Plenary session 3:
Progress on ESPON Toolbox

European Territorial Monitoring System

Oriol Biosca, MCRIT SL (obiosca@mcrit.com)
Aim of the European Territorial Monitoring System

- To provide “a continuous monitoring of territorial trends and structures,

- so to provide policy relevant information to target groups,

- for specific type of territories, metropolitan regions, cities and towns,

- in relation to the policy aims and priorities of the Europe 2020 Strategy, EU Cohesion Policy and the TA 2020”.
Partners behind the development of the ETMS

**MCRIT**, Barcelona

**UAB**. Autonomous University of Barcelona

**UNIGE**. University of Geneva

**Nordregio**, Stockholm

**GISAT**, Prague
Territorial trends in maps

This tool allows exploring, analysing and benchmarking territorial indicators at different geographical levels, filtered by territorial typologies and structures, namely regional typologies defined for NUTS delimitations, territories with specificities (e.g. mountains, islands, cities based on Large Urban Zones), and Transnational Cooperation Areas.

Access to the tool

Territorial trends 2000-2012

This tool is aimed at providing synthetic representation of territorial trends by different regional typologies, analytically in linear time lines. Typologies include e.g. urban-rural, Structural fund eligibility, EUROSTAT’s Metropolitan Regions.

Access to the tool

ETMS ACTIVITIES

ETMS at Naflion (Greece) ESPON Open Seminar, 2014

ETMS participated in the ESPON Scientific Seminar held at Naflion, Greece. MCRT presented the ETMS on a session dedicated to tools under developed in the ESPON Programme that will contribute to increase the capacity of monitoring and benchmarking the European Territory, taking account of its diverseness and specificities. The discussion was held together with the Case Study Database, the CityBenchmark, and the ESPON Territorial Atlas.

ETMS at Naflion presentation by MCRT

Publications

- State of the Territory
  - Territorial background analysis

- Facts & Figures
  - Latest territorial synthesis

Data Analysis Tools

- Data analysis on Maps
  - Access to Library of Resources

- Data analysis on Timelines

ETMS Documentation

- User handbook
- System of indicators
- Sample Applications
- Access to database and metadata
- Report a problem

External Monitoring Resources

- Library of Resources
1. Data on Maps

**Territorial trends in maps**

**EXPLORE DATA ON MAPS ...**

This tool allows exploring, analysing and benchmarking territorial indicators at different graphical levels, filtered by territorial typologies and structures, namely regional typologies defined for NUTS delimitations, territories with specificities (e.g., mountains, islands), cities (based on Large Urban Zones), and Transnational Cooperation Areas.

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**Territorial trends 2000-2012**

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[ETMS Naiflono presentation by MCRIT](#)
1. Data on Maps

2. Data on Timelines

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3. Monitor Reports

1. Data on Maps

2. Data on Timelines
Periodic Report “Facts and Figures”

Environment at risk

Central parts of Europe show higher landscape fragmentation, e.g. in England, the Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, France, Poland and the Czech Republic, due to their higher levels of population and infrastructure density. Sustainable growth implies to mitigate the risks inherent to urbanisation highly industrialised cities of the Eastern EU countries, with high levels of air pollution, but many European metropolitan face similar challenges.

High levels of soil sealing decrease permeability for evoking the landscape, which can lead to flooding. Soil sealing is the destruction of natural vegetation and is highly concentrated in areas with high population densities, such as along the coasts.

Population change, 2000-2013

One objective of the Territorial Agenda 2020 is to promote a polycentric and balanced territorial development of the EU as the key element of achieving territorial cohesion. Although urban regions concentrate most of the population increase in Europe, still about 40% of its population lives in non-urban regions.

The crisis has triggered strong migration flows that have affected countries and regions from Eastern and Central Europe the hardest.
5 Territorial integration in cross-border and transnational functional regions

With European integration, regulatory obstacles to exchange and development across national borders have been greatly reduced. In terms of business interaction and movements of goods, this does not only concern EU Member States, but also the European Economic Area, which includes the member states of the European Free Trade Association (i.e. Iceland, Liechtenstein, and Norway) and Switzerland. Equally important is the fact that border regions face economic and social challenges that have been addressed in the Schengen area (the Schengen area includes the European Union and the United Kingdom) and are not just applied in Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, and Romania. However, it also creates the non-EU member states of Liechtenstein, Iceland, Norway, and Switzerland. These policy developments have further encouraged the emergence of new cross-border regions acting as an interface between national, political, regulatory, cultural, and social systems. While many of these cross-border regions benefit from enhanced flows and exchanges, their national components also need to adapt to situations where producers of goods and services are more exposed to external competition. Focus of scholars across borders can also create different types of tensions, e.g. by challenging single exchanges and by competing in areas where taxes are the lowest. Cross-border cooperation therefore addresses both challenges and opportunities in the vicinity of borders.

