ESPON

KITCASP
Key Indicators for Territorial Cohesion and Spatial Planning

Targeted Analysis

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This report presents a more detailed overview of the analytical approach to be applied by the project. This Targeted Analysis is conducted within the framework of the ESPON 2013 Programme, partly financed by the European Regional Development Fund.

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

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

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This basic report exists only in an electronic version.

APPENDICES

APPENDICES

Appendix A. Detailed Key Characteristics of the Case Study Territories: the National Context

IRELAND

Ireland is the most Westerly country in the European Union (EU), and shares territorial boundaries with Northern Ireland (UK). The European Commission has identified a number of trans-national regions that receive support under the Territorial Cooperation Objective. The whole of Ireland is located in 'North-West Europe', the 'Atlantic Coast Regions' and part of the national territory lies within the 'Northern Periphery'.

The number of NUTS III regions in each category is given in Table 1 below for the EU as a whole and for Ireland. These figures emphasise the largely rural nature of Ireland in the European context.

Table A1: Classification of NUTS 3 regions according to urban – rural typology for Ireland.

	EU	Ireland
Predominantly urban	444	1
Intermediate accessible	462	0
Intermediate remote	25	0
Predominantly rural accessible	270	4
Predominantly rural remote	161	3
Total	1362	8

Place

Ireland occupies a land area of 69,750 km^2 and shares territorial boundaries with Northern Ireland (UK) and occupying approximately four-fifths of the island of Ireland. The island was partitioned in 1921 which, together with independence from the UK and subsequent security situation in Northern Ireland, has had distinctive implications for spatial and regional development.

Located in the North Atlantic Ocean, Ireland is separated from Great Britain by the Irish Sea and from mainland Europe by the Celtic Sea. Its main geographical features include central plains surrounded by a ring of coastal uplands with a network of rivers and a number of sizeable lakes. The island is bisected by the River Shannon, the longest river in Ireland (340 km in length). The mild and damp climate together with large areas of fertile soil, particularly in the East and South, is conducive to excellent grass growth and, as a consequence, Ireland is a strong agricultural performer.

The predominant land use in Ireland is pasture (55.1%) with arable land making up a further 7.2%. Wetlands (including significant areas of peat) and water make up approximately 24% of the total land area. Less than 2% of the land area is covered by cities, towns, houses and roads. Ireland also has very low forestry cover (9.8%). Agricultural in Ireland is dominated by dairy and beef. Farms of small and medium size predominate, over half the holdings being 10-40 hectares. Farm size decreases Westwards and Northwards and poorer land quality in the West adds to the agricultural difficulties of the area.

Dublin is the dominant commercial, industrial, administrative, educational and cultural centre in the country with nearly 40% of the national population living in the Greater Dublin Area. There are larger urban areas located in Cork, Galway and Limerick. The remainder of the country is characterised by smaller towns and a scattered settlement pattern. The distribution of urban centres below 10,000 in population is evenly spread across the country, but there is a greater density of all urban settlement sizes in the East and South. Nearly half of all urban centres of 5,000 in population and over are located on or near the coast.

The spatial structure of Ireland is reflected in its population density of 65 per square kilometre compared to 116 for Europe. By way of illustration of the unique settlement structure of Ireland, Northern Ireland is characterised by a greater density of population (125 per square kilometre) and larger urban settlements than the Republic and with a less primate hierarchy.

The location and spatial characteristics of Ireland have significant implications on terms of both external and internal connectivity. The external accessibility of the country is dominated to a significant degree by air travel (22.4 million passengers in 2011). The principal international airport is Dublin Airport (18.7 million passengers) serving a wide range of European and worldwide destinations. Major airports are also located in Cork to (2.4 million) and Shannon (Limerick) to (1.6 million) with the latter having significant connectivity to North America. Smaller regional airports exist and play an important role in terms of accessibility for peripheral regions of the country.

The largest seaport in the country is also located in Dublin with other notable ports located in Rosslare, Shannon-Foynes (Limerick) and Cork. Both Dublin and Rosslare have significant sea ferry connectivity to Great Britain and are major trade arteries to the UK and mainland Europe.

In recent years Ireland has invested substantially in developing road infrastructure through upgrading national primary roads to motorway status. Notwithstanding this, significant parts of rural regions continue to experience poor accessibility and long travel times to access larger/middle-order urban centres. Significant investment has also been made in the national rail network with all of the major cities connected by rail. Transport in Ireland continues to be dominated by the private car with goods transport dominated by road freight. Ireland is amongst the most car dependent countries in Europe.

During the early-to-mid 2000s Ireland experienced a significant 'property bubble' as a consequence of the country's entry in to the Euro, pro-cyclical monetary policies and weak financial regulation. Following years of very strong economic growth, with the onset of the global financial crisis Ireland has experienced a severe economic downturn and a collapse of the construction/property sector. In 2010 Ireland was provided emergency financial assistance through an EU-IMF-ECB programme and the subsequent fiscal consolidation measures have affected the country greatly, particularly outside of Dublin. However, Ireland remains a very strong performer in ICT, pharma and agri-business and reported a significant trade surplus equivalent to €3.5 billion in 2012. The European Union is by far its largest trading partner, accounting for about 74% of exports and 60% of imports. Despite this the country has a current unemployment rate of 15%.

People

The population of Ireland in the last Census 2011 was recorded at 4.58 million – an 8.2% increase in 2006. The increase in population was primarily as a result if a high birth rate and a high inward migration. Ireland has the highest birth rate in Europe with 365,000 births since 2006. Population increase has been moderated somewhat in recent years with higher out migration since 2008.

62% of the population live in urban areas as compared with 46.4% fifty years ago with the trends towards urbanisation accelerating. In 2011 the number of people living in urban areas surpassed 2.8 million for the first time representing an increase of 10.6% since 2006. Rural Ireland experienced a lower rate of growth between 2006 and 2011 growing by 76,000 persons or 4.6%, from 1,665,535 in 2006 to 1,741,363 in 2011.

People in Ireland are living longer with those aged over 65 increasing 14.4% since 2006. The average age of the population stood at 36.1 years in 2011 and the age profile of the population continues to increase. However, the population is characterised by a relatively young population with the main cohort between 24 and 44 years old.

Immigration has increased rapidly over the past ten years with 12% of the population now non-Irish nationals. Between 2006 and 2011 the number of non-Irish nationals increased by 124,000 persons, or 30%, mostly driven by strong in migration from Eastern Europe.

Power

Ireland (Republic of) is an independent republic while Northern Ireland is part of the United Kingdom with a devolved administration. Ireland has a highly centralised system of government and local governments have generally weak administrative and devolved powers.

One of the key powers of local government in Ireland is spatial planning. There are 34 city and councils with responsibilities for spatial planning. There are also a further 54 town and urban district councils with some responsibility for spatial planning functions. The highly fragmented system of spatial planning governance has led to significant criticism of the lack of a 'joined-up' approach to strategic land-use management. It has also led to strong competitive pressures between local authorities.

SCOTLAND

Scotland is the northern most nation in the United Kingdom and is located in the north-eastern periphery of the European Union (EU) between the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. In terms of latitude Scotland is as far north as Denmark, the Baltic States and southern parts of Norway and Sweden. The European Commission has identified a number of trans-national regions that receive support under the Territorial Co-operation Objective. The whole of Scotland lies within North-west Europe and parts fall within the North Sea Region and the Atlantic Region. In addition parts of the north and west of the country fall within the Northern Periphery co-operation zone.

The number of NUTS 3 regions in each category is given in Table A2 below for the EU as a whole, for the UK and for Scotland. The values emphasise the rural nature of Scotland both in the European and particularly in the UK context with 22% of the NUTS 3 regions in Scotland classified in the most rural category compared to 12% in Europe and only 5% in the UK.

Table A2. Classification of NUTS 3 regions according to urban – rural typology for Scotland.

	EU	UK	SCOTLAND
Predominantly urban	444	82	8
Intermediate accessible	462	38	7
Intermediate remote	25	2	1
Predominantly rural accessible	270	5	2
Predominantly rural remote	161	6	5
Total	1362	133	23

The structural typology classifies the non-urban regions according to the structure of their economies as either: agrarian economy, consumption countryside, diversified economy with strong secondary sector or diversified economy with strong market sector. An analysis of the table below reveals that over half of the non-urban regions in Scotland are classified as consumption countryside, which is slightly above the figure for the EU and slightly below the figure for the UK. In addition, 40% of the non-urban regions are classified as having a diversified economy with a strong market sector compared to 15% in the EU and 24% in the UK.

Table A3. Classification of NUTS 3 regions according to structural typology for Scotland.

	EU	UK	SCOTLAND
Agrarian	278	0	0
Consumption countryside	491	35	8
Diversified with strong secondary sector	94	4	1
Diversified with strong market sector	152	12	6
Total	1015	51	15

The performance typology classifies non-urban regions according to their performance in economic and demographic terms. Regions are classified into the following categories: depleting (in terms of economic activities and population), below average performance, above average performance and accumulating (in terms of economic activities and population).

An analysis of Table A4 below reveals that over half of the NUTS 3 regions in Europe are classified as either depleting or performing below average compared with 40% for Scotland and 18% for the UK, though none of the regions in the UK are classified as depleting. This suggests that Scotland is performing relatively well in the European context but is lagging in the UK context.

Table A4. Classification of NUTS 3 regions according to performance typology for Scotland.

	EU	UK	SCOTLAND
Depleting	248	0	0
Below average	259	9	6
Above average	293	17	5
Accumulating	186	25	4
Total	986	51	15

Place

Scotland borders on England in the south, the Atlantic Ocean in the west and the North Sea in the north and east. The nation has a land area of 78,000km^2, a coastline of over 10,000km and approximately 100 inhabited islands (Scottish Executive, 2004). Scotland is divided into four broad natural zones: the Northern Highlands and Islands, the Central Highlands, the Lowlands and the Southern Uplands. The three highland and upland areas share some key characteristics in terms of low population density, dispersed settlement patterns and valuable natural heritage and cultural resources (Scottish Executive, 2004).

The vast majority of the land surface of Scotland (98%) is classified as rural with only 2% of the land area is classified as urban. Despite these extensive rural areas only a small amount (6%) is classified as prime agricultural land (Scottish Executive 2004). This provides insights into some of the key characteristics of Scotland where the spatial structure is characterised by a central belt of urban areas, with dispersed urban centres in coastal areas (primarily on the east coast) and extensive rural areas. The limited extent of agricultural areas is due to the climate and topography of the country and the environmental quality of the rural areas is emphasised by the fact that over a quarter of the land surface is covered by natural heritage designations.

The Scottish Government published the most recent urban – rural classification in August 2010 (Scottish Government, 2010a). The large urban areas are located in the central belt dominated by Glasgow and Edinburgh and the cities of Dundee and Aberdeen on the east coast. The centres in the other urban areas category generally follow a similar pattern through the central belt and up the east coast with the accessible rural areas in a broader band surrounding these zones. The southern, northern and western parts of the country are dominated by remote rural areas with a limited number of highly dispersed small towns. The spatial structure of Scotland is reflected by the population density of 67 people per square km compared to 116 for Europe and 254 for the UK. Population density is highest in South-west Scotland (175 per square kilometre) and lowest in the Highlands and Islands (11 per square kilometre).

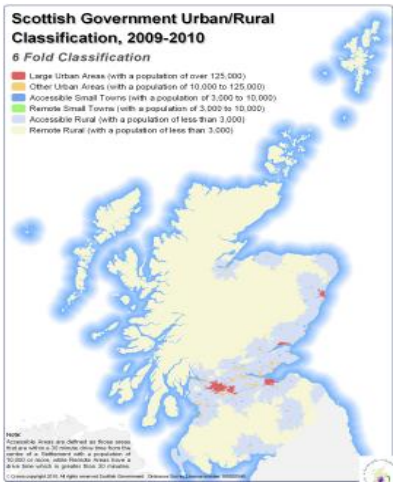


Figure A1. Urban – rural classification of Scotland.
Source: Scottish Government (2010a).

People

The population of Scotland was estimated at 5.2 million in mid 2010 and increased by 3% between 2002 and 2010 (Eurostat). Recent years have displayed positive migration trends fuelled primarily by immigration from other parts of Europe. The city of Edinburgh has the largest percentage increases in population between 2009 and 2010 (almost 2%) and Argyll and Bute had the largest potential decrease (-1%). The most significant areas of population decline between 2000 and 2010 were in the west of Scotland, both on the mainland and on the islands. The population increased most in the accessible rural areas of Scotland between 2001 and 2009 with an increase of 11% compared to 6% in remote rural areas and just over 1% in the rest of Scotland (Scottish Government, 2011b).

The population of Scotland is projected to increase to 5.49m by 2020 and further to 5.76m by 2035. Within Scotland the population is projected to increase most significantly in Eastern and Central Scotland though parts of the Highlands and Islands have reversed generations of population decline in recent years and this is expected to continue. As with Europe generally the population of Scotland is ageing and the number of people over the age of 75 is projected to increase by 81% between 2006 and 2031 (Scottish Government, 2009).

Power

Scotland is part of the United Kingdom but devolved government was created in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland after referenda in 1997. The Scottish Government has the greatest devolved powers of the three and was established in Edinburgh in 1999. The UK Government in London remains responsible for national policy on all matters that have not been devolved, including foreign affairs, defence, social security, macro-economic management and trade. Scotland has a unitary system of local government with 32 local authorities with a range of mandatory powers (such as education and social work), permissive powers (such as economic development and recreation) and regulatory powers (such as trading standards and environmental health).

BASQUE COUNTRY

The Basque Country is located in the North of Spain, on the South-Western periphery of the European Union at the Western edge of the Pyrenees. It borders marginally with France to the North-East and with the Southern limits of the Bay of Biscay (Cantabrian Sea) to the North. Otherwise it adjoins the other Spanish "regions" of Navarra, La Rioja, Castilla y León and Cantabria. The European Commission has identified a number of trans-national regions that receive support under the Territorial Cooperation Objective. Part of the Basque Country lies within the Spain-France-Andorra cross border cooperation area, while the whole of the Basque Country lies within the two Atlantic Coast and South West Europe *transnational cooperation* areas.

Place

The Basque Country borders with France to the North-East, the Cantabrian Sea to the North and other Spanish regions on the remains of its periphery. It has a total land area of some 7,228 km^2, representing just 1.4% of the area of Spain, with a coastline of 246 km. Only some 8% of the Basque

territory is classified as urban land. Almost 30% of the land cover is forested and over 20% of the territory is designated for environmental protection.

From a purely geographical perspective the Basque Country can be divided into two great watersheds: the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. The mountain chains formed by the Pyrenees, Aralar, Aizkorri and Gorbeia extending from the East to the West all form a clear dividing line between the two watersheds. This North-South physical division is reflected in the functional characteristics of the Basque Country as well. The majority of the population and economic activity is found in the Northern Atlantic watershed, in broad terms Gipuzkoa and Bizkaia, and more specifically within the wider urban areas of both Bilbao and Donostia-San Sebastian. By contrast the Mediterranean watershed, bordered to the South by the Ebro River, corresponding broadly to Araba/Álava, is more agricultural and has smaller cities and towns though here the majority of the population is concentrated within the urban area of Vitoria-Gasteiz.

In terms of accessibility and connectivity the principal international airport of the Basque Country is that of Bilbao serving a wide range of European destinations; both Donostia-San Sebastian and Vitoria-Gasteiz have airports - in the case of the former for cargo and domestics flights (with Madrid and Barcelona) and in the latter solely for freight related flights. Concerning maritime connectivity the two major Port Authorities of the Basque Country are located in Bilbao and Pasaia – the latter is of the two is purely for freight traffic, while Bilbao is served by both passenger and freight connections. The Basque Country is well linked into the Spanish road network and motorway system, though in terms of rail connections, to date it is a territory not served by the limited Spanish high speed train network.

People

The Basque Country has a population of just under 2.2 million inhabitant (2011), representing 4.63% of the population of Spain, distributed between the tree NUTS3 regions (and Provinces) of Bizkaia (1.16 million inhabitants), Gipuzkoa (709,607 inhabitants) and Araba/Álava (319,227 inhabitants). Over the period 2001-2011 the population of the Basque Country increased by 4.9%, well under the corresponding increase of 15.5% experienced in Spain as a whole. In the case of Álava more that 75% of the population is located within Vitoria-Gasteiz, capital of both the Province and the entire Basque Country. By contrast less than a third of the population of both Bizkaia and Gipuzkoa is located within the corresponding capitals – Bilbao and Donostia-San Sebastian. Having said that, both Bilbao and Donostia-San Sebastian form the central cities of much wider urban areas.

For spatial planning purposes the Basque Country is divided into a series of 15 functional areas. The three functional areas (f.a.) focused upon the provincial capitals collectively account for 72.5% of the Basque population, distributed between the Bilbao Metropolitano f.a. (43%), Donostia-San Sebastian (18.5%) and Álava Central f.a. (12%).

The population density of the Basque Country is 309 inhabitants/km^2, compared to 93 inhab./km^2 for Spain. However these figures misrepresent the densities of the three principal concentrations of

urban activity in and around Bilbao (2071 inhab./km^2), Donostia-San Sebastian (1072 inhab./km^2) and Vitoria-Gasteiz (865 inhab./km^2).

The ever-increasingly aging population in Spain in general means that there will be a natural decrease in population as of 2020, and in this case the Basque Country is no exception. Short-term projections situate the combined population of the three NUTS3 regions in 2021 to be 5.5% lower than the population actual.

Power

The 1978 Constitution provided for the creation of a quasi-federal system of government in Spain with 17 Autonomous Regions corresponding to the EU's NUTS2 classification, each with its own parliament and government. The Basque Country was one of the first of the Spanish Regions to claim self-determination in 1979 with support from 54% of the population. It enjoys legislative powers (through the parliament); executive powers (through the government); and judicial powers (through the courts). Article 148.1 of the Constitution specifies some 22 areas of public policy in which the Regions claiming their self-determination are free to assume responsibility. Article 148.1.3 makes specific reference to the area of spatial planning, urbanism and housing, leaving the Regions free to legislate on such issues.

LATVIA

Latvia is located in North-Eastern Europe on the East coast of the Baltic Sea. Latvia's strategic location has made it into international crossroad for trade, commerce and cultural exchange since ancient times. Vikings followed the 'Amber Road' through Latvian territory along the Daugava River to reach Byzantium and the Mediterranean Sea. The country has well-developed transportation infrastructure especially air transportation infrastructure with 78 world destinations, and well developed communication infrastructure with one of the highest internet speeds in Europe. The area of Latvia is 64.6 thousand km2. The size of the population is 2.07 million people (2011). Nine largest cities of Latvia are Rīga (capital), Daugavpils, Liepāja, Jelgava, Jūrmala, Ventspils, Rēzekne, Valmiera and Jēkabpils. Latvia consists of four historical regions: Kurzeme, Zemgale, Vidzeme and Latgale.

Because of large internal disparities between metropolitan regions and rural regions, analysis on NUTS 3 is required to examine the trends of territorial cohesion.

Table A5. Classification of NUTS 3 regions according to urban – rural typology for Latvia.

	EU	**Latvia**		**Name of the region**	
Urban-rural typology	***No. regions***	***%***	***No. regions***	***%***	
Predominantly urban	444	33	1	17	Rīga
Intermediate accessible	462	34	1	17	Latgale
Intermediate remote	25	2	1	17	Kurzeme
Predominantly rural accessible	270	20	2	33	Pierīga, Zemgale
Predominantly rural remote	161	12	1	17	Vidzeme
Total	1362	100	6	100	

Table A6. Classification of NUTS 3 regions according to structural typology for Latvia.

	EU		Latvia		Region
Structural typology of economy	***No. regions***	***%***	***No. regions***	***%***	
Agrarian	278	27	4	80	Kurzeme, Latgale, Vidzeme, Zemgale
Consumption countryside	491	48	1	20	Pierīga
Diversified with strong secondary sector	94	9	0	0	
Diversified with strong market sector	152	15	0	0	
Total	1015	100	5	100	

Table A7. Classification of NUTS 3 regions according to performance typology for Latvia.

	EU		Latvia		Region
Performance typology	***No. regions***	***%***	***No. regions***	***%***	
Depleting	248	25	3	60	Latgale, Vidzeme, Zemgale
Below average	259	26	1	20	Kurzeme
Above average	293	30	1	20	Pierīga
Accumulating	186	19	0	0	
Total	986	100	5	100	

Place

Latvia is situated along Eastern border of European Union. It borders with Estonia to the North, Russia to the East, Belorussia to the South-east, Lithuania to the South and the Baltic Sea to the West. In European context Latvia has lots of open spaces and low population densities. Being a country with one of the highest forest coverage (44 %), a vast network of free flowing rivers and thousands of lakes, hundreds of kilometres of virgin seashore lined by pine growth, dunes and white sandy beaches, Latvia is one of Europe's best preserved havens for a wide variety of wildlife. Over 27 thousand species of flora and fauna thrive in natural settings that are still relatively undisturbed by man. Due to the climatic position, Latvia has four typical seasons – summer, autumn, winter, and spring. Climate change assessment predicts that in future Latvia will experience stronger increases in annual temperature and mean precipitation. There are going to be more days with heavy rainfall, more evaporation, but strong decrease in frost and snow cover. This increases prospects for agriculture. However, more precipitation and heavy rainfalls might increase the risks of river flooding. Sea levels in coastal areas are also likely to rise during storms in the future.

Main economic sectors of Latvia are timber and construction, chemical and pharmaceutical industries, electronics, mechanical engineering, food processing, textiles, Information technologies, fishery, and agriculture. High share of energy is generated from renewable sources (mainly water). The country has considerable biomass potential, solar and wind energy potential. Small scale agriculture has potential of delivering niche high quality food products. Road infrastructure is important for the economy not only for commuting residents and tourists, but also for supporting

traditional local industries in the region, such as forestry and agriculture. Therefore national economy is also rather vulnerable to growing energy prices. Among EU member states Latvia experienced the heaviest decrease of its' GDP by 18% reaching the level of 2005, and massive a surge in unemployment. Because of structural reforms, drastic austerity measures the country experienced internal devaluation which allowed the country to stabilize financial markets and regain competitiveness.

In territorial development Latvia is strongly dominated by the capital city of Riga and surrounding areas. As a result Latvia has pronounced regional disparities compared with other EU countries. This is evident in measure of the dispersion of regional GDP per inhabitant.[1] The indicators for population growth, non-financial investment, income tax, employment are significantly higher in Riga city and Riga Planning Region than in other Latvia's Regions, especially Latgale region. Most importantly, the differences among Riga have not decreased in last planning period.

People

Indigenous people of Latvia are Latvians, and the Finno-Ugric Livs (or Livonians) which is the only indigenous minority. In terms of ethnic minorities Latvian population is heterogeneous country. 62.1% of population are ethnic Latvians, Russians - 26.91%, Byelorussians - 3.3%, Ukrainians - 2.21%, Polish 2.17%, Lithuanian 1.18%, other nationalities 2.13%. Latvia's ethnic heterogeneity is largely a result of massive post-war immigration, which resulted in a decline in ethnic Latvians from 77% in 1935 to 52% in 1989. The proportion of Latvians is increasing during recent years, although the integration of large ethnic Russian population has created political tensions in society.

In 2011 68% of population was urban, 32% - rural. The average population density in the country is 34.5 people/km2, though in rural regions population density can be 4 to 7 times lower than in Pierīga region which in 2011 had average density of 104,4 people/km2. In European context Latvia is experiencing rapid depopulation, increased poverty risk and social inequality.

