



Slovenski prostor v prihodnje - možnosti in priložnosti

21. oktober 2014
posvet



Ključni izzivi prihodnjega prostorskega razvoja



Karta št.1

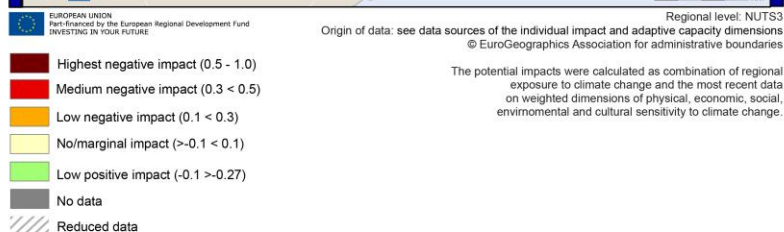
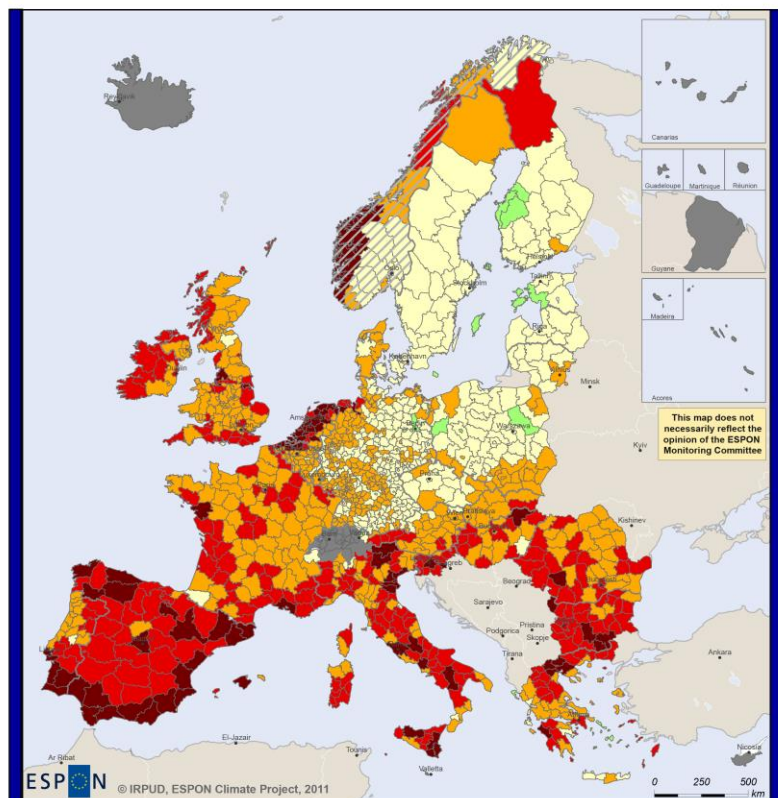
SLOVENIJA V EVROPI IN OBMOČJA
MEDNARODNEGA SODELOVANJA



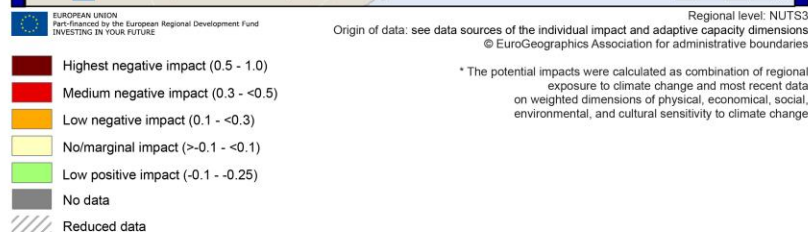
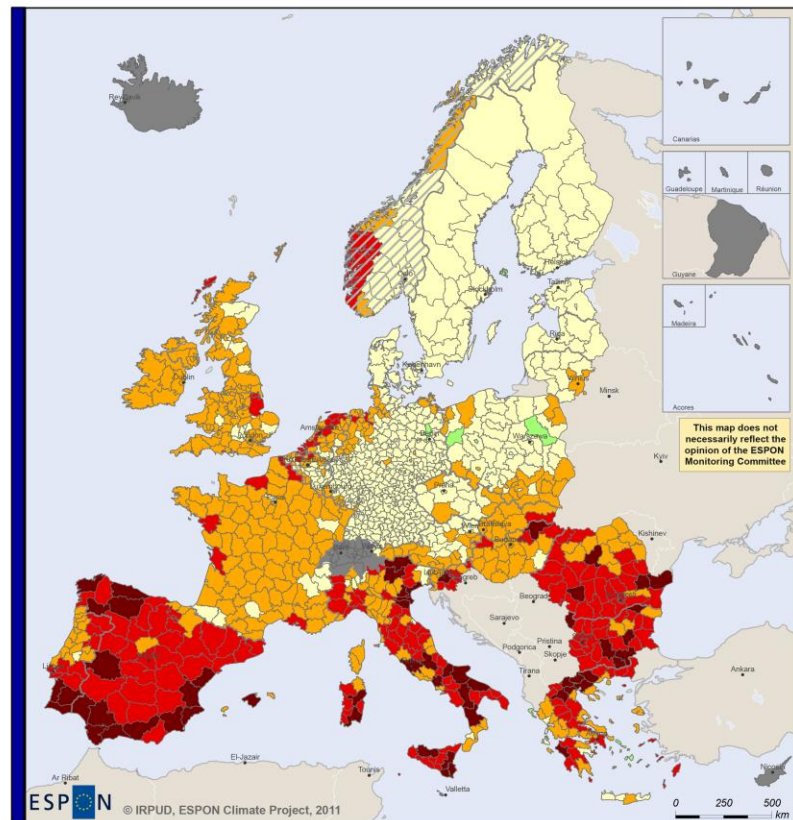
Podnebne spremembe:

- Regionalno specifični vplivi, večji ko so vplivi, večje so potrebe po prilagajanju
- Ranljivost za PS: ključna je sposobnost prilagajanja

Aggregate potential impact of climate change, 2009



Potential vulnerability to climate change, 2009

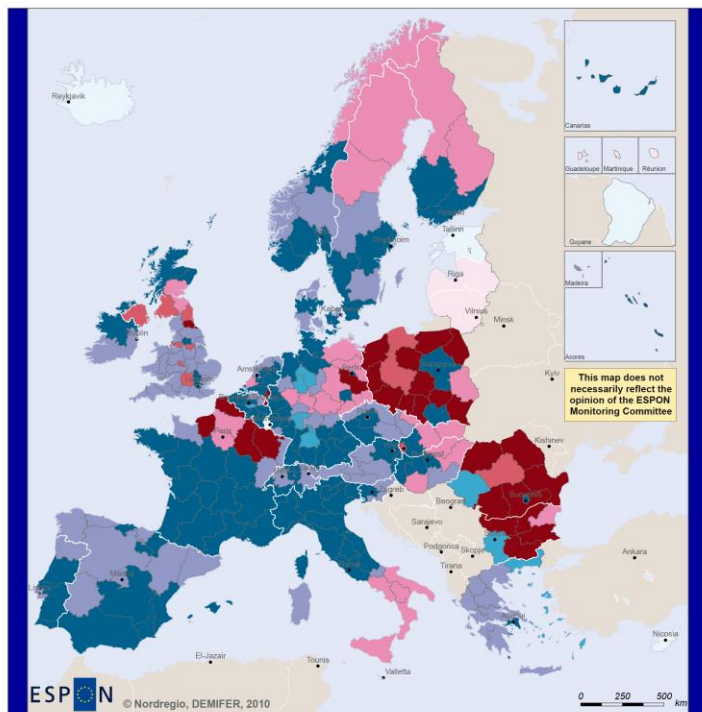




Demografske spremembe

- staranje in upadanje naravnega prirasta
- migracije kot potencial za razvoj, a tudi vir neravnovesij
- regionalno specifična spolna neravnovesja

