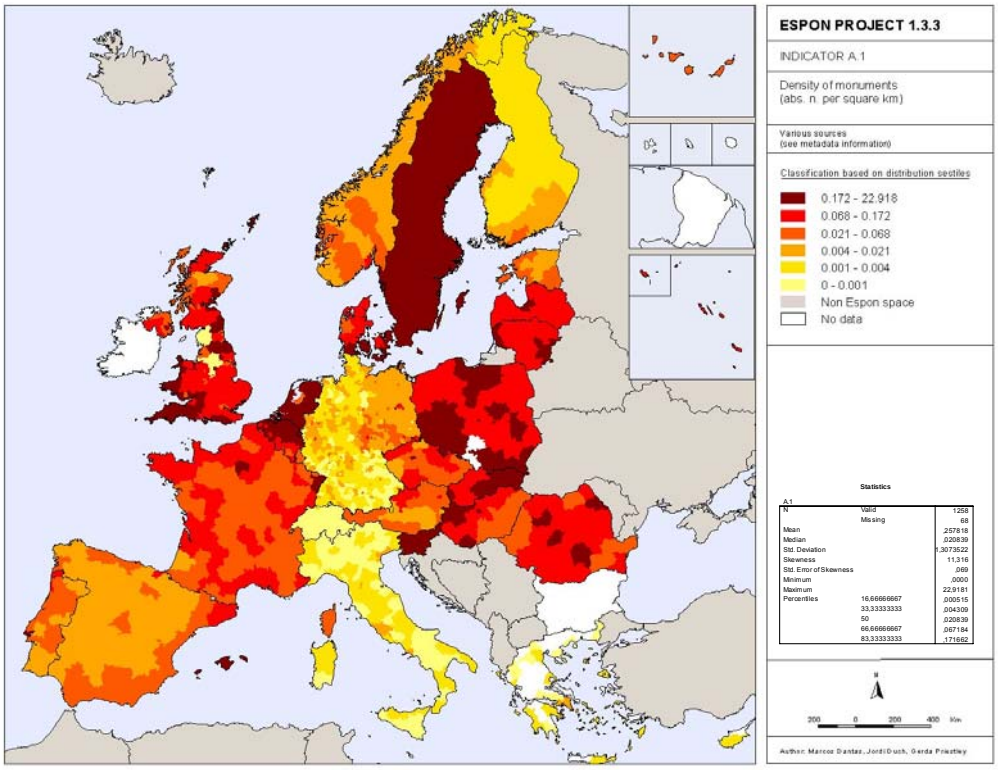


This map eliminated the “country effect” and illustrates with more clarity the regions that have relatively more cultural assets within each individual national listing system, thus allowing a streamlining of the information across countries and the visual emergence of cross-border clusters. In the map, azure-blue regions score low (the darker blue the lower) and yellow-brown regions score higher (the darker the higher). The map, which is based on equal proportional intervals in the distribution (see legend), does reveal a high “concentration” of the heritage even at country scale, in fact blue colours dominate and there are a few regions which are brown.

The first bias (variation of area extension) is eliminated by producing a map of densities as captured by indicator A.1. The resulting map is presented in Figure 6.

The concentration of protected heritage assets in space could be considered (with brown regions as characterised by “high” values and pale yellow regions by “low” values) a proxy of the *attractiveness* of the region, under the assumption that the higher the number of resources that can be found in proximity of a certain point, the larger economic potential for development from tourism but also from other forms of valorisation of local culture: education, heritage industry, creative industry; these all need a “spatial critical mass” to attract the investments and infrastructure that is needed for development.

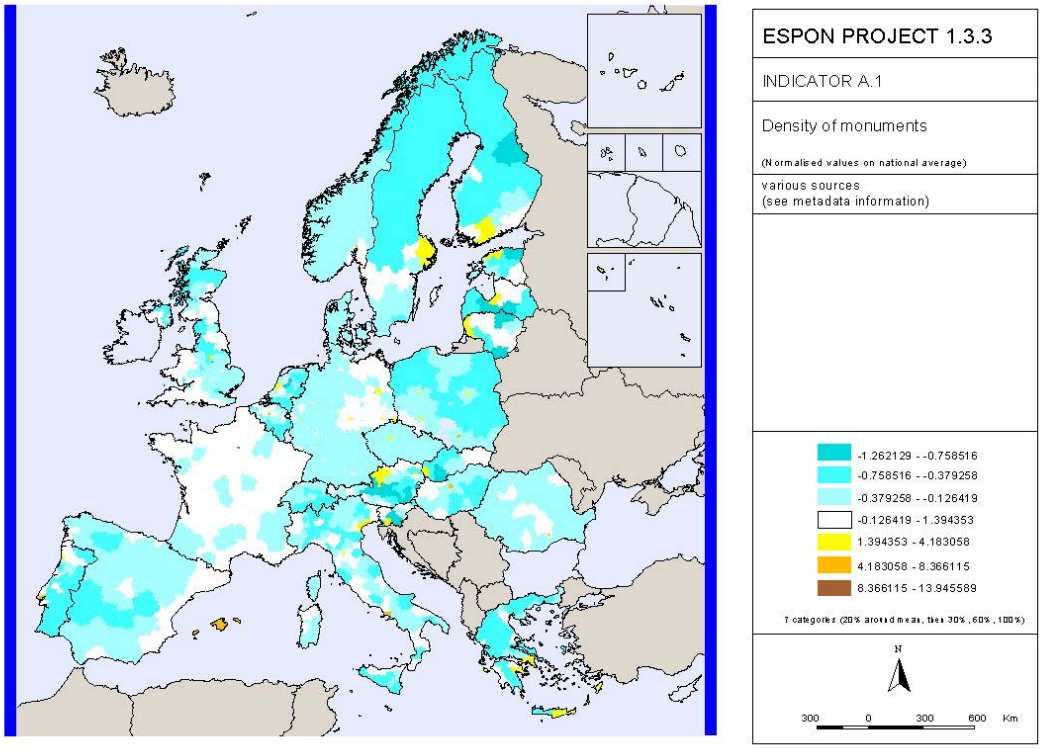
Figure 6: Map of Europe based on indicator A.1 (monuments and sites per sq.km.)



The map reveals that – structural inconsistencies aside – the heritage is concentrated in a relatively few number of regions; again coastal regions emerge, as well as metropolitan areas. The normalised map in Figure 7 eliminates the country effect and allow a clearer representation of heritage hubs (Paris, Salzburg, Venice, Naples, Amsterdam, Brussels, Stockholm, Budapest, Krakow, etc.) with few deviations from this pattern like the very high score of the Balearic Islands and Eastern Crete and other Greek islands.

This mapping method is certainly useful as a basis for cluster analysis and the study of cross-border effects; however the full comprehension and identification of such effects would demand further elaboration, also visual, which is left to WP3. So for the moment we drop the normalised maps (which can be found in Annex 2, however) and continue presenting the maps based on "absolute" indicators.

Figure 7: Map of Europe based on indicator A.1 (monuments and sites per sq.km.), normalised values on national averages and standard deviations

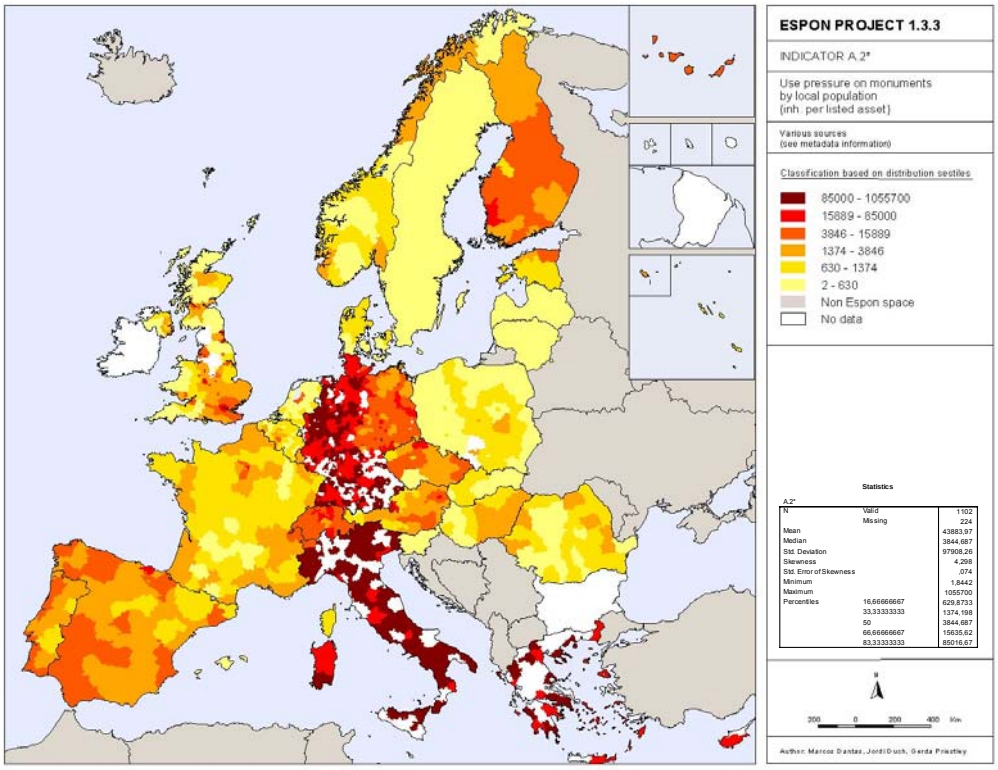


The next information regarding the "potential user basin" of heritage assets considers the number of local inhabitants in each region and divides them by the assets (indicator A.2* [4]); this is the local "demand basin" for heritage resources at any given moment in time and can be interpreted in two opposite ways: first, it represents the "ease of access" to culture of the local population, a positive fact. However, high values of this indicator could be given a negative interpretation: the demand basin for individual assets of limited capacity is high and it might generate congestion in the use of the resources and threats to their preservation. Hence, the ideal situation conservation-wise is that of "median" values, but this presents a typical trade-off with the issue of availability and therefore diffusion and production of culture, which will be addressed later.

The map reveals regions where listed heritage assets are potentially accessible to a large number of people, and areas where the local demand basin is lighter, on a monochromatic yellow-brown scale (the darker the higher the values taken by the indicator). Again a normalised representation (to be found in the Annex 2) may eliminate the country effects.

[4] Indicators marked with an asterisk throughout this document refer to rations where the population data is the "best available", the first best being 2001 and the second best being 2000.

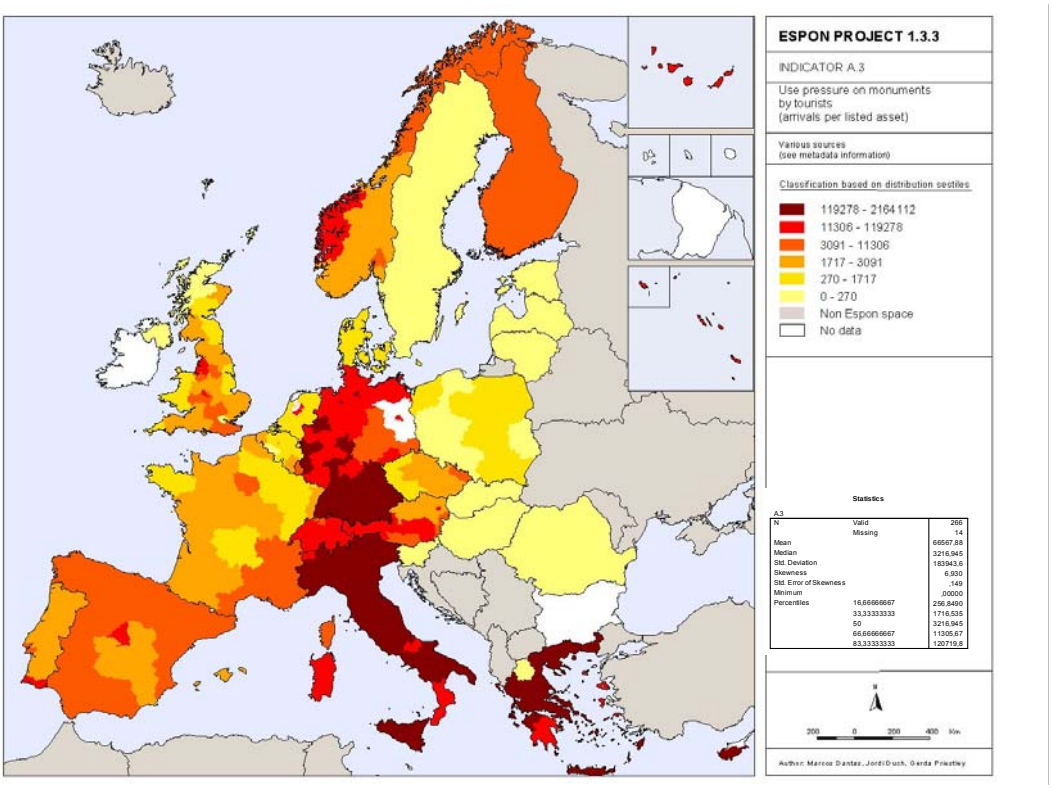
Figure 8: Map of Europe based on indicator A.2* (local population per listed monument/site)



In any case, this information may be much more relevant to be used in conjunction with another description of the potential demand, this time from visitors. Unfortunately we only can count on EUROSTAT visitor data series at NUTS II level and it is not possible to distinguish between tourists and simple excursionists (this could be the object of a case study), thus the cross-analysis of A.2* and A.3 is to be carried out with more sophisticated techniques. It should be pointed out that a double trade-off presents when tourist pressure on monuments are considered: first areas subject to a large tourist pressure can “sell better” their heritage and “export” their cultural image to be known in the world, with important inducted impacts on economic development. On the other hand, large tourist pressure (which is arguable more “intrusive” and potentially more concentrated than the pressure from the local residents) could be disruptive for listed monuments and sites if it is not properly managed. The second trade-off is between host and guests access to the resources: a large tourist pressure is good for “production” and “diffusion” effects of culture but risks to impede access to the local population because of congestion and rising indirect costs (prices, stress, loss of authenticity) which is likely to have a negative effect on the cycle of cultural production and on the very economic development opportunities. We will come back on these effects later.

The map of “potential tourist pressures” is presented in Figure 9. Normalisation could eliminate the country effect but in any case the map reveals very clearly what are the main tourist destination regions in Europe (coloured darker), as well as the areas which could develop a stronger tourist industry counting on available heritage assets (coloured lighter).

Figure 9: Map of Europe based on indicator A.3 (tourist arrivals in region per listed monument/site)



It should be pointed out, in the end, that potential pressure approximate but do not necessarily correspond with *effective* pressures, whose representation demand complete data on levels of visitation at monuments and sites (possibly discriminating between local and non-local visitors) which unfortunately is available only in a very limited number of countries (Greece and Spain have these data at NUTS III level and the corresponding map in presented in the Annex 2). For instance, though heritage in culture-rich coastal areas may be under threat, it should be considered that the propensity of a vacationer to visit cultural assets is in principle lower than that of a cultural tourist visiting a city or a historical region. This argument stresses that *site and destination management* is the key "hidden" variable in this representation, depending to which large tourist pressures can be a positive or a negative thing.

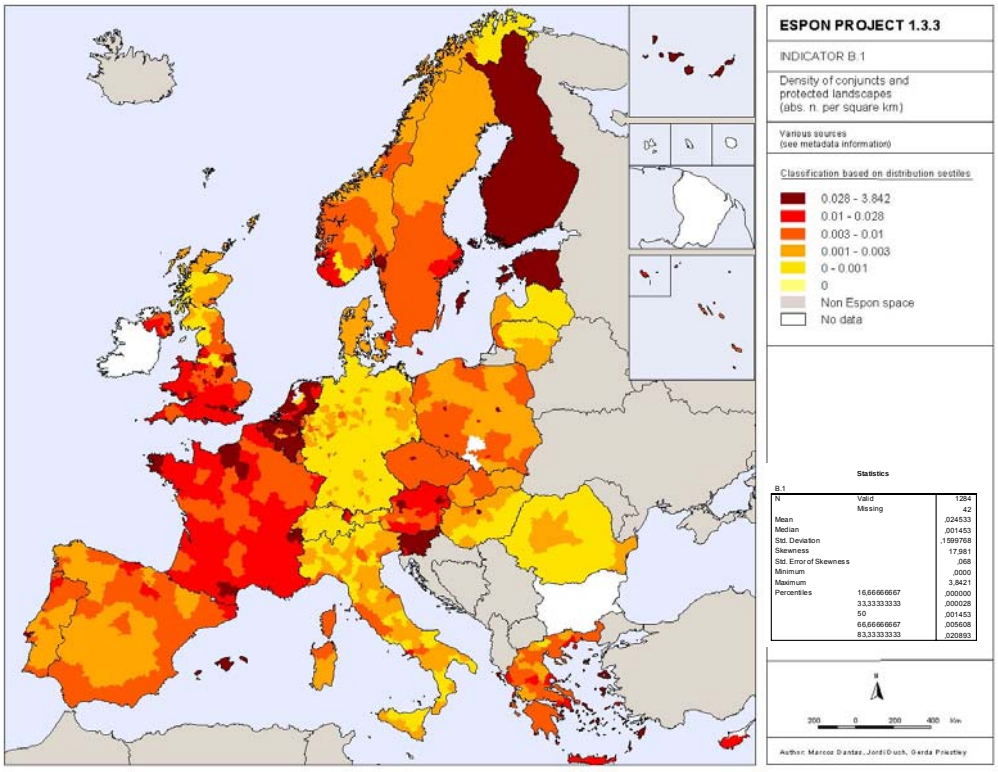
Heritage conjuncts and protected cultural landscapes (Indicators B)

The representation of the distribution of cultural landscape elements in EU is not dissimilar from that of monuments and sites: the listing logic is similar and the distributions of the two components of culture largely coincide. The only conceptually different element stands in spatial effects. In fact, protected conjuncts and landscapes assume that an area is "protected" in its integrity, which presupposes a different, more mediated relation between cultural endowment and opportunities for economic development and has specific implications in terms of site management.

We now focus directly on densities and user pressures. In Figure 10 the map of Europe is constructed according to Indicator B.1. Compared with the one based on A.1, it can be noted

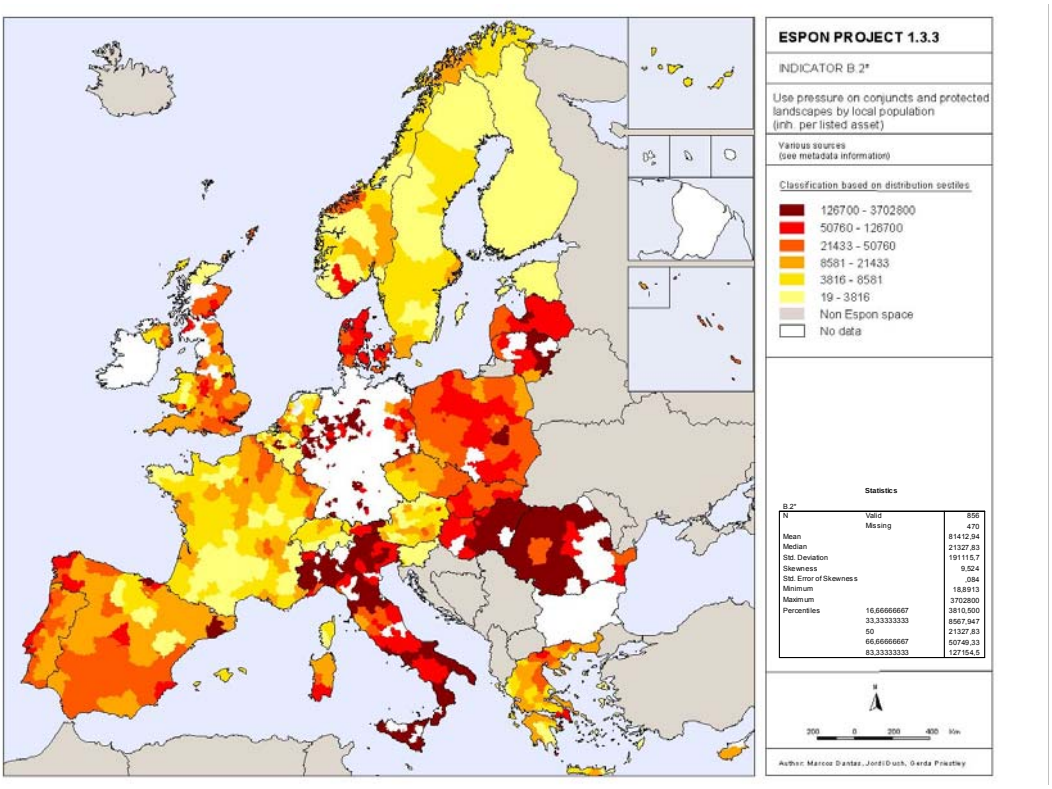
how certain countries like Finland, Estonia and Slovenia have relatively more of the protected landscapes, which could be explained by the complex nature of cultural heritage, not necessarily embodies in individual monuments and sites, but more rather the result of the local superimposition of many different elements, some of which of intangible nature.

Figure 10: Map of Europe based on indicator B.1 (protected conjuncts and landscapes per sq.km.)



The map of potential user pressure on conjuncts and landscapes reveals the area in which there is a potentially larger conflict between opportunities for production of heritage-based cultural services and the diffusion of cultural content, and the preservation of the symbolic and physical features of the protected areas. Again normalised maps smoothing out country effects can be seen in the Annex 2, as do other maps (absolute numbers and tourist pressures) referring to conjuncts and landscapes (“B” indicator)

Figure 11: Map of Europe based on indicator B.2* (local population per protected conjuncts/landscape)



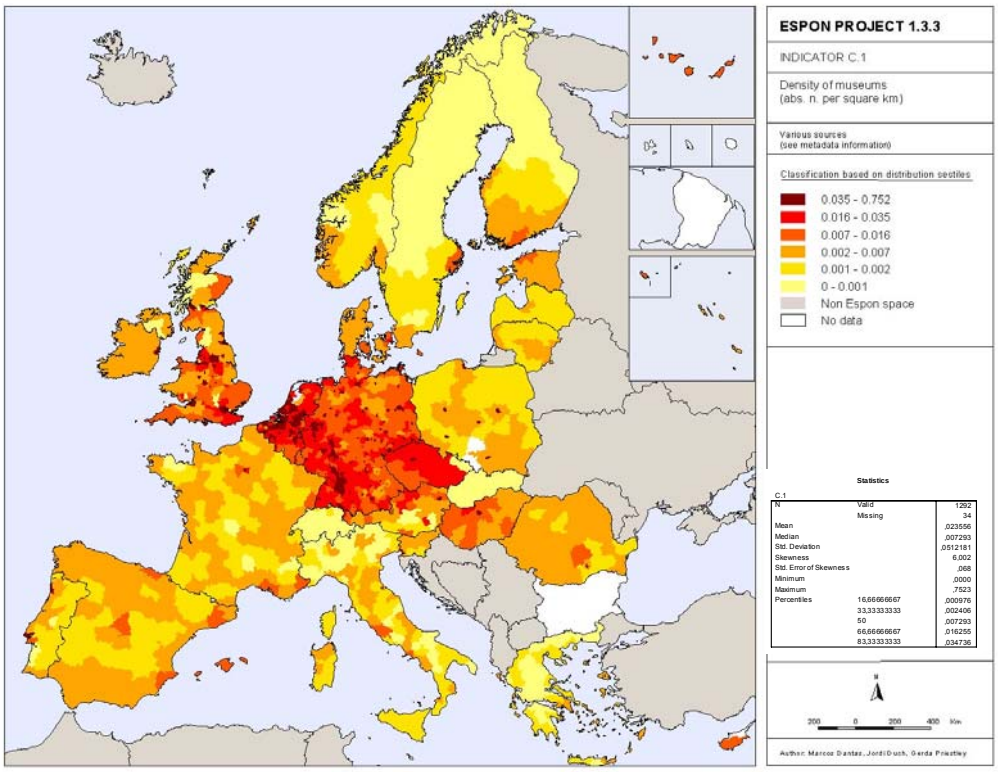
Movable tangible heritage: Museums and galleries (Indicators C)

Museums and galleries are “collections of movable heritage objects”. Their nature as cultural assets is semantically complex: they reflect the past history of art, science, labour, and in general the social identity of a place or nation; but they extend to contemporary expressions of artistic creativity and taste. A concentration of collections in one region (Figure 12) both captures the complexity of the local cultural identity, and reflects the cultural policy of a region – the decision to “institutionalise” culture as embodied in art and other objects and themes, and to offer it to public display. Impact-wise, concentrations of museums in a region indicate a large provision of cultural services and educational opportunities for the local and transient population, which indirectly enhances the development opportunities. Moreover, museums are one of the strongest tourist attractions, and leverage visitor expenditure which boosts the economic performance of a place. Therefore, a higher concentration of museums is by all means a positive occurrence which may turn out to have spatial effects in terms of attraction of resources and development impacts. It should be mentioned that even with museums the issue of the compatibility between “tourist use” and “local use” is something to be assessed; however in the case of museums, the “size” is not given, access can easily be controlled, and protection is of a different nature, which means that if pressures and congestions present, they do not automatically affect the value of the object, and moreover, in the medium term, capacity can be relaxed to meet exceeding demand levels (extension of the collection and construction of other museums).

Museums data series are also affected by a “country error” due to the different criteria observed in listing museums across countries (and even regions within one country where there is large

regional autonomy), although to a lesser extent than monuments, which may be corrected with the use of a normalised map (se Annex 2). Germany, which scores low in heritage densities, has a large number of museums instead, and so do Britain and Belgium, but again this may be the reflection of a more comprehensive method for listing museums (see Metadata information in Annex 1). Unsurprisingly, the map shows that museums are concentrated in the most urbanised areas, as they are typically part of the "urban infrastructure".

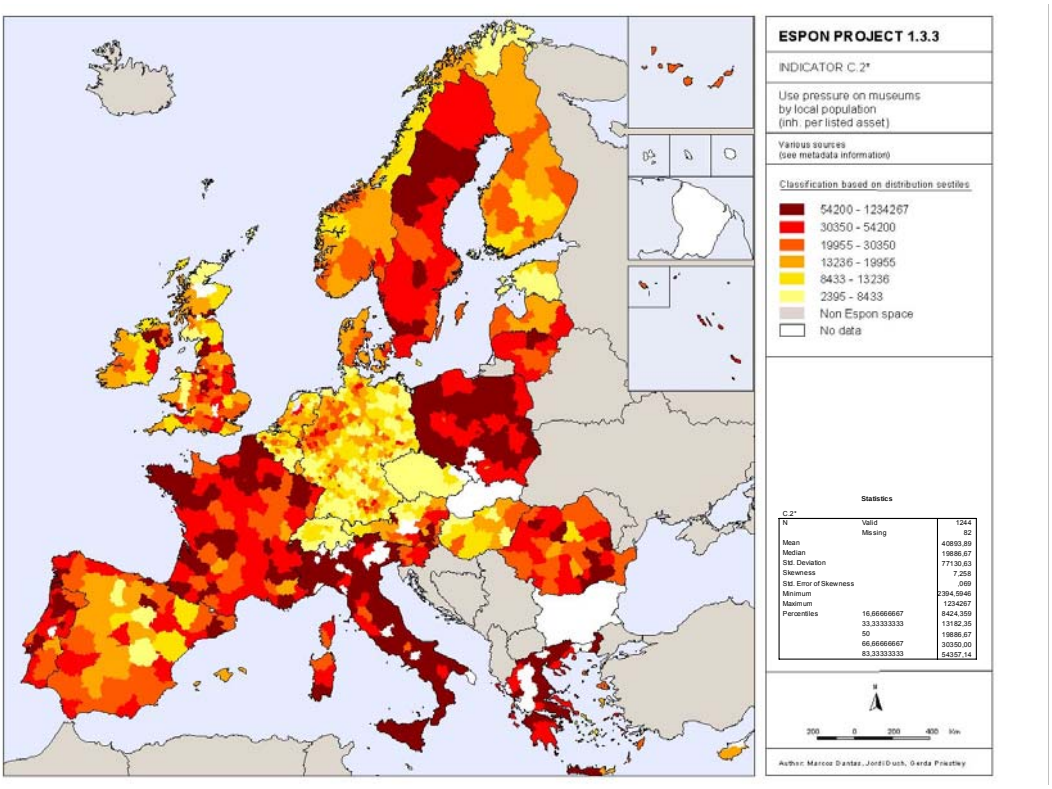
Figure 12: Map of Europe based on indicator C.1 (listed museums and galleries per sq.km.)



However, the potential user pressure map (Figure 13) gives the impression that this tendency is less than proportional, that is, large urban areas are the ones in which there are more inhabitants (and tourists) per museums; which would hint at national policies aiming at "dispersing" the offer of museums in peripheral, less populated regions. This issue could be explored more in depth using diachronic series (not available) and museums capacities (here large and small museums are treated in the same way), but this will only be possible on a case study basis.

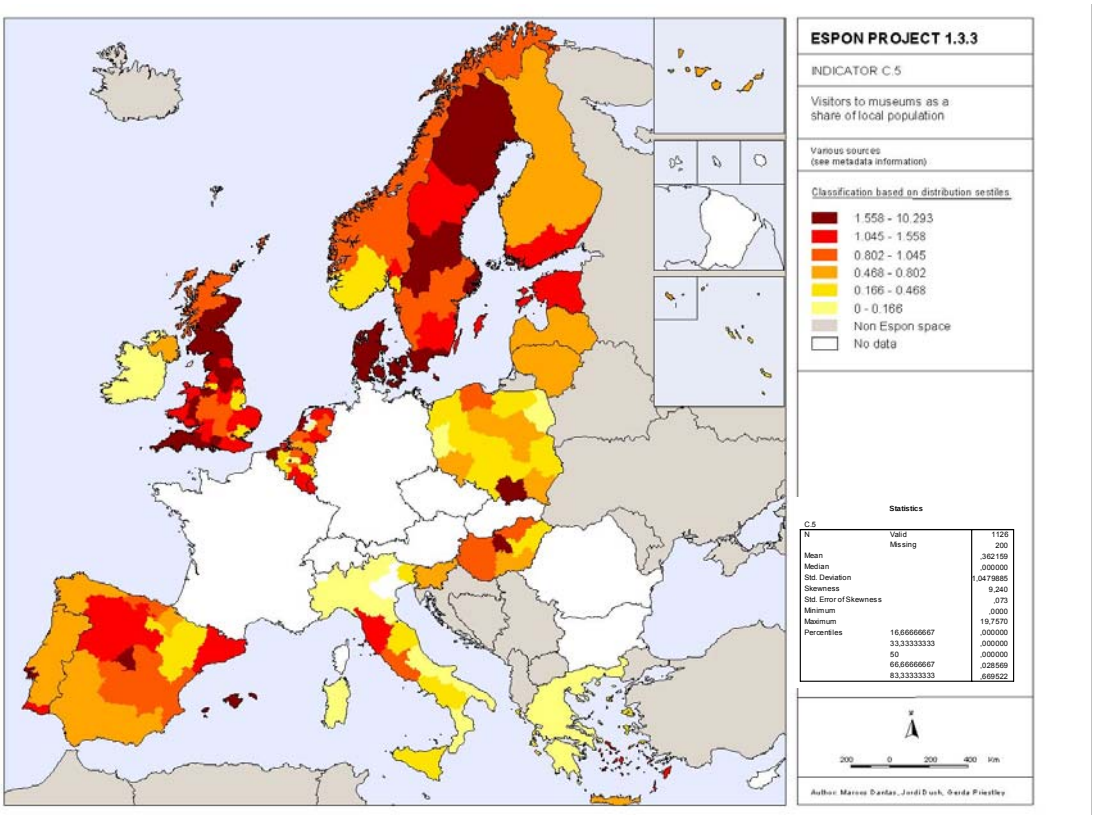
Different potential user pressures have subtle policy implications: few potential users per museum means that the quality of visits is high but also that museums could achieve better economic results. "Efficiency" data should therefore also be taken into consideration to complement this information.

Figure 13: Map of Europe based on indicator C.2* (local population per museum/gallery)



Finally, the consideration of effective visits is now possible (museums record the number of visitors more frequently than museums or protected sites). The measure of visits weighed on local inhabitants could be conceived as measure of the degree of attractiveness of the museum: many museum visitors in a scarcely populated area means that the quality of the collection is very good and that people are willing to travel from elsewhere to visit such museum (possibly this assumption is to be cross-analysed with tourist pressure data). Conversely, densely populated areas where museums get comparatively few visitors are not using or managing their cultural resources as well as they could, or should enhance the profile of their museums. Figure 14 uses the real number of museum visitors to reconstruct the effective pressure level on museums.

Figure 14: Map of Europe based on indicator C.5 (number of visitors to museums and galleries as a share of the local population)



Intangible heritage: cultural events (Indicators D)

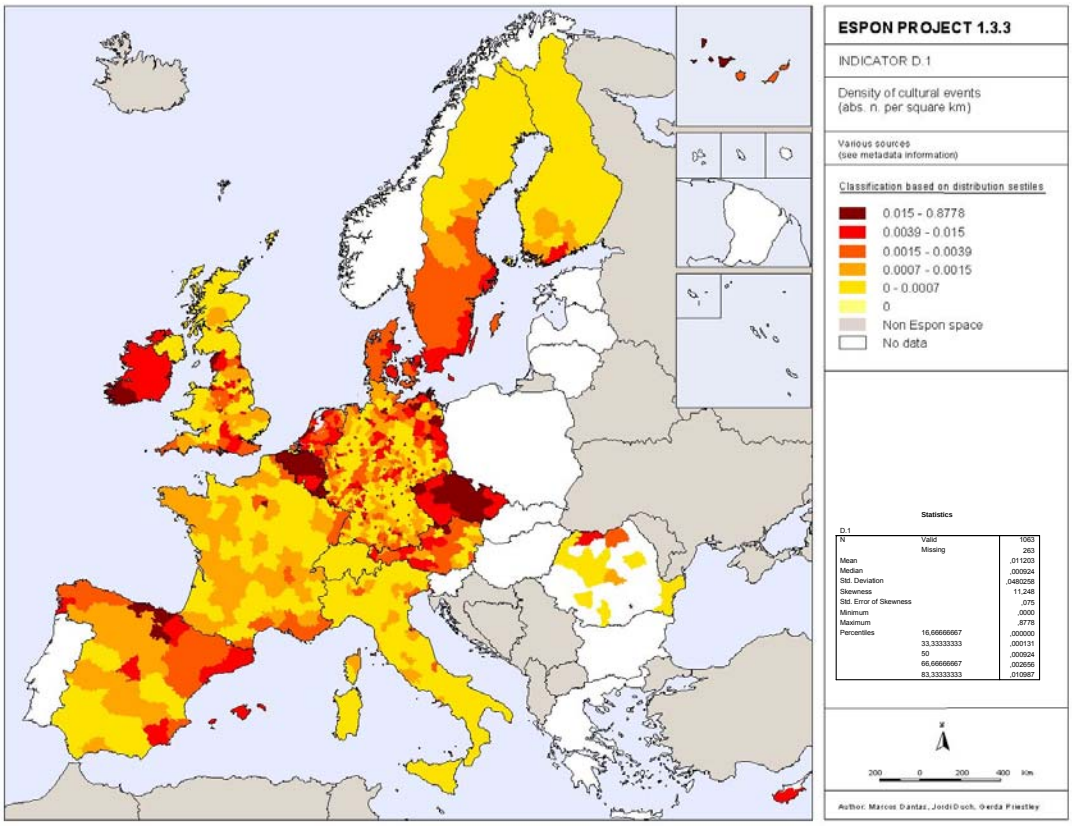
Cultural events are “intangible” expression of the cultural heritage and identity of a place insofar as they represent occasions in which local culture, lifestyles and traditions are celebrated and can be experienced. Events are held more or less everywhere in Europe and the cultural motives are varying in intensity and focus, so events included in the data set have been roughly selected according to their relevance for this study, as argued in section 2.

Their intangible aspect is the cultural theme, but then of course the events give rise to a wide number of tangible goods and services or in other words produce an impact on the local community. A high concentration of events in a region indicates a local complexity of cultural values to be celebrated, but also other subtler aspects of importance for this study, as the degree of endorsement of such values by the community, and the capacity to link immaterial values to material goods and services, which is typical of entrepreneurial societies. Events are also tourist attractions, especially when they are unique manifestations of the local culture or artistic history; hence concentrations of events in a particular place represent added potential for tourism development.

Figure 15 presents the map of Europe illustrating the density of events. The map is complex to interpret and is affected by methodological inconsistencies (less pronounced than in the case of

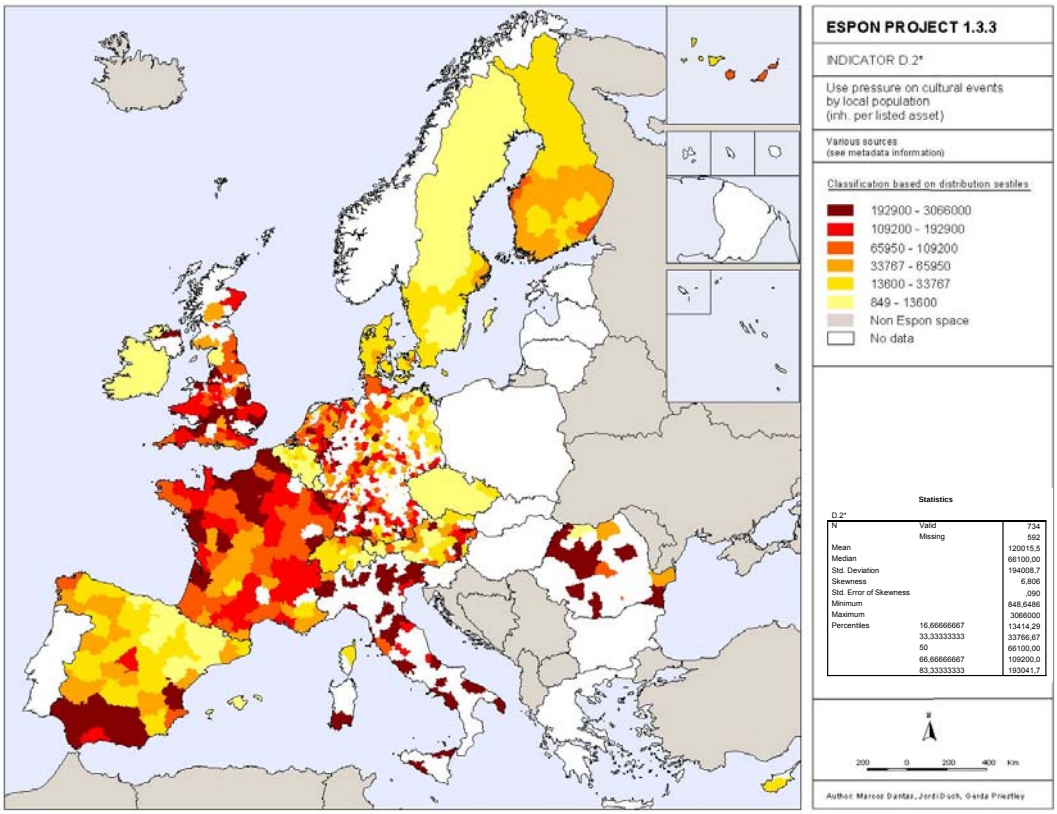
monuments because it affects simultaneously various countries and regions, so the “noise” is uniformly distributed). However, some typical traits can be highlighted: the great offer of events in regions with a high level of tourist activity (wherein the causal direction between the two phenomena needs to be interpreted: is a large provision of events attracting more tourists, or are events organised in regions where they can expect to attract a large tourist demand? We leave the answer to the case study treatment), in coastal areas, and in and around capital cities.

Figure 15: Map of Europe based on indicator D.1 (cultural events per sq.km.)



The following map in Figure describes the demand basins from local inhabitants on the existing events, suggesting which regions could increase the provision of events. It is quite interesting to note that many regions rich in tangible heritage present an offer of events which is under-dimensioned with respect to the local potential demand.

Figure 16: Map of Europe based on indicator D.2* (local population per events)



Cultural diversity of population (Indicators E)

Two data series have been collected (the only aspects of cultural diversity for which streamlined data exist at sufficient regional detail): data on foreign nationals and data on ethnic minorities. These two aspects of social and cultural diversity have different (and to some extent complementary) bearings on development and planning issues. The latter regards the sphere of identity, reflecting the complex composition of a society whose diversity can be a historical legacy (e.g. Indian and Caribbean communities in the UK, Indonesians in the Netherlands, etc.) or the result of geopolitical proximity (e.g. Hungarians in Romania, Germans in Poland, etc.). Such idiosyncrasies in the ethnic mix of a region can be seen as “heritage” to defend the sake of social cohesion and of “asset” to promote for local distinction.

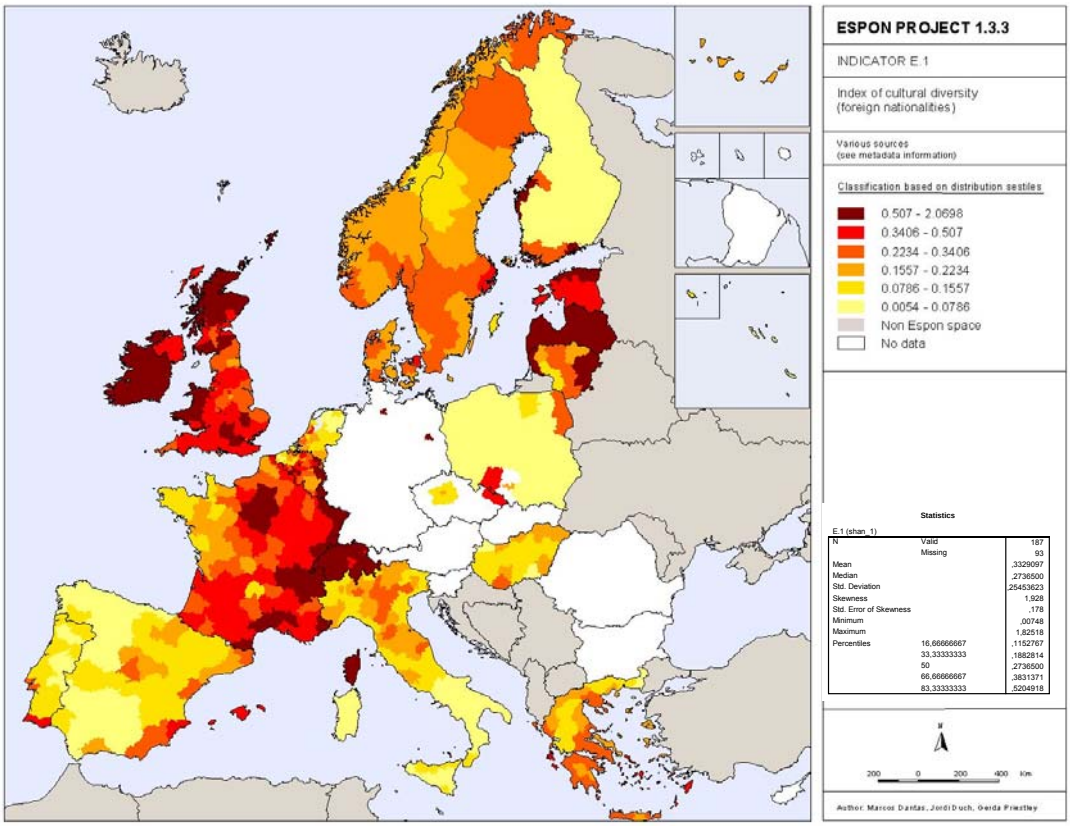
The former aspect reflects the exploding human mobility that characterises contemporary societies, with increasing shares of non-nationals inhabiting regions and especially the largest European metropolitan areas, as temporary workers, students, retired people, refugees and migrants seeking a new nationality, and also global elites of transient urban dwellers. Of course the greatest attention is paid to migrants from less developed countries, presumably the largest group and the one with the most pronounced social impacts, to the point that, though recognising its ineluctability and necessity, increased diversity at this level is generally seen as an occurrence to regulate and constrain. However the other “transient” foreign populations should not be neglected, public opinion tends to have a more benign judgement which is often accompanied by action to *foster* and *accommodate* diversity, as it is commonly believed that at that level an internationalised social structure is the carrier of enlarged development opportunities and cultural dynamism. All these groups, indeed, are bearers of cultural change: foreigners introduce new lifestyles, languages, religious beliefs and value systems in the

autochthonous societies, overlapping on existing social textures and generating what Martinotti[5] calls “fourth generation metropolis” (a concept that could be easily extended to smaller scale settlements) which are sustainable to the extent that they accommodate such diversity and use it to position themselves in global networks.

To sum up, high scores in diversity with respect to ethnic composition indicates mostly a “pressure area” for development and high scores with respect to foreign nationalities may indicate phenomena as complex as a “threat” to cultural identity, a social issue, and a high potential for development, which means that the resulting maps should be read very carefully in association with other indicators and regional typologies produced in ESPON.

In any case, the cover resulted to be much more complete with the first series. A Shannon diversity index has been constructed using as argument the autochthonous population in the latest population census (generally 2001) and the ten most numerous resident groups by nationality. The corresponding map is illustrated in Figure 17.

Figure 17: Map of Europe based on indicator E.1 (Shannon’s index of diversity for nationalities of residents)



The map highlights which regions are more “open” to foreign nationalities and reflect very closely the pressures at the borders of Europe as well as the new destination countries which receive the highest number of foreigners. It is quite surprising to see that as a legacy of the

[5] Martinotti, G. (1993), Metropoli. La Nuova Morfologia Sociale della Città. Bologna: il Mulino.

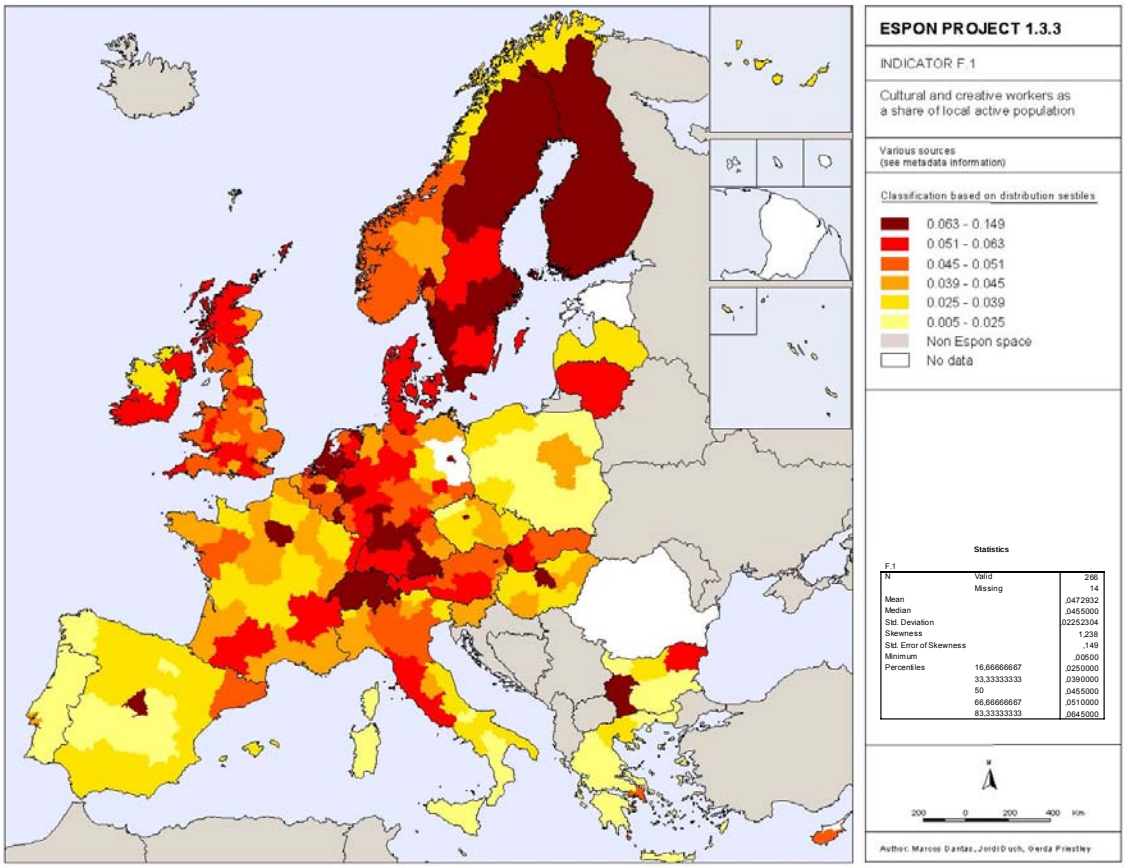
national complexity of former USSR, Baltic countries are among the ones with the highest level of diversity. It is also interesting to note the high level of diversity in Europe's most important financial and political hubs, in border regions, as well as in the "pleasure peripheries" (Spanish coasts, Southern France, Tuscany) which increasingly attract retired people and foreigners in search of a lifestyle change. The map regarding ethnic minorities only includes five countries and is reported in Annex 2. An analysis of ethnic diversity in specific regions and its implications for spatial planning will be effected at the level of case study.

Cultural professions (indicators F)

Workers with cultural professions, as included in a selected number of ISCO categories (see Chapter 2 of this report) can be divided in two subgroups: those who are employed or entrepreneurs in various sectors of the cultural industries, and those who have culture-oriented tasks in other industries. The share of local workers (active population) engaging in cultural professions is an indication of how "embedded" culture is in local production systems, and as such, of its importance as an axis of economic development, but also of diversification and social inclusion.

The ISCO data from the most recent Labour Force Survey (2005) are only available at NUTS II level. The corresponding map in Figure 18 illustrates in which regions and countries culture is better used as source of material development.

Figure 18: Map of Europe based on indicator F.1 (Cultural professions as a share of local active population).



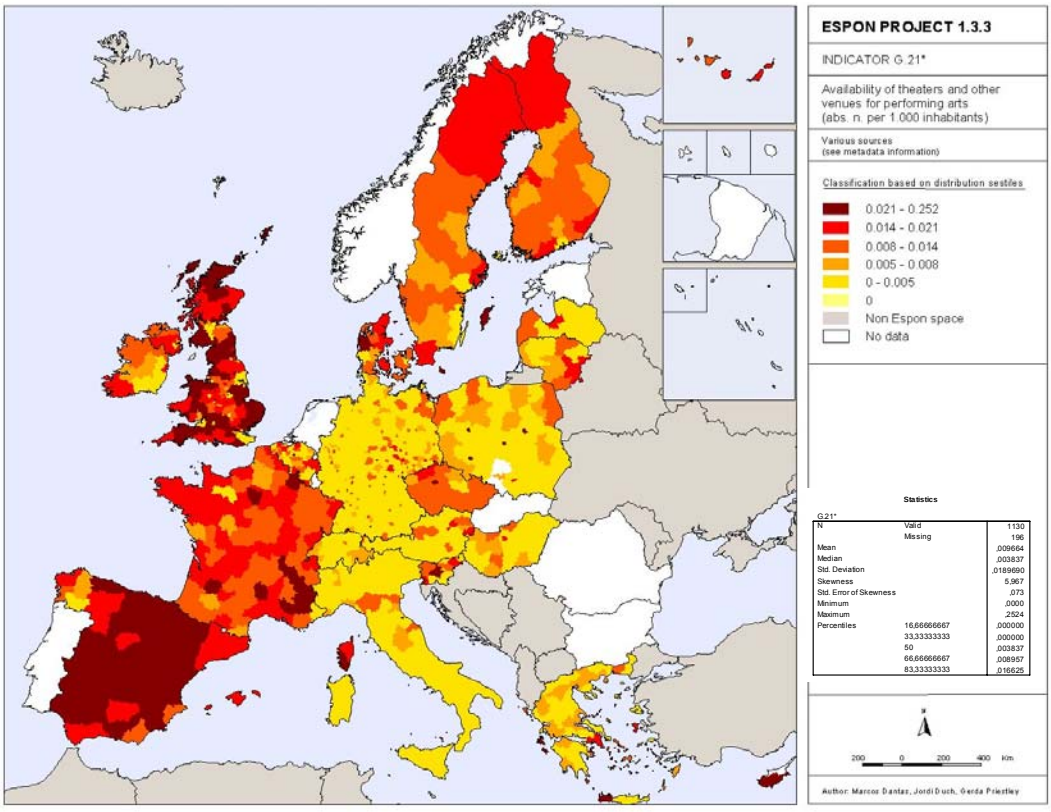
The map highlights the importance of cultural employment in large cities, especially in Central-Northern Europe (but also in Madrid, Vienna, Rome), but also in countries which have characterised themselves with the high degree of "creativity" – or the capacity to elaborate cultural values into knowledge-based industries, like Finland (telecom), Sweden (design, electronics), the Netherlands (media, publishing), Switzerland (design, architecture).

Cultural infrastructure (indicators G)

This cultural components, rather than on mere physical infrastructure, is bound to reflect the availability of cultural services to the local population. We have chosen three highly representative forms of cultural consumption roughly reflecting "high culture" (theatres), popular culture (cinema screens), and educational opportunities (libraries).

These services are generally population-related: the number of facilities provided depends on local demand (though a more complex analysis should consider area-based services to reflect the capacity of government to expose peripheral, scarcely populated areas to abundant cultural provisions). Hence, indicators G.21*, G.22*, and G.23* (availability of the three cultural services mentioned per 1,000 inhabitants) have been primarily considered and the three resulting maps are illustrated in Figures 19, 20 and 21.

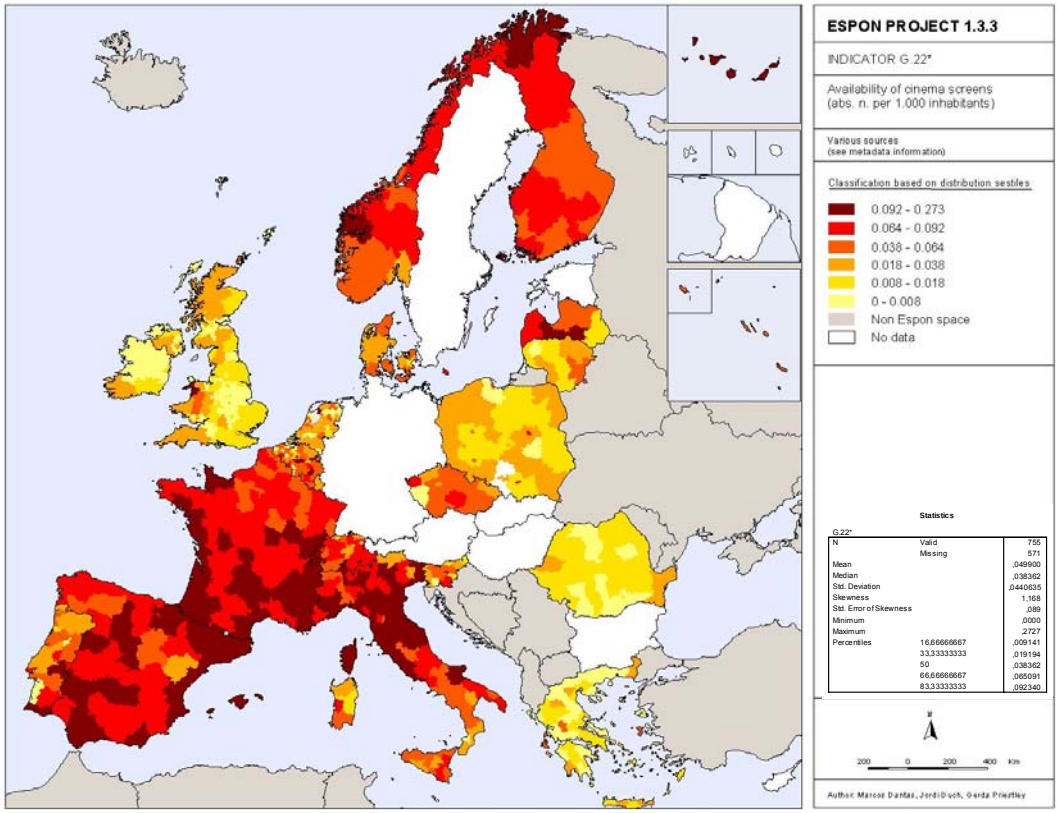
Figure 19: Map of Europe based on indicator G.21* (Theatres per 1,000 inhabitants).



The distribution of theatres (Figure 19) is rather uneven, and relatively concentrated in the more densely populated areas, with notable exceptions (Spain, France, Sweden, Finland).

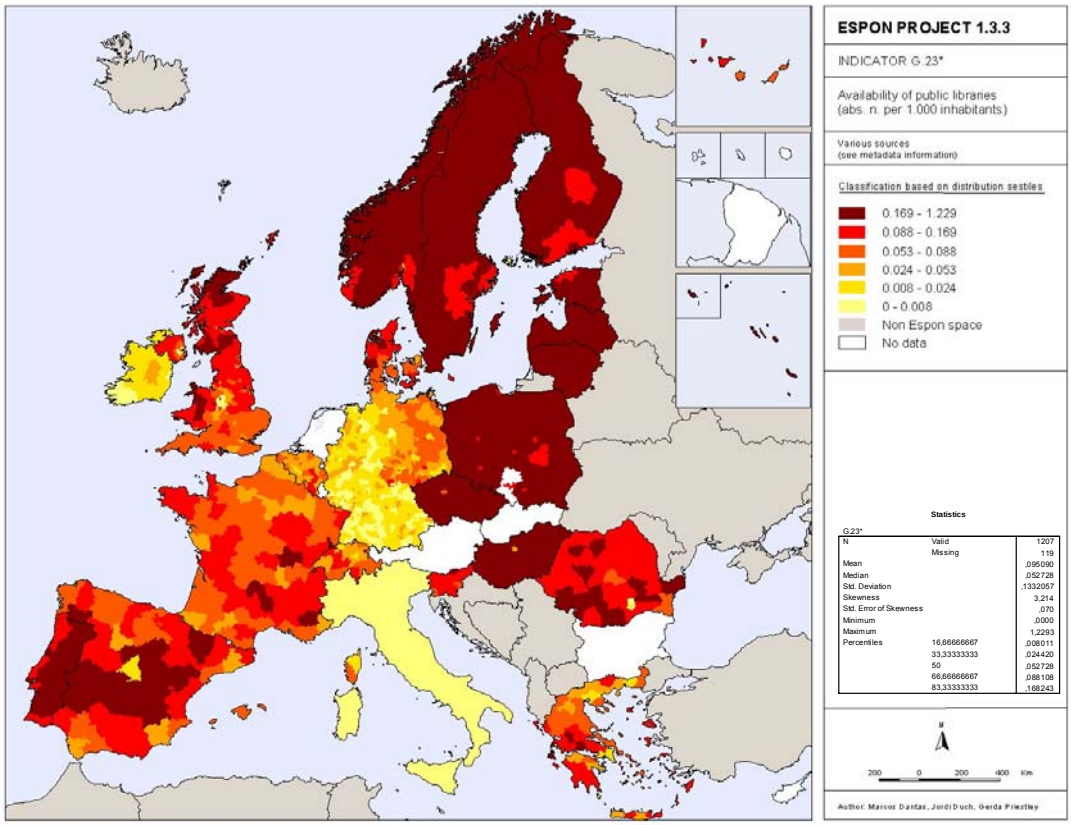
The distribution of cinema screens (Figure 20) is more even (very low skewness index) which hints at its strict proportionality with local demand; cinema are generally not a target of regional cohesion policies but note the high per capita provision in sparsely populated region in Northern Europe.

Figure 20: Map of Europe based on indicator G.22* (Cinema screens per 1,000 inhabitants).



Finally, public libraries (Figure 21) appear to be distributed independently from the city rank, as expected. The large per capita provision of library services in Eastern European countries should be noted, arguably a legacy of the socialist regimes (and the same may hold for social-democrat Scandinavian countries). In the case of libraries a twofold interpretation of high scores presents again: few users (a high score of G.23*) per library means that people have better access (but then the dimension of the libraries or of the collections should also be considered in this calculus), or may indicate “inefficiency” in the provision of library services.

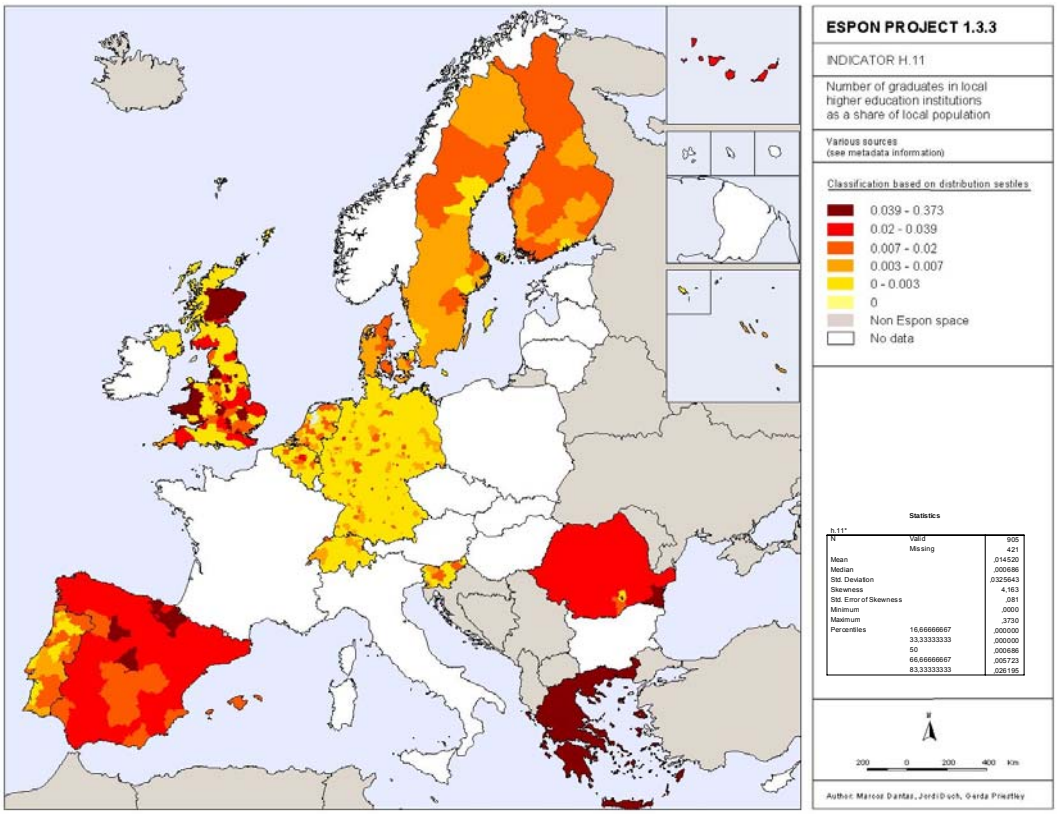
Figure 21: Map of Europe based on indicator G.23* (Public libraries per 1,000 inhabitants)



Intellectual capital (indicators H)

The last area of concern for culture is that of “intellectual capital”, an indication of the capacity of a place to elaborate cultural values and information and transfer them to all areas of human life: economic activity, peaceful conviviality, mutual discovery, sophistication of taste, etc. WE have considered two measures of intellectual capital embedded in a local social structure: the number of graduates produced by local cultural institutions (a measure of the “output” of local higher education) and the number of residents with high educational attainment in education (which is only available from the Labour Force Survey of 2005 at NUTS II level). These figures have been compared with the size of the local population to produce indicators H.11* and H.12*, which are mapped in the following Figures 22 and 23.

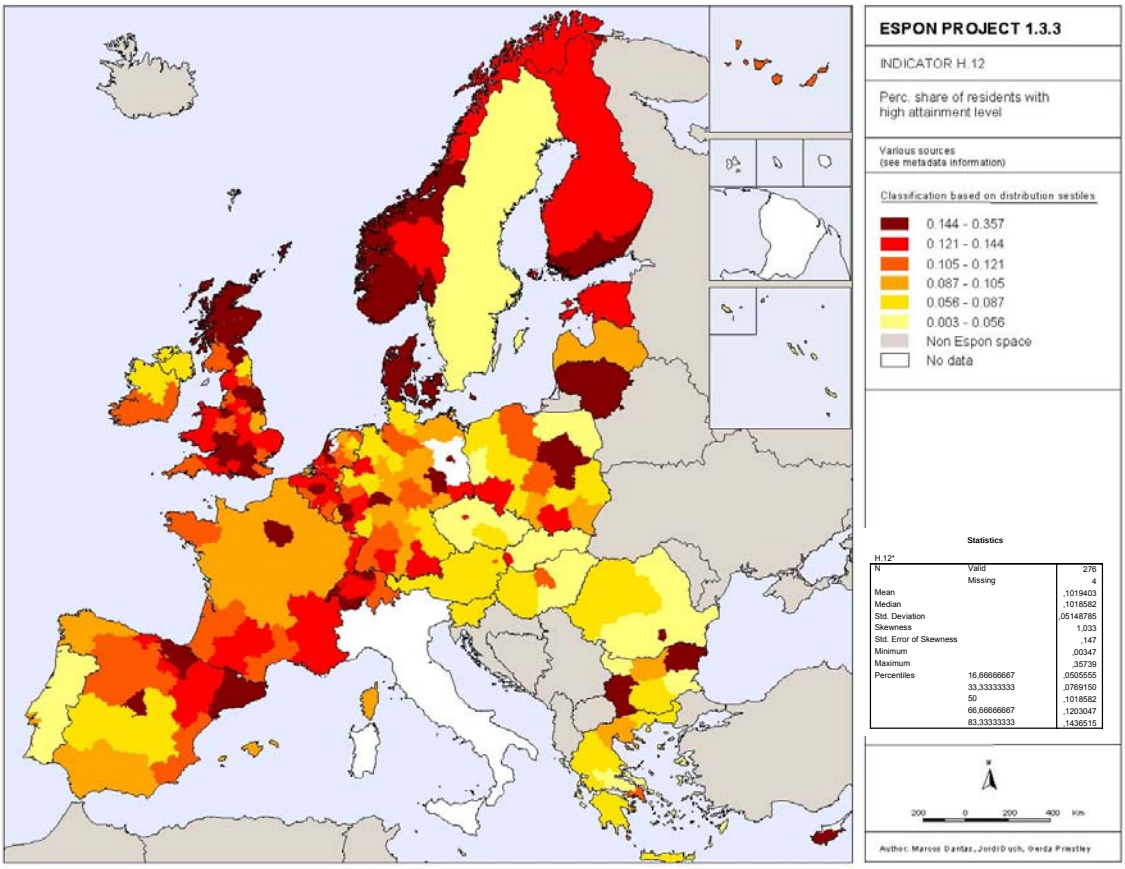
Figure 22: Map of Europe based on indicator H.11* (Graduates in local higher education institutions in the most recent year as a share of local population)



The first map reflects a probable inconsistency of classification methods used. It nevertheless highlights which regions of Europe serve as “educational hubs” for the national systems, and it is no chance that among these very regions there are many that are doing very well in economic development (Navarra, Cambridge, Oulu, the Copenhagen region), as the cross-analysis with other economic indicators will demonstrate.

The second map is a good representation of the distribution of highly skilled human resources Europe-wide, with an emphasis on major cities but other interesting highlights in Lithuania (the fastest growing EU member), Norway, Scotland.

Figure 23: Map of Europe based on indicator H.12* (People with high attainment level as a share of local population)



3 TOWARDS THE IDENTIFICATION OF REGIONAL TYPOLOGIES

3.1 Objectives and criteria

In this section we sketch the main features of the analysis to be carried out in Work-package 3 which will lead to the identification of regional typologies regarding culture and its spatial affects. The work will be carried out by a restricted group of partners and the results will be included in the Third Interim Report due for 31 December 2005.

The objective of this research is to move from a simple description of how cultural components are distributed in the European regions, to a more sophisticated analysis addressing:

A. The spatial patterns of distribution of cultural components (at EU level and within one country): clustering, dispersion, cross-border continuity, relation with geographical and political features of the territory (coastal regions, capital regions, etc.), thus leading to a **subdivision of regions based on the spatial features of individual cultural components**.

B. The relative degree of specialisation of regions in one or a group of cultural attributes, thus leading to a **subdivision of the EU territory based on the relative clustering of a set of highly correlated variables**.

C. The relation of cultural and non-cultural attributes in the space, to be conducted through a selection of other indicators employed in the ESPON projects and their cross-analysis with cultural indicators (or regional typologies as in 2.), leading to a subdivision of the EU according to the *spatial effects* of culture, or better, according to the degree of interrelation between cultural components and other attributes of the European territory (or regional typologies based on those attributes).

Examples of the regional typologies that the TPG expects to identify are (ad A.) regions rich in tangible heritage, regions rich in cultural infrastructure, regions with a large cultural diversity, coastal regions rich in events, cross-border regions exhibiting continuity in heritage endowment, etc.; (ad B.) regions oriented to a specific “component” or functional aspect of culture, etc (ad C.) regions where richness in heritage is associated to a highly urbanised structure (and all possible combinations), regions where richness in heritage is associated to high environmental risk, lagging regions where employment in the cultural industries could be a driver of economic regeneration, etc.

Simplifying, approaches to discriminate among regions and create new territorial groupings (clusters) may be grouped in three main strands **cultural orientation**, **spatial clustering**, and **cultural impacts**. In the next sections, we introduce these different criteria.

3.2 Classification of regions based on cultural components and their combinations (cultural orientation)

The simplest method of classification of regions is to use the classes identified in the maps presented in the previous sections. Hence we obtain a classification of regions according to their richness in heritage, to the availability of museums and other cultural facilities, to their cultural diversity, etc. The drawback of this method is that it produces a wide variety of classes (six for every “significant” indicator) and that it offers to immediate insight on how to “combine” and interpret these categories in order to address issues of regional impacts and cultural differentiation, thus being a sterile input for spatial policy and planning.

It could nevertheless be made more sophisticated in two directions:

a. *cross-analysis of indicators and territorial features*. The combination of "scores" achieved by regions with respect to selected cultural components and territorial features like coast, national (inner and outer) borders, mountains, remoteness, etc. may yield interesting indication on how territorial characteristics affect the provision and structure of cultural heritage and identity.

b. *integration of more indicators in wider "areas" of functional aspects of culture which are ranked (and subdivided in categories) according to a procedure of manipulation of scores.* This technique is based on the identification of wider fields of "function" of culture and elaborates a framework to pass from scores achieved by regions according to simple indicators to a more complex positioning regarding a set of them. The procedure is described in the following.

The construction of a regional typology based on the relative strength or specialisation or each region according to the various cultural components utilised in this study could be made more interesting by combining various indicators to highlight more general "functional aspects" of culture. This approach is consistent with the analytic methodology described below according to which multivariate statistical techniques like factor analysis are used to simplify the dataset, reducing the number of components considered to a few statistically significant dimensions.

However, it will be pointed out that factor analysis foresees no preconceived hypothesis on data clustering; the number of resulting factors cannot be foreseen prior to the experiment and the results need to be interpreted, that is, "labels" need to be attached to the resulting groupings of variables.

Such labels have to be meaningful and expendable in the context of this study and of the general concepts set out by the ToR and discussed in the FIR. They by and large correspond to **cultural orientations**, or dominating "modes" in the provision and fruition of culture at the local level, which can be compared but not ordered (one orientation is not necessarily "inferior" to another, but generates different territorial effects); at the same time they allow the ordering of region according to each orientation (one region can be over- or under-endowed when one particular orientation is considered).

The following diagram represents a first proposal about the method of classifying regions according to their relative "cultural orientation".

Cultural heritage and identity components, as captured by the list of indicators calculated in our study, could be rearranged according to their relevance with regard to three general "objectives":

A. The **conservation** of culture: culture as an asset – tangible or intangible - with ethic value and carrier of local identity, which needs to be defended against territorial and market trends which compromise the stability of its provision.

B. The **production** of culture: culture as a "commodity" which needs to be (re)produced not only to reconstitute the cultural capital which is one key component of contemporary social and economic development and which is continuously wasted due to its idiosyncratic nature, but also (and increasingly so) as a source of economic development insofar it is embedded in production processes (creative industries and other knowledge-intensive economic sectors).

C. The **diffusion** of culture: culture as a set of social norms and capacities which enrich the local communities and that may be used by the latter to "make themselves known" to the other communities in order to establish good relations for social and economic exchange. Thus culture is about "educating" the local community (so that we can get to know more

about ourselves and our identity, and about the "others" and their values) as well as about "educating" the others, or developing and establishing an image, a brand (so that they can get to know more about us).

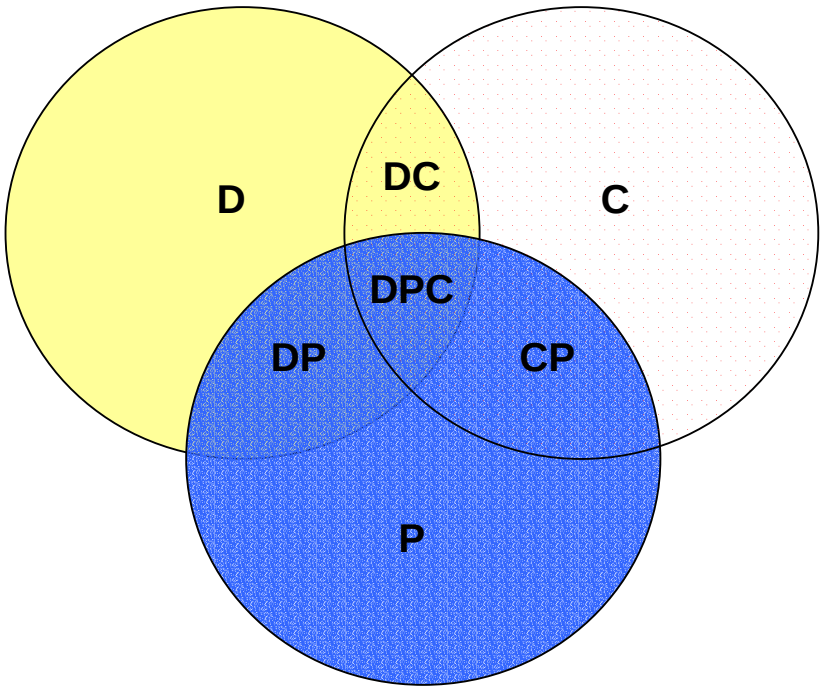
There are obvious interrelations between any two these orientations – regions that are rich in heritage dispose of more solid "input" for culture-based production, and they have a relatively easier task in diffusion; regions which are strong at producing culture, may "export it" relatively easier – but it is useful to keep them conceptually separated.

It can now be argued that each of the cultural components and their "measure" through the use of indicators has specific bearings or impacts to each of the orientations above, which could be attributed a "positive" or a "negative" sign, and so do other indicators capturing the main socio-economic and territorial trends in European regions being compiled by the ESPON projects.

Subsequently a procedure may be established to rank the complex scores of each region in more indicators according to the relative orientation that it achieves in the three areas of orientations of culture.

This can be a simple procedure, as assigning to each indicator score a scale value based on the sestile of the distribution (as illustrated by the maps in Section 4) and then combining the scores achieved in the three areas of observation, re-rank the regions according to the score achieved in each area, and identify their relative position according to the triplet "Conservation-Production-Diffusion". In this way, each region could fall in one of the seven areas "or "types" illustrated in the diagram of Figure 24 below, which also offers ready-to-use policy implications.

Figure 24 - Proposal of categorisation of European regions according to a procedure of integration of the scores achieved in the three different areas of orientation of culture



Legenda:

D - Orientation to Diffusion

P - Orientation to Production

C - Orientation to Conservation

DC - Orientation to Conservation and Diffusion

CP - Orientation to Conservation and Production

DP - Orientation to Diffusion and Production

DPC - Orientation to Production, Conservation and Production

Regions that fall in the **C** area could be called "conservationist": they don't have particular problems in the preservation of their possibly rich heritage, because of lower-than-average user pressures, and in addition this task may be facilitated by other factors (which could be added to the analysis), like large public budgets and low accessibility. However, they lag behind in the generation of value from the management of the heritage and they do not "use" this cultural strength to promote their territory or to foster education in the community. They should therefore enhance the "market-orientation" of heritage and embed it more firmly in educational and promotional flows information.

Regions that fall in the **P** area are creative regions where culture is recognised as a value generator, though their cultural heritage and identity may be in peril – which could result in a short life-cycle of the cultural industries and in an excessive e3xposure to global trends – and again they do not "use" their cultural strength to promote their territory or to foster education in the community. They should be more careful to preserve and promote their heritage making it become a spearhead of education and revitalisation policies.

Regions that fall in the **D** area are very good at "selling" their cultural image and have solid cultural transmission mechanisms but they have problems in preserving their heritage and in producing new culture. They should focus their cultural policy on the closer "embeddedness" of "cultural window" functions in the local cultural fabric and develop forms of entrepreneurial activity making the best out of it.

Overlap regions combine in obvious ways. The **DP** area designates regions which are good at producing and diffusing culture, but where heritage and identity are at stake. **DC** areas do preserve their culture and diffuse it, but they are not effective in generating value from its elaboration in creative goods and services. **CP** areas can preserve their heritage and are good at producing new culture but their educational or promotional function is underdeveloped.

Finally, regions falling in the **DPC** area are strong in all three areas of orientation of culture and their position is so to say "sustainable".

The relation between the various areas of culture could be examined closely when case studies of regions falling into each such category are carried out.

In any case, this simplified procedure of categorisation could be made more sophisticated by using multivariate techniques like factor analysis described above, and then using the conceptual apparatus illustrated in this section to attach meaningful "labels" to the factors obtained.

The advantage of the "simple" methods of exploratory analysis as performed in work-package 2 (and illustrated in 4.2) is that they are easy to understand and to use as an input for policy. The disadvantage, however, is that the results are sometimes too simplistic and do not reflect the multidimensionality of the problem at hand.

The advantage of advanced techniques, like **cluster** or **factor analysis**, is the richness of a multivariate approach, and the possibility to achieve more elaborated "groupings" of regions according to some principle based on cultural components; thus, regional categories generated by these approach also have a spatial configuration which may be of interest for the general aims of the projects, especially as it gives rise to specific geo-political considerations (e.g. all the problems with the protection of heritage in Southern-European and coastal regions) or to innovative territorial delimitations (cross-border continuities for specific cultural aspects, identification of territorial patterns and networks).

The disadvantage, however, is that the results of using these techniques may be much more difficult to interpret and need to be solidly backed by expert judgement – in other words, the regional typology illustrated in 4.2 can still be used as a benchmark of the results of cluster and factor analysis. The orientation of the TPG following the 2nd ESPON 1.3.3 meeting was not decidedly in favour of one or the other. The techniques should be rather used simultaneously and they can be evaluated, based on a trade-off between easy interpretability and richness of results. It is also not possible to determine the best solution beforehand (e.g. the added value of the use of multivariate techniques can only be evaluated after experimentation with the data). On this account, the partners involved in WP3 decided to work on different approaches of regional classification, to be carried out simultaneously, and according to each partners' strong points and specializations.

3.3 Multivariate analysis on cultural indicators of Europe

The strength of multivariate techniques for the analysis of regional data lies in the multivariate approach and the possibility to identify more elaborated "groupings" of regions. Relevant cultural components have been selected according to the research model.

This approach generates regional categories with specific spatial configurations, which are of interest in the perspective of the project. The spatial patterns allow for some geo-political interpretations and reflections, such as the problem of heritage protection in Southern-European and the coastal regions. The analysis of spatial patterns also opens innovative views on territorial delimitations and on cross-border communalities of particular cultural aspects.

The two most adequate multivariate techniques for constructing regional typologies are cluster analysis and factor analysis. Literature on those techniques is abundant, therefore only a short commentary on the essence of the techniques is here included.

Factor analysis is a data reduction technique based on matrix algebra (calculation of eigen-vectors & eigen-values of the correlation matrix), that tries to construct new variables (factors) which are linear combinations of the original variables and have more "explanatory power" than the original ones. In fact the grouping of variables is a way of compressing information. The *factor loadings* represent the relationship (correlation) between the original variables with the factor. They are crucial for the interpretation. The factor scores are computed for the regions included in the analysis and can be mapped. This allows studying the territorial differentiation of the factor.

The *information subspace* generated by the new factors can be oblique or orthogonal. The advantage of the latter is that with each new factor, the effects represented by the former factor are filtered out. Actually each factor explains a correlation within the dataset that is EXTRA to preceding factors. So for example, when the correlation between groups of variables is expected to strongly depend on the population of a certain area, the chances are high to obtain a first important factor accounting for this correlation (*the variable population will load high in combination with some other variables).* For the following factors this correlation will then be filtered out. This also implies that further groupings between other groups of variables (in subsequent factors) will no longer be dependent on the population.

Cluster analysis is a data reduction technique that groups the dataset into distinct clusters, consisting of very similar observations (in statistical terms: within group variance is minimized and between group variance is maximized). In cluster

analysis, the researcher decides on the optimal number of clusters with no clear-cut rules. The decision is made on basis of a combination of diagnostic statistics.

In fact there is also the possibility to use the results of the factor analysis (factor scores) to perform a cluster analysis. In this case the cluster analysis can result in a classification of the data set or a typology. This can be described with variables that are mutually independent. However the latter method is only applicable when the factors can easily be interpreted.

The issue of missing values is a specific problem in the application of multivariate analysis on the data of ESPON 1.3.3. Missing data are already a problem in the univariate analysis on the indicators (missing values are blank spots on the map). The incompleteness of the dataset creates even more problems in a multivariate analysis. If a factor analysis is conducted with 5 variables (e.g. monuments, sites, museums, theatres, events), the observation is deleted from the analysis when at least one missing value occurs for one of the 5 variables.

An example can be given with the Dutch dataset, in which no data on theatres are included. As a consequence, even if data are obtained for all the other variables, when the attribute of theatres is included in the multivariate analysis, this area (country) will be deleted from the analysis and excluded from the map.

For this reason the analysis will be preceded by an exploration of the variables on the NUTS3 and NUTS2 level separately.

3.3.1 Exploration of the dataset

NUTS III

The indicators registered for the project constitute the final set of variables. They are all related to the area (sq km²) and the population figures (2001). The variables – area, population and active population – are included in the dataset. A first exploration of the basic data clearly illustrates the incompleteness of several sets of variables. Clearly the inclusion of these incomplete variables in a multivariate analysis will create problems.

At first the variables need to be classified on the basis of the completeness of the data registered at the NUTS- 3 level in the study region.

1. Less than 50%
2. More than 50%, but less than 75%;
3. More than 75%.

Table vii – Available data for the core variables ESPON 1.3.3* , NUTS III level (n= 1334)

Label	Name	N non-missing	% non-missing
AREA_SQ	Area	1333	**99,9**
POP_01	Population 2001 (Also available for 2000 and 2003)	1333	**99,9**
ACT_POP_01	Active population 2001 (also available for 2003)	1255	**94,1**
A0	Number of listed monuments	1274	**95,5**
B0	Number of listed conjuncts and cult. landscapes	1298	**97,3**
C0	Number of museums	1300	**97,5**

D0	Number of cult. events	1062	**79,6**
E01	Diversity of population per nationality (Shannon index*)	753	**56,4**
E02	Diversity of population by ethnic groups (Shannon index*)	204	**15,3**
F1	Number of cultural jobs (ISCO-88) related to the active local population	86	**6,4**
G01	Number of theatres	1152	**86,4**
G02	Number of public cinema screens	770	**57,7**
G03	Number of public libraries	1214	**91,0**
H01	Number of Graduates in local higher education institutes	927	**69,5**
H02	Number of residents with a high attainment level	384	**28,8**

*: Only the core variables are included in the table and not the indicators related to surface and population

A classification in three groups has been applied.

- The ***first*** group of variables will have a high impact on the results of the multivariate analysis and hence on the amount of missing values. Obviously those variables cannot be included in the multivariate analysis.
- The ***second*** group of variables is more complete, however also with an important impact on the number of missing values. This group of variables will be excluded from the factor analysis.
- The ***third*** group of variables is the most complete one for the NUTS3-regions in Europe. These variables will be used for the explorative factor and clustering analyses.

A combination of two "fairly complete" variables can still result in an accumulation of missing values. For instance, the variable D0, the absolute number of events, is a rather complete dataset- the data are registered for 1062 out of the 1334 NUTS3-regions (= 80%). Also G0, the number of theatres, is registered in 86% of the regions. As a consequence, a high number of NUTS 3-regions is expected to be included in the factor analysis, thus enabling for a regional typology based on the results of the statistical analysis. But, if we combine two variables taking into account the number of regions for which the variables D0 AND G0 are collected, only 1005 regions or 75% remain included. When a third variable is imported, e.g. the numbers of libraries (for 91% complete), only 72% of the observations remain included in the analysis.

This shows that adding more variables to the multivariate analysis results in the exclusion of observations from the analysis. ***So a further refinement of the typology based on more cultural dimensions would lead to a further exclusion of regions from the map on the regional typology.***

NUTS II

When applying the rule of at least a 75% completeness of the dataset, the analysis of missing values shows fewer variables with missing data on the NUTS II level.

Only the variables *national* and *ethnic diversity* and *graduates in local HE* are withdrawn from the factor analysis. The variable *number of cinemas screens* is a border case; factor analysis

will be conducted with and without this variable in order to assess the effect on the accumulation of missing values.

Table viii – Available data for the core variables ESPON 1.3.3* , NUTS 2 (n=280)

Label	Name	N non-missing	% Non-missing
AREA_SQ	Area	280	**100,0**
POP_01	Population 2001 (Also available for 2000 and 2003)	279	**99,6**
ACT_POP_01	Active population 2001 (also available for 2003)	280	**100,0**
STAYS_01	Overnight stays in all types of accommodation (domestic and foreign visitors), year 2001 (also available for 2003)	280	**100,0**
ARR_01	Tourist arrivals of domestic and foreign visitors, year 2001 (also for 2003)	278	**99,3**
A0	Number of monument	269	**96,1**
B0	Number of conjuncts	270	**96,4**
C0	Number of museums	266	**95,0**
D0	Number of events	218	**77,9**
E01	Diversity of population per nationality (Shannon index)	189	**67,5**
E02	Diversity of population per ethnic group (Shannon index)	55	**19,6**
F1	Number of cultural jobs (ISCO-88) in % of the local active population	267	**95,4**
G01	Number of theatres	246	**87,9**
G02	Number of cinema screens	209	**74,6**
G03	Number of public libraries	255	**91,1**
H01	Number of graduates in local higher education institutes	189	**67,5**
H02	Number of residents with high attainment level	276	**98,6**

*: Only the core variables are included in the table and not the indicators related to surface and population

3.3.2 Multivariate analysis: NUTS 3

FACTOR ANALYSIS

As a result of the analysis of non-missing values, it was decided to exclude from the analysis the following variables: “ethnic diversity” (E02), “number of cultural jobs” (F1) and “residents with a higher attainment level” (H02). Also “national diversity” (E01) and “cinema screens” (G02) will cause problems due to the incompleteness of the dataset[6].

[6] Factor analysis was also performed including the following variables: E_1 (national diversity), G_01 (cinema screens) and H_O1 (education) .1020 (76%) of the regions were excluded from the analysis. Datasets are only complete for UK, Denmark, Finland,

The first factor analysis is based on the following variables: number of Monuments, Conjuncts, Museums, Events, Theatres, and Public Libraries.

