ATTRACTIVE DANUBE WP4 - DANUBE ATTRACTIVENESS

A. 4.1 Upgrading attractiveness indicators and databases for the entire Danube region

Metadata for attractiveness indicators and indicator database for AUSTRIA

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Date:	**1.4.2019**
Revision:	**3.3.2020**
Work package:	**WP4 National Attractiveness**

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Scope

The following document present the metadata information for the common attractiveness indicators and indicator database (at national level), as part of the ***Activity 4.1 Upgrading attractiveness indicators and databases for the entire Danube region***.

The common attractiveness indicators are represented by the 22 indicators defined through the ATTRACT – SEE project, as follows:

COMMON ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS:

NO.	DESCRIPTION
1.	Air pollution: Ozone concentration
2.	Population connected to urban waste water treatment with at least secondary treatment
3.	Electricity generated from renewable sources
4.	Consumption of water per capita
5.	% of terrestrial area protected (total and by ecological region)
6.	Population (or households) with accessibility to high-speed broadband (1 Mbit/second up and down)
7.	European cultural sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List, 2010
8.	Life expectancy at birth by sex (Europe 2020 indicator)
9.	Gross disposable household income
10.	People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (Europe 2020 indicator)
11.	Population aged 25-64 with tertiary education
12.	Research & Experimental Development expenditure as % of Gross Domestic Product (Europe 2020 indicator)
13.	Employment rate 20-64 years by sex [%] (Europe 2020 indicator)
14.	Youth unemployment rate
15.	Share of employment by sector
16.	Number of overnight stays of tourists per capita per year
17.	Share of tourism related employment in total employment
18.	% of GDP of foreign direct investment stock
19.	Population growth rate
20.	% of population in age 20-64 years
21.	Ageing index
22.	Number of foreign students

1.2. Data sources

The following key data sources are used for the collection of the indicators at transnational level:

NO.	ORGANISATION	ACRONYM
1.	**Environment Agency Austria**	
2.	**The World Bank**	
3.	**Statistical Office of the European Communities**	EUROSTAT
4.	**UNESCO Institute for Statistics**	UNESCO
5.	**Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development**	OECD
6.	**Statistics Austria**	
7.	**The World Travel & Tourism Council**	WTTC
8.	**Austrian Economic Chambers**	WKO

2. INDICATORS FOR TERRITORIAL ATTRACTIVENESS AT A NATIONAL LEVEL

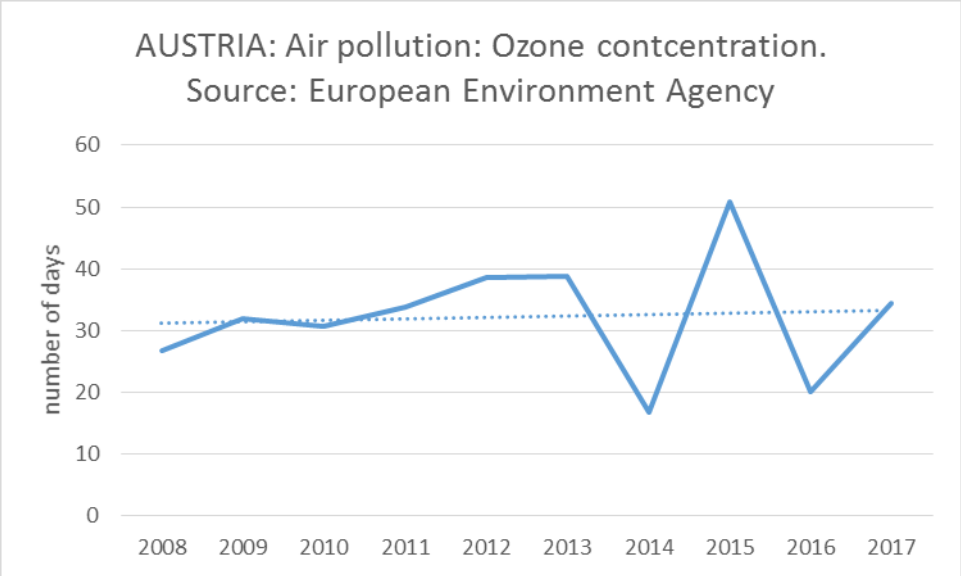
2.1. Air pollution: Ozone concentration (number of days/Year; yg/m3)

Indicator defined as the number of days with ground level concentration exceedances of more than 120 yg/m3. Attractive regions of high ecological values and strong territorial capital. The indicator tries measuring the degree of reductions in emissions for healthier natural living environments. Territorial distribution of the annual average of exceedings of the concentration limit established by law.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Environment Agency Austria. http://www.umweltbundesamt.at/umweltsituation/luft/luftguete_aktuell/jahresberichte/
Key statistical data used	/
Spatial level	National level
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2000-2018 (by 03.03.2020).
Policy/goals	The indicator tries measuring the degree of reductions in emissions for healthier and natural living environments. It can also support policies for sustainable urban development.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

The air pollution with ozone in period of 2008 – 2013 shows constant growth. Period of 2014-2017 shows stronger deviations in both directions. Two years in that period deviate by very low level of ozone pollution and one with very high. Overall, slight growth was recorded.



2.2. Population connected to urban waste water treatment with at least secondary treatment

This indicator is defined as the percentage of the urban population connected to waste water treatment systems with at least secondary treatment (% of equivalent population).

DEFINITION:

Urban wastewater treatment plant: a treatment plant for urban wastewater, formed generally from a mixture of domestic and industrial wastewater.

Industrial wastewater treatment plant: a treatment plant for treating the industrial (and possibly some domestic) wastewater in a proper manner to be discharged into an urban sewerage network or directly into a natural receiver or to be reused.

In the secondary treatment step biodegradable organic matter is mainly removed. The bacteria in activated sludge consume it in their metabolism. This process can take place in the presence of oxygen (in aerobic conditions, the process being named bio-oxidation) or in oxygen absence by anaerobic fermentation. In this step are also removed very fine divided suspended solids (colloids), which have not been removed in the previous step and also part of the substances containing nitrogen and phosphorus (nutrients).

