

WP-T2

ASSESSMENT REGIONAL REPORT

Deliverable 3.7.2 Eurac Research

Reutte/Ausserfern - Tyrol

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1 Introduction

Vital and more ingenious goods and services are part of our everyday needs, consequently safeguarding public services is understood as a prerequisite for a high quality of life and attractiveness especially in rural regions. However, this right of service availability, which forms a precondition to lead a self-determined life, is increasingly in the discourse at European, national and regional level.

Services of general interest (SGI) can be categorised into economic services (Services of General Economic Interest / SGEI) and non-economic services of general interest (Non-Economic Services / NSGIs) as well as social services of general interest (SSGI).¹

The main challenges in the Alpine area affecting the supply of SGI are the aging society through demographic changes, the moderate inhabitant density, as well as depopulation associated with shrinking and de-growth processes. These developments impact, that basic services are endangered of no longer being supplied. The difference in the service supply depends on the available financial resources between municipalities, which affect the quality of service provision. To find new ways and possibilities of ensuring service delivery, the Interreg Alpine Space Project INTESI was initiated in 2016, which deals with integrated territorial strategies for services of general interest in the alpine space.

The INTESI project focuses on 10 test areas (TA) located in five alpine countries (Austria, Italy, Switzerland, France and Slovenia). The TAs were selected explicitly to be able to provide a realistic and explorative first overview situation of differences and similarities regarding the provision and regulation of SGI across the Alpine area.

The objective of the project is to overcome the sectoral approach of SGI delivery and assure the delivery of SGI in the long term by promoting integrated territorial strategies (analysed in WP-T1 by the Slovenian partners) in the alpine space. For this purpose Eurac researchers of the Institute of Regional Development, responsible for WP-T2, designed regional profiles to compare the current SGI delivery of the TAs according to their availability (GIS maps), accessibility (spatial-statistics) and service quality (workshops and interviews). These, together with elaborated scenarios for the population forecast, serve to identify future challenges and provide a demand-orientated service delivery.

The following TA report will first shortly describe the method used for the accessibility, demographic and qualitative analysis done. Secondly, the report provides the deliverables of the WP-T2 including the excel charts on the accessibility and distance

¹ Gløersen, E. et al., Research for REGI Committee- Services of General Interest in the Funding Period 2014-2020 (Study). European Parliament, Directorate-General for Internal Policies, 2016.

and the GIS maps on SGIs accessible by car as well as by public transport. Furthermore, it includes the regional services available in the TA. Thirdly, it includes the demographic forecast followed by the qualitative information on the TA, which depicts the personal view of the interviewed person and not a representative opinion of the local population. The synthesised report includes the comparison between the TAs as well as the main findings on the availability, accessibility and quality (strengths and weaknesses) regarding the provision of SGI.

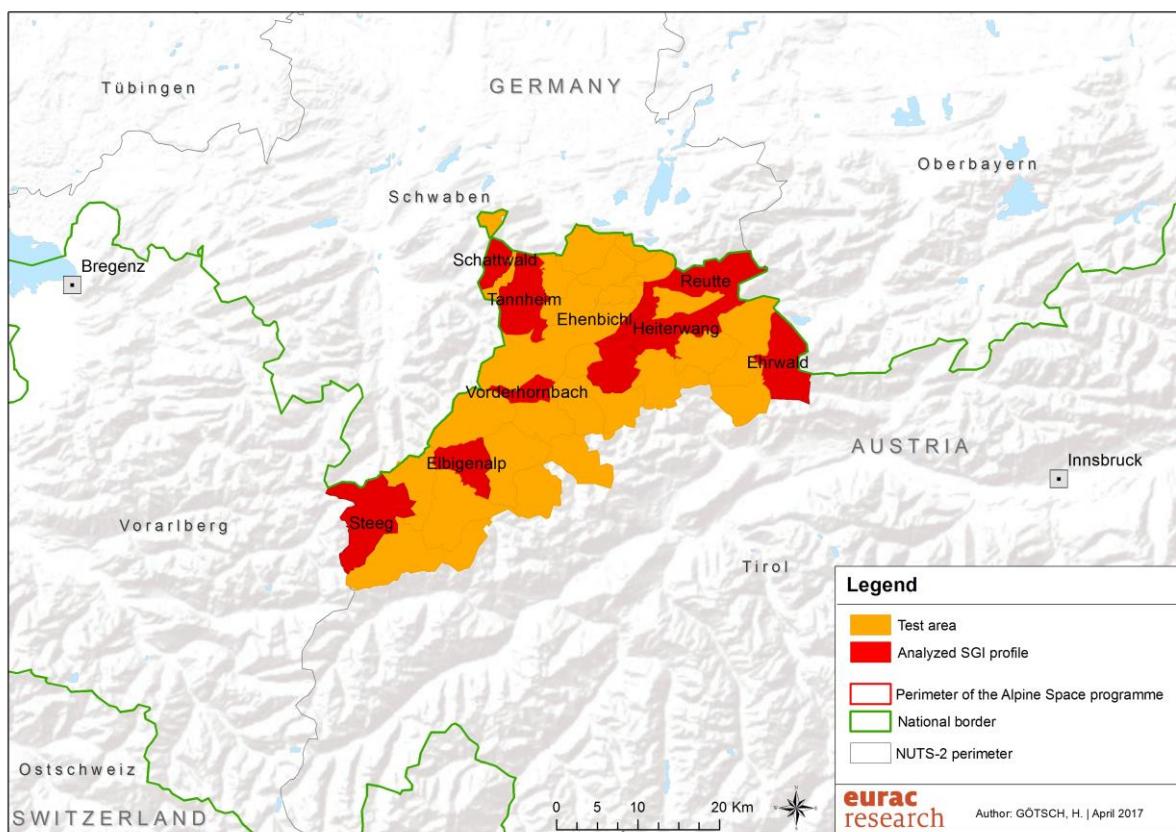
2 Methodology

The assessment report (D.3.7.2) for each test area includes a short description of the methodology and the test area including a socio-economic description followed by the results of the SGI accessibility and quality analysis – GIS maps of SGI accessibility, demographic forecast, qualitative information.

For analysing the major challenges, we used a combined methodology:

- First, we mapped the **accessibility** of five major services (supermarket, chemist, doctor, kindergarten and primary school) in GIS maps (D. 3.6.1) based on submitted addresses of the services within the selected municipalities and settlements of each TA. Therefore, a special excel template was developed (D.3.1.1), which also included selected socio-economic data.
- Secondly, we collected **demographic** figures (total inhabitants, inhabitants 0-14 and 15-64 and people over 65 and the fertility rate) for the period from 1995 until the latest figures available (2013/2014/2015) for each TA to provide a demographic forecast (D.3.3.1). In the assessment reports (D.3.7.2) we decided to depict the charts of the cohorts (total average population, 0-14 and >65) from the years 2000-2030 for a comprehensive reason. This forecast should allow to detect, which services will be required in future. The variable of fertility rate however could not always be predicted and interpreted correctly due to missing values and the uncertainty of the variable.
- Thirdly, partners (in some cases together with Eurac project partners) conducted **qualitative** workshops or interviews (face to face or via telephone) with a selected group of stakeholders e.g. majors, service providers, local representatives to find out major challenges, strengths and future investments for every service sector (basic goods, education, health & social services, transport, telecommunication and administration). This information depicts the subjective opinion of the interviewed people and cannot be seen as a representative sample. It simply allows to see a trend, similarities or differences between the test areas.

3 TA Reutte/Ausserfern - Tyrol



Test Area in Tyrol

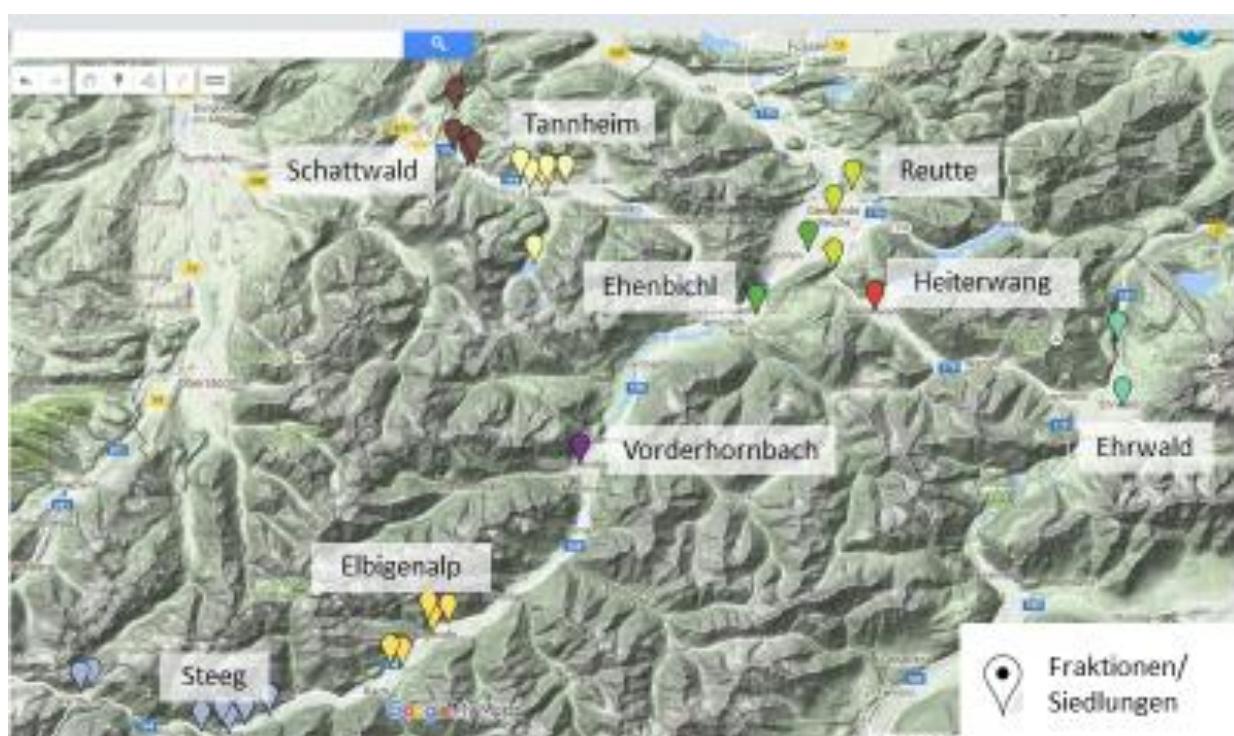
The district of Reutte – in terms of geography also called "Ausserfern" - is located in northwest Tyrol and is isolated from the Tyrolean central space by some mountain ranges. The region borders in the east and north to Bavaria (Germany) and in the west to the Bregenzer Wald (Vorarlberg).

Populated valleys in this region amount to only 9% of the total area, whereas forest and alpine areas cover large areas. The district of Reutte is connected with the central area of Tyrol only by a year-round open mountain pass road. Moreover, this transport axis is at times overloaded serving as a transit route for the tourist traffic from and to Germany. In contrast, there are seven roads and two railway connections leading into the Bavarian neighbour regions. Cooperation across national boundaries has always been vital for the Ausserfern region.

Concerning its topographical outline, the region contains four areas: the Tannheim valley, the market town of Reutte and its surroundings, the Upper Lechtal valley and the Zwischtentoren valley. These four regional parts are congruent with the organizational areas of the respective planning associations (PV) and tourism federations (TVB).

Appearing in the statistics with its 31.691 inhabitants (as of 2015) and an area of 1.237 km², the Ausserfern region is the smallest of the nine districts of Tyrol. The population density adds up to 26 inhabitants per km². The 37 municipalities in total show a very small-scale structure. Even the district capital Reutte has only little more than 6.000 inhabitants; there are 27 small communities with less than 1.000 people, including 16 very small communities having less than 500 inhabitants. Three-quarters of the municipalities had to accept a decline in population in the past decade, whereas a growing population can only be seen throughout the planning association of Reutte and its surroundings (about 18.000 inhabitants). Due to the sharp increase of senior citizens, also the age structure of the population will be very different in future.

In the entire test area Reutte/Ausserfern there are 37 municipalities of which 9 municipalities: Reutte, Ehenbichl, Heiterwang, Ehrwald, Schattwald, Tannheim, Vorderhornbach, Elbigenalp and Steeg were selected to design the SGI profiles, however also including the SGI in the next closest municipality if available. 27 settlements were analysed in total.



Municipalities and settlements 1

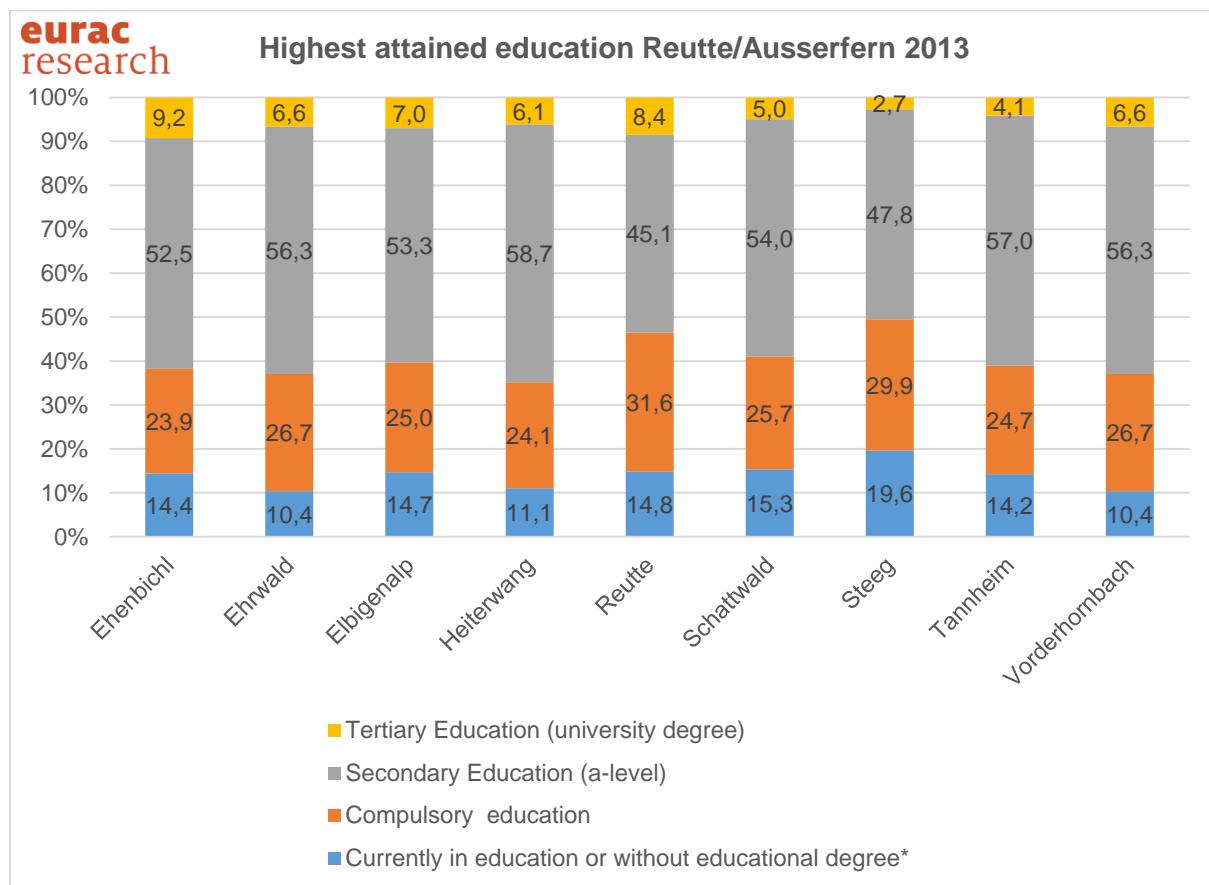
Municipality	Settlements
Reutte	Reutte Schwarzkopfsiedlung
Schattwald	Schattwald Kappl Fricken Steig

Steeg	Steeg
	Hägerau
	Hinterellenbogen
	Lechleiten
	Ebene
	Gehren
	Walchen
Ehenbichl	Ehenbichl
	Rieden
Ehrwald	Ehrwald
Vorderhornbach	Vorderhornbach
Elbigenalp	Elbigenalp
	Grünau
	Kögeln
	Obergiblen
Tannheim	Tannheim
	Berg
	Kienzen
	Untergschwend
	Innergischwend
Heiterwang	Heiterwang

Municipalities and settlements 2

Very small settlements with less than 25 inhabitants were not considered in the accessibility analysis due to the lack of spatial information. To have a correct total number of inhabitants in the calculation, the number of inhabitants of small settlements was added to the main settlement of the municipality.

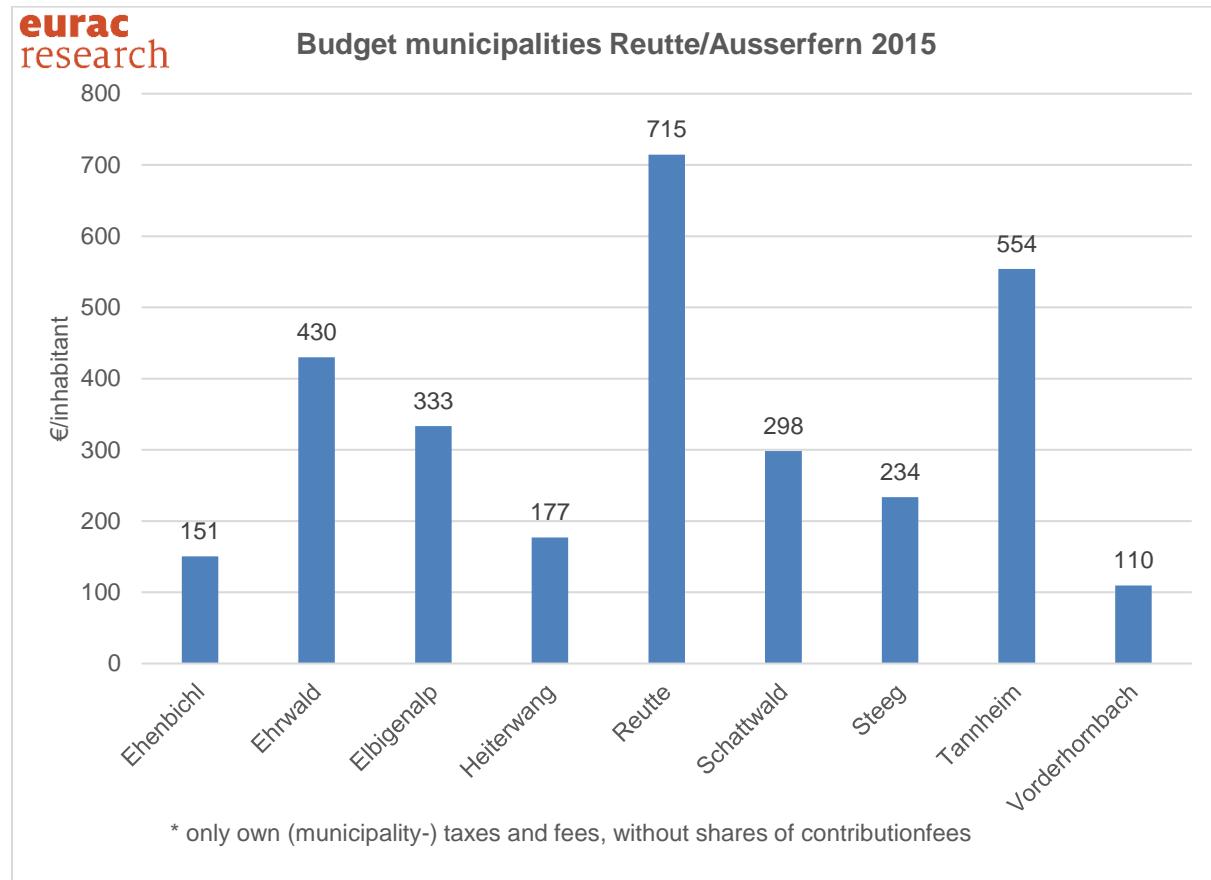
3.1 Socioeconomic framework of the region (Deliverable 3.1.1)



