

# Urban Policies in Support of 'Ireland 2040'

Gavin Daly, ESPON EGTC

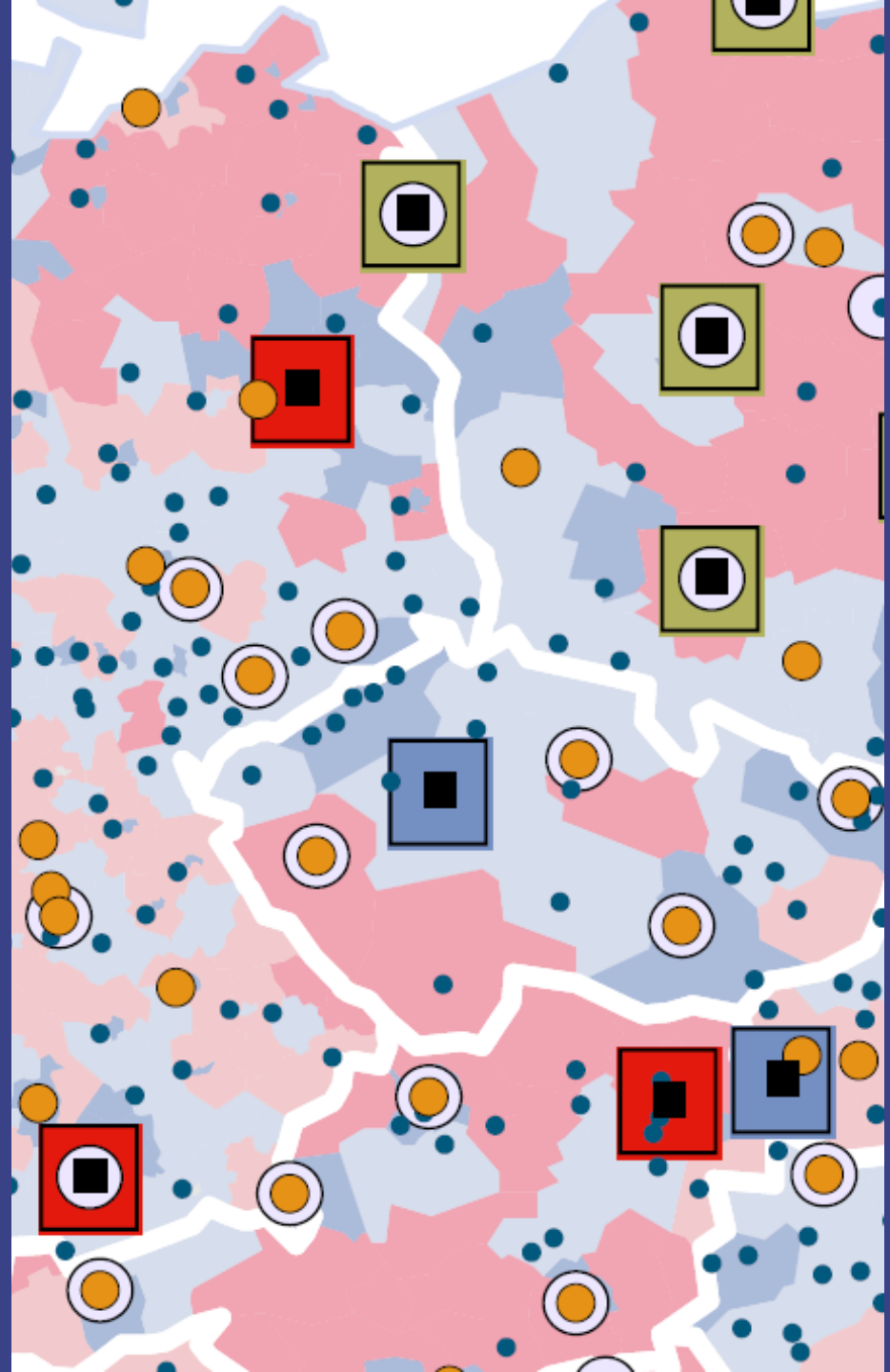
*Dublin, 22 March 2017*

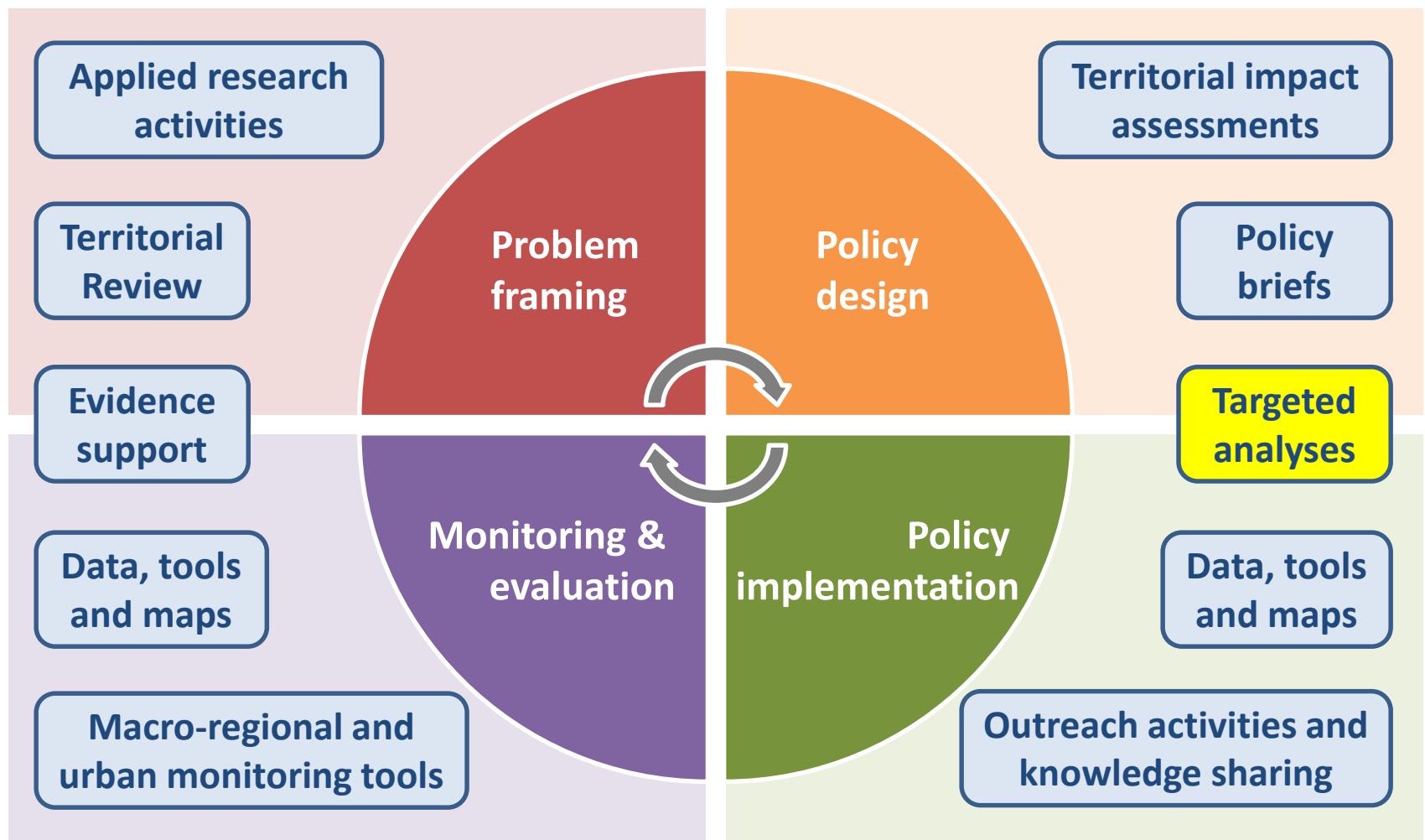
Inspire policy making by territorial evidence



