

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

- 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

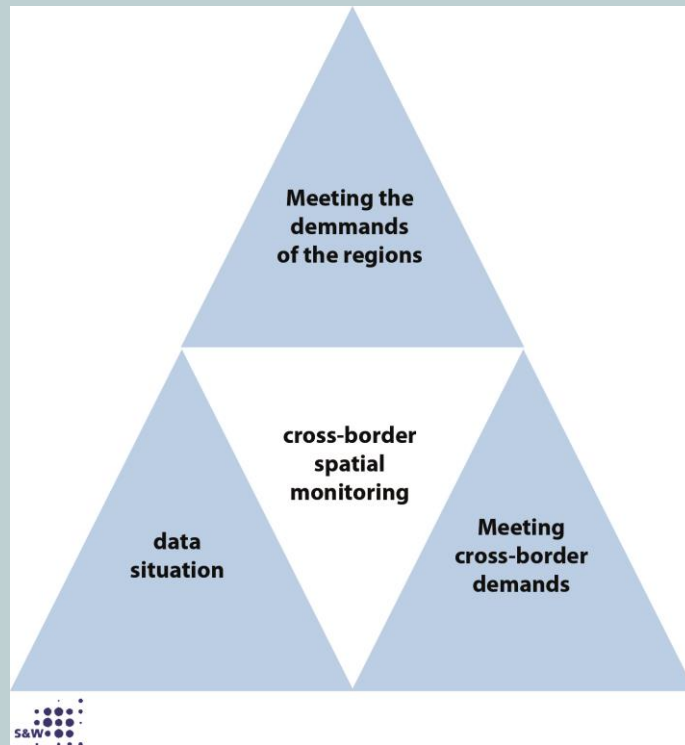


The origin of MORO - Research objective

- ***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

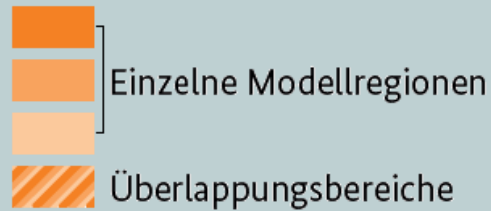
■ *Integrated MORO - Demonstration Projects of Spatial Planning - with research assistance and up to 9 model regions*



- 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

Modellregionen



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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***

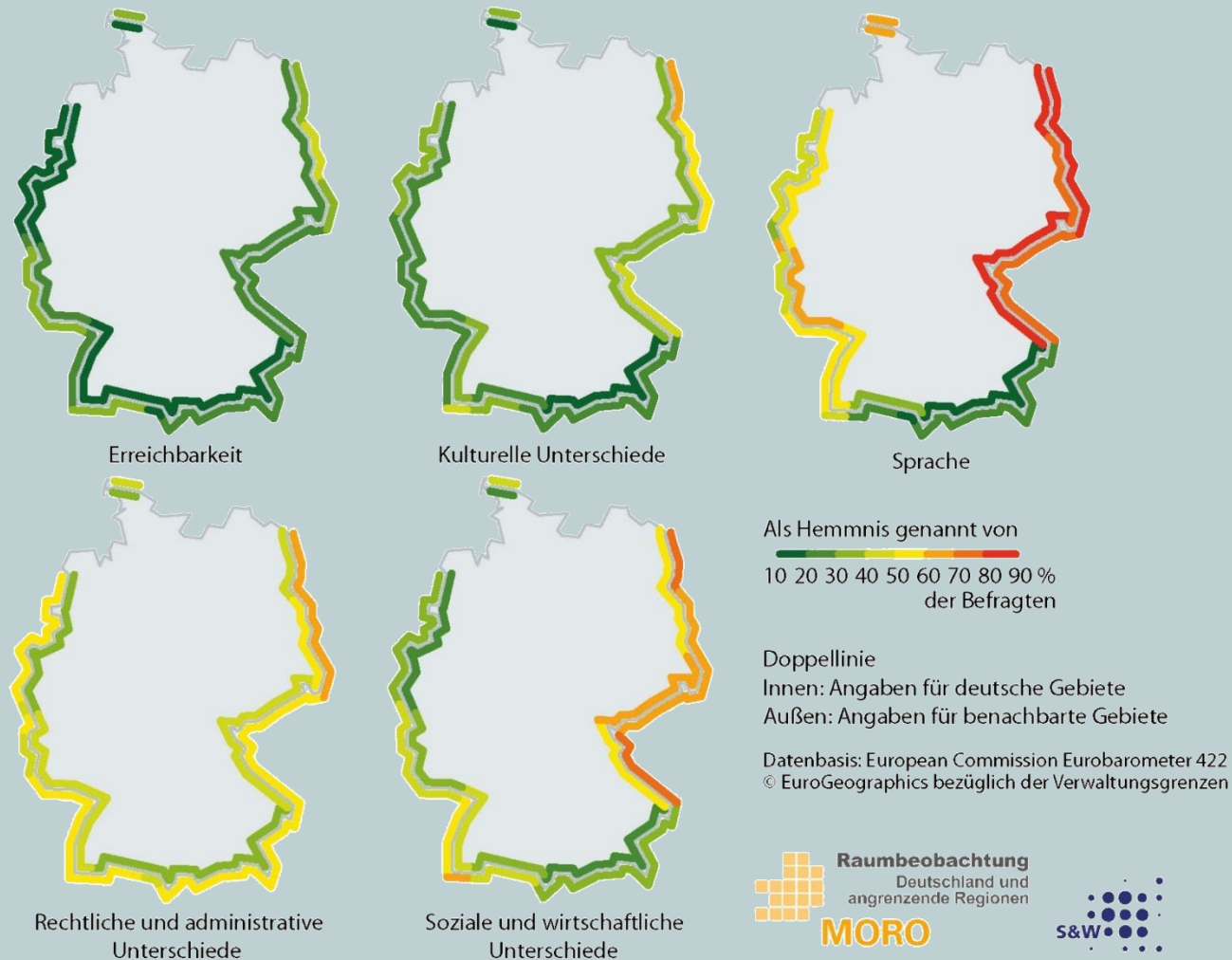
Key questions

- 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 is 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

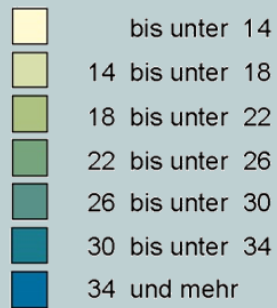


Border as a barrier?

