ESPON

EUROPEAN UNION

Co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

Inspire Policy Making with Territorial Evidence

ESPON European and Macro-regional Territorial Monitoring Tool

Objectives

- **Develop a tool to continuously observe the development trends and patterns** at the level of the four Macro-regional strategies and for the whole EU

- **Bring together statistical information and policy objectives** for evaluating the performance of the implemented projects and policies in the Macro-regions and in the ESPON space

- **Identify development opportunities and territorial challenges** in order to present the MRS with insight on the need of reinforcing or reorienting their objectives and policies

Procedure

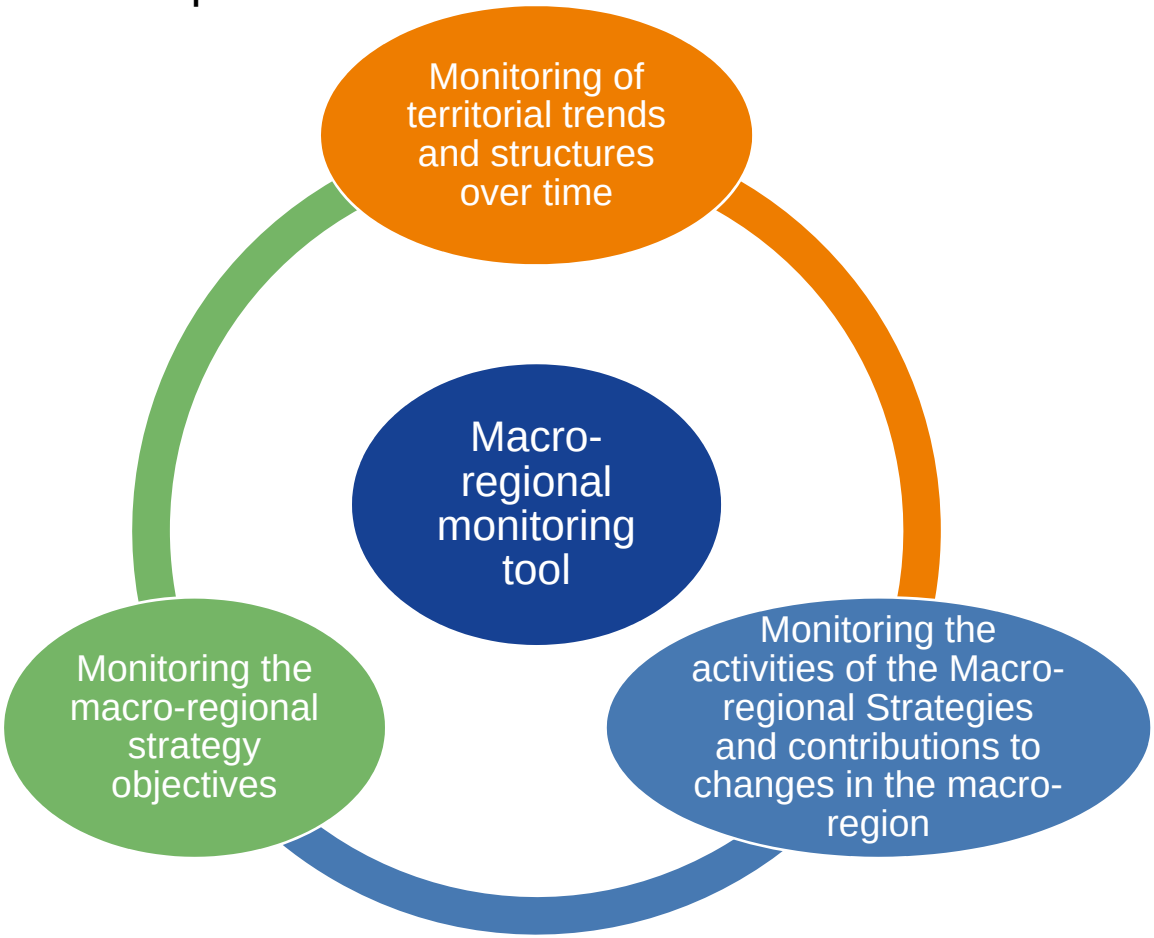
- **Involve the stakeholders and receive relevant input** in terms of indicators, goals and tools, by setting up **Steering Committees** with each Macro-region

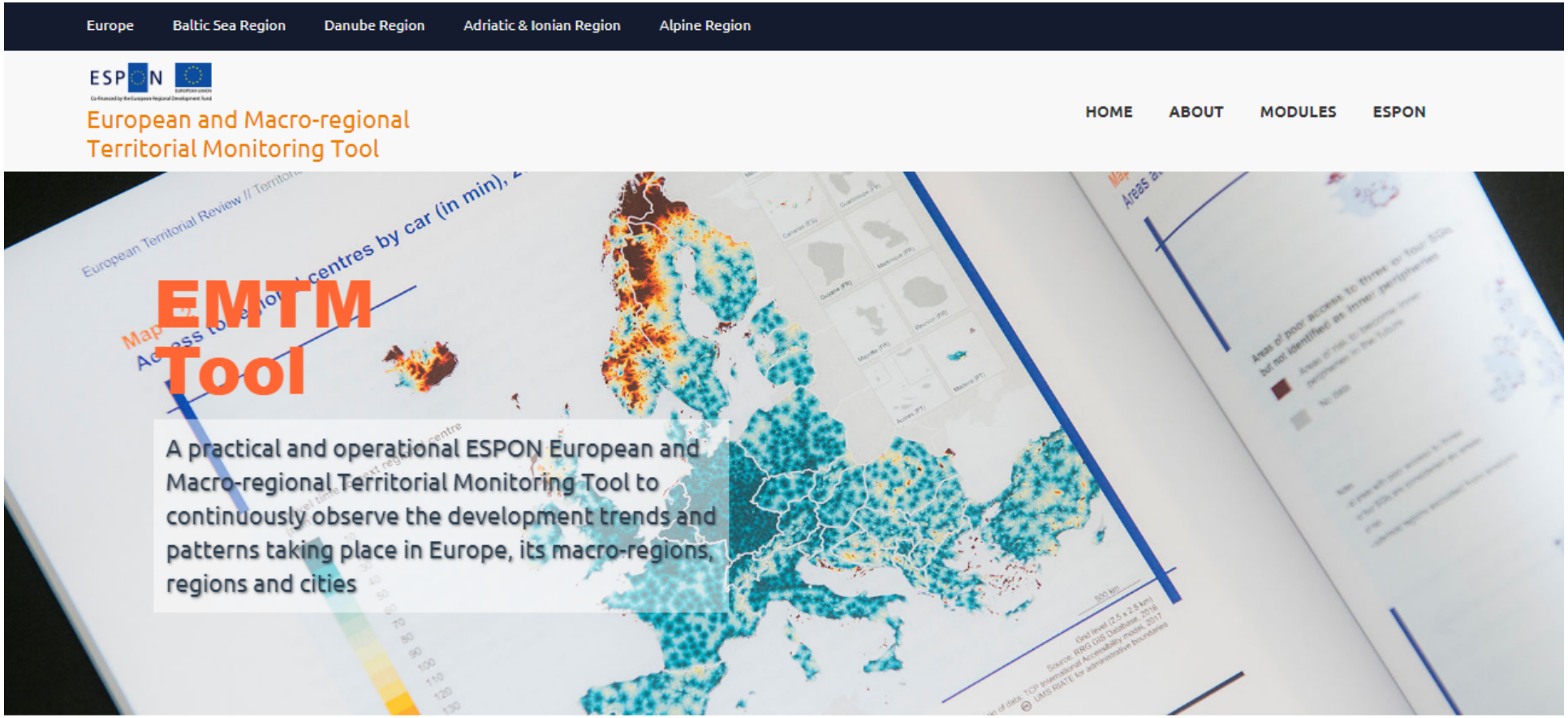
- **Research available data sources** both “conventional” such **as classical statistical information** (ESPON database, EUROSTAT, national statistical offices…) and innovative, even experimental, such as **social media, big data, or grid spatial datasets** to cover lack of information

