



ESPON NORBA Final Conference
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ESPON 2002-2012
A Decade of Territorial Evidence
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ESPON 2002-2012:

A Decade of Territorial Evidence

Does ESPON Evidence have an Impact on our Life?

Contents

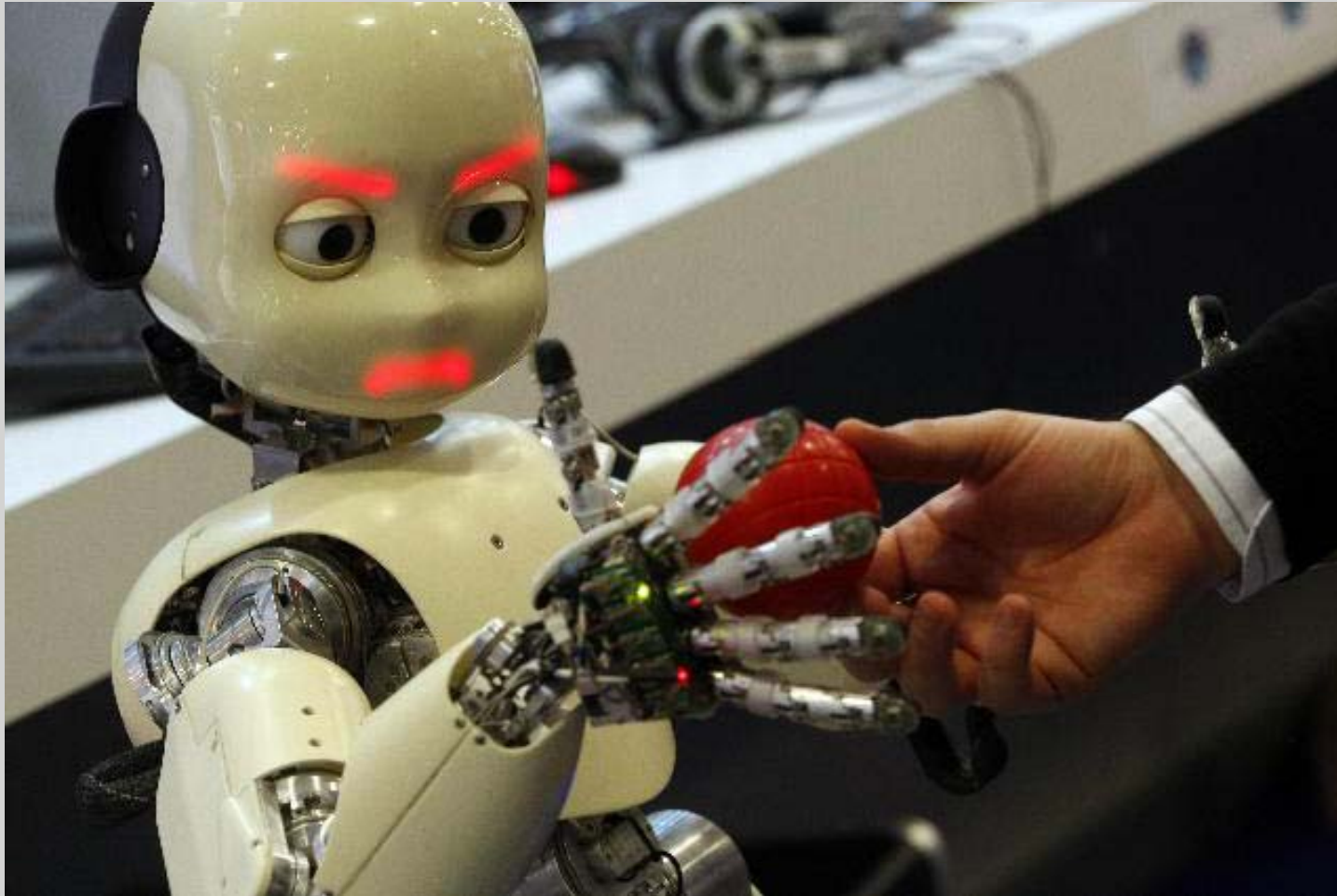
Timeline 2002 - 2006

- Establishment, Deliveries and Results
- Map: Demographic Scenario
- From evidence to options for policy development...to real life

