Territorial cohesion facing the crisis. How do indicators address newly the issue?

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RÉSEAU D'ÉTUDES ET DE RECHERCHES SUR LA COHÉSION ET LES TERRITOIRES EN EUROPE
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What means Territorial Cohesion in front of crisis

2010-2013

- To be able to sustain the market concurrence through those endogenous factors that differentiate the territorial whole/system (mix of social, environmental, economics, cultural indicators influencing the regional ranking within the enlarged Europe and in the international context)
- To have some cheap raw materials linked to entrepreneurial vital and innovative factors within a stable social context
- To face market competition with scenarios capable of guaranteeing environmental, social, cultural and economic sustainability
- To have some management faculties (components) capable guaranteeing territorial competitiveness: awareness of its innovative capacity, organisation in networks, capacity to integrate the different sectors and levels of activities, to cooperate in and with other territories, to involve different public and private subjects and institutions, to have both a global, coherent vision respecting the use of local resources and to organise international, European, national, regional policies in a subsidiary point of view
- To have confidence in internal cooperation between different subjects and UE level for the environmental protection and development

It means territorial cohesion (Prezioso, 2006, 2008)
What are we talking about?

• to strengthen the territorial cohesion role for re-lunching European competitiveness (new Lisbon and Gothenburg Strategy onto Europe 2020)
• to enhance territorial cohesion measure through the improvement of indicators fit
• to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of the indicators’ systems currently used to measure territorial cohesion
• to describe a set of territorial cohesion dimensions to be applied in the programming period 2010-2013 facing the crisis
• to evaluate and measure the different levels of cohesion at local, regional, national and European level
• to propose a methodological approach to implement an effective policy management system for the 2011-13 period (STeMA)
What are we talking about?

- COHESION
- TERRITORIAL COHESION
- LITERATURE REVIEW AND EUROPEAN POLICY REVIEW
- COHESION MEASURE: INDICATORS AND TERRITORIAL SCALES:
- OPERATIONAL APPROACH and TOOL: STeMA
What are we talking about?

• What does COHESION means?
• What does TERRITORIAL COHESION means?
Cohesion was recently defined …

- as the increased value resulting from Community action policy, and the extent to which intervention adds ‘value’ to the interventions of other administrations, organizations and institutions at regional level (Mairate, 2006);
- as limited to three core purposes: accountability, improved planning, and quality and performance, but it could include other functions (i.e. culture and skills base in the regions (Batterbury, 2006)

Obstacles to effective evaluation arise from the lack of data comparability, rigidity of time-scales and a focus on performance approaches.

We have to wait for the implementation of the 2007 Territorial Agenda to exceed meta-models or policy metaphors on the territorial cohesion (Territorial Agenda revision in course, 2011)

The 2009 Lisbon Treaty has added territorial cohesion to goals of economic and social cohesion (Prezioso, 2006)
The V Report definition after 2013

- all MS and regions actively pursue smart, sustainable and inclusive growth supporting development in poorest regions by solidarity, urban deprived neighbourhoods, economic restructuring and shifting to a more innovative and knowledge based economy
- The reflection process on the future of cohesion policy takes place in the context of the budget review
- 4 main policy topics for UE: Globalisation, Demographic Change, Climate Change, Energy
- EU policy impacts depend from territorial cohesion

Territorial cohesion = new competitiveness regional model = the well-being of citizens and the quality of environment = Europe 2020

Territory = economy = environment = society = culture
What are we talking about?

• LITERATURE REVIEW AND
• EUROPEAN POLICY REVIEW
DRIVING THEMES from literature review with regard to Cohesion

J. Brunhes e C. Vallaux (1921) represented it as the whole of a society’s inherent values, a place’s implicit identity, the collective and individual feeling of a distinct region.