- **Propose an architecture for the system and a set of online interactive tools** starting from previous tools such as **ETMS** and **BSR-TeMo**, that will be evolved according to the stakeholders’ inputs

Structure of the tool

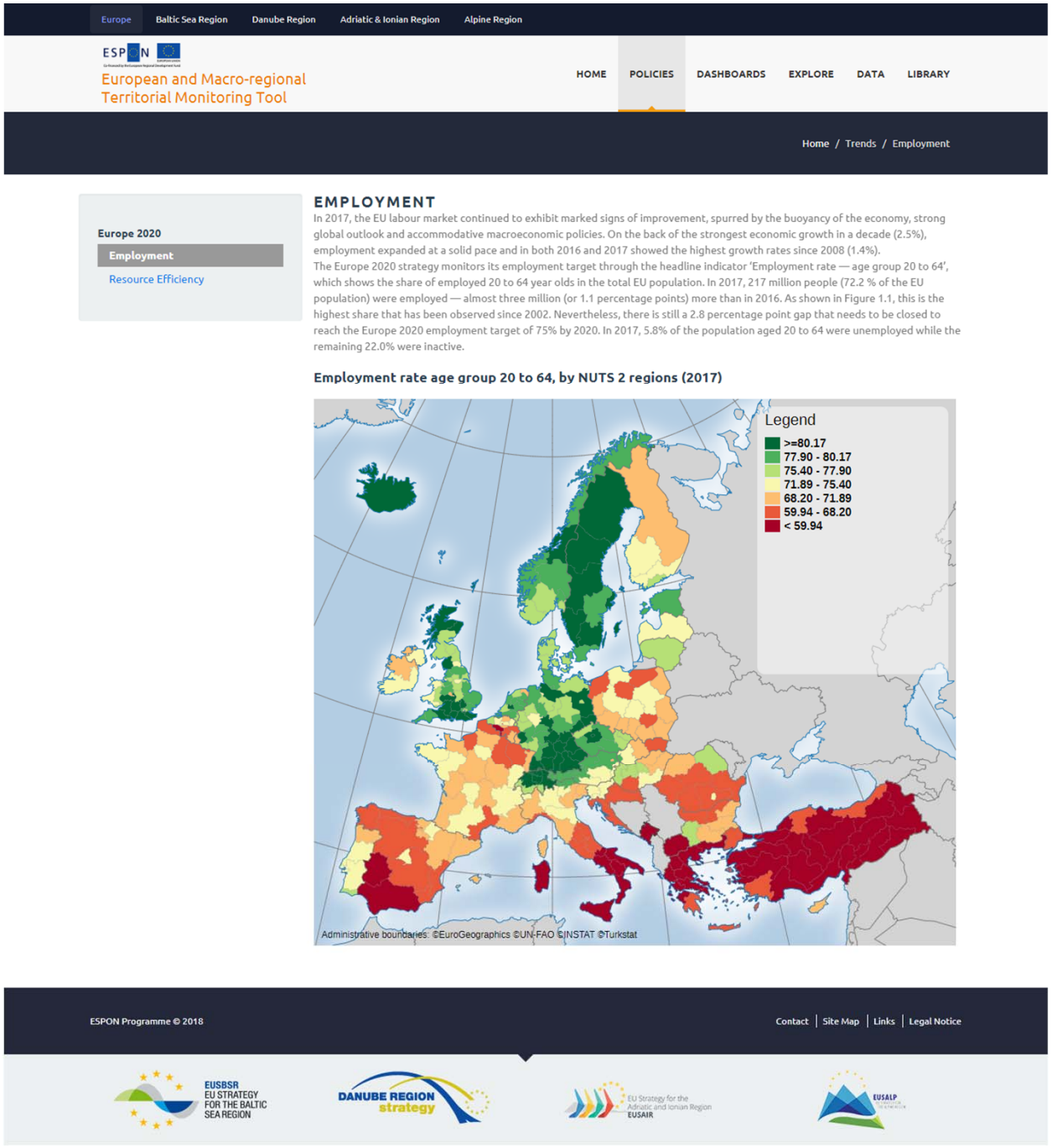
The information in the tool is organised on three main axes for each of the Macro-Regions and on European level:





SPOTLIGHT

RECENT NEWS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Danube Region
Adriatic & Ionian Region
Alpine Region
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EMPLOYMENT
In 2017, the EU labour market continued to exhibit marked signs of improvement, spurred by the buoyancy of the economy, strong global outlook and accommodative macroeconomic policies. On the back of the strongest economic growth in a decade (2.5%), employment expanded at a solid pace and in both 2016 and 2017 showed the highest growth rates since 2008 (1.4%).
The Europe 2020 strategy monitors its employment target through the headline indicator 'Employment rate — age group 20 to 64', which shows the share of employed 20 to 64 year olds in the total EU population. In 2017, 217 million people (72.2 % of the EU population) were employed — almost three million (or 1.1 percentage points) more than in 2016. As shown in Figure 1.1, this is the highest share that has been observed since 2002. Nevertheless, there is still a 2.8 percentage point gap that needs to be closed to reach the Europe 2020 employment target of 75% by 2020. In 2017, 5.8% of the population aged 20 to 64 were unemployed while the remaining 22.0% were inactive.
Employment rate age group 20 to 64, by NUTS 2 regions (2017)
Legend
>=80.17
77.90 - 80.17
75.40 - 77.90
71.89 - 75.40
68.20 - 71.89
59.94 - 68.20
< 59.94
Administrative boundaries: ©EuroGeographics ©UN-FAO ©INSTAT ©Turkstat
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DANUBE REGION strategy
EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region
EUSAIR
EUSALP

ECONOMY

The economy of Wien lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

The average income in Wien is 48,215€.

