

ESPON



EUROPEAN UNION

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New ESPON activities

ESPON Seminar

“Territory matters: Keeping Europe and its regions competitive”

16-17 June 2016

Amsterdam, The Netherlands



Inspire policy making by territorial evidence

The geography of new employment dynamics in Europe

Gavin Daly, ESPON EGTC
Manuela Sara Samek Lodovici, IRS

The geography of new employment dynamics in Europe

Key policy questions:

- ❑ **What is the territorial pattern of new employment creation in Europe and how it is likely to evolve?** What impact will recent trends have on the future development of Europe's regions?
- ❑ **How is the European policy focus on 'knowledge economy' (KE) sectors impacting on the geographical distribution of new employment creation** and what impact does this have for regional development and territorial cohesion?
- ❑ **What are the effects of increasingly uneven migration patterns among young Europeans** and how do these patterns add to existing regional disparities?
- ❑ **What are the key policy lessons for Cohesion Policy** and what are the opportunities for lagging regions to capitalize on their place-based potentials and emigrant skill base? What could be strategies to make regional provisions for a more balanced and sustainable regional growth?

The geography of new employment dynamics in Europe

1. **Definition of the conceptual framework:** definitions and interlinkages among KE, employment and mobility patterns, territorial cohesion. Based on literature review on academic and policy oriented sources (including Espon research).
2. **Data collection and assessment** to provide evidence and data on new employment dynamics in Europe.
3. **Assessment of current and future trends in the geography of new employment dynamics and of policy developments:**
 - **Statistical analysis + mapping** of territorial employment dynamics with focus on interlinkages between geographical patterns of KE, high skilled labour mobility and regional development;
 - **Clustering of EU regions** according to labour mobility patterns, demographic and socio-economic conditions, KE potential, and selection of the case studies;
 - **Scenario analysis** to provide empirically based qualitative projections on likely future patterns based on current policy orientations;
 - **Policy analysis** on measures adopted by European countries/regions to support KE and to address young high skilled diaspora trends. Focus on Cohesion policy.
4. **Conduction of five regional representative case studies** to derive additional evidence on factors affecting the KE and labour mobility, and the role of Cohesion Policy.
5. **Policy recommendations** for future post 2020 Cohesion Policy.

The geography of new employment dynamics in Europe

Quantitative and qualitative approaches

Quantitative analysis

- **Extensive data scoping and assessment** of sources, data and indicators; collection and harmonisation of regional statistical & administrative data for EU28+ candidate countries+ Western Balkans and ESPON partner countries. GIS software for Pan-European maps.
- **Interpretative econometric analysis** of the role KE sectors play in new employment growth in Europe and of the main territorial drivers of the location preferences of these sectors and of high skilled labour mobility.
- **Identification and mapping of typologies of European regions** through a cluster analysis based on comparable indicators on demographic conditions; socio-economic and labour market conditions; labour mobility; KE potential.

Qualitative analysis

- **Qualitative scenario analysis:** explorative & iterative approach (Quasi-Delphi) to develop a series of scenarios for future KE and employment dynamics at territorial level over next 5-10 years. Based on experts' interviews, lit review and STEEP categorization of themes.
- **Qualitative policy analysis** of national/regional strategies on KE and high skilled mobility with qualitative assessment of their expected/actual effects. Focus on Cohesion policy and measures to tackle highly skilled diaspora trends across and within countries.
- **In depth regional case studies** to individuate context and policy factors supporting/ limiting KE and high skilled mobility and the role of Cohesion policy. Based on desk research and interviews to stakeholders and young high skilled mobile people.

Comparative Analysis of Territorial Governance and Spatial Planning Systems in Europe

Gavin Daly, ESPON EGTC
Dominic Stead, TU Delft

COMPASS

Comparative Analysis of
Territorial Governance and
Spatial Planning Systems
in Europe

Key policy questions:

- to describe and explain **changes in territorial governance and spatial planning systems and policies** across Europe since 2000, and the reasons for these changes with particular reference to EU directives and policies;
- to identify good practices for the **cross-fertilisation of spatial and territorial development policies with EU Cohesion Policy**;
- to recommend how national and regional spatial and **territorial development policy perspectives** can be more effectively reflected in **EU Cohesion and other sector policies**, and vice versa.

COMPASS

Answering the key policy questions by:

- drawing on **in-depth expertise** of territorial governance in all ESPON countries – 9 partners and 15 sub-contractors
- drawing on existing studies/theories/typologies but also using **inductive approaches** to identify clusters of territorial governance
- examining both **policy and implementation** of territorial governance – rhetoric and reality
- using **case studies** to investigate the relationship between cohesion policy and territorial governance in practice
- recognising the impacts of **Europeanization** and **organisational cultures** on the evolution of territorial governance

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Examples of innovative approaches that will be used:

- ensuring **internal consistency** through extensive quality control
- considering the **dynamics of change**, not just a static view of territorial governance
- using **visualisation** (graphics/infographics) to illustrate changes in territorial governance
- focusing on both **formal and informal** arrangements for territorial governance – official documents and actual practices/processes/developments

