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▶ **To cite this version:**

Di Chen, Guénael Devillet. Territorial information, themes, indicators and sources.. International Conference of Territorial Intelligence, "Region, Identity and Sustainable Development", Alba Iulia, 2006, Sep 2006, Alba Iulia, Romania. p. 29-43. halshs-00516126

HAL Id: halshs-00516126
https://shs.hal.science/halshs-00516126

Submitted on 2 Jun 2014

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TERRITORIAL INFORMATION, THEMES, INDICATORS AND SOURCES

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Summary: WP4I is in charge of a comparative inventory of territorial information available on Internet and sources in Europe. The first step of our work is to establish which themes and indicators are needed within the social sciences and humanities, and parallel to this, we have to consider what indicators are actually available on Internet. In this context, a research and analysis over European territorial observatories, international and national statistical sources have been led. The difficulties that appeared during our researches are underlined.

Keywords: territorial information, indicators, themes, sources, statistical data, NUTS.

Territorial information, themes, indicators and sources (WP4I)

After a short introduction of the objectives of WP4I (Territorial Information), we will present the statistical information that can be gathered on Internet websites. In the context of our work, we need to select the indicators and themes that can be used within social sciences and humanities and more precisely by Caenti actors. We will show that the spatial level, the year and the validity of the data vary according to the information that is required. Moreover, an important task for an international project like ours is to find a common territorial division that makes possible the comparisons between data across all European and Caenti countries.

1. WP4I TERRITORIAL INFORMATION

The work assigned to the WP4 teams is the spreading of fundamental methods and research design in territorial information analysis within the social sciences and humanities.

As stated in the "Description of Work", presented in the Sixth Framework Programme (Caenti, 2005), the objectives of WP4 are:

1. Improve the diffusion of the methods and fundamental tools of spatial analysis and the processing of territorial information within the social sciences

2. Increase the use of territorial indicators

3. Define the concept of territory in the multi-field context of the integrated approach and the indicators of competitiveness in this approach

The team I (Information) of the WP4 is in charge of a comparative inventory of territorial information available on Internet and sources in Europe. The team leader of the WP4I is Guénaël Devillet, deputy manager of SEGEFA, University of Liège (Belgium). The members of the team are:

- Guénaël DEVILLET, ULG (1,5 p/m)
- Di CHEN, ULG (2 p/m)
- Olga MINGUEZ MORENO, UHU (0,5p/m)
- Zoltan WILHEM, PTE (0,5p/m)
- Isabelle STIEVENART, OPTIMA (0,5p/m)

The State-of-art is scheduled for 2006 and the Inventory for 2007. The Final Report will be performed in 2008.

2. DATA AVAILABLE ON INTERNATIONAL WEBSITES

The first approach of our work involves the research of indicators that are available on international websites. The advantage of the data found on these websites is the comparability between the different countries. Indeed, each indicator has a single definition for all the countries.

For our research, 17 international websites were visited:

- Eurostat
- United Nations Statistics Division
- The World Factbook
- The World bank
- Index Mundi
- Population Data.Net
- United Nations Economics Commission for Europe
- United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
- World Health Organization
- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
- World Trade Organization
- Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
- International Energy Agency
- International Labour Organization
- Unesco Institute for Statistics
- Locin
- International Telecommunication Union

Some websites have statistical data for European countries and others show information for all the world countries. Various indicators can be found.

However, except for Eurostat, all these websites only have indicators at the national level. In the scope of Caenti project, these data are not relevant or they can solely be used as contextual data.

Eurostat

Among the websites visited, Eurostat is the only website where regional statistics are present. The reason of the scarcity of data at regional levels certainly comes from the difficulty to compare local

territorial units between countries. To remedy this problem at European scale, Eurostat has created the "NUTS" levels (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics). There are three levels of NUTS: NUTS 1, NUTS 2, NUTS 3. Hereunder, you can find the minima and the maxima of population comprised in each NUTS level:

	Minimum	Maximum
NUTS 1	3 millions	7 millions
NUTS 2	800 000	3 millions
NUTS 3	150 000	800 000

Table 1: Population of NUTS (Eurostat, 2006)

Below these levels, Eurostat has defined the LAU (Local Administrative Units). The two levels of LAU are LAU 1 and LAU 2, also called respectively NUTS 4 and NUTS 5. However, the LAU are not subject to the NUTS regulation. Usually, LAU 2 refers to *communes* (France and Belgium), *Municipios* (Spain)… (Annexe 1)

On the website of Eurostat, statistical data are available only until the NUTS 3 level, but as shown in chapter 4, national statistics websites have data at lower spatial levels.

