

Spatial Monitoring of Germany and neighbouring regions

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Neighbouring regions in focus

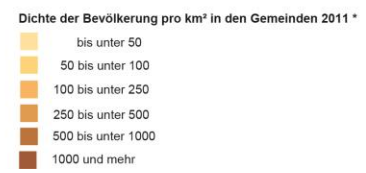
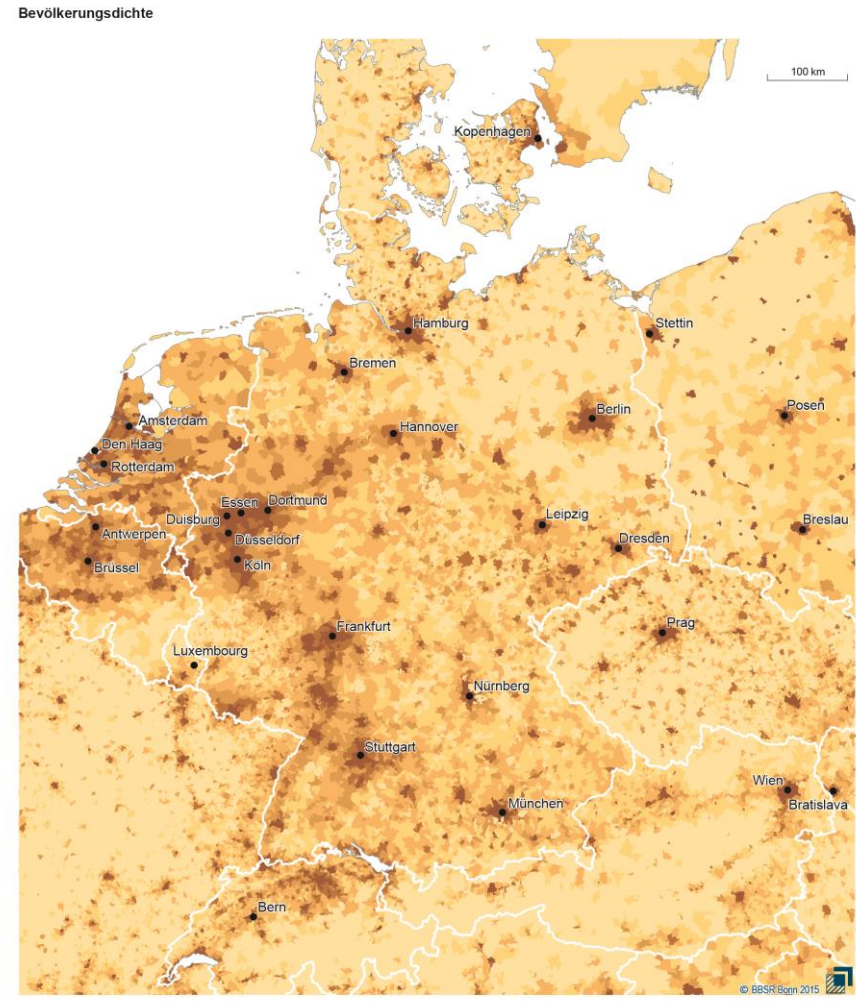
- With the single currency area and the dispensation of border controls within the European Union border regions seem to become the heart of Europe
- Related to purchasing possibilities and leisure activities borders are no more hurdles
- But borders are still barriers related to language and especially to in respect to legal, social and administrative systems in the use of infrastructures and services and in spite of the many rules already in place for the labour markets
- Cross-border provision and use of general public services, for example in education and health, is still an exception

Neighbouring regions in focus

- National situations and developments affect both domestic and neighbouring areas
- Differences exist on either side of the border but even more between different border areas
- Instead only asking “Border region – yes or no?” the question must be widened to “Border region – but where?”
- The focus on border regions supports the understanding how, where and when European integration works