The World in Europe, global FDI flows towards Europe

Sandra Di Biaggio, ESPON EGTC
Eva Rytter Sunesen, Copenhagen Economics

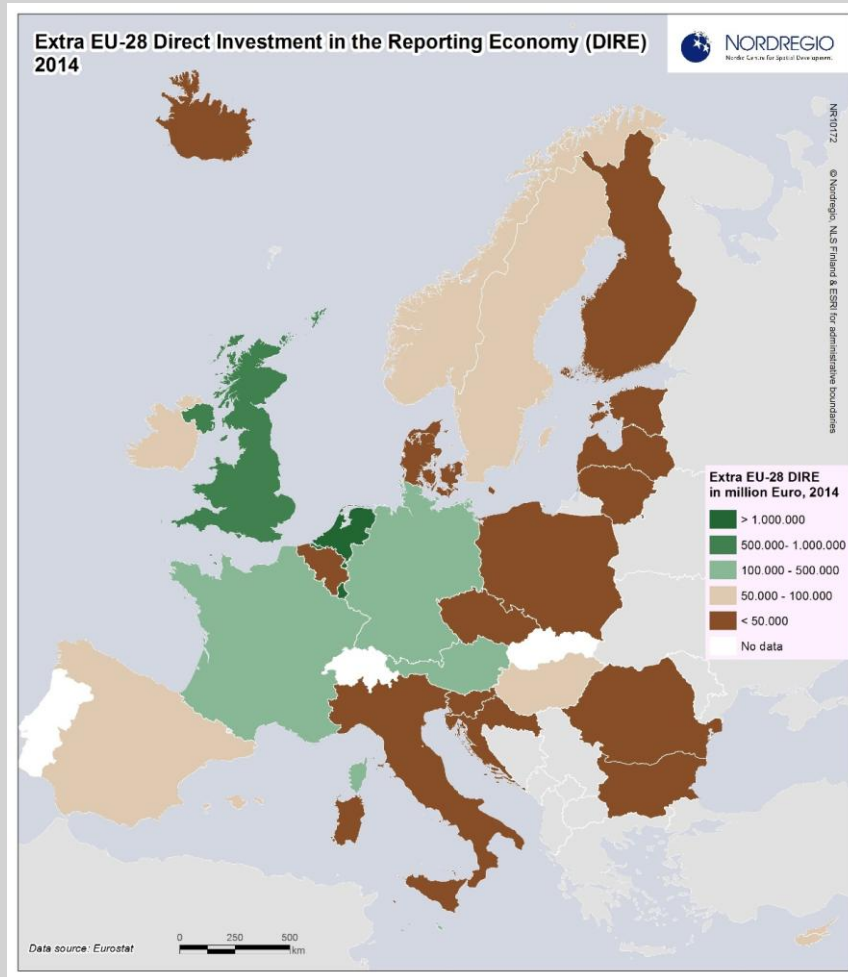
The World in Europe, global FDI flows towards Europe

Key policy questions:

- What are the patterns and recent trends (10 years) of inward FDI flows to the EU, and how do they affect the territory?
- What relevance do inward FDI flows have for regional growth, competitiveness and for reducing economic disparities in Europe?
- What types of regions and cities receive foreign investments and for which economic activities?
- What territorial factors determine FDI location? How do macroeconomic factors and local regulations affect inward FDI flows?
- What policy measures could be implemented to attract FDI in order to boost the competitiveness of EU territories at different scales?

The World in Europe, global FDI flows towards Europe

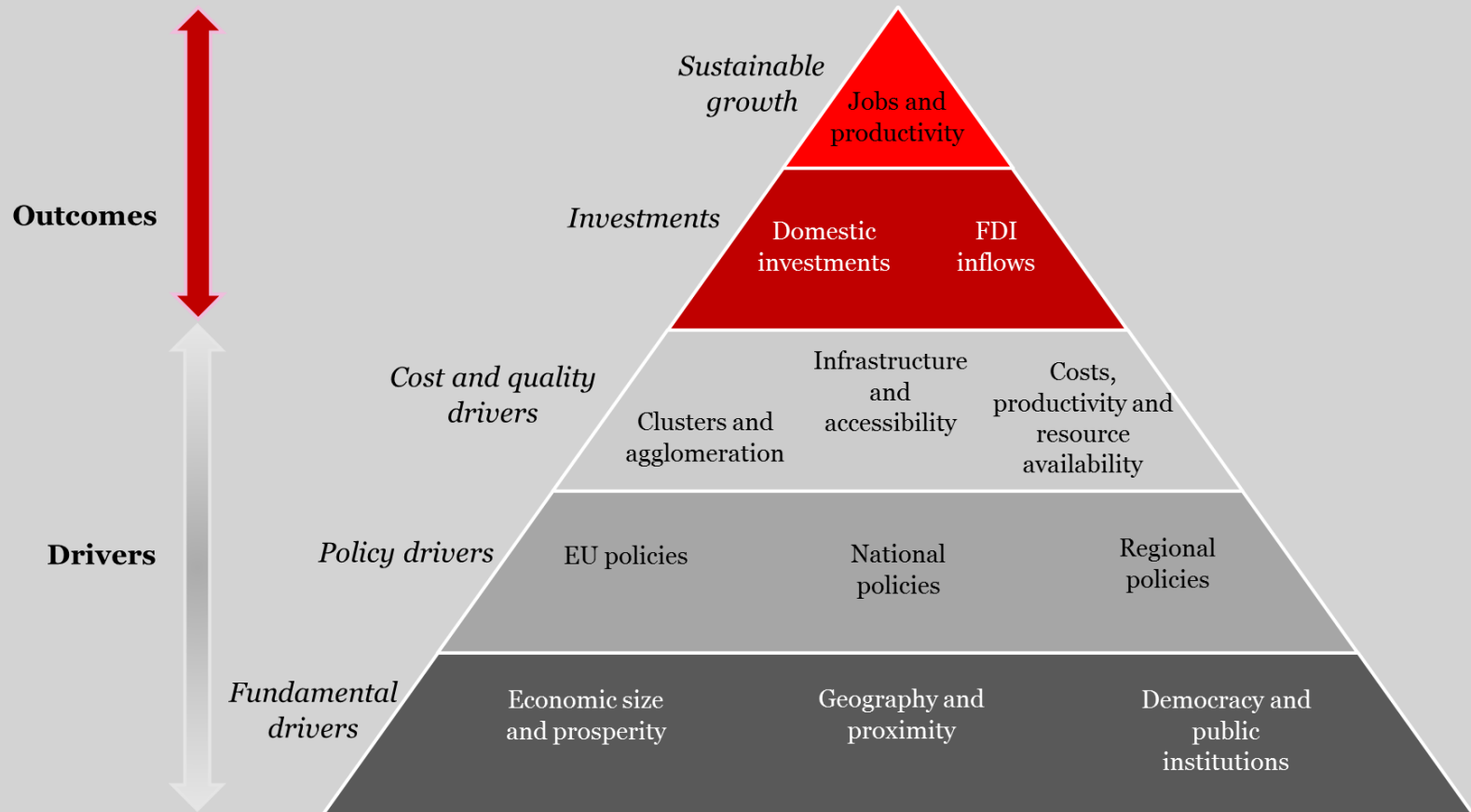
What we know.....



