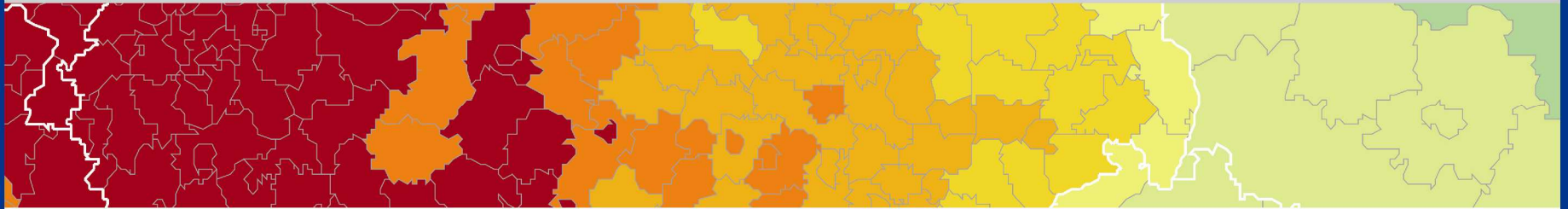




Inspire policy making by territorial evidence



ESPON Day

‘What European Territory Today and Tomorrow?’

Third ESPON Synthesis Report

Sandra Di Biaggio, ESPON Coordination Unit
Kai Böhme, Spatial Foresight



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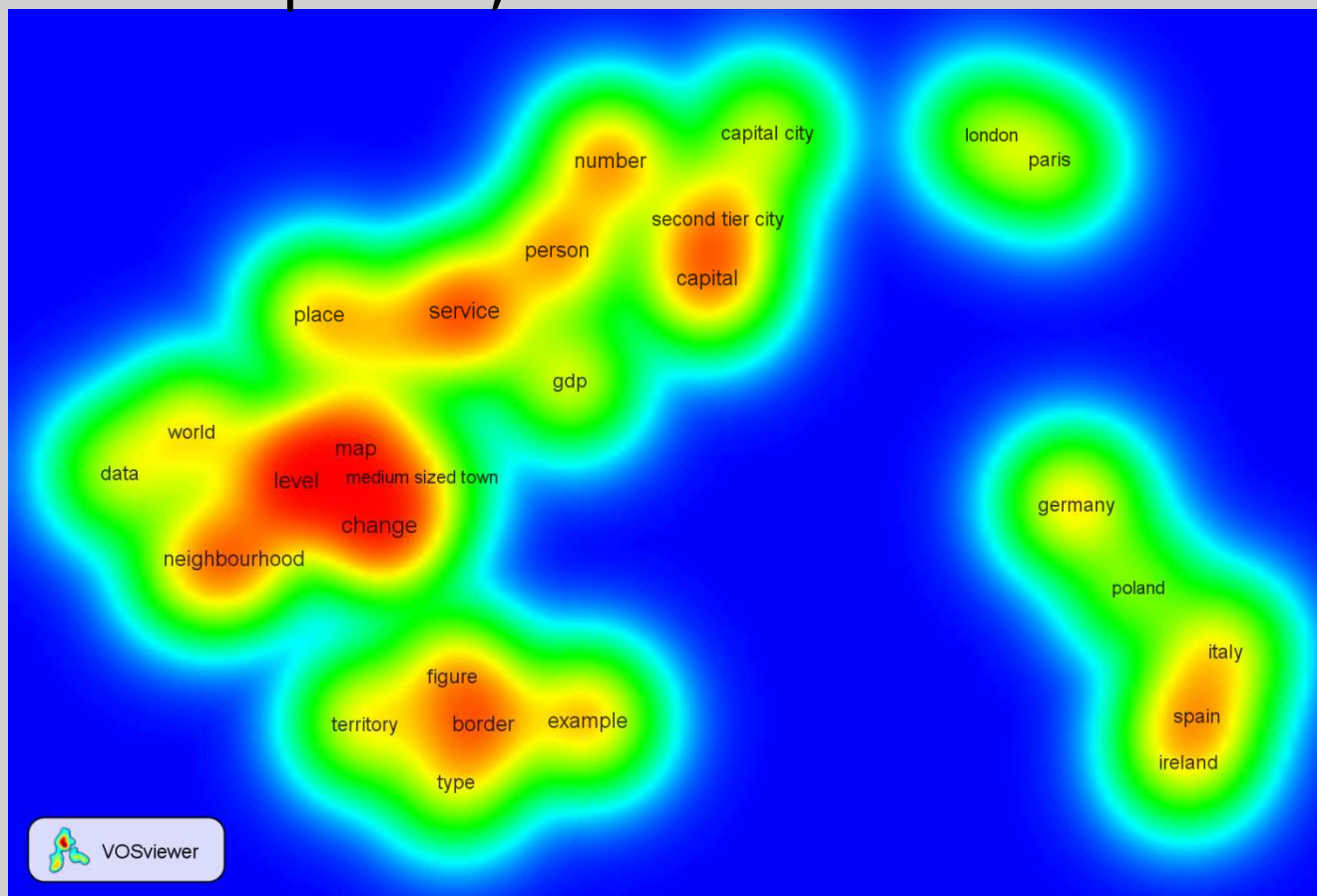
ESPON Third Synthesis Report

Evidence for Policy Development, Growth and Investment

- Europe in a larger territorial perspective
- Economic crisis and the resilience of Europe's territories
- Key territorial patterns in Europe to support economic development
- Macro-regional and transnational cooperation in Europe
- Urban Europe: global and capital cities, second tier cities and small and medium-sized towns
- Potentials and challenges in rural areas and specific types of territories

