# Territorial Monitoring in Cross Border Areas

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BBSR – Europäische Raum- und Stadtentwicklung

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Bundesinstitut
für Bau-, Stadt- und
Raumforschung
im Bundesamt für Bauwesen
und Raumordnung

# Spatial Monitoring

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- Spatial monitoring gives politics and planning stakeholders early information about spatial dynamics as well as about the efficiency of implemented strategies.

- Method: **ongoing, systematic, comprehensive data collection and representation of spatial developments based on appropriate indicators**

- Spatial monitoring is based on regional, geolocalized statistics, which cover issues relevant for territorial policy and planning

# The origin of MORO

- **Federal Spatial Planning Law (ROG)**

  **§ 25 (§ 22 nov.) Responsibilities of the Federal Office for Building and Spatial Planning (BBR):**

  (1) The Federal Office for Building and Spatial Planning maintains an ***information system of the spatial development of the federal territory and the neighbouring areas***. The Federal Ministry for Transport and Digital Infrastructure provides the results of the information system to the Länder.

# The origin of MORO

- First working group at the BBSR in 2014, workshop organized in Berlin
- First public call to regions July 2015
- Tender of Research assistance July 2015
  - 6 applications of regions leading to 4 subsidy contracts
  - Contracting of Spiekermann & Wegener for research assistance
- Second targeted call for regions February 2016
  - 5 interest for applications of regions leading to 3 applications

# The origin of MORO - Research objective

- ***Recommendation for action for a permanent spatial monitoring system*** with focus on Germany and the neighbouring regions (border regions)
- Compilation of a **catalogue of requirements** for a nation wide cross-border monitoring of spatial development
- Delineation of a data and indicator model
- Prototypical ***Report of the situation of Border regions***
- Outline of a ***Road Map*** for the future implementation

# The origin of MORO - Research approach

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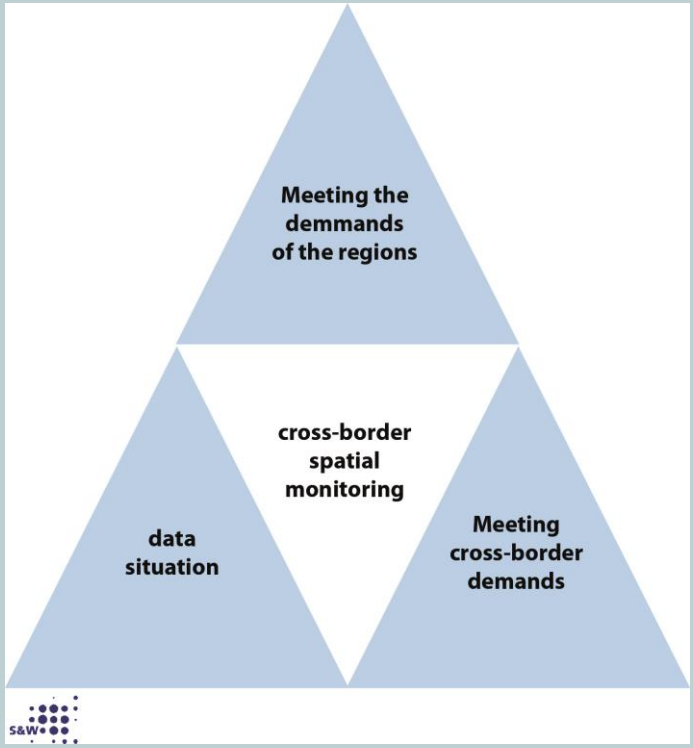
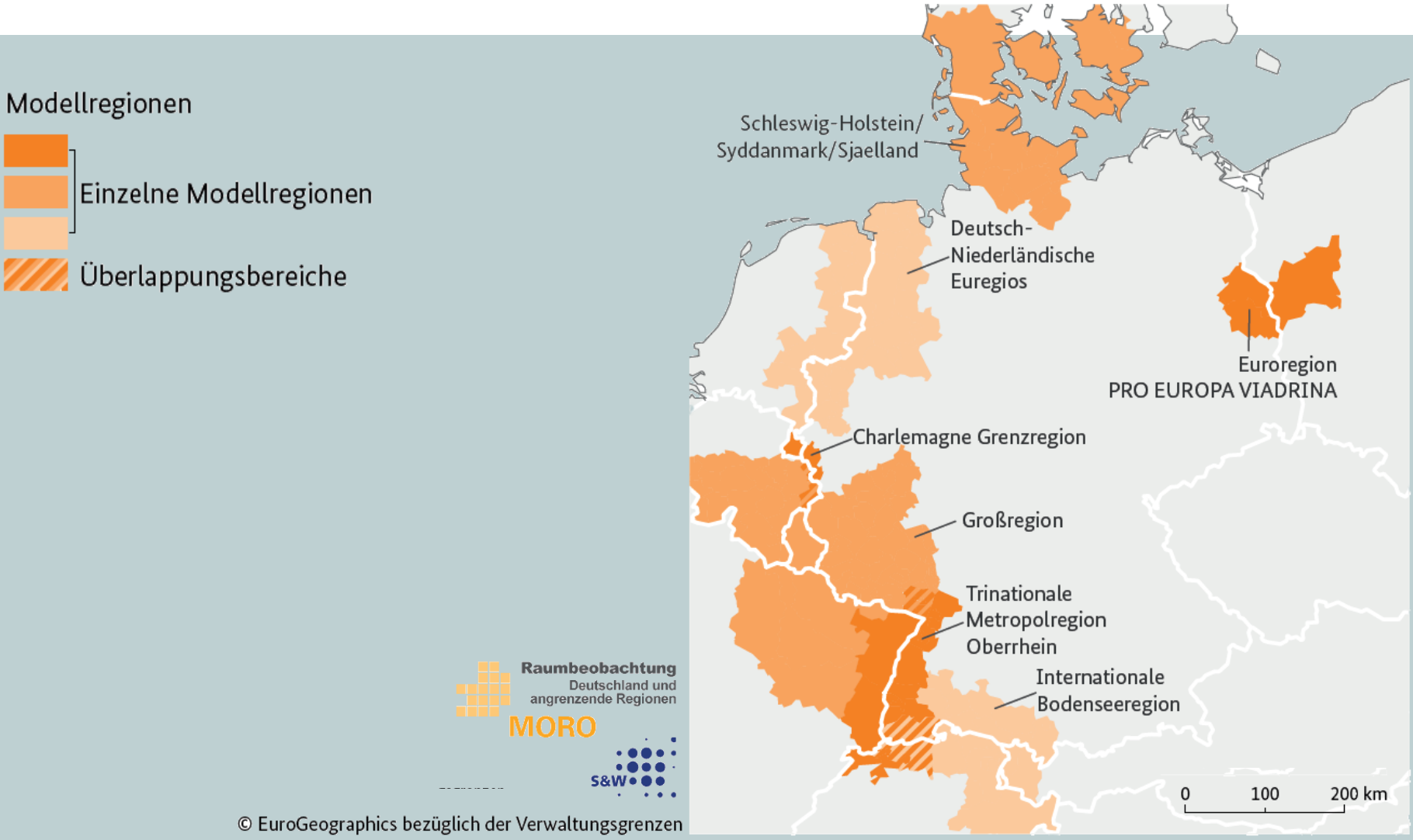
- ***Integrated MORO - Demonstration Projects of Spatial Planning - with research assistance and up to 9 model regions***




