



# Territorial Monitoring in Cross-Border Areas

Austria and beyond

21.6.2018 | B. Schuh

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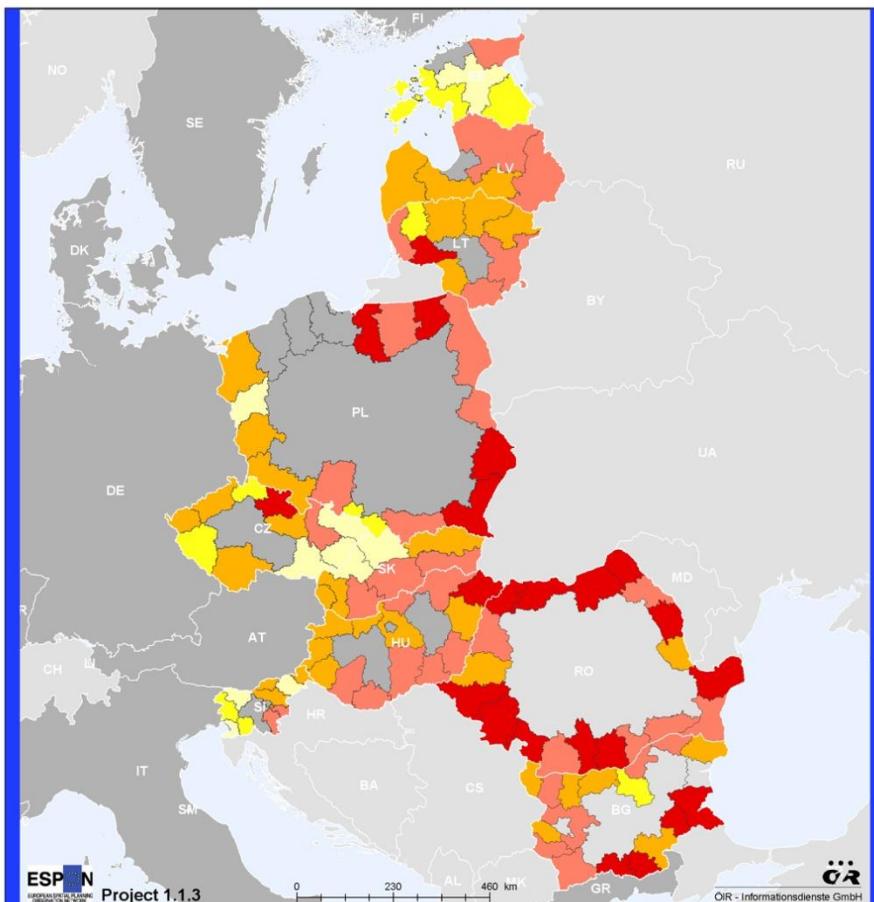
# The situation in Austria as compared to Germany

- Competence with ÖROK – ÖROK Atlas
- No systematic monitoring accross borders
- Main source for cross-border territorial assessments CBC OPs

