

On going ESPON activities on cross-border observation

Territorial Monitoring in Cross-Border Areas

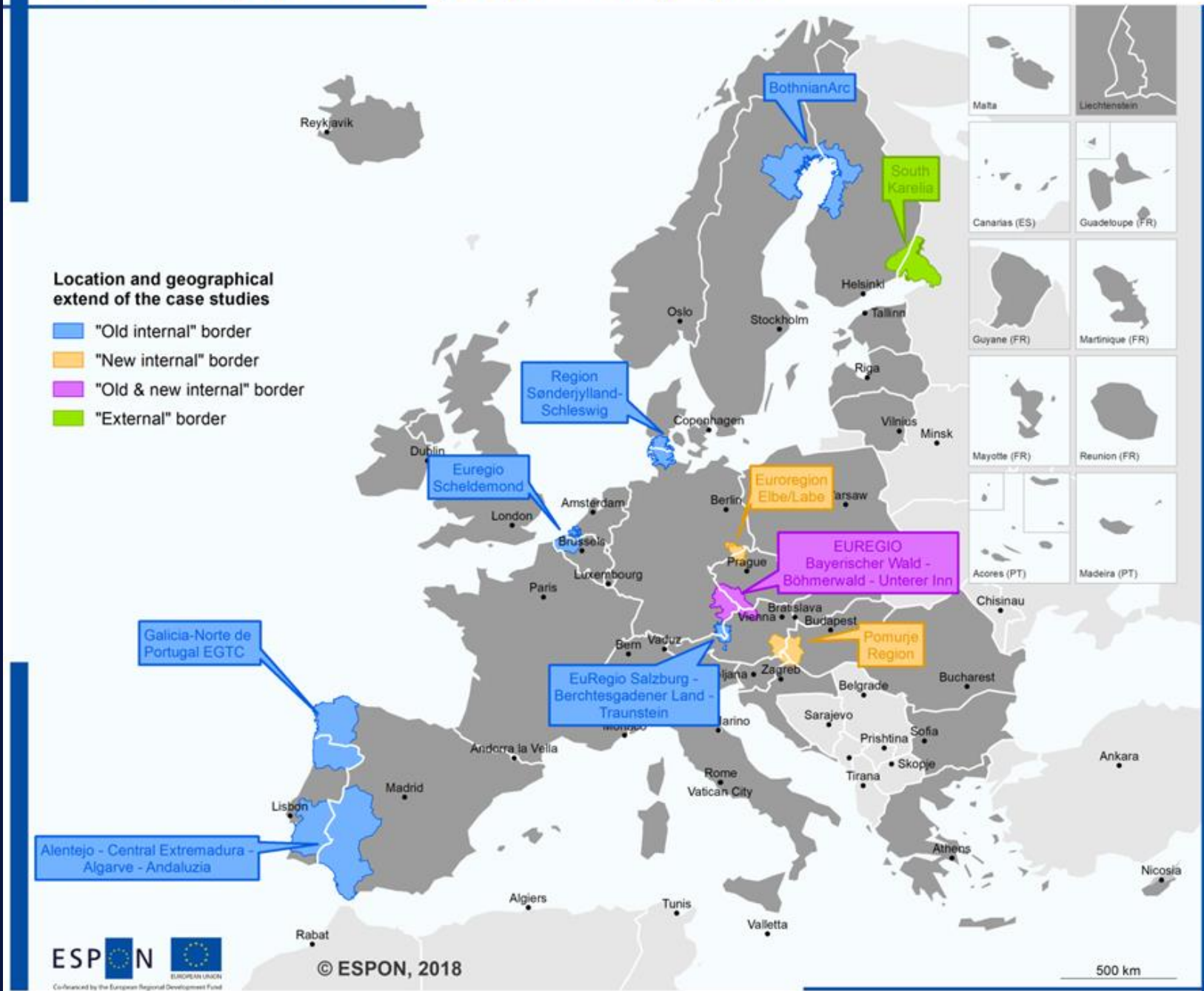
Nicolas Rossignol, Head of Unit for Evidence & Outreach, ESPON EGTC

Bonn, BBSR, 5 December 2019

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Cross border public services

