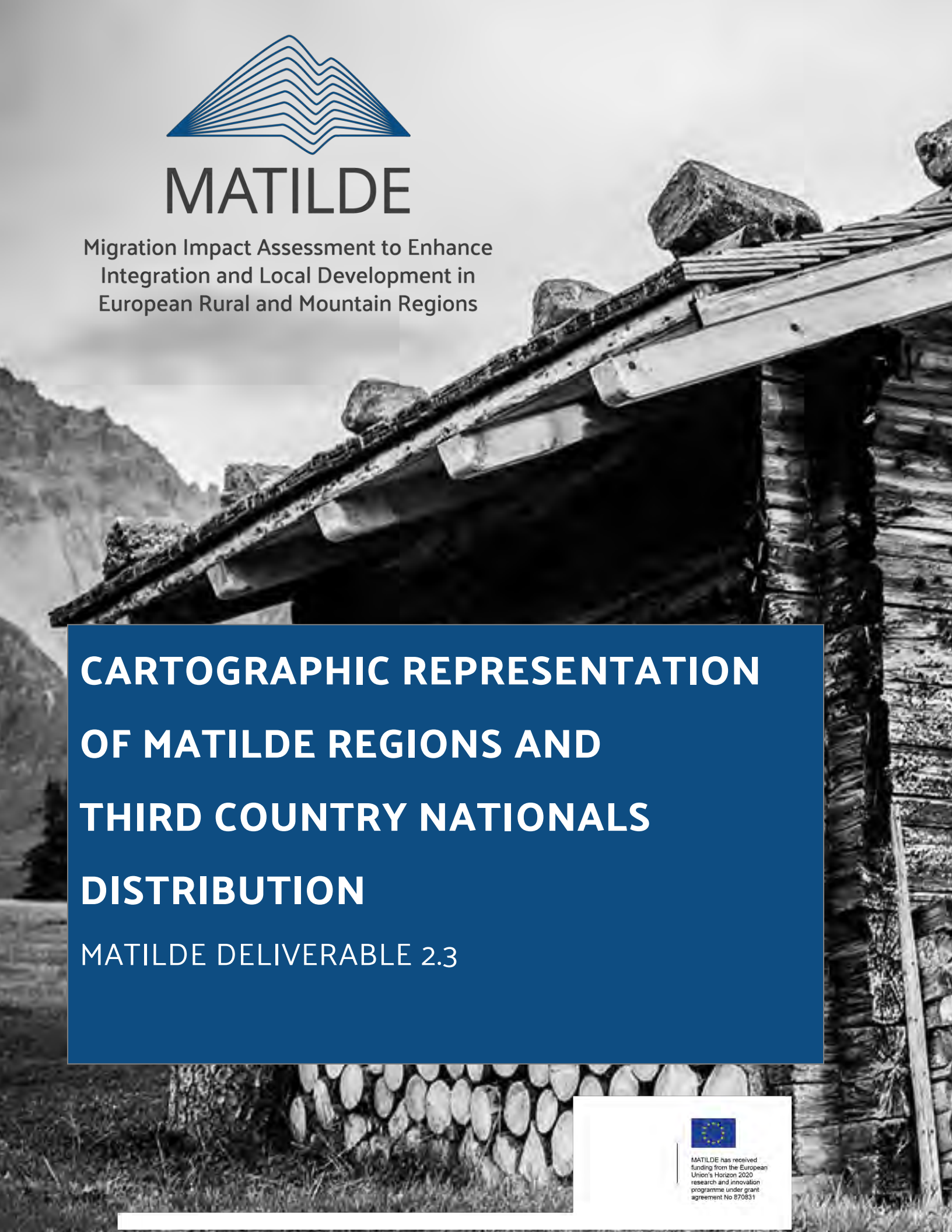

MATILDE

Migration Impact Assessment to Enhance Integration and Local Development in European Rural and Mountain Regions

CARTOGRAPHIC REPRESENTATION OF MATILDE REGIONS AND THIRD COUNTRY NATIONALS DISTRIBUTION

MATILDE DELIVERABLE 2.3

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Call: H2020-SC6-MIGRATION-2019

Work Programmes:

- H2020-EU.3.6.1.1. The mechanisms to promote smart, sustainable and inclusive growth
- H2020-EU.3.6.1.2. Trusted organisations, practices, services and policies that are neces- sary to build resilient, inclusive, participatory, open and creative societies in Europe, in particular taking into account migration, integration and demographic change

DELIVERABLE 2.3 - CARTOGRAPHIC REPRESENTATION of MATILDE regions and TCNS distribution

Cartography: Peter Laner

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Design: Support to Life

Approved by Work Package Manager of WP 2: Stefan Kordel (FAU) on July 15, 2020

Approved by Project Coordinator: Andrea Membretti (Eurac Research) on July 15, 2020

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INTRODUCTION

The Horizon 2020 project **MATILDE** - **Migration ImpAct Assessment To Enhance Integration and Local Development in European Rural and Mountain Regions** - aims to examine the impacts of migration on local development and territorial cohesion, with a specific focus on European rural and mountain regions. The project originates from the understanding that '**place matters**' (Massey 1994; Gieryn 2000; Dreier et al. 2014) and that it is the result of continuous socio-cultural **negotiations.** Such processes of negotiation involve territorial structures and different categories of inhabitants - old and new, temporary and permanent, nationals and foreigners (Membretti & Viazzo 2017). Geographical, structural and socio-territorial aspects influence the impact migration can have on society and the economy. These aspects, in addition, make the difference in terms of the settlement process of migrants and have an impact on the quantitative and qualitative impact of migration processes on those territories.

In order to assess such impacts and processes, MATILDE is carrying out 13 case studies in different regions across Europe. As a preliminary step, the classification of MATILDE regions has been elaborated (see MATILDE Deliverable 2.1) on the basis of their territorial and socio-economic characteristics as well as considering their socio-demographic profiles (absolute numbers and share over total population, age and gender) of TCNs living in MATILDE regions. The classification presented in Deliverable 2.1, has been based on **existing regional typologies** and **socio-economic indicators.**

Based on this data collection, MATILDE **Deliverable 2.3** presents the **cartographic representation elaborated with Geographic Information Systems (GIS) of MATILDE regions**. The aim of this deliverable is to provide visual representations of the salient features of the 13 regions that will be the setting of in-depth case studies during Work package 5 (March 2021-September 2022). In fact, the cartographies presented in this report represent a tool for the forthcoming phases of MATILDE research: each map can be used by MATILDE partners as a basis for stimulating the debate at the local level, in particular during the action research foreseen in Work Package 5. MATILDE intends to involve rural and mountainous European regions through a participatory reflection on their **capacity for resilience**, their **creative adaptation** to current and future challenges. The project's ambition is to stimulate the rethinking of the relationships between rural/mountain and urban dimensions, between local populations and newcomers. Through the assessment of regional performance and indicators, the project aims to **re-conceptualise and re-**

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represent the active role of Third Country Nationals in these contexts, based on a balanced analysis grounded in sound scientific research.

Migration is undoubtably a highly mediatised phenomenon, in Europe and beyond (Georgiou & Zaborowski 2017). The way migration phenomena are represented, especially through the massive use of images, oftentimes privileges the emergency frame related to sea landings and undocumented migrants, while obscuring the diversity of migration processes that take place in a given territory (Musarò & Parmeggiani, 2014) and the role of migrants in local development. The collective process of the so called "social construction of reality" (Berger & Luckman, 1967) is above all a **construction** (and re-construction / re-definition) **of images and through images**: these are the condensation of identities, the symbol of places and the main medium of communication itself. It is a matter of fact that today the distinction between "reality" and the image of reality seems difficult to sustain: we can therefore argue that if a situation is **represented by images**, and then visually perceived, as real, the observables consequences of this definition will be real, i.e. the representation will be of ***performative*** nature (Membretti, 2009). If we can say that, following Blumer's statement (1969), human beings act towards things basing on the meanings they have for them, nowadays these meanings seem increasingly linked to the images that convey them. As a consequence, it seems of the the utmost significance to produce a visual representation of the reality. The maps presented here represent the territory and its dynamics based on scientific evidence and, at the same time, offer a multi-faceted perspective on the "object" re-presented.

Therefore, to provide **visual representations of migration grounded on sound quantitative data,** it seems therefore crucial to **stimulate the collective rethinking and shared visualisation of the impact of migration to European rural and mountain regions.** With this objective in mind, the maps provided in this report, based on data collected in the primary part of the MATILDE project, gives accurate information about the territorial characteristics of the regions in focus, the distribution of Third Country Nationals therein and their socio-demographic characteristics.

We consider this collection of maps as an input to stimulate reflection and discussion at the local level, through the involvement of local stakeholders, on the multi-layered impact and diversified presence of TCNs in MATILDE regions. The action-research and participatory engagement of local communities will be the specific goal in WP5: Within the scope of this WP, the aim will be to rise new collective awareness on the territorial dimensions of migration and, at the same time, co-produce, together with the local stakeholders, a new representation of the reality, that is a different narrative of it, (also) through images.

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While a detailed description of the dimensions and indicators considered for the production of these maps, as well as narrative profiles for each MATILDE region are provided in Deliverable 2.1, here we would like to recall two main aspects that emerge from this cartography and that shall guide the consultation of the maps.

First, the maps presented in this report show the significant degree of **diversity in MATILDE regions** in terms of spatial and territorial characteristics. In line with Woods and McDonagh (2011), the "rural" cannot be addressed as static but is instead subject to constant change and transformation, fostered by immigration and wider processes of globalisation and mobility. MATILDE rural and mountain regions have been selected based on their diversity in terms of the spatial dimension (location and border dimension); the different institutional and legal systems (migration regimes and degree of regional autonomy); the physical and geographical characteristics; theh migration history; and, finally, the socio-economic performance. This local diversity affects their capacity to attract and integrate (or not) TCNs, as well as their ability to exploit the full potential of foreign presence for supporting local development. Identifying and assessing site-specific features and contextual factors of each region is therefore extremely relevant to study migration processes from a territorial perspective.

Second, MATILDE regions also encompass a significant **variety of migration profiles**. The maps provided in this report, and especially the comparative maps presented in Section C, show the heterogeneity in terms of share, development and socio-demographic profiles of the TCNs that live in MATILDE regions. This initial overview is an open invitation to dig deeper in the broad range of migration processes taking place in rural and mountain areas across Europe.

Section A offers an overview of the location and territorial aspects of MATILDE regions in the European context; Section B adopts a regional perspective in presenting the territorial, socio-economic and accessibility features of each region. Finally, Section C elaborates a preliminary comparison of the main aspects related to the presence of TCNs in the regions.

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SECTION A – OVERVIEW OF MATILDE REGIONS

Although the map series shows four different territorial aspects, every single map has the same scale and same spatial extet.

MAP 1 - Spatial positioning of MATILDE regions

Considering the wider European scale, MATILDE regions are ideally positioned on a diagonal line (with branches) that stretches from southeast (Turkey and then Bulgaria) to northwest (Scandinavian countries and the UK (Scotland). Turkey and Bulgaria represent the south-eastern pole of the diagonal, with Italy, Germany and Austria in the middle of this axis, the Scandinavian countries the northern pole, and Spain to the west.

MAP 2 – MATILDE regions according to Rural-Urban typology

MATILDE regions include territories characterised by different degrees of physical and geographical features. As shown in Map 2, the regions are, for the majority, categorised as predominantly rural, with a smaller proportion of intermediate and predominantly urban areas, on the basis of established Degree of Urbanisation (DEGURBA) – classification by Eurostat (Eurostat 2019a).

MAP 3 – MATILDE regions according to Mountain Typology

As shown in Map 3, a wide proportion of MATILDE regions are classified as mountain regions with respect to a significative percentage of the population living in the mountains and/or territory defined as mountainous on the basis of Eurostat Mountain Typology (Eurostat 2020).

MAP 4 – MATILDE regions according to border typology

Map 4 places specific attention to the role of **international borders** in defining the status of these territories; in fact, we chose both regions bordering other EU and EFTA countries as well as inland regions. Border regions consider also regions that have population within 25 km of a land border.

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SECTION B – REGIONAL PROFILES

Section B presents the MATILDE regions: each of them is described in two maps presenting different features. The maps have different scales and different spatial extensions, so that each region is visualized in the best possible way.

MAPS on Territorial and features

The first map series provided for each region depicts the **size and distribution of population** and the **degree of urbanization,** both on municipal level (LAU2)**.** Urban poles are represented along with their size to grasp the existence of hubs that function as a service centre and workforce attraction pole.

MAPS on Accessibility features

Indicators of the accessibility and infrastructure dimension were selected in order to characterise MATILDE regions on the basis of Access to Services of General Interest, as this dimension interacts with the opportunities, aspirations and psycho-social attitudes of people who decide to settle down in rural and mountain regions. The source of data for this dimension is the ESPON PROFECY classification (ESPON Profecy 2017). Accessibility usually represents "the extent to which land-use and transport systems enable (groups of) individuals to reach activities or destinations by means of a (combination of) transport mode(s)" (Geurs et al. 2004). As such, the accessibility of a location (e.g. a municipality) is usually calculated by comparing an impedance indicator (e.g. travel time by car to a destination), with an attractiveness indicator (e.g. the population of the destination). In this case, an alternative way to calculate accessibility is proposed (Ferencsik et al. 2015). It is calculated as the weighted travel time by car to the closest service. The population of each origin location is used as weighting factor. The travel time by car weighted by the population shows the average travel time that an inhabitant needs to reach the closest service. Thus, this indicator is comparable among services and among different regions, while it cannot illustrate differences between municipalities within a region.

While considering access to services as a potential reason for TCNs arrival, resettlement and/or settling-down in MATILDE regions, we also acknowledge that migrant interests may differ from the general population: specific consumption habits, the need for legal advice, and religious sites are just a few examples. Different priorities in terms of Services of General Interest (SGI) shall therefore be kept in mind. Moreover, the data collected display the distance by private car, which often does not coincide with the life-worlds of TCNs, as they may be most inclined to rely on public transport, especially in the initial phases following their arrival.

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We selected hospitals as a specialised service of general interest which can be found in central places. This selection made it possible to better visualise the distances of peripheral locations within the MATILDE regions. The selection of hospitals also represents a service of basic need, without dependency of gender or age of TCNs.

The population distribution is visualised through a population grid 1 x 1 km. The categorisation follows the definition of the population density thresholds for urban rural – typology by Eurostat. The threshold of 300 inhabitants per km^2 was used to define urban grid cells and 1,500 inhabitants per km^2 was used to define urban centres (Eurostat 2019b).

SECTION C – COMPARATIVE MAPS ON TCNS DISTRIBUTION

The visualisation of the characteristics of TCNs, foreigners and migration dynamics between 2008 and 2018 in a map series provided the opportunity to better compare migration patterns and the TCN's socioeconomic characteristics in MATILDE regions, as well as showing the remarkable presence of TCNs.

The added value of the visualisation lies in the common illustration of the scattered regions. Each region has the same scale to make the spatial dimensions comparable, but they are placed next to each other on different map sections.

Map 37 - Number and share of TCNs in 2018

Map 37 shows the remarkable presence of TCNs in MATILDE regions, using absolute numbers of TCNs by size of circles, and the share of TCNs with graduated colours.

Map 38 - Proportional gender distribution and total number of TCNs in MATILDE regions

Map 38 presents the percentage of female TCNs of total TCNs in the region, as well as the share of female and male TCNs (gender distribution) in 2018.

The graduation of colours for the change in female share of TCNs from 2008 to 2018 was chosen in orange for positive values and blue for negative values. The darker the blue colour, the more male TCNs moved to the region within the decade. Data for Turkey, Sweden and Bulgaria were not available.

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Map 39 - Population development through migration, 2008-2017 in MATILDE regions

This map presents the categorisation of MATILDE regions into four typologies based on the categorisation of the national atlas in Germany, a service from the Leibnitz – Institut für Länderkunde – IfL (Leibert 2019):

- Type A, where population is growing due to both national/internal and international migration;
- Type B, where population is growing due to international migration;
- Type C, where population is growing, but specific data on foreign or national migration balances were not available; and
- Type D, where population is shrinking due to negative migration balances.

The map is based on data on cumulative migration balance divided by foreigners and nationals from 2008-2017, which were collected by national statistical offices by the project partners (see Database 2.2).

Map 40/41/42 - Population development, 2008-2018/ 2008-2012/ 2013-2018 in MATILDE regions

The map series on population development in MATILDE regions must be interpreted together with the population development through migration (map 39). It is also based on the on the categorisation of the national atlas in Germany regarding population development (Leibert 2019). Data originate from the Eurostat dataset "Population change - Demographic balance and crude rates at regional level (NUTS 3)".

It enabled us to visualise five types of regional population development among the MATILDE regions:

- Type 1: growth through migration gains and birth surpluses
- Type 2: Growth: Migration gains exceed death surpluses
- Type 3: Decrease: Mortality surplus absorbs migration gains
- Type 4: Migration losses absorb birth surpluses; and
- Type 5: Shrinkage through migration losses and death surpluses

For a more detailed analysis, the visualisation of the development within the decade 2008-2018, was also split up into five – year periods 2008-2012 and 2013-2018.

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LIST OF REGIONS

Regions are presented based on the list of countries and alphabetical order:

	Case study region	**Country**	**MATILDE regions** (NUTS3 level)
1	Vorarlberg	Austria	Bludenz-Bregenzerwald
			Rheintal-Bodenseegebiet
2	Carinthia		Klagenfurt - Villach
			Oberkärntern
			Unterkärnten
3	Harmanli	Bulgaria	Haskovo
4	Ostrobothnia	Finland	Ostrobothnia
5	North Karelia		North Karelia
6	Bavaria	Germany	Berchtesgadener Land
			Garmisch-Partenkirchen
			Oberallgäu
			Neustadt an der Aisch-Bad Windsheim
			Regen

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7	South Tyrol	Italy	South Tyrol
12	Metropolitan City of Turin		Turin
13	Inlandet (Gudbrandsdalen)	Norway	Oppland
			Hedmark
14	Huesca	Spain	Huesca
15	Dalarna county	Sweden	Dalarna
16	Bursa	Turkey	Bursa
17	North Ayrshire	United Kingdom	East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire mainland

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SECTION A - OVERVIEW OF MATILDE REGIONS

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Map 1. Locating MATILDE regions

Investigated regions in the European context (MATILDE regions)

MATILDE Regions | National boundaries | NUTS 3 Regions

1	Autonomous Province of Bolzano-Bozen
2.1	Berchtesgadener Land (Bavaria)
2.2	Regen (Bavaria)
2.3	Neustadt an der Aisch (Bavaria)
2.4	Oberallgäu (Bavaria)
2.5	Garmisch-Partenkirchen (Bavaria)
3.1	Klagenfurt-Villach (Carinthia)
3.2	Oberkärnten (Carinthia)
3.3	Unterkärnten (Carinthia)
4	Dalarnas län
5	Province of Turin
6	North Karelia (Pohjois-Karjala)
7	North Ayrshire (Scotland)
8	Bursa
9.1	Bludenz-Bregenzer Wald (Vorarlberg)
9.2	Rheintal-Bodenseegebiet (Vorarlberg)
10	Pohjanmaa (Ostrobothnia)
11	Haskovo
12.1	Oppland (Gudbrandsdalen)
12.2	Hedmark (Gudbrandsdalen)
13	Huesca (Aragón)

Sources: Country and NUTS 3 boundaries: Eurostat/ GISCO 2016

Cartography : Laner P., 2020 — Eurac Research, Institute for Regional Development

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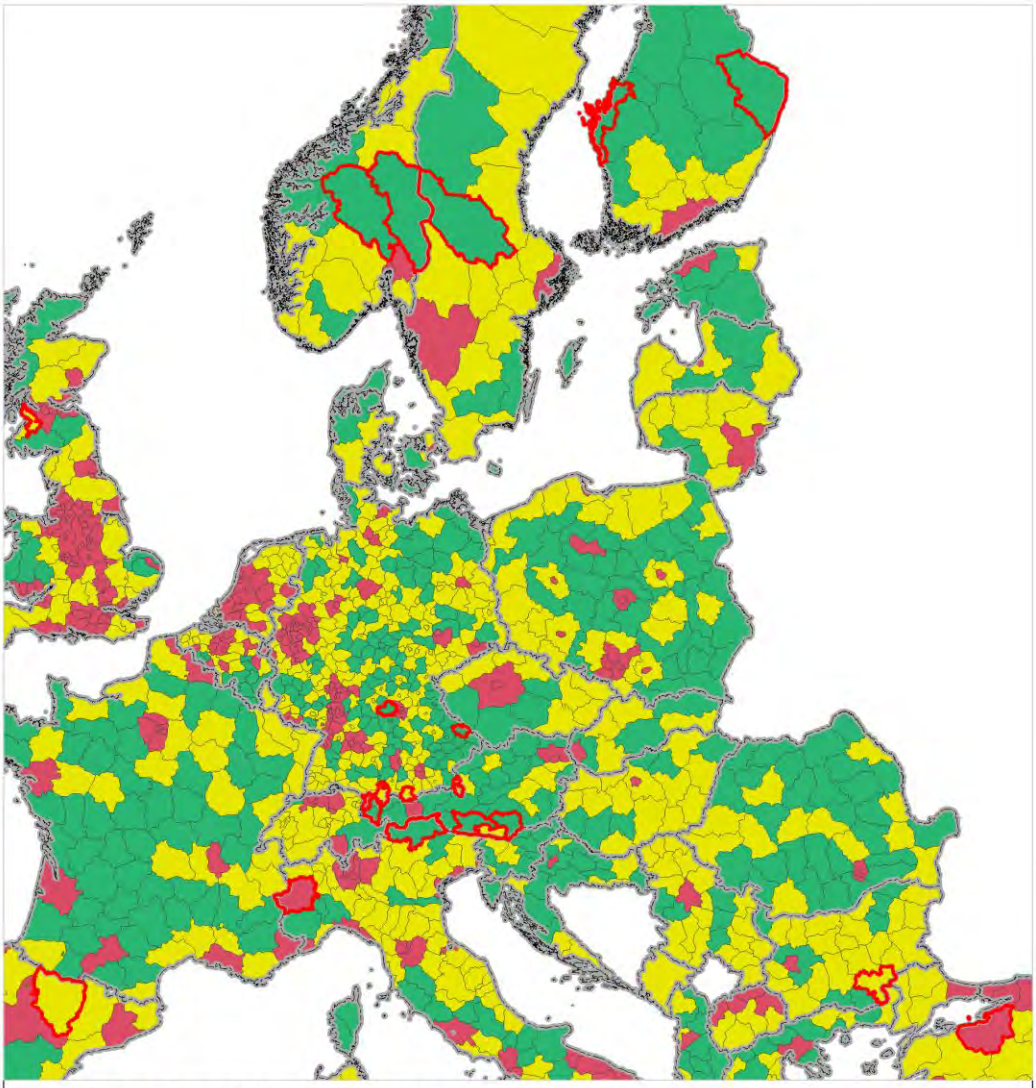
Map 2. MATILDE regions according to Urban-Rural Typolog