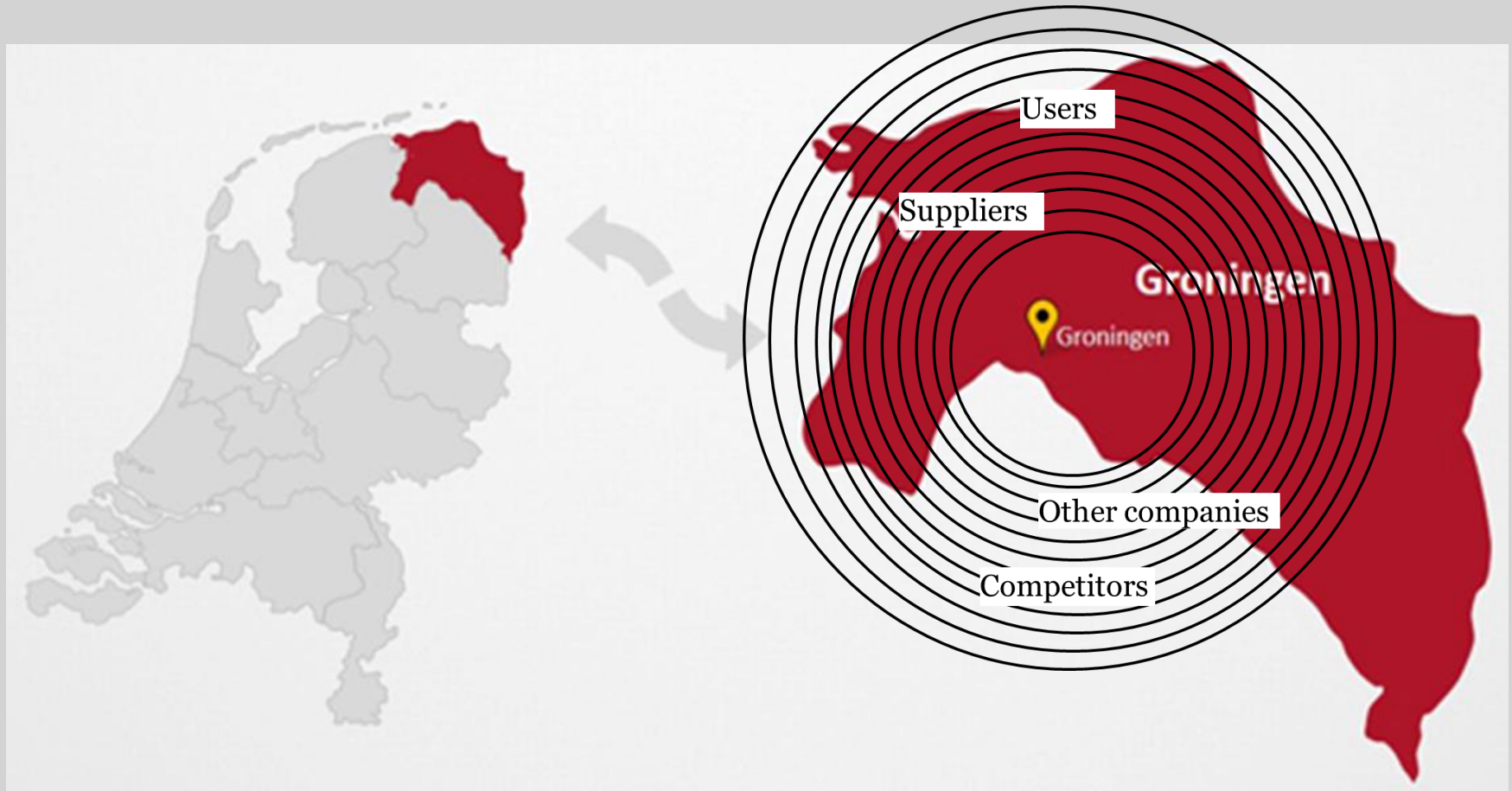
What we want to know.....

- ? **Distribution** of FDI inflows across European regions and cities
- ? Recent **trends** in sub-regional FDI inflows
- ? Main **drivers** for the observed FDI patterns across European regions and cities
- ? **Impact** of FDI inflows on the regional economies
- ? **Policy initiatives** that can increase FDI inflows *and* regional benefits from FDI