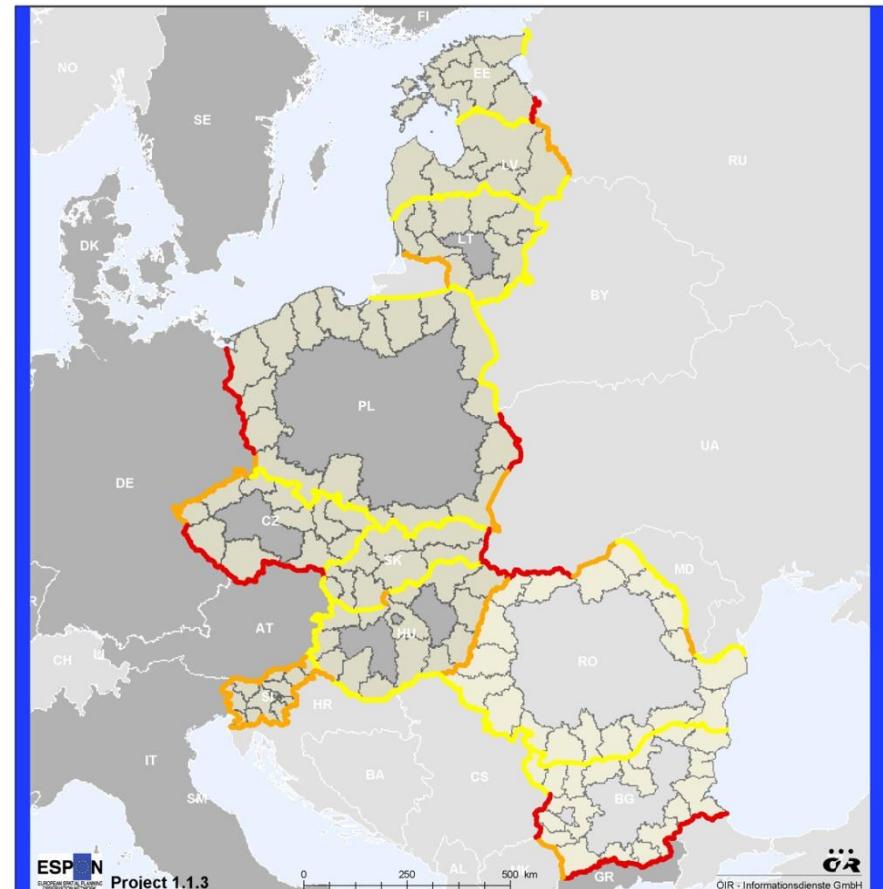


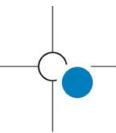
## ESPON 1.1.3

Density of road border crossing points



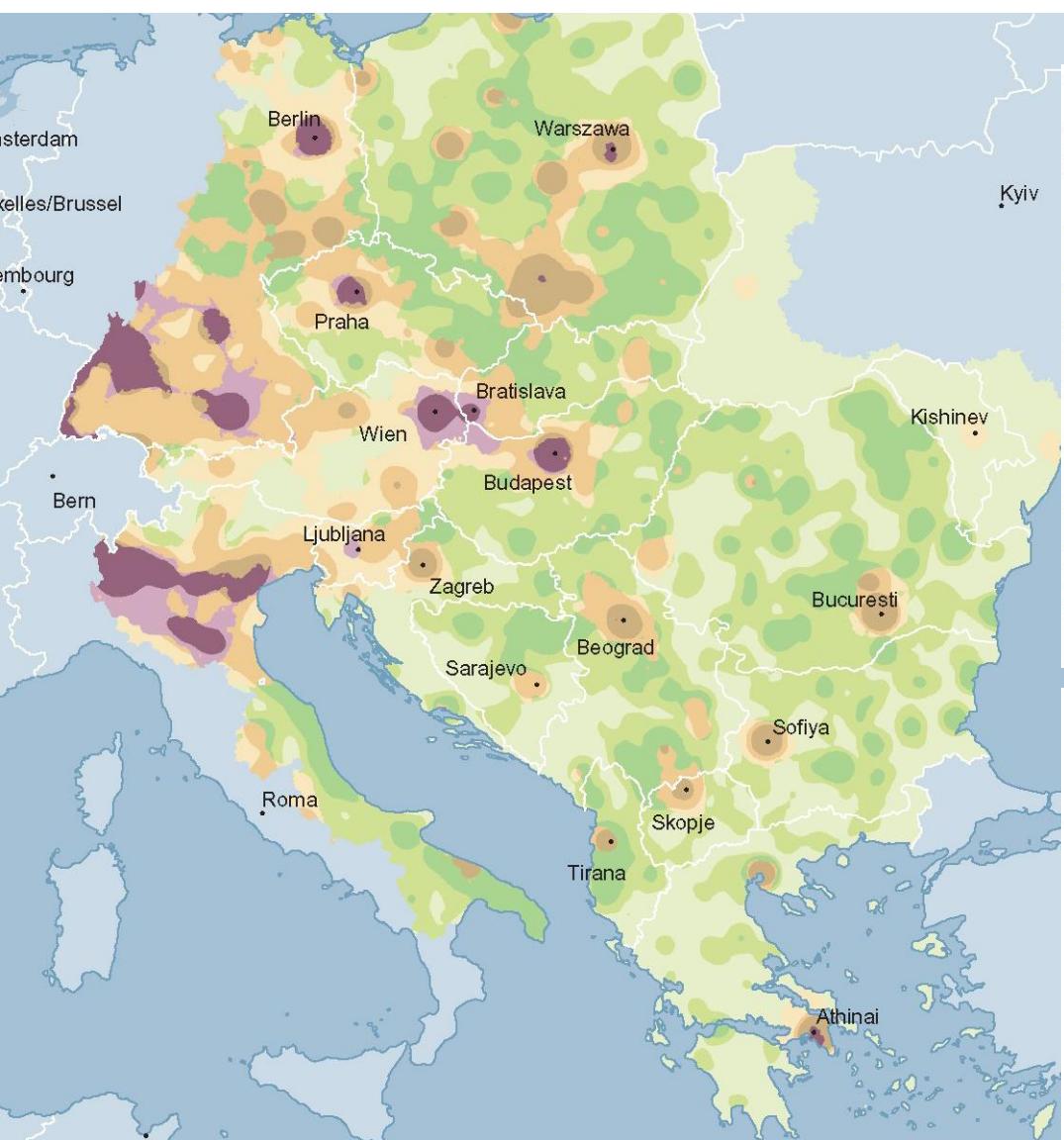
Degree of economic disparities





# Map: CADSES spatial structure

Titel der Präsentation



Typology of spatial structures in CADSES based on population density and accessibility to all MEGAs and transnational/national FUAs

- Peripheral area of low density
- Peripheral area of medium density
- Peripheral area of high density
- Central area of low density
- Central area of medium density
- Central area of high density
- Core area of low density
- Core area of high density

Source: Accessibility model of the BBR, Continuous Spatial Monitoring of the BBR, National Statistics  
Geometric Basis: GfK Macon AG

	POPULATION DENSITY	<25	25-50	50-100	100-250	250-500	>500
ACCESSIBILITY							
outmost peripheral area							
peripheral area							
centre-oriented area							
extended central area							
central area							
core area							

# Some findings on cross-border territorial monitoring from beyond Austria – the TIA Quick-Check

# ESPON TIA Quick Check

## The Challenge

- EU policy proposals influence development of different regions differently – territorial effects