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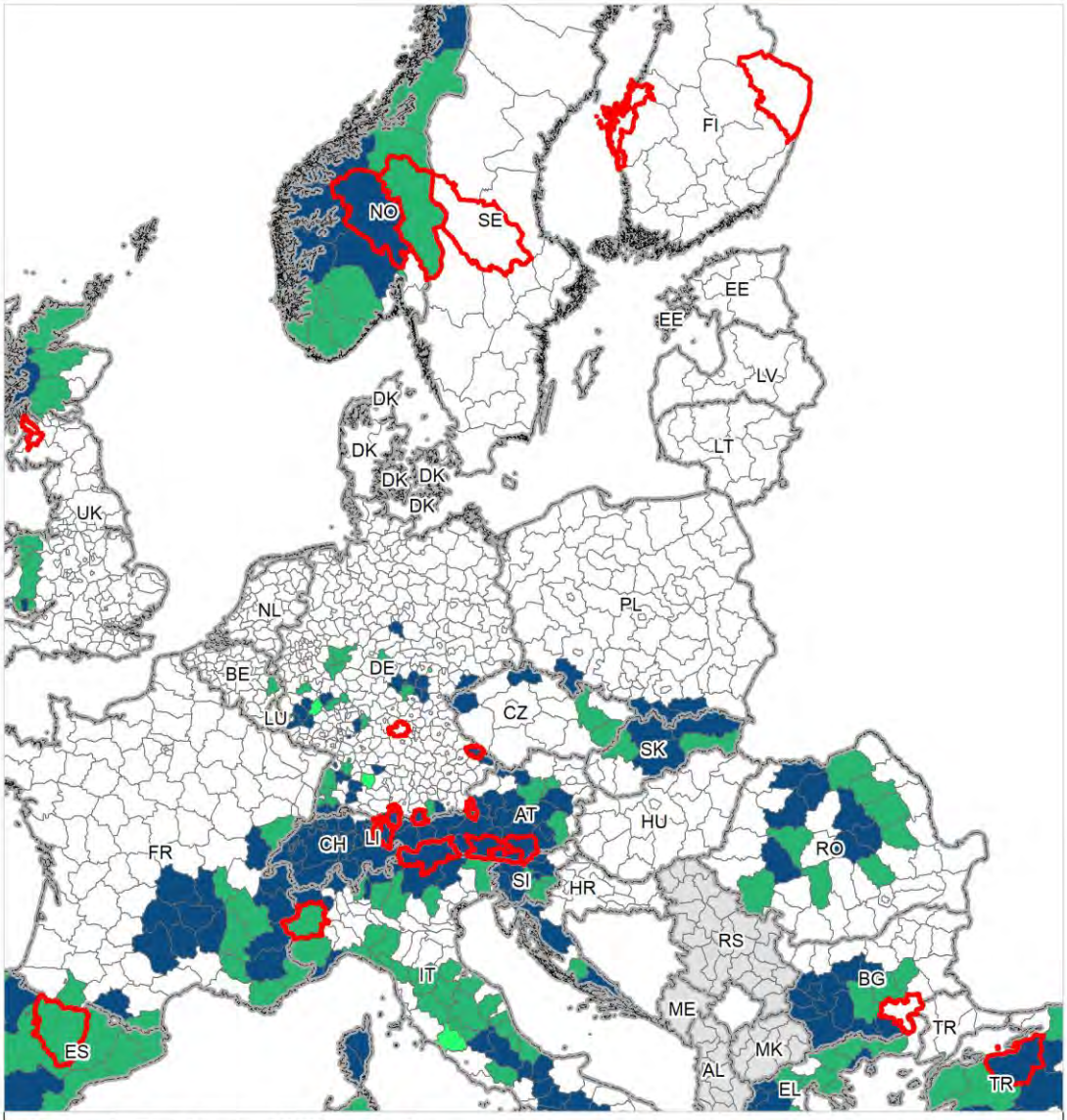
Map 3. MATILDE regions according to Mountain Typology



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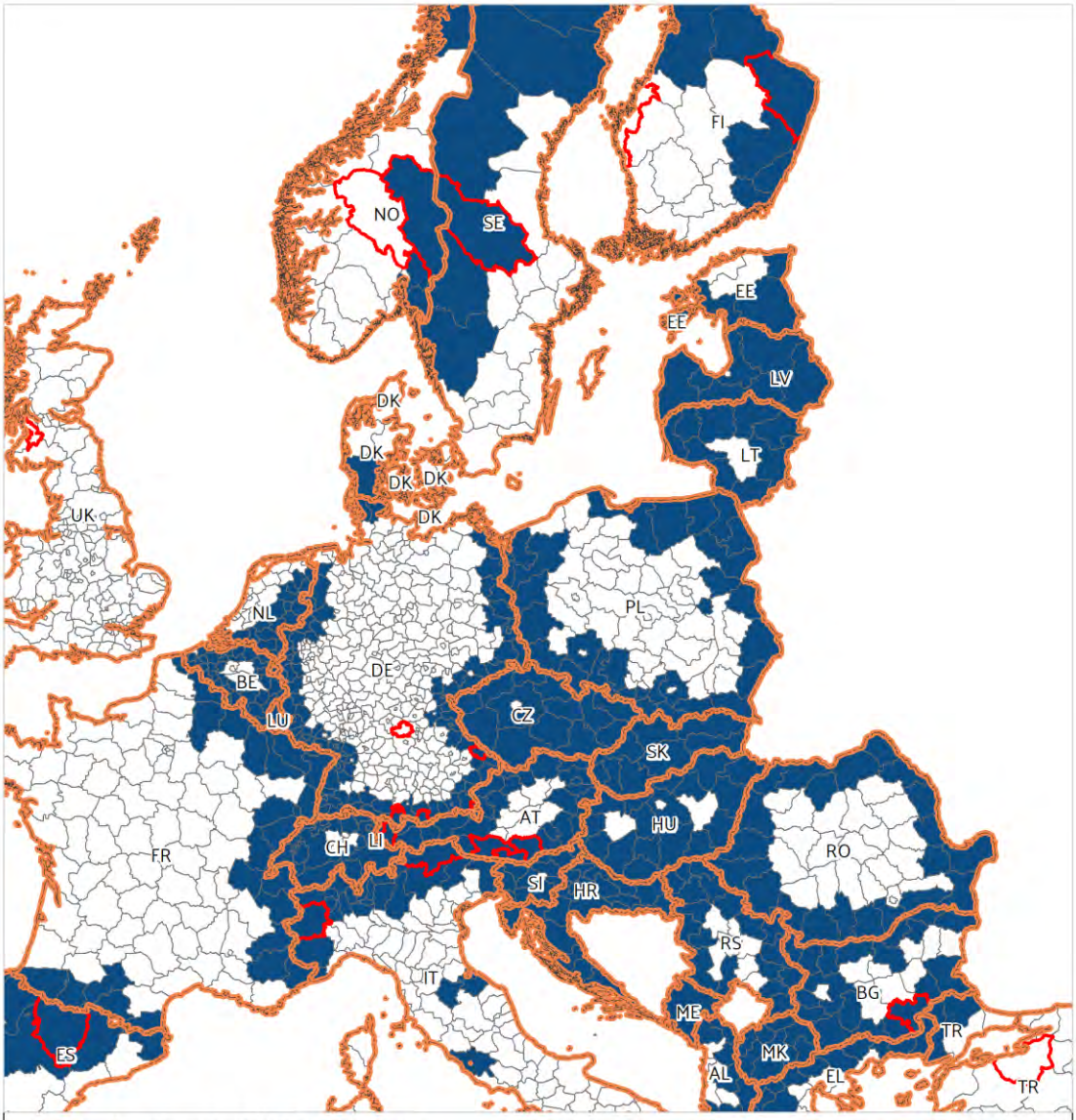
Map 4. MATILDE regions according to Border Typology



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SECTION B - REGIONAL PROFILES

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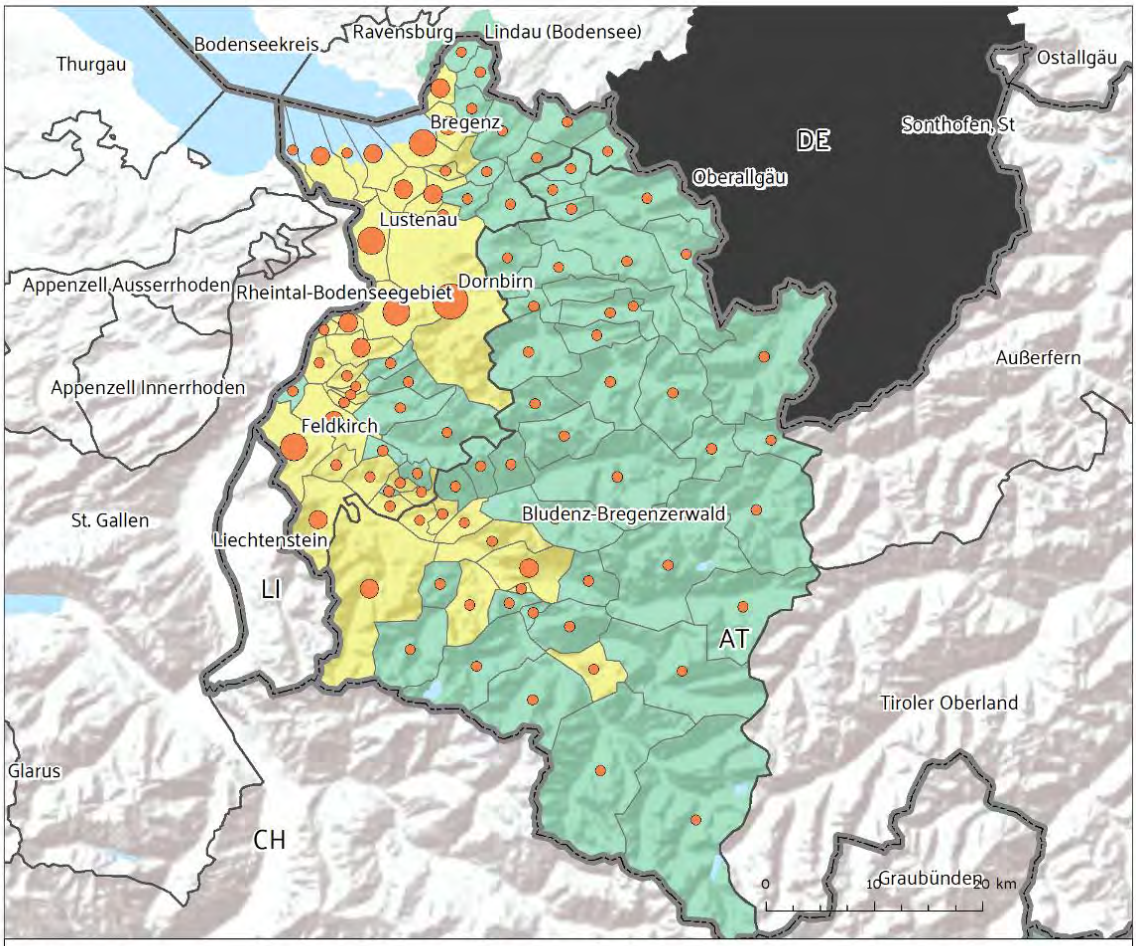
Map 5. Vorarlberg



Vorarlberg

Population (inhabitants)

- 0 - 5.000
- 5.001 - 15.000
- 15.001 - 40.000
- 40.001 - 130.000
- 130.001 - 882.523

Degree of Urbanisation 2018

- Cities (Densely populated areas: at least 50 % ofthe population lives in urban centres)
- Towns and suburbs (Intermediate density areas: less than 50 % of the population lives in rural areas and cities)
- Rural areas (Thinly populated areas: m ore than 50 % of the populationlives in rural areas)

- National boundaries
- NUTS 3 boundaries
- Water body
- Other MATILDE Regions

Sources: Terrain: Esri, USGS, NOAA. Water bodies: Eurogeographics, EuropenGlobalMap v.9, Country and NUTS 3 boundaries: Eurostat/ GISCO 2016. Population and Degree of urbanisation: Eurostat 2019/ GISCO - Geographical Information and maps/Geodata/Reference data/Population Distribution/ Demography/Degree of Urbanisation (DEGURBA).

Cartography: Eurac Research, Laner P., 2020

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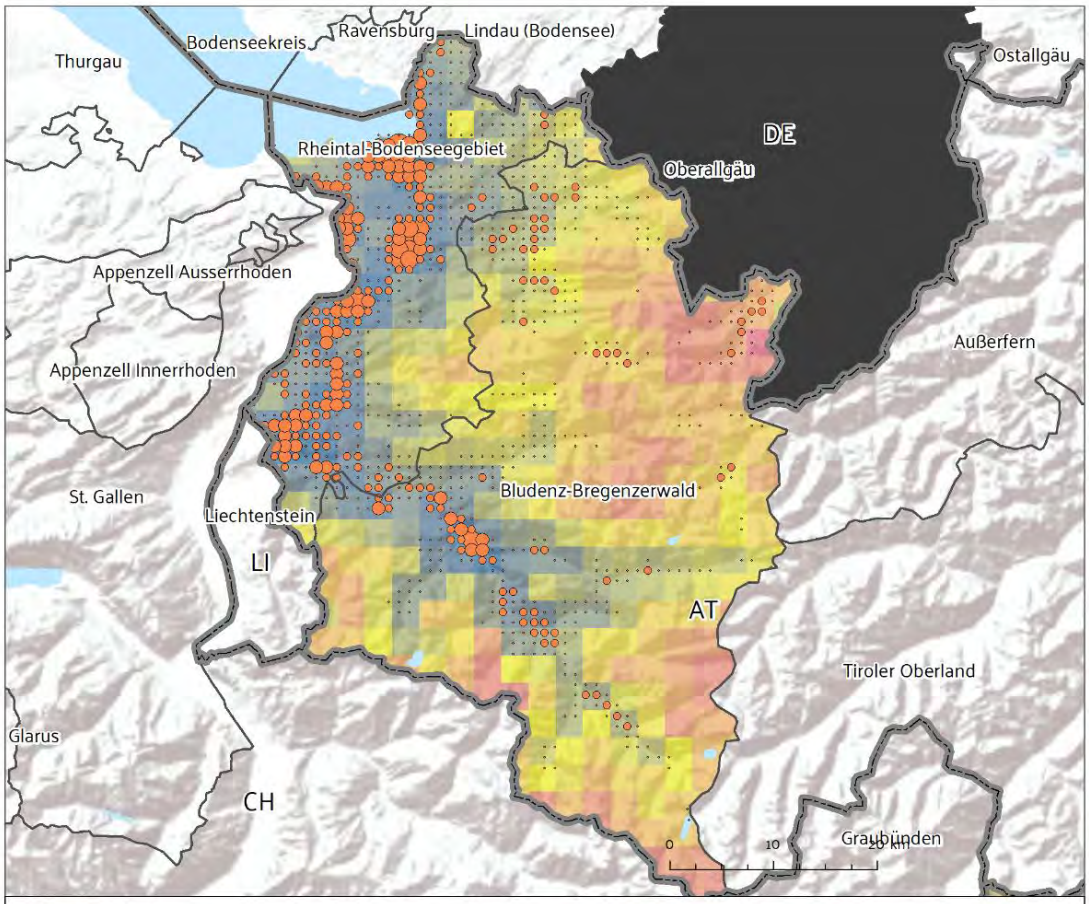
Map 6. Population distribution and accessibility of hospitals in Vorarlberg



Vorarlberg

Travel time by car to closest hospital 2016

0,5 - 5,0	20,1 - 22,5	45,1 - 50,0
5,1 - 7,5	22,6 - 25,0	50,1 - 55,0
7,6 - 10,0	25,1 - 27,5	55,1 - 60,0
10,1 - 12,5	27,6 - 30,0	60,1 - 70,0
12,6 - 15,0	30,1 - 35,0	70,1 - 90,0
15,1 - 17,5	35,1 - 40,0	90,1 - 120,0
17,6 - 20,0	40,1 - 45,0	120,1 - 528,6

Population (inhabitants)

- 1 - 300
- 301 - 1.500
- 1.501 - 3.000
- 3.001 - 7.000
- > 7.000

- National boundaries
- NUTS 3 boundaries
- Water bodies
- Other MATILDE Regions

Sources: Terrain: Esri, USGS, NOAA. Water bodies: Eurogeographics, EuropenGlobalMap v.9, Country and NUTS 3 boundaries: Eurostat/ GISCO 2016. Data source population grid information (GEOSTAT 2011): Eurostat, European Forum for Geography and Statistics (EFGS); Contains data under the Norwegian licence for Open Government data (NLOD) and from Statistics Finland distributed by Eurostat. Travel times: © ESPON PROFECY, Origin of data: ESPON EGTC.

"The interpretation of ESPON material does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the ESPON 2020 Monitoring Committee".

Cartography: Laner P., May 2020

Eurac Research, Institute for Regional Development

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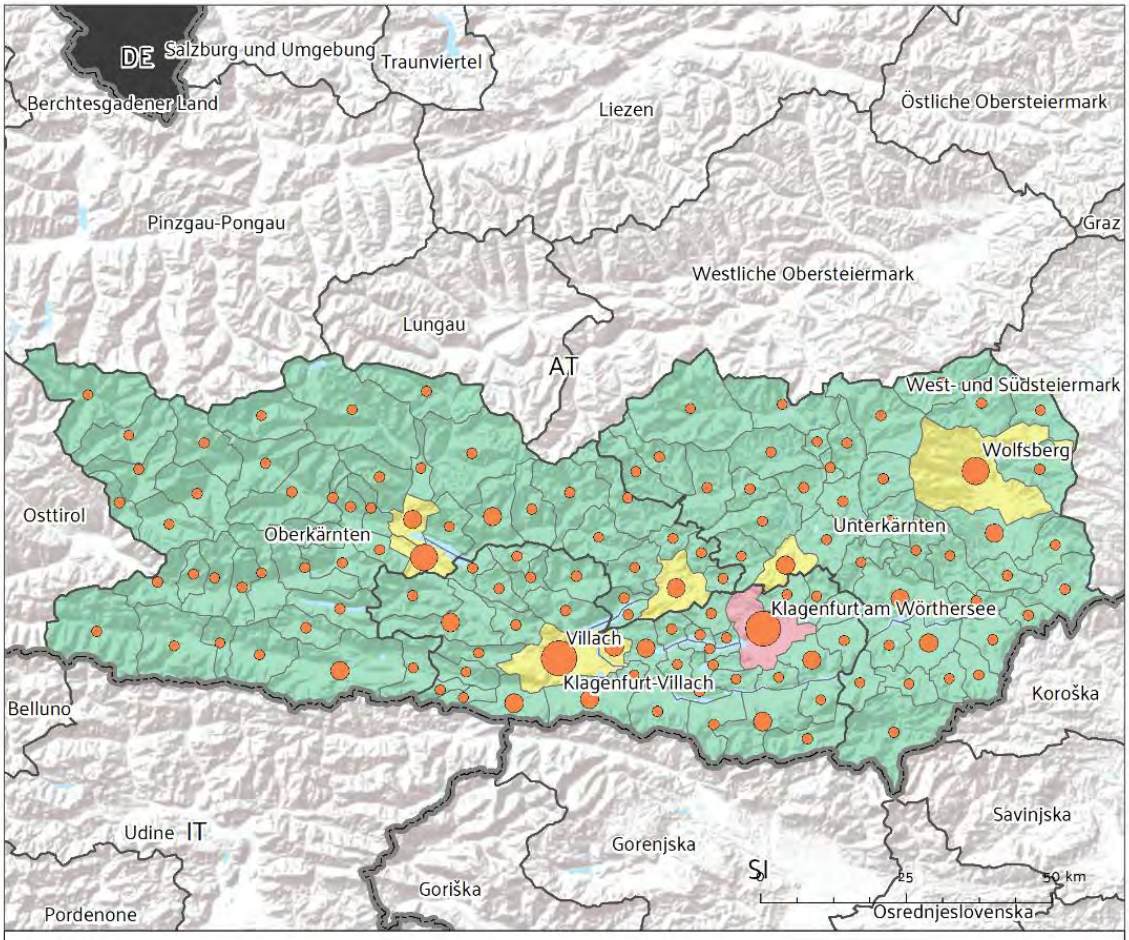
Map 7. Carinthia



Carinthia

Population (inhabitants)

- 0 - 5.000
- 5.001 - 15.000
- 15.001 - 40.000
- 40.001 - 130.000
- 130.001 - 882.523

Degree of Urbanisation 2018

- Cities (Densely populated areas: at least 50 % ofthe population lives in urban centres)
- Towns and suburbs (Intermediate density areas: less than 50 % of the population lives in rural areas and cities)
- Rural areas (Thinly populated areas: m ore than 50 % of the populationlives in rural areas)

- National boundaries
- NUTS 3 boundaries
- Water body
- Other MATILDE Regions

Sources: Terrain: Esri, USGS, NOAA. Water bodies: Eurogeographics, EuropenGlobalMap v.9, Country and NUTS 3 boundaries: Eurostat/ GISCO 2016. Population and Degree of urbanisation: Eurostat 2019/ GISCO - Geographical Information and maps/Geodata/Reference data/Population Distribution/ Demography/Degree of Urbanisation (DEGURBA).

Cartography: Eurac Research, Laner P., 2020

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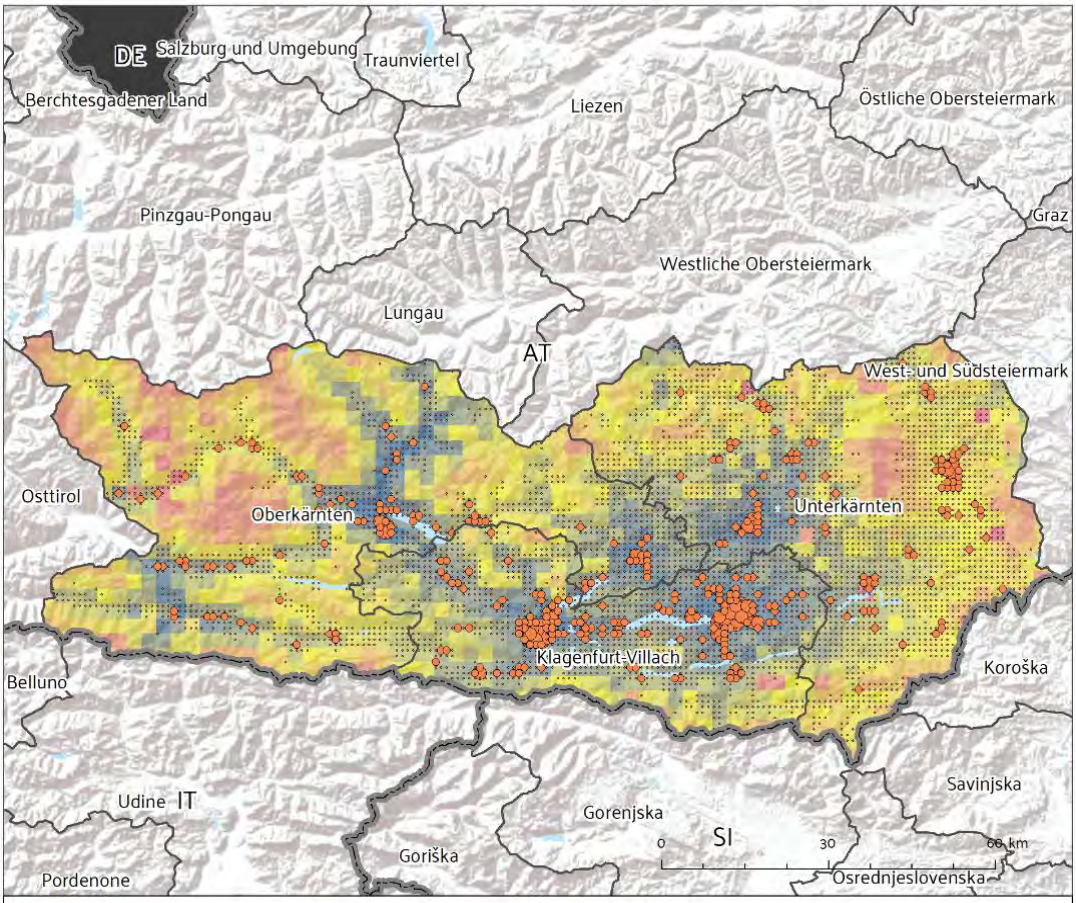
Map 8. Population distribution and accessibility of hospitals in Carinthia



Carinthia

Travel time by car to closest hospital 2016

0,5 - 5,0	20,1 - 22,5	45,1 - 50,0
5,1 - 7,5	22,6 - 25,0	50,1 - 55,0
7,6 - 10,0	25,1 - 27,5	55,1 - 60,0
10,1 - 12,5	27,6 - 30,0	60,1 - 70,0
12,6 - 15,0	30,1 - 35,0	70,1 - 90,0
15,1 - 17,5	35,1 - 40,0	90,1 - 120,0
17,6 - 20,0	40,1 - 45,0	120,1 - 528,6

Population (inhabitants)

- 1 - 300
- 301 - 1.500
- 1.501 - 3.000
- 3.001 - 7.000
- > 7.000

- National boundaries
- NUTS 3 boundaries
- Water bodies
- Other MATILDE Regions

Sources: Terrain: Esri, USGS, NOAA. Water bodies: Eurogeographics, EuropenGlobalMap v.9, Country and NUTS 3 boundaries: Eurostat/ GISCO 2016. Data source population grid information (GEOSTAT 2011): Eurostat, European Forum for Geography and Statistics (EFGS); Contains data under the Norwegian licence for Open Government data (NLOD) and from Statistics Finland distributed by Eurostat. Travel times: © ESPON PROFECY, Origin of data: ESPON EGTC.

