

TiPSE

The Territorial Dimension of Poverty and Social Exclusion in Europe

Final Report

Annex 3

**Case Study Guidelines**

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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.

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

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The ESPONTiPSE Project:

The TiPSE project has been commissioned by the European Observation Network for Territorial Development and Cohesion (ESPON) programme. It is concerned with the issue of poverty and processes of social exclusion in Europe. The project aims to improve the evidence base for policy which promotes inclusive growth, within the context of the EU2020 strategy.

One of the key challenges in Europe is to address regional or local concentrations of poverty and social exclusion. This remains a national responsibility within the context of EU strategic guidance. In practice it is often regional or local administrations which face the challenge of implementing national policies to ameliorate deprivation and exclusion. At a higher level, the EU defines its role as identifying best practices and promoting mutual learning.

The ESPON TIPSE project aims to support policy, both by enhancing the evidence base and by identifying existing good practice. Poverty and social exclusion are essentially relative concepts, arguably meaningful only within a specified geographical context. This underlines the central importance of observation, measurement, and careful data analysis as an essential preparation for intervention.

A central aim of the project is to generate a regional database, and associated maps, of poverty and social exclusion indicators. The project will thus establish macro and micro-scale patterns of poverty and social exclusion across the ESPON space. Such quantitative analysis of geographical patterns is considered a crucial part of the evidence base for policy.

In addition, in order to better understand the various social and institutional processes which are the context of these patterns, a set of ten case studies are to be carried out. These are more qualitative in approach, in order to convey holistic portraits of different kinds of poverty and social exclusion as experienced in a wide variety of European territorial contexts. An important goal for the project will be to identify policy approaches which can effectively tackle exclusion, and thus strengthen territorial cohesion. The case studies are intended to further this objective by exploring local policy processes and highlighting good practice.

The TiPSE research team comprises 6 partners from 5 EU Member States:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Partner** | **MS** | **Principal Researchers** |
| LP | Nordregio - Nordic Centre for Spatial Development | SE | Petri Kahila |
| 2 | UHI Millennium Institute | UK | Andrew Copus |
| 3 | Newcastle University | UK | Mark Shucksmith |
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| 6 | EKKE - National Centre for Social Research | EL | Thomas Maloutas |

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# CASE STUDY GUIDELINES

Case study guidelines aim to support a common understanding of the role and aims of case studies in the overall project and to provide a framework for the empirical work of all partners carrying out case studies. The case study guidelines have been developed by ILS and discussed and adopted at the second TPG meeting in Dortmund, in July 2012. Thus they have served as a basis for working on the first set of case studies. There have been only minor changes in the guidelines since then, mainly for reasons of updating and making them suitable for publication as an annex to the Interim Report.

# Aim of the case studies and role in the overall project

The aim of the case studies is to support European-wide data analysis and explore, with a more qualitative focus, in-depth and at micro-scale level, the multiple factors underlying processes of poverty and social exclusion in 10 case studies across Europe. The case studies are selected to cover a wide variety of different European territorial, socio-economic, and institutional contexts. Case studies support integrative and comprehensive research in five specific thematic challenges: These address the issues of education, unemployment, access to services in rural areas, ethnic minorities and urban segregation patterns.

The set of 10 case studies will be split into two sets of 5 case studies each, which are carried out subsequently. The 10 case studies are based on common methodology and set-up. The first set of case studies (July – Dec 2012), chosen at the beginning of the project on the basis of preliminary results of WP 2.1 (Concepts of PSE), has a focus on exploring the range of poverty and social exclusion phenomena in different territorial and institutional contexts. The subsequent set of case studies (Jan – June 2013) aims to further elaborate understanding of drivers and trends and identify common and different features across case studies on the same thematic challenge. To understand the factors influencing patterns and processes of social exclusion and poverty at micro-scale level in different institutional contexts is aimed at supporting the intervention rationale to be developed in WP 2.10.