Highest attained education Reutte/Ausserfern 2013

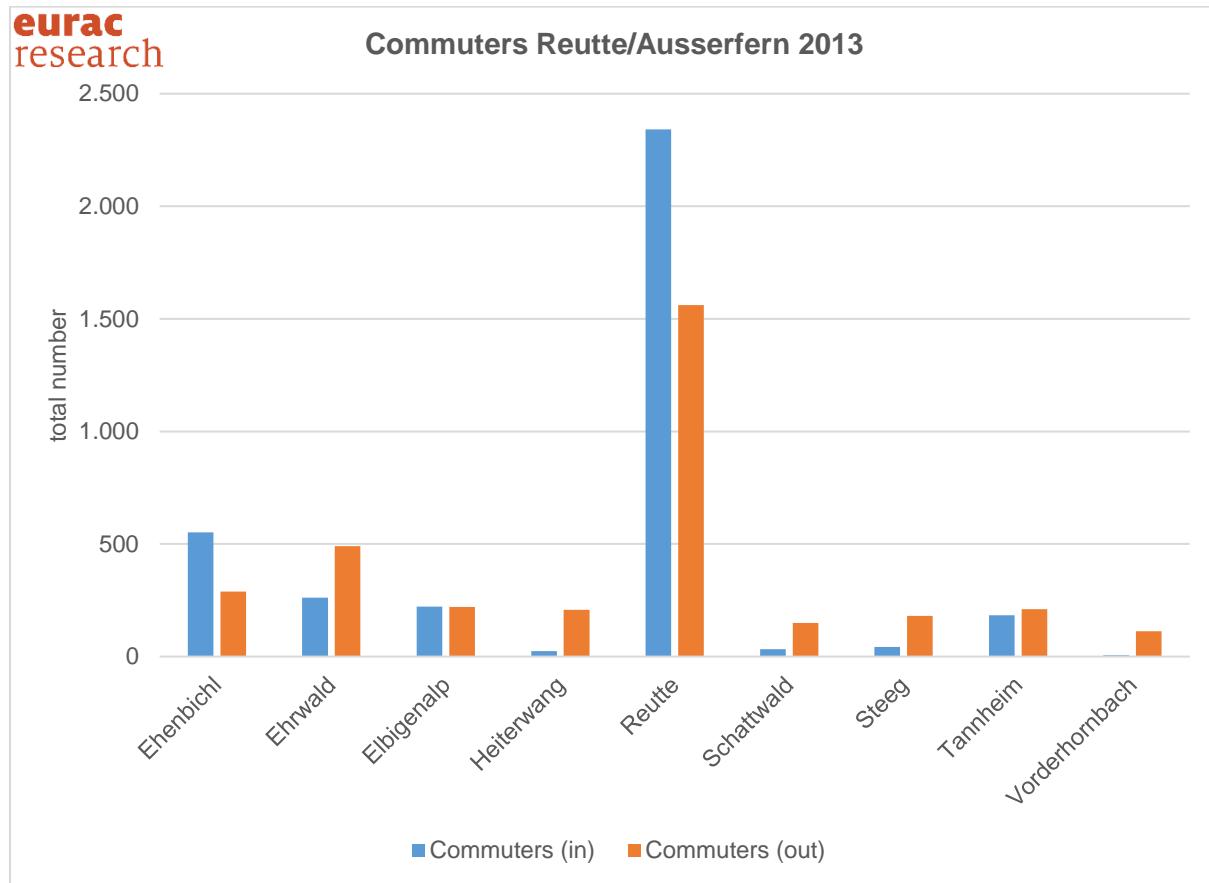
*Note: Eurac Research harmonized this figure, due to the different availability of this data in each TA.

Reutte has the lowest percentage of people with a secondary education. However, Reutte has the highest percentage of people with compulsory education. Steeg has the highest percentage of people currently in education or without educational degree, as well as the lowest percentage in tertiary education.



Budget municipalities Reutte/Ausserfern 2015

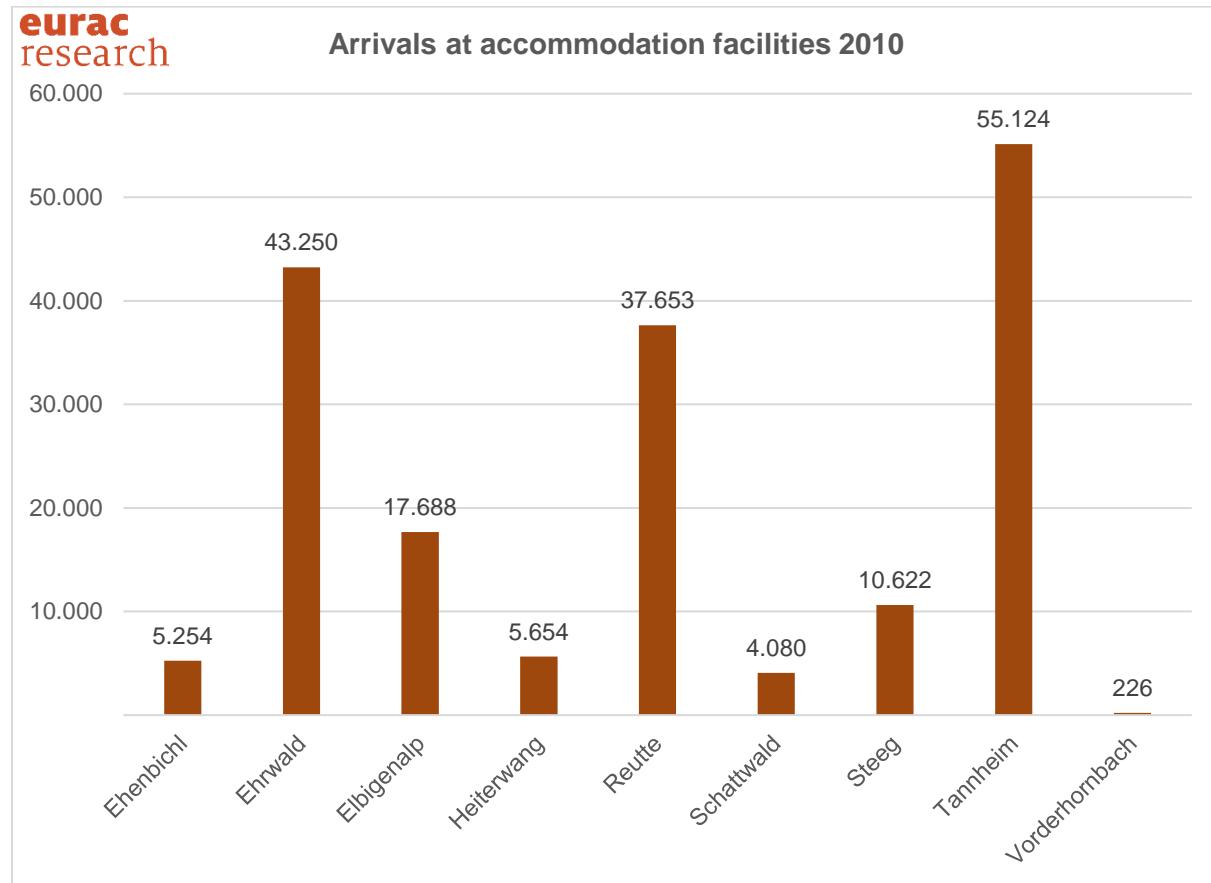
The budget per inhabitant is the highest in Reutte and the lowest in Vorderhornbach, which is also the smallest municipality. All budgets are below 1.000 € per inhabitant.



Commuters Reutte/Ausserfern 2013

Reutte, as the regional capital, has the highest absolute numbers of commuters in-and outgoing. Besides Reutte, Ehenbichl has most incoming and Ehrwald has the most outgoing commuters. Generally most municipalities have more outgoing commuters, an explanation for this is the high number of incoming commuters in Reutte, as it attracts workers from the surrounding municipalities

Concerning the **employment rate** (2013) the municipality of Ehenbichl with 78.8% has the highest percentage of employed residents (regarding the resident population between 20-64 years). Ehrwald has the highest rate of unemployed residents (9.8%). Regarding the **employment sectors** (2013) the majority is employed in the tertiary sector, which is the strongest in Tannheim (75.2%). The secondary sector is most dominant in the municipality of Steeg (39.9%). The primary sector is the strongest in Schattwald, with 12.7%.

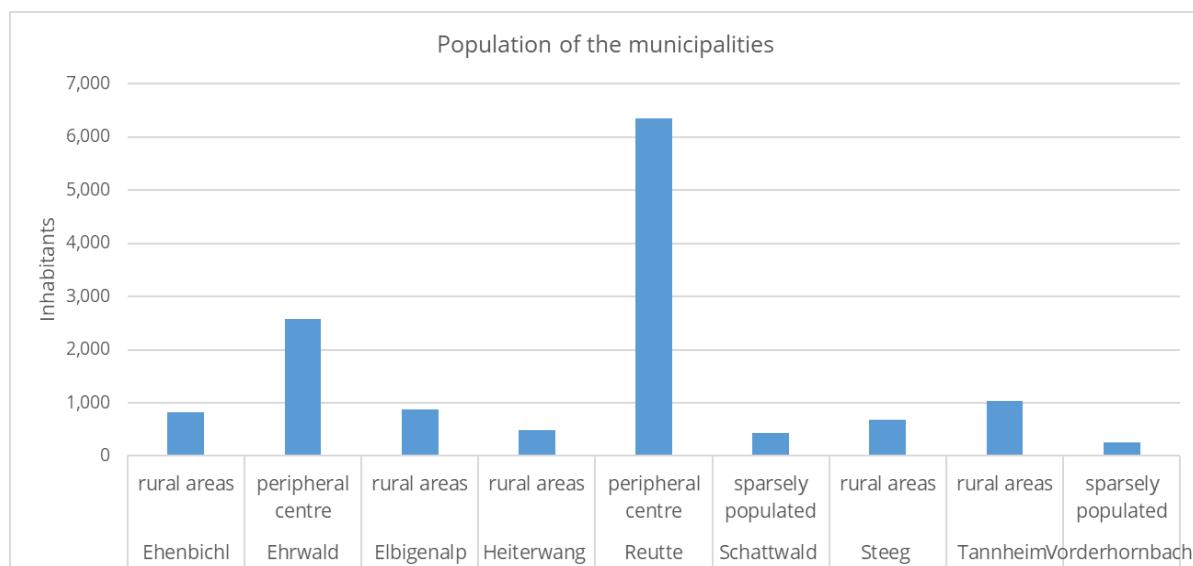


Arrivals at accommodation establishments 2010

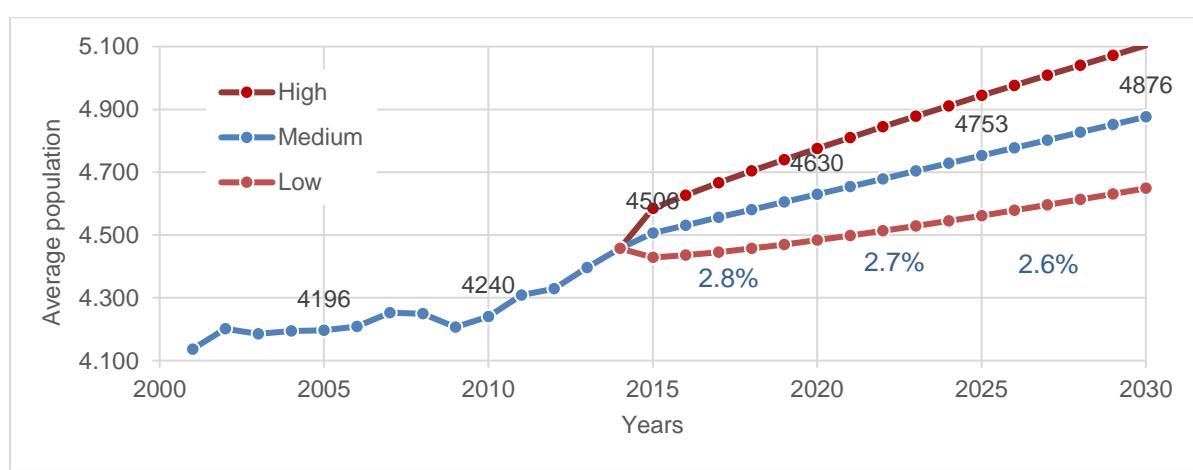
Relevant for SGI delivery is the aspect of tourism in the municipalities. As it is assumed that with the number of tourists, also the offer of SGI might increase and they become more accessible. The graph above illustrates, that the municipality of Tannheim has the highest total number of tourist arrivals, followed by Ehrwald and Reutte. Vorderhornbach displays the lowest arrival number.

3.2 Demographic forecast (Deliverable 3.3.1)

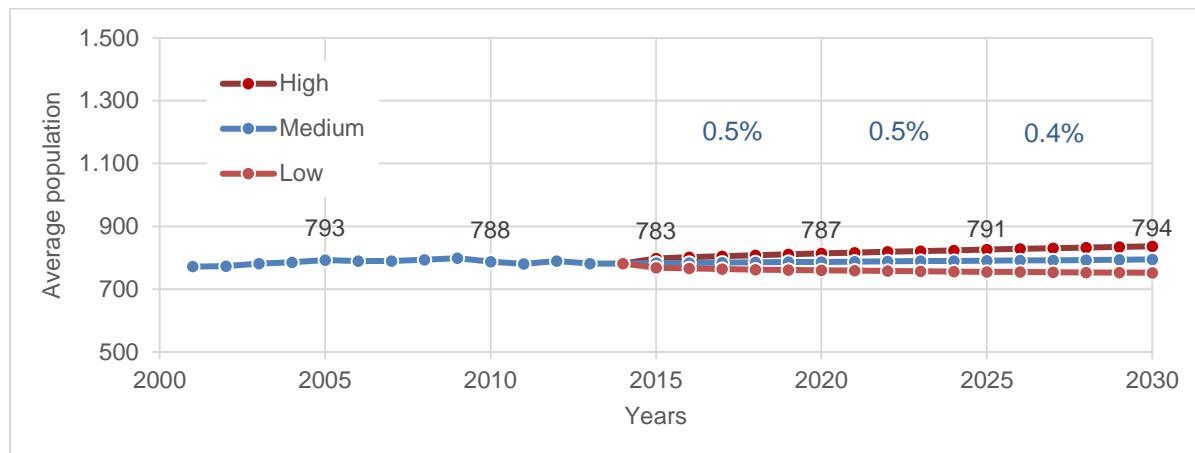
Eurac Research calculated the forecast based on the average number of the inhabitants. It is not possible to reduce the forecast to a single municipality as they were divided in three different clusters: (1) rural centres, (2) rural and (3) sparsely populated areas. In each cluster the age-cohorts (0-14; 15-64; >65) were simulated separately. By means of autoregressive ARIMA models the most probable demographic change was estimated, to understand thereof future needs for SGI in these municipalities until 2030. For each TA the historic demographic data series for the three age cohorts and in combination with the future outlook from 2000 until 2030 for different scenarios with 95% confidence interval was analysed in long-time data-series line-charts.



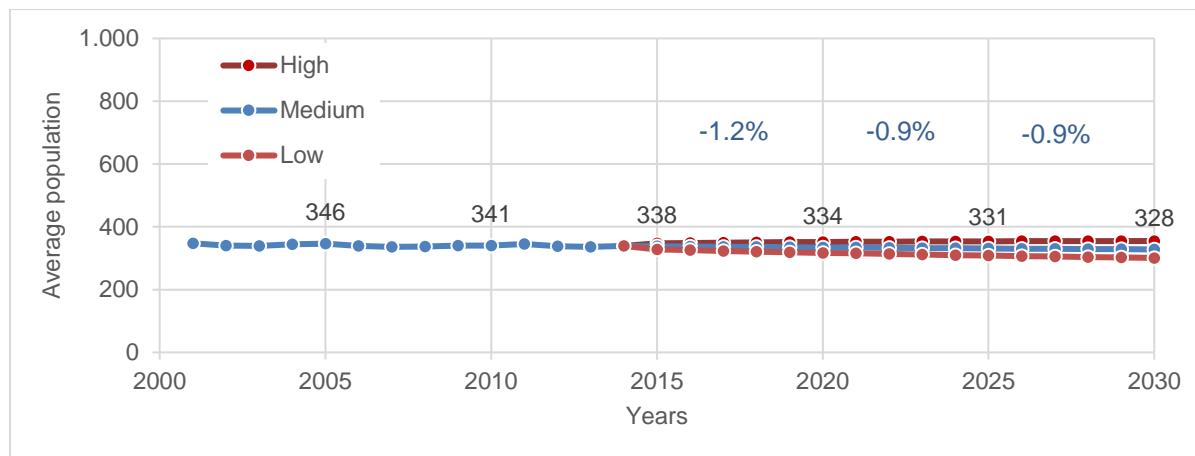
Population of the municipalities in the Test Area Reutte/ Ausserfern in 2014 (latest figures available)



Test area Reutte/Ausserfern peripheral centre - population forecast of total inhabitants

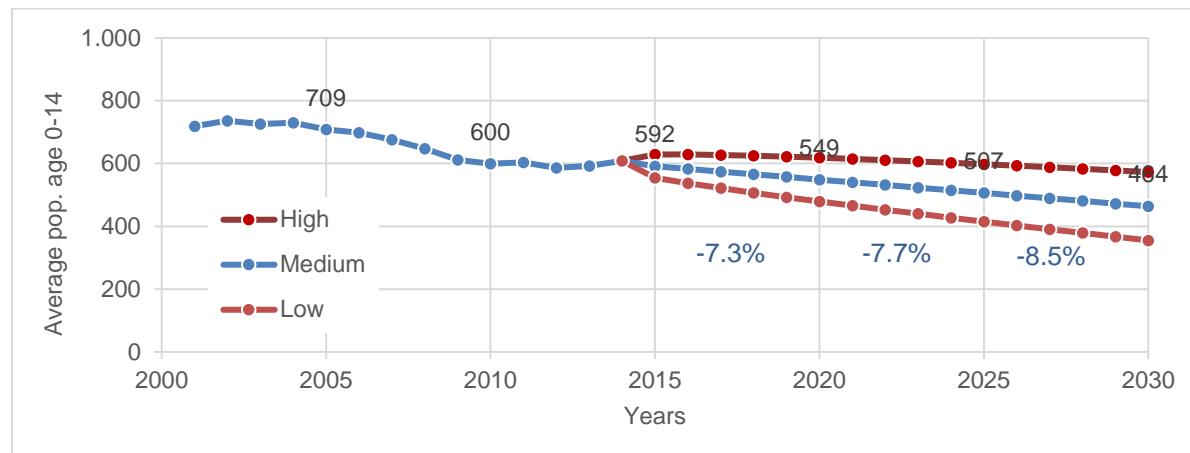


Test area Reutte/Ausserfern peripheral rural areas - population forecast of total inhabitants

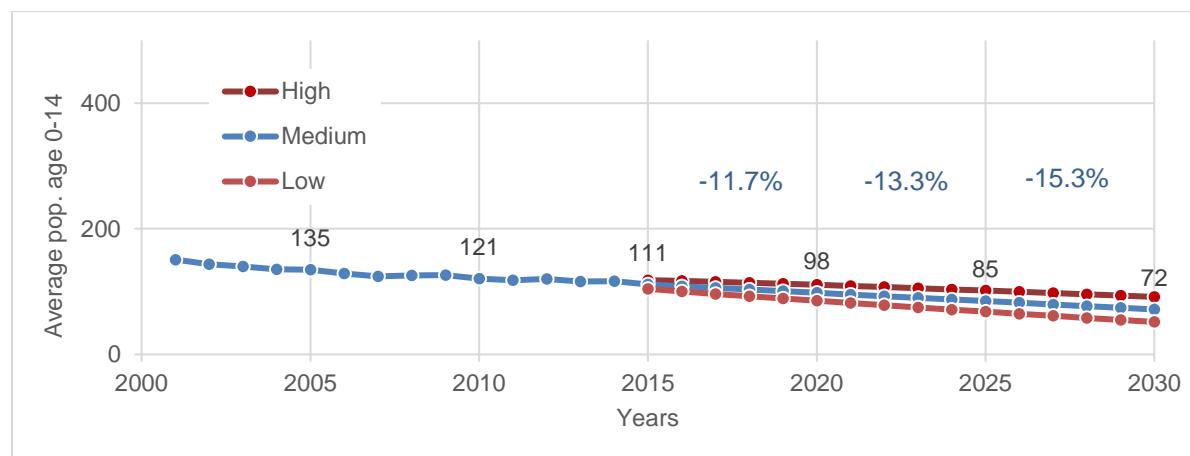


Test area Reutte/Ausserfern peripheral sparsely populated areas - population forecast of total inhabitants

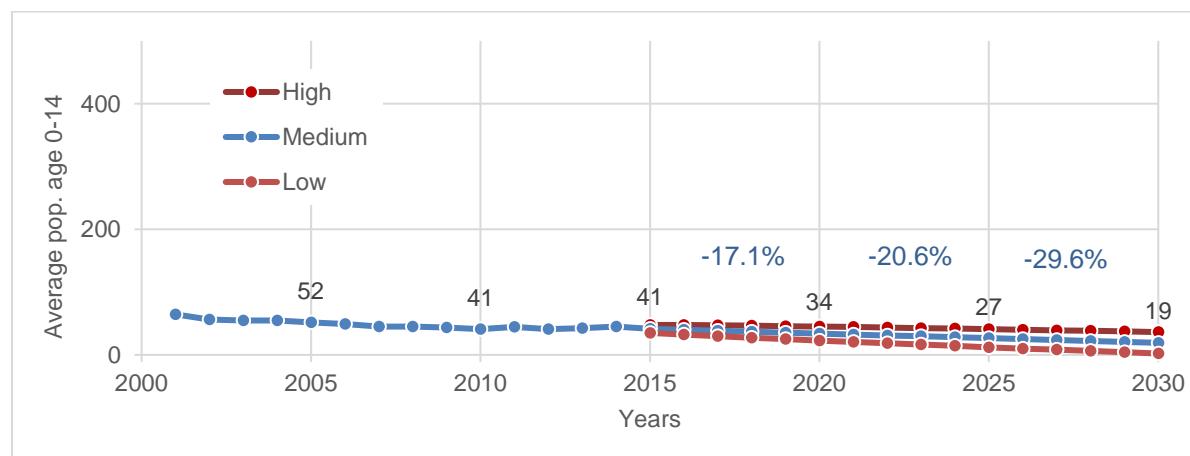
The average population forecast of the peripheral centres in the test area Reutte/Ausserfern shows a moderate increase of total inhabitants, which between 2015 and 2030 should increase by approximately 8.2%. In the peripheral rural and peripheral sparsely populated areas, a relative stable development is recorded. The latter expecting a slight decrease of approximately -3% between 2015 and 2030.