INCOME

Gross Domestic Product

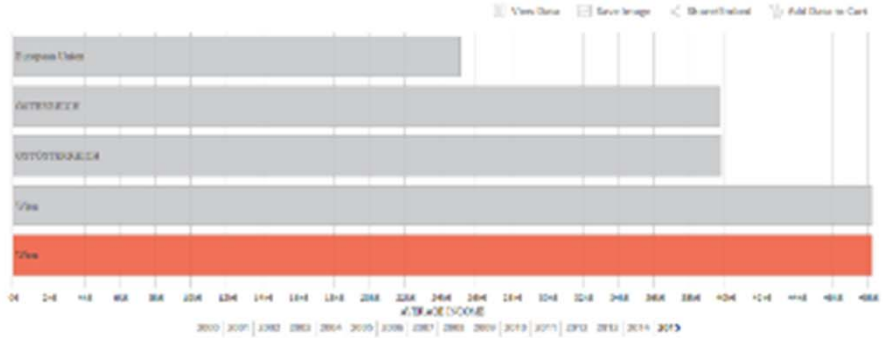
86.5B€

Wien, in 2015, had a GDP of 86.5B€. This represents a 2.37% growth from 2014. Look at the chart to see how the GDP of Wien evolved over time.

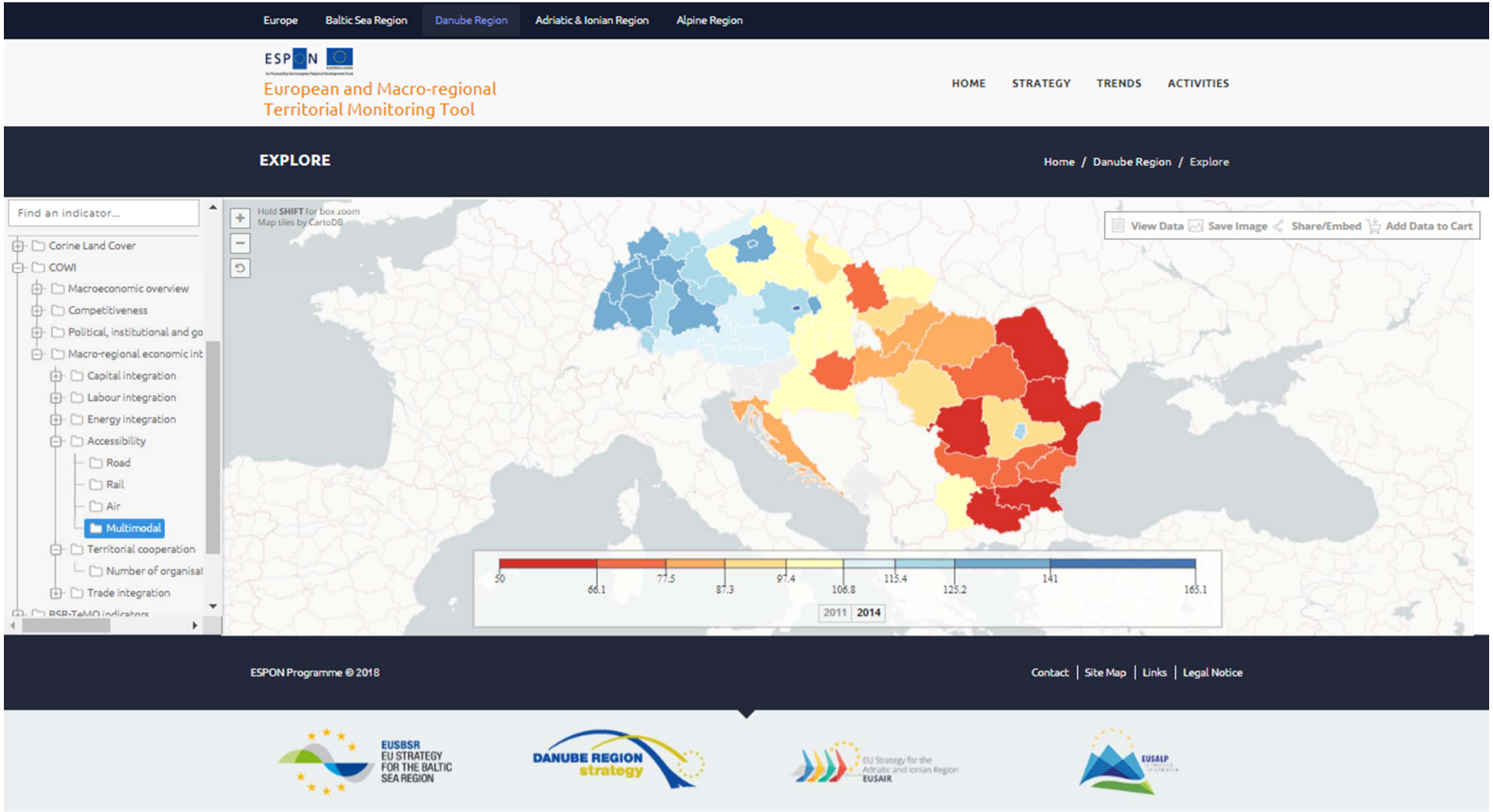
Average Income

48,215€

Wien has an average income of 48,215€, which is more than the average annual income in the European Union. Look at the chart to see how the average income in Wien compares to that in its parent locations.