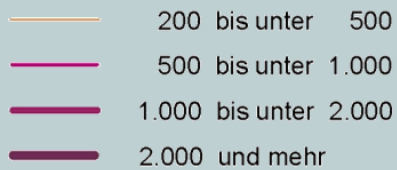


Germany as an island?

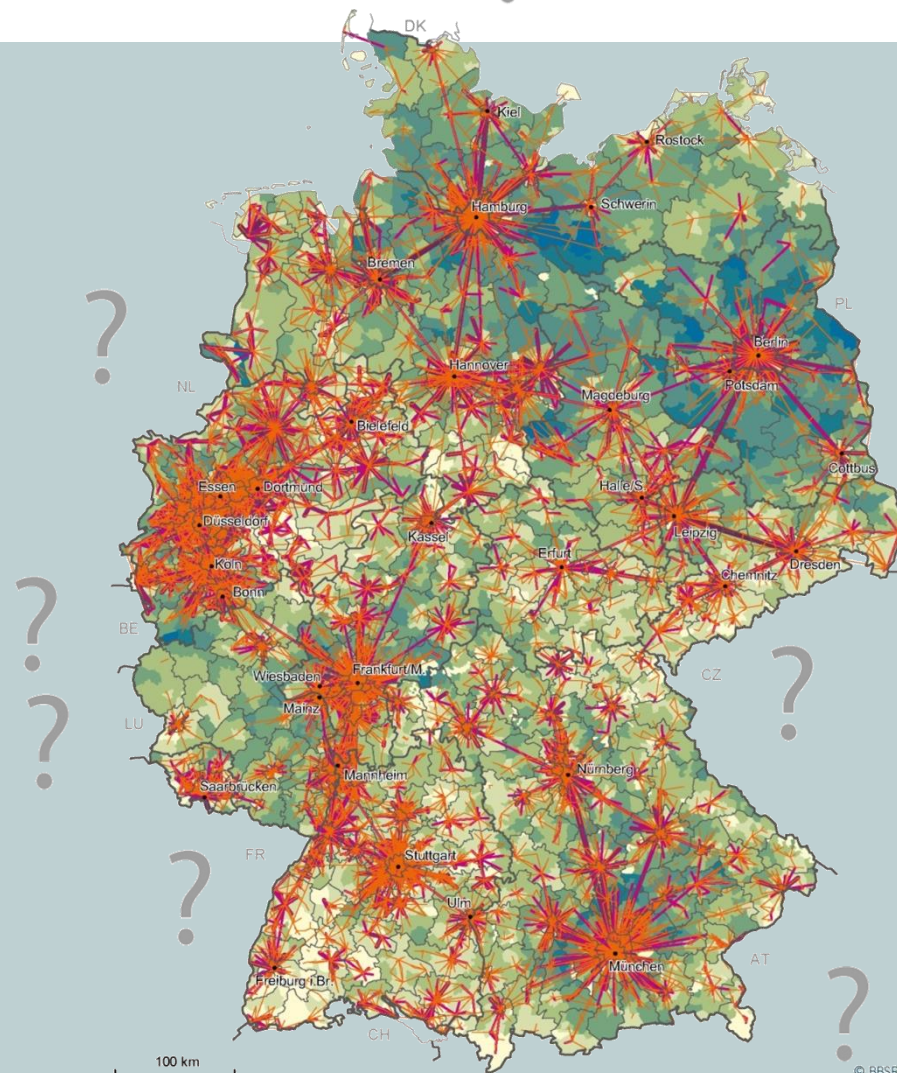
Durchschnittliche Pendeldistanzen aller SV-Beschäftigten am Wohnort 2015 in km



Pendlerverflechtungen zwischen Gemeindeverbänden nach Anzahl der Pendler 2015



Datenbasis: Statistik der Bundesagentur für Arbeit:
Ein- und Auspendler auf Gemeindeebene, Nürnberg 2016
Geometrische Grundlage: Gemeindeverbände (generalisiert), 31.12.2015
© GeoBasis-DE/BKG
Bearbeitung: T. Pütz