Test area Reutte/Ausserfern peripheral centre - population forecast of inhabitants aged 0-14

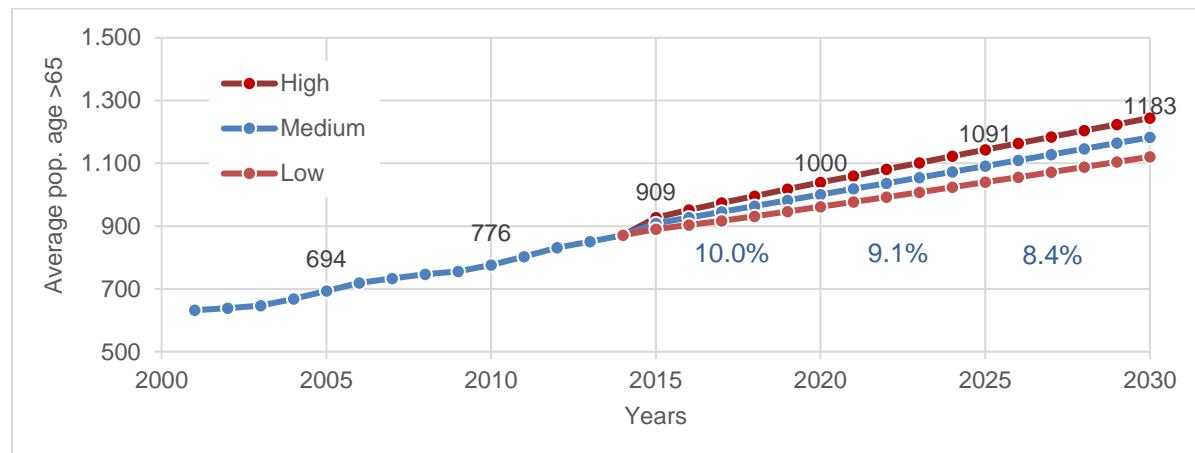


Test area Reutte/Ausserfern peripheral rural areas - population forecast of inhabitants aged 0-14

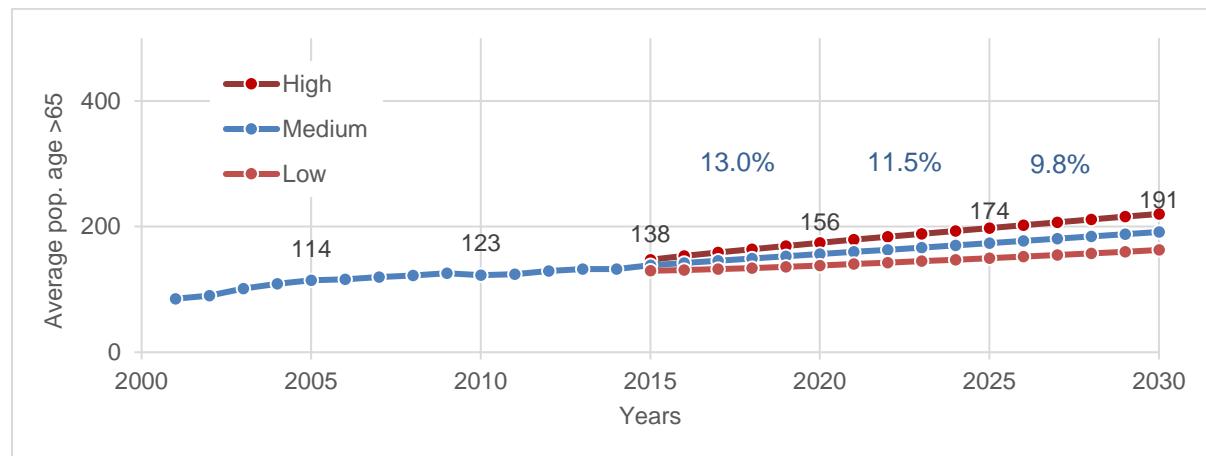


Test area Reutte/Ausserfern peripheral sparsely populated areas - population forecast of inhabitants aged 0-14

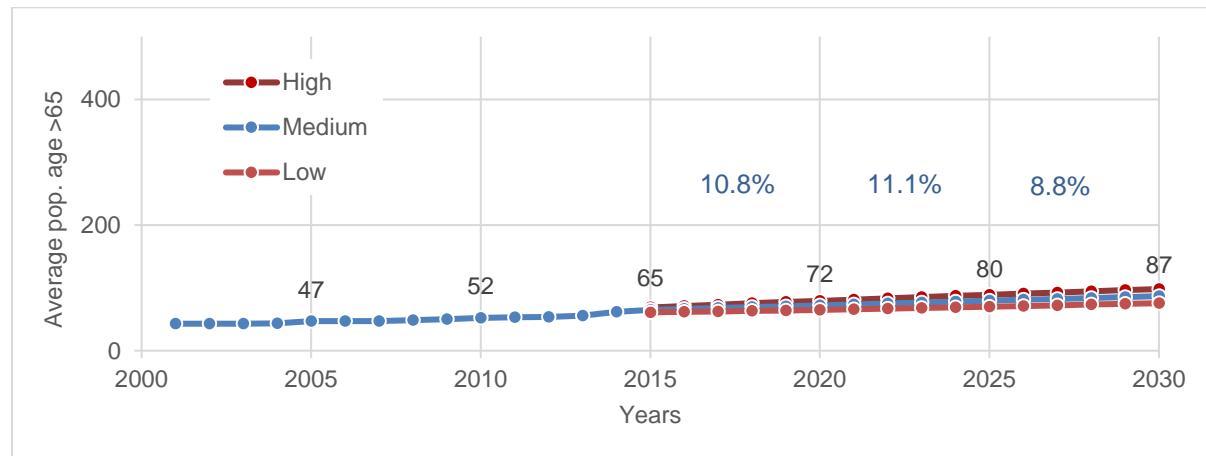
The number of children between 0-14 years is shrinking in every statistical area. Between 2015 and 2030 the decrease lies within -21.6% in peripheral centre, -35.1% in peripheral rural areas and -53.7% in sparsely populated areas.



Test area Reutte/Ausserfern peripheral centre - population forecast of inhabitants aged 65 and above

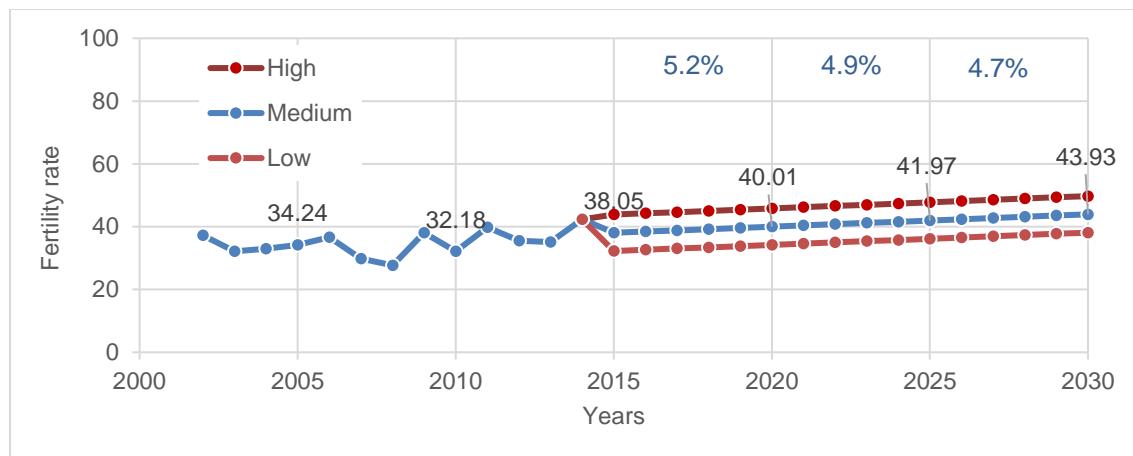


Test area Reutte/Ausserfern peripheral rural areas - population forecast of inhabitants aged 65 and above

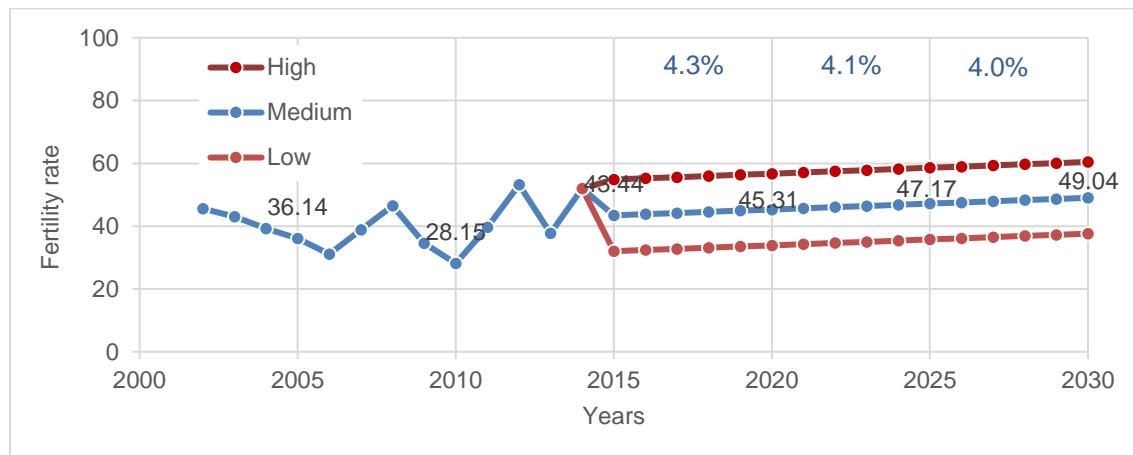


Test area Reutte/Ausserfern peripheral sparsely populated areas - population forecast of inhabitants aged 65 and above

In every statistical area, a relative increase of over 65 year old people with a percentage of 8 to 13% in a period of 5 years is registered.



Test area Reutte/Ausserfern peripheral centre - forecast of fertility rate (births per women aged 15-49)



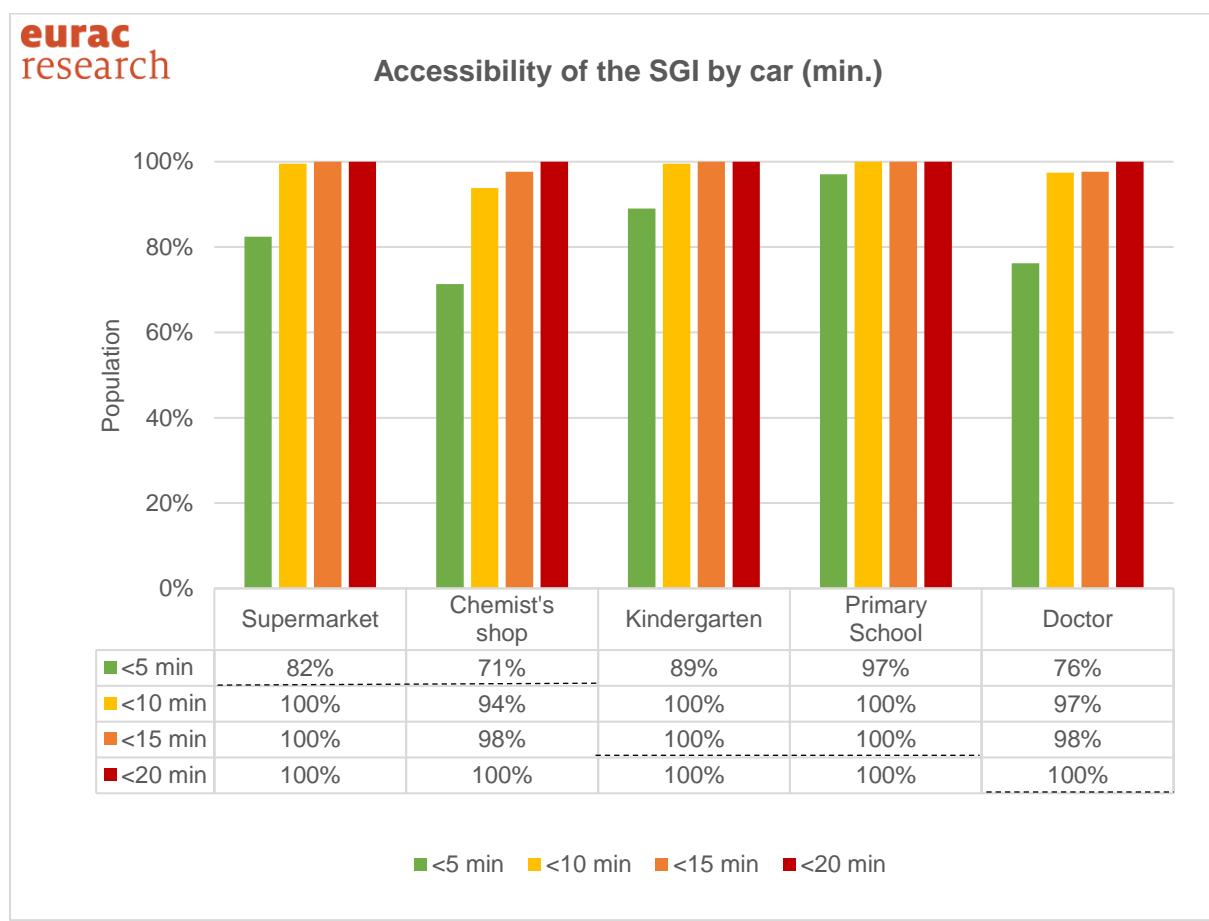
Test area Reutte/Ausserfern peripheral rural areas - forecast of fertility rate (births per women aged 15-49)

Considering the fertility rate, the graphs of every statistical area show an increase. In the peripheral centres, the rate could increase of approx. 38 to approx. 44 births/1.000 females' between the age of 15 and 49 years in 2030.

The forecast for rural areas shows a similar trend. However, due to the large variations in sparsely populated areas, it is hard to make a trustful prediction. The trend shows a strong increase of approx. 34% from 2015 to 2030.

3.3 GIS maps visualising SGI (Deliverable 3.6.1)

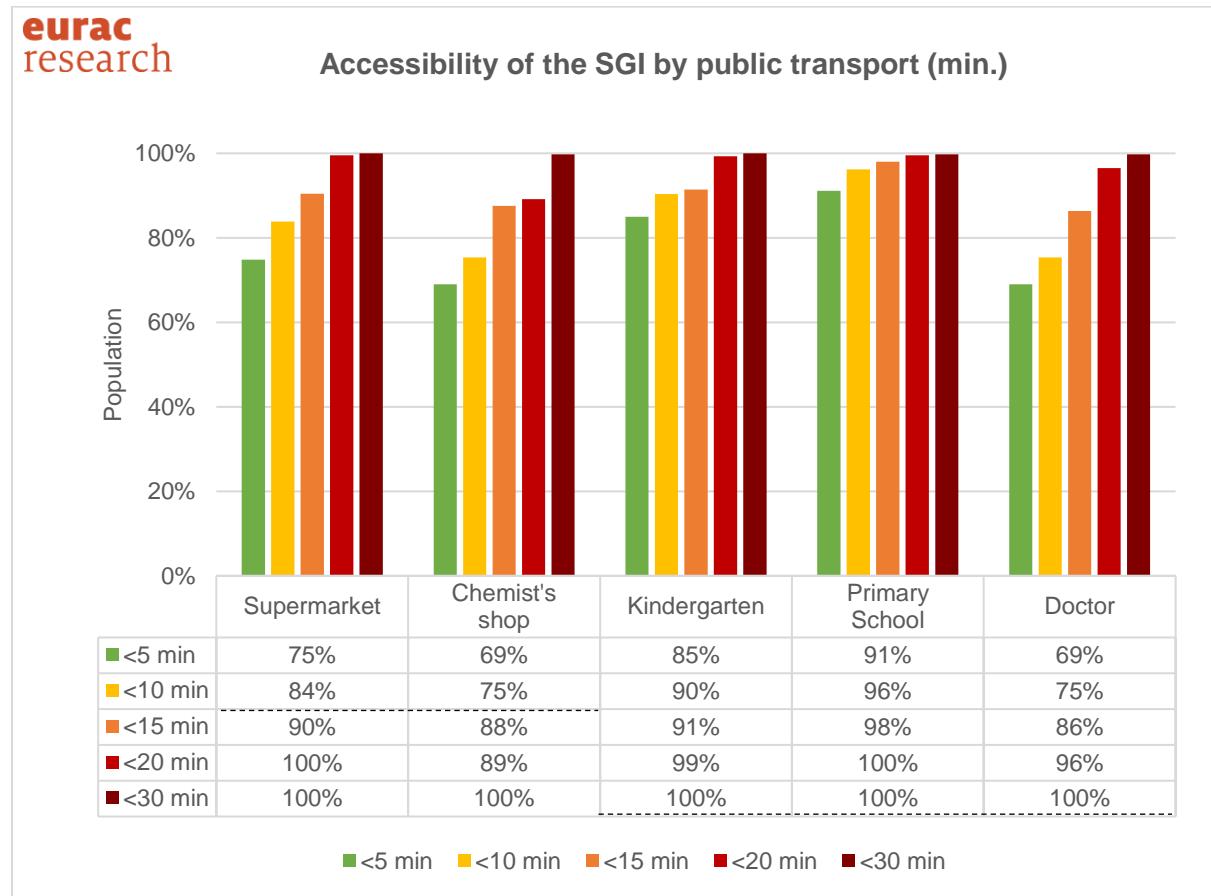
In the following chapter, the accessibility analysis based on excel charts and the used benchmark from the MORO study in Germany² (dotted line in the chart) summarises the main findings of the five selected services (supermarket, chemist shop, kindergarten, primary school and doctor). After describing the accessibility of regional services (airport, train station, hospital and provincial capital), the GIS maps for the five selected services illustrating the accessibility in minutes by car and by public transport are depicted and shortly summarise the main point.