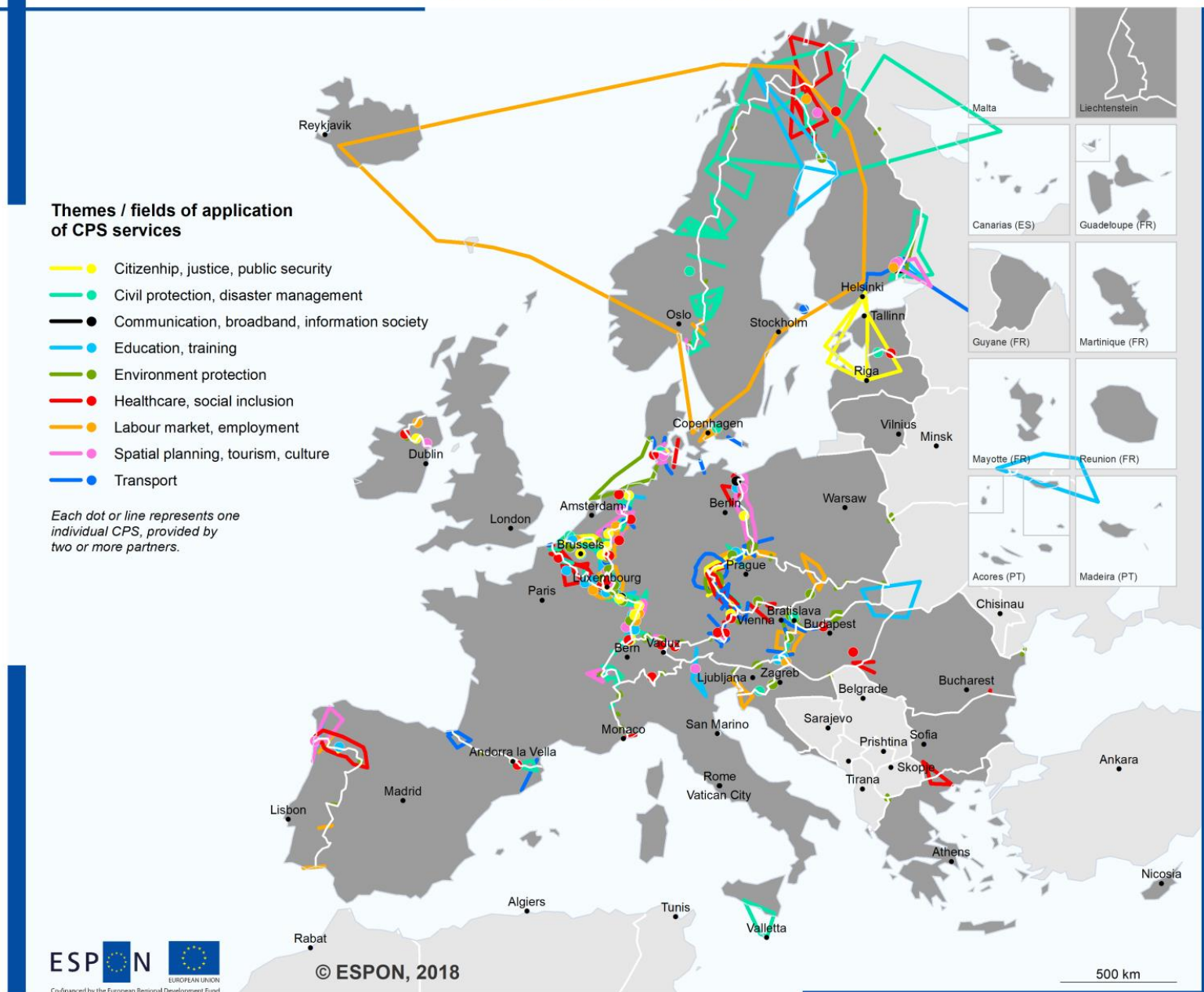
Cross-border public services (CPS): Case study regions



ESPON CPS Framework

- Targeted analysis
- 11 stakeholders in 10 cross-border areas
- AEBR as Helpdesk
- Research Team led by Spatial Foresight GmbH
- Completed : January 2019

Cross-border public services (CPS): Types of services



ESPON CPS – Key questions & objectives

- **EU-wide overview** on main features of cross-border public service provision according to different types of territories
- Recommendations for **supporting CPS provision in cross-border regions**
- For **stakeholder areas**
 - What are the **territorial needs** and persisting border obstacles hampering the development of public services?
 - What are the needs for **adapting existing and/or developing new services** to cope with everyday life needs as well as major challenges?
 - What can be **learned from other regions regarding** public service provision practices?

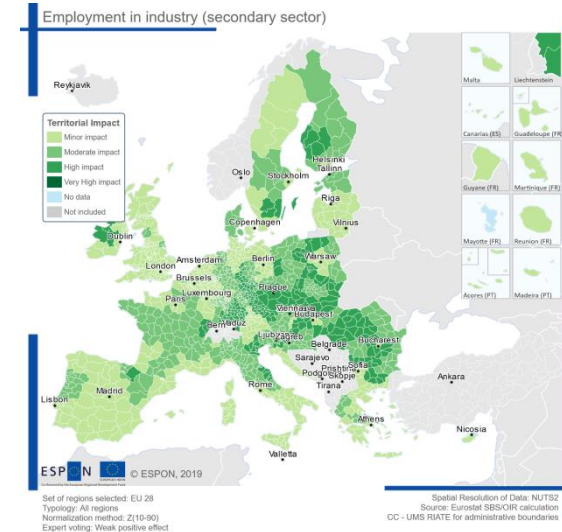
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TIA tools for cross-border cooperation



TIA approaches

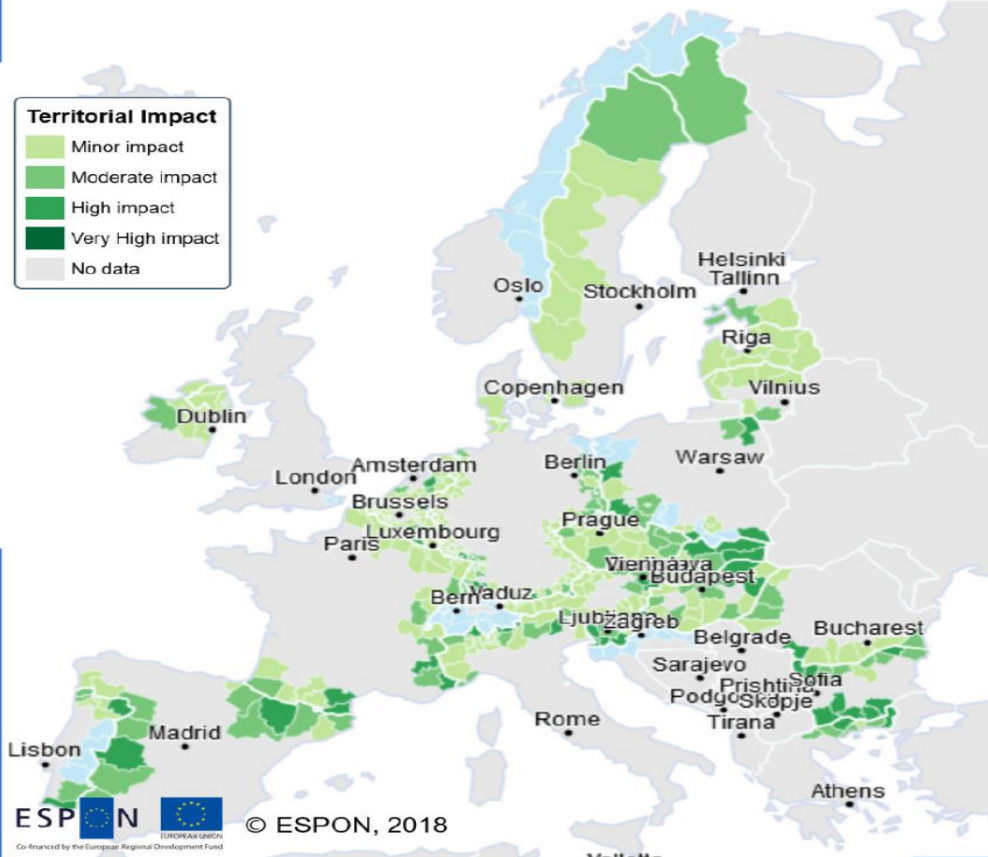
- TIA Quick Check
 - Combines expert judgement with quantitative data
 - Hybrid data increases reproducibility
 - Is dependent on quantitative data
 - Integration of various typologies
- EATIA
 - Participatory approach with regional stakeholders and experts
 - Independent from NUTS boundaries
 - Independent from extensive datasets
 - Suitable for ex-post assessments



