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Inspire Policy Making with Territorial Evidence

// How can ethnography & collective action literature enrich the analysis of territorial interrelations? (ITI in Poland)

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Ethnography

Data collection



Ethnographic methods

Participatory observation

Anonymous observer

Researcher participant

Participant in a role

Interviews

Individual in-depth

Expert, elite

Semi-structured

Ethnographic case studies: Integrated Territorial Investments (ITI) in Poland

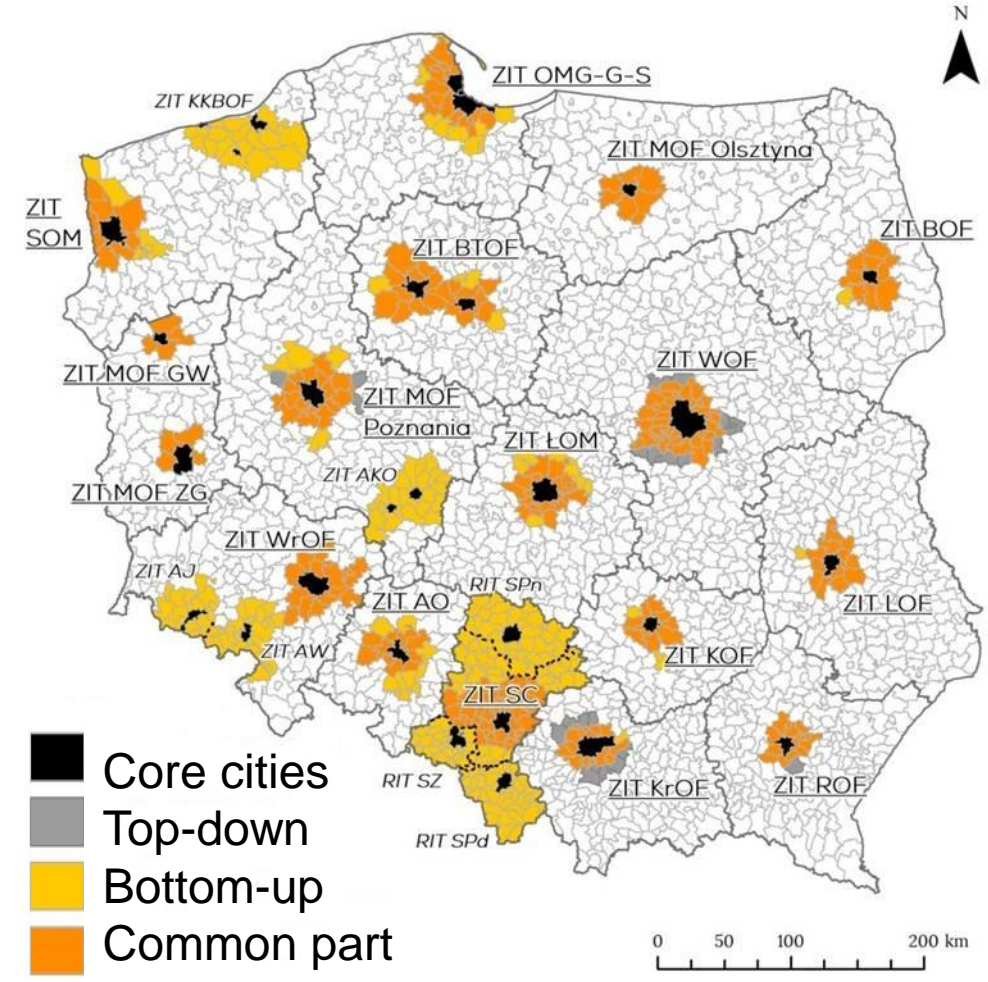
24 Functional
Urban Areas

6 billion €
(ERDF+ESF)