A kindergarten, primary school and doctor are accessible by the entire population of the selected municipalities within the benchmark³ of 15 minutes and 20 minutes. 18% of the population cannot access a supermarket and 29% cannot access a pharmacy within 5 minutes.

² Burgdorf, M., Krischausky, G., Müller-Kleißler, R., 2015b: Kennzahlen in der Daseinsvorsorge, BMVI (Hrsg.), BMVI-Online-Publikation 01/2015.

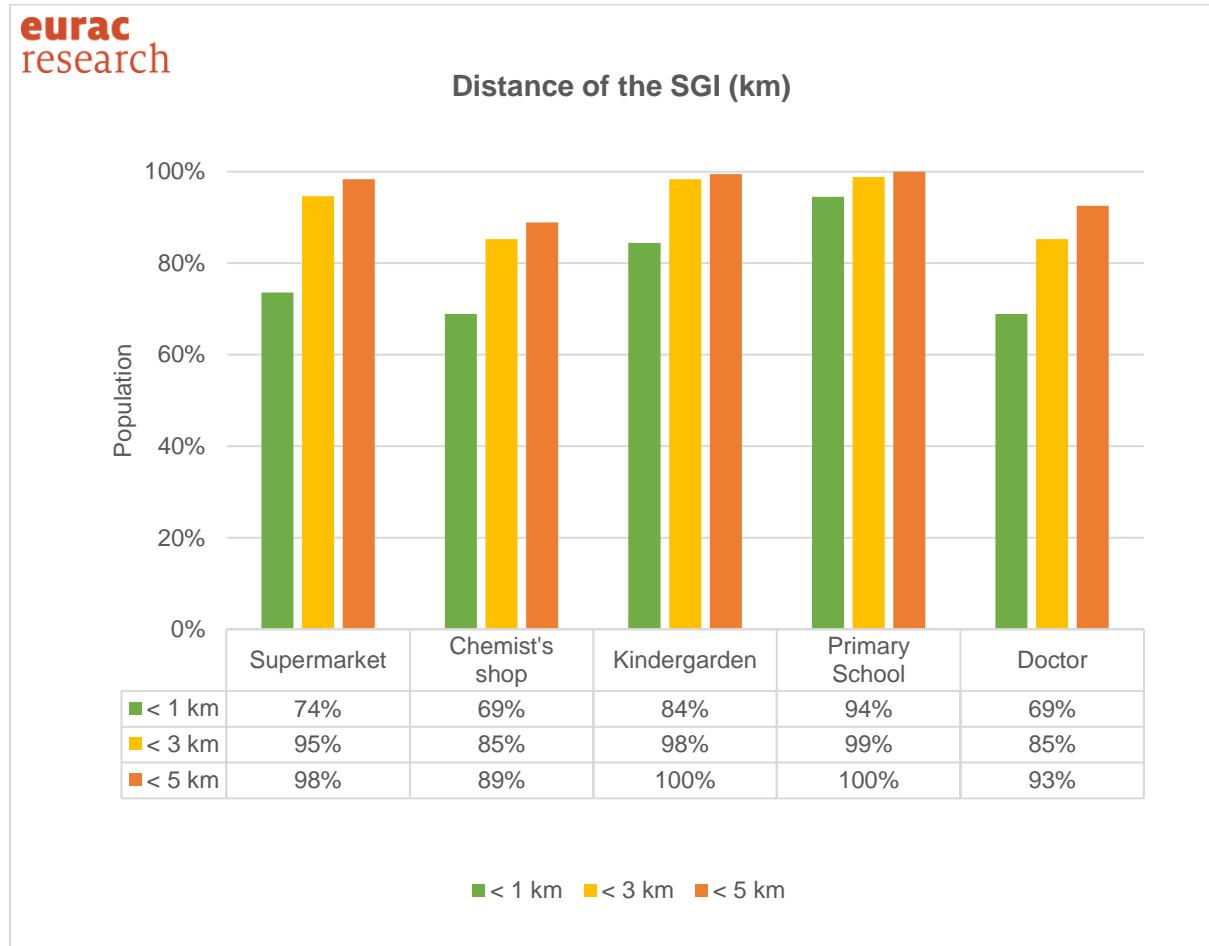
³ MORO Studie BMVI 2015: Kennzahlen in der Daseinsvorsorge. BMVI-Online-Publikation 01/2015.



Accessibility of SGI in min by public transport

Regarding the accessibility of the SGI by public transport, 100% of the population within the nine municipalities have access to a kindergarten, primary school and a general doctor within 30 minutes.

16% of the population cannot access a supermarket and 25% cannot access a chemist's shop within 10 minutes by public transport.



5% of the population in the TA cannot reach a supermarket within 3 km.

15% of the population in the TA cannot reach a pharmacy or a doctor within 3 km. 2% of the population in the TA cannot reach a kindergarten and only 1% cannot reach a primary school and within 3 km.

Regional accessibility

The next **airport** is Innsbruck (AT) distant 125 km away from the settlement Lechleiten. It takes 108 minutes to reach the airport by car from Ebene. By public transport it takes a max. of 265 minutes to reach the airport from Gehren.

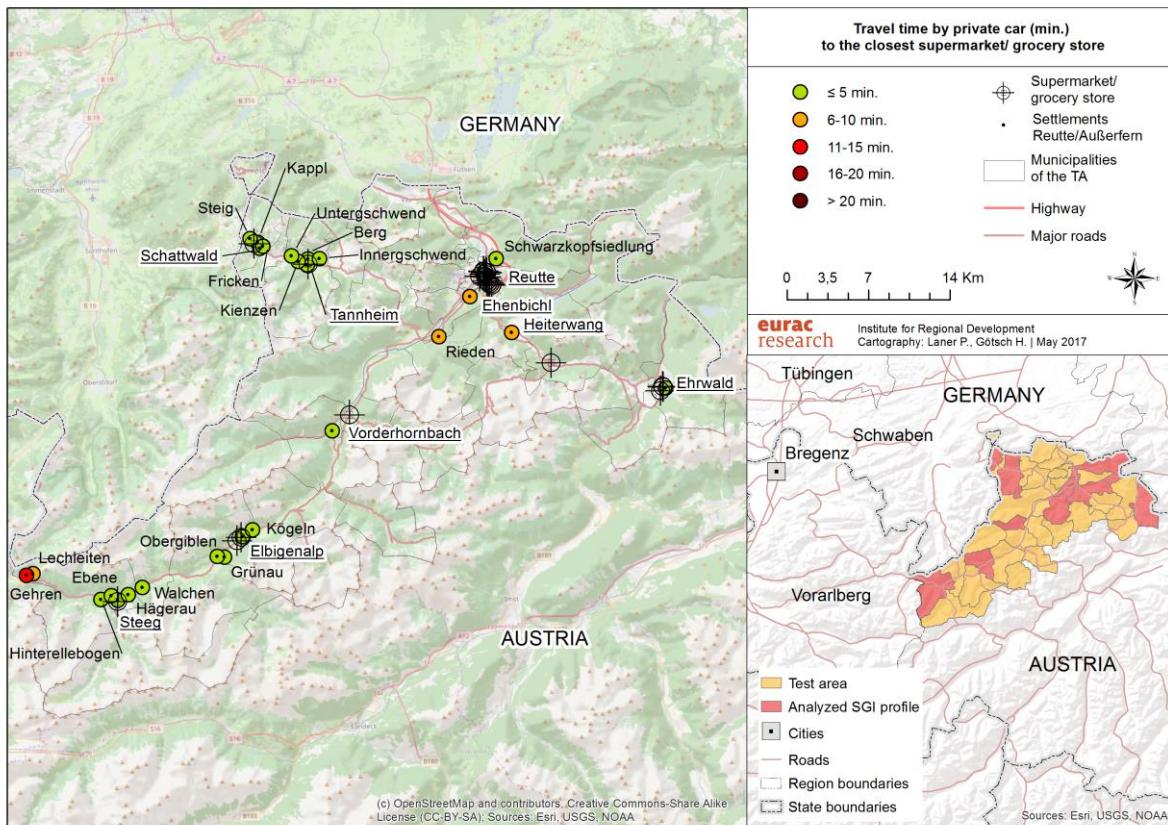
The next **train station** is Reutte distant 37.5 km from the farthest settlement Obergiblen and from Ebene it takes the longest with 42 minutes to reach the train station by car. It takes 99 min. from Gehren to reach the train station by public transport.

The next **hospital** is located in Ehenbichl and is 56.2 km distant from Gehren, where the people take 58 minutes to reach the hospital. It takes 113 min. by public transport from Gehren to reach the hospital.

The **provincial capital** Innsbruck is located 127 km away from Lechleiten and 120 minutes from Kappl. It takes a total of 239 minutes to reach Innsbruck from Ebene by public transport.

There is no connection from Steeg-Warth-Lech during the winter months.

3.3.1 Supermarket

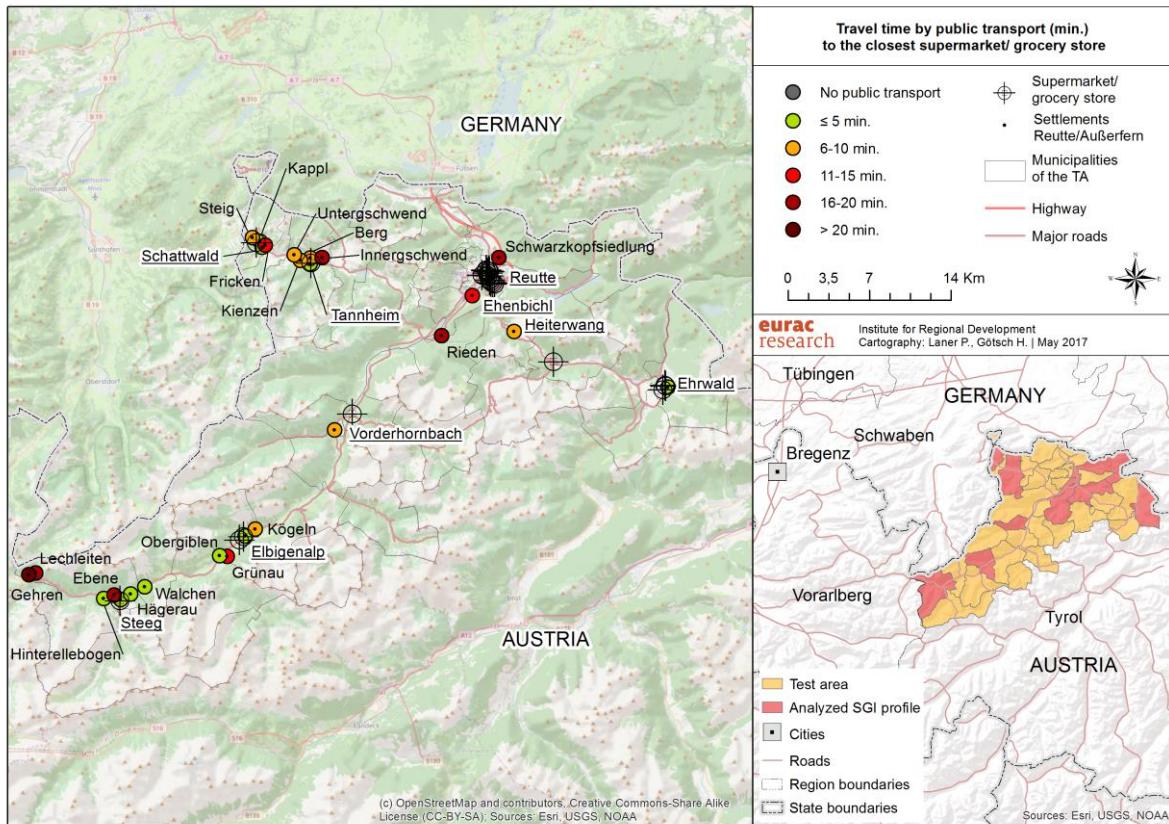


Accessibility of the next supermarket in min by car

18% of the population of the nine selected municipalities need more than 5 minutes to reach a grocery store by car. The maximum time⁴ to reach the next grocery store takes 11 minutes from Gehren.

It has to be noticed, that there is a municipality available in the bordering municipality of Warth (Vorarlberg), however this service was not depicted in the GIS map as it is outside the TA.

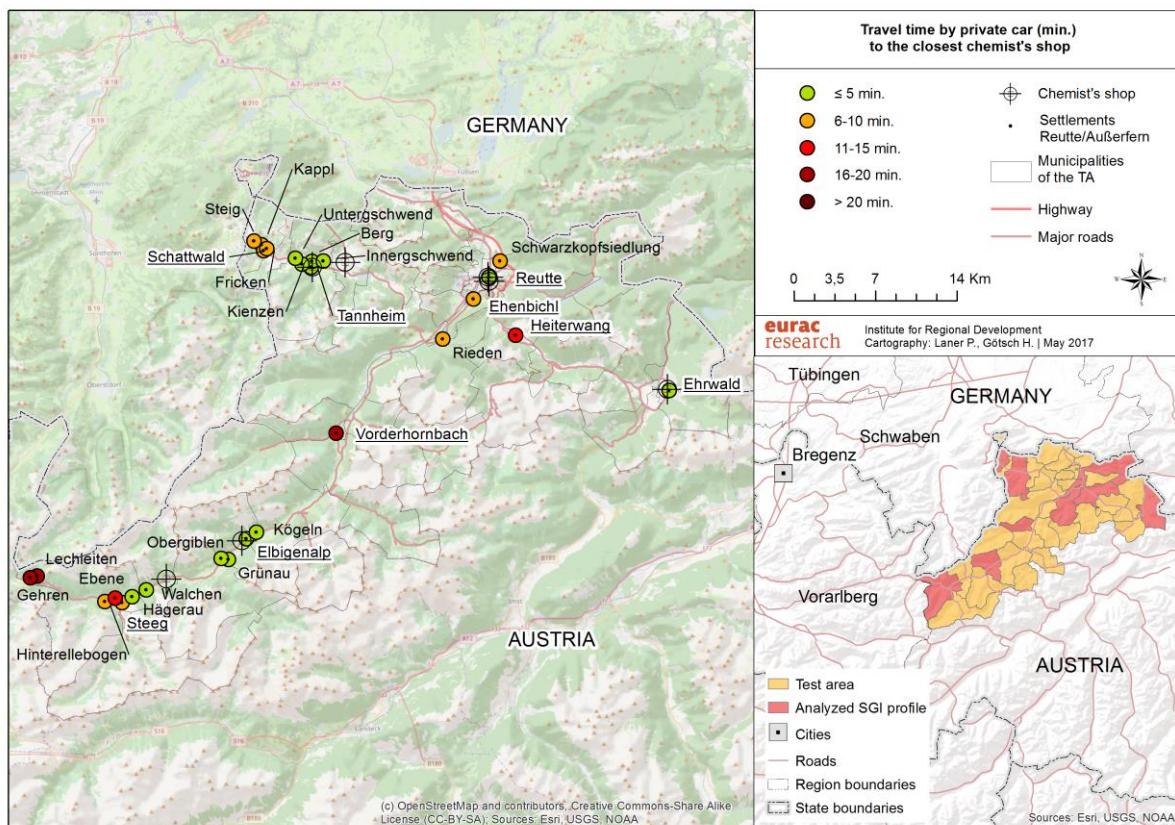
⁴ This refers to the average time at a driving speed of 50km/h.



Accessibility of the next supermarket in min by public transport

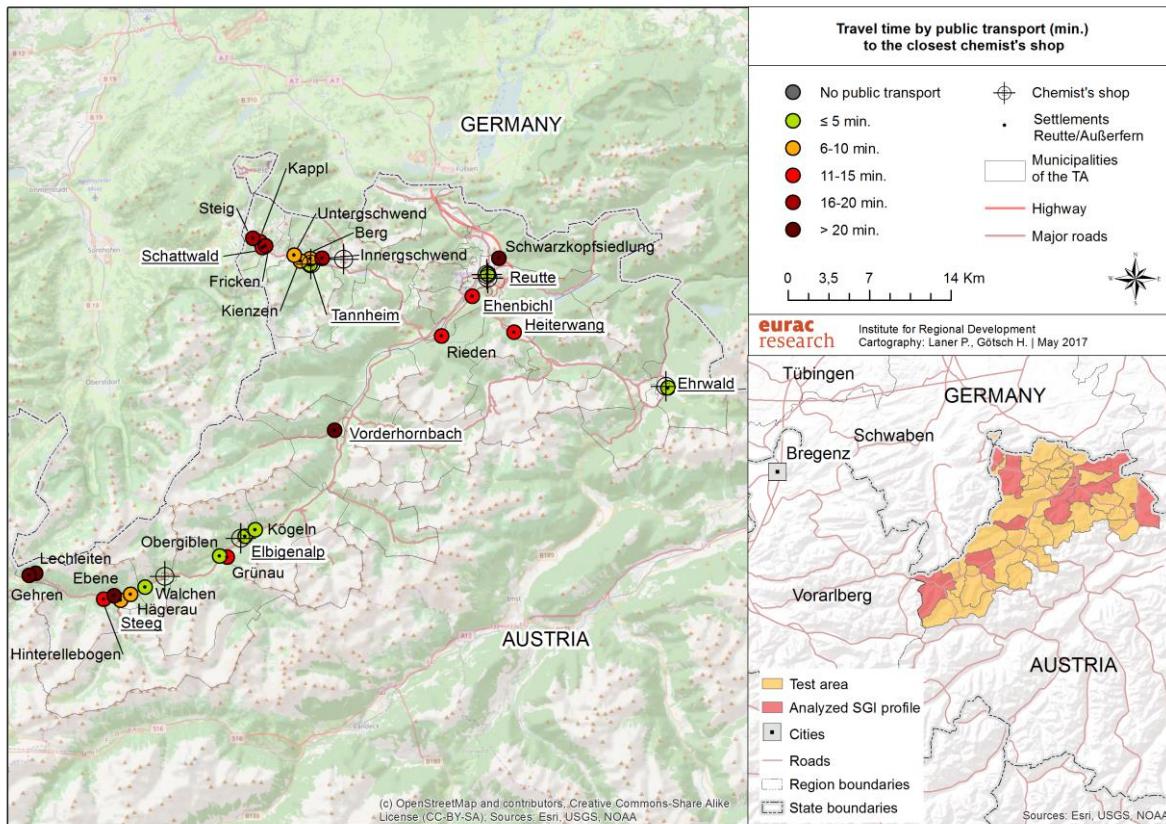
16% of the population of the nine selected municipalities need more than 10 minutes to reach a grocery store by public transport. The maximum time to reach the next grocery store takes 23 minutes from Gehren.

