



CITIZENS AND GOVERNANCE IN A KNOWLEDGE-BASED SOCIETY



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INTRODUCTION

WP4T (Wordpackage 4T) final report has interested, in a general way, territory concept. It has been made, in a collective way, from the 1st of March 2006 to 28th February 2009, by some different university disciplines researchers belong to Observatoire de l'école rurale (OER), territorial actors of OPTIM@ Asbl (who have been involved in WP4T since the meeting happened in Salerno University, May 2007). In a scientific framework, WP4T has had, in CAENTI project, as final objective to compare territory concept with its actors, for preparing the best action to improve the area. From this point of view, it has elaborated an interdisciplinary sharing approach to analyse territory concept, using territorial intelligence tools.

This last concept, we are making, is considered here as «l'ensemble des connaissances pluridisciplinaires nécessaires pour connaître et agir sur des territoires» (GIRARDOT, 2004), and as phénomène [résultant] de l'appropriation des ressources d'un territoire (BERTACCHINI, 2004). It means, more precisely, a processus de coopération communautaire [qui met en œuvre] une intelligence embarquée utilisant les TIC (GIRARDOT, 2008), because of its final aim, that is to make easier territorial actors involvement in sustainable development logics (BRUNDTLAND, 1987) of territories.

For this work concerning WP4T, have contributed OMPTIM@ ,territorial actors and CAENTI members to make a sharing definition of territory concept that can permit actors easier involvement. At the same way, SEGEFA geographers of Liège University, always CAENTI members, have had an important role in this research and its development work.

This wp4t concept of territory final report is organized in three points, as we can see below:

Interdisciplinary approach on territory concept (starting from internal changes between different disciplines researchers into Territoire de la CAENTI) (March 2006-May 2007) working group.

1. Compare different approaches concerning territorial problems both of research and social practises regarding CAENTI actors to achieve a concept sharing definition (considering territorial intelligence for making actions regarding sustainable development) (May 2007-March 2008). One example is the development of a sharing territorial diagnosis between researchers and actors on Chapelle-Lez-Herlaimont Territory in Wallonie Belge (actually still in the pipeline) from March 2008-May 2009.

2. Elaboration of an update international state of art on territory concept (with an update European bibliography and one up-to-date European list of research laboratories on this subject (March 2007-August 2008)).

3. Compare different approaches concerning territorial problems both of research and social practises regarding CAENTI actors to achieve a concept sharing definition (considering territorial intelligence for making actions regarding sustainable development) (May 2007-March 2008). We present the database in Annex :

1. INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH ON TERRITORY CONCEPT (MARCH 2006-MAY 2007)

1.1. Scientific evolution of working group researchers

This working group has reached its territory concept starting from the approach developed by the Observatoire de l'Ecole Rurale (OER) considering scientific studies on rural territories and the analysis of their daily migrations, home-work, (spatial segmentation INSEE-INRA of 1996-1998) mountain areas from 600 to 800 metres high, considering some of their mountains. (French Montagne law of 1985). Territories studied by the OER don't refer only to institutional territories, that is prescribed, but mainly to action territories and those which are linked symbolically to representations, according to Bernard LAHIRE sociological typology. These territories affect school, organization, pedagogy, didactic, school results orientation. Their potential and real affectations have already been the subject of many scientific publications (on reviews) by the OER researchers after 1999. Finally Salerno University has studied territory concept into Italian context, involving only some realities of Province of Salerno (see Laviano) and of napoletan internal landscape, making this work readably in some published synthesis.

All together shared their specific knowledge and approaches on territory. To realise this project, firstly they studied other disciplines researchers work. So they crossed their approaches with geographers, sociologists and SIC researchers ones internally to the OER. This first step permitted to develop, starting from geographic definition of following territory: le terme de territoire a une double acception : soit il se réfère à une réalité juridico administrative, comme c'est le cas dans l'expression « aménagement du territoire», soit il renvoie au concept de « territorialité » largement présent dans l'ensemble des sciences sociales depuis une bonne vingtaine d'années. Autant réalité naturelle que sociale, le territoire ne se laisse pas facilement décomposer. Milieu, pratiques, représentations et organisation socio-politique constituent un système dont les parties sont interdépendantes (GUMUCHIAN, 2001). A more interdisciplinary point of view of concept, also when it is referred to geographic work by DI MEO, DAUMAS, MOINE, VANIER, etc., and also to previous approaches that introduced region, space and mile notions, by GEORGE, BRUNET, CLAVAL and FREMONT. Two essays concerning a successive interdisciplinary definition developed by CAENTI group at the beginning in Réseau Européen d'Intelligence Territoriale (REIT) framework, represent a WP4T internal work:

Le territoire correspond de facto à des « lieux », pas forcément « contigus », « mis en réseaux », « emboîtés dans des échelles variables », « générateurs de sens et d'identités (CHAMPOLLION & POIREY, 2004).

Il n'y a pas de territoire, y compris « immatériel », sans « projection » collective de ses acteurs vers un futur commun structurant, ayant évidemment fonction « identitaire » et « symbolique » (CHAMPOLLION & PIPONNIER, 2005).

These two points above show our group progress that from spatial aspects, regards discussed territory developed by geographers, arrives to consider other aspects linked to representations of different disciplines approaches, that is sociological or information and communication science ones.

1.2 Contributions to act on territory, meeting actors-researchers in our working group

WP4T has been surely stimulate by both OER researchers and UNISA group ideas and also by researchers ideas from other European Countries, belonging to CAENTI project. During Ecole et Contextes Territoriaux et Socioculturels (ECTS) seminar, of UMR Apprentissages, Didactiques, Evaluation, Formation (ADEF), directed by Alain LEGARDEZ, we made some exchanges and scientific discussions on this question. Pierre CHAMPOLLION conducted many sections of this seminar, concerning territory question. UMR ADEF and CAENTI other members as Yves ALPE et Jean-Luc FAUGUET took part in these seminar sections ECTS.

UNISA group elaborated its reflections and reports in two international conferences directed by Natale AMMATURO and with Giovanna TRUDA as collaborator:

- Intelligenze territoriali, identità regionali e sviluppo sostenibile, May 2007
- Comparazione tra sistemi educativi europei , May 2008 (see attachments)..

2. COMPARATION OF DIFFERENT APPROACHES REGARDS TERRITORY DERIVED RESPECTIVELY FROM OUR RESEARCH AND ACTORS SOCIAL PRACTISES BELONGING TO CAENTI PROJECT, TO REACH A SHARING DEFINITION OF TERRITORY WORD (MAY 2007-MARCH 2008)

2.1 Elaboration of sharing definition actors-researchers

Our working group on the occasion of CAENTI meeting happened in Salerno in May 2007, has contacted OPTIM@ Belgian association to compare and enrich its territory initial definition to make it easier for territorial actors impact . Different researchers, belonging to different subjects (geography, sociology and education science) and from different Countries (France and Belgium) as well as different territorial actors have arranged for a better prospective regards territory construction, pay attention to MOINE and DAUMAS scientific reflections, so territory has been analysed in its temporary dimension, and looking at the future, thought as common resource.

Afterward this two partners joined both in Liège (October 2007) and in Lyon (January 2008) local researchers (SEGEFA geographers and local sociologies in Liège, education territorial actors in Lyon). Structured by Pierre CHAMPOLLION and Alain LEGARDEZ, approved by territorial actors, this sharing approach presents a complex system with many dimensions.

Territory is a collective socio-spatial system which has got five peculiarities:

- It represents a living human resource, made by actors and suitable for inhabitants.
- It is based on a collective projection towards a common future.
- It is anchored to a patrimonial past.
- It draws at the same time from dream (individual and collective), from life (cultural and social), and from prescription (institutional).
- It generates both identity(ies) and symbol(s).

2.2. Operational continuation of the common work about the territory actors-researchers

This collective reflection developed in WP4T framework by OPTIM@ and OER social actors and the researchers of different academic disciplines of OER, based on a shared vision of the territory and an initial remark of OPTIM@, led progressively the two partners to plan a common action process, and to the territorial social development of the intelligence territoriale. This result would not be actually possible without the preliminary

common work on the territory. Within this framework coming out directly from the WP4T, OPTIM@ and OER planned a territorial multifactorial diagnostic using the on-line tools Catalyse, with the technical support of MTI (part of the ThéMA CNRS-UFC laboratory).

2.3. Development of a territorial diagnostic shared by actors and researchers about the Municipality of Chapelle-Lez-Herlaimont (March 2008-May 2009)

2.3.1 Operationalization and elaboration of a shared territorial diagnostic

The territorial diagnostic will be carried out between March 2008 and June 2009. It will focus on the Municipality of Chapelle-lez-Herlaimont, small village in the south of Wallonie. This village required the support of OPTIM@, that was one of its former working partner. According to the intelligence territoriale framework, elaborated by CAENTI, such territorial diagnostic will be carried out in a cooperative way by the three partners, OPTIM@, OER and ThéMA (UFC), associate in the institutional organisation CAENTI, under the supervision of the local actors of Chapelle's community. The three organisations have already scheduled the activities on the basis of an initial planning by OPTIM@. Such planning outlines the different steps of the project (objectives, questionnaires, data collecting and elaboration, analysis and interpretation of quantitative and qualitative results, dissemination of results, evaluation), the tasks and the responsibilities of each partner (management for Chapelle-lez-Herlaimont, management for OPTIM@, technological support for MTI, analysis and interpretation for OER). The roles are not actually conflicting with the cooperative nature of the work's organisation. They are instead the best way to enhance it with respect to the resources allocated on this project. Finally, the local stockholders of Chapelle-lez-Herlaimont will be the ones to decide the actions to undertake, once the territorial diagnostic will be accomplished.

The steps of the territorial diagnostic will be based on the researches carried out by CAENTI as well as on the scientific methodology of sociological inquiry. The questionnaires for the data gathering on the field are at present under elaboration, and they will be derived from the European questionnaires CAENTI. These questionnaires will be actually improved with issues about education and job insertion. Some additional data about leisure activities will also be added, in spite of the questionnaire length. Once the data are collected and coded, they will be quantitatively analyzed with E-pragma (tris à plat ou bilans, tris croisés) and Anaconda for the qualitative analysis (correspondence analysis). After the first phase of analysis and interpretation, results will be collectively discussed with the local actors and then presented according to the common scheduling.

2.3.2 Territorial Intelligence methodology

At every step, and after the beginning of this operation happened in March 2008, all the participants, Chapelle-lez-Herlaimont, OPTIM@, OER and MTI, will be mobilized. Territorial final diagnosis will be made in this way in common by all of them, that will bring their specific competences and work results, to make possible a further action that comes out from Chapelle local actors and decision-makers responsibility. At the end of this territorial diagnosis, it will be done a sharing evaluation of methods, use, practises and management, to draw out of Chapelle-lez-Herlaimont experience benefits for other similar operation.

This operation, regarding territorial diagnosis, developed from researchers interdisciplinary, collective and social actors reflection into WP4T, seems, at a first glance, the best answer for a positive *mis en oeuvre* of territorial intelligence methodology recommended by CAENTI project. This sharing intervention represents a good action to mobilize efficiently social actors collaboration in a cooperative way with university researchers, who made a project for a territory sustainable development. Operation final evaluation, in which the actors of this report will take part as observers, (a first evaluation will happen half- October, during our project realization, and it will be presented in Besançon), so finally we could say if our premises have been right for a good realization.

Finally, this action will be followed in the wp6u group created in Huelva conference

3. ELABORATION OF AN UPDATE INTERNATIONAL STATE OF ART ON TERRITORY CONCEPT (MACH 2007-AGUST 2008)

To elaborate territory concept state of art in WP4T, starting from May 2008 Monica MOLLO, (graduate student) has been added to Italian group, to finish our work with Emmanuelle MORANT of UFC (graduate student) as collaborator. The difficulties we found as regards the picking information up on laboratories and departments concerning territories in Europe, created the impossibility to make a WP4T intermediate report in 2007 at the prefixed date.