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Cartography: Laner P., May 2020

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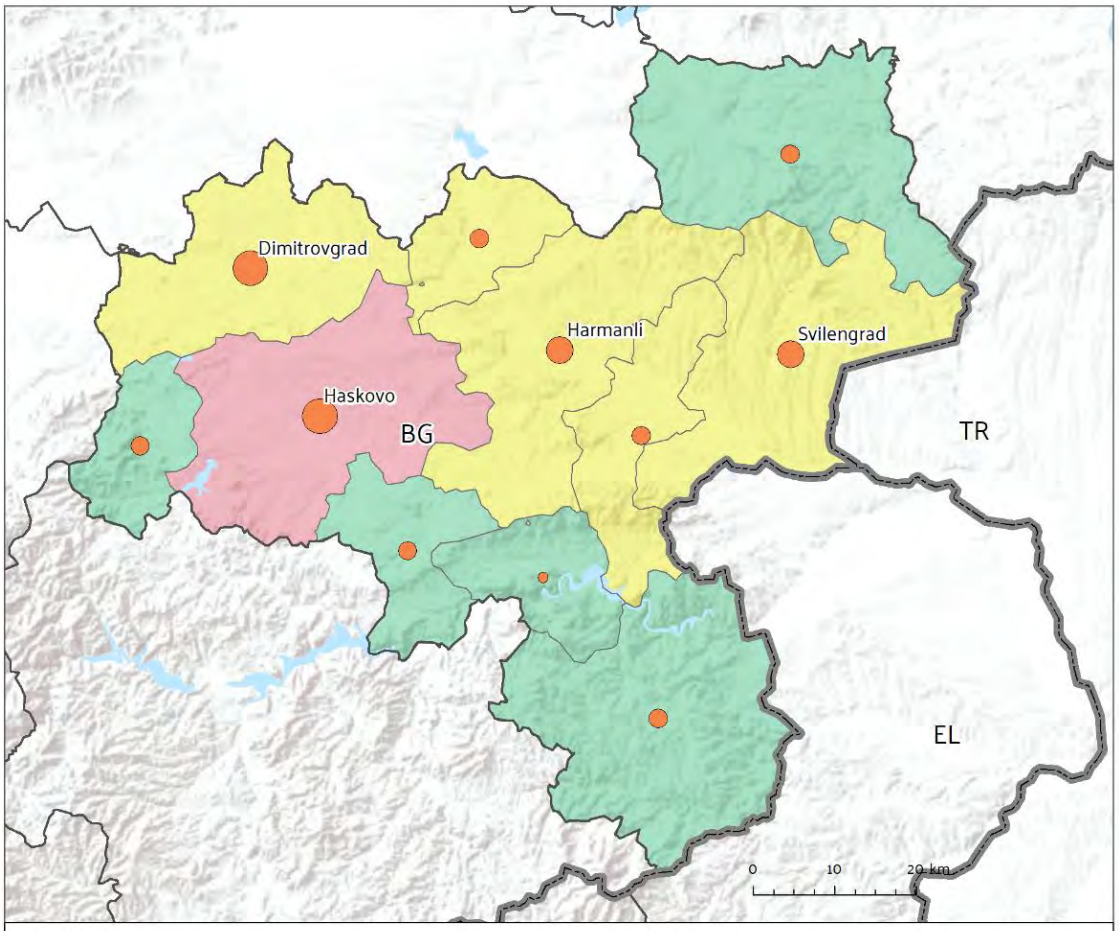
Map 9. Haskovo



Haskovo

Population (inhabitants)

- 0 - 5.000
- 5.001 - 15.000
- 15.001 - 40.000
- 40.001 - 130.000
- 130.001 - 882.523

Degree of Urbanisation 2018

- Cities (Densely populated areas: at least 50 % ofthe population lives in urban centres)
- Towns and suburbs (Intermediate density areas: less than 50 % of the population lives in rural areas and cities)
- Rural areas (Thinly populated areas: m ore than 50 % of the populationlives in rural areas)

- National boundaries
- NUTS 3 boundaries
- Water body
- Other MATILDE Regions

Sources: Terrain: Esri, USGS, NOAA. Water bodies: Eurogeographics, EuropenGlobalMap v.9, Country and NUTS 3 boundaries: Eurostat/ GISCO 2016. Population and Degree of urbanisation: Eurostat 2019/ GISCO - Geographical Information and maps/Geodata/Reference data/Population Distribution/ Demography/Degree of Urbanisation (DEGURBA).

Cartography: Eurac Research, Laner P., 2020

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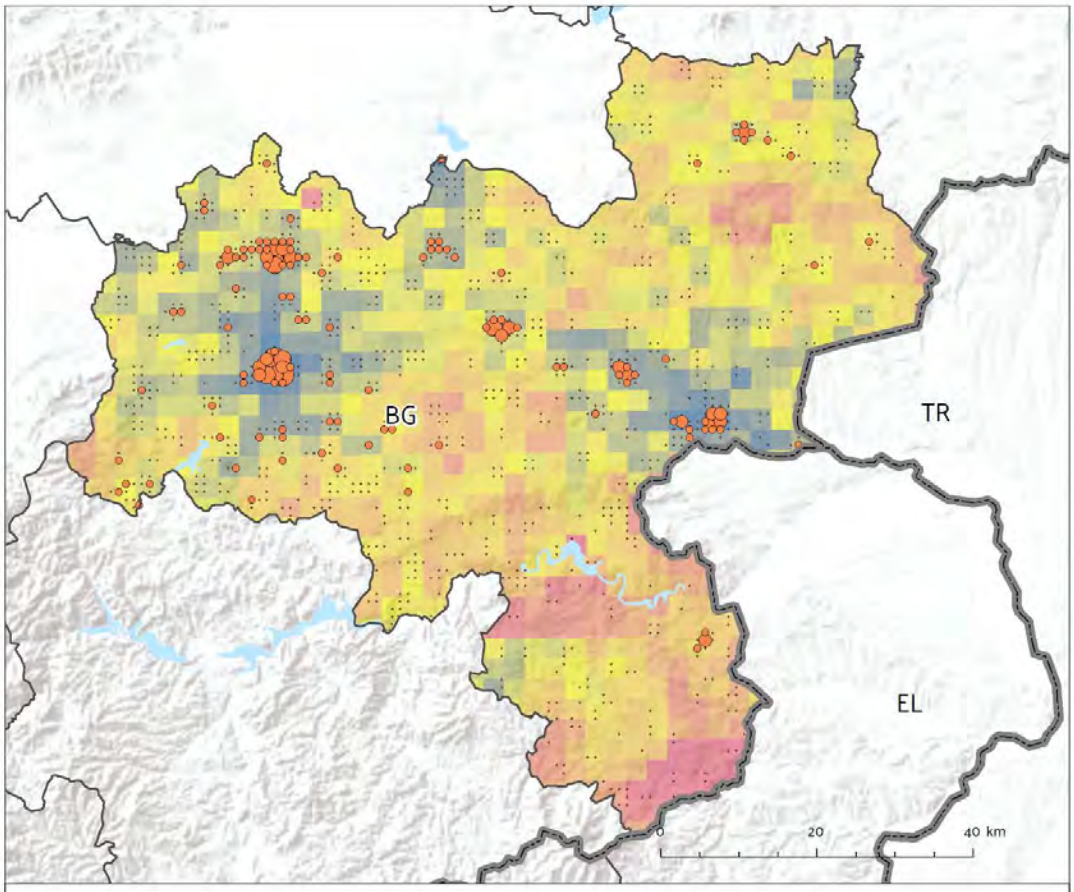
Map 10. Population distribution and accessibility of hospitals in Haskovo



Haskovo

Travel time by car to closest hospital 2016

0,5 - 5,0	20,1 - 22,5	45,1 - 50,0
5,1 - 7,5	22,6 - 25,0	50,1 - 55,0
7,6 - 10,0	25,1 - 27,5	55,1 - 60,0
10,1 - 12,5	27,6 - 30,0	60,1 - 70,0
12,6 - 15,0	30,1 - 35,0	70,1 - 90,0
15,1 - 17,5	35,1 - 40,0	90,1 - 120,0
17,6 - 20,0	40,1 - 45,0	120,1 - 528,6

Population (inhabitants)

- 1 - 300
- 301 - 1.500
- 1.501 - 3.000
- 3.001 - 7.000
- >7.000

- National boundaries
- NUTS 3 boundaries
- Water bodies
- Other MATILDE Regions

Sources: Terrain: Esri, USGS, NOAA. Water bodies: Eurogeographics, EuropenGlobalMap v.9, Country and NUTS 3 boundaries: Eurostat/ GISCO 2016. Data source population grid information (GEOSTAT 2011): Eurostat, European Forum for Geography and Statistics (EFGS); Contains data under the Norwegian licence for Open Government data (NLOD) and from Statistics Finland distributed by Eurostat. Travel times: © ESPON PROFECY, Origin of data: ESPON EGTC.

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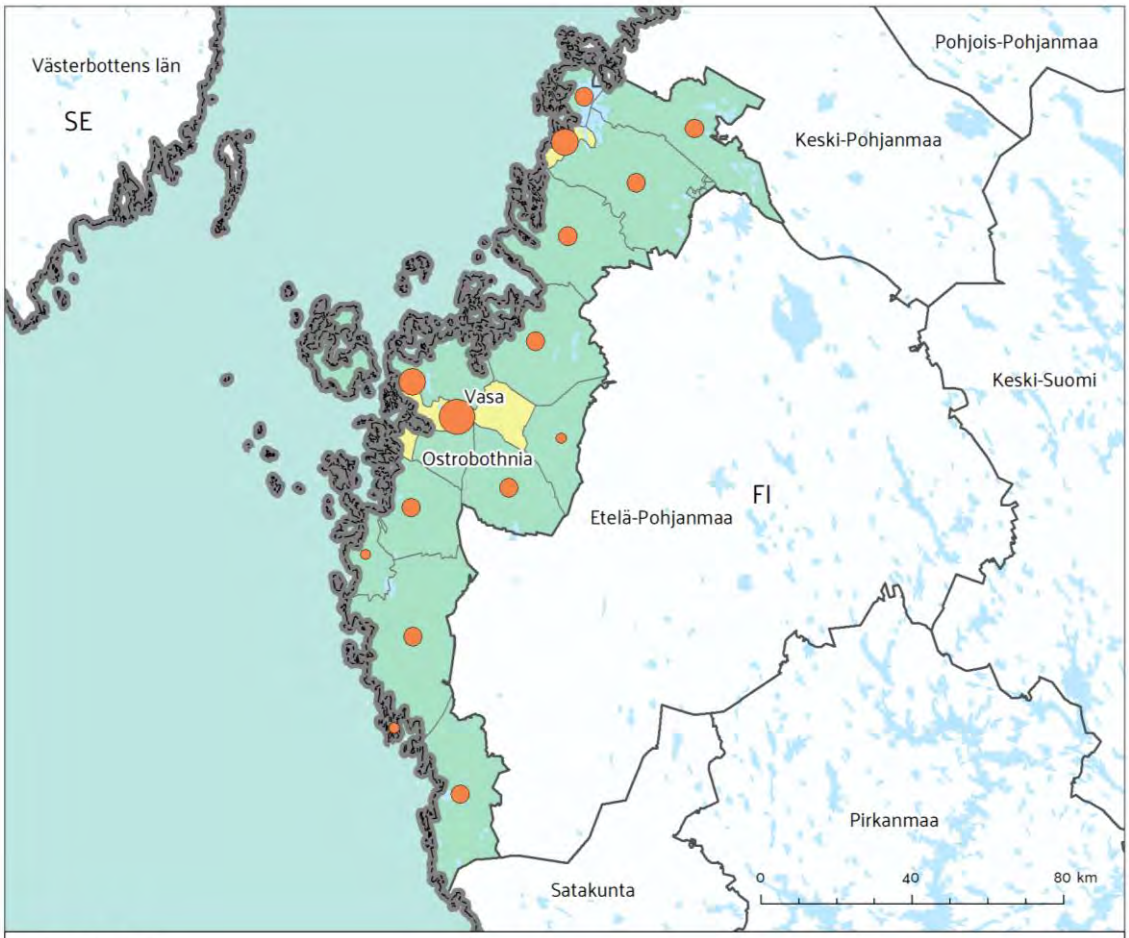
Map 11. Ostrobothnia



Ostrobothnia

Population (inhabitants)

- 0 - 5.000
- 5.001 - 15.000
- 15.001 - 40.000
- 40.001 - 130.000
- 130.001 - 882.523

Degree of Urbanisation 2018

- Cities (Densely populated areas: at least 50 % ofthe population lives in urban centres)
- Towns and suburbs (Intermediate density areas: less than 50 % of the population lives in rural areas and cities)
- Rural areas (Thinly populated areas: m ore than 50 % of the populationlives in rural areas)

- National boundaries
- NUTS 3 boundaries
- Water body
- Other MATILDE Regions

Sources: Terrain: Esri, USGS, NOAA. Water bodies: Eurogeographics, EuropenGlobalMap v.9, Country and NUTS 3 boundaries: Eurostat/ GISCO 2016. Population and Degree of urbanisation: Eurostat 2019/ GISCO - Geographical Information and maps/Geodata/Reference data/Population Distribution/ Demography/Degree of Urbanisation (DEGURBA).

Cartography: Eurac Research, Laner P., 2020

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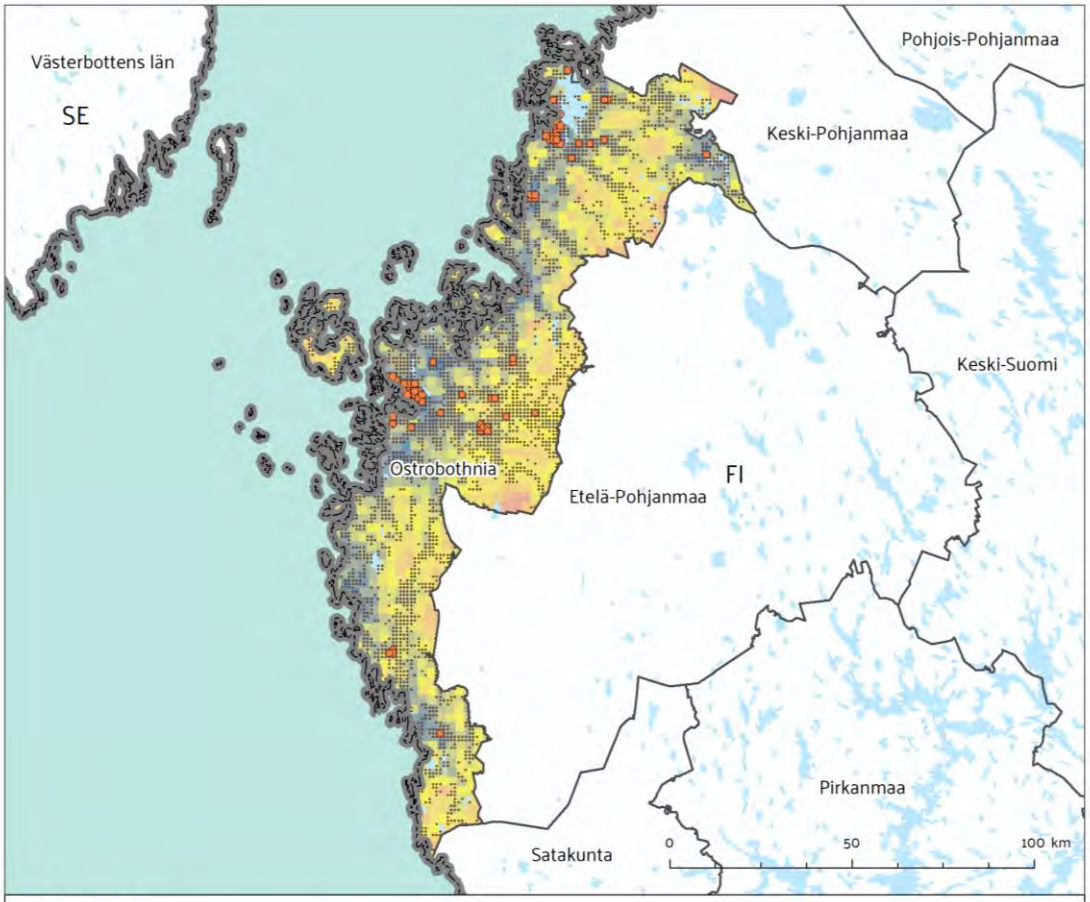
Map 12. Population distribution and accessibility of hospitals in Ostrobothnia



Ostrobothnia

Travel time by car to closest hospital 2016

0,5 - 5,0	20,1 - 22,5	45,1 - 50,0
5,1 - 7,5	22,6 - 25,0	50,1 - 55,0
7,6 - 10,0	25,1 - 27,5	55,1 - 60,0
10,1 - 12,5	27,6 - 30,0	60,1 - 70,0
12,6 - 15,0	30,1 - 35,0	70,1 - 90,0
15,1 - 17,5	35,1 - 40,0	90,1 - 120,0
17,6 - 20,0	40,1 - 45,0	120,1 - 528,6

Population (inhabitants)

- 1 - 300
- 301 - 1.500
- 1.501 - 3.000
- 3.001 - 7.000
- > 7.000

- National boundaries
- NUTS 3 boundaries
- Water bodies
- Other MATILDE Regions

Sources: Terrain: Esri, USGS, NOAA. Water bodies: Eurogeographics, EuropenGlobalMap v.9, Country and NUTS 3 boundaries: Eurostat/ GISCO 2016. Data source population grid information (GEOSTAT 2011): Eurostat, European Forum for Geography and Statistics (EFGS); Contains data under the Norwegian licence for Open Government data (NLOD) and from Statistics Finland distributed by Eurostat. Travel times: © ESPON PROFECY, Origin of data: ESPON EGTC.

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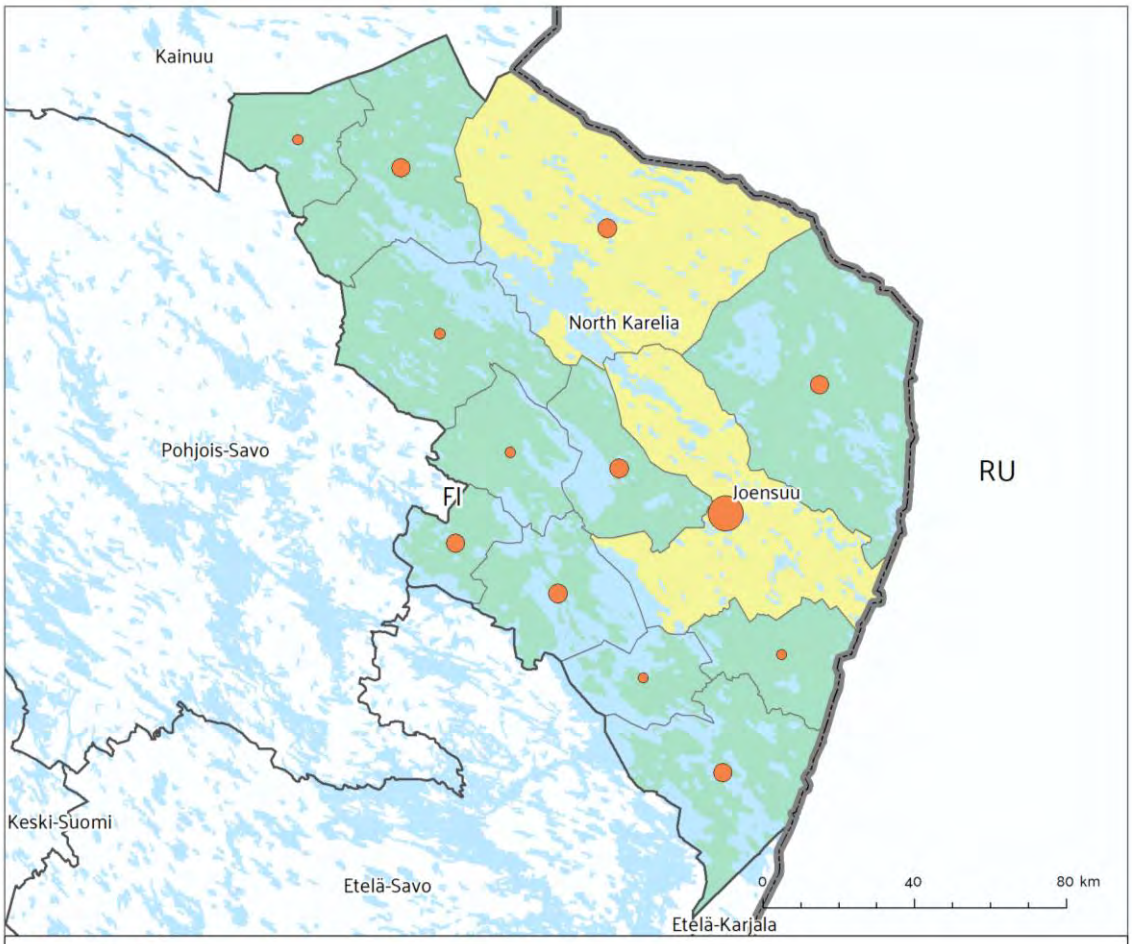
Map 13. North Karelia



North Karelia

Population (inhabitants)

- 0 - 5.000
- 5.001 - 15.000
- 15.001 - 40.000
- 40.001 - 130.000
- 130.001 - 882.523

Degree of Urbanisation 2018

- Cities (Densely populated areas: at least 50 % ofthe population lives in urban centres)
- Towns and suburbs (Intermediate density areas: less than 50 % of the population lives in rural areas and cities)
- Rural areas (Thinly populated areas: m ore than 50 % of the populationlives in rural areas)

- National boundaries
- NUTS 3 boundaries
- Water body
- Other MATILDE Regions

Sources: Terrain: Esri, USGS, NOAA. Water bodies: Eurogeographics, EuropenGlobalMap v.9, Country and NUTS 3 boundaries: Eurostat/ GISCO 2016. Population and Degree of urbanisation: Eurostat 2019/ GISCO - Geographical Information and maps/Geodata/Reference data/Population Distribution/ Demography/Degree of Urbanisation (DEGURBA).