3.3.2 Chemist's shop



Accessibility of the next chemist's shop in min by car

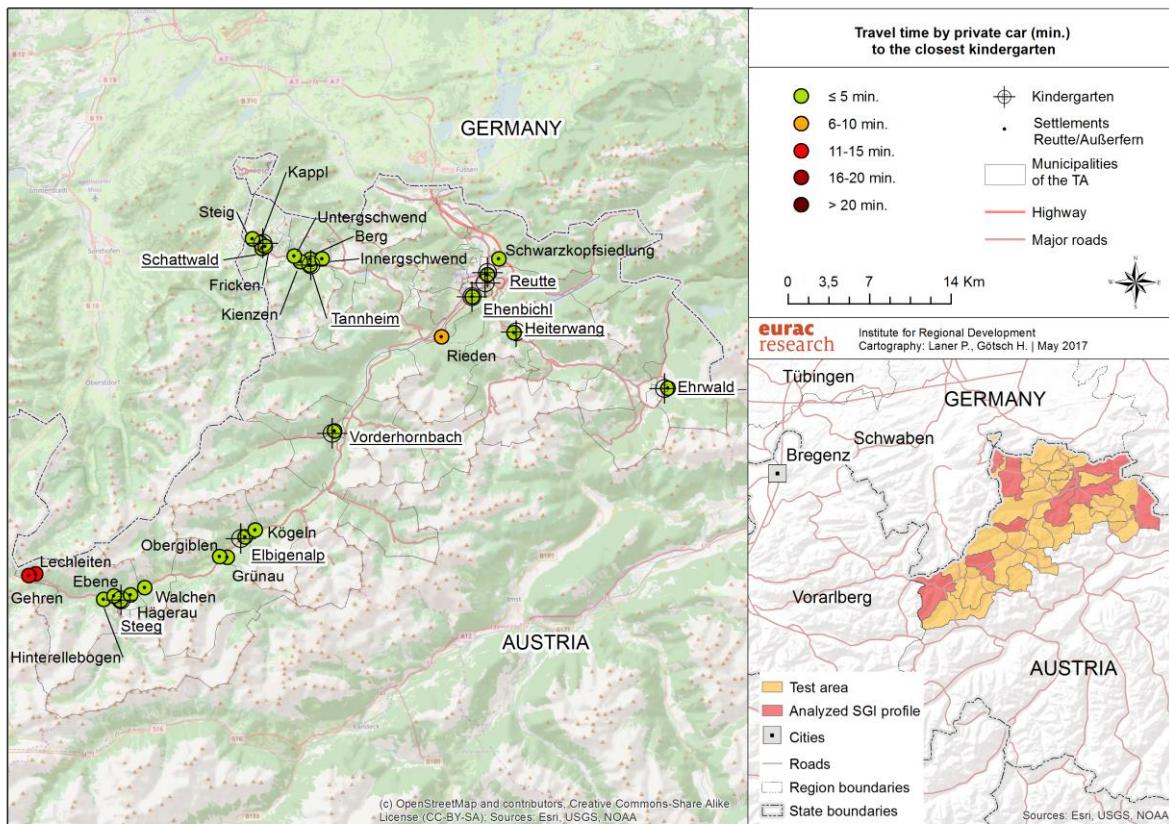
29% of the population needs more than 5 minutes to access a pharmacy by car. The maximum time to reach a chemist's shop takes 17 minutes from Gehren.



Accessibility of the next chemist's shop in min by public transport

25% of the population cannot access a pharmacy using the public transport within 10 minutes. The maximum time to reach a chemist's shop takes 30 minutes from Gehren.

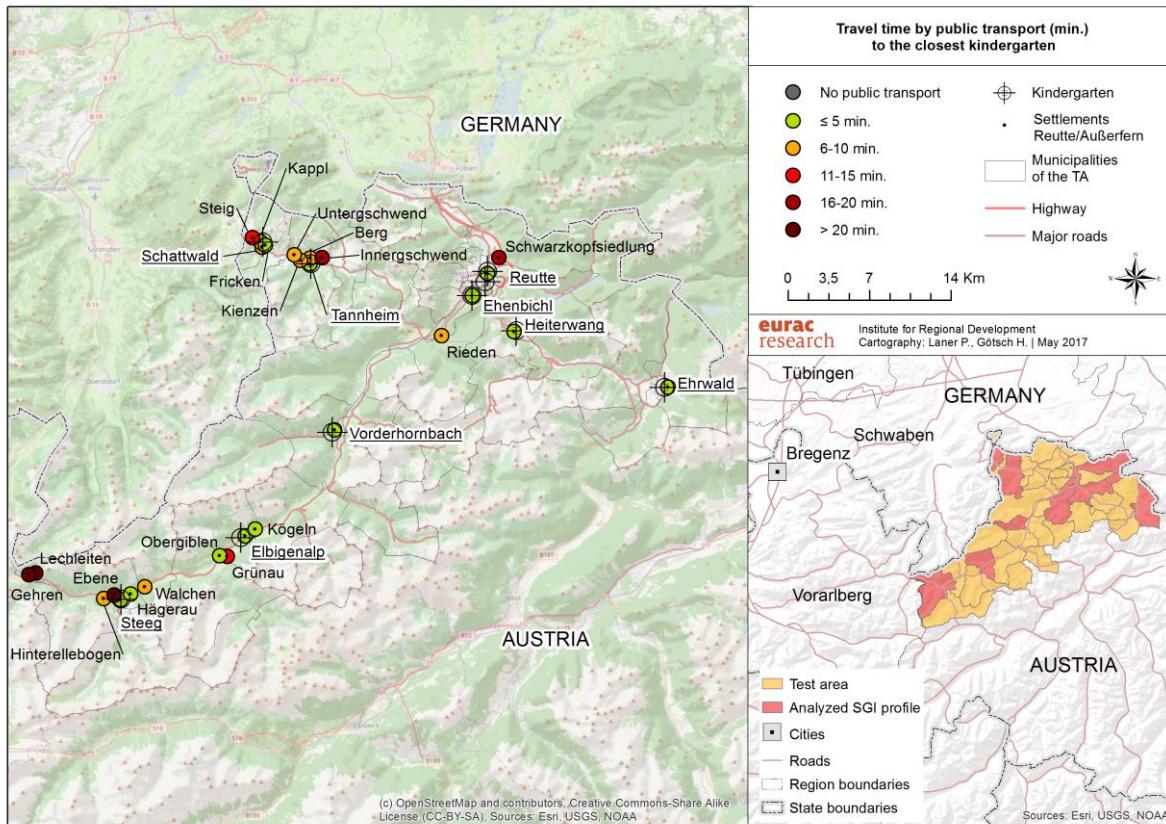
3.3.3 Kindergarten



Accessibility of the next kindergarten in min by car

The entire population of the selected municipalities can reach a kindergarten within 15 minutes by car. The maximum time to reach a kindergarten takes 12 minutes from Gehren.

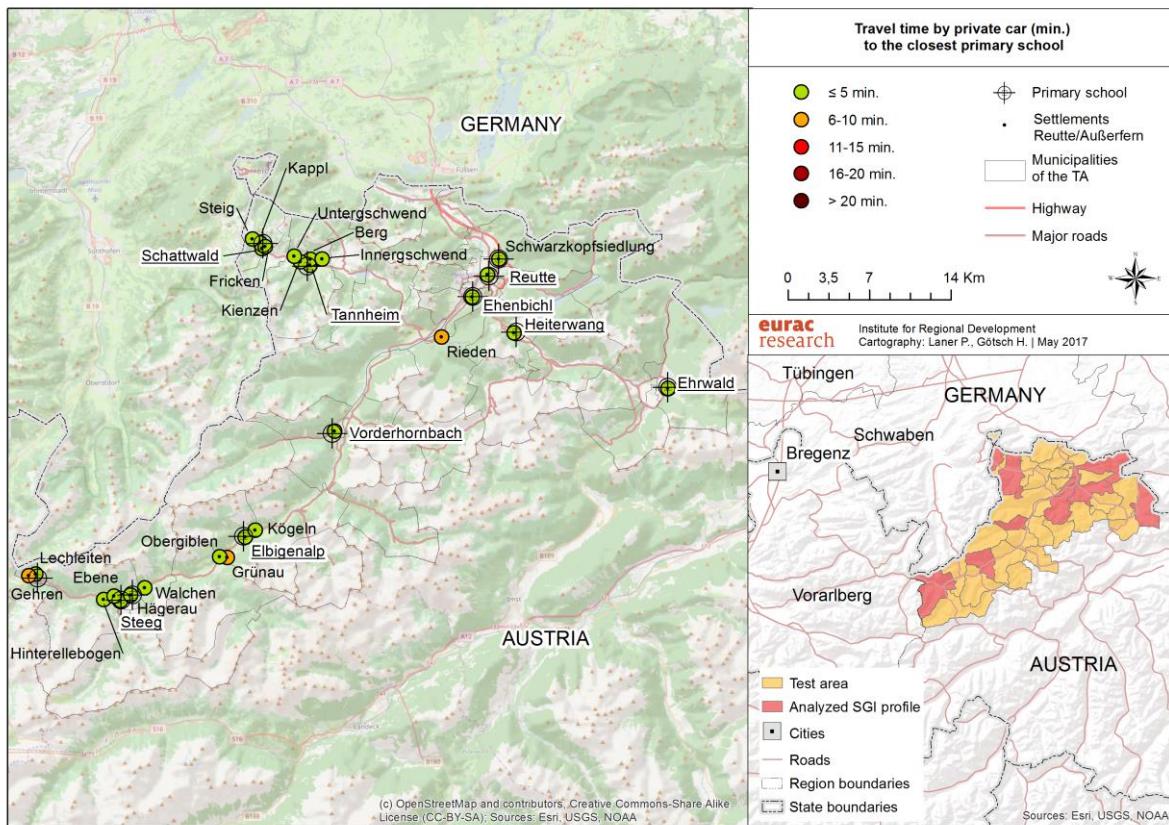
It has to be noticed, that there is a municipality available in the bordering municipality of Warth (Vorarlberg), however this service was not depicted in the GIS map as it is outside the TA.



Accessibility of the next kindergarten in min by public transport

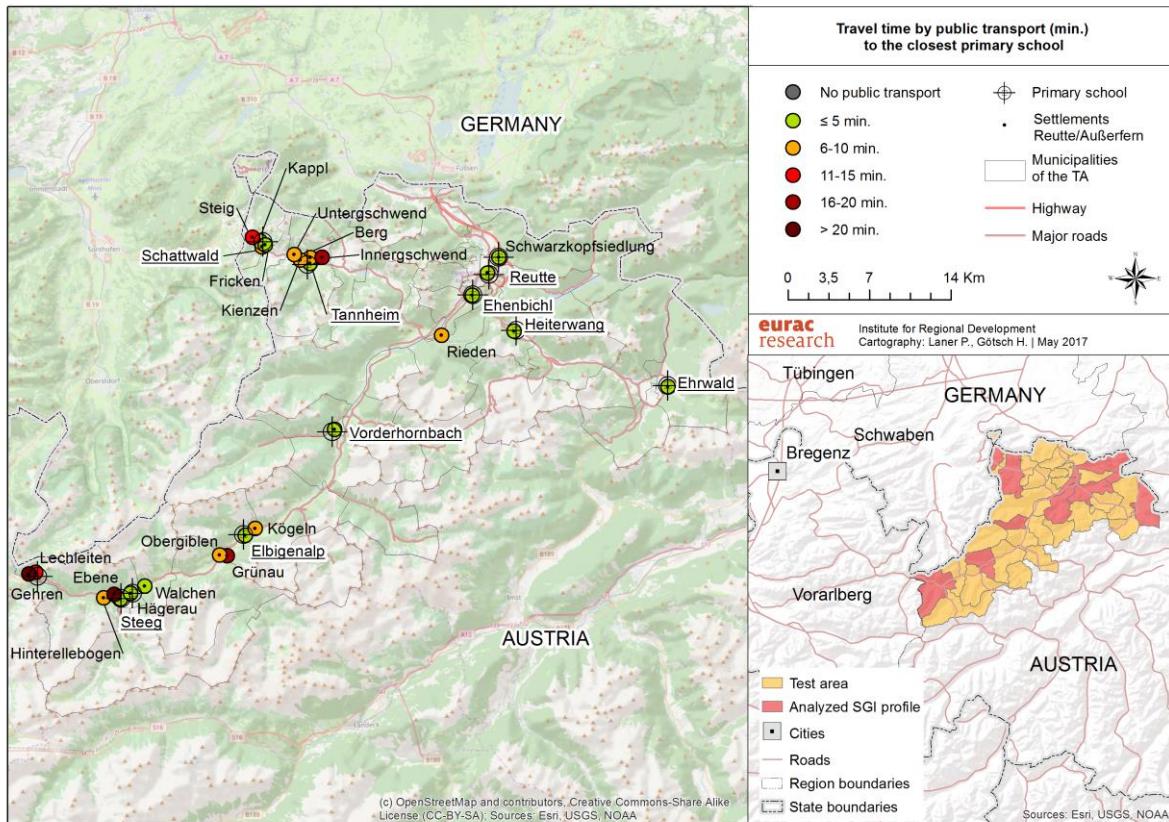
The entire population using public transport can access a kindergarten within 30 minutes. The maximum time to reach a kindergarten by public transport takes 25 minutes from Gehren.

3.3.4 Primary School



Accessibility of the next primary school in min by car

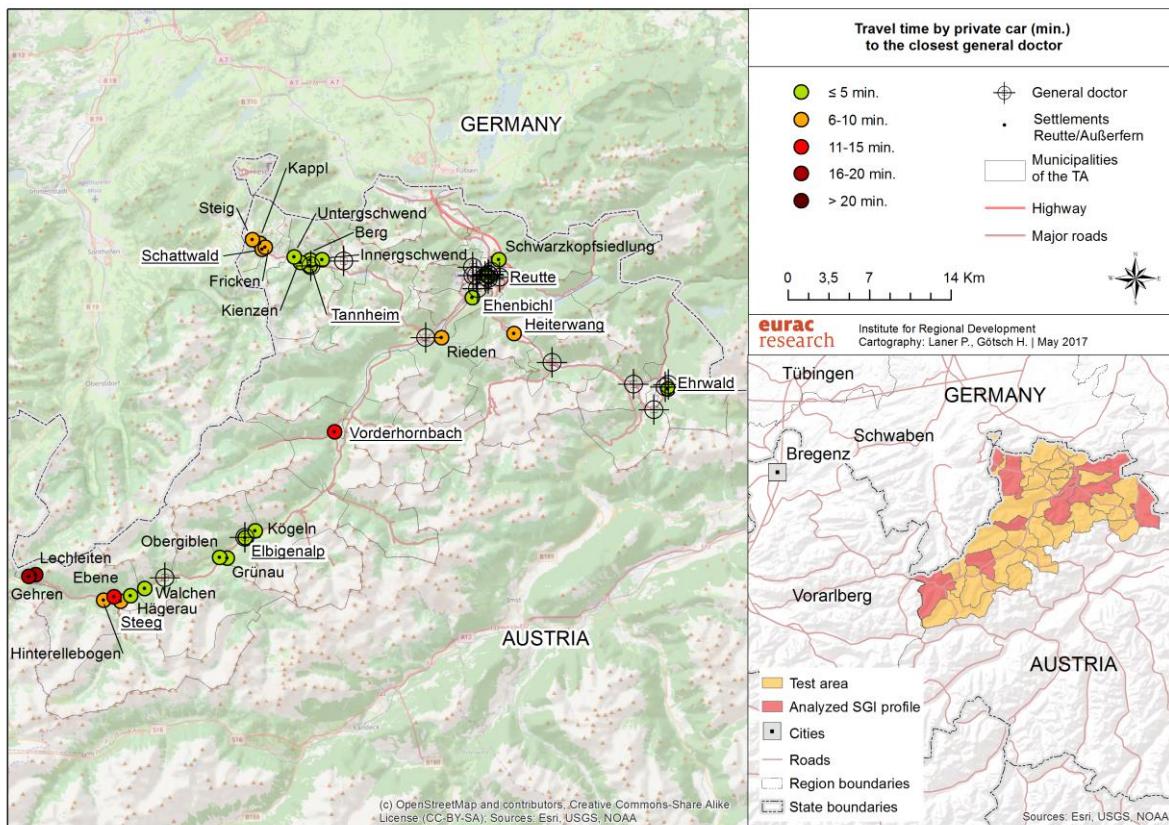
The total population can access a primary school by using a car within 10 minutes. The maximum time to reach a primary school takes 6 min. from the settlement Rieden. It has to be noticed, that there is a municipality available in the bordering municipality of Warth (Vorarlberg), however this service was not depicted in the GIS map as it is outside the TA.



Accessibility of the next primary school in min by public transport

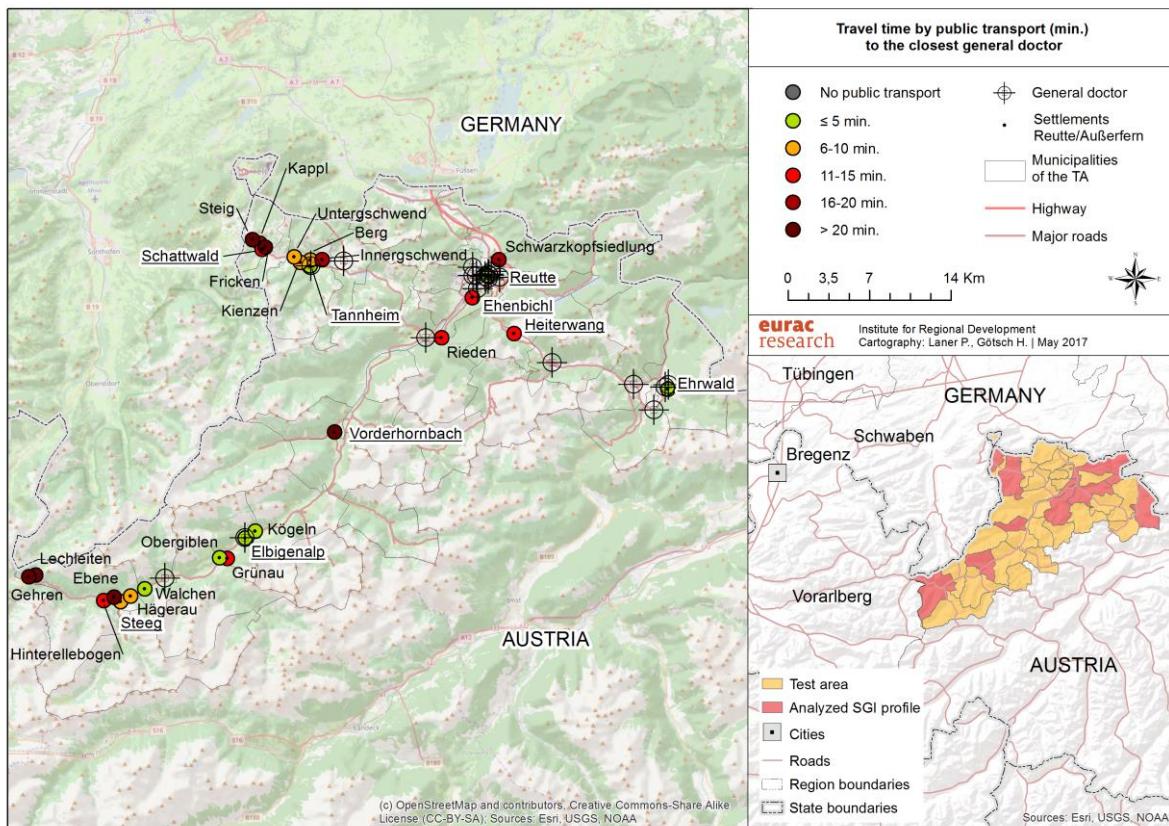
100% of the population (rounded value) of the nine municipalities can access a primary school by using the public transport within 30 minutes. The maximum time to reach a primary school takes 35 min. from Gehren.

3.3.5 Doctor



Accessibility of the next doctor in min by car

The entire population of the nine selected municipalities can reach a general doctor by car within 20 minutes. The maximum time to reach a doctor by car takes 17 minutes from Gehren.



Accessibility of the next doctor in min by public transport

0.22% of the population of the nine selected municipalities cannot reach a doctor within 31 minutes by public transport. The maximum time to reach a doctor takes 31 minutes from Gehren.

In the test area Ruette/Ausserfern the most distant settlement from **all services** is Gehren from which it also takes the longest to reach the services by car or public transport. Reutte and Tannheim have all services present close by and from Ehrwald the services are best reachable by public transport.

3.4 Qualitative Information

The qualitative Information in the following chapter was collected through face-to-face interviews with mayors or other representatives of the each selected municipality of the TA. Even if they are very heterogeneous very often the subjective answers the interview partners provided, do not necessarily allow to derive an objective picture of the TA and do not depict the opinion of the majority population.

A. Municipality: Reutte

Basic Goods

Strengths

People are very satisfied with the local shopping. Retail shops, chains and specialist shops are available in Reutte.

