

# Indicators of Territorial Cohesion (INTERCO)

## Assessing Indicators for Territorial Cohesion *Facets and Indicators*



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Additional Material

INTERCO Workshop  
European Commission – DG Regio, Brussels  
20 October 2011



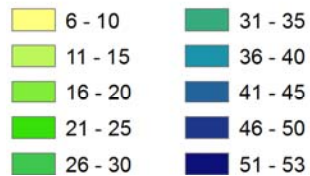
**Additional materials**

# Population aged 25-64 with tertiary education

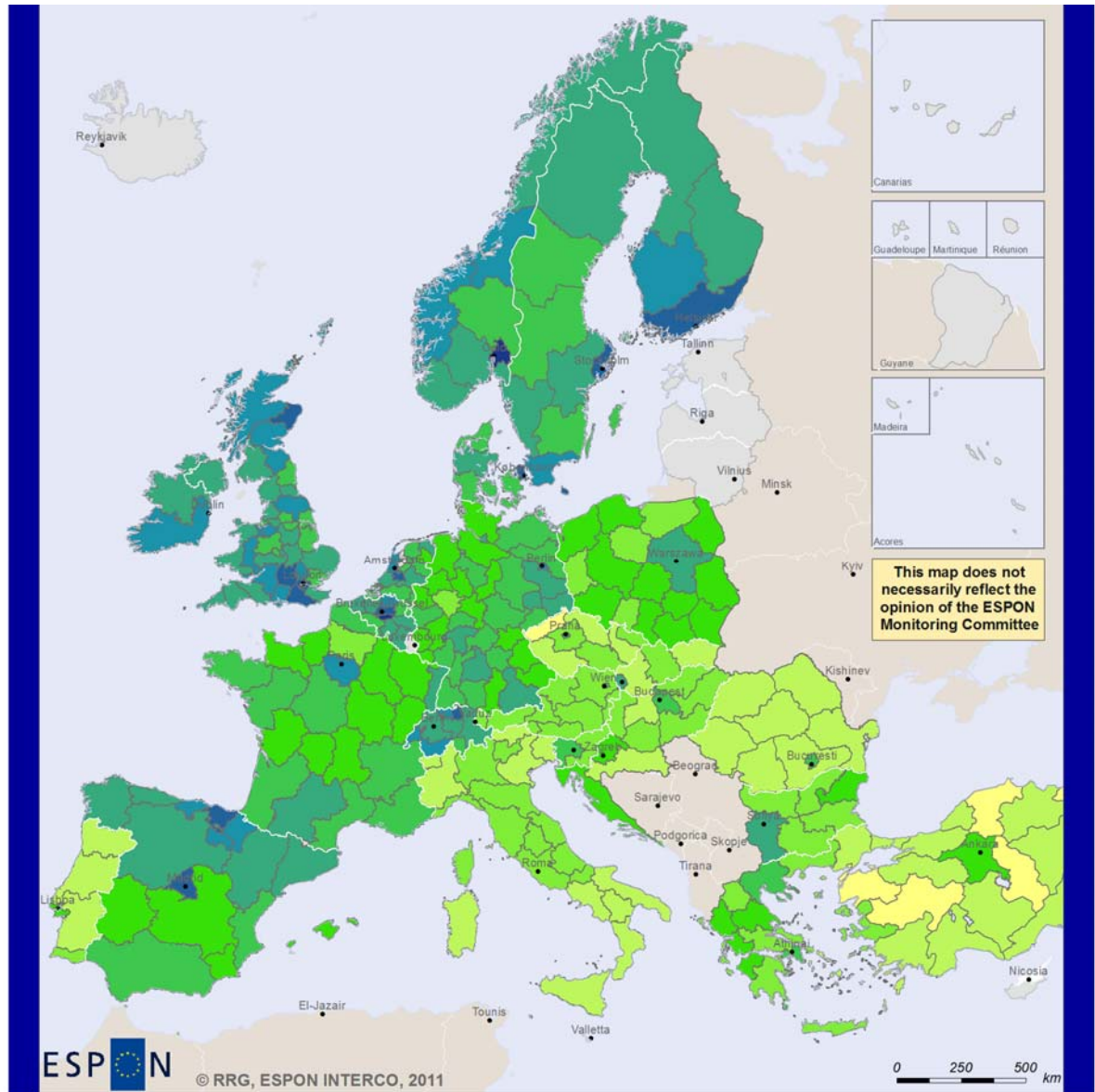


increase desired,  
lagging regions catch  
up faster

Population aged 25-64 with tertiary education (%)  
2010 (NUTS-2)



3



# Polycentricity index

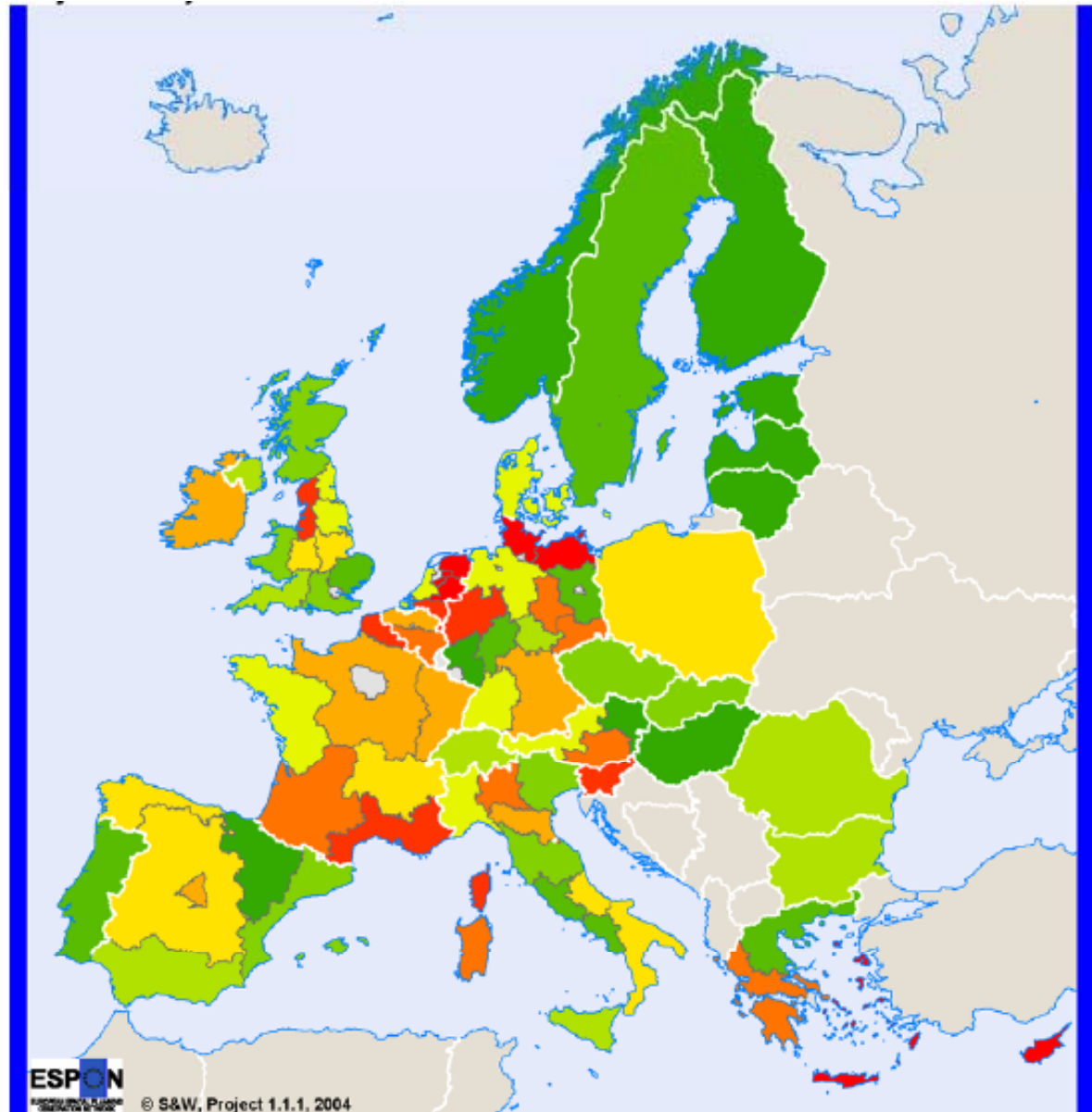


ESPON 1.1.1.

