

KITCASP

Key Indicators for Territorial Cohesion and Spatial Planning

Targeted Analysis 2013/2/20

Final Report | 31 October 2013

Part D | Appendix B



This report presents the final results a Targeted Analysis 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 EU28, plus Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. Each partner is represented in the ESPON Monitoring Committee.

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Appendix B:

**Stakeholder Engagement &
Long List of Indicators for Each Case Study
Territory**

IRELAND

The consultation steps undertaken for the selection of preliminary indicators for the Irish case study are summarised below. Note that the stakeholder engagement in Ireland was closely paired with the work of the Regional Planning Indicator Development working group (RPIDWG), which includes representatives from the eight Regional Authorities, the Department of Environment, Community and Local Government, the Central Statistics Office, the Economic and Social Research Institute and the Environmental Protection Agency among others.

- A meeting was held with the RPG Indicators Working Group (RPGIWG) and Niall Cussen on 25th of May 2012 in the Department of Environment, Community & Local Government. Present at the meeting was Dr Billy Hynes of Downey Hynes Partnership (DHP) who had been commissioned by the Regional Assemblies to prepare the Gateway and Hub Development Index (GHDI). It was agreed that efforts would be made to ensure that the KITCASP, RPG and GHDI indicators are aligned.
- The KITCASP team, Gavin Daly and Dr Ainhoa González, provided detailed feedback on the proposed RPG indicators on the 5th of June 2012. Additional detailed comments were provided on the revised RPG indicators list to the RPIDWG team on the 28th of September 2012.
- An initial selection of indicators for Ireland was carried out by the KITCASP leading partners, identifying those indicators from the existing Dublin Region Sustainability (DSR), the Regional Planning Guidelines (RPG), the All-Island Database Project, and the GHDI indicator sets that best fitted the agreed KITCASP themes, and that complied with the indicator selection criteria as set out in the Interim Report.
- This list was circulated on the 1st February 2013 to the Irish stakeholders (Niall Cussen, Philip Nugent and Miriam Tiernan from the Department of Environment, Community & Local Government), as well as to the RPIDWG developing the RPG indicators for their review and comment.
- A meeting was held on the 8th of February 2013 between the KITCASP team, Gavin Daly and Dr Ainhoa González, representatives of the RPIDWG team and DHP - who has been retained by the two NUTS II Regional Assemblies to prepare the GHDI. At this meeting, every proposed indicator was discussed and examined, and subsequently, an indicator alignment cross-check was undertaken to ensure consistency of indicators across the various planning tiers.
- The KITCASP team, Gavin Daly and Justin Gleeson on the 20th of February 2013, attended a stakeholder workshop with DHP. At this stakeholder workshop members of the City and County Managers Association, Regional Planners Network and Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government were also in attendance. The purpose of this meeting was to examine the local context in indicator selection and to ensure that where possible the GHDI was aligned to the RPIDWG/KITCASP Indicators.
- The RPIDWG provided detailed comments on the preliminary KITCASP indicators which were subsequently amended to improve the alignment with the RPG indicators, as well as the Europe 2020 and the National Reform Programme (see Table A.1). The Test Run on the RPG indicators undertaken by the RPIDWG provides a clear assessment of data availability. It can be concluded that all indicators can be populated with national datasets;

however, difficulties exists in obtaining data at NUTS III level for a small number of indicators such as Total R & D expenditure as % of GDP.

Theme	Keywords	Table AB1: Long List of Indicators for Ireland				
Economic Competitiveness and Resilience	Adaptability, diversification, enabling economic activity, employment, economic cooperation/collaboration, innovation	Key Indicators (up to 5)				
		Name	Units	Data Sources	Scale	Comments & Feedback from Stakeholders
		Gross value added (GVA) per capita	€ per inhabitant	Central Statistics Office (CSO) annually up to 2009; Forfás	National, NUTS III & Local Level (EDs, Small Areas)	Included in the Dublin Region Sustainability (DRS) Indicators, the Regional Planning Guidelines (RPG) Indicators and the All-island Spatial Database Project. Simple, meaningful and achievable indicator.
		Employment rate of population aged 20-64	% (total work force)	Central Statistics Office (CSO) annually	National, NUTS III & Local Level (EDs, Small Areas)	Included in the DRS Indicators and the RPG Indicators. Similar indicator in the All-island Spatial Database Project. The Gateway and Hubs Development Index (GHDI) indicators refer to: Unemployment rate (live registers per 1000 labour force). The age range has been incorporated to reflect the National Reform Programme which in turn is consistent with Europe 2020.
		Population with accessibility to internet	Absolute Values	CSO; DCENR; ComReg; OECD; Eurostat; Forfás	National, NUTS III	Similar indicator in the RPG Indicators, the DRS Indicators and the GHDI sets. Similar indicator in the All-island Spatial Database Project. The indicator has been adjusted (replacing broadband with internet access) to avail of CSO information. Broadband accessibility data only available at national level (National Broadband Plan).
		Foreign Direct Investment	€million	Forfás; Enterprise agencies (e.g. IDA & Enterprise Ireland)	National, NUTS III	Included in the preliminary RPG Indicators set, but subsequently taken out. Its relevance needs to be reconsidered.
		Total R & D expenditure as % of GDP	% of GDP	Forfas; Central Statistics Office	National, NUTS III & Local Level (EDs, Small Areas)	Included in the DRS Indicators set. Similar indicator in the RPG Indicators (specific to business and higher level institutions per region) and the GHDI (specific to third level institutions). Although this indicator is aligned with the Europe 2020 and the National

						Reform Programme, the CSO has indicated that due to confidentiality reasons this information cannot be provided at NUTS 3 level. The main concern is that the availability of this information would assist people in identifying particular companies and their specific contributions to R&D in some regions. Therefore it will not be feasible to populate this indicator. As a result, the indicator may need to be reconsidered and changed to: Expenditure on Research and Development (R&D) by Business and Higher Level Institutions.
		Other relevant indicators (up to 3)				
		Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)	Absolute Values	Forfás; Enterprise agencies (e.g. IDA & Enterprise Ireland)	National, NUTS III	Included in the DRS and the RPG Indicators sets. Similar indicator in the GHDI (New firm formation (VAT registrations per 1000 labour force). The most up-to-date information for SME's is 2010. IDA specific figures (i.e. total number of employees in IDA supported companies) available annually on request.
Integrated Spatial Development	Balanced regional development, settlement-infrastructure alignment, well-managed, effective, coherent to local needs, compact cities, polycentricity, territorial capacities and assets	Key Indicators (up to 5)				
		Population change	Absolute change in population (Absolute values)	CSO every 5 years; AIRO; Myplan; Geo-directory mapping	National, NUTS III & Local Level (EDs, Small Areas)	Similar indicator in the RPG and GHDI indicators sets. Simple indicator that works well. It needs spatial representation for impact and clarity.
		Population density	Number of people per Km ²	CSO; AIRO; Myplan; Geo-directory mapping	National, NUTS III & Local Level (EDs, Small Areas)	Included in the RPG. Similar indicator in the DRS indicators set. There are perceived issues with this indicator as some counties/areas have density targets while others cannot increase density. Analysis at DED level is essential for making this indicator meaningful.
		Housing vacancy	Absolute values or % of total housing stock	CSO; DoECLG; AIRO; Local Authorities; Geo-	National, NUTS III & Local Level (EDs, Small	Similar indicator in the DRS and the RPG indicators sets. Clear and feasible indicator.

