

CAENTI

Coordination Action of the European Network of Territorial Intelligence

A project funded under FP6 of the E.U.
<http://www.territorial-intelligence.eu>



Jean-Jacques GIRARDOT
Mihai PASCARU
Ioan ILEANĂ
Editors



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF TERRITORIAL INTELLIGENCE ALBA IULIA 2006

Volume 2

Proceedings of CAENTI

**AETERNITAS
PUBLISHING HOUSE**

Jean-Jacques GIRARDOT
Mihai PASCARU
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Editors

**International Conference of
Territorial Intelligence
ALBA IULIA 2006**

Volume 2

PROCEEDINGS OF CAENTI

**AETERNITAS
PUBLISHING HOUSE
ALBA IULIA**

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INTRODUCTION

ACTIVITIES AND PROSPECTS OF CAENTI

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Abstract: This communication constitutes the introduction of the International Conference of Territorial Intelligence which stands in ALBA IULIA, Romania, in September 2006. It quickly presents the CAENTI Coordination Action of the European Network of Territorial Intelligence. It introduces a reflexion about the definition of territorial intelligence within the CAENTI. It details CAENTI' research and dissemination activities, its first results and its prospects, as they result for the intermediary activity report writed after six months of activity, at the end of August 2006.

R sum : Cette communication constitue l'introduction   la Conf rence Internationale qui s'est tenue   ALBA IULIA, Roumanie, en septembre 2006. Elle pr sente rapidement la CAENTI Coordination Action of the European Network of Territorial Intelligence (Action de Coordination du R seau Europ en d'Intelligence Territoriale). Elle introduit une r flexion sur la d finition de l'intelligence territoriale au sein de la CAENTI. Elle d taille les activit s de recherche et de diss mination de la CAENTI, ses premiers r sultats et ses perspectives tels qu'ils r sultent du rapport interm diaire d'activit  r dig  au terme de six mois d'activit , fin ao t 2006.

Keywords: Territorial intelligence, Information and communication technologies, Sustainable development.

Mots cl s: Intelligence territoriale, Technologies de l'information et de la communication, D veloppement durable.

CAENTI ACTIVITIES AND PROSPECTS WELCOME TO THE FOURTH CONFERENCE OF TERRITORIAL INTELLIGENCE, AFTER THE ONE OF BESANÇON (FRANCE) IN 2003, OF PECS (HUNGARY) IN 2004 AND OF LIEGE (BELGIUM) IN 2005.

The conference of ALBA IULIA is the first one that took place in the CAENTI, Coordination Action of the European Network of Territorial Intelligence, framework. Consequently, it has a particular organization.

The CAENTI is a research Coordination Action funded by the 6th framework program (FP6) "Integrating and Strengthening for the European Research Area" of the European Union, in the thematic priority 7 "Citizens and governance in a Knowledge-based Society".

FP6 is the financial instrument that allows building the European Research Area. The "Coordination Actions" underline the coordination of the research activities and their European dimension that constitutes their added value.

The CAENTI gathers a mixed consortium of eight universities and seven territorial actors, public communities and private associations. The CAENTI participants belong to seven European countries, plus Taiwan.

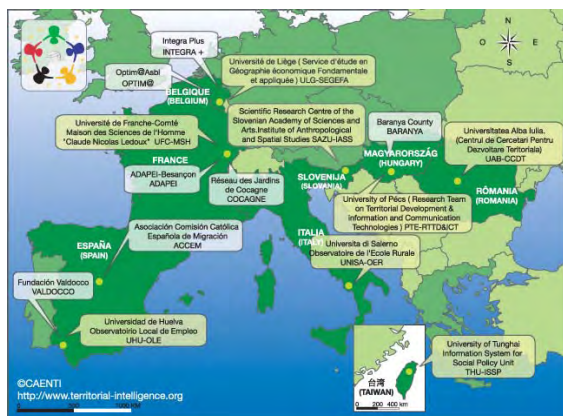


Diagram 1: The CAENTI consortium.

CAENTI, as a general objective, aims at integrating present research projects on tools of territorial intelligence, so as to give them a European dimension. The CAENTI has started on March, the 1st 2006 and it will end at the end of February 2009.

The CAENTI international conferences of territorial intelligence will keep the same organization during the three years of the project. A part is devoted to the presentation of the research activities of the CAENTI and of their prospects.

The other part will be constituted of communications submitted according to the specific thematic of this conference.

In 2006, the thematic is "Region, identity and sustainable development". It is sub-divided in three themes presented under a question form:

1. Is region the most appropriate space to think sustainable development?
2. In the framework of the regional identity construction, what are the problems, experiences and good practices?
3. Which methods and tools should be used to implement the territory sustainable development?

Thus, the organisation of the conference of ALBA IULIA plans:

- A first day, on Wednesday, September, 20th 2006, only concerned the CAENTI members, to debate the developments of the consortium management and the dissemination activities: portal and international conference of territorial intelligence.
- This morning, on Thursday, September the 21st 2006 on the morning three invited conferences introduce the themes of the conference;
- Workshops devoted to the first results and prospects of the CAENTI research activities will open the debate to the 108 participants registered to the conference, on Thursday, September 21st on the afternoon and on Friday, September, the 22nd on the morning;
- Friday, September 22nd on the afternoon, eleven workshops will be organized to present the 35 communications that were submitted to answer the call for papers and accepted by the Scientific Committee.

We thank the Universitatea "1 decembrie 1918" that welcomed the international conference of territorial intelligence 2006 and that will publish the acts. We especially thank Moise Ioan ACHIM, Rector, Mihai PASCARU-PAG, Director of the Centrul de Cercetari pentru Dezvoltare Teritoriala (CCDT), all the members of this team, and Ioan ILEANA who is in charge of the publication of the acts.

We also thank the partners of the Universitatea "1 decembrie 1918" that are strongly involved in the organisation of this conference:

- Consiliul Judetean ALBA ;
- Primaria ALBA IULIA ;
- Prefectura ALBA ;
- Agenția de Dezvoltare Regionala CENTRU.

By organising this first conference of the CAENTI in ALBA IULIA, we wanted to celebrate the entry of Romania in the European Union, which will take place on January, the 1st 2007.

This presentation will develop the concept of territorial intelligence as it is got onto within the CAENTI, before giving details about the research and dissemination activities the CAENTI developed on this theme, then presenting its first results and its prospects.

1. TERRITORIAL INTELLIGENCE

Territorial intelligence is an emerging concept. Its definition remains imprecise because, on the one hand, it is polysemous and, on the other hand, it is not always easy to dissociate it from other concepts, as economic intelligence, competitive intelligence, collective intelligence, community development, community health, co-development, decentralised cooperation, etc.

Thus, during the first months of activity of the CAENTI we worked to specify with which meaning we used the concept of territorial intelligence within the European network of territorial intelligence. Then, it will be easier for us to locate ourselves within the different interpretations of territorial intelligence and with respect to the close concepts.

Since 1999, the present partners of the CAENTI refer to *territorial intelligence* to indicate an approach of the territorial development that is characterised by a multi-disciplinary approach, by the introduction of the spatial dimension in the study of the human phenomena and by the use of the information and communication technologies (ICT).

In 2000, our first definition refers to the fact production of knowledge and territorial action are complementary. *“Territorial intelligence is a means for the researchers, for the actors and for the territorial community to get a better knowledge of the territory, but also to better control its development. The appropriation of the information and communication technologies is an indispensable step so as the actors enter a learning process that will allow them acting in a relevant and efficient way. Territorial intelligence is especially useful to help the territorial actors planning, defining, animating and valuating the policies and actions of sustainable territorial*

development.” [GIRARDOT, 2000]. It is a research-action approach that concerns the territorial community. It especially involves the researchers and the other actors of the territory.

This definition introduces the spatial analysis in a prospect where *“the territory is not considered any more as a natural framework, more or less binding and endowed of a more or less rewarding historical patrimony, but as a construction of the actors.”* [DAUMAS, 2002]. Territory is a complex system, which is not reduced to a natural or geographical space. It is also the space of project and action of a community. By this reference to the community, territorial intelligence approaches to the concept of *community health*, or the one of *community development* that *“refers to voluntary changes in, by and for community.”* [SANDU, 2005].

Nevertheless, community development does not refer to ICT, whereas in the information society and presently in the knowledge-based society, the ICT are not only a tool for the development actors, but also a new vector of development, as at global as at local scale. Consequently, dissemination of the ICT use should be made in harmony with sustainable development, which constitutes the reference framework of territorial intelligence for territories development.

Sustainable development *“meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, in the field of environmental protection, economic growth and social equity”* [BRUNDTLAND report, 1987]. It constitutes the reference that establishes principles of democratic governance that are often recorded in the texts of the European Union. *“Territorial intelligence put the information technologies at the service of the territories sustainable development in the knowledge-based society whilst respecting the principles of the democratic governance: participation, integrated approach and partnership.”* [GIRARDOT, 2000].

The originality of territorial intelligence consists in the articulation between the information and communication technologies use and the respect of the ethical principles of democratic governance that guarantee a sustainable development, that is to say: integrated and well-balanced territorial approach (multi-disciplinary and multi-sector); and actors partnership. The ICT have an important potential to reinforce the collaboration between remote actors and to improve information and communication within the community. Nevertheless, the uses should remain compatible with sustainable development and democratic governance.

The CAENTI project appropriates the definition that was used for the scientific project of the

Maison des Sciences de l'Homme C. N. LEDOUX (Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences C. N. LEDOUX). *"The concept of territorial intelligence refers to the whole multi-disciplinary knowledge that, on the one hand, contribute to the understanding of the territorial structures and dynamics, and on the other hand, have the ambition to be a tool at the service of the actors of the territories sustainable development."* [GIRARDOT, 2002].

It brings this definition closer to Philippe DUMAS' and Yann BERTACCHINI's ones, that come from information and communication sciences. *"Intelligence: a cognitive process and an information organization, and territory: a space of significant relations."* [DUMAS, 2004]. *"Territorial intelligence can be assimilated to territoriality that results from the phenomenon of connexion of a territory resources and of transfer of competences between local actors that have different cultural orientations."* [BERTACCHINI, 2004].

Since the beginning of the CAENTI action, we feel it is necessary to make our definition of territorial intelligence evolve, so as to enrich it by contributions of different disciplines within a multi-disciplinary approach, whilst avoiding each academic discipline re-appropriates the concept.

We can present a first synthesis that insists on the articulation of the research fundamental (knowledge), technologic (methods) and applied (tools and governance) levels:

"Territorial intelligence is the cognitive process that communities work out to guarantee the equitable and sustainable development of their territories.

*It compares and integrates the multi-disciplinary and intercultural **knowledge** on territorial structures and dynamics.*

*It adapts the fundamental **methods** and generic tools of wide applicability to analyse the territories and the territorial information.*

*It values the **governance** principles that guarantee a well-balanced taking into account of all the needs, as well as the equitable distribution and durability of resources, thanks to partnership and participation.*

*It designs and makes **tools** with the territorial actors who would like to develop their territories, whilst respecting these ethical principles."*

This suggestion includes the expression "cognitive process" that was used by Philippe DUMAS to make intelligence explicit. It wants to present intelligence as a collective ability that is got by the community, so as to distinguish it from business

intelligence that rather refers to military intelligence.

It adds the equitable dimension to sustainable development that has become a famous cause, but that has often been strictly limited to its environmental dimension. The CAENTI, which participants work in tense territories, either struck by industrial recession, either forgotten by economic development, also wants to restore its social dimension. Besides, we would like to include the cultural dimension, as Yann BERTACCHINI did, by making the definition evolve as follows: *"Sustainable development meets the needs of the present, uppermost of the most underprivileged people, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs in the field of environmental protection, economic growth, social equity and culture."*

Our suggestion completes multi-disciplinarity, which can explain variations in the conceptual approach of territorial intelligence, by referring to intercultural diversity, which constitutes an important aspect in the comparative approach at the European and global scale.

It also insists on the respect of the democratic governance, especially at the level of the tools use.

2. CAENTI ACTIVITIES AND PROSPECTS

The CAENTI activities, like those of all the 6th FP actions, fall under the prospect of the ambitious objectives the Summit of LISBON of 2000 gave to the European Union: becoming the most competitive knowledge-based economy, having a sustainable growth and improving the social cohesion.

The CAENTI project precisely belongs to the 7th thematic priority "Citizens and governance in a knowledge-based society" which aims at supporting and promoting the social sciences in order to realize quality research activities in fields that are linked to public policies. More precisely, the project comes over the theme "Actions to promote the European Research Area in the Social Sciences and Humanities and their contribution to the knowledge-based society in Europe."

So as to integrate research activities in progress on the tools of territorial intelligence, the CAENTI wants to promote the comparative research so as to design and spread tools, methodologies and protocols accessible to the researchers in Social Sciences and to the actors of territories sustainable development.

To do so, it works out three activities of comparative research coordination and two activities of dissemination.

2.1. Research coordination activities

The research coordination activities correspond to three “work packages” (WP), according to the denomination of the European programs:

- Tools for actors.
- Fundamental methods.
- Governance principles.

They are articulated according to the following diagram:

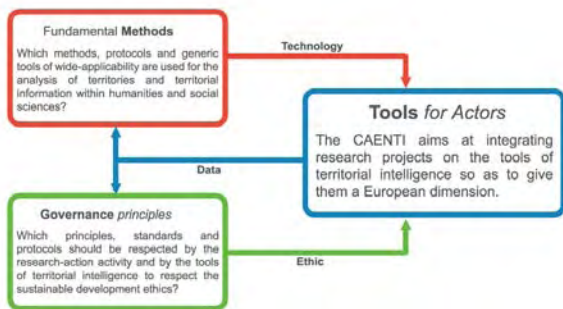


Diagram 2: Research coordination in the CAENTI

The WP6 “Tools for actors” carries out the CAENTI objective. Upstream, it is fed, on the one hand, by the WP4 “Fundamental methods” that gives it technological solutions that come from research generic tools and, on the other hand, by the WP5 “Governance principles” that values these solutions acceptability by referring to sustainable development.

The CAENTI also aims at making data sets that are applicable for the multi-disciplinary research and for territorial development.

2.1.1. Tools for actors (wp6)

This activity, led by the Université de Franche-Comté (France), designs, makes and disseminates methods and tools of territorial intelligence that are accessible to territorial actors and respect the ethics of sustainable development.

For several years, the European Union has introduced the demand of project management and evaluation. Since GOTHENBURG, in 2001, sustainable development has established the principles of good governance: participation, well-balanced approach and partnership. Scientific approaches adapted to these principles are available for experts, but the territorial actors more rarely benefit from simple and cheap tools to draft, manage, observe and value their projects. Such instruments mobilise research, which provides a

quality guarantee, and territorial actors, that experiment and value them. Consequently, the CAENTI associates research teams and actors to create tools of territorial intelligence.

This coordination activity aims at giving a European dimension to the CATALYSE tools that have been used by the CAENTI participants since 1994 in various territorial contexts and on different publics. The WP6 TOOLS on the one hand makes a synthesis of the indicators and tools that are used, as well as of the uses the actors make of them. On the other hand, it brings the indicators closer to the European standards.

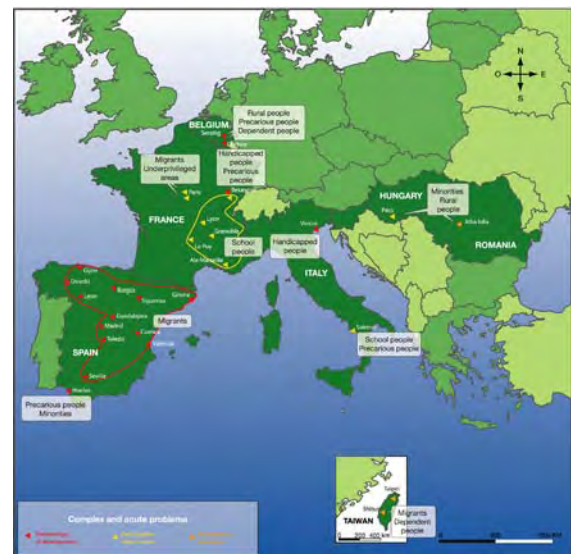


Diagram 3: Use of CATALYSE tools in Europe.

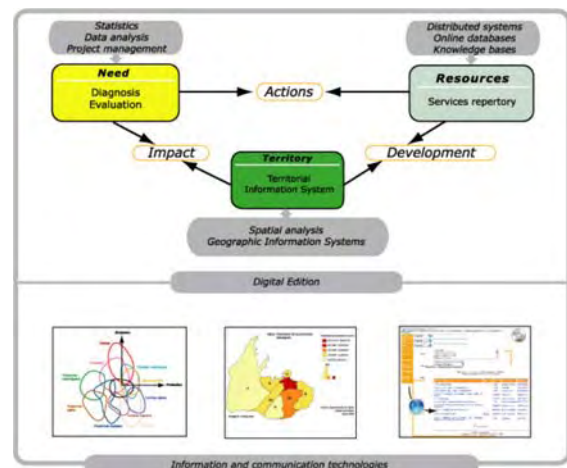


Diagram 4: CATALYSE method and tools.

The design of a European Observatory of Elementary School is another activity of the WP6.

The WP6 also aims at identifying and valuating complementary tools of territorial intelligence or new tools.

2.1.2. Fundamental methods (wp4)

This activity, led by the University of PÉCS (Hungary) studies the spreading of fundamental methods and research procedures in territorial information analysis within Humanities and Social Sciences.

The fundamental methods and the generic tools can provide technologies and tools that are accessible for a professional use. Nevertheless, their use remains limited and unequal according to the disciplines and universities within HSS.

As a consequence, the WP4 METHODS aims at answering two questions:

- Which are the methods, protocols and generic tools of wide applicability that are used to analyse the territories and the territorial information within Humanities and Social Sciences?
- How to improve their diffusion within Humanities and Social Sciences?

During the first two years, the WP4 will work on five themes that prepare a final synthesis:

1. The fundamental methods and generic tools of territorial information analysis (led by the Université de Franche-Comté, France).
2. European territorial information (led by the Université de LIEGE, Belgium).
3. The evaluation of territorial intelligence projects that are supported by the European Commission (led by the Université de Franche-Comté, France).
4. The concept of territory (led by the Università di SALERNO, Italy).
5. The indicators of territories competitiveness (led by the University of PECS, Hungary).

2.1.3. Governance principles (wp5)

This activity led by the Universidad de HUELVA (Spain) analyses the application of the governance principles of sustainable development to the territorial research-action.

The WP5 GOVERNANCE wonders about two questions:

- Which are the best practices in the scientific production that inspire territorial governance whilst respecting sustainable development?
- Which ethic principles, standards and protocols the territorial research-action and the tools of territorial intelligence should fulfill?

Six universities firstly made “experiences catalogues” on their practices in the field of research-action and on the impacts, potentials, risks and constraints of the governance principles of sustainable development. Then, a European “letter of quality” will be drafted in 2007. The last year, 2008, will a dissemination period with:

- The identification of the technical constraints that result from the respect of ethical principles;
- The definition of the technological developments that encourage these principles application.

2.2. Dissemination activities

The dissemination activities also constitute two work packages:

- Portal of territorial intelligence.
- International annual Conference of territorial intelligence.

2.2.1. Portal of territorial intelligence (wp3)

The portal <http://territorial-intelligence.eu> is animated by the Université de Franche-Comté (France). In addition to its Internet part, it includes an Intra-consortium website that only concerns the CAENTI participants and a cooperative work space (made by the University of PECS, Hungary).

2.2.2. International annual conference of territorial intelligence (WP2).

This activity is coordinated by the Universitatea ALBA IULIA (Romania) that animates the scientific committee, the organisational committee and the acts publication.

The next international conferences will take place in HUELVA (Spain) on October, 24th-27th and then in BESANÇON (France), on October, 15th-18th 2008.

2.3. First results

In few months, the CAENTI reached appreciable results. This period was rather devoted to the organisational and management tasks. Thus, it was possible to quickly start the whole coordination activities.

