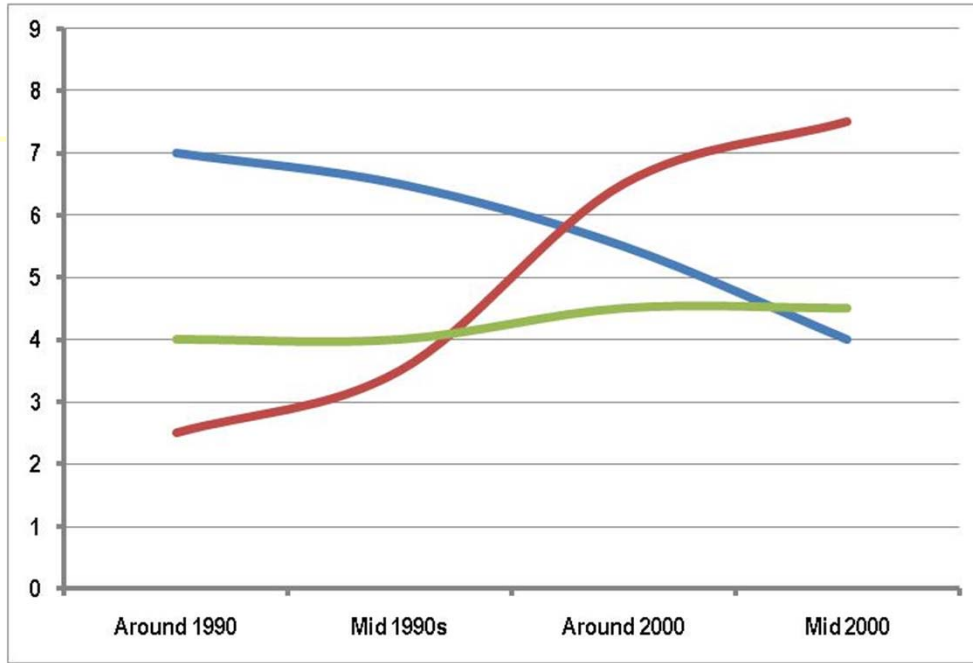
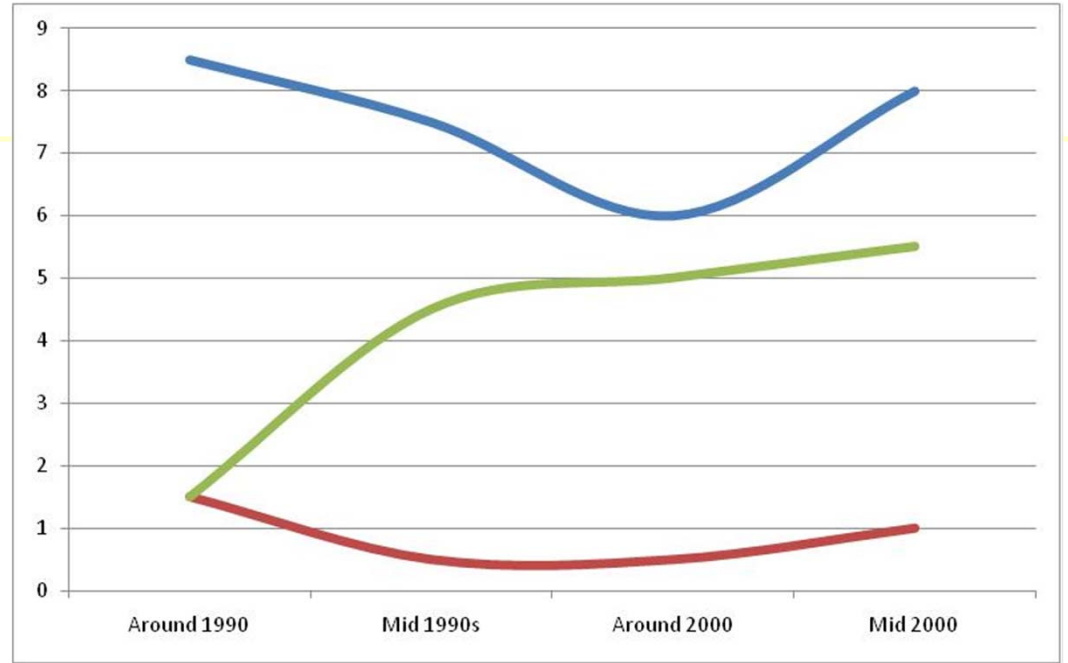