Composite indicator accounting for the following synthetic elements:

- Size index
- Location index
- Connectivity index

at  
NUTS-0  
NUTS-1





# Labour productivity in industry and services

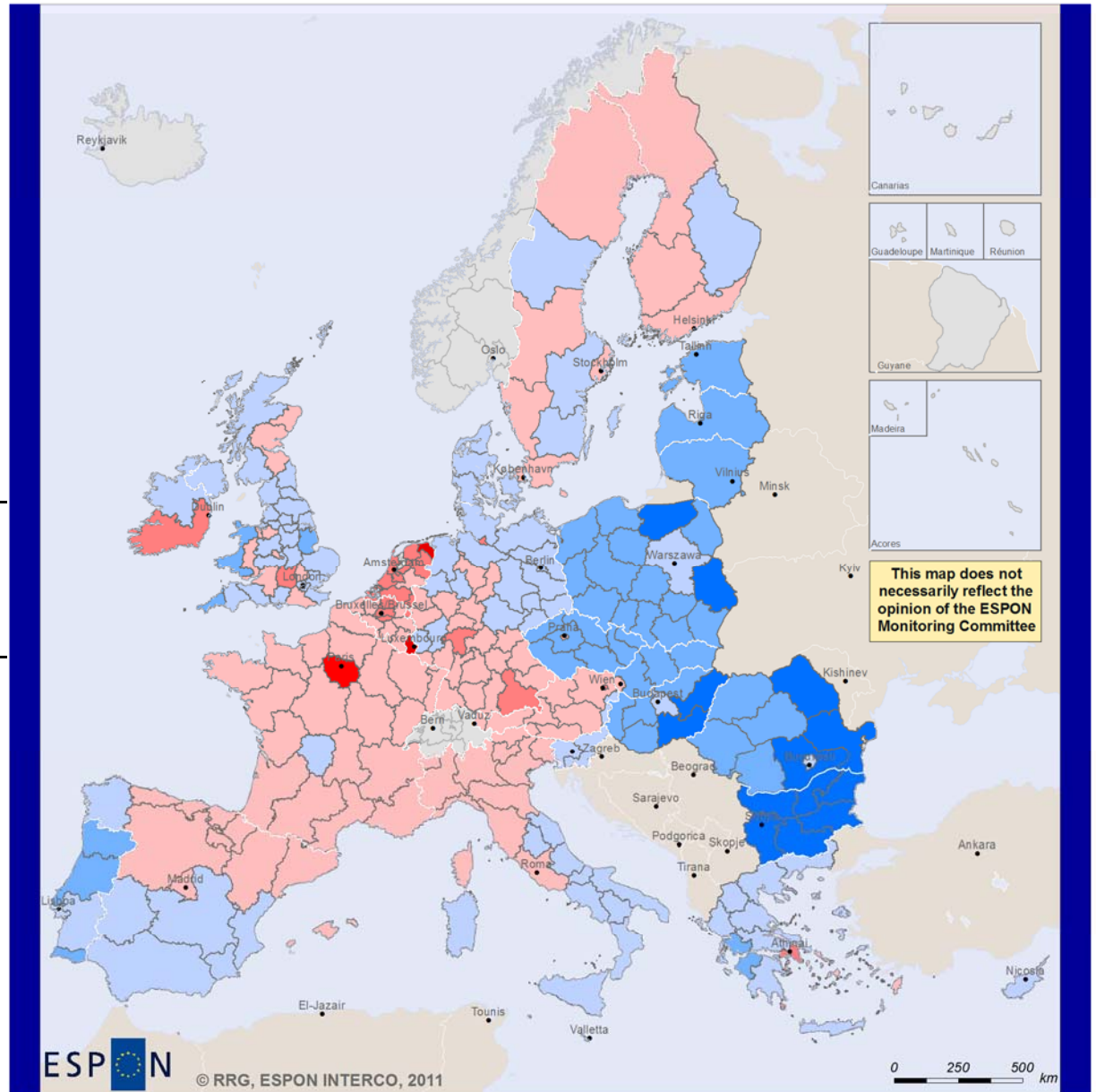


increase desired,  
lagging regions catch  
up faster

Labour productivity in industry and services  
GVA per person employed 2007  
(EU27 = 100)



