



ESPON Evidence in a North European Context

Challenges and Opportunities for Territorial Development and Cohesion in a North European Macro Region,
10-11 April, 2014, Vilnius, Lithuania

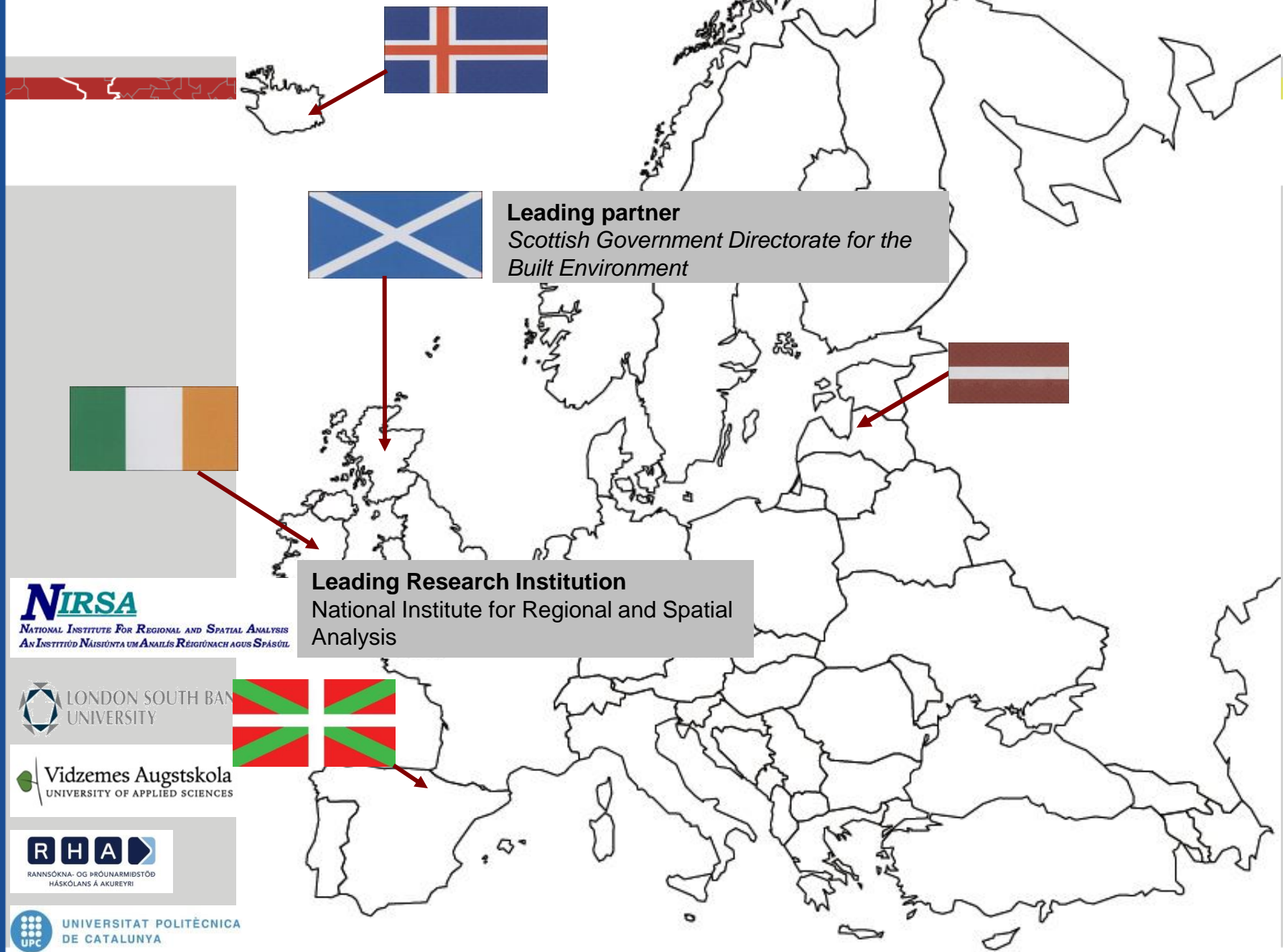
Key Indicators for Territorial Cohesion and Spatial Planning in Preparing Territorial Development Strategies

Visvaldis Valtenbergs
Vidzeme University of Applied Sciences, Latvia



KITCASP Objective

Identify of the most suitable core set of key indicators of significant practical use to policy-makers and practitioners at national and sub-national levels in the preparation of territorial development strategies.



