

Zielgerichtete Analyse: Bericht zur Großregion

Targeted Analysis: Grande Région Report

Michaela Gensheimer
(ECP Luxembourg)

Focus on the Grande Région Methodology

- "Zooming In Report"
 - Projects were chosen on the basis of their relevance for the Grande Région
 - Scrutinised for statements on the Grande Région
 - Region's presentation on maps was interpreted
- No primary research on the individual topics since additional data would have been needed

Focus on the Grande Région Methodology

- ESPON projects had to carry out their research for EU 25+2+2 => very broad level of analysis
- NUTS problem
 - Presentation of small countries on maps often problematic
 - Luxembourg = NUTS 1, 2, and 3
 - => Results of analysis on NUTS 3 refer to the country as a whole

Focus on the Grande Région Chosen projects

Thematic projects

- Polycentricity (1.1.1)
- Demographic trends and migration (1.1.4)
- Transport Services and Networks (1.2.1)
- Telecommunication services and networks (1.2.2)
- Natural and technological hazards (1.3.1)
- Management of the cultural heritage (1.3.2)

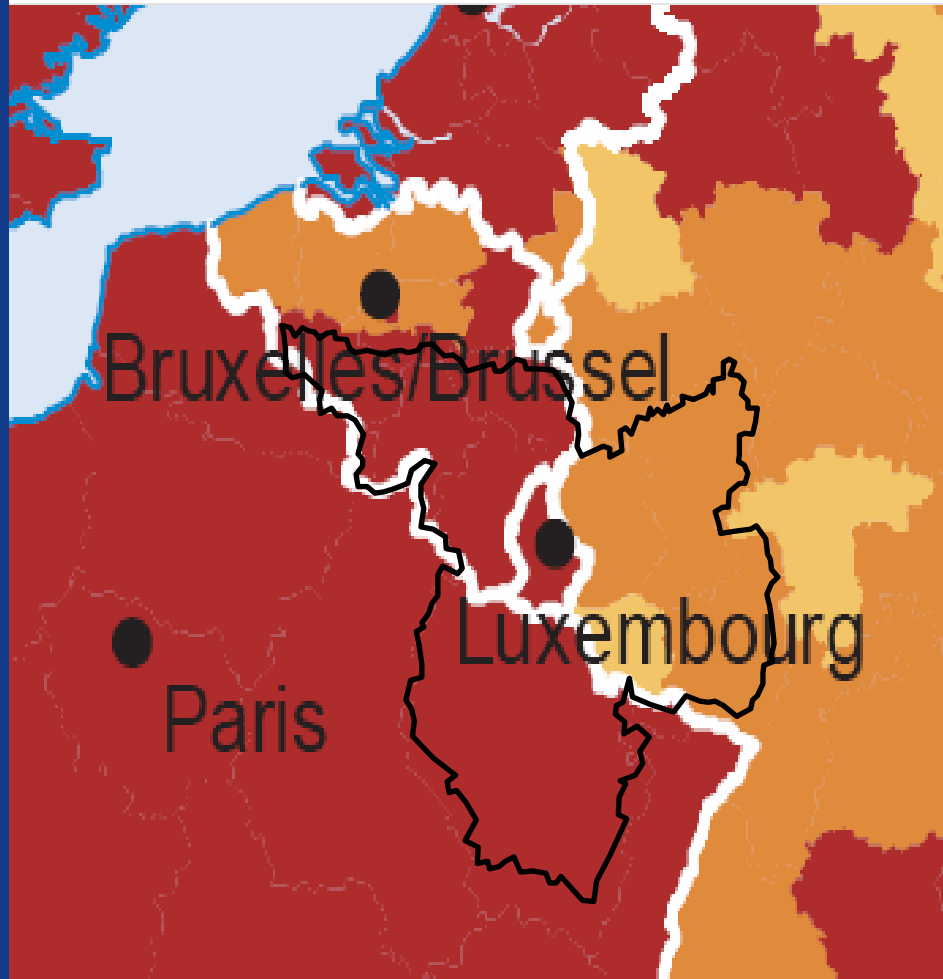
Policy impact project

- EU R&D policy (2.1.2)

Cross-thematic project

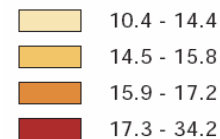
- Territorial dimension of the Lisbon/Gothenburg Process (3.3)

Demography: Natural Population Development (1990 and 2000)