Case study work below NUTS3/LAU 1 helps to

* explore and understand in an integrated and comprehensive way the variety and complexity of micro-scale PSE phenomena and processes,
* investigate the association and co-location of poverty and social exclusion,
* cross-check the validity and usefulness of applied European-wide and other data sources, and discuss alternatives how to map PSE processes with suitable indicators or alternative proxies,
* explore the diversity of response approaches and understand the links between local processes and the wider institutional environment,
* deepen the understanding of how to map and monitor micro-spatial processes and derive recommendations for the monitoring of territorial trends at micro-scale level.

The 10 case studies will collectively help to paint a holistic picture of different aspects of the complex social exclusion and poverty processes and the factors influencing these. The final results of the ten case studies will be presented in the Draft Final Report, with some preliminary conclusions out of the first set of case studies presented in the Interim Report.

The case studies are a focal point for involving stakeholders of urban, rural, regional and national policy communities into the project. Starting with the work in the first set of case studies, engaged stakeholders from the area will be invited to join a stakeholder advisory group. Discussion of case study results with practitioners will enhance validity of outcomes and recommendations across all case studies, and at the same time, ensure that the Practitioner Guide meets the needs of policy communities.

# Selection of Case Studies

As Table 1 shows, the TIPSE project strives for a balanced sample of case studies with regard to representative coverage of (1) different macro-regions, (2) the linkage to EU as well as (3) ESPON territorial typologies.

With regard to the policy-orientation of the project, the selection will make sure, that (4) different institutional contexts (democratic and legal system, configuration of labour market, welfare state characteristics, family and community system characteristics) and (5) relevant thematic challenges across Europe are covered.

The issue of rising energy prices and effects on the situation of socially excluded population groups is cross-cutting and taken into account in all case studies, but especially in those located in sparsely populated regions, in terms of rising mobility costs, and those dealing with housing (the ethnic minorities and urban segregation case studies), in terms of rising costs for heating, etc.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | First set | | | | | Second Set | | | | |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|  | FI | UK | HU | DE | EL | SE | ES | SK | PT | TR |
|  | FI 133 | UKM 64 | HU 313 | DEA 52 | EL 300 | SE 110 | ES 421 | SK 032 | PT 114 | TR 310 |
| 1. EU Macro Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| * Nordic | X |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |
| * British-Irish |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * Eastern-Central |  |  | X |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |
| * Western-Central |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * Southern |  |  |  |  | X |  | X |  | X |  |
| 1. Linkage to EU | | | | | | | | | | |
| * EU 15 | X | X |  | X | X | X | X |  | X |  |
| * NMS |  |  | X |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |
| * Candidates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |
| 1. Territorial typology of case study (NUTS3 level) | | | | | | | | | | |
| * Metropolitan region |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  | X | X |
| * Predom. urban area |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  | X | X |
| * Predom. rural area | X | X | X |  |  |  | X | X |  |  |
| * Mountainous region |  |  | (x) |  | (x) |  | (x) | X |  |  |
| * Border region | X |  | X |  |  | X |  | X |  |  |
| * Island region |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * Coastal region |  | X |  |  | X | X |  |  | X | X |
| * Remote area | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * Sparsely populated | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * In industrial transition |  |  | X |  |  |  |  | X | X | X |
| 1. Institutional Environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| * society-based | X |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |
| * individualistic |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * state-based |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * familial |  |  |  |  | X |  | X |  | X | X |
| * transitional |  |  | X |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |
| 1. Thematic Challenge | | | | | | | | | | |
| * Education |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  | X |
| * Unemployment | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |
| * Access to Services |  | X |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |
| * Ethnic minorities |  |  | X |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |
| * Urban segregation |  |  |  |  | X | X |  |  |  |  |

Table 1: Sample of case studies and their coverage of different categories

# Case Study Methodology and Design

The focus of the case studies is mainly qualitative, that is to say, their focus is on describing, illustrating and explaining. Qualitative analysis is supported by quantitative analysis and the visualisation of quantitative results through maps and diagrams.

