

ESPON 2006

Experience from the participation in projects of the first program from the view of a researcher

Christian Muschwitz

Transnational Project Groups (2002 -2006)

Thematic projects/analyzing the status quo

1.1.2: Urban Dual Relations in Europe

Policy Impact projects

2.1.2: Territorial Impact of EU Research & Development Policy

Cross thematic/coordinating projects

3.1: Integrated Tools for an European Spatial Development

4.1.3: Feasibility study concerning territorial development

based on ESPON key indicators

ESPON Contact Point for the Grand Duchy since 2002

ESPON 2006 wanted to involve all interested researchers especially the young ones. Low hierarchic structures, no snobbishness: Rookies and Elder statesmen worked fruitfully together...

= innovation & experience

Administrations, Research units, Universities, Consultants worked alongside...

= best of all worlds

Meeting researchers from all over Europe is exciting and widens the horizon...

= networks were created

Transnational project groups (TPGs) worked on the themes...
= *independency of research was guaranteed*

Europe is an exciting and a surprising entity...
= the European perspective is special, interesting and new

Different scientific/professional cultures led to misunderstandings

= first a common ground had to be found/defined

Time limitations and small budgets were always present

= apart from the normal “positiveness”, idealism was needed

The ESPON “Europe” consists of 27 +2 states

= data shortcomings & limited data availability could ruin best attitudes

ESPON 3.1: Integrated Tools for an European Spatial Development

According to the ToR one of our tasks was to carry out: “a cross sectoral analysis on NUTS III level based on ESPON results...”

sounds simple...but:

cross –sectorial means nothing less than...

Example: ESPON 3.1 Cross sectoral analysis

...to provide an overview of the actual spatial situation in Europe as a whole on NUTS 3 level

A cross-sectoral analysis that combines **all** relevant themes

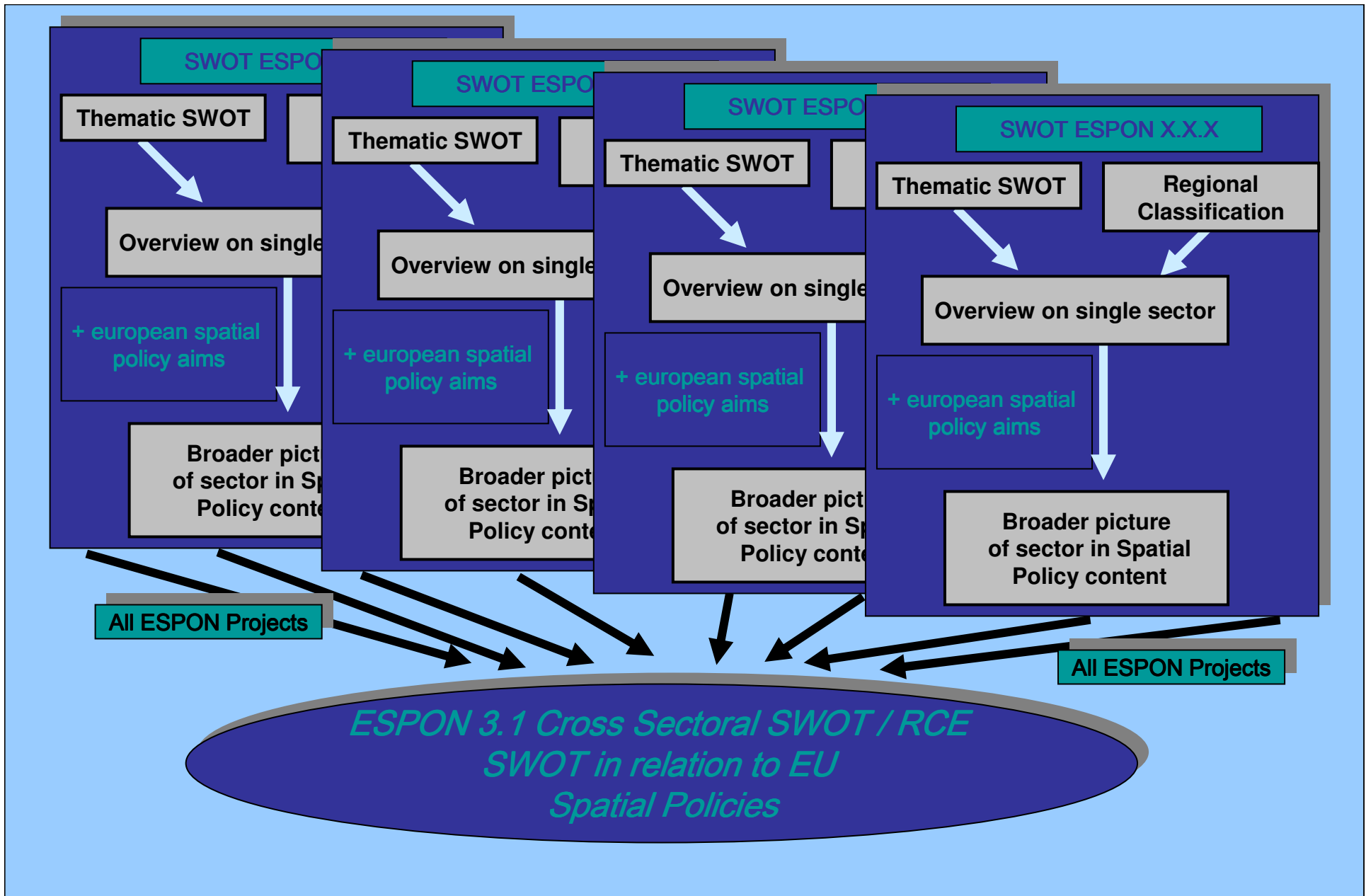
Therefore we started with the idea of an ESPON internal Meta SWOT analysis

