



D1.1

Report

On Document Analysis

RIA-CL₂-DEMOCRACY FAIRVILLE

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Work Package

WP1 : Data collection for inequalities' impact analysis on political participation and democratic quality

Lead beneficiary

K&I

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Executive Summary

As stated in the Grant Agreement, the aim of Fairville is to both document and propose pilot models of urban intervention that engage a plurality of actors in the collective improvement of deprived urban neighbourhoods via a deepening of resident and user participation in new and existing democratic processes.

In this framework, Work Package 1 “Data collection for inequalities’ impact analysis on political participation and democratic quality” is meant to provide an initial information base on the impact of multiple inequalities on political participation and democratic quality.

This Deliverable presents the document analysis carried out so far within Task 1.1 “Document data collection”. The purpose of this Task is to take stock of the data (as far as possible covering the last 40 years) concerning the various kinds of inequalities in Europe (and beyond), capturing inequalities of various groups and drilling down, as possible, into a range of low-income and so-called ‘left-behind areas’ identifying also sources that provided data at the local level. These sub-national and local sources were sought focusing on the eight Fairville Labs areas (Berlin (DE), Brussels (BE), Călărași (RO), Dakar (SN), Giza (EG), London (GB), Marseille (FR), West Attica (EL).

Datasets have been also identified and collated about the state of democracy and citizens’ participation. In addition, qualitative information has been considered, focusing on some meaningful examples of “bottom-up” initiatives for promoting citizen’s involvement in the management of social services; the design of urban regeneration; and the management of natural hazards in the context of the climate crisis.

Having this in mind, the purpose of this deliverable is to build a first tool, in the form of a reasoned and annotated repository of resources offering data relevant for the Fairville topics and activities at both the global and the local level.

This deliverable is divided into two parts. **Part One** is the substantive part of the deliverable and contains information on the sources collected on inequalities and political participation, both at the global and at the local level, the kind of data they provide, main interpretations and emerging trends, both on the and quality of democracy sides. **Part Two** makes available and searchable all the resources found on the phenomena of inequality and political participation presented in Part One, both at the Global/National (51 resources) and at the local level (214 resources).

PART ONE

Taking stock of the data sources on inequalities and political participation

Introduction

As stated in the Grant Agreement, the aim of Fairville is to both document and propose pilot models of urban intervention that engage a plurality of actors in the collective improvement of deprived urban neighbourhoods via a deepening of resident and user participation in new and existing democratic processes. The Fairville pilot cases (indicated here as “Fairville labs”) all place an emphasis on exploring the ways in which academic researchers, local communities and local authority representatives can work together to reduce the power and information asymmetries that exist between them. Clustered around three major themes – environmental inequalities, inequalities related to housing and urban planning and inequalities related to climate risks – and ranging from co-diagnosis to co-planning and intervention, the pilots will be carried out as action research and include the implementation of observation, capitalisation and co-evaluation mechanisms. The results of these pilot cases will be widely disseminated to the institutions and citizens concerned and we will work collectively to encourage policy transfer and outreach.

In this framework, Work Package 1 “Data collection for inequalities’ impact analysis on political participation and democratic quality” is meant to provide an initial information base on the impact of multiple inequalities on political participation and democratic quality.

The Work package is divided into four tasks, outlining an ideal path of research and exchange that will be completed in month 26 of the project. The tasks are:

- T1.1 – Document Data collection (Months 1-6)
- T1.2 – Data collection from literature (Months 4-26)
- T1.3 – Data collection from territorial cases (Months 6-26)
- T1.4 – Overall analysis, to build a first mapping of the impact of inequalities on political participation and democratic quality across the Fairville network (Months 10-22).

This Deliverable (Deliverable 1.1) presents the document analysis carried out so far within Task 1.1 (Document data collection).

The purpose of Task 1.1 is to take stock of the data (as far as possible covering the last 40 years) concerning the various kinds of inequalities in Europe (and beyond), capturing inequalities of various groups (disabled, migrants, elderly, young, queer, digitally excluded, etc.) and drilling down, as possible, into a range of low-income and so-called 'left-behind areas' identifying also sources that provided data at the local level. These sub-national and local sources were sought focusing on the eight Fairville Labs areas (Berlin (DE), Brussels (BE), Călărași (RO), Dakar (SN), Giza (EG), London (GB), Marseille (FR), West Attica (EL).

Datasets have been also identified and collated about the state of democracy and citizens’ participation. In particular, the document analysis takes stock of available data on participation in elections; membership of and participation in voluntary associations; use of popular referenda

and citizens' participation; trust in political parties/movements and other political institutions of democracy; participation in online political consultations; trust in the rule of law, etc.

In addition, qualitative information has been considered, focusing on some meaningful examples of "bottom-up" initiatives for promoting citizen's involvement in the management of social services; the design of urban regeneration; and the management of natural hazards in the context of the climate crisis.

Having this in mind, the purpose of this deliverable is to build a first tool, in the form of a reasoned and annotated repository of resources offering data relevant for the Fairville topics at both the global and the local level (with a regard to the localities in which the Fairville labs are being implemented). These resources are meant to be exploited in the subsequent activities of the WP1 (see above) leading to the formulation of the "Mapping of the impact of inequalities on political participation and democratic quality", due by Month 22. The resources, as briefly explained below, are also meant to be utilised in the project overall activities, especially by the Fairville labs. The use of the resources will also allow to refine and integrate the repository throughout the duration of the project.

In this framework, K&I, as WP1 leader, as well as T1.1 leader, coordinated the set-up, execution and fine-tuning of this work with the project Coordination Team (CNRS) and other Fairville partners, in particular UCL. The teams of the Fairville labs have also contributed.

For the preparation of this document, the following activities were carried out by the K&I team during the first 6 months of the WP1, in summary:

- Initial and ongoing consultation with the coordination team on the approach and procedures for carrying out the work (through informal meetings, formal Fairville meetings, exchange of ideas and documentation, etc.)
- Fine-tuning the analysis approach (type of sources to be consulted; types of information to be collected; analysis methodology; information collection scheme)
- Collection of documentation available online and its collation
- Involvement of Fairville Labs representatives for the collection of sources of statistical data and documents at local level
- Analysis of the documents
- Drawing up a first draft and sending it to the partners involved for revision
- Drafting the final version of the deliverable.

This deliverable is divided into two parts.

PART One – Taking stock of the data sources on inequalities and political participation

This is the substantive part of the deliverable and contains two chapters. The first one is entitled "An overview of the available sources and their content – Global and national level" and contains information on the sources collected, the kind of data they provide, main interpretations and

emerging trends, both on the inequality and political participation and quality of democracy sides; the sources presented here report data collected on a national and global scale.

The second chapter is entitled “An overview of the available sources and their content: Local level” and contains information on the resources collected and the type of data available concerning the topics covered by the project. This information is presented for the eight Fairville Labs areas (Berlin (DE), Brussels (BE), Călărași (RO), Dakar (SN), Giza (EG), London (GB), Marseille (FR), West Attica (EL).

PART Two – Resources

This part makes available and searchable all the sources found on the phenomena of inequality and political participation presented in Part One, both at the Global/National and at the local level.

It includes:

- The list of 51 cards concerning data sources on the phenomena of inequality and political participation at global and national level
- The list of 30 identified topics of interest, each with the reference numbers of the relevant cards
- The complete repository of all 51 compiled cards
- The list of 31 topics identified in the data sources and documents available at local level
- The full annotated list of data sources and documents available at local level (a total of 214 resources divided by the eight Fairville labs areas).

This document “D1.1 Report on Document Analysis”, is the first of the two deliverables foreseen in WP1. The final outcome of the whole WP1 work will be deliverable D1.2 – “Mapping of the impact of inequalities on political participation and democratic quality”.

A. An overview of the available sources and their content – Global and national level

1. Inequality

This section presents a summary of the work of taking stock of 46 data sources on various kinds of inequalities in Europe and beyond, which are collected and presented on a national scale. In almost all cases, these sources are represented by datasets or portals containing datasets and other documents. In other cases, they are reports or other documents (articles, papers, etc.) containing data relevant to the present work.

The sources were analysed and filed into a card each by applying a standard form containing the following points:

- **Title of the source**
- **Short description**
 - Type of object (dataset, report, portal, etc.)
 - Source (organisation)
 - Issues
 - Time span
 - Geographical coverage (global, macro-region, national, local, etc.)
 - Link
- **Note (remarks)/Emerging interpretations** (if any).

Overall, 46 cards were filed, which were organised in a resource made available in Part Two of this document (see below). Here we present the following general information about this material:

- Some general information on the sources (type of object, initiating body/ies), time span, geographical coverage)
- The main topics/issues of inequality covered
- Some interpretations (when available) of the data about multiple inequalities emerging from the sources.

Given the breadth of the methods, indicators and indices used, please refer to the various sources for more specific information.

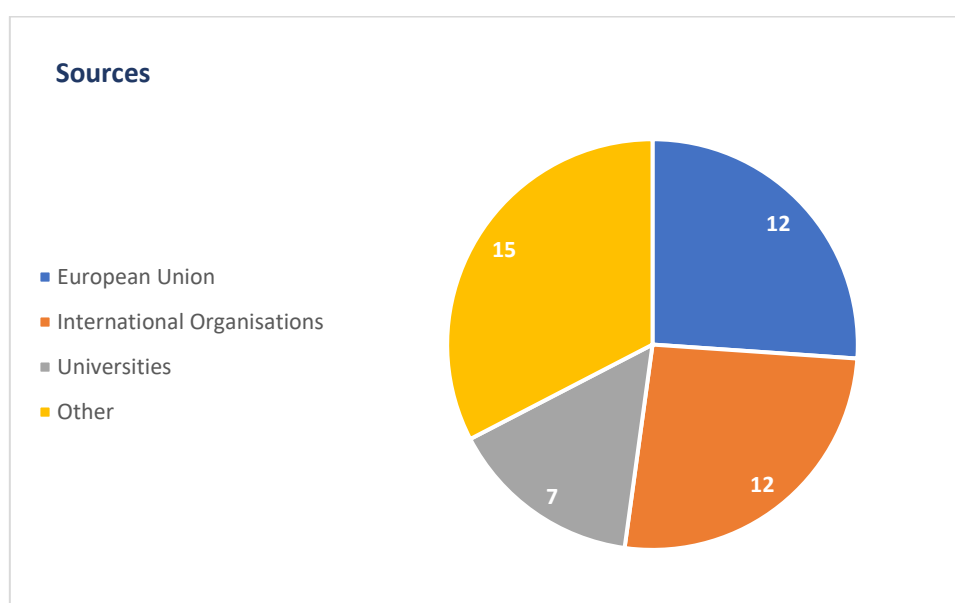
As mentioned above, in Part Two of this document, the following resources related to this chapter can be found:

- List of the cards filed
- List of topics with the link to all cards that deal with that topic
- The full repository of all filed cards.

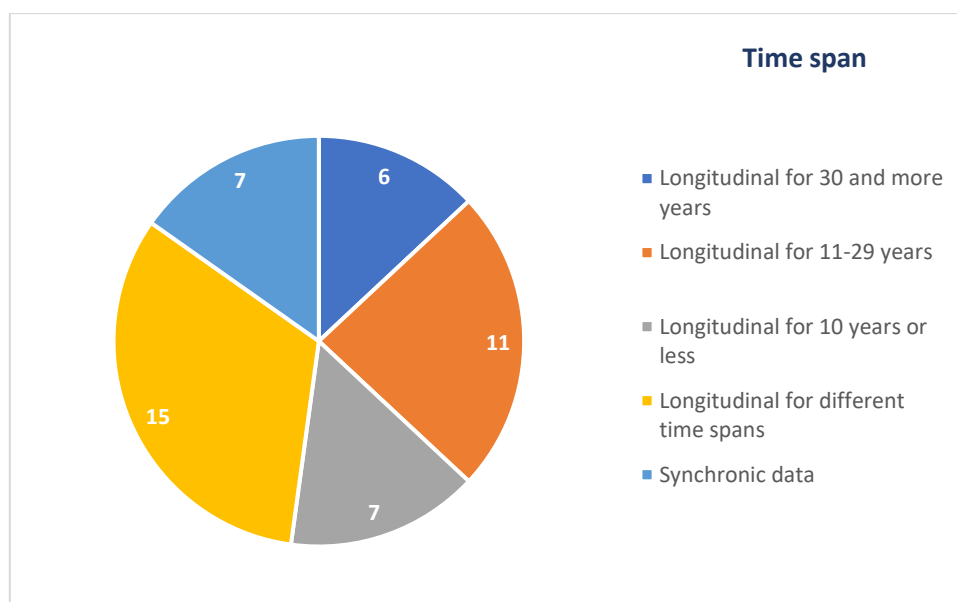
1.1. Some general information on the sources

From the point of view of the *type of object*, about half of the 46 sources are datasets or portals containing exclusively datasets, and the rest are portals with mixed documentation (statistics, documents, etc.), or documents such as reports or articles.

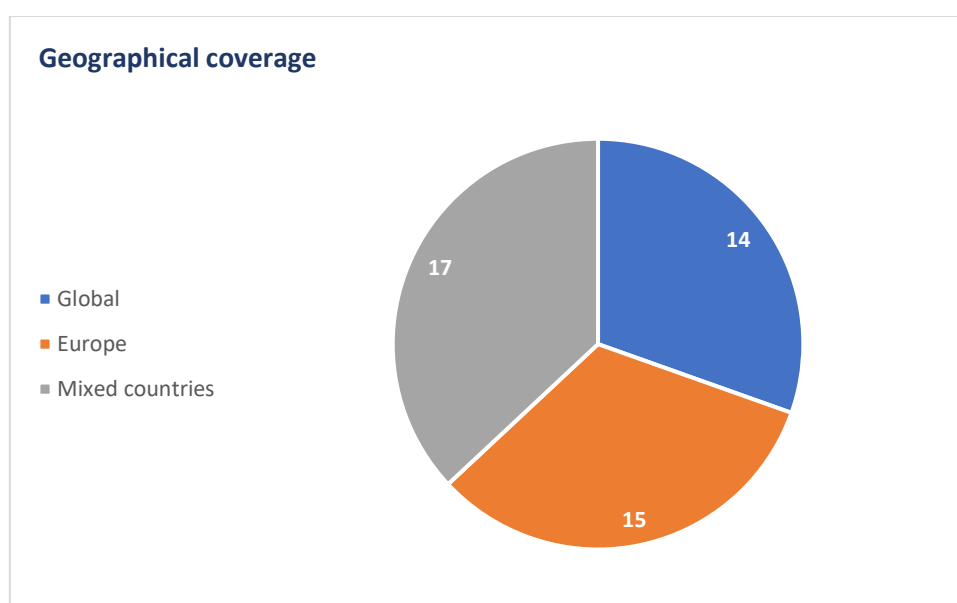
About the *entity that promoted the sources*, and thus the data, a quarter (12 cases) are the European Union or entities supported by it; another quarter (12 cases) are international organizations (e.g., UNESCO, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDESA, World Bank, OECD, etc.), and the rest are universities (7 cases) or nongovernmental organizations and mixed consortia of various kinds (15 cases).



Regarding the *time span* of the data presented, 24 of the 46 sources contain data collected in longitudinal form. Of these, 6 have a longitudinal time span of more than 30 years, 11 have a time span between 10-29 years, and 7 have a time span of less than 10 years. In addition, a few sources (7) contain “synchronous” data, i.e., related to point in time dates, while the remaining 15 contain data with different time spans depending on the topic covered (these are mostly sources publishing different datasets on various issues).



About *geographical coverage*, 15 sources cover Europe or its individual countries, another 14 present data at the global level, and the remaining 17 are sources that cover individual countries or groups of countries from various geographical areas.



1.2. The main topics/issues of inequality that have been covered by the sources

Upon initial analysis of the sources, about thirty topics or issues of inequality emerged for which data are available. The designations of these topics or issues given here are conventional. Here, in order to show the complexity of the phenomenon of inequality as it is treated by the sources reviewed, it was preferred to keep some topics of similar or close significance separate, without aggregating them into too general headings.

As could be expected, the most prevalent topic is income, found in 19 sources. In addition, among the most covered topics, we found also the following issues, in descending order of the number of sources in which they are present: employment/working life (9 sources) and wealth (9); health (8) and gender (8); education (7); territory and spatial issues (5), environmental conditions/climate change (5) and disability (5); age (3) and knowledge and skills (4), LGBTQIA+¹ people condition (3), quality of life/overall life experience (3), housing and material living conditions (3) and political participation/democracy/voice (3).

They are followed, with 1 or 2 occurrences in the examined sources, by: cultural life/recreation/leisure; work/life balance; social and family life; social justice; welfare; body integrity and safety; class and fortune; race; religion; technological dimension; leadership; stress level.

Overall, therefore, there emerges an availability of data on numerous and diverse aspects of inequality, from the more strictly operational (economic, housing, power, health, environment, political participation, technology, access to services, etc.) to those of more intangible, cognitive kind, related to factors such as education, religious and gender dynamics, stress, leadership – which until recently did not receive much consideration.

1.3. Some interpretations on the data on inequalities emerging from the sources

Some of the sources, among those selected, in addition to making statistical data on inequalities available, provide insights that, as appropriate, deal with the general characteristics of inequality as a phenomenon (from a theoretical point of view), and especially with interpretive framings of the inequality data presented.

Some of these insights that seemed significant with respect to the aims of the Fairville project are summarized below, mostly citing the sources themselves. Please refer to the various sources for more information.

Upon initial examination of the detectable interpretations, it is possible to distinguish two broad areas relating to:

- The general characteristics of inequality as a phenomenon
- Some specific aspects of the different types of inequality.

Several interpretive frames have conventionally been identified for each of the two areas, accompanied by explanatory passages and the corresponding reference numbers.

¹ This is the acronym we preferably use in our text. Of course, some databases use different denominations, (like LGBT+): in those cases, we kept the denomination used in the corresponding database.

General characteristics of inequality as a phenomenon

Some insights identified in the sources concern:

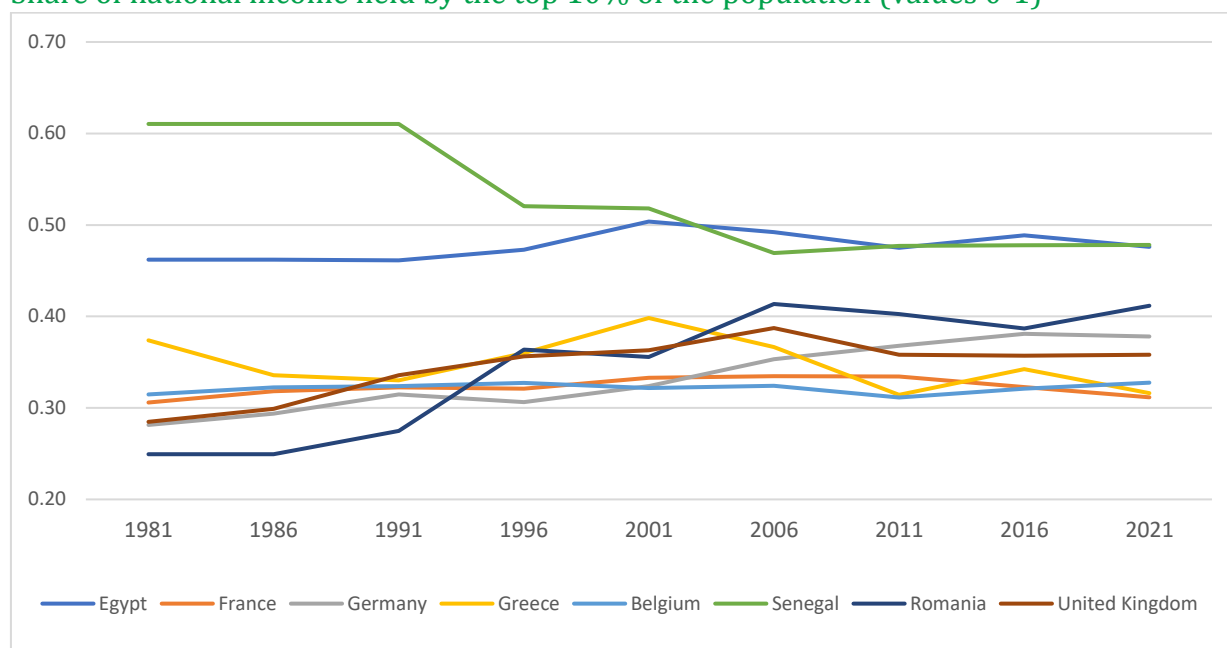
- *The complexity of the phenomena of inequality*
- *The multiple impacts of inequality on people and human groups*
- *The relationship between inequality and opportunities*
- *Some considerations and directions regarding strategies and policies about inequality.*

Complexity of inequality

Some approaches view inequality as a complex, multifaceted phenomenon that needs to be analysed by considering different areas of human well-being (not just the economic ones) and different types of data sources.

- “Inequality is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that spans a wide range of life dimensions (monetary and non-monetary) and methodological perspectives” (See Part Two, Card #2)
- “We draw on five different methodological approaches to study inequalities across 10 key dimensions of human well-being (...): knowledge and skills, health, material living conditions, natural and environmental conditions, working life, cultural life and recreation, political participation and voice, social and family life, bodily integrity and safety and overall life experience” (#2)
- “Over the past decades, the increase in economic inequalities was largely driven by a rise in income and wealth accruing to the top of the distribution. However, household surveys, the data sources traditionally used to observe inequality dynamics, do not properly capture these evolutions. Surveys provide useful information and cover many countries, but they do not inform adequately on income and wealth levels of the richest individuals. WID.world overcomes this limitation by combining different data sources: national accounts, survey data, fiscal data, and wealth rankings. By doing so, it becomes possible to track more precisely the evolution of all income or wealth levels, from the bottom to the top.” (#6)

Share of national income held by the top 10% of the population (values 0-1)



Source: World Inequality Database (card #6)

Multiple impacts of inequality

Inequality is the result of large concomitant economic, social and environmental dynamics that impact different population groups in many different ways. Factors such as Covid-19 have further worsened the inequalities of many vulnerable groups.

- “Powerful economic, social and environmental forces are affecting inequality. The implications of these global forces – or megatrends – are broad and varied. Some can help equalize opportunities, while others are exerting mounting pressure on income inequality, mainly through their effect on labour markets. This report examines the impact of four such megatrends on inequality: technological innovation, climate change, urbanization and international migration. Technological change can be an engine of economic growth, offering new possibilities in health care, education, communication and productivity. But it can also exacerbate wage inequality and displace workers. The accelerating impacts of climate change are being felt around the world, but the poorest countries and groups are suffering most, especially those trying to eke out a living in rural areas. Urbanization offers unmatched opportunities, yet cities find poverty and wealth in close proximity, making high and growing levels of inequality all the more glaring. International migration allows millions of people to seek new opportunities and can help reduce global disparities, but only if it occurs under orderly and safe conditions. While these megatrends and the policies aimed at managing them interact with each other in multiple ways, the focus of this report is exclusively on the direct effect of each megatrend on inequality. Whether these megatrends are harnessed to encourage a more equitable and sustainable world, or allowed to exacerbate disparities and divisions, will largely determine the shape of our common future.” (See Part Two, Card #41)
- “The wealth of the world’s 10 richest men has doubled since the pandemic began. The incomes of 99% of humanity are worse off because of COVID-19. Widening economic, gender, and racial inequalities – as well as the inequality that exists between countries – are tearing our world apart.

This is not by chance, but choice: “economic violence” is perpetrated when structural policy choices are made for the richest and most powerful people. This causes direct harm to us all, and to the poorest people, women and girls, and racialized groups most. Inequality contributes to the death of at least one person every four seconds.

That people in poverty, women and girls, and racialized groups are so often disproportionately killed or harmed, more than those who are rich and privileged, is not an accidental error in today’s dominant form of capitalism, but a core part of it. (...) inequality is now contributing to the deaths of at least 21,300 people each day – or one person every four seconds. This is a highly conservative estimate for deaths resulting from hunger in a world of plenty, the denial of access to quality healthcare in poor countries, and gender-based violence faced by women and rooted in patriarchy. We also provide estimates for the deaths resulting from climate breakdown in poor countries.

An estimated 5.6 million people die every year for lack of access to healthcare in poor countries. Healthcare of good quality is a human right, but too often treated as a luxury for rich people. (...) in São Paulo, Brazil, people in the richest areas can expect to live 14 years longer than those who live in the poorest areas.

At a minimum, 67,000 women die each year due to female genital mutilation, or murder at the hands of a former or current partner – gender-based violence rooted in patriarchy and sexist economic systems. In addition to this, it is estimated that 143 million women are missing worldwide due to a combination of excess female mortality and sex-selective abortions (son preference): in 2020, there were an estimated 1.7 million excess female deaths and 1.5 million sex-selective abortions.

In a world of plenty, hunger kills over 2.1 million people each year at a minimum. (...) In every country, the poorest people live shorter lives and face earlier deaths than those who are not poor.

At a conservative estimate, 231,000 people each year could be killed by the climate crisis in poor countries by 2030. Millions could die in the second half of this century. One study estimates that the greenhouse gases emitted by 273 Americans in 2020 will kill one person during the rest of this century through heat waves alone. Meanwhile, the emissions of the richest people are driving this crisis, with the CO2 emissions of 20 of the richest billionaires estimated on average to be 8,000 times that of the billion poorest people.” (#45)

- “Multidimensional inequalities tend to have a significant negative impact on individual perceptions of happiness and life satisfaction.” (#2)
- “The well-being of countries and individuals has been increasingly recognised as a societal asset, implying a sense of togetherness, trust, opportunities and orientation towards a common goal. Although social cohesion in the EU as a whole does not appear to be at risk, perceptions of social, ethno-cultural and economic exclusion are generally low within the EU countries.” (#23)

Inequality of opportunities

Major progress in fulfilling basic needs has only partially moderated inequalities among some population groups. Evidence suggests that gaps in more advanced accomplishments persist or are widening.

- “The 2030 Agenda also calls for ensuring equal opportunity and draws attention to attributes and circumstances that affect access to opportunity, namely age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion and economic or other status. While high- and growing-income inequality is fuelling polarized political debates around the globe, a consensus has indeed emerged that all should enjoy equal access

to opportunity – that one’s chances to succeed in life should not be determined by circumstances beyond an individual’s control. Major progress in fulfilling basic needs – through improved child health and increased completion of primary education, for example – has moderated inequalities among some population groups. However, unless progress accelerates, children from those groups that are furthest behind will remain behind by 2030. At the rate of progress observed from the 1990s to the 2010s, it will take more than four decades to close the stunting gap related to ethnicity, for instance. Evidence suggests that gaps in more advanced accomplishments persist or are widening. For example, disparities in secondary school attendance by ethnic group, wealth quintile and educational level of the household head have increased since the 1990s in developing countries with data.² Gaps in learning outcomes are large and persistent as well. Such inequalities have historical roots, but often continue even after the conditions that generated them change.

Ethnic minorities, for instance, often remain disadvantaged even in countries where special efforts are made to promote their inclusion. (...) While prejudice and discrimination are decried around the globe, they remain pervasive obstacles to equal opportunity – and to the achievement of the SDGs. Highly unequal societies are less effective at reducing poverty than those with low levels of inequality. They also grow more slowly and are less successful at sustaining economic growth. Disparities in health and education make it challenging for people to break out of the cycle of poverty, leading to the transmission of disadvantage from one generation to the next.” (See Part Two, Card #41)

- “The impact of exogenous circumstances on unequal life outcomes varies across countries and life domains. In most countries, inequality of opportunity has decreased over time in the economic and education dimensions but has increased in terms of self-assessed health outcomes.” (#2)

Considerations and directions regarding strategies and policies

Strategies and policies to address inequalities are different from those to address other problems. In this area, factors such as redistribution of income and wealth are important, but also trust, education, human capital, quality of political institutions, availability of reliable data.

- “Without appropriate policies and institutions in place, inequalities concentrate political influence among those who are already better off, which tends to preserve or even widen opportunity gaps. Growing political influence among the more fortunate erodes trust in the ability of Governments to address the needs of the majority. This lack of trust, in turn, can destabilize political systems and hinder the functioning of democracy. Today, popular discontent is high even in countries that have fully recovered from the 2008 financial and economic crisis and have benefited from steady growth in recent years. Yet rising inequality is not inevitable. Inequality levels and trends differ among countries that are at similar levels of development and equally exposed to trade, technological innovation and even the effects of climate change. National policies and institutions do matter.” (See Part Two, Card #41)
- “A society that wants to mitigate the adverse effects of inequality should look beyond increasing the size of its economy and aim also at improving the quality of its institutions (to provide a basis for fair distribution and accountability) and enhancing education and human capital.” (#2)
- “Reliable inequality data are a global public good” (#5)
- “Inequality is a political choice, not an inevitability” (#5)

- “Addressing the challenges of the 21st century is not feasible without significant redistribution of income and wealth inequalities.” (#5)
- “Nations have become richer, but governments have become poor” (#5)
- “Research and policies addressing inequality differ in scope from those tackling poverty. The analysis of poverty focuses on the part of the overall population that is below a given threshold for any relevant social outcome of interest. Instead, the study of inequality takes into consideration the whole range of interpersonal and intergroup disparities in life outcomes.” (#2)

Interpretations about specific dimensions of inequality

Most of the interpretations reported in the sources reviewed concern aspects of inequality, such as:

- *The economic inequality (in particular, the new rise of economic inequality and inequalities in labour market)*
- *Territorial and spatial dynamics and inequality (in the urban and the regional contexts)*
- *Gender inequalities*
- *Disability and inequality*
- *Environment, climate change and inequality*
- *Other issues.*

Under this last heading are reported issues that appear only in few sources, but that are very relevant for Fairville interest:

- a. Technology and inequality (with particular reference to ICT impacts)*
- b. Health inequalities*
- c. Migration and inequality.*

ECONOMIC INEQUALITY

Under this heading are some interpretations and/or opinions regarding the re-emergence of economic inequality (e.g., in Europe since 1980), its persistence or decrease in some areas of the world, as well as growing inequality in the labour market. In any case, despite progress in some countries, income and wealth are increasingly concentrated at the top tier of society.

The new rise of economic inequality

- “After a long period during which economic inequalities progressively – if unevenly – narrowed, and poverty levels fell, most European countries have experienced rising economic inequality since 1980. This has had negative effects on social cohesion, equal opportunity and democratic stability” (See Part Two, Card #1)
- In “every large region of the world with the exception of Europe, the share of the bottom 50% in total earnings is less than 15% (less than ten in Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa and the MENAS region) while the share of the richest 10% is over 40% and in many of the regions, closer to 60%. But what is perhaps even more striking is what is happening to wealth. The share of the bottom 50% of the world in total global wealth is 2% by their estimates, while the share of the top 10% is 76%. Since wealth is a major source of future economic gains, and increasingly, of power and influence, this presages further increases in inequality. Indeed, at the heart of this explosion is the extreme concentration of the economic power in the hands of a very small minority of the super-rich. The wealth of the top 10% globally, which constitutes the middle class in rich countries and the merely rich in poor countries is actually growing slower than the world average, but the top 1% is growing much faster: between 1995 and 2021, the top 1% captured 38% of the global increment in wealth, while the bottom 50% captured a frightening 2%. The share of wealth owned by the global top 0.1% rose from 7% to 11% over that period and global billionaire wealth soared”. (#5)

- “Income inequality has increased in most developed countries and in some middle-income countries, including China and India, since 1990. Countries where inequality has grown are home to more than two thirds (71 per cent) of the world population. Yet growing inequality is not a universal trend. The Gini coefficient of income inequality has declined in most countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and in several African and Asian countries over the last two decades.

Despite progress in some countries, income and wealth are increasingly concentrated at the top. The share of income going to the richest 1 per cent of the population increased in 59 out of 100 countries with data from 1990 to 2015.¹ Meanwhile, the poorest 40 per cent earned less than 25 per cent of income in all 92 countries with data (United Nations, 2019a).

While economic inequality has grown within many countries, inequality among countries is declining in relative terms. Strong economic growth in China and other emerging economies in Asia has been the main driver of this decline. However, this convergence is not evenly distributed, and the differences among some countries and regions are still considerable. The average income of people living in Northern America is 16 times higher than that of people in sub-Saharan Africa, for example. Meeting the targets and Goals of the 2030 Agenda “for all nations and peoples” requires reducing these stark disparities.” (#41)

- “EU countries find it more difficult to address employment gaps related to educational achievement and age groups, to tackle the average hourly earnings gap between men and women and to reduce income inequalities between the top and bottom 20% of the population.” (#2)
- “Contemporary income and wealth inequalities are very large.” (#5)
- “While the trends described in this megatrend on 'Widening Inequalities' are globally relevant, they are described from a Eurocentric perspective. In this micro trend, we take a broader look at global-level inequalities.” (#23)
- “MENA is the most unequal region in the world, Europe has the lowest inequality levels” (#5)
- “Contemporary global inequalities are close to early 20th century levels, at the peak of Western imperialism” (#5)
- “While inequality has increased within most countries, over the past two decades, global inequalities between countries have declined.” (#5)
- “Wealth inequalities have increased at the very top of the distribution” (#5)
- “The absolute number of people living in extreme poverty has been declining. But the gap between the wealthiest and poorest of the population is widening.” (#23)

Growing disparities in labour markets

- “Labour markets are transforming, and the pandemic may increase the speed of these changes. Work-related inequalities persist and if not adequately addressed, could be further exacerbated by the effects of the crisis.” (See Part Two, Card #23)

TERRITORIAL AND SPATIAL DYNAMICS AND INEQUALITY

Some interpretations available in the sources reviewed focus on inequality within spatial dynamics, e.g., spatial segregation by income within metropolitan areas, the economic differences between city and country, regional differences, as well as the multiple factors impacting on urban and territorial inequalities.

Cities and inequality

- There are “stark differences in both income levels and inequality within metropolitan areas, even for those belonging to the same country. Larger metropolitan areas feature, on average, higher levels of household disposable income but also higher income inequality.” (See Part Two, Card #20)
- “On the governance side, the paper finds a stable and positive relationship between administratively fragmented metropolitan areas and spatial segregation by income” (#20)
- “Cities are places where opportunities for prosperity coexist with stark inequalities between the richest and the poorest. Cities produce and attract highly educated workers and innovative employers. It is usually easier in cities than in other parts of the country for individuals to climb up the income, education or jobs ladder. But cities, especially the largest ones, also concentrate inequalities, both in income and in other well-being aspects, that remain remarkably high in many OECD economies. Access to opportunities seems stalled for many low-income urban residents, who often live in distressed neighbourhoods.” (#20)

Multiple factors impacting on urban and territorial inequalities

- “Urban and territorial inequalities are reproduced through the interaction of social, economic, political, and ecological processes, and therefore should be approached and addressed as a multidimensional, multisectoral set of issues. Importantly, this implies engaging both with the distributional manifestations of inequality as well as the underlying structural forces driving them.” (...). There are “four intersecting principles of urban equality, a response to the dimensions of inequality and their outcomes that are situated in different urban and territorial contexts, and the institutional environments and structural drivers that (re)produce them, namely: Equitable distribution, Reciprocal recognition, Parity political participation, Solidarity and mutual care.” (See Part Two, Card #21)

Regional income levels can vary substantially within countries

- “Regional income levels can vary substantially within countries. The ratio between the median disposable incomes in the highest- and lowest-income regions ranges from around 1.2 or 1.3 in some of the Nordic countries to 1.4 in Portugal and the Slovak Republic. Metropolitan regions tend to have somewhat higher income levels than non-metropolitan regions. However, income disparities among metropolitan and non-metropolitan regions are much greater than between the two groups.
 - Levels of income inequality also differ substantially across regions. The ratio between the Gini indices in the most and least unequal regions ranges from around 1.2 in Portugal and the Slovak

Republic, to 1.5 in Norway. Metropolitan regions tend to be more unequal than nonmetropolitan regions, and inequality is usually highest in countries' capital regions.