Each case study report will contain a description of the wider regional context, in which the studied case is situated, and the in-depth analysis itself. In general, the regional context section needs to be more standardized across all 10 case studies than the rest of the reports, where the different themes suggest that different data and presentation are appropriate.

## The regional context

The first section of the case study report aims to provide the context for situating the characteristics and outcomes of in-depth analysis into a wider political, institutional and geographical setting. The appropriate regional level to be chosen for describing the context and its influence on the local level is different and depends on the thematic challenge and the characteristics of the chosen locality.

Where appropriate and relevant, the corresponding NUTS3 region could be considered a good starting point for “setting the scene” for the in-depth analysis. In some cases, however, the focus needs to be widened. This is the case in Dortmund for example, which is part of a wider metropolitan area belonging to three different NUTS 2 regions and with inherent demographic and economic specificities.

Yet, in order to ensure direct comparability between case study areas, there is a need for standardisation. We suggest the following “core data” that all partners should consider when analysing the regional context at the individually appropriate level. In addition to the core data, partners are free to include other Eurostat or NSI data, relevant for an analysis of the regional context or the chosen thematic challenge.

1. Territorial characteristics

- ESPON type of territory

- Land Use

As Table 1 shows, the case studies cover a wide range of ESPON types of territories, including urban-coastal, rural-mountains, sparsely populated, and border regions. The territorial characteristics of the wider region should be explained and – if relevant – analysed in terms of their linkage to specific social exclusion and poverty challenges. Datasets of the ESPON Typology compilation project should be used (see Annex 2).

GEOSTAT Population GRID dataset and Corine Land Cover 2006 data provide a basis for describing the inner differentiated structure of the region. ILS will provide a spatial vector GRID dataset as specified by the INSPIRE directive for the case study areas in 100m- and 1km-resolution. Where available, Corine Land Cover data and the GEOSTAT population map data will be integrated. Also mapping and analysis templates will be provided based on the ESPON map template for ESRI ArcGIS including vector GRID datasets.

2. Population (and economic) characteristics

- Total population

- Age (percentage of younger and older population, <15, >65)

- Percentage of population with migrant background

- Economic performance

For a standardised approach to describing the overall and intra-regional demographic and economic structure of the region, datasets of EUROSTAT Regio and the ESPON Regional statistics database should be used (see Annex 2). Where needed, these datasets are supplemented by theme specific and local datasets. Where possible, case study data should be compared to regional, national and EU 27 level.

3. Social Exclusion and Inclusion characteristics

- Exclusion from the labour market / (Long term) unemployment rate, early school leavers

- Access to services and communication (social services, education and qualification, health) / Percentage of population with migrant background

- Material deprivation / Poverty, income and social support: e.g. at-risk-of-poverty-rate, persistent at-risk-of-poverty-rate, material deprivation rate

Few regional data (NUTS 3, European-wide, harmonised) is available for realising this task. Depending on the thematic challenge the case study is dealing with, the analysis needs to be supported by appropriate data from national or local datasets. When using local datasets a brief description of its source and quality should be given.

## Data and maps for in-depth analysis

The deeper analysis of the case study, in terms of quantitative data, should be made at the individually appropriate spatial level (LAU1, LAU2 and below). For the urban segregation studies, for instance, mapping of patterns below the municipal or district level is obviously essential. In the access to services and long-term unemployment case studies, a wider territorial focus may be appropriate for understanding processes of exclusion.