The question whether to use the original variables (absolute numbers) in the analysis or the transformed variables (relative to area and/or relative to population) is most relevant.

There are three options:

1. Performing 3 factor analyses and study the differences and influence of the outliers:
    a. On the original variables;
    b. On the variables corrected for area differences;
    c. On the variables corrected for population numbers.
2. Performing factor analysis on the whole dataset and study the resulting correlations, to identify the most useful variables
3. Performing factor analysis with the original variables + AREA_SQ and POP_01, to see how the original variables covariate with area and population within the factor analysis.

The ***second option*** needs to be excluded because of the incompleteness of the dataset: a global factor analysis can only be conducted on 465 NUTS3-regions. This is only 35% of the total number of units. These results are unsatisfactory for the project.

The ***first option*** in which variables are related to the area tends to accentuate the exceptional position of metropolitan regions. These regions become outliers and this strongly affects the result of the factor analysis. Therefore this option has been further elaborated. Also the variables transformed according to population numbers create problems: the dataset on these variables is less complete than the ones on the original variables. As a consequence the results of the analysis are also less complete.

This leaves only the ***third option***. The factor analyses were performed using SAS 8.02 with the VARIMAX rotation method. The criterion to select the optimal number of factors (eigenvectors) was the PROPORTION criterion, which means that 80% of the total variance had to be explained.

In the first factor analysis both variables population and area were included. 365 (27%) of the regions were excluded from the analysis due to missing values. 5 factors are extracted, with a total variance of 87%.37% of the total variance is explained by the first factor.

The rotated factor pattern shows the relationships between the factors and the original variables.

- The first factor (37% of total variance) is explained by an important covariance within the dataset between public libraries, events and museums. This factor seems to be unaffected by the population and area, since those variables don't load on the factor.
- The second factor (14%) is explained by the number of theatres and the population. This means that, unlike libraries, events and museums, the presence of theatres is highly population related.
- The third factor (13%), which is no longer population dependent, is only explained by the variation of the area.

Belgium, Spain, Switzerland, and parts of Greece. Furthermore the variables 'cinema screens' and 'education' show a high correlation with the population related variables.

- This is also the case for conjuncts (Factor 4, 12%) and monuments (Factor 5, 12%). The latter seems to manifest different distribution logic, most likely to be explained by divergent national policies and regulations concerning monument protection.

The overall result of this factor analysis enables the construction of a ***regional cultural typology*** of Europe, based on the coherence between the numbers of museums, events and libraries. The presence of theatres tends to be strongly dependent on the agglomeration of population numbers. The distribution of conjuncts and monuments does not show a high correlation, neither with other cultural indicators.

When factor analysis is conducted with the same set of variables, but without events (D_0), the result is similar, with exception of factor 1 (which makes sense since events are not included) account. The preference goes to this factor analysis, rather than the previous one, because this can result in a typology including 82% of the NUTS 3 regions (instead of 73% in the previous analysis). From the comparison between the results of both factor analyses it can be assumed that events strongly correlate with both museums and libraries.

In this analysis:

- **Factor 1** is explained by theatres and population,
- **Factor 2** by libraries and museums,
- **Factor 3** by monuments and
- **Factor 4** by conjuncts.

In a second stage, cluster analysis will be performed, both on the original variables and the factors. This enables a comparison of the results of cluster analysis on the original variables and on the factors.

CLUSTER ANALYSIS

Original variables

In order to select the optimal number of clusters, it is necessary to perform and analysis of the combination of the RS (R squared), the SPR and the SMRRSTD. In general the RS has to be high, and the SPR and the RMSSTD have to be low. Since here are not clear-cut rules about what is exactly “high” and “low”, we set some conditions that have to be met by the cluster analysis. RS is the ratio of the between cluster variance and the total variance; since we want to define distinct clusters which are internally homogenous, the rule is the RS has to be at least 75%. This means that three quarters of the total differentiation between European regions is explained by their classification into groups.

The second rule refers to SPR and RMSSTD (the pooled standard deviation of all the variables for the cluster formed at a given step). Greater values of RMSSTD suggest that the new cluster may not be homogenous and vice versa. As shown in Figure 25, the value of SMSSTD for the 12 and the 11-cluster option is fairly low. By joining two clusters from the 12-cluster option, the newly formed cluster shows a fairly low internal variance (RMSSTD). When 2 clusters are joined to form a 10-cluster option, the new cluster is fairly heterogeneous (RMSSTD peaks at 2.4). SPRSQ measures the loss of homogeneity of all clusters resulting by the joining of two clusters in a given clustering step. It not only measures the pooled standard deviation of the new cluster, but the sum of pooled standard deviations of all clusters.

Based on these rules, the 11- and 12-cluster solution seems valid. Also the 15-cluster option looks interesting.

Figure 25 – ESPON 1.3.3, NUTS III: Diagnostics for cluster analysis with original variables

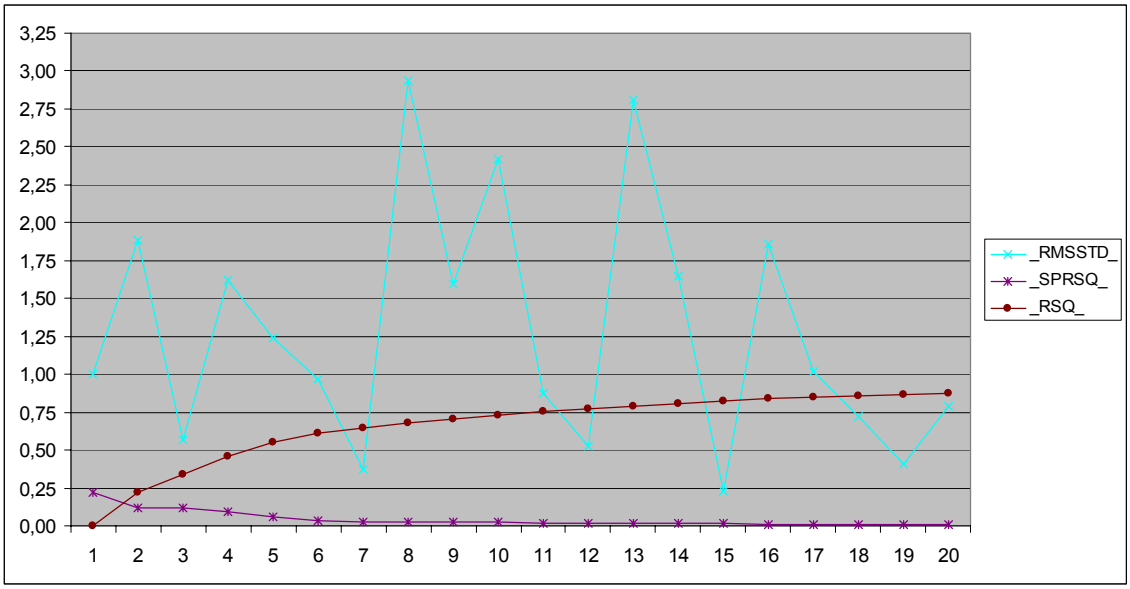
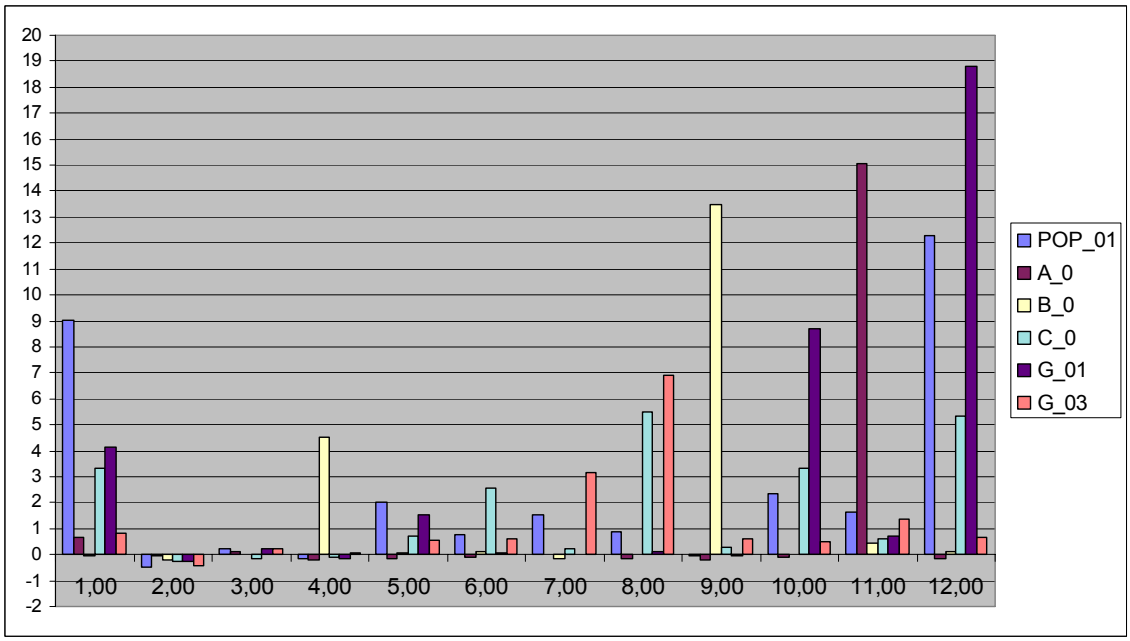


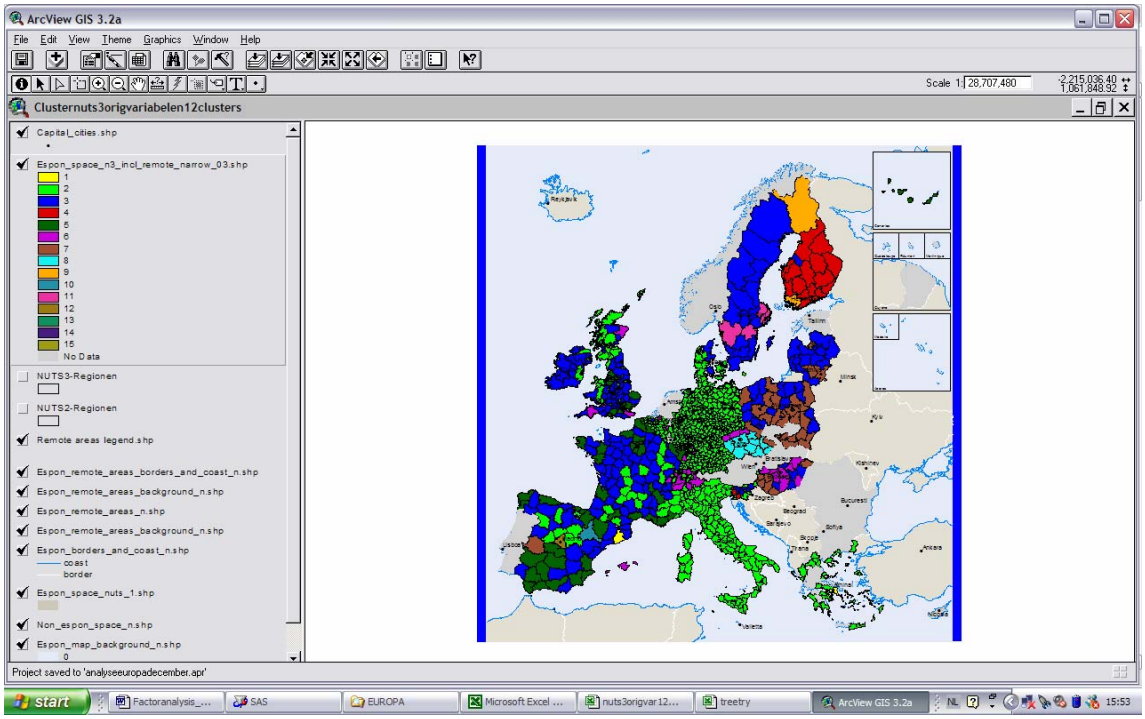
Figure 26 – ESPON 1.3.3, NUTS III: Cluster 12-option with original variables: cluster profiles



- **Cluster 1**: population far above average, also museums and theatres (Barcelona, East and West Berlin)
- **Cluster 2**: for all variables slightly lower than average

- **Cluster 3**: for all variables slightly higher than average (except for conjuncts and museums)
- **Cluster 4**: around average for all variables, high above average for conjuncts (parts of Finland and Slovenia) -> **average cultural region with high heritage potential (conjuncts)**
- **Cluster 5**: above average for population, museums, theatres and libraries but not as extreme as cluster 1 -> **culturally rich regions (permanent infrastructure)**
- **Cluster 6**: above average on population and libraries (but still within standard deviation) and significantly above average for museums
- **Cluster 7**: above average for population and high above average for libraries -> **library regions**.
- **Cluster 8**: very high above average for museums and libraries
- **Cluster 9:** around average for everything, extremely high above average for conjuncts (parts of Finland)
- **Cluster 10**: capital cities, E.G. London, Prague, Paris, and Saragossa
- **Cluster 11**: 4 nuts3-regions in Sweden (Stockholm, Uppsala,). -> **Culturally rich regions, with very strong heritage (monuments) cluster**.
- **Cluster 12**: Madrid.

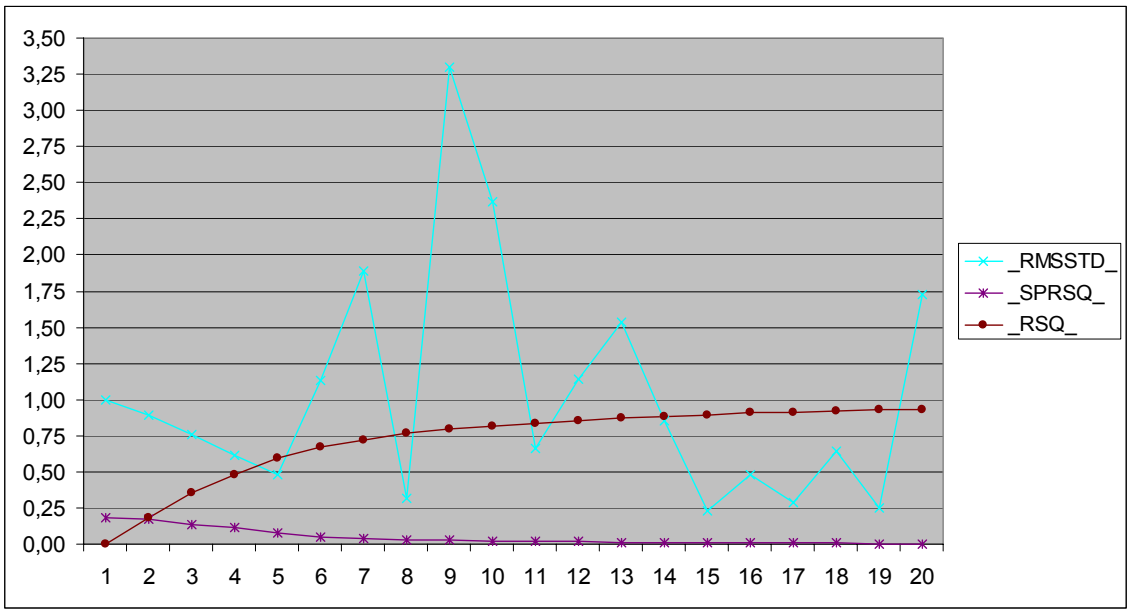
Figure 27 – ESPON 1.3.3, NUTS3: Map of the Cluster 12-option with original variables



Cluster analysis on factor scores

Based on the analysis of SPR (which is low), a minimal score of 0.75 for RSQ (high) and the RMSSTD (low) the 8- and 11-cluster solution seems to be valid.

Figure 28 – ESPON 1.3.3, NUTS3: Diagnostics for cluster analysis on factor scores



Basically, the underlying dimension of this clustering and the clustering on the original variables are similar; very typical regions are revealed, like Finland, some regions in Sweden, Slovenia etc.). The difference is that population and theatres are grouped in one substantial dimension (factor 1), and that the subsequent factor measure other constructs that are not population dependent. It can be assumed that from the results of factor analysis, that also the number of events is present in factor 2.

Figure 29 – ESPON 1.3.3, NUTS3: Cluster 8-option on Factor Scores: Cluster Profiles

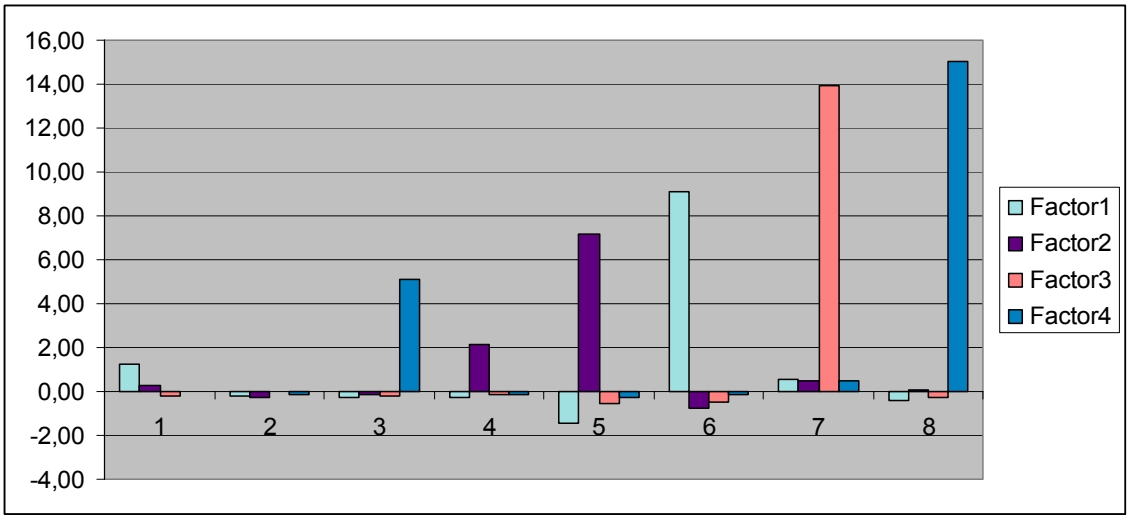
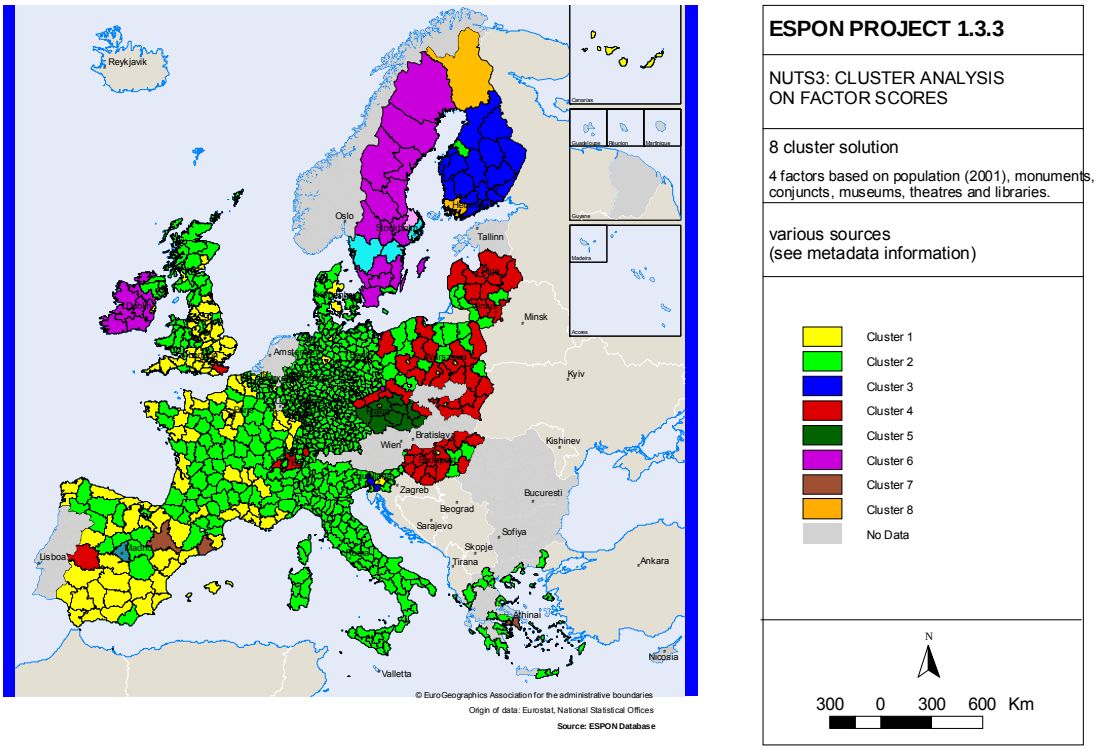


Figure 30 – ESPON 1.3.3, NUTS3: Map of the Cluster 8-option on Factor Scores

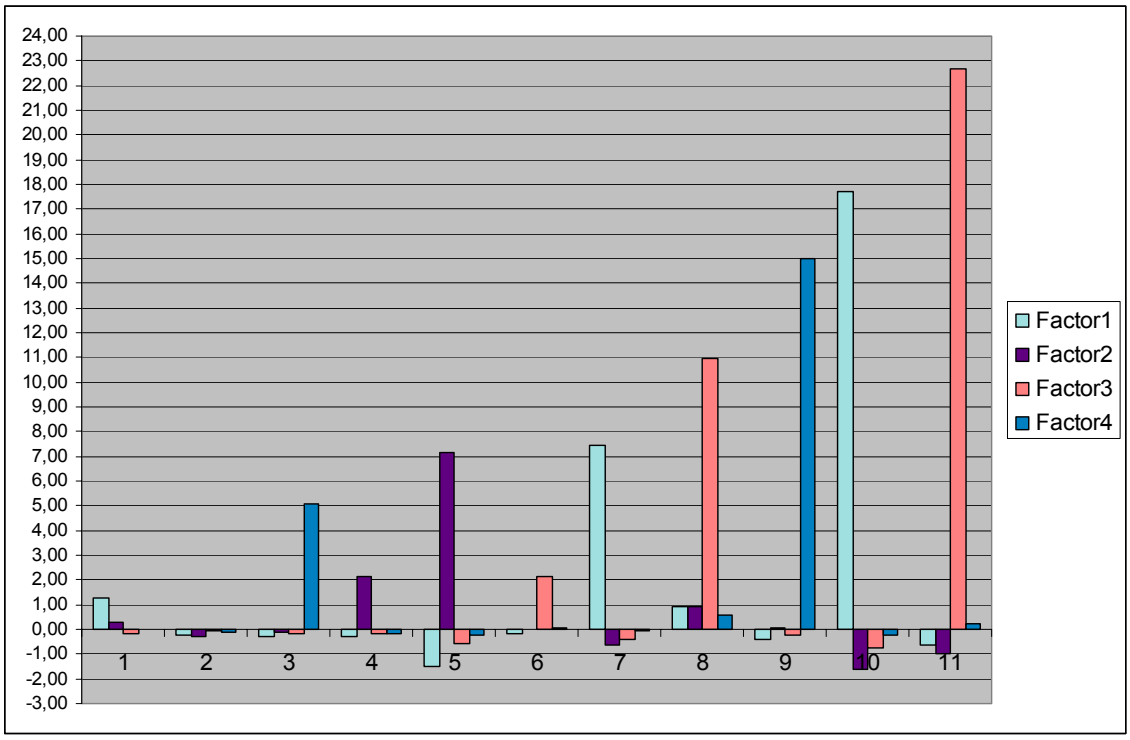


The 8-cluster option leads to the following classification of regions:

- **Cluster 1**: slightly above average for population and theatres
- **Cluster 2**: slightly below all – the average cluster

- **Cluster 3**: very high on conjuncts (Slovenia and parts of Finland)
- **Cluster 4**: high on museums and libraries (events) (Caceres and parts of Eastern Europe)
- **Cluster 5**: very high on museums and libraries, low on theatres and population (Czech Republic, except for Prague)
- **Cluster 6**: very strong presence of museums and libraries (Madrid, Saragossa and Barcelona and other capital cities)
- **Cluster 7**: very strong presence of monuments (parts of Sweden)
- **Cluster 8:** extremely high on conjuncts (parts of Finland)

Figure 31 – ESPON 1.3.3, NUTS3: Cluster 11-option on Factor Scores: Cluster Profiles



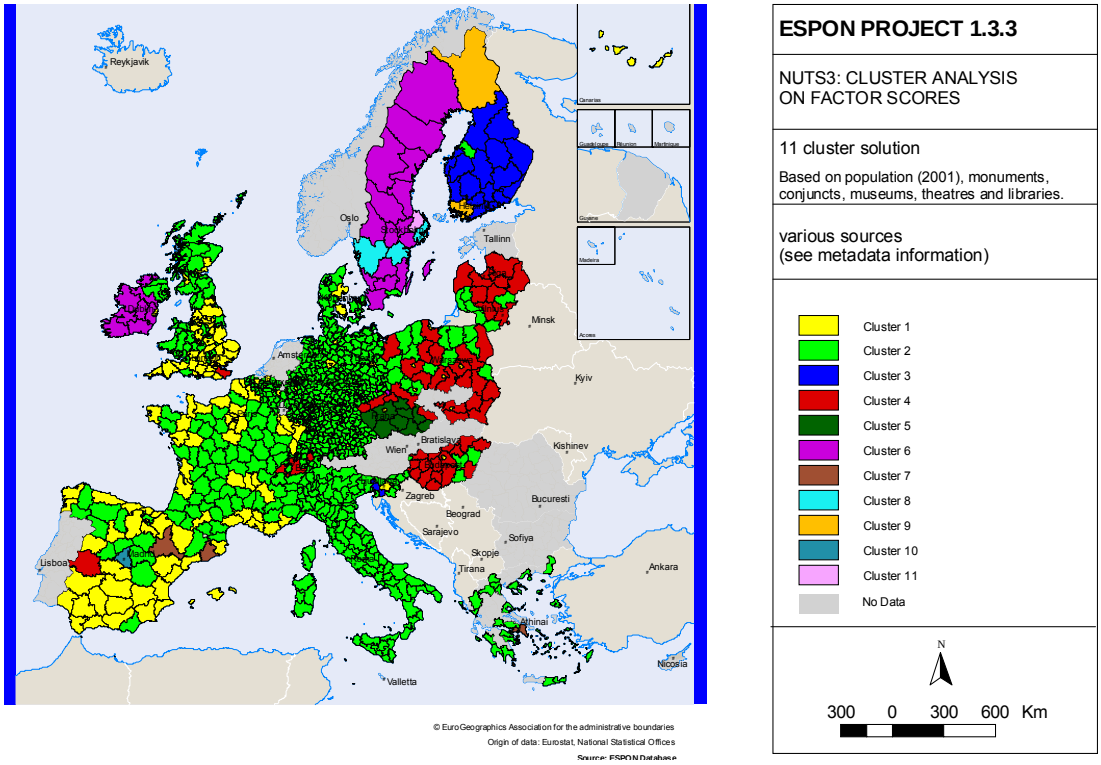
The difference between the 8-cluster and the 11-cluster option on the factor scores is that in the 11-cluster option 84% of the total variation is explained by the differences between the groups instead of 76% for the 8-cluster solution. And furthermore,

- Cluster 1, 3, 4 and 5 remain identical
- Cluster 2 of the former clustering (slightly below all – the average cluster) is now split into two clusters:
    - Cluster 2: slightly below all;
    - Cluster 6: slightly below all, except for factor 3 (monuments)
- Cluster 6 is split into two clusters:

- Cluster 7: slightly below average for all scores, except for the population factor and theatres (significantly higher than average);
- Cluster 10 has a similar structure to cluster 7, but more extreme (factor 2 is significantly lower than average)

- Cluster 7 split into two clusters:
  - Cluster 8 above average for all scores and extremely high for protected monuments;
  - Cluster 10 Uppsala slightly lower than average for factor 1 and 2, but far above average for protected monuments;
- Cluster 8 becomes cluster 9 with an identical content.

Figure 32 – ESPON 1.3.3, NUTS3: Map on the Cluster 11-option on Factor Scores



3.3.3 Multivariate Analysis: NUTS 2

FACTOR ANALYSIS

Following the situation of missing values, the variables *national* and *ethnic diversity* and *number of cinema screens* will be excluded from the analysis[7]. On the level NUTS 2, data on tourist stays and arrivals can be included. If all the variables based on a dataset completed for more than 75% are taken into account, 29% of the observations will be excluded from the analysis. Apparently the variable *number of events* (with 88% of the observations completed) has an important impact on the accumulation of missing values. When excluded from the factor analysis, only 16% of the observations are missing.

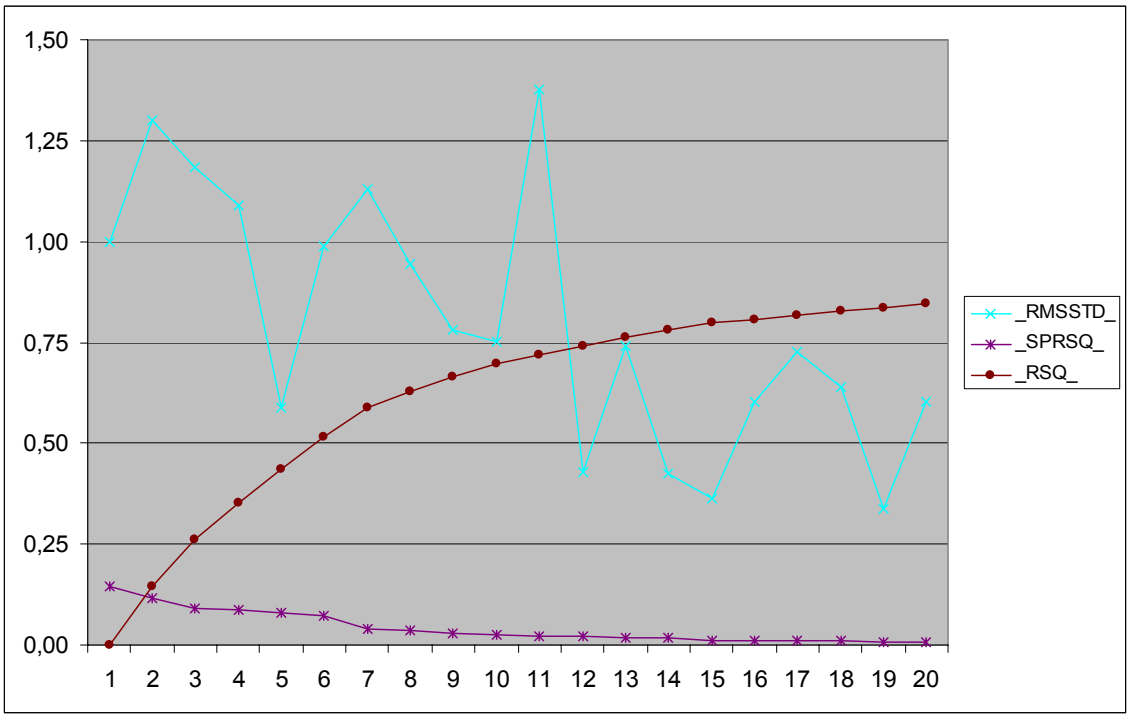
Similar to the analysis at the NUTS3 level, the variable *area* correlates with conjuncts in factor 4; when deleted a similar factor structure arises with the variable 'number of conjuncts' in one factor only.

After experimenting, a final factor analysis is carried on NUTS 2, based on the following set of variables: `POP_01; STAYS_01; ARR_01; A_0; B_0; C_0; F_1; G_01; G_03; H_02.`

- **Factor 1** explains 36% of the total variance and shows a covariance between higher educational levels, population numbers and theatres. This can be seen as ***the cultural component being influenced by population data***.
- **Factor 2** explains 14% of the variance and is explained by tourist stays and arrivals; this can be interpreted as a ***tourism (impact) component***.
- **Factor 3** stands for 13% of the variance and is explained by the variable *number of monuments*
- **Factor 4** (10%) is explained by libraries. The negative correlation between libraries and the share of cultural occupations in the total active population is remarkable.
- **Factor 5** (8%) is explained only by conjuncts.

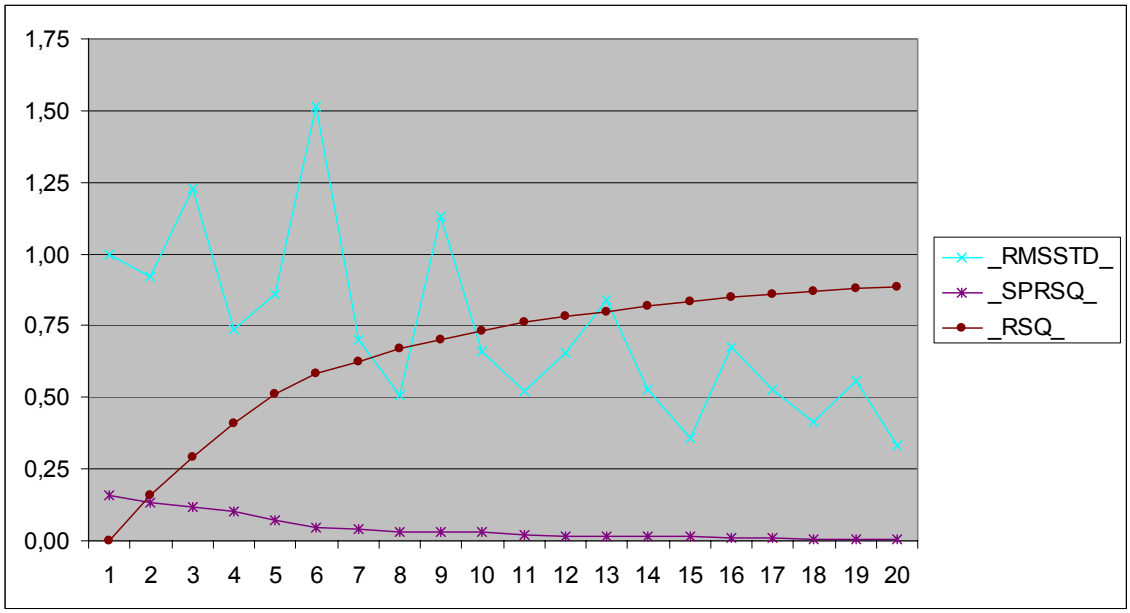
[7] When including in the analysis the variables 'national diversity' and 'number of cinema screens' this leads to 133 missing values, which implies that data about 47% of the regional units are missing.

Figure 33 – ESPON 1.3.3, NUTS2: Diagnostics for cluster analysis on original variables



Using the same criteria as above, it is problematic to find the most appropriate cluster-option. If a RSQ of at least 0,75 is required and a RMSSTD that does not peak, only the 14- or 15- cluster options are in the picture.

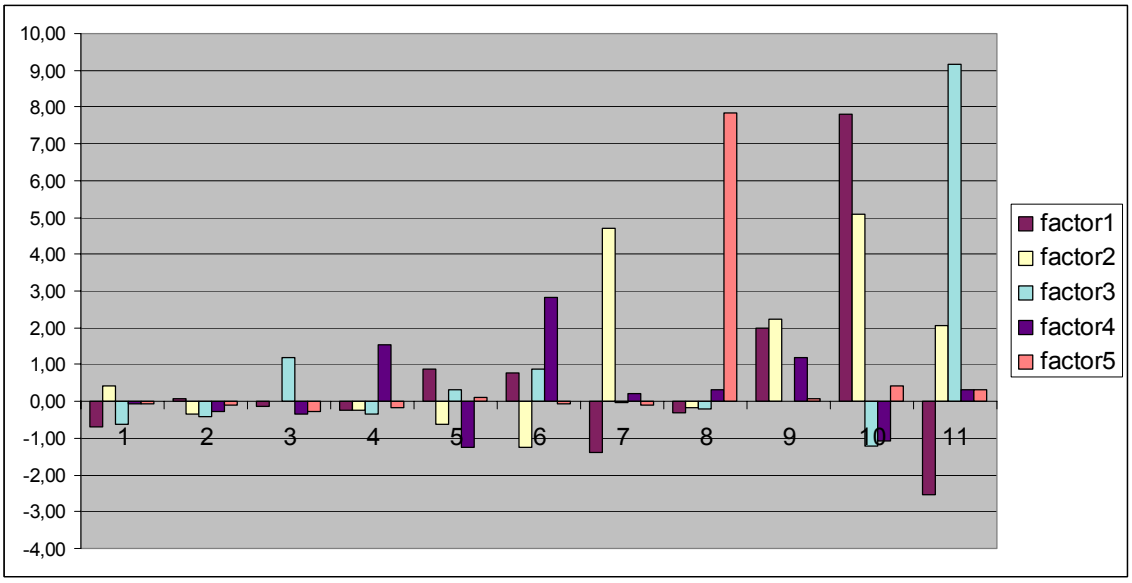
Figure 34 – ESPON 1.3.3, NUTS2: Diagnostics for cluster analysis on factor scores



Studying the same graph for the clustering of the factor scores, the 14- and 15- (RSQ= 0,83) and the 11-cluster option (RSQ=0,76) are of interest.

The profiles of the 11 and the 15 cluster-options on factor scores are illustrated below.

Figure 35 – ESPON 1.3.3, NUTS2: Cluster 11-option on Factor Scores: Cluster Profiles



- **Cluster 1**: slightly deviating from the average; the population and theatre factor slightly lower, tourism slightly higher, monuments slightly lower, no deviations higher than the standard deviation.

- **Cluster 2**: no significant deviations, all factors slightly lower (except the population factor)
- **Cluster 3**: no significant deviations, except for factor 3 (monuments) that is higher than average for all observations. (Ireland, Sweden, the biggest part of Germany)
- **Cluster 4**: no significant deviations, except for 'libraries' and this is negatively correlated with 'cultural jobs' (biggest part of Poland, also Caceres, Galicia in Spain and parts of Hungary)
- **Cluster 5**: a mixed structure: some factors slightly above average, others slightly below, except for libraries (lower than the rest of the observations). This factor is negatively correlated with 'cultural jobs'; there is an indication of a relatively high number of cultural jobs in this cluster. Spread across Europe, also some Capital cities.
- **Cluster 6**: significantly lower for the tourism factor, significantly higher for libraries; (mainly parts of Eastern Europe)
- **Cluster 7**: significantly lower for the population factor, but much higher for the tourism factor (Veneto and the Balearic Islands)
- **Cluster 8**: around average for all the cultural dimensions, except the high concentration of conjuncts (mayor part of Finland)
- **Cluster 9**: Significantly higher for the factors 'population' 'tourism' and 'libraries' and consequently also negative for share of cultural jobs. (Denmark, the South and East Coast of Spain, Rhone Alps and Provence Alps in France)
- **Cluster 10**: Much higher for the population and the tourism factor, but lower for the monuments and libraries (Paris)
- **Cluster 11**: much lower for the population factor, higher for the tourism factor and much higher for the monuments factor (one NUTS 2 in Sweden)

Figure 36 – ESPON 1.3.3, NUTS 2: Map of the Cluster 11-option on Factor Scores

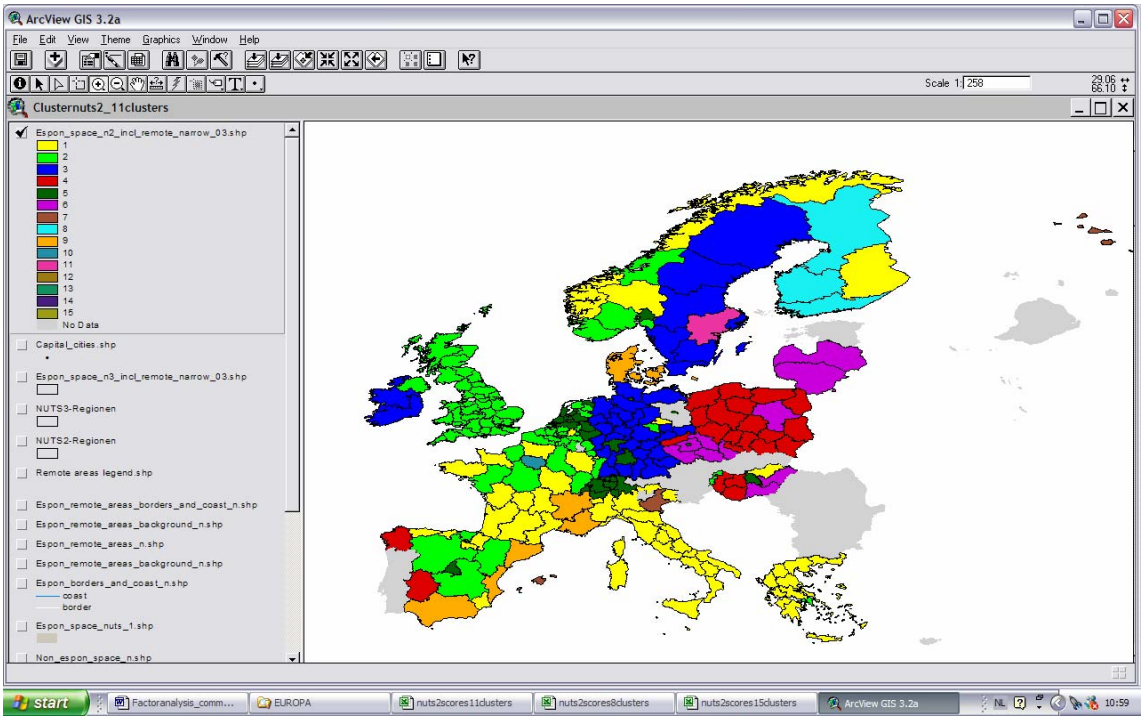
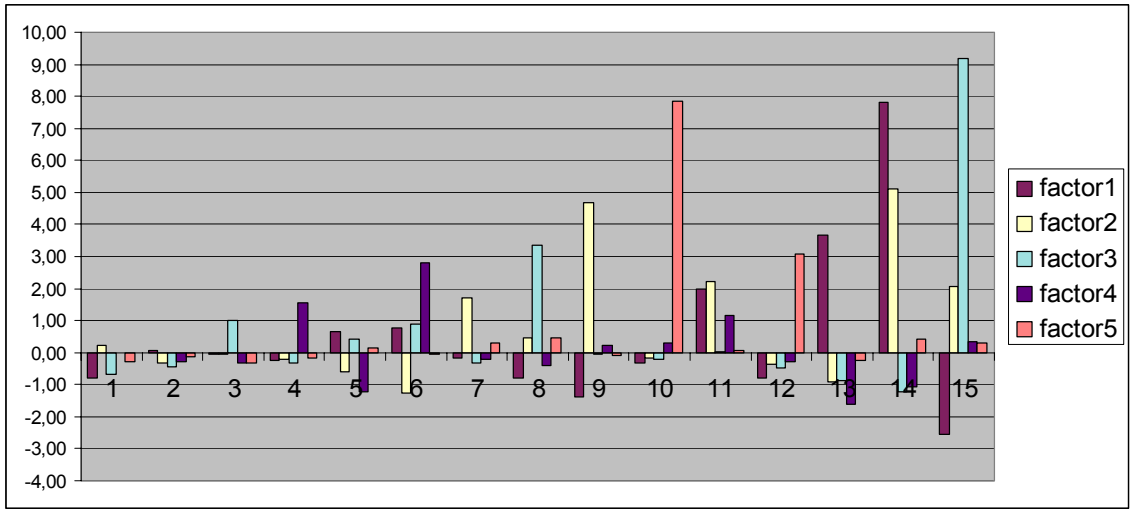


Figure 37 – ESPON 1.3.3, NUTS2: Cluster 15-otion on Factor Scores: Cluster Profiles



The 15-cluster is identical to the cluster 11-option with exception of cluster 1, which is now split into cluster 1, 7 and 12:

- **Cluster 1** remains a cluster with no variables deviating more than 1 standard deviation from the overall average

- **Cluster 7** is a subgroup of the former cluster 1 in which monuments are more concentrated than on average
- **Cluster 12** is a subgroup in which conjuncts are above average (one NUTS2 in Finland) but not so outspoken in the rest of Finland.

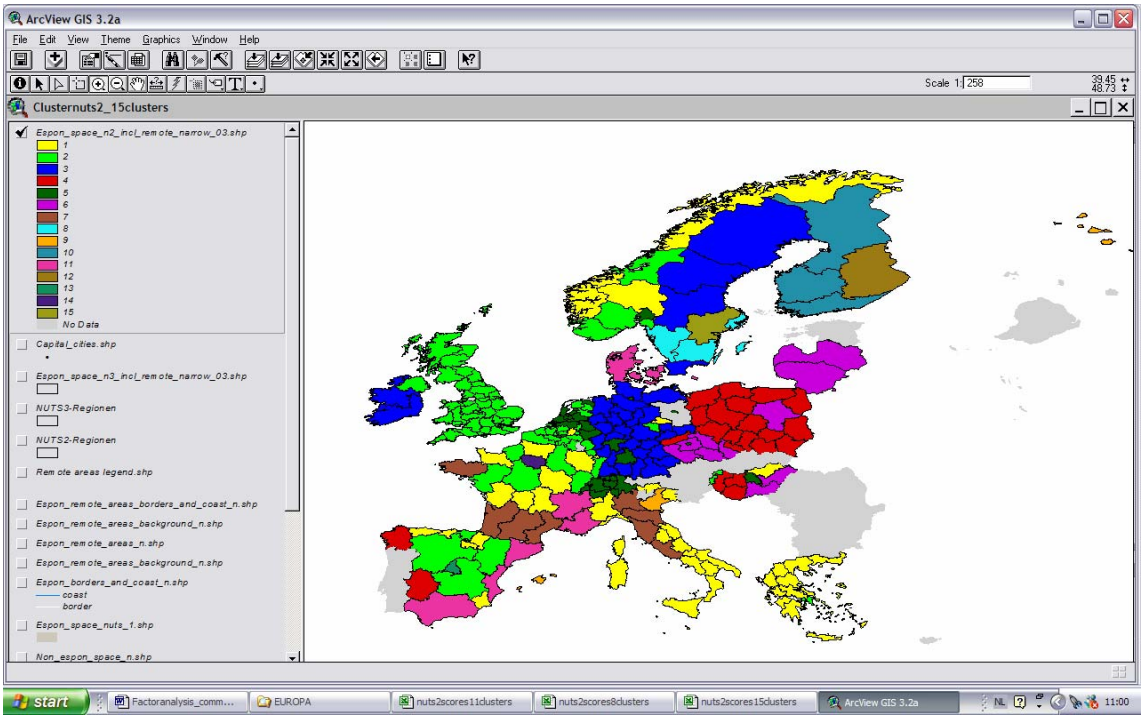
Cluster 3 is also split into two clusters,

- **Cluster 3** is significantly higher for monuments only
- **Cluster 8** is much higher for monuments, and slightly lower for population and theatres (South of Sweden)

And Cluster 5 is split in two clusters,

- **Cluster 5** in which the structure is identical to the one in the 11-cluster option;
- **Cluster 13** scores very high on population and theatres and below average for the other factors (Madrid).

Figure 38 – ESPON 1.3.3, NUTS 2: Map of the Cluster 15-option on Factor Scores



3.4 Analysis of interrelations between culture and other ESPON themes

This area of analysis leads to the construction of regional typologies from the cross-analysis of cultural and non-cultural data. The idea is to analyse the level of association between cultural components and typologies elaborated though the methods described above, and other territorial trends (and regional subdivisions) as described by indicators and regional typologies elaborated within the ESPON programme, and to interpret it though a spatial / geographical

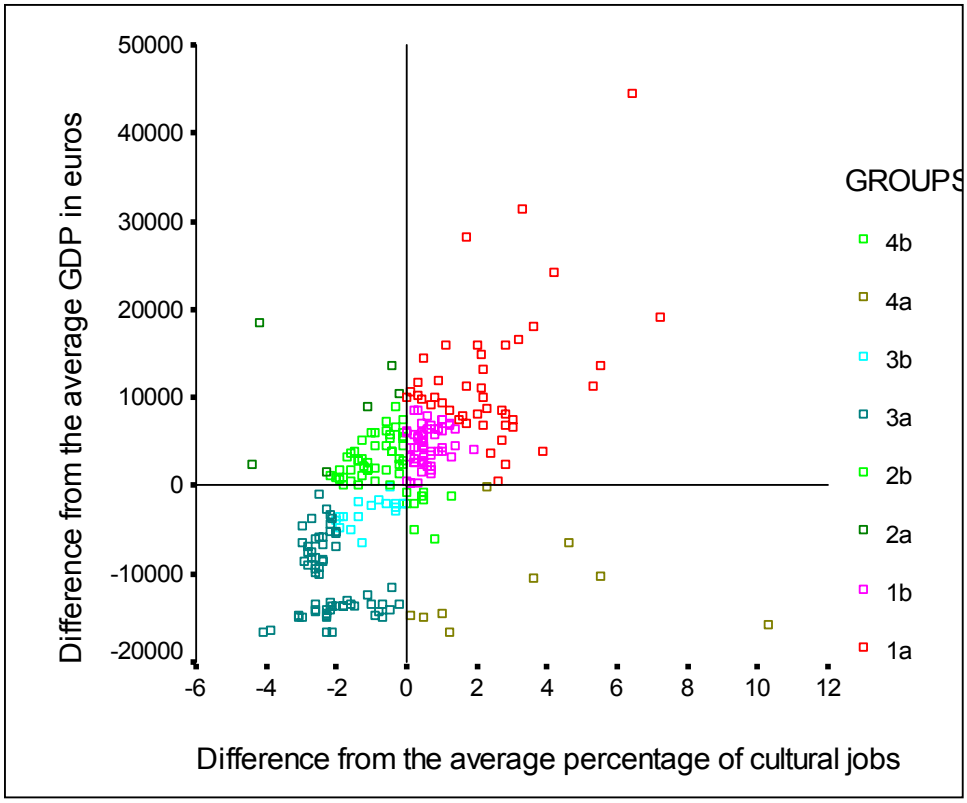
analysis of the correlation patterns. It is believed that this analysis enables this project to highlight a number of useful directions for spatial planning (to be developed into policy guidelines in Work-Package 5), identifying different policy approaches for any type of combination between cultural heritage data and other data characterising a region (or cluster of regions); such "policy areas" are also to be represented in space whenever they are distributed not randomly but following certain spatial patterns (e.g. border regions behaving in similar ways, new ember countries behaving in similar ways, etc.).

A side-result of this exercise would be to highlight areas of significant (and non-banal) correlation between our datasets and other data, in order to include the latter in the GIS experts' experiments with advanced statistical methods and spatial analysis (for instance, new variables could be included in factors and cluster analysis and contribute to the development of new regional typologies: e.g. "rich" production-oriented regions, or "sparsely populated" conservation-oriented regions, etc.)

Methodology

First, couples of 1.3.3. data and other data are identified which are potentially interesting for this exercise, i.e. which offer some ground for policy initiatives. For instance, the relation between cultural jobs and GDP (per capita) as explored in a previous exercise by J. Suvantola (Fig. 39 and box), or the relation between urban structure and heritage as proposed by Camagni in the second partners' meeting.

Figure 39 - Cross-analysis of per capita GDP and jobs in the cultural industries (% of active pop.) in European NUTS II regions (author: J. Suvantola, University of Joenssu).



It must be stressed that this kind of analysis does not require two data sets to be significantly correlated; the same number of cases could fall in each of the four quadrants (centred on the distribution means), thus without any correlation, and still a subdivision of regions may be obtained where different policy goals would apply.

Moreover, an interesting distribution of regions in the four quadrants could be achieved from the spatial point of view, that is, correlation may be present *locally* (border regions may be likely to display a negative correlation between heritage and GDP, and so forth).

To avoid "errors", it is possible to consider as policy targets only those regions in which the values of the couples of values considered exceed 2 times the standard deviation in a sense or in the other. The key idea is to elaborate different "policy rules" for each of the four quadrants, thus a different policy rule regarding regions coloured differently in the figure; and to map the resulting colours in a European map in order to consider whether the statistical associations (and consequent categorisation for policy purposes) would also display a regional pattern.

As an illustration, we have analysed the correlation coefficients between various ESPON 1.3.3 indicators and average per capita GDP. At NUTS III level there are no meaningful correlations between p.c. GDP and the indicators. However an interesting significant correlation (Pearson Index: 0.54) emerges between p.c. GDP and jobs in the cultural industries (percentage of cultural jobs on active population) when the NUTS II level is considered. In Figure 39 this correlation is charted in a scatter-plot which uses differences from the average percentage of cultural jobs in x-axis and the differences from average p.c. GDPs on the y-axis.
The resulting cases have been divided into 8 categories (in different colours) based on their location in quadrants, and on the distance from the origin. The scatterplot places the NUTS2 regions in quadrants that imply the relationship between cultural jobs and GDP. In each quadrant, regions are placed into two categories; the category of those which vary more than one standard deviation from the average on both variables (a) and those which vary less (b). Groups 1a, 2a, 3a, and 4a are more than one standard deviation away from the average on both axes; groups 1b, 2b, 3b, and 4b less than one[8].

The first quadrant (1a, 1b) includes regions with above-average cultural jobs and GDP. In the second (2a, 2b) there are regions with below-average cultural jobs and above-average GDP. Regions in the third quadrant (3a, 3b) are the poorest on both variables, and the fourth (4a, 4b) has above-average cultural jobs, but less than average GDP.

In the 3rd quadrant (low % cultural jobs-low p.c. GDP) a group of predominantly Eastern European regions can be seen as a separate group, disconnected from the general trend. Whether this implies different methods of defining cultural jobs, or a really different structure in the relation of the two variables, needs further inquiry. The 1st quadrant (high % cultural jobs-high p.c. GDP) is spearheaded by regions such as Inner London, Brussels, Luxemburg and such.

For a more accurate analysis, it is necessary to calculate the residuals from linear regression. That shows that the biggest negative residuals (observed GDP is not as high as the proportion of creative jobs would suggest) are again in the regions from Eastern Europe. The biggest positive residuals (observed GDP higher than the proportion of creative jobs would suggest) are typical for the regions attached to metropoles of Western Europe. In general, charting the resulting categories on a map would yield interesting information on the spatial pattern of the correlation between cultural jobs and p.c. GDP.

Assuming that the observed linear correlation with creative jobs and p.c. GDP is a result from a logical association of the two (more creative jobs generate more GDP: this is by no means self-evident, it may well be the other way around), it becomes possible to categorise the regions according to policy orientations:

1) Maintenance of the situation, provision for sustainability

2) Support to creative businesses in order to generate extra-value to the production that already contributes to high GDP (e.g. incubators, start-up policies in the cultural industry)

3) Fostering of creative jobs should be encouraged to generate more GDP

[8] A circle with the radius of one has been constructed, based on the standardized differences. The sum of the 2nd power of standardised differences was compared with the radius.

4)	Creating circumstances in which existing creative jobs can generate more value (e.g. technological applications in the cultural industry, training, etc.)

Indicators considered

The UAB team has started this exercise by browsing among the other ESPON project in search of indicators that could be interestingly benchmarked against ours. The result is the following.

INDICATORS FOR CROSS ANALYSIS

INDICATOR IN GENERAL ESPON_DB	SPECIFIC INDICATOR	VARIABLE DESCRIPTION	ESPON PROJECT SOURCE	POSSIBLE ESPON 1.3.3 INDICATORS RELATED
012 Settlement structure	Typology of settlement structure	From 1 to 9	3.1	A-H
012 Urban rural population	Relative rurality	high/medium/low	1.1.2	A, B
012 Urban rural population	Typology of urban-rural population	From 1 to 7	1.1.2	A-H
014 Interreg Reference	Part of Interreg Programme	yes/no	3.1	Cross-border analysis performed on indicators A-H
014 Objective regions	Objective 1 regions / Obj. 2 regions	Objective 1 regions / Obj. 2 regions	2.1.1 / 3.1	A, B, E, F, H
022 Population change typology	Six typologies with regard to total population change, naturale population and net migration 1996-1999		1.1.4	A, B, G, H, E
022 Population change Natural-migration	Migratory balances per 1000 inhabitants (1996-1999)		1.1.4	E, F, H
033 Unemployment rate	Unemployment rate total	%	2.1.2	A, B, C, F
042 GDP Euro-Inhabitant	Euro per inhabitant in percentage of the EU average	€	2.1.2	A-H
061 Transport endowment	Number of commercial airports	Number	1.2.1	A, B, C, D
061 Transport endowment	Traffic in commercial airports	Millions of passengers	1.2.1	A, B, C, D
061 Transport endowment	Length of railway network	Km	1.2.1	A, B, C, D
061 Transport endowment	Density of railway network	Length of railway network / surface (km2)	1.2.1	A, B, C, D
061 Transport endowment	Length of road network	km	1.2.1	A, B, C, D
061 Transport endowment	Density of road network	Length of road network / surface (km2)	1.2.1	A, B, C, D
061 Transport endowment	Length of highroad network	km	1.2.1	A, B, C, D
061 Transport endowment	Density of highroad network	Length of highroad network / surface (km2)	1.2.1	A, B, C, D
071 High Tech patents	High tech patents	Total number of applications per million people	2.1.2	E, F, H
073 R&D, Expenditure Government Sector	Percentage of GDP	%	2.1.2	A, B, F, H
112 Corine Land Cover	Different land uses		3.1	A, B
112 Land use typology	Typology of land use types base on average values		1.1.2	A, B
112 Urban rural typology	Typology of land use, population density and FUA population	5 categories	1.1.2	A-H
141 Lagging regions	Typologie of lagging regions		2.1.1 / 3.1	A-H
COMPLEMENTARY INDICATORS (subject to availability)	**SPECIFIC INDICATOR**	**VARIABLE DESCRIPTION**	**ESPON PROJECT SOURCE**	**POSSIBLE ESPON 1.3.3 INDICATORS RELATED**
Airports	Presence of airports with more than 50000 passengers	Number	1.1.1	A, B, C, D
Airports	Number of passengers at airports	Number	1.1.1	A, B, C, D
Accessibility	Market accessible from each NUTS III by car in 1 hour		1.1.2	A-H
Accessibility	Population accessible from each NUTS III by car in 1 hour		1.1.2	A-H
Natural and Technological Hazards	Aggregated hazard indicator (technonolical and natural)		1.3.1	A-B
Natural and Technological Hazards	Aggregated risk indicator (technological and natural)		1.3.1	A-B
Urban pressure	Urban pressure based on pop. density, GDP, bed and road density		1.3.2	A, B, C, D, G
Fragmentation of nature	Fragmentation index		1.3.2	A, B

The next step was to verify whether these data were actually available in the ESPON data navigator (ESPON.mdb) and to request the data that are not available there to the responsible TPG's. The main problem found was that some series are only available at NUTS II or only a NUTS III level (and it was impossible to reconstruct the missing spatial level because they were "calculated" indicators or data in categories. In the end, the complete dataset used for this

exercise includes the data series listed in Table x. The new obtained data series have been integrated to the ESPON 1.3.3 database.

Table x – Indicators considered for the cross-analysis of ESPON 1.3.3 data and other ESPON project datasets

Table Access file	Variable Code	VARIABLE NAME
012_Settlement_structure	Settyp99N3	Typology Settlement Structure (Nine basic types defined by population density and situation regarding centres)
	Settyp99N2	Typology Settlement Structure (Nine basic types defined by population
012_Urban_Rural_population	UrRuPCN3	Urban - rural population in Europe based on national classification
	ReRuCN3	Relative rurality based on national classifications
014_Interreg_Reference	IRNoSN3	Part of Interreg North-Sea Programme
	IRCadsN3	Part of Interreg CADSES Programme
	IRAtlN3	Part of Interreg Atlantic-Area Programme
	IRNonCN3	Part of Interreg Programme "Non continental and overseas cooperation
	IRNorPN3	Part of Interreg Programme "Northern-Peripherie"
	IRAlpN3	Part of Interreg Alpine-Space Programme
	IRArcN3	Part of Interreg Programme "Archimedes"
	IRBaltN3	Part of Interreg Programme "Baltic Sea"
	IRMedoN3	Part of Interreg Programme "Medoc-Area"
	IRSWEN3	Part of Interreg Programme "South-West-Europe"
	IRNWEN3	Part of Interreg Programme "North-West-Europe"
014 Objective regions	Obj100N3	Objective 1 regions= regions situated within objective 1 regions
	Obj200N3	Objective 2 regions includes regions containing at least one Objective 2
022 Population change typology	PcT9699N3	Population change: Six typologies with regard to total population change, naturale population and net migration 1996-1999
022 Population change Natural-migration	PmC9699N3	Migratory balances per 1000 inhabitants
042 GDP Euro-Inhabitant	GDP00EHN3	Gross Domestic Product Euro per inhabitant
061 Transport endowment	NCA01N3	Number of commercial airports
	TCApy01N3	Traffic in commercial airports (in million passengers/year 2000)
	LRS01N3	Length of railway network (2001)/NUTS3 surface (km2)
	LRP01N3	Length of railway network (2001)/NUTS3 population (1999)
	LHRS01N3	Length of high speed rail lines (km)/NUTS3 surface (km2)
	LRo01N3	Length of road network (km)
	LHRo01N3	Length of highroad network (km)
	LRoS01N3	Length of road network (km)/NUTS3 surface (km2)
112 Land use typology	LUTav03N3	Typology of land use types base on average values
112 Urban rural typology	URTypN3	Urban-rural typology
141 Lagging regions	LagR00N3	Typology of lagging regions
112 Corine Land Cover	UFL296N3	Urban fabric
	ICTL296N3	Industrial, commercial and transport units
	MDCL296N3	Mine, dump and construction sites
	AVL296N3	Artificial, non-agricultural vegetated areas
	ALL296N3	Arable land
	PCL296N3	Permanent crops
	PaL296N3	Pastures
	HAAL296N3	Heterogeneous agricultural areas
	FoL296N3	Forests
	SHL296N3	Scrub and/or herbaceous vegetation associations
	OSL296N3	Open spaces with little or no vegetation
	IWeL296N3	Inland wetlands
	MWeL296N3	Maritime wetlands
	IWaL296N3	Inland waters
	MWaL296N3	Marine waters
	NDL296N3	NODATA
	SEAL296N3	Sea and ocean
033 Unemployment rate	UNRT01N3	Unemployment rate total
071 High Tech patents	HTPT00N2	High-tech patents - Total number of applications
073 R&D, Expenditure Government Sector	RDGpG02N2	Research & Development - Government sector - Percentage of GDP
111 - Coast and border regions	BOR03N3	Border
	COA03N3	Coast
069 Potential accessibility multimodal 2001	AcME01N3	Potential accessibility multimodal, ESPON space = 100
131 - Aggregated hazard and integrated vulnerability	SUM_w	Sum of all weighted hazard values
	DAMAGE_POT	Damage potential
	VUL_CLASS	Integrated vulnerability of Europe
	ECO_VUL	Degree of economical vulnerability in Europe (GDP and population density in 50:50 relationship)

Associations investigated

The identification of interesting "couplings" of 1.3.3. and other indicators to analyse and map is closely connected to the policy rules that we foresee to apply in the different cases. The following is a selection of "interesting" couplings which we intend to test.

1. HERITAGE ↔ENVIRONMENTAL RISK (or VULNERABILITY)
2. HERITAGE ↔URBAN-RURAL
3. HERITAGE ↔LAND USE
4. HERITAGE (TOURIST PRESSURE) ↔COAST-BORDERS
5. HERITAGE ↔ACCESSIBILITY
6. HERITAGE ↔ENVIRONMENTAL RISK-VULNERABILITY
7. CONJUNCTS ↔LAND USE
8. CONJUNCTS ↔ENVIRONMENTAL RISK-VULNERABILITY
9. MUSEUMS ↔URBAN-RURAL
10. EVENTS ↔P.C. GDP
11. EVENTS ↔ACCESSIBILITY
12. DIVERSITY ↔EMPLOYMENT
13. DIVERSITY ↔LAGGING REGION
14. DIVERSITY ↔POP. CHANGE
15. CULTURAL JOBS ↔GDP
16. CULTURAL JOBS ↔LAGGING REGION
17. THEATRES ↔URBAN-RURAL
18. THEATRES ↔P.C. GDP
19. CINEMAS ↔ACCESSIBILITY
20. CINEMAS ↔URBAN-RURAL
21. LIBRARIES ↔URBAN-RURAL
22. LIBRARIES ↔P.C. GDP
23. GRADUATES ↔LAGGING REGION
24. GRADUATES ↔ACCESSIBILITY

Correlations

Bivariate correlations between variables in the integrated dataset (1.3.3 variables + other ESPON variables) indicate the degree of association between cultural and other phenomena and can be tested in a spatial setting to derive information on the patterns of spatial effects of culture. We include in Annex 4 the bivariate correlation tables obtained at NUTS II and NUTS III level.

4 CASE STUDY ANALYSIS

This section introduces the research task to be carried out in WP4, case studies. In the following the objectives of case study analysis and the criteria for the selection of case studies is presented. While the actual choice of case studies to be carried out by the TPG in the period November 2005 – March 2006 will be illustrated in the TIR, the results and policy implications of the case studies will be included in the Final report.

4.1 Case study content

The stage of collecting data on cultural heritage and analysing spatial differentiation in the EU27+2 at NUTS III (and NUTS II) level has been a most crucial step in this ESPON 1.3.3 Project. However the final objective of the project is not only a descriptive study of current spatial patterns of cultural heritage resources in the EU, but also a search for understanding the dynamics of regions, the processes of change and the factors explaining the interregional differences and potentials.

This implies more in-depth studies of the territorial coherence of cultural heritage assets in an attempt also to understand more about the link of cultural indicators with environmental factors (physical, economic, social, political) and their impact on the dynamics of a region.

- *Step one* was about identifying the richness of the endowment,
- *Step two* is about identifying the capacity to valorise this cultural capital in the process of regional development.
- *Step three* is to formulate policy recommendations regarding the "optimal use" of cultural heritage and identity and spatial planning in Europe.

The aim of the case studies is therefore to generate interpretative analyses of cultural heritage (CH) in the EU (patterns – processes – policies) and to sharpen the insights in regional dynamics induced by (or related to) cultural heritage by using the new database established in the first stage of this project. Case studies narrow down the scale of analysis (in space, or thematically, or methodologically) but at the same time allow a more complex, multidimensional analysis supported by contextual knowledge and qualitative information.

Research issues to be addressed through the use of case studies could be:

METHODS

Various areas of methodological ambiguity may be seen to affect the quantitative analytic effort carried out in the first part of the study. This was an almost inevitable result of the fragmentation, diversity in focus and under-development of the way in which the various cultural components included in this study are registered by the relevant national and international agencies. A focused case study analysis could help to remedy this situation shedding more light on the extent of these inconsistencies and advancing towards a common platform of definitions and data collection methods.

- ***Validity and implications of the concept of Cultural Heritage Indicators.*** The idea is to test the soundness of the choice of indicators done in this project and of the "resiliency" of the results when alternative measures or data compilation methods are used with reference to a specific theme of regional delimitation.

- ***Data problems in each country separately and in the EU context***. Case studies of specific countries or regions can yield more insight on the faults in the database structure; for instance, focusing on methodological differences in data storing (e.g. heritage listing), on differing definitions, and on recurrent areas of scarcity of information (e.g. cultural participation, intangible heritage, etc.)

THEMES AND PATTERNS

Most results from spatial analysis as performed in WP3 are not self-evident and need interpretation. Furthermore, the lack of available data on a timescale (most sources focus on assets and capacities presently available, and hardly report the historical trends) as well as on other dimensions which have been introduced in the FIR (software, shareware, orgware, etc.) which influence the evolutionary pattern of culture and its dynamic interrelations with other spheres of social and economic development, led the first stage of this study to focus on a static picture of the role and spatial effect of cultural heritage. However, a more focused investigation on the dynamic implications of CH is possible in a few countries where such additional information is available. What we expect to find is more clear indications on the interdependency of patterns at various spatial levels, on the importance of geo-political contexts, on the direction of causal effects (is it culture to influence economic development, or the other way round? What are the mediating factors?).

These can come from the application of more sophisticated spatial analysis techniques or from the application of additional knowledge (contextual, thus referring to categories of *territorial coherence* or historical, like introducing time trends). Such additional knowledge is only available at a delimited spatial or thematic level. In general, *reconstructing the context* in which certain observations and statistical associations take place is likely to produce more understanding regarding the main objective of this study – the role and effects of CH and identity. Furthermore, the concrete consideration of such effects allows *value judgements* on their desirability and hence contributes to connect more firmly the analytic results with *courses of action* or *policy guidelines*.

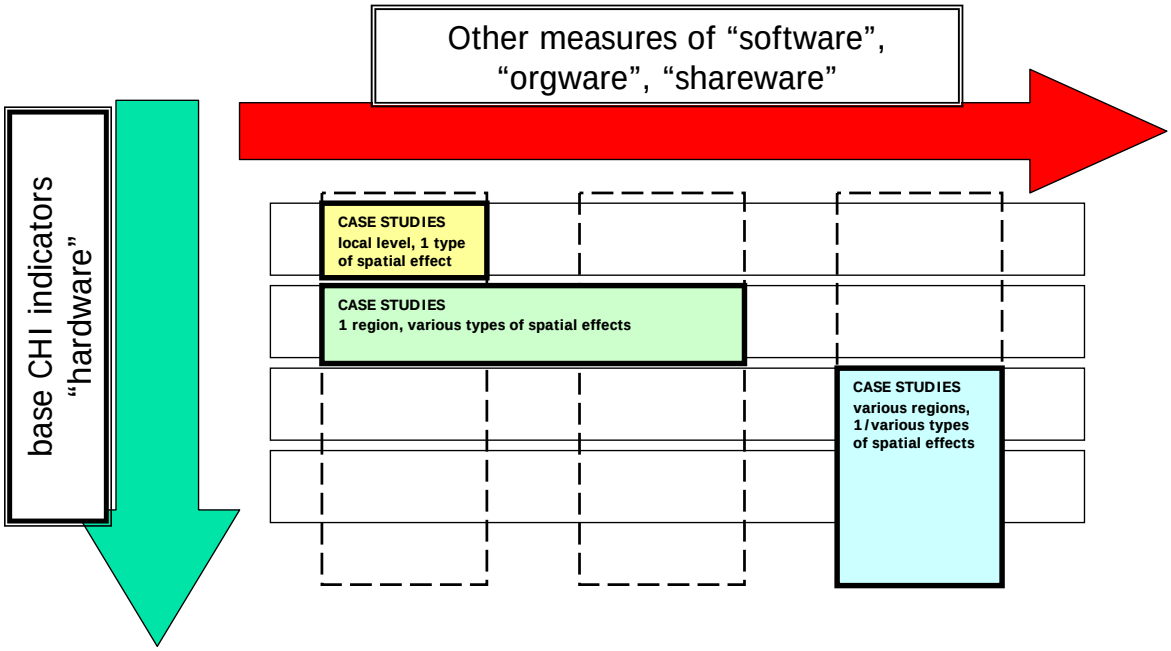
Thus the knowledge generated on cultural **themes**, mostly “hardware” aspects of cultural heritage and identity (such as monuments, landscapes, museums, events, cultural activities, facilities, employment, etc) and their groupings can be enriched with a focused analysis of their interrelations with additional knowledge and measures of elements regarding use (software), management (orgware) and diffusion (shareware), thus progressing towards a more realistic characterisation of the “abstract” regional typologies devised in WP3.

These axes of analysis could be combined into a matrix of thematic case study templates (Figure 32); moreover, varying ***spatial levels*** could be considered, as the analysis may be referred to:

- *The local level*, thus addressing a spatial level finer than the base unit of analysis of this study – NUTS III – to get a more sophisticated view of the local articulations of the relation between culture and territorial features
- *The regional level*, that is to say, the NUTS II or NUTS II level, addressing local idiosyncrasies and singularities emerging from the analysis performed in WP3
- *The cross-border level*, thus analysing closely and interpreting the continuity of cultural patterns across regions and country borders
- *The network level*, thus considering the “structuring” of cultural components in linear elements (itineraries), multi-hub networks, and hierarchies;

- *The pan-European level*, analysing a cultural component or a sub-classification of it (e.g. religious heritage) in the wider continental panorama (in which case, case studies may be carried out by more partners).

Figure 32 – Structure of thematic case study analysis



POLICIES

Case studies on policy aim at illustrating best- or worst-practice in the fields of spatial planning, which may influence the degree of association of cultural endowments and patterns with other socio-economic trends at different spatial levels. Among the policy areas considered are:

- *Impact of cultural governance* : the effect of new/innovative types of management of the cultural resources (product development, marketing, support to participation and stakeholdership, education and training, etc.) on their capacity to achieve social and economic development objectives
- *Cross-border policies* : the effect of cross-border cooperation on the good management and valorisation of cultural resources
- *Impact of tourism policies* : the influence of destination and visitor management on the quality and value generation capacity of cultural resources
- *Culture-led regeneration* : the capacity of cultural strategies to achieve a enhancement in the development opportunities of selected areas and regions

By illustrating real-world examples of such issues (possibly in association with thematic studies) we aim at providing solid support to the policy guidelines developed in this project.

Proposals for case studies (some of which were included and presented in FIR at 31.10.2005) are:

Partner / country	Study area – Scale	Focus on Theme(s)	Focus on methodology	Focus on policies
PP9 - Poland	Podlazie region	Ethnical diversity		
PP4 - Spain		Jewish cultural route		
PP6 - Greece	Rhodos	Cultural landscapes		Cultural policies
PP5 - UK / Ireland	UK Europe (?)	Cathedrals – Religious Heritage Tourism		
PP4 - Romania	Oltenia Region	Religious Heritage		Conservation policies
PP1 - Germany	Germany/ Poland Cross-border?	Ethnic minorities Example the Sorbs		
PP2 - Netherlands	Major cities			Cultural policies
PP8 - Denmark	Lime Betak+ Sidsell	Cultural institutions		Business spin offs
PP10 - Finland	EU		Meta data Cultural Events	
PP11 - Czech	?			
LP- Italy	"Notte della Taranta"	Events		Territorial dynamisation
PP3 - Belgium / Lux / France	Urban / Regional	Museums/ Events	Spatial clustering	Tourism destination management

The list is in the process of being completed. Moreover, it is foreseen that the LP will provide a review of Council of Europe's Cultural Routes.

4.2 Case study abstracts

The role of culture and heritage in motivation, activities and spatial behaviour of day visitors: case study Ghent

Lievois, E. Steenberghen, T & Jansen-Verbeke, M.

The development of tourist oriented urban facilities in the inner city and the association with existing cultural resources is partly a spontaneous process, resulting from the activity patterns of the different user groups. Understanding the walking patterns of urban visitors is an essential condition to adapt the supply to the demand, thus improving the satisfaction of different target groups. Similarly, better orientation of the demand helps stimulating the use of the existing supply.

The original study of the day visitor in Ghent focussed on the use of spatial analysis techniques and GIS to identify typical characteristics of urban visitors' behaviour, related to the supply structure in the historic city in general (Lievois, Steenberghen & Jansen-Verbeke, 2004). It identified the differences in behavioural aspects between 3 groups of day visitors: the locals, the recreationists and the tourists. The behavioural aspects studied were both substantial (socio-demographics, visit motives, expenditures, activity structure) and spatial (walking routes and location of activities, mental map).

The basis of the WP4 case study will be to highlight the specific role of culture and heritage in the opportunity spectrum of locals, recreationists and tourists (Lievois, 2004). Questions that will be asked and resolved are:

- Is there a clear distinction of the importance of culture and heritage in the motivational structure of the visitor groups?
- How does these motivational patterns relate to the activities that were carried out during the visit? Which activities were effectuated but not planned, and what are the most important combinations of activities?
- What is the role of culture and heritage in the expenditure patterns?
- Is there a difference in the walking routes of the different visitor groups and the location of activities? What is the role of cultural and heritage clusters in this activity space?
- What is the role of culture and heritage in the perceptual mapping of the visitors (symbolic and attractive places)?

Based upon a combination of these different elements a conclusion will be formulated concerning the importance of culture and heritage for day visitors in a medium sized historic city.

The case study also gives some important methodological insights concerning the data gathering (indicators) of the urban cultural supply on address level, and on the collection and digitizing of walking routes and activity stops. Spatial analysis will mostly concern map interpretation of the supply and demand patterns, and the differences between locals, recreationists and tourists.

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La notte della Taranta – revamping intangible heritage for the dynamisation of Salento territory, Southern Puglia, Italy (NUTS IT915).

G. Serinelli, A.P. Russo

There are territories that express a high cultural identity, that deep, authentic and original identiy found in the Salento region. This region is an important workshop in Italy where the paths of globalization and the need for cultural identity intersect.

In this region, the “tarantismo”, has been, and in some cases still is, a reaction to the strict impositions of agricultural life, and an escape from the strict social obligations of modern life. Above all though, it is a faith. However, Tarantism as a complex musical expression and social need is substantially extinct.

The alteration of the geo-political landscape in the late ‘1980s has repositioned the Salento region at the centre of a Mediterranean Europe that is boiling with unrest and makes it the

backdrop of epochal immigration patterns. The spontaneous movements that have sprung up against globalization have spurned people from this region to question their cultural identity and their relationships with each other.

The ambivalent treatment received by globalization, a process that demands increasing homogeneity, while emphasizing local uniqueness, has led to the rediscovery of a certain type of music labelled “ethnic”, such as the renowned “pizzica-pizzica”. This new music, that accompanied the “tarantati” has now become a means through which the people of this region are defining or redefining their cultural identity.

The incredible and occasionally contradictory explosion of interest, a real rebirth of the phenomenon in the 1990’s, has been the product of different factors, both local as well as global. The continued academic interest, compounded with the newfound attraction to people’s ethnic origins has led to the rediscovery of a phenomenon that had laid stagnant for years.

The last edition this past August, of the ‘Notte della Taranta’ saw more than 80.000 excited participants. However, this is just the tip of the iceberg, underlying it are a vast number of local town celebrations, patron saint festivals and beach parties along the Salento coast, far away from the media’s attention and with no expectation of hoards of tourists or large audiences.

The study, after having briefly defined the ‘tarantismo’ phenomenon, questions the process through which an ancient popular tradition that had almost disappeared is reborn as an expression of an entire region. Particular attention has been paid to the annual debate that accompanies the ‘Notte della Taranta’, on the processes of safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage driven by economic interests, and on the cultural initiatives that aim to enhance the value of a region and better define its cultural identity. Such a new cultural identity can then be used as a brand of sorts, an attraction and a new cultural myth that can create tourism, fashion and develop a market for market for music and print.

The Sorbian language representing an ethnic minority: distribution, dangers and political impacts

Monika Rulle, Sabine Mischke, Stephanie Brandt, Claudia Berlin

The focus of this case study is on the cultural heritage of the minority of Sorbs in Germany. The Sorbian population is, apart from the Danes, the Friesians and the Sinti and Roma, the fourth acknowledged minority in Germany. Other than the Danes, the Sorbian people do not have a country of origin outside of Germany. Originating from the ethnic group of the Slavs, the Sorbs have presently 60,000 members. Their contemporary settlement areas are the mostly sparse populated regions south east of Berlin – the Lower Lusatia in the Land of Brandenburg and the Upper Lusatia in the Free State of Saxony.

Their cultural traditions, language, festivals and customs are still vivid. Bilingual town signs and street names, women wearing their traditional costume on holidays and the traditional putting up of the Maypole indicate a living culture. Nevertheless, the Sorbian culture was threatened in its existence at all times. It suffered from the pressure of assimilation and Germanization e. g. during the German Empire or Nazi Germany. Today it is still endangered by economic problems in the region, leading to a high unemployment rate, forcing the population to leave their original area.

Regarding these aspects, we want to focus on the Sorbian language, which is an essential element of the intangible cultural heritage of the Sorbs. The Sorbian language belongs to the Slavic languages and is closely related to the Czech, Polish and Slovak languages. The Sorbian language is not only characterized by several spoken dialects but by two different written

variations. Through the years, in a parallel development the Upper Sorbian language had been developed in the Upper Lusatia in Saxony and the Lower Sorbian language in the Lower Lusatia in the Land of Brandenburg. Both forms have their own history of origin. There has never been a written or a spoken uniform language of the Sorbs. This makes it interesting as well as difficult in terms of the development of a unitary Sorbian literary heritage.

Although the Sorbian language is used in everyday life, in cultural institutions and organisations, churches, communication with local authorities and taught in school, the language is endangered in its use. The number of active speakers declines continuously and is estimated to be some 30,000 today. Reasons for the decrease are migration, the assimilation with the German population and poor conditions of language acquisition in school.

According to the “European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages”, which was adopted by the Council of Europe in 1999 and ratified by the Federal Republic of Germany, it has obliged to conserve and promote the Sorbian language. However, more important in order to realise certain actions to conserve the Sorbian language are the special rights for the Sorbian minority, which were included in the constitutions of the states of Brandenburg and Saxony. They guarantee special rights in the areas of education, administrative authorities, public services, media, cultural activities and facilities, economic and social life.

Although the different languages in a country and their ethnic minorities are no longer a part of the actual database (but have been indicators in the old database established in the first period of the data collection), we define the issue of the ethnic group of the Sorbs very worth to examine. With this subject, we are in the process to go further into the matter of our proposal of a case study, made in the beginning of the project and mentioned in our contract.

Concerning the data situation we see some difficulties in getting the data on NUTS 3 or even NUTS 4 level. We still need to gather quantitative data, concerning the number of the Sorbs living in the different administrative districts and communities. As the settlement area of the Sorbs extends over two federal countries, the problem of the data acquisition in the statistical offices might occur. The qualitative data will be no problem, as there exists a large number of cultural institutions.

The role of local governments in cultural promotion

J.P. Barbosa de Melo; F. Amorim; R. Costa

In Portugal there are no administrative and political units at the regional level. Therefore, the development of territories is essentially under the scope of municipalities, which account for 308 on the whole country (meaning they are, on average, quite large compared to what happens in many other southern European countries). Obviously, these local authorities are not the sole entities responsible for the existence of cultural activities and their dynamism but, mostly out of Lisbon, local administration plays a central role to ensure the existence of publics to cultural activities as well as to promote the diversity in the artistic life of the community, including both professional and non-professional, the traditional and the innovative, the established and the aspiring. This involvement and stimulus in local cultural and heritage related activities are supported by financial fluxes that range from provision of facilities for creation and presentation of arts to subsidies to the cultural activity itself.

Restraining ourselves to the latter, current expenditures of local governments, through a period of the 10 past years, on the one hand, we want to discover and emphasise the spatial and time patterns that are going on. For that we will use some geographical and econometric simple tools and we will build some new maps for the former “NUTS 4” level (the 78 “concelhos”) in the Centre Region of Portugal.

The Economic and Social Impact of Cathedrals in England

M. Shackley & R. Welton

Although the primary function of any cathedral is recognized as being that of a place of worship, it typically has many other roles which result in both economic and/or social benefits. This case study will comment on the economic impact of English cathedrals by focusing on the flows of expenditure associated with the cathedrals themselves and the visitors they attract, and on the way these flows work through the local economies concerned, generating incomes and employment in the process. The impacts generated by the cathedrals can be expected to vary according to a range of factors, including their location, size, and profile as a visitor attraction. The conservation of religious heritage also generates significant non-financial/social benefits through the provision of education, training and volunteering opportunities, in addition to the potential for community outreach work. In general, cathedrals have an important role in tourism and are often an iconic image which is strongly associated with a city. Data already collected suggests that the direct visitor-related impact of English cathedrals amounts to an additional local spend of the order of £91 million per year; with a total impact on spend of perhaps £150 million per year. A total of >5450 people are employed in English cathedrals in addition to > 12,000 volunteers.

Anglican cathedrals in England make a significant contribution to both economic and social wellbeing. This case study plans to relate the spatial distribution of English cathedrals (at NUTS III level) to other data including religious orientation, ethnicity, education and social class.

Savonlinna Opera festival – Beyond Economic Impacts

J. Suvantola

Savonlinna Opera Festival is held every July and its lasts for the whole month. During the month it attracts some 60000 visitors, of which 10% are foreigners. The setting is a medieval castle in the town of Savonlinna (27000 inhabitants), in the province of Etelä-Savo (163000 inhabitants). It has been estimated that the visitors of the festival spend over 10 million euros (1988) while visiting the event. With these figures it is obvious that the importance of the event to this peripheral area is great.

There have been few efforts to calculate the economic impact of the event. An annual visitor survey is done to chart customer segments, based on a few socioeconomic variables. There are questions relating to consumption of certain services, but the resulting image is far from being comprehensive.

While the community agrees on the central importance of the event for the local economy, this agreement is not translated into productive use of the image the festival has created to the town. There have been attempts to set up other cultural events to extend the short tourist season. However, these attempts have been thwarted partly because of limited support from the local community, partly because of the perceived negative economic impacts.

From the organisers' perspective, there is thus need to establish a connection between the event and its economic impacts, to show its value to the community.

Studies to find out the economic impacts of an event are largely based on finding out:

- The spending associated with setting up the event
- The money the visitors spend to various goods and services
- The additional income the event visitors have brought to the local businesses

In the more advanced studies the movement of the money is followed to establish what proportion of it really stays within the local area and to find out the effects of that money on local tax revenue.

A common problem of these studies is that they overestimate the benefits and overlook the expenses. This partly arises from the role of the study to prove the event's case for the local authorities. The emphasis of these studies is on approximating the money that flows into the system. This means that the impacts of the event that are difficult to measure are commonly ignored. Such impacts are:

- The image they generate to the place
- The social capital and networks that builds around the organisation of the event
- The resulting innovative psychological and social environment

To study these impacts new ways to complement the well developed economic impact analysis are needed. The data generated by ESPON 1.3.3. represents an attempt to find out measures that would illustrate these impacts. However, other than economic impacts are difficult, if not impossible to measure. The trends as well as the inconsistencies in the data should be viewed keeping this in mind.

The case of Savonlinna Opera Festival will highlight the importance of outlining the impacts that go beyond what can be measured in terms of money. With such information, local communities can make better informed decisions about whether or not to support an event.

South West Romania: Orgware and shareware as key dimensions for heritage-led development of a rural region

Martha Mary Friel, Antonio Russo

The South West of Romania is an area of great natural beauty rich in tourist attractions, both cultural and natural. In particular, alongside highly evocative mountain scenery, the zone is rich in monasteries of great beauty such as Cozia, Horezu (UNESCO masterpiece), Bistria, Arnota in the county of Valcea, Polovragi and Tismana in the county of Gorj, Brâncoveni and Streharet in the county of Dolj, Jitianu and Gura Motrului in the counties of Olt and Mehedinti, while the city of Târgu Jiu hosts the monumental ensemble erected in the honour of the dead heroes from First World War by Constantin Brancusi (the four sculptures represent the four fundamental elements: water, the source of the Jiu river in "Alea scaunilor" (alley of chairs); earth – the alley from the public garden – in "Masa Taceri" (the table of silence); fire in "Porta Sarutului (The gate of kisses); and air in "Coloana fara sfarsit" (the endless column)) and an art gallery with a photographic display illustrating Brancusi's life and work as well as works by leading modern artists and icons from the XVIII to the XX century. Finally the zone boasts a spa resort between Călimănesti and Caciulata, a renowned centre for treating gastric problems.

As one of its most important economic potentials, South West Romania's cultural heritage trough the cultural tourism sector could provide an effective driver for the sustainable development of the regional economy that currently suffers from high unemployment, especially among young people, and from the effects of Ordinance no.22/1997 that, by changing the national energy strategy, led to massive redundancies in mining with consequences which are only being perceived now.

