

ESPON 2013 – rezultati programa

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in prostor

Kontaktna točka programa
ESPON

Ljubljana, 4. marec 2015



ESPON 2013 - Evropsko omrežje za spremljanje prostorskega razvoja in teritorialne kohezije

Poslanstvo:

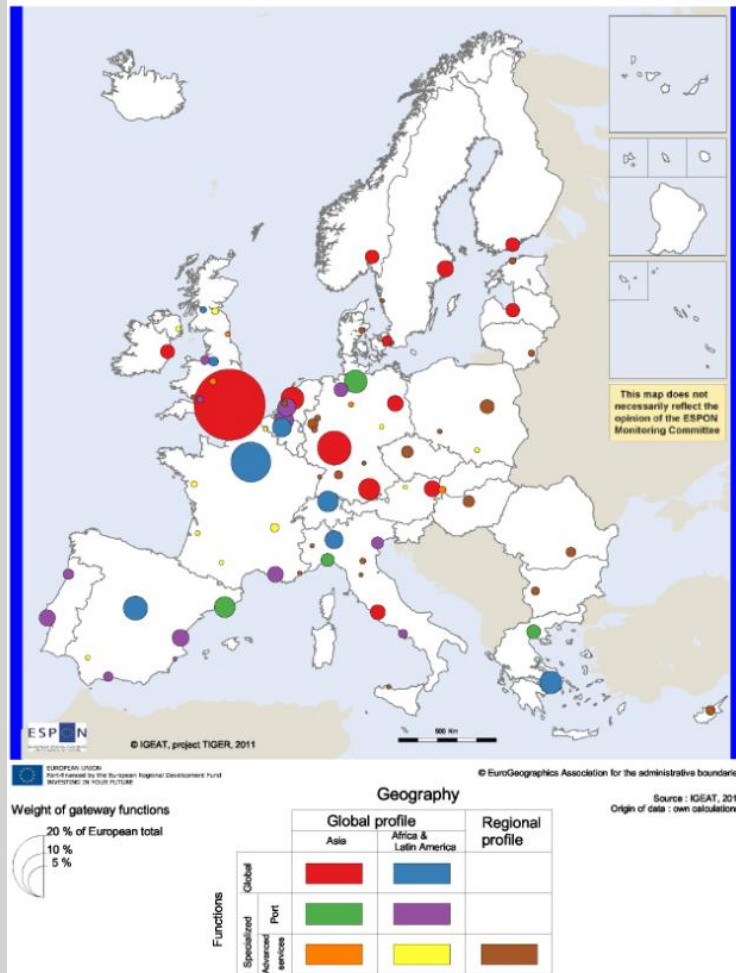
- (1) Podpora razvoju politik v povezavi s cilji teritorialne kohezije in uravnoteženega razvoja ozemlja Evrope.
- (2) Priprava primerljivih informacij, dokazov, analiz in scenarijev o prostorski dinamiki.
- (3) Preučevanje in prikazovanje prostorskih kapitalov in potencialov za razvoj regij in širših območij, kateri prispevajo k konkurenčnosti Evrope, teritorialnemu sodelovanju in trajnostnemu ter uravnoteženemu razvoju.

Kako program uresničuje svoje poslanstvo?

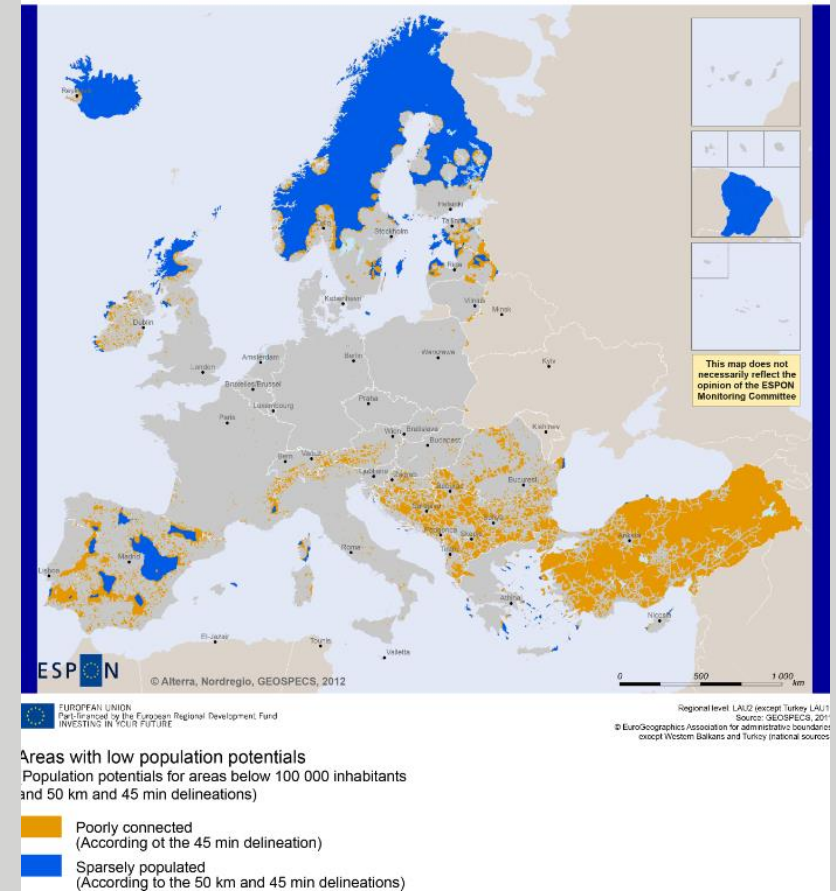
- Aplikativne raziskave o prostorskem razvoju, konkurenčnosti in koheziji
- Usmerjene raziskave na pobudo deležnikov
- Raziskovalna platforma in razvoj orodij
- Kapitalizacija in promocija izsledkov raziskovalnih projektov ter razvitih orodij