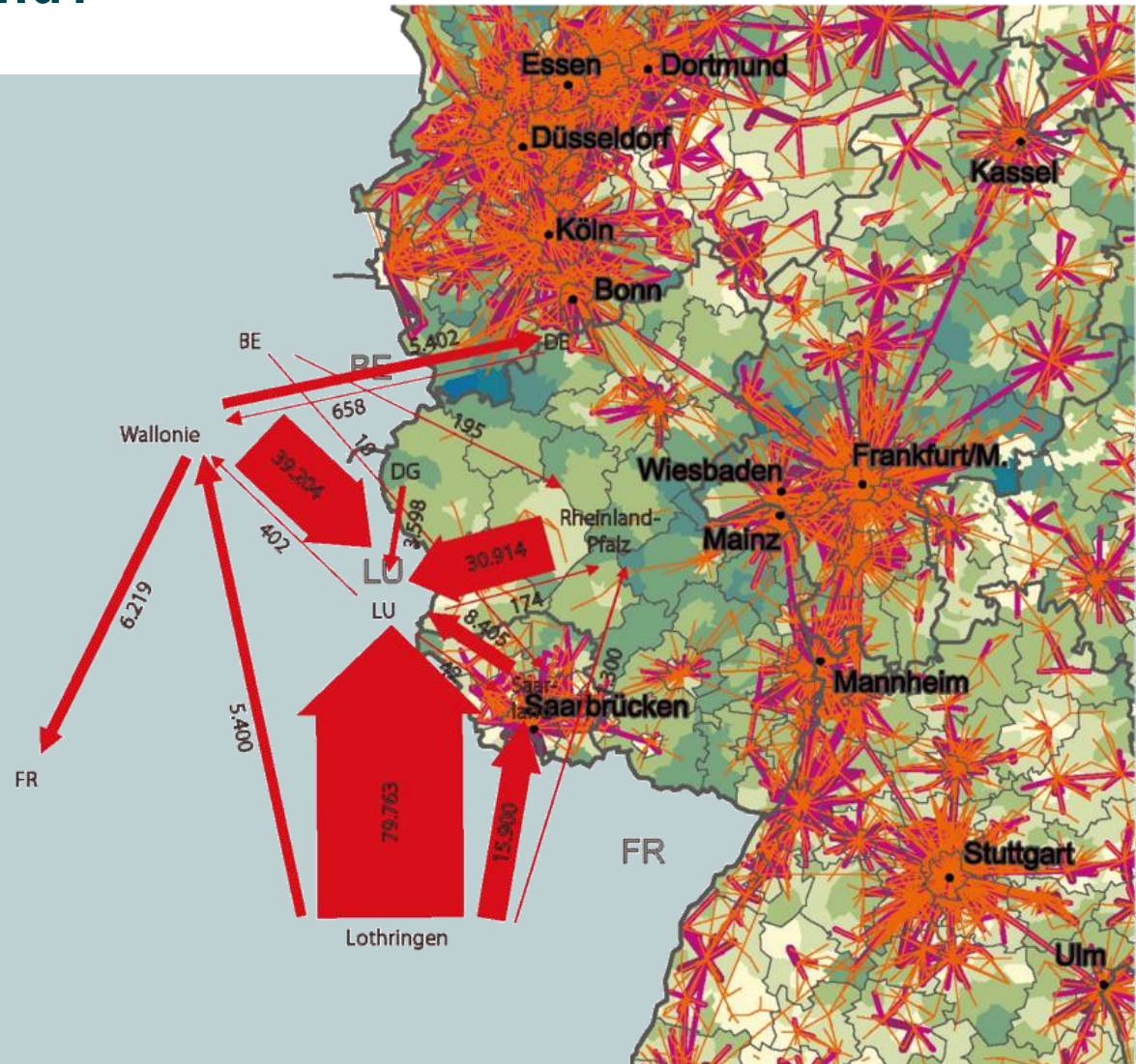


Germany as an island?

Grenzpendlerströme
in der Großregion im Jahr 2015

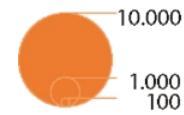


Darstellung nach Berechnungen IBA/OIE
Datenbasis: BA, IGSS, INAMI, INSEE (Schätzungen)
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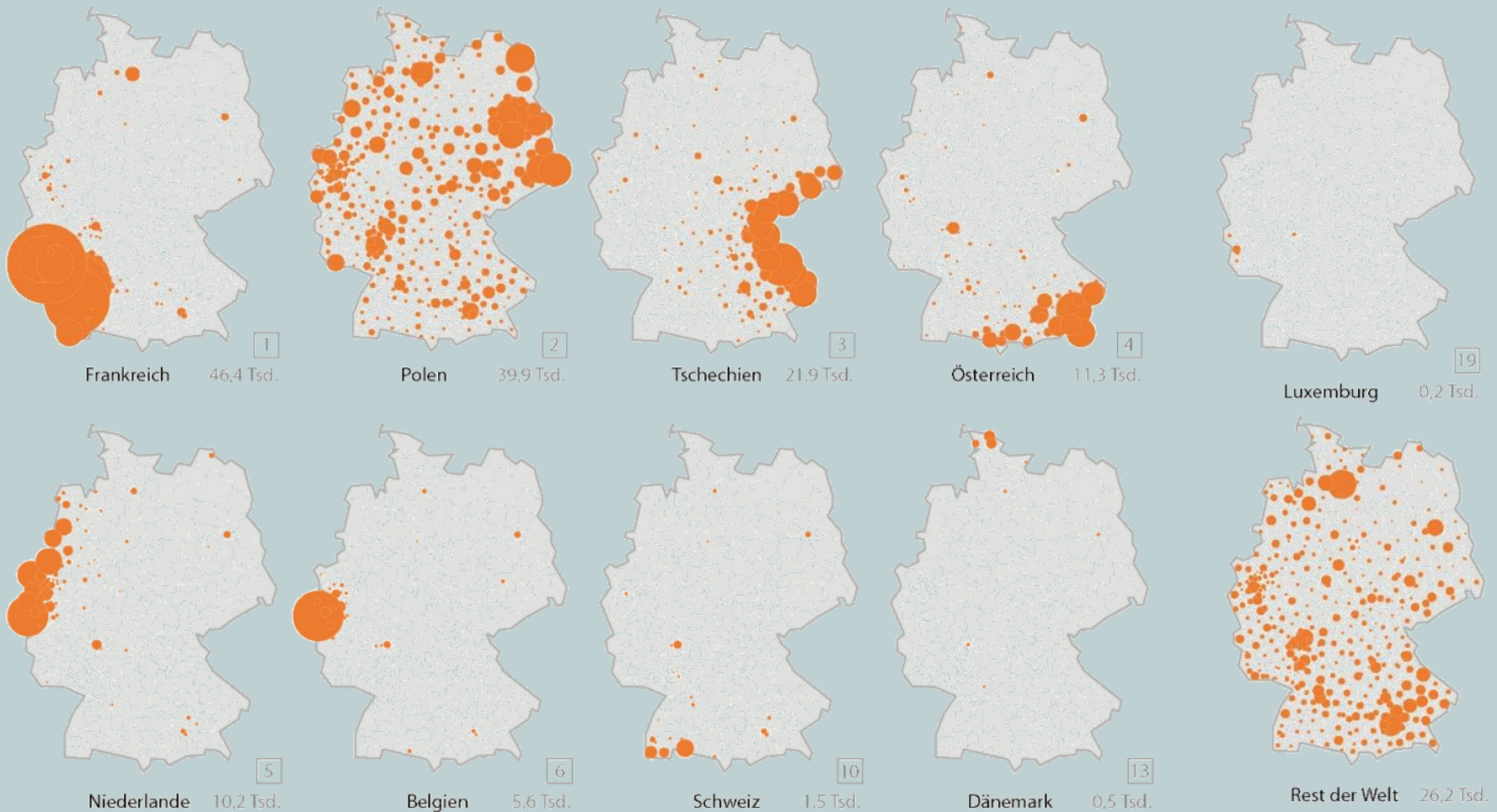
Cross border commuters