Timeline 2007 - 2012

- ESPON 2013 Programme, Deliveries and Results
- Map: Migration
- From evidence to options for policy development...to real life

Future: ESPON post 2013







Establishment

2002



ESPON is **established** to provide a common platform for applied research in the policy fields related to the European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP).

Improved co-ordination and consistency of policy actions and measures at the EU level and between the EU, national and regional levels is needed.

Establishment (cont'd.)

2002 →

National, regional and local knowledge is partly already existing and available, although only covering smaller parts of the European territory.

By addressing an **enlarged** EU territory, ESPON provided: territorial **trends**, impact **analysis** of EU policies, **maps** of territorial structures and regional diversity, integrated analysis and spatial scenarios offering a **European perspective**, **tools** (ESPON database, indicators, methodologies).

Research Community and Studies

2002

Trans-national Project Groups delivered **34** studies to help policy makers make better choices and smart decisions

-



2006

ESPON studies cover 25 EU Member States, Bulgaria, Romania, Norway and Switzerland

Deliveries

P1: Thematic
Projects on
Spatial
Developments

Polycentricity

Urban-
Rural

Enlargement
and

Demographic
trends

Transport
Trends

Telecom
Trends

Polycentrism

Natural
Hazards

Natural
Heritage

Cultural
Heritage

Small and
Medium Cities

Social
Dimension

Urban
Functions

Flows

Tourism

Information
Society

P2: Policy
Impact
Projects

Transport
Policy
Impact

R&D Policy
Impact

CAP
Impact

Energy

Deliveries (cont'd.)

P2: Policy
Impact
Projects

Fisheries	Structural Funds Impact	Zoom in	Pre- Accession Aid
Structural Funds	ESDP Impact	Governance	Environment

P3: Cross-
thematic studies

Coordination	Scenarios	Lisbon Strategy
Europe in the World	Economy	The Modifiable Areas Unit Problem (MAUP)

