



EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING
OBSERVATION NETWORK

Excuse: Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques NUTS

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- French meaning: *Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques*
- was created according to the following principles:
 - 1. favours institutional breakdowns.**
 - 2. favours regional units of a general character**
 - 3. three-level hierarchical classification**

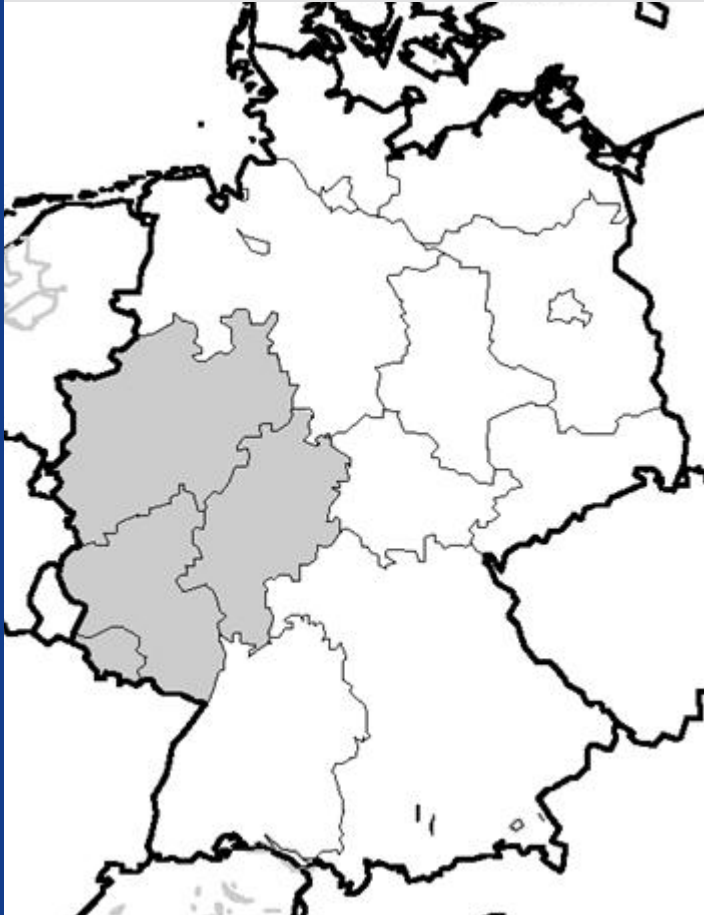
Average size of the NUTS regions

Level	Minimum	Maximum
NUTS 1	3 million	7 million
NUTS 2	800.000	3 million
NUTS 3	150.000	800.000

NUTS code

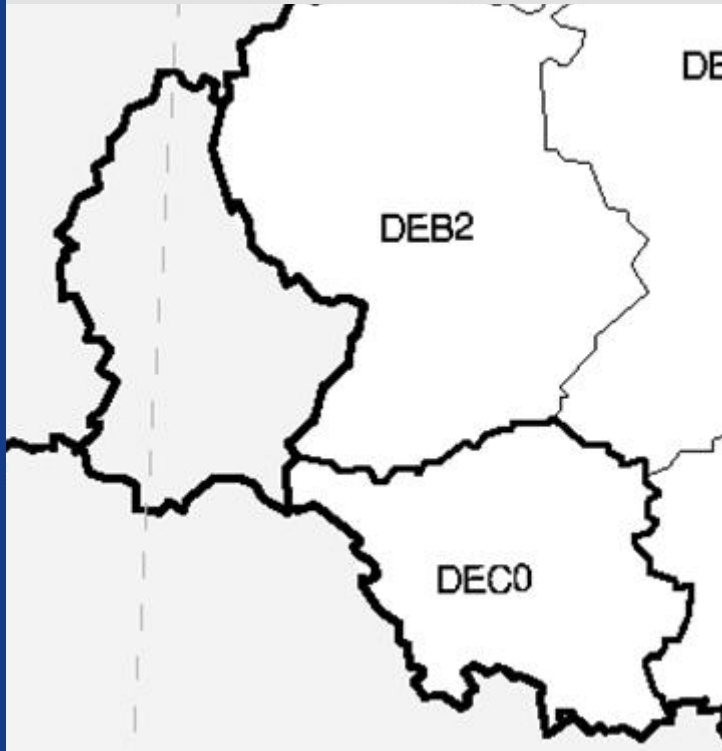
- all countries have a NUTS code, which consists of a code of letters & numbers
- A second or third subdivision level is referred with another number or letter

