

Spatial Monitoring on Functional Regions in Germany

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VASAB Workshop on territorial monitoring

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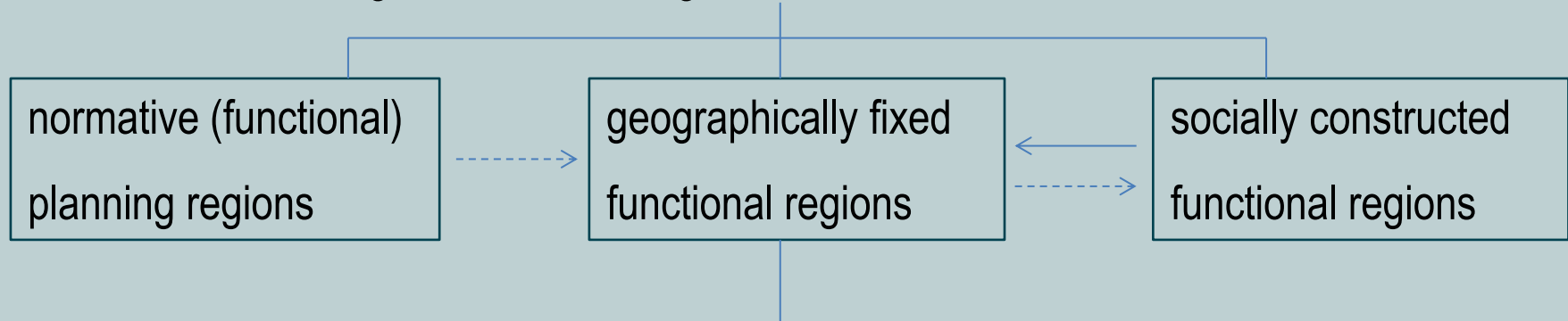


Bundesinstitut
für Bau-, Stadt- und
Raumforschung

im Bundesamt für Bauwesen
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exchange of actions and guarantee of different functions of life



- social-economic aspects of exchange within a functional region
- descriptive construction on administrative units
- different constructed functional regions for different problems

- all functional regions in the Spatial monitoring system are based on commuting flows

1. Spatial planning regions

2. Labour market regions

3. City-country-regions

4. City regions

- base = counties (NUTS3)
- respect borders of federal states
- availability of data for monitoring purposes is very high
- mainly economic and environmental aspects of territorial development

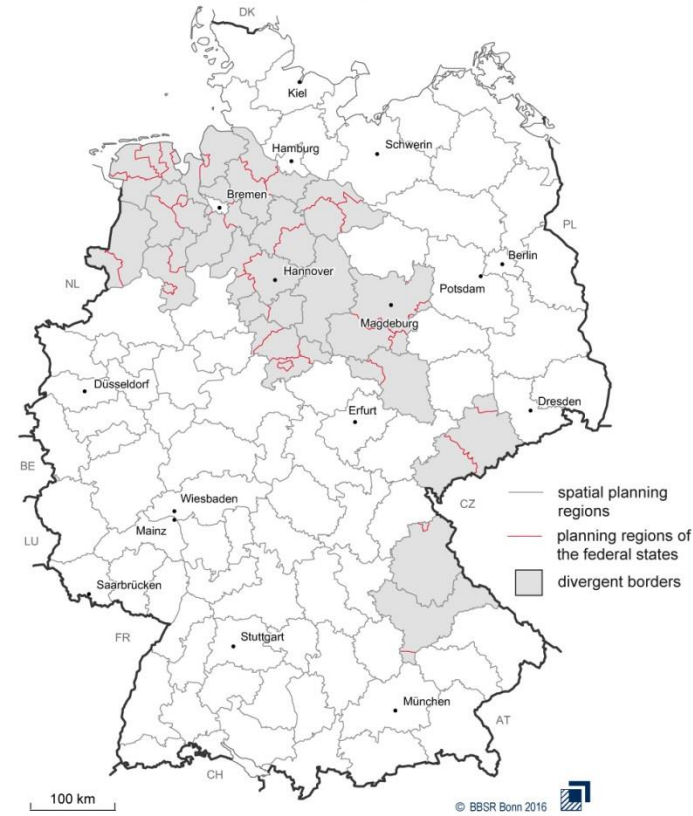
- base = municipalities (LAU2)
- overlap over other administrative or federal borders allowed
- availability of data for monitoring purposes is limited
- mainly social and „every day life“ aspects of territorial development

