

A6.

ASSIGNMENTS & ADAPTATIONS

ASSIGNMENT OF OUTLIER REGIONS

Addressing the final classification, the number of cases changed – in total and per type – in the course of the integration of some outlier regions from the original Type 7 to one of the other six types of the classification. It was necessary to aggregate the two NUTS 2 regions of London into one NUTS 1 region.

The original Type 7 of the (k-Means) classification included 10 regions (see Tab. A6.01) and constituted a special type of significant outlier regions. By reassigning five outlier-regions – Inner London (UKI1), Flevoland (NL23), Iceland (IS00), Île de France/Paris (FR10) and Southern and Eastern Ireland (IE02), we not only achieved the inclusion of some important regions, e.g. the metropolises of London and Paris, into the six main types, but also managed to give Type 7 – now including only regions outside the European mainland (continent) a more significant meaning, besides being a type of outlier regions.

The assignment was done by means of the particular values and ranges of the four cluster variables (see Tab. A4.02). In doing so, it was necessary to aggregate the two NUTS 2 regions of London (UKI1, UKI2) into one NUTS 1 region (UKI), because the values of the proportion of the age group 20 to 39 years of Inner London (43,16%) are far beyond the corresponding ranges of the six main types.

As a consequence of the adaption of these five outlier-regions, the ranges and average values of Type 3, Type 6 and Type 7, as well as the overall (EU 27+4) ranges and average values changed in respect to the result of the original classification (see Tab A4.02).

ADAPTING THE DEMOGRAPHIC TYPOLOGY TO THE EU-LFS 2007 DATA SET

As mentioned in Chapter 5.1.3, the original demographic typology (see Chapter 5) had to be adapted to the EU-LFS 2007 spatial structure, which is (a) not covering all ESPON countries (Malta, Iceland, Switzerland and Liech-tenstein, as well as the French Overseas Departments and Territories of Martinique, Guadeloupe, Guyane and Réunion are not included) and is (b) deviating from the NUTS 2 scheme in some cases, e.g. regions in Austria, Germany and UK are aggregated to NUTS 1 level, while there is no regional differentiation for the Netherlands at all.

Another cluster analysis was carried out, based on the same input variables and methodology as applied for the original demographic typology (see Chapter 2.3). The result of the adapted cluster solution proved to be stable in regard to the original typology (see Tab. A6.02).

			Age Group 20-39 (%)			Age Group 65+ (%)			Natural Population Increase (per 1000)			Net Migration (per 1000)		
Basic Typology	type	cases	avg	min	max	avg	min	max	avg	min	max	avg	min	max
	- Original	1	79	25.68	22.57	28.72	17.46	15.33	20.30	0.01	-2.67	2.47	3.43	-2.11
2		61	30.43	28.33	33.84	14.51	10.60	18.96	-0.78	-4.76	2.89	0.08	-7.35	9.19
3		53	28.02	24.80	31.88	14.69	11.13	16.96	3.51	1.06	6.94	2.17	-3.51	9.59
4		33	26.87	21.52	31.19	20.83	18.51	26.51	-1.74	-6.19	1.43	9.42	4.14	16.99
5		38	26.32	21.47	30.04	19.49	15.89	22.55	-3.39	-10.35	-0.59	-1.20	-11.25	3.70
6		13	32.42	29.55	35.86	15.17	11.93	19.03	2.76	-0.15	6.22	17.79	9.96	26.30
7		10	31.66	27.02	43.16	9.84	3.71	12.49	11.30	8.11	25.28	1.59	-8.18	14.10
EU 27+4		287	27.86	21.47	43.16	16.61	3.71	26.51	0.35	-10.35	25.28	3.15	-11.25	26.30
Outlier Assignment	3	UKI	36.32			11.96			7.30			-2.07		
	7	UKI1	43.16			9.49			9.84			-1.52		
	3	IS00	28.68			11.78			8.11			3.23		
	6	NL23	29.36			8.70			9.78			14.10		
	3	FR10	30.37			12.49			9.00			-2.09		
	6	IE02	33.04			10.76			8.47			11.03		
Basic Typology - Reassigned	type	cases	avg	min	max	avg	min	max	avg	min	max	avg	min	max
	1	79	25.68	22.57	28.72	17.46	15.33	20.30	0.01	-2.67	2.47	3.43	-2.11	9.36
	2	61	30.43	28.33	33.84	14.51	10.60	18.96	-0.78	-4.76	2.89	0.08	-7.35	9.19
	3	55	28.15	24.80	36.32	14.57	11.13	16.96	3.72	1.06	9.00	2.12	-3.51	9.59
	4	38	26.32	21.47	30.04	19.49	15.89	22.55	-3.39	-10.35	-0.59	-1.20	-11.25	3.70
	5	33	26.87	21.52	31.19	20.83	18.51	26.51	-1.74	-6.19	1.43	9.42	4.14	16.99
	6	15	32.26	29.36	35.86	14.45	8.70	19.03	3.61	-0.15	9.78	17.10	9.96	26.30
	7	5	30.40	27.02	32.55	9.04	3.71	11.81	13.56	8.40	25.28	-1.78	-8.18	9.07
EU 27+4	286	27.82	21.47	36.32	16.63	3.71	26.51	0.33	-10.35	25.28	3.16	-11.25	26.30	

Table A6.01: Assignment of Outlier Regions

Type of Region	Dataset Comparison – ESPON Database 2013 & EU-LFS 2007											
	Typology 2005 (LFS_version)				LFS 2007				Difference (LFS 2007 - Typology 2005)			
	pop (1.000)	pop (%)	20-39 (%)	65+ (%)	pop (1.000)	pop (%)	20-39 (%)	65+ (%)	pop (1.000)	pop (%)	20-39 (%)	65+ (%)
Type 1	159,284	32.28	25.68	17.56	157,984	32.16	25.71	17.81	-1,300	-0.12	0.03	0.26
Type 2	116,768	23.67	30.43	14.51	115,949	23.61	30.33	15.07	-819	-0.06	-0.10	0.57
Type 3	88,782	17.99	28.19	14.88	87,210	17.76	28.78	14.04	-1,572	-0.24	0.60	-0.85
Type 4	60,003	12.16	27.50	21.00	60,426	12.30	26.69	20.59	423	0.14	-0.81	-0.41
Type 5	31,856	6.46	26.64	19.36	31,123	6.34	25.35	20.42	-733	-0.12	-1.29	1.06
Type 6	36,551	7.41	32.62	14.81	38,342	7.81	32.34	14.18	1,791	0.40	-0.28	-0.63
Type 7	138	0.03	32.32	11.51	139	0.03	30.71	12.86	1	0.00	-1.61	1.35
Total	493,382	100.00	28.31	16.72	491,173	100.00	27.96	16.72	-2,209	0.00	-0.35	-0.01

Table A6.02: Data set comparison: Typology (2005) vs. EU-LFS (2007)