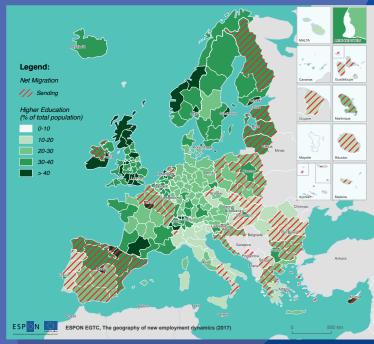
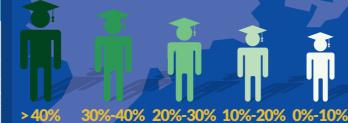
The Geography of New Employment Dynamics in Europe

Territorial patterns of the knowledge economy (KE)

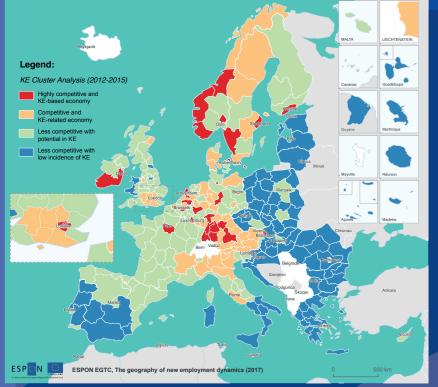
Pull factor: KE increasingly relevant in affecting territorial polarisation and mobility patterns







KE increasing driver of high-skilled labour mobility and territorial imbalances







Highly competitive and KE-based economy





Competitive and KE-related economy



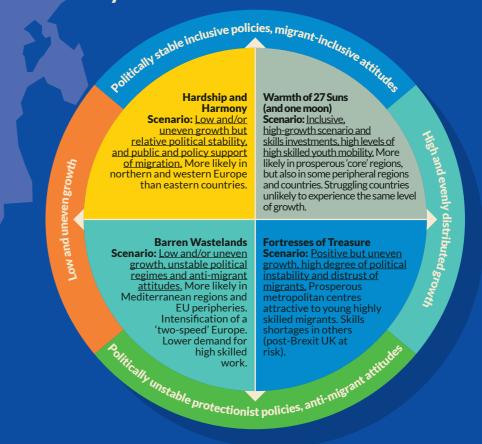


Less competitive with potential in KE



Less competitive with low incidence of KE

Expected future evolution of employment dynamics and the role of the KE



Integrated, and multisectoral approaches adopted at regional level

Strategies to motivate the return of skilled workers living abroad or to support diaspora-centred strategies are instead less widespread



Monetary or non-monetary incentives (Abruzzo, Molpolska, Berlin, North-East Region of Romania).



Building KE opportunities through urban development (Berlin, London, and in the city of Lasi in Romania).



'Oasis Strategy': supporting KE sector(s) with highest potential given existing competences and structures (Mecklenburg-Vorpommern strategy for the health sector).



Branding in well-established KE economies ('the world in one city' London; 'poor but sexy' Berlin).



'Build a magnet' strategy: exploiting some unique territorial resource, in very remote areas with rather low potential of attracting resources from abroad (GSSI, Abruzzo).



Selective migration (UK) and diaspora strategies (Romania, Italy) to exploit the skills and resources of emigrants.

Implications for Cohesion Policy post 2020

Increase focus on lagging regions and on employment and social policies

Valorise existing local assets, provide services and infrastructures of general interest, and foster vertical/horizontal cooperation Tailored measures to find 'new' solutions to territorial problems

Develop governance and implementation mechanisms to support capacity building, and multilevel and interregional networking