



ESPON Seminar
**“Where are European cities heading?
Evidence for better policy-making”**

Workshop 2
Targeted Evidence Support
Providing Evidence Support to EU Funded Programmes

Jürgen Pucher (Metis GmbH)
7-8th December 2016, Bratislava



Inspire policy making by territorial evidence

Outline of the presentation

- 1) Project objective and team**
- 2) Deliverables**
- 3) Dissemination activities**
- 4) New opportunities for ESPON evidence**

Partner, Money, Duration

Project Partners:

Metis GmbH (LP)

T33

University of Iasi

Project costs:

480.600€

Duration:

February 2012 – December 2013

Objectives of TerrEvi

„Territorial Evidence Packs for Structural Funds Programmes“

- TerrEvi aimed to develop a methodological concept for using (European) territorial evidence available
- The project focused on producing evidence for Structural Funds programmes for more strategic, result-oriented programming for the post 2013-period
- Conclusions and Recommendations were delivered for the Operational Programmes and ESPON

Deliverables

Factsheets:

- 52 on the Cross-Border Cooperations (CBC) programmes
- 13 on the Transnational Cooperations (TNC) programmes

Case studies (Territorial Evidence Reports):

- 4 regional programmes (Norte, Thessalia, Umbria and Molise)
- 1 CBC programme (Austria-Slovakia)
- 5 TNC programmes (Alpine Space, Atlantic Area, Southeast Europe, Northwest Europe and North Sea Region)

Factsheets













- ...covering all European territorial cooperation areas (CBC / TNC)
- ...considering the programme area in its European context should add a new perspective that can help shaping the programming and the places of implementing projects
- ...using ESPON territorial evidence with regard to possible investment priorities for future programming
- ...comparing the cooperation area
 - with other (CBC) areas (not for TNC)
 - with the countries involved (not for TNC)
 - with the rest of Europe
- ...show the variance within the cooperation areas

Factsheets

The factsheets are structured in three main parts

- selection of comparable indicators (following the Europe 2020 logic – smart, sustainable, inclusive growth)
 - Maps (NUTS 2)
 - Boxplots (NUTS 3)
- territorial factors of interest for the specific programme area
- guidance of the further use of ESPON results and tools

Traffic lights CBC (sustainable growth)

	disparities in the CBC Area	median value of the CBC Area	EU-27+4	All CBC Areas	Czech Rep.	Slovak Rep.
Wind energy potential	<i>high</i>	64782	73939 	78775 	73019 	70714 
Ozone concentration	<i>high</i>	6.0	8.6 	6.0 	5.3 	5.1 
Potential vulnerability to climate change	<i>high</i>	0.17	0.11 	0.12 	0.07 	0.23 










The value in front of each traffic-light represents the median value of the EU-27+4 space, of All CBC Areas, etc.

Thresholds for detecting disparities using the variation coefficient: low < 15%, medium 15 - 30%, high > 30%

Regional level of analysis: NUTS 2 (Wind energy potential), NUTS 3 (Ozone concentration, Potential vulnerability to climate change)

Origin of data: ESPON ReRisk, ESPON INTERCO & ESPON Climate Projects

Traffic lights TNC

	Total Intramural R&D Expenditure (GERD). Percentage of the GDP (2009)			Employment in knowledge-intensive services as percentage of total employment (2010)			Percentage of individuals regularly using internet (2011)		
	disparities in the TNC Area	median value of the TNC Area	median value of EU-27+4	disparities in the TNC Area	median value of the TNC Area	median value of EU-27+4	disparities in the TNC Area	median value of the TNC Area	median value of EU-27+4
SMART GROWTH	<i>high</i>	1.2	1.2	<i>medium</i>	32.7	39.0	<i>medium</i>	65.0	71.0
									
	Wind energy potential			Ozone concentration			Potential vulnerability to climate change		
SUSTAINABLE GROWTH	<i>high</i>	71899	73939	<i>high</i>	6.3	8.6	<i>high</i>	0.1	0.1
									
	Long-term unemployment rate (12 months and more) - 2011			At-risk-of-poverty rate - 2011			Persons aged 25-64 and 20-24 with upper secondary or tertiary education attainment (%) - 2011		
INCLUSIVE GROWTH	<i>high</i>	2.9	3.0	<i>high</i>	12.8	15.7	<i>medium</i>	86.5	76.4
									

Regional level of analysis: NUTS 2 (except for Potential vulnerability to climate change - NUTS 3)
Thresholds for detecting disparities using the variation coefficient: low ≤ 15%, medium 15 - 30%, high ≥ 30%
Origin of data: EUROSTAT 2012, ESPON ReRisk, ESPON INTERCO & ESPON Climate Projects

Territorial Evidence Packs

„from the factsheet to the Territorial Evidence Pack (TEP)“

Step 1:

