



	ES	P <mark>O</mark> N			
Cove	erage	and sca	le		
	Country	NUTS2		NUTS3	
	Belarus	Oblasts	7	Rayons (or SNUTS4)	118 (130)
	Denmark	Regioner	5	Landsdeler	11
	Estonia	Country	1	Groups of Maakond	5
The map of the material of the	Finland	Suuralueet	5	Maakunnat	20
	Germany	Regierungsbezirke	8	Kreise / kreisfreie Städte	66
	Latvia	Country	1	Regioni	6
	Lithuania	Country	1	Apskritys	10
1 6	Norway	Regions	7	Fylker	19
	Poland	Województwa	16	Podregiony	66
	Russia	Oblasts	7	Rayons (sNUTS4)	123
	Sweden	Riksområden	8	Län	21
EVEN MARKET AND	Territo	rial entities <u>in p</u>	oract	tice:	
JTS-3 and NUTS-2 levels in the BSR NUTS-2 region boundaries Capital city NUTS-3 region boundaries BSR territory	238 NUTS 3 regions or 66 NUTS 2 regions				
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		GDP per c	apita in PPS,	, index: EU27=100		
Example:		ca. 2005	ca. 2009	Development ca. 2005-2009: points change to EU27 average		
GDP per innabitant in the	The Baltic Sea Region (BSR)	75	81	+6		
PCD cubdivided by	of which:					
	- western BSR	124	122	-2		
and the second	- eastern BSR	50	60	+10		
various territorial	Typology on urban-rural region	s				
term a la suba a	Predominantly urban regions	98	109	+11		
typologies	Intermediate regions of which:	66	71	+5		
	- close to a city	66	71	+5		
	- remote	71	74	+2		
	Predominantly rural regions of which	62	65	+3		
	- close to a city	53	57	+4		
	- remote	86	85	-1		
	Typology on metropolitan region	ons				
	Capital city regions	101	112	+11		
On a sifile tomos, of DOD territories, and assessed to	Second-tier metro regions	84	89	+5		
Specific types of BSR territories are generally	Smaller metro regions	58	64	+5		
agging behind	Other regions	61	60	+4		
	Typology on regions in external border programmes					
Most development trends are not cohesive	Border regions	46	53	+8		
	Non-border regions	82	88	+6		
	Typology on sparsely populated	l regions				
	Sparsely populated regions	90	91	+1		
	Not sparsely populated region	s 74	80	+7		
Aalto University	Typology on coastal regions					
	Coastal regions	95	101	+6		
	Non-coastal regions	62	68	+6		

















Example: 10 indicators of TC applied on GDP									
ype	Indicator	Note	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Short interpretation of trend
istribution ndicators	Gini Concentration Ratio Atkinson index (£ =0.8) 80/20 (or Kuznets) ratio	1 2 3	0.509 0.311 12.8	0.511 0.313 12.9	0.513 0.315 12.9	0.516 0.319 13.2	0.520 0.324 13.6	0.527 0.332 14.2	Ondually increasing concentration throughout the period with a large leap after 2008, Inequality increasing gradually throughout the period. Largest leap after 2009, Rather balanced development up til 2007, then a big leap after the 2006 financial crisis in favor of the largest regions.
onvergence ndicators	Sigma-convergence Beta-convergence	4 5	1.46	1.46 -1.358	1.48 -4.330	1.51 -0.753	1.53 -1.585	1.54 -0.660 ^(*)	Gradually increasing polarisation throughout the period. Regions with low GDP/capits catch up til 2009, after which no statistically significant correlation between level of GDP/capita and its relative growth rate $t_i^{(7)}$ p-value = 0.248].
argeted SR erritorial ohesion ndicators	East/west ratio South/horth ratio Urban/rural ratio Non-border/border ratio Coast/inland ratio	6 7 8 9 10	0.96 16.47 1.78 7.05 0.934	0.99 16.61 1.81 6.87 0.947	1.03 17.09 1.83 6.80 0.943	1.07 17.18 1.87 6.69 0.950	1.13 18.41 1.92 6.72 0.923	1.13 17.92 1.94 6.62 0.921	Eastern BSR strengthening its position up all 2000, after which a balanced development Northern regions loosing to southern ones up all 2000, after which position strengthered. Uban regions gring throughout the period, with a slight sease-off after 2008. Border regions grindually gaining throughout the period, a small backlash in 2009. Cosstal dominance increasing all 2008, after which interd regions have grown faster.
Standard me Inequality me Sensitivity pa Inequality me Sensitivity pa Inequality me Standard con Standard con period, and tt Ratio of GDP Ratio of GDP	asure for overall inequality with assure within the range 0-1 thin traneter (v value) is here set at assure for top and bottom exit vergence indicator utilising the vergence indicator utilising the vergence indicator measuring the independent variable the 9 in PPS in non-spansely popu in PPS in non-spansely popu in PPS in non-spansely popu in PPS in non-spansely popu	hin the rai at enables at 0.8, while emes. Rai e coefficie g a catch-u- s-unit char at in Weste lated regions o that in e	nge 0-1, whe greater emp ch gives great tio of GDP in int of variatio up process. I ige to the EL arm BSR ans to that in to that in pr xternal bord	ere a value o ohasis to lov ater weight i n PPS in the on (calculate Measured w J average. / sparsely po edominantly er regions. I	of 0 would in v (or high) p to changes 20 % of the d as standa ith the unst A negative v opulated on v rural ones. No external	dicate perfe erformers. / in regions w largest to t and deviation and ardised ' alue equals as. Disregards border regio	ect equality : A value of 0 ith a small (he 20% of t divided by b* regressi convergend the *Interm ins in Denm	and a value o would indica 3DP. he smallest n the mean). T on coefficient ce, i.e. region ediate" class. ark and BSR	If in turn maximum inequality: e perfect equality and a value of 1 in turn maximum inequality. egions in terms of GDP. In higher the value, the targer all the overall differences between all regions. from a linear model where the dependent variable is GDP/capita in PPS at beginning of with a low level grow faster than those with a higher one, and a positive the opposite. Germany.