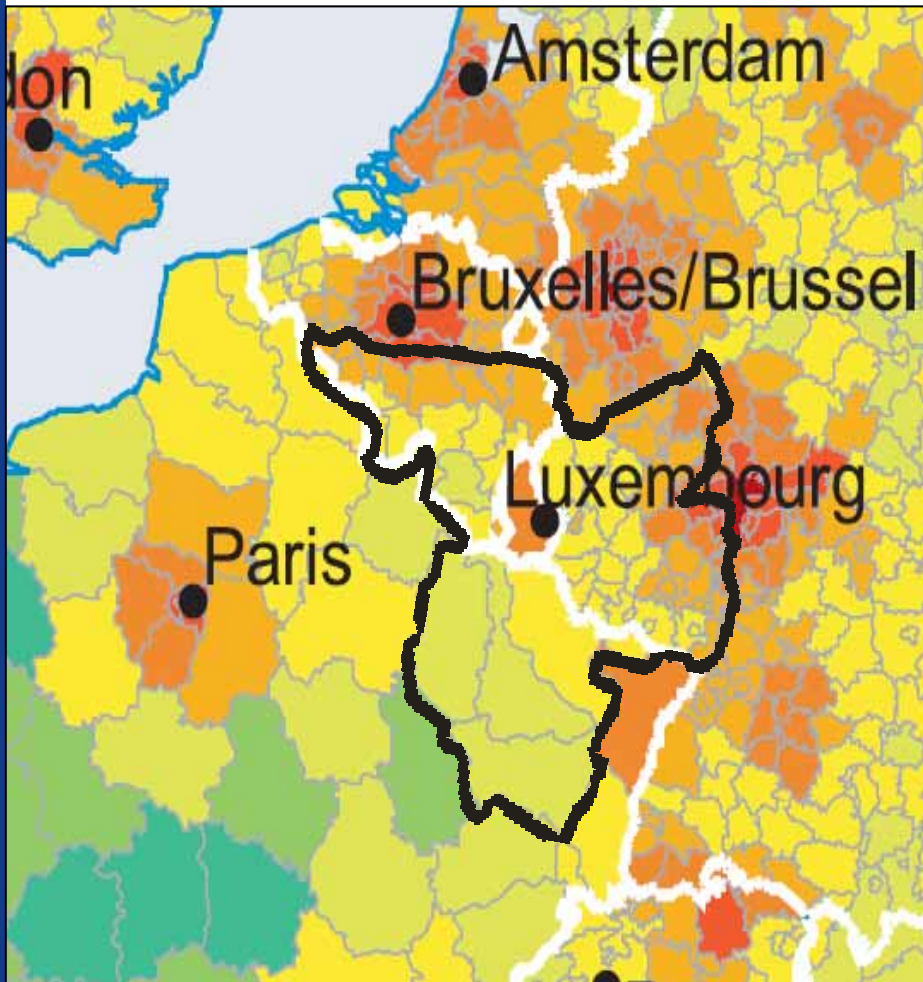


- Luxembourg is identified as a growing area that profits from its economic strength
- From France, Belgium and Germany there is a strong overspill of commuters
- Saarland stands out as shrinking region

