

THE SPREADING OF FUNDAMENTAL METHODS AND RESEARCH DESIGN IN TERRITORIAL INFORMATION ANALYSIS WITHIN THE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES.

CAENTI Work Package 4

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Objectives of the WP

Our aim in this term: after define the concept of territory in the multi-field context of the integrated approach finds the relevant methods, which promotes the research protocols and tools of spatial analysis and of processing of territorial information within the social sciences and humanities.

Work starting point

In 2006, it was created the state of the arts within WP4 by groups of WP4. After evaluation of these studies evolved the starting point. Proceeding from a wide territory concept we concluded the necessary fundamental methods, shared informations and the hierarchia of activities levels to territorial evolution in sustainable development.

Organisation of the coordination activities in the WP

Within WP4 there are five group who makes independently. This separate work does not detain the relations of teams. Then the leaders of each task plan the actual assignments they makes the report the works and coordinations actions. Publishing the document everybody can get this in the CooSpace. In this term the important coordination activity was the determine the relations of work tasks in WP4 and territorial intelligence.

Scientific coordination actions

WP4 Method:

Which generic methods employed by research can they be used to work out tools usable by the territorial actors?

A draft of inventory of fixtures was presented at Alba Iulia.

A more complete inventory is in hand. It is organized around the following elements:

- processing of data;
- geographical information systems;
- the geographical imagery;
- space modeling;
- observation of the territories.

The principal requested contributions will come from the teams of Besancon and Slovenia, but all the proposals, even specific, are the welcomes. An investigation will in addition be carried out in the whole of the network in order to evaluate the degree of penetration of these methods, and the opinion of its members into their adaptability with the needs for the territorial actors.

WP4 Information:

1. Objectives:

Comparative inventory of territorial information available on Internet and sources in Europe.

2. Activities

- Research of indicators available on websites:
 - Overview of other territorial projects:
 - Espon
 - Diact - Observatoire des Territoires
 - ETD – Projet de Territoire
 - International statistical websites
 - Eurostat, The World Bank, United Nations Statistic Division,...
 - National statistical websites of 27 countries
 - European Union and Caenti countries
- Propositions of themes and indicators based on:
 - Availability of data on websites
 - European questionnaire of WP6
 - Walloon GRD, Context data of Optima and Observatory 2004 of Integra

3. Results

- All the results are presented in the paper: “Territorial information, themes, indicators and sources (WP4I), G. Devillet and D. Chen”
- Some important points:
 - Eurostat is the only International website that has data at regional level:
 - until NUTS 3 (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics)
 - Espon has 4 interesting scientific tools on line
 - The research on national websites points out many difficulties
- Many social indicators are difficult to find
 - Level of data varies from one country to another (NUTS 0 to NUTS 5)

- Different definitions of indicators: household, family nuclei,...
- Different categories for an indicator: equipments of household, incomes of household,...

WP4 Territory:

Territory and process of site specification.

The word of territory means two things: either it refers to a legal and administrative reality, as in «national and regional development», or it refers to the concept of «territoriality», which is very used in the social sciences for twenty years. As much natural reality as social reality, the territory is not easy to break up. Environment, experiences, representations and social-politico-organization composes a system of which the parts are interdependent.

Disciplinary approaches the territory:

- Territory: a human and social construction
- Two origins: legal and ethologic
- Three dimensions: existencial (life), physical (fram) and organizational (society)
- Two metrics: space and network

At least, territory is for geography a complex system, composed of several under-systems (space, representations, actors), which are interdependent.

Education science:

- Territorialization of knowledge small legitimate
- Territorialization of professionnal training more legitimate
- School territorialization = territorialization of school organization
- School policies often based on territories (decentralization, french law “Mountain” of 1985...)
- School results and pupils career choices influenced by “effects of territory”

Sociology:

- Territory is a social constructed and appropriated space.
- Territory is structured by social networks.
- Territory is the first place of practices of local actors.
- Territory is at once spatial and symbolic.
- Territory is producing identity.

Sociologists speak today about territories of membership and territories of reference.

WP4 Project:

This first identification of the research projects used the following sources:

- European Union-supported research in social sciences and humanities 1998-2005, briefing papers, European Commission, Community research
- Social sciences and humanities in FP6, Projects' synopses all calls, Citizens and governance in a knowledge-based society, Community research
- European Research, A guide to successful communications, General information, European Commission, Community research
- Assessing the Social and Environmental impacts of European research, report, European Commission, Community research
- Broadsheet 2005-2006 ICCR IFS CIR
- CLORA, FP internet web sites

The projects that started before 1998 were rejected.

This identification of relevant projects was made by using a first series of key-words:

- Territorial development
- Sustainable development
- Governance
- Knowledge-based society

It proved itself to be too selective, insofar as it only isolated three projects, mainly within two important groups of projects that are linked on the one hand to governance and on the other hand to social inclusion.