1. Spatial planning regions

Spatial planning regions



Spatial planning regions and planning regions of the federal states



Source: Spatial Monitoring System of the BBSR
 Geometry: BKG/BBSR, counties/spatial planning regions and planning regions of the federal states, 31.12.2014

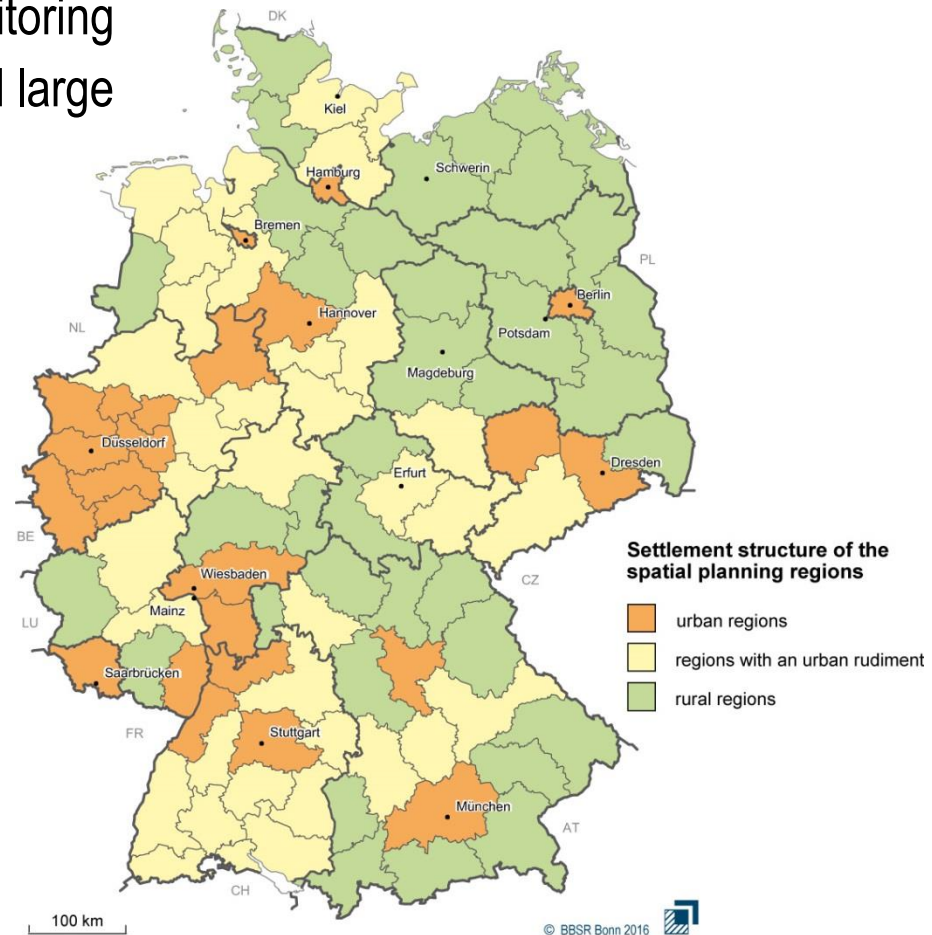
- planning regions of the federal states
- divergent definition if 15% of commuting flows cross the borders of the planning region
- 96 functional regions

— spatial planning region

Source: Spatial Monitoring System of the BBSR
 Geometry: BKG/BBSR, counties/spatial planning regions, 31.12.2014

