ESPON

EUROPEAN UNION

Co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

Inspire Policy Making with Territorial Evidence

ESPON FUORE Webtool

Leaflet

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About the tool

The development and sustainability policies are looking progressively into **functional areas**, understood as areas around urban centres where **systemic relations** get formed, or categories of areas delimited by geographical specificities or by economic activities.

The **FUORE** project is providing a **web tool** with hundreds of estimated demographic and socioeconomic time series indicators for several types of functional areas:

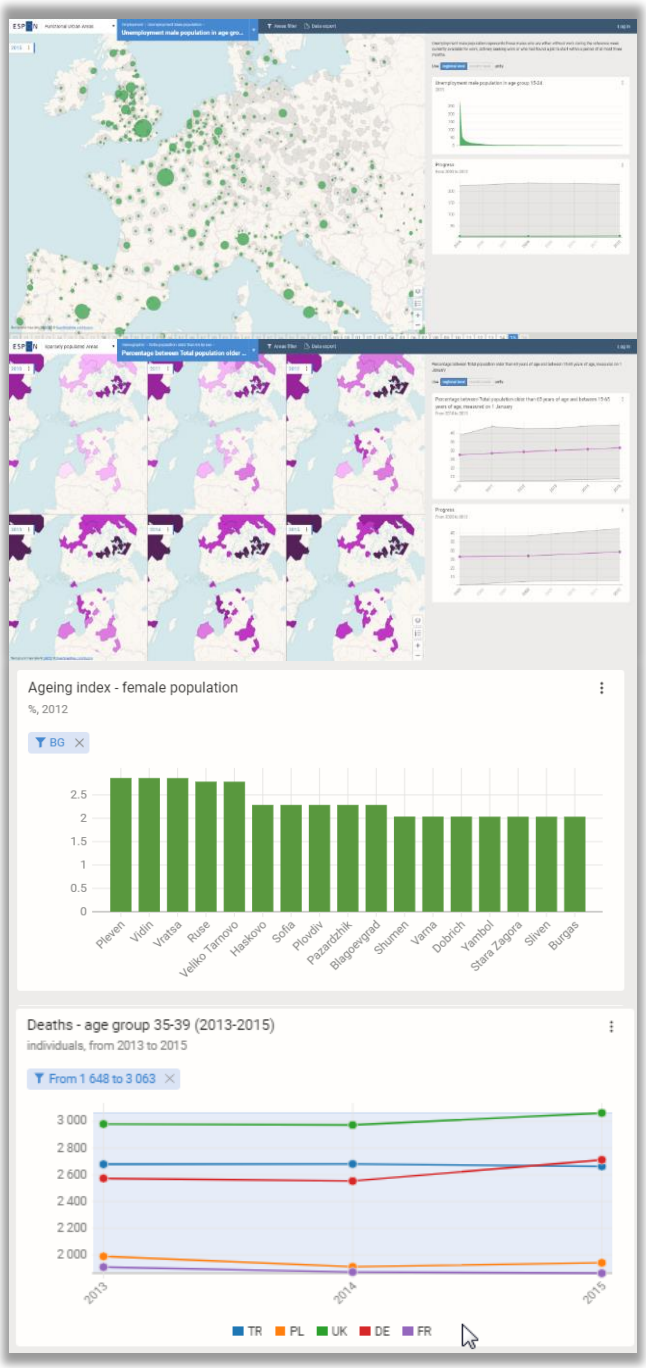


Figure 1: Screenshots of FUORE web tool
Source: https://fuore.espon.eu

- ✓ Functional Urban Areas
- ✓ Coastal Areas
- ✓ Maritime Service Areas
- ✓ Mountain Areas
- ✓ Border Areas (45 min reach)
- ✓ Border Areas (90 min reach)
- ✓ Sparsely Populated Areas
- ✓ Islands
- ✓ Green Infrastructure Potential Areas

The **estimation** of indicators is based on a complex methodology of **disaggregation** to the 1 km^2 grid by means of different ancillary datasets, such as the European Settlement Map (ESM), Corine Land Cover Refined or the NACE dataset.

The downscaled indicators are eventually **aggregated** back to the different functional regions.

Any policy maker or stakeholder can make use of the user-friendly web tool to quickly **analyse** and **benchmark** any of the functional regions by means of interactive maps and charts.

