Monitoring territorial dynamics in the context of EU Cohesion Policy

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Organisation

- DG REGIO directorate C: Policy Development
- Unit C3: Economic and quantitative analysis
- Providing data, indicators, maps, analysis for policy conception and reporting purposes
- REGIOgis acts as specialised support service within unit C3
Geographical framework (1)

- NUTS Regions: the backbone of the framework for analysis and reporting
  - Role in implementing cohesion policy interventions
  - Legal background (NUTS Regulation)
  - NUTS2 and NUTS3 level allowing for analysis at various degrees of detail
  - Rather extensive data availability
  - Issues of spatial heterogeneity and temporal changes
Geographical framework (2)

- Other entities focusing on particular territories
  - Cities and agglomerations
    - Various definitions (incl. ESPON, EEA,…)
    - Urban Audit: spatial definition + regular data collection
  - Areas with territorial specificities
    - E.g. mountain areas, islands, rural areas, sparsely populated areas
    - Trade-off between precision of spatial definition and data available for analysis
Geographical framework (3)

• Compatibility between different breakdowns is not guaranteed
• Hence the need to develop typologies of territories functioning within the existing frameworks
• Use of raster-based data sources helps to bridge the gap between different breakdowns
Typology development

• Aiming at categorisation of (NUTS3) regions
• Typologies covering urban/rural (including remoteness), definition of metropolitan regions, regions characterised by the share of mountain or island population,…
Urban/rural typology

- Typology including proximity to cities
Analysis of spatial patterns

- Various data sources available at the level of raster cells or at the level of network segments
- Spatial analysis aiming at the creation of new indicators
- These indicators are exploited at raster cell level, or aggregated at the level of reporting units: regions, cities, etc.
Analysis examples

- Accessibility to passenger flights
• Metropolitan and urban regions (groups of NUTS3) based on Urban Audit criteria
• Population-weighted NUTS3 averages of proximity measured at the level of 1x1km grid cells
- Theoretical speed: dividing Euclidian distance by estimated "real" crossing time via the existing network
• Population-weighted average at NUTS3 level, based on raster data provided by GMES PROMOTE
Data and indicator integration

• Various data providers and sources
  – Eurostat: regional and urban data
  – ESPON: project results
  – EEA: raster and point data
  – JRC: georeferenced modelling results
  – Kopernikus: Urban Atlas (forthcoming), environmental data sources
  – OECD: typologies; non-EU regional data
  – National statistical institutes and national mapping agencies
Outlook

• Further development of regional typologies, in collaboration with other actors
• Enhanced use of various georeferenced sources to apply spatial analysis techniques for indicator development
• Promote the use of rasters for data analysis and reporting
• Enhance data exchange and sharing, taking into account INSPIRE principles where needed