DEMOGRAPHICS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Competitiveness
Political, institutional and go
Macro-regional economic int
Capital integration
Labour integration
Energy integration
Accessibility
Road
Rail
Air
Multimodal
Territorial cooperation
Number of organisat
Trade integration
Hold SHIFT for box zoom
Map tiles by CartoDB
View Data
Save Image
Share/Embed
Add Data to Cart
50
66.1
77.5
87.3
97.4
106.8
115.4
125.2
141
165.1
2011
2014
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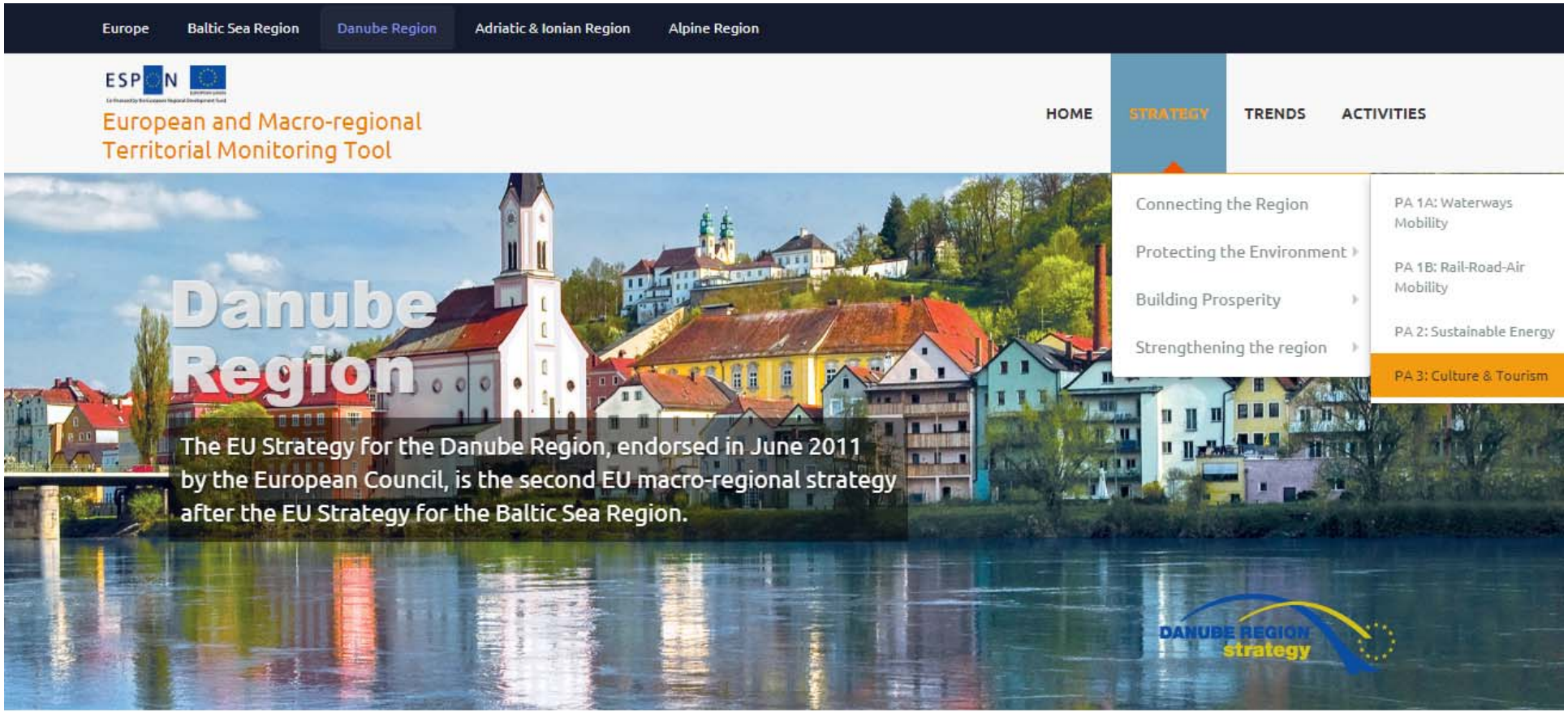
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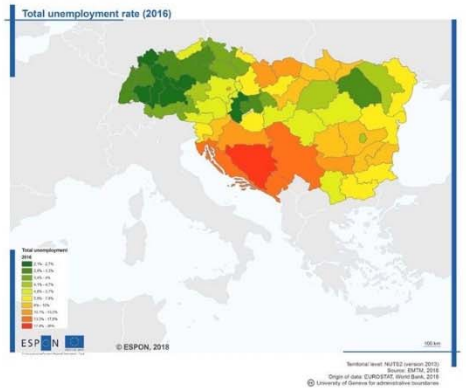
Protecting the Environment
Building Prosperity
Strengthening the region
PA 1A: Waterways Mobility
PA 1B: Rail-Road-Air Mobility
PA 2: Sustainable Energy
PA 3: Culture & Tourism
Danube Region
The EU Strategy for the Danube Region, endorsed in June 2011 by the European Council, is the second EU macro-regional strategy after the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region.
DANUBE REGION strategy

PA 9 - PEOPLE & SKILLS

Target 1 of PA9 states the strategy has to "Contribute to a higher employment rate in the Danube Region, especially through tackling youth and long-term unemployment"

Total unemployment rate over active population for year 2016 in the EUSDR

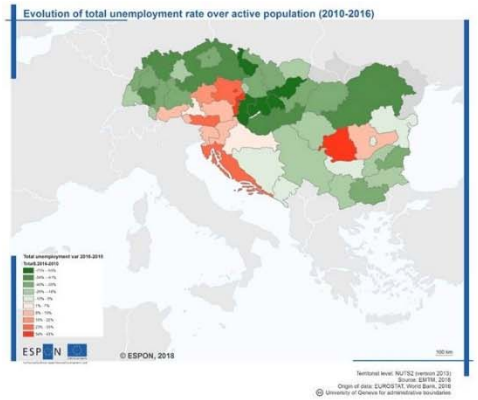


Main observations

There are important disparities among regions in the Danube on unemployment rate

Nyugat-Dunántúl, Tübingen, Oberbayern, Niederbayern, Mittelfranken, Unterfranken, Schwaben are the regions with lower unemployment rates, app 2%. Whereas Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Jadranska Hrvatska, Severen Tsentralen, Vienna, Stredné Slovensko, Východné Slovensko face major challenges with up to 26% unemployment in 2016

Evolution of total unemployment rate over active population for the period 2010-2016 in the EUSDR



Main observations

Most of the regions in the Danube area show a recovery in terms of unemployment reduction since the crisis, with zones such as Közép-Dunántúl, Nyugat-Dunántúl and Észak-Magyarország where the reduction is over 60%

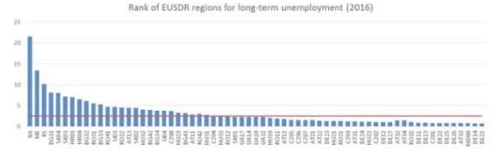
On a negative trend, with unemployment rates growing more than 25% in the period 2010-2016, there is Jadranska Hrvatska, Burgenland, Niederösterreich, Vienna, Kärnten and Sud-Vest Oltenia.

Main observations

Long-term unemployment has improved significantly since before the crisis in many regions, with the best values concentrated in regions of Germany, Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary.

Several regions of Austria, Romania, Bulgaria and Croatia show a negative trend with worsening conditions of the employment market in terms of long-term unemployment for the 2007-2016 period. The regions of Severozapaden, Niederösterreich, Steiermark and Oberösterreich have the worst figures with an increase of long-term unemployment over 50% in this period.

