

## Appendices

### Appendix A: Overview of case study region geographic, socio-economic and governance characteristics

Region	European Location	Type of Region	Social Characteristics	Economic Characteristics	Governance Structure
Amsterdam	North	Urban	Growth in population leading to housing challenges. Generally high levels of education but growing unemployment amongst lower educated groups.	Highly specialized economy ICT, commercial services and culture/tourism sectors.	Centralized
Athens	South	Urban	Declining and aging population. High levels of unemployment rates and poverty. High levels of tertiary education of population compared to the country average.	Economy based on tertiary sector with specialization in culture and tourism, information & communication services, financial & insurance activities and real estate.	Centralized
Azores	South	Island	High levels of unemployment, poverty and social exclusion. Low levels of education compared to national average.	Economy based on public administration, agriculture, fisheries, tourism and retail trade.	Centralized
Barcelona	West	Urban	Growing population trend and high levels of employment. Children, women and migrants considered the most vulnerable groups pre-pandemic.	Diverse economy with strong industry base and high levels of innovation.	Decentralized
Corsica	South	Island	Population growth three times higher than the national average; one household in five living below the poverty line.	The tertiary sector is the main employer on the island.	Centralized

<b>Elvas</b>	West	Rural Cross-border	Population decline and ageing society. High levels of poverty, unemployment and low education levels compared to national averages.	Economy based on tertiary sector and local SMEs working in tourism and retail trade. Low levels of innovation and closure of large industries.	Decentralized
<b>Hannover</b>	Central	Urban	Ageing population and low birth rates. High levels of immigration and youth unemployment. Mortality rates higher than national average.	Mixed economy based on tertiary, industry and agriculture sectors.	Decentralized
<b>Helsinki</b>	North	Urban	Growing population. High employment and income levels. High education levels and consistently scores highly on quality of life indexes.	Economy based on service sector and IT-based industries.	Decentralized
<b>Iasi</b>	East	Intermediate Cross-border	High poverty rates and low levels of education. Growing population rates.	Economy based on tertiary sector and automobile industry. Low innovation levels and labour shortages in ITC sector.	Centralized
<b>Malmö</b>	North	Urban Cross-border	Growing population. Mixed education levels. High unemployment among youths and immigrants. Lower income levels.	Diverse economy in chemical industry, ICT, life sciences, engineering, food, and construction. Extremely high levels of innovation	Decentralized
<b>Mayotte</b>	South	Island	Growing population (strong surplus of births over deaths). Younger population than elsewhere in France (the average age is 23, compared to 41 in mainland France). The median standard of living is seven times lower than at national level, and poverty is very high.	The non-market sector is underdeveloped, the economic base is still very informal.	Centralized

Milan	South	Urban	High levels of employment and education. High population growth and low levels of poverty.	Diverse economy including manufacturing industries, agriculture, fashion and banking. High levels of innovation, ICT and biotechnology.	Decentralized
Reunion	South	Island	Demographic growth driven by the natural balance, young population; high poverty and median living standards below the national average.	A highly developed non-market tertiary sector.	Centralized
Veszprem	East	Intermediate	Decreases in population and ageing society. High education levels and low unemployment. Limited poverty and social exclusion.	Economy largely based on service, culture and tourism sectors. Growing R&D infrastructure.	Centralized

Appendix B: Map of the case studies