- cooperation und communication
- countercurrent principle
- local and regional expert knowledge
- literature-, documents and data review
- expert interviews
- Local and regional expert involvement and discussions, workshops

# Model regions



# Requirements to the model regions

- ***Literature and documents review***
- ***Evaluation of data availabilities***
- ***Expert discussions***
- ***Workshops in the model region***
- ***Advise and requirements for cross border spatial information***

# Requirements to the model regions

- ***Activities in the regions:***

- ***March 3rd and 4th 2016 MORO – Kick-off workshop in Bonn***
- ***April/May 2016  1st expert discussion in the regions***
- ***Oct./Dec 2016  Regional workshop with research assistance***
- ***May/June 2017  2nd expert discussion in the regions***

# Requirements to the model regions

- ***Events:***

- ***September 2016 MORO-Workshop with model regions and neighbouring regions in Bonn***

- ***February 2017 MORO-conference in Berlin***

- ***November 2017 Final MORO-event in Berlin***

# Key questions

- Which **topics are the most significant** for a nationwide territorial cross-border monitoring? How are they reflected spatially? How do the various regional conditions affect the choice of these topics?

- **Which indicators** are appropriate to represent spatial processes? **Which scale** ist the most relevant, for which context?

- What is the **situation of data**, and **which sources are available** for the indicators? To which extent is there a need for information beyond the offer of national statistic offices?

# Results


Bundesministerium
für Verkehr und
digitale Infrastruktur
MORO
MORO Praxis
Raumbeobachtung
Deutschland und
angrenzende Regionen
Räumliche Strukturen und Verflechtungen
11
2017


Bundesministerium
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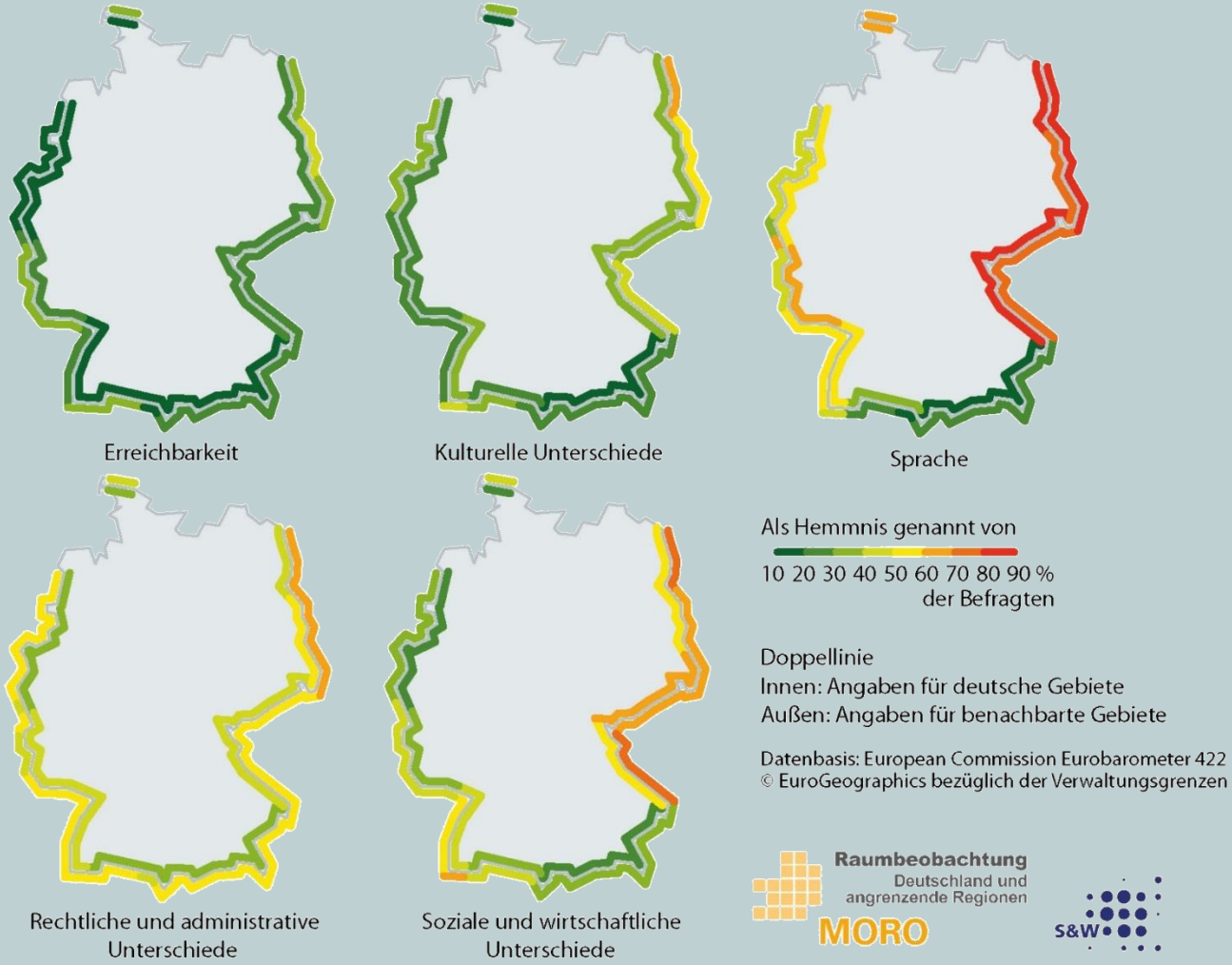
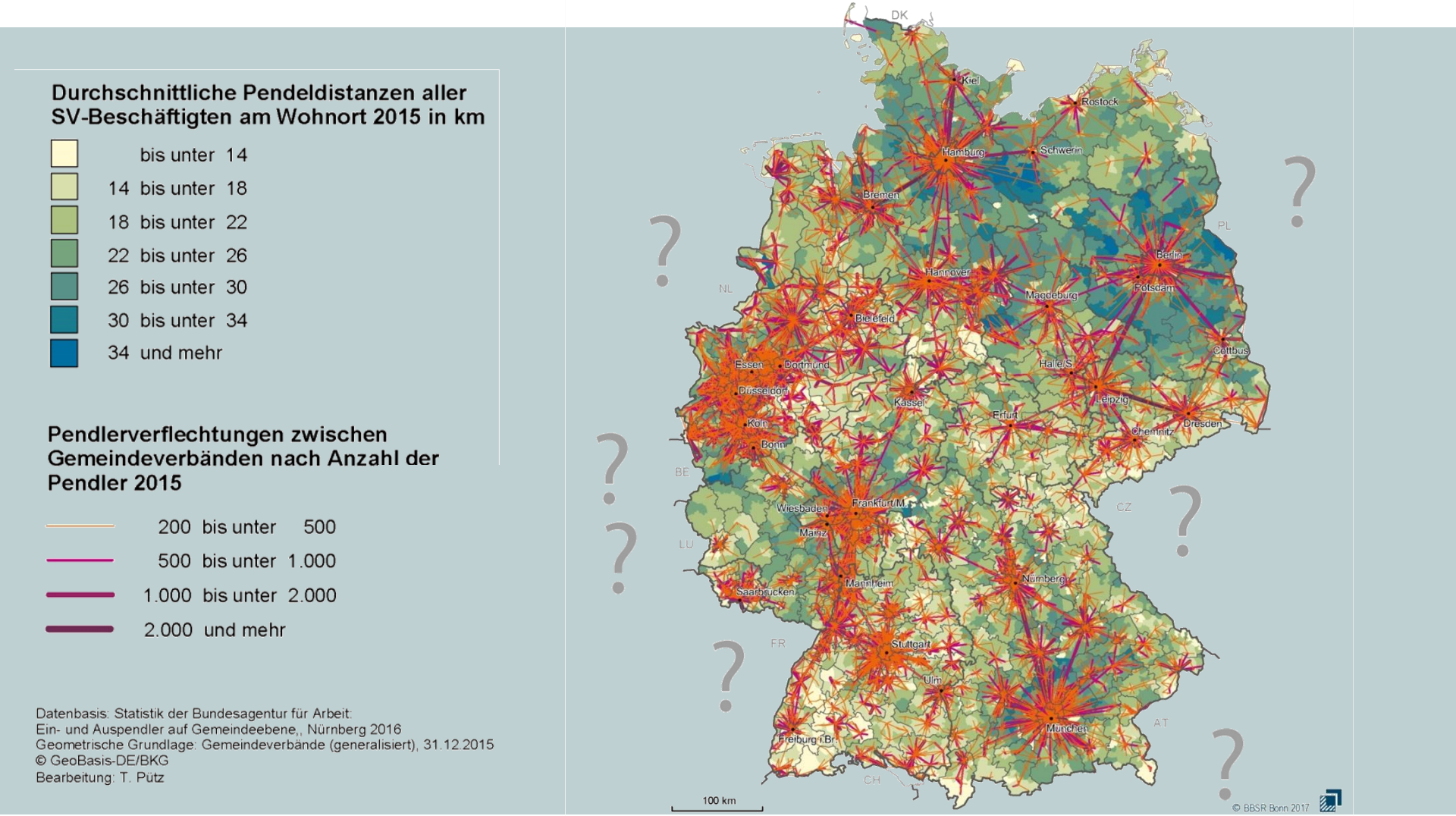
digitale Infrastruktur
MORO
MORO Praxis
Obserwacja przestrzeni
w Niemczech i regionach
przygranicznych
Struktury przestrzenne i powiązania
Wyciąg z dokumentu
11.6
2017