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# ESPON - a brief overview

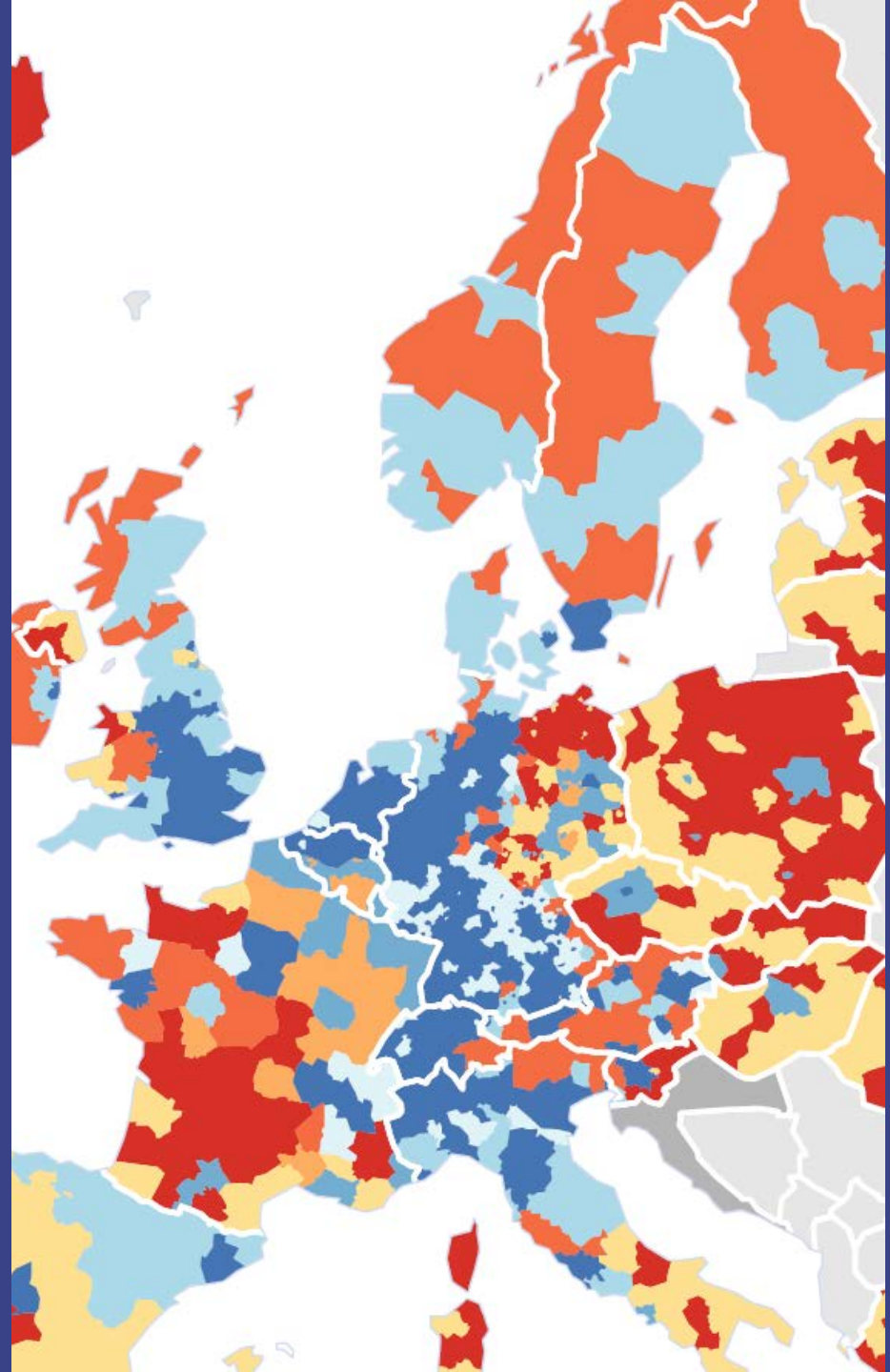






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# Current Policy Debates



## NATIONAL SPATIAL STRATEGY (NSS) Gateways and Hubs

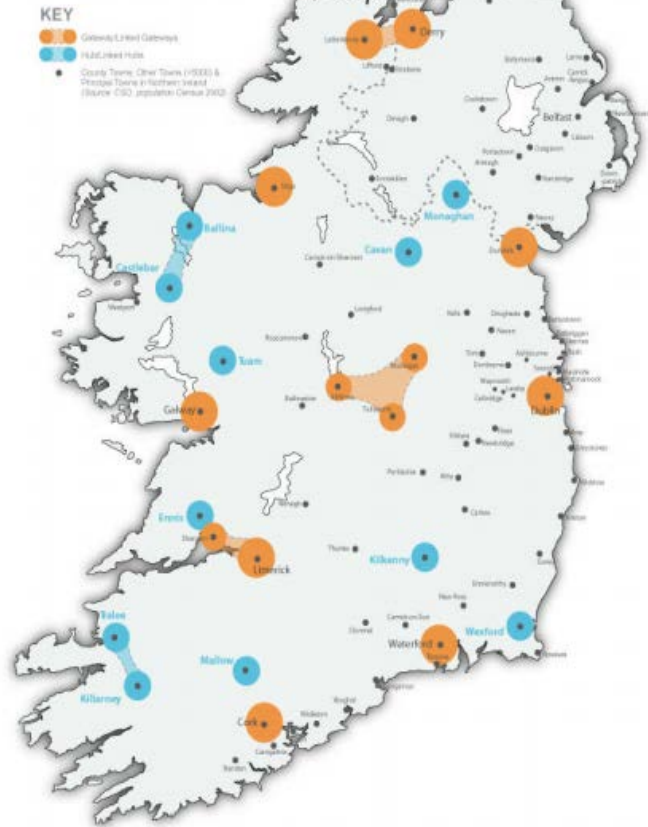
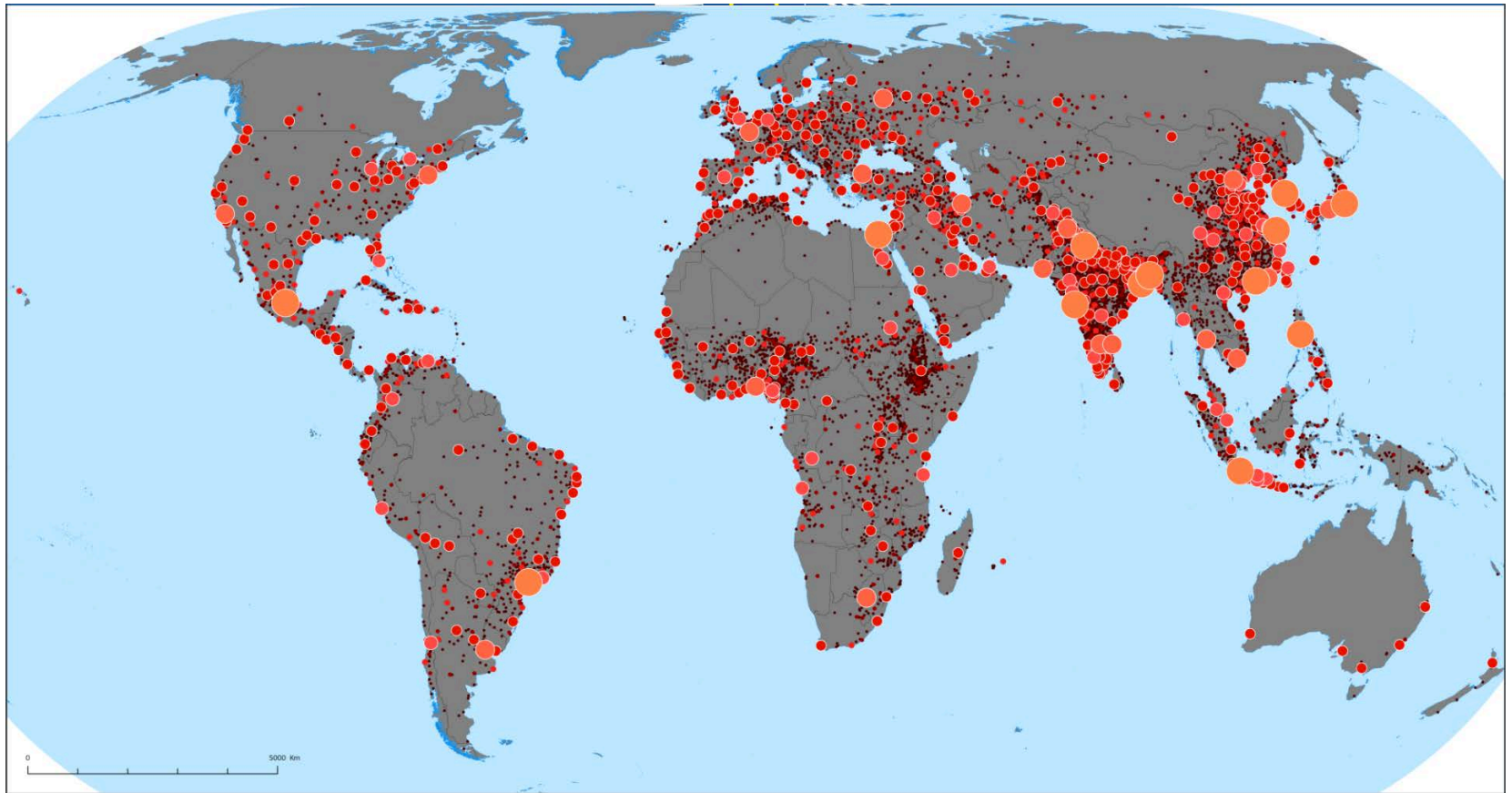
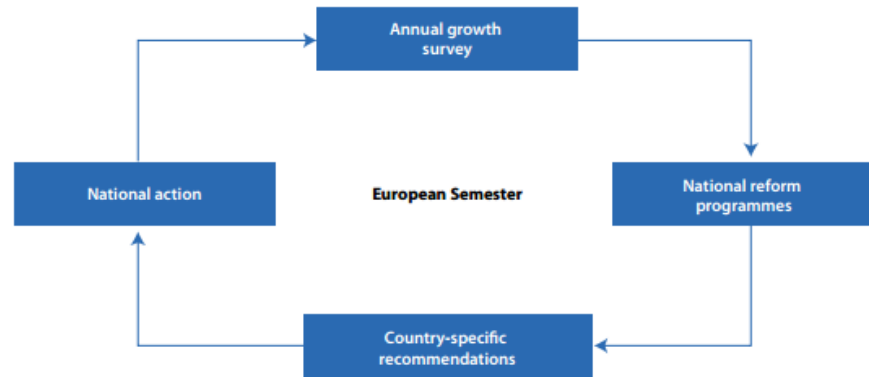
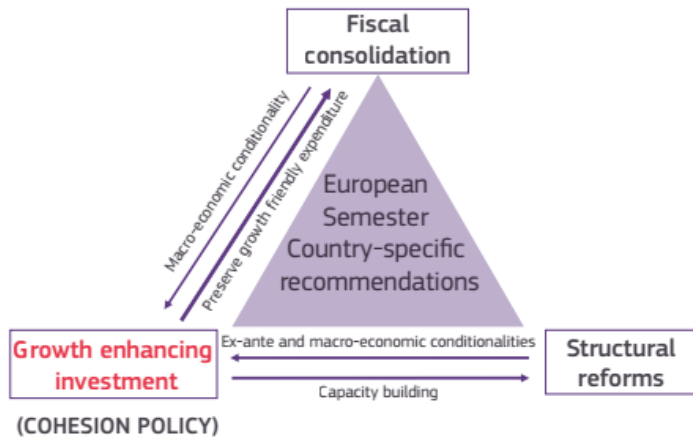


Illustration 4 Collection of territorial visions and plans (2014)  
—most visions and plans included in the map are not normative<sup>7</sup>.