Association
or agreement

5-81 partners

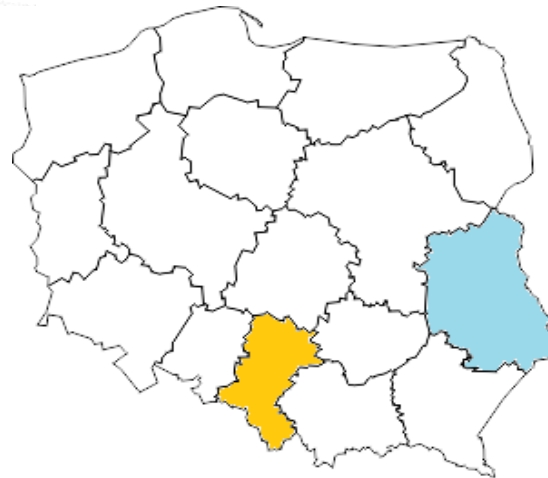
Source: Wolanski (ed.), 2018



Central Subregion, Śląskie



- Association
- 2.76 mln people
- 739 mln €
- 81 partners
- Competitive

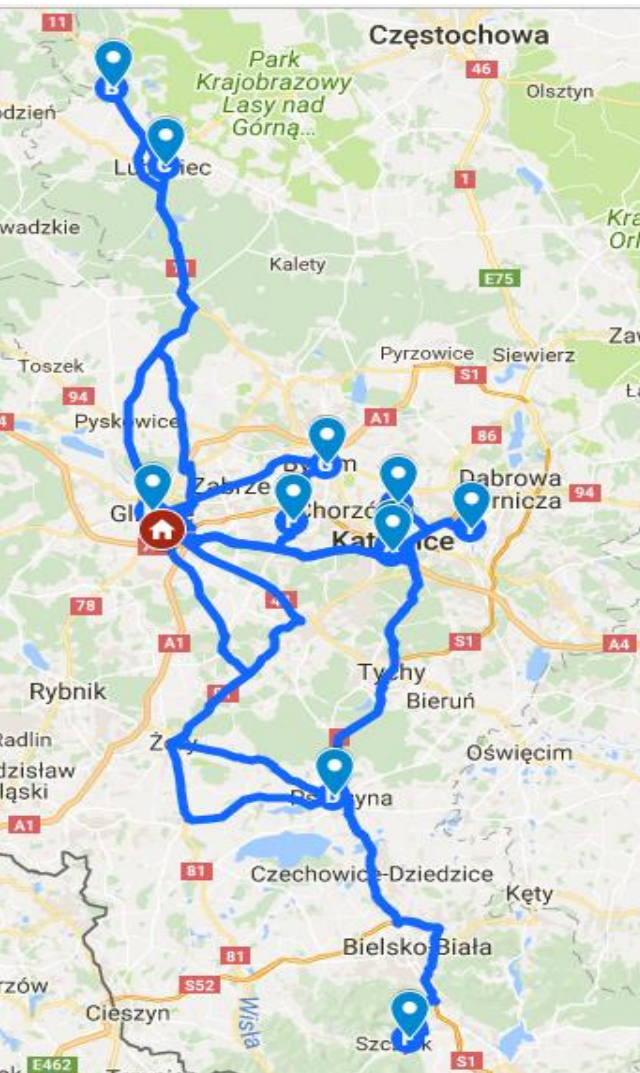


Lublin Functional Area, Lubelskie



- Agreement
- 0.55 mln people
- 105 mln €
- 16 partners
- Non-competitive

Example: ethnographic field research



6/5

- weeks

23/26

- interviewees

18/9

- events

2/8

- study visits

10/10

- municipalities

636/428

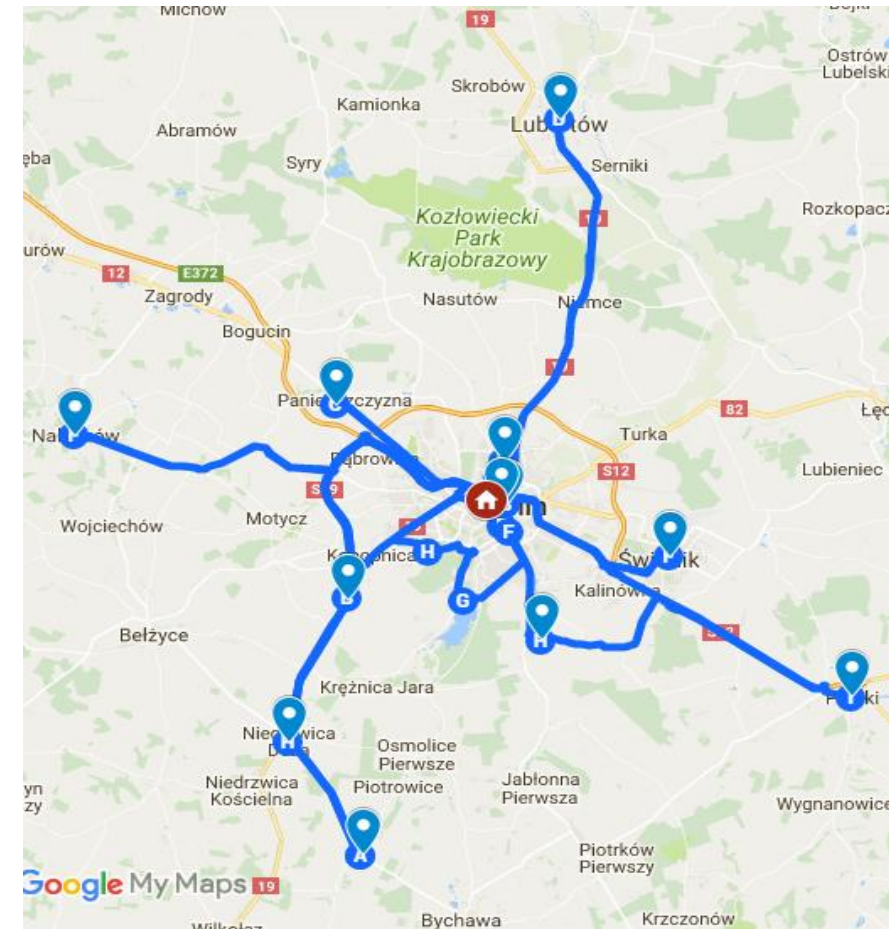
- km

∞

- conversations

∞

- notes



Ethnography – assessment

Innovativeness

- High: rarely used to study territorial interrelations
