



Co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

Inspire Policy Making with Territorial Evidence



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Bulgarian Presidency of the Council
of the European Union

ESPON tools – a practical help to policy makers

latest updates

ESPON Seminar

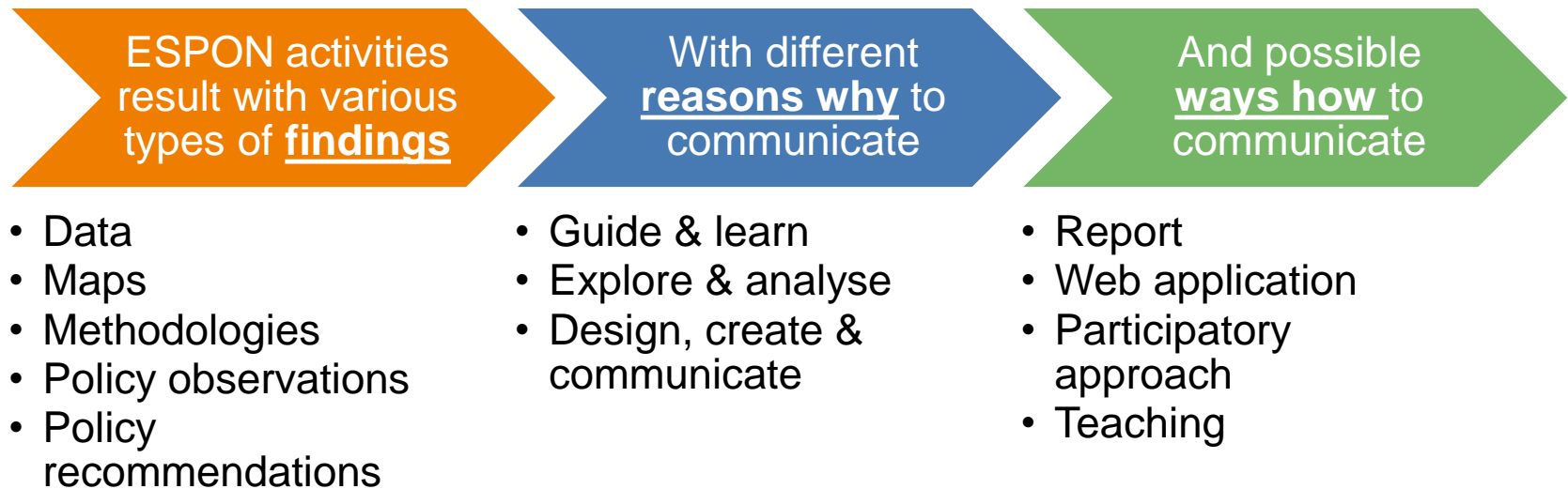
“Territorial Cohesion Post 2020: Integrated Territorial Development for Better Policies”

ESPON Tools in the MAWP

MAWP - SO3:

- "Create and/or maintain at least eight (8) territorial observation, monitoring and analytical online tools" resulting in " a more integrated and easy to use toolbox of ESPON" "to assist policymakers, practitioners and experts in freely accessing and interrogating territorial indicators and data".
- The main target groups to be addressed shall be as follows:
 - European, national, regional and local public authorities
 - authorities implementing European funding programmes for regions,
 - cross-border areas
 - transnational areas (including macro-regions)

ESPON Tools for territorial analysis



Tools to be discussed

- Existing tools:
 - MapFinder
 - Territorial Review
 - ESPON 2020 Database Portal
 - TIA Tool
 - e-Learning (TIA)
- New ideas for tools:
 - Territorial foresight
 - ACTAREA
 - Public MapKits
 - Inner Peripheries



ESPON Tools – existing

Answer each question for an ESPON tool suggestion

Tools or Knowledge Centre?

- **Tools**
- Knowledge Centre

Database, Monitoring or Mapping?

- Database
- Monitoring indicators
- **Mapping**

Interactive or published maps & charts?

- **Interactive**
- Published

Single or composite indicator maps?

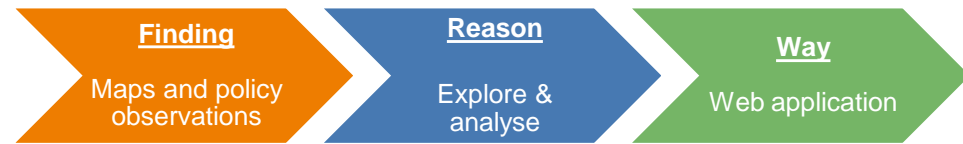
- **Single**
- Composite

Go to:



[Online Mapping Tool](#)

Build maps and diagrams at various region



MapFinder

- The main objective of the SO3 activity “MapFinder” was:
 - to easily and fast search, display, zoom-in and download maps from ESPON projects and reports
 - to support the use of maps
- The activity delivered:
 - a user-friendly **web application** that offers the above and as well the possibility
 - to create a list of favourite maps
 - to compare maps side-by-side
 - accompanying short interpretations and key observations of the map tailor-made for policy-makers and policy development

- Observations for policy
- Policy context
- Map interpretation
- Concepts and methods
- Keywords

Search Map

-Theme- ▾

-Project- ▾
click here for multiple selection

-Publication- ▾

Keyword

Search

Comparison List



Compare

Child Mortality, 2015







Theme
Population and Living Conditions

Project
ESPON 2020 Data and Map Updates

Programme
ESPON 2020 Cooperation Programme

Publication

Options

-  Enlarge map
-  Explore with a lens
-  Print map
-  Download map
-  Remove from list
-  Compare versions of this map

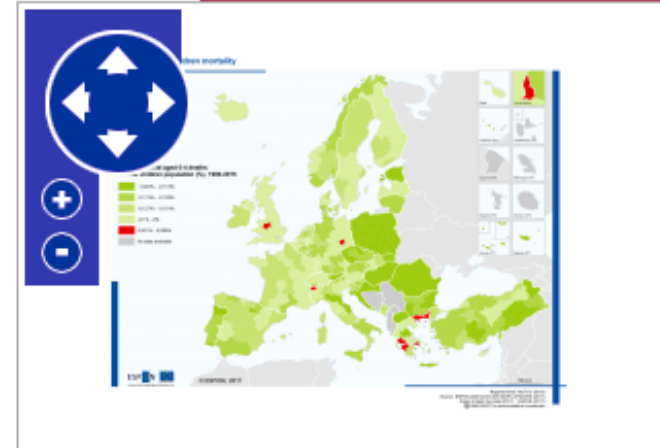
Share

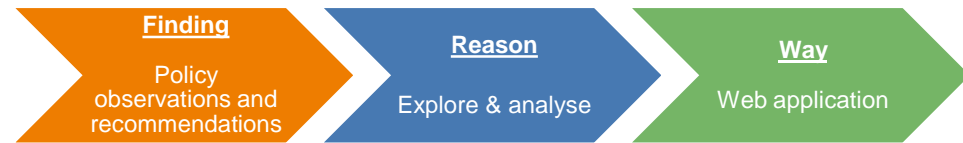


- Child mortality refers to the amount of dead children aged 0 to 4 years compared to total population of the same age.
- Strikingly, differences between Eastern and Western in Europe are still relevant enough.
- Child mortality is higher in Central and Eastern European countries, especially in Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary and Turkey, but also in parts of Slovakia, Poland, the Baltic Republics, Greece, where can reach a maximum value of 0,44%.

Child Mortality, 2015

Child Mortality evolution, 1990-2015





Territorial Review

- The main objective of the European Territorial Review is:
 - To synthesise findings of ESPON applied research and targeted analyses undertaken up to summer 2017
- The activity delivered:
 - A **report** (pdf and hard copy)
 - A **web application** to create tailor made reports focusing on specific fields of interest

Report - Territorial cooperation for the future of Europe

Table of contents

[Introduction](#)

[Finding answers to ageing and migration](#)

[Stimulating employment in the knowledge economy](#)

[Promoting economic growth through SMEs and FDI.](#)

[Boosting renewable energy sources](#)

[Territorial links for renewable energy](#)

[Cooperation on renewable energy and pointer for policies to strengthen cooperation](#)

[Developing the circular economy](#)

[Developing physical and digital connectivity](#)

[Improving quality of life through SGIs](#)

The following is a selection of text elements from the ESPON Territorial Review, following the preferences you have indicated. On the ESPON website you can find further information on the specific types of territories you are interested in.