**Urban Centres in the world by population size, 2015**

### Cohesion Policy in the EU economic policy mix



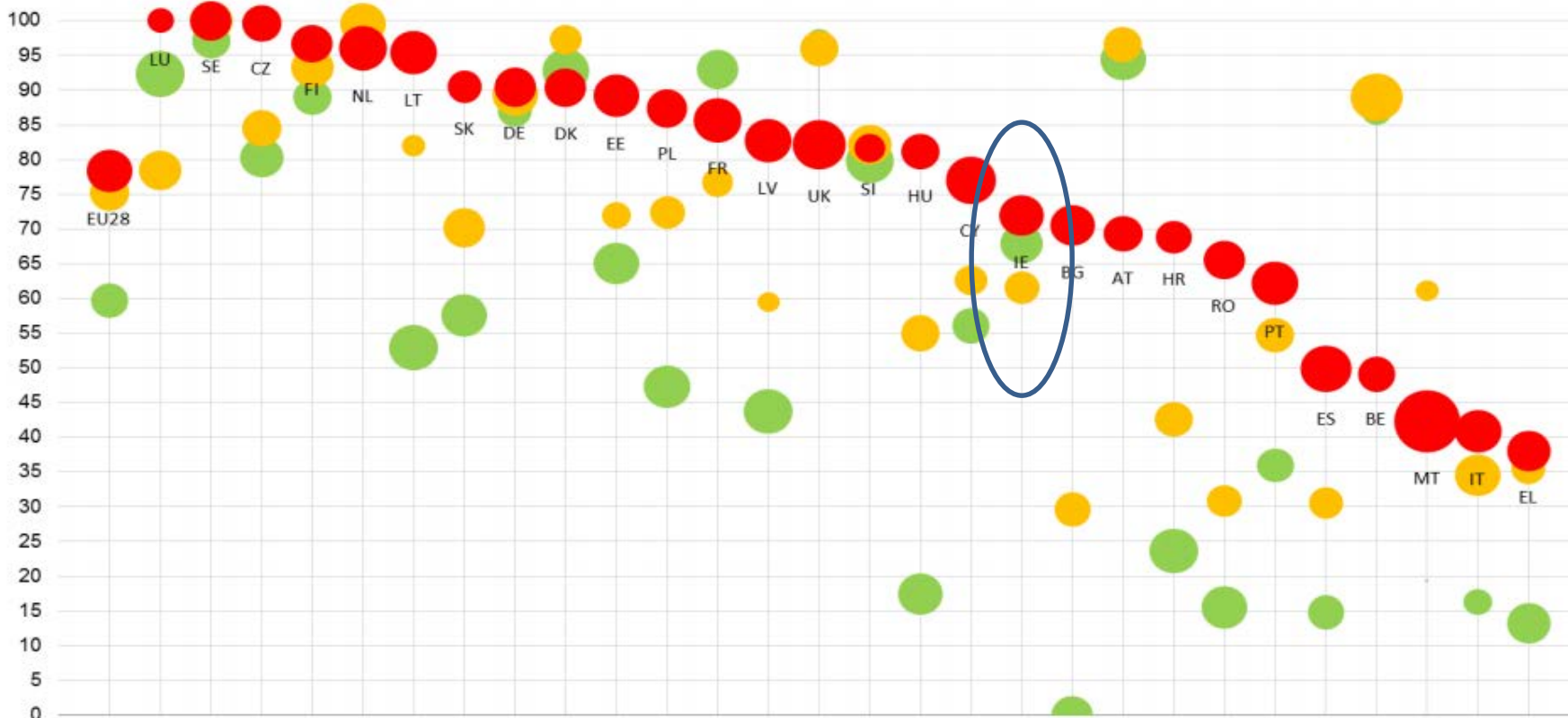
|                           | Targets  | Flagship initiatives  |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| <b>Smart growth</b>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing combined public and private investment in R&amp;D to 3 % of GDP</li> <li>Reducing school drop-out rates to less than 10 %</li> <li>Increasing the share of the population aged 30–34 having completed tertiary education to at least 40 %</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Innovation Union</li> <li>Youth on the move (ended in December 2014)</li> <li>A digital agenda for Europe</li> </ul> |
| <b>Sustainable growth</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20 % compared to 1990 levels</li> <li>Increasing the share of renewable energy in final energy consumption to 20 %</li> <li>Moving towards a 20% increase in energy efficiency</li> </ul>                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resource efficient Europe</li> <li>An industrial policy for the globalisation era</li> </ul>                         |
| <b>Inclusive growth</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing the employment rate of the population aged 20–64 to at least 75 %</li> <li>Lifting at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty and social exclusion</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An agenda for new skills and jobs</li> <li>European platform against poverty and social exclusion</li> </ul>         |



## EU2020 Index - EU Targets, 2014

- Rural Areas
- Towns and suburbs
- Cities

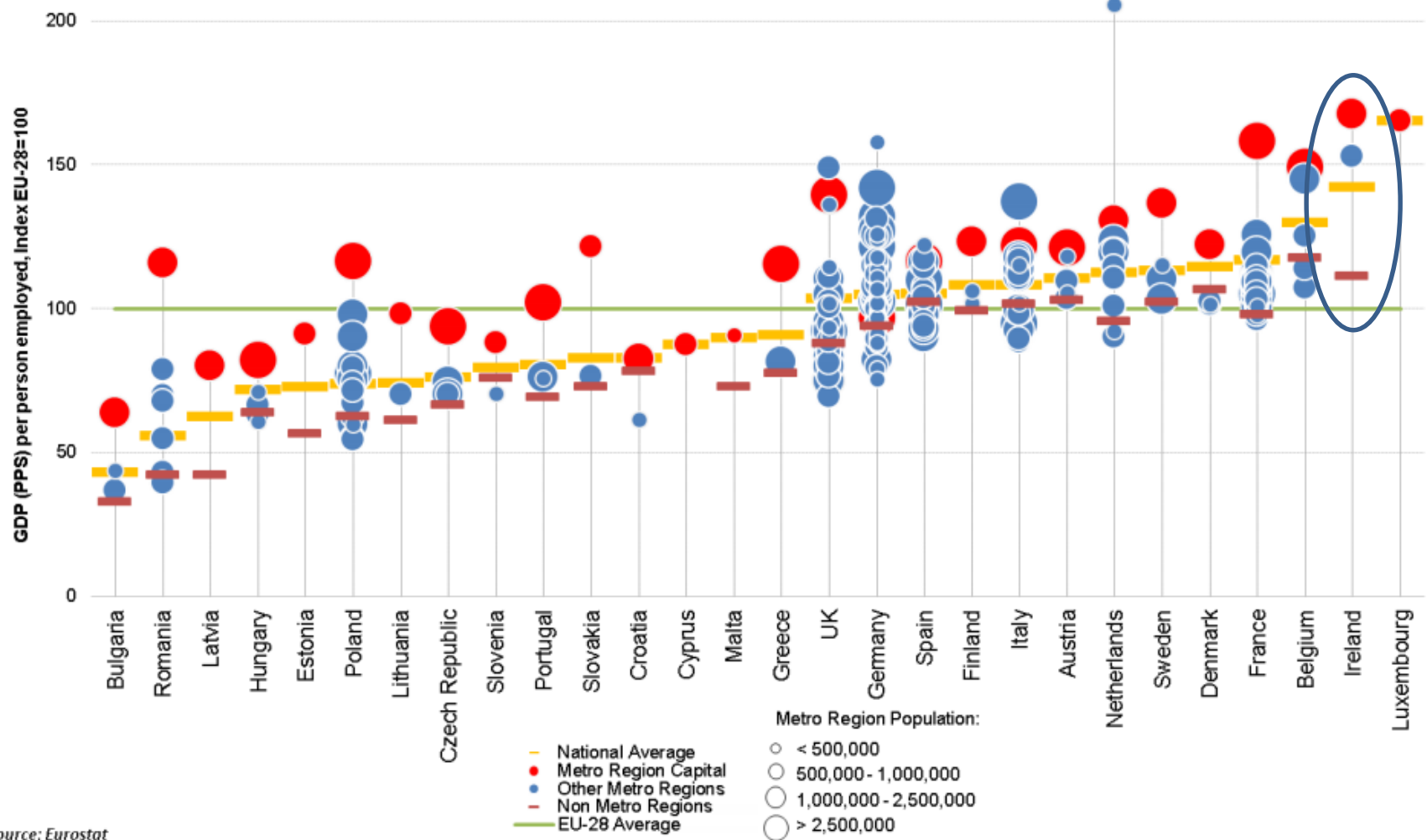
Bubble size is the share of national population living in the area