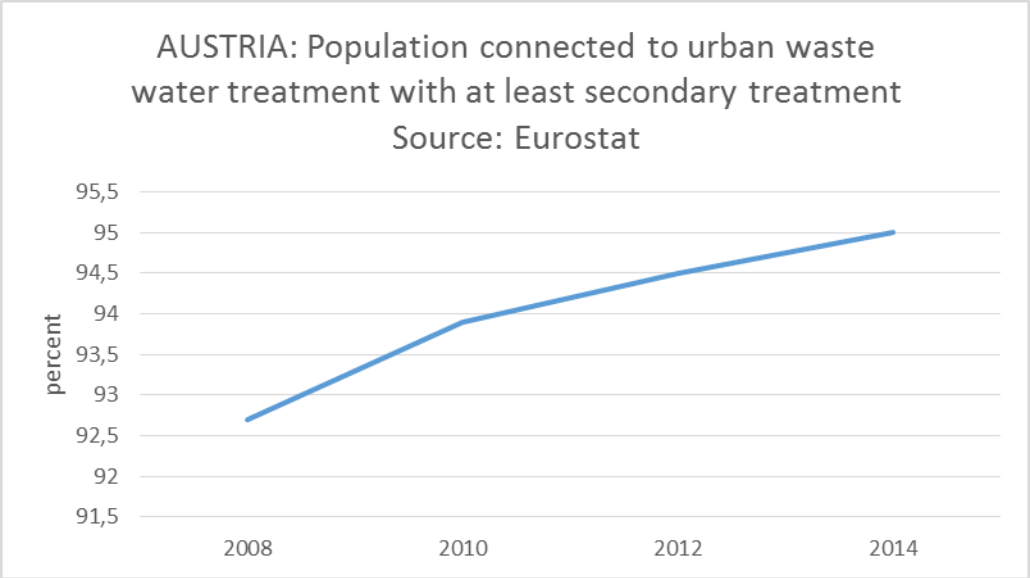
The tertiary (advanced) treatment mainly achieves the removal of nutrients (substances containing nitrogen and phosphorus). The nitrogen containing compounds are removed usually using the procedure named nitrification denitrification, consisting in biological oxidation of all nitrogen variety existing into wastewater to nitrates, which are reduced in the second phase (also by microorganisms, in absence of oxygen this time) to elementary nitrogen escaping from treated wastewater. In the

same time there are removed a part of substances containing phosphorus. If necessary to remove more phosphorous compounds, this can be done by chemical precipitation.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	EUROSTAT http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?query=BOOKMARK_DS-354072_QID_290428C8_UID_-3F171EB0&layout=TIME,C,X,0;GEO,L,Y,0;WW_TP,L,Z,0;UNIT,L,Z,1;INDICATORS,C,Z,2;&zSelection=DS-354072INDICATORS,OBS_FLAG;DS-354072UNIT,PC;DS-354072WW_TP,URB_CS;&rankName1=WW-TP_1_2_-1_2&rankName2=UNIT_1_2_-1_2&rankName3=INDICATORS_1_2_-1_2&rankName4=TIME_1_0_0_0&rankName5=GEO_1_2_0_1&sortC=ASC_-1_FIRST&rStp=&cStp=&rDCh=&cDCh=&rDM=true&cDM=true&footnes=false&empty=false&wai=false&time_mode=ROLLING&time_most_recent=true&lang=EN&cfo=%23%23%23%2C%23%23%23.%23%23%23
Key statistical data used	/
Spatial level	National level
Data completeness	Data available for the period 1985-2016 (by 03.03.2020), biannual (inconsistent) periodicity.
Policy/goals	The indicator supports assessment and monitoring of Environmental Quality, and it can be used in the reach of the national targets and alignment to the European Directives for wastewater treatment and urban wastewater treatment. It can also support policies for sustainable urban development.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.s
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

In Austria, rate of indicator was increased by approximately 0.4 percent in 6-year period.



2.3. Electricity generated from renewable sources

The indicator measures the share of electricity generated from renewable sources in total electricity.

Energy produced from renewable energy sources includes: energy generated by hydropower (excluding pumping), wind, sun, geothermal and biomass / waste electricity. Biomass / waste includes energy generated from wood burning / wood waste and other solid waste of renewable nature (straw), municipal waste incineration, biogas (including buried waste, sewerage and farm gas) and liquid biofuels.

Electricity generation is the amount of electricity produced on the basis of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels in thermoelectric, hydropower, nuclear power and other energy sources.

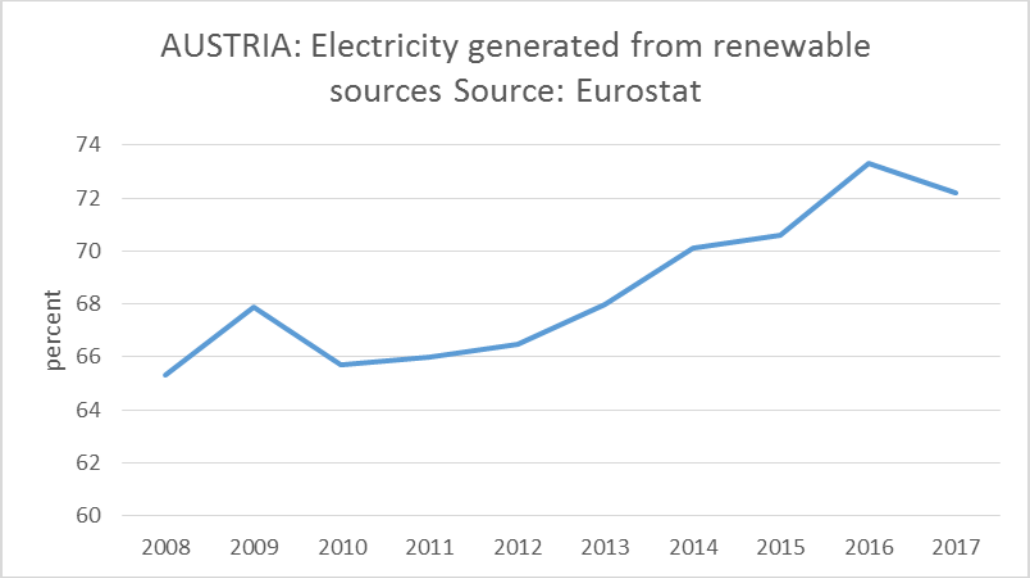
The ratio of electricity generated from renewable sources to total electricity production is expressed as percentage.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	EUROSTAT. http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?query=BOOKMARK_DS-1032380_QID_307E8440_UID_-3F171EB0&layout=TIME,C,X,0;GEO,L,Y,0;NRG_BAL,L,Z,0;UNIT,L,Z,1;INDICATORS,C,Z,2;&zSelection=DS-1032380UNIT,PC;DS-1032380NRG_BAL,REN_ELC;DS-1032380INDICATORS,OBS_FLAG;&rankName1=UNIT_1_2_-1_2&rankName2=NRG-BAL_1_2_-1_2&rankName3=INDICATORS_1_2_-1_2&rankName4=TIME_1_0_0_0&rankName5=GEO_1_2_0_1&sortC=ASC_-1_FIRST&rStp=&cStp=&rDCh=&cDCh=&rDM=true&cDM=true&footnes=false&empty=false&wai=false&time_mode=ROLLING&time_most_recent=true&lang=EN&cfo=%23%23%23%2C%23%23%23.%23%23%23