5

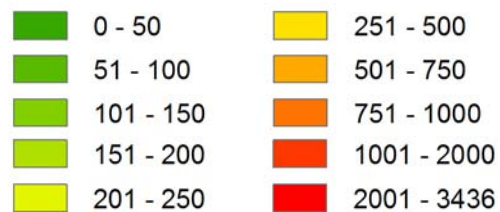


# Accessibility to passenger flights

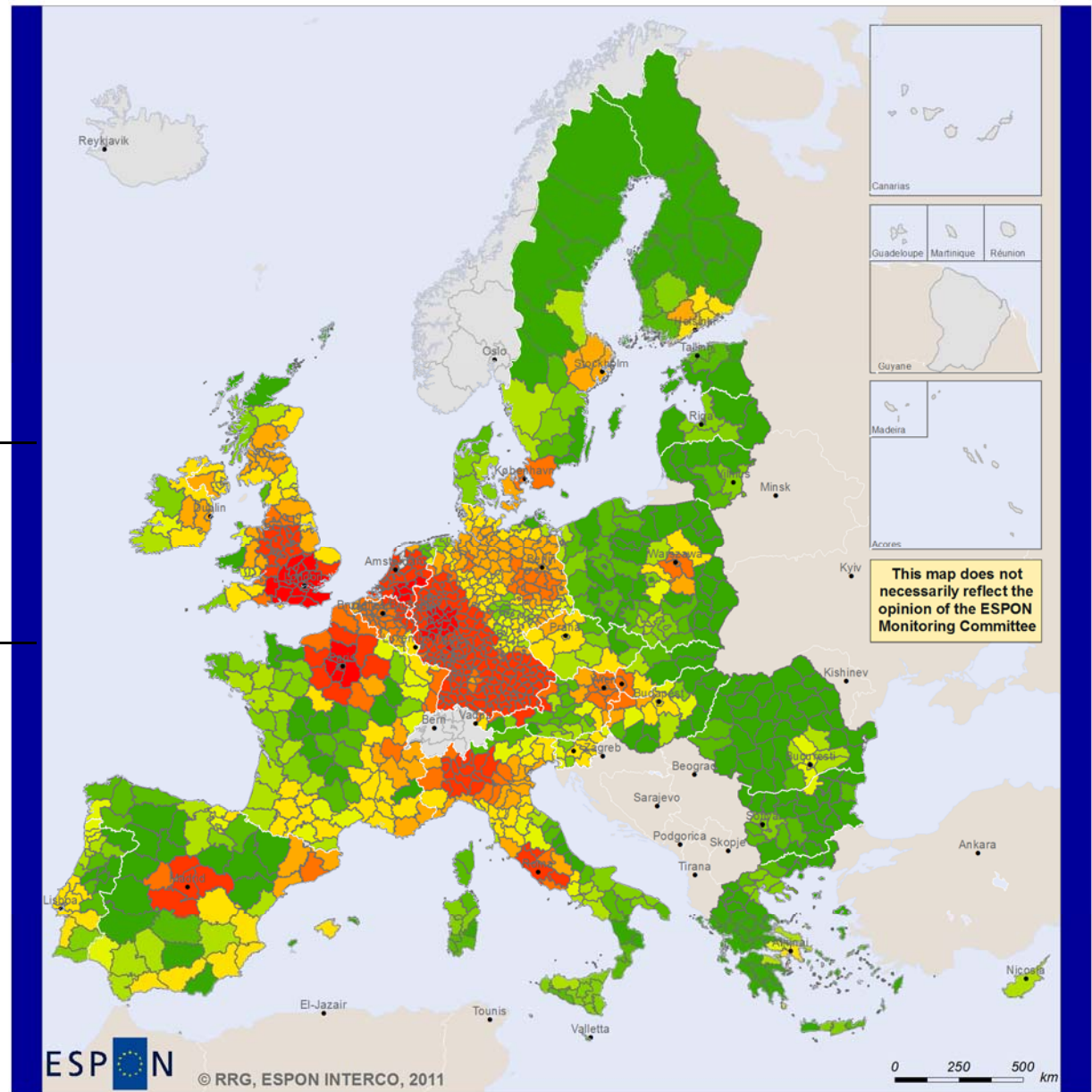


increase desired only for peripheral regions; agglomerations to be stagnant

## Number of passenger flights per day 2008



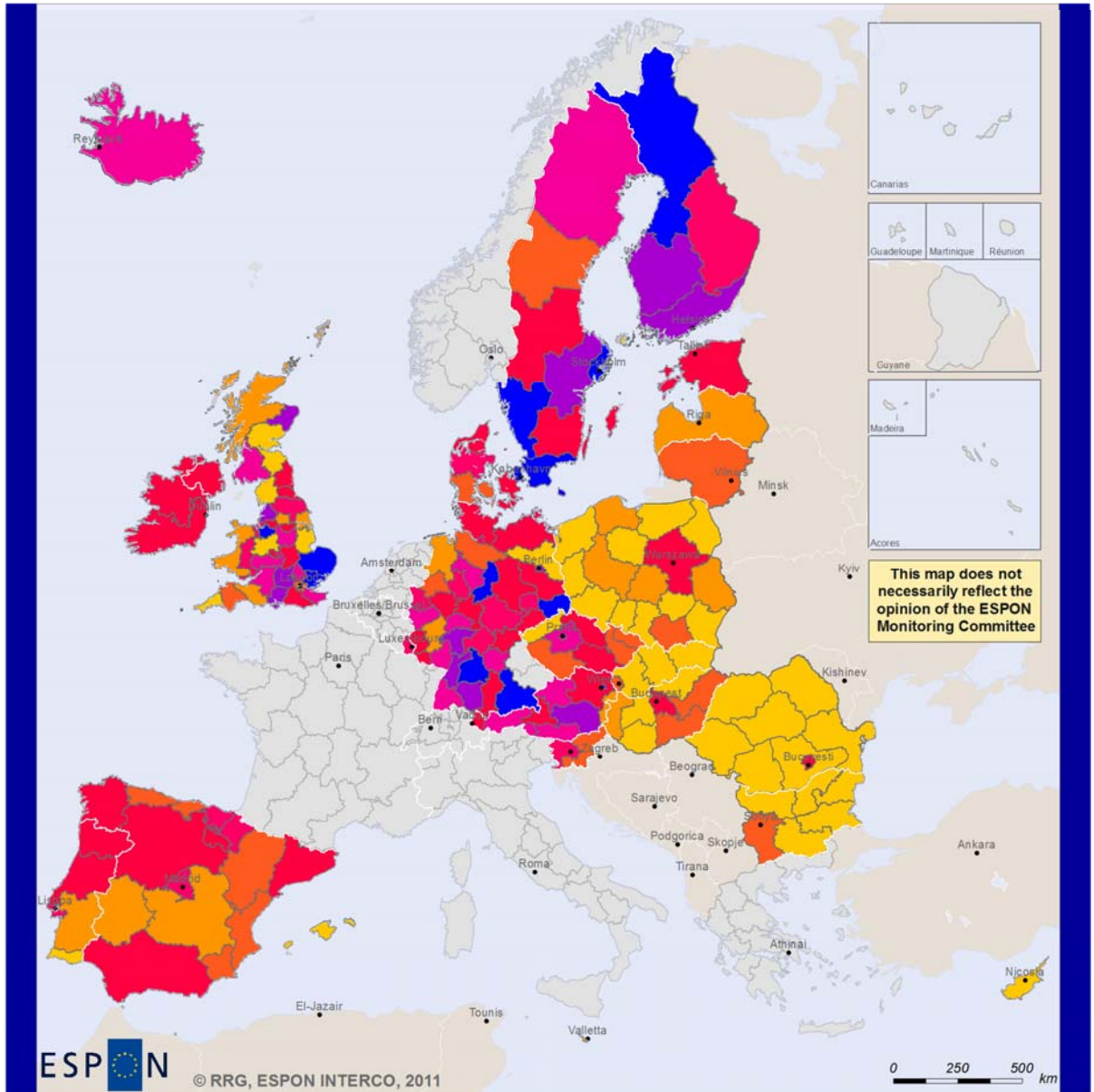
6



# Expenditures on R&D



Total intramural R&D expenditures 2007 (% of GDP)  
NUTS-2 regions



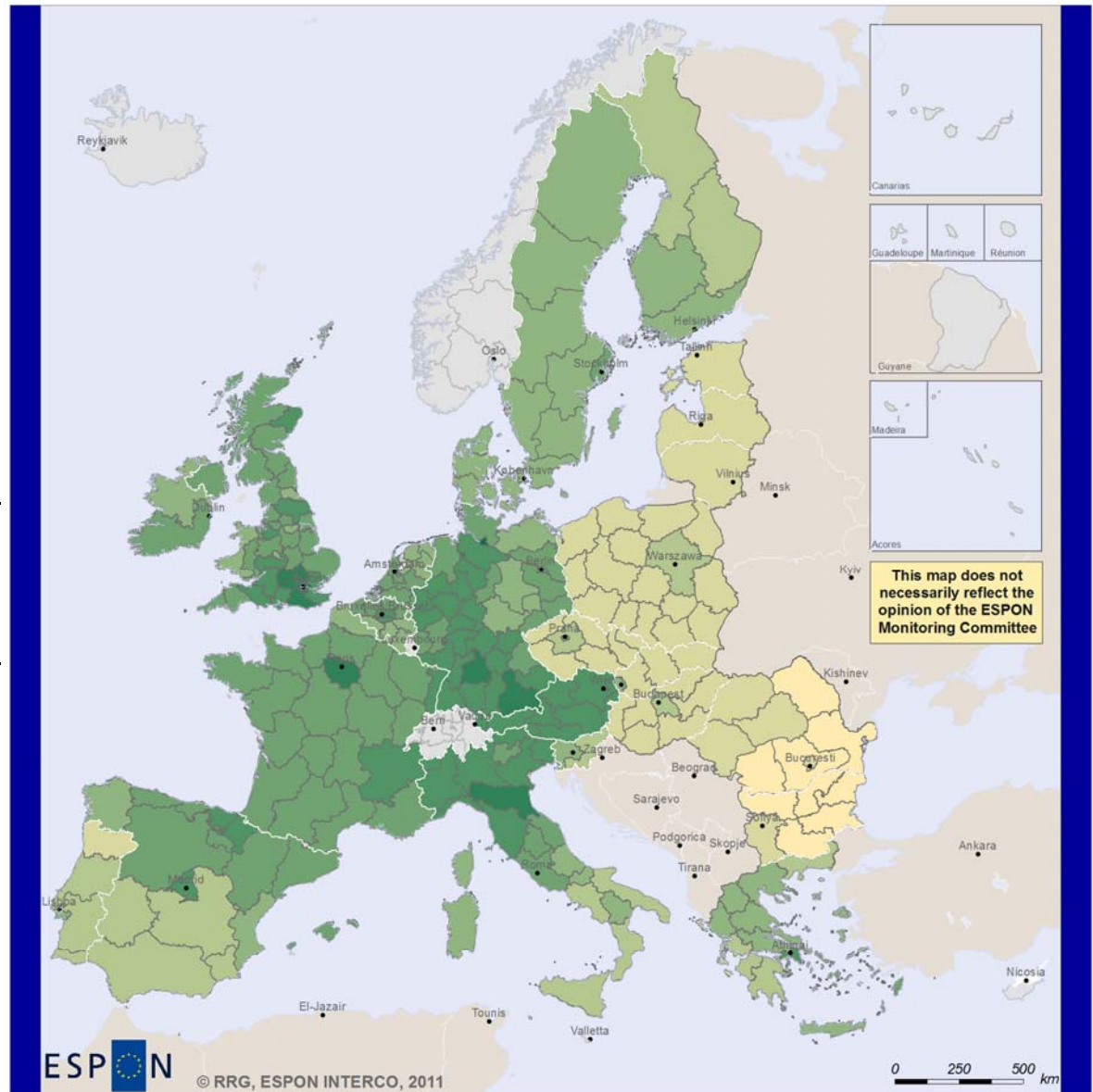


# Disposable household income



increase desired,  
lagging regions catch  
up faster

## Disposable household income 2007 NUTS-2 regions



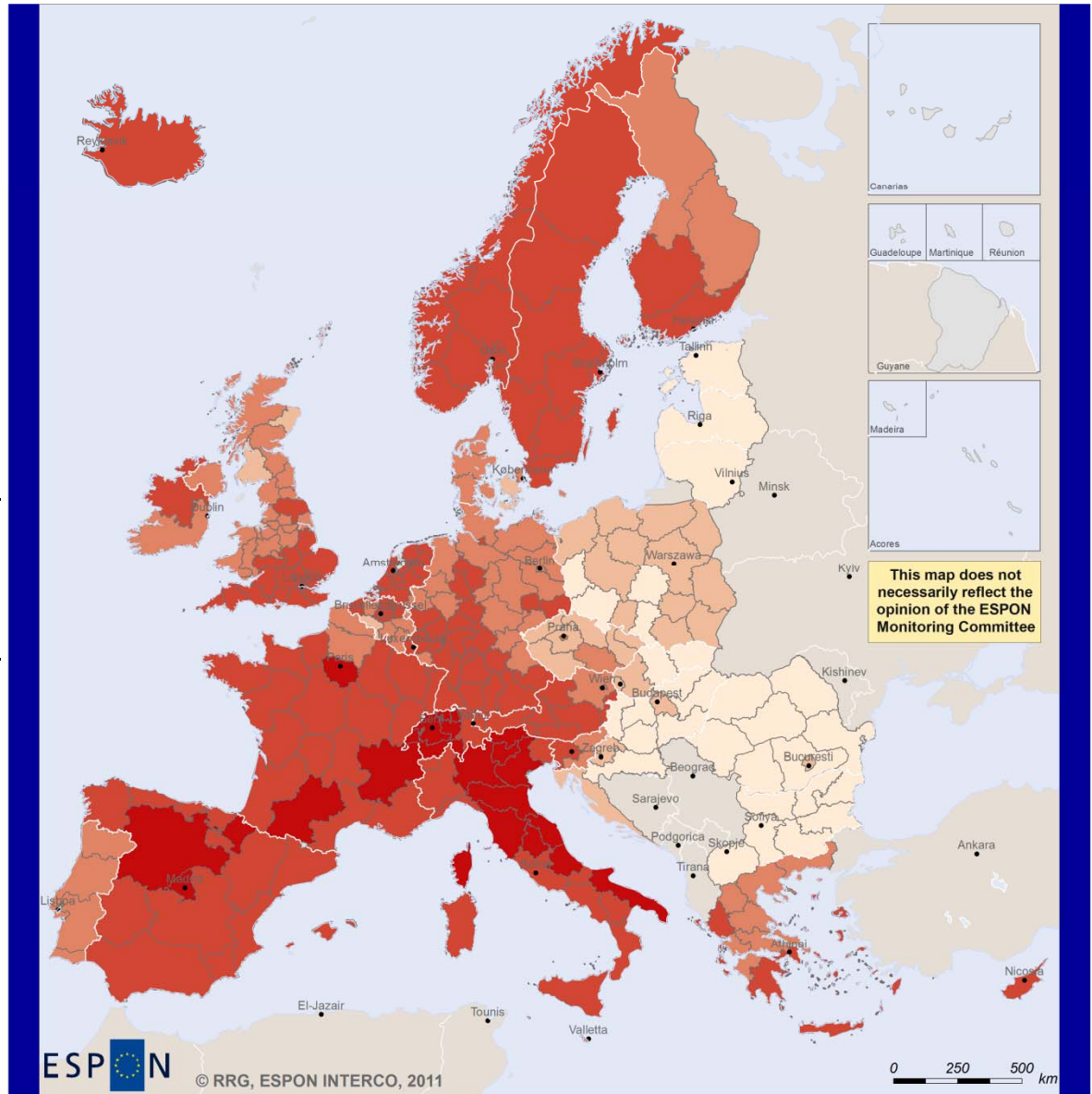
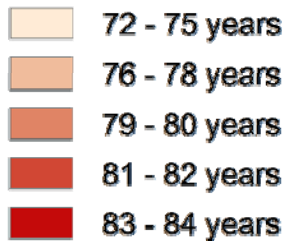


# Life expectancy at birth



expectancy at least be stable, avoiding decrease

## Life expectancy at birth 2008 (men & women) NUTS-2 regions



# Self-perceived personal state of health

Standard illustration at national level based on EU-SILC survey.