Share of persons aged 0 - 14 years
 in % of total population, 2000

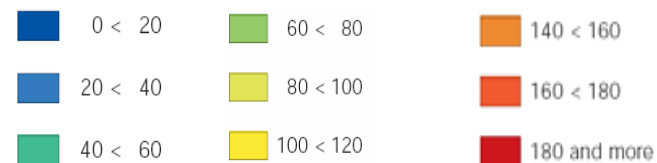


Transport Services and Networks

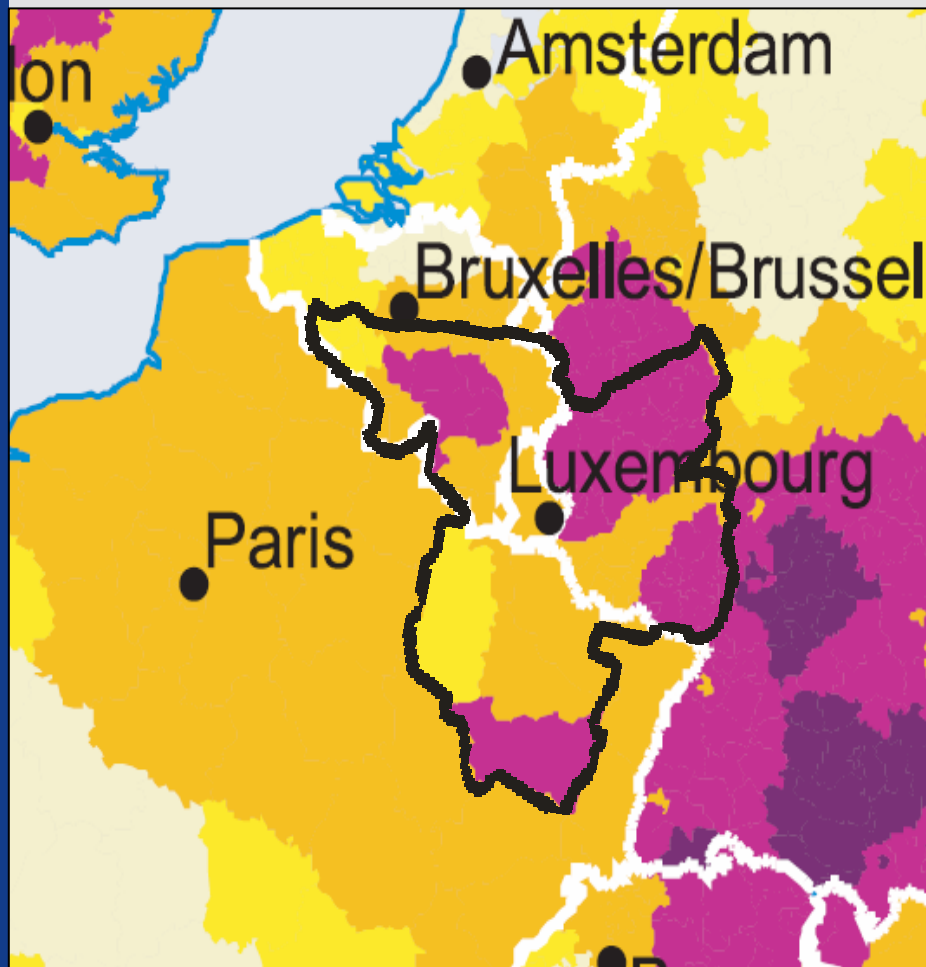


- Diverse pattern of multimodal accessibility – North = above average, South = slightly below
- LUX takes leading position due to international airport
- Due to NUTS problem, intra-national disparities in LUX not discernible

Accessibility index (EU25+2 = 100)