Key statistical data used	/
Spatial level	National level
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2004-2018 (by 03.03.2020), annual periodicity
Policy/goals	The indicator supports assessment and monitoring of national targets with respect to the share of renewable energy in total energy production. It also represents an indicator for territorial competitiveness, economic competitiveness (including facilities for new investments – eg. the Green Certificates Support Scheme), and sustainable development.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Austria has far highest share of electricity generated from renewable sources in Danube region. Furthermore, Austria increased the share between 2008 and 2016 for 8 percents.



2.4. Consumption of water per capita

This indicator measures how much water does the average person use and is a representation of the liters of water per inhabitant (household use) per day.

The drinking water supplied to consumers represents the entire quantity of drinking water actually delivered to all consumers, to the population and economic units for productive and non-productive needs (household needs, public baths, social-cultural and administrative buildings, hotels, the watering of streets, green areas, etc.) through distribution networks or directly through feed pipes; it

is calculated by using watermeters installed in the consumers' households and, if watermeters do not exist, based on lump-sum consumption norms.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	/
Key statistical data used	/
Spatial level	National level
Data completeness	No data available.
Policy/goals	The indicator supports assessment and monitoring of quality of living conditions, as well as environmental and resource-use assessment.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	No data available.

2.5. % of terrestrial area protected (total and by ecological region)

The indicator is defined as the share of terrestrial area that has been reserved by law or other effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment. It can be calculated separately for different terrestrial ecological regions. The indicator may also be disaggregated by management category of the protected areas.

Protected areas represent terrestrial, aquatic and/or underground areas, with legally settled perimeter and with a special protection and preservation regime, where wild plants and animal species, bio - geographic elements and formations or of other nature, with special ecological, scientific or cultural value exist and include:

- biosphere reserves
- national parks
- natural parks
- scientific reserves
- natural reserves
- natural monuments
- wetlands
- special protection areas
- sites of community interest

- natural sites of universal natural.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	The world bank https://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&series=ER.LND.PTLD.ZS&country=
Key statistical data used	The total terrestrial areas protected include the following main categories of sites: national parks, regional park, natural parks, natural reserve, scientific reserves, natural monuments and natural reserves, natural sites of universal natural heritage, and natural monuments.
Spatial level	National
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2016-2018 (by 03.03.2020).
Policy/goals	The indicator supports assessment, monitoring and expansion of biodiversity conservation, natural heritage, natural resource maintenance, etc. Protected areas are essential for maintaining ecosystem diversity in countries and ecological regions, in conjunction with management of human impacts on the environment; as such, the indicator can serve the purpose of lanscape quality assessment and determination of key territorial capitals for valorization.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

2.6. Population (or households) with accessibility to high-speed broadband

This indicator is a share of population (households) with broadband access.

The share of households having Internet access at home, by types of connections represents the ratio between the number of households having Internet access at home using a specific connection within each breakdown and the total number of households in that breakdown.

Types of connection: modem (dial-up via standard phone line), ISDN, narrowband mobile phone access (less than 3G, e.g. 2G+/GPRS, used by mobile phone or smart phone or modem in laptop), fixed broadband connections (e.g. DSL, ADSL, VDSL, cable, optical fibre, satellite, public WiFi connections) and mobile broadband connections (via mobile phone network, at least 3G, e.g. UMTS, using (SIM) card or USB key, mobile phone or smartphone as modem).

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for	EUROSTAT

indicator	http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=isoc_ci_it_h&lang=en
Key statistical data used	/
Spatial level	National
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2008-2019 (by 03.03.2020), annual periodicity.
Policy/goals	The dataset represents an indicator on living quality, communication infrastructure and amenities / services, while also indicating the innovation capacity of Slovenia and potential for economic development.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
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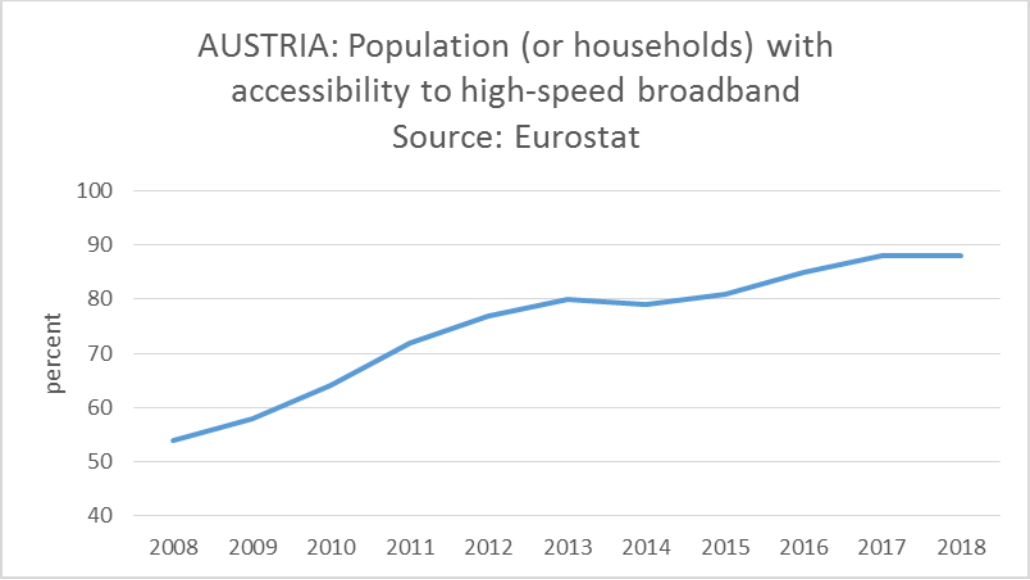
Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Austria significantly increased the share of population with accessibility to high-speed broadband from 2008 to 2018, and has now one of the highest shares in Danube region.