3. DATA AVAILABLE ON TERRITORIAL OBSERVATION WEBSITES

To get a short overview of what has already been done by other territorial projects, three websites were consulted:

- ESPON
- DIACT – Observatoire des Territoires
- ETD – Projet de Territoire

The objectives of this approach are to see what indicators and themes these websites have selected and to compare with ours. Moreover, it is interesting to list the scientific tools that they have already on line. These projects can also give information about the spatial levels of the available data and the difficulties of gathering indicators. The overall aim is to avoid losing time on work that has already been done elsewhere and to use their experiences to make Caenti project progress.

3.1. ESPON

ESPON (European Spatial Planning Observation Network) is "*set up to support policy development and to build a European scientific community in the field of territorial development. The main aim is to increase the general body of knowledge about territorial structures, trends and policy impacts in an enlarged European Union*."(ESPON, 2006)

4 scientific tools are on line: the Data Navigation, the Data Public Files, the ESPON Hyper Atlas and the ESPON Web-GIS.

Data Navigation: gives an overview on the main data *sources* in European countries, contact points, structure and links.

Data Public Files: selection of indicators, summarised in thematic tables organised in two sections: ESPON Basic Indicators (mainly from Eurostat) and ESPON Project Indicators (calculated in the framework of the different ESPON projects).

ESPON Hyper Atlas: application that allows the analysis and the visualisation of a spatial phenomenon taking account its relative situation and localisation.

ESPON Web-GIS: application for map representation of the ESPON data and spatial data analysis of ESPON Data via the Internet.

The themes chosen by ESPON are agriculture, communication technology, cultural sites, employment and labour market, enterprises and investments, environment, household oriented infrastructure, housing, land use, population, public sector, research and development, social situation, spatial typologies, telecommunication and information society, tourism, telecommunication and information society, tourism, transport, utilities, wealth and production.

Many data sources are available for the indicators of the Data Navigations. Information about the cost, the periodicity, the full contact details, e-mail address and so on is also available. The spatial levels of these data are from NUTS 0 (country level) to NUTS 5.

For the other tools, there are fewer indicators and especially for the Hyper Atlas. The NUTS levels are from 0 to 3.

In 2005, ESPON presented a Mid-Term Evaluation where the difficulties that the researchers ran into were pointed out. They reported the problems of "*handling or finding compatible data sets across Europe"* (ESPON, 2005). The data difficulties are observed in several projects, categorised as:

- Lack of data sets at various geographical levels
- Incompability of data definitions used by collecting agencies
- Quality of the data when it does exist

- Excessive effort required to collect data from multiple sources
- Need to conduct statistical manipulation of data to generate proxies for missing data sets
- Maintaining a lasting and growing data archive (ESPON, 2005)

The report also underlines, *for accession countries researchers often find relatively recent data is attributed to NUTS regions. […]Data collection within projects (both raw data and its processing) is a very resource intensive operation. […]Projects report inconsistencies between data supplied from EUROSTAT and the latest version of the ESPON database.* (ESPON, 2005)

3.2 DIACT – Observatoire des Territoires

DIACT or *Délégation Interministérielle à l'Aménagement et à la Compétitivité des Territoires* is a service of French Prime Minister. It is in charge of preparing and implementing the orientations of national politics in the field of regional planning.

The portal "Observatoire des Territoires" (Observatories of Territories) offers a selection of territorial information from public services. The indicators are available on table or directly on interactive map.

The themes that we can find on this website are regional and local administration, life conditions, economic development, employment-qualification-income, environment, transport and communication infrastructures, population and social life.

The spatial levels of the information are very broad: from European regions to French MSP sites (Public Service Houses). However, most of the data are available only for France. Only a selection of indicators gives data at NUTS 2 level for European countries.

For each indicator, a report is attached which gives information about sources, reference documents, Internet links and so on.

3.3 ETD – Projet de Territoire

ETD (Entreprises, Territoire et Développement) has developed an official updated list of « pays » and « agglomerations » in France. They give data for each territory. However, as these territorial divisions are not comparable with others countries divisions, we will not discuss further this project.

4. DATA AVAILABLE ON NATIONAL WEBSITES

The 27 national statistics websites of the European and Caenti countries were analysed. In a general way, the websites are constantly updated. Some data are available for the year 2006. The correspondences between the regional-local levels and the NUTS levels are usually quite easy. The statistics websites of some countries have links to regional statistical websites or other national websites that give statistical data.

However, the spatial levels of available data are very different from one country to another. For example, main indicators of Germany statistics websites are available at NUTS 1, while the data on Denmark websites are mostly at NUTS 5/LAU 2 level. For small countries like Cyprus, information can often be gathered only at NUTS 0 level. This point will be discussed in the next chapter.

It is important to note that the researches were made only in French and English languages, although many data were only available at the national language(s). For the next stage of WP4I, a team composed by researchers from the different Caenti countries should be created with the aim of going further in the statistical websites of their languages. We have also to take account that the data that need a charge were not considered at this step of work.

