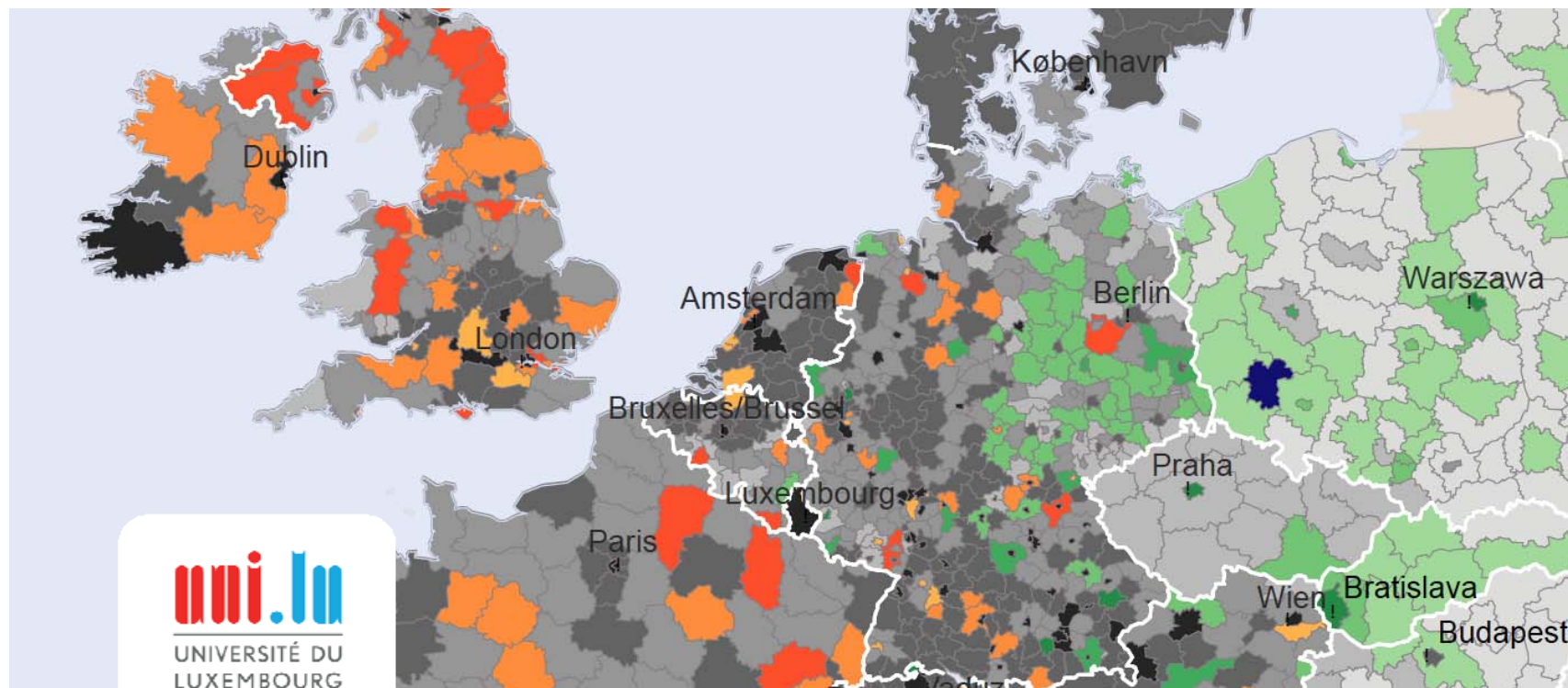


□ FACULTÉ DES LETTRES, DES SCIENCES HUMAINES, DES ARTS ET DES SCIENCES DE L'ÉDUCATION

## Territoriale Evidenzen aus ESPON für die Strukturfonds nutzen

25. Oktober 2013, 09h00-12h30 MDDI, Luxembourg-Kirchberg



□ FACULTÉ DES LETTRES, DES SCIENCES HUMAINES, DES ARTS ET DES SCIENCES DE L'ÉDUCATION

## "Inclusive growth"

Les derniers résultats ESPON

*Birte Nienaber, ECP.lu*

Le point de vue des praticiens

*Abilio Fernandes, Ministère du Travail et de l'Emploi*

*Kai Böhme, Spatial Foresight*

Discussion

## « Inclusive growth »: objective of the EU 2020 strategy

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Targets for the EU	Targets for Luxembourg
Employment rate by 75.0 % (for population aged 20-64)	2011: 70.1 % Target 2020: 73.0 %
20 million less people should be at risk of poverty	2010: 83.000 people (17.1 % of population) 2020: 6.000 people less at risk of poverty
40.0 % of the younger generation should have a tertiary degree	2011: 48.2 % of population aged 30-34 have tertiary degree ⇒ objective completed

# Structur of presentation

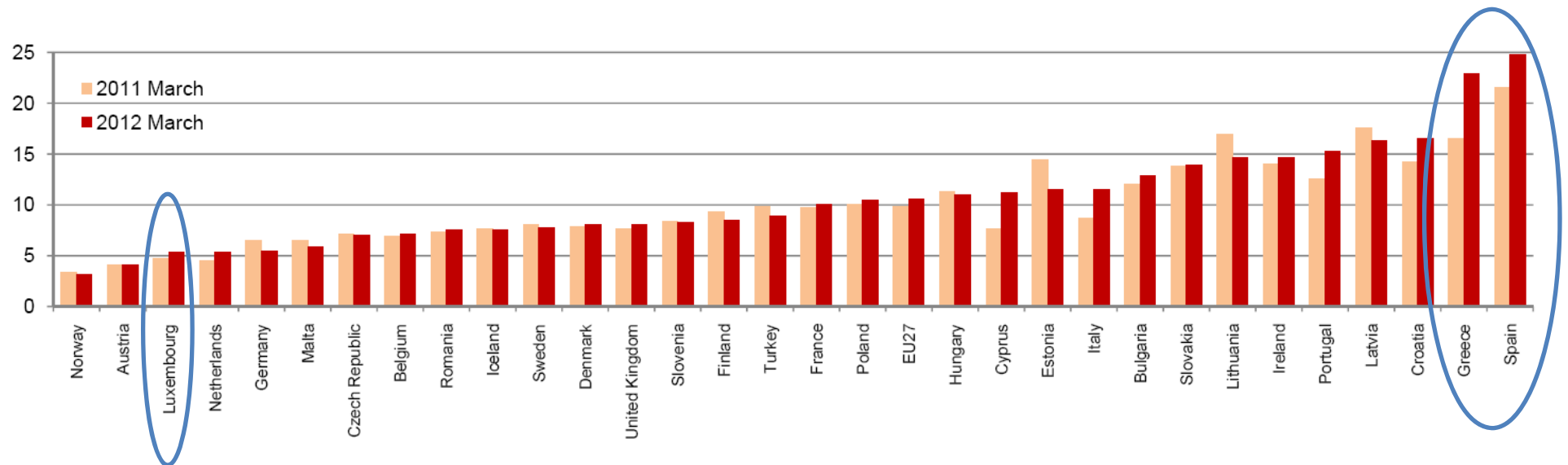
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## EU & Luxembourg targets

## Contents

- Employment rate by 75.0 % (for population aged 20-64)
- 40.0 % of the younger generation should have a tertiary degree
- General indicators (labour productivity, unemployment)
- Good framework conditions for families?
- Adaptability of the job market (education & training)
- Youth unemployment rate
- Quality of education

# Recent harmonised unemployment rates per country, monthly data

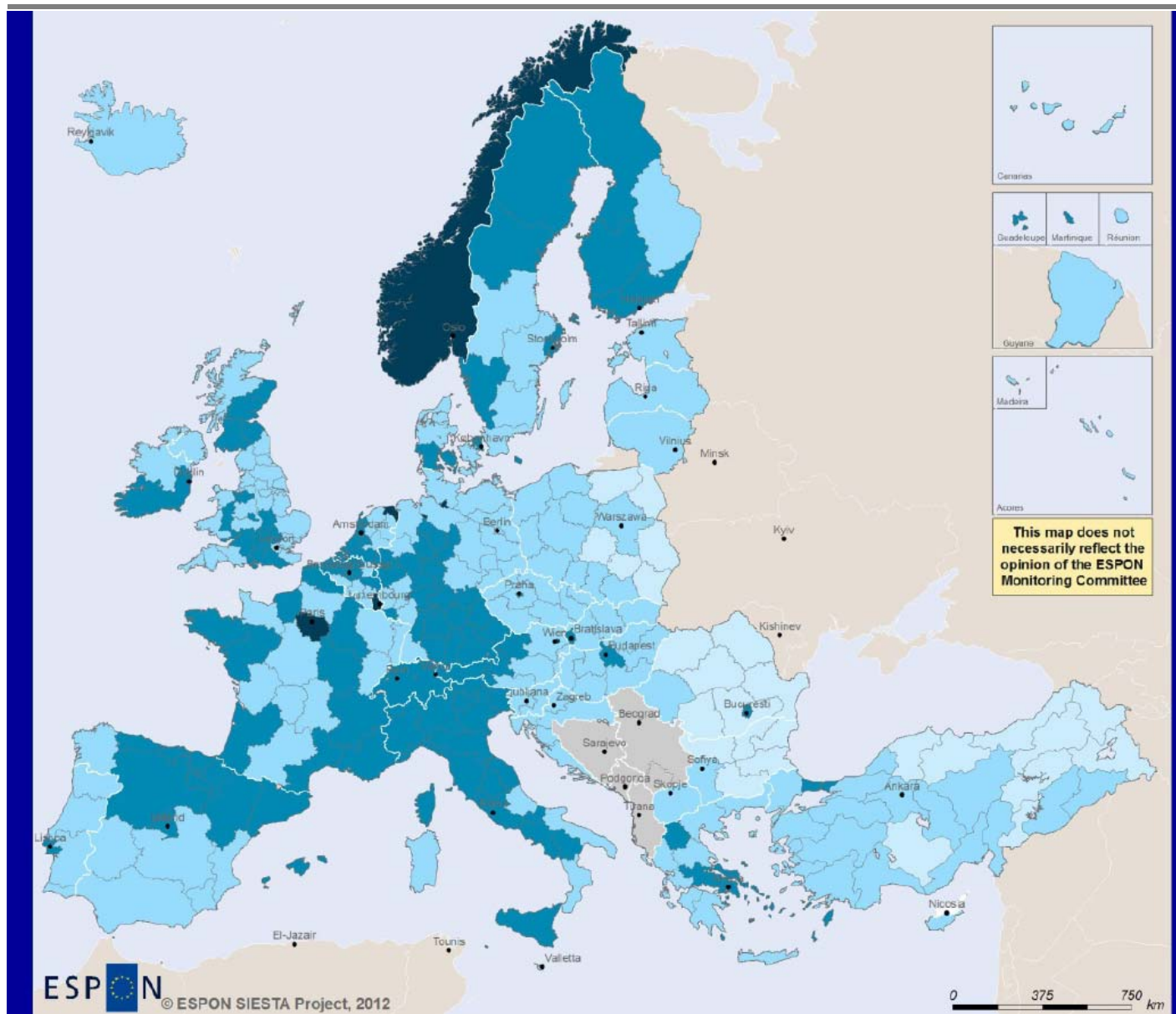


- Effect of the crisis is clear: in most of the EU countries, unemployment rate is growing
- This effect remains limited in Luxembourg, in comparison with other EU countries
- Other data show that unemployment rate in border regions (especially Saarland and Lorraine) is increasing