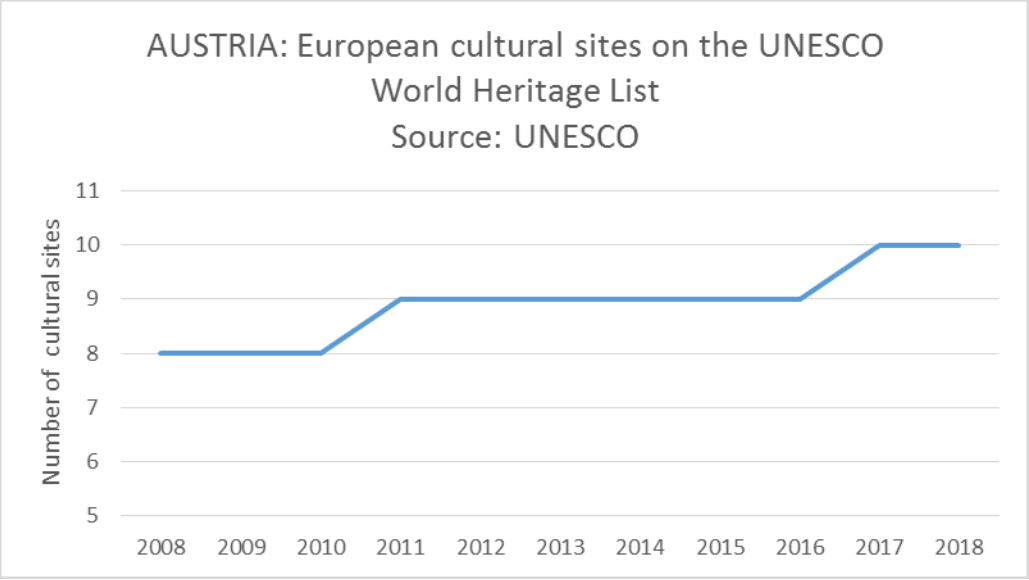
2.7. European cultural sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List

This indicator quantifies cultural sites listed by the UNESCO as of special cultural or physical significance – number of sites.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	UNESCO Database http://whc.unesco.org/en/list
Key statistical data used	This indicator represents the number of the properties inscribed on the World Heritage List for Austria
Data availability	National level
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2008-2019 (by 03.03.2020)
Policy/goals	UNESCO protected areas represent a strong value and territorial capital at national level, and their existence / approval represents a strong basis for developing policies for: • Promotion and Development • Protected Area or Goods maintenance and monitoring • Sanctions, Statutes of limitation
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

In period of 2008 to 2018, Austria increased number of cultural sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List for two cultural sites (25%).



2.8. Life expectancy at birth by sex

Life expectancy represents average number of years an infant would live, if he / she lived all his / her life, under the conditions of mortality by age in the reference period.

Life expectancy is computed based on the number of permanent resident population at January 1st and July 1st, the number of deaths and internal migration due to change of domicile.

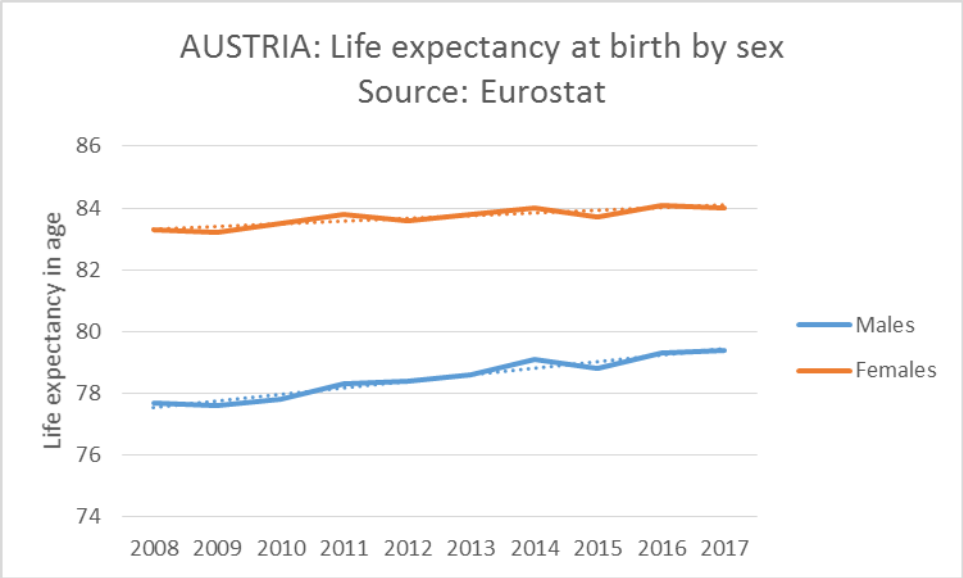
The conditions of mortality are determined by the following:

- *L(x) - number of survivors at a certain exact age (x) from a hypothetical generation of 100.000 live-births.*
- *D(x) - number of deaths between exact age of (x) years and next age (x+1).*
- *Q(x) - probability of death between exact age of (x) years and next age (x+1) years.*
- *P(x) - probability of survival between exact age of (x) years and next age (x+1) years.*
- *LM(x) - average number of survivors in age interval of (x) to (x+1) years.*
- *E(x) - life expectancy at age (x) represents the average number of years that a person of a certain age (x) has to live, if that person would live all her life under the conditions of mortality by age during the reference period of the mortality table.*
- *E(0) - life expectancy at birth is referred to as mean life expectancy.*
- *E(0) - represents the average number of years a newborn might live in the conditions of the intensity of the mortality by age from the reference period of the mortality table.*