5. PROPOSITIONS OF THEMES AND INDICATORS

Establishing a proposition of themes and indicators is a tricky task as we have to consider in parallel which themes and indicators are required by Caenti projects, especially WP6, and which are actually available on Internet.

A first proposition of themes and indicators were presented during the WP4 and WP6 Seminar that took place in Durbuy (Belgium), the 29th and 30th of June 2006.

This first proposition was based on

- Availability of data on Eurostat: these data are easier to compare (same indicators, same definitions,…), but they are available only until NUTS 3 level
- Availability of data on national statistics websites
- European questionnaire (made by C. Sanchez Lopez in the context of the WP6 work)
- Walloon GRD (made by Caenti Belgium partners, also in the context of WP6 work)
- Context data used by Optima
- Observatory 2004 of Integra

During the Durbuy Seminar, discussions were led to decide which themes and indicators should be retained, rejected, modified or added. We will not list here the first proposition, as modifications were made to it. Hereunder, you can find the second proposition of themes and indicators presented during the International Conference of Territorial Intelligence hold in Alba Iulia (Romania), the 20th - 22nd September 2006.

5.1. Themes

7 themes were suggested:

- Contextual data
- Population
- Socio-economic conditions
- Employment
- Dwelling
- Health
- Education

5.2. Indicators

For the indicators, we draw a distinction between the data gathered on Eurostat and the ones gathered on national statistics websites. This choice was made because, as we stated before, the comparability between countries and spatial levels of the information are very different on these websites. The indicators in italics are not yet validated by other WP teams.

Indicators of Eurostat

Contextual data:
- Average population by age (NUTS 2)
- Population scenario (NUTS 2)
- Average annual population (NUTS 3)
- Density of population (NUTS 3)
- *GDP (NUTS 3)*
- *Water statistics (NUTS 2)*
- *Waste statistcs (NUTS 2)*
- *Waste water statistics (NUTS 2)*

Population :
- Population by sex (NUTS 3)

Socio-economic conditions :
- Income of households (NUTS 2)
- Arrivals/Departures due to internal migration (NUTS 2)
- International emigration/immigration (NUTS 2)

Employment :
- Employment/ Unemployment rate (NUTS 2/NUTS 3)
- Long term unemployment (NUTS 2)
- Employment by economic activity (NUTS 2)
- Full-time/part-time employment (NUTS 2)
- Active population (NUTS 3)

Dwelling :
/

Health:
- *Births by age of the mother (NUTS 2)*

Education:
- Population by the highest level of education attained (NUTS 2)
- *Life-long learning - participation of adults aged 25-64 in education and training (NUTS 2)*

Indicators of national statistics websites

Contextual data:
- Evolution of population
- Year of construction of the dwelling

Population:
- Population by ages group
- Nationality
- Part of foreigners
- Marital status

Socio-economic conditions:
- Composition of households
- Means of transport of households
- Family nuclei
- Income of households
- Personal debt

Employment:
- Unemployed persons by age group
- Duration of unemployment
- Active population
- Activity status
- Economic sectors
- Unemployment rate

Dwelling:
- Year of construction
- Heating used
- Equipments of the dwelling
- Monthly rent
- Area of the dwelling
- Tenure status
- *Type of dwelling (apartment, single house,…)*

Health :
- Health status
- *Smoking, drug, alcohol habits*
- *Body mass index*
- *Persons with long term illness or disabilities*

Education :
- Education level

For each country, we searched for the presence of the indicators, the spatial level of the data (Table 2) and the year of the data (Table 3). However, this research was made with the first proposition of indicators, as the second is not yet validated. Nevertheless, it can give a good overview of the territorial information available on Internet.

The table 3 shows the year of the most recent data. When the data are available at regional levels, the year corresponds to the most recent data among *all* the regional levels. Thus, the years of the table 3 do not necessarily correspond to the NUTS levels of table 2.

For Romania, as it is an accessing country, the NUT levels are not yet finalised, so the information is put in bracket. For Taiwan, we just specify if the data are in national or regional levels.

The asterisk means that the indicator found is not exactly the same than the one defined (see § 5.3). For reminder, the work has been done only in French and English.

5.3. Difficulties for indicators choice

Tables 2 and table 3 show that the choice of indicators needs to take account of several parameters. Many difficulties were reported.

First, some indicators are not available. For instance, the personal debt can only be found for Greece (NUTS 0) and Malta (NUTS 3). Data on monthly rent is also often missing.

Then, we can note that the spatial levels of indicators vary from NUTS 0 to NUTS 5. Germany has data at NUTS 0 and NUTS 1 levels whereas the data of Denmark are at NUTS 5. We can point out that the NUTS 0 of countries like Germany are very different from the ones of countries like Cyprus. The same comment can be made for the year of data (from 1990 to 2005).