WP4 Competitiveness:

Objectives:

The analysing of regional competitiveness, the interrelated development opportunities of cognitive society and economy shall be considered, and the multidimensional survey of society and economy should be its starting point.

Necessity of analyzing of territorial competitiveness:

- When we analyse the regional competitiveness, the interrelated development opportunities of cognitive society and economy shall be considered, and the multidimensional survey of society and economy should be its starting point.
- Therefore, in research and analysis we need indicators of training and qualification, and of social, health, mental hygienic and demographic status as well as microeconomic figures.

- In addition, the role of civil organisations should be assessed; cultural indicators and figures related to telecommunication coverage, infrastructure and other indirect local indicators are also required.
- It is need so that social activity or inactivity could be examined from different perspectives thus obtaining information on the causes and development opportunities.
- The socioeconomic factors influencing economic competitiveness include significant human factors.

Competition – Productivity – Competitiveness:

Competition has been defined by many in many ways. According to one of the most comprehensive approaches, competition is an activity where two or more players strive to gain advantage over one another within set rules.

Productivity means efficient use of all the available resources.

Competitiveness means acquiring and retaining position in the market, increasing market share and profitability and being commercially successful.

Consideration of territorial competitiveness:

1. Comparable of territorial segments.
2. Resource of territorial: functions, institutions, investments, infrastructural developments, social, cultural, sport and other events factors..
3. Supply and demand sides of regional competition.
4. Extend a micro-level approach to a macro and global level.

Factors in regional competitiveness for an human - economic perspective:

1. Based on the total sum of adaptive skills of companies operating in the region ("practical" approach).
2. Based on the economic basis and economic environment (capital and labour market, quality of inputs, infrastructure) provided by the region for its dominant companies. ("environmental/system" approach)
3. And based on the capacity of the region to attract investments, its accumulation of human and physical resources (the approach of "capital development")

Determinants of territorial competitiveness in spatial development documents in EU:

Determinants of territorial competitiveness in spatial development documents in EU:

1. Research and technological development.
2. Enterprises.
3. Direct foreign capital investments.
4. Infrastructure and human capital.

5. Institutions and social capital.

Factors of territorial competitiveness in spatial development documents in EU:

- the capacity for economic structural change, especially the emergence of value-adding industries with multiplicative effect
- high proportion of value-generating service sector (business services, research and development, higher education, culture)
- typically knowledge-based production
- strong innovative skills
- the decision-making takes place in the successful region
- a strong and thriving middle class
- valuable settlement environment, an urban policy of high standards, and the availability of good quality public utilities and municipal services
- successful conflict management
- significant external (international) relations, integration into the system of towns and relations of an international region
- increasing income and employment

Pyramid model and measuring regional competitiveness:

1. Quantitative measurement

- Work productivity: GDP per one working hour
- Choice between work/leisure: completed hours of work per employee
- Rate of employment: the rate of people in employment within the working-age population.
- Demographic factor: the rate of working-age people within the whole population.

2. Qualitative measurement

- the education level of the areas' population
- the supply and quality of institutions for human resource development in the area
- research activity
- access to cultural services and the nature of consumer habits
- quality of social care and services
- level of healthcare and its infrastructure
- quality of recreational facilities

In the light of the views presented in the study above, we establish the following indicators of competitiveness for the “competitiveness” programme component of “Fundamental methods”

Workpackage 4 (workpackage4 [WP4]) of the CAENTI programme:

- 1. Education & the Workforce
 - level of qualification of the region’s population
 - supply and quality of institutions for human resource development in the region
 - activity of labour market policy
 - rate of employment
- 2. Quality of Life & Social Capital
 - access to cultural services and the nature of consumer habits
 - quality of social care and services
 - level of healthcare and its infrastructure
 - quality of recreational facilities
 - quality of settlement environment
- 3. Research & Development
 - regional research activity
- 4. Technology & Innovation
- 5. Transportation & Infrastructure
- 6. Enterprise & Investment
- 7. Business Climate

Synthesys:

Every teams within WP4 made *the state of the arts* to 31 December 2006. In this studies it appears the cooperations of coordination works. These studies siut to CAENTI conceptions. In coordination works we searched the relations between subtasks method, information, project, territory and competition and within the CAENTI. Fortunately, in Salerno the leader of WP5 (Blanca MIEDES) represented the workpackage governance. So, we could evaluate the deliverables aspect of relations and cooperations. In this meeting we tried enhance the using of Coospace. We will down up every documents to Coospace about Caenti and we will use the chat and forums. We was glad to present the WP4 within CAENTI at University of Salerno.

Perspect:

- Making the deliverables to 12/31/2007
- Coordination meeting and international conference in PECS 30-31 MAY 2008