Selected findings

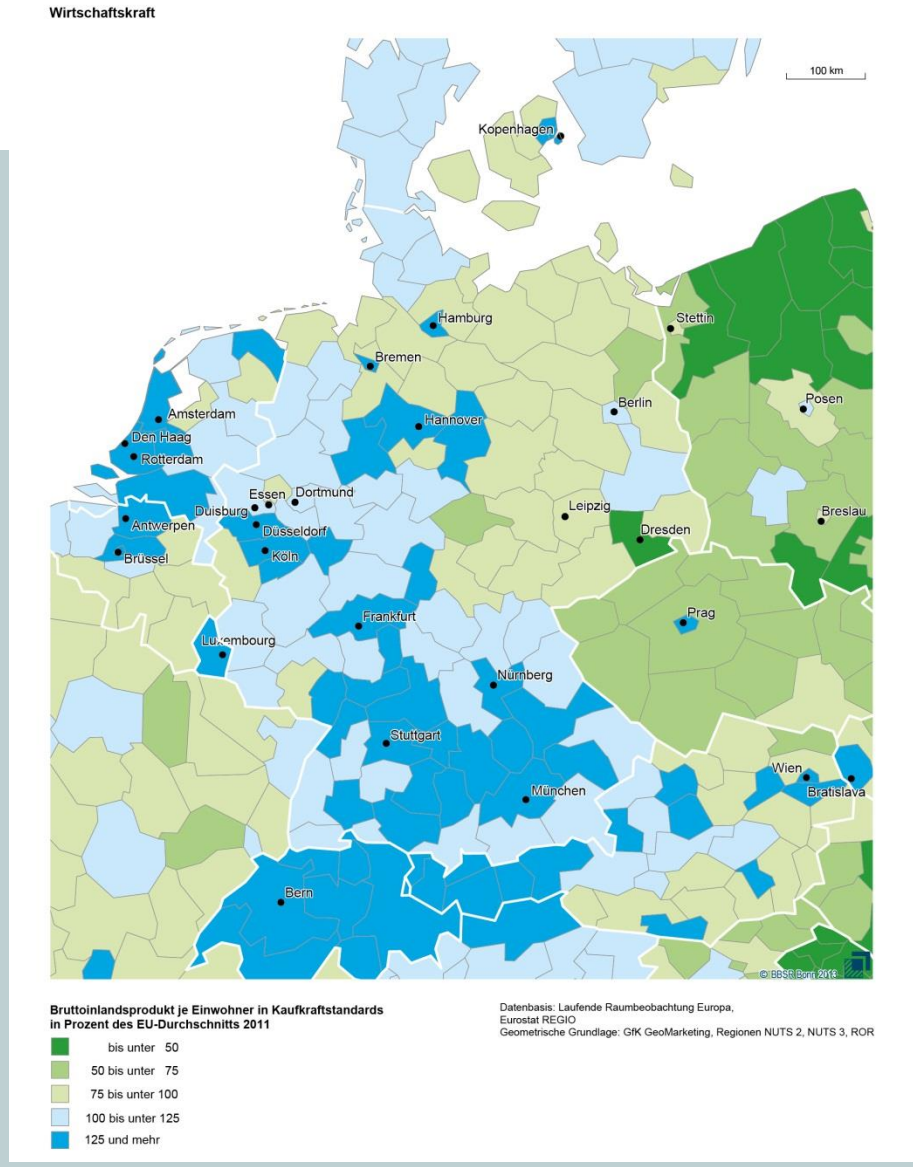
Border regions are not less populated in general



Datenbasis: Laufende Raumbewertung Europa,
Nationale Statistische Ämter
Geometrische Grundlage: GfK GeoMarketing, Regionen LAU2
*DK + BE: Bevölkerungsdichte 2013
FR: Bevölkerungsdichte 2009