Leading partner

Scottish Government Directorate for the Built Environment



Leading Research Institution

National Institute for Regional and Spatial Analysis



NIRSA

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR REGIONAL AND SPATIAL ANALYSIS
AN INSTITUTE FOR REGIONAL AND SPATIAL ANALYSIS



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Indicators in Context

Scarcer funding opportunities

EU regions post 2014 will be increasingly competing for scarcer funding opportunities.

Focus on results and performance and conditionality

to avoid the fragmentation of resources.

Priority for Evidence Based Policies and Projects

Maximising funding opportunities, investment and development potential will require innovative and integrated approaches, clear choices in policy priorities and development of a dynamic set of indicators capable of monitoring regional specific progress towards targets.

Relevance of Indicators and Monitoring Tools

Reform of EU Cohesion policy and reorientation towards Europe 2020 underlines the current importance of developing appropriate territorial indicators and monitoring tools.

- **Indicators**

- **What are the key indicators for measuring territorial cohesion, economic competitiveness and sustainable development?**

- What data is needed for developing reliable key indicators?
- How can indicators for different countries be compared?
- To what extent are these indicators GIS-based and would this enhance their comparability and relevance?

- **Indicator Application and Management**

- What are good practices in the use of data to inform territorial policy development?
- How can the key indicators be regularly updated and how is this to be managed?

Indicator Reality Check

Indicators can help to:

- Measure the impact of territorial policy interventions
- Optimise investment and joined-up sectoral policy decisions
- Promote territorial cohesion and cooperation
- Monitor and report conditionalities at the EU level

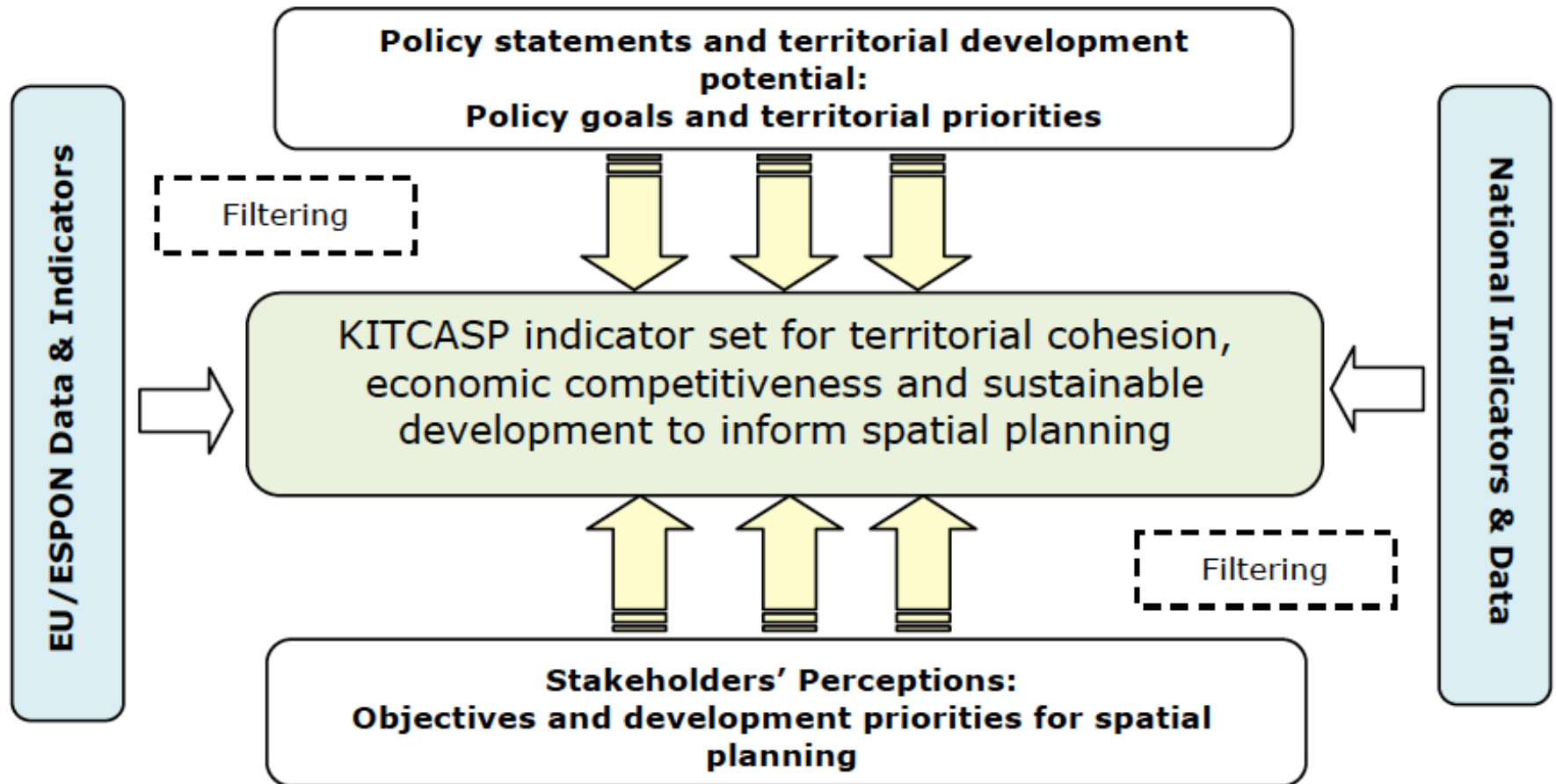
In reality:

- Indicators are simplified illustration of complex phenomena
- Indicators cannot provide ready answers
- Need to be interpreted in the light of local spatial policy priorities and agendas
- Heterogenous in terms of aim, methodology, quality, availability, relevance

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Methodology

Methodology



National Policy Themes

Ireland	Scotland	Basque Country	Latvia	Iceland
Themes from workshops				
Employment promotion	Promote social inclusion cohesion Quality of life	Promote social inclusion cohesion	Employment promotion Demographic challenges	Fair access to services, markets and jobs
Policy Objectives				
Promote social inclusion	Contribute to wealthier and fairer Scotland Building safer, stronger and healthier communities by promoting improved opportunities and a better quality of life	Regional balance based on the complementarity of each component of the territorial capital model	Address territorial and social inequalities To provide public services in centres of national and regional significance (service concentration)	Ensure safety and common interests in spatial planning

Common Indicator Themes

Economic competitiveness and resilience

This theme embraces adaptability and diversification as promoters of increased economic activity and employment, paired with innovation and economic cooperation/collaboration.

Social cohesion and quality of life

This theme addresses issues of equality, choice and well-being. It encourages increased accessibility to services and green areas, and connectivity to public services in support of healthy living.

Integrated spatial development

This theme is based on the principles of balanced regional development and settlement-infrastructure alignment, entailing well-managed and effective spatial development that is tailored to local needs and territorial capacities and assets.

Environmental resource management

This theme sustains enhanced and sustainable management of environmental resources, including water, air quality, biodiversity and the landscape. It also addresses climate change issues, including flood risk and the need for a low-carbon economy.