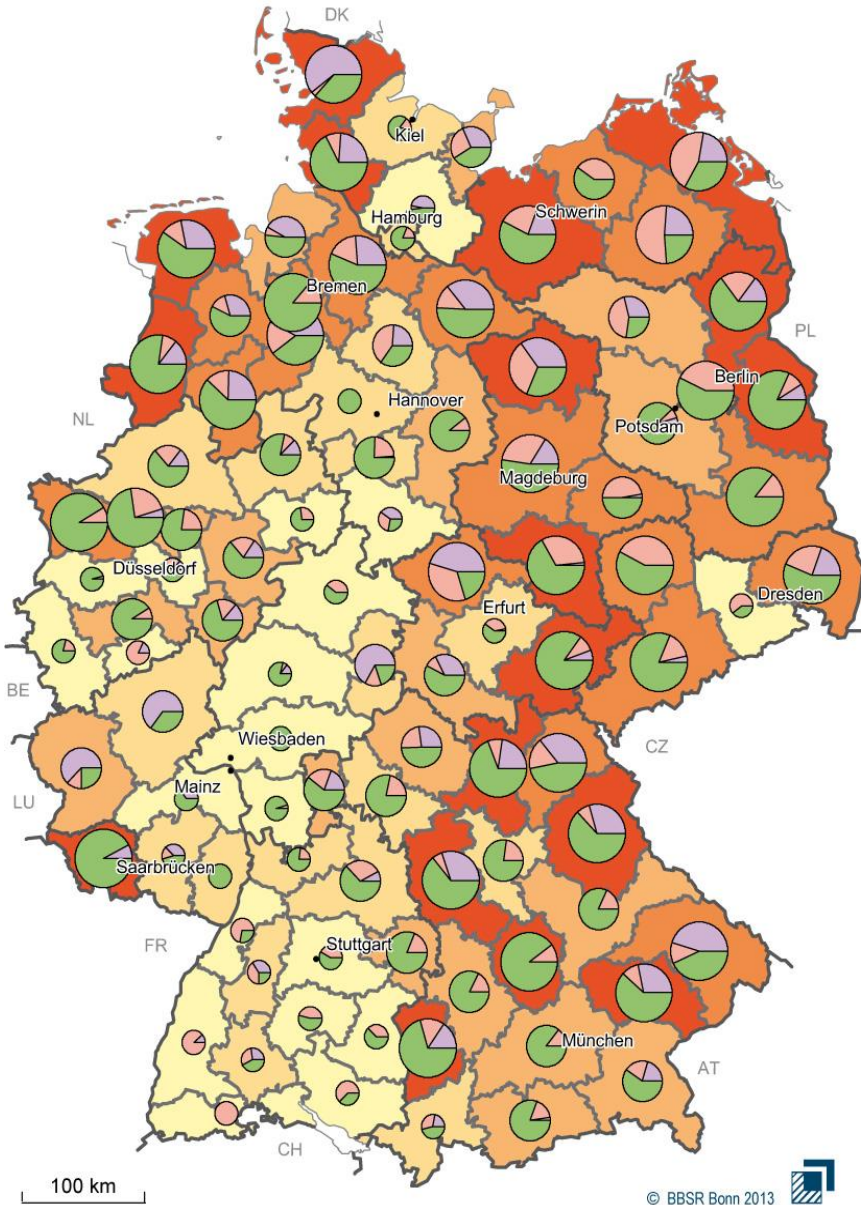
1. Spatial planning regions

- approved by BBSR and the planning authorities of the federal states
- no planning relevance, only monitoring
- monitoring of cross sectional and large scale territorial developments



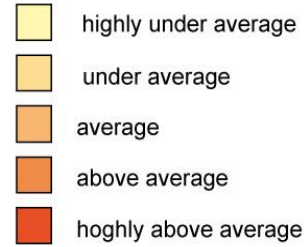
Source: Spatial Monitoring System of the BBSR
Geometry: BKG/BBSR, counties/spatial planning regions, 31.12.2014

1. Spatial planning regions - example

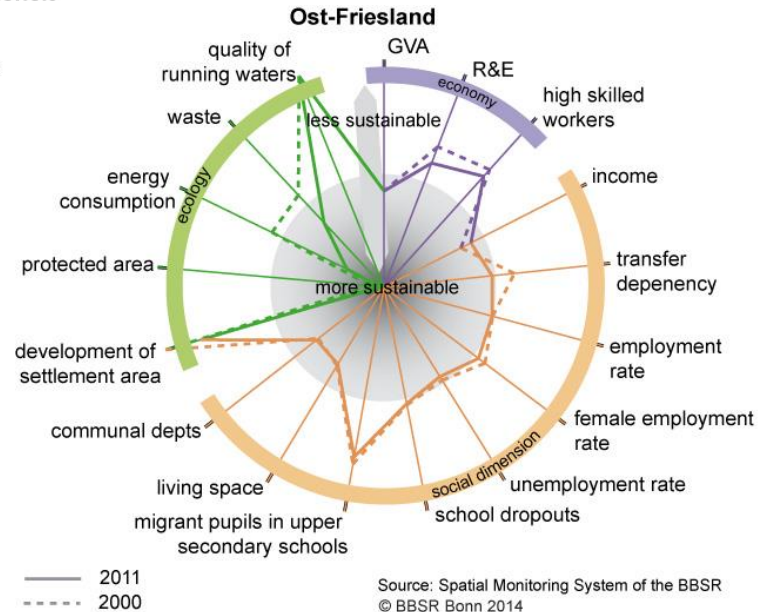


Sustainable regional development

sustainability deficit



Share of the dimensions contributing to the sustainability deficit



Source: Spatial Monitoring System of the BBSR
 Geometry: BKG/BBSR, Spatial planning regions, 31.12.2011