Introduction

Europe's territory is renowned for its diversity, physical, climatic, cultural and political. Whilst never underestimating the challenges this presents, the European project of community-building and intensive political and policy cooperation across the continent has always considered this diversity to be one of its inherent advantages: strength in diversity. Territory can unite or territory can divide, depending on the mind-set of its inhabitants. In the wake of war - the ultimate manifestation of division – the mind-set has for the past 66 years focused squarely on developing the unity of the European territory.

As the European project has progressed, so its territory has been increasingly considered as a coherent entity, where the physical and human interconnections between its places and spaces have gradually developed and strengthened. ESPON has made a major contribution to the shifting mind-set.

This European Territorial Review has been drafted in summer 2017, a time when recent developments have exposed inherent sensitivities in the human dimension of this diversity. Some parts of Europe have witnessed a re-emergence of forces that emphasise territorial division rather than connection. Using information and evidence from recent ESPON applied research, this publication provides not only insight into the diversity of Europe's places and spaces as well as the links that connect them, but focuses above all on the need for intensified cooperation between the different territorial entities within Europe.

In an increasingly interconnected world, most things we do in one place impact development in other places and what is done elsewhere impacts where we are living and working. This requires us to constantly consider our actions and plans in a wider territorial context. In some cases, our actions become only meaningful in a wider context. In other cases, we might need to cooperate elsewhere to achieve our objective and sometimes even agree on common objectives. This reality is of particular importance in the light of the debate on Cohesion Policy post-2020. It is therefore the ambition of the Review to provide fresh territorial evidence supporting arguments on the need for a stronger and more integrated focus on territorial specificities, interactions and cooperation in the next period of Cohesion Policy.

Finding answers to ageing and migration

SHARE THIS REPORT

You can return to this customized report by storing the following link:

<http://territorial-review.espon.eu/report.php?type=territori>

[COPY LINK](#)

You can use the print function of your browser to print or store this report as a PDF file.

[PRINT OR SAVE AS PDF](#)

CUSTOMIZE REPORT

> [Topics of your choice](#)

> [Territories of your choice](#)

Answering the following questions will allow you to compile a tailor made report addressing territorial types of your choice, based on a selected parts of the ESPON



ESPON 2020 Database Portal

Search indicators

Publication

Project

territorial review

Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics

Active filter: **publication:** territorial review ,

Filter:

Filter:

Expand All

- ▶ (1) Deaths by age groups and gender 1990-2015
- ▶ (58) Deaths by age groups and gender by NUTS3
- ▶ (115) Life expectancy by age, sex by NUTS 2
- ▶ (145) Population by gender and broad age group
- ▶ (157) Population on 1 January by age group, sex
- ▶ (214) Ageing index by gender by NUTS3
- ▶ (218) Gender imbalances by NUTS3
- ▶ (222) Old age dependency ratios by NUTS3
- ▶ (226) Unemployment by sex, age and NUTS 2 re
- ▶ (315) Deaths (total) by NUTS3
- ▶ (244) Employment rate by age and gender (%) at
- ▶ (256) Employment by gender and broad age gro
- ▶ (277) Employment by economic sections A, F and
- ▶ (300) P...

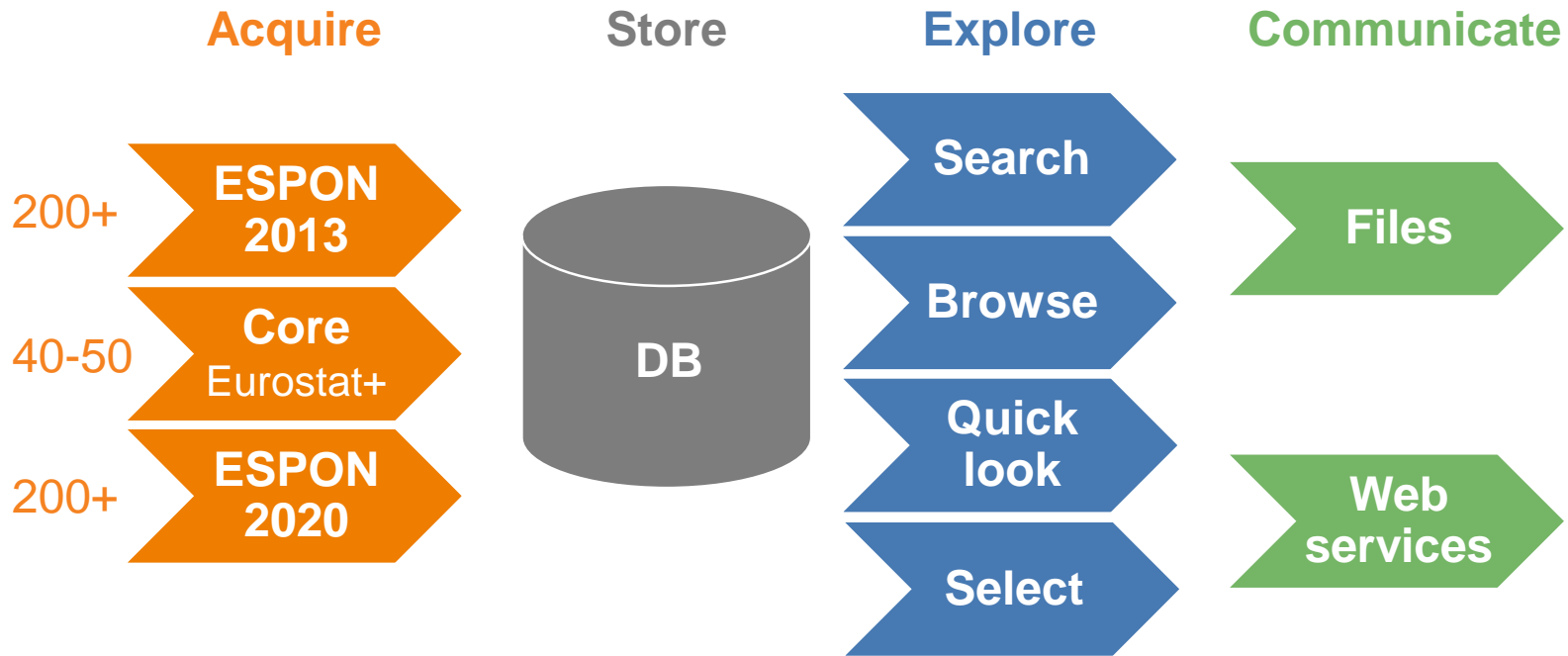


Database Portal

- The main objective of the SO3 activity “ESPON 2020 Database Portal” was:
 - To upgrade and update the ESPON Database Portal giving users easy access to different types of data and data-related functionalities relevant for territorial analysis and monitoring
- The activity delivered with delivery D3, among others:
 - A renewed user interface with search, download and upload components
 - Web services
 - Core indicators



ESPON 2020 DB Portal - tools



Nomenclatures, standard formats



ESPON 2020 DB Portal



Search indicators

Search indicators

Publication *Project* *From (Year)* *To (Year)* *Territorial level*



Territorial nomenclature Theme Area

Indicators

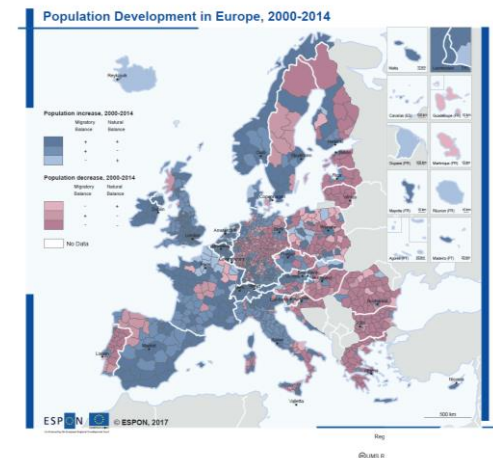
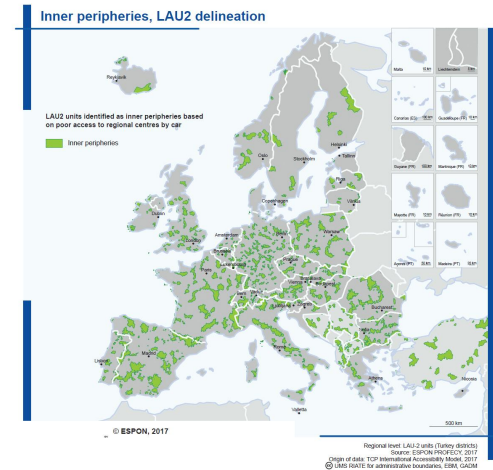
| Name | Type | Period | Levels | Download | Print | Menu |
|------|------|--------|--------|----------|-------|------|
|------|------|--------|--------|----------|-------|------|