NUTS level 1- Germany



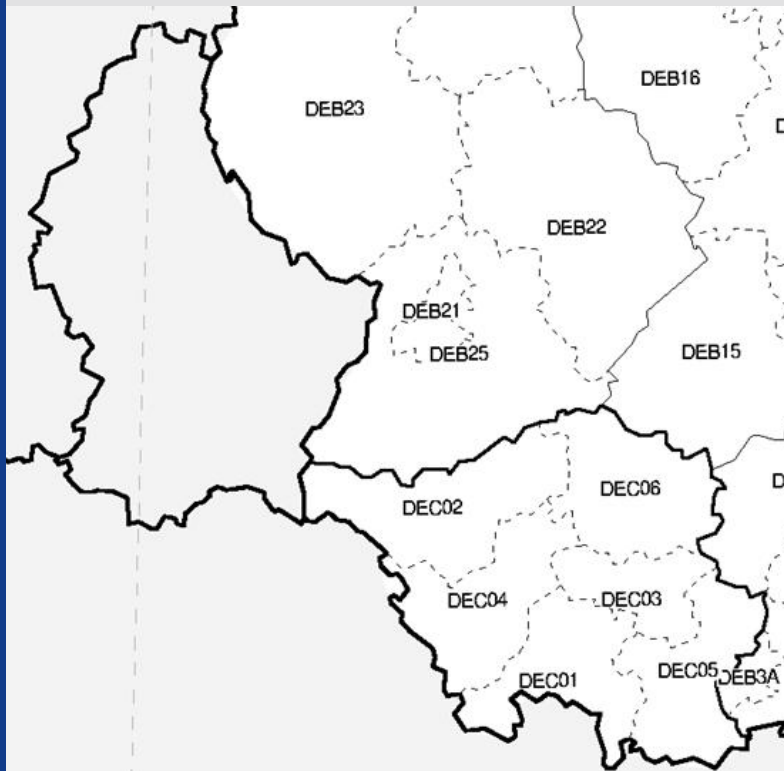
- **DE:** Germany
- **DEC:** Saarland - The Bundesland as the top level subdivision of Germany

NUTS level 2 – Germany (Saarland)



- **DEC0: region – Saarland**
Regierungsbezirk as second level

NUTS level 3 – Germany (Saarland)



- **DEC03: Neunkirchen – Kreis**
as the third level

NUTS levels for Luxembourg

- Luxembourg has only **LAUs** („Local Administrative Units“)
- the first three NUTS divisions (NUTS 1/2/3) each correspond to the entire country itself
 - **LU**

NUTS levels for Luxembourg

Therefore...
an analysis on NUTS 3 in LU means
always the country as a whole...
...please keep this in mind, when looking
and judging the following maps and
results!



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The territorial dimension of the Lisbon process

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1. Theoretical background: The Lisbon-Gothenburg strategy
2. The objectives of ESPON project 3.3
3. Methodology
4. Selected results
5. Policy recommendations

1. Theoretical background: The Lisbon-Gothenburg strategy

- Worldwide globalization requires reflection on planning contents how to respond to the demands of cohesive, competitive development of regions and territories
- Therefore, economy and territory direct the national and regional decisions for planning and organizing large areas
- This leads to various interpretations, to which the European countries responded with specific models, e.g.:
 - Fordist and post-fordist
 - Cohesive
 - Civitas and citizenship
- Today these models need to be reviewed in the light of new geopolitical trends, e.g. by the EU enlargement

1. Theoretical background: The Lisbon-Gothenburg strategy

- The territorial dimension of these models and strategies is a place for experimentation because it can still be planned
- To do this, a series of diverse and priority actions for knowledge need to be put in place
- The nature of these actions varies according to:
 - Content (environmental, territorial, economical and social)
 - Sector (settlements, transportation, services)
 - Purpose (conservation, management, development)
 - Geographical-political scale (urban, periurban, regional large area, political-administrative area)

2. The objectives of ESPON project 3.3

- To develop a number of basic analytical elements that can:
 - Introduce territorial cohesion to the Lisbon/Gothenburg strategy
 - Indicate ways of integrating the Lisbon/Gothenburg strategy in Structural Funds interventions in order to support a balanced territorial development of the enlarged EU
- Of particular importance will be:
 - To identify additional (territorial) indicators to the indicators chosen to monitor the Lisbon/Gothenburg strategy, which can be recommended to be taken into account at political level

3. Methodology

Defining territorial competitiveness is a complex task, therefore:

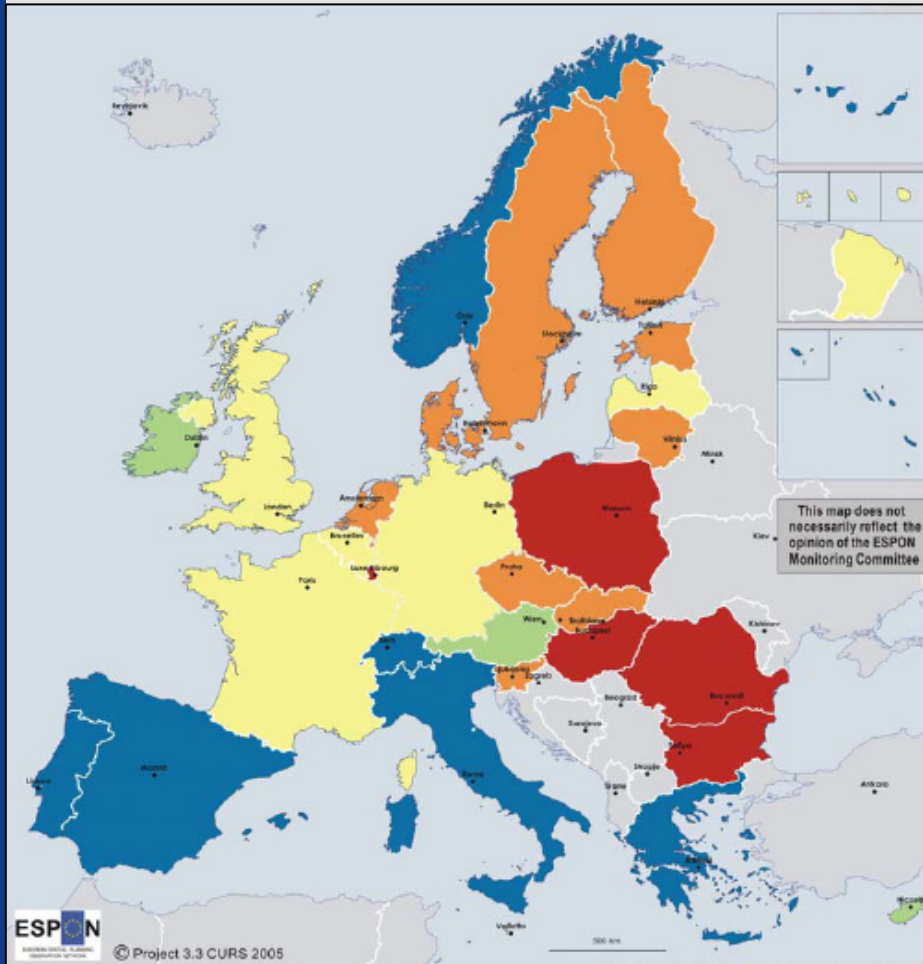
- A territorial-multidimensional approach was chosen, that revolves around three key objectives:
 - Sustainability
 - Cohesion
 - Integration
- The main goal is the building of a composite indicator of territorial competitiveness
- Several indicators become aggregated in order to measure a specific territorial performance, e.g. in terms of environment

4. Selected results

In the following:

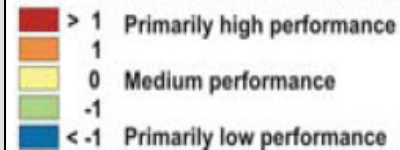
- Presentation of different thematic regional performances:
 - Performance based on three environmental indicators
 - Regional performance based on three social indicators
 - Regional performance based on eight economic indicators
 - Regional performance based on fourteen Lisbon Short List Structural Indicators
 - Regionalised Lisbon performance

Performance based on three environmental indicators



- The map combines the following three indicators:
 - Total greenhouse gas emissions
 - Energy intensity of the economy
 - Volume of freight transport
- Especially the accession countries are ranked as 'high'

Number of indicators in the upper quartile minus number of indicators in the lower quartile (see attached list of indicators)

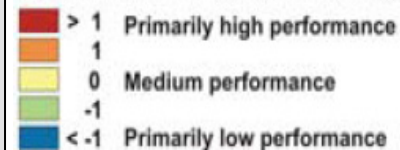


Performance based on three environmental indicators

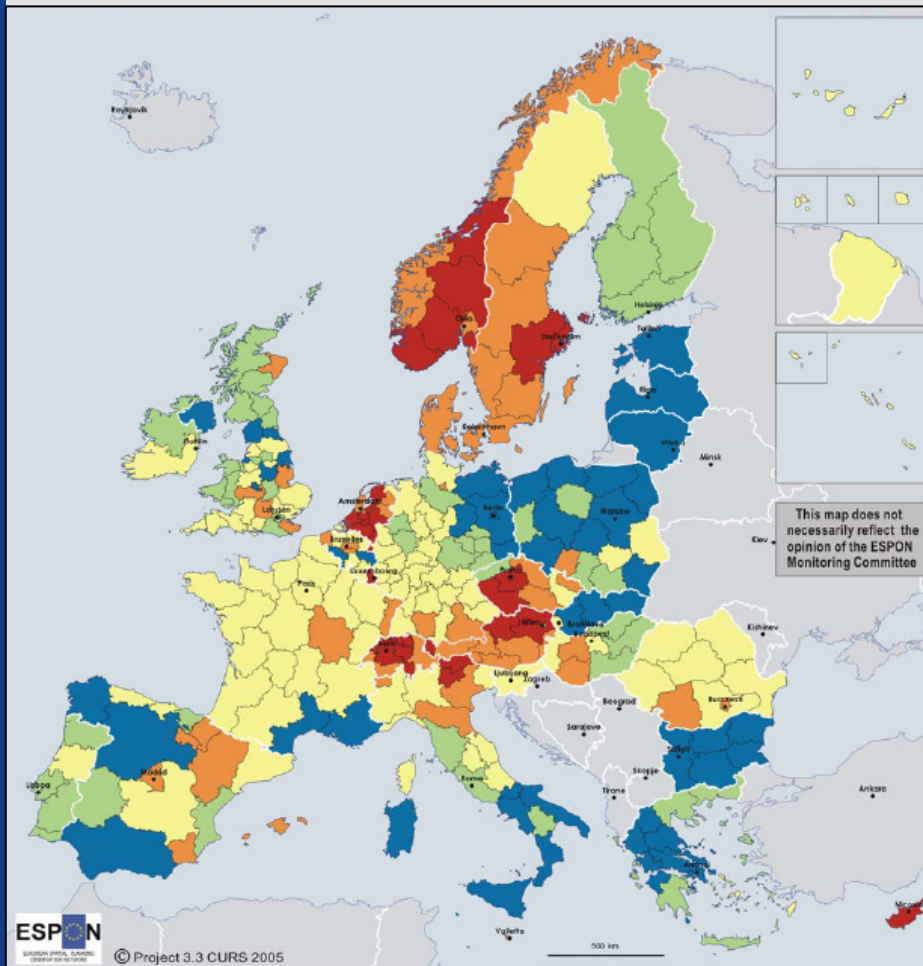


- Not many possibilities to analyse the Grande Région
- Luxembourg performs very high
- Possible explanations are:
 - The high share of energy intensive industry
 - The resulting emissions of greenhouse gases