*Dissagregation by degree of urbanization to be checked.*

increase desired, until everybody's perception is very good

Indicator:  
Self-perceived personal state of health  
NUTS-0, 2009

/// Predominantly very good self-perception  
Perception bad/very bad (%)

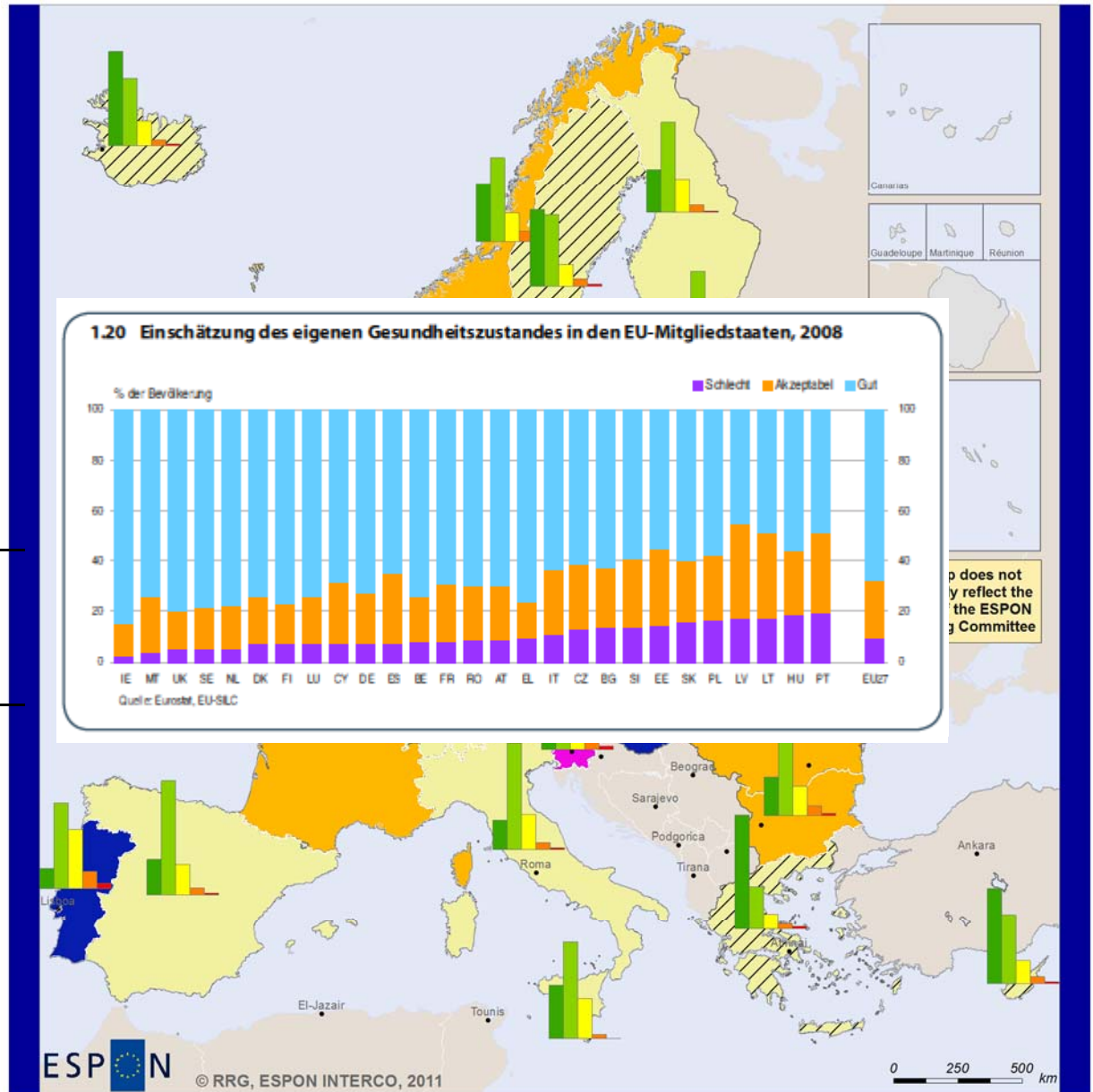
Light yellow	2 - 4
Orange	5 - 6
Pink	7 - 8
Dark blue	9 - 10

Self-perception (%):

Green	24
Light green	very good
Yellow	good
Orange	fair
Red	bad
Dark red	very bad

Notes:  
Data derived from interviews with people aged 18-64 under EU SILC framework.  
Data missing for Turkey and Western Balkans.

10



# People at risk of poverty

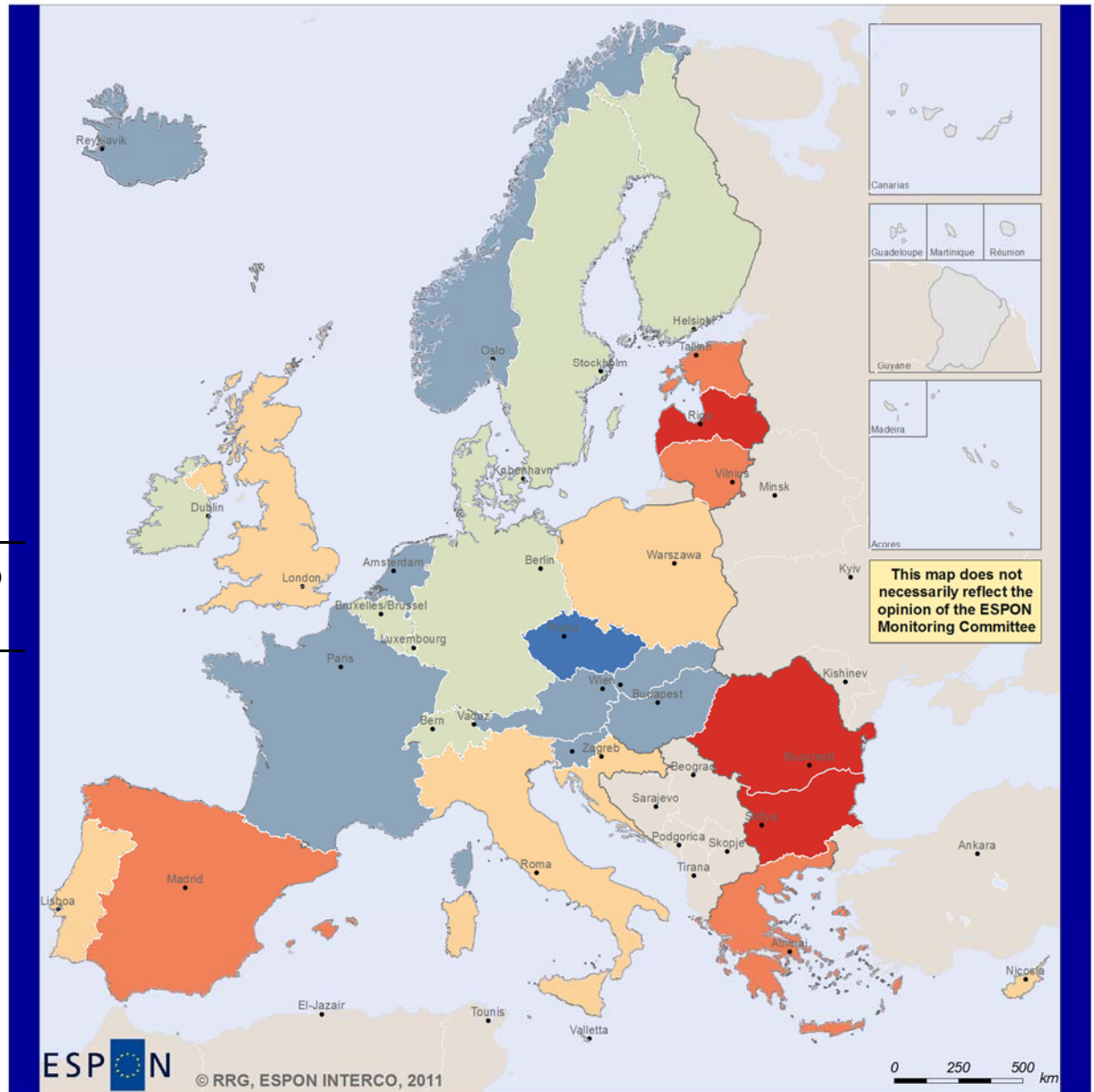


Standard illustration at national level. Different thresholds possible (50, 60, 70%)



reduction of risk to zero desired

At-risk-of poverty rate 2009  
(% population with 60% of nat. equivalent income)





# Percentage of population living in workless households



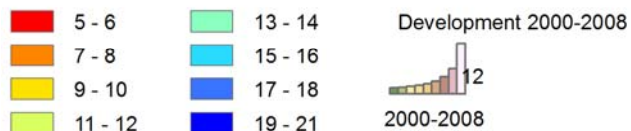
Standard illustration at national level.