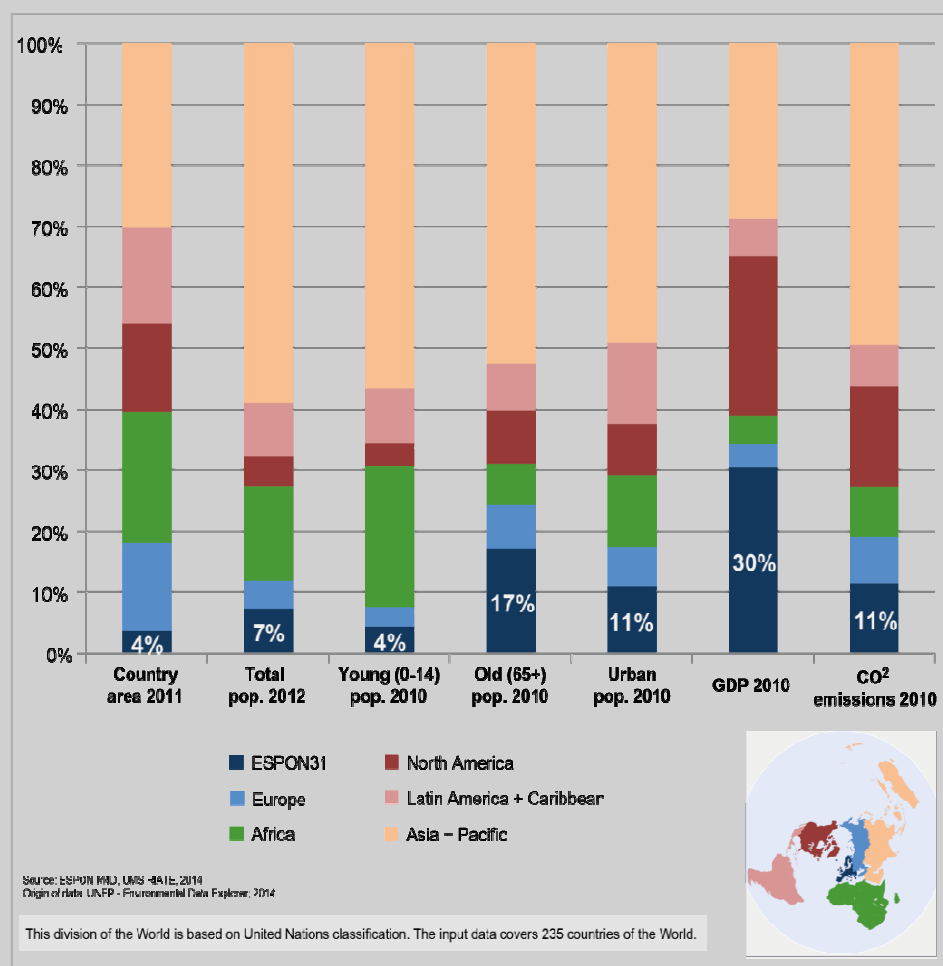


ESPON Third Synthesis Report: Evidence for Policy Development, Growth and Investment



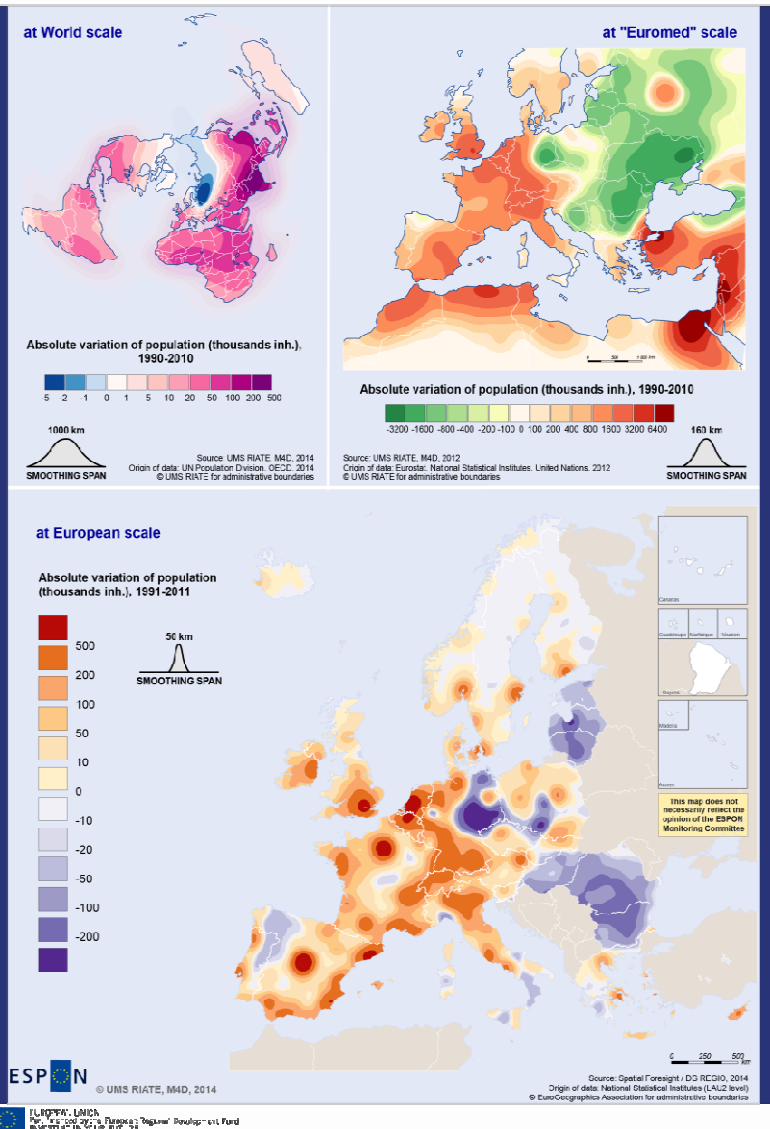
Europe in the World

- Europe's share of the world is declining.
- 4% of the world population aged 0-14 live in EU31.
- 17% of the world population aged 65 and older live in EU31.
- EU31 stands for 30% of the world GDP.



Europe and its Neighbourhoods

- Emerging global cities challenge European locations.
- Southern Neighbourhood has considerable demographic potential.
- Europe depends large on energy imports from its neighbourhoods.

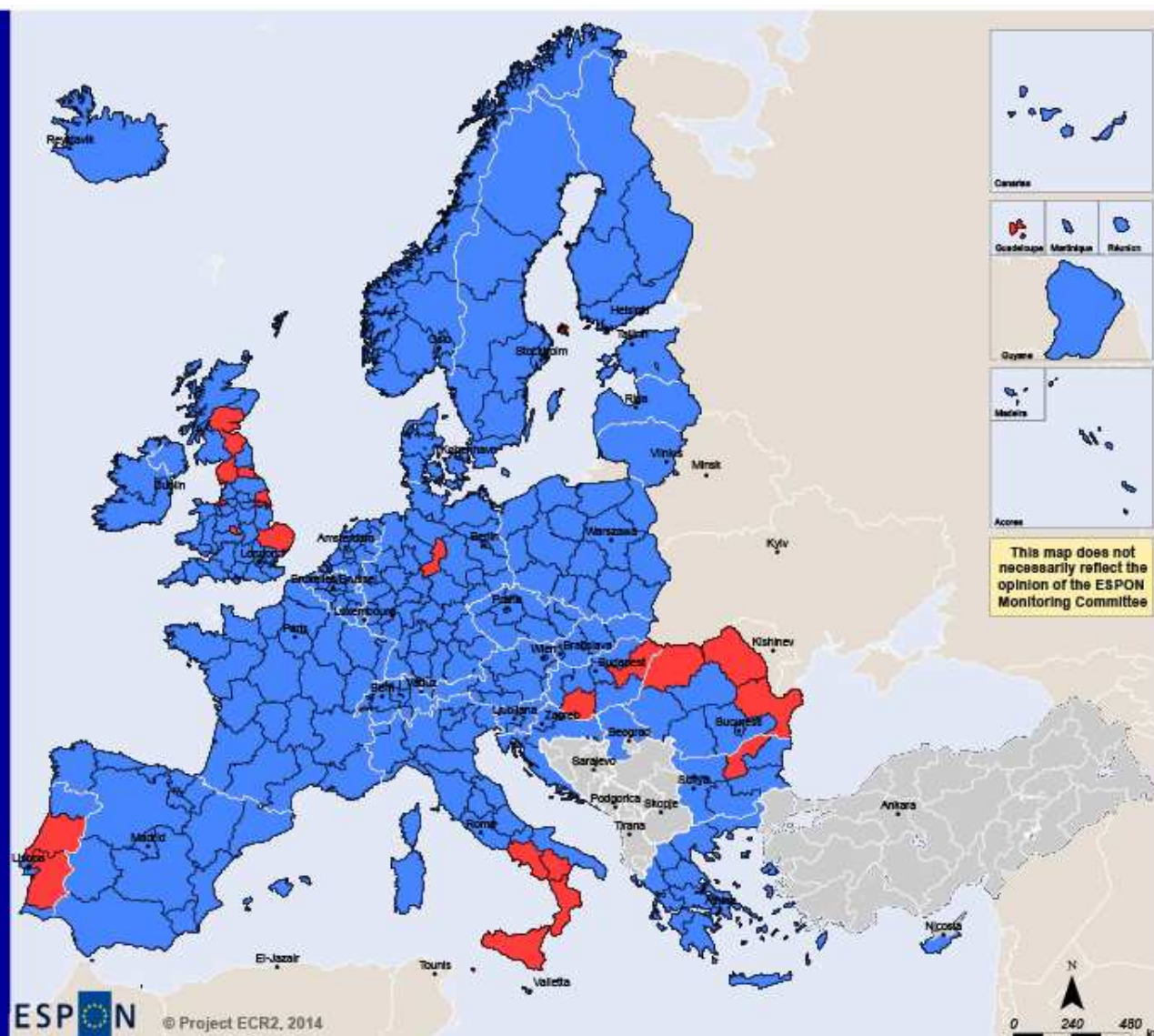
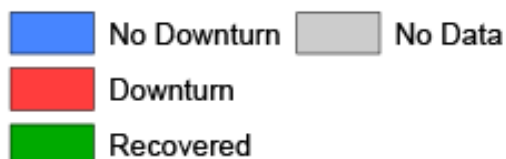