Cartography: Eurac Research, Laner P., 2020

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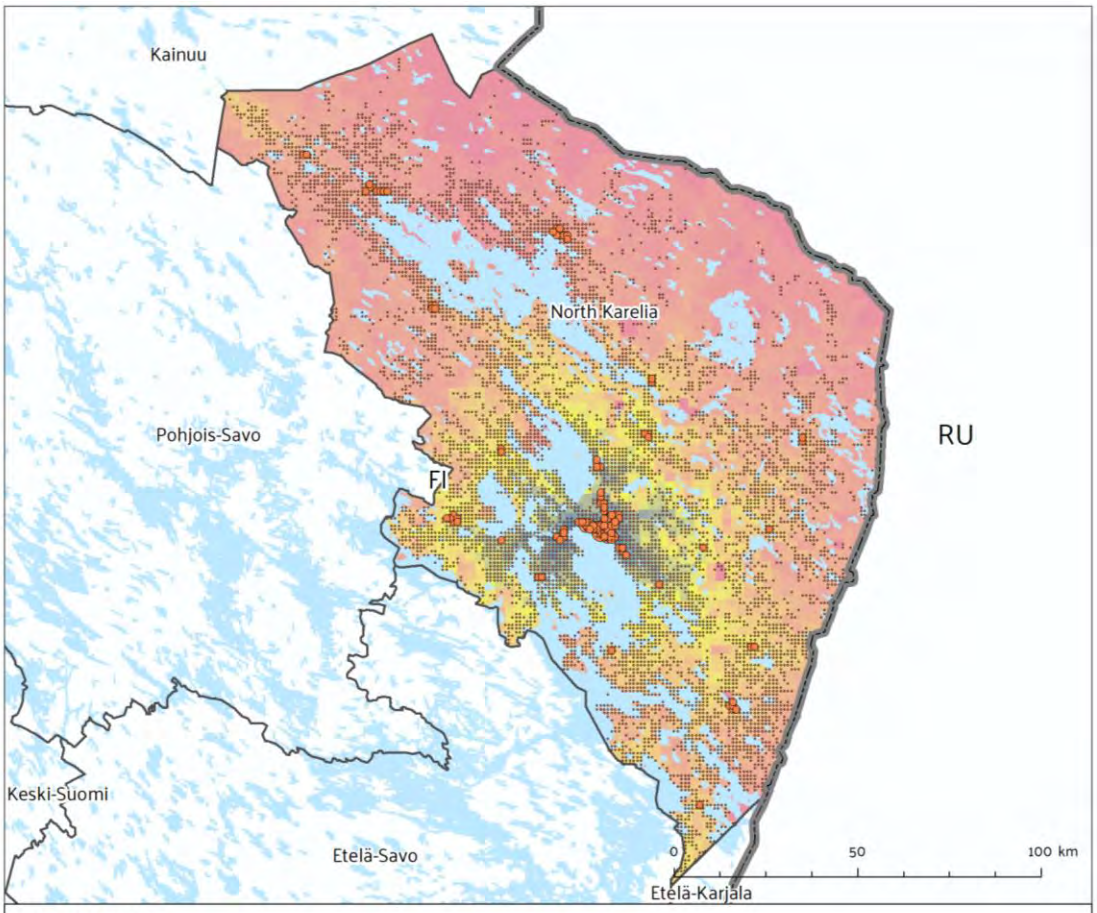
Map 14. Population distribution and accessibility of hospitals in North Karelia



North Karelia

Travel time by car to closest hospital 2016

0,5 - 5,0	20,1 - 22,5	45,1 - 50,0
5,1 - 7,5	22,6 - 25,0	50,1 - 55,0
7,6 - 10,0	25,1 - 27,5	55,1 - 60,0
10,1 - 12,5	27,6 - 30,0	60,1 - 70,0
12,6 - 15,0	30,1 - 35,0	70,1 - 90,0
15,1 - 17,5	35,1 - 40,0	90,1 - 120,0
17,6 - 20,0	40,1 - 45,0	120,1 - 528,6

Population (inhabitants)

- 1 - 300
- 301 - 1.500
- 1.501 - 3.000
- 3.001 - 7.000
- > 7.000

- National boundaries
- NUTS 3 boundaries
- Water bodies
- Other MATILDE Regions

Sources: Terrain: Esri, USGS, NOAA. Water bodies: Eurogeographics, EuropenGlobalMap v.9, Country and NUTS 3 boundaries: Eurostat/ GISCO 2016. Data source population grid information (GEOSTAT 2011): Eurostat, European Forum for Geography and Statistics (EFGS); Contains data under the Norwegian licence for Open Government data (NLOD) and from Statistics Finland distributed by Eurostat. Travel times: © ESPON PROFECY, Origin of data: ESPON EGTC.

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Carthography: Laner P., May 2020

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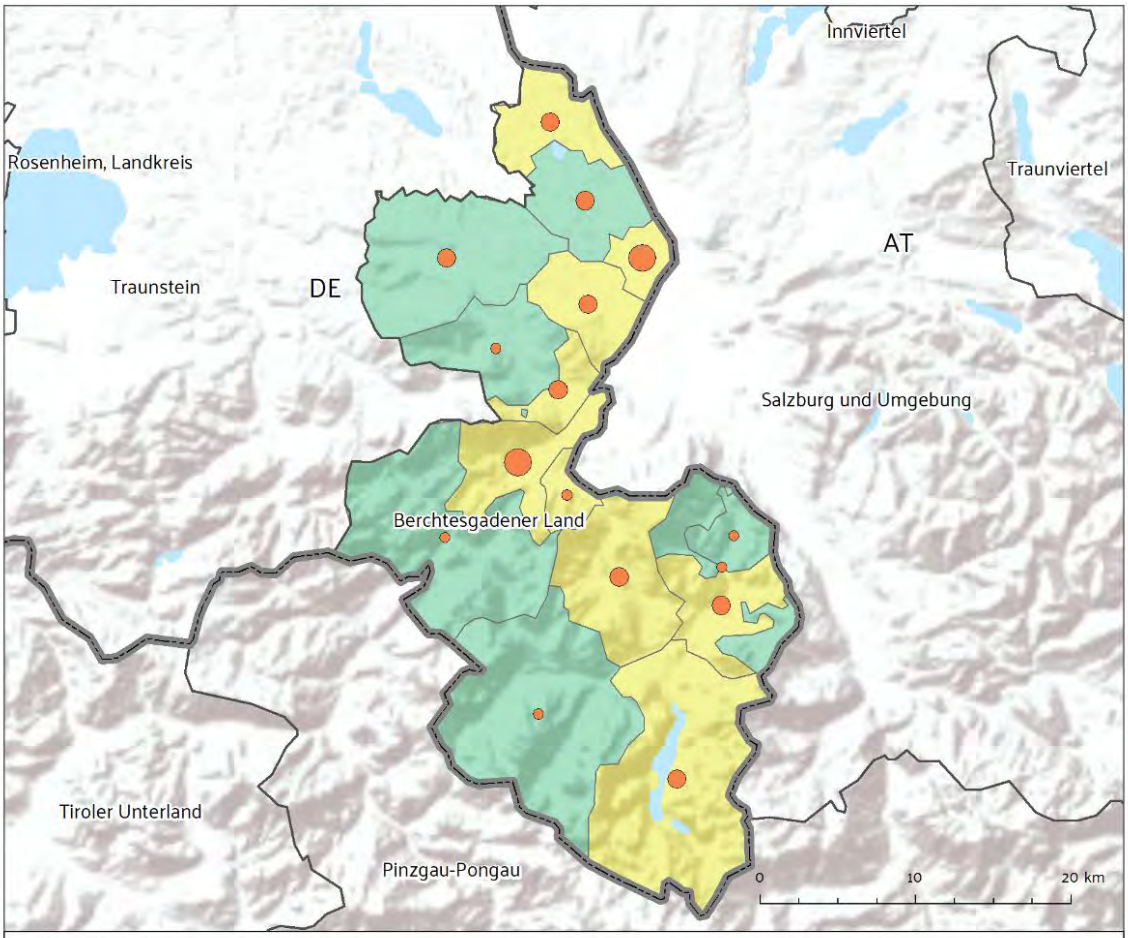
Map 15. Berchtesgadener Land



Berchtesgadener Land

Population (inhabitants)

- 0 - 5.000
- 5.001 - 15.000
- 15.001 - 40.000
- 40.001 - 130.000
- 130.001 - 882.523

Degree of Urbanisation 2018

- Cities (Densely populated areas: at least 50 % ofthe population lives in urban centres)
- Towns and suburbs (Intermediate density areas: less than 50 % of the population lives in rural areas and cities)
- Rural areas (Thinly populated areas: m ore than 50 % of the populationlives in rural areas)

- National boundaries
- NUTS 3 boundaries
- Water body
- Other MATILDE Regions

Sources: Terrain: Esri, USGS, NOAA. Water bodies: Eurogeographics, EuropenGlobalMap v.9, Country and NUTS 3 boundaries: Eurostat/ GISCO 2016. Population and Degree of urbanisation: Eurostat 2019/ GISCO - Geographical Information and maps/Geodata/Reference data/Population Distribution/ Demography/Degree of Urbanisation (DEGURBA).

Cartography: Eurac Research, Laner P., 2020

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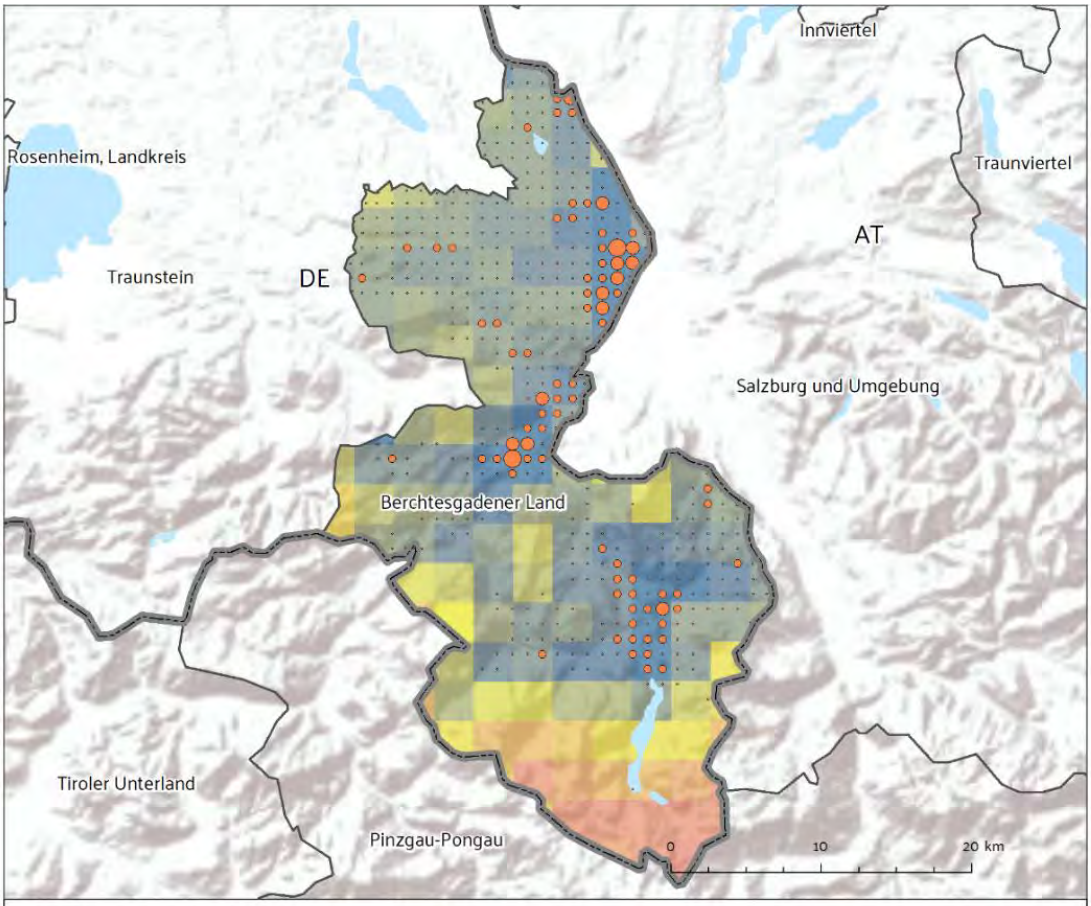
Map 16. Population distribution and accessibility of hospitals in Berchtesgadener Land



Berchtesgadener Land

Travel time by car to closest hospital 2016

0,5 - 5,0	20,1 - 22,5	45,1 - 50,0
5,1 - 7,5	22,6 - 25,0	50,1 - 55,0
7,6 - 10,0	25,1 - 27,5	55,1 - 60,0
10,1 - 12,5	27,6 - 30,0	60,1 - 70,0
12,6 - 15,0	30,1 - 35,0	70,1 - 90,0
15,1 - 17,5	35,1 - 40,0	90,1 - 120,0
17,6 - 20,0	40,1 - 45,0	120,1 - 528,6

Population (inhabitants)

- 1 - 300
- 301 - 1.500
- 1.501 - 3.000
- 3.001 - 7.000
- > 7.000

- National boundaries
- NUTS 3 boundaries
- Water bodies
- Other MATILDE Regions

Sources: Terrain: Esri, USGS, NOAA. Water bodies: Eurogeographics, EuropenGlobalMap v.9, Country and NUTS 3 boundaries: Eurostat/ GISCO 2016. Data source population grid information (GEOSTAT 2011): Eurostat, European Forum for Geography and Statistics (EFGS); Contains data under the Norwegian licence for Open Government data (NLOD) and from Statistics Finland distributed by Eurostat. Travel times: © ESPON PROFECY, Origin of data: ESPON EGTC.

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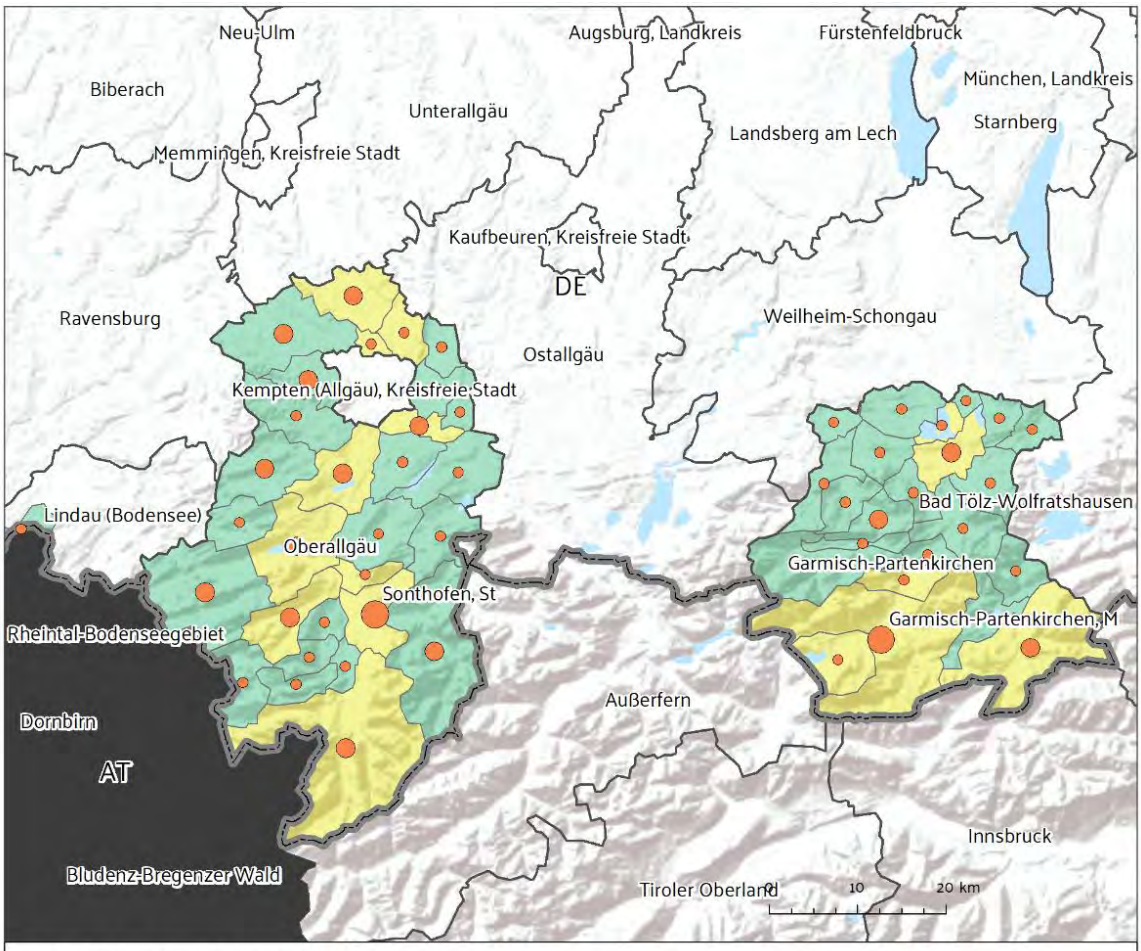
Map 17. Oberallgäu and Garmisch-Partenkirchen



Oberallgäu & Garmisch-Patenkirchen

Population (inhabitants)

- 0 - 5.000
- 5.001 - 15.000
- 15.001 - 40.000
- 40.001 - 130.000
- 130.001 - 882.523

Degree of Urbanisation 2018

- Cities (Densely populated areas: at least 50 % ofthe population lives in urban centres)
- Towns and suburbs (Intermediate density areas: less than 50 % of the population lives in rural areas and cities)
- Rural areas (Thinly populated areas: m ore than 50 % of the populationlives in rural areas)

- National boundaries
- NUTS 3 boundaries
- Water body
- Other MATILDE Regions

Sources: Terrain: Esri, USGS, NOAA. Water bodies: Eurogeographics, EuropenGlobalMap v.9, Country and NUTS 3 boundaries: Eurostat/ GISCO 2016. Population and Degree of urbanisation: Eurostat 2019/ GISCO - Geographical Information and maps/Geodata/Reference data/Population Distribution/ Demography/Degree of Urbanisation (DEGURBA).

Cartography: Eurac Research, Laner P., 2020

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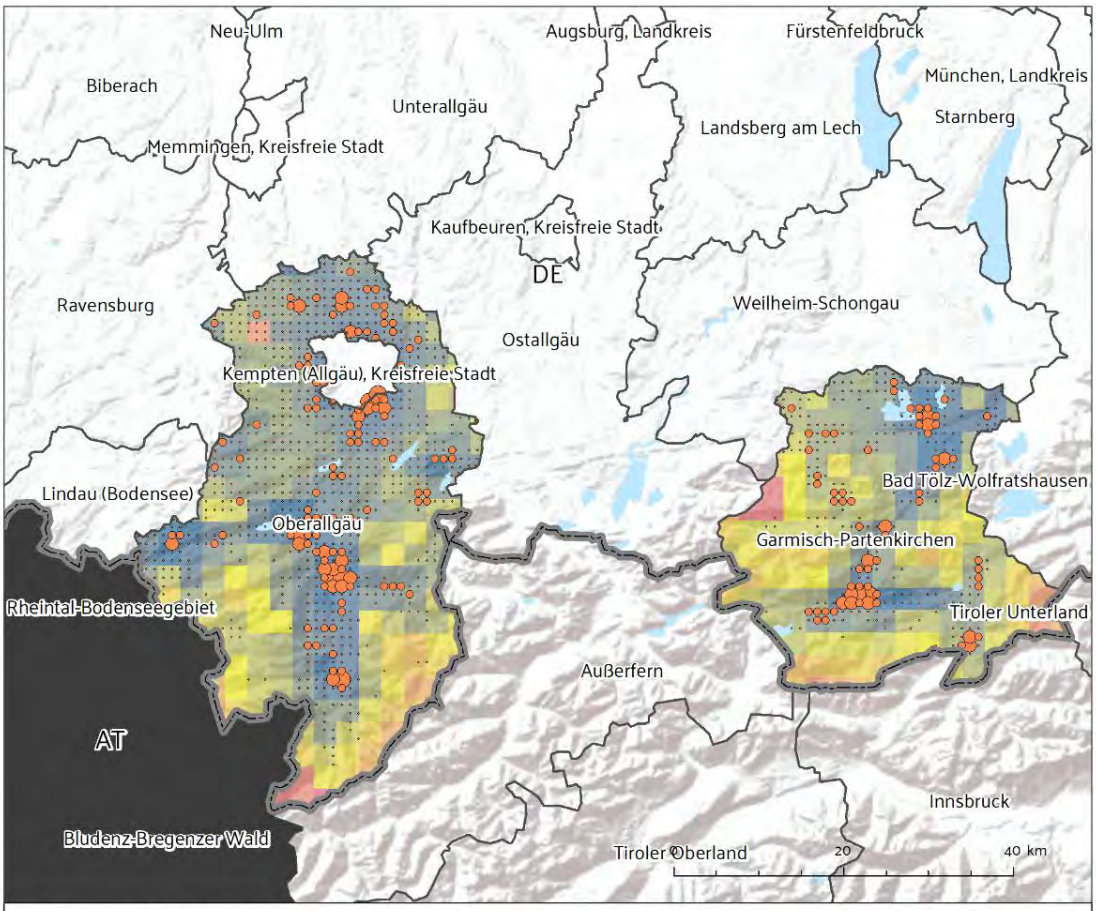
Map 18. Population distribution and accessibility of hospitals in Oberallgäu and Garmisch-Partenkirchen



Oberallgäu & Garmisch-Partenkirchen

Travel time by car to closest hospital 2016

0,5 - 5,0	20,1 - 22,5	45,1 - 50,0
5,1 - 7,5	22,6 - 25,0	50,1 - 55,0
7,6 - 10,0	25,1 - 27,5	55,1 - 60,0
10,1 - 12,5	27,6 - 30,0	60,1 - 70,0
12,6 - 15,0	30,1 - 35,0	70,1 - 90,0
15,1 - 17,5	35,1 - 40,0	90,1 - 120,0
17,6 - 20,0	40,1 - 45,0	120,1 - 528,6

Population (inhabitants)

- 1 - 300
- 301 - 1.500
- 1.501 - 3.000
- 3.001 - 7.000
- > 7.000

- National boundaries
- NUTS 3 boundaries
- Water bodies
- Other MATILDE Regions

Sources: Terrain: Esri, USGS, NOAA. Water bodies: Eurogeographics, EuropenGlobalMap v.9, Country and NUTS 3 boundaries: Eurostat/ GISCO 2016. Data source population grid information (GEOSTAT 2011): Eurostat, European Forum for Geography and Statistics (EFGS); Contains data under the Norwegian licence for Open Government data (NLOD) and from Statistics Finland distributed by Eurostat. Travel times: © ESPON PROFECY, Origin of data: ESPON EGTC.

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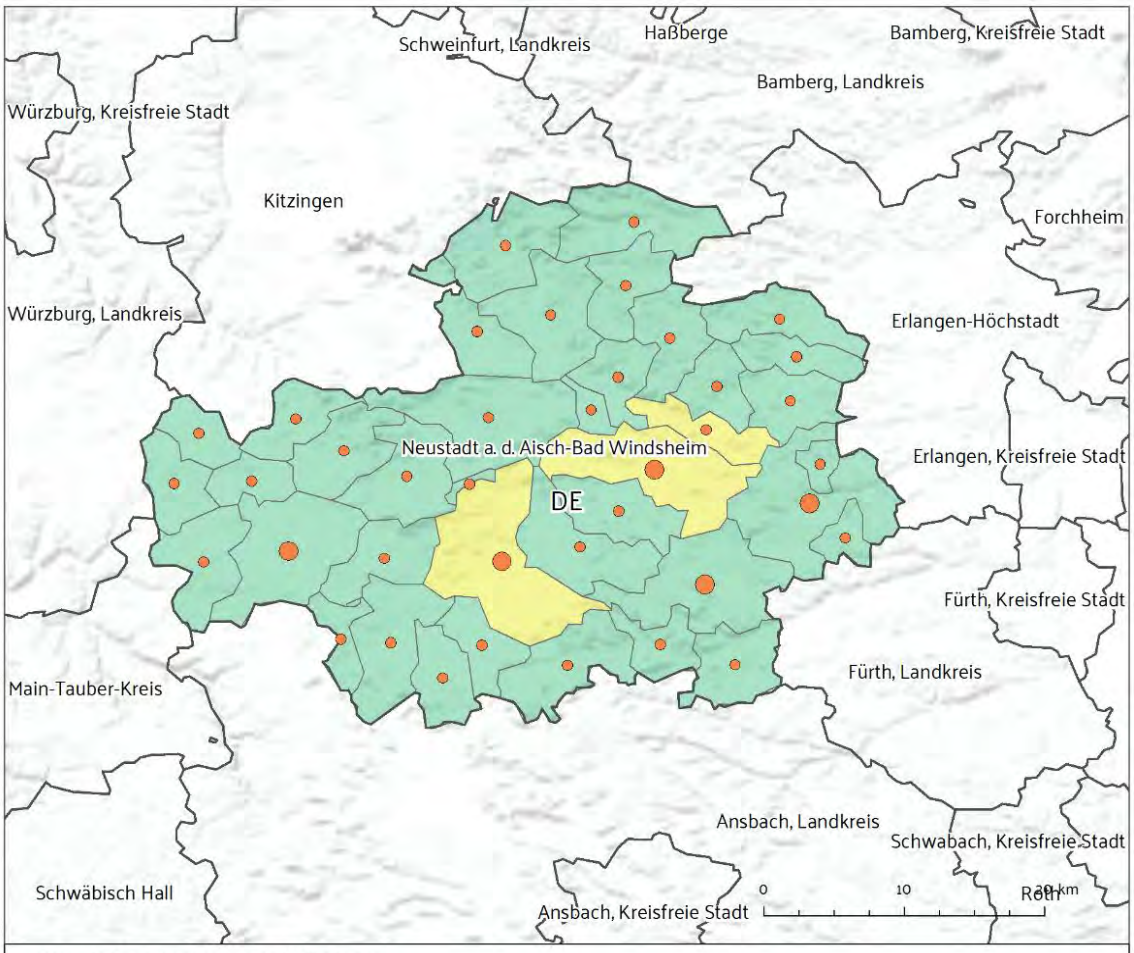
Map 19. Neustadt a.d. Aisch – Bad Windsheim



Neustadt an der Aisch - Bad Windsheim

Population (inhabitants)

- 0 - 5.000
- 5.001 - 15.000
- 15.001 - 40.000
- 40.001 - 130.000
- 130.001 - 882.523

Degree of Urbanisation 2018

- Cities (Densely populated areas: at least 50 % ofthe population lives in urban centres)
- Towns and suburbs (Intermediate density areas: less than 50 % of the population lives in rural areas and cities)
- Rural areas (Thinly populated areas: m ore than 50 % of the populationlives in rural areas)

- National boundaries
- NUTS 3 boundaries
- Water body
- Other MATILDE Regions

Sources: Terrain: Esri, USGS, NOAA. Water bodies: Eurogeographics, EuropenGlobalMap v.9, Country and NUTS 3 boundaries: Eurostat/ GISCO 2016. Population and Degree of urbanisation: Eurostat 2019/ GISCO - Geographical Information and maps/Geodata/Reference data/Population Distribution/ Demography/Degree of Urbanisation (DEGURBA).