# Border as a barrier?



# Germany as an island?



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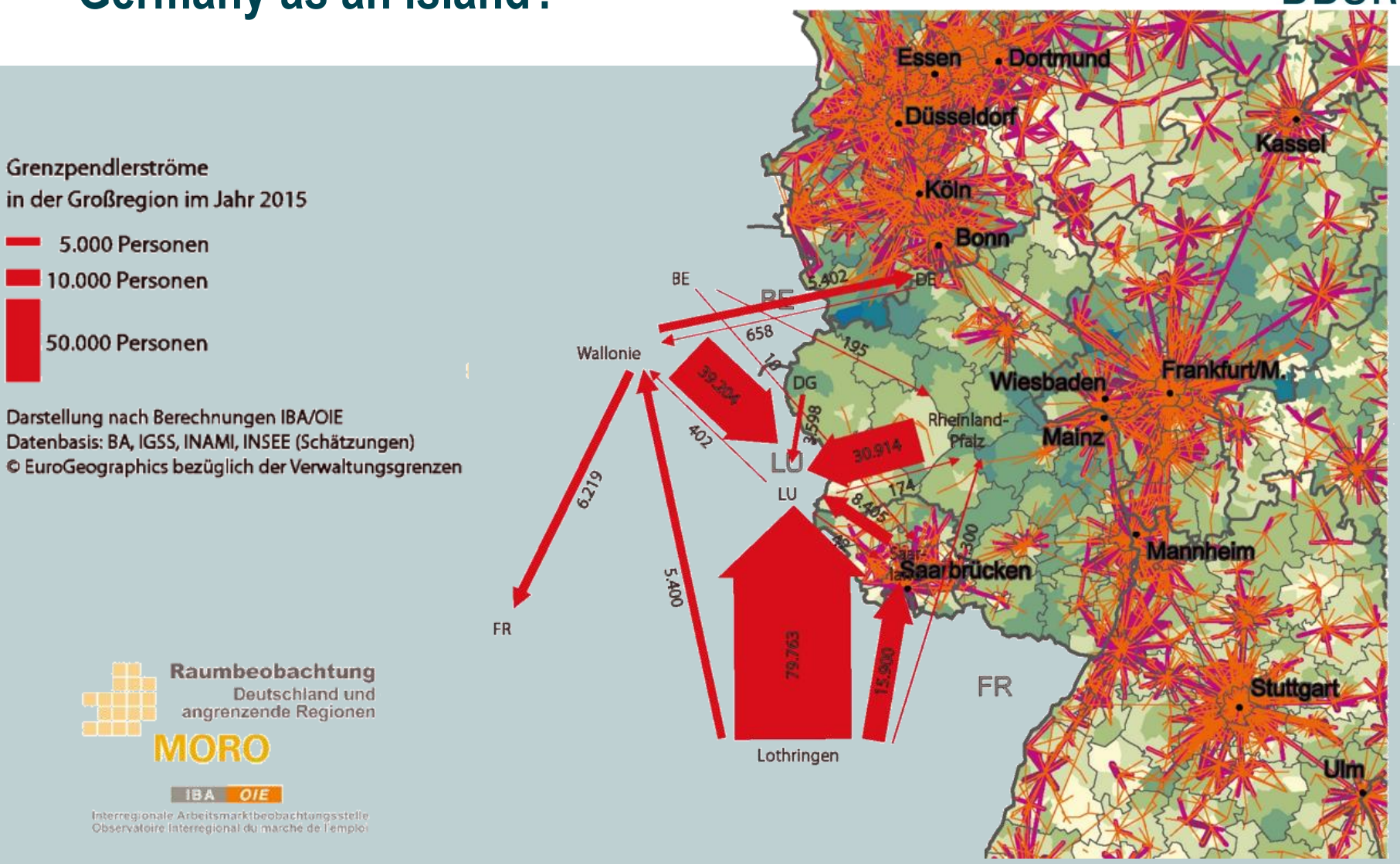
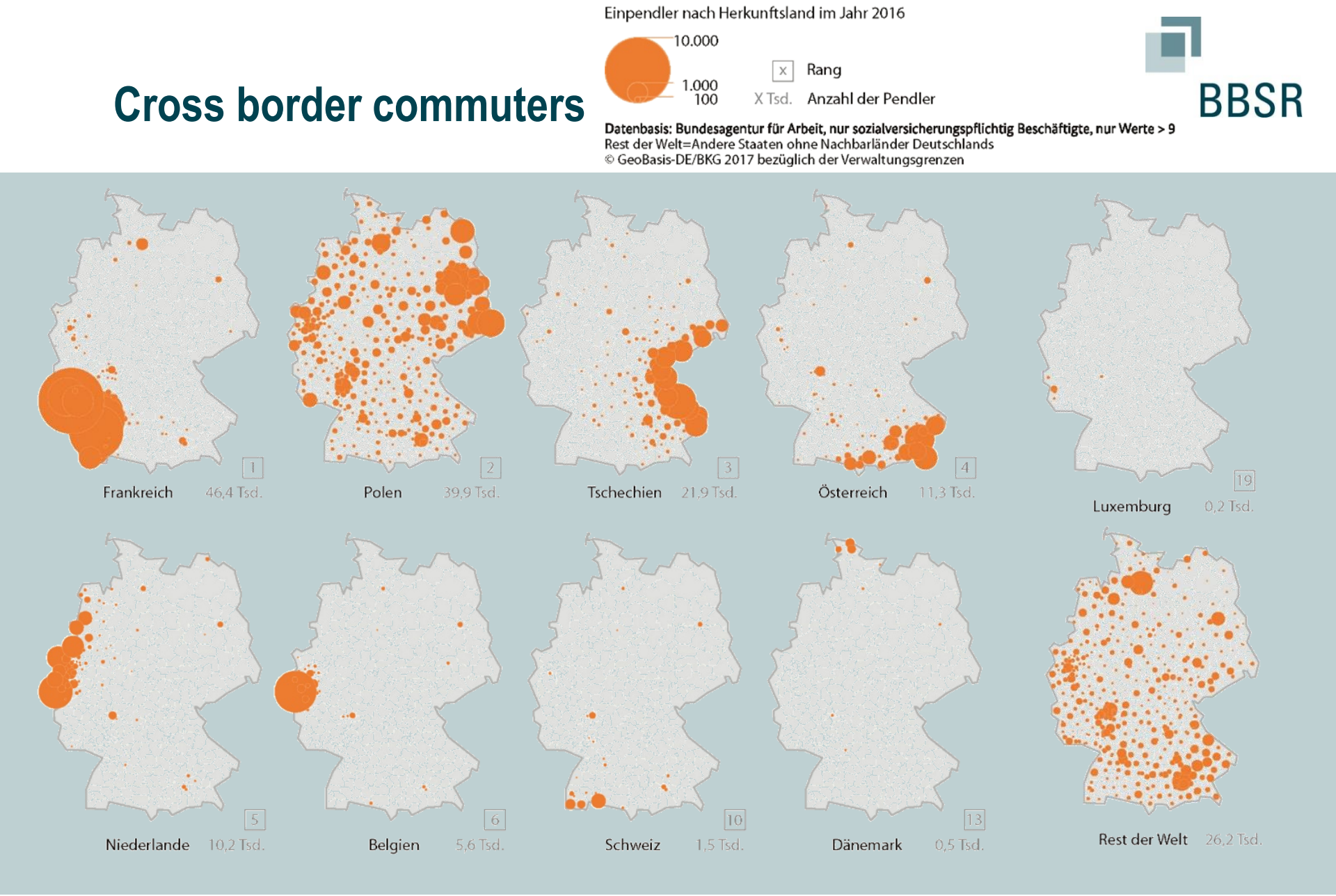