Exactly the same indicator is not easy to find, especially for health status. Indeed, some countries use the number of sick persons and injured persons (*e.g.* Germany), some others count the persons with long standing health problems (*e.g.* Austria, Cyprus) and some statistics divide the information into categories: very good, good, acceptable, poor… (*e.g.* Spain, Estonia, Greece).

Another important question is the problem of the definition of a term. This occurs with words like *household* or *family nuclei*:

Household:

- Belgium: "occupent habituellement un même logement et y vivent en commun" *usually live in the same dwelling and live communally*
- Estonia: "persons who live together at the same address and are linked by a common use of available household budgets (shared budget and shared food)
- Denmark: "all the persons registered at the address"
- France: "ensemble des occupants d'un même logement (occupé comme résidence principale) *all the occupants of a same dwelling (occupied as main residence)*
- Finland: "permanent occupants of a dwelling"

Family nuclei:

- Belgium: " formé par un couple marié légalement avec ou sans enfants non mariés ou par un père ou une mère avec un ou plusieurs enfants non mariés" *consist of a legally married couple with or without not married children or a father or a mother with one or more not married children*
- Estonia: " two or more persons living in the same household who are related as husband and wife, as cohabiting partners or as parent and child"
- Denmark: " A household and a family may consist of a single person....There are four types of couples: married couples, registered partnerships, consensual unions, cohabiting couples"

Moreover, it is rare to find the same categories for an indicator. We will take the example of *the equipments of a household*:

- Germany: Information and communication technology, electrical household appliances, electrical sound and pictures appliances
- Belgium: bathroom, WC, garage, garden, telephone installation, Internet, central heating
- Spain: lift, garage, gas, telephone installation, running water, central hot water, evacuation of residual water, porter service
- Estonia: kitchen, kitchenette, water supply, sewage system disposal, bathroom, hot water, sauna, WC, electricity, gas, central heating, electric heating

Table 2a: Lowest NUTS levels available on national statistics websites

	Germany	Austria	Belgium	Cyprus	Denmark	Spain	Estonia	Finland	France	Greece
Population										
Evolution of population	NUTS 0	NUTS 3	NUTS 5	NUTS 4	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	NUTS 4
Population by ages group	NUTS 0*	NUTS 3	NUTS 5	NUTS 4	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	NUTS 5*	NUTS 4
Nationality	NUTS 0	NUTS 2	NUTS 5	NUTS 0	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	NUTS 5*	NUTS 3	NUTS 3	NUTS 3
Part of foreigners	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 5	NUTS 0	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	NUTS 4
Marital status	NUTS 0	NUTS 2	NUTS 5	NUTS 0	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	/	NUTS 5	NUTS 3
Socio-economic conditions										
Composition of households	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 5	NUTS 0	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	NUTS 4
Means of transport of households	NUTS 0*	/	NUTS 1*	/	NUTS 5*	NUTS 5*	/	/	/	/
Family nuclei	/	NUTS 2	NUTS 5	/	NUTS 5	/	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	NUTS 0
Income of households	NUTS 0	NUTS 0*	NUTS 1	/	NUTS 5	NUTS 2	NUTS 4	/	NUTS 2	/
Education level	NUTS 0	NUTS 2	NUTS 1	NUTS 0	NUTS 5		NUTS 4-5	/	NUTS 5	NUTS 4
Health status	NUTS 0*	NUTS 0*	NUTS 0	NUTS 0*	/	NUTS 2	NUTS 3	/	/	NUTS 0
Personal debt	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	NUTS 0
Employment										
Unemployed persons by ages group	NUTS 0	NUTS 3	NUTS 1	NUTS 0	NUTS 5	NUTS 2	NUTS 4-5	/	NUTS 5	NUTS 3
Duration of unemployment	/	/	NUTS 1*	NUTS 0	/	NUTS 2	/	/	NUTS 5*	NUTS 0
Active population	NUTS 0	NUTS 2	NUTS 1	NUTS 0	NUTS 5	NUTS 3	NUTS 4-5	/	NUTS 5	NUTS 4
Activity status	NUTS 0	NUTS 2	NUTS 1	/	NUTS 5	NUTS 3	NUTS 4-5	NUTS 3	NUTS 5	NUTS 3
Economic sectors	NUTS 1	NUTS 3	NUTS 2	NUTS 0	NUTS 5	NUTS 3	NUTS 4-5	NUTS 3	NUTS 5	NUTS 4
Unemployment rate	NUTS 0	NUTS 3	NUTS 5	NUTS 0	NUTS 5	NUTS 3	NUTS 4-5	/	NUTS 5	NUTS 0
Dwelling										
Year of construction	NUTS 0	NUTS 2	NUTS 1	NUTS 0	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	/	NUTS 5	NUTS 0
Heating used	NUTS 0	NUTS 2	NUTS 1	NUTS 0	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	/	/	NUTS 5	/
Equipments of the dwelling	NUTS 0	NUTS 2	NUTS 1	NUTS 0	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	NUTS 4-5	/	NUTS 5	NUTS 0
Monthly rent	NUTS 0	/	NUTS 1	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Area of the dwelling	NUTS 0	NUTS 2	NUTS 0	NUTS 0*	NUTS 5	/	NUTS 4-5	/	NUTS 5*	NUTS 0*
Tenure status	NUTS1	NUTS 2	NUTS1	NUTS 0	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	NUTS 3	NUTS 5	NUTS 0