The Kick-off meeting was organised on March, the 23rd and 24th 2006. It gathered all the CAENTI participants in the presence of Mrs. Andrea SCHMOELZER, Scientific Officer of the project in the European Commission. It allowed debating and collectively validating all the CAENTI activities and their provisional programming during the three years of the action. The management activities were presented with many details.

During the Kick-Off meeting, we particularly debated the Consortium Agreement that was actively prepared since the beginning of the year. Consequently, we could sign it on April, the 10th 2006.

The Internet portal of territorial intelligence <http://www.territorial-intelligence.eu> has been

active since March, the 1st 2006. The Intra-consortium website that is only used by the consortium partners and the cooperative workspace CooSpace could be used since the beginning of the action as the logins. The main key words were distributed to leaders during the Kick-Off meeting. The web services were finalised in June, in accordance with the planned programming. Since this moment, they benefited from improvements that answer the users' requests.

At the end of August 2006, the ALBA IULIA annual International Conference of Territorial Intelligence was organised. One hundred and eight researchers were registered. The Scientific Committee validated fifty communications.

The preparation of the conference of HUELVA 2007 was also initiated. Governance will be its thematic. We will debate its themes in order to issue the call for papers at the beginning of January.

All the work packages and most of their internal groups have had their coordination meeting from May to the beginning of July:

- In HUELVA (Spain) on the governance principles (WP5) on May, 2006,
- In DURBUY (Belgium) on the tools for actors (WP6) in June, 2006.
- In AIX-EN-PROVENCE (France) on the fundamental methods (WP4) and on the European Observatory of Elementary School (WP6e) on July, 2006.

These coordination meetings allowed detailing the objectives of each group, defining the approaches and methodological protocols as well as a research calendar. The cooperative work of the groups was evaluated at this occasion. They prepared the drafting of the scientific reports of the end of the year, and they defined the content of the communications that will be presented in this conference.

2.4. Prospects

The presentation of the first results in the part devoted to the CAENTI coordination groups at the occasion of the plenary conferences and the debates that followed can question the orientations that were defined at the beginning of the project. During these sessions, the work organisation and the calendar are specified.

Since the beginning of the Coordination Action, three new prospects were opened.

- A European Master of Territorial Intelligence.
- The development of the edition means about territorial intelligence.

- A project of network of excellence to continue and amplify the CAENTI.

At the occasion of the CAENTI Kick-Off meeting, Claude CONDÉ, President of the Université de Franche-Comté, suggested the authorization of a European Master of Territorial Intelligence as a presidential project, in the framework of the campaign in progress of authorization of the diplomas. Since this moment, the department of geography of the Université de Franche-Comté has gathered all the specialities in a single mention of the Master in Humanities and Social Sciences, the Mention Territorial Intelligence. This project of new diploma will be submitted at the end of the year to the authorization of the Ministry of Higher Education and Research as "European master". The European universities of the CAENTI demonstrated their interest to participate to this master in the framework of a Erasmus Mundus consortium. We are studying the precise formations that could collaborate in this framework and which value units they could assume in relation with their specificity. We also think about a mock-up that respects the architectures of the academic formations that still remain very different from a country to another one. This project will contribute to a better integration between these universities and to the diffusion of the CAENTI results, by bringing the teams of teachers-researchers closer, by making formation modules, among which some will be able to be put online and by educating students to territorial intelligence and to the implementation of its tools.

An important collaboration as regards edition was established with the laboratory "Information Médias Milieux Médiation" (I3M, Information, Medias, Mediums, Mediation) of the Université du Sud Toulon Var at the occasion of the Fifth days "TIC et Territoires" ("ICT and Territories") that were organised in BESANÇON with the Université de Franche-Comté on June, the 9th and 10th 2006. The interest of such collaboration is not only editorial, but also scientific, insofar as I3M is, with the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme C.N. Ledoux and the laboratory ThéMA of the Université de Franche-Comté, the second team specialized in territorial intelligence in France. I3M managed to make territorial intelligence recognized as a discipline by the scientific authorities of the Information and Communication Sciences. I3M also publishes the online review ISDM - Information Sciences for Decision Making <http://isdm.univ-tln.fr> - that will be from now on an important vector of diffusion of the CAENTI works and of the research activities in territorial intelligence. Yann BERTACCHINI, ISDM editor in chief, was invited to this conference to present the ISDM review and the edition means that were

offered to the CAENTI members, and more generally, to the research work in territorial intelligence.

We started thinking about the after-CAENTI. We contemplate a project of network of excellence in the framework of the 7th European Framework-Program of Research and Technological Development. It will be presented as an action project in the framework of the scientific project of the MSH submitted to the French National Centre of Scientific Research and to national authorities of research. The conference "FP6 Priority 7 Project Management" that was organised in BRUSSELS by the European Commission on June, the 8th and 9th 2006 showed the interest to start the preparation of such project at least two years before the submission. The choice of the instrument "network of excellence" is not definitive as it is a contested and debated instrument, which is presently valued by the European Commission. It is the integration objective that mainly catches our interest and that leads us to organise our thinking, and the CAENTI evolution, according to six orientations:

1. Integrating the research programmes of the CAENTI teams, so as to submit a common research programme.
2. Making evolve the partnership, so as to improve the management quality and to amplify dissemination.
3. Generating innovation.
4. Integrating new dimensions, as training, edition and transfer. We progressed in this direction.
5. Increasing visibility and « dissemination »
6. Adapting the management to guarantee the network durability.

CONCLUSION

As a conclusion, I would wish you an interesting work and a good stay in ALBA IULIA. I hope I provided you useful information about the definition of territorial intelligence, as well as the CAENTI activities and prospects.

I invite you to the next annual conference of territorial intelligence, from October, the 24th to the 27th 2007, in HUELVA in Spain.

Devoted to governance, it should be organised according to the following three themes:

- 1.- Territorial intelligence and the new challenges of territorial governance.
- 2.- Research activities at the service of the sustainable economic and social development.
- 3.- The quality indicators of research activities in the field of Social Sciences to develop territorial governance.

Your proposals of communication and your participation will be welcomed

Before that, we will be pleased to welcome you on the website of territorial intelligence <http://www.territorial-intelligence.eu>.

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**WP4: THE SPREADING OF FUNDAMENTAL
METHODS AND RESEARCH DESIGN IN
TERRITORIAL INFORMATION ANALYSIS
WITHIN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES AND
HUMANITIES**

***THE SPREADING OF FUNDAMENTAL METHODS AND RESEARCH
DESIGN IN TERRITORIAL INFORMATION ANALYSIS WITHIN THE
SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES***

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THE SPREADING OF FUNDAMENTAL METHODS AND RESEARCH DESIGN IN TERRITORIAL INFORMATION ANALYSIS WITHIN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

This work package is one activity of coordination action projects. We defined three objectives in this work program:

Improve the dissemination of the methods and tools of spatial analysis and of data processing of territorial information within the social sciences and humanities. They are methods and tools of wide-applicability such as geographical and spatial analysis information systems, qualitative and quantitative data analysis and info metrics of the professional tools used by the territorial actors.

Increase the use of territorial information. In parallel, these methods and tools help improve the use of territorial data, within the social sciences and humanities, where their dissemination remains limited and unequal depending on the disciplines. An analysis of European Commission relevant projects and of existing information in the DGs that might be relevant to the field. This would be useful to avoid work on topics, which had been previously dealt with.

Define the concept of territory in the multi-field context of the integrated approach. The intelligent use of territorial information and of its instruments calls for the need to deepen the analysis of the concept of territory and of the processes of "territorialisation" (site specification). We will be particularly interested in the definition of the indicators of competitiveness of territory in a global approach

The participants of workpackage :

Universita di Salerno – Italy (Observatoire de l'Ecole Rurale) UNISA-OER

University of Pécs – Hungary (Research Team on Territorial Development & Information and Communication Technologies) PTE-RTTD&ICT

Université de Franche-Comté – France (Maison des Sciences de l'Homme "Claude Nicolas Ledoux") UFC-MSH

Université de Liège - Belgium (Service d'étude en Géographie économique Fondamentale et Appliquée) ULG-SEGEFA

In the Description of Work we defined and encoded the sub-activities and leaders of these tasks within WP4:

WP4Methods - Inventory of the fundamental methods of territorial information (Serge ORMAUX, UFC)

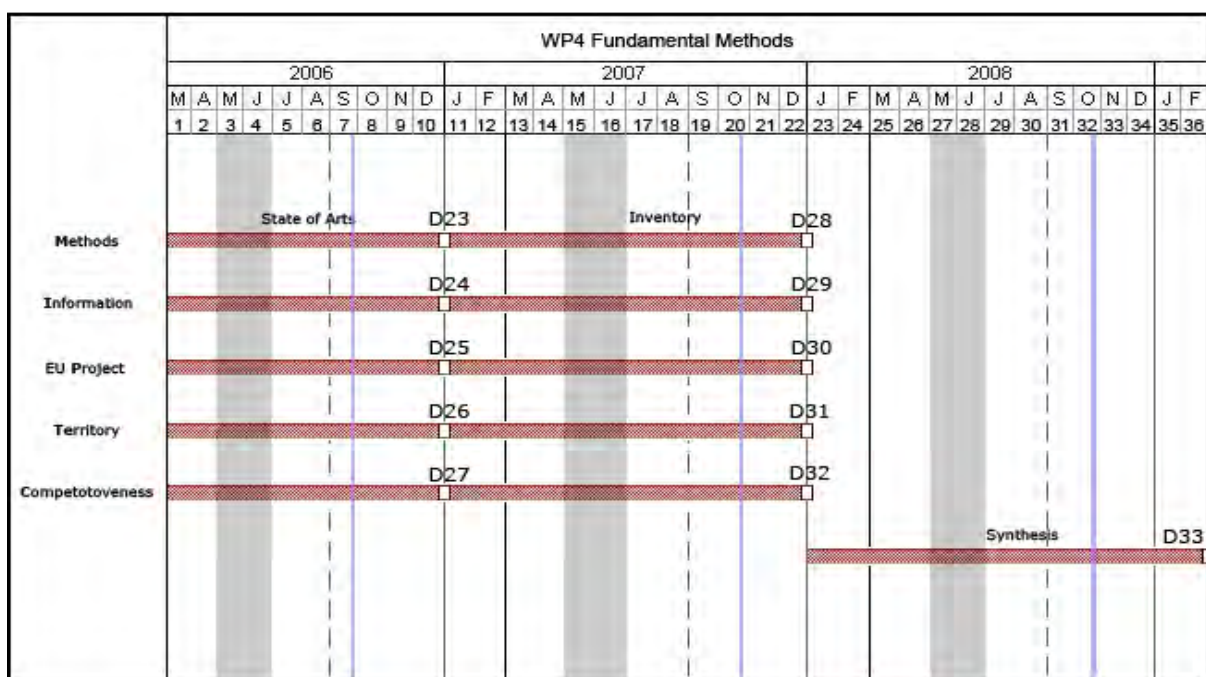
WP4Information - Comparative inventory of European territorial information (Guénaël DEVILLET, ULG)

WP4Project - Evaluation of projects funding by European Commission and of information in the DGs in the field of territorial intelligence (Jean-Jacques GIRARDOT, UFC)

WP4Territory - Concept of territory and process of site specification (Pierre CHAMPOLLION, UNISA)

WP4Competitiveness - Indicators of competitiveness of territories (Csilla FILO, PTE)

We have been making the assignments since 1st March 2006 by timetable.



After Kick of Meeting we started our works. We organized the first meeting on 7 of June 2006 in Besancon where we conceived some questions in each sub activities:

WP4M (Methods) – Inventory of the fundamental methods of territorial information

Which generic methods of wide applicability (such as the GIS) are used to study the territories and to analyse the territorial information in the SHS ?

In which disciplines are they used ?

Which European laboratories manage them best ?

How to improve their dissemination within the SSH ?

Which methods can provide modules for the design of tools ?

WP4I (Information) – Comparative inventory of European territorial information

What are the main sources of territorial information that are available for the researchers in Europe, at the European, national, regional and local levels ?

What are the twenty most relevant territorial indicators for the actors of the sustainable development of territories ?

What are the main difficulties of comparison of these territorial informations ?

WP4P (Project) – Evaluation of projects funding by European Commission and of information in the DGs in the field of territorial intelligence

What are the projects funded by the UE (research and action) that we can consider as Territorial Intelligence projects ?

How to select the most relevant projects ?

Which GD information are relevant for Territorial Intelligence ?

WP4T (Territory) – Concept of territory and process of site specification

What is territory, territoriality, territorialization ?

Territory space, network space, community.

Are there different disciplinary approaches of the territory ?

What is territorial development actually ?

Who are the territorial actors ?

What is the relevant territory for the sustainable development ?

WP4C (Competitiveness) – Indicators of competitiveness of territories

Which are the factors of territories competitiveness ? (accessibility, human resources, industrial network, innovation, governance, labour market, social protection, cultural heritage, environmental protection..)?

What are the most relevant indicators ?

How to compare these indicators at the European level ?

Competitivity governance and territorial marketing.

On the next meetings 29 of June in Durbuy and 4-5 of July in Aix en Provance we determined the tasks and perspectives within each sub activities:

WP4I (Information) - Comparative inventory of European territorial information

The first step of WP4I is to establish which themes and indicators are needed within the social sciences and humanities.

Territorial information gathered from Internet websites.

To compare search between data across all European and CAENTI countries.

WP4P (Project) - Evaluation of projects funding by European Commission and of information in the DGs in the field of territorial intelligence

The working group WP4P relates to the evaluation of the projects supported by the European Commission and which enter the field of the territorial intelligence.

A first task consisted in locating the projects financed by the European Union likely to enter the field of the intelligence territoriale.

The projects will be then distributed for evaluation and establishment of a state of the art.

The identification of the information had by the DG and relevant for the territorial intelligence will be led in close cooperation with the group WP4I which operates research knew territorial information (WP4I).

WP4T (Territory) - Concept of territory and process of site specification

The aim of this task state of the scientific thought about territory, territoriality and process of site specification.

From different disciplinary approaches, as from main fundamental questions, a first interdisciplinary definition can be suggested.

WP4C (Competitiveness) - Indicators of competitiveness of territories

Comparative examines the european reaserch in this theme.

Gathering the indicators of competitiveness.

Create the main factors of territorial competitiveness

Finally, the activities in the next years:

Create the inventories and eBooks

Present the deliverables in Huelva

The 2nd report of tasks of WP4

Synthesis

Present the syntesis in Besancon

Final report of WP4

METHODS FOR TERRITORIAL INTELLIGENCE

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Abstract: Quantitative methods which are used by social sciences for thirty years can provide tools to help territorial actors better managing their territories. This short paper outlines an inventory of the kinds of methods that are usable within this framework.

Résumé : Les méthodes quantitatives utilisées dans les sciences sociales depuis trente ans peuvent fournir des outils pour aider les acteurs territoriaux à mieux gérer leurs territoires. Ce bref article esquisse un inventaire des types de méthodes utilisables dans ce cadre.

Keywords : Territorial intelligence, Exploratory methods, Inferential methods, Spatial simulation.

Mots clés : Intelligence territoriale, Méthodes exploratoires, Méthodes confirmatoires, Simulation spatiale.

METHODS FOR TERRITORIAL INTELLIGENCE

This paper presents a draft of state of the art which was written thanks to contributions from members of the WP4M (J.C. FOLTETE, C. TANNIER, S. ORMAUX...). The paper is organized in relation with two objectives: analysing and simulating.

1. METHODS TO ANALYSE

Within the methods to analyse, territories are mostly analysed by using spatial frameworks where space is divided into discreet spatial units. Social, demographic, economic or environmental data are aggregated into these units. Then, statistical methods are used to analyse the territorial content which is defined by the variables.

Two main families of statistical methods are usually distinguished: exploratory methods and inferential ones.

1.1 Exploratory methods

The exploration of territorial data is usually based on factors analyses which allow identifying their main structure. Such structure is sum up by factorial axes that are computed and interpreted to "compress the most important part of the information that is contained in the data table". Two main methods can be used: main component analysis (PCA) in the case of quantitative data and multiple correspondence analyses (MCA) in the case of qualitative data. Another way to analyse consists in defining a typology of spatial units. This approach can be applied to raw data or can be considered as a step following a factor analysis. The objective is to summarize the information, by describing spatial units with a simple set of categories. Afterwards, this approach focuses on the observation of spatial units and spatial zoning, more than on processes and relationships between variables. The main methods which are used are "k-means" and "hierarchical classification".

A territorial typology is a genuine communication tool which leads to show a single map which interpretation does not need specific knowledge.

1.2 Inferential methods

The second kind of analysis method belongs to the inferential methods, where the analysis is focused on a precise character that one tries to explain thanks to others characters. In a more simple vision, two kinds of methods are available. The first one is the regression one that is used if the interesting character is quantitative. The second kind of method is the discrimination one, if it is a qualitative character. This approach leads to

compute estimated values of the variable of interest and to extract residual values by comparing the model and reality. These residues are extremely important because they show the local specificities of each spatial unit.

If these residues constitute spatial aggregates, it means there is a geographical effect, for example a structural opposition either between two different cultural regions, or between two different physical contexts.

Both kinds of methods are not strictly separated and can be jointly used. A classical combination consists in firstly exploring a structure through factor analysis in order to define the main structural features and to precise the assumptions, and secondly in studying a more detailed subject, what implies to use an inferential method.

2. METHODS FOR SIMULATION

For thirty years, the research activity in social sciences has been interested in elaborating tools which allow simulating the territories spatial dynamics. These simulation tools were developed thanks to the computer sciences progress. The design of spatial simulation tools implies the modelling of the phenomena which are analysed.

A model can be defined as a summarized representation of an object, in order to work on it. Considering the case of spatial simulation modelling, there are two requirements:

- The model should integrate the spatial dimension: material distance, social distance, perceived distance, topological distance. The spatial dimension can also appears through the places attributes or through indicators which describe the places: indicators of satisfaction, indicators of attractiveness.

- The spatial simulation model should allow testing many scenarios according to different assumptions. Such an approach is very different from traditional approaches which generally consider three scenarios: continuation of the trend, optimistic scenario and pessimistic one.

Indeed, the interest of the spatial simulation is not genuinely its prediction ability, but it is its ability to test many factors combinations, many types of interactions which are too complex to be analysed without any simulation tool. Consequently a simulation model can be used to develop the

knowledge, but also to help the decision-making in the field of the territorial management.

There are different kinds of simulation models, static ones, dynamic ones.... Most of the researchers consider that three types of spatial models can be used to support participative approaches:

- The first models that were developed have a mathematical nature. They come from physic and chemistry and deal with self-organizing processes.
- Another type of models belongs to the distributed artificial intelligence field. Such models focus on emerging properties of complex systems (cellular automata, multi-agent system...).
- The third type of model is based on the fractal geometry use. Here the fractal geometry gives the basic principles that determine a system spatial growth.

CONCLUSION

All these methods appear to be well-adapted to design tools that are usable by territorial actors. But the transformation of the generic methods into territorial management tools requires a genuine transposition process. It also requires taking into account the available data and the action temporalities.

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TERRITORIAL INFORMATION, THEMES, INDICATORS AND SOURCES

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Abstract: 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 data 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
- Incompatibility 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)

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.

Themes

7 themes were suggested:

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

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 statistics (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.

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

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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

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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	/

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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

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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

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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	

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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...?

