ATTREG - Annex B

Cartography

Applied Research 2013/1/7

Interim Report | Version 27-Dec-10

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This report presents the interim results of an Applied Research Project conducted within the framework of the ESPON 2013 Programme, partly financed by the European Regional Development Fund.

The partnership behind the ESPON Programme consists of the EU Commission and the Member States of the EU27, plus Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. Each partner is represented in the ESPON Monitoring Committee.

This report does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the members of the Monitoring Committee.

Information on the ESPON Programme and projects can be found on www.espon.eu

The web site provides the possibility to download and examine the most recent documents produced by finalised and ongoing ESPON projects.

This basic report exists only in an electronic version.

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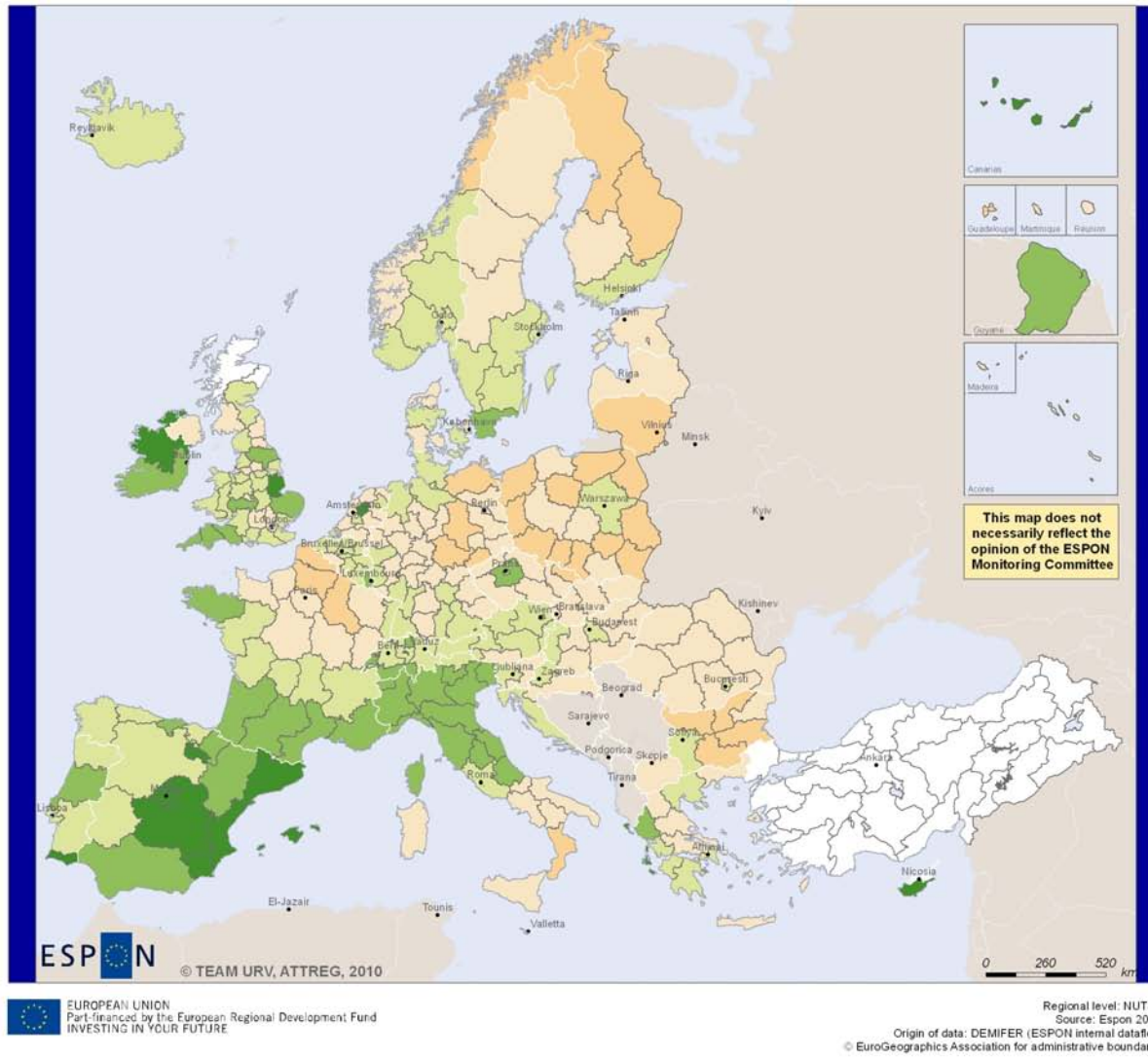


Figure B.1: Net migration rates

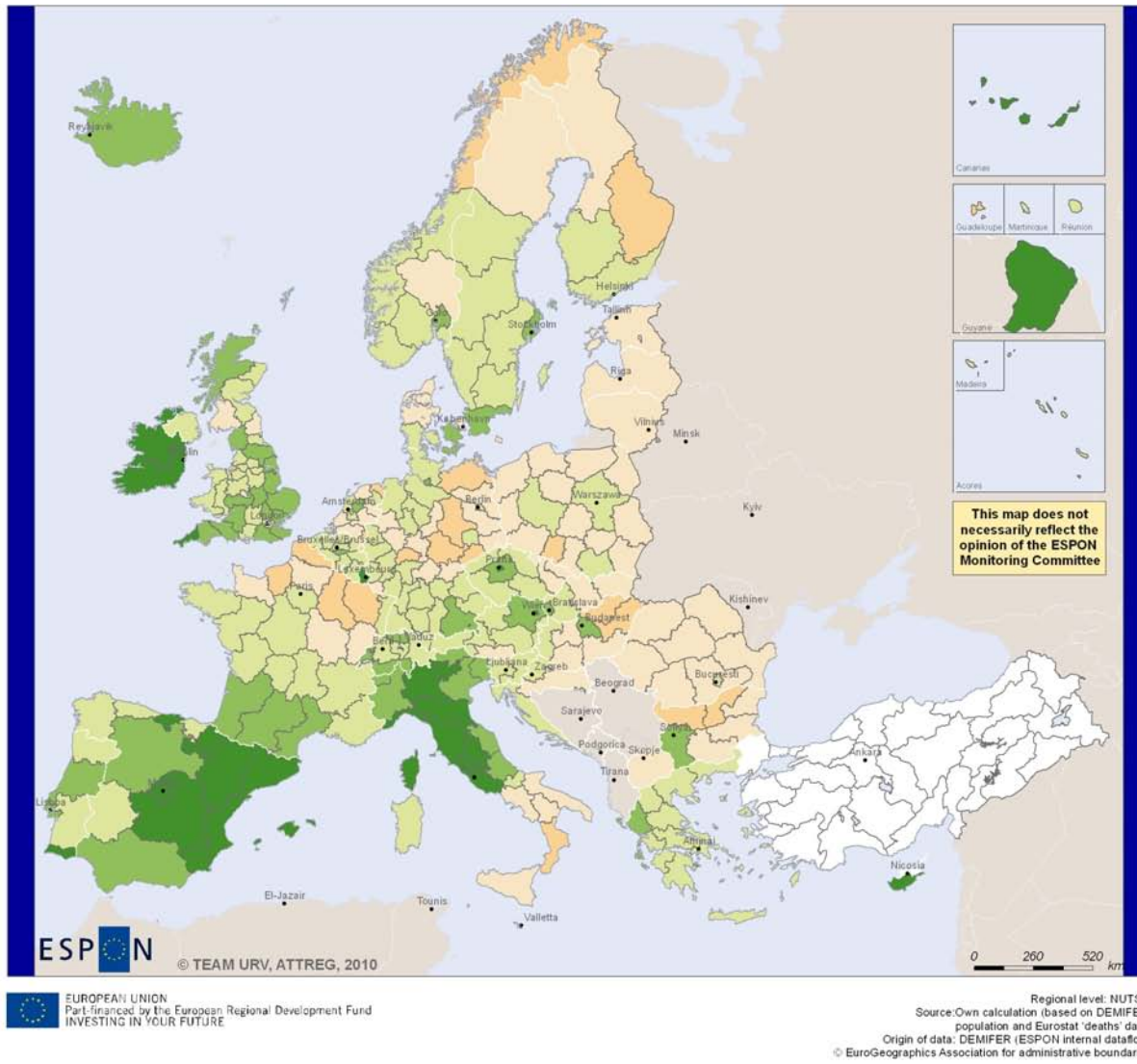


Figure B.2– Net migration rates for 25-49 age band

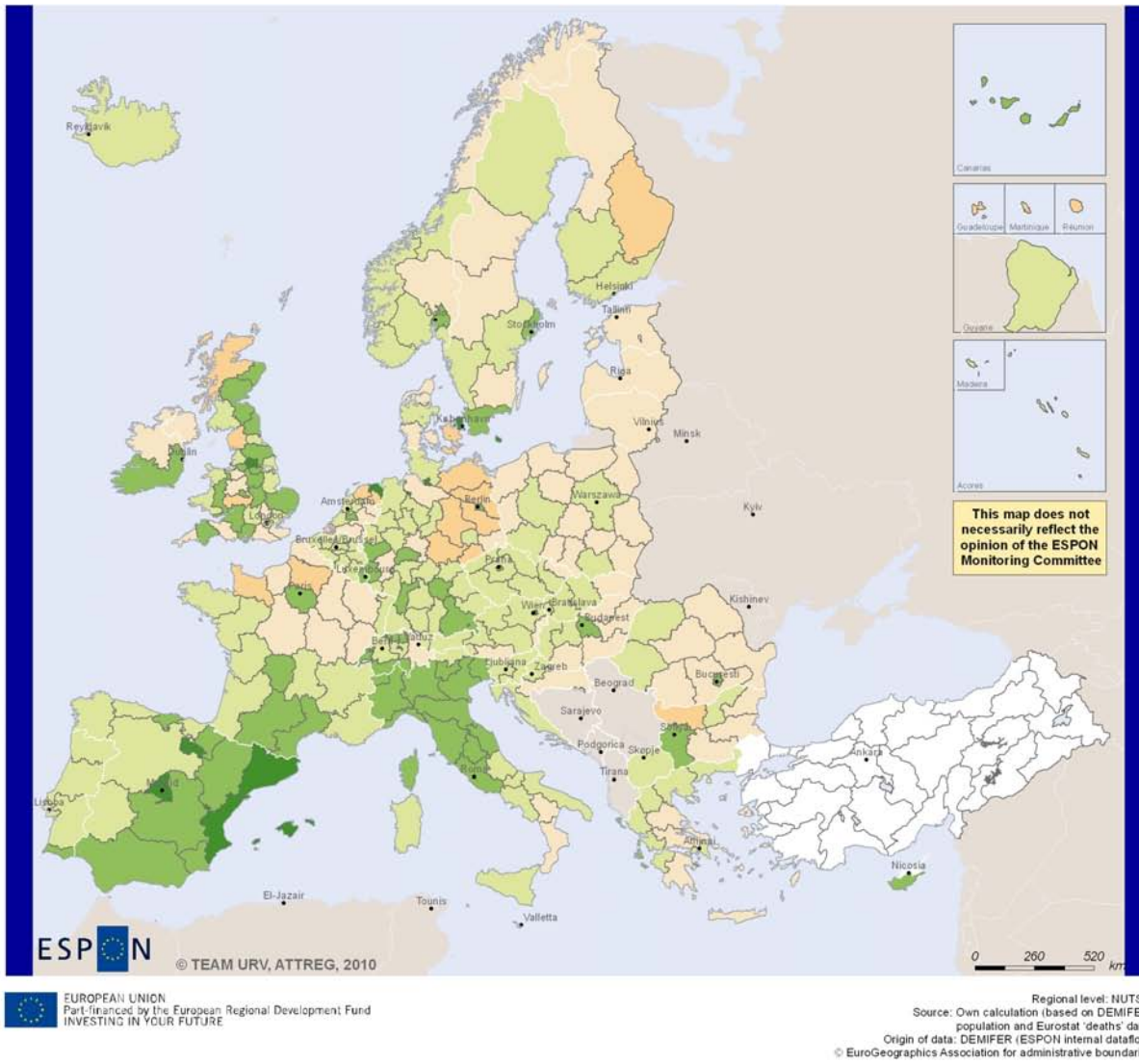


Figure B.3: Net migration rates for 15-24 age band

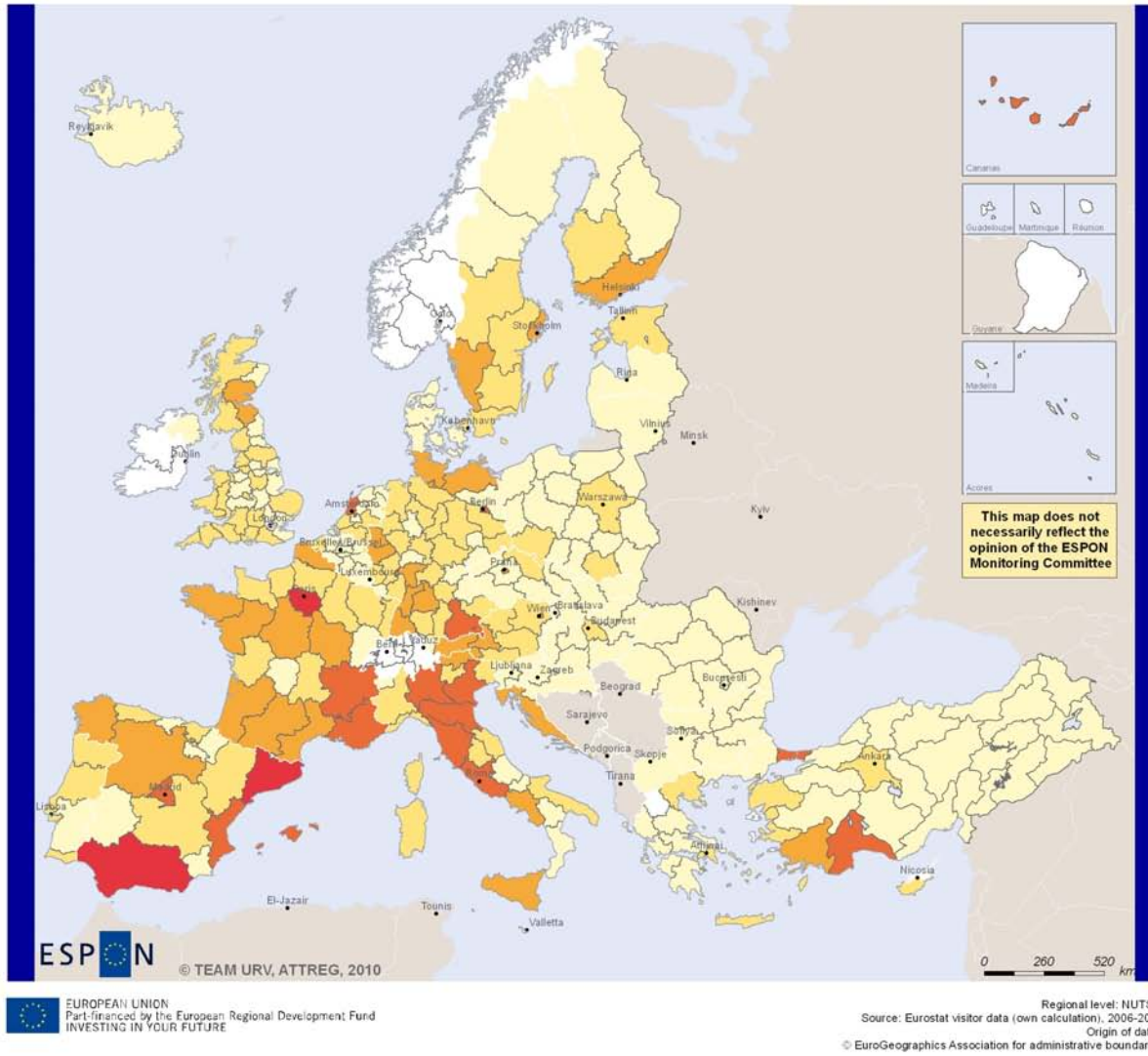


Figure B.4 - Tourist arrivals, all visitors and all accommodation types, 2006-09

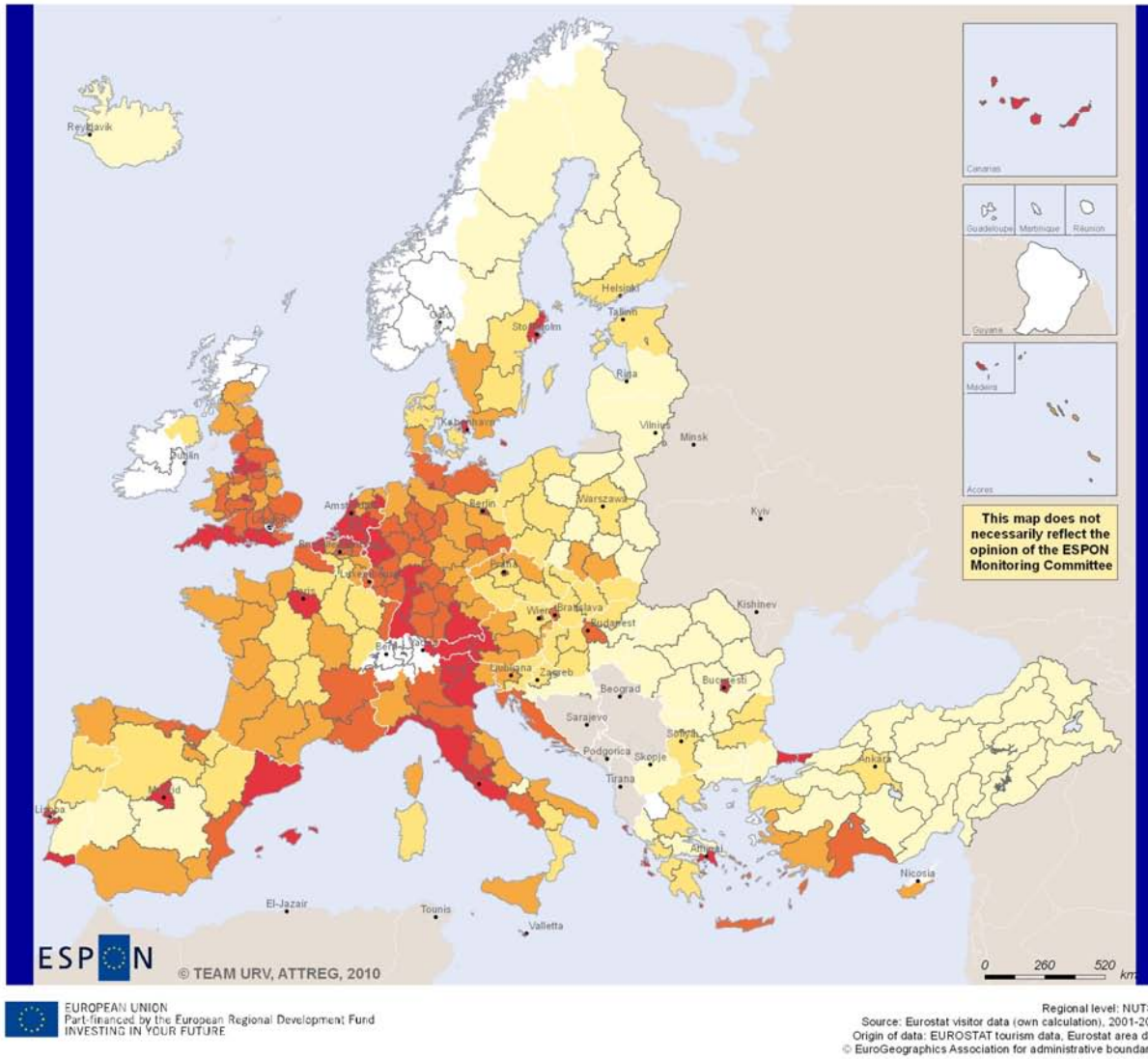


Figure B.5: Tourist arrivals per sq.km., all visitors and all accommodation types, 2000-09

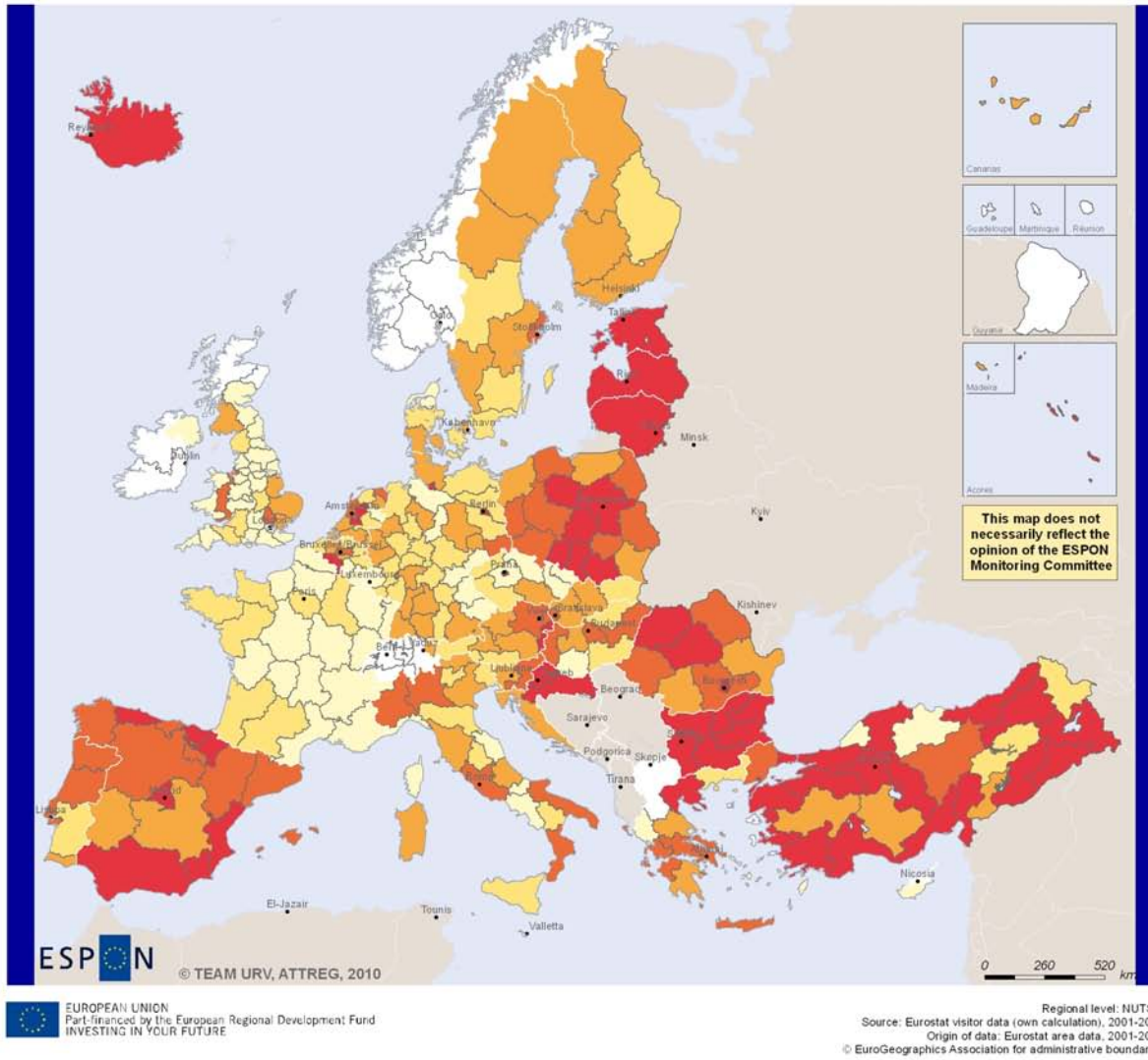


Figure B.6: Change in tourist arrivals per sq.km., all visitors and all accommodation types (2001-04 to 2006-09)