Filtering Criteria

Relevance – indicator is based on policy objectives and development

Priorities

Applicability – indicator is included in institutional strategies

Regularity – indicator is regularly measured and data is available on time

Spatiality – indicator helps illustrate spatial patterns

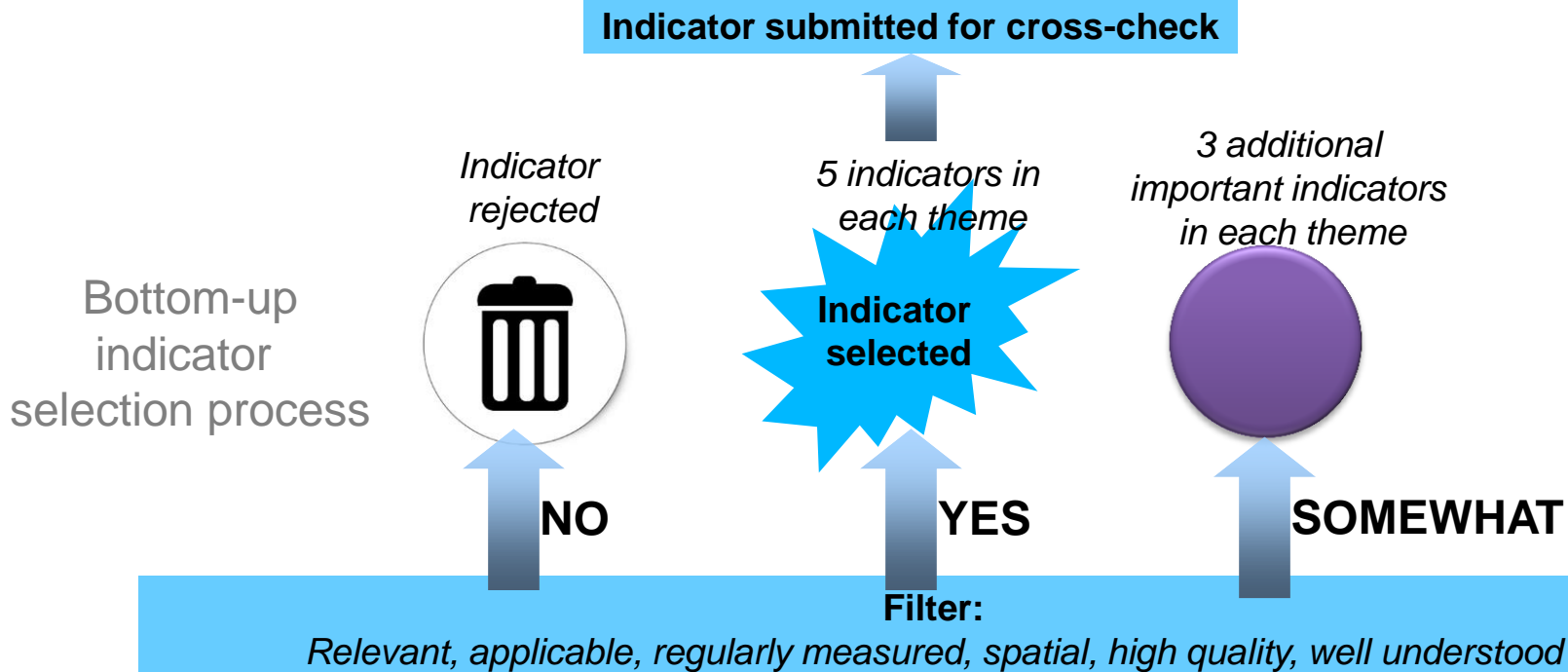
Dynamics – indicator helps to represent changes in time

Quality – indicator is based on qualitative statistical framework and good quality data

Clarity – indicator can be easy understood by planners. The shows relevant trends, it is concrete and understandable



“Indicator lifeboat approach”



Common Themes

- Economic Competitiveness and Resilience
- Managed Spatial Development
- Social Cohesion and Quality of Life
- Environmental Resource Management




Indicators used in policy making
Each stakeholder selects key indicators

Selected indicators were cross-checked against those found in other ESPON projects (The Case of Ireland)

Indicator themes

Indicator

ESP



N

projekt

Theme	Keywords	Ireland								
Economic Competitiveness and Resilience	Adaptability, diversification, enabling economic activity, employment, economic cooperation/collaboration, innovation	Key Indicators (up to 5)								
		Indicator	SIESTA	PURR	TANGO	TPM	INTERCO	EU-LUPA	ReRISK	DEMIFER
		Gross value added (GVA) per capita	GDP	GDP	--	--	GDP	X	Wealth Creation in Industries with High Energy Purchases	GDP
		Employment rate	X	X	--	Unemployment	X	Unemployment	Unemployment	Unemployment
		Population with accessibility to broadband	X	X	--	X	--	--	--	--
		Foreign Direct Investment	No. transnational firms	--	--	No. Branches of Multinationals Active	--	--	--	--
		Total R&D expenditure as % of GDP	X	X	--	X	Intramural Expenditures in R&D	--	--	--
		Other relevant indicators (up to 3)								
		Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Balanced regional development, settlement-infrastructure	Key Indicators (up to 5)								
		Population change	--	X	--	Population Growth	--	--	--	X
		Population density	--	X	--	--	--	X	--	--
		Housing vacancy	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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Key Indicators

300 indicators included in
national data sets

20
Key
indicators

60 country
specific
discretionary
indicators

5 Common Themes

Economic Competitiveness and Resilience, Managed Spatial Development, Social Cohesion and Quality of Life, Environmental Resource Management

Economic Competitiveness and Resilience

Indicator		Unit
1	GDP per capita GVA per capita	€ per inhabitant
2	Employment rate of population aged 20-64	% of total workforce
3	Total R + D expenditure as % of GDP	% of GDP
4	Balance of external trade	% of total trade
5	Economic structure	% of employment by sector (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary)