ESPON – obravnavano območje

Typology of European gateways, 2006-2010



Sparsely populated and poorly connected areas, 2011

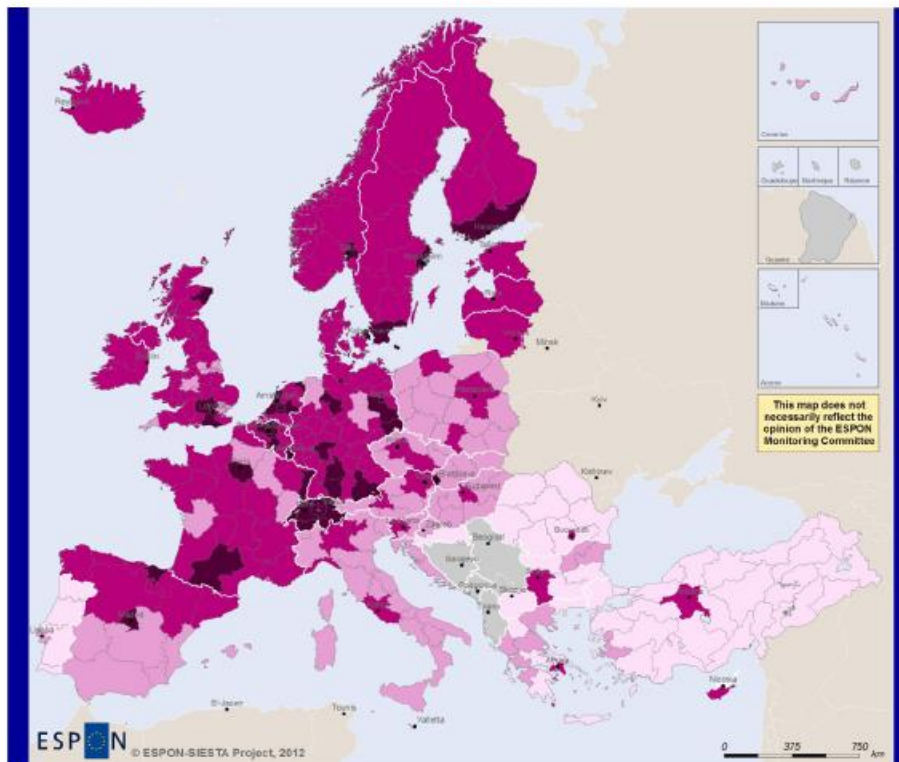


Teme aplikativnih raziskav

- Prostorska privlačnost
 - Mesta
 - Klimatske spremembe
 - Demografija
 - Gospodarska kriza
 - Energetika
 - Strategija EU 2020
 - Upravljanje
 - Globalizacija
 - Zeleno gospodarstvo
 - Raba tal
 - Evropsko sosodstvo
 - Revščina in izključenost
 - Scenariji prostorskega razvoja
 - Teritorialno sodelovanje ...
-
- ... Skupaj - 25 aplikativnih raziskav, 23 raziskav na pobudo deležnikov

Človeški viri v znanosti in raziskovanju, 2010

Map 3.4 Human resources in science and technology as percentage of active population, 2009



Percentage of economically active population (%), 2010.



Notes:
Data for CH are shown for 2009.

- Regije z največjim deležem zaposlenih v S&R v severo – zahodni Evropi
- Območja največjih mest izstopajo kot najpomembnejša območja po deležu zaposlenih
- V Turčiji kot ključni akter izstopa Ankara

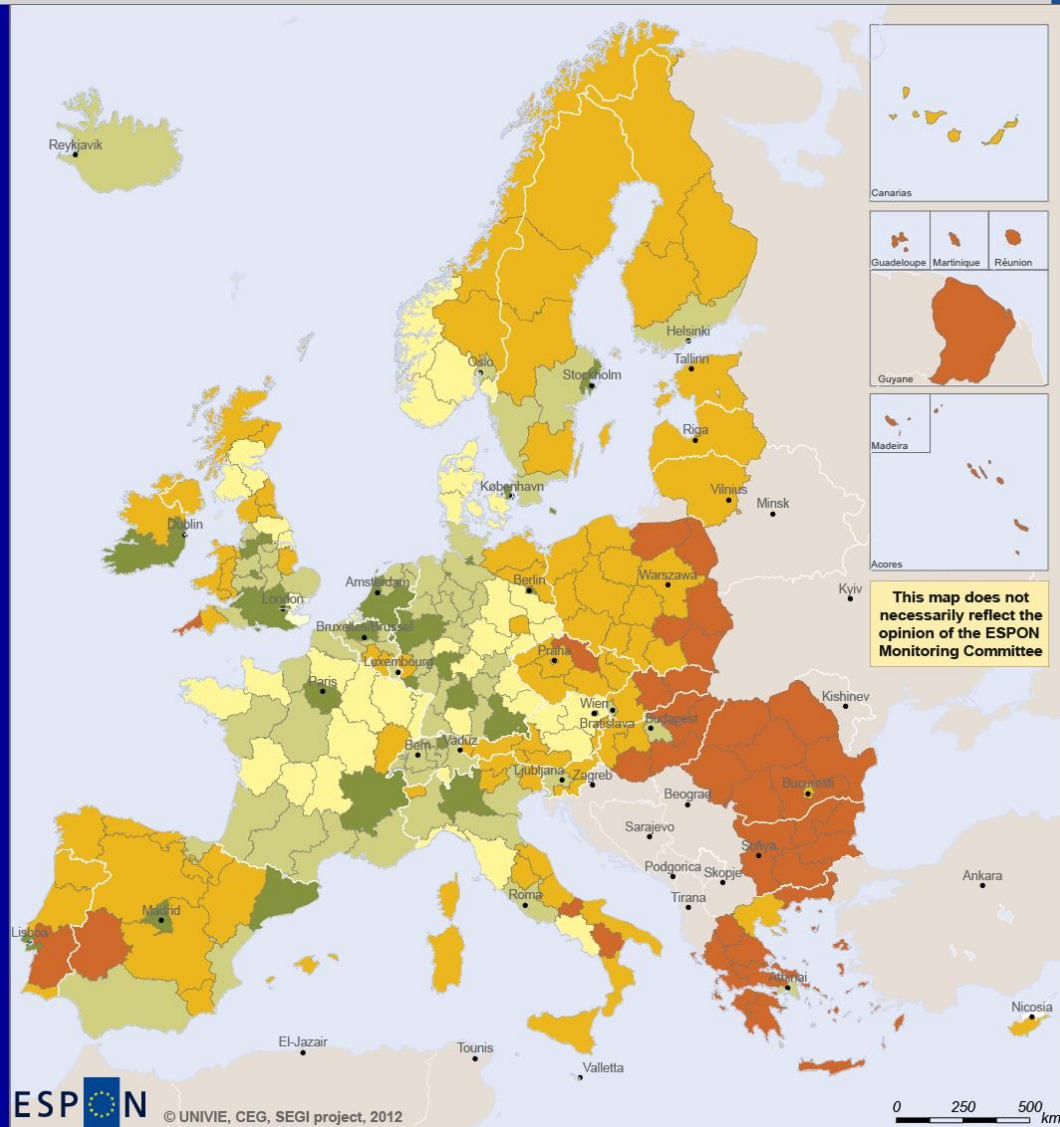
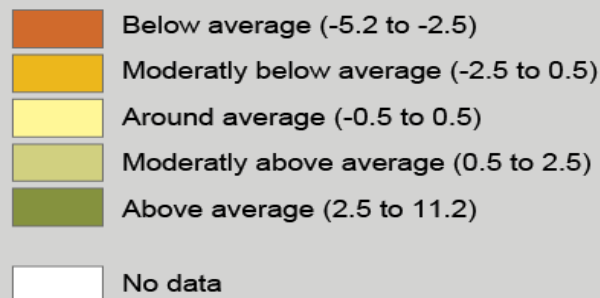
Storitve splošnega družbenega pomena, 2009-2010