Economic crisis and resilience of regions

Employment 2007

- Isolated regions in RO, DE plus some regions in the UK, HU, BG PT and IT experienced decline in employment

Legend

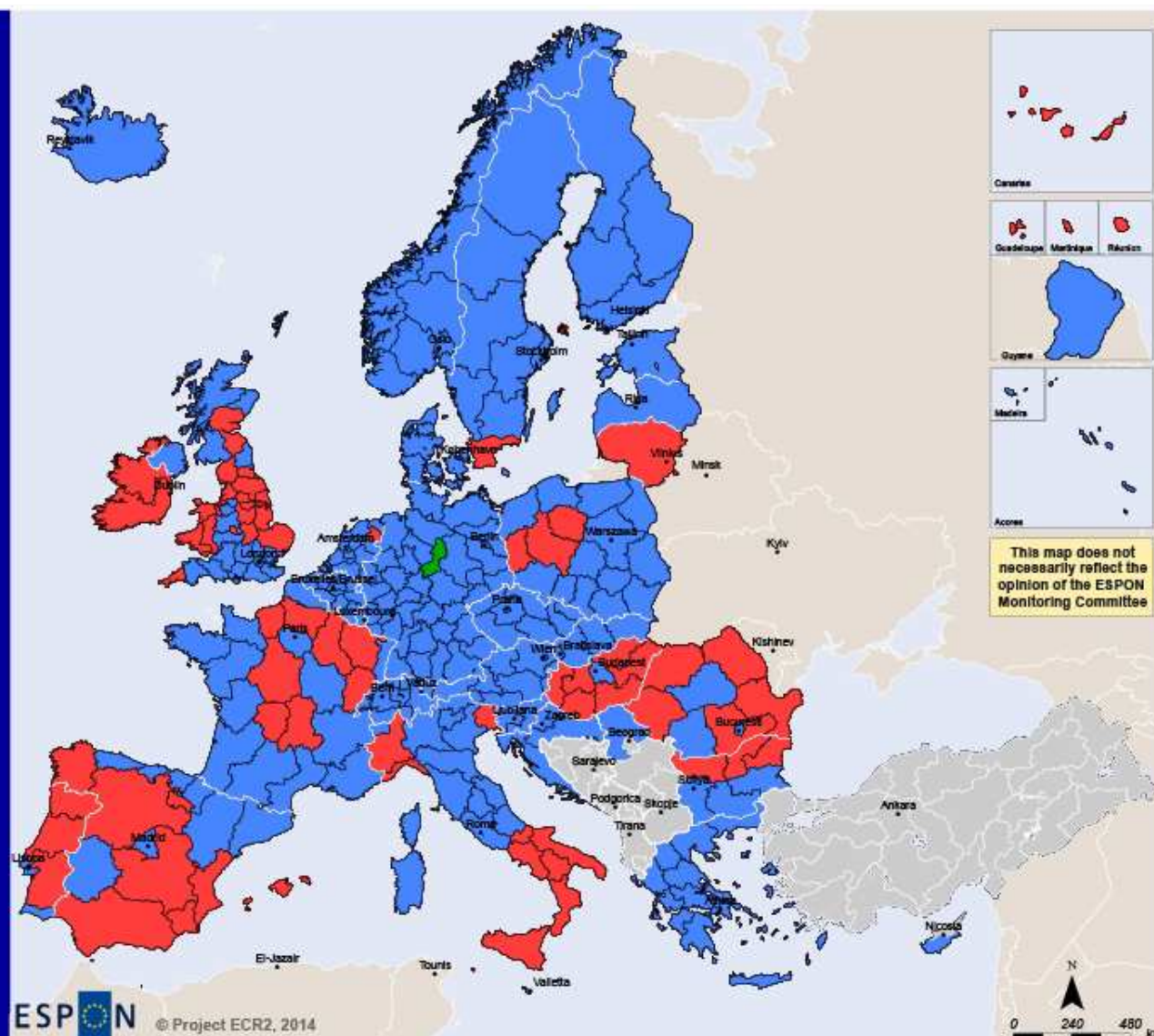
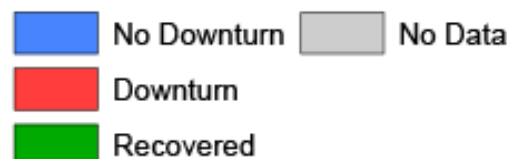


Economic crisis and resilience of regions

Employment 2008

- Crisis gathered pace with regions in 13 MS showing falling levels of employment