SIESTA, DFR Atlas: 79

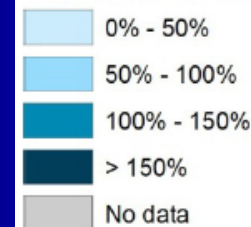


# Labour productivity expressed in relation to the EU27 average, 2008



- East / West divide and higher productivity in urban areas
- Luxembourgish rate tends to be overestimated (cross-border effect). Additional data show that all sectors of the economy (except construction) have a higher productivity rate than the European average

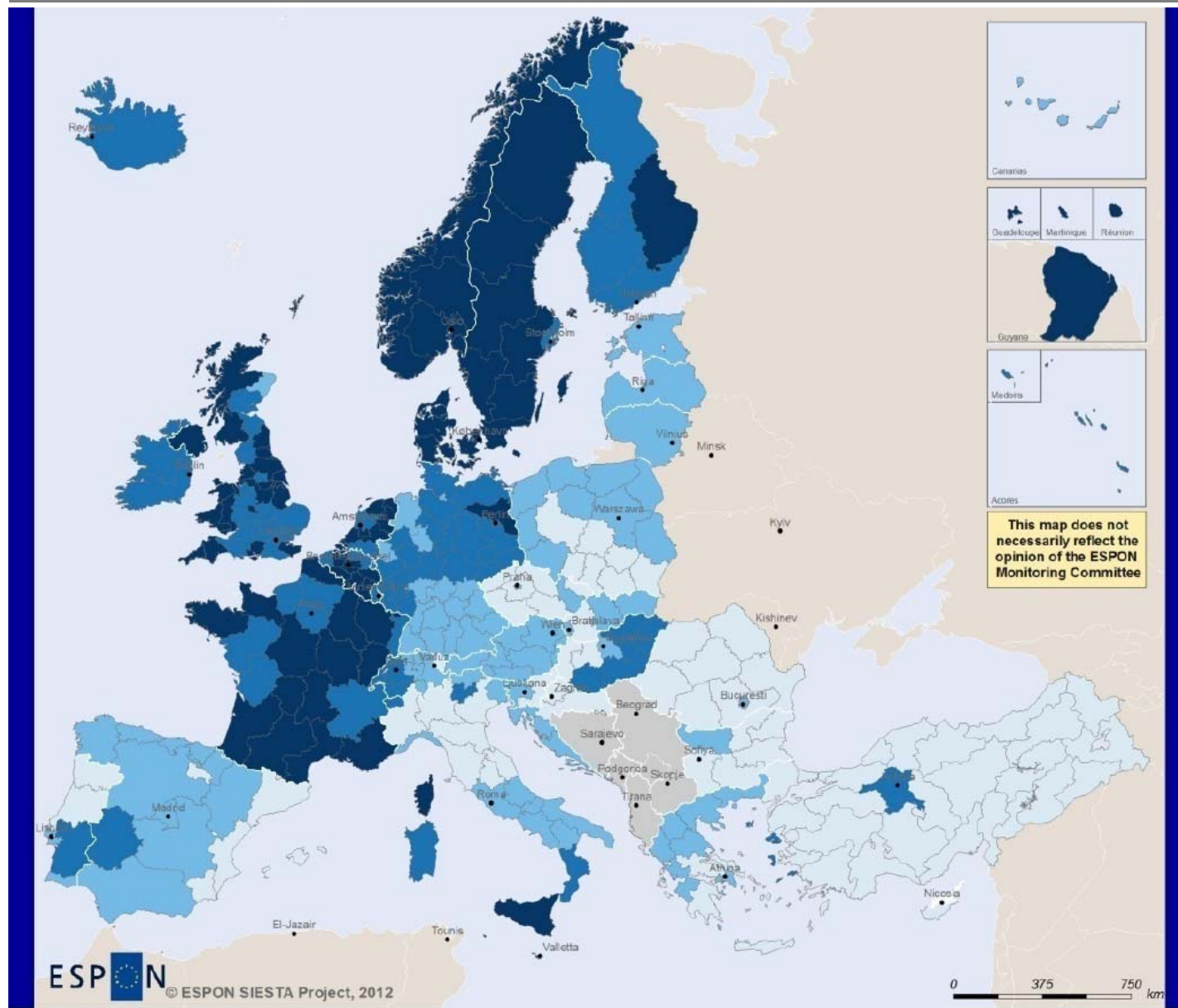
Percentage of EU27 average (%), 2008.



EU27=100

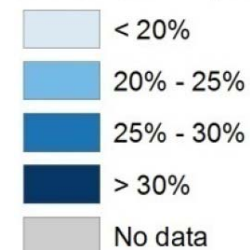
SIESTA, DFR Atlas: 19

# People working in the public sector by regions represented as percentage of total employment



- Public sector is highly dependent on the country's growth. This explains mostly the West/East division
- Luxembourg appears in a balanced situation (between 25 and 30% of total employment)