3.1 Sate of art properly said

It is necessary firstly to define and identify territory notion to try analysing and measuring territories impacts on school.

From a general point of view territory has been frequently defined considering its spatial identification until the end of XX century. Territory in this perspective has often been considered comme une portion d'espace contrôlée et appropriée, y compris symboliquement, par une société donnée (DI MEO, 2003)¹. Nowadays it is still considered as: l'idée de territoire [...] implique l'expression d'une volonté d'appropriation plus ou moins exclusive, soit par un groupe social, soit par une famille, soit par un individu (LACOSTE, 2003)².

This approach concerning territory is based historically on two main aspects, on the one hand users appropriation of it, both real and symbolic space, and on the other its spatial organization is recently enriched by territorial actors concept.. Moreover territory is represented in its old and new framework as a construction de [ses] acteurs (DAUMAS, 2003 ; MOINE, 20063). This real threefold dimension of this concept, linking its spatial aspect (both lived and symbolical), spatial organization and finally territorial actors social game, explain clearly the complexity of this notion that nowadays has not only a physical dimension.

This approach, resulting above all from contemporary geography meet, for its peculiarity, sociological approach recently developed by LAHIRE et alii, who talk about institutional territories (prescrits), action territories (vécus) and symbolical territories (rêvés).

¹ Cf. DI MEO G. (2003), «Territoires, Etats, nations et aménagements», in CIATTONI A. and VEYRET Y., *Les Fondamentaux de la géographie*, Paris, A. Colin, Collection *Campus*, 219 p.

² In LEVY J. & LUSSAULT M. (dir.) (2003), *Dictionnaire de la géographie et de l'espace des sociétés*, Paris : Belin, pp. 907-916.

³ State, territorial collectivity, associations, entreprises, intercommunity situations, etc. : cf. bibliographical references n. 91.

Sociology, as other social sciences, pays attention to spatialization processes (RHEIN, 2003 ; BEN AYED, 2006)⁴ starting from local concept (VAN ZANTEN, 1990). French approach on territory meet Italian one, that underlines its multifactorial complexity (GIARDELLO, 2006). Italian approach analyses economic system and its productive processes insistent également sur le poids de (BATTISTI, 2007), and local communities role in territory construction (GIARDELLO, 2006).

3.2 Survey of the European research teams working about territory

The team work of Salerno composed of prof. Natale Ammaturo, Dr. Giovanna Truda, Dr. Monica Mollo and . Domenico Di Sarno they have edited the section of empirical research (collection and data analysis. The work consists of identifying all the research groups that in Europe, were interested in the concept of territory and the bibliography produced.

This research is located upstream of WP4T work is in charge of the design and dissemination of territorial methods and tools accessible to the territorial actors. This report aims to present an analysis on the data collected in recent months on the "concept of territorial and territorial intelligence." This research work can be summed up in four phases of work that have the same thread analyze how the concept of territory has been studied over the years, the first to the latest research, the main theoretical perspectives and methodologies used and in particular to now, the concept of territory that those searches have produced. The sense is to understand how past studies have contributed to the development of the territory and, for our aim is to start from such diverse studies to track possible scenarios for analysis and development of the concept of territory. The main purpose of this empirical work translates into establishing a "state of art" of the concept of territory-wide European. This research enables us not only to observe, through various studies, the evolution of the concept of territory but represents a good basis for planning future studies on territory which constitute a link with the past. For this reason we started from a reconnaissance, at European level, all research projects and studies that have addressed the theme of the territory.

This research contributes to the synthesis of WP4 "fundamental methods and generic tools for analysis of spatial information" that aims to analyze the state of methods and tools, on land, in particular as regards the indicators of competitiveness and the concept of territory and the territorial intelligence. This is one of the reasons that prompted us to conduct a

⁴ Cf. BEN AYED C. (2003), « Construction de l'espace et territoires éducatifs », *Travaux de l'Institut de Géographie de Reims*, no 119-120, Vol. 30, décembre 2006.

reconnaissance on the ground of European research teams that have principal or secondary were employed in the territory.

Our attention, as already mentioned above, focused on themes of research produced by these teams, the methodology and information that they, in the study of the area, and have used the product. The research, therefore, directly affects the concept of territory and indirectly to spatial intelligence. This is one of the reasons that prompted us to conduct a reconnaissance on the ground of European research teams that have principal or secondary were employed in the territory. Our attention, as already mentioned above, focused on themes of research produced by these teams, the methodology and information that they, in the study of the area, and have used the product. The research, therefore, directly affects the concept of territory and indirectly to spatial intelligence.

The creation of the database is a means to identify, within the various studies on the ground, the common elements and differences in both the theory that different approaches in different countries. Such data collection is going to work as an attempt not only unite the various studies on the territory (from different approaches) but also as a good basis for planning future studies.

It allowed to present an analysis on the data collected in recent .

This analysis work can be summarized in five phases, which are aimed to analyze: 1) how the concept of territory has been studied over the years, from the first to research 2) the main theoretical perspectives have studied the territory 2) the methodology used in these studies; 3) the concept of territory that those searches have produced 4) the bibliography produced.

The meaning of this *reconnaissance work* is to understand how these studies have contributed to the development of "territory" (in all its aspects), drawing a "map" of research in Europe, with the main purpose of *identifying* and *planning* scenarios “possible” for the analysis and development of territory. .

We will present a first theoretical part where they are described: a) the objectives that have caused us to undertake this type of work b) the methodology used; then a second part where we present the empirical work, in particular, *contents of data*: a) tables of frequencies to all variables identified b) crossings tables between European states and all variables.

Also in the third and fourth parts of the report, are presented: 1) the analysis and classification of literature available on the general concept of territory, and 2) the presentation of a *cartography* of distribution in Europe of institutions that have studied/analyzed the territory, the concept of territory and territorial intelligence.

The research report concludes with a *reflection* on the concept of territory and its **possible developments** or lines of research.

3.2.1. Objectives of the survey

The main purpose of this work is an empirical study on the “*state of art*” of the concept of territory, through a survey of all research / studies that are present in Europe.

The identification of “state of art” of the concept of territory has a double objective:

The creation of a **database** on territory that contains all information on projects in Europe (later in the future in other parts of the world) available to those (persons or institutions) who intend to study the “*territory*” and that they need to find information.

Also, this research enables us not only to observe, through various studies, the evolution of the concept of territory, but represents a good basis for **planning future studies** on territory which constitute a link with the past.

For these reasons we started with a reconnaissance at the European level, all research projects and studies that have addressed the issue of territory.

Moreover, this research contributes to the synthesis of WP4 “Fundamental Generic Tools and Methods for the Analysis of Territorial Information” that seeks to analyze the state of **methods and tools in the study of territory**, with particular attention to *indicators of competitiveness* and the concept of *territory and territorial intelligence*.

This last point is one of the reasons that led us to conduct exploration in Europe, of all the research groups that have taken as an object of research, primary or secondary, the concept of territory and or territorial intelligence

Our attention, as already mentioned above, it is centered on the *definition* of territory produced by these projects, the *methodology* that these groups have used in the studies, and all possible information related to the projects.

Another important objective of this work is to develop a **definition of territory** that is a sort of *liaisons* of all the research / project that until now were interested in this concept.

The research, therefore, directly affects the concept of **territory and, indirectly, the concept of territorial intelligence.**

3.2.2. Method of the survey

This survey begins with identification in Europe of all laboratory / research centre that has studied the concept of "territory". For this work has been used a qualitative methodology.

The reconnaissance of the laboratory / research centre has followed precise criteria: a) give priority to European Countries, b) identify the types of financing (European or not) used for research, c) indicate, if present, any collaborations (European or not) d) select projects with theoretical approach: economic, sociological, education, geography, information and communication sciences. All data collected were fed into a grid (see Table n. 1).

The research was developed in three phases:

- Research project and bibliography (creation of database)
- Contents of Data collected
- Analysis of Bibliography

The data collected are the result of joint work between Dr Emmanuel Morant and Dr Monica Mollo.

3.2.2.1. Description of the database

The creation of a database is a means to identify, within the various studies identified on the concept of territory, the common elements and differences.

These similarities / differences are analyzed by comparing those studies, initially through the *theoretical approaches* and, subsequently, through the comparison between *European Countries*.

This collection of data is an attempt not only unite the various studies on the territories (with different approaches theoretical and methodological), but also as a basis for planning and implementation of future studies.

As mentioned earlier, this data collection represents an **opportunity** to acquire information on the development of studies on the territory for anyone (person or institution), of different nationalities, it is interested in start, finish and promote research and studies on the territory.

The information collected in this database are concentrated in particular:

1. Nation

2. Major Research Centre
3. The methodology and tools
4. The concept of territory produced from these studies
5. Collaborations between laboratories (National, European, Outside Europe)

For the first phase of work was carried out a search internet on of projects on the "territory". The Institution has been contacted using internet and then directly (mail or phone).

All data collection during the research were included in a grid (the first version in Excel format, the second version in PDF format), it consists of 22 boxes of information (table n. 1)

Tab. n. 1 The grid and its description

| N. | INFORMATION | DESCRIPTION |
|-----------|---------------------------|--|
| 1 | Acronyms | This is the first information in this database, in here is indicated the acronym of the Institution that has studied the territory, for example DISAT (Department of Studies on the Environment and Territory) |
| 2 | Title | In this cell is present, in full, the name of Institution. |
| 3 | Relocation | This information concern the type of research group (research center, universities, associations, department; |
| 4 | Relocation other | This information concern if it is part (section) of an Institute (eg the Department of Territory is one section of the University of Salerno) |
| 5 | Unit Code | In this cell is shown (if identified) the code of the working group |
| 6 | City | In this cell shows the location (or locations) of the working group. |
| 7 | Country | In this cell shows the Nation of the working group. |
| 8 | Theoretical app. | This cell show the type of the theoretical approach that dominates the project (sociological, economic, geographic, educational, informatics) |
| 9 | Studies / Projects | In this cell indicating the title of project |
| 10 | Financing | This cell contains information on how the project was financed (with European Union funds, private funds, public funds, regional fund, state fund etc.). |
| 11 | Methods / tools | In to this cell is indicated the methodology and tools used in the project for the study of the territory. |
| 12 | Definitions | It is the definition of territory emerged from the project and drafted by the working group. |
| 13 | Topic Study | It indicates, in general, the main lines of research of the working group we have identified. |

| | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 14 | Responsible | It indicates the name of the project coordinator. |
| 15 | Bibliography | It is the website where you can see the project or the bibliography generated from this study. |
| 16 | Web Sites | It is indicated the website of the working group. |
| 17 | National Collaborations | It indicates whether in the project there are collaborations with institutions of the same nation. |
| 18 | European collaborations | It indicates whether in the project there are collaborations with European Institutions |
| 19 | Collaborations outside Europe | It indicates whether in the project there are collaborations with Institutions outside Europe. |
| 20 | Network | It indicates whether this cooperation has created a network of studies on territory and the type of the network. |
| 21 | Contact | It indicated how to contact the group: phone number and email address. |
| 22 | Address | It indicated the address of the Institution. |

From stress that the information contained in the database are public information, published on the Internet, are partial information, in this first phase of the project, our objective is to give visibility to research on the territory on the Europe. Indeed, in the future we intend to broaden the search with other methods such as telephone survey, questionnaires to be sent directly to institutions or to be published on the website of CAENTI.

3.2.2.2 Evaluation

All projects and publications found were the subject of careful evaluation by experts from different countries and disciplines members of CaENTI. The experts assessed the validity of information found (projects and publications).

This evaluation focused on: 1) the projects identified and included in the data base 2) bibliography. The expert group was constituted on the basis of the geographical area and discipline (table n. 2).