Legend

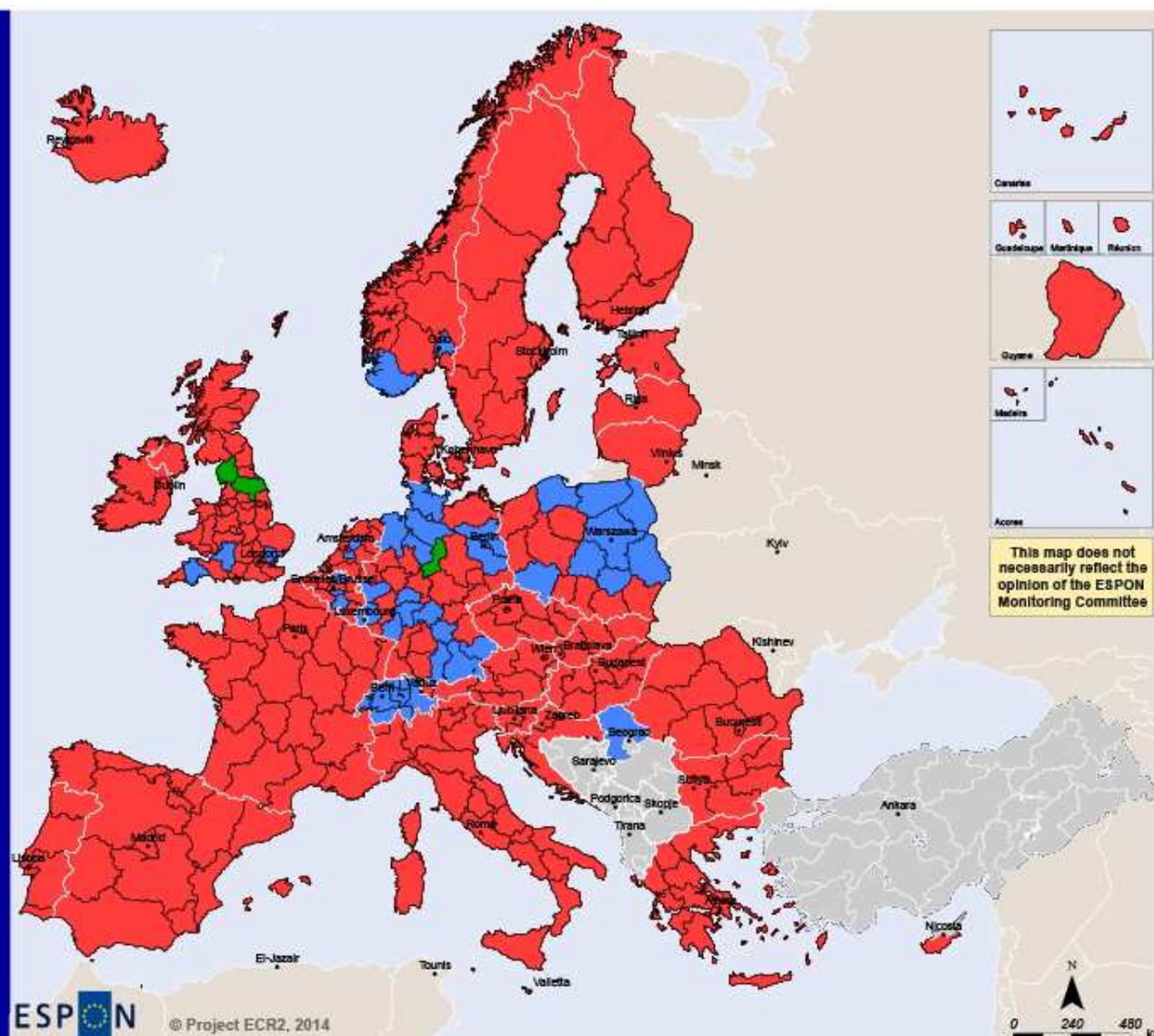
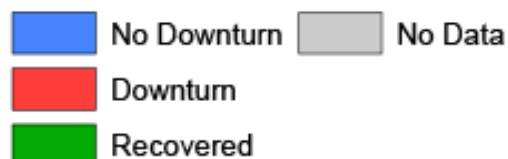


Economic crisis and resilience of regions

Employment 2009

- The effects of the crisis were apparent across most of Europe
- Only PL, SW, DE, LU and BE retain pre-crisis employment levels

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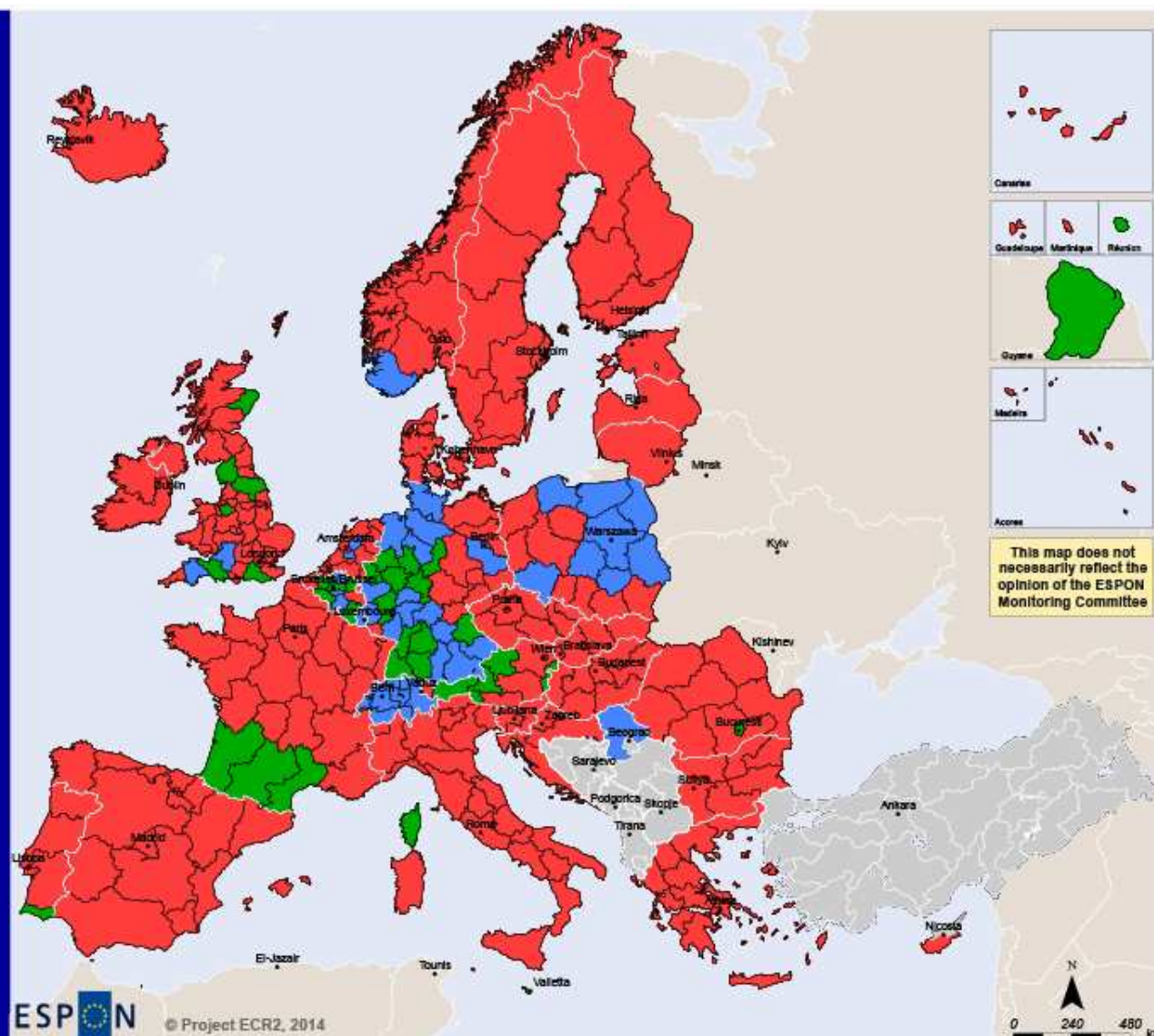
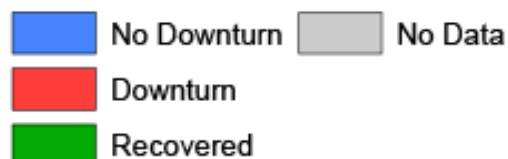