Each project is doing the **vertical analysis** on its own...

3.1 is doing the **horizontal** and

3.1 is doing the **crossover analysis**

ESPON SWOT								
	1.1.1	1.1.2	1.2.1	1.2.2	2.1.1	2.1.2	2.1.3	2.2.3
strengths								
weaknesses								
opportunities								
threats								
driving forces								
typology								
mapping								
data set								
concepts								
indicators								
sustainability check								



So the META SWOT idea was good but dead!!

Nevertheless....the ToR forced us to...

... provide an overview of the actual spatial situation in Europe as a whole on NUTS 3 level

We decided to try a method which was:

...practicable without contribution of the other TPGs

...a compromise between scientific state of the art and explainable to our target group (politicians)

I called this method Regional Classification of Europe RCE

Example: ESPON RCE Regional Classification of Europe

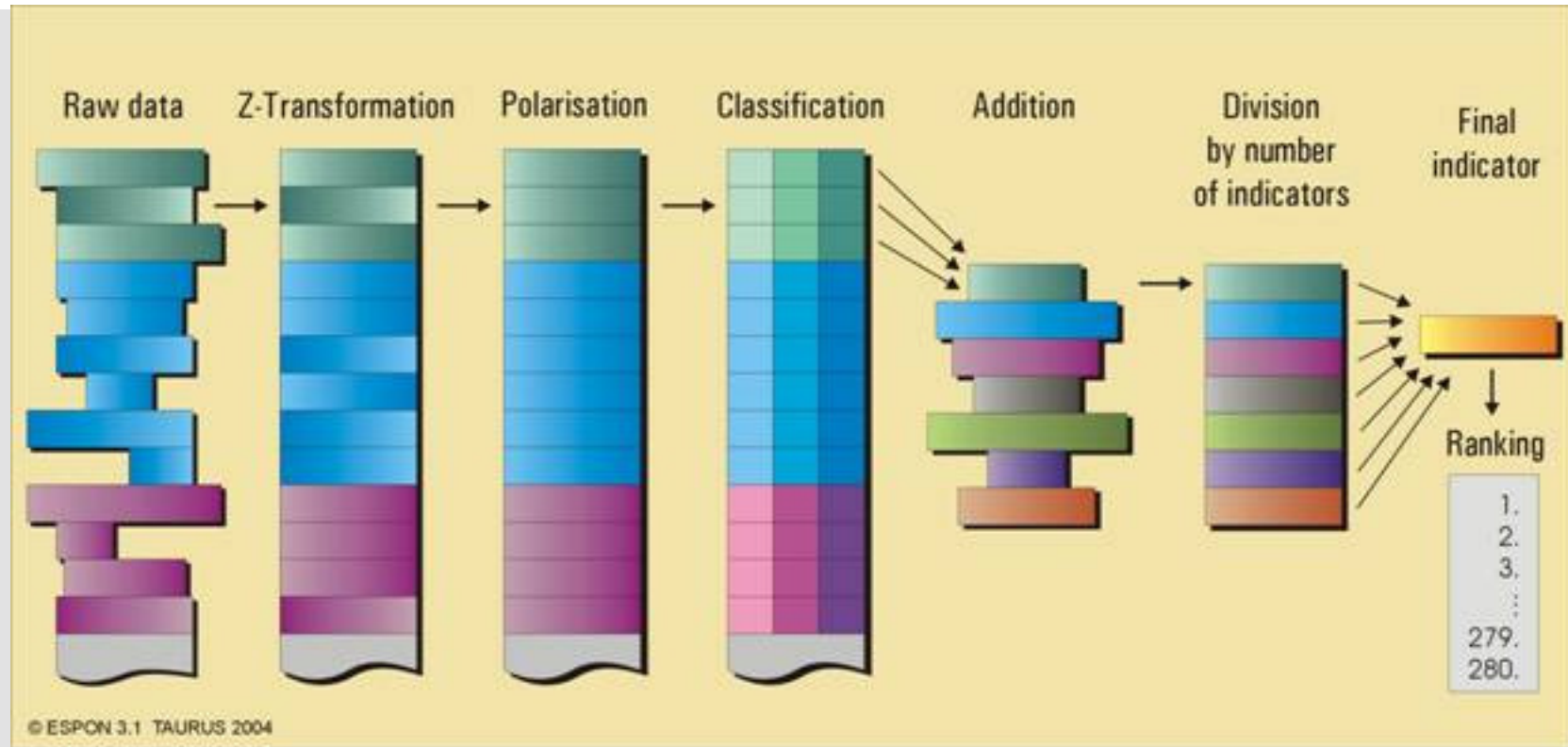
From every
 theme of
 spatial
 relevance,
 core indicators
 were picked