Source: Eurostat data



# Productivity per metro region, 2013

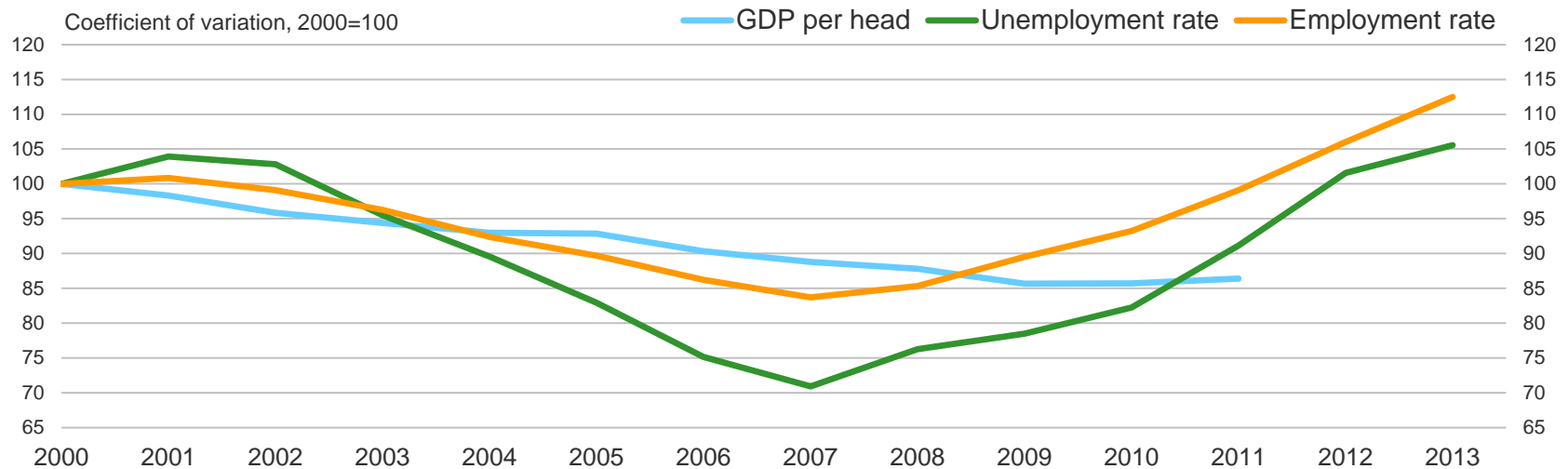


Source: Eurostat

## Middle-income trap

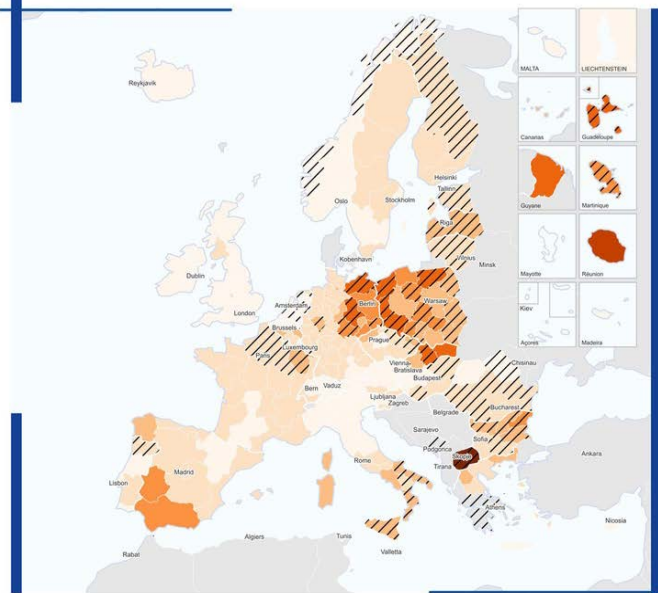
| Metro region by income level | Average annual change 2000-2013, in % |     |              |            |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----|--------------|------------|
|                              | Population                            | GDP | GDP per head | Employment |
| Very high                    | 0.7                                   | 1.6 | 0.9          | 0.8        |
| High                         | 0.6                                   | 1.3 | 0.7          | 0.9        |
| Medium                       | 0.4                                   | 1.1 | 0.7          | 0.4        |
| Low                          | 0.2                                   | 1.3 | 1.1          | 0.0        |
| <b>All Metro</b>             | 0.5                                   | 1.3 | 0.9          | 0.6        |
| <b>Non-metro</b>             | 0.1                                   | 0.9 | 0.8          | 0.0        |
| <b>EU</b>                    | 0.3                                   | 1.2 | 0.9          | 0.3        |

## Coefficient of variation of GDP per head, employment rate (15-64), unemployment rate, EU-27 NUTS 2 regions, 2000-2012



Source: Eurostat, DG REGIO calculations

### Migration – Sending Regions & Unemployment Rate (2004)



ESPON ESPON EGCT, Geographies of New Employment Dynamics (2017)

0 500 km

Regional level: NUTS 2 (version 2013)

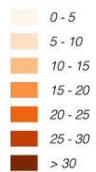
Source: IRS Milano, IES Brighton, IRS Berlin (2017)  
Origin of data: Eurostat, 2016  
CC - UMS RIATE for administrative boundaries

#### Legend:

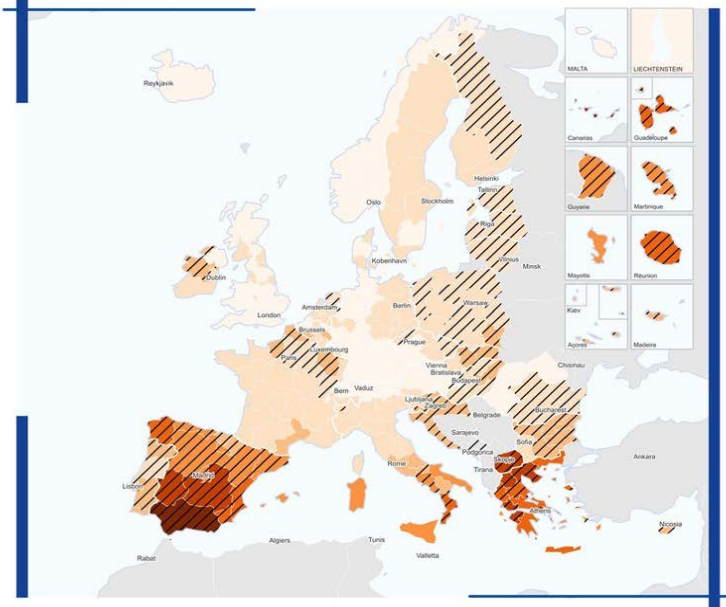
Net Migration (2004)

/// Sending

Unemployment Rate 2004 (% of economically active population)



### Migration – Sending Regions & Unemployment Rate (2014)



ESPON ESPON EGCT, Geographies of New Employment Dynamics (2017)

0 500 km

Regional level: NUTS 2 (version 2013)

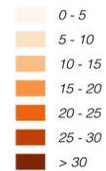
Source: IRS Milano, IES Brighton, IRS Berlin (2017)  
Origin of data: Eurostat, 2016  
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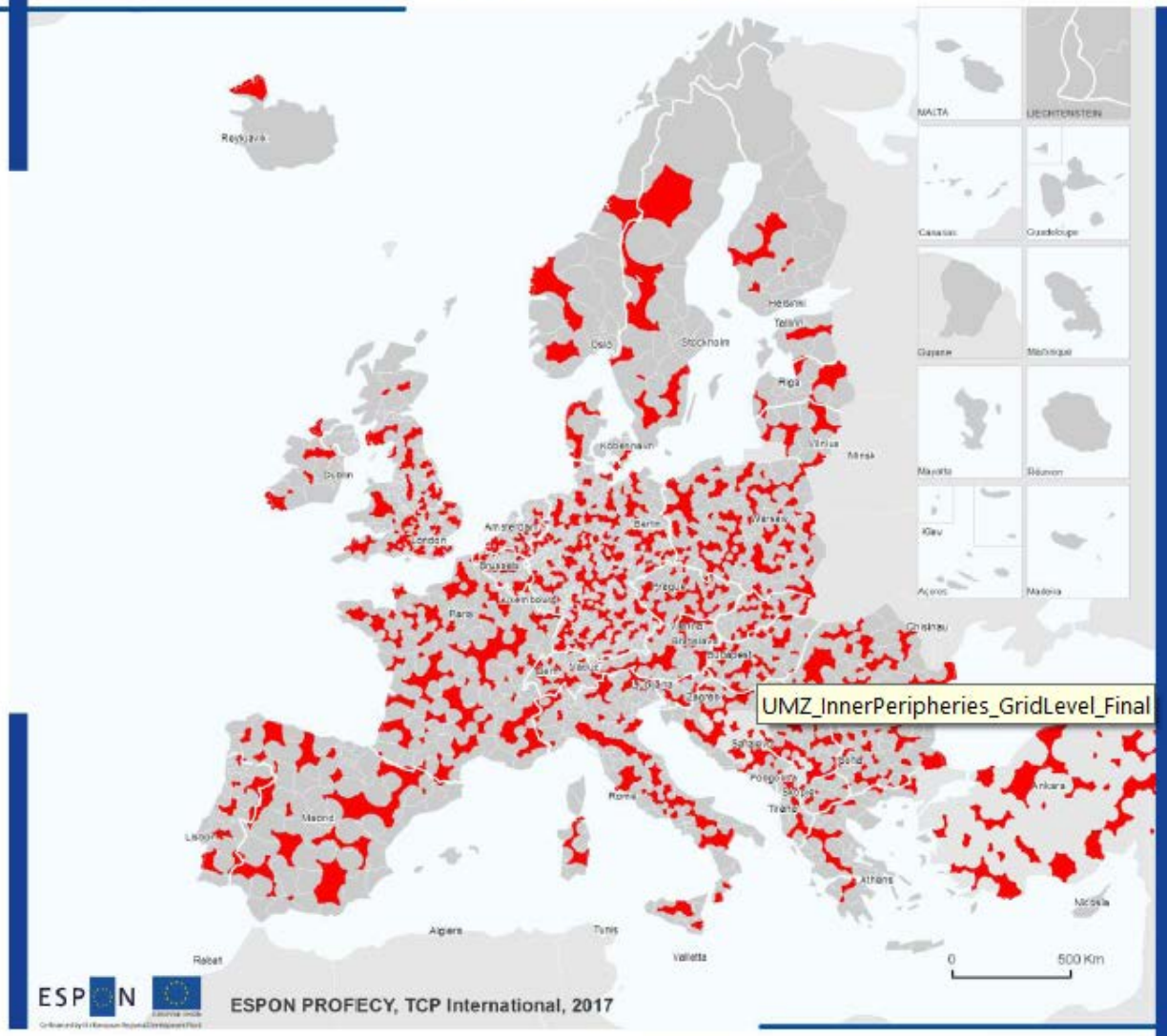
Net Migration (2014)