Economic crisis and resilience of regions

Employment 2010

- First signs of recovery
- Stronger performance in MT, DE, Southern FR and some regions in the UK
PT and NL

Legend

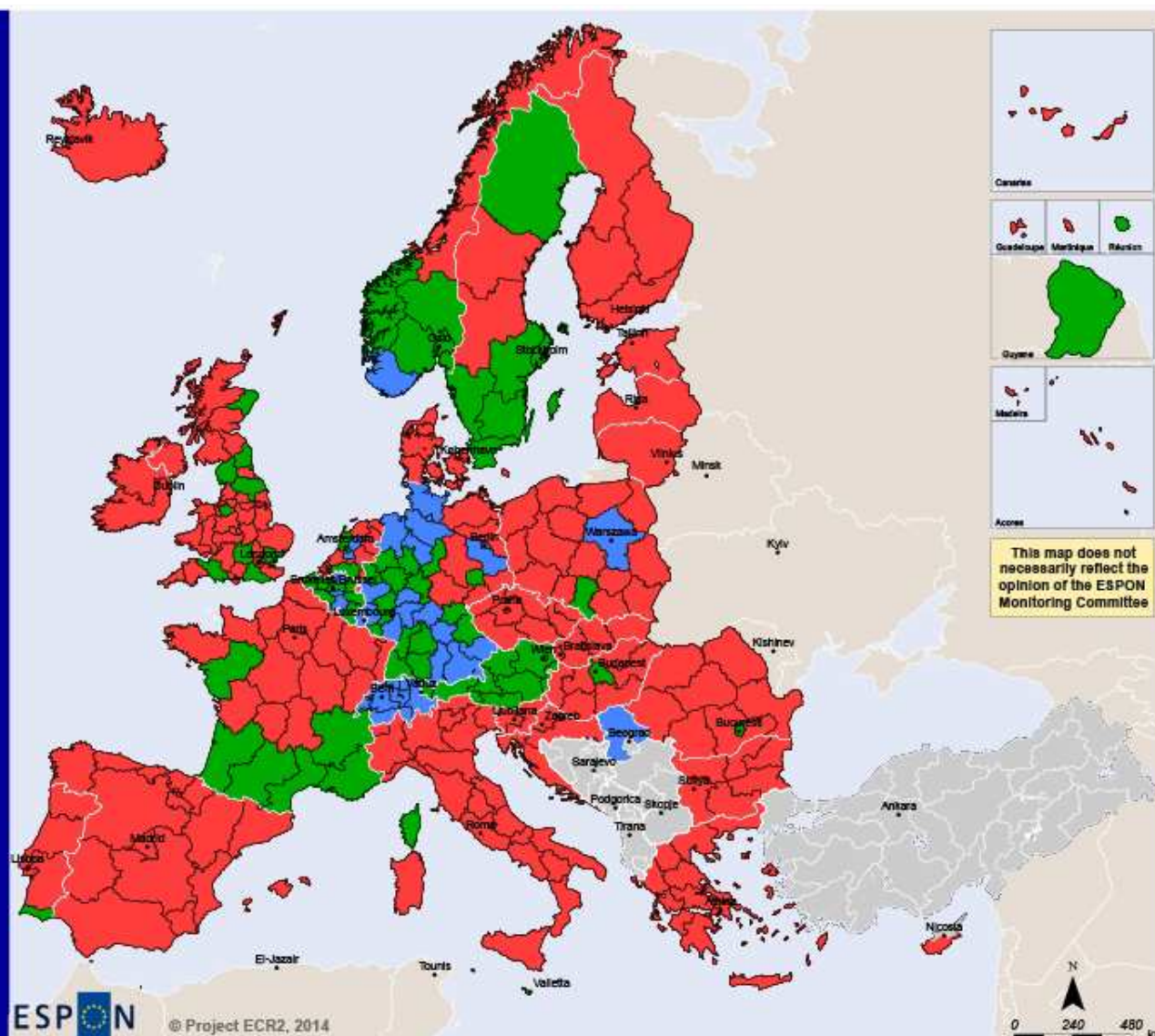
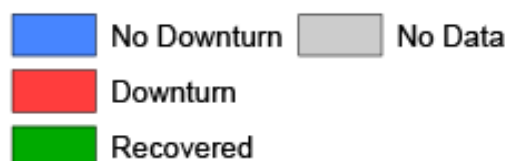


Economic crisis and resilience of regions

Employment 2011

- Signs of recovery were visible in many countries across Europe
- Total employment fell by 2.14% with considerable regional differences
- GR, IE and PT employment fell by almost an average of 10%