- There is no evidence of strong divergence in income levels across regions in countries for which time series data are available. By contrast, income inequality within small regions has grown, and the disparities in income inequality across regions have become larger.
 - Income taxes and social transfers redistribute incomes from lower- to higher-income regions, and consequently from metropolitan to non-metropolitan regions (tentative).
 - Cross-regional income differences account only for a very small fraction of overall income inequalities. Instead, income occurring across households within the same small region account for at least 95% of overall, country-level inequalities across a small set of countries studied." (See Part Two, Card #46)
- "Wealth inequalities within countries shrank for most of the 20th century, but the bottom 50% share has always been very low" (#5)

Different territorial patterns of mobility in earnings

- "There are different patterns of intergenerational mobility across and within countries. In Sweden, intergenerational upward mobility in earnings tends to occur in municipalities close to larger cities as well as in rural areas in the northern regions. In the Netherlands, municipalities in the provinces of Utrecht and South Holland present a particularly high upward mobility compared to the other regions." (See Part Two, Card #2)

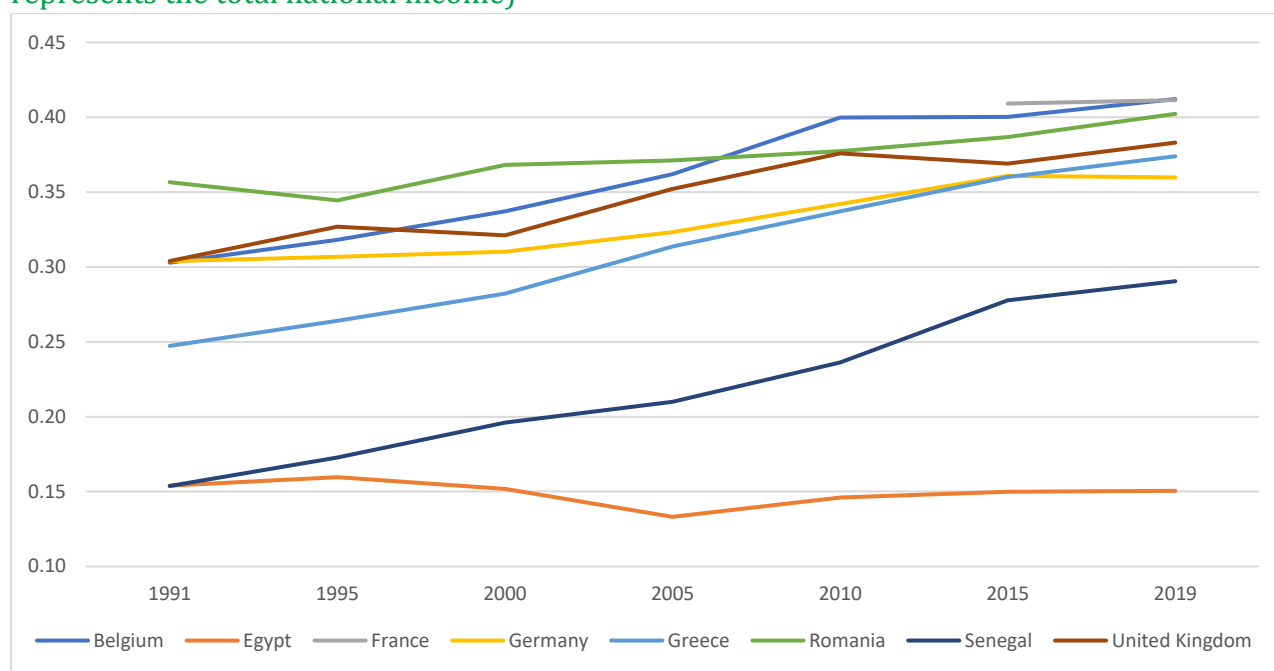
GENDER INEQUALITIES

Some interpretations of the data provided highlight the too slow progress in gender equality, keeping in mind aspects such as Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival, and Political Empowerment, among others. Increasing attention is also given to the persistent situation of inequality affecting LGBTQIA+ people, albeit with differences, for example, according to countries and age groups.

Slow progress in gender equality

- "Gender inequalities remain considerable at the global level, and progress within countries is too slow" (See Part Two, Card #5)
- "Some gender inequalities have been narrowing, but we have not yet closed the gap. A lot of progress has been made on the gender equality front in recent decades and many gender norms and values have shifted. These shifts go beyond challenging traditional patriarchal norms, or greater understanding and acceptance of non-binary gender identities and expressions. They also include new expressions and assertions linked to masculinity. But recent developments in some countries and the negative effects of the pandemic on women's employment, safety and the gender division of labour at home highlight that any progress should not be taken for granted." (#23)

“Female labour income” held by the female country population (values 0-1, where 1 represents the total national income)



Source: World Inequality Database (Card #6)

- “The Global Gender Gap Index benchmarks the current state and evolution of gender parity across four key dimensions (Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival, and Political Empowerment). It is the longest-standing index which tracks progress towards closing these gaps over time since its inception in 2006. This year, the Global Gender Gap Index benchmarks 146 countries, providing a basis for robust cross-country analysis. The cross-country comparisons aim to support the identification of the most effective policies to close gender gaps. Key findings include the index results in 2022, trend analysis of the trajectory towards parity, and data deep dives through new metrics partnerships and contextual data. In 2022, the global gender gap has been closed by 68.1%. At the current rate of progress, it will take 132 years to reach full parity. This represents a slight four-year improvement compared to the 2021 estimate (136 years to parity). However, it does not compensate for the generational loss which occurred between 2020 and 2021: according to trends leading up to 2020, the gender gap was set to close within 100 years.
 - Across the 146 countries covered by the 2022 index, the Health and Survival gender gap has closed by 95.8%, Educational Attainment by 94.4%, Economic Participation and Opportunity by 60.3% and Political Empowerment by 22%.
 - Although no country has yet achieved full gender parity, the top 10 economies have closed at least 80% of their gender gaps, with Iceland (90.8%) leading the global ranking. (...) Sub-Saharan African countries Rwanda (81.1%, 6th) and Namibia (80.7%, 8th), along with one Latin American country, Nicaragua (81%, 7th), and one country from East Asia and the Pacific, New Zealand (84.1%, 4th), also take positions in the top 10. (...)
 - Based on the evolution of the global average scores for each subindex over the past 16 editions for the constant sample of 102 countries, at the current rates of progress, it will take 155 years to close the Political Empowerment gender gap, 151 years for the Economic Participation and Opportunity gender gap, and 22 years for the Educational Attainment gender gap. The time to close the Health and Survival gender gap remains undefined as its progress to parity has stalled.

- An analysis of subindex evolution over time – based on the constant sample of 102 countries included in the index since 2006 – reveals that gender parity overall and for three of the four subindexes has made progress since the first edition.” (#44)
- “In 2022, amid multi-layered and compounding crises including the rising cost of living, the ongoing pandemic, the climate emergency and large-scale conflict and displacement, the progress towards gender parity is stalling. As leaders tackle a growing series of economic and political shocks, the risk of reversal is intensifying. (...) Accelerating parity must be a core part of the public and private agenda. While more women have been moving into paid work over the last decades and, increasingly, into leadership positions in industry, there have been continued headwinds: societal expectations, employer policies, the legal environment and the availability of care infrastructure. This has continued to limit the educational opportunities women access as well as the career possibilities they can pursue. The economic and social consequences of the pandemic and geopolitical conflict have paused progress and worsened outcomes for women and girls around the world – and risk creating permanent scarring in the labour market. Conversely, the increasing representation of women in leadership in a number of industries, engagement in tertiary education overall and rebound in professional and technical roles are encouraging and may provide a basis for future efforts.” (#44)

Inequalities for LGBTQIA+ people

- “In light of a lack of comparable data on the respect, protection and fulfilment of the fundamental rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) persons, FRA launched in 2012 its European Union (EU) online survey of LGBT persons’ experiences of discrimination, violence and harassment. The survey results provide valuable evidence of how LGBT persons in the EU and Croatia experience bias-motivated discrimination, violence and harassment in different areas of life, including employment, education, healthcare, housing and other services. In 2012, almost half of all respondents to the EU survey on the perceptions and experiences of lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBT) persons said that they had felt personally discriminated against or harassed on the grounds of sexual orientation in the year preceding the survey. Furthermore, a quarter of all EU LGBT survey respondents had been attacked or threatened with violence in the previous five years. This figure rises to 35 % for transgender respondents. Rarely did respondents report discrimination or violence to the police or other authorities, mainly because they thought nothing would happen or change if they reported such incidents.
 The findings show that many hide their identity or avoid locations because of fear. Others experience discrimination and even violence for being LGBT. Most, however, do not report such incidents to the police or any other relevant authority.
 The results show important differences among countries. Fewer respondents living in Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden, for example, said that they had been victims of violence, harassment or discrimination because of being LGBT in the 12 months preceding the survey; that they perceived widespread negative attitudes towards LGBT people; or that they avoided certain locations or behaviours for fear of being assaulted, threatened or harassed because of being LGBT. Younger respondents were more likely than older respondents to perceive their environment as intolerant towards LGBT people. Respondents in the youngest age group (18 to 24 years), for instance, were the least likely to be open about being LGBT and the most likely to state that they had been victims of violence or discrimination in the year before the survey because they were LGBT. Transgender respondents consistently indicated that they experience an environment that is less tolerant towards them than that experienced by lesbian, gay and bisexual respondents.

Transgender respondents were, for example, the most likely of all LGBT subgroups to say that they had personally felt discriminated against in the past year because of being LGBT, particularly in the areas of employment and healthcare. In 2019 FRA launched a second survey on LGBTI people. [filed in Card # 43]" (See Part Two, Card #31)

- "Though there is a clear need for better EU data on LGBTQIA+ people, there is already evidence that significant labour-market discrimination is taking place." (#33)
- "The results show little progress over the past seven years. More people are open about being LGBTI – but a majority still avoid holding their partner's hand in public. They may have good reason to be discreet. Among those who are very open about being LGBTI, 40 % say they experienced harassment. Physical or sexual attacks also remain a concern: one in ten survey participants say they were targets of such violence in the five years before the survey. Meanwhile, everyday discrimination persists. LGBTI individuals encounter it at work and at school; at cafés, restaurants, bars and nightclubs; when looking for housing; when accessing healthcare or social services; and in shops. Especially for trans and intersex people, identification documents that specify a sex can trigger ridicule. FRA's large-scale surveys show, over and over again, that victims of discrimination and abuse are reluctant to report incidents. LGBTI people are no exception. Reporting rates are low for all types of organisations, but especially so for the police. The results make clear that trans and intersex people face an even more uphill struggle. And the young? The survey gives reason for both concern and cautious optimism. Participants aged 15 to 17 experienced more harassment than their older peers. Yet they also say they see more individuals standing up for LGBTI people at school – and hear more talk of LGBTI issues in educational settings. There are striking differences between countries. But whether they live in countries that shine or have serious problems, survey participants underline that law and policy, as well as behaviour by politicians, public figures, community leaders and civil society, greatly affect their lives." (#43)

DISABILITY AND INEQUALITY

Various sources report comments and interpretations on the difficulties faced by disabled people compared to the rest of the population, such as in terms of participation in the labour force and barriers to education and other life experiences.

People with disabilities are more likely to be inactive

- "The labour force participation rate of people with disabilities is very low. Globally, seven in ten persons with disabilities are inactive (that is, neither in employment nor unemployed), compared with four in ten persons without disabilities. While the inactivity rate is higher for both women and men with disabilities than for those without, it is particularly high among women with disabilities. This suggests that they face a double disadvantage in the labour market on account of both their sex and their disability status. In all 60 countries with available data, the inactivity rate of women with disabilities was not only higher than that of women without, but also higher than the rates of men with and without disabilities." (See Part Two, Card #27)
- "A higher unemployment rate among persons with disabilities than among those without is observed in more than half of the countries with available data. Their median unemployment rate stands at 7.6 per cent, compared with 6.0 per cent for persons without disabilities. Any period of unemployment,

especially a prolonged one, has a significant impact on future labour market outcomes. Longer spells of unemployment inevitably lead many persons with disabilities into inactivity or may force them to take up jobs in the informal economy. In some countries where the unemployment rate among persons with disabilities is lower, this may well be because they cannot afford to remain unemployed owing to the absence of unemployment insurance systems or social safety nets. They thus resort to engaging in any form of economic activity, however insignificant or inadequate.” (#27)

- “About a third of working-age persons with disabilities are in employment, which is roughly half the corresponding share of persons without disabilities. The employment gap between persons with and without disabilities increases with age. According to a survey conducted in Mongolia, the main factors that would make it easier for persons with disabilities to find a job include the availability of workplaces that accommodate their needs; assistance with the allocation of suitable jobs; and the acquisition of higher qualifications, enhanced skills and work experience. This means that more persons with disabilities could work if they are given the right support at the right time, including adequate training opportunities.” (#27)

People with disabilities face barriers to education and other life experiences

- “Persons with disabilities are twice as likely as those without to have a less than basic educational level. They are also half as likely to have an advanced level of education. These findings confirm that persons with disabilities face a number of challenges, including barriers to education at an early stage of their lives. This has a significant impact on their subsequent labour market outcomes, since employment rates for both persons with disabilities and those without increase with the level of education. Moreover, educational attainment correlates with the skill level of the occupations that they are able to enter. The data show that persons with disabilities are less likely to work in high-skilled occupations. It is therefore essential to ensure that persons with disabilities enjoy equal access to education, and to have programmes in place that address gaps in their qualifications and skills.” (See Part Two, Card #27)
- “Persons with disabilities are nearly always worse off than persons without disabilities: on average, the former are less likely to ever attend school, they are more likely to be out of school, they are less likely to complete primary or secondary education, they have fewer years of schooling, and they are less likely to possess basic literacy skills.” (#29)
- “Disability is not rare in low- and middle-income countries. The median prevalence stands at 10 percent among adults ages 15 and older, and at 23 percent among households. There are consistent inequalities associated with disability and, in particular, with respect to educational attainment, work outcomes, poverty, food security, exposure to shocks, living conditions, and assets. At the same time, not all persons with functional difficulties experience deprivations. There is a gradient in inequalities associated with the degree of functional difficulty: persons with at least a lot of difficulty tend to be worse off than persons with some difficulty, who themselves tend to be worse off than persons with no difficulty. The results in this paper on the prevalence of functional difficulties and their association with socioeconomic deprivations show that disability should be central to human development policy, data, and research.” (#30)

ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND INEQUALITY

Various sources highlight how the accelerating impacts of climate change are being felt around the world, but disproportionately hitting the poorest countries and disadvantaged groups, also in affluent countries. It is also pointed out that even some measures to mitigate climate change can impact negatively on the lower income and more vulnerable groups (see also [UNEP report 2022](#)).

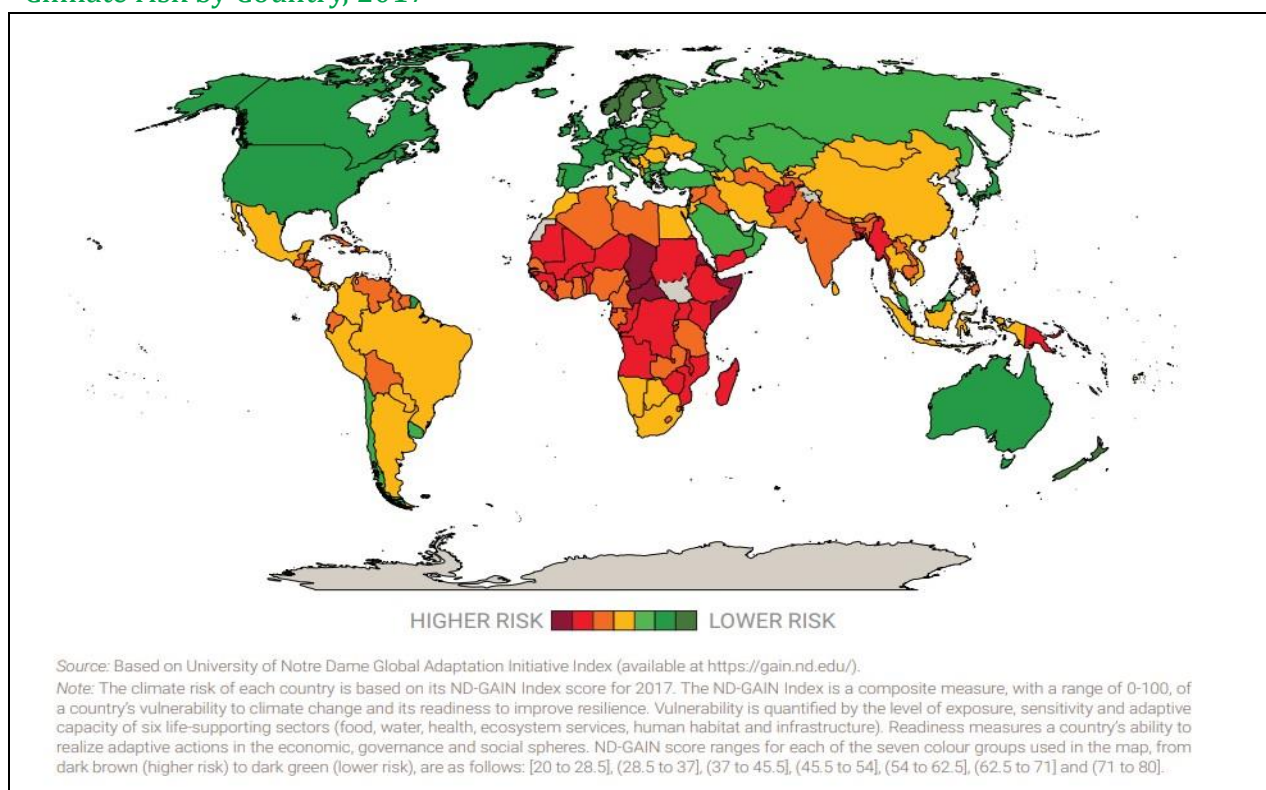
Inequalities in carbon emissions

- “Addressing large inequalities in carbon emissions is essential for tackling climate change” (See Part Two, Card #5)

Inequalities in the effects of climate change

- “The effects of climate change are experienced to varying degrees across and within countries due to differences in exposure, susceptibility and coping capacities. If left unaddressed, climate change will lead to increased inequality both within and among countries and could leave a substantial part of the world further behind. [...] Within countries, people living in poverty and other vulnerable groups – including smallholder farmers, indigenous peoples and rural coastal populations – are more exposed to climate change and incur greater losses from it, while having fewer resources with which to cope and recover” (#41).

Climate risk by Country, 2017



Source: World Social Report, 2020 (card #41)

Inequalities in affording the green and digital transition

- “Just as the effects of climate change are distributed unevenly, so too are the policies designed to counter them. As countries take climate action, there will be trade-offs to consider between the positive and negative effects of mitigation and adaptation measures and distributional impacts.” (#41)
- “To ensure success and widespread acceptance of the digital and green transition, lower-income and more vulnerable parts of society should also actively benefit. Those who face energy poverty and lack digital skills or connectivity are at a heavy disadvantage. The transitions should improve their situation instead of bringing additional hardships.” (#23)

OTHER ISSUES

Finally, under this last heading, some interpretations are presented regarding inequalities in four other areas: technology impact; health; migrations.

Technology and inequality

- “Questions of equality and social justice are as important as ever in the information age. (...) By changing how people and organisations interact with each other, ICTs disrupt and reconfigure social networks, information and value flows, and geographic space” (See Part Two, Card #3)

Health inequality

- “The link between education, income and life expectancy is likely to become stronger in the future. The COVID-19 pandemic has exposed the unequal exposure to health risks in some groups within the populations and these inequalities are likely to continue and possibly widen. Equal access to healthcare is also an issue.” (See Part Two, Card #23)

Migration and inequality

- “Some social groups are more exposed than others to the risks embedded in migration decisions. Women, children and ethnic minorities typically constitute the most vulnerable groups of migrants as they are the most at risk of smuggling, human trafficking and violation of human rights. Children in migration, in particular, deserve and receive special international protection.” (See Part Two, Card #25)

2. Political participation and quality of democracy

This section, which is shorter than the first also because of the more specific theme, presents a summary of the work of taking stock of some data sources on political participation and quality of democracy in Europe and beyond, which are collected and presented on a national scale.

Particular reference is made here to cards #47 to #51 of the list of the filed cards, although it should be noted that in other cards the topic of political participation was also addressed, albeit together with other issues (e.g., in tabs #2, #16 and #44).

The sources were analysed by applying the same standard form presented in the previous paragraph.

In particular, the following are briefly presented here:

- Some general information on the sources (type of object, initiating body/ies, time span, geographical coverage)
- The main topics/issues of political participation and democracy that are covered by the sources
- Some interpretations (when available) on political participation and democracy inequalities data emerging from the sources.

As the sources presented in the previous paragraph, in Part Two of this document, the following documents related to this chapter can be found:

- List of the cards filed, with indication of all the topics covered, including the sources quoted in this paragraph
- List of topics with the link to all cards that deal with that topic
- The full repository of all filed cards.

2.1. Some general information on the sources

As for the *type of object*, these particular sources (cards from #47 to #51) are represented by datasets or portals containing datasets, and other documents (papers or reports).

The *entities that promoted these sources* are all independent bodies (of various types and sizes), with the exception of the V-Dem Institute at the University of Gothenburg.

The *time span* of the data presented is ample in two cases (i.e., most items ranging over several decades), while in the other cases the data refers to a single year or the last few years.

About the *geographical coverage*, one source focuses on European data, while the majority present data on a global scale or on a wide range of states worldwide.

2.2. Topics/issues of political participation and democracy that have been covered by the sources

The topics or issues of political participation and democracy that are present, as data, in the sources are:

- Understandings and evaluations of democracy (the forms, levels, and degrees of democracy and their measurability)
- The principles of democracy (e.g., electoral, liberal, participatory, deliberative, and egalitarian)
- The state of democracy at the national and global level, and its evolution
- Voter turnout and its comparison on a global scale
- Participatory democracy and civil society participation
- Citizen support for democracy.

As can be seen in Section 2.3. and directly examining the data from the sources cited above, democracy (and its quality) is a complex phenomenon that must be analysed at different levels and considering diverse variables. Statistics, however, tend to focus on certain types of data, noting a decline in electoral turnout, a slowdown in the spread of democracy, and the intensification of processes of autocratisation. Within this framework, the persistence and renewal of bottom-up experiences of political participation to cope with inequalities, such as those illustrated in the boxes, is significant.

2.3. Some interpretations on the data on political participation and democracy emerging from the sources

Below are some interpretations of political participation and democracy that have been noted in the sources examined. Given the small number of sources for this section, the presentation is made under a few essential headings, starting with the concept of democracy and how it is measured.

The concept of democracy

- “(The dataset) provides a multidimensional and disaggregated dataset that reflects the complexity of the concept of democracy as a system of rule that goes beyond the simple presence of elections. They distinguish between five high-level principles of democracy: electoral, liberal, participatory, deliberative, and egalitarian, and collect data to measure these principles”. (#50)

Measuring democracy

- “The Democracy Index is based on five categories: electoral process and pluralism, functioning of government, political participation, political culture, and civil liberties. Based on its scores on a range of indicators within these categories, each country is then classified as one of four types of regime: “full democracy”, “flawed democracy”, “hybrid regime” or “authoritarian regime”. (...) (#51)

World's population and democracy

- “According to the Economist Intelligence Unit’s measure of democracy, almost half of the world’s population live in a democracy of some sort (45.3%). Only 8% reside in a “full democracy”, compared with 8.9% in 2015, before the US was demoted from a “full democracy” to a “flawed democracy” in 2016. More than one-third of the world’s population live under authoritarian rule (36.9%), with a large share of them being in China and Russia.” (#51)

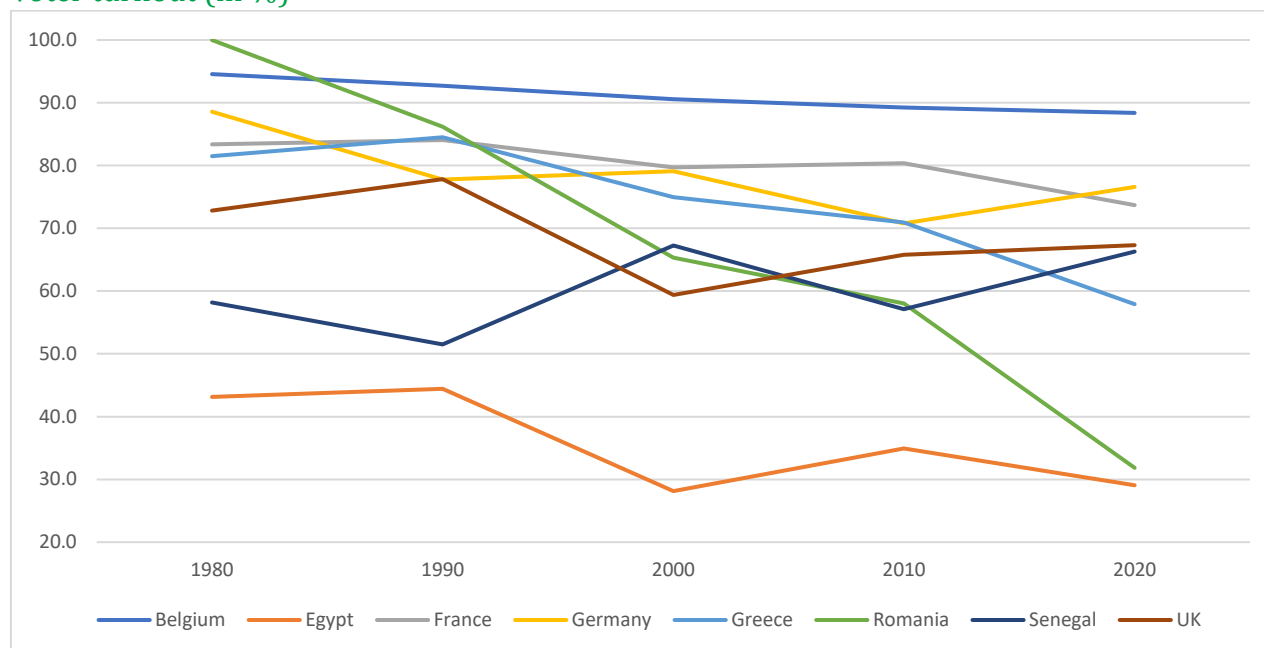
Democracy is in decline

- “Many more people than in the past have democratic rights. But now there is growing concern that this progress is currently being partially undone. [...] the leading approaches to measuring democracy indicate that the world has become less democratic in recent years. Democracy is in decline, whether we look at big changes in the number of democracies and the people living in them; at small changes in the extent of democratic rights; or at medium-sized changes in the number of, and people living in, countries that are autocratizing.” (#49)
- The Varieties of democracy project report 2023 in its first section shows “Global levels of democracy sliding back and advances made over the past 35 years diminishing. Most of the drastic changes have taken place within the last ten years, while there are large regional variations in relation to the levels of democracy people experience” The second section presents “the geographies and population sizes of democratizing and autocratizing countries”. The third section focuses on “the countries undergoing autocratization, and on the indicators deteriorating the most, including in relation to media censorship, repression of civil society organizations, and academic freedom. While disinformation, polarization, and autocratization reinforce each other, democracies reduce the spread of disinformation”. (#50)

Voter turnout is decreasing

- “Globally, voter turnout has decreased over time in recent decades, with most countries posting lower voter turnout in recent elections than in those which took place 20-30 years ago. Election experts have identified multiple causes for this trend. Voter apathy is one—young voters in particular are more likely to be unaware of the voting process or disenchanted with what they see as a corrupt and dysfunctional system. Another influential cause is voter suppression, especially in countries classified by the Democracy Index as flawed democracies or authoritarian regimes.” (#47)

Voter turnout (in %)



Source: Our World in data. The data refer to the percentage of all registered voters who cast a vote in national elections, according to official results. Clearly, national elections in the eight countries were held in different years: for convenience, therefore, the years closest to the decades considered were taken. The reference years for each country are given in the footnotes².

3. Examples of bottom-up participatory initiatives

Within this section, some examples are presented, without any pretence of systematicity, on bottom-up experiences of democratic participation to cope with inequalities, suggested by some of the Fairville labs.

These experiences can provide interesting qualitative information that complements the data presented, and in some way highlight actors and initiatives that are still little considered in the available statistics on democratic phenomena. The experiences presented cover important aspects of bottom-up democratic participation, such as parallel planning, self-managed initiatives about urban green space, knowledge co-production, actions to foster the “right to the city,” the creation of support networks.

3.1. Parallel planning – the case of Egypt

From Egypt come some interesting examples of bottom-up initiatives of parallel planning geared at addressing systemic inequalities embedded in the planning system. The degree in which this

² Belgium (1981; 1991; 1999; 2010; 2019); Egypt (1984; 1990; 2005; 2010; 2020); France (1981; 1988; 2002; 2012; 2022); Germany (1980; 1990; 2002; 2009; 2021); Greece (1981; 1989; 2000; 2009; 2019); Romania (1980; 1990; 2000; 2009; 2020); Senegal (1983; 1993; 2001; 2012; 2019); United Kingdom (1983; 1992; 2001; 2010; 2019).

can be defined as actually “bottom up” can range from actions actually initiated by the community or by organisations and committees born within the community to the prompt from an external umbrella or support organisations that have community empowerment and mobilisation as a main pillar and strive to go beyond mere forms of citizen consultation in top-down urban planning. As it can be seen, also in these cases the (unbalanced) power relations among the stakeholders, both internal and external to the community, and especially with public authorities are crucial and can jeopardise the final outcome thereof.

In Cairo for instance the [Maspero Parallel Participatory Project](#) was initiated by a resident’s association, the Maspero Association to Defend Land and Housing, which approached MADD (an independent non-institutional entity that is composed of researchers and practitioners of architecture and urbanism). It was an urban upgrade project on a neighbourhood scale for a deteriorated historical area that includes 14,000 inhabitants in downtown Cairo. The plan was proposed as an alternative to the government plan to demolish the area, relocate residents to a mass housing project in the desert and invest in the land by building glass high rises with foreign investors. The plan, instead, included the residents as a primary given in the development equation and was the result of 2 years working very closely with local residents. In early 2015, the people’s project was adopted by the Ministry of Urban Renewal and Informal Settlements and in 2016 received the approval of the Prime minister, but was later terminated, and the population was forcibly relocated, because of a change in the orientation of the public administration.

[El Hattaba Upgrade Project](#) is a Masterplan for rehabilitation of a dilapidated historical area proposed to the Ministry of Antiquities by Megawra – Built Environment Collective, a twinship between a non-profit architectural office specialising in conservation and heritage management, and an NGO specialising in place-based cultural and urban development. The proposal was developed as the result of a workshop hosted by the Built Environment Collective and attended by representatives from the Ministry of Antiquities, Cairo Governorate and the Informal Settlement Development Fund in September 2018. The project intended to partner with public authorities from the start to avoid a later termination of the plan. The plan aims to elevate al-Hattaba as a historical area that is easy to develop as a crafts and tourism neighbourhood in an integrated participatory manner based on heritage conservation and adaptive reuse and on socio-economic empowerment of the residents through heritage industries and urban regeneration linked to environmental sustainability.

In the case of [Mit Oqba Public Spaces Participatory Upgrade](#), the Mit Oqba Popular Collective, a resident association formed after the 2011, approached the MADD platform to upgrade 9 alleys in the neighbourhood with a new paving system of interlocked blocks, that can be easily uninstalled and re-installed. The municipality approved and sent the necessary amount of building blocks to the neighbourhood. The action took only 9 months in the making.

After such successful action, the local community decided to move forward to upgrade “Silvana Square”, the main square, and entrance to the neighbourhood surrounded by commercial shops, and occupied by a local coffee shop, kiosks, microbus stop, solid waste bin, pick-up trucks

stop and fast-food restaurant. The idea was to redesign the space to redistribute activities in a way that can solve many problems for the residents. The plan for Silvana Square got approvals from Giza Governorate and Agouza Municipality in July 2012, but after the 2013 unrest, was not implemented. At present Madd Platform is still following up to implement by gaining once more the consent of local authorities.

3.2 Self-managed citizen initiatives to secure, preserve and valorise urban green space

The need for increasing green urban space is part of current sustainable urban strategies and has an impact also on environmental resilience, spatial inequalities, and the conditions of vulnerable groups (Haas, W. D., Hassink, J., & Stuiver, M. (2021). The Role of Urban Green Space in Promoting Inclusion: Experiences from the Netherlands. *Frontiers in Environmental Science*, 9, 1-11).

As indicated by several initiatives, the active role of residents can be crucial in preserving or claiming new urban green space, as well as managing it.

The [London Friends of Green Spaces Network – LFGN](#) (local branch of the National Federation of Parks and Green Spaces) is a grassroots network of over 700 local Friends of Parks groups which represent those who use public green spaces throughout London. The Network exists to support and represent Friends Groups' activities for environmental resilience. The LFGN promotes the formation and development of Friends of Parks Groups and Forums for every borough working in partnership with Local Authorities and parks management. They also act as counterpart to the policies of the public administration and support local groups who want to campaign to prevent inappropriate developments of parks and green spaces.

Most of London's Friends Groups were set up by local park users over the last 20 years to try to reverse the neglect their local green spaces had fallen into as the result of public spending cuts in the 1970s and 1980s. In 2010 the launch of the National Federation of Parks and Green Spaces was formed to continue to contrast negative effect of public spending cuts on public green spaces.

Local Friends Groups are independent community organisations set up by park users and local residents to 'take ownership' of the space on behalf of local communities and park users. Friends Groups are responsible for a wide range of activities, such as: campaigning, organising local events, planting bulbs and helping increase biodiversity, disseminating information and news, developing visions for improving local spaces, accessing resources and funding, and so on.

The [Calthorpe Community Garden](#) is an historical citizen's initiative that started in the early 80s to oppose the commercialization of space in the community by Camden Council, which was willing to sell owned land for offices, based on a previous outdated planning permission. Local residents organised a large campaign which included petitions, lobbying, and sending a

delegation to Camden Council. Their efforts were successful, and in June 1983 Camden Council allocated funds to develop the site for gardens, play space and other activities for the residents. In 1984 the Calthorpe Community Garden became a charity. The community services offered have increased over time, including allocation of plots of land for gardening and care for vulnerable people.

In Marseille, the [Jardins collectifs Longchamp](#) association aims to encourage citizens to take ownership of public space by creating collective gardens and urban greening in Parc Longchamp and its area.