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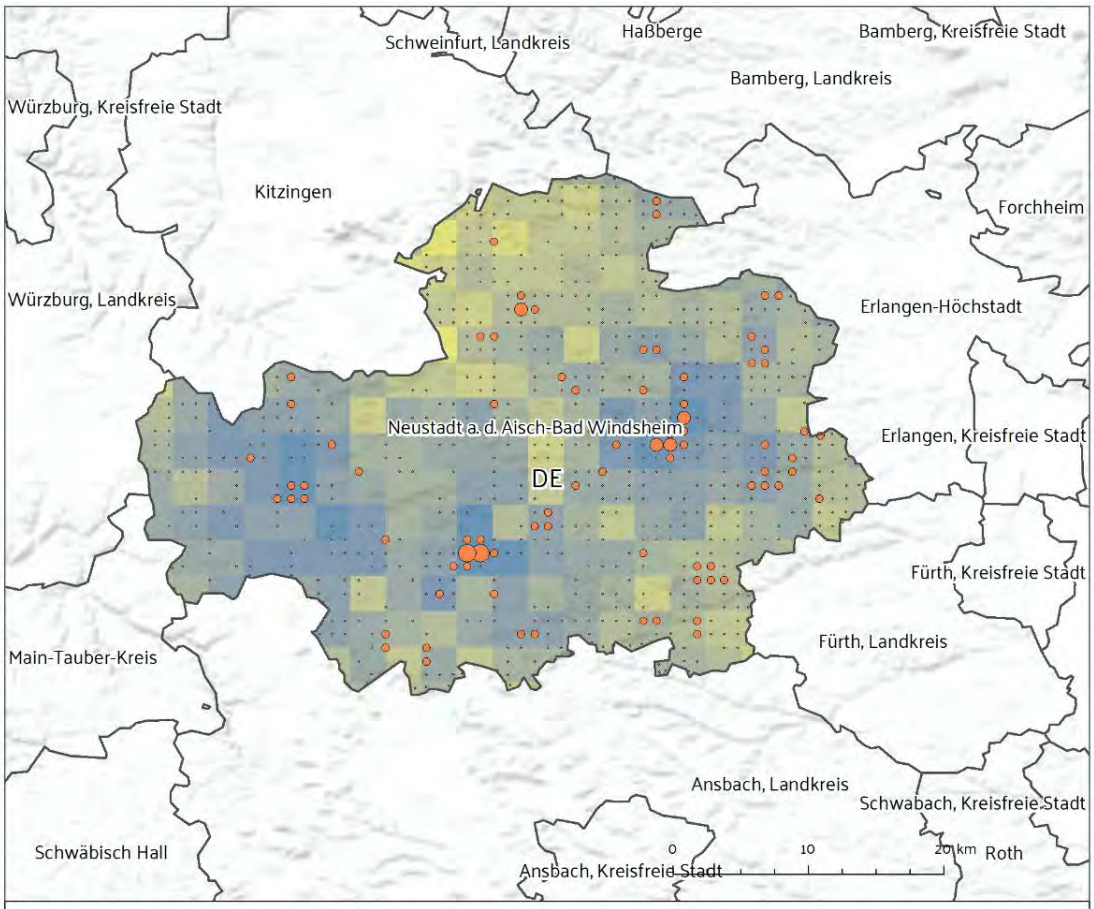
Map 20. Population distribution and accessibility of hospitals Neustadt a.d. Aisch – Bad Windsheim



Sources: Terrain: Esri, USGS, NOAA. Water bodies: Eurogeographics, EuropenGlobalMap v.9, Country and NUTS 3 boundaries: Eurostat/ GISCO 2016. Data source population grid information (GEOSTAT 2011): Eurostat, European Forum for Geography and Statistics (EFGS); Contains data under the Norwegian licence for Open Government data (NLOD) and from Statistics Finland distributed by Eurostat. Travel times: © ESPON PROFECY, Origin of data: ESPON EGTC.

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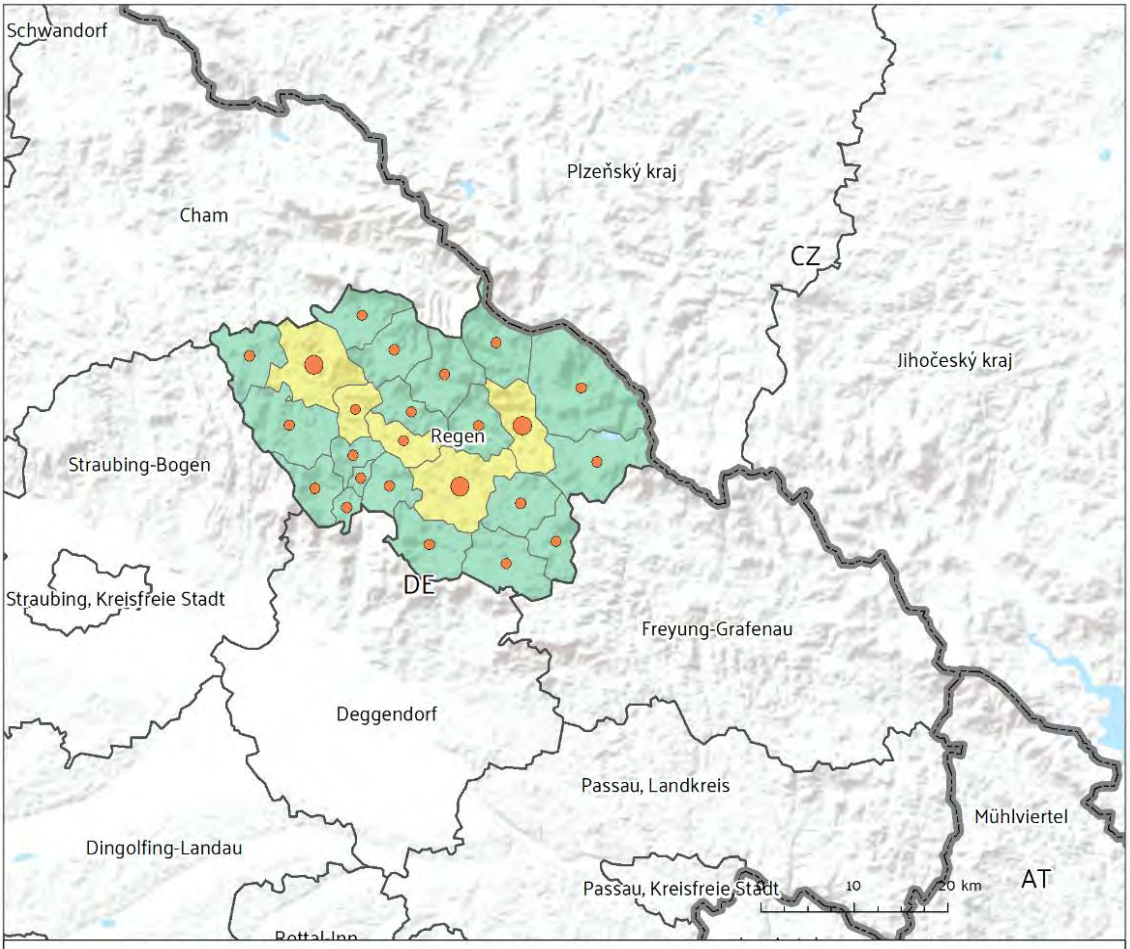
Map 21. Regen



Regen

Population (inhabitants)

- 0 - 5.000
- 5.001 - 15.000
- 15.001 - 40.000
- 40.001 - 130.000
- 130.001 - 882.523

Degree of Urbanisation 2018

- Cities (Densely populated areas: at least 50 % ofthe population lives in urban centres)
- Towns and suburbs (Intermediate density areas: less than 50 % of the population lives in rural areas and cities)
- Rural areas (Thinly populated areas: m ore than 50 % of the populationlives in rural areas)

- National boundaries
- NUTS 3 boundaries
- Water body
- Other MATILDE Regions

Sources: Terrain: Esri, USGS, NOAA. Water bodies: Eurogeographics, EuropenGlobalMap v.9, Country and NUTS 3 boundaries: Eurostat/ GISCO 2016. Population and Degree of urbanisation: Eurostat 2019/ GISCO - Geographical Information and maps/Geodata/Reference data/Population Distribution/ Demography/Degree of Urbanisation (DEGURBA).

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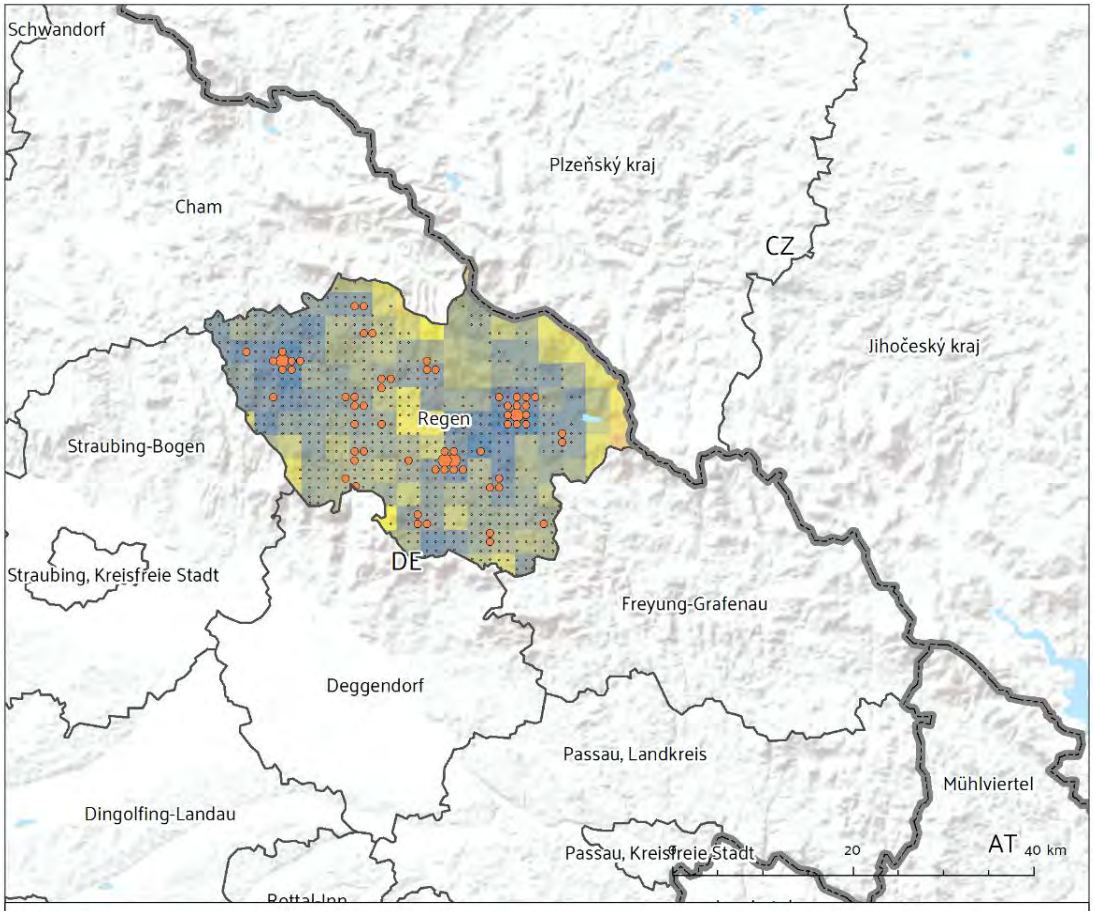
Map 22. Population distribution and accessibility of hospitals in Regen



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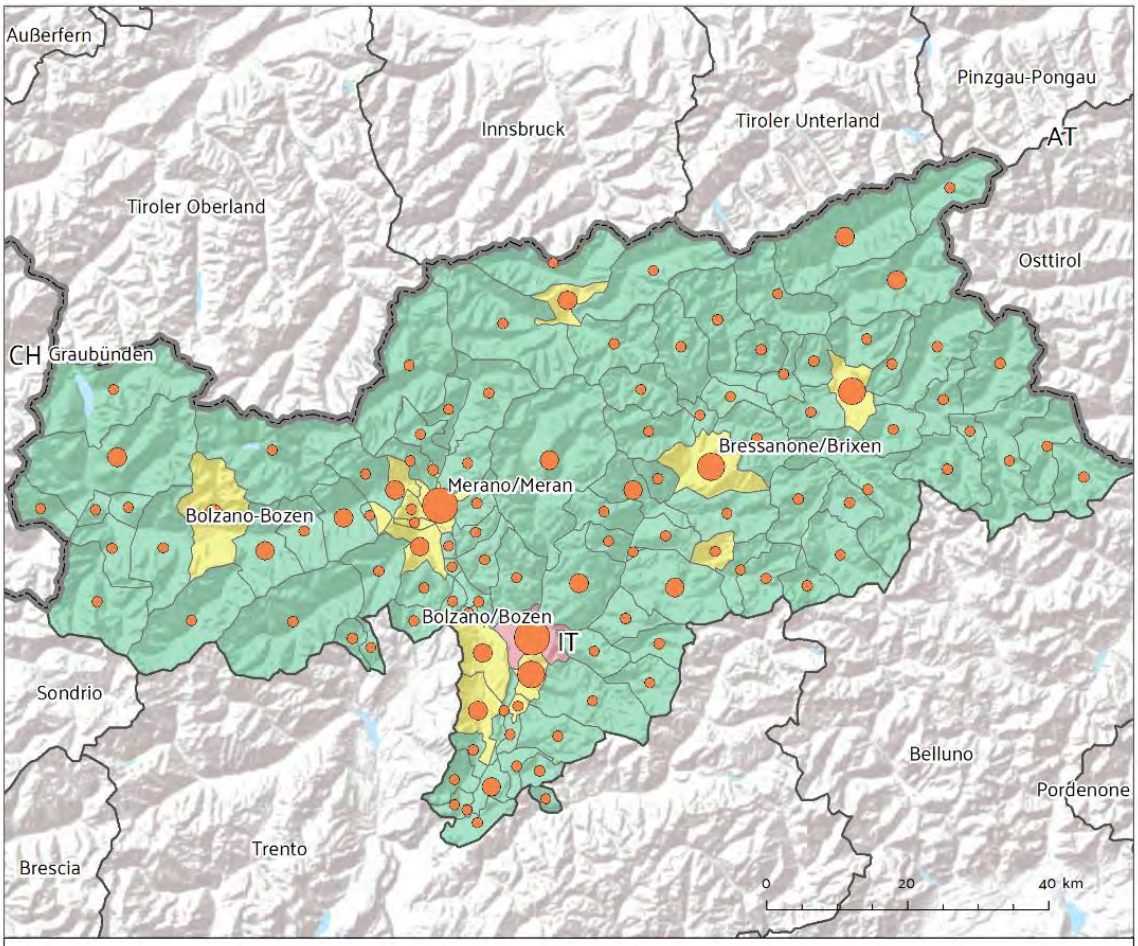
Map 23. South Tyrol



South Tyrol

Population (inhabitants)

- 0 - 5.000
- 5.001 - 15.000
- 15.001 - 40.000
- 40.001 - 130.000
- 130.001 - 882.523

Degree of Urbanisation 2018

- Cities (Densely populated areas: at least 50 % ofthe population lives in urban centres)
- Towns and suburbs (Intermediate density areas: less than 50 % of the population lives in rural areas and cities)
- Rural areas (Thinly populated areas: m ore than 50 % of the populationlives in rural areas)

- National boundaries
- NUTS 3 boundaries
- Water body
- Other MATILDE Regions

Sources: Terrain: Esri, USGS, NOAA. Water bodies: Eurogeographics, EuropenGlobalMap v.9, Country and NUTS 3 boundaries: Eurostat/ GISCO 2016. Population and Degree of urbanisation: Eurostat 2019/ GISCO - Geographical Information and maps/Geodata/Reference data/Population Distribution/ Demography/Degree of Urbanisation (DEGURBA).

Cartography: Eurac Research, Laner P., 2020

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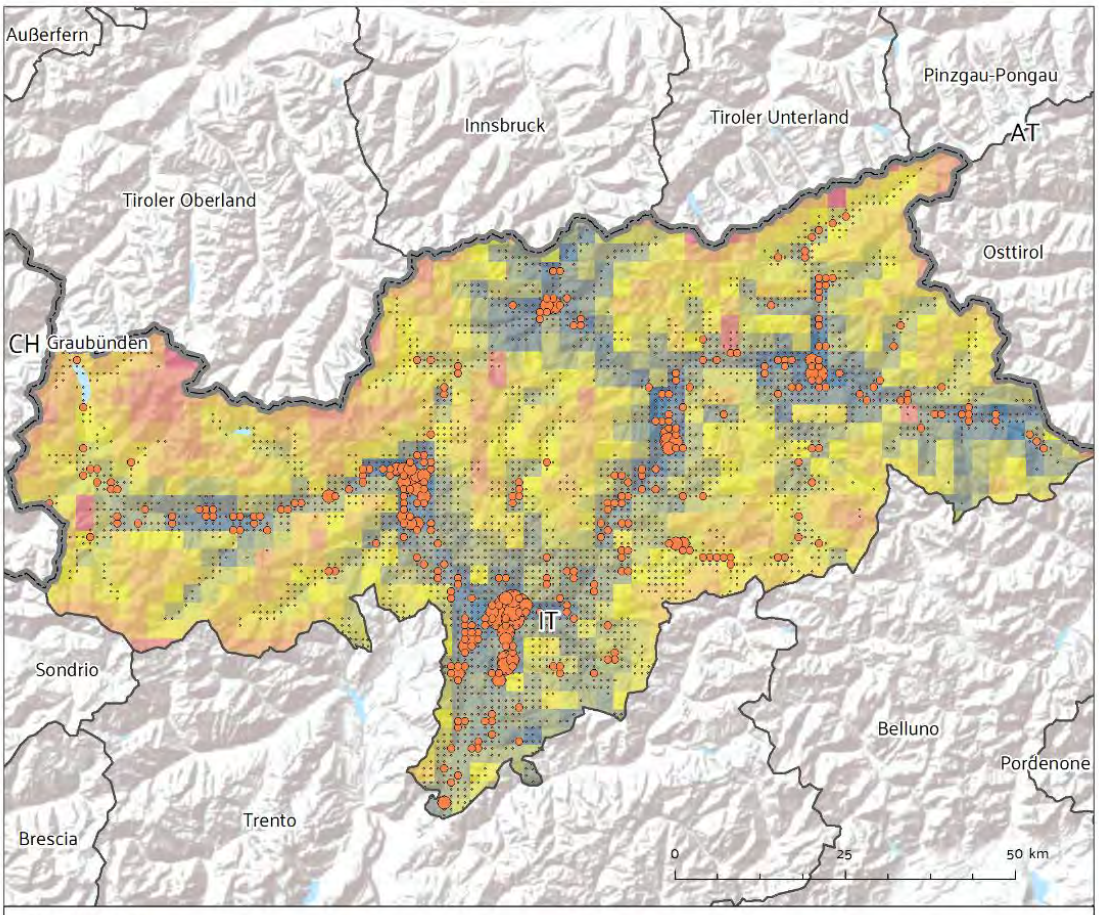
Map 24. Population distribution and accessibility of hospitals in South Tyrol



South Tyrol

Travel time by car to closest hospital 2016

0,5 - 5,0	20,1 - 22,5	45,1 - 50,0
5,1 - 7,5	22,6 - 25,0	50,1 - 55,0
7,6 - 10,0	25,1 - 27,5	55,1 - 60,0
10,1 - 12,5	27,6 - 30,0	60,1 - 70,0
12,6 - 15,0	30,1 - 35,0	70,1 - 90,0
15,1 - 17,5	35,1 - 40,0	90,1 - 120,0
17,6 - 20,0	40,1 - 45,0	120,1 - 528,6

Population (inhabitants)

- 1 - 300
- 301 - 1.500
- 1.501 - 3.000
- 3.001 - 7.000
- > 7.000

- National boundaries
- NUTS 3 boundaries
- Water bodies
- Other MATILDE Regions

Sources: Terrain: Esri, USGS, NOAA. Water bodies: Eurogeographics, EuropenGlobalMap v.9, Country and NUTS 3 boundaries: Eurostat/ GISCO 2016. Data source population grid information (GEOSTAT 2011): Eurostat, European Forum for Geography and Statistics (EFGS); Contains data under the Norwegian licence for Open Government data (NLOD) and from Statistics Finland distributed by Eurostat. Travel times: © ESPON PROFECY, Origin of data: ESPON EGTC.

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Cartography: Laner P., May 2020

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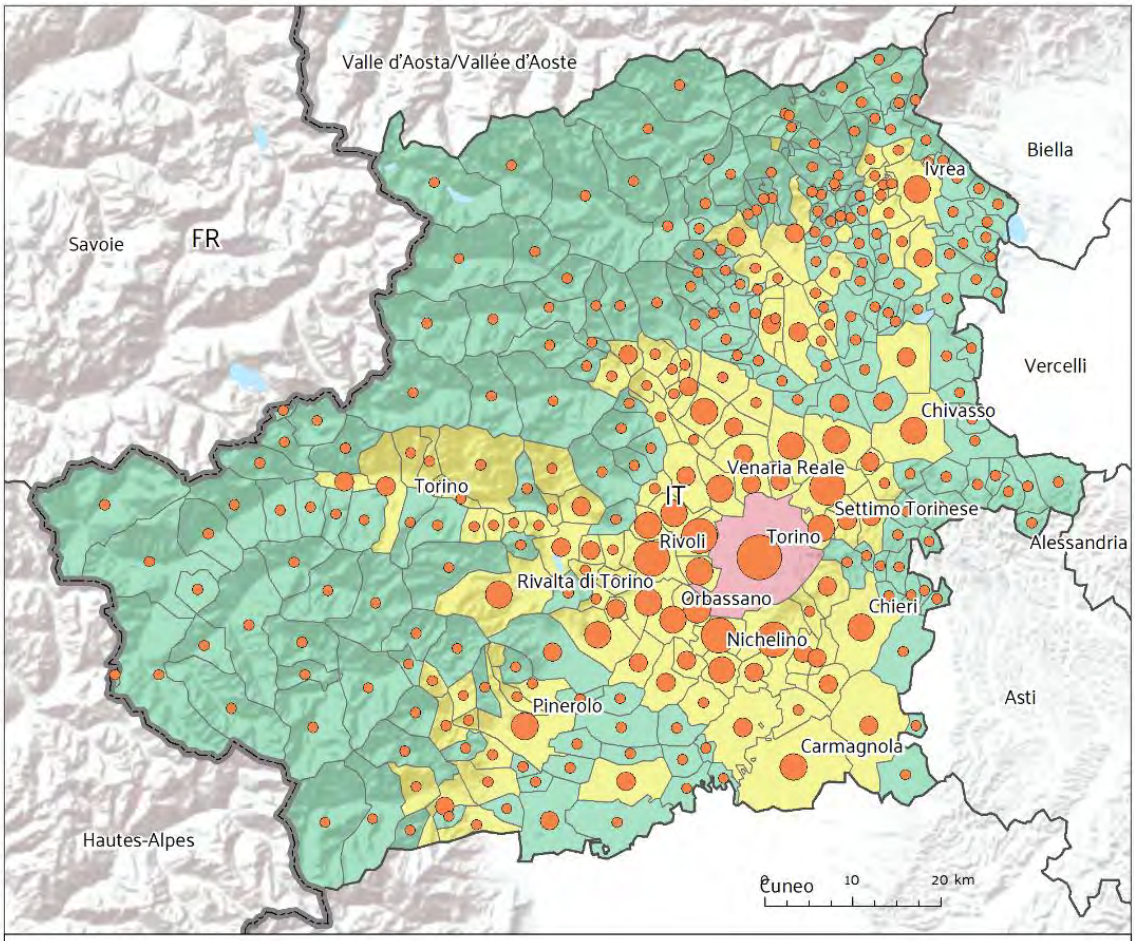
Map 25. Province of Turin



Turin

Population (inhabitants)

- 0 - 5.000
- 5.001 - 15.000
- 15.001 - 40.000
- 40.001 - 130.000
- 130.001 - 882.523

Degree of Urbanisation 2018

- Cities (Densely populated areas: at least 50 % ofthe population lives in urban centres)
- Towns and suburbs (Intermediate density areas: less than 50 % of the population lives in rural areas and cities)
- Rural areas (Thinly populated areas: m ore than 50 % of the populationlives in rural areas)

- National boundaries
- NUTS 3 boundaries
- Water body
- Other MATILDE Regions

Sources: Terrain: Esri, USGS, NOAA. Water bodies: Eurogeographics, EuropenGlobalMap v.9, Country and NUTS 3 boundaries: Eurostat/ GISCO 2016. Population and Degree of urbanisation: Eurostat 2019/ GISCO - Geographical Information and maps/Geodata/Reference data/Population Distribution/ Demography/Degree of Urbanisation (DEGURBA).