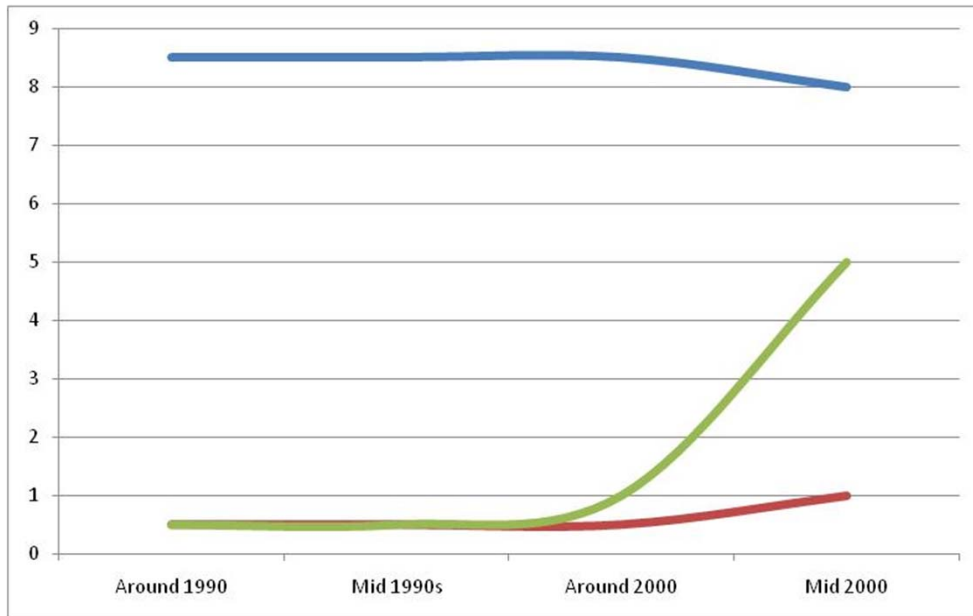
Italy 1990-2005



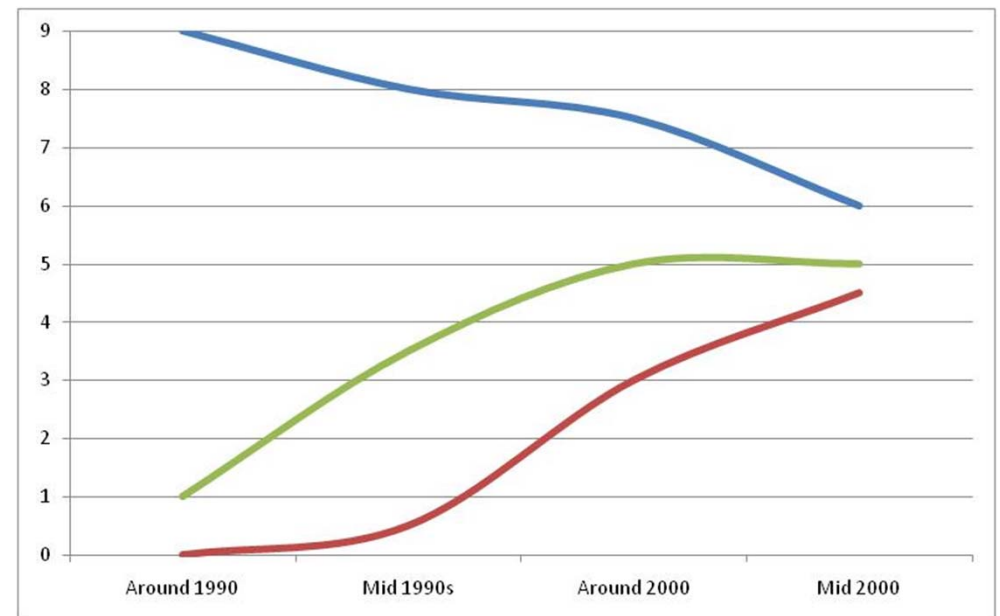
Finland 1990-2005



France 1990-2005



Poland 1990-2005



— National

— Regional (nuts2)

— Local (nuts3)

Table 1. The role of actors in different scalar regimes in Europe

| Territorial organization | Role of the third sector | Level of Funding | Main private actors | Type of governance | Level and type of discretion |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|--|
| Local autonomy centrally regulated | Less important (increasing) | High | Profit | Managerial and participative | Medium Intra-legal |
| Centrally regulated countries | Important (increasing) | High | Profit/non-profit | Managerial and corporatist (rather centralized) | Medium Intra-legal Sometimes Extra-legal |
| Regionally regulated countries | Very important (increasing) | Varying (IT Very low) (CH very high) | Non-for profit | Corporatist (pluralistic and highly fragmented) | Medium-High Extra-legal highly diversified (IT also Contra-legal) (CH also Intra-legal) |
| Countries in transition | Very important (increasing) | Low | Non for profit | Corporatist (pluralistic and highly fragmented) | High Extra-legal (sometimes contra legal) |

Source: Kazepov and Barberis (2013: 238).

Table 2. Contextual indicators and types of social innovation in cities and their risks

| Territorial organization | Redistributive capacity ¹ | Intra-national differences ² | Type(s) of social Innovation in cities | Main risks of cities as laboratories |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| Local autonomy centrally regulated | Highest (decreasing) | Lowest | High capacity of state supported innovation. Empowering practices. Relatively easy upscaling | Institutional inertia / slow change (+) Lacking coordination (+) Decreasing resources (+) |
| Centrally regulated countries | High (decreasing) | Very low (increasing) | State supported innovation. Participation. Easy upscaling | Institutional inertia / slow change (++) Representativeness fallacy (+) Decreasing resources (+) |
| Regionally regulated countries | Varying (IT lowest) (CH medium) | Varying (IT highest) (CH high) | High capacity of third sector innovation. Bottom up empowerment. Highly fragmented. Difficult upscaling | (Varying according to states' role) Passive subsidiarity (++) Lacking coordination (++) Fragmented / differentiated rights (++) Representativeness fallacy (++) Lacking resources (++) |
| Countries in transition | Varying (decreasing) | Varying (increasing) | Innovation as an institution-building process, mainly top-down Difficult upscaling | (Varying according to states' role) Passive subsidiarity (++) Lacking coordination (++) Differentiated rights (+) Lacking resources (++) |

Notes: 1) Calculated considering low income families before and after welfare transfers. 2) Calculated considering dispersion rates in all socio-economic indicators (e.g. employment and unemployment rates,...). For data examples on 1 and 2 see: Kazepov (2010).