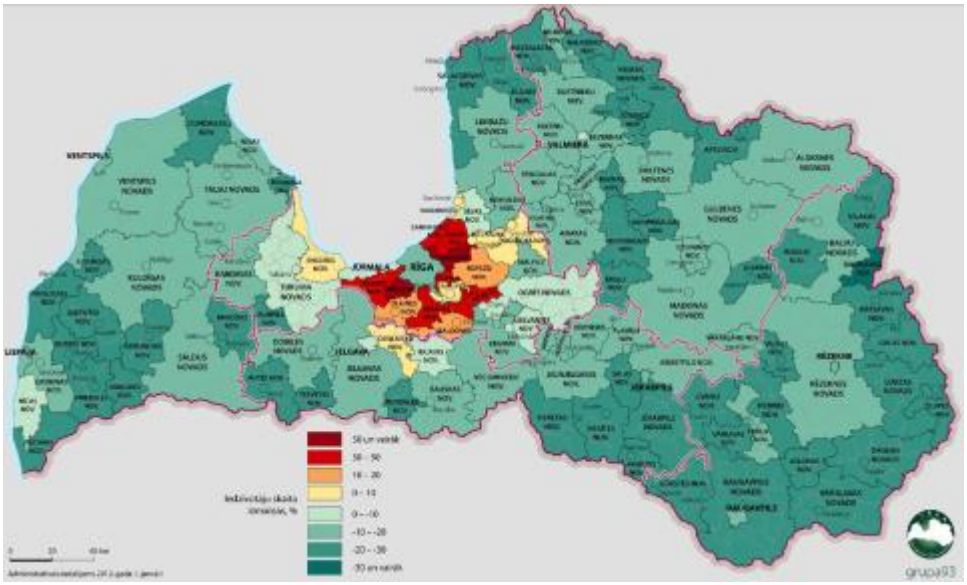
Latvia's decisive austerity policies stabilised economy and stimulated growth. But they also increased social and economic pressure on population. Although social security net was able to withstand immediate pressure of crisis, bridging social inequalities in Latvian society remains a challenge. The extent of income inequality is considerable as reflected in high GINI index values, and the extent of social exclusion has increased during economic recession. This is supported by growing youth unemployment, population at poverty risk and poor healthcare statistics.

Since 1990 Latvian population has been declining due to natural causes and out-migration. According to National Census of 2000, Latvia experienced population decline by 10,9% in a decade, but ten years later already by 13%. ESPON DEMIFER scenarios suggest that by 2050 Latvia's population will decrease by 20-50%. At the moment all regions outside the metropolitan region of Pierīga are experiencing population decline. The loss of human capital has profound effects on purchasing power, income-tax base, available services and other aspects of territorial development. In addition

[1] Acording to Eurostat the dispersion of regional GDP in 2009 exceeded 40% in 4 EU countries - Bulgaria, Hungary, Estonia and Latvia.

to population decline, Latvia's society is ageing rapidly, and the ageing index and old age-dependency ratio is above European average.

Figure A2. Changes in population between 2011 and 2000 (%) show that population in Latvia has decreased by 13% or 309.5 thousand. Only regions in Riga planning region has gained population Source of data: Central Bureau of Statistics.



Nevertheless, there are also considerable human and social capital potentials in Latvia. Latvia has one of the highest per capita ratio of students in the world. The state guarantees free primary and secondary school education and offers scholarships for higher education. Currently education sector is undergoing considerable structural reforms. Dance and song activities are very well developed in all country. In 2010 the Latvian Youth Song and Dance Celebration was included into the list of anniversaries of UNESCO.

Power

Latvia is a democratic, parliamentary republic. Legislative power is in the hands of the single chamber Parliament - Saeima, which has 100 members of parliament. Parliamentary elections are held every 4 years. Latvia is a member of European Union (2004), NATO (2004), United Nations Organisation, Council of Europe, World Trade Organisation (1998), Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe, Council of the Baltic Sea States, and others Latvia is participating in EU funded programmes as ERDF, ESF, Cohesion Fund, initiatives as Interreg, Leader, Lifelong learning and others.

There is unitary system of local governments with 119 municipalities in Latvia including 9 Republican Cities. In 2009 Latvia reformed it's administrative division of municipalities by reducing the number of local municipalities from 522 to 119. The reform was aimed towards consolidating resources and development capacities of individual municipalities. In some cases reform lead to decreasing access to services in some areas, fragmentation of power and dissolution of knowledge networks.

Planning is undertaken by central level and by local municipalities. Planning regions have little administrative power. They mainly perform coordination of activities of local governments, mostly in the field of development planning and elaboration of joint projects. Although current Law also envisages strengthening of the role of planning regions as administrative territories of the state, political choice about the future of regional governance has yet to be made. Currently planning regions operate as coordination and cooperation institutions. The uncertainty about the role of regional governance structures does not provide clear and stable context for effective policy implementation. In more general terms, the uncertainty in policy making is also magnified by frequent changes in Latvian multiparty governments and changing priorities of individual ministers.

ICELAND

Iceland has applied for EU membership and is thus a candidate country, and is located on Europe's North-Western edge.

Place

Due to its North-Western location in the Atlantic Ocean (approx. 63-66 °N), Iceland holds a special position in the European context. Furthermore, the country is relatively large (i.e. 103,000 Km^2), but only a small part is lowland (around 25% is less than 200 m above sea level[2] and vegetated). Some 65,000 km^2 are considered wasteland, which mainly comprise the highland interior. The size of the exclusive fisheries zone is 758,000 km^2 with a coastline of 6,088 km. Greenland is closest to Iceland; 287 km and 420 km to the Faroe Islands. Scotland is 798 km away, and Norway 970 km.

Iceland's location makes accessibility expensive and somehow a challenge. However, air transportation is advanced; the hub and spoke system that has been developed is part of it, Keflavík airport being the hub and connecting to many cities in Europe and North America through direct flights. Flying time to London is around 3 hours, and 5 hours to New York. The domestic airline Icelandair has the densest network; however, many other airlines fly direct to Iceland especially during the tourist season.

The country has relatively rich natural resources including large fish stocks around the country and abundant geothermal and hydropower resources. The primary energy use in 2010 was approximately 750 GJ per capita, which is among the highest in the world. The predominant reason is the proportion of large industries using electricity. Around 85% of the primary energy used in Iceland is produced domestically (hydropower and geothermal). These resources are very important to the future economic development of the country. How to exploit these resources is to a large degree one of the key challenges that the Icelandic National land use planning is facing.

Iceland was one of the first countries to be hit by the credit crisis in 2008, but since then the country´s economic profile has been developing positively. Unemployment rate was around 4.8% in June 2012, but peaked at 9.3% in March 2010. Since 2008, there has been positive balance of trade in

[2]There are inhabited agricultural areas up to around 300 m above sea level.

goods and services, not least due to a huge devaluation of the Icelandic krona which coincided with the credit crunch.

Due to the low population density of 3.2 inhabitants per square kilometre, and the fact that a large part of the country is not inhabited, large areas of land, especially the highland and numerous isolated fjords are largely untouched by human activity. Due to volcanism and its Northern location, the Icelandic landscape types found are unique in Europe. This makes the country an important tourist destination. Places where renewable energy is at hand are among the most popular tourist hot spots, such as geothermal areas with geysers, hot springs and waterfalls. Energy intensive industry and tourism thus compete over the land use in these locations and this is yet another key challenge for land use planning in Iceland.

People

Population information is very accessible in Iceland. There is long tradition to gather and distribute demographic information; the first census was performed in 1703. Furthermore, data on health issues and education appear to be rather advanced. Most of this data is collected and published by Statistics Iceland.

Reykjavík and adjacent towns together form a capital region of 200,000 inhabitants or 63% of the islanders. Another 45,000 live in a commuting area of around 45 Km driving distance from the capital region and, together with the capital region, they represent around three quarters of the total inhabitants. There has been much migration to the capital region from other regions, taking off around World War II. As a result, some regions of the country have become very thinly populated and their age and sex distribution has become very unfavourable, challenging the future development of these regions and the capacity to maintain services of general interest. The North-Western and North-Eastern parts of the country face most difficulties in this sense, especially areas located far away from centres of population and services. Despite of this, there is a high level of urbanisation; there are 61 urban settlements with more than 200 inhabitants, and a total of 298,813 inhabitants (or 93.5% of the inhabitants) lived in urban settlements as of January 2012.

Before the credit crisis of 2008, there was a significant annual population increase, peaking at 2.62% in 2006. A major cause for that was labour immigration, connected to high activity in the construction and housing businesses. However, in 2009 this turned around and there was a population decrease of 0.54%, with small upwards trends of 0.26% in 2010 and 0.35% in 2011. After 2008 there has been net emigration every year, mostly to Norway, other Scandinavian countries and Poland[3]. Natural population increase has amounted to around 0.9% during the past years. Live expectancy in 2011 for males was 79.9 years, and 83.6 years for females. Young dependency ratio is 47.1% and old dependency ratio is 21.2% as of January 2012.

[3]Return migrants.

Power

Iceland is a constitutional republic with a multi-party system. The head of state is the President, and executive power is exercised by the Government. The Parliament, Althingi was established in 930, making Iceland the world's oldest parliamentary democracy. Legislative power is vested in the Parliament and the President. The judiciary is independent of the executive and the legislature. Every fourth year the electorate chooses, by secret ballot, 63 representatives to sit in Althingi.

The other government level in Iceland is the 75 municipalities (LAU 2 units). Their number has gradually been decreasing due to municipal mergers in recent years[4]. The role of the local authorities has changed in recent years and new duties have been taken over from the State, such as the primary schools and social services.

[4] The highest number of municipalities was 229 í 1950 and in 1992 they were still 200.

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KITCASP Project Stakeholder Workshops

Key Indicators for Evidence-based Spatial Planning

Report of Workshop and Interviews

Establishing priority areas for indicators for territorial cohesion, economic competitiveness and sustainable development

Ireland

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Introduction

Stakeholder engagement in Ireland is 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.

The Irish KITCASP partners attended a workshop held on the 25th May 2012 and discussed the synergies and potential of ESPON KITCASP to contribute to the development of regional indicators, as well as of ESPON data and results to support populating and monitoring some of the proposed indicators. An additional workshop took place on the 21st of September with Regional Planning and Dept. of Environment, Community and Local Government representatives, in which KITCASP partners contributed to the definition of regional planning indicators.

In addition, one-to-one consultation has been undertaken with the following key stakeholders:

- Niall Cussen – Senior Planning Adviser for the Dept. of Environment, Community and Local Government. Meeting date: 30th September, 2012.
- Philip Nugent – Principal Officer for the Dept. of Environment, Community and Local Government. Meeting date: 11th September, 2012.
- Dr. Billy Hynes – Downey Hynes Partnership [Ireland's Gateway Index]. Meeting date: 2nd August 2012.

The information gained during the workshops and interviews supplements information that has already been obtained from desktop research of documentary sources such as existing policy documents. The key aim of the workshop was for the KITCASP TPG to engage with Irish stakeholders to verify policy objectives and development priorities, and to agree a set of themes for grouping indicators for territorial cohesion that are relevant to Ireland. The workshops also provided a good interface for aligning KITCASP with the development of regional planning indicators.

The aim of this workshop report is to provide an overview of the workshop and interview outcomes. It is structured on the basis of the previously agreed stakeholder workshop questions, formulated to aid discussions and to facilitate reporting.

Vision, Policy Drivers, Objectives and Priorities for Ireland

Q1. What is the spatial planning vision (or overarching goal) for the regions?

The spatial planning vision for the Republic of Ireland was established in the National Spatial Strategy (NSS) published in 2002. The main goal was to achieve a better balance of social, economic and physical development across Ireland, supported by more effective planning. This was to be primarily achieved by targeting investment and population in network of key development centres (principally 'gateways' and 'hubs') to achieve agglomerations of scale to drive positive spill-over effects for surrounding regions. Nevertheless, the Government report 'Implementing the National Spatial Strategy: Update and Outlook' published in 2010 found that implementation of the NSS had been sub-optimal. This, together with a significant need for reorientation of the planning system as a result of the economic crisis and deteriorating budgetary circumstances, establishes the need for enhanced implementation of the NSS. Although the overarching vision of the NSS remains the same, the priority for economic recovery and settlement-infrastructure alignment to pump-prime regional development have become increasingly into focus.

At regional level, the overarching goal of the Regional Planning Guidelines – which translate NSS policy to regional level for implementation at local level, is the achievement of sustainable development. The vision statement of the RPGs is for each region to work as a coordinated entity to contribute to balanced regional development, while utilising its own strengths to enhance competitiveness and economic potential in a sustainable and prioritised manner that promotes quality of life for its communities, maintaining and enhancing environmental integrity. This entails the balanced and equitable spatial distribution of population, economic activity, infrastructural capacity and environmental carrying capacity.

Q2. What are the key policy drivers influencing spatial development?

The current economic climate and the need to promote economic recovery and employment within much reduced budgetary resources are the key current policy drivers influencing spatial development policy. This has refocused national policy on the need for a more rational and 'evidence based' spatial planning system and the need to deliver much greater efficiencies through enhanced settlement-infrastructure/services alignment. The role of the planning system in energizing the regions (particularly peripheral regions) through building-up of regional centres as a counter-balance to Dublin is also a key priority to foster new employment opportunities. Further, addressing Ireland's multiple environmental challenges, particularly in respect of greenhouse gas emissions, habitat protection and water quality management are further drivers.

Q3. What are the policy objectives for regional development?

In order to achieve the overarching goal of balanced social, economic and physical development, a number of key objectives were set in the NSS, including: sustaining economic and employment growth; improving competitiveness; fostering balanced regional development; improving quality of life for all; and maintaining and enhance quality and diversity of natural environment and cultural heritage. The economic downturn and changes in the planning system have resulted in a more focused refinement of these objectives. These can now be defined as follows:

- Supporting sustainable national economic and employment growth by strengthening the spatial policy dimension to all public and private investment coordination (particularly in respect of water, ICT, transport infrastructure and energy);
- Creating strong governance models to drive the overall economic and physical development of the NSS gateways, especially, and their wider region; and
- Supporting the emergence of much more economically, socially and environmentally sustainable patterns of development by tackling the drivers for urban sprawl, maximising the opportunities to reduce CO_2 emissions and fossil fuel energy use while adapting to the emerging effects of climate change and protecting the qualities of our rivers, habitats and heritage.

The objectives above have been captured in the RPGs and the associated indicators, as follows:

<u>Economic Prosperity</u>

- Enable an increase in employment and activity in each region.
- Ensure a range of competitive employment locations are available and aligned to main centres of population and that good transportation infrastructure is in place to support regional development.
- Ensure an increase in the innovation capacity of each region which in turn will result in increases in employment and economic activities.

<u>People and Place</u>

- Support the sustainable growth of gateways and hubs as identified within the NSS and RPG settlement Hierarchy
- To provide a policy framework for the sustainable supply and distribution of housing stock and housing lands to support RPG population growth and distribution.
- Ensure effective accessibility to and within gateways and hubs.

Environment and Infrastructure

- Achieve aims and targets of all WFD RBMP within each region and remove existing water and wastewater bottlenecks/deficits to support key RPGs growth centres.
- Achieve climate change, air quality and waste targets in line with targets (EU/National/International).
- Reduce significant adverse effects of regional settlements and settlement patterns on protected EU habitats and species.

Q4. What is the current key priority for regional development?

As noted above, recovery from the economic crisis is the key priority for regional development. This goes in line with achieving spatial development patterns that are aligned with investment priorities, taking into account areas that are designated for protection identified in the National Planning Hierarchy, thus promoting sustainable patterns of development that translate the efficiencies, synergies and economies of scale arising from focused and accelerated development in key settlements, across all areas of the regions.

Interpretation and Application of Terms in Ireland

Q5. What do the following concepts mean at a regional level: territorial cohesion, economic competitiveness and sustainable development?

Territorial cohesion. In Irish regional policy terms, the objective of territorial cohesion is to achieve a more balanced and equitable development of the State through coordinated partnership, by reducing existing territorial disparities and preventing the over concentration of new population and development in the Eastern part of the State (particularly in the Greater Dublin Area). In the context of an all island of Ireland, this also includes fostering greater cross-border co-operation on spatial planning between the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland.

Economic competitiveness. The ability of the enterprise base in Ireland to grow and compete in national and international markets through ensuring high-quality physical infrastructure and service provision, a highly-qualified labour force and minimisation of cost-inefficiencies. From a regional development perspective this means identifying economic sectors performing well and building on those strengths. It entails delivering high quality places which promote entrepreneurship and clusters of innovation which drive development and act as attractive locations for Foreign Direct Investment particularly in key sectors where Ireland has had a strong competitive advantage such as ICT, pharma, tourism, agri-business and financial services.

Sustainable development. Recognising that the environmental resource base is a fundamental natural asset which must be retained and protected for now and future generations. This can be achieved through the incorporation of specific policy and planning measures to avoid or, where not possible, mitigate any adverse environmental effects. Sustainable development is also of fundamental long-term importance in respect of the very significant energy and environmental challenges Ireland faces and how we can foster new economic opportunities from fostering a more sustainable approach. In the context of spatial planning, it entails achieving a spatial development policy that is aligned with investment priorities to ensure focused efficient development that does not compromise economic, social and/or environmental integrity at national, regional or sub-regional level.

Q6. How does territorial cohesion relate to what planners do in Ireland?

Territorial cohesion is implicit in what planners do at national, regional and local levels but is not explicitly recognised as such. Fostering 'balanced development' and a more even spread of development and opportunities across the regions have inherently been the key policy focus.

Identification of Themes for Grouping Indicators for Territorial Cohesion

Q7. Based on the specific policy drivers, policy objectives and development priorities in each case study refine the existing themes under ESPON Territorial Cohesion Indicators and INTERCO. What themes should be brought forward as the basis for selecting indicators? What other themes, if any, are relevant?

The following themes are applicable to the Irish case study:

- Recovery from economic crisis, increased competitiveness and employment promotion;
- Balanced regional development;
- Sustainable development and enhanced management of environmental assets;
- Better Regional/Local Governance ; and
- Enhanced Settlement-Infrastructure alignment.

Identification of Relevant Datasets and Data Sources

Q8. Are there indicators or datasets available at national level for monitoring the selected/defined themes? Are these being monitored on a regular basis?

The recent shift to a more 'evidence based' approach to spatial planning has brought about a number of initiatives on indicator and dataset development. The Gateway Development Index has been developed to monitor the performance of the national gateway cities and this is currently being extended to hub towns. The Department is currently developing the Regional Indicators framework which will act as a coherent and consistent monitoring framework for analyzing spatial development trends. Further, the online GIS tool www.myplan.ie has been launched to systematically compile and coordinate land-use zoning information and other spatial planning data at the national level.

In addition, of the All-Island Research Observatory (AIRO), makes spatial data, derived from multiple public sector sources, accessible to policy-makers and practitioners at local, regional and national levels. Other relevant indicators are monitored by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the National Competitiveness Council (NCC), the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Sustainable Development Council (SDC) – now under the National Economic and Social Council (NESC).

Q9. What data gaps are identified hindering the monitoring of relevant indicators? What additional data should be collected (wish list)?

There is now a wealth of datasets available for indicator monitoring. The key issue to date is that a coherent set of indicators has not been selected. The Draft Regional Indicators briefing document has identified a draft set of indicators and a wish-list of data to be collected. The final set of indicators selected will be fashioned around the availability of regularly updated data.

Q10. At what scale are data most relevant in the context of national/regional spatial strategies?

Given the Irish planning hierarchy, the most appropriate scale for regional planning is that of the statistical regions NUTS III, comprising the 8 planning regions for which Regional Planning Guidelines are prepared.

Use of ESPON data

Q11. Has ESPON data ever been used in the preparation of plans/programmes? Would ESPON data be of use when preparing plans/programmes?

Although the direct application of ESPON data in the preparation of Irish plans/programmes has been very limited to date, specific references to ESPON data/reports and the KITCASP project are included in the Draft Regional Indicators – Briefing Document (July and September 2012). It notes that the development of regional indicators aims at capitalising on and adding value to on-going work of ESPON and KITCASP among others. Therefore, it can be anticipated that ESPON data can be used to monitor the implementation of the Regional Planning Guidelines and inform the preparation of future reviews.

Summary

The key aim of the workshops and interviews was to obtain a consensus about priority themes in Ireland for grouping indicators for territorial cohesion. The stakeholders agreed on the themes listed in Q7 which are in line with the National Spatial Strategy and the Regional Planning Guidelines.

Ainhoa González and Gavin Daly,

Dublin 26th September 2012

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KITCASP Project stakeholder workshop

Key Indicators for Evidence-based Spatial Planning

Report of workshop

Establishing priority areas for indicators for territorial cohesion, economic competitiveness and sustainable development

Scotland

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KITCASP Date	Project stakeholders workshop 5th September 2012
Location	Victoria Quays Edinburgh

Participants

Graeme Purves	Scottish Government	Assistant Chief Planner
Fiona Simpson	Scottish Government	Head of Environmental Assessment
Liz Hawkins	Scottish Government	Sustainable Place & Quality Analysis
Alma Jones	Scottish Government	GIS Specialist
Angela Gray	Scottish Government	National Planning Framework 3 Information and Analysis
Neil Adams	London South Bank University	Researcher LSBU TPG
Phil Pinch	London South Bank University	Researcher LSBU TPG
Pam Ewan	TAYplan	Strategic Development Plan Manager
Cliff Hague	ESPON	UK ESPON Contact Point
Sally Thomas	Scottish Government	Sustainable Land Use

Apologies

Alan Winetrobe	Scottish Government	Labour Market Statistics
Professor Greg Lloyd	Ulster University	NPF2 Advisory Group
Professor Iain Docherty	Glasgow University	NPF2 Advisory Group
David Jennings	Aberdeen & Shire	Strategic Development Plan Manager
Mike Galloway	Dundee City Council	Director of Planning
John Bury	Edinburgh City Council	Head of Planning
Malcolm Macleod	Highland Council	Head of Planning
Linda Kosciewicz-Fleming	Scottish Government	Sustainable Land Use
Philip Matthews	CAG Consultants	Sustainable Development

Introduction

The participants were welcomed by Graeme Purves who gave a brief introduction to the KITCASP Project (see Appendix 1). This was followed by a presentation by the Transnational Project Group (TPG) outlining the progress made so far in the project and introducing the common questions developed by the TPG to structure the workshops and facilitate comparative analysis between the case studies (see Appendix 2). The final presentation was given by Fiona Simpson who provided insights into the emerging agendas that are likely to influence National Planning Framework 3 (NPF3) in terms of content and process (see Appendix 3). The rest of the workshop was structured around the common questions drawn up by the TPG. The information gained during the workshop supplements information that has already been obtained from desktop research of documentary sources such as existing policy documents. The key aim of the workshop was for the KITCASP TPG to engage with Scottish stakeholders and to agree a set of themes for grouping indicators for territorial cohesion that are relevant to Scotland. In addition, the workshop provided an opportunity for the TPG to discuss a range of broader issues with the stakeholders that are encapsulated in the common questions referred to above. The aim of this workshop report is to provide an overview of the discussions at the workshop and also to circulate these to a broader group of stakeholders to provide them with an opportunity to engage with the project and provide feedback.

The questions under each of the subheadings will now be addressed in turn.

Vision, Policy Drivers, Objectives and Priorities for each Case Study

Q1. What spatial planning vision (or overarching goal) for Scotland should be set by NPF3?

Q2. What are the key policy drivers and emerging agendas influencing spatial development in Scotland?

Q3. What spatial policy objectives and priorities should be set by NPF3?

The TPG suggested the following agendas and drivers as relevant to Scotland and NPF3.

- Economic recovery and regional resilience…?
- Transition to a low carbon economy, environmental sustainability, optimal use of natural resources and realizing renewable energy potential…?
- Reduced territorial disparities and more balanced regional development…?
- …or what?

Stakeholders felt that there was a relatively high level of consensus between stakeholders at different spatial scales about policy agendas and drivers in Scotland. The stakeholders stated that economic recovery and growth was clearly a driver but that there are clear tensions with environmental agendas. There was also a feeling that a desire for more balanced regional development was less of a driver in the current economic climate where the pursuit of economic development and growth was a strong priority regardless of location. Despite the rhetoric of balanced regional development remaining fairly prominent in policy documents, stakeholders were unclear what this meant in practice and that a focus on different areas seeking to realise their territorial potential was probably more relevant. Stakeholders pointed out that the transition to a low carbon economy is more closely linked to an economic agenda than an environmental one, though it clearly has environmental aspects.

Stakeholders identified two further agendas that will be significant drivers for NPF3: climate change and independence. The Scottish Government has identified ambitious climate change targets and mitigation of and adaptation to climate change are powerful drivers for NPF3 policies, though, as mentioned previously, there are significant tensions between environmental and economic agendas. Some stakeholders felt that other environmental agendas such as natural resource management needed to be emphasised more strongly. The publication target for NPF3 (late 2014) coincides with the proposed timing of the referendum on Scottish independence and it is therefore inevitable that the independence debate will influence NPF3. While in what way and to what extent remains unclear, Ministers are likely to want to present a positive and ambitious vision round which it will be possible to build a strong consensus.

Stakeholders also pointed out that some of the agendas and drivers that influenced NPF1 and NPF2 remain relevant and will need to be reflected in the vision and objectives of NPF3, including the need for investment in national infrastructure development, the importance of place, quality of life, social equity and wellbeing.