ESPON TIA Quick Check Map

The Cross-Border Portal – some specific indicators

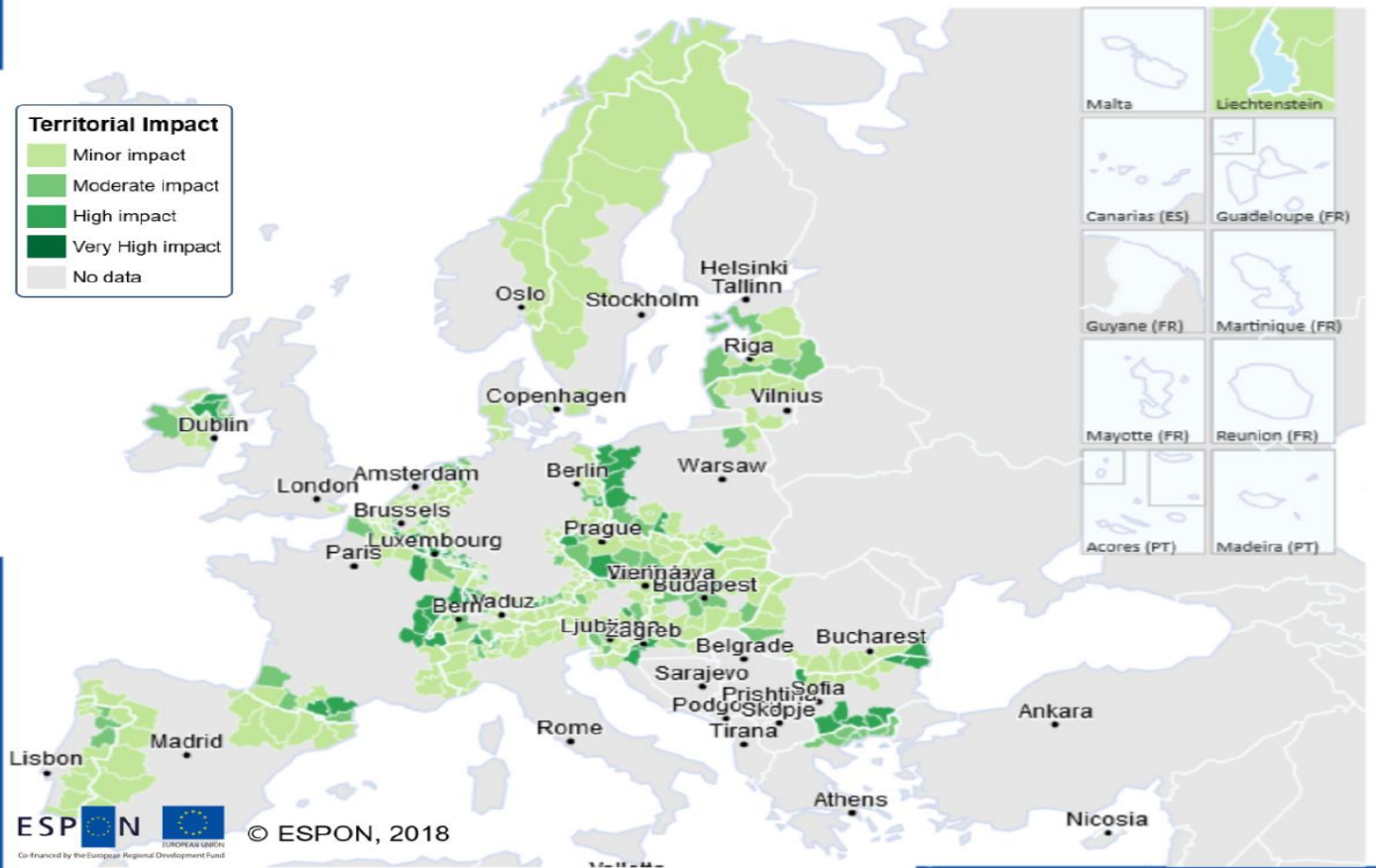
Protected areas (NATURA 2000)



Typology: Crossborder regions
Normalization method: Z(10-90)
Expert voting: Weak positive effect

CC - UI

CB difference: Economic growth (GDP/capita)