If your interest goes beyond the classical administrative boundaries, the **ESPON FUORE web tool** might be your tool!

Advanced toolbox

Whenever official statistics are not available for a specific functional region, FUORE can provide **estimations**.

Do you have a NUTS-based indicator and would like to **redistribute** it by any of the functional areas? FUORE can help you doing so! A **specific tool** for advanced users is provided to guide an ***ad hoc* redistribution** of a demographic or socioeconomic NUTS2 or NUTS3 indicator by a selected functional area. A preview of the outcome before sending it to the FUORE web tool is available as well:

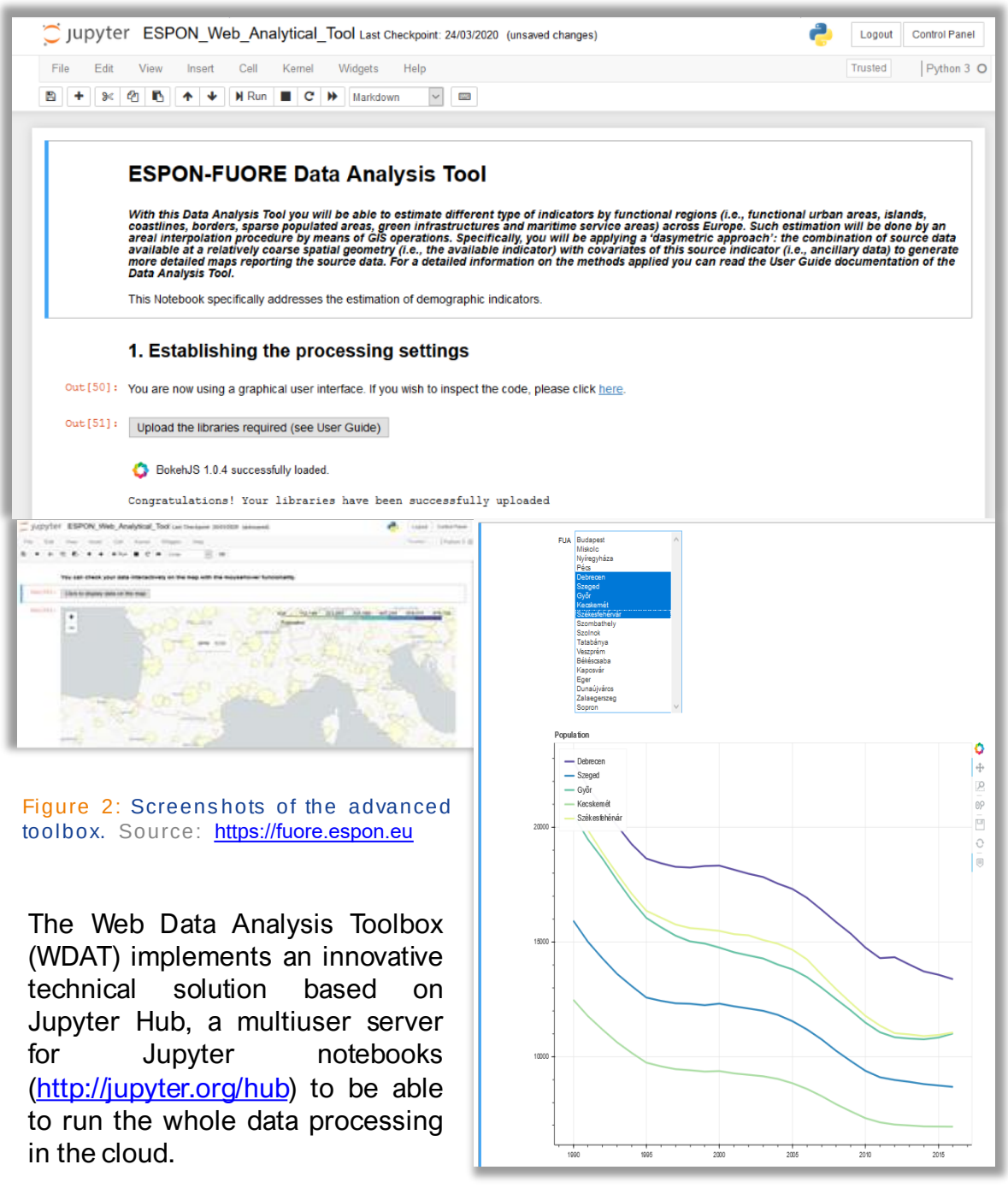


Figure 2: Screenshots of the advanced toolbox. Source: https://fuore.espon.eu

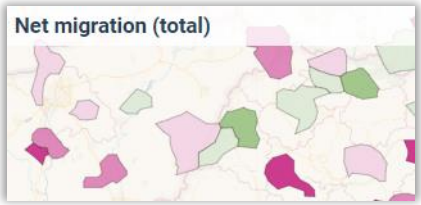