Tab. n. 2 Group of Experts

| Divisions for the group of experts | |
|---|---|
| Expert | Countries |
| Serge Schmitz | Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg |
| Pierre Champollion | Germany, Austria and Liechtenstein |
| Thierry Brossard | Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden |
| Serge Ormaux | France and Switzerland |
| Natale Ammaturo | Italy, Cyprus, Greece, Malta, Israel and Turkey |
| Dolores Toronjo | Spain and Portugal |
| Zoltan Wilhelm | Hungary, Poland, Czech Republic and Slovakia |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Richard Stephenson | UK and Ireland |
| Kristof Oztir | Slovenia |
| Mihai Pascaru | Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria |
| Expert | Theoretical Approach |
| Natale Ammaturo | Sociology and Political Science |
| Dolores Redondo | Economy |
| Philippe Dumas | Information Sciences |
| Pierre Champollion | Education Sciences |
| Serge Ormaux | Geography |

Experts have been entrusted the task not only to evaluate data collected but also enrich the database and bibliography, where it is needed.

3.2.2.3 Analysis

After the approval of experts, the data were subject to statistical analysis.

It 'been carried out a statistical analysis of all data. It 'been carried on the concepts of territory is an analysis of contents (AdC) (Berelson, 1954; Blanchet, 1985). This procedure provides for the segmentation of the body of data in units semantic - Main Topics - Following are calculated all data collected (methodology, tools, theoretical approach, cooperation, financing interest of research) frequencies and cross tabulation.

The quantitative analisis, simple and crossed sorts are presented in next section.

The data analysis will trace, in Europe, a map of the major laboratories that were interested in the concept of territory. It will be possible through qualitative analysis, finding a common definition of "territory".

3.3. *Quantitative analysis of the database*

In this phase, was done an analysis of the contents of data collected about **420** research teams distributed **over 36 countries of Europe**. It has set it self the objective to describe and summarize the data collected from studies on the territory.

The part 2.2.1 shows the first sorts of the data contents. As described before each variable is the result of careful analysis of the information contained in the was analyzed and categorized.

In the second step, after the approval of experts, the data have been proceeded an analysis of the contents (Berelson, 1954; Blanchet, 1985). This procedure provides for the segmentation of the body of data into semantic units - main Themes (part 2.2.2.). Through

data analysis has been represented in Europe, a map of the major laboratories that were interested in the concept of territory. It 'been possible through ADC, finding a common definition of "territory". The data were analyzed by 3 independent judges. Cases of doubt, was discussed to reach a full agreement .

The counting of the data was made using a program called *SPSS* (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences), were taken into consideration the following variables: Type of Institution, Main Theoretical Approach, Territory for the Implementation Project, Source Financing, the Main Objective of the Project, Type Methodology, Definition of the Territory, Interest Research (Topic), Cooperation, European Countries. Have been taken into account such variables, because they represent, in our view, the extraction of information in the database. Were performed 2 types of contents data:

- Tables of of frequency for each variable (part 2.2.2)
- Cross Table between European countries and the variables (part 2.2.3)

The first tables focuses only the distribution of the data while the second, more specific, refers to the relationship between variables. Below will be presented before the general frequency, then the crossings between variables. And finally, the crossings table detailed country by country.

3.3.1. First sorts on the database

The statistical analysis was performed with an operational program called *SPSS* (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) variables are sorted: Framework, Main Theoretical approach, Territory for Implementing the Project, Source of Funding, The Main Objective of the Project , Type of Methodology, Definition of Territory, Land Research of the Framework (Topic), Cooperation, European States. Were taken into consideration such variables, because they represent, in our view, the essential information to categorize and to analyse to get a general distribution in Europe, at different levels, the study of the territory

This section presents the overall frequency distributions of data collected. The distribution of frequencies has allowed us to conduct a first classification of data.

As has been mentioned in the introductory phase, the database of this analysis is the reconnaissance of laboratories, as you will notice some information from the tables for some institutes are not present this because data collection is done via internet and therefore not all the information was available.

Tab. n. 1 Framework

| | Framework |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| | % |
| University / Departments | 57,9% |
| Research Centres | 35,5% |
| Centers for Education and Research | 2,4% |
| Companies / Associations | 2,1% |
| Research labs | 2,1% |
| Total | 100,0% |

Tab. n. 2 Main Theoretical Approaches

| | Main Theoretical Approaches |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | % |
| Economy | 36,0% |
| Geography | 25,5% |
| Sociology | 21,9% |
| Science of Education | 10,0% |
| Information and Communication Science | 4,8% |
| Multidisciplinary | 1,9% |
| Total | 100,0% |

The tables 1 and 2 show the relative distribution of frequencies of the Framework and Main Theoretical approaches as you can see from research conducted at European universities is mainly (57.9%) and research (35.5%) than in those years are employed directly or indirectly the concept of territory, particularly approaches that dominate this research as shown in Table 2 are particularly Economic (36%), Geographic (25%), and sociological (21.9%).

Tab. n. 3 Type of Project

| | Territory for Implementing the Project |
|---|--|
| | % |
| Implementation on national territory | 67,1% |
| Implementation on European territory | 20,7% |
| Implementation on outside Europe | 1,9% |
| Implementation on national and European | 1,9% |
| Not Identified | 8,3% |
| Total | 100,0% |

Tab. n. 4 Source of Funding

| | Source of Funding |
|---|-------------------|
| | % |
| Funded by National Public Funds for Research | 68,6% |
| Funded by the EU Structural Funds | 22,6% |
| Funded by the National Pub. Funds and the EU Str. Funds | 4,8% |
| Not Identified | 4,0% |
| Total | 100,0% |

In Tables 3 and 4 shows the relative frequency with the type of project and financing. In the first table (No. 3) show the distribution of categories on the ground for implementing the project. The frequency distribution of categories, emerged Content Analysis (AC) show that most of the projects identified moves over land, in essence, the study focuses on national territory (67%) while 20% of research projects aimed at some countries of Europe.

Table 4 shows the nature of the financing, as the project and the study was financed. As you can see 68% of the projects were financed with public funds for research while 22,2% of the projects were financed with European Union structural funds.

Tab. n. 5 Objective of Project

| | The Main Objective of the Project |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| | % |
| Analyze and study the social and economic aspects of the ter | 47,9% |
| Analyze and develop the economy of the Ter. (nat. o inter.) | 30,0% |
| Analysis and Research on the territory (geograph and geolo) | 18,5% |
| Preparation for territorial management | 3,6% |
| Total | 100,0% |

Tab. 6 Main Definition

| | Definition of Territory |
|--|-------------------------|
| | % |
| T. as sustainable economic development (nat. and inter.) | 26,6% |
| T. as sustainable development (social, cultural, economic) | 27,4% |
| T. as identity cultural social and political | 17,2% |
| T. known as geological and geographical space | 15,4% |
| Territory as territorial intelligence | 13,3% |
| Total | 100,0% |

Table 5 are below the main declared objectives of the projects identified. The analysis of data shows that 47.9% of the projects has identified as a main economic partner of the territory while 30% aims to develop the territory in fact, many projects in one of the core was represented by economic development of the territory (national or international). The latter aspect is linked with the analysis presented in Table 3, where you can see, that for most institutions of economic development to which focuses in particular on national territory.

Table 6 highlights the main categories emerged of Content Analysis (AC). As in the methodology is through this analysis that it could develop a definition of content, analysis was performed on concepts of territory reported in various projects, as shown by the table the

most common definitions is the "concept of territory as sustainable development (27%) and 27% economic development (national and international).

Tab. n. 7 Main Methods

| | Type of Methodology |
|--|---------------------|
| | % |
| Inferential Method | 21,2% |
| Geographic Information System (GIS) | 11,4% |
| Exploratory Method and GIS | 11,0% |
| Exploratory Method | 8,6% |
| Inferential Method and GIS | 8,3% |
| Statistical Methods of Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis | 11,7% |
| Socio-economic Analysis and SWOT Analysis | 7,9% |
| Dynamic and Systemic Approaches | 3,1% |
| Regional Information System | 1,2% |
| Unidentified | 15,7% |
| Total | 100,0% |

Table 7 shows the main methods used in the study of the area you can see that it is the inferential method to be used (21.2%) followed with 11, 4% from GIS and exploratory method with GIS (11%).

Tab. n. 8 Cooperation

| | Cooperation |
|---|-------------|
| | % |
| National Cooperation | 49,5% |
| European Cooperation | 13,8% |
| Collaborations national and European | 13,8% |
| Cooperation outside Europe | 1,4% |
| Collaborations collaborations European and outside Europe | 1,2% |
| Three collaborations (national,EU,outside Euro) | 2,6% |
| Nothing identified Collaboration | 17,6% |
| Total | 100,0% |

Tab. n. 9 Main Topics

| | Land Research of the Framework (Topic) |
|--|--|
| | % |
| Territorial Dynamics (social, economic, political) | 45,1% |
| The Economic and Social Development | 29,6% |
| Geographical and geological studies | 19,7% |
| Professional Education | 5,6% |
| Total | 100,0% |

Tables 8 and 9 respectively show cooperation identified in various projects and major research institutions identified.

Table 8 shows that 49% of cooperation identified is among national institutions and 13.8% are European. Even this figure is consistent with those identified in the tab. No 3 and No 6. In fact, draw a profile of the projects identified can say that the major studies in the territory has been made on land, with national funding and with the objective of local economic development.

Table 9 shows the main objectives of the institutions identified as we noted, 45% of the institutions dealing with spatial dynamics in terms of both social, economic and political this is consistent with the tab. No 2 where are below the main theoretical approaches among which dominate the sociology, geography and economics in facts, in reference to it, the tab. 9 shows that the second major objective was the economic development and 29.9%, from geographical and geological studies 19.7%.

In conclusion we can see that from there is a consistency among the projects identified, we can see that in the tab. 7 between the main methods used are the GIS and the inferential method. The first characteristic of geographical disciplines and the second used especially in economic and social fields.

3.3.2. Table of frequency of each variable after categorization

This section presents the overall frequency distributions of data categorized. The first distribution of frequencies has allowed us to conduct a first classification of data. As has been mentioned in the introductory phase, the database of this contents is the reconnaissance of

laboratories, as you will notice some information are not present, because data collection was done with the use of the Internet, and therefore not all information was available.

3.3.1.1 Description of Categories and Submission of Tables

We present in this section, tables of frequencies for each variable and detailed descriptions of the categories that emerged from analysis of the information in the database.

The *Table n 1* present the distribution of frequency of “**Types of Institutions**” that have developed in Europe a research/ study/project on the territory. Were identified, as can be seen, 5 types of institutions that we classified as:

- 1) **University / Departments** in this category include research groups that are part of public universities, the department is a university. The research in the territory were promoted by the Universities and realized by research groups in this institution.
- 2) **Research Centres**: this category includes institutions, public or private, undertaking research (social, economic, scientific, geographic etc.)
- 3) **Centres for Education and Research**: this category includes institutions, public or private, undertaking research and education. They are similar to schools, this institution training young and at the same time undertaking research (social, economic, scientific, geographic, etc.), for these institutions the research is part of teaching
- 4) **Companies / Associations**: This category includes all private institutions involved in research and in other activities (trade, sale, purchase etc)
- 5) **Research Laboratories**: this category includes all private institutions that deal is only for research.

Tab. n. 1 Type of Institution

| | Type of Institution | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | Count | % |
| University / Departments | 243 | 57,9% |
| Research Centres | 149 | 35,5% |
| Centers for Education and Research | 10 | 2,4% |
| Companies / Associations | 9 | 2,1% |
| Research labs | 9 | 2,1% |
| Total | 420 | 100,0% |

The distribution of frequencies (tab. n. 1) of these groups indicate that between 420 research projects identified is the 57.9% achieved of the Universities, while 35.5% from

Research Centres. With 10% are Centres for Education and Research, followed by Research Laboratories (9%).