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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PROCEEDINGS OF CAENTI

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 auténomas	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	Provinciae	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	Apskritis	10	Savivaldybės	60	Seniūnijos	515
LU	-	1	-	1	-	1	Cantons	13	Communes	118
HU	Statisztikai nagyregiók	3	Tervezési-statisztikai regiók	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

***EVALUATION OF PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN
COMMISSION AND OF THE EXISTING INFORMATION OF THE GDS
THAT MIGHT BE RELEVANT
IN THE TERRITORIAL INTELLIGENCE FIELD.
COORDINATION GROUP WP4P “PROJECTS” OF CAENTI***

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Abstract: This communication makes a state of the activities carried out by the WP4P coordination group of the 4th work package “Fundamental methods” of the CAENTI, Coordination Action of the European Network of Territorial Intelligence. The WP4P concerns a technical issue, the evaluation of projects funded by the European Commission and of the existing information of the GDs that might be relevant in the territorial intelligence field. The first six months of the CAENTI were mainly devoted to the projects selection. A first task consisted in identifying the projects which are funded by the European Union and that can be considered as belonging to the territorial intelligence field. A first group of keywords was suggested to select them. The first selection essentially underlines projects that are linked to governance. We need to enlarge key words to make a new selection. The objective for 2007 is to organize a seminar that will gather the projects leaders of the most relevant projects about territorial action and the CAENTI territorial actors to deepen the principles and the practice of territorial intelligence with them. The identification of the information that the GD owns and that is relevant for territorial intelligence will be made in collaboration with the WP4I group that leads research activities about territorial information (WP4I), before making a survey of the GDs. During this conference, the WP4P should define and program its prospects.

Keywords: Territorial intelligence, Projects of territorial development, Governance, Knowledge-based society.

EVALUATION OF PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION AND OF THE EXISTING INFORMATION OF THE GDS THAT MIGHT BE RELEVANT IN THE TERRITORIAL INTELLIGENCE FIELD.

COORDINATION GROUP WP4P “PROJECTS” OF CAENTI

INTRODUCTION

The coordination research activity **WP4P [Projects]** relates to the evaluation of projects funded by the European Commission and of the existing information of the GDs that might be relevant in the territorial intelligence field.

It is a technical sub-activity of the work package 4 (WP4) of CAENTI. The WP4 concerns the spreading of fundamental methods and research design in territorial information analysis within the social sciences and humanities. The CAENTI, Coordination Action of the European Network of Territorial Intelligence, is a project funded by the 6th research framework-programme of the European Union, from March 2007 to February 2009.

It is a specific activity, insofar as it corresponds to a suggestion of the CAENTI project evaluators. It was integrated in the WP4 because this work package includes a coordination activity linked to territorial information and because most of the concerned projects *a priori* seemed to be research projects. Thus, the WP4P coordination group mainly contributes to the second objective of the work package 4: increasing the territorial information use.

During the first six months of the CAENTI activity, the group was organized. It defined a plan of work. It selected a set of key-words that allows organizing the search and the identification of relevant projects and information in the territorial intelligence field. A first selection of projects drafted from the European directories of research projects showed that this set of key-words must be widened because this selection only focused on six projects.

During the conference, the WP4P coordination group also defined an activities plan.

1. ORGANIZATION, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE “Projects” COORDINATION GROUP.

During the Kick-off meeting in BESANÇON, on March 23rd-24th 2006, the representatives of the participants debated the consortium agreement and the composition of the coordination groups, and in particular of the WP4P “Projects”. For the year 2006, the coordination group was composed by eight skilled and experienced researchers who have a good knowledge of the European projects. They work in different parts of the European territory, what allows identifying projects in the main linguistic regions, and contacting their responsible.

During the meeting of the coordination groups leaders of the work package 4 in BESANÇON, on June, the 7th 2006, the WP4P group objectives were formulated under the form of two questions:

1. Among the projects that were supported by the European Commission, which of them have an object corresponding to the questionings of the territorial intelligence?
2. Which relevant information for territorial intelligence the General Directions of the European Commission have, in addition to those that are published on the official websites?

A first strategy was defined:

1. Identifying the projects that belong to the territorial intelligence field and dividing them according to large European regions between the members of the group so as they make a first evaluation report on the base of a frame established by the group. These evaluation reports are compared within the group.
2. Asking the general directions so as to identify the information they have, that have interest for territorial intelligence and that complete the territorial information that are identified by the WP4I group in the European data bases, especially on Internet.

In order to organize the complementarity of the WP4P and WP4I groups on the theme of the relevant information, we decided to organize a coordination meeting of the WP4I and WP4P after the coordination seminar of the work package 6 "Tools for actors" that was planned on June, the 29th in DURBUY, near to LIEGE, in Belgium, insofar as the WP4I is coordinated by the University of LIEGE and most of the members of the two groups will attend the WP6 coordination meeting.

Amélie BICHET-MIÑARO, as graduate in Political Sciences and Public Law, was in charge of a first identification of projects in the prospect of this meeting, in particular by exploiting the main projects books that are financially supported by the European Commission and the CORDIS website.

She presented a first selection of research projects at the time of the coordination meeting of the WP4I and WP4P groups in LIEGE on June, the 30th 2006.

This first identification of the research projects used the following sources:

- European Union-supported research in social sciences and humanities 1998-2005, briefing papers, European Commission, Community research
- Social sciences and humanities in FP6, Projects' synopses all calls, Citizens and governance in a knowledge-based society, Community research
- European Research, A guide to successful communications, General information, European Commission, Community research
- Assessing the Social and Environmental impacts of European research, report, European Commission, Community research
- Broadsheet 2005-2006 ICCR IFS CIR
- CLORA, FP internet web sites

The projects that started before 1998 were rejected.

This identification of relevant projects was made by using a first series of key-words:

- Territorial development
- Sustainable development
- Governance
- Knowledge-based society

It proved itself to be too selective, insofar as it only isolated three projects, mainly within two important groups of projects that are linked on the one hand to governance and on the other hand to social inclusion.

The WP4I group presented the first results about the inventory of the territorial information from European statistic bases and sites and national sites of the countries that are members of the European Union.

As regards the projects identification, the coordination group debated the opportunity to widen:

- The canvassing field to all the funding, beyond the research activity, or
- The key-words used to identify projects, especially by adding:
 - Territory, and
 - Communication and information technologies.

The debate insisted on the complexity of the identification of action projects. If each one wanted to integrate action projects, the prospect of widening of the canvassing field faced three difficulties:

- The importance of the number of concerned projects of action;
- The fact that, in opposition to the research projects, the action projects are not managed by the European Commission but by national or regional relays;
- Their inventory is often incomplete or disparate but there is one, because of the previous reasons.

It did not seem appropriate to work according to the funds, as the European Social Fund, the European Fund of Economic and Regional Development, but rather by programmes that have their own management; The funds define sets that are too broad and extremely diversified of ground projects. Firstly, we should rather identify programmes such as EQUAL to make the selection within more homogenous sets of projects. On the other hand, the access to projects repertories and the description of these projects are very unequal according to the programmes. An inventory of the programmes will remain to be established so as to valueate their interest in relation with territorial intelligence and the possibility to ask projects repertories.

The group eventually chose to work again on the selection of research projects with these new two key-words before widening the projects identification to all the general directions, after the selection procedure will be satisfying as regards the research projects and the repertories of action projects will have been identified.

A debate took place about the opportunity to integrate other key-words, but most of the suggested key-words, as participation, were rejected because they are in many projects and they have a different meaning according to the project. They are not selective, neither from a quantitative nor from a qualitative point of view because of their polysemy. Consequently, we should try to find key-words which meaning is relatively objective and does not vary much, otherwise many projects are identified, but few are conserved after having read its summary once.

The debates also concerned the projects evaluation, after they have been selected. The group insisted on the need to ask the projects responsables, and even to meet them.

As regards the information that are available at the GDs level, the group decided to wait for the WP4I to have finished the general inventory that was started at the territorial information level, at the end of 2006, before making a survey by asking the general directions, so as to be able to specify the information we looked for and above all to make the difference with the ones we could identify by ourselves.

We suggest a new selection of projects that remains limited to five projects:

- Achieving Sustainable and Innovative Policies through Participatory Governance in a Multi-Level Context
- EXSPRO: Social Exclusion and Social Protection – the Future Role for the EU
- G-FORS : Governance for sustainability
- Neighbourhood Govern : Neighbourhood : Governance-Capacity for Social Integration
- REGIONET: Strategies for Regional Sustainable Development: An Integrated Approach Beyond Best Practice

The inventory of the action programmes was postponed because it implied to get more information from the general directions, what we

planned to do about the information, at the beginning of the second period.

2. PROSPECTS

This part was updated according to debated that took place in ALBA IULIA.

So as to widen the first selection of research projects, we suggest making a new definition of the key-words that are used to identify projects.

This proposal goes together with the proposal of diversify the research modes by using the classic search engines on Internet, as well as repertories, data bases or European websites that were identified in advance.

The direct use of the Internet search engines is able to identify as action projects as research ones. It gives a bonus to the projects that have a good visibility on Internet, without prejudice of their local visibility. It also implies the research actions are made in several languages.

Consequently it implies a more important mobilisation of the work group and the reinforcement of its coordination because:

- It decentralises the identification of the projects according to a linguistic logic
- The members of the group will also inherit the charge to locate data bases and repertories of action projects which management is often divided by countries or by countries groups.
- The coordination group implies a more regular use of the cooperative workspace CooSpace, to animate the exchanges.

As a consequence we decided a coordination meeting would take place soon to organise the activity of the coordination group. It will particularly be used to widen the list of key-words, in accordance with the specificities of the direct seek on Internet, on the base of suggestions that will be centralised on CooSpace. It will have to concretely organise the prospects on the longer term.

When the projects will have been isolated by the means of key-words, they will be divided at the geographical-linguistic level so as the members of the group contact the projects responsables, to be sure they still exist and to confirm they belong to

the territorial intelligence field. They will draft an evaluation report for each of the “confirmed” projects.

Then, the sets of projects will be evaluated by the coordination group on the base of these reports, so as to make a general evaluation report.

The ten most relevant projects will be invited to an evaluation seminar with the members of the coordination group and with the CAENTI actors.

CONCLUSION

During the six first months of the CAENTI action, we firstly concentrated on the projects.

Indeed, we wanted to wait for the results of the first research activities of the WP4I group about territorial information and indicators. This group started a state of the art of the territorial information that are available on Internet and on the European websites that were supplied with the European Commission.

We identified the relevant research projects thanks to a set of key words that remains open. Our first selection emphasized the great number of projects about governance and social exclusion. Nevertheless, they were only five projects that belonged to the territorial intelligence field.

The coordination team will now work to:

- Make a definitive definition of the criteria to be used for a direct research on Internet, as well as in the European on lines data bases or directories.
- Find new sources, directly or by asking general directorates, in order to explore action projects,
- Confirm the relevance of each selected project;
- Evaluate the selected projects, with an interview of their responsible of projects;
- Globally value the selected projects, through the coordination group work and a seminar.

In 2007, the objective is to organize a seminar with the project leaders of the relevant projects of territorial action and with the CAENTI territorial actors, so as to study together the territorial intelligence principles and practice.

The identification of the GD information that is relevant as regards territorial intelligence will be led in close cooperation with the WP4I group, which makes research activity about territorial information.

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Briefing Papers book

European Research, A guide to successful communications, General information, European Commission, Community research

Community Research book

***TERRITORY AND TERRITORIALIZATION:
PRESENT STATE OF THE CAENTI THOUGHT***

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Abstract: This presentation aims at summing up the present state of the scientific thought about territory, territoriality and process of site specification. In this way, it uses recent scientific works which were led between 2004 and 2006 by ENTI and CAENTI in Pecs (HU, 2004), Liege (BE, 2005) and Aix-en-Provence (FR, 2005 & 2006). From different disciplinary points of view (education science, geography, information and communication science, sociology...), we should think about fundamental questions, and especially about the suggestion of a first interdisciplinary definition. Territories refer to “places, that are not necessarily adjacent, but that are networked, fitted together into changing scales, which are productive of meanings and identities” (CHAMPOLLION & POIREY, 2004). So “there is no territory, even immaterial territory, without a collective projection of its actors on a common structuring future which generates identity and symbolic” (CHAMPOLLION & PIPONNIER, 2005). New specific developments of this concept building will be expected in 2007. The process of site specification or territorialization, that is to say the connexions between human community and space, will be made particularly explicit thanks to the notions of project, networking, identity, community.

Key words: Territory, Territorialization, Interdisciplinarity, Appropriation, Projection, Identity, Network, Space.

TERRITORY AND TERRITORIALIZATION: PRESENT STATE OF THE CAENTI THOUGHT

INTRODUCTION: FIRST FIVE FUNDAMENTAL QUESTIONS

In the global framework of the WP4T¹, five first fundamental questions were asked by the WP4T members when we started working on this topic in 2006 (four over these first five questions directly come from the CAENTI global project):

- What is territory? What is territoriality? What is territorialization?
- Are there different disciplinary approaches of the territory?
- Is it possible to consider the territory as an interdisciplinary concept?
- Who are presently the territory actors?
- What is territorial development actually?
- What are the most relevant territories for the sustainable development?

1. CHRONOLOGY OF THE ANTERIOR WORK SESSIONS (ENTI / CAENTI / OTHER ONES) AND INITIAL REFERENCES TO FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS

1.1. Chronology of all anterior meetings about “territory”

Five anterior meetings about “territory and territorialization” were organized by ENTI and CAENTI

- University of Pécs / Hungary / ENTI: May, 2004
- IUFM of Aix-en-Provence / France / ENTI : May 2005
- University of Liege / Belgium / ENTI: October 2005

¹ See more details in the *Presentation of CAENTI* pp 6-8, 12 and 73-74.

University of Franche-Comté / CAENTI / France :
Seminar ICT-territories: June 2006

*IUFM of Aix-en-Provence / France / CAENTI:
July 2006*

Many other internal seminars about education territories and education process of territorialization have been organized by the ORS since 1999 (especially with the CEREQ, the ENFA, but also with many other partners).

1.2. Initial reference to the concept of “territory”

This initial reference, which was identified by the collective thinking of the WP4T, is due to H. GUMUCHIAN, who is a member of the scientific laboratory “Territoires” (UJF-CNRS).

The word of territory means two things: either it refers to a legal and administrative reality, as in « national and regional development », or it refers to the concept of « territoriality », which has been very often used in the social sciences for twenty years. The territory is as much a natural reality as a social one, so it is not easy to break up. Environment, experiences, representations and social-political-organization compose a system which parts are interdependent (*GUMUCHIAN, 2001*).

2. FOUR DISCIPLINARY APPROACHES

Presentation of the state of the art about the “territory” concept in the next four academic disciplines : « geography », « education science », « information and communication science » and « sociology ». Other academic disciplines will be studied in 2007 (before, during and after the meeting of Salerno).

2.1. The concept of territory in geography

This short state of the art about territory in geography was presented during the meeting of Aix-en-Provence in July 2006 by S. ORMAUX (ThéMA laboratory/leader of the WP4M) and by J.-L. POIREY (CAENTI / ThéMA-Territorial Intelligence).

Even if the spatial reference is central, territory has a double nature: it is at the same time material (as a geographic space) and symbolic (the representation of a social environment). Space implies thinking about the territories limits, continuities and reconstructions. Territory mixes spaces and networks.

Historically, the word « territory » appeared rather recently in the geographical vocabulary, and more broadly in the social sciences one. The Francophone production has paid interest to it for the first time in the 1982 edition of the co-called “Geopoint encounters”: “The daily life territories”. From this moment on, the uses and meanings of the word “territory” multiplied, what created communication difficulties. The Dictionary of Geography (LEVY & LISSAULT) devoted ten pages to this word in 2004, whereas *Les Mots de la géographie* (BRUNET, FERRAS, THERY), which was published in 1993, only devoted one page to this word.

Territory is firstly a geographical space on which there is a belonging and appropriation feeling (BRUNET, 1992), but it is also considered as a power application space (MICOUD, 2000) and consequently it testifies to an economic, ideological and political appropriation of the space by some groups (DI MEO, 1998).

Thus, it lays either on the existence of a social space and of a lived space, or on an arranged geographical space (CIATTONI, 2003).

Consequently, the territory is linked to the life of the societies that live on it, in a strict administrative meaning when it is used within the vocabulary of the geography of installation (SACK, 1986, 1991), or in an abstracted wide meaning when we study the representations the people have (BADIE, 1995). This thought space is conceived as the result of the societies’ action. It is the subject of mental representations systems on the base of historical and ideological facts (POULLE, GORGEU, 1997).

Lastly, appropriation is as important as the local action of the societies who live on the territory and transform it (BRUNET, 2001). Each territory has his own actors and its encased power levels (BUSSI, BADIAROTTI, 2004). The actors systems are inscribed in the territories in the governance framework (MOINE, 2006).

Six-elements of “territory” were especially presented by S. ORMAUX and J.-L. POIREY:

- Territory is a human and social construction.

- It has two origins: a legal one (jus) and an ethological – ecological one².
- It has three dimensions: an existential one (life), a physical one (frame) and an organizational one (society).
- It has two metrics: a space or topographic one and a network one.
- Territory is made by local actors.
- Territory can produce effects.

Today it appears that the “territory” concept, which comes from the space, is nevertheless more complex than an only appropriated space.

Eventually, from this point of view, territory is a complex system, that is composed by several sub-systems (space, representations, actors), which are interdependent (MOINE, 2006). This approach clearly refers to the definition that was initially suggested, and that was used by the WP4T team too (GUMUCHIAN, 2001).

First list of authors who worked on this topic: D. BADARIOTTI, B. BADIE, J. BONNEMAISON, R. BRUNET, M. BUSSI, A. CIATTONI, P. CLAVAL, Y. CROZET, A. CUNHA, B. DEBARDIEUX, M. FERRAS, A. FREMONT, Y. GORGEU., H. GUMUCHIAN, G. DI MEO, J. LEVYM. LUSSAULT, A. MICOUD, H. MINTEZBERG, A. MOINE, B. MERENNE-SCHUMAKER, B. PECQUEUR, F. POULLE, D. PUMAIN, C. RAFFESTIN, R. R. SACK, S. SCHMITZ, H. THERY, R.-D. SACK, M-C SMOUTS, Y. VEYRET, ...

2.2. The concept of territory in the education science

This short state of the art about territory in the education science was introduced during the meeting of Aix-en-Provence in July 2006 by P. CHAMPOLLION (IUFM of Grenoble / leader of the WP4T) and A. LEGARDEZ (IUFM of Aix-Marseille / WP4T).

- Knowledge territorialization is little legitimate.
- Professional training territorialization is more legitimate.

² These two origins of territory are very likely to come from the classic « jus terrendi » of the Justinian emperor.

- Education territory mainly corresponds to the school recruitment areas and to the school formation offer.
- School territorialization generally means territorialization of the school organization. In France, this meaning of the school territorialization mainly come from the urban social development.
- School policies are often based on territories (decentralization, French law “Mountain” of 1985...).
- School results and pupils’ career choices are influenced by “effects of territory” . (GRELET, 2004; CHAMPOLLION, 2005)

First list of authors who presently work on this topic: J.-J. ARRIGHI, A. BOUJU, L. BOURQUELOT, P. CARO, P. CHAMPOLLION, B. CHARLOT, M. DURU-BELLAT, Y. GRELET, Y. JEAN, A. LEGARDEZ, A. MINGAT, ...

2.3. The concept of territory in the information and communication science (ICS)

This short state of the art about territory in the ICS was presented during the Aix-en-Provence meeting in July 2005 by A. PIPONNIER (IUT Michel de Montaigne / University de Bordeaux 3 / external evaluator / WP3 / CAENTI).

The non adjacent territories are fundamentally based on two main metrics:

- Communication: network metric (social, cultural, ...).
- Information: space metric (diffusion areas of newspapers, radios, TVs, ...).

For the ICT, the first communicational stake of a territory, which is as much internal as external, is its existence³.

For the ICT, territory is also a space that is structured by internal and external information, and which generates coherence and identity.

First list of authors who presently work on this topic: Y. BERTACCHINI, P. DUMAS, J.-P. GARNIER, J.-J. GIRARDOT, B. JURDANT, J. LE MAREC, D. PAGES, N. PELISSIER, A. PIPONNIER, ...

³ See “Territoires : entre imaginaire et réalité”, in *Publics : territoires et communication*, n°53, July-August 2004, pp 6-9, and acts of the 25^{ème} Université d’été de la communication, Hourtin, August 2004.

2.4. The concept of territory in sociology

This short state of the art about the territory in sociology was presented during the meeting of Aix-en-Provence in July 2005 by Y. ALPE (IUFM of Aix-Marseille / leader of the European school observatory / WP6) and J.-L. FAUGUET (IUFM of Aix-Marseille / European school observatory / WP6).