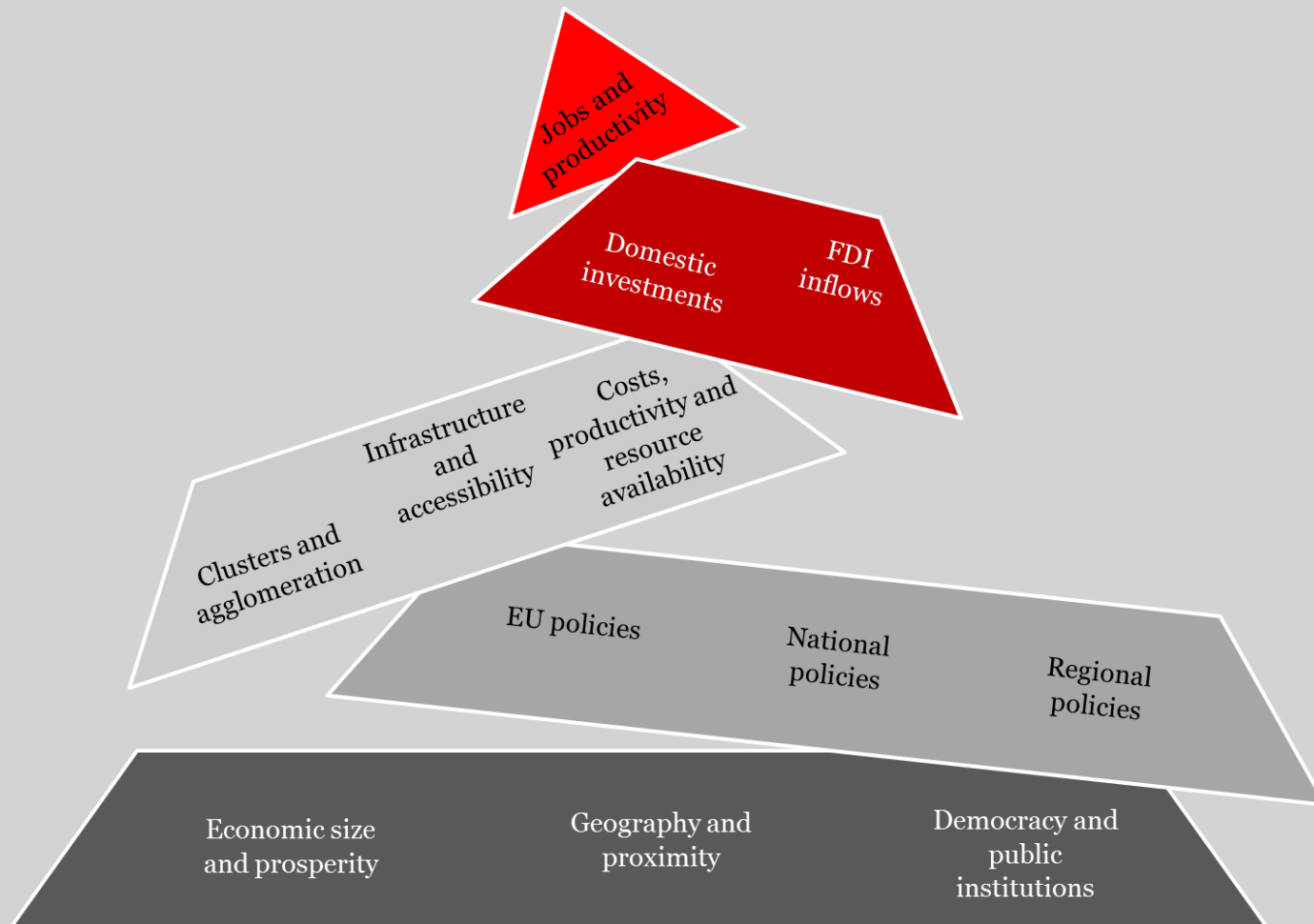
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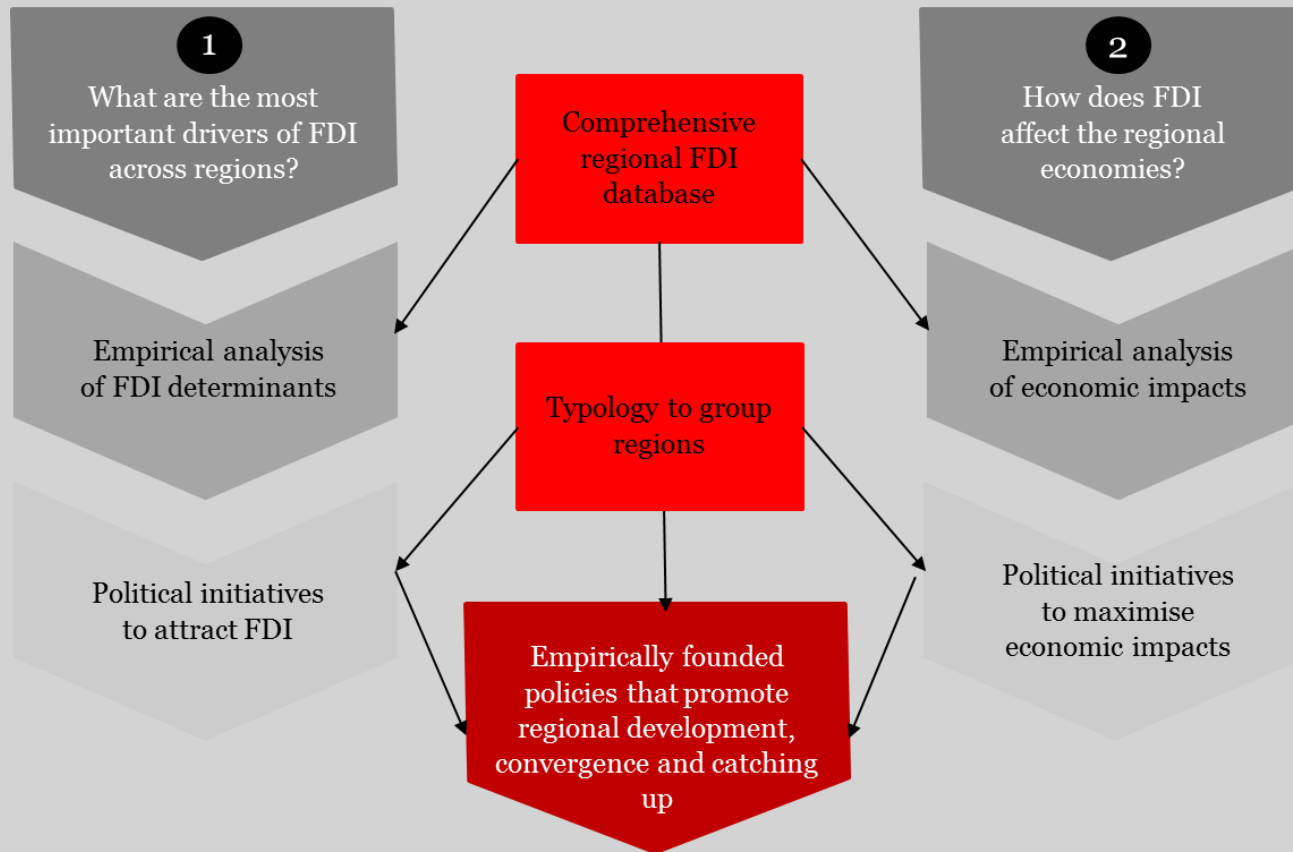
The World in Europe, global FDI flows towards Europe