The Web Data Analysis Toolbox (WDAT) implements an innovative technical solution based on Jupyter Hub, a multiuser server for Jupyter notebooks (http://jupyter.org/hub) to be able to run the whole data processing in the cloud.

USE CASE 1

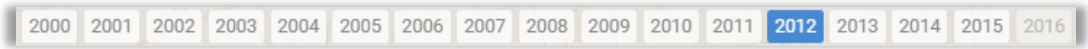
*What was the total net migration in 2012 for the different European **mountains**?*

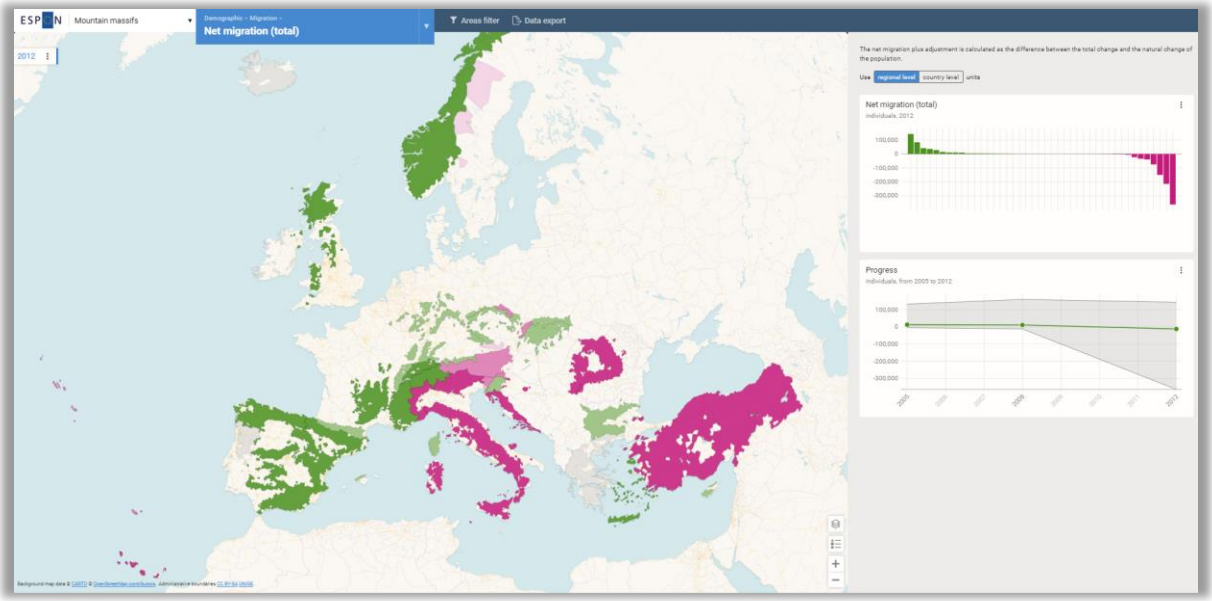
STEP 1: Select "Mountain massifs" in the web tool

STEP 2: Select Migration, under Demographics, and click on the Net migration indicator



STEP 3: Select the year of interest (e.g. 2012) and check the map and charts





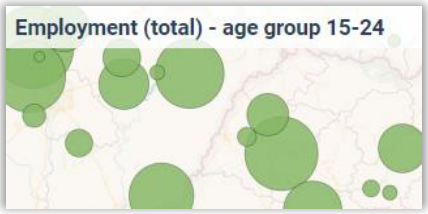
According to the results, the Iberian Mountains received more than 140,000 individuals in 2012, whereas the Carpathians lost about 360,000 individuals.