The categories presented in *Table n. 2* shows the categories of “**Main Theoretical Approaches**” that dominate the projects identified. For this category a fraction of the projects found 1.9% (8 out of 420) have a multidisciplinary approach. It should be noted that most projects have a multidisciplinary approach, even though it was possible, find an approach t. dominant. In contrast to the latter category where it was not possible to identify the approach t. dominant. The main theoretical approaches are in total 6:

- 1) in which **Economic** type approaches as: economic policy, ec. social, ec. urban etc
- 2) **Geography**, this approach also includes geographical and geological
- 3) **Sociological** this approach include the political sciences
- 4) **Science of Education** that includes: approaches psychology, pedagogy, philosophic
- 5) **Information and Communication sciences**
- 6) **Multidisciplinary** that includes all approach.

Tab. n. 2 Main Theoretical Approaches

| | Main Theoretical Approaches | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|
| | Count | % |
| Economy | 151 | 36,0% |
| Geography | 107 | 25,5% |
| Sociology | 92 | 21,9% |
| Science of Education | 42 | 10,0% |
| Information and Communication Science | 20 | 4,8% |
| Multidisciplinary | 8 | 1,9% |
| Total | 420 | 100,0% |

The theoretical approach that dominates in the projects is the economy with 36%, followed by two other approaches as shown table n. 2 geographic (25%) and sociological (21.9%).

The following *Table (n. 3)* are presented the “**Main Methods**” used in the study of the territory. The methods identified refer to 365 over 420, in fact, for 66 projects was impossible to trace method. They were identified n. 6 methodologies.

- 1) **Exploratory Method**: this approach can be applied from 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. Such an approach is then focused on the observation of spatial units and spatial zoning more than processes and relationships between variables. Principal methods used are k-means and hierarchical classification (Ormaux, 2007)
- 2) **Inferential Method**: This approach leads to compute estimated values of the variable of interest and to extract residual values by comparing reality and the model. 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 between two different cultural regions, or located into different physical contexts. (Ormaux, 2007)
- 3) **Statistical Method of Quantitative and Qualitative analysis** is the systematic scientific investigation of quantitative properties and phenomena and their relationships. The objective of quantitative research is to develop and employ mathematical models, theories and/or hypotheses pertaining to natural phenomena. The process of measurement is central to quantitative research because it provides the fundamental connection between empirical observation and mathematical expression

of quantitative relationships. Qualitative research is also highly useful in policy and evaluation research, where understanding why and how certain outcomes were achieved is as important as establishing what those outcomes were. A specialized form of qualitative research is cognitive testing, used to develop survey items. Survey items are piloted on study participants to see what reactions they elicit. Another specialized method is focus groups, often used in market research but also in other contexts where a range of responses from a target group is useful.

4) **Geographic Information System** (GIS): is a system for capturing, storing, analyzing and managing data and associated attributes which are spatially referenced to the earth. In the strictest sense, it is a computer system capable of integrating, storing, editing, analyzing, sharing, and displaying geographically-referenced information. In a more generic sense, GIS is a tool that allows users to create interactive queries (user created searches), analyze the spatial information, edit data, and present the results of all these operations. (Ormaux, 2007)

5) **Socio Economic Analysis** A participatory process to integrate economic, sectoral, spatial, social, institutional, environmental and fiscal strategies in order to support the optimal allocation of scarce resources between sectors and geographical areas and across the population, in a manner that provides sustainable growth, equity and the empowerment of the poor and marginalized. The success of development planning therefore depends on the quality of analysis of all the elements contributing to development.

6) **Dynamic and Systemic Approaches**: the value of dynamical systems principles for solving the enduring puzzles of development, including the ultimate source of change, the problems of continuity and discontinuities, and nonlinear outcomes and individual differences.

7) **Regional Information System**. is used especially for the preparation of strategic documents in regional development funded from national resources and the EU funds. Regarding information introduces new features especially data on regional disparities, statistics of districts, municipalities etc.

Tab. n. 3 Main Methods

| | Type of Methodology | |
|--|---------------------|--------|
| | Count | % |
| Inferential Method | 130 | 31,0% |
| Geographic Information System (GIS) | 72 | 17,1% |
| Exploratory Method | 52 | 12,4% |
| Statistical Methods of Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis | 49 | 11,7% |
| Socio-economic Analysis and SWOT Analysis | 33 | 7,9% |
| Dynamic and Systemic Approaches | 13 | 3,1% |
| Regional Information System | 5 | 1,2% |
| Unidentified | 66 | 15,7% |
| Total | 420 | 100,0% |

The table n. 3 shows that in about 365 projects prevail a methodology type Inferential 31% , GIS (72%), Exploratory (52%) and Statistical Method (49%). It should be noted that GIS is a particular tool geographic of analysis and its presence in the projects is so strong because even where other methods were used GIS is a tool almost always present in the study of the territory.

The *Table n 4* present the distribution of frequency of “**Main Definition**”. These definition are the product of the Content Analysis (AdC) of projects . Were identified, as can be seen, 5 Definition that we classified as:

1) **Territory as sustainable economic development (national and international)**: this definition includes all those projects that consider the territory in terms of "economic development" both nationally and internationally. Economic development is understood in terms of benefits for the entire population, also referred to economic development regional. The economic development is equivalent to the total well-being. The projects from which it was possible to extract this definition have conducted an analysis of the territory (in terms of resources) and implemented solutions "economic" problem. Economic development is also understood in terms of promoting tourism . But they have shown the concept of "sustainable development". In conclusion, there can be no development if there is adequate support. This definition has a theoretical approaches type of economic and sociological

2) **Territory as sustainable development (social, cultural, economic)** This definition focuses on the idea that the territorial's development is development, not only economic but also social, political. The territory is considered in relation to its *microcontest* (school, family, ethnic groups) and its *macrocontest* (society, politics, culture). You can not territorial development if we do not consider these elements. Again, this definition is the concept of "sustainable" which has the same sense of the definition n. 1. This definition has a theoretical approaches type of sociological, economic and educational.

3) **Territory as identity cultural social and political** This definition refers to the social aspect of the territory. The territory is considered as safeguarding the social and cultural of its citizens. One development in social and political aims in respect and promotion of the different identity and the culture. This definition has a theoretical approaches type of sociological and political

4) **Territory know as geological and geographical space** This definition considers the territory in terms of "territorial space. This concept includes all the elements: land, sea, mountains, lakes and so on. You can not think of a development if you do not know the natural resources of territory. Knowing the resources of a territory and then promote and protect these resources. This is a concept developed in geography, geology and so on.

5) **Territory as territorial intelligence** This concept considers the territory in terms of *governance*. As defined by Girardot(2007) "*Territorial Intelligence provides the technologies of the knowledge-based society at the service of the territorial sustainable development*"

Tab. 4 Main Definition

| | Definition of Territory | |
|--|-------------------------|--------|
| | Count | % |
| T. as sustainable economic development (nat. and inter.) | 102 | 26,6% |
| T. as sustainable development (social, cultural, economic) | 105 | 27,4% |
| T. as identity cultural social and political | 66 | 17,2% |
| T. known as geological and geographical space | 59 | 15,4% |
| Territory as territorial intelligence | 51 | 13,3% |
| Total | 383 | 100,0% |

Table n. 4 highlights the main categories emerged AdC. Through this analysis that we could develop a definition of territory. The analysis was conducted on the definitions of territory reported in various projects, as shown by the table, the most common definitions is the concept of territory as sustainable development (27%) and 27% economic development (national and international).

The **Table n. 5** presents the relative frequency to the overall **“Objectives”** identified in the projects. The main objectives identified in the projects are 4:

- 1) Analyze and study the social and economic aspects of the territory
- 2) **Analyze and develop the economy of the territory (national o international)**
This objective is close to definitions n. 1 and 2 of territory. Analyzing the economic resources of a territory to schedule development national and or international.
- 3) **Analysis and Research on the territory (geographic and geologic)** This objective is close to definition n. 4 territory. Studying to know the territory in all its "natural" elements/resources for a planned development.
- 4) **Preparation for territorial management** This objective is close to the definition no 3 and 5 of the territory. Organize a good territorial management (social and political).

Tab. n. 5 Objective of Project

| | The Main Objective of the Project | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------|
| | Count | % |
| Analyze and study the social and economic aspects of the ter | 187 | 47,9% |
| Analyze and develop the economy of the Ter. (nat. o inter.) | 117 | 30,0% |
| Analysis and Research on the territory (geograph and geolo) | 72 | 18,5% |
| Preparation for territorial management | 14 | 3,6% |
| Total | 390 | 100,0% |

The table 5 below the main objectives identified projects. The analysis of data shows that 47.9% of the projects identified as the main objective economic and social development of the area, while 30% intended to develop the territory in economic terms.

The *Table n. 6* describes “**Cooperation**” in identified projects. We analyzed the projects in terms of cooperation. The intention is to see if there were partnerships for the development of the territory. We found collaboration between institutes of the same nation, including institutes of different countries (in Europe and outside Europe) and wider collaboration between National Institutes and of different Nationality (in Europe and outside Europe). We are divided this collaborations into:

- 1) National Cooperation
- 2) **European Cooperation**
- 3) **Collaborations national and European**
- 4) **Three collaborations (national, EU, outside Europe)**
- 5) **Cooperation outside Europe**
- 6) **Collaborations European and outside Europe**
- 7) **Nothing identified Collaboration**

Tab. n. 6 Cooperation

| | Cooperation | |
|---|-------------|--------|
| | Count | % |
| National Cooperation | 208 | 49,5% |
| European Cooperation | 58 | 13,8% |
| Collaborations national and European | 58 | 13,8% |
| Three collaborations (national,EU,outside Euro) | 11 | 2,6% |
| Cooperation outside Europe | 6 | 1,4% |
| Collaborations collaborations European and outside Europe | 5 | 1,2% |
| Nothing identified Collaboration | 74 | 17,6% |
| Total | 420 | 100,0% |

Table6 shows cooperation identified in various projects. Table 8 shows that 49% of cooperation identified is among national institutions and 13.8% are European and mixed National and European. But in 17,6% of the projects we have not identified cooperation.

The **Table n 7** present the distribution of frequency of “**Main Topic**” . In this section we have analyzed the research objectives of the institution. What he studied, what kind of searches conducted. The idea was to see whether studies on territory were held only by institutions dealing with this topic, or even other types of institutions studying principality other topics and secondly the territory. Were identified, as can be seen, 4 topic that we classified as:

- 1) **Territorial Dynamics** (social, economic, political) These institutions dealing with territorial dynamics, as a study and promotion of social, cultural, political and economic
- 2) **The Economic and Social Development** These institutions are concerned with economy and society. Are private or public institutions. Do business in the economic / social services, promote research and studies for development.
- 3) **Geographical and geological studies** These institutions (public or private) are involved in studying the earth and space. Research conducted mainly in the field of geography, geology, marine, space etc
- 4) **Professional Education** Are institutions (public or private) that deal with training and education. The objective is to do research to apply it to education and to train new generations and professional updates

Tab. n. 7 Main Topic

| | Interest Research (Topic) | |
|--|------------------------------|--------|
| | Count | % |
| Territorial Dynamics (social, economic, political) | 169 | 45,1% |
| The Economic and Social Development | 111 | 29,6% |
| Geographical and geological studies | 74 | 19,7% |
| Professional Education | 21 | 5,6% |
| Total | 375 | 100,0% |

The table n. 9 shows the main objectives of the institutions identified as we noted, 45% of the institutions dealing with spatial dynamics in terms of both social, economic and political.

The following *Table (n. 8)* are presented the “**Source of Funding**” used for the study. We analyzed the structural aspects of projects the type of economic support for implementing the project. They were identified various types of funding. Funding from public funds National or Regional for the promotion of research, financing of the European Union for research (the famous structural funds) for private companies the project was funded with private funds without any public support. In some cases, we identified also formulas double funding (Public / European private / public etc.) The main financing identified in the projects are:

- 1) Funded by National Public Funds for Research
- 2) Funded by the EU Structural Funds
- 3) Funded by the National Pub. Funds and the EU Str. Funds
- 4) Not Identified.