Source: Spatial Monitoring System of the BBSR
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2. Labour market regions

Labour market regions



— labour market region — county

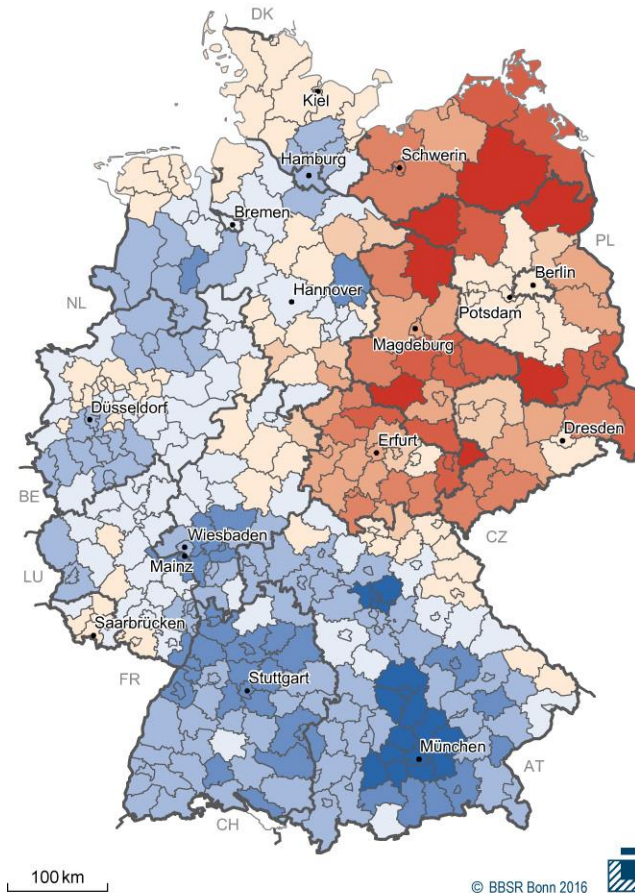
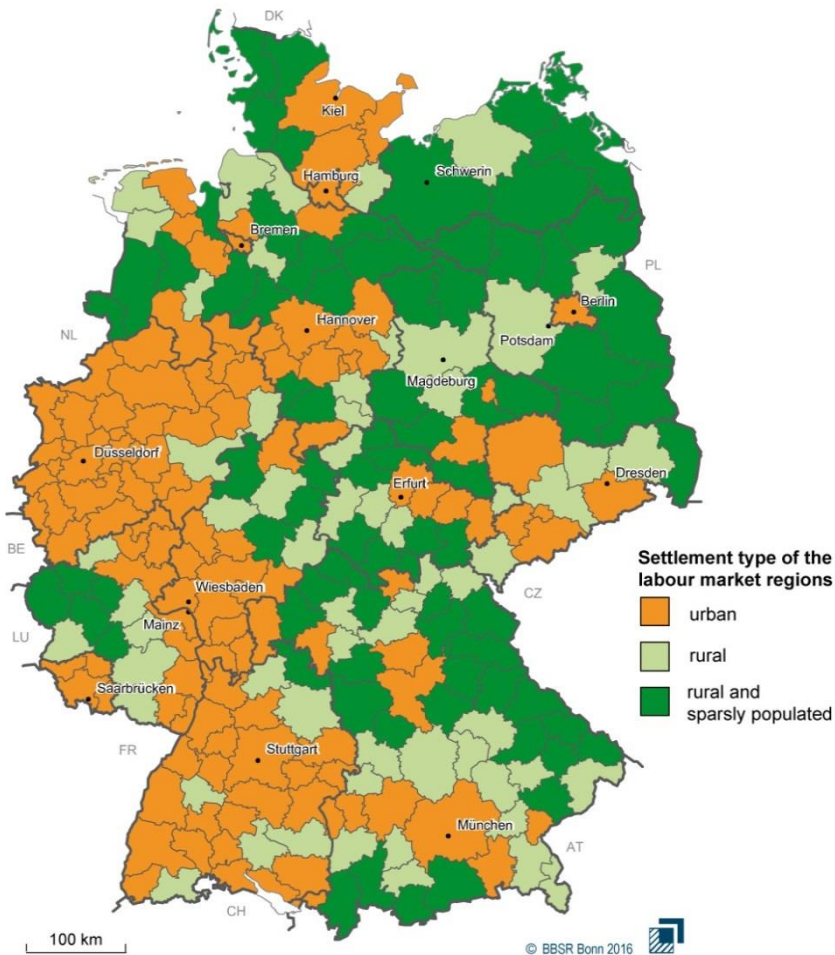
Source: Spatial Monitoring System of the BBSR
Geometry: BKG/BBSR, counties/labour market regions, 31.12.2014