On the basis of the discussions in the workshop the list of the most relevant agendas and drivers has been revised as follows:

- Economic recovery, growth and transition to a low carbon economy
- Meeting climate change targets, environmental sustainability, natural resource management and realising renewable energy potential
- Realising potential of different areas according to specific territorial assets
- An aspirational agenda for an independent Scotland
- National infrastructure development
- Importance of place and quality of life
- Managing demographic change

Interpretation and Application of Terms in each Case Study

Q4. What do the following concepts mean in the context of Scotland and NPF3: territorial cohesion, economic competitiveness and sustainable development?

Q5. How do territorial cohesion, economic competitiveness and sustainable development relate to what planners do in Scotland at different spatial scales?

There was a discussion between the TPG and the stakeholders about the precise focus for the project as the individual concepts of territorial cohesion, economic competitiveness and sustainable development are all extremely broad and ambiguous terms in their own right. It was agreed that the focus was on territorial cohesion and that the focus on economic competitiveness and sustainable development related to the territorial dimension of these terms. The following issues were identified by the TPG on the basis of an analysis of the Scottish responses to the Green paper on Territorial Cohesion:

- Equity, reduction of disparities, sustainable, balanced and harmonious development
- Strengthening spatial dimension of EU policies (Territorial Impact Analysis TIA)
- Strengthening co-ordination and governance (Single Outcome Agreements)
- Need for tailor made and context sensitive local solutions

The TPG pointed out that the three responses from Scottish local authorities came from relatively rural and geographically peripheral authorities and it was therefore not surprising that the three responses identified similar issues. There was also a question of whether interpretations of territorial cohesion in the Scottish perspective had evolved since the responses to the Green Paper which were written in 2008. Stakeholders felt that these issues remained relevant but there was likely to be a different emphasis in interpretation according to local context. It was suggested that there may be a stronger focus on social cohesion and poverty aspects in parts of Glasgow and the Clyde Valley for example. The interpretation of territorial cohesion is also linked to other practicalities apart from local context. As we are approaching the end of the 2007-2013 programming period, the post 2013 interpretation of territorial cohesion will to some extent be determined by the priorities of post 2013 cohesion policy as those priorities will determine what funding is available .

All stakeholders agreed that in general terms the Scottish Governments position resonates with the cohesion agenda with its view that everyone can benefit by utilising specific assets. Some stakeholders felt certain aspects of Scotland displayed a strong degree of cohesiveness including geographical and governance aspects. NPF1 and NPF2 elaborate spatial perspectives for geographically cohesive areas and some stakeholders identified diverse functionalities in different parts of Scotland that for example make the East Coast, the north-west, the south-east etc relatively cohesive areas. There was also a discussion about the importance of scale and it was emphasised that the pursuit of cohesion at one spatial scale could potentially conflict with the pursuit of cohesion at another spatial scale. The

geographical cohesiveness of certain areas within the national context in Scotland was compared to the cohesiveness of the network of small towns in Angus in the northern part of the Tayplan area.

Some of the responses to the Green paper on Territorial Cohesion identified single outcome agreements as a useful mechanism to promote co-operation and effective territorial governance. Stakeholders agreed that the single outcome agreements were one way in which Scottish stakeholders have interpreted the cohesion agenda and that they provided a useful overview of priorities and drivers.

Identification of Themes for Grouping Indicators for Territorial Cohesion

Q6. To what extent are the themes identified below relevant to Scotland? Which themes should form the basis for selecting indicators for territorial cohesion in Scotland? What other themes, if any, are relevant to Scotland?

On the basis of an analysis of existing ESPON projects, policy documents in the case study nations and particularly NPF1 and NPF2 the following themes were presented to the workshop as being a relevant basis for identifying indicators for territorial cohesion for Scotland:

- Economic performance and competitiveness
- Sustainable development and transition to low carbon economy
- Social inclusion / cohesion
- Innovation and knowledge economy
- Balanced regional development
- Territorial co-operation and governance

Though there was a general consensus that the proposed themes covered a range of relevant issues, there was an extensive discussion about how they could be adapted to more accurately reflect the Scottish context.

There was a consensus among the participating stakeholders that resilience was probably more relevant than competitiveness as the latter is a more subjective term, the meaning of which can evolve in different contexts. It was also felt that resilience was a broader concept which could be extended beyond the narrower economic focus of competitiveness to cover economic resilience, community resilience, resilience to climate change, landscape resilience, food and energy security and so on. The rhetoric of resilient regions also has advantages compared to the rhetoric of decline and depopulation. As a result, discussions could be framed in a more positive way in the context of some sort of resilience – fragility index and such an approach also resonates with rhetoric about realising territorial potential and utilising territorial assets.

Stakeholders stated that environmental agendas in relation to adaptation to and mitigation of climate change and environmental resource management need to be made more explicit in the list of themes. In addition, stakeholders identified place shaping, quality of life and connectivity (transport, access to broadband, connectedness to your place, commuting patterns.....) as aspects that are not expressed in the list of proposed themes. There was also a discussion about identity and whether that was a theme or a sub-theme and if it was the latter it was unclear under which theme it should be placed. Identity is another notoriously complex and ambiguous term and is highly problematic to capture in indicators in a meaningful way.

On the basis of the discussions in the workshop the list of themes for grouping indicators of territorial cohesion for Scotland has been revised as follows:

- Economic resilience and transition to low carbon economy
- Adaptation to and mitigation of climate change and environmental resource management
- Connectivity and regional resilience
- Social inclusion / cohesion
- Innovation and knowledge economy
- Quality of life, the importance of place and realising the potential of places based on territorial assets
- Territorial co-operation and governance

Identification of Relevant Datasets and Data Sources

Q7. Are there indicators or datasets available at national level for monitoring the selected/defined themes? Are these being monitored on a regular basis?

Q8. What, if any, data gaps hinder the monitoring of relevant indicators? What additional data should be collected (wish list)?

Q9. At what geographical scale are data most relevant in the context of the National Planning Framework?

There was consensus among stakeholders that there are an extensive amount and range of data and indicators available in Scotland, much of which can be aggregated up or down to a variety of spatial scales. The role of indicators was also discussed and stakeholders felt that indicators need to allow policymakers and practitioners to tell a story in order to inform decisions. The selected indicators provide some overview of direction of travel but will not measure the whole system comprehensively

and even though in some cases indicators and data may be contradictory, policymakers and practitioners have the task of analysing and interpreting them.

The stakeholders confirmed that datasets in relation to the following are the key datasets for Scotland:

- Scotland Performs
- Scotland Neighbourhood Statistics
- Scotland Environmental Web
- Integrated Land Use Database

The participants discussed the need to apply a spatial sieve to the national outcomes identified in Scotland Performs to see how these outcomes are impacting different parts of the country.

Other potentially useful sources of data suggested by stakeholders included:

- Scotland and Northern Ireland Forum for Environmental Research (SNIFFER)
- Natural capital Index
- Tayplan and other strategic development monitoring reports
- Visit Scotland
- Health and education data
- Greenspace Scotland
- CABE indicators on future proofing

Potentially useful indicators:

- Indicator vacancy rates
- Second home ownership
- House prices
- Quality of life
- Levels of wildness
- Fragility index for rural areas
- HQs index

There was a consensus among stakeholders that a wish list of desirable indicators would be useful in Scotland and allow the identification of indicators that are desirable but currently not available. It was felt that this is important to allow Scotland to move away from the pragmatic approach to indicators that has characterised each NPF so far towards a more structured approach. The importance of developing meaningful qualitative indicators that provide important contextual information was emphasised.

The methodological approach adopted in the Sustainable Cities Index (Forum for the Future) and the Business Resilience Index (Experian) were thought to provide some useful ideas that could be adopted in the KITCASP indicator set. Subsequent discussions took place between the TPG and Liz Hawkins who suggested that work done in the context of the Scottish Government's Housing and Regeneration Outcomes may also be useful. This approach identifies increasingly more complex sets of boxes/relationships to construct narratives about policy aims, a useful methodology which local stakeholders could use/adapt. A series of contributory outcomes are identified, each of which has an underpinning map of supporting outcomes, the building blocks that contribute to delivery of that contributory outcome. The supporting outcomes are organised by theme.

There appeared to be some antipathy among stakeholders toward process and performance type indicators in relation to governance and a desire to focus more strongly on socio-economic and environmental indicators. The existence of strong and effective governance networks and a consensual and co-operative governance culture in Scotland is likely to be one reason for this.

Use of ESPON data

Q10. To what extent is ESPON data used in the preparation of plans/programmes at the national and sub-national level in Scotland?

There was some discussion about the question of scale and that though ESPON data was useful for example in positioning a region in its broader context, that data was often not fine grained enough to be meaningful at lower spatial scales ie lower than NUTS3.

Summary

The key aim of the workshop was to obtain a consensus about themes to Scotland for grouping indicators for territorial cohesion. A key aim of this report of the workshop is to circulate the revised themes not only to workshop participants but also to a broader group of stakeholders for comments and feedback.

In particular the TPG would appreciate comments and feedback about the following:

- The proposed themes for grouping indicators of territorial cohesion;
- Potential additional data sets and indicators;
- Reflection upon the methodological approach to identifying meaningful indicators for territorial cohesion and spatial planning in Scotland.

Neil Adams and Phil Pinch,

London 12th September 2012

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KITCASP Project Stakeholder Workshops

Key Indicators for Evidence-based Spatial Planning

Report of consultation meeting

Establishing priority areas for indicators for territorial cohesion, economic competitiveness and sustainable development

Basque Country

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Present:

- Alfonso Sanz Araujo, Director of Territorial Planning, Department of the Environment, Spatial Planning, Agriculture and Fisheries, Basque Government.
- Jesús Maria Erquicia Olaciregui, Responsible for the Territorial and Development Planning, Department of the Environment, Spatial Planning, Agriculture and Fisheries, Basque Government.
- Malcolm C. Burns, Spatial Planner/Researcher, Barcelona TECH – UPC

Introduction

The workshop took the format of an open consultation meeting with two key actors of the Basque Country's Department of Territorial Planning at the Department's central offices in Vitoria on 24th September 2012.

This was a follow-up meeting to an earlier one which had taken place on 19th April 2012, enabling initial contact to be made between the Basque stakeholders and the Basque KITCASP Partner.

The information gained during the meeting supplements information that has already been obtained from desktop research of documentary sources such as existing policy documents. The key aim of the meeting was for the KITCASP TPG to engage with Basque Country stakeholders to verify policy objectives and development priorities, and to agree a set of themes for grouping indicators for territorial cohesion that are relevant to the Basque spatial context.

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of the meeting outcomes. It is structured on the basis of the previously agreed stakeholder workshop questions, formulated to aid discussions and to facilitate reporting.

Vision, Policy Drivers, Objectives and Priorities for the Basque Country

Q1. What is the spatial planning vision (or overarching goal) for the regions?

The spatial planning vision for the Basque Country was originally enshrined in the Spatial Planning Guidelines first published in 1997. The more recent updating (*Modificación de la DOT, como consecuencia de su Reestudio*, March 2012) of the former Guidelines provides a framework for the spatial development of the Basque Country in a contemporary knowledge-based society policy context. The first part of the *Modification* reaffirms the spatial model contained within the 1997 Guidelines, interpreting the Basque Country as a *city-region*, identifying the challenges for the updating of the 1997 document (sustainability and territory; climate change; innovation and territory; and polycentrism) and understanding the spatial positioning of the Basque Country within the south-west European context. This justifies the spatial planning vision of the Basque Country – the Euskal Hiria New Territorial Strategy (*Euskal Hiria NET*) – as the Basque city region. It corresponds to an integrated vision of the territory which incorporates the landscape, the physical environment, the rural and urban environments, and the interrelations and complementarities between the Basque capital cities, as well as between these and the rest of the different sized settlements comprising the urban system of the basque Country. The second part addresses the two key priorities of the strategic proposal (*Euskal Hiria NET-Ecosistema de Innovación*) for the spatial development of the Basque Country – innovation and sustainability.

Against this policy background the discussion with the stakeholders revolved around question of the need for a cohesive balance; a real city-region; improvements to the functioning of the current urban structure; strengthening complementarity as opposed to competition of the three major cities of the Polynuclear System of Capitals of the city region (Bilbao, Donostia-San Sebastián and Vitoria-Gasteiz); limiting land consumption and the outward encroachment of development from the cities, towns and villages into the surrounding countryside; encouraging the renovation, reclassification and higher densities of built form on existing urban land; encouraging innovation at the same time as ensuring the protection of industrial land and the Basque Country's indigenous industrial activity; protection of the physical environment and the living rural culture.

The stakeholders emphasised the overarching goal for the Basque Country as being the avoidance of an imbalance between the three capitals and other cities and towns of the urban system, and the rest of the Basque territory, in accordance with the notion of *Euskal Hiria*.

Q2. What are the key policy drivers influencing spatial development?

The key policy drivers for the Basque territory had previously been agreed upon in the context of the elaboration of the "Comparative Table of territorial policy Objectives" in late June/early July and confirmed with the Director of Spatial Planning during the Latvian held in Riga on 20th July 2012.

These drives identified are as follows:

- Innovation
- Sustainability
- Protection of the biodiversity
- Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions
- Recovery from the crisis
- Regional development
- Regeneration
- Integration between settlements and infrastructure of the territory

It should be noted that the first two of these policy drivers – innovation and sustainability – are seen as being two sides of the same coin: the need to prepare the Basque territory for a new era in which competition, social cohesion and sustainable development are the three inseparable and interrelated elements equally necessary for the achievement of real and effective progress.

Q3. What are the policy objectives for regional development?

Similarly, the policy objectives for regional development in the Basque Country were previously agreed upon at the time of the elaboration of the "Comparative Table of Territorial Policy Objectives" referred to above under Q2.

- Encourage innovation without jeopardising environmental capital
- Social cohesion
- Sustainable development
- Regional balance complementarity of each component of the territorial model
- Limit land consumption
- Regeneration of former industrial land
- Protect singular landscape
- Increase waste recycling
- Increase sustainable transport
- Sustainable mobility
- Green infrastructure

Q4. What is the current key priority for regional development?

Identify the degree of compliance with the planning vision for the Basque Country expressed under Q1 above.

Interpretation and Application of Terms in the Basque Country

Q5. What do the following concepts mean at a regional level: territorial cohesion, economic competitiveness and sustainable development?

a) Territorial cohesion

In the spatial context of the Basque Country, territorial cohesion is interpreted as avoiding duplicity, the rational functioning of the urban system and its resources in a physical and alive environment, with complementarity between different elements and connectivity through public transport. In many ways encapsulated in the notion of *Euskal Hiria* - i.e. the balance between the three capitals and other cities and towns of the urban system, and the remainder of the Basque territory.

It is worth mentioning that while there is no specific reference to "territorial cohesion" within the documentation of the Modification to the Spatial Planning Guidelines, the term "territorial balance" appears repeatedly.

b) Economic competitiveness

The stakeholders placed emphasis on the importance of preserving, protecting and maintaining the existing economic base of the Basque Country, and in particular the importance of its own industrial sector while at the same time trying to promote expansion within international markets. Competing in an international setting but ensuring that locally based employment dependent upon the local industries not be lost.

c) Sustainable development

As noted under Q1 *sustainability* is one of the two key priorities of the *Euskal Hiria* strategic proposal Discussion took place around the notions of economic and industrial development being positive; that new development not jeopardise the primary (agricultural and fisheries) sector – on the contrary, that the albeit small primary sector be afforded protection.

In physical terms the Basque Country is small - it is by far the smallest of the five KITCASP case study areas, extending to just 7,234 km^2 in area. Furthermore it is hilly and geographically cut off from the surrounding Spanish and French territories.

The stakeholders highlighted importance of coordination between the central (Basque Government), provincial (the three historical territories of Araba/Álava, Gipuzkoa and Bizkaia) and local (251 municipalities) administrations in terms of the approval of local development plans. The 3 provincial administrations are vested with the responsibility of approving such local development plans for municipalities with less than 7,000 inhabitants. This represents just less than 200 municipalities and accounts for 14.5% of the Basque population. In all other cases it is the municipality which is vested with the power to formally approve its own local development plan. However, all 251 municipalities are legally bound to submit their plans to the Basque Government for comment.

Therefore, the central administration is vested with the responsibility to ensure that the content of the local development plan be in accord with the strategic spatial planning policies and in turn in harmony with the Basque city region vision, which in itself is synonymous with *sustainable development*.

Q6. How does territorial cohesion relate to what planners do in the Basque Country?

Territorial cohesion and/or "territorial balance" [cf. Q5 (a)] relates wholly to what planners in the Basque Country do at the national spatial scale. However this can be seen more as a consequence or 'sum' of the interventions at lower spatial scales.

Identification of Themes for Grouping Indicators for Territorial Cohesion

Q7. Based on the specific policy drivers, policy objectives and development priorities in each case study refine the existing themes under ESPON Territorial Cohesion Indicators and INTERCO. What themes should be brought forward as the basis for selecting indicators? What other themes, if any, are relevant?

The stakeholders agreed the clear relevance of the following generic key themes for the Basque Country:

- Economic performance and competitiveness
- Sustainable development and transition to a low carbon economy
- Social inclusion / social cohesion
- Innovation and the knowledge-based economy
- Balanced regional development
- Territorial cooperation and governance

Additionally two more specific aspects were identified as being of interest to the stakeholders. While arguably being covered by the generic themes, given the characteristics of the Basque territory it is important that they are not ignored:

- An active and alive rural environment
- The primary agricultural sector

Identification of Relevant Datasets and Data Sources

Q8. Are there indicators or datasets available at national level for monitoring the selected/defined themes? Are these being monitored on a regular basis?

In Spain there is a central statistical collecting and monitoring agency, the Spanish Statistical Institute (INE) and a number of the Autonomous Communities have their own agencies as well. In this respect

the Basque Country is no exception, so it benefits from datasets and monitoring over a vast range of themes from both the INE and the Eustat.

In addition to these two data sources, since 1993 the Department of the Environment, Spatial Planning, Agriculture and Fisheries has been producing an inventory relating to residential land and economic activity at the municipal spatial scale. As of 2003 this publication, Udalplan, is produced on an annual basis. For the stakeholders Udalplan is the data set for monitoring the evolution of the Basque urban system, based upon the available data sources. (See Q9) The parameters covered relate to the use of the land, projected housing construction, and projected development for new industries, facilities or infrastructure according to the proposals contained in the local development plans.

Q9. What data gaps are identified hindering the monitoring of relevant indicators? What additional data should be collected (wish list)?

The wish list includes a number of issues, generally at a low (municipal) spatial scale, which collectively would contribute to monitor the fulfilment of *Euskal Hiria*.

- Mobility: travel patterns between municipalities for employment and other purposes.
- Intermodal mobility
- Economic sectors
- Agricultural sector
- Waste
- Water
- Sanitation

Q10. At what scale are data most relevant in the context of national/regional spatial strategies?

The stakeholders confirmed the usefulness of data at all spatial scales – national strategies and sub-regional strategies alike require knowledge of local municipal dynamics. However they accepted the fact that by definition ESPON operates at a higher spatial scale.

<u>Use of ESPON data</u>

Q11. Has ESPON data ever been used in the preparation of plans/programmes? Would ESPON data be of use when preparing plans/programmes?

To date the direct application of ESPON data in the elaboration of Basque Country plans and programmes has been nil. Clearly the elaboration of the Basque Country's first spatial planning guidelines took place prior to there being a tangible output of results from ESPON's transnational spatial planning research. However the stakeholder's participation in the targeted research project is clearly indicative of the Basque Governments commitment to the current research and the expectation

that the results from KITCASP, in the form of some 20-30 indicators, will contribute to enable a valid monitoring of the compliance with the policy objectives and fulfilment of the vision of *Euskal Hiria*.

Summary

The key aim of the consultation meeting was to reach a general consensus about priority themes in the Basque Country for grouping indicators for territorial cohesion. The stakeholders basically agreed on the themes listed in Q7 as being in line with the Spatial Planning Guidelines and spatial vision for the Basque territory.

Malcolm C. Burns

Barcelona, 2nd October 2012

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KITCASP Project Stakeholder Workshops

Key Indicators for Evidence-based Spatial Planning

Report of Workshop and Interviews

Establishing priority areas for indicators for territorial cohesion, economic competitiveness and sustainable development

Latvia

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Introduction

Stakeholder engagement in Latvia is organized alongside the development of several important policy documents, such as Regional Development Guidelines and Regional Development Indicator Monitoring System. Stakeholders include the representatives from Ministry of Environment Protection and Regional Development (MEPRD) and State Regional Development Agency (SRDA). The information gained during the workshops and interviews supplements information that has been obtained from desktop research of documentary sources such as existing policy documents and reports. Interactive stakeholder engagements include:

- Kick-off workshop a meeting about key policy objectives and drivers was conducted in 30 May, 2012 with project stakeholders. The aim of the meeting was to inform stakeholders about the KITCASP project objectives, receive their feedback about indicator selection and identify key participants for further consultations.
- Stakeholder meeting about relevant data and indicators was conducted in 19 June, 2012 in SRDA. The aim of the meeting was to discuss existing approach to measuring territorial cohesion in Latvia, review previously undertaken research and discuss possible selection and grouping of indicators.
- First KITCASP stakeholder workshop was held in Riga, Latvia on 20 July, 2012. The aim of the workshop was to formulate the vision, identify key policy drivers and policy objectives for indicators of territorial cohesion and spatial planning for the Latvia case study. In addition to KITCASP TPG and project stakeholders, 23 participants from senior level of public administration, and academic sector took part in the workshop.
- In addition one-to-one consultations with individual stakeholders were undertaken.

Key participants that have been involved in consultation processes so far include:

- Raivis Bremšmits, Director of State Development Planning Department in MEPRD.
- Jānis Bruņenieks, Senior Researcher, Cooperation and Information Department, SRDA.
- Alda Nikodemusa, Head of Regional Planning Department in MEPRD and several others.

The aim of this workshop report is to provide an overview of the workshop and interview outcomes. It is structured on the basis of the previously agreed stakeholder workshop questions, formulated to aid discussions and to facilitate reporting.

Vision, Policy Drivers, Objectives and Priorities for Latvia

Q1. What is the spatial planning vision (or overarching goal) for the regions?

Key statements of territorial development in policy documents have not significantly changed since 1996. The main goal of the territorial development is to reduce negative territorial and social inequalities between different areas of Latvia – mainly between nation's capital - Riga and surrounding areas and the rest of the territory of Latvia. Achieving sustainable and balanced territorial development of the country, while also increasing international competitiveness of nation's capital, have been key principles established in policy documents, programmes and funding schemes. This vision is also established in the National Development Plan (2007-2013), which was elaborated in pre-recession economy and aimed towards the improvement of the quality of life while transitioning to knowledge based economy assuming scenario of continuous economic growth. After difficult recession which was followed by decisive recovery measures, the life-quality capital approach has been replaced by motif of "economic breakthrough." This motif has been chosen for National Development Plan (2014-2020) (NDF) to advance the country from efficiency to innovation lead economy with higher level of productivity and average annual GDP growth at 5%. While main goals of spatial planning have not changed significantly, draft policy documents provide greater emphasis on better policy implementation and evaluation, place based approach, concentration and targeting of investment, and better coordination of policies.

Q2. What are the key policy drivers influencing spatial development?

In European context Latvia stands out as a country with rapid depopulation, increased poverty risk, and social and territorial disparities. Although spatial development policies have long emphasized the need to reduce disparities between the centre and periphery, there has been little success so far. Some disparities have actually increased despite investments from EU funds. Over the last five years nearly all municipalities in all regions (excluding Riga region) have lost population. The size of the population has increased only near capita city. *Demographic drivers* are relevant for spatial development perspective, including areas of social cohesion, settlement infrastructure alignment, knowledge economy explaining spatial development perspective. *Sustainability* has been another important driver in policy making. Since the mid 1990s sustainability has been mostly understood as environmental sustainability in Latvia. Public debate about causes behind harsh economic recession in Latvia shifted attention to economic and human dimension of sustainability. Latvia's economic recovery after recession was based on austerity policies aimed at achieving macroeconomic stability and increasing competitiveness of the economy in external markets. Growing value in export and industrial sectors provided economic boost and helped to support arguments for the "economic breakthrough." Main policies behind the *economic breakthrough* include support to business environment, and concentration of investment in national and regional growth centres.

Q3. What are the policy objectives for regional development?

Long Term Development Strategy (*Latvia 2030*) establishes polycentric development with a focus on the growth of development centres, defines spaces of national interest (functional territories) – Baltic Sea coastal area, Eastern border area, Riga agglomeration, rural areas, and emphasizes increase in accessibility and mobility.