Transnational functional regions reflect different types of interactions across borders. They focus on mutual interdependencies and influences at a sector scale, often across whole nation states. In the 2007-2013 programming period, William transnational cooperation areas were established to address these issues. Most of these have been maintained in the 2014-2020 period. In addition, a series of transregional strategies have been adopted since 2005, e.g. in the Baltic Sea, Danube, Adriatic-Ionian, and Alpine regions. These different strategies, regional, and national authorities jointly seek to enhance their global competitiveness, make better use of endogenous potentials, address shared environment and social challenges, and improve their multi-level governance setups.

The first section compares the maturity of cooperation in different cross-border regions. The second section explores the extent and evolution of communities across borders, which gives an indication of differences between the national components of cross-border and transnational functional regions.

Territorial patterns of cooperation intensity

The main objective of EU territorial cooperation is to overcome the negative effects of borders, maximize potential synergies and promote solutions to common integration problems. This shall promote harmonized and balanced integration of the EU, but also enhance the quality of life for citizens.

Current social and economic trends in cross-border regions are influenced by more or less long-standing traditions of cross-border cooperation in Europe (Map 5.1).

Most cross-border areas along internal EU borders are long-standing, enduring cooperation with a very high or high level of maturity. These traditions are particularly well-established between Germany, France and the Benelux countries, in the Channel.
3. Monitor Reports

1. Data on Maps

2. Data on Timelines

4. Library of monitoring
3. Monitor Reports

1. Data on Maps

2. Data on Timelines

4. Library of Monitoring

5. System documentation
35 Policy Indicators based on ESPON INTERCO

- **5 Area Topics**

- **2000-2012 time series** (forecasts to 2030 for some, based on ET2050)

- **Including most EU2020 headline indicators**

- **In line with BSR-TEMO**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EU2020 PRIORITIES</th>
<th>ETMS THEMES</th>
<th>ETMS Indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Growth</td>
<td>Economic Competitiveness</td>
<td>Debt</td>
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<td>Balance of Accounts</td>
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<td>Total R&amp;D expenditure as % of GDP</td>
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<td>GDP per capita in PPS</td>
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<td>GDP-PPS per person employed</td>
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<td>Employment per sector*</td>
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<td>Environmental Qualities</td>
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<td>Share of RES in Final Energy Consumption</td>
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<td>Air pollution: PM10</td>
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<td>Degree of soil sealing</td>
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<td>Land use pattern*</td>
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<td>Smart Growth</td>
<td>Human Capital</td>
<td>Population potential within 45 min</td>
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<td>Net migration rate</td>
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<td>Total population change</td>
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<td>Birth rate</td>
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<td>Old age dependency ratio</td>
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<td>Share of aged 30-34 with tertiary education attainment</td>
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<td>Inclusive Growth</td>
<td>Social Inclusion</td>
<td>Employment rate 20-64 years</td>
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<td>Total employment rate</td>
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<td>Differences between female &amp; male employment rates</td>
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<td>Young unemployment rate</td>
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<td>Elderly employment rate</td>
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<td>Disposable household income</td>
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<td>At-risk-of-poverty rate</td>
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<td>Availability of Services &amp; Functions</td>
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<td>Access to MUAs</td>
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<td>Air connectivity (with 45 minutes drives)</td>
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<td>Connectivity ICON</td>
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<td>Households with broadband access</td>
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<td>Cooperation intensity (ETC)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) EU2020 target
ETMS allows mapping indicators filtering by different territorial typologies and structures.

- Thematic maps by types of territory and regional benchmark
  - Regional typologies (based on NUTS)
  - Territories with specificities
  - Cities
  - Transnational Cooperation Areas
1. Thematic maps by regional typologies

ESF/ERDF 2014-2020: less developed – transition - more developed

Eg. Birth rate (children per 1000 inhabitants) for “Less Developed Regions”
1. Thematic maps by regional typologies

INTERREG Cooperation Areas

Eg Migrations (persons per year) in the Mediterranean and the Northern Peripheries
1. Thematic maps by regional typologies

Mountain ranges as defined in ESPON GEOSPECS

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e.g. Old age dependency ratio (% population > 64 / % population 16-64)
2. Benchmark a region against others in the same typology e.g. Old age dependency ratio for Mountain Massifs in Europe
3. Compare selected regions for a given indicator e.g. discontinuities on Birth Rate in the Frenco-Italian border
3. Compare selected regions for a given indicator e.g. discontinuities on Birth Rate in the Franco-Italian border
3. To compare 2 indicators on a scatter chart
e.g. Birth Rate vs ODR in the Frenco-Italian border
ETMS allows analysing time series for indicators aggregated by different territorial typologies and structures.