They were created in 2018 on the initiative of local residents, grouped together under associative status, around the desire to garden together in the Parc Longchamp area, to collectively invest public space to contribute to the development of plant life and biodiversity. Their activities include: compost bins for residents, urban vegetable gardening, counselling for urban greening applications, education, and events about all forms of urban gardening and greening.

La [Base](#), in Marseille is a citizen's self-organised group that manages and urban space with the aim to "bring the people of Marseilles together to accelerate the transition to a just, resilient society that respects the living world". It's 400m² of co-constructed space to meet, train, help each other and share in a convivial atmosphere. It includes a community bar and events and shared office space and meeting rooms.

The citizens who made and fund La Base provide residents and local, regional and national groups with a space to cooperate and support initiatives and alternatives. La Base can act as a catalyst of energies to transform "desires into action". In this way it has functioned as sort of bottom-up « incubator » for the development and empowerment of more than 100 citizen groups.

3.3. Knowledge co-production

Urban activism is increasingly connected to the co-production of relevant knowledge with an active and even leading role played by a local community or a specific (often disadvantaged) group.

In the United Kingdom, for instance, the [Ubele initiative](#) is an African diaspora led non-profit organisation which seeks to develop and implement local innovative action-learning interventions based upon leadership development, community enterprise development, mapping endangered community assets, and social change for African and Caribbean communities. Among others, they promoted a research on the unequal impact of Covid-19 on BAME (Black Asian Minority Ethnic) groups highlighting racial inequality as an urgent planning issue. In this perspective it is affirmed that if urban planning is to take an active role in combatting racial inequality, it is vital to support the participation of BAME communities who

remain often unconsidered and unheard. Ubele initiative contributes to counter this bias by supporting marginalised groups to express their views and needs through their own voice.

In the same vein, the [Southwark Planning Network](#) functions as an independent and informal association of proactive individuals who aim to exchange their insights on local planning in a supportive manner. The Network is actively involved in various initiatives to counter the extensive urban redevelopment in the borough, which ultimately resulted in the creation of a Land Commission for Southwark, whose members encompass actors from public, private and charity sectors. By 2021, the Network's membership has surpassed 300 individuals, with more than 70 local groups collaborating and participating in planning endeavours within their respective neighbourhoods.

In Greece, the [Participatory LAB](#) is a dynamic interdisciplinary group that examines, records, acquires knowledge about, shares, and implements participatory design approaches for public space, with the objective of adjusting cities to the effects of climate change. It is a component of the broader Common space endeavour, which strives to develop participatory design methods and provide supportive tools for climate change adaptation strategies, projects, and initiatives.

3.4. Right to the city and citizen mobilisation

Many forms of citizens' mobilisations and activism are taking shape around the idea of the "right to the city": i.e., that cities should be inclusive, equitable, and sustainable, ensuring that urban spaces are accessible to all residents regardless of their social or economic background and that individuals and communities should be empowered to have a say in the development and governance of their cities. Such movement seeks to challenge urban inequalities, promote affordable housing, improve public services, protect cultural heritage, and enhance democratic decision-making processes at the local level.

In Germany, [Kotti & Co collective](#) is a grassroots tenant's initiative, founded in 2011 in protest against increasing rents in social housing at Kottbusser Tor (locally shortened in Kotti) in the heart of Berlin.

The Kotti collective organizes the neighbourhood from an occupied public square in front of the social housing complex most of them are residing and where they built a protest wood house, called "Gecekundu" (that could be translated as "encroachment") that is still operational, supported by the community.

It represents an important case of citizen activism to resist eviction and defend the "right to the city. They mobilise not only for rents that poor people can afford, but for a democratization that meets also the needs and resources of deprived and marginalised groups. Based in a very diverse environment, the collective managed to foster a resilient movement bridging many differences (class, migration background, sexual orientation etc.) in what can be considered as a "community of struggle" (see: U. Hamman & C. Turkmen, [Communities of struggle: the making](#)

[of a protest movement around housing, migration and racism beyond identity politics in Berlin, 2020](#)).

In Greece, [CoHab Athens](#) is an open group, an exchange platform for urban researchers, activists and anyone interested in claiming housing as a right and exploring alternative housing models through self-management and collective ownership.

3.5. Citizen support networks

An ever more salient form of citizen activism consists in promoting networks and knowledge platforms to connect and support bottom-up initiatives to maximise their impact.

The [Greek Network of Energy-related bottom-up initiatives](#) is an informal organization that encompasses all energy related activities in the country and seeks to address their impacts. Its main priority is to support and strengthen local social resistance against possible negative impacts. The Network consists of institutions and collectives that are directly involved in movement activities related to specific energy projects. They share a common interest in addressing the impacts and are committed to fighting for change based on a shared framework of positions and aspirations. the National Network of Energy Collectives was established through a comprehensive and collaborative process, including two national energy meetings held in January and October 2020 with public and open participation.

B. An overview of the available sources and their content – Local level

This section provides a first overview of the resources on inequality and democratic participation identified at the local and sub-national levels, limited to the 8 Fairville Labs (FVlabs) areas. This overview represents the starting point for the collection and analysis work that will be carried out over the coming months (see above all task T1.3 of WP1). The identified resources were organised into four main categories, namely:

- Datasets and statistics
- Maps
- Portals and websites
- Scientific literature and documents (Scientific articles, doctoral theses, other studies).

Overall, these resources provide specific datasets, together with the results of research works, profiles, general views, and interpretations about inequality and political participation at the city, municipal or block level. In some cases, the raw data require further processing and exploitation. The materials related to the 8 FVlabs areas are briefly presented in the next 8 paragraphs. The full list is given in Part Two of this Deliverable, providing for each resource its title, a few lines of description, and the link to access it. To facilitate their retrieval, each resource is individually coded, with a reference to the place of the relevant FVlab and a progressive number. For instance, the first source for the Marseille FVlab (“INSEE dataset and cartography”) is coded as “#MAR1”. At the end of each paragraph there is a link leading to the corresponding list of resources.

The identification of resources relevant at the local level is the result of the collaboration of the FVlabs teams with the K&I team. Via Framapad, the FVlabs were asked to indicate, with respect to their activities their needs in terms of data and information resources, and to provide indications with respect to resources already identified or in their possession. The inputs provided enabled the K&I team to better calibrate the activity of searching for and integrating additional materials.

Based on the needs expressed by the FVlabs, materials were searched using keywords (in English) related to inequality, political participation, and democracy, together with keywords like datasets, statistics, maps, etc. Considering the specific aims of each FVlab, other keywords, such as vulnerability, spatial inequality, flood management, environmental sustainability, waste management were added to the search. Finally, it should be noted that several of the organisations involved in FVlabs carry out research activities of their own and thus produce data and reports.

As mentioned above, in Part Two of this document, the following resources related to this chapter can be found:

- The list of 31 topics identified in the data sources and documents available at local level
- The full annotated list of data sources and documents available at local level (a total of 214 resources divided by the eight Fairville labs areas).

1. Marseille

The Marseille FVlab is based on two experiences. The first one, directed by the collective Un Centre-Ville pour Tous' (CVPT) ('a city center for all') focuses on co-production in urban planning aimed at combating housing inequalities and promoting spatial justice. In the context of public interventions of the urban renewal of Marseille, the FVlab aims to set up and start a co-production process involving civil society and the city administration to jointly define a plan of local and affordable housing to ensure that the inner city remains affordable. The "co-produced" plan will take into account the ongoing ecological transition process. The implementation of this program requires taking stock of existing knowledge, information, and data on inequality and democratic participation, both in Marseille as a whole and in the specific areas of the city involved in the FVlab (the inner-city centre and the former industrial harbour district in the western part of the city) in order to develop detailed thematic maps.

The second one is named Marseille 4-5 Studio. It is an initiative carried out by the Observatory of Cities in Transition, Alternative Policies and Practices (Maison Méditerranéenne des Sciences de l'Homme, Aix Marseille University-CNRS), for a period of 3 years (2022-23 to 2024-25). The aim of the Studio is to host and support pedagogical and research initiatives that take the 4th and 5th arrondissements of Marseille as a study site to question political, social and urban change; and to put this work in dialogue with the public (inhabitants and public authorities) in order to promote collective knowledge and action. It focuses in particular in the transformation and planning of public space, interrogating how municipal intervention deal with environmental as well as social justice concerns in their practices. The Studio is independent, even if it is based on partnership with local actors (local town hall and civil society organisations).

In this framework, 35 resources were identified mainly by the organizations involved in the FVlab. A great majority of these resources concern inequality; a few are related to political participation and to environmental issues linked to the ongoing ecological transition.

1.1. Datasets and statistics

One of the most important resources is the data provided by INSEE (*Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques*), which offers the possibility of obtaining, upon request, data at the infra-municipal level defined IRIS – *Ilots Regroupés pour information Statistique* – on the activities of the residents, education and training, household composition, housing, and the general population (#MAR1). A second resource (#MAR2) made available by the French

government offers the possibility of obtaining 200-meter “gridded” data of the population on 18 variables³.

The list also includes two European datasets (#MAR26) providing data at the subnational and regional levels managed respectively by Eurostat (NUTS2 and NUTS3 level) and by the EUI (#MAR27) together with DG Regio Annual Regional Database of the European Commission (ARDECO). ARDECO provides pan-European regional (sub-state NUTS-NUTS2-NUTS3) disaggregated data, covering multiple indicators of growth, convergence, competitiveness, and demography.

1.2. Maps

Among the resource, there are sites that provide thematic maps accompanied by statistical data. *Système d’Information Géographique de la Politique de la Ville* (#MAR4) makes it possible to obtain thematic maps accompanied by socio-demographic and employment statistics for each *arrondissement*. The *Agence Nationale de la Cohésion des territoires* provides an Atlas on Priority areas of intervention by the public sector (#MAR5). The statistics and cartography related to the Priority areas are based on specific collection of data, additional to the data collected for the Census. Priority areas are defined by an income inferior to the median average. Another resource (#MAR29) contains data and maps of the “Zones Urbaines Sensibles – (ZUS)” provided by the National Observatory of ZUS. A further resource (#MAR3) is the online Cadastre produced by the *Ministère de l’économie, des finances et de la souveraineté industrielle et numérique*, with the possibility to download 600,000 tables. Finally, the *Haut Comité pour le Logement des Personnes Défavorisées* drafted a report containing thematic maps of Marseille neighbourhoods in terms of housing, poverty, and social exclusion (#MAR9).

1.3. Portals and websites

There are three portals that collect studies, data, research, and articles on the city of Marseille. The first one was created by the Municipality of Marseille (#MAR6) containing data, information, articles, and materials on Marseille. The second portal is managed by the “Observatory on inequality” and provides analysis and specific in-depth articles on the whole of France, including Marseille (#MAR10). The third portal is set up and managed by the network of civil society organisations “CVPT – *Centre Ville pour tous*” (#MAR11). It contains articles and materials on Marseille presenting the point of view and analysis of the network.

Additional resources include: the link to the website of the French Ministry of the Interior (#MAR22) with data concerning the electoral results and participation, with the possibility of requesting data at the regional and city levels; the link to INSEE pages on surveys on political

³ These are “granular” statistics provided by INSEE, that allow to have socio-demographic data at the very local level, and in the same time protect the privacy of the people of the households concerned. The territory has been divided into squares of 200mt, composed of at least 11 households.

participation and on associations carried out in 2018 (#MAR28). The data at the local level of both these surveys can be requested from the INSEE.

1.4. Scientific literature and documents

Seventeen resources (#MAR12, #MAR13, #MAR14, #MAR15, #MAR16, #MAR17, #MAR18, #MAR19, #MAR20, #MAR21, #MAR32, #MAR33, #MAR34) are scientific articles, doctoral theses, studies providing interpretations of phenomena of inequalities in Marseille, also considering different aspects (for example, the inequality related to ethnicity, irregular migration or the spatial inequalities in the urbanization processes). Two other resources contain research reports on inequality in Marseille: the INSEE report (#MAR7) on the PACA – *Provence-Alpes-Cote d’Azur* – Region, including Marseille, and the research report drafted by COMPAS (#MAR8), which contains the results of research work on inequality carried out in 2010. The last two resources (#MAR30, #MAR31) are studies providing a deep analysis (with a global comparative approach) of the mechanisms of spatial inequalities occurring in the framework of the urban and societal changes affecting cities.

There are also three resources on environmental issues in Marseille that were included because the FVlab is working also on ecological transition. The first one (#MAR23) is the “*Cahiers thematiques*” on environmental issues of PACA region drafted by the researchers of GREC-SUD organisation; the second one is the link to the European Project Nature (#MAR24) for city life, which ended in 2022 and was carried out in Marseille. The third one is a study on the perception of environmental risks by citizens of Marseille (#MAR25). A last resource (#MAR35) is related to participation and contains a study on neighborhood tables in Marseille.

[Go to the Marseille resource list](#)

2. Brussels

The Brussels FVlab aims to promote the empowerment of the local community for setting up a participatory flood risk management process in the urban area around Gray Street in the Maelbeek river valley. This empowerment is aimed at proposing innovative solutions also on the basis of the knowledge and expertise of the communities and citizens concerned. The FVlab is based on the idea that urban policies should not be developed “for” the people but rather “with” them, to value their local expertise and to fully respond to their needs. To this end, the FVlab needs to collect socio-demographic data on the populations of the neighbourhoods affected by the floods; hydrographic data and cartographic information; data on democratic participation and involvement; and data on spatialization of inequalities occurring in Brussels. The identification of innovative proposals needs to be based on knowledge of what has happened in the past in the Maelbeek Valley as it transpires from both the media and technical reports.

Based on these premises, 18 resources were identified by both the FVlab and the K&I team, including resources related to the flood risk management in the city of Brussels.

2.1. Datasets and statistics

Three resources contain statistics or datasets. The first two (#BRU13 and #BRU14) contain data at sub-national/regional level (NUTS2 and NUTS3) provided respectively by Eurostat and by EUI and the European Commission (DG REGIO) on multiple and different indicators, including employment, growth, health, education, demography, environment, competitiveness, etc. The datasets are downloadable. The third one (#BRU12) contains the results of previous elections in the Brussels-Capital Region.

2.2. Maps

This category contains three resources. The first one is an interactive tool for monitoring Brussels neighbourhoods titled *Monitoring Brussels region* (#BRU1). The region has been divided in 145 boroughs. For each of them the tool allows the possibility to set up annotated maps with data on different indicators (population, income, poverty and welfare, housing, employment, mobility, building and equipment, environment, health and childhood, training, participation) and to make comparisons. The second resource is the *Geoportal of Brussels* (#BRU2), collecting geographical data produced by different public bodies, that make it possible to consult thematic maps, to search data available and to use geographic web services provided through the portal. Finally, the third resource (#BRU6) contains maps of the flood occurred in Brussels in 2019. The link allows to visualise the events occurred in specific streets of Brussels.

2.3. Portals and websites

Three resources are portals, containing datasets and articles on different issues: socio-demographic data; equality; environment, and risk management. The first one is the Portal of IBSA – *Institut Bruxellois de Statistique et d’Analyse* – (#BRU19). The second one is “UNIA datahub

on equality" (#BRU3) containing datasets taking into consideration different kinds of inequality (related to nationality, skin colour, ethnicity, religion, gender identity, sexual orientation, etc.) on employment, education, health, housing, justice. It provides data also for specific geographic areas. Finally, the National Crisis Center (#BRU7) provides data and information on risk of flooding in Brussels.

2.4. Scientific literature

Under this heading there are scientific articles, comments, reports, and studies on inequality and on flood risk management. Four resources (#BRU5, #BRU8, #BRU9 and #BRU10) are reports related to flood risk assessment and management. In particular, #BRU8 contains a report of the BrusSEau project on water management in Brussels, based on a hydrological and social observation on the recurrent floods and their possible causes carried out by an interdisciplinary team from 2017 to 2020. The resource #BRU5 is an article based on the Report on the State of Environment of Brussels 2011-2014. These resources also include the 2019 European Commission's Report (#BRU9) containing the first flood risk management plans and an article presenting the EU dataset of river flood hazard maps (#BRU10)

Five resources are focused on the issues of inequality and its spatialisation, segregation and housing (#BRU11, #BRU15, #BRU16#, #BRU17#, and #BRU18). In particular, #BRU11 contains a comparison of socio-spatial disparities in Brussels and in its hinterlands and its evolution from 2001 to 2011, based on fine-grained statistical data; #BRU15 investigates the association between housing condition and mortality rate in Belgium, with data also on Brussels; #BRU16 analyses the use of a crowdsourcing civic platform; #BRU17 contains an analysis of youth situation in Brussels; #BRU18 analyses the ethnicity in socioeconomic segregation in Belgium, including Brussels.

[Go to the Brussels resource list](#)

3. Berlin

The Berlin FVlab aims to apply the urban planning cooperation model to combat inequality in housing experienced in the Rathausblock (Berlin-Kreuzberg) area in other parts of the city involved in urban renewal programs. This cooperation ‘model project’ is the result of long fights of urban activists/local civil society, and negotiations between the city administration and non-profit civil society actors on the urban planning of Rathausblock area.

The cooperation model allowed the creation of bonds and alliances between the civil society and public actors and the development of physical and virtual infrastructures (also by specific community-driven programs) to promote spatial justice-oriented planning practices.

The application of the collaborative model in other areas of Berlin requires the acquisition of information, data, and maps on social and spatial inequality not only at the city level but also at the block and neighbourhood level. These basic resources need to be supplemented with studies and research on spatial inequality and urban planning in Berlin with an intersectional approach. The resources that have been identified by both the FVlab and the K&I team are 17. They are in both German and English.

3.1. Datasets and statistics

Two resources contain statistics and datasets at sub-regional level (NUTS2 and NUTS3) provided respectively by Eurostat (#BER16) and the EUI in cooperation with DG Regio (ARDECO) of the European Commission (#BER17). These are datasets related to socio-demographic indicators, on employment, health, education, growth, competitiveness, etc. The data are downloadable.

3.2. Maps

Central to the needs expressed by the FVlab are three tools containing annotated thematic maps at the Berlin and block/road level. These maps also contain statistical data. The first (#BER1) is the “*Berlin Geoportal*” which contains annotated maps with statistical data of Berlin and also of individual districts and urban planning areas. The second is the atlas “*Kiezatlas*” (#BER2) which provides data and information at the individual street or block level. The third one (#BER4) contains detailed maps and data on the urban planning area of “*Rathaus Yorckstraße*”. All these resources are in German.

3.3. Portals and websites

Three resources are information sites. The first resource (#BER3) contains links to two information sites and data on the Rathausblock experience. The second (#BER12) is a blogpost (CRC 1265) focused on an intersectional reading of Berlin's “counterspaces”. The site also contains publications and research. The third resource (#BER15) is a site in German and English that contains various materials including data on the social cohesion programme carried out in Berlin between 1999 and 2009.

3.4. Scientific literature and documents

Under this heading there are studies, scientific articles, doctoral theses. Five are studies or reports on the topic of inequality and social development in Berlin. They include: the Urban Social Development Monitoring Report of Berlin, containing the indications of the areas requiring more attention (#BER5); a chapter in a collective volume on spatial segregation in Berlin (#BER6); comparison on spatial dimension of social stratification in different cities of Germany, including Berlin (#BER10); the application of the Berlin index on health inequalities in the city of Berlin (#BER14); and an article on the situation of inequality in large housing estates in Berlin (#BER9).

Four resources are articles and doctoral theses on urban planning. The source #BER7 is about citizen participation in this area; #BER11 contains a reflection on the experience of “mothering” of migrant women experienced in some neighbourhoods of Berlin; #BER8 is the application of a feminist approach to urban planning and #BER13 proposes an intersectional approach to rethinking urban space starting from gender.

[Go to the Berlin resource list](#)

4. London

The London FVlab aims to promote the involvement of usually marginalised people and groups – typically unrecognised or unheard of in dominant planning approaches – in the community-led co-production process of the London post-pandemic recovery plan published in April 2022 and based on the experience of Just Space's informal community planning network. Just Space (which leads the London FVlab) is a London-based network of more than 200 community groups seeking to influence planning in the city. The plan drew on contributions from more than 60 London-based community groups, presenting 44 policy proposals designed to radically alter the course of London's planning. Ranging from the personal to the collective, from the neighbourhood to the city-wide, the plan's propositions converge around strong demands for 'A Caring City', 'Visibility and Influence for All', 'A City of Local Neighbourhoods' and 'Priority for Climate and Nature'. The ultimate goal is to promote a co-constructed transformation of neighbourhoods so that they are more inclusive, attentive to the needs of people and citizens and to the climate and environment.

The 29 resources on the list were identified by the London FVlab (Just Space and UCL) and the K&I team. It should be emphasised that the Just Space network carries out studies and research on some of the issues of interest.

4.1. Datasets and statistics

Eight resources contain statistics and datasets. Three resources (#LON2, #LON3, and #LON15) contain statistics and datasets related to the city of London, on various topics: population, housing, employment, transport, health, environment, etc. One of the resources (#LON15) also contains a profile of London inequalities. The London Datastore (#LON3) is a free and open data-sharing portal to London's statistical data. Two resources (#LON11 – which gives access to 11 datasets on housing – and #LON12) concern European statistics at the regional (NUTS2 and NUTS3) level. Other resources contain census data for Southwark district (#LON1) and the results for London of the general election (#LON26). Finally, data on labour Market status of disabled people in the UK are available (#LON7).

4.2. Portals and websites

Five resources are portals or websites hosting data, reports, or informative articles. The portal of Just Space (resource #LON6), contains articles, research reports, and studies on community involvement in London urban planning. Two resources (#LON10 and #LON24) deal with London's environmental challenges: the first allows users to view maps of hydrogeological and flood risks in the London area; the second contains three articles on the city's main environmental issues. Other two resources contain: an annotated map and comparative data on inequality in London for the time span 2013-2016 (#LON29); statistics and reports on mental health problems in the LGBTQ+ community (#LON9).

4.3. Scientific literature

Under this heading are research reports, scientific articles, studies, etc. Four resources (#LON13, #LON16, #LON17, and #LON18) are scientific articles on inequality in London and its mapping. Three resources contain important research reports: #LON4 is the open access volume containing the findings of the Equality National Survey (EVANS) on inequality and ethnicity and racism; #LON5 is the Marmot Review on inequality from 2010; #LON8 is the research report on the national survey on the situation of the LGBTQ+ community carried out in 2018. One resource (#LON30) is a chapter in a book on urban segregation focused on London.

Three resources deal with inequalities in the areas of health and access to social services in London (#LON21, #LON22, and #LON23) and two on access to social services in the UK (#LON19) and England (#LON20).

Finally, two resources (#LON27 and #LON28) concern two research reports on democratic participation and abstentionism, which consider variables such as age, gender, ethnicity, etc.

[Go to the London resource list](#)

5. *West Attica*

The FVlab of West Attica intends to promote the co-construction of the strategies necessary to address the environmental and social challenges of the region, together with local associations and regional authorities. West Attica is a disadvantaged area, characterised by low population density, limited access to social services, high levels of pollution due to the presence of industrial settlements, one of the largest landfills in Greece, and a degraded environment, prone to fires and floods. This is an area considered highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The region is also characterised by relatively low levels of democratic participation and social cohesion. The combination of these vulnerabilities makes it necessary for strategies and interventions to improve the situation to be co-constructed. This co-construction process is also aimed at improving social cohesion and citizen involvement in addressing vulnerabilities and problems.

Against this backdrop, the FVlab needs data, and statistical mapping on population (density, age groups, income, education, ethnic composition, etc.), inequality, environmental vulnerability, the urban environment, and democratic participation to better understand and map the challenges on the ground. The FVLab will also collect statistics from the European sub-regional level to facilitate comparison with the activities of other FVlabs.

Based on the aims and needs of the FVlab, 29 resources of various types were currently identified by the FVlab itself and by K&I team. The resources identified provide data and information at both the national and regional level of Attica on various issues related to inequality, such as health, income, education, etc.

5.1. *Datasets and statistics*

Two resources (#WEA30 and #WEA31) contain European statistics and datasets focused on the sub-national NUTS levels, on topics such as income, population, education, health, labour, housing, environment, and competitiveness. These are statistics made available by Eurostat and the EUI with the European Commission DG Regio respectively.

Two other resources (#WEA13 and #WEA14) contain statistics and data on inequality. The first is a global resource (the World Inequality Database) which also provides data on Greece; the second is data on female poverty provided by the global platform CEIC.

5.2. *Portals and websites*

Nine identified resources are portals or websites hosting articles, data, statistics, and maps on various topics. Of these, two (#WEA1 and WEA6) are atlases. The first is the Athens Social Atlas which publishes annotated maps and statistics on various issues related to inequality, and political participation. The second collects conflicts at the social level on environmental issues.

Three resources (#WEA2, #WEA4, and #WEA3) are sites that host articles and posts that also cover inequality in its various forms, income, employment, entrepreneurship, etc.

A resource (#WEA21) provides information and documentation on climate change adaptation and mitigation plans in Greece.

Finally, two resources (#WEA25, #WEA26) provide both data and information on democratic participation and election results, while a third one (#WEA27), is dedicated to youth participation in politics, including reference to an Erasmus project focused on youth involvement for change.

5.3. Scientific literature and documents

Eighteen identified resources contain articles, studies, reports, and plans. Of these resources, three (#WEA7, #WEA9, and #WEA11) are scientific articles on the topic of inequality. One resource (#WEA5) is a historical journal “Geographie” which has been publishing articles on the management of urban space and policies with a critical approach for years.

Two resources (#WEA12 and #WEA19) are respectively a scientific article and a research report on the topic of health inequalities. Four resources (#WEA8, #WEA10, #WEA15, and #WEA20) are research and study reports addressing the issue of regional inequalities in Greece, providing data and statistics.

Three resources (#WEA16, #WEA17, and #WEA18) consist in two scientific articles and a data report on the topic of inequalities in education, the well-being of children and young people, and the European Child Guarantee program. Two resources (#WEA22 and #WEA23) are two articles that deal with environmental issues.

Finally, three resources (#WEA24, #WEA28, #WEA29) are articles and reports addressing citizens' expectations of e-democracy and e-government; political violence, and mobilization against landfills and waste disposal in Attica.

[Go to West Attica resource list](#)

6. Giza

The FVlab in Giza takes place in the Mansheyat Dahshur (40,000 inhabitants) a peri-urban municipality of the Giza Governorate, in the Greater Cairo Region, that suffers from both a seriously deteriorating solid waste management system and poor a waste disposal practice. In this context, Giza FVLab aims to bring together the citizens, the authorities, and researchers to realize a co-mapping and co-assessment of the solid waste situation and to co-develop a realistic action plan based on innovative local solutions, supported by the best available expertise. The FVlab intends to tackle the urban and agricultural waste challenge in all its dimensions (waste minimisation, collection, sorting, transport, recycling, etc.), involving all stakeholders (inhabitants, CSOs, informal waste collectors, private sector, and local and regional authorities).

Based on these objectives, the FVlab intends to work on a description and definition of the existing situation in the area of intervention, with particular reference to waste management, using cartographic maps, existing statistical data, and datasets (including those related to the 2017 census), research reports and official documents on land management and urban planning; information and reports disseminated by the media. The description of the situation will take into account the different dimensions of inequality in the area and how these impact different social groups (intersectionality). The FVlab has already collected documentation and statistical data both in English and in Arabic. The resources identified by the FVlab were supplemented with those found by the K&I team through a keyword search in English. All in all, 30 resources of two broad types were identified.

6.1. Portals and websites

About half of the resources are portals or websites containing documents, statistics, and maps useful for the activities of the FVlab. The first four provide information on inequality, poverty, and deprivation and are operated by National entities that collect and manage census data and statistics, or carry out studies to support policymakers: CAPMAS – Egyptian Public Statistics Agency (#GIZ1), Cedej – Centre D'etudes Et De Documentation Economiques, Juridiques Et Sociales (#GIZ2)–; Information and Decision Support Centre (#GIZ3); Egyptian Survey Authority (#GIZ4,). They provide also thematic maps (especially #GIZ2 and #GIZ3) on population, employment, education, and health, as well as on housing, land use, and transport, at the national and at the regional level.

One website (#GIZ6) contains mainly documentation on spatial inequality, including the report “Planning [in] justice. Spatial analysis for urban Cairo”. A portal (#GIZ7) provides a link to the Egypt page of the Global Data Lab platform, which provides comprehensive statistical data on Egypt.

Another website (#GIZ5), contains data about the application to Egypt of the built environment deprivation index.

National-level data on women's political participation and gender quotas can be found on two portals (#GIZ17 and #GIZ18).

Finally, there are four resources providing statistics and documents on climate change, sanitation, and waste management. One (#GIZ24) is a portal with data and maps on climate change and environmental vulnerability with also historical data. Two websites (#GIZ25 and #GIZ27) contain statistics and data on sanitation and the access of buildings and houses to sanitary drainage. The LIFE Public Database(#GIZ29) has a page describing the Al Fayoum and Etsa waste management plans carried out in the framework of the European ISOWA project between 2004 and 2007.

6.2. Scientific literature and documents

Under this heading there are scientific articles, reports, studies, and documents. Of these, eight resources (#GIZ8, #GIZ9, #GIZ10, #GIZ11, #GIZ12, #GIZ13, #GIZ14, and #GIZ15), concern inequality at national and regional levels, poverty measurement, urban planning. Four of these resources are documents and reports prepared by international bodies (World Bank, Economic Research Forum, GTZ, IIED). Two resources (#GIZ11 and #GIZ12) concern the urban sprawl of Giza with the consequent problems of access to the services network. One resource (#GIZ13) is an article that problematises the issue of measuring poverty in the city of Cairo and accessible data. Finally, there is a book (#GIZ15) published in 2021 on the topic of urban segregation that presents case studies from various cities around the world, including Greater Cairo.

Six other resources (#GIZ16, #GIZ19, #GIZ20, #GIZ21, and #GIZ23) are articles and documents dealing with issues relating to the status of women and the participation of women in the political and economic life of Egypt; the condition of young people and problems relating to the quality of life of young people with disabilities. Many of these resources are documents and reports produced by international bodies: World Bank, UN Women, ILO, JICA, and the Economic Research Forum.

Finally, three resources (#GIZ26, #GIZ28, and #GIZ30) are articles and documents concerning sanitation and waste management. The first two are materials of two projects carried out in Egypt respectively on small sanitation and on the mapping of waste in the textile sector carried out with the involvement of companies and stakeholders; the third is a guideline on the disposal of demolition/rebuilding waste.

[Go to the Giza resource list](#)

7. Dakar

The Dakar FVlab represents an opportunity to strengthen the work of UrbaSEN and the Federation Senegalaise des Habitants – FSH, aimed at mitigating the effects of the floods affecting the city's peripheral areas by helping local residents to define and implement urban development projects that put them at the centre of planning and implementation.

The two Senegalese associations are trying to mitigate floods using (1) a revolving “Urban Poor Fund” (Fonds Rotatif) operated by saving groups and used to catalyse projects; and (2) a participatory mapping to identify challenges and aspirations and facilitate dialogue with public authorities.

The “Fonds Rotatif” is a solidarity-based, sustainable, and self-managed financing mechanism that enables members of FSH groups to rebuild their housing, strengthen income-generating activities, and co-finance street-level community micro projects in several intervention communes.

Participatory mapping is based on the knowledge of citizens and neighbourhood residents and requires the implementation of raising awareness, training, and consultation and dialogue with stakeholders.

In general terms, the FVlab aims to empower residents to acquire a “decision-making culture”, and then to promote concerted planning at the grassroots level between residents and decision-makers, with a view to making a significant contribution to improving the living environment and conditions of the most vulnerable inhabitants.

In this context, statistical data, datasets, and cartographies on both inequality (including also spatial inequality, poverty, social exclusion, etc.) and environmental vulnerability and risks can be used by the FVlab to assess the existing situation of the different territories, to be supplemented and integrated with local knowledge and information (participatory mapping). To this end, 31 resources were identified on different topics such as inequality, democratic participation, and environmental risks.

7.1. Portals and websites

Eleven identified resources are portals or websites containing statistics, datasets, maps, and other documentation on various topics.

Of these, four resources (#DAK1, #DAK2, #DAK3, and #DAK7) contain mainly statistics and datasets on inequality. In particular, the first two contain population census data from Senegal with socio-demographic statistics on housing, health, nutrition, malnutrition, transport, housing conditions, agriculture, etc. The third contains a statistical profile of Dakar, while the fourth concerns inequality in access to education, considering different breakdowns (by region, income, ethnicity, religion, language, etc.).

A resource (#DAK9) presents a case study of the application of big data to poverty measurement in Senegal.

Three resources (#DAK26, #DAK29, and #DAK31) are interactive platforms dealing with climate change and environmental vulnerability. One of these resources (#DAK29) contains thematic flood risk maps of the city of Dakar made available by the World Bank portal. The maps are downloadable and refer to 2018 and 2020. Another of these resources (#DAK31) is a portal that provides maps and data in support of hydro-ecological research, on river basins, lakes' water resources, at the global level.

Finally, three resources (#DAK15, #DAK16, and #DAK17) deal with the topics of democratic participation, freedom, and transformation of Senegalese society. In particular, one resource (#DAK17) contains the results of voting turnout in the elections of 2022, 2019, 2017, 2016, and 2012.

7.2. Scientific literature and documents

Twenty of the identified resources are scientific articles, doctoral theses, reports, official documents, etc. on various topics.

Of these, several resources (#DAK4, #DAK5, #DAK6, #DAK12, #DAK13, #DAK19, and #DAK25) are articles, studies, and documents containing a description and analysis of inequality and poverty in Dakar and Senegal, considering various aspects, including housing and health.

Five resources (#DAK10, #DAK18, #DAK20, #DAK22, and #DAK23) contain analysis and data on urban planning issues, such as access to the transport network or sewage system, (unequal) access to health services, the land grabs phenomenon in Dakar and the resulting conflicts or the challenges that should be addressed by the urban planning of Dakar as for 2025.

Innovative approaches to measuring inequality and poverty are also documented. In particular, the following approaches are reported: the use of household food consumption data to measure poverty in Senegal (#DAK8); the application of big data to the measurement of poverty in Senegal (#DAK9); the use of two machine learning methodologies for mapping inequality in cities, with a comparison between Nairobi and Dakar (#DAK11); a critical discussion on the use of census data (#DAK21).

Three other resources contain articles and documents on climate change and hydrogeological risk management. In particular, #DAK24 is a report on the role of women in managing the effects of floods, #DAK27 is the Territorial Climate and Energy Plan of Dakar, while #DAK30 describes a citizen science experience for collecting information on floods in Dakar.

Finally, #DAK14 contains a short report on the participation and inclusion of people with disabilities.

[Go to the Dakar resource list](#)

8. Călărași

The Călărași FVlab intends to promote a co-production pilot project to support the inclusion of Roma communities living in two deprived areas of the city of Călărași, improve access to housing and reduce inequality in services. The FVlab will enable the development of co-production practices in marginalised contexts, which is very relevant in a city like Călărași where a large percentage of the population lives in deteriorated and low-income neighbourhoods.

In this context, in the search for useful materials for the FVlab, an attempt was made to identify statistics, datasets, studies, articles, maps, etc. on inequality and democratic participation in the city of Călărași and the Roma community. The search was made in English.

The twenty resources identified (only in English) can be used for a more in-depth description, also in terms of spatialisation of the inequality, of the existing situation in the operating areas.