Filter: [Expand All](#) [Collapse All](#)

- ▶ (1) Deaths by age groups and gender 1990-2015 (time series) ★ NUTS0
- ▶ (58) Deaths by age groups and gender by NUTS3 ★ NUTS0
- ▶ (115) Life expectancy by age, sex by NUTS 2 ★ NUTS0
- ▶ (145) Population by gender and broad age groups by NUTS3 ★ NUTS0

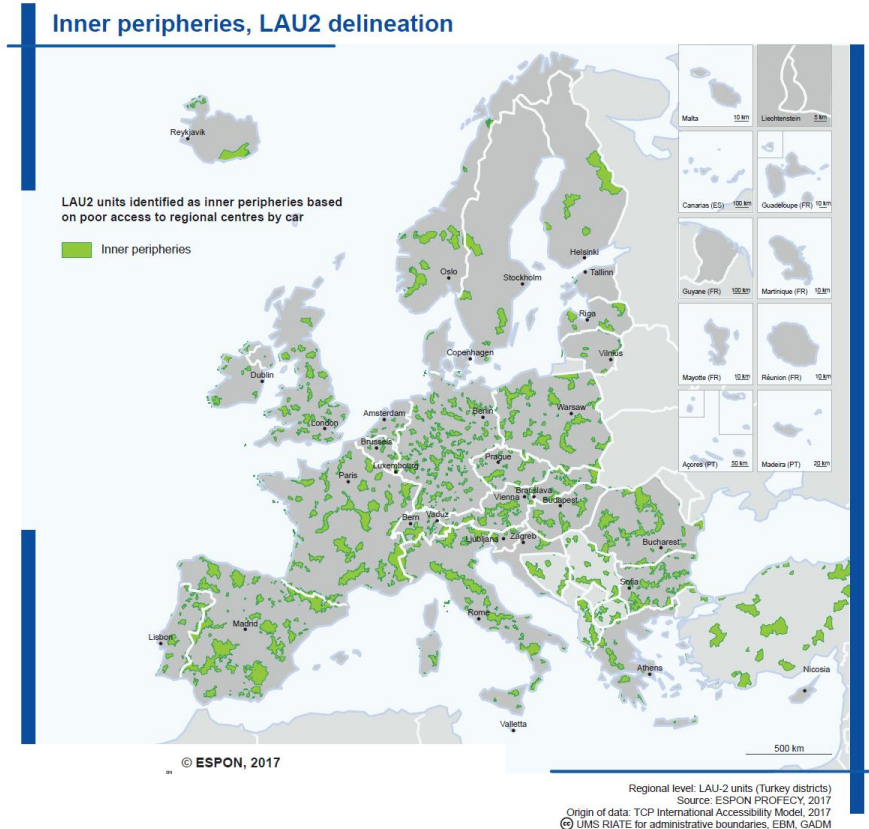
ESPON & Core indicators

- Essential ESPON indicators
 - Documented (genealogy of parent indicators)
 - Structured (e.g. multiple ages classes discoverable as one multi-indicator "population by age")
 - ▼ (158) Population on 1 January by age group, sex and NUTS 3 region (demo_r_pjangrp3)
 - (160) Female population, age group 5-9 years
 - (161) Female population, age group 10-14 years
 - (162) Female population, age group 15-19 years
- Core indicators (mainly from Eurostat)
 - Up-to-date (monthly)
 - Gaps filled



Key 2020 indicators - criteria

- An **innovative policy-relevant** indicator
- presented in a **standard territorial nomenclature**
- whose calculation process is **well-documented** (with other so-called 'background' indicators) and quality checked;
- which covers (or had the ambition to cover) the **entire ESPON space** (EU28+4) or a **policy-relevant portion of the ESPON space** (macro-regions, transnational cooperation programmes, etc.)