When looking for data from national or local datasets, the following indicators for social inclusion or exclusion (based upon a paper of partner HAS prepared for the Dortmund meeting) should be used, as appropriate and relevant for the thematic focus of the case study:

Unemployment

* By age and gender
* By profile of unemployed (education, skills)
* Self-defined economic position

Education

* Higher/lower education attainment
* Early school leavers
* Rate of pupils going into further “good” secondary education
* Education at pre-school

Ethnic minorities and segregation

* Indicators relating to poverty and income, housing, health, crime, education, employment

Where it is possible and relevant, indicators should be built on a spatial GRID as proposed in the INSPIRE Specification on Geographical Grid Systems (see the following page: [http://inspire.jrc.ec.europa.eu/documents/Data\_Specifications/  
INSPIRE\_Specification\_GGS\_v3.0.pdf](http://inspire.jrc.ec.europa.eu/documents/Data_Specifications/INSPIRE_Specification_GGS_v3.0.pdf)). Therefore the appropriate resolution for the specific task (for example 100meters, 1kilometer) should be chosen. If spatial disaggregation is necessary, the estimator could be the demographic layer of the GEOSTAT population GRID or the Corine Land Cover 2006 settlement areas.

The results of the quantitative analysis shall be visualised through maps and diagrams. In order to create a coherent design of tables, map templates will be elaborated by Partner 5 and should be used by each project partner. (Comment: The ESPON database project M4D has developed guidelines which support the integration of our case studies into the „zoom in“ part of their database, where they keep data for smaller areas (Espon Database http://database.espon.eu/data).

## Expert Interviews

Each partner conducting case studies is expected to hold a core of 10 interviews with different policy makers and practitioners relevant for exploring local social exclusion and poverty processes. This may include urban, rural, regional and national planners, community group members, representatives from not-profit organisations or policymakers. Moreover, expert interviews with local researchers who focus on poverty and social exclusion can be conducted as well. There should be 1-2 interviews out of the 10 with national or regional policy makers. The following wider aspects should be covered in the interviews:

*Structure questionnaire*

1. Presentation of the researcher, information on TIPSE project and the main thematic focus of the case study

2. Information about interview partner

– position

– role in dealing with PSE

3. Experts’ view on main dimensions of social exclusion within the case study area

– affected main population groups

– wider nature of PSE / if appropriate: regional specificities in the national (European) context

4. Experts’ view on underlying processes and trends and the role of policies

– major driving forces of social exclusion

– role, autonomy and resources of different actors in shaping dimensions   
and processes of social exclusion (central, regional or municipal level; public, private or civic sector single actors)

– role and impact of formal policies and informal networks and lobbying

– influence of governance structures

– development over time

– main challenges and opportunities

5. Validity of European-wide data from a local perspective

– discussion of quantitative results with local experts

\_ monitoring in the relevant policy area: status quo, challenges and recommendations

Making yourself familiar with the expected table of contents (see No 4 below) of case study reports will help you to choose relevant experts for interviews and detail the questionnaires.

The last aspect of the questionnaire structure, discussion of European-wide data (5), could also be used as a “starter” for the interview. We suggest using maps here. A relevant range of potential maps to be used is available via the internal TIPSE project platform.

The interviews should take approximately 1.5 hours and shall be recorded. There is no need to transcribe the whole interviews, but a few concise and informative original quotations shall be translated into English and can be used within the individual case study reports.

## Involvement of stakeholders

The partners conducting case studies are expected to identify at least two stakeholders (who are part of the group of interview partners) willing to join a stakeholder advisory group and to provide feedback on the Practitioner Guide. At least one stakeholder should be selected during the first round of case studies. The selected stakeholder should be a practitioner working with poverty and social exclusion in the region. In order to promote this kind of commitment of the stakeholder, the partners shall indicate the benefits from TIPSE findings and outcomes of the Practitioner Guide. During the lifetime of the project, the partners should then provide the stakeholder regularly with information about current research activities and the progress of the project. In order to coordinate the selection of stakeholder within the TPG each partner conducting case studies should provide the Case Study leader, Partner 5 (ILS), with the necessary information about the selected stakeholder as well as their offered feedback.

Therefore the following table shall be filled in by the partners and sent to Partner 5.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name and  e-mail address | Institution | Brief  description of institution | Role in  dealing with poverty and/or social exclusion | Region or city + geographical/political level | Has already declared willingness to work with TIPSE? | Contribution to  ESPON TIPSE |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# Structure Case Study Report

Case study results will be summarised in individual short reports, of about 30 pages. The reports should include only the most important maps elaborated within the quantitative analysis. All other maps will be presented in the Annex.