Although South West Romania and especially North Oltenia has a very high tourist potential, tourist flows are low and local. In other words the potential sustainable use of the cultural heritage which has the potential to create new jobs based on tourism and to diversify the local economic structure is not well utilized.

The main causes that contribute to this problem are the absence of cooperation between the different sites, the scarce and poorly organized hospitality structures and tourist services, the lack of promotion of the area especially at international level, and the already mentioned change in the economic scenario in 1997. In particular there are two reasons for the lack of tourist structures. On one hand there is a weak presence of local entrepreneurship, and on the other there is an objective difficulty in developing a favourable environment for innovation and private enterprise because of powerful and widespread corruption.

In addition to these different problems there is also the historical marginality of the Region in Romanian territory, from both political and geographical points of view, and its virtual absence from international tour operators' catalogues which focus on Transylvania and Romania's other northern counties.

The case study will then focus on the conservation and exploitation policies mainly regarding religious heritage regarding in relation with tourism development.

URBAN CULTURAL INDUSTRIES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: the case study of four Dutch cities

A.P. Russo, J. van der Borg

This case study focuses on the conceptualisation and analysis of the effects of culture on the economic development trajectories of European cities. It moves from the recognition that culture is a key ingredient of post-industrial, information-intensive economic activity. A culture-oriented economic development (COED) is one that integrates the symbolic and creative elements into any aspect of the urban economy, pursuing distinction, innovativeness, and a higher level of interaction between localised individual and social knowledge and globalising markets.

Presently, cities spend more and more in cultural programmes as well as large infrastructure projects, which are supposed to be drivers of sustainable development: urban landmarks influencing the image and the attractiveness of the city for private investments, but also platforms for the “new creative class” and stimuli to social integration through self-reflection and cultural inclusion. However, there is uncertainty with regard to the type and magnitude of returns expected from such projects. Moreover, seed-funding creativity and cultural dynamism is a complex issue, as traditional institutions and policy approaches are hardly able to come to terms with fuzzy, anarchist social structures.

The comparative analysis of the four cities confirms some of the intuitions of the COED model. In cities where a certain number of “cultural clusters” have emerged, the urban economy has been structurally modified towards the symbolic. Cultural clusters have become – to varying extents, according to the characteristics, location and governance structures of such clusters – catalysts of a wholesome creative economy, involving a higher attractiveness for tourists, skilled talents, and ultimately for knowledge-intensive enterprises in search of an innovative climate and high levels of quality of life. Indeed, contemporary skilled workers attach a high value to a stimulating cultural climate and communities open to the new and symbolic; these factors come to influence their mobility choices, and ultimately, the competitiveness of a city.

However, culture-oriented economic development is subject to strong endogeneity, modifying continuously the original conditions that make places culturally rich and viable as creative hubs. Thus COED is potentially short-lived and may bring to irreversible changes in the urban

environment: the erosion of social capital, the dispersion in space of cultural activities and the consequent decreasing of clustering effects, and ultimately the fading of local cultural identity and "uniqueness". Urban policy should be careful to accompany the COED process making sure that these limits are never reached. Physical and cultural planning, social and educational policies, infrastructure projects and the implementation of innovative forms of governance and networking may achieve these objectives, but the policy context is made fuzzier and more complex by the unconventional nature of economic and social processes underlying cultural activities and creative production.

A number of policy recommendations for a sustained COED leading to increased urban competitiveness as well as plenty of illustrations from best practices and common mistakes are given. Funding schemes for cultural activity are taken into consideration, like Amsterdam and its four-year subsidy plans as an interesting method to stimulate a strategic attitude in arts and culture; then we turn to support to cultural and creative industries, where the template is undoubtedly Manchester and its policy to develop creative enterprises turning social idiosyncrasy into a growth sector for the city. In the field of social policy and education, we illustrate various examples of projects of social inclusion through cultural education and programming. Cultural planning regards the integration of culture in urban management.

The Network of Jewish Heritage of Spain ("Red de Juderías")

A.P. Russo, F. Romagosa

The presence of the Sephards (Jewish) in Spain was very important since medieval times. They left a very important heritage in many cities and nowadays there is the will of protect, conserve and give diffusion of that heritage throw the cultural tourism.

In this sense, the "Red de Juderías de España" (Network of Spanish Jewish Cities) is a non profit public association established in 1995 with the goal of protect urban, architectonical, historical, artistic and cultural Sephardic Heritage in Spain.

Their city members are Ávila, Barcelona, Cáceres, Córdoba, Girona, Hervás, Jaén, León, Oviedo, Palma de Mallorca, Ribadavia, Segovia, Toledo, Tortosa and Tudela. It has as associated cities Besalú, Calahorra, Estella, Monforte de Lemos, Plasencia and Tarazona.

These municipalities have the responsibility to generate cultural, tourism and economic development policies, as well as the preservation of Jewish heritage, using the infrastructure and the means needed to do that.

The organization structure of the network is based on a General Assembly composed by the mayors of every municipality. They do a general meeting twice a year in the city who has the presidency of the network (the presidency is rotary and changes every year).

The network develops several strategic programs, as well as research and education programs. The last ones are devoted to the cultural heritage, publications (books, calendars...), courses, meetings and congresses. Furthermore, some divulgation and cultural programs are developed through the network context, like among others the "Sefarad virtual" project, temporary exhibitions, and the promotion of gastronomic tourism. Finally, under the name of "Europe project" there is a very wide and ambitious project that wants to construct a cultural tourism route throw all the Jewish city heritage of Europe. The idea is to extent the Spanish experience to all Europe. This project has the acknowledgement from the Council of Europe.

"Red de Juderías" is a very interesting project, due to the fact that it has been successful in creating a network of cities linked by one thematic or specific cultural asset (the Jewish heritage) and, at the same time, promote the cultural tourist product in those cities.

CASE STUDY OF RHODES: Historic Preservation under an Innovative Policy Umbrella, an integrated coastal zone management activity

H. Kokosis and N. Bessa

Rhodes is the largest island and the most important tourist resort of the Dodecanese Archipelago in Greece. The island covers a surface area of 1,394 km2. Tourism is still the main economic activity of the island.

Rhodes is experiencing: Tourism growth accompanied with urbanisation, sprawling of development along the coasts, threatening the natural environment and cultural heritage which are the basis for tourism development; Increasing dependence on tourism (monoculture) while the predominant tourism development model experiences a crisis suggesting the need to broaden the tourist product; Lack of appropriate infrastructure for waste management, water supply and energy; Limited organisational, administrative and technical capacity at local and regional prefecture (level) in relation to the severity of the problems encountered.

Rhodes was the first pilot application of integrated coastal area management intervention in the Mediterranean by UNEP/MAP. The objectives were: To protect the coastal resources recommending appropriate management measures; the establishment of an integrated planning and resource management system on the island; to offer solutions to urgent environment/development problems for immediate implementation. The entire program had a positive impact on the organisation of the administrative bodies and technical services at all levels. It was financed by the Mediterranean Trust Fund with a contribution from the Greek Government. A detailed work-plan was prepared and included the preparation of several sectoral activities (such as liquid waste management, monitoring of pollution, implication expected by the climatic changes, GIS training, etc) which were then integrated under the Integrated Planning Study for the Island of Rhodes. One of these activities was the Protection of Historic Settlements. The main objective of this activity was the preparation of a special study for the restoration of the Medieval Town of Rhodes and the formulation of specific guidelines.

The CAMP through this activity assisted the local authority and more specifically the Bureau of the Medieval Town of Rhodes to carry out an in-depth study (master plan) for the integrated restoration of the medieval town. The study was launched following a decision of the scientific commission concerning the master plan for the medieval town of Rhodes (in June 1994) and of the commission entrusted with the follow-up of the Town Master Plan study in 1996.

A group of experts was set up and a methodology for the formulation of a specialised urban inventory, including the digitalisation of the basic maps and the computerisation of the data fiches were carried out. A data base system was organized to perform multiple statistical analyses and a GIS for the presentation of urban analysis and alternative scenarios of urban planning. Finally a report on the historic sites and monuments of the Island of Rhodes was drafted with a description of historic sites and monuments, problems and risks, legislation and level of protection, conservation, planning and development needs and cultural tourism. Also electronic equipment (plotter and GIS software program) was acquired in the framework of the technical assistance provided by MAP/EIB METAP.

During the same period (1994-1996) the Bureau of the Medieval Town of Rhodes carried out in parallel: the improvement of traffic measures, infrastructure building and road paving, elaboration of a special inventory, protection of the aesthetic value of the public spaces in the

Medieval Town (i.e. from commercial shop fronts or advertisement boards), conservation and restoration of public buildings, monuments and fortifications.

The most important results were the application of the urban inventory methodology, which organised descriptive data for use in analyses and formulation of master plans, through the use of electronic equipment. This methodology can be applied for elaborating master plans and development plans in other historic cities. The inventory was a valuable database of urban, historic, architectural, technical, sociological and economic data. The archive of architectural surveys, in a part of the town, can be taken as a model for the remaining as well as for other historic cities. Finally the collaboration between the Bureau of the Medieval Town of Rhodes and the Programme indirectly promoted also interventions like urban projects, legislation on urban planning, development of the commercial centre, enforcement of measures on vehicle circulation and parking, infrastructure projects, development of a pilot neighbourhood and restoration of monuments and fortifications.

5 EUROPEAN CULTURAL HERITAGE: TOWARDS A EUROPEAN SPATIAL POLICY

5.1 Introduction

The variety and richness of cultural heritage, both material as well as immaterial, is a resource that offers Europe a privileged position in the world. The maps that are presented in this Third Interim Report illustrate these facts. Its uniqueness, however, is not only an opportunity but an implicit threat as well. Being non reproducible, excessive pressure on heritage may compromise its (physical) integrity permanently and under the influence of societal and economic changes its authenticity may be definitively altered.

The ESDP fosters the wise management of our cultural heritage. It favours the sustainability of the use of the cultural heritage considered on one hand as an important vehicle of diffusion and knowledge of cultural details in a heterogeneous territory like Europe, guaranteeing regional and local identities; on the other hand as an important opportunity for economic development. The preliminary results of ESPON 1.3.3 on the territorial dimension of Europe's heritage helps to implement the ESDP objective of managing heritage intelligently.

Cultural heritage is considered by ESDP in its two fundamental dimensions: one part being cultural landscapes, the other one being heritage cities, cultural sites and monuments. Even though official definitions of cultural heritage suggest to adopt the widest notion of heritage, including immaterial elements and other outcomes of human creativity, it is very difficult to use such a broad definition when one wants to quantify the issues regarding the conservation of heritage and its consequences for regional planning.

It is beyond doubt that Europe takes a leading position in the importance of heritage cities, cultural sites and monuments as well as in the diversity of cultural landscapes with respect to the rest of the world. An indication for this might be the world-wide distribution of "protected landscapes" (IUCN-category V) of which about 60% are located in Europe. Moreover, according to UNESCO more than 80% of global cultural heritage is European. That said, cultural heritage is subject to wanted or unwanted transformations. Problems like the uncontrolled urban sprawl, increasing traffic volume, expanding commercial areas and mass tourism lead to a substantial devaluation of cultural heritage.

Landscapes can be imagined as consisting of different layers, one being natural and the other one cultural. The natural landscape is the original landscape untouched by man, while the cultural landscape can be seen as a derivative natural landscape whose balance, structure and view is more or less influenced by human use. According to the intensity of human impact and transformation cultural landscapes can be further divided (see the figure below). Structural changes in agriculture on global scale with diverse regional effects are considered to be a main

threat to traditional cultural landscapes, not only through more intensive agriculture but also owing to abandonment, resulting in a highly extensive use via fallow land and disforestation - above all in peripheral rural areas.

As far as the cultural heritage is concerned, a broad notion of cultural assets should be adopted, meaning that cultural richness can not be measured only in terms of "built" heritage, that is heritage cities, cultural sites and monuments, but immaterial elements should be considered too.

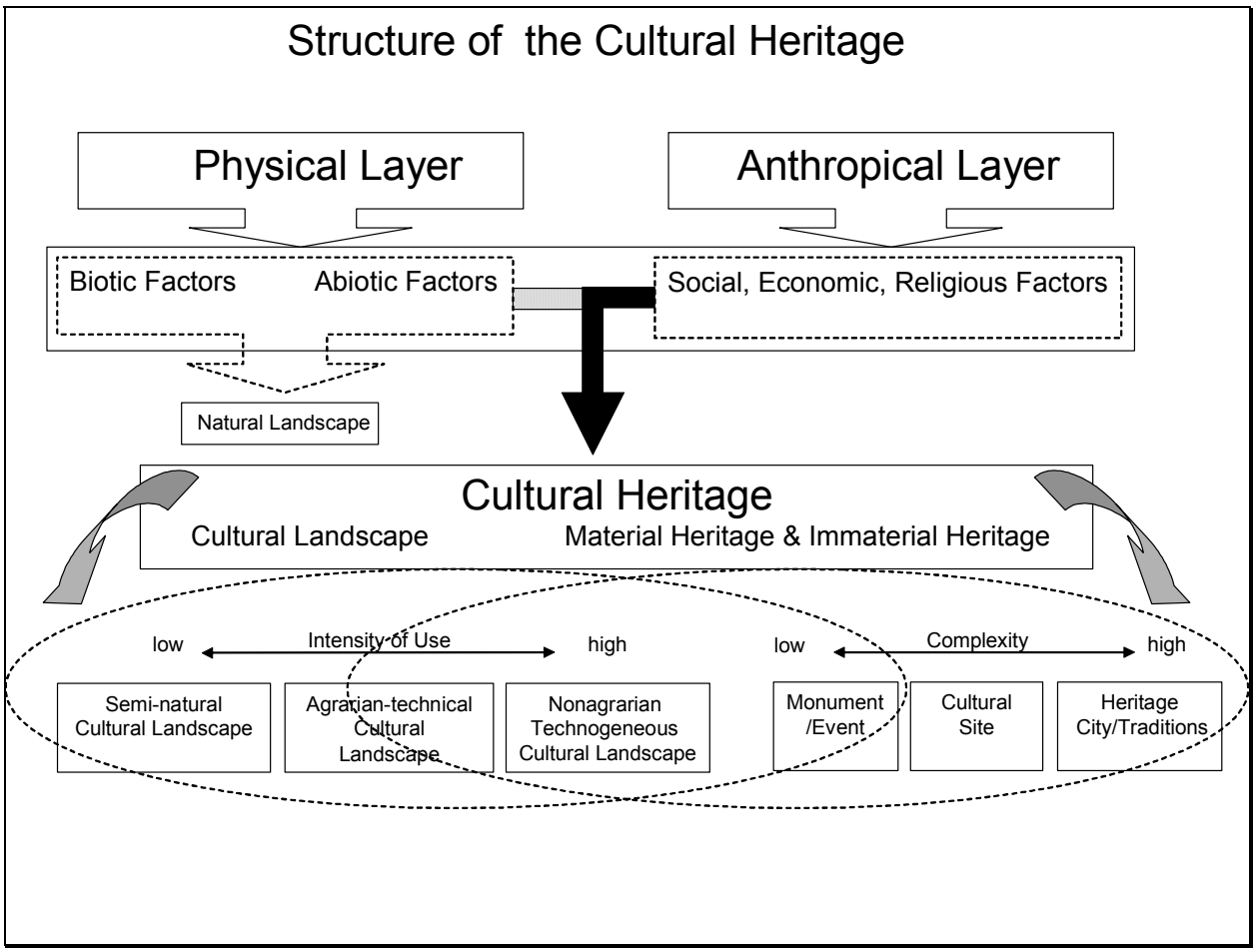
In spatial terms, the first category of assets are, in fact, those with the deepest territorial roots. They are neither "footloose" nor reproducible. As a consequence, they are particularly fragile and highly sensible to their mode of use. These aspects turn out to be crucial for spatial planning purposes and therefore for the ESDP programme. Heritage cities, cultural sites and monuments have to be treated as a precious resource to the society and the community, rather than a constraint to social and economic development. Therefore, they require to be used in a balanced way, on one hand respecting the degree of complexity of their social and urban fabric, on the other hand keeping in line with the optimal use of highly non-reproducible resources.

The second type of endowment is represented by footloose and reproducible in theory. The analysis that has been presented in the previous parts of the Third Interim Report, notwithstanding of the shortcomings that some of the statistical material presents, illustrates that there is a strong relationship between the presence of cultural heritage in the strict sense and cultural heritage in the broad sense. Only in a number of particular regions were able to create a cultural cluster from scratch (emblematic examples are Bilbao, Essen and Lille).

Figure 40, adapted from the SPESP project 1.7, may be used to put the different aspects of cultural landscapes and heritage in the proper context and may therefore be used to define regional typologies.

Tourism is one of the most important ways of using the cultural heritage. Indeed, cultural tourism is by now one of the fastest expanding segments of the tourism market and brings very relevant social and economic opportunities as well as serious risks. If not intelligently managed, tourism may have negative externalities, such as pollution and congestion as well as adverse social, economic and cultural impacts on the host community. Heritage cities deserve some special attention because they are huge concentrations of material and immaterial cultural heritage. The appropriate utilisation of cultural heritage is therefore even more important, as heritage cities are extremely sensitive to the negative consequences of tourism. This is due to the fragile nature of the cultural assets, and to the potential conflict that there may exist between the use of the resources for tourist purposes and the normal functions a city has to provide for its inhabitants. Therefore, the sustainable use of the cultural heritage, especially in the case of heritage cities, demands an extraordinary planning effort.

Figure 40 – Structure of the cultural heritage. Our elaboration of SPESP 1.7



The territorial scale of planning is a factor of crucial importance, as mass tourism is an economic phenomenon with inherent spatial features. Therefore, "tourist regions", being either cultural landscapes or areas socially and economically affected by the presence of individual parts like monuments, span different administrative units and can even have cross-border characteristics. In most cases, areas benefiting by the presence of the heritage do not correspond with the areas which bear the costs from that use. Seldom do local administrations or regional governments have the institutional capacity to plan for the sustainable development of tourism in its region of relevance. Planning for a sustainable use of the heritage requires in the first place to understand and to regulate the demand side, but in most cases this has not proved sufficient. An adequate attention should be given to the management of the supply side, and to the environmental conditions that stimulate a desired pattern of visit. The provision of high quality facilities and infrastructure to attentive and sensible visitors who are willing to reward the value of the cultural heritage they have access to, granting the highest possible accessibility to everybody, is the key point of a sustainable tourism strategy.

5.2 A European Cultural Heritage Policy: The Issues

The preliminary results that were presented in this Third Interim Report give rise to a number of reflections that may have important consequences for European Cultural Heritage policies.

From the spatial analysis, it became clear that the European territory is rich of heritage and that heritage is on of the less polarised assets of Europe. Material and Immaterial heritage can be found almost everywhere, in both central as well as peripheral areas, in old as well as in new member states. It also became clear that heritage has a particular international dimension and is a typically cross-border phenomenon.

This leads us to two main conclusions for European heritage policies:

- Since European heritage is a typical place product and all Europeans are its stakeholders, cultural heritage ought to be an explicit element in all European Spatial policies;
- Since European heritage is an important asset for social and economic development that can be found virtually everywhere, the opportunities that heritage offers should be an increasingly important and explicit ingredient in assigning European funding.

Some of the issues that ought to be addressed are:

- evidence has been found that cultural excellence and regional competitiveness are interrelated. Policies that Enhance cultural excellence therefore improve the region's overall competitiveness;
- the analysis has shown that all the European member states possess hidden treasures. Regional policies ought to valorise them;
- the development of tourism brings about both costs and benefits. More should be done to limit the costs and internalise the benefits there were regions are engaged in tourism development policies;
- efforts to achieve some degree of tax harmonisation at a European level should be aiming at encouraging the involvement of private partners in the maintenance and "*mise en valeur"* of cultural heritage and landscapes;
- multicultural and multi-ethnical societies are true assets for regions that strive for social and economic development and should be explicitly perceived as such in regional policies;
- cultural landscapes and systems of cultural heritage do not respect administrative boundaries, as has been shown in the maps, and hence offer a multitude of opportunities for cross-border, trans-national and interregional programmes and development projects;
- cultural development and the conservation of heritage require a sophisticated transport policy that stimulates accessibility when use of heritage should be encouraged and limited access when conservation is a priority. More European investments in the application of ITC in managing access are welcome;
- cultural heritage and cultural landscapes are basic conditions for the development of creative industries, the potential powerhouses of the post-industrial economy similar to what the textile and steel industries were for the industrial economy. Regional policies should favour the creation of the conditions of the growth of the creative industry;
- as shown by the maps, Europe presents a limited number of cultural clusters, of cultural hotspots, that may well become the continent's post-industrial growth poles;
- social and economic marginality may very well lead to cultural de-pauperisation, since social and economic decline may help to erode the critical mass that is necessary to maintain heritage. Marginality, as already mentioned, can be cured by striving for the valorisation of cultural assets but in some cases economic (i.e. increasing public expenditure) and social policies (social housing, for example) may be remedies that help conserve the built heritage and traditions indirectly.

5.3 A European Spatial Policy for its Cultural Heritage: Protecting, Planning and Managing

In a society that develops increasingly fast, cultural heritage may constitute one key stabilising factor for the social past and the collective memory of our society while, on the other hand, culture and the cultural heritage themselves are subject to changes. It is necessary to ensure that future generations may continue to benefit from the stabilising effect. However, the emphasis on “being there” instead of on “being used” has sometimes led to a conservative, passive attitude towards heritage conservation. Progress and heritage use, on the one hand, and heritage conservation on the other, are often regarded as incompatible.

Gradual changes in this attitude have been observed. Lately, a new vision regarding heritage conservation emerged, in which the presence of heritage alone is not sufficient, but heritage itself becomes a major impulse for social and economic progress, progress from which heritage itself benefits.

Several new international conventions regarding heritage respond to these juxtapositions by stating that the “wise” use of heritage ought to be promoted. By wise use they understand: use the many opportunities cultural heritage offers, while respecting the ethical aspects of heritage. The heritage is closely connected to the place where it is located and the local community. Making the heritage accessible and recognisable to the wider public provides huge opportunities of enrichment, such as community awareness and cohesion, social-economic regeneration for deprived areas, employment in the lowest sectors of the job market, image improvement of the place. The revenue generated through the use of the heritage is a major means to finance the up-grading and the conservation of the heritage itself, and can be redistributed to improve the socio-economic conditions of the community.

Another discussion that is going on is about value of the heritage. In times where (public) budgets are limited there are doubts whether only outstanding or also ordinary landscapes or landmarks of cultural heritage deserve to be taken care of.

According to the ESDP, cultural assets shall be developed or be preserved by appropriate methods, partly even be renewed. To further develop means of protection, management and planning, in this third interim report a number of relevant indicators were developed to measure the intensity and the diversity of the presence of cultural heritage and their use in European space.

Above all, those responsible for spatial planning are requested to further work on the cautious “mise en valeur” of cultural assets and particularly to promote the concepts of cultural landscapes and of built cultural assets, as these make up an important part of our historical development and the common European heritage and identity.

In general, there is often the discussion which of the two ways should preferably be followed:

- Is the main goal that of conserving the cultural heritage in its actual state, in a sort of 'musealisation' approach, limiting accessibility?
- Or should one rather follow the line of further development of accessibility, especially by tourists, to heritage?

The first approach is often criticised as a management that prevents the inherent evolution and development; the price to pay in the second one is that cultural heritage undergoes an alteration and changes its character, or may even disappear. Neither of the approaches is completely correct or completely wrong. Since there are different types of heritage with different significance and degree of endangering, they require different treatment. In general, one can distinguish:

- **Legal measures and protection;**
- **Planning**;

- **Management measures.**

Protection applies to all cultural heritage and in particular that with a special or outstanding value. While this approach is in most countries and also on an international level well advanced when related to landscapes with valuable natural habitats, the member states should be encouraged to set up proper legal means for the protection of cultural landscapes as well. On the European level, the European Landscape Convention which is being prepared for adoption serves as an adequate means. Many conventions, for example those of UNESCO and the Council of Europe, already cover the built heritage.

However, while since 1993, the UNESCO-World Heritage List includes cultural landscapes of outstanding universal value, other protected area systems are needed in order to underline the delimitation of cultural landscapes of European and national (referring to EU-member states) rank.

But it must be very clear that (rigorous) protection measures can only cover a very limited part of this cultural heritage, because most parts of the cultural landscape and built heritage have evolved over a long time and for future development they need the economic and social functions imposed on them by the people living there. We do not want to force an “End of History Syndrome”.

Planning is a second instrument. In the sector of spatial planning the rating of cultural landscapes has increased considerably, especially at EU-level (see ESDP). If this is taken as a standard, spatial planning in the member states still has considerable work to do in order to put the objectives into concrete terms with higher formal obligations. Instruments of spatial planning should be revised and supplemented. In accordance with the precautionary principle, one example could be the protection of open areas through the instrument of priority/reservation sectors, as discussed in Germany. Even if in most countries explicit attention is paid to registered monuments in the planning process, many cultural sites and heritage cities are not sufficiently covered.

In connection with the conservation and development of cultural landscapes, spatial planning should also aim at taking on an interdisciplinary co-ordination and moderation function. One primary task would be to create a co-ordination between the economic concerns, multi- and intra-sector plans of agriculture and the resource-protecting plans of nature conservationists. Moreover, attention should be paid to the possible relationships between built heritage conservation and, for example, housing policies and urban regeneration policies.

Land use planning includes controlling the changes in the use of land and in imposing restrictive conditions on certain forms of land use. It is necessary that standard routines of environmental impact assessment at all spatial levels as well as in a strategic sense should not only include natural aspects, but also the cultural heritage.

Land consolidation, which has for long applied solely with the aim of improving agricultural efficiency, could be further adapted to take other objectives, including landscape conservation, into account. Another possibility would be respecting landscape aesthetics for leisure purposes and attractiveness as an important “soft” location factor. Also the implementation of primary infrastructure for tourism development could be encouraged. An example would be installing food and cycle paths or the promotion of rural tourism facilities.

Concerning the ***management*** of cultural heritage, direct and indirect actions may be distinguished. Direct actions include the purchase of land or monuments by public agencies or NGO’s, whereby the desired form of management and co-ordination is secured.

EU-Community initiatives under the ERDF Structural Funds and agricultural support measures belong to the indirect management actions, contributing to and influencing the management of certain cultural landscape types. Thus, in all actions taken, the effects on cultural landscapes should be considered. Policies regarding cultural heritage in urban environments not only regard the actions taken by DG X, but also in the schemes developed by other DGs (for

example environmental policies, cultural tourism development; strengthening infrastructural development close to heritage sites, and so on). A considerable influence on the shaping of large parts of our cultural landscapes and heritage can be attributed to the LEADER and INTERREG programmes.

A first step has been made with the classification of NUTS III regions for which the use of heritage may not be sustainable. Again a distinction was made between regions where social and economic development potentials may be lost because of insufficient use of heritage and regions that may suffer from excessive pressure on the cities, sites and monuments. In the first type of regions further tourism development should internalise the benefits of the presence of cultural heritage further; in the second emphasis needs to be laid on controlling accessibility to heritage.

Cultural heritage protection, planning and management should not be seen separately. Rather they should be integrated in other aspects of planning like economic or traffic development and treated with a mixed instrument tool case and by professionals from different fields.

Although an integration of findings and policies on an EU-wide level is desirable and necessary, a focus on local and regional decisions and measures should not be forgotten for two reasons: First of all, it is on local or regional level, where the cultural development takes place. All actions in this context give the cultural landscapes their regional identity and intrinsic value. A second reason is that most measures only work when accepted by and done in co-operation with people that live and work there; without the commitment of all stakeholders, the concerned actions will not prove to be successful on the long term.

All discussions about policy options should recognise that the final decision about the direction in which cultural heritage will evolve should be taken in agreement with the locals and their bottom-up visions. The involvement of the different representatives of stakeholder groups is of the utmost importance to make interventions last in time.

5.4 Towards a European Observatory for Cultural Landscapes and Cultural Heritage

As was mentioned already, the data regarding cultural heritage at a European level is absolutely insufficient. One of the principal merits of the ESPON programme regarding cultural heritage is that through intensive collaboration in the network of Universities and Research Institutes a start has been made to construct such a data-base that overcome but some of the shortcomings such an approach necessarily possesses, such as the harmonisation of the data. The theoretical discussion on how these statistics ought to be gathered and read (e.i. the meta database) that was started in the FIR and concluded in this TIR may be a good base for further discussions in a European context.

In fact, one basic condition to either preserve or develop cultural heritage, especially relevant for cultural landscapes, is their systematic and continuous registration by national and regional authorities. While a number of useful landscape typologies and maps of the geographic distribution have been developed on a national level, European approaches are facing severe problems in terms of scale, accuracy and political relevance. As one register for cultural landscapes is not set up yet on the EU-level, stocktaking has to be done along a standardised classification system. Therefore a European-wide neutral cultural landscape typology system is needed which forms the baseline for an accentuation and evaluation of cultural landscapes which may be graded afterwards. Also a Europe-wide inventory of built cultural heritage has been missing. A beginning has been made in this report, but further work is still necessary. Every European cultural landscape and heritage city, site or monument should find its place in such a typology system. As far as the single parts of cultural heritage are concerned, further studies on the issues on the carrying capacity of cultural assets are urgently needed.

Nav. code	Name	Austria (AT)						Belgium (BE): Flanders					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
A.0	**Presence of monuments**	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	D. Roso	NUTS III	2005			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	31 DEC 2002 (yearly)		
A.1	**Density of monuments**	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	D. Roso	NUTS III	2005			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2002		
A.2	**Use pressure on monuments (locals)**	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	D. Roso	NUTS III	2005	Website: www.tiscover.it	www.tiscover.it	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2002	Flemish Government: Dienst Monumenten en Landschappen	contacting Dienst Monumenten en Landschappen, sent in Zip-format (protected buildings, list per municipality); http://www.monument.vlaanderen.be/
A.3	**Use pressure on monuments (tourists)**	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	D. Roso	NUTS II	2005			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2002		
A.4	**Use pressure on monuments (combined)**	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	D. Roso	NUTS III	2005			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2002		

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BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
B.0	**Presence of conjuncts**	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	D. Roso	NUTS III	2005			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	03/12/2002		
B.1	**Density of conjuncts**	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	D. Roso	NUTS III	2005			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2002		
B.2	**Use pressure on conjuncts (locals)**	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	D. Roso	NUTS III	2005	Website: www.tiscover.it	www.tiscover.it	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2002	OC Gis Vlaanderen	http://www.gisvlaanderen.be/gis/diensten/giraf/ -> shapefiles of the protected landscapes, city- and townscapes
B.3	**Use pressure on conjuncts (tourists)**	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	D. Roso	NUTS III	2005			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2002		
B.4	**Use pressure on conjuncts (combined)**	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	D. Roso	NUTS III	2005			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2002		

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BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
C.0	**Presence of museums**	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	D. Roso	NUTS III	2000			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann+Joris De Jaeger	NUTS III	2005		
C.1	**Density of museums**	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	D. Roso	NUTS III	2000			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann+Joris De Jaeger	NUTS III	2005		
C.2	**Use pressure on museums (locals)**	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	D. Roso	NUTS III	2000	Web sites www.tiscover.it; www.austrianmuseums.net edited by the Austrian Ministry of Education, Science and Culture (bm:bwk)	www.tiscover.it	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann+Joris De Jaeger	NUTS III	2005	new database, based on a combination of different data sources (cf. Meta_Belgium.doc)	combination www.tento.be, Cultuuratlas 2001, information from provincial museum consultants (cf. Meta_Belgium.doc)
C.3	**Use pressure on museums (tourists)**	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	D. Roso	NUTS III	2000			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann+Joris De Jaeger	NUTS III	2005		
C.4	**Use pressure on museums (combined)**	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	D. Roso	NUTS III	2000			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann+Joris De Jaeger	NUTS III	2005		
C.5	**Visitation levels to museums**	NOT AVAILABLE						KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann+Joris De Jaeger	NUTS III	2001	(cf. Meta_Belgium.doc)	(cf. Meta_Belgium.doc)

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BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
D.0	**Presence of cultural events**	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	D. Roso	NUTS III	?			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann + Katleen Vos	NUTS III	2005	New database, based on a combination of different data sources: www.tpa.be www.visitantwerpen.be,www.schelde land.be, www.toerismelimburg.be www.haspengouw.be, www.limburgsekempen.be, www.tov.be, www.vlaamse-ardennen.be, www.vlaamsbrabant.be, www.westtoer	cf. Meta_Belgium.doc
D.1	**Density of cultural events**	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	D. Roso	NUTS III	?			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann + Katleen Vos	NUTS III	2005		
D.2	**Use pressure on cultural events (locals)**	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	D. Roso	NUTS III	?	Web sites www.tiscover.it	www.tiscover.it	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann + Katleen Vos	NUTS III	2005		
D.3	**Use pressure on cultural events (tourists)**	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	D. Roso	NUTS III	?			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann + Katleen Vos	NUTS III	2005		
D.4	**Use pressure on cultural events (combined)**	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	D. Roso	NUTS III	?			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann + Katleen Vos	NUTS III	2005		
D.5	**Visitation levels to cultural events**			NOT AVAILABLE				KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann + Katleen Vos	NUTS III	2005	NOT AVAILABLE (not reliable)	NOT AVAILABLE (not reliable)
D.6	**Days of programming of cultural events**			NOT AVAILABLE				KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann + Katleen Vos	NUTS III	2005	(cf. Meta_Belgium.doc)	(cf. Meta_Belgium.doc)

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BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
E.1	**Diversity of population per nationality**	NOT AVAILABLE						KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2003	Nationaal Instituut voor de Statistiek	http://statbel.fgov.be/
E.2	**Diversity of population per ethnic group / cultural minority**	NOT AVAILABLE						KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
F.0	**Cultural employment**	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-
F.1	**Perc. dimension of cultural professions**	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-

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BASE INDICATORS		Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use	Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use
G.01	Presence of theatres	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	D. Roso	NUTS III	2004	Web-site: www.andreas-praefcke.de/operlink_a.htm	Web-site: www.andreas-praefcke.de/operlink_a.htm	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2001	Rijksdienst voor Sociale Zekerheid (RSZ) **NACE**	http://www.onssrszlss.fgov.be, NACE-BEL-code: 92.321 (stat.info@onssrszlss.fgov.be)
G.02	Presence of cinema screens	NOT AVAILABLE						KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2001	NIS, FOD Economie, KMO, Middenstand en Energie	ECODATA:http://ecodata.mineco.fgov.be/Nl/begin_nl.htm
G.03	Presence of public libraries	NOT AVAILABLE						KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2001	Rijksdienst voor Sociale Zekerheid (RSZ) **NACE**	http://www.onssrszlss.fgov.be, NACE-BEL-code: 92.510
G.11	Density of theatres	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	D. Roso	NUTS III	2004	Web-site: www.andreas-praefcke.de/operlink_a.htm	Web-site: www.andreas-praefcke.de/operlink_a.htm	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2001	Rijksdienst voor Sociale Zekerheid (RSZ) **NACE**	http://www.onssrszlss.fgov.be, NACE-BEL-code: 92.321

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BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
G.12	**Density of cinema screens**	NOT AVAILABLE						KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2001	NIS, FOD Economie, KMO, Middenstand en Energie	ECODATA:http://ecodata.mineco.fgov.be/Nl/begin_nl.htm
G.13	**Density of public libraries**	NOT AVAILABLE						KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2001	Rijksdienst voor Sociale Zekerheid (RSZ) **NACE**	http://www.onssrszlss.fgov.be, NACE-BEL-code: 92.510
G.21	**Use pressure on theaters**	NOT AVAILABLE						KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2001	Rijksdienst voor Sociale Zekerheid (RSZ) **NACE**	http://www.onssrszlss.fgov.be, NACE-BEL-code: 92.321
G.22	**Use pressure on cinema screens**	NOT AVAILABLE						KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2001	NIS, FOD Economie, KMO, Middenstand en Energie	ECODATA:http://ecodata.mineco.fgov.be/Nl/begin_nl.htm
G.23	**Use pressure on public libraries**	NOT AVAILABLE						KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2001	Rijksdienst voor Sociale Zekerheid (RSZ) **NACE**	http://www.onssrszlss.fgov.be, NACE-BEL-code: 92.510

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BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
H.01	**Number of higher education graduates**	NOT AVAILABLE						KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	graduation year 2001-2002	http://www.ond.vlaanderen.be/onderwijsstatistieken/2002-2003/stat.jaarb.03deel2hdst3.pdf	graduates, only for universities (stat.jaarb.03deel2hdst3.pdf)
H.02	**Number of residents with high education levels**	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-
H.11	**Share of higher education graduates**	NOT AVAILABLE						KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	graduation year 2001-2002	http://www.ond.vlaanderen.be/onderwijsstatistieken/2002-2003/stat.jaarb.03deel2hdst3.pdf	graduates, only for universities (stat.jaarb.03deel2hdst3.pdf)
H.12	**Share of residents with high education levels**	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-

Nav. code	Name	Belgium (BE): Brussels						Belgium (BE): Wallony					
BASE INDICATORS		Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use	Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use
A.0	Presence of monuments	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	December 2004			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2005		
A.1	Density of monuments	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	December 2004			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2005		
A.2	Use pressure on monuments (locals)	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	December 2004	Service des Monuments et Sites de la Région Bruxelles-Capitale	Excell file	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2005	Ministère de la Région Wallonne, Direction de l'Aménagement du territoire, du Logement et du Patrimoine	Ministère de la Région Wallonne, Direction de l'Aménagement du territoire, du Logement et du Patrimoine; http://mrw.wallonie.be/dgatlp (monuments.dbf)
A.3	Use pressure on monuments (tourists)	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	December 2004			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2005		
A.4	Use pressure on monuments (combined)	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	December 2004			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2005		

Nav. code	Name	Belgium (BE): Brussels						Belgium (BE): Wallony					
BASE INDICATORS		Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use	Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use
B.0	Presence of conjuncts	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	December 2004			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2005		
B.1	Density of conjuncts	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	December 2004			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2005		
B.2	Use pressure on conjuncts (locals)	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	December 2004	Service des Monuments et Sites de la Région Bruxelles-Capitale	Excell file	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2005	Ministère de la Région Wallonne, Direction de l'Aménagement du territoire, du Logement et du Patrimoine	Ministère de la Région Wallonne, Direction de l'Aménagement du territoire, du Logement et du Patrimoine; http://mrw.wallonie.be/dgatlp (ens_archi.dbf, Sites.dbf, sites_archeo.dbf)
B.3	Use pressure on conjuncts (tourists)	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	December 2004			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2005		
B.4	Use pressure on conjuncts (combined)	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	December 2004			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2005		

Nav. code	Name	Belgium (BE): Brussels						Belgium (BE): Wallony					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
C.0	**Presence of museums**	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann+Joris De Jaeger	NUTS III	December 2004			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann+Joris De Jaeger	NUTS III	2005		
C.1	**Density of museums**	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann+Joris De Jaeger	NUTS III	December 2004			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann+Joris De Jaeger	NUTS III	2005		
C.2	**Use pressure on museums (locals)**	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann+Joris De Jaeger	NUTS III	December 2004	new database, based on a combination of different data sources (cf. Meta_Belgium.doc)	cf. Meta_Belgium.doc	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann+Joris De Jaeger	NUTS III	2005	new database, based on a combination of different data sources	Observatoire du Tourisme, Mr. Claude Pierard (cf. Meta_Belgium.doc)
C.3	**Use pressure on museums (tourists)**	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann+Joris De Jaeger	NUTS III	December 2004			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann+Joris De Jaeger	NUTS III	2005		
C.4	**Use pressure on museums (combined)**	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann+Joris De Jaeger	NUTS III	December 2004			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann+Joris De Jaeger	NUTS III	2005		
C.5	**Visitation levels to museums**	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann+Joris De Jaeger	NUTS III	2005	Brusselse Museum Raad/ Conseil Bruxellois des Musées (CBM-BMR) , www.brusselsmuseums.be, www.tento.be	(cf. Meta_Belgium.doc)	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann+Joris De Jaeger	**NUTS II**	2001	Observatoire du Tourisme de Wallonie, Région Wallonne	(cf. Meta_Belgium.doc)

Nav. code	Name	Belgium (BE): Brussels						Belgium (BE): Wallony					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
D.0	**Presence of cultural events**	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann + Katleen Vos	NUTS III	2005	New database, based on a combination of different data sources: www.brusselsinternational.be www.digitaalbrussel.be www.opbrussel.be (cf. Meta_Belgium.doc)	Office de Promotion (OPT) Bruxelles et Walllonie, Mr. Claude Pierard	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann + Katleen Vos	NUTS III	2005	New database, based on a combination of different data sources:http://marketing.opt.be www.wallonie-toerisme.be www.eastbelgium.be www.brabantwallon.be www.ftpl.be www.hainaut.be www.luxembourgtourisme.be www.paysdesvallees.be	Observatoire du Tourisme, Mr. Claude Pierard
D.1	**Density of cultural events**	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann + Katleen Vos	NUTS III	2005			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann + Katleen Vos	NUTS III	2005		
D.2	**Use pressure on cultural events (locals)**	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann + Katleen Vos	NUTS III	2005			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann + Katleen Vos	NUTS III	2005		
D.3	**Use pressure on cultural events (tourists)**	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann + Katleen Vos	NUTS III	2005			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann + Katleen Vos	NUTS III	2005		
D.4	**Use pressure on cultural events (combined)**	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann + Katleen Vos	NUTS III	2005			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann + Katleen Vos	NUTS III	2005		
D.5	**Visitation levels to cultural events**	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann + Katleen Vos	NUTS III	2005	NOT AVAILABLE (not reliable)	NOT AVAILABLE (not reliable)	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann + Katleen Vos	NUTS III	2005	NOT AVAILABLE (not reliable)	NOT AVAILABLE (not reliable)
D.6	**Days of programming of cultural events**	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann + Katleen Vos	NUTS III	2005	Observatoire du Tourisme; Toerisme Vlaanderen Evenementen & Cultuur	cf. Meta_Belgium.doc	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann + Katleen Vos	NUTS III	2005	Toerisme Vlaanderen Evenementen & Cultuur	cf. Meta_Belgium.doc

Nav. code	Name	Belgium (BE): Brussels						Belgium (BE): Wallony					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
E.1	**Diversity of population per nationality**	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2003	Nationaal Instituut voor de Statistiek	http://statbel.fgov.be/	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2003	Nationaal Instituut voor de Statistiek	http://statbel.fgov.be/
E.2	**Diversity of population per ethnic group / cultural minority**	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
F.0	**Cultural employment**	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-
F.1	**Perc. dimension of cultural professions**	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-

Nav. code	Name	Belgium (BE): Brussels						Belgium (BE): Wallony					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
G.01	**Presence of theatres**	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2001	Rijksdienst voor Sociale Zekerheid (RSZ) **NACE**	http://www.onssrszlss.fgov.be, NACE-BEL-code: 92.321	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2001	Rijksdienst voor Sociale Zekerheid (RSZ) **NACE**	http://www.onssrszlss.fgov.be, NACE-BEL-code: 92.321
G.02	**Presence of cinema screens**	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2001	NIS, FOD Economie, KMO, Middenstand en Energie	ECODATA:http://ecodata.mineco.fgov.be/Nl/begin_nl.htm	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2001	NIS, FOD Economie, KMO, Middenstand en Energie	ECODATA:http://ecodata.mineco.fgov.be/Nl/begin_nl.htm
G.03	**Presence of public libraries**	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2001	Rijksdienst voor Sociale Zekerheid (RSZ) **NACE**	http://www.onssrszlss.fgov.be, NACE-BEL-code: 92.510	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2001	Rijksdienst voor Sociale Zekerheid (RSZ) **NACE**	http://www.onssrszlss.fgov.be, NACE-BEL-code: 92.510
G.11	**Density of theatres**	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2001	Rijksdienst voor Sociale Zekerheid (RSZ) **NACE**	http://www.onssrszlss.fgov.be, NACE-BEL-code: 92.321	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2001	Rijksdienst voor Sociale Zekerheid (RSZ) **NACE**	http://www.onssrszlss.fgov.be, NACE-BEL-code: 92.321

Nav. code	Name	Belgium (BE): Brussels						Belgium (BE): Wallony					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
G.12	**Density of cinema screens**	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2001	NIS, FOD Economie, KMO, Middenstand en Energie	ECODATA:http://ecodata.mineco.fgov.be/Nl/begin_nl.htm	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2001	NIS, FOD Economie, KMO, Middenstand en Energie	ECODATA:http://ecodata.mineco.fgov.be/Nl/begin_nl.htm
G.13	**Density of public libraries**	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2001	Rijksdienst voor Sociale Zekerheid (RSZ) **NACE**	http://www.onssrszlss.fgov.be, NACE-BEL-code: 92.510	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2001	Rijksdienst voor Sociale Zekerheid (RSZ) **NACE**	http://www.onssrszlss.fgov.be, NACE-BEL-code: 92.510
G.21	**Use pressure on theaters**	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2001	Rijksdienst voor Sociale Zekerheid (RSZ) **NACE**	http://www.onssrszlss.fgov.be, NACE-BEL-code: 92.321	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2001	Rijksdienst voor Sociale Zekerheid (RSZ) **NACE**	http://www.onssrszlss.fgov.be, NACE-BEL-code: 92.321
G.22	**Use pressure on cinema screens**	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2001	NIS, FOD Economie, KMO, Middenstand en Energie	ECODATA:http://ecodata.mineco.fgov.be/Nl/begin_nl.htm	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2001	NIS, FOD Economie, KMO, Middenstand en Energie	ECODATA:http://ecodata.mineco.fgov.be/Nl/begin_nl.htm
G.23	**Use pressure on public libraries**	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2001	Rijksdienst voor Sociale Zekerheid (RSZ) **NACE**	http://www.onssrszlss.fgov.be, NACE-BEL-code: 92.510	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2001	Rijksdienst voor Sociale Zekerheid (RSZ) **NACE**	http://www.onssrszlss.fgov.be, NACE-BEL-code: 92.510

Nav. code	Name	Belgium (BE): Brussels						Belgium (BE): Wallony					
BASE INDICATORS		Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use	Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use
H.01	Number of higher education graduates	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	graduation year 2001-2002	combination of www.ond.vlaanderen.be and www.greffe.be	graduates, only for universities: combination of stat.jaarb.03deel2hdst3.pdf and anne20012002.pdf	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	graduation year 2001-2002	www.greffe.be (only graduates of universities)	annee20012002.pdf
H.02	Number of residents with high education levels	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-
H.11	Share of higher education graduates	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	graduation year 2001-2002	combination of www.ond.vlaanderen.be and www.greffe.be	graduates, only for universities: combination of stat.jaarb.03deel2hdst3.pdf and anne20012002.pdf	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	graduation year 2001-2002	www.greffe.be (only graduates of universities)	annee20012002.pdf
H.12	Share of residents with high education levels	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-

Nav. code	Name	Bulgaria (BG)						Switzerland (CH)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
A.0	**Presence of monuments**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	University of Greifswald, Germany	Claudia Berlin	NUTS III	1995		
A.1	**Density of monuments**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	University of Greifswald, Germany	Claudia Berlin	NUTS III	1995		
A.2	**Use pressure on monuments (locals)**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	University of Greifswald, Germany	Claudia Berlin	NUTS III	1995	Protection of Cultural Property Inventory of Switzerland: Number of cultural properties in Switzerland	Eidgenössisches Justiz- und Polizeidepartement, Bundesamt für Zivilschutz 1995: Schweizerisches Inventar der Kulturgüter von nationaler und regionaler Bedeutung.
A.3	**Use pressure on monuments (tourists)**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS II	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	University of Greifswald, Germany	Claudia Berlin	NUTS III	1995		
A.4	**Use pressure on monuments (combined)**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	University of Greifswald, Germany	Claudia Berlin	NUTS III	1995		

Nav. code	Name	Bulgaria (BG)						Switzerland (CH)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
B.0	**Presence of conjuncts**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	University of Greifswald, Germany	Sabine Mischke, Office for ISOS: Sybille Heusser	NUTS III	2004		
B.1	**Density of conjuncts**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	University of Greifswald, Germany	Sabine Mischke, Office for ISOS: Sybille Heusser	NUTS III	2004	Inventory of Townscapes that are worth protecting (ISOS): Number of protected historic townscapes of national importance Botanical Webportal: Number of botanical gardens in Switzerland Swiss Society for the Protection of Cultural Property (SSPCP): Number of archaeological sites in each canton	Online: http://www.isos.ch/de/index.asp Online: http://www.botanik.ch/botgarten.htm Online: www.sgkgs.ch
B.2	**Use pressure on conjuncts (locals)**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	University of Greifswald, Germany	Sabine Mischke, Office for ISOS: Sybille Heusser	NUTS III	2004		
B.3	**Use pressure on conjuncts (tourists)**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	University of Greifswald, Germany	Sabine Mischke, Office for ISOS: Sybille Heusser	NUTS III	2004		
B.4	**Use pressure on conjuncts (combined)**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	University of Greifswald, Germany	Sabine Mischke, Office for ISOS: Sybille Heusser	NUTS III	2004		

Nav. code	Name	Bulgaria (BG)						Switzerland (CH)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
C.0	**Presence of museums**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	University of Greifswald, Germany	Sabine Mischke	NUTS III	2005		
C.1	**Density of museums**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	University of Greifswald, Germany	Sabine Mischke	NUTS III	2005		
C.2	**Use pressure on museums (locals)**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	University of Greifswald, Germany	Sabine Mischke	NUTS III	2005	Association of Museums in Switzerland; SwissArt.net	Online: http://www.vms-ams.ch (museums); Online: http://www.swissart.net/d/guide/index.php3?gl_cont=%2Fd%2Fguide%2Fgalleries.php3 (08.03.2005) (galleries)
C.3	**Use pressure on museums (tourists)**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	University of Greifswald, Germany	Sabine Mischke	NUTS III	2005		
C.4	**Use pressure on museums (combined)**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	University of Greifswald, Germany	Sabine Mischke	NUTS III	2005		
C.5	**Visitation levels to museums**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE					

Nav. code	Name	Bulgaria (BG)						Switzerland (CH)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
D.0	**Presence of cultural events**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	University of Greifswald, Germany	Sabine Mischke	NUTS III	2005		
D.1	**Density of cultural events**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	University of Greifswald, Germany	Sabine Mischke	NUTS III	2005		
D.2	**Use pressure on cultural events (locals)**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	University of Greifswald, Germany	Sabine Mischke	NUTS III	2005	Swiss Tourism	Online: http://de.myswitzerland.com/de/PDF/pdf_event_results_cfm_destfes.pdf?CFID=28819346&CFTOKEN=87290611&jsessionid=a43086242b80$3F$3F$3 (08.03.2005)
D.3	**Use pressure on cultural events (tourists)**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	University of Greifswald, Germany	Sabine Mischke	NUTS III	2005		
D.4	**Use pressure on cultural events (combined)**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	University of Greifswald, Germany	Sabine Mischke	NUTS III	2005		
D.5	**Visitation levels to cultural events**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE			NOT AVAILABLE			
D.6	**Days of programming of cultural events**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE			NOT AVAILABLE			

Nav. code	Name	Bulgaria (BG)						Switzerland (CH)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
E.1	**Diversity of population per nationality**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	University of Greifswald, Germany	Claudia Berlin	NUTS III	2005	Swiss Statistical Office	On line archive: http://www.bfs.admin.ch
E.2	**Diversity of population per ethnic group / cultural minority**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE					
F.0	**Cultural employment**	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-
F.1	**Perc. dimension of cultural professions**	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-

Nav. code	Name	Bulgaria (BG)						Switzerland (CH)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
G.01	**Presence of theatres**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	University of Greifswald, Germany	Sabine Mischke	NUTS III	2002-2003	Swiss Stage Association (Schweizerischer Bühnenverband)	Online: http://www.theater-schweiz.ch/mitglieder/besucherstatistik.cfm
G.02	**Presence of cinema screens**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	University of Greifswald, Germany	Sabine Mischke	NUTS III	2003	National Statistical Office	Umberti Tedeschi (National Statistical Office)
G.03	**Presence of public libraries**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	University of Greifswald, Germany	Claudia Berlin	NUTS III	2002	National Statistical Office	Online: http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/de/index/themen/kultur__medien__zeitverwendung/uebersicht/blank/publikationen.html
G.11	**Density of theatres**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	University of Greifswald, Germany	Sabine Mischke	NUTS III	2002-2003	Swiss Stage Association (Schweizerischer Bühnenverband)	Online: http://www.theater-schweiz.ch/mitglieder/besucherstatistik.cfm

Nav. code	Name	Bulgaria (BG)						Switzerland (CH)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
G.12	**Density of cinema screens**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	University of Greifswald, Germany	Sabine Mischke	NUTS III	2003	National Statistical Office	Umberti Tedeschi (National Statistical Office)
G.13	**Density of public libraries**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	University of Greifswald, Germany	Claudia Berlin	NUTS III	2002	National Statistical Office	Online: http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/de/index/themen/kultur__medien__zeitverwendung/uebersicht/blank/publikationen.html
G.21	**Use pressure on theaters**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	University of Greifswald, Germany	Sabine Mischke	NUTS III	2002-2003	Swiss Stage Association (Schweizerischer Bühnenverband)	Online: http://www.theater-schweiz.ch/mitglieder/besucherstatistik.cfm
G.22	**Use pressure on cinema screens**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	University of Greifswald, Germany	Sabine Mischke	NUTS III	2003	National Statistical Office	Umberti Tedeschi (National Statistical Office)
G.23	**Use pressure on public libraries**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	University of Greifswald, Germany	Claudia Berlin	NUTS III	2002	National Statistical Office	Online: http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/de/index/themen/kultur__medien__zeitverwendung/uebersicht/blank/publikationen.html

Nav. code	Name	Bulgaria (BG)						Switzerland (CH)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
H.01	**Number of higher education graduates**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	University of Greifswald, Germany	Claudia Berlin	NUTS III	2001	National Statistical Office: Number of graduates of higher education institutes in each canton	Philipp Dubach (National Statistical Office)
H.02	**Number of residents with high education levels**	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	University of Greifswald, Germany	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	National Statistical Office: number of residents with higher education in Switzerland	Online: http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/de/index/infothek/erhebungen__quellen/blank/blank/enquete_suisse_sur/ergebnisse.html
H.11	**Share of higher education graduates**	University of Thessalia	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	University of Greifswald, Germany	Claudia Berlin	NUTS III	2001	National Statistical Office: Number of graduates of higher education institutes in each canton	Philipp Dubach (National Statistical Office)
H.12	**Share of residents with high education levels**	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	University of Greifswald, Germany	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	National Statistical Office: number of residents with higher education in Switzerland	Online: http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/de/index/infothek/erhebungen__quellen/blank/blank/enquete_suisse_sur/ergebnisse.html

Nav. code	Name	Cyprus (CY)						Czech Republic (CZ)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
A.0	**Presence of monuments**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2002			University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NUTS III	2005		
A.1	**Density of monuments**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2002			University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NUTS III	2005		
A.2	**Use pressure on monuments (locals)**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2002	Web-site of Cyprus Tourism Organisation, data base of protected inmovable cultural assets: Monuments and sites	On line archive: http://www.visitcyprus.org.cy/	University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NUTS III	2005	Ministry of Culture of Czech Republic, data base of protected inmovable cultural assets	On line archive: http://monumnet.npu.cz
A.3	**Use pressure on monuments (tourists)**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2002			University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NUTS II	2005		
A.4	**Use pressure on monuments (combined)**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2002			University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NUTS III	2005		

Nav. code	Name	Cyprus (CY)						Czech Republic (CZ)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
B.0	**Presence of conjuncts**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2002			University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NUTS III	2005		
B.1	**Density of conjuncts**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2002			University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NUTS III	2005		
B.2	**Use pressure on conjuncts (locals)**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2002	Web-site of Cyprus Tourism Organisation, data base of protected inmovable cultural assets: Conjuncts and landscapes	On line archive: http://www.visitcyprus.org.cy/	University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NUTS III	2005	Ministry of Culture of Czech Republic, data base of protected inmovable cultural assets	On line archive: http://monumnet.npu.cz
B.3	**Use pressure on conjuncts (tourists)**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2002			University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NUTS III	2005		
B.4	**Use pressure on conjuncts (combined)**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2002			University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NUTS III	2005		

Nav. code	Name	Cyprus (CY)						Czech Republic (CZ)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
C.0	**Presence of museums**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2002			University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NUTS III	2003		
C.1	**Density of museums**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2002			University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NUTS III	2003		
C.2	**Use pressure on museums (locals)**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2002	Web-site of Cyprus Tourism Organisation, data base of protected inmovable cultural assets: museums	On line archive: http://www.visitcyprus.org.cy/	University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NUTS III	2003	Czech Statistical Office	On line archive: http://www.czso.cz
C.3	**Use pressure on museums (tourists)**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2002			University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NUTS III	2003		
C.4	**Use pressure on museums (combined)**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2002			University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NUTS III	2003		
C.5	**Visitation levels to museums**	NOT AVAILABLE						NOT AVAILABLE					

Nav. code	Name	Cyprus (CY)						Czech Republic (CZ)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
D.0	**Presence of cultural events**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2002			University of Pardubice	I.Mandysova, J.Capek	NUTS III	2005		
D.1	**Density of cultural events**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2002			University of Pardubice	I.Mandysova, J.Capek	NUTS III	2005		
D.2	**Use pressure on cultural events (locals)**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2002	Web-site of Cyprus Tourism Organisation, data base of protected inmovable cultural assets: cultural events	On line archive: http://www.visitcyprus.org.cy/	University of Pardubice	I.Mandysova, J.Capek	NUTS III	2005	Telephonic and e-mail survey and various web sites	Responsible people of Regional Offices
D.3	**Use pressure on cultural events (tourists)**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2002			University of Pardubice	I.Mandysova, J.Capek	NUTS III	2005		
D.4	**Use pressure on cultural events (combined)**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2002			University of Pardubice	I.Mandysova, J.Capek	NUTS III	2005		
D.5	**Visitation levels to cultural events**	NOT AVAILABLE						NOT AVAILABLE					
D.6	**Days of programming of cultural events**	NOT AVAILABLE						University of Pardubice	I.Mandysova, J.Capek	NUTS III	2005	Telephonic and e-mail survey and various web sites	Responsible people of Regional Offices

Nav. code	Name	Cyprus (CY)						Czech Republic (CZ)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
E.1	**Diversity of population per nationality**	NOT AVAILABLE						University of Pardubice	S.Brychtova, J.Capek	NUTS III	2001	Czech Statistical Office	On line archive: http://www.czso.cz
E.2	**Diversity of population per ethnic group / cultural minority**	NOT AVAILABLE						NOT AVAILABLE					
F.0	**Cultural employment**	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-
F.1	**Perc. dimension of cultural professions**	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-

Nav. code	Name	Cyprus (CY)						Czech Republic (CZ)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
G.01	**Presence of theatres**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2002	Web-site of Cyprus Tourism Organisation, data base of protected inmovable cultural assets: Theatres, operas and musical	On line archive: http://www.visitcyprus.org.cy/	University of Pardubice	I.Mandysova, J.Capek	NUTS III	2005	Telephonic and e-mail survey and various web sites	various web sites
G.02	**Presence of cinema screens**	NOT AVAILABLE						University of Pardubice	I.Mandysova, J.Capek	NUTS III	2005	Telephonic and e-mail survey and various web sites	various web sites
G.03	**Presence of public libraries**	NOT AVAILABLE						University of Pardubice	I.Mandysova, J.Capek	NUTS III	2005	Telephonic and e-mail survey and various web sites	various web sites
G.11	**Density of theatres**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2002	Web-site of Cyprus Tourism Organisation, data base of protected inmovable cultural assets: Theatres, operas and musical	On line archive: http://www.visitcyprus.org.cy/	University of Pardubice	I.Mandysova, J.Capek	NUTS III	2005	Telephonic and e-mail survey and various web sites	various web sites

Nav. code	Name	Cyprus (CY)						Czech Republic (CZ)					
BASE INDICATORS		Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use	Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use
G.12	Density of cinema screens	NOT AVAILABLE						University of Pardubice	I.Mandysova, J.Capek	NUTS III	2005	Telephonic and e-mail survey and various web sites	various web sites
G.13	Density of public libraries	NOT AVAILABLE						University of Pardubice	I.Mandysova, J.Capek	NUTS III	2005	Telephonic and e-mail survey and various web sites	various web sites
G.21	Use pressure on theaters	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2002	Web-site of Cyprus Tourism Organisation, data base of protected inmovable cultural assets: Theatres, operas and musical	On line archive: http://www.visitcyprus.org.cy/	University of Pardubice	I.Mandysova, J.Capek	NUTS III	2005	Telephonic and e-mail survey and various web sites	various web sites
G.22	Use pressure on cinema screens	NOT AVAILABLE						University of Pardubice	I.Mandysova, J.Capek	NUTS III	2005	Telephonic and e-mail survey and various web sites	various web sites
G.23	Use pressure on public libraries	NOT AVAILABLE						University of Pardubice	I.Mandysova, J.Capek	NUTS III	2005	Telephonic and e-mail survey and various web sites	various web sites

Nav. code	Name	Cyprus (CY)						Czech Republic (CZ)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
H.01	**Number of higher education graduates**	NOT AVAILABLE						University of Pardubice	I.Prochaskova, J.Capek	NUTS II	2005	?	?
H.02	**Number of residents with high education levels**	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-
H.11	**Share of higher education graduates**	NOT AVAILABLE						University of Pardubice	I.Prochaskova, J.Capek	NUTS II	2005	?	?
H.12	**Share of residents with high education levels**	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-

Nav. code	Name	Germany (DE)						Denmark (DK)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
A.0	**Presence of monuments**	University of Greifswald, Germany	S.Mischke, S.Brandt, M.Spantig	NUTS III	2005			University of Copenhagen	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
A.1	**Density of monuments**	University of Greifswald, Germany	S.Mischke, S.Brandt, M.Spantig	NUTS III	2005	The data source of the monuments in Bayern, Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, Hessen, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Niedersachsen and Saarland is the paper of C. Assam ("Untersuchung zur Anzahl und zum baulichem Zustand denkmalgeschützter Gebäude in Deutschland – Stand 2002").	Number of monuments of Baden-Württemberg: the State Office for Historical Monuments in Esslingen from Frau Plate (0711/66463-226), Brandenburg: the State Office for Historical Monuments of Brandenburg, Nordrhein-Westfalen: the Ministry for Construction and Transport of Nordrhein-Westfalen (Dr. Ringbeck: 0211/3843592), Rheinland Pfalz: the State Office for Historical Monuments of Rheinland-Pfalz (Dr. Schumacher: 06131/2016-221), Sachsen: the State Office for Historical Monuments of Sachsen (Frau Koch: 0351/4914-420, Sachsen-Anhalt: the State Office for Historical Monuments of Sachsen-Anhalt (Herr Klein: 0345/2939721), Schleswig-Holstein: the State Office for Historical Monuments of Schleswig-Holstein by Dr. Schulze (0431/6967780), Thüringen: the State Office for Historical Monuments of Thüringen (Frau Hänsel: 0361/3781-300)..	University of Copenhagen	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
A.2	**Use pressure on monuments (locals)**	University of Greifswald, Germany	S.Mischke, S.Brandt, M.Spantig	NUTS III	2005			University of Copenhagen	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	The National Cultural Heritage Agency, Denmark: registrations 1830-2000	online site: www.monument.dk, extraction from national register
A.3	**Use pressure on monuments (tourists)**	University of Greifswald, Germany	S.Mischke, S.Brandt, M.Spantig	NUTS III	2005			University of Copenhagen	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS II	On-line updated archive		
A.4	**Use pressure on monuments (combined)**	University of Greifswald, Germany	S.Mischke, S.Brandt, M.Spantig	NUTS III	2005			University of Copenhagen	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		

Nav. code	Name	Germany (DE)						Denmark (DK)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
B.0	**Presence of conjuncts**	University of Greifswald, Germany	S.Mischke, S.Brandt	NUTS III	2005			University of Copenhagen	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
B.1	**Density of conjuncts**	University of Greifswald, Germany	S.Mischke, S.Brandt	NUTS III	2005	Historic Townscapes: http://infos.aus-germanien.de/Historischer_Stadtkern#Baden-W.C3.BCrttemberg Parks and Gardens: www.mein-schoener-garten.de Places of memory: Combination of the pursued ones of the Nazi regime - federation of the anti-fascists (VVN Fed	Historic Townscapes: http://infos.aus-germanien.de/Historischer_Stadtkern#Baden-W.C3.BCrttemberg Parks and Gardens: http://www.mein-schoener-garten.de/PM4D/PM4DE/PM4DE02/pm4de02.htm (February, 2005) Places of memory: http://www.vvn-augsburg.de/6_linkliste	University of Copenhagen	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
B.2	**Use pressure on conjuncts (locals)**	University of Greifswald, Germany	S.Mischke, S.Brandt	NUTS III	2005			University of Copenhagen	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	Danish Forest and Nature Agency: Protected cultural landscapes	extract from national register
B.3	**Use pressure on conjuncts (tourists)**	University of Greifswald, Germany	S.Mischke, S.Brandt	NUTS III	2005			University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
B.4	**Use pressure on conjuncts (combined)**	University of Greifswald, Germany	S.Mischke, S.Brandt	NUTS III	2005			University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		

Nav. code	Name	Germany (DE)						Denmark (DK)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
C.0	**Presence of museums**	University of Greifswald, Germany	S. Brandt	NUTS III	2005			University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
C.1	**Density of museums**	University of Greifswald, Germany	S. Brandt	NUTS III	2005			University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
C.2	**Use pressure on museums (locals)**	University of Greifswald, Germany	S. Brandt	NUTS III	2005	Institut for Museums-kunde in Berlin	wwww.smb.spk-berlin.de/ifm/alf.htm www.elib.zipde/museumifm/mat58.pdf	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
C.3	**Use pressure on museums (tourists)**	University of Greifswald, Germany	S. Brandt	NUTS III	2005			University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	Statistics Denmark: Listed museums and collections, Number of users, opening days in year	www.dmol.dk
C.4	**Use pressure on museums (combined)**	University of Greifswald, Germany	S. Brandt	NUTS III	2005			University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
C.5	**Visitation levels to museums**	NOT AVAILABLE						University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		

Nav. code	Name	Germany (DE)						Denmark (DK)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
D.0	**Presence of cultural events**	NOT AVAILABLE						University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
D.1	**Density of cultural events**	NOT AVAILABLE						University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
D.2	**Use pressure on cultural events (locals)**	NOT AVAILABLE						University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
D.3	**Use pressure on cultural events (tourists)**	NOT AVAILABLE						University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	Various cultural-event websites: recurrent cultural events with at least 4000 visitors and following the guidelines assigned to the project.	www.markedskalenderen.dk, www.festivalzonen.dk, www.web4sailors.dk, www.clickpoint.dk
D.4	**Use pressure on cultural events (combined)**	NOT AVAILABLE						University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
D.5	**Visitation levels to cultural events**	NOT AVAILABLE						University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
D.6	**Days of programming of cultural events**	NOT AVAILABLE						University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		

Nav. code	Name	Germany (DE)						Denmark (DK)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
E.1	**Diversity of population per nationality**	NOT AVAILABLE						University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
E.2	**Diversity of population per ethnic group / cultural minority**	NOT AVAILABLE						University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	Statistics Denmark: Minority populations listed according to citizenship	www.dst.dk
F.0	**Cultural employment**	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS II	2003		
F.1	**Perc. dimension of cultural professions**	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS II	2003	Statistics Denmark: ISCO 88 4-digits	extract from national register

Nav. code	Name	Germany (DE)						Denmark (DK)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
G.01	**Presence of theatres**	University of Greifswald, Germany	Sabine Mischke	NUTSIII	2005	German Stage Association	http://www.buehnenverein.de/thorch/thdeutsch.php (February 2005)	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	Statistics Denmark, statistical yearbook 2005; various regional websites on theatres	www.kommunalbogen.dk, www.d-s-t.dk, www.kunststyrelsen.dk, www.bornholm.dk
G.02	**Presence of cinema screens**	NOT AVAILABLE						University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	2004	Statistics Denmark	Danmarks Statistik: "Uddannelse & kultur: Statistiske Efterretninger: 2005:2 Biografer & film 2004" Tabel 5
G.03	**Presence of public libraries**	University of Greifswald, Germany	Sabine Mischke	NUTSIII	2003	Centre of University Libraries of the Federal State NRW, German Statistic of Libraries	http://www.bibliotheksstatistik.de/	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	Danish Library Center: public libraries	www.dbc.dk
G.11	**Density of theatres**	University of Greifswald, Germany	Sabine Mischke	NUTSIII	2005	German Stage Association	http://www.buehnenverein.de/thorch/thdeutsch.php (February 2005)	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	Statistics Denmark, statistical yearbook 2005; various regional websites on theatres	www.kommunalbogen.dk, www.d-s-t.dk, www.kunststyrelsen.dk, www.bornholm.dk

Nav. code	Name	Germany (DE)						Denmark (DK)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
G.12	**Density of cinema screens**	NOT AVAILABLE						University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	2004	Statistics Denmark	Danmarks Statistik: "Uddannelse & kultur: Statistiske Efterretninger: 2005:2 Biografer & film 2004" Tabel 5
G.13	**Density of public libraries**	University of Greifswald, Germany	Sabine Mischke	NUTSIII	2003	Centre of University Libraries of the Federal State NRW, German Statistic of Libraries	http://www.bibliothekstatistik.de/	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	Danish Library Center: public libraries	www.dbc.dk
G.21	**Use pressure on theaters**	University of Greifswald, Germany	Sabine Mischke	NUTSIII	2005	German Stage Association	http://www.buehnenverein.de/thorch/thdeutsch.php (February 2005)	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	Statistics Denmark, statistical yearbook 2005; various regional websites on theatres	www.kommunalbogen.dk, www.d-s-t.dk, www.kunststyrelsen.dk, www.bornholm.dk
G.22	**Use pressure on cinema screens**	NOT AVAILABLE						University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	2004	Statistics Denmark	Danmarks Statistik: "Uddannelse & kultur: Statistiske Efterretninger: 2005:2 Biografer & film 2004" Tabel 5
G.23	**Use pressure on public libraries**	University of Greifswald, Germany	Sabine Mischke	NUTSIII	2003	Centre of University Libraries of the Federal State NRW, German Statistic of Libraries	http://www.bibliothekstatistik.de/	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	Danish Library Center: public libraries	www.dbc.dk

Nav. code	Name	Germany (DE)						Denmark (DK)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
H.01	**Number of higher education graduates**	University of Greifswald, Germany	?	NUTSIII	2003	University rectors conference (Hochschulrek-torenkonfernz)	?	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	Statistics Denmark, n. of graduates in higher education	www.dst.dk
H.02	**Number of residents with high education levels**	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	NOT AVAILABLE					
H.11	**Share of higher education graduates**	University of Greifswald, Germany	Stephanie Brandt	NUTSIII	2003	University rectors conference (Hochschulrek-torenkonfernz)	?	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	?	Statistics Denmark, n. of graduates in higher education	www.dst.dk
H.12	**Share of residents with high education levels**	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	NOT AVAILABLE					

Nav. code	Name	Estonia (EE)						Spain (ES)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
A.0	**Presence of monuments**	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2005			Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	A.P. Russo, F. Romagosa	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
A.1	**Density of monuments**	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2005			Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	A.P. Russo, F. Romagosa	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
A.2	**Use pressure on monuments (locals)**	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2005	National Heritage Board of Estonia: Historic monuments by region	Http://www.muinas.ee/maleshulk_eng.html.	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	A.P. Russo, F. Romagosa	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	Ministry of Culture of Spain, data base of protected inmovable cultural assets (monuments, religious buildings, caves, ancient walls, etc.)	On line archive: http://www.mcu.es/bases/spa/inmu/INMU.html
A.3	**Use pressure on monuments (tourists)**	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS II	2005			Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	A.P. Russo, F. Romagosa	NUTS II	On-line updated archive		
A.4	**Use pressure on monuments (combined)**	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2005			Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	A.P. Russo, F. Romagosa	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		

Nav. code	Name	Estonia (EE)						Spain (ES)					
BASE INDICATORS		Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use	Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use
B.0	Presence of conjuncts	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2005			Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	A.P. Russo, F. Romagosa	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
B.1	Density of conjuncts	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2005			Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	A.P. Russo, F. Romagosa	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
B.2	Use pressure on conjuncts (locals)	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2005	National Heritage Board of Estonia: Archaeological sites, Historic townscapes	Http://www.muinas.ee/maleshulk_eng.html.	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	A.P. Russo, F. Romagosa	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	Ministry of Culture of Spain, data base of protected inmovable cultural assets (monuments, religious buildings, caves, ancient walls, etc.)	On line archive: http://www.mcu.es/bases/spa/inmu/INMU.html
B.3	Use pressure on conjuncts (tourists)	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2005			Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	A.P. Russo, F. Romagosa	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
B.4	Use pressure on conjuncts (combined)	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2005			Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	A.P. Russo, F. Romagosa	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		

Nav. code	Name	Estonia (EE)						Spain (ES)					
BASE INDICATORS		Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use	Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use
C.0	Presence of museums	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2003			Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	A.P. Russo, F. Romagosa, F. Brasolin	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
C.1	Density of museums	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2003			Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	A.P. Russo, F. Romagosa, F. Brasolin	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
C.2	Use pressure on museums (locals)	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2003	Statistical office of Estonia: Museums by region in Estonia	Http://pub.stat.ee/px-web.2001/Dialog/varval.asp?ma=CU054&ti=MUSEUMS+BY+COUNTY&path=../I_Databas/Social_life/01Culture/12Museums/&lang=1.	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	A.P. Russo, F. Romagosa, F. Brasolin	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	Ministry of Culture of Spain, museums and collection statistics: Registered national and local (municipal, regional, private) museums and galleries	On line archive: http://www.mcu.es/museos/
C.3	Use pressure on museums (tourists)	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2003			Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	A.P. Russo, F. Romagosa, F. Brasolin	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
C.4	Use pressure on museums (combined)	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2003			Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	A.P. Russo, F. Romagosa, F. Brasolin	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
C.5	Visitation levels to museums	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2003	Statistical office of Estonia: Visitors to museums by region in Estonia		Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	A.P. Russo, F. Romagosa, F. Brasolin	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		

Nav. code	Name	Estonia (EE)						Spain (ES)					
BASE INDICATORS		Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use	Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use
D.0	Presence of cultural events	NOT AVAILABLE						Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	A.P. Russo, F. Romagosa, F. Brasolin	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
D.1	Density of cultural events	NOT AVAILABLE						Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	A.P. Russo, F. Romagosa, F. Brasolin	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
D.2	Use pressure on cultural events (locals)	NOT AVAILABLE						Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	A.P. Russo, F. Romagosa, F. Brasolin	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	Various web-sites of Spanish Autonomous Communities: Listed festivals, popular fairs, cultural events, and days of programming	www.turcantabria.com; www.carm.es; www.turismoaragon.com; www.illesbalears.es; www.andalucia.org; www.turgalicia.es; www.promocionlaspalmas.com/agendacultural/; www.webtenerife.com; www.comunitatvalenciana.com; www.lleidatur.com; www.turismo.navarra.com;
D.3	Use pressure on cultural events (tourists)	NOT AVAILABLE						Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	A.P. Russo, F. Romagosa, F. Brasolin	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
D.4	Use pressure on cultural events (combined)	NOT AVAILABLE						Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	A.P. Russo, F. Romagosa, F. Brasolin	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
D.5	Visitation levels to cultural events	NOT AVAILABLE						NOT AVAILABLE					
D.6	Days of programming of cultural events	NOT AVAILABLE						Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	A.P. Russo, F. Romagosa, F. Brasolin	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		

Nav. code	Name	Estonia (EE)						Spain (ES)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
E.1	**Diversity of population per nationality**	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	?	?	?	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	A.P. Russo, F. Brasolin	NUTS III	2001	Spanish Statistics Institute, number of foreigners per nationality group	On line archive:http://atrios.ine.es/censo/es
E.2	**Diversity of population per ethnic group / cultural minority**	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	?	?	?	NOT AVAILABLE					
F.0	**Cultural employment**	NOT AVAILABLE						EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-
F.1	**Perc. dimension of cultural professions**	NOT AVAILABLE						EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-

Nav. code	Name	Estonia (EE)						Spain (ES)					
BASE INDICATORS		Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use	Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use
G.01	Presence of theatres	NOT AVAILABLE						Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	A.P. Russo, F. Romagosa, F. Brasolin	NUTS III	2005	Spanish Theatres Network, listed Spanish theatres, operas and musical venues	On line archive:http://www.redescena.net/index.htm
G.02	Presence of cinema screens	NOT AVAILABLE						Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	A.P. Russo, F. Romagosa, F. Brasolin	NUTS III	2005	Ministry of Culture of Spain, Number of cinema screens and atendants	On line archive: http://www.mcu.es/cine/cvdc/bol/pdf/27-asistencia.pdf
G.03	Presence of public libraries	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2003	Statistical Office of estonia	Http://pub.stat.ee/px-web.2001/Dialog/varval.asp?ma=CU014&ti=PUBLIC+LIBRARIES+BY+COUNTY&path=../I_Databas/Social_life/01Cultur	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	A.P. Russo, F. Romagosa	NUTS III	2005	Spanish Statistics Institute, Shannon's index based on number of foreigners per nationality group	On line archive: http://www.mcu.es/jsp/marcosAncho.jsp?id=45&area=estadisticas
G.11	Density of theatres	NOT AVAILABLE						Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	A.P. Russo, F. Romagosa, F. Brasolin	NUTS III	2005	Spanish Theatres Network, listed Spanish theatres, operas and musical venues	On line archive:http://www.redescena.net/index.htm

Nav. code	Name	Estonia (EE)						Spain (ES)					
BASE INDICATORS		Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use	Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use
G.12	Density of cinema screens	NOT AVAILABLE						Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	A.P. Russo, F. Romagosa, F. Brasolin	NUTS III	2005	Ministry of Culture of Spain, Number of cinema screens and atendants	On line archive: http://www.mcu.es/cine/cvdc/bol/pdf/27-asistencia.pdf
G.13	Density of public libraries	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2003	Statistical Office of estonia	Http://pub.stat.ee/px-web.2001/Dialog/varval.asp?ma=CU014&ti=PUBLIC+LIBRARIES+BY+COUNTY&path=../I_Databas/Social_life/01Cultur	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	A.P. Russo, F. Romagosa	NUTS III	2005	Spanish Statistics Institute, Shannon's index based on number of foreigners per nationality group	On line archive: http://www.mcu.es/jsp/marcosAncho.jsp?id=45&area=estadisticas
G.21	Use pressure on theaters	NOT AVAILABLE						Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	A.P. Russo, F. Romagosa, F. Brasolin	NUTS III	2005	Spanish Theatres Network, listed Spanish theatres, operas and musical venues	On line archive:http://www.redescena.net/index.htm
G.22	Use pressure on cinema screens	NOT AVAILABLE						Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	A.P. Russo, F. Romagosa, F. Brasolin	NUTS III	2005	Ministry of Culture of Spain, Number of cinema screens and atendants	On line archive: http://www.mcu.es/cine/cvdc/bol/pdf/27-asistencia.pdf
G.23	Use pressure on public libraries	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2003	Statistical Office of estonia	Http://pub.stat.ee/px-web.2001/Dialog/varval.asp?ma=CU014&ti=PUBLIC+LIBRARIES+BY+COUNTY&path=../I_Databas/Social_life/01Cultur	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	A.P. Russo, F. Romagosa	NUTS III	2005	Spanish Statistics Institute, Shannon's index based on number of foreigners per nationality group	On line archive: http://www.mcu.es/jsp/marcosAncho.jsp?id=45&area=estadisticas

Nav. code	Name	Estonia (EE)						Spain (ES)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
H.01	**Number of higher education graduates**	NOT AVAILABLE						Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	A.P. Russo, F. Romagosa, F. Brasolin	NUTS III	2001	Spanish Statistics Institute: population above 16 y.o with high educational attainment level	On line archive: http://atrios.ine.es/censo/es/listatablas.jsp?table=tablas/provincial/01/NP59.htm
H.02	**Number of residents with high education levels**	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-
H.11	**Share of higher education graduates**	NOT AVAILABLE						Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain	A.P. Russo, F. Romagosa, F. Brasolin	NUTS III	2001	Spanish Statistics Institute: population above 16 y.o with high educational attainment level	On line archive: http://atrios.ine.es/censo/es/listatablas.jsp?table=tablas/provincial/01/NP59.htm
H.12	**Share of residents with high education levels**	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-

Nav. code	Name	Finland (FI)						France (FR)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
A.0	**Presence of monuments**	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2004			LVMT (INRETS-ENPC)	F. Potier, P. Zegel	NUTS III	2003		
A.1	**Density of monuments**	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2004			LVMT (INRETS-ENPC)	F. Potier, P. Zegel	NUTS III	2003		
A.2	**Use pressure on monuments (locals)**	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2004	Statistics Finland, Culture Statistics: Sites protected under the Act on the Protection of Buildings, State-owned buildings protected under the Decree on the Protection of Buildings	Online archive: http://www.stat.fi/til/klt/2005/klt_2005_2005-02-18_tau_001.xls	LVMT (INRETS-ENPC)	F. Potier, P. Zegel	NUTS III	2003	Web-site of the Reference Library of architecture and heritage, belonging to the Ministry of Culture and Communication. Statistics about protected assets under the law of buildings protection : Buildings of which preservation presents a public interest, o	On line statistics: http://www.mediatheque-patrimoine.culture.gouv.fr/fr/documentation/index.html (see actualités, statistiques). Annual publication of the Ministry of Culture and Communication : "*Chiffres clés de la culture 2005,*
A.3	**Use pressure on monuments (tourists)**	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2004			LVMT (INRETS-ENPC)	F. Potier, P. Zegel	NUTS II	2003		
A.4	**Use pressure on monuments (combined)**	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2004			LVMT (INRETS-ENPC)	F. Potier, P. Zegel	NUTS III	2003		

Nav. code	Name	Finland (FI)						France (FR)					
BASE INDICATORS		Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use	Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use
B.0	Presence of conjuncts	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2005			LVMT (INRETS-ENPC)	F. Potier, P. Zegel	NUTS III	2004		
B.1	Density of conjuncts	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2005			LVMT (INRETS-ENPC)	F. Potier, P. Zegel	NUTS III	2004		
B.2	Use pressure on conjuncts (locals)	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2005	Statistics Finland. Culture Statistics: Ancient monuments and sights	Http://www.stat.fi/til/klt/2005/klt_2005_2005-02-18_tau_001.xls	LVMT (INRETS-ENPC)	F. Potier, P. Zegel	NUTS III	2004	Ministry of Culture : Statistics on protected conjuncts (under calling "Secteurs sauvegardés" and "ZPPAUP") . Ministry of Ecology : Data base of protected landscapes (under calling "Sites inscrits" et "Sites classés").	For the conjuncts : Annual publication of the Ministry of Culture : "*Chiffres clés de la culture 2005, Ministère de la culture et de la communication, Paris, 2005, La Documentation Française*". For the landscapes, the data base was send by the Mi
B.3	Use pressure on conjuncts (tourists)	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2005			LVMT (INRETS-ENPC)	F. Potier, P. Zegel	NUTS III	2004		
B.4	Use pressure on conjuncts (combined)	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2005			LVMT (INRETS-ENPC)	F. Potier, P. Zegel	NUTS III	2004		

Nav. code	Name	Finland (FI)						France (FR)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
C.0	**Presence of museums**	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2002			LVMT (INRETS-ENPC)	F. Potier, P. Zegel	NUTS III	2004		
C.1	**Density of museums**	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2002			LVMT (INRETS-ENPC)	F. Potier, P. Zegel	NUTS III	2004		
C.2	**Use pressure on museums (locals)**	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2002			LVMT (INRETS-ENPC)	F. Potier, P. Zegel	NUTS III	2004	Statistics Ministry of Culture : Museums classified under the law as "Musées de France" : Museums of public interest and non lucrative.	Annual publication of the Ministry of Culture : "*Chiffres clés de la culture 2005, Ministère de la culture et de la communication, Paris, 2005, La Documentation Française*". See also official data base on line : http://museofile.culture.fr/
C.3	**Use pressure on museums (tourists)**	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2002	Statistics Finland, Cultural buildings by use, region and year of construction: Museum and art galleries in Finland by Region	Http://www.stat.fi/til/klt/2002/klt_2002_2004-11-24_tau_004.xls.	LVMT (INRETS-ENPC)	F. Potier, P. Zegel	NUTS III	2004		
C.4	**Use pressure on museums (combined)**	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2002			LVMT (INRETS-ENPC)	F. Potier, P. Zegel	NUTS III	2004		
C.5	**Visitation levels to museums**	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	?			NOT AVAILABLE					

Nav. code	Name	Finland (FI)						France (FR)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
D.0	**Presence of cultural events**	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2003			LVMT (INRETS-ENPC)	F. Potier, P. Zegel	NUTS III			
D.1	**Density of cultural events**	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2003			LVMT (INRETS-ENPC)	F. Potier, P. Zegel	NUTS III	2004		
D.2	**Use pressure on cultural events (locals)**	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2003			LVMT (INRETS-ENPC)	F. Potier, P. Zegel	NUTS III	2004	Web site of the Ministry of Culture, Data base from the Department of information and communication. This data base contains the 10 000 mains events in France, we extracted the "recurrent cultural events regarding territorial themes and with an establi	On line data base : http://www.culture.fr/recherche_organisme
D.3	**Use pressure on cultural events (tourists)**	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2003	Statistics Finland, National Culture Events	Http://www.stat.fi/til/klt/2003/klt_2003_2004-11-24_tau_012.xls.	LVMT (INRETS-ENPC)	F. Potier, P. Zegel	NUTS III	2004		
D.4	**Use pressure on cultural events (combined)**	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2003			LVMT (INRETS-ENPC)	F. Potier, P. Zegel	NUTS III	2004		
D.5	**Visitation levels to cultural events**	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2003					NOT AVAILABLE			
D.6	**Days of programming of cultural events**			NOT AVAILABLE						NOT AVAILABLE			

Nav. code	Name	Finland (FI)						France (FR)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
E.1	**Diversity of population per nationality**	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2004	Statistics Finland, Nationality by age, sex and region 2004: Nationality by region	Http://pxweb2.stat.fi/Dialog/varval.asp?ma=vaerak_001_1990_001&ti=Kansalaisuus+i%E4n+ja+sukupuolen+mukaan+maakunnittain+1990%2D2004&path	LVMT (INRETS-ENPC)	F. Potier, P. Zegel	NUTS III	1999	Web site of the National Institute of Statistics (INSEE) General Census of population 1999. Number of foreigners per nationality group.	http://www.recensement.insee.fr/FR/ST_ANA/R42/NATTABNAT1BNAT1B2R42FR.html#
E.2	**Diversity of population per ethnic group / cultural minority**	NOT AVAILABLE						NOT AVAILABLE					
F.0	**Cultural employment**	EURICUR, University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	Antonio Russo, J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	NUTS II: 2001-2004 (average); NUTS III: 2000	NUTS II: EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey; NUTS III: Statistics Finland, Employment Statistics, Jobs in creative	NUTS III: Http://www.stat.fi/til/klt/2000/klt_2000_2004-12-08_tau_002.xls	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-
F.1	**Perc. dimension of cultural professions**	EURICUR, University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	Antonio Russo, J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	NUTS II: 2001-2004 (average); NUTS III: 2000	NUTS II: EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey; NUTS III: Statistics Finland, Employment Statistics, Jobs in creative	NUTS III: Http://www.stat.fi/til/klt/2000/klt_2000_2004-12-08_tau_002.xls	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-

Nav. code	Name	Finland (FI)						France (FR)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
G.01	**Presence of theatres**	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	vv.	Theaters: Statistics Finland, Theaters by region 2002. Operas: There is only one professional opera witch has it's own	Theaters: Http://www.stat.fi/til/klt/2002/klt_2002_2004-11-24_tau_010.xls. Operas: For example Http://www.yle.fi/mot/ss171103/ka	LVMT (INRETS-ENPC)	F. Potier, P. Zegel	NUTS III	2004	Data base of The Theatre National Center. The data base contains state-subsidized theatres .	The data base was sent by the Theatre National Center.
G.02	**Presence of cinema screens**	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2001	Statistics Finland, Cinemas by province and region	Http://www.stat.fi/til/klt/2001/klt_2001_2004-12-08_tau_001.xls.	LVMT (INRETS-ENPC)	F. Potier, P. Zegel	NUTS III	2003	Web site of the Cinema National Council. Statistics on cinemas.	On line statistics : http://www.cnc.fr/b_actual/r5/ssrub5/bilancine/metho.htm
G.03	**Presence of public libraries**	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2003	Statistics Finland, Public libraries by region 2003 and Kirjastot.fi.	Http://www.stat.fi/til/klt/2003/klt_2003_2004-11-24_tau_013.xls, http://www.kirjastot.fi/fi-fi/kirjastot.	LVMT (INRETS-ENPC)	F. Potier, P. Zegel	NUTS III	2004	Web site of the Ministry of Culture. Data base of public libraries.	On line data base : http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/bibrep/pres.htm
G.11	**Density of theatres**	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	vv.	Theaters: Statistics Finland, Theaters by region 2002. Operas: There is only one professional opera witch has it's own	Theaters: Http://www.stat.fi/til/klt/2002/klt_2002_2004-11-24_tau_010.xls. Operas: For example Http://www.yle.fi/mot/ss171103/ka	LVMT (INRETS-ENPC)	F. Potier, P. Zegel	NUTS III	2004	The Theatre National Center, data base of subsidized theatres.	The Theatre National Center data base.