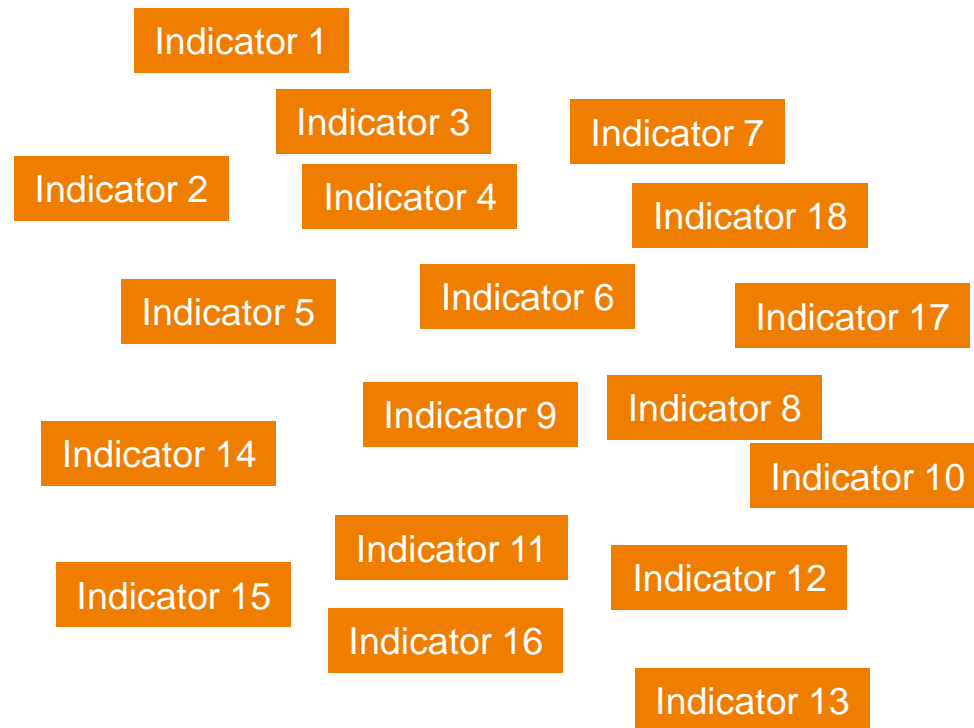
Example

ESPON project **World in Europe**

1 dataset

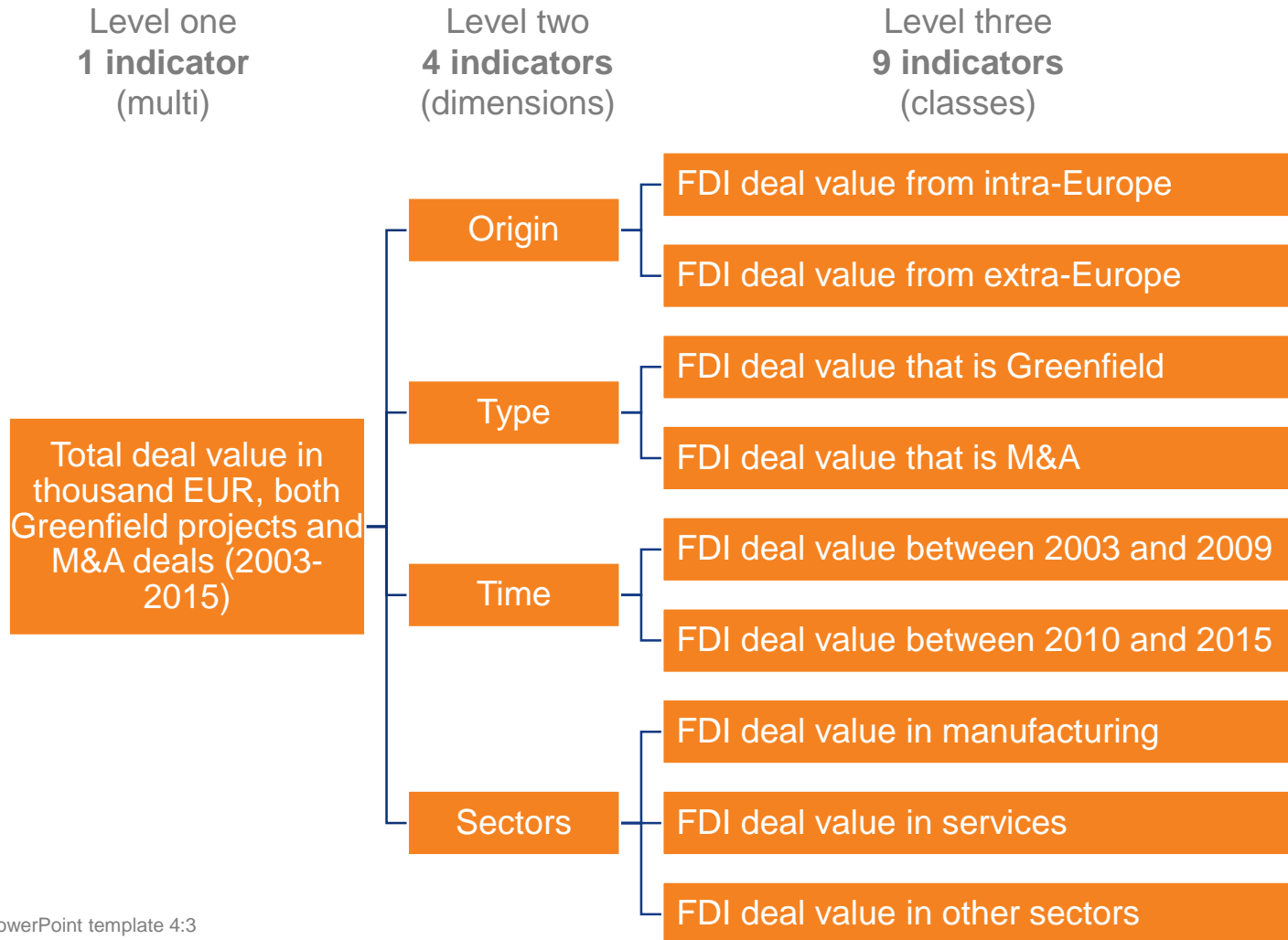
Regional incoming FDI in Europe (2003-2015)

18 indicators



Example

ESPON project **World in Europe**

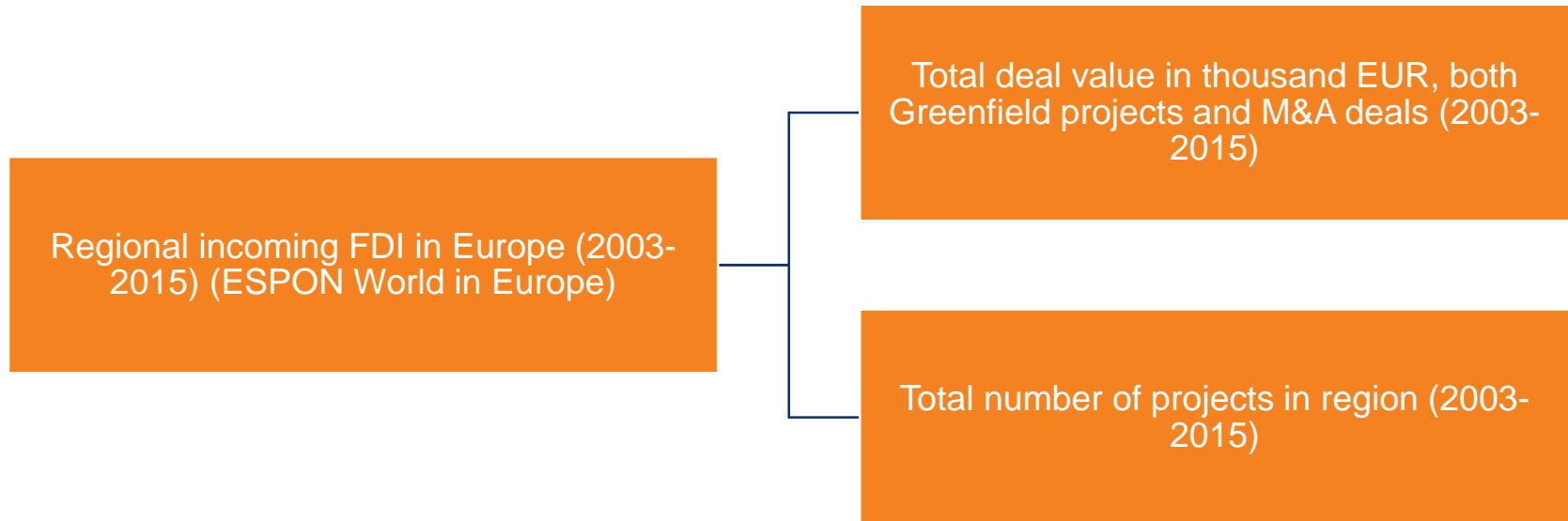


Example

ESPON project World in Europe

1 dataset

2 indicators



Access made simpler!

«Analysis-ready data»

- Trusted



- GIS readable open formats





ESPON TIA tool

SETUP TIA INDICATORS & REGIONS **MAPPING**

Exposure scenario:
New Exposure Scenario

Typology:
All regions

Exposure field:
Economic growth (GDP/capita)

Normalisation: Z Log

Distance to Average of: Same type All regions Other type





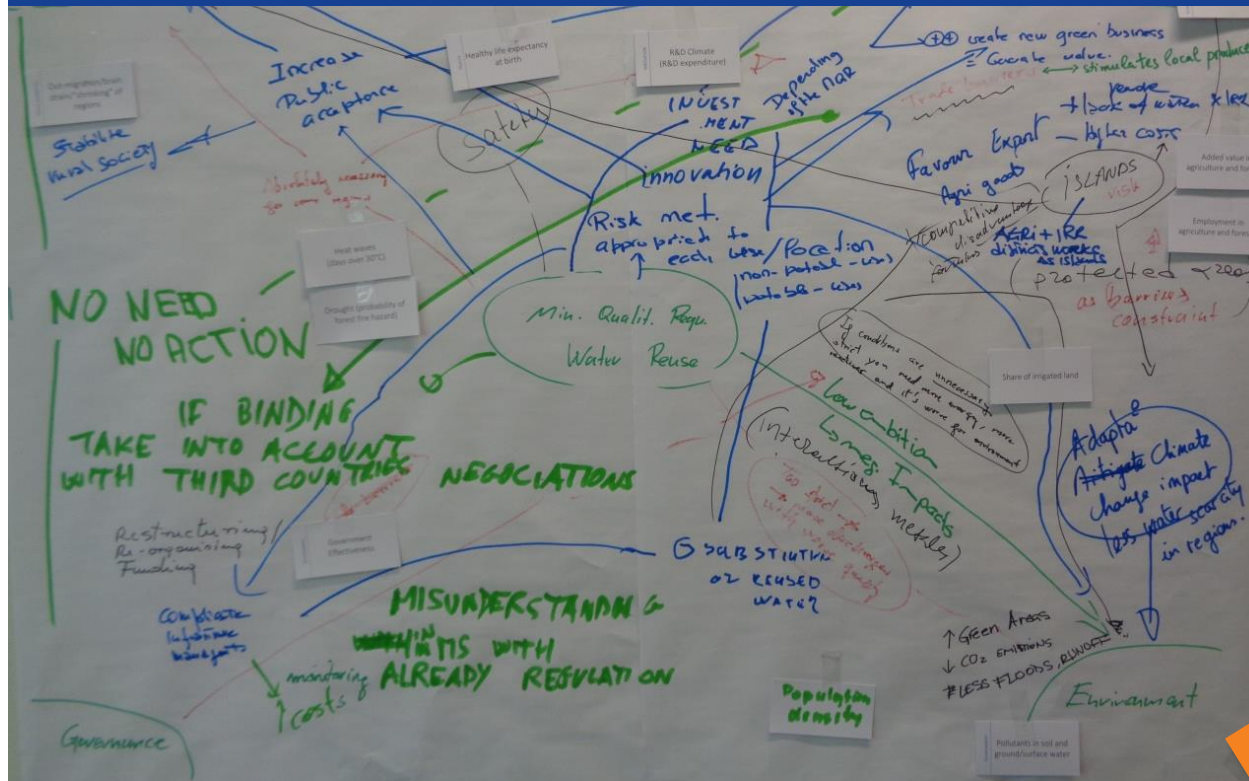
TIA Tool

- The main objective of the SO3 activity “ESPON TIA Tool Update” was:
 - To further develop and maintain an interactive and user-friendly ESPON TIA web application that can be used to support TIA workshops
 - To give support to TIA workshops
 - To give training to potential moderators of the ESPON TIA tool
- The activity delivered, among others:
 - Possibility to carry out TIA with a specific focus on urban areas, cross-border areas and user-defined areas
 - Easier user-interface with 4 steps
 - New Functionalities, such as expert voting, aggregated maps, various normalisation methods and various graphical displays
 - Support to nine TIA workshops