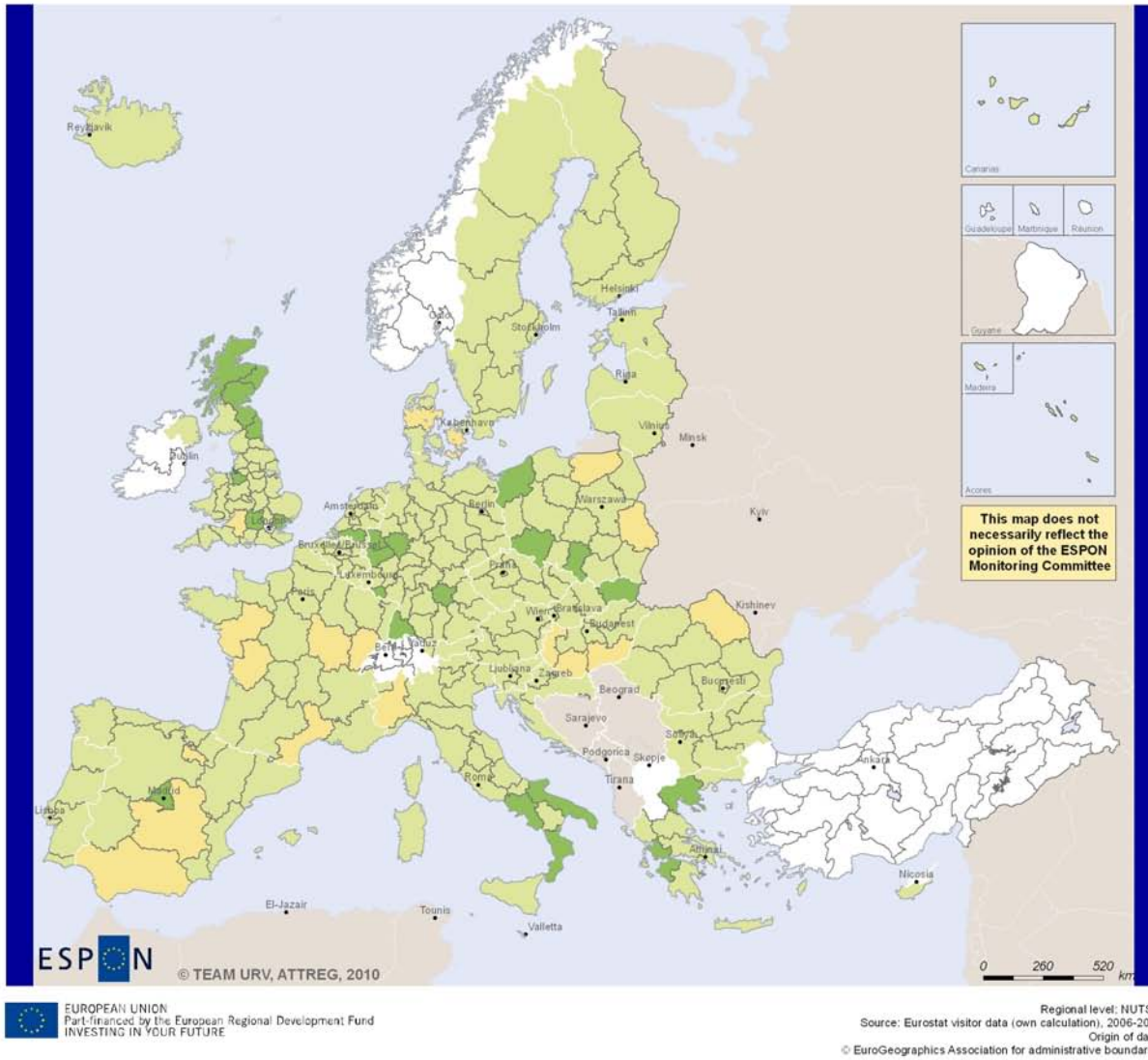
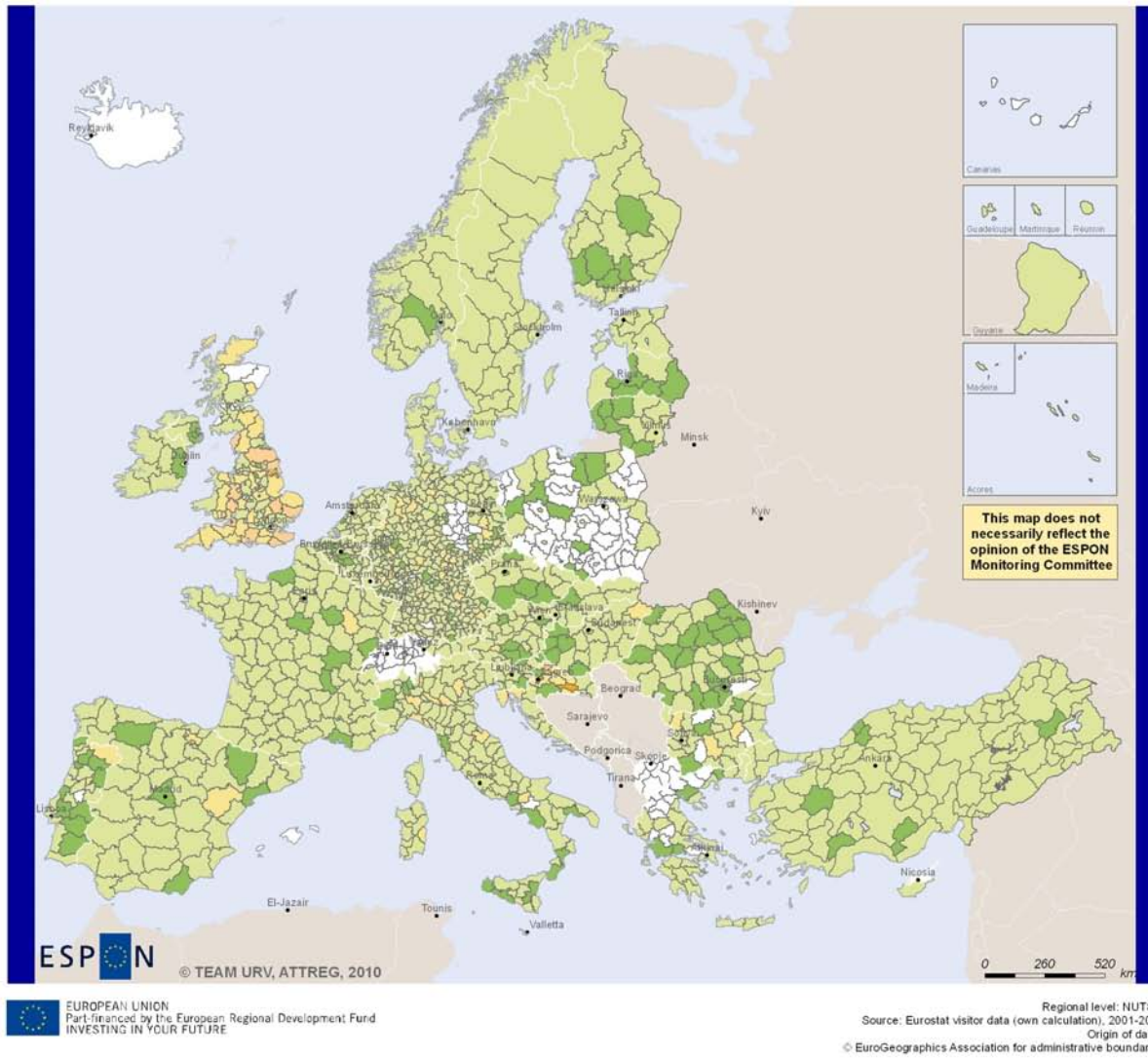


Figure B.7: Change in orientation to international tourism (2001-04 to 2006-09)



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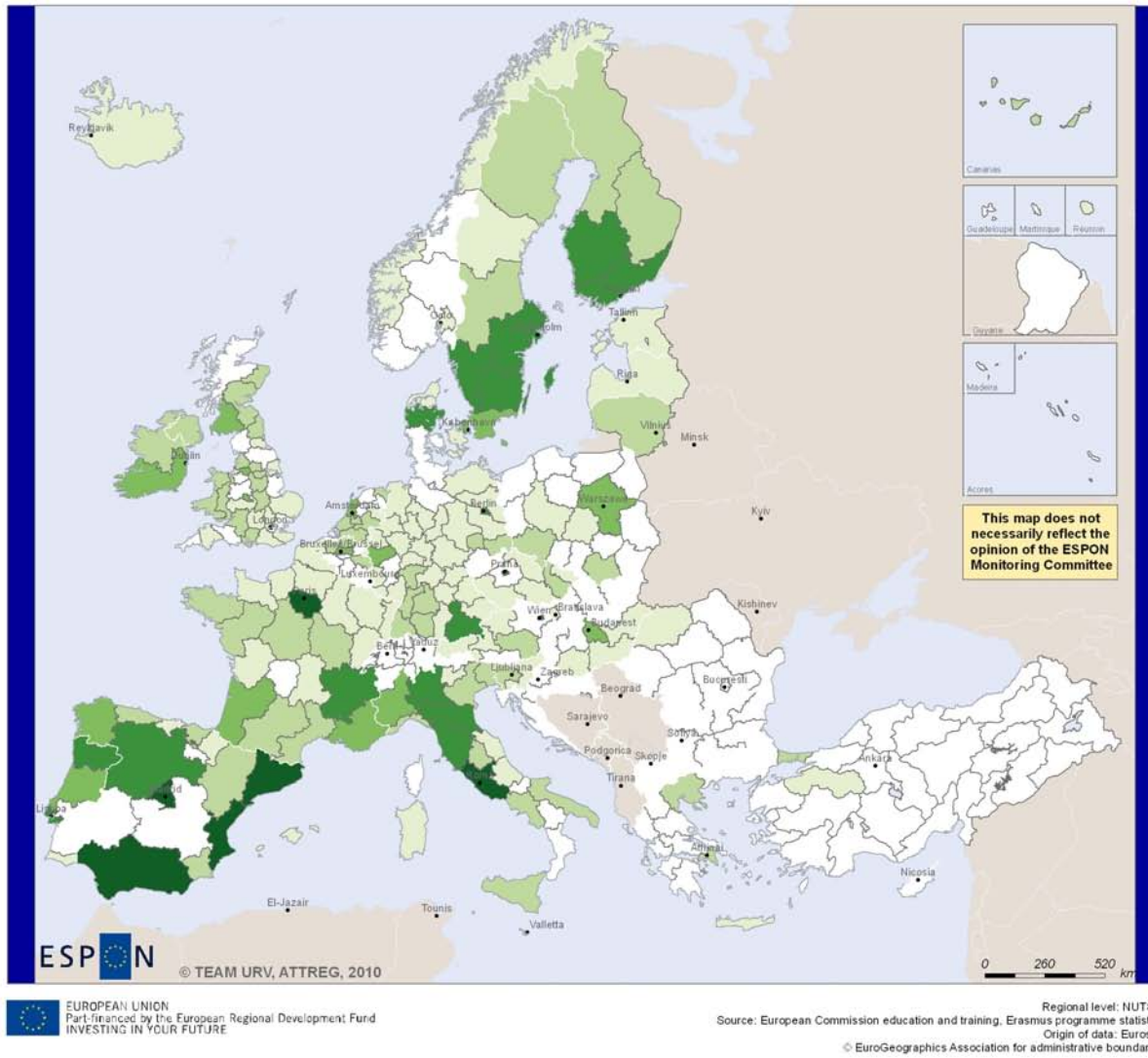


Figure B.9: Incoming Erasmus students, academic year 2008-09

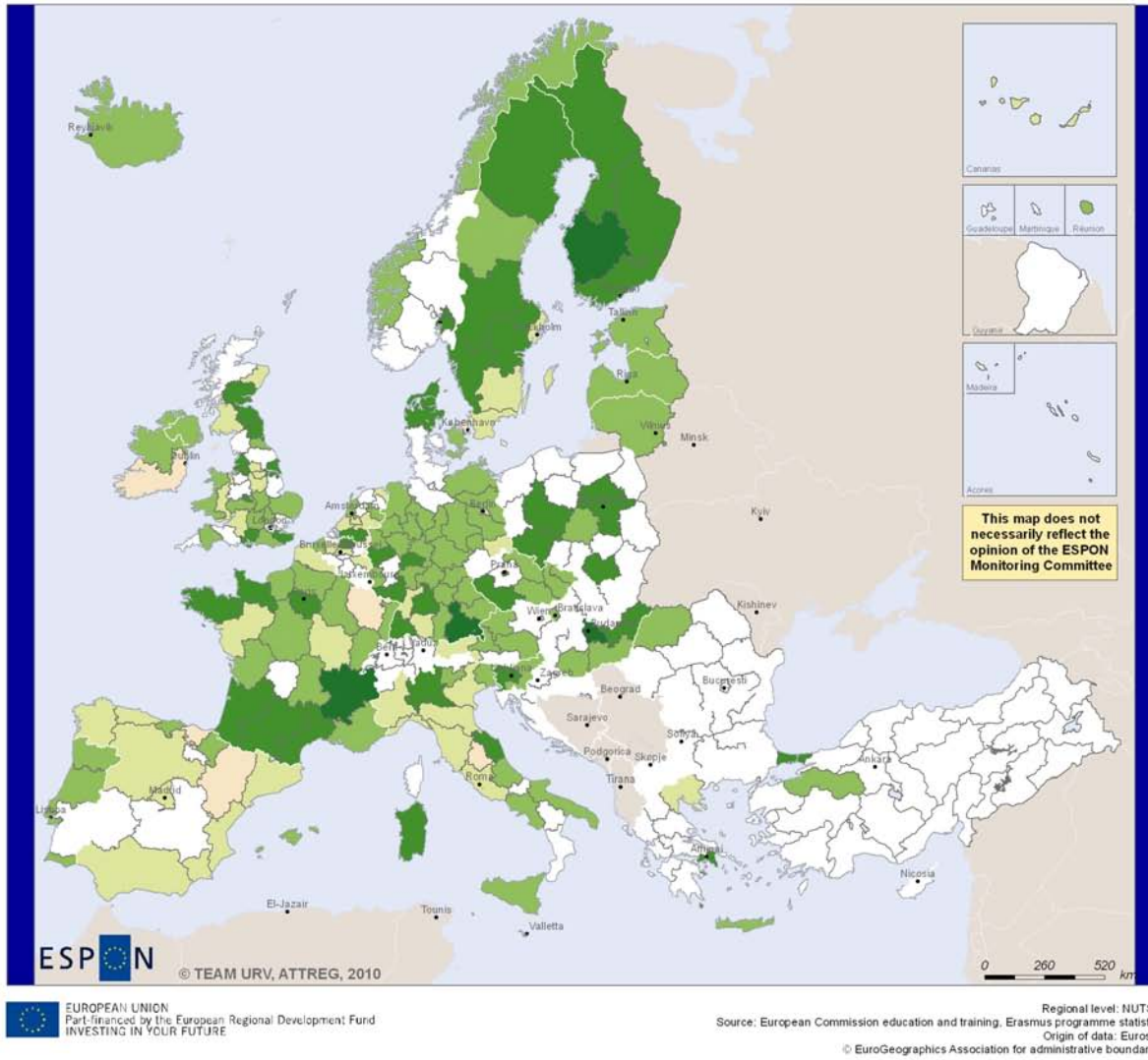


Figure B.10: Change in incoming Erasmus students (2004-05 to 2008-09)

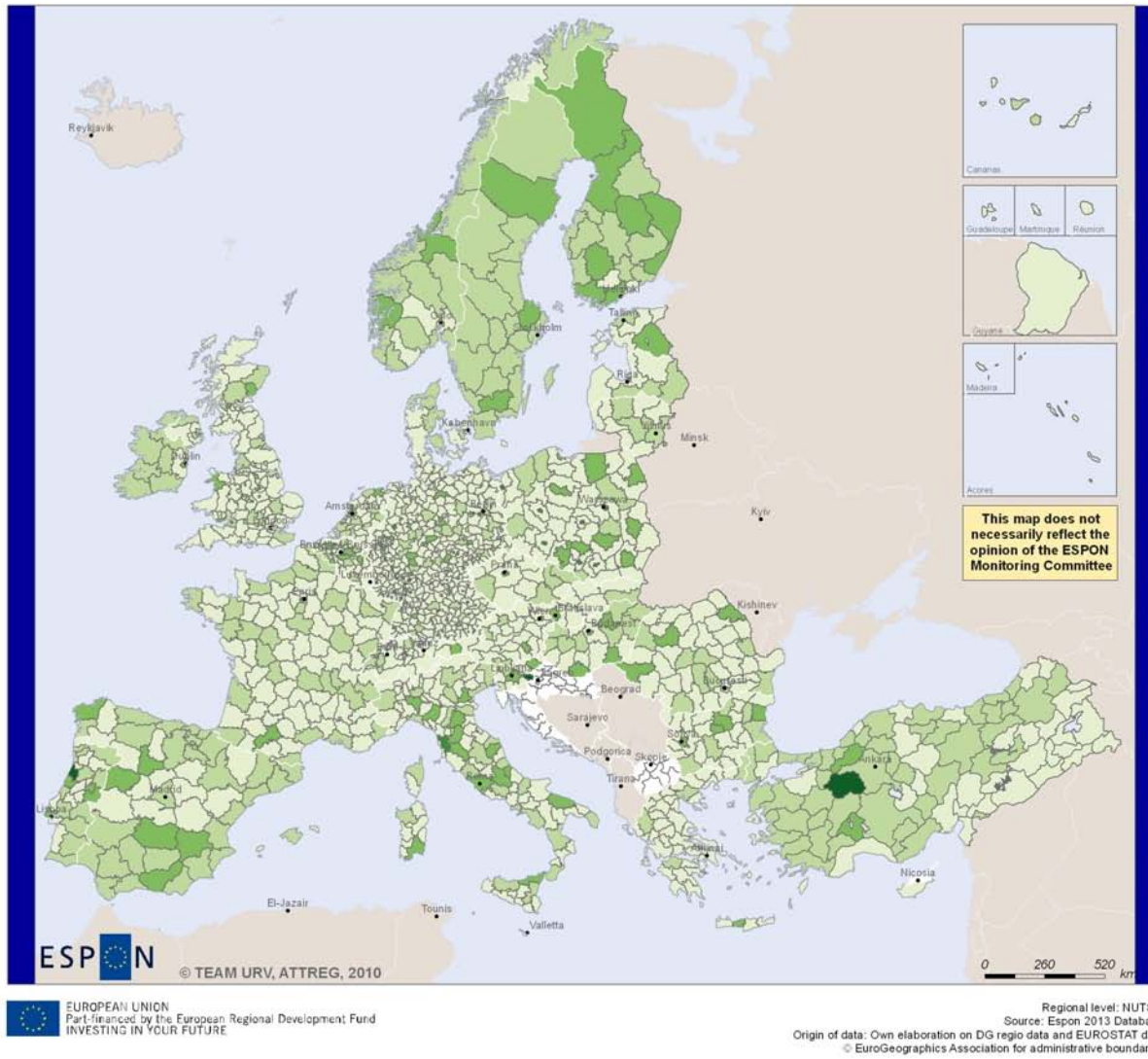
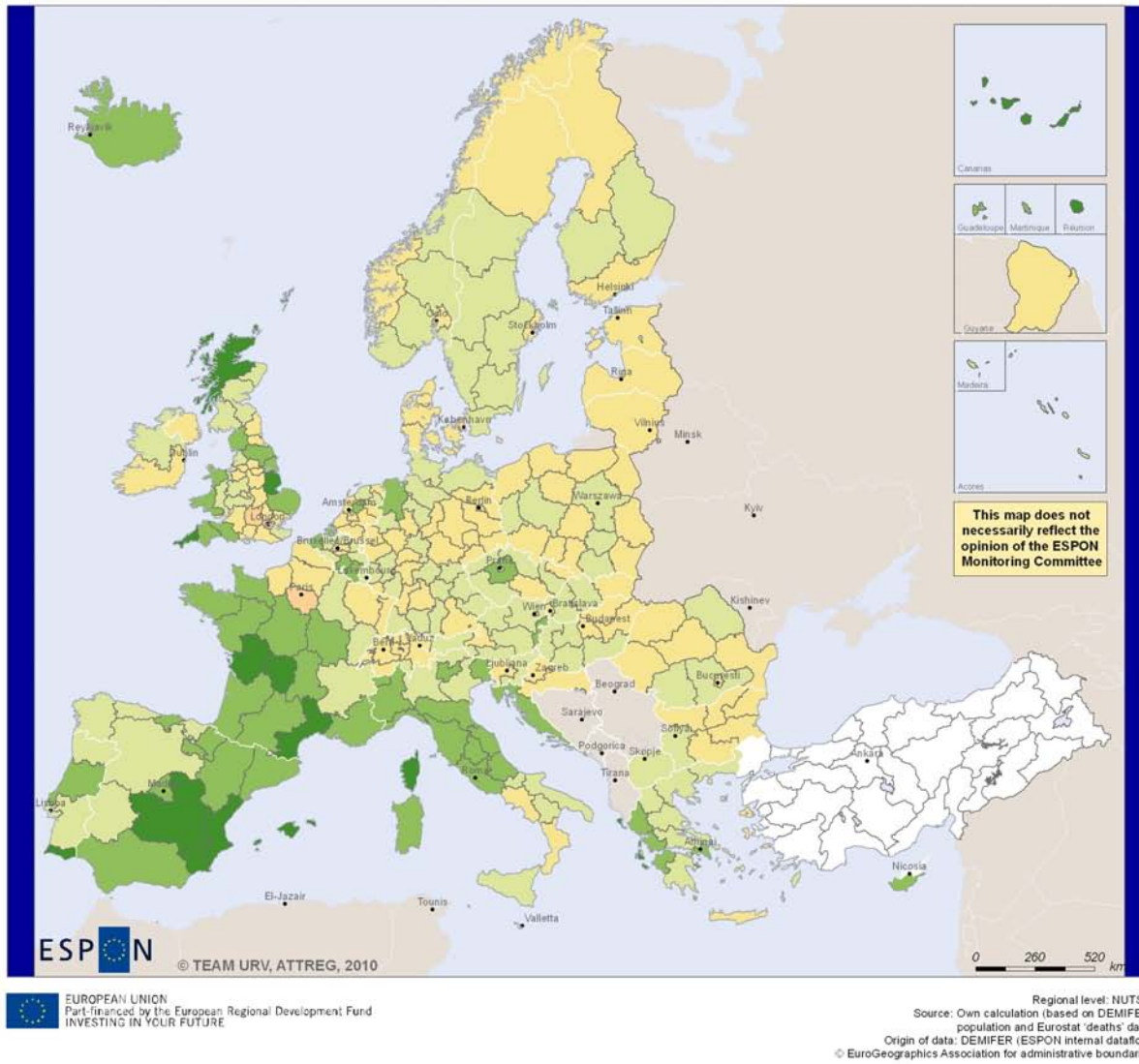


Figure B.11: Number of university students per 1,000 head of resident population, 2007



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Regional level: NUTS 2
Source: Own calculation (based on DEMIFER population and Eurostat 'deaths' data)
Origin of data: DEMIFER (ESPON internal dataflow)
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Net migration rate for 50-64 age band, over 2002-07 *

- -0,09 - -0,04
- -0,03 - 0
- 0,01 - 0,02
- 0,03 - 0,05
- 0,06 - 0,13
- NO DATA

* Change in number of cohort C accountable by net migration 2002-07

Figure B.12: Net migration rates for 50-64 age band, 2002-07

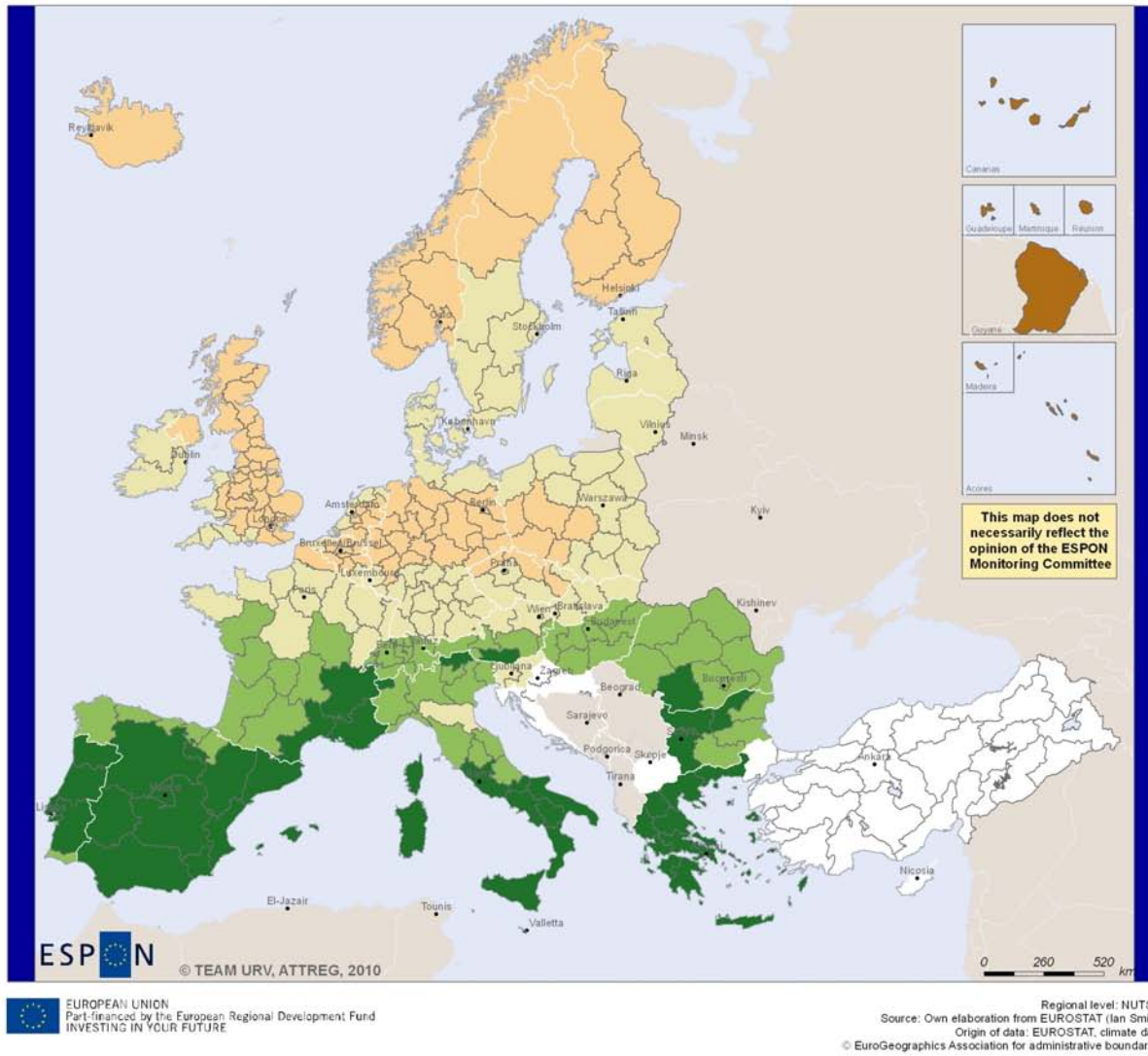
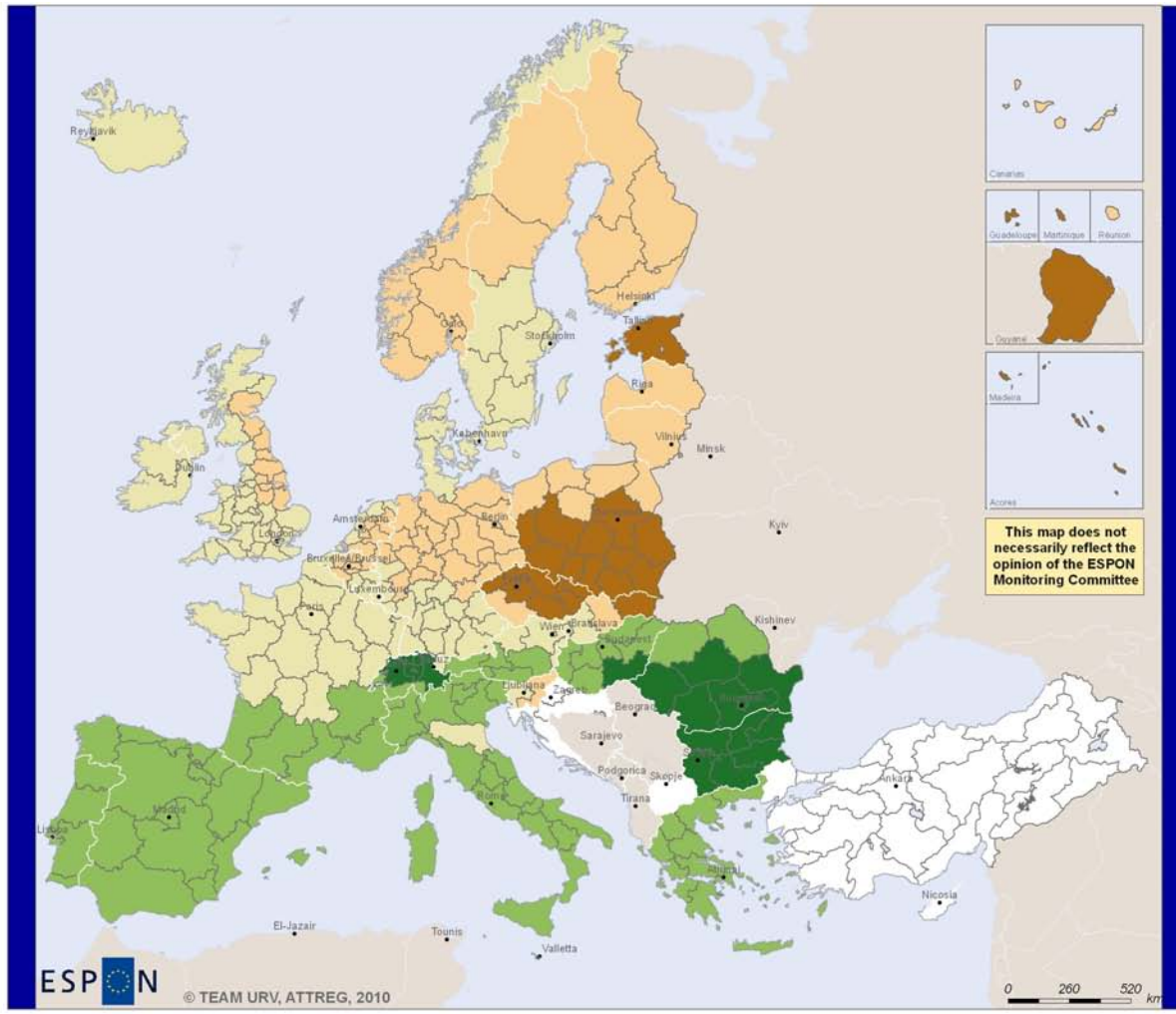