- regional supply with jobs for at least 65% of regional labour force
- traveling time to work within the region at maximum of 45 minutes for daily commuters
- 258 functional regions

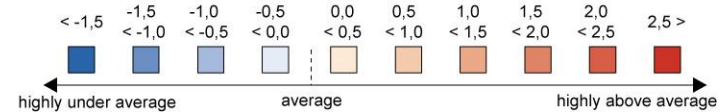
2. Labour market regions

- example

Demographic change with regard on regional economy and labour market

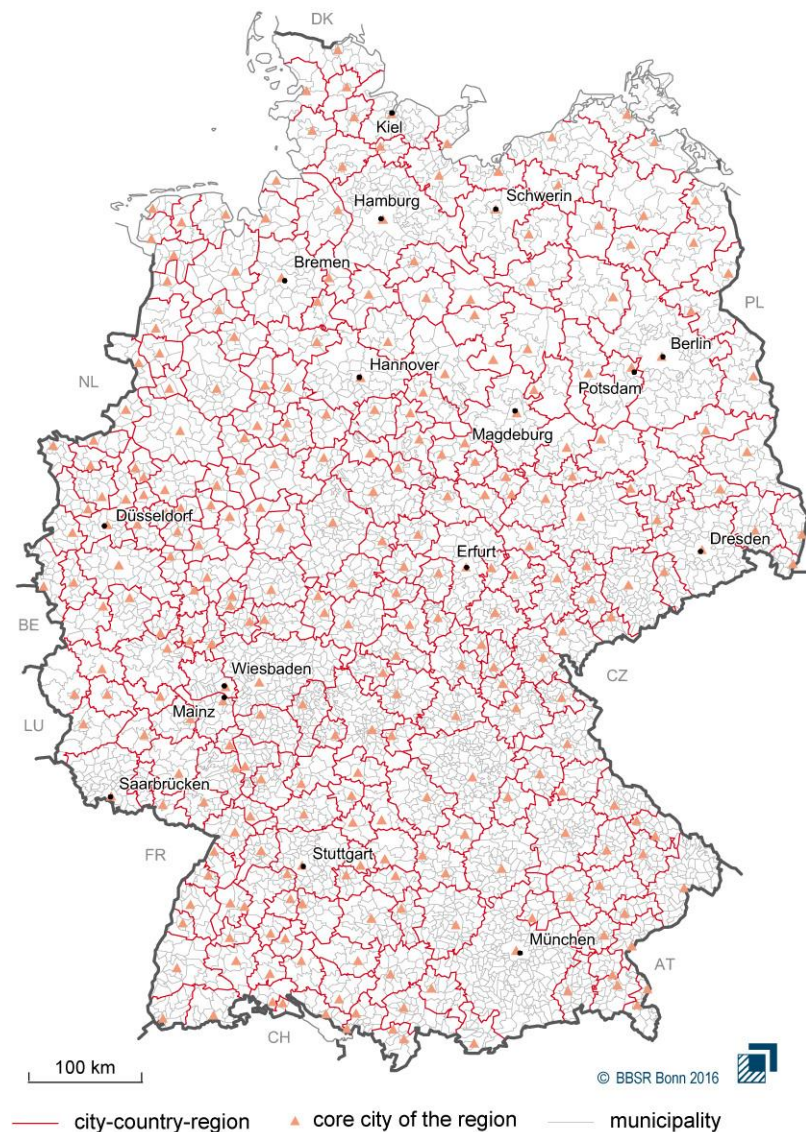


Challenges of demographic change for regional economy and labour market - index deviation from average