Conceptual model: Brainstorming

Creating a systemic picture linking
the policy proposal with territorial effects

economy
society
environment
governance



workshop
morning session

Expert judgement on the exposure caused by the policy

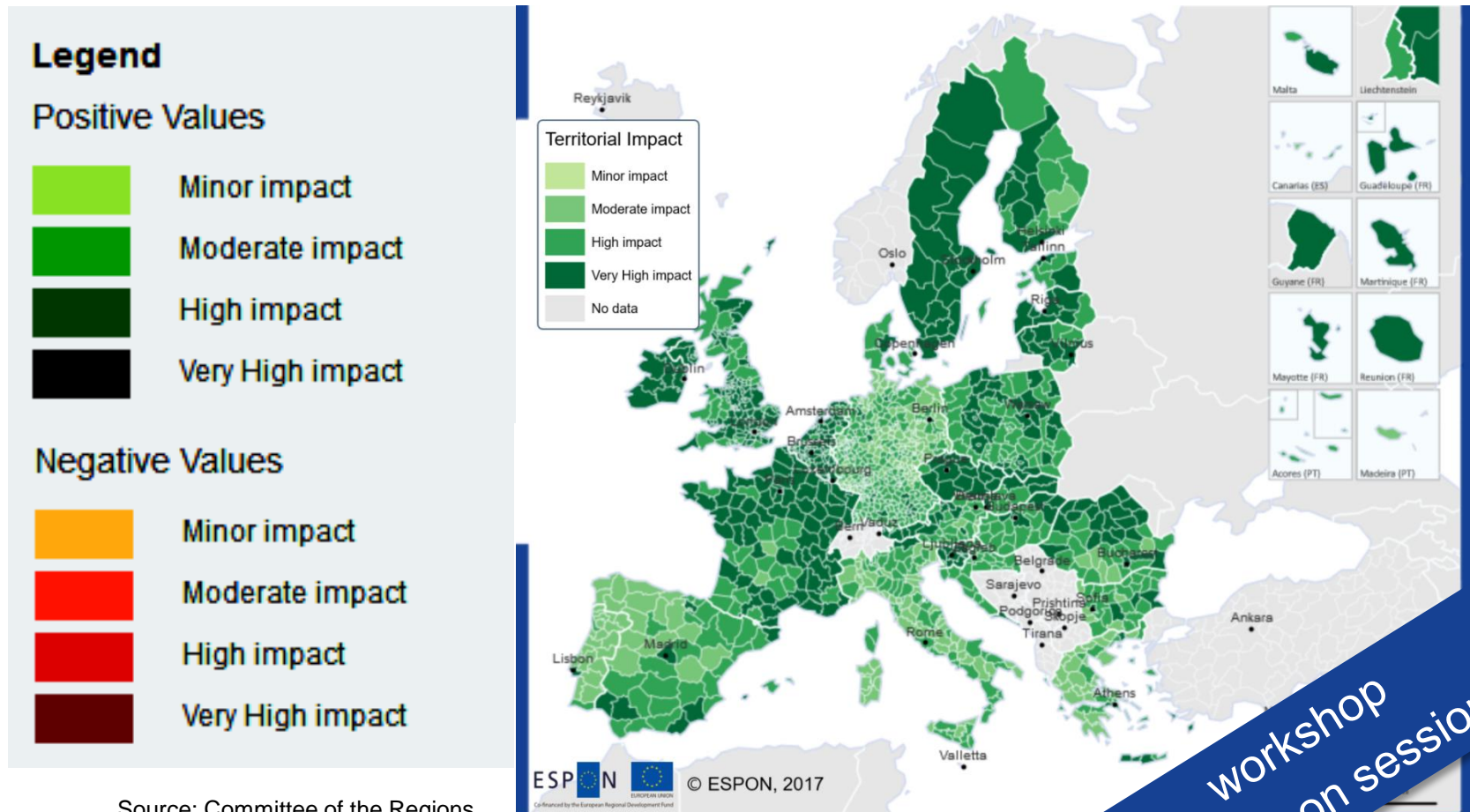
For indicators selected according to the systemic picture

Economic growth (GDP/capita)

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| strong advantageous | weak advantageous | neutral/no/ unknown | weak disadvantageous | strong disadvantageous |
| ++ | + | 0 | - | -- |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

workshop
morning session

Which regions will be hit in which fields?



Source: Committee of the Regions, TIA Workshop “Work-life balance directive”, 11th October 2017, Brussels