First Edition of the Document of National Development Plan (2014-2020) establish "regions for growth" as one of three key priority areas for achieving economic breakthrough. The other key priorities are human securitability (a form of resilience) and national economic growth. Several themes that are relevant for regional development, such as demography, education, R&D are also addressed under these two policy priorities. Headline indicators of NDP are: GDP/capita, Income Inequality Ratio (S80/S20), and Natural Increase of Population.

According to First Edition of National Development Plan (2014-2020), main aims for regional development are:

- Strengthening of international competitiveness of Latvia's regions, by increasing Riga's role as a Northern European metropolis and the international role of other larger cities in Latvia.
- Creating access to services for improving living and working conditions of all people.

Main directions of action for stimulating regional development include:

- Regional economic activity to unleash territorial potential.
- Access to services for equal living and working conditions.
- Sustainable management of the environment and cultural capital.

Each of these directions include several actions that are captured by indicators. Three main indicators used in NDP for measuring performance of the regions of growth are - Territorial Development Index, Regional Dispersion of GDP per capita at NUTS3 level, The Proportion of the Population living in Riga. In addition each action line has it's own indicator.

<u>Regional economic activity to unleash territorial potential</u>

- Enable conditions for development of the entrepreneurship and new jobs in regional industrial and service sectors.
- Develop cross-border cooperation policies so that by 2020 20% of companies in the border area would be active in neighbouring markets.
- Develop administrative structure of municipalities, so that by 2020 their financial capacity for performing autonomous functions would reach at least 45% (based on their self-assessment).

<u>Access to services for equal living and working conditions</u>

- Ensure safe connectivity of development centres achieving good driving quality on motorways which connect national and regional development centres.
- Ensure availability of services according to demographic trends and population changes.
- Increase the number of people who use the internet to communicate with state and local government by 60%.

Sustainable management of the environment and cultural capital

- Sustain natural capital as basis for sustainable economic growth and encourage sustainable use of natural capital, thus diminishing human and environmental hazard to environmental quality.
- Sustainable use of cultural capital resources.

Draft Document of Guidelines of Regional Development (2014-2020) offers new system of public investments and spatial development which will be based on territorially specific support directions of target areas (functional areas) defined in Latvia 2030, allocation of "basket" of public services at each level of settlement based on criteria, and investment requests based on regional and local development programmes. General objectives are:

- To address territorial and social inequalities.
- Develop business infrastructure for attracting investors.
- Develop regional and local transport infrastructure.
- Provide public services for centres of national and regional significance.
- To provide infrastructure for innovation, culture and creative industries.
- To strengthen capacity of regions and local municipalities.
- Strengthen international competitiveness of the regions, particularly functional areas as Rīga metropolitan region.

Q4. What is the current key priority for regional development?

Achieving more balanced development between territories is still considered a priority in regional development. Recovery from economic crisis has strengthened orientation towards business support and concentration of investments in regional growth centres.

Interpretation and Application of Terms in Latvia

Q5. What do the following concepts mean at a regional level: territorial cohesion, economic competitiveness and sustainable development?

Territorial cohesion

In 2009 Ministry of Environment Protection and Regional Development provided the interpretation of territorial cohesion for Green Paper on Territorial Cohesion. According to the Green Paper "Territorial cohesion is horizontal guidelines for sustainable and coordinated development of all EU regions oriented towards provision of equal standards of quality of life and access to the basic services for citizens by paying special attention to the less developed regions to enhance their competitiveness." Local stakeholders are neutral to this interpretation of cohesion, but agree that it would be valuable to provide localized translation of the term in Latvian language without using foreign concepts. The concept of cohesion implicates "increasing competitiveness of less developed regions," although the evidence of territorial development shows the opposite. Many less developed regions of Latvia have actually become more underdeveloped over the years. One could argue that large gap between policy

objectives and their outcomes have had degrading effect on public trust and perception of regional policy.

Economic competitiveness

One can find more emphasis on economic competiveness in policy documents. The objectives aimed at increasing economic competitiveness include actions of investment in transport infrastructure, entrepreneurship, support policy of demography, and accessibility to public services. There is realization (at least in the level of policy discourse) that continuously diffusing support for less developed regions does not lead to growth. Support to creative industries are also seen as important for achieving excellence in the regional, national and international competitiveness.

Sustainable development

The concept of sustainable development of Latvia developed in 2002. Sustainable Development Strategy of Latvia 2030 was adopted in 2010. The principles of sustainable development have been integrated into acts of legislation (Druva-Druvaskalne et.al. 2008). Lately sustainable development is interpreted more broadly, than just in terms of nature protection and conservation in Latvia. People have become keystone for sustainable development in case to develop economic and social activities in a sustainable way (Hadley 2002). In terms of human capital many rural areas of Latvia are becoming less sustainable because of depopulation. Changing settlements patterns with increasing agglomeration areas in cities and towns also pose challenges to sustainability. These patterns create different living conditions and values for local population. Similar impact has been observed with new second home owners in rural regions. Although growing second home ownership has had positive local economic impact, the effects have not been assessed from sustainable development point of view. The sustainability requires the strengthening of urban and rural partnerships in investment planning, attraction and it maintenance. Industry, factories and services must be developed to take in consideration analysis of nature resources, location and traditions, human resources, transport infrastructure and markets.

Q6. How does territorial cohesion relate to what planners do in Latvia?

The main task of planners is to elaborate and to manage elaboration of sustainable development strategy of regions with the main goal to attract investments and projects from different funds. In real life, however, planners of regions, local municipalities are more involved into supervising elaboration process of planning and fundraising, but they do not always take active role in planning themselves. This is because planners are mostly playing a part of coordinators in development process with objectives of attracting additional value and benefits to the region or places where they work. There is also serious lack of financial and human resources for effective implementation of elaborated plans.

Identification of Themes for Grouping Indicators for Territorial Cohesion

Q7. Based on the specific policy drivers, policy objectives and development priorities in each case study refine the existing themes under ESPON Territorial Cohesion Indicators and INTERCO. What themes should be brought forward as the basis for selecting indicators? What other themes, if any, are relevant?

The following themes are applicable to the Latvian case study:

- Recovery from economic crisis, increased competitiveness and employment promotion;
- Balanced regional development;
- Sustainable development and enhanced management of environmental assets;
- Better Regional/Local Governance with emphasis on territorial cooperation;
- Enhanced Settlement-Infrastructure alignment;
- Innovation and knowledge economy.

However these themes can be prioritized in the order provided above to guide selection of indicators for Latvian case.

Identification of Relevant Datasets and Data Sources

Q8. Are there indicators or datasets available at national level for monitoring the selected/defined themes? Are these being monitored on a regular basis?

In general, selected themes are supported by data sets. *Territory Development Level Index* (TDLI) is a key indicator used in spatial planning and policy making. It is a standardized synthetic indicator that combines demographic and socioeconomic indicators and reflects the relative development level of territories. Major aggregative data set - *Regional Development Indicator Module* (RDIM) is being developed, which will be accompanied by informative monitoring system analytically oriented towards examining development issues and potentials of territories based on wider selection of indicators. The module aggregates indicators from different institutions that are monitored on a regular basis. The module contains significant amount of indicators for population, employment, unemployment and income, social assistance, social security, education, crime, municipality finances, economy, EU funding, infrastructure. Less indicators are currently available for monitoring of innovation and knowledge based economy, environmental sustainability, territorial cooperation and settlement-infrastructure alignment, and service-settlement alignment.

Q9. What data gaps are identified hindering the monitoring of relevant indicators? What additional data should be collected (wish list)?

Life-quality indicators, such as *Index of the Quality of Life* developed by group of experts are not included among RDIM indicators. They are not calculated annually. Some indicators developed for *Riga Long-term Development Strategy 2025* also contains indicators that can only be provided by qualitative surveys. The indicators used to monitor the progress of Latvia 2030 cover fields that are not fully covered by Central Bureau of Statistics or RDIM.

Austerity policies have also had their effect on the collection of relevant statistics in terms of available financing and human resources. Main data gaps are:

- Insufficient time-series coverage.
- In some cases, poor representation and relevance. Collection of economic statistics about the large enterprises based on their address of registration does not ensure their relevance for cities and municipalities.

Overcoming data gaps require solving some methodological problems and ensuring adequate financing and stakeholder involvement. Municipalities have been involved in the preparation of wish-list of data. The Report “About indicators that are to interest of municipalities and the necessary financing” (2011) lists groups indicators that could be potentially included into statistical and monitoring system.

It is likely that transition to more place-and evidence based approach in regional policy in Latvia would require elaboration of new sets of indicators with more focused designation than existing Territorial Development Index.

Q10. At what scale are data most relevant in the context of national/regional spatial strategies?

Given the Latvian planning hierarchy, the most appropriate scale for regional planning is that of the statistical regions NUTS III, comprising the 5 planning regions. To account for large territorial disparities stakeholders also emphasize the availability of data below NUTS III level.

<u>Use of ESPON data</u>

Q11. Has ESPON data ever been used in the preparation of plans/programmes? Would ESPON data be of use when preparing plans/programmes?

Direct use of ESPON data in the preparation of Latvian plans/programmes has been very limited to date.

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Visvaldis Valtenbergs and Agita Līviņa,

Valmiera, 5th October, 2012

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KITCASP Project Stakeholder Workshops

Key Indicators for Evidence-based Spatial Planning

Report of Workshop

Establishing priority areas for indicators for territorial cohesion, economic competitiveness and sustainable development

Iceland

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Introduction

Present at meeting:

Anna Guðrún Björnsdóttir, head of department, Association of Municipalities.
Árni Ragnarsson, specialist, The Icelandic Regional Development Institute.
Guðmundur Guðmundsson, specialist, The Icelandic Regional Development Institute.
Haraldur Sigurðsson, planner, city of Reykjavík and planning consultant for the Association of municipalities in the capital region.
HólmfríðurSveinsdóttir, specialist, Ministry of Industries and Innovation, contact point between municipalities and Iceland 2020.
Stefán Thors, director, Icelandic Planning Agency.
Hjalti Jóhannesson, researcher and director, University of Akureyri Research Centre.
Valtýr Sigurbjarnarson, researcher, University of Akureyri Research Centre.

The meeting was held at the office of National Planning Agency in Reykjavík. Hjalti invited attendees welcome and explained the mission and purpose of the meeting which was to review the questionnaire that had been previously to those who were invited to the meeting. Attendees introduced themselves and their involvement in the project.

It is obvious that as these individuals represent three different planning initiatives, there were different views on the items in the questionnaire that was the main document discussed at the meeting. These different views will be presented where relevant under each question but on some items there is little difference in opinions. However, it has to be kept in mind that the stakeholder in the Icelandic case is the National Planning Agency which is responsible for carrying out a new plan in Iceland, the National Spatial Plan.

At the end of the meeting participants were invited to send Hjalti and Valtyr via e-mail additional comments on specific questions in the questionnaire.

The questions under each of the subheadings will now be addressed in turn.

Vision, Policy Drivers, Objectives and Priorities for each Case Study

Q1. What spatial planning vision (or overarching goal) for Iceland should be?

Q2. What are the key policy drivers and emerging agendas influencing spatial development in Iceland?

Q3. What spatial policy objectives and priorities should be set?

The TPG had suggested in inception report that the following agendas and drivers were relevant to Iceland:

- Recovery from economic crisis
- Balanced settlement distribution
- Development of the highland interior
- Sustainable planning of coasts and the ocean

This list was not presented at the meeting, but all of these agendas and drivers in the inception report were supported in the discussion and/or the subsequent e-mails. The *recovery from the economic crisis* was the main driver for the Iceland 2020 policy statement. It is a vision for the future, developed through dialogue and collaboration between hundreds of Icelanders throughout the country and in consultation with regional associations, local authorities, trade unions and economic interest groups. Its recommendations are the fruit of those meetings, the work of expert groups, assessments and analyses conducted by university institutions to ascertain which external factors could have an impact on the development of Iceland in the years ahead. These meetings and projects were carried out under the umbrella of the "Moving Iceland Forward" initiative. The objective of the task was to establish a vision, which with concrete objectives can help to place Iceland at the forefront of other nations in the fields of value creation, education, welfare and quality of life. Therefore yet another policy objective can be identified which is *Iceland's competitiveness* and it can be added to the list above. Iceland 2020 policy statement presents a vision for policy- making and planning in specific areas such as welfare, knowledge, sustainability, the economy and development.

The Strategic Regional Development Plan 2010-2013 is partly the responsibility of the Regional Development Institute and is in the form of a parliamentary resolution which sets objectives to improve living conditions, innovation and sustainable development in all regions. Furthermore to improve education, culture, communities and competitive advantage of rural and urban communities. The plan is based on the Act on Regional Development whose aim is to reinforce the economy in all regions, boost employment and promote innovation. These objectives may be considered to be in accordance with the theme of *balanced settlement distribution* in the list above.

In discussion related to the National Spatial Plan (National Planning Agency) it was mentioned that regional planning (a planning level in Iceland above the master plan) which covers both employment policy and land use has in fact become obsolete since most municipalities have carried out master plans which cover all land within their boundaries. This was emphasized by the National planning agency and furthermore that there have been municipal amalgamations and thus some municipalities now cover large areas. A new planning level was deemed necessary to *coordinate diverse planning issues* for the country as a whole. The National Spatial Plan was processed in 2011 based on a new Planning Act from September 2010 and a regulation on National Spatial Plan no. 1001/2011. Decision on the focus of the present period of National Spatial Plan is based on the challenges of certain planning issues. It was the Minister for the Environment who decided that the following issues should be the focus of the present planning period, 2013-2024:

- Planning issues in the central highland of Iceland.
- Settlement pattern – distribution of settlement.
- Planning of coast and ocean areas.

The National Spatial Plan shall contain the following issues:

1. Overview of government policy in aspects that concern land use;
2. A report on status and development of planning issues;
3. Coordinated policy of the state on planning issues and
4. Policy on planning issues of the highland interior.

The aim of the National Spatial Plan was to set out guiding principles for the use of land and natural resources, ensuring coordination in preparing development plans and contribute to sustainable development and effective planning. This includes coordination of state and local policies on land use and therefore the plan is an important bridge between policy and programs at national and local strategies.

Key policy drivers for the National Spatial Plan was the need to *integrate strategic planning from various government institutes/companies*so that the objectives and approaches will be more focused, effective and efficient.Possibly that can be added to the list of the agendas and drivers for Iceland.

The policy priority *settlement pattern – distribution of settlement* is also found in the National Spatial Plan in a little different context than in the Strategic Regional Development Plan. In the former plan it aims at organizingurban areas with emphasis on efficiency, maintenance, use and operation of infrastructure.New residential areas should generally be planned within existing urban areas or as adense and continuous additionto the existing urban environment (in fact to minimize urban sprawl). This way of planning the urban environment would according to the National Planning Agency be more in the spirit of sustainable development and therefore the increased economic quality goes hand in hand with environmental protection.

Interpretation and Application of Terms in each Case Study

Q4. What do the following concepts mean in the context of Iceland: territorial cohesion, economic competitiveness and sustainable development?

Q5. How do territorial cohesion, economic competitiveness and sustainable development relate to what planners do in Iceland at different spatial scales.

There was apparently considerable difference in the understanding of the concept of Territorial Cohesion and to complicate things further there was much discussion about how to translate the concept properly into Icelandic language. It was apparent that the concept was generally not very well known, conditions might for example be different here than in Europe and thus transferability

somewhat limited. Some understood the concept of territorial cohesion as dealing with development differences between Iceland and other countries in Europe while others said it could best refer to the regional differences within the countries, in the Icelandic case notably between the capital region and other regions. This view was especially noticeable among the participants from the Regional Development Institute. It was mentioned that the application to EU membership had forced ministries to form policies in different fields and to work across ministry "boundaries".

It was mentioned that the concept of territorial cohesion reinforces a consistent basis for strategic planning and performance assessment.

The view of the National planning agency was that the term territorial cohesion could both address the European context; Iceland as part of Europe and also regional difference within Iceland.

As for economic competitiveness, Icelandic nature and resources were mentioned specifically as being in competition with that of other countries as a source of economic development and job opportunities in the country compared to other countries.

It was mentioned that the concept territorial cohesion included a goal of solidarity that leads to a focus on integration of attitudes, taking all aspects relevant to sustainable development through the planning process.

For the Institute for Regional Development, the main current priority was identified as being innovation, education, transportation, and support for diverse regional activities. In some cases it is needed to use specific targeted actions such as addressing heating and transportation costs.

Identification of Themes for Grouping Indicators for Territorial Cohesion

Q6. To what extent are the themes identified below relevant to Iceland? Which themes should form the basis for selecting indicators for territorial cohesion in Iceland? What other themes, if any, are relevant to Iceland?

Atable from the ESPON project INTERCO was presented along with the questionnaire. The view from the Institute for Regional Development was that the items in the table were an absolute minimum. What was lacking was especially more indicators on *culture* and *people*.

There was a common understanding that indicators on *polycentric development* were very important.

Accessibility was mentioned as an important theme as well as *territorial development*.

It was mentioned that there could be at least one additional *measure of innovation*, which is the age group 10-19 years in proportion to the age group 20-64 years.

Territorial objectives	Indicators	Spatial resolution	Years available
Strong local economies ensuring global competitiveness	Labour productivity	NUTS 2	2007
	GDP per capita in PPP	NUTS 3	1997-2008
	Overall unemployment rate	NUTS 3	1999-2009
	Old age dependency ratio	NUTS 3	2000-2010
Innovative territories	Pop. aged 25-64 with tertiary education	NUTS 2	2008-2010
	Intramural expenditures on R&D	NUTS 2	2007
	Employment rate 20-64	NUTS 2	1999-2009
Fair access to services, market and jobs	Access to compulsory school	NUTS 0, degree of urbanisation	2008
	Access to hospitals	NUTS 0, degree of urbanisation	2008
	Accessibility of grocery services	(SILC data)	2007
	Access to university	(SILC data)	2007
	Accessibility potential by road	NUTS 3	2001, 2006
	Accessibility potential by rail	NUTS 3	2001, 2006
	Accessibility potential by air	NUTS 3	2001, 2006
Inclusion and quality of life	Disposable household income	NUTS 2	1996-2007
	Life expectancy at birth	NUTS 2	2000-2008
	Proportion of early school leavers	NUTS 1	2000-2010
	Gender imbalances	NUTS 3	2000-2009
	Different female-male unemployment rate	NUTS 2	1999-2010
	Ageing index	NUTS 3	2000-2010
Attractive regions of high ecological values and strong territorial capital	Potential vulnerability to climate change	NUTS 3	2011
	Air pollution: PM10	NUTS 3	2009
	Air pollution: Ozone concentrations	NUTS 3	2008
	Soil sealing per capita	NUTS 3	2006
	Mortality, hazards and risks	*n.a.*	*n.a.*
	Biodiversity	*n.a.*	*n.a.*
	Renewable energy potential	*n.a.*	*n.a.*
Integrated polycentric territorial development	Population potential within 50 km	NUTS 3	2008
	Net migration rate	NUTS 3	2007
	Cooperation intensity	NUTS 2	2008
	Cooperation degree	NUTS 2	2008
	Polycentricity index	*n.a.*	*n.a.*

Identification of Relevant Datasets and Data Sources

Q7. Are there indicators or datasets available at national level for monitoring the selected/defined themes? Are these being monitored on a regular basis?

Q8. What, if any, data gaps hinder the monitoring of relevant indicators? What additional data should be collected (wish list)?

Q9. At what geographical scale are data most relevant in the context of the National Planning Framework?

These were the questions where the liveliest discussion took place. Some said that planning and data was too limited in Iceland. Parliamentary resolutions such as the Strategic Regional Development Plan

had too little impact as planning documents (too easy to disregard) and that the National Spatial Plan was not binding for the municipalities. Too little *spatial data* was available for *GIS* and that data was too dispersed among institutes and companies and badly accessible for users. Too little cooperation was between institutes responsible for planning initiatives and data collection and distribution.

Details in data (geographical level of analysis)are in many cases, not been keeping up with reasonable development, i.e. the geographical units are too large to show spatial differences where they exist. Much discussion took place on which was the "right" geographical scale. For Iceland 2020 there is e.g. certain regional division but much of the data needed is not available at that scale. This is below the NUTS-3 level or LAU-1 level. One participant stressed that data should as much as possible – and allowed due to personal protection be possible to analyse on the smallest geographical units. Due to dispersed population and low population number in some regions this can be a problem. It was mentioned at the meeting that Statistics Iceland are in the process of suggesting new NUTS-classification of Iceland and that these new proposed areas will be introduced in the fall of 2012.

For Iceland 2020 much data has been collected and for the application of EU membership. Much of this data is however on a large geographical scale (NUTS-2 or NUTS-3).

There is much need to increase cooperation between the data institutions and expand and improve access to data.Important data which is missing is on *jobs*, *employment*, *commuting* and *income*. Excellent data on demography exists however. Data should generally be made more accessible on the web of Statistics Iceland.

Use of ESPON data

Q10. To what extent is ESPON data used in the preparation of plans/programmes at the national and sub-national level in Iceland?

It was apparent that ESPON data had not been used in the planning work that those present had participated in. It was however stressed that comparison with other European countries was important in many fields and important to continue taking part in ESPON projects even if it is expensive for Iceland.

Summary

The key aim of the workshop was to obtain a consensus about themes to Iceland for grouping indi-cators for territorial cohesion. A key aim of this report of the workshop is to circulate the revised themes not only to workshop participants but also to a broader group of stakeholders for comments and feedback.

End of meeting at 15.42

APPENDIX C: RELEVANT NATIONAL INDICATORS SETS

IRELAND

Note: The relevant indicators sets included in the table below give due consideration to other existing national indicators, such as the national sustainable development indicators set developed by Comhar – The Sustainable Development Council of Ireland, the environmental indicators monitored by the Irish Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the strategic environmental assessment and planning indicators developed at local authority level. Similarly, international indicators have been examined and, where appropriate, selected during the formulation of the sets below, including: the Green City Index indicators prepared by Siemens, the Carbon Disclosure Project Benchmarking for cities, the Global City Indicators Facility initiative, indicators that respond to Europe 2020 targets, and indicators resulting from several EU-funded projects such as Informed Cities, TISSUE and STATUS.