Nav. code	Name	Finland (FI)						France (FR)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
G.12	**Density of cinema screens**	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2001	Statistics Finland, Cinemas by province and region	Http://www.stat.fi/til/klt/2001/klt_2001_2004-12-08_tau_001.xls.	LVMT (INRETS-ENPC)	F. Potier, P. Zegel	NUTS III	2003	Web site of the Cinema National Council. Statistics on cinemas.	On line statistics : http://www.cnc.fr/b_actual/r5/ssrub5/bilancine/metho.htm
G.13	**Density of public libraries**	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2003	Statistics Finland, Public libraries by region 2003 and Kirjastot.fi.	Http://www.stat.fi/til/klt/2003/klt_2003_2004-11-24_tau_013.xls, http://www.kirjastot.fi/fi-fi/kirjastot.	LVMT (INRETS-ENPC)	F. Potier, P. Zegel	NUTS III	2004	Web site of the Ministry of Culture. Data base of public libraries.	On line data base : http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/bibrep/pres.htm
G.21	**Use pressure on theaters**	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	vv.	Theaters: Statistics Finland, Theaters by region 2002. Operas: There is only one professional opera witch has it's own	Theaters: Http://www.stat.fi/til/klt/2002/klt_2002_2004-11-24_tau_010.xls. Operas: For example Http://www.yle.fi/mot/ss171103/ka	LVMT (INRETS-ENPC)	F. Potier, P. Zegel	NUTS III	2004	The Theatre National Center, data base of subsidized theatres.	The Theatre National Center data base.
G.22	**Use pressure on cinema screens**	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2001	Statistics Finland, Cinemas by province and region	Http://www.stat.fi/til/klt/2001/klt_2001_2004-12-08_tau_001.xls.	LVMT (INRETS-ENPC)	F. Potier, P. Zegel	NUTS III	2003	Web site of the Cinema National Council. Statistics on cinemas.	On line statistics : http://www.cnc.fr/b_actual/r5/ssrub5/bilancine/metho.htm
G.23	**Use pressure on public libraries**	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2003	Statistics Finland, Public libraries by region 2003 and Kirjastot.fi.	Http://www.stat.fi/til/klt/2003/klt_2003_2004-11-24_tau_013.xls, http://www.kirjastot.fi/fi-fi/kirjastot.	LVMT (INRETS-ENPC)	F. Potier, P. Zegel	NUTS III	2004	Web site of the Ministry of Culture. Data base of public libraries.	On line data base : http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/bibrep/pres.htm

Nav. code	Name	Finland (FI)						France (FR)					
BASE INDICATORS		Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use	Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use
H.01	Number of higher education graduates	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2003	Statistics Finland, Oppilaitostilastot 3/2004: Graduates in local higher education institutes	Printed publication.	LVMT (INRETS-ENPC)	F. Potier, P. Zegel	NUTS III	2000	Ministry of education. Graduates in the academic year 1999-2000 only for university.	On line document : http://www.sup.adc.education.fr/AnnuRsup/01-02/EFFETUD/diplom/dipletdityp.pdf
H.02	Number of residents with high education levels	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-
H.11	Share of higher education graduates	University of Joenssu, SKK, Finland	J. Suvantola, K. Ristolainen	NUTS III	2003	Statistics Finland, Oppilaitostilastot 3/2004: Graduates in local higher education institutes	Printed publication.	LVMT (INRETS-ENPC)	F. Potier, P. Zegel	NUTS III	2000	Ministry of education. Graduates in the academic year 1999-2000 only for university.	On line document : http://www.sup.adc.education.fr/AnnuRsup/01-02/EFFETUD/diplom/dipletdityp.pdf
H.12	Share of residents with high education levels	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-

Nav. code	Name	Greece (GR)						Hungary (HU)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
A.0	**Presence of monuments**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2003			University of Greifswald, Germany, Germany	Jörn Freyer, Sabine Mischke	NUTS III	?		
A.1	**Density of monuments**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2003			University of Greifswald, Germany	Jörn Freyer, Sabine Mischke	NUTS III	?		
A.2	**Use pressure on monuments (locals)**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2003	Web-site of Secretariat of National Statistical Service of Greece: Protected assets such as monuments and sites, visitors	On line archive: http://www.statistics.gr/gr_tables/S802_SCI_2_TS_98_03_4_Y.htm	University of Greifswald, Germany	Jörn Freyer, Sabine Mischke	NUTS III	?	Hugarian Central Statistical Office: monuments and sites, religious buildings, industrial heritage ?	?
A.3	**Use pressure on monuments (tourists)**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2003			University of Greifswald, Germany	Jörn Freyer, Sabine Mischke	NUTS II	?		
A.4	**Use pressure on monuments (combined)**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2003			University of Greifswald, Germany	Jörn Freyer, Sabine Mischke	NUTS III	?		

Nav. code	Name	Greece (GR)						Hungary (HU)					
BASE INDICATORS		Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use	Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use
B.0	Presence of conjuncts	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2004			University of Greifswald, Germany	Jörn Freyer, Sabine Mischke	NUTS III	?		
B.1	Density of conjuncts	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2004			University of Greifswald, Germany	Jörn Freyer, Sabine Mischke	NUTS III	?		
B.2	Use pressure on conjuncts (locals)	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2004	Web-site of Ministry of Culture of Greece, data base of protected inmovable cultural assets; Greek National Tourism Organisation, list of traditional settlements / villages: Conjuncts and landscapes	On line archive:http://www.culture.gr/cgi-bin/showfr.cgi?1/0/http://www.culture.gr/maps; http://www.eot.gr/pages.php?pageID=846&langID=2	University of Greifswald, Germany	Jörn Freyer, Sabine Mischke	NUTS III	?	Hugarian Central Statistical Office: architectual ensembles, archaeological sites, historic townscapes, parks and gardens, sights	?
B.3	Use pressure on conjuncts (tourists)	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2004			University of Greifswald, Germany	Jörn Freyer, Sabine Mischke	NUTS III	?		
B.4	Use pressure on conjuncts (combined)	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2004			University of Greifswald, Germany	Jörn Freyer, Sabine Mischke	NUTS III	?		

Nav. code	Name	Greece (GR)						Hungary (HU)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
C.0	**Presence of museums**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2003			University of Greifswald, Germany	Jörn Freyer, Sabine Mischke	NUTS III	2003		
C.1	**Density of museums**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2003			University of Greifswald, Germany	Jörn Freyer, Sabine Mischke	NUTS III	2003		
C.2	**Use pressure on museums (locals)**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2003			University of Greifswald, Germany	Jörn Freyer, Sabine Mischke	NUTS III	2003		
C.3	**Use pressure on museums (tourists)**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2003	Web-site of Secretariat of National Statistical Service of Greece: Number of museums and visitors	On line archive: http://www.statistics.gr/gr_tables/S802_SCI_2_TS_98_03_3_Y.htm	University of Greifswald, Germany	Jörn Freyer, Sabine Mischke	NUTS III	2003	Hugarian Central Statistical Office, Number and visitors of museums in each region	http://portal.ksh.hu/pls/ksh/docs/eng/free/e6/e62509.html
C.4	**Use pressure on museums (combined)**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2003			University of Greifswald, Germany	Jörn Freyer, Sabine Mischke	NUTS III	2003		
C.5	**Visitation levels to museums**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2003			University of Greifswald, Germany	Jörn Freyer, Sabine Mischke	NUTS III	2003		

Nav. code	Name	Greece (GR)						Hungary (HU)					
BASE INDICATORS		Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use	Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use
D.0	Presence of cultural events	NOT AVAILABLE						NOT AVAILABLE					
D.1	Density of cultural events	NOT AVAILABLE						NOT AVAILABLE					
D.2	Use pressure on cultural events (locals)	NOT AVAILABLE						NOT AVAILABLE					
D.3	Use pressure on cultural events (tourists)	NOT AVAILABLE						NOT AVAILABLE					
D.4	Use pressure on cultural events (combined)	NOT AVAILABLE						NOT AVAILABLE					
D.5	Visitation levels to cultural events	NOT AVAILABLE						NOT AVAILABLE					
D.6	Days of programming of cultural events	NOT AVAILABLE						NOT AVAILABLE					

Nav. code	Name	Greece (GR)						Hungary (HU)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
E.1	**Diversity of population per nationality**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2001	Web-site of Secretariat of National Statistical Service of Greece, 2001 Census: Number of foreigners per nationality group	On line archive: http://www.statistics.gr/table_menu.asp?dt=0&sb=SAP_5&SSnid=Στοιχεία%20Απογραφής%202001%20-%20Πίνακες%20	NOT AVAILABLE?					
E.2	**Diversity of population per ethnic group / cultural minority**	NOT AVAILABLE						University of Greifswald, Germany	Jörn Freyer, Sabine Mischke	NUTS III	?	Hugarian Central Statistical Office, Percentage of population belonging to one ethnic group	NOT AVAILABLE
F.0	**Cultural employment**	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-
F.1	**Perc. dimension of cultural professions**	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-

Nav. code	Name	Greece (GR)						Hungary (HU)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
G.01	**Presence of theatres**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2005	Web-site of Ministry of Culture of Greece, database of Theatres, operas, musical venues, cinemas	On line archive: http://www.culture.gr/4/41/krat_theatre_gr.html, http://www.culture.gr/4/41/dipethe_gr.html, http://www.culture.gr/4/41/sup_the	University of Greifswald, Germany	Jörn Freyer	NUTS III	2003	Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Number of theatres in each region	http://portal.ksh.hu/pls/ksh/docs/eng/free/e6/e62509.html
G.02	**Presence of cinema screens**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2003	Web-site of Ministry of Culture of Greece, database of cinemas	On line archive: http://www.culture.gr/4/41/ddk_gr.html, www.xo.gr, www.vres.gr	University of Greifswald, Germany	S.Mischke	NUTS III	2003	Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Number of cinemas in each region	http://portal.ksh.hu/pls/ksh/docs/eng/free/e6/e62509.html
G.03	**Presence of public libraries**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2003	Web-site of Ministry of National Education and Religious Affairs, database of public libraries	On line archive: http://www.ypepth.gr/el_ec_page1563.htm	University of Greifswald, Germany	S.Mischke	NUTS III	2003	Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Number of libraries in each region	http://portal.ksh.hu/pls/ksh/docs/eng/free/e6/e62509.html
G.11	**Density of theatres**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2005	Web-site of Ministry of Culture of Greece, database of Theatres, operas, musical venues, cinemas	On line archive: http://www.culture.gr/4/41/krat_theatre_gr.html, http://www.culture.gr/4/41/dipethe_gr.html, http://www.culture.gr/4/41/sup_the	University of Greifswald, Germany	Jörn Freyer	NUTS III	2003	Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Number of theatres in each region	http://portal.ksh.hu/pls/ksh/docs/eng/free/e6/e62509.html

Nav. code	Name	Greece (GR)						Hungary (HU)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
G.12	**Density of cinema screens**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2003	Web-site of Ministry of Culture of Greece, database of cinemas	On line archive: http://www.culture.gr/4/41/ddk_gr.html, www.xo.gr, www.vres.gr	University of Greifswald, Germany	S.Mischke	NUTS III	2003	Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Number of cinemas in each region	http://portal.ksh.hu/pls/ksh/docs/eng/free/e6/e62509.html
G.13	**Density of public libraries**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2003	Web-site of Ministry of National Education and Religious Affairs, database of public libraries	On line archive: http://www.ypepth.gr/el_ec_page1563.htm	University of Greifswald, Germany	S.Mischke	NUTS III	2003	Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Number of libraries in each region	http://portal.ksh.hu/pls/ksh/docs/eng/free/e6/e62509.html
G.21	**Use pressure on theaters**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2005	Web-site of Ministry of Culture of Greece, database of Theatres, operas, musical venues, cinemas	On line archive: http://www.culture.gr/4/41/krat_theatre_gr.html, http://www.culture.gr/4/41/dipethe_gr.html, http://www.culture.gr/4/41/sup_the	University of Greifswald, Germany	Jörn Freyer	NUTS III	2003	Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Number of theatres in each region	http://portal.ksh.hu/pls/ksh/docs/eng/free/e6/e62509.html
G.22	**Use pressure on cinema screens**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2003	Web-site of Ministry of Culture of Greece, database of cinemas	On line archive: http://www.culture.gr/4/41/ddk_gr.html, www.xo.gr, www.vres.gr	University of Greifswald, Germany	S.Mischke	NUTS III	2003	Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Number of cinemas in each region	http://portal.ksh.hu/pls/ksh/docs/eng/free/e6/e62509.html
G.23	**Use pressure on public libraries**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2003	Web-site of Ministry of National Education and Religious Affairs, database of public libraries	On line archive: http://www.ypepth.gr/el_ec_page1563.htm	University of Greifswald, Germany	S.Mischke	NUTS III	2003	Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Number of libraries in each region	http://portal.ksh.hu/pls/ksh/docs/eng/free/e6/e62509.html

Nav. code	Name	Greece (GR)						Hungary (HU)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
H.01	**Number of higher education graduates**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2001	Web-site of Secretariat of National Statistical Service of Greece, 2001 Census: Graduates in Higher Education	On line archive: http://www.statistics.gr/table_menu.asp?dt=0&sb=SAP_5&SSnid=Στοιχεία%20Απογραφής%202001%20-%20Πίνακες%20			NOT AVAILABLE			
H.02	**Number of residents with high education levels**	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-
H.11	**Share of higher education graduates**	ENPL - UTH, PP6	H.Coccossis, N.Bessa	NUTS III	2001	Web-site of Secretariat of National Statistical Service of Greece, 2001 Census: Graduates in Higher Education	On line archive: http://www.statistics.gr/table_menu.asp?dt=0&sb=SAP_5&SSnid=Στοιχεία%20Απογραφής%202001%20-%20Πίνακες%20			NOT AVAILABLE			
H.12	**Share of residents with high education levels**	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-

Nav. code	Name	Republic of Ireland (IE)						Italy (IT)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
A.0	**Presence of monuments**	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2005	Record of Monuments and Places	Online archive: http://www.heritagedata.ie	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	I. Cecchini	NUTS III	2004		
A.1	**Density of monuments**	NOT AVAILABLE	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2005	Record of Monuments and Places	Online archive: http://www.heritagedata.ie	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	I. Cecchini	NUTS III	2004		
A.2	**Use pressure on monuments (locals)**	NOT AVAILABLE						Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	I. Cecchini	NUTS III	2004	Ministry of Culture of Italy, data base of protected, inmovable, visitable cultural assets	On line archive: http://www.beniculturali.it/luoghi/elencoluoghi ; www.sistan.beniculturali.it. Sicily: http://www.regione.sicilia.it/beniculturali/dirbenicult/info/urp/totale%202003.htm
A.3	**Use pressure on monuments (tourists)**	NOT AVAILABLE						Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	I. Cecchini	NUTS II	2004		
A.4	**Use pressure on monuments (combined)**	NOT AVAILABLE						Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	I. Cecchini	NUTS III	2004		

Nav. code	Name	Republic of Ireland (IE)						Italy (IT)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
B.0	**Presence of conjuncts**	NOT AVAILABLE	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2005	Irish Government heritage	Online archive: http://www.heritageireland.ie	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	I. Cecchini	NUTS III	2004		
B.1	**Density of conjuncts**	NOT AVAILABLE	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2005	Irish Government heritage	Online archive: http://www.heritageireland.ie	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	I. Cecchini	NUTS III	2004		
B.2	**Use pressure on conjuncts (locals)**	NOT AVAILABLE						Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	I. Cecchini	NUTS III	2004	Ministry of Culture of Italy, data base of protected, inmovable, visitable cultural assets	On line archive: http://www.beniculturali.it/luoghi/elencoluoghi ; www.sistan.beniculturali.it. Sicily: http://www.regione.sicilia.it/beniculturali/dirbenicult/info/urp/totale%202003.htm
B.3	**Use pressure on conjuncts (tourists)**	NOT AVAILABLE						Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	I. Cecchini	NUTS III	2004		
B.4	**Use pressure on conjuncts (combined)**	NOT AVAILABLE						Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	I. Cecchini	NUTS III	2004		

Nav. code	Name	Republic of Ireland (IE)						Italy (IT)					
BASE INDICATORS		Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use	Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use
C.0	Presence of museums	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2002			Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	I. Cecchini	NUTS III	2004		
C.1	Density of museums	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2002			Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	I. Cecchini	NUTS III	2004		
C.2	Use pressure on museums (locals)	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2002			Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	I. Cecchini	NUTS III	2004	Ministry of Culture of Italy, data base of protected, inmovable, visitable cultural assets	On line archive: http://www.beniculturali.it/luoghi/elencoluoghi ; www.sistan.beniculturali.it. Sicily: http://www.regione.sicilia.it/beniculturali/dirbenicult/info/urp/totale%202003.htm
C.3	Use pressure on museums (tourists)	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2002	The Heritage Council's Museums and Archieves Committee	Statistical analysis compiled from the 'Heritage Council List of Museums and collection based orgnaisations in Ireland	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	I. Cecchini	NUTS III	2004		
C.4	Use pressure on museums (combined)	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2002			Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	I. Cecchini	NUTS III	2004		
C.5	Visitation levels to museums	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2002			Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	I. Cecchini	NUTS III	2003	Ministry of Culture of Italy, Visitors registered in State museums (does not include municpal, regional, private museums).	On line archive: www.sistan.beniculturali.it

Nav. code	Name	Republic of Ireland (IE)						Italy (IT)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
D.0	**Presence of cultural events**	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2005	Tourist website	www.ireland.ie	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	I. Cecchini	NUTS III	2005		
D.1	**Density of cultural events**	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2005	Tourist website	www.ireland.ie	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	I. Cecchini	NUTS III	2005		
D.2	**Use pressure on cultural events (locals)**	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2005	Tourist website	www.ireland.ie	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	I. Cecchini	NUTS III	2005	Ministry of Culture of Italy, Film festivals	On line archive: http://www.anica.it/festival/fest_tit.htm
D.3	**Use pressure on cultural events (tourists)**	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2005	Tourist website	www.ireland.ie	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	I. Cecchini	NUTS III	2005		
D.4	**Use pressure on cultural events (combined)**	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2005	Tourist website	www.ireland.ie	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	I. Cecchini	NUTS III	2005		
D.5	**Visitation levels to cultural events**	NOT AVAILABLE						NOT AVAILABLE					
D.6	**Days of programming of cultural events**	NOT AVAILABLE						Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	I. Cecchini	NUTS III	2005	Ministry of Culture of Italy, Film festivals	On line archive: http://www.anica.it/festival/fest_tit.htm

Nav. code	Name	Republic of Ireland (IE)						Italy (IT)					
BASE INDICATORS		Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use	Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use
E.1	Diversity of population per nationality	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2002	Central Statistical Office, Ireland	http://www.cso.ie/	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	I. Cecchini	NUTS III	2001	National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT), Number of foreigners	On line archive: http://dawinci.istat.it/daWinci
E.2	Diversity of population per ethnic group / cultural minority	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2002	Central Statistical Office, Ireland	http://www.cso.ie/	NOT AVAILABLE					
F.0	Cultural employment	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-
F.1	Perc. dimension of cultural professions	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-

Nav. code	Name	Republic of Ireland (IE)						Italy (IT)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
G.01	**Presence of theatres**	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2005	www.theatresonline.com	www.theatresonline.com	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	I. Cecchini	NUTS III	2004	Ministry of Culture of Italy, data base of protected, inmovable, visitable cultural assets: Theatres	On line archive: http://www.beniculturali.it/luoghi/elencoluoghi.
G.02	**Presence of cinema screens**	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2005	Irish Tourism Website	www.ireland.ie	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	I. Cecchini	NUTS III	2001	Ministry of Culture of Italy, performing arts department: National list of cinema screens	On line archive: http://www.cinema.beniculturali.it/cinema.html
G.03	**Presence of public libraries**	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2005	Library Council Ireland	www.library.ie	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	I. Cecchini	NUTS III	2003	Ministry of Culture of Italy, performing arts department: National list of public and of statal administration, libraries	On line archive: http://www.beniculturali.it/luoghi/elencoluoghi.
G.11	**Density of theatres**	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2005	www.theatresonline.com	www.theatresonline.com	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	I. Cecchini	NUTS III	2004	Ministry of Culture of Italy, data base of protected, inmovable, visitable cultural assets: Theatres	On line archive: http://www.beniculturali.it/luoghi/elencoluoghi.

Nav. code	Name	Republic of Ireland (IE)						Italy (IT)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
G.12	**Density of cinema screens**	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2005	Irish Tourism Website	www.ireland.ie	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	I. Cecchini	NUTS III	2001	Ministry of Culture of Italy, performing arts department: National list of cinema screens	On line archive: http://www.cinema.beniculturali.it/cinema.html
G.13	**Density of public libraries**	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2005	Library Council Ireland	www.library.ie	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	I. Cecchini	NUTS III	2003	Ministry of Culture of Italy, performing arts department: National list of public and of statal administration, libraries	On line archive: http://www.beniculturali.it/luoghi/elencoluoghi.
G.21	**Use pressure on theaters**	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2005	www.theatresonline.com	www.theatresonline.com	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	I. Cecchini	NUTS III	2004	Ministry of Culture of Italy, data base of protected, inmovable, visitable cultural assets: Theatres	On line archive: http://www.beniculturali.it/luoghi/elencoluoghi.
G.22	**Use pressure on cinema screens**	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2005	Irish Tourism Website	www.ireland.ie	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	I. Cecchini	NUTS III	2001	Ministry of Culture of Italy, performing arts department: National list of cinema screens	On line archive: http://www.cinema.beniculturali.it/cinema.html
G.23	**Use pressure on public libraries**	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2005	Library Council Ireland	www.library.ie	Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	I. Cecchini	NUTS III	2003	Ministry of Culture of Italy, performing arts department: National list of public and of statal administration, libraries	On line archive: http://www.beniculturali.it/luoghi/elencoluoghi.

Nav. code	Name	Republic of Ireland (IE)						Italy (IT)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
H.01	**Number of higher education graduates**				NOT AVAILABLE			Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	I. Cecchini	NUTS II	2003	National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT), Number of graduates in the academic year 2002-2003 in BA and MA degrees	ISTAT, Italian statistical yearbook 2004
H.02	**Number of residents with high education levels**	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-
H.11	**Share of higher education graduates**				NOT AVAILABLE			Ca' Foscari University of Venice (LP), Italy	I. Cecchini	NUTS II	2003	National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT), Number of graduates in the academic year 2002-2003 in BA and MA degrees	ISTAT, Italian statistical yearbook 2004
H.12	**Share of residents with high education levels**	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-

Nav. code	Name	Lithuania (LT)						Luxemburg (LU)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
A.0	**Presence of monuments**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2003		
A.1	**Density of monuments**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2003		
A.2	**Use pressure on monuments (locals)**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003	Data base from The Centre for the Lithuanian Cultural Heritage and The Department of Cultural Heritage Protection	"Republic of Lithuania Register of Cultural Property", Online archive:http://195.182.67.101/cgi-bin/informix.sh	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2003	Service des Monuments et Sites du Luxembourg	Liste des Monuments classés PDF file
A.3	**Use pressure on monuments (tourists)**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS II	2003			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2003		
A.4	**Use pressure on monuments (combined)**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2003		

Nav. code	Name	Lithuania (LT)						Luxemburg (LU)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
B.0	**Presence of conjuncts**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2003		
B.1	**Density of conjuncts**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2003		
B.2	**Use pressure on conjuncts (locals)**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003	Data base from The Centre for the Lithuanian Cultural Heritage and The Department of Cultural Heritage Protection	"Republic of Lithuania Register of Cultural Property", Online archive:http://195.182.67.101/cgi-bin/informix.sh	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2003	Service des Monuments et Sites du Luxembourg	Liste des Monuments classés PDF file
B.3	**Use pressure on conjuncts (tourists)**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2003		
B.4	**Use pressure on conjuncts (combined)**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003			KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2003		

Nav. code	Name	Lithuania (LT)						Luxemburg (LU)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
C.0	**Presence of museums**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III				KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann+Joris De Jaeger	NUTS III	2005		
C.1	**Density of museums**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III				KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann+Joris De Jaeger	NUTS III	2005		
C.2	**Use pressure on museums (locals)**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III		Department of Statistics of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania (Statistics Lithuania), Regional Database: number of museum and gallery collections	Online archive: http://db.std.lt/RDB_EN/Dialog/statfile1.asp	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann+Joris De Jaeger	NUTS III	2005	new database, based on a combination of different data sources (cf. Meta_Luxemburg .doc)	Compendium Touristique Luxembourg 2004,Office National de Tourisme de Luxembourg,2005 ,64pp
C.3	**Use pressure on museums (tourists)**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III				KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann+Joris De Jaeger	NUTS III	2005		
C.4	**Use pressure on museums (combined)**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III				KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann+Joris De Jaeger	NUTS III			
C.5	**Visitation levels to museums**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III		Department of Statistics of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania (Statistics Lithuania), Regional Database:	Online archive: http://db.std.lt/RDB_EN/Dialog/statfile1.asp	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann+Joris De Jaeger	NUTS III	2004	www.agendalux.lu	Compendium Touristique Luxembourg 2004,Office National de Tourisme de Luxembourg,2005 ,64pp

Nav. code	Name	Lithuania (LT)						Luxemburg (LU)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
D.0	**Presence of cultural events**							KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann + Katleen Vos	NUTS III	2005	New database, based on a combination of different data sources: 'Compendium Touristique de Luxembourg	www.agendalux.lu/photos/compendium2004.pdf,
D.1	**Density of cultural events**							KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann + Katleen Vos	NUTS III	2005	2004', publication of the ONT, the National Tourist Board of Luxemburg, 2005, 64 pp	
D.2	**Use pressure on cultural events (locals)**							KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann + Katleen Vos	NUTS III	2005		
D.3	**Use pressure on cultural events (tourists)**			NOT AVAILABLE				KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann + Katleen Vos	NUTS III	2005		
D.4	**Use pressure on cultural events (combined)**							KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann + Katleen Vos	NUTS III	2005		
D.5	**Visitation levels to cultural events**							KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann + Katleen Vos	NUTS III	2005	NOT AVAILABLE (not reliable)	NOT AVAILABLE (not reliable)
D.6	**Days of programming of cultural events**							KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann + Katleen Vos	NUTS III	2005	'Compendium Touristique de Luxembourg 2004', publication of the ONT, the National Tourist	www.agendalux.lu

Nav. code	Name	Lithuania (LT)						Luxemburg (LU)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
E.1	**Diversity of population per nationality**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2001	Department of Statistics of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania (Statistics Lithuania), 2001 Population and Housing Census:	Online archive: http://db.std.lt/census/Database/census%202001/demography/demography.asp	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	gen-03	http://www.statec.public.lu/	http://www.ecp.etat.lu/ecp28.htm
E.2	**Diversity of population per ethnic group / cultural minority**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2001	Department of Statistics of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania (Statistics Lithuania), 2001 Population and Housing Census:	Online archive: http://db.std.lt/census/Database/census%202001/demography/demography.asp	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE
F.0	**Cultural employment**	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-
F.1	**Perc. dimension of cultural professions**	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-

Nav. code	Name	Lithuania (LT)						Luxemburg (LU)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
G.01	**Presence of theatres**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003	Department of Statistics of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania (Statistics Lithuania), Regional Database:	Online archive: http://db.std.lt/RDB_EN/Dialog/statfile1.asp	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III		Ministère de la Culture, de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche, Département de la Culture	
G.02	**Presence of cinema screens**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003	Department of Statistics of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania (Statistics Lithuania), Regional Database:	Online archive: http://db.std.lt/RDB_EN/Dialog/statfile1.asp	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2005	www.cinema.lu	
G.03	**Presence of public libraries**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003	Department of Statistics of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania (Statistics Lithuania), Regional Database: Public	Online archive: http://db.std.lt/RDB_EN/Dialog/statfile1.asp	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III		Ministère de la Culture, de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche, Département de la Culture	
G.11	**Density of theatres**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003	Department of Statistics of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania (Statistics Lithuania), Regional Database:	Online archive: http://db.std.lt/RDB_EN/Dialog/statfile1.asp	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III		Ministère de la Culture, de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche, Département de la Culture	

Nav. code	Name	Lithuania (LT)						Luxemburg (LU)					
BASE INDICATORS		Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use	Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use
G.12	Density of cinema screens	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003	Department of Statistics of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania (Statistics Lithuania), Regional Database:	Online archive: http://db.std.lt/RDB_EN/Dialog/statfile1.asp	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2005	www.cinema.lu	
G.13	Density of public libraries	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003	Department of Statistics of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania (Statistics Lithuania), Regional Database: Public	Online archive: http://db.std.lt/RDB_EN/Dialog/statfile1.asp	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III		Ministère de la Culture, de l'Enseign	
G.21	Use pressure on theaters	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003	Department of Statistics of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania (Statistics Lithuania), Regional Database:	Online archive: http://db.std.lt/RDB_EN/Dialog/statfile1.asp	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III		Ministère de la Culture, de l'Enseign	
G.22	Use pressure on cinema screens	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003	Department of Statistics of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania (Statistics Lithuania), Regional Database:	Online archive: http://db.std.lt/RDB_EN/Dialog/statfile1.asp	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III	2005	www.cinema.lu	
G.23	Use pressure on public libraries	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003	Department of Statistics of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania (Statistics Lithuania), Regional Database: Public	Online archive: http://db.std.lt/RDB_EN/Dialog/statfile1.asp	KU Leuven	M. Jansen-Verbeke, E. Lievois, A. Diekmann	NUTS III		Ministère de la Culture, de l'Enseign	

Nav. code	Name	Lithuania (LT)						Luxemburg (LU)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
H.01	**Number of higher education graduates**	NOT AVAILABLE						Ministère de la Culture, de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche (not available yet)					
H.02	**Number of residents with high education levels**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2001	Department of Statistics of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania (Statistics Lithuania), 2001 Population and Housing Census:	Online archive: http://db.std.lt/census/Database/census%202001/demography/demography.asp	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-
H.11	**Share of higher education graduates**	NOT AVAILABLE						Ministère de la Culture, de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche (not available yet)					
H.12	**Share of residents with high education levels**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2001	Department of Statistics of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania (Statistics Lithuania), 2001 Population and Housing Census:	Online archive: http://db.std.lt/census/Database/census%202001/demography/demography.asp	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-

Nav. code	Name	Latvia (LV)						Malta (MT)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
A.0	**Presence of monuments**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2005			IERU, Coimbra MEPA	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Melo; S. Formosa, R. Cremona, A. Farrugia	NUTS III	2004		
A.1	**Density of monuments**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2005			IERU, Coimbra MEPA	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Melo; S. Formosa, R. Cremona, A. Farrugia	NUTS III	2004		
A.2	**Use pressure on monuments (locals)**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2005	Data base from The State Inspection for Heritage Protection in Riga	"Statistics on state protected monuments of culture (situation on 5 July 2005), Riga 2005".	IERU, Coimbra MEPA	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Melo; S. Formosa, R. Cremona, A. Farrugia	NUTS III	2004	Superintendence for Cultural Heritage Malta	Annual Report 2004
A.3	**Use pressure on monuments (tourists)**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS II	2005			IERU, Coimbra MEPA	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Melo; S. Formosa, R. Cremona, A. Farrugia	NUTS II	2004		
A.4	**Use pressure on monuments (combined)**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2005			IERU, Coimbra MEPA	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Melo; S. Formosa, R. Cremona, A. Farrugia	NUTS III	2004		

Nav. code	Name	Latvia (LV)						Malta (MT)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
B.0	**Presence of conjuncts**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2005			IERU, Coimbra MEPA	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Melo; S. Formosa, R. Cremona, A. Farrugia	NUTS II	2004		
B.1	**Density of conjuncts**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2005			IERU, Coimbra MEPA	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Melo; S. Formosa, R. Cremona, A. Farrugia	NUTS II	2004		
B.2	**Use pressure on conjuncts (locals)**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2005	Data base from The State Inspection for Heritage Protection in Riga	"Statistics on state protected monuments of culture (situation on 5 July 2005), Riga 2005".	IERU, Coimbra MEPA	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Melo; S. Formosa, R. Cremona, A. Farrugia	NUTS II	2004	Superintendence for Cultural Heritage Malta	Annual Report 2004
B.3	**Use pressure on conjuncts (tourists)**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS II	2005			IERU, Coimbra MEPA	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Melo; S. Formosa, R. Cremona, A. Farrugia	NUTS II	2004		
B.4	**Use pressure on conjuncts (combined)**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2005			IERU, Coimbra MEPA	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Melo; S. Formosa, R. Cremona, A. Farrugia	NUTS II	2004		

Nav. code	Name	Latvia (LV)						Malta (MT)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
C.0	**Presence of museums**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003			IERU, Coimbra MEPA	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Melo; S. Formosa, R. Cremona, A. Farrugia	NUTS II	2004		
C.1	**Density of museums**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003			IERU, Coimbra MEPA	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Melo; S. Formosa, R. Cremona, A. Farrugia	NUTS II	2004		
C.2	**Use pressure on museums (locals)**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003	The Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia, Annual Statistical Data: Listed museums and collections, number of visitors	Online archive: http://data.csb.lv/EN/Database/annualstatistics/annualstatistics.asp	IERU, Coimbra MEPA	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Melo; S. Formosa, R. Cremona, A. Farrugia	NUTS II	2004	Heritage Malta	Annual Report 2004
C.3	**Use pressure on museums (tourists)**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003			IERU, Coimbra MEPA	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Melo; S. Formosa, R. Cremona, A. Farrugia	NUTS II	2004		
C.4	**Use pressure on museums (combined)**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003			IERU, Coimbra MEPA	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Melo; S. Formosa, R. Cremona, A. Farrugia	NUTS II	2004		
C.5	**Visitation levels to museums**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003			IERU, Coimbra MEPA	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Melo; S. Formosa, R. Cremona, A. Farrugia	NUTS III	2004		

Nav. code	Name	Latvia (LV)						Malta (MT)					
BASE INDICATORS		Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use	Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use
D.0	Presence of cultural events	NOT AVAILABLE						IERU, Coimbra MEPA	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Melo; S. Formosa, R. Cremona, A. Farrugia	NUTS II	1997-2000		
D.1	Density of cultural events							IERU, Coimbra MEPA	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Melo; S. Formosa, R. Cremona, A. Farrugia	NUTS II	1997-2000		
D.2	Use pressure on cultural events (locals)							IERU, Coimbra MEPA	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Melo; S. Formosa, R. Cremona, A. Farrugia	NUTS II	1997-2000		
D.3	Use pressure on cultural events (tourists)							IERU, Coimbra MEPA	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Melo; S. Formosa, R. Cremona, A. Farrugia	NUTS II	1997-2000	Culture 2000	National Statistics Office
D.4	Use pressure on cultural events (combined)							IERU, Coimbra MEPA	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Melo; S. Formosa, R. Cremona, A. Farrugia	NUTS II	1997-2000		
D.5	Visitation levels to cultural events							IERU, Coimbra MEPA	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Melo; S. Formosa, R. Cremona, A. Farrugia	NUTS II	1997-2000		
D.6	Days of programming of cultural events							IERU, Coimbra MEPA	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Melo; S. Formosa, R. Cremona, A. Farrugia	NUTS II	1997-2000		

Nav. code	Name	Latvia (LV)						Malta (MT)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
E.1	**Diversity of population per nationality**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2000	The Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia, 2000 Population and Housing Census results: number of people from different nationality group	Online archive: http://data.csb.lv/EN/Database/popcensus/popcensus.asp				NOT AVAILABLE		
E.2	**Diversity of population per ethnic group / cultural minority**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2000	The Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia, 2000 Population and Housing Census results: number of people from different ethnic group	Online archive: http://data.csb.lv/EN/Database/popcensus/popcensus.asp				NOT AVAILABLE		
F.0	**Cultural employment**	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-
F.1	**Perc. dimension of cultural professions**	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-

Nav. code	Name	Latvia (LV)						Malta (MT)					
BASE INDICATORS		Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use	Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use
G.01	Presence of theatres	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003	The Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia, Annual Statistical Data: Number of listed Latvian theatres, operas and musical venues	Online archive: http://data.csb.lv/EN/Database/annualstatistics/annualstatistics.asp	IERU, Coimbra MEPA	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Melo; S. Formosa, R. Cremona, A. Farrugia	NUTS II	1997-2000, 2003-2005	Culture 2000, Press Releases: n. of theaters	National Statistics Office
G.02	Presence of cinema screens	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003	The Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia, Annual Statistical Data: Number of cinema screens	Online archive: http://data.csb.lv/EN/Database/annualstatistics/annualstatistics.asp	IERU, Coimbra MEPA	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Melo; S. Formosa, R. Cremona, A. Farrugia	NUTS III	1997-2000, 2003-2005	Culture 2000, Press Releases, websites: n. of cinema screens	National Statistics Office, Cinema company websites
G.03	Presence of public libraries	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003	The Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia, Annual Statistical Data: Number of public libraries	Online archive: http://data.csb.lv/EN/Database/annualstatistics/annualstatistics.asp	IERU, Coimbra MEPA	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Melo; S. Formosa, R. Cremona, A. Farrugia	NUTS III	1997-2000, 2003-2005	Culture 2000, Press Releases: public libraries	National Statistics Office
G.11	Density of theatres	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003	The Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia, Annual Statistical Data: Number of listed Latvian theatres, operas and musical venues	Online archive: http://data.csb.lv/EN/Database/annualstatistics/annualstatistics.asp	IERU, Coimbra MEPA	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Melo; S. Formosa, R. Cremona, A. Farrugia	NUTS III	1997-2000, 2003-2005	Culture 2000, Press Releases: n. of theaters	National Statistics Office

Nav. code	Name	Latvia (LV)						Malta (MT)					
BASE INDICATORS		Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use	Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use
G.12	Density of cinema screens	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003	The Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia, Annual Statistical Data: Number of cinema screens	Online archive: http://data.csb.lv/EN/Database/annualstatistics/annualstatistics.asp	IERU, Coimbra MEPA	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Melo; S. Formosa, R. Cremona, A. Farrugia	NUTS III	1997-2000, 2003-2005	Culture 2000, Press Releases, websites: n. of cinema screens	National Statistics Office, Cinema company websites
G.13	Density of public libraries	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003	The Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia, Annual Statistical Data: Number of public libraries	Online archive: http://data.csb.lv/EN/Database/annualstatistics/annualstatistics.asp	IERU, Coimbra MEPA	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Melo; S. Formosa, R. Cremona, A. Farrugia	NUTS III	1997-2000, 2003-2005	Culture 2000, Press Releases: public libraries	National Statistics Office
G.21	Use pressure on theaters	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003	The Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia, Annual Statistical Data: Number of listed Latvian theatres, operas and musical venues	Online archive: http://data.csb.lv/EN/Database/annualstatistics/annualstatistics.asp	IERU, Coimbra MEPA	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Melo; S. Formosa, R. Cremona, A. Farrugia	NUTS II	1997-2000, 2003-2005	Culture 2000, Press Releases: n. of theaters	National Statistics Office
G.22	Use pressure on cinema screens	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003	The Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia, Annual Statistical Data: Number of cinema screens	Online archive: http://data.csb.lv/EN/Database/annualstatistics/annualstatistics.asp	IERU, Coimbra MEPA	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Melo; S. Formosa, R. Cremona, A. Farrugia	NUTS III	1997-2000, 2003-2005	Culture 2000, Press Releases, websites: n. of cinema screens	National Statistics Office, Cinema company websites
G.23	Use pressure on public libraries	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003	The Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia, Annual Statistical Data: Number of public libraries	Online archive: http://data.csb.lv/EN/Database/annualstatistics/annualstatistics.asp	IERU, Coimbra MEPA	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Melo; S. Formosa, R. Cremona, A. Farrugia	NUTS II	1997-2000, 2003-2005	Culture 2000, Press Releases: public libraries	National Statistics Office

Nav. code	Name	Latvia (LV)						Malta (MT)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
H.01	**Number of higher education graduates**	NOT AVAILABLE						IERU, Coimbra MEPA	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Melo; S. Formosa, R. Cremona, A. Farrugia	NUTS II	2004	Press Releases	National Statistics Office
H.02	**Number of residents with high education levels**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2000	The Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia, 2000 Population and Housing Census results : Population aged 15 and over with higher education	Online archive: http://data.csb.lv/EN/Database/popcensus/popcensus.asp	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-
H.11	**Share of higher education graduates**	NOT AVAILABLE						IERU, Coimbra MEPA	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Melo; S. Formosa, R. Cremona, A. Farrugia	NUTS II	??		
H.12	**Share of residents with high education levels**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2000	The Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia, 2000 Population and Housing Census results : Population aged 15 and over with higher education	Online archive: http://data.csb.lv/EN/Database/popcensus/popcensus.asp	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-

Nav. code	Name	The Netherlands (NL)						Norway (NO)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
A.0	**Presence of monuments**	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS III	2004			University of Copenhagen	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
A.1	**Density of monuments**	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS III	2004	Ministry of Culture, cultural heritage department (Monumentenzorg): Protected registered assets such as monuments, religious buildings, archeological remains, mills, water and road works of historical significance, castles and mansions, other buildings an	voorlopige_monumentenkaart_1_0 data base provided by Monumentenzorg. An on-line version of the maps is available at www.kich.nl	University of Copenhagen	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
A.2	**Use pressure on monuments (locals)**	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS III	2004			University of Copenhagen	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	Department of Cultural inheritance: various monuments	www.miljostatus.no and extranction from national register
A.3	**Use pressure on monuments (tourists)**	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2004			University of Copenhagen	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS II	On-line updated archive		
A.4	**Use pressure on monuments (combined)**	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS III	2004			University of Copenhagen	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		

Nav. code	Name	The Netherlands (NL)						Norway (NO)					
BASE INDICATORS		Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use	Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use
B.0	Presence of conjuncts	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS III	2004			University of Copenhagen	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
B.1	Density of conjuncts	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS III	2004			University of Copenhagen	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
B.2	Use pressure on conjuncts (locals)	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS III	2004	Ministry of Culture, cultural heritage department (Monumentenzorg): Protected registered complexes	voorlopige_monumentenkaart_1_0 data base provided by Monumnetenzorg. An on-line version of the maps is available at www.kich.nl	University of Copenhagen	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	Department of Cultural inheritance: Protected cultural landscapes	www.miljostatus.no and extraction from national register
B.3	Use pressure on conjuncts (tourists)	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS III	2004			University of Copenhagen	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
B.4	Use pressure on conjuncts (combined)	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS III	2004			University of Copenhagen	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		

Nav. code	Name	The Netherlands (NL)						Norway (NO)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
C.0	**Presence of museums**	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS III	2004			University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
C.1	**Density of museums**	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS III	2004			University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
C.2	**Use pressure on museums (locals)**	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS III	2004	Tourist board of the Netherlands, listing of museums	On line archive: http://www.holland.com/	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
C.3	**Use pressure on museums (tourists)**	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS III	2004			University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	Statistics Norway: Listed museums and collections and number of users	www.ssb.no
C.4	**Use pressure on museums (combined)**	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS III	2004			University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		
C.5	**Visitation levels to museums**	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001	Central Bureau of Statistics (CBO), visitors to museums	On line access in http://www.cbs.nl/nl/cijfers/statline/statline-koepel-overzicht.htm	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive		

Nav. code	Name	The Netherlands (NL)						Norway (NO)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
D.0	**Presence of cultural events**	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS III	2005			University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS II	On-line updated archive		
D.1	**Density of cultural events**	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS III	2005			University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS II	On-line updated archive		
D.2	**Use pressure on cultural events (locals)**	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS III	2005	Tourist board of the Netherlands, event agenda: Total number of entries in agenda of cultural events (responding to criteria defined in ESPON 1.3.3 guidelines for data collection)	On line query possible at http://www.holland.com/nl/	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS II	On-line updated archive	Various cultural-event websites: recurrent cultural events with at least 4000 visitors and following the guidelines assigned to the project.	www.kulturkalender.no and www.nesteklikk.no
D.3	**Use pressure on cultural events (tourists)**	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS III	2005			University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS II	On-line updated archive		
D.4	**Use pressure on cultural events (combined)**	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS III	2005			University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS II	On-line updated archive		
D.5	**Visitation levels to cultural events**	NOT AVAILABLE						NOT AVAILABLE					
D.6	**Days of programming of cultural events**	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS III	2005	Tourist board of the Netherlands, event agenda: Total number of days of programming	On line query possible at http://www.holland.com/nl/	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS II	On-line updated archive	Various cultural-event websites: recurrent cultural events with at least 4000 visitors and following the	www.kulturkalender.no and www.nesteklikk.no

Nav. code	Name	The Netherlands (NL)						Norway (NO)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
E.1	**Diversity of population per nationality**	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS III	2001	Central Bureau of Statistics (CBO): Total n. of residents subdivided per nationality	On line access in http://www.cbs.nl/nl/cijfers/statline/statline-koepel-overzicht.htm	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	Statistics Norway: Minority populations listed according to citizenship	www.ssb.no
E.2	**Diversity of population per ethnic group / cultural minority**	NOT AVAILABLE						NOT AVAILABLE					
F.0	**Cultural employment**	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-
F.1	**Perc. dimension of cultural professions**	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-

Nav. code	Name	The Netherlands (NL)						Norway (NO)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
G.01	**Presence of theatres**	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2003	Central Bureau of Statistics (CBO): N. of professional podia in buildings built on purpose for theatre and in buildings not built for the purpose	On line access in http://www.cbs.nl/nl/cijfers/statline/statline-koepel-overzicht.htm	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	Website	www.nto.no and Statistisk Årbok 2004 tabel 279
G.02	**Presence of cinema screens**	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS II (data at NUTS III are incomplete)	2003	Nederlandse Federatie voor de Cinematografie (NFC), annual report 2001: N. of cinema screens in cinemas that are part of the Nederlandse	Online document: http://www.nfc.org/ser.html	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	Website	www2.filmweb.no
G.03	**Presence of public libraries**	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2003	Central Bureau of Statistics (CBO): N. of public libraries	On line access in http://www.cbs.nl/nl/cijfers/statline/statline-koepel-overzicht.htm	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	Website	www.abm-utvikling.no
G.11	**Density of theatres**	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2003	Central Bureau of Statistics (CBO): N. of professional podia in buildings built on purpose for theatre and in buildings not built for the purpose	On line access in http://www.cbs.nl/nl/cijfers/statline/statline-koepel-overzicht.htm	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	Website	www.nto.no and Statistisk Årbok 2004 tabel 279

Nav. code	Name	The Netherlands (NL)						Norway (NO)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
G.12	**Density of cinema screens**	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS II (data at NUTS III are incomplete)	2003	Nederlandse Federatie voor de Cinematografie (NFC), annual report 2001: N. of cinema screens in cinemas that are part of the Nederlandse	Online document: http://www.nfc.org/ser.html	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	Website	www2.filmweb.no
G.13	**Density of public libraries**	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2003	Central Bureau of Statistics (CBO): N. of public libraries	On line access in http://www.cbs.nl/nl/cijfers/statline/statline-koepel-overzicht.htm	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	Website	www.abm-utvikling.no
G.21	**Use pressure on theaters**	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2003	Central Bureau of Statistics (CBO): N. of professional podia in buildings built on purpose for theatre and in buildings not built for the purpose	On line access in http://www.cbs.nl/nl/cijfers/statline/statline-koepel-overzicht.htm	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	Website	www.nto.no and Statistisk Årbok 2004 tabel 279
G.22	**Use pressure on cinema screens**	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS II (data at NUTS III are incomplete)	2003	Nederlandse Federatie voor de Cinematografie (NFC), annual report 2001: N. of cinema screens in cinemas that are part of the Nederlandse	Online document: http://www.nfc.org/ser.html	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	Website	www2.filmweb.no
G.23	**Use pressure on public libraries**	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2003	Central Bureau of Statistics (CBO): N. of public libraries	On line access in http://www.cbs.nl/nl/cijfers/statline/statline-koepel-overzicht.htm	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	Website	www.abm-utvikling.no

Nav. code	Name	The Netherlands (NL)						Norway (NO)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
H.01	**Number of higher education graduates**	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS III	2001	Central Bureau of Statistics (CBO): n. of grauates in academic higher education (WO) + professional higher education (HBO) in each region's HE	On line access in http://www.cbs.nl/nl/cijfers/statline/statline-koepel-overzicht.htm	NOT AVAILABLE					
H.02	**Number of residents with high education levels**	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	2003	Statistics Norway: n. of graduates in higher education	Statistisk årbok 2003 tabel 172
H.11	**Share of higher education graduates**	EURICUR, Rotterdam	Antonio Russo	NUTS III	2001	Central Bureau of Statistics (CBO): n. of grauates in academic higher education (WO) + professional higher education (HBO) in each region's HE	On line access in http://www.cbs.nl/nl/cijfers/statline/statline-koepel-overzicht.htm	NOT AVAILABLE					
H.12	**Share of residents with high education levels**	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	2003	Statistics Norway: n. of graduates in higher education	Statistisk årbok 2003 tabel 172

Nav. code	Name	Poland (PL)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
A.0	**Presence of monuments**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003		
A.1	**Density of monuments**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003		
A.2	**Use pressure on monuments (locals)**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003	Polish National Center for Historical Monument Studies and Documentation: Monuments and sites	written basic source: "Centralna ewidencja dóbr kultury w Polsce w świetle zasobów Ośrodka Dokumentacji Zabytków w Warszawie, Warszawa 1999 MKiS". Verified and compiled with additional data for 2003.
A.3	**Use pressure on monuments (tourists)**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS II	2003		
A.4	**Use pressure on monuments (combined)**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003		

Nav. code	Name	Poland (PL)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
B.0	**Presence of conjuncts**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003		
B.1	**Density of conjuncts**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003		
B.2	**Use pressure on conjuncts (locals)**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003	Polish National Center for Historical Monument Studies and Documentation: Conjuncts/landscapes	written basic source: "Centralna ewidencja dóbr kultury w Polsce w świetle zasobów Ośrodka Dokumentacji Zabytków w Warszawie, Warszawa 1999 MKiS". Verified and compiled with additional data for 2003.
B.3	**Use pressure on conjuncts (tourists)**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003		
B.4	**Use pressure on conjuncts (combined)**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003		

Nav. code	Name	Poland (PL)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
C.0	**Presence of museums**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003		
C.1	**Density of museums**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003		
C.2	**Use pressure on museums (locals)**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003		
C.3	**Use pressure on museums (tourists)**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003	Central Statistical Office, Regional Data: number of museum and gallery collections and number of visitors	Online archive: http://www.stat.gov.pl/bdrpuban/ambdr.html
C.4	**Use pressure on museums (combined)**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003		
C.5	**Visitation levels to museums**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003		

Nav. code	Name	Poland (PL)					
BASE INDICATORS		Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use
D.0	Presence of cultural events	NOT AVAILABLE					
D.1	Density of cultural events						
D.2	Use pressure on cultural events (locals)						
D.3	Use pressure on cultural events (tourists)						
D.4	Use pressure on cultural events (combined)						
D.5	Visitation levels to cultural events						
D.6	Days of programming of cultural events						

Nav. code	Name	Poland (PL)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
E.1	**Diversity of population per nationality**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2002	Estimation prepared on data from Central Statistical Office, National Population and Housing Census (data for NUTS II) and Election	Online archive: http://www.stat.gov.pl/dane_spol-gosp/nsp/ludnosc/index.htm
E.2	**Diversity of population per ethnic group / cultural minority**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2002	Estimation prepared on data from Central Statistical Office, National Population and Housing Census (data for NUTS II) and Election	Online archive: http://www.stat.gov.pl/dane_spol-gosp/nsp/ludnosc/index.htm
F.0	**Cultural employment**	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-
F.1	**Perc. dimension of cultural professions**	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-

Nav. code	Name	Poland (PL)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
G.01	**Presence of theatres**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003	Estimation on data from Central Statistical Office: Theatres, operas and musical venues	-
G.02	**Presence of cinema screens**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003	Central Statistical Office, Regional Data: Cinema screens	Online archive: http://www.stat.gov.pl/bdr/bdrap.strona_glowna.indeks
G.03	**Presence of public libraries**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003	Central Statistical Office, Regional Data: Public libraries	Online archive: http://www.stat.gov.pl/bdr/bdrap.strona_glowna.indeks
G.11	**Density of theatres**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003	Estimation on data from Central Statistical Office: Theatres, operas and musical venues	-

Nav. code	Name	Poland (PL)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
G.12	**Density of cinema screens**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003	Central Statistical Office, Regional Data: Cinema screens	Online archive: http://www.stat.gov.pl/bdr/bdrap.strona_glowna.indeks
G.13	**Density of public libraries**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003	Central Statistical Office, Regional Data: Public libraries	Online archive: http://www.stat.gov.pl/bdr/bdrap.strona_glowna.indeks
G.21	**Use pressure on theaters**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003	Estimation on data from Central Statistical Office: Theatres, operas and musical venues	-
G.22	**Use pressure on cinema screens**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003	Central Statistical Office, Regional Data: Cinema screens	Online archive: http://www.stat.gov.pl/bdr/bdrap.strona_glowna.indeks
G.23	**Use pressure on public libraries**	IGSO, Poland	M. Kowalski, J. Solon	NUTS III	2003	Central Statistical Office, Regional Data: Public libraries	Online archive: http://www.stat.gov.pl/bdr/bdrap.strona_glowna.indeks

Nav. code	Name	Poland (PL)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
H.01	**Number of higher education graduates**	NOT AVAILABLE					
H.02	**Number of residents with high education levels**	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	2002	Central Statistical Office, National Population and Housing Census: Population aged 15 and over with higher education	Database from Central Statistical Office
H.11	**Share of higher education graduates**	NOT AVAILABLE					
H.12	**Share of residents with high education levels**	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	2002	Central Statistical Office, National Population and Housing Census: Population aged 15 and over with higher education	Database from Central Statistical Office

Nav. code	Name	Portugal (PT)						Romania (RO)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
A.0	**Presence of monuments**	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2004			Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS III	2004		
A.1	**Density of monuments**	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2004			Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS III	2004		
A.2	**Use pressure on monuments (locals)**	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2004	IPPAR, data base of protected inmovable cultural assets (national heritage database)	On line archive: http://www.ippar.pt/pls/dippar/patrim_pesquisa	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS III	2004	Romanian Ministry of culture: national register of monuments and sites; Cimec - Institute for Cultural Memory	Online database http://www.cultura.ro/Index.aspx; online database http://www.cimec.ro/scripts/Monumente/Biserici/sel.asp; online database http://www.cimec.ro/scripts/ARH/RAR-Index/selen.asp
A.3	**Use pressure on monuments (tourists)**	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS II	2004			Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS II	2004		
A.4	**Use pressure on monuments (combined)**	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2004			Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS III	2004		

Nav. code	Name	Portugal (PT)						Romania (RO)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
B.0	**Presence of conjuncts**	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2004			Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS III	2004		
B.1	**Density of conjuncts**	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2004			Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS III	2004		
B.2	**Use pressure on conjuncts (locals)**	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2004	IPPAR, data base of protected inmovable cultural assets (national heritage database)	On line archive: http://www.ippar.pt/pls/dippar/patrim_pesquisa	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS III	2004	Romanian Ministry of culture; Unesco	Number of archeological sites, parks and protected sites from the Unesco's World Heritage List
B.3	**Use pressure on conjuncts (tourists)**	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2004			Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS III	2004		
B.4	**Use pressure on conjuncts (combined)**	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2004			Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS III	2004		

Nav. code	Name	Portugal (PT)						Romania (RO)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
C.0	**Presence of museums**	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2002			Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS III	2005		
C.1	**Density of museums**	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2002			Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS III	2005		
C.2	**Use pressure on museums (locals)**	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2002			Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS III	2005	Cimec - Institute for Cultural Memory: List of museums and collections in Romania by County and tipology	Online database: http://www.cimec.ro/scripts/Muzee/selen.asp
C.3	**Use pressure on museums (tourists)**	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2002	National Statistics Office (INE), Statistics of Culture, Sports and Leisure: Extraction from listed museums and number of visitors	On line archives per Region: http://www.ine.pt/prodserv/quadros/public.asp?ver=por&tema=C&subtema=08	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS III	2005		
C.4	**Use pressure on museums (combined)**	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2002			Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS III	2005		
C.5	**Visitation levels to museums**	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2002			Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS II-III	2003/2004	Statistical County Offices of the National Institute of Statistics (INCOMPLETE)	Files provided on demand

Nav. code	Name	Portugal (PT)						Romania (RO)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
D.0	**Presence of cultural events**							Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS III	2005		
D.1	**Density of cultural events**							Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS III	2005		
D.2	**Use pressure on cultural events (locals)**							Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS III	2005	Ministry of Tourism of Romania and Cimec - Institute for Cultural Memory: Number of cultural events	http://www.romaniatravel.com/index.php?lng=en&tre e=57; http://www.cimec.ro/e_default.htm
D.3	**Use pressure on cultural events (tourists)**	NOT AVAILABLE						Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS III	2005		
D.4	**Use pressure on cultural events (combined)**							Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS III	2005		
D.5	**Visitation levels to cultural events**							NOT AVAILABLE					
D.6	**Days of programming of cultural events**							Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE	Ministry of Tourism of Romania and Cimec - Institute for Cultural Memory: Number	http://www.romaniatravel.com/index.php?lng=en&tre e=57; http://www.cimec.ro/e_default.htm

Nav. code	Name	Portugal (PT)						Romania (RO)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
E.1	**Diversity of population per nationality**	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2001	National Statistics Office, Census of the population 2001: national and foreign residents in the country	On line archives per Region, tables (6.06.1) : www.ine.pt/prodserv/censos/index_censos.htm	NOT AVAILABLE					
E.2	**Diversity of population per ethnic group / cultural minority**	NOT AVAILABLE						Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS III	2002	INSSE-Institutul National de Statistica: Population by ethnical group	Romanian Statistical Yearbook - 2003 time series 1990 2002
F.0	**Cultural employment**	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2001	National Statistics Office, Census of the population 2001: nº of employed people according to their occupation, based on 3digit-	Online archives per region: http://www.ine.pt/prodserv/censos/index_censos.htm	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS I		INSSE-Institutul National de Statistica: Population by ethnical group	Files provided on demand
F.1	**Perc. dimension of cultural professions**	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2001	National Statistics Office, Census of the population 2001: nº of employed people according to their occupation, based on 3digit-	Online archives per region: http://www.ine.pt/prodserv/censos/index_censos.htm	NOT AVAILABLE					

Nav. code	Name	Portugal (PT)						Romania (RO)					
BASE INDICATORS		Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use	Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use
G.01	Presence of theatres	NOT AVAILABLE						Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS III	2002	INSSE-Institutul National de Statistica: Drama/Puppet theatres/Opera houses/Musical comedy and variety theatres	
G.02	Presence of cinema screens	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2002	National Statistics Office (INE), Statistics of Culture, Sports and Leisure: cinema screens	On line archives per Region: http://www.ine.pt/prodserv/quadros/public.asp?ver=por&tema=C&subtema=08	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS III	2002	INSSE-Institutul National de Statistica: Cinemas and film installations	
G.03	Presence of public libraries	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2002	National Statistics Office (INE), Statistics of Culture, Sports and Leisure: libraries	On line archives per Region: http://www.ine.pt/prodserv/quadros/public.asp?ver=por&tema=C&subtema=08	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS III	2002	INSSE-Institutul National de Statistica: Public libraries	
G.11	Density of theatres	NOT AVAILABLE						Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS III	2002	INSSE-Institutul National de Statistica: Drama/Puppet theatres/Opera houses/Musical comedy and variety theatres	

Nav. code	Name	Portugal (PT)						Romania (RO)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
G.12	**Density of cinema screens**	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2002	National Statistics Office (INE), Statistics of Culture, Sports and Leisure: cinema screens	On line archives per Region: http://www.ine.pt/prodserv/quadros/public.asp?ver=por&tema=C&subtema=08	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS III	2002	INSSE-Institutul National de Statistica: Cinemas and film installations	Romanian Statistical Yearbook - 2003 time series 1990 - 2002
G.13	**Density of public libraries**	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2002	National Statistics Office (INE), Statistics of Culture, Sports and Leisure: libraries	On line archives per Region: http://www.ine.pt/prodserv/quadros/public.asp?ver=por&tema=C&subtema=08	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS III	2002	INSSE-Institutul National de Statistica: Public libraries	
G.21	**Use pressure on theaters**	NOT AVAILABLE						Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS III	2002	INSSE-Institutul National de Statistica: Drama/Puppet theatres/Opera houses/Musical comedy and variety theatres	
G.22	**Use pressure on cinema screens**	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2002	National Statistics Office (INE), Statistics of Culture, Sports and Leisure: cinema screens	On line archives per Region: http://www.ine.pt/prodserv/quadros/public.asp?ver=por&tema=C&subtema=08	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS III	2002	INSSE-Institutul National de Statistica: Cinemas and film installations	
G.23	**Use pressure on public libraries**	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2002	National Statistics Office (INE), Statistics of Culture, Sports and Leisure: libraries	On line archives per Region: http://www.ine.pt/prodserv/quadros/public.asp?ver=por&tema=C&subtema=08	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS III	2002	INSSE-Institutul National de Statistica: Public libraries	

Nav. code	Name	Portugal (PT)						Romania (RO)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
H.01	**Number of higher education graduates**	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2002/2003	Ministry of Science and Technology (MCT-ES), nº of graduates per establishment	On line archives: http://www.oces.mctes.pt/?id_categoria=11&id_item=81729	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS II	2002	INSSE-Institutul National de Statistica: Higher education graduates	-
H.02	**Number of residents with high education levels**	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS III	2002	INSSE-Institutul National de Statistica: Higher education graduates	-
H.11	**Share of higher education graduates**	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2002/2003	Ministry of Science and Technology (MCT-ES), nº of graduates per establishment	On line archives: http://www.oces.mctes.pt/?id_categoria=11&id_item=81729	NOT AVAILABLE					
H.12	**Share of residents with high education levels**	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	M.M. Friel	NUTS III	2002	INSSE-Institutul National de Statistica: Higher education graduates	-

Nav. code	Name	Sweden (SE)						Slovenia (SI)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
A.0	**Presence of monuments**	University of Copenhagen	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive			IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2005		
A.1	**Density of monuments**	University of Copenhagen	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive			IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2005		
A.2	**Use pressure on monuments (locals)**	University of Copenhagen	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	County authorities from all swedish counties: various monuments	V.V. (County authority webpages)	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2005	Cultural Heritage Register (CHR) (national heritage database in working process;CHR database is not complete yet. There are about 12.000 units in the process of registering)	Cultural Heritage Register (CHR), Ministry of Culture, Mrs Kanedjia Kovacec
A.3	**Use pressure on monuments (tourists)**	University of Copenhagen	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS II	On-line updated archive			IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS II	2005		
A.4	**Use pressure on monuments (combined)**	University of Copenhagen	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive			IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2005		

Nav. code	Name	Sweden (SE)						Slovenia (SI)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
B.0	**Presence of conjuncts**	University of Copenhagen	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive			IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2005		
B.1	**Density of conjuncts**	University of Copenhagen	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive			IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2005		
B.2	**Use pressure on conjuncts (locals)**	University of Copenhagen	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	County authorities from all swedish counties: protected landscapes	V.V. (County authority webpages)	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2005	Cultural Heritage Register (CHR) (national heritage database in working process;CHR database is not complete yet. There are about 12.000 units in the process of registering)	Cultural Heritage Register (CHR), Ministry of Culture, Mrs Kanedjia Kovacec
B.3	**Use pressure on conjuncts (tourists)**	University of Copenhagen	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive			IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2005		
B.4	**Use pressure on conjuncts (combined)**	University of Copenhagen	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive			IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2005		

Nav. code	Name	Sweden (SE)						Slovenia (SI)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
C.0	**Presence of museums**	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive			IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2000		
C.1	**Density of museums**	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive			IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2000		
C.2	**Use pressure on museums (locals)**	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive			IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2000		
C.3	**Use pressure on museums (tourists)**	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	The Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs: Listed museums and collections, and number of users	www.kulturradet.se	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2000	Statistical Office of Republica of Slovenia	Ms. Melita Matek
C.4	**Use pressure on museums (combined)**	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive			IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2000		
C.5	**Visitation levels to museums**	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive			IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2000		

Nav. code	Name	Sweden (SE)						Slovenia (SI)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
D.0	**Presence of cultural events**	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive								
D.1	**Density of cultural events**	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive								
D.2	**Use pressure on cultural events (locals)**	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	Various cultural-event websites: recurrent cultural events with at least 4000 visitors and following the guidelines assigned to the project.	www.svenskaevenemang.se, www.festivalinfo.se, www.film.nu, www.maxmix.org						
D.3	**Use pressure on cultural events (tourists)**	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive								
D.4	**Use pressure on cultural events (combined)**	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive								
D.5	**Visitation levels to cultural events**	NOT AVAILABLE											
D.6	**Days of programming of cultural events**	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	Various cultural-event websites: recurrent cultural events with at least 4000 visitors and following the	www.svenskaevenemang.se, www.festivalinfo.se, www.film.nu, www.maxmix.org						

NOT AVAILABLE

Nav. code	Name	Sweden (SE)						Slovenia (SI)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
E.1	**Diversity of population per nationality**	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	Statistics Sweden: Minority populations listed according to citizenship	extract from national register	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2002	National Statistics Office, Census of the population 2002: Immigrants to Slovenia by the area of first residence	http://www.stat.si/pxweb/Database/Census2002/Census2002.asp
E.2	**Diversity of population per ethnic group / cultural minority**	NOT AVAILABLE						IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2002	National Statistics Office, Census of the population 2002:Population by ethnic affiliation	http://www.stat.si/pxweb/Database/Census2002/Census2002.asp
F.0	**Cultural employment**	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-
F.1	**Perc. dimension of cultural professions**	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-

Nav. code	Name	Sweden (SE)						Slovenia (SI)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
G.01	**Presence of theatres**	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	The Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs: N. of Theatres	www.kulturradet.se	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2002	Statistical Office of Republica of Slovenia, n. of theaters	Ms. Melita Matek
G.02	**Presence of cinema screens**	NOT AVAILABLE						IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2002	Statistical Office of Republica of Slovenia, n. of cinema sceens	Ms. Melita Matek
G.03	**Presence of public libraries**	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	Website	www.abm-utvikling.no	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2002	Statistical Office of Republica of Slovenia, n. of public libraries	Ms. Melita Matek
G.11	**Density of theatres**	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	The Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs: N. of Theatres	www.kulturradet.se	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2002	Statistical Office of Republica of Slovenia, n. of theaters	Ms. Melita Matek

Nav. code	Name	Sweden (SE)						Slovenia (SI)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
G.12	**Density of cinema screens**	NOT AVAILABLE						IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2002	Statistical Office of Republica of Slovenia, n. of cinema sceens	Ms. Melita Matek
G.13	**Density of public libraries**	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	Website	www.abm-utvikling.no	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2002	Statistical Office of Republica of Slovenia, n. of public libraries	Ms. Melita Matek
G.21	**Use pressure on theaters**	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	The Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs: N. of Theatres	www.kulturradet.se	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2002	Statistical Office of Republica of Slovenia, n. of theaters	Ms. Melita Matek
G.22	**Use pressure on cinema screens**	NOT AVAILABLE						IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2002	Statistical Office of Republica of Slovenia, n. of cinema sceens	Ms. Melita Matek
G.23	**Use pressure on public libraries**	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	On-line updated archive	Website	www.abm-utvikling.no	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2002	Statistical Office of Republica of Slovenia, n. of public libraries	Ms. Melita Matek

Nav. code	Name	Sweden (SE)						Slovenia (SI)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
H.01	**Number of higher education graduates**	NOT AVAILABLE						NOT AVAILABLE					
H.02	**Number of residents with high education levels**	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	2003	Statistics Sweden: n. of graduates in higher education	Staistical Yearbook 2005	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2002	National Statistics Office, Census of the population 2002: Population aged 15 years or over by educational attainment	http://www.stat.si/pxweb/Database/Census2002/Census2002.asp
H.11	**Share of higher education graduates**	NOT AVAILABLE						NOT AVAILABLE					
H.12	**Share of residents with high education levels**	University of Copenhagen, Denmark	C.W. Matthiessen, L. Møller-Jensen, L. Winther	NUTS III	2003	Statistics Sweden: n. of graduates in higher education	Staistical Yearbook 2005	IERU, Coimbra	F. Amorim, J.P. Barbosa Mello	NUTS III	2002	National Statistics Office, Census of the population 2002: Population aged 15 years or over by educational attainment	http://www.stat.si/pxweb/Database/Census2002/Census2002.asp

Nav. code	Name	Slovakia (SK)						United Kindgdom (UK)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
A.0	**Presence of monuments**	University of Pardubice	People from Slovak Ministry of Culture, H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NUTS III	database is updated continuosly			Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2004		
A.1	**Density of monuments**	University of Pardubice	People from Slovak Ministry of Culture, H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NUTS III	database is updated continuosly			Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2004	Scheduled monument for England: English Heritage - Heritage Counts data supplied by English Heritage; Scheduled monument for Wales:Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments CADW; Scheduled monument for Northern Ireland - Environment and Heritage Service; Scheduled monument for Scotland: Historic Scotland.	English Heritage - http://www.english-heritage.org.uk; Wales: CADW data supplied by Alex Selley; Northern Ireland: Environment and Heritage Services http://www.ehsni.gov.uk; Scotland: http://jura.rcahms.gov.uk/PASTMAP/start.jsp
A.2	**Use pressure on monuments (locals)**	University of Pardubice	People from Slovak Ministry of Culture, H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NUTS III	database is updated continuosly	Ministry of Culture of Slovak Republic, data base of protected inmovable cultural assets	On line archive: http://www.pamiatky.sk	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2004		
A.3	**Use pressure on monuments (tourists)**	University of Pardubice	People from Slovak Ministry of Culture, H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NUTS III	database is updated continuosly			Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS II	2004		
A.4	**Use pressure on monuments (combined)**	University of Pardubice	People from Slovak Ministry of Culture, H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NUTS III	database is updated continuosly			Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2004		

Nav. code	Name	Slovakia (SK)						United Kindgdom (UK)					
BASE INDICATORS		Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use	Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use
B.0	Presence of conjuncts	University of Pardubice	People from Slovak Ministry of Culture, H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NUTS III	database is updated continuosly			Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2004		
B.1	Density of conjuncts	University of Pardubice	People from Slovak Ministry of Culture, H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NUTS III	database is updated continuosly			Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2004	Parks and Gardens for England: English Heritage - Heritage Counts data supplied by English Heritage;Parks and Gardens for Wales:Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments CADW; Parks and Gardens for Northern Ireland - Environment and Heritage Service; Parks and Gardens for Scotland: Historic Scotland.	English Heritage - http://www.english-heritage.org.uk; Wales: CADW data supplied by Alex Selley; Northern Ireland: Environment and Heritage Services http://www.ehsni.gov.uk; Scotland: http://jura.rcahms.gov.uk/PASTMAP/start.jsp
B.2	Use pressure on conjuncts (locals)	University of Pardubice	People from Slovak Ministry of Culture, H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NUTS III	database is updated continuosly	Ministry of Culture of Slovak Republic, data base of protected inmovable cultural assets	On line archive: http://www.pamiatky.sk	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2004		
B.3	Use pressure on conjuncts (tourists)	University of Pardubice	People from Slovak Ministry of Culture, H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NUTS III	database is updated continuosly			Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2004		
B.4	Use pressure on conjuncts (combined)	University of Pardubice	People from Slovak Ministry of Culture, H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NUTS III	database is updated continuosly			Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2004		

Nav. code	Name	Slovakia (SK)						United Kindgdom (UK)					
BASE INDICATORS		Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use	Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use
C.0	Presence of museums	University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2003	Museums and Galleries Yearbook 2004	Museums and Galleries Yearbook 2004; Publisher: Museums Association, 24 Calvin Street, London E1 6NW
C.1	Density of museums	University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2003		NOT AVAILABLE
C.2	Use pressure on museums (locals)	University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2003		NOT AVAILABLE
C.3	Use pressure on museums (tourists)	University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2003		NOT AVAILABLE
C.4	Use pressure on museums (combined)	University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2003		NOT AVAILABLE
C.5	Visitation levels to museums	University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2003		NOT AVAILABLE

Nav. code	Name	Slovakia (SK)						United Kindgdom (UK)					
BASE INDICATORS		Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use	Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use
D.0	Presence of cultural events	University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2003-2005	Visit Britain - Tourism Authority	http://www.visitbritain.com/Corporate/presscentre/presscentrebritain/
D.1	Density of cultural events	University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE		
D.2	Use pressure on cultural events (locals)	University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE		
D.3	Use pressure on cultural events (tourists)	University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE		
D.4	Use pressure on cultural events (combined)	University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	NOT AVAILABLE		
D.5	Visitation levels to cultural events	University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE					
D.6	Days of programming of cultural events	University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE					

Nav. code	Name	Slovakia (SK)						United Kindgdom (UK)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
E.1	**Diversity of population per nationality**	University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2001	UK Census 2001: Ethinic groups	CD Supplement to the National report for England and Wales.
E.2	**Diversity of population per ethnic group / cultural minority**	University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2001	UK Census 2001: Ethinic groups	CD Supplement to the National report for England and Wales.
F.0	**Cultural employment**	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-
F.1	**Perc. dimension of cultural professions**	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	Antonio Russo	NUTS II	2001-2004 (average)	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-

Nav. code	Name	Slovakia (SK)						United Kindgdom (UK)					
BASE INDICATORS		Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use	Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use
G.01	Presence of theatres	University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2003	The Original British Theatre Directory 2004 Published: Richmond House Publishing Company.	Published: Richmond House Publishing Company.
G.02	Presence of cinema screens	University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2003	University of Wales, Aberystwyth	http://users.aber.ac.uk/jwp/cinemas
G.03	Presence of public libraries	University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2003	Loughborough University, Library Statistics Officer	Library Statistics Officer
G.11	Density of theatres	University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2003	The Original British Theatre Directory 2004 Published: Richmond House Publishing Company.	Published: Richmond House Publishing Company.