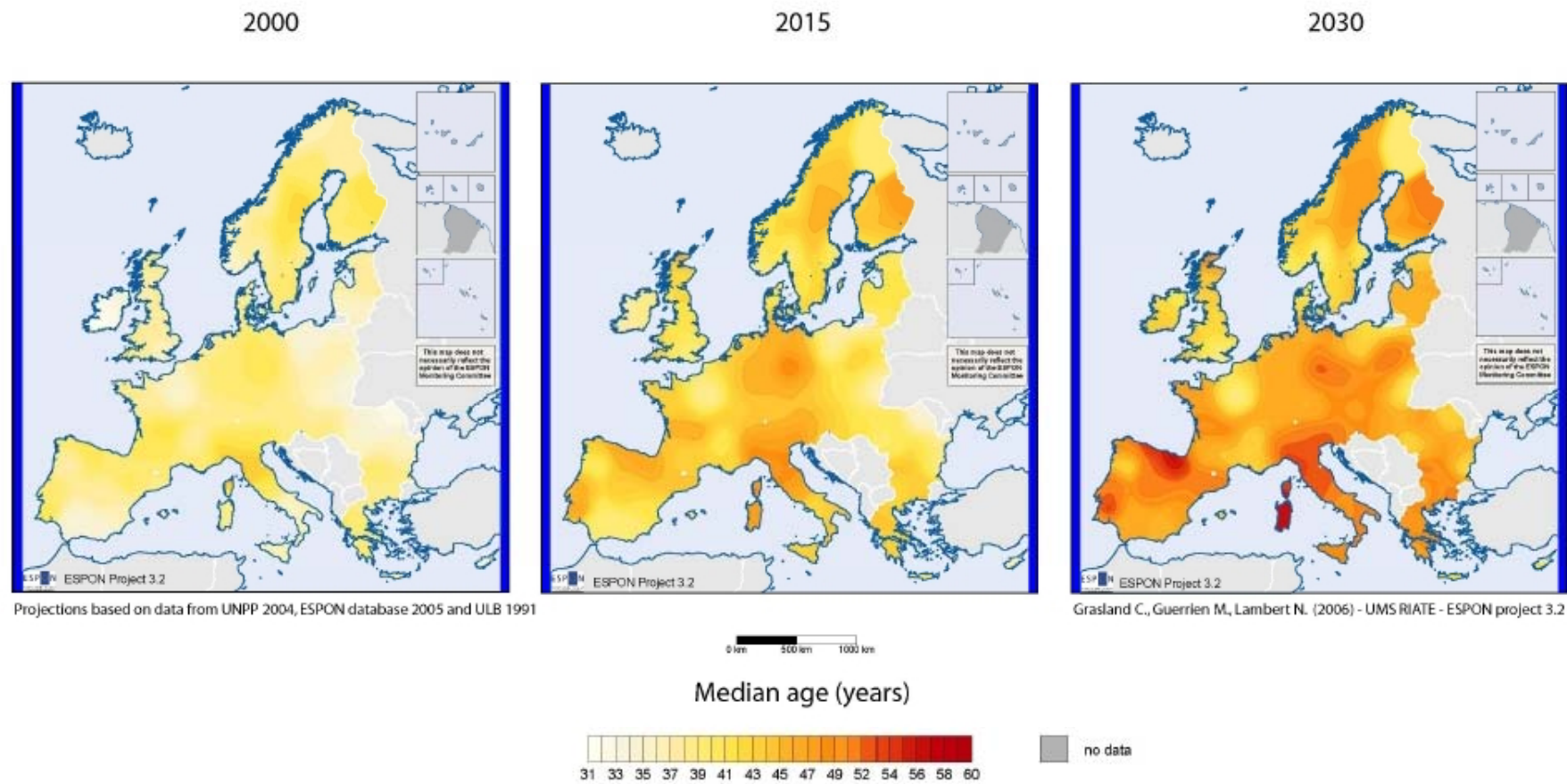
P4: Research
briefing,
scientific
networking
and Tools

Indicators	Data Navigator	Database	HyperAtlas
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2002 – 2006

From **evidence** to options for policy development...to real life

Map: Demographic scenario, Population Ageing 2030



Evidence: Demographic Scenario by 2030

- Most of European regions have reached a **median age above 45 years**, with a number of regions even above 50 years: north-west Spain, northern Italy and Sardinia, Corsica, East-Germany, Scotland, central Sweden.
- A few **exceptions** are western and southern France, England, Ireland, southern Norway, southern Finland and a few regions along the eastern borders of the EU.
- The regions with **lowest median age** are metropolitan regions of Northern and Western Europe like Paris, London, Brussels, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Luxemburg, Stockholm, Helsinki, Oslo, Copenhagen.
- More generally, population ageing is slower in north-west European regions than in eastern and southern ones.