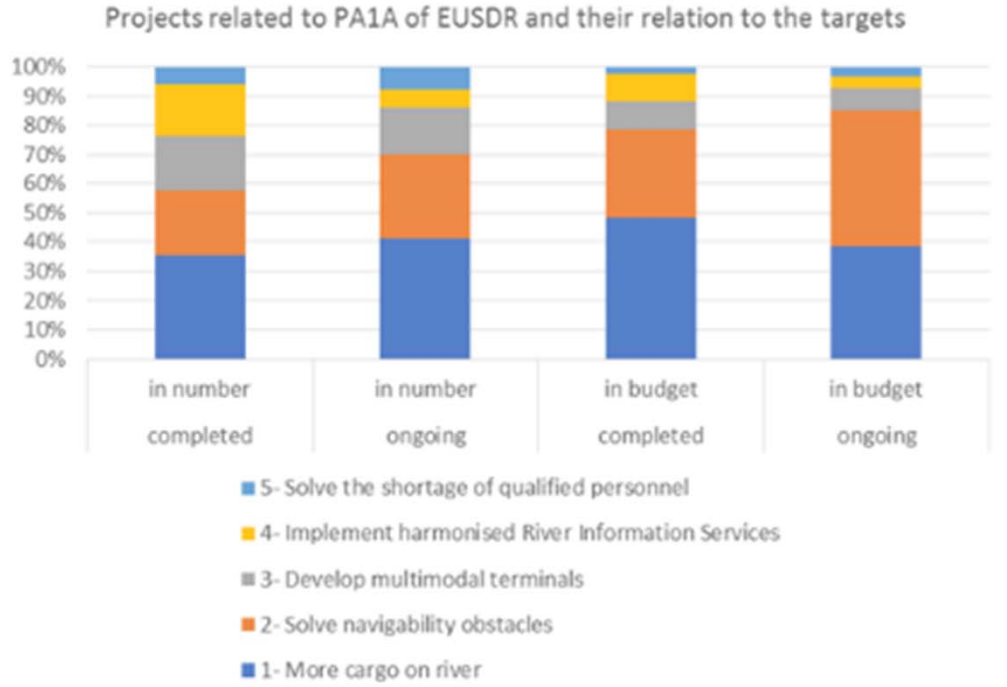
Hypothetically, sorting the regions according to the rate of long-term unemployment and defining a target value, we illustrate how far away are the individual regions from reaching this target. Setting the target to 2,5% means that there are 26 regions above it and the reduction effort required is shown on the table.



Code	Region	Long-term unemployment 2016	Reduction needed
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	21,6%	-764%
ME	Montenegro	13,4%	-436%
RS	Serbia	10,2%	-308%
BG31	Severozapaden	8,1%	-224%
SK04	Východné Slovensko	8,0%	-220%
SK03	Stredné Slovensko	7,2%	-188%
HR03	Jadranska Hrvatska	7,0%	-180%
HR04	Kontinentalna Hrvatska	6,5%	-160%
BG32	Severen Tsentralen	6,1%	-144%
RO31	Sud - Muntenia	5,5%	-120%
BG33	Severoiztochen	5,3%	-112%
RO41	Sud-Vest Oltenia	4,7%	-88%
SI03	Vzhodna Slovenija	4,7%	-88%
RO22	Sud-Est	4,5%	-80%
AT13	Wien	4,4%	-76%
SK02	Západné Slovensko	4,4%	-76%
HU32	Észak-Alföld	4,0%	-60%
BG42	Yuzhen Tsentralen	3,9%	-56%
BG34	Yugoiztochen	3,8%	-52%
SI04	Zahodna Slovenija	3,8%	-52%
CZ08	Moravskoslezsko	3,7%	-48%
HU23	Dél-Dunántúl	3,3%	-32%
BG41	Yugozapaden	3,2%	-28%
AT11	Burgenland (AT)	2,9%	-16%
RO42	Vest	3,0%	-20%
HU31	Észak-Magyarország	2,8%	-12%

PRIORITY AREA 1A: WATERWAYS MOBILITY

After identifying the possible link between the projects and the five targets of PA1A, we calculate the number of projects and the budget dedicated proportionally to each target. This analysis shows that the projects already completed had an equilibrate focus on the 5 targets of PA1A when measured in number of projects (except for target 5). In comparison the projects currently ongoing have a much stronger focus on targets 1 and 2. This focus is stronger when measuring the projects in budget, with 85% of the budget mainly focused in targets 1 and 2



AUSTRIA PROJECTS

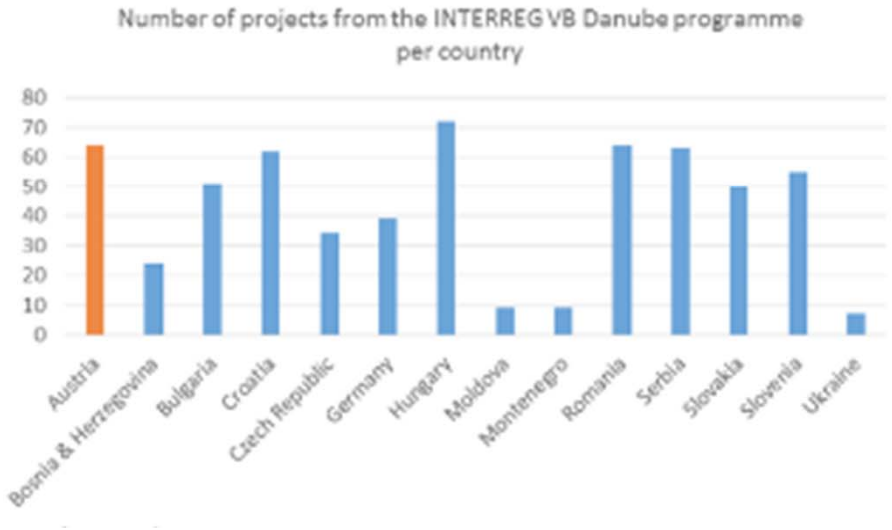
Main observations:

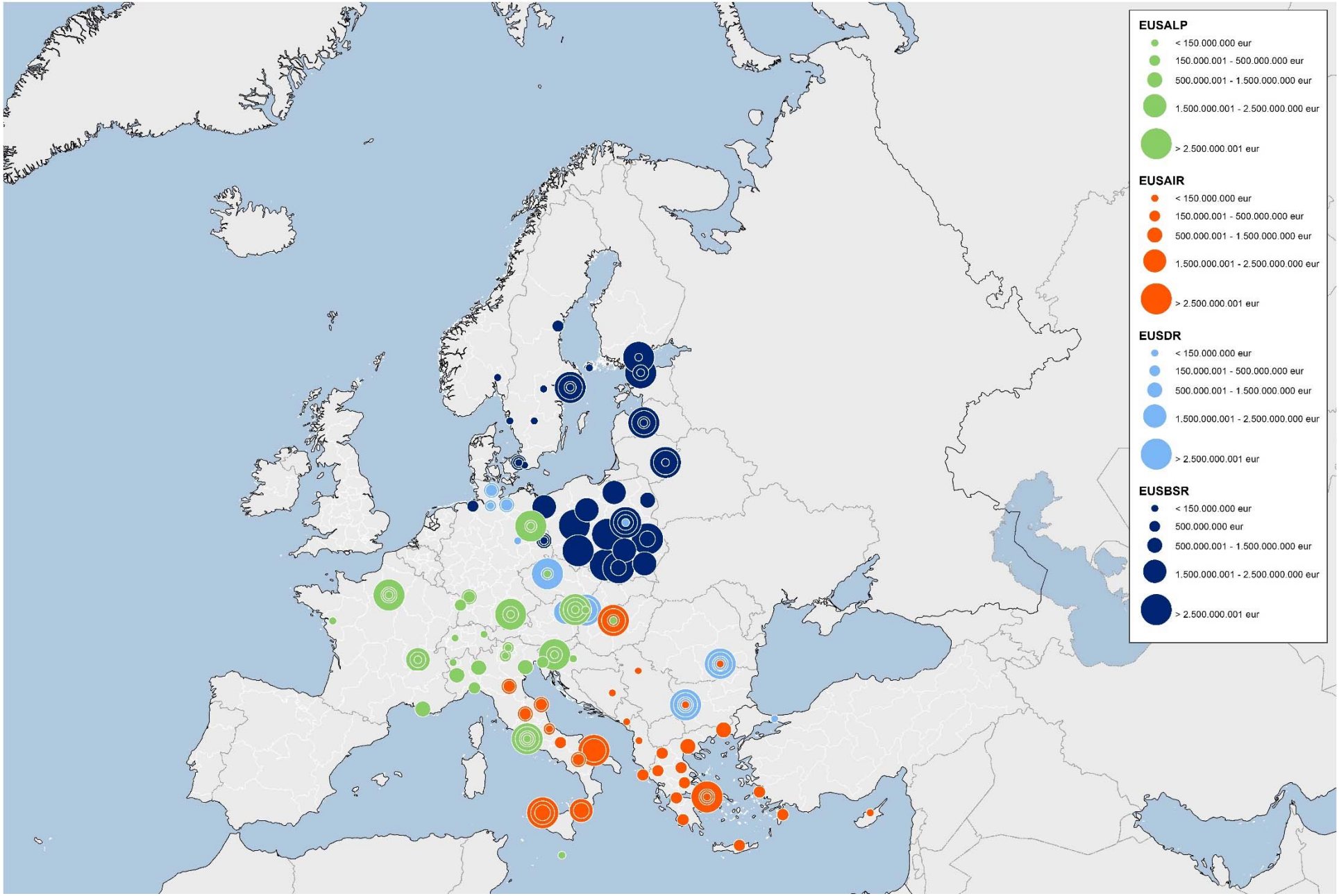
In the map, we see how most of the projects are developed in partnership with other countries. This indicates that Austria has a high degree of cooperation