G. Jaia (1938) defined it as system (basis for the interpretation of cohesion’s territorial dimension) that “contribute to manage, discipline, integrate individual and collective activities”, towards an economic regime (U. Toschi, 1948) “force of the organization of competing forces in the economic field” where “regional geographical units (...) must identify with political territorial units, i.e. the States”;

W. Sombart (1967) and the neo-schumpeterians defined it as economic system, “complex of principles and institutions on which, in a given historical time, the organization of a state processes of goods and services’ production and distribution is based”;

P. George (1967) defined it as capability of spreading settled socio-territorial models, adherence to shared socio-economic principles, potential for positively affecting income, gross domestic product, wealth, interest rate through regional operating Programmes.
Territorial connection with cohesion had already been pointed out by J. Schumpeter (1954) with regard to contents and categories:

- a set of variables in the field of geo-economics (Lo Monaco, 1982)
- political action principles, more or less consistent (liberalism, protectionism, etc.)
- consistently applied doctrines (liberalism, Marxism)
- Quantitative relations among phenomena (structure of price, demand, etc.)
- inter-dependence relations among economic variables (according to different models, including Walrasian and Keynesian), that are conditioned and affected by indicators’ values detectable at regional scale
Recent Background

In order to date the relation between territory and cohesion political-administrative system, that is the “region”, ESPON (2008-2010) proposed to involve only indicators of:

- density
- infrastructures’ effectiveness and management
- fixed social capital rate

But these 3 aspects are not sufficient to demonstrating how territorial cohesion is affected in Europe by geographical determinants, according to the level of scale and technical in-depth analysis of the sense of belonging and the productivity of activities performed by individuals and institutions, stimulated and provided by the presence of common values of socio-cultural orientation.
What are we talking about?

- MEASURE: GENERAL REMARKS ON INDICATORS
- Empirical studies
Applying a new approach (STeMA) at national and regional levels, it was possible to demonstrate:

• Cohesion is always located and therefore it is possible to measure its territorial regional dimension, which in Europe is strictly linked to the territorial socio-economic system’s behaviour.

• Further parameters of cohesion – deriving from EU focus on the notion of “economic system” as expression of national and regional cohesive values (political structure and organization, history, identity) – can be assessed in relation to the territorial dimension, putting on at regional level.

• It is evaluated as a quali-quantitative effect of State or Regions policy choice, which affects both effectiveness and mass (population, natural resources, etc.) of a territory.

• According to M. Weber (1945) the cohesion determinant, although present in all cultures, is a real value only in western societies’ post-capitalism systems, which exploit it in order to spread, having accepted competition, free market access of all enterprises producing similar goods, and price competitiveness.
From EMPIRICAL STUDIES

• territorial diversity as an important characteristic to manage impacts and effects of the global crisis (Cohesion 2007-13 results towards Europe 2020 Strategy);

• the European policy capability to catch cohesion goals needs TIA methods

Main References:

Alpe Region project (by BBR and Alpine Research Institute, Garmisch-Patenkirchen, 1998-2000); Walloon Region of Belgium (Regional Planning, Housing and Heritage, Ministry of Walloon Region, Belgium, 2001); Slovenia (Town and Spatial Planning Association of Slovenia, 2001); Greece (Greek Planners Association, 2001); Italian Province of Rome (Territorial Provincial General Plan, 2003 by STeMA); Territorial dimension of Lisbon/Gothenburg Strategy (all EU regions and sub-regions, in ESPON 2004-2006 by STeMA) and the agriculture and accessibility (in ESPON TIP-TAP, 2009); POLY.DEV project (Italy, Slovenia, Slovakia, Greece, Bulgaria, 2007 by STeMA); Territorial dimension of Territorial Agenda and cohesion in Italy (MIT 2006, 2008 by STeMA); Energy policy assessment in Slovenia (2008, by MIA); Territorial Impact Assessment of Territorial Cohesion for the Netherlands (2009 by PBL); Territorial dimension of competitiveness in sustainability (all Italian regions and sub-regions, 2009 by STeMA)
Cohesion and New Approaches: in Policy and Planning

With regard to empiric planning experiences results, they have not always been positive.

Since 2005-2006 cohesion has been redefined in its contents and carrying modalities in view of the new development cycle 2007-2013, gaining the positive and active meaning of *attractive force capable of holding out against impact, breakdown and separation of an economy or society*.