The World in Europe, global FDI flows towards Europe



The World in Europe, global FDI flows towards Europe



Recommendations for EU, national and regional policies

Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in European Regions and Cities

Peter Billing, ESPON EGTC
Bernd Schuh, OïR

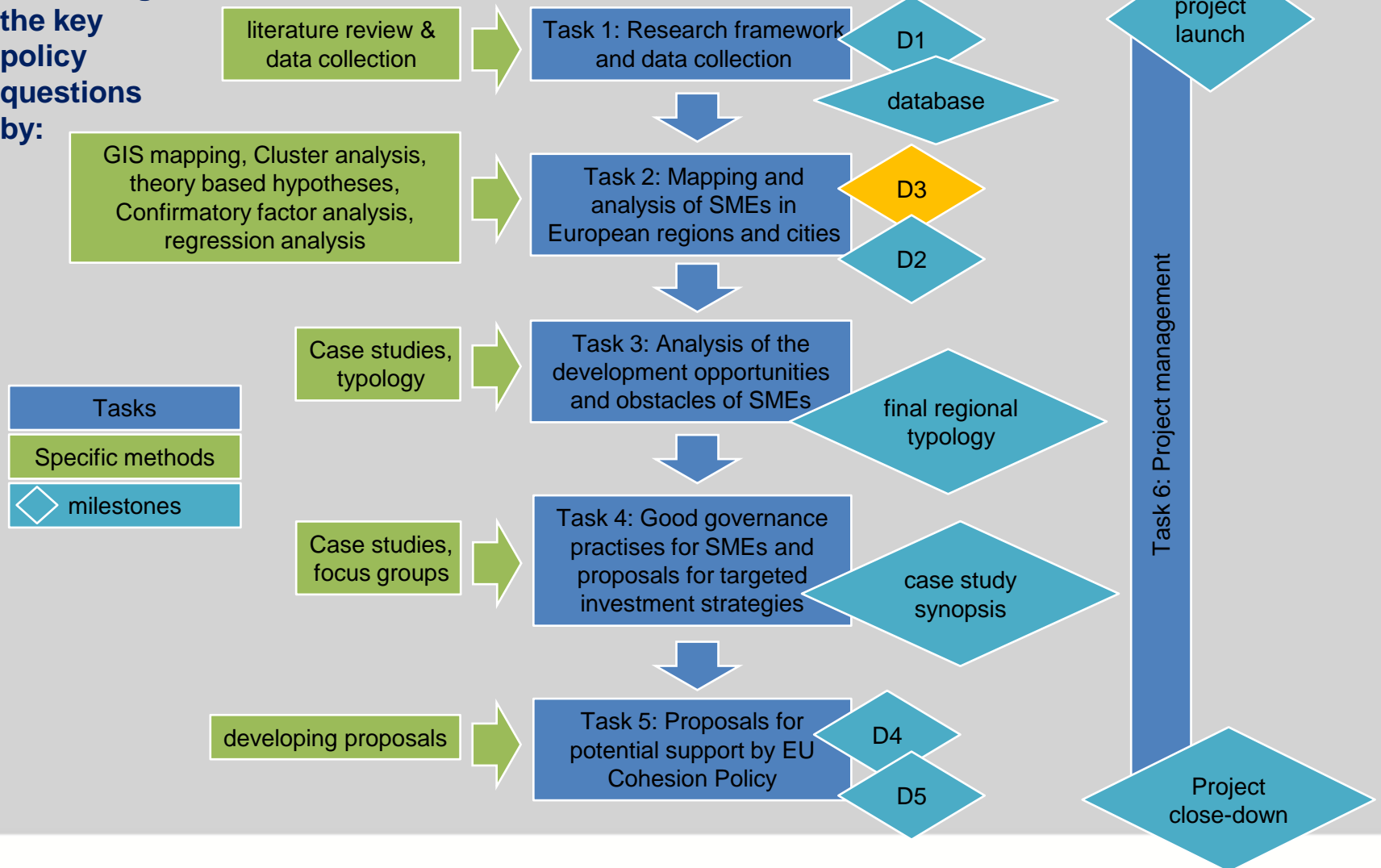
SMEs in European Regions and Cities

Key policy questions:

- What are the distribution patterns of SMEs across European regions and cities in terms of size, employment, sectors, and economic weight? Can specific territorial patterns be identified: Location of new SME start-ups, their survival rates and growth development?
- To what extent and in which ways do the SMEs contribute to business development, job creation and innovation in European regions and cities, in particular in the areas of the creative/knowledge economy, ICT and the low-carbon economy?
- What are the main opportunities and obstacles for SMEs to grow? Does this differ across the European territory, and if so, how? How does international connectedness and globalisation affect SMEs?
- How could SME development best be supported in different types of regions/territories? What type of territorial development strategies should be considered to further strengthen the development and sustainability of SMEs?