8.1. Datasets and statistics

Among the resources identified, five consist of statistics and datasets. The first two resources (#CAL1 and #CAL2) contain socio-demographic data and statistics on the city and county of Călărași, extracted by the census. Two resources (#CAL19 and #CAL20) contain statistics and datasets on various topics (socio-demographic, health, education, labour, housing, etc.) at the regional – NUTS3 level –, provided by Eurostat and the EUI and Regio Directorate of the European Commission, respectively. Finally, a resource (#CAL21) provides data on political participation and election results in Romania.

8.2. Maps

Two resources (#CAL3 and #CAL7) provide maps of inequality. In particular, the first, the result of a research project carried out by the World Bank, is an atlas of the marginalised areas, which includes Călărași. The second resource is an article on the spatial dimension of illiteracy that contains several thematic maps constructed on the basis of census data.

8.3. Portals and websites

One resource (#CAL9) is a portal and concerns the regular monitoring of Roma community integration. In particular, links are provided to download both monitoring reports and legislation (European and national) on Roma community integration.

8.4. Scientific literature and documents

Twelve resources are scientific articles, studies, reports, and presentations. Of these, four (#CAL4, #CAL5, #CAL6, and #CAL8) are articles and reports describing Romania's inequalities (and in which Călărași is also mentioned).

Five resources (#CAL10, #CAL11, #CAL12, #CAL13, and #CAL14) are articles or studies and research on some of the inequalities affecting the Roma community: in housing, health, access to higher education. Two of these resources describe the status of women in Roma communities and children in care of the State.

Two resources (#CAL15 and #CAL16) deal with hydrogeological risks and flooding, with a study on the 2006 Danube flood and a presentation on the implementation of the European Floods Directive.

Finally, one resource (#CAL17) contains a study at the national level on women's representation and presence in politics.

[Go to Călărași resource list](#)

PART TWO

Resources

This second part of the deliverable makes available and searchable all the sources on the phenomena of inequality and political participation presented in Part One, both at the Global/National and at the local level. The former are filed in a series of cards and the latter are reported as an annotated list, broken down by the eight Fairville labs areas.

It includes:

- A. The list of 51 compiled cards concerning data sources on the phenomena of inequality and political participation at global and national level
- B. The list of 30 identified topics of interest, each with the reference numbers of the relevant cards
- C. The complete repository of all 51 compiled cards
- D. The list of 31 topics identified in the data sources and documents available at local level
- E. The full annotated list of data sources and documents available at local level (a total of 214 resources divided by the eight Fairville labs areas).

A system of hyperlinks makes it possible to navigate between the **list of 30 topics** and the related cards, and vice versa. For each item, the clickable reference numbers of the relevant cards are given. At the end of each card, vice versa, it is possible to return to the list of topics via a hyperlink.

A similar system was implemented to link the presentation of **locally available documents** in the eight areas considered (Part One, Chapter B “Local level”.) with the lists of individual documents (Part Two, Chapter D “List of local resources”). It allows to navigate between the main text of each of the eight areas and the corresponding list of materials and documents.

A. List of Cards

- #1 – Inequality, welfare and social justice cluster
- #2 – EU Multidimensional Inequality Monitoring Framework (MIMF)
- #3 – Oxford Internet Institute Portal – Inequality
- #4 – Age and gender equality
- #5 – World Inequality Report 2022
- #6 – World Inequality Database ([WID.world](https://wid.world/))
- #7 – The Standardized World Income Inequality Database (SWIID)
- #8 – LIS cross-national data on income and inequality
- #9 – Quality of life
- #10 – Sectoral Income Inequality Dataset
- #11 – UNHCR’s Refugee Population Statistics Database
- #12 – Data.world on Gender inequality
- #13 – Immigration, Social inequalities in health
- #14 – Timing of life, Justice and fairness
- #15 – Welfare attitudes, Attitudes to climate change
- #16 – Personal wellbeing, Democracy
- #17 – Welfare attitudes, Ageism
- #18 – OECD Family database
- #19a – Our World in data – Economic inequality by Gender
- #19b – Our World in data – Educational mobility & inequality
- #19c – Our World in data – Health inequality
- #19d – Our World in data – Economic inequality
- #19e – Our World in data – Wealth inequality
- #20 – State of inequality – OECD Income IDD and Wealth (WDD) distribution databases
- #21 – Gold VI – The urban dimension of inequalities
- #22 – Migration integration statistics – at risk of poverty and social exclusion
- #23 – World Income Inequality Database (WIID)
- #24 – European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions
- #25 – KCMD Data Portal – Migration and vulnerable groups
- #26 – Disability statistics – poverty and income inequalities
- #27 – ILOSTAT Labour market and people with disabilities
- #28 – The Disability Data Report 2021
- #29 – Education and disability: Analysis of Data from 49 countries
- #30 – Inclusive Statistics: Human Development and disability indicators: Low- and middle-income countries
- #31 – The EU LGBTI I Survey, 2012
- #32 – Data.world on income inequalities
- #33 – Labour-market data on LGBTQIA
- #34 – Measuring inequality in the EU
- #35 – Health inequalities portal
- #36 – Clio-infra
- #37 – World Inequality database on education

- #38 – Global Geospatial Inequality Measures
- #39 – Leiden LIS Sectoral Income Inequality Dataset
- #40 – Gender Inequality index – GII
- #41 – World Social Report 2020
- #42 – Child well-being data portal
- #43 – The EU LGBTI I Survey, 2019
- #44 – Global Gender Gap Report 2022
- #45 – Inequality kills. The unparalleled action needed to combat unprecedented inequality in the wake of COVID-19
- #46 – The geography of Income inequality in OECD Countries
- #47 – Voter Turnout by Country 2023
- #48 – Democracy, digital social contacts
- #49 – Our World in Data – Democracy
- #50 – Varieties of Democracy project – 2023 Report
- #51 – Democracy Index 2022

B. List of Topics of interest at global and national level

TOPICS	CARD REFERENCES
1. AGE	(#1); (#4); (#17)
2. BODY INTEGRITY AND SAFETY	(#2); (#9)
3. CLASS AND FORTUNE	(#1)
4. CULTURAL LIFE, RECREATION, LEISURE	(#2); (#9)
5. DISABILITY	(#26); (#27); (#28); (#29); (#30)
6. EDUCATION	(#3); (#9); (#19b); (#24); (#28); (#37); (#44)
7. EMPLOYMENT / WORKING LIFE	(#2); (#3); (#8); (#9); (#23); (#24); (#27); (#28); (#39); (#40)
8. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS / CLIMATE CHANGE	(#2); (#9); (#15); (#23); (#41)
9. GENDER ISSUES	(#1); (#3); (#4); (#12); (#19a); (#23); (#40); (#44)
10. HEALTH	(#2); (#9); (#13); (#19c); (#23); (#24); (#28); (#35); (#40)
11. INCOME	(#5); (#6); (#7); (#8); (#9); (#10); (#12); (#14); (#18); (#19a); (#19d); (#20); (#23); (#24); (#32); (#34); (#36); (#39); (#46)
12. KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS	(#2); (#3); (#23); (#40); (#44)
13. LEADERSHIP	(#44)
14. LGBTQIA+	(#31); (#33); (#43)
15. HOUSING AND MATERIAL LIVING CONDITIONS	(#2); (#9); (#24)
16. MIGRATION / REFUGEES	(#11); (#22); (#25); (#41)
17. POLITICAL PARTICIPATION, DEMOCRACY, VOICE	(#2); (#16); (#44); (#47); (#48); (#49); (#50); (#51)
18. POVERTY	(#24); (#26); (#28)
19. QUALITY OF LIFE / OVERALL LIFE EXPERIENCE (COMPLE1)	(#2); (#9); (#32)
20. RACE AND ETHNICITY	(#1)
21. RELIGION	(#1)
22. SOCIAL AND FAMILY LIFE	(#2); (#18)
23. SOCIAL EXCLUSION	(#22); (#23); (#24); (#26)
24. SOCIAL JUSTICE	(#1)
25. STRESS LEVEL	(#44)
26. TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION	(#3); (#41)
27. TERRITORY AND SPATIAL INEQUALITY	(#1); (#3); (#21); (#23); (#41); (#38), (#46)
28. WEALTH	(#5); (#6); (#19e); (#20); (#36); (#38), (#44); (#45)
29. WELFARE	(#1); (#18)
30. WORK-LIFE BALANCE	(#9)

C. Cards Repository

#1 – Inequality, welfare, and social justice cluster

Short description

Type of object: Studies and events promoted by a cross-disciplinary group

Source (organisation): European University Institute (EUI), Inequality, welfare, and social justice cluster

Issues: Relationships among inequality, social welfare, democracy, and social justice (focus on inequalities of class and fortune, gender, race, religion, age, region)

Time span: The studies have the 80s as their starting point

Geographical coverage: Mainly Europe

Link: <https://www.eui.eu/research-hub?id=inequality-welfare-and-social-justice>

Note/Interpretations

“This cross-disciplinary group takes as its point of departure a sobering fact: after a long period during which economic inequalities progressively – if unevenly – narrowed, and poverty levels fell, most European countries have experienced rising economic inequality since 1980. This has had negative effects on social cohesion, equal opportunity and democratic stability.

Our group uses historical and contemporary analysis to explore today’s crisis of inequality, and to unpack the evolving relationships among inequality, social welfare, democracy and social justice. In late nineteenth and early twentieth century Europe, the question of who would provide social services to whom and on what terms was a subject of sharp and complex political and ideological contest. The links that were consciously forged between social welfare and democracy in the mid-twentieth century were the outcome of political struggles and choices made in the shadow of World War II.

However, as the rise of right-wing and populist welfarism in Hungary, France, Italy, Poland and elsewhere demonstrates, the connections between welfare and politics can be, and are being re-thought, with dramatic consequences for the rights of individuals.”

[Here](#) the **events** organized on 2020-21.

The following **research projects** are carried out:

- [Inequality, welfare and social justice](#)
- [Wellbeing Returns on Social Investment Recalibration](#)
- [Social Politics in European Borderlands. A Comparative and Transnational Study, 1870s-1990s](#)
- [Equality Law in Europe](#)
- [Democracy and its discontents. A historical examination of the current predicament of democracy](#)
- [Latin America Working Group](#)
- [CLIC](#)
- [The Geography of Social Mobility in Europe: Mapping territorial variations in social mobility between and within EU countries](#)
- [Technological inequality – Understanding the relation between recent technological innovations and social inequalities](#)
- [Sorting into tertiary education: lessons from the UK](#)
- [Rewriting the Social Contract over the Great Lockdown](#)
- [E-learning Engagement Gap During School Closures: Differences by Academic Performance](#)
- [Critical Life Events and the Dynamics of Inequality: Risk, Vulnerability, and Cumulative Disadvantage](#)

Related projects are:

- [CLIC – Comparative Life Course & Inequality Research Centre](#) (Juho Härkönen and Herman Van De Werfhorst)
- [EUI-YouGov ‘Solidarity in Europe’ project](#) (Anton Hemerijck)
- [Social Politics in European Bordelands. A Comparative and Transnational Study, 1870s-1990s](#) (ERC Project – Laura Downs)
- [Understanding Society](#) – The UK longitudinal household study (Thomas Crossley)
- [WellSIRE](#) – Wellbeing Returns on Social Investment Recalibration (ERC Project -Anton Hemerijck)

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#2 – EU Multidimensional Inequality Monitoring Framework (MIMF)

Short description
Type of object: Dataset Source (organisation): EU – Directorate-General, Joint Research Centre Issues: (1) knowledge and skills, (2) health, (3) material living conditions, (4) natural and environmental conditions, (5) working life, (6) cultural life and recreation, (7) political participation and voice, (8) social and family life, (9) bodily integrity and safety and (10) overall life experience. Time span: The data for each issue is updated to a specific date (ranging from 2011 to 2019). Time span is variable depending on the aspects studied (e.g., for the study of the Inequality of opportunity, four different birth cohorts were considered: 1939-1944, 1945-1949, 1950-1954, and 1955-1965) Geographical coverage: Macro-region: European Union Link: https://composite-indicators.jrc.ec.europa.eu/multidimensional-inequality
Note/Interpretations
“The EU MIMF is intended to play a role as a first, but comprehensive, attempt to establish a ‘common language’ and a common framework for monitoring and analysing inequalities in the EU. (...) The basic premise underpinning this report is that inequality is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon. Therefore, we draw on five different methodological approaches to study inequalities across 10 key dimensions of human well-being. In addition to defining and computing relevant inequality metrics at country level, we have developed and implemented a double-sorting algorithm that allows us: (i) to rank countries according to their performance in any subset of inequality indicators, and (ii) to identify in which of the areas covered by these indicators the countries struggle — or find it easier — to make progress in their efforts to tackle inequalities. The report also includes a section that explores the econometric analysis of possible causes and effects of inequalities in the EU. Finally, the last two chapters make use of high-quality administrative data sets to calculate more granular (i.e., sub-national) inequality indicators in selected EU countries.” “Research and policies addressing inequality differ in scope from those tackling poverty. The analysis of poverty focuses on the part of the overall population that is below a given threshold for any relevant social outcome of interest. Instead, the study of inequality takes into consideration the whole range of interpersonal and intergroup disparities in life outcomes.” (from the abstract of the report “Monitoring Multidimensional Inequalities in the European Union” – 2021) The core of the EU MIMF is a comprehensive data set of 346 indicators, each calculated for the most recent year available at the time of preparation of this report. Further sources quoted: Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) by UNDP; OECD Well-being Framework; Measurement Framework for Equality and Human Rights in the UK; Multidimensional Inequality Framework (MIF) by London School of Economics and SOAS University of London, in collaboration with practitioners from Oxfam; Sustainable Society Index (SSI); Social Progress Index (SPI); Social Justice Index (SJI); WEF Inclusive Development Index (WEF-IDI); Social Scoreboard for the European Pillar of Social Rights; UN Sustainable development goals; EUROSTAT Quality of life framework; EU Integrated Poverty and Living Conditions Indicator System (EU-IPOLIS); EU Regional Human Development Index (EU-RHDI) Main concepts: vertical and horizontal inequality; equality of opportunity; capability; social mobility; discriminatory norms, attitudes and practises
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#3 – Oxford Internet Institute Portal – Inequality

Short description

Type of object: Portal

Source (organisation): Oxford Internet Institute (OII)

Issues: Internet, equality, social justice, gender, young, etc.

Time span: Depending on data

Geographical coverage: Different geographical coverage (from global to local)

Link: <https://www.oii.ox.ac.uk/?s=inequality>

Note/Interpretations

OII is a multi-disciplinary department of social and computer science dedicated to the study of information, communication, and technology. The OII currently has the following research **clusters**: Digital Politics and Government; Information Governance, and Security; Social Data Science; Connectivity, Inclusion, and Inequality; Internet Economies; Digital Knowledge and Culture; Education, Digital Life, and Wellbeing; Ethics and Philosophy of Information.

Some projects:

[Geography of Digital Inequality](#)

This project combined OxlIS and census data to produce the first detailed geographic estimates of Internet use across the UK.

[Tackling Digital Inequality Amongst Young People: The Home Internet Access Initiative](#)

This participatory research project explores a two year initiative that provides all year 10 students with a laptop and Internet connection if they require one at home in three secondary schools.

[AI, Gender, and Development in Africa](#)

This project explores African AI policy on a regional and continental level, to understand how it can address gender inequality.

[Fairwork United States](#)

This project will examine how the growth of gig work in the United States can contribute to growing inequalities, and develop a framework for understanding best practice for fairer work standards.

[DomesticAI: AI's Potential to transform unpaid domestic work in the UK and Japan](#)

This project explores the introduction of AI technologies to unpaid domestic work and the potential benefits and vulnerabilities related to this.

[GCRF Decent Work: FAIRWORK in the Platform Economy in the Global South](#)

This project aims to understand the contextual, contractual and practical nature of platform work, to identify its shortfall from decent work standards and to contribute to the development of its governance and regulation.

[Access Denied: A Qualitative Study of Inadequate Broadband Access in Rural Britain](#)

By using interviews and focus groups this project will focus on how people living and working in rural areas are affected by the unavailability of adequate Internet connections.

“Questions of equality and social justice are as important as ever in the information age. Do Internet technologies give rise to radical social change, or do they just reproduce existing social and economic divisions and relationships? By changing how people and organisations interact with each other, ICTs disrupt and reconfigure social networks, information and value flows, and geographic space: but who exactly profits?”

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#4 – Age and gender equality

Short description

Type of object: It is a data set from the official EU statistics portal of datasets on Europe as whole and of each EU country.

Source (organisation): Eurostat

Issues: The dataset is focused on age and gender equality. These two issues are dealt with in 56 tables of data: 22 on age equality and 34 on gender equality. In particular, the age equality is described by tables of data on: education, labour market, earnings and social inclusion, health, digital economy and society; the gender equality is described by data on: education, labour market, earnings and social inclusion, child care and health.

Time span: Each table has its life span. Some tables contain data from 2004 to 2021

Geographical coverage: Macro-region Europe; national level for all EU 27 countries; some tables contain also data of Turkey, Iceland.

Link:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/explore/all/cc?lang=en&subtheme=eq&display=list&sort=category>

Note/Interpretations

Eurostat's portal provides overall statistical data on the population of Europe and that of different countries, covering a great many indicators. The tree structure of the database can be customized by registered users by selecting areas of interest. The selection for the cross-cutting issues age and gender equality includes 56 data tables.

The Eurostat database offers the possibility of extracting standard tables with related graphs and maps, while multidimensional tables in different formats can be created with the Data Explorer software. All data are extensively accompanied by metadata on definitions, classifications, methodologies and normative references.

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#5 – World Inequality Report 2022

Short description

Type of object: Report

Source (organisation): World Inequality Lab

Issues: Income, wealth

Time span: Very large time span, according to the different sets of data (e.g., 1820-2020, 1995-2020, etc.)

Geographical coverage: Global

Link: <https://wir2022.wid.world/>

Note/Interpretations

It is the product of the Inequality Lab, prepared under the direction of Lucas Chancel and coordinated also by Thomas Piketty, Emmanuel Saez and Gabriel Zucman.

It shows that in “every large region of the world except for Europe, the share of the bottom 50% in total earnings is less than 15% (less than ten in Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa and the MENAS region) while the share of the richest 10% is over 40% and in many of the regions, closer to 60%. But what is perhaps even more striking is what is happening to wealth. The share of the bottom 50% of the world in total global wealth is 2% by their estimates, while the share of the top 10% is 76%. Since wealth is a major source of future economic gains, and increasingly, of power and influence, this presages further increases in inequality. Indeed, at the heart of this explosion is the extreme concentration of the economic power in the hands of a very small minority of the super-rich. The wealth of the top 10% globally, which constitutes the middle class in rich countries and the merely rich in poor countries is actually growing slower than the world average, but the top 1% is growing much faster: between 1995 and 2021, the top 1% captured 38% of the global increment in wealth, while the bottom 50% captured a frightening 2%. The share of wealth owned by the global top 0.1% rose from 7% to 11% over that period and global billionaire wealth soared”.

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#6 – World Inequality Database

Short description

Type of object: Datasets

Source (organisation): WID – World Inequality Database

Issues: The Dataset include the following: Aggregate income variables: Net National Income, GDP, Foreign Incomes, and Consumption of fixed capital; Income of households and NPISH; Income of the Corporate Sector, Income of the Government Sector. Distributed Income variables: the Fiscal Income; DINA Income. Aggregate wealth variables, including national economy; household sector; NPISH; Corporate Sector, General government sector. Distributed Wealth Variables. Price Index, Exchange Rates, Population, etc. Aggregate Carbon Variables. Distributed Carbon Variables.

The Key indicators include: per Average Income, Per adult national income, per adult GDP; per Income Inequality, top 10% share, Bottom 50% share, top 1% share; per Average Wealth, per adult national wealth, wealth-income-ratio; per Wealth Inequality, top 10% share, bottom 50% share, top 1% share; per Carbon Inequality, top 10% carbon emitters; per gender inequality, female labor income share.

Time span: The dataset has been established in 2011; nevertheless, it includes data from 1991 to 2019

Geographical coverage: It is a global dataset, including data from all the five continents.

Link: <https://wid.world/data/>

Note/Interpretations

The *World Inequality Database* (**WID.world**) aims to provide open and convenient access to the most extensive available database on the historical evolution of the world distribution of income and wealth, both within countries and between countries.

The WID dataset is a collective effort, born in 2011. The [history of the database](#) started in 2011 (World Top Incomes Database) with a focus on top income shares series, which was subsequently extended to aggregate wealth series in 2015 (World Wealth and Income Databases). As of now (November 2022), the database includes series for the distribution of income, wealth, labor income by gender for all countries in the world.

Over the past decades, the increase in economic inequalities was largely driven by a rise in income and wealth accruing to the top of the distribution. However, household surveys, the data sources traditionally used to observe inequality dynamics, do not properly capture these evolutions. Surveys provide useful information and cover many countries, but they do not inform adequately on income and wealth levels of the richest individuals.

WID.world overcomes this limitation by combining different data sources: national accounts, survey data, fiscal data, and wealth rankings. By doing so, it becomes possible to track more precisely the evolution of all income or wealth levels, from the bottom to the top. The key novelty of WID.world is to use such data in a systematic manner, allowing comparisons between countries and over long time periods. In order to achieve this objective, we build upon the new wave of research on long-run inequality trends developed during the past 15 years by an international group of scholars.

WID has a library, including a large number of country-specific research papers and methodological documents that provide detailed information about the methods, concepts and data sources used in WID.world. WID.world Working Papers are research articles produced by WID.world fellows that present and discuss new inequality series for specific countries or at the global level or focus on general developments of the WID.world methodology.

The organisation published also a report “2022 World Inequality Report” with the main outcomes of the Dataset and various articles on national data.

The general structure of the Dataset is explained in [Codes Dictionary](#).

The user can select country or region of interest; the indicators; the time series.

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#7 – The Standardized World Income Inequality Database (SWIID)

Short description

Type of object: Dataset.

Source (organisation): Harvard Dataverse. The Harvard Dataverse Repository is a free data repository open to all researchers from any discipline, both inside and outside of the Harvard community, where you can share, archive, cite, access, and explore research data. Each individual Dataverse collection is a customizable collection of datasets (or a virtual repository) for organizing, managing, and showcasing datasets.

Issues: This dataset is focused on income inequalities (data on Gini index). These are the four measures analysed by SWIID.

- **gini_disp:** Estimate of Gini index of inequality in equivalized (square root scale) household disposable (post-tax, post-transfer) income, using Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard.
- **gini_mkt:** Estimate of Gini index of inequality in equivalized (square root scale) household market (pre-tax, pre-transfer) income, using Luxembourg Income Study data as the standard.
- **abs_red:** Estimated absolute redistribution, the number of Gini-index points market-income inequality is reduced due to taxes and transfers: the difference between the **gini_mkt** and **gini_disp**.
- **rel_red:** Estimated relative redistribution, the percentage reduction in market-income inequality due to taxes and transfers: the difference between the **gini_mkt** and **gini_disp**, divided by **gini_mkt**, multiplied by 100.

Time span: From 1960 until 2023 (it depends on the countries)

Geographical coverage: 192 countries

Link: <https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/LM4OWF>

Note/Interpretations

The goal of the Standardized World Income Inequality Database (SWIID) is to meet the needs of those engaged in broadly cross-national research by maximizing the comparability of income inequality data while maintaining the widest possible coverage across countries and over time. The SWIID's income inequality estimates are based on thousands of reported Gini indices from hundreds of published sources, including the OECD Income Distribution Database, the Socio-Economic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean generated by CEDLAS and the World Bank, Eurostat, the World Bank's PovcalNet, the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, national statistical offices around the world, and academic studies while minimizing reliance on problematic assumptions by using as much information as possible from proximate years within the same country. The data collected and harmonized by the Luxembourg Income Study is employed as the standard. The SWIID currently incorporates comparable Gini indices of disposable and market income inequality for 198 countries for as many years as possible from 1960 to the present; it also includes information on absolute and relative redistribution. (2022-11-20). The latest version (version 9.4) of this dataset has been published in November 2022.

The data are immediately accessible.

The **swiid9_4.dta** file is pre-formatted for use with Stata's tools for analysing multiply imputed data. Estimates of each of four inequality measures and their associated uncertainty are represented by a placeholder variable (which has the measure's name but only missing data for all observations) plus 100 separate variables (prefixed with **_1_**, **_2_**, etc.): for any given observation, the differences across these 100 variables capture the uncertainty in the estimate.

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#8 – LIS cross-national data on income and inequality

Short description

Type of object: Dataset

There are two major series:

- [The Luxembourg Income Study](#) (LIS)
- [The Luxembourg Wealth Survey](#) (LWS)

Source (organisation): LIS Cross-National Data Center

Issues: Income, labour, demographic characteristics

Time span: LIS data ranges from the 1970s to present, varying by country

Geographical coverage:

LIS 46 countries (in Europe, North America, Latin America, Africa, Asia, and Australasia)

LWS 19 countries (in Europe, North America, Latin America, Africa, Asia, and Australasia)

Link: <https://www.lisdatacenter.org/>

Note/Interpretations

- A subscription is needed for accessing the resource
- 929 LIS working papers are available, based on LIS data

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#9 – Quality of life

Short description

Type of object: It is a Data set in the official EU statistics portal of datasets on Europe and on each EU country.

Source (organisation): Eurostat

Issues: The issue is quality of life. This issue includes 103 tables of data: 12 tables on material and living conditions; 31 on productive or other main activities (which includes quality of employment, health and safety, work/life balance); 16 on health; 6 on education; 20 on leisure and social interactions; 5 on economic security and physical safety; 5 on natural and living conditions (including pollution); 3 on overall experience of life.

Time span: Each table has its life span. Some tables contain data 2007 (2004) -2021

Geographical coverage: Macro-region Europe; national level for all EU 27 countries; some tables also contain data of Turkey, Iceland.

Link:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/explore/all/cc?lang=en&subtheme=qol&display=list&sort=category>

Note/Interpretations

Eurostat's portal (*see also #4*) provides overall statistical data on the population of Europe and that of different countries, covering a great many indicators. The tree structure of the database can be customized by registered users by selecting areas of interest. The selection for the cross-cutting issues quality of life includes 103 data tables.

The Eurostat database offers the possibility of extracting standard tables with related graphs and maps, while multidimensional tables in different formats can be created with the Data Explorer software.

All data are extensively accompanied by metadata on definitions, classifications, methodologies and normative references.

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#10 – Sectoral Income Inequality Dataset

Short description

Type of object: Dataset. There are also some articles describing the dataset.

Source (organisation): University of Leiden

Issues: Labor earnings at household and individual level; Gini index, employment inequality

Time span: Some data are available from 1969 to 2005; most of the data from 1980 to 2005. Each country has different time span.

Geographical coverage: Austria, Belgium, The Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Poland, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Link: <https://www.universiteitleiden.nl/en/law/institute-for-tax-law-and-economics/economics/datasets/leiden-lis-sectoral-income-inequality-dataset>

Note/Interpretations

The Leiden LIS Sectoral Income Inequality Dataset provides information on multiple indicators of earnings inequality and employment within 9 economic sectors and 12 subsectors for 12 developed countries for the period 1969-2005. The dataset is drawn upon microdata from the [Luxembourg Income Study](#). Combined with version 1.0 data are available for a total of 49 LIS waves, providing data for 12 developed countries between 1969 and 2005. Compared to version 1.0 of the dataset, version 1.1 presents updated data for the main part of the first version, namely, for 8 developed countries and 31 LIS waves between 1984 and 2005. Additional information of earnings and employment at the country level is included.

Industries are classified based on the International Standard of Industrial Classification (ISIC) rev. 3.0 at the two-digit level. These include: agriculture, mining, manufacturing, utilities, construction, wholesale, transport and telecommunications, financial services, and community services. The manufacturing and transport and telecommunication sectors are differentiated further using the ISIC 3.0 three-digit level.

The link also provides information about the content of the indicators.

The data file is presented in a Microsoft Excel worksheet file. The file consists of a worksheet with the data, the variable list, and the classification scheme.

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#11 – UNHCR’s Refugee Population Statistics Database

Short description

Type of object: Dataset

Source (organisation): UNHCR

Issues: Statistics on displaced persons, including refugees and asylum seekers, and in particular:

- Population figures – UNHCR data on displacement
- Asylum applications
- Asylum decisions
- Solutions for refugees and IDPs
- Internally displaced persons (internally displacement due to conflict and violence)
- Palestine refugees under UNRWA’s mandate

Time span: 2016-2022

Geographical coverage: Global. Data are provided for each country

Link: <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download/?url=2bxU2f>

Note/Interpretations

The database contains information about forcibly displaced populations spanning more than 70 years of statistical activities. It covers displaced populations such as refugees, asylum-seekers and internally displaced people, including their demographics. Stateless people are also included, most of who have never been displaced. The database also reflects the different types of solutions for displaced populations such as repatriation or resettlement. The dataset is based on three data sources:

- UNHCR data collected through its annual statistical activities with some data going back as far as 1951, the year UNHCR was created.
- Data provided by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East ([UNRWA](#)). Information is limited to registered Palestine refugees under UNRWA’s mandate.
- Data provided by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre ([IDMC](#)). Information is limited to people displaced within their country due to conflict or violence.

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#12 – Data.world on Gender inequality

Short description

Type of object: This is a portal presenting datasets on various topics from different sources

Source (organisation): Data.world is a governance platform powering the strategic data initiatives for some of the world’s most recognizable brands. Data.world is promoting the democratization of data access and championing inclusive, agile processes for data work. It is possible to download each dataset after the free registration to the portal.

Issues: Gender inequality

Time span: Each dataset has a different time span.

Geographical coverage: For the most global

Link:

<https://data.world/search?context=community&entryTypeLabel=dataset&q=gender+inequality&type=repositories>

Note/Interpretations

There are 23 datasets in the “gender inequality” selection. Each dataset has specific characteristics. Some of these data sets are listed below:

- UNDP gender inequality index (containing global data)
- The Global Gender Gap Index
- Gender equality (International Monetary fund)
- OCHA ROSEA – Kenya – Gender Inequality index by county

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#13 – Immigration, Social inequalities in health

Short description

Type of object: Survey report and datasets (ESS – round 7, 2014)

Source (organisation): ESS-ERIC

Issues: Health and inequality

Time span: 2014 (survey)

Geographical coverage:

- ✓ **EU countries:** Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.
- ✓ **Non-EU countries:** Israel, Norway, Switzerland.

Link: <https://ess-search.nsd.no/en/study/ccd56840-e949-4320-945a-927c49e1dc4f>

Note/Interpretations

“The European Social Survey (ESS) is an academically driven cross-national survey that has been conducted across Europe since its establishment in 2001. Every two years, face-to-face interviews are conducted with newly selected, cross-sectional samples. The survey measures the attitudes, beliefs and behaviour patterns of diverse populations in more than thirty nations.”

“The main aims of the ESS are:

- To chart stability and change in social structure, conditions and attitudes in Europe and to interpret how Europe's social, political and moral fabric is changing.
- To achieve and spread higher standards of rigour in cross-national research in the social sciences, including for example, questionnaire design and pre-testing, sampling, data collection, reduction of bias and the reliability of questions.
- To introduce soundly based indicators of national progress, based on citizens' perceptions and judgements of key aspects of their societies.
- To undertake and facilitate the training of European social researchers in comparative quantitative measurement and analysis.
- To improve the visibility and outreach of data on social change among academics, policy makers and the wider public.”

As for health and inequality, issues are detected such as: food, sport, medical treatments, etc.

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#14 – Timing of life, justice and fairness

Short description

Type of object: Survey report and dataset (ESS – round 9, 2018).

Source (organisation): European Social Survey

Issues: The general issues of ESS are: Social conditions, Social behaviour and attitudes, General health and well-being, Political behaviour and attitudes, Political ideology, Minorities, Cultural and national identity, Media, Equality, inequality and social exclusion, Language and linguistics, Religion and values, Elderly, Youth, Children, Family life and marriage. The questions of the ESS9 justice and fairness were:

- G8a – Frequency of pay1 respondent is most familiar with
- G8b – Frequency of income from pensions respondent is most familiar with
- G8c – Frequency of income from social benefits or grants respondent is most familiar with
- G10a – Respondent's individual gross pay (bracket)
- G12a – Respondent's individual net pay (bracket)
- G12b – Respondent's individual net income from pensions (bracket)
- G12c – Respondent's individual net income from social benefits or grants (bracket)
- G18 and G19 (and introduction before G18) – Fairness of incomes earned by top and bottom decile employees in [country].

Time span: 30 August 2018 – 27 January 2020

Geographical coverage: The dataset covers 31 countries (mainly EU countries): Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom

Link: <https://ess-search.nsd.no/en/study/bdc7c350-1029-4cb3-9d5e-53f668b8fa74>

Note/Interpretations

The European Social Survey (ESS) is an academically driven multi-country survey, which has been administered in over 38 countries to date. Its three aims are, firstly – to monitor and interpret changing public attitudes and values within Europe and to investigate how they interact with Europe's changing institutions, secondly – to advance and consolidate improved methods of cross-national survey measurement in Europe and beyond, and thirdly – to develop a series of European social indicators, including attitudinal indicators.

The dataset is built by the data of a survey involved all persons aged 15 and over resident within private households, regardless of their nationality, citizenship, language or legal status, in the above specified countries. Face-to-face interview: Computer-assisted (CAPI/CAMI) – Computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI), or computer-assisted mobile interviewing (CAMI). Data collection method in which the interviewer reads questions to the respondents from the screen of a computer, laptop, or a mobile device like tablet or smartphone, and enters the answers in the same device. The administration of the interview is managed by a specifically designed program/application. The sampling followed for each national survey is described in the link. This is the example for Italy.

The first sampling domain consists of the biggest municipalities within Italy (around 14% of the Italian population). Here a one-stage sampling design is used, where persons are sampled by stratified simple random sample from the LAC from each municipality in domain 1. The allocation of the sample size is proportional to target population within the strata. The second sampling domain consists of all municipalities that are not included in the first domain. Here a two-stage sampling design is used. At the first stage municipalities are selected as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) by stratified sampling. The stratification is done by crossing two variables, Geographical area (NUTS-1) and demographic size class of the resident population aged 15 and over (4 classes). The allocation of PSUs to strata is proportional to target population within the strata. Within strata, PSUs are selected with probability proportional to size of target population. At the second stage persons are selected from the sampled municipalities using a simple random sample.

The link contains not only the dataset downloadable but also reports and documentation of the survey. Global and country data are downloadable. Each round has its specific topics. The downloading requires the registration.

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#15 – Welfare attitudes, Attitudes to climate change

Short description

Type of object: Survey report and datasets (ESS – round 8, 2016)

Source (organisation): ESS-ERIC

Issues: Welfare attitudes, Attitudes to climate change (see in Note/interpretations)

Time span: 2016 (survey)

Geographical coverage: Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom

Link: <https://ess-search.nsd.no/en/study/f8e11f55-0c14-4ab3-abde-96d3f14d3c76>

Note/Interpretations

“The European Social Survey (ESS) is an academically driven cross-national survey that has been conducted across Europe since its establishment in 2001. Every two years, face-to-face interviews are conducted with newly selected, cross-sectional samples. The survey measures the attitudes, beliefs and behaviour patterns of diverse populations in more than thirty nations.”