The same positive meaning has been accepted by European economy and society, which today intend *territorial cohesion* as the capability of a territory’s various (anthropic, natural and institutional) components to search and achieve unity and unifying proposals, even in presence of centrifugal pushes (Prezioso, 2006)
How does Cohesion work?

Indicators derived from these definitions over time have been recently (2007) joined by geographic and geo-economic space, that is the territorial dimension hosting everyday cohesion experiences. Being less abstract of the so-called “spatial”, the territory can be studied in multidimensional mode, and be directly perceivable by citizens and citizenships.

With regard to cohesion’s evaluation, available indicators (EUROSTAT, ESPON, OCSE, JRC, etc.) allow detecting natural, financial, human and cultural resources, in quali-quantitative, distributive, temporal terms, highlighting the endogenous modalities by which these territorialised indicators interact.

EU traditional administrative regions (NUTs) have little to do with cohesion, which nevertheless has to be assessed through data located inside of a statistic and territorial unity of reference (geo-referencing).
What is the territorial cohesion form

Cohesion emerges in the form of polycentrism (Prezioso, 2007) at NUTs 2 and 3;
It increases or decreases side by side with other phenomena:
• labour market (there is cohesion when wage-earning labour decreases and self-employment increases, jointly with employment/unemployment variations);
• social disease emerging in neighbourhoods of great polarizing agglomerations, as well as in rising processes of marginalization and social exclusion;
• explosion and diversification of mobility/accessibility home-work areas, stretching space-time models apart (proximity areas coexist with DUS metropolitan areas and global ones);
• urban and territorial regulation and regeneration, with the overlapping of territories and territorial jurisdictions.
## EU regional typologies for STeMA

<table>
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<tr>
<th>URBAN-RURAL TYPOLOGY aggregation</th>
<th>FUA_TYPO</th>
<th>2. Regional/Local</th>
<th>3. Transnational/National</th>
<th>4. Mega</th>
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<td>1, 2, 3</td>
<td>High urban influence with no special function</td>
<td>High urban influence with Regional/Local functions</td>
<td>High urban influence with Transnational or National functions</td>
<td>High urban influence with Mega functions</td>
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<td>4, 5, 6</td>
<td>Low urban influence with no special function</td>
<td>Low urban influence with Regional/Local functions</td>
<td>Low urban influence with Transnational or National functions</td>
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- **Class 1** - High urban influence, with Mega functions
- **Class 2** - High urban influence, with Transnational or National functions
- **Class 3** - High urban influence, with Regional/Local functions
- **Class 4** - High urban influence, with no special function
- **Class 5** - Low urban influence with Transnational or National functions
- **Class 6** - Low urban influence with Regional/Local functions
- **Class 7** - Low urban influence with no special functions
Polycentric territorial base at NUTs 2 and 3
(from: ESPON 3.3 project)
Territorial Cohesion Capability

Different sources more and more draw attention to this capability, which is due to:

• Increase of competition at international level facing the crisis;

• Growth of processes of productive delocalization;

• Inclination towards fast innovation of process, product and organization, due to new technologies’ implementation (ICT).

*From this point of view cohesion’s territorial dimension is always represented by an action of local collective interest* (bottom-up start-up)
Cohesion Indicators

Indicators’ application at the European (ESPON 3.3 project, 2006) and Italian (National Cohesion Report, 2006) cases allowed testing their reliability. The test had recourse to indicators that are thought to be directly and indirectly fit to measure (social, economic, environmental, cultural) territorial cohesion, statistically and geographically belonging to relevant sets and geographic scales: classical, structural, international, national-regional, urban.
Cohesion Indicators

Interaction between these two aspects, accepted by the STeMA model, enabled the territorialization of cohesion, as:

- Classical indicators concern the whole socio-economic structure of a region and are divided into macro areas: (Structural Indicators, Territorial indicators, Competitiveness Indicators)
- Structural indicators, divided into four sectors, are fit to measure the overall trend of regional economy and define the global economic context where structural reforms on labour, product and capital markets are implemented.
- International indicators, largely deriving from those used to measure competitiveness in structural terms: real and virtual interconnection networks, i.e. physical infrastructures (roads, railroads, harbours, airports, telecommunications) and strategic ones (education, knowledge, research).
- Regional indicators, based on country level statistics for the evaluation of cohesion policies, processed by National Statistics Institutes at regional basis, targeted to actions of programming and ex ante assessment of interventions.
- Indicators are quantitative and qualitative, according to the guidelines of the Urban Audit (2006).
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<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>category</th>
<th>sector</th>
<th>tipology</th>
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<td>GDP$p$per capita (GDP)</td>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>Economic variables of Cohesion (EV)</td>
<td>Life quality (LQ)</td>
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<td>Consumption per capita (CONS)</td>
<td>Consumption</td>
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<td>Level of employment (Emp)</td>
<td>Employment</td>
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<td>Consumer-price index (HICP)</td>
<td>Prices</td>
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<td>Hospital beds (HLT)</td>
<td>Health</td>
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<td>Hotels beds (Htb)</td>
<td>Leisure (L4)</td>
<td>Infrastructural variables of cohesion (IVC)</td>
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<td>Cultural opportunities (CuOp)</td>
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<td>Typology Multimodal Accessibility Potential</td>
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<td>(TMAP)</td>
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<td>Old and New technologies (LTD)</td>
<td>Level of Telecommunication development</td>
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<td>Municipal Waste Generation (MWas)</td>
<td>Municipal Waste</td>
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<td>Environmental Quality (EQ)</td>
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<td>Hazardous Waste Generation (HWas)</td>
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<td>Municipal Waste Recycled (RMWas)</td>
<td>Recycling Waste</td>
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<td>Degree of vulnerability in Europe (NH)</td>
<td>Vulnerability</td>
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<td>Natural hazard</td>
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<td>Total greenhouse emission (SA)</td>
<td>Air</td>
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<td>Total gross abstraction of freshwater (SW)</td>
<td>Water use balanced</td>
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<td>CO$^2$ emissions (CC)</td>
<td>Ozone layer</td>
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<td>Climate change</td>
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<td>Confidence in EU commission (CfCom)</td>
<td>Level of citizen confidence (CzCf)</td>
<td>Good Governance</td>
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<td>Confidence in EU council of ministers (CfCM)</td>
<td>Level of Public participation (PbP)</td>
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<td>Confidence in EU parliament (CfEP)</td>
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<td>European public participation (PbPe)</td>
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<td>Early school leavers (EdB)</td>
<td>Base education</td>
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<td>Inequity of regional income distribution (SCEc)</td>
<td>Economic Elements for Social Cohesion</td>
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<td>Persons aged 0-17 who are living in households where no-one works (Cer)</td>
<td>Risk of children exclusion</td>
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<td>Risk of social exclusion (SEE)</td>
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<td>At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers (Pvy)</td>
<td>Poverty</td>
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<td>Social Quality and Cohesion (SQ&amp;C)</td>
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<td>Female employment (EqOp)</td>
<td>Equal opportunities</td>
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<td>Fertility rate (Fty)</td>
<td>Welness (Wns)</td>
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<td>Healthy life years (HLY)</td>
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What are we talking about?

- OPERATIONAL APPROACH
A new geographical methodological approach for analysing the territorial dimension of the regional and sub-regional competitiveness is a territorial-multidimensional process in accordance with a multi-level and multi-actor approach.

It is named STeMA (Sustainable Territorial/Environmental/Economic Management Approach) and it is organised by 10 scientific simplified hypothesis.
How does STeMA work?