Challenges and Weaknesses

In general, large clothing chains such as H&M, New Yorker, etc., which are mainly important for young people, are missing. The reason is that these stores only settle where the catchment area is > 50.000 inhabitants.

Kempten in Germany, has a larger urban centre, which has all these facilities.

Improvements and future investments

Due to Reutte's central function as a district management centre (Bezirkshauptmannschaft – BH), the city with its almost 7.000 inhabitants is "oversupplied". Therefore, there are no investments or extensions planned.

Education

Strengths

Reutte, as district capital, forms the school centre with an establishment for higher technical education an engineering colleague for automation engineering with an HTL degree (Ingenieur Kolleg Automatisierungstechnik-IKA/Höhere Technische Abschluss-HTL), a high school, a trade academy and a commercial school, young people have access to all education possibilities.

Challenges and Weaknesses

The problem of the good education is that higher educated people leave the district. Entrepreneurship suffers, as new business start-ups decline and skilled workers are not available.

According to the geographic proximity, cross-border cooperation with the bordering area of Allgäu in Germany could help to sustain the school-destination in Reutte, but also in Allgäu. Unfortunately, the establishment of higher technical education (HTL) in Reutte is not interesting for German students, as Germany does not acknowledge that school-type. On the opposite, only few students (11) from Reutte are currently using the opportunity to attend the University of Applied Sciences (Hochschule) in Kempten. Hence, there is only little exchange in contrast to the activities taking place at the advanced technical college (Fachhochschule) of Kufstein.

Due to the high proportion of foreigners in Reutte, relatively more assistant teachers are needed to overcome the daily life in school

Improvements and future investments

Cross-border recognition of school and qualification diplomas between Reutte and the Allgäu.

A first step could be to equate the engineering colleague for automation engineering (Ingenieur Kolleg Automatisierungstechnik –IKA) with a degree of a university of applied sciences in Germany.

Health Care, Social Services

Strengths

All social facilities of the district are organized intercommunal by the municipalities of the TA and are shared with each other. Nearby there is the district hospital of Ehenbichl. For more serious cases, people have to go to the hospitals in Zams or Innsbruck. In Reutte there are 10 general practitioners, gynaecologists, dermatologists, internists and dentists, as well as ETN (ears, throat, and nose) specialists, who are available for patients from the whole district. In addition, there are numerous inter-municipal social-service facilities allocated in Reutte, which are available to any citizen from the district of Reutte: 2 mobile care facilities and 2 retirement homes, 5 youth care facilities, 4 psychological services and 2 organizations for disabled people.

Challenges and Weaknesses

Despite the many facilities available, there is a need for even more caregivers and social services.

Improvements and future investments

Investments in social professions, in order to reduce inequalities is necessary. Furthermore, it is required to expand nursing and telemedicine in order to deal with the problems of an aging population, to compensate the elimination of public transport facilities as well as to meet the demand of care efficiency.

Transport

Strengths

Only the people from the valley basin accept the local public transport service. For interregional routes, young people form car-sharing networks. Therefore, teenagers cannot wait to do their driving license and become independent.

Challenges and Weaknesses

In general, the connection to the remote located valleys works quite well with the public transport services. Problems evolve, when discussing the situation of public transport in the valley-basin. There the Tyrolean public transport service (VVT) has abandoned their bus services. To substitute the busses, some of the municipalities have independently introduced a taxi-service. As there was no coordination among the municipalities Reutte set up a so-called taxi-service on demand. On the one hand, the municipality supports the service as it has implanted a voucher system to pay for the taxi. On the other hand, young and old people that use this service profit from the reduced price. Besides, the attempt to run a night-bus on the weekends did not work as expected, as the average demand for the night bus was insufficient.

Telecommunication

Challenges and Weaknesses

85% of the inhabitants of Reutte have an internet connection > 50 Mbit/s.

General - Administrative services available and not available

Strengths

The main service facilities of the district management (Bezirkshauptmannschaft – BH) pleases the overall population. Reutte offers all municipal services, from the BH, district tribunal, the chamber of commerce and the constitutional office, infrastructure and service facilities.

Challenges and Weaknesses

Inhabitants from the valley criticize, that Reutte attracts all the young people from the surrounding municipalities in the valley basin. This may apply to the municipalities in the valley basin around Reutte. The biggest challenge is the lack of social housing for the foreign population. Lease- purchase is the wrong approach, as the objects are only interesting due to their cheap rent, but not because of the purchase option after 10 years. This system runs the risk of producing many vacant objects over the next years, which have to be completely renovated – for this reason the lease- purchase has been stopped in Reutte. It seems to be inevitable, that the current percentage of present foreigners might only have the capacity to live in certain areas of Reutte. The regional planning association is an ineffective facility as cooperation and integration in the valley basin does not work as planned and it is nearly impossible to move the seven municipalities in the valley basin towards cooperation. Results of a common spatial planning, commercial area and residential areas are modest. Moreover, the regional planning association does not have any influence on organising traditional associations in an inter-communal service.

Improvements and future investments

In order to avoid emigration, even better offers regarding living and working opportunities have to be created in the Reutte district. Due to the highly specialized metalworking company “Plansee”, Reutte has a high diversity of nationalities (>25%), the biggest group are German nationals, followed by Turks and nationals from eastern European countries.

In order to increase the willingness of the municipalities to cooperate, the municipal tax system would need to be modified and adapted, in order to create an immediate economic incentive for surrounding municipalities, when they start cooperating.

B. Municipality: Schattwald

Basic Goods

Strengths

Due to the proximity to Germany, most inhabitants of Schattwald do their weekly grocery shopping at the Aldi Süd in Sonthofen, which is 30 minutes by car. Alternatively, people use the available shops in Reutte. Additionally, there are two M-price shops (supermarkets) in the Tannheimer valley. Because of tourism (about 45.000 overnight stays in Schattwald and about 375.000 overnight stays in Tannheim), the municipality still has the luxury of shops located close by, even though Schattwald only has 430 inhabitants. Retail stores, sports and clothing stores are available. Although the Raiffeisen Bank Tannheimertal closed the branch-bank in Schattwald in 2014, it still runs a cash-machine in the municipal hall. The same concerns the post office. Hence, Schattwald and Tannheim operate the post office on an intercommunal basis.

Challenges and Weaknesses

Since the Tannheimer valley is a popular tourist destination, prices for food and other products are higher as usual. With a catchment of less than 50.000 inhabitants the Tannheimer valley is too small for installing a discount grocery store.

Education

Strengths

Schattheim shares the kindergarten and the elementary school with Zöblen. Additionally there is an intercommunal agreement with the communities of the Tannheimer valley, to share a nursery centre for children younger than three years in Tannheim.

For attending higher federal state schools, students have to commute to Reutte, where the district school centre is located.

Challenges and Weaknesses

There are no day-care mothers for 6-month-old and older children in Schattwald. Parents, who need this service have to take their children to the nursery school in Tannheim.

As children attending kindergarten are not allowed to use public transport by law, parents are responsible for their transport. The kindergarten and the elementary school are organised in a two-tier system. Vocational schools are located in Absam or Innsbruck. Both places are not in commuter distance. Hence, students have to stay at the boarding school there.

Health Care, Social Services

Hospital & General Emergency Medicine

Strengths

The municipalities of the test area share the hospital and general emergency medicine facilities and they meet the needs and demands of the citizens. For the local patient-centred care, the district of Reutte runs a hospital in Ehenbichl. For difficult and special cases, the hospitals in Zams or Innsbruck can be attended. Generally, the distribution

of hospitals is managed at the level of the regional government in Tyrol, which is important to raise the awareness among politicians for the necessity of that inter-communal service.

General Doctors and Medical Specialists:

Although no medical doctor is located in Schattwald, there are general doctors and 4 medical specialist (Dentist, Eyes, Ears, Nose & Throat, etc.) in the close neighbourhood of Schattwald. Although Schattwald, Zöblen, Grän and Nesselwängle share the medicine service, the general medicine supply and the supply of dental-, eye-, ear-, nose- or throat medical specialists works acceptable. The inter-communal service delivery is regulated through the “regional structural plan for health” (RSG Tyrol) and promoted by the initiatives and strategies of the regional government of Tyrol.

Mobile Care-taking and Retirement homes

Tele-Medicine has already been implemented in the TA and is shared among the municipalities. To anchor that service legally, various strategy papers and at the local and regional level (e.g. Regionaler Strukturplan für Gesundheit (RSG) Tirol, Strukturplan Pflege, Regionalentwicklung Ausserfern) were elaborated.

Physio- Ergo-Therapist:

According to the physio- and ergo therapists there is no structural plan on how many rehabilitation therapists should be applied. Currently, there is no official data on the needs, but it would be desirable to collect this data and the need of the different therapeutic services. Now, these kind of services are mainly based on private interests of therapists and health insurances. Concerning the regional structural plan on health these kind of services should be considered as SGI. As the physio- and ergo-therapist, the Chemist's and Veterinarian are also not allocated in the municipalities but the service is shared among the municipalities of the Test Areas and inter-communal managed.

Challenges and Weaknesses

There is a high intrinsic individual interest of the general doctors themselves to guarantee an optimal service supply even for the remote located people. Nevertheless, there are limits during the vacancy period to offer a full service in the future.

Although the service meets the needs and requirements of the clients, the long distances to the peripheral located villages remains a challenging problem.

Stakeholders and responsible authorities are aware of the problem for managing care-taking in peripheral areas.

Improvements and future investments

Tyrol is struggling with the lack of general doctors in peripheral areas. By the means of installing a new Medical School in Tyrol, this may help to narrow that problem.

With instruments like the platform "Pflegedrehscheibe" a professional management is foreseen to be set up, which defines future scenarios and includes calculation models. Communication between politics, hospitals and mobile care, is enhanced and new care-taking models like assisted living, day care, and IKT supported systems will be developed. In contrast elderly care in retirement homes can be reduced or abandoned, as this service-form will exceed the financial possibilities in future. Thus, no initiatives and investments are planned to enhance the accessibility of retirement homes. In future, more social workers will be needed to offer a holistic care service beyond medical care for the patients instead of high educated nurses that only offer medical care.

Transport

Strengths

The Public bus transport system is available for students as soon as they attend the secondary school. The cooperation between the public transports (Österreichischer Personen Nahverkehr ÖPNV) with the regular bus system of the Tyrolean Transport Association, only was established due to the effort of the municipalities.

Challenges and Weaknesses

The coordination of the timetables between the bus and the train is almost impossible in the district of Reutte, as the trains are operated by Deutsche Bahn (DB – German Railway Company) and are routed via Garmisch to Innsbruck. Due to the long traveling time by public transport, it is no longer attractive for the daily use.

Improvements and future investments

The challenge for the future is the coordination of timetables. In 2017, the schools starting time is planned to be adjusted with the time cycle of busses, in order to avoid longer delays of more than 40 minutes. In addition, the Tyrolean public transport association (Tiroler Verkehrsverbund-VVT) would like to coordinate the schedule between the buses and trains. Every one and a half hours a bus should be available. It would be important to optimize the traveling times of the transport for the boarding school students from Innsbruck or Absam to get home and back to school on weekends.

Telecommunication

Challenges and Weaknesses

With Telekom Austria and A1 as well as Hutchinson Tre Austria two mobile-phone suppliers share the telecommunication market in Schattwald. Concerning the access to the internet all the households are dependent on a DSL line smaller than 16 Mbit/s.

Improvements and future investments

The percentage of households with an internet access (optical fibre) > 50 Mbit/s is foreseen. Therefore, an association of neighbouring municipalities has been set up for building a backbone network. This initiative is fostered by the “Breitbandoffensive Tyrol” (broadband offensive strategy), for which the province of Tyrol provides financial state aid.

General - Administrative services available and not available

Strengths

The district administration of Reutte works excellently. Direct cooperation with Innsbruck is therefore no longer necessary. Schattwald has had the same official authorized expert as secretary of the municipality for 30 years. The community administration and the citizen benefit from his knowledge and experience. Thus, the personal contact to the local administration still works well. There are no complaints, although the secretary of the municipality only works part time (half day) in Schattwald. The other half of the week he is employed and responsible for the municipal administration in Zöblen.

Building permits can be placed directly at the municipality. The assessment by an authorized construction expert is transferred to a private company, which due to its civil engineer status is obliged to comply with the legal requirements of the State of Austria concerning the building as well as regional and spatial planning law.

Challenges and Weaknesses

Even if an official authorized expert is appointed as secretary for two municipalities, the problem does not only regard to the contractual challenges, but also the mayors' binding instruction rules. With a 30-year experience, the quality of the municipal service is thus still outstanding. However, this could lead to bottlenecks regarding an upcoming generation change.

Besides, the Police service could cause formally bigger problems. The next station is located in Elbigenalp and Reutte. It takes them more than half an hour travelling to Schattwald. German police stations would be much closer.

Improvements and future investments

Although a couple of administrative services could be and are already shared with the municipality of Tannheim, in which also the municipality of Schattwald is fundamentally interested, Schattwald nevertheless wants to remain an independent municipality. The interrelation between the community and the mayor as the main reference point is necessary for sustaining the identity and for continuing the work of the traditional and cultural associations and their funding. In the case of a fusion, these associations would dissolve, which would lose the identity and anchorage with the municipality. This affects, above all, the fire brigade, the traditional shooters typical for Tyrol, etc. and from an economic point of view the tourism association.

C. Municipality: Steeg

Basic Goods

Strengths

As a tourist destination, the local supply is sufficient in Steeg. There are grocery stores, pharmacies and a wide range of services for tourists, especially sports shops in the village centre, the neighbouring municipalities or in Reutte. For larger purchases, citizens travel from Steeg across the Bregenzerwald to Dornbirn or to Reutte and Imst.

Challenges and Weaknesses

As Steeg is closely located to the border of Vorarlberg, many of Steeg's inhabitants commute and work in Vorarlberg, particularly in the tourism sector. Regarding mobility, the people in Steeg are also better connected to the Inn-valley via the Arlberg (when the road is not closed), than over the Fernpass. Due to this proximity to Vorarlberg, this is also the reason for the increasing loss of purchasing power towards Vorarlberg.

Improvements and future investments

The road connection from Steeg to Lech/Zürs has to be secured in order to keep the road over the Arlberg accessible and to remain attractive for tourists, which gives the local grocers a certain degree of location security.

Education

Strengths

Steeg has a kindergarten and a primary school, as well as a small elementary school in Hägerau. Steeg has day care mothers that provide the service for early childhood care.

The Lech Valley has its school centre in Reutte, where all school facilities are supplied, from day nursery to vocational schools with higher school certificate.

Challenges and Weaknesses

Even if there are higher schools in the valley, the traveling time is very long: high school students that go to school in Imst leave at 6:45 and return at 17:30. Alternatively, many stay at the boarding school in Innsbruck and thus their bond to their hometown suffers. The vocational training in the dual training system is difficult, as the schools are located in Innsbruck or in Imst. The students have to go to boarding school for theoretical training. An exception is the commercial education, as this is still located in Reutte. Despite the good education and the existing jobs, the young people emigrate. Native specialists are not available anymore. Therefore, the percentage of foreign workers in tourism is increasing.

Improvements and future investments

The implementation of skilled jobs in tourism and the development of incentives are necessary in order to rise the interest of native specialists and allow them to get by financially, by working in local tourism business.

Health Care, Social Services

Strengths

Apart from the physiotherapist, there is no medical or social service facility in Steeg.

Challenges and Weaknesses

Steeg, does not have a general practitioner, the next closest is located in the neighbouring community of Holzgau or in Elbigenalp, where there are three doctors. The nearest hospital is in Ehenbichl near Reutte. Cases that are more serious have to go to Zams or Innsbruck.

Improvements and future investments

Steeg needs more caretakers for psychological care, young people and senior citizens. To implement this, it would require the funding and promotion of a facility for an inter-municipal organization, which can take on these care services.

Transport

Strengths

The future of Lech Valley depends on tourism. Nature conservation and gentle tourism have become a successful concept in the Upper Lech Valley. The Lech path has become a successful model. Hard infrastructure measures are no longer up-to-date. The company "Plansee" has introduced its own concession-based transport for its employees.

Challenges and Weaknesses

It requires a high temporal mobility effort to get to the neighbouring centres. In the summer, there is a regular bus from Steeg via Lech / Zürs to Bludenz: from Steeg 1:30 to Bludenz.

From September to June, there is no public transport via the Flexenpass to the Inn valley, due to the winter break between Warth and Lech. This makes Bludenz accessible only through the Bregenzerwald. This bus service takes about 2:30.

The journey to Lech or St. Anton from Steeg by car, is a world travel due to the Winter break between Warth and Lech during the winter months. Instead of twelve kilometres, you have to drive 140 kilometres. Moreover, students travelling to Innsbruck take four and a half hours instead of one hour and a half. There are opposing interests with the Land of Vorarlberg, which would have to provide the avalanche protection.

A smaller local problem concerns the incorporation of Plansee's own transport business into public transport, which is not legally possible due to the liability situation.

Improvements and future investments

A winter- safe expansion of the connection via the Arlberg into the Inn valley and to Dornbirn. This would benefit the entire Lech Valley. On the Landesstraße from Warth to Lech, this would require appropriate security measures against the avalanche danger, which would have to be financed and maintained by the Land Vorarlberg. Currently the necessary avalanche galleries have not been planned or budgeted yet. Set up a fast bus connection over the Fernpass to Innsbruck, as the train connection over Garmisch is unreasonable.

Telecommunication

Strengths

The citizens of Steeg also have access to the Internet outside the village centre. The internet connection in the centre is sufficiently fast.

Challenges and Weaknesses

Outside the village centre, the Internet speed and thus the data transmission capacity decreases, because of the lower bandwidth.

Administrative services available and not available

Strengths

On behalf of the BH Reutte, the municipality is excellently provided with intercommunal services. The citizens continue to use the public office hours. Furthermore, the municipality still has a full-time secretary employed and people can attend the service in the morning and afternoon.

Challenges and Weaknesses

Unfortunately, due to the unfavourable accessibility of the municipality, the Upper Lechtal is affected by emigration, which also has negative impact on the tourism industry, SMEs and the labour market, as many workers are employed in companies at the Arlberg.

Peripheral municipalities such as Steeg, are in a disadvantage due to the currently valid housing subsidy.

Improvements and future investments

In order to promote peripheral communities in order to create an incentive to remain, or to move to this area, Steeg in comparison to other municipalities such as Lech or Weißenbach (80 € per m²) has relatively favourable land prices offering plots of land for 40 € per m². In the entire area of Tirol this price is the best compared to all other municipalities. The current housing subsidy is only based on the construction costs. Due to the higher distance, higher subsidies should be granted.

D. Municipality: Ehenbichl

Basic Goods

Strengths

Ehenbichl is in close proximity to the centre of Reutte where many supermarkets are present. A bakery and Bofrost from the Ötztal-valley that offers frozen food provide mobile local supply. The bakery service works on demand by the clients. The Bofrost service is present in the village regularly every second week and communicates the delivery of groceries by SMS to its clients. Besides Bofrost

Challenges and Weaknesses

There is no grocery shop and no post office in the municipality and even if there are grocery stores in Reutte this is still a disadvantage for elderly people and hinders their independency.

A common internet platform of the municipality to manage the mobile local supply has not been considered yet.

Improvements and future investments

The establishment of a small grocery shop in the settlement is in progress. Thus, the municipality is preparing the framework conditions, it has purchased a part of a building, which it refurbished to a small supermarket and now it is in contact with a potential operator.

It is not required to combine the missing services, for example grocery shop and post office, but the possibility should not be eliminated.

Education

Strengths

The municipality has its own kindergarten with 30 children and a primary school. Furthermore it offers childcare during the summer period in collaboration with the surrounding municipalities of the Lechtal – valley, the Tannheim- valley, Gramais, Heiterwang, etc. The maximum number of children attending this summer childcare was 87. The responsible caretakers were pedagogy students. Now also other municipalities are adopting this model. Additionally, the municipality provides a well-established adult education offering foreign language courses.

Improvements and future investments

The kindergarten was extended recently.