Social Cohesion and Quality of Life

	Indicator	Unit
1	Population aged 30-34 with tertiary education	% of total population aged 30-34
2	Population at risk of poverty	% of total population at risk of poverty
3	Green space accessibility	% of total population within 500 m of public managed green areas (active and passive)
4	Well being index	Index score
5	Dependency ratio	% of total population

Integrated Spatial Development

	Indicator	Unit
1	Population density Population change	Number of people per Km ² Absolute values for change in population
2	House completions	Absolute values or % of total housing stock
3	Modal split	% of total number of trips (bus, rail, car, bicycle)
4	Land use change	% of total (building, roads, domestic, green space, agricultural, woodland, water, etc.)
5	Access to services (hospitals and schools)	Travel time (minutes) to hospitals/schools

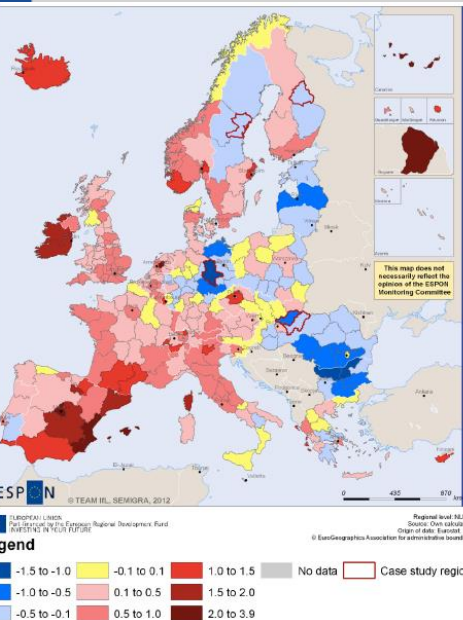
Environmental Resource Management

Indicator		Unit
1	Renewable energy production (wind, hydro, biomass, etc.)	Megawatts and % by renewable energy type
2	Greenhouse gas emissions	Tonnes CO ₂ eq. per individual
3	Population at risk of flooding (living in flood-prone areas)	% of total population
4	Number and status of protected European habitats and species	Number and Conservation Status (EU defined status of Natura 2000 sites - SACs and SPAs and Annexed species)
5	Water quality status	Absolute values on the actual status or objective met/failed (as per WFD for groundwater, rivers, lakes, estuarine, coastal)