For the sociologists, territory is at the same time a constraint and a stake. According to them, it can be studied from several points of view:

- Territory is a social constructed and as space the citizens appropriated.
- Territory is structured by cultural, economic and social networks.
- Territory is the place of local actors’ practices.
- Territory is at once spatial and symbolic.
- Territory produces identity.

Sociologists (HERVIEU & VIARD, 2001) presently consider territories as territories of membership and territories of reference.

First list of authors who presently work on this topic: J-C CHAMBOREDON, A. COULON, J. FREUND, I. G. FELOUZIS, F. GERBEAUX, Y. GRAFMAYER & I. JOSEPH (Chicago sociology school), M. GREVERUS, E. T. HALL, HERVIEU and VIARD, M. HEIDEGGER, B. LAHIRE, M. MORMONT , E. SCHWARTZ, M. WEBER, A. VAN ZANTEN, ...

3. FIRST INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH (OER / ENTI / CAENTI)

3.1. OER / 2004 / Aix-en-Provence / France:

In 2005, a first definition of « territory » was presented in Aix-en-Provence during the RAPPE (Analysis Network of Education Public Policies) seminar:

Places, not necessarily adjacent, networked, fitted together into changing scales, that are productive of meaning and identities (CHAMPOLLION & POIREY, 2004).

3.2. ENTI / 2005 / Liege / Belgium:

This initial definition was explained in the “Territorial intelligence” CAENTI conference of

Liege (2005) as the consequence of many exchanges among the WP4T team:
There is no territory, even immaterial one, without the collective projection of its actors on a common structuring future, which generates identity and symbolic (CHAMPOLLION & PIPONNIER, 2005).

3.3. CAENTI / 2006 / Aix-en-Provence / France :

A collective thinking⁴ allowed identifying five first key-elements concerning the territory concept:

- Territory is a set of resources.
- Territory is a « construction ».
- Territory looks towards future.
- Territory can produce specific effects (« effects of territory »).
- On a territory, there are tensions between the « local » and the « global » which produces multiple memberships.

FIRST CONCLUSIONS

One central question, which was already identified during the meeting of Pecs (2005) and that was later studied in Aix (2006), and many other main questions, appeared during this first year of work⁵ :

First central question (ENTI):

From “when”, i.e. from what kind of organization and from which organization level, a natural or human space becomes a territory, ie from which moment the process of site specification or territorialization is developing?

See for example, in France, the difference between “carte scolaire” and “bassin de formation” in the public education policies.

Main other adjacent questions (CAENTI):

The collective thinking of the WP4T members and of the invited researchers allowed asking these eight questions;

- Is territory an interdisciplinary concept or only a social science concept?

⁴ See more details in Alain LEGARDEZ’s report on Coospace.

⁵ Ibidem.

- What are the connections between a specific territory and a country, Europe and the world?
- What are the conditions of the sustainable development?
- What is the place of territorial intelligence in the territorial sustainable development?
- Does territory necessarily belong to a single community (warning of danger of communitarism in this case)?
- Are there connections between territory and interculturality?
- Are there multiple identities?
- Is territory a space where the projects that were built by a community actors develop?

The answers to all these questions that could be partly given in 2007 will allow continuing the scientific interdisciplinary research activities about territory and process of site specification.

Work prospects

The reference to the systemic paradigm allows leaving to the concept of territory a transdisciplinarity that should be presently asserted, but also a thickness the concept can not and should not give up (MOINE, 2006).

As a consequence, it seems the continuation of the WP4T work should be mostly made according to a systemic approach that has been evoked since the beginning of the group works, through H.

GUMUCHIAN’s initial definition, the variety of the different disciplinary references that were initially quoted and, above all, the interdisciplinary thoughts that started during the meetings...

WORK ESTIMATE CALENDAR

- **2006** : Short state of the art about the concept of « territory » and first interdisciplinary scientific definition of “territory”
- **2007** : Finalization of the pluridisciplinary inventory, by increasing the connections between space and human community thanks to the concepts of appropriation, feed-back, project, identity, patrimony,... and continuation of the scientific work

about the interdisciplinary definition of the « territory » concept

- **2008** : WP4 general synthesis

NEXT PLANNED MEETINGS (SEMINARS & CONFERENCES)

- **University of Salerno / Italia / Seminar:** May, 11th-12th May 2007

In the general framework of the conference of Huelva preparation, this next meeting has three main objectives:

- Completing and making more international the first elements of the scientific bibliography about territory and process of site specification.
- Adding the multidisciplinary approach of “territory” by using elements of cultural anthropology, history science, politics science,...
- Improving the first interdisciplinary definition of “territory” (Aix: 2004; Liege: 2005).

- **University of Huelva / Spain / Conference :** Octobre 24th -26th 2007

In Huelva, the interdisciplinary definition of territory will be operational. Consequently, the territory actors will be able to use it.

- **Next potential meeting (to prepare the final conference of Besançon) :** May or June 2008? Where ? Spain ?
- **University of Franche-Comté / France / Final conference :** Octobre 15th-18th 2008

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***TERRITORIAL COMPETITIVENESS FOR TERRITORIAL
INTELLIGENCE***

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Abstract : In this study I present the regional competitiveness factors for territorial intelligence. First, to this factors we must define the territorial units and the spatial indexes. Then we analyze the factors of competitiveness which are on the one part quantitative indicators ont he other part qualitative indicators.

Keywords Territorial intelligence, Regional competitiveness, Territorial units, Quantitative indicators, Qualitative indicators

TERRITORIAL COMPETITIVENESS FOR TERRITORIAL INTELLIGENCE

1. OBJECTIVES

This is sub activity within workpackage 4 in the coordination action projects. Objectives of this action:

The analysing of regional competitiveness, the interrelated development opportunities of cognitive society and economy shall be considered, and the multidimensional survey of society and economy should be its starting point.

2. TERRITORIAL UNIT

But first we need define the territorial units.

The 21st century sees changes in modern society, social structure, territorial policy, public administration and other fields, generated by the European Union, which have a significant impact on the functioning and efficiency of society. For real competences to find their appropriate places and levels, a mature society is required as well as the investigation and improvement of the maturity of territorial levels prior to implementing any measures.

To be able to induce these improvements, we first need to define the territorial unit where the process is to be launched.

The broadest definition:

A territorial unit is a (socio)geographical integration marked by a huge internal cohesion, a fundamental entity of our days. It is a socio-economic geographical unit based on the close co-operation and shared interests of its constituting parts, which cannot, however, always be defined by geographical boundaries.

The resulting definition of the improvable unit (region):

A region is the functional connection and integration of geographically close urban areas, agglomerations, settlement units, and infrastructural networks characterized by the gradually growing importance of neighbourhood contacts. The basis of the creation of a region is the territorial blending of society and economy, and an awareness of close

interrelatedness between local communities, based on historical grounds.

Of these, the smallest unit worthy of improvement is the 'micro-region'.

Definition: a territorial unit defined by the entirety of functional relation networks between settlements, the ensemble of neighbouring independent settlements keeping up intensive contact with one another.

To reveal the development potentials of a given territory, we need to determine the measurement units relating to the processes we are observing. This unit cannot be but the competitiveness of each area.

3. FACTORS OF COMPETITIVENESS

The most important work within workpackage 4C the diagnosis and analysing. We defined some questions in task:

- How shall we carry out this diagnosis?
- What shall be the scope of analysis and evaluation in a regional development project?
- How shall we avoid the obstacles of a simple technical approach so that we could find the real means of local mobilisation and animation?
- How shall we adjust the different times that influence the life of a project i.e. the long period thinking about the development of the region and the short time for decision making?

When we analys the regional competitiveness, the interrelated development opportunities of cognitive society and economy shall be considered, and the multidimensional survey of society and economy should be its starting point.

Therefore, in research and analysis we need indicators of training and qualification, and of social, health, mental hygienic and demographic status as well as microeconomic figures.

In addition, the role of civil organisations should be assessed; cultural indicators and figures related to

telecommunication coverage, infrastructure and other indirect local indicators are also required.

It is need so that social activity or inactivity could be examined from different perspectives thus obtaining information on the causes and development opportunities

The socioeconomic factors influencing economic competitiveness include significant human factors.

And after we conceived the main factors of territorial competitiveness:

- Economic structure (To what extent do local economic actors contribute to the sustainable development of the region and its potential to retain population?)
- Innovation (To what extent can local authorities and economic actors co-operate in shaping the future of the region?)
- Accessibility (The level of development of a region is greatly determined its physical-infrastructural, and ICT (info-communication technology) conditions.)
- Qualified human resources (The role of human resources has been upgraded during the expansion of cognitive society and globalization. Social factors therefore obviously correlate with development potentials in a given area, not so much in the number of active workers but in training, qualification and professional knowledge, which are indispensable conditions of competitiveness today.)
- Cultural and natural environment (how can influence the cultural and natural processes the development of regions)

In the Description of Work we defined the deliverables in this sub activity. This is the next:

- Inventory of indicators of territorial competitiveness
- eBook about indicators of territorial competitiveness\

CONCLUSION

We need define the territory unit in the sustainable development. Then, we will collect the indicators of territorial competitiveness. Finally, we are going to make a report about factors of territorial competitiveness.

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**WP5: ANALYSIS OF THE APPLICATION OF
THE PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNANCE OF
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN
TERRITORIAL RESEARCH-ACTION**

***ANALYSIS OF THE APPLICATION OF THE GOVERNANCE
PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TO TERRITORIAL
RESEARCH-ACTION***

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Abstract: This communication summarizes the work and the debates that are being carried out within the CAENTI WP5, *Analysis of the application of the governance principles of sustainable development to territorial research-action*. After a description of WP5 objectives and 2006 performance, main controversial points of WP5 will be presented. In particular the research action concept, the discussion on the principles of territorial governance of sustainable development and the limits and potential effects of research-action application will be addressed.

Keywords: Research-action, Principles of governance of sustainable development, Ethical and methodological aspects of research.

ANALYSIS OF THE APPLICATION OF THE GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TO TERRITORIAL RESEARCH-ACTION

1. f. *Arte o manera de gobernar que se propone como objetivo el logro de un desarrollo económico, social e institucional duradero, promoviendo un sano equilibrio entre el Estado, la sociedad civil y el mercado de la economía.*

2. f. *ant. Acción y efecto de gobernar o gobernarse.*

Real Academia Española (<http://www.rae.es>)

1. WP5 CAENTI OBJECTIVES

This communication summarizes the work and the debates that are being carried out within the CAENTI WP5, *Analysis of the application of the governance principles of sustainable development to territorial research-action.*

Main task of the WP5 in the framework of CAENTI consists on deliberating on ethical and methodological principles that should be respected by research protocols of social and human sciences, so that research results favour territorial governance and therefore the sustainable development of territories.

Main deliverable of this work will be the elaboration in 2007 of a *European quality letter of research favouring territorial governance of sustainable development.*

During 2008 the practical aspects of the application of the principles of the quality letter will be focused, in particular those regarding the use of information and communication technologies in the research processes.

2. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF WP5 PERFORMANCE

First scientific coordination meeting of WP5 was held at Huelva University on May, the 5th 2006. Main objective of this first encounter was focusing the coordination activities that might be performed in the course of the first phase of the project (March to December 2006), as well as to agree a suitable calendar for the whole project.

Participants agreed in dealing with WP5 objectives analyzing and considering their own research

practice. In order to do that each participating university would carry out a catalogue of its research projects developed until the moment.

An essential aspect was to come to a consensus about the conceptual framework in which the WP5 debates will take place. For this reason each research team should include in its catalogue its own point of view relating to the following questions:

- Which is the general framework for the relationships among sustainable development, territorial governance principles, research in Social and Human Sciences and territorial intelligence?
- How does research-action improve territorial governance favouring sustainable development?
- How do principles of balance approach, participation and partnership condition research?
- How do new technologies influence these processes?

The discussion on these topics allowed giving evidence of the multidisciplinary and multidimensional character of the WP5 work. Although all the participants agreed with the general definitions about *sustainable development*, *governance* and *territorial intelligence* summarized in the Document of Work of CAENTI, an interesting debate on the research-action concept arose.

For practical reasons, in order to address coordinates and to establish the kind of research projects to be included in the catalogues of experiences, the group decided focusing in the research-actions experiences that fulfilled both following requisites:

- The research object should concern territorial development, local governance, sustainable development and, or, territorial intelligence.
- They should have been developed *for* or *with* territorial actors.

Due to the crucial role of the *research-action* concept for the whole CAENTI coordination action, the group agreed in the importance of getting a more precise consensual definition about this last topic in further meetings.

At the end of August 2006 the six draft versions of the catalogues of experiences had been addressed to the WP5 leader. WP5 research team members belong to diverse disciplinary fields and take part in different research structures, for that reason they presented different approaches and points of view in elaborating their individual catalogues. Therefore, members had not understood and answered all the questions in the same sense and this generated a remarkable heterogeneity in the answers. Notwithstanding, general guidelines had been respected and the diversity of answers constitutes a good departure point to go deeper on the debates that necessarily will have to take place in later stages.

In the following section we describe some of the points in those the discussions have been focused until now.

3. WP5 MAIN CONTROVERSIAL POINTS

Research-action concept

The decentralizing policies of the latest decades implied a stronger importance of the regional and local actors in the definition of the strategic guidelines of the territorial development and in the management and evaluation of the projects which have a territorial base. The decentralized territorial entities have a stronger power than in the previous periods. Besides, public entities try to involve the private actors as broadly and deeply as possible in the design and management of the territorial projects, by giving a more important role to the civil society in these processes.

This proliferation of decision-units on the territory makes thinking about the territorial governance, the rules creation, the processes and practices that determine the way decisions are made on a territory. Good governance needs a kind of knowledge on the territory that generates global visions on the main problems that can affect the sustainable territorial development. Nevertheless, the scientific

knowledge about the territory is a complex knowledge as it is difficult to identify and quantify causal links among lots of potential factors. Besides, it is an uncertain knowledge because of the scarce information, the measure errors and the undetermined results. Consequently, the knowledge about territory is usually ambiguous and different legitimate interpretations that are based on observations or valuations of similar data are used to coexisting.

In this latter case, values have a special importance when we make the results interpretation. To get a knowledge that favours governance, the territorial actors', and even the actions recipient people', participation is fairly necessary. Indeed, territorial actors and beneficiaries emphasize different kinds of knowledge and explicitly underline different values systems from which the scientific results can be interpreted.

On the other hand, during the performance of their own actions, the territorial actors can neither generate this knowledge set that is necessary for good governance.

The problems complexity, actions sectorialization and urgencies that are linked to the actions requirements usually prevent the actors from generating the global visions which are necessary to solve the territorial problems and which need scientific knowledge and methods to develop.

The actors and especially those who work at the closest level of the actions recipient people, often do not have the basic tools that are usually used in the scientific field to gather, analyse and rarely share the information that they are used to managing.

In other cases, the information is available but they do not have the theories, methods, instruments, place and time to interpret this information and convert it into useful knowledge for action.

As a consequence of the above described processes, the new challenges of the territorial governance - achieving a more effective adaptation of policies to territorial and citizens' needs and increasing civil society participation in the decision making processes- demand strengthening the alliance between the scientific world and the territorial action.

CAENTI partners have been trying to reinforce this alliance in the field of territorial socio-economic development during the past fifteen years. Their research projects have been direct or indirectly linked to development projects on the territory, in

collaboration with the actors in charge of the management of these territorial projects.

However, the intensity of this collaboration between research and action does not always reach the same intensity. In one of the limits of the scale, the grade of the actors' implication can be minimum, consisting exclusively in demanding the study that will be the basis for the designing of policies or territorial actions. In the opposite end, actors and researchers are part of the same research team, carrying out the research jointly in the framework of a territorial project.

Between one and another side there is a great variety of situations, therefore one of the main challenges of WP5 is delimitating the participation level from which it can be deemed a genuine articulation between research and action. In other words, another WP5 objective is defining a research-action concept that allows operationalising the terms of the commitment between science and society in order to fostering territorial governance.

The bibliographical revision carried out by the participants of the WP5⁶ shows that the research-action concept has been defined in a different way by authors of different disciplines. In addition to this, in the framework of each disciplinary field the concept is already evolving what indicates that, in a certain way, this concept is still under construction.

The debate within the WP5 has not still concluded, but it has been reached an initial definition that makes compatible the different points of view. That is, the research-action is that kind of inquiry which satisfies these two requirements:

- It is carried out in order to achieve simultaneous and articulately both objectives, a research objective and an action objective.
- It is a participatory research which is carried out **with**, and not only **for**, the territorial actors.

Taking this consensual definition as a departing point it can be said that, in wide sense, the research-action is not merely a methodology or a technical specialty, but rather a way of understanding the social science (Wadsworth, 1998) and, more generally, the whole scientific activity.

It is a way of doing research which wonders about the effects of the external choices that scientists do in doing their work regarding to the outlined questions, the focused problems, the used methods, the involved actors, the recommendations that are

⁶ We are grateful to Mihai Pascaru of the University of Alba Iulia for the bibliographical upgrade he has carried out.

made as a consequence of the results, etc. This is a focus that implies to explicitly recognize and internalize the ethical issues involve in all research process.

From this recognition another of the main WP5 challenges arises: to define which are the ethical and methodological principles that must be respected in the research-action processes, so that the results of these last ones fostering territorial governance.

Governance principles of sustainable development

The Document of Work of CAENTI establishes that during this first year the members of the WP5 would carry out a discussion on the principles of the governance of sustainable development. The result of this debate should be the framework to analyze which should be the ethical and methodological principles which ought to be respected by research-action processes in order to foster a more effective adaptation of territorial action to inhabitants needs and to boost the participation of actors involved in decision making processes.

The following three basic set of principles have been involve in these discussions.

In the first place, just as it was described in the DOW, the framework of CAENTI regarding to this point described the basic principles that must be respected on the research action processes fostering territorial governance of sustainable development as the three one that have been praised by the European Union regarding to its programs and communitarian initiatives in the field of the economic and social development:

- **Multidimensionality:** focussing research object using a multidimensional and multisectorial well balanced approach.
- **Partnership:** fostering and involving territorial partnerships in the research-action processes.
- **Participation:** assuring that territorial actors' participation is carried out in an effective way.

The second considered set of principles consists of those enunciated by the European Union in 2001 regarding to "good governance"⁷:

⁷ COMMISSION DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES (2001): Gouvernance européenne. Un livre blanc. COM (2001) 428 final.

- Transparency in the processes of decisions making,
- Citizenship participation,
- Well balance assignment of responsibility and accountability,
- Coherence of the political measures and actions,
- Coordination of sectors involved.

In third place, there have been considered the principles relating to the policies of sustainable development enunciated in the Summit of Brussels of June of 2005⁸:

- Promotion and protection of fundamental rights,
- Intra and intergenerational solidarity,
- Open and democratic society,
- Citizenship participation,
- Public-private partnerships with companies and social actors,
- Coherence of policies and governance,
- Exploitation of the best available knowledge,
- Caution principle, and
- “Who contaminates pay” principle.

The consideration of the second and third set of principles has allowed WP5 adding to the three original principles described in the DOW other five basic principles that should be respected by the research-action processes:

- Transformation: it is an implicit principle in the research-action concept; it consists in fostering the transformer role that research can performed on social reality.
- Sustainability: it consists in carrying out long term research processes which are needed to obtain a more evolutionary knowledge in order to generate sustainable territorial development dynamics.
- Transparency: the research-action processes must lead to a higher transparency of the results regarding to both knowledge and policies, facilitating and democratizing the processes of decisions making.
- Co-responsibility: the component “action” and the component “research” are equally responsible for the evolution of the process.
- Co-learning: the research-action processes must facilitate the cooperative learning of all the participants, improving the capacity of the territorial system to look for

solutions to the future problems keeping in mind their past experience. In other words, they ought to strengthen the development of the territorial intelligence.