		Population within 500 metres of public transport	% (total inhabitants living within 500m of public transport)	directory National Transport Authority (NTA); POWSCAR (CSO); AIRO	Areas) National, NUTS III & Local Level (County)	Similar indicator in the DRS, RPG and GDHI indicators sets. This indicator needs to be reconsidered as access to public transport should be relative to where people need to go (e.g. education, employment locations). The NTA is currently developing a model to calculate this (expected to be available by the end of 2013). Data available but needs to be extracted from POWSCAR and undertake accessibility mapping.
		Number of houses connected to waste water treatment	% of total	Local Authorities; Irish Water; EPA	National, NUTS III & Local Level (County)	Similar indicator in the RPG Indicators. Although this indicator is not currently measured per se in Ireland, it is considered to capture the sub-theme of settlement-infrastructure alignment and it is easy to calculate. The RPG indicators include: Actual and Surplus wastewater treatment capacity, and Settlements in compliance with UWWTD Discharge License.
		Other relevant indicators (up to 3)				
		Modal split of passenger transport	% of total number of trips (bus, rail, car, bicycle)	CSO; POWCAR; AIRO; MyPlan; NTA/ DoT Sustainable Travel Office; DoECLG	National, NUTS III & Local Level (EDs, Small Areas)	Included in the DRS Indicators. Similar indicator in the RPG indicators set (i.e. Work-related commuting by car, bus, rail, bicycle and walking). This indicator should be reconsidered to refer to % of population using non-car based transport as per the GDHI indicators (i.e. Green transport usage (% of population using non-car based/sustainable transport)).
		Energy consumption per capita	kWh/individual	Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland	National, NUTS III & Local Level (EDs, Small Areas)	Included in the DRS Indicators. No similar indicators in the RPG or GDHI, which may make it a wish list indicator.
Social Cohesion and Quality of Life	People, equality, well-being, access to services, choice, connecting to	Key Indicators (up to 5)				
		Population within 5Km of work/school	% of total population	Local Authorities; CSO; POWCAR; AIRO	National, NUTS III & Local Level (County)	Similar indicator in the DRS and RPG indicators sets. The RPG indicators refer to travel time rather than distance (

	work/schools, green areas, healthy living					Accessibility potential to primary school (15 min) and Accessibility potential to secondary school (15/30 min)). It has been suggested that this indicator could be linked to dependency rates in the areas served.
	Population aged 30-34 with tertiary education	% of total population aged over 16	Central Statistics Office; Department of Education	National, NUTS III & Local Level (County, EDs, Small Areas)		Similar indicator in the DRS indicators. The RPG indicators have followed Europe 2020 (i.e. Population (total and by gender) aged 30-34 with tertiary education. In the light of this, the indicator adjusted to align with the EU2020 targets.
	Dependency rate (population aged 0-19 and 65+)	% of total population	Central Statistics Office	National, NUTS III & Local Level (County, EDs, Small Areas)		Included in the All-island Spatial Database Project and the GDHI. Similar indicators (i.e. Population aged 0-14 and Population aged 65+) included in the RPG indicators set. The age range needs to be reconsidered to align it with the unemployment age range. This has been taken into account in the KITCASP indicator. Needs to be mapped to indicate where services are required and included in a commentary on the following sections such as access to healthcare and education.
	Average disposable income	€ (average)	CSO; Housing/retail strategy information	National, NUTS III & Local Level (County, EDs, Small Areas)		Included in the All-island Spatial Database Project. Although this indicator is not currently measured per se in Ireland, data are available.
	Level of well-being	% of total population	Central Statistics Office	National, NUTS III & Local Level (County, EDs, Small Areas)		Included in the Dublin Region Sustainability Indicators set.
	Other relevant indicators (up to 3)					
	Population at risk of poverty	% of total population	Central Statistics Office	National, NUTS III & Local Level (EDs, Small Areas)		Included in the DRS Indicators set. Similar indicator in the GHDI (Affluence and deprivation index)
	Population within 500 metres of public green areas (active	% of total population	Local Authorities; CSO; POWCAR; AIRO	National, NUTS III & Local Level (County)		Although this indicator is not currently measured per se in Ireland, data are available (and would need to be

		and passive)				extracted from CSO and POWSCAR data and mapped). Specific definitions of green areas would be required (i.e. active and passive recreational areas). The KITCASP indicator has been amended to reflect this. It has not been widely used within the Irish planning system, it has therefore been noted that this indicator may present difficulties when populating.
Environmental Resource Management	Landscape protection, climate change, low-carbon economy, enhanced management, sustainability, coastal mgmt., water mgmt., adaptation (floor risk), air quality, biodiversity	Key Indicators (up to 5)				
		Renewable Energy Production (Wind, Hydro, Biomass, etc.)	Megawatts and % by renewable energy type	Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland; EirGRID, ESB Networks, IWEA, Meitheal Na Gaoithe, DECLG Strategy for Renewable Energy	National, NUTS III	Included in the RPG indicators. Similar indicator in the DRS indicators set. The KITCASP indicator has been amended to list the renewable energy types.
		Status of water bodies (groundwater, rivers, lakes, estuarine, coastal, bathing, drinking waters)	Absolute values on the actual status or objective met/failed (EPA defined status of water bodies as per WFD for groundwater, rivers, lakes, estuarine, coastal)	Local Authorities; Irish Water; EPA; WFD RBDs	National, NUTS III & RBD	Included in the RPG indicators. Similar indicator in the DRS indicators and the GHDI (river water quality and drinking water quality) sets. It should be linked to the achievement of River Basin District Objectives 2015, 2021, etc.
		Population at risk of flooding	% of total population	Office of Public Works; Local Authorities	National, NUTS III & Local Level (County)	Similar indicator in the DRS indicators set. Risk of flooding is defined in the flooding planning guidelines as the consequence of flooding by the likelihood of flooding. Limitations with the quality of available data (OPW flood risk study to be completed). CFRAMS will map the extent of flooding, so this indicator would refer to the likelihood of flooding. The indicator should be reconsidered; there are concerns about data

						availability and the extent to which this information would change over time once data is available.
		Status of protected European habitats and species	Conservation Status (EU defined status of Natura 2000 sites - SACs and SPAs and Annexed species)	DAHG; NPWS (Habitats Directive and Birds Directive Reports); Status of EU Habitats and Species Report (Art. 17 Habitats Directive) and Art. 12 of the Birds Directive	National	Similar indicator included in the RPG indicators. EU environmental reporting requirement. Not available at NUTS III, only national. There is no SAC/SPA Natura 2000 site level reporting; however there will be national conservation objective monitoring in future
		Municipal waste recovery rate	Tonnes or % recycled of total volume of household waste produced	Environmental Protection Agency; Regional Waste Office	National, NUTS III & Local Level (County)	Similar indicator in the RPG (Municipal (household) waste recovery rate), GHDI (Waste recovery (% of waste diverted to landfill) and the DSR indicators set. The managed waste has targets but the total waste stream cannot be accounted for. Therefore, the KITCASP indicator (volume of waste recycled) has been amended to refer to household waste only. Not all information is available at a county level, there are 10 waste regions will varying levels of reporting capacity
		Other relevant indicators (up to 3)				
		Number of days where EU air quality limit values are exceeded	Total n° of days	Environmental Protection Agency;	National; Some regional data that do not comply with NUTS II or III (Zones A, B, C and D) for CO and Ground Level O3.	Similar indicator included in the All-island Spatial Database Project. Limitations with the scale and measurements are likely to be only available at national level. EU environmental reporting requirement. Specific parameters to be measured may need to be defined (e.g. CO ₂ , CO, O ₃ , CH ₄ , PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5}).
		GHG emissions per capita	Tonnes CO ₂ eq. per individual	Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland; EPA; IPPC Taskforce on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories	National	Included in the Dublin Region Sustainability Indicators set. Limitations with the scale and measurements are likely to be only available at national level. EU environmental reporting requirement. GHGs include CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, F-gases. Distance to Ireland's Kyoto Limit should also be accounted for.