Nav. code	Name	Slovakia (SK)						United Kindgdom (UK)					
BASE INDICATORS		Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use	Source of data within the project	Author(s)	Regional reference	Time reference	Origin of data	Indication source of use
G.12	Density of cinema screens	University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2003	University of Wales, Aberystwyth	http://users.aber.ac.uk/jwp/cinemas
G.13	Density of public libraries	University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2003	Loughborough University, Library Statistics Officer	Library Statistics Officer
G.21	Use pressure on theaters	University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2003	The Original British Theatre Directory 2004 Published: Richmond House Publishing Company.	Published: Richmond House Publishing Company.
G.22	Use pressure on cinema screens	University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2003	University of Wales, Aberystwyth	http://users.aber.ac.uk/jwp/cinemas
G.23	Use pressure on public libraries	University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2003	Loughborough University, Library Statistics Officer	Library Statistics Officer

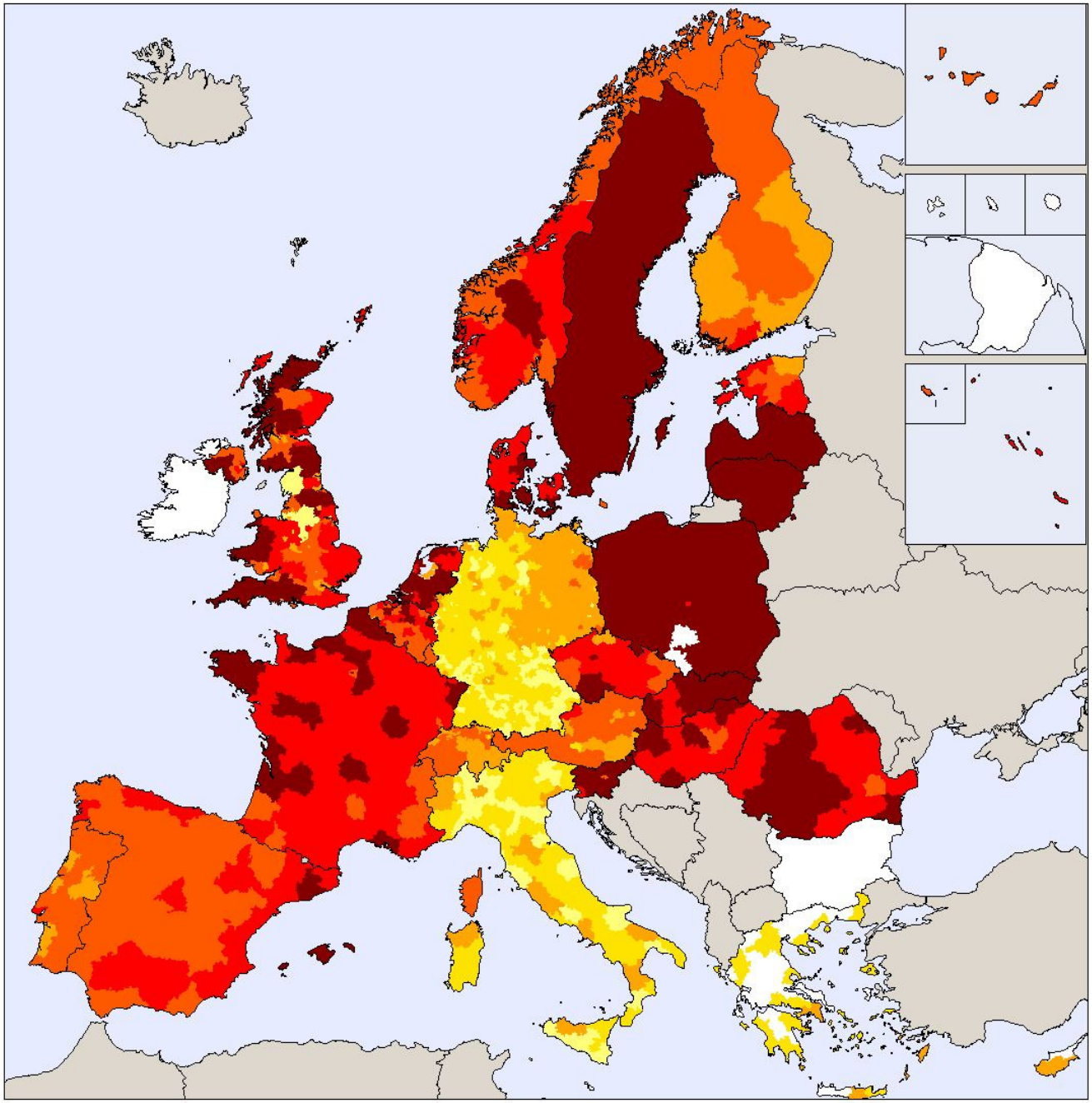
Nav. code	Name	Slovakia (SK)						United Kindgdom (UK)					
BASE INDICATORS		**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**	**Source of data within the project**	**Author(s)**	**Regional reference**	**Time reference**	**Origin of data**	**Indication source of use**
H.01	**Number of higher education graduates**	University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2003	Higher Education Funding Council: number of graduates	www.hefc.ac.uk
H.02	**Number of residents with high education levels**	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	Nottingham Business School UK	M Shackley R Welton	NUTS III	2001	UK Census	CD Supplement to the National report for England and Wales.
H.11	**Share of higher education graduates**	University of Pardubice	H.Kopackova, S. Simonova, J.Capek	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	Notthingham Business School, UK	M Shackley, R.Welton	NUTS III	2003	Higher Education Funding Council: number of graduates	www.hefc.ac.uk
H.12	**Share of residents with high education levels**	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-	EURICUR	A.P. Russo	NUTS II	2004	EUROSTAT European Labour Force Survey	-

ESPON 1.3.3
The role and spatial effects of cultural heritage and identity

SECOND INTERIM REPORT

Annex 2

Collection of Maps



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR A.0

Presence of monuments

Various sources
(see metadata information)

Classification based on distribution sestiles

- 587 - 160177
- 209 - 587
- 40 - 209
- 6 - 40
- 1 - 6
- 0 - 1
- Non Espon space
- No data

Statistics

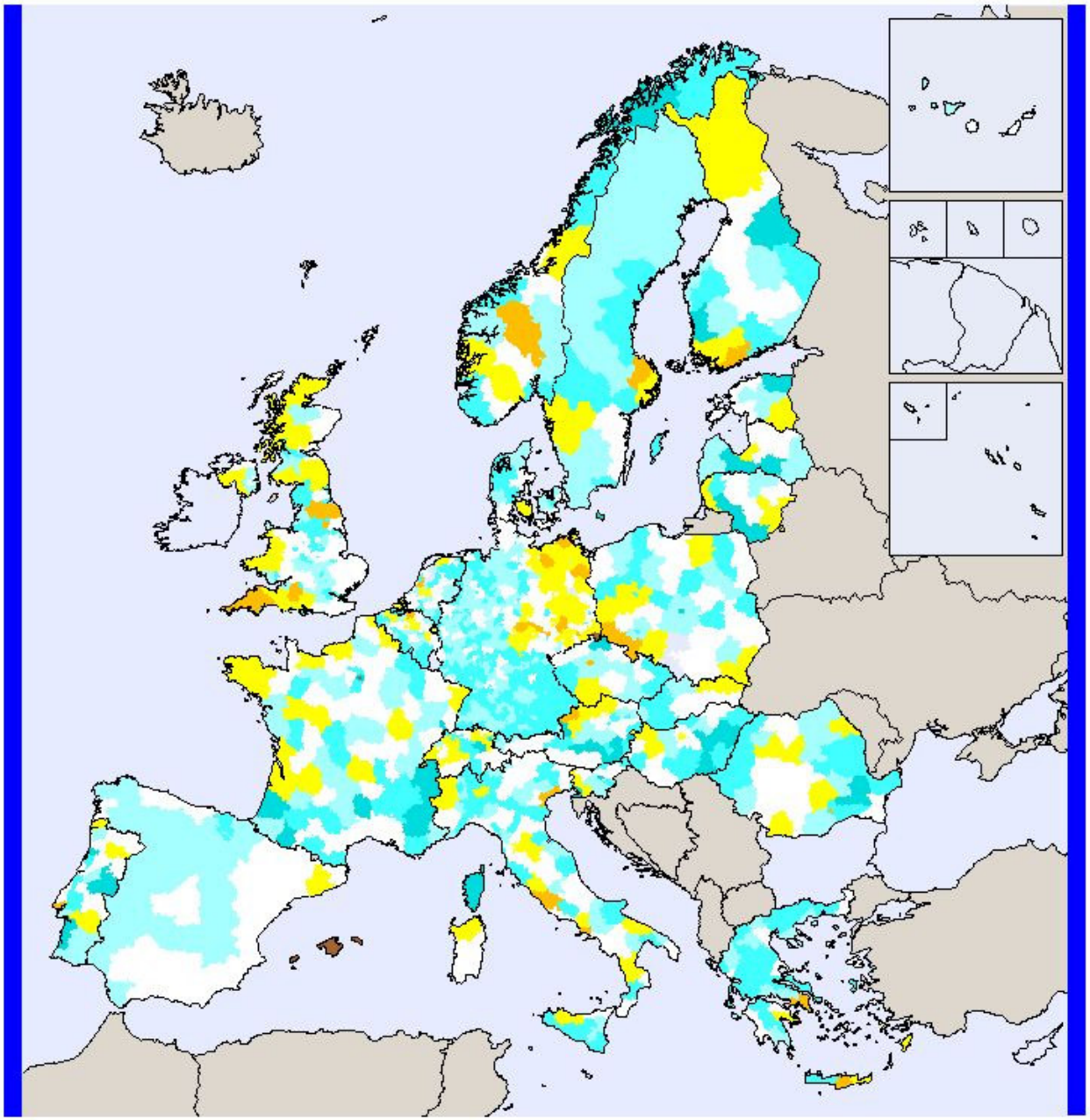
A.0

N	Valid	1258
	Missing	68
Mean		804,64
Median		27,50
Std. Deviation		6348,376
Skewness		18,112
Std. Error of Skewness		,069
Minimum		0
Maximum		160177
Percentiles	16,66666667	1,00
	33,33333333	4,00
	50	27,50
	66,66666667	184,33
	83,33333333	533,17

N

200 0 200 400 Km

Author: Marcos Dantas, Jordi Duch, Gerda Priestley



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR A.0

Presence of monuments

(Normalised values on national average)

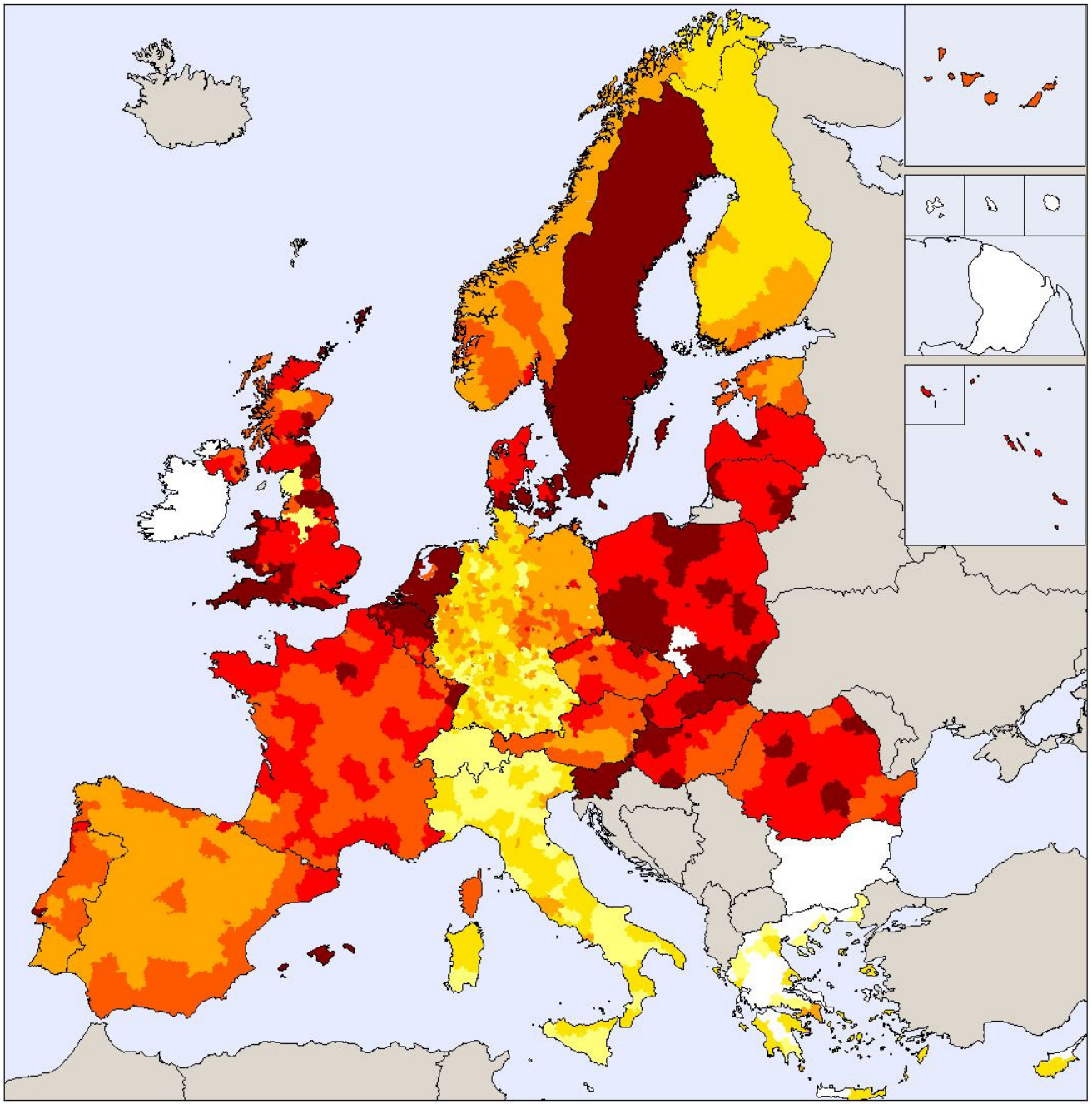
various sources
(see metadata information)

-1.586 - -0.957025
-0.957025 - -0.478513
-0.478513 - -0.159504
-0.159504 - 0.868896
0.869 - 2.606687
2.606687 - 5.213375
5.213375 - 8.7

7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)

N

300 0 300 600 Km



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR A.1

Density of monuments
(abs. n. per square km)

Various sources
(see metadata information)

Classification based on distribution sestiles

- 0.172 - 22.918
- 0.068 - 0.172
- 0.021 - 0.068
- 0.004 - 0.021
- 0.001 - 0.004
- 0 - 0.001
- Non Espon space
- No data

Statistics

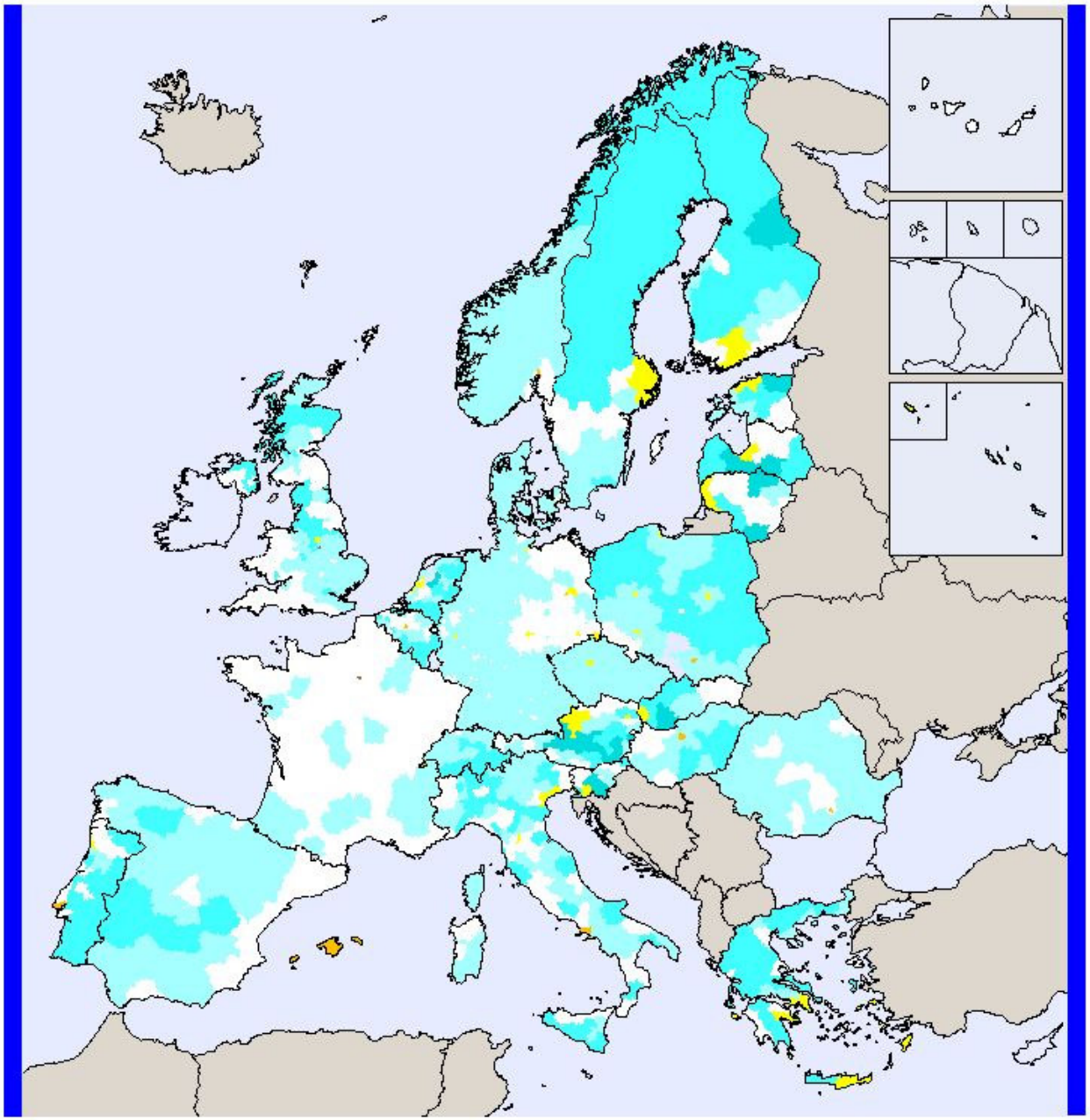
A.1

N	Valid	1258
	Missing	68
Mean		,257818
Median		,020839
Std. Deviation		1,3073522
Skewness		11,316
Std. Error of Skewness		,069
Minimum		,0000
Maximum		22,9181
Percentiles	16,66666667	,000515
	33,33333333	,004309
	50	,020839
	66,66666667	,067184
	83,33333333	,171662

N

200 0 200 400 Km

Author: Marcos Dantas, Jordi Duch, Gerda Priestley



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR A.1

Density of monuments

(Normalised values on national average)

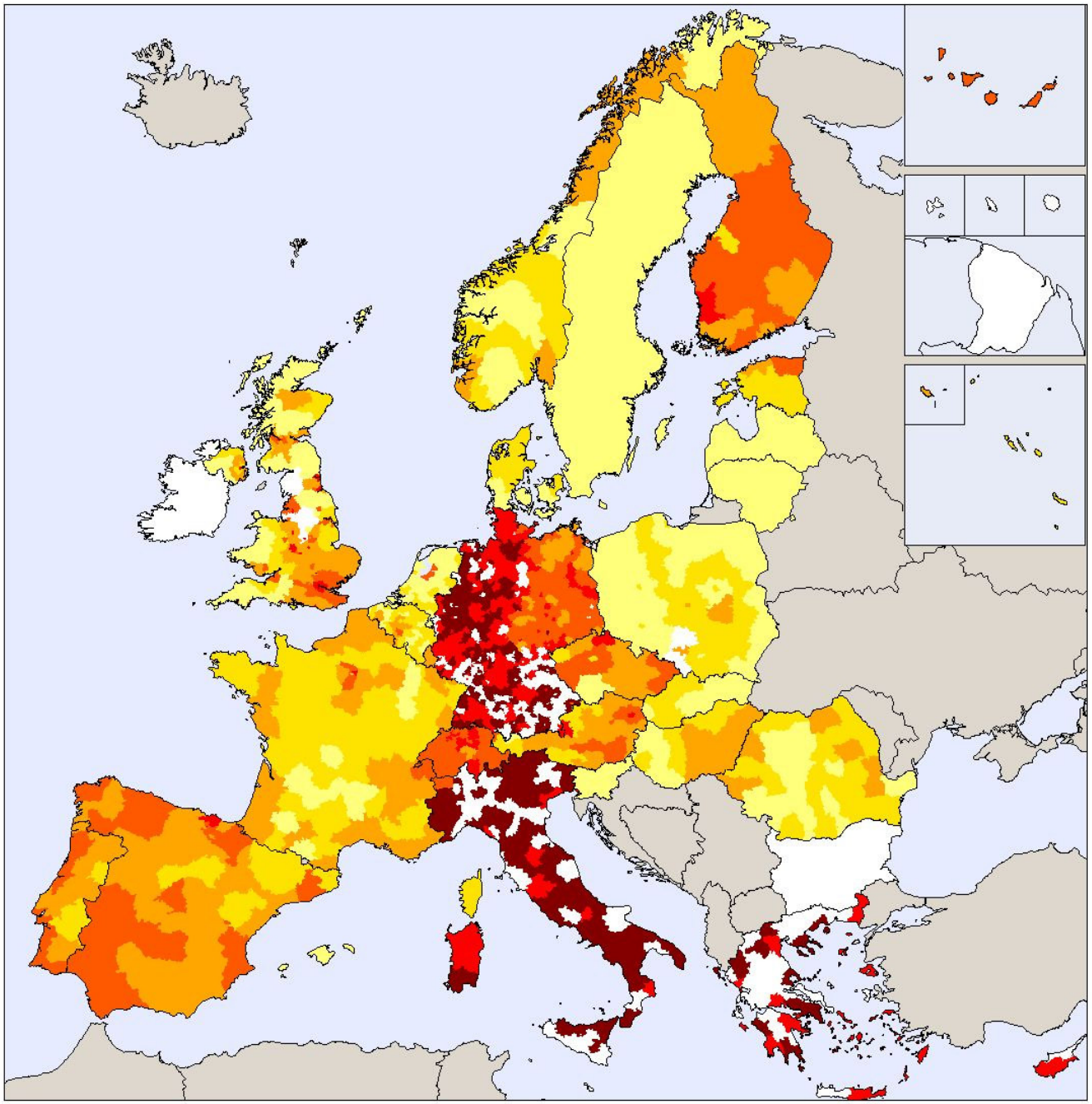
various sources
(see metadata information)

-1.262129 - -0.758516
-0.758516 - -0.379258
-0.379258 - -0.126419
-0.126419 - 1.394353
1.394353 - 4.183058
4.183058 - 8.366115
8.366115 - 13.945589

7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)

N

300 0 300 600 Km



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR A.2*

Use pressure on monuments
by local population
(inh. per listed asset)

Various sources
(see metadata information)

Classification based on distribution sestiles

- 85000 - 1055700
- 15889 - 85000
- 3846 - 15889
- 1374 - 3846
- 630 - 1374
- 2 - 630
- Non Espon space
- No data

Statistics

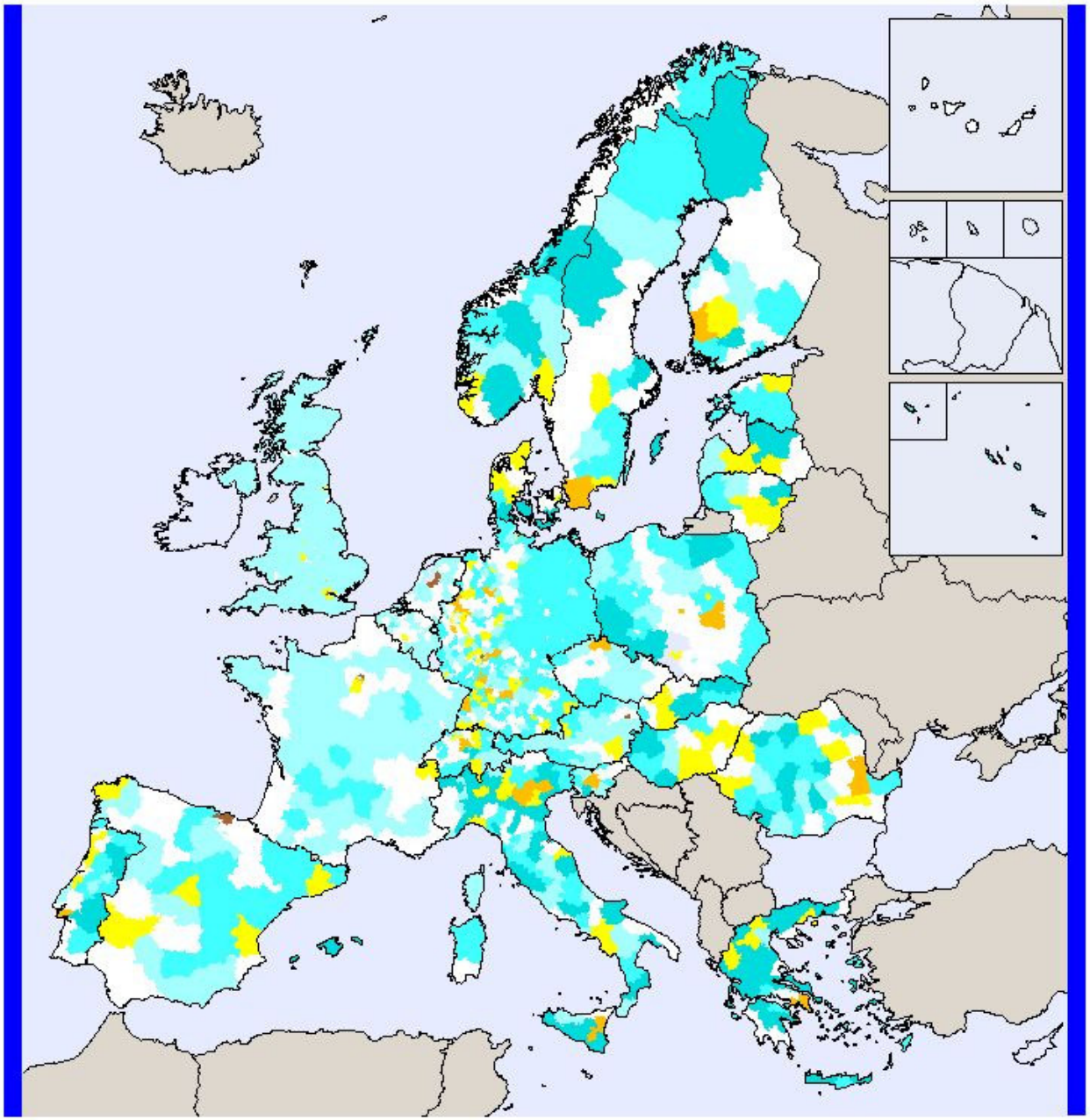
A.2*

N	Valid	1102
	Missing	224
Mean		43883,97
Median		3844,687
Std. Deviation		97908,26
Skewness		4,298
Std. Error of Skewness		,074
Minimum		1,8442
Maximum		1055700
Percentiles	16,66666667	629,8733
	33,33333333	1374,198
	50	3844,687
	66,66666667	15635,62
	83,33333333	85016,67

N

200 0 200 400 Km

Author: Marcos Dantas, Jordi Duch, Gerda Priestley



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR A.2*

Use pressure on monuments by local population

(Normalised values on national average)

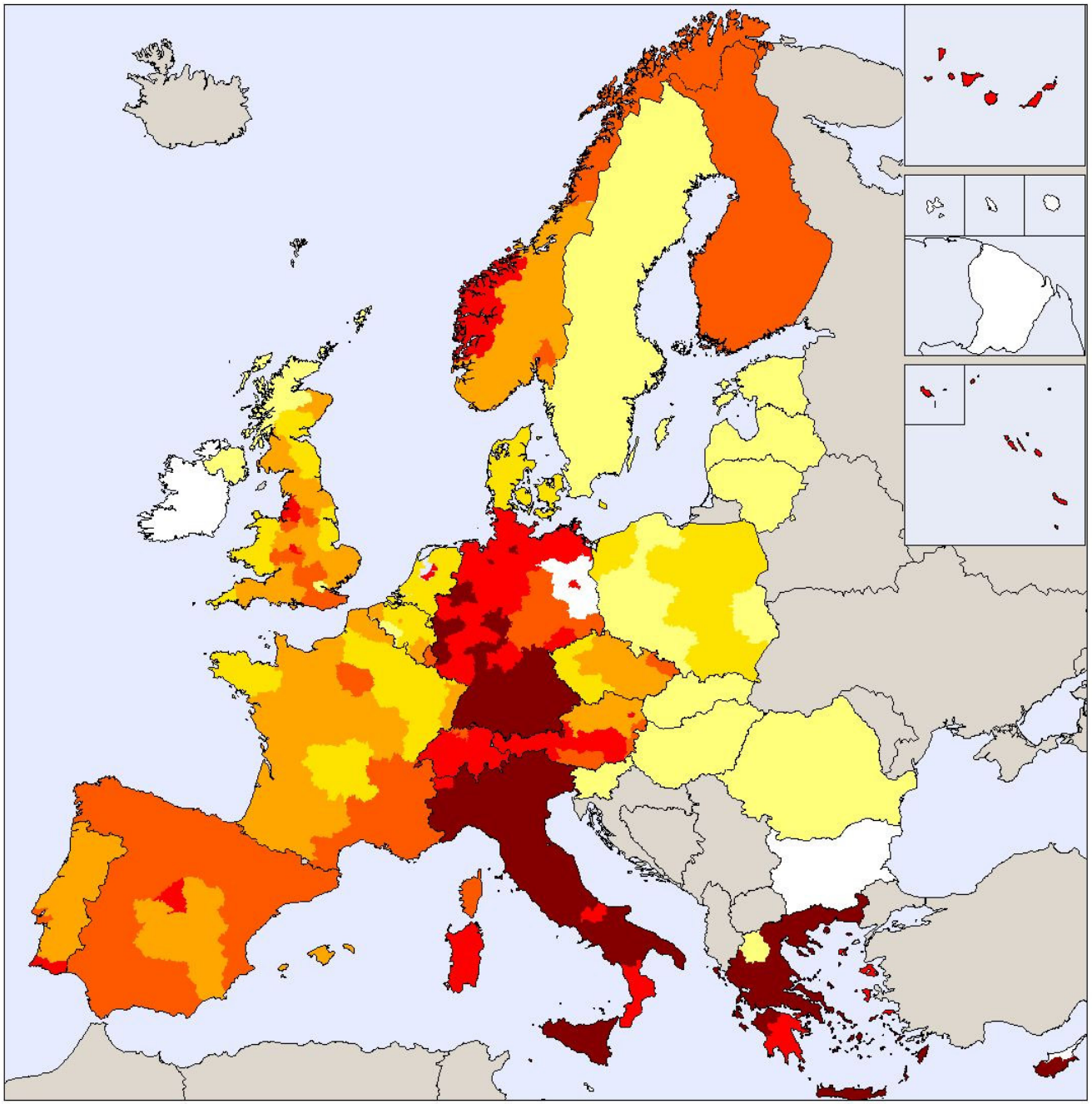
various sources
(see metadata information)

-1.672051 - -0.921964
-0.921964 - -0.460982
-0.460982 - -0.153661
-0.153661 - 0.788402
0.788402 - 2.365206
2.365206 - 4.730412
4.730412 - 7.748575

7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)

N

300 0 300 600 Km



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR A.3

Use pressure on monuments
by tourists
(arrivals per listed asset)

Various sources
(see metadata information)

Classification based on distribution sestiles

- 119278 - 2164112
- 11306 - 119278
- 3091 - 11306
- 1717 - 3091
- 270 - 1717
- 0 - 270
- Non Espon space
- No data

Statistics

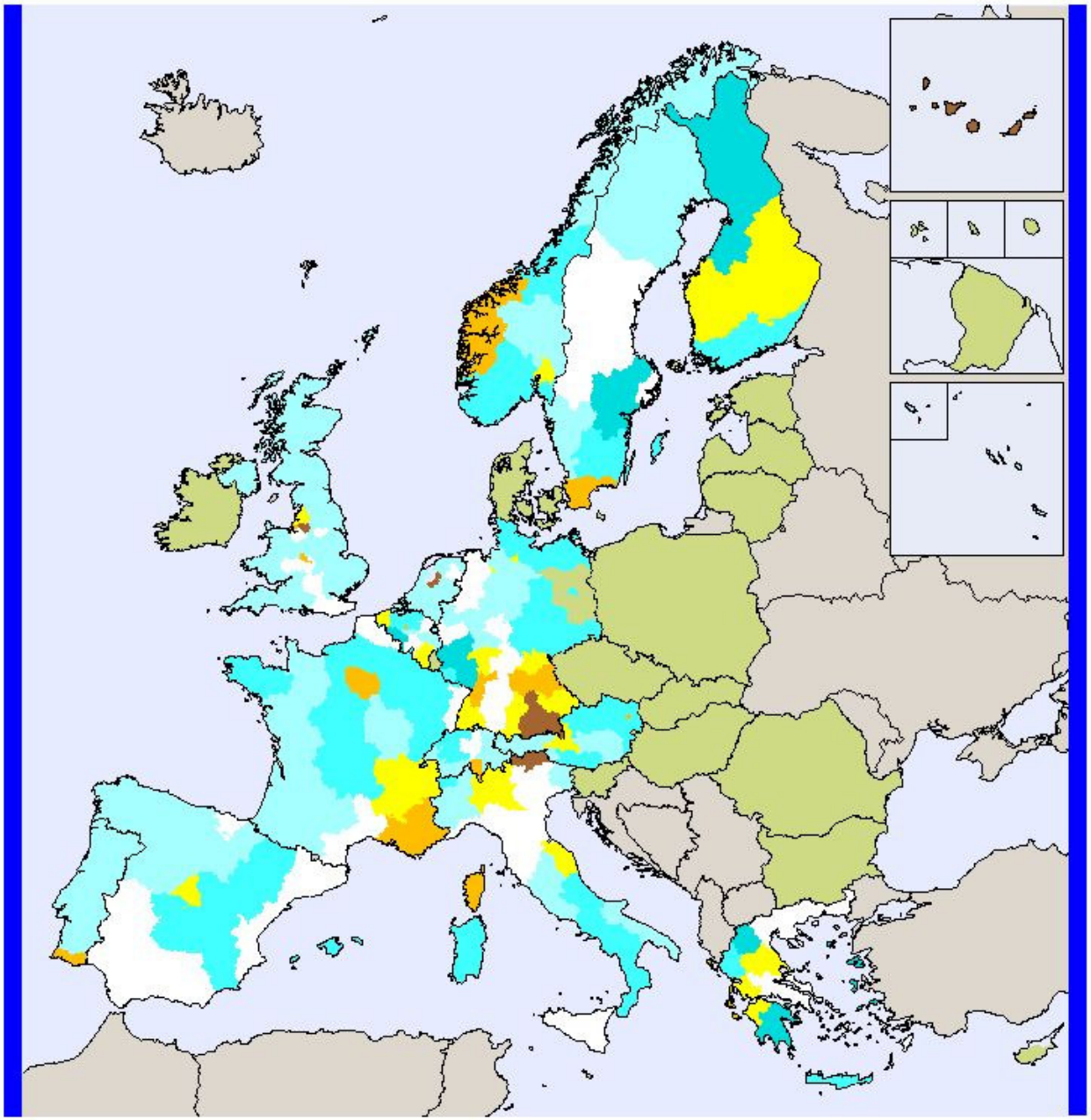
A.3

N	Valid	266
	Missing	14
Mean		66567,88
Median		3216,945
Std. Deviation		183943,6
Skewness		6,930
Std. Error of Skewness		,149
Minimum		,00000
Percentiles	16,66666667	256,8490
	33,33333333	1716,535
	50	3216,945
	66,66666667	11305,67
	83,33333333	120719,8

N

200 0 200 400 Km

Author: Marcos Dantas, Jordi Duch, Gerda Priestley



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR A.3

Use pressure on monuments by tourists

(Normalized values on national average)

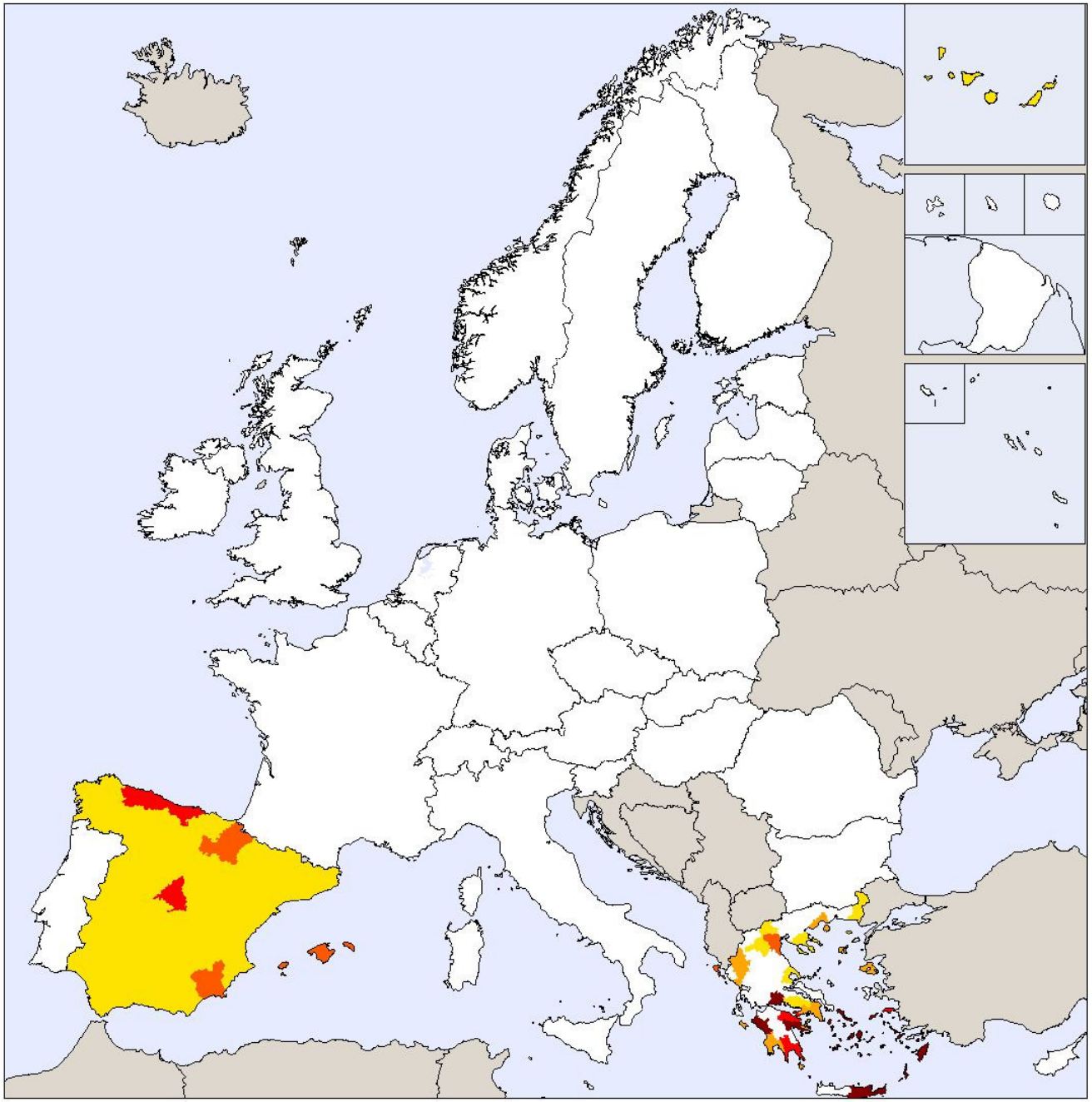
various sources
(see metadata information)

-1.733014 - -1.042471
-1.042471 - -0.521235
-0.521235 - -0.173745
-0.173745 - 0.483218
0.483218 - 1.449654
1.449654 - 2.899309
2.899309 - 4.836618

7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)

N

300 0 300 600 Km



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR A.5

Visitors to monuments as a share of local population

Various sources
(see metadata information)

Classification based on distribution sestiles

- 2.033 - 11.304
- 0.843 - 2.033
- 0.564 - 0.843
- 0.197 - 0.564
- 0 - 0.197
- 0
- Non Espon space
- No data

Statistics

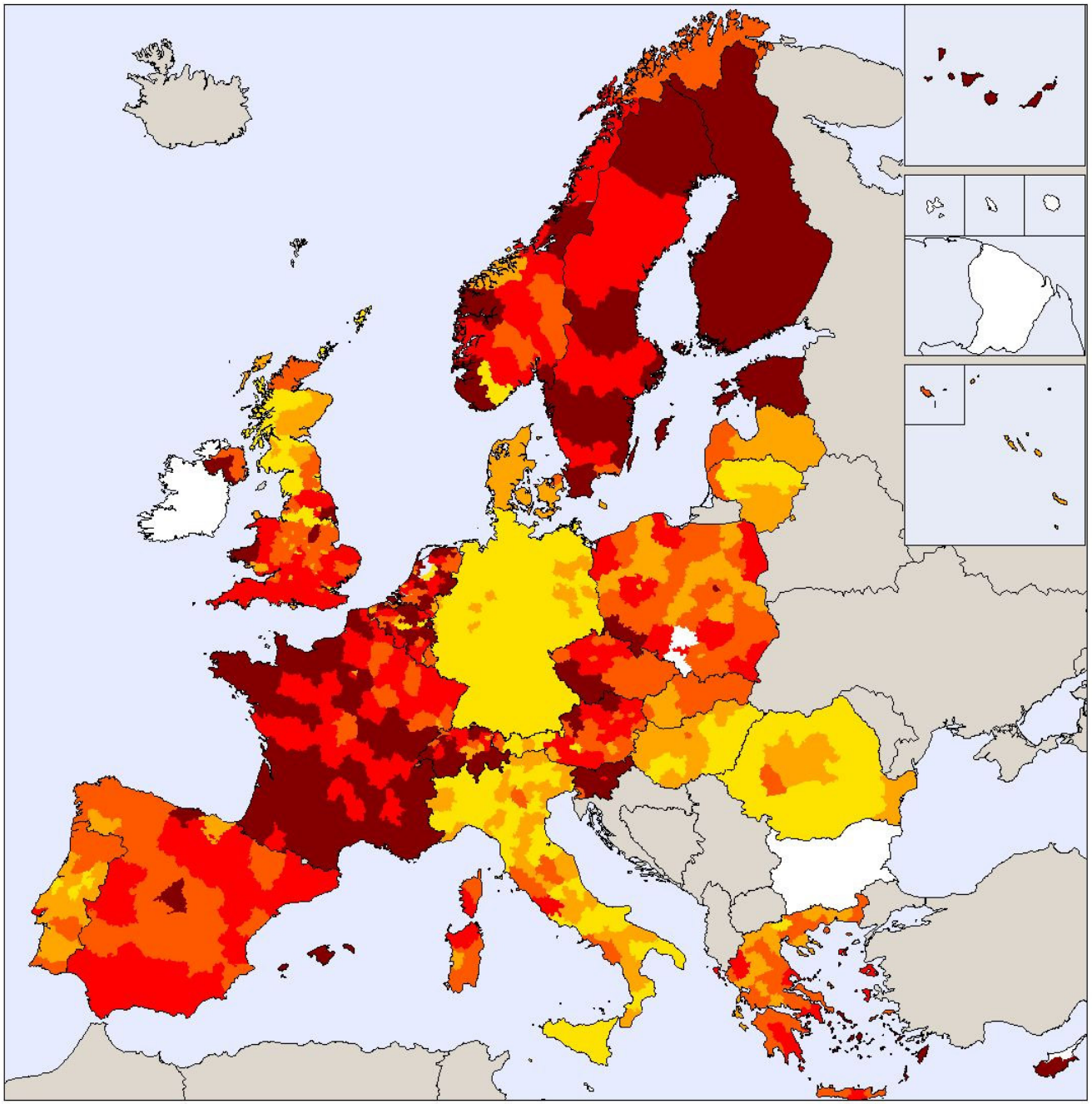
A.5

N	Valid	78
	Missing	1248
Mean		,631336
Median		,000000
Std. Deviation		1,7122895
Skewness		4,438
Std. Error of Skewness		,272
Minimum		,0000
Maximum		11,3042
Percentiles	16,66666667	,000000
	33,33333333	,000000
	50	,000000
	66,66666667	,220684
	83,33333333	,841400

N

200 0 200 400 Km

Author: Marcos Dantas, Jordi Duch, Gerda Priestley



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR B.0

Presence of conjuncts and protected landscapes

Various sources
(see metadata information)

Classification based on distribution sestiles

- 66 - 2659
- 30 - 66
- 12 - 30
- 3 - 12
- 0 - 3
- 0
- Non Espon space
- No data

Statistics

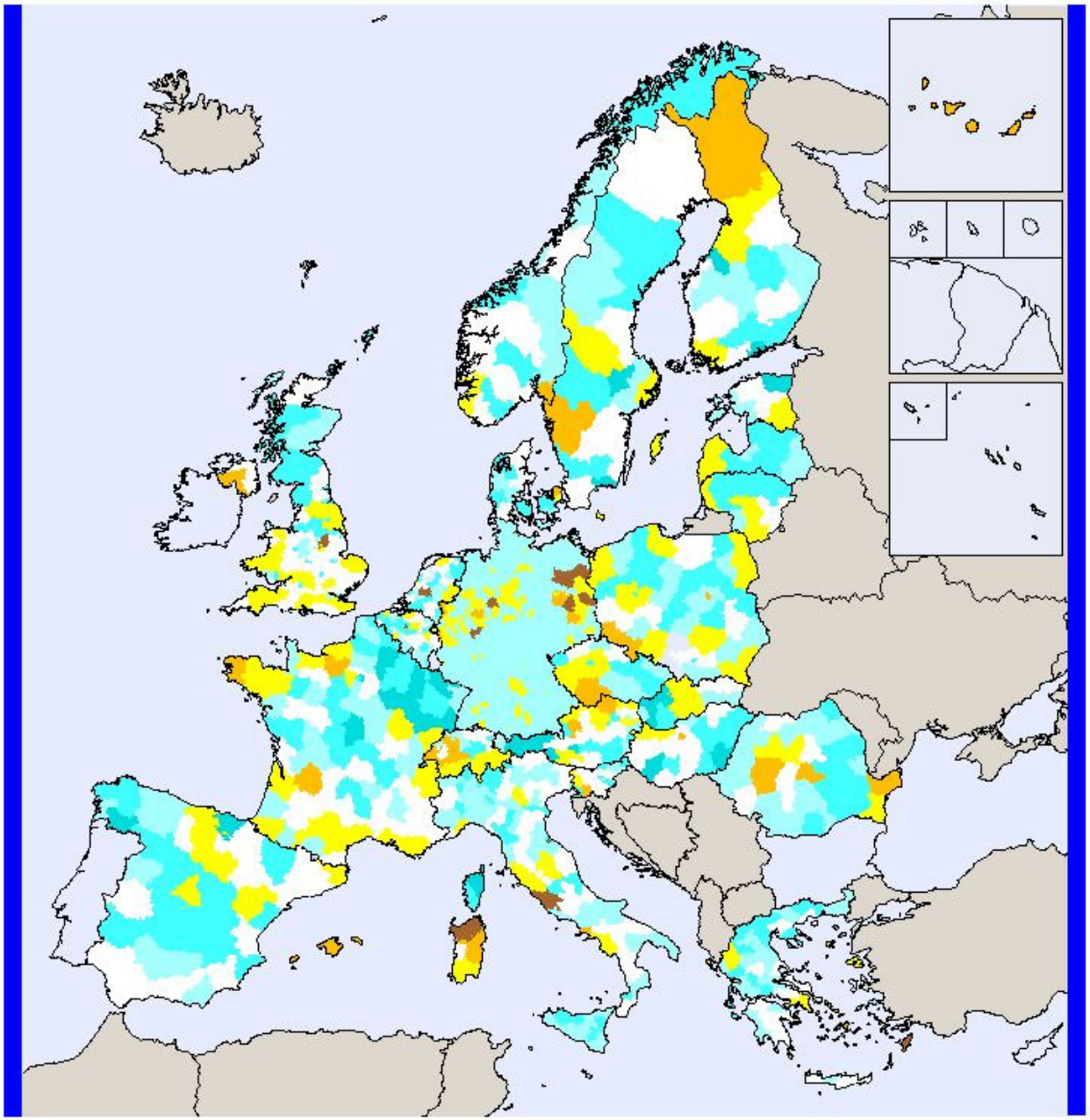
B.0

N	Valid	1284
	Missing	42
Mean		44,40
Median		4,00
Std. Deviation		175,135
Skewness		8,805
Std. Error of Skewness		,068
Minimum		0
Maximum		2659
Percentiles	16,66666667	,00
	33,33333333	,33
	50	4,00
	66,66666667	17,00
	83,33333333	51,83

N

200 0 200 400 Km

Author: Marcos Dantas, Jordi Duch, Gerda Priestley



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR B.0

Presence of conjuncts and protected landscapes

(Normalised values on national average)

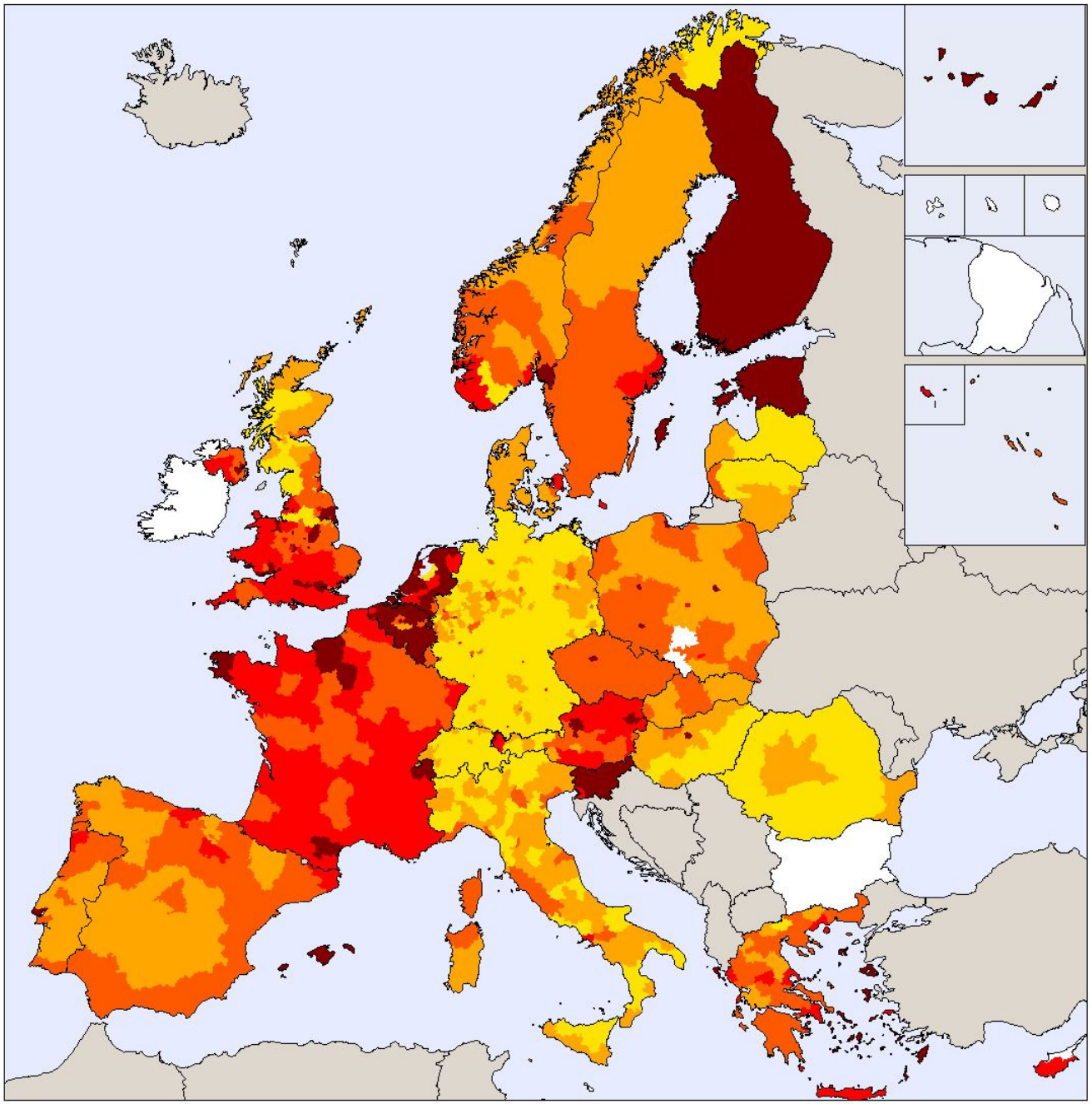
various sources
(see metadata information)

-1.734756 - -1.040645
-1.040645 - -0.520323
-0.520323 - -0.173441
-0.173441 - 0.691233
0.691233 - 2.073699
2.073699 - 4.147398
4.147398 - 6.913263

7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)

N

300 0 300 600 Km



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR B.1

Density of conjuncts and protected landscapes (abs. n. per square km)

Various sources
(see metadata information)

Classification based on distribution sestiles

- 0.028 - 3.842
- 0.01 - 0.028
- 0.003 - 0.01
- 0.001 - 0.003
- 0 - 0.001
- 0
- Non Espon space
- No data

Statistics

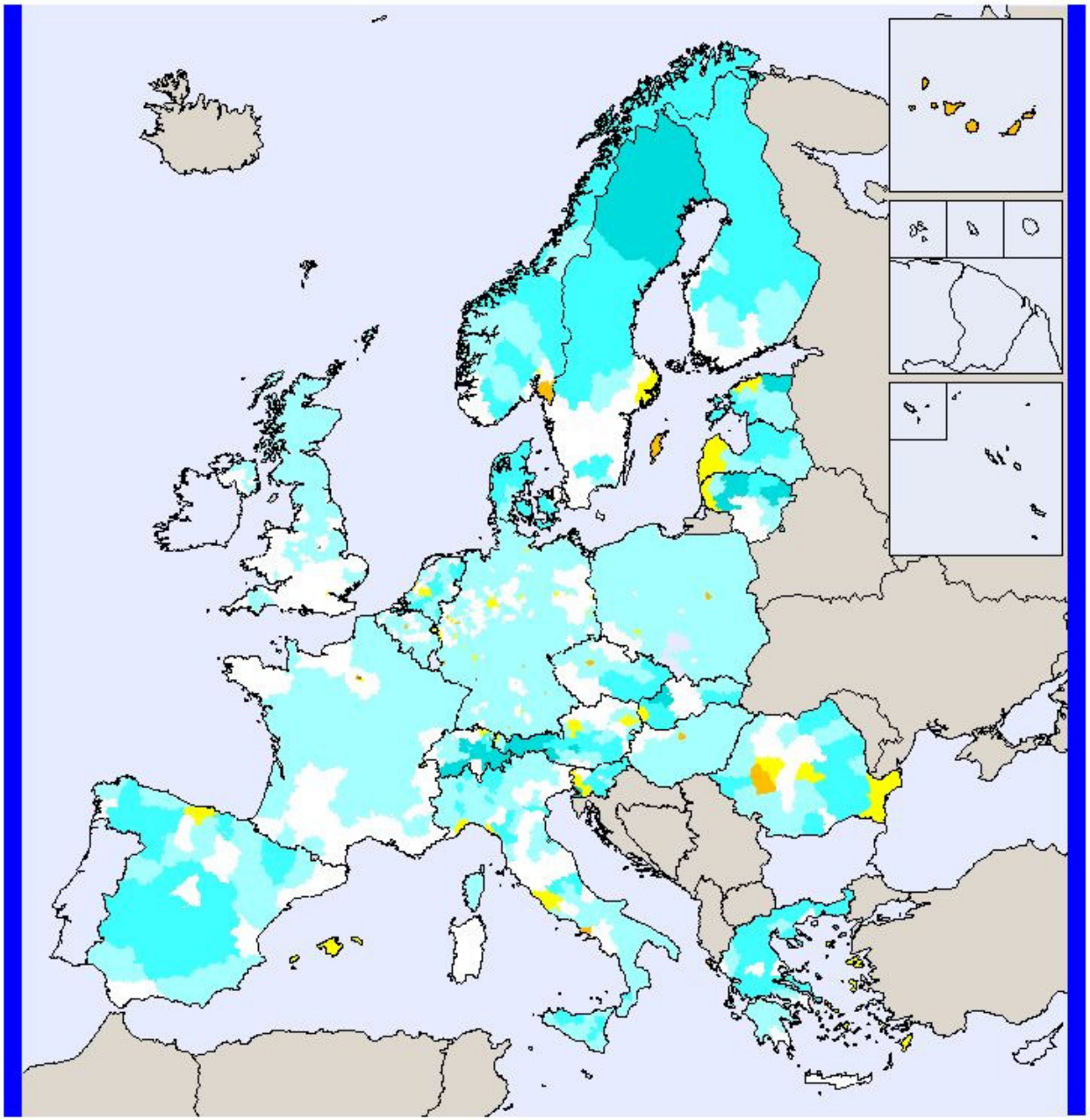
B.1

N	Valid	1284
	Missing	42
Mean		,024533
Median		,001453
Std. Deviation		,1599768
Skewness		17,981
Std. Error of Skewness		,068
Minimum		,0000
Maximum		3,8421
Percentiles	16,66666667	,000000
	33,33333333	,000028
	50	,001453
	66,66666667	,005608
	83,33333333	,020893

N

200 0 200 400 Km

Author: Marcos Dantas, Jordi Duch, Gerda Priestley



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR B.1

Density of conjuncts and protected landscapes

(Normalised values on national average)

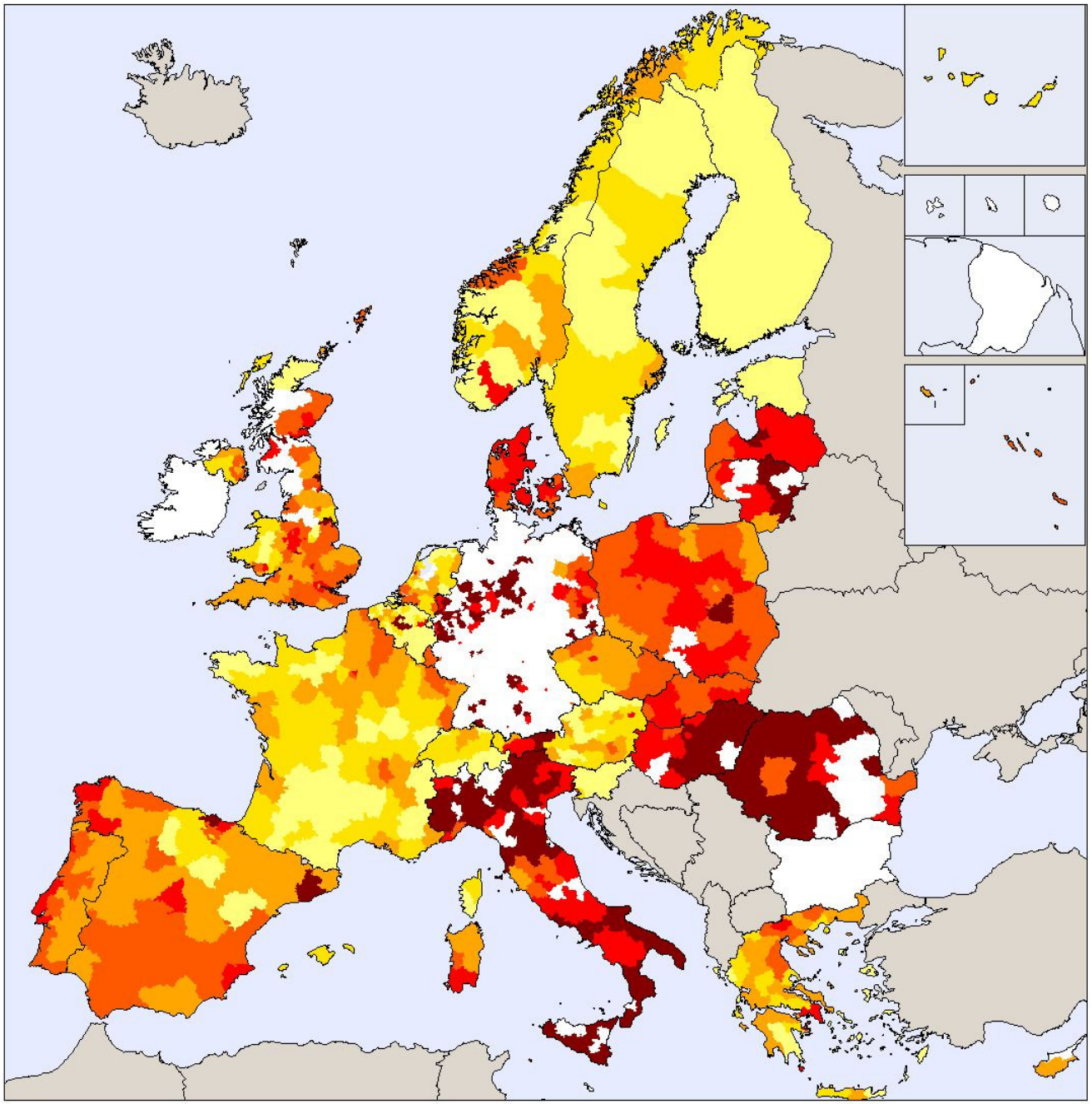
various sources
(see metadata information)

-1.43128 - -0.856925
-0.856925 - -0.428463
-0.428463 - -0.142821
-0.142821 - 1.123673
1.123673 - 3.371019
3.371019 - 6.742039
6.742039 - 11.23366

7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)

N

300 0 300 600 Km



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR B.2*

Use pressure on conjuncts and protected landscapes by local population (inh. per listed asset)

Various sources
(see metadata information)

Classification based on distribution sestiles

- 126700 - 3702800
- 50760 - 126700
- 21433 - 50760
- 8581 - 21433
- 3816 - 8581
- 19 - 3816
- Non Espon space
- No data

Statistics

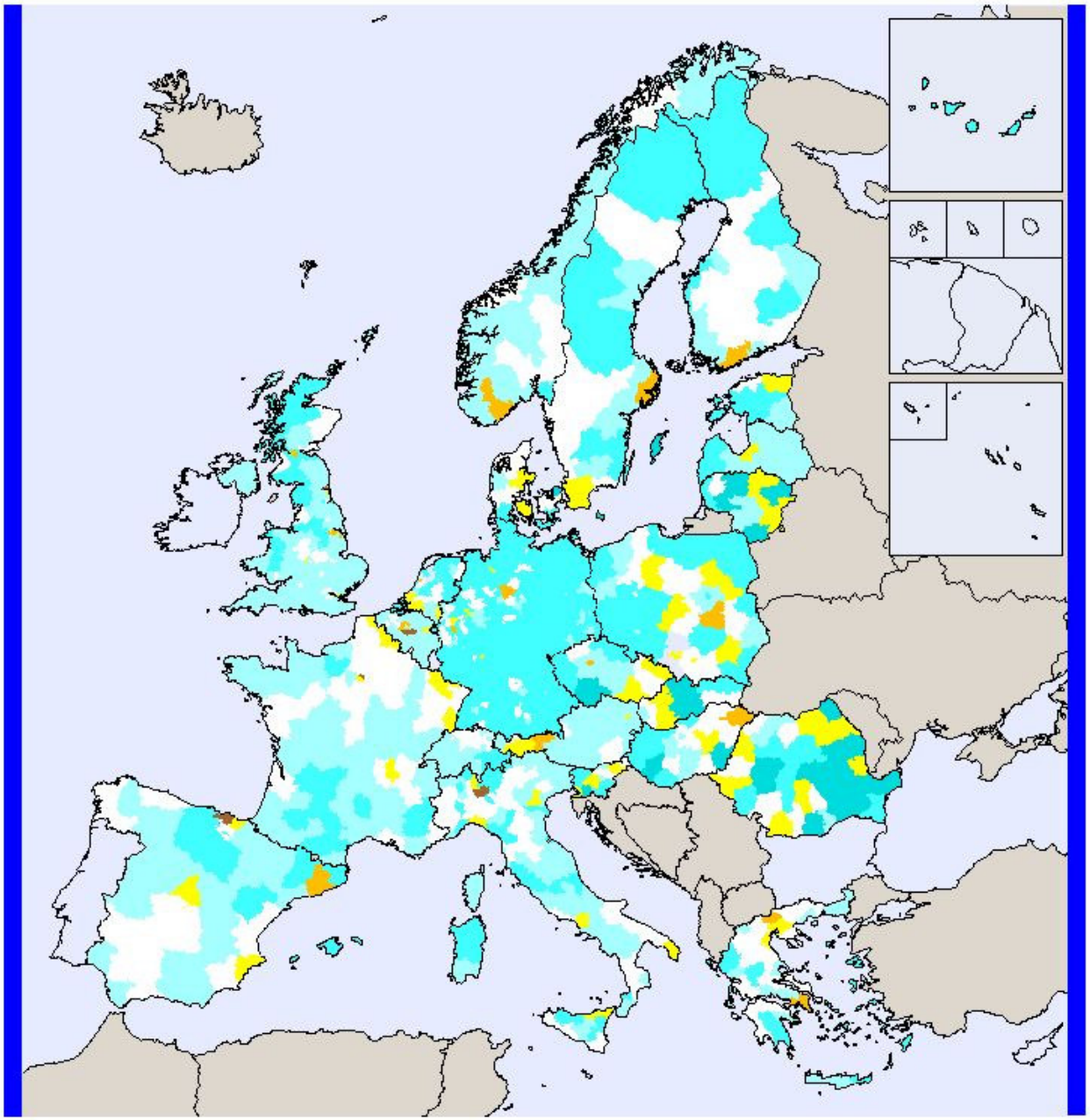
B.2*

N	Valid	856
	Missing	470
Mean		81412,94
Median		21327,83
Std. Deviation		191115,7
Skewness		9,524
Std. Error of Skewness		,084
Minimum		18,8913
Maximum		3702800
Percentiles	16,66666667	3810,500
	33,33333333	8567,947
	50	21327,83
	66,66666667	50749,33
	83,33333333	127154,5

N

200 0 200 400 Km

Author: Marcos Dantas, Jordi Duch, Gerda Priestley



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR B.2*

Use pressure of conjuncts and protected landscapes by local population

(Normalised values on national average)

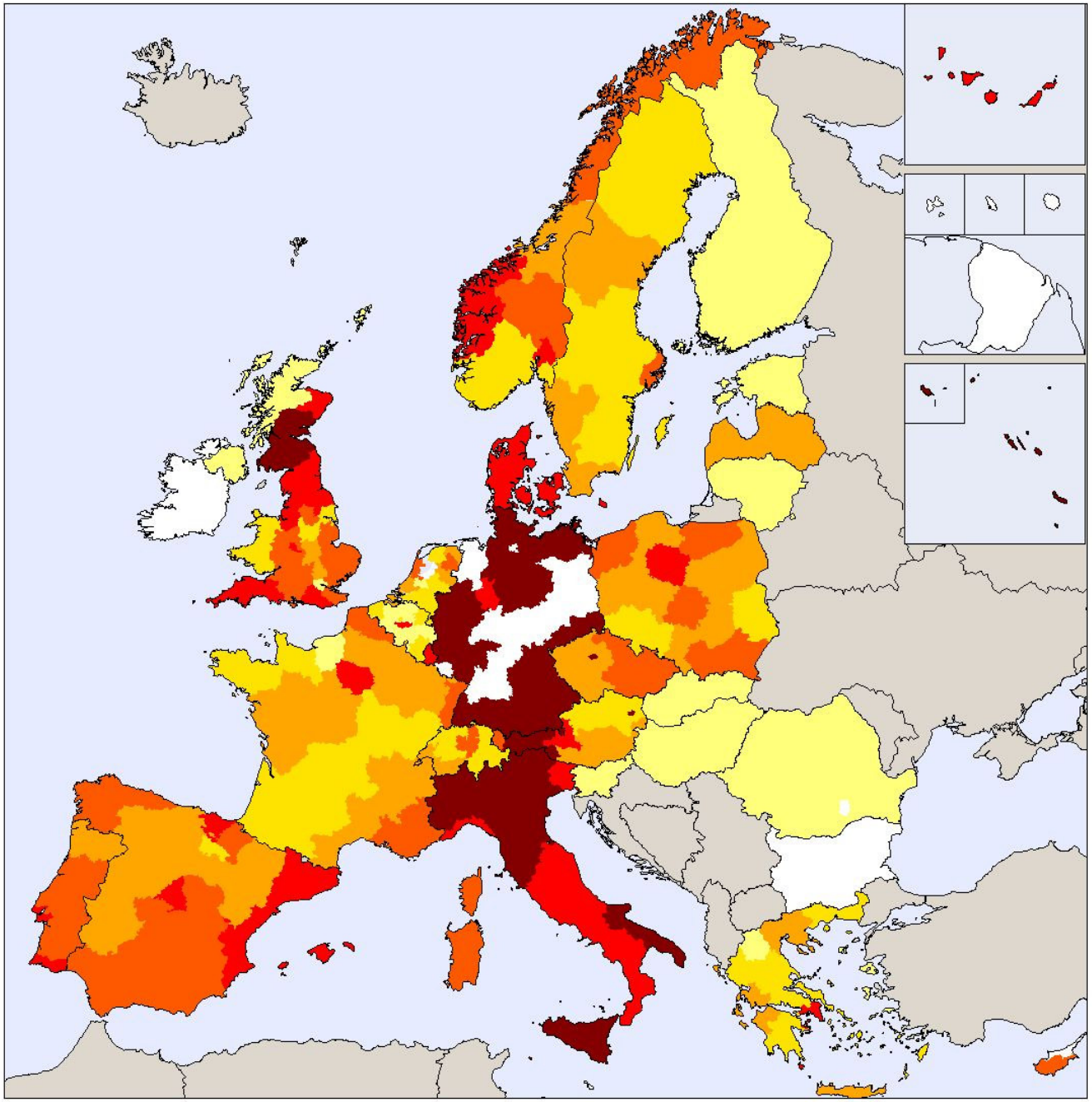
various sources
(see metadata information)

- -2.1391 - -1.088696
- -1.088696 - -0.544348
- -0.544348 - -0.181449
- -0.181449 - 0.834376
- 0.834376 - 2.503127
- 2.503127 - 5.006254
- 5.006254 - 8.019149

7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)

N

300 0 300 600 Km



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR B.3

Use pressure on conjuncts and protected landscapes by tourists (arrivals per listed asset)

Various sources
(see metadata information)

Classification based on distribution sestiles

- 170984 - 4846105
- 45024 - 170984
- 19184 - 45024
- 10568 - 19184
- 4739 - 10568
- 0 - 4739
- Non Espon space
- No data

Statistics

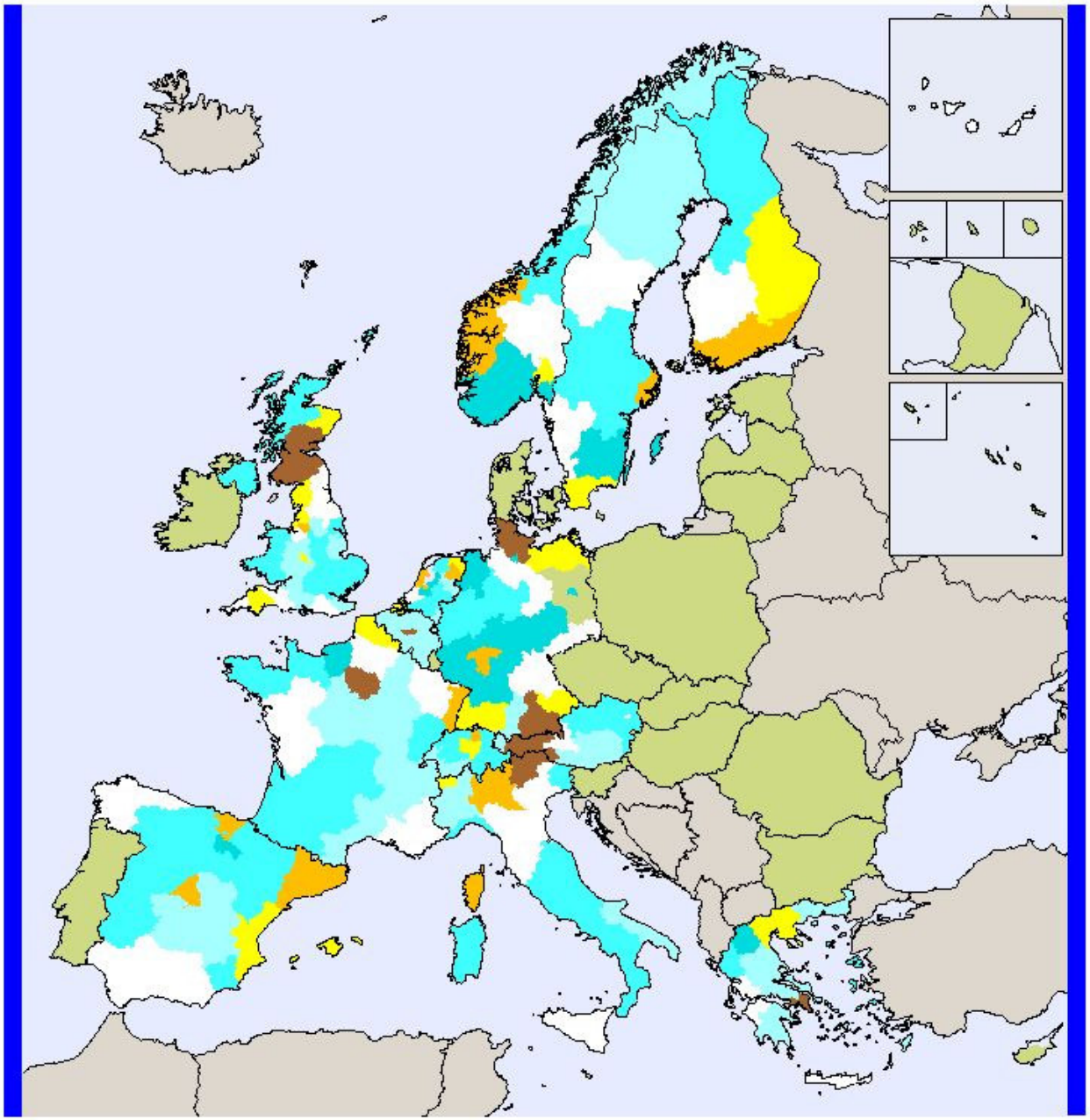
B.3

N	Valid	252
	Missing	28
Mean		216126,6
Median		19341,42
Std. Deviation		611914,6
Skewness		4,750
Std. Error of Skewness		,153
Minimum		,00000
Percentiles	16,66666667	4739,289
	33,33333333	10583,71
	50	19341,42
	66,66666667	45249,93
	83,33333333	169517,6

N

200 0 200 400 Km

Author: Marcos Dantas, Jordi Duch, Gerda Priestley



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR B.3

Use pressure on conjuncts and protected landscapes by tourists

(Normalized values on national average)

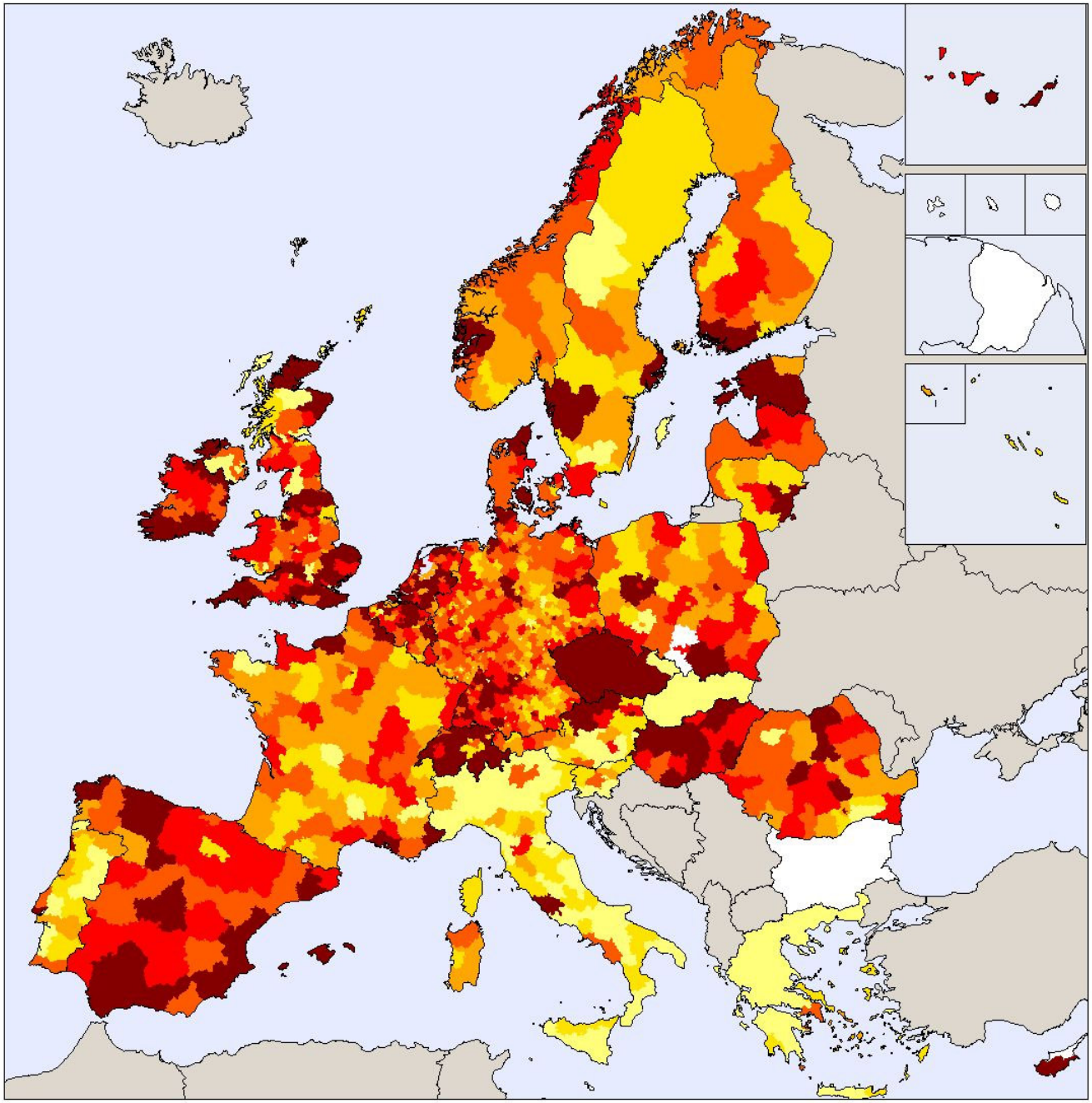
various sources
(see metadata information)

-1.726897 - -0.998552
-0.998552 - -0.499276
-0.499276 - -0.166425
-0.166425 - 0.398417
0.398417 - 1.19525
1.19525 - 2.390501
2.390501 - 3.921524

7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)

N

300 0 300 600 Km



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR C.0

Presence of museums

Various sources
(see metadata information)

Classification based on distribution sestiles

- 29 - 281
- 18 - 29
- 12 - 18
- 8 - 12
- 4 - 8
- 0 - 4
- Non Espon space
- No data

Statistics

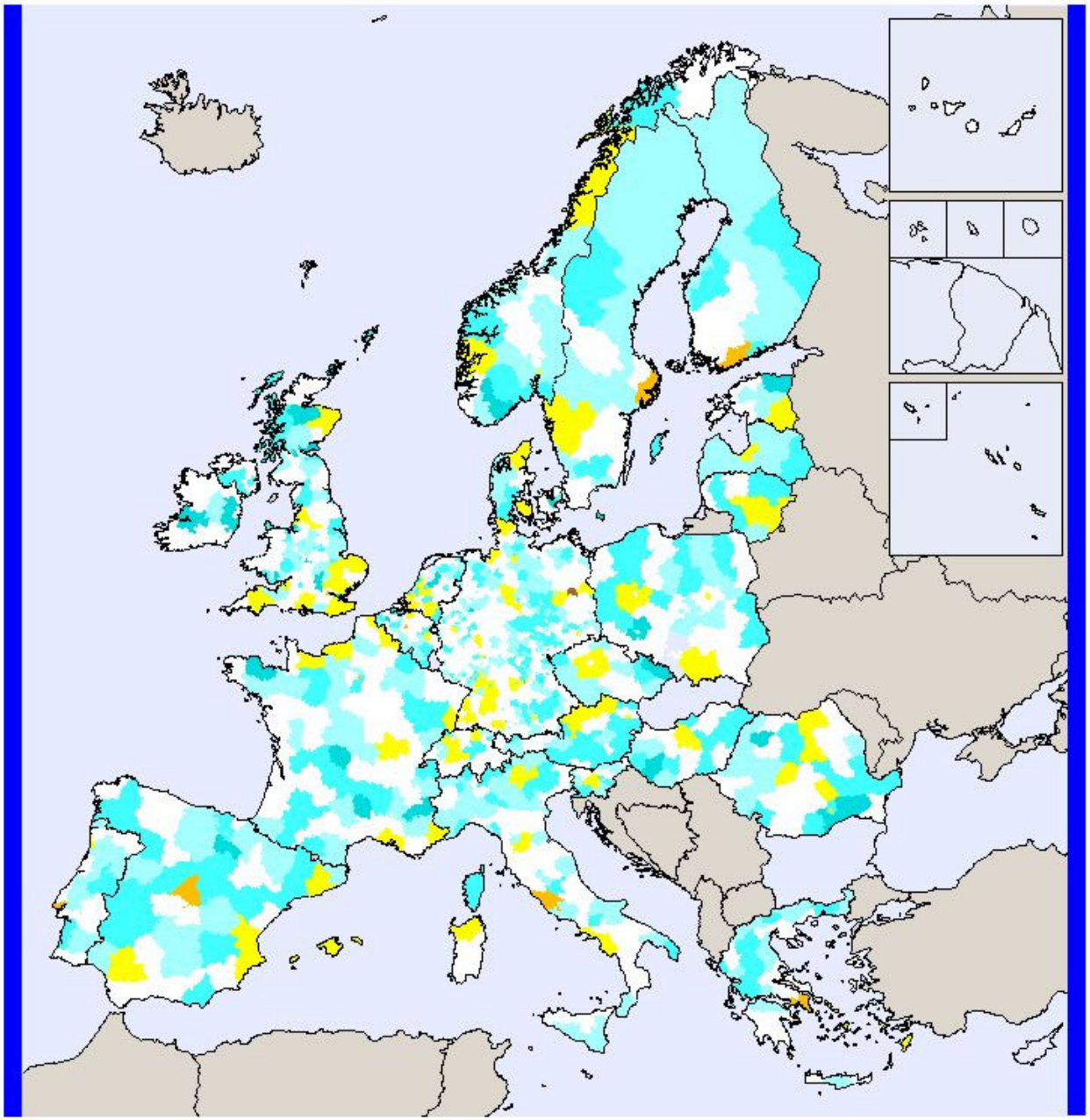
C.0

N	Valid	1292
	Missing	34
Mean		16,63
Median		12,00
Std. Deviation		19,266
Skewness		4,693
Std. Error of Skewness		,068
Minimum		0
Maximum		281
Percentiles	16,66666667	4,00
	33,33333333	8,00
	50	12,00
	66,66666667	17,00
	83,33333333	26,00

N

200 0 200 400 Km

Author: Marcos Dantas, Jordi Duch, Gerda Priestley



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR C.0

Presence of museums

(Normalised values on national average)

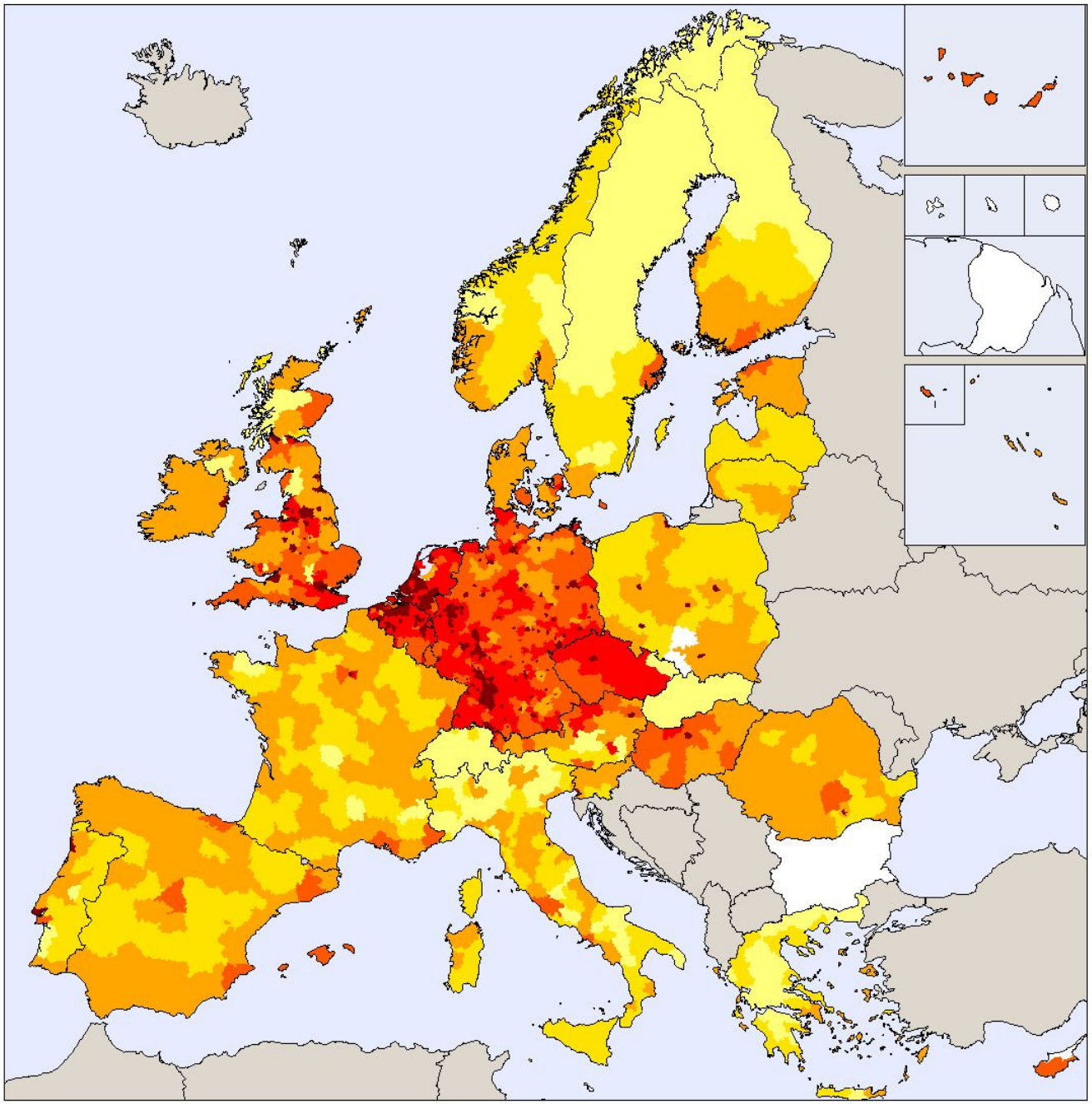
various sources
(see metadata information)

-1.741109 - -1.051906
-1.051906 - -0.525953
-0.525953 - -0.175318
-0.175318 - 1.251157
1.251157 - 3.753472
3.753472 - 7.506943
7.506943 - 12.523639

7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)

N

300 0 300 600 Km



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR C.1

Density of museums
(abs. n. per square km)

Various sources
(see metadata information)

Classification based on distribution sestiles

- 0.035 - 0.752
- 0.016 - 0.035
- 0.007 - 0.016
- 0.002 - 0.007
- 0.001 - 0.002
- 0 - 0.001
- Non Espon space
- No data

Statistics

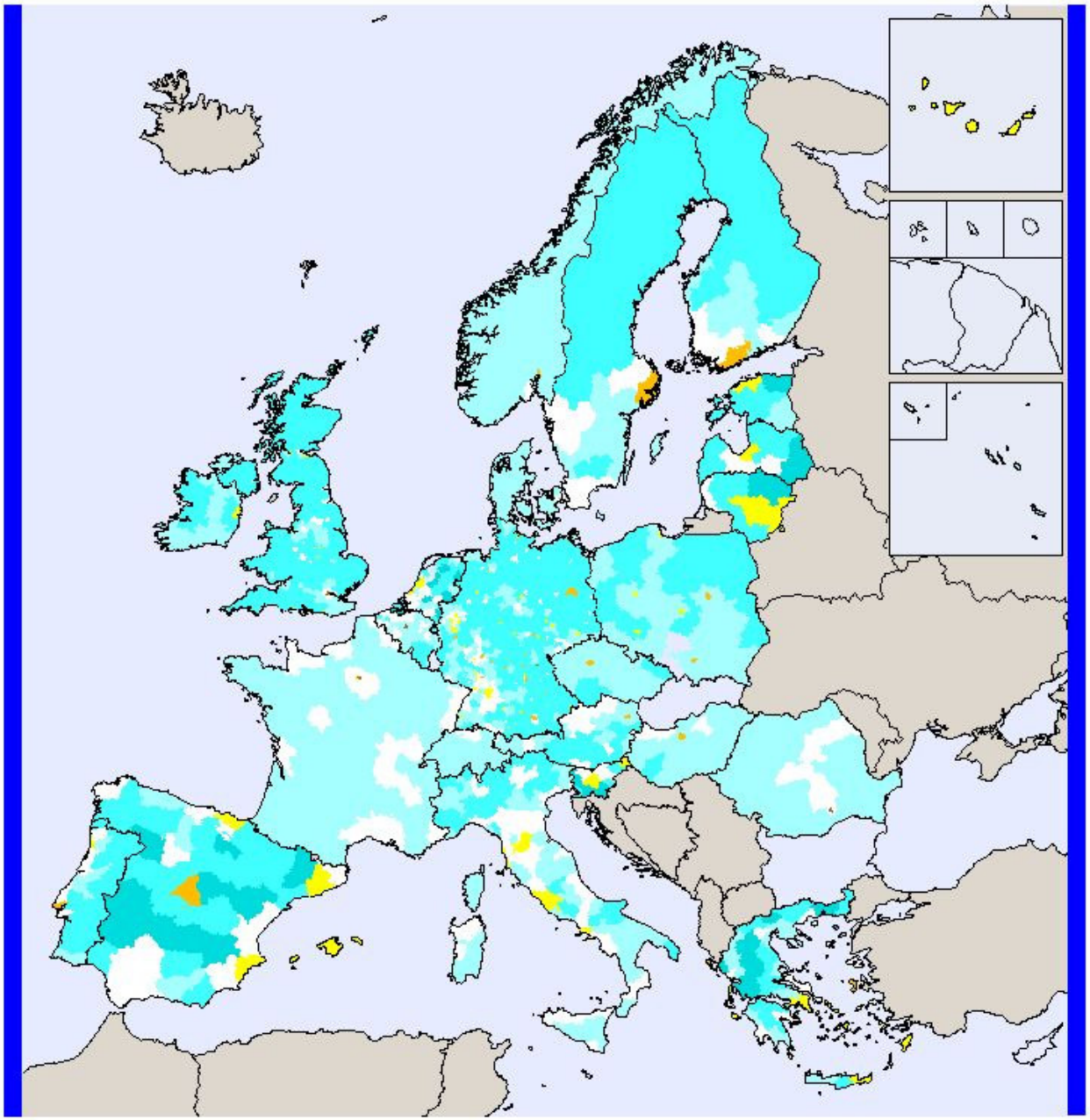
C.1

N	Valid	1292
	Missing	34
Mean		,023556
Median		,007293
Std. Deviation		,0512181
Skewness		6,002
Std. Error of Skewness		,068
Minimum		,0000
Maximum		,7523
Percentiles	16,66666667	,000976
	33,33333333	,002406
	50	,007293
	66,66666667	,016255
	83,33333333	,034736

N

200 0 200 400 Km

Author: Marcos Dantas, Jordi Duch, Gerda Priestley



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR C.1

Density of museums

(Normalised values on national average)

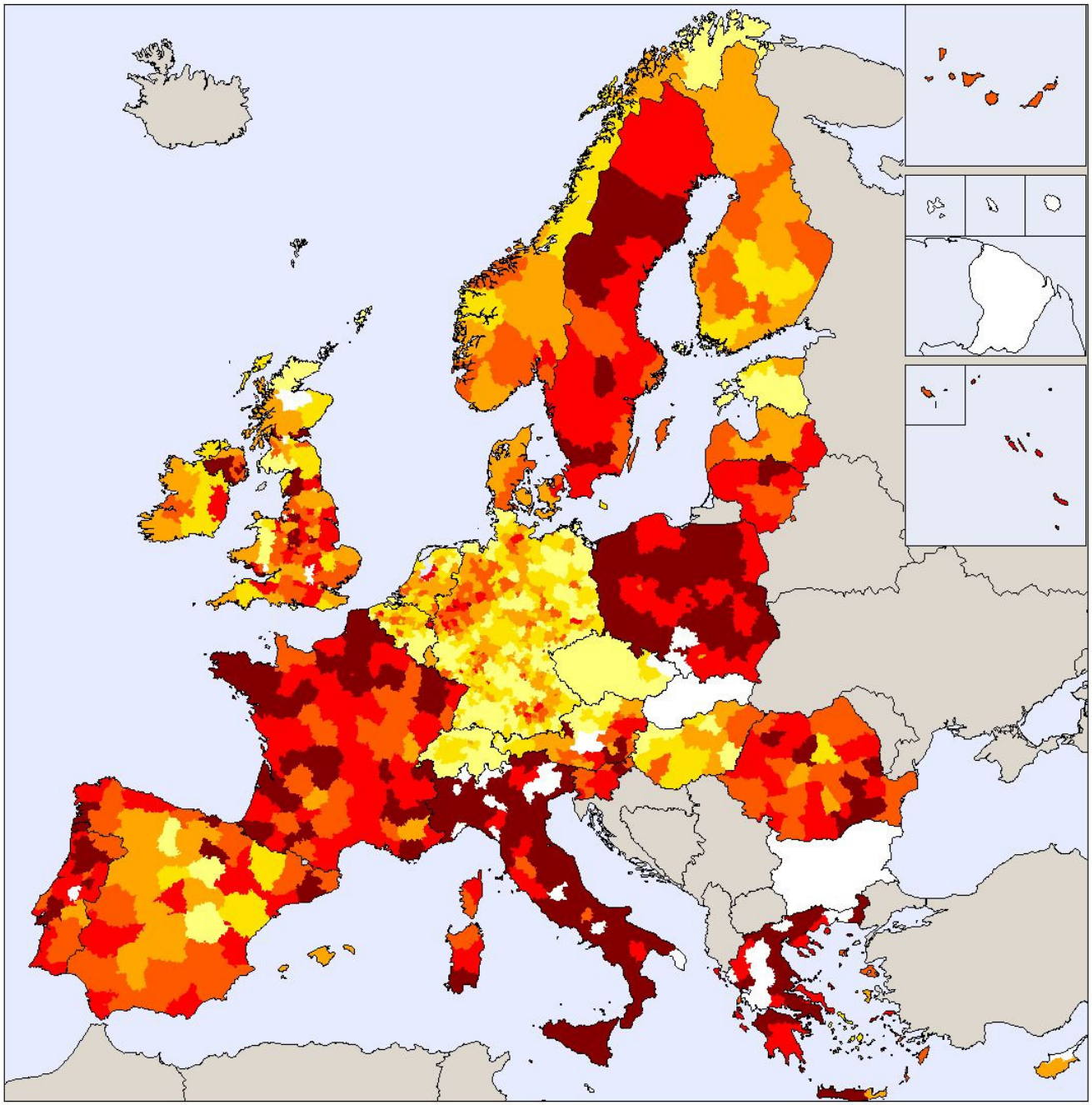
various sources
(see metadata information)

-1.219168 - -0.732869
-0.732869 - -0.366434
-0.366434 - -0.122145
-0.122145 - 0.955173
0.955173 - 2.86552
2.86552 - 5.73104
5.73104 - 9.554014

7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)

N

300 0 300 600 Km



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR C.2*

Use pressure on museums
by local population
(inh. per listed asset)

Various sources
(see metadata information)

Classification based on distribution sestiles

- 54200 - 1234267
- 30350 - 54200
- 19955 - 30350
- 13236 - 19955
- 8433 - 13236
- 2395 - 8433
- Non Espon space
- No data