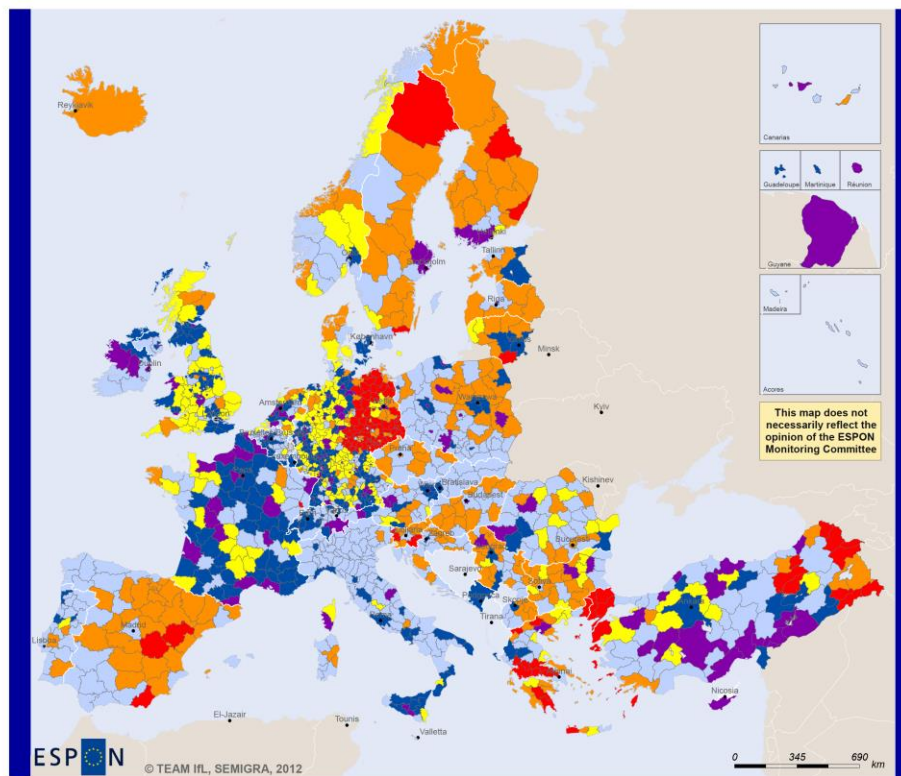
Net migration by main components, 2000-2007



Internal and international migration balance in the NUTS2 regions in 2000-2007

Positive net migration	
Positive internal and international migration	(112)
Positive internal and negative international migration	(10)
Negative internal and positive international migration	(82)
No differentiation	(7)
Negative net migration	
Positive internal and negative international migration	(12)
Negative internal and positive international migration	(31)
Negative internal and international migration	(28)
No differentiation	(5)
No data	

Regional gender structures among young adults

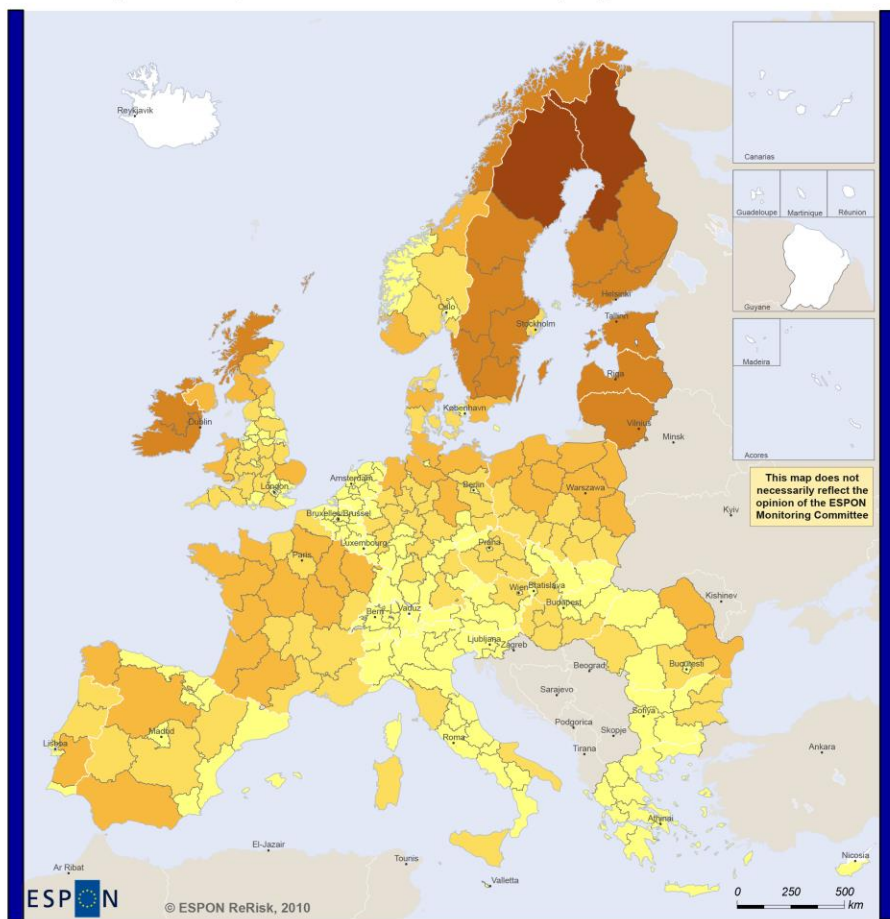


Strong "lack" of women in all age groups
Moderate "lack" of women in all age groups
"Sex ratio turnaround"
Balanced sex ratio in all age groups
"Feminising regions"
"Surplus" of women in all age groups
No data