Tab. n. 8 Source of Funding

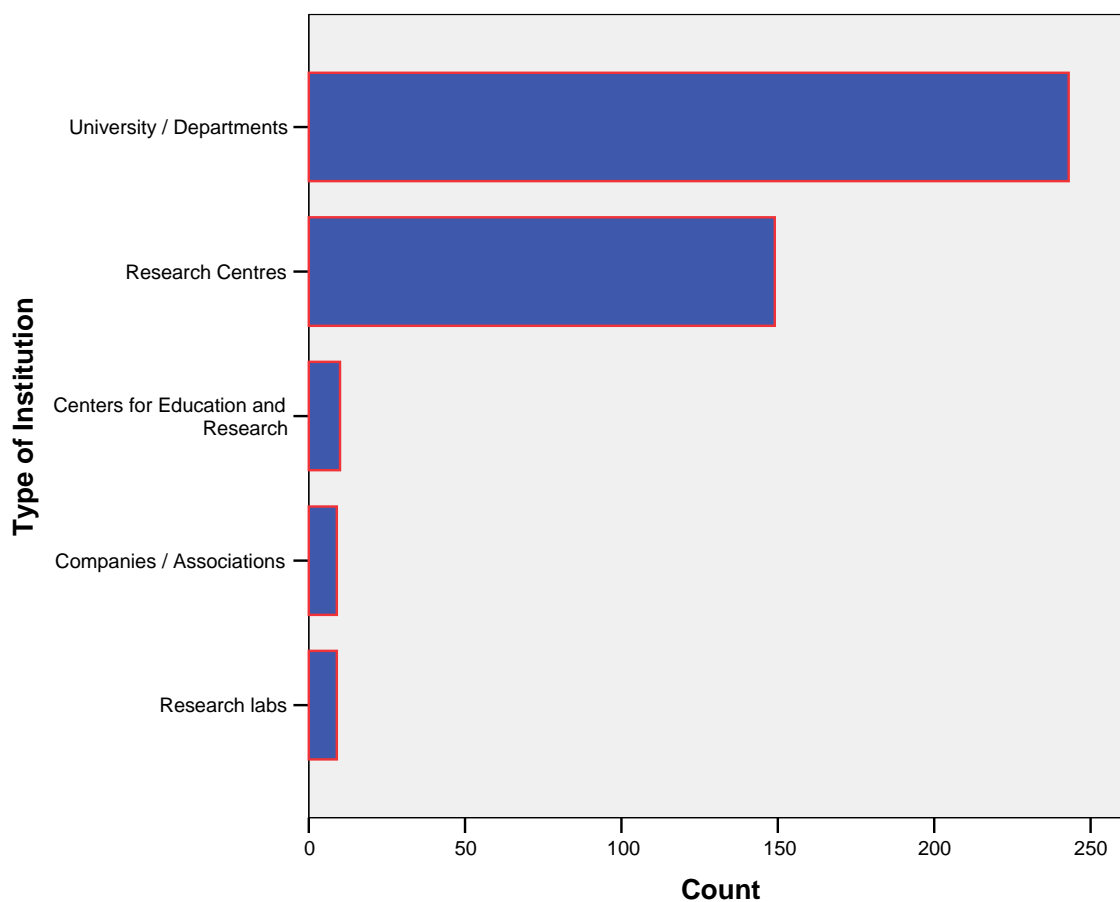
| | Source of Funding | |
|---|-------------------|--------|
| | Count | % |
| Funded by National Public Funds for Research | 288 | 68,6% |
| Funded by the EU Structural Funds | 95 | 22,6% |
| Funded by the National Pub. Funds and the EU Str. Funds | 20 | 4,8% |
| Not Identified | 17 | 4,0% |
| Total | 420 | 100,0% |

The table n. 8 shows the nature of the financing, as project and/study was financed. As you can see 68% of the projects were financed with public funds for research while 22,2% of the projects were financed with European Union structural funds.

2.2.2.1 Histograms of the frequencies

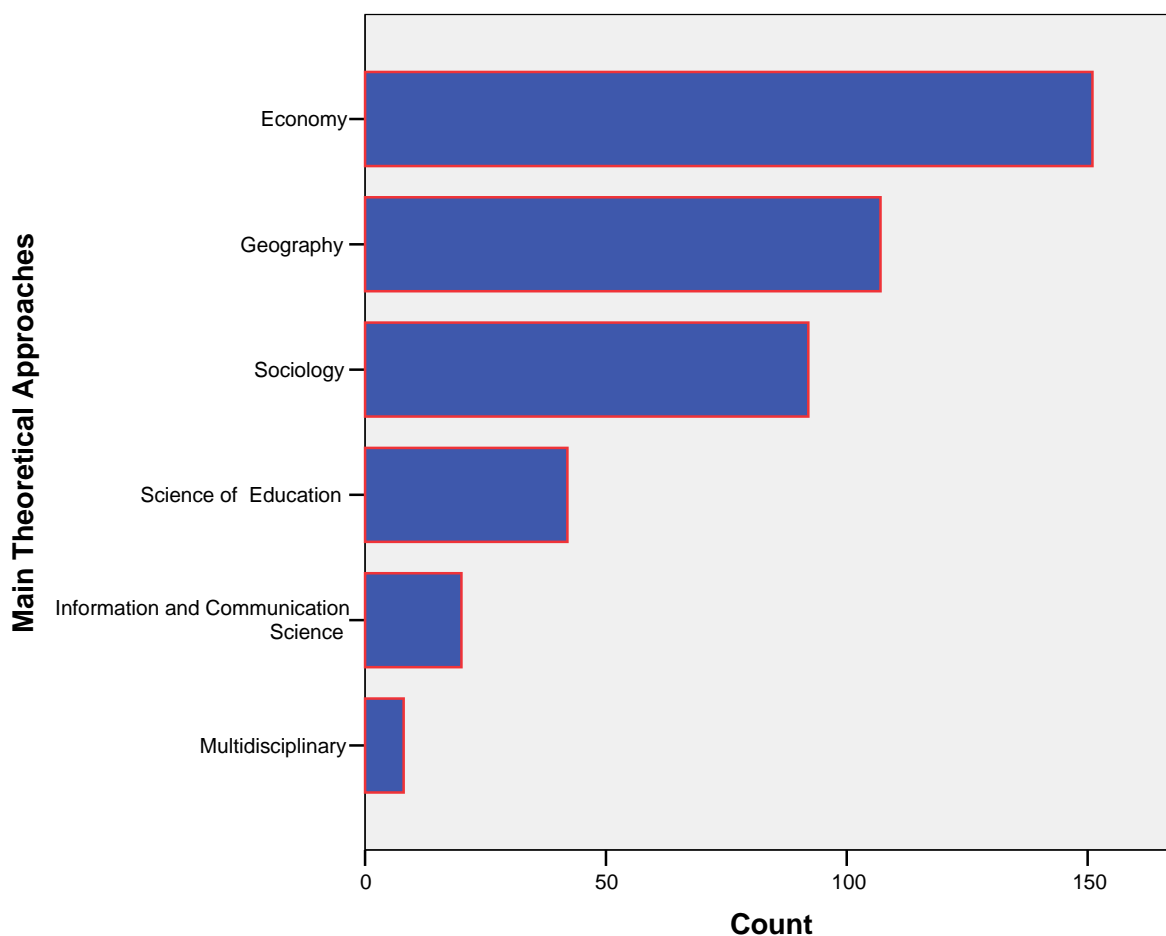
This section presented a graphical data so far discussed. This analysis is intended to give a complete picture of the distribution of frequencies in the interpretation of data.

Graph. 1 Main Institutions



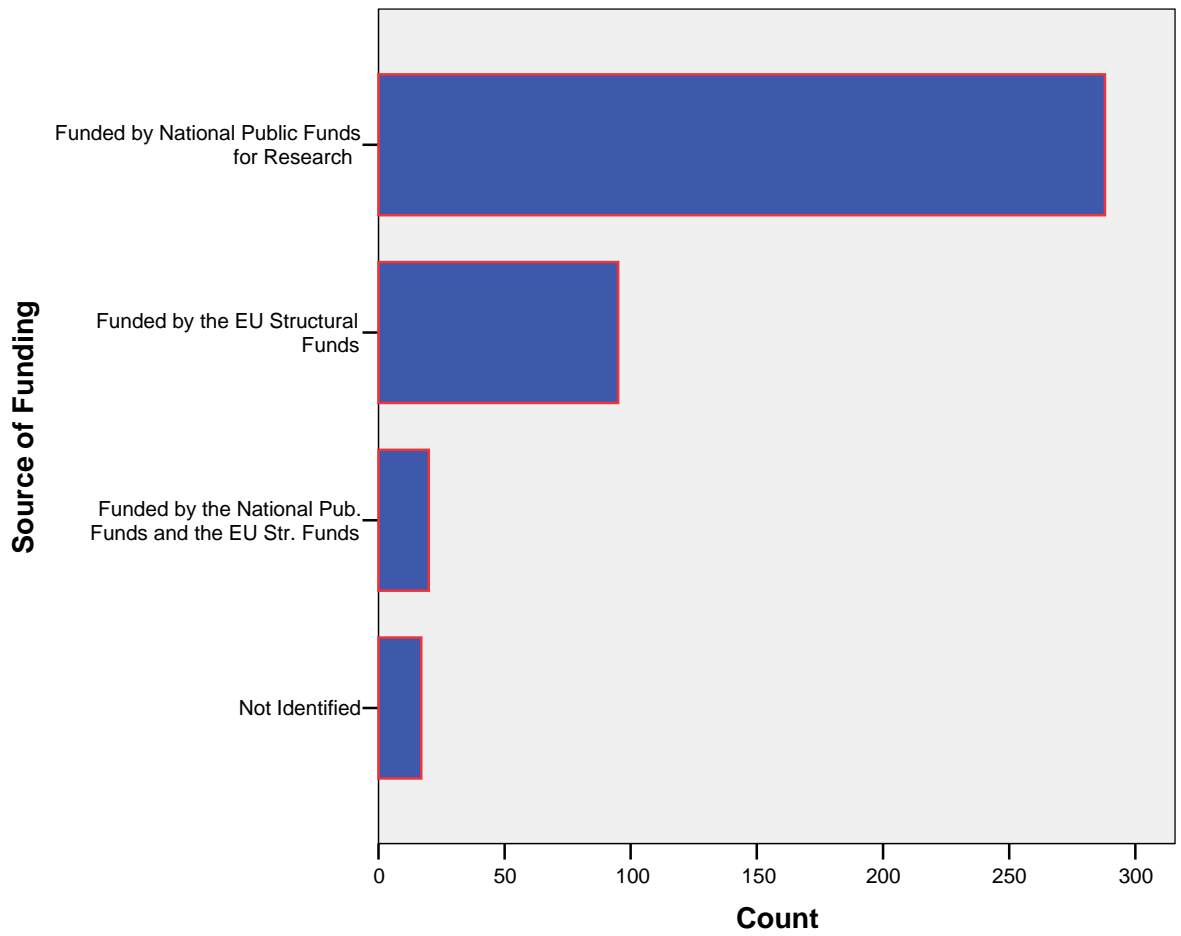
The graphical representation of frequencies of the Institutions confirms that are mainly universities and research centres to study the territory.