Statistics

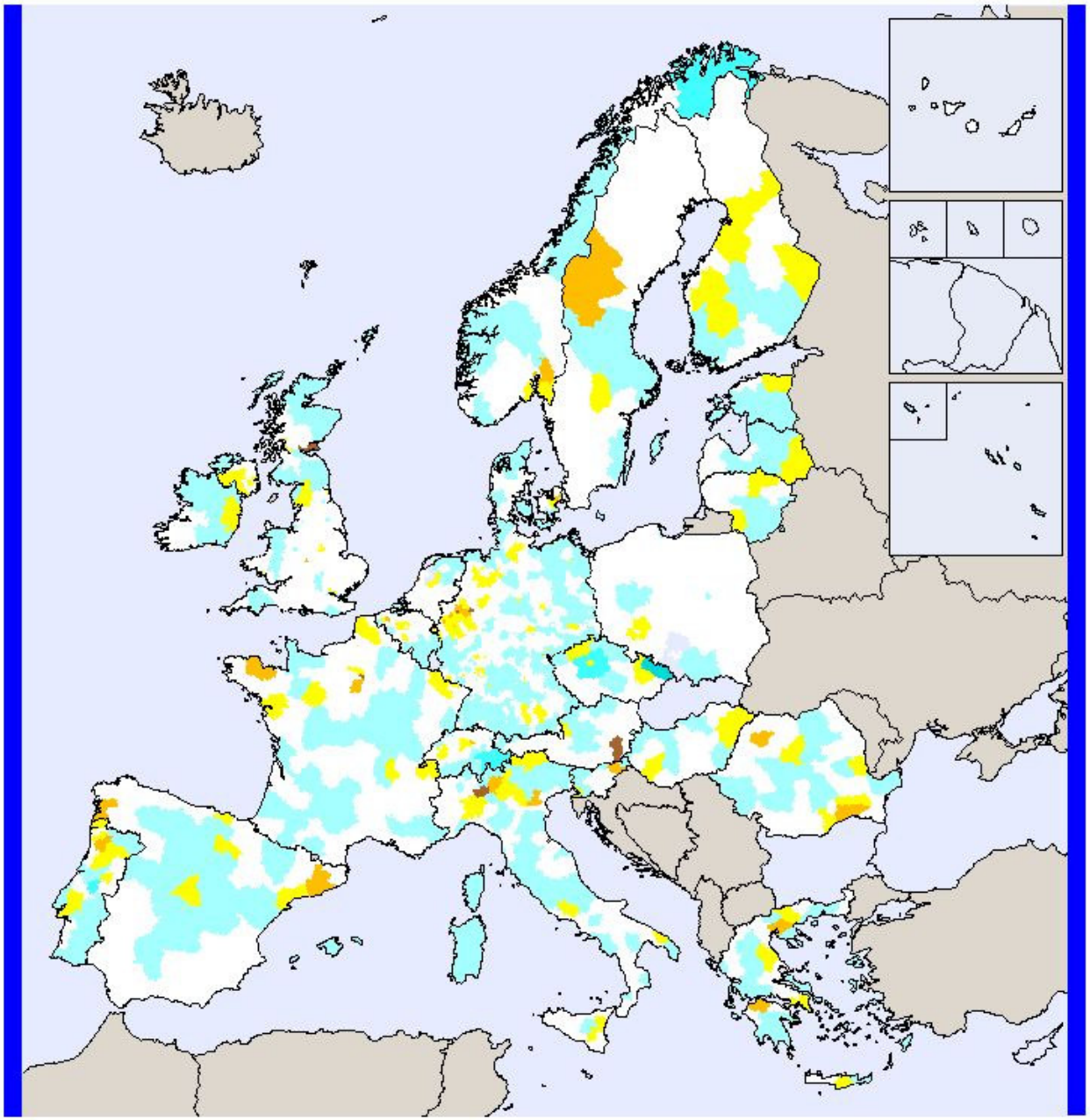
C.2*

N	Valid	1244
	Missing	82
Mean		40893,89
Median		19886,67
Std. Deviation		77130,63
Skewness		7,258
Std. Error of Skewness		,069
Minimum		2394,5946
Maximum		1234267
Percentiles	16,66666667	8424,359
	33,33333333	13182,35
	50	19886,67
	66,66666667	30350,00
	83,33333333	54357,14

N

200 0 200 400 Km

Author: Marcos Dantas, Jordi Duch, Gerda Priestley



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR C.2*

Use pressure on museums by local population

(Normalized values on national average)

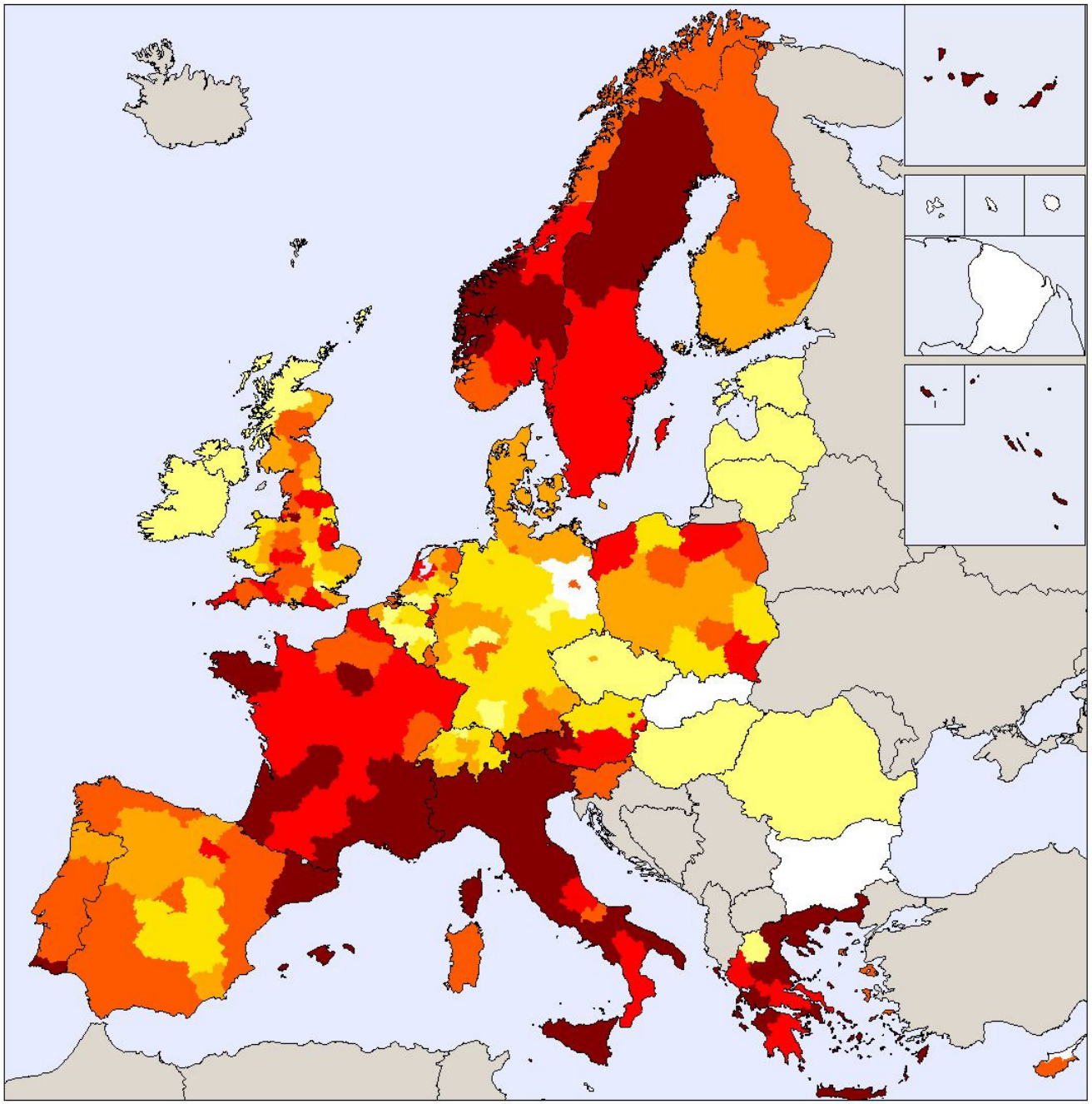
various sources
(see metadata information)

-4.723974 - -2.812433
-2.812433 - -1.406216
-1.406216 - -0.468739
-0.468739 - 0.841111
0.841111 - 2.523333
2.523333 - 5.046665
5.046665 - 8.374523

7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)

N

300 0 300 600 Km



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR C.3

Use pressure on museums by tourists (arrivals per listed asset)

Various sources
(see metadata information)

Classification based on distribution sestiles

- 98486 - 4328224
- 52759 - 98486
- 29433 - 52759
- 18685 - 29433
- 8982 - 18685
- 0 - 8982
- Non Espon space
- No data

Statistics

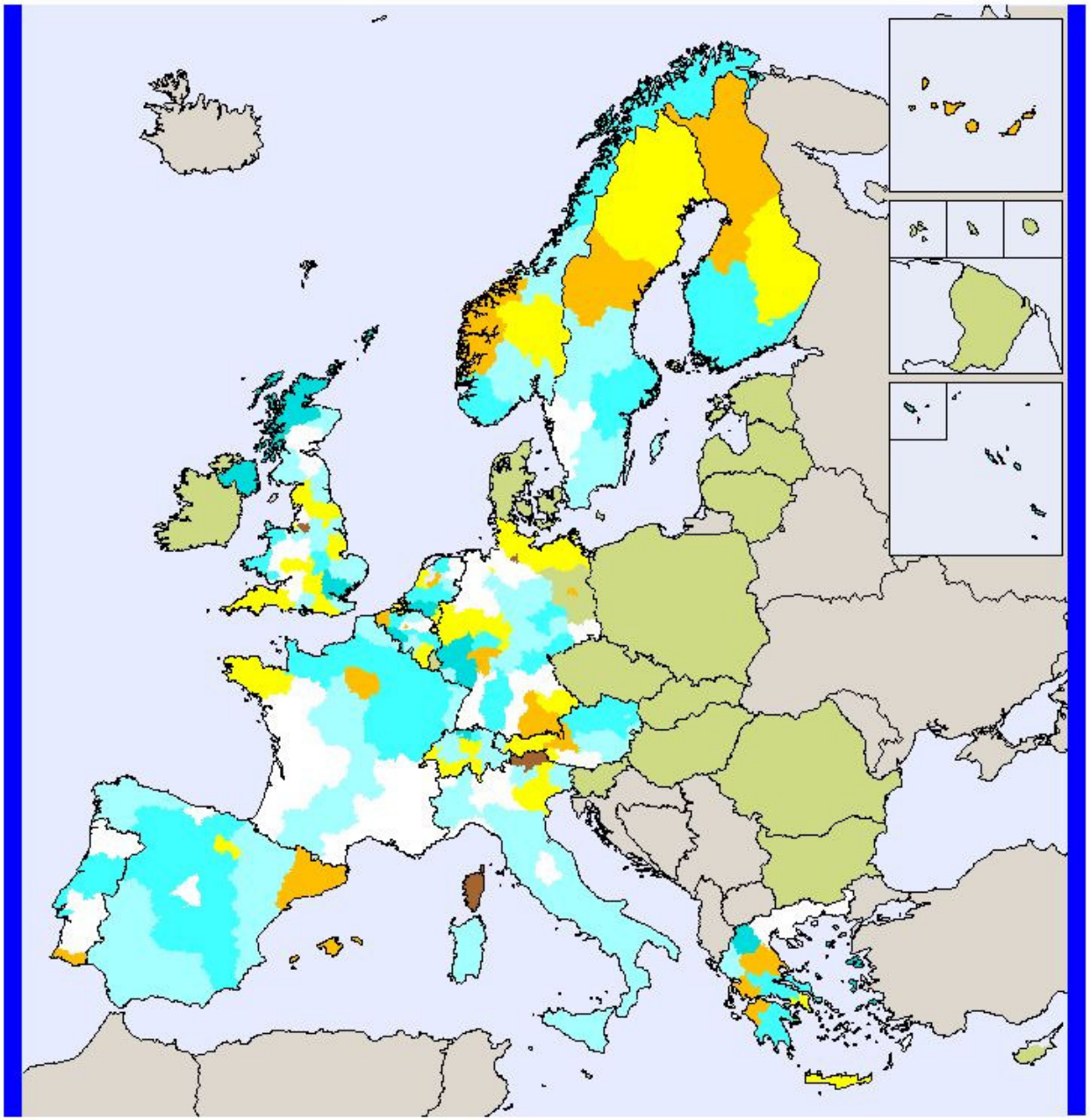
C.3

N	Valid	265
	Missing	15
Mean		81477,91
Median		29432,81
Std. Deviation		287684,5
Skewness		12,609
Std. Error of Skewness		,150
Minimum		,00000
Percentiles	16,66666667	9090,920
	33,33333333	18671,41
	50	29432,81
	66,66666667	52894,07
	83,33333333	101807,6

N

200 0 200 400 Km

Author: Marcos Dantas, Jordi Duch, Gerda Priestley



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR C.3

Use pressure on museums by tourists

(Normalized values on national average)

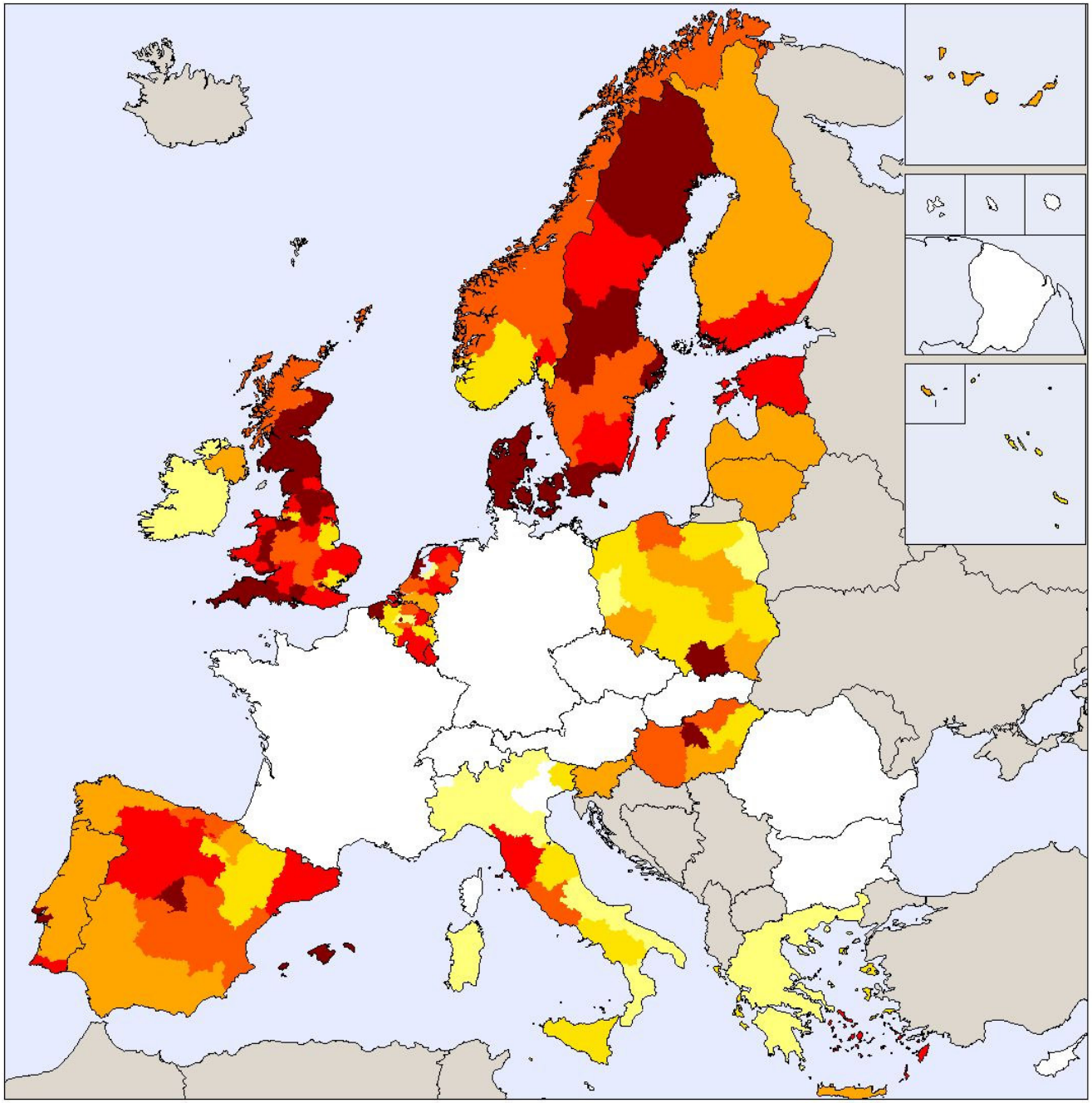
various sources
(see metadata information)

-1.840002 - -1.11067
-1.11067 - -0.555335
-0.555335 - -0.185112
-0.185112 - 0.445833
0.445833 - 1.3375
1.3375 - 2.675
2.675 - 4.469447

7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)

N

300 0 300 600 Km



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR C.5

Visitors to museums as a share of local population

Various sources
(see metadata information)

Classification based on distribution sestiles

- 1.558 - 10.293
- 1.045 - 1.558
- 0.802 - 1.045
- 0.468 - 0.802
- 0.166 - 0.468
- 0 - 0.166
- Non Espon space
- No data

Statistics

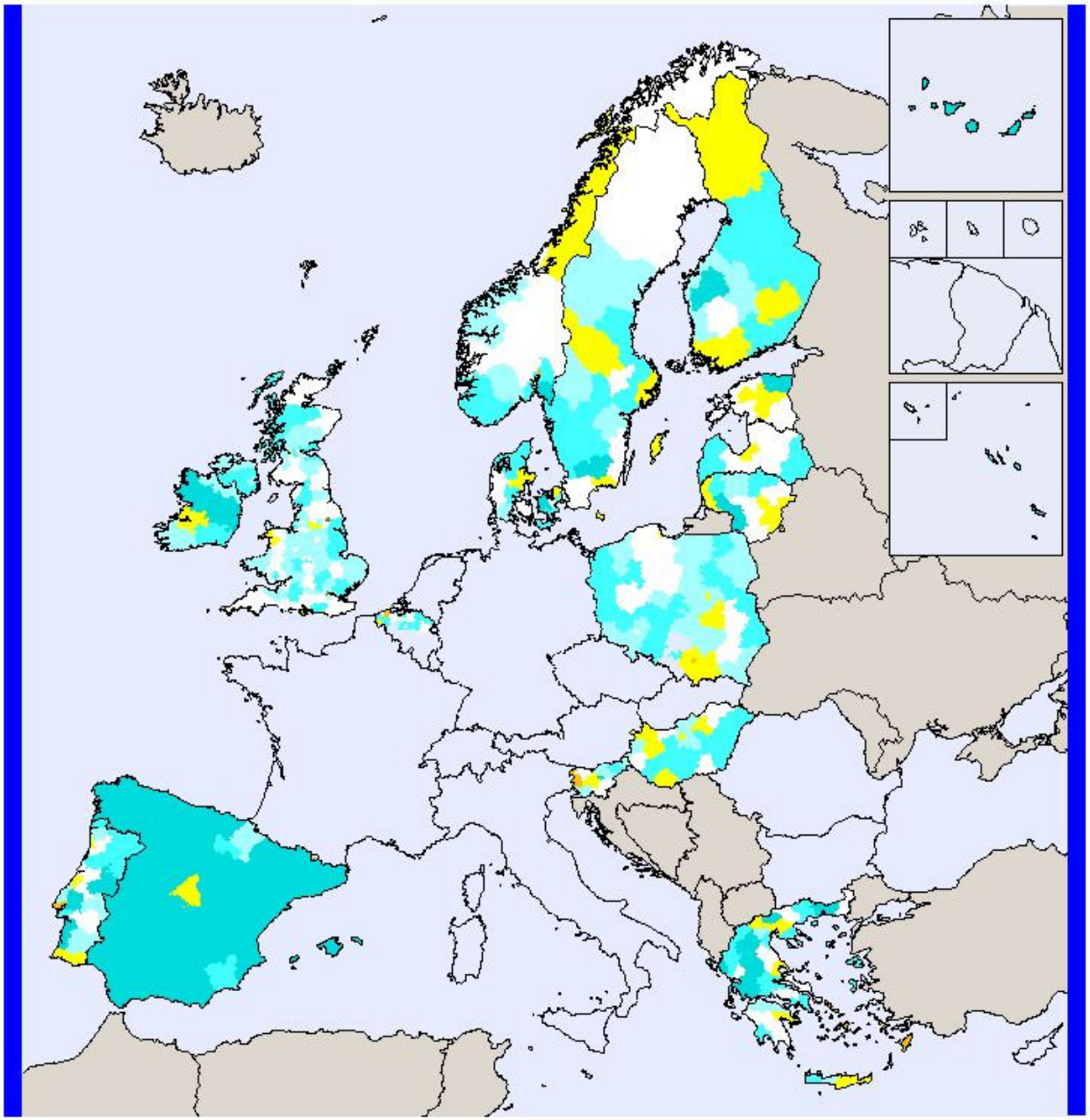
C.5

N	Valid	1126
	Missing	200
Mean		,362159
Median		,000000
Std. Deviation		1,0479885
Skewness		9,240
Std. Error of Skewness		,073
Minimum		,0000
Maximum		19,7570
Percentiles	16,66666667	,000000
	33,33333333	,000000
	50	,000000
	66,66666667	,028569
	83,33333333	,669522

N

200 0 200 400 Km

Author: Marcos Dantas, Jordi Duch, Gerda Priestley



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR C.5

Visitors to museums as a share of local population

(Normalized values on national average)

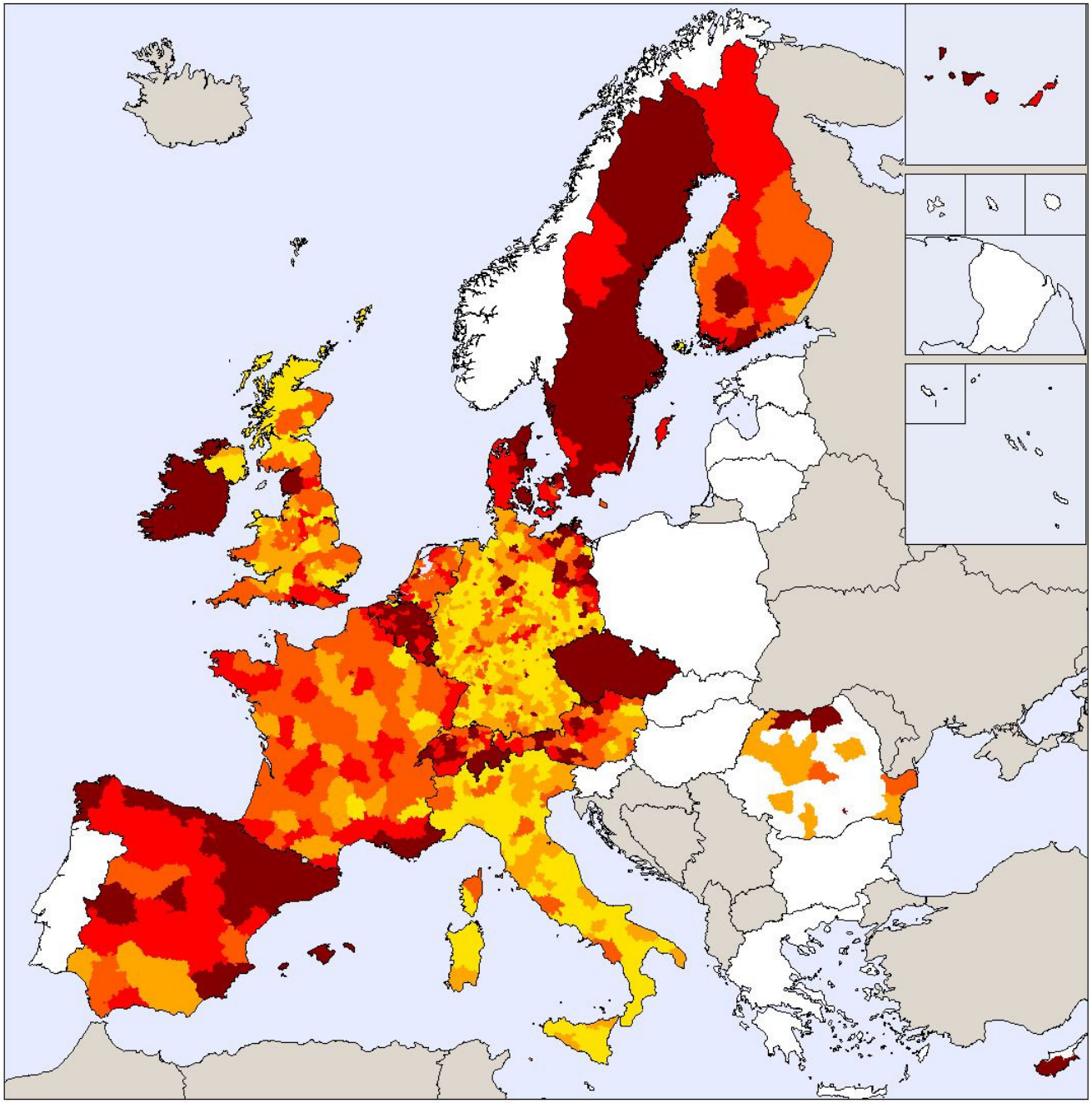
various sources
(see metadata information)

-2.104435 - -1.121288
-1.121288 - -0.560644
-0.560644 - -0.186881
-0.186881 - 0.808624
0.808624 - 2.425873
2.425873 - 4.851745
4.851745 - 7.850621

7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)

N

300 0 300 600 Km



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR D.0

Presence of cultural events

Various sources
(see metadata information)

Classification based on distribution sestiles

- 16 - 365
- 7 - 16
- 3 - 7
- 1 - 3
- 0 - 1
- 0
- Non Espon space
- No data

Statistics

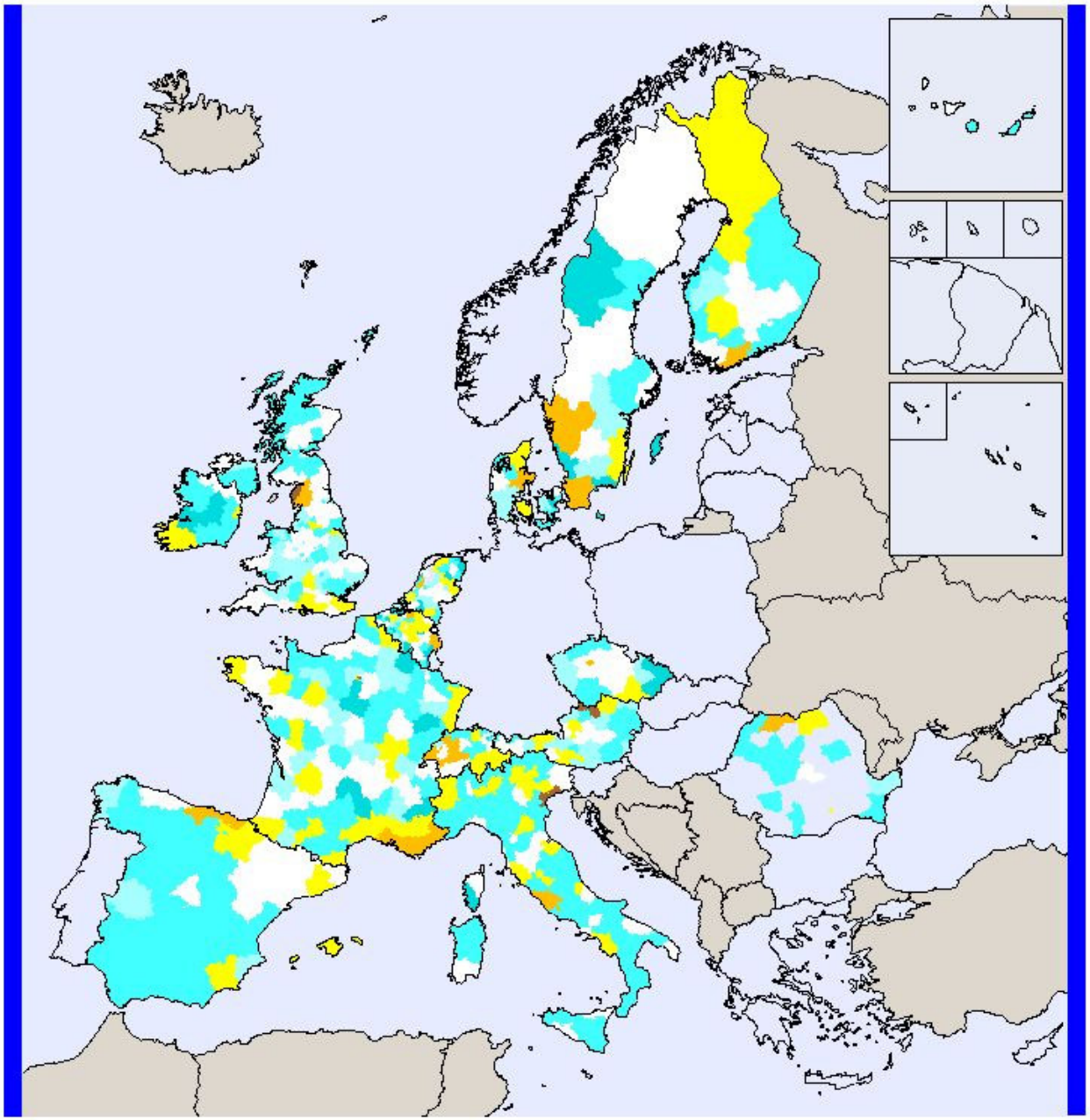
D.0

N	Valid	1063
	Missing	263
Mean		9,12
Median		2,00
Std. Deviation		25,715
Skewness		6,648
Std. Error of Skewness		,075
Minimum		0
Maximum		365
Percentiles	16,66666667	,00
	33,33333333	1,00
	50	2,00
	66,66666667	4,00
	83,33333333	11,00

N

200 0 200 400 Km

Author: Marcos Dantas, Jordi Duch, Gerda Priestley



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR D.0

Presence of cultural events

(Normalized values on national average)

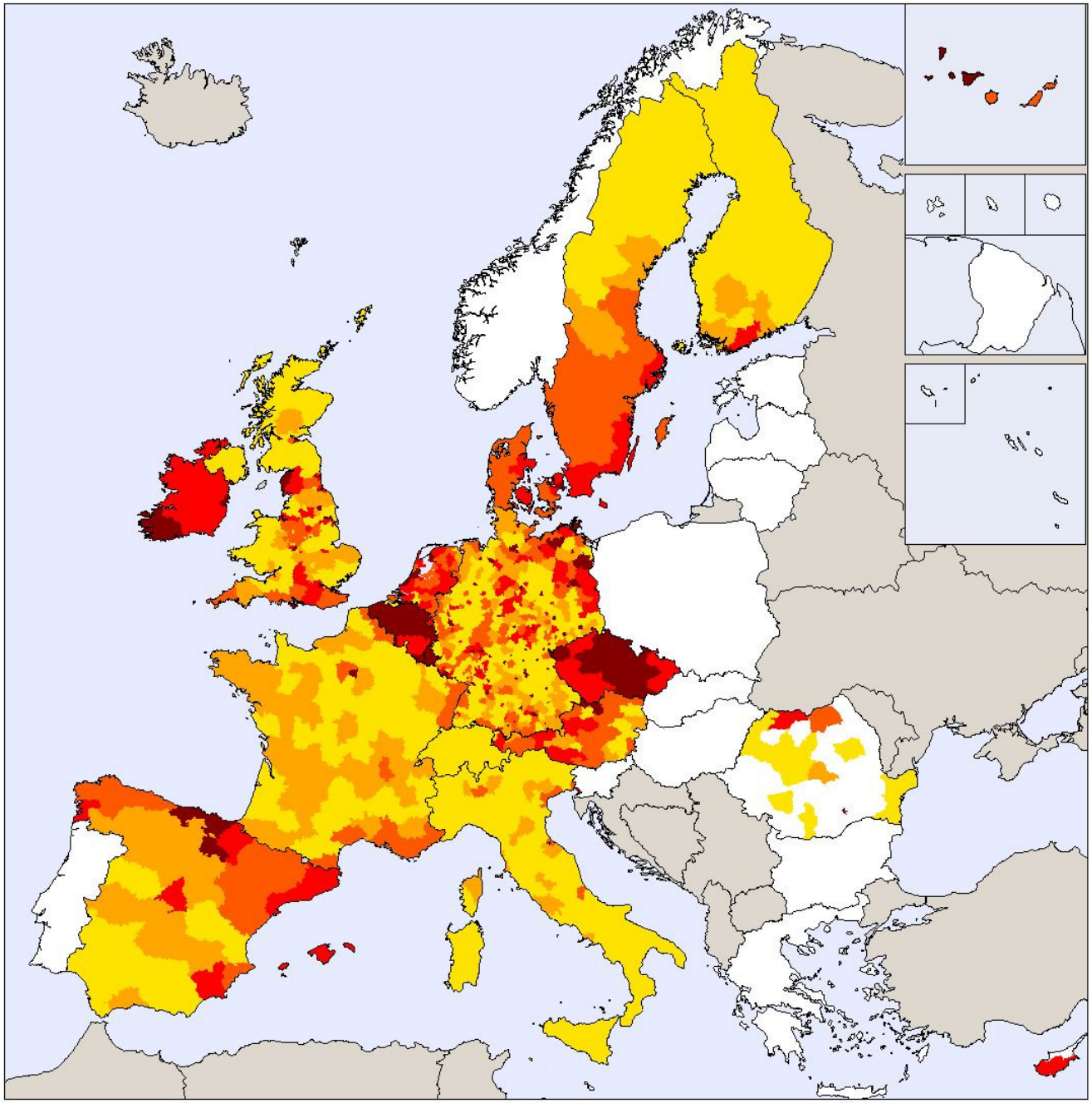
various sources
(see metadata information)

-1.432534 - -0.860563
-0.860563 - -0.430282
-0.430282 - -0.143427
-0.143427 - 0.739585
0.739585 - 2.218754
2.218754 - 4.437507
4.437507 - 7.397583

7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)

N

300 0 300 600 Km



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR D.1

Density of cultural events
(abs. n. per square km)

Various sources
(see metadata information)

Classification based on distribution sestiles

- 0.015 - 0.8778
- 0.0039 - 0.015
- 0.0015 - 0.0039
- 0.0007 - 0.0015
- 0 - 0.0007
- 0
- Non Espon space
- No data

Statistics

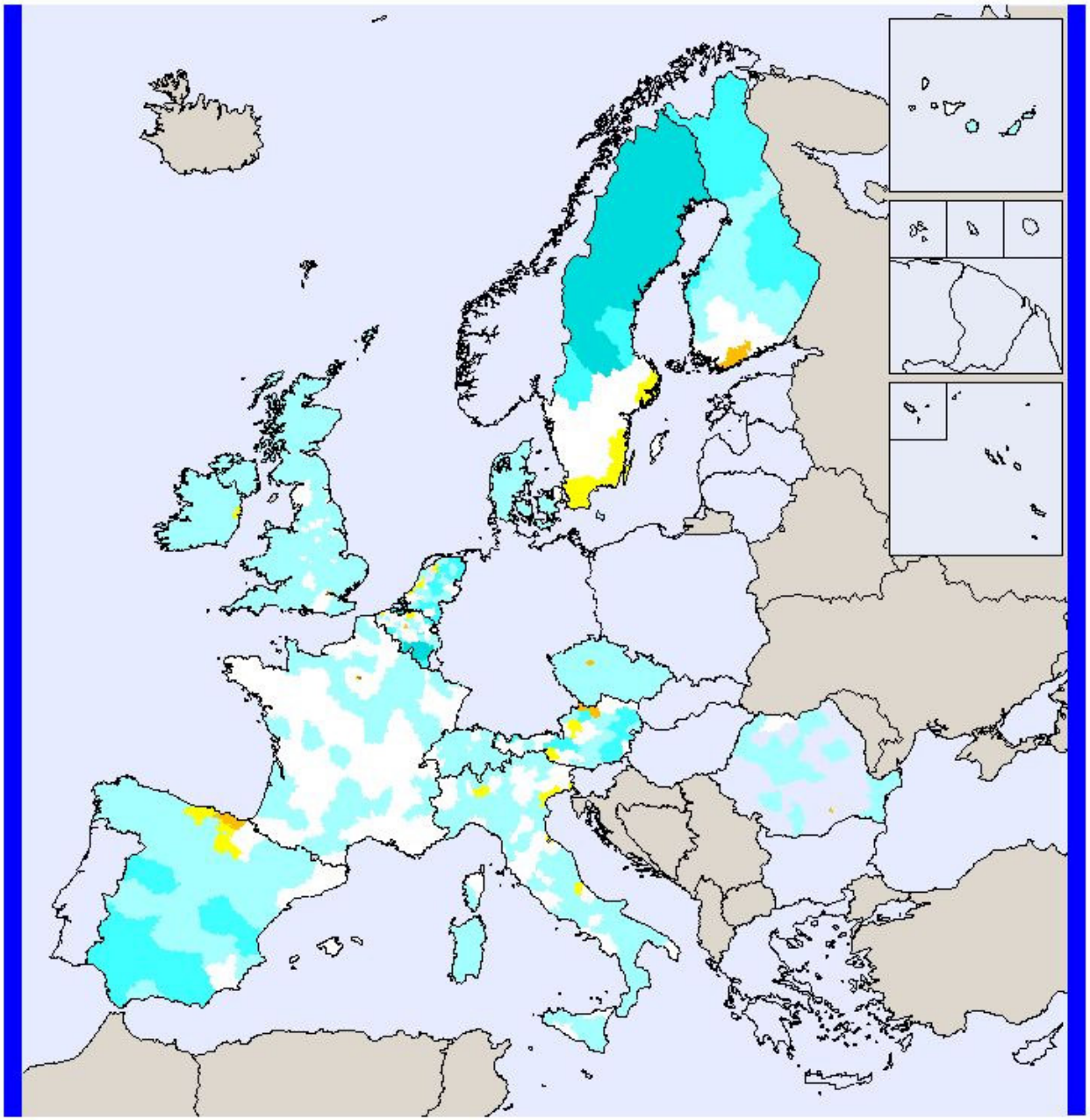
D.1

N	Valid	1063
	Missing	263
Mean		,011203
Median		,000924
Std. Deviation		,0480258
Skewness		11,248
Std. Error of Skewness		,075
Minimum		,0000
Maximum		,8778
Percentiles	16,66666667	,000000
	33,33333333	,000131
	50	,000924
	66,66666667	,002656
	83,33333333	,010987

N

200 0 200 400 Km

Author: Marcos Dantas, Jordi Duch, Gerda Priestley



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR D.1

Density of cultural events

(Normalized values on national average)

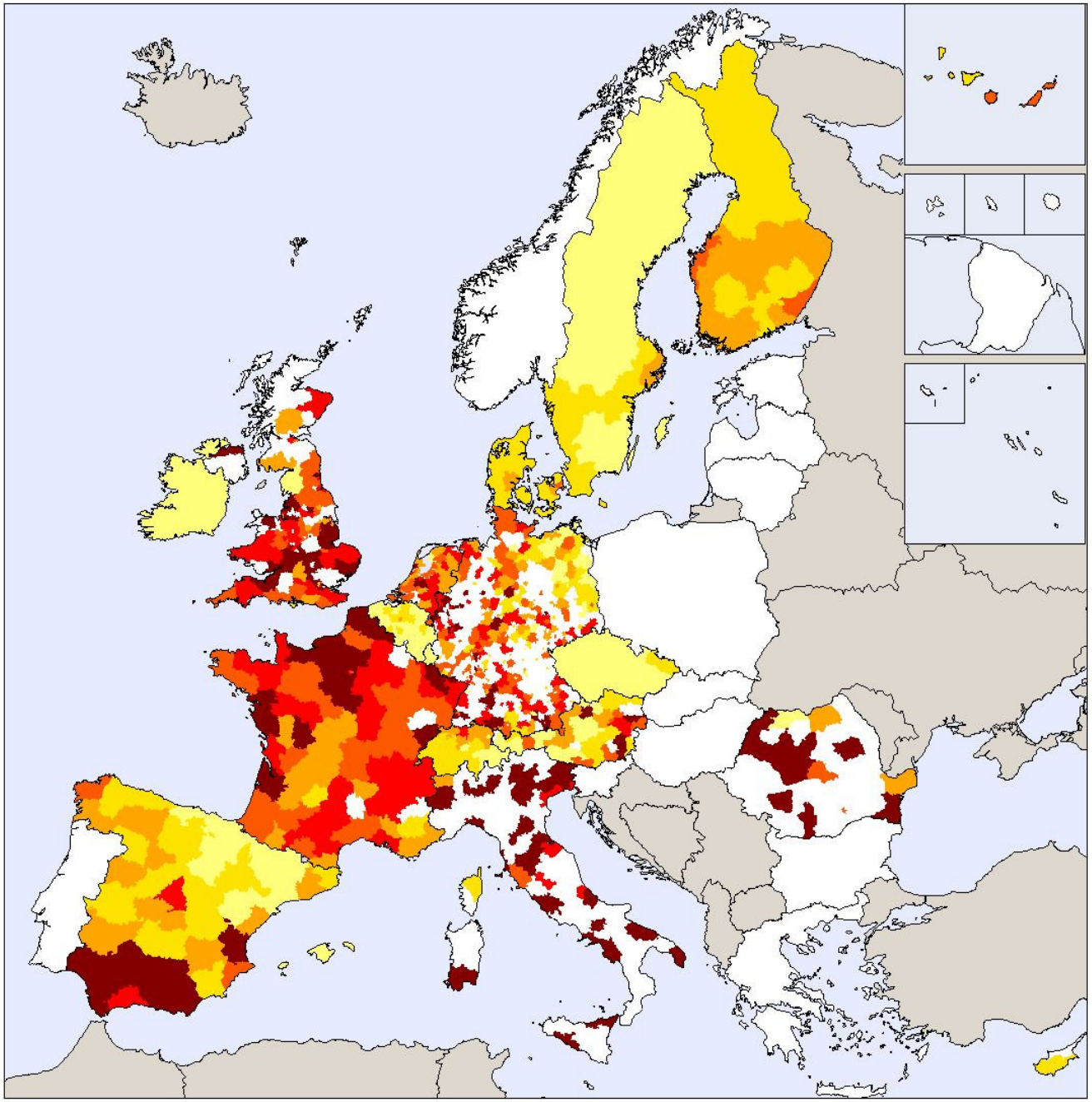
various sources
(see metadata information)

-1.483088 - -0.890627
-0.890627 - -0.445313
-0.445313 - -0.148438
-0.148438 - 0.953682
0.953682 - 2.861047
2.861047 - 5.722094
5.722094 - 9.538114

7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)

N

300 0 300 600 Km



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR D.2*

Use pressure on cultural events
by local population
(inh. per listed asset)

Various sources
(see metadata information)

Classification based on distribution sestiles

- 192900 - 3066000
- 109200 - 192900
- 65950 - 109200
- 33767 - 65950
- 13600 - 33767
- 849 - 13600
- Non Espon space
- No data

Statistics

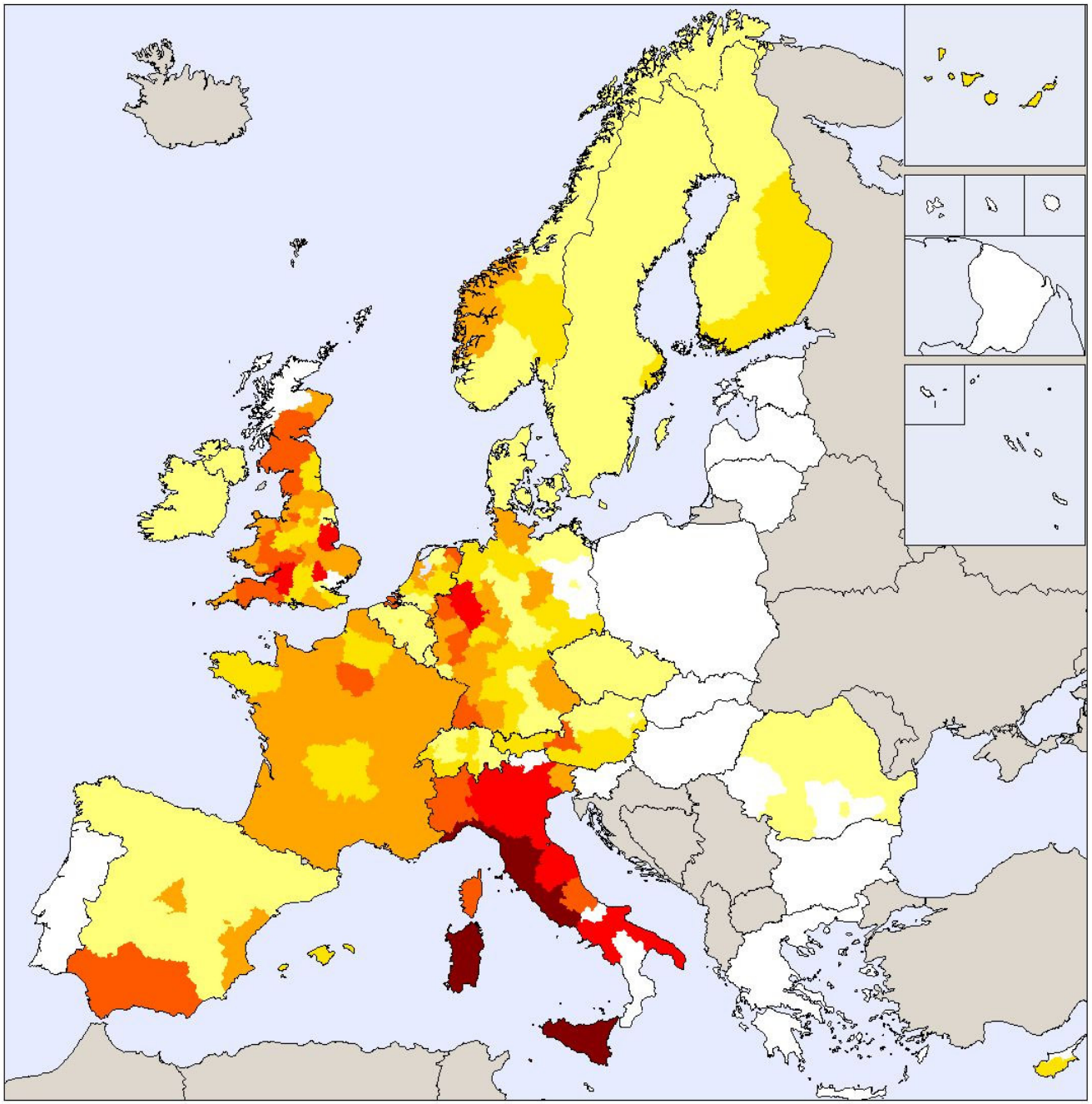
D.2*

N	Valid	734
	Missing	592
Mean		120015,5
Median		66100,00
Std. Deviation		194008,7
Skewness		6,806
Std. Error of Skewness		,090
Minimum		848,6486
Maximum		3066000
Percentiles	16,66666667	13414,29
	33,33333333	33766,67
	50	66100,00
	66,66666667	109200,0
	83,33333333	193041,7

N

200 0 200 400 Km

Author: Marcos Dantas, Jordi Duch, Gerda Priestley



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR D.3

Use pressure on cultural events
by tourists
(arrivals per listed asset)

Various sources
(see metadata information)

Classification based on distribution sestiles

- 1670744 - 3405880
- 769000 - 1670744
- 382909 - 769000
- 168170 - 382909
- 66777 - 168170
- 0 - 66777
- Non Espon space
- No data

Statistics

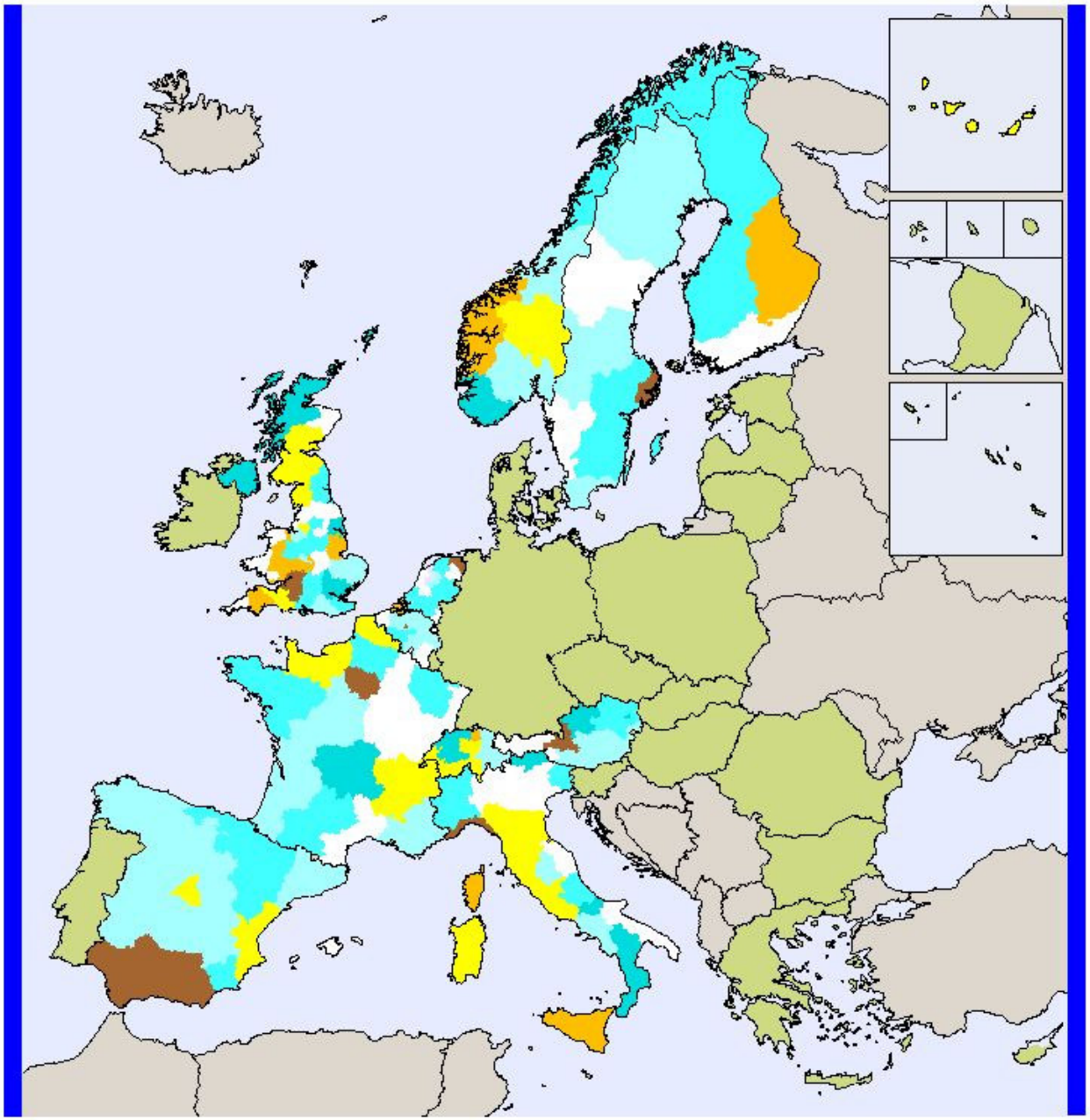
D.3

N	Valid	207
	Missing	73
Mean		260689,4
Median		112537,1
Std. Deviation		424208,4
Skewness		3,634
Std. Error of Skewness		,169
Minimum		,00000
Maximum		3405880
Percentiles	16,66666667	13623,28
	33,33333333	55999,98
	50	112537,1
	66,66666667	214930,9
	83,33333333	401956,0

N

200 0 200 400 Km

Author: Marcos Dantas, Jordi Duch, Gerda Priestley



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR D.3

Use pressure on cultural events by tourists

(Normalized values on national average)

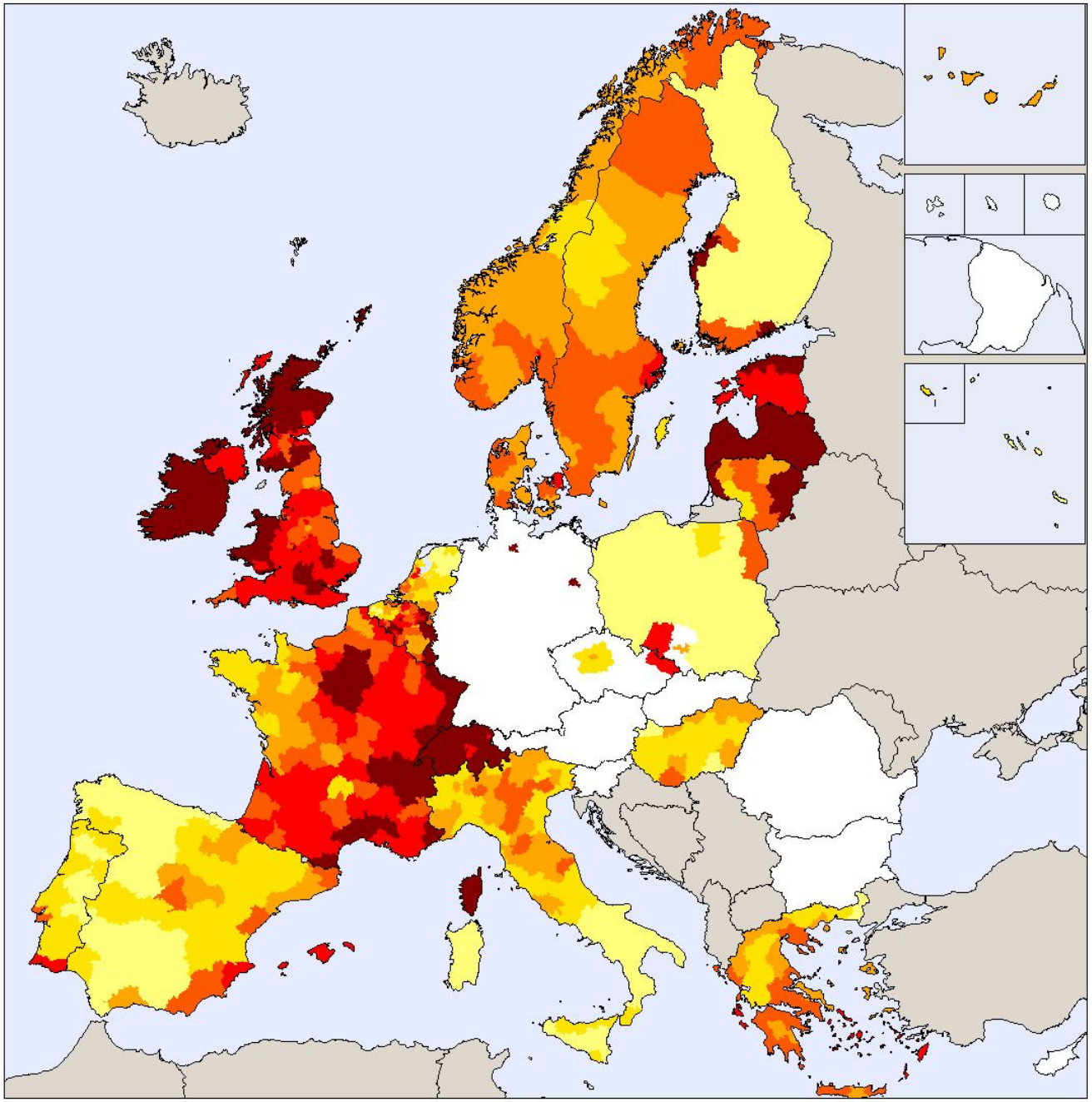
various sources
(see metadata information)

-1.773385 - -1.035733
-1.035733 - -0.517866
-0.517866 - -0.172622
-0.172622 - 0.352973
0.352973 - 1.058919
1.058919 - 2.117839
2.117839 - 3.482567

7 categories (20% around mean, then 30%, 60%, 100%)

N

300 0 300 600 Km



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR E.1

Index of cultural diversity
(foreign nationalities)

Various sources
(see metadata information)

Classification based on distribution sestiles

- 0.507 - 2.0698
- 0.3406 - 0.507
- 0.2234 - 0.3406
- 0.1557 - 0.2234
- 0.0786 - 0.1557
- 0.0054 - 0.0786
- Non Espon space
- No data

Statistics

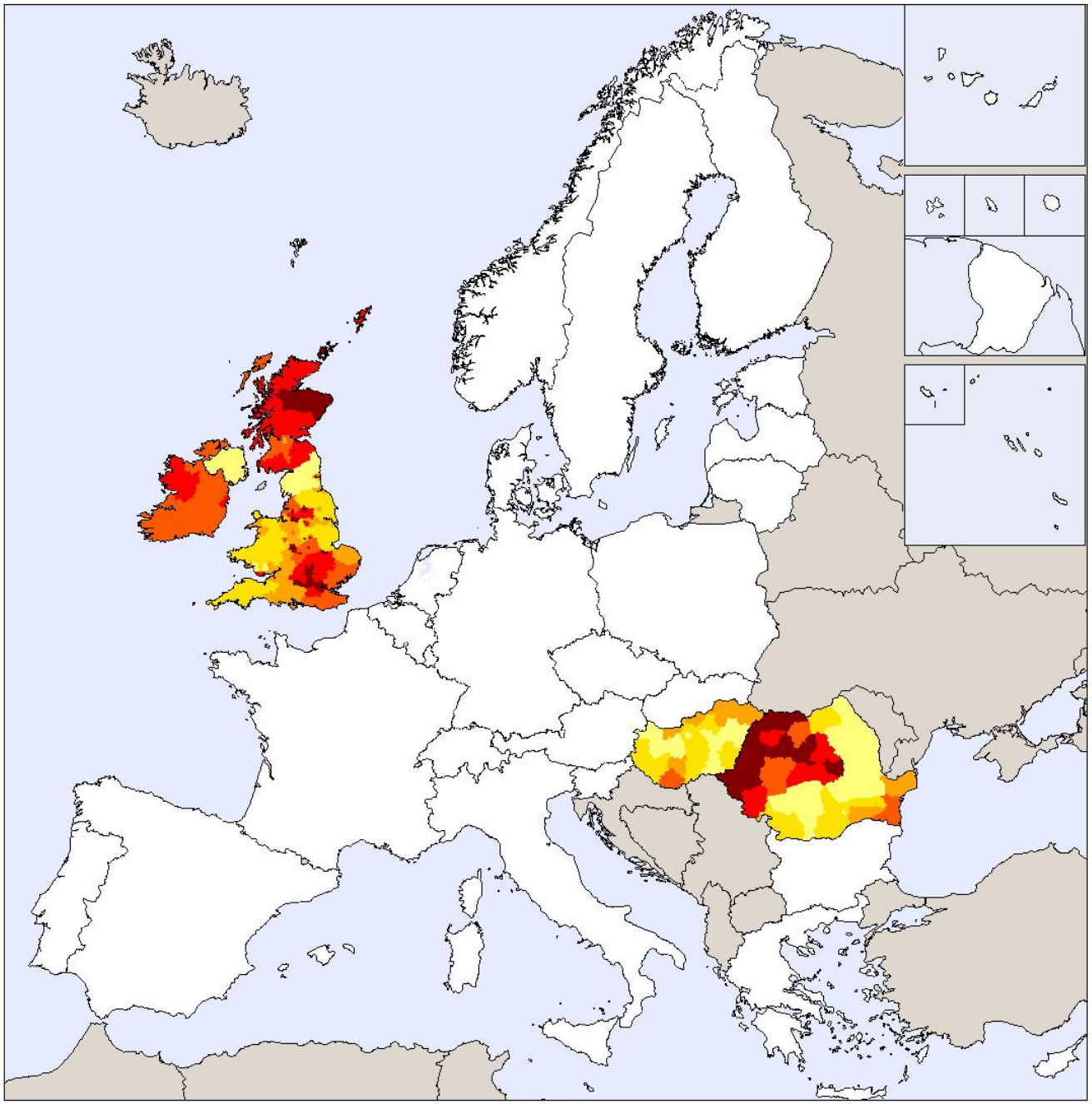
E.1 (shan_1)

N	Valid	187
	Missing	93
Mean		,3329097
Median		,2736500
Std. Deviation		,25453623
Skewness		1,928
Std. Error of Skewness		,178
Minimum		,00748
Maximum		1,82518
Percentiles	16,66666667	,1152767
	33,33333333	,1882814
	50	,2736500
	66,66666667	,3831371
	83,33333333	,5204918

N

200 0 200 400 Km

Author: Marcos Dantas, Jordi Duch, Gerda Priestley



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR E.2

Index of cultural diversity
(ethnic minorities)

Various sources
(see metadata information)

Classification based on distribution sestiles

- 0.558 - 1.429
- 0.406 - 0.558
- 0.289 - 0.406
- 0.186 - 0.289
- 0.141 - 0.186
- 0.043 - 0.141
- Non Espon space
- No data

Statistics

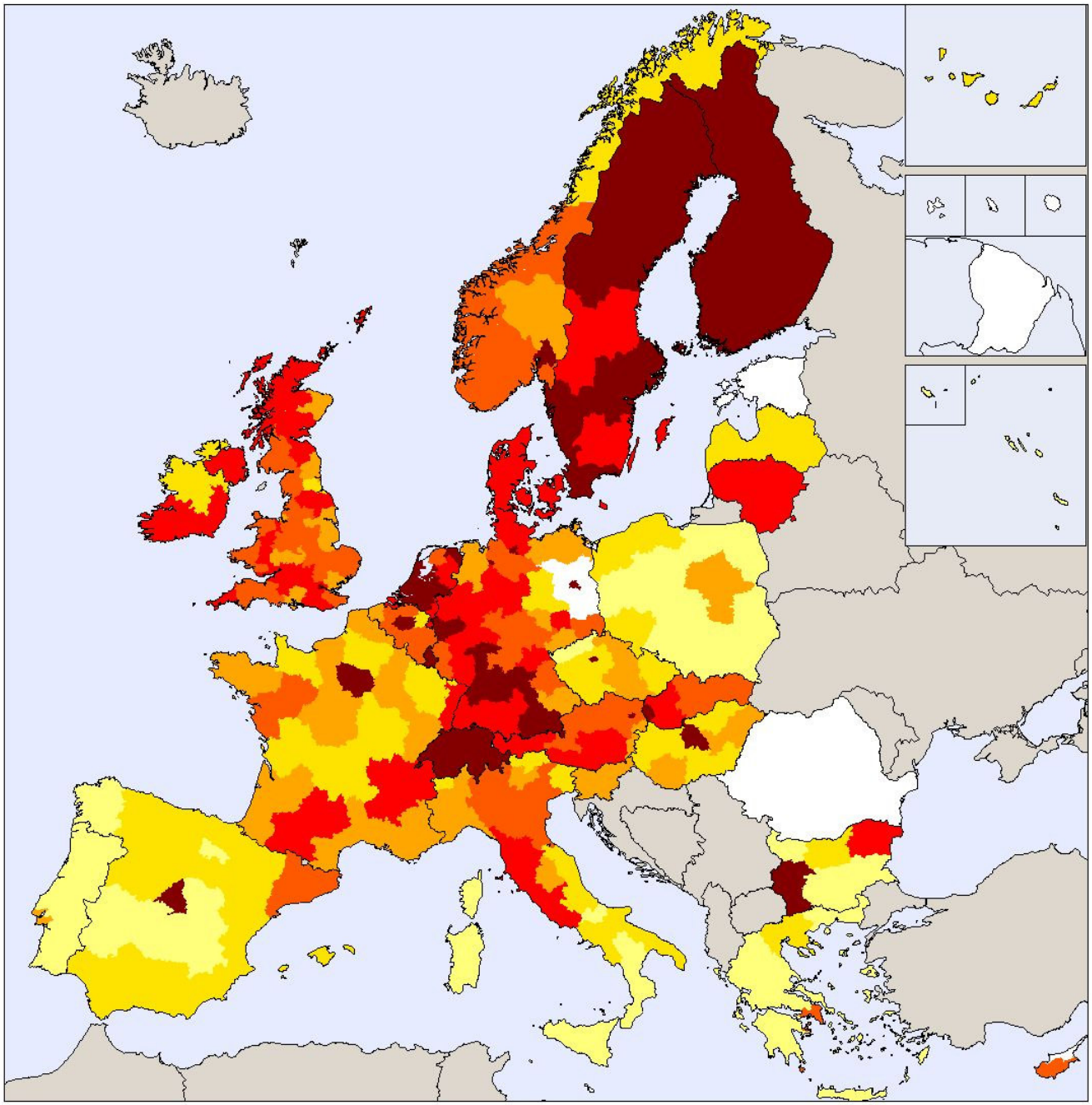
E.2

N	Valid	203
	Missing	1123
Mean		,3607872
Median		,2889090
Std. Deviation		,27404596
Skewness		1,650
Std. Error of Skewness		,171
Minimum		,04278
Maximum		1,42856
Percentiles	16,66666667	,1407940
	33,33333333	,1855360
	50	,2889090
	66,66666667	,4062150
	83,33333333	,5578740

N

200 0 200 400 Km

Author: Marcos Dantas, Jordi Duch, Gerda Priestley



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR F.1

Cultural and creative workers as a share of local active population

Various sources
(see metadata information)

Classification based on distribution sestiles

- 0.063 - 0.149
- 0.051 - 0.063
- 0.045 - 0.051
- 0.039 - 0.045
- 0.025 - 0.039
- 0.005 - 0.025
- Non Espon space
- No data

Statistics

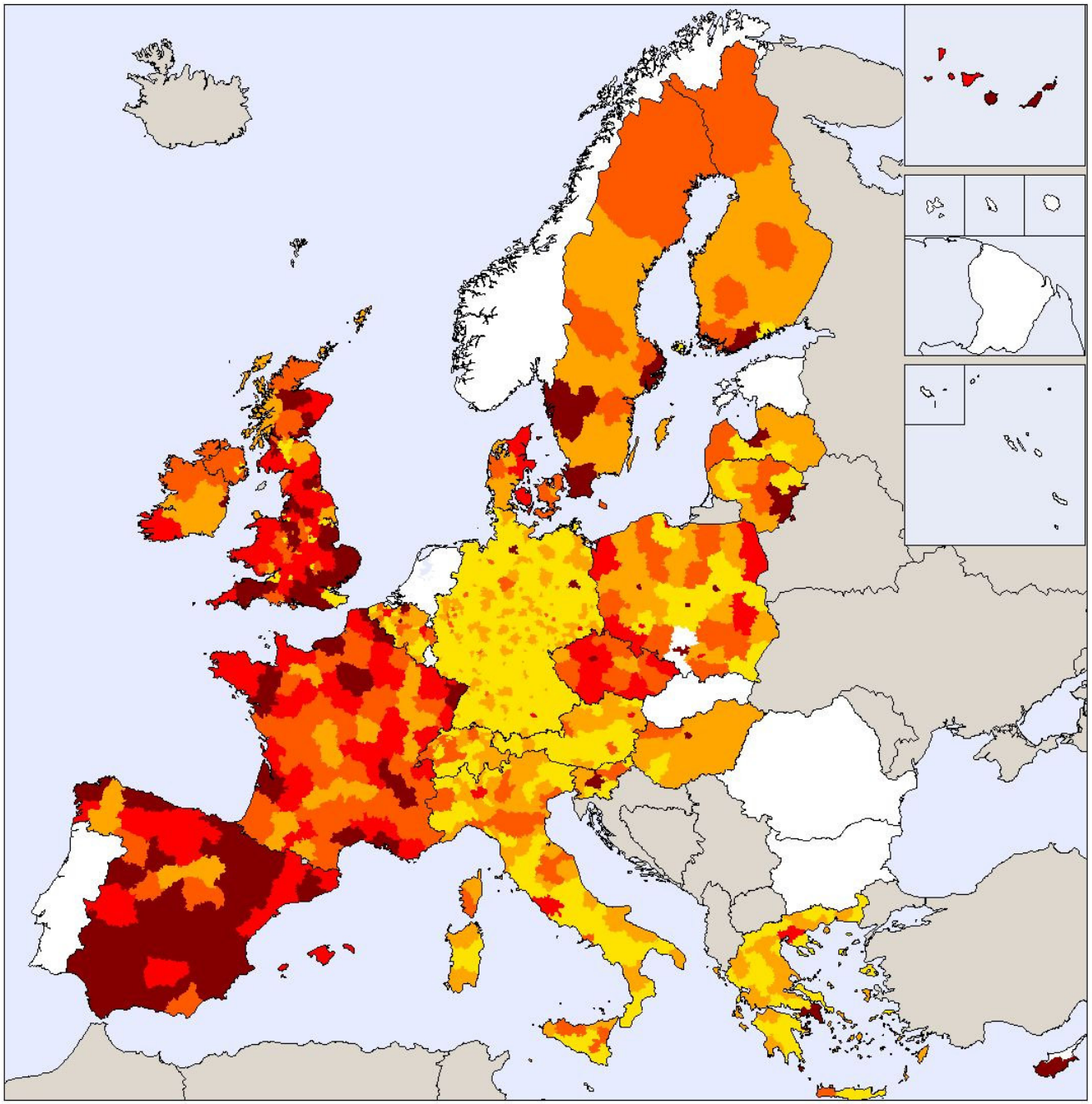
F.1

N	Valid	266
	Missing	14
Mean		,0472932
Median		,0455000
Std. Deviation		,02252304
Skewness		1,238
Std. Error of Skewness		,149
Minimum		,00500
Percentiles	16,66666667	,0250000
	33,33333333	,0390000
	50	,0455000
	66,66666667	,0510000
	83,33333333	,0645000

N

200 0 200 400 Km

Author: Marcos Dantas, Jordi Duch, Gerda Priestley



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR G.01

Presence of theaters and other venues for performing arts

Various sources
(see metadata information)

Classification based on distribution sestiles

- 15 - 259
- 7 - 15
- 3 - 7
- 1 - 3
- 0 - 1
- 0
- Non Espon space
- No data

Statistics

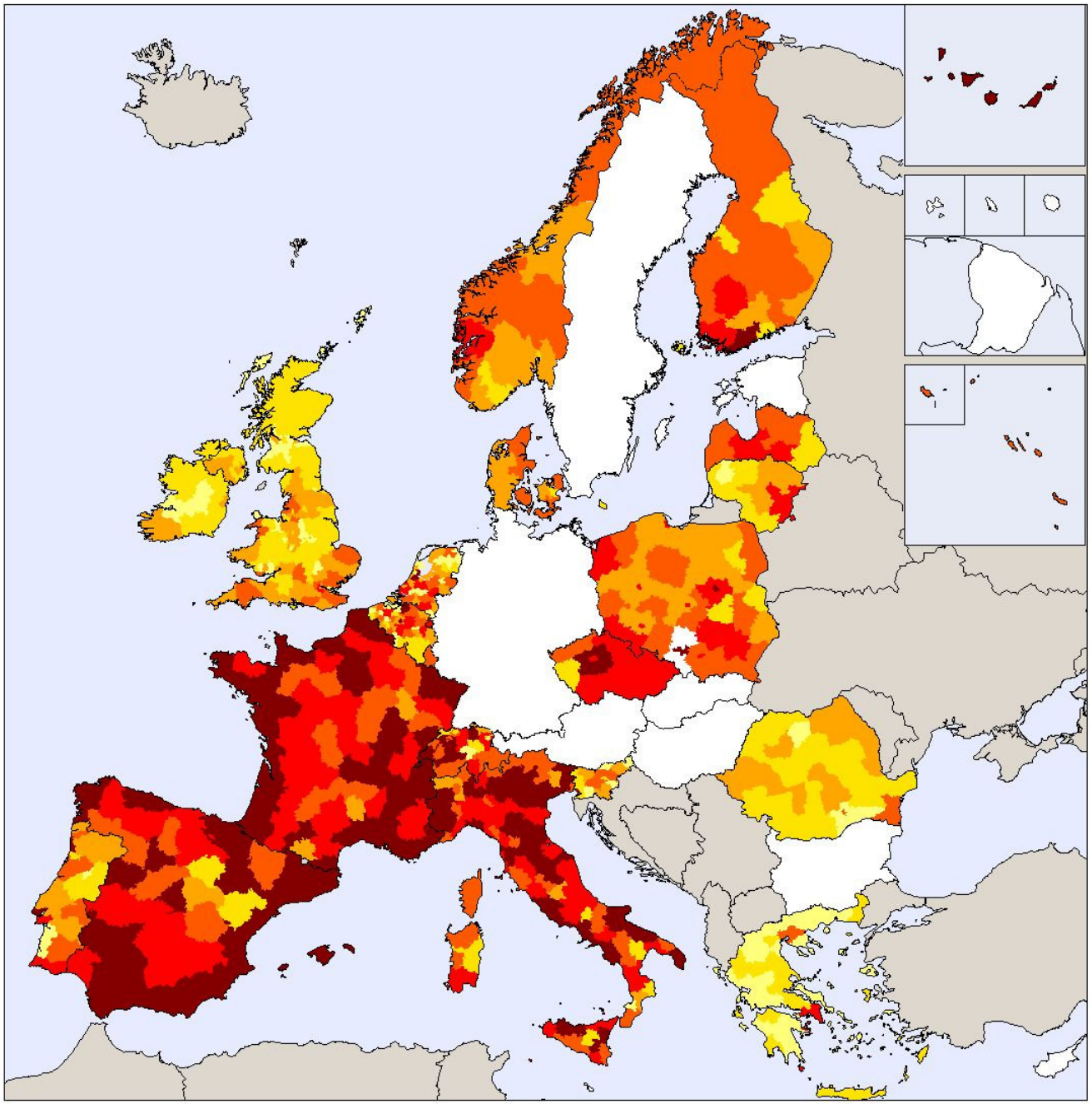
G.01

N	Valid	1130
	Missing	196
Mean		4,76
Median		1,00
Std. Deviation		13,609
Skewness		9,725
Std. Error of Skewness		,073
Minimum		0
Maximum		259
Percentiles	16,66666667	,00
	33,33333333	,00
	50	1,00
	66,66666667	2,00
	83,33333333	8,00

N

200 0 200 400 Km

Author: Marcos Dantas, Jordi Duch, Gerda Priestley



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR G.02

Presence of cinema screens

Various sources
(see metadata information)

Classification based on distribution sestiles

- 48 - 636
- 23 - 48
- 12 - 23
- 6 - 12
- 2 - 6
- 0 - 2
- Non Espon space
- No data

Statistics

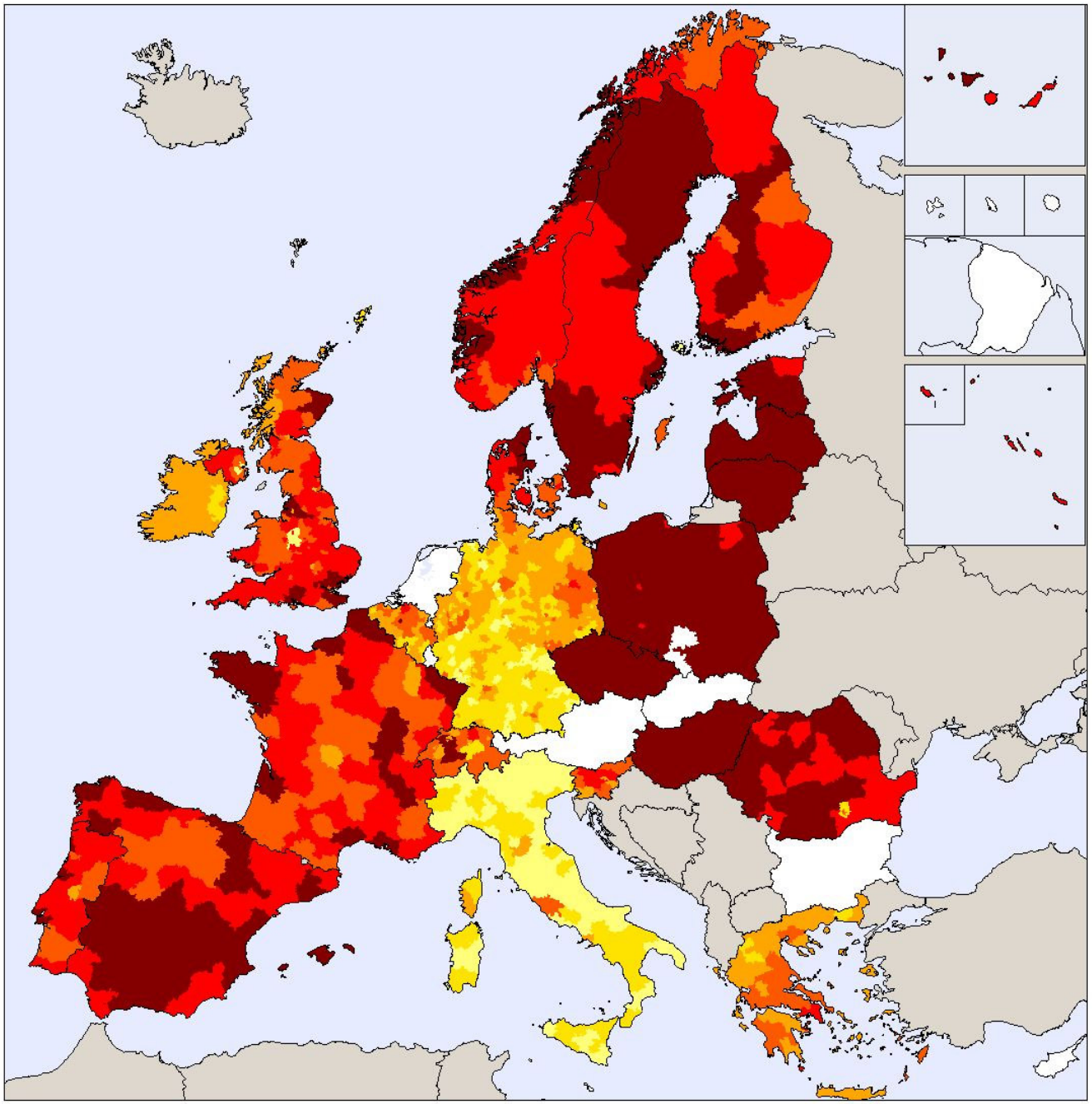
G.02

N	Valid	755
	Missing	571
Mean		26,61
Median		12,00
Std. Deviation		49,790
Skewness		6,630
Std. Error of Skewness		,089
Minimum		0
Maximum		636
Percentiles	16,66666667	2,00
	33,33333333	6,00
	50	12,00
	66,66666667	21,00
	83,33333333	47,00

N

200 0 200 400 Km

Author: Marcos Dantas, Jordi Duch, Gerda Priestley



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR G.03

Presence of public libraries

Various sources
(see metadata information)

Classification based on distribution sestiles

- 69 - 959
- 33 - 69
- 11 - 33
- 4 - 11
- 1 - 4
- 0 - 1
- Non Espon space
- No data

Statistics

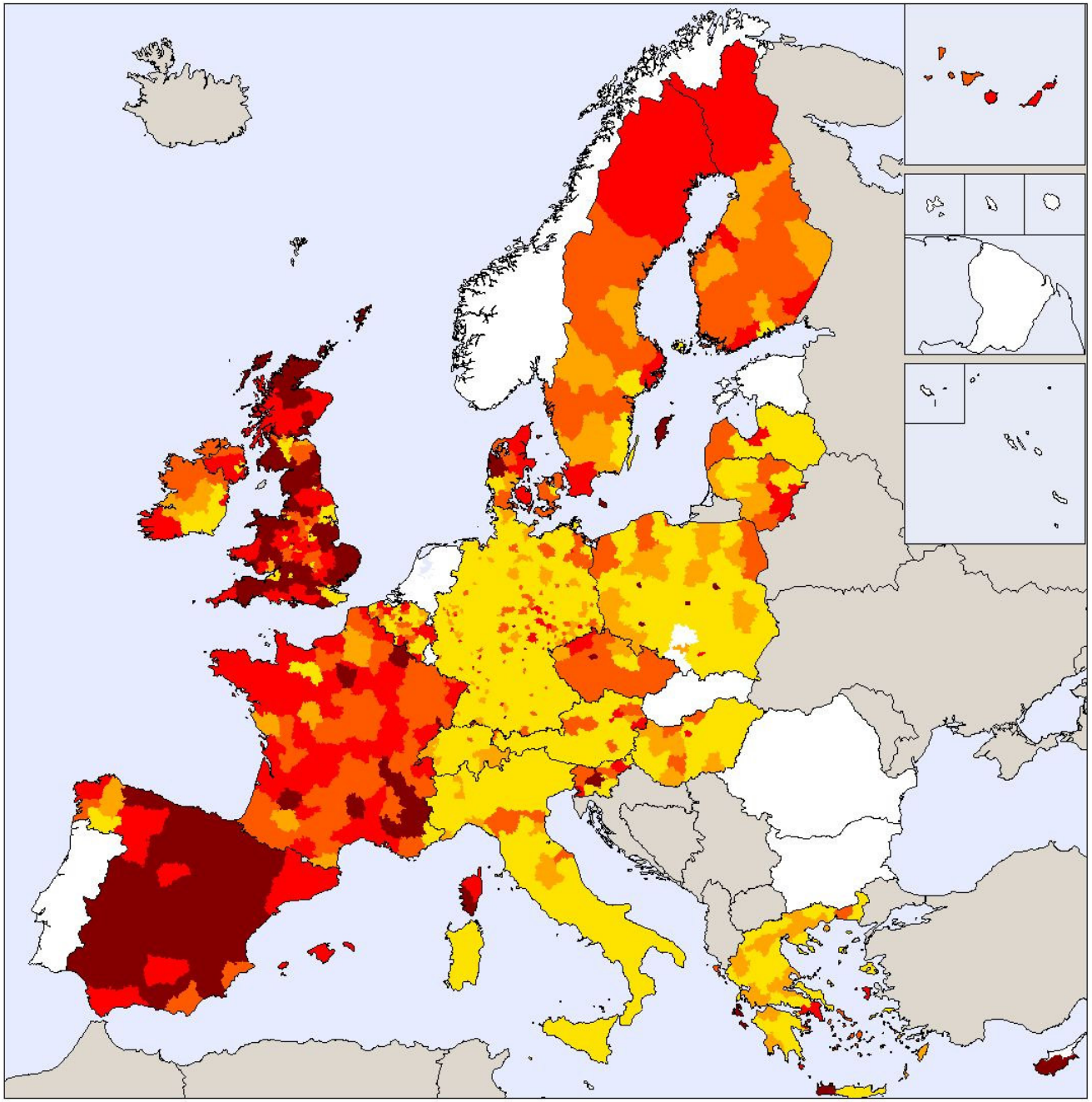
G.03

N	Valid	1207
	Missing	119
Mean		38,23
Median		9,00
Std. Deviation		75,034
Skewness		4,876
Std. Error of Skewness		,070
Minimum		0
Maximum		959
Percentiles	16,66666667	1,00
	33,33333333	4,00
	50	9,00
	66,66666667	28,00
	83,33333333	66,00

N

200 0 200 400 Km

Author: Marcos Dantas, Jordi Duch, Gerda Priestley



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR G.21*

Availability of theaters and other venues for performing arts (abs. n. per 1.000 inhabitants)

Various sources
(see metadata information)

Classification based on distribution sestiles

- 0.021 - 0.252
- 0.014 - 0.021
- 0.008 - 0.014
- 0.005 - 0.008
- 0 - 0.005
- 0
- Non Espon space
- No data

Statistics

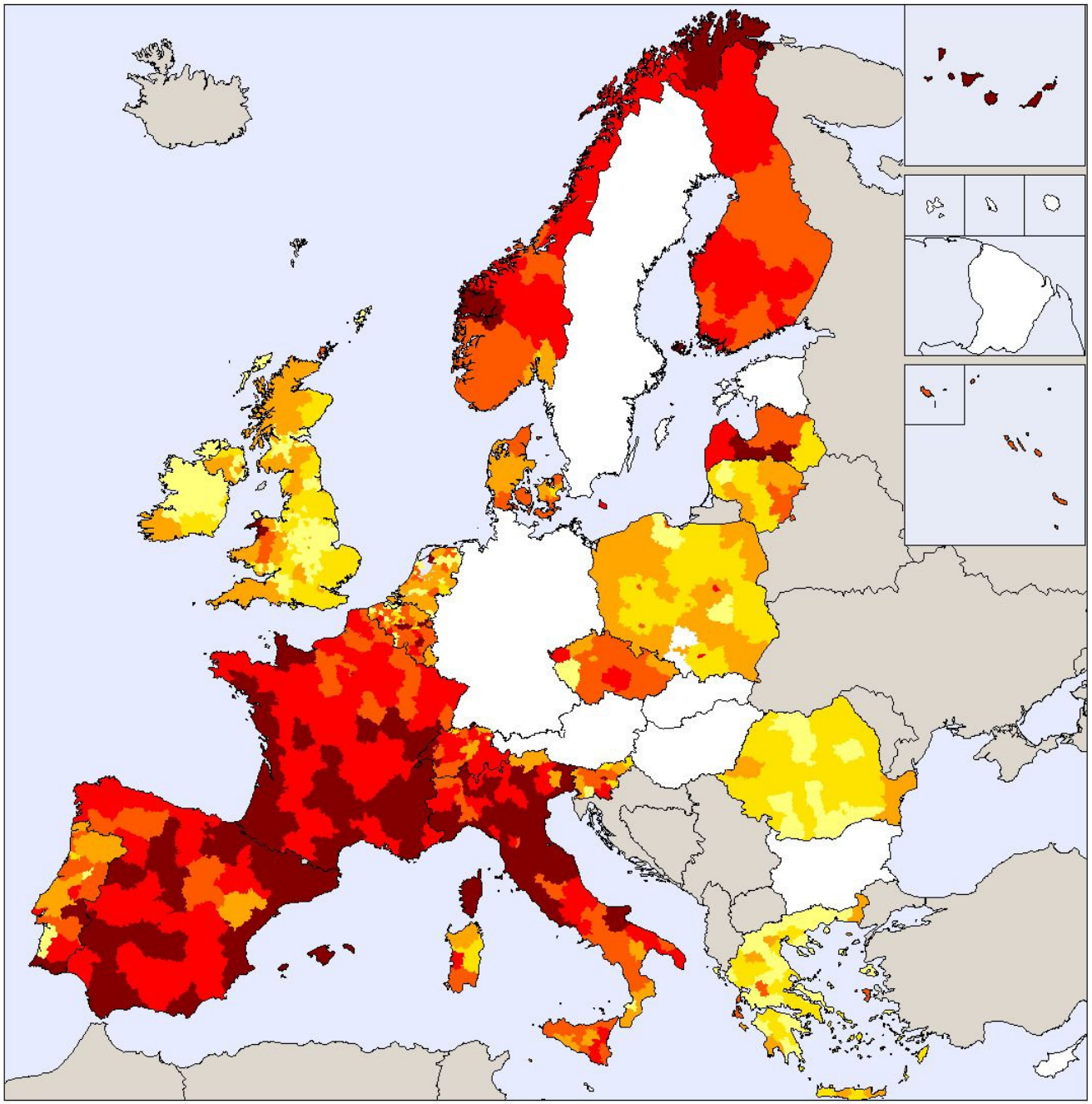
G.21*

N	Valid	1130
	Missing	196
Mean		,009664
Median		,003837
Std. Deviation		,0189690
Skewness		5,967
Std. Error of Skewness		,073
Minimum		,0000
Maximum		,2524
Percentiles	16,66666667	,000000
	33,33333333	,000000
	50	,003837
	66,66666667	,008957
	83,33333333	,016625

N

200 0 200 400 Km

Author: Marcos Dantas, Jordi Duch, Gerda Priestley



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR G.22*

Availability of cinema screens
(abs. n. per 1.000 inhabitants)

Various sources
(see metadata information)

Classification based on distribution sestiles

- 0.092 - 0.273
- 0.064 - 0.092
- 0.038 - 0.064
- 0.018 - 0.038
- 0.008 - 0.018
- 0 - 0.008
- Non Espon space
- No data