- sending factsheet to programme authorities
- organising a workshop with MA, JTS and external experts

Step 2:

- sending draft evidence report to programme authorities
 - methodology
 - more indicators, more visuals, territorial trends with European perspective
 - matching of selected indicators with thematic objectives

Territorial Evidence Packs

Step 2 (cont.):

- workshop with discussion of the relevance of the indicators in the five programming stages:
 - needs analysis
 - thematic concentration
 - result indicators
 - project selection
 - stakeholder consultation
- workshop discussion about issues of particular interest for the programme and the possible use of ESPON now as well as the potential for the future

Territorial Evidence Packs

Step 3:

- collected results fed into the draft evidence report
- a draft final evidence pack was sent to the programme to verify and confirm the results of the workshop discussion

Territorial Evidence Packs

Table of content of Evidence Packs (= fact sheet + local verification of ESPON evidence)

- Executive Summary
- Introduction
- Methodology
- Context information (e.g. GDP per capita, population growth)
- Europe 2020
- Smart Growth: Fact sheets indicators + others interesting at local / programme level; Results and feedback from the workshop
- Sustainable Growth: Fact sheets indicators + others interesting at local / programme level; Results and feedback from the workshop
- Inclusive Growth: Fact sheets indicators + others interesting at local / programme level; Results and feedback from the workshop
- Territorial factors of interest for the programme area
- Recommended ESPON readings

Lessons learned for OP

- ESPON – one of many
 - Lack of data forces programmes to use many sources
- Differentiation by programme
 - ESPON of use to a varying degree – depends on availability of material for specific strengths and weaknesses
- Context information
 - National and regional programmes can benefit from ESPON information providing a wider European context
- Harmonised data
 - CBC and TNC may benefit from ESPON regarding data sets harmonised across borders
- European perspective
 - Main benefit of ESPON. Promotes a broader and more in-depth understanding of the specific territory

Lessons learned for OP

- **Internal diversity**
 - ESPON data difficult to use to understand internal differentiations. Data should refer to NUTS 3 level
- **Watch out**
 - Careful consideration needed of the data and methodologies used. What is included? What different aspects have been combined?
- **Discussion**
 - Proper understanding and use of ESPON data works best when based on discussions with experts in the field.

Lessons learned for ESPON

- **Visibility**
 - ESPON has limited visibility among ESIF programmes and MAs. Further applied research projects should consider the promotion of visibility from the very beginning
- **Usability**
 - ESPON only one of many sources. In many regards topics and geographical levels do not fit perfectly for ESIF programmes
- **Usefulness**
 - More regular updates of the most important indicators, further detailing of the geographical levels and easy to search data base should be considered

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3) Dissemination activities

<http://espon-terrevi.t33.it/>

Project Website

5 Workshops / «living labs»



3) Dissemination activities

‘Searchable’ maps for your region

<http://espon-terrevi.t33.it/>

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INDICATORS & MAPS

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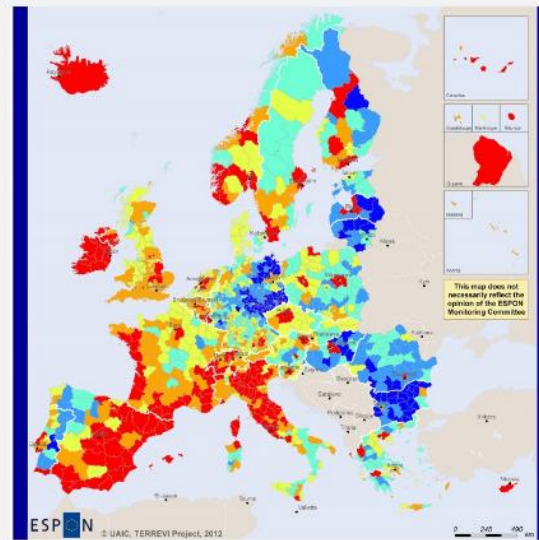
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terrevi.t33.it/

Population change (%) 2001-2010

Definition. Population change is the difference in the size of a population in a given time period. The change has two components: natural population change, i.e. number of live births minus number of deaths, and net migration, i.e. number of immigrants minus number of emigrants.