Graph. 2 Theoretical Approaches



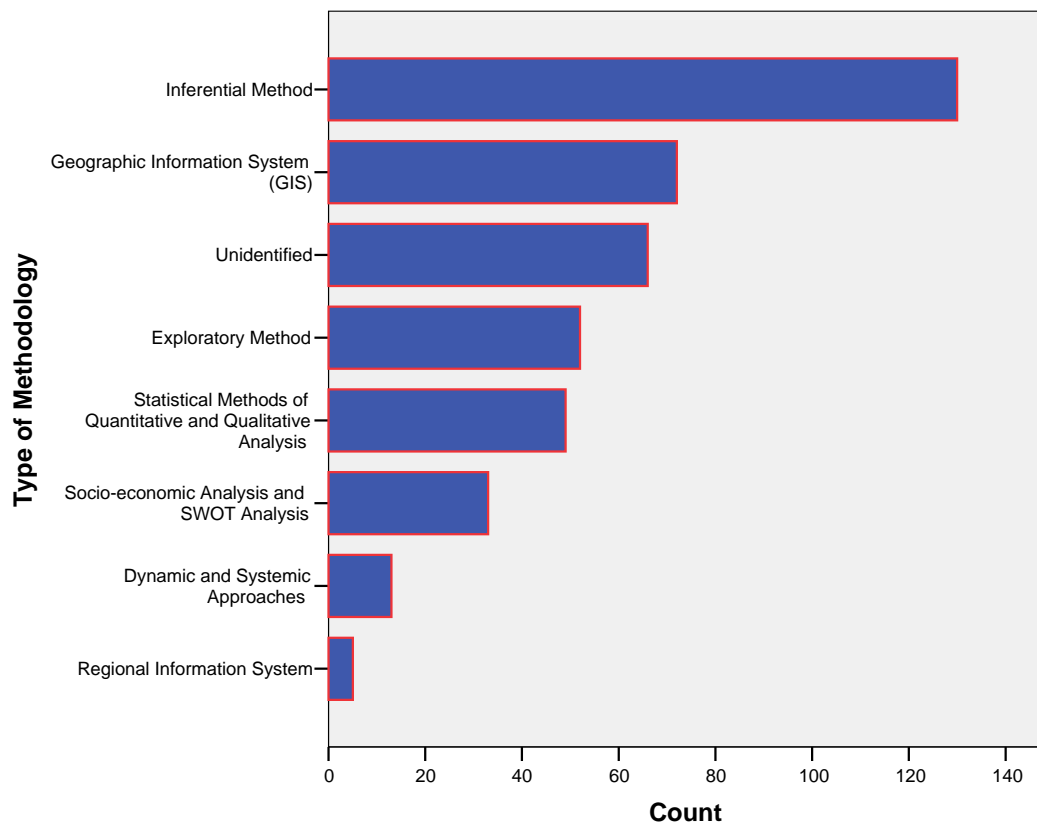
The Figure 2 shows, such as testing frequency, that the main theoretical approaches to the study of the territory are economic, geographical and sociological.

Graph 3 Financing



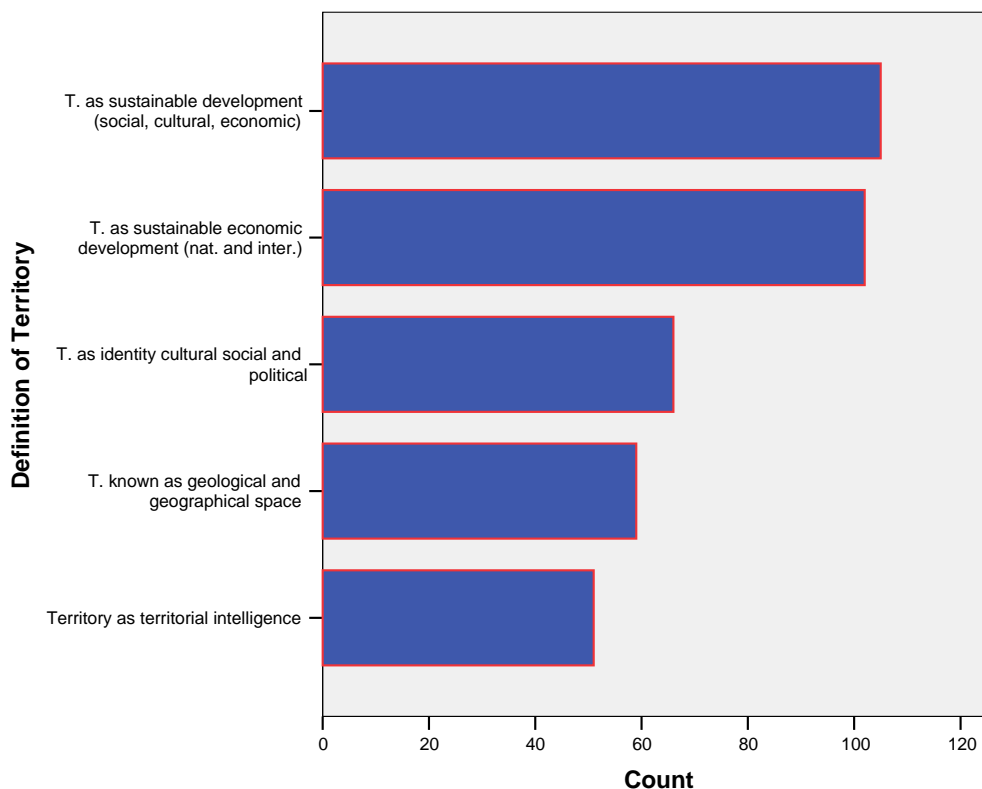
Graph 3 shows how the projects are funded National.

Graph 4 Method



The graphical representation of the methods graph 4 shows how the methodologies used are mainly those and inferential statistics.

Graph 5 Definitions



The graph 5 shows that the main area is defined in terms of sustainable economic and social development.

3.3.3. Cross tabulation

As fully described in the first part (section 1.2, The First Part) the purpose of this work is a reconnaissance of the laboratories on a European scale. Check the distribution of institutes in Europe who are interested, making studies and research, to the territory. We identified numbers **35 European States** that during these years have studied the territory. This section we presents the *cross tabulation* between the main **variables** identified and the **European States**. The table is divided into two sections: one on the distribution of variables in **EU member States** and the second relating to the State **non-members European Union**. Percentages are calculated by *column*.

Tab. n. 1 European State/Institutions

| | Type of Institution | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| | University / Departments | Companies / Associations | Research Centres | Centers for Education and Research | Research labs |
| European States membres | | | | | |
| Austria | | | 2,0% | | |
| Belgium | 4,5% | 22,2% | ,7% | 20,0% | |
| Bulgaria | | | 1,3% | | |
| Cyprus | ,4% | | | | |
| Denmark | 3,3% | 11,1% | 6,7% | | 22,2% |
| Estonia | | | ,7% | | |
| Finland | 2,9% | | 2,7% | | |
| France | 24,7% | 22,2% | 10,7% | 40,0% | 66,7% |
| Germany | 15,6% | 11,1% | 2,7% | 20,0% | |
| Italy | 15,2% | | 4,0% | | 11,1% |
| Latvia | | 22,2% | 2,7% | | |
| Luxemburg | ,8% | | 3,4% | | |
| Malta | | | 2,0% | | |
| Netherlands | ,4% | | | | |
| Poland | | | 1,3% | | |
| Pourtugal | 1,6% | | | | |
| United | 7,4% | | 2,7% | | |
| Czech | 1,2% | | 6,7% | | |
| Romania | | | 3,4% | | |
| Slovenia | ,8% | | | | |
| Spain | 9,9% | | 2,0% | | |
| Sweden | | | 6,7% | | |
| Hungary | | 11,1% | 5,4% | | |
| Lithuania | 2,9% | | 6,0% | | |
| Slovakia | 1,6% | | 4,0% | 10,0% | |
| Greece | | | ,7% | | |
| European Countries (non-membres) | | | | | |
| Croatia | | | 2,0% | | |
| Iceland | | | 1,3% | | |
| Israel | | | ,7% | | |
| Liechtenstei | | | | 10,0% | |
| Macedonia | | | ,7% | | |
| Norway | ,4% | | 6,7% | | |
| Russia | | | ,7% | | |
| Switzerland | 6,2% | | 4,7% | | |
| Turkey | | | 4,7% | | |

Table 1 here shows the distribution of institutions in different European countries, as we noted in France (24.7%) in Germany (15.6%) and Italy (15.2%) are mainly universities to deal with the territory. There are Norway (6.7%), Turkey (4.7%) and Switzerland (4.7%), the research centres (public and private).

Tab. n. 2 European States/Main Theoretical Approaches

| | | Main Theoretical Approaches | | | | | Multidisciplinary |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | | Economy | Sociology | Information and Communication Science | Science of Education | Geography | |
| European Union Member States | Austria | 1,3% | 1,1% | | | | |
| | Belgium | 2,0% | 5,4% | | 9,5% | 3,7% | |
| | Bulgaria | 1,3% | | | | | |
| | Cyprus | | 1,1% | | | | |
| | Denmark | 7,3% | 6,5% | | 2,4% | 2,8% | |
| | Estonia | ,7% | | | | | |
| | Finland | 5,3% | 2,2% | | | ,9% | |
| | France | 6,0% | 18,5% | 55,0% | 42,9% | 30,8% | |
| | Germany | 7,9% | 14,1% | 15,0% | 16,7% | 9,3% | |
| | Italy | 14,6% | 7,6% | 15,0% | 9,5% | 6,5% | 12,5% |
| | Latvia | 4,0% | | | | | |
| | Luxemburg | 1,3% | 3,3% | | | 1,9% | |
| | Malta | 2,0% | | | | | |
| | Netherlands | | | | | ,9% | |
| | Poland | 1,3% | | | | | |
| | Portugal | 1,3% | 2,2% | | | | |
| | United Kingdom | 3,3% | 6,5% | 10,0% | 2,4% | 3,7% | 50,0% |
| | Czech Republic | 2,6% | 6,5% | | | 1,9% | 12,5% |
| | Romania | ,7% | | | | 3,7% | |
| | Slovenia | | 1,1% | | | ,9% | |
| | Spain | 3,3% | 1,1% | | 2,4% | 18,7% | |
| | Sweden | 4,6% | 2,2% | | 2,4% | | |
| | Hungary | 4,0% | 1,1% | | 2,4% | ,9% | |
| | Lithuania | 6,0% | 3,3% | | | 3,7% | |
| | Slovakia | 6,0% | | | 4,8% | | |
| | Greece | ,7% | | | | | |
| European Countries (non-members) | Croatia | 1,3% | | | | ,9% | |
| | Iceland | ,7% | 1,1% | | | | |
| | Israel | ,7% | | | | | |
| | Liechtenstein | ,7% | | | | | |
| | Macedonia | ,7% | | | | | |
| | Norway | 2,6% | 5,4% | 5,0% | | ,9% | |
| | Russia | ,7% | | | | | |
| | Switzerland | 5,3% | 2,2% | | 4,8% | 7,5% | 25,0% |
| | Turkey | | 7,6% | | | | |

As shown in Table 2 science of communication, education and geography are present mainly in projects from France (55%, 42.9%, 30.8%) in projects with Italy prevailing economic approach (14.6%) as Lithuania (6%) and Slovakia (6%). The sociology is mainly in Belgium (5.4%) in Denmark (6.5%) and Turkey (7.6%) and Norway (5.4%).