## % of total employment, 2010.

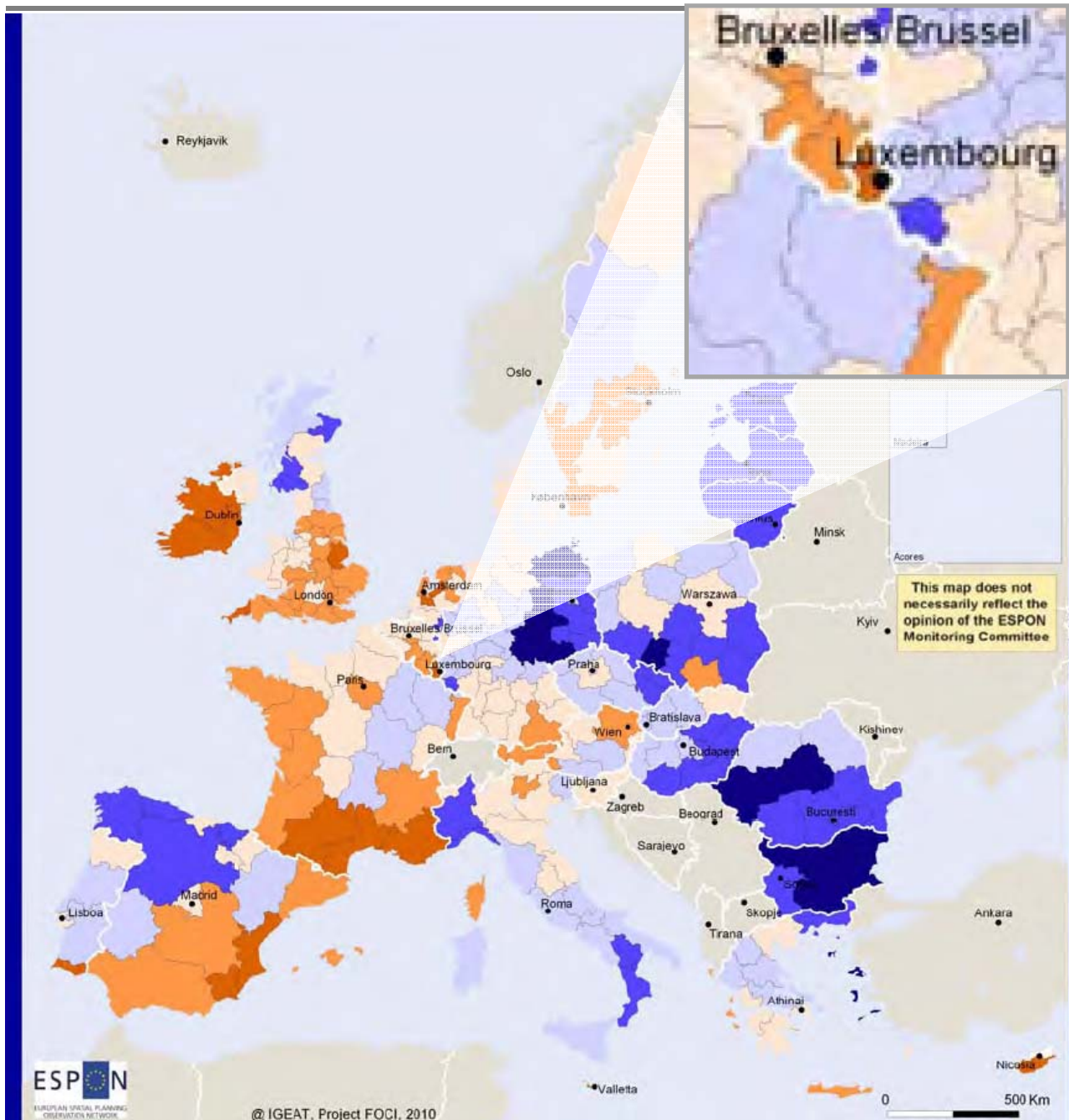


SIESTA, DFR Atlas: 91



# Scenario of population increase 2005-2030

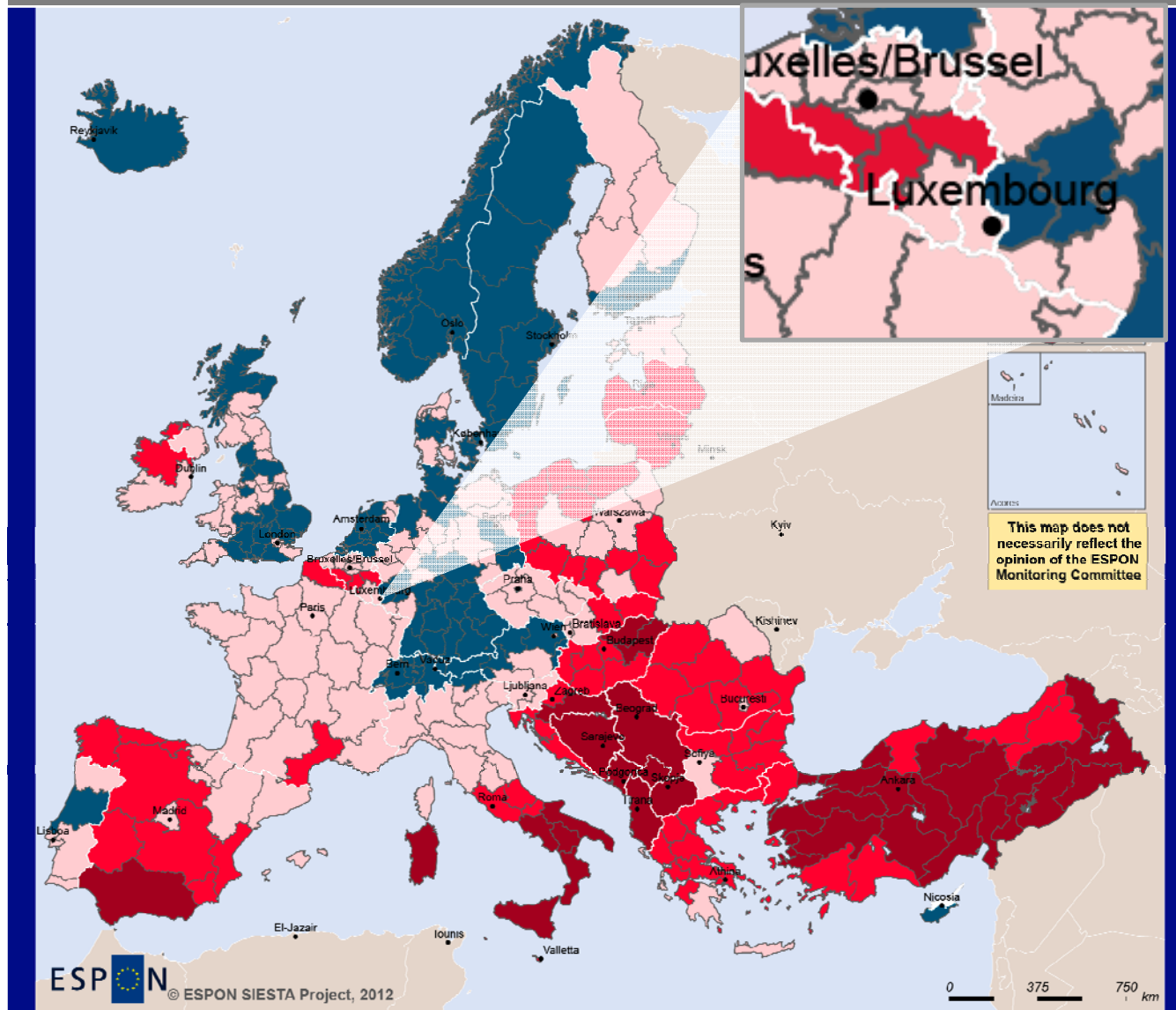
- Western / Southern Europe relatively dynamic while Eastern should decrease in population
- Heterogeneous development in the Greater Region: dynamic in Luxembourg and Wallonia while RP, Saarland and Lorraine tend to decrease



FOCI, FR, scientific report: 54



# Employment rate as percentage of active population aged 20-64, 2010



- EU Target mainly reached in Central and Northern European regions
- In the Greater Region: diverse situation (RP meeting the target while the situation can be improved in Luxembourg, Lorraine and esp. north of Wallonia)
- As the labour market crosses the borders to some extent, would it be relevant for the FSE to develop cross-border measures?

Percentage of active population (%), 2010.  
EU 2020 Target = 75%

Below EU Target:

- < 55%
- 55% - 85%
- 85% - 75%

Above EU Target:

- > 75%

No data

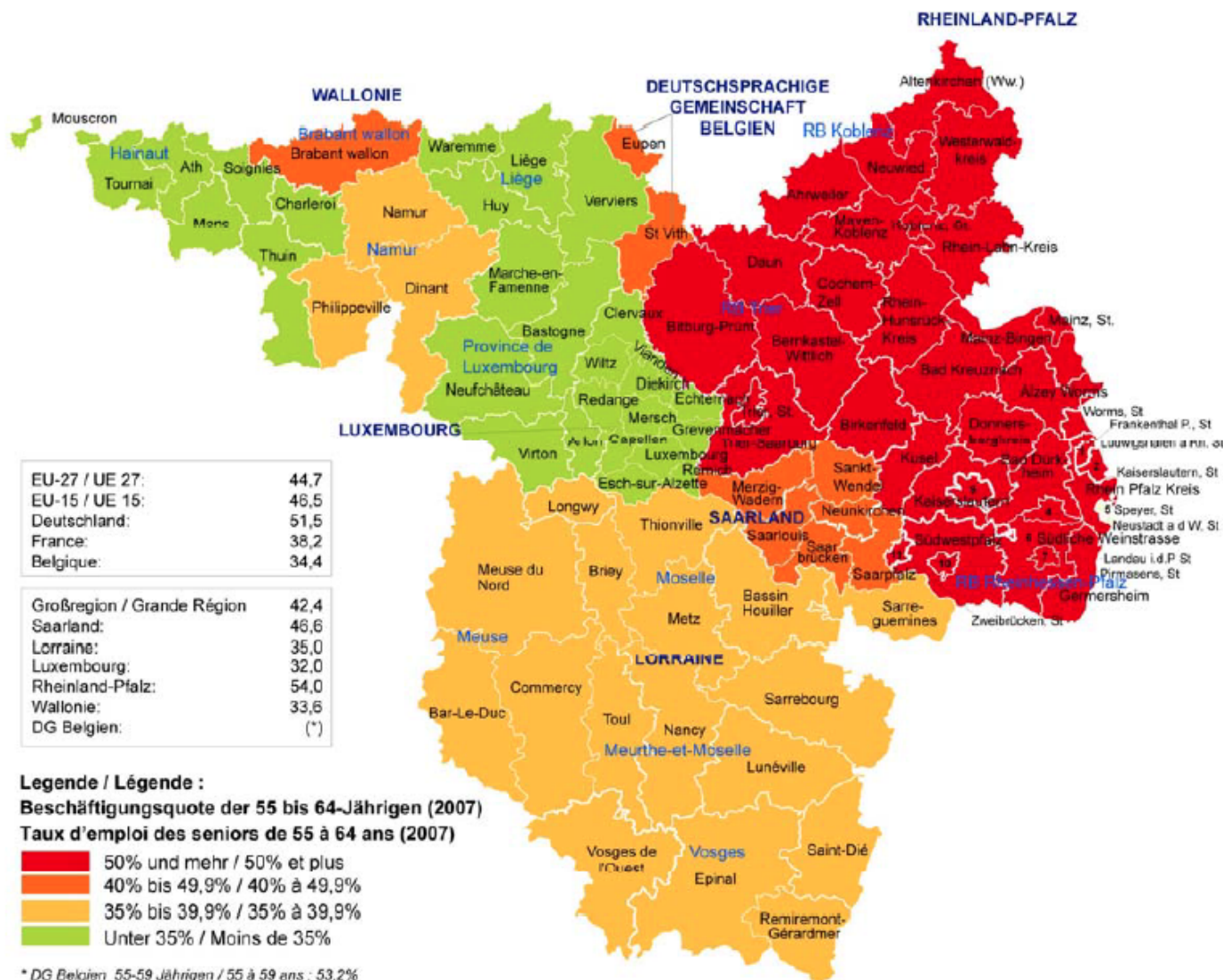
Regional level: NUTS2, NUTS0  
Source: EUROSTAT  
Origin of data: EUROSTAT, 2012  
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# Employment rate of older people (aged 55-64) 2007

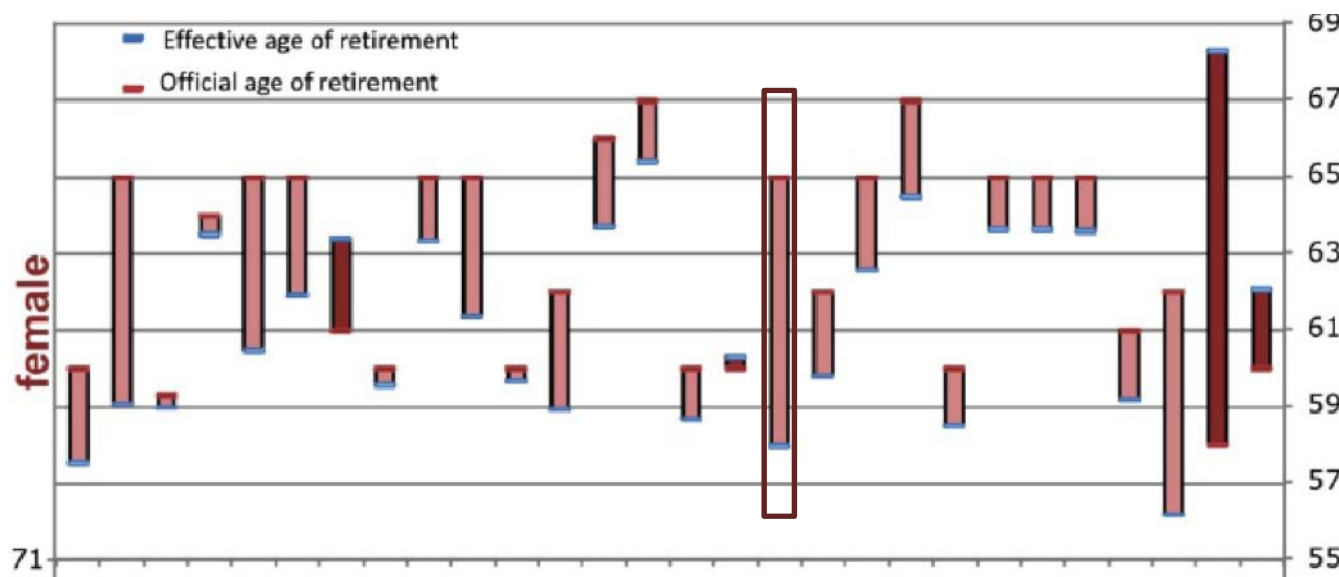
## Beschäftigungsquote Älterer (55- bis 64-Jährige) 2007