Number of indicators in the upper quartile minus number of indicators in the lower quartile (see attached list of indicators)



Regional performance based on three social indicators

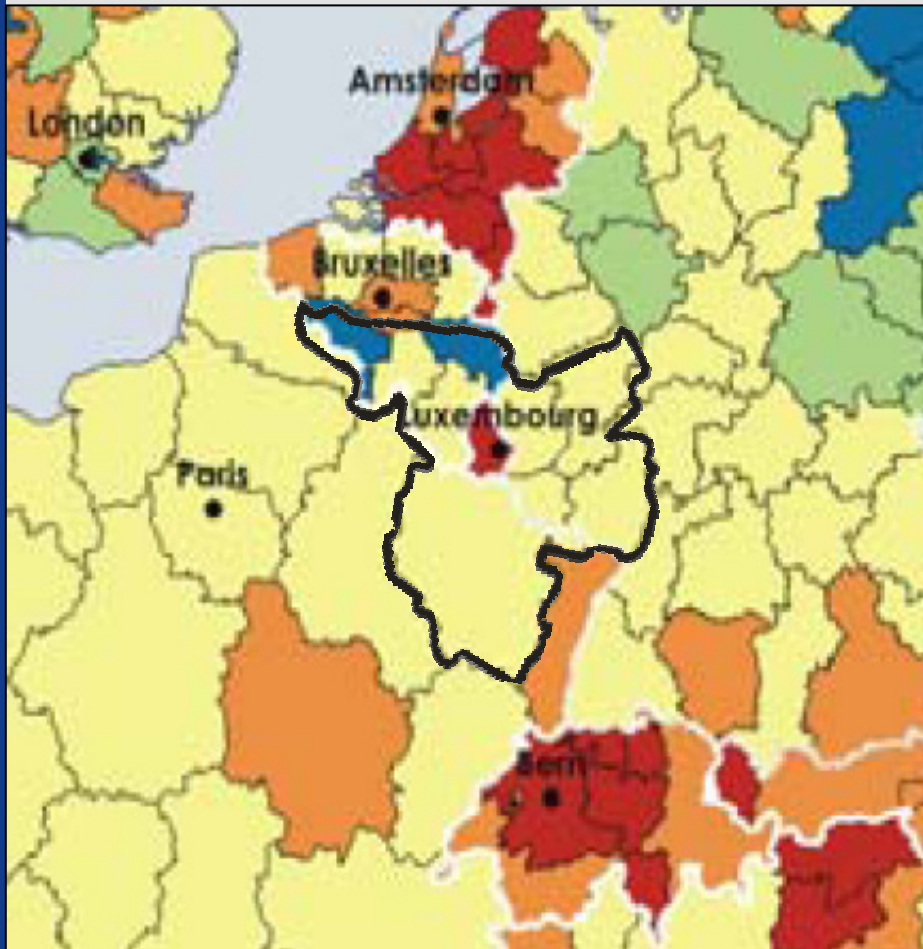


- The map combines the following three indicators:
 - At-risk-of-poverty-rate
 - Dispersion of regional unemployment rates
 - Long-term unemployment rate
- Centrum-peripheral and north-south decline

Number of indicators in the upper quartile minus number of indicators in the lower quartile (see attached list of indicators)

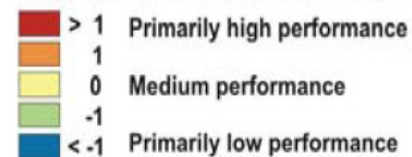
	> 1	Primarily high performance
	1	High performance
	0	Medium performance
	-1	Low performance
	< -1	Primarily low performance