The application of these principles, in order to be effective, ought to affect to all the research stages: the topics selection, the employed methodology, the pursued results and the diffusion and transfer results systems. Their implementation is complex, and hence the necessity to analyze the methods and research-action protocols that can facilitated its future development.

The work of WP5 for 2007 will consist, in the first place, in completing the list of principles and in defining them in a more precise way; secondly, the main implications of their actual performance should be addressed, including the possible adverse effects; and thirdly another important task would be the designing of research-action protocols that can boost the actual application of these principles. The result of this work will be the *European quality letter of research-action favouring the territorial governance of sustainable development*.

Limits and potentialities of the applicability of research-action processes

Another aspect in which the WP5 has focused is in identifying the limits that the effective practical application of these principles imposes to the research processes and the potentialities that the extension of its use can foster.

Regarding to the limits, they are basically concentrate on the institutional context in which the research-action processes are performed.

Considering the research side, although in general the necessity of the development of multidisciplinary approaches being carried out in partnership is acknowledged, neither the systems of research funding, neither the means of scientific diffusion, neither the structure of academic merits boost this sort of projects, especially in the field of the social sciences. On the other hand, participatory methods are, in some cases, unjustifiably considered rather suspicious and accused of lacking objectivity.

From the point of view of the action, there are also several factors limiting the applicability and extension of the research-action practices: the urgency of the territorial necessities which does not allow the employ of time and resources for research, the imposed “management by projects” system which brings as consequence the public policies and actions fragmentation, the variability of actors involved in territorial actions, the capacity

⁸ See Conclusions de la présidence – Bruxelles, 16 et 17 juin 2005, Conseil Européen, 10255/1/05 REV 1 29, Annexe I.

of the territorial actors to appropriate and internalize research methods and tools incorporating them to their daily management and, of course, of the will of the actors of generating genuine participatory processes in the long term.

Regarding to potentialities, all the WP5 participants have pointed out the absence of systematic evaluations that prevent evaluating in a precise way the impact of the research-action projects on territorial governance. However, the analysis of the results of research-action projects which has been summarized in the catalogue of experiences allows sketching some of the positive aspects to be expected from this approach.

The general idea is that this sort of research, fostering actors' information and knowledge sharing, allows a better adaptation of actions to territorial needs, a higher coordination and coherence of policies and a better resources allocation. In particular, participatory methods enhance social capital when increasing transparency and generating confidence among the actors.

Another meaningful expected effect of this kind of research-action processes is actors' appropriation of scientific methods and tools for analyzing, managing, and evaluating territorial projects, which have been adapted in each case to their own specific needs. All this can extend an evaluation culture allowing actors a more systematic learning from their experiences. The final consequence of all this effects is actors' empowerment so as the increase of their endeavour capacity.

The benefits for the research are obvious as well. This kind of processes provides with more pertinent information and it allows confronting research results in a more direct way.

The question is that the generation of these positive results is by no means automatic. The development of a culture of the participation favouring the development of territorial intelligence is not a linear process. There are so many involved variables that the advances can be followed by important setbacks having strong adverse effects (institutional confidence failures, for example). This is the reason why it is so important analyzing these processes and studying in depth the possible ethical and methodological rules leading to better results.

An unfinished subject of WP5 is analyzing the potentialities and the limits that information and communication technologies use can provide to these processes.

4. PERSPECTIVES OF CAENTI WP5

In 2007 a letter of quality will be jointly elaborate with the whole of the participants of the CAENTI. It will establish the principal ethical and methodological recommendations for research-action likely to guarantee the respect to the principles of governance of sustainable development.

The methodology and work groups will be shape depending on the preconizations of the final report. This task will be tackle in a meeting which is previewed to be held in Liège in January, the 19th and 20th 2007.

In 2008 the reflection will be focused on technologies favouring these developments. The reflection must contribute to enhance a more general approach to "research-action" concept, methodologies and practices.

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**WP6: CONCEPTION AND DISSEMINATION OF
METHODS AND TOOLS OF TERRITORIAL
INTELLIGENCE FOR TERRITORIAL ACTORS
AND RESPECTFUL OF A SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT ETHICS**

**ACTIVITIES AND PROSPECTS OF RESEARCH ACTIVITIES
CONCERNING
TOOLS OF TERRITORIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT ACTORS
WORK PACKAGE 6 “TOOLS FOR ACTORS” OF CAENTI**

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Abstract : This communication makes a state of the coordination activities carried out by the 6th work package “Tools for actors” of the CAENTI, Coordination Action of the European Network of Territorial Intelligence. The WP6 aims at designing and disseminating tools of territorial intelligence from CATALYSE tools that most of the CAENTI participants use. CATALYSE suggests tools 1) of diagnosis and evaluation, 2) of inventory of the territorial services and 3) of analysis of territorial information. These tools were tested in different countries or regions of Europe. In 2006, the activity of the WP6 is focused on the definition of the specifications of a “CATALYSE” toolkit, starting from the experiment of the CAENTI participants, which contributed to the development of these tools since the beginning of the 1990s. It will make a homogeneous synthesis at the European level which will be accessible to new users. Then, the program plans the online publishing of diagnosis and evaluation tools in 2007 and the constitution of an indicators portal in 2008. The first months of the CAENTI were devoted to the definition of the specifications of the diagnosis and evaluation guide contents, which is a determinant tool of the method. Celia SANCHEZ LOPEZ coordinated the definition of both a diagnosis and an evaluation guides that correspond to the European standards concerning socio-economic data, thanks to the guides that are used by the CAENTI actors. Presently, this work led to specifications that she will present. From now on, these research results, which are presented in another communication, allow directing the research towards the protocols of statistical and spatial treatment and towards the specifications of the data processing tools.

Keywords: Territorial intelligence, Development partnerships, Participation, Indicators, Tools.

**ACTIVITIES AND PROSPECTS OF RESEARCH ACTIVITIES
CONCERNING
THE TOOLS OF TERRITORIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ACTORS.
WORK PACKAGE 6 “TOOLS FOR ACTORS” OF CAENTI**

“That all our knowledge starts with the experiment, it does not raise any doubt. [...] Thus, chronologically, no knowledge precedes in us the experiment and it is with it that all of them start. But if all our knowledge begins with the experiment, it does not prove all of it derives from the experiment. [...] Indeed, from what the experiment could draw its certainty, if all the rules, whereby it proceeds, were only empirical, and consequently contingencies?”

Immanuel KANT
“Critique of Pure Reason”
Introduction of the second edition (1787)

INTRODUCTION

The objective of the work package 6 of the CAENTI “Tools for actors”, abbreviated TOOLS, is the design, the execution and the dissemination of tools of territorial intelligence, on the one hand that are accessible for the territorial actors, and on the other hand that are respectful of a sustainable development ethics.

The WP6 directly contributed to the execution of the CAENTI general objective, which commits to integrate the present research projects on the tools of territorial intelligence, so as to give them a European dimension.

In the first time, this article will present the stakes that are linked to this ambitious and the organization that the CAENTI participants gave to themselves to reach it.

In this objective, the CAENTI members have fifteen-year common experience of the development, the experimentation and the use of the CATALYSE method and tools in various territorial contexts in Europe. In a second part, we will present the CATALYSE method, to which the WP6 contributors wanted to give a European dimension.

Then, we will evaluate the activities that were led in the WP6 framework since its starting on March, the 1st 2006, six months ago. A first result is a proposal of European harmonisation of the diagnosis and evaluation guide that will be briefly presented

because a specific communication was presented on this topic.

Lastly, we will present, for the discussion, the research activity prospects of the WP6 partners.

The modelling of a European observatory of Elementary school is a WP6 activity. It integrates in the WP6 insofar as it is based on the French experiment of the observatory of rural school, which is an important reference for the Catalyse tools use. Nevertheless, it has its specificity within the WP6 and there will be a distinct present on this subject.

1. STAKES AND ORGANIZATION OF THE WP 6 “TOOLS FOR ACTORS”

The WP6 would like to contribute to two decisive aspects of the European development policies:

- Management by project and evaluation;
- Sustainable development.

The European Union introduced very early the demand of project management and evaluation.

Since GOTHENBURG, in 2001, sustainable development has established the principles of good governance. Thus, the European Union reaffirmed the importance of the principles of participation, global and well-balanced approach and of partnership that have been in these call for projects for many years.

The CAENTI partners notices that, if scientific methods adapted to these principles are available for experts, the territorial actors still rarely have at their disposal simple and cheap tools to draft, manage, observe and value their projects.

Having noticed this, the WP6 aims at designing, executing and diffusing these tools at the European level, by combining two constraints:

- That its tools are accessible to actors of sustainable development;
- That they respect the ethics of sustainable development, especially the participation, global approach and partnership principles.

The territorial actors refer to the private, public and associative organizations, as well as to the people who, within these organizations, make actions that offer to the inhabitants, services that contribute to the equitable and sustainable development of territory. The principle of global approach, and its corollary partnership, implies the actors jointly act, in a coordinated way, within multi-sector partnerships, as the “development partnerships” of the Equal programme of the European Social Fund.

The multisectoriality imply economy, social, environmentalism, culture, to focus on large sectors. It introduces an important diversity of the actors, above all at the European scale where the corresponding policies often have very different histories. Thus, the actors can offer services that are more or less individualized in a broad range, from the services that have a collective dimension, in the public equipment settlement, to the individualized accompaniment, verily to assistance when the person’s autonomy (physical, psychic, social or economical) does not give other alternative (temporarily or permanently), as in the social or sanitary sector.

These actors can be professionals or voluntaries. We can also distinguish the “first line” actors who directly take care of the persons –users or customers- and the “second line” actors who offer services to other actors.

The scientific tools and the information and communication technologies (ICT), which are these tools vector, allowed:

- Improving the projects management and evaluation;
- Developing the information sharing and the collaborative work that is indispensable to partnerships;
- Improving the information access that is indispensable to participation.

Nevertheless, their use remains insufficient in most of the activity sectors, and it is above all spread in an unequal way, as well as the necessary competences.

Sustainable development that « *meets the needs of the present generations without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs, in the field of environmental protection, economical growth and social equity*”. [BRUNDTLAND Report, 1987] is a popular cause. Nevertheless, the distance remains important between the adherence in principle and the effective implementation of the participation, global approach and partnership principles.

The economical conditions do not always allow the actors appealing to specialized providers, who are

moreover not very developed in these sectors. The cooperation with the universities, in the framework of the research-action, is an important way for the actors to find adapted tools, expertises that are useful to implement them and a training that allows using them in an autonomous way. As regards the universities, they find research problematics in resonance with the economical and social evolution, the possibility to meet an important social demand and the opportunity to train the future professionals in the sectors that are linked to sustainable development and to the assistance to persons.

Thus, the WP6 is fed within the CAENTI by other two research activities:

- The WP4 “Fundamental methods” that offers technological solutions that come from the research generic tools.
- The WP5 “Governance principles” that valuates these solutions acceptability in reference to sustainable development, especially in a first time to the principles of participation, global approach and partnership.

The WP6 is also organized to give a European dimension to the research actions on the tools for the actors and that contribute to the constitution of databases of territorial knowledge. These research activities essentially started at the local level, particularly within the CAENTI. They are sometimes led at the national networks level, but they will have to find their critical mass at the European level.

In a first time, the WP6 programming planned a European harmonization of the CATALYSE tools that are used by most of the participants of the CAENTI in varied territorial contexts and that concern diversified publics. The objective is to make a synthesis of local experiments and to make the tools in harmony with the European standards, as far as possible.

The specifications definition that allows this homogenization at the contents and tools level is the intermediary objective for the first period that goes from March 2006 to February 2007. At this point, that corresponds to the mid-term, the WP6 essentially coordinated the homogenization of the contents of the diagnosis and evaluation guide that is the basic tool of the CATALYSE method.

The implementation of these tools, under the form of a toolkit, will be able to be made on the base of these specifications during the second period from March 2007 to February 2008. This one also plans the putting online of the diagnosis and evaluation guide. Beyond the CATALYSE method, the WP6 also aims at identifying and valuating

[D53] List of territorial indicators available on Internet to make a comparison with the data of the "CATALYSE" guide.

[D54] Technical specifications of the "PRAGMA" software of data gathering and of quantitative treatment.

[D55] Specifications for the integration of "PRAGMA" software with the software of qualitative data analysis "ANACONDA" and "NUAGE".

[D56] Guidance notes of the "CATALYSE" information and tools.

2. CATALYSE METHOD

The CATALYSE method was designed and developed by Jean-Jacques GIRARDOT in the University of Franche-Comté, since 1989, in the framework of the Model Action AM-15 of the "Third European Programme of Fight against Poverty", which later called "MOSAÏQUE", so as to evaluate the actions that were led in this project. Évelyne BRUNEAU who was the chief of the project AM-15, Isabelle MOURET who is presently General Secretary of the Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences, and Cyril MASSELOT who is now Lecturer in Information and Communication Sciences were the main artisans of its development.

The CATALYSE method progressively diffused at the actors' request and with their cooperation. They were generally "first line" actors coming from civil society, who wished to act in a concerted, multi-sector way, not only on the base of their competences, but initially of the actors' needs. Several cooperations between actors and researchers generally emerged during European projects. [DELVOYE, GIRARDOT, 2005].

When the economic and social crisis started in the 1970's, the individual situations of the poorest people in Europe became more complex and more diversified, with an accumulation of difficulties. Social exclusion and economic precariousness showed the limits of the social protective system that was acquired from the "Welfare State".

Facing this complexity and the diversification of the individual situations, the employees of the sanitary and social services who were specialized by intervention sectors, felt the need for having tools that allow better apprehending the problems diversity that some one could feel, at the individual and family level, as regards social protection, health, employment, housing, formation, mobility, etc.

The CATALYSE method offers diagnosis, evaluation and observation tools that are accessible to the local actors of the sustainable territorial

development. These tools are useful to draft relevant development projects, to efficiently manage these projects, then to evaluate them and to estimate their impact. These tools those are intended for the actors of sustainable development respect and favour the principles of participation, global approach and partnership. They facilitate the mobilization of development partnerships those are composed of professionals who work in public services, private organizations and active volunteers in associations. They guarantee a participative animation of the partnership.

2.1. CATALYSE METHODOLOGY AND TOOLS

To make tools that are accessible and useful for actors, CATALYSE adapts fundamental methods and generic instruments of wide-applicability. They are methods of statistical and spatial analysis of the data, the project management and evaluation protocols, the knowledge bases, the systems of scientific and technical edition, and the geographical information systems, which use the information and communication technologies. CATALYSE particularly uses the friendly software that are designed for the researchers in humanities and in social sciences which were made by the TheMA research team in territorial intelligence:

- The PRAGMA software that allows making quantitative examinations of surveys;
- The ANACONDA and NUAGE software that allow making a qualitative data analysis; they combine factorial correspondences analysis and ascendant hierarchic classification;
- The territorial information system SITRA, which was designed in partnership with the Computer science Laboratory of the University of Franche-Comté. [GIRARDOT 2006]

The CATALYSE method confronts three kinds of information and, to do so, it uses three series of tools, according to the following diagram in which the grey zones refer to the fundamental tools:

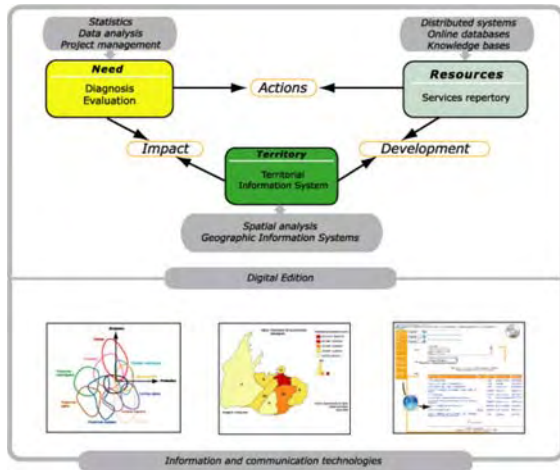


Diagram 2: The CATALYSE method

1. The diagnosis and evaluation tools gather and process the multi-field individual information to define needs profiles and to measure their importance, in order to offer the services that are adapted to these needs. Then, the same tools are used to valuate the actions that provide services to people. These tools are the following ones:

- The guide of diagnosis and evaluation gathers the individual information according to a multisector approach. This guide is divided into themes that include several questions. To make the guide exploitation easier, each question has a closed nature: it allows choosing between several answer modalities.
- A specific version of the PRAGMA software calculates quantitative dashboards.
- The software of multi-criteria qualitative analysis ANACONDA and NUAGE makes a typology of people according to their needs profiles.

2. The services repertory is a up-datable and online available for consultation data basis. It makes an inventory of the services to people that are accessible to the territory inhabitants. Each service is described thanks to a form which contents are structured in themes, descriptors and modalities, as the guide. The correspondence between the guide questions and the repertory descriptors allows comparing the diagnosed needs and the inventoried services. This confrontation between demand and offer allows valuating the relevance of the existing services and identifying the missing services, so as to adapt the services offer to the expressed needs.

3. The **territorial indicators system** integrates a selection of information with a socio-economic nature that describes the territory and the territorial community. These data are constituted and

provided by the statistical services of specialized institutions. Some indicators are accessible online. The system of territorial indicators publishes needs, services and territorial indicators maps. They allow comparing the needs territorial distribution with the services territorial distribution and possibly with the territorial indicators to optimize the services localization.

The PRAGMA and ANACONDA software are also used to analyze the contextual services and indicators, at the quantitative and qualitative levels.

2.2. Development partnership and participative governance

Catalyse also offers a participative governance of the sustainable development partnerships.

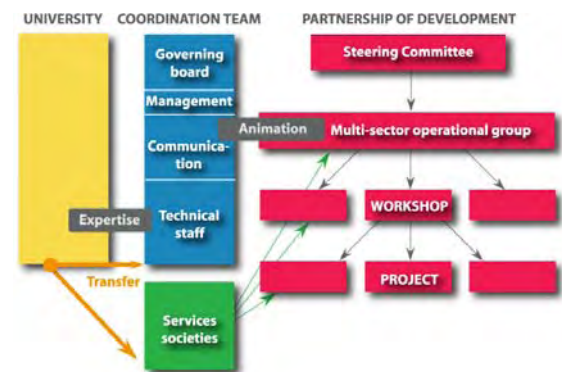


Diagram 3: CATALYSE territorial governance

Operational group

The actors who take part in the development partnership are gathered in an **operational group**. It defines all the useful data, supervises the analyses and interprets the results. It drafts the multi-sector guide of diagnosis and evaluation, the services repertory and makes the selection of the territorial indicators that are coherent with the guide. It regularly updates the documents or the databases.

The partners gather the data and share them for the analysis. A qualitative diagnosis identifies the main needs profiles whereas the quantitative sorting estimates the importance of the corresponding persons groups.

Workshops

Then, the actors participate to the results interpretation within thematic **workshops** that are defined and constituted according to the needs profiles. The workshops confront the needs that

were underlined by the diagnosis with the services repertory to identify the deficiencies and non-adaptations of the services offer with respect to the needs. They also compare the needs territorial distribution to the services one. They confront the results to the territorial indicators to exploit the territory potentialities and to take into account its constraints.

Projects

This observation step generates projects that are drafted within the project groups. Then, it allows regularly valuating the led actions.

Cooperative observation

The partnership also guarantees the results publication, firstly on an extranet website that is intended for the partners, and then on a public Internet website.

The diagnosis execution, its regular repetition, the constitution and permanent updating of the repertory and of the contextual indicators feed a shared and participative information system.

2.3. CATALYSE OBSERVATORIES

In 1990, all the CATALYSE tools (guide, repertory and contextual indicators) were drafted within the framework of the “MOSAÏQUE” AM-15. The method name aims at showing that it is a tool at the service of the partnership and participative action, a catalyst which initiates a more important reaction of which it is not the objective at all, but only the additive.

In 1994, the University of HUELVA used the CATALYSE method to make the “Social Map of HUELVA”. This diagnosis was the argument of the European project URBAN “HUELVA en acción” (1995-1999), of which an action was the constitution of the “Local Observatory of Employment”, OLE, in the University of HUELVA.