Statistics

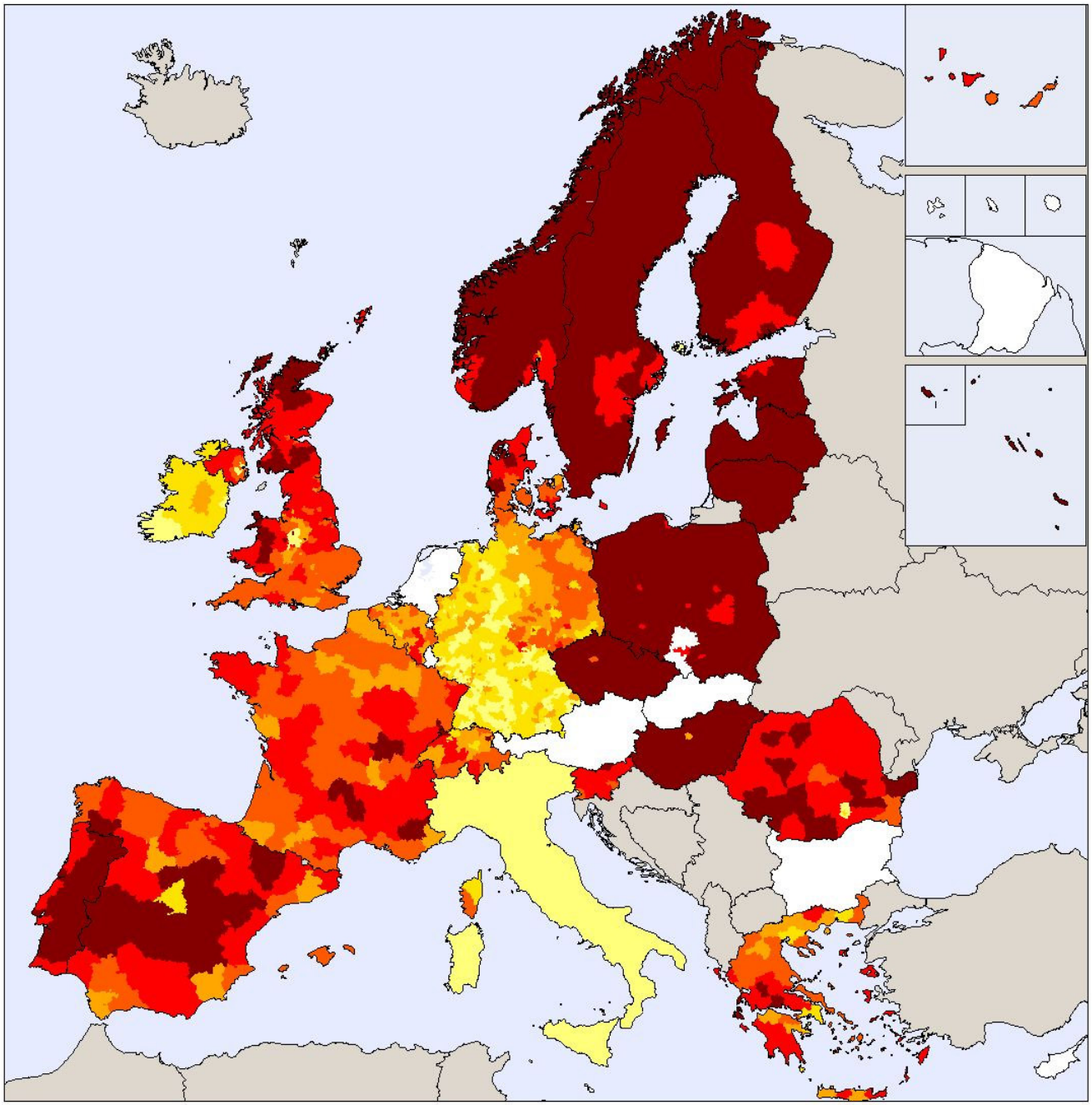
G.22*

N	Valid	755
	Missing	571
Mean		,049900
Median		,038362
Std. Deviation		,0440635
Skewness		1,168
Std. Error of Skewness		,089
Minimum		,0000
Maximum		,2727
Percentiles	16,66666667	,009141
	33,33333333	,019194
	50	,038362
	66,66666667	,065091
	83,33333333	,092340

N

200 0 200 400 Km

Author: Marcos Dantas, Jordi Duch, Gerda Priestley



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR G.23*

Availability of public libraries
(abs. n. per 1.000 inhabitants)

Various sources
(see metadata information)

Classification based on distribution sestiles

- 0.169 - 1.229
- 0.088 - 0.169
- 0.053 - 0.088
- 0.024 - 0.053
- 0.008 - 0.024
- 0 - 0.008
- Non Espon space
- No data

Statistics

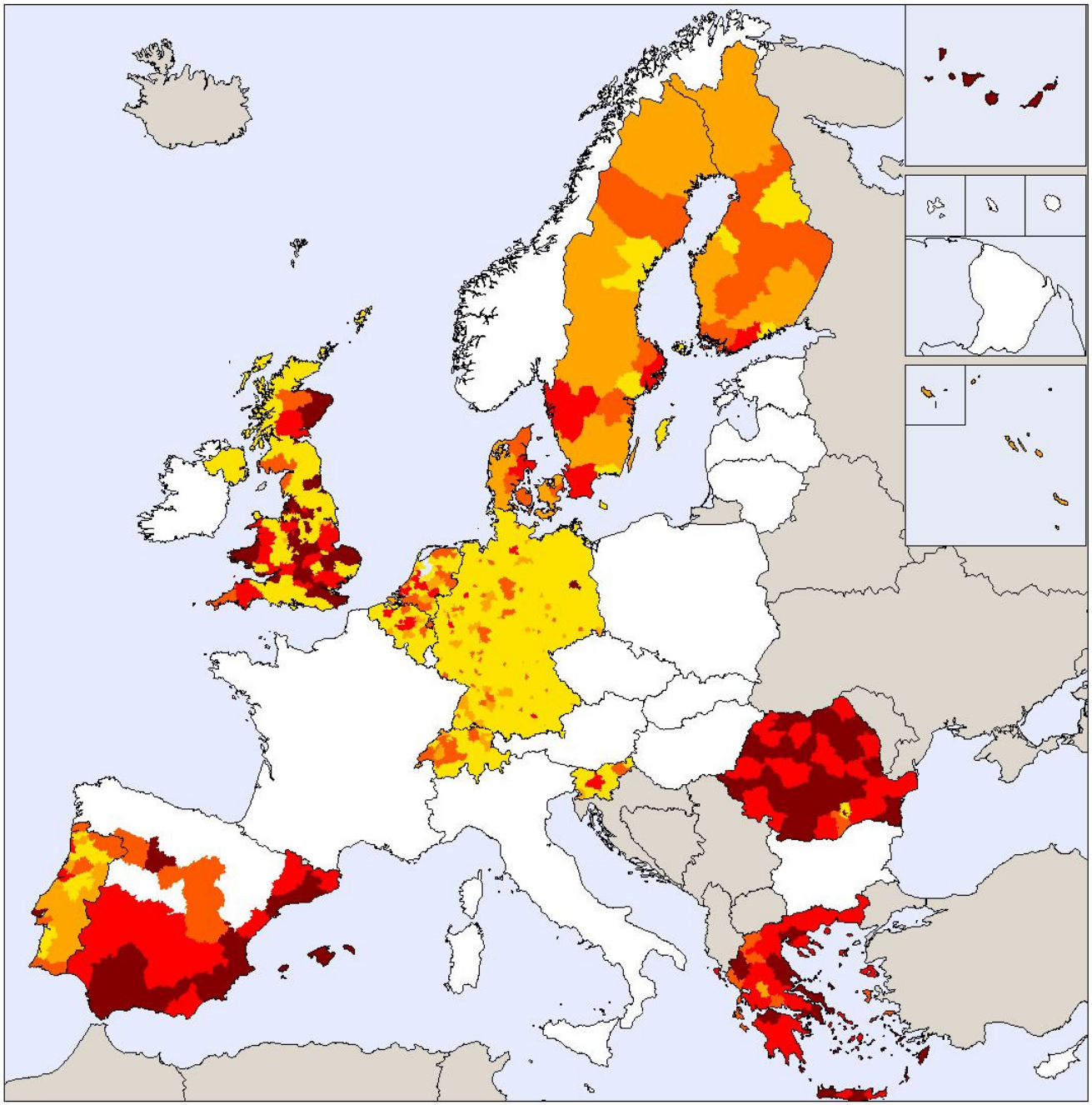
G.23*

N	Valid	1207
	Missing	119
Mean		,095090
Median		,052728
Std. Deviation		,1332057
Skewness		3,214
Std. Error of Skewness		,070
Minimum		,0000
Maximum		1,2293
Percentiles	16,66666667	,008011
	33,33333333	,024420
	50	,052728
	66,66666667	,088108
	83,33333333	,168243

N

200 0 200 400 Km

Author: Marcos Dantas, Jordi Duch, Gerda Priestley



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR H.01

Number of graduates in local higher education institutions

Various sources
(see metadata information)

Classification based on distribution sestiles

- 14640 - 614820
- 5634 - 14640
- 1822 - 5634
- 587 - 1822
- 0 - 587
- 0
- Non Espon space
- No data

Statistics

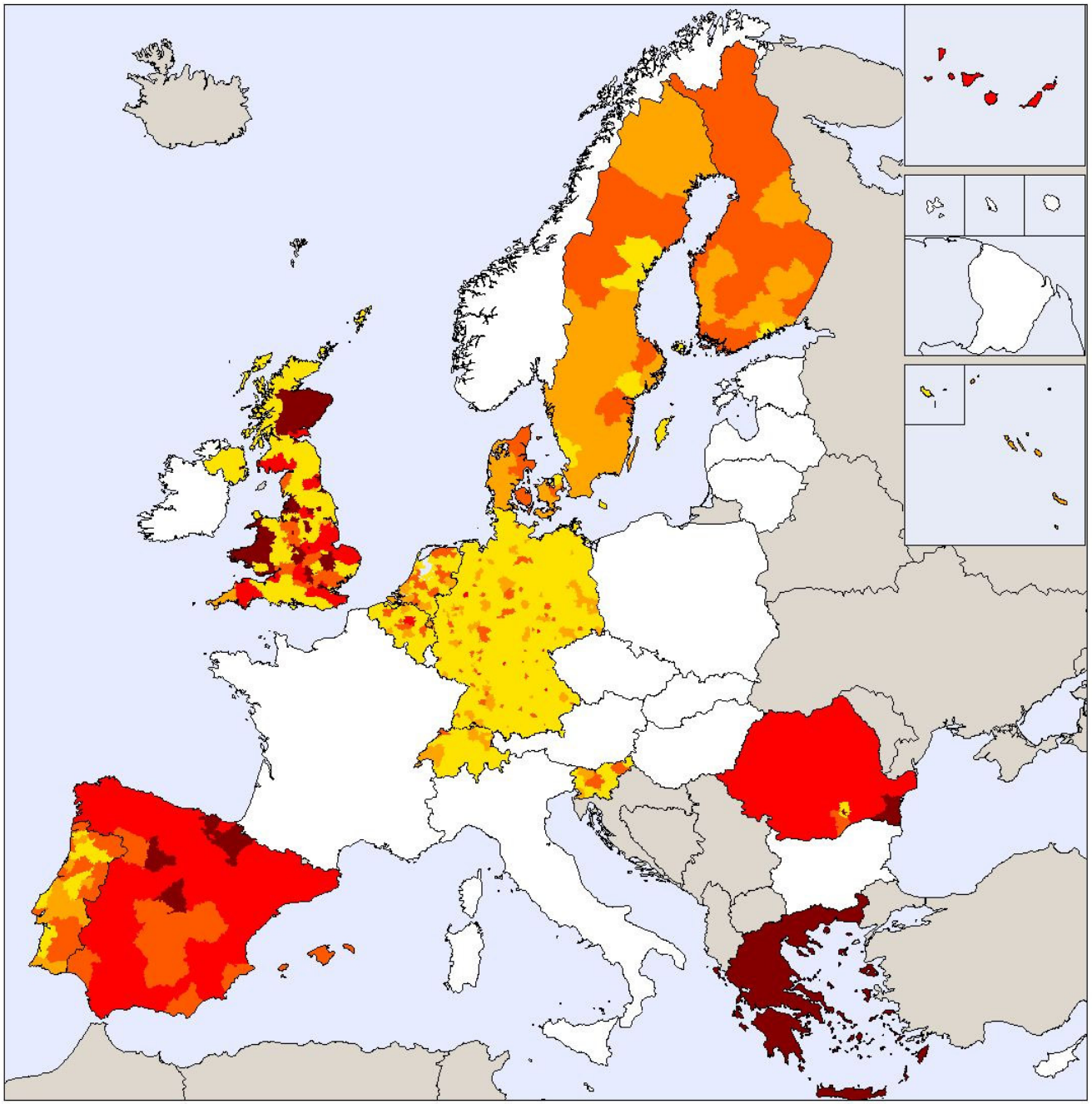
H.01

N	Valid	905
	Missing	421
Mean		6143,89
Median		83,00
Std. Deviation		25910,376
Skewness		15,975
Std. Error of Skewness		,081
Minimum		0
Maximum		614820
Percentiles	16,66666667	,00
	33,33333333	,00
	50	83,00
	66,66666667	1445,00
	83,33333333	9064,00

N

200 0 200 400 Km

Author: Marcos Dantas, Jordi Duch, Gerda Priestley



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR H.11

Number of graduates in local higher education institutions as a share of local population

Various sources
(see metadata information)

Classification based on distribution sestiles

- 0.039 - 0.373
- 0.02 - 0.039
- 0.007 - 0.02
- 0.003 - 0.007
- 0 - 0.003
- 0
- Non Espon space
- No data

Statistics

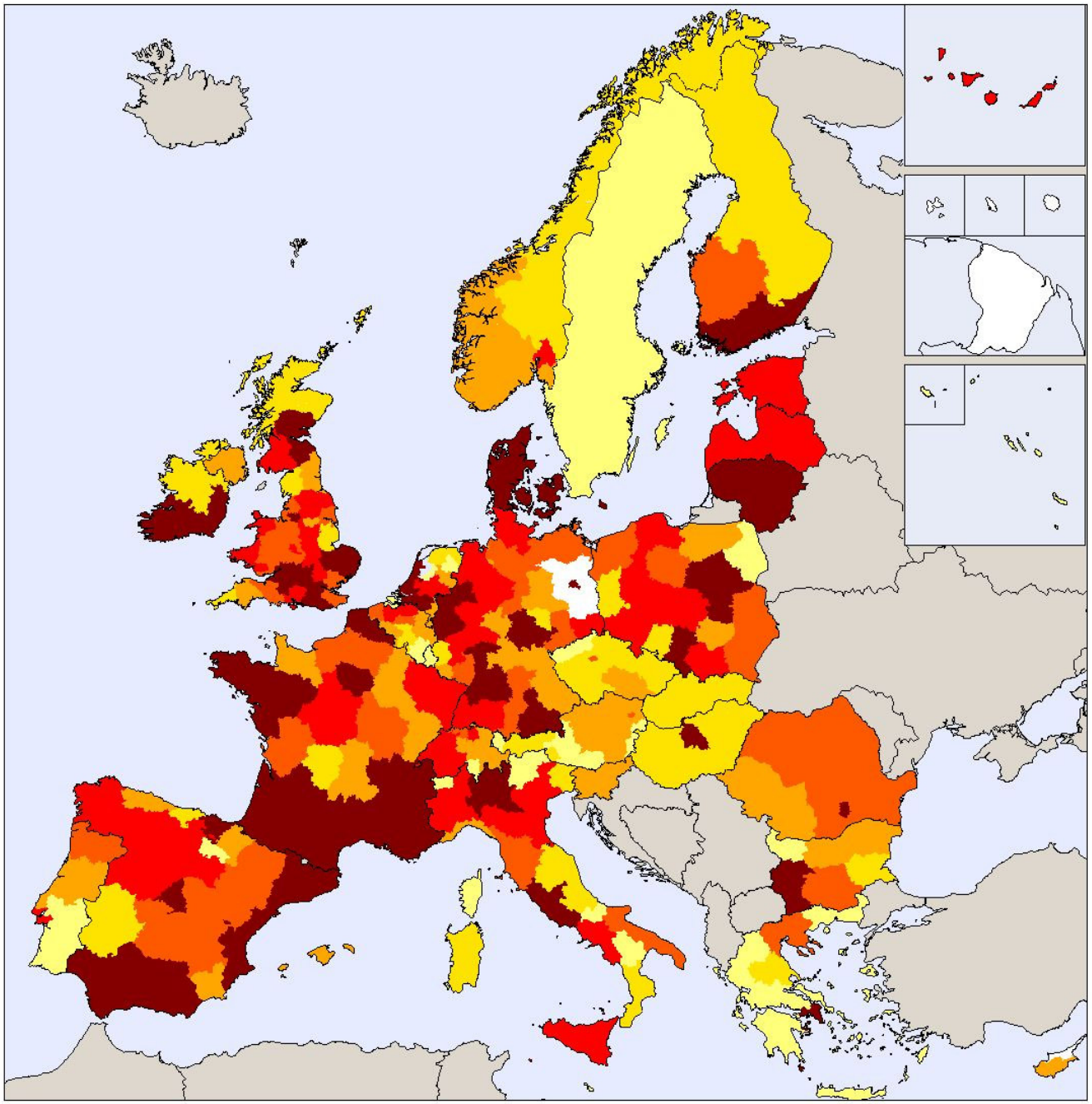
h.11*

N	Valid	905
	Missing	421
Mean		,014520
Median		,000686
Std. Deviation		,0325643
Skewness		4,163
Std. Error of Skewness		,081
Minimum		,0000
Maximum		,3730
Percentiles	16,66666667	,000000
	33,33333333	,000000
	50	,000686
	66,66666667	,005723
	83,33333333	,026195

N

200 0 200 400 Km

Author: Marcos Dantas, Jordi Duch, Gerda Priestley



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR H.02

Cultural and creative workers as a share of local active population

Various sources
(see metadata information)

Classification based on distribution sestiles

- 279234 - 2181384
- 185641 - 279234
- 137594 - 185641
- 85143 - 137594
- 47045 - 85143
- 1310 - 47045
- Non Espon space
- No data

Statistics

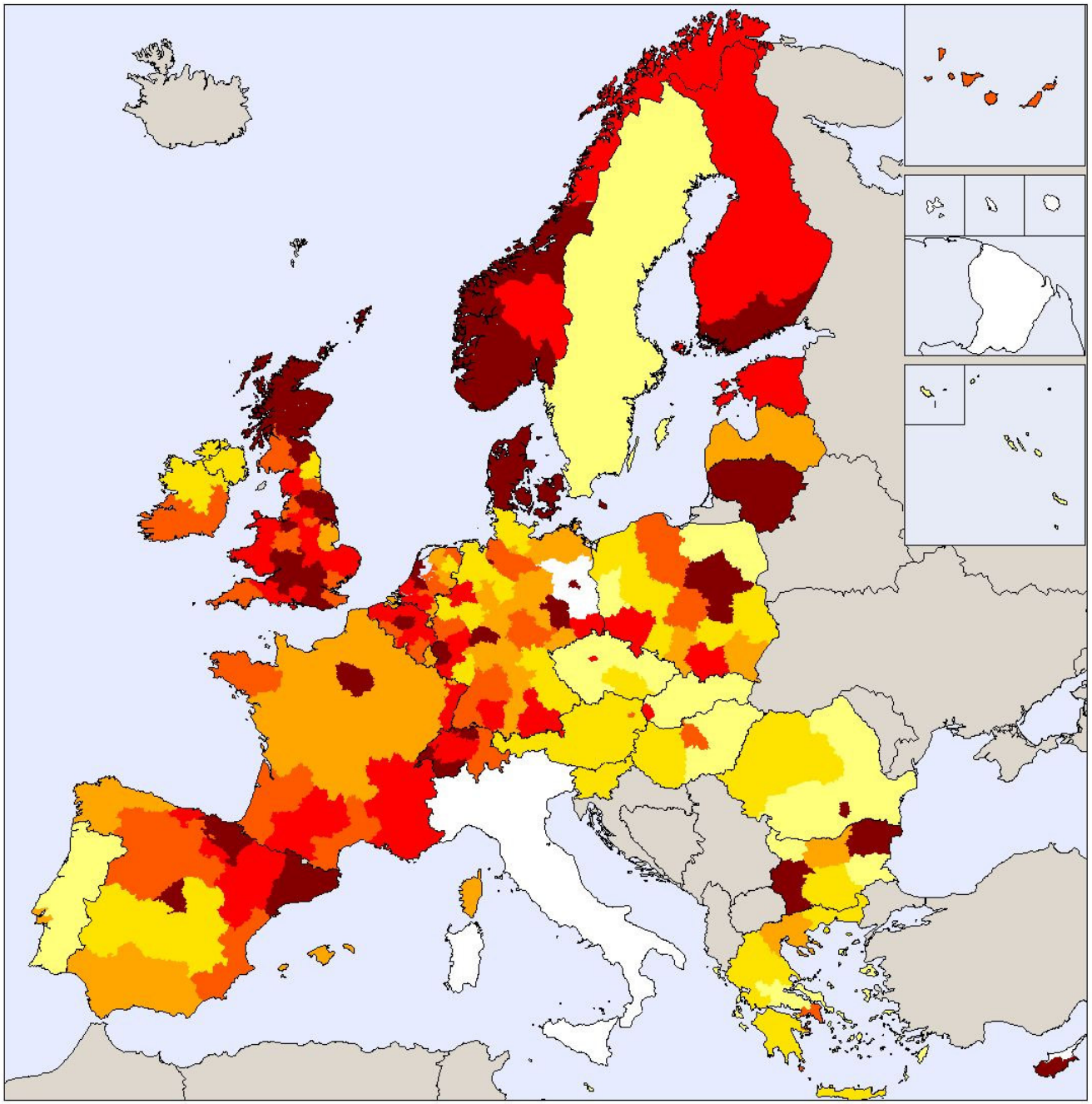
H.02

N	Valid	398
	Missing	928
Mean		56591,88
Median		33204,00
Std. Deviation		73599,010
Skewness		4,020
Std. Error of Skewness		,122
Minimum		0
Maximum		704424
Percentiles	16,66666667	12986,50
	33,33333333	22207,00
	50	33204,00
	66,66666667	51840,00
	83,33333333	93806,50

N

200 0 200 400 Km

Author: Marcos Dantas, Jordi Duch, Gerda Priestley



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR H.12

Perc. share of residents with high attainment level

Various sources
(see metadata information)

Classification based on distribution sestiles

- 0.144 - 0.357
- 0.121 - 0.144
- 0.105 - 0.121
- 0.087 - 0.105
- 0.056 - 0.087
- 0.003 - 0.056
- Non Espon space
- No data

Statistics

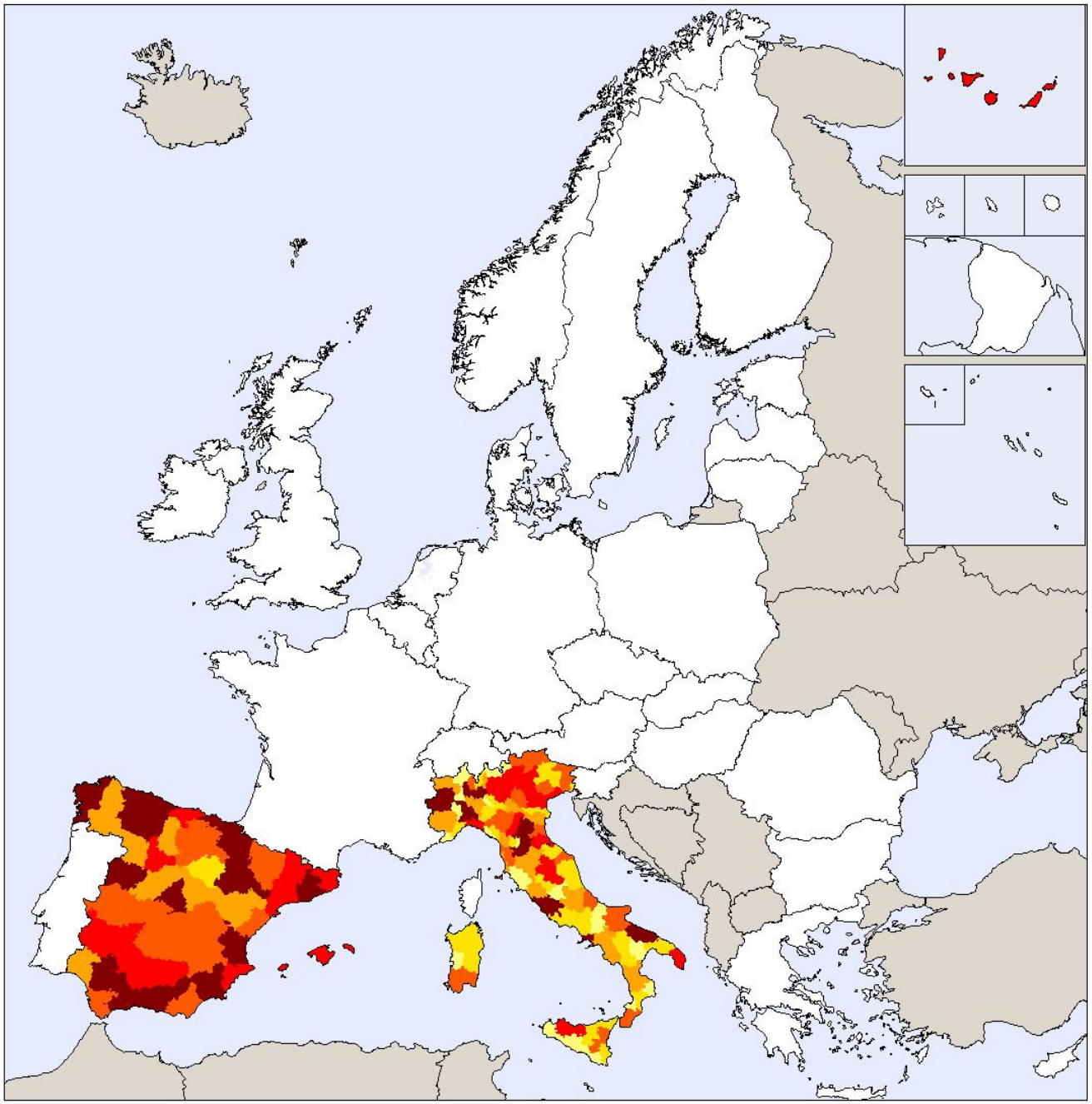
H.12*

N	Valid	276
	Missing	4
Mean		,1019403
Median		,1018582
Std. Deviation		,05148785
Skewness		1,033
Std. Error of Skewness		,147
Minimum		,00347
Maximum		,35739
Percentiles	16,66666667	,0505555
	33,33333333	,0769150
	50	,1018582
	66,66666667	,1203047
	83,33333333	,1436515

N

200 0 200 400 Km

Author: Marcos Dantas, Jordi Duch, Gerda Priestley



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

INDICATOR H.03

Number of ISBN published

Various sources
(see metadata information)

Classification based on distribution sestiles

- 674 - 20939
- 317 - 674
- 132 - 317
- 64 - 132
- 26 - 64
- 0 - 26
- Non Espon space
- No data

Statistics

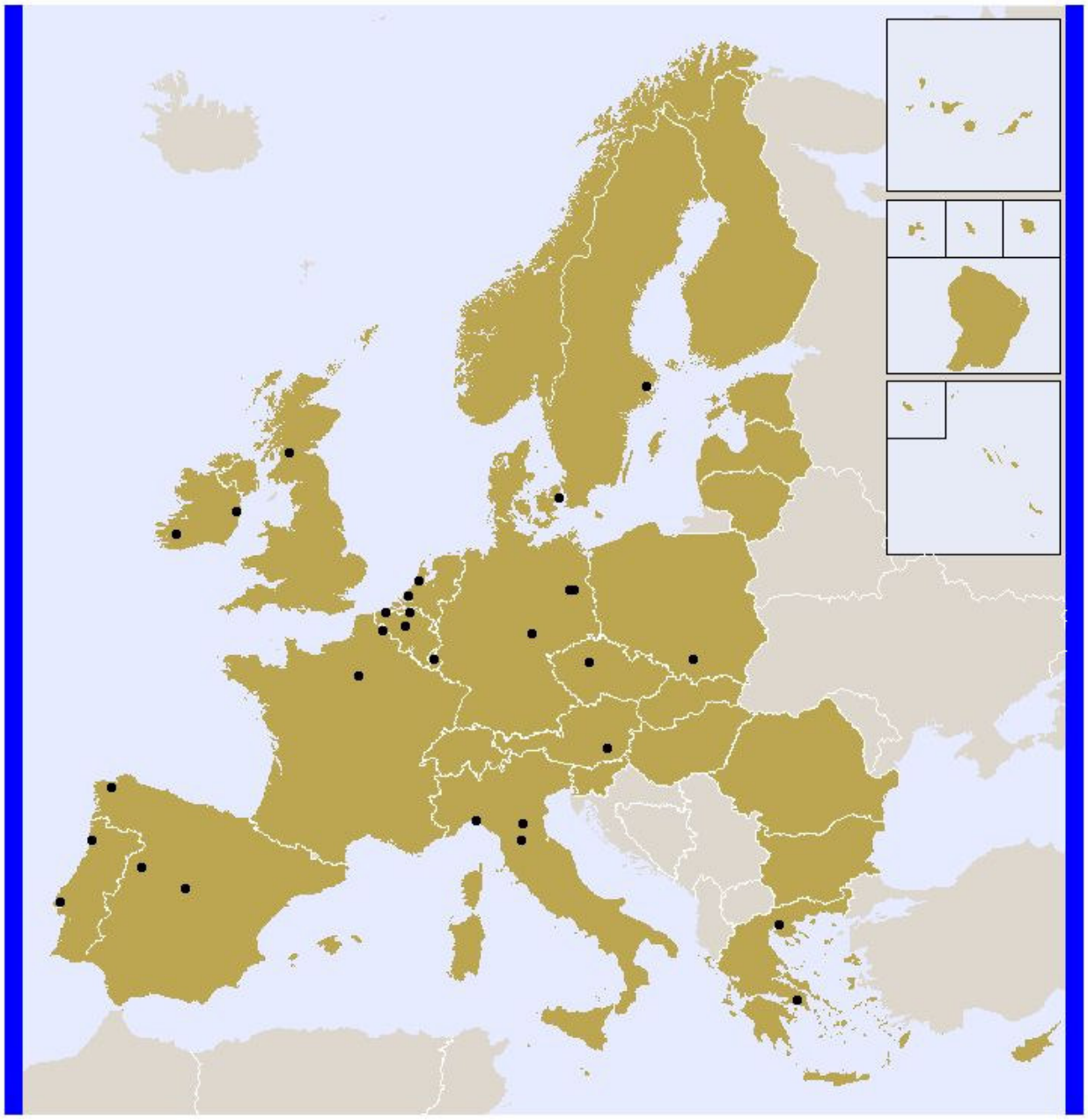
H.03

N	Valid	155
	Missing	1171
Mean		740,3290
Median		132,0000
Std. Deviation		2679,411
Skewness		6,514
Std. Error of Skewness		,195
Minimum		,0000
Maximum		20939,00
Percentiles	16,66666667	26,000000
	33,33333333	64,000000
	50	132,0000
	66,66666667	313,0000
	83,33333333	669,0000

N

200 0 200 400 Km

Author: Marcos Dantas, Jordi Duch, Gerda Priestley



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

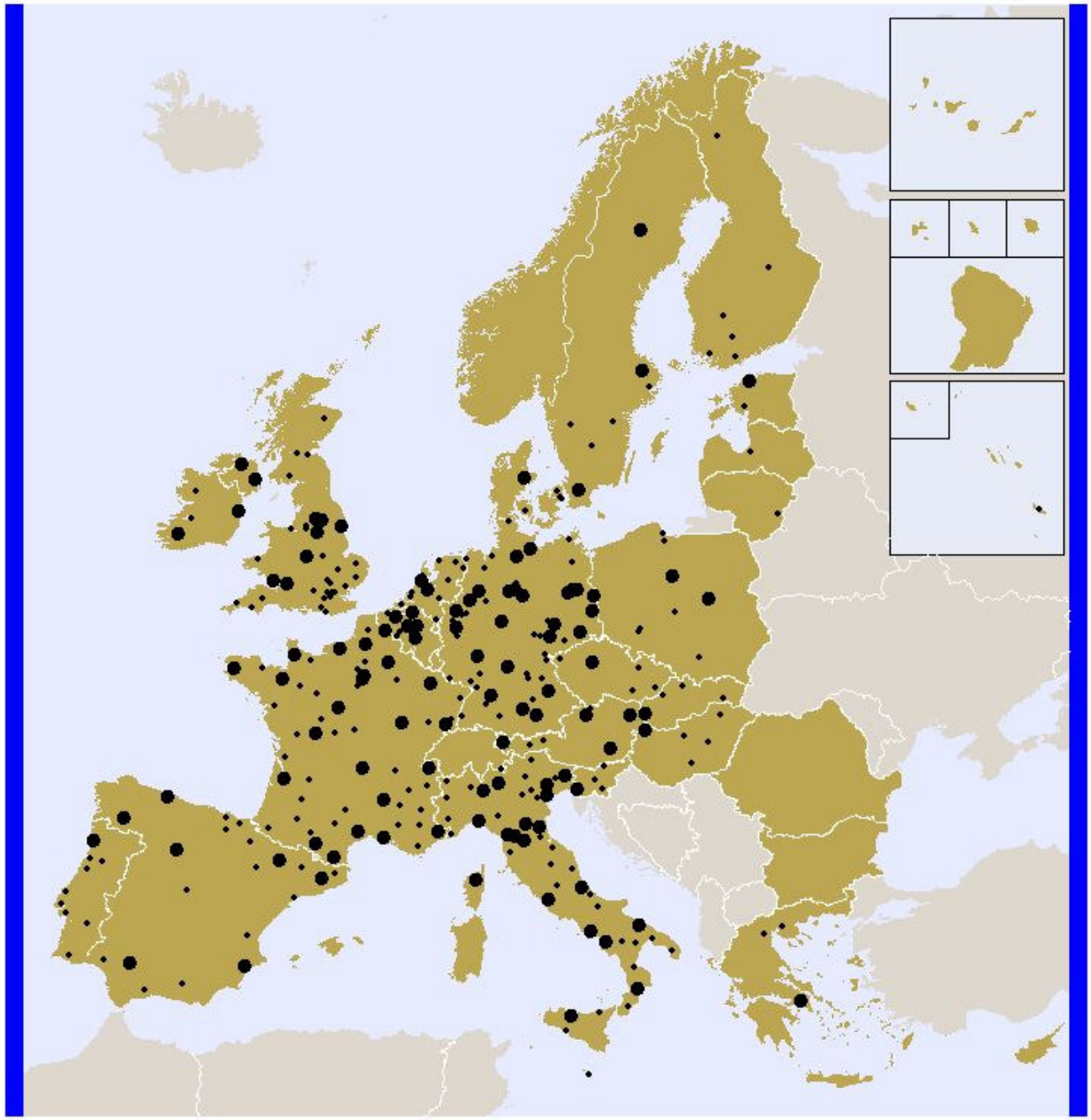
European networks of cultural excellence

N. of events belonging to the european capitals of culture

• Events

N

300 0 300 600 Km



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

European networks of cultural excellence

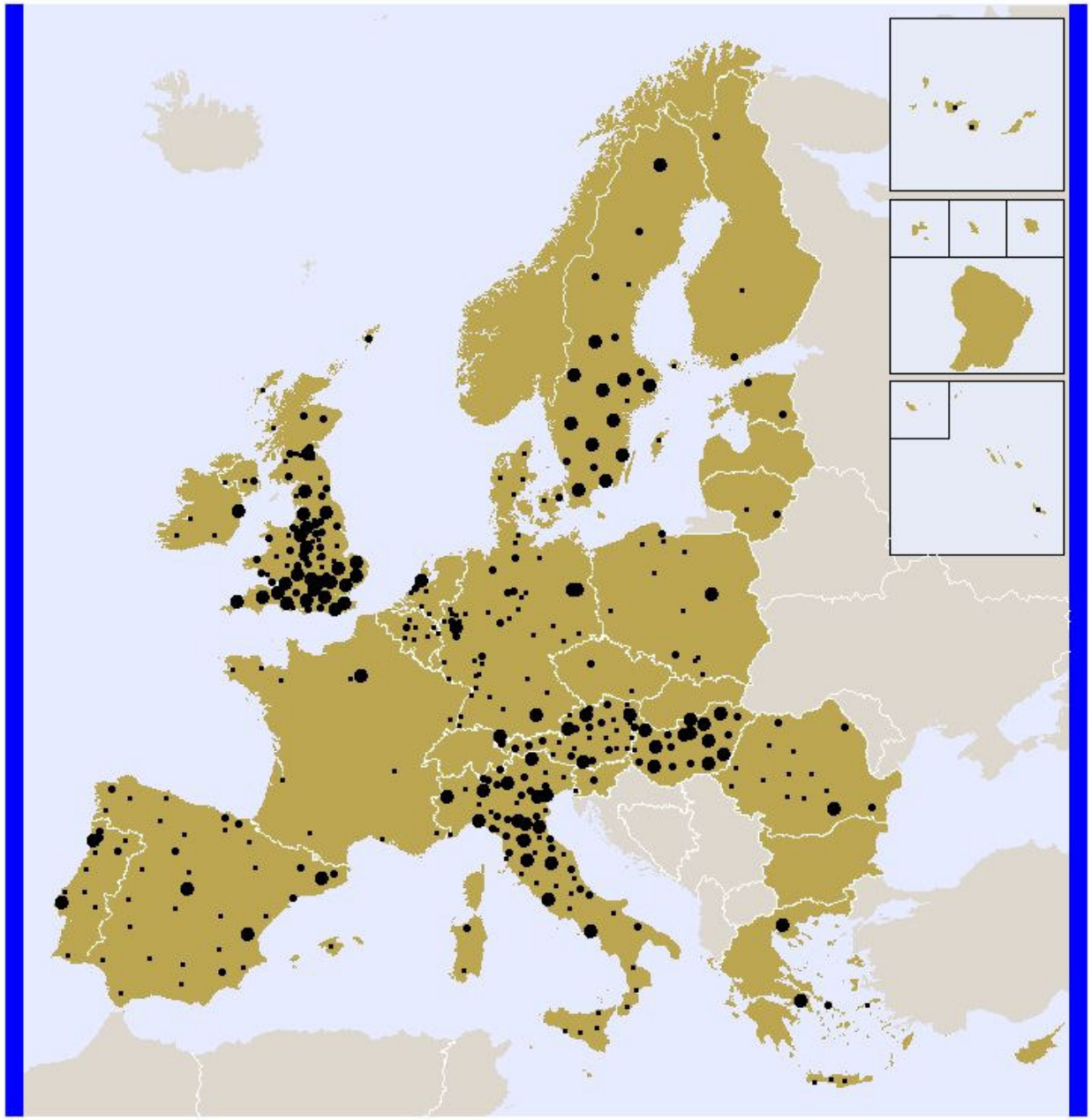
N. of film festivals

Film festivals

- 1
- 1 - 2

N

300 0 300 600 Km



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

European networks of cultural excellence

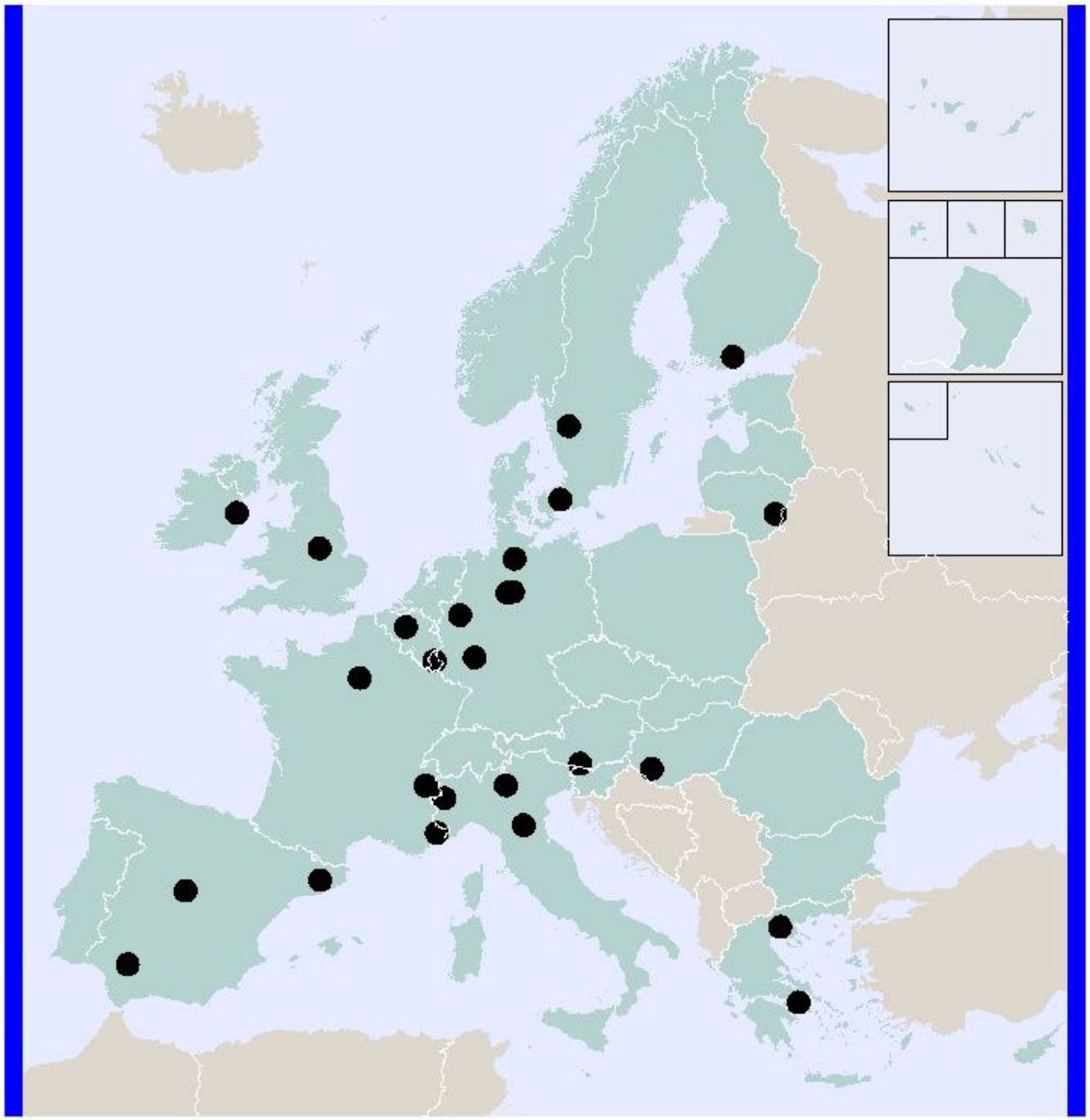
N. of museums belonging to ICOM - Virtual Library Museums

- Low (1 - 2)
- Average (2 - 6)
- High (6 - 76)

(Low, average and high values referred to 3 quantiles of distribution)

N

300 0 300 600 Km



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

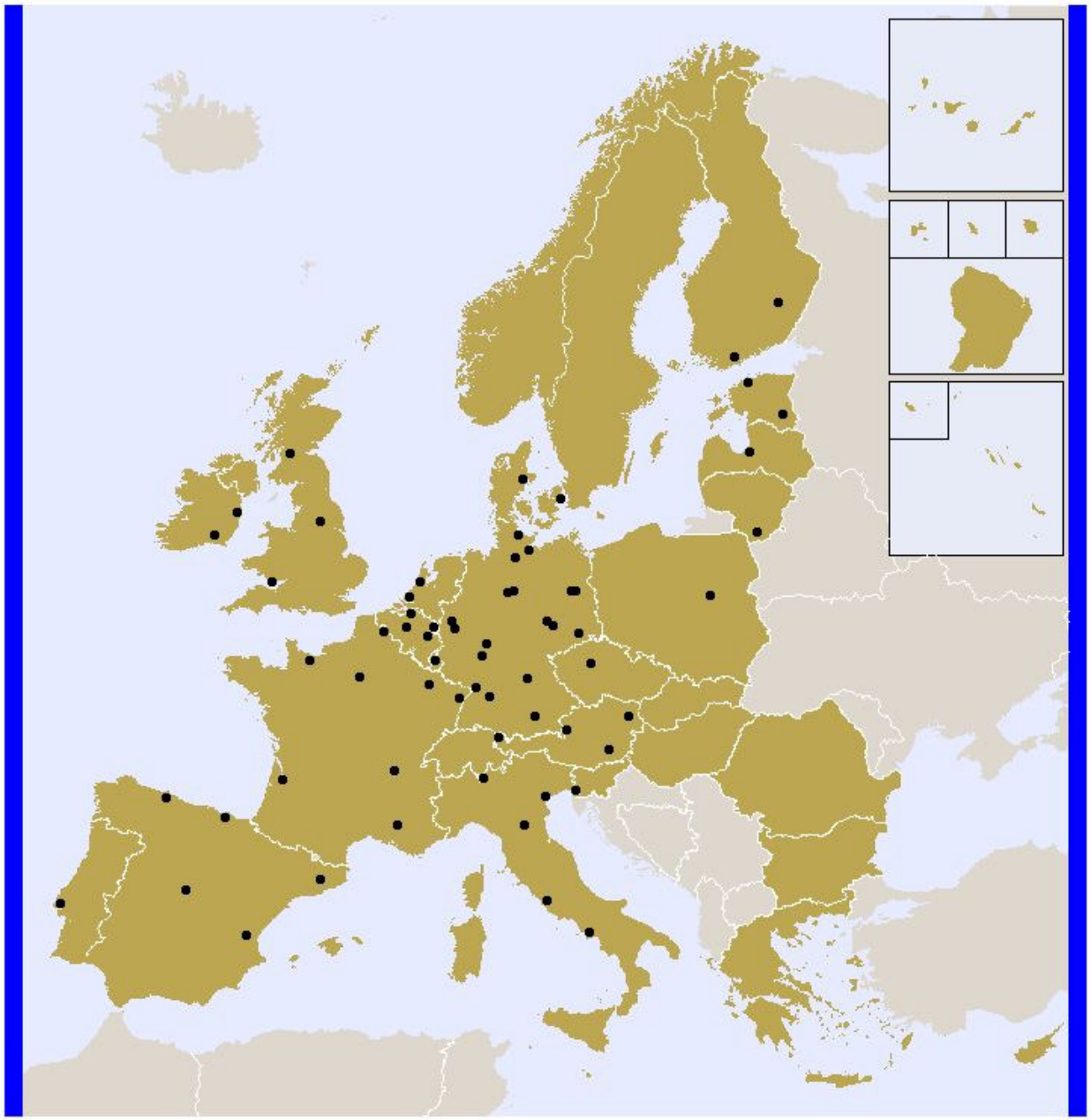
European networks of cultural excellence

N. of theatres belonging to the european theatre convention

Theatres

N

300 0 300 600 Km



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

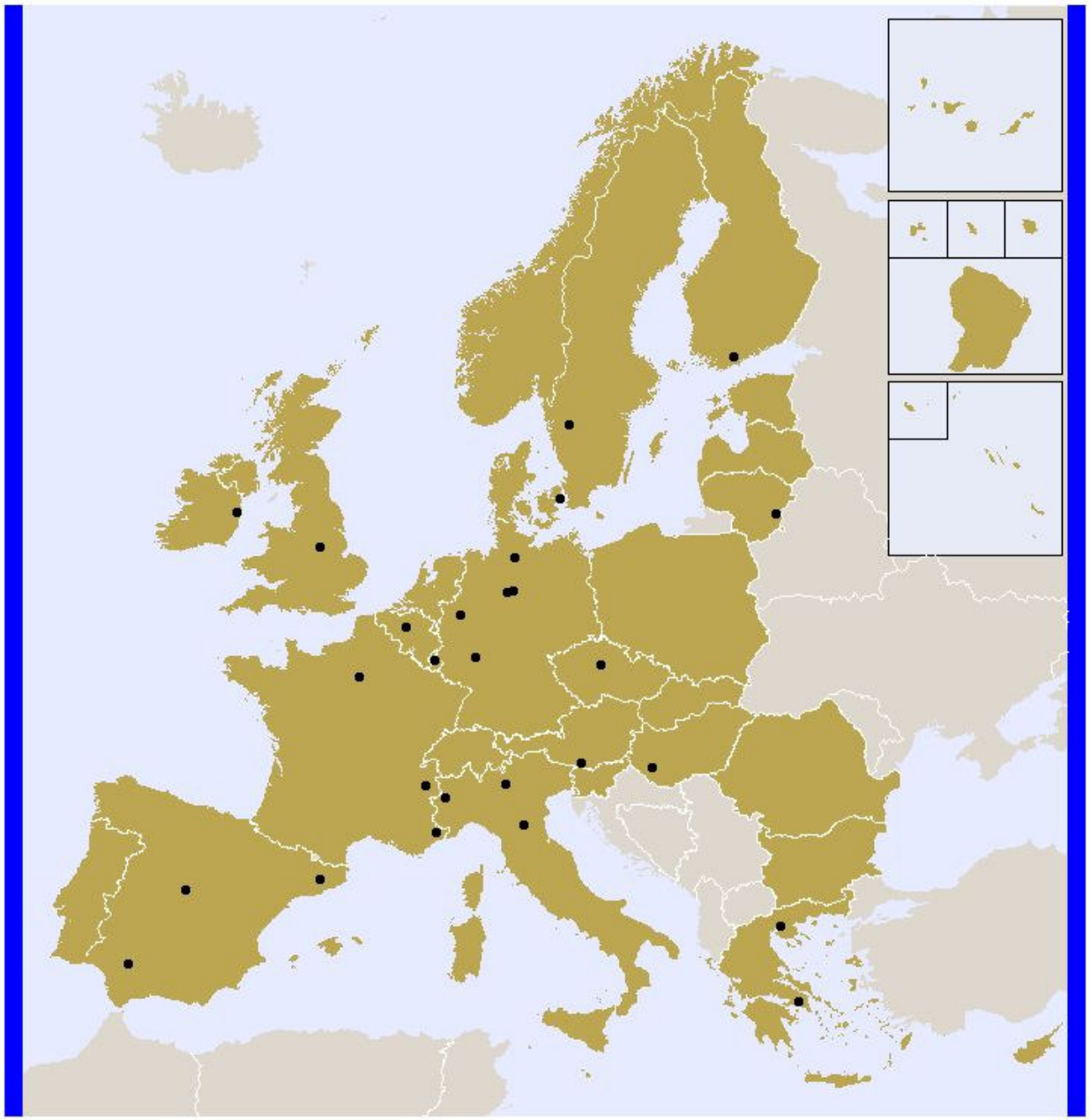
European networks of cultural excellence

N. of opera companies belonging to the opera europa

• Opera

N

300 0 300 600 Km



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

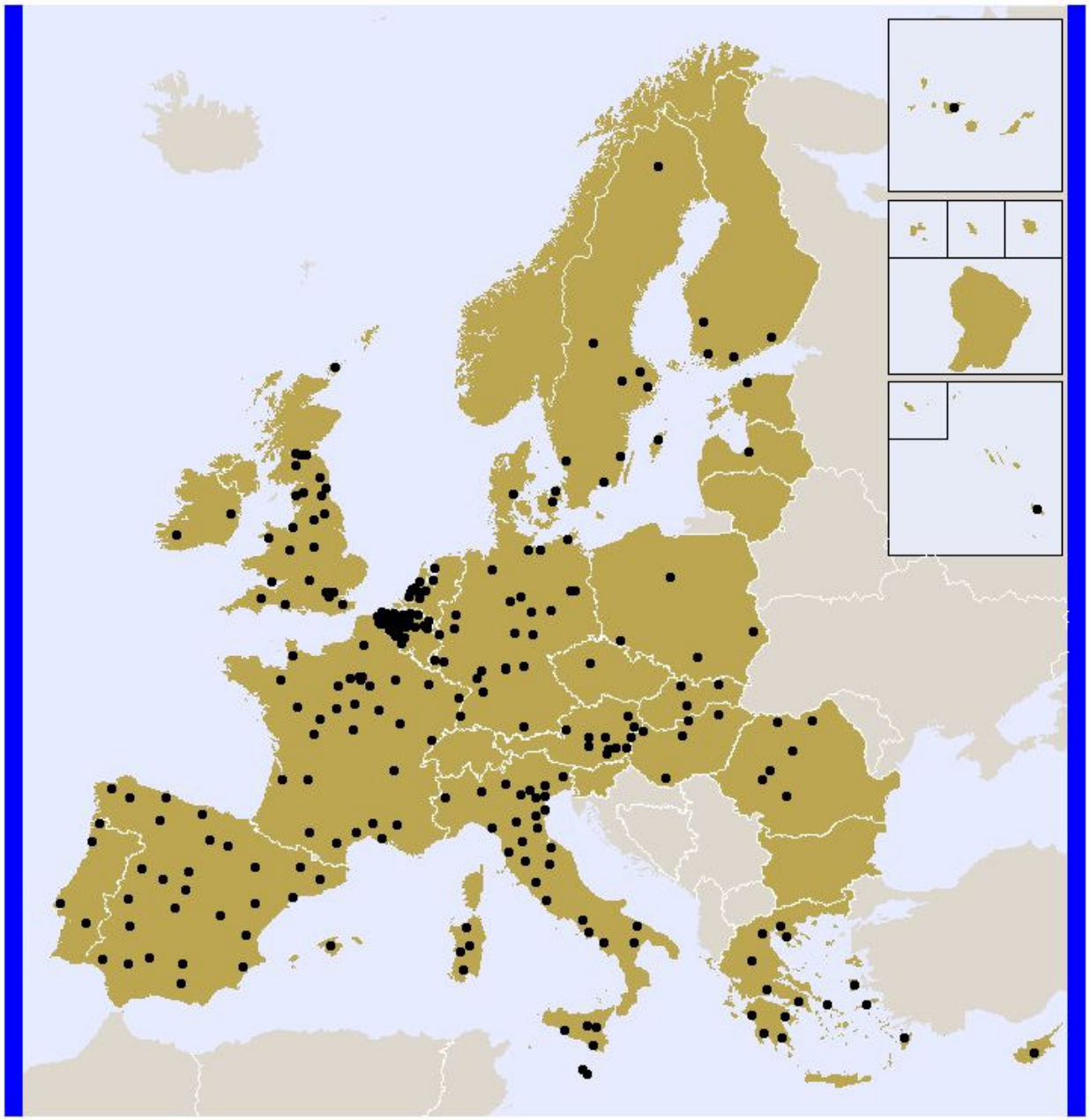
European networks of cultural excellence

N. of theatres belonging to the european theatre convention (ETC)

• Theatres

N

300 0 300 600 Km



ESPON PROJECT 1.3.3

European networks of cultural excellence

N. of unesco world heritage sites

- Unesco world heritage sites

N

300 0 300 600 Km

ESPON 1.3.3 - ANNEX 3 – Data series statistics

Table III.a - Distribution statistics country by country, NUTS III (data set 31.10.2005).

COUNTRY		A.0	A.1	A.2*	A.5	B.0	B.1	B.2*	B.5	C.0	C.1	C.2*	C.5	D.0	D.1	D.2*	D.5	G.01	G.02	G.03	G.21*	G.22*	G.23*	H.01	h.11*	H.02	h.12*	E.1	E.2
AT	N	35.000	35.000	35.000		35.000	35.000	35.000		35.000	35.000	32.000		35.000	35.000	29.000		35.000			35.000								
	Mean	79	0	5310		30	0	21333		16	0	28834		7	0	71570		1			0								
	Median	65.000	0.029	2885.417		27.000	0.011	7216.216		9.000	0.003	17246.154		4.000	0.002	32400.000		0.000			0.000								
	Skewness	1.414	1.169	4.070		1.195	1.290	3.713		1.210	4.998	4.532		2.913	3.157	3.053		3.920			1.096								
BE	N	43.000	43.000	43.000		43.000	43.000	43.000		43.000	43.000	43.000	20.000	43.000	43.000	43.000		27.000	36.000	43.000	27.000	36.000	43.000	43.000	43.000			43.000	
	Mean	288	0	1343		79	0	19885		21	0	12072	1	21	0	11068		4	14	12	0	0	0	1008	0			0	
	Median	166.000	0.256	851.623		52.000	0.073	3377.686		18.000	0.028	10914.607	0.345	18.000	0.031	9082.222		2.000	9.000	7.000	0.010	0.051	0.048	0.000	0.000			0.254	
	Skewness	2.058	5.277	5.597		2.096	5.929	4.566		2.103	6.185	2.173	2.026	1.161	3.753	2.034		3.851	1.911	3.758	1.659	0.555	1.198	2.619	2.772			1.408	
CH	N	26.000	26.000	26.000		26.000	26.000	26.000		26.000	26.000	26.000	26.000	26.000	26.000	26.000		26.000	26.000	26.000	26.000	26.000	26.000	26.000	26.000			26.000	
	Mean	34	0	9069		50	0	8375		38	0	7382	0	9	0	35237		1	21	18	0	0	0	616	0			1	
	Median	21.500	0.000	6627.754		29.000	0.000	5347.731		31.000	0.000	6824.088	0.000	5.000	0.000	29638.897		0.000	13.500	15.000	0.000	0.069	0.050	0.000	0.000			0.795	
	Skewness	1.019	3.697	1.322		1.343	0.798	4.355		1.948	4.918	1.051		1.404	4.967	1.440		1.917	1.690	2.337	1.606	0.305	1.706	2.826	2.983			0.514	
CY	N	1.000	1.000	1.000		1.000	1.000	1.000		1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000		1.000			1.000								
	Mean	14	0	50107		78	0	8994		53	0	13236	0	25	0	28060		15			0								
	Median	14.000	0.002	50107.143		78.000	0.013	8993.590		53.000	0.009	13235.849	0.000	25.000	0.004	28060.000		15.000			0.021								
	Skewness																												
CZ	N	14.000	14.000	14.000		14.000	14.000	14.000		14.000	14.000	13.000	14.000	14.000	14.000	14.000		14.000	14.000	14.000	14.000	14.000	14.000					3.000	
	Mean	401	0	4506		35	0	26269		106	0	6133	0	131	0	7035		12	30	435	0	0	1					0	
	Median	340.000	0.061	1983.473		26.500	0.006	19531.609		94.500	0.018	6120.482	0.000	111.500	0.022	5253.341		5.000	26.000	409.500	0.009	0.045	0.686					0.170	
	Skewness	1.944	3.728	3.278		1.546	3.400	1.302		1.371	3.692	0.305		2.190	3.729	2.537		3.531	0.351	0.561	3.542	0.242	-0.103					1.670	
DE	N	440.000	440.000	335.000		440.000	440.000	79.000	1.000	440.000	440.000	440.000	440.000					440.000		440.000	440.000		440.000	440.000	440.000				
	Mean	6	0	80503		0	0	206017	0	15	0	14872	0					1		4	0		0	493	0				
	Median	2.000	0.003	44550.000		0.000	0.000	141300.000	0.000	12.000	0.019	11862.778	0.000					0.000		3.000	0.000		0.019	0.000	0.000				
	Skewness	3.316	10.181	2.351		4.201	5.153	2.773		5.263	3.186	2.413						9.127		5.443	2.387		1.273	5.954	2.919				
DK	N	15.000	15.000	15.000		15.000	15.000	15.000		15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000		15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000			15.000	
	Mean	631	2	669		7	0	58064		17	0	21656	2	12	0	32006		6	11	35	0	0	0	2711	0			0	
	Median	474.000	0.203	671.920		6.000	0.002	58333.333		15.000	0.005	19585.714	1.410	10.000	0.003	24745.000		3.000	10.000	28.000	0.010	0.030	0.087	1087.000	0.004			0.228	
	Skewness	1.711	3.855	0.124		1.173	3.069	-0.209		0.559	3.843	2.011	0.886	1.082	3.740	1.447		2.869	0.295	0.964	3.012	1.350	1.000	2.223	2.099			2.270	
EE	N	5.000	5.000	5.000		5.000	5.000	5.000		5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000							5.000			5.000					5.000	
	Mean	227	0	2230		1316	0	287		42	0	8546	1							115			0					1	
	Median	244.000	0.022	841.766		1404.000	0.132	169.161		42.000	0.004	5111.594	1.337							104.000			0.632					0.431	
	Skewness	-0.150	1.538	2.029		-0.920	1.917	1.747		-0.530	2.085	1.618	-1.269							1.489			-0.648					0.579	
ES	N	52.000	52.000	52.000	52.000	52.000	52.000	52.000		52.000	52.000	52.000	52.000	52.000	52.000	50.000		52.000	52.000	52.000	52.000	52.000	52.000	32.000	32.000	20.000	20.000	52.000	
	Mean	241	0	4298	0	38	0	29845		28	0	26606	0	31	0	87606		29	82	71	0	0	0	20179	0	26938	0	0	
	Median	169.000	0.019	3518.252	0.000	32.000	0.003	19179.371		24.000	0.002	24943.333	0.000	12.000	0.001	32286.667		15.000	56.000	66.500	0.027	0.093	0.098	12479.500	0.022	12315.500	0.031	0.113	
	Skewness	6.075	4.037	3.593	2.211	1.571	7.205	3.433		2.258	4.963	1.760	4.895	1.954	3.285	1.958		3.942	3.730	1.481	2.650	0.858	1.914	4.093	1.089	4.116	0.188	0.950	
FI	N	19.000	19.000	19.000		20.000	20.000	20.000		20.000	20.000	20.000	20.000	20.000	20.000	19.000	20.000	20.000	20.000	20.000	20.000	20.000	20.000	20.000	20.000			20.000	
	Mean	57	0	6273		1026	0	271		16	0	17037	1	7	0	44371	0	3	17	48	0	0	0	2042	0			0	
	Median	37.000	0.004	5738.235		925.000	0.086	236.799		11.500	0.002	16129.545	0.457	4.000	0.000	39020.000	0.362	2.000	12.500	38.500	0.011	0.062	0.215	1184.500	0.007			0.022	
	Skewness	1.921	2.360	2.394		1.331	3.872	2.255		3.455	3.205	0.183	0.920	1.808	3.239	0.478	1.146	3.763	2.896	0.951	-0.691	1.300	-0.604	3.207	-0.136			1.949	
FR	N	96.000	96.000	96.000		96.000	96.000	96.000		96.000	96.000	96.000	96.000	96.000	98.000	91.000		96.000	96.000	96.000	96.000	96.000	96.000			96.000	96.000	96.000	
	Mean	429	0	1829		86	0	10352		12	0	56394	0	5	0	148104		11	55	45	0	0	0			78153	0	0	
	Median	376.000	0.066	1190.891		71.000	0.013	6608.325		10.000	0.002	41585.714	0.000	4.000	0.001	110687.500		6.000	43.000	39.500	0.014	0.084	0.080			47129.000	0.103	0.416	
	Skewness	2.065	9.751	5.719		1.112	6.575	5.485		2.126	9.279	2.820		2.277	9.230	4.277		6.574	3.488	1.077	3.933	2.354	0.876			3.764	3.360	0.820	
GR	N	26.000	26.000	26.000	26.000	51.000	51.000	51.000		51.000	51.000	41.000	51.000					51.000	51.000	51.000	51.000	51.000	51.000	51.000	51.000			51.000	
	Mean	3	0	83483	2	21	0	12909		2	0	94058	0					2	2	10	0	0	0	24801	0			0	
	Median	2.000	0.001	72975.000	0.457	13.000	0.006	9318.750		1.000	0.001	54200.000	0.060					0.000	1.000	8.000	0.000	0.009	0.074	8102.000	0.080			0.221	
	Skewness	2.855	0.841	1.498	2.466	2.795	2.680	3.208		3.445	1.839	1.733	2.911					6.893	5.396	3.021	2.121	1.389	2.603	6.550	1.883			0.119	
HU	N	20.000	20.000	20.000		20.000	20.000	18.000		20.000	20.000	20.000	20.000					20.000		20.000	20.000		20.000						20.000
	Mean	529	0	1157		4	0	171370		40	0	13084	1					3		167	0		0						0
	Median	402.500	0.095	988.132		4.000	0.001	121125.000		34.000	0.008	11634.375	0.621					2.000		140.000	0.004		0.373						0.151
	Skewness	1.030	4.282	0.536		1.903	4.349	1.732		1.597	4.393	0.701	1.078					4.242		0.317	1.223		0.468						0.854
IE	N									8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000		8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000			8.000	8.000	8.000	8.000
	Mean									26	0	19104	0	118	0	4647		5	4	5	0	0	0			49551	0	1	0
	Median									29.000	0.003	15657.805	0.021	80.000	0.009	4897.930		3.500	2.000	5.000	0.009	0.005	0.012			32142.000	0.089	0.867	0.388
	Skewness									-0.592	2.813	0.719	0.684	1.067	2.812	-0.671		1.526	1.123	0.461	0.162	1.279	1.643			2.500	1.526	-1.369	0.975
IT	N	103.000	103.000	67.000		103.000	103.000	83.000		103.000	103.000	87.000		103.000	103.000	36.000		103.000	103.000	103.000	103.000	103.000	103.000					103.000	
	Mean	2	0	242300		4	0	267530		4	0	205403		1	0	508227		1	50	1	0	0	0					0	
	Median	1.000	0.000	188900.000		2.000	0.001	173600.000		2.000	0.001	137900.000		0.000	0.000	334150.000		1.000	35.000	0.000	0.001	0.085	0.000					0.140	
	Skewness	3.095	4.586	1.815		3.776	6.041	6.285		4.674	7.019	2.761		2.404	7.186	3.287		2.251	4.678	5.012	2.219	0.711	1.921					0.158	
LT	N	10.000	10.000	10.000		10.000	10.000	7.000		10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000					10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000					10.000	
	Mean	1076	0	309		5	0	83251		11	0	36638	1					3	8	140	0	0	0					0	
	Median	978.000	0.155	290.314		2.500	0.000	63700.000		5.500	0.001	34755.000	0.492					1.500	5.000	117.500	0.005	0.020	0.512					0.256	
	Skewness	0.620	2.197	1.032		1.023	1.462	0.603		1.743	1.216	1.432	0.456					2.595	2.924	0.567	1.037	0.584	-0.408					1.531	
LU	N	1.000	1.000	1.000		1.000	1.000	1.000		1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000			1.000			1.000						1.000	
	Mean	116	0	3806		15	0	29433		23	0	19196	1	45	0	9811			12			0						2	
	Median	116.000	0.045	3806.034		15.000	0.006	29433.333		23.000	0.009	19195.652	1.201	45.000	0.017	9811.111			12.000			0.027						1.825	
	Skewness																												
LV	N	5.000	5.000	5.000		5.000	5.000	5.000		5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000					5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000			5.000	5.000	5.000	
	Mean	1706	0	259		6	0	88866		20	0	22085	0					4	23	207	0	0	1			48846	0	1	
	Median	1414.000	0.101	266.412		5.000	0.000	72732.000		16.000	0.001	20972.000	0.426					1.000	20.000	173.000	0.004	0.056	0.557			21799.000	0.073	1.058	
	Skewness	1.396	1.711	-0.774		2.115	2.079	1.757		2.029	1.405	0.364	1.088					2.094	0.617	1.851	0.847	0.050	-1.476			2.212	2.198	1.288	
NL	N	40.000	40.000	40.000		40.000	40.000	39.000		40.000	40.000	40.000	40.000	40.000	40.000	36.000			40.000			40.000	40.000	40.000				40.000	
	Mean	1288	2	673		63	0	11925		27	0	16902	0	5	0	90636			12			0		1909	0			0	
	Median	851.500	1.215	361.652		45.000	0.053	7313.265		21.500	0.031	13455.124	0.000	4.000	0.006	79987.500			8.500			0.026		850.000	0.002			0.144	
	Skewness	3.007	2.296	5.980		3.625	3.754	1.754		0.807	1.515	3.888		1.451	3.717	1.151			1.844			1.118		1.847	0.930			0.958	

COUNTRY		A.0	A.1	A.2*	A.5	B.0	B.1	B.2*	B.5	C.0	C.1	C.2*	C.5	D.0	D.1	D.2*	D.5	G.01	G.02	G.03	G.21*	G.22*	G.23*	H.01	h.11*	H.02	h.12*	E.1	E.2
NO	N	19.000	19.000	19.000		19.000	19.000	19.000		19.000	19.000	19.000	19.000						19.000	19.000		19.000	19.000			19.000	19.000	19.000	
	Mean	250	0	1118		60	0	13029		14	0	18234	1						12	47		0	0			40901	0	0	
	Median	203.000	0.020	1012.268		40.000	0.003	6440.405		12.000	0.001	17090.818	0.788						11.000	45.000		0.051	0.229			30547.000	0.151	0.212	
	Skewness	1.356	4.169	0.593		3.404	3.093	3.704		1.784	4.336	1.047	1.938						0.639	0.642		1.477	1.078			2.078	2.490	2.119	
PL	N	42.000	42.000	42.000		42.000	42.000	42.000		42.000	42.000	42.000	42.000					42.000	42.000	42.000	42.000	42.000	42.000			42.000	42.000	42.000	
	Mean	1493	1	687		22	0	53051		15	0	67771	0					5	20	199	0	0	0			73038	0	0	
	Median	1333.500	0.189	611.057		15.500	0.003	40438.789		12.500	0.001	62848.202	0.292					2.000	15.000	184.000	0.003	0.020	0.248			55197.000	0.065	0.021	
	Skewness	1.663	2.763	2.093		1.691	5.085	1.732		1.556	3.019	0.933	2.808					2.593	3.445	0.558	1.644	2.050	-0.564			2.874	1.617	3.943	
PT	N	30.000	30.000	30.000		30.000	30.000	30.000		30.000	30.000	29.000	25.000						30.000	30.000		30.000	30.000	30.000	30.000			30.000	
	Mean	99	0	3976		12	0	33861		8	0	48847	1						16	64		0	0	2256	0			0	
	Median	87.000	0.030	2795.833		9.500	0.003	24190.000		5.000	0.002	43089.655	0.423						8.500	47.500		0.042	0.182	879.500	0.004			0.085	
	Skewness	1.577	2.966	1.436		1.201	2.478	2.055		3.728	3.574	0.814	1.880						3.584	4.387		0.725	0.103	3.826	0.924			2.611	
RO	N	42.000	42.000	42.000		42.000	42.000	29.000		42.000	42.000	42.000	42.000	15.000	15.000	15.000			42.000	42.000		42.000	42.000	42.000	42.000	42.000	42.000		42.000
	Mean	688	0	891		2	0	363490		17	0	38698	0	7	0	309059			5	69		0	0	17491	0	32645	0		0
	Median	568.500	0.106	779.076		1.000	0.000	322000.000		15.500	0.003	30950.980	0.000	2.000	0.000	374000.000			5.000	70.500		0.010	0.152	14872.000	0.031	21477.000	0.045		0.178
	Skewness	2.394	6.469	1.327		2.221	2.096	0.325		1.177	6.461	2.317		2.491	3.843	0.235			2.263	-0.825		0.874	-1.117	4.149	-2.391	5.581	2.986		1.012
SE	N	21.000	21.000	21.000		21.000	21.000	21.000		21.000	21.000	21.000	21.000	21.000	21.000	21.000		21.000		21.000	21.000		21.000	21.000	21.000	21.000	21.000	21.000	
	Mean	32708	4	18		78	0	5302		11	0	45527	2	29	0	13382		5		89	0		0	2252	0	2252	0	0	
	Median	21121.000	2.153	16.333		65.000	0.007	4641.509		7.000	0.001	40464.286	1.294	26.000	0.003	10936.000		2.000		67.000	0.008		0.241	1170.000	0.005	1170.000	0.005	0.223	
	Skewness	2.460	2.818	1.248		1.084	2.800	1.234		2.931	4.017	2.618	1.247	1.279	0.448	3.003		3.180		1.939	2.262		0.723	1.832	1.175	1.832	1.175	0.725	
SI	N	12.000	12.000	12.000		12.000	12.000	12.000		12.000	12.000	12.000	12.000					12.000	12.000	12.000	12.000	12.000	12.000	12.000	12.000	12.000	12.000		
	Mean	1226	1	168		188	0	1495		5	0	37568	1					3	6	20	0	0	0	936	0	10918	0		
	Median	999.000	0.706	147.795		147.500	0.073	1051.859		3.500	0.003	31406.250	0.543					0.500	4.000	15.500	0.004	0.027	0.126	13.500	0.000	6798.500	0.043		
	Skewness	1.144	2.724	2.074		1.396	1.997	1.203		2.009	1.087	1.710	1.945					3.090	1.396	0.928	1.980	1.217	0.159	2.956	1.983	2.819	3.426		
SK	N	8.000	8.000	8.000		8.000	8.000	8.000		8.000	8.000		8.000																
	Mean	1192	0	734		14	0	58112		0	0		0																
	Median	988.000	0.165	659.230		12.500	0.002	54431.731		0.000	0.000		0.000																
	Skewness	1.262	1.764	0.509		0.524	1.806	0.358																					
UK	N	133.000	133.000	118.000		133.000	133.000	105.000		133.000	133.000	124.000	133.000	133.000	133.000	80.000		132.000	133.000	133.000	132.000	133.000	133.000	133.000	133.000	133.000	133.000	133.000	133.000
	Mean	239	0	13404		19	0	54225		19	0	33400	2	5	0	196016		10	5	35	0	0	0	17703	0	63514	0	0	0
	Median	119.000	0.100	3135.621		6.000	0.011	25473.333		16.000	0.014	21994.886	1.092	1.000	0.001	140760.000		8.000	4.000	29.000	0.021	0.011	0.084	3205.000	0.010	38175.000	0.126	0.428	0.333
	Skewness	2.323	6.692	4.933		3.443	10.834	5.566		1.609	4.343	5.539	4.862	5.078	7.800	2.574		4.019	1.828	1.196	2.530	4.688	1.452	3.185	2.356	3.817	3.366	1.006	1.611
Total	N	1258.000	1258.000	1102.000	78.000	1284.000	1284.000	856.000	1.000	1292.000	1292.000	1244.000	1126.000	623.000	623.000	485.000	20.000	1130.000	755.000	1207.000	1130.000	755.000	1207.000	905.000	905.000	398.000	398.000	723.000	203.000
	Mean	805	0	43884	1	44	0	81413	0	17	0	40894	0	13	0	133978	0	5	27	38	0	0	0	6144	0	56592	0	0	0
	Median	27.500	0.021	3844.687	0.000	4.000	0.001	21327.831	0.000	12.000	0.007	19886.667	0.000	4.000	0.001	62858.333	0.362	1.000	12.000	9.000	0.004	0.038	0.053	83.000	0.001	33204.000	0.097	0.228	0.289
	Skewness	18.112	11.316	4.298	4.438	8.805	17.981	9.524		4.693	6.002	7.258	9.240	5.703	12.762	6.082	1.146	9.725	6.630	4.876	5.967	1.168	3.214	15.975	4.163	4.020	5.334	1.738	1.650

Table III.b - Distribution statistics country by country, NUTS II (data set 31.10.2005).