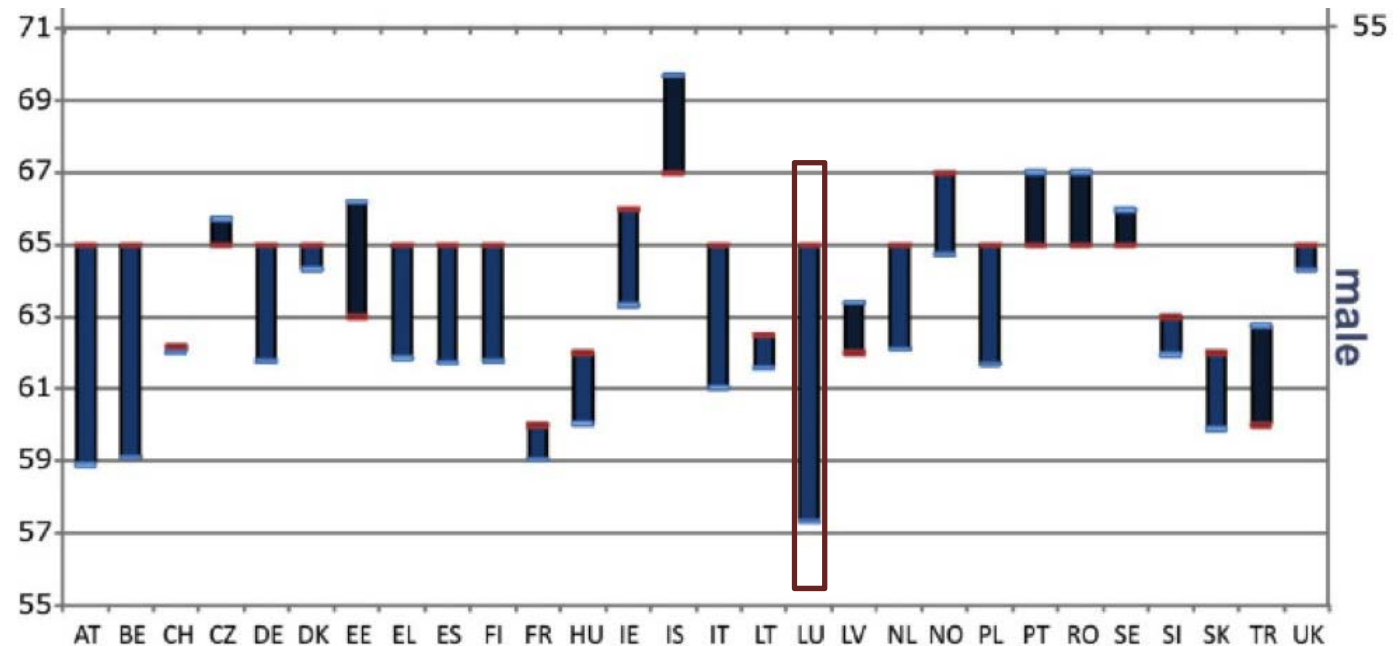
- A closer look at the employment rate of the older people in the GR shows that the situation is even more contrasted
- RP, Saarland and the German speaking community in Belgium do well (in opposition to Luxembourg & most of Wallonia)
- How could the FSE support the openness of the job market towards older people?

Die Arbeitsmarktsituation in der Großregion, OIE, 2009: 56

# Difference between effective and official ages of retirement by countries, 2004-2009



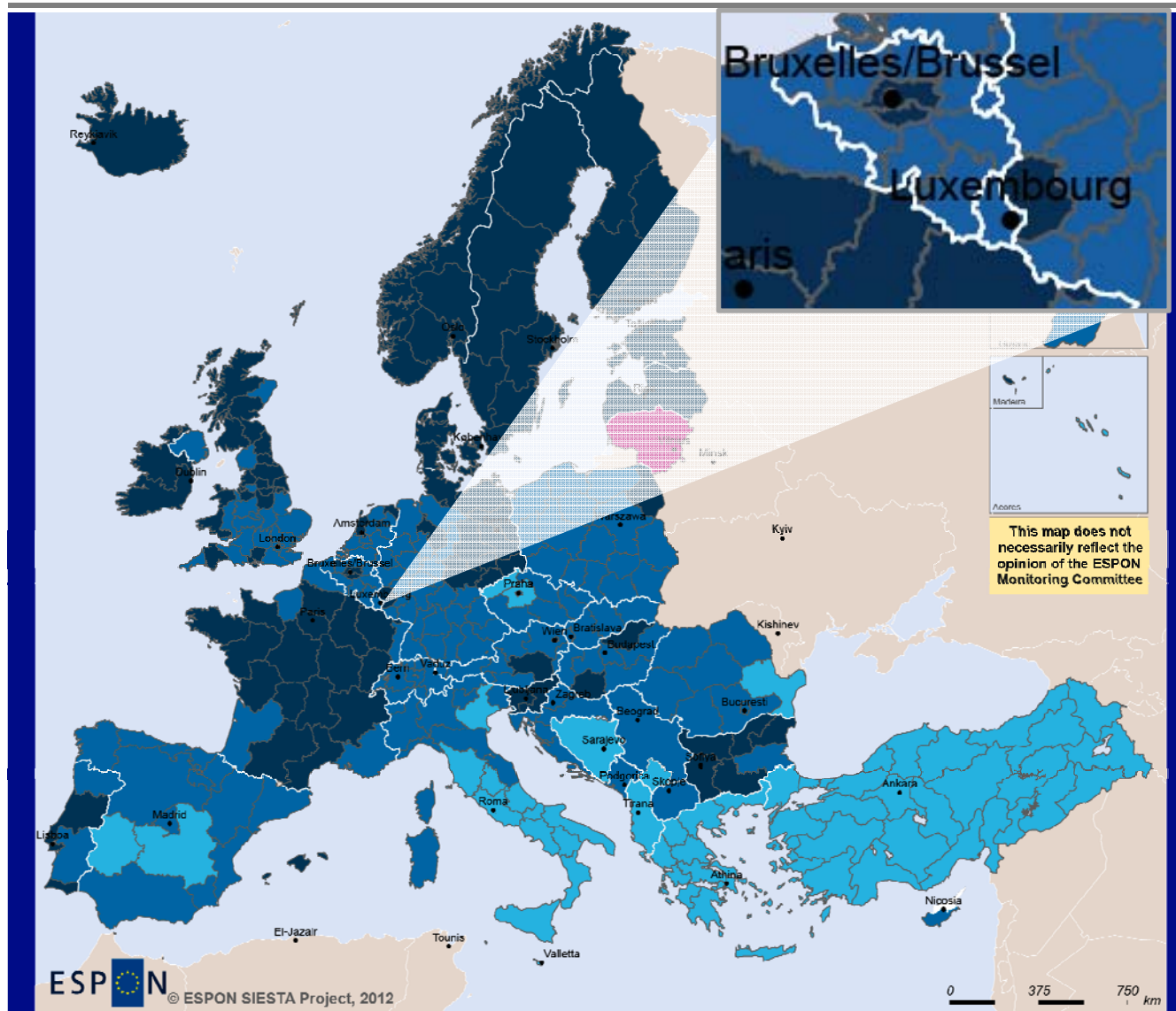
- Huge differences between countries
- **Luxembourg is an exceptional case:**
  - effective age of retirement is early in comparison with other countries
  - taken into account the life expectancy (76.2 for men and 83 for women), approx. 20 years of pension have to be considered



SIESTA, DFR Atlas: 108



# Gender balance of employed people, 2010



- This map shows the gender imbalances in employment rates (2010: in the EU27, women employment rate is 13% below men's rate)
- In the GR, RP and Lor. do better than LU and Wall.
- This question is highly dependent on long-term evolutions of society
- However, how could the FSE (ESF) support good framework conditions for families and a better employment of women?

Percentage points difference between men and women of active population aged 20-64, 2010



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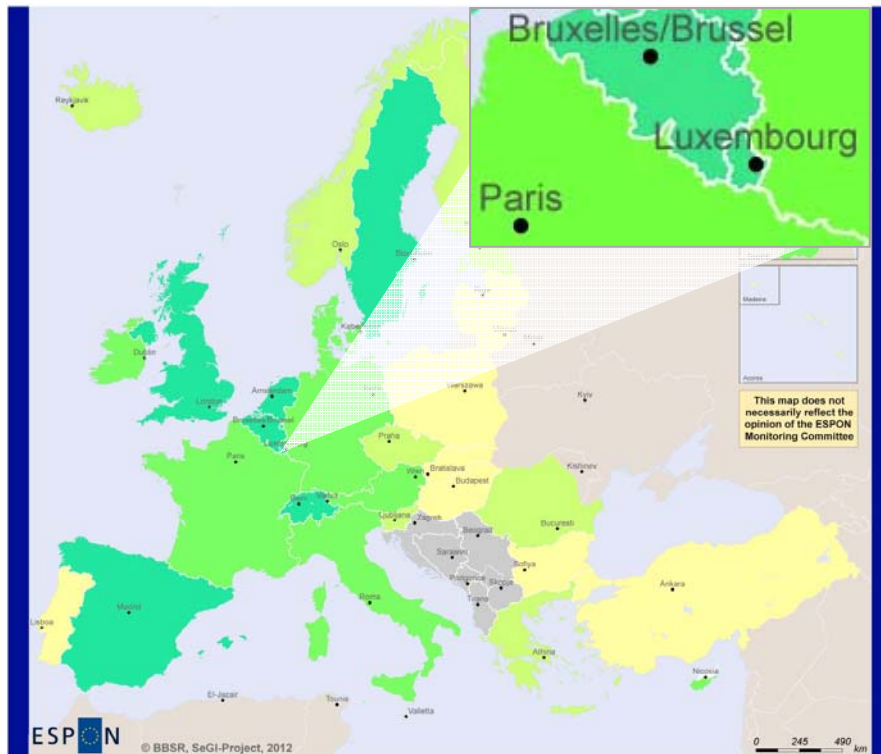
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Regional level: NUT62, NUT60  
Source: EUROSTAT  
Origin of data: EUROSTAT, 2012  
© EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries



## Care of children below 3 – part-time

## Care of children below 3 – full-time

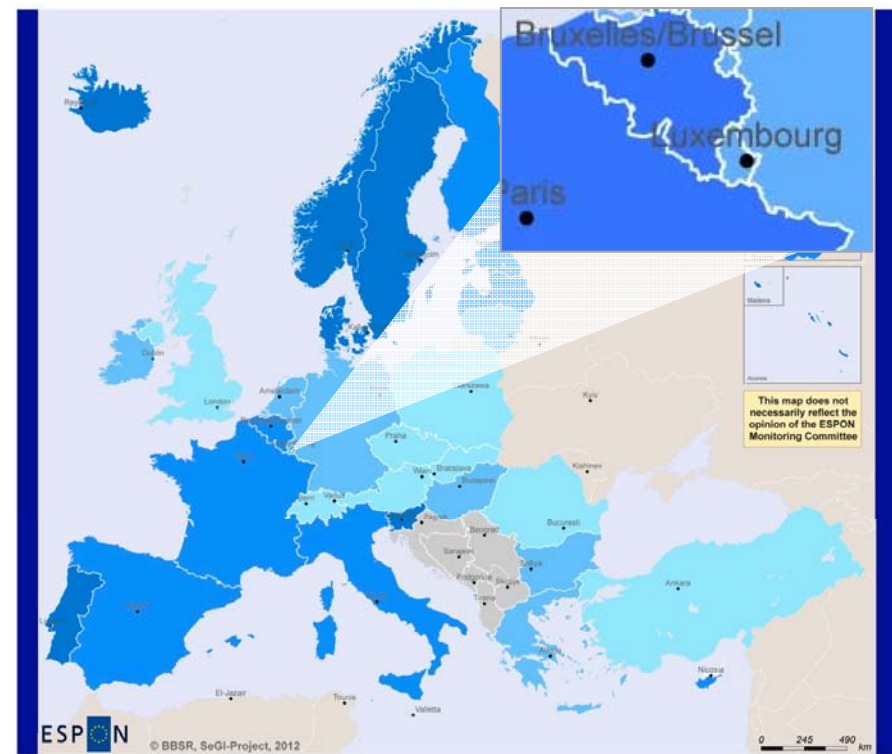


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Regional level: NUTS (2006)  
Source: Eurostat databank 2011, National statistical offices\*  
Origin of data: Eurostat 2009\*  
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\* Norway: National Statistical Office 2011

Children less than 3 years in kindergartens/child care for 29 hours and less per week in % of population of age group

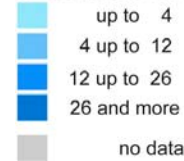


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Regional level: NUTS (2006)  
Source: Eurostat databank 2011, National statistical offices\*  
Origin of data: Eurostat 2009\*  
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\* Norway: National Statistical Office 2011

Children less than 3 years in kindergartens/child care for 30 hours and more per week in % of population of age group

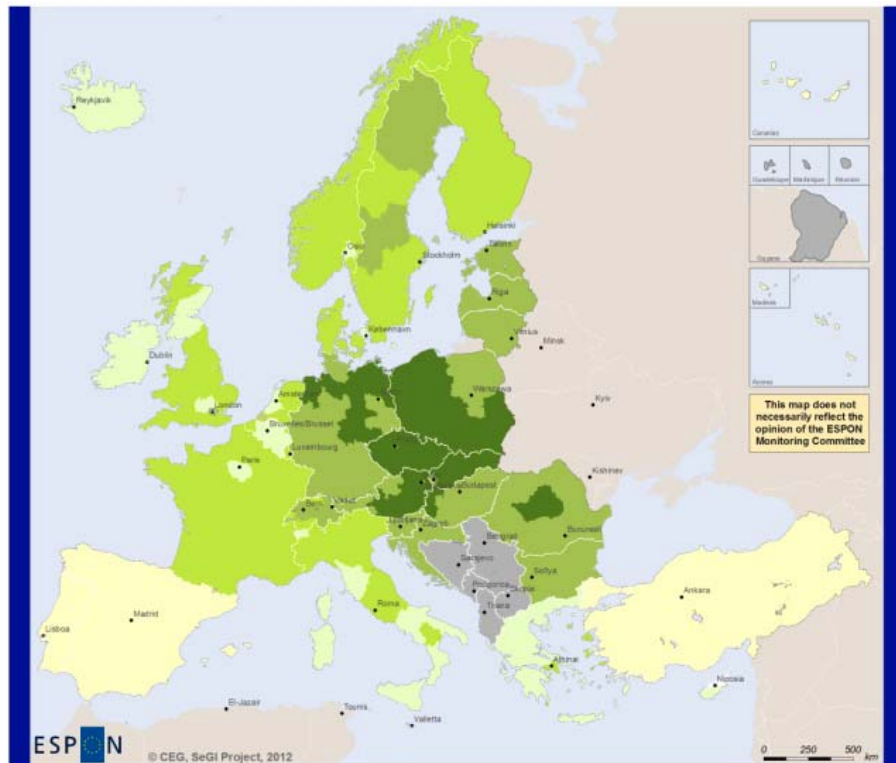


SeGI Draft Final Report, Annexes 1-7 2013: 66

SeGI Draft Final Report, Annexes 1-7 2013: 67

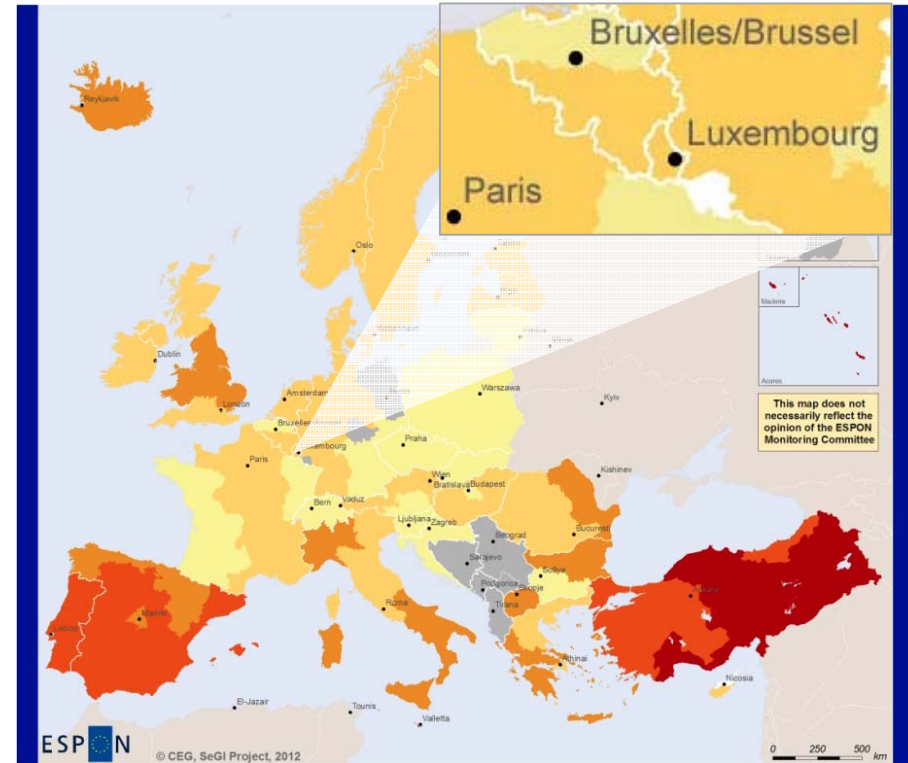
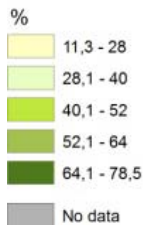
# Persons aged 25-64 with upper secondary education attainment, percentage, 2010