# Cross border commuters



# Differences at the border: urbanisation

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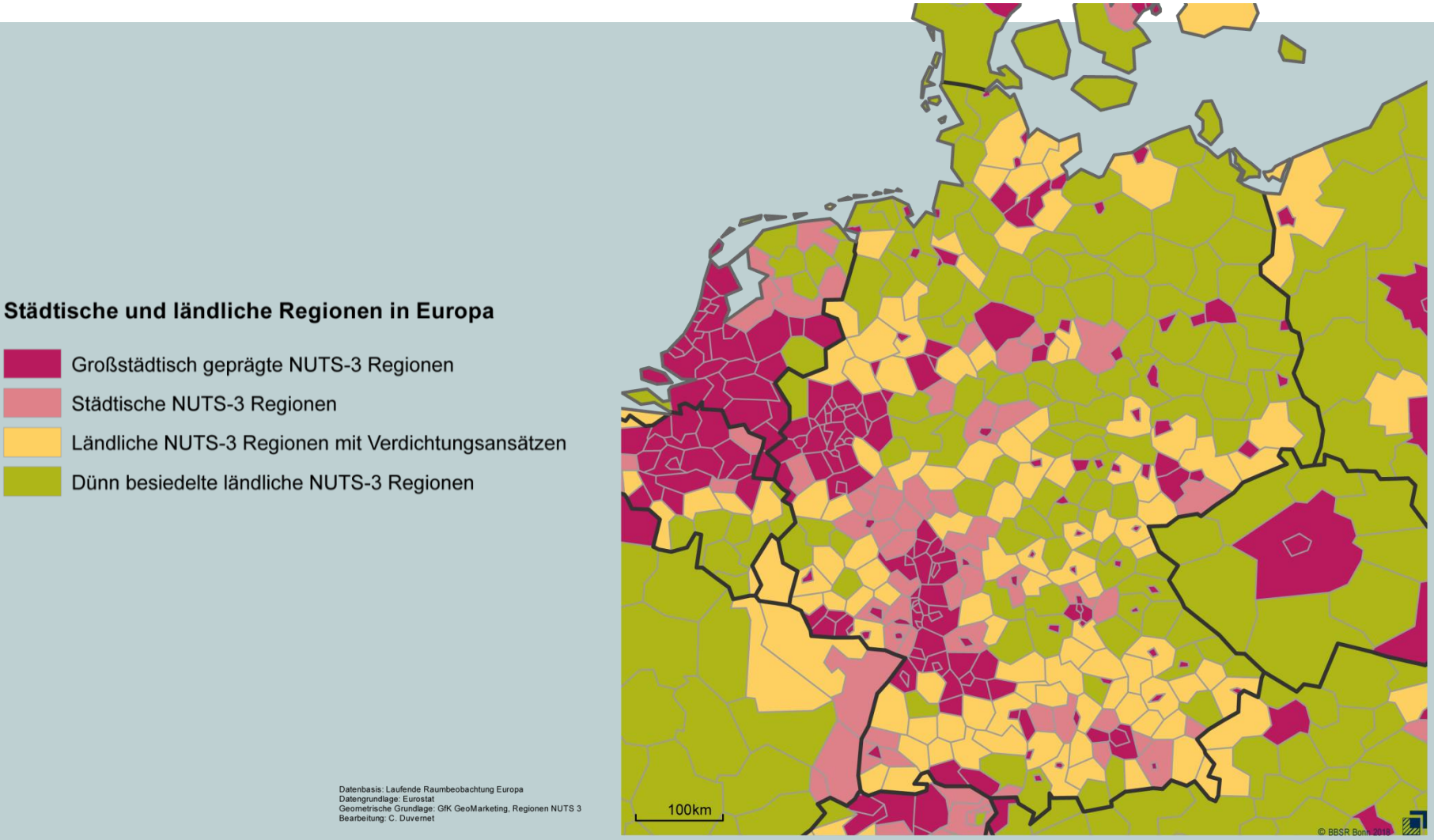