Key facts at European level. Between 2001 and 2010, at European level, population particularly grew in a Mediterranean arc ranging from central Italy over southern France to eastern and southern Spain, and in an Atlantic Arc ranging from western France to Ireland and Iceland. In addition, population grew in some regions of Nordic countries and in all capital regions. Significant population decrease can be found in north-western Spain, several Portuguese



ESPON  © UAR, TERREVI Project, 2012
 EUROPEAN UNION
 Part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund
 PROJECT N° 0447/2007
 Population Change (%) 2001-2010
 < -7.00
 Regional level: NUTS 3
 Source: EUROSTAT, 2008
 Origin of data: EUROSTAT, 2010
 © GeoInformation Association for administrative boundaries

3) Dissemination activities

‘Searchable’ open list of projects

<http://espon-terrevi.t33.it/>



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ESPON

TerrEvi - Territorial Evidence Packs for Structural Funds Programmes

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ESPON projects

Here you can search available Espon projects re

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ESPON TEDI

Content. ESPON TEDI stands for Territorial Diversity in Europe. It is a targeted analysis ESPON p analysis aims particularly at highlighting how these territories may contribute to the achie overarching European objectives expressed in the Lisbon and Gothenburg Strategies. By foc representative sample of such regions, the project will be drawing more general conclusions for subject to similar territorial specificities across Europe.

Topic: Rural and specific territorial topics (territorial diversity)


Available case studies:
 Malta
 Romania: Alba, Suceava
 Sweden: North Calotte
 Finland: North Calotte
 Cyprus: Marathasa and Tylliria

Source: <http://www.espon.eu/export/sites/default/Documents/Projects/TargetedAnalyses/ESPON>

Fiche for ESPON project

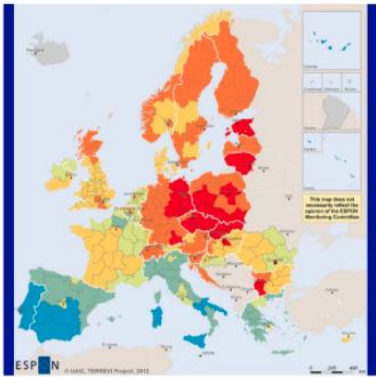
3) Dissemination activities

Tweets and Apps

 t33 sound policy
 @t33Srl

Secondary & Tertiary #education across #EU #regions in #ESPON #maps @OECD_EDU #PISA #OECDPISA espon-terrevi.t33.it/indicator_maps ...

Reply Favorite More



Persons Aged 25-64 and 20-24 with Upper Secondary or Tertiary Education Attainment in 2011 (%)

- < 50.0
- 50.1 - 64.0
- 64.1 - 72.0
- 72.1 - 80.0
- 80.1 - 88.0
- > 88.1
- no data

RETWEETS 33 FAVORITES 11

2:23 PM - 1 Apr 2014

Download now the "EU2020 App" by QR code (only for ANDROID)



3) Dissemination activities

Testing ESPON evidence for programmes

CBC and macro-regional level



Identifying the needs, measuring disparities and preparing a SWOT

Making programme decisions

Stakeholder involvement

Project selection

Monitoring and evaluation system (e.g. result and performance indicators)

5 Workshops / «living labs»



CBC and National level

3) Dissemination activities

Findings of the test of ESPON evidence

Identifying the needs, measuring disparities and preparing a SWOT

Making programme decisions

Stakeholder involvement

Project selection

Monitoring and evaluation system (e.g. result and performance indicators)



Is difficult to be used

Could be used

Is used

4) 'New' opportunities for ESPON evidence

A) In / outside EU Policy: mapping disparities and territorial cohesion

- ESPON mainstreaming: territorial mapping of unbalanced territorial patterns

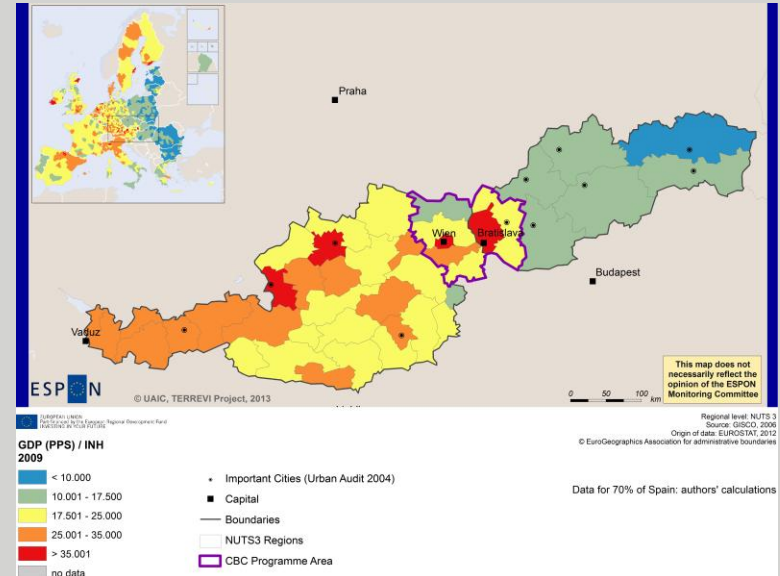
4) 'New' opportunities for ESPON evidence

In / outside EU Policy: mapping disparities

At cross-border level

Case: Austria and Slovakia CBC

Focus: GDP (PPS) per capita polarization (capital cities and the rest)