- Time lines by types of territory
- By Regional typologies (based on NUTS, geographical specificities...)
- Europe in the World Context
- 2030 projections by regional typology
a) Regional trends
E.g. GDP per capita 2000-2011 – Western and Eastern&Central Europe
Regional trends

E.g. GDP per capita 2000-2011 – Mountains, coast, islands, spa…
a) Regional trends

E.g. GDP per capita 2000-2011 – Types of scientific regions (KIT)
b) 2030 Forecasts by regional typology
E.g. Old Dependency Ratio by Urban and Rural regions

![Chart showing Old dependency ratio (ODR) for Urban Rural (OECD)]
b) 2030 Forecasts by regional typology
E.g. Old Dependency Ratio by Metropolitan Regions
c) Europe in the World Context 1961-2011
E.g. Domestic credit to private sector - % of GDP
c) Europe in the World Context 1961-2011

E.g. Domestic credit to private sector - Index 1961=100
c) Europe in the World Context 1961-2011

E.g. Domestic credit to private sector - Index 1961=100
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E.g. Domestic credit to private sector – Index ESPON=100
### Institutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BP</td>
<td>Private Stakeholder</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brookings</td>
<td>Private Stakeholder</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bruegel</td>
<td>Think Tank</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bureau of European Policy Advisers (BEPA)</td>
<td>European Institution</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCC Climat</td>
<td>Global Institution</td>
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<tr>
<td>Center for European Policy Studies (CEPS)</td>
<td>Think Tank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for Global Development</td>
<td>Think Tank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Mayors Fundation</td>
<td>Think Tank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee of the Regions</td>
<td>European Institution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development Reserach Centre on Migration, Globalisation &amp; Poverty</td>
<td>Global Institution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development</td>
<td>European Institution</td>
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<tr>
<td>Directorate-General for Climate Change</td>
<td>European Institution</td>
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<tr>
<td>Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs (ECFIN)</td>
<td>European Institution</td>
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<tr>
<td>Directorate-General for Energy</td>
<td>European Institution</td>
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<tr>
<td>Directorate-General for Enterprise and Industry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy (InfoRegio)</td>
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<td>Directorate-General for the Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion</td>
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Library of Monitoring Resources
# Library of Monitoring Resources

## Product report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>LABDEV - Labour market and wage development database.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Institution:</td>
<td>Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs (ECFIN)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Territorial Scope:</td>
<td>European</td>
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<td>First Release:</td>
<td>2005</td>
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<td>Periodicity:</td>
<td>Annual</td>
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<td>Theme:</td>
<td>Economy</td>
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<td>Document Type:</td>
<td>Indicator</td>
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<td>Description:</td>
<td>The LABDEV database provides data on key labour market and wage developments indicators for all EU Member States.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Website:</td>
<td>Product web site</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Directorate-General for Energy

Europea Institution

### Directorate-General for Enterprise and Industry

Europea Institution

### Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy (InfoRegio)

Europea Institution

### Directorate-General for the Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion

Europea Institution
Library of Monitoring Resources

Labour market and wage development - Statistics

LABDEV Catalogue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selection</th>
<th>Results</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>View results</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- Indicators
  1. Work Status of persons
  1.1 Population (total) 1000 pers.
  1.2 Population (working age:15-64)
  1.3 Labour force (15-64) 1000 pers.
  1.4 Activity rate (as % of population 15-64)
  1.5 Employment rate (as % of pop. 15-64)
  1.6 Employed persons (age15-64 -Th. pers.)
  1.7 Employment growth (%) (National accounts)
  1.8 Self employed (% of total employment )
  1.9 Temporary employment (as % total)
  1.10 Part-Time (as % of total employment )
  1.11 Unemployment rate (Harmonised:15-74)
  1.12 Long-term unemployment rate
  1.13 Worked hours (average actual weekly hours)
  1.14 Sectoral employment growth

- Indicator board on wage developments (annual percentage change)
  2.1 Different measures of wage/labour costs:
  2.2 Structure of labour costs
  2.3 Memo items: determinants or benchmarks
  2.4 Sectoral breakdown of unit labour costs
  2.5 Sectoral breakdown of compensation per employee
  2.6 Sectoral breakdown of labour productivity

- Countries
  - Member States
  - Country Groups

- Periods
  - Latest
    - Years - 2009-2005
    - Quarters - 2009
    - Earlier
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