Indicators

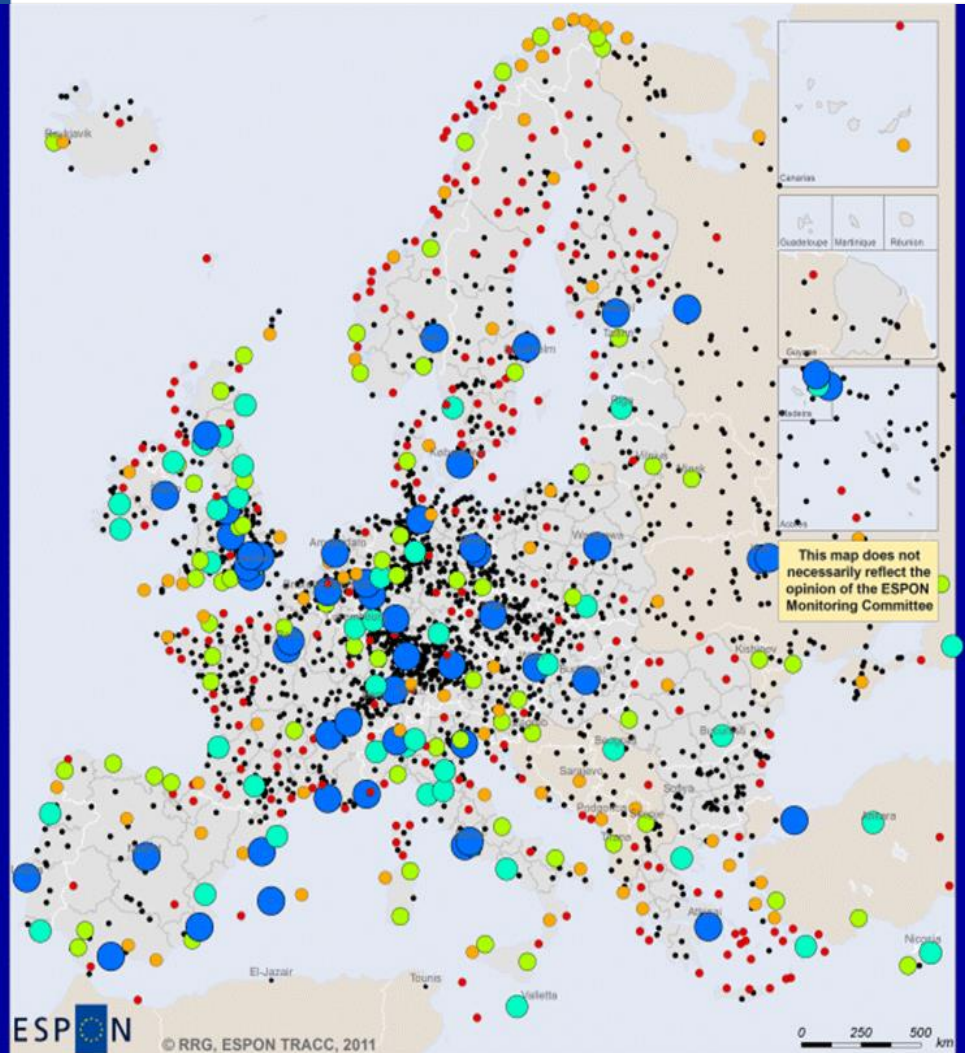
(Z-transformed; i.e. expresses deviation from mean in standard-deviation)

1. High ranked transport infrastructure
(Length of motorways in km per 1 000 km², 2009)
2. High quality ICT infrastructure
(Percentage of households with access to broadband, 2010)
3. Vital business surrounding
(Persons employed per 100 000 inh. in PR and consultancy, 2009)
4. Public finance
(National public expenditures on economic affairs per inh., 2009)

Typology on service of general economic interest, 2009-2010 (standart-deviation from European average)