At regional level

Case: Umbria region

Focus: Mainstreaming ESPON approach to monitor sub-regional innovation and economic performance overtime (Umbria region)

4) ‘New’ opportunities for ESPON evidence

A) In / outside EU Policy: mapping disparities and territorial cohesion

- ESPON mainstreaming: territorial mapping of unbalanced territorial patterns

B) Integration with other sources

- Continuous update, lower territorial levels
- Dissemination with social networks
- Interactive “ESPON living lab” - for supporting programme decisions (interactive tools)

4) 'New' opportunities for ESPON evidence

Integration with other sources

Recent DG Regio CBC study:

→ Database to filter data at nuts-3 and border region level for all European border regions

Obstacles and potentials (absolute value and relative position to EU)

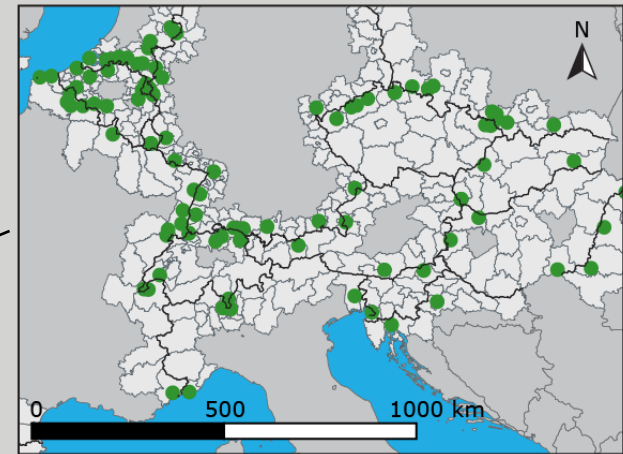
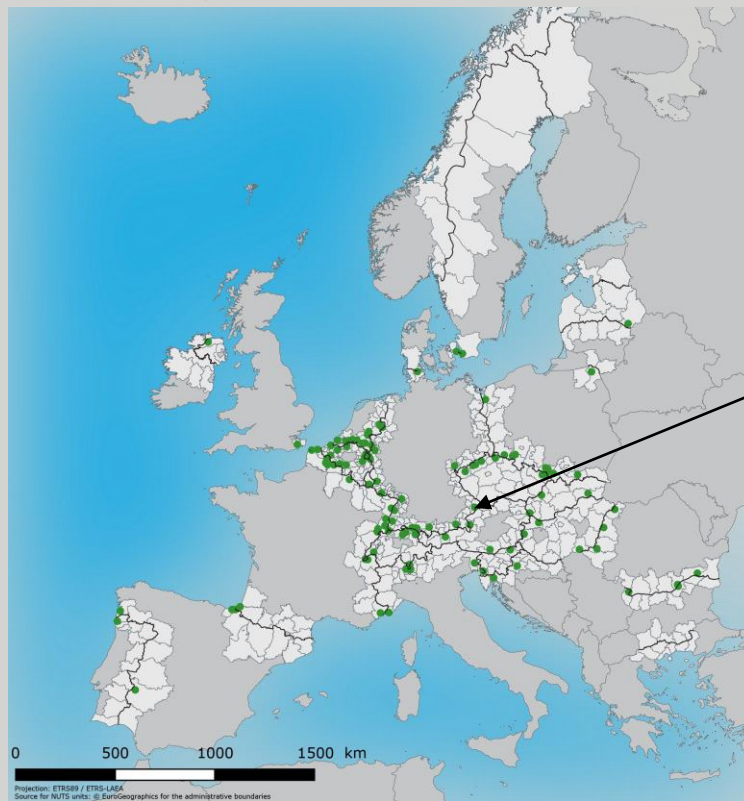
Border region	Socio-economic disparities		Cultural obstacles		Normative and institutional obstacles		Competitiveness potential		Market integration potential	
	GDP per head ratio		Lack of trust in people on the other side of the border		Legal and administrative barriers perceived as an obstacle to CBC		Cultural activity index		Index of employment rate differences across the borders	
	I_1_value	I_1_EUPOS	I_9_value	I_9_EUPOS	I_10_value	I_10_EUPOS	I_13_value	I_13_EUPOS	I_17_value	I_17_EUPOS
Label	Value	Relative position compared to other BR	Value	Relative position compared to other BR	Value	Relative position compared to other BR	Value	Relative position compared to other BR	Value	Relative position compared to other BR
Austria - Slovakia	1,11	Less obstacle	16%	More obstacle	51%	More obstacle	205,81	More potential	1,655432	More potential

Ensuring update
 and finetuning of the indicators

4) 'New' opportunities for ESPON evidence

Integration with other sources

Ensuring maps and data at lower territorial levels



Presence of cities as a proxy of potential integrated services at cross-border level

Thank you!

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