“The main aims of the ESS are:

- To chart stability and change in social structure, conditions and attitudes in Europe and to interpret how Europe's social, political and moral fabric is changing.
- To achieve and spread higher standards of rigour in cross-national research in the social sciences, including for example, questionnaire design and pre-testing, sampling, data collection, reduction of bias and the reliability of questions.
- To introduce soundly based indicators of national progress, based on citizens' perceptions and judgements of key aspects of their societies.
- To undertake and facilitate the training of European social researchers in comparative quantitative measurement and analysis.
- To improve the visibility and outreach of data on social change among academics, policy makers and the wider public.”

In this report the subjects are: Equality, inequality and social exclusion, Social behaviour and attitudes, Social conditions and indicators, General health and well-being, Political behaviour and attitudes, Political ideology, Minorities, Cultural and national identity, Language and linguistics, Religion and values, Environment and conservation, Specific social services: use and availability, Gender and gender roles, Media

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#16 – Personal wellbeing, Democracy

Short description

Type of object: Dataset and reports (ESS – round 6, 2012)

Source (organisation): ESS – European Social Survey

Issues: Media, Information society, Social behaviour and attitudes, Political behaviour and attitudes, Political ideology, Minorities, Cultural and national identity, Social conditions and indicators, General health and well-being, Equality, inequality and social exclusion, Language and linguistics, Religion and values. In particular, by this round the following issues have been addressed: media and social trust, politics, personal well-being, understanding democracy, human values, subjective well-being, social exclusion, religion, national and ethnic identity. The link contains the list of the questions used in the survey for these issues.

Time span: 14-08-2012 – 20-12-2013

Geographical coverage: Macro region of Europe, and in particular the following countries: Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kosovo, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom

Link: <https://ess-search.nsd.no/en/study/7ccf7f30-fd1a-470a-9b90-4c91b0bc7438>

Note/Interpretations

The European Social Survey (ESS) is an academically-driven multi-country survey, which has been administered in over 30 countries to date. Its three aims are, firstly – to monitor and interpret changing public attitudes and values within Europe and to investigate how they interact with Europe's changing institutions, secondly – to advance and consolidate improved methods of cross-national survey measurement in Europe and beyond, and thirdly – to develop a series of European social indicators, including attitudinal indicators. In the sixth round, the survey covers 29 countries and employs the most rigorous methodologies. It is funded via the European Commission's 7th Framework Programme, the European Science Foundation and national funding bodies in each country. The survey involves strict random probability sampling, a minimum target response rate of 70% and rigorous translation protocols. The hour-long face-to-face interview includes questions on a variety of core topics repeated from previous rounds of the survey and also two modules developed for Round Six covering Europeans' Understandings and Evaluations of Democracy and Personal and Social Wellbeing (the latter is a partial repeat of a module from round 3).

The data are available free of charge; the downloading requires registration. The link also allows the possibility to download reports containing the global results of the survey and/or the results by country.

The sampling methodology used by survey is also described.

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#17 – Welfare attitudes, Ageism

Short description

Type of object: Survey report and datasets (ESS – round 4, 2008)

Source (organisation): ESS-ERIC

Issues: Welfare attitudes, Ageism (see in Note/interpretations)

Time span: 2008 (survey)

Geographical coverage: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom

Link: <https://ess-search.nsd.no/en/study/c7f5d299-6bb6-4d4b-b9b5-f52b3026a9a4>

Note/Interpretations

“The European Social Survey (ESS) is an academically driven cross-national survey that has been conducted across Europe since its establishment in 2001. Every two years, face-to-face interviews are conducted with newly selected, cross-sectional samples. The survey measures the attitudes, beliefs and behaviour patterns of diverse populations in more than thirty nations.”

“The main aims of the ESS are:

- To chart stability and change in social structure, conditions and attitudes in Europe and to interpret how Europe's social, political and moral fabric is changing.
- To achieve and spread higher standards of rigour in cross-national research in the social sciences, including for example, questionnaire design and pre-testing, sampling, data collection, reduction of bias and the reliability of questions.
- To introduce soundly based indicators of national progress, based on citizens' perceptions and judgements of key aspects of their societies.
- To undertake and facilitate the training of European social researchers in comparative quantitative measurement and analysis.
- To improve the visibility and outreach of data on social change among academics, policy makers and the wider public.”

In this report the subjects are: Equality, inequality and social exclusion, Media, Social behaviour and attitudes, Information society, Social conditions and indicators, General health and well-being, Political behaviour and attitudes, Political ideology, Minorities, Cultural and national identity, Language and linguistics, Religion and values, Elderly, Youth, Specific social services: use and availability, Gender and gender roles.

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#18 – OECD Family database

Short description

Type of object: Dataset

Source (organisation): OECD

Issues: The database currently includes 70 indicators under four main dimensions: (i) [structure of families](#), (ii) [labour market position of families](#), (iii) [public policies for families and children](#) and (iv) [child outcomes](#). The link contains the list of these 70 indicators.

Time span: Data are available with different time span since 1970, but with some continuity and a substantial number of countries since the 1990s. The latest data available is related to the year 2021. The statistics used for each indicator have different time span.

Geographical coverage: OECD countries

Link: <https://www.oecd.org/els/family/database.htm>

Note/Interpretations

In view of the strong demand for cross-national indicators on the situation of families and children, the OECD Family Database was developed to provide cross-national indicators on family outcomes and family policies across the OECD countries, its enhanced engagement partners and EU member states.

The database brings together information from various national and international databases, both within the OECD (see related [OECD databases](#)) and external organisations. Each indicator presents the data on a particular issue as well as relevant definitions and methodology, comparability and data issues, information on sources and, where relevant, includes the raw data or descriptive information across countries. Among these indicators, many seek to define differences and inequalities in different sectors of the population (gender, age, immigrants, etc.). In addition, some concern 'democratic participation'.

The data can be downloaded free of charge. For each indicator are provided a document in pdf containing information about the definitions and methodology of the indicator; the source used; few tabs with the data; key findings; and information on comparability and data issues. The tabs and data are downloaded in excel file.

This dataset is also linked to the following other datasets: OECD education database; OECD employment database; OECD health statistics; OECD income distribution data; OECD social expenditure database; family database in the Asia-Pacific Region. The dataset is also linked to the OECD Child Well-Being Data Portal.

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#19a – Our World in data – Economic inequality by Gender

Short description

Type of object: Dataset

Source (organisation): Our World In Data

Issues: (in this case) Economic inequality by Gender

Time span: Large time span – Depending on the issue

Geographical coverage: World

Link: <https://ourworldindata.org/charts#economic-inequality-by-gender>

Note/Interpretations

Available data on:

- [Average hourly earnings of male and female employees](#)
- [Borrowing to start or expand business, men vs women](#)
- [Countries with gender-equal inheritance](#)
- [Decomposition of the gender wage gap](#)
- [Decomposition of the gender wage gap](#)
- [Do men and married women have equal ownership rights to property?](#)
- [Does the law mandate equal remuneration for females and males for work of equal value?](#)
- [Employment-to-population ratio, men vs women](#)
- [Female to male wage ratio](#)
- [Female-to-male ratio of time devoted to unpaid care work](#)
- [Gender Inequality Index](#)
- [Gender equality in employment and economic benefits](#)
- [Gender gap in average wages](#)
- [Gender gap in hourly wages vs. ratio of female-to-male labor force participation](#)
- [Gender wage gap vs GDP per capita](#)
- [Gender wage gap vs GDP per capita](#)
- [Historical Gender Equality Index](#)
- [Land ownership, men vs women](#)
- [Participation of women in purchase decisions](#)
- [Ratio of female-to-male median earnings by age, US](#)
- [Share of firms with a female top manager](#)
- [Share of low-pay earners who are female vs GDP per capita](#)
- [Share of people who report preference for a male boss](#)
- [Share of senior and middle management positions filled by women](#)
- [Share of women among low pay earners](#)
- [Share of women in low-wage occupations in the US](#)
- [Share of women in top income groups](#)
- [The gender wage ratio in different income percentiles](#)
- [The shrinking gender gap in high-level jobs and collective-bargaining coverage](#)
- [Unadjusted gender gap in average hourly wages](#)
- [Unadjusted gender gap in median earnings](#)
- [Unadjusted gender wage gap including unemployed](#)
- [What percentage of the US public approves of working wives?](#)
- [Which countries have systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment?](#)
- [Women's Economic Opportunity Index](#)

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#19b – Our World in data – Educational mobility & inequality

Short description

Type of object: Dataset

Source (organisation): Our World In Data

Issues: (in this case) Educational mobility & inequality

Time span: Large time span – Depending on the issue

Geographical coverage: World

Link: <https://ourworldindata.org/charts#educational-mobility-inequality>

Note/Interpretations

Available data on:

- [Employment rate with tertiary vs vocational education](#)
- [Gender ratios for average years of schooling](#)
- [Gross enrollment ratio, primary, gender parity index \(GPI\)](#)
- [Gross enrollment ratio, secondary education, gender parity index \(GPI\)](#)
- [Gross enrollment ratio, tertiary, gender parity index \(GPI\)](#)
- [MDG3.A: Gender parity index in education](#)
- [Male-to-female ratio of high school courses in math and science](#)
- [Net enrollment rate, primary, gender parity index \(GPI\)](#)
- [Net enrollment rate, secondary, gender parity index \(GPI\)](#)
- [Number of adults with no education by region](#)
- [Primary completion rate, gender parity index \(GPI\)](#)
- [Projected female population without education](#)
- [Proportion of youth and adults with ICT skills, male vs. female](#)
- [School life expectancy in secondary education, males vs. females](#)
- [School life expectancy, primary, gender parity index \(GPI\)](#)
- [Share of girls among all primary education students](#)
- [Share of population, 15 years and older, with no education](#)
- [Share of primary-school children achieving minimum reading proficiency, rich vs poor](#)
- [Share of schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities](#)
- [Share of schools with access to basic drinking water](#)
- [Share of schools with access to basic handwashing facilities](#)
- [Share of schools with access to electricity](#)
- [Share of schools with access to the Internet for teaching](#)
- [Share of schools with access to computers for teaching](#)
- [Share of schools with access to single-sex basic sanitation](#)
- [Share of women, 15 years and older, with no education](#)
- [Share of women, between 15 and 19 years old, with no education](#)
- [Total net enrollment rate in primary education by sex](#)
- [Total net enrollment rate, primary, gender parity index \(GPI\)](#)
- [Unemployment rate, basic vs advanced education](#)

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#19c – Our World in data – Health inequality

Short description

Type of object: Dataset
Source (organisation): Our World In Data
Issues: (in this case) Health inequality
Time span: Large time span – Depending on the issue
Geographical coverage: World
Link: <https://ourworldindata.org/charts#health-inequality>

Note/Interpretations

Available data on:

- [Child mortality vs. health expenditure](#)
- [Health expenditure and financing, per capita](#)
- [Healthcare Access and Quality Index](#)
- [Healthcare access and quality by level of healthcare spending](#)
- [Inequality in life expectancy](#)
- [Inequality in life expectancy vs. health expenditure per capita](#)
- [Inequality of life years](#)
- [International Health Regulations Core Capacity Index](#)
- [Universal Health Coverage Index](#)

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#19d – Our World in data – Economic inequality

Short description

Type of object: Dataset
Source (organisation): Our World In Data
Issues: (in this case) Income inequality
Time span: Large time span – Depending on the issue
Geographical coverage: World
Link: <https://ourworldindata.org/charts#economic-inequality>

Note/Interpretations

Available data on:

- [Annual growth of the incomes or consumption of the poorest 40%](#)
- [GDP per capita vs. income inequality](#)
- [Gini Index around 2015 vs. Gini Index around 2000](#)
- [Gini coefficient, equivalized income after tax and transfers](#)
- [Gini index of income in 2015 vs 1990](#)
- [Income inequality and growth across OECD European regions](#)
- [Income inequality before and after tax](#)
- [Income inequality in Latin America](#)
- [Income inequality: Gini coefficient](#)
- [Inequality in 1990 vs 2015](#)
- [Inequality of incomes](#)
- [Inequality of incomes before and after taxes and transfers](#)
- [Inequality of incomes before and after taxes and transfers](#)
- [Tax reduction in income inequality](#)

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#19e – Our World in data – Wealth inequality

Short description

Type of object: Dataset
Source (organisation): Our World In Data
Issues: (in this case) Wealth inequality
Time span: Large time span – Depending on the issue
Geographical coverage: World
Link: <https://ourworldindata.org/charts#wealth-inequality>

Note/Interpretations

Available data on:

- [Share of top 1% in net personal wealth](#)
- [Share of wealth held by top 1%](#)
- [Total wealth by asset group](#)
- [Total wealth per capita, by income groups](#)
- [Wealth per capita by asset group](#)
- [Wealth per capita by country grouping](#)
- [Wealth per capita by country grouping](#)

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#20 – State of inequality – OECD Income IDD and Wealth (WDD) distribution databases

Short description

Type of object: Dataset

Source (organisation): OECD

Issues: Income inequality, wealth inequality, poverty at national and regional levels. IDD indicators include Gini coefficient, S80/S20 income share ratio; Income share in total income; poverty rate (relative threshold), poverty rate (threshold “anchored” in 2005).

WDD key indicators on the distribution of household net wealth, 2018, are: mean net wealth (constant price, 2015 USD); median net wealth, mean to median ratio; shares in total revenue; debt indicators; asset poverty.

Time span: The time span varies upon countries. IDD indicators are available for the years 2007, 2017 and 2019 or the latest year available. WDD indicators are available for year 2019.

Geographical coverage: OECD Countries

Link: <https://www.oecd.org/social/income-distribution-database.htm>

Note/Interpretations

To benchmark and monitor economic inequality across countries, the OECD relies on two dedicated statistical databases: the OECD Income Distribution Database (IDD), which offers data on levels and trends in income inequality and poverty, and the OECD Wealth Distribution Database (WDD), which collects information on the distribution of household net wealth. OECD IDD is updated on a rolling basis, two to three times a year. OECD WDD is updated every two or three years.

For each country is provided a note on Income distribution data review. For both IDD and WDD a note with concept and methodology used is also provided. The data (for both IDD and WDD indicators) are available by measure and by country (excel format).

[IDD indicators have been calculated also at NUTS2 level](#) (regional). Regional indicators are related to income distribution and relative poverty.

The link contains also references to:

- Articles commenting the data
- To the article on “Income levels and inequality in metropolitan areas: a comparative approach in OECD countries” (2016): This paper assesses levels and distribution of household disposable income in OECD metropolitan areas. All indicators were produced through a dedicated data collection, which, for most countries, uses administrative data from tax records available at detailed local scale (i.e., municipalities, local authorities, counties, etc.). Using different estimation techniques, we provide internationally comparable figures for 216 OECD metropolitan areas. The results highlight stark differences in both income levels and inequality within metropolitan areas, even for those belonging to the same country. Larger metropolitan areas feature, on average, higher levels of household disposable income but also higher income inequality. The paper then provides a measure of spatial segregation, or the extent to which households with similar incomes concentrate within a metropolitan area. On the governance side, the paper finds a stable and positive relationship between administratively fragmented metropolitan areas and spatial segregation by income
- And “Making cities for all: data and actions for inclusive growth” (2016): Cities are places where opportunities for prosperity coexist with stark inequalities between the richest and the poorest. Cities produce and attract highly educated workers and innovative employers. It is usually easier in cities than in other parts of the country for individuals to climb up the income, education or jobs ladder. But cities, especially the largest ones, also concentrate inequalities, both in income and in other well-being aspects, that remain remarkably high in many OECD economies. Access to opportunities seems stalled for many low-income urban residents, who often live in distressed neighbourhoods. This report provides ground-breaking, internationally comparable data on economic growth, inequalities and well-being at the city level in OECD countries. It provides empirical evidence on how cities are diverging from, or converging with, other parts of the country, and of the extent of inequality within cities. Finally, it proposes a framework for action, to help national and local governments reorient policies towards more inclusive growth in cities – a new approach to growth that ensures that no part of society is left behind.

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#21 – Gold VI – The urban dimension of inequalities

Short description

Type of object: Paper

Source (organisation): Knowledge in Action for Urban Equality (KNOW)

Issues: Main areas of interest:

- Spatialisation of inequalities through processes of urbanisation
- Different dimensions of inequality from an urban and territorial perspective, understanding the relational and multiple nature of equality and the interactions with urban dynamics, structural constraints and everyday practices

Time span: 1990-2020, depending on the issue

Geographical coverage: Continental and macro-regional areas, and Cities of all continents, including Dakar and London

Link: https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/gold_vi_working_paper_01.pdf

Note/Interpretations

This paper has argued that urban and territorial inequalities are reproduced through the interaction of social, economic, political, and ecological processes, and therefore should be approached and addressed as a multidimensional, multisectoral set of issues. Importantly, this implies engaging both with the distributional manifestations of inequality as well as the underlying structural forces driving them.

The paper is structured around four intersecting principles of urban equality, a response to the dimensions of inequality and their outcomes that are situated in different urban and territorial contexts, and the institutional environments and structural drivers that (re)produce them, namely: Equitable distribution, Reciprocal recognition, Parity political participation, Solidarity and mutual care.

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#22 – Migration integration statistics – at risk of poverty and social exclusion

Short description

Type of object: Dataset and a presentation article of the dataset containing tabs of data and link to the migration integration statistics.

Source (organisation): Eurostat

Issues: Social inclusion: People at risk of poverty and social exclusion by origin and citizenship.

Time span: 2015-2021

Geographical coverage: Europe

Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Migrant_integration_statistics_-_at_risk_of_poverty_and_social_exclusion

Note/Interpretations

The link describes (also with tabs and figures) European statistics on the risk of poverty or social exclusion among adults, with an analysis according to an individual's citizenship or country of birth. Information is presented for various groups of foreign citizens or foreign-born persons and compares these with nationals or native-born persons. Tabs and figures contain data about EU as a whole and for each EU country.

Data and articles are part of a more general online Eurostat publication on: employment (labour market indicators; regional labour market indicators, employment conditions, over-qualification); education; housing; health; active citizenship; youth integration (socioeconomic situation of young people). For each of these topics are provided data and articles.

The data presented in the article and in the dataset are from the [EU statistics on income and living conditions \(EU-SILC\)](#). The information presented generally refers to people aged 18 years or over. For analysis by age, two age groups are presented: young people (here defined as people aged less than 30 years) and people of working age (20–64 years). The latter age group is of particular interest as it is the focus for employment analyses in the [Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion 2021–2027](#).

The population that is [at risk of poverty or social exclusion](#) refers to people who are [at risk of poverty](#), and/or [severely materially and socially deprived](#) and/or [living in a household with a very low work intensity](#): in other words, people in at least one (and possibly two or all three) of these situations. Figure 1 indicates that the risk of poverty or social exclusion in the EU was lower among national citizens than it was among foreign citizens throughout the period from 2015 to 2021. In 2021, around one fifth (19.5 %) of nationals living in the EU faced such a risk. The share among citizens of other EU Member States was somewhat higher (27.5 %) while that for non-EU citizens was close to half (48.4 %).

The article contains figures and tabs describing the situation of migrants also from age perspective.

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#23 – World Income Inequality Database (WIID)

Short description

Type of object: Dataset

Source (organisation): EU – Knowledge for policy

Issues: Income inequality

Time span: 1960- 2015

Geographical coverage: Global

Link: https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/dataset/ds00123_en

Note/Interpretations

World Income Inequality Database (WIID) collects and stores information on income inequality for developed, developing and transition countries. WIID provides the most comprehensive set of income inequality statistics available and can be downloaded for free.

A link is also provided to the page on “[Widening Inequalities](#)” data: The absolute number of people living in extreme poverty has been declining. But the gap between the wealthiest and poorest of the population is widening.

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#24 – European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions

Short description

Type of object: Dataset

Source (organisation): EUROSTAT

Issues: The European statistics on **income**, **social inclusion** and **living conditions** cover objective and subjective aspects in monetary and non-monetary terms for households and individuals.

Time span: From the 80' until now, depending on countries and the indicator. Eurostat uses several sources of data. On income and living conditions Eurostat carried out periodically survey.

Geographical coverage: Europe as a whole and individual European countries

Link: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/microdata/european-union-statistics-on-income-and-living-conditions> and https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/main/data/database?node_code=livcon .

Use this link to download the data:

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/explore/all/all_themes?lang=en&display=list&sort=category

A general presentation is provided here: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/income-and-living-conditions>

Note/Interpretations

The database on “Income and living conditions” is a collection of statistical indicators based on the EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). The domain covers the following topics: persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion, inequality, income distribution and monetary poverty, living conditions, and material deprivation, and EU-SILC ad-hoc modules, which are structured into collections of indicators on specific topics.

- “People at risk of poverty or social exclusion” includes the indicator on risk of poverty or social inclusion, [AROPE](#), which is the main indicator to monitor the EU 2030 target on poverty and social exclusion. The collection also includes the three components of AROPE, namely the at-risk-of-poverty ([AROP](#)) indicator, persons living in households with very low work intensity ([LWI](#)) indicator, and the severe material and social deprivation rate ([SMSD](#)).
- “The intersections between sub-populations of indicators included in the EU 2030 target on poverty and social exclusion”.
- “Inequality” includes indicators on income quintile share ratios for disposable income and the Gini coefficient of the equivalised disposable income.
- “Income distribution and monetary poverty” hosts collections of indicators relating to monetary poverty, monetary poverty for elderly people, in-work poverty, and distribution of income.
- “Living conditions” hosts indicators relating to characteristics and living conditions of households, characteristics of the population according to different breakdowns, health and labour conditions, housing conditions as well as childcare related indicators.
- “Material deprivation” covers indicators relating to economic strain, durables, housing deprivation and environment of the dwelling.
- “EU-SILC ad-hoc modules” gathers collections of indicators on intergenerational transmission of disadvantages; personal well-being; health, including children health; access to services; social and cultural participation; material deprivation; and housing conditions.

The main source for the compilation of statistics on income, social inclusion and living conditions is the EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) instrument. EU-SILC is a household and individual data collection which output is harmonised as it is regulated by legislations. Around 90% of the data collection is made up of annual variables. EU-SILC provides two types of data:

- Cross-sectional data over a given time or a certain period with variables on income, poverty, social exclusion, and other living conditions
- Longitudinal data on individual-level changes over time, observed periodically over a 4-year period.

Information on social exclusion and housing conditions is collected mainly at the household level. Labour, education, and health information is obtained from individuals aged 16 and over. Income variables at the detailed component level are also mainly collected from individuals.

EU-SILC scientific use files (SUFs) contain partially anonymised microdata: cross-sectional and longitudinal. Methodological guidelines describe EU-SILC variables are also provided. Data can be found in the online database under the folder [Living conditions and welfare](#).

EU-SILC data are used to monitor poverty and social inclusion as part of the [European Semester](#), which is the framework for coordinating economic policies across the EU. A broader set of indicators, which also build on numerous EU-SILC data, make up the joint assessment framework. EU-SILC data also provide quantitative evidence for monitoring the implementation of the social protection and inclusion dimension of the [European pillar of social rights](#), provide data for the social protection performance monitor and are used in the context of the open method of coordination on social inclusion and social protection.

Apart from EU-SILC, the rest of data are collected either by modules that are collected every three or six years or modules conducted ad-hoc to reply to policy needs. Data about individuals and households are send to Eurostat by the participating countries respecting legal deadlines and agreed guidelines and procedures.

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#25 – KCMD Data Portal – Migration and vulnerable groups

Short description

Type of object: Data portal

Source (organisation): EU – Knowledge Centre on Migration and Demography (KCMD)

Issues: The Data Portal provides a single-entry point to data and knowledge on migration and demography relevant to EU policies. The portal allows for the use of the data catalogue and of the interactive tools for analysis and visualisation.

Subtopics Migration and vulnerable groups:

- Migration of unaccompanied and separated children
- Age assessment of children seeking asylum
- Asylum procedures for children
- Immigration detention and alternatives to detention
- Trafficking of human beings
- Child labour and other forms of exploitation
- Family migration and reunification
- Reception, protection and integration aspects

Time span: Depending on the issues

Geographical coverage: Global

Link: <https://migration-demography-tools.jrc.ec.europa.eu/catalogue/group/6vul>

Note/Interpretations

Some social groups are more exposed than others to the risks embedded in migration decisions. Women, children and ethnic minorities typically constitute the most vulnerable groups of migrants as they are the most at risk of smuggling, human trafficking and violation of human rights. Children in migration, in particular, deserve and receive special international protection.

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#26 – Disability statistics – poverty and income inequalities

Short description

Type of object: Paper and Dataset

Source (organisation): Eurostat

Issues: The intersection of disability with poverty and social exclusion. The data on disability includes: prevalence of disability; barriers to social integration of disabled people, health problems of disabled people; access to education and training for disabled people; access to labour market for disabled labour; housing conditions of disabled people; income distribution and poverty among disabled people; material deprivation among disabled people; social participation of disabled people.

Time span: The length of the time series can vary depending on the indicator concerned (from 1994-2022)

Geographical coverage: European Union, all EU countries. In total 32 countries

Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Disability_statistics_-_poverty_and_income_inequalities&oldid=561947

The data on disability can be downloaded here:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/health/data/database>

Note/Interpretations

The article presents data and figures on disabilities. It is part of a set of articles on disability and presents various aspects of the income, social and employment situation of people with a disability (activity limitations). Income is a key measure of the economic well-being of individuals. The data are included in the [European Union's \(EU\) statistics on income and living conditions \(EU-SILC\)](#). These are based on respondents' assessments of their limitations as well as their [household's](#) income, social and employment situation.

In EU-SILC, disability is approximated according to the concept of global activity limitation, which is defined as a 'limitation in activities people usually do because of health problems for at least the past six months'. This is an adequate proxy for disability, both by the scientific community and organisations representing people with disabilities. This definition is in also in line with the concept of disability as set out in the European disability strategy 2010–2020 and its successor, the Strategy for the rights of persons with disabilities 2021–2030. In particular, in 2011, the European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) included an ad hoc module (AHM) on employment of disabled people. The module consisted of 11 variables dealing with:

- Health problems and difficulties in basic activities
- Limitations in work caused by health problems/difficulties in basic activities
- Special assistance needed or used by people with health problems/difficulties in basic activities
- Limitation in work because of other reasons.

On the basis of how the module was operationalised, the following two main definitions for disability were considered for presenting the results:

- Disabled persons = People having a basic activity difficulty (such as seeing, hearing, walking, communicating)
- Disabled persons = People having a work limitation caused by a longstanding health condition and/or a basic activity difficulty.

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#27 – ILOSTAT Labour market and people with disabilities

Short description

Type of object: Database

Source (organisation): ILO

Issues: Employment and disability

Time span: depending on the country

Geographical coverage: Global (European countries are not considered)

Link: <https://ilostat ilo org/new-ilo-database-highlights-labour-market-challenges-of-persons-with-disabilities/>

Note/Interpretations

Some key takeaways:

- Persons with disabilities are more likely to be inactive
- Persons with disabilities face barriers to education
- Persons with disabilities are more likely to be unemployed
- Persons with disabilities are only half as likely to be employed as those without

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#28 – The Disability Data Report 2021

Short description

Type of object: This is a report of a research study (by Mitra, S. and Yap, J., 2021). The data collected and examined by the research team are also available.

Source (organisation): Fordham Research Consortium on disability

Issues: Disability questions in national census and household surveys. The dataset examined covered the following issues: education, work, health, standard of living; and multisectoral analysis (for example, poverty and disability).

Time span: 2009-2018

Geographical coverage: Global

Link: <https://disabilitydata.ace.fordham.edu/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/The-Disability-Data-Report-2021.pdf>

The dataset (Disability data initiative) presented by the Report is available at this link:

<https://disabilitydata.ace.fordham.edu/result-tables/>

Note/Interpretations

This report provides (i) a systematic analysis of the disability questions in national censuses and household surveys globally between 2009 and 2018 and (ii) indicators disaggregated across disability status for 41 countries with census or household survey data that are based on internationally comparable disability questions.

The report contains several tabs and figures.

This report finds that disability questions of any kind are absent for 24% of countries and 65% of datasets. In addition, disability questions that meet international standards of comparability, i.e., those that collect information on functional difficulties (e.g., difficulty seeing, hearing, walking) have been increasingly adopted.

Yet, only 84 of 180 countries and 16% of the household surveys and censuses under review have internationally comparable functional difficulty questions. In many countries' national household surveys and censuses, persons with disabilities continue to be invisible. This report also presents a microdata analysis for 41 countries with censuses or national surveys with functional difficulty questions in four domains (seeing, hearing, walking, cognition). For 28 countries, data is also available for the self-care and communication domains, including 21 countries with the internationally tested Washington Group Short Set of questions.

The tabs and the figures as well as the data collected by this research are available and downloaded in excel format.

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#29 – Education and disability: Analysis of Data from 49 countries

Short description

Type of object: Report (Information Paper n. 49 – March 2018)

Source (organisation): UNESCO Institute for statistics

Issues: Education and disability

Time span: 2005-2015

Geographical coverage: 49 countries in 6 macro-regions: Sub-Saharan Africa, Northern Africa and Western Asia, Central and Southern Asia, Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe and Northern America (only Serbia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United States)

Link: <https://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/ip49-education-disability-2018-en.pdf>

Note/Interpretations

The paper examines educational disparities linked to disability for five education indicators:

- Proportion of 15- to 29-year-olds who ever attended school
- Out-of-school rate (primary school age, lower secondary school age)
- Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education)
- Mean years of schooling of the population 25 years and older
- Adult literacy rate (population 15 years and older)

“The education indicators were calculated with data from three sources, collected between 2005 and 2015: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) sponsored by USAID, School-to-Work Transition Surveys (SWTS) by ILO, and population census data compiled by IPUMS-International.”

“The results of the analysis confirm that persons with disabilities are nearly always worse off than persons without disabilities: on average, the former are less likely to ever attend school, they are more likely to be out of school, they are less likely to complete primary or secondary education, they have fewer years of schooling, and they are less likely to possess basic literacy skills.”

The paper provides some key recommendations to improve the evidence base for future analytical work and for policy guidance in support of efforts to achieve SDG 4.

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#30 – Inclusive Statistics: Human Development and disability indicators: Low- and middle-income countries

Short description

Type of object: Paper (by Mitra, S., Yap, J., Hervé, J., Chen, W., 2021)

Source (organisation): OKR – Open Knowledge Repository Beta, The World Bank

Issues: Disability and Human development indicators

Time span: 2009-2018

Geographical coverage: 21 low and middle income developing countries

Link: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/26c2f736-9f9c-5490-951a-729bd85dc140>

Note/Interpretations

This paper disaggregates human development indicators across disability status to assess the situation of persons and households with disabilities. The paper uses 24 censuses and general household surveys from 21 low- and middle-income countries. Disability status is measured through self-reports of functional difficulties (for example, seeing or hearing). There are several findings of interest. First, disability is not rare in low- and middle-income countries. The median prevalence stands at 10 percent among adults ages 15 and older, and at 23 percent among households. There are consistent inequalities associated with disability and, in particular, with respect to educational attainment, work outcomes, poverty, food security, exposure to shocks, living conditions, and assets. At the same time, not all persons with functional difficulties experience deprivations. There is a gradient in inequalities associated with the degree of functional difficulty: persons with at least a lot of difficulty tend to be worse off than persons with some difficulty, who themselves tend to be worse off than persons with no difficulty. The results in this paper on the prevalence of functional difficulties and their association with socioeconomic deprivations show that disability should be central to human development policy, data, and research. More work is needed to curb the inequalities associated with disability.

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#31 – The EU LGBTI Survey 2012

Short description

Type of object: This is the dataset of the survey on LGBTI people carried out in 2012 (published in 2013) and the report containing the main results: “EU LGBT survey. European Union lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender survey”.

Source (organisation): European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights and GESIS.

Issues: The survey asked respondents about a wide range of issues. These include experiences of discrimination, harassment or violence; rights awareness; openness about LGBTI identity; experiences at work and in education; life satisfaction; same-sex partnership and parenting; socio-economic and living conditions; health and wellbeing; and housing issues.

Time span: 2012

Geographical coverage: The dataset covers 27 EU Member States, plus the United Kingdom, and the candidate countries of North Macedonia and Serbia.

Link: https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/eu-lgbt-survey-results-at-a-glance_en.pdf

See also: https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-eu-lgbt-survey-main-results_tk3113640enc_1.pdf

Note/Interpretations

“The EU LGBT survey results show that lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) persons face obstacles to enjoying their fundamental rights. Many respondents say they have been discriminated against in various areas of life, in particular in employment and education. Many have also been victims of violence and harassment, frequently in public places. Nevertheless, they rarely report either discrimination or incidents of violence or harassment to the police or other authorities. In their daily lives, many survey respondents are not open about being LGBT with their family and a majority avoid holding hands with their same-sex partner for fear of victimisation.” (see also #43)

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#32 – Data.world on income inequality

Short description

Type of object: Portal of datasets.

Source (organisation): data.world is a governance platform powering the strategic data initiatives for some of the world's most recognizable brands. Data.world is promoting the democratization of data access and championing inclusive, agile processes for data work.

Issues: Income inequality, Gini index, Children in low-income families

The link provides 21 datasets available on data.world on income equality, each of them presented with a short description and a link.

Time span: Each dataset has its own time span.

Geographical coverage: Each dataset has different geographical coverage.

Link:

<https://data.world/search?context=community&entryTypeLabel=dataset&q=income+inequality&type=resources>

Note/Interpretations

The data of the various dataset are available free of charge; registration to data.world is required.

Other sources are available through a broader research (possibly including further inequality issues):

<https://data.world/search?context=community&entryTypeLabel=dataset&q=equality&type=resources>

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#33 – Labour-market data on LGBTQIA

Short description

Type of object: Blog post with data

Source (organisation): Bruegel AISBL

Issues: Labour-market data on LGBTQIA and discrimination

Time span: 2019

Geographical coverage: Europe

Link: <https://www.bruegel.org/blog-post/do-lgbtqia-people-face-eu-labour-market-discrimination>

Note/Interpretations

“Though there is a clear need for better EU data on LGBTQIA+ people, there is already evidence that significant labour-market discrimination is taking place.”

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#34 – Measuring inequality in the EU

Short description

Type of object: Article describing data available on income inequality collected and produced by the European Union providing also the links for downloading the datasets.

Source (organisation): European Commission and Eurostat

Issues: Income Inequality, Gini index

Time span: 2005-2021

Geographical coverage: Europe, EU countries

Link: <https://data.europa.eu/en/publications/datastories/high-value-datasets-measuring-inequality-eu>

The characteristic of EU data set is explained here:

<https://data.europa.eu/en/publications/datastories/high-value-datasets-overview-through-visualisation>

Data on Gini index are downloadable here: <https://data.europa.eu/data/datasets?query=gini&locale=it>

Datasets on inequality are downloadable here from data.europa.eu:

<https://data.europa.eu/data/datasets?locale=en>

Link to Eurostat datasets collecting data of experimental statistics on income inequality and poverty indicators: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/experimental-statistics/income-inequality-and-poverty-indicators>

Other link to data: https://gitlab.com/Giuseppeascone/data-provider-repository/-/blob/master/Data%20stories/income_inequality_data_to_share.xlsx and <https://data.europa.eu/data/datasets/6lghmjcpw6t20inenvzeoa?locale=en>

Note/Interpretations

The article describe data available on income inequality and Gini index. EU institutions acknowledge the significance of income inequality indicators, which are considered highly valuable measurements. Some of these measurements have been proposed as high-value datasets. The ‘statistics’ category includes datasets relating to inequality, as outlined in Regulation 2019/1700 and Implementing Regulations 2019/2180, 2019/2181 and 2019/2242.