Cartography: Eurac Research, Laner P., 2020

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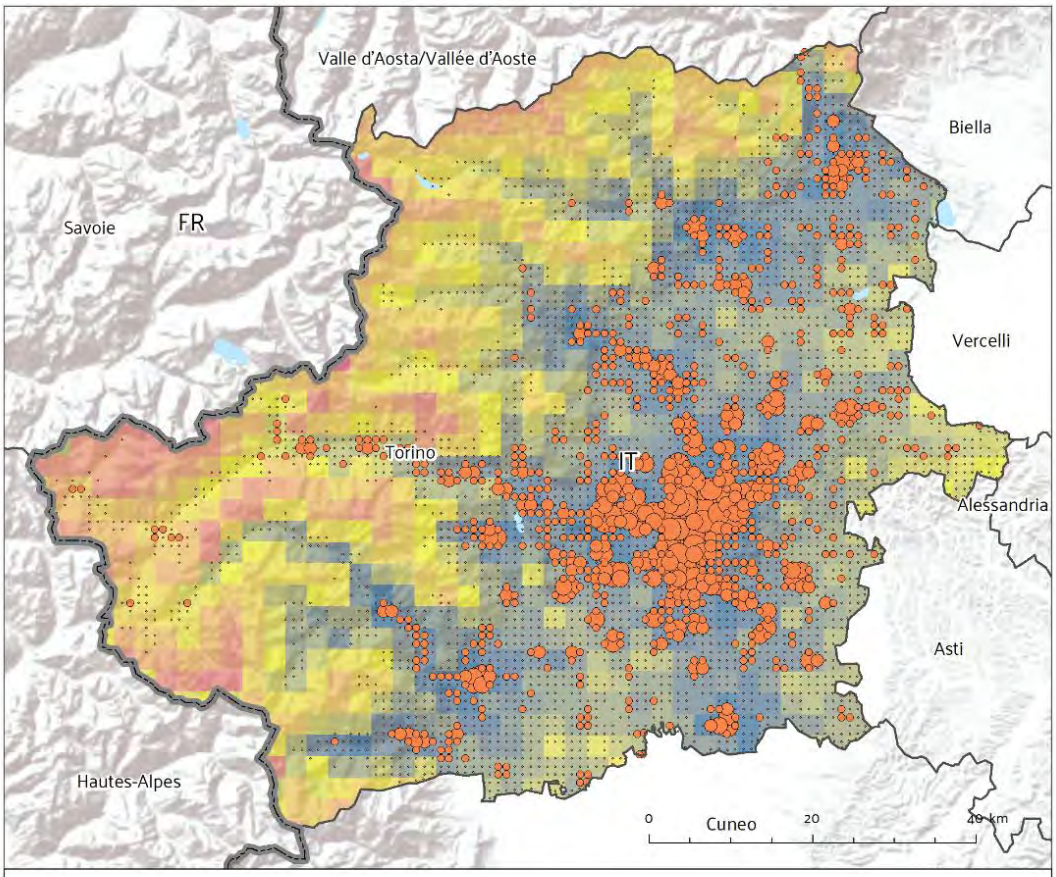
Map 26. Population distribution, accessibility of hospitals in the Metropolitan City of Turin



Turin

Travel time by car to closest hospital 2016

0,5 - 5,0	20,1 - 22,5	45,1 - 50,0
5,1 - 7,5	22,6 - 25,0	50,1 - 55,0
7,6 - 10,0	25,1 - 27,5	55,1 - 60,0
10,1 - 12,5	27,6 - 30,0	60,1 - 70,0
12,6 - 15,0	30,1 - 35,0	70,1 - 90,0
15,1 - 17,5	35,1 - 40,0	90,1 - 120,0
17,6 - 20,0	40,1 - 45,0	120,1 - 528,6

Population (inhabitants)

- 1 - 300
- 301 - 1.500
- 1.501 - 3.000
- 3.001 - 7.000
- > 7.000

- National boundaries
- NUTS 3 boundaries
- Water bodies
- Other MATILDE Regions

Sources: Terrain: Esri, USGS, NOAA. Water bodies: Eurogeographics, EuropenGlobalMap v.9, Country and NUTS 3 boundaries: Eurostat/ GISCO 2016. Data source population grid information (GEOSTAT 2011): Eurostat, European Forum for Geography and Statistics (EFGS); Contains data under the Norwegian licence for Open Government data (NLOD) and from Statistics Finland distributed by Eurostat. Travel times: © ESPON PROFECY, Origin of data: ESPON EGTC.

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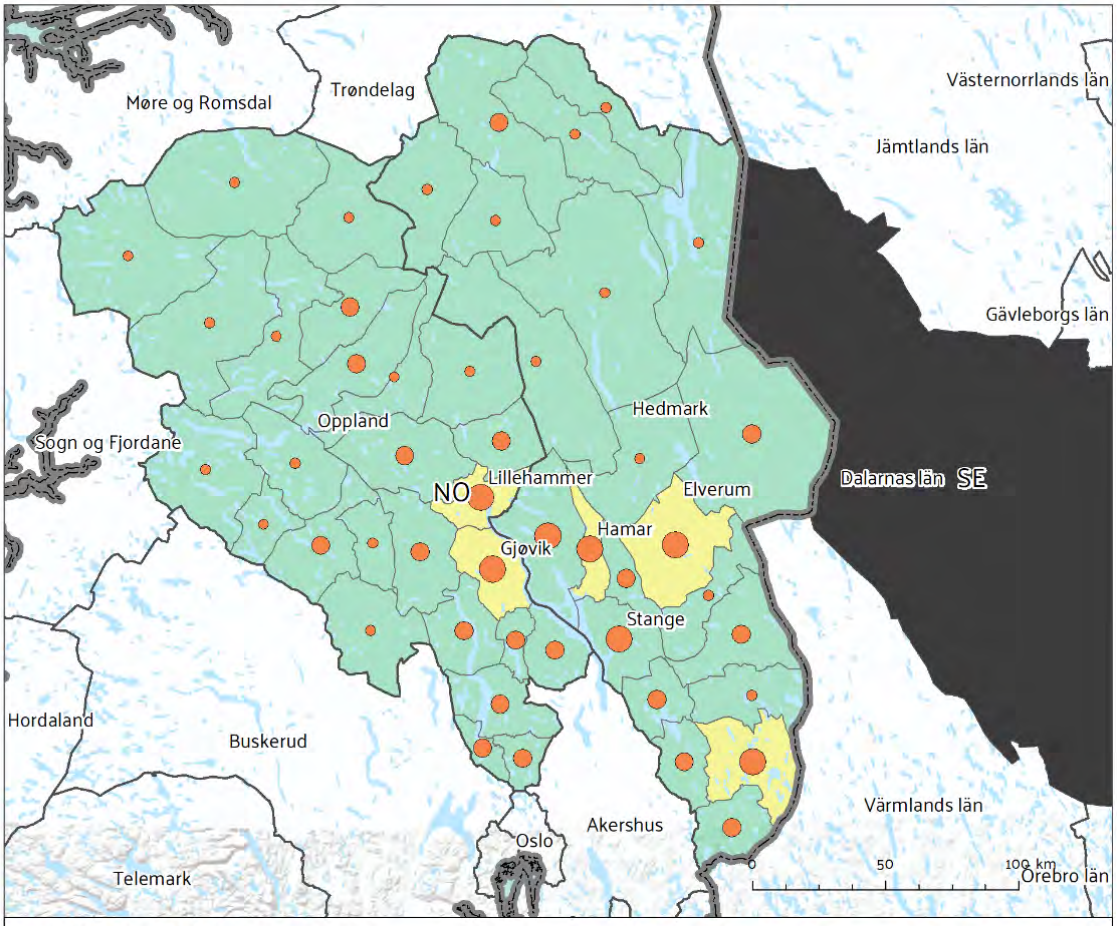
Map 27. Innlandet: Oppland and Hedmark



Hedmark & Oppland

Population (inhabitants)

- 0 - 5.000
- 5.001 - 15.000
- 15.001 - 40.000
- 40.001 - 130.000
- 130.001 - 882.523

Degree of Urbanisation 2018

- Cities (Densely populated areas: at least 50 % ofthe population lives in urban centres)
- Towns and suburbs (Intermediate density areas: less than 50 % of the population lives in rural areas and cities)
- Rural areas (Thinly populated areas: m ore than 50 % of the populationlives in rural areas)

- National boundaries
- NUTS 3 boundaries
- Water body
- Other MATILDE Regions

Sources: Terrain: Esri, USGS, NOAA. Water bodies: Eurogeographics, EuropenGlobalMap v.9, Country and NUTS 3 boundaries: Eurostat/ GISCO 2016. Population and Degree of urbanisation: Eurostat 2019/ GISCO - Geographical Information and maps/Geodata/Reference data/Population Distribution/ Demography/Degree of Urbanisation (DEGURBA).

Cartography: Eurac Research, Laner P., 2020

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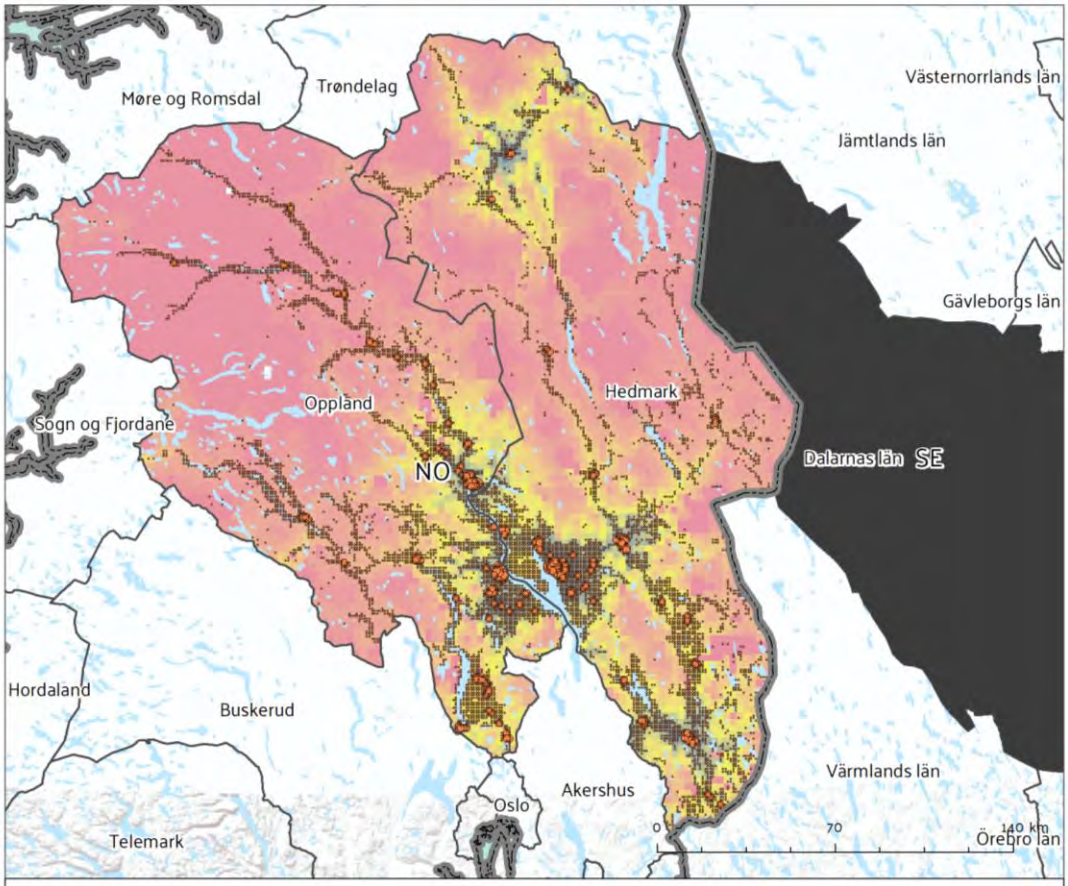
Map 28. Population distribution and accessibility of hospitals in Innlandet



Hedmark & Oppland

Travel time by car to closest hospital 2016

0,5 - 5,0	20,1 - 22,5	45,1 - 50,0
5,1 - 7,5	22,6 - 25,0	50,1 - 55,0
7,6 - 10,0	25,1 - 27,5	55,1 - 60,0
10,1 - 12,5	27,6 - 30,0	60,1 - 70,0
12,6 - 15,0	30,1 - 35,0	70,1 - 90,0
15,1 - 17,5	35,1 - 40,0	90,1 - 120,0
17,6 - 20,0	40,1 - 45,0	120,1 - 528,6

Population (inhabitants)

- 1 - 300
- 301 - 1.500
- 1.501 - 3.000
- 3.001 - 7.000
- > 7.000

- National boundaries
- NUTS 3 boundaries
- Water bodies
- Other MATILDE Regions

Sources: Terrain: Esri, USGS, NOAA. Water bodies: Eurogeographics, EuropenGlobalMap v.9, Country and NUTS 3 boundaries: Eurostat/ GISCO 2016. Data source population grid information (GEOSTAT 2011): Eurostat, European Forum for Geography and Statistics (EFGS); Contains data under the Norwegian licence for Open Government data (NLOD) and from Statistics Finland distributed by Eurostat. Travel times: © ESPON PROFECY, Origin of data: ESPON EGTC.

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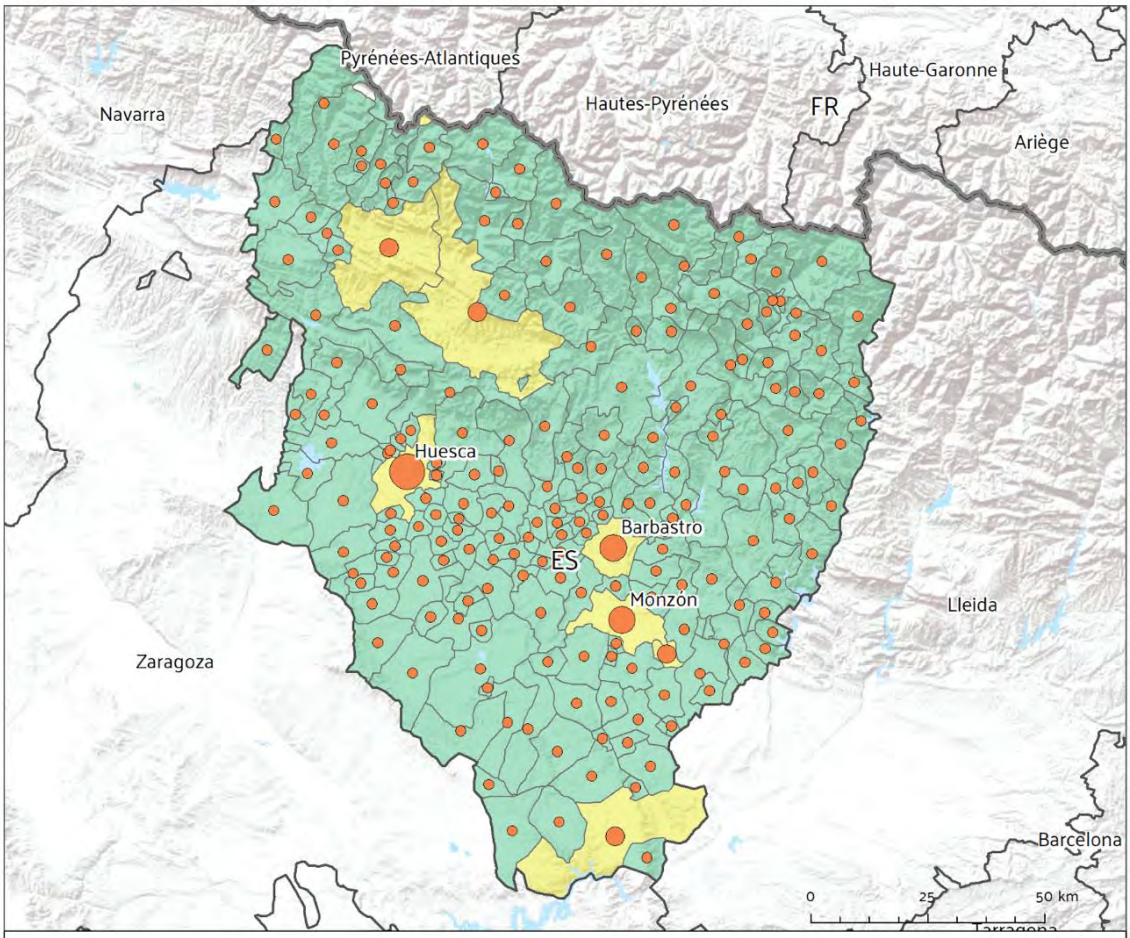
Map 29. Huesca



Huesca

Population (inhabitants)

- 0 - 5.000
- 5.001 - 15.000
- 15.001 - 40.000
- 40.001 - 130.000
- 130.001 - 882.523

Degree of Urbanisation 2018

- Cities (Densely populated areas: at least 50 % ofthe population lives in urban centres)
- Towns and suburbs (Intermediate density areas: less than 50 % of the population lives in rural areas and cities)
- Rural areas (Thinly populated areas: m ore than 50 % of the populationlives in rural areas)

- National boundaries
- NUTS 3 boundaries
- Lakes
- Other MATILDE Regions

Sources: Terrain: Esri, USGS, NOAA. Lakes: Eurogeographics, EuropenGlobalMap v.9, Country and NUTS 3 boundaries: Eurostat/ GISCO 2016. Population and Degree of urbanisation: Eurostat 2019/ GISCO - Geographical Information and maps/Geodata/Reference data/Population Distribution/ Demography/Degree of Urbanisation (DEGURBA).

Cartography: Eurac Research, Laner P., 2020

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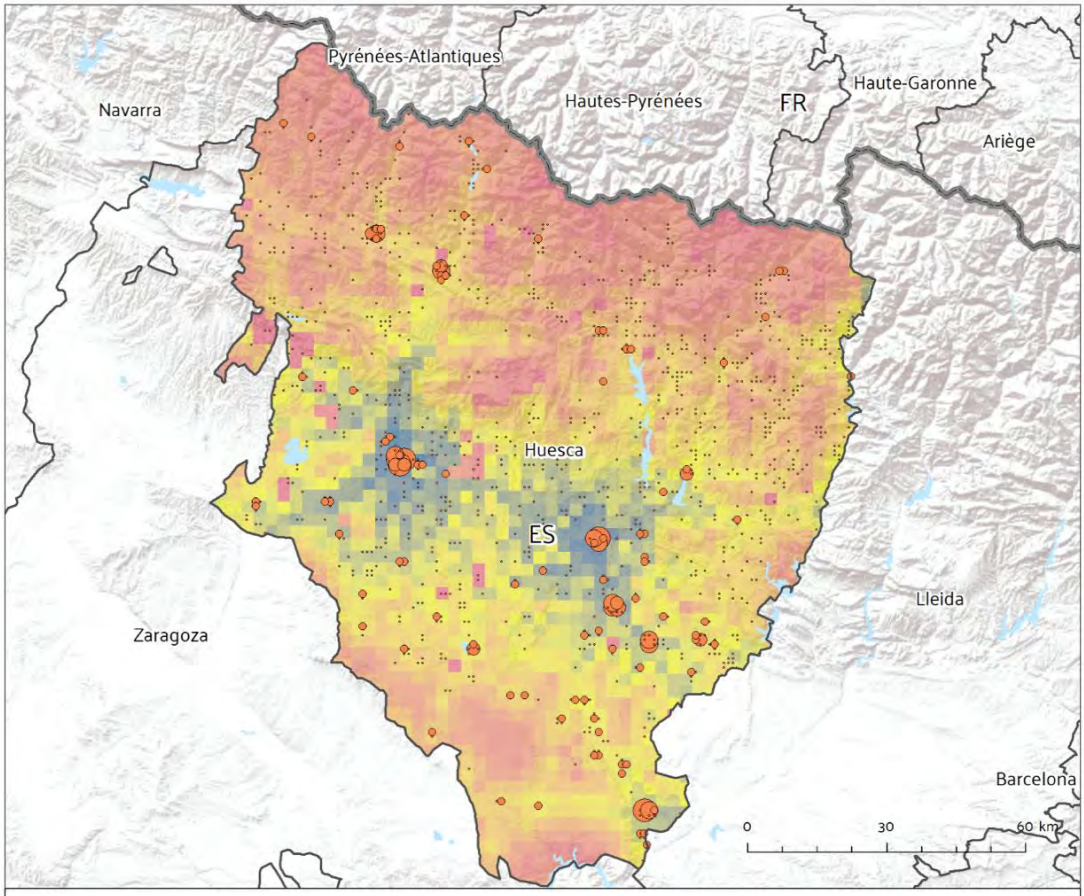
Map 30. Population distribution and accessibility of hospitals in Huesca



Huesca

Travel time by car to closest hospital 2016

0,5 - 5,0	20,1 - 22,5	45,1 - 50,0
5,1 - 7,5	22,6 - 25,0	50,1 - 55,0
7,6 - 10,0	25,1 - 27,5	55,1 - 60,0
10,1 - 12,5	27,6 - 30,0	60,1 - 70,0
12,6 - 15,0	30,1 - 35,0	70,1 - 90,0
15,1 - 17,5	35,1 - 40,0	90,1 - 120,0
17,6 - 20,0	40,1 - 45,0	120,1 - 528,6

Population (inhabitants)

- 1 - 300
- 301 - 1.500
- 1.501 - 3.000
- 3.001 - 7.000
- > 7.000

- National boundaries
- NUTS 3 boundaries
- Lakes
- Other MATILDE Regions

Sources: Terrain: Esri, USGS, NOAA. Lakes: Eurogeographics, EuropenGlobalMap v.9, Country and NUTS 3 boundaries: Eurostat/ GISCO 2016. Data source population grid information (GEOSTAT 2011): Eurostat, European Forum for Geography and Statistics (EFGS); Contains data under the Norwegian licence for Open Government data (NLOD) and from Statistics Finland distributed by Eurostat. Travel times: © ESPON PROFECY, Origin of data: ESPON EGTC.