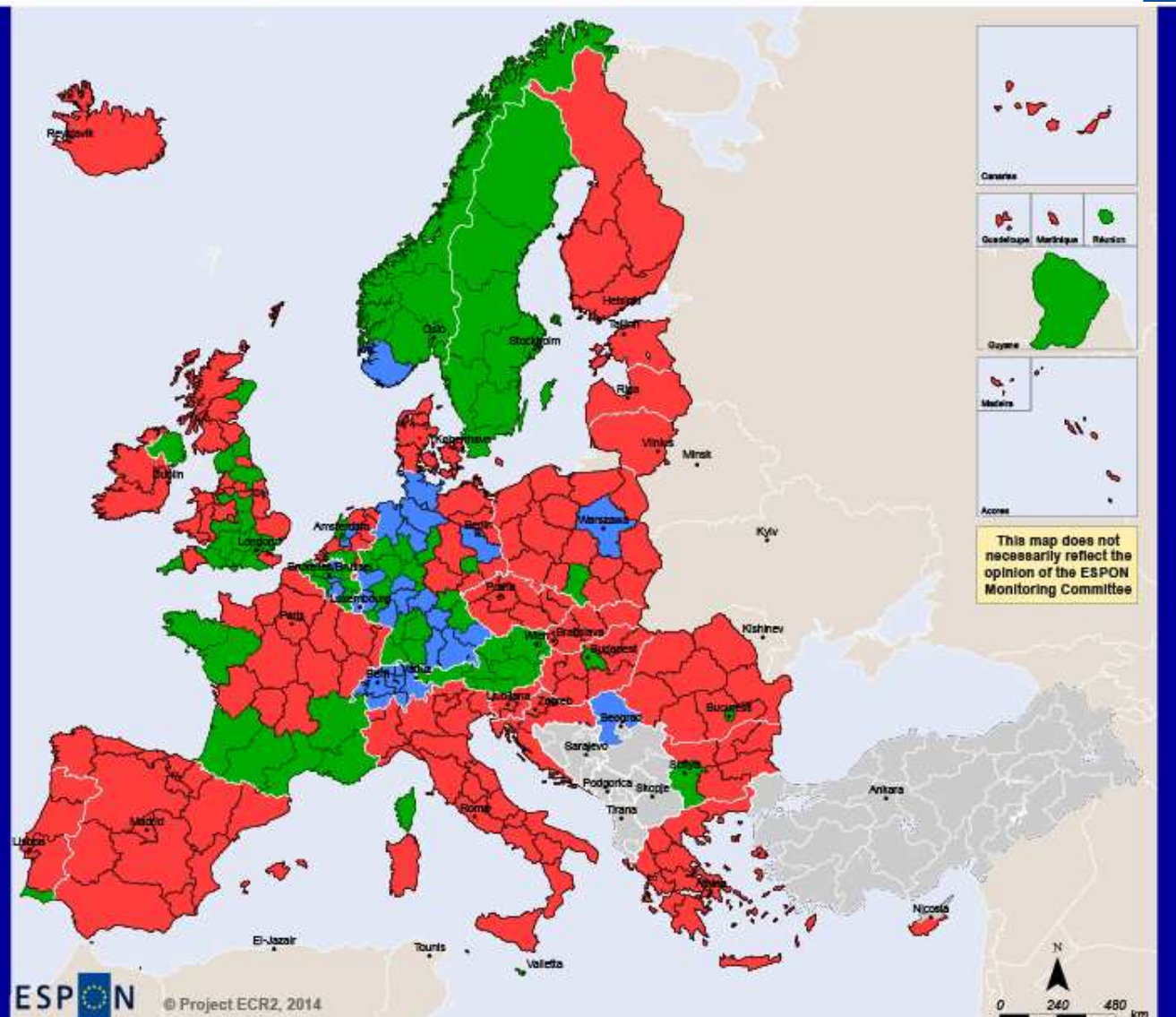
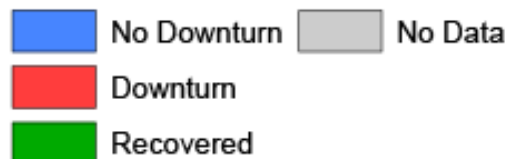
Legend



Employment - 2012

- The economic crisis stalled developments towards more cohesion in Europe
- Investments in human capital work as a long-term strategy.

Legend



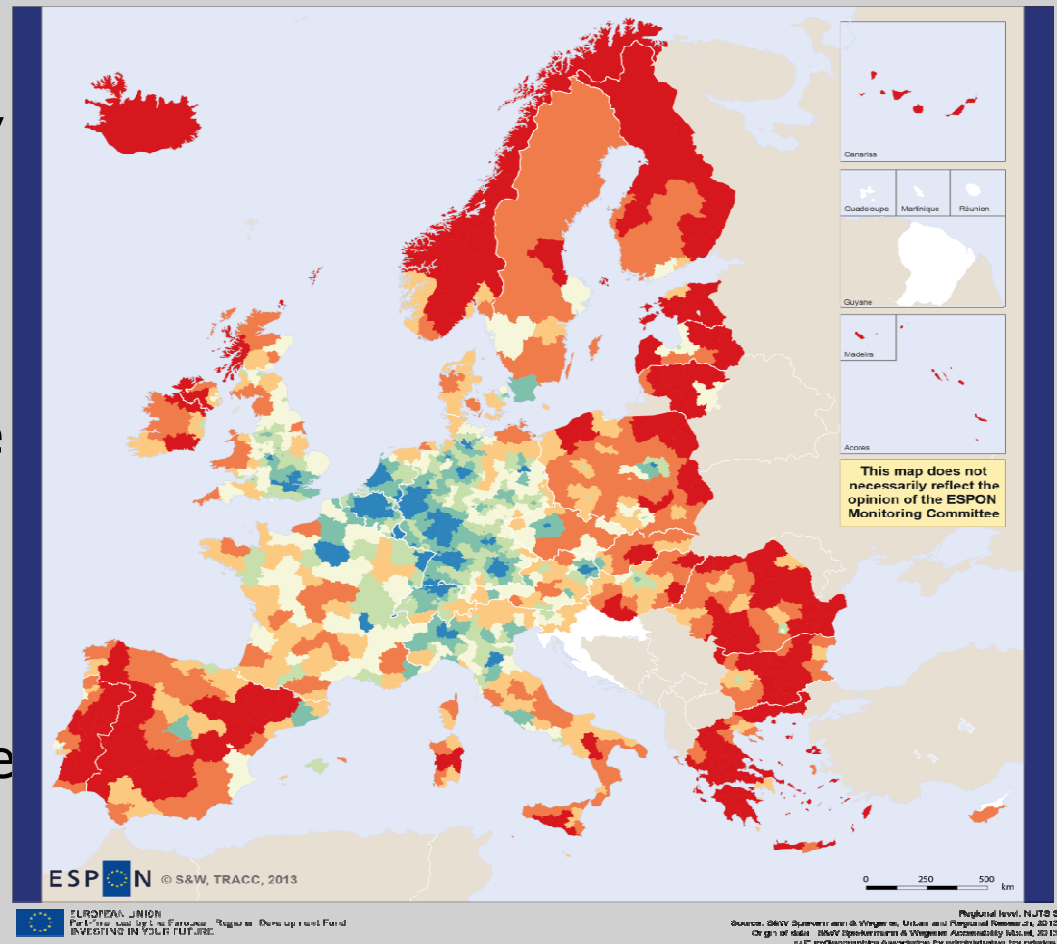
Some Territorial Patterns in Europe

Europe's global transport connections are territorially concentrated.

Investments in green growth sectors concentrate in Northern Europe and the Alps.

800.000 Europeans cross national borders every day.

Climate change impacts are affecting regions and cities differently.