Based upon EU-SILC survey, so differentiation by degree of urbanization might be possible.

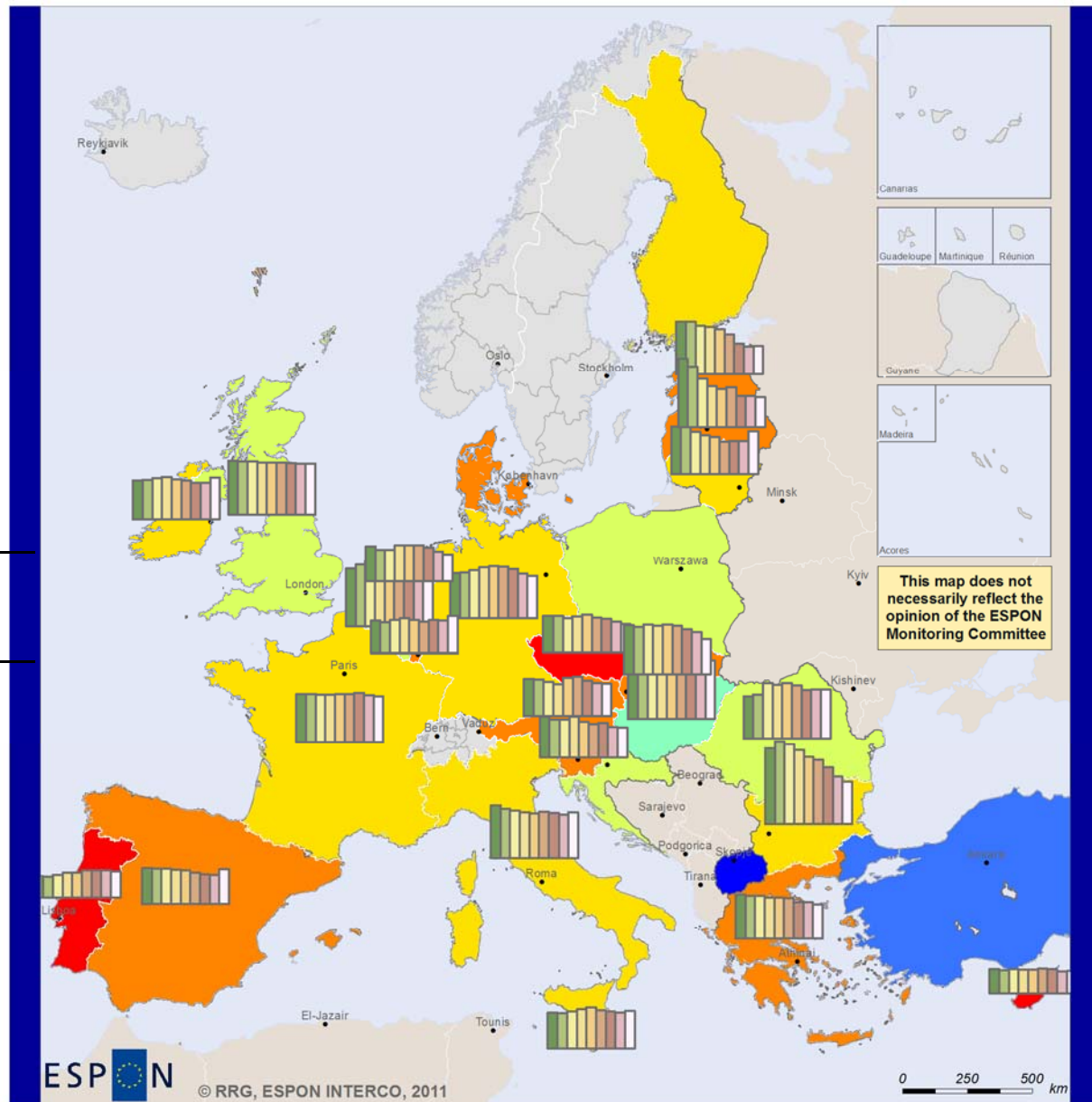


**Decrease desired until zero**

Share of populations in workless households (% of population aged 18-59), 2008



12

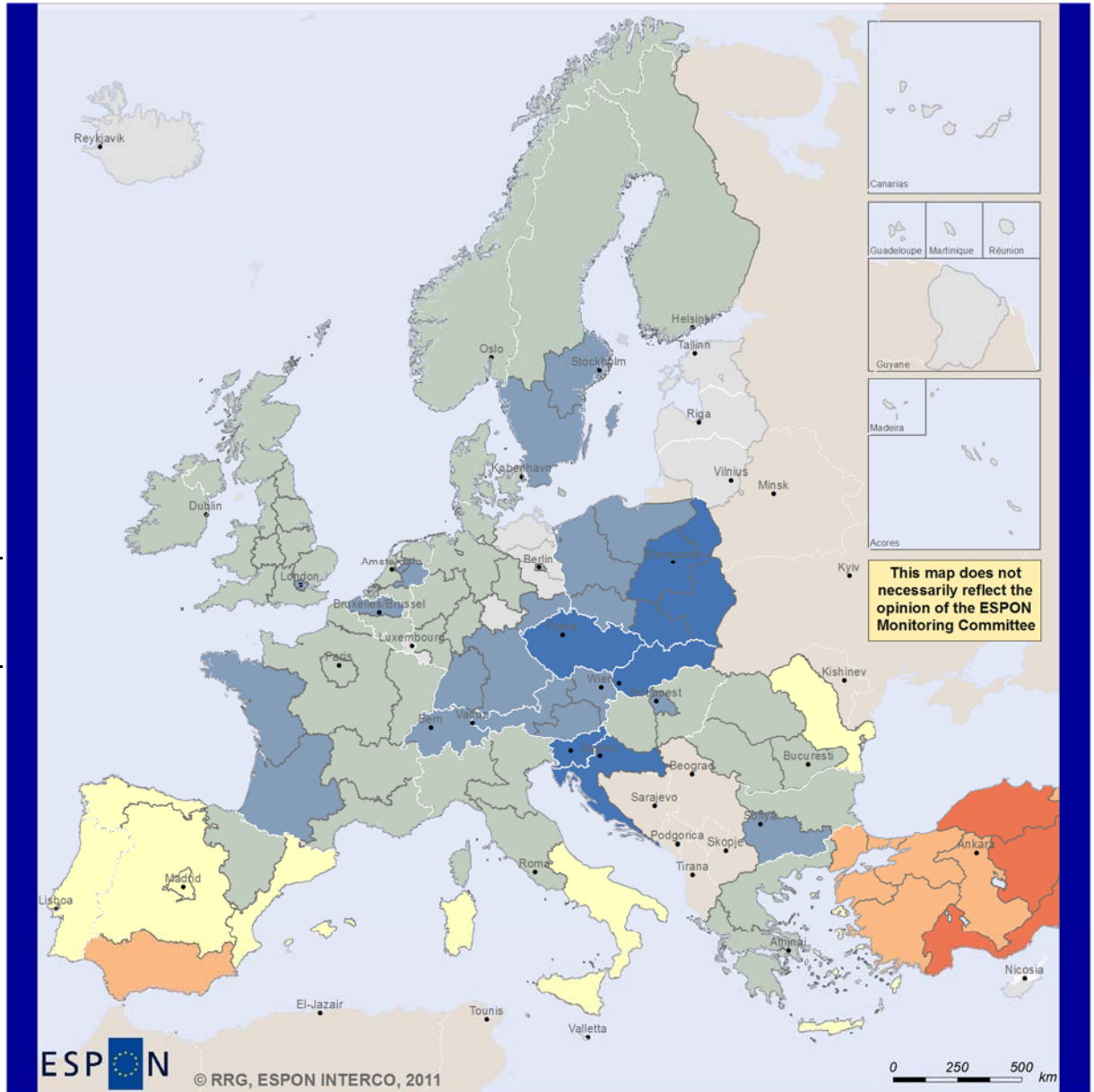
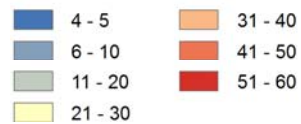


# Proportion of early school leavers



**Decrease desired until zero**

**Early school leavers from education and training (in %), NUTS-1 regions, 2010**



# Population density



Extremely good data situation, such as

NUTS-3  
NUTS-5  
Raster



Should increase but not too much; sparsely populated areas should catch up faster