Einpendler nach Herkunftsland im Jahr 2016



x Rang
X Tsd. Anzahl der Pendler

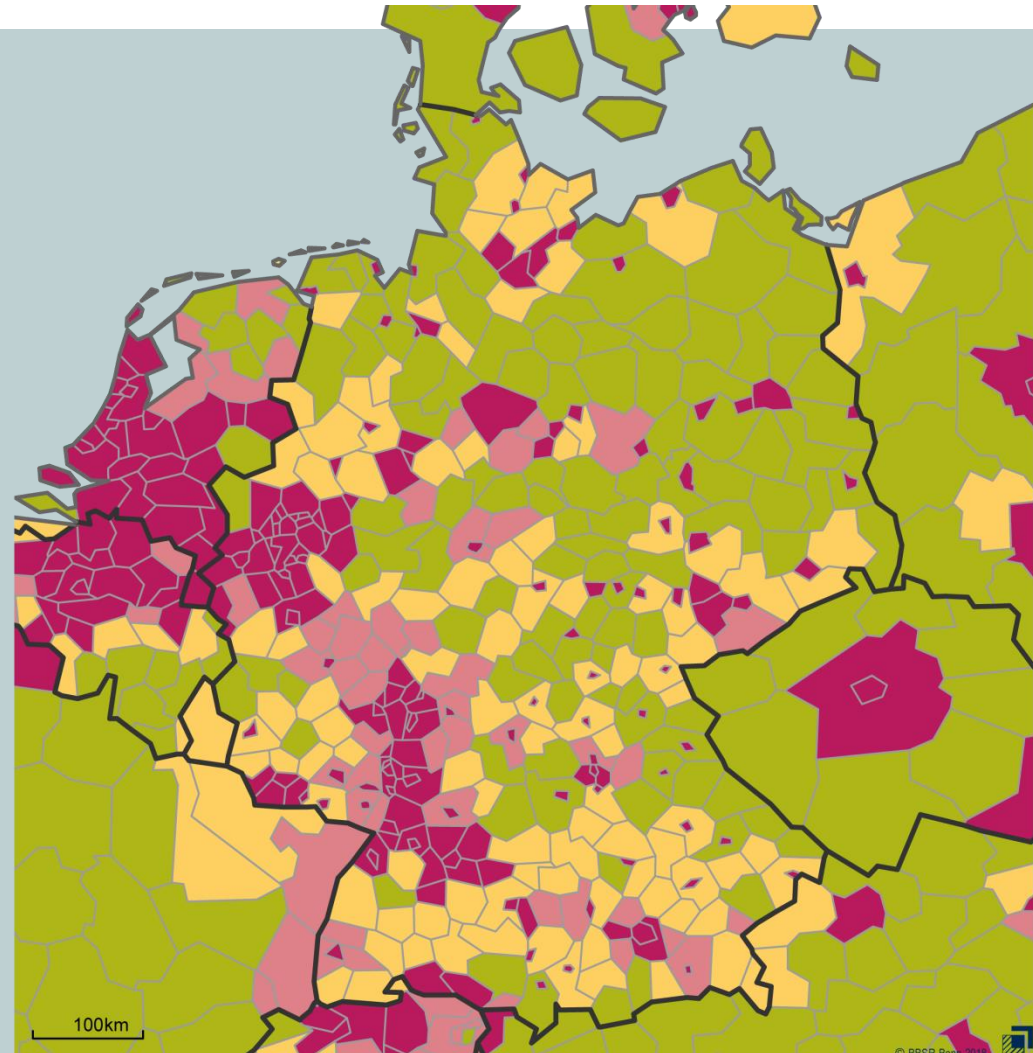
Datenbasis: Bundesagentur für Arbeit, nur sozialversicherungspflichtig Beschäftigte, nur Werte > 9
Rest der Welt=Andere Staaten ohne Nachbarländer Deutschlands
© GeoBasis-DE/BKG 2017 bezüglich der Verwaltungsgrenzen