Specifically, the high-value dataset measurements include ‘yearly inequality rate’ which has two key variables. The first variable is the 80/20 ratio of total income received by the 20 % of the population with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20 % of the population with the lowest income (lowest quintile). The second variable is the Gini coefficient of equivalised disposable income, which measures the extent to which the distribution of disposable income after social transfers, adjusted for family size, deviates from a perfectly equal distribution.

For the 80/20 income ratio, sex and age breakdowns are mandatory, while regional breakdowns are only required for Member States when possible, as outlined in the relevant regulation. The Gini coefficient is a more comprehensive measure, and no specific breakdowns are required.

Eurostat produces one of the most comprehensive [datasets](#) about the distribution of income in EU Member States. It is based on the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions ([EU-SILC](#)) and the European Community Household Panel ([ECHP](#)) surveys. This dataset assesses the distribution of income among individuals by ranking them from lowest to highest earners, and subsequently dividing the population into various sized ‘segments’. For example, this dataset can be used to see what share of a Member State’s total income goes to the richest or poorest 1 % of the population – the first and last ‘percentiles’ of income distribution. To gain a comprehensive understanding of income distribution, the population can be split into four equal groups, known as quartiles, each comprising 25 % of the total population. By analysing the distribution of income among these groups, we can gain insight into the living conditions of both the wealthy and the less fortunate.

The data.europa.eu portal hosts several datasets on income inequality, including data on income inequality rates in Ireland, household earnings in the Caribbean Netherlands – three municipalities of the Netherlands in the Caribbean Sea – and more. One particularly interesting dataset, also originally produced by Eurostat, examines the ratio between the top and bottom 20 % of earners in EU Member States. When the ratio increases, it indicates that the top 20 % of individuals are receiving a larger share of income compared to the bottom 20 %. The dataset also includes breakdowns by gender and age.

The data.europa.eu portal also offers datasets on the Gini coefficient, which measures the concentration of earnings in a given population. A value of 1 indicates perfect equality in the distribution of income (everybody earns the same) while a value of 0 indicates maximum inequality (all the existing income goes to a single person).

Eurostat has a section of its experimental statistics dedicated to income inequality and poverty. These statistics include flash estimates that provide timelier information and were used to estimate the impact of events like the COVID-19 pandemic on income inequality and labour. The 'Statistics explained' section on Eurostat's website provides a more general overview of living conditions, income distribution and inequality in the EU.

Another EU organisation that produces data and analysis on income inequality is Eurofound, an agency that aims to 'assist in the development of better social, employment and work-related policies. Eurofound's website has a section with articles on income inequality and related topics such as social and gender inequality.

Other research on this topic includes the EU Science Hub's project 'Beyond averages – fairness in an economy that works for people', which includes articles on inequality, social mobility and the perception of fairness among EU citizens.

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#35 – Health inequalities portal

Short description

Type of object: Map + Database

Source (organisation): EuroHealthNet

Issues: Health

Time span: Updated: 2021

Geographical coverage: European countries

Link: <https://health-inequalities.eu/resources/interactive-map/>

Note/Interpretations

“Health inequalities are present within and among countries. This interactive map provides a quick bird's-eye view of health and the extent of health inequalities in every country in Europe, and how that country compares to other European countries.”

General indicators:

- **Total population.**
- **Gini coefficient.** The Gini coefficient represents the income inequality or wealth inequality within a country 0 = complete equality; 1 = complete inequality.
- **Human Development Index.** The human development Index indicates average achievement in key dimensions of human development: health, education, and standard of living.
- **Health spending.** This includes final consumption of health care goods and services. It includes personal health care and collective services but excludes spending on investments.

National indicators:

- **Life expectancy.**
- **Self-perceived health.** This shows the proportion of people who assess their health to be very good or good.
- **Access to health care.** This shows the proportion of people with self-declared unmet needs for health care. This could be due to financial barriers, waiting times, or travel distances.

Regional indicators:

- **Life expectancy.**
- Percentage of the total **population at risk of poverty** or social exclusion.
- Percentage of the population aged 25-64 who have **successfully completed tertiary studies**.

The map is linked with the [Health Equity resource database](#).

The resource database includes examples of work on health inequalities including:

- Publications
- Good practices
- Initiatives and organisations
- Data sources
- Policies and policy analysis
- Research

The database is focused on Europe and European countries.

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#36 – Clio-infra

Short description

Type of object: It is a portal allowing the access to 85 datasets containing worldwide data on social, economic, and institutional indicators for the past five centuries, with special attention to the past 200 years. These indicators allow research into long-term development of worldwide economic growth and inequality.

Source (organisation): Clio Infra is a project funded in 2010 by Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO).

Issues: The datasets cover the following issues: agriculture, gender equality, labour relations, demography, human capital, national accounts, prices and wages, institutions, production, environment, finance.

Time span: 2012; the link provides also historical datasets. For some dataset the time span is from 1500-2010.

Geographical coverage: 224 countries.

Link: <https://clio-infra.eu/>

Note/Interpretations

Global inequality is one of the key problems of the contemporary world. Some countries have (recently) become wealthy, other countries have remained poor. New theoretical developments in economics – such as new institutional economics, new economic geography, and new growth theory – and the rise of global economic and social history require such processes to be studied on a worldwide scale. Clio Infra provides datasets for the most important indicators. Economic and social historians from around the world have been working together in thematic collaborations, in order to collect and share their knowledge concerning the relevant indicators of economic performance and its causes. The collected data have been standardized, harmonized, and stored for future use. New indicators to study inequality have been developed. The datasets are accessible through the Clio Infra portal which also offers possibilities for visualization of the data. Clio Infra offers the opportunity to greatly enhance our understanding of the origins, causes and character of the process of global inequality.

On the 2014, it was published the Report How was Life? Global Well-Being Since 1820, collect data on the different facets of the evolution of the world economy from 1500 to 2010 (<https://www.oecd.org/sdd/how-was-life-9789264214262-en.htm>)

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#37 – World Inequality database on education

Short description

Type of object: Database

Source (organisation): UNESCO

Issues: Inequality in education

Time span: Depending on country

Geographical coverage: Global

Link: <https://www.education-inequalities.org/>

Note/Interpretations

“The World Inequality Database on Education (WIDE) brings together data from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), other national household surveys and learning assessments from over 160 countries.

It allows you to compare education outcomes on 3 levels: between countries, between groups within countries, and between overlapping disparities, according to factors that are associated with inequality, including gender, location, wealth, and ethnicity.”

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#38 – Global Geospatial Inequality Measures

Short description

Type of object: Dataset

Source (organisation): NASA – SEDAC

Issues: Gini coefficient

Time Span: 1992-2013

Geographical coverage: 234 countries and territories

Link: <https://www.ciesin.columbia.edu/data/global-geospatial-inequality/>

Note/Interpretations

“The past decades have witnessed a significant increase in economic inequality with important social and economic consequences. As a result, the study of inequality gained relevance within the economics profession, both in terms of studying determinants of inequality and the implications of rising inequality. However, one important constraint in the study of inequality is the limited availability of consistent data and measurements at a global scale. Sources and methods used to construct global databases of inequality tend to vary substantially in quality and availability across countries and within countries over time. This is particularly problematic in developing countries, which are more prone to poverty and inequality.

The Global Geospatial Inequality Measures (GGIM) data are available in an Excel Workbook.

These measures collected are constructed using worldwide geospatial satellite data on nighttime lights emission as a proxy for economic prosperity, matched with varying sources of data on geo-located population counts.

The night lights data are obtained from the Earth Observation Group (EOG) at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI). We use the data based on the Operational Linescan System (OLS) instruments, particularly, the unfiltered version of the data (average visible) that accounts for more sparsely populated regions that tend to emit less stable lights. In order to translate light intensities into measures of economic prosperity, we adapt a constant elasticity approach to be uniformly applied at the pixel level. Here, the relationship between lights and prosperity is regulated by an exponential scaling parameter. This relationship is calibrated through an agnostic approach using available measures of income inequality and their corresponding quality assessment as a reference.

For the calculation of light-based Gini-coefficients, two sources of population data are considered. The first is the Gridded Population of the World (GPW) dataset, produced by the Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN). The GPW is constructed on the basis of population census data, collected from hundreds of organizations that include national statistics offices and other mapping agencies, matched to spatially explicit administrative boundary data. The second source is the LandScan (LSC) database, produced by the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. In contrast to the GPW, the LandScan data are based on a multi-variable mapping approach that disaggregates census counts within administrative boundaries with the support of ancillary data, such as land cover, roads, slope, urban areas, village locations, and high-resolution imagery.

The combination of these sources of nightlights and population data yields several geospatial inequality measures. In order to obtain a parsimonious composite inequality measure, these geospatial Gini-coefficients are combined by weighting them to maximize their correlation with a benchmark income inequality measure. For that purpose, the Standardized World Income Inequality Database (SWIID) is adopted as a reference. The weighting is regulated by a parameter (λ) that can be tuned to yield greater cross-country (L100 in the data file) or within-country (L000) correlations with income inequality. Measures between these two extremes are also provided, with a recommended calibration of $\lambda=0.5$ (L050).”

Further information on the measurement of inequality using geospatial data are available in: Jaqueson K. Galimberti, Stefan Pichler, Regina Pleningner, [Economic Working papers series, Measuring Inequality using geospatial data](#), 2020,

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#39 – Leiden LIS Sectoral Income Inequality Dataset

Short description

Type of object: Dataset

Source (organisation): University of Leiden

Issues: Earnings inequality and employment

Time span: 1969-2005

Geographical coverage: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Poland, Spain, Sweden, UK, US

Link: <https://www.universiteitleiden.nl/en/law/institute-for-tax-law-and-economics/economics/datasets/leiden-lis-sectoral-income-inequality-dataset>

Note/Interpretations

The Leiden LIS Sectoral Income Inequality Dataset contains information on multiple indicators of earnings inequality and employment within 9 sectors and 12 subsectors, drawing upon micro data from Luxembourg Income Study (LIS). Combined with version 1.0 data are available for a total of 49 LIS waves, providing data for 12 developed countries between 1969 and 2005. Compared to version 1.0 of the dataset, version 1.1 presents updated data for the main part of the first version, namely, for 8 developed countries and 31 LIS waves between 1984 and 2005. Additional information of earnings and employment at the country level is included.

The Leiden LIS Sectoral Income Inequality Dataset allows researchers and public policy analysts to compare sectoral earnings inequality and employment levels across developed countries over the last three decades, based on a classification of sectors standardised across countries and periods. The data can be linked to other sectoral databases, such as the OECD Structural Analysis (STAN) database.

Sectors, countries, and time periods. Industries are classified based on the International Standard of Industrial Classification (ISIC) rev. 3.0 at the two-digit level. These include: agriculture, mining, manufacturing, utilities, construction, wholesale, transport and telecommunications, financial services, and community services. The manufacturing and transport and telecommunication sectors are differentiated further using the ISIC 3.0 three-digit level. These are the manufacturing of food, textiles, wood, paper, chemicals, minerals, basic metals, machinery and equipment, transport equipment, and manufacturing n.e.c. and recycling. The transport and telecommunication sector is distinguished further into transport and storage, and post and telecommunications at the three digit level. This leads to a total of 21 sectors for which information is available. The classification scheme is included as a worksheet in the dataset.

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#40 – Gender Inequality index – GII

Short description

Type of object: Article presenting the GII index dataset.

Source (organisation): UNDP – United Nations Development Program

Issues: GII is a composite metric of gender inequality using three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. A low GII value indicates low inequality between women and men, and vice-versa.

Time span: 1990-2021

Geographical coverage: Global. The data is provided for all countries. For developing countries, the GII is provided for: 20 countries of Arab states or territories; 26 countries of East Asia and Pacific; 17 countries for Europe and Central Asia; 33 countries for Latin America and the Caribbean; 9 countries for South Asia; 46 countries for Sub-Saharan Africa.

Link: <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/thematic-composite-indices/gender-inequality-index#/indicies/GII>

This is the link for downloading the data: <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/documentation-and-downloads>

Note/Interpretations

GII reflects gender-based disadvantage in three dimensions— reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market—for as many countries as data of reasonable quality allow. It shows the loss in potential human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in these dimensions. It ranges from 0, where women and men fare equally, to 1, where one gender fares as poorly as possible in all measured dimensions. GII values are computed using the association-sensitive inequality measure suggested by Seth (2009), which implies that the index is based on the general mean of general means of different orders—the first aggregation is by a geometric mean across dimensions; these means, calculated separately for women and men, are then aggregated using a harmonic mean across genders.

The dataset can be downloaded. The first link also provided documentation and resources about GII, the methodology; information for calculating the indices.

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#41 – World Social Report 2020

Short description

Type of object: Report

Source (organisation): UNDESA

Issues: The impact of four megatrends on inequality: technological innovation, climate change, urbanization and international migration

Time span: Since 1990

Geographical coverage: Global

Link: <https://www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/world-social-report/2020-2.html>

Note/Interpretations

Powerful economic, social and environmental forces are affecting inequality. The implications of these global forces – or megatrends – are broad and varied. Some can help equalize opportunities, while others are exerting mounting pressure on income inequality, mainly through their effect on labour markets. This report examines the impact of four such megatrends on inequality:

- [Technological innovation](#)
- [Climate change](#)
- [Urbanization](#) and
- [International migration](#).

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#42 – Child well-being data portal

Short description

Type of object: Dataset

Source (organisation): OECD

Issues: Children well-being, including:

- Child wellbeing outcomes
- Cognitive development and education outcomes.
- Social, emotional and cultural outcomes
- Child well-being drivers
- Family and home environment
- child policy ().

Time span: Each indicator of child well-being has its time span. The latest data available are for 2021.

Geographical coverage: Data are available where possible for all OECD Members and Partners, OECD Accession countries, and EU Member states.

Link: <https://www.oecd.org/social/family/child-well-being/data/>

Note/Interpretations

The Child Well-being Data Portal is the OECD's hub for comparative data on child well-being. Built using the latest available data from OECD databases and a range of leading international child surveys and data collection programmes, the Data Portal contains over 200 comparative measures on child well-being outcomes and the drivers of well-being stemming from children's environments.

The article provides also the link to the OECD child-well-being dashboard. The OECD Child Wellbeing Dashboard is a tool for policy makers and the public to monitor countries' efforts to promote child wellbeing. Built using a selection of headline indicators from the data portal, the dashboard contains 20 key internationally comparable indicators on children's wellbeing outcomes, plus a range of additional context indicators on important drivers of child wellbeing and on child relevant public policies.

The data are downloadable in excel format.

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#43 – The EU LGBTI Survey 2019

Short description

Type of object: This is the dataset of the survey on LGBTI people carried out in 2019. The methodology used in the survey is described in the report “A long way to go for LGBTI equality – technical report, 2020. The main results of the survey are contained in the report “A long way to go for LGBTI equality”, 2020.

Source (organisation): European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights and GESIS

Issues: The survey asked a number of questions about the experiences of LGBTI people in the following areas: (1) Perceived increase or decrease in intolerance, prejudice and violence against LGBTI people; (2) Discrimination at work, looking for work and in several other areas of life; (3) Safe environment; (4) Physical or sexual victimisation; (5) Harassment; (6) Social context of being LGBTI; (7) Background information (age, education, income, civil status); (8) Specific sections dedicated to issues related to the life of trans as well as intersex persons.

Time span: 2019

Geographical coverage: The respondents were from the Member States of the European Union (EU), Northern Macedonia and Serbia (in this context, the United Kingdom is included in the group of EU Member States, reflecting the situation at the time of data collection in 2019)

Link: https://search.gesis.org/research_data/ZA7604

The technical Report of the survey is available here: <https://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2020/long-way-go-lgbti-equality-technical-report>

The report containing the main results of the survey is available here:

https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/fra-2020-lgbti-equality-1_en.pdf

Note/Interpretations

“Comparing the results of the 2012 and 2019 surveys shows little, if any, progress during the past seven years in the way LGBT people in the EU experience their human and fundamental rights in daily life. But it is important to note that the overall EU average results conceal important differences between Member States. To assess progress since 2012, only data for LGBT persons aged 18 and above are used from the 2019 survey. The intersex category, which was not surveyed in 2012, is excluded, as are respondents from Serbia and North Macedonia and LGBTI adolescents aged 15 to 17. Readers are encouraged to use the FRA LGBTI Survey Data explorer to obtain a more in-depth and full picture of the situation in different EU Member States”. (see also #31)

Some highlights:

- Discrimination in work contexts remains a reality. A lower share of young LGBT respondents aged 18- 24 hides being LGBT at school.
- The share of LGBT respondents aged 18 or over who were often or always open about being LGBT increased
- Discrimination remains an issue in a broad range of areas, such as in employment, at a café, restaurant, bar or night club, in healthcare or social services, at school or university, in housing, at a shop, or when showing an identification document. This is markedly more pronounced for trans respondents.

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#44 – Global Gender Gap Report 2022

Short description

Type of object: Report

Source (organisation): World Economic Forum

Issues: Gender parity in all the domains (workforce and labour market, care work, leadership, industry, political representation, wealth accumulation, lifelong learning and skills prioritization, stress levels).

Time span: 2006-2022

Geographical coverage: The 2022 Edition covers 146 countries.

Link: https://www.weforum.org/reports/global-gender-gap-report-2022/?DAG=3&gclid=CjwKCAjw586hBhBrEiwAQYEnHWmuuU-0A63w0kwk5laBSqcrJmwoeCo523yLwg4btZNOaalhWkY4uBoCwsYQAvD_BwE

Note/Interpretations

“The Global Gender Gap Index benchmarks the current state and evolution of gender parity across four key dimensions (Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival, and Political Empowerment). It is the longest-standing index which tracks progress towards closing these gaps over time since its inception in 2006.

In 2022, the global gender gap has been closed by 68.1%. At the current rate of progress, it will take 132 years to reach full parity. This represents a slight four-year improvement compared to the 2021 estimate (136 years to parity). However, it does not compensate for the generational loss which occurred between 2020 and 2021: according to trends leading up to 2020, the gender gap was set to close within 100 years. (...)

In 2022, amid multi-layered and compounding crises including the rising cost of living, the ongoing pandemic, the climate emergency and large-scale conflict and displacement, the progress towards gender parity is stalling. As leaders tackle a growing series of economic and political shocks, the risk of reversal is intensifying. Not only are millions of women and girls losing out on access and opportunity at present, this halt in progress towards parity is a catastrophe for the future of our economies, societies and communities. Accelerating parity must be a core part of the public and private agenda.

While more women have been moving into paid work over the last decades and, increasingly, into leadership positions in industry, there have been continued headwinds: societal expectations, employer policies, the legal environment and the availability of care infrastructure. This has continued to limit the educational opportunities women access as well as the career possibilities they can pursue. The economic and social consequences of the pandemic and geopolitical conflict have paused progress and worsened outcomes for women and girls around the world – and risk creating permanent scarring in the labour market. Conversely, the increasing representation of women in leadership in a number of industries, engagement in tertiary education overall and rebound in professional and technical roles are encouraging and may provide a basis for future efforts.”

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#45 – Inequality kills. The unparalleled action needed to combat unprecedented inequality in the wake of COVID-19

Short description

Type of object: Report (by Nabil Ahmed, Anna Marriott, Nafkote Dabi, Megan Lowthers, Max Lawson, Leah Mugehera. 2022)

Source (organisation): Oxfam

Issues: Inequality, economic violence

Time span: 2020-2021

Geographical coverage: Global coverage

Link: <https://www.oxfam.org/en/research/inequality-kills>

See also the methodological note:

<https://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/621341/tb-inequality-kills-methodology-note-170122-en.pdf>

Note/Interpretations

The wealth of the world's 10 richest men has doubled since the pandemic began. The incomes of 99% of humanity are worse off because of COVID-19. Widening economic, gender, and racial inequalities—as well as the inequality that exists between countries—are tearing our world apart.

This is not by chance, but choice: “economic violence” is perpetrated when structural policy choices are made for the richest and most powerful people. This causes direct harm to us all, and to the poorest people, women and girls, and racialized groups most. Inequality contributes to the death of at least one person every four seconds.

That people in poverty, women and girls, and racialized groups are so often disproportionately killed or harmed, more than those who are rich and privileged, is not an accidental error in today's dominant form of capitalism, but a core part of it. The authors estimate that inequality is now contributing to the deaths of at least 21,300 people each day—or one person every four seconds. This is a highly conservative estimate for deaths resulting from hunger in a world of plenty, the denial of access to quality healthcare in poor countries, and gender-based violence faced by women and rooted in patriarchy. We also provide estimates for the deaths resulting from climate breakdown in poor countries.

An estimated 5.6 million people die every year for lack of access to healthcare in poor countries. Healthcare of good quality is a human right, but too often treated as a luxury for rich people. Having more money in your pocket not only buys you access to healthcare; it also buys you a longer and healthier life. For example, in São Paulo, Brazil, people in the richest areas can expect to live 14 years longer than those who live in the poorest areas.

At a minimum, 67,000 women die each year due to female genital mutilation, or murder at the hands of a former or current partner— gender-based violence rooted in patriarchy and sexist economic systems. In addition to this, it is estimated that 143 million women are missing worldwide due to a combination of excess female mortality and sex-selective abortions (son preference): in 2020, there were an estimated 1.7 million excess female deaths and 1.5 million sex-selective abortions.

In a world of plenty, hunger kills over 2.1 million people each year at a minimum. This is one of the ways in which poverty kills, and it is faced by billions of ordinary people all over the world each day. In every country, the poorest people live shorter lives and face earlier deaths than those who are not poor.

At a conservative estimate, 231,000 people each year could be killed by the climate crisis in poor countries by 2030. Millions could die in the second half of this century. One study estimates that the greenhouse gases emitted by 273 Americans in 2020 will kill one person during the rest of this century through heat waves alone. Meanwhile, the emissions of the richest people are driving this crisis, with the CO2 emissions of 20 of the richest billionaires estimated on average to be 8,000 times that of the billion poorest people.

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#46 – The geography of Income inequality in OECD Countries

Short description

Type of object: Paper (by Sebastian Konings, Anna Vindics, OECD. 2021)

Source (organisation): OECD

Issues: Regional disparities, inequality

Time span: 2003 -2017

Geographical coverage: 11 OECD countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Sweden, and Switzerland

Link: https://iariw.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Konigs_Vindics_Paper.pdf

Note/Interpretations

This report summarises initial results from a research project that exploits national administrative data from tax registers to shed light on the distribution of incomes within and across geographic areas in OECD and EU countries. In this first stage, the work focuses on levels and trends in median incomes and income distributions of small (TL3) regions in 11 European OECD countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Sweden, and Switzerland. A particular focus lies on urban-rural disparities in income levels and inequalities, as measured by the OECD metropolitan/non-metropolitan typology for small regions. This is, to the authors' knowledge, the first study producing results on regional income distributions at this level for a larger number of countries.

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#47 – Voter Turnout by Country 2023

Short description

Type of object: Dataset

Source (organisation): World Population Review, independent association

Issues: Data and information on voter turnout all over the world, including countries with the highest voter turnout in the world, countries with the lowest voter turnout in the world, and good and bad reasons for high or low voter turnout.

Time span: Only the most recent election

Geographical coverage: Global

Link: <https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/voter-turnout-by-country>

Note/Interpretations

“Globally, voter turnout has decreased over time in recent decades, with most countries posting lower voter turnout in recent elections than in those which took place 20-30 years ago. Election experts have identified multiple causes for this trend. Voter apathy is one—young voters in particular are more likely to be unaware of the voting process or disenchanted with what they see as a corrupt and dysfunctional system. Another influential cause is voter suppression, especially in countries classified by the [Democracy Index](#) as [flawed democracies](#) or authoritarian regimes.”

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#48 – Democracy, digital social contacts

Short description

Type of object: Survey report and datasets (ESS – round 10, 2020).

Source (organisation): ESS-ERIC

Issues: Has data by countries on understandings and evaluations of democracy

Time span: 18/09/2020 to 25/05/2022

Geographical coverage: Europe

Link: <https://ess-search.nsd.no/en/study/172ac431-2a06-41df-9dab-c1fd8f3877e7>

Note/Interpretations

The tenth ESS round covers 31 countries. It includes questions on a variety of core topics repeated from previous rounds of the survey and also two modules developed for Round 10. These are Digital Social Contacts in Work and Family Life, and Understandings and Evaluations of Democracy (the latter is a partial repeat of a module from Round 6). The dataset has a Data Wizard feature that allows users to create and download subsets by choosing a selection of rounds, variables and/or countries.

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#49 – Our World in Data – Democracy

Short description

Type of object: Dataset

Source (organisation): Our World in Data, independent, open access organisation

Issues:

- [Participatory Democracy](#)
- [Voter Turnout](#)
- [Civil society participation](#)
- [Citizen satisfaction with democracy](#)
- [Citizen support for democracy](#)

Time span: Ample. Most items range for several decades

Geographical coverage: Global

Link: <https://ourworldindata.org/charts#democracy>

Note/Interpretations

“[Many more people than in the past have democratic rights](#). But now there is growing concern that this progress is currently being partially undone. [...] the [leading approaches](#) to measuring democracy indicate that the world has become less democratic in recent years. Democracy is in decline, whether we look at big changes in the number of democracies and the people living in them; at small changes in the extent of democratic rights; or at medium-sized changes in the number of, and people living in, countries that are autocratizing.”

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#50 – Varieties of Democracy project – 2023 Report

Short description

Type of object (dataset, report, etc.): Dataset

Source (organisation): V-Dem Institute (University of Gothenburg)

Issues: Provides a multidimensional and disaggregated dataset that reflects the complexity of the concept of democracy as a system of rule that goes beyond the simple presence of elections. They distinguish between five high-level principles of democracy: electoral, liberal, participatory, deliberative, and egalitarian, and collect data to measure these principles.

Time span: Ample, covers several decades. An important comparison is made about the last 10 years

Geographical coverage: Global

Link: <https://www.v-dem.net/data/the-v-dem-dataset/>

Note/Interpretations

The 2023 report shows in its first section “global levels of democracy sliding back and advances made over the past 35 years diminishing. Most of the drastic changes have taken place within the last ten years, while there are large regional variations in relation to the levels of democracy people experience” The second section presents “the geographies and population sizes of democratizing and autocratizing countries”. The third section focuses on “the countries undergoing autocratization, and on the indicators deteriorating the most, including in relation to media censorship, repression of civil society organizations, and academic freedom. While disinformation, polarization, and autocratization reinforce each other, democracies reduce the spread of disinformation”.

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#51 – Democracy Index 2022

Short description

Type of object: Report

Source (organisation): Economist Intelligence – EIU

Issues: State of Democracy

Time span: 2022

Geographical coverage: 165 States and two territories

Link: https://www.eiu.com/n/campaigns/democracy-index-2022/?utm_source=google&utm_medium=paid-search&utm_campaign=democracy-index-2022&gclid=CjwKCAjwsvujBhAXEiwA_UXnADjx9pRqEwkGudo3N70VGD9weP6Ae0-I8Gx9Es0U893xHLMxIBcaHBoCKmgQAvD_BwE

Note/Interpretations

“The Democracy Index is based on five categories: electoral process and pluralism, functioning of government, political participation, political culture, and civil liberties. Based on its scores on a range of indicators within these categories, each country is then classified as one of four types of regime: “full democracy”, “flawed democracy”, “hybrid regime” or “authoritarian regime”. (...)

This edition of the Democracy Index examines the state of global democracy in 2022. The global results are discussed in this introduction, and the results by region are analysed in greater detail in the section entitled “Democracy around the regions in 2022” (...). According to the Economist Intelligence Unit’s measure of democracy, almost half of the world’s population live in a democracy of some sort (45.3%). Only 8% reside in a “full democracy”, compared with 8.9% in 2015, before the US was demoted from a “full democracy” to a “flawed democracy” in 2016. More than one-third of the world’s population live under authoritarian rule (36.9%), with a large share of them being in China and Russia.”

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D. List of Topics of interest at local level

TOPICS	RESOURCE REFERENCES
1. AGE	#MAR5; #MAR10 #BRU1; #BRU17 #WEA15 #WEA16; #WEA17; #WEA18; #WEA27 #GIZ7; #GIZ22; #GIZ23 #DAK1; DAK3; #DAK7; #DAK12 #CAL1; #CAL14
2. BODY INTEGRITY AND SAFETY	#MAR6; #MAR19 #BRU13 #BER16 #LON3; #LON11; #LON16 #WEA30
3. CLASS AND FORTUNE	#MAR20 #BER10; #BER13 #LON6 #WEA8; #WEA9
4. CULTURAL LIFE, RECREATION, LEISURE	#MAR21 #GIZ12
5. DISABILITY	#LON7; #LON27 #GIZ23 #DAK14
6. EDUCATION	#MAR1; #MAR7; #MAR26 #BRU1; #BRU13; #BRU14 #BER16; #BER17 #LON11; #LON27 #WEA1; #WEA3; #WEA15; #WEA16; #WEA17; #WEA20; #WEA30 #GIZ1; #GIZ7; #GIZ16; #GIZ23 #DAK1; #DAK3; #DAK7; #DA13 #CAL7; #CAL8; #CAL12; #CAL13; #CAL14; #CAL19
7. EMPLOYMENT / WORKING LIFE	#MAR1; #MAR2; #MAR4; #MAR5; MAR7; #MAR26; #MAR27 #BRU1; #BRU13; #BRU14 #BER16; #BER17 #LON1; #LON3; #LON7#LON11; #LON12; #LON15; #LON27 #WEA1; #WEA3; #WEA7; #WEA9; #WEA11; #WEA20; #WEA30; #WEA31 #GIZ1; #GIZ4; #GIZ16; #GIZ20; #GIZ21; #GIZ22; #GIZ23 #DAK1 #CAL8; #CAL12; #CAL19; #CAL20
8. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS/ CLIMATE CHANGE	#MAR23; #MAR24; #MAR25; #MAR26 #BRU2; #BRU5; #BRU6; #BRU7; #BRU8; #BRU9; #BRU10; #BRU13 #BER16 #LON3; #LON10; #LON11; #LON24; #LON25 #WEA4; #WEA5; #WEA6; #WEA21; #WEA22; #WEA23; #WEA29; #WEA30 #GIZ3; #GIZ5; #GIZ14; #GIZ24; #GIZ25; #GIZ26; #GIZ27; #GIZ28; #GIZ29; #GIZ30 #DAK1; #DAK5; #DAK18; #DAK22; #DAK24; #DAK26; #DAK27; #DAK28; #DAK29; #DAK30 #DAK31 #CAL15; #CAL16; #CAL19

TOPICS	RESOURCE REFERENCES
9. GENDER ISSUES	#MAR5 #BRU3 #BER8; #BER11; #BER13 #LON1; #LON27 #WEA14 #GIZ7; #GIZ16; #GIZ17; #GIZ18; #GIZ19; #GIZ20; #GIZ21; #GIZ22 #DAK3; #DAK24 #CAL12; #CAL17; #CAL18
10. HEALTH	#MAR11; #MAR26 #BRU1; #BRU13; #BRU15 #BER14; #BER16 #LON1; #LON3; #LON5; #LON6; #LON9; #LON11; #LO19; #LON20; #LON21; #LON22; #LON23 #WEA1; #WEA9; #WEA11; #WEA12; #WEA17; #WEA18; #WEA19; #WEA30 #GIZ7; #GIZ13; #GIZ16 #DAK1; #DAK3; #DAK4; #DAK8; #DAK12; #DAK23 #CAL11; #CAL14; #CAL19
11. INCOME	#MAR6; #MAR7; #MAR27 #BRU1; #BRU11; #BRU14; #BRU18 #BER6; #BER17 #LON1; #LON12 #WEA1; #WEA3; #WEA7; #WEA8; #WEA9; #WEA11; #WEA12; #WEA13; #WEA20; #WEA31 #GIZ1; #GIZ4; #GIZ7; #GIZ8; #GIZ9; #GIZ15 #DAK1; #DAK6 #CAL4; #CAL5; #CAL8; #CAL20
12. KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS	#DAK7
13. LEADERSHIP	#GIZ17; #GIZ19 #CAL17; #CAL18
14. LGBTQIA+	#BRU3 #LON8; #LON9
15. HOUSING AND MATERIAL LIVING CONDITIONS	#MAR1; #MAR2; #MAR3; #MAR6; #MAR7; #MAR9; #MAR11; #MAR15; #MAR32; #MAR34 #BRU1; #BRU15 #BER1; #BER2; #BER3; #BER4; #BER6; #BER9 #LON1; #LON2; #LON8; #LON15 #WEA1; #WEA2; #WEA5; #WEA17 #GIZ1; #GIZ5; #GIZ6; #GIZ7; #GIZ10; #GIZ14; #GIZ15; #GIZ25; #GIZ26; #GIZ27 #DAK1; #DAK2; #DAK3; #DAK5; #DAK10; #DAK11; #DAK18; #DAK22; #DAK25 #CAL2; #CAL3; #CAL8; #CAL10
16. MIGRATION / REFUGEES	#MAR31 #BRU3; #BRU11 #BER4; #BER11; #BER12; #BER15 #CAL9 #LON1; #LON4; #LON6 #WEA1 #DAK1; #DAK20

TOPICS	RESOURCE REFERENCES
17. POLITICAL PARTICIPATION, DEMOCRACY, VOICE	#MAR13; #MAR14; #MAR16; #MAR21; #MAR22; #MAR24; #MAR28; #MAR35 #BRU1; #BRU8; #BRU12; #BRU16 #BER3; #BER7; #BER8; #BER11 #LON6; #LON26; #LON27; #LON28 #WEA6; #WEA22; #WEA24; #WEA25; #WEA26; #WEA27; #WEA28; #WEA29 #GIZ17; #GIZ18; #GIZ19; #GIZ21 #DAK14; #DAK15; #DAK17; #DAK24; #DAK30 #CAL17; #CAL18; #CAL21
18. POVERTY	#MAR5; #MAR7; #MAR8; #MAR9; #MAR29 #BRU1 #BER14 #LON15 #WEA2; #WEA8; #WEA14; #WEA15; #WEA17 #GIZ9; #GIZ13 #DAK1; #DAK3; #DAK6; #DAK8; #DAK9; #DAK13; #DAK25 #CAL10
19. POWER IMBALANCES AND CONFLICTS	#MAR16; #MAR17; #MAR20 #BRU4 #BER12 #WEA28 #DAK10
20. PUBLIC POLICIES	#MAR5; #MAR12; #MAR14; #MAR19; #MAR20; #MAR24; #MAR25; #MAR29; #MAR30; #MAR31; #MAR32; #MAR33; #MAR35 #BRU2; #BRU6; #BRU8; #BRU9; #BRU11; #BRU18; #BRU19 #BER1; #BER3; #BER5; #BER6; #BER7; #BER8; #BER9; #BER11; #BER12; #BER13; #BER15 #CAL3; #CAL13; #CAL15; #CAL16 #LON5; #LON6; #LON21; #LON22; #LON24; #LON25 #WEA3; #WEA5; #WEA8; #WEA10; #WEA17; #WEA19; #WEA20; #WEA21; #WEA22; #WEA23 #GIZ3; #GIZ6; #GIZ10; #GIZ11; #GIZ12; #GIZ14; #GIZ15; #GIZ26; #GIZ29; #GIZ30 #DAK10; #DAK11; #DAK13; #DAK17; #DAK18; #DAK20; #DAK22; #DAK24; #DAK27; #DAK28
21. QUALITY OF LIFE / OVERALL LIFE EXPERIENCE	#BRU12 #BER8 #LON8; #LON9; #LON13 #WEA18 #GIZ7; #GIZ21 #DAK5; #DAK8; #DAK25 #CAL6; #CAL8; #CAL12
22. RACE AND ETHNICITY	#MAR18; #MAR19 #BRU3; #BRU17; #BRU18 #BER4; #BER12; #BER13 #LON1; #LON4; #LON6; #LON27; #LON28 #WEA1 #CAL2; #CAL3; #CAL9; #CAL10; #CAL11; #CAL12; #CAL13
23. RELIGION	#BRU3 #LON1; #LON4; #LON27

TOPICS	RESOURCE REFERENCES
24. SOCIAL AND FAMILY LIFE	#MAR1; #MAR2; #MAR10 #BER10; #BER13 #LON8 #GIZ1
25. SOCIAL EXCLUSION	#MAR4; #MAR5; #MAR6; #MAR7; #MAR9; #MAR11; #MAR29; #MAR34 #BRU4; #BRU11; #BRU17 #BER9; #BER10; #BER15 #LON4; #LON5; #LON16; #LON20; #LON30 #WEA1; #WEA2; #WEA4; #WEA7; #WEA8; #WEA10; #WEA12; #WEA14; #WEA14 #GIZ5; #GIZ15 #CAL3; #CAL6; #CAL19
26. SOCIAL AND SPATIAL JUSTICE	#MAR5; #MAR7; #MAR9; #MAR11; #MAR15; #MAR16; #MAR17; #MAR33 #BRU4; #BRU11; #BRU18 #BER1; #BER3; #BER4; #BER5; #BER6; #BER9 #LON2; #LON6; #LON13; #LON17; #LON18; #LON29; #LON30 #WEA1; #WEA4 #GIZ6
27. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	#MAR1; #MAR2; #MAR4; #MAR5; #MAR7; #MAR26; #MAR27; #MAR29 #BRU1; #BRU13; #BRU14; #BRU16; #BRU18 #BER1; #BER2; #BER6; #BER10; #BER16; #BER17 #CAL1; #CAL2; #CAL3; #CAL4; #CAL7; #CAL9; #CAL19; #CAL20 #LON1; #LON2; #LON3; #LON7; #LON11; #LON12; #LON15; #19; #LON20; #LON21; #LON22; #LON29 #WEA1; #WEA2; #WEA5; #WEA14; #WEA19; #WEA30; #WEA31 #GIZ1; #GIZ2; #GIZ4; #GIZ11; #GIZ14; #GIZ22 #DAK1; #DAK2; #DAK6; #DAK9; #DAK16; #DAK18; #DAK19; #DAK20; #DAK21; #DAK25
28. TERRITORY AND SPATIAL INEQUALITY	#MAR2; #MAR3; #MAR4; #MAR5; #MAR9; #MAR11; #MAR12; #MAR13; #MAR14; #MAR20; #MAR21; #MAR29; #MAR30; #MAR31; #MAR32 #BRU2 #BER1; #BER3; #BER4; #BER5; #BER6 #LON6; #LON13; #LON14; #LON17; #LON18; #LON29; #LON30 #WEA5; #WEA6; #WEA8; #WEA10; #WEA15; #WEA16; #WEA20 #GIZ5; #GIZ6; #GIZ8; #GIZ9; #GIZ10; #GIZ11; #GIZ12; #GIZ13 #DAK4; #DAK11; #DAK23 #CAL3; #CAL4; #CAL6; #CAL7; #CAL10
29. WEALTH	#WEA7; #WEA10 #GIZ1
30. WELFARE	#LON19; #LON20 #WEA1; #WEA2; #WEA7; #WEA10 #GIZ1 #DAK3; #DAK16; #DAK23
31. WORK-LIFE BALANCE	#BER8; #BER13

E. List of local resources

1. Marseille

The list below contains resources provided by the Marseille FVlab integrated by some resources provided by K&I team.