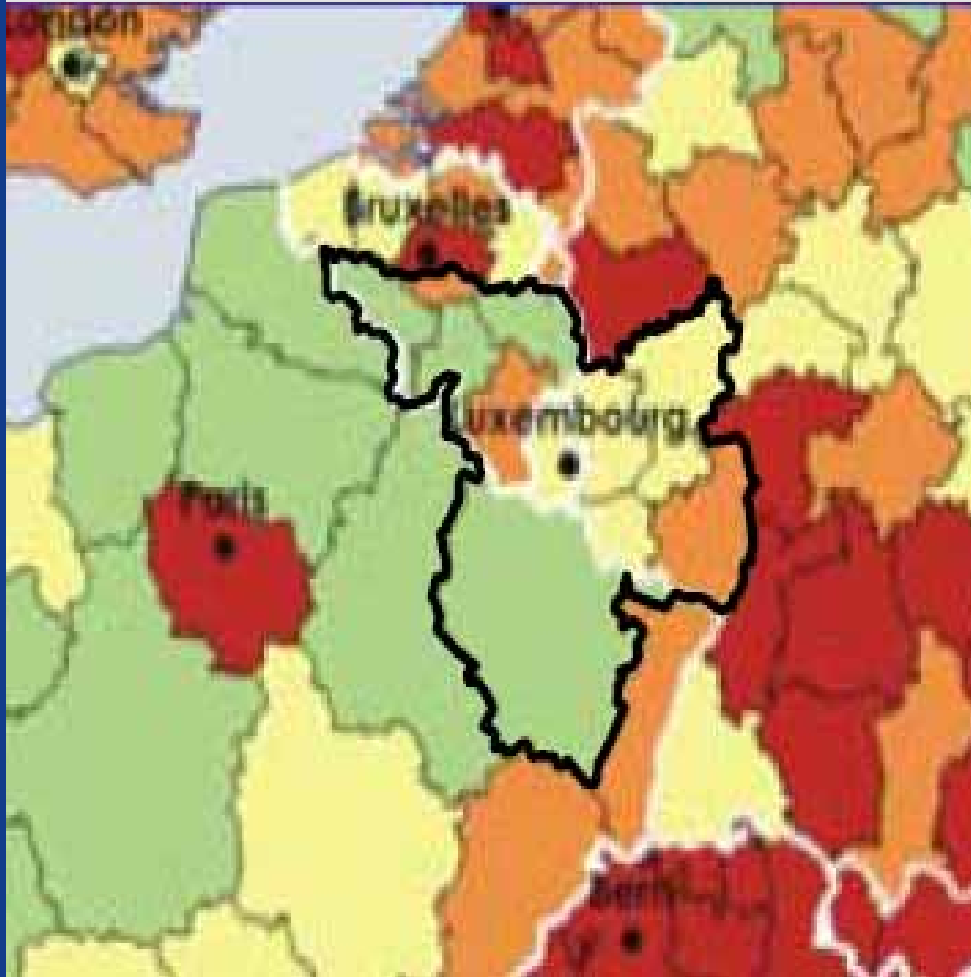
Nature Patterns: Flood Hazards



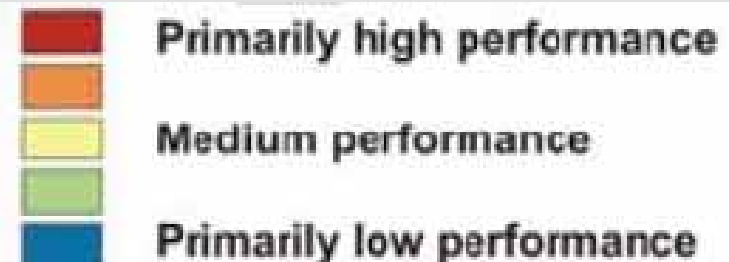
- The differences within the GR can mostly be explained by differences in population density, rather than in different risks of flood recurrence.
- To minimise the risk cross-border cooperation could help in reducing the peaks of water drain.



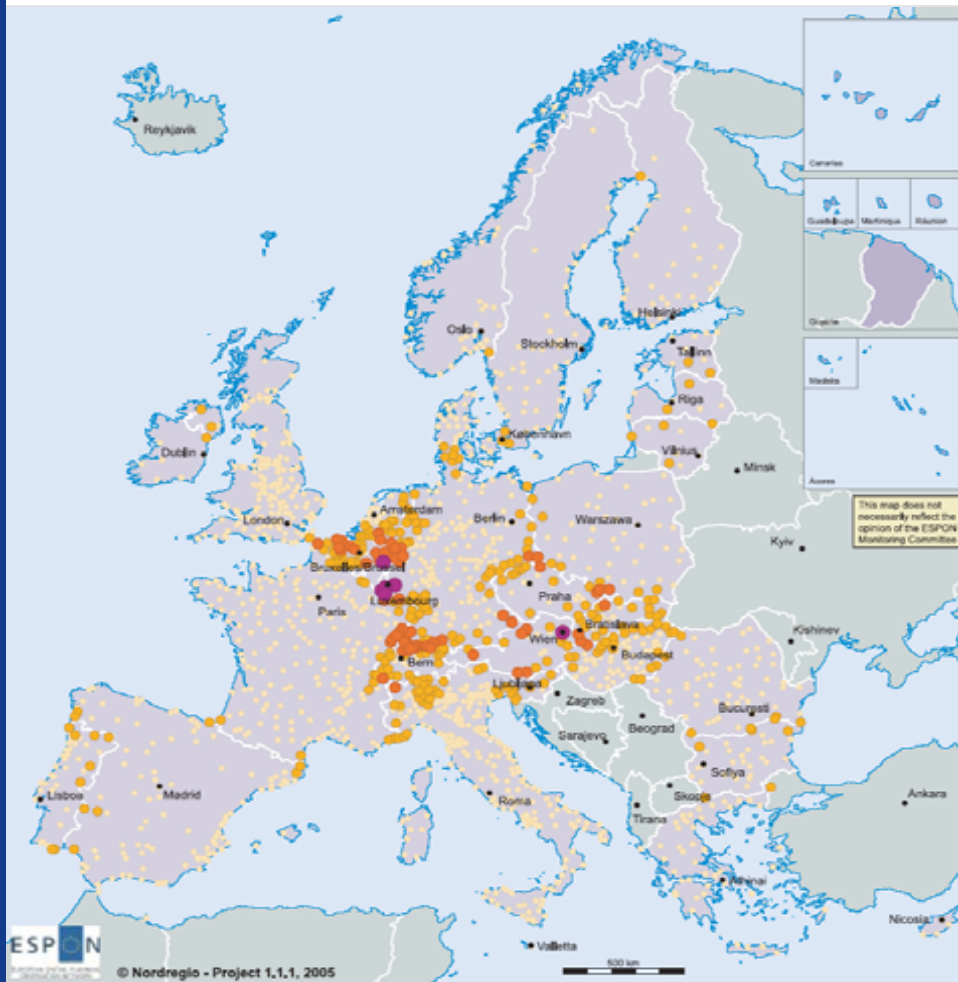
Socio-economic Patterns: The Lisbon Process