Theme	Indicator Name	Unit of Measurement	Supporting National Data	Supporting ESPON/EU Data
Source: **All-island Spatial Database Project** (Regional Studies Association, National Institute for Regional and Spatial Analysis, International Centre for Local and Regional Development). Description: A priority indicators set developed in 2007 with the aim of providing an evidence-base for collaborative spatial planning on the island of Ireland. Key findings: Biggest challenge facing development of comparable and compatible datasets is the common definition of indicators. Policy must drive the selection of indicators. Indicators should aim at measuring comparative spatial performance, managing development, informing policy, appraising and evaluating policy, and monitoring policy outcomes. Indicators must measure three domains: economic, environmental and social.				
Population and Migration	**Dependency rate**	% (total population)	Central Statistics Office 1996, 2002, 2006 & 2011 (EDs, Small Areas)	Eurostat, ESPON NUTS III
	Number of persons	Total n°	Central Statistics Office 1996, 2002, 2006 & 2011 (EDs, Small Areas)	Eurostat, ESPON NUTS III
	Number of immigrants	Total n°	Central Statistics Office 1996, 2002, 2006 & 2011 (EDs, Small Areas)	NUTS III
	Number of emigrants	Total n°	Central Statistics Office 1996, 2002, 2006 & 2011 (EDs, Small Areas)	NUTS III
Education	**Third level enrolments**	Total n°	Central Statistics Office 1996, 2002, 2006 & 2011 (EDs, Small Areas)	NUTS II
Housing	**Average House Price**	€ per dwelling	Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government	National
	Number of houses completed (private and social)	Total n°	Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government	National
Hospital and Healthcare	**Hospital beds per 100,000 population**	n° per 100,000 inhabitants	Health Services Executive/Dept. of Health and Children	NUTS III
	Death by malignant neoplasms / all deaths	% (total deaths)	Central Statistics Office (EDs, Small Areas)	NUTS III
Economic	**Median weekly earnings for all**	€ (median) per week	Central Statistics Office	National

	full time employee jobs		1996, 2002, 2006 & 2011 (EDs, Small Areas)	
	GVA per head of population	€ per capita	Central Statistics Office 1996, 2002, 2006 & 2011 (EDs, Small Areas)	NUTS III
	Unemployment rate: number of people unemployed 16+	Total n^{o}	Central Statistics Office 1996, 2002, 2006 & 2011 (EDs, Small Areas)	NUTS III
	Number of people in the labour force	Total n^{o}	DETI - Labour Force Survey	NUTS III
	Number of overseas visitors - staying visitors	Total n^{o}	Central Statistics Office	National
	Average disposable income	€ (average)	Central Statistics Office 1996, 2002, 2006 & 2011 (EDs, Small Areas)	NUTS III
Transport and Communications	**Number of new vehicles licensed**	n^{o}	Central Statistics Office	NUTS III
	Tonnage of freight traffic	tonnes	Central Statistics Office	National
	Broadband penetration - subscribers per 100 population	n^{o} per 100 inhabitants	OECD - per household	National
Environment	**The number of days where air quality objectives and EU limit values are exceeded**	Total n^{o} of days	Environmental Protection Agency (Annual)	National
	The total controlled waste collected per household	m^{3}per households	Environmental Protection Agency (Annual)	NUTS III
Source: **Dublin Region Sustainability Indicators** (Dublin City Council, Dublin Regional Authority, TrinityHaus). Description: Headline sustainability indicators set developed in 2010 to baseline the current position of the Dublin Region, to allow international comparison and to effectively communicate performance to policy-makers and citizens. Key findings: Indicators should address the EU policy agenda for sustainable development. The majority of the selected indicators are already calculated at regular intervals; many of the indicators have recorded values for the past five to ten years facilitating the assessment of progress and performance. It is important that the values for the indicators be regularly updated, preferably on an annual basis. Results would be of most benefit if they were disaggregated down to the Local Authority level. Greater emphasis should be placed on recording the appropriate data, and resources need to be allocated to this end.				
Economic Prosperity and Livelihood	**Gross value added (GVA) per capita at basic prices**	€ per inhabitant	Central Statistics Office 1996, 2002, 2006 & 2011 (EDs, Small Areas)	NUTS III
	Total employment rate	% (total work force)	Central Statistics Office 1996, 2002, 2006 & 2011 (EDs, Small Areas)	NUTS III
	% of total population at risk of poverty	% (total population)	Central Statistics Office 1996, 2002, 2006 & 2011 (EDs, Small Areas)	NUTS III
	Tourism numbers	Total n^{o}	Fáilte Ireland	National
Innovation and	**Broadband - Average**	Mbps (average)	Commission for Communications	Eurostat, NUTS III, National

Education	**broadband download speed**		Regulation, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	
	Retention rates for secondary schools	% (total entrants)	Department of Education (County)	National
	% population with third level education	%	Central Statistics Office 1996, 2002, 2006 & 2011 (EDs, Small Areas)	NUTS III
	Total R & D expenditure as % of GDP	% of GDP	Forfas, Central Statistics Office 1996, 2002, 2006 & 2011 (EDs, Small Areas)	National, NUTS III
Health and Well - being	**Life expectancy at birth**	Years	Central Statistics Office 1996, 2002, 2006 & 2011 (EDs, Small Areas)	National, NUTS III
	Level of mental well-being	% (total population)	Central Statistics Office	National
	Measure of exposure to particulate matter	Total n^{o} of days	Environmental Protection Agency (Annual)	NUTS III
	% adults who get recommended level of exercise	% (total population)	SLÁN (Survey of Lifestyle, Attitudes and Nutrition)	National
Culture, the Arts and Heritage	**Number of theatres, museums, galleries and public libraries per 10,000 inhabitants**	n^{o} per 10,000 inhabitants	Local Authorities (County)	National
	% actions achieved from county heritage plan	**%**	Local Authorities (County)	National
	Attendance at cultural events per capita	Total n^{o} of people	Local Authorities (County)	National
	% of population born outside of Ireland	% (total population)	Central Statistics Office (County)	National
Governance and Citizenship, Community Engagement	**Voter participation**	% (total eligible voters)	Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (updated after every election)	National
	Number of burglaries, robberies and thefts per 10,000 population	n^{o} per 10,000 inhabitants	Central Statistics Office Garda Division	National
	% of people who volunteer	% (total population)	Central Statistics Office 1996, 2002, 2006 & 2011 (EDs, Small Areas)	National
	Number of schools with a green flag	n^{o}	An Taisce	National
Integrated Spatial and Infrastructure	**Vacancy rates**	% (total housing stock)	Central Statistics Office 1996, 2002, 2006 & 2011 (EDs, Small Areas)	NUTS III
	Number of dereliction orders	n^{o}	Local Authorities	National

Planning			(County)	
	% of inhabitants within 300 m of basic services	% (total population)	Local Authorities (to be prepared)	National
	Tidy town awards	n° per Local Authority	Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government	National
Movement and Transport	**Modal split of passenger transport**	%	Central Statistics Office 1996, 2002, 2006 & 2011 (EDs, Small Areas)	National
	Access to public transport	% (total inhabitants living within 500m of public transport)	National Transport Authority, POWCAR (commonly at county level)	National
	Mean travel times to work/school when using motorised transport	Time in minutes	National Transport Authority, POWCAR (commonly at county level)	National
	% of population both living and working in the Local Authority	% (total population living in the Local Authority)	Central Statistics Office, Local Authorities	National
	Road accidents per 10,000	n° per 10,000 inhabitants/per year	National Transport Authority, Garda Database	National
Biodiversity and Environmental Protection	**Population trends of birds in the Local Authority or region**	% loss or gain from previous year	Bird Watch Ireland (NUTS III)	National
	Proportion of waterways classified at least as of "good" status (according to EU classifications)	% (total monitoring stations)	River Basin Management Plan (River Basin Districts)	River Basin Districts
	Loss or gain of hedgerows	% loss or gain from previous year	Local Authorities (County)	National
Climate Change and Energy	**Renewable energy consumption**	% (total energy consumption)	Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (National)	National, NUTS III
	Energy consumption per capita	kWh/individual	Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (National)	National, NUTS III
	GHG emissions per capita	Tonnes CO_2 eq. per individual	Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (National)	National, NUTS III
	% of zoned land at risk of flooding	% (total residential, commercial or agricultural land)	Office of Public Works (local)	National
Efficient and Responsible Resource	**Household waste generated per inhabitant**	Kg per inhabitant	Environmental Protection Agency (County)	National, NUTS III
	Domestic water consumption	Litres per individual per day	Local Authorities – Water Services Departments	National, NUTS III

Management and Use			(County)	
	% of the city's solid waste that is recycled	% (total volume of waste produced)	Environmental Protection Agency (County)	National, NUTS III
Source: **Regional Planning Indicators** (*UNDER PREPARATION*) (Regional Planning Indicator Development Working Group, including representatives from the Regional Planning Authorities, Department of Environment and Local Government, Central Statistics Office, the Economic and Social Research Institute and the Environmental Protection Agency). Description: Manageable set of indicators under preparation to evaluate progress in the implementation of Regional Planning Policy. The objective is to streamline the reporting process by aligning monitoring requirements and thus facilitating, timely, efficient and cost effective data collection and analysis to fulfil the statutory role of regional authorities. Key findings: Indicators are devised to oversee the implementation of Regional Planning Guidelines. During the process, strong efforts have been made to capitalise on and add value to on-going work by a number of bodies that gather relevant information including: the European Spatial Planning Observatory Network (ESPON), the current KITCASP project, which is acknowledged to have potential to inform regional indicator development, and the work on indicators by Comhar for the EU Europe 2020 strategy. Therefore, indicators have been chosen with the aim of maximising the opportunities for data gathering through collaborative working between the regional authorities, local authorities and other public data holders. Outputs from the data collection and analysis should deliver a simple and easy to understand set of results, capable of being depicted in high quality graphics and quickly understood by decision and policy makers at local, regional and national levels.				
	Economic Prosperity			
Enable an increase employment and economic activity in each region	**Population (total and by gender) aged 25-64 with tertiary education**	Absolute Values	CSO statistical year book (Quarterly National Household Survey (QNHS))	National, NUTS III
	Employment rate; Unemployment rate; Employment rate by sector	Absolute Values	CSO stat bank (QNHS - available quarterly)	National, NUTS III
	GVA per capita; GVA contribution by sector	€million per capita €million per sector	Available from CSO Stat bank annually up until 2009. Forfas	National, NUTS III
	Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)	Absolute Values	Forfás. Enterprise agencies (e.g. IDA Ireland and Enterprise Ireland)	National, NUTS III
	Foreign Direct Investment	€million	Forfás. Enterprise agencies (e.g. IDA Ireland and Enterprise Ireland)	National, NUTS III
Ensure competitive employment locations are available and aligned to main centres of population; and ensure that good regional transportation	**% Population both living and working in Gateways, Hubs and Tier 1 settlements**	Absolute Values	CSO Census (every 5 years). Census of Anonymised Records (POWCAR) Mapping	National, NUTS III
	Population potential within 30min travel time of Gateways	Absolute Values	CSO Census (every 5 years). Census of Anonymised Records (POWCAR) Mapping	National, NUTS III
	Population potential within 15min travel time of Hub/Tier 1 settlements	Absolute Values	CSO Census (every 5 years). Census of Anonymised Records (POWCAR) Mapping	National, NUTS III

infrastructure is in place to support regional development				
Ensure an increase in the innovation capacity of each region which in turn will result in increases in employment and economic activities	**Expenditure on Research and Development (R&D) by Business and Higher Level Institutions per region**	€million	CSO/Forfás Business Expenditure on Research & Development (BERD) Survey (bi-annual). Forfás Higher Education Expenditure on R&D (HERD). Both the BERD and HERD (bi-annual)	National, NUTS III
	Population with accessibility to High-speed Broadband (1 megabit per second up and down)	Absolute Values	DCENR; ComReg; OECD; Eurostat; Forfás http://www.netindex.com	National, NUTS III
Support the sustainable growth of Gateways, Hubs and Tier 1 settlements as identified within the RPG Settlement Hierarchy	**People and Place**			
	Total Population by Region, Gateway, Hub & Tier 1 settlement	Absolute Population	5 Yearly inter census CSO records and reports; AIRO; Myplan; Geo-directory mapping	National, NUTS III
	Population change by Region, Gateway, Hub & Tier 1 settlements	Absolute change in population	5 Yearly inter census CSO records and reports; AIRO; Myplan; Geo-directory mapping	National, NUTS III
	Urban/rural population ratio	Population ratio	5 Yearly inter census CSO records and reports; AIRO; Myplan; Geo-directory mapping	National, NUTS III
	Gateway and Hub/rural population ratio	Population ratio	5 Yearly inter census CSO records and reports; AIRO; Myplan; Geo-directory mapping	National, NUTS III
	Population density	Absolute Population per sq.km by DED	5 Yearly inter census CSO records and reports; AIRO; Myplan; Geo-directory mapping	National, NUTS III
	Population aged 0-14; Population aged 65+	Young age, old age and total dependency ratios	5 Yearly inter census CSO records	National, NUTS III
	Accessibility potential to primary school (15 min)	Absolute Population Values[potential]/ (Average) Travel Time to primary school	POWCAR	National, NUTS III
	Accessibility potential to secondary school (15/30 min)	Absolute Population Values[potential]/ (Average) Travel Time to secondary school	POWCAR	National, NUTS III
	Accessibility potential to hospital (60min)	Absolute Population Values[potential]/	POWCAR	National, NUTS III

		(Average) Travel Time to hospital		
To provide a policy framework for the sustainable supply & distribution of housing stock and housing lands to support RPG population growth and distribution	**Total housing stock by Region, Gateway, Hub & Tier 1 settlement**	Absolute housing stock	CSO quarterly/ annual reports; DoECLG Annual Planning/ Housing Returns; AIRO ; Local Authorities Annual HLA housing, and 3 yearly LA housing returns; Geo-directory	National, NUTS III
	Housing vacancy by Region, Gateway, Hub & Tier 1 settlement	Absolute values in housing vacancy	CSO quarterly/ annual reports; DoECLG Annual Planning/ Housing Returns; AIRO ; Local Authorities Annual HLA housing, and 3 yearly LA housing returns; Geo-directory	National, NUTS III
	Serviced and unserviced residential zoned land by Region, Gateway, Hub & Tier 1 settlement	Residential/Hectares	Local Authorities (HLAS); MyPlan	National, NUTS III
Increase move towards sustainable modes of transport and to ensure effective accessibility in Regions, Gateways, Hubs and Tier 1 settlements	**Work-related commuting by car, bus, rail, bicycle and walking**	Absolute values	Census, CSO POWCAR travel analysis 2006, 2011; AIRO / MYPLAN Mapping; NTA/ DoT Sustainable Travel Office; DECLG motor tax	National, NUTS III
	Total kilometres travelled by car fleet	Absolute values	Census, CSO POWCAR travel analysis 2006, 2011; AIRO / MYPLAN Mapping; NTA/ DoT Sustainable Travel Office; DECLG motor tax	National, NUTS III
	Accessibility Potential to Motorway interchange (15min)	Absolute Population Values [potential]/ (Average) Drive time to motorway interchange	Census of Anonymised Records (POWCAR) Mapping	National, NUTS III
	Accessibility potential to international airport (30/60 min)	Absolute Population Values[potential/ (Average) Drive time to international airport	Census of Anonymised Records (POWCAR) Mapping	National, NUTS III
	Accessibility Potential to rail station (15/30min)	Absolute Population Values[potential]/ (Average)Travel time of rail station	Census of Anonymised Records (POWCAR) Mapping	National, NUTS III
	Accessibility potential to high frequency bus route stop (15/30 min)	Absolute Population Values[potential/ (Average)Travel Time to high-frequency bus stop	Census of Anonymised Records (POWCAR) Mapping	National, NUTS III
Achieve aims and targets of all Water Framework Directive	**Environment and Infrastructure**			
	Status of all water bodies (groundwater, rivers, lakes,	Absolute Numbers [EPA defined status of water bodies as per	Local Authority/Irish Water Annual Reports; EPA Reports on water quality including remedial action lists (drinking water) and	National, NUTS III

River Basin District (RBD) Management Plans within each region; and remove existing water and wastewater bottlenecks/ deficits to support key RPGs growth centres	**estuarine, coastal, bathing)**	WFD]	wastewater treatment (annual reporting-2012 water quality may be available in 2013 or 2014); WFD RBD Reporting in 2015, 2021, etc.; EPA's 'Ireland's Environment' updated c. 2-4 years	
	Settlements (< 500, <2,000, <10,000 P.E.) in compliance with UWWTD Discharge License	Absolute number	Local Authority/Irish Water Annual Reports; EPA Reports on wastewater treatment (annual reporting-2012 water quality may be available in 2013 or 2014)	National, NUTS III
	Actual and Surplus wastewater treatment capacity (P.E) in Gateway, Hub & Tier 1 settlements	Population Equivalent	Local Authority/Irish Water Annual Reports; EPA Reports on wastewater treatment (annual reporting-2012 water quality may be available in 2013 or 2014)	National, NUTS III
	% of WSIP projects delivered within each Region	Percentage of total planned	Water Services Investment programme (WSIP)	National, NUTS III
Achieve climate change, air quality and waste targets in line with EU, International or national targets	**Number of electric cars operating in Ireland**	Absolute number	ESB through ecars	National, NUTS III
	Renewable Energy Production	Megawatts	Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland; EPA	National, NUTS III
	Municipal waste (refuse) disposed to landfill	Tonnes	EPA Annual National Waste Reports; Regional Waste Office Annual Reports	National, NUTS III
	Waste recycling/recovery	Tonnes	EPA Annual National Waste Reports; Regional Waste Office Annual Reports	National, NUTS III
Ensure settlement patterns do not adversely impact on protected European habitats and species	**Status of protected European habitats and species**	Status [NPWS Defined]	DAHG NPWS Article 17 (Habitats Directive) Reports 2007, 2013, etc. and Article 12 (Birds Directive) Reports 2013, etc.	National, NUTS III

SCOTLAND

Note: The Scottish Government drawn on indicators from a broad range of datasets as there is currently no dataset dedicated specifically to spatial planning or regional development. The four datasets presented here are the ones most commonly used by planners and have been identified after discussions with stakeholders. Each dataset is extensive with different themes and numerous indicators under each theme. As a result only a limited selection of available indicators is provided here. The Scottish Government is anxious to develop a more structured and robust evidence base to inform spatial policy. As a result the tables for Scotland are intended to provide an overview of the nature, type and range of statistics that are available. At this point a more bottom up approach to indicator selection is more appropriate whereby indicators will be sought and selected on the basis of their relevance to the themes defined at the stakeholder workshops. Where not identified in the tables below, the availability of supporting ESPON / EU data will be clarified during this selection process.

Theme	Indicator Name	Unit of Measurement	Supporting National Data	Supporting ESPON/EU Data
Source: **Scotland Performs** http://www.scotland.gov.uk/About/Performance/scotPerforms/ Description: 7 Purpose Targets supported by 16 National Outcomes and 50 National Indicators covering key themes of health, justice, environment, economy and education.				
Economic growth	**To raise the GDP growth rate to the UK level**	GDP growth rate	Scottish Government, ONS	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3
	To match the GDP growth rate of the small independent EU countries by 2017	GDP growth rate	Scottish Government, ONS	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3
Productivity	**To rank in the top quartile for productivity against our key trading partners in the OECD by 2017**	Gap between Scottish productivity and lowest ranked country in top quartile	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Office for National Statistics	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3
Participation	**To maintain our position on labour market participation as the top performing country in the UK**	Employment rates 16-64	Office for National Statistics	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3
	To close the gap with the top five OECD economies by 2017	% gap in employment rates with top OECD economies	Office for National Statistics	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3
Population	**To match average European (EU15) population growth over the period from 2007 to 2017**	Annual population growth rates	National Records of Scotland	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3
	Supported by increased healthy life expectancy in Scotland over the period from 2007 to 2017	Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy	Information Services Division Scotland	National and NUTS 3
Solidarity	**To increase overall income and the proportion of income earned by**	Gross disposable income	ONS, Department for Work and Pension's Family Resources	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3

	the three lowest income deciles as a group by 2017		Survey, Households Below Average Income datasets	
Cohesion	**To narrow the gap in participation between Scotland's best and worst performing regions by 2017**	Average employment rates	Annual Population Survey(Local authorities)	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3
Sustainability	**To reduce emissions over the period to 2011**	Greenhouse gas emissions	AEA Energy and Environment	National
	To reduce emissions by 80 percent by 2050	Greenhouse gas emissions		National

Source: **Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics**
http://www.sns.gov.uk/
Description: Main Scottish Government programme of small area statistics in Scotland
Key findings:

Theme	Indicator Name	Unit of Measurement	Supporting National Data	Supporting ESPON/EU Data
Access to Services	**Accessibility to education services**	Driving time	Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation and Availability of Rural Services	National, NUTS 2 NUTS 3 LAU 2 (SEGI)
	Accessibility to health services	Driving time	Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation and Availability of Rural Services	National, NUTS 2 NUTS 3 LAU 2 (SEGI)
	Accessibility to financial services	Driving time	Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation and Availability of Rural Services	National, NUTS 2
	Accessibility to retail services	Driving time	Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation and Availability of Rural Services	National, NUTS 2
	Accessibility to other services	Driving time	Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation and Availability of Rural Services	National, NUTS 2
Business Enterprise and Energy	**Financial data by industry**	Earnings by sector	Scottish Annual Business Statistics	NUTS 2, NUTS 3
	Business in construction, manufacturing and services	Number of businesses, employees, turnover, GVA, labour costs	Scottish Annual Business Statistics	NUTS 2, NUTS 3
	Business sites by sector	Total number of business sites by sector	Scottish Corporate Sector Statistics	NUTS 2, NUTS 3
	Employment	Jobs per sector	Annual Business Inquiry	NUTS 2, NUTS 3
	Exports indicators			NUTS 2, NUTS 3
	Research and Development	Gross Expenditure on Research &		National and NUTS 2

		Development undertaken by business, government and the higher education sector. GERD as % of GDP		
	Social Economy	Number of social enterprises / non-profit organisations	Office for National Statistics	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3
	Gross Added Value	GVA	Office of National Statistics	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3
	Business birth, death and survival rates	Number of registrations and de-registrations for VAT and PAYE, 3 year survival rates	Office of National Statistics Business Demography publication	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3
	Energy consumption, proportion produced from renewable sources	Total and %	Department of Energy and Climate Change	National, NUTS 3
	Business stock data per 10,000 adults	Total number of VAT/PAYE registered private sector enterprises operating in Scotland per 10,000 adults	Scottish Corporate Sector Statistics	National, NUTS 3
Community Care Community Well-being/Social Environment	**Caring responsibilities**	People providing care	Scottish Community Care Statistics	NUTS 2
	Participation in community organisations	% of adults participating in community and voluntary	Health Education Authority, Scottish Household Survey	
	Perceptions of neighbourhood and service provision	% of adults satisfied with neighbourhood and services	Local surveys, 'Best Value' satisfaction surveys	
	Poverty	Number / proportion of population and different groups in poverty	HM Revenue and Customs, General Registry Office for Scotland (GROS).	NUTS 2, NUTS 3
	Voting	% of electorate voting	Scottish Household Survey	
	Cultural Engagement	% of adults participating or attending cultural event		
Crime and Justice	**SIMD Crime and offences (recorded by the police)**	Ranking	Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation	
Economic Activity Benefits and Tax Credits	**Economic activity level**	% per age group	Scottish Labour Market Statistics	NUTS 2, NUTS 3
	Earnings	levels, distribution and make-up ofearnings and hours paid for employees within industries, occupations and regions	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)	
Education, Skills and Training	**Higher and Further Education**	Number of students in Higher Education		National, NUTS 2
	School Education	Pupil Profile, Examination results and tariff scores, School Leaver Destinations	Scottish Pupil Census, Scottish Exchange of Educational Data	National, NUTS 2

	Skills and training	Highest qualification of working age people		National, NUTS 2
	SIMD Education Domain	Rank in the education, skills and training domain of the SIMD	Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation	National, NUTS 2
	National Performance Framework - Education	Indicators relating to Education, Skills and Training within the National Performance Framework		National
Geographic Classifications	**Geographic Areas**	Geographic areas of data zones, intermediate geographies and local authorities		NUTS 2, NUTS 3, LAU
	Geographic Look-ups	Name of higher geographic unit an area belongs to (intermediate geography, Scottish parliamentary constituency, health board or local authority)		NUTS 2, NUTS 3, LAU
	Urban Rural Classification	Scottish Government has a 2, 3, 6 and 8 fold urban – rural classification. 8-fold classification identifies large urban, other urban, accessible small towns, remote small towns, very remote small towns, accessible rural areas, remote rural areas and very remote rural areas	Urban Rural Classification	NUTS 3
Health	**Numerous detailed indicators about health of population**	Various		National, NUTS 2
Housing	**Council House Sales**	Number of sales		National
	Dwellings	% dwellings by Council tax band, dwellings per hectare, proportion of flats, terraced, semi-detached and detached homes, number of rooms	General Register Office for Scotland	National
	Homeless Households	Proportion of homeless by sex, age, ethnicity		National
	House sales and prices	House sales by numbers and by price quartile	General Register Office for Scotland	National
	Household Estimates	% households occupied / vacant / second homes	Household Spaces data supplied by the General Register Office for Scotland	National
	Household Spaces	Total spaces, occupied spaces, holiday spaces, vacant spaces	Household Spaces data supplied by the General Register Office for Scotland	National

	New Build Housing	Rate of new build completions and starts by tenure	General Register Office for Scotland Census 2001 Tenure tables	National
	Tenure	% households by tenure and % people by tenure	General Register Office for Scotland Census 2001 Tenure tables	National
	Scottish House Condition Survey	Fuel poverty and perception of house condition	Scottish Housing Quality Standard	
	Local Authority Housing	Various		
	SIMD Housing Domain	Suitability and physical condition of housing	Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation	UK specific
Indices of Deprivation	**Income domain**	Ranking of the data zones in Scotland from 1 (most deprived) to 6505 (least deprived)	Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation	UK specific
	Housing domain	Ranking of the data zones in Scotland from 1 (most deprived) to 6505 (least deprived)	Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation	UK specific
	Health domain	Ranking of the data zones in Scotland from 1 (most deprived) to 6505 (least deprived)	Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation	UK specific
	Education domain	Ranking of the data zones in Scotland from 1 (most deprived) to 6505 (least deprived)	Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation	UK specific
	Skills and training domain	Ranking of the data zones in Scotland from 1 (most deprived) to 6505 (least deprived)	Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation	UK specific
	Employment domain	Ranking of the data zones in Scotland from 1 (most deprived) to 6505 (least deprived)	Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation	UK specific
	Geographic access domain	Ranking of the data zones in Scotland from 1 (most deprived) to 6505 (least deprived)	Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation	UK specific
	Crime domain	Ranking of the data zones in Scotland from 1 (most deprived) to 6505 (least deprived)	Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation	UK specific
Other and Special Interest reports	**Finances**	% households with bank account, % households coping financially, % households with savings		
	Participation in sports and cultural events	% of adults attending / participating in sports or cultural event		

	Internet use	% adults personal internet use		NUTS 2
Physical Environment	**Ambient Air Quality**	Concentration levels		National
	Land-use	Area of Derelict Land, Proximity to Derelict Sites, Percentage Derelict, Area of Vacant Land	National Outcome Indicators and Government Economic Strategy targets	National
	Carbon Dioxide Emission Estimates	Local authority emissions (tons and per capita), domestic emissions, industrial and commercial emissions and road transport emissions	Department of Energy and Climate Change	National
	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
	Proximity to a SPRI site	Proximity	Scottish Pollutant Release Inventory	European Environment Agency NUTS 3
	Physical Environment Indicators	GHG emissions, Ecological footprint (ha per capita), Protected sites (% of natural features, on protected nature sites, in favourable condition), Breeding Birds (Index of abundance of terrestrial breeding birds 1994=100), Outdoor visits (% of adults making one or more visits to the outdoors per week), Renewable percent (Electricity generated by renewables as a % of gross consumption), Landfill use (Biodegradable Municipal Waste sent to landfill ktonnes), Historical Sites on buildings at risk register (% of A-listed buildings on the Buildings at Risk Register)		European Environment Agency NUTS 3
	Waste	% municipal waste recycled, KG per capita, total tonnes		NUTS 1, NUTS 2
Population	**Births and deaths**	number	General Register Office Scotland	Eurostat, ESPON NUTS III
	Mid-year estimates	Totals	General Register Office Scotland	
	Life expectancy at birth	years	General Register Office Scotland	National, NUTS III
	Population by age	Totals and proportions of population by age group, population growth	General Register Office Scotland	Eurostat, ESPON NUTS III
Transport	**Public Transport**	Passenger journeys and vehicle	Scottish Indices of Deprivation,	National, NUTS 2

		kilometers on bus services, number of concessionary cards on issue, number of passenger train stations and views on convenience of public transport.	Scottish Transport, Scottish Government	
	Walking and cycling	% adults walking as means of transport in last week, % households with access to bicycle	Scottish Household Survey	
	Road vehicles	Access to car and fuel consumption	Scottish Transport, Scottish Household Survey	National, NUTS 2
	Road network and traffic	Driver journeys delayed due to congestion, road repairs and vehicle kilometres on Scottish roads.	Scottish Transport	National, NUTS 2
	Road Safety	Numbers killed / seriously injured on roads by sex and age, Slightly injured casualties per 100 million vehicle kilometres in Scotland	STATS-19 police returns, Scottish Transport	National, NUTS 2
	Travel to work and other purposes	Personal travel, including main method of travel to work and school, proportion of trips by purpose	Scottish Household Survey Main Survey, SHS Travel Diary	National, NUTS 2
	Finance	Expenditure on roads and transport		

Source: **Scottish Environment**
http://www.environment.scotland.gov.uk/
Description: Main Scottish Government site for bringing together environmental data and reports.