Table 2b: Lowest NUTS levels available on national statistics websites

	Hungary	Ireland	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Netherlands	Poland
Population									
Evolution of population	NUTS 3	NUTS 4	NUTS 5	NUTS 4	NUTS 4	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	NUTS 0
Population by ages group	NUTS 3	NUTS 0	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	NUTS 4	NUTS 5	NUTS 0	NUTS 5	NUTS 5
Nationality	NUTS 3	NUTS 0	NUTS 5	NUTS 4*	NUTS 4*	NUTS 5	/	NUTS 3	/
Part of foreigners	NUTS 3	NUTS 0	NUTS 5	/	/	NUTS 5	NUTS 4	NUTS 5	/
Marital status	NUTS 3	NUTS 4	NUTS 5	NUTS 4	NUTS 4	/	NUTS 3	NUTS 3	/
Socio-economic conditions									
Composition of households	NUTS 3	NUTS 4	NUTS 2	/	NUTS 4	NUTS 0	NUTS 3	NUTS 5	NUTS 0
Means of transport of households	/	/	/	/	/	NUTS 5*	/	/	NUTS 0*
Family nuclei	NUTS 3	NUTS 4	/	/	NUTS 4	NUTS 0	/	NUTS 0	NUTS 0
Income of households	NUTS 0		/	NUTS 0	NUTS 3	/	NUTS 3	NUTS 2	NUTS 0
Education level	NUTS 3	NUTS 4	NUTS 2	NUTS 4	NUTS 4	/	NUTS 0	NUTS 5	NUTS 0
Health status	/	/	NUTS 2*	NUTS 4	/	/	NUTS 0	NUTS 0	NUTS 2
Personal debt	/	/	/	/	/	/	NUTS 3*	/	/
Employment									
Unemployed persons by ages group	NUTS 3	NUTS 0	NUTS 2	/	NUTS 0	NUTS 0	NUTS 0	NUTS 0	NUTS 0
Duration of unemployment	NUTS 3	NUTS 3	NUTS 0	NUTS 0	NUTS 0	NUTS 0	NUTS 0	/	NUTS 0
Active population	NUTS 3	NUTS 3	NUTS 2*	NUTS 0	NUTS 4	NUTS 0	/	NUTS 5	NUTS 2*
Activity status	NUTS 3	NUTS 4	/	/	NUTS 0	NUTS 0	/	NUTS 3	/
Economic sectors	NUTS 3	NUTS 4	NUTS 2	NUTS 0	NUTS 4	NUTS 0	NUTS 0	NUTS 5	NUTS 3
Unemployment rate	NUTS 3	NUTS 3	NUTS 2	NUTS 0	NUTS 4	NUTS 5	NUTS 3	NUTS 0	NUTS 2
Dwelling									
Year of construction	NUTS 3	NUTS 4	/	NUTS 4	NUTS 4	NUTS 0	NUTS 3	NUTS 0	/
Heating used	NUTS 3	NUTS 4*	/	/	NUTS 4	NUTS 0	/	/	/
Equipments of the dwelling	NUTS 3	NUTS 4	/	NUTS 4	NUTS 4	NUTS 5	NUTS 3	NUTS 0	NUTS 0
Monthly rent	/	NUTS 4	/	NUTS 0	/	NUTS 0	/	/	/
Area of the dwelling	NUTS 3	NUTS 4*	/	/	NUTS 4	NUTS 0	/	NUTS 0*	NUTS 0
Tenure status	NUTS 3	NUTS 4	/	NUTS 4	/	NUTS 5	NUTS 3	NUTS 0	/

