



Summary evaluation of development potential of the DONAUREGIONEN and typology of the regions

1st Workshop - of the DONAUREGIONEN+ project
Introductory and methodology workshop
15th and 16th July 2009
Senec, Slovak Republic
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Requirements on indicators selection for summary evaluation according to General schemes (1)

- Selected indicators of evaluation have to be a part of analysis within the general scheme
- Indicators have to express key factors which, by influencing the conditions, influence also development of a problem area of the general scheme on NUTS 3 level as well
- Chosen feature has to be expressed quantitatively in absolute or relative value by an indicator (We recommend to prefer relative value)

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Requirements on indicators selection for summary evaluation according to General schemes (2)

- Indicator will be stated in given units according to general scheme
- For each general scheme we recommend to choose maximum 5 indicators
- Indicators will be specified for following years 1996, 2001, 2005, 2007 (+/- 1 year)
- All partners will accept selected indicators

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Summary Evaluation Process (1)

1. step – selection of 4 – 5 indicators of each general scheme of following years 1996, 2001, 2005, 2007 (+/- 1 year),
2. step – provision of data from project partners,
3. step – overall evaluation of each region according to the methodology,

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Methodology of the Summary evaluation

- Considering specific character of the evaluated object, we will use indirect method of evaluation, based on non dichotomic scoring evaluation of the indicator
- By this method will be possible to state both, quantitative evaluation as well as qualitative disparities between the indicators
- The principle of non dichotomic scoring method is to state the weight (score) of particular indicators within each general scheme
- The value of weight (score) of the indicator expresses its hierarchy in the system of indicators

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Proposal of the weights (score) of particular indicators

- Proposal of the weight for each indicator within each general scheme will be settled by expert group led by project partner responsible for the coordination of particular general scheme
- We suggest to settle the weight (score) for each indicator in scale as follows:
 - Weight (score) 1 – significance of the indicator will be without changes
 - Weight (score) 2 – indicator will be more significant
 - Weight (score) 3 – indicator will be the most significant

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I. Summary evaluation

- Rank of each NUTS 3 region in project area for each general scheme will be expressed by the methodical process mentioned above
- Rank of each region will be expressed by points. The points will rate particular region in comparison with the region with best values within the project area. So we get the order of regions according their values of each of indicators. Summary ranking of the region in project area will be stated according the sum of points for each indicator.




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SWOT analysis of the regions

- Swot analysis will complete quantitative evaluation and will serve for evaluation of potential of the regions from qualitative aspect.
- SWOT analysis will be a basis for the development strategies of regions as well as sectors




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Based on stated process:

- We will set up hierarchy of regions according of their ranking
- We will define groups of regions, according similarity of development conditions
- We will identify set of comparative advantages and disadvantages according the particular general schemes at NUTS 3 level
- We will outline possibilities of interregional linkages for more effective use of available advantages, or for limitation of negative consequences of insufficient development conditions

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II. Purpose-built regionalization, typology of regions

Proposed purpose-built regionalization is based on:

- Generally accepted theoretical principles of economic regionalization
- Evaluation of each General schemes factors
- SWOT analysis, which characterizes strengths and weaknesses of the region




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General typology of regions

- **Developed regions**
- **Stabilized regions**
- **Stagnating regions**
- **Depressed regions**



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Developed regions

- Economic potential with diversified economic structure aimed at sophisticated production and services
- Human and inovative potential quality
- High level of territory urbanization and settlement facility in region
- Polycentric settlement character
- Region accessibility, location on multimodal corridors
- High level of landscape protection and presence of air, water and soil pollution sources
- Sufficient of own (internal) sources for development

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Stabilized regions

- Economic basis is formed by the industrial sectors
- Labour force availability (quantitative and qualitative)
- Sufficient transport infrastructure facilities (area has high transport infrastructure capacity)
- Settlement system is characterized by high share of small municipalities – it influences territory facilities and causing the migration
- Lower grade of concentration of air, water and soil pollution sources

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Stagnating regions

- Stagnation of traditional economic basis sectors in the region
- Not enough dynamic change to new economic structure,
- Dispose of human potential,
- Dispose of basic transport and technical infrastructure,
- Settlement structure is relatively stable without any significant population migration,
- Natural conditions in good quality – lower air, water and soil pollution level.