# Early school leavers, 2008



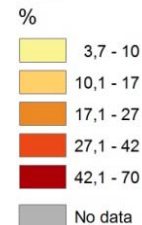
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Regional level: NUTS 2  
Source: EUROSTAT, 2011  
Origin of data: EUROSTAT, 2010  
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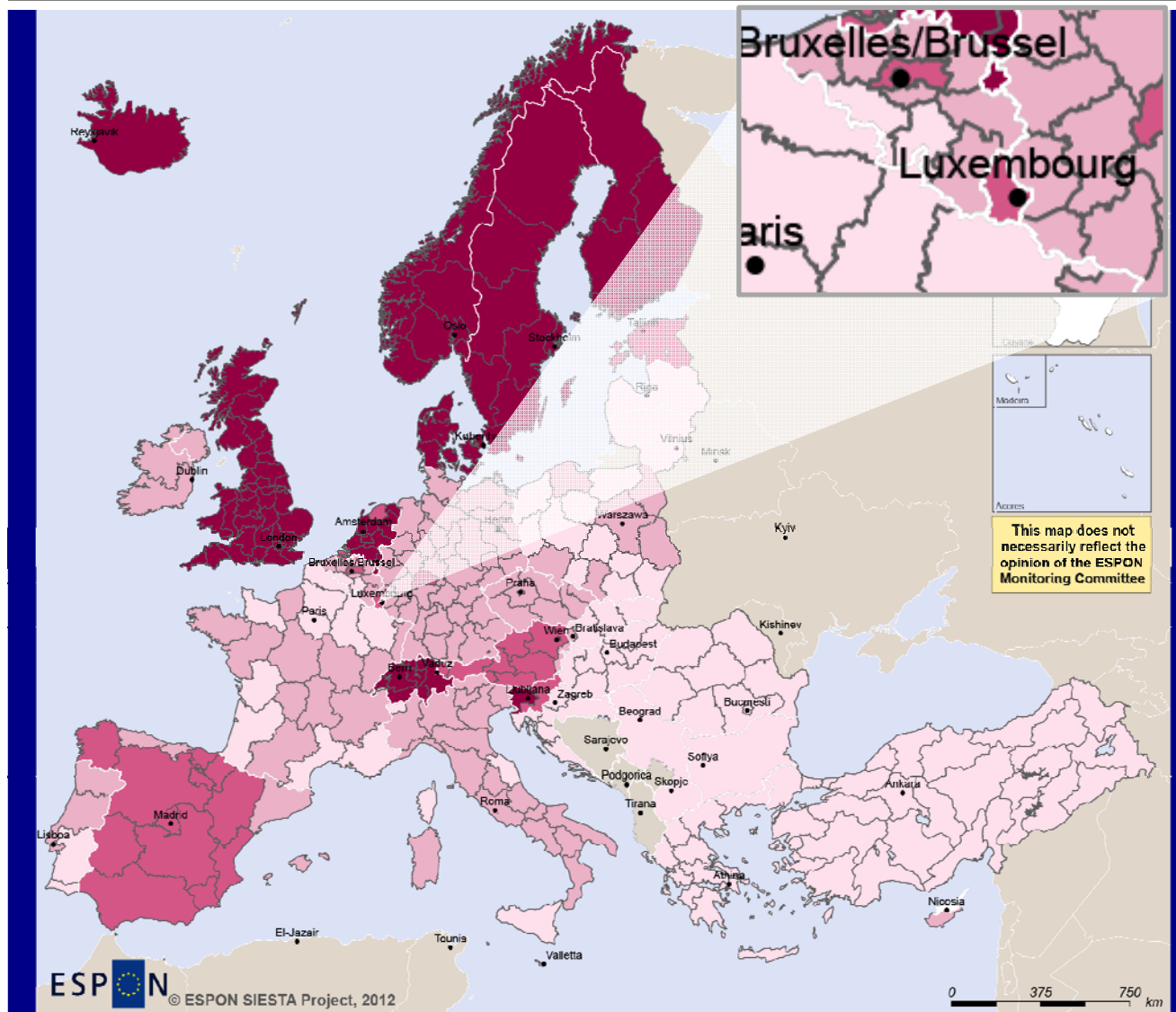


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Regional level: NUTS 1  
Source: EUROSTAT, 2011  
Origin of data: EUROSTAT, 2008  
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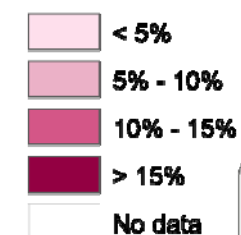


# Participation of adults (aged 25-64) in education and training, 2010



- The map depicts the regions in which lifelong learning is effective. Scandinavian countries as well as the UK, the NL and CH stand out. Luxembourg appears in an intermediate situation
- Both national measures (experience in Northern countries) and private initiatives (experience in ES, AT, SI) play a key role  
 ⇒ How could the FSE (ESF) strengthen even more the situation in Luxembourg?

Percentage of population age 25-64 (%), 2010



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Regional level: NUTS2, NUTS0  
 Source: EUROSTAT  
 Origin of data: EUROSTAT, 2012  
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# Structur of presentation

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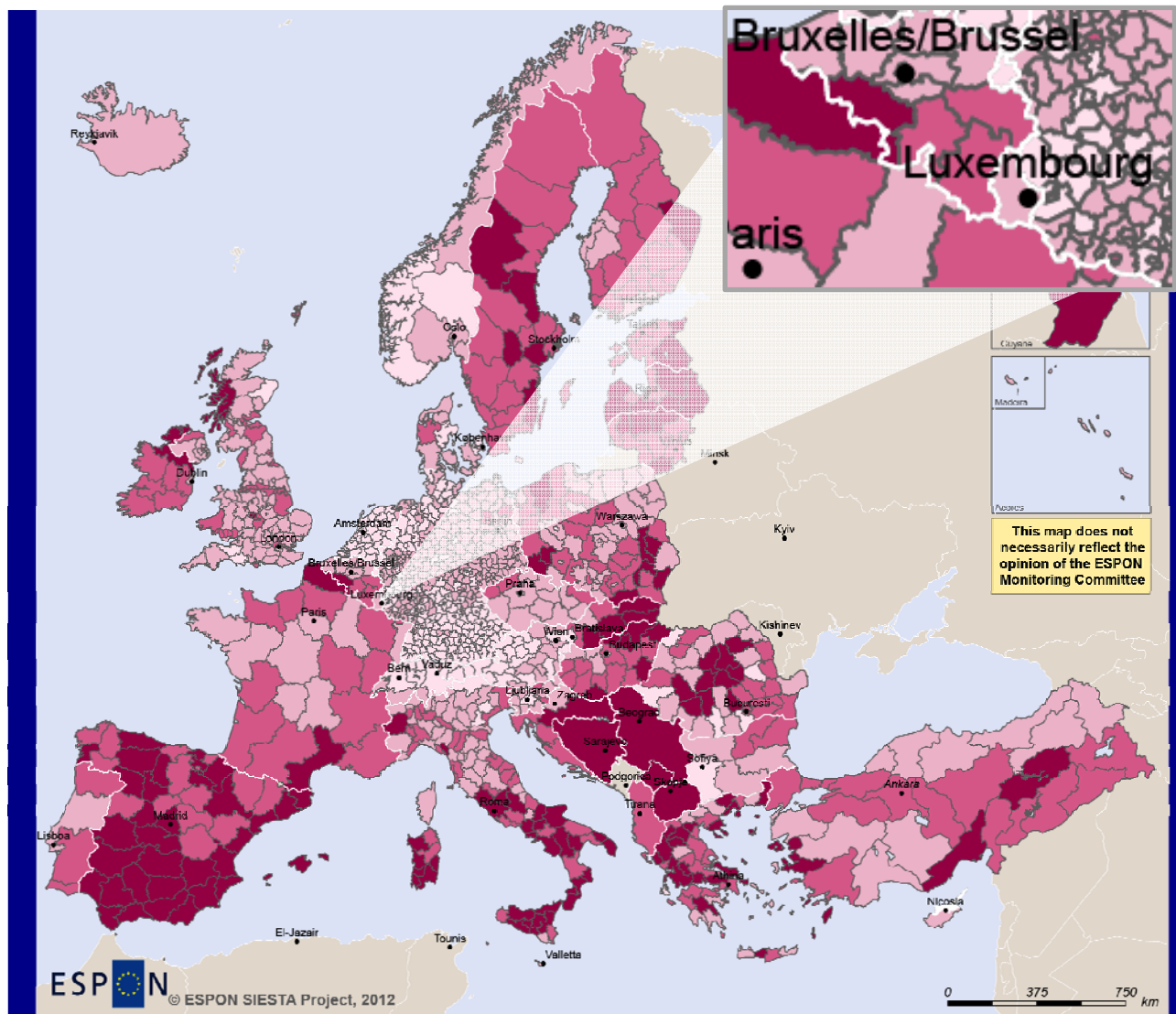
## EU & Luxembourg targets

## Contents

- Employment rate by 75.0 % (for population aged 20-64)
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- Youth unemployment rate
- Quality of education



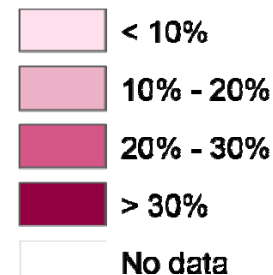
# Youth unemployment rate (as percentage of active labor force aged 15-24), 2009



- The map depicts youth unemployment in 2009 (effect of the financial crisis not yet fully taken into account). Very heterogeneous situation EU wide even if some patterns can be identified (north/south division – centre/periphery)
- In the GR: Wall and Lor are mainly concerned; Lux, RP & Saarland de facto due to cross-border interdependencies

⇒ Should / could the FSE (ESF) develop cross-border measures on this topic?

Percentage of total active population aged 15-24 (%), 2009



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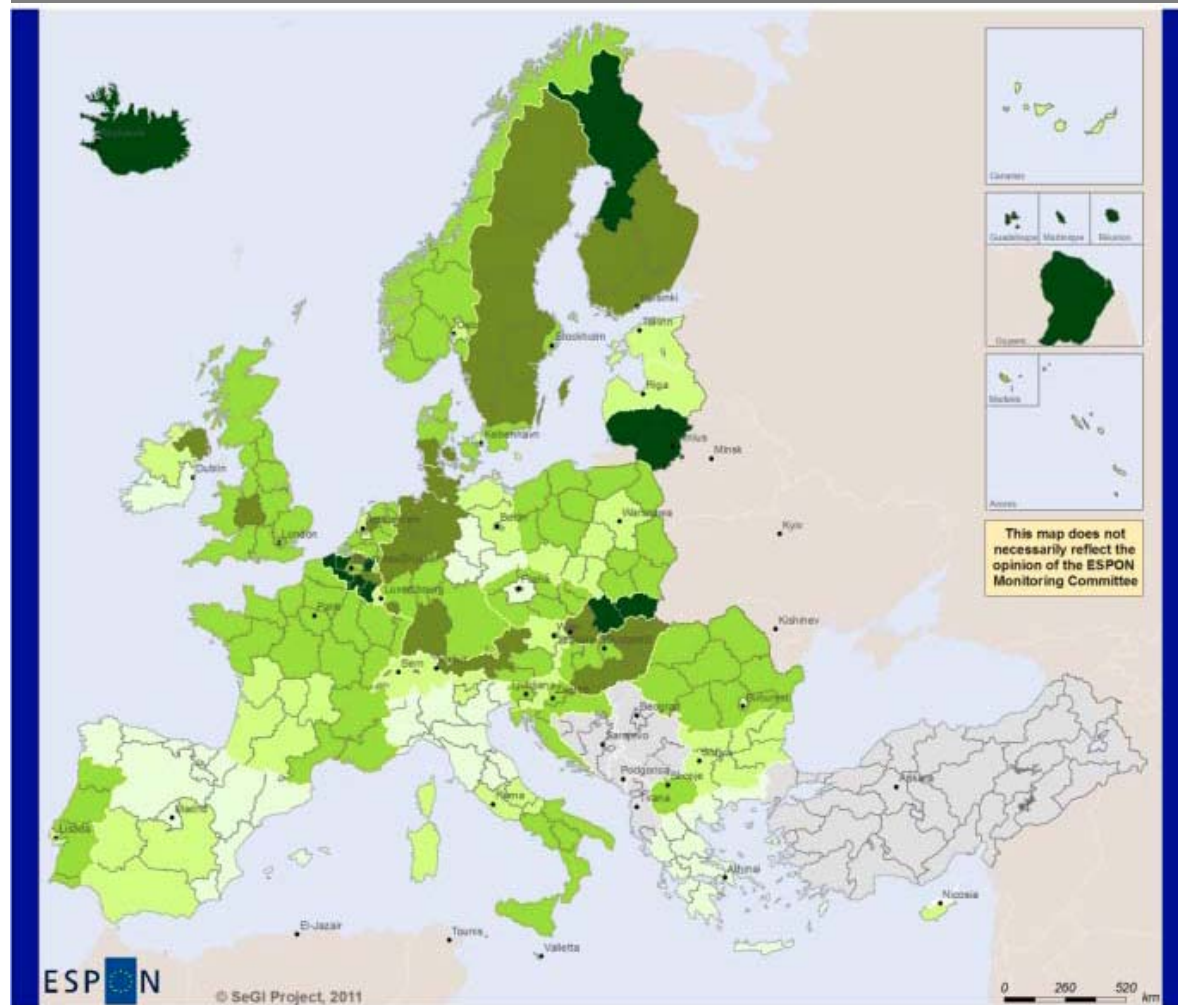
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Regional level: NUTS3, NUTS2, NUTS0  
 Source: EUROSTAT  
 Origin of data: EUROSTAT, 2012  
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# Secondary level students, 2009