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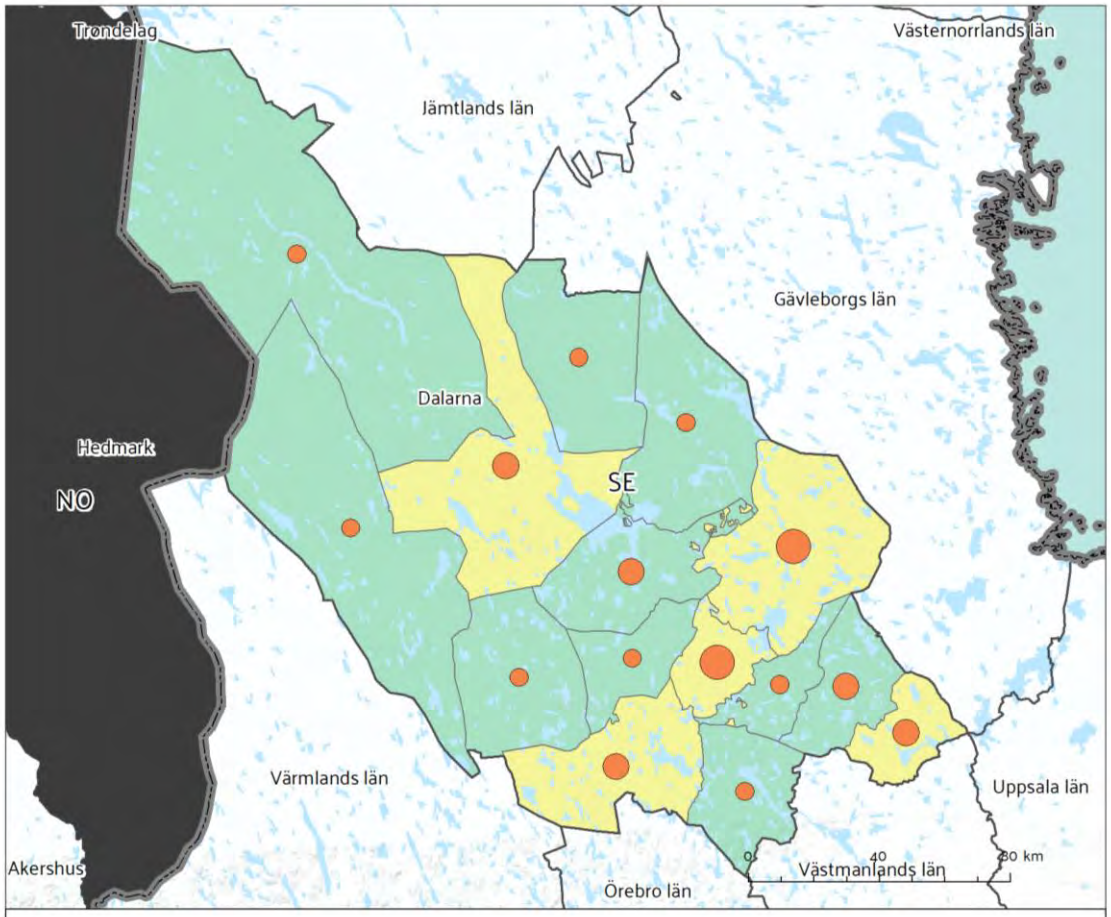
Map 31. Dalarna



Dalarna

Population (inhabitants)

- 0 - 5.000
- 5.001 - 15.000
- 15.001 - 40.000
- 40.001 - 130.000
- 130.001 - 882.523

Degree of Urbanisation 2018

- Cities (Densely populated areas: at least 50 % ofthe population lives in urban centres)
- Towns and suburbs (Intermediate density areas: less than 50 % of the population lives in rural areas and cities)
- Rural areas (Thinly populated areas: m ore than 50 % of the populationlives in rural areas)

- National boundaries
- NUTS 3 boundaries
- Water body
- Other MATILDE Regions

Sources: Terrain: Esri, USGS, NOAA. Water bodies: Eurogeographics, EuropenGlobalMap v.9, Country and NUTS 3 boundaries: Eurostat/ GISCO 2016. Population and Degree of urbanisation: Eurostat 2019/ GISCO - Geographical Information and maps/Geodata/Reference data/Population Distribution/ Demography/Degree of Urbanisation (DEGURBA).

Cartography: Eurac Research, Laner P., 2020

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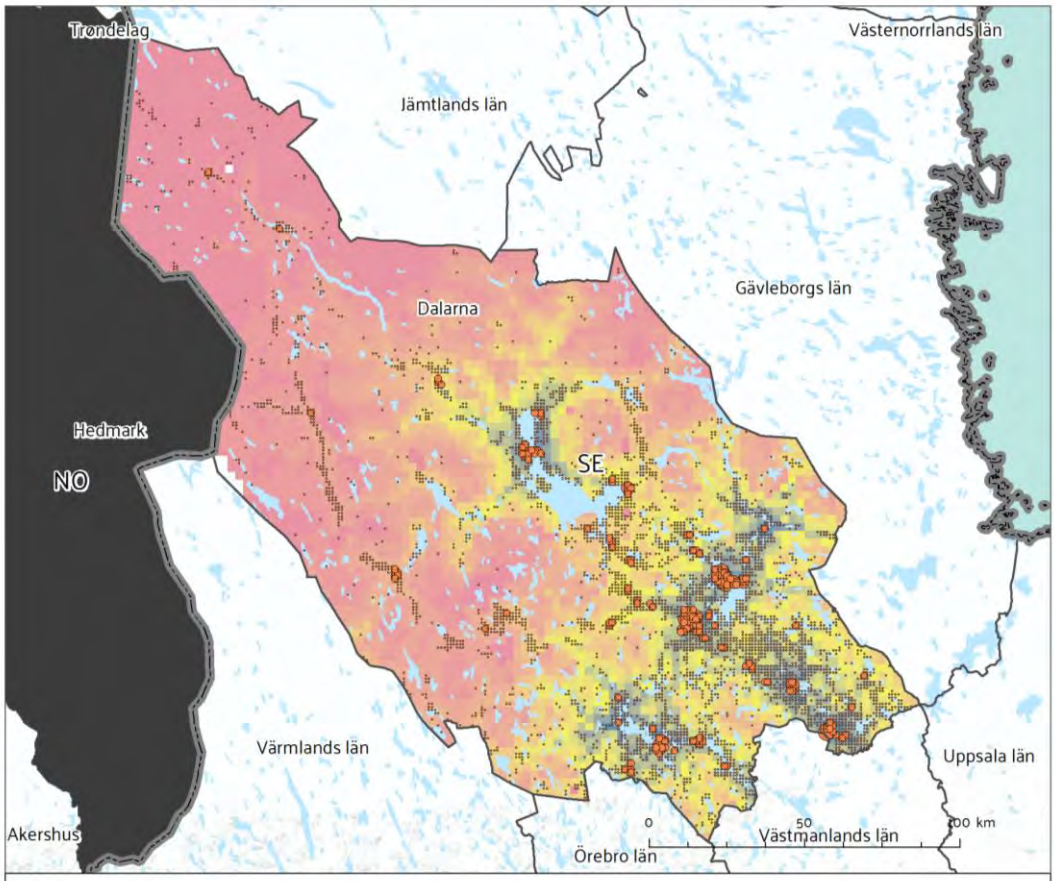
Map 32. Population distribution and accessibility of hospitals in Dalarna



Dalarna

Travel time by car to closest hospital 2016

0,5 - 5,0	20,1 - 22,5	45,1 - 50,0
5,1 - 7,5	22,6 - 25,0	50,1 - 55,0
7,6 - 10,0	25,1 - 27,5	55,1 - 60,0
10,1 - 12,5	27,6 - 30,0	60,1 - 70,0
12,6 - 15,0	30,1 - 35,0	70,1 - 90,0
15,1 - 17,5	35,1 - 40,0	90,1 - 120,0
17,6 - 20,0	40,1 - 45,0	120,1 - 528,6

Population (inhabitants)

- 1 - 300
- 301 - 1.500
- 1.501 - 3.000
- 3.001 - 7.000
- > 7.000

- National boundaries
- NUTS 3 boundaries
- Water bodies
- Other MATILDE Regions

Sources: Terrain: Esri, USGS, NOAA. Water bodies: Eurogeographics, EuropenGlobalMap v.9, Country and NUTS 3 boundaries: Eurostat/ GISCO 2016. Data source population grid information (GEOSTAT 2011): Eurostat, European Forum for Geography and Statistics (EFGS); Contains data under the Norwegian licence for Open Government data (NLOD) and from Statistics Finland distributed by Eurostat. Travel times: © ESPON PROFECY, Origin of data: ESPON EGTC.

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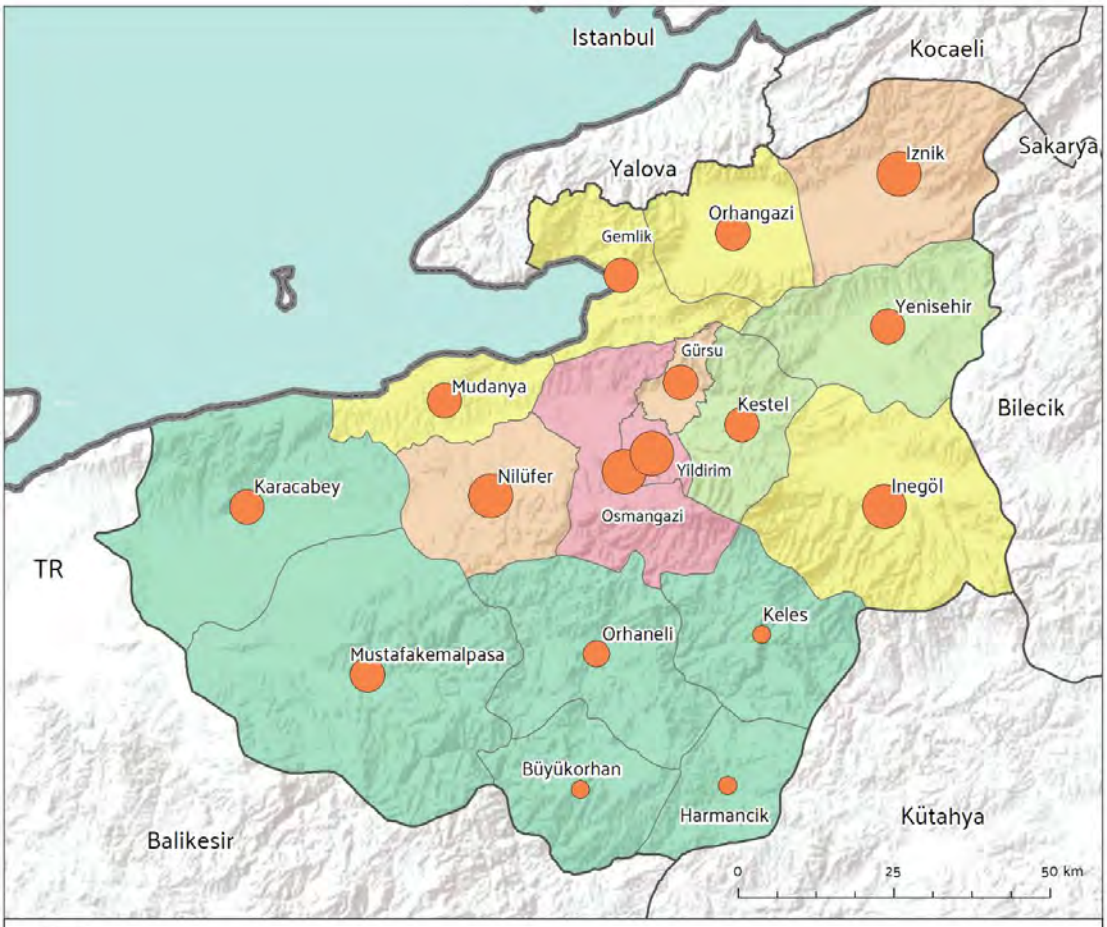
Map 33. Bursa region



Sources: Terrain: Esri, USGS, NOAA. Lakes: Eurogeographics, EuropenGlobalMap v.9, Country boundaries: Eurostat/ GISCO 2016. LAU1- boundaries and Population: European Commission/Eurostat/ NUTS - Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics/Local Administrative Units (LAU). https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/nuts/local-administrative-units. Population density: own calculation. NUTS3- boundaries and population desnity: data processing.

Cartography: Eurac Research, Laner P., 2020

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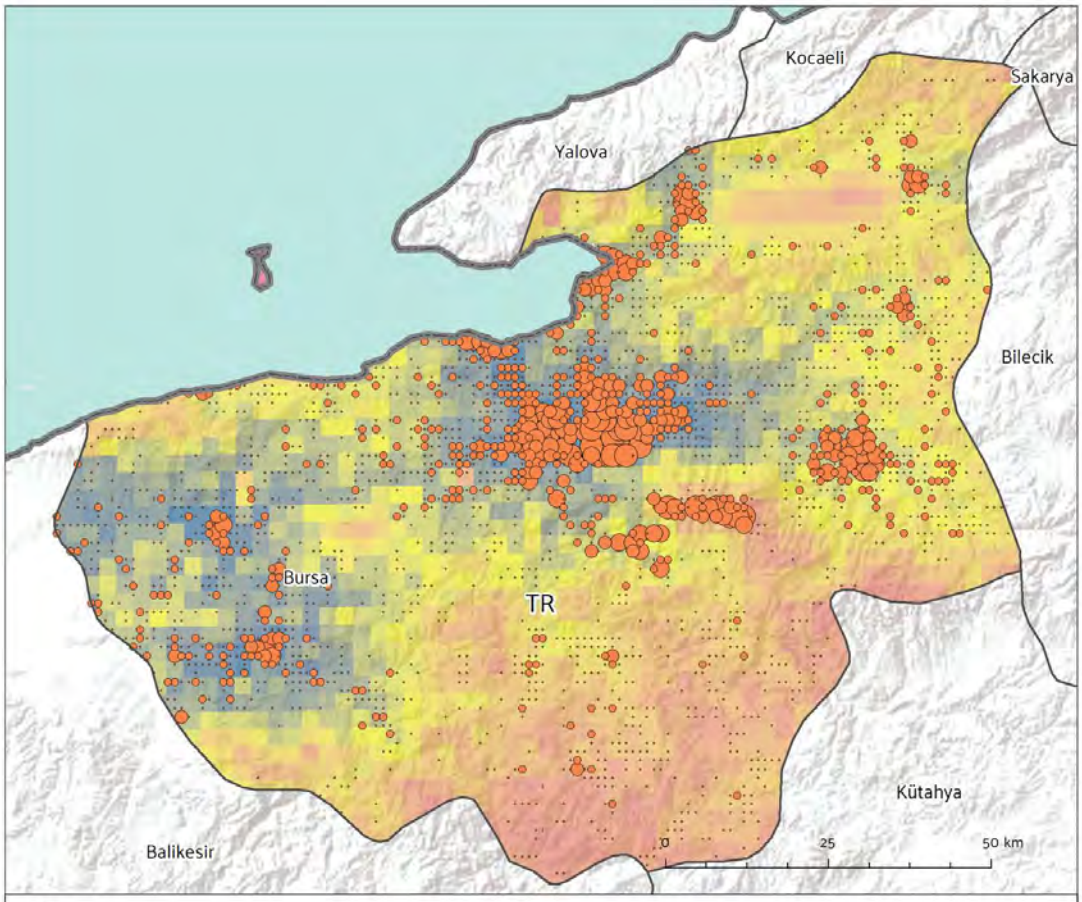
Map 34. Population distribution and accessibility of hospitals in Bursa



Bursa

Travel time by car to closest hospital 2016

0,5 - 5,0	20,1 - 22,5	45,1 - 50,0
5,1 - 7,5	22,6 - 25,0	50,1 - 55,0
7,6 - 10,0	25,1 - 27,5	55,1 - 60,0
10,1 - 12,5	27,6 - 30,0	60,1 - 70,0
12,6 - 15,0	30,1 - 35,0	70,1 - 90,0
15,1 - 17,5	35,1 - 40,0	90,1 - 120,0
17,6 - 20,0	40,1 - 45,0	120,1 - 528,6

Population (inhabitants)

- 1 - 300
- 301 - 1.500
- 1.501 - 3.000
- 3.001 - 7.000
- > 7.000

- National boundaries
- NUTS 3 boundaries
- Lakes
- Other MATILDE Regions

Sources: Terrain: Esri, USGS, NOAA. Lakes: Eurogeographics, EuropenGlobalMap v.9, Country and NUTS 3 boundaries: Eurostat/ GISCO 2016. Data source population grid information: Schiavina, Marcello; Freire, Sergio; MacManus, Kytt (2019): GHS population grid multitemporal (1975, 1990, 2000, 2015) R2019A. European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC) DOI: 10.2905/42E8BE89-54FF-464E-BE7B-BF9E64DA5218 PID: http://data.europa.eu/89h/0c6b9751-a71f-4062-830b-43c9f432370f. Travel times: © ESPON PROFECY, Origin of data: ESPON EGTC.

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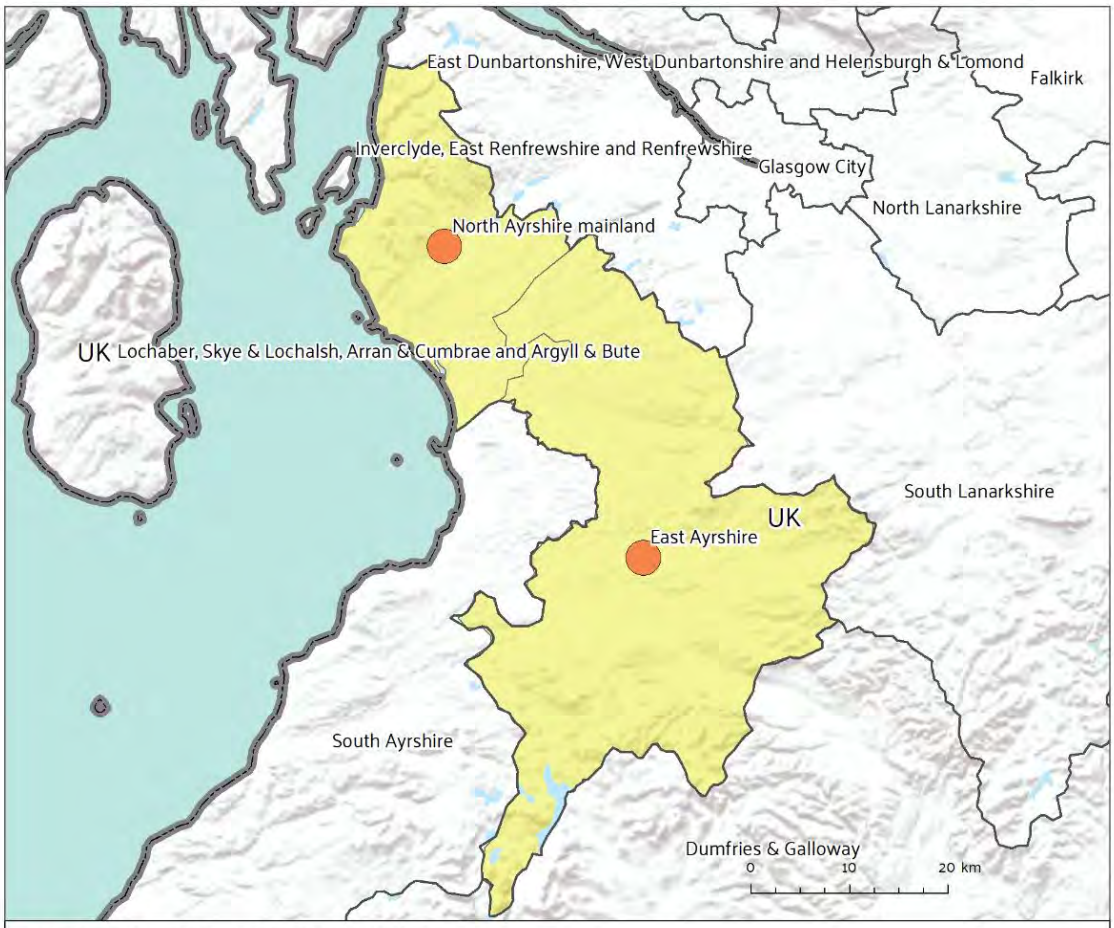
Map 35. East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire mainland



East Ayrshire and North Ayreshire mainlaind

Population (inhabitants)

- 0 - 5.000
- 5.001 - 15.000
- 15.001 - 40.000
- 40.001 - 130.000
- 130.001 - 882.523

Degree of Urbanisation 2018

- Cities (Densely populated areas: at least 50 % ofthe population lives in urban centres)
- Towns and suburbs (Intermediate density areas: less than 50 % of the population lives in rural areas and cities)
- Rural areas (Thinly populated areas: m ore than 50 % of the populationlives in rural areas)

- National boundaries
- NUTS 3 boundaries
- Water body
- Other MATILDE Regions

Sources: Terrain: Esri, USGS, NOAA. Water bodies: Eurogeographics, EuropenGlobalMap v.9, Country and NUTS 3 boundaries: Eurostat/ GISCO 2016. Population and Degree of urbanisation: Eurostat 2019/ GISCO - Geographical Information and maps/Geodata/Reference data/Population Distribution/ Demography/Degree of Urbanisation (DEGURBA).

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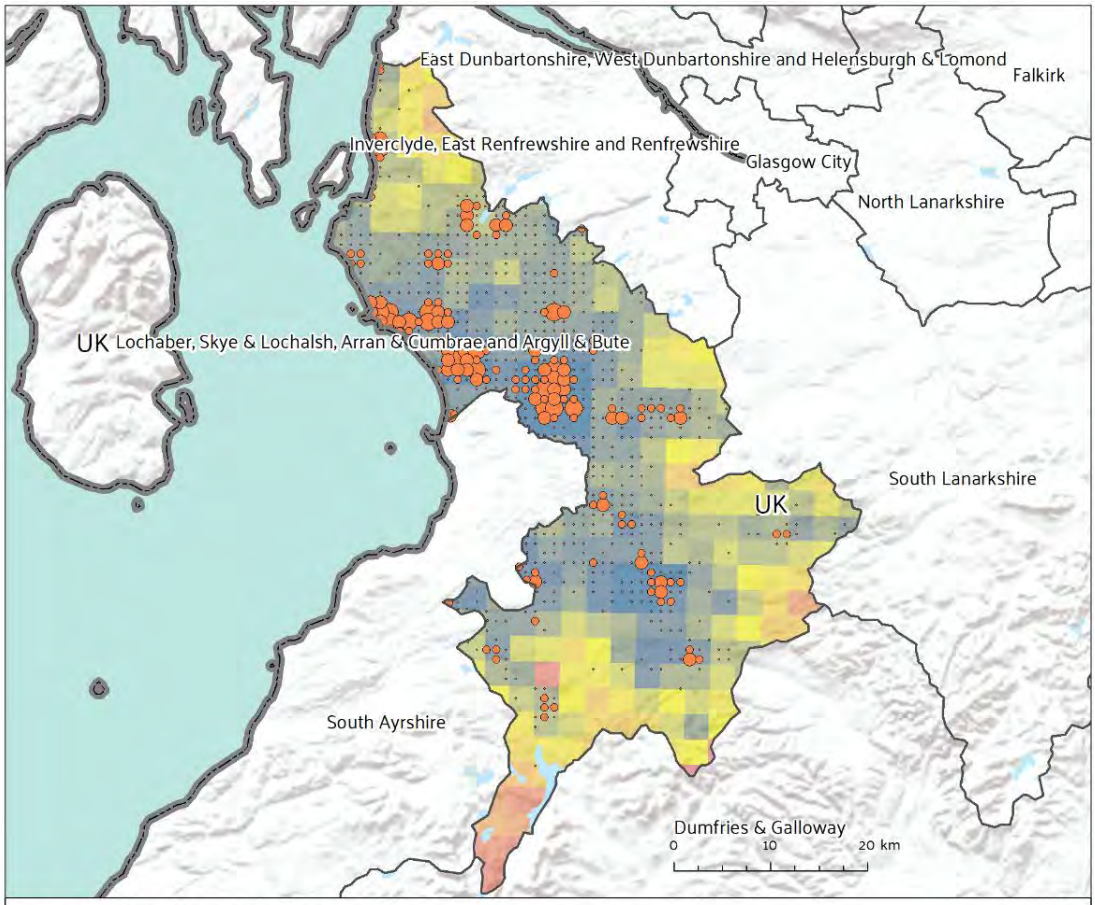
Map 36. Population distribution and accessibility of hospitals in East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire mainland



East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire mainland

Travel time by car to closest hospital 2016

0,5 - 5,0	20,1 - 22,5	45,1 - 50,0
5,1 - 7,5	22,6 - 25,0	50,1 - 55,0
7,6 - 10,0	25,1 - 27,5	55,1 - 60,0
10,1 - 12,5	27,6 - 30,0	60,1 - 70,0
12,6 - 15,0	30,1 - 35,0	70,1 - 90,0
15,1 - 17,5	35,1 - 40,0	90,1 - 120,0
17,6 - 20,0	40,1 - 45,0	120,1 - 528,6

Population (inhabitants)

- 1 - 300
- 301 - 1.500
- 1.501 - 3.000
- 3.001 - 7.000
- > 7.000

- National boundaries
- NUTS 3 boundaries
- Water bodies
- Other MATILDE Regions

Sources: Terrain: Esri, USGS, NOAA. Water bodies: Eurogeographics, EuropenGlobalMap v.9, Country and NUTS 3 boundaries: Eurostat/ GISCO 2016. Data source population grid information (GEOSTAT 2011): Eurostat, European Forum for Geography and Statistics (EFGS); Contains data under the Norwegian licence for Open Government data (NLOD) and from Statistics Finland distributed by Eurostat. Travel times: © ESPON PROFECY, Origin of data: ESPON EGTC.