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Eurostat https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/refreshTableAction.do?tab=table&plugin=1&pcode=sdg_03_10&language=en
Key statistical data used	/
Spatial level	National level, County
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2000-2018 (by 03.03.2020), annual periodicity.
Policy/goals	The indicator represents a proxy for the overall quality of the health-care system at national, regional, county and area of residence level. The indicator is useful for assessing the health of the living environment and together with ageing index it allows to assess social policies projections and risk of exclusion.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

In Austria, life expectancy at birth raised for more than one year between 2008 and 2017. Females had on average more than 5-year higher life expectancy than males, but difference between sexes decreased for more than one year between 2008 and 2017.



2.9. Gross disposable household income

The indicator (GDHI) is the amount of money that individuals (i.e. the household) have available for spending or saving. This is money left after expenditure associated with income, e.g. taxes and social contributions, property ownership and provision for future pension income. It is calculated gross of any deductions for capital consumption.

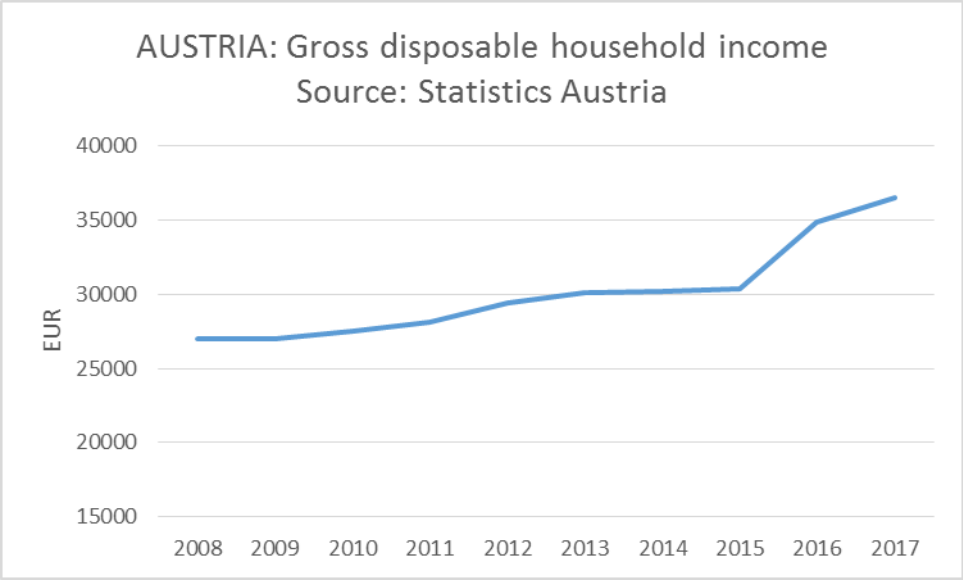
The adjusted gross disposable income of households per capita in PPS is calculated as the adjusted gross disposable income of households and Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) divided by the purchasing power parities (PPP) of the actual individual consumption of households and by the total resident population.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Statistics Austria https://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/menschen_und_gesellschaft/soziales/haushalts-einkommen/index.html OECD https://data.oecd.org/hha/household-disposable-income.htm
Key statistical data used	/
Spatial level	National, Regional, County
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2003-2015 (OECD), and 2016-2018 (Statistics Austria, by 03.03.2020), annual periodicity.
Policy/goals	This indicator measures the disposable income of the households and by extension, individuals; it is an indicator with a high degree of comparability which provides relevant information on the welfare of the citizens over a certain period, as well as the level of

	poverty.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Austria recorded slight growth of gross disposable household income between 2008 and 2015. This steady growth significantly increased in 2015 and reached higher difference in two years than in preliminary 7-years period. Gross disposable household income in Austria raised for 35,5 % between 2008 and 2017.



2.10. People at risk of poverty or social exclusion

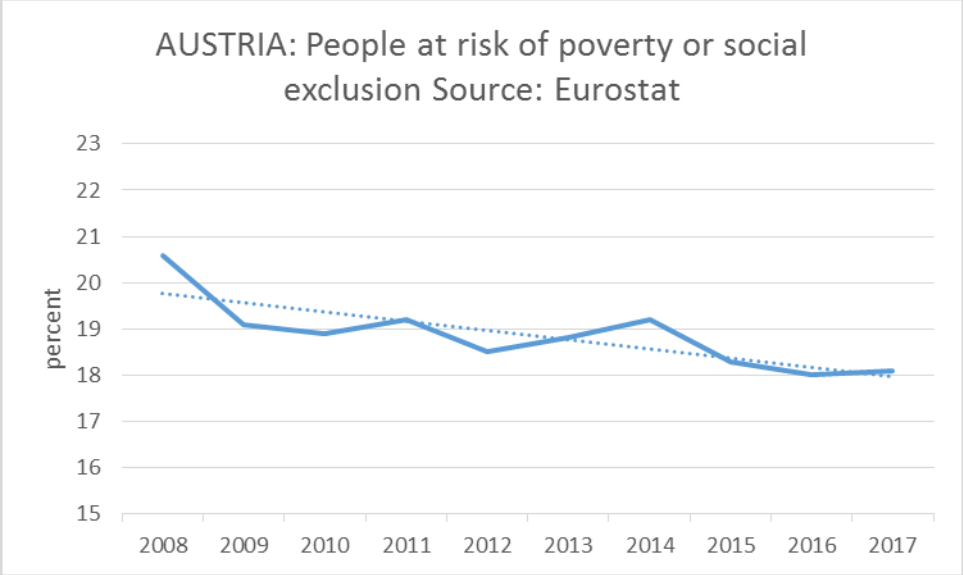
This indicator is the share of people with an equivalised disposable income (after social transfer) below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income after social transfers. The AROPE indicator is defined as the share of the population in at least one of the following three conditions:

1. People living in households with very low work intensity: People living in households with very low work intensity are people aged 0-59 living in households where the adults work less than 20% of their total work potential during the past year
2. Severe material deprivation rate
3. At-risk-of poverty rate: The persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Eurostat http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?query=BOOKMARK_DS-127829_QID_456683D2_UID_-3F171EB0&layout=TIME,C,X,0;GEO,L,Y,0;UNIT,L,Z,0;AGE,L,Z,1;SEX,L,Z,2;INDICATORS,C,Z,3;&zSelection=DS-127829UNIT,PC;DS-127829AGE,TOTAL;DS-127829SEX,T;DS-127829INDICATORS,OBS_FLAG;&rankName1=UNIT_1_2_-1_2&rankName2=AGE_1_2_-1_2&rankName3=INDICATORS_1_2_-1_2&rankName4=SEX_1_2_-1_2&rankName5=TIME_1_0_0_0&rankName6=GEO_1_2_0_1&sortC=ASC_-1_FIRST&rStp=&cStp=&rDCh=&cDCh=&rDM=true&cDM=true&footnes=false&empty=false&wai=false&time_mode=ROLLING&time_most_recent=true&lang=EN&cfo=%23%23%23%2C%23%23%23.%23%23%23
Key statistical data used	/
Spatial level	National level
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2003-2018 (by 03.03.2020), annual periodicity.
Policy/goals	The indicator supports assessment and monitoring of quality of living conditions
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Austria reached 2.5% drop in the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion between 2008 and 2017. However, percentage in 2014 was higher than in 2009, so most of the drop was reached outside of this period.



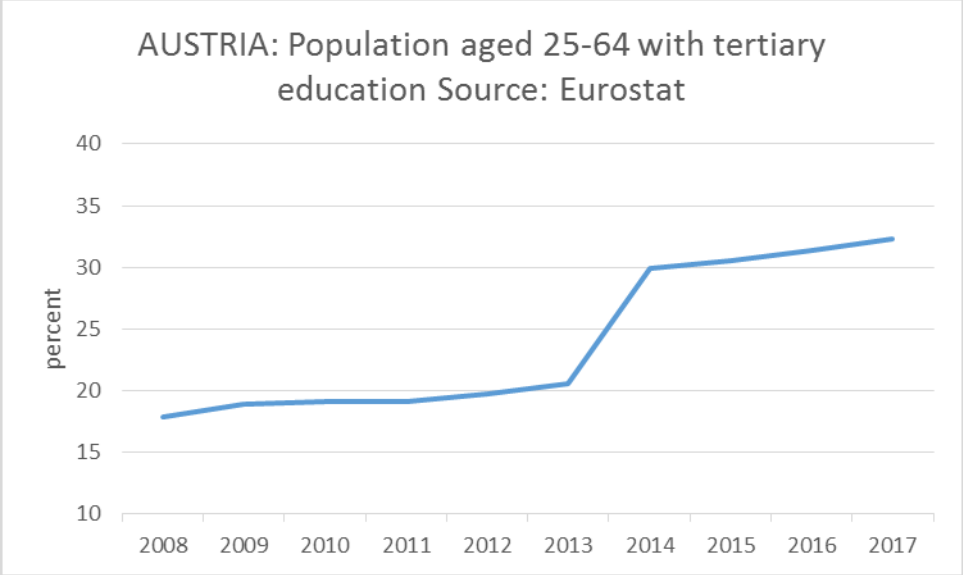
2.11. Population aged 25-64 with tertiary education

This indicator is defined as population aged 25-64 with tertiary education as percentage of all population aged 25-64.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	EUROSTAT https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tgs00109&plugin=1
Key statistical data used	NUTS2 data recalculated on national NUTS1 level.
Spatial level	National, regional level
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2006-2018 (by 03.03.2020), annual periodicity.
Policy/goals	This indicator measures the highly-qualified labour force as basis for future R&D activities. Human capital is an essential factor for innovation potential.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Austria almost doubled share of population aged 25-64 with tertiary education between 2008 and 2017. Despite steady growth through all years, main difference was reached in 2014 with almost 10% growth.



2.12. Research & Experimental Development expenditure as % of Gross Domestic Product

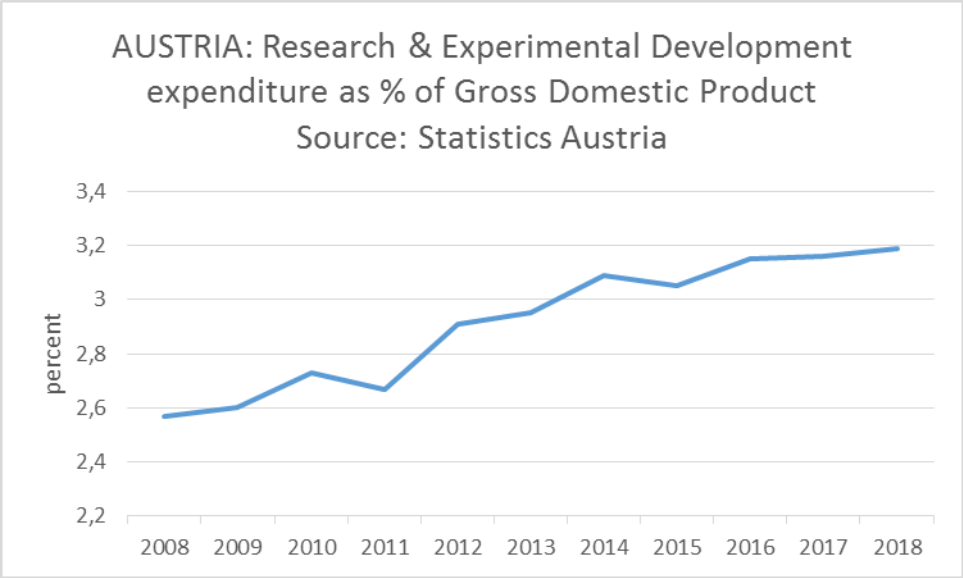
The indicator provided is GERD (Gross domestic expenditure on R&D) as a percentage of GDP. "Research and experimental development (R&D) comprise creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications" (Frascati Manual, 2002 edition, § 63).