/// Sending

Unemployment Rate 2014 (% of economically active population)

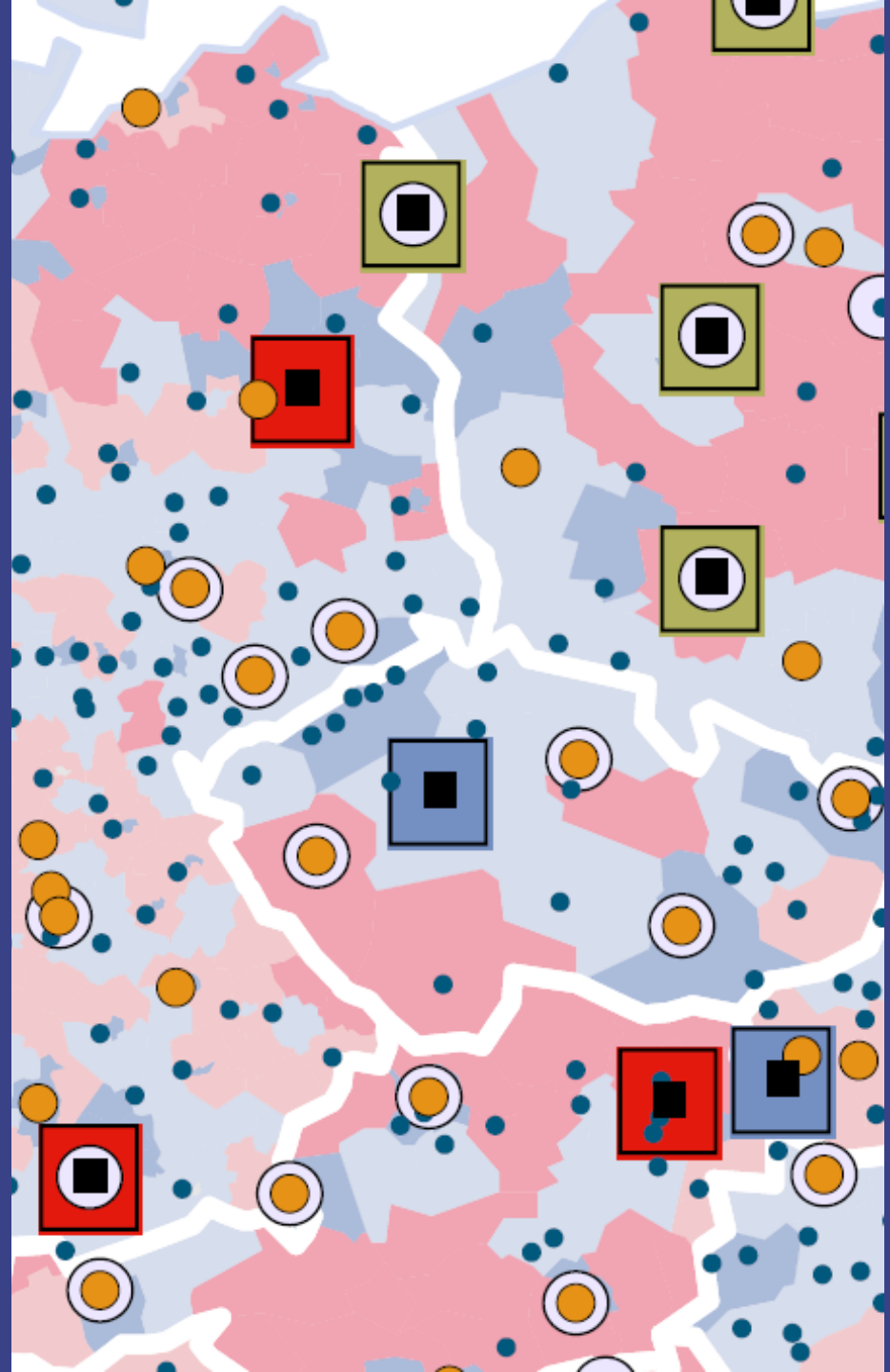


### Delineation 3: Inner Peripheries in Europe, jobs (grid level)



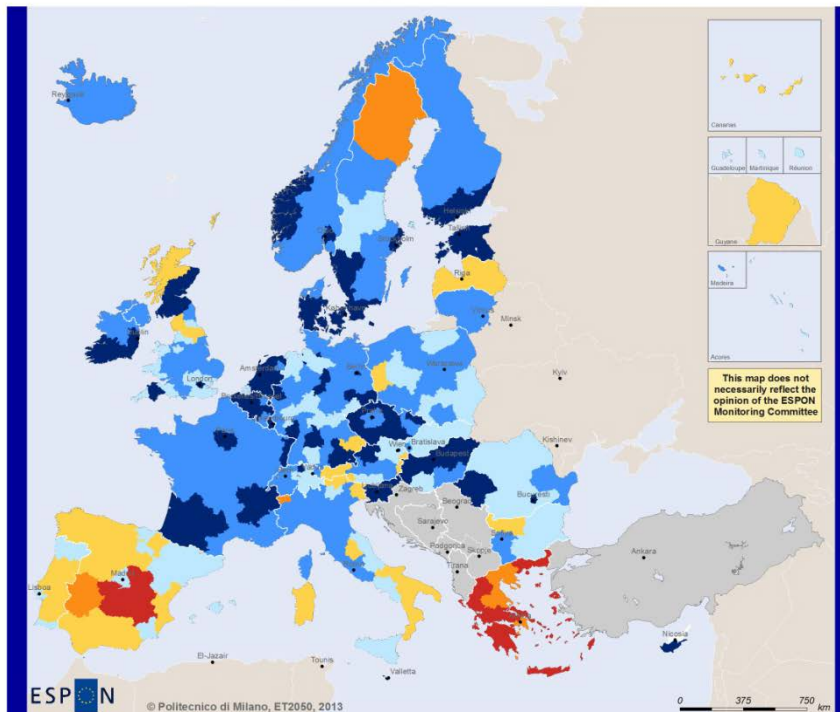
3

## Second Tier Cities



## GDP Growth 2010 - 2030 (Baseline)

Measured as annual average GDP growth rate along the period

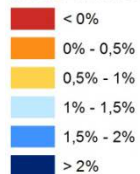


EUROPEAN UNION  
Part-financed by the European Regional Development Fund  
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Regional level: NUTS2  
Source: Politecnico di Milano, 2013  
Origin of data: MASST3 Model  
© EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries

### GDP Growth annual average rate (Units: %)

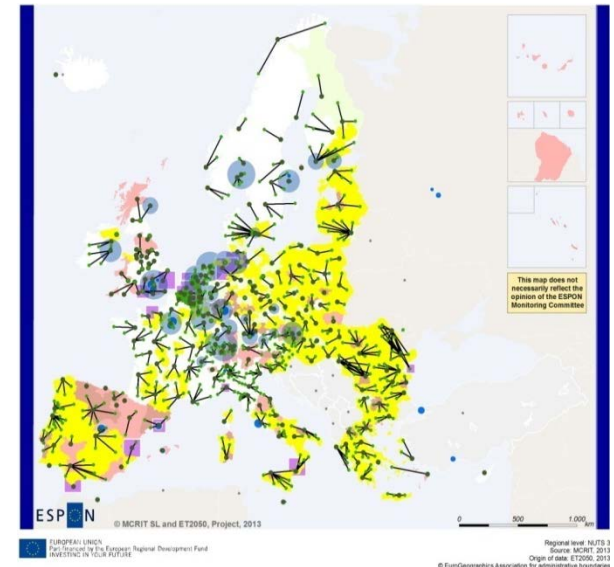
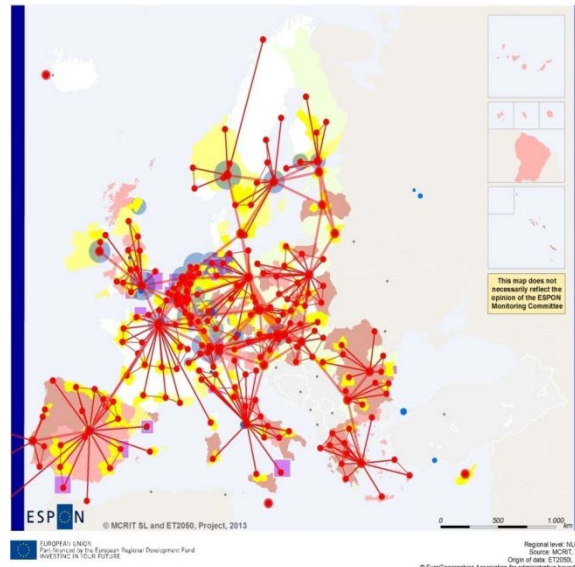
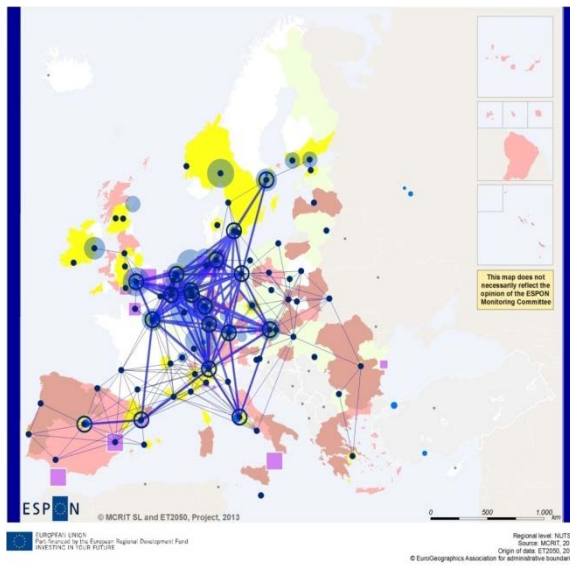
Results obtained by MASST3 forecast model



Continuing the policy mix of today:

Economic growth and growing regional disparities

- GDP p.a. 1,89%
- 44 regions below 1% growth



Scenario A: MEGA  
BAU

Scenario B:  
Promotion of Second  
Tier Cities

Scenario C:  
Promotion of Smaller  
Cities  
& less developed  
Regions

→ Scenario A: + 2.2%  
→ Scenario B: + 2.3%  
→ Scenario C: + 1.8%



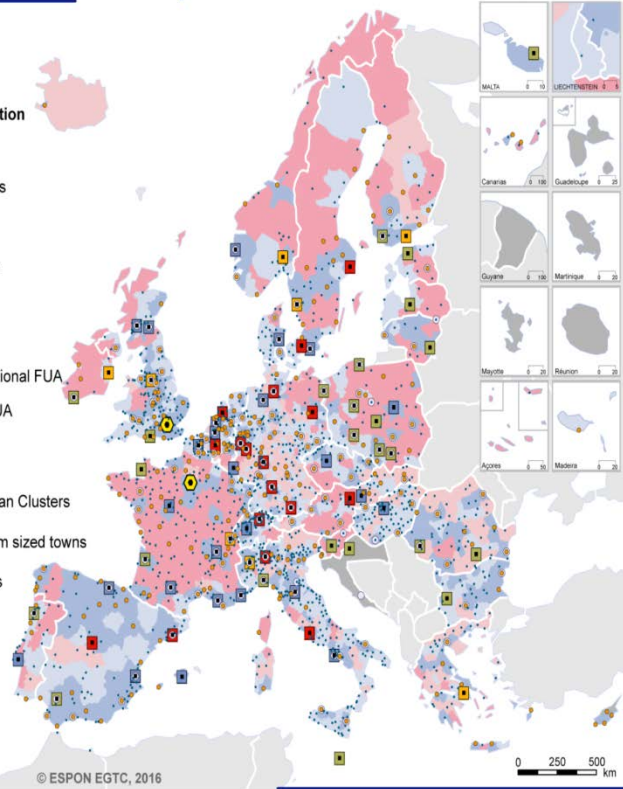
## Settlement structures in Europe

### FUA & MEGA classification

- Global nodes
- European engines
- Strong MEGAs
- Potential MEGAs
- Weak MEGAs
- Second-tier city
- Transnational/national FUA
- Regional/local FUA

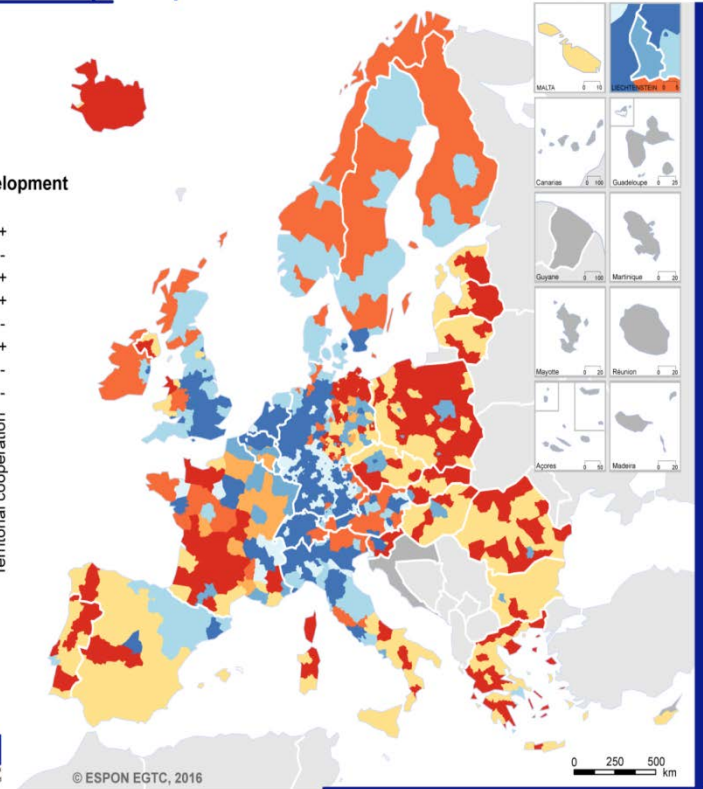
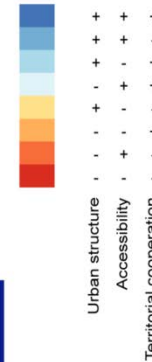
### Settlement types

- High Density Urban Clusters
- Small and Medium sized towns
- Very Small Towns
- Other
- no data