SMEs in European Regions and Cities

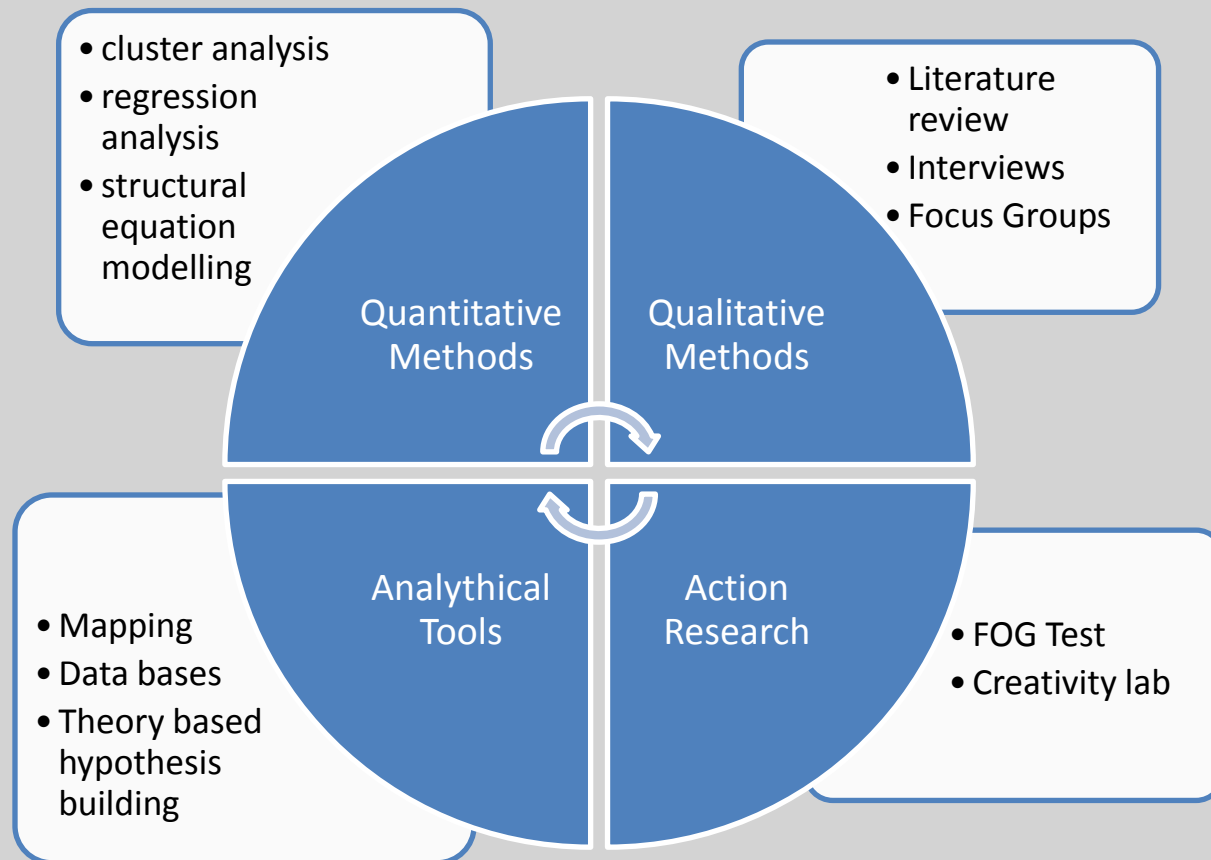
Answering the key policy questions by:



SMEs in European Regions and Cities

Example of an innovative approach that will be used:

- “It’s in the mix” – the variety of methods applied:



Territories and low-carbon economy

Michaela Gensheimer, ESPON EGTC
Christoph Schremmer, OïR

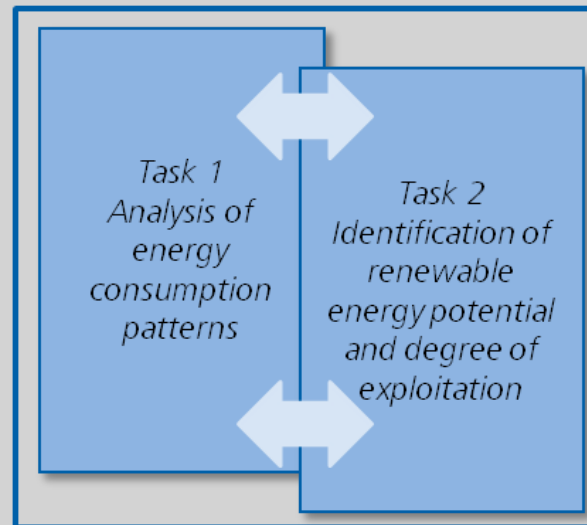
Territories and low-carbon economy

Key policy questions:

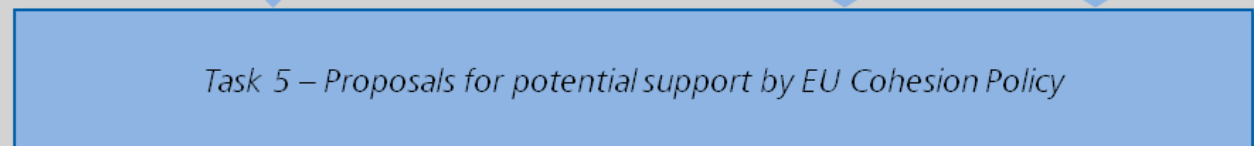
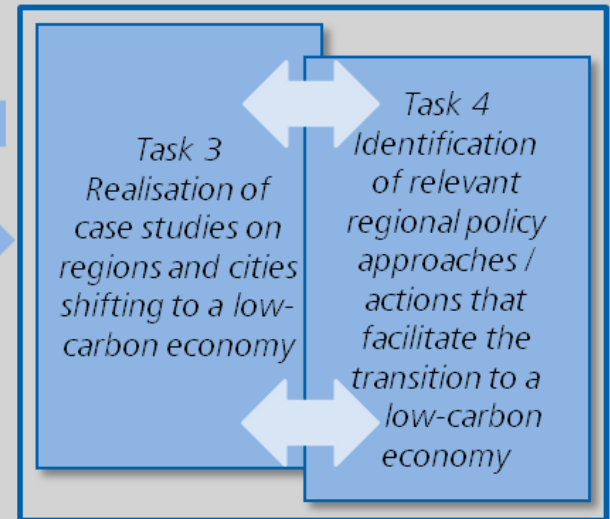
- **What do energy consumption patterns** (distinguishing between renewable and non-renewable energy) look like **in European regions and cities** (broken down into private household, public buildings, economic activities (services, agriculture and forestry) and transport)? How have they changed over the past 10 years in the different types of European regions and cities (i.e. capital cities, secondary growth poles, small and medium sized towns)?
- Are there **particular types of European regions** and cities that find it easier in making **full use of their renewable energy potential**? How could challenges existing in this context be overcome in different types of territories?
- **What kind of action/policy is needed** in what type of region/city to ensure a smooth transition to a low-carbon economy/lifestyle? How can regions and cities create framework conditions for unlocking low-carbon investment by the private sector?