SCOTLAND

The consultation steps undertaken for the selection of preliminary indicators for the Scotland case study are summarised below.

- The main point of contact in terms of stakeholder consultation was Graeme Purves from the Scottish Government's Planning and Architecture Division, and there have been regular contacts by phone and by e-mail throughout the duration of the Project. Contacts with other individuals from the list of stakeholders has taken place intermittently throughout the Project.
- An introductory meeting was held with stakeholders from the Scottish Government on 30th May 2012. Eight stakeholders participated at the meeting from a range of teams within the Scottish Government. The majority of the stakeholders were involved in some capacity with the elaboration, implementation and / or monitoring of strategic spatial policy for Scotland (National Planning Framework 2 and National Planning Framework 3). The context, priorities and programme of proposed activities for KITCASP were presented and this was followed by a discussion about key policy drivers, tensions between policy agendas and ambitions, data issues and availability and relevant data sets and sources. A number of key issues for clarification were identified relating to the precise focus for the project and the type of output that would be most beneficial for stakeholders engaged with strategic spatial planning in Scotland. The LSBU team prepared a report of the meeting and this was circulated to the participants and also to a wider group of relevant stakeholders consisting of approximately twenty representatives of strategic development plan authorities, selected local authorities, the Royal Town Planning Institute Scotland and academics as well as the ESPON UK Contact Point. The aim of circulating the report to this wider group was on the one hand to increase awareness about the project among relevant spatial planning practitioners and academics and on the other hand to provide the opportunity for these stakeholders to contribute to the project, either by participating in future activities or by providing verbal or written feedback.
- The first stakeholder workshop was organised at the offices of the Scottish Government in Leith on 5th September 2012. A draft programme for the workshop identifying a number of key questions and outlining the potential themes for grouping territorial cohesion that had been identified by the TPG through an analysis of existing ESPON research and policy documents in the case study nations was circulated to the broad group of stakeholders. Eight stakeholders participated in the workshop, six from the Scottish Government, one from Tayplan (one of the strategic development plan authorities) and the ESPON UK Contact Point. The LSBU team presented progress so far and this was followed by an interactive discussion about a range of issues. The KITCASP project coincides with the elaboration of National Planning Framework 3 (NPF3) in Scotland and the evolving policy agendas, potential policy drivers, vision and priorities for the emerging national spatial policy were discussed and debated. This debate and the presentation by the LSBU team of possible themes for grouping indicators for territorial cohesion provided the basis for a discussion about potential themes that would be relevant in Scotland. A further discussion of relevant datasets and sources also took place. Once again the report of the

workshop was circulated to the workshop participants and a broader group of approximately twenty additional stakeholders for feedback.

- On the basis of the previous discussions with stakeholders and the discussions at the TPG meeting in the Basque Country in December 2012 a document was prepared by the LSBU team and circulated to the broader group of stakeholders in Scotland on 16th January 2013. The document explained the proposed themes for grouping indicators for territorial cohesion and the rationale behind the themes and the methodology for the selection of preliminary indicators. The list of themes for grouping indicators for territorial cohesion had been agreed at the TPG meeting in the Basque Country in December 2012 (on the basis of the previous discussions with stakeholders in the individual case study nations). The LSBU team had identified a number of potential indicators for each theme on the basis of previous discussions and an analysis of existing datasets. Stakeholders were asked to provide feedback and to propose a selection of what they considered to be the most relevant indicators. On the basis of the feedback received from stakeholders a preliminary list of indicators for Scotland was prepared by the LSBU team to be presented at the stakeholder workshop in April.
- A second stakeholder workshop was carried out on 17th April 2013, in Leith, Scotland. The programme for the workshop was circulated to the broad group of stakeholders two months before the workshop took place and then again two weeks before the workshop took place. The workshop was attended by representatives from the Scottish Government, two of the strategic development plan authorities, the Improvement Service and the ESPON UK Contact Point. There was a presentation by the UK ESPON Contact Point providing insights into ESPON from the perspective of Scotland and outlining what ESPON data could tell us about Scotland that could be relevant to strategic spatial planning at the national level. This was followed by a presentation about outcomes and indicators in relation to Tayplan, one of the strategic development plans for one of the designated city regions in Scotland. The list of preliminary indicators for Scotland was then presented along with a comparison of indicators from the other case study nations and the draft universal indicators for the KITCASP project. The discussion focused primarily on finalising the list of indicators for Scotland. Views of stakeholders were also sought in relation to the proposed user manual. Stakeholders identified the simplicity of the KITCASP approach to indicator selection and the limited number of indicators and themes as one of the strengths of the Project and were anxious that this should also be reflected in the user manual. The importance of making the user manual user friendly for practitioners was considered essential. The proposed approach of providing concise storylines to the themes with a limited number of frequently asked questions was considered to be a potentially effective approach. An explanation of the links between certain indicators was thought to be useful as well as pointers to where more in depth information particularly in relation to ESPON research could be found on particular issues. On the basis of the workshop, a report was prepared proposing a revised list of indicators for Scotland and this was circulated to the broader group of stakeholders.

Theme	Keywords	Table AB2: Long List of Indicators for Scotland				
Economic Competitiveness and Resilience	Adaptability, diversification, enabling economic activity, employment, economic cooperation/collaboration, innovation	Key Indicators (up to 5)				
		Name	Units	Data Sources	Scale	Comments & Feedback from Stakeholders
		Productivity: Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita	€ per inhabitant	Scottish Government, ONS	National, NUTS 2 and NUTS 3	GVA per capita is more widely used in Scotland than GDP per capita. GVA used in context of NPF and Tasyplan and also consistent with Menu of Local Outcome Indicators produced by the Improvement Service.
		Employment rate of population aged 16-64	% (total work force)	Office for National Statistics, Scottish Government Labour Market statistics, Annual Population Survey (Local authorities)	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 and local authority	Is this average employment over the year or employment at a certain point in the year. Some surveys are based in the Summer where employment rates are higher in rural areas and the preference is usually to take an average over the year?
		Research and development	Gross expenditure as % of GDP	Business Enterprise Research and Development (BERD) expenditure from R&D surveys conducted by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).	National and NUTS 2	Potential data availability issues, included in Scotland Performs at national level.
		Foreign Direct Investment	€million			Some concern that FDI could also reflect vulnerability and lack of resilience. Potentially replace this with value of exports indicator?
		Educational attainment	% of population between 16-64 with low or no qualifications			Indicator used by Tayplan and Improvement Service.
		Other relevant indicators (up to 3)				
		GDP	£ per inhabitant	ONS	National, NUTS II and III	
		Participation in higher education	Number of students in higher education	ONS	National, NUTS II	Based on home of student or place of education? The latter will only tell you where the colleges are. But this aspect is interesting. Not sure of benefits of this over skills and training.
		Business	Number of	ONS Business		