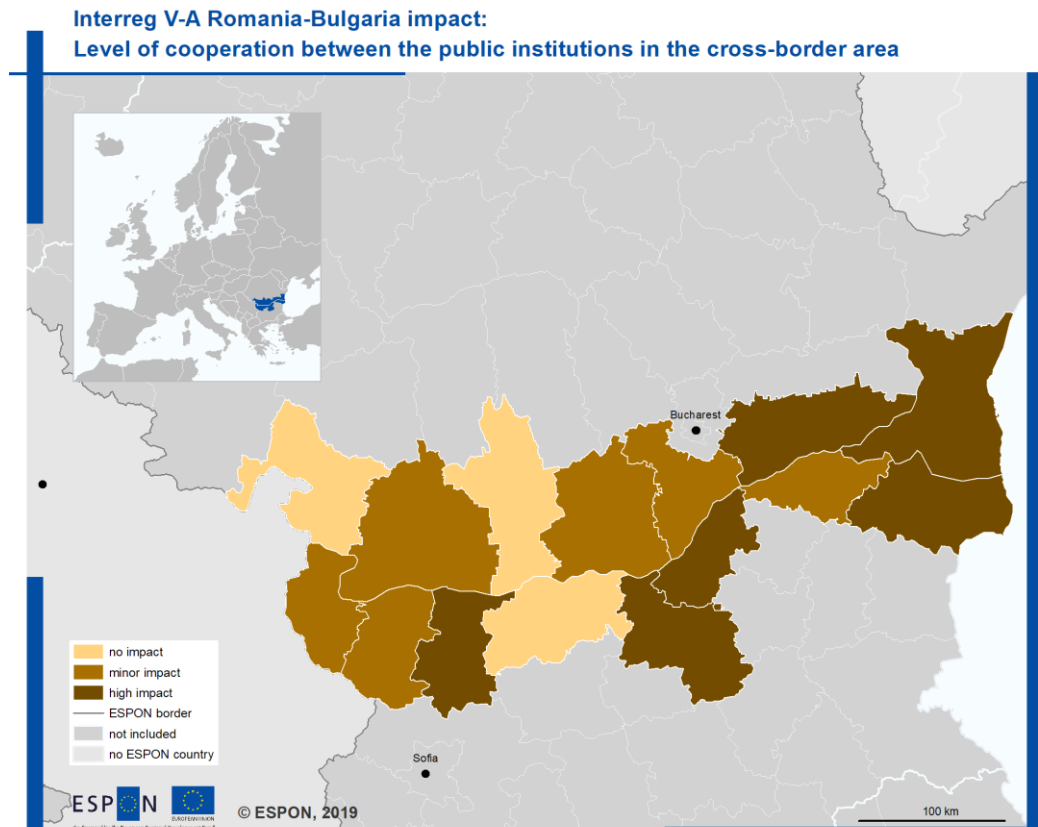


Typology: Crossborder regions
Normalization method: Z(10-90)
Expert voting: Weak positive effect

Regional level: NUTS3
Source: OIR, EUROSTAT
CC - UMS RIATE for administrative boundaries

Case Study example RO-BG

- Application of the qualitative assessment approach
- Stakeholder driven assessment within a focus group setting
- CBC programme provides the main funding for public administration cooperation
- Bulgarian side shows higher impacts than romanian side



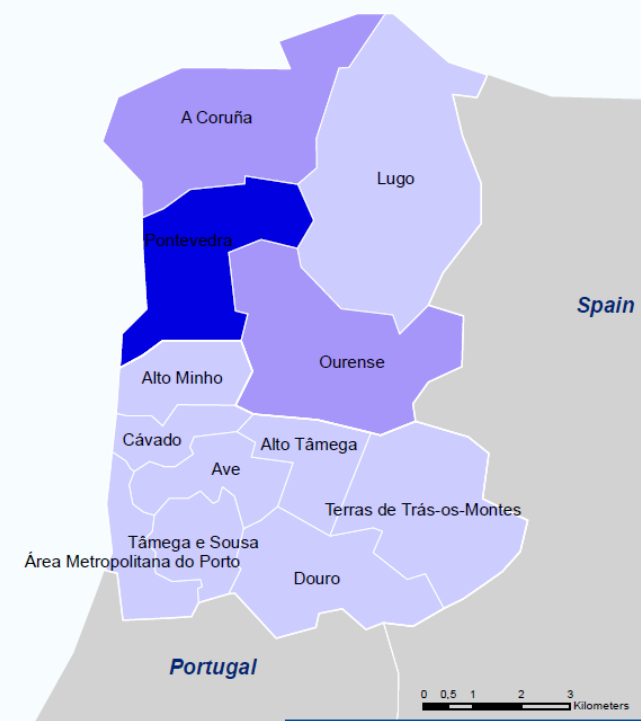
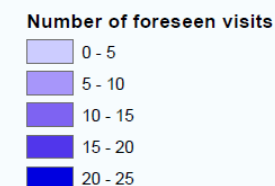
Impact map RO-BG case study

Territorial level: NUTS3 (version 2013)
Source: ESPON TIA CBC, 2019
Origin of data: TIA CBC Workshop
Eurostat for administrative boundaries

Case Study example ES-PT

- Application of a quantitative approach
- Assessment through funding framework
- Most favoured regions on the spanish side
- Generally low impact values due to low amount of funding compared to other sources
- Stakeholder comments: calculated impact value might be low, but cooperation aspect not covered by other funding sources

Increase in the number of foreseen visits to areas and attractions belonging to subsidised cultural and natural heritage (Indicator C009)



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Impact map ES-PT case study

Terrestrial level: NUT3 (version 2013)
Source: ESPON CBC TIA, 2019
© Origin of data: POCTEP, Managing Authority, 2019