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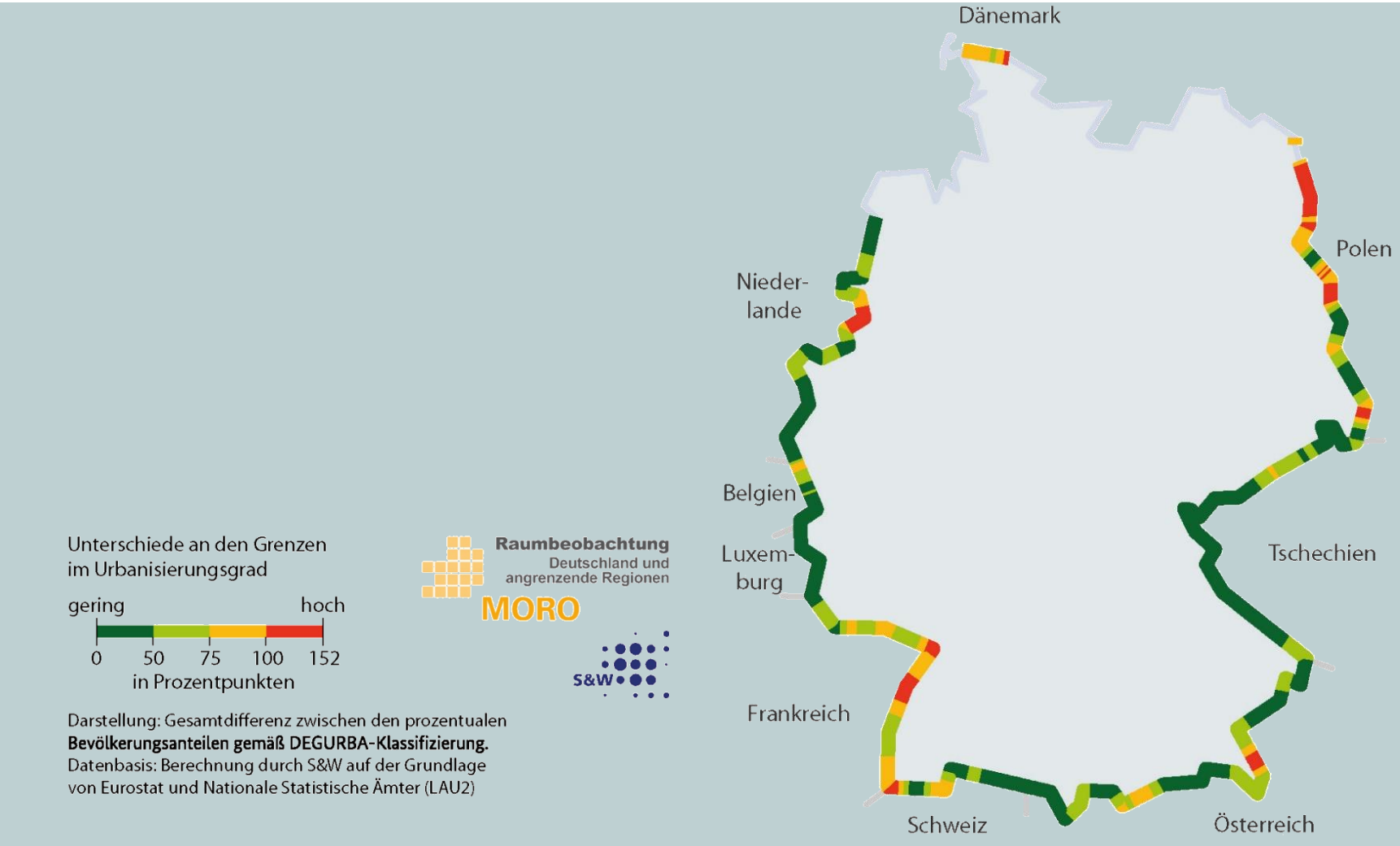