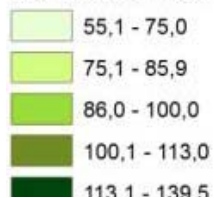


- Secondary level: students in Lycée classique  
Lycée technique  
Modulaire
- Northern and some Eastern and Central European regions with the highest and medium-to-high values of students per 1000 inhabitants
  - ⇒ High regional potential: represents the weight of educated young population
- GR: heterogeneous values
  - ⇒ High values in Wallonia, medium-to-high values in SL, medium values in RLP and Lorraine
  - ⇒ Low values in Luxembourg

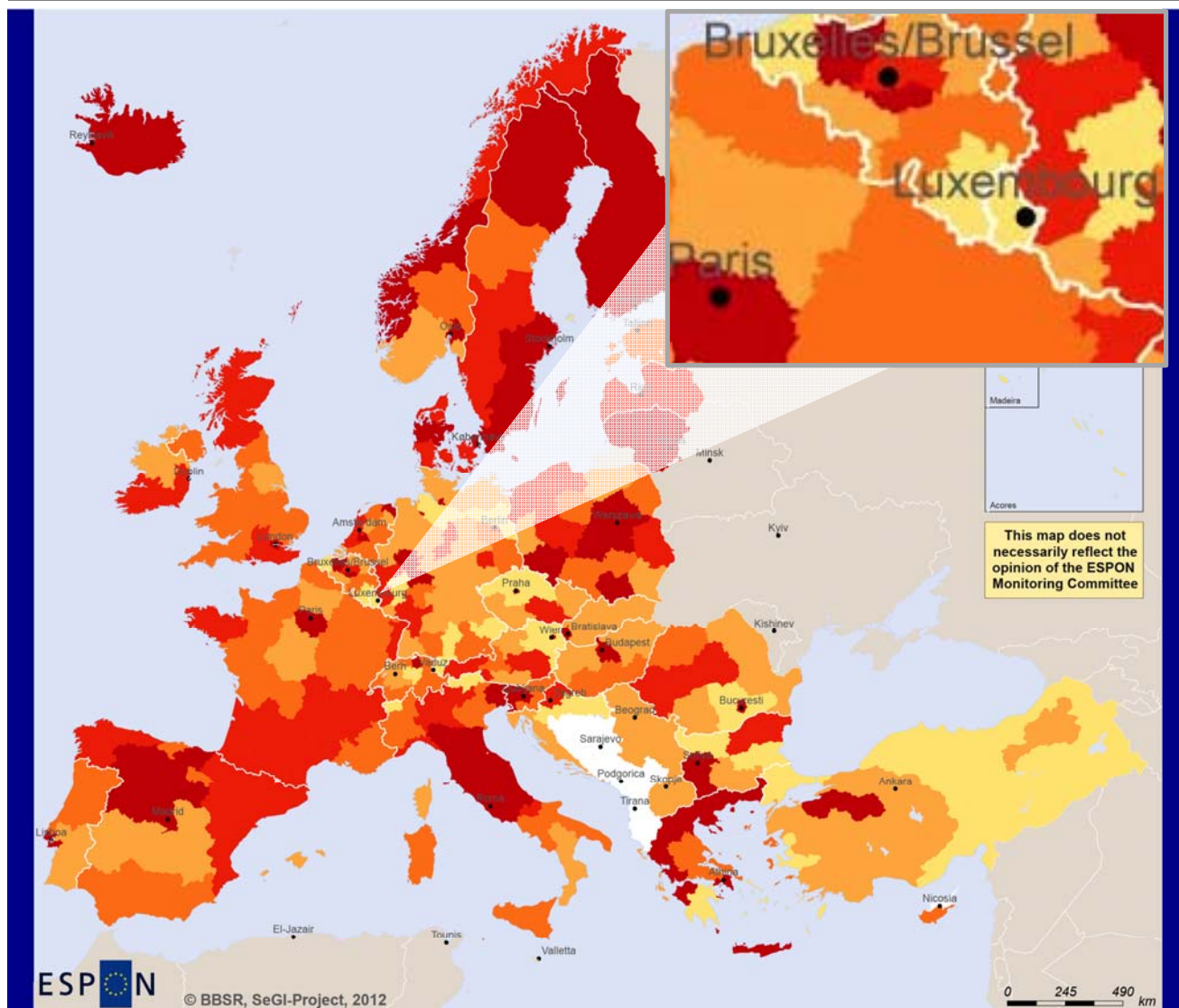
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Regional level: NUTS 2  
Source: EUROSTAT, 2011  
Origin of data: EUROSTAT, 2010  
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## Per 1 000 inhabitants

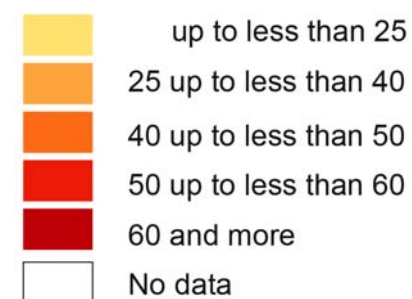


# Enrolment in tertiary schools, 2009



- The map depicts the number of students at university level
- Relatively limited in Luxembourg: first explanation can be the high mobility of students and the relatively young university (established 2003). Second explanation could be the rather limited offer of study courses.

Students of tertiary schools per 100 inhabitants in relevant age, 2009



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Regional level: NUT2/NUTS1 (2006);  
Source: Eurostat databank 2011, National statistical offices\*  
Origin of data: Eurostat 2009\*  
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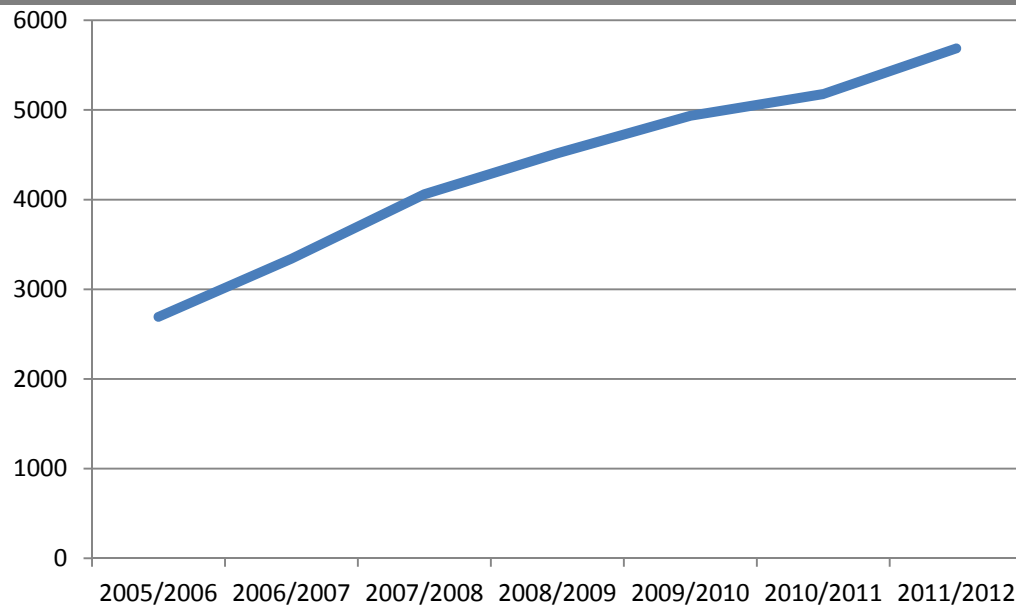
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SeGI Draft Final Report (Mapfinder)