Oskrba z energijo iz OVE, energetska revščina

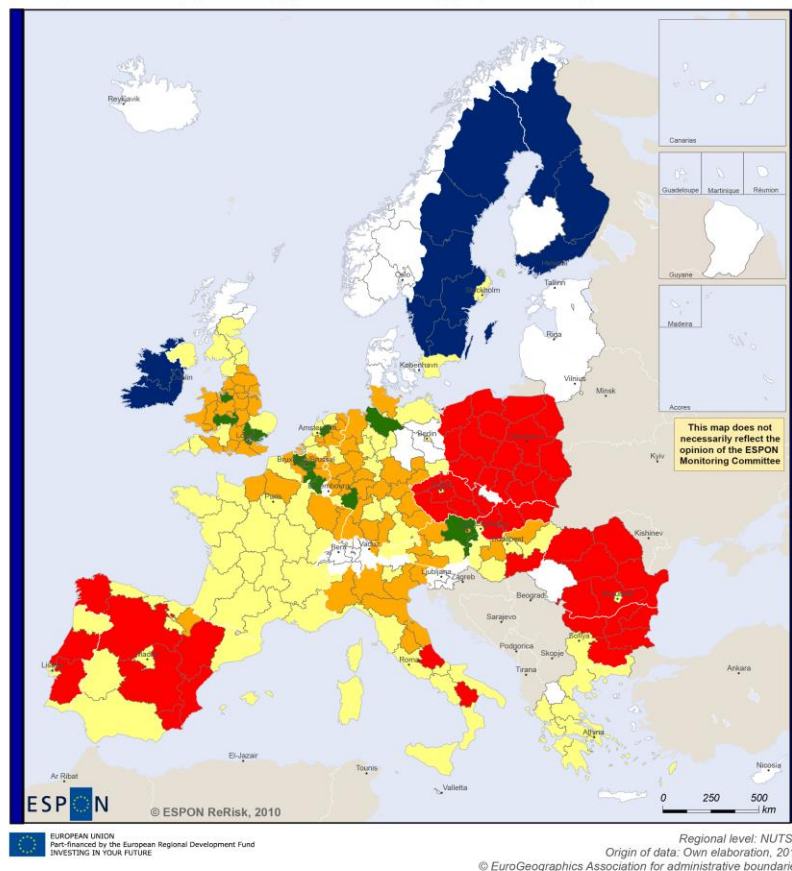
Wind power potentials in Europe, 2009



Wind power potentials
(Measured in km/s and considering the area of NUTS2 regions in km²)



Regional typology of energy poverty



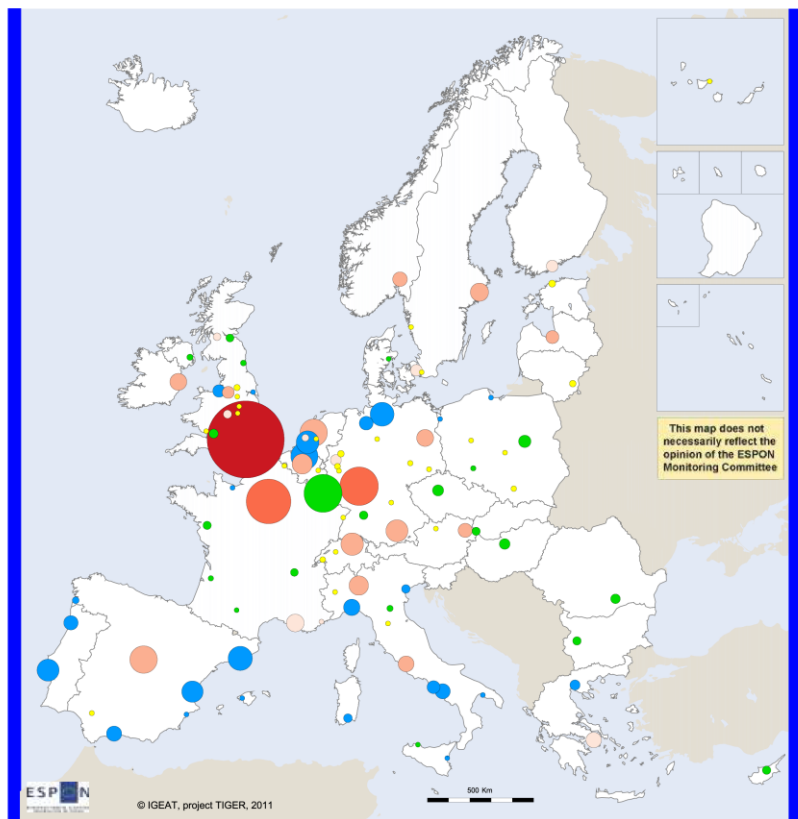
Regional typology
(Clustering process results from nine indicators on energy poverty)