Letališča – število destinacij, 2011



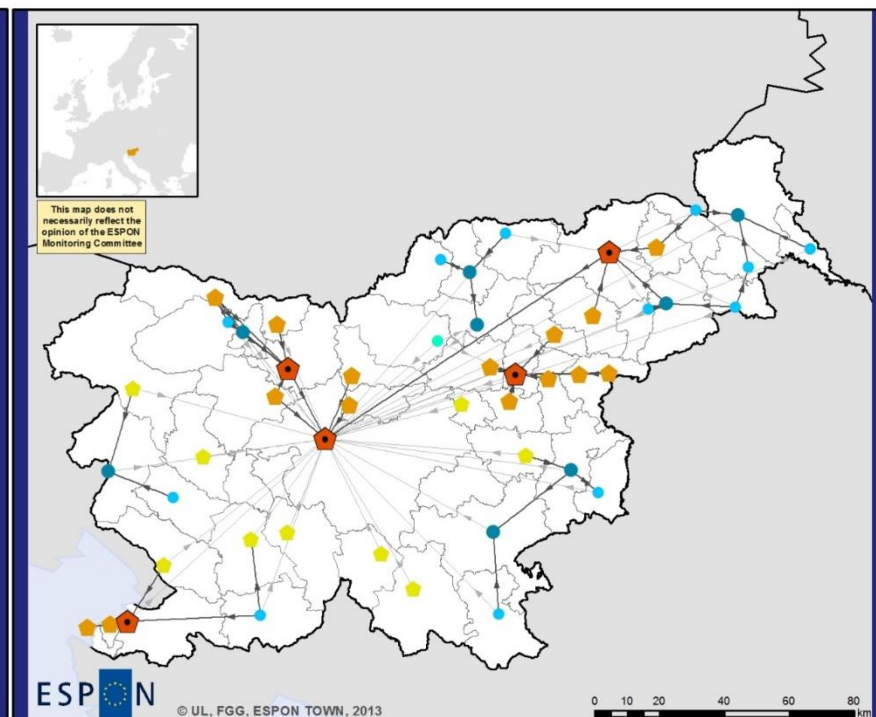
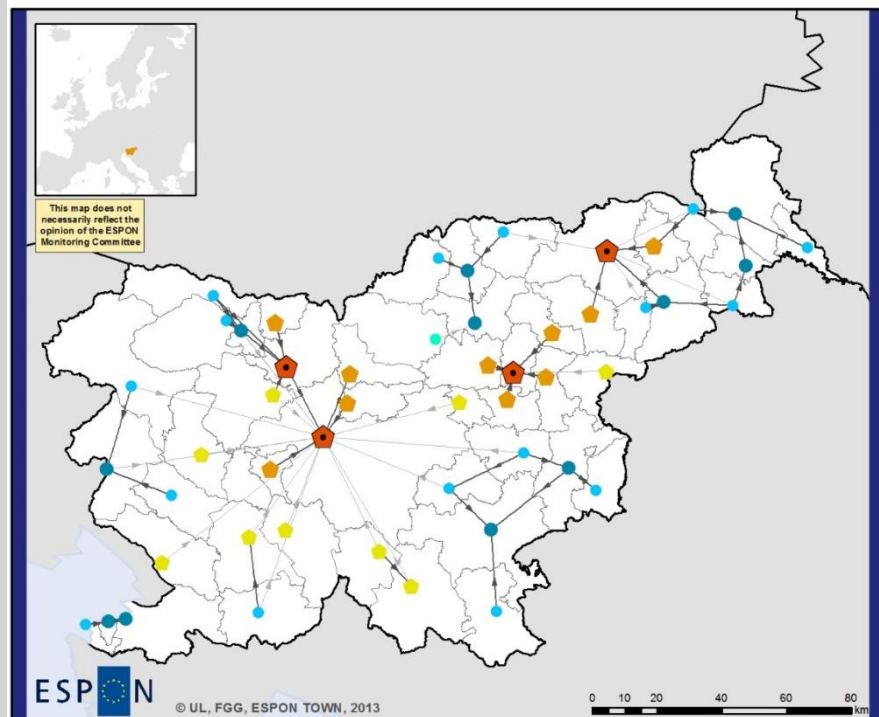
- Dostopnost in povezanost pomembni prednosti aglomeracij
- Spremembe števila destinacij z letališč od 2001 do 2011 je spremenila regionalno dostopnost (+ in -)
- Stabilna dostopnost po zraku (št. destinacij) le v regijah z večjimi mednarodnimi letališči
- Dostopnost po zraku podpira policentrični razvoj Evrope in je pomemben za integracijo znotraj EU ter povezanost s svetom



Mikro - regionalna središča v Sloveniji (2001 – 2011)

Types of micro-regional centers (2001)

Types of micro-regional centers (2011*)



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Part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund
INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE

Local level: LAU 2
Source: TOWN, 2013

Origin of data: GURS, 2012; SORS, 2012

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Type of micro-regional center (MRC)

- LC
- NETW-LC
- AGLO-LC
- NETW-SMST-D
- NETW-SMST-S
- AGLO-SMST

Share of flow on jobs in destination

- < 1 %
- > 1 %
- micro-regional border
- NUTS 0 / NUTS 1 border

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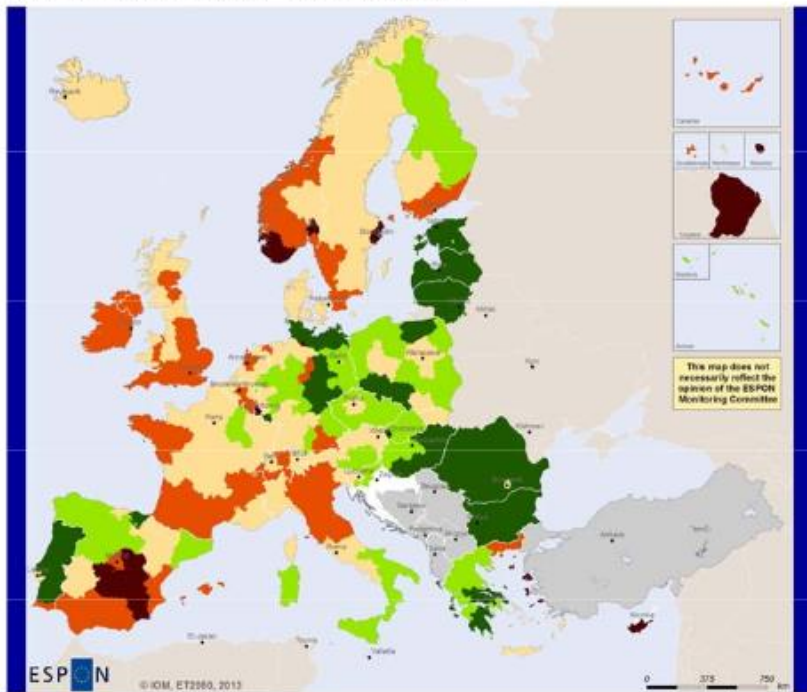
Share of flow on jobs in destination

- < 1 %
- > 1 %
- micro-regional border
- NUTS 0 / NUTS 1 border

* data for 2011 recalculated on the 2001 geography

Scenariji – ET2050

Population change 2010 – 2030 (Baseline)



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Regional level: NUTS2
Source: IOM, 2013
Origin of data: MULTIPOLES model
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Annual population change (Units: %)