# Air pollution



Indicator 1:  
Exposure to PM10

Indicator 2:  
Exposure to Ozone

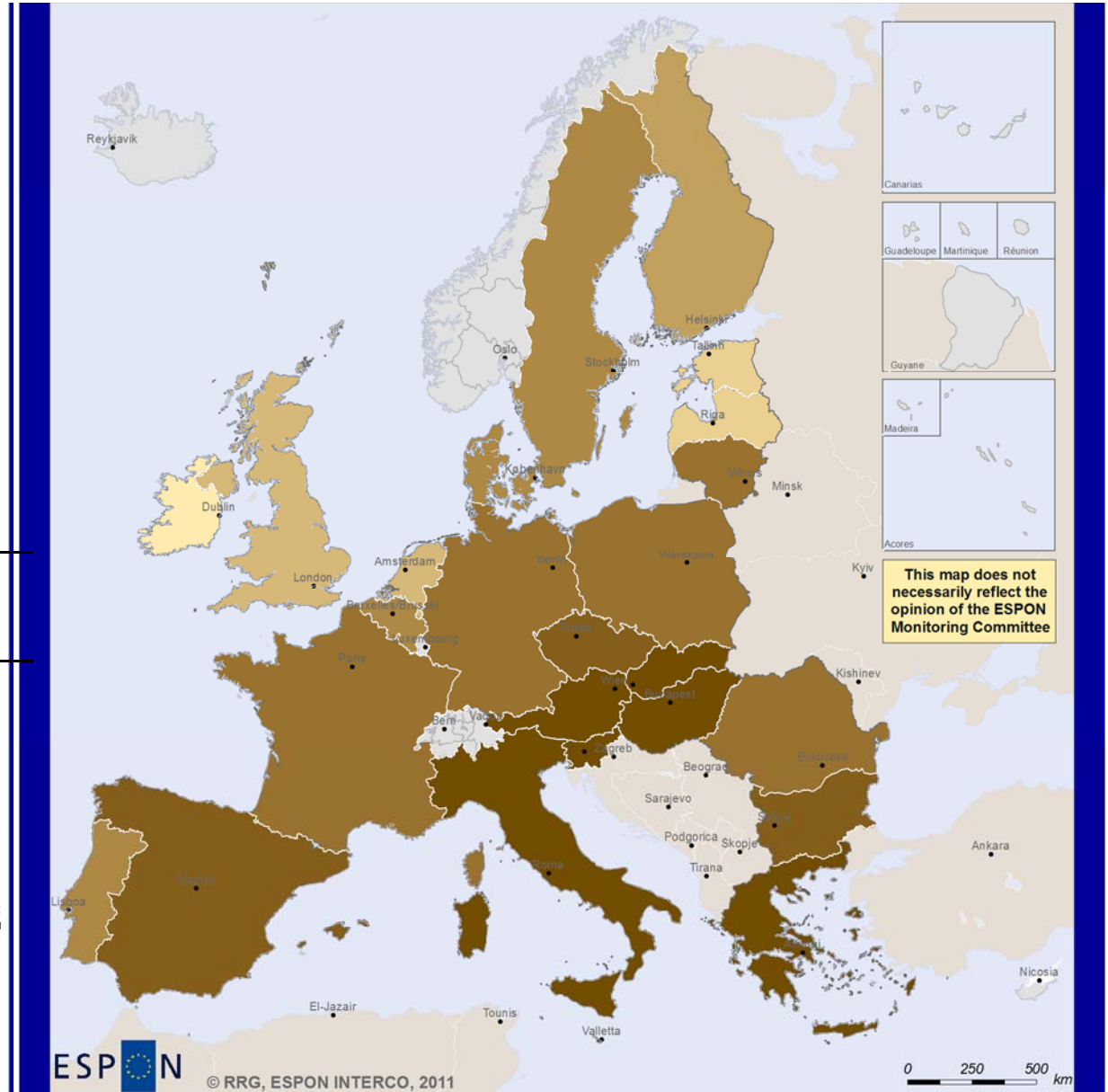


**pollution to decrease  
until zero**

Urban population exposure to air pollution by ozone  
(population weighted annual sum of maximum daily 8-hour  
mean ozone concentrations above threshold)



Notes:  
Data missing for C  
and Western Balka

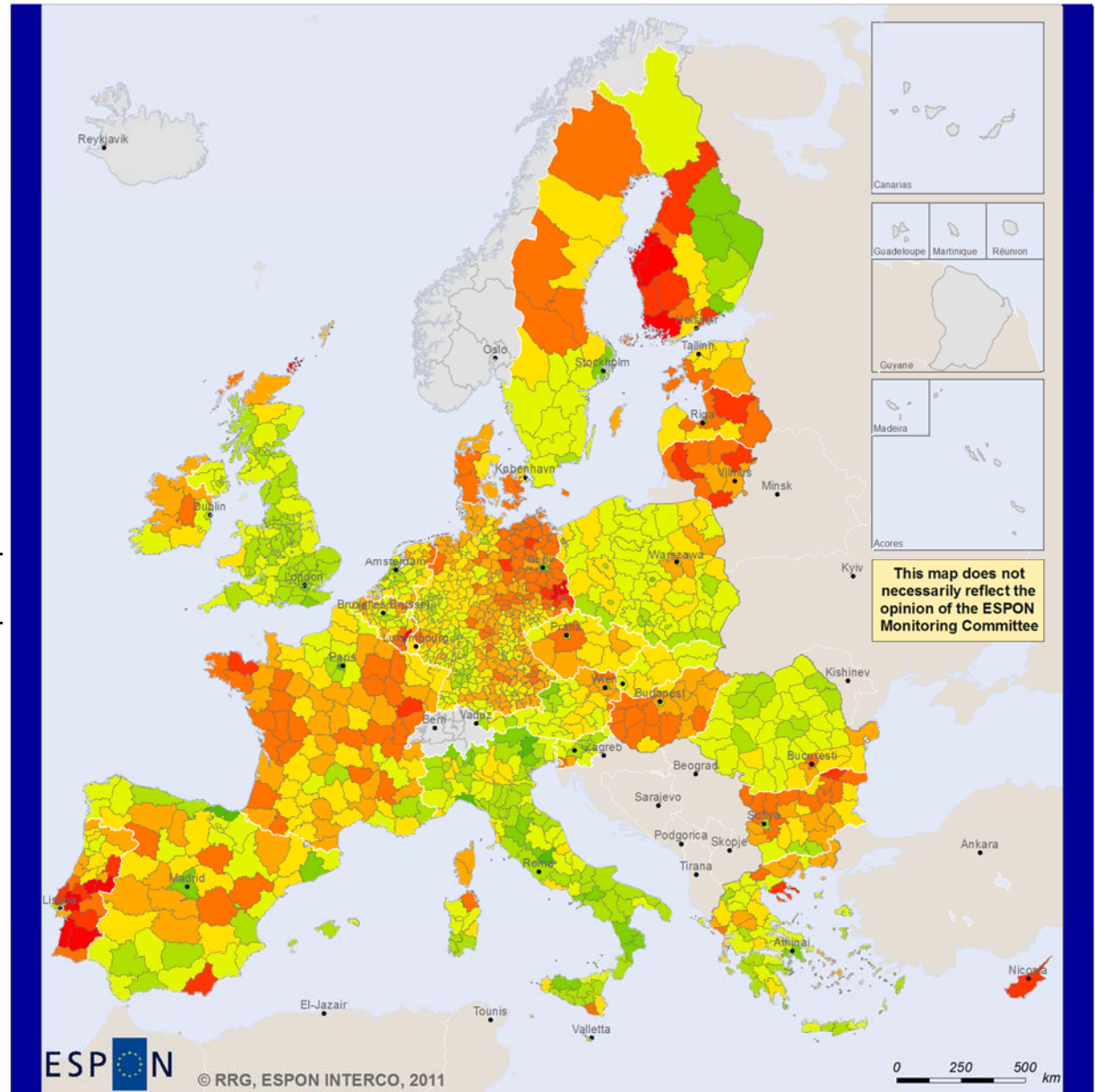


# Soil sealing per capita



decrease desired

## Soil sealing per inhabitant (in m<sup>2</sup>) 2006



# Water resources / access to clean water



Freshwater resources  
(only poor data avail.)

Optionally:  
Water abstraction  
(slightly better data avail.)