# Differences at the border: population

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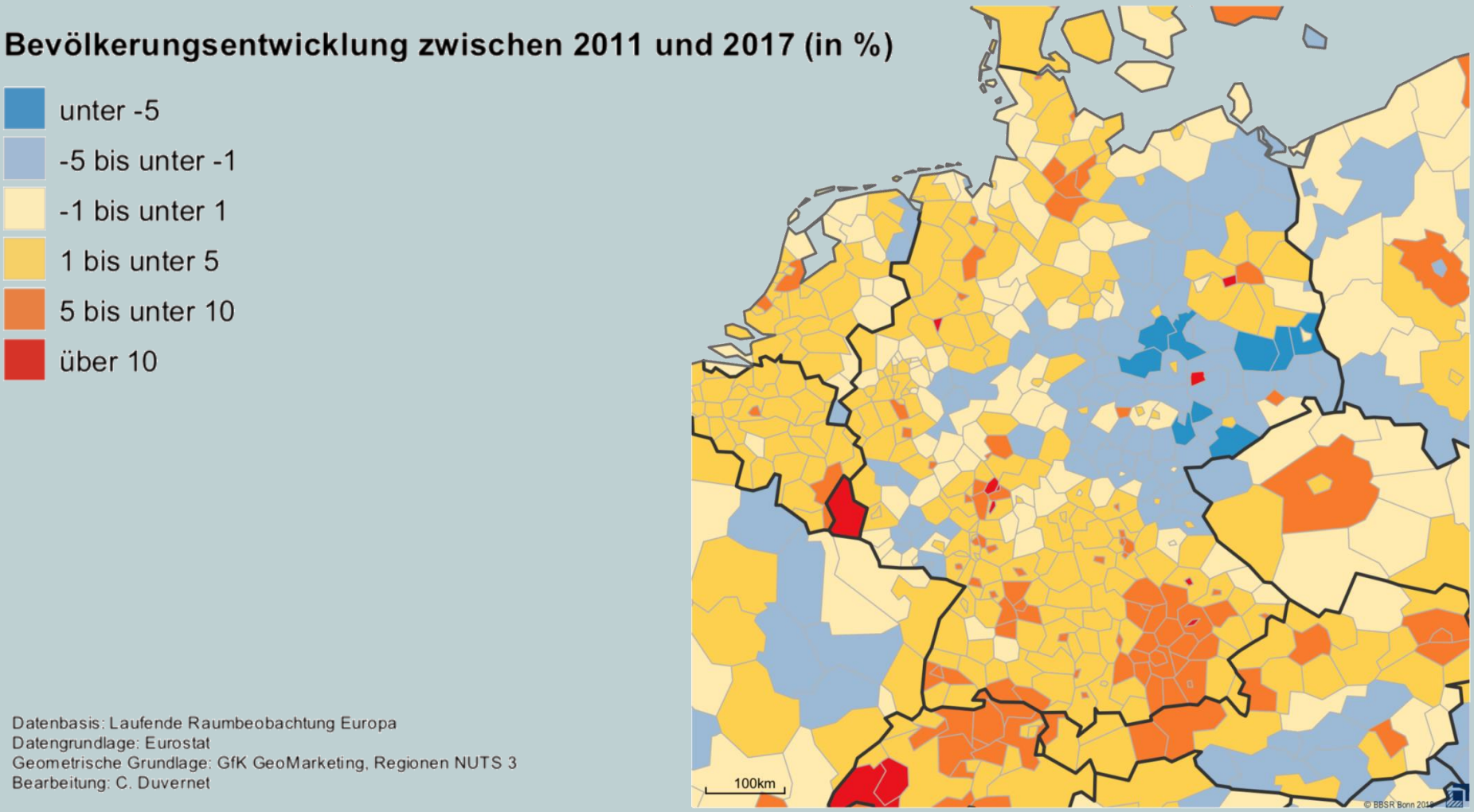
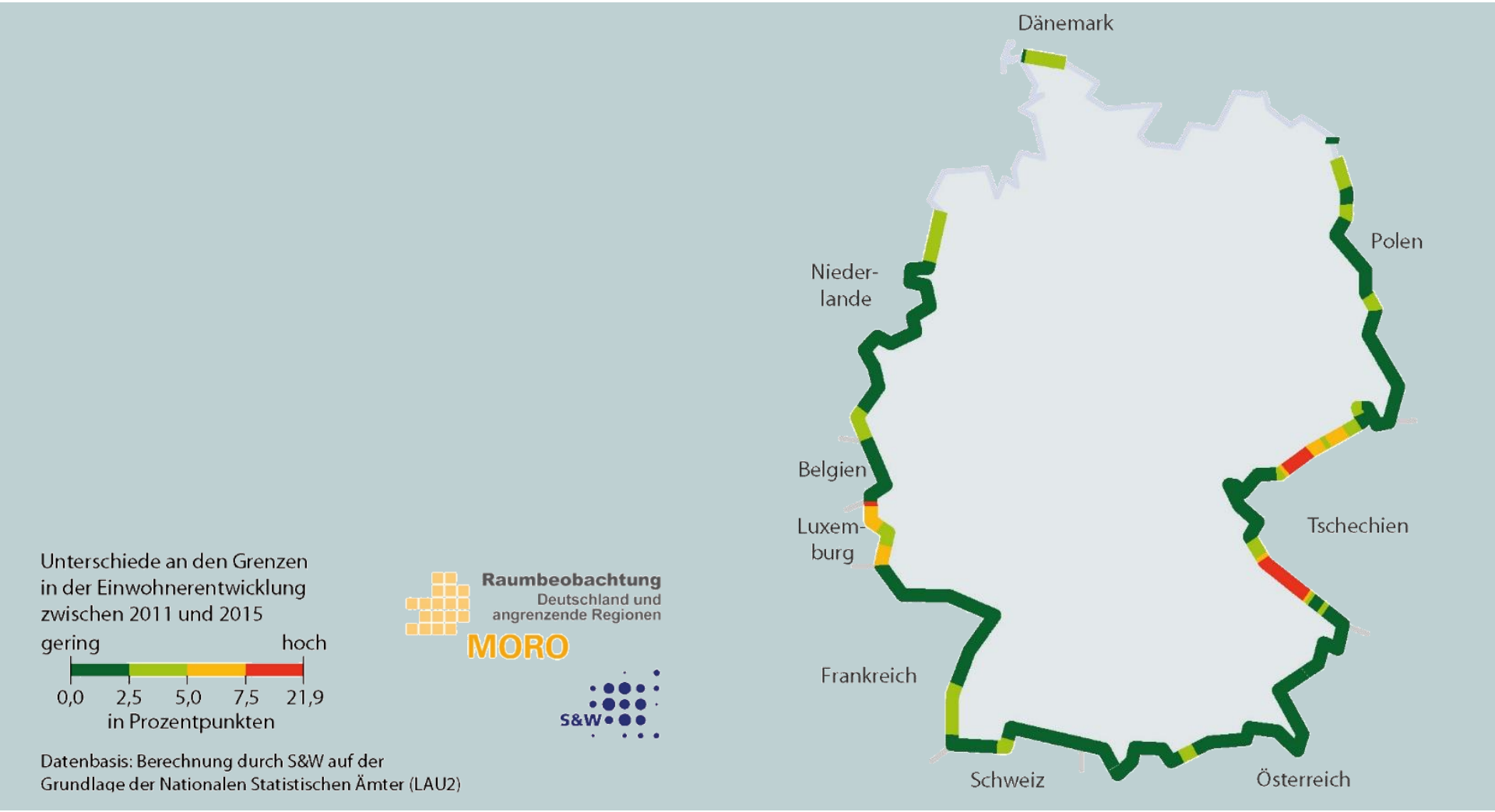


# Differences at the border: population development



# Differences at the border: unemployment

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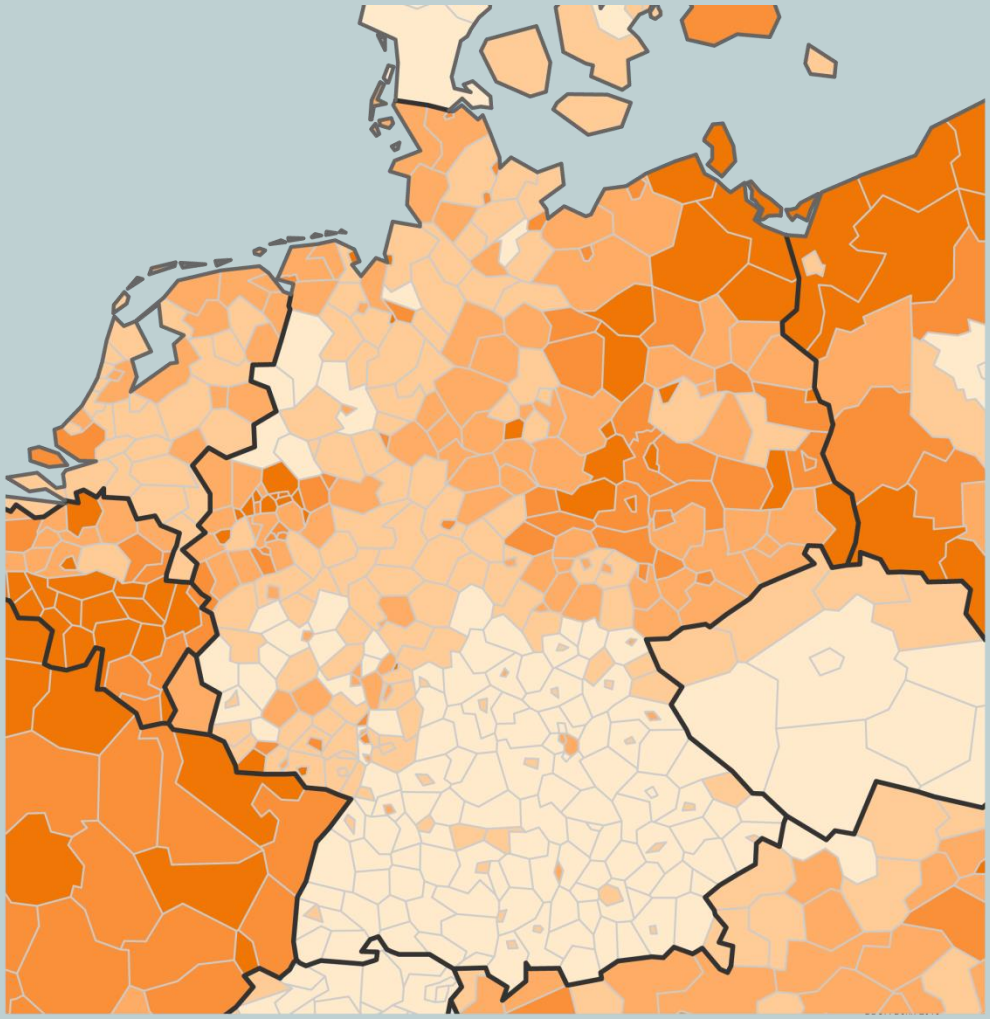
**Unemployment rate in 2016 (Austria 2015)**