COUNTRY		A.0	A.1	A.2*	A.3	A.5	B.0	B.1	B.2*	B.3	C.0	C.1	C.2*	C.3	C.5	D.0	D.1	D.2*	D.3	D.5	F.1	G.01	G.02	G.03	G.21*	G.22*	G.23*	H.01	H.11*	H.02	H.12*	E.1 (shan_1	E.2 (shan_2
AT	N	9	9	9	9		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9		9	9	8	8		9	9			9					9	9		
	Mean	305.333	0.037	8613.430	24251.684		118.111	0.016	21126.108	102293.611	61.222	0.020	21281.252	79162.885		25.444	0.002	39004.261	133008.344		0.052	4.444			0.005					73058.111	0.079		
	Median	187.000	0.033	2824.490	11305.668		52.000	0.013	6755.769	17766.050	35.000	0.004	21511.538	60161.111		21.000	0.002	47697.917	103501.143		0.051	3.000			0.005					53601.000	0.073		
	Skewness	1.145	0.742	2.893	1.996		1.308	1.427	1.725	2.588	1.823	2.910	0.123	2.173		1.564	1.256	-0.549	2.007		1.527	1.129			-0.349					1.050	1.708		
BE	N	11	11	11	11		11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11		11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11		
	Mean	1047.636	0.837	996.516	1072.568		307.364	0.320	35002.602	17574.180	83.273	0.076	11070.943	11761.826	0.917	80.909	0.041	13088.887	17264.858		0.052	10.000	45.545	45.000	0.010	0.053	0.052	3938.455	0.005	130109.909	0.141	0.460	
	Median	974.000	0.402	889.556	795.075		408.000	0.106	2943.448	3764.830	89.000	0.028	11330.973	9811.825	1.018	79.000	0.033	10084.810	10039.545		0.046	4.000	41.000	45.000	0.009	0.051	0.048	3134.000	0.003	134843.000	0.130	0.372	
	Skewness	0.814	3.199	1.460	1.040		-0.756	3.291	3.316	3.304	-0.024	3.295	-0.263	0.832	0.240	-0.296	2.982	2.580	3.108		0.962	1.753	0.458	0.217	2.467	1.146	1.208	0.507	1.434	-0.106	0.794	1.618	
BG	N																				6	6								6	6		
	Mean																				0.044									121978.500	0.127		
	Median																				0.024									103474.000	0.083		
	Skewness																				1.882									1.477	1.522		
CH	N	7	7	7	7		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		7	7	7	7		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		
	Mean	124.571	0.028	10322.265	22936.673		186.429	0.036	7119.743	12407.099	139.857	0.036	7483.312	15449.626		33.286	0.007	33639.812	60087.159		0.108	3.857	77.000	68.286	0.003	0.074	0.064	2289.286	0.002	146932.286	0.137	0.868	
	Median	122.000	0.019	8622.696	15039.856		134.000	0.034	5100.009	8931.000	163.000	0.019	7527.394	12953.021		25.000	0.006	28489.458	66776.960		0.112	3.000	79.000	63.000	0.003	0.075	0.064	1655.000	0.002	143614.000	0.136	0.911	
	Skewness	-0.063	1.261	0.835	1.916		0.334	-0.290	1.180	1.285	-0.738	1.428	0.057	-0.184		0.410	1.701	1.074	-0.544		-0.002	1.128	0.050	1.163	1.097	0.054	-0.006	0.302	0.352	-0.482	0.112	0.202	
CY	N	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1	1			1					1	1		
	Mean	14.000	0.002	50107.143	191150.000		78.000	0.013	8993.590	34308.974	53.000	0.009	13235.849	50492.453		25.000	0.004	28060.000	107044.000		0.047	15.000			0.021					102023.000	0.145		
	Median	14.000	0.002	50107.143	191150.000		78.000	0.013	8993.590	34308.974	53.000	0.009	13235.849	50492.453		25.000	0.004	28060.000	107044.000		0.047	15.000			0.021					102023.000	0.145		
	Skewness																																
CZ	N	8	8	8	8		8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		8	8	8	8		8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	8	8		
	Mean	702.125	0.389	2811.112	2355.394		59.625	0.008	30472.694	39876.342	204.000	0.057	6751.340	7407.122		228.625	0.108	7809.136	6736.631		0.040	21.750	52.500	760.875	0.018	0.040	0.584	27750.000	0.022	78538.375	0.062	0.295	
	Median	703.000	0.056	2233.329	2168.125		54.000	0.006	25567.445	23763.877	177.000	0.021	6517.210	5844.634		192.000	0.019	6007.993	5930.294		0.031	12.000	48.000	942.500	0.010	0.041	0.727	20000.000	0.016	64015.500	0.052	0.247	
	Skewness	0.400	2.826	1.946	0.809		1.161	2.742	1.157	2.762	0.304	2.819	0.971	2.328		-0.006	2.825	2.566	1.725		2.390	2.783	0.685	-0.575	2.783	-0.150	-0.758	1.638	2.073	1.806	2.511	0.348	
DE	N	40	40	40	40		40	40	27	27	40	40	40	40							40	40			40	40		40	40	40	40		
	Mean	66.825	0.010	88343.731	122101.816		3.225	0.000	960645.511	1485344.051	162.500	0.028	13521.951	17285.296							0.055	6.450			44.350	0.003		5304.025	0.003	218281.775	0.110		
	Median	25.000	0.004	95343.874	95492.235		1.000	0.000	852050.000	1310540.000	159.000	0.019	11267.088	15568.676							0.053	4.500			34.000	0.002		4570.000	0.003	183247.000	0.103		
	Skewness	2.175	4.153	0.396	1.288		4.591	2.896	1.149	1.482	0.757	4.352	1.345	1.561							0.920	1.858			1.520	1.991		1.210	1.335	0.405	1.235	1.373		
DK	N	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	Mean	9467.000	0.220	565.660	542.011		100.000	0.002	53551.000	51312.200	258.000	0.006	20756.202	19888.450	1.558	182.000	0.004	29423.626	28193.516		0.051	89.000	163.000	519.000	0.017	0.030	0.097	40661.000	0.008	798492.000	0.149		
	Median	9467.000	0.220	565.660	542.011		100.000	0.002	53551.000	51312.200	258.000	0.006	20756.202	19888.450	1.558	182.000	0.004	29423.626	28193.516		0.051	89.000	163.000	519.000	0.017	0.030	0.097	40661.000	0.008	798492.000	0.149		
	Skewness																																
EE	N	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1					1									1	1		
	Mean	1134.000	0.026	1202.910	0.000		6589.000	0.151	207.027	0.000	209.000	0.005	6526.794	0.000	1.265										573.000			0.420		188161.000	0.138	0.777	
	Median	1134.000	0.026	1202.910	0.000		6589.000	0.151	207.027	0.000	209.000	0.005	6526.794	0.000	1.265										573.000			0.420		188161.000	0.138	0.777	
	Skewness																																
ES	N	18	18	18	18	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	17	17		18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18		
	Mean	696.278	0.106	4286.303	6787.568	0.848	109.500	0.221	27634.745	37839.550	79.667	0.016	29812.738	55844.261	0.871	89.778	0.009	49819.770	85517.025		0.032	82.944	236.167	206.000	0.046	0.105	0.110	65804.056	0.030	278606.722	0.125	0.160	
	Median	392.500	0.029	4202.941	4991.651	0.850	72.500	0.004	19760.195	33178.317	60.000	0.003	26380.312	39833.133	0.708	67.500	0.004	27884.127	39262.188		0.027	52.000	122.000	170.500	0.037	0.100	0.087	35282.500	0.028	151939.000	0.112	0.160	
	Skewness	1.830	2.968	2.092	3.058	-0.047	1.343	4.242	1.864	0.550	1.654	4.198	0.917	1.620	1.681	2.127	2.196	2.483	2.692		2.176	1.068	1.363	0.788	1.963	1.781	2.111	1.538	1.118	1.517	0.754	0.444	

COUNTRY		A.0	A.1	A.2*	A.3	A.5	B.0	B.1	B.2*	B.3	C.0	C.1	C.2*	C.3	C.5	D.0	D.1	D.2*	D.3	D.5	F.1	G.01	G.02	G.03	G.21*	G.22*	G.23*	H.01	H.11*	H.02	H.12*	E.1 (shan_1	E.2 (shan_2
FI	N	4	4	4	4		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	
	Mean	270.000	0.006	4935.327	8474.422		3895.200	0.244	214.130	392.828	64.000	0.002	15036.039	32061.655	0.828	32.750	0.001	37328.374	65936.365	0.393	0.074	14.500	66.400	238.000	0.011	0.075	0.208	8113.400	0.007	162075.200	0.144	0.159	
	Median	198.500	0.003	4574.712	8363.770		4446.000	0.087	229.595	368.966	32.000	0.001	16689.873	24888.000	0.741	32.000	0.001	39892.858	61640.102	0.386	0.071	9.500	41.000	236.500	0.010	0.065	0.211	4843.000	0.008	81250.000	0.135	0.209	
	Skewness	1.739	1.958	0.979	0.105		-0.412	2.160	0.117	-0.028	1.499	0.828	-1.406	0.887	1.665	0.265	0.000	-1.202	0.900	0.264	1.997	1.634	0.871	0.041	2.000	1.977	-0.246	1.295	-2.092	1.583	2.012	-0.758	
FR	N	22	22	22	22		22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22		22	22	22	22		22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22		22	22	22	
	Mean	1872.864	0.086	1371.198	2761.924		373.455	0.016	8907.898	16389.227	53.045	0.003	49496.014	95050.934		22.227	0.001	127935.387	229988.223		0.043	48.545	240.409	197.318	0.015	0.089	0.080			341032.364	0.110	0.442	
	Median	1913.000	0.068	1086.995	1859.954		301.000	0.013	5736.822	14135.755	46.000	0.002	41508.927	83208.478		17.500	0.001	113525.149	216115.572		0.042	28.000	170.500	195.000	0.015	0.090	0.074			222444.500	0.103	0.415	
	Skewness	0.280	3.288	1.433	1.706		0.551	1.821	1.762	1.867	1.153	2.863	0.893	1.752		1.515	3.179	1.412	1.237		2.052	4.223	2.359	1.375	2.627	0.007	1.216			3.693	2.565	0.534	
GR	N	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13						13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	
	Mean	5.462	0.001	192801.424	200883.603	0.803	83.462	0.013	13204.214	12539.342	8.000	0.001	116815.930	121350.089	0.248						0.022	6.923	8.000	40.231	0.006	0.010	0.074	97294.385	0.092	69968.308	0.065	0.242	
	Median	3.000	0.000	202266.667	201251.429	0.385	66.000	0.007	8312.366	8896.667	8.000	0.001	74400.000	123722.000	0.117						0.020	2.000	4.000	31.000	0.004	0.010	0.068	44826.000	0.084	34363.000	0.059	0.220	
	Skewness	0.906	2.017	0.037	0.239	1.655	2.257	1.645	2.715	2.371	0.563	0.884	0.528	0.048	2.682						2.244	3.466	2.360	0.413	1.578	0.564	0.133	3.087	2.272	3.017	1.657	0.116	
HU	N	7	7	7	7		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7						7	7		7	7	7	7			7	7		7
	Mean	1512.571	0.135	1141.457	0.000		11.571	0.001	169515.822	0.000	256.714	0.017	30099.101	0.000	0.893						0.044	5.429		456.143	0.003		0.375			102533.714	0.064		0.000
	Median	1557.000	0.110	899.426	0.000		9.000	0.001	144407.778	0.000	61.000	0.004	16453.936	0.000	0.918						0.038	2.000		459.000	0.002		0.294			66971.000	0.056		0.000
	Skewness	-0.386	0.384	0.404			0.374	0.909	1.320		1.134	0.658	0.344		0.431						2.571	2.451		0.326	1.682		0.461			2.597	2.307		
IE	N										2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
	Mean										105.500	0.003	17153.136	0.000	0.069	473.500	0.013	4089.912	0.000		0.045	21.000	17.000	21.000	0.011	0.008	0.013	13788.000	0.005	198204.000	0.095	0.858	0.000
	Median										105.500	0.003	17153.136	0.000	0.069	473.500	0.013	4089.912	0.000		0.045	21.000	17.000	21.000	0.011	0.008	0.013	13788.000	0.005	198204.000	0.095	0.858	0.000
	Skewness																																
IT	N	21	21	21	21		21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21		21	21	17	17		21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	19	21	21	21	
	Mean	12.190	0.001	266500.649	426696.566		18.952	0.001	211840.854	362466.088	18.000	0.001	199830.349	467996.954		3.048	0.000	974768.088	1283093.322		0.036	5.381	247.238	3.238	0.002	0.085	0.001	9359.667	0.003	138162.286	0.048	0.136	
	Median	10.000	0.001	181051.360	271576.353		12.000	0.001	136230.692	162184.762	12.000	0.001	120466.000	190306.929		2.000	0.000	798981.000	1087963.364		0.037	4.000	177.000	3.000	0.002	0.090	0.001	5614.000	0.003	85098.000	0.049	0.154	
	Skewness	1.147	0.145	1.963	2.714		1.798	0.639	2.576	1.775	1.229	0.801	1.830	3.992		1.217	2.202	0.744	1.325		-0.239	1.921	1.240	1.932	1.060	0.425	0.701	0.880	-0.742	1.495	0.142	-0.364	
LT	N	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		
	Mean	10763.000	0.165	323.451	0.000		47.000	0.001	74070.213	0.000	111.000	0.002	31363.063	0.000	0.690						0.051	30.000	83.000	1400.000	0.009	0.024	0.402			98324.000	0.282		
	Median	10763.000	0.165	323.451	0.000		47.000	0.001	74070.213	0.000	111.000	0.002	31363.063	0.000	0.690						0.051	30.000	83.000	1400.000	0.009	0.024	0.402			98324.000	0.282		
	Skewness																																
LU	N	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1		1			1				1	1	1	
	Mean	116.000	0.045	3806.034	7574.741		15.000	0.006	29433.333	58578.000	23.000	0.009	19195.652	38203.043	1.201	45.000	0.017	9811.111	19526.000		0.063		12.000			0.027				39484.000	0.089	1.825	
	Median	116.000	0.045	3806.034	7574.741		15.000	0.006	29433.333	58578.000	23.000	0.009	19195.652	38203.043	1.201	45.000	0.017	9811.111	19526.000		0.063		12.000			0.027				39484.000	0.089	1.825	
	Skewness																																
LV	N	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1		
	Mean	8434.000	0.131	279.227	69.359		44.000	0.001	53522.727	13294.773	131.000	0.002	17977.099	4465.420	0.578						0.036	17.000	102.000	894.000	0.007	0.043	0.380			244228.000	0.104		
	Median	8434.000	0.131	279.227	69.359		44.000	0.001	53522.727	13294.773	131.000	0.002	17977.099	4465.420	0.578						0.036	17.000	102.000	894.000	0.007	0.043	0.380			244228.000	0.104		
	Skewness																																
MT	N																												1		1		
	Mean																												20432.000	0.052			
	Median																												20432.000	0.052			
	Skewness																																
NL	N	12	12	12	12		12	12	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
	Mean	4227.750	1.633	1120.197	2356.186		211.167	0.087	6356.768	13380.364	90.833	0.032	16405.919	35667.038	1.104	17.250	0.006	93897.778	221316.048		0.068	38.083	50.167	50.417	0.025	0.038	0.041	6361.667	0.009	170669.333	0.118	0.144	
	Median	3734.000	1.102	295.589	568.262		221.500	0.066	4845.333	11164.444	71.000	0.026	14288.342	29998.702	0.993	16.000	0.004	88145.834	186180.556		0.068	28.000	42.000	45.000	0.028	0.039	0.041	5775.000	0.004	114147.500	0.115	0.147	
	Skewness	1.583	1.127	3.443	3.445		0.302	2.433	0.813	0.537	0.610	0.840	1.896	1.155	1.910	0.847	1.631	1.488	1.396		0.985	1.029	0.680	0.466	-0.964	0.043	0.652	0.290	0.654	0.929	1.159	0.085	
NO	N	7	7	7	7		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		7	7	7	7	7	7	7			7	7		
	Mean	679.429	0.026	1060.950	4414.055		162.429	0.006	5992.442	26003.508	37.429	0.002	17224.310	74442.303	0.902	35.143	0.002	18721.499	86348.491		0.052	3.429	32.857	127.286	0.005	0.057	0.219			111018.286	0.165		
	Median	704.000	0.017	977.570	2939.888		102.000	0.003	4455.476	23496.364	36.000	0.001	15408.500	60827.500	1.009	35.000	0.001	16722.681	64583.714		0.047	3.000	28.000	116.000	0.005	0.054	0.236			98485.000	0.156		
	Skewness	0.342	2.113	1.651	1.790		2.080	0.637	2.081	0.767	0.129	2.486	0.084	1.692	0.085	-0.378	2.239	0.232	1.195		2.328	0.894	1.007	1.127	-0.259	0.181	-0.313			1.601	2.208		
PL	N	16	16	16	16		16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16						16	16	16	16	16	16	16			16	16		
	Mean	4028.500	0.232	648.081	298.210		59.313	0.004	46369.779	21025.414	41.563	0.002	7876.667	3727.594	0.483						0.023	13.938	55.000	545.438	0.006	0.024	0.251			199934.938	0.087		
	Median	3636.000	0.228	580.429	285.406		52.500	0.003	37961.645	16346.837	35.500	0.002	57000.415	24461.703	0.299						0.023	12.500	43.000	525.000	0.006	0.023	0.242			158776.000	0.088		
	Skewness	1.139	1.600	0.684	-0.050		1.160	1.421	2.580	1.577	1.311	2.270	2.823	0.981	2.533						1.533	1.340	1.870	0.506	0.459	0.226	0.232			1.624	-0.195		
PT	N	7	7	7	7		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7						7		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
	Mean	425.857	0.061	3239.103	14987.236		49.429	0.006	28773.404	168163.158	35.143	0.005	36290.693	230558.767	0.820						0.022		70.000	273.857		0.057	0.206	9778.714	0.005	83906.143	0.049	0.160	
	Median	398.000	0.041	2959.898	6896.121		40.000	0.004	25564.336	62378.545	25.000	0.003	33900.000	40965.015	0.524						0.020		42.000	179.000		0.055	0.222	4996.000	0.005	29959.000	0.043	0.107	
	Skewness	0.506	1.354	0.750	1.181		1.503	2.138	2.027	1.210	0.285	1.460	0.640	1.278	0.999						2.287		0.857	0.374		1.701	-0.704	0.636	0.163	1.123	2.149	1.274	
RO	N	8	8	8	8		8	8	7	7	8	8	8	8		8	8	6	6				8	8				8	8	8	8		8
	Mean	3609.375	0.292	813.505	0.000		10.375	0.000	497757.977	0.000	90.000	0.007	32071.353	0.000		13.375	0.002	383305.701	0.000				28.750	362.750			0.011	0.128	91827.750	0.033	171388.500	0.065		0.375
	Median	3751.000	0.126	767.123	0.000		8.500	0.000	258090.909	0.000	84.000	0.003	32431.076	0.000		9.500	0.000	226555.556	0.000				27.000	393.500			0.009	0.142	92143.500	0.033	149865.000	0.054		0.000
	Skewness	-0.219	2.809	0.359			0.624	1.440	1.093		0.666	2.796	-0.523			1.504	2.796	1.846					1.280	-1.661			1.301	-2.273	-0.315	1.448	2.627	2.633		0.644
SE	N	8	8	8	8		8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8			8			8	8		
	Mean	85859.125	3.956	18.386	40.506		204.375	0.008	6253.224	13700.245	29.625	0.002	40416.889	97322.991	1.694	77.250	0.003	16824.054	38151.154	0.000	0.075	13.500	0.000	232.625	0.012	0.000	0.251			591.750	0.005	0.256	
	Median	64970.500	2.291	15.386	39.633		183.000	0.008	4429.287	12107.634	29.000	0.001	40809.722	74684.167	1.456	81.000	0.003	12343.151	25364.091	0.000	0.073	10.500	0.000	226.500	0.009	0.000	0.219			5772.500	0.005	0.234	
	Skewness	2.051	2.652	2.030	0.726		0.480	1.259	1.088	1.610	0.795	2.591	0.087	2.196	1.915	0.018	0.113	2.182	2.301		2.118	1.707		0.233	1.061		0.526			0.017	0.743	0.881	
SI	N	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						1		1	1			1			1	1		
	Mean	14712.000	0.726	135.400	163.080		2260.000	0.111	881.416	1061.606	58.000	0.003	34344.828	41366.034	0.770						0.039		76.000	239.000		0.038	0.120			13101.800	0.066		
	Median	14712.000	0.726	135.400	163.080		2260.000	0.111	881.416	1061.606	58.000	0.003	34344.828	41366.034	0.770						0.039		76.000	239.000		0.038	0.120			13101.800	0.066		
	Skewness																																
SK	N	4	4	4	4		4	4	4	4											4									4	4		
	Mean	2384.500	0.263	639.745	0.000		28.750	0.003	52798.712	0.000											0.063									75677.000	0.069		
	Median	2197.000	0.214	535.199	0.000		27.000	0.003	49282.813	0.000											0.053									75472.000	0.048		
	Skewness	0.658	1.350	1.644			0.565	1.190	0.861												1.901									0.019	1.978		
UK	N	37	37	37	37		37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	35	35		37	36	37	37	36	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
	Mean	898.622	0.138	8489.724	6916.002		70.405	0.023	40043.606	51633.736	68.108	0.030	26427.509	32681.592	1.772	9.459	0.007	325473.991	322801.099		0.050	36.028	18.405	119.297	0.024	0.012	0.082	63884.405	0.037	228306.135	0.140	0.452	0.324
	Median	610.000	0.114	2183.668	2428.571		50.000	0.012	26794.915	36276.923	57.000	0.011	20590.000	26741.573	1.295	6.000	0.002	173109.091	279000.000		0.048	28.500	16.000	107.000	0.021	0.012	0.079	52405.000	0.031	176308.000	0.125	0.419	0.000
	Skewness	1.123	1.751	2.328	3.778		3.346	5.017	3.129	2.345	0.859	5.720	2.724	1.976	3.639	2.947	6.001	2.609	1.120		4.040	2.592	1.465	0.752	2.116	0.659	0.864	2.435	1.383	2.392	2.089	1.421	1.362
Total	N	266	266	266	266	30	267	267	252	252	265	265	265	265	148	177	177	167	167	12	266	245	267	253	245	267	253	189	187	276	276	173	54
	Mean	3816.789	0.314	46573.781	66567.883	0.828	210.184	0.045	157978.597	216126.626	85.177	0.019	45853.492	81477.912	1.060	46.373	0.011	217336.311	271476.580	0.131	0.047	23.555	97.638	184.202	0.013	0.048	0.118	34272.561	0.021	183872.886	0.102	0.340	0.278
	Median	481.000	0.058	2541.933	3216.945	0.832	53.000	0.005	24720.953	19341.416	57.000	0.006	23967.806	29432.807	0.895	20.000	0.002	72877.778	112537.083	0.000	0.046	10.000	38.000	88.000	0.008	0.038	0.072	12500.000	0.006	139502.500	0.102	0.277	0.000
	Skewness	10.541	9.183	4.534	6.930	2.206	6.977	11.286	3.742	4.750	3.514	7.561	5.172	12.609	4.608	4.393	11.438	3.246	3.523	1.189	1.238	4.961	3.176	2.302	4.388	0.830	2.724	5.248	1.997	4.516	1.030	1.931	1.504

PEARSON CORRELATIONS (NUTS II)

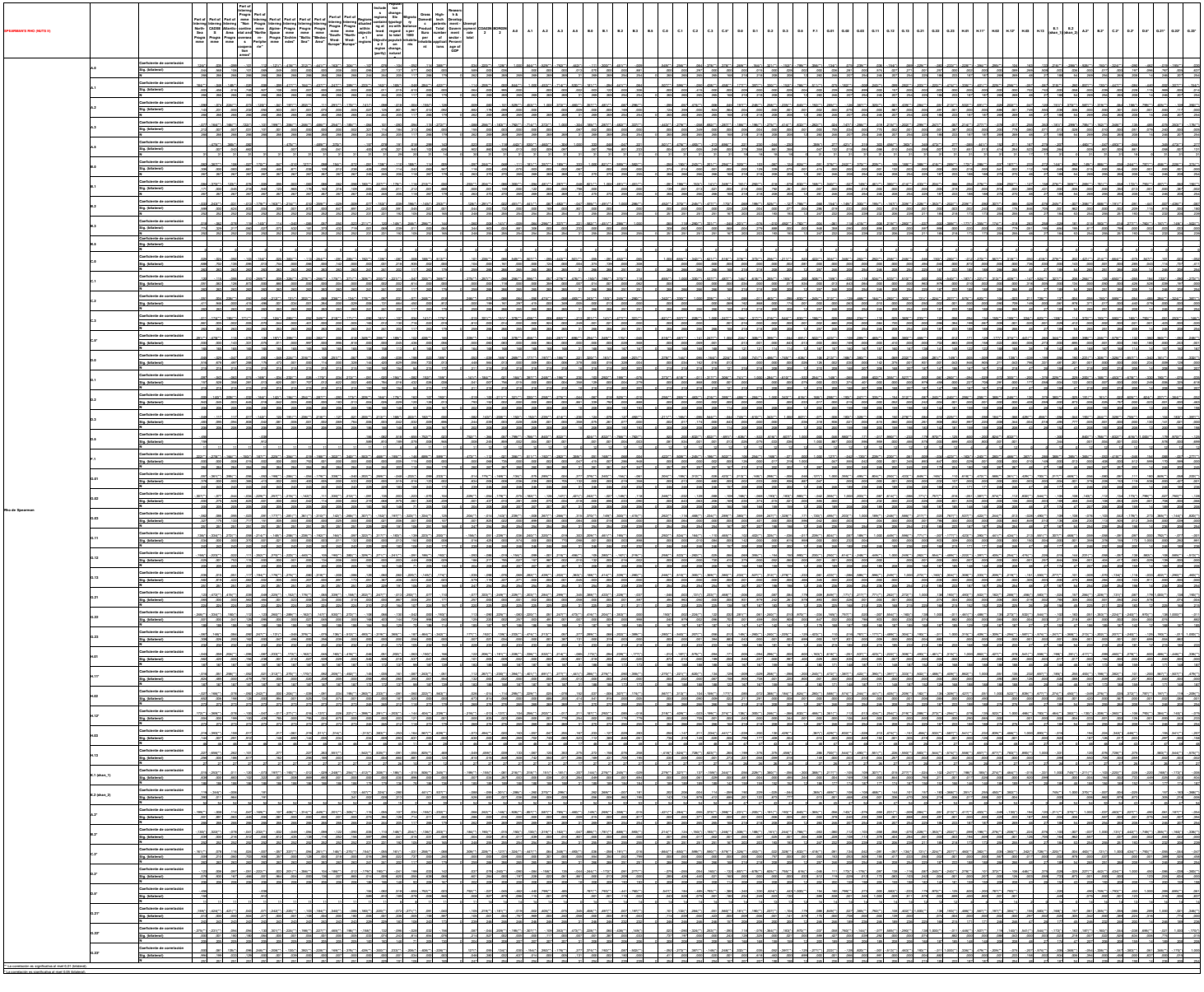
		Part of Interreg North-Sea Programme	Part of Interreg CADSES Programme	Part of Interreg Atlantic-Area Programme	Part of Interreg Programme "Non continental and overseas cooperation areas"	Part of Interreg Programme "Northern-Peripherie"	Part of Interreg Alpine-Space Programme	Part of Interreg Programme "Archimedes"	Part of Interreg Programme "Baltic Sea"	Part of Interreg Programme "Medoc-Area"	Part of Interreg Programme "South-West-Europe"	Part of Interreg Programme "North-West-Europe"	Regions situated within objective 1 regions	Includes regions containing at least one Objective 2 region (partly)	Population change: Six typologies with regard to total population change, natural population and net migration 1996-1999	Migratory balances per 1000 inhabitants	Gross Domestic Product Euro per inhabitant	High-tech patents - Total number of applications	Research & Development - Government sector - Percentage of GDP	Unemployment rate total	COA03N2	BOR03N2	A.0	A.1	A.2	A.3	A.5	B.0	B.1	B.2	B.3
A.0	Correlación de Pearson	,056	-,021	-,075	-,036	,388(**)	-,055	-,094	,294(**)	-,148(*)	-,111	,042	-,067	,058	-,022	-,007	,151(*)	,169(*)	.(a)	-,060	,033	-,002	1	,474(**)	-,082	-,091	-,045	-,034	-,042	,186(**)	,175(**)
	Sig. (bilateral)	,361	,734	,220	,560	,000	,375	,127	,000	,016	,071	,496	,299	,370	,757	,940	,014	,024	.	,334	,592	,969		,000	,179	,136	,811	,582	,492	,003	,005
	N	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	244	244	205	117	266	179	0	262	269	269	269	269	269	269	31	269	269	254	254
A.1	Correlación de Pearson	,090	,024	-,139(*)	-,036	,154(*)	-,079	-,106	,213(**)	-,162(**)	-,127(*)	,128(*)	-,162(*)	,149(*)	-,037	-,051	,269(**)	,193(**)	.(a)	-,040	-,130(*)	-,114	,474(**)	1	-,091	-,102	,008	-,065	,039	,314(**)	,268(**)
	Sig. (bilateral)	,144	,694	,023	,554	,012	,202	,085	,000	,008	,038	,036	,011	,020	,596	,588	,000	,010	.	,521	,034	,061	,000		,136	,094	,967	,290	,519	,000	,000
	N	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	244	244	205	117	266	179	0	262	269	269	269	269	269	269	31	269	269	254	254
A.2	Correlación de Pearson	-,094	,231(**)	-,061	-,020	-,044	-,067	,687(**)	-,103	,407(**)	-,063	-,123(*)	,239(**)	-,196(**)	-,070	,078	-,130(*)	-,049	.(a)	,094	,147(*)	-,059	-,082	-,091	1	,184(**)	-,415(*)	-,033	,002	-,078	-,078
	Sig. (bilateral)	,126	,000	,319	,741	,472	,280	,000	,094	,000	,303	,046	,000	,002	,321	,405	,034	,515	.	,129	,016	,336	,179	,136		,002	,020	,590	,977	,217	,213
	N	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	244	244	205	117	266	179	0	262	269	269	269	269	269	269	31	269	269	254	254
A.3	Correlación de Pearson	-,131(*)	,203(**)	-,107	-,005	-,059	,153(*)	,366(**)	-,137(*)	,446(**)	-,091	-,165(**)	,011	,036	-,033	,171	-,015	-,052	.(a)	-,013	,089	,055	-,091	-,102	,184(**)	1	-,140	-,061	-,034	-,101	,115
	Sig. (bilateral)	,033	,001	,082	,933	,341	,012	,000	,026	,000	,140	,007	,862	,578	,634	,065	,813	,491	.	,838	,147	,369	,136	,094	,002		,454	,321	,577	,110	,068
	N	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	244	244	205	117	266	179	0	262	269	269	269	269	269	269	31	269	269	254	254
A.5	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	-,108	-,035	-,011	.(a)	.(a)	-,108	.(a)	-,146	-,076	.(a)	,043	-,043	-,152	-,062	,028	-,043	.(a)	-,151	,125	-,298	-,045	,008	-,415(*)	-,140	1	,573(**)	,520(**)	-,175	-,098
	Sig. (bilateral)	,000	,562	,853	,952	,000	,000	,562	,000	,435	,686	,000	,818	,819	,430	,797	,880	,883	.	,425	,503	,104	,811	,967	,020	,454		,001	,003	,347	,601
	N	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	29	20	31	14	0	30	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
B.0	Correlación de Pearson	-,042	-,151(*)	-,032	-,019	,186(**)	,006	-,055	,241(**)	-,049	-,017	-,023	,047	,042	,071	-,234(*)	,001	,089	.(a)	,043	,159(**)	,028	-,034	-,065	-,033	-,061	,573(**)	1	,142(*)	-,113	-,104
	Sig. (bilateral)	,495	,013	,606	,763	,002	,926	,373	,000	,421	,778	,709	,459	,517	,311	,011	,984	,235	.	,483	,009	,652	,582	,290	,590	,321	,001		,019	,072	,097
	N	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	245	245	206	118	267	179	0	263	270	270	269	269	269	269	31	270	270	255	255
B.1	Correlación de Pearson	-,037	-,104	-,056	-,012	-,024	-,039	-,035	-,035	,035	,060	,020	,063	-,042	-,053	-,057	,044	-,010	.(a)	,108	,076	-,029	-,042	,039	,002	-,034	,520(**)	,142(*)	1	-,059	-,054
	Sig. (bilateral)	,548	,091	,362	,851	,693	,525	,568	,566	,564	,328	,742	,324	,509	,447	,543	,469	,896	.	,080	,216	,629	,492	,519	,977	,577	,003	,019		,351	,389
	N	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	245	245	206	118	267	179	0	263	270	270	269	269	269	269	31	270	270	255	255
B.2	Correlación de Pearson	,013	,186(**)	-,130(*)	-,038	-,076	,045	-,100	,000	-,171(**)	-,121	,132(*)	-,108	-,009	-,124	,152	,069	,256(**)	.(a)	-,030	-,212(**)	,123	,186(**)	,314(**)	-,078	-,101	-,175	-,113	-,059	1	,865(**)
	Sig. (bilateral)	,834	,003	,039	,550	,231	,479	,113	1,000	,007	,055	,036	,102	,893	,086	,122	,276	,001	.	,640	,001	,051	,003	,000	,217	,110	,347	,072	,351		,000
	N	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	231	231	192	105	252	165	0	248	255	255	254	254	254	254	31	255	255	255	255
B.3	Correlación de Pearson	,012	,139(*)	-,104	,019	-,066	,146(*)	-,067	,017	-,084	-,090	,105	-,138(*)	-,004	-,170(*)	,151	,177(**)	,340(**)	.(a)	-,065	-,132(*)	,108	,175(**)	,268(**)	-,078	,115	-,098	-,104	-,054	,865(**)	1
	Sig. (bilateral)	,852	,027	,099	,759	,295	,020	,287	,793	,184	,153	,097	,036	,951	,018	,125	,005	,000	.	,311	,035	,086	,005	,000	,213	,068	,601	,097	,389	,000	
	N	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	231	231	192	105	252	165	0	248	255	255	254	254	254	254	31	255	255	255	255
B.5	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.0	Correlación de Pearson	-,025	,142(*)	-,124(*)	-,071	-,116	,035	-,222(**)	-,066	-,163(**)	-,091	,166(**)	-,002	-,026	-,012	,023	,026	,399(**)	.(a)	-,076	-,226(**)	,151(*)	,101	,142(*)	-,169(**)	-,202(**)	,042	,035	-,048	,368(**)	,274(**)
	Sig. (bilateral)	,685	,022	,045	,254	,061	,574	,000	,284	,008	,140	,007	,970	,684	,871	,809	,675	,000	.	,224	,000	,014	,102	,021	,006	,001	,823	,573	,436	,000	,000
	N	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	241	241	202	117	263	179	0	259	266	266	265	265	265	265	31	266	266	251	251
C.1	Correlación de Pearson	-,009	-,053	-,093	-,022	-,066	-,013	-,092	-,078	-,065	-,060	,115	-,127(*)	,134(*)	-,003	-,122	,347(**)	,055	.(a)	-,025	-,070	-,127(*)	-,040	,278(**)	-,018	-,079	,520(**)	-,014	,492(**)	,007	-,008
	Sig. (bilateral)	,884	,395	,133	,722	,284	,837	,139	,208	,297	,335	,063	,050	,038	,967	,190	,000	,467	.	,684	,255	,038	,516	,000	,774	,198	,003	,816	,000	,912	,906
	N	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	241	241	202	117	263	179	0	259	266	266	265	265	265	265	31	266	266	251	251
C.2	Correlación de Pearson	-,110	,204(**)	,045	-,005	-,014	-,140(*)	,387(**)	,147(*)	,154(*)	,043	-,119	,268(**)	-,199(**)	,009	-,002	-,271(**)	,044	.(a)	,285(**)	,078	-,065	-,032	-,096	,676(**)	-,004	-,424(*)	-,047	-,063	-,116	-,168(**)
	Sig. (bilateral)	,074	,001	,472	,938	,821	,023	,000	,017	,013	,491	,054	,000	,002	,903	,987	,000	,557	.	,000	,206	,289	,600	,118	,000	,944	,017	,446	,304	,065	,008
	N	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	241	241	202	117	263	179	0	259	266	266	265	265	265	265	31	266	266	251	251
C.3	Correlación de Pearson	-,095	,011	,069	,381(**)	,014	,268(**)	,131(*)	-,070	,289(**)	,117	-,147(*)	-,027	,075	-,106	,074	,037	-,007	.(a)	-,098	,019	,057	-,048	-,067	,029	,822(**)	-,074	-,041	-,033	-,086	,128(*)
	Sig. (bilateral)	,122	,855	,265	,000	,824	,000	,034	,258	,000	,059	,017	,677	,249	,135	,430	,549	,923	.	,116	,755	,353	,440	,276	,638	,000	,694	,509	,597	,176	,042
	N	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	241	241	202	117	263	179	0	259	266	266	265	265	265	265	31	266	266	251	251
C.5*	Correlación de Pearson	,160(*)	-,319(**)	,045	-,060	,081	-,120	-,242(**)	-,050	-,250(**)	-,056	-,026	-,253(**)	,293(**)	-,216(*)	-,070	,479(**)	,166	.(a)	-,252(**)	,177(*)	-,198(*)	,063	,227(**)	-,154(*)	-,217(**)	,626(**)	,047	,246(**)	-,013	-,132
	Sig. (bilateral)	,040	,000	,570	,442	,299	,126	,002	,525	,001	,476	,738	,001	,000	,022	,590	,000	,088	.	,001	,022	,010	,418	,003	,046	,005	,000	,546	,001	,871	,089
	N	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	158	158	113	61	165	107	0	164	168	168	168	168	168	168	31	168	168	167	167
D.0	Correlación de Pearson	-,042	,085	,061	,012	-,013	-,097	-,083	,125	-,088	,102	-,020	,191(**)	-,217(**)	,180(*)	-,075	-,127	,113	.(a)	,018	,016	,141(*)	,198(**)	,103	,025	-,118	,797(**)	,057	,265(**)	-,032	-,010
	Sig. (bilateral)	,538	,217	,370	,865	,848	,155	,224	,068	,197	,134	,768	,008	,002	,026	,470	,063	,140	.	,795	,809	,038	,003	,129	,718	,082	,000	,403	,000	,646	,890
	N	215	215	215	215	215	215	215	215	215	215	215	193	193	154	94	215	172	0	211	218	218	218	218	218	218	18	218	218	203	203
D.1	Correlación de Pearson	-,025	,003	-,053	-,006	-,033	-,055	-,025	,004	-,057	-,037	-,046	,084	-,057	,107	-,095	-,043	,020	.(a)	-,030	,026	-,106	-,034	,113	,191(**)	-,037	,999(**)	,126	,674(**)	-,038	-,037
	Sig. (bilateral)	,716	,960	,438	,929	,626	,426	,718	,948	,402	,594	,505	,248	,433	,186	,361	,532	,798	.	,660	,700	,118	,613	,095	,005	,591	,000	,063	,000	,590	,603
	N	215	215	215	215	215	215	215	215	215	215	215	193	193	154	94	215	172	0	211	218	218	218	218	218	218	18	218	218	203	203
D.2	Correlación de Pearson	-,070	-,083	,101	-,027	-,088	-,113	-,059	-,149(*)	-,142(*)	-,100	,077	-,126	,072	,006	,032	-,035	,010	.(a)	-,041	-,064	-,055	-,034	-,008	,099	-,120	-,166	-,073	-,046	,133	-,003
	Sig. (bilateral)	,319	,236	,150	,702	,210	,106	,403	,033	,041	,154	,273	,086	,326	,946	,760	,620	,893	.	,562	,360	,434	,626	,910	,155	,084	,511	,296	,510	,065	,971
	N	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	186	186	148	93	206	167	0	202	208	208	208	208	208	208	18	208	208	193	193
D.3	Correlación de Pearson	-,119	-,033	,001	-,016	-,104	,109	,310(**)	-,177(*)	,390(**)	-,126	-,087	-,064	,094	,011	,105	,009	-,043	.(a)	,083	,137(*)	-,086	-,121	-,112	-,084	,671(**)	-,175	-,104	-,064	-,045	,052
	Sig. (bilateral)	,088	,643	,984	,823	,137	,119	,000	,011	,000	,071	,214	,387	,202	,894	,318	,898	,584	.	,239	,048	,218	,082	,108	,227	,000	,486	,133	,356	,536	,472
	N	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	186	186	148	93	206	167	0	202	208	208	208	208	208	208	18	208	208	193	193
D.5	Correlación de Pearson	-,447	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	-,084	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	,135	-,062	,507	-,456	-,551	,010	.(a)	,792(**)	-,303	,075	-,528	-,399	,985(**)	,958(**)	.(a)	,946(**)	,882(**)	-,624(*)	-,633(*)
	Sig. (bilateral)	,168	,000	,000	,000	,806	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,693	,855	,200	,257	,079	,976	.	,004	,339	,817	,078	,199	,000	,000	.	,000	,000	,030	,027
	N	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	8	8	11	11	0	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	0	12	12	12	12
F.1	Correlación de Pearson	,150(*)	-,238(**)	-,176(**)	-,128(*)	,171(**)	,261(**)	-,299(**)	,033	-,092	-,256(**)	,297(**)	-,512(**)	,454(**)	-,134	-,058	,640(**)	,465(**)	.(a)	-,435(**)	-,121(*)	-,011	,229(**)	,379(**)	-,199(**)	-,140(*)	,124	,194(**)	,077	,129(*)	,109
	Sig. (bilateral)	,015	,000	,004	,037	,005	,000	,000	,588	,137	,000	,000	,000	,000	,057	,532	,000	,000	.	,000	,048	,858	,000	,000	,001	,024	,507	,002	,215	,044	,088
	N	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	244	244	203	118	264	179	0	260	267	267	260	260	260	260	31	261	261	247	247
G.01	Correlación de Pearson	-,025	-,253(**)	,152(*)	,004	-,062	-,114	-,123	-,113	,002	,366(**)	,001	-,134(*)	,181(**)	-,014	-,106	,155(*)	,342(**)	.(a)	,012	,120	-,135(*)	-,069	-,031	-,041	-,101	-,061	,049	-,012	-,124	-,131(*)
	Sig. (bilateral)	,697	,000	,018	,956	,334	,076	,055	,079	,971	,000	,988	,043	,006	,849	,276	,015	,000	.	,848	,060	,034	,282	,632	,519	,116	,743	,445	,846	,060	,046
	N	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	229	229	183	108	243	173	0	239	246	246	246	246	246	246	31	246	246	232	232
G.02	Correlación de Pearson	-,200(**)	-,064	,010	-,022	-,118	,241(**)	-,074	-,161(*)	,290(**)	,247(**)	,035	-,138	,192(**)	-,074	-,140	,079	,311(**)	.(a)	,125	,116	,033	-,102	-,110	-,125	,202(**)	-,033	,054	-,057	-,081	,200(**)
	Sig. (bilateral)	,004	,365	,891	,752	,092	,001	,291	,021	,000	,000	,621	,063	,009	,370	,243	,259	,000	.	,075	,096	,634	,145	,115	,072	,003	,861	,442	,415	,248	,004
	N	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	183	183	148	71	205	130	0	204	208	208	207	207	207	207	31	208	208	206	206
G.03	Correlación de Pearson	-,146(*)	,264(**)	-,043	-,048	-,026	-,126(*)	-,181(**)	,336(**)	-,195(**)	,045	-,256(**)	,410(**)	-,310(**)	,257(**)	-,110	-,504(**)	,158(*)	.(a)	,275(**)	-,108	,218(**)	-,016	-,153(*)	-,111	-,183(**)	-,041	,101	-,071	-,103	-,206(**)
	Sig. (bilateral)	,021	,000	,501	,451	,686	,046	,004	,000	,002	,476	,000	,000	,000	,000	,262	,000	,040	.	,000	,087	,000	,799	,015	,076	,003	,826	,110	,262	,111	,001
	N	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	229	229	191	106	251	169	0	247	254	254	254	254	254	254	31	254	254	239	239
G.11	Correlación de Pearson	-,019	-,074	-,022	-,007	-,037	-,058	-,048	-,066	-,078	-,029	,007	-,113	,136(*)	,028	-,102	,359(**)	,060	.(a)	-,034	,030	-,154(*)	-,048	,105	,028	-,044	,284	-,004	,206(**)	-,048	-,054
	Sig. (bilateral)	,769	,250	,736	,918	,561	,371	,455	,307	,227	,650	,913	,087	,040	,709	,295	,000	,433	.	,602	,634	,016	,452	,101	,657	,494	,121	,944	,001	,471	,411
	N	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	229	229	183	108	243	173	0	239	246	246	246	246	246	246	31	246	246	232	232
G.12	Correlación de Pearson	-,069	-,091	-,074	,001	-,058	,010	-,060	-,109	,108	,141(*)	,087	-,005	,020	-,040	-,094	,141(*)	,114	.(a)	,138(*)	,018	,002	-,050	,151(*)	-,036	-,010	,386(*)	-,001	,734(**)	-,042	-,013
	Sig. (bilateral)	,327	,194	,290	,994	,408	,882	,393	,119	,124	,043	,217	,945	,792	,627	,437	,044	,195	.	,048	,800	,977	,477	,030	,609	,891	,032	,989	,000	,547	,854
	N	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	183	183	148	71	205	130	0	204	208	208	207	207	207	207	31	208	208	206	206
G.13	Correlación de Pearson	-,065	-,007	-,010	,039	-,071	-,091	-,104	-,041	-,143(*)	-,049	-,036	,014	,025	,090	-,101	,188(**)	,032	.(a)	,016	-,041	-,126(*)	-,084	,091	,001	-,099	,503(**)	-,008	,411(**)	-,092	-,112
	Sig. (bilateral)	,305	,910	,870	,540	,264	,152	,101	,519	,024	,441	,567	,834	,703	,218	,302	,003	,677	.	,806	,517	,045	,182	,149	,991	,117	,004	,895	,000	,156	,083
	N	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	229	229	191	106	251	169	0	247	254	254	254	254	254	254	31	254	254	239	239
G.21	Correlación de Pearson	,039	-,315(**)	,294(**)	,001	,032	-,162(*)	-,117	-,186(**)	,021	,440(**)	-,135(*)	-,169(*)	,184(**)	,045	-,110	,076	-,026	.(a)	-,063	,112	-,159(*)	-,118	-,069	-,082	-,076	,006	,002	,048	-,209(**)	-,181(**)
	Sig. (bilateral)	,565	,000	,000	,985	,638	,015	,081	,005	,759	,000	,043	,014	,007	,563	,261	,259	,744	.	,350	,094	,017	,077	,305	,220	,254	,974	,974	,474	,002	,008
	N	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	210	210	164	107	224	157	0	220	225	225	225	225	225	225	31	225	225	211	211
G.22	Correlación de Pearson	-,251(**)	-,358(**)	,148(*)	,093	-,087	,244(**)	-,250(**)	-,175(*)	,231(**)	,593(**)	,193(**)	-,107	,085	-,113	-,043	,063	-,016	.(a)	,140	-,056	,189(**)	-,217(**)	-,148(*)	-,227(**)	-,199(**)	,114	,190(**)	,280(**)	-,174(*)	-,025
	Sig. (bilateral)	,001	,000	,044	,206	,239	,001	,001	,017	,001	,000	,008	,173	,281	,203	,726	,391	,864	.	,058	,449	,010	,003	,043	,002	,006	,540	,009	,000	,018	,734
	N	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	164	164	129	70	186	114	0	185	187	187	186	186	186	186	31	187	187	185	185
G.23	Correlación de Pearson	-,099	,282(**)	-,083	,046	,166(*)	-,126	-,088	,287(**)	-,140(*)	-,002	-,341(**)	,492(**)	-,371(**)	,364(**)	-,170	-,472(**)	-,133	.(a)	,165(*)	-,055	,220(**)	-,032	-,201(**)	-,090	-,071	,098	,109	-,042	-,212(**)	-,217(**)
	Sig. (bilateral)	,132	,000	,210	,487	,011	,056	,181	,000	,032	,979	,000	,000	,000	,000	,083	,000	,102	.	,013	,407	,001	,631	,002	,171	,279	,599	,096	,527	,002	,001
	N	232	232	232	232	232	232	232	232	232	232	232	210	210	172	105	232	153	0	228	233	233	233	233	233	233	31	233	233	218	218
H.01	Correlación de Pearson	-,069	,070	,050	-,045	-,060	-,140	,197(**)	-,106	,118	,096	-,262(**)	,066	-,027	,222(**)	-,096	-,045	-,003	.(a)	,064	,111	-,125	-,197(**)	-,161(*)	,380(**)	,028	-,208	-,060	-,058	-,096	-,160(*)
	Sig. (bilateral)	,350	,344	,493	,537	,416	,057	,007	,150	,107	,190	,000	,392	,726	,009	,346	,542	,973	.	,392	,130	,089	,007	,027	,000	,700	,262	,417	,433	,210	,036
	N	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	172	172	137	99	187	139	0	183	188	188	187	187	187	187	31	188	188	173	173
H.11*	Correlación de Pearson	-,054	,201(**)	,063	-,057	-,051	-,212(**)	,543(**)	-,158(*)	,283(**)	,029	-,360(**)	,237(**)	-,166(*)	,116	,034	-,170(*)	-,066	.(a)	,084	,213(**)	-,218(**)	-,312(**)	-,231(**)	,631(**)	,107	-,210	-,079	,005	-,211(**)	-,249(**)
	Sig. (bilateral)	,461	,006	,394	,436	,490	,004	,000	,031	,000	,697	,000	,002	,029	,176	,738	,020	,438	.	,258	,003	,003	,000	,001	,000	,145	,258	,279	,947	,005	,001
	N	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	172	172	137	99	187	139	0	183	188	188	187	187	187	187	31	188	188	173	173
H.02	Correlación de Pearson	-,051	-,154(*)	,001	-,060	-,139(*)	,005	-,124(*)	-,003	-,006	,067	,118	-,189(**)	,186(**)	-,069	-,095	,222(**)	,548(**)	.(a)	,002	,079	-,106	-,042	,035	-,055	-,066	-,107	,060	-,064	,065	,063
	Sig. (bilateral)	,398	,011	,984	,327	,022	,930	,041	,964	,922	,267	,052	,003	,003	,315	,304	,000	,000	.	,968	,189	,079	,496	,564	,365	,284	,567	,323	,294	,300	,318
	N	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	245	245	212	118	273	179	0	269	276	276	269	269	269	269	31	270	270	255	255
H.12*	Correlación de Pearson	,149(*)	-,304(**)	,048	-,088	-,091	-,036	-,228(**)	-,015	-,132(*)	,020	,175(**)	-,351(**)	,250(**)	-,115	-,064	,369(**)	,147(*)	.(a)	-,160(**)	-,002	-,119(*)	-,204(**)	,013	-,096	-,226(**)	-,248	,128(*)	,045	-,017	-,020
	Sig. (bilateral)	,013	,000	,429	,147	,132	,555	,000	,806	,030	,740	,004	,000	,000	,095	,492	,000	,049	.	,009	,968	,049	,001	,837	,118	,000	,178	,036	,464	,791	,746
	N	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	245	245	212	118	273	179	0	269	276	276	269	269	269	269	31	270	270	255	255
H.03	Correlación de Pearson	,236	-,119	-,103	-,060	.(a)	,216	-,132	,236	,199	,114	.(a)	-,330(*)	,376(*)	-,172	-,365	,482(**)	,749(**)	.(a)	-,177	,209	,088	,191	-,053	,275	,078	,008	,078	,007	,248	,131
	Sig. (bilateral)	,114	,432	,497	,693	,000	,150	,381	,114	,185	,449	,000	,025	,010	,259	,269	,001	,000	.	,239	,153	,554	,194	,721	,059	,599	,977	,597	,964	,090	,376
	N	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	45	11	46	28	0	46	48	48	48	48	48	48	17	48	48	48	48
H.13	Correlación de Pearson	,234	-,492(**)	,071	-,093	.(a)	,271	.(a)	,234	,144	,388(*)	.(a)	-,532(**)	,552(**)	-,127	-,230	,705(**)	,462	.(a)	-,137	,264	,013	,359	-,096	,390(*)	,222	,018	,285	,187	,260	,176
	Sig. (bilateral)	,239	,009	,724	,646	,000	,171	,000	,239	,474	,045	,000	,004	,003	,537	,523	,000	,131	.	,497	,184	,950	,066	,633	,044	,266	,947	,149	,351	,190	,379
	N	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	26	10	27	12	0	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	17	27	27	27	27
E.1 (shan_1)	Correlación de Pearson	-,051	-,249(**)	-,025	-,097	-,080	,257(**)	-,180(*)	-,042	,009	-,230(**)	,313(**)	-,333(**)	,242(**)	-,137	,040	,597(**)	,207(*)	.(a)	-,238(**)	-,205(**)	,005	,013	,126	-,077	-,163(*)	,048	,006	,010	-,012	-,094
	Sig. (bilateral)	,486	,001	,730	,190	,276	,000	,014	,571	,899	,002	,000	,000	,001	,113	,734	,000	,015	.	,001	,005	,949	,856	,086	,295	,026	,796	,937	,887	,868	,205
	N	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	179	179	136	76	186	136	0	185	189	189	188	188	188	188	31	189	189	184	184
E.2 (shan_2)	Correlación de Pearson	-,018	-,211	-,097	.(a)	,114	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	,024	-,339(*)	,284	-,088	.(a)	,468(**)	,304	.(a)	,021	-,035	-,237	,004	-,080	,632(**)	,157	.(a)	,053	,634(**)	-,180	,032
	Sig. (bilateral)	,898	,125	,484	,000	,410	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,861	,021	,056	,754	.	,000	,060	.	,878	,801	,084	,976	,566	,000	,258	.	,705	,000	,198	,821
	N	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	46	46	15	0	54	39	0	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	0	54	54	53	53
A.2*	Correlación de Pearson	-,126(*)	,199(**)	-,112	-,029	-,058	,126(*)	,479(**)	-,132(*)	,440(**)	-,097	-,159(*)	,078	-,034	,003	,079	-,038	-,032	.(a)	,080	,222(**)	-,020	-,106	-,119	,419(**)	,671(**)	-,415(*)	-,068	-,027	-,114	,023
	Sig. (bilateral)	,040	,001	,069	,632	,349	,041	,000	,031	,000	,113	,009	,226	,592	,962	,395	,541	,669	.	,196	,000	,740	,083	,052	,000	,000	,020	,263	,657	,070	,710
	N	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	244	244	205	117	266	179	0	262	269	269	269	269	269	269	31	269	269	254	254
B.2*	Correlación de Pearson	-,006	,205(**)	-,149(*)	-,042	-,084	,086	-,050	-,020	-,106	-,136(*)	,108	-,109	-,002	-,114	,155	,073	,253(**)	.(a)	-,013	-,176(**)	,116	,169(**)	,291(**)	-,089	,017	-,175	-,126(*)	-,065	,973(**)	,879(**)
	Sig. (bilateral)	,928	,001	,018	,504	,184	,173	,425	,753	,093	,031	,086	,100	,979	,116	,115	,247	,001	.	,844	,005	,065	,007	,000	,158	,785	,347	,045	,298	,000	,000
	N	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	231	231	192	105	252	165	0	248	255	255	254	254	254	254	31	255	255	255	255
C.2*	Correlación de Pearson	-,144(*)	,206(**)	-,064	-,023	-,046	,176(**)	,358(**)	-,013	,335(**)	-,049	-,169(**)	,102	-,040	,049	,019	-,115	-,006	.(a)	,180(**)	,152(*)	-,005	-,088	-,129(*)	,285(**)	,677(**)	-,424(*)	-,081	-,063	-,140(*)	,015
	Sig. (bilateral)	,020	,001	,302	,705	,457	,004	,000	,839	,000	,431	,006	,114	,533	,490	,837	,062	,937	.	,004	,013	,936	,153	,036	,000	,000	,017	,187	,308	,026	,813
	N	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	241	241	202	117	263	179	0	259	266	266	265	265	265	265	31	266	266	251	251
D.2*	Correlación de Pearson	-,144(*)	,012	-,019	-,032	-,102	,010	,500(**)	-,176(*)	,246(**)	-,137(*)	-,071	,030	-,014	,087	,034	-,102	-,034	.(a)	,180(*)	,112	-,097	-,095	-,090	-,001	,462(**)	-,166	-,107	-,059	,011	,007
	Sig. (bilateral)	,039	,866	,790	,648	,145	,884	,000	,011	,000	,049	,307	,682	,853	,293	,747	,145	,666	.	,010	,106	,165	,171	,199	,988	,000	,511	,125	,394	,882	,926
	N	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	186	186	148	93	206	167	0	202	208	208	208	208	208	208	18	208	208	193	193
D.5*	Correlación de Pearson	-,447	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	-,084	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	,135	-,062	,507	-,456	-,551	,010	.(a)	,792(**)	,008	-,019	-,420	-,323	,986(**)	-,199	.(a)	,950(**)	,889(**)	-,480	-,256
	Sig. (bilateral)	,168	,000	,000	,000	,806	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,693	,855	,200	,257	,079	,976	.	,004	,978	,950	,135	,260	,000	,496	.	,000	,000	,083	,378
	N	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	8	8	11	11	0	11	14	14	14	14	14	14	0	14	14	14	14
G.21*	Correlación de Pearson	,062	-,306(**)	,309(**)	,005	,042	-,174(**)	-,142(*)	-,156(*)	-,050	,448(**)	-,101	-,157(*)	,169(*)	,020	-,115	,080	-,006	.(a)	-,081	,070	-,139(*)	-,095	-,044	-,066	-,132(*)	,006	,019	,056	-,179(**)	-,187(**)
	Sig. (bilateral)	,334	,000	,000	,943	,514	,006	,026	,015	,435	,000	,118	,017	,010	,791	,237	,217	,937	.	,211	,274	,029	,137	,496	,303	,038	,974	,772	,386	,006	,004
	N	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	243	229	229	183	108	243	173	0	239	246	246	246	246	246	246	31	246	246	232	232
G.22*	Correlación de Pearson	-,272(**)	-,228(**)	,084	,074	-,101	,285(**)	-,209(**)	-,204(**)	,286(**)	,499(**)	,127	-,167(*)	,160(*)	-,108	-,037	,090	-,041	.(a)	,076	-,019	,193(**)	-,220(**)	-,165(*)	-,231(**)	,169(*)	,114	,135	,233(**)	-,189(**)	,217(**)
	Sig. (bilateral)	,000	,001	,233	,293	,149	,000	,003	,003	,000	,000	,069	,024	,031	,190	,756	,198	,642	.	,283	,782	,005	,001	,018	,001	,015	,540	,052	,001	,007	,002
	N	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	183	183	148	71	205	130	0	204	208	208	207	207	207	207	31	208	208	206	206
G.23*	Correlación de Pearson	-,066	,242(**)	-,050	,052	,175(**)	-,158(*)	-,122	,308(**)	-,204(**)	,023	-,291(**)	,470(**)	-,361(**)	,312(**)	-,175	-,458(**)	-,096	.(a)	,125	-,088	,213(**)	-,005	-,164(*)	-,070	-,169(**)	,098	,125(*)	-,030	-,172(**)	-,223(**)
	Sig. (bilateral)	,297	,000	,434	,414	,005	,012	,054	,000	,001	,719	,000	,000	,000	,000	,072	,000	,216	.	,050	,162	,001	,935	,009	,266	,007	,599	,046	,635	,008	,001
	N	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	251	229	229	191	106	251	169	0	247	254	254	254	254	254	254	31	254	254	239	239

		B.5	C.0	C.1	C.2	C.3	C.5*	D.0	D.1	D.2	D.3	D.5	F.1	G.01	G.02	G.03	G.11	G.12	G.13	G.21	G.22	G.23	H.01	H.11*	H.02	H.12*	H.03	H.13	E.1 (shan_1)	E.2 (shan_2)	A.2*	B.2*	C.2*	D.2*	D.5*	G.21*	G.22*	G.23*
A.0	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	,101	-,040	-,032	-,048	,063	,198(**)	-,034	-,034	-,121	-,528	,229(**)	-,069	-,102	-,016	-,048	-,050	-,084	-,118	-,217(**)	-,032	-,197(**)	-,312(**)	-,042	-,204(**)	,191	,359	,013	,004	-,106	,169(**)	-,088	-,095	-,420	-,095	-,220(**)	-,005
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,102	,516	,600	,440	,418	,003	,613	,626	,082	,078	,000	,282	,145	,799	,452	,477	,182	,077	,003	,631	,007	,000	,496	,001	,194	,066	,856	,976	,083	,007	,153	,171	,135	,137	,001	,935
	N	0	265	265	265	265	168	218	218	208	208	12	260	246	207	254	246	207	254	225	186	233	187	187	269	269	48	27	188	54	269	254	265	208	14	246	207	254
A.1	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	,142(*)	,278(**)	-,096	-,067	,227(**)	,103	,113	-,008	-,112	-,399	,379(**)	-,031	-,110	-,153(*)	,105	,151(*)	,091	-,069	-,148(*)	-,201(**)	-,161(*)	-,231(**)	,035	,013	-,053	-,096	,126	-,080	-,119	,291(**)	-,129(*)	-,090	-,323	-,044	-,165(*)	-,164(**)
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,021	,000	,118	,276	,003	,129	,095	,910	,108	,199	,000	,632	,115	,015	,101	,030	,149	,305	,043	,002	,027	,001	,564	,837	,721	,633	,086	,566	,052	,000	,036	,199	,260	,496	,018	,009
	N	0	265	265	265	265	168	218	218	208	208	12	260	246	207	254	246	207	254	225	186	233	187	187	269	269	48	27	188	54	269	254	265	208	14	246	207	254
A.2	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	-,169(**)	-,018	,676(**)	,029	-,154(*)	,025	,191(**)	,099	-,084	,985(**)	-,199(**)	-,041	-,125	-,111	,028	-,036	,001	-,082	-,227(**)	-,090	,380(**)	,631(**)	-,055	-,096	,275	,390(*)	-,077	,632(**)	,419(**)	-,089	,285(**)	-,001	,986(**)	-,066	-,231(**)	-,070
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,006	,774	,000	,638	,046	,718	,005	,155	,227	,000	,001	,519	,072	,076	,657	,609	,991	,220	,002	,171	,000	,000	,365	,118	,059	,044	,295	,000	,000	,158	,000	,988	,000	,303	,001	,266
	N	0	265	265	265	265	168	218	218	208	208	12	260	246	207	254	246	207	254	225	186	233	187	187	269	269	48	27	188	54	269	254	265	208	14	246	207	254
A.3	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	-,202(**)	-,079	-,004	,822(**)	-,217(**)	-,118	-,037	-,120	,671(**)	,958(**)	-,140(*)	-,101	,202(**)	-,183(**)	-,044	-,010	-,099	-,076	-,199(**)	-,071	,028	,107	-,066	-,226(**)	,078	,222	-,163(*)	,157	,671(**)	,017	,677(**)	,462(**)	-,199	-,132(*)	,169(*)	-,169(**)
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,001	,198	,944	,000	,005	,082	,591	,084	,000	,000	,024	,116	,003	,003	,494	,891	,117	,254	,006	,279	,700	,145	,284	,000	,599	,266	,026	,258	,000	,785	,000	,000	,496	,038	,015	,007
	N	0	265	265	265	265	168	218	218	208	208	12	260	246	207	254	246	207	254	225	186	233	187	187	269	269	48	27	188	54	269	254	265	208	14	246	207	254
A.5	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	,042	,520(**)	-,424(*)	-,074	,626(**)	,797(**)	,999(**)	-,166	-,175	.(a)	,124	-,061	-,033	-,041	,284	,386(*)	,503(**)	,006	,114	,098	-,208	-,210	-,107	-,248	,008	,018	,048	.(a)	-,415(*)	-,175	-,424(*)	-,166	.(a)	,006	,114	,098
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,823	,003	,017	,694	,000	,000	,000	,511	,486	.	,507	,743	,861	,826	,121	,032	,004	,974	,540	,599	,262	,258	,567	,178	,977	,947	,796	.	,020	,347	,017	,511	.	,974	,540	,599
	N	0	31	31	31	31	31	18	18	18	18	0	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	17	17	31	0	31	31	31	18	0	31	31	31
B.0	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	,035	-,014	-,047	-,041	,047	,057	,126	-,073	-,104	,946(**)	,194(**)	,049	,054	,101	-,004	-,001	-,008	,002	,190(**)	,109	-,060	-,079	,060	,128(*)	,078	,285	,006	,053	-,068	-,126(*)	-,081	-,107	,950(**)	,019	,135	,125(*)
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,573	,816	,446	,509	,546	,403	,063	,296	,133	,000	,002	,445	,442	,110	,944	,989	,895	,974	,009	,096	,417	,279	,323	,036	,597	,149	,937	,705	,263	,045	,187	,125	,000	,772	,052	,046
	N	0	266	266	266	266	168	218	218	208	208	12	261	246	208	254	246	208	254	225	187	233	188	188	270	270	48	27	189	54	269	255	266	208	14	246	208	254
B.1	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	-,048	,492(**)	-,063	-,033	,246(**)	,265(**)	,674(**)	-,046	-,064	,882(**)	,077	-,012	-,057	-,071	,206(**)	,734(**)	,411(**)	,048	,280(**)	-,042	-,058	,005	-,064	,045	,007	,187	,010	,634(**)	-,027	-,065	-,063	-,059	,889(**)	,056	,233(**)	-,030
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,436	,000	,304	,597	,001	,000	,000	,510	,356	,000	,215	,846	,415	,262	,001	,000	,000	,474	,000	,527	,433	,947	,294	,464	,964	,351	,887	,000	,657	,298	,308	,394	,000	,386	,001	,635
	N	0	266	266	266	266	168	218	218	208	208	12	261	246	208	254	246	208	254	225	187	233	188	188	270	270	48	27	189	54	269	255	266	208	14	246	208	254
B.2	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	,368(**)	,007	-,116	-,086	-,013	-,032	-,038	,133	-,045	-,624(*)	,129(*)	-,124	-,081	-,103	-,048	-,042	-,092	-,209(**)	-,174(*)	-,212(**)	-,096	-,211(**)	,065	-,017	,248	,260	-,012	-,180	-,114	,973(**)	-,140(*)	,011	-,480	-,179(**)	-,189(**)	-,172(**)
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,000	,912	,065	,176	,871	,646	,590	,065	,536	,030	,044	,060	,248	,111	,471	,547	,156	,002	,018	,002	,210	,005	,300	,791	,090	,190	,868	,198	,070	,000	,026	,882	,083	,006	,007	,008
	N	0	251	251	251	251	167	203	203	193	193	12	247	232	206	239	232	206	239	211	185	218	173	173	255	255	48	27	184	53	254	255	251	193	14	232	206	239
B.3	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	,274(**)	-,008	-,168(**)	,128(*)	-,132	-,010	-,037	-,003	,052	-,633(*)	,109	-,131(*)	,200(**)	-,206(**)	-,054	-,013	-,112	-,181(**)	-,025	-,217(**)	-,160(*)	-,249(**)	,063	-,020	,131	,176	-,094	,032	,023	,879(**)	,015	,007	-,256	-,187(**)	,217(**)	-,223(**)
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,000	,906	,008	,042	,089	,890	,603	,971	,472	,027	,088	,046	,004	,001	,411	,854	,083	,008	,734	,001	,036	,001	,318	,746	,376	,379	,205	,821	,710	,000	,813	,926	,378	,004	,002	,001
	N	0	251	251	251	251	167	203	203	193	193	12	247	232	206	239	232	206	239	211	185	218	173	173	255	255	48	27	184	53	254	255	251	193	14	232	206	239
B.5	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)	.(a)
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.0	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	1	,153(*)	-,277(**)	-,170(**)	,132	,304(**)	,015	,029	-,219(**)	,650(*)	,245(**)	,112	,192(**)	,231(**)	,060	,011	,082	-,095	,095	,071	-,043	-,293(**)	,257(**)	,098	,069	-,283	,071	-,063	-,227(**)	,330(**)	-,300(**)	-,164(*)	,675(**)	-,048	,001	,121
	Sig. (bilateral)	.		,012	,000	,005	,088	,000	,821	,677	,001	,022	,000	,079	,006	,000	,349	,872	,193	,154	,198	,279	,556	,000	,000	,110	,643	,153	,328	,653	,000	,000	,000	,018	,008	,451	,985	,055
	N	0	266	266	266	266	168	218	218	208	208	12	257	246	208	254	246	208	254	225	187	233	188	188	266	266	48	27	189	54	265	251	266	208	14	246	208	254
C.1	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	,153(*)	1	-,118	-,070	,520(**)	,151(*)	,410(**)	-,030	-,120	-,003	,367(**)	,157(*)	-,079	-,099	,851(**)	,623(**)	,867(**)	,179(**)	,053	-,124	,140	,116	,129(*)	,299(**)	-,085	-,222	,295(**)	,641(**)	-,075	-,008	-,129(*)	-,089	,025	,194(**)	,018	-,096
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,012		,055	,255	,000	,026	,000	,672	,084	,993	,000	,014	,256	,116	,000	,000	,000	,007	,469	,059	,055	,114	,035	,000	,565	,265	,000	,000	,222	,895	,035	,200	,933	,002	,800	,129
	N	0	266	266	266	266	168	218	218	208	208	12	257	246	208	254	246	208	254	225	187	233	188	188	266	266	48	27	189	54	265	251	266	208	14	246	208	254
C.2	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	-,277(**)	-,118	1	-,019	-,216(**)	-,054	-,078	,185(**)	-,218(**)	-,826(**)	-,256(**)	,082	-,052	,097	-,031	-,075	-,026	-,082	-,204(**)	-,044	,530(**)	,651(**)	,074	-,141(*)	,305(*)	,653(**)	-,045	,070	,159(*)	-,153(*)	,332(**)	-,112	-,396	-,034	-,262(**)	,015
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,000	,055		,758	,005	,431	,252	,008	,002	,001	,000	,199	,453	,123	,633	,283	,679	,221	,005	,502	,000	,000	,228	,021	,035	,000	,542	,617	,010	,015	,000	,106	,161	,595	,000	,810
	N	0	266	266	266	266	168	218	218	208	208	12	257	246	208	254	246	208	254	225	187	233	188	188	266	266	48	27	189	54	265	251	266	208	14	246	208	254
C.3	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	-,170(**)	-,070	-,019	1	-,125	-,083	-,034	-,142(*)	,500(**)	-,582(*)	-,095	-,037	,091	-,124(*)	-,035	-,019	-,069	,014	,115	,000	-,007	-,010	-,048	-,167(**)	-,013	,265	-,108	-,059	,284(**)	-,023	,541(**)	,247(**)	-,197	-,074	,083	-,095
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,005	,255	,758		,107	,223	,619	,041	,000	,047	,127	,567	,192	,048	,582	,783	,276	,839	,116	,997	,920	,887	,437	,006	,928	,182	,138	,672	,000	,722	,000	,000	,499	,250	,235	,130
	N	0	266	266	266	266	168	218	218	208	208	12	257	246	208	254	246	208	254	225	187	233	188	188	266	266	48	27	189	54	265	251	266	208	14	246	208	254
C.5*	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	,132	,520(**)	-,216(**)	-,125	1	,104	,374(**)	,000	-,196(*)	-,449	,484(**)	,310(**)	-,095	-,018	,650(**)	,111	,526(**)	,221(**)	-,033	-,083	,215(*)	,116	,225(**)	,346(**)	,295	,339	,278(**)	,433(**)	-,252(**)	-,173(*)	-,298(**)	-,238(*)	-,239	,269(**)	-,120	,014
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,088	,000	,005	,107		,255	,000	,998	,036	,143	,000	,000	,233	,821	,000	,163	,000	,009	,697	,318	,017	,203	,003	,000	,072	,156	,001	,003	,001	,025	,000	,011	,410	,001	,132	,858
	N	0	168	168	168	168	168	121	121	114	114	12	167	157	160	167	157	160	167	138	141	148	122	122	168	168	38	19	142	46	168	167	168	114	14	157	160	167
D.0	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	,304(**)	,151(*)	-,054	-,083	,104	1	,514(**)	-,211(**)	-,275(**)	-,558	-,002	,106	-,011	,322(**)	,089	,021	,181(**)	,104	,087	,301(**)	,006	,002	,054	-,066	-,049	-,242	-,002	,057	-,123	-,060	-,141(*)	-,251(**)	-,303	,140(*)	,019	,329(**)
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,000	,026	,431	,223	,255		,000	,002	,000	,059	,981	,129	,888	,000	,200	,787	,009	,155	,296	,000	,940	,977	,423	,329	,741	,234	,977	,702	,070	,398	,038	,000	,293	,044	,804	,000
	N	0	218	218	218	218	121	218	218	208	208	12	210	208	168	207	208	168	207	187	147	186	167	167	218	218	47	26	159	47	218	203	218	208	14	208	168	207
D.1	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	,015	,410(**)	-,078	-,034	,374(**)	,514(**)	1	-,068	-,091	-,498	,088	,039	-,056	-,039	,278(**)	,171(*)	,361(**)	,142	,077	,005	,021	,073	-,039	-,064	-,092	-,193	-,055	,599(**)	-,023	-,046	-,057	-,079	-,365	,150(*)	,051	,018
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,821	,000	,252	,619	,000	,000		,327	,190	,099	,203	,581	,469	,578	,000	,027	,000	,052	,354	,942	,787	,346	,570	,350	,539	,346	,487	,000	,739	,516	,401	,257	,200	,030	,510	,800
	N	0	218	218	218	218	121	218	218	208	208	12	210	208	168	207	208	168	207	187	147	186	167	167	218	218	47	26	159	47	218	203	218	208	14	208	168	207
D.2	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	,029	-,030	,185(**)	-,142(*)	,000	-,211(**)	-,068	1	,211(**)	,667(*)	-,001	,038	-,101	-,005	-,009	-,063	,015	-,055	-,282(**)	-,138	,122	,123	,127	,053	,321(*)	,329	,159	-,016	-,098	,109	-,065	,601(**)	,675(*)	-,025	-,312(**)	-,101
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,677	,672	,008	,041	,998	,002	,327		,002	,018	,988	,594	,206	,941	,903	,428	,838	,463	,001	,065	,126	,123	,068	,450	,036	,101	,050	,918	,159	,132	,349	,000	,011	,729	,000	,155
	N	0	208	208	208	208	114	208	208	208	208	12	202	200	159	198	200	159	198	183	142	181	159	159	208	208	43	26	152	43	208	193	208	208	13	200	159	198
D.3	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	-,219(**)	-,120	-,218(**)	,500(**)	-,196(*)	-,275(**)	-,091	,211(**)	1	,398	-,160(*)	-,066	,349(**)	-,235(**)	-,079	,026	-,136	-,025	-,129	-,218(**)	-,087	-,119	,048	-,199(**)	,062	,204	-,186(*)	-,153	,557(**)	,067	,514(**)	,744(**)	-,149	-,154(*)	,268(**)	-,256(**)
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,001	,084	,002	,000	,036	,000	,190	,002		,200	,023	,351	,000	,001	,265	,747	,056	,735	,126	,003	,276	,137	,493	,004	,691	,318	,022	,327	,000	,358	,000	,000	,628	,030	,001	,000
	N	0	208	208	208	208	114	208	208	208	208	12	202	200	159	198	200	159	198	183	142	181	159	159	208	208	43	26	152	43	208	193	208	208	13	200	159	198
D.5	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	,650(*)	-,003	-,826(**)	-,582(*)	-,449	-,558	-,498	,667(*)	,398	1	,011	,142	,891(**)	,215	-,195	,796(**)	-,272	-,088	,960(**)	-,243	,532	-,187	,793(**)	,955(**)	.(a)	.(a)	-,312	.(a)	,985(**)	-,624(*)	-,826(**)	,667(*)	1,000(**)	-,088	,960(**)	-,243
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,022	,993	,001	,047	,143	,059	,099	,018	,200		,972	,660	,000	,501	,543	,002	,392	,787	,000	,446	,468	,813	,002	,000	.	.	,323	.	,000	,030	,001	,018	,000	,787	,000	,446
	N	0	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	4	4	12	12	0	0	12	0	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
F.1	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	,245(**)	,367(**)	-,256(**)	-,095	,484(**)	-,002	,088	-,001	-,160(*)	,011	1	,177(**)	,052	-,189(**)	,292(**)	,173(*)	,186(**)	,000	,015	-,266(**)	,002	-,224(**)	,277(**)	,462(**)	,473(**)	,365	,451(**)	,582(**)	-,188(**)	,104	-,220(**)	-,161(*)	,172	,034	,003	-,215(**)
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,000	,000	,000	,127	,000	,981	,203	,988	,023	,972		,005	,465	,003	,000	,014	,003	,995	,839	,000	,975	,003	,000	,000	,001	,061	,000	,000	,002	,103	,000	,022	,557	,592	,961	,001
	N	0	257	257	257	257	167	210	210	202	202	12	267	246	200	245	246	200	245	225	179	224	180	180	267	267	48	27	188	46	260	247	257	202	14	246	200	245
G.01	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	,112	,157(*)	,082	-,037	,310(**)	,106	,039	,038	-,066	,142	,177(**)	1	,530(**)	,168(**)	,314(**)	,097	,199(**)	,603(**)	,244(**)	-,092	,506(**)	,240(**)	,750(**)	,326(**)	,465(**)	,685(**)	,141	,694(**)	-,096	-,143(*)	-,046	-,062	,228	,612(**)	,164(*)	-,055
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,079	,014	,199	,567	,000	,129	,581	,594	,351	,660	,005		,000	,010	,000	,184	,002	,000	,001	,177	,000	,002	,000	,000	,001	,000	,061	,000	,131	,030	,469	,384	,433	,000	,024	,398
	N	0	246	246	246	246	157	208	208	200	200	12	246	246	189	236	246	189	236	225	168	215	171	171	246	246	47	26	177	45	246	232	246	200	14	246	189	236
G.02	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	,192(**)	-,079	-,052	,091	-,095	-,011	-,056	-,101	,349(**)	,891(**)	,052	,530(**)	1	,087	-,023	,074	-,093	,112	,546(**)	-,100	,137	-,199(*)	,660(**)	,046	,781(**)	,549(**)	-,045	,341(*)	,333(**)	,203(**)	,371(**)	,275(**)	,790(**)	,012	,570(**)	-,172(*)
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,006	,256	,453	,192	,233	,888	,469	,206	,000	,000	,465	,000		,212	,751	,289	,186	,149	,000	,176	,096	,015	,000	,514	,000	,003	,551	,019	,000	,003	,000	,000	,001	,872	,000	,014
	N	0	208	208	208	208	160	168	168	159	159	12	200	189	208	206	189	208	206	168	187	185	148	148	208	208	48	27	174	47	207	206	208	159	14	189	208	206
G.03	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	,231(**)	-,099	,097	-,124(*)	-,018	,322(**)	-,039	-,005	-,235(**)	,215	-,189(**)	,168(**)	,087	1	-,038	-,101	,166(**)	-,034	-,026	,785(**)	,157(*)	,033	,225(**)	-,057	-,095	-,457(*)	-,032	-,111	-,205(**)	-,141(*)	-,114	-,149(*)	,322	,012	-,108	,797(**)
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,000	,116	,123	,048	,821	,000	,578	,941	,001	,501	,003	,010	,212		,565	,150	,008	,622	,722	,000	,032	,650	,000	,366	,520	,017	,668	,426	,001	,029	,070	,037	,262	,856	,121	,000
	N	0	254	254	254	254	167	207	207	198	198	12	245	236	206	254	236	206	254	215	185	233	187	187	254	254	48	27	187	54	254	239	254	198	14	236	206	254
G.11	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	,060	,851(**)	-,031	-,035	,650(**)	,089	,278(**)	-,009	-,079	-,195	,292(**)	,314(**)	-,023	-,038	1	,315(**)	,849(**)	,279(**)	-,059	-,081	,346(**)	,261(**)	,236(**)	,306(**)	,021	-,036	,299(**)	,702(**)	-,025	-,057	-,056	-,046	-,149	,284(**)	-,075	-,064
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,349	,000	,633	,582	,000	,200	,000	,903	,265	,543	,000	,000	,751	,565		,000	,000	,000	,450	,239	,000	,001	,000	,000	,887	,860	,000	,000	,697	,390	,385	,514	,611	,000	,308	,326
	N	0	246	246	246	246	157	208	208	200	200	12	246	246	189	236	246	189	236	225	168	215	171	171	246	246	47	26	177	45	246	232	246	200	14	246	189	236
G.12	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	,011	,623(**)	-,075	-,019	,111	,021	,171(*)	-,063	,026	,796(**)	,173(*)	,097	,074	-,101	,315(**)	1	,436(**)	,035	,345(**)	-,123	-,010	,040	,082	,216(**)	,512(**)	,379	,111	,730(**)	,001	-,025	-,020	,002	,062	,036	,321(**)	-,117
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,872	,000	,283	,783	,163	,787	,027	,428	,747	,002	,014	,184	,289	,150	,000		,000	,653	,000	,095	,907	,630	,239	,002	,000	,051	,146	,000	,988	,719	,770	,977	,833	,624	,000	,093
	N	0	208	208	208	208	160	168	168	159	159	12	200	189	208	206	189	208	206	168	187	185	148	148	208	208	48	27	174	47	207	206	208	159	14	189	208	206
G.13	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	,082	,867(**)	-,026	-,069	,526(**)	,181(**)	,361(**)	,015	-,136	-,272	,186(**)	,199(**)	-,093	,166(**)	,849(**)	,436(**)	1	,178(**)	-,062	,146(*)	,233(**)	,177(*)	,157(*)	,208(**)	-,192	-,526(**)	,335(**)	,703(**)	-,089	-,113	-,107	-,069	-,156	,199(**)	-,103	,172(**)
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,193	,000	,679	,276	,000	,009	,000	,838	,056	,392	,003	,002	,186	,008	,000	,000		,009	,403	,026	,001	,015	,012	,001	,190	,005	,000	,000	,159	,081	,089	,334	,594	,002	,141	,006
	N	0	254	254	254	254	167	207	207	198	198	12	245	236	206	254	236	206	254	215	185	233	187	187	254	254	48	27	187	54	254	239	254	198	14	236	206	254
G.21	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	-,095	,179(**)	-,082	,014	,221(**)	,104	,142	-,055	-,025	-,088	,000	,603(**)	,112	-,034	,279(**)	,035	,178(**)	1	,167(*)	-,028	,179(*)	,177(*)	,129	,233(**)	-,035	,252	-,088	,334(*)	-,082	-,209(**)	-,082	-,055	-,088	1,000(**)	,167(*)	-,028
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,154	,007	,221	,839	,009	,155	,052	,463	,735	,787	,995	,000	,149	,622	,000	,653	,009		,030	,682	,027	,029	,053	,000	,866	,215	,274	,025	,220	,002	,221	,463	,787	,000	,030	,682
	N	0	225	225	225	225	138	187	187	183	183	12	225	225	168	215	225	168	215	225	168	215	152	152	225	225	26	26	156	45	225	211	225	183	12	225	168	215
G.22	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	,095	,053	-,204(**)	,115	-,033	,087	,077	-,282(**)	-,129	,960(**)	,015	,244(**)	,546(**)	-,026	-,059	,345(**)	-,062	,167(*)	1	-,046	-,163	-,337(**)	,165(*)	,227(**)	,325	,470(*)	-,049	-,130	-,227(**)	-,174(*)	-,204(**)	-,282(**)	,960(**)	,167(*)	1,000(**)	-,046
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,198	,469	,005	,116	,697	,296	,354	,001	,126	,000	,839	,001	,000	,722	,450	,000	,403	,030		,531	,064	,000	,024	,002	,098	,013	,547	,385	,002	,018	,005	,001	,000	,030	,000	,531
	N	0	187	187	187	187	141	147	147	142	142	12	179	168	187	185	168	187	185	168	187	185	129	129	187	187	27	27	153	47	186	185	187	142	12	168	187	185
G.23	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	,071	-,124	-,044	,000	-,083	,301(**)	,005	-,138	-,218(**)	-,243	-,266(**)	-,092	-,100	,785(**)	-,081	-,123	,146(*)	-,028	-,046	1	-,047	-,011	-,175(**)	-,285(**)	-,377	-,555(**)	-,205(**)	-,235	-,090	-,212(**)	-,044	-,138	-,243	-,028	-,046	1,000(**)
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,279	,059	,502	,997	,318	,000	,942	,065	,003	,446	,000	,177	,176	,000	,239	,095	,026	,682	,531		,546	,888	,007	,000	,053	,003	,008	,087	,171	,002	,502	,065	,446	,682	,531	,000
	N	0	233	233	233	233	148	186	186	181	181	12	224	215	185	233	215	185	233	215	185	233	168	168	233	233	27	27	166	54	233	218	233	181	12	215	185	233
H.01	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	-,043	,140	,530(**)	-,007	,215(*)	,006	,021	,122	-,087	,532	,002	,506(**)	,137	,157(*)	,346(**)	-,010	,233(**)	,179(*)	-,163	-,047	1	,704(**)	,475(**)	,167(*)	,615(**)	,673(**)	,117	,619(**)	,105	-,113	,157(*)	,001	,532	,200(**)	-,199(*)	-,017
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,556	,055	,000	,920	,017	,940	,787	,126	,276	,468	,975	,000	,096	,032	,000	,907	,001	,027	,064	,546		,000	,000	,022	,000	,000	,160	,000	,153	,139	,032	,988	,468	,009	,015	,816
	N	0	188	188	188	188	122	167	167	159	159	4	180	171	148	187	171	148	187	152	129	168	188	188	188	188	45	26	146	46	187	173	188	159	4	171	148	187
H.11*	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	-,293(**)	,116	,651(**)	-,010	,116	,002	,073	,123	-,119	-,187	-,224(**)	,240(**)	-,199(*)	,033	,261(**)	,040	,177(*)	,177(*)	-,337(**)	-,011	,704(**)	1	,056	,079	,104	,340	,079	,419(**)	,153(*)	-,247(**)	,132	-,057	-,187	,217(**)	-,387(**)	,037
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,000	,114	,000	,887	,203	,977	,346	,123	,137	,813	,003	,002	,015	,650	,001	,630	,015	,029	,000	,888	,000		,443	,281	,499	,090	,343	,004	,036	,001	,071	,477	,813	,004	,000	,616
	N	0	188	188	188	188	122	167	167	159	159	4	180	171	148	187	171	148	187	152	129	168	188	188	188	188	45	26	146	46	187	173	188	159	4	171	148	187
H.02	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	,257(**)	,129(*)	,074	-,048	,225(**)	,054	-,039	,127	,048	,793(**)	,277(**)	,750(**)	,660(**)	,225(**)	,236(**)	,082	,157(*)	,129	,165(*)	-,175(**)	,475(**)	,056	1	,457(**)	,841(**)	,713(**)	,241(**)	,702(**)	-,004	,075	,054	,085	,796(**)	,139(*)	,137(*)	-,149(*)
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,000	,035	,228	,437	,003	,423	,570	,068	,493	,002	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,239	,012	,053	,024	,007	,000	,443		,000	,000	,000	,001	,000	,947	,232	,378	,222	,001	,029	,048	,018
	N	0	266	266	266	266	168	218	218	208	208	12	267	246	208	254	246	208	254	225	187	233	188	188	276	276	48	27	189	54	269	255	266	208	14	246	208	254
H.12*	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	,098	,299(**)	-,141(*)	-,167(**)	,346(**)	-,066	-,064	,053	-,199(**)	,955(**)	,462(**)	,326(**)	,046	-,057	,306(**)	,216(**)	,208(**)	,233(**)	,227(**)	-,285(**)	,167(*)	,079	,457(**)	1	,351(*)	,702(**)	,404(**)	,414(**)	-,246(**)	-,065	-,290(**)	-,203(**)	,931(**)	,281(**)	,096	-,183(**)
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,110	,000	,021	,006	,000	,329	,350	,450	,004	,000	,000	,000	,514	,366	,000	,002	,001	,000	,002	,000	,022	,281	,000		,014	,000	,000	,002	,000	,300	,000	,003	,000	,000	,167	,003
	N	0	266	266	266	266	168	218	218	208	208	12	267	246	208	254	246	208	254	225	187	233	188	188	276	276	48	27	189	54	269	255	266	208	14	246	208	254
H.03	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	,069	-,085	,305(*)	-,013	,295	-,049	-,092	,321(*)	,062	.(a)	,473(**)	,465(**)	,781(**)	-,095	,021	,512(**)	-,192	-,035	,325	-,377	,615(**)	,104	,841(**)	,351(*)	1	,849(**)	,079	.(a)	,341(*)	,467(**)	,373(**)	,142	.(a)	-,012	,286(*)	-,231
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,643	,565	,035	,928	,072	,741	,539	,036	,691	.	,001	,001	,000	,520	,887	,000	,190	,866	,098	,053	,000	,499	,000	,014		,000	,599	.	,018	,001	,009	,363	.	,934	,049	,114
	N	0	48	48	48	48	38	47	47	43	43	0	48	47	48	48	47	48	48	26	27	27	45	45	48	48	48	27	47	0	48	48	48	43	2	47	48	48
H.13	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	-,283	-,222	,653(**)	,265	,339	-,242	-,193	,329	,204	.(a)	,365	,685(**)	,549(**)	-,457(*)	-,036	,379	-,526(**)	,252	,470(*)	-,555(**)	,673(**)	,340	,713(**)	,702(**)	,849(**)	1	-,211	.(a)	,390(*)	,260	,653(**)	,329	.(a)	,252	,470(*)	-,555(**)
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,153	,265	,000	,182	,156	,234	,346	,101	,318	.	,061	,000	,003	,017	,860	,051	,005	,215	,013	,003	,000	,090	,000	,000	,000		,301	.	,044	,190	,000	,101	.	,215	,013	,003
	N	0	27	27	27	27	19	26	26	26	26	0	27	26	27	27	26	27	27	26	27	27	26	26	27	27	27	27	26	0	27	27	27	26	0	26	27	27
E.1 (shan_1)	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	,071	,295(**)	-,045	-,108	,278(**)	-,002	-,055	,159	-,186(*)	-,312	,451(**)	,141	-,045	-,032	,299(**)	,111	,335(**)	-,088	-,049	-,205(**)	,117	,079	,241(**)	,404(**)	,079	-,211	1	,665(**)	-,206(**)	-,085	-,201(**)	-,146	-,270	,002	-,109	-,112
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,328	,000	,542	,138	,001	,977	,487	,050	,022	,323	,000	,061	,551	,668	,000	,146	,000	,274	,547	,008	,160	,343	,001	,000	,599	,301		,000	,005	,251	,006	,073	,351	,982	,152	,128
	N	0	189	189	189	189	142	159	159	152	152	12	188	177	174	187	177	174	187	156	153	166	146	146	189	189	47	26	189	46	188	184	189	152	14	177	174	187
E.2 (shan_2)	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	-,063	,641(**)	,070	-,059	,433(**)	,057	,599(**)	-,016	-,153	.(a)	,582(**)	,694(**)	,341(*)	-,111	,702(**)	,730(**)	,703(**)	,334(*)	-,130	-,235	,619(**)	,419(**)	,702(**)	,414(**)	.(a)	.(a)	,665(**)	1	,632(**)	-,180	,070	-,016	.(a)	,334(*)	-,130	-,235
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,653	,000	,617	,672	,003	,702	,000	,918	,327	.	,000	,000	,019	,426	,000	,000	,000	,025	,385	,087	,000	,004	,000	,002	.	.	,000		,000	,198	,617	,918	.	,025	,385	,087
	N	0	54	54	54	54	46	47	47	43	43	0	46	45	47	54	45	47	54	45	47	54	46	46	54	54	0	0	46	54	54	53	54	43	0	45	47	54
A.2*	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	-,227(**)	-,075	,159(**)	,284(**)	-,252(**)	-,123	-,023	-,098	,557(**)	,985(**)	-,188(**)	-,096	,333(**)	-,205(**)	-,025	,001	-,089	-,082	-,227(**)	-,090	,105	,153(*)	-,004	-,246(**)	,341(*)	,390(*)	-,206(**)	,632(**)	1	,068	,801(**)	,560(**)	-,186	-,155(*)	,141(*)	-,193(**)
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,000	,222	,010	,000	,001	,070	,739	,159	,000	,000	,002	,131	,000	,001	,697	,988	,159	,220	,002	,171	,153	,036	,947	,000	,018	,044	,005	,000		,283	,000	,000	,524	,015	,042	,002
	N	0	265	265	265	265	168	218	218	208	208	12	260	246	207	254	246	207	254	225	186	233	187	187	269	269	48	27	188	54	269	254	265	208	14	246	207	254
B.2*	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	,330(**)	-,008	-,153(*)	-,023	-,173(*)	-,060	-,046	,109	,067	-,624(*)	,104	-,143(*)	,203(**)	-,141(*)	-,057	-,025	-,113	-,209(**)	-,174(*)	-,212(**)	-,113	-,247(**)	,075	-,065	,467(**)	,260	-,085	-,180	,068	1	,038	,136	-,273	-,211(**)	-,019	-,212(**)
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,000	,895	,015	,722	,025	,398	,516	,132	,358	,030	,103	,030	,003	,029	,390	,719	,081	,002	,018	,002	,139	,001	,232	,300	,001	,190	,251	,198	,283		,550	,060	,345	,001	,789	,001
	N	0	251	251	251	251	167	203	203	193	193	12	247	232	206	239	232	206	239	211	185	218	173	173	255	255	48	27	184	53	254	255	251	193	14	232	206	239
C.2*	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	-,300(**)	-,129(*)	,332(**)	,541(**)	-,298(**)	-,141(*)	-,057	-,065	,514(**)	-,826(**)	-,220(**)	-,046	,371(**)	-,114	-,056	-,020	-,107	-,082	-,204(**)	-,044	,157(*)	,132	,054	-,290(**)	,373(**)	,653(**)	-,201(**)	,070	,801(**)	,038	1	,522(**)	-,252	-,152(*)	,084	-,162(*)
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,000	,035	,000	,000	,000	,038	,401	,349	,000	,001	,000	,469	,000	,070	,385	,770	,089	,221	,005	,502	,032	,071	,378	,000	,009	,000	,006	,617	,000	,550		,000	,384	,017	,226	,010
	N	0	266	266	266	266	168	218	218	208	208	12	257	246	208	254	246	208	254	225	187	233	188	188	266	266	48	27	189	54	265	251	266	208	14	246	208	254
D.2*	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	-,164(*)	-,089	-,112	,247(**)	-,238(*)	-,251(**)	-,079	,601(**)	,744(**)	,667(*)	-,161(*)	-,062	,275(**)	-,149(*)	-,046	,002	-,069	-,055	-,282(**)	-,138	,001	-,057	,085	-,203(**)	,142	,329	-,146	-,016	,560(**)	,136	,522(**)	1	-,012	-,151(*)	,039	-,209(**)
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,018	,200	,106	,000	,011	,000	,257	,000	,000	,018	,022	,384	,000	,037	,514	,977	,334	,463	,001	,065	,988	,477	,222	,003	,363	,101	,073	,918	,000	,060	,000		,968	,033	,625	,003
	N	0	208	208	208	208	114	208	208	208	208	12	202	200	159	198	200	159	198	183	142	181	159	159	208	208	43	26	152	43	208	193	208	208	13	200	159	198
D.5*	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	,675(**)	,025	-,396	-,197	-,239	-,303	-,365	,675(*)	-,149	1,000(**)	,172	,228	,790(**)	,322	-,149	,062	-,156	-,088	,960(**)	-,243	,532	-,187	,796(**)	,931(**)	.(a)	.(a)	-,270	.(a)	-,186	-,273	-,252	-,012	1	,100	,424	,005
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,008	,933	,161	,499	,410	,293	,200	,011	,628	,000	,557	,433	,001	,262	,611	,833	,594	,787	,000	,446	,468	,813	,001	,000	.	.	,351	.	,524	,345	,384	,968		,735	,131	,985
	N	0	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	12	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	12	12	12	4	4	14	14	2	0	14	0	14	14	14	13	14	14	14	14
G.21*	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	-,048	,194(**)	-,034	-,074	,269(**)	,140(*)	,150(*)	-,025	-,154(*)	-,088	,034	,612(**)	,012	,012	,284(**)	,036	,199(**)	1,000(**)	,167(*)	-,028	,200(**)	,217(**)	,139(*)	,281(**)	-,012	,252	,002	,334(*)	-,155(*)	-,211(**)	-,152(*)	-,151(*)	,100	1	,069	,020
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,451	,002	,595	,250	,001	,044	,030	,729	,030	,787	,592	,000	,872	,856	,000	,624	,002	,000	,030	,682	,009	,004	,029	,000	,934	,215	,982	,025	,015	,001	,017	,033	,735		,343	,765
	N	0	246	246	246	246	157	208	208	200	200	12	246	246	189	236	246	189	236	225	168	215	171	171	246	246	47	26	177	45	246	232	246	200	14	246	189	236
G.22*	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	,001	,018	-,262(**)	,083	-,120	,019	,051	-,312(**)	,268(**)	,960(**)	,003	,164(*)	,570(**)	-,108	-,075	,321(**)	-,103	,167(*)	1,000(**)	-,046	-,199(*)	-,387(**)	,137(*)	,096	,286(*)	,470(*)	-,109	-,130	,141(*)	-,019	,084	,039	,424	,069	1	-,134
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,985	,800	,000	,235	,132	,804	,510	,000	,001	,000	,961	,024	,000	,121	,308	,000	,141	,030	,000	,531	,015	,000	,048	,167	,049	,013	,152	,385	,042	,789	,226	,625	,131	,343		,055
	N	0	208	208	208	208	160	168	168	159	159	12	200	189	208	206	189	208	206	168	187	185	148	148	208	208	48	27	174	47	207	206	208	159	14	189	208	206
G.23*	Correlación de Pearson	.(a)	,121	-,096	,015	-,095	,014	,329(**)	,018	-,101	-,256(**)	-,243	-,215(**)	-,055	-,172(*)	,797(**)	-,064	-,117	,172(**)	-,028	-,046	1,000(**)	-,017	,037	-,149(*)	-,183(**)	-,231	-,555(**)	-,112	-,235	-,193(**)	-,212(**)	-,162(*)	-,209(**)	,005	,020	-,134	1
	Sig. (bilateral)	.	,055	,129	,810	,130	,858	,000	,800	,155	,000	,446	,001	,398	,014	,000	,326	,093	,006	,682	,531	,000	,816	,616	,018	,003	,114	,003	,128	,087	,002	,001	,010	,003	,985	,765	,055	
	N	0	254	254	254	254	167	207	207	198	198	12	245	236	206	254	236	206	254	215	185	233	187	187	254	254	48	27	187	54	254	239	254	198	14	236	206	254

** La correlación es significativa al nivel 0,01 (bilateral).

* La correlación es significante al nivel 0,05 (bilateral).

a No se puede calcular porque al menos una variable es constante.



* La correlación es significativa al nivel 0,01 (bilateral).

** La correlación es significativa al nivel 0,05 (bilateral).