Theme and indicators	Description	Polarity
Economy		
GDP per capita	In PPS	+
Expenditure on R&D	Share of GDP	+
R&D Business Enterprise Sector	BES R&D personnel per 1.000 active person	+
GDP per capita growth	In Euro	+
Firms with own website	Proportion of all firms	+
Employment in tertiary sector	Share of total employment	+
Employment in primary sector	Share of total employment	-
Labour market		
Unemployment	Unemployment rate 2001	-
Development of unemployment	Change 1998-2001 in percent	-
Youth unemployment	Unemployed < 25 years per 1.000 inh. 15-<25 years	-
Labour force replacement ratio	Population ages 10-19 / population ages 55-64	+
R&D personnel	Total R&D personnel per 1.000 active person	+
High educated population	Highly educated population / total educated pop.	+
Employment density	Number of persons employed per km ²	+
Internet users	Share of all inhabitants	+
Demography		
Population density	Number of persons per km ²	+
Ageing	Share of population in the ages over 65 in percent	-
Reproduction potential	20-29 years in 2020 per 20-29 years in 2000	+
Population growth	Change 1995-2000 in %	+

The indicators
were
discussed with
the TPGs
and classes
and thresholds
were defined

Environment		
Artificial surface	Share of total area (Corine)	-
Natural surface	Share of total area (Corine)	+
Agriculture intensity	Output/input ratio	-
Hazards		
Flood events	Regional average number of flood events	-
Winter storms	Probability of having winter storms	-
Risk of radioactive contamination	Distance from nuclear power plants	-
Earthquake hazard potential	Mean value of grid points inside NUTS 2 boundaries	-
Volcanoes	Number of all volcanoes in NUTS 2 area	-
Oil hazards	Average of 3 indicators (harbours, pipeline, refineries)	-
Accessibility		
Potential accessibility	By road	+
Potential accessibility	By rail	+
Potential accessibility	By air	+
Potential accessibility	Multimodal	+
Spatial structure		
Settlement structure	Count of types with population=0	-
Concentration of population	Change of region 's share of EU 27+2 pop. in percent	+
Concentration of GDP	Change of region 's share of EU 27+2 GDP in percent	+
Time to market meso-scale	Accessibility by rail and road, weighted by pop.	-
Time to market macro-scale	Accessibility by rail and road, weighted by pop.	-
Functional Urban Areas	Share of population living in FUA	+