The case studies shall be structured along the following table of contents:

Title page, including list of authors

List of abbreviations

Contents

Tables, Figures, Maps

***Executive Summary***

*Targeted at policy makers, focus on main conclusions and policy implications; 2-3 pages*

***1. The regional context***

*Description of the general frame of the case study, could be e.g. NUTS 3 level, the appropriate spatial level is to be chosen by each partner; 5-6 pages*

* Description of the wider area in which the CS is located, in terms of territorial characteristics, population characteristics, economic characteristics etc.
* Description of the main dimensions of social exclusion, in terms of affected main population groups, affected areas, the wider nature of PSE processes
* Brief description why the chosen thematic issue is important for the specific region
* Policy and institutional context for dealing with PSE: relevance of PSE in agenda setting, key actors, territorial level(s) involved, most relevant policy programmes (education, unemployment, health, housing and segregation, social assistance) and their focus

***2. Characteristics of social exclusion and poverty: patterns and processes***

*Focus on the case study area and focus on the thematic challenge relevant for the case study, could be LAU 1 level and/or below, the appropriate spatial level is to be chosen by each partner; 7-8 pages*

* Description of the case study area, territorial characteristics, and the affected population group the case study is focusing upon
* Description of the main dimensions of social exclusion and poverty
* Mapping of these main dimensions
  + main patterns of social exclusion, as far as possible, over time
  + co-location of poverty and social exclusion, as far as possible, over time
* Exploring and mapping the main dimensions in detail, going to the micro-scale level, where appropriate

***3. Analysis of underlying processes and trends***

*The focus is here on explaining the processes and trends. When writing chapter 3, be aware of and make reference to the wider institutional environment (liberal, familialistic, corporatist/statist, post-socialist) and its influence on processes and trends. The involvement of policy and practice stakeholders is important for coming to conclusions. 8-10 pages*

3.1 Which main factors have shaped dimensions and processes of social exclusion? Consider the following potential “drivers” behind, not describing one by one, but rather deciding upon and describing the major driving forces.

* Which role has the central or the regional state? Which role has the municipality? Other regional, municipal or infra-municipal authorities?
* Which role play informal networks and lobbying in shaping dimensions and processes of social exclusion?
* Which role do formal policies, legal and institutional factors play against informal networks, lobbying etc.?
* Which role do single actors (public, private, civic sector), pressure groups, etc. play?
* Which networks and relations between actors involved are relevant to explain the processes and trends?
* In which way the mode of governance (hierarchical, partnership approach) and networking among actors (level of consensus reached among actors, participatory and inclusive or exclusive approach, etc.) influence the dimensions and trends?
* Which autonomy and resources do main actors dispose of, or not dispose of?
* In which way the coordination of action between main actors and the integration of sectoral policies influence the dimensions and trends?

3.2 Development over time and the influence of policies and/or other factors

* Looking back and forward: What are the main trends?
* In how far policies had an impact on the challenges associated with PSE, and how could policies have a greater impact?
* What other factors (institutional, territorial, cultural, social…) do have an impact on processes and trends?

3.3 Policy challenges and policy solutions

* Concluding, which are the main challenges, and what main factors could bring about change?
* What is the role of monitoring and mapping in this process?
* What is the role of the European level in this process?

***4. Validity of European-wide data analysis from a local perspective***

*incl. results of discussion with local experts. 2 pages*

* Cross-checking the results of WP 2.5 (Poverty Mapping) and WP 2.6 (Social Exclusion Mapping): How reliable and relevant is the data (a) from a point of view of researchers, (b) from a point of view of local experts
* Which variables, indicators or alternative proxies would be more suitable and useful to map trends and processes?

