

ESPON Typology Compilation

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Scope of the study

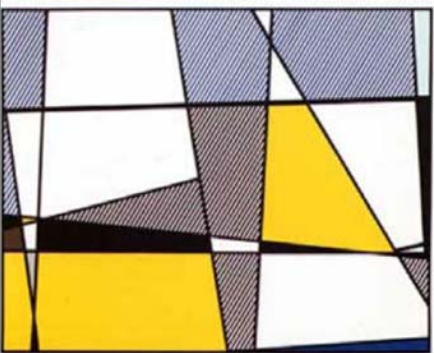
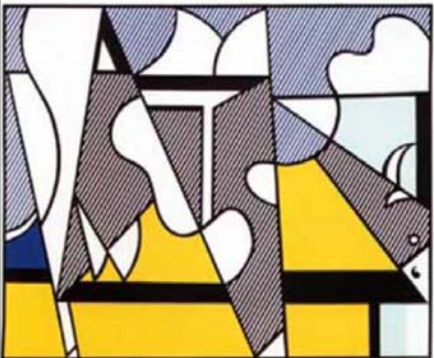
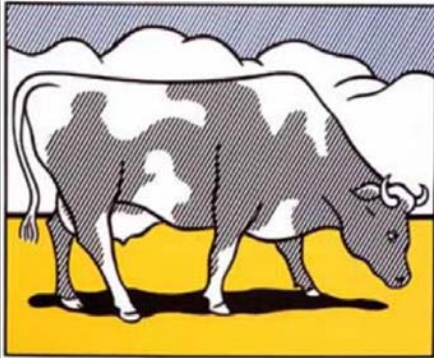
Tasks

- Compilation / assessment of existing typologies
- Proposal of typologies for ESPON
- Interim report 15 June 2009, draft final November 2009

Themes

- Urban / metropolitan regions
- Rural regions
- Sparsely populated regions
- Regions in industrial transition
- Cross-border regions
- Mountainous regions
- Islands
- Coastal regions

Proposals



The picture is taken from a presentation by Jan-Erik Petersen (European Environment Agency)

8 Typologies

- Correct / robust
- Policy relevant / accepted
- No conflict between typologies
- Differentiation within typologies
- ESPON coverage
- "Simple!"
- Easy to cross-analyse with ESPON results

56 existing typologies scrutinised.

Not convinced by any.

Useful for different ESPON projects / themes.

Based on what is available.

Easy to spice with socio-economic data.

Urban / metropolitan regions

Existing typologies

- 8 typologies by e.g. EEA, Urban Audit, ESPON
- Delineation and classification major issues
- Use of various statistical units (not NUTS 2 or 3)
- Full coverage only by ESPON typologies

Proposal

- LAU 2 level
- Delineation based on Urban Audit and GISCO STEU checked against the EEA Degree of Urbanisation
- differentiation of urban areas based on NUTS 3 data following previous ESPON projects and the Urban Audit
- Global payers / European players / marco-regional players / national players / regional players

Rural regions

Existing typologies

- 17 typologies by a wide range of policy & research actors
- OECD often used as point of departure
- Population density, accessibility, peripherality and land use
- A few at LAU 2 or NUTS 5, some NUTS 3 and most mix of NUTS 2 and 3

Rural regions

- NUTS 3 level (checked against urban typology & OECD)
- Accessibility of urban centres (45 minutes reach)
- Importance of agriculture (share of total GVA combined share of employment)
- Rural areas close to urban centre without agrarian profile / rural areas close to urban centres with agrarian profile / remote rural area without agrarian profile / remote rural area with agrarian profile

Sparsely populated regions

Existing typologies

- 5 typologies by various members of the ESPON community
- Various thresholds
- NUTS 2, 3 and 5 are used
- One focusing on population potential (2.5 x 2.5 km grid)

Proposal

- NUTS 3
- Following Structural Funds definition (<8 or <50 inhab./km²)
- Very sparsely populated / sparsely populated / none sparsely populated

Regions in industrial transition

Existing typologies

- Only one typology on old industrial areas

Proposal

- NUTS 3
(limited number of cases, NUTS 2 due to lack of data)
- Share of manufacturing branches (C-F) in GVA and employment
- Development over time in total and relation to country average (1995-2005)

Cross-border regions

Existing typologies

- 12 typologies by various actors, incl. ESPON (& INTERACT)
- Very different aspects of cross-border dimension
- Geography from border-lines to functional and political co-operation areas
- If NUTS, mainly NUTS 3

Proposal

- NUTS 3
- Differentiation between different types of borders (Schengen, EEA internal/external, land/maritime)
- “Border dimension” (border crossings/km border and/or ratio between km border and area of the region)

Mountainous regions

Existing typologies

- 6 typologies from various sources
- UNEP-WCMC (United Nations Environment Programme - World Conservation Monitoring Centre) as common reference point
- Geographical levels: grid, NUTS 5, NUTS 3

Proposal

- NUTS 3 (based on NUTS 5 input)
- Share of the regional population living in mountain municipalities (according to DG Regio Mountain Study)
- Mountainous / predominately mountainous / partly mountainous / non mountainous regions

Islands

Existing typologies

- 3 typologies by DG Regio study
- Focus on Islands as basic units
- Challenging definition of islands
“EU comprises 286 islands and has 24 island regions”

Proposal

- NUTS 3 (partly based on NUTS 5 input)
- Share of regional population living on “island municipalities”
- Island regions / regions with a high share of islands population / regions with a low share of islands population / non island regions

Coastal regions

Existing typologies

- 4 typologies by EEA, CSIL, ESPON
- Geographical focus on 10 km coastal stretch or NUTS 3
- Good illustration of MAUP problematic

Proposal

- NUTS 3 (partly based on NUTS 5 input)
- Share of regional population living in municipalities lying at the coast or not more than 10 km from the coast

Thank you very much for your attention!



For comments and further suggestions:

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- No border region
- Region with EU internal border
- Region with EU internal and Schengen border
- Region with EU external but no Schengen border
- Region with EU external border
- Region EU internal and external border
- Sea border region