Theme	Indicator Name	Unit of Measurement	Supporting National Data	Supporting ESPON/EU Data
Background	**Population and households 1991-2033**	Households and population in thousands (including projections)	National Records for Scotland	National, NUTS 2, NUTS 3
	GDP trends 1979-2010	GDP as % of Scottish GDP 2007	National Records for Scotland	National, NUTS 2, NUTS 3
	Electricity generation by source 2000-2009	Giga Watt Hours	Department for Energy and Climate Change	National
	Motor traffic on all roads 1993-2010 (by type of vehicle)	Million vehicle KM	Department for Transport, Scottish Transport	National, NUTS 2
Public attitudes	**Perceived significant environmental problems**	% of sample identifying particular environmental problem as the most significant environmental problem	Scottish Government	
	Agreement or disagreement with statements about climate change and the environment: 2008	% of sample agreeing or disagreeing with statement about climate change	Scottish Government	
	Perceived immediacy of climate	% of sample agreeing or disagreeing	Scottish Government	

	change: 2008	with statement about immediacy of climate change		
	Frequency of use of local greenspace: 2009	Frequency of use and distance from local green space	Scottish Social Attitudes Survey 2009: Sustainable Places and Greenspace	
Global atmosphere	**Annual mean temperature: 1910-2010**	Annual mean temperature and deviation from baseline (average 1961-1990)	Met Office	European Environment Agency
	Annual precipitation: 1910-2010	Annual / summer / winter % of average 1961-1990	Met Office	European Environment Agency
	Greenhouse gas emissions by source: 1990-2009	Million tonnes of carbon equivalent	National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory	National
	Greenhouse gas emissions adjusted to take account of the trading in the EU emissions Trading System: 1990-2009	Million tonnes of carbon equivalent	National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory	National
	Column Ozone Measurements: 1981-2010	Dobson Units	Met Office, AEA Energy and Environment	
Air quality	**Particulate (PM10) concentrations: 1993-2010**	Annual mean concentration (µg/m3)	Scottish Air Quality Database	European Environment Agency, National
	Nitrogen dioxide concentrations: 1992-2010	Annual mean concentration (µg/m3)	Scottish Air Quality Database	European Environment Agency, National
	Ground level ozone concentrations: 1990-2010	Number of days1 ozone exceedes AQS2 limit of 100µg/m3 Average annual concentration1 of ozone (µg/m3)	Scottish Air Quality Database	European Environment Agency, National
	Emissions of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides from large combustion plants: 1996-2010	Summary of annual emissions from large combustion plants (thousand tonnes)	Scottish Environment Protection Agency	European Environment Agency, National
	Sensitive habitats exceeding critical loads for acidification and eutrophication: 1995/97-2006/08	Percentage of sensitive habitat area affected by acid and nutrient nitrogen (N) deposition	Centre for Ecology and Hydrology	European Environment Agency, National
Water	**Public water supplies - water abstracted and supplied: 2002/03-2009/10, 2010/11**	Million litres per day	Scottish Water	European Environment Agency, National
	Drinking water quality: 1991-2010	Percentage of samples at consumers' taps containing coliform bacteria	Drinking Water Quality Regulator for Scotland	European Environment Agency, National
	River water quality: 1992-2010	Percentage of river length within	Scottish Environment Protection	European Environment Agency,

		each band of pollution	Agency	National
	Nitrate concentrations in rivers: 1993-2010	Distribution of mean nitrate concentrations, percentage of sites1 within each band	Scottish Environment Protection Agency	European Environment Agency, National
	Orthophosphate concentrations in rivers: 1993-2010	Distribution of mean orthophosphate concentrations, percentage of sites1 within each band	Scottish Environment Protection Agency	European Environment Agency, National
Waste	**Waste sent to landfill: 2000-2010**	Million tons	Scottish Environment Protection Agency	National, NUTS 2
	Local Authority Collected Municipal Solid Waste (LACMSW): 2000/01-2010/11	Million tons	Scottish Environment Protection Agency	National, NUTS 2
	Waste recycling behaviour: 2000-2010	Percentage surveyed who reported recycling waste items in the past month	Scottish Government	National, NUTS 2
Land	**Broad habitat change: 1990-2007**	Area by habitat type and % change 1998-2007	Countryside Survey 2007	
	Derelict and urban vacant land: 2002-2010	Area	Scottish Government	
	Agricultural land use: 1982-2010	Area by agricultural land use (grazing, grass, crops, woodland)	Scottish Government	
	Nutrients applied to crops and grass: 1986-2010	Total nutrients applied on crops and grass (kg/ha)	DEFRA, Scottish Government	
	Area of woodland: 1924-2011	Area and % of total land	Forestry Commission	
Conservation	**Designated areas: 1991-2011**	Area by national / European designation	Scottish Natural Heritage	Scottish Government, European Environment Agency
	Scheduled monuments 1991-2011	Number of sites and area	Historic Scotland	Scottish Government, European Environment Agency
Biodiversity	**Changes in plant species richness: 1990-2007**	Mean number of vascular1 plant species per 1km square2	Countryside Survey 2007	Scottish Government, European Environment Agency
	Status of UK BAP habitats in Scotland: 2008	Number and % of habitats per category	Biodiversity Action ReportingSystem (BARS)	Scottish Government, European Environment Agency
	Status of wild bird populations: 1975-2010	% (1994 = 100)	British Trust for Ornithology, Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust, Shetland Oil Terminal Environmental Advisory Group	Scottish Government, European Environment Agency

	Catches of wild salmon: 1952-2009	Number caught (thousands)	Marine Scotland Science	
Source: **Integrated Land-use Database for Scotland** Not yet publically available Description: a mapping system which describes predominant land use at a national level for Scotland				
Theme	**Indicator Name**	**Unit of Measurement**	**Supporting National Data**	**Supporting ESPON/EU Data**
Land-use	**Type of land-use**	Building, domestic garden, greenspace, path, rail, road, unclassified, water, agricultural fields, woodlands		

BASQUE COUNTRY

Note: In Spain a lot (if not all) of the Autonomous Communities have their own statistical offices, which to a certain extent duplicate/replicate data collected by the Central Government through the Spanish National Statistics Institute (http://www.ine.es/). The Autonomous Community of the Basque Country is no exception in this sense and EUSTAT, the Statistics Institute of the Basque Government (http://www.eustat.es), offers a host of easily accessible data under the principal headings of population; economy; society; territory and the environment; and the information society and R+D+i.

The relevant indicators sets included in the table below are all elaborated within the Basque Government, but draw upon a wide range of data sources, acknowledging those which derive from Central Government and other organisations with a Spanish-wide remit.

Theme	Indicator Name	Unit of Measurement	Supporting National Data	Supporting ESPON/EU Data
Source: **Statistical Database of the Basque Country Department of the Environment, Spatial Planning, Agriculture and Fisheries** Description: The on-line Statistical Database contains information under two headings: 1) Environment and spatial planning (http://www.ingurumena.ejgv.euskadi.net/r49-estamapt/es/; and 2) Agriculture, livestock and fisheries (http://www.nasdap.ejgv.euskadi.net/r50-estadist/es/) addressing agriculture and livestock; forestry; fisheries; and the agri-food industry)				
Environment and spatial planning				
Environmental quality	**Air quality statistics**	Air quality index	Basque Government 2005-2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011	NUTS 2 and counties
	Surface water quality statistics	9 indexes of water quality	Basque Government and Basque Water Agency 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011	Named water bodies (rivers, lakes, coastal waters, etc)
Waste	**Hazardous waste statistics**	Tons/year	Basque Government 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3
	Non-hazardous waste statistics	Tons/year	Basque Government 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3
	Urban waste statistics	Tons/year	Basque Government 2008, 1009 and 2010	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3
	Waste packaging statistics	Tons/year	Basque Government 2008-2011	NUTS 2 and EU27
	Electrical and electronic waste statistics	Kg and tons	Basque Government 2008-2011	NUTS 2
Climate change	**Inventory of greenhouse gas emissions**	Equivalent tons of $C0_2$	UNFCCC, Basque Government and EUROSTAT 2000-2010	NUTS 2
Spatial planning	***Udalplan*** See below	Hectares, m^2 , no. of dwelling units,	Local authorities and Basque Government Annually since 2003	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3, the 15 functional areas and the 251 municipalities (LAU2)
Environmental	**Material flow statistics**	Tons	Basque Government and EUROSTAT 2005-2009	NUTS 2

accounts				
Theme	**Indicator Name**	**Unit of Measurement**	**Supporting National Data**	**Supporting ESPON/EU Data**
Source: ***Udalplan* - Basque Country Department of the Environment, Spatial Planning, Agriculture and Fisheries** Description: Since 1993 the Department has been producing an inventory relating to residential land and economic activity at the municipal spatial scale. As of 2003 Udalplan has been produced on an annual basis. The parameters covered relate to the use of the land, projected housing construction, and projected development for new industries, facilities or infrastructure according to the proposals contained in the local development plans. (http://www.geo.euskadi.net/udalplan/visor/viewer.htm) Key findings: For the Basque Country stakeholders Udalplan is the key data set for monitoring the evolution of the Basque urban system, based upon the available data sources.				
Land "zoned" for residential uses	**Area**	Ha.	Local authorities and Basque Government 2003-2012	LAU2
	Existing dwelling stock	No.	Local authorities and Basque Government 2003-2012	LAU2
	Dwellings to be developed (differentiating between open market and social housing)	No.	Local authorities and Basque Government 2003-2012	LAU2
	Total dwelling stock (existing and proposed)	No.	Local authorities and Basque Government 2003-2012	LAU2
Land "zoned" for economic activity	**Area**	Ha.	Local authorities and Basque Government 2003-2012	LAU2
	Area occupied	Ha.	Local authorities and Basque Government 2003-2012	LAU2
	Vacant areas	Ha.	Local authorities and Basque Government 2003-2012	LAU2
Land "zoned" for community facilities	**Area**	Ha.	Local authorities and Basque Government 2003-2012	LAU2
Land to be kept free from development	**Area**	Ha.	Local authorities and Basque Government 2003-2012	LAU2
Theme	**Indicator Name**	**Unit of Measurement**	**Supporting National Data**	**Supporting ESPON/EU Data**

Source: **Sustainability indicators of the Basque Country Department of the Environment, Spatial Planning, Agriculture and Fisheries** Description: Direct link to a set of "main short-term indicators" of EUSTAT, covering economic activity; prices; labour market; external trade; information society and families; and population. (http://www.eustat.es/indic/indicadores.asp?idioma=c&ambito=99&indictipo=2#axzz263Uox63H)				
Economic activity	**GDP at market prices**	Chain index	EUSTAT (Basque Government) 2010-2012	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3
	Industrial production	2005 = 100	EUSTAT (Basque Government) 2005-2012	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3
	Construction	2003 = 100	EUSTAT (Basque Government) 2005-2012	NUTS 2
	Domestic trade	2005 = 100	EUSTAT (Basque Government) 2005-2012	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3
	Retail trade	2005 = 100	EUSTAT (Basque Government) 2012	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3
	Superstore trade	2005 = 100	EUSTAT (Basque Government) 2012	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3
	Accommodation establishments	Travellers	EUSTAT (Basque Government) 1992-2012	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3
	Accommodation establishments	Overnight stays	EUSTAT (Basque Government) 1992-2012	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3
	Cyclical services index	2010 = 100	EUSTAT (Basque Government) 2010-2012	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3
Prices	**Consumer price index (CPI)**	2011	Central Government (Spanish National Statistical Office) 2002-2012	NUTS 2
	Industrial prices	2005 = 100	EUSTAT (Basque Government) 2005-2012	NUTS 2
	Construction costs	2005 = 100	EUSTAT (Basque Government) 2005-2012	NUTS 2
	Labour costs	Euros/month	Central Government (Spanish National Statistical Office) 2011	NUTS 2
	Prices of external trade (exports)	Chain index	EUSTAT (Basque Government) 2000-2012	NUTS 2
	Prices of external trade (imports)	Chain index	EUSTAT (Basque Government) 2000-2012	NUTS 2
Labour market	**Economically active**	Persons (1,000s)	EUSTAT (Basque Government) 2001-2012	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3
	Employed	Persons (1,000s)	EUSTAT (Basque Government) 2001-2012	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3
	Unemployed	Persons (1,000s)	EUSTAT (Basque Government)	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3

			2001-2012	
	Unemployment rate	%	EUSTAT (Basque Government) 2001-2012	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3
	Activity rate	%	EUSTAT (Basque Government) 2001-2012	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3
External trade	**Exports**	Euros (1,000s)	EUSTAT (Basque Government) 1979-2012	NUTS 2
	Imports	Euros (1,000s)	EUSTAT (Basque Government) 1979-2012	NUTS 2
	Balance	Euros (1,000s)	EUSTAT (Basque Government) 1979-2012	NUTS 2
Information society, families	**Computer use**	Population aged 15 or over (%)	EUSTAT (Basque Government) 2012	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3
	Internet users	Population aged 15 or over (%)	EUSTAT (Basque Government) 2012	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3
	Mobile telephone users	Population aged 15 or over (%)	EUSTAT (Basque Government) 2012	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3
Population	**Births**	Births	EUSTAT (Basque Government) 1986-2012	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3
	Marriages	Marriages	EUSTAT (Basque Government) 1986-2012	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3
	Deaths	Deaths	EUSTAT (Basque Government) 1986-2012	NUTS 2 and NUTS 3

Theme	**Indicator Name**	**Unit of Measurement**	**Supporting National Data**	**Supporting ESPON/EU Data**
Source: **Udalmap** (http://www.ogasun.ejgv.euskadi.net/r51-udalmap/es/contenidos/informacion/udalmap/es_udalmap/udalmap.html) Udalmap is a Basque Government cartographic information system managed by the Department of Economics and Finance, but drawing upon data from a wide range of national (Basque Government) and Spanish Government sources. Description: Udalmap aims to provide detailed information of the Basque territorial reality, at the spatial scales of the Basque Country (NUTS 2), the 3 provinces (NUTS 3) and the 251 municipalities (LAU 2). The information is map based and records can be accessed for the different spatial units under the two headings of *sustainability indictors* and *community facilities*. The sustainability indicators are presented under the three broad categories of *economy and competitiveness*; *social cohesion and quality of life*; and *mobility and the environment*. The database allows, in turn, for the elaboration and evaluation of public policies designed to facilitate decision-making in many areas related to the growth and development of the territory, allowing for "greater territorial cohesion, economic, social and environmental respect".				
Municipal indicators				
Indicators of economy and competitiveness				
Economic structure	**Gross added value of the agriculture and fisheries sector**	% of GAV	EUSTAT (Basque Government)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Population 16 and over employed in agriculture and fisheries	% of population employed	EUSTAT (Basque Government)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2

	Gross added value of the industrial sector	% of GAV	EUSTAT (Basque Government)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Population 16 and over employed in industry	% of population employed	EUSTAT (Basque Government)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Gross added value of the construction sector	% of GAV	EUSTAT (Basque Government)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Population 16 and over employed in construction	% of population employed	EUSTAT (Basque Government)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Gross added value of the service sector	% of GAV	EUSTAT (Basque Government)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Population 16 and over employed in services	% of population employed	EUSTAT (Basque Government)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
Labour market	**Activity rate of population**	Economically active population/total population (%)	EUSTAT (Basque Government)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Activity rate (female)	Economically active female population/total female population (%)	EUSTAT (Basque Government)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Activity rate (male)	Economically active male population/total male population (%)	EUSTAT (Basque Government)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Activity rate of population aged 16-64	Economically active population (16-64)/total population (16-64) (%)	EUSTAT (Basque Government)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Activity rate of population aged 55-64	Economically active population (55-64)/total population (55-64) (%)	EUSTAT (Basque Government)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Male employment rate (16-64)	Employed male population (16-64)/total male population (16-64) (%)	EUSTAT (Basque Government)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Female employment rate (16-64)	Employed female population (16-64)/total female population (16-64) (%)	EUSTAT (Basque Government)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Youth employment rate (16-24)	Employed population (16-24)/total population (16-24)(%)	EUSTAT (Basque Government)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Employment rate: gender gap	Difference in percentage	EUSTAT (Basque Government)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2

		points		
	Rate of affiliation to Social Security (workplace related) (16-64 age group)	%	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute and Ministry of Work and Social Affairs)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Rate of affiliation to Social Security (workplace related) (males 16-64 age group)	%	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute and Ministry of Work and Social Affairs)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Rate of affiliation to Social Security (workplace related) (females 16-64 age group)	%	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute and Ministry of Work and Social Affairs)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Rate of affiliation to Social Security (place of residence related) (16-64 age group)	%	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute and Ministry of Work and Social Affairs)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Rate of affiliation to Social Security (place of residence related) (males 16-64 age group)	%	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute and Ministry of Work and Social Affairs)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Rate of affiliation to Social Security (place of residence related) (females 16-64 age group)	%	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute and Ministry of Work and Social Affairs)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Registered unemployed population (16 -64 age group)	%	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute and National Institute of Employment) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Long-term registered unemployed population (16-64 age group)	%	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute and National Institute of Employment) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Registered unemployed population (45 -64 age group)	%	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute and National Institute of Employment) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Registered unemployed female population (16 -64 age group)	%	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute and National Institute of Employment) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Registered unemployed male population (16 -64 age group)	%	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute and National Institute of Employment) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2

	Index of contractual rotation	No. of contracts per person contracted	Central Government (Spanish National Institute of Employment) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Index of contractual rotation (females, males)	No. of contracts per females contracted	Central Government (Spanish National Institute of Employment) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
Business network	**Employment generated by small businesses**	% of employment in firms with less than 10 employees	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Average size of industrial firms	No. of employees per firm	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Industrial sector firms	% of total firms	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Construction sector firms	% of total firms	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Service sector firms	% of total firms	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
Economic dynamism	**Municipal GDP per capita**	€	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Municipal GDP per capita	Basque Country baseline = 100	Basque Country	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Rate of accumulative annual growth in GDP during last period	%	Basque Country	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Municipal GDP per person employed	€	Basque Country	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Municipal GDP per person employed	Basque Country baseline = 100	Basque Country	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Registered contracts (% of residents)	%	Central Government (Spanish National Institute of Employment) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Population contracted (% of inhabitants)	%	Central Government (Spanish National Institute of Employment) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Permanent contracts registered in the year	%	Central Government (Spanish National Institute of Employment) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Permanent contracts for females registered in the year	%	Central Government (Spanish National Institute of Employment) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Permanent contracts for people younger than 30 registered in the	%	Central Government (Spanish National Institute of Employment) and Basque	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2

	year		Government	
	Permanent contracts for people aged 45 and over registered in the year	%	Central Government (Spanish National Institute of Employment) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Yearly employment variation	%	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Net balance of firms	%	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Rate of new firm creation	%	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
Economic resources of the population	**Gross income per capita**	€/inhabitant	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Gross income per capita (females)	€/inhabitant	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Gross income per capita (males)	€/inhabitant	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Total personal income (Basque Country baseline = 100)	%	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Average rate of cumulative annual growth in personal income between 1997 and 2001	%	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Average rate of cumulative annual growth in personal income between 2001 and 2003	%	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Average rate of cumulative annual growth in personal income over the last three years	%	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Average rate of cumulative annual growth in female personal income over the last three years	%	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Average rate of cumulative annual growth in male personal income over the last three years	%	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Personal income derived from work (% total personal income)	%	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Personal females income derived from work (% total personal income)	%	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Personal male income derived	%	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2

	from work (% total personal income)			
	Home units receiving basic income	% of inhabitants	Basque Country and local councils	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Home units receiving social emergency aid	% of inhabitants	Basque Country and local councils	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Population receiving non-contributory pensions	% of inhabitants	Provincial Governments	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
Tourist and commercial vitality	**Tourist accommodation**	No. per 1,000 inhabitants	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Hotel and catering establishments	No. per 1,000 inhabitants	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Density of retail activity	No. per 1,000 inhabitants	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Retail floor space per capita	m^2/inhabitant	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Density of commercial warehouses	No. per 1,000 inhabitants	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
Training	**Population aged over 10 with secondary education**	%	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Population aged over 10 with professional training	%	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Population aged over 10 with university studies	%	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
Municipal financial economic management	**Council expenditure per capita**	€/inhabitant	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Council tax per inhabitant	€/inhabitant	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Council debt per inhabitant	€/inhabitant	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Net Council investment	€/inhabitant	Central Government (Spanish National Statistical Institute) and Basque	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2

			Government	
Indicators of social cohesion and quality of life				
Demography	**Total population**	No. of inhabitants	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Yearly population variation	%	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Population variation over last decade	%	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Infancy index: population aged 0-14 years	%	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Ageing index: population aged 65 and over	%	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Over ageing index: population aged 75 and over	%	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Index of demographic dependence	%	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Over ageing index: female population aged 75 and over	%	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Over ageing index: male population aged 75 and over	%	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
Natural population movement and migration	**Gross birth rate**	No. per 1,000 inhabitants	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Natural population growth	No. per 1,000 inhabitants	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Net out migration	No. per 1,000 inhabitants	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Foreign immigration	%	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Foreign immigration from beyond the UE15	%	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Foreign immigration from beyond the UE27	%	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Foreign immigration (female)	%	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Foreign immigration (male	%	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
Housing	**Average floor space of residential units**	m^2	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2