Since 1996, the CATALYSE method was used by twenty territorial multi-sector partnerships in Europe, in relation with different and varied territories and publics.

CATALYSE was experimented and developed in the framework of the following diagnostics, evaluations and observatories:

Employment Observatory of Huelva (Spain)
<http://ole.uhu.es>

National observatory of migrations GORRION of ACCEM (Madrid, Spain) <http://mti.univ-fcomte.fr/accem/>

Observatory of Rural School (ORS), www.grenoble.iufm.fr/rural/

Observatory of migrations ODINA in Asturias (Gijon, Spain) : <http://www.odina.info>

Observatory of the migrations in a rural area OPASI of Sigüenza (Spain) <http://mti.univ-fcomte.fr/siguenza>

Observatory of migrations OPAGU of Guadalajara (Spain)
Eugenia Project, Ecos Ouverture programme, <http://mtiba.univ-fcomte.fr/eugenia/>

Inter-commune observatory of Ormansag (Sellye, Hungary), <http://ormansag.celodin.hu/>

Website of the resources of the so-called “town policy” (France), <http://www.i.ville.gouv.fr>

Website of Equal IDREM, <http://adoc.univ-fcomte.fr/idrem/>

National Unit Leader Plus, Belgium, <http://www.unleader.be> and Walloon Animation Cell, <http://www.leaderwallonie.be>

Inter-commune observatory INTEGRA for the inclusion in rural area of Durbuy (Belgium), <http://www.integraplus.be> and Equalux project (Province of Luxembourg), <http://mti.univ-fcomte.fr/integradh/>

Community observatory OPTIMA of Seraing (Belgium), <http://www.optima-obs.org>

Development partnership “Exigence” in Franche-Comté (France), <http://www.exigence.org>

Transnational partnership IRIS, <http://www.iris-equal.info/>

Development partnership Equal Mediacion (France)

Design of the OSUA Adapei system

Development partnership Equal of the Jardins de Cogne (France)

Observatory of migrations of Sevilla (Spain)

Observatory of migrations GOL of Leon (Spain)

Observatory of migrations of Valencia (Spain)

Observatory of migrations of Oviedo (Spain)

Observatory of migrations of Girona (Spain)

Observatory AM-15 of the Doubs Model Action of the Third European programme of fight against poverty, 1989-1994, Besançon. Evaluation about the economic and social inclusion of 2717 persons over four-year duration.

Shared diagnosis of the Concerted Action of Pontarlier

Preliminary diagnosis of the Doubs Departmental Inclusion Plan, 1994, cooperative diagnosis that was made by a hundred of partners of the social services with 8897 precarious households.

Mosaïque observatory, 1995-1999, Doubs department, Besançon, France

Mapa Social de Huelva, shared diagnosis

Evaluation of the Boutiques Solidarité (Solidarity Boutiques) of the Abbé-Pierre Foundation, 1995 (90135 passages of homeless people)

Diagnosis of the Mission for Inclusion of the Charleroi Region (itineraries follow-up)

Diagnosis of the Yonne Inclusion Institute, March 1996, Le Phare (1459 people)

Observation and Evaluation systems are presently made in the framework of EQUAL framework, in Franche-Comté with several organizations (ADAPEI, MEDIATION, Jardins de COCAGNE) that lead socio-professional inclusion actions.

3. REALISED ACTIVITIES

Most of the CAENTI consortium actors use the CATALYSE method, with the support of universities, which provided them their territory knowledge and their methodological competences. They firstly made a synthesis of their experiments, to define together a "CATALYSE toolkit" that offer a diagnosis and evaluation guide, a territorial repertory of services and a selection of contextual indicators. In the three cases, they want to harmonize the indicators of general use and to put them in conformity with the existing European standards. This project objective is to offer to the territorial actors useful tools to understand the complexity and the diversity of the individual situations in order to work out, to manage and to evaluate multi-sectors projects that respect sustainable development.

At the contents level, the synthesis concerned the indicators that are used by most of the actors, at the guide, repertory and contextual indicators level. Each local partnership worked out its contents according to its objectives, to its representations, to its practices, to its institutional environment and to its regional context. However, the underprivileged populations live situations which global dynamics are often close, even if they are locally expressed with a strong diversity. Consequently, it was possible to bring closer many indicators and to homogenize their formulation by focusing in last authority on the European standards to suggest a European selection that could be used at the local scale. Thus, it allows making comparisons between territories and in relation with the European indicators. Each local partnership did not use all the suggested indicators by the European guide. The specific indicators were generally rejected, except when their interest was recognized by most of the other partners.

The contents and tools harmonization must also take into account the need for confronting the guide data (needs, project) with those of the repertory (services) and with the territorial indicators.

It is also the occasion to harmonize the indicators with the European standards, and even international when it is possible.

The tools harmonization is based on the contents selection. It must take into account the maintenance that is linked to the constant evolution of the data processing technologies and the concern of improving their accessibility by automating as much as possible the treatment procedures. The advantage of operating an indicators selection is to be able to specify their treatment procedure, and even of results edition.

The "CATALYSE Toolkit" does not aim at constituting a "turn-key" tool. It is addressed to the actors who want to carry out together a multi-sector diagnosis of their publics needs, then evaluate the relevance, the efficiency and the impact of the actions they implement to satisfy these needs. Its objective is to present an indicators selection within which these actors will be able to operate their own selection.

The interest of each of the suggested indicators is located in the following points:

- It is of general use in a multi-sector approach;
- It was defined in a concern of European harmonization;
- It is coherent with the European standards when there are some;
- Its treatment protocol will be described step by step;

- The tools allowing making these treatments will be freely available and easy to use.

It will still be possible for actors without any particular experience to carry out a diagnosis and an evaluation by using the suggested contents and tools, but the proposal will not be closed and will remain evolutionary.

More practically, a comparative research action was made on the selection coordination and the contents and tools harmonization. The WP6C, WP6P and WP6G coordination groups animated it. They confronted the CATALYSE indicators and tools that are used by the CAENTI consortium actors, in various territories of Europe.

This synthesis concretely harmonizes the indicators and the tools that are used by OLE, VALDOCCO, ACCEM, OPTIMA, INTEGRA and ADAPEI.

This work was carried out during scientific coordination meetings between the University of Franche-Comté and

- The University of HUELVA, the Foundation VALDOCCO and the association ACCEM to harmonize the Spanish guides;
- The University of LIEGE, and the observatories OPTIMA and INTEGRA to harmonize the Walloon guides;
- The association ADAPEI and the Réseau des Jardins de Cocagne, with the contribution of the EQUAL MEDIATION project, in France.

All the guides of the ACCEM observatories of migrations, i.e. of the national observatory that is called GORION and of the local observatories of GIJON, OVIEDO, LEON, SIGUENZA, GUADALAJARA and SEVILLA, were harmonized in a "CATALYSE Migrants" version, which preceded the European guide and which allowed a first experimentation of modelling and of instrumentation of the data processing protocols.

Since the beginning of the CAENTI action, the research actions that are coordinated within the WP6 framework are organized on the base of the diagnosis and evaluation guide. Indeed, the guide is the basic tool of the CATALYSE method. Respectful of sustainable development, the latter is based on the persons' needs satisfaction. The guide indicators are defined to identify these requirements whilst making the restitution of their complexity and their diversity. The evaluation of the actions and services that are used to satisfy them implies a comparison between the needs and activities indicators that are able to satisfy them and the activities they offer. Then, they jointly face the territorial indicators. Thus, the services indicators definition and the territorial indicators firstly

depend on the definition of the guide indicators, even if an harmonization process must then take place according to the data processing protocols and to the technical constraints.

This synthesis work led to the selection and the formulation of the indicators of the CAENTI European guide. As of May 2006, the WP6C coordination group made a first proposal of European guide which specifications were presented in a first report "European contents specifications for a CATALYSE guide of diagnosis and evaluation" (Deliverable No 51), which was published at the end of August 2006. Celia SANCHEZ LOPEZ coordinated and animated this synthesis at the time of a European doctoral practice in the Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Franche-Comté. She provided an important work of harmonization with the European standards (and sometimes international ones); she started working from a study about the official European statistical servers.

This work quickly led to a first series of definitions that were presented by the WP6G coordination group. The debate about the definitions, the treatment protocols and the tools, continued on COOSPACE. It presently leads to a new formulation of the guide, which is attached. It is strongly inspired by the first results of the experimentation of the "CATALYSE Migrant" guide within the ACCEM observatories. This experimentation allowed taking into account the exploitation technical constraints that are inherent in the tools that were adapted by the WP6P group. The indicators selection did not evolve much, but the questions formulation was improved.

We will not develop here the results of the harmonization of the guides of diagnosis and evaluation that are used by CAENTI actors. These research activities led to a first proposal, they are presented in a specific communication "Content specifications of the European diagnosis and evaluation guide" [SANCHEZ, GIRARDOT, 2006] that will be introduced by Celia SANCHEZ LOPEZ. This communication details the objectives, the methodology, the functions, the structure and the contents of the European diagnosis and evaluation guide. In this communication, we only summarize the most important points for a global understanding of the WP6 activities.

The diagnosis and evaluation guide is the basic tool of the CATALYSE method. It allows identifying the global needs of a person or, by aggregation of individual guides, of a group of people. Then, it allows valuating if the available services are relevant, i.e. if they are adapted to these needs, then if they are efficient, i.e. if they satisfy these needs

and at which cost. The comparison with territorial indicators is useful to value the services impact.

It is called “guide” because it intends to be used within the framework of interviews, but it has a structure of questionnaire in order to facilitate its exploitation and to simplify its use.

The guide uses indicators to describe a person’s situation and needs, according to a global, multi-sector approach. These indicators are filled in at the time of interviews between the concerned person and the actor(s) who accompany/ies him.

To allow the guides regrouping and their data processing exploitation, the indicators are formulated under a questions form, and the guide is structured like a questionnaire. If it has the disadvantage of conditioning the answers according to preset modalities, this form has two advantages: it creates a common language and it allows a quick, documented and consequently exploitation that is accessible to everyone.

This first proposal of European guide has basic specifications. It should now be completed by definitions and treatments protocols. The latter should be instrumented according to specifications to be defined. It is the first step of an harmonization effort, which result remains to be tested.

The European guide gathers 105 indicators-questions. It will be modified in the short term with the treatment protocols definition and instrumentation. It will evolve in the longer term according to the changes that affect the people’s situations and the intervention programs. Specifications will specify a protocol that will guarantee an harmonious evolution, that will allow a genuine follow-up in the long term and that will limit the data loss.

4. PROSPECTS

This part of the communication initially presented organization proposals of the work package 6 activities until December 2006, in the prospects of the deliverables drafting. It was up-dated after the debate.

The proposal of European guide is an important base of work for the WP6P and WP6G coordination groups. Convergences also appear about the contextual indicators with the WP4I coordination group, which made an important work about the territorial information on the European territories and available on Internet. New prospects also result from the evolution of the actors’ projects.

Nevertheless, the WP6C coordination group has not finished its work, as we should finalize the

suggested specifications according to the questions definitions and to their treatment protocols, to the comparison between the repertory contents and the contextual indicators, and to the tools technical specifications. Even if the CATALYSE tools experiment certainly allowed anticipating and limiting these corrections, it is not possible to foresee them according to the national and regional disparities. Besides, the WP6C group largely initiated the indicators definition as one goes along their harmonisation. That is why it will participate with the WP6G to the deepening of the meaning of the guide questions and modalities, and then of the repertory information. It will make the list of the questions it would be advisable to compare with contextual indicators in relation with the WP4I coordination group that makes an inventory of the territorial information.

The WP6G coordination group cooperates with the WP6C group to define the repertory contents and the contextual indicators for which the scientific and technical constraints are stronger.

As regards the technical specifications, the WP6P group already made a PRAGMA version that integrates the CATALYSE ACCEM “Migrants” guide. This guide is already an important synthesis of the guides that are used by four observatories on migrations in Spain (GIJON, SIGUENZA, OVIEDO and GUADALAJARA). Even if this synthesis remains limited to Spain and to a kind of public, it concretises a multi-sector harmonization effort at the national scale. It could be implemented at the level of three former observatories and of two new one, those of SEVILLA and LEON, what allows quickly testing a PRAGMA version that prefigures the one that will be used for the European guide that will be drafted by the CAENTI. It is a version that is adapted to the gathering. Its use was strongly simplified so as to avoid the manipulation errors. It is accessible to all the users, because, apart from the guide contents knowledge, it is sufficient to be trained to elementary data processing actions.

The CATALYSE « Migrants » guide is also a reference for the specifications definition:

- Of a online PRAGMA version, epragma, of which a prototype, also limited to the key-in, will be made so as to make a first series of tests;
- Of a PRAGMA multi-platform version that works on all the systems and that is developed with free software and in JAVA.

The objective is to make parallel tests between the online version and the multi-platform one so as to determine the specifications of a common data-basis, or at least, of bases that can easily communicate, as a computer and an electronic planner. Indeed, in many partnerships, the physical

conditions of access to Internet are unequal in space and time. Consequently, it is interesting to be able to jointly use several solutions, on condition that the databases synchronisation is transparent for users.

If these activities were recently initiated and are still essentially prospects, the drafting of the integration specifications of the PRAGMA, ANACONDA and NUAGE software progressed and a communication will be presented on this topic in the Conference workshops [GIRARDOT, 2006].

From now on, an important activity will mobilise the WP6G coordination group to:

- Specify the contents definition: guide indicators, repertory information and contextual indicators;
- Specify the guide data analysis and data processing protocols;
- Specify the method and the CATALYSE tools uses.

The guide indicators definition was initiated by the WP6C group, which is about joining the WP6G so as to avoid the dispersion at the cooperative workspaces level. This activity proved itself to be heavy, as we should define a common language, in fields where the national and regional disparities remain important. That is why three sub-groups were organized, in France, Spain and France, to progressively make national harmonisations before the European level. In relation with the initial ambition of the CAENTI, which is harmonising the three tools contents – guide, repertory and contextual indicators, at the European level during the first period, the objective of harmonising the guide indicators is more realist, as the repertory information and the contextual indicators will be determined in articulation with the guide questions.

The definition of the guide data analysis protocols started, by synthesising the practices of the different actors. Each observatory will describe the process it used for the latest diagnosis treatment it made. These processes will be harmonised at the CAENTI three sub-groups level. It should allow defining the general steps of the guide treatment process from which the treatment protocols of each indicator will be able to be defined, by confronting step by step the processes that are described by each observatory.

The execution of guidance notes of the tools was postponed to the second period. It is not a complex task as notes were made for a simplified version of PRAGMA « Migrants ». Firstly, we should experiment these first notes that are implemented at five observatories level, of which two are new ones, and to complete it when the tools will have been finalised because the executions went past the

projections at the technical developments level and we can hope a quick instrumentation of the treatment protocols, even of the online ones.

The uses definition also started with the drafting of histories that retrace the development of the CAENTI observatories and that try to draw use recommendations so as to progressively make a general synthesis, also from intermediate syntheses at the national sub-groups level.

Several convergences appear between the work package 6 and other work packages. They underline transversal prospects.

The main convergence is the one that took place with the work package 4 at two levels. Firstly with the WP4I coordination group, that takes inventory of the European territorial information, at the contextual indicators level. The WP4I group cooperates to the selection of contextual indicators to with it will be possible to compare the guide questions. The WP6C group should draft a list of questions that are usually confronted to indicators. The WP4I will study the corresponding territorial information.

Then, we took contact with the W4T which thinks about the concept of territory, about the thematic of the relevant territory or the one of the difficulties the multiplicity of sector cuttings create for the multi-sector partnerships to confront territorial information.

We can also underline a parallel between observatories histories of the observatories that were created by the actors and the research-action experiments that were made by the researchers in the framework of the work package 5 on the governance principles.

Lastly, some actors start wondering about complementary tools or tools that would be different from the CATALYSE ones. OPTIMA started an experiment of community development at the level of a very underprivileged area, by exploring other treatments and other tools. ACCEM experiments the competence trees in parallel of the CATALYSE tools use.

CONCLUSIONS

The work package 6 made decisive marches, especially with the publication of a European diagnosis and evaluation guide. The harmonisation effort of this first proposal should be continued according to research prospects to which it provides a solid reference.

The most detailed definition of the contents, the modelling of the data processing protocols, the tools technical possibilities and constraints will soon lead to amend it, as well as the work packages 4 and 5 contributions at the analysis fundamental methods and governance principles level. It is still an experimental guide. A close version was already implemented and it will certainly allow improving it soon.

The technical aspect is developing in advance on the forecasts, partly thanks to this opportunity to experiment new solutions, as the online tools that were planned for the second period.

On the other hand, the contents specifications will require more time than a period. Our programming was too optimistic. It did not take into account that the comparisons and confrontations follow one after the other whereas we imagined being able to make several ones at the same time. Likewise, the European synthesis includes intermediate steps as the quick constitution of national sub-groups, which allowed close actors making a first synthesis before progressively making a more abstract synthesis that implies more impersonal tools, shows. It is true that these steps did not slow down the definition of a first guide, but it is a very concrete tool for the actors. The contents definition harmonisation, the data processing protocols modelling and even the use recommendations are more technical and abstract operations that we will have to ingrain in the experimentation reality. This activity, which is in progress, will require more time than what we planned.

The actors' and researchers' mobilisation is not questioned. The acquired results at the level of the specifications about the contents, especially at the European diagnosis and evolution level, result from a deep participation of the CAENTI territorial actors and of the researchers who were strongly involved in the groups coordination.

The territorial actors participated in the project for two fundamental reasons. The chosen method gives value to the actors' experience. The indicators selection and harmonization were established from the local scale that is to say from economic and social contexts that are different between them and different from the reality representation that results from a global analysis.

Then, this research action led the actors to observe the local reality from a European perspective. Establishing the indicators that allow comparing the gathered information at different territorial levels in a country, then between different countries of the European Union, required an interesting abstraction process for the territorial actors.

The researchers were strongly involved in the coordination in this comparative research action. Celia SANCHEZ LOPEZ made an important work on this topic, but it was also the case of Julien CHARLIER and Di CHEN in the University of Liege, Maria José ASENSIO COTO in the University of Huelva and Cyril MASSELOT in the University of Franche-Comté. The coordination was firstly made at the national scale – some would say at the regional one, at the sub-groups (composed by actors and researchers) level. These sub-groups appeared with the CAENTI. The actors came with their experiment and the researchers brought a new look, their documentary competences and their ability of analysis and abstraction, which strongly contributed to the execution of a European synthesis, whereas we started from extremely various local contexts. The actors also cooperated the ones with the others. OPTIMA and INTEGRA jointly made and drafted some syntheses. The ACCEM observatories, which have a strong individuality, harmonised their diagnosis and evaluation guides and they very quickly implemented the made synthesised guide. They divided up the drafting of first notes between them. These intermediate coordinations, which have a linguistic origin, are also linked to differences at the intervention devices and publics level. They were stages that did not handicap the general synthesis but on the contrary that helped to do it. All the actors and the researchers who are involved in the WP6 participate to this general synthesis, even those who did not belong to any sub-group, and there are strong individual as the ADAPEI or the University of ALBA IULIA ones. Periodic meetings, which are regular at the sub-groups level and punctual at the work package one, and the cooperative workspace play an important role in this dynamic.

We also noticed that transversal collaborations are being implemented between the work packages. They maybe eventually imply an evolution of the coordination action organisation according to cooperation that are being established between the coordination groups.

Lastly, if all the partners cooperate to the modelling of the CATALYSE method, it does not handicap seek for new solutions and original contributions. The organisation of the international conference in two parts, one of them being constituted by communications that recounts the CAENTI activities and the other being open to the individual proposals, favours this dynamic where the contribution to the general effort does not handicap originality. The conference of ALBA IULIA was an important moment to evaluate the situation of many

activities and to reorganise their convergence from these bases.