Many relations are concentrated in Hungary, Slovenia and Croatia, and there are fewer with Germany, Slovakia Romania and Bulgaria. No partnership exists with the Czech Republic nor the non EU members (Ukraine, Moldova, Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In terms of comparison with other countries, Austria is the second one in project involvement only behind Hungary. The graphic highlights how involvement of non-EU members is quite low.

The projects have a budget of 136M€, with most of the projects having some 2,1M€




EUSALP
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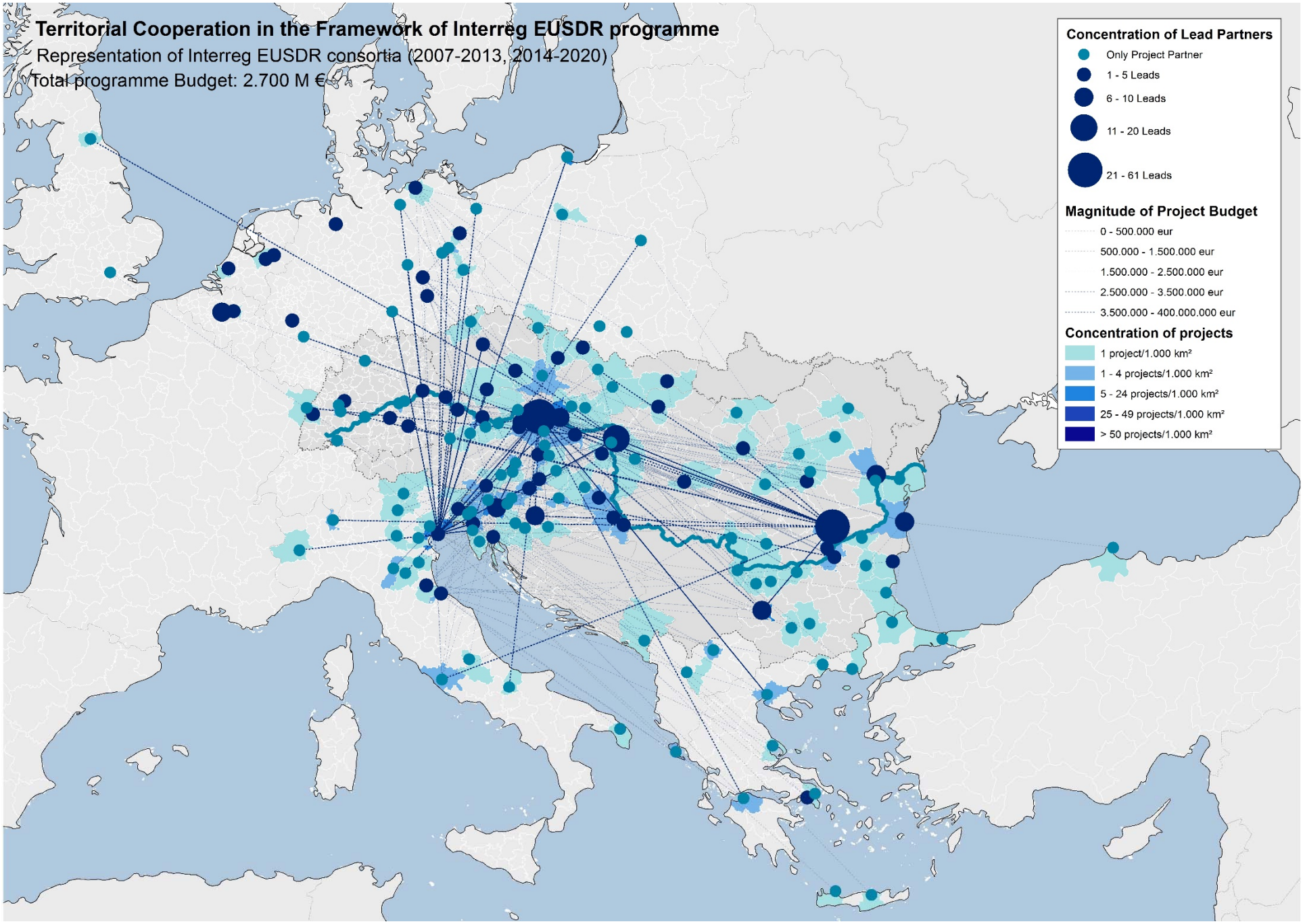
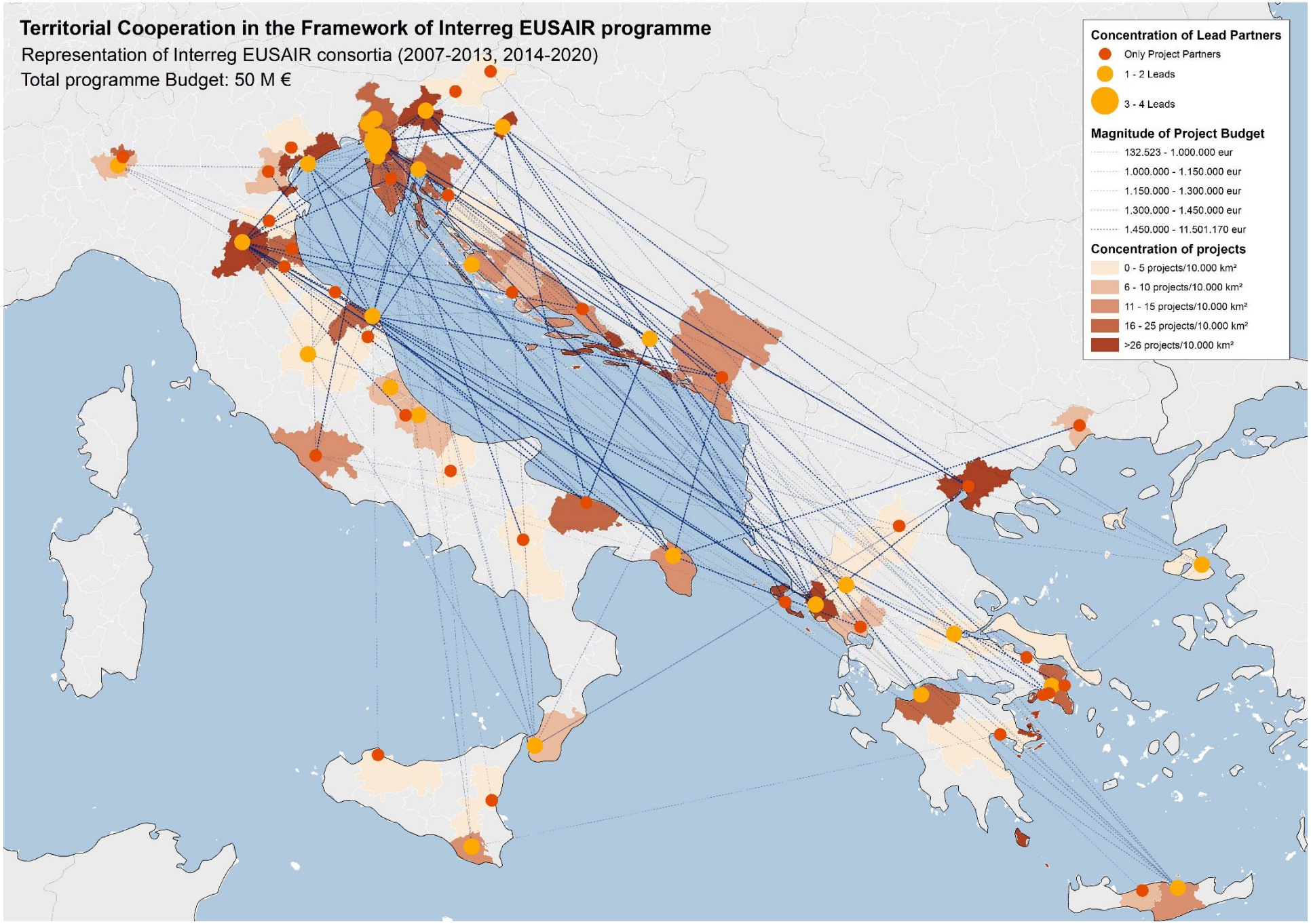
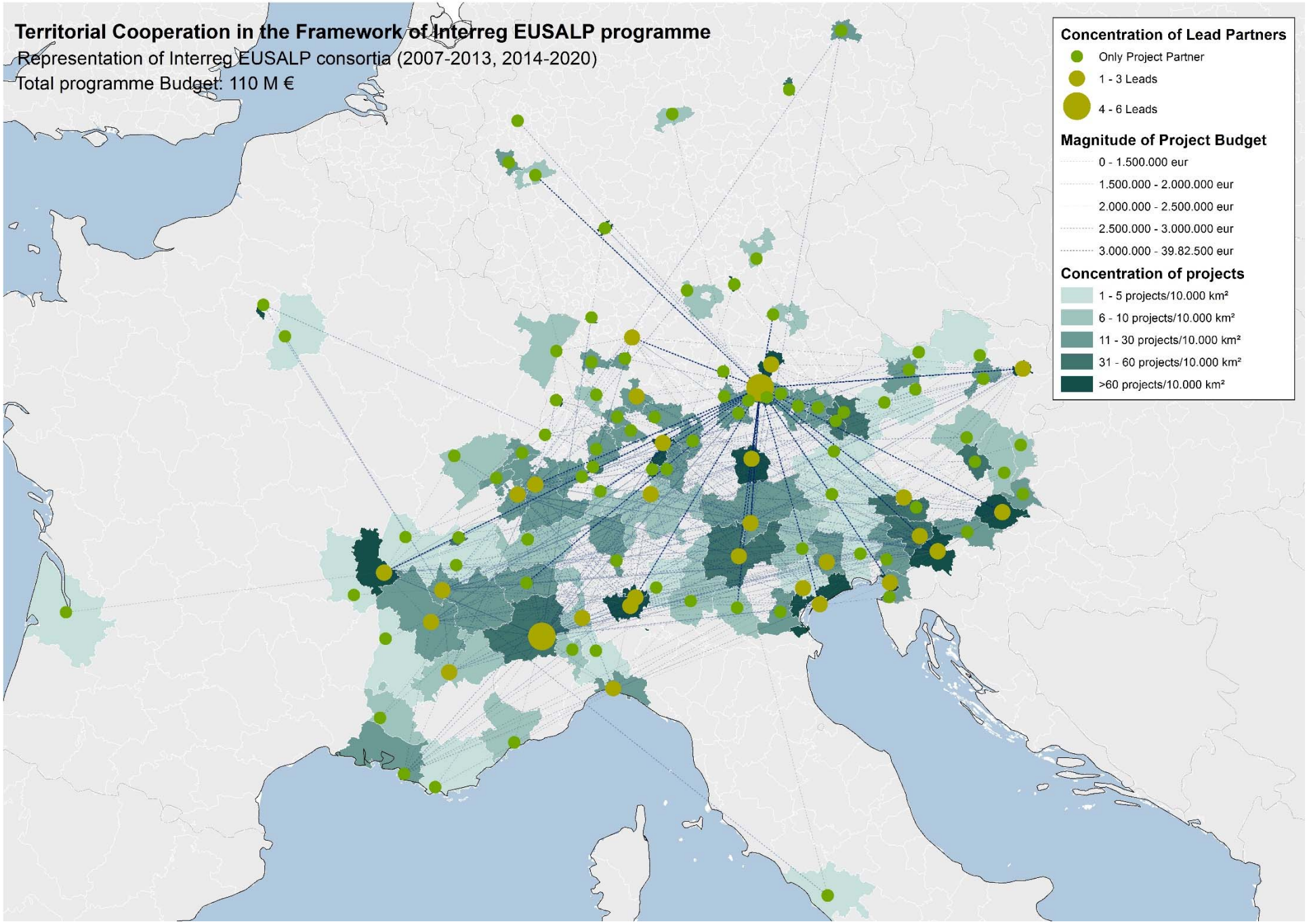
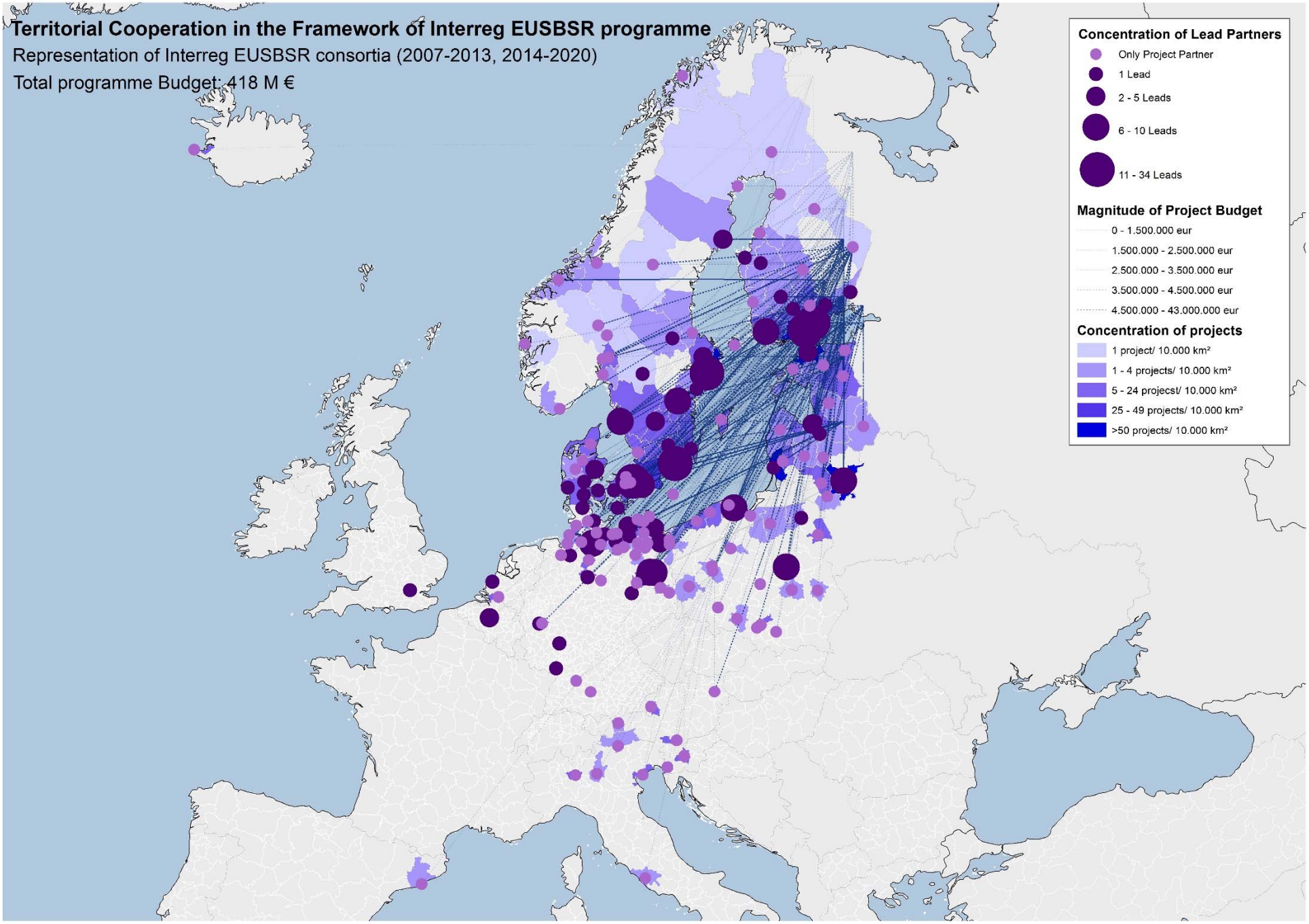