Health Care, Social Services

Strengths

The municipality has a manageable size. There is no scarcity of these services and inhabitants are satisfied.

The municipality provides health care equipment such as beds and wheel chairs etc. If people need help, they have a personal contact person.

Challenges and Weaknesses

In some neighbouring municipalities in the test area, the spatial distance is a big problem to provide an institutionalised health and social service.

Transport

Strengths

The school busses, that stop at three bus stops in the village work well. Family structures are still efficient and thus neighbourhood assistance works very well. Therefore, mobility for elderly people can be guaranteed.

Challenges and Weaknesses

A big problem is the high freight transport passing daily.

Inhabitants do not use the public bus service very much, as many are used to their personal transport. As the capacity of public bus service is bigger than the demand, former bus lines had to be cancelled.

Improvements and future investments

A public shared taxi was in discussion in the municipal council, but there is no certainty if it would be economical profitable.

A connection with public transport to ski resorts would be desirable.

Telecommunication

Strengths

Broadband internet is currently being constructed. To reduce public spending, pipelines are being laid together with the gas pipeline. The private association "Televisionsclub" in the small settlement of Rieden has provided a concept and infrastructure for optical fibre.

Improvements and future investments

It is planned to finalise the construction works of the broadband to Rieden by 2017 and to Ehenbichl by 2017.

Administrative services available and not available

Strengths

The communication between the centre of the region Reutte and the provincial centre Innsbruck works very well. Most of the administrative services can be done in Reutte at the administrative office of the district, the so called "Bezirkshauptmannschaft".

Challenges and Weaknesses

Post offices in combination with grocery shops are difficult to maintain. Packages can only be sent from Reutte and due to the proximity of Ehenbichl it is not necessary to have a post office

Concluding Paragraph summarising the qualitative information on services of general interests

In Ehenbichl family structures are efficient and neighbourhood assistance is working very well. Social care and transportation problems can be solved in an informal way. The social connectivity seems to be a big potential. The self-organized association "Televisionsclub" managed to get access to broadband internet for the little settlement of Rieden.

The close proximity to Reutte is advantage, but cannot resolve the problems sufficiently for elderly people, who are restricted in their mobility. The public transport cannot meet the needs for the daily activities, but on one hand this problem is solved

with neighbourhood assistance and on the other hand, the local administration is trying to establish missing services like a grocery shop.

The big distances are a problem in other parts of the test area for the mobile health care. However, the municipality of Ehenbichl has a manageable size. Collaboration between the municipalities for childcare is working well.

E. Municipality: Ehrwald

Basic Goods

Strengths

The territory of the planning association “Zwischentoren” which includes the six municipalities Biberwier, Lermoos, Bichlbach, Heiterwang, Berwang and Ehrwald is well covered with grocery shops. Important for Zwischentoren is also the immediate proximity to Garmisch-Partenkirchen and the Zugspitze, which attracts the tourists and creates an added value for the region. Except of Heiterwang and Bergwang, every municipality has more than one supermarket or grocery store. The valley basin is well structured with 4 supermarkets. The presence of tourist is mostly responsible for the survival of these shops. Recently a new supermarket opened in Bichlbach. Compared to some municipalities in the region of Baden-Württemberg of Germany with much more inhabitants, the supply with basic goods works very well.

Challenges and Weaknesses

If the number of tourists would decrease also the shops would decline.

Improvements and future investments

A drugstore market is missing, because two former drugstores closed. The regulation foresees that Austrian suppliers of drugstores can only be established in a catchment area of constantly 8.000 people so that it is economically profitable. The local administration has been trying to re-establish such a store, but they don't necessarily pursue the objective to have every service in every municipality.

Education

Strengths

Every municipality of the planning association has its own primary school with one to four school classes. The nursery of the association “Frauen im Brennpunkt”, which is financed by membership fees, is fully booked. In Ehrwald and Lermoos they have a kindergarten with full-day care the whole year round. One kindergarten that is shared by three municipalities is in place.

Ehrwald has a primary and secondary school, called “Neue Mittelschule”, that offers full-day care.

Challenges and Weaknesses

The local administration spends a lot of money to maintain the services.

The general focus of the education system lies on the high schools and university, not anymore on apprenticeships. The municipality is experiencing a brain drain of young people to the major Cities like Graz, Innsbruck, etc. People who return to the region are much older. Therefore, social costs are rising but there is a gap of labour force of people with know-how, which can give an input.

Improvements and future investments

A high school for the whole district would be a necessary investment.

There is a need for more practical education and education that adapts to the economic structure of the region, for example a high school for agriculture. This could also be a second residence of any other school which is not present in the region at the moment. The collaboration between companies and schools should be improved.

Health Care, Social Services

Strengths

A mobile youth worker is already present. Flats for old people have been constructed recently. The Red Cross, health care and social care services are integrated in the same building. The services for healthcare and social care have to be paid by the users. Two general doctors and a pharmacy are located in the valley basin.

Challenges and Weaknesses

The services are present in the regional centre of Reutte but not in the municipality like Ehrwald, which has a peripheral character.

Improvements and future investments

The construction of a youth centre is planned.

The main problem for the social and health care sector is the centralisation. A possible improvement would be to implement decentralised district departments like in Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands. If these services would be located for example in Ehrwald, home visits would be offered in shorter distances. Travel time and travel costs could be saved. Employees could derive from all valleys. Retirement homes are four times more expensive than a mobile care. Therefore, it would be necessary to improve the mobile care.

Transport

Strengths

A free train express "Ausserfernbahn" to the German region of Garmisch is organised all year to ease tourist flows. The tourism associations and the associations of the municipalities cover the costs of the service. Tourists as well as the local population can use the service for free. Thanks to this service, there is a flow of people, which is important to cover the offer of basic goods shops provided for the local population. However since a few weeks this service has been terminated and it is not clear whether it will be re-implemented for tourists, negotiations are currently still running. The reason for terminating the service was principally the price increase of the "Deutsche Bahn" German railway company that is in charge of the journeys with the "Ausserfernbahn". The public transport is subsidised by a lot of institutions such as the municipalities, the province, the state, cable car companies and tourism associations.

Compared to other Austrian regions such as the Mühlviertel that is not located in a valley, the public transport works well due to the geographical concentration of the population and the demand coming from tourists. The harmonisation of the timetable between train- and bus service functions well.

Challenges and Weaknesses

Hotels have implemented their private night bus service for tourists. Thus, the demand for public taxi service has declined and consequently was quitted in this region. However, this service would be necessary to cover the needs of the local population.

Improvements and future investments

Public taxis offering night service are planned. Hotels should not offer private transport service anymore, because these are restricted to tourists. The local population should have an advantage of the new public new service.

Telecommunication

Strengths

A regional operator called “Zugspitznet” provides the municipality with internet, radio and TV. Municipalities are part of this company. If there is no provider, the municipalities have to make a Europe-wide tender, which is very difficult to handle for small municipalities. The public operator can provide a better maintenance and repair service compared to a private operator. Also the purchase power remains in the region due to this model.

Challenges and Weaknesses

The infrastructure has been privatised and belongs to a Mexican investor. A second telecommunication network is in construction by the municipality, even if the Mexican investor has established a private network already.

Improvements and future investments

Regional operators should be established.

Administrative services available and not available

Strengths

The bureaucracy has improved over the last years. Long distances to the provincial capital is not a problem anymore.

Challenges and Weaknesses

People have little contact to the administration of Innsbruck due to the cultural differences between the peripheral municipality and the city and their different approaches. The region strives for more autonomy.

Concluding Paragraph summarising the qualitative information on services of general interests

Lots of services in Ehrwald and its surroundings are present because of the demand of tourists. This demand is very important for the existence of the present shops and touristic infrastructure. This is possible due to the international train connection, which is free for all users. The costs are borne by the public.

Local politicians no longer strive to provide all services in the municipality. However, decentralisation is whished in the social and health services.

Most investments regard services for elderly people, day- care for children and the expansion of broadband internet.

F. Municipality: Vorderhornbach

Basic Goods

Strengths

Due to the big amount of commuters to Reutte, the local supply is not a big problem for the working population, as they do their shopping in Reutte. Besides, within 5 km all necessary goods can be found. The municipality even organised a mobile baker, who delivers fresh bread twice a day in Vorderhornbach.

Challenges and Weaknesses

There is no grocery shop in Vorderhornbach. The next big supermarket lies in a distance of 2-3 km. Elderly people have no possibility to get the daily needs. Especially for those, who do not have their family close by. The lack of services for basic goods is one reason why many 15-20 year old emigrate. The region is affected by a brain drain, due to the lack of schools for social care.

Improvements and future investments

The municipality is trying to reach an influx by establishing new residential areas. If this strategy is successful, new demand will be established and a grocery shop would be economically profitable.

Education

Strengths

Vorderhornbach and Hinterhornbach have an intermunicipal afternoon- care for children including lunch. Adult education is organised through associations.

Improvements and future investments

For the whole Lechtal- valley three central facilities for childcare should be established. Elbigenalp should cover the middle part of the valley with a secondary school. Holzgau should cover the upper Lechtal- valley. For the lower Lechtal- valley, Vorderhornbach should be the central point with an expanded school- building.

The elementary school is shared with Hinterhornbach. The directorate of eight elementary schools will be combined to build a sort of a cluster.

Health Care, Social Services

Strengths

The mobile health care and elderly care is working well. There is even a nursing school located in the municipality.

Challenges and Weaknesses

There is no general doctor in the municipality. The reoccupation of this vacant post is difficult. There is a general lack of doctors in the whole district and eye and skin specialists are missing in the whole region. In these case it is necessary to go to Innsbruck or use the services in South Germany. Big distances are a problem for the mobile health care. Furthermore, education for social professions is missing.

Improvements and future investments

Transport connections should be improved. Another school for social professions would be necessary.

Transport

Strengths

School busses are working well. Children of all ages use the bus. The waiting time is bridged with leisure activities or to do the homework. The school in Vorderhornbach provides the necessary suitable premises. Elderly people also use the bus service.

Challenges and Weaknesses

Elderly people in the valley have a big disadvantage because of the weak public transport.

There are no night busses in the Lechtal- valley.

Improvements and future investments

There is a need for an intermunicipal shuttle service. The enlargement of road structure would help to connect the Inntal-valley better with the Ausserfern- region. This would help young people to commute more between the Inntal and Ausserfern.

Telecommunication

Strengths

Tyrol and Vorderhornbach share the state aid for telecommunication.

Teleworking is already used. This could be a good chance to reduce the migration outflow.

Administrative services available and not available

Strengths

There are no big problems. The office of the municipality is open during the whole day. It manages the administration of three municipalities: Vorderhornbach, Hinterhornbach and Boden Pfafflar. They have a common accounting and common community workers.

Due to digitalisation the coordination with the provincial capital administration of Innsbruck works well.

Improvements and future investments

Synergies between the municipalities can be improved.

Concluding Paragraph summarising the qualitative information on services of general interests

The organisation of education infrastructure in collaboration with other municipalities of the whole valley seems to be structured and conceptualized well. In addition, the establishment of an intercommunal administration is a good example how synergies can be created. The distance to Innsbruck is not a big problem for the administration but rather for young people to be in touch with the Ausserfern- region, if they are moving for educational reason. This could be improved with a better transport connection. Elderly people in the valley have a big disadvantage because of the weak public transport, but school busses are working well and are combined with the possibility to bridge the waiting time with homework or leisure activities for children.

There is a general lack of doctors in the whole district. Another school for social professions would be necessary to establish somewhere in the region, but mobile health care and elderly care is working well.

The internet can be a chance to hold or bringing back young people in the region.
Teleworking is already used.

G. Municipality: Elbigenalp

Basic Goods

Strengths

Basic goods are represented well in the municipality as there are two big supermarkets a Spar and an M-Preis with a big variety of products and a specific price category. Furthermore, the municipality has farmers' markets where local products are sold. Compared to the neighbouring municipalities, which only have small retailer shops, Elbigenalp is supplied well.

Challenges and Weaknesses

Regarding the integration in basic goods, the Spar supermarket also was responsible for the post service a few years ago, however the high workload did not pay to continue this service so the supermarket no longer offers this service. The effort lay within the schooling of the personal and the setting up of the partnership with the post office. Today the municipality does not have a post office anymore. The Package service Lechlog of the service provider KDG is available instead. The citizens are used to travelling to services of basic goods, which are not available in the municipality.

Improvements and future investments

No specific investments have been made in the last year or planned for the next years in this sector.

Education

Strengths

Elementary school is well set up and investments have been made only two years ago. Middle school is available in Elbigenalp and so all students from the Lech valley commute to Elbigenalp. Elbigenalp also has an adult education, which offers different courses that are well booked.

Regarding education, the municipality meets the needs of the citizens, of course it doesn't have a gymnasium but for 880 inhabitants that is not necessary, the next gymnasium is in Reutte or Innsbruck.

Challenges and Weaknesses

The distances and use of public transport in peripheral areas is something that inhabitants are used to and accept and live with.

Improvements and future investments

The Kindergarten including parents-child-centre the "Eltern-Kind-Zentrum/EKZ" is too small and thus future investments in the expansion of 400 m² are planned for 2017.

Health Care, Social Services

Strengths

Elbigenalp is very well supplied with health care, as there are two young practitioners that live and are employed in the municipality. The construction of a new praxis is strongly financially supported by the Land Tirol.

Furthermore, the district general practitioners have a pharmacy and thus citizens find all necessary medication close by. There is an inter-municipal cooperation as the district general practitioner is responsible for five municipalities.

Besides the practitioners, the municipality also has a red cross and a physiotherapist.

Challenges and Weaknesses

A challenge in this sector is the elderly care. There is one private service provider for elderly care in the neighbouring municipality; however he cannot cover all the requested demand alone. The next retirement home is in Reutte, where of course the distance is a big issue.

Improvements and future investments

Future investments in care services especially for old people in peripheral areas needs to be in the family care, thus allowing old people to remain in their known environment by supporting mobile care. Currently, there is a care island – “Pflege Insel Bach” and social services that can be booked privately.

The hospital that was built a few years ago would need to be expanded again, however currently there are no funds available.

Regarding the general practitioner there are future investments planned as a new practitioner praxis and pharmacy will be built together with the restructuring of the new Kindergarten in 2017/18. Thus the building as such has an integrative aspect as it foresees facilities for education – the kindergarten and crèche, health care – the general practitioner as well as room for cultural associations. With the new praxis there will be a reorganization of the facilities, whereby the previous praxis of the physiotherapist will be available for an ergo therapist.

Transport

Strengths

A student-bus has been set up on Sunday evenings that runs from Innsbruck to the Lech valley, as there is a craft school, the only carving school, located there. The public transport is crucial for the school's survival. Thus, the close collaboration between the sectors education and transport with arrangements between the two fosters the quality of both services. The VVT transport service provider seeks to find the best solutions to accommodate the needs of the citizens.

Challenges and Weaknesses

Currently the biggest challenge is the high intensity of traffic in the summer seasons: the “Fernpassstraße” struggles with hourly traffic jams and the cyclists are a challenge for public transport. The latter is based on the hiking track in the Lech valley; nobody thought this might have such an impact. The public transport only can accommodate 55-60 passengers and 20 bicycles and there are more passengers and bicycles that would need to be accommodated. Hence, long waiting times are expected. Yet, this challenge will be solved by investing in a bigger carrier for the bicycles.

Improvements and future investments

In recent years a lot has been invested in the traffic network “Verkehrsverbund Tirol VVT” and bus connections in the Lech valley. Public administration has endeavoured a lot in this regard to extend the local public transport especially to the next centres Reutte and Innsbruck. Nevertheless, it is still very time intense due to having to changing public transport on a long distance. However, effort is taken to improve this situation step by step.

Of course it needs to be mentioned that the municipality Elbigenalp has to cover a specific distance (34.2 km) to get to Reutte, the principle town of the district. Inhabitants however are used to this distance and the related time-effort and have learned to organise themselves and to deal with this distance aspect adequately.

Telecommunication

Strengths

Regarding telecommunication and particularly the expansion of broadband, Elbigenalp is well positioned, as there is a big business, the KDG and many hotels that depend on the access to broadband, the municipality is well supplied. The businesses and hotels are connected to the optical fibre and the private households are supplied with a sufficient fast connection. Thus, the current supply is sufficient and meets the needs of the inhabitants.

Challenges and Weaknesses

The challenge lies within the financing of the extension of broadband, as there are currently no financial means available for this it was necessary to put the expansion on hold for the moment. The reason also is grounded in the fact that the households are very disperse and single settlements are very distant to the centre of the municipality.

The personal experience of the interview partner, who comes from a settlement and even has holiday apartments for rent says that his internet connection that is offered either by A1 Telecom Austria is sufficient for private households.

Improvements and future investments

In the last years, many road works i.e. asphalting roads and pavements have been completed and simultaneously ductwork has been laid. As well as investments in the LWL which was important to provide basic supply to the businesses and hotels in remote area and is anchored in the broadband strategy and masterplan "Breitbandoffensive" of the Land Tyrol.

General - Administrative services available and not available

Strengths

All necessary administrative services are available in the district centre Reutte, which is well supplied and the general needs of the inhabitants are met.

Challenges and Weaknesses

It needs to be emphasised that if the inhabitants need a specific service, they either have to drive to Reutte – the principle town of the district or in exceptional case to the federal-state capital Innsbruck. In general, they are used to this distance and accept it. Many services are available due to digitalisation such as land register records. The internet and digitalisation are crucial for simplifying the use of services and specially help counter distances between peripheral areas and central municipalities.

Improvements and future investments

Investments that have been made by the municipality in the past years are road works as well as investments in digitalisation – implementation of optical fibre-technic. Moreover, investments to provide affordable settlement area have been carried out so that young people remain in the municipality. For this, it was necessary to buy private ground.

Concluding Paragraph summarising the qualitative information on services of general interests highlighting similarities and differences

Generally, Elbigenalp is well supplied with services as there is also a good infrastructure available. The presence of the business, which includes 100-140 employees is crucial for the inhabitants to remain in the municipality. In 2017 the municipality is investing in educative services with the extension of the kindergarten and the health care sector with new infrastructure, which also will provide more space for cultural associations, which are very important in the municipality.

Where there is still room for improvements and investments is in the recently developed industrial area 2.5 ha and this will need the main infrastructures.

Differences between the municipalities are mainly in the transport sector, whereby the municipalities of Heiterwang and Elbigenalp evaluated the overall service with 4 while the interview partner of Tannheim evaluated this sector with 2. The transport service plays an important role in peripheral areas that can counter the problem of distance together with digitalisation.

H. Municipality: Tannheim

Basic Goods

Strengths

The municipality of Tannheim is still supplied with basic goods. It has a big supermarket M-Preis and the municipality is in charge of the postal service.

The challenges of the supply of basic goods lie within the fact that the municipality is a tourist destination and so the small retailers like the bakery and butcher for example are struggling as they are dependent on the tourist as local people often drive to the nearby centre to do their weekly shopping. In fact, the butcher was replaced by a tourist shop selling bacon specialities.

The post office as such has been given up but the municipality has taken over the administration of the postal service as several post partners gave up the provision of the service due to economic reasons.

Challenges and Weaknesses

Moreover, the challenge of the municipality is to attract service providers to settle down in Tannheim as its financial means are restricted and as the needs are covered in this sector there are no future investments planned.

Improvements and future investments

Improvements and future investments start with the rethinking of the importance and maintenance of village environment and improving the atmosphere in the village by sensitising inhabitants to buy locally and not only provide services for tourists. This is connected to the promotion of association life, as this is essential for a peripheral, traditional municipality like Tannheim. The municipality has to see that it maintains the existing services of basic goods.

Education

Strengths

Educational services are well supplied and covered in the municipality. They have a high quality as there are small classes and individual care as well as support contribute to the quality standard. Moreover, the quality of the service is also based on the existing facilities as they are relatively new and thus provide the necessary quality and comfort. The pre-kindergarten is financed by the municipality.