USE CASE 2

*How has youth employment changed in the past years for the different **functional urban areas** of Germany?*

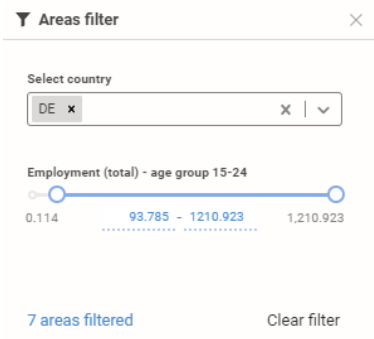
STEP 1: Select “Functional urban areas” in the web tool

STEP 2: Select Employment-Total, under Employment, and click on the “Employment (total) – age group 15-24”



STEP 3: Select the last 5 years of the available time series

STEP 4: Select Germany (‘DE) using the Areas filter. Use the same filter window to remove FUAs with values lower than 100 (thousand individuals)



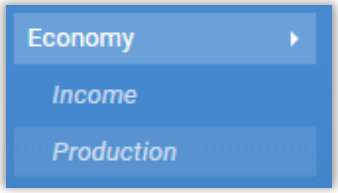
The charts are showing the evolution of the indicator in the selected period and the whole time series. By clicking on the three dots, they can be exported as an image.

USE CASE 3

*Which are the most economically strong **border areas** in Europe?*

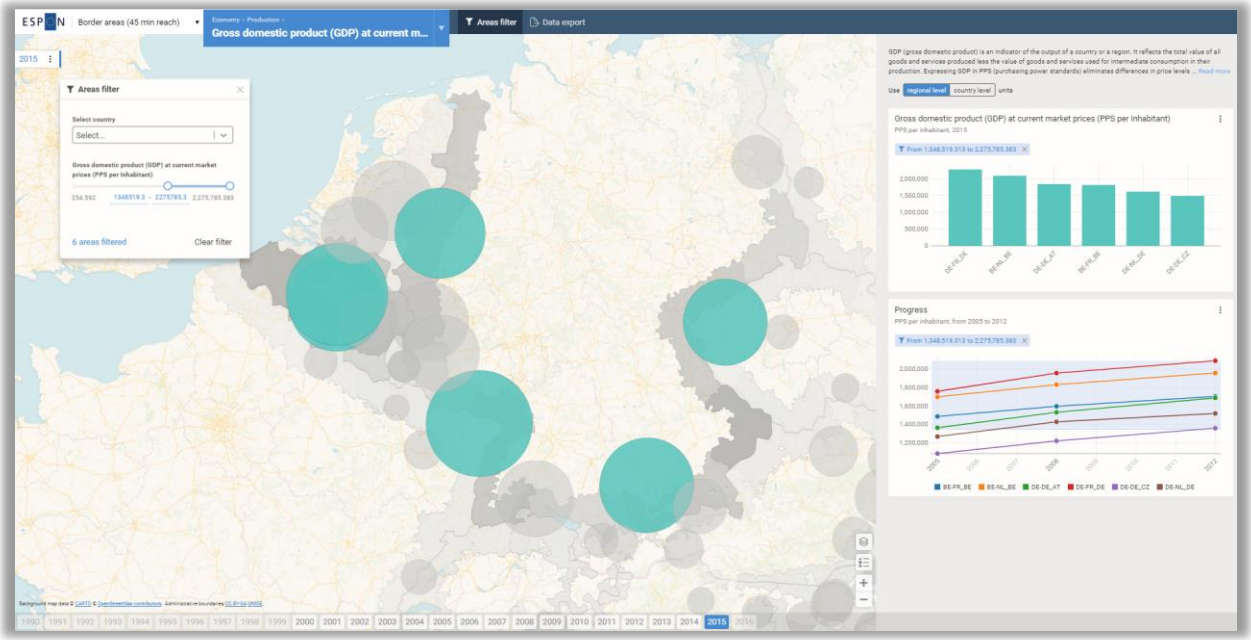
STEP 1: Select "Border areas (45 min reach)" in the web tool

STEP 2: Select Production, under Economy, and click on the "GDP at current market prices (PPS per inhabitant)" indicator



STEP 3: Select the year of interest (e.g. 2015)

STEP 4: Use the Areas filter to obtain the wealthier border areas in Europe



The border between Germany and France had the highest GDP in PPS/inhabitant in 2015.

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ESPON 2020

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