		birth/death/survival rates	registrations and de-registrations for VAT and PAYE, 3 year survival rates	Demography publication		
		Scottish Composite indicator: Economic performance, well-being, disadvantage and resilience	Composite index of % differentials	Rural and Environment Science and Analytical Services (RESAS)		Unclear what this indicator is specifically targeting given that it overlaps with a number of the indicators already mentioned in the table. Is this trying to capture regional disparities? If this is referring to the work under the Strategic Research programme then the source is James Hutton Institute and so far they have only looked at Census data for 2001. Updated information should be available by 2014/2015. More generally urge caution in using composite indicators unless we are sure they involve robust and transparent data.
		Skills and training	Highest qualification of working age people	ONS	National, NUTS II	Better than the above.
		Demographic structure	Old age dependency ratio	Eurostat, Scottish Government	National	Useful contextual information.
		Number of Business visitors	Total number	Visit Scotland	NUTS 2 and 3	Provides useful indicator of competitiveness in an international context.
Integrated Spatial Development	Balanced regional development, settlement-infrastructure alignment, well-managed, effective, coherent to local needs, compact cities, polycentricity, territorial capacities and assets	Key Indicators (up to 5)				
		Population change	Absolute change in population (Absolute values)	Scottish Government ONS	National, NUTS II and III	Useful
		Modal split				Need to identify most appropriate indicator, difficult to identify single indicator that encapsulates this in a meaningful way. Scotland Performs and Tayplan use % of journeys to work by public or active transport. Trips or distance per person per transport mode is another possibility. The Scottish Household Survey has a travel to work

						diary. The new survey has a much bigger sample which allows results at LA level. Data available 2013. If you want to find out more about this you can contact the team through the website.
	Housebuilding	Number of housing completions per 1000 households	Scottish Government, Communities Analytical Services (Housing Statistics)	National, NUTS II and III and local authority		
	Access to services	Driving time	Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation	National, NUTS 2 NUTS 3 LAU 2 (SEGI)		Data to small area level is available for drive time to GP, petrol station, Post Office, primary school, secondary school, retail centre. Data aggregated up according to Scottish urban-rural classification to calculate % of people within 15 minute drive time of key services. Question of which of the services to choose as the most meaningful indicator With the high priority given by the Scottish Government to health then drive time o a GP may be most relevant.
	Number of tourists on holiday	Number of trips	Visit Scotland	NUTS 2 and 3		Number of tourists on holiday was suggested as a relative dynamic kind of landscape performance and territorial assets.
	Other relevant indicators (up to 3)					
	Road traffic volume	Vehicle KM per head per year	Transport Scotland			
	Scheduled monuments 1991-2011	Number of sites and area	Historic Scotland	Scottish Government, European Environment Agency		Provides useful insights into territorial assets.
	Designated areas 1991-2011	Area by national / European designation	Scottish Natural Heritage	Scottish Government, European Environment Agency		Provides useful insights into territorial assets.
	Population density	Number of people per Km ²	As above	National, NUTS III and III		Probably not necessary to have both population density and population change, though population density remains useful contextual information

		Type of land-use	Building, domestic garden, greenspace, path, rail, road, unclassified, water, agricultural fields, woodlands	Integrated Land Use Database		Too static to be a meaningful indicator but useful contextual information.
Social Cohesion and Quality of Life	People, equality, well-being, access to services, choice, connecting to work/schools, green areas, healthy living	Key Indicators (up to 5)				
		Income differentials	Share of total income over time, percentage of households in relative poverty	Scottish Government Poverty Statistics		Equity aspects clearly resonate with cohesion focus but need to identify most meaningful indicator.
		Healthy life expectancy	Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy	Information Services Division Scotland	National and NUTS 3	National Wellbeing measures available but unclear to what scale data is available. See: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/user-guidance/well-being/index.html . Oxfam Humankind Index for Scotland provides overview of prosperity levels in Scotland, not just economic but also in terms of resilience, well being and sustainability according to a range of indicators across 18 domains. Question about scale to which data is available. http://www.oxfam.org.uk/scotland/blog/2012/04/~media/6A6B095DB10E432A88DEBCA5C9F0F365.ashx The Carnegie Trust (Jim Metcalfe) are developing quality of life indicators http://www.carnegieuktrust.org.uk/getattachment/edc70373-49a0-48bb-84a3-5b0a253a5a6f/More-Than-GDP--Measuring-What-Matters.aspx What about this for wellbeing? http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/user-guidance/well-being/index.html . Or there is also an Oxfam well-being index http://www.oxfam.org.uk/scotland/blog/

						2012/04/~media/6A6B095DB10E432A88DEBCA5C9F0F365.ashx
		Participation in community organisations	% of adults participating in community and voluntary	Health Education Authority, Scottish Household Survey		
		Neighbourhood perception	% of population that find area they live attractive			Used in Scotland Performs and provides useful insights into place perception and is therefore strongly linked to spatial planning and neighbourhood / community satisfaction.
		Local child poverty	% of dependent children in poverty		Local authority	
		Other relevant indicators (up to 3)				
		Healthcare resources	Hospital beds per 10000 population	Scottish Public Health Observatory (Scotland)	National	
		Life expectancy at birth	Years	General Register Office Scotland, Community Health Partnerships	National, NUTS III	
		Social economy / social capital	Number of social enterprises and non profit organisations	Office for National Statistics	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3	
		Cultural engagement	% of adults participating or attending cultural event	Scotland Performs		
		Deprivation levels	Proportion of population living in most deprived SOAs in Scotland	Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation (SOAs)		
Environmental Resource Management	Landscape protection, climate change, low-carbon economy, enhanced management, sustainability, coastal mgmt., water mgmt., adaptation (floor risk), air quality, biodiversity	Key Indicators (up to 5)				
		Renewable energy production	Electricity generated by renewables and as a percentage of gross consumption	Scotland Performs, Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC)	Eurostat, National	
		Breeding birds	Index of abundance of	British Trust for Ornithology, Joint	NUTS 3	Useful indicator for range of relevant issues and also type of indicator that

			terrestrial breeding birds 1994=100) or % status of wild bird populatuions (1994=100)	Nature Conservation Committee, Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust, Shetland Oil Terminal Environmental Advisory Group, European Environment Agency, Scottish Governmet		people find easy to relate to.
	Flora / fauna / biodiversity	Proportion of land under biodiversity management				
	Greenhouse gas emissions	Greenhouse gas emissions, million tons of CO2 equivalent	AEA Energy and Environment, Scotland Environmental Web National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory	National	Probably need to include although the estimates are not great.	
	Municipal waste recovery rate	% municipal waste recycled, KG per capita, total tonnes		NUTS 1, NUTS 2		
	Other relevant indicators (up to 3)					
	Biodiversity, status of BAP Habitats in Scotland 2008	Number and % of habitats per category	Biodiversity Action Reporting System (BARS)	Scottish Government, European Environment Agency		
	Designated areas 1991-2011	Area by national / European designation	Scottish Natural Heritage	Scottish Government, European Environment Agency		
	River Water quality 1992-2010	Percentage of river length within each band of pollution	Scottish Environment Protection Agency	European Environment Agency, National	Instead of the river water quality, I suggest water ecological status which is used for the Water Framework Directive. Details of the classification methods used can be found at:	

						http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/296362/0092087.pdf and http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/298071/0092869.pdf . Further information from Nathan Critchlow-Watton at SEPA Nathan.Critchlow-Watton@sepa.org.uk.
		Dwellings in Flood Risk Areas	% dwellings located within the 1/200 coastal flood risk area, the 1/200 fluvial flood risk area and the 1/200 coastal or fluvial flood risk area.	SEPA Indicative Flood Map	European Commission JRC Institute for Environment and Sustainability	
		Landscape				Landscape is important resource in Scottish context and meaningful indicator needs to be identified to reflect this.