Figure B.13: potential for attracting working age adults based on differential sunshine levels, 2001-03



Change in potential attractiveness arising from accession of EU12 nations and free circulation of people of differences in sunshine (measured adults aged 25 to 64 years old assuming free circulation of people across ESPON space, 2001-03 *

* Potential calculated from simplified Keeble gravity model using straight line distances between functional centroids in NUTS2 areas

- -150000 - -60000
- -59999,9 - -20000
- -19999,9 - 3000
- 3000,1 - 60000
- 60000,1 - 250000
- NO DATA

Figure B.14: change in potential for attracting working age adults based on differential sunshine levels, 2001-2003, arising from accession of EU12 nations and free circulation of people

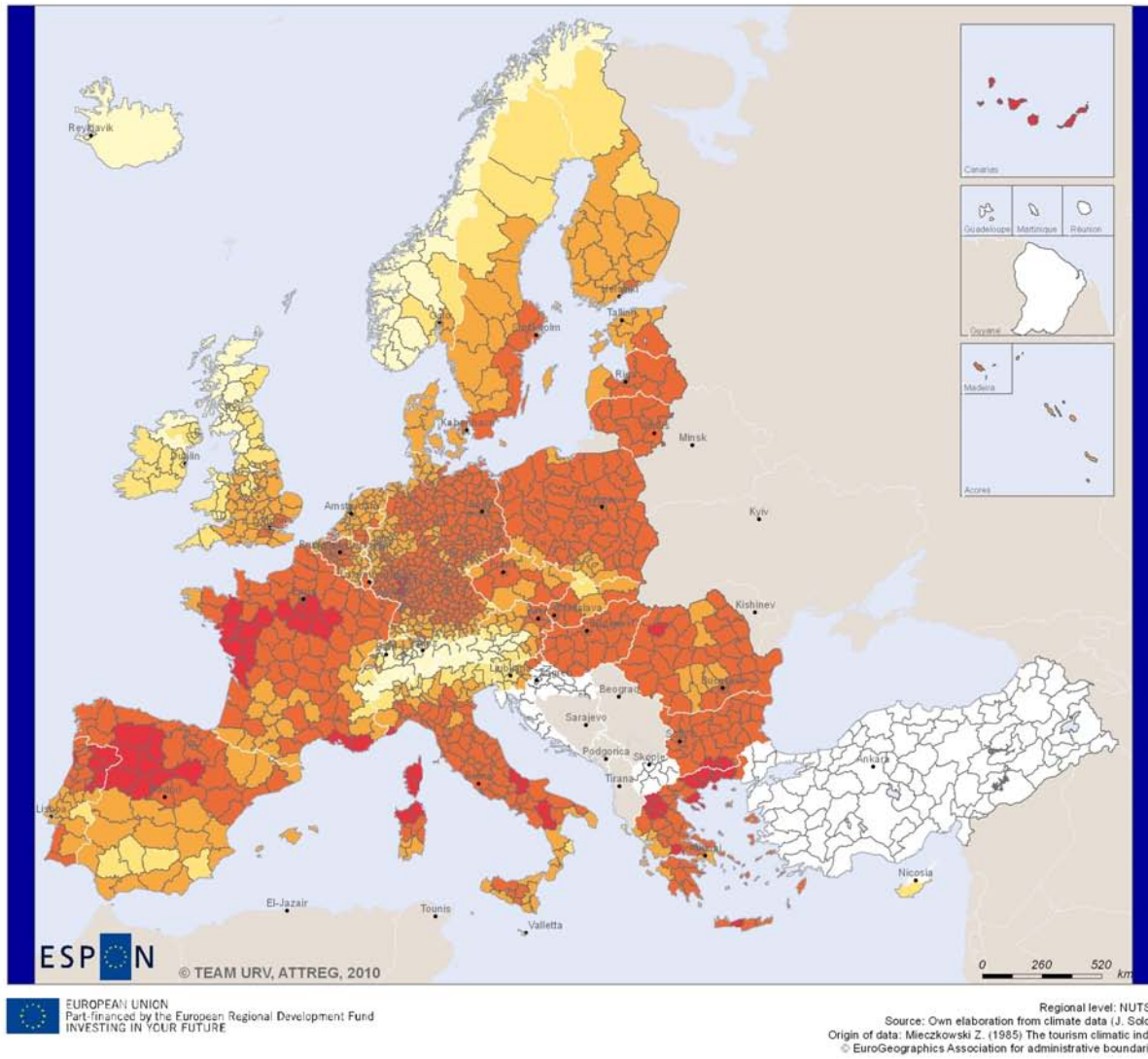
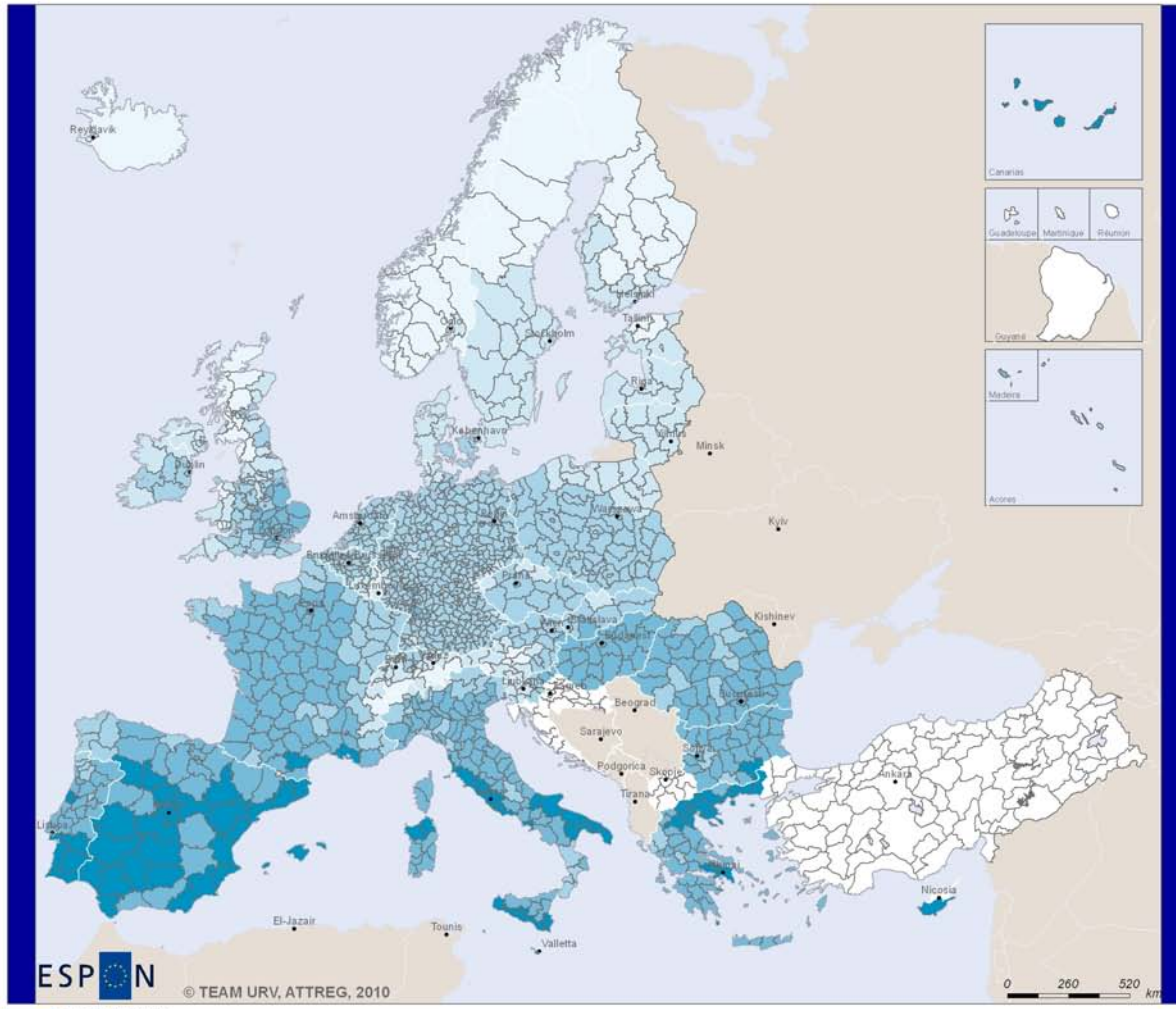


Figure B.15: mean climate quality (TCI index) value for the warm period (April-September)



"optimal weather" in cold months, NUTS3 *

- 24 - 36
- 36,1 - 42
- 42,1 - 48
- 48,1 - 56
- 56,1 - 71
- NO DATA

* Mean TCI value for cold period (October - March), built according to the metholdology of Mieczowski (1985)

Figure B.16: mean climate quality (TCI index) value for the cold period (October-March)

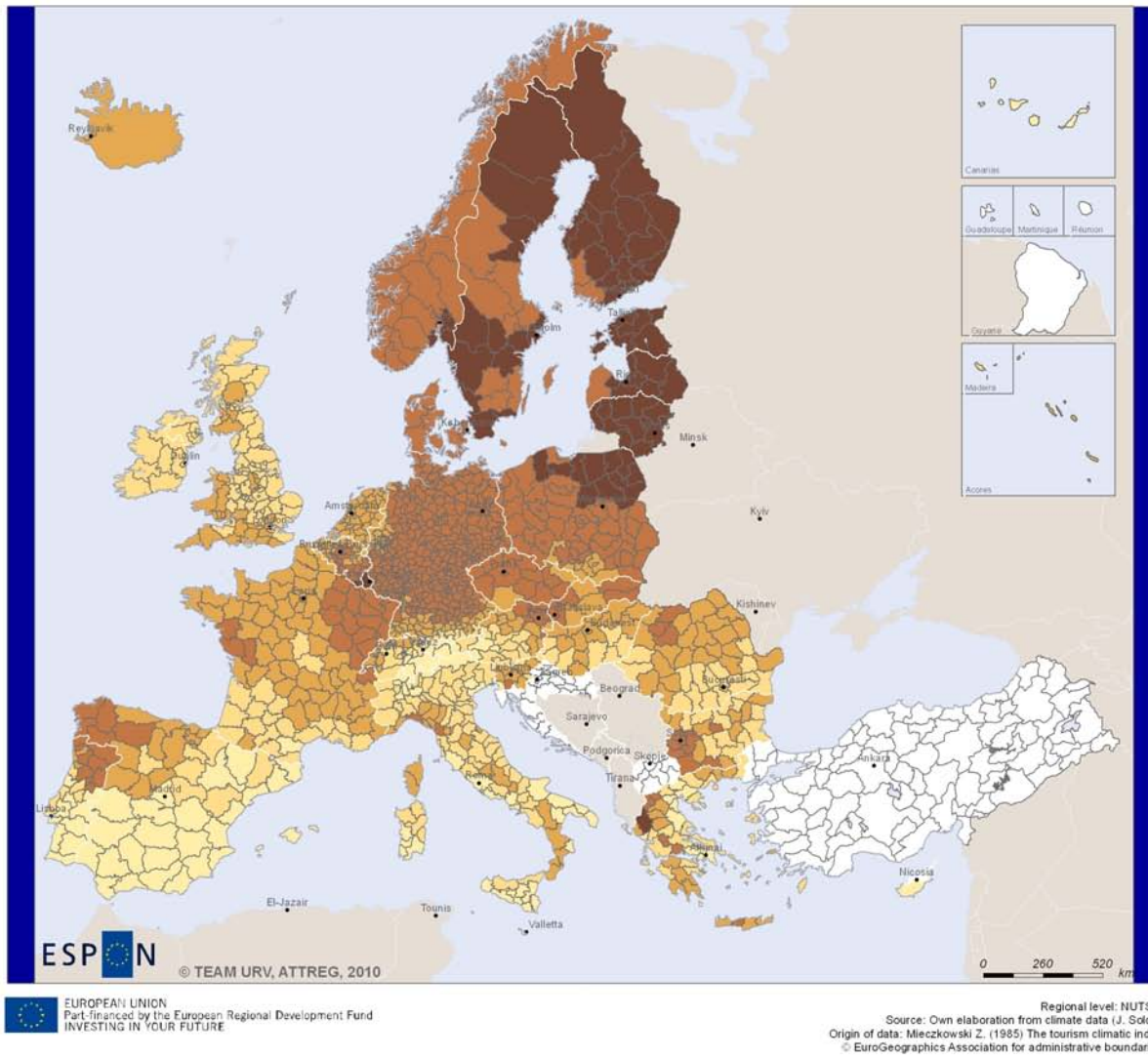


Figure B.17: climate quality (TCI index): difference between warm and cold periods

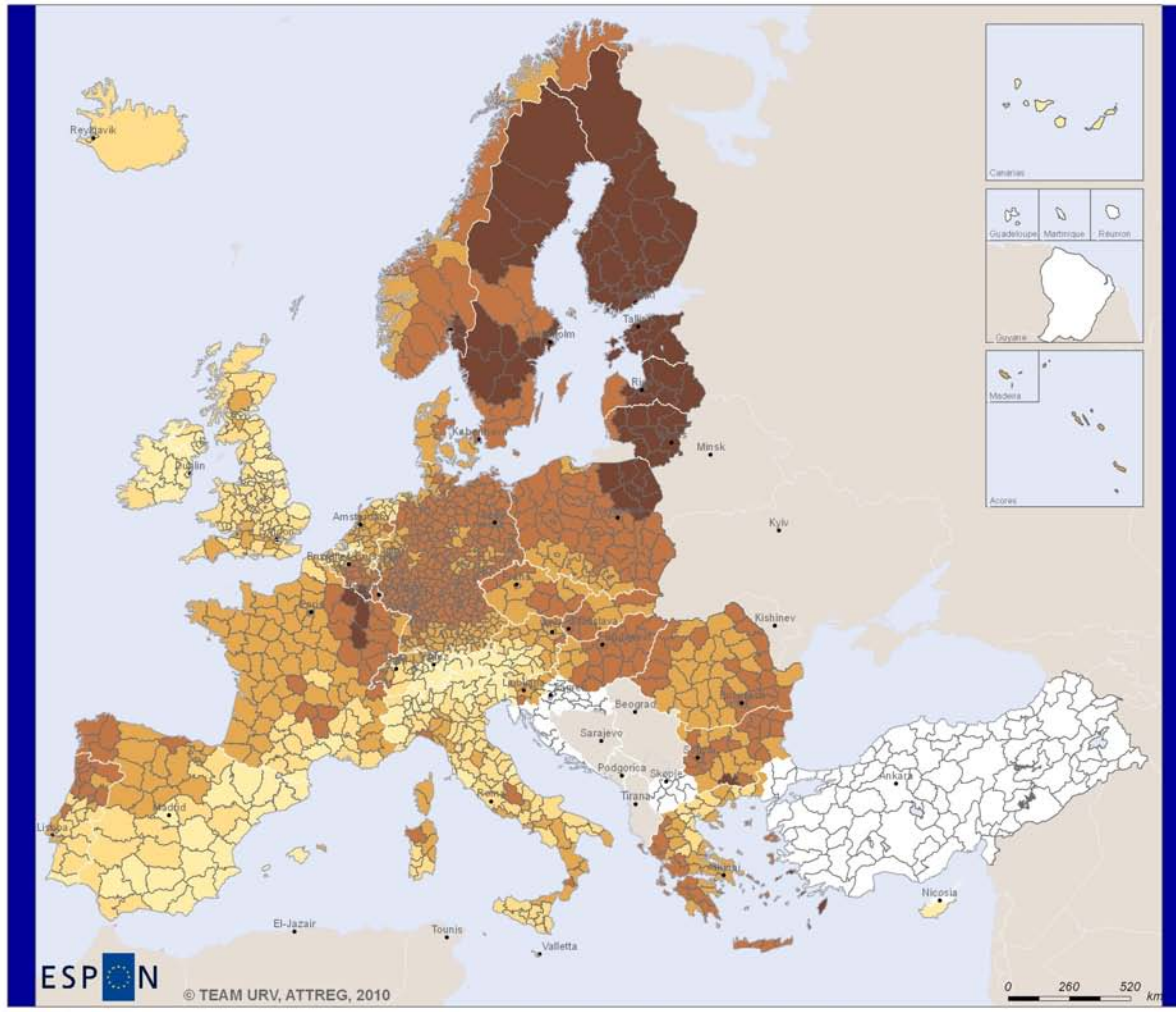
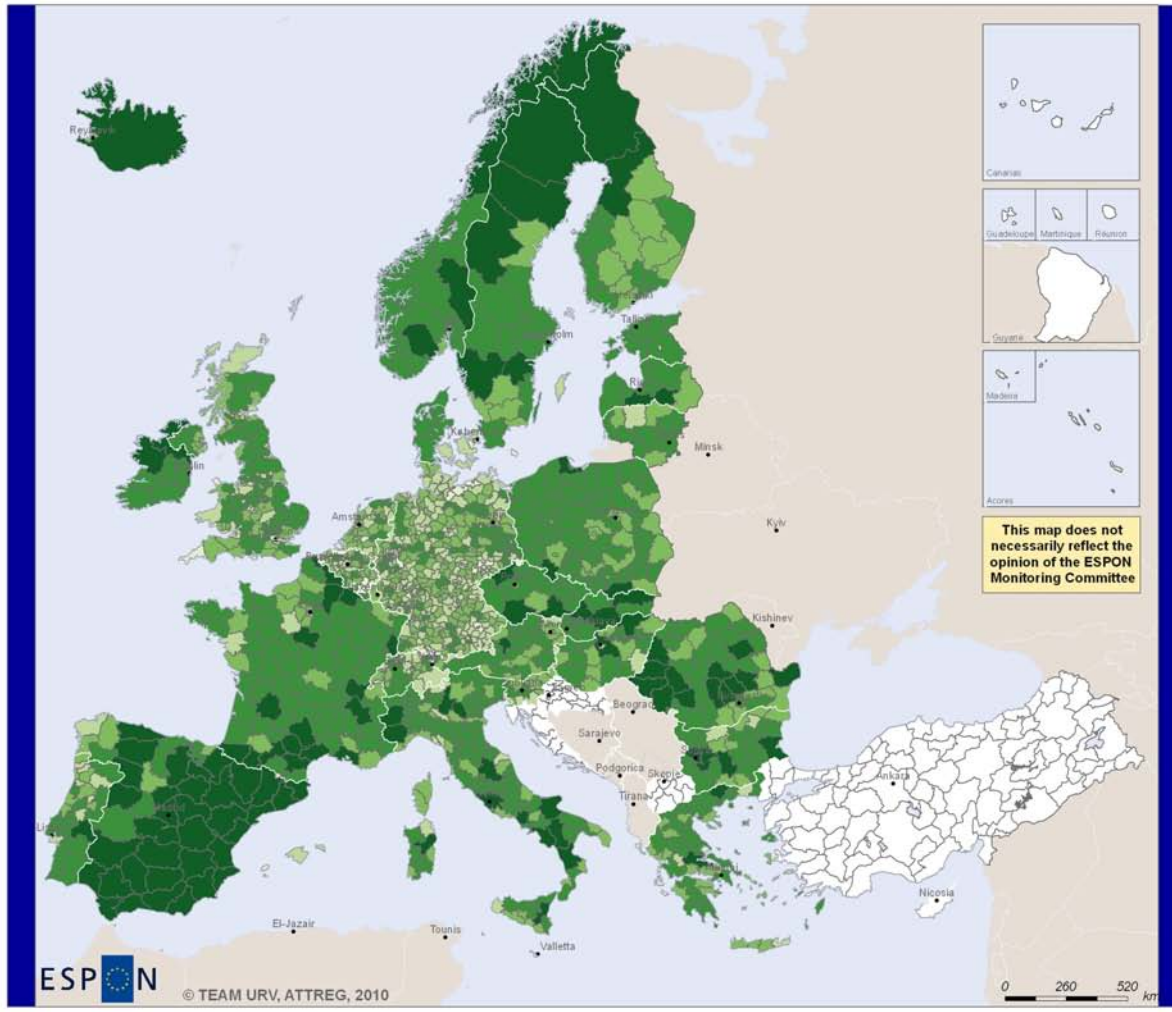


Figure B.18: climate quality (TCI index): maximum difference between warm and cold periods