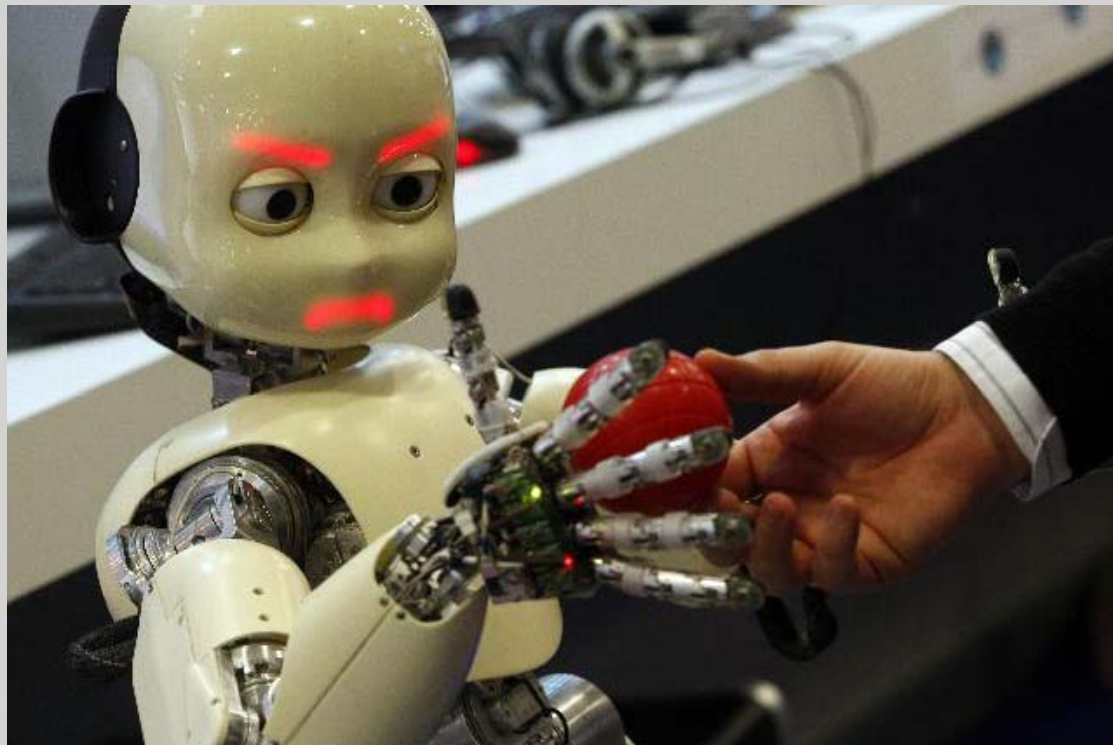
**to options for
policy
development...**

Options for Policy Development

- Promote immigration together with active integration policies for immigrants (language, education, etc.)
- Enhancing employment opportunities for poor and other weak social groups (education and training, specific provisions etc.)
- Development of sufficient and affordable child care facilities as well as special **services and technologies for the elderly**

...to real life

...to Real Life

Growing need for household robots with cognitive skills to tackle the challenge of the ageing society

The Icub robot catching a red ball given by a man.

Photo credit: © European Union, 2012

Symbiotic relationship with humans, the iCub is the humanoid robot developed as part of an EU project. It can move the head, arms & hands, waist, and legs. It can see and hear, it has the sense of movement. It shall be able to carry out tasks intelligently with people, like bringing medicine or serving a drink.

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Future: ESPON post 2013

Timeline 2007 - 2012

2007



The European Commission adopted the ESPON 2013 Programme with a substantially increased budget of €47 million and 31 participating countries

Policy makers considered the deliveries of ESPON satisfying.

ESPON 2013 Programme

2007

Trans-national Project Groups involving more than **150** European institutions delivered **65** studies and tools