Differences at the border: urbanisation

Städtische und ländliche Regionen in Europa

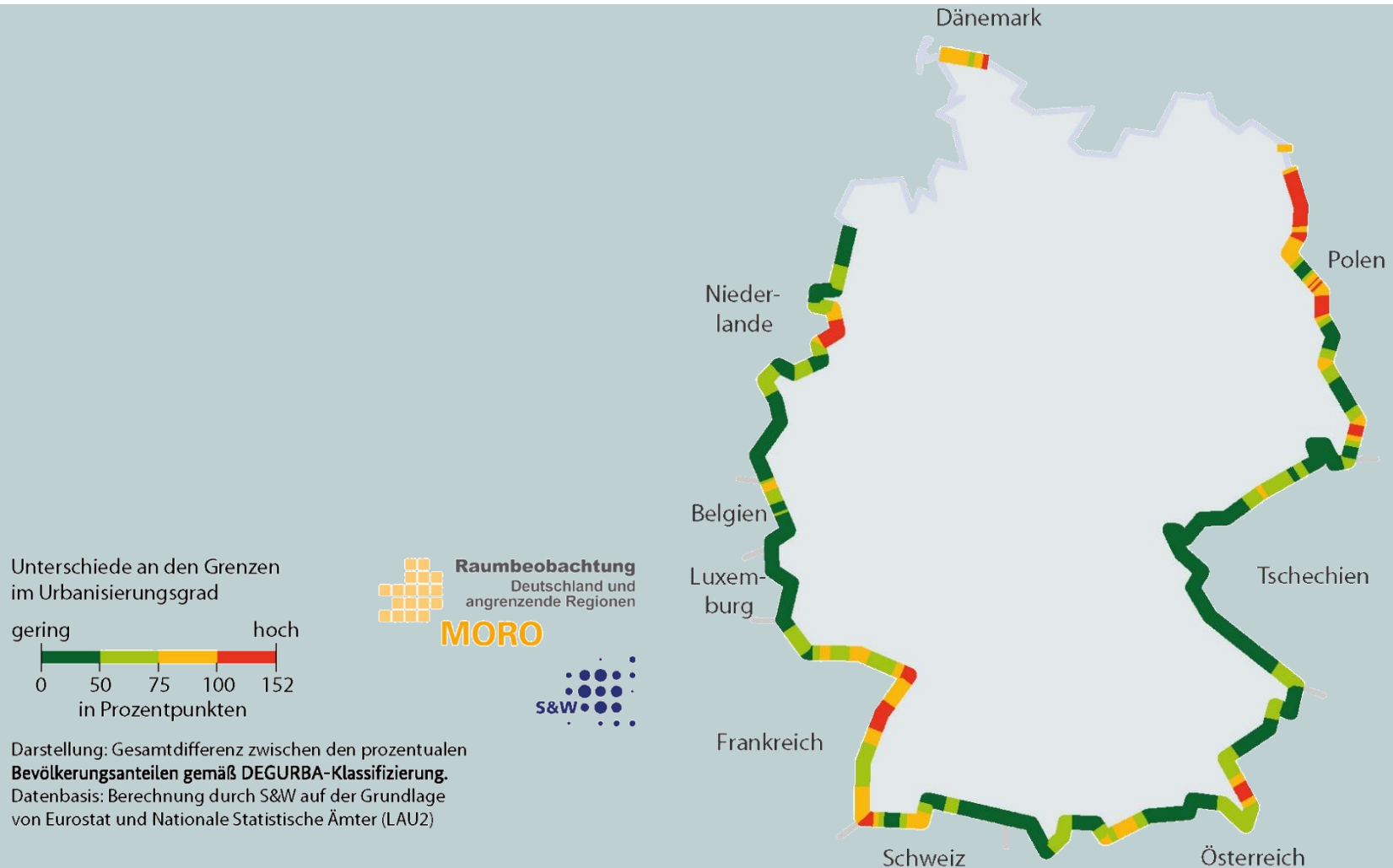
- Großstädtisch geprägte NUTS-3 Regionen
- Städtische NUTS-3 Regionen
- Ländliche NUTS-3 Regionen mit Verdichtungsansätzen
- Dünn besiedelte ländliche NUTS-3 Regionen



Datenbasis: Laufende Raumbeobachtung Europa
 Datengrundlage: Eurostat
 Geometrische Grundlage: GfK GeoMarketing, Regionen NUTS 3
 Bearbeitung: C. Duvernoy

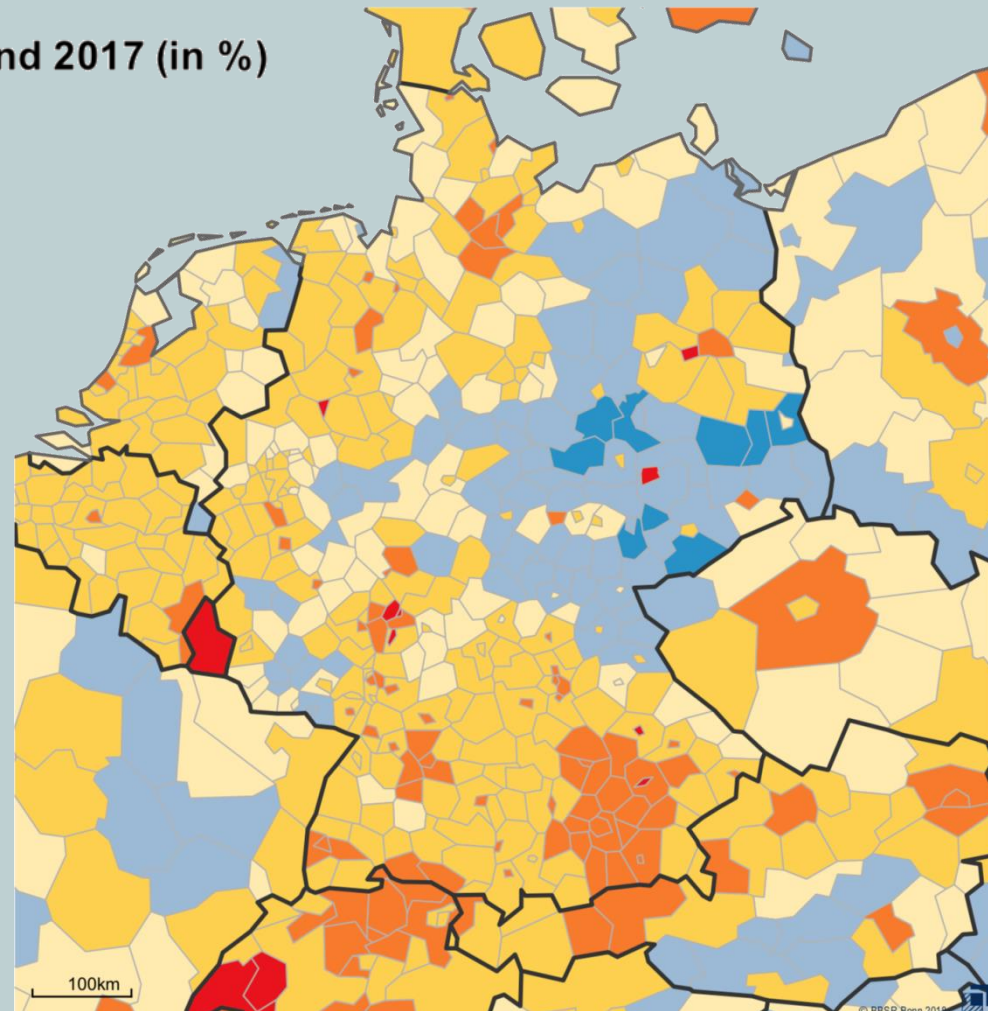
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Differences at the border: urbanisation