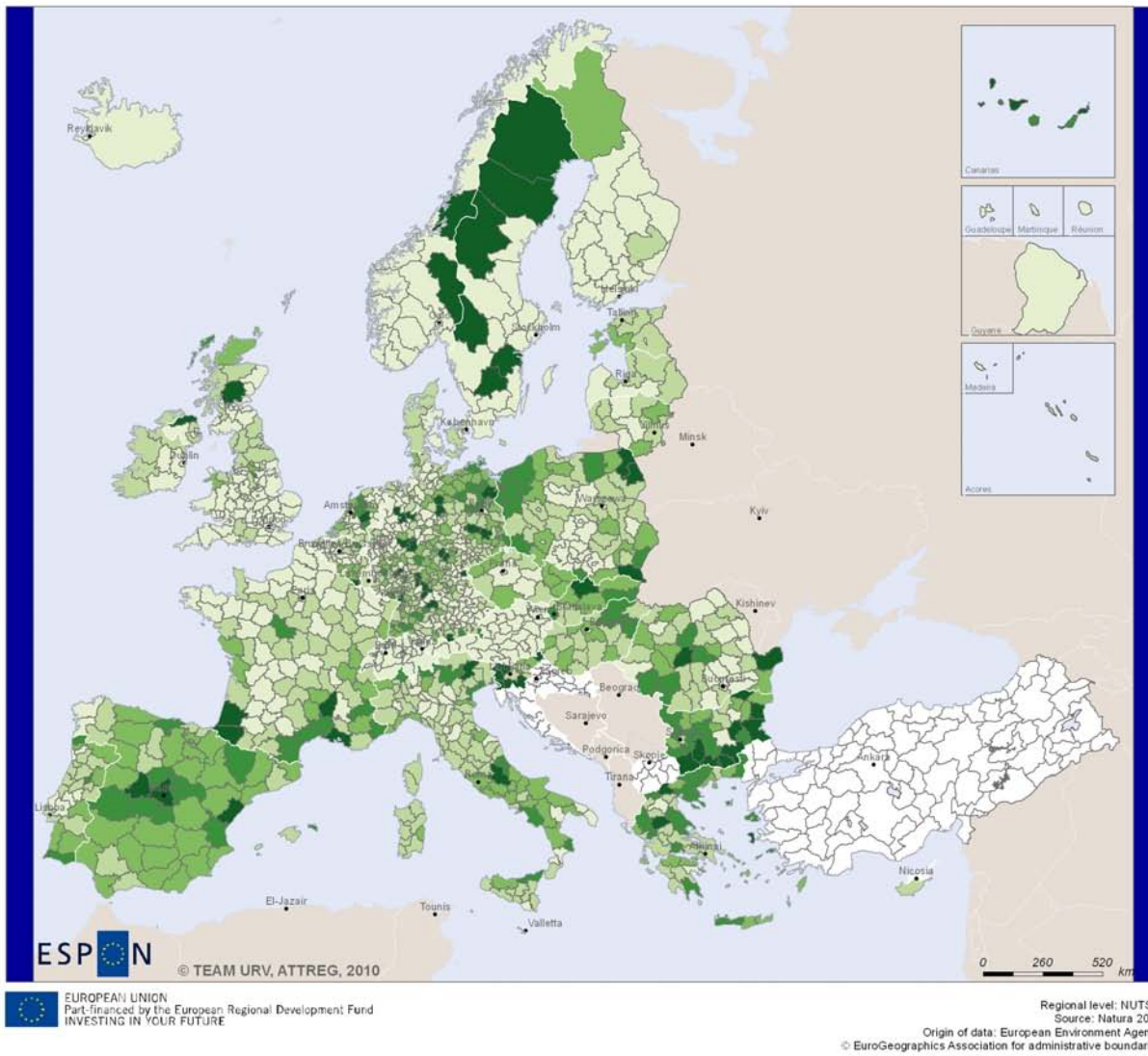


Landscape diversity

- 0 - 0,7
- 0,71 - 1,5
- 1,51 - 2,1
- 2,11 - 3
- 3,01 - 4,5
- NO DATA

* calculation: diversity = - ∑pilog2pi
pi - spatial share of i-type of landscape

Figure B.19: landscape diversity



Natural landscape *

- 0- 10
- 10,1 - 25
- 25,1 - 40
- 40,1 - 60
- 60,1 - 100
- NO DATA

* % share of Natura 2000 sites within the NUTS 3

Figure B.20: Perc. share of 'Natura 2000' sites

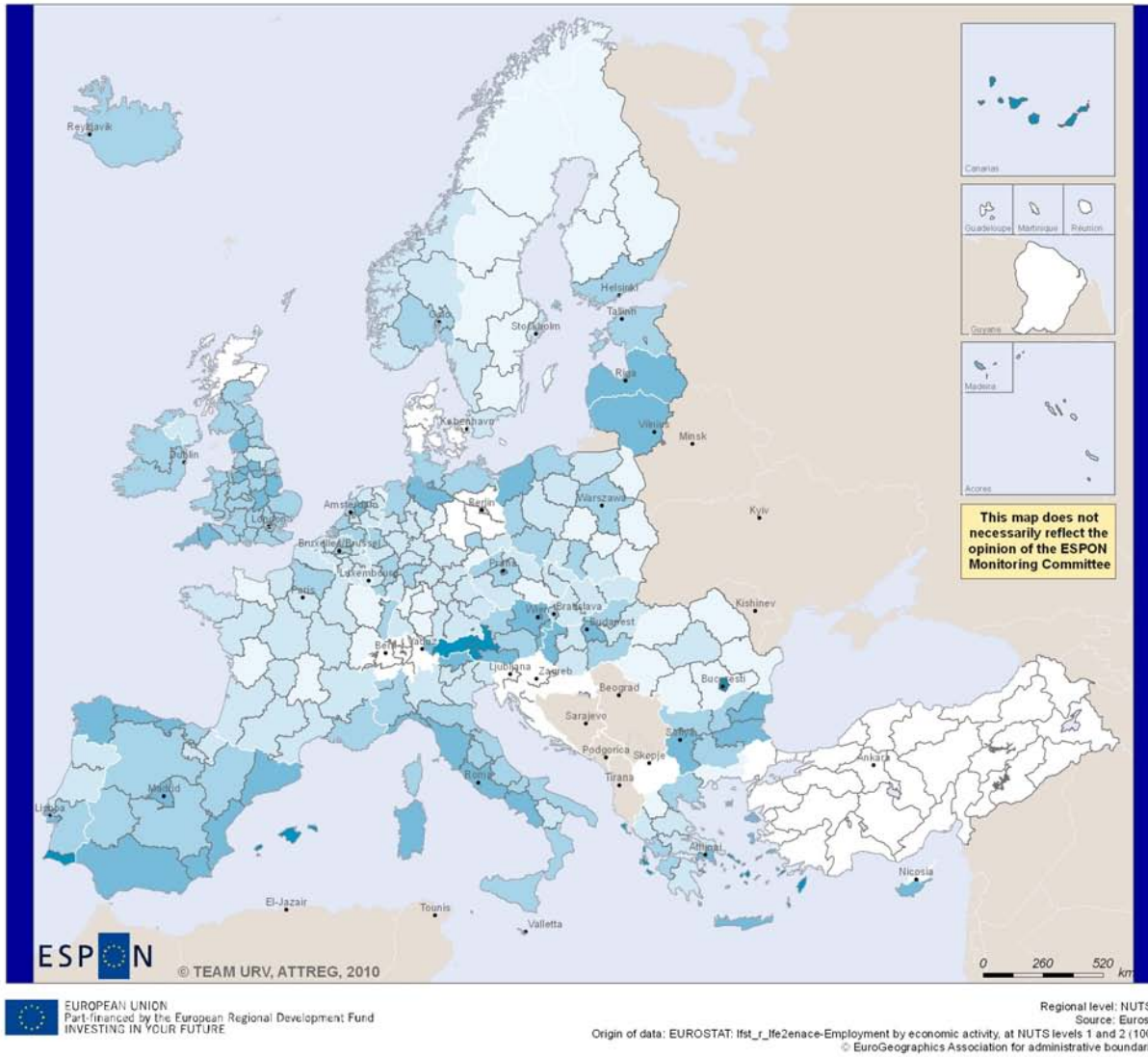


Figure B.21: average perc. of consumption-related employment, 2007-08

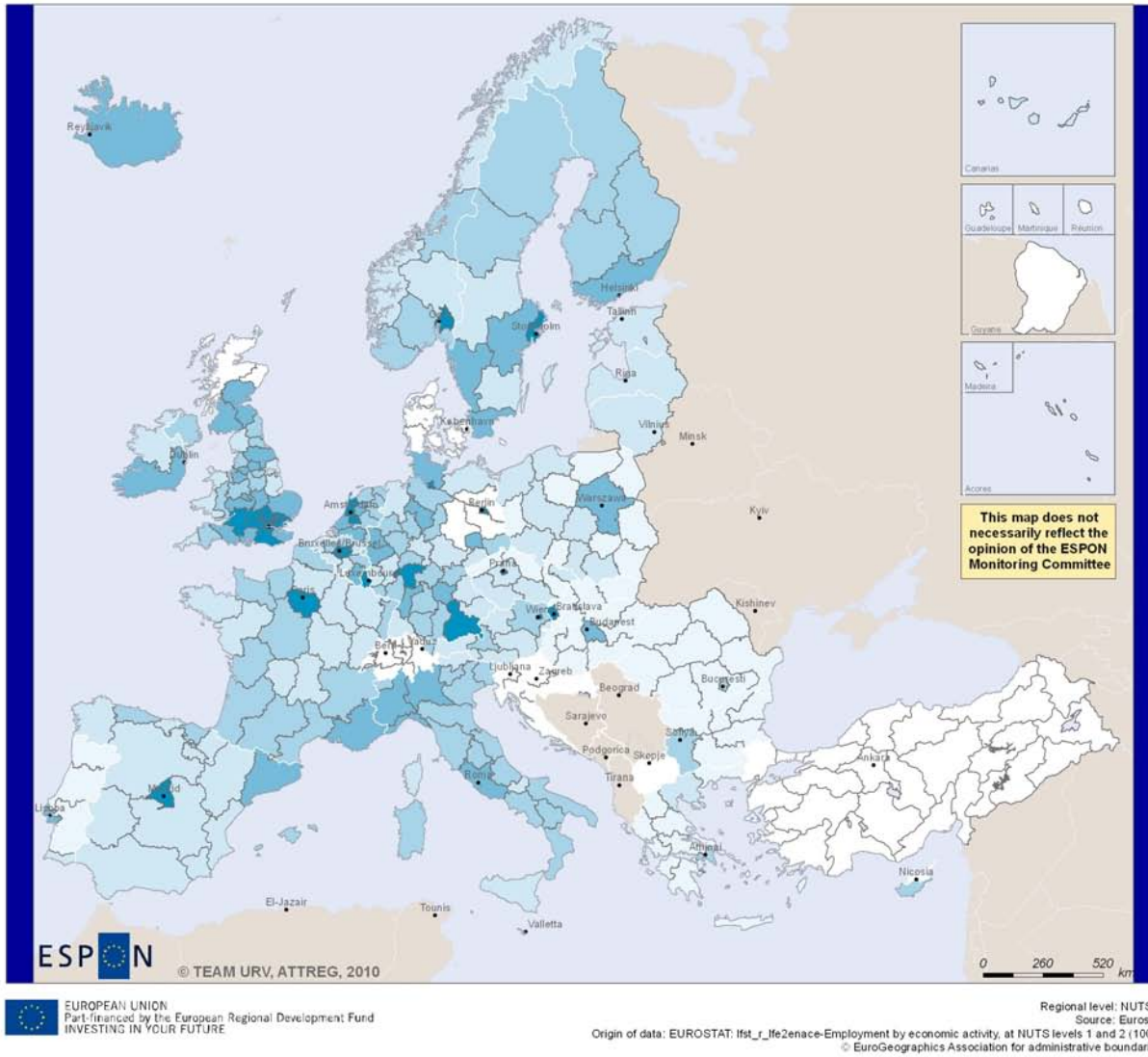
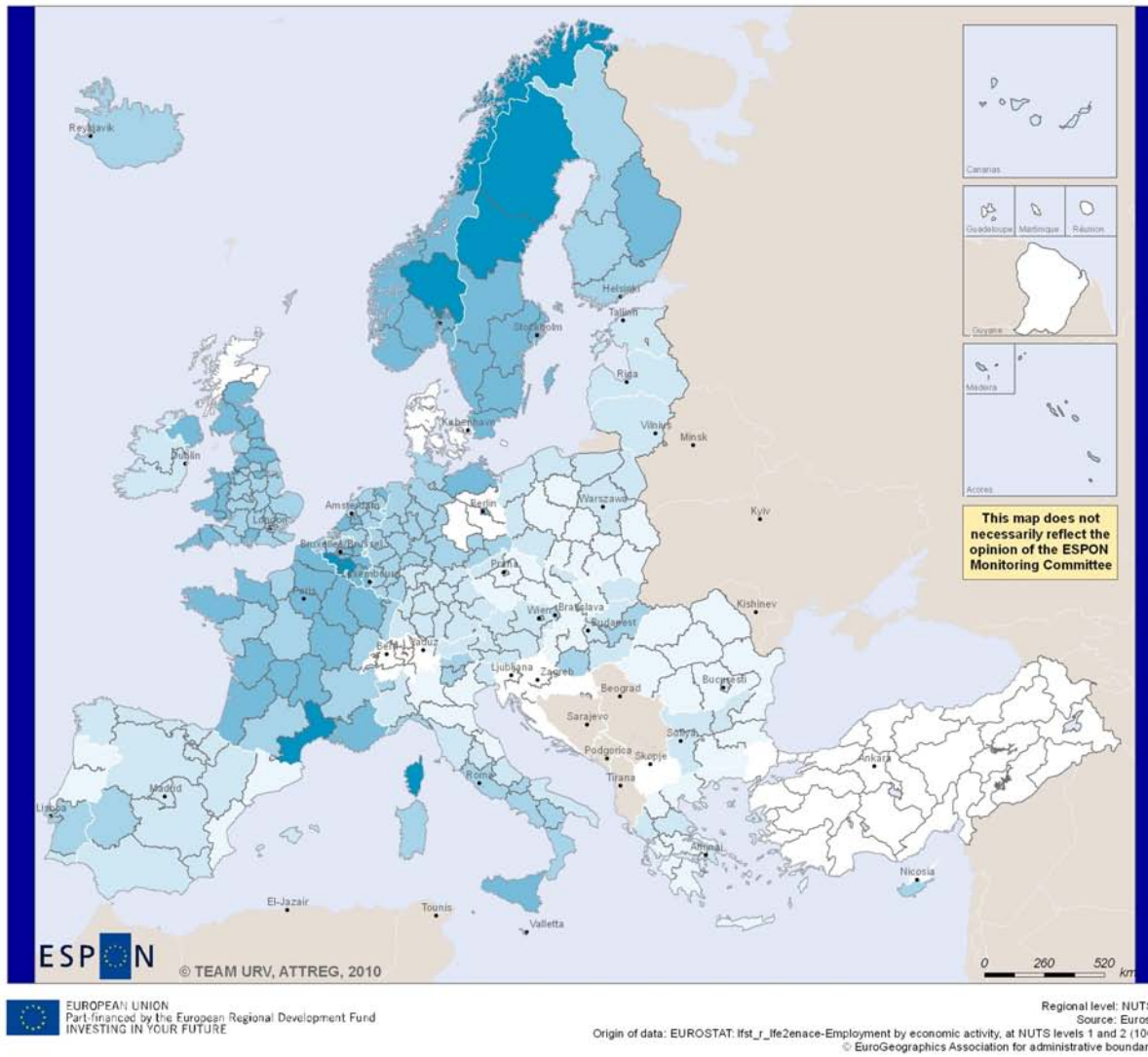


Figure B.22: average perc. of private marketed service employment, 2007-08



Average % of public sector employment 2007-08

- 0,13 - 0,23
- 0,231 - 0,29
- 0,291 - 0,35
- 0,351 - 0,40
- 0,401 - 0,56
- NO DATA

Figure B.23: average perc. of public sector employment, 2007-08

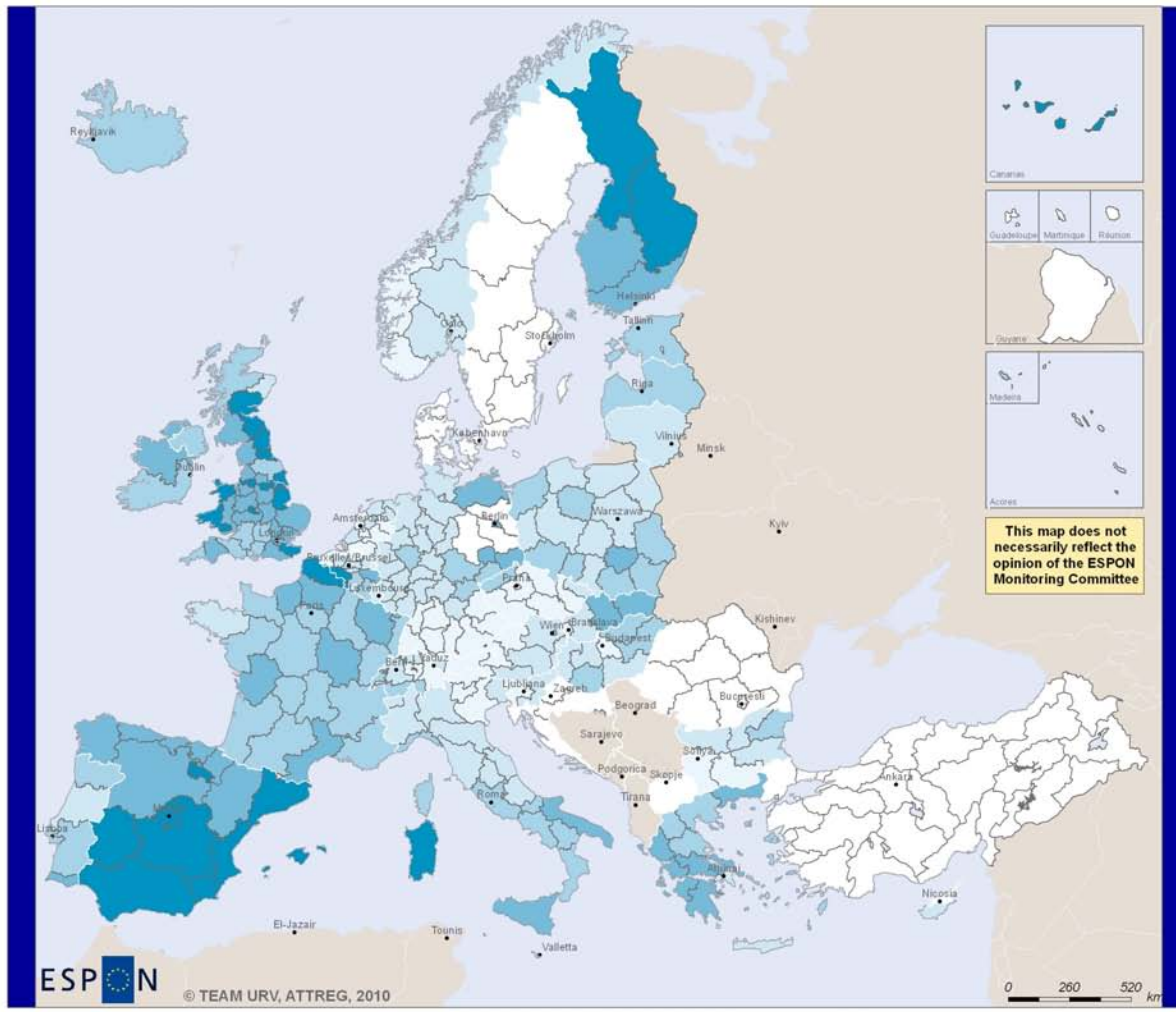


Figure B.24: average perc. of unemployed adults aged 15 to 24 years, 2007-09

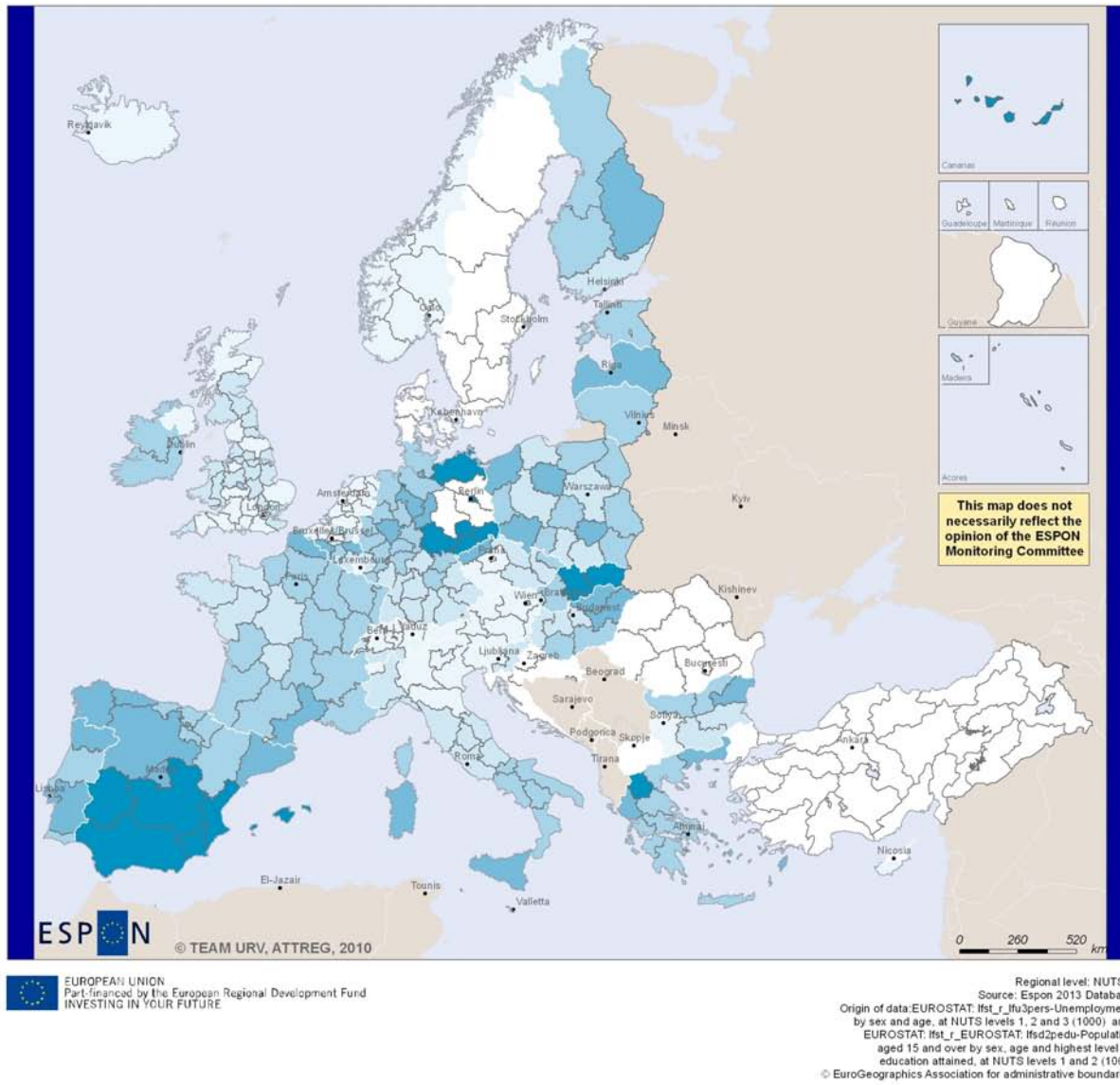


Figure B.25: average perc. of unemployed adults aged 25 to 64 years, 2007-09

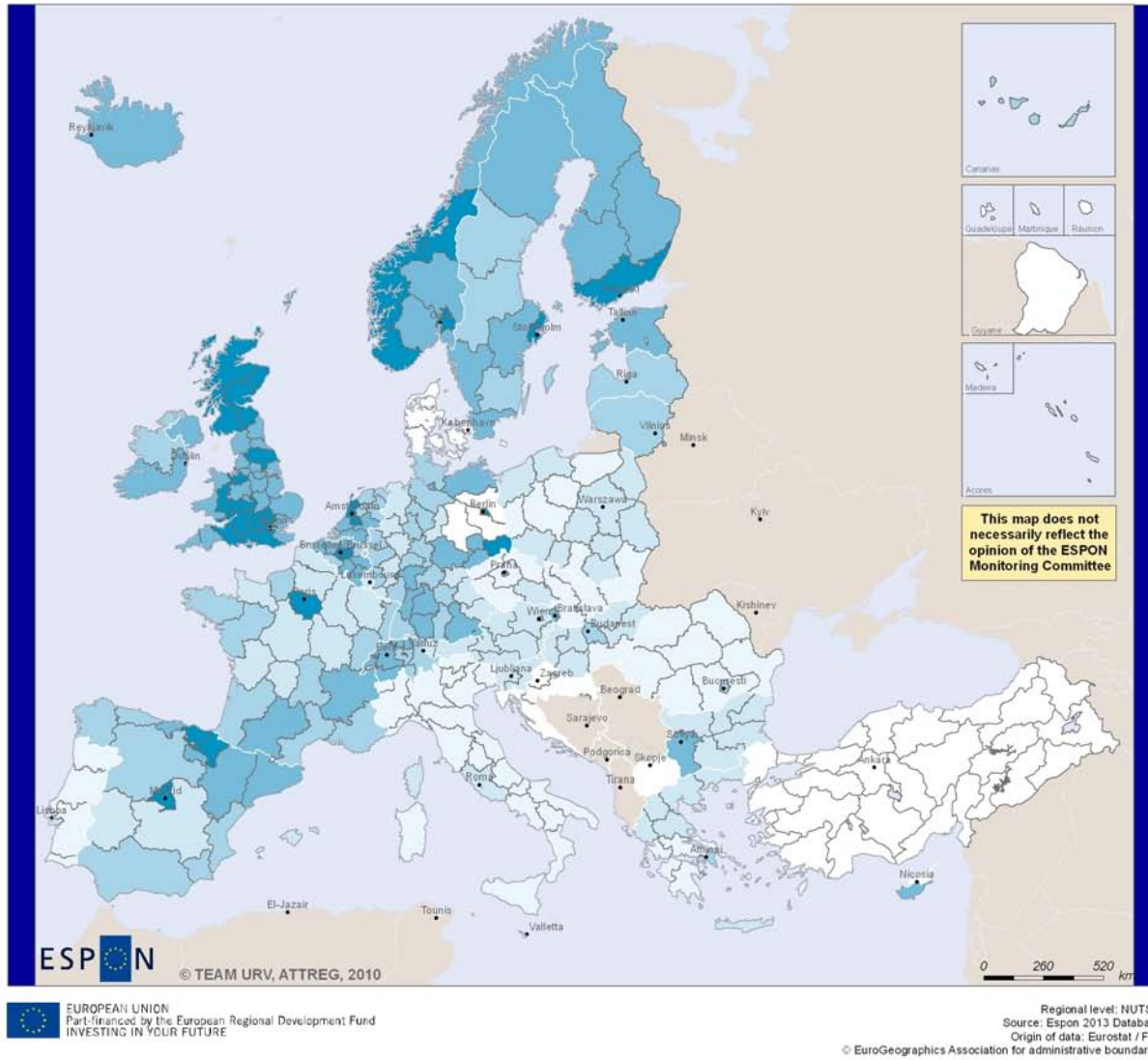


Figure B.26: average perc. of people aged 15 and above educated to ISCED level 5-6, 2001-03