TRANSFORMATION

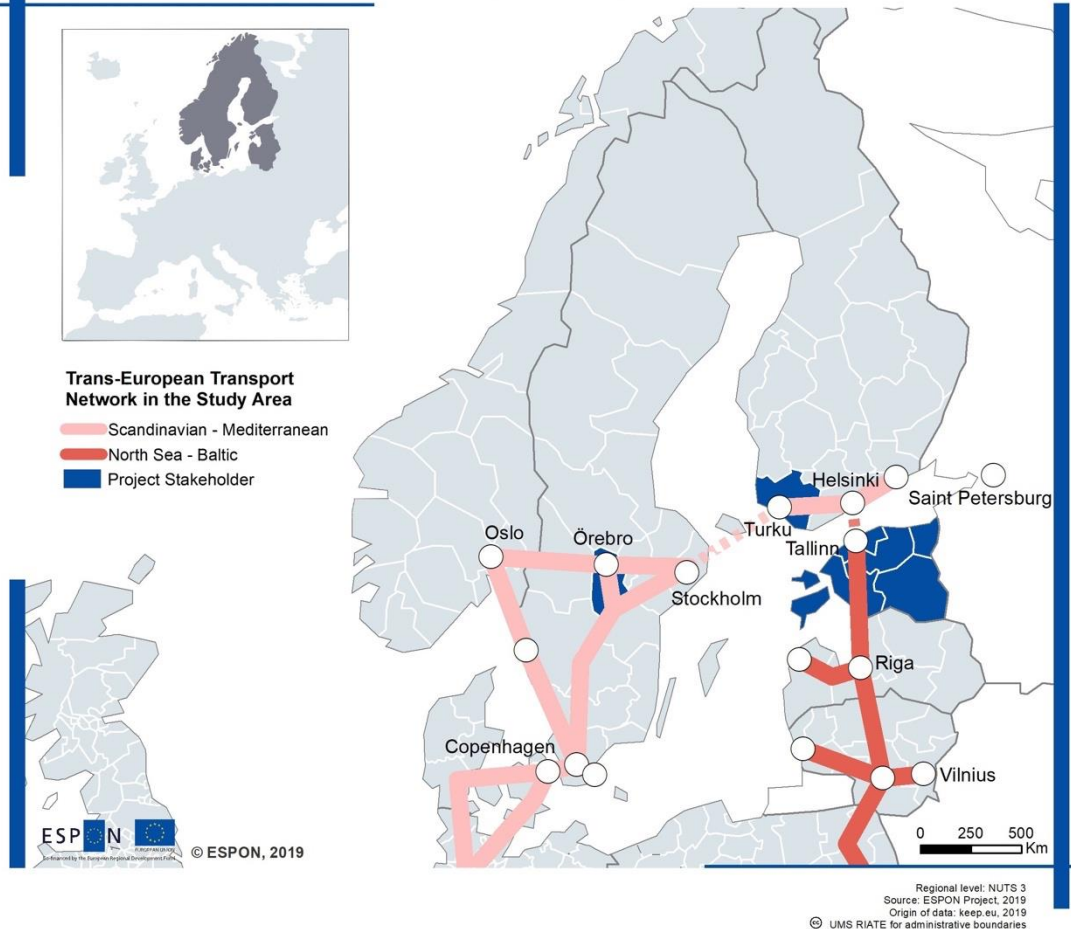
Future
Technology
Business
Analytics
Leverage
Integrate
Use
Competence
Connected
Opportunities
Aligned

3

// Potentials of big data for policy development

Key objectives

Study Area of the Big Data & EGC Targeted Analysis

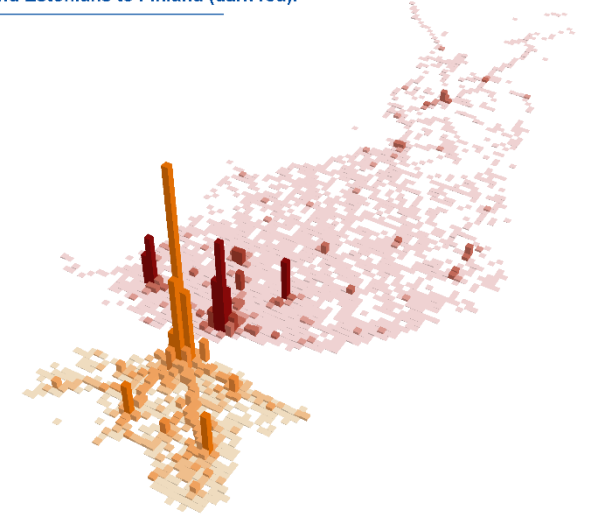


- Study the potentials of big data to better inform comprehensive territorial policy in European growth corridors
- In particular, the objective was to find and evaluate new available data sources for evidence-based policy-making regarding the Northern Growth Zone (NGZ) in the Baltic Sea Region
- The primary interest was in analysing new datasets that can describe diverse flows and interactions along the corridors and that can produce new insights

Mobile positioning data reveals the dynamics of mobility within spatial structures

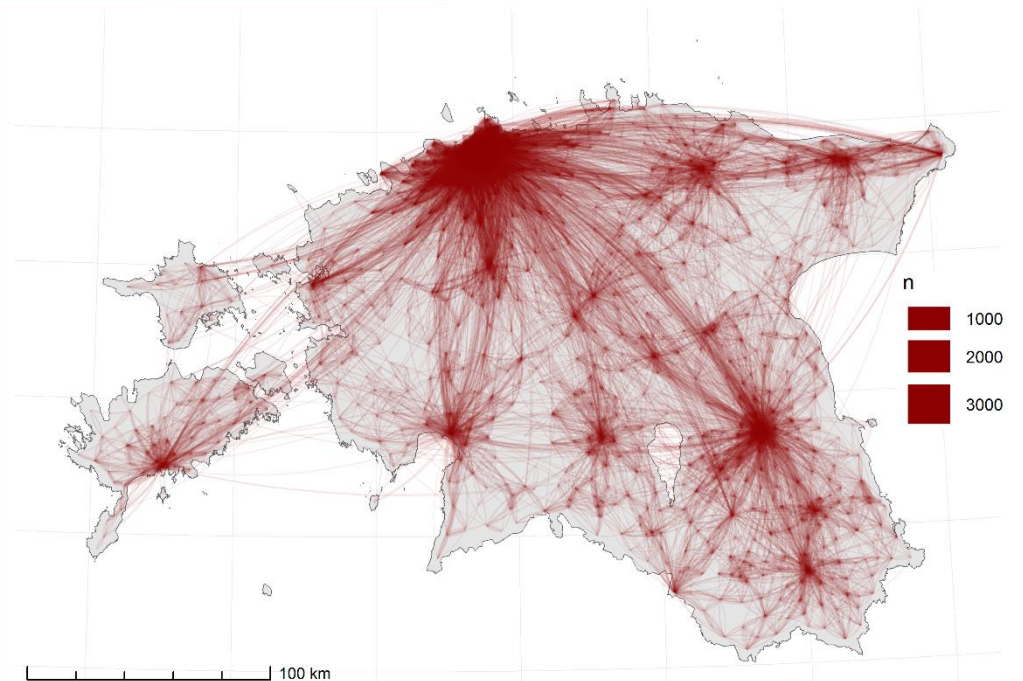
- Objective: to develop methodology for everyday mobility database
- Result: database that supports mobility-related policymaking based on (almost) real-time understanding of mobility, more comprehensive view of individual daily mobility modelled on real road network
 - Allows to estimate flows for cross-border movements based on mobile network operators roaming data
 - Active measures needed in both legislation and ecosystem development to support and ease the usage of mobile positioning data, long value chains requiring expertise from several fields

Percentage of tourists trips of Finns to Estonia (orange) and Estonians to Finland (dark red).