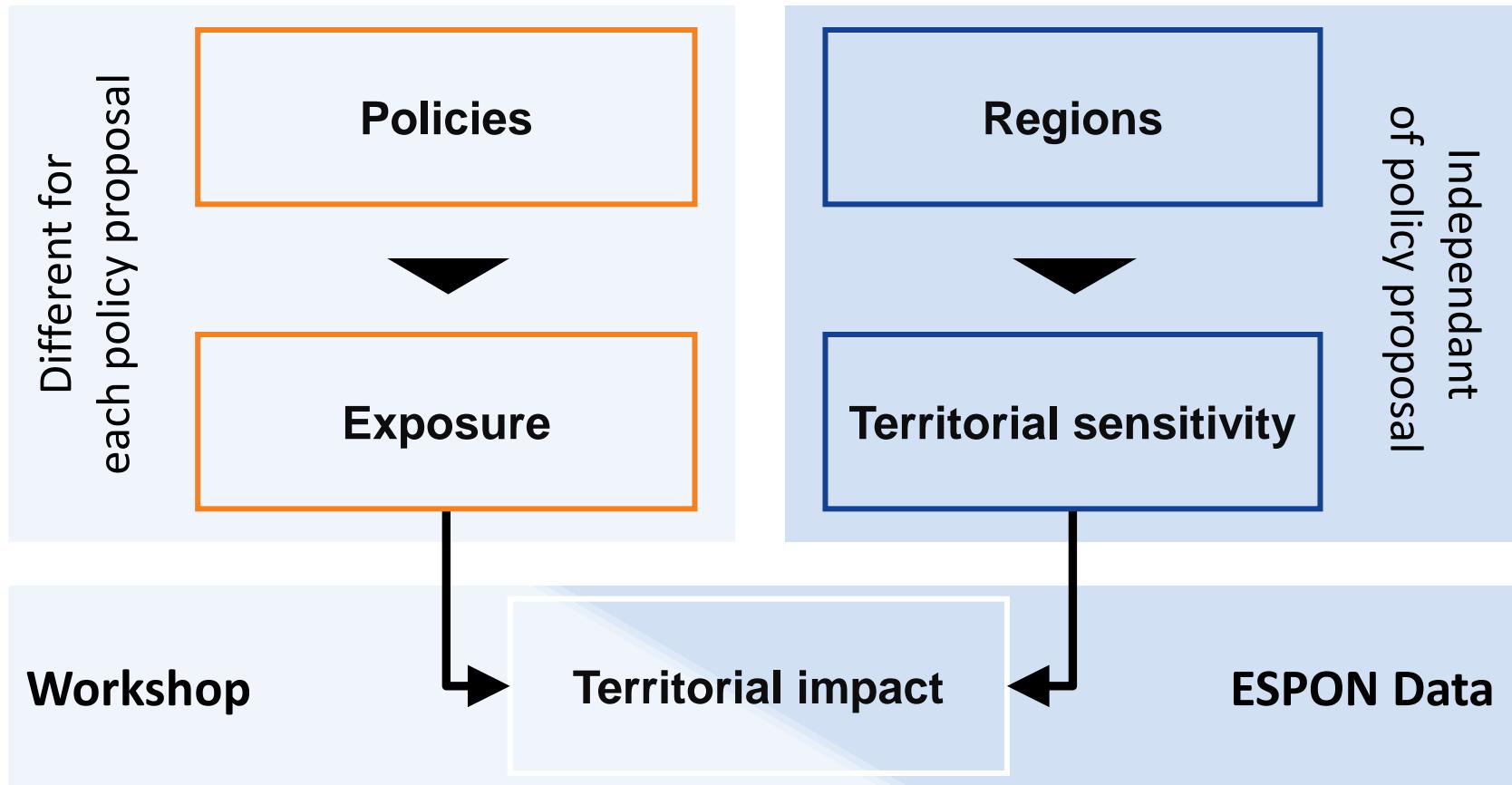
## ESPON projects

- developed a simplified, evidence-based procedure of an ex ante Territorial Impact Assessment (TIA)

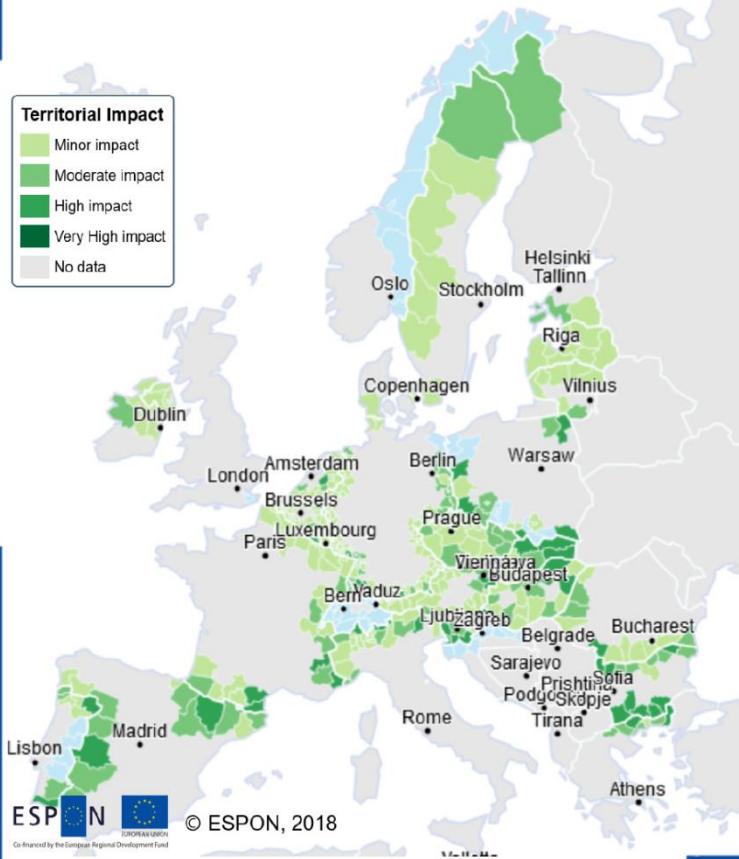
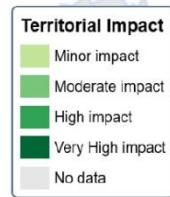
## The TIA Quick Check approach

- a “quick and dirty” TIA-check
- combining expert knowledge gathered in a workshop with a tool and standardised indicators
- showing results in maps (NUTS 3 level)