Regional performance based on three social indicators

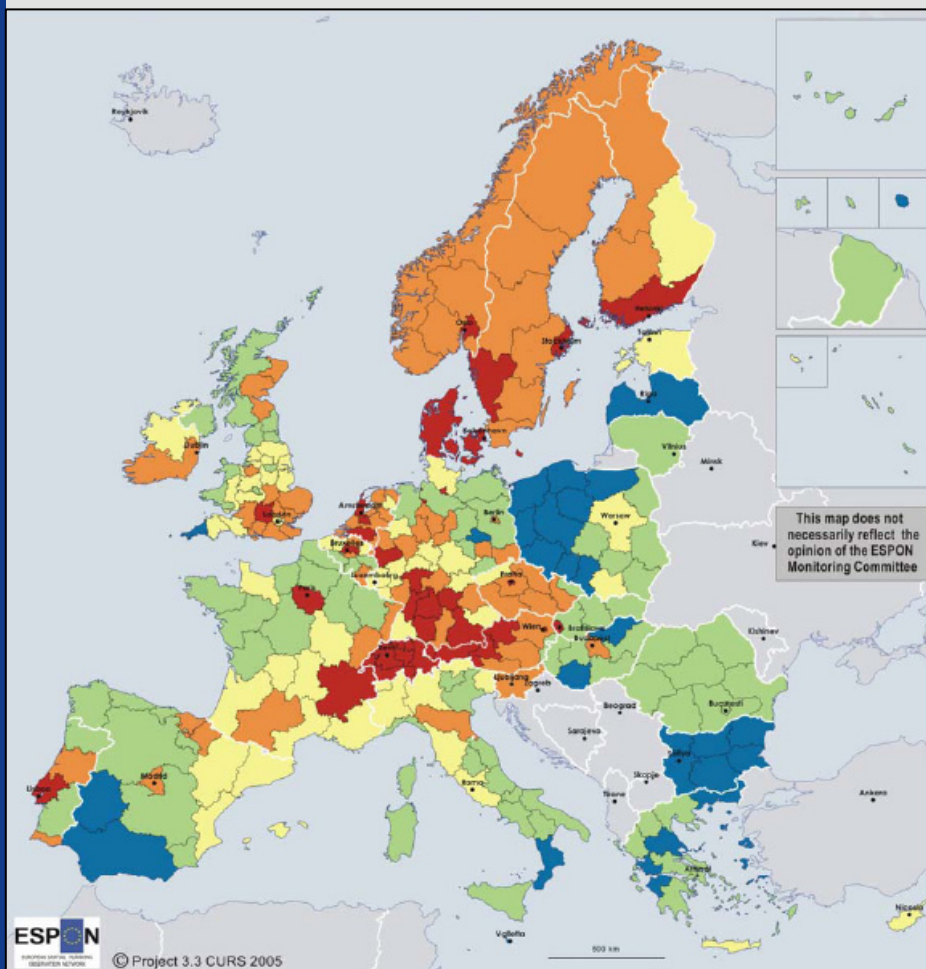


- Again Luxembourg is ranked highest
- The low performance of certain Wallonian parts can be explained by the high long-term unemployment rate in the old-industrialised regions
- Intra-national decline also existent in Luxembourg

Number of indicators in the upper quartile minus number of indicators in the lower quartile (see attached list of indicators)



Regional performance based on eight economic indicators

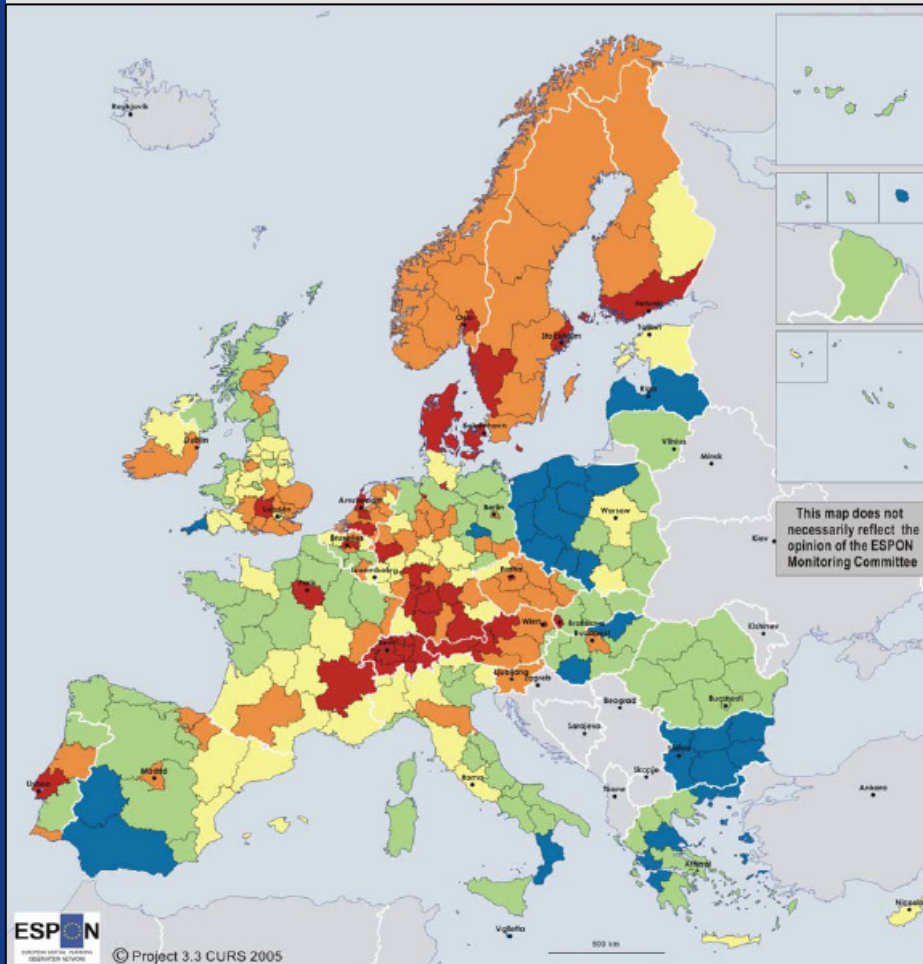


- The map combines the following eight indicators:
 - Gross domestic product
 - Labour productivity
 - Employment rate
 - Employment rate of older workers
 - Comparative price levels