BASQUE COUNTRY

The consultation steps undertaken for the selection of preliminary indicators for the Basque Country case study are summarised below.

- An initial selection of indicators for the Basque Country was carried out by Malcolm C. Burns of the UPC (Partner 3), identifying those existing indicators within the Basque Government's databases and other statistical sources that best fitted the agreed KITCASP themes, and that complied with the indicator selection criteria as set out in the Interim Report. These sources included the Statistical Database of the Basque Country Department of the Environment, Spatial Planning, Fisheries and Agriculture¹; the *Udalplan* Database, pertaining to the Basque Country Department of the Environment, Spatial Planning, Fisheries and Agriculture²; Sustainability indicators of the Basque Country Department of the Environment, Spatial Planning, Fisheries and Agriculture³; the *Udalmap* Basque Government cartographic information system⁴; and the Basque Government Strategy for Sustainable Development (2002-2020)⁵.
- This list was sent to Jesús María Erquicia, responsible for the Territorial and Development Planning, in representation of the Basque Country Stakeholder on 25th January 2013. After an initial telephone feedback, a face-to-face meeting took place on 7th February 2013 in the offices of the Basque Government in Vitoria, between Malcolm C. Burns, Maria Elena Lete, the Basque Government's Director of Spatial Planning and Urbanism, and Jesús María Erquicia. The objective of the meeting was twofold in that it provided the first opportunity to inform the new Director of Spatial Planning and Urbanism of the development to date of the KITCASP project and an opportunity to discuss in depth the appropriateness of the preliminary indicators selected for the Basque territory. At the same meeting the Basque Country Stakeholder made a brief presentation of an initiative currently in progress to proportion an in-house system of sustainable spatial and urban development indicators. The intention is to incorporate these indicators within *Udalplan*, the annual monitoring inventory relating to land use and economic activity, at some future date.
- Following the meeting the Basque Government provided detailed written comments on the preliminary KITCASP indicators dated 8th February 2013, with recommendations for amendments. The most crucial of these recommendations was that the previously agreed broad themes be augmented to include one concerning "Mobility and Infrastructures", on the basis that "connectivity" is of sufficient importance in the Basque spatial context to merit being treated apart from the more general area of Managed Spatial Development. Following consultation with the Lead Partner and taking into consideration the agreement reached at the 2nd Stakeholder Workshop held in Donostia (Basque Country) on 13th December 2012 to

¹ <http://www.ingurumena.ejgv.euskadi.net/r49-estamapt/es/>

² <http://www.geo.euskadi.net/udalplan/visor/viewer.htm>

³ <http://www.eustat.es/indic/indicadores.asp?idioma=c&ambito=99&indictipo=2#axzz263Uox63H>

⁴ http://www.oqasun.ejgv.euskadi.net/r51udalmap/es/contenidos/informacion/udalmap/es_udalmap/udalmap.html

⁵ http://www.ingurumena.ejgv.euskadi.net/contenidos/plan_programa_proyecto/eavds_pma/es_9688/adjuntos/pma0206.pdf
http://www.ingurumena.ejgv.euskadi.net/contenidos/plan_programa_proyecto/eavds_pma/es_9688/adjuntos/pma0206.pdf

group the key indicators under the four headings⁶, it was decided that adding a fifth theme would not be appropriate at this stage but that, in all cases, the relevant indicators would be taken into consideration in the final selection. Subsequently revisions were carried out to the preliminary KITCASP indicators to incorporate the Basque Country Stakeholder's general recommendations and suggestions concerning the individual indicators.

⁶ Economic Competitiveness and Resilience; Managed Spatial Development; Social Cohesion and Quality of Life; and Environmental Resource Management.

Theme	Keywords	Table AB3: Long List of Indicators for The Basque Country				
Economic Competitiveness and Resilience	Adaptability, diversification, enabling economic activity, employment, economic cooperation/collaboration, innovation	Key Indicators (up to 5)				
		Name	Units	Data Sources	Scale	Comments
		Breakdown of economic activity in traditional sectors (agriculture, construction, industry and services)	%	EUSTAT (Basque Government)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2	<u>Indicator requested by the Basque Government Stakeholders</u>
		Unemployment rate	%	EUSTAT (Basque Government)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3,	<u>Indicator requested by the Basque Government Stakeholders</u> Included in the Basque Government's Department of the Environment, Spatial Planning, Agriculture and Fisheries "sustainability indicators" set.
		GDP per capita	€/inhabitant	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2	Included in the Basque Government's cartographic information system (Udalmap) under the heading of indicators of <i>economy and competitiveness</i> .
		Balance of external trade	Euros (1,000s)	EUSTAT (Basque Government)	NUTS 2	Included in the Basque Government's Department of the Environment, Spatial Planning, Agriculture and Fisheries "sustainability indicators" set.
		Self sufficiency of energy production	Energy potential deriving from photovoltaic, wind energy and hydro-electrical installations/ Electricity consumption	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute), Basque Government, IBERDROLA and Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2	<u>Indicator requested by the Basque Government Stakeholders</u> Included in the Basque Government's cartographic information system (Udalmap) under the heading of indicators of <i>mobility and the environment</i> .

		Other relevant indicators (up to 3)				
		Youth employment rate	Employed population (16-24)/total population (16-24)(%)	EUSTAT (Basque Government)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2	Included in the Basque Government's cartographic information system (Udalmap) under the heading of indicators of <i>economy and competitiveness</i> .
		Population > 10 years of age with tertiary education	%	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2	Included in the Basque Government's cartographic information system (Udalmap) under the heading of indicators of <i>economy and competitiveness</i> .
		Rate of new firm creation	%	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2	Included in the Basque Government's cartographic information system (Udalmap) under the heading of indicators of <i>economy and competitiveness</i> .
Integrated Spatial Development	Balanced regional development, settlement-infrastructure alignment, well-managed, effective, coherent to local needs, compact cities, polycentricity, territorial capacities and assets	Index of artificialisation (of all land uses)	Hectares/year taking into consideration surface areas of new residential, industrial and community facility land uses, as well as infrastructure	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2	<u>Indicator requested by the Basque Government Stakeholders</u> Included in the Basque Government's land use activity inventory (Udalplan).
		Urban density	Inhabitants per km ² of artificialised land (residential, industrial and community facility land uses, as well as infrastructure)	Basque Government and Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2	<u>Indicator requested by the Basque Government Stakeholders</u> Included in the Basque Government's land use activity inventory (Udalplan).
		Housing density	Number of housing units per Hectare of residential land	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2	<u>Indicator requested by the Basque Government Stakeholders</u> Included in the Basque