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Depressed regions

- Main factor of economic development is low level of economic basis diversification, with strong sensitivity on changes of market conditions
- Economic basis decrement causes population migration (mainly young people with higher qualification)
- Worsening of demographic structure, ageing of population
- Large number of small municipalities with decreasing population
- Low transport accessibility and technical infrastructure facilities in region
- Natural conditions in good quality, with new functional utilization attractiveness
- Lack of internal development sources

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Activities supporting regional development

- Each type of regions have differentiated regional and territory planning policy emphasized on:
 - Creating of social economic development conditions
 - Territory structure with emphasis on facilities and accessibility of the regions
 - Support of polycentric settlement system
 - Support of creating and protecting of the environment

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III. Process of summary elaboration – requirements on project teams

- Providing the indicators for each general scheme
- New project members – data for years: 1996, 2001, 2005 and 2007
- Initial project members – verification of the data for the years 1996, 2001, 2005 and provision of data for 2007
- Expert statement of weights (score) of particular indicators within each general scheme

Term: december 2009

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SWOT analysis

- Initial project members – updating of the SWOT analysis of particular regions
- New project members – elaboration of SWOT analysis at NUTS 3 level
- SWOT analysis will be elaborated in brief form focusing on key conditions

• **Term: may 2010**

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Recapitulation of the proposed and evaluated indicators

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Natural conditions (1)

- Protected areas according to the national characterization
- **Protected areas of NATURA 2000**
- Water supplies-Average substantiality of water resources (l/s)
- Water supplies-Number of water resources
- Protected water management areas
- **Water pollution-I.class**
- **Water pollution-II.class**
- **Water pollution-III.class**
- **Water pollution-IV.class**
- **Water pollution-V.class**

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Natural conditions (2)

- **Atmosphere pollution-% share of emissions of the state (SO₂)**
- **Atmosphere pollution-% share of emissions of the state (Nox)**
- Atmosphere pollution-% share of emissions of the state (ash)
- Atmosphere pollution-% share of emissions of the state (CO)
- Landfills

The proposal of indicators - **15 indicators**
 The comparative data - **8 indicators**

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Settlement Structure & Human Resources (1)

- **Share of urbanization – share of inhabitants living in municipality (NUTS V.) with over than 5 000 inhabitants**
- **Share of inhabitants living in municipality (NUTS V.) up to 2 000 inhabitants**
- **Share of inhabitants living in municipality (NUTS V.) with over 100 000 inhabitants**

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Settlement Structure & Human Resources (2)

- **Number of dwellings per 1 000 inhabitants**
- **Share of university students per 1 000 inhabitants**
- **Regional density of population**
- **Regional vitality index**

The proposal of indicators - **7 indicators**
 The comparative data - **7 indicators**

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Transport

- Road Transport – Share of Highways
- Road Transport – Density of Highways
- Railway Transport – Share of Railways
- Railway Transport – Density of Railways
- Water Transport
- Air Transport – Passengers
- Air Transport – Freight
- TEN-T Corridors

The proposal of indicators - **8 indicators**
 The comparative data - **8 indicators**

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Technical Infrastructure

- Electric energy supply
- Renewable energy sources
- **Natural gas**
- Broadband
- **Drinking water supply**
- **Wastewater treatment**

The proposal of indicators - **6 indicators**
 The comparative data - **3 indicators** Jointly for our common future
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Economy

- **Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)**
- **Labour force participation rate (%)**
- **Unemployment rate in region (%)**
- **Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)**
- Share of college and secondary school education inhabitants
- Total intramural R&D expenditure by all sectors of region at NUTS 2 (mil. of €)

The proposal of indicators **6 indicators**
 The comparative data - **4 indicators** Jointly for our common future
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Thank you for you attention !

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