Differences at the border: population

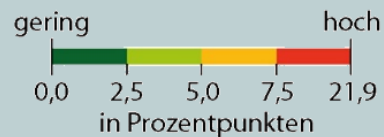
Bevölkerungsentwicklung zwischen 2011 und 2017 (in %)



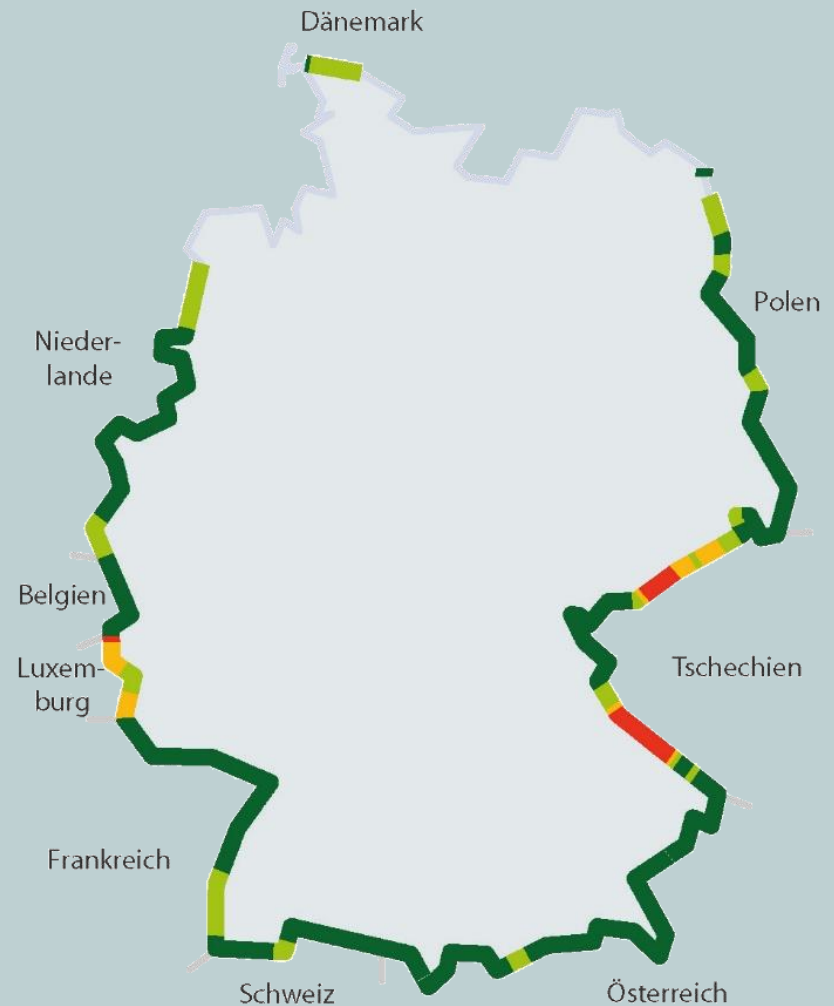
Datenbasis: Laufende Raumbbeobachtung Europa
 Datengrundlage: Eurostat
 Geometrische Grundlage: GfK GeoMarketing, Regionen NUTS 3
 Bearbeitung: C. Duvernet

Differences at the border: population development

Unterschiede an den Grenzen
in der Einwohnerentwicklung
zwischen 2011 und 2015

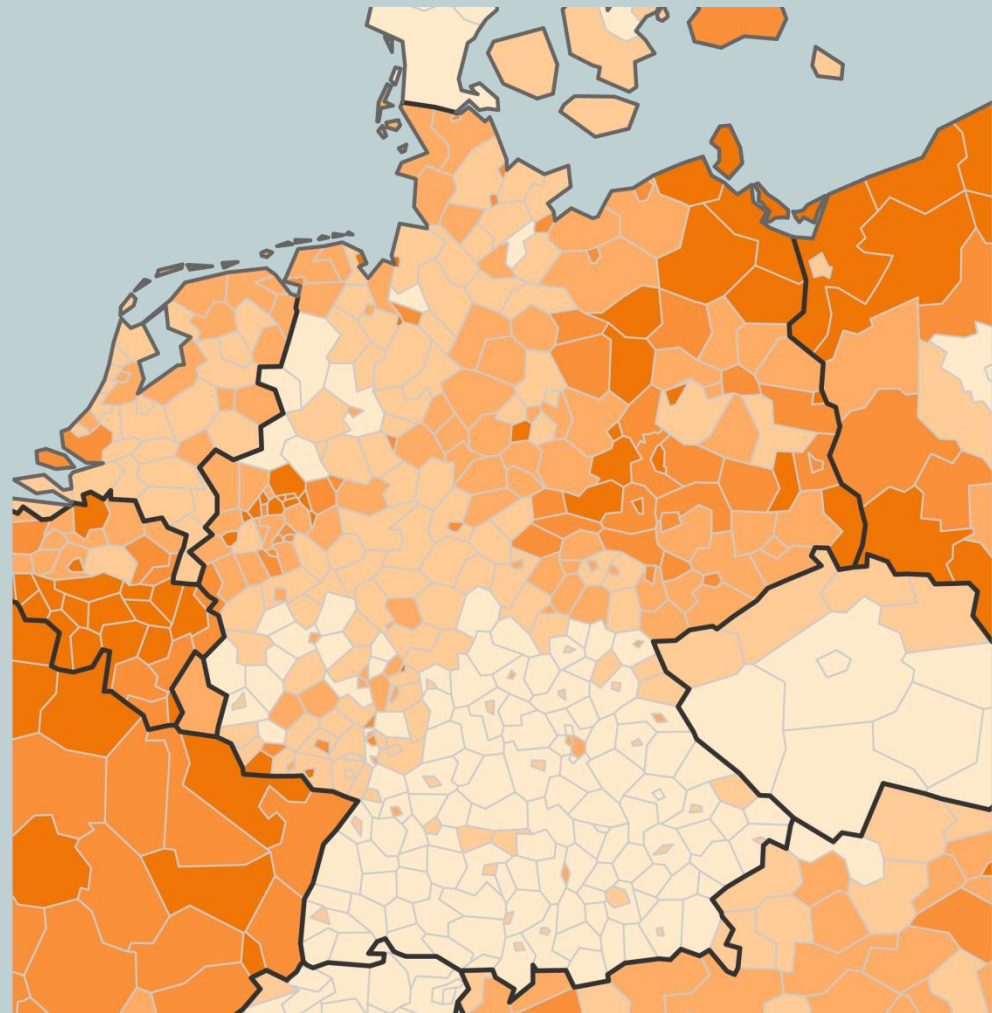
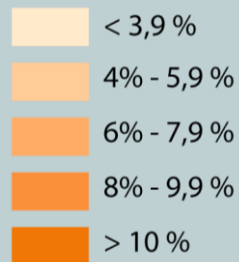