Integration of data base and policy analysis

Integrated elaboration of energy related tasks, covering EU (+candidate countries if possible)



Integrated elaboration of selected regions and policies, covering all important different types



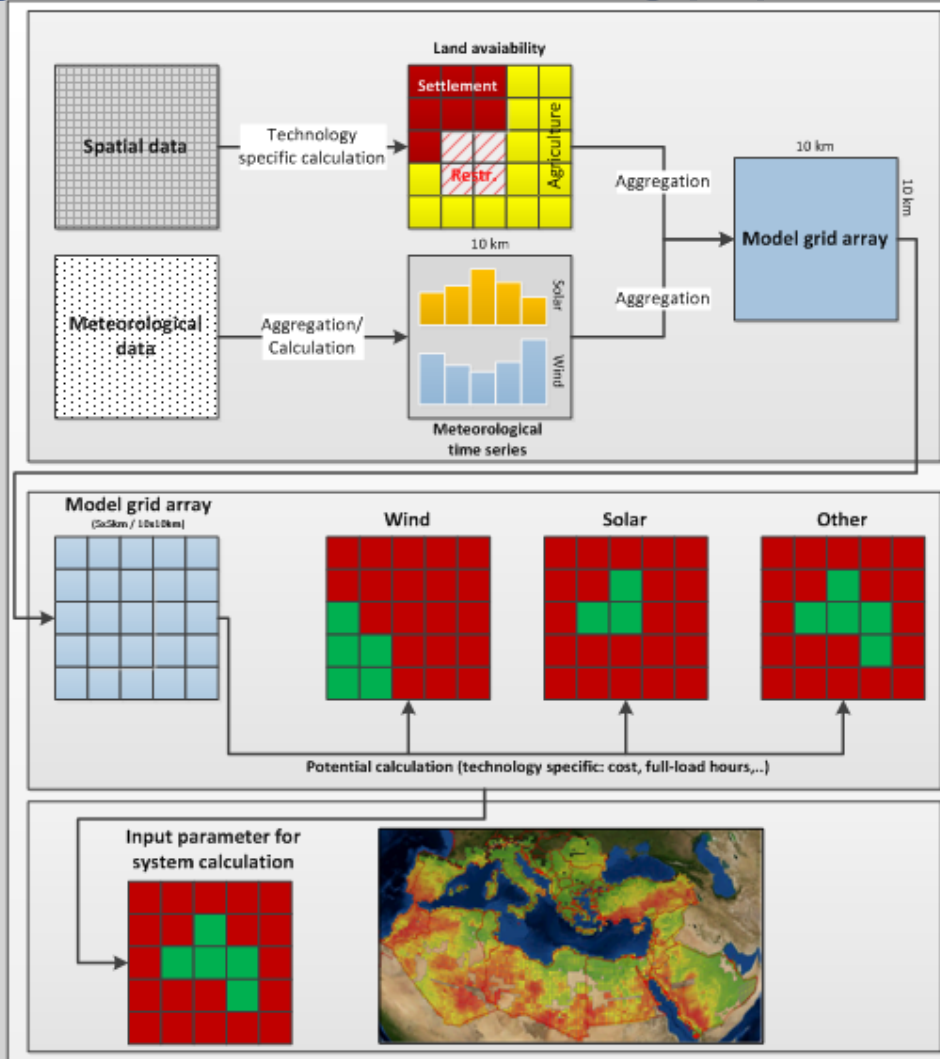
Team:

- ÖIR GmbH, Vienna (lead)
- Energy Economics Group, TU Vienna
- Fraunhofer-ISI, Karlsruhe
- Global Urban Research Unit, Newcastle Univ.
- National experts

Modeling renewable energy potential

Renewable energy potential model:

- GIS-based
- Grid array
- Restrictions analysis (planning, nature protection)
- Economic and technology assumptions



Study objectives and expected outcome

- **Energy consumption patterns (NUTS 3)**
 - broken down into households, public buildings, economic activities (services, agriculture and forestry) and transport,
 - change over the past 10 years
- **Regional potential** for the production and exploitation of **renewable energy (NUTS 3)**
- Five **case studies** on different types of European regions: insight into **changing patterns of energy consumption** over the past 10 years, experiences made in shifting to a low-carbon economy
- **Factors that can support European regions and cities** in making **full use of their low-carbon potential**, specific governance aspects that can help involving the private sector in unlocking low-carbon investments
- Proposals for **potential support by EU Cohesion Policy**

Inner Peripheries: national territories facing challenges of access to basic services of general interest

Marjan van Herwijnen, ESPON EGTC
Joan Noguera, University de Valencia

Inner Peripheries

The key policy questions to be addressed:

- Inner Peripheries ... what are they? ... where are they? ... where could they come?
- What are the characteristics of Inner Peripheries?
- What processes drive marginalization? And how can these be reversed and/or overcome?
- What strategies could improve the situation of Inner Peripheries?
- How are inner peripheries integrated in EU policy agenda and cohesion policy? How can they be best integrated in the future Cohesion policy reform? And how can this be strengthened?