Selected findings

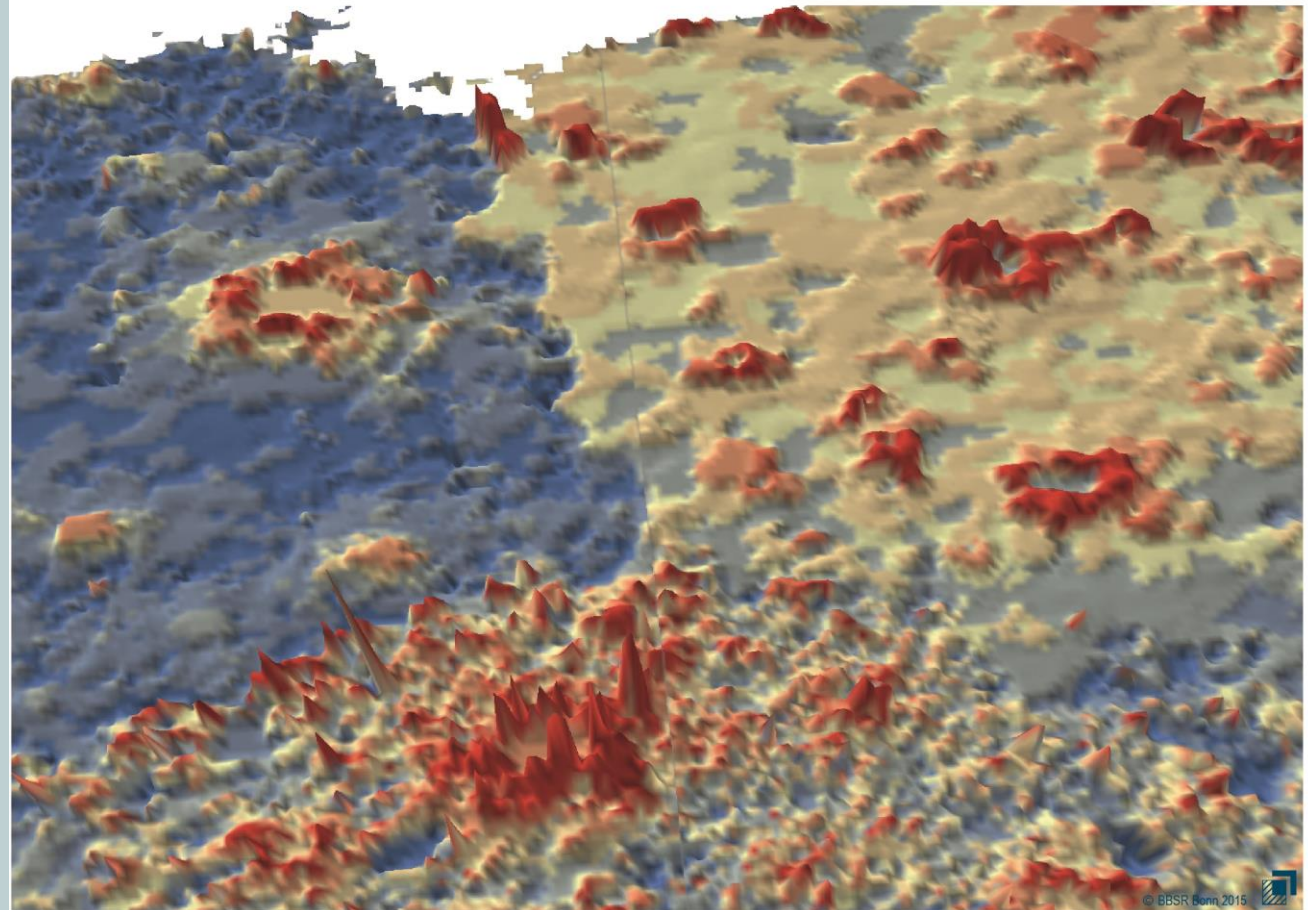
Border areas are not per se economically weaker than national “inner regions”



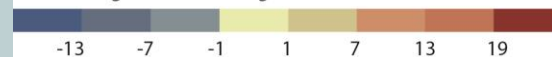
Visibility of borders

Bevölkerungsentwicklung im deutsch-polnisch-tschechischen Grenzraum

“Cliff of
population
development”
Germany and
Poland



Entwicklung der Bevölkerung 2001 bis 2011 in Prozent



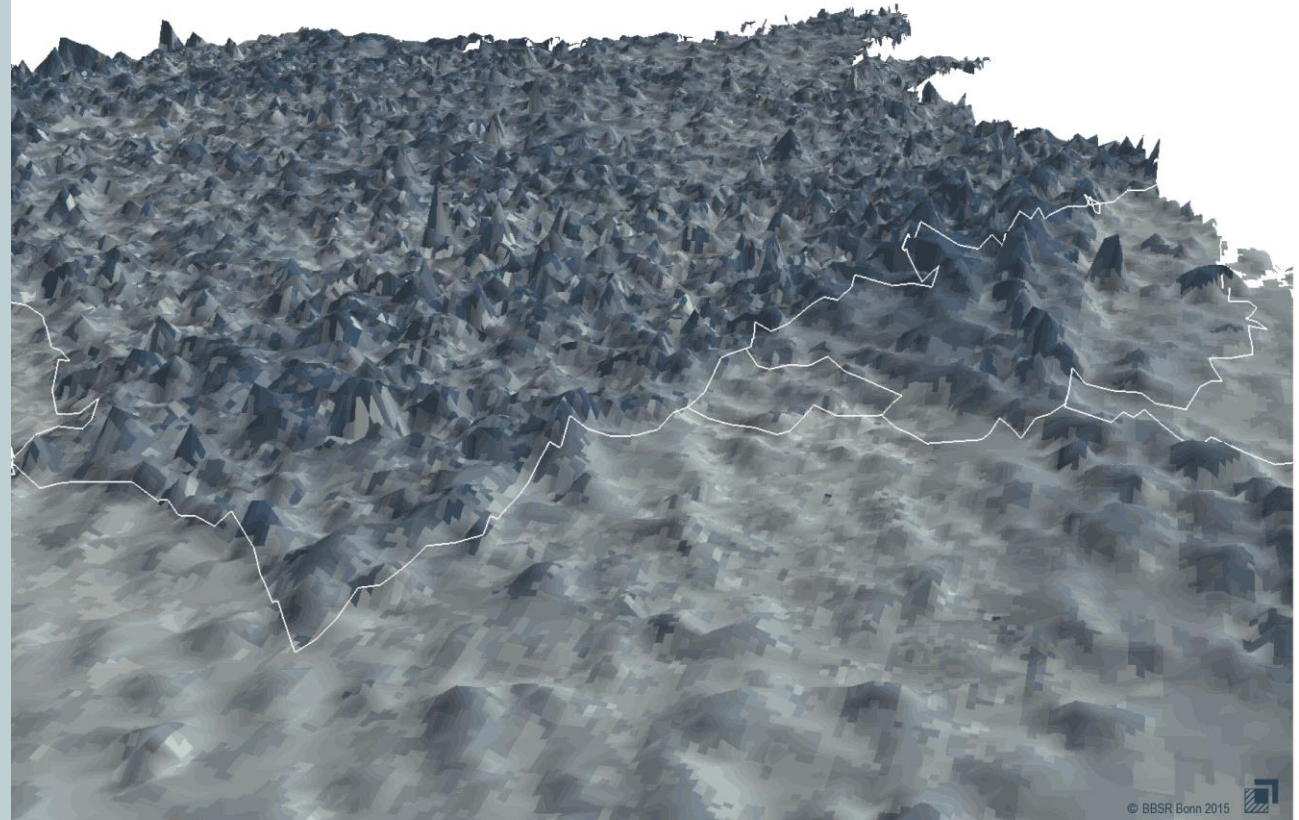
„Berge“ und „Täler“ entsprechen dem jeweiligen Wert der Bevölkerungsentwicklung. Die räumliche Grundlage bilden die LAU 2 Gebietseinheiten.