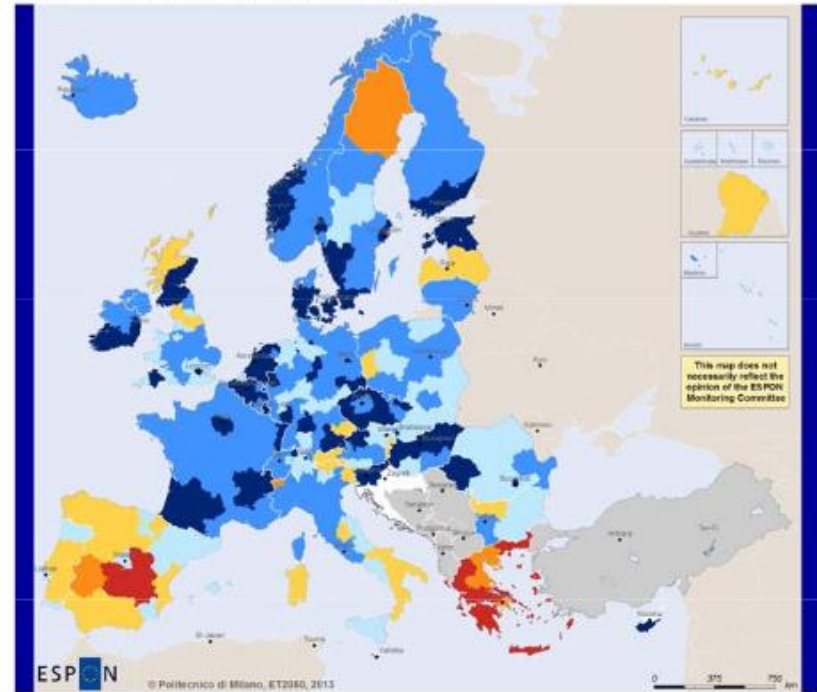
Results obtained by MULTIPOLES forecast model

- < -0,5%
- 0,5% - 0%
- 0% - 0,5%
- 0,5% - 1%
- > 1%

- No data (ESPON space)
- No data (No ESPON space)

European population growth will tend towards stabilisation. Total population (ESPON Space) will grow from 514 million in 2010 to 530 million in 2030. MULTIPOLES is a cohort-component population dynamics model. It is used for the simulations of complex hierarchical multiregional, multi-country population systems; for analysing impact of various scenarios concerning migration, fertility, and mortality.

GDP growth 2010 – 2030 (Baseline)



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Regional level: NUTS2
Source: IOM, 2013
Origin of data: MASST3 model
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GDP Growth annual average rate (Units: %)

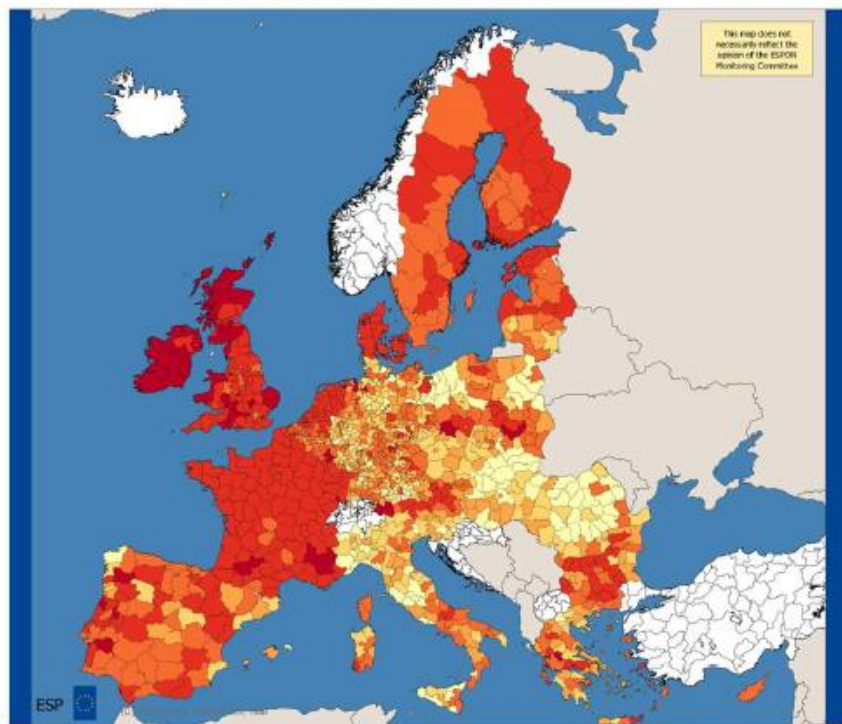
Results obtained by MASST3 forecast model

- < 0%
- 0% - 0,5%
- 0,5% - 1%
- 1% - 1,5%
- 1,5% - 2%
- > 2%

- No data (ESPON space)
- No data (No ESPON space)

Economic growth at very different speeds, leading to an increase in inter-regional economic disparities. Number of regions below to 1% of GDP growth: 45 (16%). ESPON Space annual average GDP growth rate: 1.89%. MASST3 is an econometric, macroeconomic, sectoral, social and territorial model. It has been upgraded to explicitly take into account the impact of the current economic crisis.

Increase in urban surface 2010-2050 Baseline



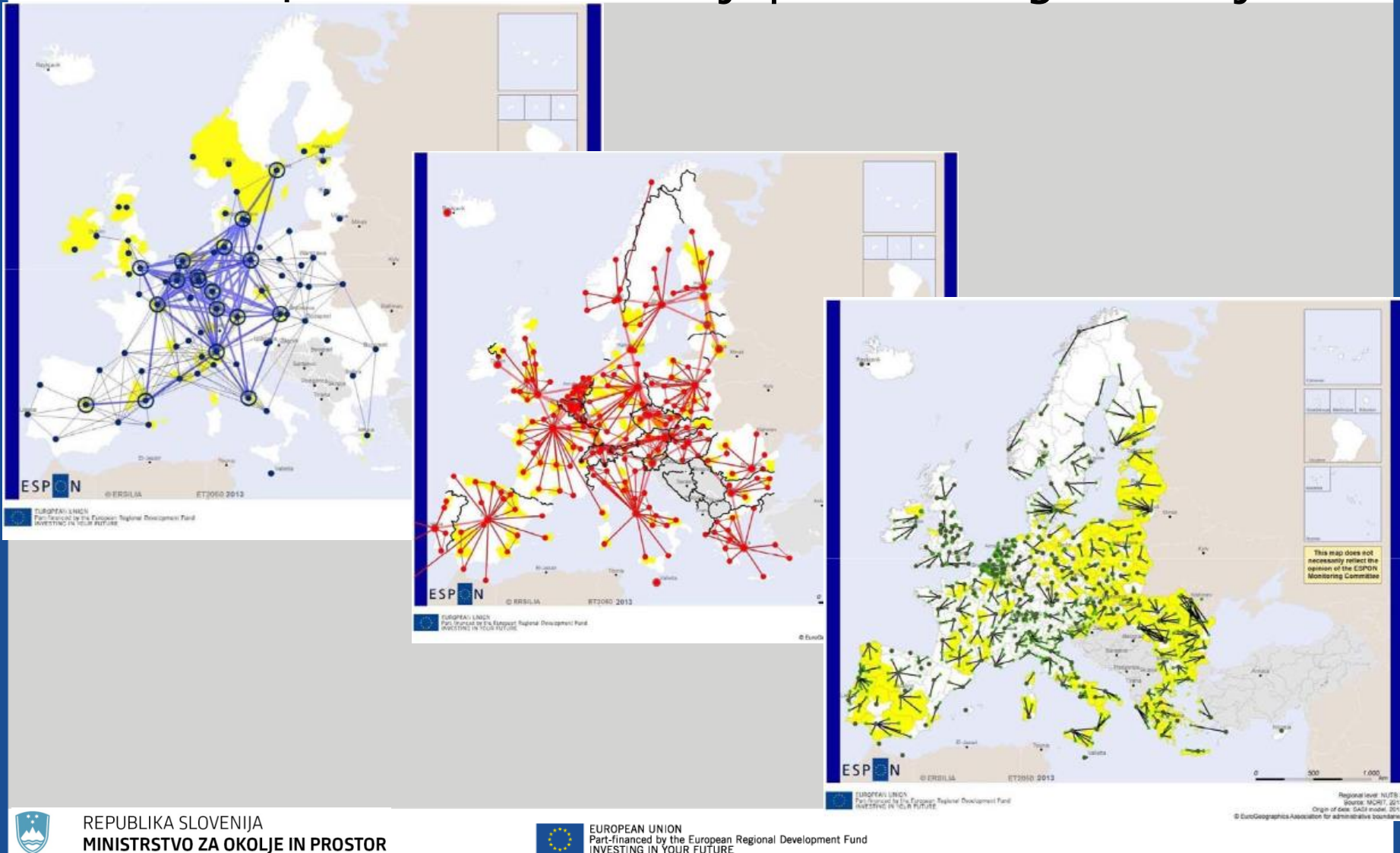
Increase in urban surface 2010-2050 Baseline