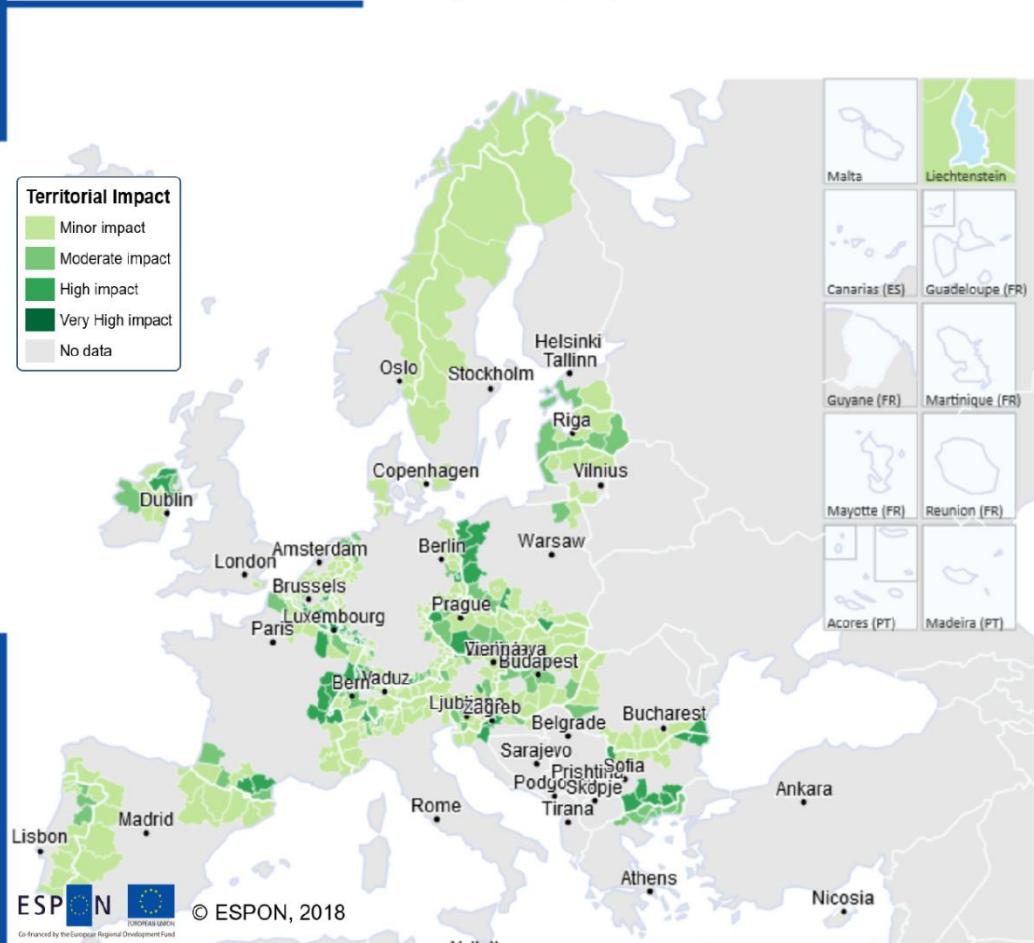
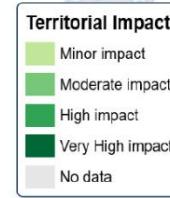
# The vulnerability concept