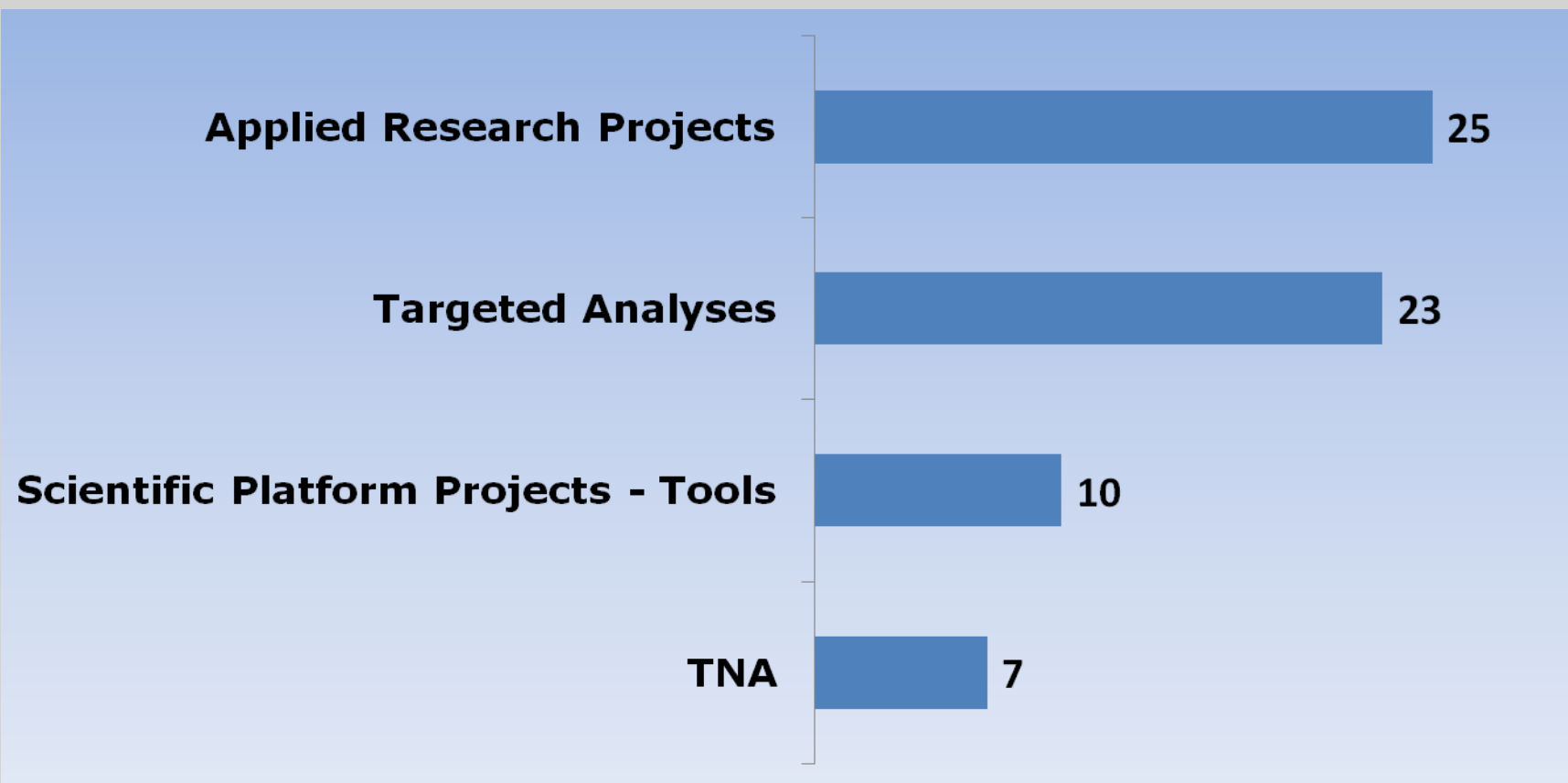
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2012

ESPON studies cover **27** EU Member States and **4** Partner States (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland)