Number of indicators in the upper quartile minus number of indicators in the lower quartile (see attached list of indicators)

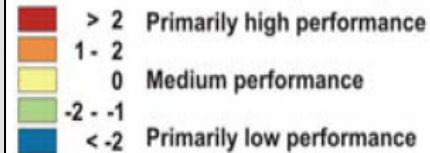
Red	> 2	Primarily high performance
Orange	1 - 2	
Yellow	0	Medium performance
Light Green	-2 - -1	
Dark Blue	< -2	Primarily low performance

Regional performance based on eight economic indicators

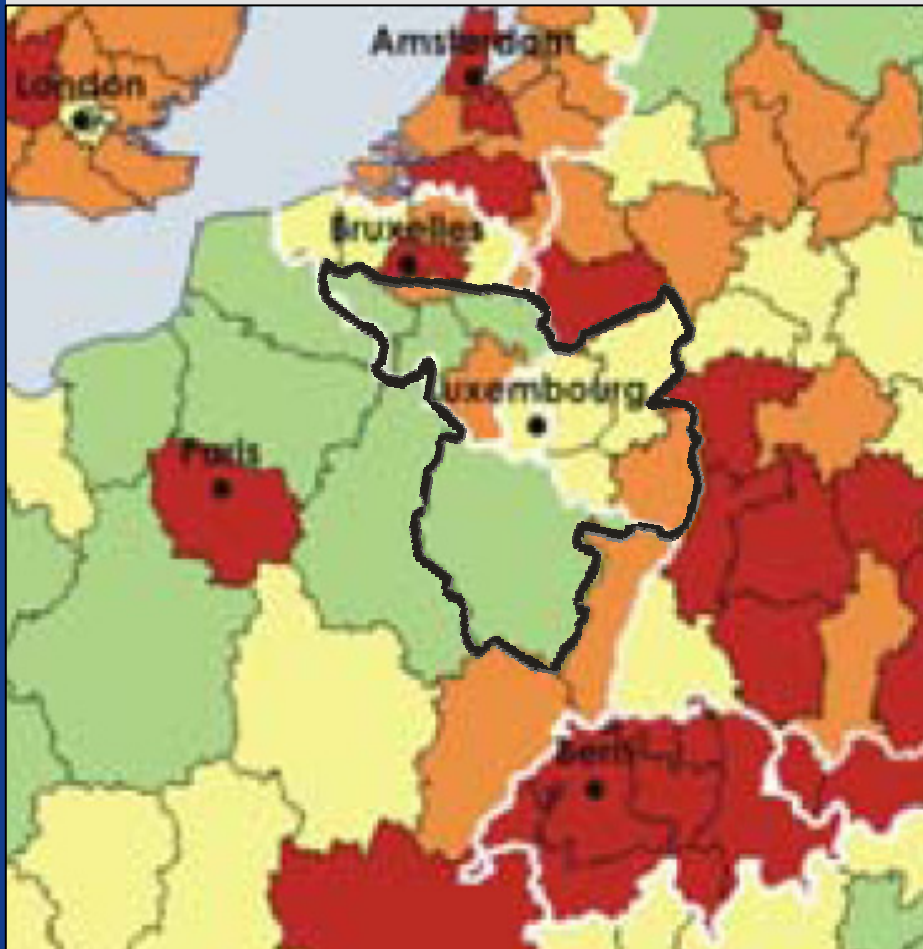


- The map combines the following eight indicators:
 - Youth education attainment level
 - Gross domestic expenditure on R&D
 - Business investment
- A centre-periphery decline can be noticed

Number of indicators in the upper quartile minus number of indicators in the lower quartile (see attached list of indicators)