- Collection of data inaccessible in any other way

Generalisability

- Low: context-dependent data collection
- In-depth rather than broad data collection

Contribution to EU context

- High: in-depth exploration of collaborative process
- Local actor's perspective on policy implementation

Relevance for policy-making

- High: improved understanding of human behaviour mechanisms, access to hidden/informal information

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Institutional Collective Action (ICA) Framework

Data analysis

Self-Organizing Federalism

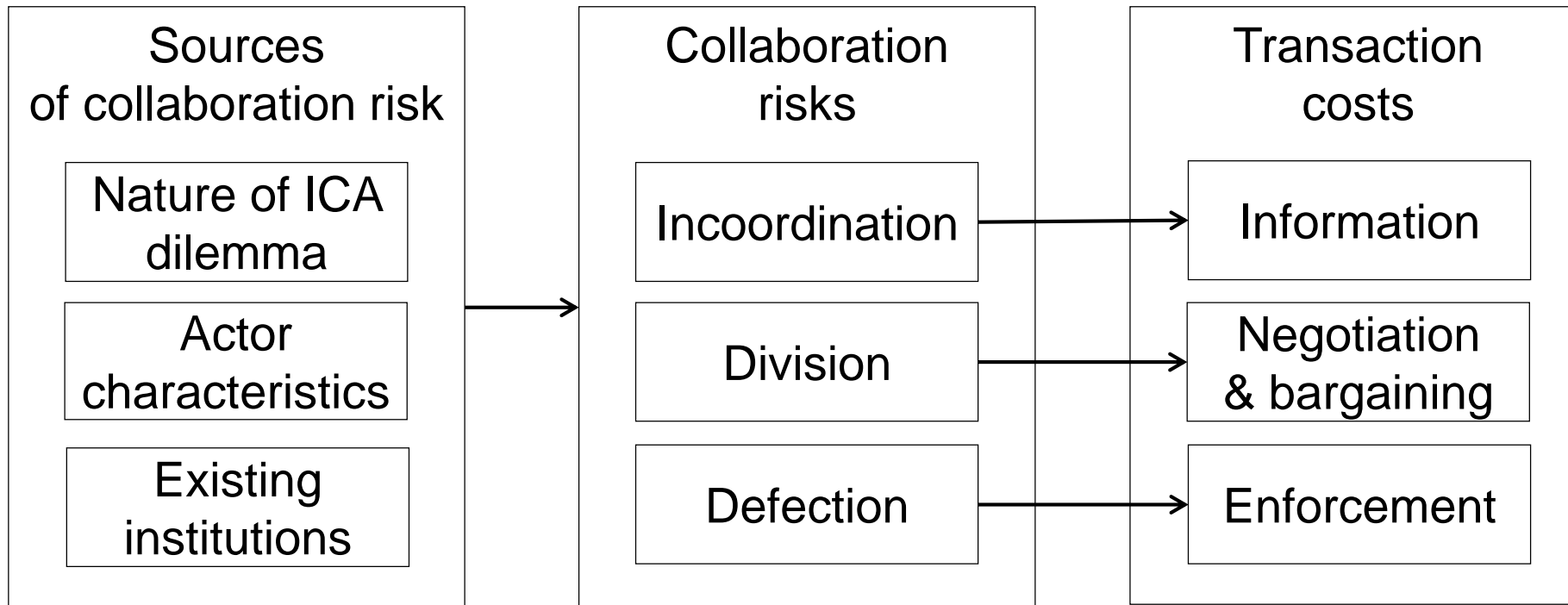
Collaborative Mechanisms to Mitigate
Institutional Collective Action Dilemmas