STeMA has five key objectives/principles based on a subsidiary territorial vision:

- competitiveness
- sustainability
- cohesion
- integration
- polycentrism
- convergence

STeMA considers the indicators’ qualitative and quantitative relationship in a continuous confrontation and updating to increase the levels of awareness and participation in development choices.
It has demonstrated (Prezioso 2009) that the concept of territorial cohesion is composed by some determining factors or determinants that can be further decomposed to arrive at indicators level

- to (territorially) contextualise the measurement or, in statistical terms, to normalise/standardise the polycentrism in order to compare the different territories
- to standardise the single indicators
- to link enterprise competitiveness in sustainability to the EU regional typologies (i.e. the urban-rural typologies or MEGA-FUA-PIA or polycentric territorial typologies)
- to weigh the various indicators (in this respect, a fundamental support is represented by the case studies),
- to control in real time: static data/phenomena and dynamic data (to monitor the changes in time)
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<tr>
<th>Innovation</th>
<th>Employment</th>
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<th>R&amp;D</th>
<th>Natural Resources</th>
<th>Climate</th>
<th>Public Heal</th>
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<td>Bridging digital divided</td>
<td>Homogeneisation of enterprise costs</td>
<td>Development of telecomunication networks</td>
<td>R&amp;D infrastructures</td>
<td>Use of renovable resources</td>
<td>Energy policies</td>
<td>Social Programme Financing</td>
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<td>Technological/innovative dissemination for the enterprises and institutions</td>
<td>Support enterprise creation</td>
<td>Development of energy networks</td>
<td>Support to BAT</td>
<td>Active Protection of Natural resources</td>
<td>Flexible Mechanisms</td>
<td>Safety</td>
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<td>Support to transregional cooperative projects</td>
<td>Support employer mobility</td>
<td>Increase of physical accessibility</td>
<td>Development of recycling technologies of waste</td>
<td>Reduction of Natural Resources consumption</td>
<td>Climate Active Protection</td>
<td>Support Welfare</td>
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<td>Use/development of environmental friendly technologies</td>
<td>Support equal opportunities</td>
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<td>Policies dissemination for transparency and efficacy of bureaucracy</td>
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<td>Cultural integration</td>
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<td>Economic development</td>
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<td>Support Local productive identity</td>
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<td>Internationalisation of good and services</td>
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Policy/actions toolbox

Conceptual definition by Prof. Maria Prezioso University of Roma

**STEP 1**  DEFINE Bi  Calculate B matrix

**STEP 2**  DEFINE POLICY CHOICES  ah definition

**STEP 3**  DEFINE Bi'  Based on selected ah calculate Bi'

**STEP 4**  DEFINE Ci  Calculate the policy impact for the selected ah

**STEP 5**  DEFINE Do  Calculate D matrix

**STEP 6**  DEFINE d'pq  Calculate d'pq

**STEP 7**  DEFINE D'o  Makes the addition for all d'pq

**STEP 8**  DEFINE xi  Calculate how D' differs from D

**STEP 9**  DEFINE gamma  Calculate how indicator changes

**STEP 10**  DEFINE e'  Recomputes indicators e'

**STEP 11**  TERRITORIALIZATION  Adds territorial data to regional indicators

**STEP 12**  COMPARE  Compare results
The TIA procedure followed by STeMA uses a specific symbology. We denote with different colours and geometric figures to indicate three weights that are preliminarily assigned to policies (B) and impacts (D) into coaxial matrices for Impact Assessment.

- **Low value = 1**
- **Medium value = 2**
- **High value = 3**

These values are to be considered as a starting point.

Reminder:
- the policy makers can choose the sectoral or general policy-ies they feel as appropriate to apply the Strategy;
- STeMA, by GIS, calculates the effects and the impacts with regard to this choice and can suggest and sustain the final decisions;
- some territorialized scenarios (maps) of these future hypothetical choices will help policy makers to better examine the results.
How to measure territorial cohesion by STeMA

Social and economic cohesion is a concept that can be defined in relation to different aspects:

- Availability of goods and services perceived as essential;
- Multidimensionality (poverty is a central, not crucial, aspect of social exclusion);
- Social participation;
- Political involvement (level of participation) and social integration;
- Dependence on social exclusion of people, circumstances and processes that determine the impossibility of free self-determination of fundamental aspects of life;
- Processes’ dynamics over time, with enduring or cumulative effects;
- Multilevel (individual, familiar, etc.) stratification of exclusion’s processes.