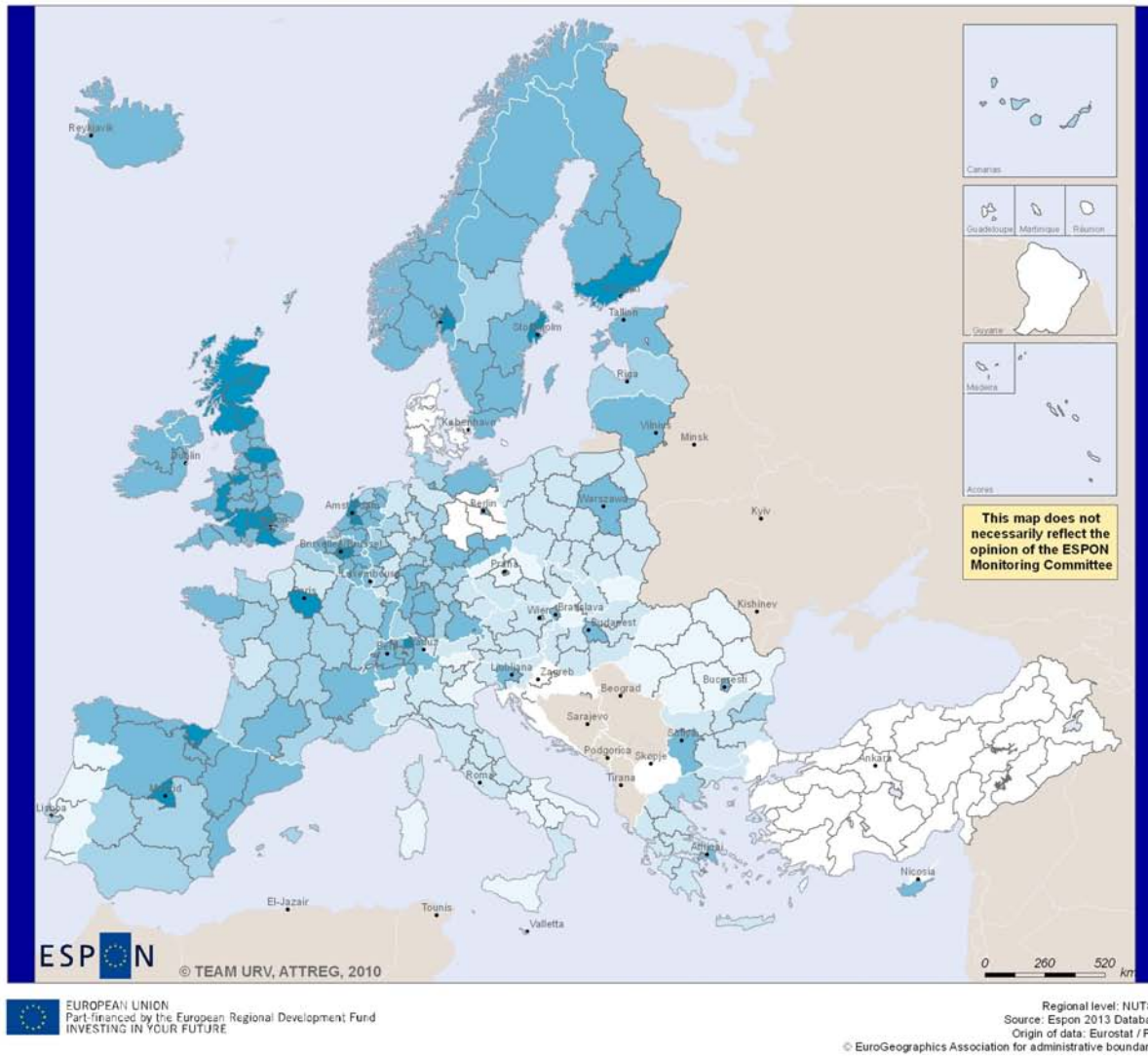
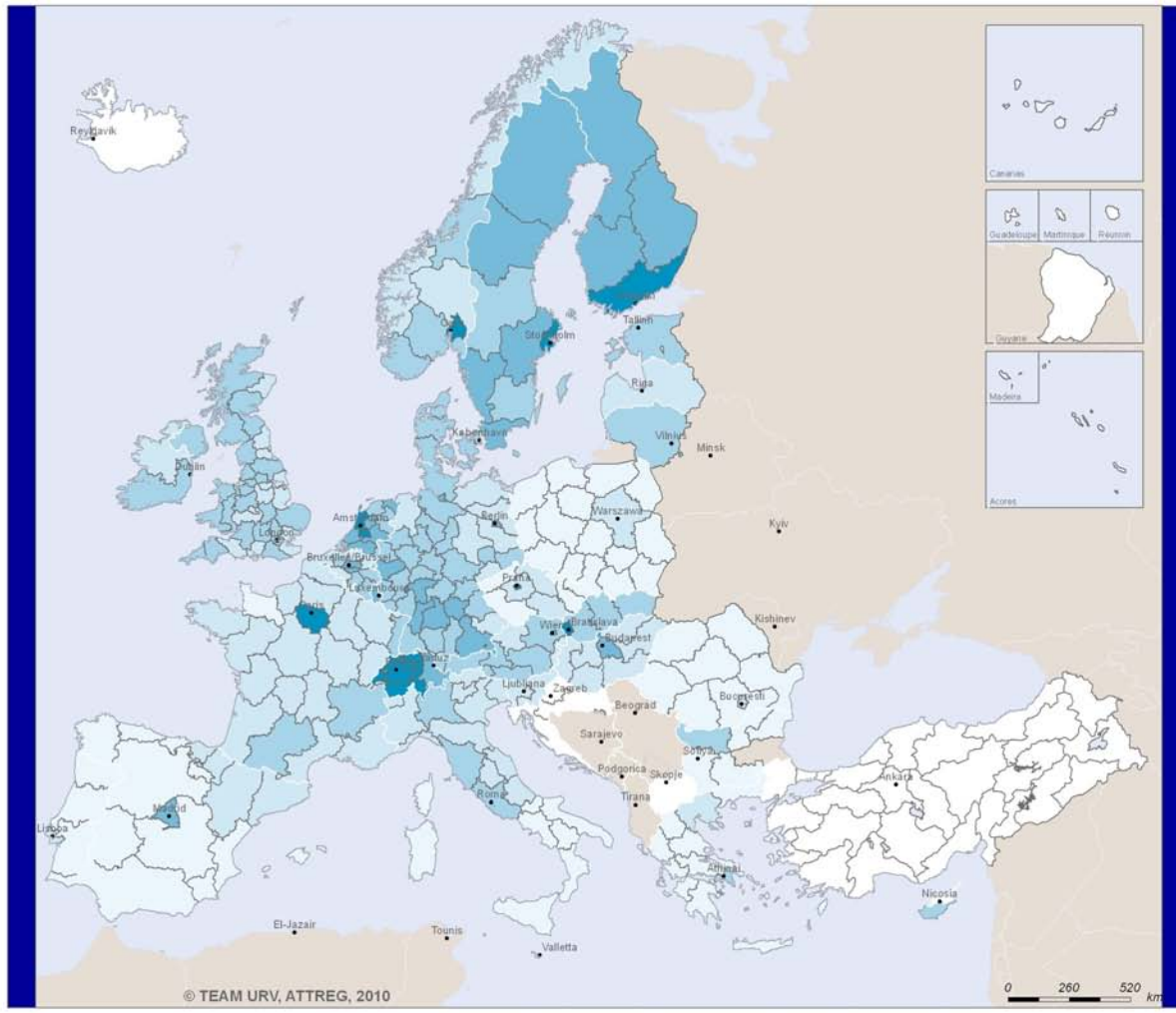


Figure B.27: average perc. of people aged 15 and above educated to ISCED level 5-6, 2007-09



Regional level: NUTS 2
Source: Espon 2013 Database
Origin of data: ESPON 1.3.3 (elaboration on LFS data 2001-04, author A. Russo)
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Presence of creative class *

- 0,01 - 0,03
- 0,031 - 0,04
- 0,041 - 0,06
- 0,061 - 0,08
- 0,081 - 0,15
- NO DATA

* Average % of workforce who hold 'creative' occupations, 2001-04 (estimation based on 3- and 4- digit ISCO data, LFS)