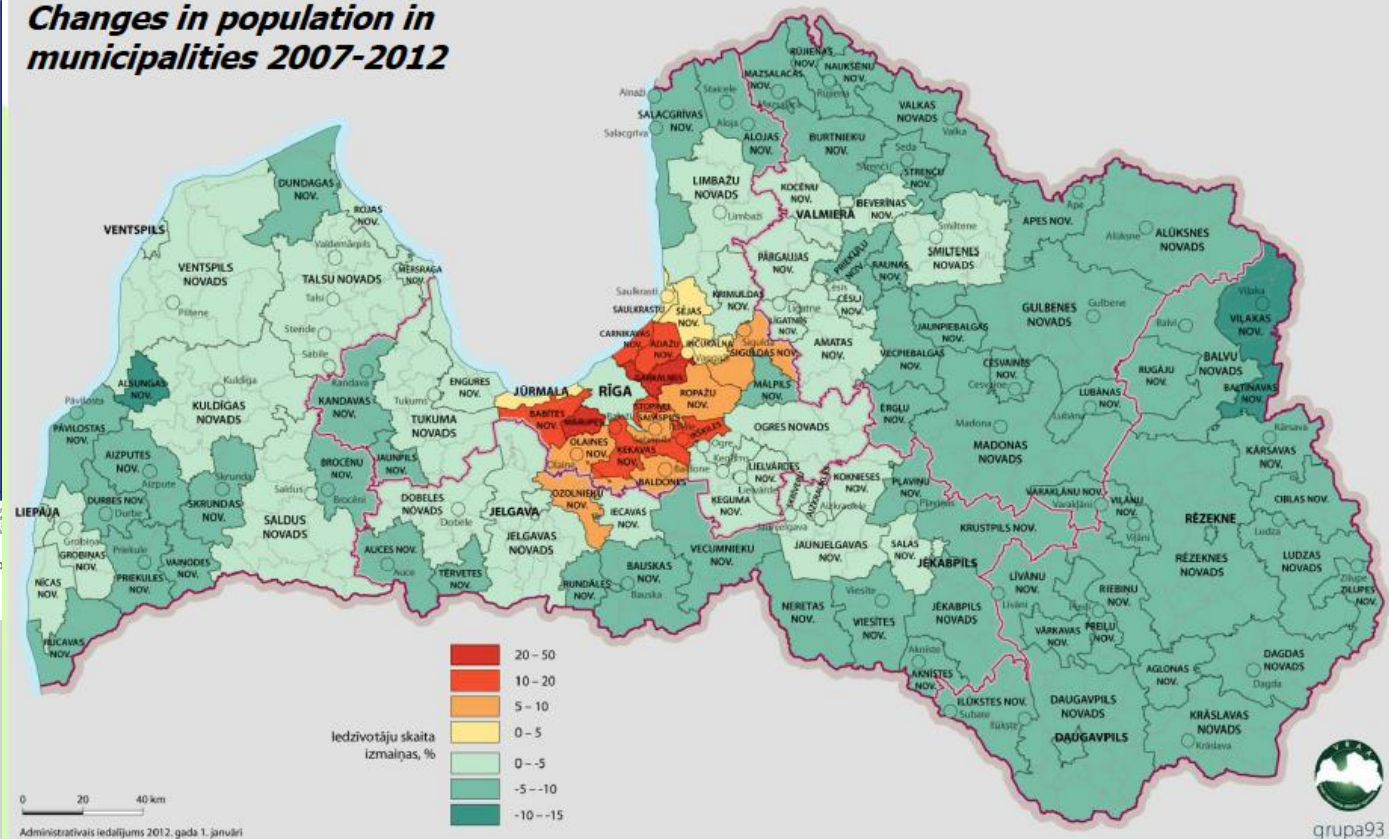
Key Findings from Case Studies

- **Demand for subregional indicators** below NUTS 3 level to account for micro trends and urban-rural differences in selected areas
- **Planning objectives focused on economic competitiveness indicators**
- **Growing relevance of social indicators** especially in areas of education health, poverty, and wellbeing.
- **Wellbeing indicators are used**, but incoherently across countries
- **Harmonisation effect** of common EU reporting requirements such as Europe 2020, EU Habitat or Water Framework Directives
- **Limited demand for “soft”** indicators such as governance, sectoral policy integration

Issue of Scale: Population change in Latvian municipalities



Changes in population in municipalities 2007-2012



grupa93

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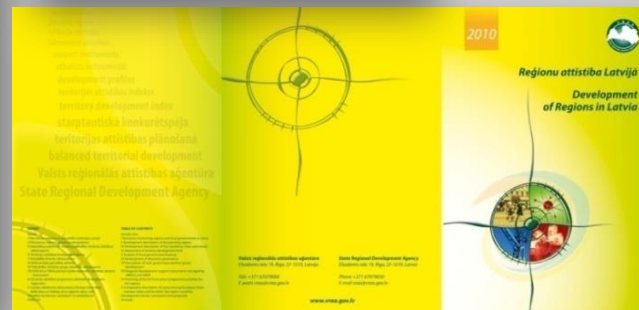
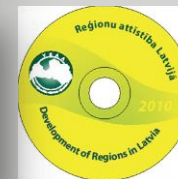
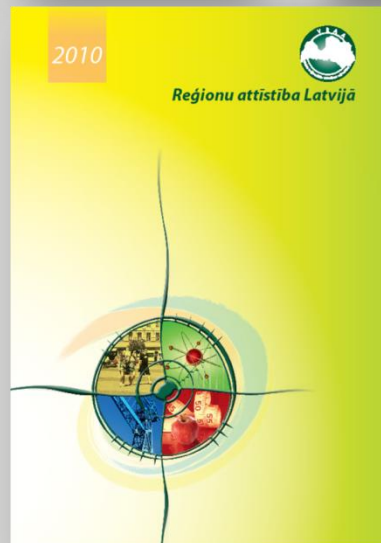
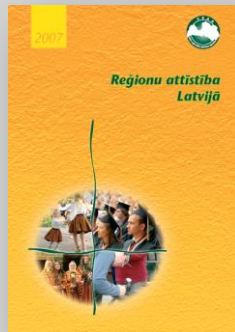
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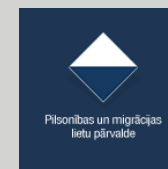
In Conclusion