Deliveries



Themes of ESPON Applied Research

Territorial Impact
Assessment

Urban
Agglomerations

Climate Change

Rural Areas

Growth poles

Migratory Flows

EU Directives

Attractiveness

Green Economy

Demography

Specific Types of
Territories

Regions

Innovation

Territorial cooperation

Accessibility

Continental
flows

Services of General
Interest

Cities

Land use

European Seas

Economy

Governance

Energy

Territorial
Scenarios

Themes of ESPON Targeted Analyses

Cross-border
Spatial
Development

Smart
Institutions

Airports

Growth Poles in
South-East
Europe

Rural
Regions

Territorial Performance
Monitoring

Central Europe

Territorial Impact
Assessment

Indicators for Territorial
Cohesion/Spatial Planning

Integrated
Strategies

Landscape

Monitoring
regional R&D

Best
Metropolises

Scientific Platform and Tools

**ESPON
Database**
(phase I)

**ESPON 2013
Database**
(phase II)

Territorial
Indicators/
INTERCO

**Detecting
Territorial
Potentials**

**Territorial
Monitoring in
MacroRegion –
Baltic Sea
Region**

**European Territorial
Monitoring and Reporting**

Territorial
Evidence Packs for
Structural Funds
Programmes

ESPON Atlas 2014

On-line Mapping Tool

**Typology
Compilation**

**European Urban
Benchmarking Web Tool**

From **evidence** to options for policy development...to real life

Map: Expected territorial migration effects 2050

Most regions gain population due to immigration.

In 24% of the regions the 2050 population would be higher by 30% or more compared to a non-migration scenario

EU15 regions mainly winners with some exceptions

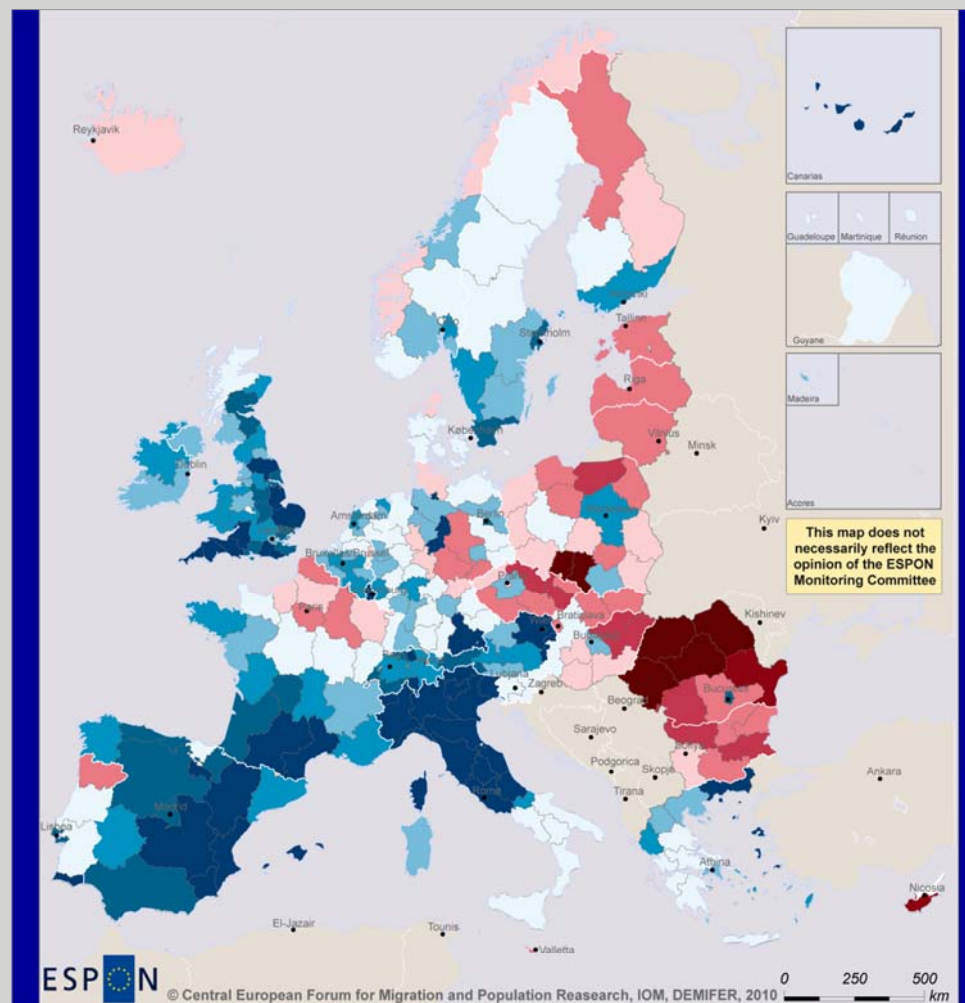
Most profound gains in Italy north of Naples, some south-eastern regions of Spain, southern France, and the east and west England