Example: ESPON RCE Regional Classification of Europe



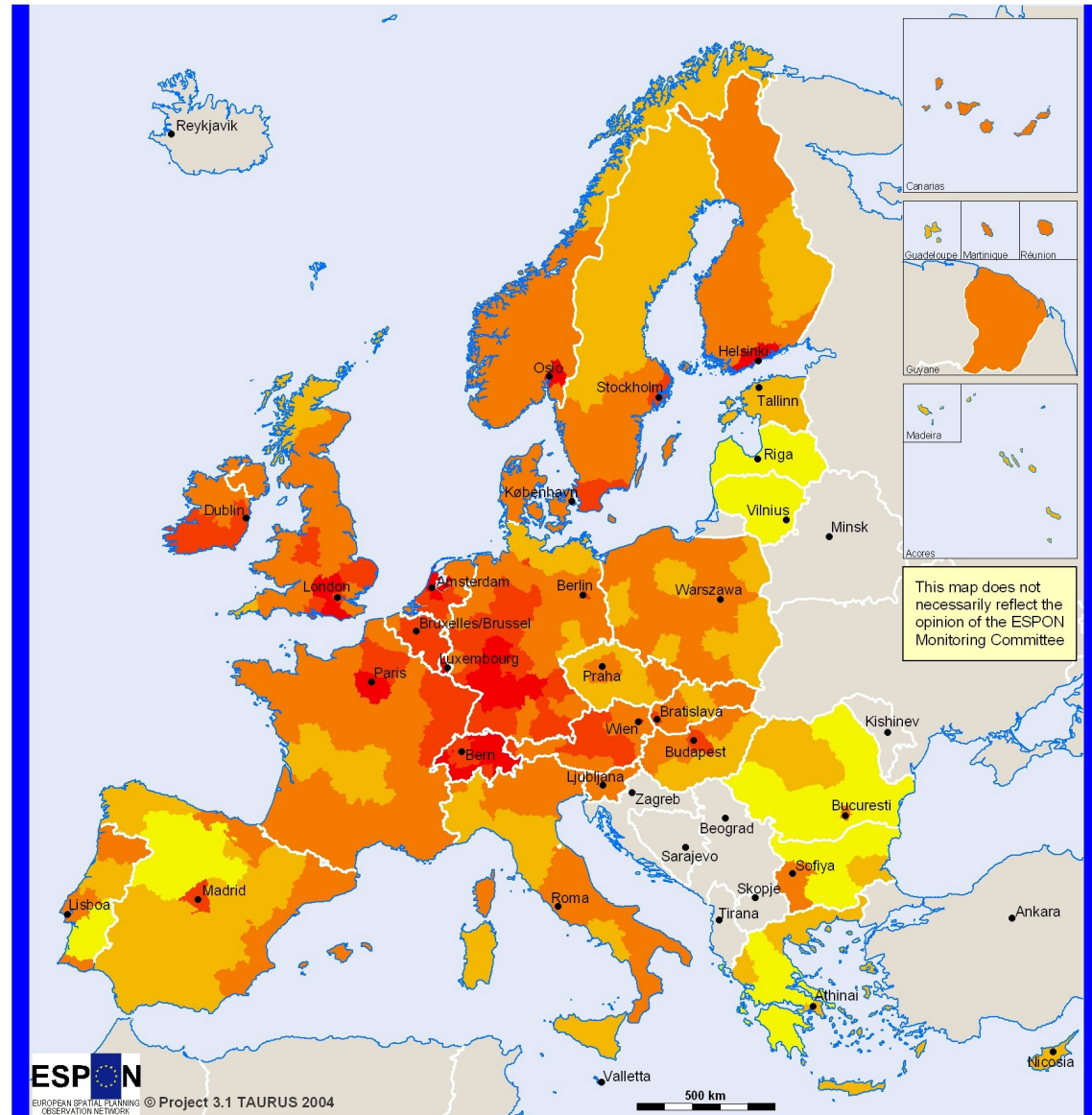
The sketch shows the way from data to classification

RCE

Result...

A distinct picture of Europe which shows some familiar aspects as well as some unexpected details