Tab. n. 3 European States/Main Method

| | | Type of Methodology | | | | | | | Unidentified |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|--------------|
| | | Exploratory Method | Inferential Method | Geographic Information System (GIS) | Dynamic and Systemic Approaches | Statistical Methods of Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis | Regional Information System | Socio-economic Analysis and SWOT Analysis | |
| European Union Member States | Austria | | ,8% | 1,4% | | | | 3,0% | |
| | Belgium | 5,8% | 6,2% | 5,6% | | | | | 1,5% |
| | Bulgaria | | ,8% | | | 2,0% | | | |
| | Cyprus | | ,8% | | | | | | |
| | Denmark | 1,9% | 2,3% | 2,8% | | 8,2% | | 18,2% | 7,6% |
| | Estonia | | | | | 2,0% | | | |
| | Finland | | 3,8% | 4,2% | | 6,1% | | | |
| | France | 30,8% | 14,6% | 23,6% | 30,8% | 4,1% | 20,0% | 9,1% | 39,4% |
| | Germany | 1,9% | 8,5% | 8,3% | | 34,7% | | 18,2% | 6,1% |
| | Italy | 21,2% | 21,5% | 2,8% | 15,4% | | | | 1,5% |
| | Latvia | | ,8% | 1,4% | | 2,0% | | | 4,5% |
| | Luxemburg | 5,8% | ,8% | 1,4% | | 4,1% | | | |
| | Malta | | ,8% | | 15,4% | | | | |
| | Netherlands | | | | | | | | 1,5% |
| | Poland | 1,9% | | | | 2,0% | | | |
| | Portugal | 1,9% | ,8% | | 7,7% | | | | 1,5% |
| | United Kingdom | 3,8% | 5,4% | 6,9% | 15,4% | | | | 9,1% |
| | Czech Republic | 1,9% | 4,6% | | | 2,0% | 20,0% | 6,1% | 3,0% |
| | Romania | | ,8% | 2,8% | | | | | 3,0% |
| | Slovenia | | 1,5% | | | | | | |
| Spain | 11,5% | 8,5% | 13,9% | | | | | | |
| Sweden | 1,9% | ,8% | 8,3% | | 4,1% | | | | |
| Hungary | 1,9% | | | | | 20,0% | 15,2% | 3,0% | |
| Lithuania | 5,8% | 1,5% | 2,8% | 7,7% | 4,1% | 20,0% | 12,1% | 1,5% | |
| Slovakia | | ,8% | | | 18,4% | | 3,0% | | |
| Greece | | | | | | | | 1,5% | |
| European Countries (non-members) | Croatia | | ,8% | 1,4% | | | | | 1,5% |
| | Iceland | | ,8% | | | | 20,0% | | |
| | Israel | | | | | | | | 1,5% |
| | Liechtenstein | | | | 7,7% | | | | |
| | Macedonia | | | | | | | | 1,5% |
| | Norway | | 2,3% | | | | | 12,1% | 6,1% |
| | Russia | 1,9% | | | | | | | |
| | Switzerland | | 4,6% | 12,5% | | 6,1% | | 3,0% | 4,5% |
| | Turkey | | 5,4% | | | | | | |

Table 3 shows that the methodologies that prevail in France is the GIS analysis (37.5%) and the systemic / dynamic (30.8%) and Italy (25.85) as well as in England (7.95) and Czech Republic (6.7%) the methods used are more than inferential. Sweden (17.1%) Lithuania (20%) prevails Regional Information System. In Spain prevails in exploratory method (11,5%) and GIS (13,9%).

Tab. n. 4 European States/Definition

| | | Definition of Territory | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|--|--|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| | | T. as sustainable economic development (nat. and inter.) | T. as sustainable development (social, cultural, economic) | T. as identity cultural social and political | T. known as geological and geographical space | Territory as territorial intelligence |
| European Union Member States | Austria | 1,0% | 1,0% | 1,5% | | |
| | Belgium | 2,9% | 5,7% | 4,5% | 5,1% | |
| | Bulgaria | 1,0% | 1,0% | | | |
| | Cyprus | | 1,0% | | | |
| | Denmark | 8,8% | 8,6% | 1,5% | | |
| | Estonia | 1,0% | | | | |
| | Finland | 6,9% | 1,0% | | 1,7% | 3,9% |
| | France | 12,7% | 19,0% | 25,8% | 6,8% | 43,1% |
| | Germany | 4,9% | 6,7% | 22,7% | 15,3% | 3,9% |
| | Italy | 16,7% | 12,4% | 13,6% | 1,7% | 5,9% |
| | Latvia | 1,0% | 1,0% | | 1,7% | |
| | Luxemburg | 2,9% | 3,8% | | | |
| | Malta | 1,0% | 1,9% | | | |
| | Netherlands | 1,0% | | | | |
| | Poland | | | | 3,4% | |
| | Pourtugal | | 1,9% | | 3,4% | |
| | United Kingdom | 5,9% | 6,7% | 4,5% | 3,4% | 5,9% |
| | Czech Republic | 2,0% | 1,0% | | 1,7% | 15,7% |
| | Romania | | 1,0% | | 3,4% | |
| | Slovenia | | 1,0% | | 1,7% | |
| Spain | 5,9% | 1,0% | 15,2% | 13,6% | 2,0% | |
| Sweden | 1,0% | 1,9% | | 10,2% | 2,0% | |
| Hungary | 2,0% | 4,8% | | 3,4% | | |
| Lithuania | 3,9% | 4,8% | 1,5% | 8,5% | | |
| Slovakia | 4,9% | 1,0% | | 5,1% | 3,9% | |
| Greece | 1,0% | | | | | |
| European Countries (non-members) | Croatia | 2,0% | | | 1,7% | |
| | Iceland | | | 1,5% | 1,7% | |
| | Liechtenstein | 1,0% | | | | |
| | Norway | 1,0% | 2,9% | 1,5% | 5,1% | 5,9% |
| | Russia | | | | | 2,0% |
| | Switzerland | 7,8% | 2,9% | 6,1% | 1,7% | 5,9% |
| | Turkey | | 6,7% | | | |

The definition of territory (Table 4) as economic development is mainly in Denmark (8.8%), Finland (6.9%), Italy (16.7%) while the concept of territory as cultural identity is present in Germany (22.7%), France (25.8%) and Spain (15.2).

Tab. n. 5 European States/Cooperation

| | Cooperation | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|-------|
| | National Cooperation | European Cooperation | Cooperation outside Europe | Collaborations national and European | Collaborations collaborations European and outside Europe | Three collaborations (national, EU,outside Euro) | Nothing identified Collaboration | |
| European Union Member States | Austria | 1,0% | 1,7% | | | | | |
| | Belgium | 5,8% | | | | | | 5,4% |
| | Bulgaria | ,5% | | | | | | 1,4% |
| | Cyprus | | 1,7% | | | | | |
| | Denmark | 4,3% | 5,2% | 16,7% | 1,7% | | | 9,5% |
| | Estonia | | | | | 20,0% | | |
| | Finland | | | 33,3% | 13,8% | | 9,1% | |
| | France | 25,0% | | 33,3% | | | 18,2% | 43,2% |
| | Germany | 19,7% | 1,7% | | 5,2% | | | |
| | Italy | 1,9% | 51,7% | 16,7% | | | | 12,2% |
| | Latvia | ,5% | 5,2% | | | | 18,2% | |
| | Luxemburg | ,5% | 1,7% | | 5,2% | 40,0% | | |
| | Malta | | | | 5,2% | | | |
| | Netherlands | ,5% | | | | | | |
| | Poland | | | | 3,4% | | | |
| | Pourtugal | ,5% | | | 1,7% | | | 2,7% |
| | United Kingdom | 7,2% | | | 6,9% | | 9,1% | 2,7% |
| | Czech Republic | 3,8% | 5,2% | | 1,7% | | 9,1% | |
| | Romania | 1,4% | 3,4% | | | | | |
| | Slovenia | ,5% | | | 1,7% | | | |
| | Spain | 6,7% | 1,7% | | 3,4% | | | 13,5% |
| | Sweden | 1,4% | | | 12,1% | | | |
| | Hungary | 2,4% | 6,9% | | | | | |
| Lithuania | 3,8% | 3,4% | | 5,2% | 20,0% | 9,1% | 1,4% | |
| Slovakia | ,5% | | | 17,2% | | | | |
| Greece | ,5% | | | | | | | |
| European Countries (non-membres) | Croatia | ,5% | | | | | | 2,7% |
| | Iceland | | 1,7% | | | 20,0% | | |
| | Israel | | 1,7% | | | | | |
| | Liechtenstein | | | | | | 9,1% | |
| | Macedonia | ,5% | | | | | | |
| | Norway | 4,3% | | | 1,7% | | 9,1% | |
| | Russia | | | | | | 9,1% | |
| | Switzerland | 6,3% | 6,9% | | 1,7% | | | 5,4% |
| | Turkey | | | | 12,1% | | | |

Table 5 shows that the national collaboration is present in France (25%), Germany (19.7%), England (7.2%) and Spain (6%). The European collaborations are present in Italy (51%), Hungary (6.9%) and Switzerland (6.9%). While in Luxembourg (40%), Estonia (20%) and Lithuania (20%) there are collaborations both national and European.

Tab. n. 6 European States/Topic

| | | Interest Research (Topic) | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| | | Territorial Dynamics (social, economic, political) | The Economic and Social Development | Geographical and geological studies | Professional Education |
| European Union Member States | Austria | ,6% | ,9% | 1,4% | |
| | Belgium | 1,8% | 6,3% | 4,1% | 9,5% |
| | Bulgaria | ,6% | ,9% | | |
| | Cyprus | | ,9% | | |
| | Denmark | 5,9% | 4,5% | 1,4% | |
| | Estonia | | | | 4,8% |
| | Finland | 1,8% | 2,7% | | 23,8% |
| | France | 29,6% | 7,2% | 16,2% | 4,8% |
| | Germany | 7,7% | 17,1% | 5,4% | 9,5% |
| | Italy | 11,2% | 13,5% | 8,1% | 9,5% |
| | Latvia | ,6% | ,9% | | 9,5% |
| | Luxemburg | 2,4% | | 4,1% | |
| | Malta | ,6% | 1,8% | | |
| | Netherlands | | | 1,4% | |
| | Poland | 1,2% | | | |
| | Pourtugal | 1,8% | ,9% | | |
| | United Kingdom | 7,1% | ,9% | 5,4% | 4,8% |
| | Czech Republic | 4,7% | 2,7% | 2,7% | |
| | Romania | 1,2% | | 2,7% | |
| | Slovenia | ,6% | | 1,4% | |
| | Spain | 1,2% | 3,6% | 23,0% | |
| | Sweden | 1,2% | 6,3% | | 4,8% |
| | Hungary | ,6% | 3,6% | 5,4% | |
| | Lithuania | 4,1% | 3,6% | 2,7% | 9,5% |
| | Slovakia | | 8,1% | | 9,5% |
| | Greece | | ,9% | | |
| European Countries (non-members) | Croatia | | ,9% | 1,4% | |
| | Iceland | | 1,8% | | |
| | Israel | | ,9% | | |
| | Liechtenstein | ,6% | | | |
| | Macedonia | ,6% | | | |
| | Norway | 5,9% | | 1,4% | |
| | Russia | | ,9% | | |
| | Switzerland | 2,4% | 8,1% | 12,2% | |
| | Turkey | 4,1% | | | |

This table (No. 9) shows the main studies identified in the Institutions. As shown in the table in France (29.6%), England (7.1%), Czech Republic (4.7%) in Lithuania (4.1%), the institutions are involved in studies on the dynamic space. While in Germany (17.1%), Italy

(13.5%), Belgium (6.3%) and Sweden (6.3%) institutions are interested the research in the economic and social, on the contrary, the Spain achieve geographical studies.