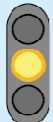

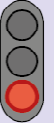


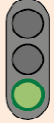

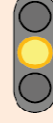





Multimodal accessibility potential*, 2011



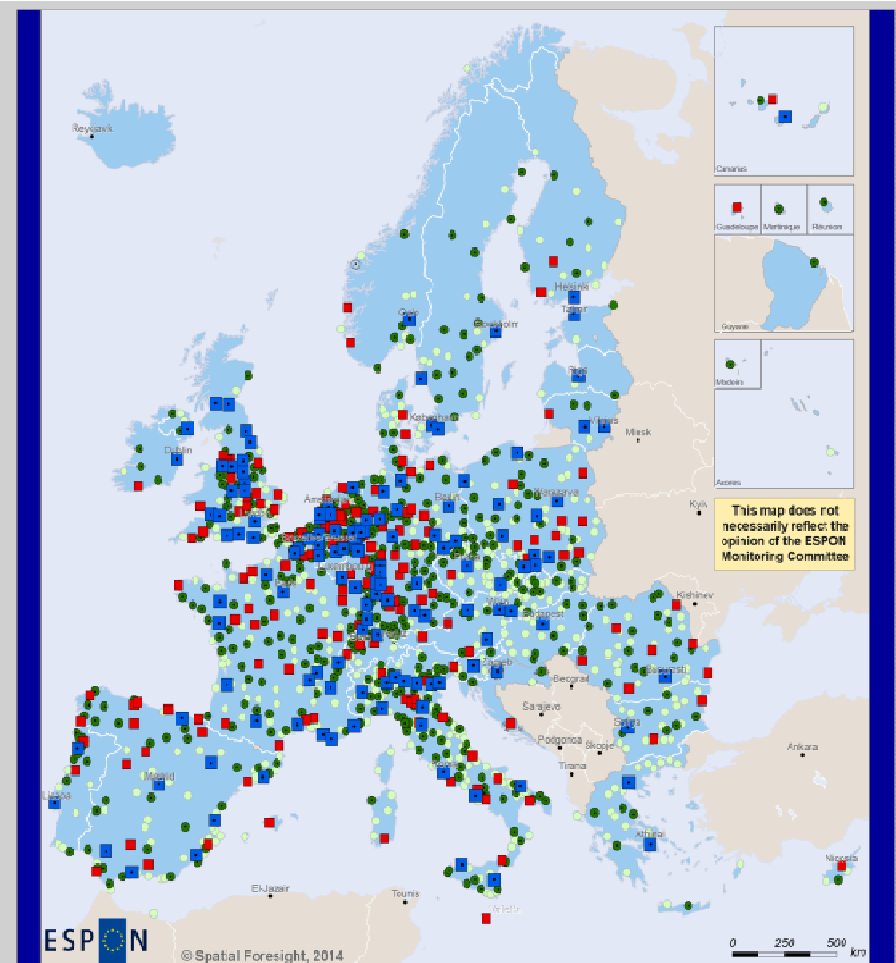
* For each NUTS-3 region the population in all destination regions is weighted by the travel time to go there. The weighted population is summed up to the indicator value for the accessibility potential of the origin region. All indicator values are expressed as index, i.e. related to the ESPON average. Multimodal accessibility is an aggregation of road, rail and air accessibility.

A macro-regional perspective

Alpine Space 	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	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 		
	high	1,9	> 1,2	low	36,2	= 39,0	low	74,0	= 71,0
SUSTAINABLE GROWTH	Wind energy potential 			Ozone concentration 			Potential vulnerability to climate change 		
	high	23948	< 73939	high	6,9	< 8,6	high	0,1	= 0,1
INCLUSIVE GROWTH	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 		
	high	1,3	< 3,0	medium	10,8	< 15,7	medium	79,0	= 76,4
<p>Regional level of analysis: NUTS2 (except for Potential vulnerability to climate change - NUTS3) Thresholds for detecting disparities using the variation coefficient: low ≤ 15%, medium -30%, high ≥ 30% Origin of data : EUROSTAT 2012, ESPON ReRisk, ESPON INTERCO & ESPON Climate Projects</p> <div>  worse results than EU  equal results than EU  better results than EU </div>									

Major European Cities

- Europe benefits from a polycentric net of global cities.
- London & Paris plus many other cities with different profiles.
- Agglomeration economies reduce territorial cohesion within Europe.



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Origin of data: ESPON Database (GEO) and Urban Audit
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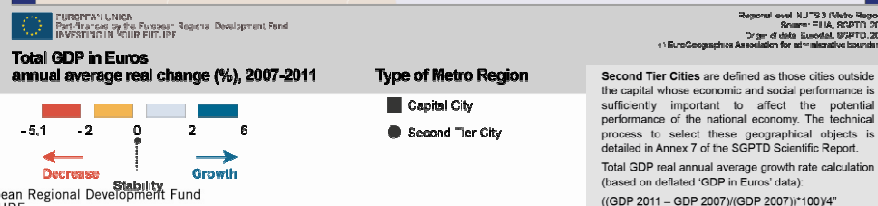
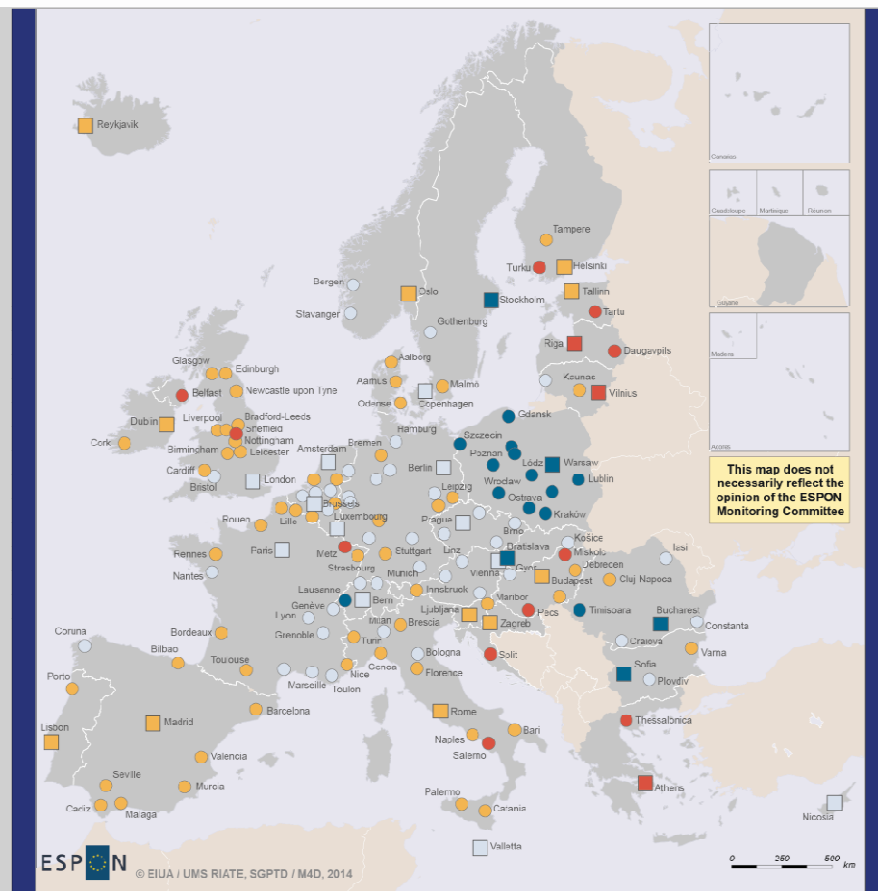
FUA population