Quelle: Laufende Raumbewertung Europa des BBSR; CZ, PL: Datengrundlagen: Zensusdaten 2001 und 2011; DE: Zensusdaten 2011 und Rückrechnung für 2001 auf dessen Grundlage

Visibility of borders

Arbeitslosigkeit im deutsch-französisch-luxemburgisch-belgischen Grenzraum

“Mountain edge of unemployment” between Germany, Luxemburg and France



Arbeitslosenquoten 2011 *



* Arbeitslose in jeweils nationaler Definition. „Berge“ entsprechen dem jeweiligen Wert der Arbeitslosenquote. Die räumliche Grundlage bilden die LAU 2 Gebietseinheiten.

Quelle: Laufende Raumbewachung Europa des BBSR: Datengrundlagen: FR, LU, BE, NL, CH: nationale statistische Ämter; DE: Bundesagentur für Arbeit

The integration of neighbouring regions in the Spatial Monitoring of Germany

The Task

- The German Spatial Planning Law (ROG) defines in § 25 the tasks of the BBR. Among others the BBR, with the BBSR responsible for this within the office, is asked to maintain a Spatial Monitoring systems of Germany and the neighbouring regions.
- Growing demand related to improved knowledge across the border including the neighbouring regions ended up in the formulation of a specific field of observation in between the German and European Spatial Monitoring of the BBSR

The integration of neighbouring regions in the Spatial Monitoring of Germany

Setting the scene

- Cross-border spatial monitoring must reflect special territorial questions which can only be answered including the use of different national and regional information
- The use of existing regional knowledge and the involvement of respective regional partners and locally available expertise is crucial in this context

The integration of neighbouring regions in the Spatial Monitoring of Germany

The way to do it

- In summer 2015 a project will start within the action programme "Demonstration Projects of Spatial Planning" (MORO) of the Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure
- MORO supports practical trials and implementations of innovative action approaches and instruments for spatial planning
- The project will use the experiences, knowledge and ideas of a maximum of 8 regions to formulate the needs and specifies of the implementation of a permanent spatial observation of Germany and the neighbouring regions
- The project will run from summer 2015 until end of 2017

Selected aims of the project

- Elaboration of spatial information needs on the basis of different spatial situations of German border regions and neighbouring.
- Formulation of a general indicator model for the observation of living conditions with specific focus on public and private infrastructure and cross-border linkages
- Elaborations of different spatial dimensions of different functional relations
- Detection of synergies between regions, Länder and Federal level concerning acquisition and provision of data and possibilities of cooperation within a permanent observatory
- Preparation (prototype) of a State and perspective report of German regions and neighbouring area

Guiding questions of the project:

- Which issues and aspects are of particular importance in a nationwide cross-border observation of spatial developments, which spatial dimensions are relevant and how are the topic affected by different regional conditions?
- Which indicators are needed to observe the spatial processes and which spatial levels are relevant in which spatial contexts?
- What is the situation related to the availability of data and which data sources can be used. To what extent additional information is needed that is not covered by, for example, the State Statistical Offices and what alternative sources could be used

More guiding questions of the project

- Which experiences do the regions have in spatial observation and how can activities of different players within a region, the Land and the federal level might complement each other in this respect?
- How can synergies between different institutional and regional players be achieved and how can actors in neighboring regions be integrated
- What formal and, where appropriate, institutional recommendations for action can be derived for a permanent establishment of a spatial observation including neighboring regions?