- #MAR1 – INSEE Dataset and cartography

INSEE provides, on request, datasets and cartography, also at infra-municipal level (Ilots Regroupés pour information Statistique – IRIS) for the whole territory of France on five themes: Activity of residents (ACT); Education – Training (FOR); Couples – Families – Households (FAM); Housing (LOG); Population (POP). Furthermore some statistics concerning inequality between neighbourhoods are provided.

- #MAR2 – “200 m gridded” population data

Dataset, produced by INSEE and published by the Government of France, containing data at the household level on 18 socio-demographic and economic variables, available on request.

- #MAR3 – Digital Cadastre

Digital cadastre (land register) composed by 600,000 sheets published by the Government of France.

- #MAR4 – “SIG Politique de la Ville”

The website contains maps and statistical data at local level of the whole France. In particular, the website provides map and data (socio-demographic data, data about employment, etc.) for each arrondissement/quartier of Marseille.

- #MAR5 – “Atlas des quartiers prioritaires de la politique de la ville”

It is a report of the *Agence Nationale de la Cohésion des territoires* that contains maps and statistical data on the priority areas of interventions of urban policies of all France territories, including Marseille. The statistics and cartography related to the Priority areas are based on specific collection of data, additional to the data collected for the Census. Priority areas are defined by an income inferior to the median average.

- #MAR6 – “Politique de la ville Métropole territoire Marseille-Provence”

The Marseille-Provence Territorial Council's City Policy Resource Centre, or Documentation Centre, collects all written, artistic or audio-visual productions of the City Policy, whether they are associative or institutional. The website contains a catalogue of the available resources.

- #MAR7 – INSEE Dossier on PACA Provence-Alpes-Cote d’Azur region

INSEE publishes reports on PACA region⁴ and on all the arrondissements of Marseille, containing main statistical information.

- #MAR8 – COMPAS: study on poverty in Marseille

This is a short article containing the results of a study on the level of poverty of the 100 main big communities of France, including Marseille, carried out in 2013.

- #MAR9 – Study on “Marseille : de la crise du logement à une crise humanitaire”

This is a 2020 report of Haut Comité pour le logement des personnes défavorisées (préparé par Elisabeth Dorier et Julien Dario), providing commented maps of Marseille on housing, poverty and inequality in support of the Haut Comité Report of 2019.

- #MAR10 – “Observatoire des inégalités”

This Observatory contains data, reports, studies, articles, on different aspects of inequality. The Observatory contains 38 documents quoting Marseille; among them, the following can be mentioned:

- Anne Brunner, Les communes pauvres sont-elles plus polluées ? March 12, 2023
- Louis Marin, Rapport sur les riches en France : pour que la connaissance progresse. June 1, 2022, see here on the content of the Report
- Les communes les plus touchées par la pauvreté. January 24, 2021
- Valérie Schneider, Ces communes où les jeunes adultes sont pauvres. April 11, 2019
- Quel est le taux de pauvreté dans ma commune ? April 13, 2018.
- Niveau de vie : la situation des personnes âgées par commune. November 26, 2013
- Comment se regroupent les populations dans l’espace urbain ? November 8, 2013

⁴ For example, Dossier no. #1, 2014; Dossier no. #4, 2016; Dossier no. #7 of 2012; Dossier no. #11, 2022

- Pauvreté et inégalités : des contrastes marqués entre territoires. June 18, 2013
- Les villes les plus inégalitaires de France. November 2, 2011
- Les territoires très dépendants des ressources sociale. July 19, 2011.
- **#MAR11 – “CVPT Centre-Ville pour tous”**
The website of CVPT, and in particular the page on studies, contains links to articles presenting studies and researches on Marseille.
- **#MAR12 – “Géographie d’une ville fragmentée”**
It is the dissertation in geography of Dario Julien titled: “Géographie d’une ville fragmentée. Morphogenèse, gouvernance des voies et impacts de la fermeture résidentielle à Marseille” (2019). It focuses on causes and consequences of urban fragmentation of Marseille, based on 10 years of research and field surveys led by geographers.
- **#MAR13 – “Marseille par bureau de vote”**
It is the article of Joël Gombin, “Marseille: de la sociologie urbaine à la géopolitique locale?” published in “Métropolitiques” (2014). It analyses the results of election on the basis of the situation and the urban development of Marseille. On the same issues see here for a second article.
- **#MAR14 – “Villes transformées, villes contestées”**
This is the dissertation of Ben Kerste in sociology (2018) titled : “Villes transformées, villes contestées. Regards croisés sur des luttes gauches-libertaires à Marseille et à Hambourg”.
- **#MAR15 – “L’état du mal-logement : éclairage régional Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur”**
This is a study carried out in 2021 by the Foundation Abbé Pierre on housing issues in Marseille, titled: “État des lieux mal logement Marseille”.
- **#MAR16 – Article on election results of Marseille**
This is the article of Jérôme Fourquet and Sylvain Manternach, titled: “Marseille : loin du centre, les quartiers votent Ghali et leurs voisins RN” (Octobre 2020) published by Fondation Jean Jaurès.
- **#MAR17 – “Marseille : les batailles du centre-ville”**
The link contains a study on the “Impacts of social and political transformation in terms of conflicts in Marseille” (2022).
- **#MAR18 – “Discriminations ethniques”**
This is the article of Valérie Sala Pala (2013), titled: “Discriminations ethniques. Les politiques du logement social en France et au Royaume” (published in “Gouvernement & action publique”, 2013, 2 (3), pp.519-523). It analyses urban policies and ethnic segregation and inequality in Marseille.
- **#MAR19 – “Ethnicité et politique de la ville”**
This is the book of Damian Moore, “Ethnicité et politique de la ville en France et en Grande-Bretagne” (L'Harmattan, 2001) containing a comparison between Marseille and Manchester.
- **#MAR20 – “Vivre et gouverner le délogement”**
This is the dissertation in sociology, presented at Sciences-Po in 2022 by Charles Reveillere “Demain c'est loin, et aujourd'hui c'est déjà trop tard. Vivre et gouverner le délogement dans deux espaces populaires en attente de rénovation urbaine”.
- **#MAR21 – Vacarme**
This is a site publishing articles on cultural and social issues. Among these articles there is the “Revue spécial Marseille”, containing personalised and commented maps of quartiers of Marseilles drafted by active citizen and/or groups of citizens.
- **#MAR22 – Elections. Results**
The link allows to download to results of the general elections: presidential elections of 2022, 2017, 2012, 2007, 2002; legislative of 2022, 2017, 2012, 2007, 2002; departmental elections; municipality elections, etc.
- **#MAR23 – “Cahiers Thématiques”**
The link contains some “Cahiers Thématiques” made by the researchers of GREC-SUD on environmental issues of PACA region, including Marseille.
- **#MAR24 – Project Nature for city life**
Region Sud – PACA – Project Nature for city life. It is a European Life project carried out from 2017 till 2022 in

Marseille involving a consortium of organisations aimed at promoting the adaptation of cities to climate change by the development, in participative way, of space of “nature” within the city in urban planning.

- **#MAR25 – Environmental risk perceptions**
This is the link to the study carried out by Alexandra Schleyer-Lindenmann (et al.) in 2022 on the perception of environmental risks, titled: “Climate change and adaptation to coastal risks as perceive in two major coastal cities: an exploratory study in Marseilles and Nice (France)”.
- **#MAR26 – NUTS2 and NUTS3 regional indicators**
Eurostat provides economic and socio-demographic datasets also at regional NUTS 2 & 3 level (on education, health, business, employment, poverty, environment, etc.). The datasets are downloadable.
- **#MAR27 – ARDECO**
EUI and European Commission DG Regio produce an annual regional database with regional (sub-state) disaggregated data, covering multiple indicators of growth, convergence, competitiveness and demography, labour market.
- **#MAR28 – INSEE – Dataset on Associations and electoral participation**
INSEE carried out in 2018 a survey on associations; it also produces survey on electoral participation. The results of the survey on association at national level are downloadable. The data of both surveys at local level are available upon request at INSEE.
- **#MAR29 – “Observatoire des Zones Urbaines Sensibles”**
The public “Observatoire des Zones Urbaines Sensibles” (ONZUS) is aimed at measuring changes in social inequalities and development gaps in sensitive urban areas, monitoring the implementation of public policies to measure the specific resources deployed and assessing the effects of these policies in relation to their objectives and performance indicators. The Observatory provides the Atlas of the “Zones Urbaines Sensibles – ZUS” of France, containing for each of them a map and some demographic data. Data of the “Zones Urbaines Sensibles” of Marseille are available at the Opendatasoft-Datahub.
- **#MAR30 – Metropolitan area, spatial inequalities and justice**
This is a Report, coordinated by Agnès Deboulet, titled “The role of metropolitan areas within the agenda of local and regional governments for the 21st century”, published on 28 February 2016. The Report contains a worldwide analysis of urbanisation, “metropolisation process”, spatial inequalities and urban policies, with examples of different cities such as Marseille, Dakar, and London. The Report is available also in French.
- **#MAR31 – “Sociétés urbaines au risque de la métropole”**
This is a book written by Agnès Deboulet, and published in 2022 by Armand Collin and titled “Sociétés urbaines au risque de la métropole”. This book examines the way in which major urban and societal changes are perceived and thought about by decision-makers and residents. Drawing on first-hand survey material from Western cities and metropolises in emerging and poor countries, it shows how the urgency of these changes is altering the relationship with the city and highlights the emergence of new forms of local democracy based on citizens' initiatives.
- **#MAR32 – Social housing policy in Marseille**
This is an article written by Virginie Baby-Collin and others, published in “Métropolitiques” on November 2020 and titled “Quelles politiques pour le logement populaire dans le centre-ville de Marseille”, containing data and a map.
- **#MAR33 – “Ville ordinaire, citoyens précaires”**
This is a study coordinated by Florence Bouillon, Virginie Baby-Collins and Agnès Deboulet, in 2017, titled “Ville ordinaire, citoyens précaires : transition ou disparition programmée des quartiers-tremplins ?” Report of the “Convention de recherche n° 220089072 (CN 14 02), Ministère de l’Écologie, du Développement durable et de l’Énergie, Ministère du Logement, de l’Égalité des territoires et de la Ruralité, Plan urbanisme, construction, architecture”. www.urbanisme-puca.gouv.fr/la-ville-ordinaire-et-la-metropolisation-2013-2017-a480.html.
- **#MAR34 – Irregular migration and housing**
This is a publication of Fondation Abbe Pierre, published on 2020, titled “Le cahiers du logement. Fabriques des “sans-papiers”, fabrique des mal-logés”. The publication contains data and action lines aimed to promote access to housing also for people with irregular administrative situations. The website of the Foundation contains other publications and articles on housing and inequality issues.

- **#MAR35 – The experimentation of neighbourhood tables in Marseille**

This is the text of the presentation made by Marion Lang at the “Journées doctorales 2018 du GIS Démocratie et Participation Session « Empowerment” titled “L’expérimentation des tables de quartier à Marseille : trajectoires et formes d’empowerment”. The presentation contains the results of the study of a participatory experiment carried out in working-class neighborhoods since 2014: neighborhood tables.

[Go back to main text – Marseille](#)

2. Brussels

The list below contains resources provided by the Brussels FVlab integrated with some resources provided by K&I team.

- **#BRU1 – “Le monitoring des quartiers de la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale”**
The link provides data and cartographies on Bruxelles-Capital region. In particular, the Monitoring of Neighbourhoods divides the Brussels-Capital Region into 145 neighbourhoods (118 residential neighbourhoods; 27 non-housed neighbourhoods). The platform allows to set up thematic maps (with data on population, income, poverty and welfare, housing, employment, mobility, building and equipment, environment, health and childhood, training, participation); tabs and to make comparisons.
- **#BRU2 – Geoportal of the Brussels capital region**
The Geoportal collects official geographic data furnished by various Brussels institutions (Brussels Environment, Brussels Regional Informatics Centre, Brussels Regional Public Service, STIB, etc.). It allows the possibility to create or consult geographic maps; to search the data available in a catalogue; to access to cartographic web service provided by the organisations participating in the portal.
- **#BRU3 – UNIA (Data hub equality data)**
Unia provides a huge data base about inequalities in Belgium (on the basis of Nationality; Skin colour; Ethnic origin / migration history / ancestry / other racial criteria; Religious / philosophical beliefs; Sexual orientation; Gender identity; Gender expression; Sexual characteristics) in the domain of Employment, Education, Health, Housing, Justice and police, Media and Other. The portal allows to select the geographical data of interest.
- **#BRU4 – “L’Observatoire belge des inégalités”**
The Belgian Inequality Observatory is an internet media providing short articles critically dealing with social inequalities, power relations, discrimination and injustices of all kinds.
- **#BRU5 – Focus: map of the assessment and management of flood risks**
This is an article based on the Report 2011-2014 on the “*State of environment*” of Brussels, containing maps and data on assessment and management of flood risks.
- **#BRU6 – Flood risk 2019**
This is link of the portal Brussels environment providing maps of the flood occurred in 2019 in Brussels. The maps are downloadable; the link allows the search for specific area (or street) within the area of Brussels.
- **#BRU7 – National Crisis Center. Flooding**
This is the link devoted to flooding of the National Crisis Center providing information and links on the management of flooding risks on the basis of the large scale risk assessment for Belgium for the period 2018-2023.
- **#BRU8 – BrusSEau – “Brussel sensible à l’eau”**
This is the OECD publication on the BrusSEau project on water management in Brussels. BrusSEau is a research-action project (2017– 2020) based on a hydrological and social observation of the recurrence and importance of the flood and its possible causes. The project was supported by a transdisciplinary team composed by a non-profit organisation (EGEB), three research centres (Hydr – VUB, Lieu and Habiter – ULB), two architecture and urban design offices (Latitude Platform and Arkipel) and a private company (Ecotechnic).
- **#BRU9 – First Flood Risk Management Plans**
This is the “Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the implementation of the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) – Second River Basin Management Plans. First Flood Risk Management Plans” of 2019.
- **BRU#10 – Dataset of river flood hazard maps**
This is an article of Francesco Dottori and others, titled: “A new dataset of river flood hazard maps for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin” published in 2022, presenting the EU dataset of river flood hazard maps. From EU dataset it is possible to download the maps.
- **#BRU11 – Urban socio-economic segregation and income inequality**
This is an open access 2021 Springer book by Maarten van Ham et al. (Eds) containing analysis on socio-economic inequalities in different cities of the four continents, including Brussels. The chapter on Brussels is

titled: “[Socio-Spatial disparities in Brussels and its hinterland](#)” and contains an analysis of socio-economic segregation evolution from 2001-2011 on the basis of fine-grained statistical data.

- **#BRU12 – Results of previous elections in the Brussels-Capital Region**
The link contains [results of local, regional and federal elections](#). See for the results from 1884 until 2019 and for the results also at local level the official website of [the Federal public service of Interior – Direction of Elections](#).
- **#BRU13 – NUTS2 and NUTS3 regional indicators**
Eurostat provides [economic and socio-demographic datasets](#) also at regional NUTS 2 & 3 level (including education, health, business, employment, poverty, environment, etc.). The datasets are downloadable.
- **#BRU14 – ARDECO**
EUI and European Commission DG Regio produces an [annual regional database](#) with regional (sub-state) disaggregated data, covering multiple indicators of growth, convergence, competitiveness and demography, labour market.
- **#BRU15 – Housing conditions**
This is an article by Martina Otavova et al. published in 2022 on BMC Public health, titled: “[Inequalities in mortality associated with housing conditions in Belgium between 1991 and 2021](#)”. The authors investigate the association between housing inequality and increased mortality in Belgium. It includes also data about Brussels.
- **#BRU16 – FixMyStreet Brussels**
This is a scientific article by Burak Pak et al. published in 2017 in Journal of Urban Technology and titled: “[FixMyStreet Brussels: Socio-demographic inequality in crowdsourced civic participation](#)”. The article analyses the use of the FixMyStreet web platform of civic participation that allow citizens to report environmental defects, based on different socio-demographic characteristics.
- **#BRI17 – Youth and inequality in Brussels**
This is the article by Andrea Rea et al. and published in Open Edition Journals in 2009 and titled: “[Young people in Brussels: social inequality and cultural diversity](#)”.
- **#BRU18 – Ethnic and socioeconomic segregation in Belgium**
This is a scientific article by Rafael Costa and Helga A.G. de Valk, published in National Library of Medicine, in 2018 and titled: “[Ethnic and socioeconomic segregation in Belgium: a multiscalar approach using individualised neighbourhoods](#)”. The article is focused on the relationships between ethnic and socioeconomic segregation.
- **#BRU19 – IBSA Brussels**
This is the portal of the “[Institute Bruxellois de statistique et d’analyse](#)”. The Portal contains statistics, data and publications available on different issues.

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3. Berlin

The list below contains resources provided by the Berlin FVlab integrated with some resources provided by K&I team. Part of the resources are in German and part in English.

- **#BER1 – Geoportal of the Berlin area (all the links are in German)**
The geoportal provides central access to maps and other spatial data, services and applications. The following useful links have been identified:
 - General access link to [Maps and other geodata](#)
 - [Catalogue](#) of geodata and services provided
 - Data and [maps at district level](#)
 - Data of the [district of Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg](#)
 - Data of the [planning area \(PLR\) Rathaus Yorckstraße](#) of the district region Tempelhofer Vorstadt.
- **#BER2 – Kiezatlas**
The link contains an [atlas that allows to obtain information and data](#) at the level of single street or road or by a specific address. The site is in German.
- **#BER3 – Rathausblock**
Two websites provide [information](#) and [data](#) on initiatives and projects carried out in the Rathausblock in Berlin (all the links are in German).
- **#BER4 – Planning area of Rathaus Yorckstraße – 02020202**
This is a link providing [detailed maps and data on the area of Rathaus Yorckstraße](#), located near Rathausblock, where 43% of residents have a migration experience, of which 23% non-EU, 16% from Turkey. The link is in German.
- **#BER5 – Monitoring Social Urban Development of Berlin 2021**
This is the [Report of the monitoring of social urban development \(MSS\)](#) that monitors changes in socio-structural development in the sub-areas of the city of Berlin on a small scale. The MSS identifies areas at the spatial level of Berlin's planning that are affected to an above-average degree by social disadvantage in comparison to the city as a whole and therefore require increased attention in terms of urban development policy. The text is in German)
- **#BER6 – Urban socio-economic segregation and income inequality**
This is an open access 2021 Springer book by Maarten van Ham et al. (Eds) containing [analysis on socio-economic inequalities in different cities](#) of the four continents, including Berlin. The chapter #13 on Berlin is titled: [“Making sense of segregation in a well-connected city: the case of Berlin.”](#)
- **#BER7 – Citizen participation in Urban Policy**
This is a discussion paper written by Mariana Morais, WZB in 2022, titled: [“Citizen participation in Urban Policy: lessons based on Berlin and Sao Paulo Experiences”](#) containing the results of research project on participation in urban policy.
- **#BER8 – fem*MAP Berlin 2049**
This is an article by Julia Koepper and other titled: [“fem*MAP Berlin 2049: Feminist spatial systems for a non-sexist city”](#), published in “Ciudades”, September 2022.
- **#BER9 – Large Housing Estates in Berlin**
This is a blog article on the inequality in large housing estates in Berlin by Marcel Helbig, in 2022, titled: [“Growing inequality on the social situation in \(East Germany\) Large Housing Estates”](#).
- **#BER10 – Spatial dimension of social stratification**
This is an article of Dirk Konietzka and Yevgeniy Martynovych, titled: [“The spatial dimension of social stratification in Germany”](#) containing a comparison of different cities including Berlin.
- **#BER11 – Mothering urban space, governing migrant women**
This is an article [“Mothering urban space, governing migrant women: the construction of intersectional positions in area-based interventions in Berlin”](#) written by Nadine Marquardt and Verena Schreiber in 2013 in Urban Geography, volume 36, 2015.

- **#BER12 – Intersections in counterpublic space**
This is a post in a blog by Christy Kulz and Martin Fuller on October 2022, titled: “Legibility, contradictions and situated intersections in counterpublic spaces of Berlin” in CRC 1265 website, that contains also publications and research.
- **#BER13 – The case of FEM*Kutschi**
This is the Master’s Thesis of Laura Margarita Alvarez Martinez, at the Politecnico di Milano, titled: “Rethinking urban space through an intersectional design strategy. The case of FEM*KUTSCHI” in 2021. In particular chapter 4 describes the case of FEM*Kutschi.
- **#BER14. Health and social deprivation**
This is an article by J. Zeiher and others, published on European Journal of Public Health, in 2022, titled: “The Berlin index of health and social deprivation: a data based tool to tackle health inequality”. The Berlin index of health and social deprivation (BIHSD) 2022 aims to show regional differences in health and social situation in sub-areas of the city, to observe developments over time and to identify socially deprived sub-areas of the city.
- **#BER15 Programme “Social Cohesion”**
This is a website of “*Quartiermanagement Berlin*” containing information on an European Programme of social cohesion in the city of Berlin carried out from 1999 till 2009. The website is in English and in German.
- **#BER16 – NUTS2 and NUTS3 regional indicators**
Eurostat provides economic and socio-demographic datasets also at regional NUTS 2 & 3 level (including education, health, business, employment, poverty, environment, etc.). The datasets are downloadable.
- **#BER17 – ARDECO**
EUI and European Commission DG Regio produces an annual regional database with regional (sub-state) disaggregated data, covering multiple indicators of growth, convergence, competitiveness and demography, labour market.

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4. London

The list below contains resources provided by the London FVlab (Just Space and UCL) integrated with some resources provided by K&I team.

- **#LON1 – UK Census 2021 for Southwark**
This is the link to the results of UK 2021 census for Southwark (London) with data on population, demography and migration, ethnicity, identity, language and religion, housing, gender identity and sexual orientation, health, disability and unpaid care, labour market and travel to work at local level.
- **#LON2 – ONS Office of National Statistics – Housing inequalities (London)**
The link provides access to 11 datasets on housing inequalities with data per Region/cities: index of private housing rental prices, region; ratio of house prices to earnings, Borough, housing tenure by borough, monthly mix-adjusted average house prices, London; Overcrowded households by Borough, Census 2001 key statistics 18: tenure; census 2001 key statistics 03: living arrangements; census 2001 key statistics 16: household spaces; census 2001 key statistics 19: rooms and amenities; census 2001 key statistics 20: household composition; dwelling stock by tenure and conditions. The data are downloadable.
- **#LON3 – London Datastore**
It is the portal on statistical data of London, containing 900 datasets. The portal contains data on the following issues: jobs and economy, transport, environment, community safety; housing, community, health, London as a world city. Instructions for searching and downloading the data are provided.
- **#LON4 – Racism and Ethnic inequality**
This is a book of Nissa Finney et al., published in 2023 and titled: “Racism and Ethnic inequality in a time of crisis. Findings from the evidence for equality national survey”, containing the evidence for Equality National Survey (EVENS), on ethnic inequalities and sheds new light on underlying racisms, opening them up to debate as crucial social concerns.
- **#LON5 – “Marmot Review”- Health Inequalities (UK and London)**
It is a report drafted in 2010 by Marmot M. and titled: “Fair society, healthy lives: the Marmot review” addressing the issue of health inequality, by providing data and recommendations for changing the situation. It also contains a proposal of a framework for monitoring the reduction of health inequalities by defining data to be collected.
- **#LON6 – Just Space**
Just Space is an informal alliance of community groups, campaigns and concerned independent organisations active in London urban planning. The website contains reports, petitions, documents, on various issues (migration; race, class and ethnicity; social impact assessment; health; community participation; etc.) related to the city plans of London (plan of 2014-2015; London planning 2015-2018; London Plan 2021)
- **#LON7 – Evenbreak – Disability Employment Data**
The link contains commented data on the issue of disability and employment extracted from the Office for National Statistics for the year 2019 and 2020 for UK.
- **#LON8 – UK National LGBT survey – 2018**
The link contains the summary report of the UK LGBT Survey carried out in 2018 by the UK Government Equalities Office. Over 108.000 people participated in such survey. All the final documents of the survey are available here.
- **#LON9 – LGBTIQ+ people mental health statistics**
The link provides statistics and reports on mental health problems of LGBTQ+ people in UK.
- **#LON10 – Flooding risk Maps (UK and London)**
It is a website that allows to check the long-term flood risk for any area in England; the possible cause of flooding; how to manage flood risk. The service provides information on an area 's long term risk from rivers and sea, surface water, reservoirs, groundwater. It allows also to get the flooding history of a property in England. It requires the registration.

- **#LON11 – NUTS2 and NUTS3 regional indicators**
Eurostat provides economic and socio-demographic datasets also at regional NUTS 2 & 3 level (including education, health, business, employment, poverty, environment, etc.). The datasets are downloadable.
- **#LON12 – ARDECO**
EUI and European Commission DG Regio produces an annual regional database with regional (sub-state) disaggregated data, covering multiple indicators of growth, convergence, competitiveness and demography, labour market.
- **#LON13 – Quality of life and spatial inequality in London**
It is a paper by Paul Higgins and others, published in 2014 in European Urban and regional studies, titled: “Quality of life and spatial inequality in London” containing analysis of spatial inequality using the quality of life indicators.
- **#LON14 – New research to address inequalities in London**
This is a post informing that in the framework of the “Levelling up London” Plan, the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry together with the Centre for London will develop a spatial economic analysis for London’s 32 boroughs that would address the geographic inequalities of London.
- **#LON15 – Trust for London – Living standard statistics**
This link provides maps, statistics and data on London poverty profile (and of its boroughs) or the years 2019-2022, composed by five themes: people, living standards, housing, work, worklessness and benefit and shared opportunities.
- **#LON16 – Stop and search and economic inequality**
This is an article by Joel H. Suss and Thiago R. Oliveira published on the British Journal of Criminology on 2022, titled: “Economic inequality and spatial distribution of Stop and Search: evidence from London”.
- **#LON17 – Spatial translation of inequality**
This is an article extracted from the Proceedings of the 13th Space Syntax Symposium held in June 2022, by Jiayi Jin on “Spatial translation of social inequalities. Poverty and inequality in a deeply-divided London Borough”
- **#LON18 – Mapping inequality in London**
This is an article by M.A. Green published in Cartographic Journal in 2012 titled: “Mapping inequality in London: a different approach”. The author proposes to use the underground London map to disseminate data on poverty and inequality in London.
- **#LON19 – The KingsFund “Social Care 360”**
It is the Report “Social care 360” by the KingsFund on the access of social care in in UK in 2023. It contains an overview of the access to social service, with some comparative tabs on the situation in various UK cities, including London.
- **#LON20 – Social care inequalities in England**
This is a report by Bic Briemblecome and Tania Burchardt – London School of Economics – on “Social care inequalities in England: evidence briefing”. The report explores the inequalities in care need and unmet need in the receipt and experience of care and in the burden of unpaid caring for adults.
- **#LON21 – London Health Inequality Strategy 2010**
This is the document of the Mayor of London containing the London Health Inequality Strategy 2010, containing some data and a description of the main objectives to be reached.
- **#LON22 – “Our vision for London”**
This resource includes the link to the official document “Our vision for London” in the field of health for the year 2021-2024, containing aims of the interventions and a plan of action in the boroughs. For more information on the context of the document, see here. See also the Interim report for the year 2021 on the implementation of Our vision for London contains interesting data and statistics.
- **#LON23 – Health inequalities in North West London**
These are slides containing data on health inequalities in the North West area of London.

- **#LON24 – Environmental challenges of London**
Three resources on the environmental challenges of London: the first one is a blog on the [five environmental challenges of London](#); the second one is a post of [cool geography](#) on the same issues; the third one is a post on [the environmental problems in the history of urbanisation](#).
- **#LON25 – Environmental problems of Bromley**
The link contains a post on the [environmental problems of Bromley](#). The website contains also [a link to interactive map](#).
- **#LON26 – Election results**
This is the link to the London Datastore containing [the results of elections](#) carried out in London.
- **#LON27 – Political disengagement in the UK**
This is a 2022 report of the House of Commons on the political participation in UK. The report, titled: [“Political disengagement in the UK: Who is disengaged”](#) investigates the level of participation and disengagement taking into account different variables, such as age, gender, disabilities, social grade (unskilled workers or long term unemployed), ethnic or religious background.
- **#LON28 – Voter engagement among black and minority ethnic communities**
This is the 2002 research report of the Electoral commission titled: [“Voter engagement among black and minority ethnic communities”](#). This was a research carried out in 2001 focused on turnout in black and ethnic communities, with the aim to understand the reason of the turnout drop to 59,4% in the 2001 general election.
- **#LON29 – Spatial inequality of London**
This link contains a [map of spatial inequality of London of the year 2016](#). The website contains also [comparative data](#) on various cities, with data for the years 2013-2015.
- **#LON30 – Urban socio-economic segregation and income inequality**
This is an open access 2021 Springer book by Maarten van Ham et al. (Eds) containing [analysis on socio-economic inequalities in different cities](#) of the four continents, including Berlin. The chapter #16 on London is titled: [“Segregation in London: A city of choices or structures?”](#), written by David Manley.

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5. West Attica

The list below contains resources provided by the West Attica FVlab integrated with some resources identified by K&I team.

- #WEA1 – Athens social Atlas

The Athens social Atlas includes texts and material concerning the historical composition of the city since the 19th century (with particular attention to the last 20 years), its social stratification, its administration, its international economic role, immigrant groups, housing practices, the daily movements of its inhabitants, but also issues focused on specific areas such as Omonia, Anafiotika, Faliriko Delta, Hippocrates Street and others. Its individual entries are divided into 15 main thematic categories: History, Social Structure, Politics, Economy, Education, Health, Housing, Ethnic Groups, Culture, Built Environment, Planning, Transport, Infrastructure, Neighborhoods and Social Economy. Examples of articles available:

- Maria Dimitriou and others “Spatial inequalities regarding health in Attica”, 2015
- Tomas Maloutas and other “Inequality and segregation in Athens: maps and data”, 2019
- Vassili Arapoglou and other “Deprivation areas in Attica”, 2021
- Pinilopi Vergou, “Residential Segregation, Education and the city: education strategies of Middle class groups in West Attica”, 2017
- Maro Pantelidou Maloutas, “Youth and politics: political attitudes of the young in Athens during the crisis” 2015.

- #WEA2 – Inequality Observatory

The Labour institute of the General Confederation of Greek Workers (INE GSEE) provides a lot of data/reports on inequalities – in Greek. The Research Unit on Social Policies, Poverty and Inequalities aims at systematic research in the field of social policy and its effects on the population's living conditions, inequality and poverty.

- #WEA3 – The Foundation for Economic and Industrial Research

This website provides data on economic inequalities (mostly in Greek). The research activities (and the data) are focused on: macro-economic analysis, entrepreneurship, structural change, fiscal policy, microeconomic analysis, education and Greek economy.

- #WEA4 – The Greek Review for Social Research

The Greek Review of Social Research provides a many papers on (urban) inequalities in Greek (and some in English). Among the published articles, the following can be mentioned: Lydia Avrami, “Socioeconomic and environmental inequalities between the regions of the European countries in times of economic crisis: An empirical comparative analysis” (2019).