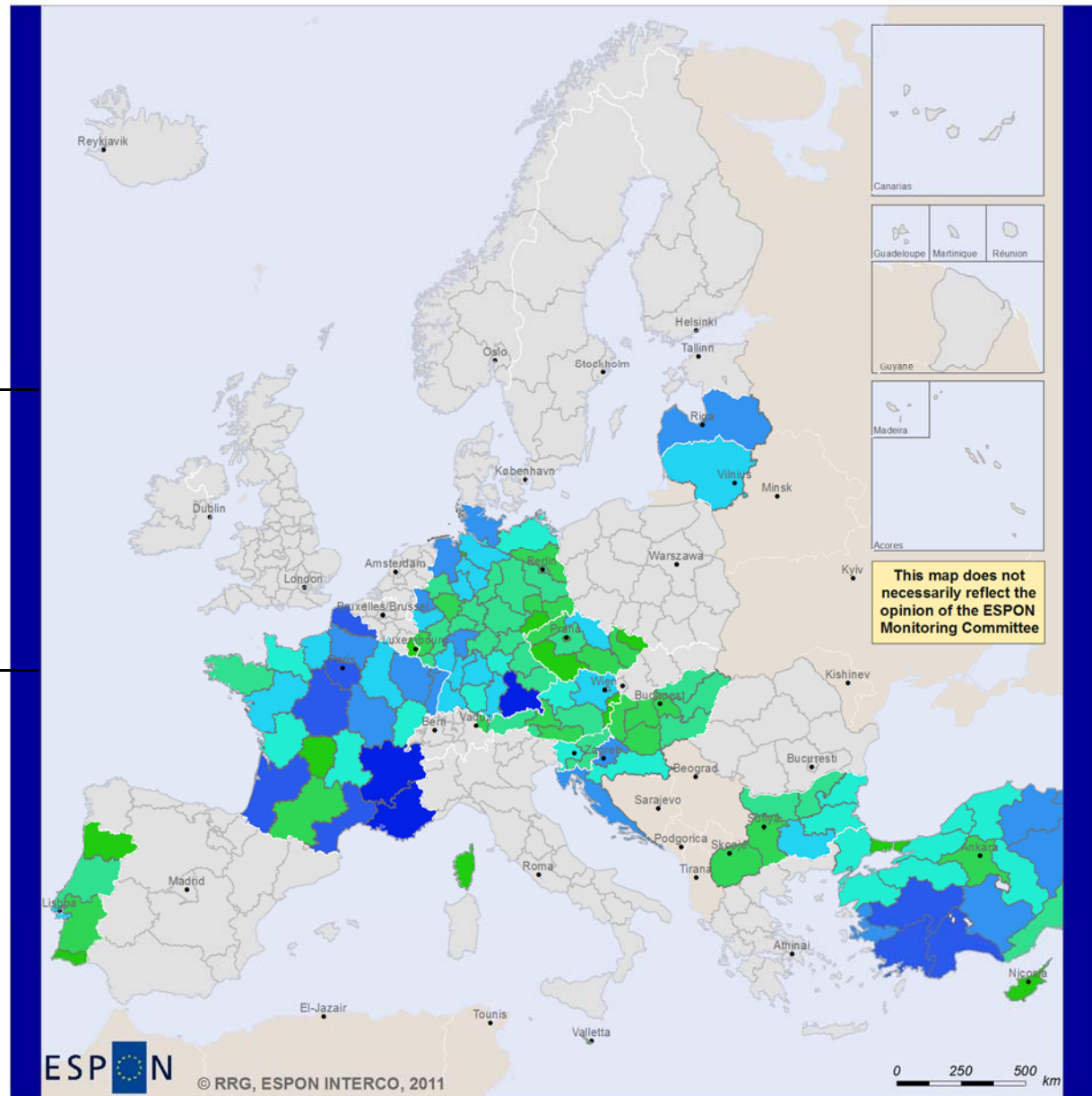


**freshwater resources  
should increase (at  
least remain stable)**



**water abstraction  
should decrease**

Water abstraction by public water supply  
(latest avail. year) (mio m3)





# Renewable energy resources / production



Data on energy consumption avail., mostly at national level, partly at NUTS-2.

*NUTS-2 data show that this is a national issue rather than a regional one (subject to national energy policies).*



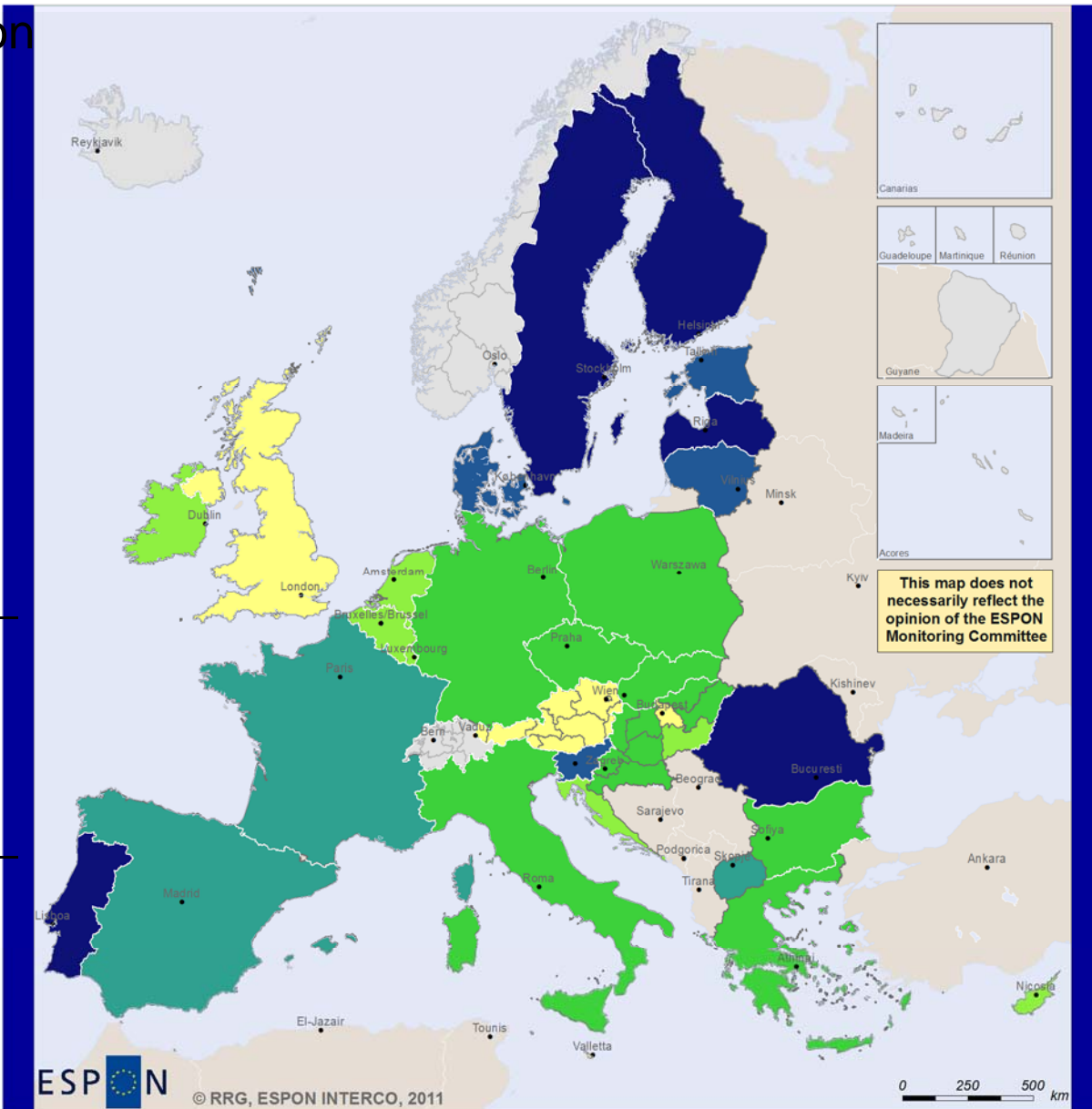
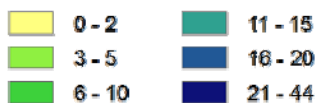
**consumption should decrease**



**production should increase**

**Renewable energy consumption 2008 (NUTS-0/2, % of final energy consumption)**

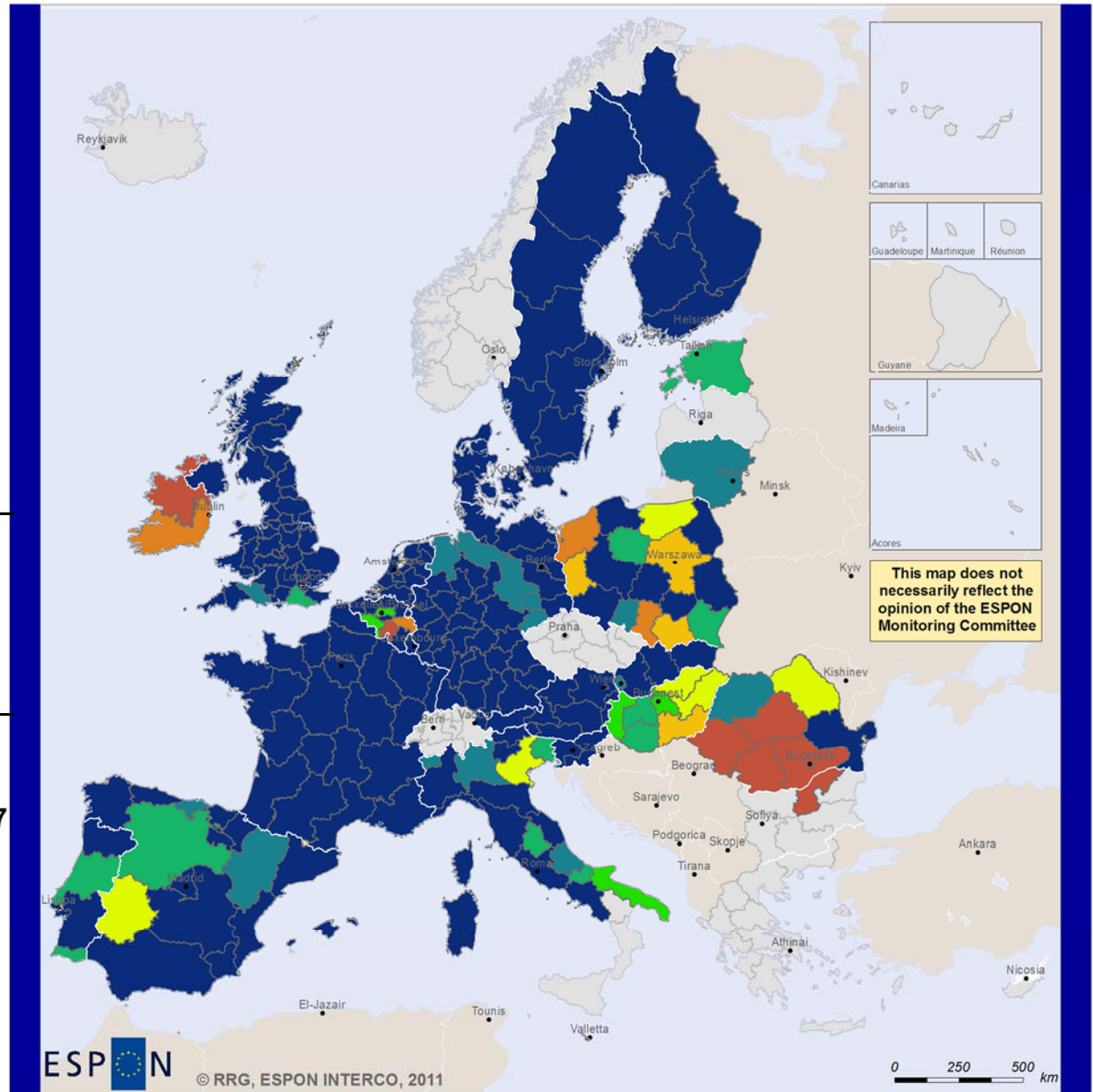
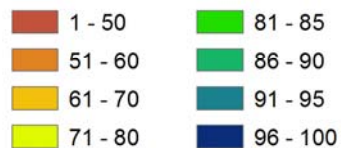
**18**