Datenbasis: Berechnung durch S&W auf der
Grundlage der Nationalen Statistischen Ämter (LAU2)



Differences at the border: unemployment

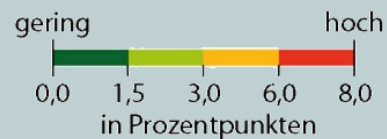
Unemployment rate in 2016 (Austria 2015)



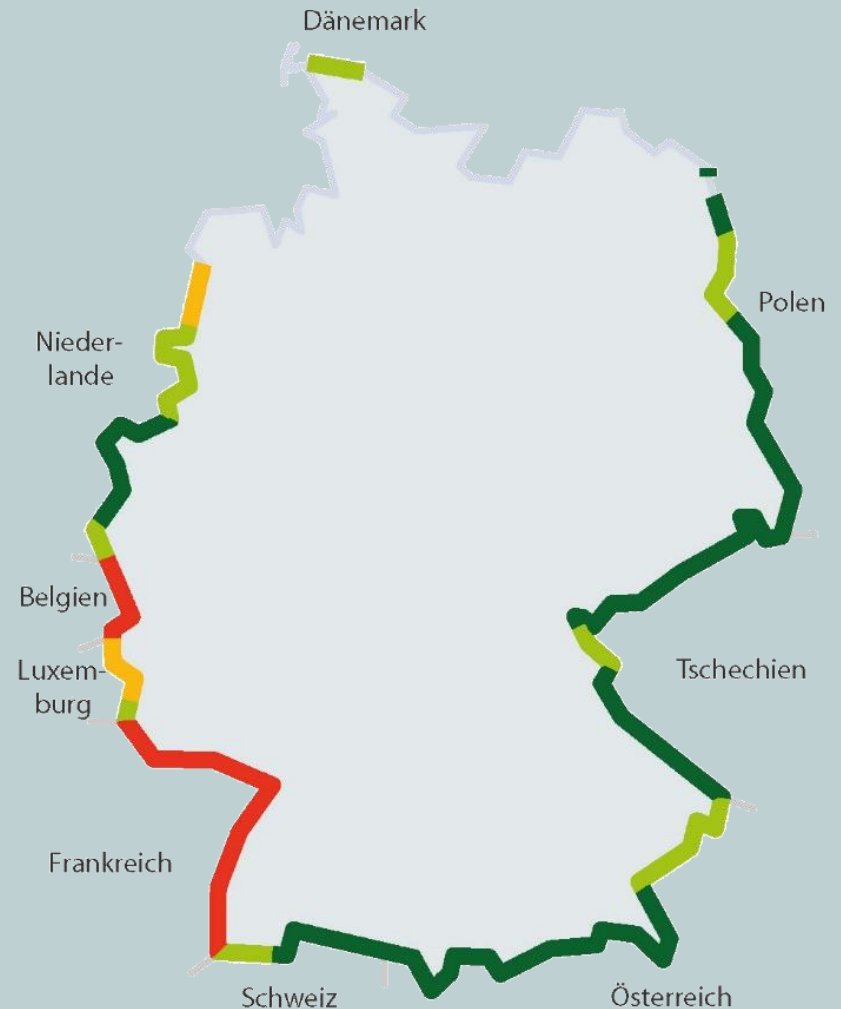
Datenbasis: Laufende Raumbewachung Europa
 Datengrundlage: Arbeitsagentur, BDL, BfS, CBS, Czech
 Statistical Office, INSEE, IWEPS, Stadtbank ,
 Statistiques Luxembourg, Statcube.
 Geometrische Grundlage: GfK Geomarketing,
 Regionen NUTS 3
 Bearbeitung: Claire Duvernet