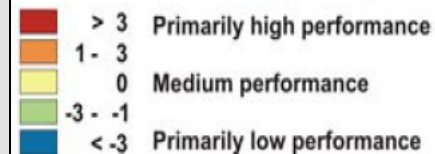


Regional performance based on eight economic indicators

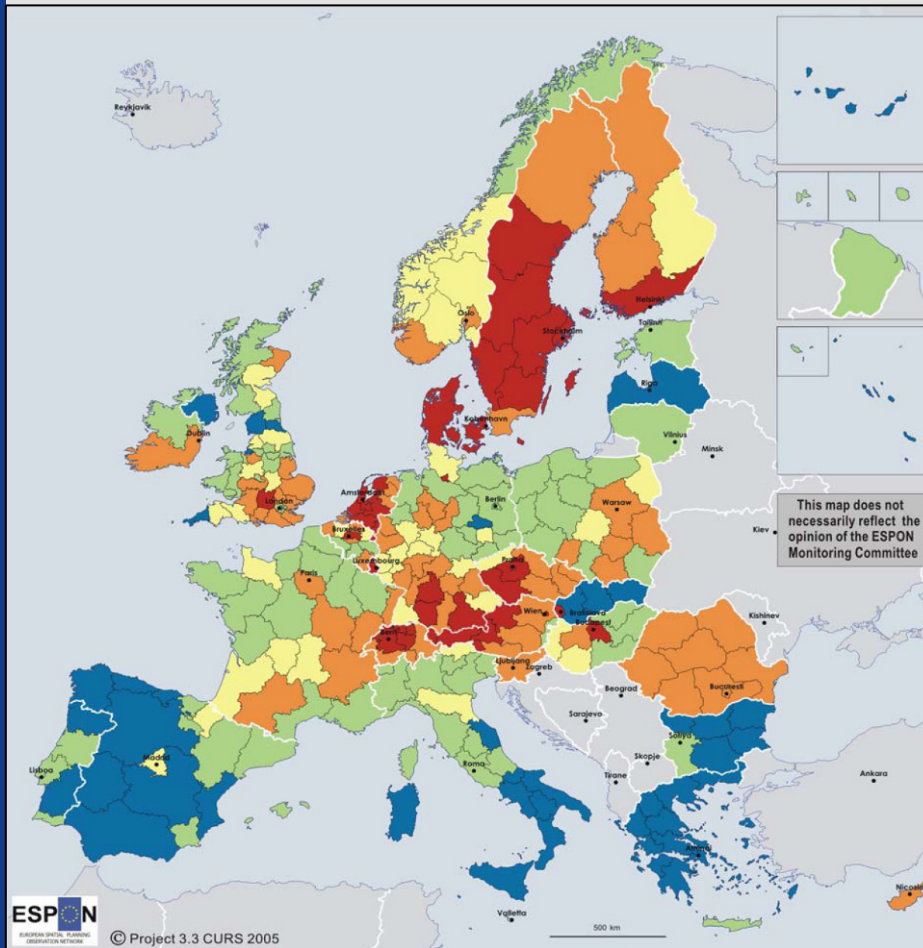


- For the first time, Luxembourg performs only 'moderate'
- Parts of Wallonia and the French part perform below 'average'
- One reason for lower performance in general is the lower degree of business investments in the GR

Number of indicators in the upper quartile minus number of indicators in the lower quartile (see attached list of indicators)

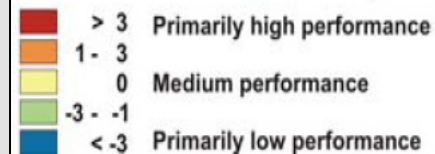


Regional performance of fourteen Lisbon Short List Structural Indicators

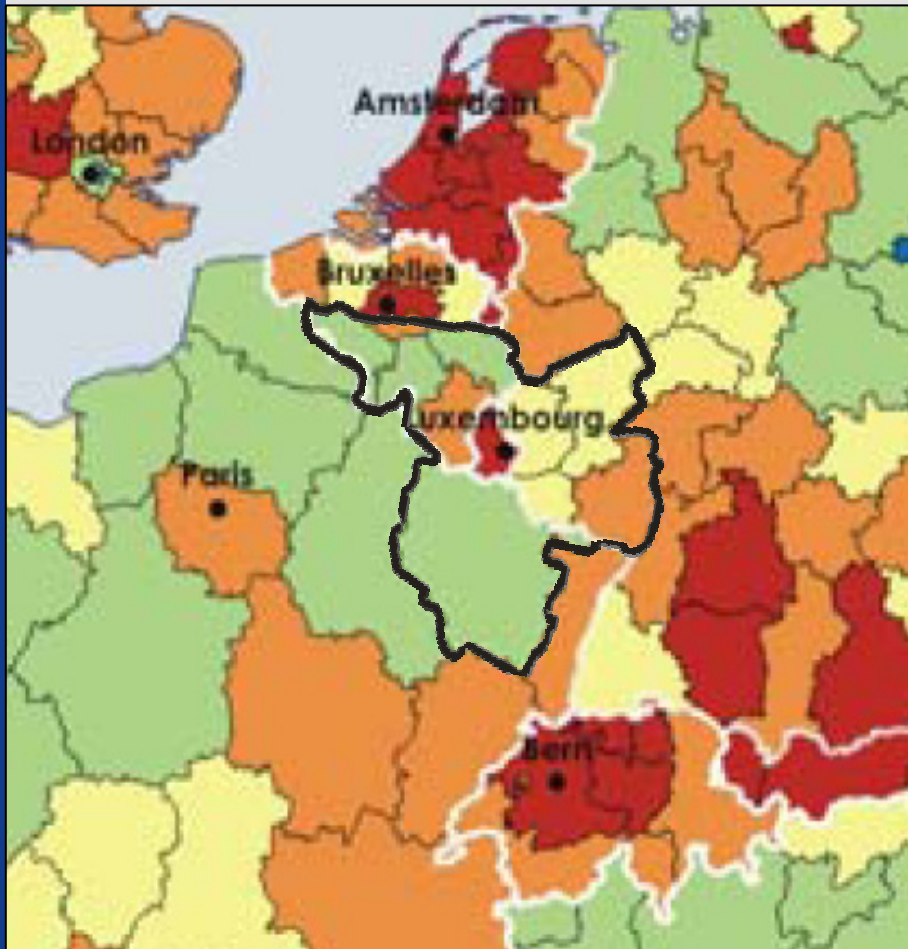


- The map combines all indicators mentioned before
- The centre-periphery decline becomes more apparent
- Especially the pentagon area performs above average
- Additionally the Nordic countries show a high performance

Number of indicators in the upper quartile minus number of indicators in the lower quartile (see attached list of indicators)