Tab. n. 7 European States/Objective of the project

| | The Main Objective of the Project | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---|---|--|
| | Analyze and study the social and economic aspects of the ter | Analyze and develop the economy of the Ter. (nat. o inter.) | Analysis and Research on the territory (geograph and geolo) | Preparation for territorial management |
| Austria | ,5% | 1,7% | | |
| Belgium | 2,7% | 5,1% | 2,8% | 14,3% |
| Bulgaria | 1,1% | | | |
| Cyprus | | ,9% | | |
| Denmark | 4,8% | 6,8% | 4,2% | 7,1% |
| Estonia | | ,9% | | |
| Finland | 1,6% | 6,0% | 1,4% | |
| France | 28,3% | 12,0% | 12,5% | 7,1% |
| Germany | 12,3% | 5,1% | 2,8% | 21,4% |
| Italy | 11,8% | 12,8% | 6,9% | 14,3% |
| Latvia | | 4,3% | | |
| Luxemburg | | 2,6% | 5,6% | |
| European Union Member States | | | | |
| Malta | ,5% | ,9% | 1,4% | |
| Netherlands | | ,9% | | |
| Poland | 1,1% | | | |
| Pourtugal | 1,6% | ,9% | | |
| United Kingdom | 4,3% | 5,1% | 5,6% | 7,1% |
| Czech Republic | 5,9% | 1,7% | | |
| Romania | ,5% | | 4,2% | |
| Slovenia | ,5% | | 1,4% | |
| Spain | 3,2% | 3,4% | 23,6% | |
| Sweden | 3,2% | 3,4% | | |
| Hungary | 1,1% | 4,3% | 1,4% | 7,1% |
| Lithuania | ,5% | 7,7% | 6,9% | |
| Slovakia | 2,7% | | 5,6% | 14,3% |
| Greece | | ,9% | | |
| Croatia | ,5% | ,9% | 1,4% | |
| Iceland | ,5% | ,9% | | |
| European Countries (non-membres) | | | | |
| Israel | | ,9% | | |
| Liechtenstein | | ,9% | | |
| Norway | 3,7% | 2,6% | 1,4% | |
| Russia | | | 1,4% | |
| Switzerland | 3,2% | 6,8% | 9,7% | 7,1% |
| Turkey | 3,7% | | | |

The table 7 show that in France (28.3%) projects have the objective of social and economic studies while in Italy (14.3%) and Germany (21.4%) the major objectives of the projects concern the territorial governance, the development of the territory in terms of management as well as in Belgium (14.3%).

Tab. n. 8 European States/Financing

| | | Source of Funding | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|----------------|
| | | Funded by National Public Funds for Research | Funded by the EU Structural Funds | Funded by the National Pub. Funds and the EU Str. Funds | Not Identified |
| European Union Member States | Austria | | 3,2% | | |
| | Belgium | 5,6% | | | |
| | Bulgaria | ,7% | | | |
| | Cyprus | | | 5,0% | |
| | Denmark | 4,9% | 2,1% | 25,0% | |
| | Estonia | | 1,1% | | |
| | Finland | ,3% | 9,5% | 5,0% | |
| | France | 21,5% | 14,7% | 10,0% | 58,8% |
| | Germany | 13,5% | 4,2% | 10,0% | |
| | Italy | 11,5% | 10,5% | 5,0% | |
| | Latvia | 1,0% | 3,2% | | |
| | Luxemburg | 1,4% | 1,1% | 10,0% | |
| | Malta | ,3% | 2,1% | | |
| | Netherlands | ,3% | | | |
| | Poland | | 2,1% | | |
| | Pourtugal | 1,4% | | | |
| | United Kingdom | 5,9% | 5,3% | | |
| | Czech Republic | 3,8% | | 5,0% | 5,9% |
| | Romania | ,7% | 2,1% | | 5,9% |
| | Slovenia | ,7% | | | |
| | Spain | 7,3% | | 20,0% | 11,8% |
| | Sweden | ,7% | 8,4% | | |
| | Hungary | 1,7% | 4,2% | | |
| Lithuania | 5,2% | 1,1% | | | |
| Slovakia | | 11,6% | | | |
| Greece | ,3% | | | | |
| European Countries (non-membres) | Macedonia | | | | 5,9% |
| | Switzerland | 5,9% | 4,2% | 5,0% | |
| | Croatia | 1,0% | | | |
| | Israel | | | | 5,9% |
| | Liechtenstein | | 1,1% | | |
| | Norway | 3,5% | 1,1% | | |
| | Turkey | ,7% | 5,3% | | |
| | Russia | | 1,1% | | |
| Iceland | | 1,1% | | 5,9% | |

As shown in Table 8 in France (21.5%), Italy (11.5%) and Germany (13.5%) projects are financed by public funds for research while in Italy (10%) and France (14.7%) some of the projects found is financed by European funds as well as in Slovakia (11.6%). While, as we noted in Denmark (25%) projects are financed by public funds and European.

3.4. Conclusion on survey

The purpose of this work, as amply described in part I, was a research **European-wide** on the "state of art" on the concept of "**territory**" through a survey of *Institutes* that in Europe have produced studies on this subject. For this purpose we started a job search using the Internet channel that has allowed us to collect data and information that were then fed into a grid and then analyzed. The data collected that are public data and sometimes incomplete. Because of the difficulty in finding any information. That is why we stressed that this was a kind of **exploratory research**, which was intended to collect the first data for the **plan future research**. As such, the data collected were categorized was made a descriptive analysis that is divided into: Analysis of Frequencies and Crossing Tables.

3.4.1 Table of Frequencies

The analysis of frequencies was made on the distribution of categories emerged from the categorization of information contained in the database. The distribution of frequencies showed that in Europe are universities (or internal organs to them) the Research Centres, the Centres for Education, Associations and Research Laboratories that in Europe are interested in the *concept of territory*, making studies and research, with a higher production of projects from the **Universities and Research Centres**. An analysis of projects showed that the study of the territory is particularly present in theoretical approaches economic, sociological and geographical. Although there are many projects with a multidisciplinary approach to the study of the territory. The latter aspect indicates a ***development on the vision of the territory*** no longer seen, from a geographical and geological, just as "land" in terms of natural resources but as a *context "historical, economic, social, educational"* which contains itself actors "*social*" involved in its development. In this there is also a development of the methodology for the study of the territory in fact, alongside the traditional geographic analysis techniques such as GIS are often accompanied by methods of qualitative and quantitative (methods exploratory inferential, regional analysis and so on) belonging to other sciences as the economy, sociology, psychology and so on. This is consistent with the definitions of territory resulting from the analysis of content because the **territory is conceived in its entirety**, not only in geographic terms but in social, economic and political. It has come to the realization that we must safeguard and promote the territory because it represents the basis for the *welfare of all its components*. With the concept of sustainable development it was understood that there can be no development if this is not adequately supported or through a search of its resources and is through proper management (**territorial intelligence**). Thanks to the projects

were verify the presence or absence of cooperation between institutions in the study of the territory and has been verified that even if a small percentage, there are **Cooperation National and European partnerships**. Another important factor is the type of financing that has allowed the implementation of the plan and the data show that the projects are financed by **Public Funds from European funds**. This underlines how the study of the territory is becoming an important subject of **public interest**.

3.4.2. Cross Tabulation

In addition, the crossing tables have allowed us to get a first deployment in Europe of the institutions, we found in Germany, Italy, England, Spain, Slovakia and Switzerland are mostly the Universities to have carried out projects in the territory while in France prevail Education Centres in Hungary and Denmark and Belgium are the associations while in the Czech Republic, Sweden, Lithuania, Slovakia, Norway and Turkey are mainly research centres. The other countries are divided, to a lesser extent, among the five institutions. This shows how, at different levels, in almost all of Europe has been achieved at least a study on the territory. The territory is now seen, almost all of Europe, as a resource in all its aspects, **there is a lot of attention to this topic** because the case has come to understand that **sustainable development and lasting an territory** represents the overall welfare for all its actors and in its entirety. Of course, these figures are not enough to draw a picture of the study on the territory on European-wide . These figures represent only a small sample. We propose for the second phase of research to extend the study through the use of **other methods of investigation** such as a first step the development of online questionnaires or sent directly to all research institutions in Europe then followed interview semi-directive. We also propose to form, through the establishment of an annual **summer school on the territorial intelligence**, all the actors who are interested in deepening the study of the territory.

3.4.3. Future Prospects

Of course, these figures are not enough to draw a picture of the study on the territory on European-wide . These figures represent only a small sample. We propose for the second phase of research to extend the study through the use of **other methods of investigation** such as a first step the development of online questionnaires or sent directly to all research institutions in Europe then followed interview semi-directive. We also propose to form, through the establishment of an annual **summer school on the territorial intelligence**, all the actors who are interested in deepening the study of the territory.

The analysis of data shows that the concept of territory is designed mainly at universities and research centres and the methodology used is the type of exploratory and GIS. theoretical approaches that address problems related to the territory seem to be those economic, sociological and geographical. The research laboratories focus on the dynamics of the territory analyzing this concept in its entirety: social actors (cultural identity) politics, economy (sustainable development) and geographic territory (space and territory). For each of these aspects are used different approaches and different methods.

The territory, it would seem, from an analysis of the data still be seen in terms of local development "such a development" may have a social or economic connotations.

Present in the data is the concept of territory in terms of space, not only geographically but social space to grasp and develop respecting the cultural identities and needs of actors who are part. With regard to cooperation as shown by the data of the study area is never a single institution but only one carried out in cooperation. An analysis of data shows that the collaborations are among the first centres of the nation centres and among different European nations. There are the collaborations between centres outside Europe.

4. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

As described in the first part of the report, there were **two types of research**: the first focusing on a reconnaissance-level European research institutes that have studied the concept of "territory" (Section I and II), the second **focusing** on a collection in Europe of **bibliographic production**, at different levels of analysis, on "territory".

On this phase of work was carried the reconnaissance, European and interdisciplinary level, on the bibliography produced on the concept of territory.

This collection bibliographic had a dual purpose: 1) to analyze how the concept of territory has been studied (for example, that aspect of the territory has been studied; 2) in different European countries and in different theoretical approaches, identify, through analysis of literature most important, the development of this concept

The **research** was conducted with the use of the Internet. As shown in Table 1 have been collected a total of **996 texts**.

Tab. 2 Frequencies Theoretical Approaches

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|--|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Economy | 296 | 29,7 | 29,7 | 29,7 |
| Sociology | 309 | 31,0 | 31,0 | 60,7 |
| Information and Communication Science | 60 | 6,0 | 6,0 | 66,8 |
| Science of Education | 13 | 1,3 | 1,3 | 68,1 |
| Geography | 317 | 31,8 | 31,8 | 99,9 |
| Multidisciplinary | 1 | ,1 | ,1 | 100,0 |
| Total | 996 | 100,0 | 100,0 | |

Of these 996 (as shown in the tab. n 2) 296 belong to a theoretical approach economic, 309 sociological approach, 60 close approach to science communication and information, 13 Science Education and 317 geographic.

On texts found there were two types of analysis: qualitative and quantitative. The **first** took in analyzing the issue addressed in the text, then the texts were collected in macro categories with the same theme, and then the texts were grouped by country of publication. The **Second**, a quantitative analysis, focused on a classification of texts collected on the basis of the country, of the theoretical and year of publication. As shown in tab. 3 for the latter were created the "*range of years*" of ten years to analyze the development in the production of literature on this subject. If there has been over the years an **increase or decrease production of literature in the study of the territory**.

Tab. 3 Frequencies Publications (range of years)

| | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|--------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid from 1960 to 1970 | 3 | ,3 | ,3 | ,3 |
| from 1971 to 1980 | 13 | 1,3 | 1,3 | 1,6 |
| from 1981 to 1990 | 102 | 10,2 | 10,2 | 11,8 |
| from 1991 to 2000 | 419 | 42,1 | 42,1 | 53,9 |
| from 2001 to 2006 | 275 | 27,6 | 27,6 | 81,5 |
| from 2007 to 2008 | 184 | 18,5 | 18,5 | 100,0 |
| Total | 996 | 100,0 | 100,0 | |

The purpose of this analysis is not just a collection of texts but **analysis of evolution** (if there were) in the study of the territory. Furthermore, this collection is a **bibliographic resource** for those interested in studying in the various theoretical approaches, the territory.

We have created a **database with all bibliographical** references grouped according to countries. It is divided into a party that collects the texts found in a second part that collects

the literature produced on the concept of territory, in the three-year of the project, of the group CaENTI.

4.1. Bibliography sorted by (groups) of countries

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