ESPON © ESPON, 2019

OD-matrix of regular movements in Estonia



Regional level: territorial communities
Source: Statistics Estonia

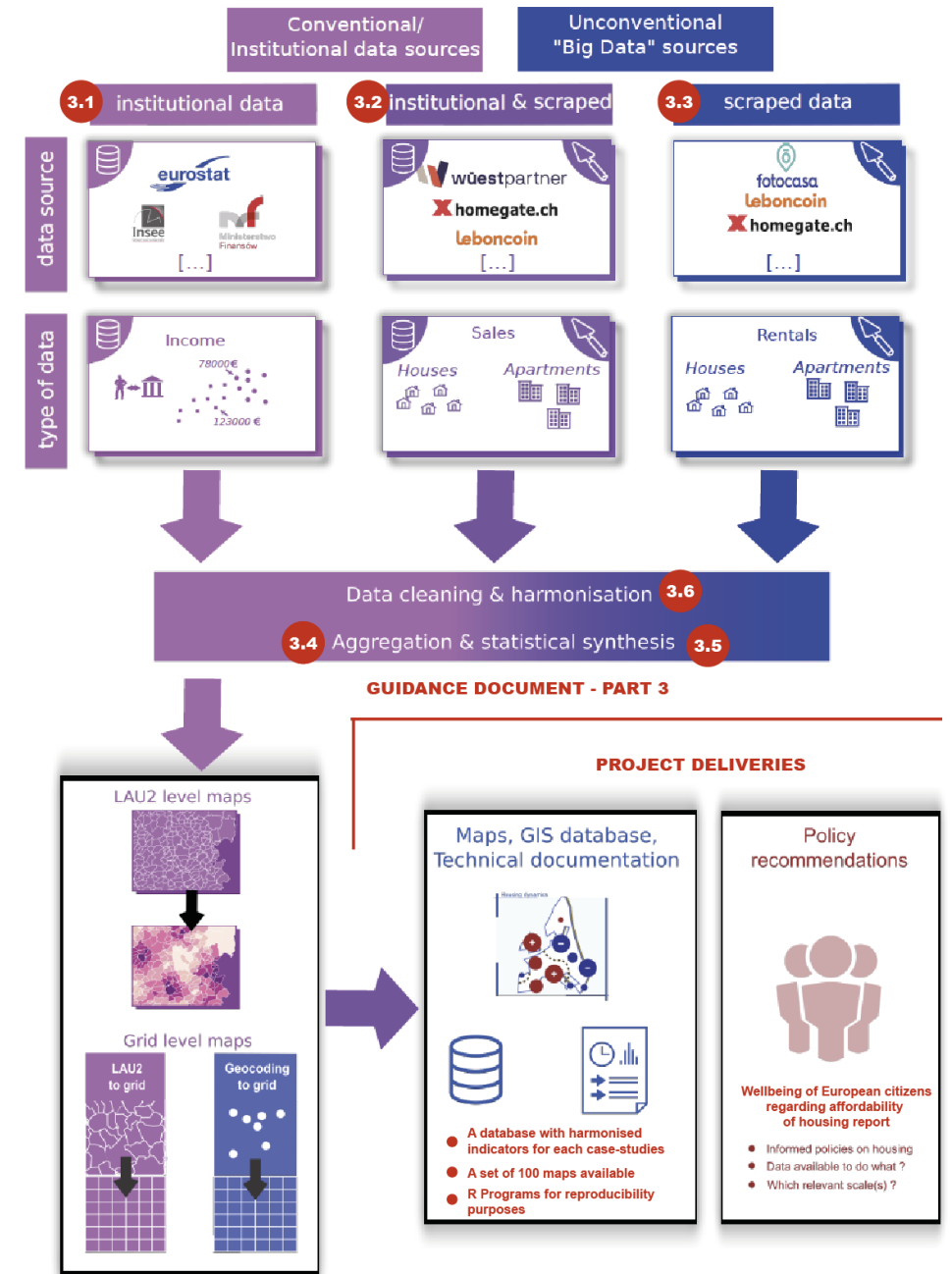
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Housing Market dynamics