Inner Peripheries

Answering the key policy questions by:

- Better understanding the concept of IP through:
 - analysis of scientific and grey literature,
 - results of previous ESPON projects,
 - quantitative analysis at European level (including up to 4 delineations),
 - qualitative analysis plus extended quantitative analysis in 7 selected Case Studies of IP, with stakeholder consultation to study processes and policies in detail.
- Identification of different types of IPs, and areas of risk
- Identification of key drivers, obstacles, enablers and potentials for development of IP
- Analysis of the impact of Cohesion Policy in IPs and recommendations for future intervention of Cohesion Policy
- Designation of an integrated approach to address and overcome needs of IP

Inner Peripheries

Examples of innovative approaches that will be used:

- Development of European-wide harmonized multi-dimensional set of spatial & aspatial criteria for the delineation & identification of IPs (first time in Europe)
- IP delineation based on raster / LAU-2 levels
- Diachronic analysis (depending on data availability) to grasp the processes that result in a region falling into the condition of IP, or emerging back from this condition
- Strong linkages with current policy experiences on inner areas (for example the Italian case)
- Involvement of local stakeholders in a participatory approach
- Elaboration of a Handbook for Policy Makers at different scales as the main result of the project
- Preparation of a “Learning Package”

Possible European Territorial Futures

Marjan van Herwijnen, ESPON EGTC
Kai Böhme, Spatial Foresight

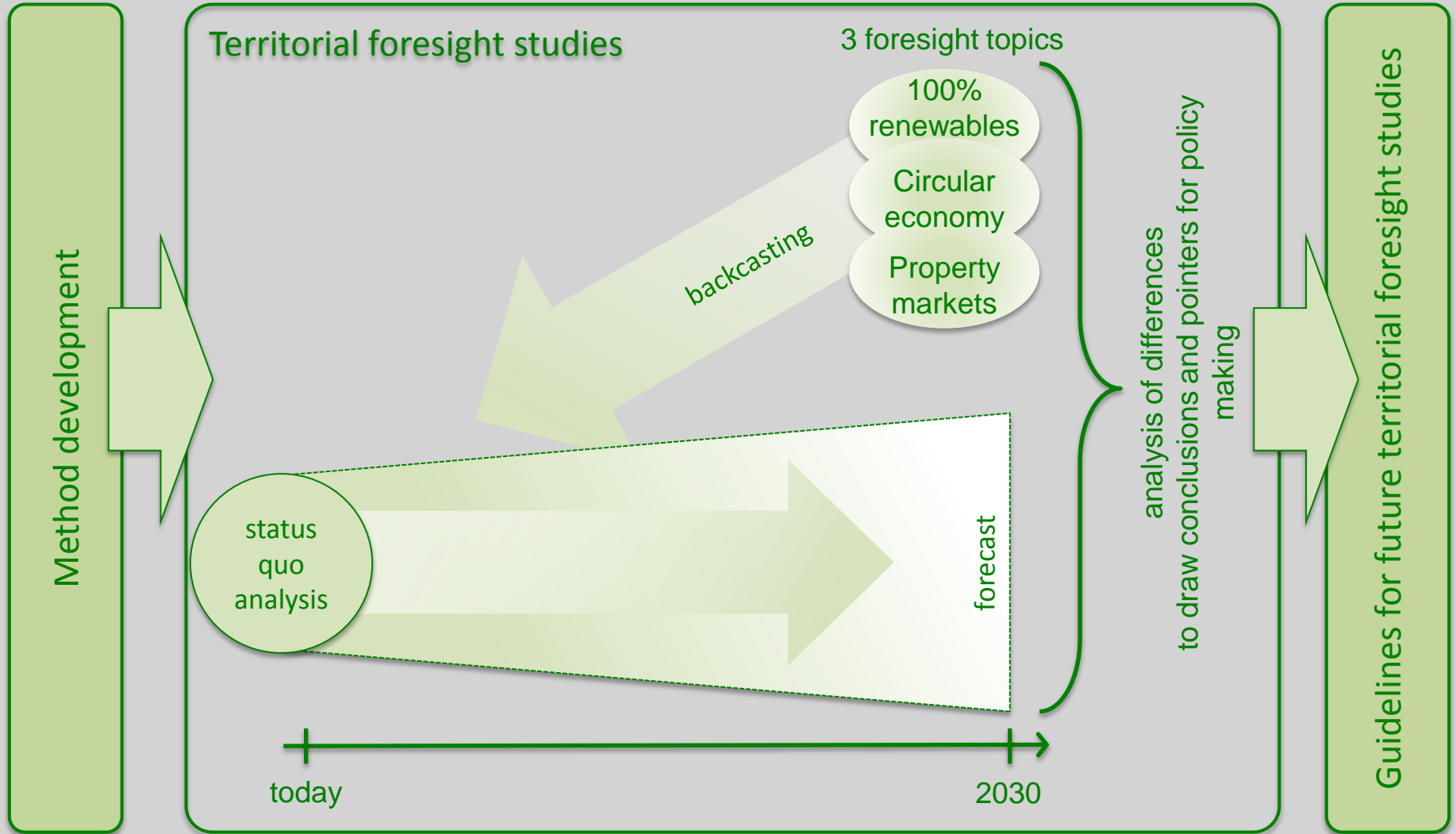
Possible European Territorial Futures

The key policy questions to be addressed:

What if ...?

- A. What could be the territorial consequences if ...
a new place-based economic organisation were
implemented as part of a circular economy?
- B. What could be the territorial consequences if ...
Europe's energy production and consumption were 100%
renewable?
- C. What could be the territorial consequences if ...
the European property markets collapsed?

Possible European Territorial Futures



Possible European Territorial Futures

Answering the key policy questions by:

- Quantitative analysis
- Qualitative analysis of known and unknown factors
- Participatory approaches

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Possible European Territorial Futures

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Thank you!