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Statistics Austria http://www.statistik.at/web_en/press/116706.html
Key statistical data used	/
Spatial level	National Level
Data completeness	Dataset complete for 1998-2019. (by 03.03.2020) Data for some recent years are preliminary and may change in future.
Policy/goals	The Europe 2020 Strategy, with its 'Innovation Union', aims to improve framework conditions and access to finance for research and innovation to help turn ideas into products and services that create growth and jobs. To this end, the aim of raising combined public and private investment levels in the R&D sector to 3 % of GDP is formulated as one of the five headline targets of the Europe 2020 Strategy. R&D expenditure represents one of the major drivers of economic growth in a knowledge-based economy. As such, trends in the R&D expenditure indicator provide key indications of the future competitiveness and wealth of the EU. GERD includes expenditure from business enterprise, higher education, government and

	private non-profit expenditure on R&D. The indicator measures the key R&D investments that support future competitiveness and result in higher GDP.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Austria had far higest Research & Experimental Development expenditure as % of Gross Domestic Product from all countries in Danube Region. The share of Gross Domestic Product was constantly raising in all years between 2008 and 2018, except 2011 and 2015.



2.13. Employment rate 20-64 years by sex

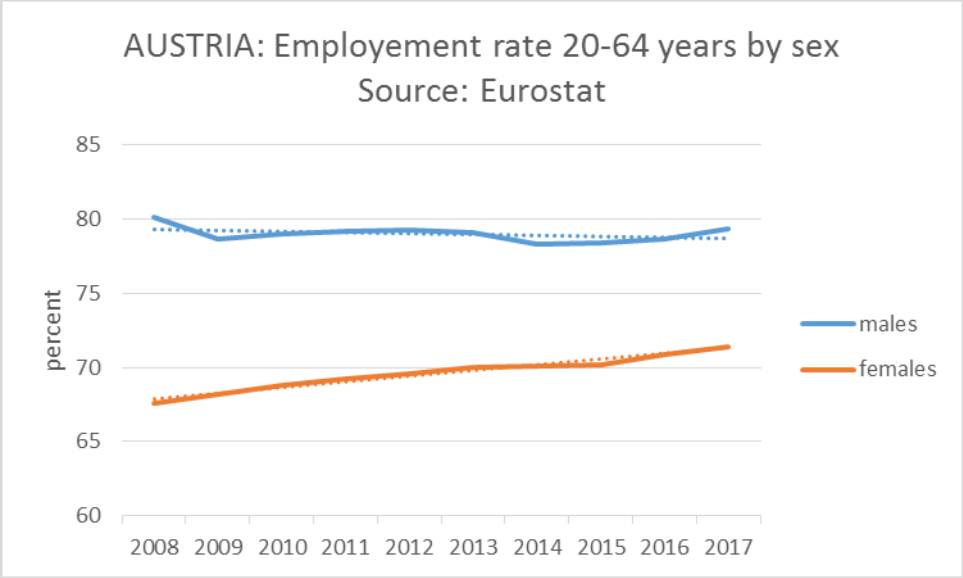
The employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of persons aged 20 to 64 (by sex) in employment by the total population of the same age group.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	EUROSTAT http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/refreshTableAction.do?tab=table&plugin=1&pcode=t2020_10&language=en
Key statistical data used	/
Spatial level	National, Regional
Data	Data available for the period 1995-2018 (by 03.03.2020).

completeness	
Policy/goals	The employment rate, in other words the proportion of the working age population in employment is considered as a key social indicator for analytical purposes when studying developments within labour markets. It is essential for the analysis of the economic and human capital in an area.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Overall, employement rate of population between 20-64 years in Austria raised between 2008 and 2017. However, there were noticable diffirences between sexes. Raise of employement rate of females for given age group was stady, but relatively high. Employement rate of males, on the other hand, was more turbulent and recorded a slight fall.



2.14. Youth unemployment rate

This indicator refers to the share of the labour force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

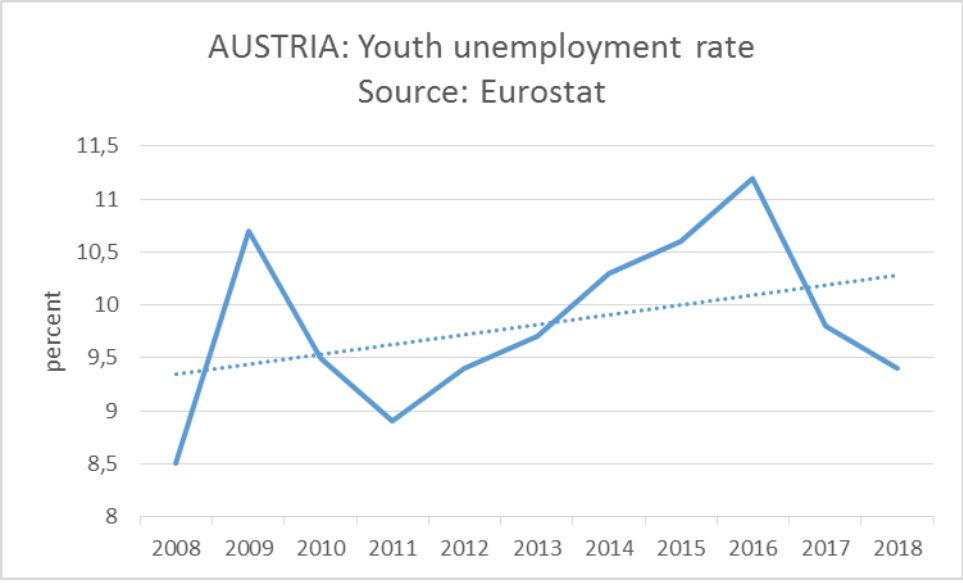
Unemployment rate represents the ratio of the unemployed, according to international definition (ILO – International Labour Office criteria), in economically active population.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data	Eurostat

source for indicator	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/refreshTableAction.do?tab=table&plugin=1&pcode=tipslm80&language=en
Key statistical data used	/
Spatial level	National Level
Data completeness	Dataset complete for 1997-2019. (by 04.03.2020)
Policy/goals	
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Austria recorded very turbulent youth unemployment rate between 2008 and 2016. In 2009 and between 2012 and 2016 rate signifitly raised, in other years it signifitly felt. Overall, slight rising rate was recorded, but rating of last two years was signifitly negative.