	Unoccupied dwellings	%	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Dwellings 50 years old or more	%	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Comfort index of principal dwellings		Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Uninhabitable dwellings	%	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Average age of dwellings	Years	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Applications on the Basque social housing register (per 1,000 inhabitants)	No. per 1,000	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Dwelling allocations from the Basque social housing register over previous 3 years per 100 application	%	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Official protected dwellings allocated from the Basque social housing register over previous 5 years, per 1,000 inhabitants	No. per 1,000	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	New dwelling permissions granted over previous 5 years per 1,000 inhabitants	No. per 1,000	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Official protected dwelling completions over previous 5 years, per 1,000 inhabitants	No. per 1,000	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
Urbanism	**Urban (developed) land**	% of total area	Basque Government (Udalplan)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Developable residential land	% of total area	Basque Government (Udalplan)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Population density	Inhabitants/km^2	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government (Udalplan)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Community facilities and council buildings both accessible and open to the public	%	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Blocks of dwellings with more than 2 storeys without lift	%	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Housing density on residential land (dwellings/hectare)	dwellings/hectare	Basque Government (Udalplan)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
Social welfare	**Current Council expenditure per capita in Social Services**	€	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2

			Government	
	Total expenditure per capita from Social Services	€/inhabitant	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Level of occupation in registered day centres for the elderly	%	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Level of occupation in registered residential centres for the elderly	%	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Places in day centres for the elderly	No. per 1,000 of population aged 65 and over	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Places in residential care homes for the elderly	No. per 1,000 of population aged 65 and over	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Places in day centres for the elderly with special needs	No. per 1,000 of population aged 65 and over	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Places in residential care homes for the elderly with special needs	No. per 1,000 of population aged 65 and over	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
Basic infrastructure	**Performance index of the water supply system**	%	Basque Water Agency and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Fire hydrants on urban land	Hydrants/hectare	Basque Government (Udalplan)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Public street lighting	No. per 1,000 inhabitants	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Households with mainline gas connection	%	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
Community facilities and services related to quality of life	**Childcare facilities per 100 under 3s**	%	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Library volumes per 100 inhabitants	Volumes/inhabitant	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Cinema screens	No.	Basque Government and Asociación para la Investigación de Medios de Comunicación (AIMC)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Cinema seat capacity	No. Per 1,000 inhabitants	Basque Government and Asociación para la Investigación de Medios de	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2

			Comunicación (AIMC)	
	Pharmacies	No. per 10,000 inhabitants	Basque Government and Provincial Pharmaceutical Bodies	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Travel time to nearest hospital	Minutes	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Children's playing grounds	No. per 1,000 inhabitants aged under 15	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Bank branches	No. per 10,000 inhabitants	Basque Government and Bank of Spain	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Post offices	No. per 10,000 inhabitants	Basque Government and Spanish Postal and Telecommunications Service	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Petro filling stations	No. per 10,000 inhabitants	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Public toilets	No. per 10,000 inhabitants	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Public telephones	No. per 1,500 inhabitants	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
Public safety	**Local police officers**	No. per 1,000 inhabitants	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Registered crimes	No. per 1,000 inhabitants	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Registered traffic accidents	No. per 1,000 inhabitants	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Register pedestrian accidents	No. per 10,000 inhabitants	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
Indicators of mobility and the environment				
Waste	**Generation of domestic waste**	Kg. per inhabitant per year	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Management of dangerous waste	Kg. per inhabitant and year	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Containers for the collection of	No. per 1,000	Central Government (Spanish National	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2

	glass, domestic waste, paper and cardboard, plastic, batteries, and for clothing and textiles	inhabitants	Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	
	Potentially contaminated land	% of total surface area	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
Water and air	**Total water demand**	Litres per inhabitant per day	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Water demand from industry	Litres per inhabitant per day	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Sanitary status of drinking water	In-house scale of 1-3	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Days with satisfactory air quality	%	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Areas at risk from flooding	% of administrative area	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
Energy	**Electricity consumption**	kWh per inhabitant per year	IBERDROLA and Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Non-industrial sector and industrial sector electricity consumption	kWh per inhabitant	IBERDROLA and Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	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
	Surface area of solar thermal installations	m^2 per inhabitant	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
Environmental awareness	**Areas benefitting from environmental management standards (ISO14000)**	%	IHOBE, Sociedad Pública de Gestión Ambiental and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Businesses complying with environmental standards (ISO14001 amongst others)	No. per 1,000 firms	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Dwellings benefitting from energy efficiency certification (CADEM)	No. per 1,000 dwellings	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
Transport and mobility	**Land area destined to transport and communications infrastructure**	%	Basque Government (Udalplan)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Land area destined to roads	%	Basque Government (Udalplan)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Bicycle way network	Km per 10,000 inhabitants	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Employed population aged 16 and	%	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2

	over working outside the municipality of residence			
	Student population aged 16 and over studying outside the municipality of residence	%	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Motor vehicle ownership	Vehicles per inhabitant	Central Government and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Car ownership	Cars per inhabitant	Central Government and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Taxi licences	No. of licences per 10,000 inhabitants	Central Government (Spanish National Statistics Institute) and Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Connectivity of municipality through public transport: interurban bus	No. of municipalities connected	Basque bus operators	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Accessibility of municipalities	Km per hour	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Average travel time to other municipalities of the CAE	Minutes	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Average access time to principal roadways	Minutes	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Distance to the respective provincial capital (expressed as % deviation from straight line)	%	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Average travel time to the respective provincial capital	Minutes	Basque Government	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
Green and protected areas	**Land area occupied by public open space**	%	Basque Government (Udalplan)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Land area occupied by public open space per capita	m^2 per inhabitant	Basque Government (Udalplan)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Land area under special protection	%	Basque Government (Udalplan)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
	Land area under forest cover	%	Basque Government (Udalplan)	NUTS2 and NUTS 3, and LAU2
Theme	**Indicator Name**	**Unit of Measurement**	**Supporting National Data**	**Supporting ESPON/EU Data**
Source: Environmental Framework Programme of the Basque Country Autonomous Community (2002-2006), Basque Environmental Strategy of Sustainable Development (2002-2020); Description: Proposal for a "wish list" of European-wide set of 36 environmental indicators and for sustainable development, contained in Annex IV (pp. 90-91) of the Environmental Strategy (http://www.ingurumena.ejgv.euskadi.net/contenidos/plan_programa_proyecto/eavds_pma/es_9688/adjuntos/pma0206.pdf) Key findings: It is of worth to note the Basque Country's concern expressed through the elaboration of this proposal for the wider European territory and for the				

need to have a set of comparable indicators for benchmarking.		
Economic background	**GDP per capita (in PPS) and index of real growth of GDP**	No details provided
	Labour productivity (per employed person and per hour worked)	
	Unemployment index	
	Inflation index	
	Growth of labour costs in real terms	
	Public sector balance	
Employment	**Employment index (total and according to gender)**	No details provided
	Employment index of the older population	
	Salary differential between men and women	
	Tax index of the lowest salaries	
	Continuous learning (adult participation in education and learning)	
	Work related accidents (types of work)	
Innovation	**Public spending in education**	No details provided
	Spending/investment in R+D	
	Level of access to Internet	
	PhDs in science and technology fields	
	Patents	
	Venture capital	
Economic reform	**19. Relative level and price convergence**	No details provided
	20. Prices in the telematics industry	
	21. Market structure in the telematics industry	
	Public engagement	

	Sector support and ad hoc state aid	
	Capital increase in stock exchange	
Social cohesion	**Wealth distribution (income quintile ratio)**	No details provided
	Poverty index before and after social distribution	
	Poverty persistence	
	Regional cohesion	
	Young people with	
	Long-term employment	
Environmental aspects of sustainable development	**Greenhouse gas emissions**	No details provided
	Energy intensity of the economy	
	Volume of transport (freight and passenger) in relation to the GDP	
	Transport model breakdown	
	Urban air quality	
	Municipal waste	

LATVIA

The relevant indicators sets for Latvia in the table below give due consideration to existing national datasets included in the Regional Development Indicator Module (RDIM), Sustainable Development Strategy of Latvia 2030 (*Latvia 2030*), Strategic Development Plan of Latvia 2010-13, Long-term Development Strategy of Riga until 2025 (*Riga 2025*) and also Quality of Life Indicators proposed by the Commission of Strategic Analysis in 2006. Most of the indicators are provided by the Central Bureau of Statistics, several state agencies, Eurostat and qualitative surveys.

Theme	Indicator Name	Unit of Measurement	Supporting National Data	Supporting ESPON/EU Data
Source: **Regional Development Indicator Module (RDIM)** (Ministry of Environment and Regional Development, State Regional Development Agency). Description: RDIM is currently under preparation. RDIM is designed as a tool for monitoring and evaluating territorial development tendencies. RDIM is designed as aggregator which connects existing state datasets and information sources. At the moment RDIM does not contain indicators on it's own except for those which are already available from existing state data sets. The table below features general list of indicators of RDIM, as well as specific indicators which are derivative from general indicators. Derivative indicators are available for specific statistical sub-categories such as demographic groups, income brackets etc. In this table main indicators including those which contain a sub-category of derivative indicator (s), are shown in bold. For example, the indicator of total number of registered unemployed contains one derivative indicator which shows the unemployment level as a number of registered-unemployed versus the number of population at working age (15-61) in %. Derivative sub-indicators are included in the module to enhance the possibilities representing and analyzing data. The year listed in the table corresponds to the time when indicator is available in RDIM. Key findings: Indicators of RDIM are grouped according general statistical categories, such as population, employment/unemployment and income, social assistance, social security, education, crime, municipality finances, economy, EU funding and infrastructure. The module includes 107 general indicators. In addition there are 87 derivative sub-indicators. Thus, RDIM contains a total of 197 statistical units. Some categories such as population, municipality finances, social assistance, contain more indicators than others or they are offered in higher level of detail. The category of municipality finances, for example, contains 19 general indicators and 16 derivate indicators. Based on available indicators one can see that RDIM is focused on needs of municipalities. The category of population features 9 general indicators, employment/unemployment – 4, income – 10, social assistance – 12, social security – 14, education – 3, crime – 3, municipality finances – 19, economy – 11, EU funds – 4, and infrastructure – 18. Currently RDIM does not include sustainability and life-quality indicators. Central indicator in RDIM is Territorial Development Index which is used in policy making.				
Territorial Development Index	**Territorial Development Index**	Index	State Regional Development Agency, since 2000.* Planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns	NUTS III
	Territorial Development Level Alteration Index	Index	State Regional Development Agency, since 2010. Planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns	NUTS III
Population	**Population (total, men and women)**	Total n^{o}	Office of Citizenship and Migration, since 2011. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Population density per 1 km2**	n^{o} per km2	Office of Citizenship and Migration, since 2011. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Number and proportion of children (0-14)	Total n^{o} % (total population)	Office of Citizenship and Migration, since 2011. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities	National, NUTS III

	Population and proportion of population at working-age (15-61)	Total n^{o} % (total population)	Office of Citizenship and Migration, since 2011. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities	National, NUTS III
	Population and proportion of population representing the young generation (0 – 29)	Total n^{o} % (total population)	Office of Citizenship and Migration, since 2011. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Population and proportion of population at retirement age (62+)	Total n^{o} % (total population)	Office of Citizenship and Migration, since 2011. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities	National, NUTS III
	Demographic load (children (0-14) and proportion of the population at retirement age (62+) to the population at working-age	% (to the population at working age (15-61) x 1000)	Office of Citizenship and Migration, since 2011. National, planning regions. Republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Sex structure of the population (proportion of women in % of the total number of population)	% (total population)	Office of Citizenship and Migration, since 2011. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Proportion of woman at fertile age (15 – 44)	% (total number of women)	Office of Citizenship and Migration, since 2011. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Number of deceased population (men and women)	Total n^{o}	Office of Citizenship and Migration, since 2011. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Number of deceased children (0 – 14) per 1000 inhabitants of this age group	n^{o} per 1000 inhabitants aged 0-14	Office of Citizenship and Migration, since 2011. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Number of born males, females	Total n^{o}	Office of Citizenship and Migration, since 2011. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities	National, NUTS III
	Number of newborns per 1000 inhabitants	n^{o} per 1000 inhabitants	Office of Citizenship and Migration, since 2011. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III

	Natural change balance of population (born minus deceased)	n°	Office of Citizenship and Migration, since 2011. CSB. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Change balance (the number of population at the beginning of a year minus the number of population at the beginning of the previous year) per total (natural and mechanical) number of population	Change in n°	Office of Citizenship and Migration, since 2011. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III
Employment, Unemployment	**Employed population (at the beginning of the year)**	Total n°	Central Bureau of Statistics, since 2008. National, planning regions	National, NUTS III
	Number and proportion of economically active population (at the beginning of the year)	Total n° %	Central Bureau of Statistics, since 2002. National, planning regions	National, NUTS III
	Registered unemployed	Total n°	State Employment Agency, since 2012 for each month. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Level of unemployment (number of registered unemployed versus the number of population at working-age (15-61))	%	State Employment Agency, since 2012 for each month. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Number and proportion of long-term unemployed	Total n°	State Employment Agency, since 2012 for each month. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Youth unemployment. Number of registered unemployed at the age group of 15 – 29 versus the total number of population at this age group	%	State Employment Agency, since 2012 for each month. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Number of registered unemployed at the age group of 45 – 61 versus the total number of population at this age group (pre-retirement unemployment)	%	State Employment Agency, since 2012 for each month National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III

	Proportion of woman of the total number of the unemployed	%	State Employment Agency, since 2012 for each month. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III
Income	**Average monthly gross and net salary: in private sector with number of employees 50 and more, in the public sector, in budget institutions, in state budget institutions, in municipality budget institutions and in state and municipality commercial companies**	LVL	Central Bureau of Statistics, since 2009. National, planning regions. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities	National, NUTS III
	Income at household's disposal	LVL	Central Bureau of Statistics, since 2004. National, planning regions.	National, NUTS III
	Structure of average income at household's disposal per one member of the household per month	LVL	Central Bureau of Statistics, since 2004. National, planning regions.	National, NUTS III
	Structure of average consumption per one member of the household per month	LVL	Central Bureau of Statistics, since 2003. National, planning regions.	National, NUTS III
	Poverty risk ratio according to age and sex	%	Central Bureau of Statistics, since 2004. National, planning regions.	National, NUTS III
Social Assistance	**Amount and number of benefits to ensure the level of guaranteed minimum income**	LVL	Ministry of Welfare, since 2010. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Total amount and number of the extraordinary lump-sum benefits	LVL	Ministry of Welfare, since 2010. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Number of families receiving extraordinary lump-sum benefits	LVL	Ministry of Welfare, since 2010. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Number and percentage of served clients – total	Total n^{o} %	Ministry of Welfare, since 2010. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Housing allowances	LVL	Ministry of Welfare, since 2010. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	National, NUTS III

	Number and percentage of families and individuals receiving housing allowances	Total n^{o} %	Ministry of Welfare, since 2010. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Number and percentage of families and individuals corresponding to the status of poor family	Total n^{o} %	Ministry of Welfare, since 2010. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Number of employees in municipality institutions engaged in providing social services and social assistance	Total n^{o}	Ministry of Welfare, since 2010. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	National, NUTS III
Social Security	**Number of individuals subjected to the annual compulsory social insurance contributions (according to the legal and registered address of the employer)**	Total n^{o}	State Social Insurance Agency, since 2008. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Amount of salary of individuals subjected to the annual compulsory social insurance contributions (according to the legal and registered address of the employer)	LVL	State Social Insurance Agency, since 2008. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Total number of contributions for individuals subjected to the annual compulsory social insurance contributions (according to the legal and registered address of the employer)	LVL	State Social Insurance Agency, since 2008. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Number of jobs	Total n^{o}	State Social Insurance Agency, since 2008. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Number of all inhabitants receiving pension	Total n^{o}	State Social Insurance Agency, since 2008. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Average amount of all awarded pensions	LVL	State Social Insurance Agency, since 2008. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Number of inhabitants	Total n^{o}	State Social Insurance Agency, since 2008.	National, NUTS III

	receiving old-age, survivor's, disability, retirement pension		National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	
	Average amount of all awarded old-age, survivor's, disability, retirement pensions	LVL	State Social Insurance Agency, since 2008. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Number of inhabitants receiving unemployment benefits	Total n^{o}	State Social Insurance Agency, since 2011. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Average amount of all awarded unemployment benefits	LVL	State Social Insurance Agency, since 2011. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III
Education	**Number of (general, pre-school, vocational) educational establishments**	Total n^{o}	Ministry of Education and Science, since 2009. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Room space of the educational establishments	M^2	Ministry of Education and Science, since 2009. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Number of students (at the general, pre-school, vocational establishments)	Total n^{o}	Ministry of Education and Science, since 2009. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III
Crime	**Number of registered criminal offences, particularly serious crimes and serious criminal offences**	Total n^{o}	Ministry of Interior, since 2010. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III
Municipality finances	**Personal income tax revenues (municipality share)**	LVL	State Treasury, since 2011. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Real estate tax revenues	LVL	State Treasury, since 2011. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Total tax revenues = Personal Income Tax + Real estate tax + revenues of other taxes	LVL	State Treasury, since 2011. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Revenue of the municipality budget equalisation fund	LVL	State Treasury, since 2011. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Total revenues of municipality	LVL	State Treasury, since 2011. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	"Subsistence expenditures" total expenses in the economic	LVL	State Treasury, since 2011. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	National, NUTS III

	category			
	"Compensation" total expenses in the economic category	LVL	State Treasury, since 2011. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	"Social benefits" total expenses in the economic category	LVL	State Treasury, since 2011. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	"Instalments in the Municipality Budget Equalisation Fund" total expenses in the economic category	LVL	State Treasury, since 2011. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	"Capital expenditures" total expenses in the economic category	LVL	State Treasury, since 2011. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Other expenses amounting on an accrual basis and not classified earlier as total expenses in economic categories	LVL	State Treasury, since 2011. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Municipality budget expenses for social assistance measures	LVL	State Treasury, since 2011. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Number of corporate income tax payers	Total n^{o}	State Treasury, since 2010. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Amount of corporate income tax revenues	LVL	State Treasury, since 2008. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Number of employers	Total n^{o}	State Treasury, since 2008. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Amount of the withheld personal income tax according to the legal address of the employer	LVL	State Treasury, since 2008. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	National, NUTS III
Economy	**GDP (per year)**	LVL	Central Bureau of Statistics, since 2002. National, planning regions.	National, NUTS III
	Total added value (per year)	LVL	Central Bureau of Statistics, since 2002. National, planning regions.	National, NUTS III
	Proportion of the total added value by regions (per year, of the country's total)	%	Central Bureau of Statistics, since 2002. National, planning regions.	National, NUTS III
	Non-financial investments (per year)	LVL	Central Bureau of Statistics, since 2002. National, planning regions.	National, NUTS III
	Economically active statistical	Total n^{o}	Central Bureau of Statistics, since 2009.	National, NUTS III

	units of the market sector: self-employed persons		National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	
	Economically active statistical units of the market sector: farmer and fishermen holdings	Total n^{o}	Central Bureau of Statistics, since 2009. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Economically active statistical units of the market sector: sole proprietorships	Total n^{o}	Central Bureau of Statistics, since 2009. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities .	National, NUTS III
	Economically active statistical units of the market sector: commercial companies	Total n^{o}	Central Bureau of Statistics, since 2009. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Number of new businesses	Total n^{o}	Register of Enterprises, since 2009. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Number of liquidated businesses	Total n^{o}	Register of Enterprises, since 2009. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Total amount of foreign direct investment contributions	LVL	Register of Enterprises, since 2009. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III
EU funding	**Number of projects**	Total n^{o}	Ministry of Finance, EU Structural Fund Information System, since 2004. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Project sum	LVL	Ministry of Finance, EU Structural Fund Information System, since 2004. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Number of projects or beneficiaries of aid from Rural Support Service (RSS) information system	Total n^{o}	Rural Support Service, since 2004. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Public funding sum	LVL	Rural Support Service, since 2004. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	National, NUTS III
Infrastructure	**Total length of roads in Latvia**	Km	Latvian State Roads, since 2011. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Road length of main, regional, local roads in Latvia with black,	Km	Latvian State Roads, since 2011. National, planning regions, republican cities,	National, NUTS III

	white road surface		municipalities.	
	Length of main, regional, local roads in Latvia	Km	Latvian State Roads, since 2011. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Total length of municipal motorways	Km	Latvian State Roads, since 2011. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Total length of municipal streets	Km	Latvian State Roads, since 2011. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities.	National, NUTS III
	Total density of the road network	Total length of roads per 1 km2	Latvian State Roads, since 2011. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities.	National, NUTS III

*The year listed in the table corresponds to the time when indicator is available in RDIM.

** Indicators listed in grey are derivative from general indicators which are listed in bold.

Theme	Indicator Name	Unit of Measurement	Supporting National Data	Supporting ESPON/EU Data
Source: **The Sustainable Development Strategy of Latvia until 2030 (*Latvia 2030*) (2010)** Adopted by the Parliament of Latvia. Description: The list indicators used to monitor the progress of Latvia's long term development is 49 indicators long. The indicators are grouped around 7 strategic objectives – development of culture space, investments in human capital, change of paradigm in education, innovative and eco-efficient economy, nature as future capital, spatial development perspective, innovative government and public participation. The list of indicators used for monitoring of Latvia 2030 begins with a list of 7 strategic headline indicators. Among them are indicators of demography, social inequality, environmental quality and international competitiveness. The year listed in this table represents the time for the baseline measurement. Findings: The range of themes covered under Latvia 2030 is wider than in Regional Development Indicator Module. Latvia 2030 also lists indicators aimed at capturing non-material forms of territorial capital, such as culture and education. Latvia 2030 also includes indicators for sustainability, international competitiveness and governance. Those themes are not represented in current version of RDIM. Although indicators of *Latvia 2030* cover most areas for which statistics of Central Bureau of Statistics is available, more indicators are selected from Eurostat and international sources.				
Strategic Indicators	**Number of inhabitants**	Total n^{o}	Central Bureau of Statistics. Since 2009*. National.	National
	GINI coefficient	Value in %	Eurostat. Since 2008. National.	National
	GDP per inhabitant per year	In EUR according to purchasing power parity	Eurostat. Since 2008. National.	National
	Regional differences of GDP per inhabitant	% dispersion of regional GDP per inhabitant	Eurostat. Since 2006. National. Regional.	National. Regional.
	Ecological Footprint Index	Ha per inhabitant	Global Footprint Network. Since 2008. National.	National
	Human Development Index	Place in the world	United Nations Organisations. Since 2007. National.	National
	Global Competitiveness Index	Place in the world	World Economic Forum. Since 2009/10. National.	National
Development of Culture	**Number of culture events**	No per 100 inhabitants	Ministry of Culture. Since 2008. National.	National

Space	**attended per year**			
	Export proportion of creative industries from the total national export	%	Central Bureau of Statistics. Since 2008. National.	National
	Number of movies – full-length and short – produced in Latvia	No per year	Central Bureau of Statistics. Since 2008. National.	National
	Number of publications of Latvian original literature per year	No	Ministry of Culture. Since 2008. National.	National
	Number of participants of amateur art collectives per year	No per 100 of inhabitants	Ministry of Culture. Since 2008. National.	National
	Proportion of inhabitants whose native language is Latvian and inhabitants whose native language is not Latvian, but who are proficient in Latvian	% from all inhabitants of Latvia	Central Bureau of Statistics. National. Since 2000. National.	National
Investments in Human Capital	**Poverty risk index (after social transfers)**	Index (%)	Eurostat. Since 2008. National.	National
	Labour productivity	GDP according to PPPS per one worker % of the average EU level	Eurostat. Since 2008. National.	National
	Average life expectancy of newborn infants – men	Years	Eurostat. Since 2008. National.	National
	Average life expectancy of newborn infants – women	Years	Eurostat. Since 2008. National.	National
	Summary coefficient of birth rate	Children per woman	Eurostat. Since 2008. National.	National
	Number of persons who have died from external causes of death per year	Persons per 100 000 inhabitants	Eurostat. Since 2008. National.	National
	Demographic dependence of age	% above the working age in relation to inhabitants in working-age 15-64	Eurostat. Since 2008. National.	National
Change of Paradigm in Education	**Number of children in pre-school institutions (ISECED 0) at the age of 4**	% of the total number of children	Eurostat. Since 2007. National.	National
	Participation of inhabitants	% from all inhabitants of	Eurostat. Since 2008. National.	National

	(from 25-64 of age) in adult education	the relevant age		
	Proportion of persons who left school before time	%	Eurostat. Since 2008. National.	National
	Proportion of foreign students in institutions of higher education	% at the beginning of the study year)	Central Bureau of Statistics. Since 2008/09. National.	National
	Proportion of the persons who have acquired higher education in the age group from 30 up to 34 years	%	Eurostat. Since 2008. National.	National
Innovative and Eco-efficient Economy	**Balance of external trade**	Export-import, bill. EUR per year	Eurostat. Since 2008. National.	National
	Energy dependence – net import of energy resources/gross domestic energy consumption plus bunkering	%	Eurostat. Since 2007. National.	National
	Expenditure for research and development from GDP per year	%	Eurostat. Since 2008. National.	National
	Energy intensity in economics – gross domestic energy consumption against GDP	kg of petroleum equivalent per 1000 EUR from GDP	Eurostat. Since 2007. National.	National
	Proportion of export of high technology sectors from total annual export	%	Eurostat. Since 2006. National.	National
	Proportion of RER from gross domestic energy consumption	%	Eurostat. Since 2007. National.	National
	Turnover of innovative products	% from total turnover	Eurostat. Since 2007. National.	National
	Proportion of innovative enterprises	% from all enterprises	Central Bureau of Statistics. . Since 2008. National.	National
Nature as Future Capital	**Proportion of recycled waste**	% from the collected waste per year)	Central Bureau of Statistics. National. Since 2008. National.	National
	Productivity of use of natural resources	EUR/ton of resources	Eurostat. Since 2005. National.	National
	Greenhouse gas emissions per	Against amount of	Eurostat. Since 2007. National.	National

	year	emissions per base year (Kyoto Protocol)		
	Proportion of area of special areas of conservation	% of the state territory	Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Agency. National. Since 2007. National.	National
	Rural bird index	% of base value of 100 in 1999	Eurostat. Since 2006. National.	National
	Areas used in biological farming	% from all utilised agricultural land	Eurostat. Since 2007. National	National
	Forest cover	area of forests, % from the whole state territory	Central Bureau of Statistics. Since 2008. National.	National
	Inflow of nitrogen/phosphorus compounds in surface freshwater bodies	Tons per year	Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Agency. Since 2007. National.	National
Spatial Development Perspective	**Proportion of urban/rural inhabitants**	%	Central Bureau of Statistics. Since 2009. National.	National
	Motorways with black asphalt from regional state motorways	%	Latvian State Roads. Since 2009. National.	National
	Motorways with black asphalt from local state motorways	%	Latvian State Roads. Since 2009. National.	National
	Number of foreign tourists who are staying for 4 days and more	mill. per year	Eurostat. Since 2008. National.	National
	Proportion of inhabitants of the Riga planning region	% of all state inhabitants	Ministry of Environment and Regional Development. Since 2009. National.	National
	Freight turnover in ports of Latvia	Mill. of tons per year	Central Bureau of Statistics. Since 2008. National.	National
	Passenger circulation in public transport	Mill. of passenger kilometres of scheduled traffic buses per year	Central Bureau of Statistics. Since 2008. National.	National
	Number of the serviced air traffic passengers in the airport "Riga"	Mill., per year	Central Bureau of Statistics. Since 2008. National.	National
	Passenger circulation in railway transport	Mill. passenger kilometres per year	Central Bureau of Statistics. Since 2008. National.	National
	Number of the services passengers in the Riga Port	Thousands per year	Central Bureau of Statistics. Since 2008. National.	National
Innovative Government	**Index of efficiency of state administrative activities**	%	World Bank. Since 2008. National.	National

and Public Participation	**Participation of voters in the elections of the *Saeima***	%	Central Election Commission. Since 2006. National, NUTS III, municipalities	National, NUTS III, municipalities
	Participation of voters in the elections of local governments	%	Central Election Commission, Since 2009. National, NUTS III, municipalities	National, NUTS III, municipalities
	Individual use of e-government	% of inhabitants in the age of 16 to 74 who have used the Internet during the last three months upon cooperation with state institutions	Eurostat. Since 2008. National.	National

* The year listed in table represents the year for baseline measurement of the indicator.