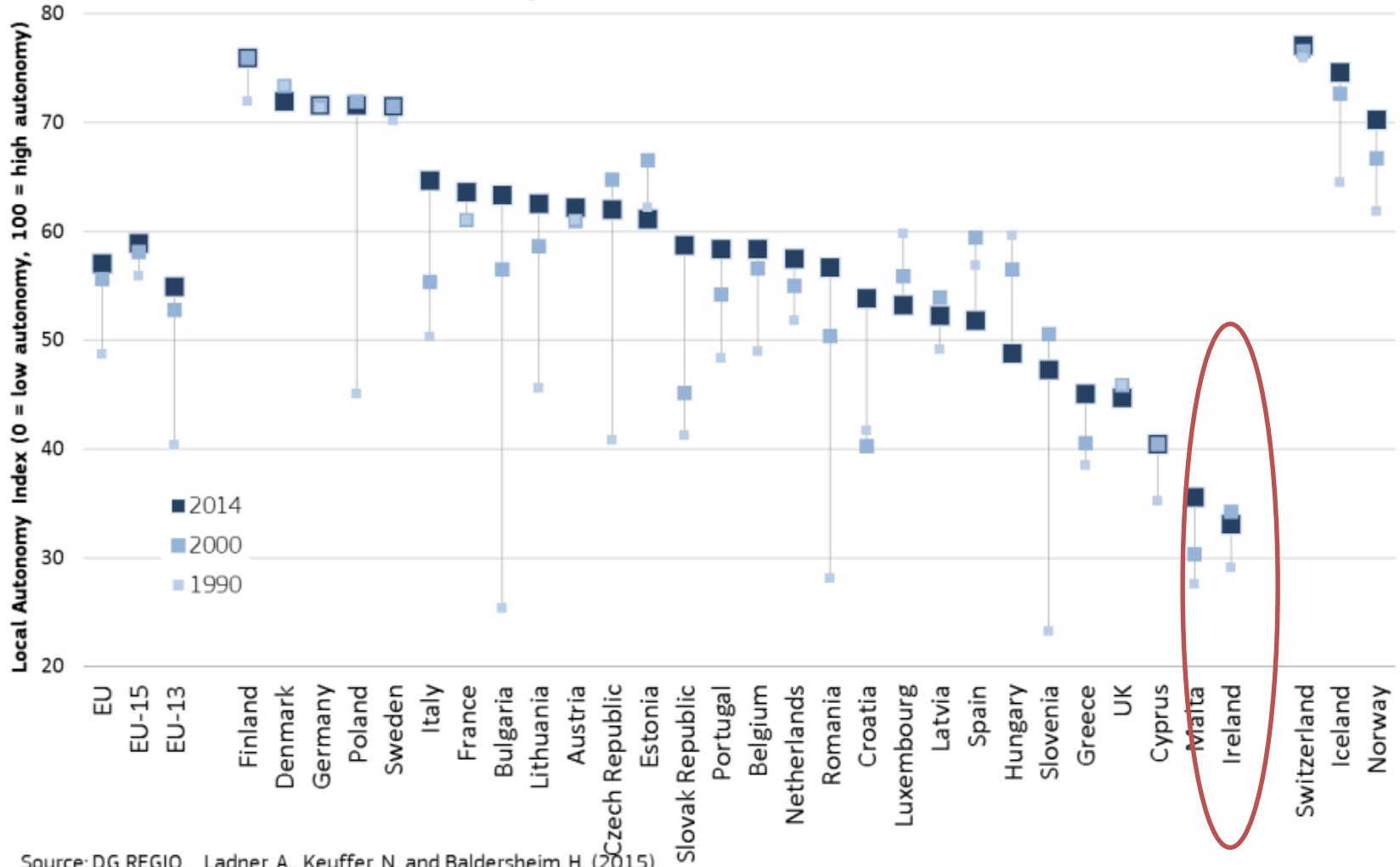


## Polycentric development potentials

### Polycentric development



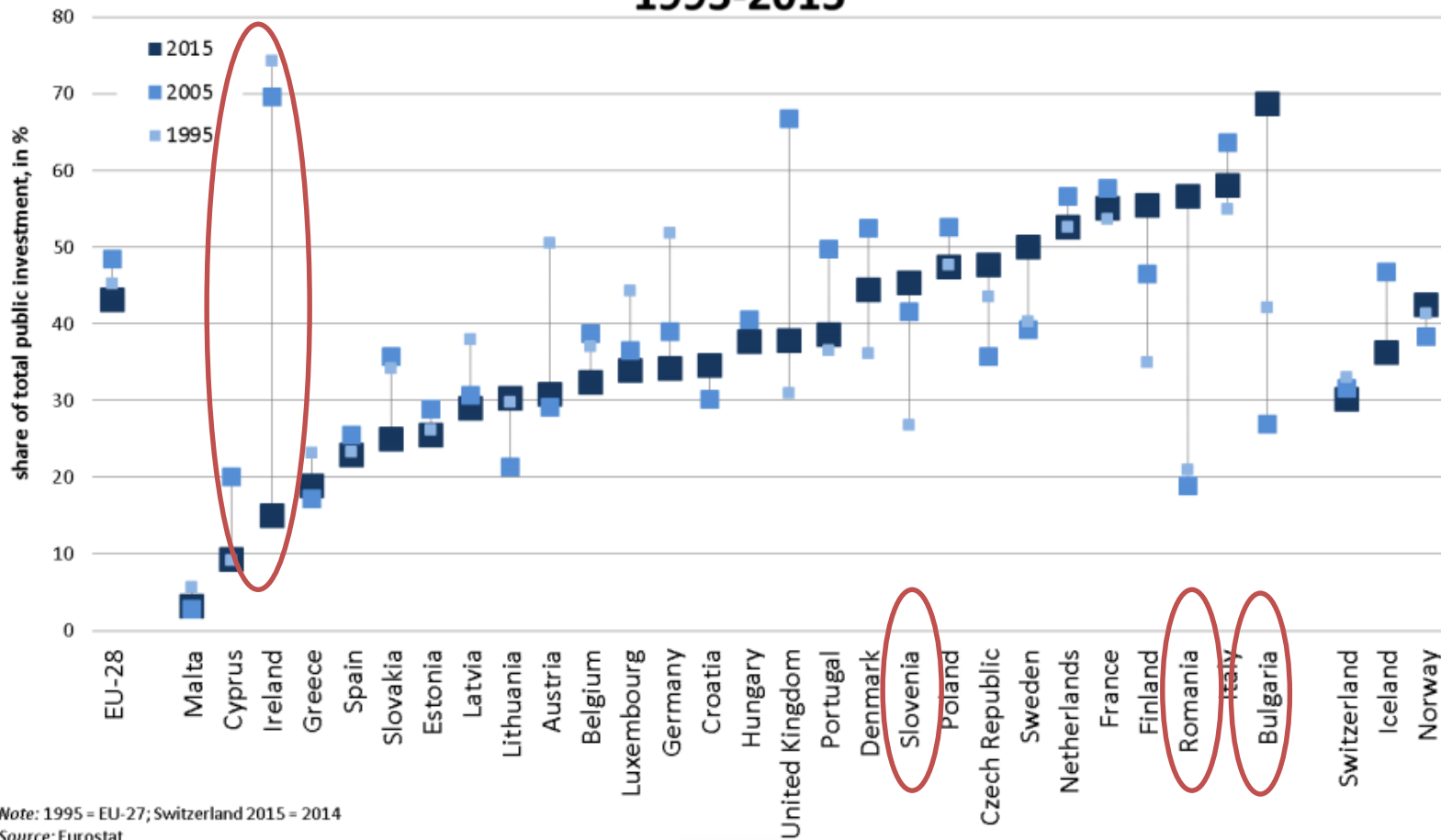
# Local Autonomy Index in 1990, 2000 and 2014



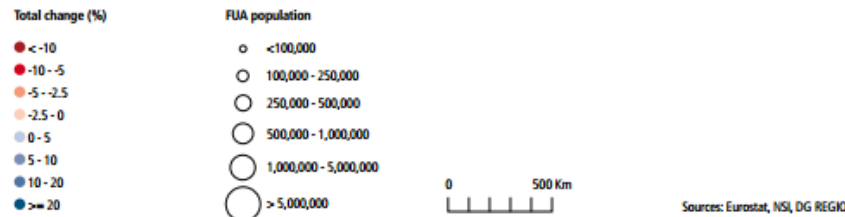
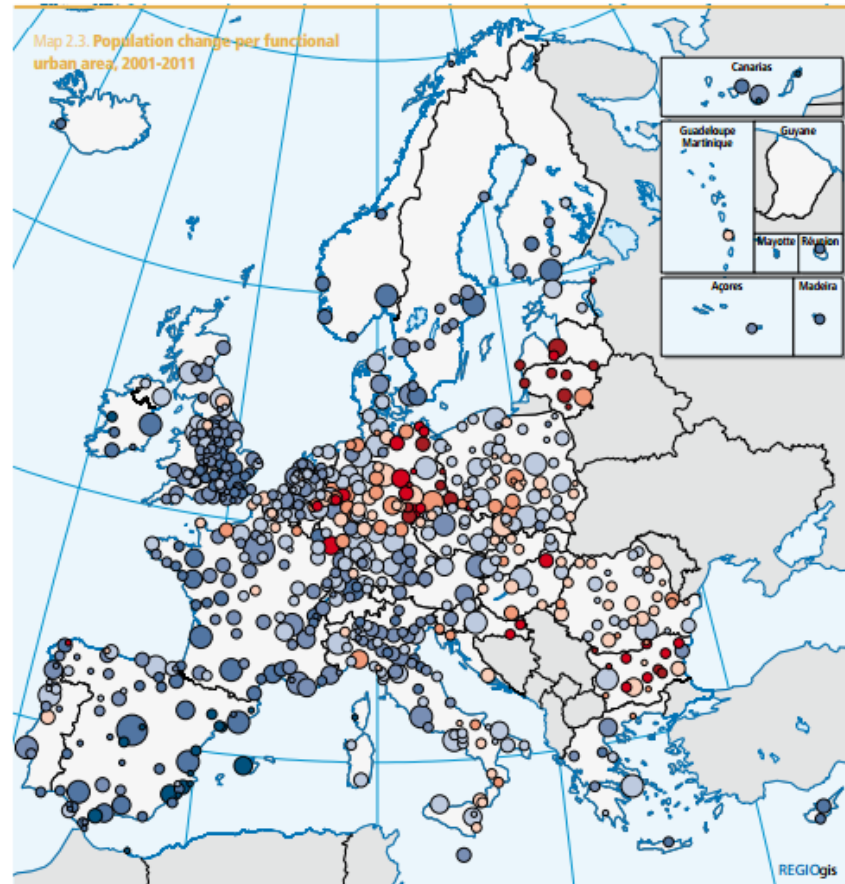
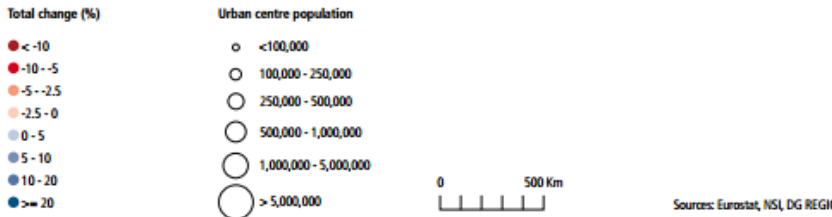
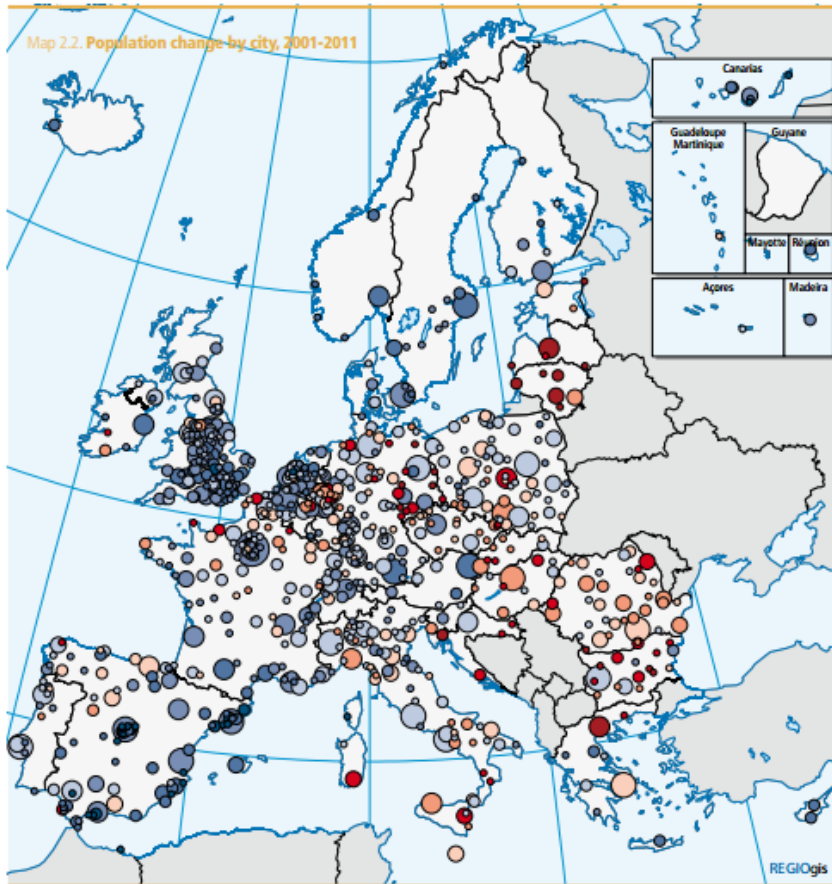
Source: DG REGIO, Ladner, A., Keuffer, N. and Baldersheim, H. (2015).