Širitev urbaniziranih površin v Evropi:

- 2010 – 2030: 900 – 1200km² letno;
- 2030 – 2050: 150km² letno;
- Kmetijska zemljišča do 2030:
 - zmanjševanje površin (EU15 – 3,3%, EU10 – 17.5%);
 - zaraščanje (prevladujoče) + urbanizacija.

Evropa 2050 – scenariji prostorskega razvoja



ET 2050 - Vizija odprte in policentrične Evrope



ESPON

© ERSILIA, MCRJT and ET2050 Project, 2014



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Regional level: NUTS 3
Source: MCRJT, 2014
Origin of data: ET2050, 2014

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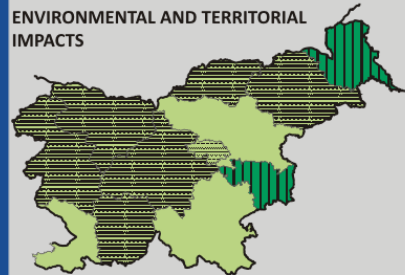
Ciljne analize (*Targeted Analyses*)

- Ciljne analizo na povpraševanje – interes (tema) izražena s strani deležnikov
- Analize izvajajo ekspertne skupine (raziskovalci) v tesnem sodelovanju z deležniki in predstavniki programa ESPON
- Rezultati prilagojeni prostorskemu kontekstu deležnikov in potrebam njihovih politik
- Teme: ekonomija aglomeracij, metropolitanska območja, čezmejno sodelovanje, otoki, migracije na podeželju, krajina, TIA, prostorska učinkovitost (*territorial performance*) ... (23 projektov)

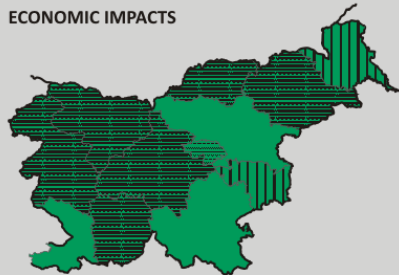
Presoja vpliva na prostor– EA TIA (študija za Slo)

IMPACTS OF DIRECTIVE ON PROMOTION OF THE USE OF ENERGY FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL AND TERRITORIAL IMPACTS



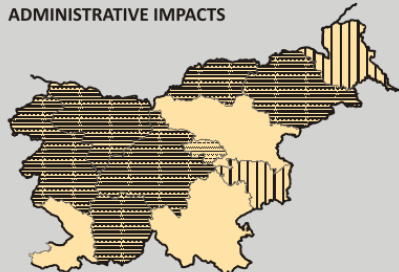
ECONOMIC IMPACTS



SOCIAL IMPACTS






ADMINISTRATIVE IMPACTS








LEGEND:

Regions

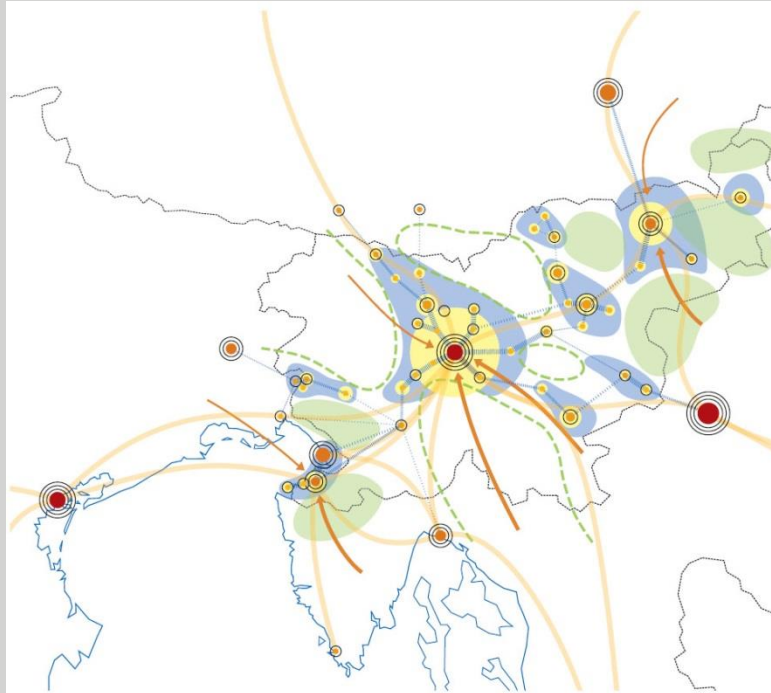
-  R1- regions with the highest potential for geothermal energy and lower potential for hydroenergy and biogas
-  R2- regions with the potential for biogas and hydroenergy and lower potential for biomass
-  R3- regions with the potential for biomass