Theme	Indicator Name	Unit of Measurement	Supporting National Data	Supporting ESPON/EU Data
Source: **Strategic Plan of the Development of Latvia 2010-2013**, Cabinet of Ministers Description: Strategic Plan of the Development of Latvia 2010-2013 was drafted in the aftermath of economic recession. The plan was made to react to rapidly changing social and economic situation with new strategic goals and policy priorities. The plan aims at improving the efficiency in public sector governance, enhancing service delivery and increasing productivity via technical, technological, structural and institutional adjustments. The plan puts forward three key priorities – economic growth, social security, and reforms in the public sector. It consists of 11 strategic indicators. The Strategy is in line with Long Term Development Strategy Latvia 2030, since most macro level indicators mentioned in the strategy also correspond to indicators used in *Latvia 2030*. Findings: Strategic Plan of the Development of Latvia place emphasis on macroeconomic stability, social security, economic growth and public sector reforms. Although the highest middle term development planning document in Latvia is still the National Development Plan 2007-13, the context of financial and economic recession was not supportive to reaching it's objectives. Therefore Strategic Plan of the Development of Latvia made several adjustments in policies and policy indicators without terminating them. The plan also recognized several shortcomings in the planning system. It emphasized the need for united and coordinated strategic planning across different policy sectors and result oriented approach to using policy planning indicators from macro-level indicators to policy and action indicators.				
Economic Growth	**Macroeconomic Stability as general budget deficit**	% from GDP	Ministry of Finance. Since 2009. National.	National
	***Doing Business* Index**	Place in World Bank's Doing Business Index	World Bank. Since 2009. National.	National
	R & D financing	% from GDP	Ministry of Economy. Since 2008. National.	National
	The Proportion of innovative enterprises	% from all enterprises	Central Bureau of Statistics. . Since 2008. National.	National
	Energy intensity in economics – gross domestic energy consumption against GDP	kg of petroleum equivalent per 1000 EUR from GDP	Eurostat. Since 2007. National.	National
Social Security	**Poverty risk index (after social transfers)**	Index (%)	Eurostat. Since 2008. National.	National
	Regional differences of GDP per inhabitant	% dispersion of regional GDP per inhabitant	Eurostat. Since 2007. National. Regional.	National. NUTS 3

	The level of secondary education among youth aged from 20-24	%	Ministry of Education. Since 2008. National.	National.
	The proportion of people who indicated that they did not undergo health check in time of necessity due to insufficient access (too expensive, to far to go, too long to wait)	%	Ministry of Health. Since 2008. National.	National.
	The number of offences per 10000 inhabitants	Total n^{o}	Ministry of Interior. Since 2008. National.	National.
Public Governance Reforms	**Index of efficiency of state administrative activities**	%	World Bank. Since 2008. National.	National

* The year listed in table represents the year for baseline measurement of the indicator.

Theme	Indicator Name	Unit of Measurement	Supporting National Data	Supporting ESPON/EU Data
Source: **Report "The Quality of Life Indicators of the Inhabitants in Latvia" (2006)** The Commission of Strategic Analysis under auspices of the President of Latvia. Description: To construct the Index of the Quality of Life the authors used indicators which are available from Central Bureau of Statistics. Index of Life Quality was calculated using the weights assigned by experts. Composite Life Quality Indicator involved a total of 17 indicators, including indicators of material wellbeing, employment, average provided life years, indicators about education, physical safety, housing, family, inclusion and participation, recreation and leisure time. Findings: The Index of Life Quality is currently not used in policy making and is also not calculated annually. It would be advisable to use this index in policy making, although the choice and the weights of indicators can be revaluated over time.				
Index of Life Quality	**Index of life quality**	Synthetic indicator	Calculated by experts in 2006.	National, NUTS III
Material Wellbeing	**Average Income per one family member**	Lats	Central Bureau of Statistics	National
	Average income from budget funds (education, health, culture, transport, sport etc.) per one family member	Lats	Central Bureau of Statistics	National
	Yearly inflation	%	Central Bureau of Statistics	National
Employment and Ability to Participate in Labour Market	**Proportion of employed among 15-74 year olds**	%	Central Bureau of Statistics	National
Health, Social Security	**Average life-expectancy of newborns**	Years	Central Bureau of Statistics	National
Education, the level of knowledge	**Population (ages between 15-74) with primary education level**	%	Central Bureau of Statistics, National	National
	Population (ages between 15-74) with secondary education level	%	Central Bureau of Statistics, National	National

	Population (ages between 15-74) with higher education level	%	Central Bureau of Statistics, National	National
	Youth (ages between 7-23) which are involved in education	%	Central Bureau of Statistics, National	National
	Population (ages between 25-64) which obtained knowledge in the last 4 weeks	%	Central Bureau of Statistics, National	National
Physical safety	**Number of registered criminal offences per 1000 and 100 000 inhabitants**	Total n^{o}	Ministry of Interior, since 2010. Central Bureau of Statistics. National, planning regions, republican cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities	National, NUTS III
	Number of injured by traffic accidents	n^{o} per 100 000	Central Bureau of Statistics, National, NUTS III, municipalities	National, NUTS III
	Number of persons in accidents from external causes	Total n^{o} per 100 000	Central Bureau of Statistics, National	Eurostat, National
	Number of persons deceased from external causes	Total n^{o} per 100 000	Central Bureau of Statistics, National	Eurostat, National
Housing	**Living space**	Square meters per person	Central Bureau of Statistics, National	National
Family	**Summary birth coefficient**	Average number of children that are born to one woman in her lifetime, provided that the general birth rate remains at the level of a chosen year.	Central Bureau of Statistics, National	National
Inclusion, Participation	**Work in organizations, informal help to others, religious and other participatory activities**	% of those inhabitants - 10 years and older	Central Bureau of Statistics, National	National
Wholesome Recreation	**Volume of Leisure time**	Hours per week	Central Bureau of Statistics	National
	Population (ages between 15-74) level of education	%	Central Bureau of Statistics, National	National

Theme	Indicator Name	Unit of Measurement	Supporting National Data	Supporting ESPON/EU Data
Source: **Long-term Development Strategy of Riga until 2025 (2010) by Riga City Council.** Description: The strategy for Riga uses indicators from several policy areas. Indicators are used for assessment of policy implementation. Riga features several information systems for monitoring of the indicators. In Strategy Monitoring System www.sus.lv key strategic indicators can be monitored. Strategy Supervision System also offers annual reports about resident satisfaction about municipality, city services and the quality of life. In 2012 resident satisfaction was measured in 38 areas. Survey questions are structured according to 11 strategic objectives of the Strategy. Strategy Monitoring System also includes rich online collection of research reports about territorial development of Riga. In addition to resident satisfaction assessment, neighbourhood expert assessment of service quality and accessibility is also carried out. Expert surveys include 23 indicators which are available for 55 neighbourhoods. The surveys are commissioned by Riga City Development Department. Information portal "Neighbourhoods" www.apkaimes.lv offers comparative perspective of 58 Riga City neighbourhoods according 14 indicators: population size, population density, employment, public transportation, pre-school education establishments, schools, other education institutions, healthcare institutions, libraries, sport facilities, religious institutions, social care institutions, culture institutions. Riga Geographic Information System (RGIS) www.rgis.lv is based on Riga City territorial plan (2006-2018) and enables to browse Riga city map through several layers of information. The system includes information on land use including protective areas, floor plan sizes, city borders and other layers of information. It also features the address search in high resolution maps. Findings: Riga Strategy Monitoring System is currently the most developed functioning strategy monitoring system in Latvia. Many indicators used in the preparation of Strategy are qualitative and based on resident satisfaction surveys. Therefore it takes great effort to update these indicators on regular basis. Most statistical information in Latvia which is mostly gathered according administrative divisions. However, the creators of Monitoring system have adopted approach of collecting data for neighbourhoods. This greatly increases potential applicability of survey results in planning and communication.				
Resident satisfaction indicators	38 satisfaction indicators are available in 11 strategic areas: **Effective governance, society - socially supported and cared for, growing and diverse economy aimed at partnership, creative, European city with high quality culture, family friendly, healthy and active society, educated and skilful society, quick and easy accessible city, safe city environment, life in a city with qualitative neighbourhoods, green city with good environmental quality, city with qualitative housing.**	4 point scale	Data for 58 Riga City Neighbourhoods in annual surveys since 2010	Below NUTS 3
Satisfaction of provided service quality and accessibility	23 satisfaction indicators for 55 neighbourhoods are available in areas of: **housing, water supply and sewerage, heat supply, gas supply, electric supply, waste management, streets, bicycle routes, car parking, public**	5 point scale	Data for 55 Riga City. Neighbourhood scale. Collected in annual surveys since 2007	Below NUTS 3

	transportation, railroad, green zones, improving aspects of city environment, playgrounds, public sport facilities, pre-school education, general education, libraries, culture establishments, primary health care establishments, social care establishments, access to daily services			
Culture and Innovations	**Visitors of theatres**	Number of visitors per year (thous.)	Central Bureau of Statistics. National. Regions. Since 1990.	National, NUTSIII
	Visitors of museums	Number of visitors per year (thous.)	Central Bureau of Statistics. National. Regions. Since 1990.	National, NUTSIII
	Visitors of libraries	Number of visitors per year (thous.)	Central Bureau of Statistics. National. Regions. Since 1990.	National, NUTSIII
International Competitiveness	**Foreign direct investment in Latvia**	Mil.	Central Bureau of Statistics. National. Since 1992.	National
	Number of regular direct flight destinations from Int. Airport Riga	Total n^{o}	International airport “Riga” . Since 1991	National
	Number of regular direct flight destinations from Int. Airport Riga	Total n^{o}	International airport “Riga.” Since 1991.	National

ICELAND

Note: This list was compiled by studying how data and indicators are used in the planning documents of the three main plans that are primarily used in the Icelandic case study. These are Iceland's National Spatial Plan, Iceland 2020 and the Strategic Regional Development Plan. There have not been found good examples of other specific projects in Iceland where indicators have been selected or developed for monitoring spatial plans.

Theme	Indicator Name	Unit of Measurement	Supporting National Data	Supporting ESPON/EU Data
Source: **Iceland 2020** (http://www.forsaetisraduneyti.is/2020/maelikvardar/) Description: Indicator sets developed to monitor the progress of Iceland 2020. Key findings: Interesting that indicators are always presented at the national scale, the focus is apparently on measuring the performance of Iceland against other countries, not only in Europe but globally. There is strong emphasis on economic indicators.				
Theme	**Indicator Name**	**Unit of Measurement**	**Supporting National Data**	**Supporting ESPON/EU Data**
Population and Migration	**Share of population on the register of the Social Insurance administration**	% of total population	Statistics Iceland	National
Education	**Share of population with only primary education (ISCED 1)**	%	Statistics Iceland 2003-present	National
	Score in the PISA research among OECD countries	Score in mathematics, reading and science	OECD 2003	National
Hospital and Healthcare	**Average Well-being Index**	Index	Directorate of Health 2008-present	National
	Human development index	Rank	United Nations 2002-present	National
Economic	**Unemployment rate**	%	Statistics Iceland 2003-present	National
	Gini coefficient	Gini coefficient	Statistics Iceland 2004-present	National
	Global Gender Gap Index	Score	World Economic Forum 2006-present	National
	Share of GDP in R&D	% of GDP	Icelandic Centre for Research (RANNÍS) 2005-present	National
	E-governance ranking	Rank	United Nations 2003-present	National
	Share of food produced domestically in Iceland	%	Statistics Iceland 2000-present	National
	Public debt	% of GDP	Statistics Iceland 2000-present	National
	Inflation	%	Statistics Iceland 2000-present	
Transport and	**Share of renewable energy in land**	%	Icelandic Energy Authority	National

Communications	**transportation and fisheries**			
	Share of new vehicles under 5 tonnes using renewable energy sources	%	Road Traffic Directorate	National
Environment	**Net greenhouse gas emissions**	Tons	Statistics Iceland 1990-	National

Source: **Iceland's National Spatial Plan**(http://www.landsskipulag.is/)
Description: Indicators proposed to monitor the three focus areas of the plan that has not yet passed the Parliament and is, in fact, in its planning process. A proposal for the plan was published on September 24 2012.
Key findings: The indicators for development are classified according to the main fields of emphasis in the plans. These indicators have in many cases not yet been thoroughly defined and it is often not clear from the text what units of measurement there will be used, if they already exist and what will be their geographical scope of measurement.

Theme	Indicator Name	Unit of Measurement	Supporting National Data	Supporting ESPON/EU Data
Protection of natural environment, landscape and cultural heritage in the highland	**Size of areas not disturbed by human activity in the highland**	Size	Environment Agency (monitoring)	N/A
	Development of ecosystems and protection of geological formations	Size and quality	Institute for Natural History (set up a system for registering and monitoring)	N/A
	Size of defined protection areas in the highland	Size	Planning Agency (monitors plans)	N/A
Energy harnessing and energy transmission in the highland	**Opinions of tourists, travel operators, rangers and others towards nature and experiences of nature**	Survey data	Icelandic Tourist Board (Survey every fourth year?)	National?
	Construction on zones for construction and outside such zones	?	Planning Agency (monitors plans and building permits)	National?
Transportation, tourism and rights to accessibility in the highland	**Number of tourists and overnighting on main tourist hotspots in the highland**	No.	Statistics Iceland	N/A
	Opinions of tourists, travel operators, rangers and others towards nature and experiences of nature	Survey data	Icelandic Tourist Board (Survey every fourth year)	National?
	Soil erosion in the highland	Estimate?	Soil Conservation Service of Iceland	N/A
	Definition of roads/tracks and execution in master plans	?	Planning Agency monitors master plans of municipalities	N/A
Grazing and vegetation in the highland	**Soil erosion in the highland**	Estimate?	Soil Conservation Service of Iceland	N/A
	Development of ecosystems and protection of geological formations	Size and quality	Institute for Natural History (set up a system for registering and monitoring)	N/A

Settlement pattern	**Increase of apartments in agricultural areas without relation to agriculture**	No.	Planning Agency (monitors master plans)	LAU 2
	Increase of apartments within urban areas and in continuation of existing urban areas	No.	Planning Agency (monitors master plans)	LAU 2
	Relation of policy on settlement pattern and how the policy responds to composition of types of apartments, age structure and family types	**?**	Planning Agency (monitors master plans)	Not known
Transportation, electricity and water supply, consumer services and commuting	**Cost of building and maintaining infrastructure and its condition**	?	Association of Municipalities and Federation of Icelandic Energy and Utilities	National?
	Travel distances and travel habits	Survey data	Roads Administration (Surveys among road users)	National?
	Release of greenhouse gases from transportation	Tons	Environment Agency	National?
Agriculture, cultural landscape and appearance of land	**Status and development of the size of agricultural land and cultivable land**	?	Ministry for the Environment and Natural resources provides data and Planning Agency monitors master plans.	LAU 2?
	Make guidelines about classification of agricultural land according to value and value of landscape	?	Planning Agency and the institutes of the agricultural sector.	National
	Make guidelines about protection of specific areas within municipalities	Existing or not	Planning Agency (Prepares information material?)	National
Planning of ocean and coastal areas	**Prepare law on planning of ocean and coastal areas in close cooperation of respective ministries, Association of Municipalities and other interest parties**	Existing or not	Ministry for the Environment and Natural resources	National
	Prepare work on making plans of ocean and coastal areas on the basis of new laws	Existing or not	The institute that will be defined in the new Act	National

Source: **Parliamentary Resolution on a Strategic Regional Plan for 2010-2013** (http://www.byggdastofnun.is/static/files/Byggdaaetlun1013/Thingsalyktun_enska.pdf)
Description: According to the Strategic Plan, it is based on innovation and economic development measures, in keeping with other strategies pertaining to the

preparation of the governmental policy on development, Iceland 2020. Therefore, it must be assumed that the indicators used for Iceland 2020 will also be applicable for the Strategic Regional Plan. The policy document was approved by the parliament 15 April 2011. The methodology does not fit the framework for analysis of indicators in the other two planning initiatives in the tables above. As a result, the headings below are different from the other two tables above. The text describing the measurement or analysis of impact has been shortened in translation from the policy documents so that it primarily indicates the nature of the measurement or analysis of impact.

Key findings: Even though it must be assumed that the indicators used for Iceland 2020 will also be applicable for the Strategic Regional Plan, the national geographical scope of Iceland 2020 will not be able to capture the geographical differences which the Strategic Regional Plan is addressing. In order to achieve the objectives of the Regional Plan, the following 9 key area measures will be taken: 1) Employment strategy; 2) Integration of strategies and enhanced co-operation; 3) Strengthening of economic support systems; 4) Innovation and start-up companies; 5) New foreign investment in the domestic economy; 6) Promotion of tourism; 7) Social capital; 8) Promotion of cultural activities and creative sectors; and 9) Equalization of living conditions.

It is interesting to note that very few of the indicators mentioned in the planning document prepared before the plan was approved by the Parliament have appropriate measurement units or relate to relevant supporting national data. It is also interesting that the final document which was approved by the Parliament is very simple in character and does not refer to any indicators, units of measurement or supporting data.

Theme	Indicator Name (Action)	Unit of Measurement (Analysis of impact)	Supporting National Data (Responsibility)	Supporting ESPON/EU Data
Employment strategy	**Competitiveness and clusters**	Introduction of a strategy in the support system and related tasks	Steering group under Iceland 2020 (Prime Ministry)	
	Holistic energy utilization policy	Introduction of a strategy	Steering group under Ministry of Industry and Innovation	
	Strengthening of regional centers	Reports from regional development agencies	Regional Development Institute	
	Chemical industry cluster	Report from Innovation Center Iceland and Promote Iceland	Innovation Center Iceland	
	Strengthening of biotechnology	1) Creation of cluster cooperation, 2) The objectives of partners	Innovation Center Iceland	
	Development of sustainable fishing on shallow waters and utilization of new species	Development will be measured annually	Ministry of Industry and Innovation	
	Fish farming	Development will be measured annually	Ministry of Industry and Innovation	
Integration of strategies and enhanced co-operation	**Coordination of official policies or plans**	Working group to deliver its suggestions annually to the ministries. Impact measured by the activity of ministries in this regard	Prime Ministry	
	Multinational cooperation	Annual reports	Ministry of Industry and Innovation	

			and Regional Development Institute	
	Statistics on regional development	Working group to deliver proposals	Regional Development Institute	
Strengthening of economic support systems	**More effective support system [of the economy]**	Working group to deliver proposalsbased on analysis and consultation	Ministry of Industry and Innovation	
	Development and strengthening of growth agreements	Regular analysis of impact based on comparison of objectives and success	Regional Development Institute	
	Strengthening of knowledge centers	Analysis of impact based on comparison of objectives and success	Ministry of Industry and Innovation	
Innovation and start-up companies	**Concessions for investments in innovation companies for research and development**	Issuing of new Act and regular study of data describing utilization of these concessions	Ministry of Finance and Icelandic Centre for Research	
	Impra at Innovation Center Iceland in Akureyri	Biannually a study carried out on the impact of Impra´s activities in Akureyri	Ministry of Industry and Innovation	
	Students´ innovation fund	No. of applications and participants, quality of projects	Ministry of Industry and Innovation	
	Holistic plan on increasing the share of domestic renewable energy sources in transportation	Introduction of concessions, measurable steps in using domestic renewable fuel	Ministry of Industry and Innovation	
	International project on using carbon from heavy industry and geothermal plants	No. of participants that register participation and scale of project	Innovation Center Iceland	
	Sustainable energy use for heating and subsidies of costs	Estimate of the savings from electricity to other sources of energy	Energy Agency	
New foreign investment in the domestic economy	**Framework of laws on concessions**	Issuing of new Act on new investments	Ministry of Industry and Innovation	
	Introduction of possibilities for foreign direct investment	No. of defined cooperation projects, no. of investment projects	Invest Iceland and regional development agencies	
Promotion of tourism	**Innovation and product development in tourism related to health, lifestyle, conferences and culture**	No. of services to tourists according to database of Icelandic Tourist Board,	Icelandic Tourist Board	

		buying of services by foreign and Icelandic tourists		
	Research and knowledge in tourism	Estimates from tourism companies	Icelandic Tourist Board, Statistics Iceland and Icelandic Tourism Research Centre	
	Preparation for land use plan for tourism in the highland	Interim report and preparation of land use plan	Icelandic Tourist Board	
	Development of quality- and environment indicators for Icelandic tourism	No. of companies which operate on the basis of the system that will be developed	Icelandic Tourist Board	
	Increase of important tourist destinations	Distribution of tourists monitored in these areas	Icelandic Tourist Board	
	Tourism service related to traditional economic activities	Simplification of regulations and growth of the sector allowed without hindrances	Icelandic Tourist Board	
Social capital	**Research on causes of migration**	A report	Regional Development Institute	
	Improved access to education	No. of students in study and no. of students finishing distance learning	Ministry of Education and Culture	
	Plan to eliminate gender based difference in wages	Surveys	Ministry of Welfare	
Promotion of cultural activities and creative sectors	**Culture, creative industries and art studies**	Measured by boards of growth- and culture agreements	Regional growth- and culture agreements	
Equalization of living conditions	**No direct indicators**			

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