- With problems and potential
- Well-off, with trouble ahead
- Struggling, looking for jobs and a brighter future
- Wealthy and commuting
- Cool and windy, but working
- No data

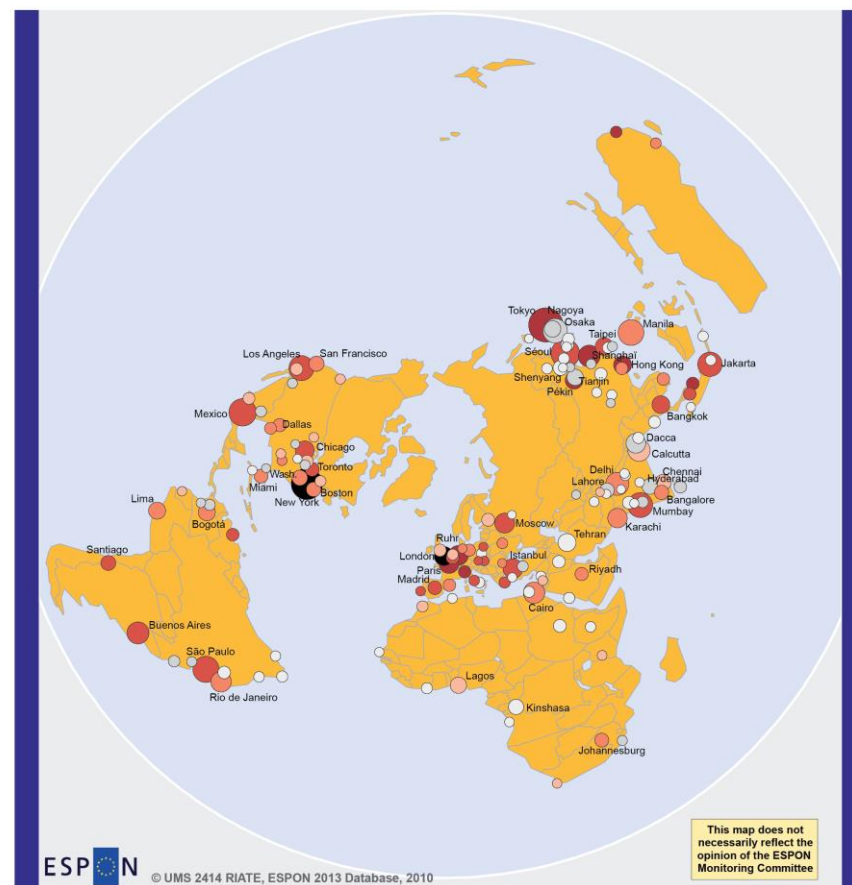


Globalizacija - teritorialni faktorji , ki so vitalni ekonomski viri: povezave, prednosti urbanih območij, privlačno okolje in procesi teritorialnega sodelovanja

Classification of European cities according to the nature of their links with non European cities, 2006-2010



World city network integration, 2008



Source: Moriconi-Ebrard F. (2002) De Babylon à Tokyo: Les Grandes Agglomérations du Monde, Ophrys; Paris; Taylor, P. et al. (2009) Measuring the World City Network: New Results and Developments, GaiWC Research Bulletin, © UMS 2414 RIATE for Administrative Boundaries

Classification of cities is based on the level of Advanced Producer Services (APS). Global service centres are identified and graded for accountancy, advertising, banking, finance and law.

* (1) London and New York; (2) Other highly integrated cities; (3) Very important cities that link major economic regions into the world economy; (4) Important world cities that are instrumental in linking their region into the world economy; (5) World cities linking smaller regions into the world economy, or important world cities whose major global capacity is not in APS; (6) Cities that have sufficient services so as not to be overtly dependent on world cities, such as smaller capital cities or traditional centres of manufacturing regions; (7) Other cities.



Hvala!

blanka.bartol@gov.si