# Urban waste water treatment capacities

 capacity should match demand, i.e. increase until 100% demand desired

Urban Waster Water Treatment Capacity 2007  
(capactiy as % of generated load) (NUTS-2)

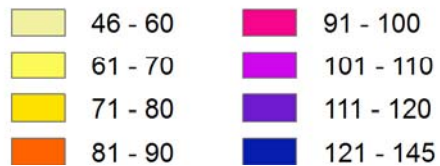


# Greenhouse gas emissions

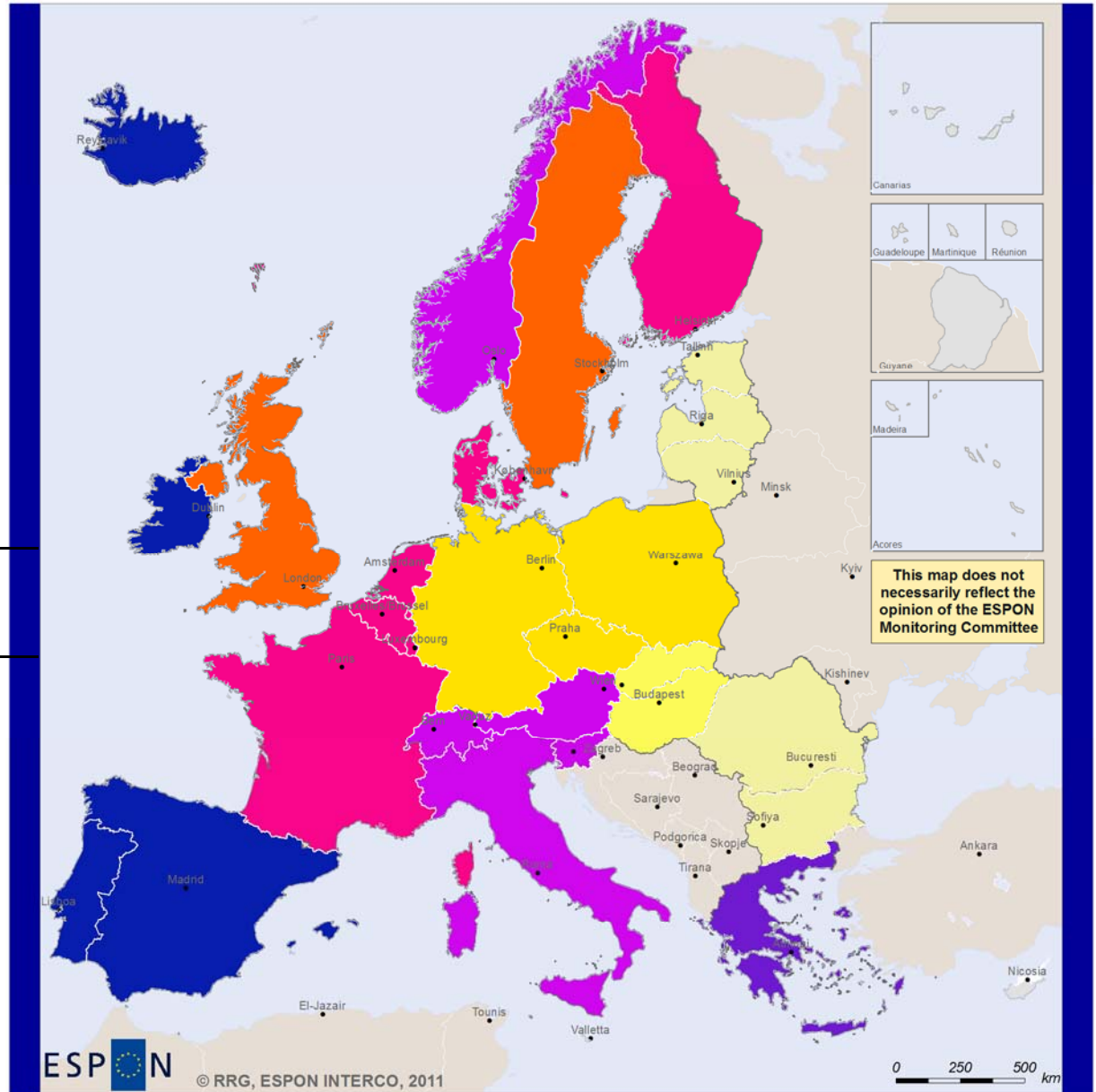


**emissions to decrease until zero**

**Greenhouse gas emissions 2008  
(in CO2 equivalents)  
indexed to Kyoto base year**



20





# Cooperation agreements



## ESPON TERCO

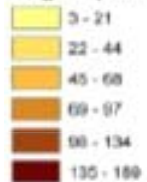
*Option 1:  
Cooperation intensity  
(common Interreg projects)*

*Option 2:  
# collaborating regions*



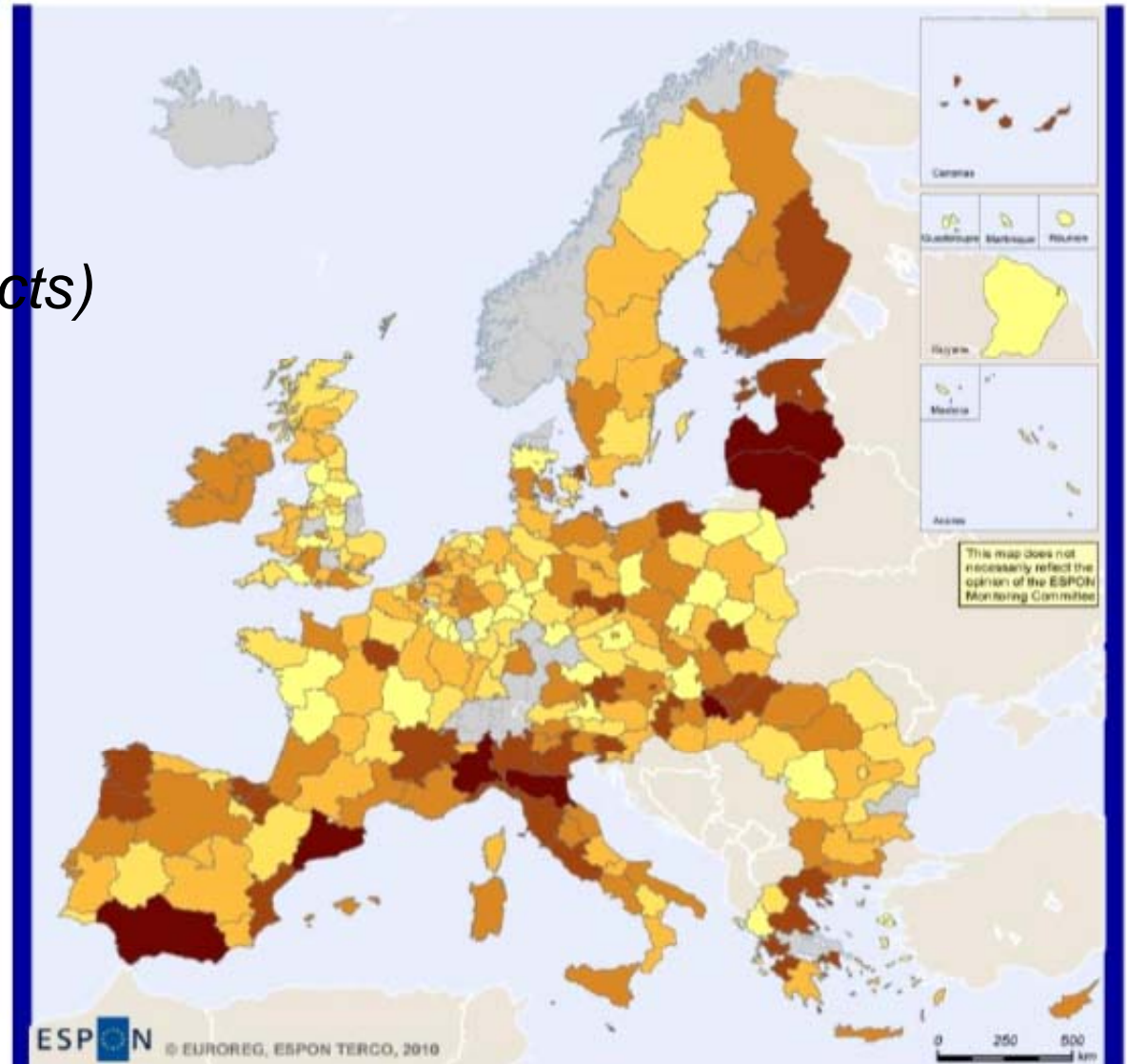
increase desired ?

Degree (number of collaborating regions)



no data

21

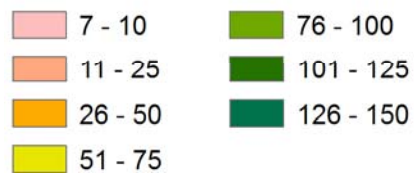


# Government consolidated gross debt



decrease desired until minimum level

Government consolidated gross debt (% of GDP), 2009



22