EDITED BY RICHARD C. FEIOCK
JOHN T. SCHOLZ

CAMBRIDGE

Potential collective benefit

Each actor's individual risk assessment



Integration mechanism



Integration mechanisms in Europe

Enforcement method Scope of collaboration	Embeddedness	Contracts	Delegated Authority	Imposed Authority
	Encompassing Complex Collective	City-regions/ Network cities	Multi-Purpose Municipal Associations	Regional/ Metropolitan Governments
Intermediate Multilateral	Social Welfare Networks	Single-Purpose Municipal Associations	Inter-municipal Corporations	Metropolitan Transportation Authorities
Narrow Single Purpose Bilateral	Informal Working Groups	Interlocal Agreements	Municipal Corporations	<u>Cynsorcios</u> and <u>Syndicats</u> <u>Mixtes</u>

---Decision Costs +++ ↑

---Autonomy Costs+++ →

Policy instruments for mitigating ICA dilemmas in European countries.

Source:
adapted from:
Tavares,
Feiock 2017,
p. 15

Example: qualitative ICA application

	Category	Subcategory	Coding nodes	Segments
ICA Framework elements	Potential collective benefit	None	Potential collective benefit	267
	Sources of collaboration risks	Nature of the ICA dilemma	Coordination gains	192
			Economies of scale	54
			Common-pool resources	3
			Internalising externalities	16
		Actor characteristics	Leaders	192
			Mayors	271
			Metropolitan administration	366
			Local councillors	17
			Local civil servants	72
			Regional Actors	117
			National Actors	54
			General	160
		Existing institutions	Community	131
	Higher-level rules		207	
	Political structure		60	
	Collaboration risks	Division	Existing ICA mechanisms	88
			Incoordination	65
			Division	218
		Defection	Defection	69
Transaction costs	Non-strategic joint project risks	Non-strategic joint project risks	146	
	Information	Information	208	
	Negotiation & Bargaining	Negotiation & Bargaining	281	
	Enforcement	Enforcement	222	
Integration mechanism	Joint project assessment costs	Joint project assessment costs	264	
	None	Integration mechanism	147	
TOTAL				3887

Coding scheme for qualitative content analysis.

Source: own elaboration, adapted from the ICA Framework

ICA Framework – assessment

Innovativeness:

- High: rarely used in Europe & for EU policy analysis
- Bounded-rationality explanation of collaboration

Generalisability:

- High: provides a framework for comparative studies
- Qualitative & quantitative, within- & cross-country

Contribution to EU context:

- Medium: can be used for analysing various inter-relations: cross-boarder, inter-municipal, etc.

Relevance for policy-making

- Medium: allows both explanation of inter-relations in the past, & predictions of future collaborations

Summary

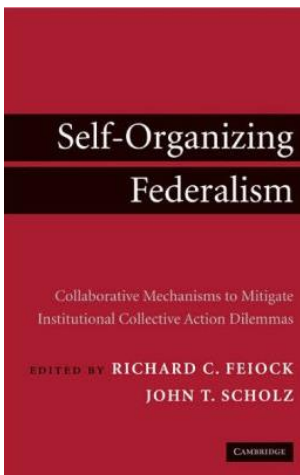


Ethnography: Useful approach for the in-depth exploration of territorial interrelations, and understanding the actors involved

- How do local actors perceive/experience collaboration?
- How do territorial interrelations look like in practice?
- What is the role of particular actors? What motivates their behaviour?
- What are the informal factors shaping territorial interrelations?

ICA Framework: Useful tool for the analysis of territorial interrelations, and explaining collaborative mechanisms

- Why do some institutions involve in collaboration, and others do not?
- Why do actors choose particular integration mechanisms?
- Which factors are important in selecting partners for collaboration?
- What are the risks and costs involved in territorial interrelations?



References

1. Feiock, R. C. (2013). The Institutional Collective Action Framework. *The Policy Studies Journal*, 41(3), 397–425;
2. Gans, H.J. (1962). *Urban Villagers: Group and Class in the Life of Italian-Americans*, The Free Press, Massachusetts, Boston;
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4. Van der Zwet A., Bachtler J., Ferry, M., McMaster, I., & Miller, S. (2017). *Integrated territorial and urban strategies: how are ESIF adding value in 2014-2020? Final Report*. Brussels.;
5. Wolanski, M. (2018) (Ed.) *Ewaluacja Systemu Realizacji Instrumentu ZIT w Perspektywie Finansowej UE na lata 2014-2020. Raport Koncowy*, Ministerstwo Inwestycji i Rozwoju, Warszawa.



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Thank you

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