- **Enormous range of datasets on an ever wider series of topics** has been collected in the EU and at national and regional levels.
- **The use of these data to inform evidence-based policy-making has been limited** because of breadth, fragmentation , scale and compartmentalised nature of the information available.
- **Growing demand for data in subregional scale** to capture differences between urban and rural areas, dense and sparsly populated areas.
- **Key indicators act as a bridge** between Europe 2020, national and local spatial scales
- **Partnership with stakeholders and appropriate institutional structures** at national, regional, cross-border and local levels are critical to ensuring the success of monitoring frameworks

Dissemination: Annual Regional Development Reports in Latvia



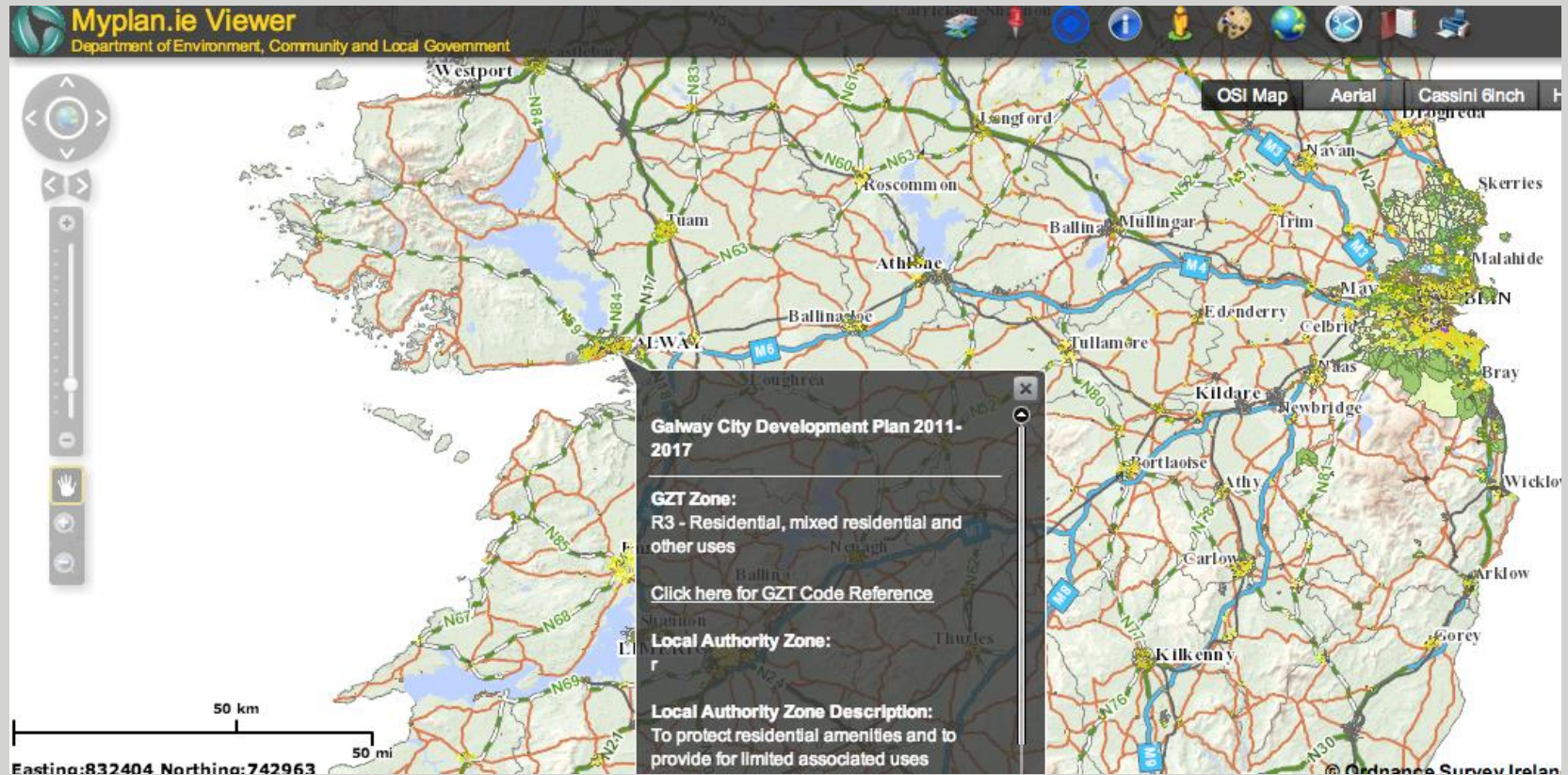
Challenge 1: Linking Data from 11 Institutions: Regional Development Indicator Module of Latvia