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SECTION C – COMPARATIVE MAPS

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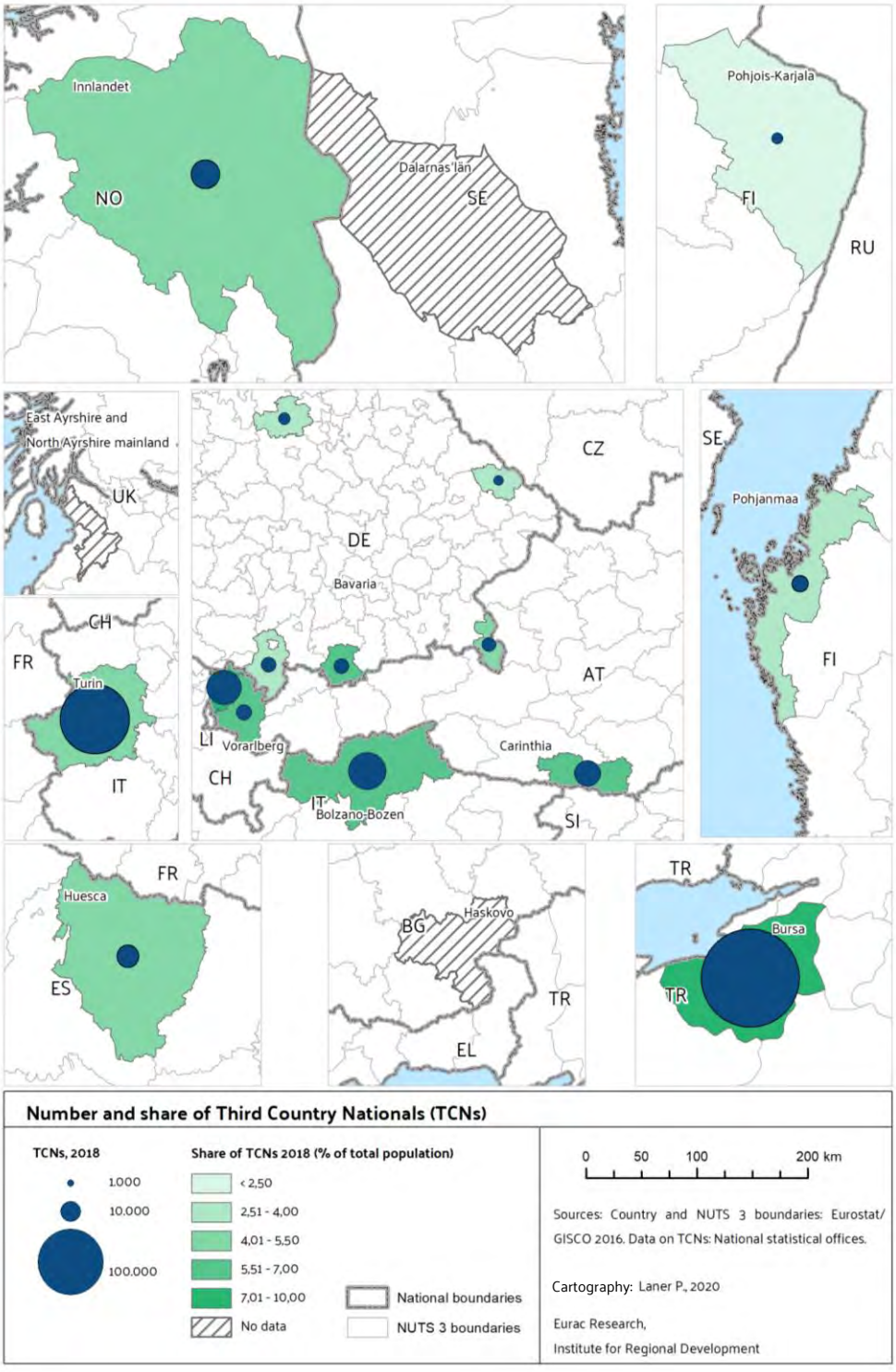
Map 37. Number and share of TCNs in 2018 in MATILDE regions



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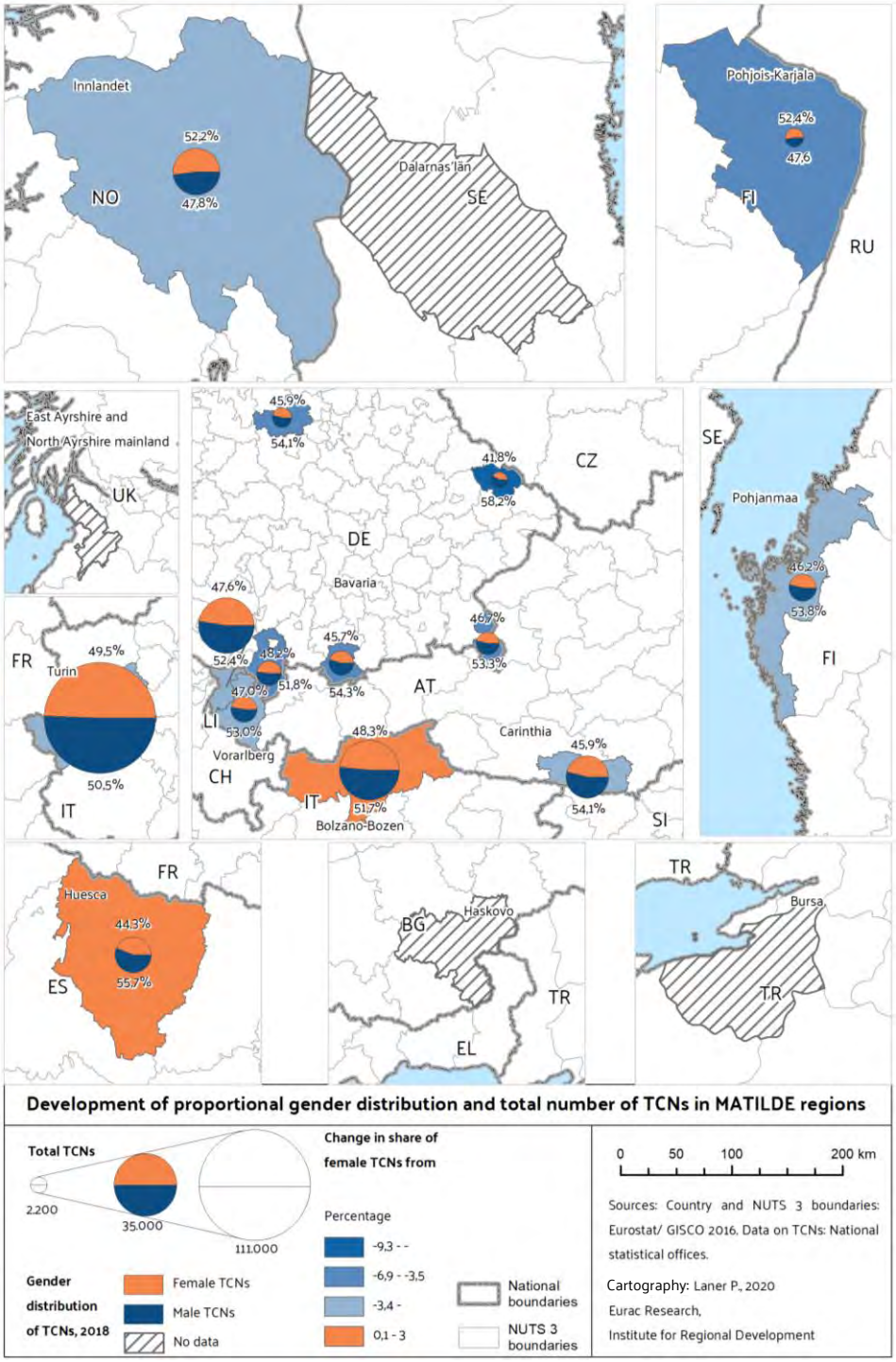
Map 38. Development of proportional gender distribution and total number of TCNs in MATILDE regions



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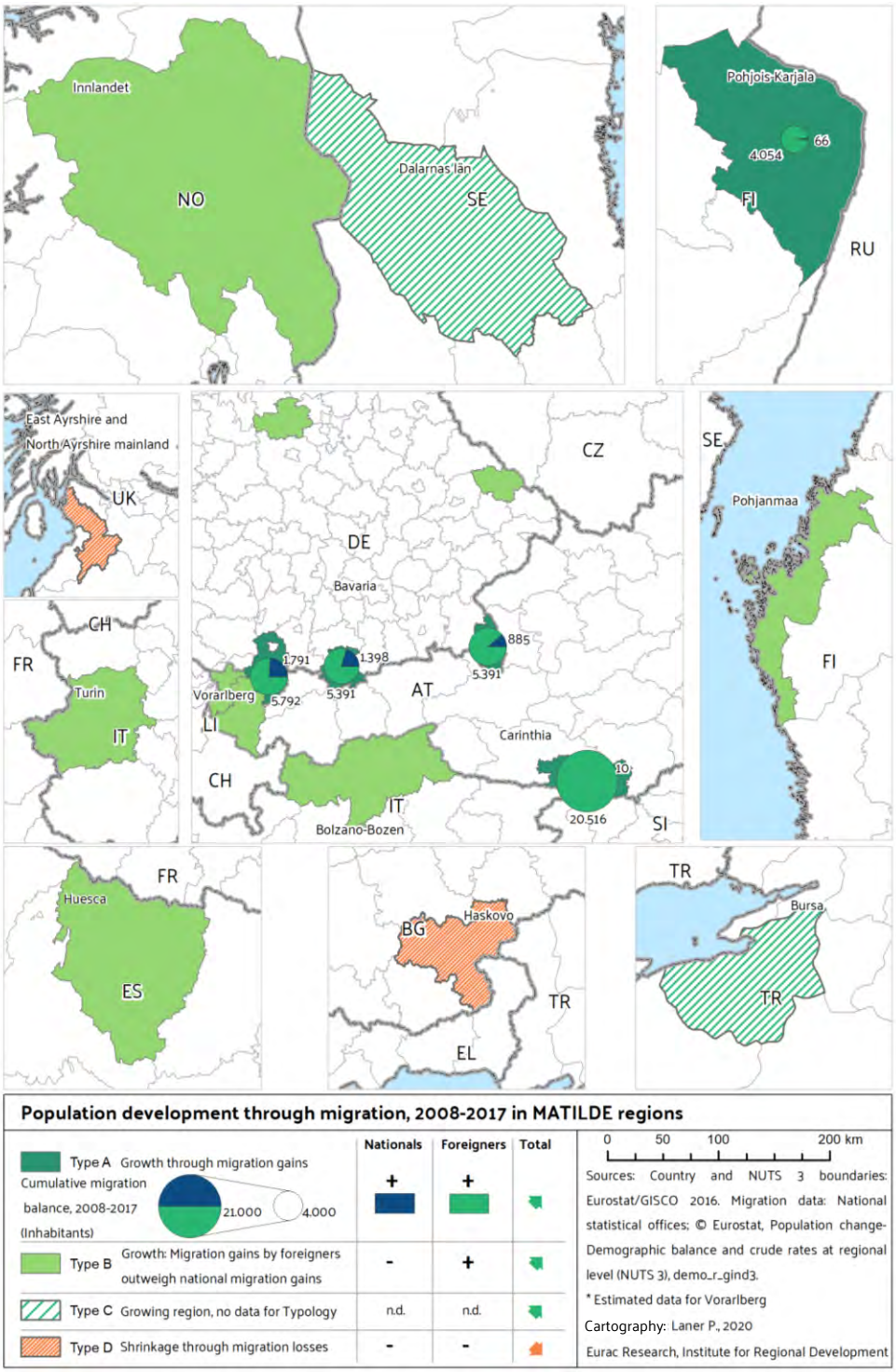
Map 39. Population development through migration, 2008-2017 in MATILDE regions



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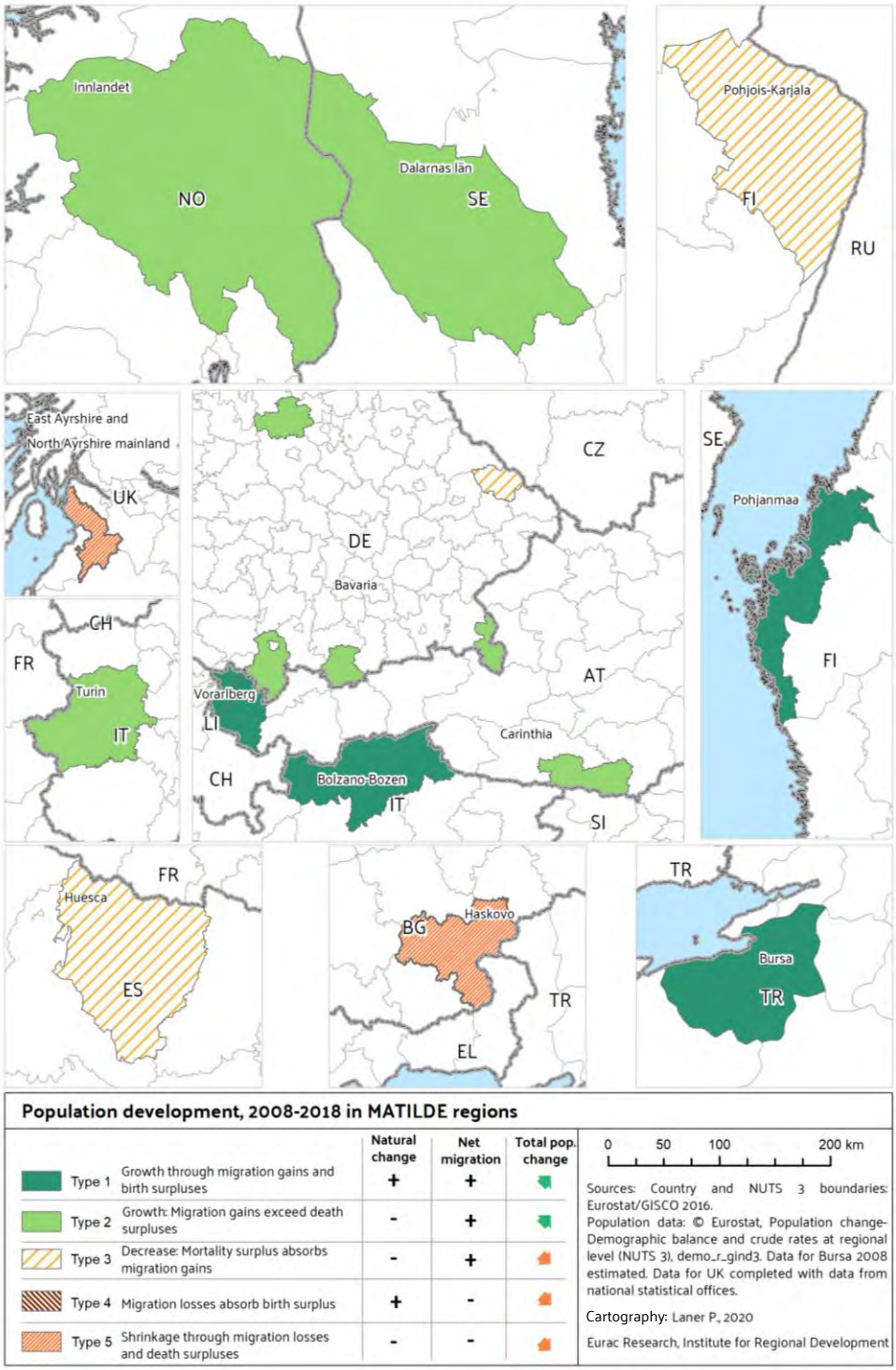
Map 40. Population development, 2008-2018 in MATILDE regions



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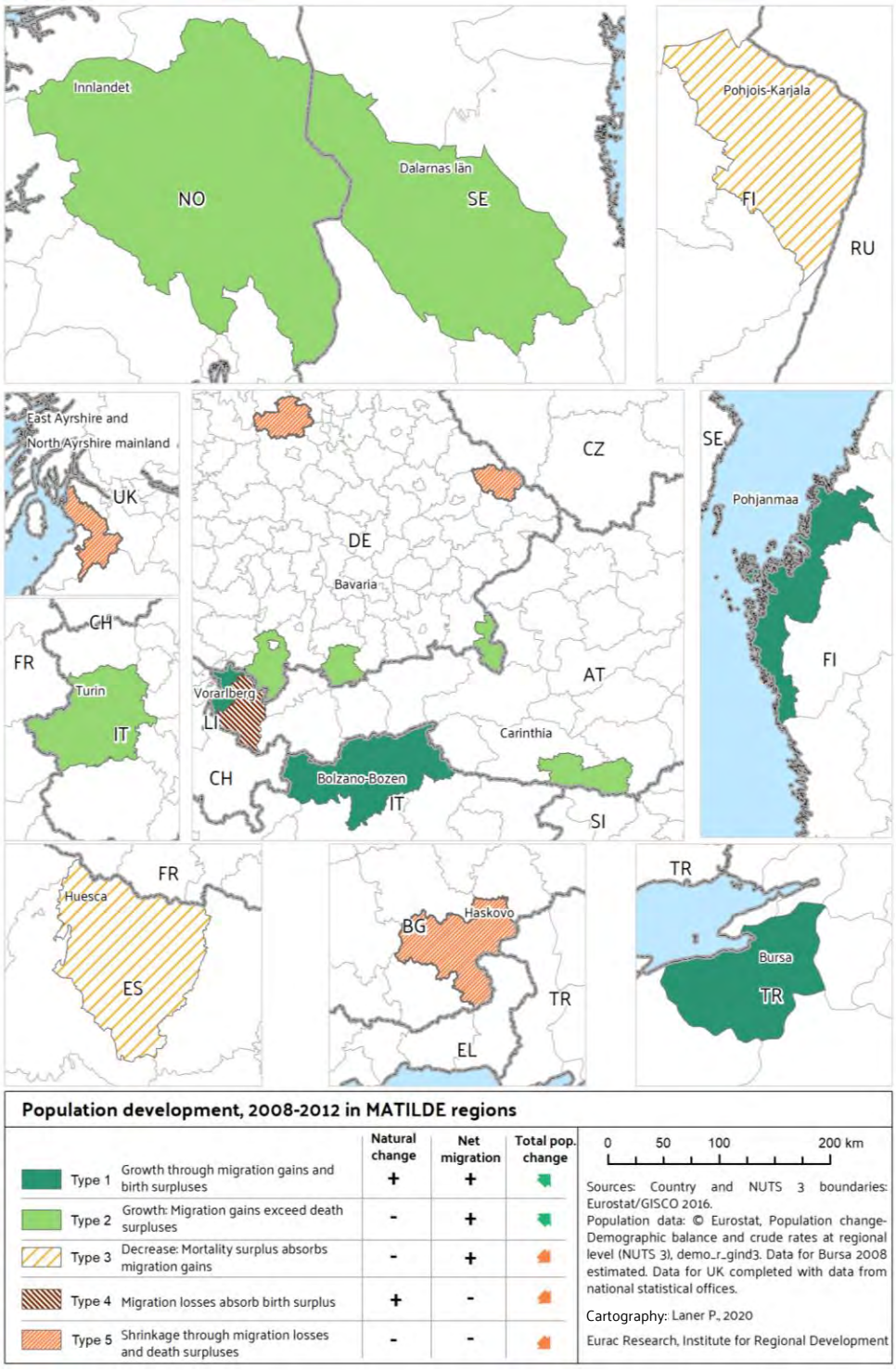
Map 41. Population development, 2008-2012 in MATILDE regions



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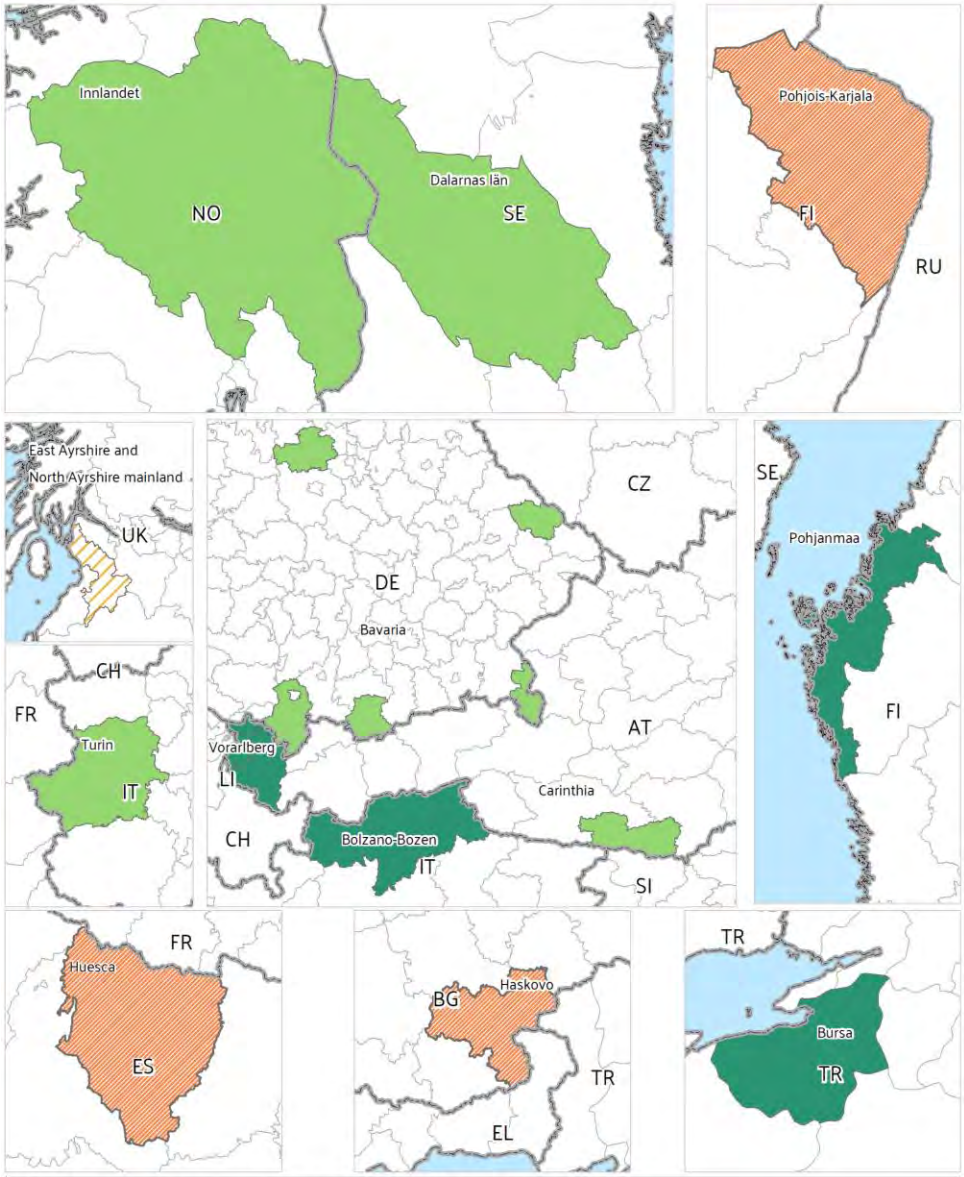
Map 42. Population development, 2013-2018 in MATILDE regions



Population development, 2013-2018 in MATILDE regions

		Natural change	Net migration	Total pop. change
Type 1	Growth through migration gains and birth surpluses	+	+	
Type 2	Growth: Migration gains exceed death surpluses	-	+	
Type 3	Decrease: Mortality surplus absorbs migration gains	-	+	
Type 4	Migration losses absorb birth surplus	+	-	
Type 5	Shrinkage through migration losses and death surpluses	-	-	

0 50 100 200 km

Sources: Country and NUTS 3 boundaries: Eurostat/GISCO 2016.
Population data: © Eurostat, Population change-Demographic balance and crude rates at regional level (NUTS 3), demo_r_gind3. Data for Bursa 2008 estimated. Data for UK completed with data from national statistical offices.

Cartography: Laner P., 2020

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