***5. Transferability of results***

*Significance and transferability of case study results. Each partner conducting case studies will engage in cross-national assessment of the relevance of the results of individual case studies, and will seek to develop a clear understanding of the extent to which the individual case study findings are representative and generalisable for a wider geographical area, and for similar types of regions across Europe. 2-3 pages*

5.1 In how far the results are generalisable?

* for the wider region? For the national level? For specific Macro-Regions? For other cities/regions within the same territorial category?

5.2 In how far the results are transferable? Beyond the territorial category?

* Which role plays the welfare system (institutional regime) in generating or reducing poverty and social exclusion?

5.3 In how far the results are generalisable to other regions challenged by the same thematic dimension of PSE?

***6. Conclusions for policy development and monitoring***

*2-3 pages*

6.1 Conclusions for policy development

6.2 Conclusions for how to map and monitor territorial trends and micro-spatial processes

6.3 Conclusions for policy responses

***Annex***

Additional maps and tables

List of interviewed experts

# Communication within the project

The partners working on a common challenge in subsequent case studies (Nordregio and ILS on unemployment; ILS and EKKE on education; EKKE and Nordregio on urban segregation patterns) should discuss and agree on a common core set of data to be used in both case studies for analysing the challenge, and keep close contact to partners working on a similar theme.

To ensure maximum comparability and generalisability of results within a wider set of case studies (and not only across the five case study pairs), it is suggested that the following partners keep close contact in the following weeks and discuss data issues, research approach and key issues to be addressed:

- Access to Services (all “rural” case studies), including rising energy costs: HAS, UHI, Nordregio

- (Un)Employment: Nordregio, ILS

- Ethnic minorities: HAS and, as far as urban/school segregation is mainly an ethnic issue in their case studies, EKKE, ILS,

- Education: ILS, HAS, EKKE

# Timetable

In order to integrate initial findings of the case studies in the Interim Report the quantitative analysis as well as the elaboration of maps and diagrams is to be completed by the end of October 2012 and to be sent to Partner 5. Moreover first information about the qualitative part, including selected interview partners, first results of the interviews and next steps shall be provided as well. In order to optimise and, if necessary, modify the methodology of the second round of case studies positive as well as negative aspects during the implementation of the first case studies should be summed up and sent to Partner 5 by mid-December. Furthermore partners who work on the same thematic fields in subsequent case studies should provide short information about their first case study, an English-version of the questionnaire, used indicators etc. by the end of December. This information shall support the partners who will elaborate the same thematic field within the second round of case studies.

## First set of case studies

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Output**(to be sent to ILS) | **Responsibility** | **Delivery Date** |
| Map templates | ILS (to be sent to all partners conducting CS) | 15 July 2012 |
| Quantitative analysis (including maps and diagrams) | All partners conducting CS | 31 October 2012 |
| First information about qualitative analysis (interview partners, first results, next steps) – approx. 2 pages | All partners conducting CS | 31 October 2012 |
| Completed table of identified stakeholder | All partners conducting CS | 31 October 2012 |
| Feedback about case study implementation (positive and negative aspects) | All partners conducting CS | 9 December 2012 |
| Case Study Report – 28-30 pages | All partners conducting CS | 31 December 2012 |
| English summary of each interview – 1 page | All partners conducting CS | 31 December 2012 |

Table : Timetable for first set of case studies

## Second set of case studies

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Output**( | **Responsibility** | **Delivery Date** |
| Short information about case study approach (English-version of questionnaire, used indicators etc.) in prior study of the same thematic challenge | ILS, EKKE, NORDREGIO | 31 December 2012 |
| Case Study Report – 28-30 pages | All partners conducting CS | 30 June 2013 |
| Cross-national assessment of the relevance of the results of individual case studies; discussion of main results | All partners conducting CS | June / July 2013 |