Regional classification of Europe - overall performance

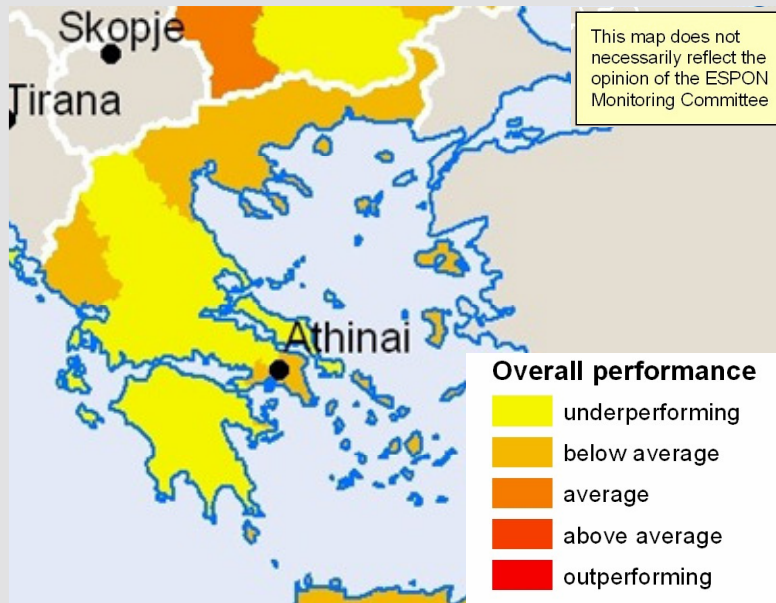


Overall performance

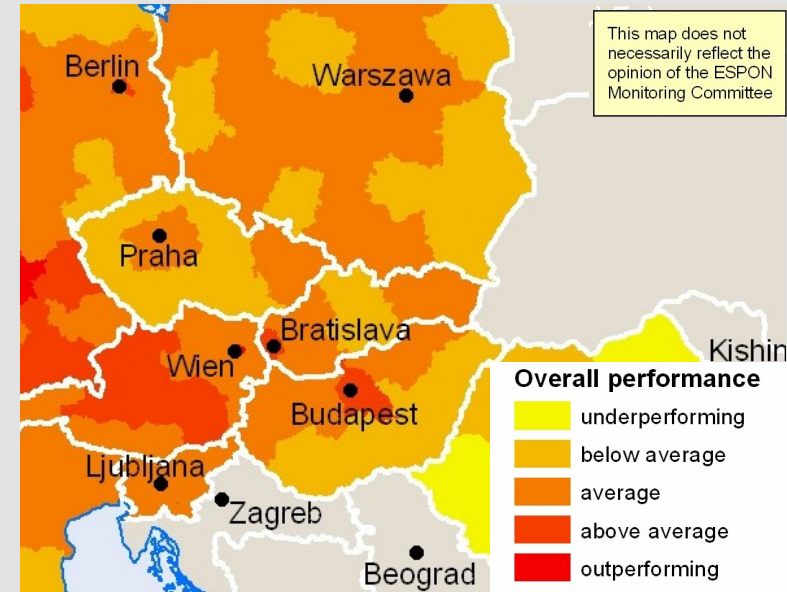
- underperforming
- below average
- average
- above average
- outperforming

© EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries
Regional Level: NUTS 2
Origin of data: Eurostat, National Statistical Offices, ESPON 3.1
Source: ESPON Data Base

Example: ESPON RCE Regional Classification of Europe



© EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries
 Regional Level: NUTS 2
 Origin of data: Eurostat, National Statistical Offices, ESPON 3.1
 Source: ESPON Data Base
 Zoom-in without scale



© EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries
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 Zoom-in without scale

Example: ESPON RCE Regional Classification of Europe

Rank	Overall ranking RCE	Reporting: Ranking after GDP (PPS) per inhabitant
TOP 25		
1.	Luxembourg	Inner London
2.	Berkshire, Bucks and Oxfordshire	Région Bruxelles-capitale
3.	Inner London	Luxembourg
4.	Utrecht	Hamburg
5.	Darmstadt	Oslo Og Akershus
6.	Île de France	Île de France
7.	Mittelfranken	Oberbayern
8.	Suisse Du Nord-Est	Zürich
9.	Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire	Wien
10.	Zürich	Darmstadt
11.	Stuttgart	Uusimaa (suuralue)
12.	Uusimaa (suuralue)	Utrecht
13.	Karlsruhe	Bremen
14.	Wien	Trentino-Alto Adige
15.	Oslo Og Akershus	Åland
16.	Suisse Centrale	Lombardia
17.	Flevoland	Suisse Du Nord-Est
18.	Région Bruxelles-capitale	Stockholm
19.	Surrey, East and West Sussex	Stuttgart
20.	Rheinhessen-Pfalz	Emilia-Romagna
21.	Noord-Holland	Noord-Holland
22.	Gießen	Berkshire, Bucks and

...the Greek were absolutely not happy with the outcome of the RCE and commissioned an own study based on the same set of indicators but employ different multivariate methods and... finished with more or less the same picture!

...the results went as far as into the EU Commission, but since they were provoking some of the member states, the whole exercise was buried!

The RCE was a victim of circumstance...

...it is quite challenging to participate in ESPON
...you earn a lot of experience, more guts than glory
...it is sometimes frustrating but most of the time it is
working at an all new terrain

..it is a lot of fun and if I have the chance I will take part in
ESPON 2013

and now...

Workshop:

→ How can I participate in projects of the ESPON
programme?

Thiemo W. Eser (DATer)

Reference to Sustainability