Features: **Territoriality; Inter-sectoral dimension**
Quality of Cohesion

- The STeMA methodology (Prezioso 2007) detects a series of basic indicators, which, by successive unifications, achieve more and more synthetic and composite indexes (ordered as: categories, sectors and typologies), capable of providing an actual measure of phenomena strictly linked to territorial cohesion, such as:
  - Risk of social exclusion
  - Disposition to social welfare
  - Social cohesion (resources)
  - Good Governance
  - Level of cohesion’s infrastructure variables
  - Level of economic variables
  - Level of quality of life
  - Environmental quality
Territorial cohesion’s distribution in EU
Mapping Cohesion’s Quality shows ...

- an attitude to achieve low level of cohesion in Europe, in particular along two parallel axes: 1) the north-south axis from Germany to Italy; 2) the north-south axis from Poland to Greece. Low values are also recorded in Spain, Ireland and Great Britain, while high cohesion level are measured in Portugal, France, Austria, Hungary, Netherlands, Lithuania and all Scandinavian Countries.

- About the regional territorial dimension of Cohesion’s Quality (NUTs 2 level) results are different and Europe achieves a general high level. So, regions that have a territorial typology with high urban influence improve their value, ranking higher in the cohesion scale. Low values are measured in the Centre of Spain and France, South of Portugal, Greece, Czech Republic, Hungary (except Budapest’s region), Sweden, and the least settled regions of Finland.

- About the sub-regional territorialisation at NUTs 3 level, the map shows a detailed dynamics that is more similar to the map concerning the spatial dimension.
Where territorial cohesion is a real capability
First proposal of some transnational cooperative areas from the territorialisation of Cohesion
Territorial cohesion in Italy
Territorial cohesion in Italy
Territorial cohesion in Italy
Policies recommendations with regard to Territorial Cohesion

- to use more indicators than one to assess the country positions and to harmonise consumer prices index and the consumption aggregates towards a common medium level in all UE;
- to connect the level of employment (employment index) and its organisation in the traditional industrial regions to the de-industrialisation process;
- to change the parameters of calculation of buying power looking at EU goods of large consumption;
- to stress the infrastructural variables of cohesion as significant measure of welfare efficiency,
- to complete the network of physical accessibility and multimodal organisation
- to consider life quality as a complex synthetic index, representative of the regional identity into EU context;
- to consider government quality as a fundamental point of European integration and a measure of the common European political feeling (using the government quality as a synthetic index);
- to apply the subsidiarity principle and its rules to create intra and interregional cohesive instrument;
- to fix different governance rules with respect to the geographical/territorial scale
- to improve citizenship confidence in some countries
- to propose a common reflection about Social Quality and Cohesion
- to sustain the social wellness aptitude to reinforce the cooperative regional projects
Territorial Cohesive Interaction facing the crisis

- to create a common cohesive language in the global ‘arena’ of competitiveness and sustainability
- to guarantee an appropriate level of security of population migration
- to valorise attractiveness into a general territorial appeal, linking tourism to the education mobility, sustaining the family income offering a new educational and knowledge system by globalization inputs and ICS;
- to launch specific environmental projects for excluded active population (new job market in the coastal or boundary countries)
- to sustain a global vision into the student and researcher outbound regional mobility
- to launch specific manufacturing enterprise policies
- to improve polycentric models as alternatives to the capital regions
- to implement G/L infrastructures involving credit institutions level and insurance companies to sustain a better general management attitude
- to stress the delocalisation particularly in borderline regions
- to confirm the cohesion regional funds to reinforce the local social interaction, involving the manufacturing enterprises and local trade activities, by specific fiscal and financial instruments
- to consolidate the internal goods and services trade using the same rules of the free EU market circuits, favoring the internationalization position of regional systems
- to re-organise a balanced distribution of management attitude
Thank you for your attention!

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