All regions
Z(10-90)
Strong positive effect

workshop
afternoon session

Regional level: NUTS3
Source: Eurostat
administrative boundaries

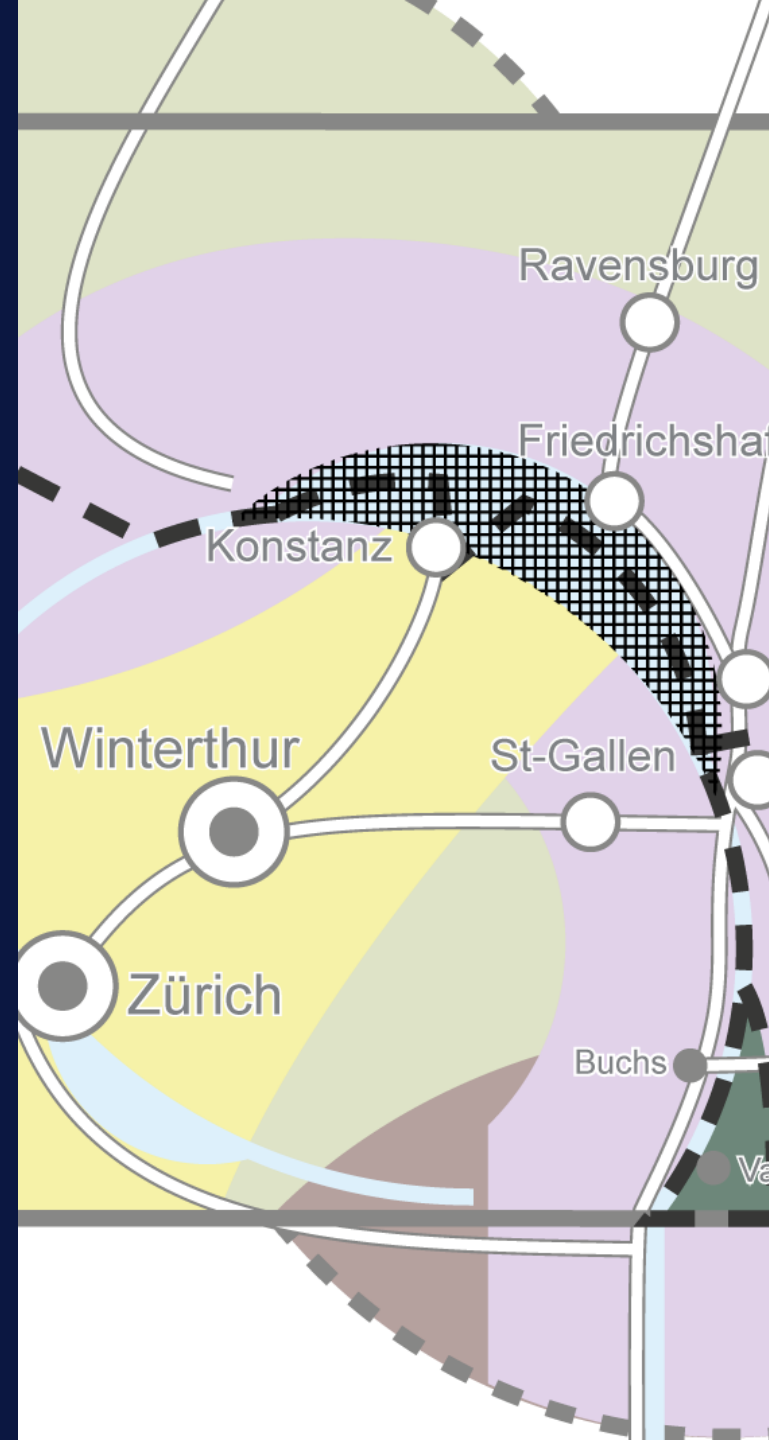


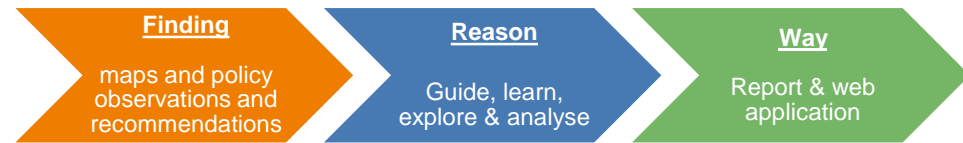
e-Learning

- The main objective was:
 - to raise awareness and demonstrate the capabilities and added value of performing an ex-ante analysis of the potential impact and territorial effects of a specific policy or legislation on the development of regions by examining all relevant indicators
- The activity delivered:
 - Two webinars
 - 126 persons registered (52% policy makers, 21% academic/research. 27% rest)
 - 77 connections for the first webinar; 38 the second (some people followed a webinar through one connection)
 - The e-learning activity was rated 4.1 out of 5
- Web page: <https://www.espon.eu/e-learning-tia>

4

ESPON Tools – new ideas



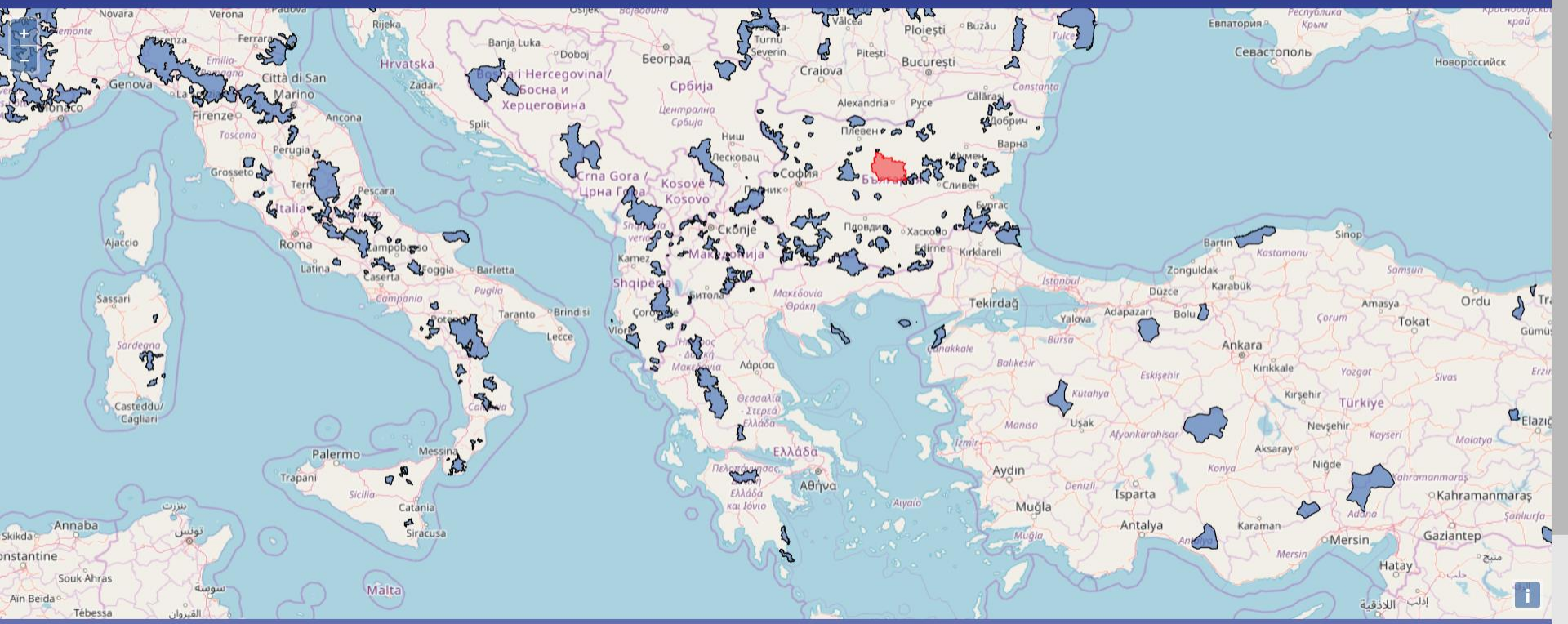


PROFECY

- The main objective of the SO1 activity “Inner Peripheries” was
 - to develop strategies for inner peripheries at European level to overcome their marginalising effects
- The activity delivered, besides the normal reports:
 - a **handbook** to provide a short synthesis of the main insights along the following questions:
 - Where are inner peripheries located?
 - Why is this phenomenon occurring?
 - How to deal with it?
 - And a learning package, a **web application** to raise awareness about the inner peripheries and its consequences.

PROFCY PROCesses, FEatures and CYcles of Inner Peripheries in Europe

What is an Inner Periphery? | Learning Package | Map | About





Territorial foresight

- One of the objectives of the SO1 activity “Possible European Territorial Futures” was:
 - To develop more **general guidelines for territorial foresight studies**
- One of the deliveries was a Handbook (Volume C of the final report) comprising:
 - Part A – **Practitioners guide** to territorial foresight
 - Preparation steps
 - Interactive participatory steps
 - Finalisation steps
 - Part B – **Guide to co-creative foresight oriented policy making**
 - Part C – Wider theoretical framework

FORESIGHT PROCESS TO POLICY MAKING

1 FRAMEWORK QUESTIONS: Boundary Conditions
 Who is asking? What? Why?
 What geographic scope? What sectors and groups? What time horizon?
 What we (don't) know that we (don't) know about? How do you feel about it?



REFLEXIVITY

- Views
- Strength
- Weaknesses
- Opportunities
- Threats
- Seeds
- Drivers
- Limits
- Patterns
- Black Swans
- Trends
- Shifting Points
- Scenarios:
- Baseline
- Prospective
- Most Likely
- Exploratory
- Worse Case
- Best Case
- Vision
- Values
- Criteria
- Policies
- Impacts
- Assessment
- Normative Scenarios
- Political Targets
- Milestones
- Chains
- Pathways
- Roadmaps


 SYSTEM THINKING

2 OPEN CONSULTATION

Gathering All Views
 Interviews, surveys, brainstorming, mapping, need assessment exercise (Communication Methods)

3 UNDERSTANDING THE SITUATION: Diagnostic




 ANTICIPATORY

4 EXPERT'S DISCUSSION

Imagining Alternative Futures
 Focus groups, Delphi surveys, Future wheels, Expert Panels (Expert Workshops)

5 SCENARIO BUILDING: Prospective




 NORMATIVE

6 STAKEHOLDER'S DELIBERATION

Building a Shared Vision
 Charrette Workshop, Policy Exercises
 Consensus Conference, Citizens Jury
 (Consensus Methods)

7 ASSESSING THE VISION: Regulative




 STRATEGIC

9 PEOPLE ENVISIONING

Communicating the Vision
 Mapping, Multimedia Representations, Performances, "Serious Games", Living labs (Collective sensing methods)

8 DESIGNING PATHWAYS: Executive



10 EMPOWERING INSTITUTIONS

Learning from the process
 Training & Support, Corporative Intelligence Building (Monitoring Systems)