## Protected areas (NATURA 2000)

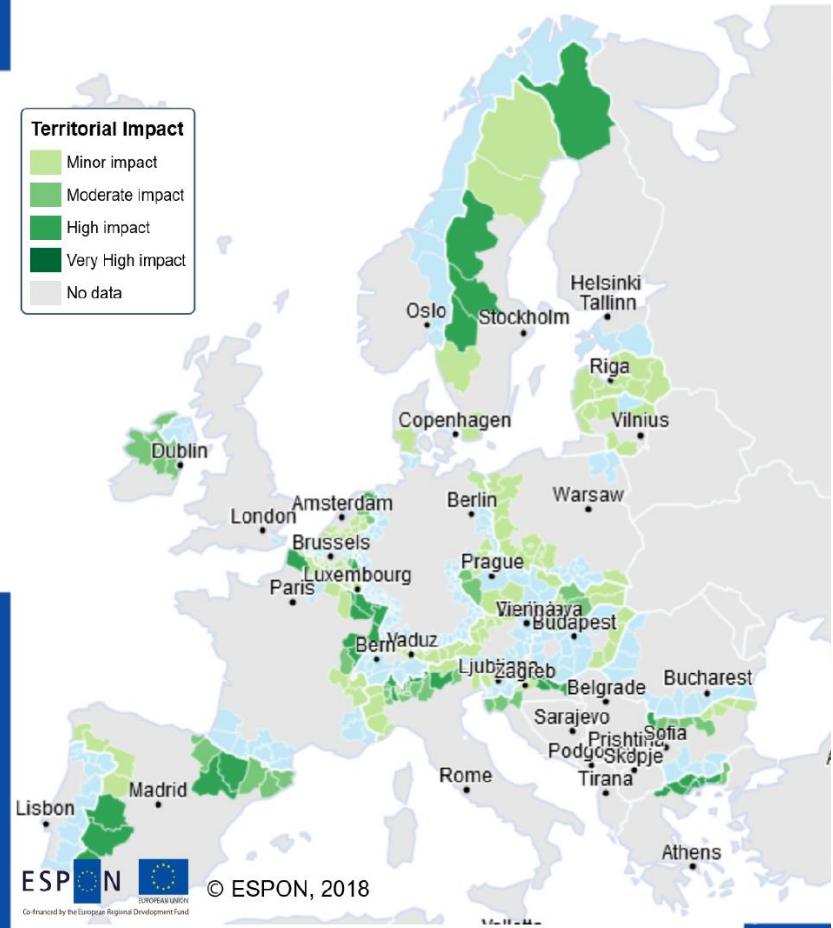


## CB difference: Economic growth (GDP/capita)



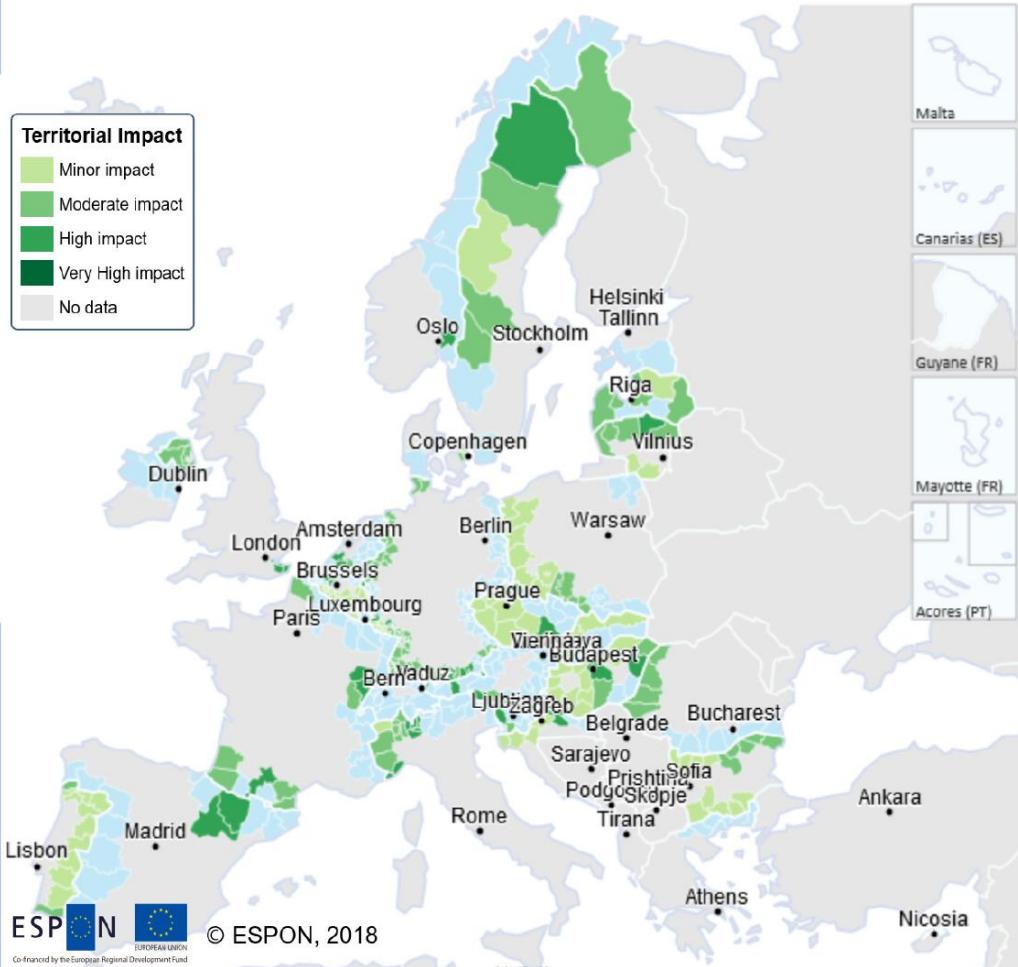
Regional level: NUTS3  
Source: ÖIR, EUROSTAT  
CC - UMS RIATE for administrative boundaries