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***SPECIFICATIONS OF THE CONTENTS OF THE
EUROPEAN GUIDE OF DIAGNOSIS AND EVALUATION***

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Abstract: This communication evokes the coordination activities that were made within the WP6C group that is in charge of the definition of the CATALYSE toolkit contents. The diagnosis and evaluation guides that have been defined and used by the present CAENTI partners since 1994 were harmonized. The latter wade also made so as to respect the European standards for the concerned data and to facilitate its confrontation with the available indicators at the European level. A series of specifications was defined concerning the functions of this guide (communication instrument/data processing base), its structure (welcome/project/evaluation), the information it includes, and the data processing protocols of this information. The works in progress, of which continuation has now to be organized and planned, are linked to: the precise definition and the contents formulation according to national differences and local practices; the process designs redaction, according to statistical procedures.

Résumé: Cette communication évoque les activités de coordination réalisée par le groupe wp6c qui est responsable de la définition des contenus de la trousse à outils CATALYSE. Dans un premier temps, les guides de diagnostic et d'évaluation qui ont été définis et utilisés par les participants actuels de la CAENTI depuis 1994 ont fait l'objet d'une synthèse pour proposer une sélection d'indicateurs formulés sous forme de questions. Ce sont les informations dont l'intérêt a été reconnu par tous les partenaires. La formulation des questions et de leurs modalités respecte les normes européennes lorsqu'elles existent, afin de faciliter la comparaison avec les indicateurs européens disponibles. Une série de caractéristiques formelles ont été définies au sujet des fonctions et de la structure de ce guide, afin de préparer les étapes suivantes du travail : définition des indicateurs, description de leurs protocoles de traitement et instrumentation.

Keywords: Territorial intelligence, Participation, Indicators, Diagnosis, Evaluation.

Mots-clés: Intelligence territoriale, Participation, Indicateurs, Diagnostic, Evaluation.

SPECIFICATIONS OF THE CONTENTS OF THE EUROPEAN GUIDE OF DIAGNOSIS AND EVALUATION

INTRODUCTION

The guide of diagnosis and evaluation is the basic tool of the CATALYSE method. The latter is presented in the previous communication “Activities and prospects of the WP6 “Tools for actors” of CAENTI”.

As a diagnosis tool, it makes possible to identify the global needs of a person or, by aggregation of individual guides, of a group of people. Then, it allows evaluating if the available services are relevant, i.e. if they are adapted to these needs, then if they are efficient, i.e. if they satisfy these needs and at the lowest cost. The comparison with territorial indicators is useful to evaluate the services impact.

The European guide of diagnosis and evaluation that is presented here results from the cooperative investigation work of the territorial actors and the universities gathered in the CAENTI project, funded by the 6th research framework-programme of the European Union. The objective of this project is to offer to the territorial actors useful tools to understand the complexity and the diversity of the individual situations in order to work out, to manage and to value multi-sectors projects that respect sustainable development.

The first multisector guide of diagnosis and evaluation was designed in 1990 in the framework of the European Model Action “MOSAÏQUE”. It was worked out by actors brought together within a multi sector partnership with the help of researchers of the University of Franche-Comté. This guide aimed at identifying the individual needs through talks led by the actors with the users of which they ensured the accompaniment, in order to work out an individual project of socio-professional insertion. This guide was structured like a questionnaire in order to allow a quick treatment of a set of guides concerning a public of accompanied users. Thus, it also allowed operating a collective diagnosis to identify the main complex profiles of needs and to measure their importance, in order to improve the relevance of the actions led to satisfy these needs. Then, the guide was used to value the efficiency of actions created or renewed after the diagnosis. It also allowed valuating the actions led with a target public by confronting the results obtained at the level of this group with contextual indicators linked to the territory. That is why it was called a “guide”.

In 1994, the MOSAÏQUE guide was used by the University of HUELVA to establish the “Social map of HUELVA”. Thereafter, the Observatory Local of Employment “OLE” used the CATALYSE (new name of the method) guide, into survey a panel of 6000 people in order to follow the trends of the local employment market and of the social condition, each six-month period.

Since 1996, the guide of diagnosis and evaluation was applied by twenty territorial multi-sector partnerships in Europe, linked to different and varied territories and publics. In each place, the partnership worked out and tried out a specific guide because of the disparity of the devices of intervention and of the variety of the representations and practices.

Some of these actors, and the universities, which brought to them their knowledge of the territory and their methodological competences, are the partners of the CAENTI consortium. They offered to operate a synthesis of their experiments, to offer to the actors who want to better know the needs for their users in order to better satisfy them, a European guide of diagnosis and evaluation, gathering the common indicators they usually use.

This contribution constitutes a first proposal, which remains to be debated according to the uses differences. They are basic specifications, which should now be supplemented by definitions and treatments protocols. The latter will be yet instrumented. It is the first step of an harmonization effort, which will result remains to be tested in a second time.

1. OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY OF THE DEFENITION OF THE EUROPEAN GUIDE OF DIAGNOSIS AND EVALUATION

The suggested guide does not aim at constituting a “turn-key” tool.

It is a selection of indicators presented under questions form. It should firstly allow specifying their definition, then determining their treatment protocols, and lastly working out the analysis tools which instrument these protocols. It can evolve in the course of this step.

They are the indicators used by most of the partners that fed the synthesis. Each local partnership

worked out its own multi-sector guide within the framework of the CATALYSE method according to its objectives, to its representations, to its practices, to its institutional environment and to its regional context. However, the underprivileged populations live situations which global dynamics are often close, even if they are locally expressed with a strong diversity. Thus, it was possible to bring closer many indicators and to homogenize their formulation by fixing itself in last authority on the European standards to suggest a European selection that is usable at a local scale. Consequently, it allows making comparisons between territories and in relation with the European indicators. Each local guide did not use all the indicators suggested by the European guide and included specific indicators, which were generally rejected, except when their interest was recognized by most of the other partners.

The European guide CATALYSE contributes to the general orientations of the CATALYSE toolkit, as they were described in the general presentation of the WP6.

The coordination of the selection of the indicators then the formulation of the questions and the methods were the subject of a comparative research animated by Celia SANCHEZ LOPEZ on the co-operative workspace COOSPACE in the framework of a doctoral practice in the Institute of Humanities and Social sciences of the university of Franche-Comté. She animated confrontation of the guides of diagnosis and evaluation CATALYSE used by the actors participating in consortium CAENTI, in various territories from Europe, harmonization of the selected indicators and their comparison with the national devices and the European standards.

This work of synthesis and harmonization led to the selection and the formulation of the indicators of the European guide. The selected questions and modalities are sufficiently generic to facilitate comparisons but they must allow expressing the idiosyncrasy of each territory or action.

At the formulation level, Celia SANCHEZ LOPEZ provided an important work of harmonization with the European standards starting from a study of the official European statistical portals. This work led to a first series of definitions.

As of May 2006, this coordination led to a first proposal of European guide which specifications were presented in a first report "Specifications of the contents of a European Guide of Diagnosis and Evaluation" (Deliverable No 51) published at the end of August 2006.

The debate on the definitions, the treatment protocols and the tools, continued on COOSPACE.

It leads now to a new formulation of the guide, which is attached. It is strongly inspired by the first results of the experimentation of the guide "CATALYSE Migrant" within the observatories of the ACCEM, in particular of technical exploitation constraints. The selection of indicators did not evolve much, but the questions formulation was improved.

2. FUNCTIONS AND STRUCTURE OF THE EUROPEAN GUIDE OF DIAGNOSIS AND EVALUATION

The "CATALYSE" guide has three functions. As its title indicates, it is a tool of diagnosis and evaluation, at the individual and collective level. It is also used as an observation instrument.

It is called "guide" because it is intended to be used within the framework of interviews but it has a structure of questionnaire, in order to facilitate its exploitation and to simplify its use.

2.1. Functions of the guide

The CATALYSE guide was initially designed as an evaluation instrument, within the framework of local projects of social and professional integration. It became a diagnosis tool because of the will to base the evaluation of these collective projects on the satisfaction of the "users'" individual needs of the insertion services.

It firstly allows the user, with the assistance of a foreground actor, within the framework of an individual accompaniment, identifying all its needs and to work out an individual project under the form of activities to be made during a defined period in the framework of available services.

Thus, the guide aims at describing the situation and the needs of a person from a global, multi-sector point of view. It allows this person understanding the whole of his needs and the particular complexity of their association. The usual term of diagnosis does not describe a medical situation where a specialist identifies, with felt symptoms the real mechanisms of a disease to determine a treatment, what the patient cannot do by himself. Here, the "diagnosis" consists in helping the user to identify his needs and to formulate a project to satisfy them.

This project is formulated under the form of a set of activities, which correspond to concrete services, that the user commits to realize in order to satisfy his needs and to improve his autonomy within a defined delay. The concerned services are actions of social and professional integration offered by public or associative actors within the framework of an individualized accompaniment. They can more

generally be public, associative or private services, which contribute to the equitable and sustainable development of a territory and of its community.

Then, the guide can be used to value the carried out activities, the evolution of the user's situation and his satisfaction.

The guide is also used to operate diagnoses and evaluations concerning a group of people or a project at a territory scale.

By aggregating individual guides, it is possible to operate a collective diagnosis of the people who are accompanied within the framework of a service, an action, a device, a project, a program, a structure, a territory, etc.

By confronting the aggregated needs of a population, collected within the framework of accompaniment interviews or by the means of a survey, with the indexed services on a territory, it is also possible to value the relevance of these services, i.e. their good adequacy with the needs. Then, the diagnosis and the evaluation integrate in observation logic.

We can value a project, a structure or a territory efficiency, by studying over a given period the satisfaction of the needs that were initially expressed, the consumed services and the evolution of the people situation.

We can also compare the identified needs by the means of the guide with public contextual indicators about the territory and its population.

These evaluations fall under an observation process.

Lastly, the realization of a periodic diagnosis by using a panel, and the repetition of the diagnosis-evaluation cycle, also constitute the base of the observatories constitution.

2.2. Structure of the guide

The guide of diagnosis and evaluation has two structural characteristics:

1. Despite it is called guide of interview, it appears under the form of a questionnaire that is essentially constituted of closed questions.
2. It includes several parts: identification, reception, project and evaluation.

2.2.1. Guide versus questionnaire

The guide uses indicators to describe situation and the needs for a person according to a global, multi-sector approach. These indicators are filled in at the

time of interviews between the concerned person and the actor(s) who makes its accompaniment. This is why this document is called "guide".

To allow the regrouping of the guides and their data processing exploitation, the indicators are formulated like questions, and the guide is structured like a questionnaire. However, it is not always filled in once like a questionnaire, and the whole of the guides are not filled in a reduced time. It is generally filled in within the framework of an accompaniment at the rhythm of its progression, by means of interviews.

Besides, the new version of the European guide has evolved towards a direct formulation. The actors mainly control their activity sector. They appreciate a precise formulation for the sectors in which they are not specialists. The suggested formulation respects the European standards when there are some. This formulation also allows using the guide like a questionnaire, for example in the case of territorial diagnoses, where the data gathering is not carried out within the framework of accompaniments but of a survey.

The questions are generally formulated under a closed form. If it presents the disadvantage of conditioning the answers according to preset modalities, this form has two advantages: it institutes a common language and it allows a quick, documented and consequently accessible to all statistic processing. The open question allows a personal expression, but it should be coded under the form of modalities to exploit it, what represents a long human work of which the results depend on the operator.

The actor who uses the guide within the framework of accompaniment interviews keeps the control of the questions formulation and the user freely expresses his answers. Then, the closed form lead them to specify the corresponding modality that corresponds to a collective norm, or a European standard, which will facilitate the comparisons later on.

2.2.2. Parts of the guide

The guide includes three sections: identification, diagnosis and evaluation.

Each guide is identified by the means of a code corresponding to the person, by possibly differentiating several interventions. It must be possible to attach it, on the one hand, with an action, a structure and with a reference person to analyze these specific groups and, on the other hand, to geographically refer it in the prospect of the space analyses.

The diagnosis and the evaluation constitute two distinct parts because they intervene at different times. Thus, a guide concerns a diagnosis and the evaluation of the activities that are implemented then.

The experiment shown that the guide of diagnosis and evaluation must include two parts for the diagnosis.

The first one corresponds to a questionnaire of reception and orientation with few general questions, which relate to all the sectors of intervention and which are filled in at the time of a first interview.

The second part guides the design of an individual project. It consists in more detailed questions that allow deepening the needs and which are gathered by topics.

The diagnosis ends with the identification of the activities the person plans to make in an established time period.

The evaluation merely consists in enumerating the activities that were carried out, the evolutions of the situation of the person and his satisfaction, at the end of this period.

2.3. Topics of the guide

The contents of the questionnaire are finally organized in several blocks of questions:

- Identification, project and territorial information
- Reception
- Personal and family data
- Housing
- Health Context
- Autonomy
- Employment
- Evaluation

IDENTIFICATION, PROJECT AND TERRITORIAL INFORMATION

The identification does not concern the questioned person. From this point of view, the guide is anonymous. It is identified by a user code that is only known by a referent actor who coordinates his accompaniment. In theory, the statistical individual is the user, a questionnaire is filled in for each user.

In an observation process, the diagnosis and the evaluation can be regularly repeated, usually once per year. It is possible to dissociate some steps in a person's accompaniment. In this case too, several questionnaires will be filled in for a user, as much as his course includes steps. In all the cases where several questionnaires are filled in for a user, we

will dissociate each intervention or step by a two-number code that corresponds to a number of row. In this case, each intervention constitutes a statistical individual.

This part also identifies the reference structure, the reference action and the referent in order to be able to gather the questionnaires for specific exploitations.

It also identifies the country, the region, the municipality and the district of residence for the cartographic and spatial analyses.

RECEPTION

The guide gathers all the useful topics for a global approach. This block of questions gathers a first choice of the descriptive questions, one or two per topic. It can be easily completed during a first reception interview. It is a photography concerning the main interventions sectors which, on the one hand, characterize the individual at the time of the first visit and, on the one hand, quickly identify the outlines of the most suitable accompaniment. Thus, it allows an orientation towards a referent in accordance with the main needs of the user.

The following questions are related to the needs diagnosis and to the expression of the individual project. They are presented according to topics corresponding to the main intervention sectors .

PERSONAL AND FAMILY DATA

This block firstly picks up the individual's characteristic data: gender, age, way of life, individual position in the household and formation . These indicators have been standardized following the indications of some European surveys about the populations and the social conditions.

The information linked to the characteristics of the household: structure of the household; dependent people in the household; amount and source of the income. The indicators were selected by considering the need of information that were expressed by the territorial actors. They were standardized with the definitions included in the surveys on the the work force of the National Labor Force Surveys and the European Income and Living Conditions survey (which substitutes PHOGUE).

HOUSING

This bloc concerns the information about the characteristics of the housing and the difficulties for its access and maintenance.

These indicators were standardized following the indications of the European surveys about the incomes and the living conditions, European Income and living Conditions and the Statistical Community Information. DOCE of 3rd of July of 2003 L165 and DOCE of 12th of November of 2003 L298.

The mobility is also evoked in this block as it expressly and exclusively refers to the residential mobility. These indicators were standardized after the national censuses (National Population's censuses) and the survey on the work forces (Labor Force Survey). These surveys include information about the population mobility, from its residence place to its working place.

HEALTH CONTEXT

This block informs about health problems and illnesses that a person can suffer from, as well as on the difficulties he faces because of the exercise of the daily activities. These indicators were standardized after the indications of the European Health Interview Surveys (HIS).

INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIAL AUTONOMY

These questions give information on the mobility of the individual as regards its daily moves, on its ability to communicate with the others, in particular in the case of the migrants. It is basically based on the indicators included in the guides of the CAENTI territorial actors because there are no European references on this topic.

It includes indicators on the degree of participation of each individual in the activities that are organized in his close environment.

Two questions concern the use of the information technologies and of Internet. The European references come from the Statistics Bureau of European Union.

EMPLOYMENT

This topic concerns the situation of the individual as regards employment, including the situations of unemployment and inactivity. These indicators were standardized at the European level with the

investigation about the labor forces. The national studies have the best level of homogenization in the European Union. Then, they were updated according to the definitions established by the International Labor Organization within the framework of the XIIIth International Conference of Labor Statisticians.

PROJECT

The previous topics allow identifying the needs of the user and lead to work out a project to satisfy them. It is simply expressed in the guide by a list of activities the user commits to carry out during an established lapse of time.

EVALUATION

This block suggests three questions, which relate to the used services, the objective changes in the personal situation of the user and his satisfaction. He can complete its answers by open remarks.

3. Contents of the guide

The European questionnaire finally gathers 105 questions intended to constitute a four to six-page document according to the language. The following version is a document of work which was not page set.

See the Guide at the end of the paper.

This selection of indicators constitutes a first proposal. It is not an immutable unit. It should still move in the short term with the treatment protocols and their instrumentation.

It will evolve in the longer term according to the changes that affect the people's situations and to the intervention programs. Specifications will specify a protocol of harmonious evolution allowing a real follow-up in time and limiting the data loss.

CONCLUSION

The European guide results from an important participation of the CAENTI territorial actors and universities. It is a common denominator of the territorial guides that are used by the actors in the framework of diagnoses, evaluations or local observations. It does not result from a global analysis, even if the researchers' intervention and the confrontation with the European norms contributed to introduce this point of view.

Each actor has information needs that are different from the other ones', according to his context, his approach, his experiment and his personality. That is why the drafting of the guide required a complex participative and cooperative process, between the

actors, between the actors and the researchers and with the researchers who study the territory from a more academic analytic perspective.

A consensus has been reached by all the actors and researchers about a first proposal of European guide CATALYSE. It is an indispensable base of work that remains evolutionary, because it will allow continuing the work of definition of each indicator meaning we initiated, as well as the comparative thinking about the treatment protocols and the instrumentations we started.

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EUROPEAN GUIDE OF DIAGNOSIS AND EVALUATION

ID AND TERRITORIAL INFORMATION

- User id:** (see table of groups) I _ I _ I _ I _ I _ I _ I _ I _ I _ I _ I Observation: I _ I _ I
- [001] **Structure:** (see table of structures)..... I _ I _ I _ I
- [002] **Action:** (see table of actions) I _ I _ I _ I
- [003] **Referent:** (see table of referents) I _ I _ I _ I
- [004] **With is your residence country?** (see table of countries) I _ I _ I _ I
- [005] **Which is your residence region?** (see table of regions) I _ I _ I _ I
- [006] **Which is your residence municipality?** (see table of municipalities)..... I _ I _ I _ I
- [007] **Which is your residence district?** (see table of districts)..... I _ I _ I _ I

INFORMATION ABOUT INITIAL RECEPTION

- [008] **Date of first reception:**..... I _ I _ I _ I _ I _ I _ I _ I
- [009] **Who has derived you to our entity?**
- . My own initiative
 - . A public body of social service
 - . A private body of social service (NGOs, associations, etc.)
 - . Initiative of the person's entourage (partner, friends, etc.)
- [010] **Which is your gender?**
- . Male
 - . Female
- [011] **Which is your date of birth?** I _ I _ I _ I _ I _ I _ I _ I
- [012] **Indicate your class of age:**
- . Less than 15
 - . From 15 to 17
 - . From 18 to 24
 - . From 25 to 34
 - . From 35 to 44
 - . From 45 to 54
 - . From 55 to 64
 - . From 65 to 74
 - . 75 and more
- [013] **Which is your nationality?**
- . National
 - . EU foreign nationality
 - . Foreign nationality out of EU
- If you are a foreigner:*
- [014] **Do you accept to indicate the country of your nationality?**
- . Yes
 - . No

If you accept:

- [015] **What is the country of your nationality? (see table of countries).....**
- [016] **What is your current way of life?**
- . With parents, family or friends
 - . In couple (with or without children)
 - . Alone (with or without children)
- [017] **Do you have minor children?**
- . Yes
 - . No
- [018] **Do you have other dependent people?**
- . Yes
 - . No
- [019] **What is your type of household?**
- . Only a core
 - . Several cores
 - . Collective household
- [020] **What is your present studies level?**
- . Never gone to school
 - . Pre-primary level of education (*level 0*)
 - . Primary level of education (*level 1*)
 - . Lower secondary level of education (*level 2*)
 - . Upper secondary level of education (*level 3*)
 - . Post-secondary, non tertiary education (*level 4*)
 - . First stage of tertiary education (*level 5*)
 - . Second stage of tertiary education (*level 6*)
- [021] **Do you possess communication skill in the language of your residence community?**
- . Yes
 - . No
- [022] **What is your main current situation (*only one answer*)?**
- . Work with remuneration (autonomous, paid, member of a cooperative, family help, etc.)
 - . Unemployed with subsidy
 - . Unemployed without subsidy
 - . Student (even on holiday)
 - . Permanent disability
 - . Retired, pensioner
 - . Works in the household
 - . Others types of labour inactivity
- [023] **Which is your main income source (*only one answer*)?**
- . Does not have any income
 - . Does not know, does not answer
 - . Wage or incomes coming from the work
 - . Unemployment compensation, unemployment benefits
 - . Old age pension
 - . Permanent disablement pension
 - . Alimony
 - . Family allowances
 - . Revenues of property capital (rents, dividends, interests, revenues of the intellectual property, revenues of the insurance companies and pensions coming from private companies)

. Other incomes, subsidies, pensions and regular benefits

[024] What is your mode of current housing (*only one answer*)?