 QUALITATIVE

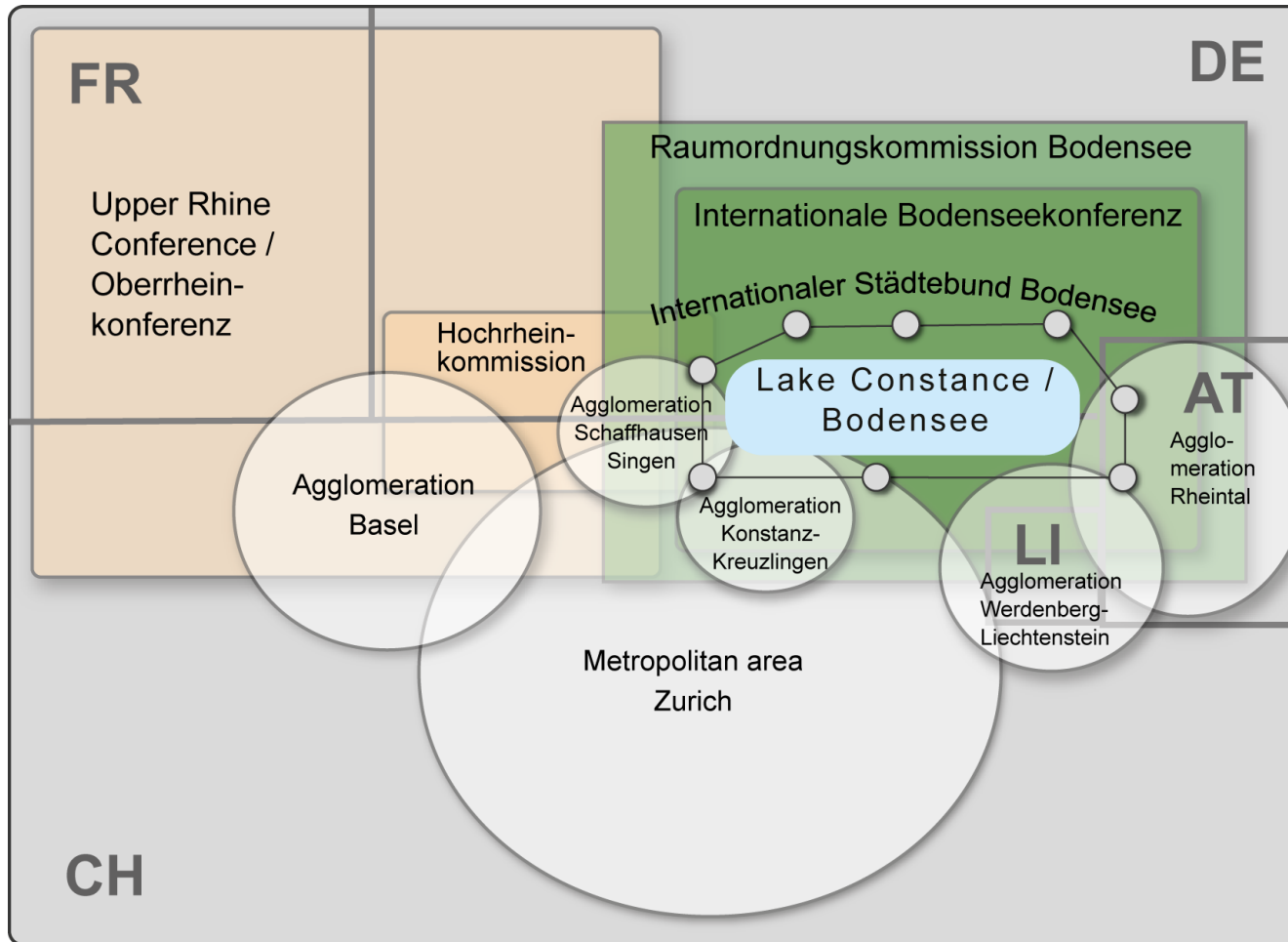

 QUANTITATIVE

















ACTAREA

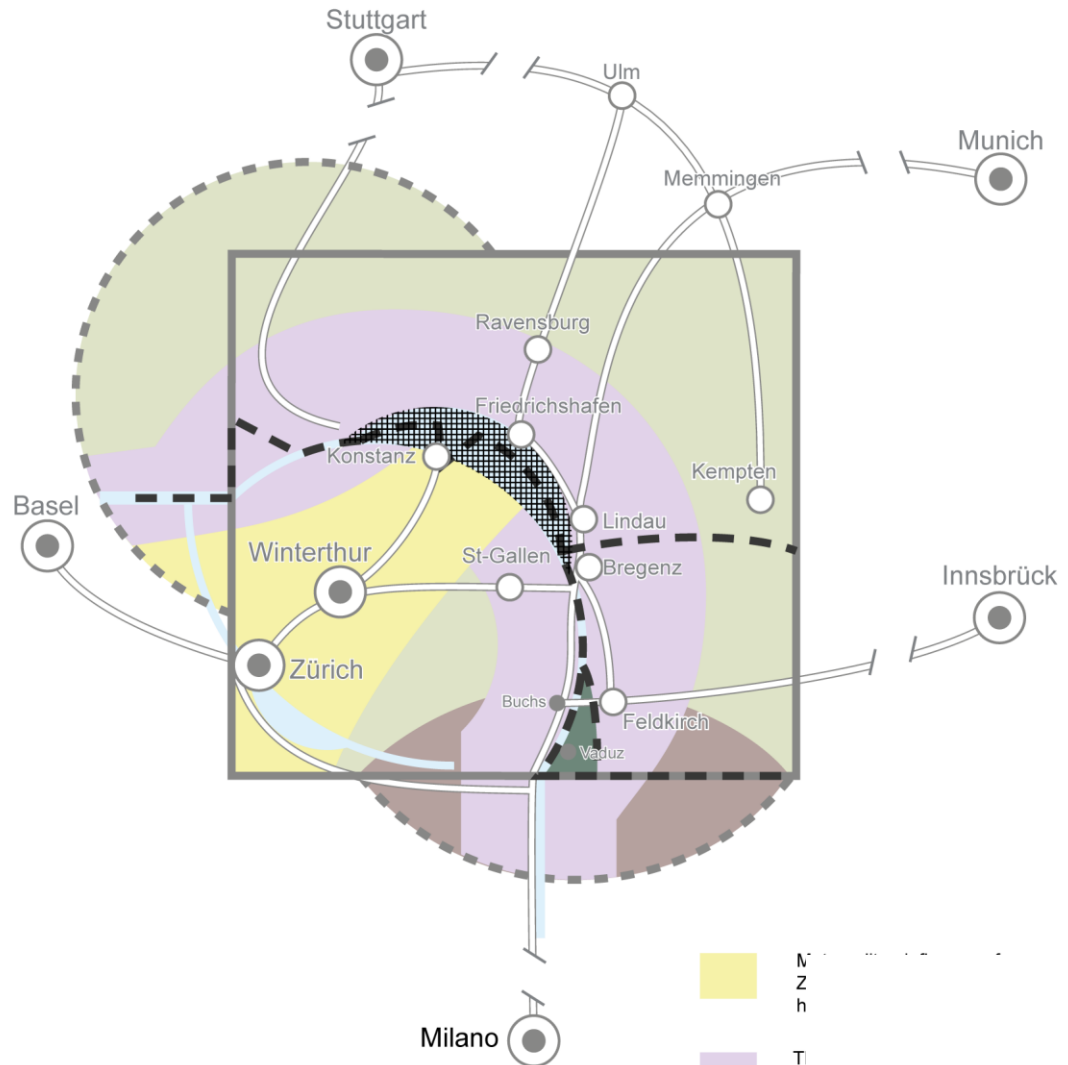
- One of the objectives of the SO2 activity “ACTAREA - Thinking and Planning in Areas of Territorial Cooperation” was:
 - to develop practical guidance on how to implement and coordinate the implementation of policies in action areas in relation to existing levels of governance.
- The activity delivered a **handbook** “Guide to developing soft territorial cooperation” presenting & explaining two ‘soft cooperation planning tools’ to
 - 1) bridge the gap between territorial evidence and the implementation of soft cooperation
 - 2) support the inclusion of evidence into participatory processes
- The soft cooperation planning tools are:
 - **Institutional mapping**: an instrument for the design of the cooperation in relation to other territorial collaborations and institutions dealing with territorial development.
 - **Mapshots**: an instrument for the design of cooperation in relation to geographical features, socio-economic patterns and (perceived) cooperation dynamics.