Challenges and Weaknesses

Concerning the challenges and weaknesses of this sector it needs to be mentioned that the previous school bus, transporting all middle-school children from the Tannheim valley, had to be integrated in the commuters' transport service for the local shift business. The reason was that school transport alone was no longer economic for the local service operator due to the decrease in number of students from 150 once to 50. On the one hand this is a weakness as there is no specific school bus but on the other hand this addresses the integrative approach by combining the sectors of education, employment and transportation.

Children from the settlements normally come by bicycle to school.

Improvements and future investments

Investments have been made regarding restructuring of the educational facilities and the setting up of a pre-school as well as an afternoon care. However, this is still very

new and thus not utilised completely. A second point were future investments or improvements should be made regards the school bus, if there were more financial means available it would be possible to reintroduce the school bus that does not have to run according to the shifts of the business and thus runs independently.

Health Care, Social Services

Strengths

Two general practitioners are available in the municipality and are supported by assistants. They cover all necessary services from dermatological over x-rays to even psychological services if necessary. There is also the Red Cross that is run on a voluntary basis. Social services are also present in the municipality like facilities for youth groups "Jungschar", and cultural associations "Landjugend". They are very important in a peripheral municipality as they provide activities for young people.

Challenges and Weaknesses

One big challenge is the availability of pharmacy, as this is integrated in the general practitioner's facility. The supply of medicines is only available during his/her hours of presence. On weekends, there is an emergency service available. Moreover, even though there are some services available for the youth, these could be expanded.

Improvements and future investments

Specific investments in this sector are not planned. However, on the one hand future investments need to be made in services for young people so they continue to remain in the municipality and do not move away on the other hand the opening hours of the pharmacy should be regulated independently to the presence of the practitioner.

Transport

Strengths

This sector is still organised very peripheral and thus does not always meet the needs of the inhabitants in the municipality.

During the summer and winter season and the peak hours, public transport services function well as it is a tourist destination and so there are buses every 30 minutes or hourly. Also in winter, the road is freed from snow and the road service works very well satisfying the needs of the citizens.

Challenges and Weaknesses

A challenge is the school bus that had to be given up as it wasn't economic enough to provide the service and the seasonal variations in availability of public transport.

In previous years, the implementation of a private village bus especially for tourists was discussed; however this is not financeable by the municipality. There is no digital information available for displaying public transport times.

Improvements and future investments

The Tannheim transport network are planning to implement a commuter bus for the winter season, however this is linked to the challenge of reorganising the bus stops etc.

The digitalisation and display of information is also a point that will need to be improved in future.

Of course, it has to be emphasised that in peripheral area people are used to longer waiting hours regarding public transport and not a regular supply of this service, thus most people use the car.

Telecommunication

Strengths

In the last few years in this sector a lot has been improved to meet the needs of the service users. While at that time only one telecommunication operator was available there are more supplying the area and thus there is a space of choice.

Always connected to the fact that Tannheim is a tourist destination their existing hotels have been crucial in the implementation of the optical fibre as this keeps the destination attractive in today's time.

Challenges and Weaknesses

However, it has to be noticed that the network has not been expanded to all households and not all settlements have been connected yet, which leads to the conclusion that this measure will continue in the next years.

Also due to the financed strategy of extending high-speed internet by the Land Tyrol, the municipality of Tannheim has profited a lot.

Improvements and future investments

The future investments in the coming years are connected to the previous point, whereby the objective is to provide settlements with high-speed internet.

Administrative services available and not available

Strengths

Tannheim is a central peripheral village and thus, all necessary administrative services are available i.e. registry office etc.. Qualified staff is crucial for the quality of the service and this is the case in Tannheim. The offices are opened daily in the morning for the public. Moreover, the close collaboration with the district community Reutte fosters a high quality and good functioning of administrative services. Due to this collaboration and the digitalisation, it is even possible to make/renew the passport in the municipality. Consequently, the integrative approach lies within the levels of administration.

Challenges and Weaknesses

No challenges were mentioned in this regard.

Improvements and future investments

The opening hours are a point that could be improved and the accessibility of infrastructures for disabled people.

Concluding Paragraph summarising the qualitative information on services of general interests

The necessary services are available in the municipality and meet the demands of the people. Those services offered have a high quality with slight weaknesses such as seasonal variability in the sector of public transport service or opening hours of the pharmacy. However, people in peripheral rural areas have grown up with these challenges of the services and accept them as well as learn how to deal with them i.e. planning trips to the district community Reutte, which is 25 km away and thus

combining things. This was also mentioned by the other interview partners and highlights the similarity of accepting time distance to services not available in the municipality. A further common point is the future investment and expansion in high-speed internet, which is based on the broadband strategy “Breitbandoffensive” of the Land Tyrol.

A crucial element in these peripheral municipalities is also the strong voluntary support within and by the present cultural and local associations like the Red Cross, which maintains the village structure.

Differences between the municipalities are mainly in the transport sector whereby the municipalities of Heiterwand and Elbigenalp evaluated the overall service with 4 while the interview partner of Tannheim evaluated this sector with 2. The transport service plays an important role in peripheral areas that can counter the problem of distance together with digitalisation.

I. Municipality: Heiterwang

Administrative services available and not available

QUALITY OF THE SERVICE	1	2	3	4	5
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QUALITY OF THE SERVICE	1	2	3	4	5
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Basic Goods

The biggest challenge is that the bakery only is open two hours a day. There is no post office available and no bank.

Education

QUALITY OF THE SERVICE	1	2	3	4	5
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The size of the classes is a feature of the quality of the service. In the second elementary school and kindergarten there are only 24 children. Furthermore, there are assistants for migrant children.

Health Care, Social Services

QUALITY OF THE SERVICE	1	2	3	4	5
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The availability of mobile care that functions 24-hours and thus meets the needs of the people as it is also made use of.

A weakness of this sector is that the next general practitioner is in Bichlbach 4.4 km away.

Transport

QUALITY OF THE SERVICE	1	2	3	4	5
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Public transport services are used regularly.

The high intensity of traffic on the weekend and high seasons hinders local people of driving on weekends.

Telecommunication

QUALITY OF THE SERVICE	1	2	3	4	5
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It is planned to complete the broadband expansion for the municipality of Heiterwang by 2017.

4 Reference

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Appendix

QUALITY OF THE SERVICE	1	2	3	4	5
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1. Does the quality of the service in general meet the needs and demands of the citizens in the municipality adequately?

2. What challenges, weaknesses and strengths are you aware of regarding this SGI?

3. From your point of view, would it be feasible to share this service commonly with the neighbouring municipalities in an inter-municipal way? If yes list those, for which it could be relevant. Please state the main reasons for your evaluation/ decision.

4. What SGI are not available in the municipality and nearby that would be essential for the quality of life of inhabitants in peripheral Alpine areas?

CONSIDERATION IN POLICIES AND LEGAL ACTS (facultative as this was not always discussed in at the workshop or the interviews)

1. Is this service appropriately anchored in a political strategy/measure or legal act?

2. Is that policy capable of meeting the needs of the inhabitants in peripheral or rural areas?

3. If they have not yet been considered in policy measures, what were the driving forces so far for offering this service?

4. What initiatives need to be considered, to make politicians aware of the need to enhance the accessibility and quality of this SGI in peripheral or rural areas?

FUTURE INVESTMENTS	1	2	3	4	5
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1. Have there been investments in the last 2 years that have improved the SGI delivery?

2. Are future investments required for improving that SGI?

3. Which kind of improvements (e.g. inter-municipal collaboration) are necessary from your point of view?

Themenbereich	Grundversorgungsleistungen Ehen blick	Qualität der Dienstleistungen					Verbesserungsmöglichkeiten und geplante Investitionen	
		1	2	3	4	5		
Nahversorgung (Supermärkte, multifunktionale Dorfläden, Postämter, Kleidergeschäfte...)		X					- kein Nutzenpotenzial - kein Potential	- kein B
Bildung (Kindergarten, Volksschulen, Gymnasien, Erwachsenenbildung, Fachhochschulen...)							- keine Verbindung zu Kindern - Verteilung der anderen Schulen - Gemeinde übergeordnete Schwerpunktsteilung - Fokus auf Sport und Freizeit + Rädern	
Gesundheit und Soziales (Hausärzte, Apotheken, Krankenhäuser, Mobile Krankenpflege, Betreuung von Jugendlichen/ beeinträchtigten Personen/ Senioren...)		X					- Überqualifiziertheit - kein Kontakt	- hat Komfortfaktor wegen Raumlichen Distanz (nur Ergebnis) - Gemeinschaftsarbeit - keine die benötigt haben sind nur - Technologien im Tunneln
Transport (regionale und überregionale Verbindungen mit dem ÖV...)			X				- Schule ohne Pünktlichkeit - Supermarkts - keine	- Verbindungen zu 24 Städten - Wachstum
Telekommunikation (Zugang und Qualität zu Breitbandinternet, Verfügbarkeit von verschiedenen Mobilfunk-Anbietern)				X			- Zusammen mit Gas- Leitung verlegt	
Administration (Präsenz von administrativen Dienstleistungen, Verfügbare öffentliche Büros im Hauptort)					X		- Zwischen Reutte und Innsbruck nimmt die Kommunikation	

Grundversorgungs-leistungen Ehrwald	Bewertung der Grundversorgungs- leistungen (1 sehr schlecht - 5 sehr gut)	Qualität der Dienstleistungen					Verbesserungs- möglichkeiten und geplante Investitionen
		1	2	3	4	5	
Themenbereich							
Nahversorgung (Supermärkte, multifunktionale Dorfläden, Postämter, Kleidergeschäfte...)							- Flächendecke - Angebot - Tourismus hält Nachfrage
Bildung (Kindergärten, Volksschulen, Gymnasien, Erwachsenenbildung, Fachhochschulen...)							- Gemeinde überzeugt. - kinderfreundliche, neue Mittelschule, (ganztag)befreiung. -
Gesundheit und Soziales (Hausärzte, Apotheken, Krankenhäuser, Mobile Krankenpflege, Betreuung von Jugendlichen/ beeinträchtigten Personen/ Senioren...)							- Zugangswegen im Allgemein - - Altstadt - - Kindergarten wird angehoben
Transport (regionale und überregionale Verbindungen mit dem OV...)							- - Ganztagsexpress über Tourismus eingeführt - - Autoausch mit - - Bahn + Bus Fahrdienst - - Nachtbuslinien
Telekommunikation (Zugang und Qualität zu Breitbandinternet, Verfügbarkeit von verschiedenen Mobilfunk-Anbietern)							- - Regionaler Betreiber: Internet, Radio-TV - Parallelnetz wird aufgezogen, davon Netze losgelöst
Administration (Präsenz von administrativen Dienstleistungen, Verfügbare öffentliche Büros im Hauptort)							-

Themenbereich	Grundversorgungs-leistungen <i>Vorden Hornbach</i>	Qualität der Dienstleistungen				
		Bewertung der Grundversorgungs- leistungen (1 sehr schlecht - 5 sehr gut)	Positiv (Stärken)	Negativ (Herausforderungen/ Schwächen)	Verbesserungs- möglichkeiten und geplante Investitionen	
	1 2 3 4 5					
Nahversorgung (Supermärkte, multifunktionale Dorfläden, Postämter, Kleidergeschäfte...)	X		- Eltern befinden Probleme wegen Fehl- Gemeinde → alle pendeln nach Reutte	- kein Nahverkehr - zuwenig Nahverkehr zum entfernt - - keine Bar- aufgaben - Grundfikt Abwanderung seit 15-20 Jahren	- Umlaufzum Schaffung verschieden (z 48 Passagen) - sie Zieg Zu Schaffan	
Bildung (Kindergärten, Volksschulen, Gymnasien, Erwachsenenbildung, Fachhochschulen...)	X		- Gemeindebürografie - Kinderbetreuung zusätzl mit Hinterholzbach	- Freizeitangebote über Vereine - Augen + Handarbeiten	- Schulen werden geschack Zusammengefügt	
Gesundheit und Soziales (Hausärzte, Apotheken, Krankenhäuser, Mobile Krankenpflege, Betreuung von Jugendlichen/ beeinträchtigten Personen/ Senioren...)	X		- Kollektiv Hausratpfleg fungiert gut - Sonnenbedeckung ob	- beim Arzt/ Nachbarschaft ist schwierig, viel Tolzzeit - keine Ausbildung für Freizeitberufe	- Verkehrsverbündungen verbessern - Ausbildungsmöglichkeiten - Betriebsgebiete	
Transport (regionale und überregionale Verbindungen mit dem ÖV...)	X		- Busse werden benutzt von älteren Leuten	- keinen Multishuttle im Ortsteil	- Gemeindeübertragshuttle Shuttle b!	
Telekommunikation (Zugang und Qualität zu Breitbandinternet, Verfügbarkeit von verschiedenen Mobilfunk-Anbietern)	X		- Telekabine wird genutzt			
Administration (Präsenz von administrativen Dienstleistungen, Verfügbare öffentliche Büros im Hauptort)	.		- kein Büro am Abl.	- Gemeindeübertragung	-	

Gemeinde:	Qualität der Dienstleistungen					
	Bewertung der Grundversorgungsleistungen (1 sehr schlecht - 5 sehr gut)			Negativ (Herausforderungen/Schwächen)		
Grundversorgungsleistungen - Themenbereich	1	2	3	4	5	Verbesserungsmöglichkeiten und geplante Investitionen in Siedlungseigentümern/Bauern, um lebendig bleiben
Nahversorgung (Supermärkte, multifunktionale Dorfläden, Postämter, Kleidergeschäfte...)						- große Supermarktspariere in Postfilialen - Bauernmärkte KDG (Parcete) kein Postamt - Lechtag Lechtag Postversorgung Postwagenbesuchungen - Hauptschule Lechtag in Ellingenalp - Kindergarten - Erwachsenenschule
Bildung (Kindergärten, Volksschulen, Gymnasien, Erwachsenenbildung, Fachhochschulen...)	X					- Verein Zollt Kulturschule infestiert
Gesundheit und Soziales (Hausärzte, Apotheken, Krankenhäuser, Mobile Krankenpflege, Betreuung von Jugendlichen/ beeinträchtigten Personen/ Senioren...)		X				- Arzt beliebt neue Praxis -> Kinder-Sachen ausbau neue Apotheke 2018 - Physiotherapeuth nimmt alte Arztpraxis über - Apotheke Rote Kreuz abgedeckt (5 Gemeinde-Sprengelarzt 2 junge spengel Ärzte finanziert Tafel mobile Pflege sehr gut - ÖV viel getan - Apotheke kostspielig - Tag ohne Schule extra Bus (B) - Schüler extra Lechtag zu Kurz umsteigen - Schüler extra Lechtag
Transport (regionale und überregionale Verbindungen mit dem ÖV...)			X			- KDG 130 Angestellte Hotelneue ötes Internet ausreichend Glasfaser-Netze Ferderungen wichtig - Mobilfunk A1 Telecom
Telekommunikation (Zugang und Qualität zu verschiedenen Mobilfunk-Anbietern)			X			- etwas spezielles Entfernung - Gewerbeansiedlung ausbauen
Administration (Präsenz von administrativen Dienstleistungen, Verfügbarkeit öffentliche Büros im Hauptort)						- sehr erfolgreich in Vereinfachung

TANNHEIM - MICHTELLE KLEINER (2)

Gemeinde:	Qualität der Dienstleistungen						Verbesserungsmöglichkeiten und geplante Investitionen
	Bewertung der Grundversorgungsleistungen (1 sehr schlecht - 5 sehr gut)			Positiv (Stärken)	Negativ (Herausforderungen/ Schwächen)		
Grundversorgungsleistungen - Themenbereich	1	2	3	4	5		
Nahversorgung (Supermärkte, multifunktionale Dorfläden, Postämter, Kleidergeschäfte...)					- großes Supermarktangebot - Gemeinde betreibt Post (Hauptort) jetzt	- aber Tourismus mit? - kleine Geschäfte kämpfen gegen Spezialisten/Hetzgebietsbetrieb	- umdenken! Dorfgeschehn einig gute Stimmung aufzubauen - erhalten des Dorfes wichtig für Bewohner nicht nur Touristen
Bildung (Kindergarten, Volksschulen, Gymnasien, Erwachsenenbildung, Fachhochschulen...)	X				- Bildung gut abgedeckt - kleine Klassen gut gefordert, gute Räumlichkeiten - Busbetrieb für Schüler (gut auch finanzierte Kinderhort)	- Scholosse Schule - öffentliches Befahren - Schichtbetrieb möglich - Schulbus verbindet 150 Kinder heute	- Menscheninst an geboten, aber noch nicht so in Anspruch genommen - Schulfuss verbessern
Gesundheit und Soziales (Hausärzte, Apotheken, Krankenhäuser, Mobile Krankenpflege, Betreuung von Jugendlichen/ beeinträchtigten Personen/ Senioren...)				X	- 2 Hausärzte - Assistentärzte decken alles ab, Hausarzt nur so offen wie Arzt - Rollstuhlfreifigkeit - Jugendraum vereinsweise - Landjugend ab 16 gestartet	- Apotheke beim Hausrat nur so offen wie Arzt - geöffnet hat kein Jugend- Apotheker - kein Angebot für Jugendliche - Regenbogen	- Jugendliches Angebot und reelle Möglichkeiten schaffen - Eröffnungzeiten der Apotheke verbessern
Transport (regionale und überregionale Verbindungen mit dem ÖV...)				X	- ÖV Saalisch gut - abgedeckt (z.B. in den stadtbezirken) bis ins Dorf aus nicht zu entdeckt / kostenfrei - Straßenbeleuchtung gut gelöst	- Schulbus - Saisonabschüttung - Dorfbus nicht zu entdeckt / kostenfrei	- Verkehrswandel und Pendelbus, mehr Wege / touristen verbinden - Digitalisierung
Telekommunikation (Zugang und Qualität zu Breitbandinternet, Verfügbarkeit von verschiedenen Mobilfunk- Anbietern)	X				- Hotels Download - Qutos Internet für Touristen	- Netzwerke nicht so viel getan - noch nicht alle weiter erschlossen - Durchdringung verschärft	- Plan weiter ausarbeiten - Gemeindegebiet abdecken plan für nächsten Jahr
Administration (Präsenz von administrativen Dienstleistungen, Verfügbarkeit öffentliche Büros im Hauptort)				X	- Amtes gut vorhanden - Gemeinde gut besetzt - öffnen Ort machen - passen in Ort - Tannheim Digitalisierung	- Öffnung zweiten Behördenbüro - Behördenbüro gehe anpassungsfähige Infrastruktur	- alle wichtigen Amtes vorher handeln zusammenarbeit mit funktion

		Qualität der Dienstleistungen					
		Bewertung der Grundversorgungsleistungen (1 sehr schlecht - 5 sehr gut)			Negativ (Herausforderungen/ Schwächen)		Verbesserungsmöglichkeiten und geplante Investitionen
Themenbereich	1	2	3	4	5		
Nahversorgung (Supermärkte, multifunktionale Dorfläden, Postämter, Kleidergeschäfte...)						Brotladen – 2 Stunden pro Tag Kein Postamt, keine Bankstelle	
Bildung (Kindergarten, Volksschulen, Gymnasien, Erwachsenenbildung, Fachhochschulen...)					x	24 Schüler in der zweiklassigen Volksschule, Kindergarten – Assistantin für Flüchtlingskinder	
Gesundheit und Soziales (Hausärzte, Apotheken, Krankenhäuser, Mobile Krankenpflege, Betreuung von Jugendlichen/ beeinträchtigten Personen/ Senioren...)					x	Mobile Krankenpflege funktioniert 24- Stunden-Pflege wird in Anspruch genommen	Nächster Arzt in Bichlbach
Transport (regionale und überregionale Verbindungen mit dem ÖV...)					x	Öffentliche Verkehrsmittel werden benutzt,	Verkehrsaufkommen lässt Fahrt am Wochenende kaum zu
Telekommunikation (Zugang und Qualität zu Breitbandinternet, Verfügbarkeit von verschiedenen Mobilfunk-Anbietern)					x	Im Frühjahr 2017 Fertigstellung des Breitbandausbaus	
Administration (Präsenz von administrativen Dienstleistungen, Verfügbare öffentliche Büros im Hauptort)					x		