						Government's land use activity inventory (Udalplan).
		Housing units	Number of housing units per 1,000 inhabitants	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2	<u>Indicator requested by the Basque Government Stakeholders</u> Included in the Basque Government's land use activity inventory (Udalplan).
		Modal split of transport (public, foot and bicycle; and automobile)	% of total journeys	Central Government (Spanish national Statistics Institute and Ministry of the Interior) and Basque Government	NUTS 2	Data monitored by the Basque Government as one of the key commitments (39) in the <i>environmental indicators</i> dataset.
		Housing density forecasted in new residential development	Housing units / hectare	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2	<u>Indicator requested by the Basque Government Stakeholders</u> Included in the Basque Government's land use activity inventory (Udalplan).
		Forecast of land consumption	% of planned greenfield development as a proportion of existing built up urban areas	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2	<u>Indicator requested by the Basque Government Stakeholders</u> Included in the Basque Government's land use activity inventory (Udalplan).
		Balance of residential vs. economic activity land uses	% of respective areas for residential and economic activity land uses	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2	<u>Indicator requested by the Basque Government Stakeholders</u> Included in the Basque Government's land use activity inventory (Udalplan).
Integrated Spatial Development	People, equality, well-being, access to services, choice, connecting to work/schools, green areas, healthy living	<u>Key Indicators (up to 5)</u>				
		Natural population growth	No. per 1,000 inhabitants	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2	Included in the Basque Government's cartographic information system (Udalmap) under the heading of indicators of <i>social cohesion and quality</i>

						<i>of life.</i>
	Ageing index	%	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2	Included in the Basque Government's cartographic information system (Udalmap) under the heading of indicators of <i>social cohesion and quality of life.</i>	
	Employment rate: gender gap	Difference in percentage points	EUSTAT (Basque Government)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2	Included in the Basque Government's cartographic information system (Udalmap) under the heading of indicators of <i>economy and competitiveness.</i>	
	Travel time to nearest hospital	Minutes	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2	Included in the Basque Government's cartographic information system (Udalmap) under the heading of indicators of <i>social cohesion and quality of life.</i>	
	Public open space per capita	m² per inhabitant	Basque Government (Udalplan)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2	Included in the Basque Government's cartographic information system (Udalmap) under the heading of indicators of <i>mobility and the environment.</i>	
	Other relevant indicators (up to 3)					
	Bicycle way network	Km per 10,000 inhabitants	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2	Included in the Basque Government's cartographic information system (Udalmap) under the heading of indicators of <i>mobility and the environment.</i>	
	Social Services expenditure per capita	€/inhabitant	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2	Included in the Basque Government's cartographic information system (Udalmap) under the heading of indicators of <i>social cohesion and quality of life.</i>	
	Population with	% of population	EUSTAT (Basque	NUTS2 and NUTS 3,	Indicator requested by the	

		compulsory secondary school education qualification	aged 10 and over	Government)	and LAU2	<u>Basque Government Stakeholders</u>
Integrated Spatial Development	Landscape protection, climate change, low-carbon economy, enhanced management, sustainability, coastal mgmt., water mgmt., adaptation (floor risk), air quality, biodiversity	Key Indicators (up to 5)				
		Landscape designated for special environmental protection	Ha.	Local authorities and Basque Government	LAU2	Included in the Basque Government's land use activity inventory (Udalplan).
		Role of agriculture – farm units and area under cultivation	Ha.	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute)	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3	<u>Indicator suggested by Basque Government Stakeholders</u>
		Inventory of greenhouse gas emissions	Equivalent tons of CO ₂	UNFCCC, Basque Government and EUROSTAT 2000-2010	NUTS 2	Included in the Basque Government's Department of the Environment, Spatial Planning, Agriculture and Fisheries <i>environment and spatial planning</i> dataset.
		Energy potential deriving from photovoltaic, wind-energy and hydro-electrical installations	kW per 10,000 inhabitants	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2	Included in the Basque Government's cartographic information system (Udalmap) under the heading of indicators of <i>mobility and the environment</i> .
		Water consumption OR Performance index of water supply system	Litres per inhabitant per day OR %	Basque Government and Basque Water Agency	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2	<u>Indicator suggested by Basque Government Stakeholders</u> Included in the Basque Government's cartographic information system (Udalmap) under the heading of indicators of <i>mobility and the environment</i> .
		Other relevant indicators (up to 3)				
		Air quality statistics	Air quality index	Basque Government	NUTS 2 and counties	Included in the Basque Government's Department of the Environment, Spatial Planning, Agriculture and Fisheries <i>environment and</i>

						<i>spatial planning dataset.</i>
		Nature 2000 designations	Absolute values, areas (Ha.) and % of total land area	Basque Government and Biodiversity Network	NUTS 2	Data monitored by the Basque Government as one of the key commitments (36) in the <i>environmental indicators dataset.</i>
		Bio fuel consumption	TOE (ton of oil equivalent)	Basque Government EVE (Basque Energy Entity)	NUTS 2	Data monitored by the Basque Government as one of the key commitments (22) in the <i>environmental indicators dataset.</i>

LATVIA

- The aim of the workshop was to select key indicators of Territorial Cohesion and Spatial Planning for Latvia using bottom-up methodology of indicator selection. The Workshop was held on 19 February, 2013 in Agency of Environment and Regional Development (AERD). In total 6 participants including 2 Latvian TPG members, 2 representatives from AERD and 3 representatives of Ministry of Environment and Regional Development (MERD) participated.
- The seminar was opened by Latvian TPG Visvaldis Valtenbergs with a summary about KITCASP project in which he highlighted main research objectives, project progress so far and formulated objectives of the seminar. It was explained how indicators are selected and filtered using KITCASP bottom-up approach. Four common themes of cohesion identified by all partners were:
 - Economic Competitiveness and Resilience;
 - Managed Spatial Development;
 - Social Cohesion and Quality of Life;
 - Environmental Resource management.
- For each theme partners had to select 5 basic indicators and up to 3 other relevant indicators. The indicators had to be selected via bottom-up process in consultation with project Stakeholders. Indicators had to be selected according to specified criteria. These were:
 - Relevance – indicator is based on policy objectives and development priorities;
 - Applicability – indicator is included in institutional strategies;
 - Regularity – indicator is regularly measured and data is available on time;
 - Spatiality – indicator helps illustrate spatial patterns;
 - Dynamics – indicator helps to represent changes in time;
 - Quality – indicator is based on qualitative statistical framework and good quality data;
 - Clarity – indicator can be easily understood by planners. The shows relevant trends, it is concrete and understandable.
- Latvian TPG Visvaldis Valtenbergs and Agita Livina presented preliminary set of indicators which they had picked on the basis of cross-check and prioritizing of the indicators sent to them by Alda Nikodemusa and Zintis Hermansons. Consequently, indicators picked independently by Janis Brunenieks were added to the list. In result several indicators overlapped, some were changed, some were moved out from the list, and new indicators were brought in. Independent selection, cross-check and prioritizing of indicators by TPG and stakeholders ensured that requirements for bottom-up indicator selection process are met.
- Main discussion about indicators was aimed at their relevance to specific themes and their possible application in other case studies of the project. Among preliminary indicators were some that were rather specific to Latvia. It was recognized that they would not be directly applicable to

other European counties. Indicators were also selected to illustrate spatial development not only on national scale, but also on regional scale.