- < 3,9 %
- 4% - 5,9 %
- 6% - 7,9 %
- 8% - 9,9 %
- > 10 %



Datenbasis: Laufende Raumbeobachtung Europa
Datengrundlage: Arbeitsagentur, BDL, BfS, CBS, Czech Statistical Office, INSEE, IWEPS, Stadtbank , Statistiques Luxembourg, Statcube.
Geometrische Grundlage: GfK Geomarketing, Regionen NUTS 3
Bearbeitung: Claire Duvernet

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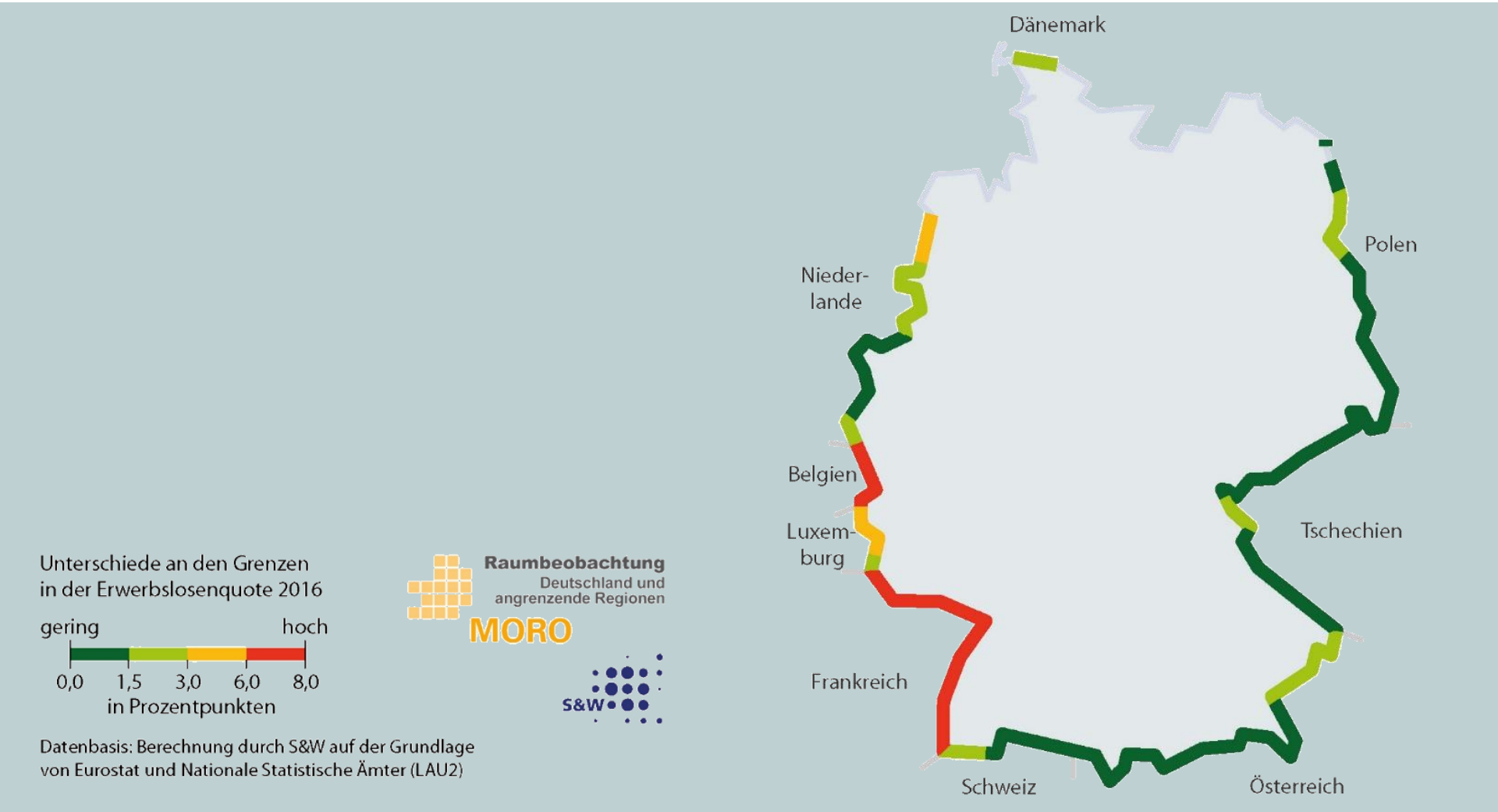