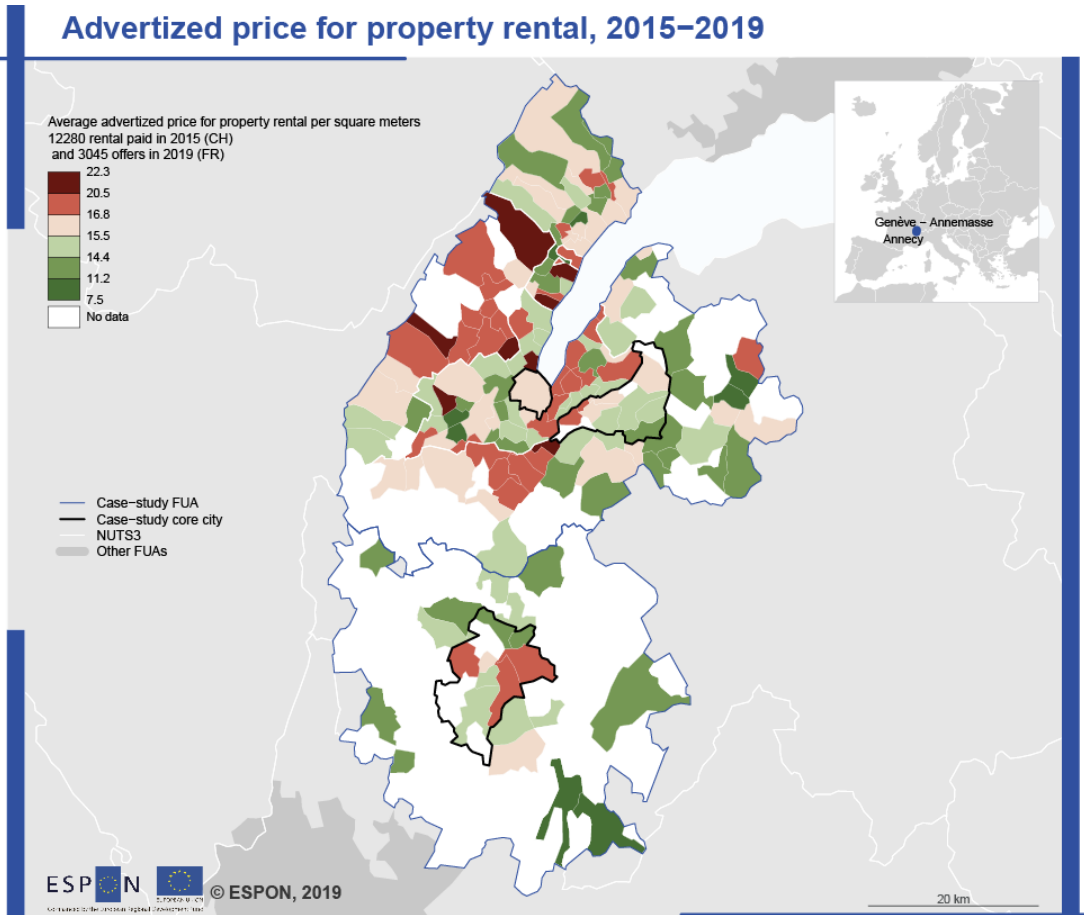


Big data and Housing – reflection on bridging data from heterogeneous sources

- the lack of harmonized spatial data to map and monitor affordability in Europe.
- Novelty of the approach : to fill this data gap at the local level (1km Grid, LAU2 and FUA), we collected and bridged different spatial datasets which have so far been employed separately :
 - Conventional data
 - Unconventional data
- harmonized indicators, that allow to compare between cities and within cities

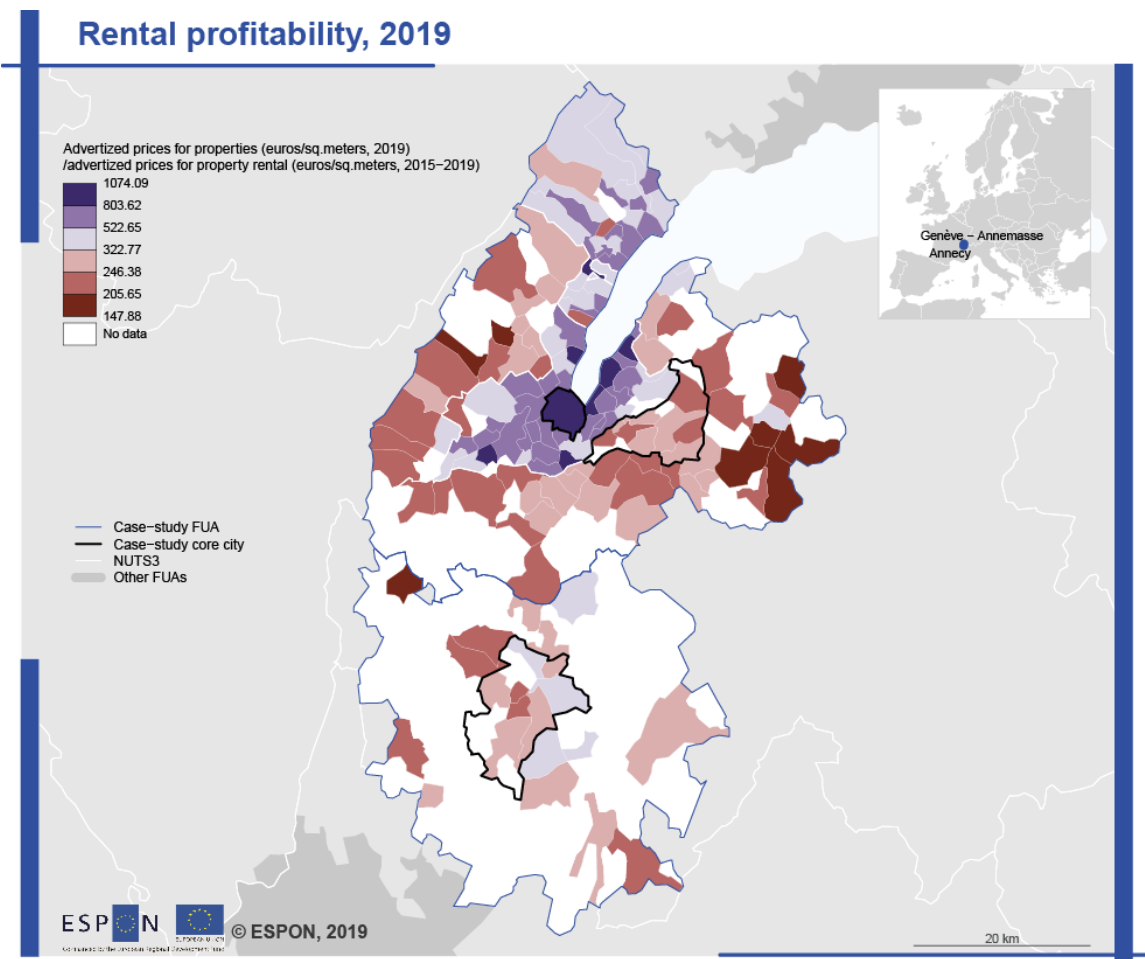


Map 3-10 – Advertized price for property rental, 2015-2019 (Geneva)