Figure B.28: average perc. of workers who are in 'creative' occupations, 2001-04

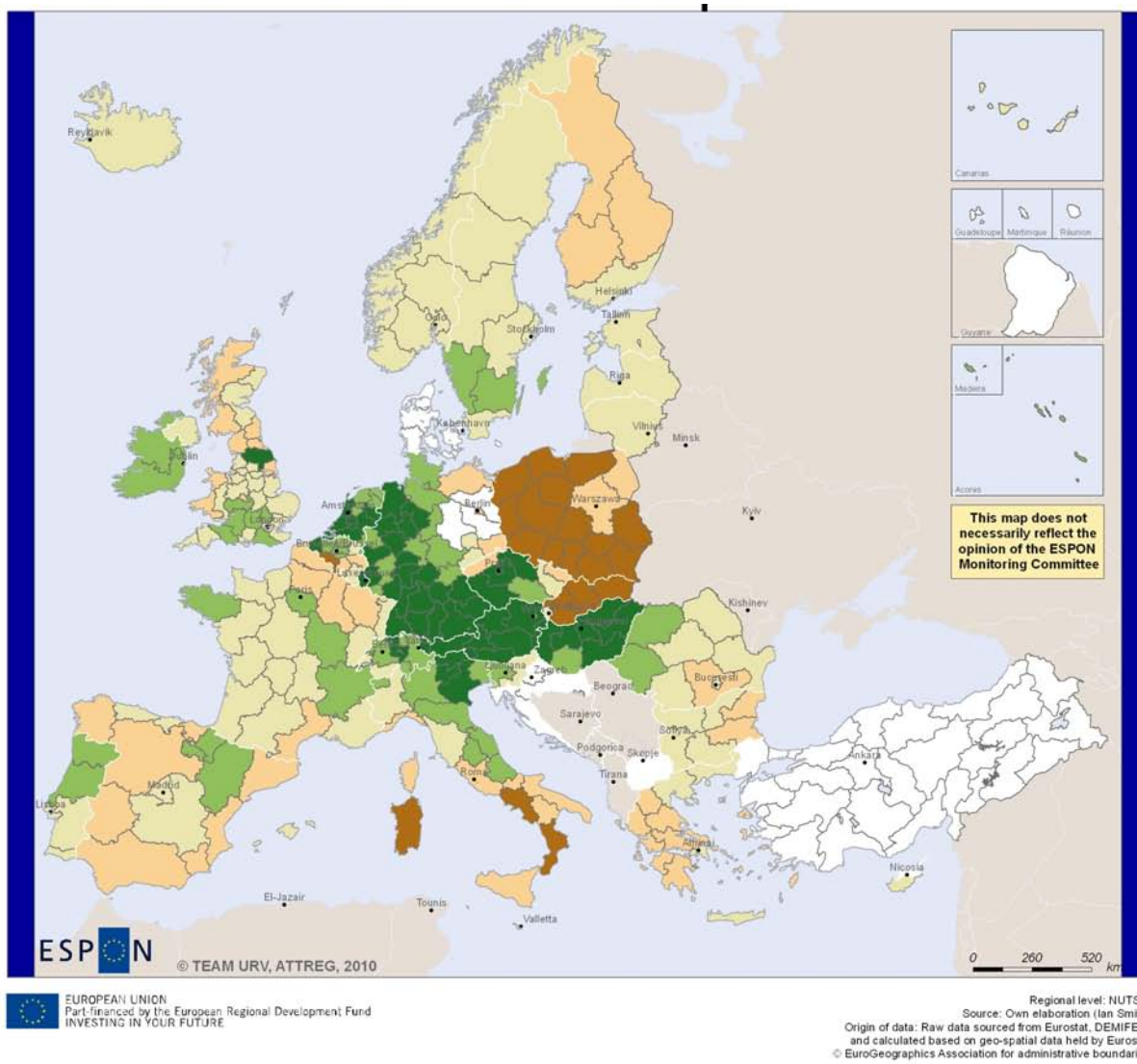


Figure B.29: unemployment push potential for 15-24 years old adults, 2001-2003

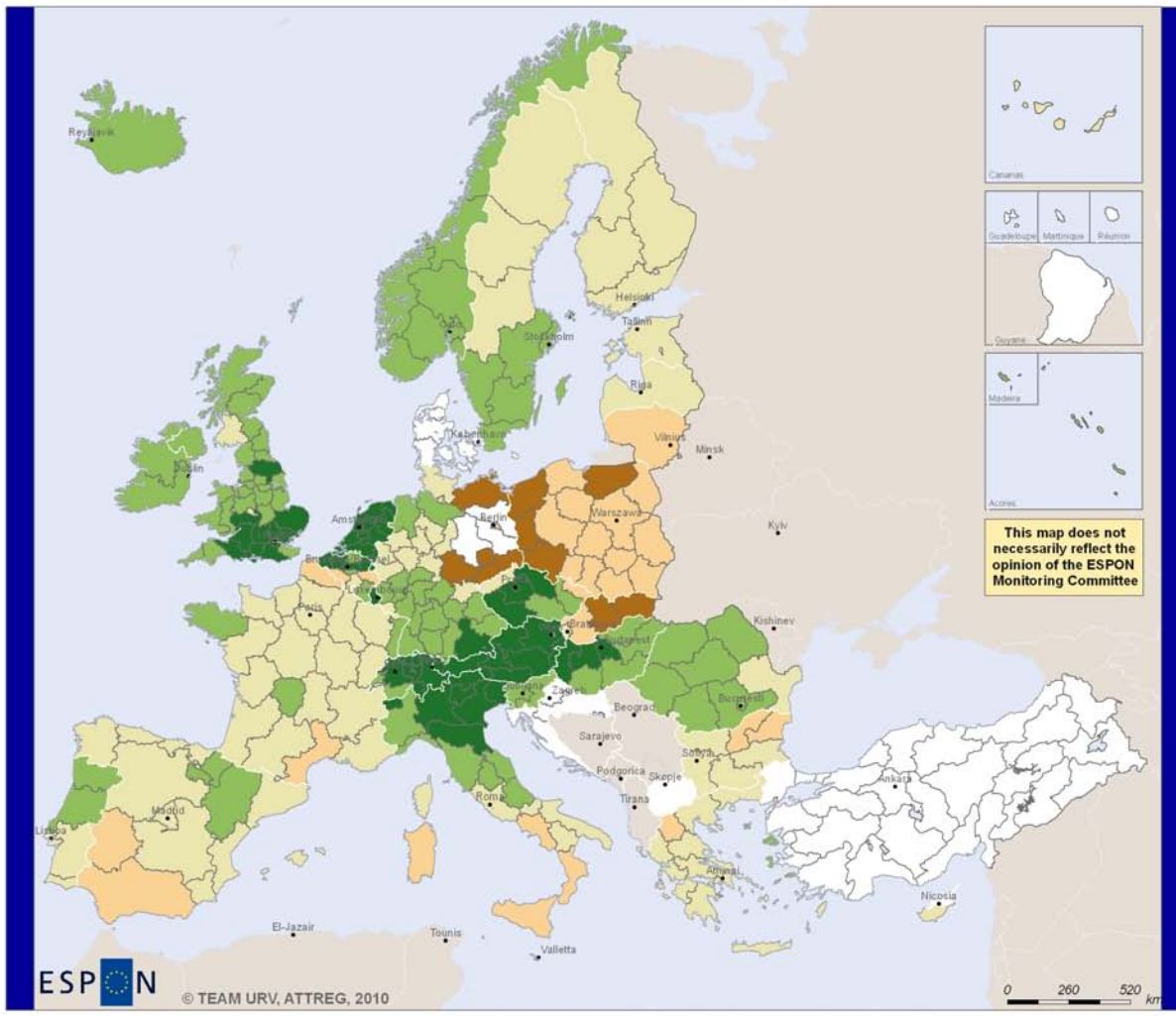


Figure B.30: unemployment push potential for 25-64 years old adults, 2001-03

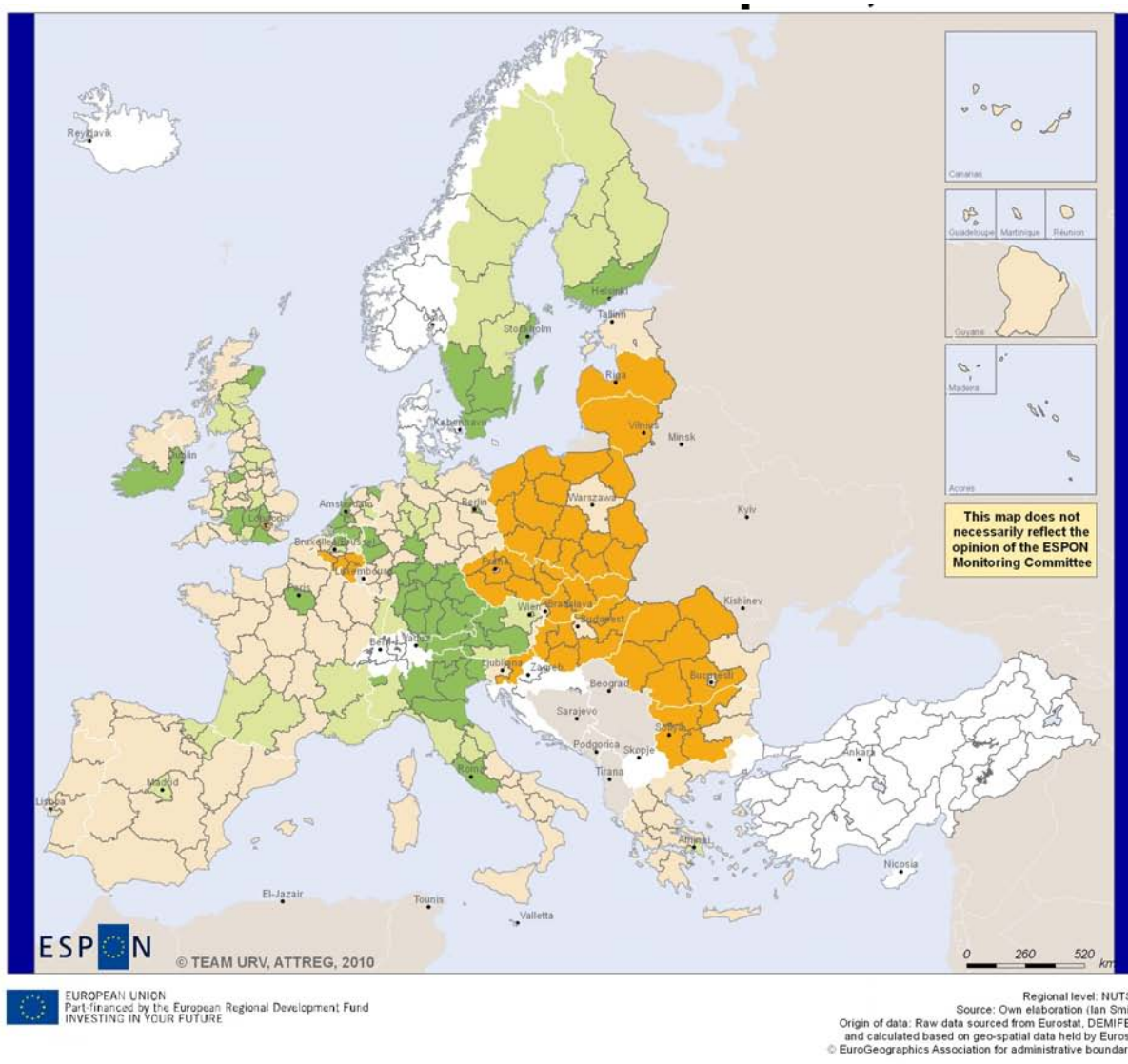


Figure B.31: income pull potential of destination, 2001-03

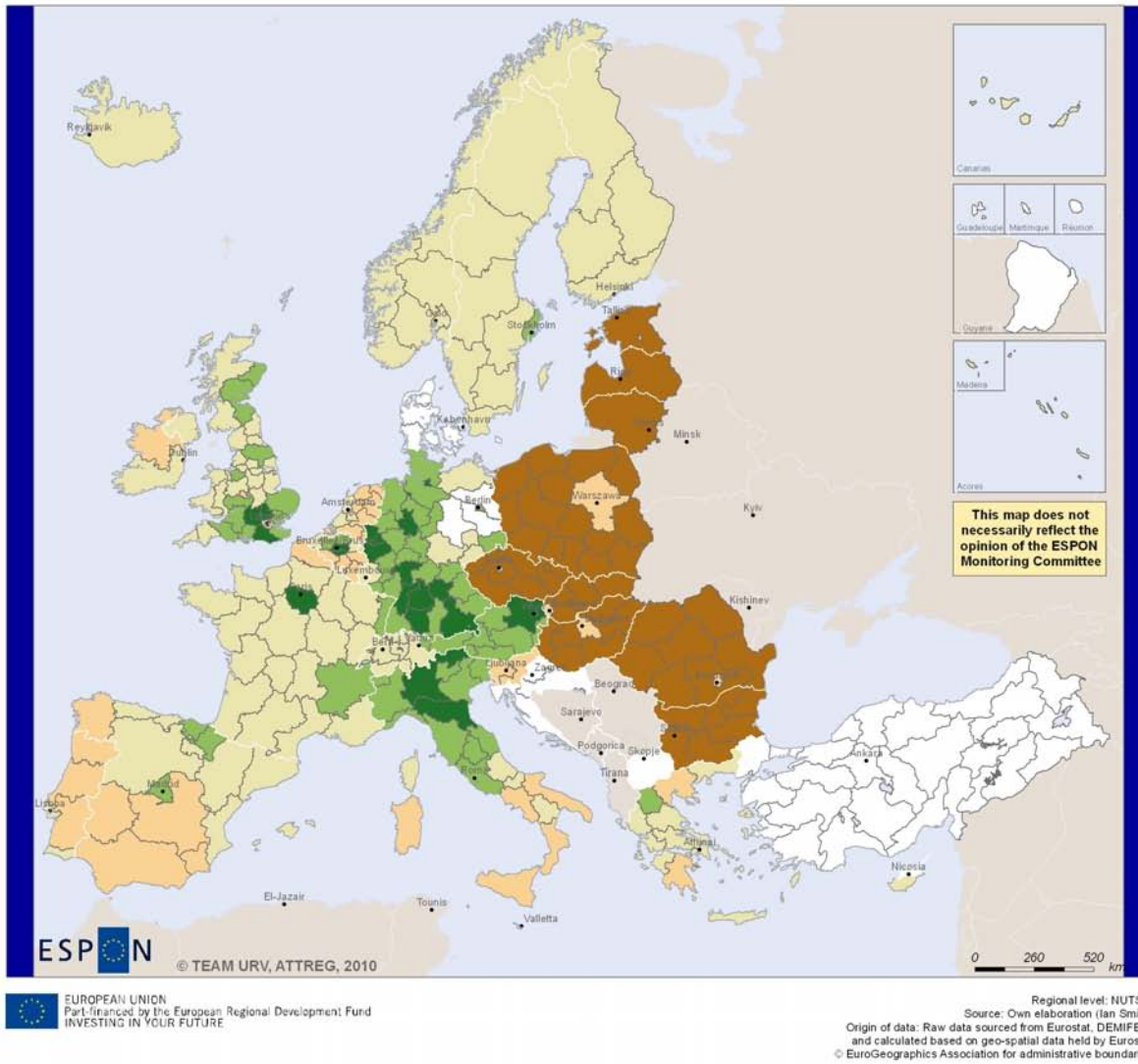


Figure B.32: GDP pull potential of destination, 2001-03

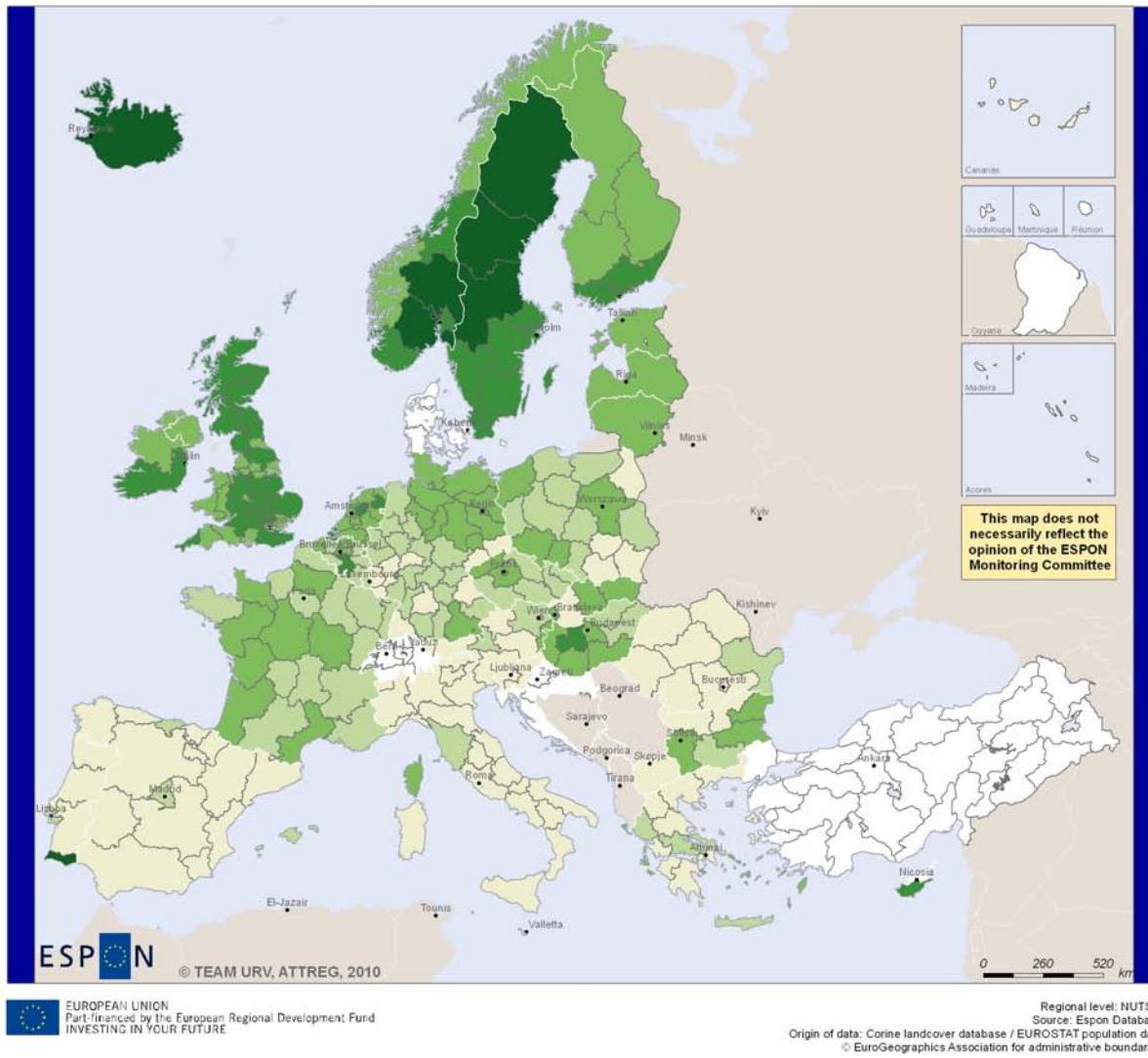


Figure B.33: hectares of 'green space' in urban area per 1000 inhabitants

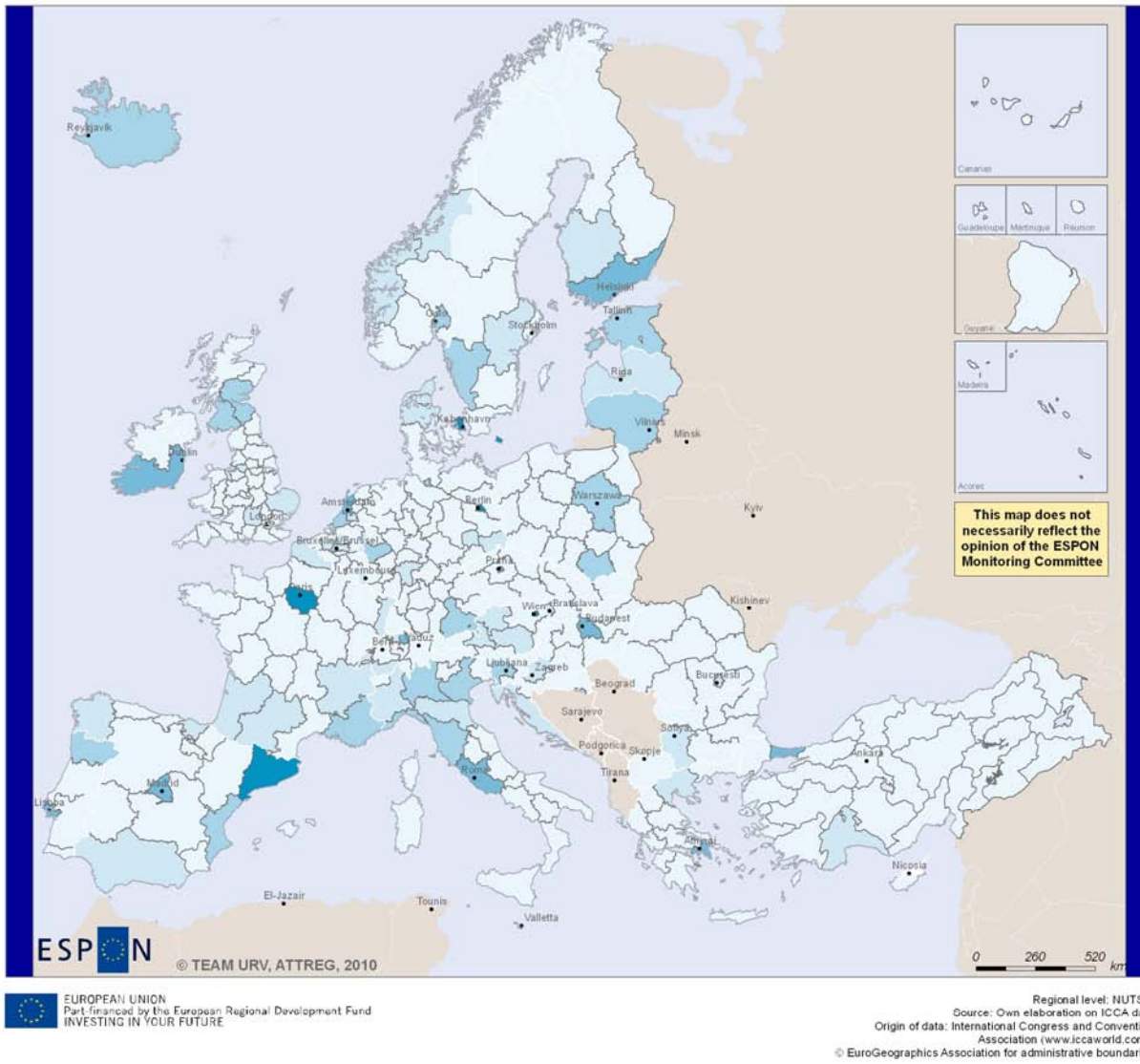
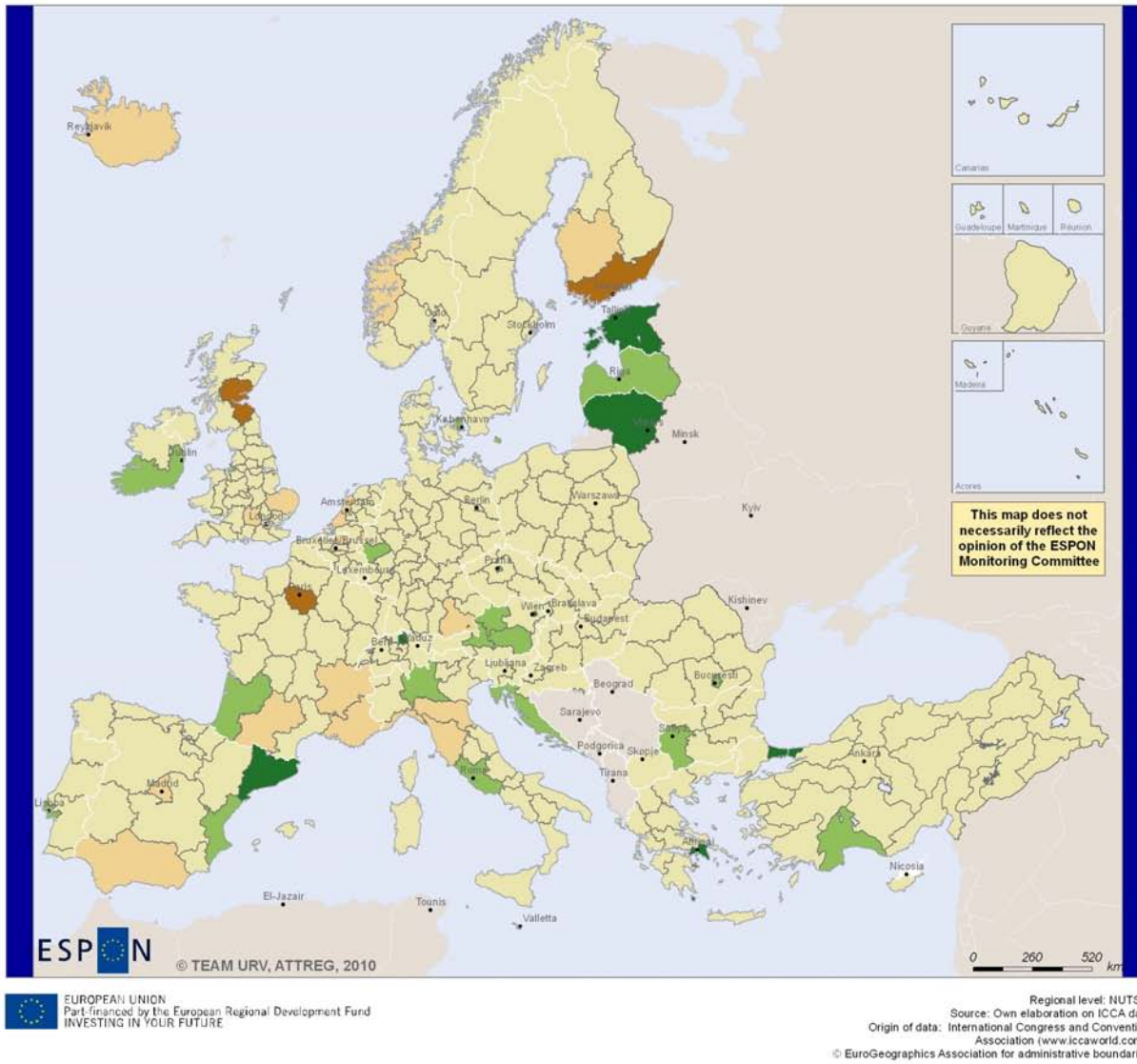


Figure B.34: number of congresses held in region, 2009



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Regional level: NUTS 2
Source: Own elaboration on ICCA data
Origin of data: International Congress and Convention Association (www.iccaworld.com/)
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Change in congresses held in region, 2000-2009, NUTS 2 *

- -2,1 - -1,1
- -1,09 - -0,25
- -0,24 - 0,15
- 0,16 - 0,75
- 0,76 - 1,65

* Calculated as the change in the percentage of congresses held in that region between 2000 and 2009 on total number of congresses in the same years

Figure B.35: change in congresses held in region, 2000-09

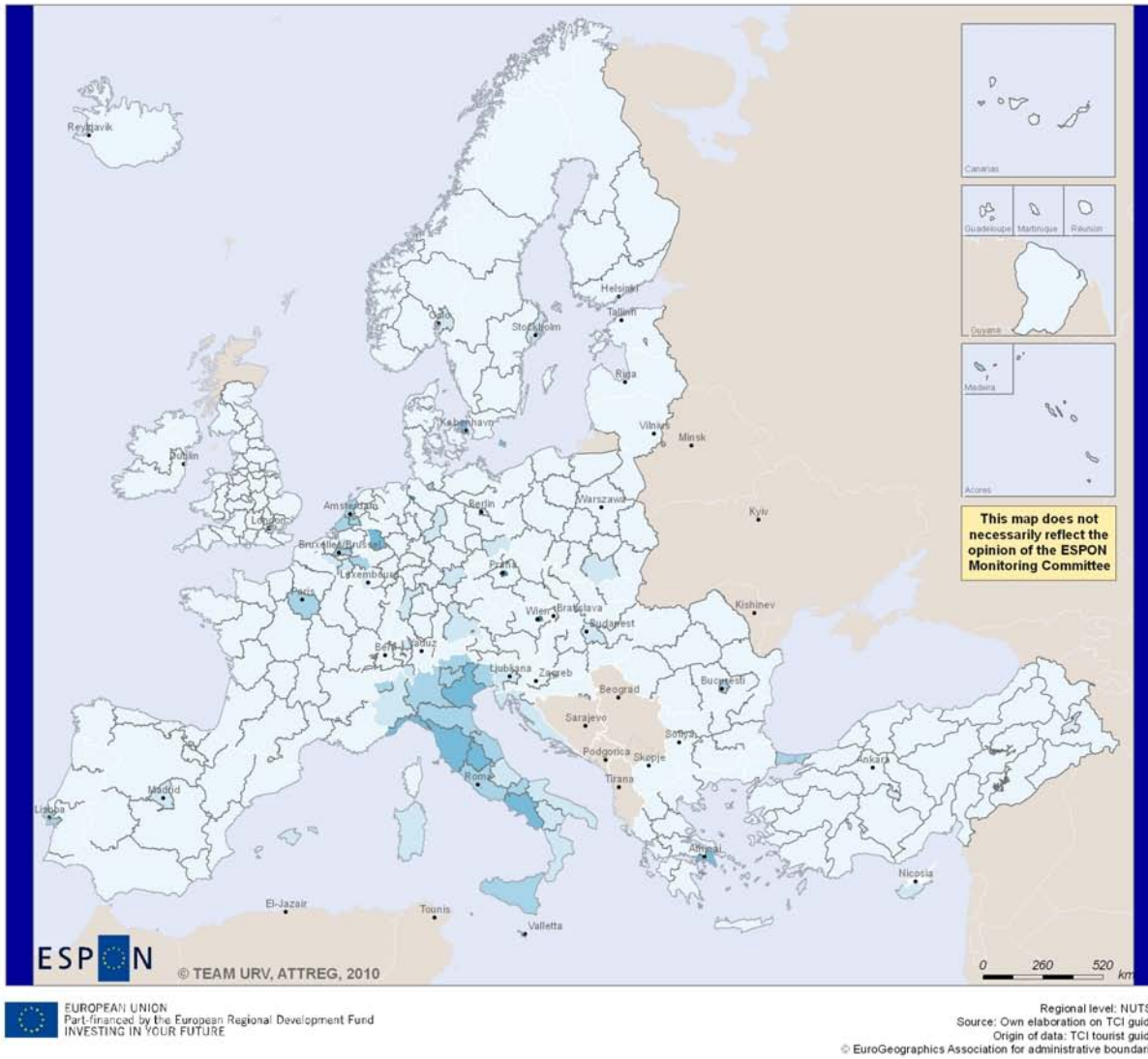


Figure B.36: monuments and other tourist sights valued 2 stars in TCI "green guides series" per sq.km.

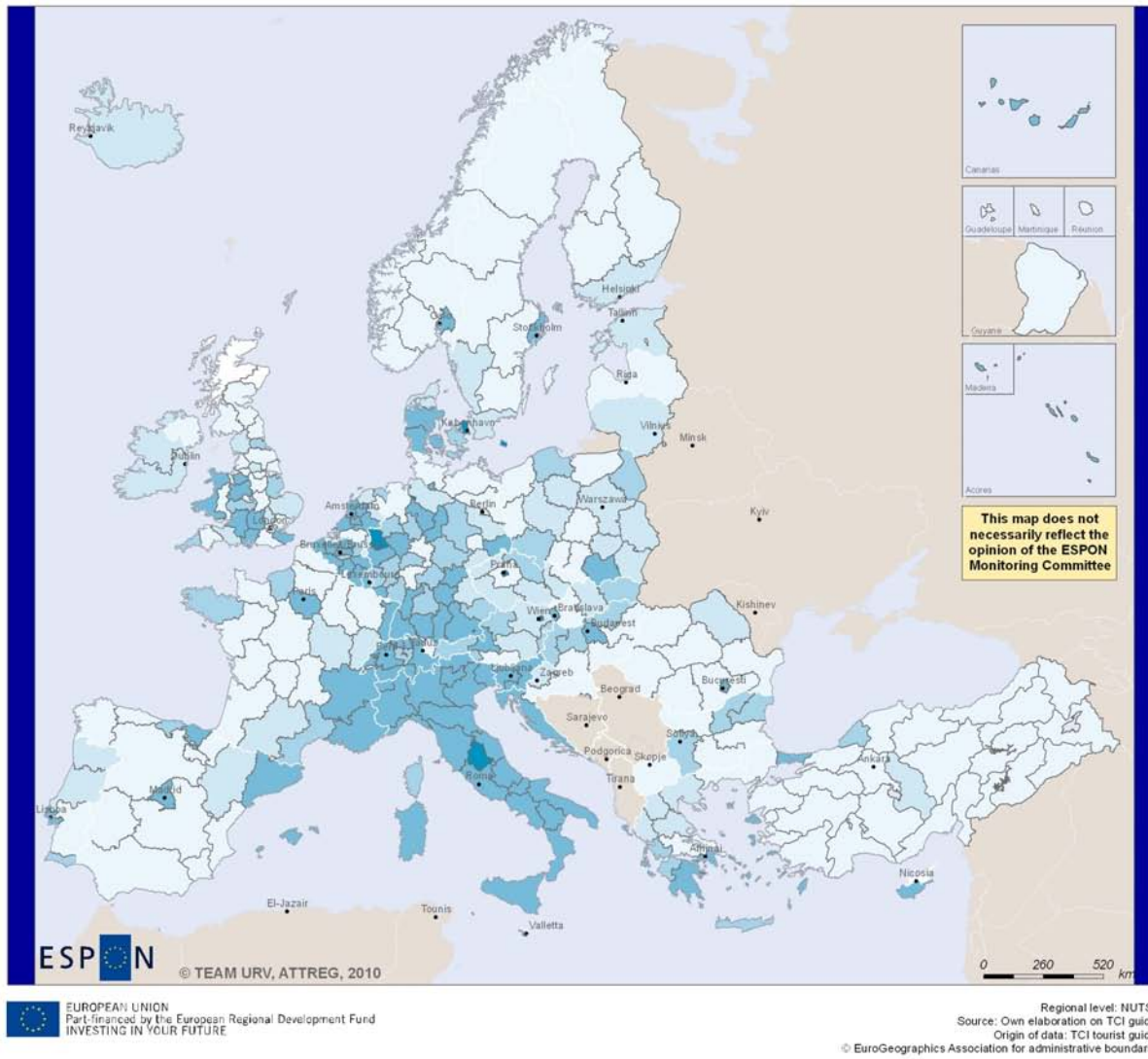


Figure B.37: monuments and other tourist sights valued 2 stars in TCI "green guides series" per sq.km., indexed