- Differences at intraregional scale representing influence of national policies
- Overrepresentation of economic indicators => e. g. Belgian parts perform good in education



Cooperation Patterns: The meaning of PUSHs

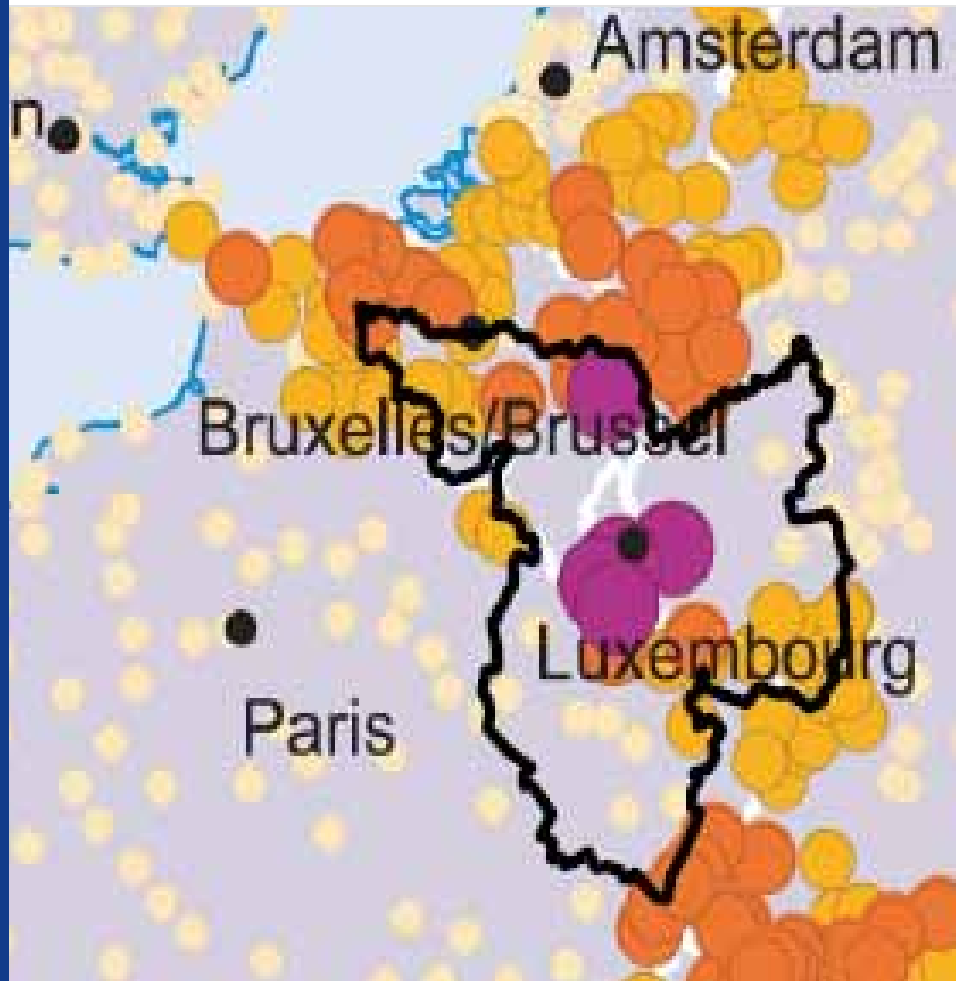


- PUSH (Potential Urban Strategic Horizon) = means for finding most promising potential for more polycentric urban system
- Almost 25% of European cities' PUSH areas cross national borders
- Increased integration & cooperation may help to transform PUSH into enlarged functional entity of both, urban and rural areas

Number of countries within 45 minutes commuting distance of a functional urban area (i.e. Potential Urban Strategic Horizons, PUSH):*

●	4 country	} transnational PUSH
●	3 countries	
●	2 countries	
●	1 countries	

Cooperation Patterns: The meaning of PUSHs



- GR could become a model in establishing transnational cooperation
- Development of integrated urban network in GR could enhance polycentrism and competitiveness

Number of countries within 45 minutes commuting distance of a functional urban area (i.e. Potential Urban Strategic Horizons, PUSH):*