Central Statistical Bureau
Register of Enterprises
The Treasury
State Employment Agency
State Social Insurance Agency
Structural Fund Database

Rural Support Service
Office Of Citizenship And Migration Affairs
Latvian State Roads
Ministry of Welfare
State Revenue Service

Challenge 2: Visualizing Data. The Case of MyPlan in Ireland



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- **Growing demand for data in subregional scale** to capture differences between urban and rural areas, dense and sparsly populated areas.
- **Key indicators could act as a bridge** between Europe 2020, national and local spatial scales
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KITCASP Outputs

Output 1: Indicator Dashboard

<http://airo.ie/spatial-indicators>

Home Mapping Module Spatial Indicators Browse by Theme Geo Profiling News & Events About Partners

[AIRO Home](#)

[Iceland](#)

Iceland

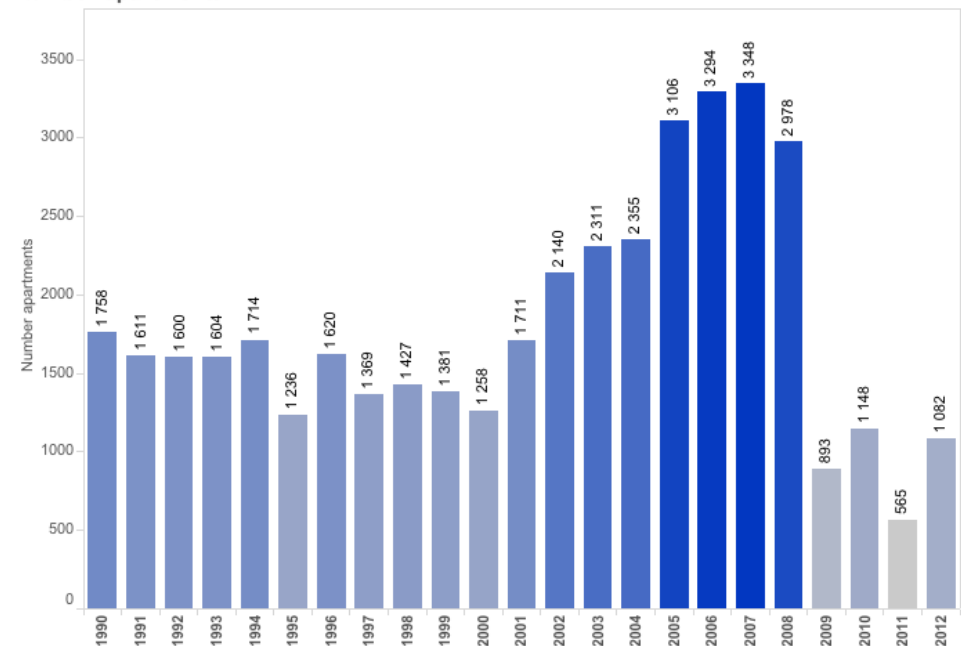


Select Indicator

☒ Number apartments

☐ Thousand m²

Number apartments



+ Economic Competitiveness and Resilience

+ Integrated Spatial Development

- Social Cohesion and Quality of Life

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- Population aged 30-34 with tertiary education - % of population aged 30-34
- Population at Risk of Poverty - % of total population at risk of poverty
- Green Space Accessibility - % of total population within 500 meters of public managed green areas (active and passive)
- Well-being Index - Index Score
- Dependency Ratio - % of total population

+ Basque Country

+ Iceland

+ Latvia

+ Scotland

+ Environmental Resource Management

Output 2: Guidelines for the Use of Indicators in Spatial Policy

ESPON data as a resource for spatial planning

Evidence informed spatial policy

ESPON as a resource

Using key indicators in spatial planning

What are indicators?

How can they assist spatial planning

What can't indicators do?

KITCASP approach

Identifying the indicators

Policy drivers: from global to local

Thematic storylines for spatial planning

Choosing indicators

Data availability and management issues

Developing your own indicators

Checklist of key considerations

Where to get data?

Maintenance and monitoring



Guidelines for the Use of Indicators in Spatial Policy



User Guide

September
2013



Question

- How to improve coherency between ESPON data and local data. What themes should ESPON be mapping on subregional scale (NUTS 4, NUTS 5...)?