3. City-country-regions (Stadt-Land-Regionen)

City-country-regions

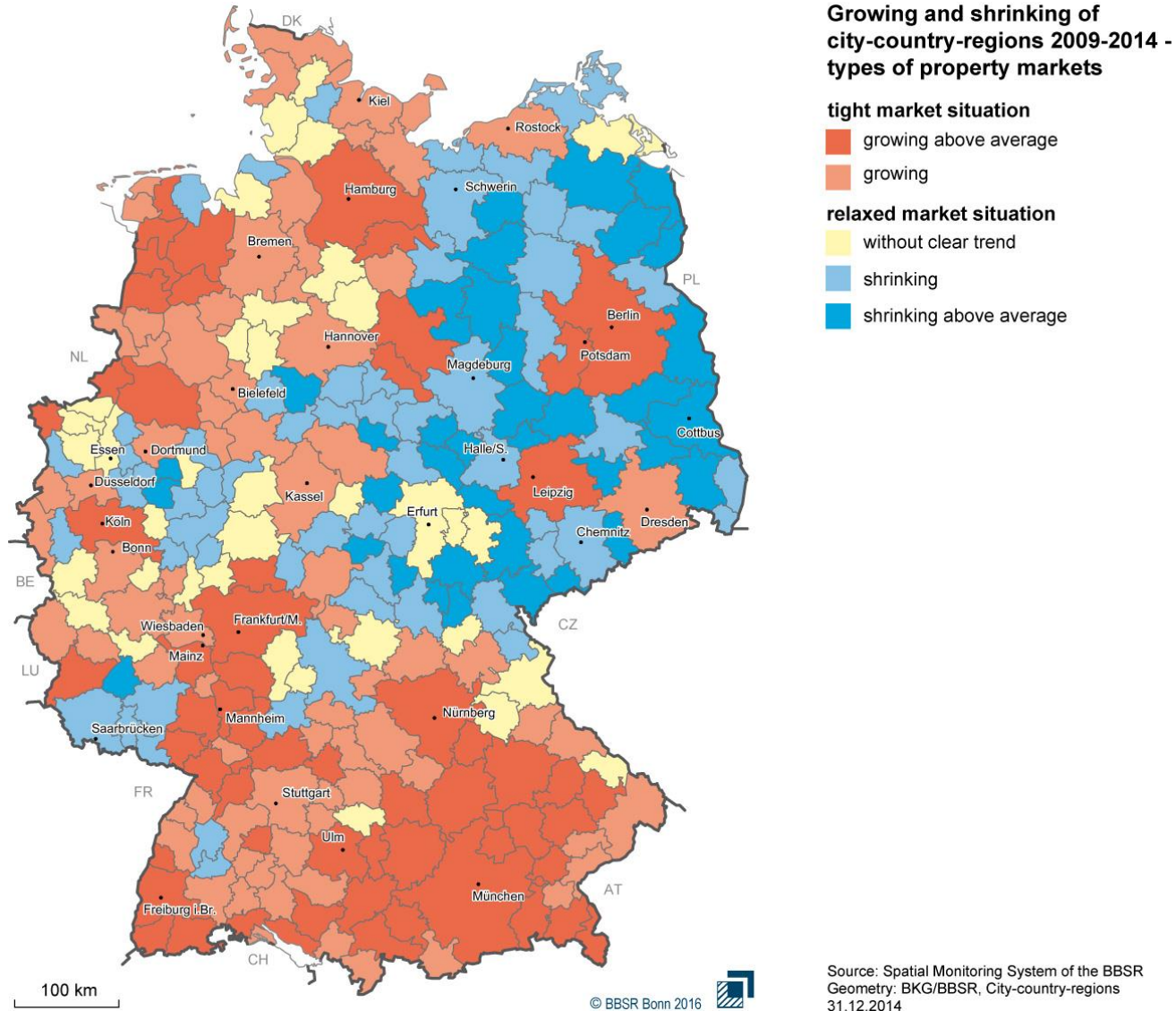


Source: Spatial Monitoring System of the BBSR
Geometry: BKG/BBSR, municipalities/city-country-regions, 31.12.2014