- #WEA5 – Geographies, A biannual Review on Spatial Issues

It is a journal (in Greek) promoting a critical discussions and debates on geography and space, bringing together Greek and foreign experts; it is a multidisciplinary journal open to all cognitive areas covering issues of physical and human geography, cartography, urban and regional planning and design, geographic education, ecology and environment. The journal was born in 1999 in connection with the International Seminars of the Aegean. Here the link to the last issue of the Geographies of January 2023 (in Greek).

- #WEA6 – Environmental Justice Atlas

The Environmental Justice Atlas documents and catalogues social conflict around environmental issues. It aims to make this mobilisation more visible. It is possible to get thematic maps. This is the link to the map of Greece

- #WEA7 – Social inequalities and public opinion in Greece

This is an article by Dimitri Papadimitriou and Kevin Featherstone published on ETERON website on February 2022, titled: “Social inequalities and public opinion in Greece”, presenting the main outcomes of a research on inequality.

- #WEA8 – Socio-economic regional trends of Greece

This is a OECD “Report on Regional policy for Greece Post 2020 Regional Profiles”, published in 2020, containing profiles of all Greek regions. Information of regional trends is provided by another OECD publication “Regional policy for Greece Post 2020”, and in particular in the Chapter 2. Socio-economic trends, growth potential and opportunities.

- **#WEA9 – Influence of the COVID-19 pandemic on incomes in Greece**
This is an article by Dimitris Zavras, titled: “A cross-sectional population-base study on the influence of the COVID-19 pandemic on incomes in Greece, 2021”, published in 2021 on AIMS Public Health. The article contains data of a survey on the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on incomes of Greek population, of various regions, including Attica.
- **#WEA10 – Regional inequality indices**
This is a Report drafted by Centre for planning and economic development – Theodore Tsekeris, titled: “Greek economic outlook. 2017. Regional inequality indices for regional development policies” and published in 2017.
- **#WEA11 – Uninsured citizens in the period of the Greek economic crisis**
This is the text of the presentation by Spiros Koutavas and others, titled: “Uninsured citizens in the period of the Greek economic crisis: health, income, housing. The case of an Attica Region Municipality”, presented at the Conference of the National School of Public health held in May 2019.
- **#WEA12 – Health status and income inequality**
This is the text of the presentation of Christos Frangos and other, at the 1st Conference on quantitative, social biomedical and Economic issues, held in June 2017, titled: “The deterioration of mortality, self-rated health status and income inequality indexes under conditions of Greek economic crisis: disturbing findings, predictions and recommendations for improvement”
- **#WEA13 – Greece: Data from 1980 to 2019 on various indicators**
This is the link to the data on Greece from 1980 to 2019 on various indicators on income inequality, collected by World Inequality database – WID.
- **#WEA14 – Female poverty**
This is the link to the global portal CEIC containing data and statistics on Greece, Multidimensional poverty headcount ratio: female:% of female population.
- **#WEA15 – Mind the gap. Education inequalities across EU regions**
This is the Report titled: “Mind the gap. Education inequalities across EU regions” that contains data at the sub-national level of all EU countries. For each country tables and maps is provided. The data from Greece are from page 117-119.
- **#WEA16 – Inaccessible Islands vs Urban education in Greece**
This is the article written by Klimis Ntalianis and other, titled: “Inaccessible Islands vs Urban education in Greece” and published in WSEAS transactions on advances in engineering education, in 2021”
- **#WEA17 – EU Child Guarantee Greece**
This is the document, drafted by experts of European Commission and UNICEF and titled: “Deep dive on child poverty and social exclusion: unmet needs and access barriers. EU Child Guarantee in Greece” (2021), contains data on child poverty and social exclusion, access to health service, to adequate housing, to healthy nutrition, to early childhood education & care and to primary and secondary education. These data are the basis for designing the implementation of the Child Guarantee program in Greece.
- **#WEA18 – Measuring child well-being in the region of Attica**
This is a scientific article drafted by Eirini Leriou, published in Child Indicator Research in 2022 and titled: “Understanding and measuring child well-being in the region of Attica, Greece: Round four”. The article presents the results of application of a tool for measuring child well-being used in 25 schools and childcare centres of Attica during the year 2020-2021.
- **#WEA19 – State of Health in Greece**
This is the Report drafted by the European Commission titled: “State of health in the EU. Greece country health profile 2017” containing, also data at the regional level.
- **#WEA20 – Regions and cities at a glance 2018 – Greece**
This is the text of the OECD Territorial Reviews, titled: “Regional policy for Greece Post 2020”. A short synthesis of the data for Greece, in contained the text titled: “Regions and cities at a glance 2018”.
- **#WEA21 – The regional (Attika Region) adaptation/mitigation plan for climate change**
This is the Official website of the Attika Region. The link provides information and documents on preparation of the adaptation and mitigation plan for climate change (in Greek).

- **#WEA22 – Climate change, disasters and social work practice in Greece**
This is an article by Dimitra Papadopoulou and Dimitra-Dora Teloni, published in Critical and radical social work, Bristol University Press digital in 2022, titled: [“Climate change, disasters and social work practice in Greece”](#). The article contains the results of a research that took place in 2019 in Greece regarding social work practice in disasters and suggests the reclaiming of community work by a radical perspective and in coalition with environmental justice movements.
- **#WEA23 – Integrated ecological assessment of Thriassion Plain**
This is a scientific article by Panayota Makri, and others, titled: [“Integrated ecological assessment of Heavily polluted sedimentary basin with the broader industrialized area of Thriassion Plain \(Western Attica, Greece\)”](#), published in Water, 2022. Based on the data on pollution of soils and water, the authors suggest possible policies to restore the environment.
- **#WEA24 – Evaluation framework of local E-government and E-Democracy**
This is a study by Georgios Lappas and others, titled: [“Evaluation framework of local E-Government and E-Democracy: a citizen’s perspective”](#). 2015. The articles contains the results of a research on perceptions about e-democracy of citizens.
- **#WEA25 – Election results**
This is a link to the website of the Hellenic Parliament containing [the results of elections of the Parliament from 1977-2015](#) and Election results. (1977-2015). The link contains data on the results of parliamentary elections.
- **#WEA26 – Elections of Greece**
This is the page on Greece of election results of IDEA – International Institute for democracy and electoral assistance. The link contains [historical data on EU elections and general election of Greece from 1950 until 2019](#), including the data on turnout.
- **#WEA27 – Political participation of youth**
This is a short document published by civilsocietynetwork.weebly.com of the Network of European Civil society organisations active in the field of youth, co-funded by the Erasmus+ program, titled: [“Youth in Greece: political participation in crisis?”](#) on 11/11/2019. The project aims to promote youth action and involvement for change.
- **#WEA28 – Political violence in Crisis-Ridden Greece**
This is the article of Lamprini Rori, and other, titled: [“Project Muse. Political violence in Crisis-Ridden Greece. Evidence from the Far Right to the Far Left”](#), in Journal of Modern Greek Studies, volume 40 no. 1, May 2022. This article approaches empirically political violence by presenting a new database (PVGR) on political violence in Greece from 2008 to 2019. The authors analyse both right-wing and left-wing extremism by registering the whole spectrum of low-intensity violent escalation from verbal and physical attacks to terrorism. On this issue, see also: [“Election Watch, The Normalisation of Political violence and the 2023 Legislative Election Greece”](#) on 18 May 2023.
- **#WEA29 – Mobilisations against waste disposal sites in Greece**
This is the article of Iosif Botegatzagias, titled: [“Grassroots mobilisations against waste disposal sites in Greece \(2009\)”](#) published in Environmental Sustainability in 2009.
- **#WEA30 – NUTS2 and NUTS3 regional indicators**
Eurostat provides [economic and socio-demographic datasets also at regional NUTS 2 & 3 level](#) (including education, health, business, employment, poverty, environment, etc.). The datasets are downloadable.
- **#WEA31 – ARDECO**
EUI and European Commission DG Regio produces an [annual regional database](#) with regional (sub-state) disaggregated data, covering multiple indicators of growth, convergence, competitiveness and demography, labour market.

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6. Giza

The list below contains resources provided by the Giza FVlab with some integration by Knowledge & Innovation.

- **#GIZ1 – CAPMAS: Egyptian Public Statistic Agency**
This is the website of CAPMAS: Egyptian Public Statistic Agency, which includes the data of the National census (in Arabic), containing statistics, on family size, education, workforce, income, as well as data about buildings, services and infrastructure, etc.
- **#GIZ2 – Portal of Egyptian Censuses**
This is the link to the portal of the Centre D'etudes Et De Documentation Economiques, Juridiques Et Sociales – Cedej, that compiles various datasets from different official agencies, such as CAPMAS and The Egyptian Survey Authority. It provides the [datasets in a GIS interactive map](#). This cartographic portal allows users to view statistical data from the census of Egypt for the years 1882, 1897, 1966, 1996, 2006 and 2017 according to territorial division. The “Total population” tables include the census year geographic codes and their 2017 correspondence.
- **#GIZ3 – The Egyptian Survey Authority**
This is a portal in Arabic of the [Egyptian Survey Authority](#), that contains maps of Egypt and information about tenure, agricultural tenure, use of the soil, transport, etc.
- **#GIZ4 – IDSC – Information and Decision Support Centre**
This is the portal of the [Information and Decision Support Centre](#) affiliated to the Prime Ministry, which provides analysis from the data produced by various official agencies (in Arabic and partially in English). Some [local indicators](#) are also provided.
- **#GIZ5 – Tooba: The Built Environment Deprivation Index**
This is the link to Tooba, that provides an interactive map at national level with data on [deprivation and urban inequality](#). The data are downloadable and cover the following issues: built environment indicators, affordability, crowding, durable housing, secure tenure; safe water; sanitation. The page also contains a methodological explanation on how to measure and a proposal of indicators for deprivation in the built environment in Egypt.
- **#GIZ6 – Tadamum: Investigating Spatial Inequality in Cairo**
Tadamum is a portal containing documents and information about Egyptian entities. A first interesting document is a [post on spatial justice and spatial inequality in Cairo](#), (in English). A second document is the research report on the definition of urban inequalities in Egypt, titled: “[Planning \[in\] Justice. Spatial analysis for urban Cairo](#)”, based on CAPMAS’s income report in the Greater Cairo Region. The report is downloadable in pdf format for free, after registration.
- **#GIZ7 – Global data lab – GDL Area profile Report Egypt**
This is the [Global Data Lab Area Profile Report on Egypt](#), that provides an overview of the major social and economic characteristics of the country (level of development, poverty, education, educational attendance, position of women, position of children, asset ownership, access to public services, population, quality of housing). Data on these indicators can be downloaded freely from the [GDL Area Database website](#). Further information on the indicators is available in the report and at the GDL website.
- **#GIZ8 – Inside Inequality in the Arab Republic of Egypt**
This is a report of “[Inside Inequality in the Arab Republic of Egypt](#). Facts and Perceptions across people, time and space” published by the World Bank in 2014.
- **#GIZ9 – Regional Income Inequality in Egypt**
This is the Report written by Ioannis Bournakis and other, titled: “European Research Forum – ERF Working Papers Series. [Patterns of Regional Income Inequality in Egypt: Implications for Sustainable Development Goal 10, 2020](#)”, which analysis trend of inequality in Egypt, and a comparative analysis at level of regions, using Gini index. A [synthesis of the report](#) is contained in a post of the ERF Forum.
- **#GIZ10 – Cairo’s Informal Areas**
This is a GTZ book, titled: “[Cairo’s Informal Areas Between Urban Challenges and Hidden Potentials. Facts, Voices, Visions](#)”, that describes characteristics, history, maps, etc.

- **#GIZ11 – Driving factors of urban sprawl in Giza Governorate**
This is the article written by Osman Taher and others, titled: “Driving factors of urban sprawl in Giza Governorate of Greater Cairo Metropolitan Region using AHP method, 2016” and published in Land Use Policy, 2016. The article pays special attention to the area of Giza.
- **#GIZ12 – A multi-level spatial urban pressure analysis of the Giza**
This is an article of Eric Vaz and others, published in 2011 in Journal of Heritage Tourism, titled: “A multi-level spatial urban pressure analysis of the Giza pyramid plateau in Egypt”. The article analyses urban development and urban sprawl in Giza.
- **#GIZ13 – Poverty lines in Greater Cairo**
This is IIED Working paper # 21 “Poverty reduction in Urban areas series”, written by Sarah Sabry, in 2009, and titled: “Poverty lines in Greater Cairo. Underestimating and misrepresenting poverty”. The paper contains a reflection on the definition of poverty, its measurement and the availability of data, the situation existing in the Greater Cairo, in 2006, with the presence of large part of the inhabitants of Cairo living in informal settlements. The paper also includes an analysis of the costs for food and not food goods, with respect to poverty.
- **#GIZ14 – Arab Republic of Egypt National Report**
This is the National Report on Egypt drafted for the Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (HABITAT III) Quito 2016, titled: “Arab Republic of Egypt National Report”. The Report contains also data related to some indicators of urbanization issues for the period 1996-2013.
- **#GIZ15 – Urban socio-economic segregation and income inequality. A global perspective**
This is an open access 2021 Springer book by Maarten van Ham et al. (Eds) containing analysis on socio-economic inequalities in different cities of the four continents, including Cairo. The chapter #3, written by Abderlbaseer A. Mohamed and David Stanek is focused on Cairo and it is titled: “Income inequality, socio-economic status and residential segregation in Greater Cairo: 1986-2006”.
- **#GIZ16 – Country Gender Profile**
This is the report of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), titled: “Arab Republic of Egypt – Country Gender Profile – Survey Report, March 2018”. The report contains data on the condition of women in Egypt and on the interventions made by JICA.
- **#GIZ17 – Gender Quotas Database – Egypt**
This is the link to the page on Egypt of the global portal IDEA – Institute for Democracy and electoral assistance. It provides data about the quotas of elected women (year 2020) in the Parliament and information about the legislation of Egypt.
- **#GIZ18 – Women’s Political Participation in Egypt: perspectives from Giza**
This is an article of EMed – European Institute of the Mediterranean. Gender equality – Euromed women Foundation, published on April 2017 and titled: “Women’s Political Participation in Egypt: perspectives from Giza”. The article describes a diagnosis of women’s political participation in Giza, made by the implementation of a survey.
- **#GIZ19 – Women’s political participation in Egypt**
This is an OECD – National Council for Women report published in July 2018, titled: “Women’s political participation in Egypt. Barriers, opportunities, and gender sensitivity of selected political institutions”. The report underlines the need to combine social justice and equality for promoting women participation in politics.
- **#GIZ20 – Women Economic Empowerment**
This is a The World Bank study report, published in May 2018, titled: “Women Economic Empowerment”, strengthening the importance of economic participation of women to the development efforts of Egypt.
- **#GIZ21 – Achievements Report 2018**
This is a UN Women titled: “Achievements Report 2018” of Egypt Country Office. The report analyses the situation about Women’s political empowerment; women’s economic empowerment; ending violence against women; engaging men and boys in gender equality.
- **#GIZ22 – Labour market transitions of young women and men in Egypt**
This is a ILO report published in 2014, titled: “Labour market transitions of young women and men in Egypt”.

- **#GIZ23 – The quality of life of youth with disabilities**
This is the Economic Research Forum Working paper series #1215, titled: “The quality of life of youth with disabilities in Egypt with special focus on educational achievement”. The paper contains the outcomes of a survey, aimed at understanding the impact of disabilities and other characteristics to prevent the access to school and educational achievement.
- **#GIZ24 – Data on climate change in Egypt**
These are the links to the pages about Egypt of the Climate Change Knowledge Portal of the World Bank. The first link allows to Explore historical and projected climate data, climate data by sector, impacts, key vulnerabilities and what adaptation measures are being taken. The second link provides an overview on how climate change is affecting Egypt.
- **#GIZ25 – Buildings with/without access to sanitary drainage**
These are two links provided by CEIC containing data of the census for Giza (1980- 2016), related respectively: number of buildings with access to sanitary drainage and number of buildings without access to sanitary drainage.
- **#GIZ26 – ESRIS Small-scale sanitation in Egypt**
This is the report of ESRIS project, drafted by Philippe Reymond and others, titled: “Small-scale sanitation in Egypt: challenges and ways forward” published in 2012. The report contains the results of the Egyptian-Swiss Research on Innovations in Sustainable Sanitation (ESRIS - www.sandec.ch/esriss), a parallel research component of the World-Bank funded Integrated Sanitation and Sewerage Infrastructure Project (ISSIP).
- **#GIZ27 – Access to improved Sanitation. Egypt**
This is the link to 10tooba page on water and sanitation in Egypt, containing map and data on sanitation in Egypt.
- **#GIZ28 – Textile waste mapping in Egypt**
This document, titled: “Textile waste mapping in Egypt”, is the final version (2022) of the mapping study of the textile waste value chain (post-industrial and pre-consumption) in Egypt, conducted by Blumine and Reverse Resources within the framework of the SwitchMed/MedTest III initiative launched by UNIDO (Deliverable DA.9), with the involvement of enterprises and local stakeholders.
- **#GIZ29 – Integrated solid waste management for Al Fayoum and Etsa**
This is the summary pages of the LIFE program public database containing information about ISOWA project, carried out from 2004 to 2007 aimed at defining and implementing an “Integrated solid waste management for Al Fayoum and Etsa”. From the page it is possible to download the final report of the project.
- **#GIZ30 – Guidelines for integrated municipal solid waste management**
This is an article containing the text presented at a Conference held on October 2017 by Ahmed Azmy and others, titled: “Environmental and sustainable guidelines for integrated municipal solid waste management in Egypt”. The guidelines are focused on the waste management of demolition activities, including renovation/remodelling works and complete or selective removal/demolishing of existing structures (also due to natural disasters).

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7. Dakar

The list below contains resources provided by Knowledge & Innovation on inequality, environmental vulnerability and flood management, and political participation.

- #DAK1 – Senegal Data Portal Senegal Census Data

These are some links to different pages of the portal of the ANSD – “Agence Nationale de la Statistique et la Démographie” containing statistics and data (downloadable) of the Senegal censuses:

- Senegal Data Portal [Senegal Census Data](#)
- National [summary page of Senegal census data](#) (containing also data from the International Monetary Fund’s DSBB)
- Data and statistics on [Dakar Region](#) on different topics: Agriculture, Living conditions, DAPSA, Demography, EAA, Education, Nutritional status, Habitat, Health indicators, Justice, Malnutrition, Migration, Poverty, Population, Consumer prices, Health, Food security, Transport, Labour and employment, Vaccination. Data are downloadable. The Dashboard contains tabs on agriculture, health, education, national account, industrial production, enterprise, fishery, population, births and deaths, BTP/Construction.

- #DAK2 – Census of Dakar

This resource is the portal managed by the “Archivage national des données du Sénégal”. The portal contains statistics and datasets available upon requests. It includes, among others:

- Data of the [census of Dakar of 1955](#)
- Data of the [census of Dakar of 2013](#)
- [Catalogue of datasets available](#) upon request to the Archivage
- Data of the [“Enquête sur l’insertion urbaine à Dakar et à Pikine \(1989\)”](#).

- #DAK3 – Area profile Dakar (Senegal)

This is the GDL Global_Data_Lab [Area Profile Report for Dakar](#). The report provides an overview of the major social and economic characteristics of Dakar. The figures are derived from the most recent national household survey available at the Global Data Lab. Many other indicators can also be downloaded freely.

- #DAK4 – Spatial analysis of health inequalities in Dakar, Senegal

This is the article by Assane Gadiaga, published in 2022, and titled: [“Spatial analysis of health inequalities in Dakar, Senegal”](#). The spatial analysis presented by the author integrates different kind of sources: census data, GIS survey data and Land Cover/Land Use data derived from very-high resolution satellite imagery, civil registration and DHIS 2 data.

- #DAK5 – Neighbourhood-level housing quality indices

This is the article written by Assane N. Gadiaga and others, published in 2021 in Geospatial Health, titled: [“Neighbourhood-level housing quality indices for health assessment in Dakar, Senegal”](#). The authors used the concept of housing quality, which is a multidimensional one, including characteristics of both the built and natural environments. The authors combined the 2013 census data with remotely sensed land cover and land use data at a very high resolution to develop an integrated housing quality-based typology of the neighbourhoods in Dakar. Level of housing were also seen in relation with mortality rate.

- #DAK6 – Inclusive growth and inequality in Senegal

This is the IMF Working paper WP/13/215 written by of Alexei Kireyev, and published in 2013, titled: [“Inclusive growth and inequality in Senegal”](#). The paper contains an analysis of poverty reduction trends on a span of 20 years.

- #DAK7 – Education Inequalities

This is a link to UNESCO page on Senegal, providing an [overview of inequalities in education in Senegal](#). The website considers different kind of disparities: by gender, location, region, wealth, ethnicity, religion, speaks language at home. It is also possible to choose the year of the data, starting from 2000. Data are also downloadable.

- #DAK8 – Inequality, Poverty and Intra-household allocation of consumption in Senegal

This is the policy research working paper 9121 of the World Bank, written by Philippe De Vreyer and Sylvie Lambert, in 2020, titled: [“Inequality, Poverty and Intra-household allocation of consumption in Senegal”](#)

addressing the complex issues on how to analyse the intra-households inequality by studying the allocation for of consumption. On the same issues, by the same authors see also the article [“By Ignoring intra-household inequality do we underestimate the extent of poverty?”](#) published in “Document de travail DT/2017-05”.

- **#DAK9 – Using Big Data to diagnose poverty in Senegal**

It is an article written by Clémence Cluzel, published on 15 Decembre 2022, last update 20 April 2023 on UNESCO Courier, titled: [“Using Big Data to diagnose poverty in Senegal”](#). UNESCO Courier post quotes a study that used big data for the measurement of poverty in Senegal. The quoted study, carried out by Neeti Pokhriyal and Damien Christophe Jacques, titled: [“Combining disparate data sources for improved poverty prediction and mapping”](#) and published of October 2017, contains data and maps, together with the explanation of the methodology used for measuring poverty using big data. The UNESCO Courier post mentions also the experiences carried out worldwide (and also in [Senegal](#)) by [OPAL \(Open Algorithm\) Data-Pop Alliance](#).

- **#DAK10 – Land Grabs in urban frontiers**

This is a dissertation thesis of Nicole C. List of 2017, titled: [“Land Grabs in urban frontiers: producing inequality in Senegal’s Dakar Region”](#). The dissertation explores two case studies of large-scale land conflicts in sites of middle-class and elite housing developments in Senegal’s Dakar Region, utilizing a variety of methods, including ethnographic fieldwork and textual analysis of secondary sources.

- **#DAK11 – Applications of machine learning for mapping inequalities in cities**

This is a master dissertation of Kadeem Khan, published in 2019, titled: [“Decoding urban inequality: the applications of machine learning for mapping inequalities in cities of the global south”](#). The dissertation contains a test of use of two machine learning methods: the first method attempted to map living conditions for small areas in the city. The second method produced residential typologies or zones for equitable investment and land management in the city. The methods are applied to Nairobi, with some comparative analysis of Dakar.

- **#DAK12 – Inequalities in child mortality**

This is an article of Wilem Quentin and others, published in 2014 in BMC Medicine, and titled: [“Inequalities in child mortality in ten major African cities”](#). Dakar is among the ten considered cities for the comparison, using data of the years 2000 and of 2007-2011.

- **#DAK13 – Urban Invisibles: poverty and inequality in Africa’ rapidly growing cities**

It is a report written by Beryl Adongo Oranga and published in 2022, titled: [“Urban Invisibles: poverty and inequality in Africa’ rapidly growing cities”](#), containing data on Dakar and Senegal. This study was made in the context of The Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) program for promoting the transition towards the just city in Africa,

- **#DAK14 – Political participation in Senegal of people with disabilities**

This is a report of a project funded by the Irish Aid implemented since 2017, titled: [“Political participation in Senegal. The effective participation of men and women with disabilities in political life”](#). It is a short pdf file contains data on political participation of people with disabilities.

- **#DAK15 – Freedom in the world – Senegal**

It is a global portal containing data on the level of freedom of each country. This is the page on [Senegal for the year 2022](#).

- **#DAK16 – BTI – Transformation Index. Senegal country report 2022**

This is the link to the page on [Senegal of the BTI – Transformation Index](#), which considers four main indexes and several indicators: status index, economic transformation, governance index, political transformation index . The page also contains the downloadable report 2022 on Senegal.

- **#DAK17 – Election Results: Senegal**

This is the link to the page on Senegal of the International Foundation for electoral Systems. Election Guide. Democracy Assistance and election news. The website contains data on different [Senegal elections of the years 2022, 2019, 2017, 2016, 2012](#), including the level of participation and turnout.

- **#DAK18 – Urban development plan of Dakar Horizon 2025**

These are two links about the Urban development plan of Dakar Horizon 2025. The first one contains the [Urban development plan of Dakar Horizon 2025](#); the second is the chapter 3 of the “Rapport justificative –

Plan directeur d'urbanisme de Dakar "Horizon 2025", titled: "Situation actuelle de la zone d'étude", contains maps and data and describes the evolution of the Dakar.

- **#DAK19 – First Dakar census of Dakar**

This is a text of Charles Becker, Victor Martin, Jean Schmits, Monique Chastanet and others, titled: "Les première recensements au Sénégal et l'évolution démographique. Partie I: Présentation des documents", reproducing an original publication on paper containing the results of the first census of Dakar.

- **#DAK20 – Urban mobility and dynamics of Dakar**

This is an article of David Lessault and Christophe Imbert, published in 2013 in Cybergeog: European Journal of Geography, titled: : "Mobilité résidentielle et dynamique récente du peuplement urbain à Dakar (Sénégal)".

- **#DAK21 – Use of census data**

This is the chapter 20 written by Cheikh Tidiane Ndiaye and others, titled: "Évaluation externe des données de recensement au Sénégal par l'utilisation des données d'observatoires de population" on the use of census data of Dakar.

- **#DAK22 – Urban challenges of Dakar: transport, sanitation and social housing**

This is a Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung document written by Oumar Cissé, published in 2022, titled: "Les défis de l'urbanisation à Dakar. Planification territoriale, assainissement, transport public et logement social". It is a study in French on social and urban planning of Dakar, that analyses different issues such the access to urban structures such as sanitation and transport, the eradication of irregular housing. It also provides some recommendations.

- **#DAK223 – Access to health service of Dakar**

This is an article written by Alphousseyni Ndonky and others, titled: "Mesure de l'accessibilité géographique aux structures de santé dans l'agglomération de Dakar". The article (in French) based on a territorial analysis underlined the unequal access to health structures and territorial disparities within the city of Dakar. The article uses the data of Dakar census and presents two stages floating catchment areas improved method and the local indicators of spatial association.

- **#DAK24 – Role of women in the fight against floods**

This is the final report written by Salimata Soumaré, of the Ministère de l'Ecologie et de la protection de la nature. Projet d'intégration de l'adaptation au changement climatique dans le développement durable au Sénégal – INTAC, titled: : "Etude de vulnérabilités selon le genre et le rôle des femmes dans la lutte contre les inondations à Djiddah Thiaroye Kao". The report describes the impacts of floods in a peripheral area of Dakar and the role of women in this context.

- **#DAK25 – Population and Poverty**

This is a chapter (in French) written by Philippe Antoine and Soukeynatou Fall, titled: "Population et pauvreté" in a book on poverty in Senegal. The article contains a description of the profiles of households in poverty in Dakar.

- **#DAK26 – Climate change and environmental vulnerability**

These are two pages on climate change situation and environmental vulnerability in Senegal of the Climate Change Knowledge Portal (CCKP), that provides global data on historical and future climate, vulnerabilities, and impacts. The data are synthesized Country Profiles to gain deeper insights into climate risks and adaptation actions.

- **#DAK27 – Territorial Climate energy plan of Dakar 2021-2025**

This is the document containing the Territorial climate energy plan of Dakar 2021-25. The Plan contains an analysis of the vulnerability of Dakar with respect of the impacts of climate change.

- **#DAK28 – Climate change impact in Dakar**

These are two links respectively at the portal of IIED containing information the impact of climate change on Dakar and a short pdf document on climate change adaptation issues of Dakar drafted by USAID.

- **#DAK29 – Flood risk maps**

This is the link to the World Bank. Data Catalogue for Dakar (Senegal), containing among others, Flood risk maps (ESA EO4SD-Urban) that are downloadable, together with other documents.

- **#DAK30 – Inclusive flood mapping**

This is a post titled: “Inclusive flood mapping: using citizen science to collect historical flood data in Dakar (Senegal)” presenting the main outcomes of a citizen science activity described in the article written by Bocar Sy, and others “Reconstituting past flood events: the contribution of citizen science”, published on Hydrology and Earth system sciences, volume 24, Issues 1, 2020

- **#DAK31 – HYDRO SHEETS**

This is the link to the HydroSHEDS database that offers global digital data layers in support of hydro-ecological research and applications worldwide. Its various hydrographic data products include catchment boundaries, river networks, and lakes at multiple resolutions and scales. HydroSHEDS data are freely available in standard GIS formats and form the geospatial framework for a broad range of assessments including hydrological, environmental, conservation, socioeconomic, and human health applications.

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8. Călărași

The list below contains resources provided by K&I team.

- **#CAL1 – City population Călărași**
The resource provides socio-economic and demographic data and maps of the city Călărași and its county. The resource contains:
 - Data on the population of Călărași county
 - Data on the population of Călărași city
 - Data of the 2011 census of Călărași Region and city
 - Data on population of Călărași (age, place of birth, rural/urban).
- **#CAL2 – Demographic data of 2011 census**
The link contains the Press release of February 2 2012 on provisional results of the 2011 population and housing census of Romania.
- **#CAL3 – Atlas of rural marginalised area**
This is the “Atlas of rural marginalised area and of local development in Romania” drafted by Emil Tesliuc, Vlad Grigoras, Manuela Sogia Stanculescu Varstinice – The World Bank, Ministerul Municipii, Familiei, Protecției sociale și, persoanelor – in 2016. The Atlas has been made by a research activity, also in Călărași, involving of various municipalities and several communities.
- **#CAL4 – Income inequality in Romania**
This is a master thesis in Finance and Banking by Andrei-Florin Cretu, titled: “Income inequality in Romania: a comprehensive assessment”, containing an analysis, based on the data of Eurostat, on income in Romania.
- **#CAL5 – Regional inequalities in Romania**
This is the text presented at the World Multidisciplinary Earth Sciences Symposium held in 2018 by Ibolya Toruk, titled: Regional inequalities in Romania before and after the EU accession. It presents a reflection on spatial inequalities before and after EU accession of Romania.
- **#CAL6 – Regional socio-economic disparities in Romania**
This is a study report, drafted by Stefan Fina, Bastian Heider and Cristina Rat, titled: “Unequal Romania. Regional socio-economic disparities in Romania”, published in 2020, in the context of EU project on regional policies. The study includes maps and data on inequalities with respect to living standards in Romania.
- **#CAL7 – Spatial dimension of illiteracy in Romania**
This is an article by Victoria Buza, published in “Frontiers of sociology” in 2022, titled: “Spatial dimension of illiteracy in Romania, 1992-2011”. The article contains an analysis of the illiteracy in Romania, based on the census data 1992, 2002 and 2011 at local administrative level.
- **#CAL8 – Report Romania 2000**
This is the “Report Romania 2000”, drafted by Gerardo Berthin and other contributors, in the framework of the EU accession process of Romania, analysing the situation with respect of the National Development Goals. The report contains also socio-demographic data about Călărași.
- **#CAL9 – National Roma integration strategy**
This resource includes some links to documents on the implementation and monitoring of the National Roma Integration Strategy:
 - Link to the Roma civil monitor Knowledge bank, containing links on EU, international and national legislation and documents relevant for the inclusion of Roma people
 - Link to the page containing the Roma Civil Monitor reports
 - Link to the Report drafted by Florin Moisa and others in 2013, titled: “Civil society monitoring on the implementation of the National Roma integration strategy and Decade action plan in 2012. Romania”
 - Link to the Report of the European Commission “Civil society monitoring Report on the implementation of the National Roma Integration Strategy in Romania. Focusing on structural and horizontal preconditions for successful implementation of the strategy. March 2018
 - Link to the Roma Civil Monitor Report 2022.

- **#CAL10 – Ethnic housing areas of Călărași**
This is an article written by Catalin Berescu, published in 2013 in Studia Universitatis Babes-Bolyai Sociologia, titled: “On some ethnic housing areas of Călărași”. The article contains a general description of poverty areas inhabited by Roma communities in Călărași, with particular attention to the housing conditions of the dwellers.
- **#CAL11 – Overweight and obesity in a Roma population**
This is an article written by G. Enache and others, and published in 2018, titled: “Prevalence of overweight and obesity In a Roma population from Southern Romania – Călărași County”.
- **#CAL12 – Family life and the position of Woman in the Roma communities**
This is Report written by Malina Voicu, and Raluca Popescu, titled: “Roma women – known and unknown. Family life and the position of Woman in the Roma communities. Research report” containing a description of the conditions and role of women in Roma communities, based on research activities on the field.
- **#CLA13 – Access and success of Roma people in the Romanian Higher Education**
This is the chapter written by Diana-Maria Cismaru and others, titled: “Premises of inclusive access and success of Roma people in the Romanian Higher Education”, in Adrian Curaj, and others (eds) “The European higher education area. Between critical reflections and future policies”, Open Springer, 2015. The chapter is focused on the policies addressing Roma youth for allowing them to access to higher education.
- **#CAL14 – Romani children in state care**
This is the Report of ERRC – European Roma Rights Centre drafted in 2021, titled: “Blighted Lives: Romani children in state care”. The report describes the situation of Romani children in state care in various Eastern European countries including Romania.
- **#CAL15 – Danube floods**
This resource is the Report of ICPDR/IKSD titled: “The Analysis of the Danube floods 2006. An in dept analysis of the floods on the Danube and its main tributaries in 2006”. The report describes the situation of the various countries, including Romania, with maps and data.
- **#CAL16 – Implementation of the EU Flood Directive**
This is the presentation of Gheorghe Constantin, Director of Ministry of Water and Forest, at the EU Water conference 2018 – September 20-21, titled: “Implementation of the Flood Directive in Romania” (automatic download). The presentation includes maps and data.
- **#CAL17 – Gender quotas**
This resource contains data on the presence of women in the Parliament and gender quotas in Romania. The data are provided by IDEA – International institute for democracy and electoral assistance.
- **#CAL18 – Political representation of women in Romania**
This is a report made by Ionela Baluta and Claudiu Tufis in 2021, titled: Political representation of women in Romania. This is a report at national level.
- **#CAL19 – NUTS2 and NUTS3 regional indicators**
Eurostat provides economic and socio-demographic datasets also at regional NUTS 2 & 3 level (including education, health, business, employment, poverty, environment, etc.). The datasets are downloadable.
- **#CAL20 – ARDECO**
EUI and European Commission DG Regio produces an annual regional database with regional (sub-state) disaggregated data, covering multiple indicators of growth, convergence, competitiveness and demography, labour market.
- **#CAL21 – Elections**
The resource includes the link to the platform of “International Foundation for electoral systems. Election Guide. Democracy assistance and election news” containing data on some elections carried out in Romania.

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