- . Without any housing
- . In paid property
- . In property in course of payment
- . Hiring or sub-renting
- . Reception in emergency housing or in temporary housing
- . Cohabitation (with participation) with relatives or friends
- . Free housing with relatives and friends
- . Gratuitous cession
- . Welcome family

[025] How is your health in general?

- . Very good
- . Good
- . Average
- . Bad
- . Very bad

[026] During the past 6 months or more, have you been limited in activities people usually do, because of a health problem?

- . Yes, I was strongly limited
- . Yes, I was limited
- . No, it was not limited

[027] What type of Social Security cover do you have as a holder or a recipient?

- . Without Social Security cover
- . Public assistance (social security, mutual)
- . Private insurance (collective affiliation or obligatory individual or voluntary)
- . Without any mode of contribution, but with a medical assistance provided by the national Health system
- . Without any mode of contribution, but with medical assistance provided by a NGO

PERSONAL DATA AND FAMILY UNIT

[028] What is your present marital status?

- . Single
- . Married
- . Separate or divorced
- . Widowed

[029] What is your current position within the household?

- . Reference person
- . Partner of the reference person
- . Son or daughter
- . Other relatives of the reference person (father, mother, parent-in-law, other relative or partner of the latter)
- . Without any family relationship with the reference person

[030] Are you moved from your usual home country?

- . Yes
- . No

If you moved from your usual home country:

[031] Is it ?

- . In a temporary way
- . In a definitive way

. Without determined duration

[032] Have you followed studies during the four latest weeks?

. Yes (even if holiday period)

. No

If you followed studies:

[033] What is your field of studies?

. Education

. Humanities and arts

. Social sciences, business and law

. Science

. Engineering, manufacturing and construction

. Agriculture

. Health and welfare

. Services

[034] How many members, *including you*, reside within the household?

. 1

. 2

. 3 or 4

. 5 or more

[035] Are there dependent minors in your household?

. Yes

. No

If there are dependent minors in your household:

[036] How many?

. 1

. 2

. 3 or 4

. 5 or more

[037] How old are they (*one answer by class, you can indicate several responses*)?

. From 0 to 2 years

. From 3 to 5 years

. From 6 to 10 years

. From 11 to 14 years

. 15 years and more

[038] Do you have dependent minors out of your household?

. Yes

. No

If you have dependent minors out of your household:

[039] How many?

. 1

. 2

. 3 or more

[040] How old are they (*one answer by class, you can indicate several answers*)?

. From 0 to 2 years

. From 3 to 5 years

. From 6 to 10 years

- . From 11 to 14 years
- . 15 years and more

[041] Are there other dependent people in your household?

- . Yes
- . No

If yes:

[042] How old are they (one answer by class, you can indicate several answers)?

- . Less than 25 years
- . From 26 to 49 years
- . 50-69 years
- . 70 years and more

[043] What is the structure of your household?

- . I am alone
- . Father or mother (an adult) with dependent children
- . Two adults
- . Two adults with dependent children
- . Three adults or more
- . Three adults or more with dependent children
- . Collective household
- . Other situations

[044] What kind of incomes do have in your household?

- . Fixed.
- . Discontinuous
- . Temporary
- . Does not know or does not answer

[045] What are the monthly incomes of your household?

- . Less than 250 €
- . From 250 € up to 499 €
- . From 500 € up to 999 €
- . From 1000 € up to 1499 €
- . From 1500 € up to 1999 €
- . From 2000 € up to 2999 €
- . From 3000 € up to 3999 €
- . From 4000 € up to 4999 €
- . 5000 € and more

[046] What are the income sources of the household (you can check several answers)?

- . Does not have any income
- . Does not know, does not answer
- . Wage or incomes coming from the work
- . Unemployment compensation, unemployment benefits
- . Old age pension
- . Permanent disablement pension
- . Alimony
- . Family allowances
- . Revenues of property capital (rents, dividends, interests, revenues of the intellectual property, revenues of the insurance companies and pensions coming from private companies)
- . Other incomes, subsidies, pensions and regular benefits

HOUSING

[047] In which type of lodging do you presently live?

- . Homeless
- . Uni-familiar housing
- . Flat, apartment
- . Housing that is situated in a building that is usually assigned to other uses (school, office, workshop)
- . Collective housing (monastery, convent, barracks, asylums, residence, guest houses, institutions, etc)
- . Mobile accommodation
- . Fixed accommodation (cabin, shacks, cave, huts, etc.)

If you are not homeless:

[048] Do you consider that the habitability conditions of your type of lodging are acceptable?

- . Yes
- . No

[049] Are there difficulties associated to the housing (you can check several answers)?

- . None
- . Lack of space
- . Delinquency or vandalism in the area
- . Noises that are produced by the neighbours
- . Other noises coming from the outside (traffic, adjacent manufactures, etc)
- . Insufficient natural light in some or all the rooms
- . Lack of appropriate heating installation
- . Leaks, humidity
- . Rot on floors or wood-windows (too old housing)
- . Without kitchen.
- . Without bathroom.

[050] Do you have difficulties of access or maintenance of your present housing ?

- . Yes
- . No

If yes:

[051] What kind of difficulties of access do you have (you can check several answers)?

- . Yes, in course of evacuation procedure
- . Yes, risk of evacuation or embargo
- . Yes, difficulties to get an housing or to find another one (incomes problems)
- . Yes, other situations

[052] Number of rooms of your housing ?

- . 1
- . 2
- . 3
- . 4
- . 5 or more

[053] In an approximate way, which is the total area of your housing?

- . Less than 20 m²
- . From 20 m² to 39 m²
- . From 40 m² to 69 m²
- . From 70 m² to 99 m²
- . From 100 m² to 149 m²
- . 150 m² or more

[054] Did you change housing during the latest year?

- . Yes
- . No

[055] Did you change your commune residence during the latest year?

- . Yes
- . No

HEALTH CONTEXT

[056] In the daily life, do you have any difficulty to feed yourself

- . Can do it alone
- . Can do it but with someone else help
- . Can not do it

[057] In the daily life, do you have any difficulty to get up and go to bed

- . Can do it alone
- . Can do it but with someone else help
- . Can not do it

[058] In the daily life, do you have any difficulty to get dressed and get undressed

- . Can do it alone
- . Can do it but with someone else help
- . Can not do it

[059] In the daily life, do you have any difficulty to have a bath or a shower

- . Can do it alone
- . Can do it but with someone else help
- . Can not do it

[060] Do you have any long-standing illness or health problem?

- . Yes
- . No

[061] Do you suffer from a handicap that is medically recognized?

- . Yes
- . No

If yes:

[062] What kind of handicap (you can check several responses)?

- . Physical
- . Psychic
- . Sensory

[063] If you suffer from a physical handicap, what is the percentage?

- . No percentage allowed
- . From 0 to 49%
- . From 50% to 79%
- . Up from 80%

[064] If you suffer from a psychic handicap, what is the percentage?

- . No percentage allowed
- . From 0 to 49%
- . From 50% to 79%
- . Up from 80%

- [065] **If you suffer from a sensory handicap, what is the percentage?**
 . No percentage allowed
 . From 0 to 49%
 . From 50% to 79%
 . Up from 80%
- [066] **Approximately, what is your weight (in kilos)?**I I I I
- [067] **Approximately, what is your height (in centimetres)?**I I I I
- [068] **How would you rate your life quality?**
 . Very good
 . Good
 . Neither poor nor good.
 . Poor
 . Very poor
 . Does not know or does not want to answer
- [069] **Do you smoke?**
 . Does not smoke
 . Less than 20 cigarettes per day
 . 20 or more cigarettes per day
 . Former smoking: used to smoke occasionally
 . Former smoking: used to smoke daily
- [070] **Have you consumed alcohol during the latest 4 weeks?**
 . Yes
 . No
- [071] **Have you consumed alcohol during the latest 12 months?**
 . Yes
 . No
- [072] **Have you consumed cannabis in the latest 30 days?**
 . Yes
 . No
- [073] **Have you consumed cannabis in the latest 12 months?**
 . Yes
 . No
- [074] **Do you follow or did you follow a special diet?**
 . Yes
 . No
- [075] **During the latest three years, did you change your food practices, so as to loose weight?**
 . Yes
 . No

INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIAL AUTONOMY

- [076] **Do you have a driving licence (valid in the residence country)?**
 . Yes
 . No
- [077] **Do you have a personal car?**
 . Yes
 . No
- [078] **Do you have a personal motorcycle?**
 . Yes
 . No
- [079] **Do you usually use the public transports to move?**
 . Yes
 . No

If no,

[080] What is the reason?

- . Use of a private transport
- . Make my displacements by foot
- . There is not in the residence place
- . Can not afford it

[081] Can you speak the language of your residence country or community?

- . Fluently
- . A little
- . No

[082] Can you write the language of your residence country or community?

- . Fluently
- . A little
- . No

[083] Can you read the language of your residence country or community?

- . Fluently
- . A little
- . No

[084] Do you belong to any association in the place where you usually live?

- . Associations of pupils, pupils' fathers or mothers
- . Associations of consumers, of women, of youth, of protection of nature, of migrants, of drug addicts
- . Religious associations
- . Political association, or union organizations
- . Sports or cultural associations (chorus, groups of music, sporting associations, etc.)
- . Professional associations (professional associations, associations of industrialists, etc.)
- . None

[085] Did you use a computer during the latest month?

- . Yes
- . No
- . I never use it

[086] Did you use Internet during the latest month?

- . Yes
- . No
- . I never use it

EMPLOYMENT

[087] Last week (from Monday to Sunday), **did you do any work for pay or profit** even if it was during one hour and even if it had a sporadic or occasional form? Pay includes payments or "payment in kind" (payment in goods or services instead of money). It can be done for someone else (salaried worker), or as a corporate manager or a self-employed worker or unpaid family worker.

- . Yes
- . No, I did not work last week.

Although you did not work last week,

[088] Did you have a job but you did not go to for any reason as holidays, illness, studies, maternity or paternity permission, working conflict, etc.?

- . Yes
- . No

If you worked last week or if you have a job you did not go for a previous reason:

[089] For what person or organism did you work?

- . Self-employment (with or without salaried worker)
- . As a member of a cooperative
- . As a salaried of a non-profit organisation or association
- . Working in a public service (public salaried worker)
- . Working for someone else in the private sector (private salaried worker)
- . Working, as an unpaid family worker

[090] Do you have an employment contract (even a verbal one)?

- . Yes
- . No

[091] How is your present job?

- . Indefinite (permanent or discontinuous)
- . Temporary

[092] How much time do you work by week?

- . 25% legal full time or less
- . up 25% to 50 % legal full time
- . up 50% to a legal full time
- . more than a legal full time

[093] How would you qualify your present conditions of work?

- . Very good
- . Good
- . Acceptable
- . Bad
- . Very bad

If you did not work last week (and did not have job to go):

[094] Did you actively seeking work as paid employment or self-employment, or did you find a job to start later?

- . Yes
- . No

[095] Did you find an appropriate job, or have an opportunity to get one, would you be currently available to work in it before the end of the following two weeks?

- . Yes
- . No

[096] Did you previously do a job, either as paid employment or self-employment or as an unpaid family worker?

- . Yes
- . Yes, between 2 and 8 years ago
- . Yes, but more than 8 years ago
- . No

[097] Do you actively seeking another work?

- . Yes
- . No

If yes :

[098] In which situation were you before your search for a job?

- . Employment

- . Unemployed with subsidy
- . Unemployed without subsidy
- . Student
- . Retired, pensioner
- . Closed a trade
- . Disability to work
- . Work in the household
- . Other type of labour inactivity

[099] Presently, do you make employment training?

- . Yes
- . No

If yes,

[100] Precise in which field:

- . Education
- . Humanities and arts
- . Social sciences, business and law
- . Science
- . Engineering, manufacturing and construction
- . Agriculture
- . Health and welfare
- . Services

[101] At the same period, in which situation were you last year?

- . Employment
- . Unemployed with subsidy
- . Unemployed without subsidy
- . Student
- . Retired, pensioner
- . Closed a trade
- . Disability to work
- . Work in the household
- . Other type of labour inactivity

[102] What is the type of your present or latest (in case of unemployment) job? (see type of job table)I_I_I_I

[103] What is the economical activity of your present or latest (in case of unemployment) job? (see table of economical activities)I_I_I_I

PROJECT

[104] Among the following services, what are the activities that meet your main needs and that you commit to do until the end of this year?

- . Non-determined activities

Employment and Training:

- . Accompaniment to create a firm
- . Job coaching
- . Qualification or apprenticeship contract
- . Employment in an insertion structure
- . Solidarity employment
- . Practices coaching
- . General training
- . Professional training
- . Professional check-up

. Dealing with the training expenses

Housing:

- . Accompaniment to seek for housing
- . Advise to the tenure of the housing
- . Accompaniment to the housing appropriation
- . Financial help to improve or renovate the housing
- . Financial help to pay the rent or housing drafts
- . Intervention of a housing fund
- . Lodging
- . Access to an insertion or a transitory lodging

Health context:

- . Medical check-up
- . General medical treatment
- . Nurse cares
- . Medical help at home
- . Physical therapy or psychomotor cares
- . Dental cares
- . Dietary cares
- . Specialized medical treatment
- . palliative treatment
- . Individual therapy
- . Couple therapy
- . Family therapy
- . Family planning
- . Health prevention
- . Sports
- . Accompaniment of the treatment
- . Opening of social rights
- . Dealing with the medical expenses

Individual and social autonomy:

- . Literacy
- . Fight against illiteracy
- . Accompaniment for the daily organisation
- . Accompaniment of administrative steps
- . Budget educational accompaniment
- . Finalized financial help
- . Taking into account of the financial situation
- . Implementation of a trust or a legal guardianship
- . Debts negotiation
- . Request of solidarity income
- . Hygiene cares
- . Domestic help
- . Donation or landing of equipment
- . Translation, letter writer
- . Legal advice
- . Family mediation
- . Alimentary help
- . Collective or community activities
- . Cultural activities
- . Social balance
- . Personal social accompaniment
- . Familial social accompaniment
- . Measure of childhood protection
- . Educational support destined to the children
- . Psycho-medical help or prevention at school

- . Financial help for the custody
- . Practice of driving
- . Accompaniment for transports and mobility

EVALUATION

[105] Among the following services, what are the activities you did last year?

- . Non-determined activities

Employment and Training:

- . Accompaniment to create a firm
- . Job coaching
- . Qualification or apprenticeship contract
- . Employment in an insertion structure
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- . Dealing with the training expenses

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- . Measure of childhood protection
- . Educational support destined to the children
- . Psycho-medical help or prevention at school
- . Financial help for the custody
- . Practice of driving
- . Accompaniment for transports and mobility

[106] What are the main changes in your personal situation during the latest year?

- . Creation of a firm
- . Work contract of a duration of more than 6 months
- . Work contract of a duration of less than 6 months
- . Work contracts that benefits from a public support
- . Insertion employment
- . Solidarity employment
- . Qualification or apprenticeship contract
- . Professional training that gives a qualification
- . Training that does not give any qualification
- . Getting of the driving licence (light vehicle)
- . Access to an autonomous housing
- . Improvement of the housing conditions
- . Emergency lodging
- . Transitory lodging
- . Getting of the social coverage
- . Improvement of autonomy as regards Health
- . Improvement of expression
- . Improvement of your budget situation
- . Progress in the personal autonomy
- . Does not need any more a personal accompaniment
- . Does not need any more a family accompaniment
- . Situation without solution
- . Renunciation
- . House moving out of the intervention area
- . Imprisonment
- . Decease

[107] Are you globally satisfied of the services you use during the latest year?

- . I am very satisfied
- . I am satisfied
- . I am not satisfied
- . I am not satisfied at all

[108] Thank you to indicate personal comments:

Tables:

Table of structures: define by the project.

Table of actions: define by the project.

Table of referent: define by the project.

Table of countries

Table of municipalities: define by the project from a national or regional list.

Table of regions: define by the project from a national list.

Table of districts: define by the project

Table of incomes: National incomes classification

Table of type of jobs: National jobs classification

Table of sectors of economical activity (Economical Activities National Classification)

***TOWARD A EUROPEAN OBSERVATORY OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL:
FEASIBILITY STUDY FROM THE FRENCH EXPERIENCE
« OBSERVATORY OF RURAL SCHOOL »***

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TOWARDS A EUROPEAN OBSERVATORY OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL: FEASIBILITY STUDY FROM THE FRENCH EXPERIENCE « OBSERVATORY OF RURAL SCHOOL »

In the general framework of the CAENTI project, we started working on the specific objectives of the WP6E group operating: Toward a European Observatory of Elementary School: feasibility study from the French experience « Observatory of the Rural School ».

The fundamental questionings are about the relationship between the life territory, the students' scholarship territory and school success. We know that beyond the socio-cultural belonging, their school success depends on the life projects and the more or less precise representation they have of their professional future. However, this construction depends on multiple territorial factors: variety of the local economical grid, diversity of the training offer and involvement of the territorial actors on school issues.

Consequently, equal opportunity considerably varies from a territory to another one, for the children of a same socio-professional category. It is interesting to notice that the rural environments are not privileged with respect to the urban environments, in terms of school success in elementary school.

School does not operate in a close environment and lots of school structures implemented opening devices to their economical, social and cultural environment, which impact we will have to evaluate. The latest PISA inquiry shows that success is more important in the European countries where the links between school, families and territorial communities are the strongest.

In return, it is also interesting to measure the paper that school can play in the local development: it is often asserted, but rarely studied in a detailed way.

The Observatory of Elementary School has followed up since 1999 a cohort of 2400 students who are sent to school in different regions of France and different kinds of rural environments, to better understand the success factors and the links with the students' projects and their life territories.

The constitution of the data base rests on inquiries that are diffused to the students, to their parents and to their teachers and on information that are gathered from the official services of exams. The work of information gathering mobilizes the ground actors, that is to say teachers, who are also solicited for the interpretation of the results of the statistical data processing.

The methods and tools that are used are those of CATALYSE.

The objectives of the WP6E are to study the transferability to other European countries of the method that is experimented in France by the Observatory of Rural School: follow-up of a student cohort to valuate the specificity of the territorial impact on success, territories knowledge and on their links with school, territory social representations and local actors mobilizations. It will imply the valuation of the conditions of accessibility to the information about the students, the schools and the territories in the different countries, and the determination of the relevant criteria for a European comparative approach.

We suggest a provisional programme of the WP6E for the three years of the CAENTI project:

- Conference 1: Aix-en-Provence (France), July 2006 : First contacts and debates on the issues;
- Conference of Alba Iulia (Romania): Presentation of the ORS and of the suggestion of the working methods and preliminary issues on the observation fields;
- Conference 2 : Salerno (Italy), May 2007: Drafting of the pre-project;
- Conference of Huelva (Spain): State-of-the-art;
- Conference 3 (place and date to be defined): Tools and methods;
- Conference of Besançon: Presentation of the program conditions.