Regional level: LAU2 (version 2011)
Source: ESPON Big Data for Territorial Analysis and Housing Dynamics, 2019
Origin of data: Office Fédéral de la Statistique (CH) and Leboncoin.fr (FR), 2019
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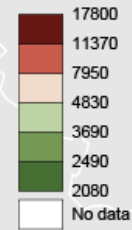
Map 0-47 – Rental profitability, 2019 (Geneva)



Regional level: LAU2 (version 2011)
Source: ESPON Big Data for Territorial Analysis and Housing Dynamics, 2019
Origin of data: Office Fédéral des Contributions, Office Fédéral de la Statistique (CH) and Leboncoin.fr (FR), 2019
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Price paid for property, 2010–2015

Price paid for property per square meters
(CH: 2010–2015 period, 7760 transactions)
(FR: 2014, 5583 transactions)



— Case-study FUA
— Case-study core city
— NUTS3
— Other FUAs

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20 km

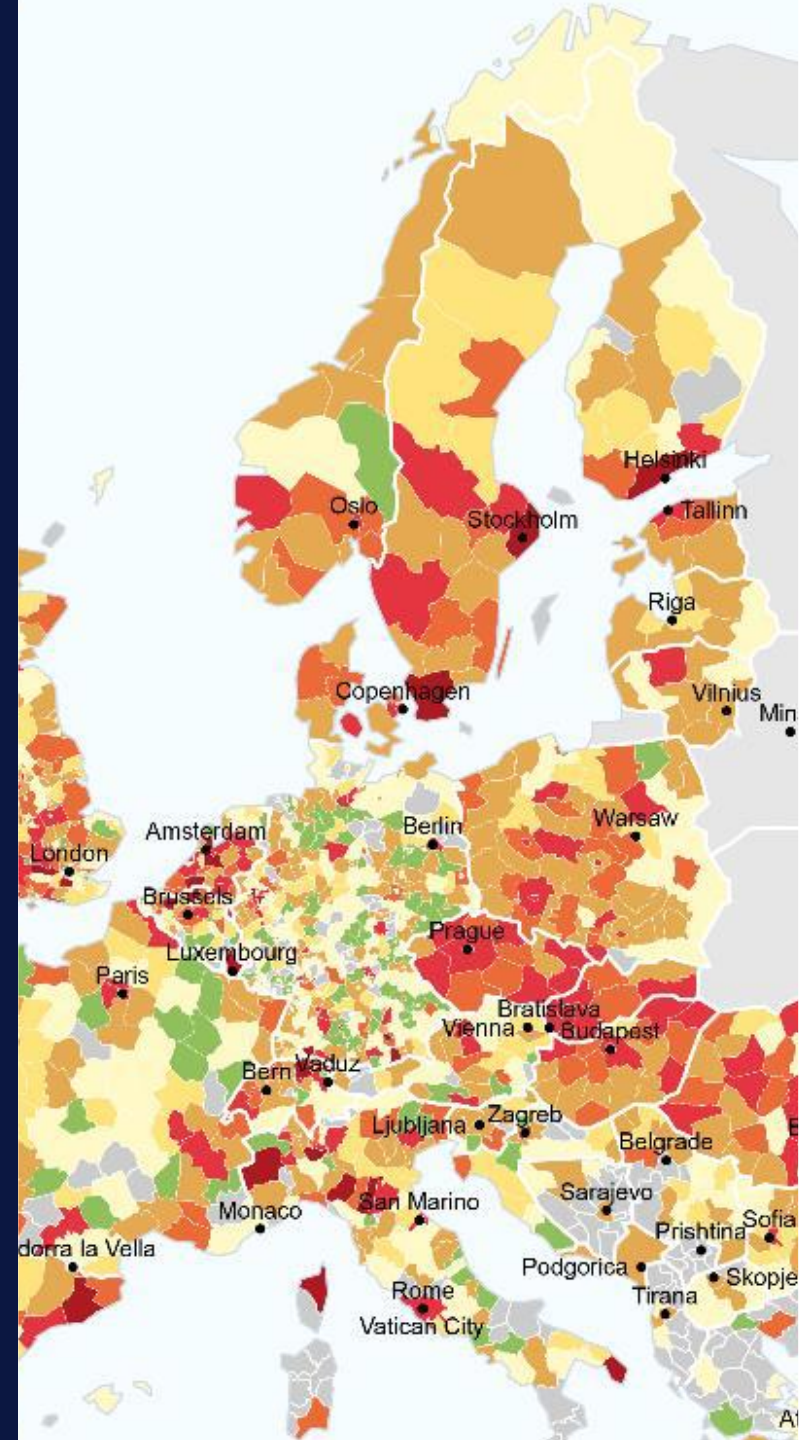
Regional level: LAU2 (version 2011)
Source: ESPON Big Data for Territorial Analysis and Housing Dynamics, 2019
Origin of data: Wuest & Partner (CH), PERVAL Database (FR), 2019
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Housing market dynamics in cross-border functional areas

- A description of a methodological framework and methodologies developed and applied for identifying cross-border indicators on housing markets dynamics
- A description of housing markets in several cross-border functional areas explaining the border effects
- Data, maps, graphs and other resources
- A guidance document describing how the indicators and methodologies developed can be used and transferred

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Interregional relations



Upcoming research on interregional relations

- What are the characteristics and intensity of interregional relations in Europe in terms of goods, services, capital, people or other relevant flows? How did they evolve over the years?
- How can regional interdependencies at European level be depicted? How structural/important are these interdependencies in order to better understand regional development? How can regions be clustered according to this relatedness?
- What should be the impacts of potential policy shocks (such as Brexit or expected/potential future political decisions) on interregional relations and what is the level of exposure of European Regions accordingly? More generally, what are the conditions and drivers that appear to increase interregional flows in diverse contexts?
- Which EU, national or regional policies have already demonstrated efficiency in addressing interregional flows?



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Inspire Policy Making with Territorial Evidence

Thank you

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