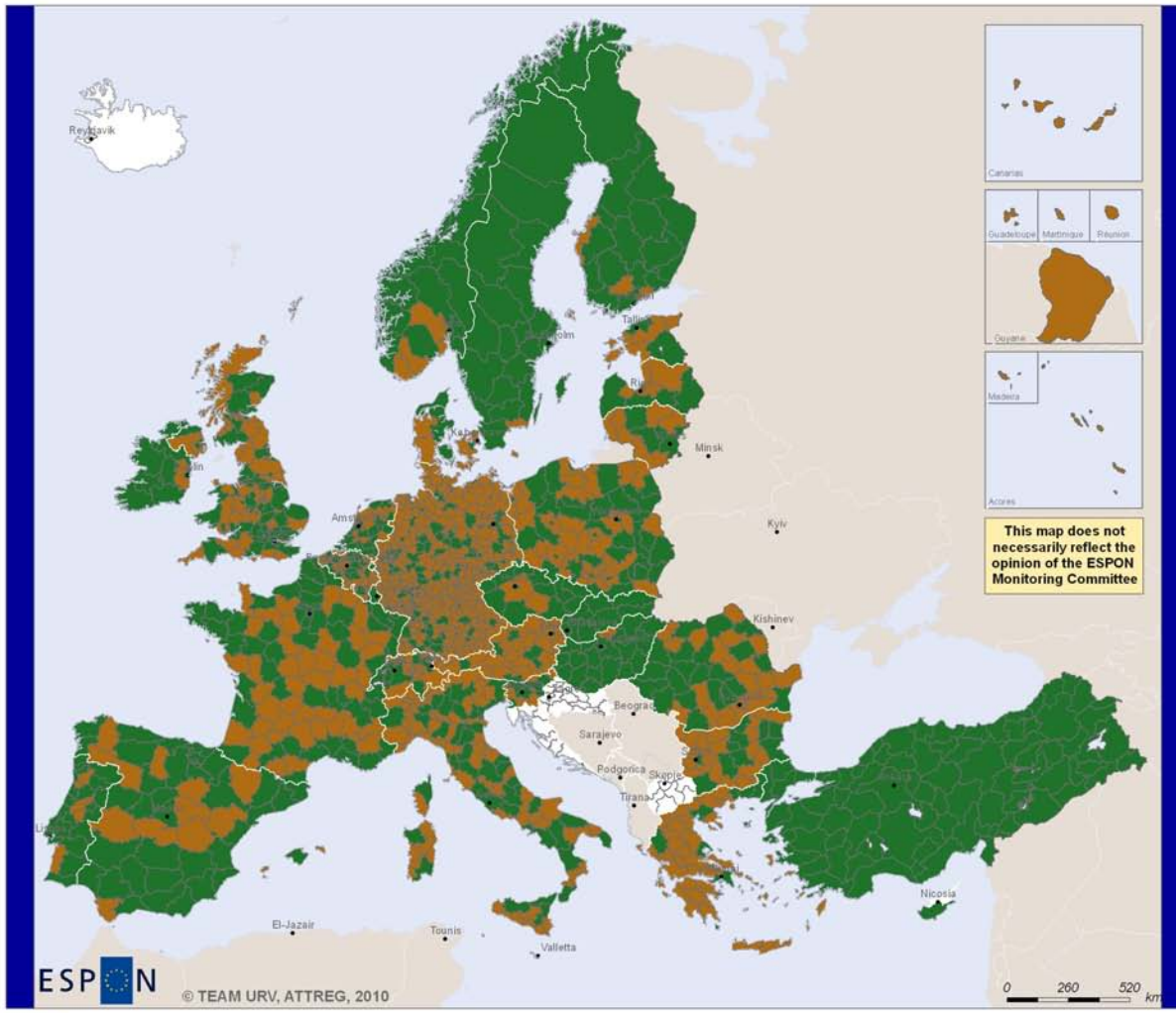


Figure B.38– Presence of universities in regions, 2007

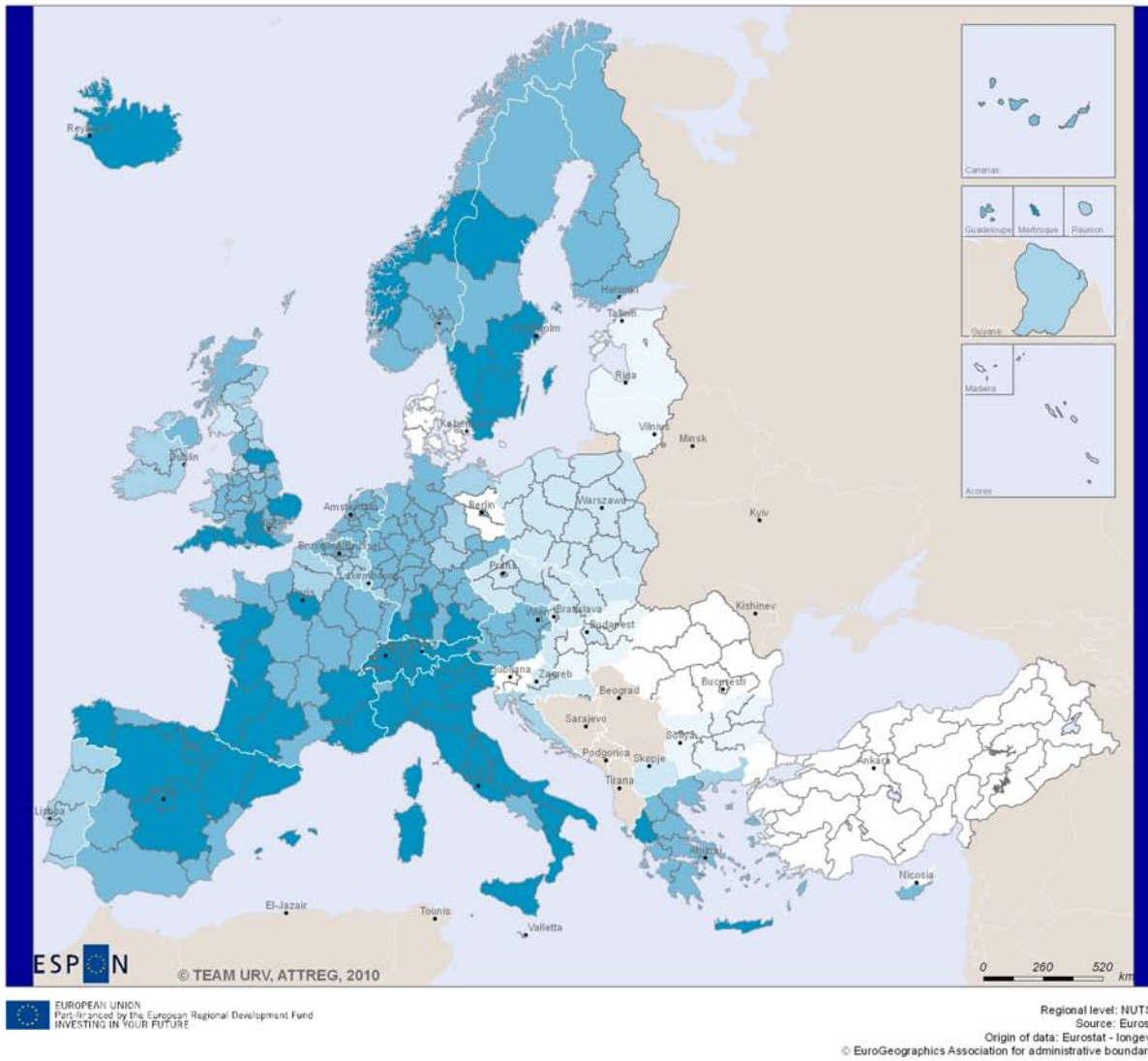


Figure B.39: health: life expectancy of new born child, 2001-03

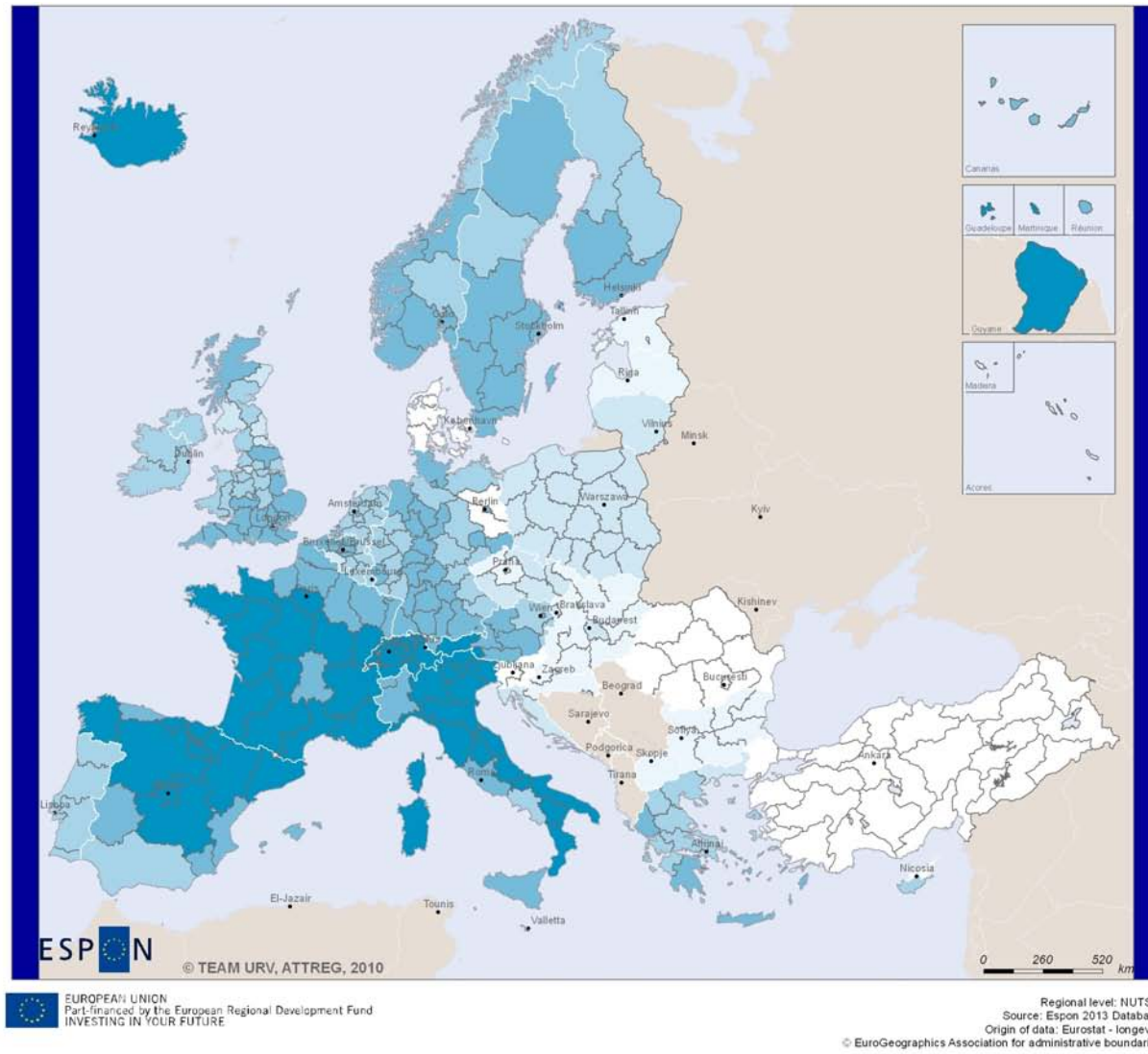


Figure B.40: health: life expectancy of 65 year old, 2001-2003

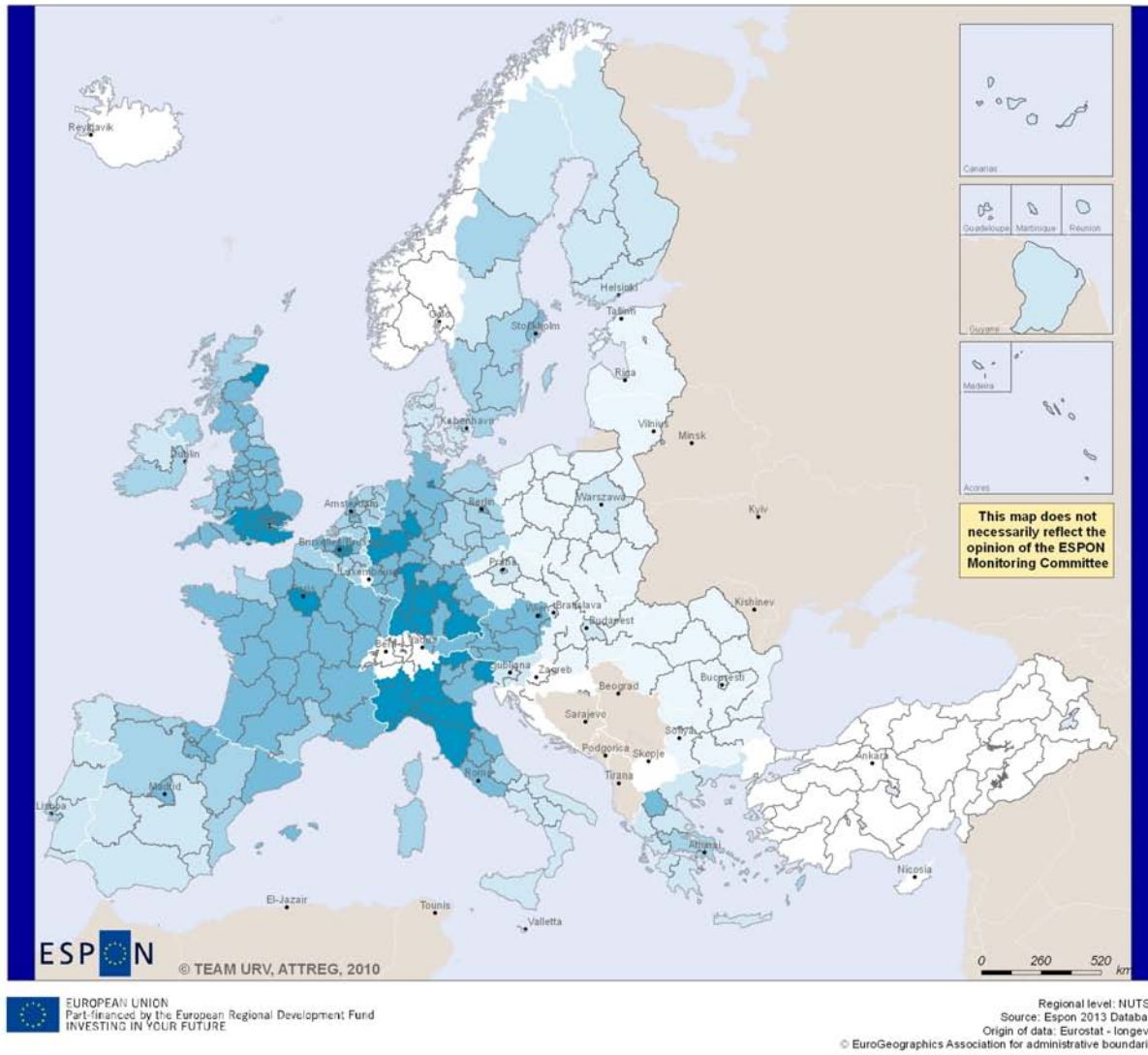


Figure B.41: average disposable income per inhabitant, 2000-03

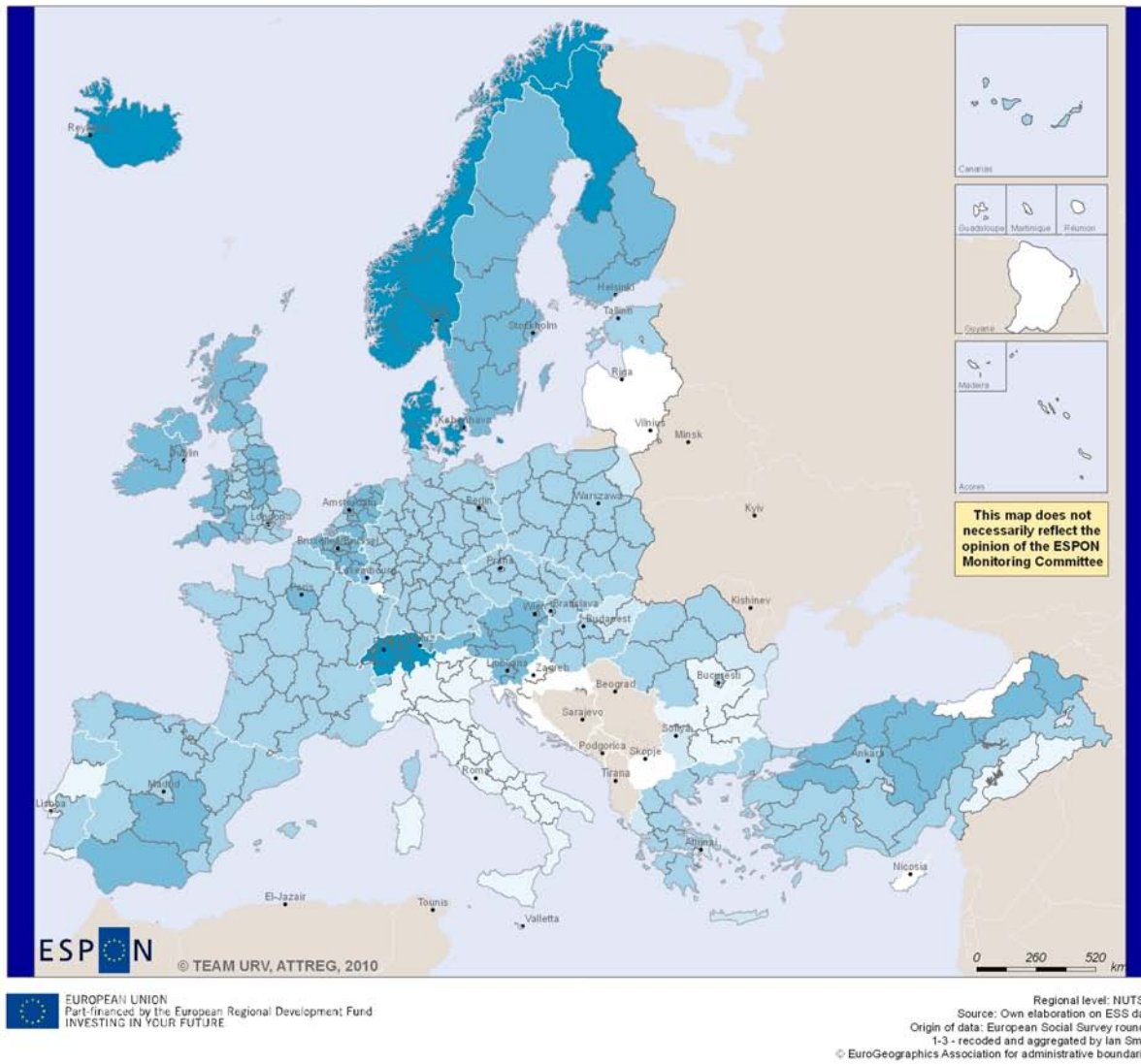
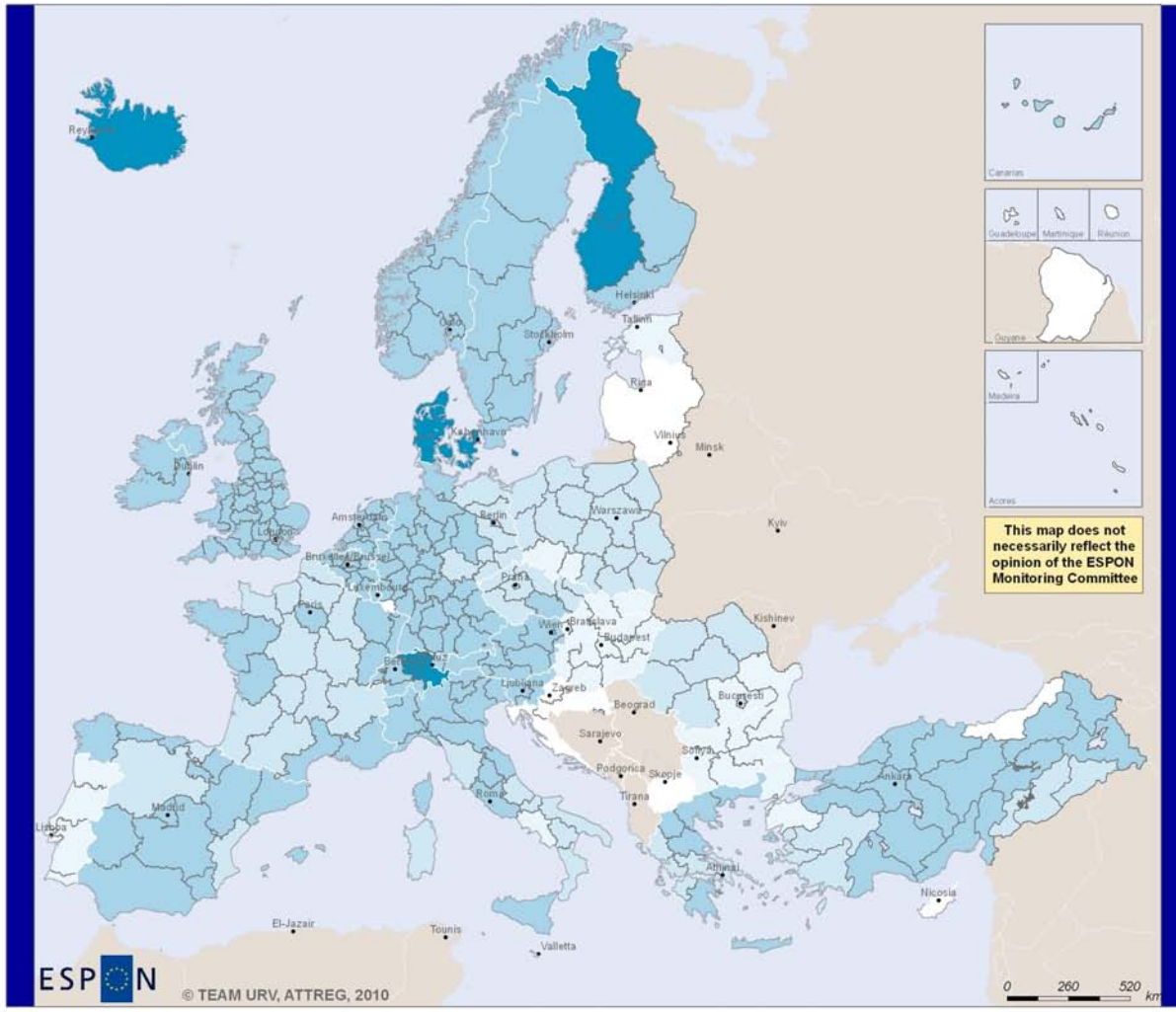


Figure B.42: Perc. of residents who reported being happier than the EU median, 2002-2006



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Regional level: NUTS 2
Source: Own elaboration on DG regio data and EUROSTAT data
Origin of data: DG Regio (espon 2013 dataflow > external dataflow). TR: Turkish Statistical Institute (http://tuikapp.tuik.gov.tr/Bolgesel/tabloYilSutunGetir.do?durum=yillariGetir&menuNo=278&altMenuGoster=0&tabloNo=182)
© EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries

Population "satisfied with life as a whole", 2002-06 *

- 8,5 - 30
- 30,1 - 40
- 40,1 - 75
- 75,1 - 70
- 70,1 - 85
- NO DATA

* % of respondent in the area who were "satisfied with life as a whole" relative to the EU median score

Figure B.43: Perc. of residents who are "satisfied with life as a whole" relative to the EU median, 2002-2006

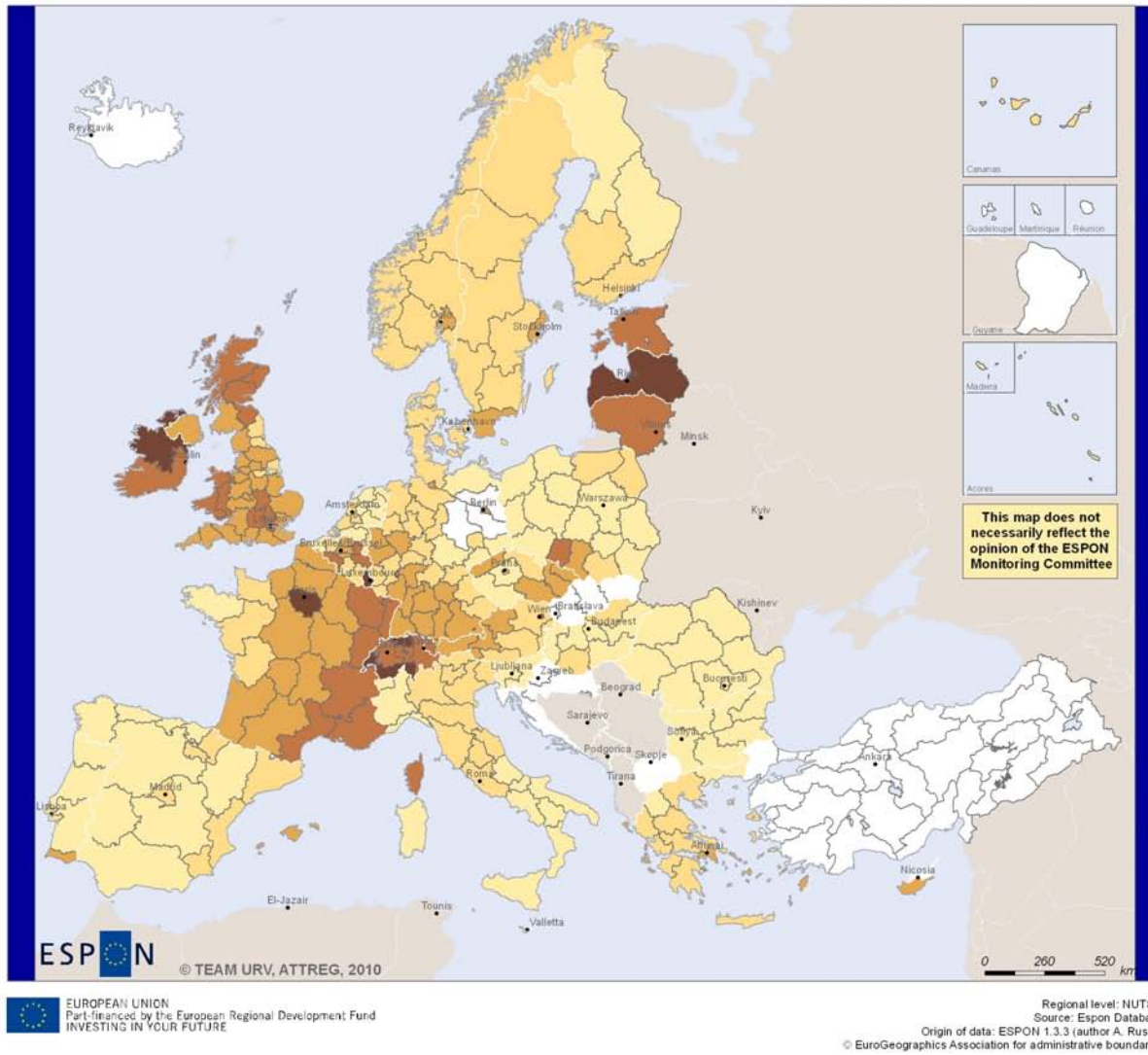


Figure B.44: Shannon index of population diversity (by proportion of individuals born in different EU countries), 2001

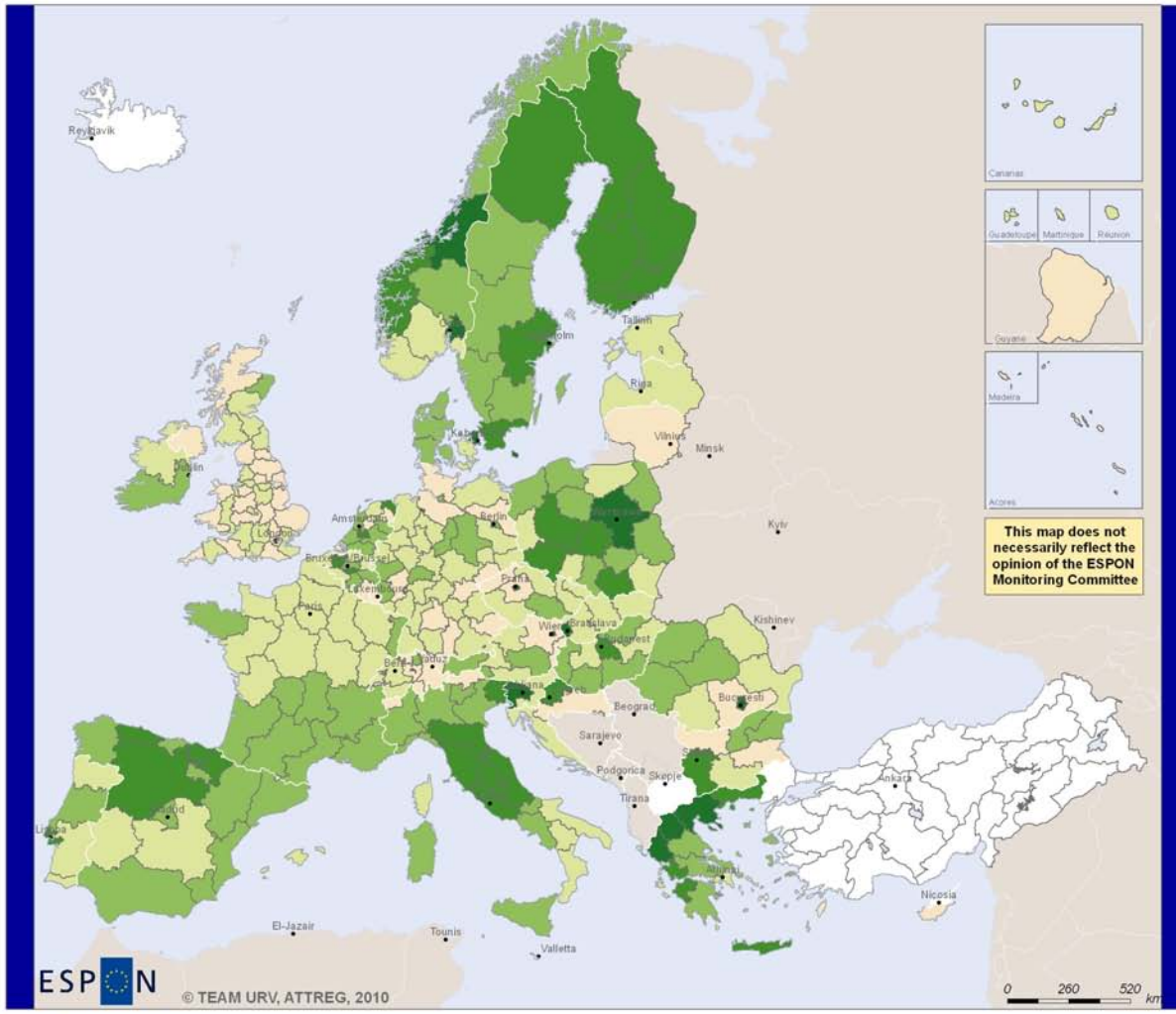


Figure B.45: share of 15-24 year cohort attending higher education (normalised around median), 2007

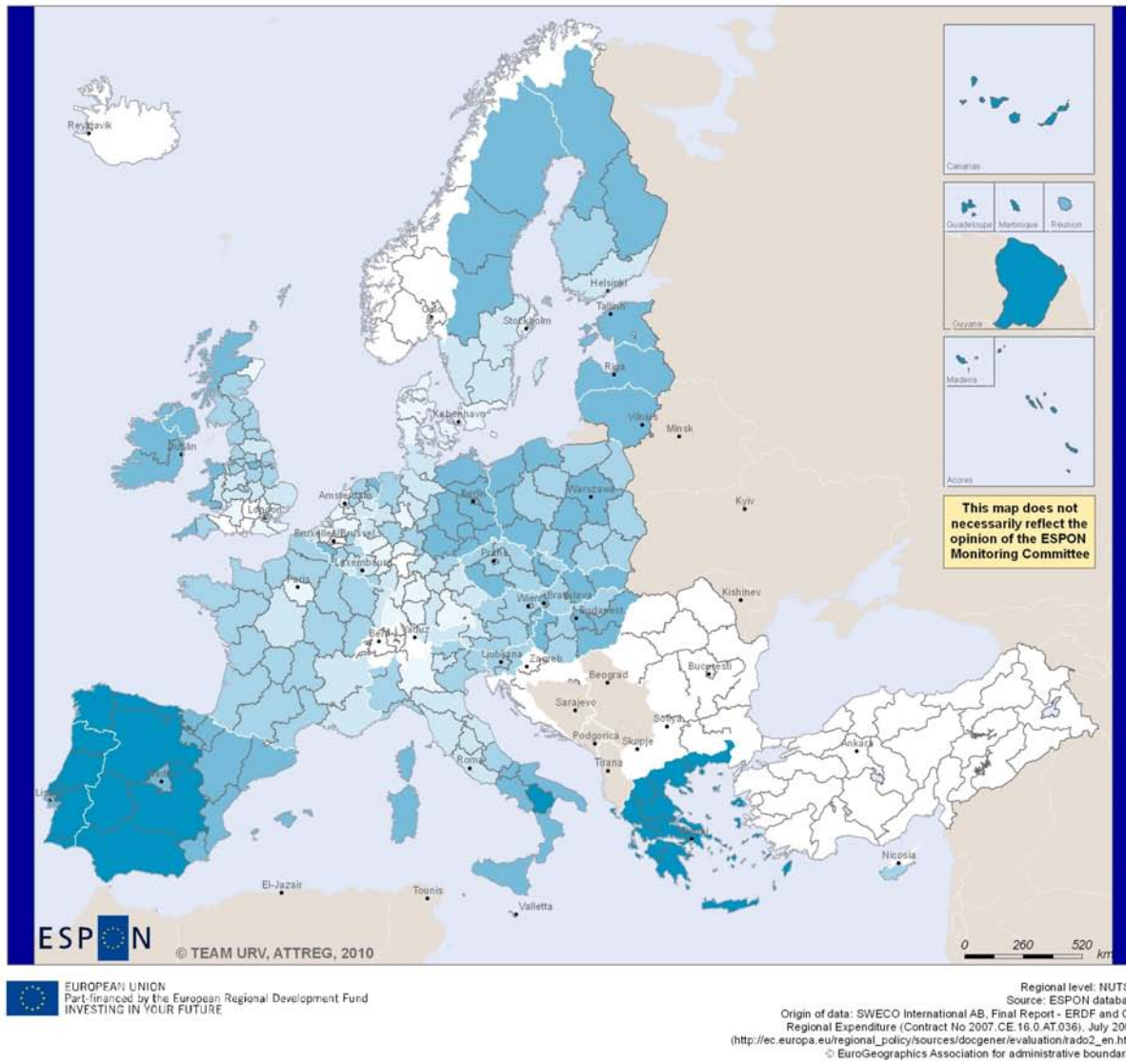
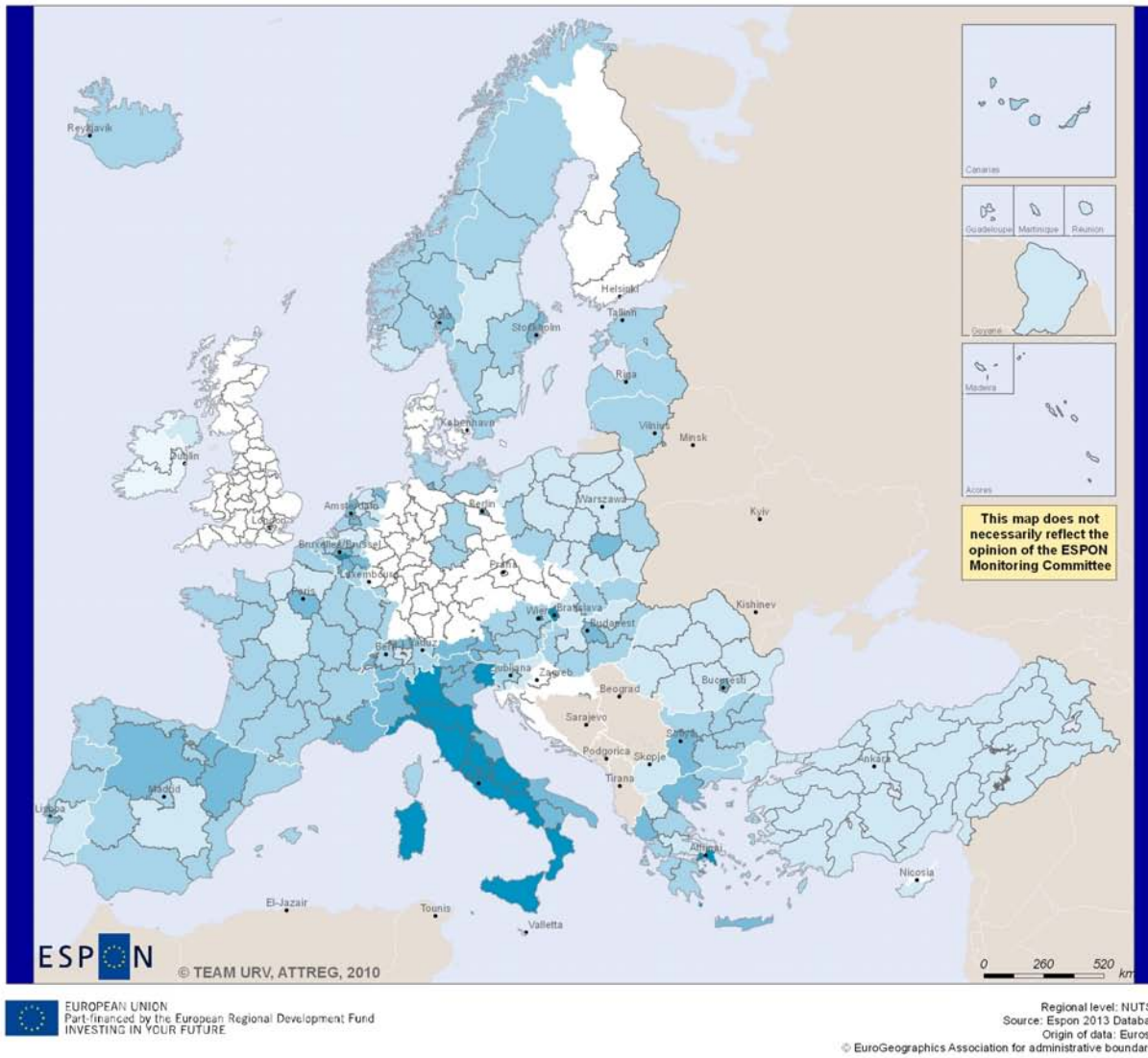