Impacts

-  -2 to -1,2: very negative impact
-  -1,2 to -0,4: negative impact
-  -0,4 to 0,4: negligible positive or negative impact
-  0,4 to 1,2: positive impact
-  1,2 to 2: very positive impact

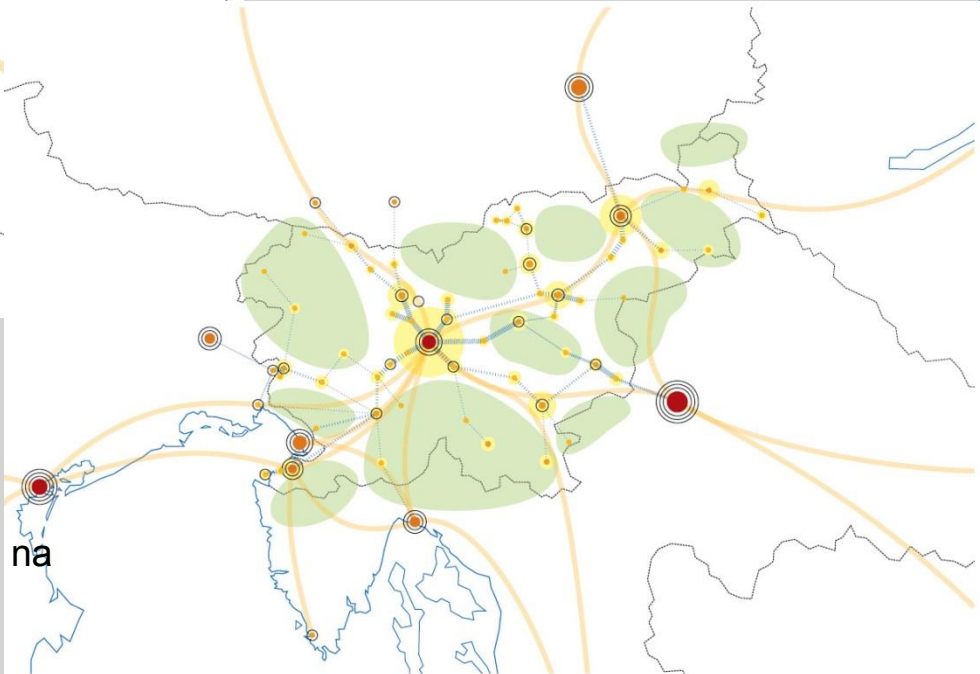
- TIA za štiri prostorsko občutljive direktive - Habitat directive, SAVESO III.
- Sodelovanje pri razvoju orodja (uporabniku prijazno orodje, ki omogoča širšo participacijo)
- Aplikacija procesa TIA na nacionalni ravni (SAVESO III): screening - > scoping - > assessing -> evaluating
- Omogočeno sodelovanje državnih, regionalnih in sektorskih deležnikov

ESPON Interstrat



Model koncentracije in učinkovitosti:

- krepitev vloge središč funkcionalnih regij;
- „kritična masa“ in boljša vpetost v makroregionalne okvire;
- racionalnejše opremljanje prostora z gospodarsko in družbeno infrastrukturo;
- podpora javnemu potniškemu prometu.



Model poseljenosti in samooskrbnosti:

- krepitev pomena manjših središč;
- zmanjševanje vloge Slovenije v makroregionalnih okvirih;
- priložnost razvoj delovnih mest temelječih na lokalnih virih;
- ohranjanje pomena osebnega motornega

prevoza

ESPON orodja

- ESPON 2013 Database
- Citybench
- MapFinder
- Online Mapping tool
- DataNavigator
- HyperAtlas

ESPON Database Portal

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Education



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Education

DATA

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WHERE

EU28+4

WHEN

1628-2100

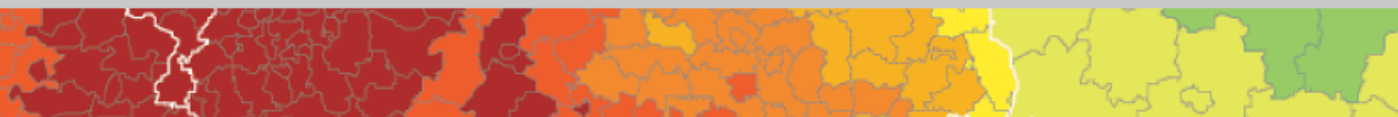
[CLEAR](#)

DATA	Indicator	Years	Territorial	Completeness	
WHERE?	Absolute change in creative workforce TS	2001-2008	NUTS 2006 level 2	93	
WHAT?	Average size of school class lower secondary education	2009	NUTS 2006 level 0	91	
WHEN?	Average size of school class primary education	2009	NUTS 2006 level 0	97	
	Capacity of sport stadiums	2009	NUTS 2006 level 0	100	
	Capacity of sport stadiums	2009	NUTS 2006 level 2	99	
	Change of the share of the creative workforce	2001-2008	NUTS 2006 level 2	94	
	Early school leavers	2000-2010	NUTS 2006 level 0	93	
	Early school leavers	2000-2010	NUTS 2006 level 1	85	
	Elasticity of innovation to human capital	2000-2004	NUTS 2006 level 2	99	
	Elasticity of knowledge production to HK by patterns of innovation	2000-2007	NUTS 2006 level 2	99	

45 results found in 0.824 seconds. Results by page [10](#)

[1](#) [2](#) [3](#) [4](#) [5](#)





- Observations for policy
- Policy context
- Map interpretation
- Concepts and methods
- Keywords

Search Map

-Theme-

-Project-

[click here for multiple selection](#)

-Publication-

Keyword

Search

Comparison List

There are no maps to compare. Click on the comparison button of a map to add it to the comparison list.