Differences at the border: unemployment

Unterschiede an den Grenzen
in der Erwerbslosenquote 2016

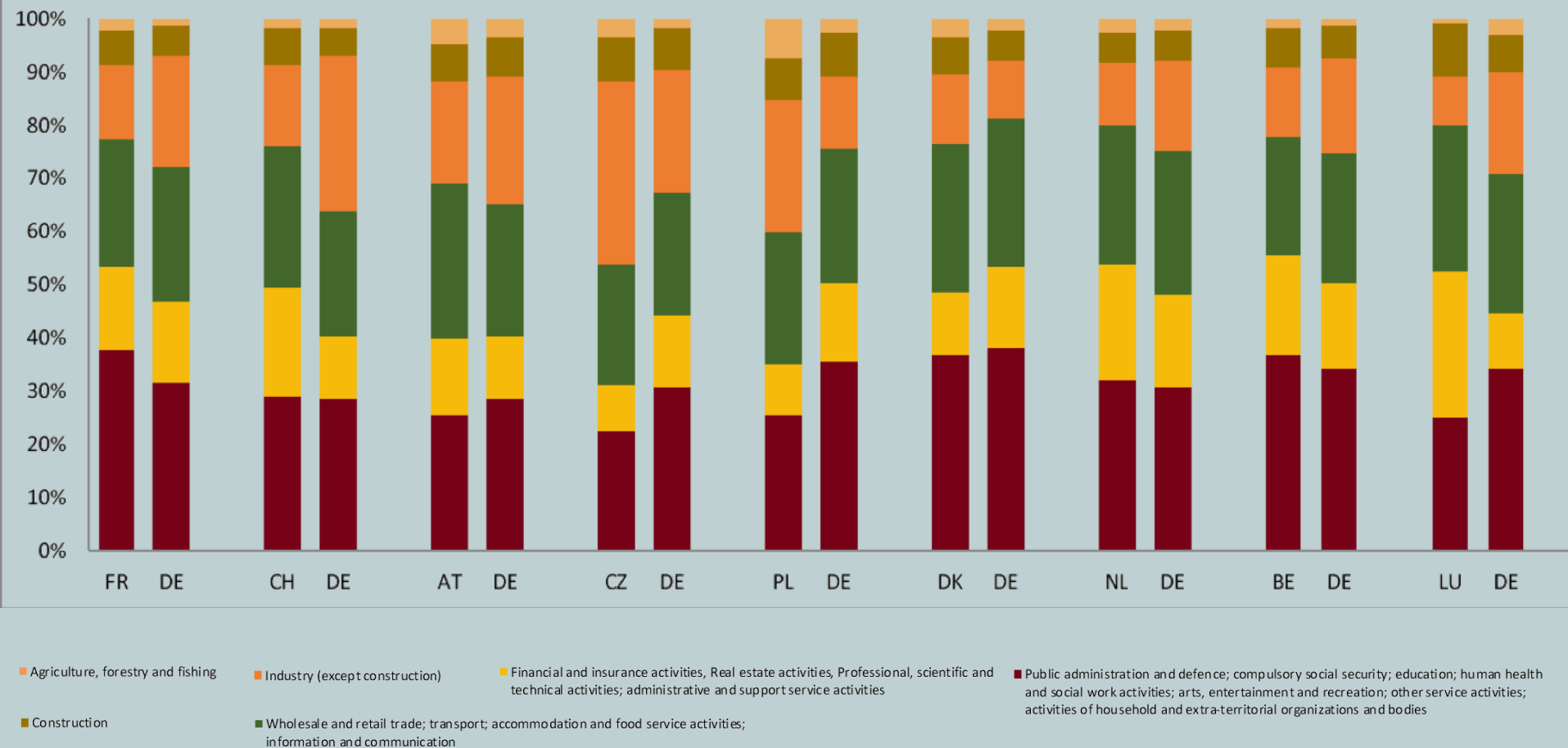


Datenbasis: Berechnung durch S&W auf der Grundlage
von Eurostat und Nationale Statistische Ämter (LAU2)



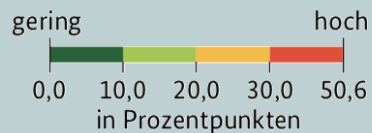
Differences at the border: job market

Distribution of active population by sector of activity in border areas in Germany and neighboring countries

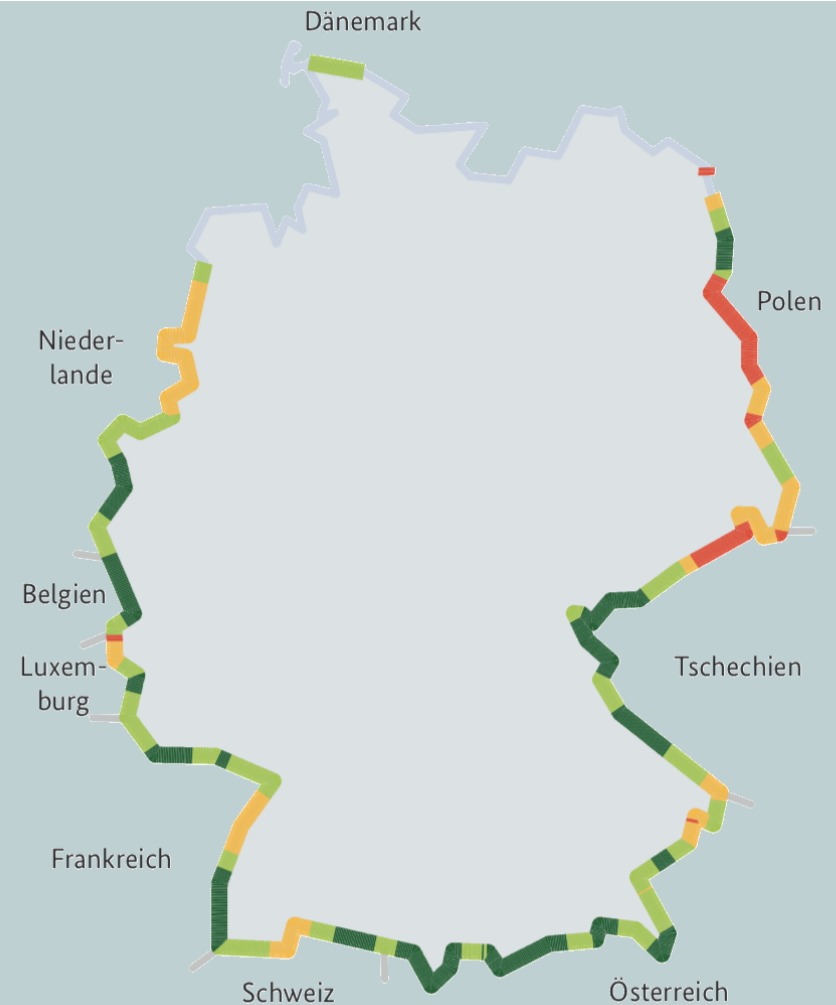


Differences at the border: job market

Unterschiede an den Grenzen in der Wirtschaftsstruktur



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 developed, 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 institutions 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

Thank you for your attention!