Table 3: Timetable for second set of case studies

# Annex 1: Additional information on selected case studies

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **NUTS3 Code** | **NUTS3 Name** | **Characteristics** | **typ\_urbrur\_2009** |
| UKM64 | Eilean Siar (Western Isles) | sparsely\_populated; Coastal regions with a very high share of coastal population; Major island < 50 000 inhabitants | Predominantly rural region, remote |
| FI133 | Pohjois-Karjala | sparsely\_populated, external\_border | Predominantly rural region, remote |
| EL300 | Aττική | Coastal regions with a very high share of coastal population; Big metropolitan region; Moderately mountainous regions under urban influence | Predominantly urban region |
| HU313 | Nógrád | internal\_border; Moderately mountainous, remote regions; Region with industrial branches losing importance | Predominantly rural region, remote |
| PT114 | Grande Porto | Coastal regions with a very high share of coastal population; Big metropolitan region; Region with industrial branches losing importance | Predominantly urban region |
| SE110 | Stockholms län | internal\_border Coastal regions with a very high share of coastal population; Big metropolitan region | Predominantly urban region |
| SK032 | Banskobystrický kraj | internal\_border; Predominantly mountainous regions under urban influence; Region with industrial branches losing importance | Predominantly rural region, close to a city |
| DEA52 | Dortmund, Kreisfreie Stadt | Big metropolitan region | Predominantly urban region |
| TR310 | Izmir | Coastal area; Big metropolitan region; Region with internal industrial change | Predominantly urban region |
| ES 421 | Albacete | Moderately mountainous region under urban influence | Predominantly rural region, close to a city |

# Annex 2: Data Sources Regional Analysis

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Dataset** | **Provider** | **Level** | **Table** |
| Total population | GEOSTAT | GRID 1 km |  |
| <http://www.efgs.info/data/GEOSTAT_Grid_POP_2006_1K> | | | |
| Dispersion of regional GDP by NUTS 3 regions | Eurostat REGIO database | NUTS2 | nama\_r\_e0digdp |
| Early leavers from education and training by sex | Eurostat REGIO database | NUTS1 | edat\_lfse\_16 |
| Gross domestic product (GDP) at current market prices | Eurostat REGIO database | NUTS3 | nama\_r\_e3gdp |
| Long term unemployment | Eurostat REGIO database | NUTS2 | lfst\_r\_lfu2ltu |
| Population by age group and sex | Eurostat REGIO database | NUTS3 | demo\_r\_pjanaggr3 |
| Unemployment rates by sex, age | Eurostat REGIO database | NUTS3 | lfst\_r\_lfu3rt |
| <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/region_cities/regional_statistics/data/database> | | | |
| Basic indicators (Active population) | ESPON | NUTS3 |  |
| <http://database.espon.eu/meta?res=rbm7tzy5tvk> | | | |
| Demographic Trends and Migration (Migratory population change) | ESPON | NUTS3 |  |
| <http://database.espon.eu/meta?res=rfs0bz681hlvtx> | | | |
| EDORA Country Profiles (households with internet at home) | ESPON | NUTS3 |  |
| http://database.espon.eu/meta?res=r8gaab8kyx | | | |
| Edora Country profiles (Migration population change  Migratory population change,…) | ESPON | NUTS3 |  |
| http://database.espon.eu/meta?res=rbq261x087ep | | | |
| EDORA Typology (net migration rate) | ESPON | NUTS3 |  |
| http://database.espon.eu/meta?res=r0og04dv36x | | | |
| EDORA Typology (unemployment) | ESPON | NUTS3 |  |
| http://database.espon.eu/meta?res=rd1yykegbh | | | |
| ReRisk Ecosocial Data (Disposable income … per inhabitant) | ESPON | NUTS2 |  |
| http://database.espon.eu/meta?res=rhljeticb6wtr | | | |
| Territorial typology compilation | ESPON | NUTS3 |  |
| http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/region\_cities/regional\_statistics/data/database | | | |
| Land Use | EEA Corine Land Cover | Vector data |  |
| http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/clc-2006-vector-data-version-2 | | | |
| Land Use – degree of settlement areas | EEA Corine Land Cover | GRID 1km |  |
| Provided by ILS | | | |
| Land Use – degree of settlement areas | EEA Corine Land Cover | NUTS3 |  |
| Provided by ILS | | | |