- **Economic Competitiveness and Resilience** - From this theme indicator "Changes in the number of enterprises" which was initially picked, was replaced by indicator "Economically active statistical units of the market sector per 1000 inhabitants of working age (15 – 61)". This indicator shows business activity. In this theme there were also discussions about other relevant indicators to the list.
- **Integrated Spatial Development** - Indicators selected for this theme received quite a few comments and some were amended. Thus, composite "Territorial Development Index" used frequently in policy making was replaced with "GDP regional dispersion". It was argued that this indicator was more comparable and was more appropriate to illustrating balanced development of territories.
- Some questions remained about accessibility indicators. Two indicators – "Road length in Latvia with black road surface" and "Total density of the road network" were discussed. It was decided that the second indicator was more relevant although it did not completely capture issues of poor road quality in Latvia. The Indicator "Number of the service air traffic passengers in the airport Riga" was modified to include also to other large airports in the country.
- **Social Cohesion and Quality of Life** - Key indicators from this theme were not changed much. Indicator "Human development index. Place in the world" was replaced by "Pre-retirement age unemployment (unemployment rate for population in age group of 45-61)". Main changes occurred with additional indicators. Indicators "Youth unemployment rate (age group 15-29)" and "Satisfaction of life" were put on the list. Since Index of life quality and "Volume of leisure time. Hours per week". Was not regularly measured in Latvia, they were not included in the list.
- **Environmental Resource management** - Indicators under this theme experienced some changes. "Rural bird index" was moved to the category and gave way to "Greenhouse gas emissions per year against amount of emissions per base year" was removed from the list. Indicators "Share of unused agricultural land as % of total agricultural land" and "Share of population living in flood-prone territories" were placed on the list. After discussing importance of sustainable environmental development, the indicator "Number of eco schools, %", was placed on the list of additional indicators. The indicator shows how many pupils and high school students receive education about green lifestyle. The indicator "Number of organic farms" was moved on the list. Indicator "Index of efficiency of State Administrative activities, %" was deleted from the list, because it was not considered relevant for this theme.

Theme	Keywords	Table AB4: Long-List of Indicators For Latvia				
Economic Competitiveness and Resilience	Adaptability, diversification, enabling economic activity, employment, economic cooperation/collaboration, innovation	Key Indicators (up to 5)				
		Name	Units	Data Sources	Scale	Comments
		Economically active persons/total population	%	Central Bureau of Statistics, since 2002. National, planning regions.	National, NUTS III	The indicator is included in RDIM
		Economically active statistical units of the market sector	per 1000 inhabitants of working age (15 – 61 y.o.)	Central Bureau of Statistics	National, NUTS III	The indicator is included in RDIM
		GDP per inhabitant per year	In EUR according to purchasing power parity	Eurostat. Since 2008.	National, NUTS III	The indicator is included in RDIM, Latvia 2030
		Energy dependence – net import of energy resources/gross domestic energy consumption plus bunkering	%	Eurostat. Since 2007.	National	The indicator is included in Latvia 2030
		Turnover of innovative products.	% from total turnover	Eurostat. Since 2007. National.	National	The indicator is included in Latvia 2030
		Other relevant indicators (up to 3)				
		Proportion of export of high technology sectors from total annual export	%	Eurostat. Since 2008.	National	The indicator is included in Latvia 2030
		Labor productivity	GDP according to PPPS per one worker % of the average EU level	Eurostat. Since 2008. National.	National	The indicator is included in Latvia 2030
		Total amount of foreign direct investment contributions per 1000 inhabitants of the municipality	EUR	Register of Enterprises, since 2009. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III	The indicator is included in RDIM
Integrated Spatial Development	Balanced regional development, settlement-	Key Indicators (up to 5)				
		Proportion of urban/rural	%	Central Bureau of Statistics. Since 2009.	National	The indicator is included in Latvia 2030

	infrastructure alignment, well-managed, effective, coherent to local needs, compact cities, polycentricity, territorial capacities and assets	inhabitants		National.		For analyzing trends it's suggested to compare 5 year sliding averages.
		Population density	Number of people per Km ²	Office of Citizenship and Migration, since 2011. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III	The indicator is included in RDIM
		Total number of jobs in municipality versus number of persons in working ages (15-61 years old) in the municipality	Proportion	State Social Insurance Agency, since 2008. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns	National, NUTS III.	The indicator is included in RDIM
		Dispersion of regional GDP per capita	%	Eurostat	NUTS III	NDP 2014-2020
		Number of the serviced air traffic passengers in the largest airports (over 1 Mill. Passengers per year)	Mill., per year	Central Bureau of Statistics. Since 2008. National.	National	The indicator is included in Latvia 2030 In Latvia case it is International Airport Rīga
		Other relevant indicators (up to 3)				
		Access to public transport	500 meters from household, %	?	?	Recommended
		Number of pupils in schooling age versus number of places in schools within municipality (national, local municipality level)	ratio	Central Bureau of Statistics. RDIM	National, NUTS III	The indicator is crucial for planning school establishments in regions and analyzing schools' approachability
Social Cohesion and Quality of Life	People, equality, well-being, access to services, choice, connecting to work/schools, green areas, healthy living	Key Indicators (up to 5)				
		Broadband internet Connection Broadband Internet Connection in enterprises with the number of 10 or more employees	& from total number of enterprises	Central Bureau of Statistics.	National	Recommended

		Pre- retirement age unemployment	unemployment rate for population in age group 45-61	Central Bureau of Statistics	National	
		Poverty risk index (after social transfers)	% Index (%)	Central Bureau of Statistics, since 2004. National, planning regions Eurostat. Since 2008. National.	National, NUTS III	The indicator is included in RDIM, Latvia 2030 SPDL 2010-2013
		Number of registered criminal offences per 1000 inhabitants	Total n°	Ministry of Interior, since 2010. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III	The indicator is included in RDIM SPDL 2010-2013
		Participation of voters in the elections of local governments	%	Central Election Commission, Since 2009. National, NUTS III, municipalities	National, NUTS III, municipalities	The indicator is included in Latvia 2030
		Other relevant indicators (up to 3)				
		Youth unemployment	Unemployment rate for population in age group of 15-29	Central Bureau of Statistics	National	
		GINI coefficient	Value in %	Eurostat. Since 2008. National.	National	
		Satisfaction with Life	Index	Eurobarometer.	National	NDP 2014-2020
Environmental Resource Management	Landscape protection, climate change, low-carbon economy, enhanced management, sustainability, coastal mgmt., water mgmt., adaptation (floor risk), air quality, biodiversity	Key Indicators (up to 5)				
		Share of unused agricultural land as % of total agricultural land	% of total agricultural land	Ministry of Agriculture	National	NDP 2014-2020
		Forest cover	area of forests, % from the whole state territory	Central Bureau of Statistics. Since 2008. The State Forest Service, The State Land Service	National	The indicator is included in Latvia 2030
		Land area occupied by public open space	%		National, NUTS III , II	Recommended.
		Share of population living in flood-prone territories	% from total population	Map of National flood-prone risk territories	National, NUTS III	Recommended. To calculate 1 time per 5 year
		Proportion of recycled waste, %	% of recycled waste		National	

		Other relevant indicators (up to 3)				
		Number of Eco schools, %	Total n° of Eco schools	Foundation for Environmental Education	National	Recommended.
		Number of biological farms	Number	Ministry of Agriculture	National	The indicator is included in Latvia 2030
		Rural Bird index	% of base value of 100 in 1999	Eurostat. Since 2006. National.	National	The indicator is included in Latvia 2030