Emigration regions in the east, especially Romania and Poland

Impact of migration on population in 2050*
Difference in population in %



*Impact of migration on population in 2050. Calculated as the difference in population in the Status Quo and No Migration scenarios in % of the population in the No Migration scenario



Evidence: Expected territorial migration effects 2050

- In general, migration would have a significant impact on demographic and labour force development of regions.
- It would benefit most affluent regions, whereas poor regions would lose population due to migration.
- Similarly, migration would reduce ageing in affluent regions and increase in poor ones.
- Therefore we may expect that migration would be a strong factor increasing regional disparities.
- A shrinking labour force will be a problem for many regions in the future, and particularly for the regions that are already facing economic difficulties.

to options for
policy
development...

Options for Policy Development

- A way to prevent the growth of regional disparities is to stimulate
 - **policies reducing incentives to emigrate from poor to wealthy regions**
 - and **policies allowing poor regions to attract more extra-European migrants.**
- As for the labour market, it will be essential to reduce the number of inactive people in order to mitigate the effects of ageing:
 - national policies to **increase the retirement age** can address this.

...to real life

...to Real Life

Support for young unemployed

Photo credit: © European Union, 2012

“Lost Generation” starts its own business, many

twentysomethings are finding opportunity in economic adversity. The Commission has called on Member States to use the available EU funding to develop programmes which support young entrepreneurs.

New measures have been introduced in several countries. The Italian government has recently introduced new measures allowing young people to open their own company with a capital of 1 Euro.

...to Real Life

Labour market: Older Workforce

Photo credit: © European Union, 2012

Seventy is the new 60, as a growing number of countries have started to deal with the ageing problem.

They have announced increases in the official retirement age; France has upped its retirement age to 62; Greece is working to raise the age to 65; Spain is close to setting retirement at 67; Germany and Denmark recently decided to raise the age to 67

10 Years On

Bridge between policy makers and the scientific community across Europe



Øresund Bridge and tunnel linking Denmark to Sweden

Photo credit: © European Union, 2012

Supports and boosts the effort of the EU, its cities and regions, to achieve balanced development of the European territory

Works to benefit policy makers at all levels and the scientific community

Creates networking platform to allow both policy makers and scientists to share information and learn from one another

Policy makers?

Get informed!

- ESPON helps drive regional and cohesion policy by providing analyses that can be picked up by regional, national and European decision makers.
- While debates on regional and territorial policy are typically framed in a national context, ESPON helps present issues in a European context.
- ESPON's territorial data offers a more comprehensive and integrated view, showing how regions and national authorities share common challenges.

Research community?

ESPON supports you!

- ESPON is helping to build a 'Territorial Science Community', a pan-European research community devoted to territorial analysis.
- It does this by bringing together experts and researchers from various areas, developing cross-thematic territorial analyses
- ESPON enriches the scientific community by organising and taking part in various scientific conferences
- Despite limited resources, ESPON research has produced an unprecedented amount of territorial analyses.

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Future: ESPON post 2013

Future: ESPON Post 2013

2012



Joint Working Group on
ESPON post 2013 is
created and holds its 3rd
meeting on September
2012

Does ESPON Evidence have an Impact on our Life?

You can get more on ESPON

- Website www.espon.eu
- Twitter
- Newsletters
- Publications
- Events
- ESPON Coordination Unit info@espon.eu,
- MC and ECP Members in 31 countries





Thank you!

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Expert Communication and Capitalisation

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