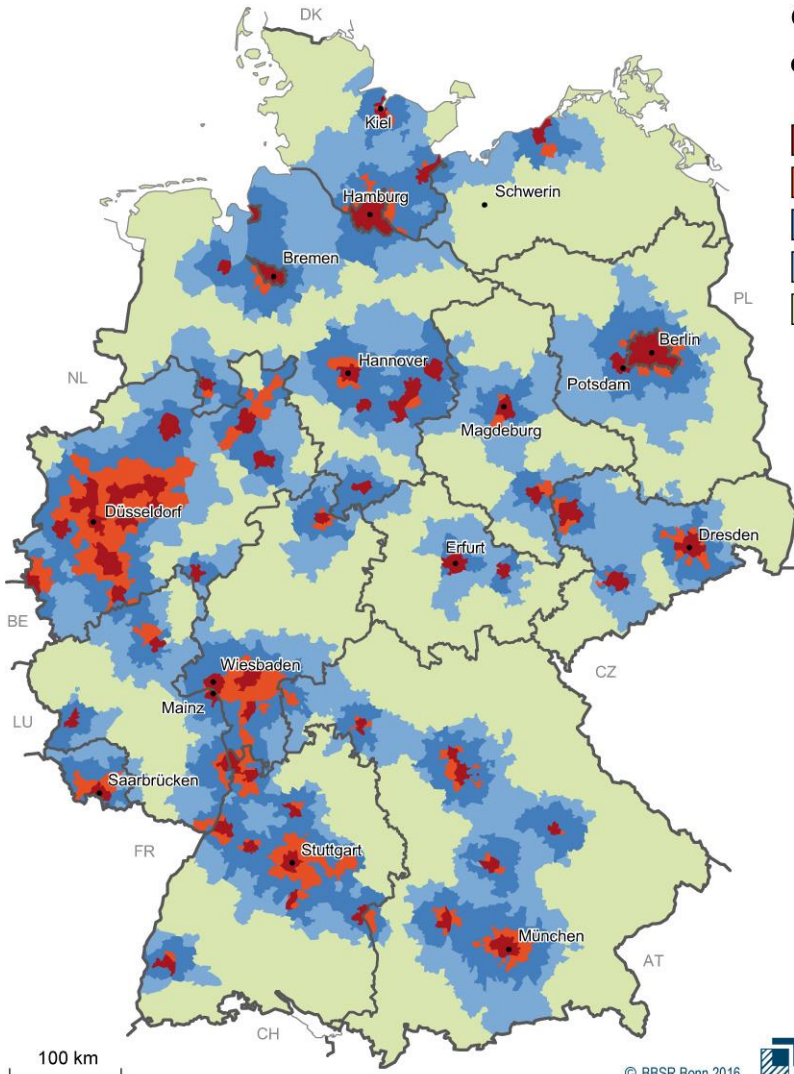
- regional supply with jobs, services, daily interactions
- core cities have a central function as job centres and regarding services of general interest and have a minimum day population of 15.000 (inhabitants and workforce)
- allocation of each municipality to a core city regarding the strongest commuting relation
- regions have a minimum size of day population
- step-wise method in defining the final city-country-regions
- 266 functional regions