Table 2c: Lowest NUTS levels available on national statistics websites

	Portugal	Romania	United-Kingdom	Slovakia	Slovenia	Sweden	Taiwan	Czech Republic
Population								
Evolution of population	NUTS 4	(NUTS 5)	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	NUTS 3	NUTS 5	National	NUTS 4
Population by ages group	NUTS 5	(NUTS 2)	NUTS 5	NUTS 4	NUTS 3	NUTS 5	Regional	NUTS 5
Nationality	NUTS 3	(NUTS 3*)	NUTS 5*	NUTS 5	NUTS 0*	NUTS 0*	Regional	NUTS 5
Part of foreigners	NUTS 1	/	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	Regional	NUTS 3
Marital status	NUTS 3	(NUTS 0)	NUTS 5	/	NUTS 0	NUTS 5	Regional	NUTS 5
Socio-economic conditions								
Composition of households	NUTS 5	(NUTS 0)	NUTS 5	/	NUTS 5	NUTS 0	Regional	NUTS 5
Means of transport of households	NUTS 2*	/	NUTS 5*	/	/	/	National*	/
Family nuclei	NUTS 0	(NUTS 0)	NUTS 0	/	NUTS 5	/	Regional	/
Income of households	NUTS 2	(NUTS 0)	NUTS 1	NUTS 0	/	NUTS 0	Regional	NUTS 3
Education level	NUTS 5	(NUTS 3)	NUTS 5	/	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	Regional	NUTS 5
Health status	/	/	NUTS 5	/	/	NUTS 0	National	/
Personal debt	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Employment								
Unemployed persons by ages group	NUTS 2	(NUTS 0)	NUTS 5	NUTS 0	NUTS 0	NUTS 0	National	NUTS 3
Duration of unemployment	/	/	NUTS 5	NUTS 0	NUTS 3	/	/	NUTS 3
Active population	NUTS 5	(NUTS 2)	NUTS 5	NUTS 5	NUTS 0	NUTS 0	National	NUTS 5
Activity status	NUTS 3	(NUTS 2)	NUTS 5		NUTS 0	NUTS 0	National	NUTS 5
Economic sectors	NUTS 4	(NUTS 2)	NUTS 5	NUTS 0	NUTS 3	NUTS 5	Regional	NUTS 5
Unemployment rate	NUTS 4	(NUTS 2)	NUTS 1	NUTS 3	NUTS 3	NUTS 0	National	NUTS 4
Dwelling								
Year of construction	NUTS 2	(NUTS 0)	NUTS 0	/	NUTS 5	/	Regional	/
Heating used	/	(NUTS 0)	/	/	NUTS 3	/	/	NUTS 3
Equipments of the dwelling	NUTS 2	(NUTS 0)	NUTS 5	NUTS 4	NUTS 5	NUTS 0	National	NUTS 5
Monthly rent	/	/	NUTS 4	/	/	NUTS 0	/	/
Area of the dwelling	NUTS 2	(NUTS 0)	NUTS 5	NUTS 4	NUTS 5	/	Regional	NUTS 5
Tenure status	NUTS 0	(NUTS 0)	NUTS 5	/	NUTS 5	NUTS 0	Regional	NUTS 5

Table 3a: Most recent year of data available on national statistics websites

	Germany	Austria	Belgium	Cyprus	Denmark	Spain	Estonia	Finland	France	Greece
Population										
Evolution of population	2004	2001	2006	2004	2006	2005	2006	2005	1999	2001
Population by ages group	2001	2001	2004	2004	2006	2001	2006	2005	1999*	2001
Nationality	2004	2001	2004	2001	2006	2001	2000*	2005	1999	2001
Part of foreigners	2004	2001	2004	2001	2006	2001	2000	2005	1999	2001
Marital status	2004	2001	2004	2001	2006	2001	2000	/	1999	2001
Socio-economic conditions										
Composition of households	2004	2001	2004	2001	2006	2001	2000	2005	1999	2001
Means of transport of households	2005*	/	2001*	/	2004*	2001*	/	/	/	/
Family nuclei	/	2001	2004	/	2006	/	2000	2005	2001	2001
Income of households	2003	2004	2004	/	2004	2003	2005	/		/
Education level	2004		2004	2005	2005	2004	2006	/	1999	2001
Health status	2005*	2002*	2003	2002*	/	2004	2004	/	/	2004
Personal debt	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	2004
Employment										
Unemployed persons by ages group	2005	2004	2004	2006	2006	2005	2000	/	1999	2001
Duration of unemployment	/		2004	2006	/	2005	/	/	1999	2005
Active population	2005	2001	2004	2004	2005	2005	2000	/	1999	2001
Activity status	2005	2001	2004		2003	2006	2000	2000	1999	2001
Economic sectors	2005	2001	2004	2004	2005	2006	2005	2000	1999	2001
Unemployment rate	2006	2001	2002	2004	2005	2006	2005	/	1999	2005
Dwelling										
Year of construction	2004	2001	2001	2001	2006	2001	2000	/	1999	2001
Heating used	2001	2001	2001	2001	2006	2001	/	/	1999	/
Equipments of the dwelling	2005	2001	2001	2001	2006	2001	2000	/	1999	2001
Monthly rent	2002	/	2001	2001*	/	/	/	/	/	/
Area of the dwelling	2002	2001	2001	/	2006	/	2000	/	1999*	2001*
Tenure status	/	2001	2002	2001	2006	2001	2000	2000	1999	2001