Territorial Cooperation in the Framework of Interreg EUSDR programme
Representation of Interreg EUSDR consortia (2007-2013, 2014-2020)
Total programme Budget: 2.700 M €
Concentration of Lead Partners
Only Project Partner
1 - 5 Leads
6 - 10 Leads
11 - 20 Leads
21 - 61 Leads
Magnitude of Project Budget
0 - 500.000 eur
500.000 - 1.500.000 eur
1.500.000 - 2.500.000 eur
2.500.000 - 3.500.000 eur
3.500.000 - 400.000.000 eur
Concentration of projects
1 project/1.000 km²
1 - 4 projects/1.000 km²
5 - 24 projects/1.000 km²
25 - 49 projects/1.000 km²
> 50 projects/1.000 km²


Territorial Cooperation in the Framework of Interreg EUSAIR programme
Representation of Interreg EUSAIR consortia (2007-2013, 2014-2020)
Total programme Budget: 50 M €
Concentration of Lead Partners
Only Project Partners
1 - 2 Leads
3 - 4 Leads
Magnitude of Project Budget
132.523 - 1.000.000 eur
1.000.000 - 1.150.000 eur
1.150.000 - 1.300.000 eur
1.300.000 - 1.450.000 eur
1.450.000 - 11.501.170 eur
Concentration of projects
0 - 5 projects/10.000 km²
6 - 10 projects/10.000 km²
11 - 15 projects/10.000 km²
16 - 25 projects/10.000 km²
>26 projects/10.000 km²


Territorial Cooperation in the Framework of Interreg EUSALP programme
Representation of Interreg EUSALP consortia (2007-2013, 2014-2020)
Total programme Budget: 110 M €
Concentration of Lead Partners
Only Project Partner
1 - 3 Leads
4 - 6 Leads
Magnitude of Project Budget
0 - 1.500.000 eur
1.500.000 - 2.000.000 eur
2.000.000 - 2.500.000 eur
2.500.000 - 3.000.000 eur
3.000.000 - 39.82.500 eur
Concentration of projects
1 - 5 projects/10.000 km²
6 - 10 projects/10.000 km²
11 - 30 projects/10.000 km²
31 - 60 projects/10.000 km²
>60 projects/10.000 km²


Territorial Cooperation in the Framework of Interreg EUSBSR programme
Representation of Interreg EUSBSR consortia (2007-2013, 2014-2020)
Total programme Budget: 418 M €
Concentration of Lead Partners
Only Project Partner
1 Lead
2 - 5 Leads
6 - 10 Leads
11 - 34 Leads
Magnitude of Project Budget
0 - 1.500.000 eur
1.500.000 - 2.500.000 eur
2.500.000 - 3.500.000 eur
3.500.000 - 4.500.000 eur
4.500.000 - 43.000.000 eur
Concentration of projects
1 project/ 10.000 km²
1 - 4 projects/ 10.000 km²
5 - 24 projecst/ 10.000 km²
25 - 49 projects/ 10.000 km²
>50 projects/ 10.000 km²

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