Institutional map of Spatial Development Commission Lake Constance








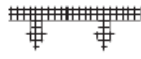











Mapshot of Spatial Development Commission Lake Constance

-  Regional metropolis
-  Regional centre
-  Local node
-  Major infrastructure axis
-  Lake
-  IBK main area
-  Extended area covered by ROK-B
-  Coop. challenge: national border
-  Cooperation rationale
-  Metropolitan influence of Zurich towards Konstanz: high demographic growth
-  The Rhine valley: highly urbanised area, with touristic and presential economy around Konstanz lake
-  Peri-urban or rural areas: high-value agriculture and industrial orientation
-  Mountainous area. Disseminated touristic hotspot
-  Economic growth pole



Dictionary of ideas/concepts and symbols for Mapshots

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|--|--|--|---|---|
| Basic | Structuring natural feature |  line |  river |  coastline | non deterministic use | |
| | Status of the perimeter |  Line (grey 50%, 3 pts) |  Hard (or core area) |  Flexible (or associated territories) | | |
| Cooperation issues | Cooperation rationale |  Thin grid |  to counteract an external pressure (e.g. from a metropolis) |  to manage a physical object or a resource |  to foster a specific relation | non-exhaustive list |
| | Cooperation landscape |  curved line |  cooperation challenge: mountain |  cooperation challenge: border |  cooperation challenge: language |  cooperation axis |
| Spatial structure | Social, economic, demographic differentiation |  background color |  | | | |



Public MapKit

- The main objective of the SO3 activity “ESPON 2020 MapKits” was:
 - To develop templates and guidelines to produce maps for visualising and analysing regional, city and grid data on territorial trends and patterns related to the field of territorial development and European territorial cohesion.
 - These templates were meant to be used by the activities in the ESPON 2020 Programme.
- The activity delivered:
 - European MapKits (5)
 - Macro-regional MapKits (4)
 - Transnational cooperation area MapKits (12)
 - Outside Europe MapKits (8)
- Objective of Public ESPON MapKit:
 - To also support others in producing maps

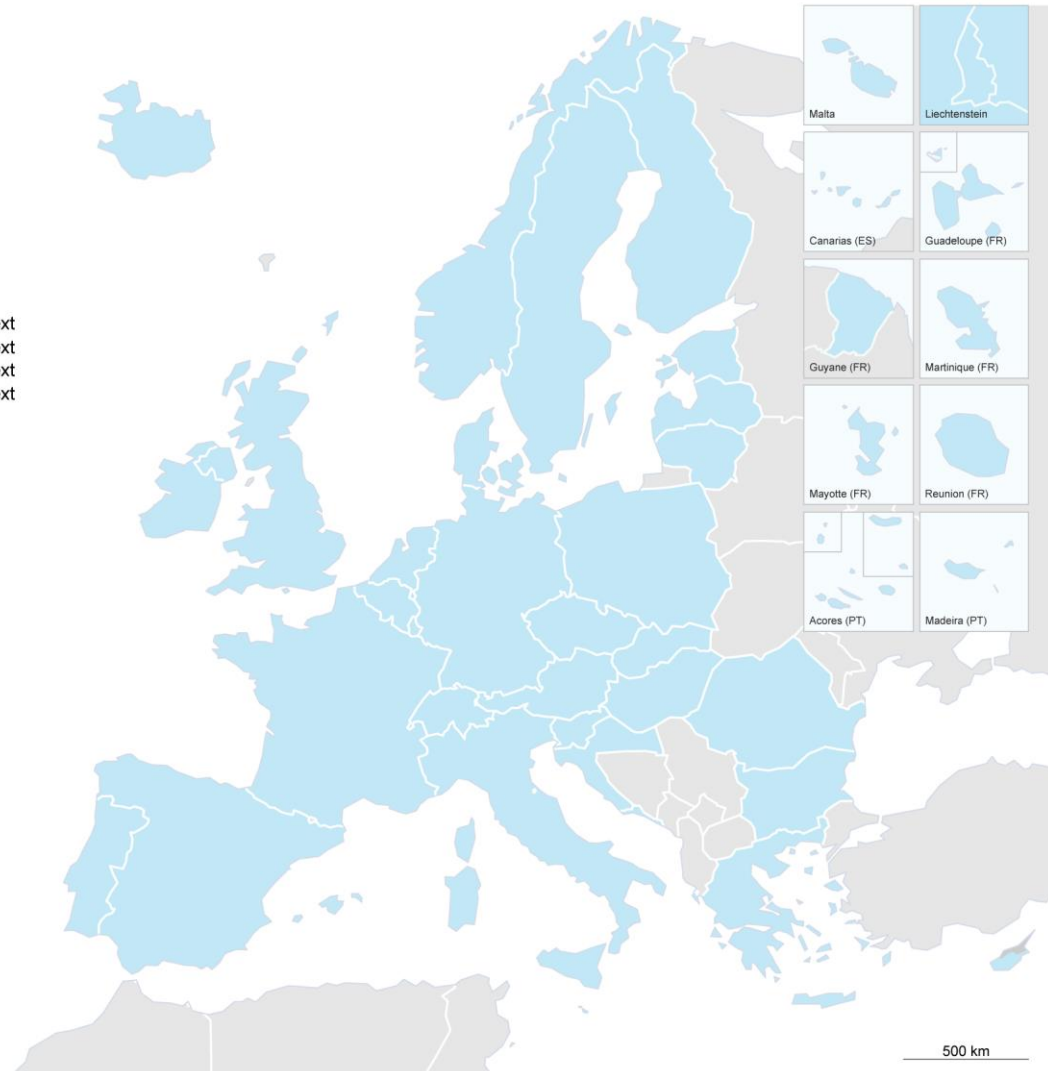
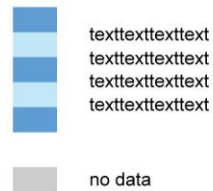
Public MapKit

Items removed are:

- ESPON logo
- ESPON copyright
- Blue lines enclosing the map

Title title title

Legend title



ESPON website

The main objectives of the ESPON website are to

- promote the use of European territorial evidence towards a larger group of potential users and enhance a targeted and direct involvement of stakeholders;
- increase the impact and presence of ESPON territorial evidence and analyses in policy debates at European, transnational and national levels;
- communicate and inform all target groups and the general public about the ESPON 2020 Cooperation Programme and its achievements.

New in the ESPON website:

- A more user centred approach to easier find information relevant for your region, based on location, themes, etc.

ESPON website

TOOLS & MAPS

[ALL](#)
[MAPS](#)
[DATA](#)
[MONITORING](#)
[ANALYSIS](#)
[TIA](#)



Baltic Sea Region Territorial Monitoring System

Baltic Sea Region Territorial Monitoring System ...



CityBench: Urban Benchmarking

Urban Benchmarking - A quick scan tool supporting investment decisions ...



ETMS Tool - European Territorial Monitoring System

Statistical information and practical evidence on territorial trends, dynamics, patterns and structural ...



Functional Indicators Tool

Effects of transportation networks on accessibility and the territorial development ...



ESPON HyperAtlas

Compare and analyse a region's relative position at european, national and local level ...



ESPON Online Map Finder

Access to the most relevant ESPON maps ...

[←](#)
May 2018
[→](#)

| Sun | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 29 | 30 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |

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sources management
impact
circular economy
Inception Report
regional cooperation
Open Day
rural
territorial future
Italy
rural region
Urban areas
Seminar
ABC URRUC
population
disruption
resilience

Theme

best practices

Big data

biodiversity

circular economy

connectivity

Demography

Search ...

SEARCH

10 records found [1 - 10]



ORDER ▾



ESPON Working Paper Indicators for Integrated Territorial and Urban Development

Acrobat Document
1.09 MB

policy brief working paper indicators urban development impact



ESPON Working Paper on Digital Transition

Acrobat Document
7.09 MB

policy makers Digitalisation digital public services



ESPON Policy Brief Tools in support of polycentric development

Acrobat Document
2.8 MB

policy brief Governance planning financial tools working paper



5

Panel Discussion



Questions

- Which tools are you currently using or could you potentially use?
- What type of ESPON information, data or tools is the most useful for policy makers?
- How can ESPON communicate the evidence and policy recommendations to serve different stakeholders in practical ways?
- How could ESPON better serve different policy demands with the development of new and innovative tools?



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Bulgarian Presidency of the Council
of the European Union

Thank you

Marjan van Herwijnen, ESPON EGTC

Hy Dao, University of Geneva

Bernd Schuh, OIR

This presentation will be made available at: www.espon.eu/sofia