# Differences at the border: job market

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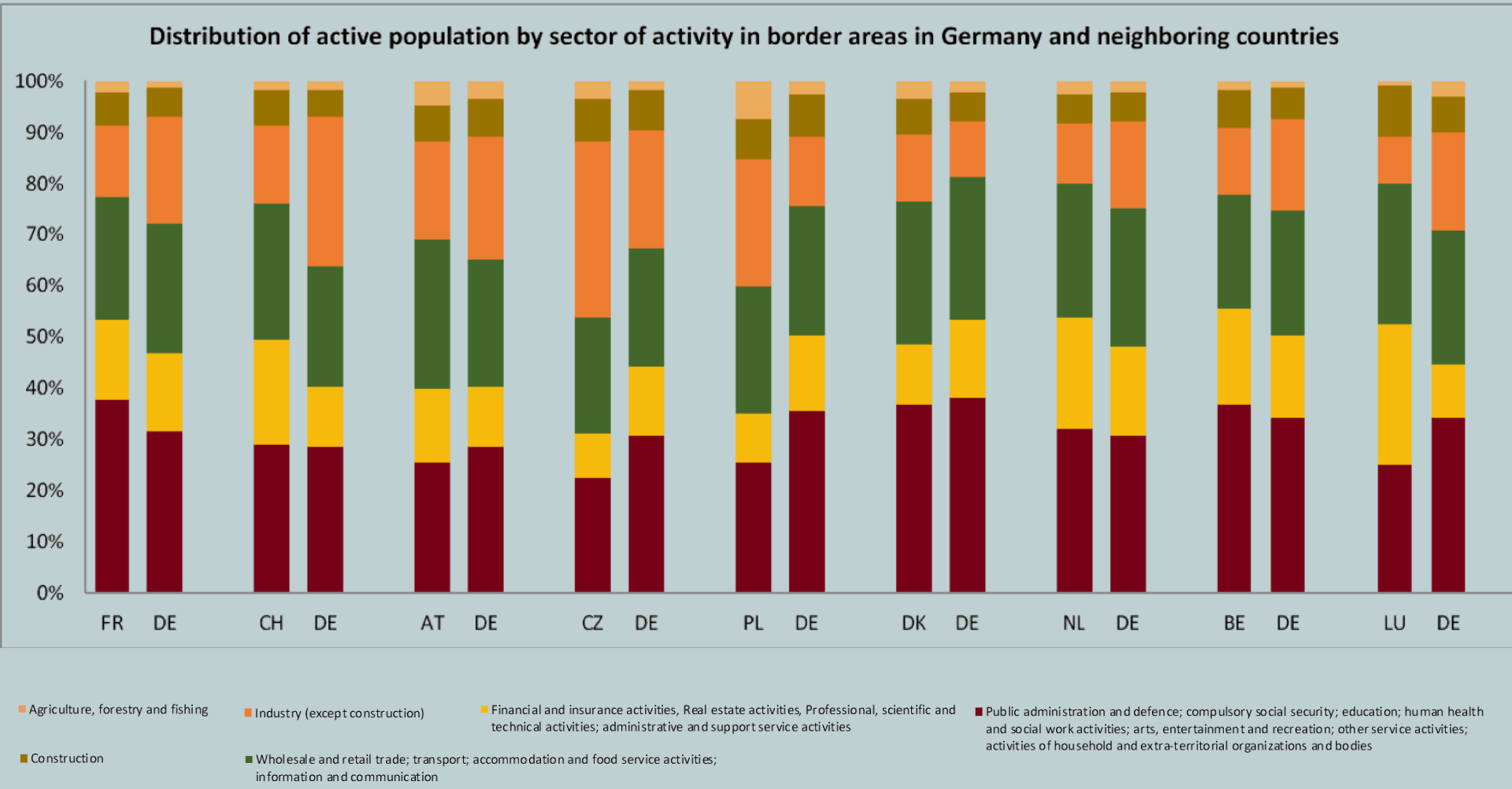

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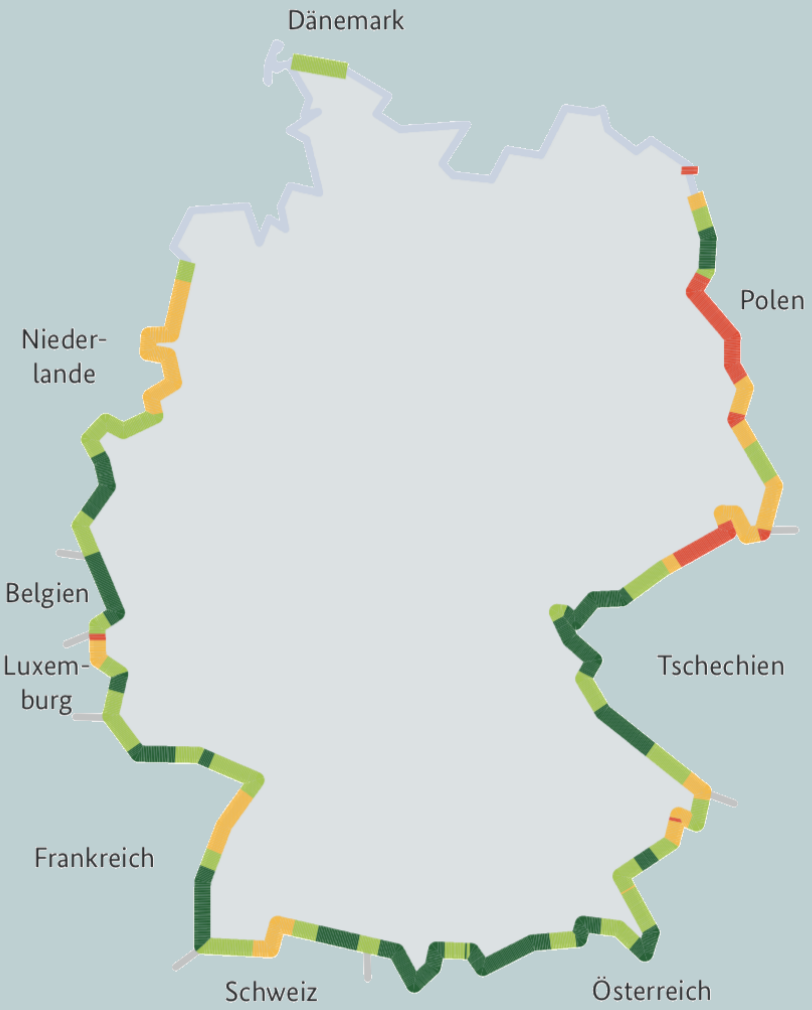


**Unterschiede an den Grenzen in der Wirtschaftsstruktur**

gering — hoch

0,0 10,0 20,0 30,0 50,6

in Prozentpunkten

Raumbeobachtung Deutschland und angrenzende Regionen

MORO

S&W

Darstellung: Aufsummierte Gesamtdifferenz der prozentualen Unterschiede der Beschäftigtenanteile in den Wirtschaftssektoren.
Datenbasis: Berechnung durch S&W auf der Grundlage von Eurostat, BFS und Nationale Statistische Ämter (LAU2)

# When data reach their limit…

- European statistics (EUROSTAT)
  - „european“ but not cross border dimension
  - Less and less data at the NUTS 3 level
- National statistics
  - Sometimes unavailability of data
  - Problem of comparability
- Very few data sources address specifically cross border problematics

# Summary

- Main topics: job market, transportation and cross-border workers, wholesale, services
- Need of contacts at the national level for regions
- Need of more detailed, internationally comparable data
- Necessity of a multilevel definition of cross border regions
- BUT: growing awareness about necessity of improving cross border monitoring, several new initiatives

# Key questions

- Which **alternative data sources** can be used?
- How can different stakeholders from regions, Länder, federal state, **complement each other**?
- How can **synergies** between various institutional stakeholders be developped, and how to involve national and international stakeholders?
- Which formal or institutional actions can be recommended for the long-term implementation of a spatial monitoring system including neighbouring areas ?

# Next steps

- **Which priority indicators**, determined in the first MORO, can be used to improve spatial monitoring in cross-border regions? To which extent do they **need to be harmonised**? How?

- To which extent can one **built upon existing, successful cross-border monitoring system** to develop observation platform in other states or at the federal level?

- How to secure a **long-term cooperation with all stakeholders** of spatial monitoring (statistical offices, *Länder*, federal state), and **how to include partners from neighbouring countries?**

# Next steps

- Exchange of experience with partner institions from neighboring countries (MOT, ARE, ÖROK etc.)
- Cooperation with European initiative
- Second phase of MORO
  - Call for participants in summer 2018
  - Project runs until 2020

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# Thank you for your attention!