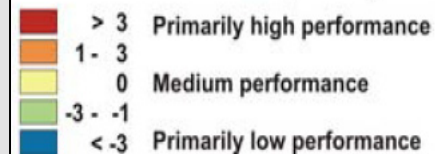


Regional performance of fourteen Lisbon Short List Structural Indicators

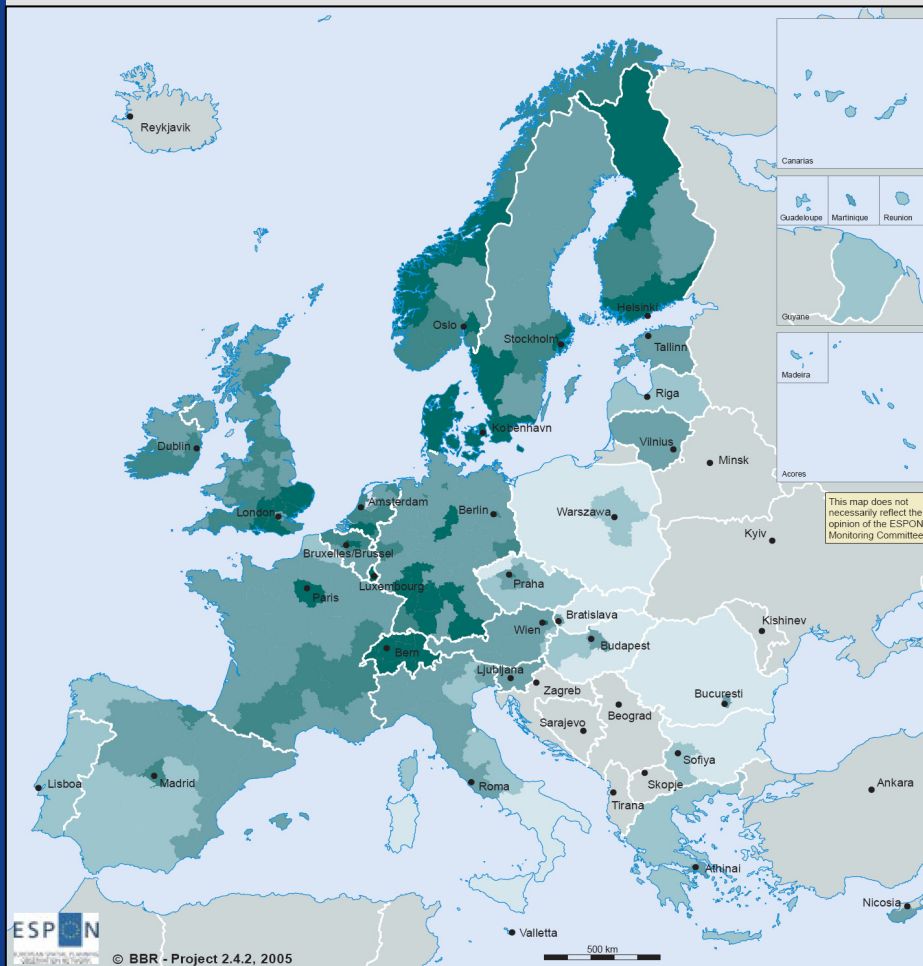


- Luxembourg is again ranked highest → the high social and environmental rankings compensate the lower economic ranking
- The remaining parts of the GR show their typical performance below or at 'average'

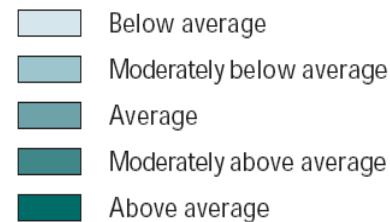
Number of indicators in the upper quartile minus number of indicators in the lower quartile (see attached list of indicators)



Regionalised Lisbon performance



- The map combines the following five indicators:
 - Productivity
 - Employment rate
 - Expenditure on R&D
 - R&D Business Enterprise Sector
 - Educational level



Regionalised Lisbon performance



- Only Luxembourg and eastern Rhineland-Palatinate perform above average
- The remaining regions are only ranked as 'average'
- Luxembourg owes its status to the high productivity and employment rate, but an intra-national decline is obscured

5. Policy recommendations

- Every territory should:
 - possess and maintain its own peculiarities
 - But be respectful of the others' differences
- It is just these peculiarities that mark out and define Europe as a whole
- The attempt to outline a single territorial policy is utopian
 - This should, however, not prevent an effort for a common management of the several aspects, but its limits have to be examined carefully

5. Policy recommendations

Therefore, it is important to:

- **Respect diversities:**
 - administrative/institutional
 - geomorphological/environmental/climatic
 - social/religious
 - and also those connected with the juridical and economic level
- Be aware that these diversities embody the basic elements for Europe as a whole: geographical, climatic, environmental, religious and even political

5. Policy recommendations

Therefore, it is important to:

- Be aware, on the other hand, of some worrying diversities that may constitute a hindrance:
 - Social differences
 - Economic differences
 - Infrastructural differences
 - and, sometimes, institutional differences
- If overstressed every single aspect mentioned above can undermine the Community growth



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Thank you for your attention!

For further information, please visit:

www.espon.lu