0 250 500 1000

0 250 500 1000

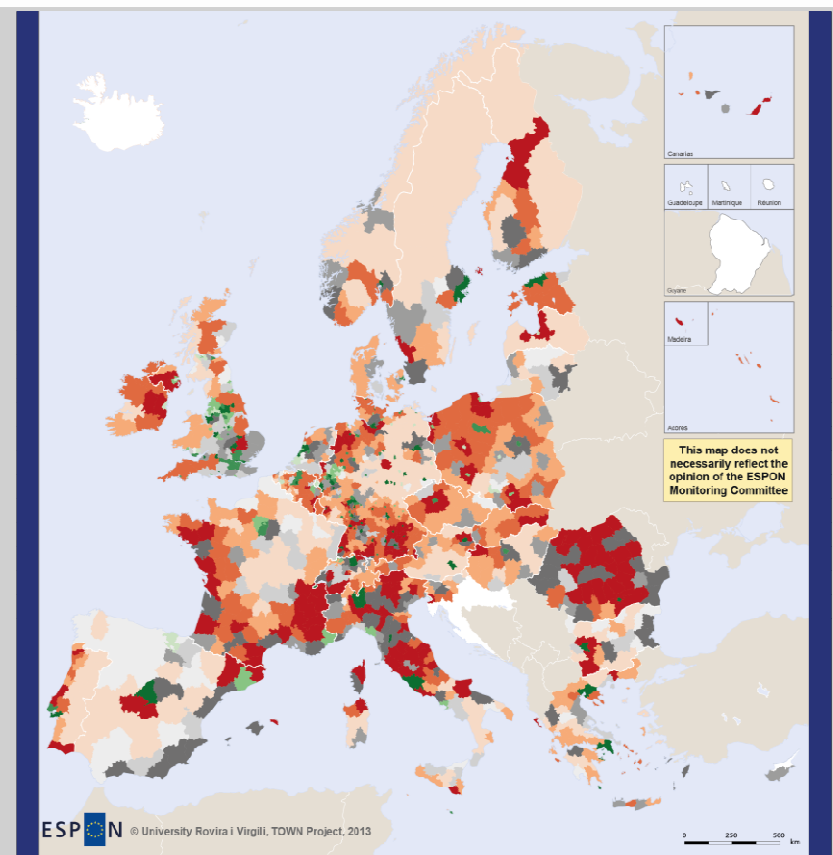
Growth rates in capitals & second-tier cities 2007-2011

- In 2000-2011 second tier cities were catching up, making Europe more polycentric.
- Second tier cities made the biggest contribution to growth in DE, PL, ES, FR & NL.
- Investments in secondary cities can boost innovation.
- National governments often reinforce agglomeration effects.

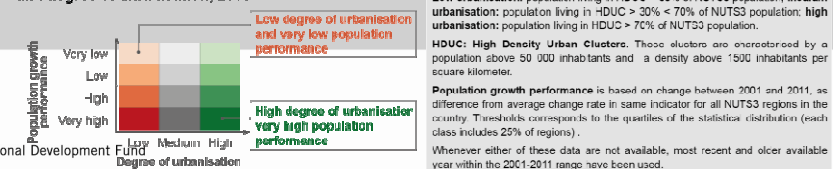


Europe of small towns

- About 25% of the EU population lives in small and medium-sized towns.
- There is great diversity amongst small and medium-sized towns – some are growing and some declining.
- Diseconomies are growing as urban areas spread.
- Small and medium-sized towns need to work together in polycentric territories.

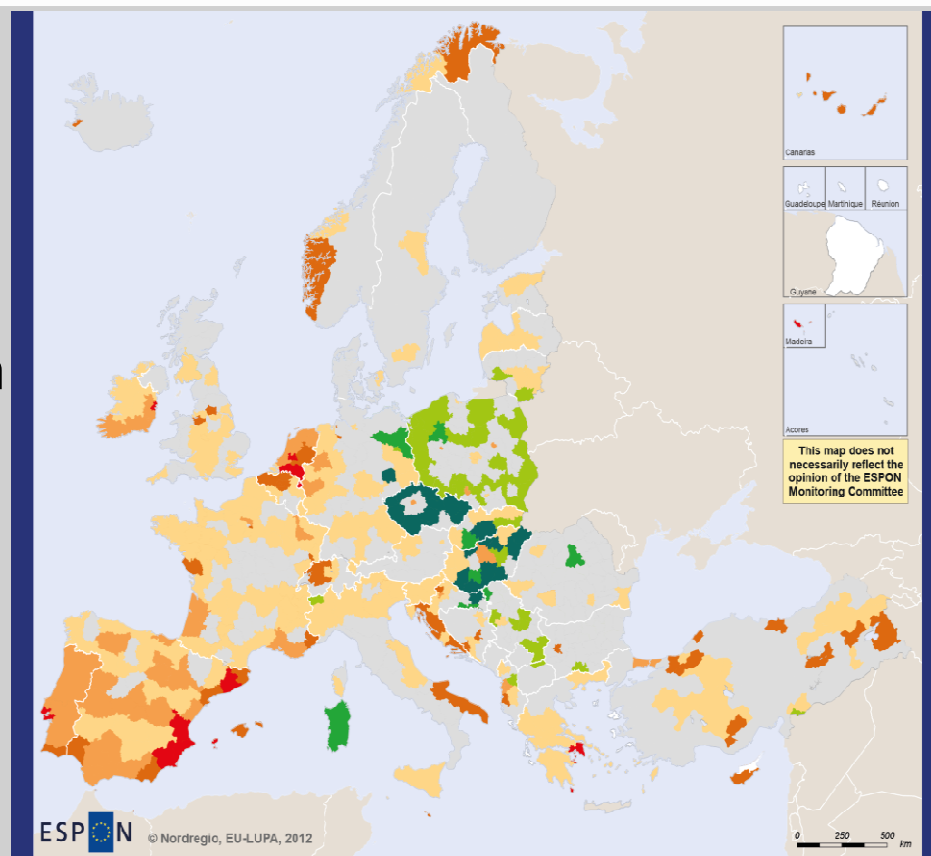


Typology on population change, 2001-2011 and degree of urbanisation, 2006

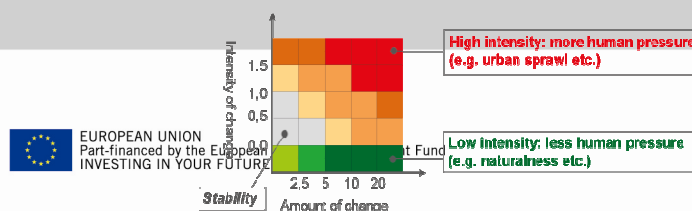


Rural Europe

- High volumes of land use intensification in e.g. NL, BE, ES, PT & HR.
- The access to Services of General Interest decreases in many rural areas.
- Accessible rural regions need to find ways to manage development pressure.
- Many remote rural regions face particular development challenges.



Land change hotspots, 1990-2006



The x-axis shows the amount of land that has underwent change during the given years (in percent) while the y-axis indicates the change in intensity that resulted from those changes. Therefore, regions in gray represent those with relatively stable land cover characteristics, while increasingly darker shades of green or red identify "hotspots" of change-where high intensifications or extensifications are coupled with increasing levels of overall land change are evident.

ESPON 2020 Programme

Thank you for your attention

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