Compare

Youth unemployment rate, 2011

Theme

Labour Market

Project

TIPSE: Territorial Dimension of Poverty and Social Exclusion in Europe

Programme

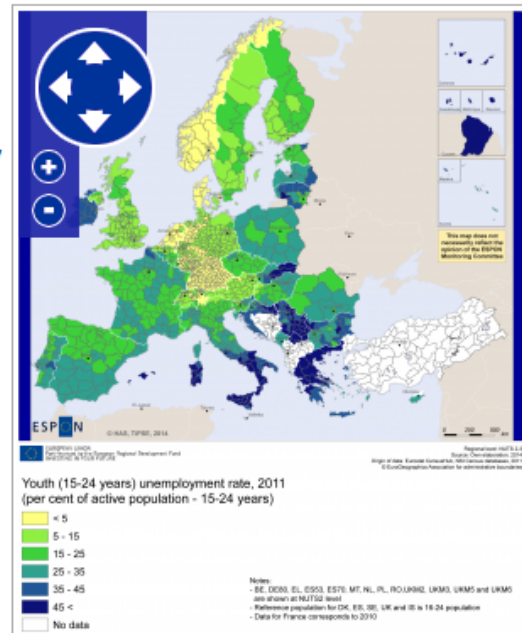
ESPON 2013 Programme

Publication

Options

- Enlarge map
- Explore with a lens
- Print map
- Download map
- Add to list

Share





[data source and more](#)

- Youth unemployment rates are often higher than total unemployment rates. The young labour force is consequently more vulnerable to increasing unemployment than other social groups.
- Mobility can be a way out of unemployment. However, that way is mainly available for well-educated young people.
- Some regions and in some cases even whole countries run the risk of a lost generation due to extensively high youth unemployment rates.
- An increasing rate of young people leaving their home regions and countries results in brain drain and has therefore significant implications on regional development, for example in economic and in demographic terms.

1


Absolute change in creative workforce





2

Select a second indicator



>


Detail level

NUTS

NUTS

NUTS

NUTS

Select Regions> 

Or choose a selection

EU 15

EU 28

EU 28+4

European

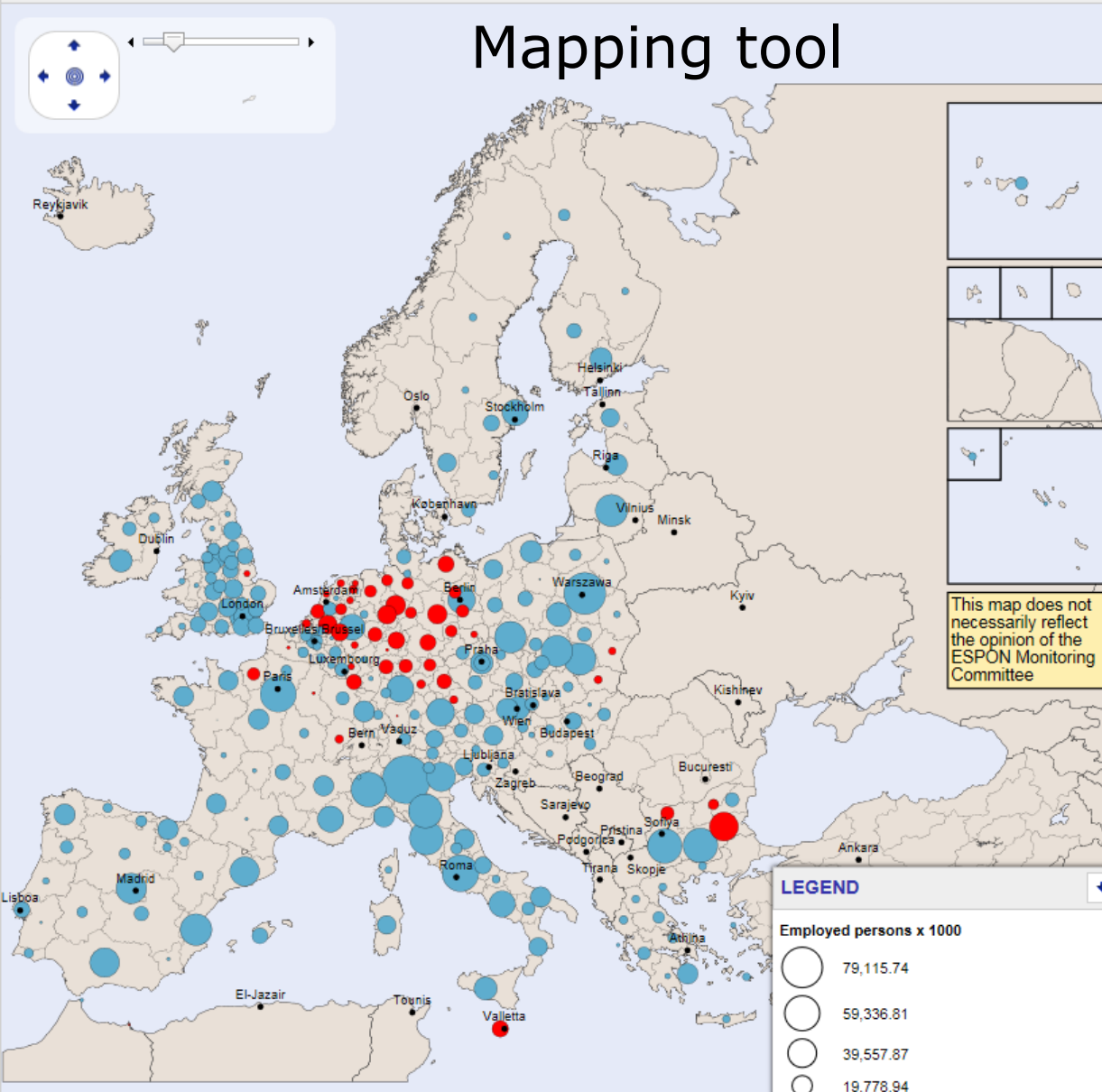
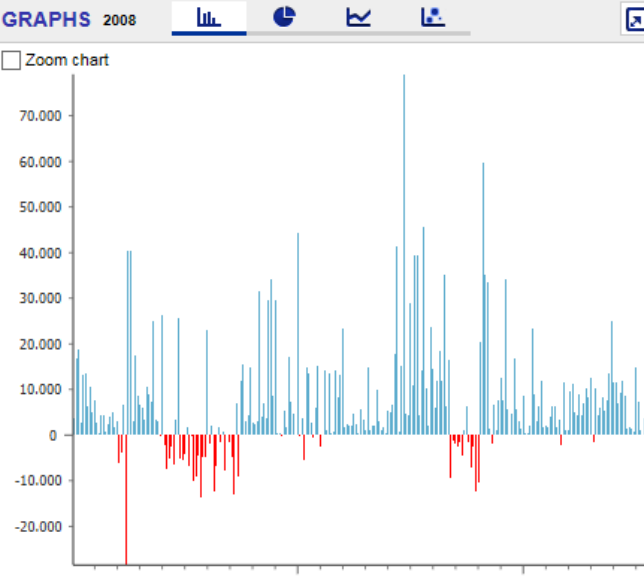
Baltic Sea Region

Mediterranean

Danube Region

North West Europe

Save current selection



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