Table 3b: Most recent year of data available on national statistics websites

	Hungary	Ireland	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Netherlands	Poland
Population									
Evolution of population	2005	2002	2005	2005	2006	2003	2003	2005	2003
Population by ages group	2005	2002	2005	2000	2001	2001	2001	2003	2005
Nationality	2001	2002	2004	2000*	2001*	2001	/	2001	/
Part of foreigners	2001	2002	2005	/	/	2001	2002	2001	/
Marital status	2005	2002	2005	2000	2001	/	2000	2001	/
Socio-economic conditions									
Composition of households	2005	2002	2001	/	2001	2001	?	2003	2004
Means of transport of households	/	/	/	/	/	2001*	/	/	2004*
Family nuclei	2005	2002	/	/	2001	2001	/	2001	2004
Income of households	2001		/	2004	2005	/	2000	2003	2004
Education level	2005	2002	2003	2000	2005	/	2006	2001	2004
Health status	/	/	2000*	2005	/	/	2003	2000	1996
Personal debt	/	/	/	/	/	/	?*	/	/
Employment									
Unemployed persons by ages group	2001	2006	2003	2004	2005	2004	2006	2006	2005
Duration of unemployment	2001	2006	2006	/	2005	2004	2006	/	2005
Active population	2005	2006	2003*	2004	2005	2001	/	2001	2005*
Activity status	2005	2002	/		2001	2001	/	2001	
Economic sectors	2005	2006	2003	2004	2004	2004	2006	2001	2004
Unemployment rate	2006	2006	2003	2006	2005	2003	2004	2006	2006
Dwelling									
Year of construction	2005	2002	/	2000	2001	2001	?	2001	/
Heating used	2005	2002*	/	/	2001	2001	/	/	/
Equipments of the dwelling	2005	2002	/	2000	2001	2001	?	2001	2004
Monthly rent	/	2002	/	2004	/	2001	/	/	/
Area of the dwelling	2005	2002*	/		2001	2001	/	2001	2004
Tenure status	2001	2002	/	2000	/	2001	?	2001	

Table 3c: Most recent year of data available on national statistics websites

	Portugal	Romania	United-Kingdom	Slovakia	Slovenia	Sweden	Taiwan	Czech Republic
Population								
Evolution of population	2001	2003	2001	2004	2002	2005	2004	2001
Population by ages group	2004	2003	2004	2001	2004*	2005	2000	2004
Nationality	2001	2002*	2001*	2001	2002*	2004*	2000	2001
Part of foreigners	2004	/	2001	2001	2005	2005	2000	2001
Marital status	2001	2002	2001	/	2002	2005	2000	2001
Socio-economic conditions								
Composition of households	2001	2002	2005	/	2002	2004	2000	2001
Means of transport of households	1997*	/	2001*	/	/	/	2000*	/
Family nuclei	2001	2002	2005	/	2002	/	2000	/
Income of households	2000	2003	2004	2006		2003	2000	2004
Education level	2001	2002	2001	/	2002	2005	2000	2001
Health status	/	/	2001	/	/	2004	2001	/
Personal debt	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
Employment								
Unemployed persons by ages group	2004	2002	2001	2006	2000	2004	2006	
Duration of unemployment	/	/	2005	2006	2004	/	/	2004
Active population	2001	2003	2001	2001	2000	2004	2004	2004
Activity status	2001	2003	2001	/	2000	2003	2004	2001
Economic sectors	2004	2003	2005	2006	2004	2004	2000	2001
Unemployment rate	2001	2003	2005	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004
Dwelling								
Year of construction	1997	2002	2005	/	2002	/	2000	/
Heating used	/	2002	/	/	2002	/	/	2004
Equipments of the dwelling	1997	2002	2001	2001	2002	2001	2000	2001
Monthly rent	/	/	2005	/	/	2004	/	/
Area of the dwelling	1997	2002	2001	2001	2002	/	2000	2001
Tenure status	2001	2002	2004	/	2002	1990	2000	2001

Sometimes, indicators are similar but not exactly the same:

- Area of dwelling ↔ number of rooms of the dwelling
- Duration of unemployment ↔ search job time
- Means of transport of households ↔ number of cars (bicycles, motorbikes,...) of households
- Population by age ↔ age pyramid

Finally, we can wonder if our researches will include only raw data or also indicators that need manipulations of data.

These remarks led to a major question: which criteria must we take account in first in our choice of indicators: the spatial level, the year of data, the same definition…?

6. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

This paper presented a proposition of indicators and themes from the studies of different statistics websites and in collaboration with other WP teams. A State-of-art of the information available on Internet was proposed at European levels.

As decided during the Durbuy Seminar, the next step of our researches will include:

- The identification of the conditions of use of data
- The broadening of our researches above the needs of Optima and Integra
- The collection of metadata information about the indicators
- The comparison of our indicators with the UN sustainable development indicators and Agenda 21 contextual indicators

Moreover, the meetings held between the WP teams have led to several thoughts. Above all, they underline the need to work in interactions with WP6 teams. Indeed, WP4 has to search which are the indicators that Caenti actors need and, on the other side, WP6 have to take account of the availability of the indicators. If some indicators can not be found, it was suggested that the local actors of Caenti will collect the missing data in the field.

The question of the use of data that need a charge has also been asked. If we accept to pay for some data, until what price Caenti can spend?

Eventually, we have underlined that the next step of our work should be led with the help of our partners. The creation of a small team next year to go further could deepen the knowledge on partner countries.

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Annexe 1: Correspondence between the NUTS levels and the national administrative units

	NUTS 1		NUTS 2		NUTS 3		LAU 1		LAU 2	
BE	Gewesten/ Régions	3	Provincies/ Provinces	11	Arrondissementen/ Arrondissements	43	-		Gemeenten/ Communes	589
CZ	Území	1	Oblasti	8	Kraje	14	Okresy	77	Obce	6 249
DK	-	1	-	1	Amter	15	-		Kommuner	271
DE	Länder	16	Regierungsbezirke	41	Kreise	439	Verwaltungs-gemeinschaften	539	Gemeinden	13 176
EE	-	1	-	1	Groups of Maakond	5	Maakond	15	Vald, Inn	241
GR	Groups of development regions	4	Periferies	13	Nomoi	51	Dimoi/Koinotites	1034	Demotiko diamerisma/ Koinotiko diamerisma	6 130
ES	Agrupación de comunidades autónomas	7	Comunidades y ciudades autónomas	19	Provincias + Ceuta y Melilla	52	-		Municipios	8 108
FR	Z.E.A.T + DOM	9	Régions + DOM	26	Départements + DOM	100	-		Communes	36 678
IE	-	1	Regions	2	Regional Authority Regions	8	Counties/County Boroughs	34	DEDs/Wards	3 440
IT	Gruppi di regioni	5	Regioni	21	Provincie	103	-		Comuni	8 100
CY	-	1	-	1	-	1	Eparchies	6	Dimoi, koinotites	614
LV	-	1	-	1	Reģioni	6	Rajoni, republikas pilsētas	33	Pilsētas, novadi, pagasti	536
LT	-	1	-	1	Apskritys	10	Savivaldybės	60	Seniūnijos	515
LU	-	1	-	1	-	1	Cantons	13	Communes	118
HU	Statisztikai nagyrégiók	3	Tervezési-statisztikai régiók	7	Megyék + Budapest	20	Statisztikai kistérségek	168	Települések	3 145
MT	-	1	-	1	Gzejjer	2	Distretti	6	Kunsilli	68
NL	Landsdelen	4	Provincies	12	COROP regio's	40	-		Gemeenten	489
AT	Gruppen von Bundesländern	3	Bundesländer	9	Gruppen von Politischen Bezirken	35	-		Gemeinden	2 381
PL	Regiony	6	Województwa	16	Podregiony	45	Powiaty i miasta na prawach powiatu	379	Gminy	2 478
PT	Continente	3	Comissões de coordenação regional + Regiões autónomas	7	Grupos de Concelhos	30	Concelhos - Municípios	308	Freguesias	4 257
SI	-	1	-	1	Statistične regije	12	Upravne enote	58	Občine	193
SK	-	1	Oblasti	4	Kraje	8	Okresy	79	Obce	2 928
FI	Manner-Suomi, Ahvenanmaa/ Fasta Finland, Åland	2	Suuralueet / Storområden	5	Maakunnat / Landskap	20	Seutukunnat / Ekonomiska regioner	82	Kunnat / Kommuner	446
SE	-	1	Riksområden	8	Län	21	-		Kommuner	290
UK:	Government Office Regions; Country	12	Counties (some grouped); Inner and Outer London; Groups of unitary authorities	37	Upper tier authorities or groups of lower tier authorities (unitary authorities or districts)	133	Lower tier authorities (districts) or individual unitary authorities; Individual unitary authorities or LECs (or parts thereof); Districts	443	Wards (or parts thereof)	10 679
EU-15		72		213		1091		2453		95 152
EU-25		**89**		**254**		**1214**		**3334**		**112 119**

Source: Eurostat, 2003