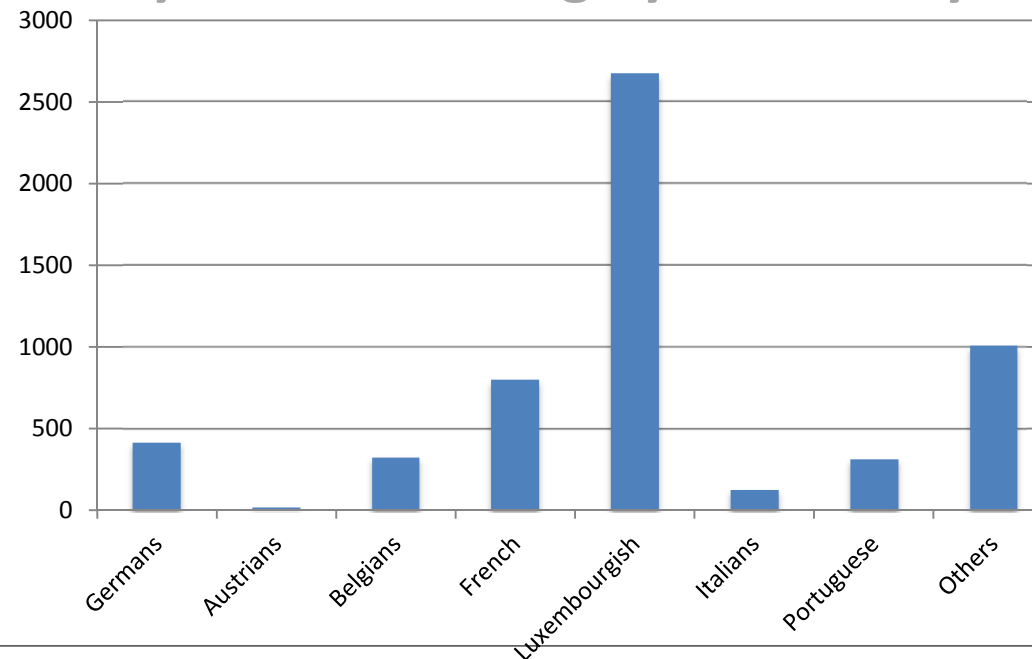
UNIVERSITÉ DU LUXEMBOURG



# Students at the University of Luxembourg (2005-2012)



## Students at the University of Luxembourg by nationality 2011/2012

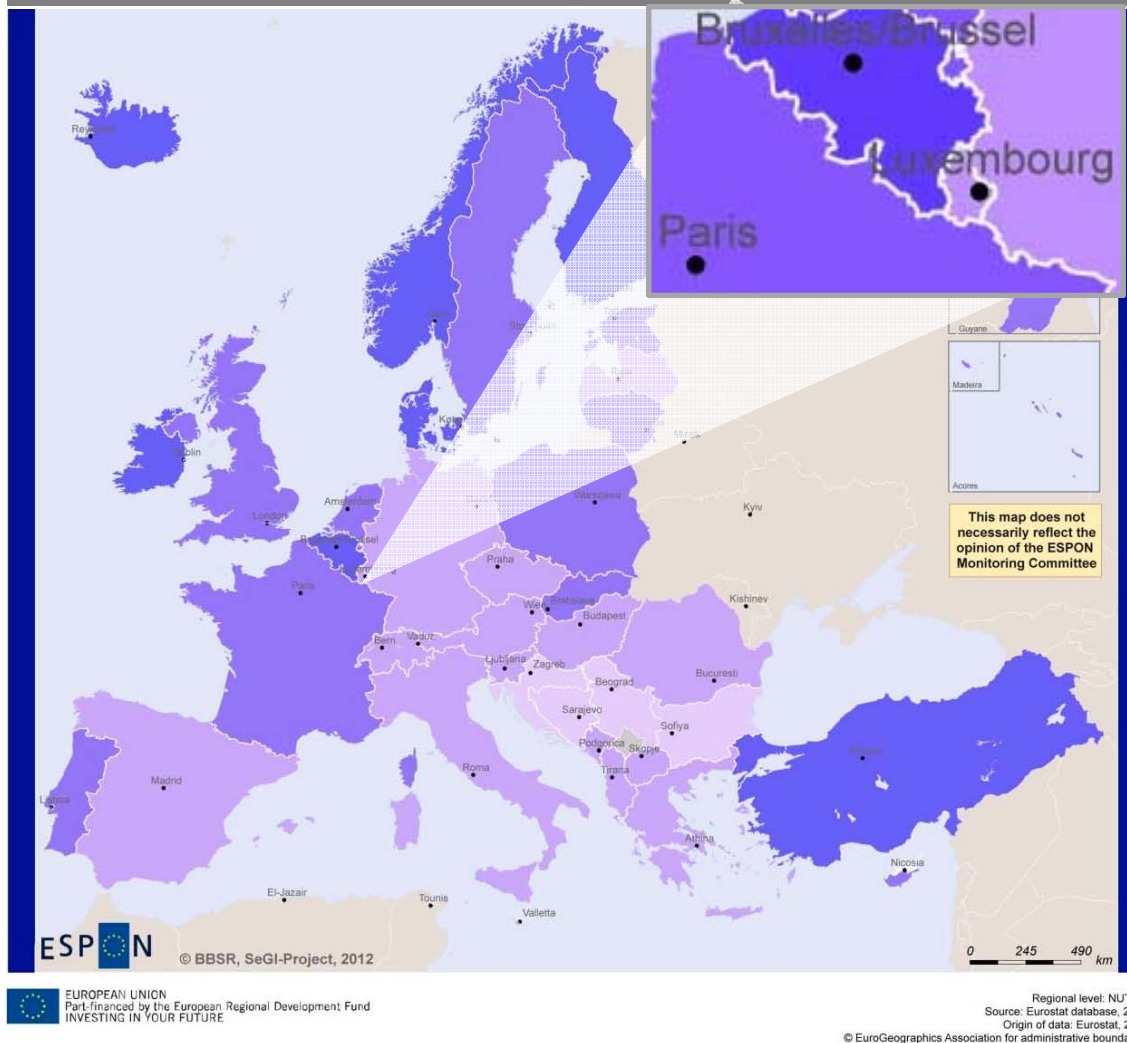


STATEC Luxembourg





# Expenditures for education



- Scandinavian countries, Ireland, the Netherlands and Turkey show the highest expenditures for education

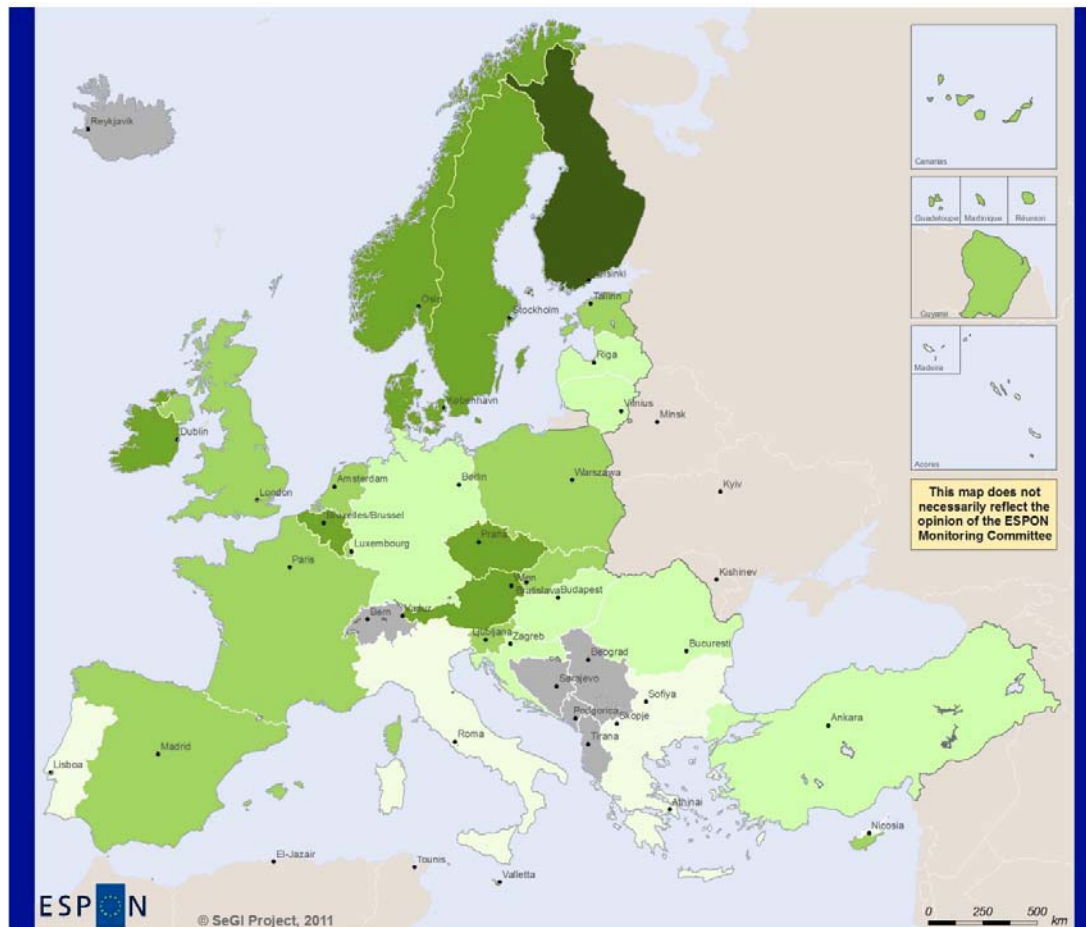
⇒ Supposed that high expenditures also mean good provision and a good quality of education which can not be proofed in terms of quality standards

- GR: Highest expenditures in Belgium, followed by France, lower expenditures in Luxembourg and Germany

Total expenditures for education in PPS (EU27) per capita



# How would you rate the quality of the education system in this country, 2007



- The map depicts how adults consider the education system of the country they are living in (results from a survey)
- In comparison with other European countries, Luxembourg school is considered in the middle range (around 6/10). This coincides with international classification (PISA 2009: Luxembourg was in the middle)

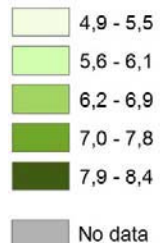
⇒ Improvement in the education system could be developed

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Regional level: NUTS 0  
Source: Eurofound, 2011  
Origin of data: Eurofound, 2007  
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## Assessment of quality (mean)

Rating 1 (low) to 10 (high)



SeGI Draft Final Report,  
Annexes 8-9 2013: 42



### EU & Luxembourg targets

### Reflections outstanding from ESPON results

- Employment rate by 75.0 % (for population aged 20-64)
  - 20 million less people should be at risk of poverty
  - 40.0 % of the younger generation should have a tertiary degree
- In the context of the current economic crisis, Luxembourg is doing relatively well regarding the employment rate. This situation could even be improved. But this relies on important questions addressed to Luxembourg society as a whole:
    - Employment of women (and the development of good framework conditions for families)
    - Employment of older people (& reflection on pension scheme)
  - In addition, labour market crosses largely the borders.
  - In the GR, unemployment rate of younger people is relatively important. At the same time quality of education could again be improved.
- ⇒ Topics for which the FSE (ESF) might be a relevant framework:
- Public &/or private measures supporting lifelong learning
  - Coordinated cross-border measures for unemployed?
  - Support private initiatives for child care?
  - Support the employment of younger people