ICELAND

- Two phone meetings were held, as it was necessary to carry this selection of indicators out in at least two rounds. These meetings were held January 30 and February 5 with the assistance of the Icelandic stakeholder; National Planning Agency (Skipulagsstofnun) and the Institute for Regional Development in Iceland (Byggðastofnun). The methodology had been developed by the Irish lead partner.
 - The selected indicators should fall within the four following themes:
 - Economic Competitiveness and Resilience;
 - Managed Spatial Development;
 - Social Cohesion and Quality of Life;
 - Environmental Resource management.
- For each theme partners had to select five basic indicators and up to 3 other relevant indicators. These indicators had to be selected via bottom-up process in consultation with project stakeholders.
- - Indicators had to be selected according to following criteria:
 - Relevance: indicator is based on policy objectives and development priorities
 - Applicability: indicator is included in institutional strategies
 - Regularity: indicator is regularly measured and data is available on time
 - Spatiality: indicator helps illustrate spatial patterns
 - Dynamics: indicator helps to represent changes in time
 - Quality: indicator is based on qualitative statistical framework and good quality data
 - Clarity: indicator can be easy understood by planners. The shows relevant trends, it is concrete and understandable
- Hjalti Jóhannesson and Valtýr Sigurbjarnarson from University of Akureyri Research Centre preselected a number of indicators before the first meeting. These indicators were among those listed in the appendix for the interim report for the KITCASP project and sent out to the group in Excel file. Present from the two institutes were Stefán Thors and Einar Jónsson from the Planning Agency and Árni Ragnarsson and Guðmundur Guðmundsson from the Institute for Regional Development.
- At the meeting of January 30 2013 the list of possible indicators suggested by the researchers was discussed, e.g. how well, or if they fit the criteria above, for what geographical scale data would be available and/or if they were appropriate and how and if they were specific to Icelandic conditions. It was suggested that the representatives from the stakeholder institutions looked further into this preliminary set and made suggestions for revisions before the next meeting.
- At the second meeting of February 5 2013 amendments to the lists from the stakeholder institutions were discussed and the list further discussed. A few new indicators were suggested by the stakeholders. It was decided that the researchers refined the list as appropriate and sent

out again to the stakeholders who would prioritize the list each. The final ranking of indicators is largely the average of the ranking carried by the two institutes. In many cases there were many similarities but in other cases the prioritization was considerably different. Indicators originating from the policy Iceland 2020 were in general mostly accessible, data available for them and in some cases these indicators were widely used nationally or internationally. For the other two policy documents; the new National Planning Strategy and the Regional Policy developing/using indicators proved more difficult.

- For most of the indicators belonging to the theme *Economic Competitiveness and Resilience* data is fairly accessible and a number of indicators originate from the Iceland 2020 policy. However most of these indicators are for a national level. Some can however be used down to the municipal level.
- *Managed Spatial Development* appeared to be the most problematic theme of indicators. There is limited data available in Iceland for developing most of the indicators and therefore this is largely a wish list. Many of these indicators have their origins in the new National planning strategy where these or similar indicators or data were referred to in policy text.
- Indicators suggested under the theme *Social Cohesion and Quality of Life* appeared to have existing data to a large degree, however many of these would probably primarily be used at the national scale.
- Indicators under the theme *Environmental Resource Management* are to a large degree based on existing data and are already used in planning or policy documents. They are however to a large degree based on a national level.

Theme	Keywords	Table AB5: Long List of Indicators for Iceland				
Economic Competitiveness and Resilience	Adaptability, diversification, enabling economic activity, employment, economic cooperation/collaboration, innovation	Key Indicators (up to 5)				
		Name	Units	Data Sources	Scale	Comments
		Demographic structure	Old age dependency ratio	Statistics Iceland	Municipalities (LAU2) and up	Data accessible
		GDP per capita	GDP per capita	Statistics Iceland	National	Data accessible
		Participation higher education	Number of students in Higher Education	Statistics Iceland	National	Data accessible
		Unemployment rate	% of labour force	Statistics Iceland	National	Used in Iceland 2020, data accessible
		Share of GDP in R&D	Gross expenditure as % of GDP	Rannis - The Icelandic Centre for Research	National	Used in Iceland 2020
		Other relevant indicators (up to 3)				
		E-governance ranking	Rank	United Nations	National	Used in Iceland 2020
		Activity rate	% of the labour force to the total population	Statistics Iceland	National	Data accessible
		Persons 20-39 years as a share of total population	% of persons 20-39 years as a share of total population	Statistics Iceland	Municipal	Data accessible
Integrated Spatial Development	Balanced regional development, settlement-infrastructure alignment, well-managed, effective, coherent to local needs, compact cities, polycentricity, territorial capacities and assets	Key Indicators (up to 5)				
		Apartments within agricultural areas without relation with agricultural activities	% of all apartments	Planning Agency/Registers Iceland	Regional (LAU 1)	Wish list: New data will be needed
		Apartments	New units a year/population increase a year	Registers Iceland and Statistics Iceland	Municipalities (LAU2)	Wish list: New indicator, data should be available
		Transport mode	Survey data: Percentage of persons using public transport	Public Administration Roads	Regional (LAU 1)	Wish list: New indicator and new data needed (surveys)
		Agricultural land use	Area by agricultural landuse (grazing, crops and woodland)		National	Wish list: This data has not been collected regularly
		Households	Average size, persons per	Registers Iceland	Municipalities (LAU2)	Wish list: New indicator, data should be available

			household			
		Other relevant indicators (up to 3)				
		Apartments, number of rooms	Average size	Statistics Iceland	Municipalities (LAU 2)	Wish list: Appeared in the new National planning strategy
		Population density	Population/km ²	Registers Iceland	National	Data is accessible but can be difficult indicator for Iceland due to large uninhabited/uninhabitable areas
		Travel distances in commuting	Survey data	Public Administration Roads	Regional (LAU 1)	Wish list: New indicator and new data needed. The stakeholders wanted to use travel distances <u>and</u> travel mode but this had to be split up, thus this ranking
Social Cohesion and Quality of Life	People, equality, well-being, access to services, choice, connecting to work/schools, green areas, healthy living	Key Indicators (up to 5)				
		Life expectancy at birth	Years	Statistics Iceland	National	
		Well-being Index	Index	Directorate of Health	National	Used in Iceland 2020, data accessible
		Human development index	Rank	United Nations	National	Used in Iceland 2020, data accessible
		Share of apartments in urban areas used a "summer" houses	%	Registers Iceland?	Municipal	Wish list: data will be hard to get
		Proportion of population living in urban - rural areas	%	Statistics Iceland	National	Different or unclear definitions of urban areas may make this a problematic indicator
		Other relevant indicators (up to 3)				
		Global Gender Gap Index	Score	World Economic Forum	National	Used in Iceland 2020, data accessible
		Gini coefficient	Gini coefficient	Statistics Iceland	National	Used in Iceland 2020, data accessible
		Foreign citizens as a share of total population	%	Statistics Iceland	Municipalities (LAU 2)	The Institute for regional development has used this indicator.
Environmental Resource Management	Landscape protection, climate change, low-carbon economy, enhanced management,	Key Indicators (up to 5)				
		Net greenhouse gas emissions	Tons	Statistics Iceland	National	Used in Iceland 2020, data accessible
		Size of defined protection areas	Size	Environment Agency	National	Wish list: Appeared in the new National planning

	sustainability, coastal mgmt., water mgmt., adaptation (floor risk), air quality, biodiversity					strategy
		Wilderness areas not disturbed by human activity	Size	Environment Agency	National	Wish list: Appeared in the new National planning strategy
		Release of greenhouse gases from transportation	Tons	Environment Agency	National	Used in Iceland 2020, data accessible
		Share of food produced domestically in Iceland	%	Statistics Iceland	National	Used in Iceland 2020, data accessible
		Other relevant indicators (up to 3)				
		Waste	% of waste recycled	Statistics Iceland	National	
		Renewable energy production	Electricity generated by renew-ables and as a percentage of gross consumption	Statistics Iceland	National	Definitions of renewable energy may differ
		Share of renewable energy in land transportation and fisheries	%	Icelandic Energy Authority	National	Used in Iceland 2020, data accessible

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