## Public investment by local governments per country, 1995-2015



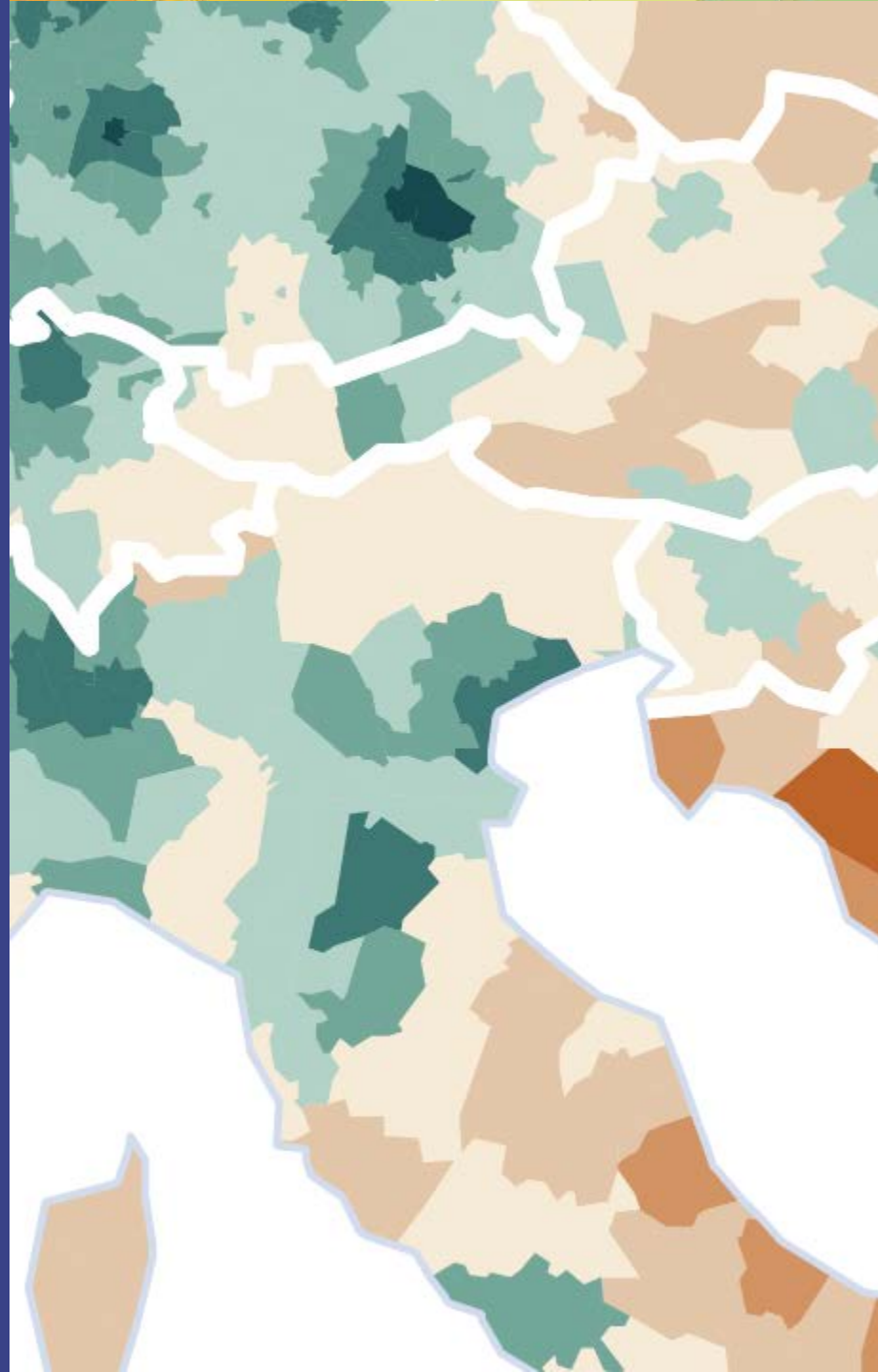
Note: 1995 = EU-27; Switzerland 2015 = 2014  
Source: Eurostat





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# ESPON Targeted Analysis Projects



# Targeted analyses



Define your **policy challenge**



Collaborative **implementation** of the targeted analysis



Use of the results in practice - **taking action**

Selection criteria

Relevance of place-based development strategies

Presence of a European Perspective

Relevance of existing ESPON evidence

Realism in analytical terms

Competent involvement of stakeholders

Use of analytical results in policy making

Added value and transferability

Conceptual Phase

Delivery

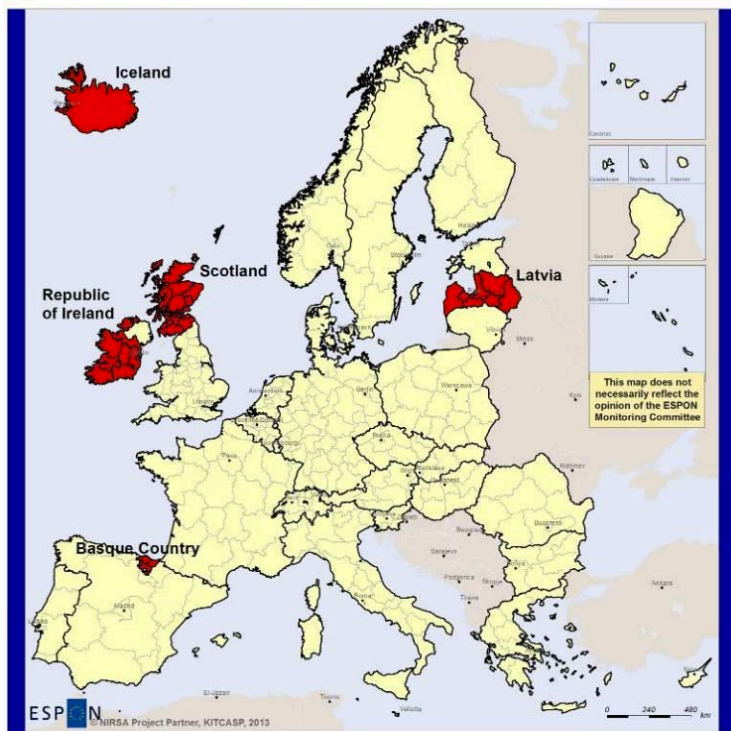
Follow-up

**Next cut-off date for the submission of proposals for Targeted Analyses is on 23 June 2017**

ESP  N




Indicators for Territorial Cohesion

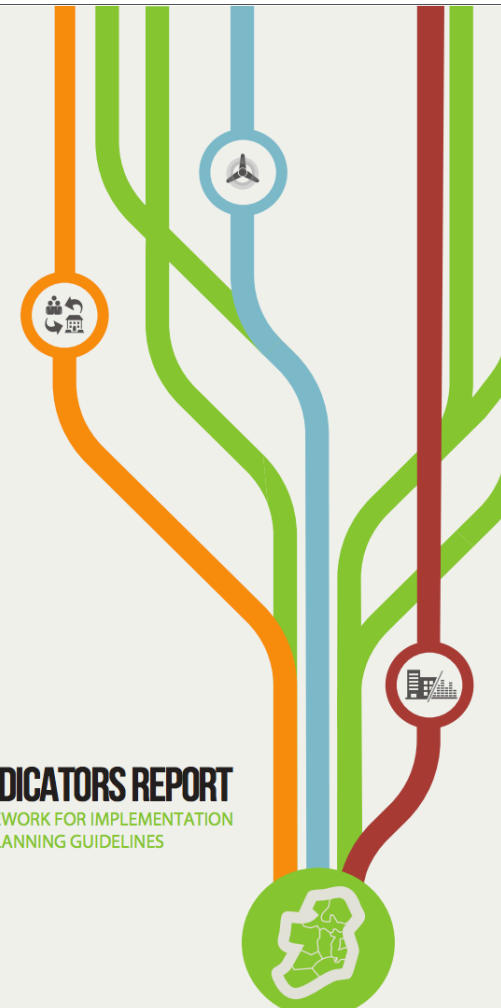


This map does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the ESPON Monitoring Committee

ESPON NIRSIA Project Partner, KITCASP, 2013

Legend  
 KITCASP Project Partners  
 KITCASP Project Partners.






## REGIONAL INDICATORS REPORT

MONITORING FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGIONAL PLANNING GUIDELINES

**2014**



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