## CB higher: Unemployment rate



Typology: Crossborder regions  
 Normalization method: Z(10-90)  
 Expert voting: Weak positive effect

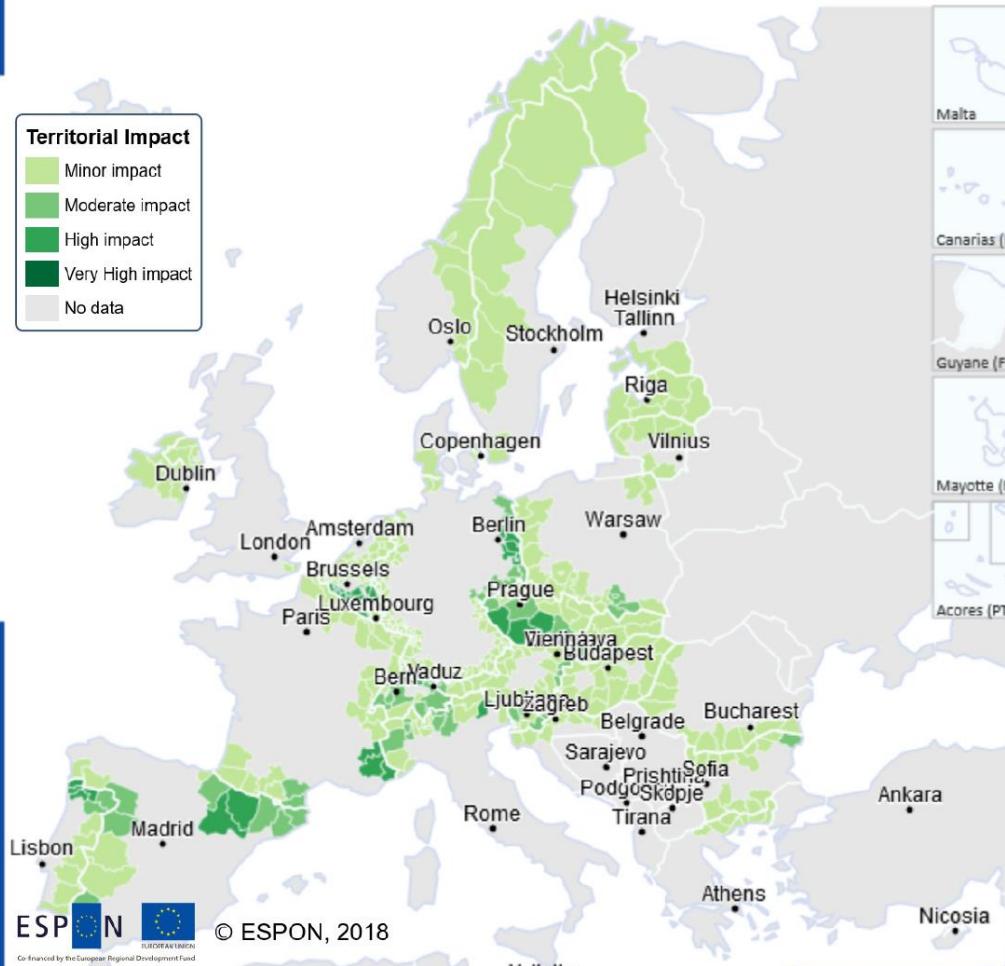
## CB lower: Life expectancy at birth



Typology: Crossborder regions  
 Normalization method: Z(10-90)  
 Expert voting: Weak positive effect

Region  
Source: CC - UMS RIATE for administrat

## CB difference: Quality and accountability of government services



## CB difference: Hospital beds