Figure B.46: annualised commitment per 1000 inhabitants on all structural funding elements, 2000-06



Average number of doctors/physicians per 100,000 inhabitants 2001 - 2003

- 0
- 0,1 - 270
- 270,1 - 385
- 385,1 - 550
- 550,1 - 810
- NO DATA

Figure B.47: av. number of doctors/physicians per 100000 head of population, 2001-03

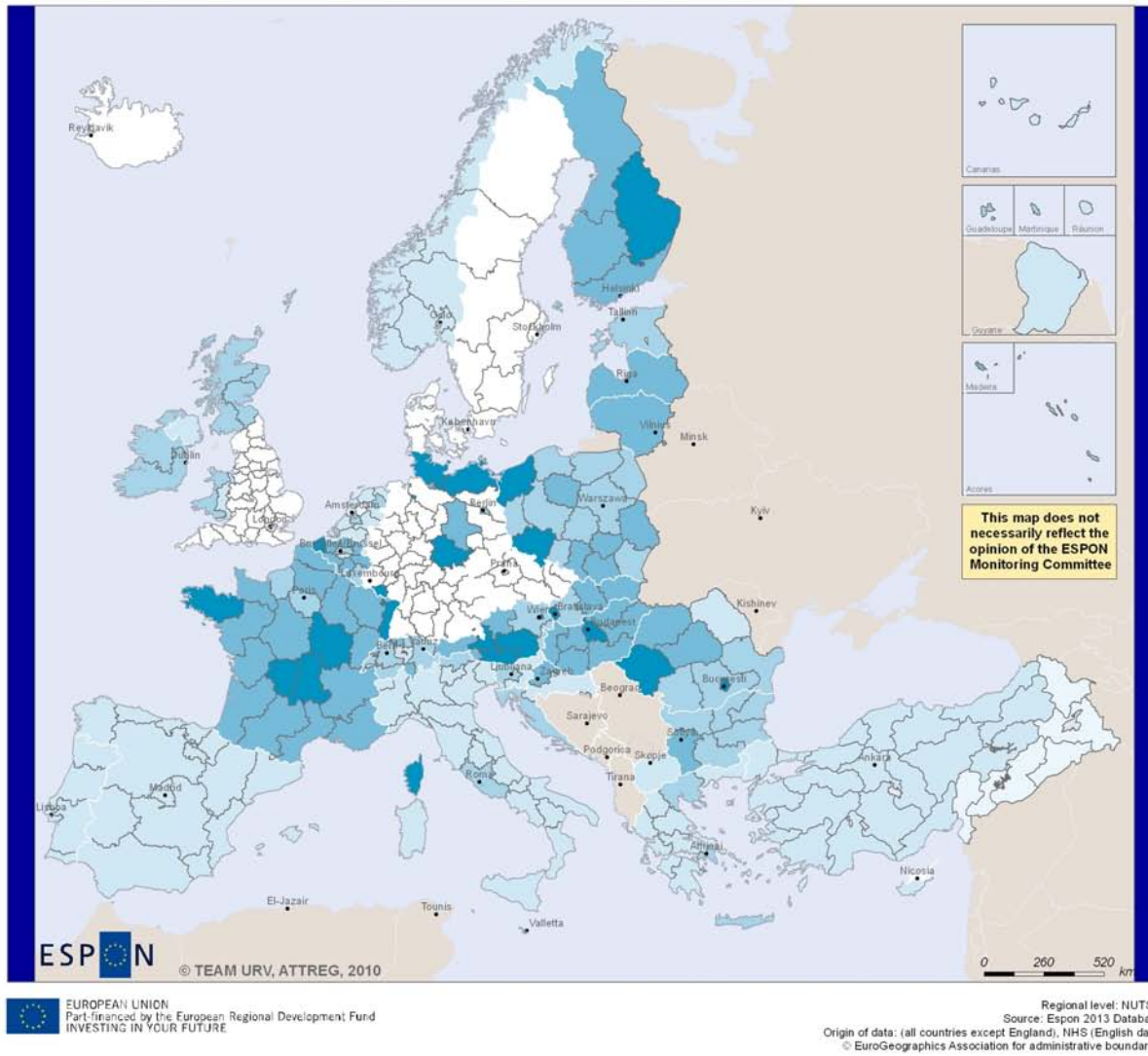


Figure B.48: av. number of hospital beds per 1000 head of population, 2001-03

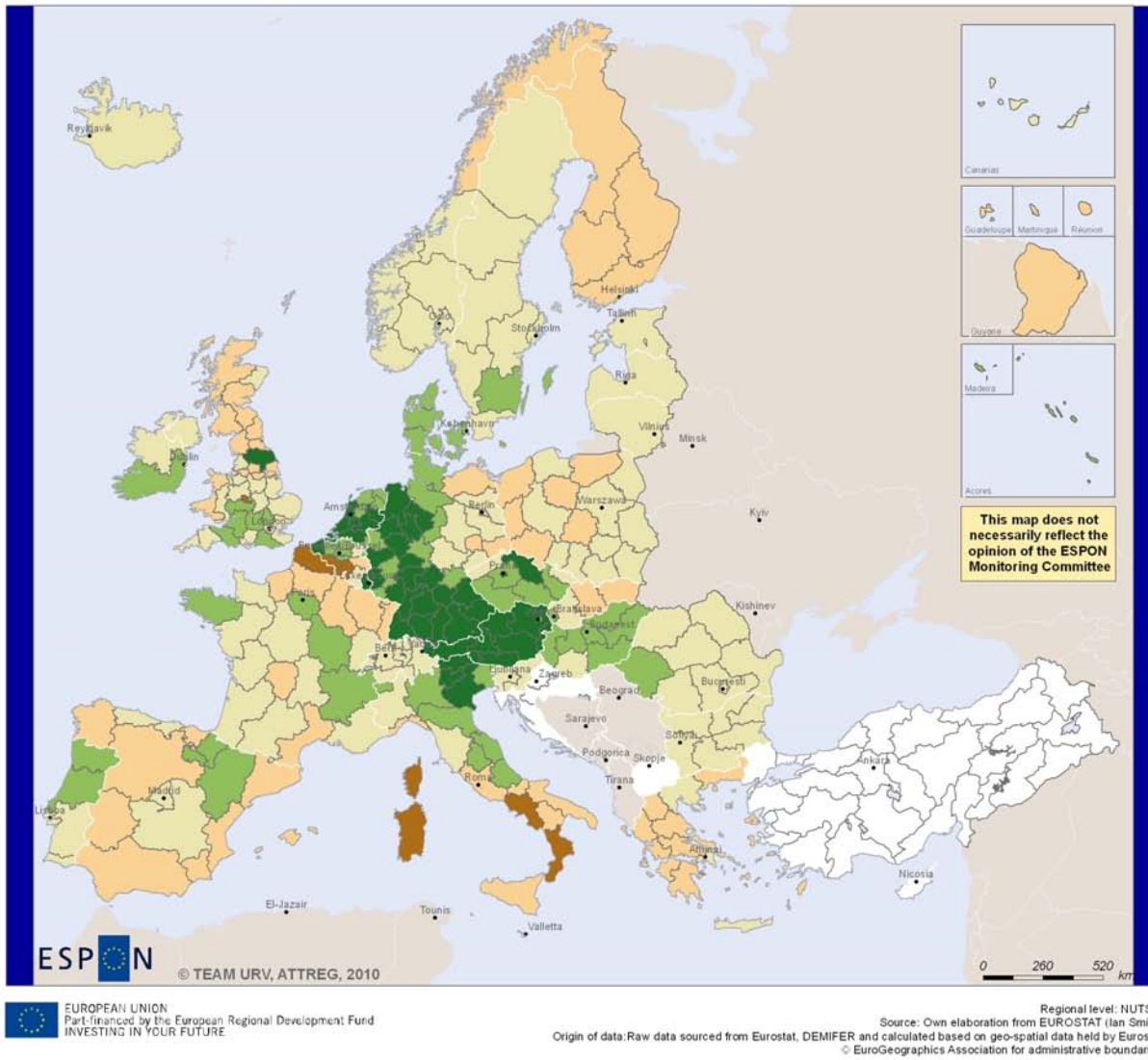
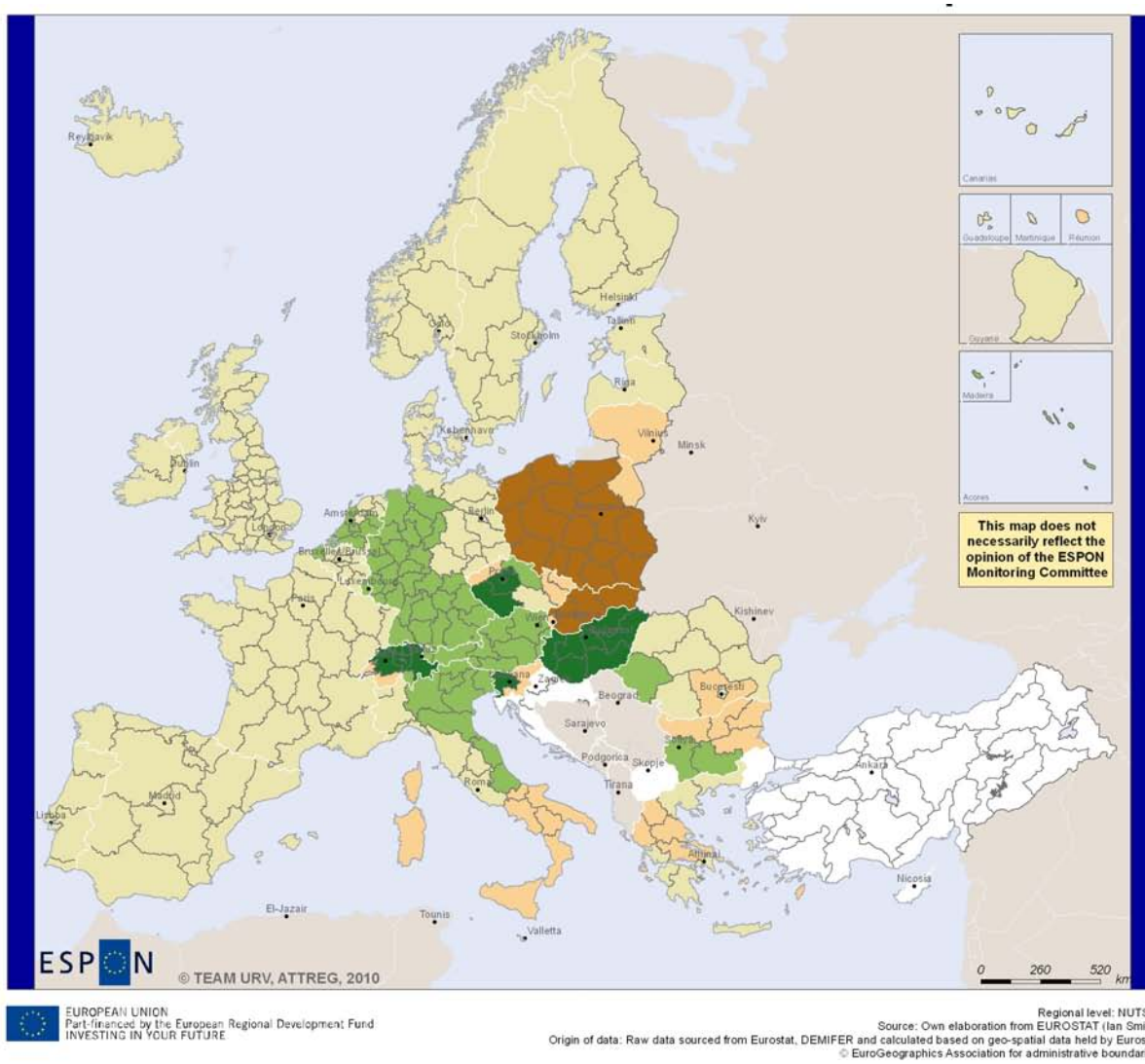


Figure B.49: potential attractiveness for young adults aged 15-24 years based on differences in unemployment rates, 2001-03 (assuming free circulation of labour between EU15 and EFTA countries only)



Change in potential attractiveness arising from accession of EU12 countries and free circulation of labour for young adults aged 15-24 years based on differences in unemployment rates for 15-24 year olds, 2001-03 assuming free circulation of labour across ESPON space *

* Potential calculated from simplified Keeble gravity model using straight line distances between functional centroids in NUTS2 areas

- -17000 - -70000
- -69999,9 - -7000
- -6999,9 - 5000
- 5000,1 - 23000
- 23000,1 - 62000
- NO DATA

Figure B.50: change in potential attractiveness for young adults aged 15-24 years based on differences in unemployment rates for 15-24 year olds, 2001-03

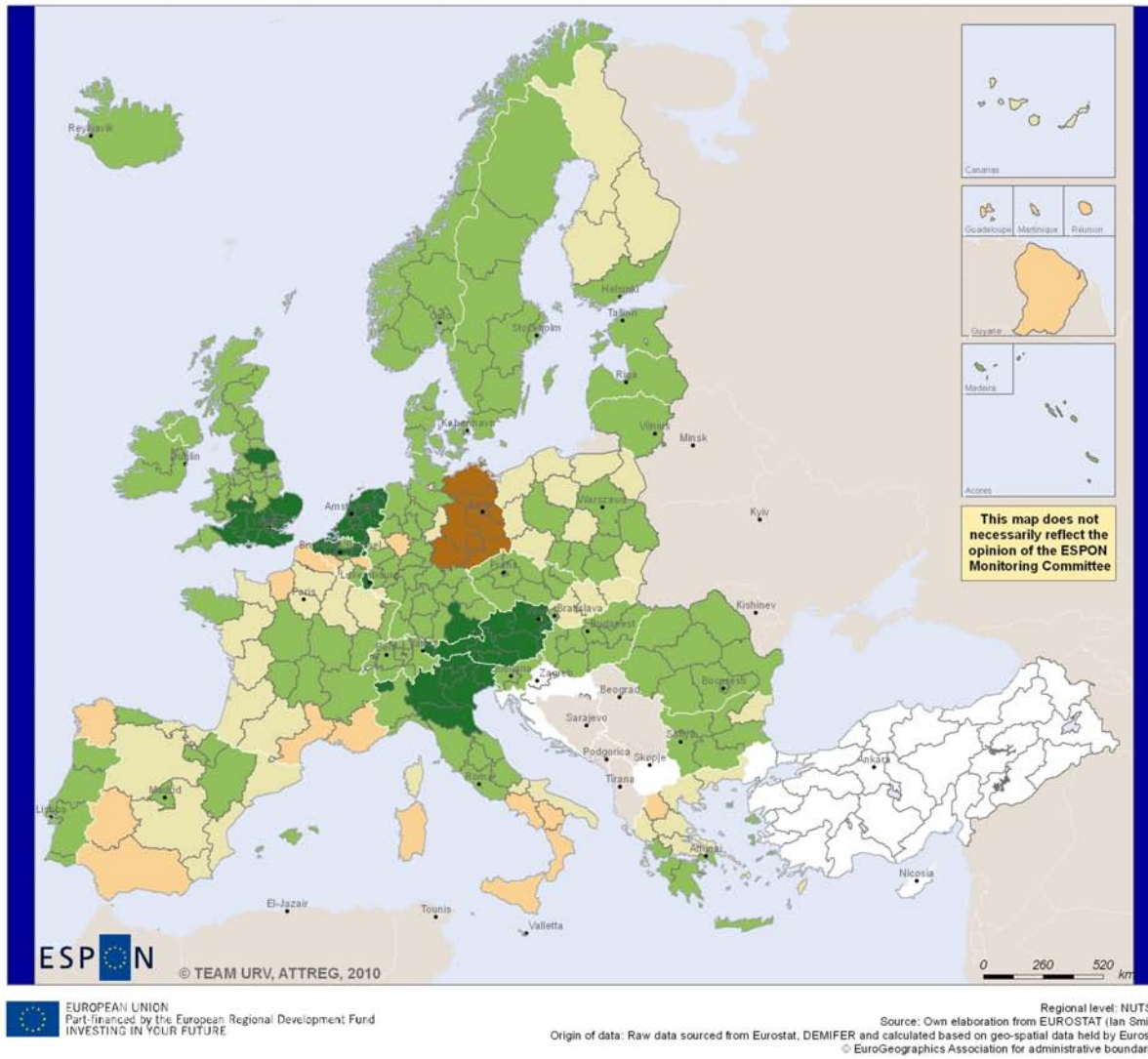


Figure B.51: potential attractiveness for adults aged 25 to 64 years based on differences in unemployment for 25 to 64 year olds, 2001-03

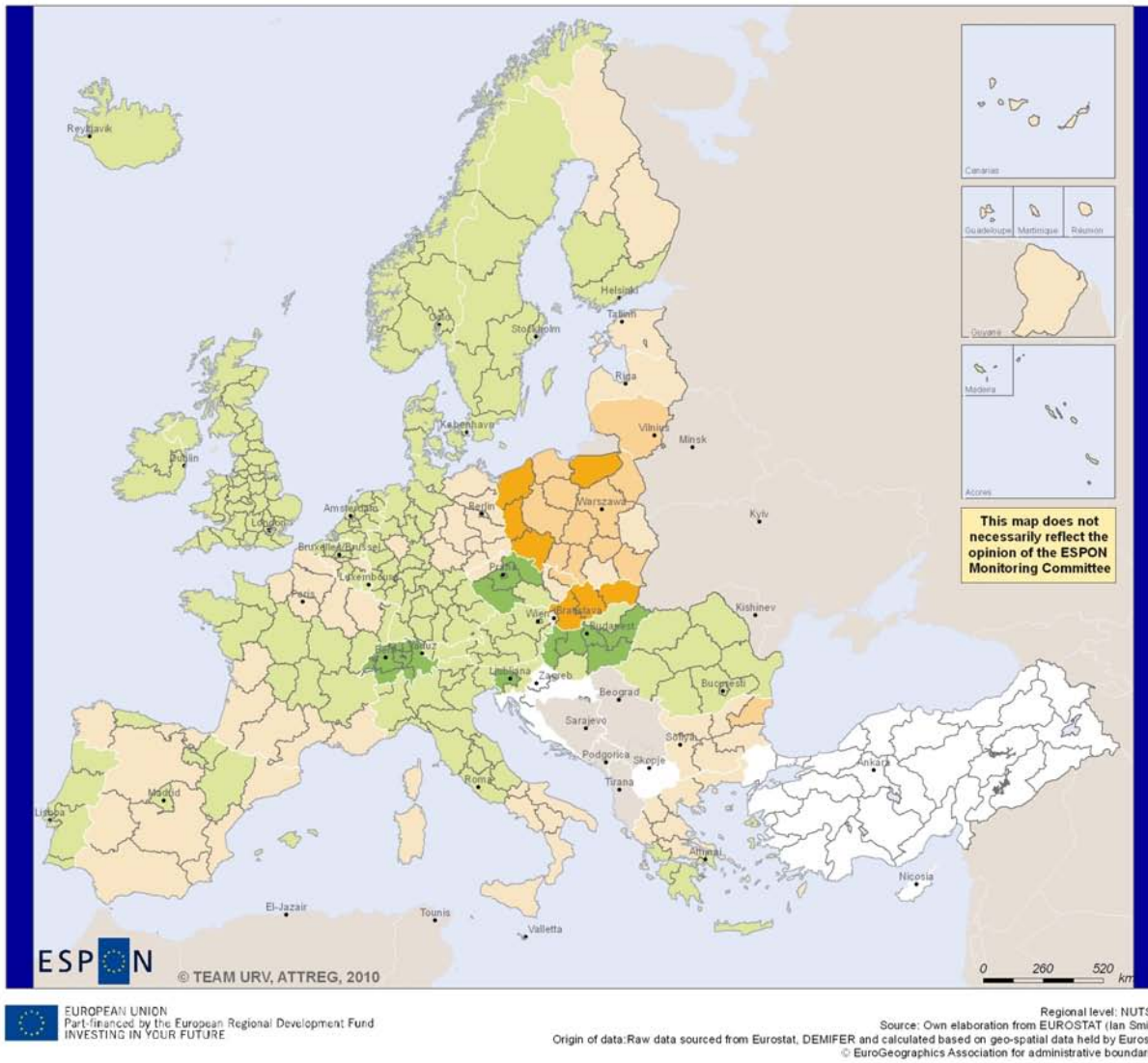


Figure B.52: change in potential attractiveness arising from accession of EU12 nations and free circulation of labour for adults aged 25 to 64 years based on differences in unemployment for 25 to 64 year olds, 2001-03

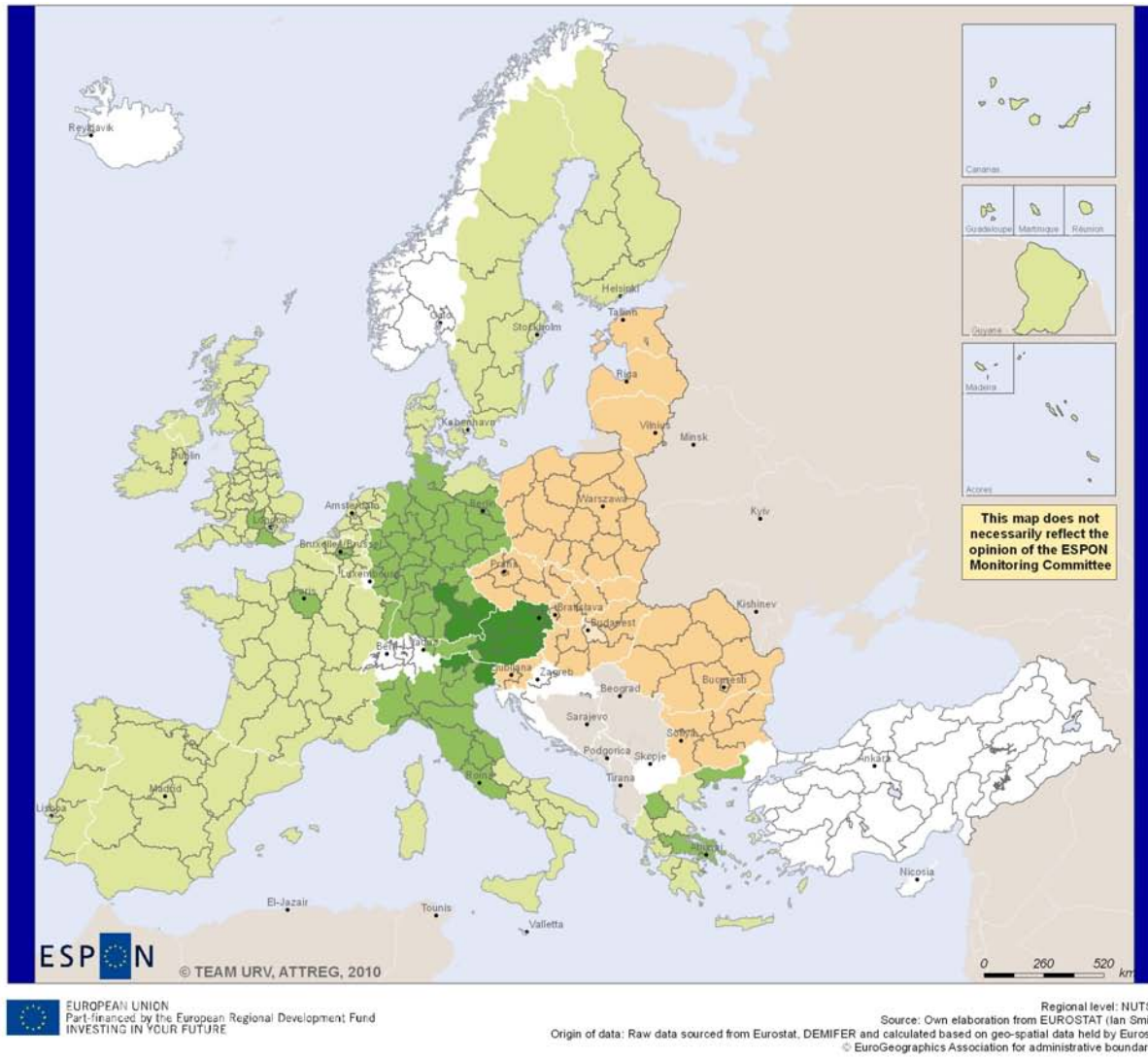


Figure B.53: change in potential attractiveness arising from accession of EU12 nations and free circulation of labour of differences in disposable income per capita for adults aged 25 to 64 years old (assuming free circulation of labour across ESPON space), 2001-03

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The ESPON 2013 Programme is part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund, the EU Member States and the Partner States Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. It shall support policy development in relation to the aim of territorial cohesion and a harmonious development of the European territory.

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