3. City-country-regions

- example



4. City-regions (regions of large cities/Großstadtregionen)

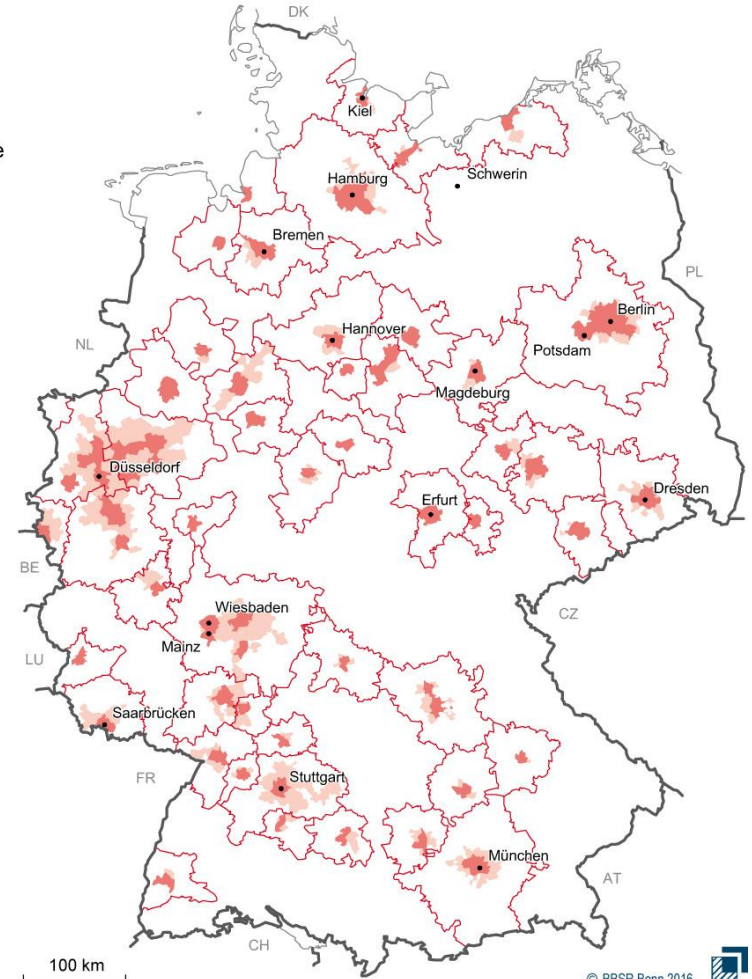


City regions

Commuting zones of large cities

- core city
 - larger core area
 - inner
 - outer
- } commuting zone
- municipalities outside the city regions

Source: Spatial Monitoring System of the BBSR
 Geometry: BKG, municipalities, 31.12.2014



- city region
- core city
- larger core area

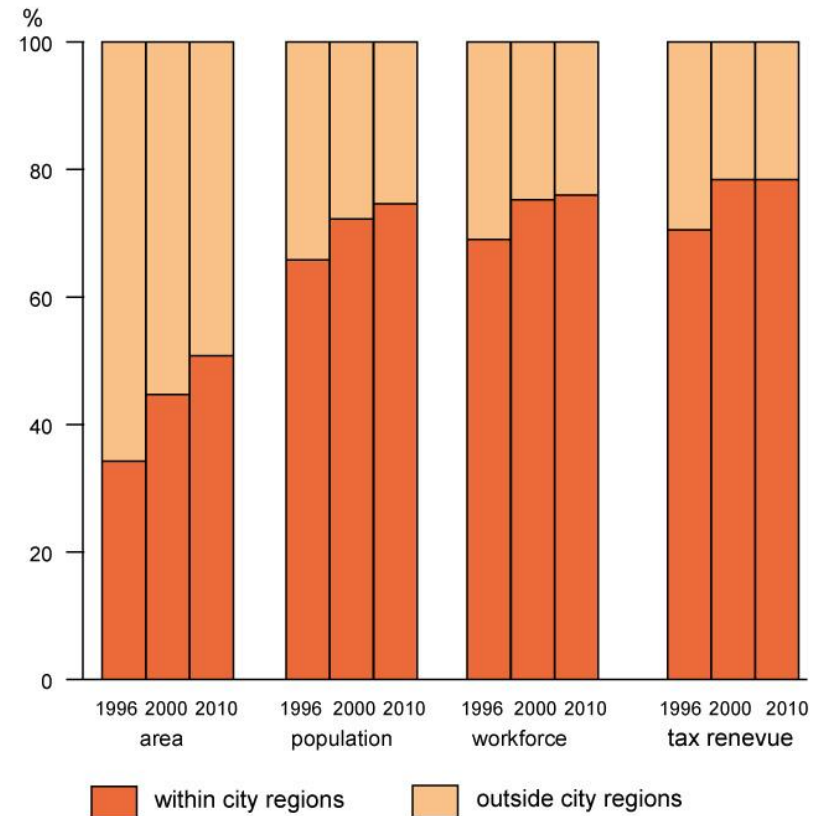
Source: Spatial Monitoring System of the BBSR
 Geometry: BKG, municipalities, 31.12.2014

4. City-regions (regions of large cities/Großstadtregionen)

- development of large cities and their hinterland
- core cities have at minimum 100.000 inhabitants and are centres for jobs
- larger core area: neighbouring municipalities of core cities with very strong commuting relations in both directions
- inner commuting zone: 50% of workers of a municipality commute into the core city or their larger core area
- outer commuting zone: 25% of workers of a municipality commute into the core city or their larger core area
- 49 functional regions
- zones – core city, larger core area, inner and outer commuting zone - are the main level of analysis

- example

Urbanisation



Source: Spatial Monitoring System of the BBSR

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Summary:

- functional regions play an important role in the monitoring of territorial trends
- different definitions of functional regions for different research questions
- commuting flows are used as criteria to define the borders
- two „concepts“:
 - inner commuting relations are strong, low commuting relations to other regions outside (1. spatial planning regions, 2. labour market regions)
 - commuting flows to a distinct core/centre (3. city-country-regions, 4. city regions)
- thresholds are empirically based or subjective, but in their definition the regions are very stable over time

Thank you for your attention!

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