2.15. Share of employment by sector

This indicator refers to the share of the employment in different sector.

I Agriculture

II. Industry and construction: Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply, sewerage and waste management; Construction; trade, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles
III. Services: Transportation and storage; Accommodation and food service activities**;** Information and Communication; Financial and insurance activities; Real estate activities; Professional scientific and technical activities; Administrative and support service activities; Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; Education; Human health and social work activities; Arts, entertainment and recreation; Other service activities; Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use; Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies.

The civil employed population includes all the persons who work for an income and whose work is usually done in one of the activities of the national economy, being defined as an economic or social activity, based on a work contract or a free-lance activity (self-employed) in order to get income such as salary, in kind payment, etc.

The following categories of persons are included:

- employees who work in one of the activities of the national economy in the public (integrally of state and public of national interest), mixed, private, cooperative and collective;
- employers - managers of private units - that employ labour force for the activity of their units;
- self-employed;
- unpaid family workers.

The civil employed population does not include the armed forces and similar, convicts and political and community organisations employees.

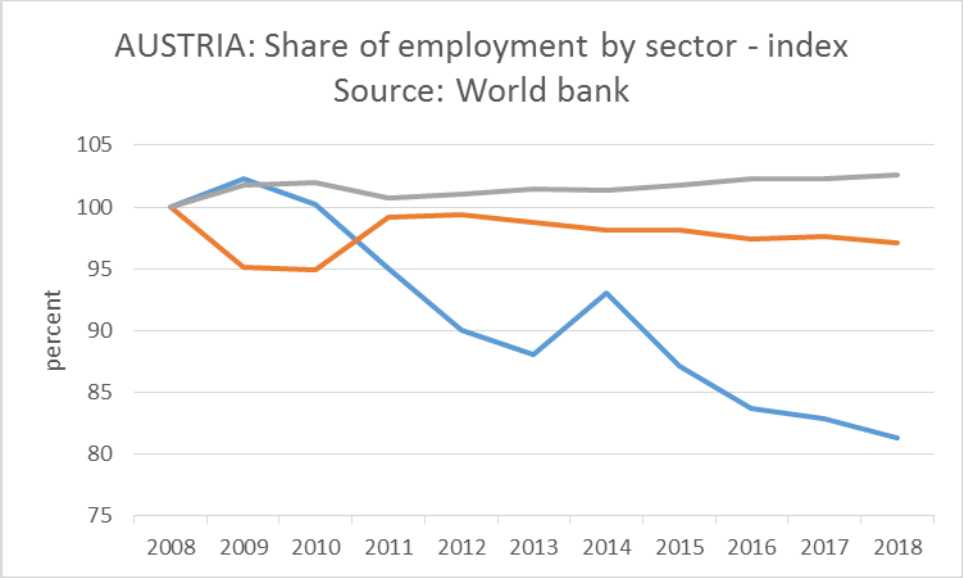
Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	The world bank http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.SRV.EMPL.ZS?end=2015&locations=AT&start=2008 http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.IND.EMPL.ZS?end=2015&locations=AT&start=2008 http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.AGR.EMPL.ZS?end=2015&locations=AT&start=2008
Key statistical data used	/
Spatial level	National Level, Regional Level
Data completeness	Dataset available for 1991-2019. (by 04.03.2020) Data for some recent years are preliminary and may change in the future.
Policy/goals	This indicator's objective is to elaborate the necessary information for the evaluation of phenomena on the labour force market; Regional sector specialisation is broadly understood to be the extent to which particular economic sectors attract larger shares of

	employment or output in one region as compared with another. The indicator is useful for assessing the national economic profile and the regional specialization trends and can be used in designing RIS3 support policies.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Services are most represented employment sector in Austria. In 2018, services are amounted to over 70% share of all sectors.

Industry and construction are second with over 25% share in 2018, but in period from 2008 to 2018 it has been constantly falling. Exception was year 2011 with positive anomaly.



2.16. Number of overnight stays of tourists per capita per year

This indicator is a ratio of yearly tourist stays by total resident population.

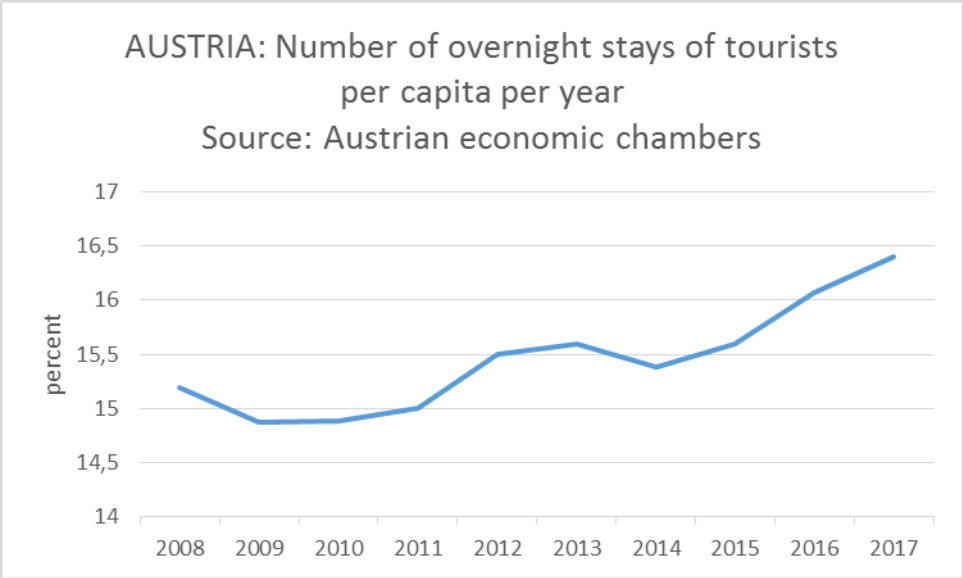
Tourist overnight stay it is the 24 hour interval, beginning with the hotel hour, for which a person is registered in the evidence of the tourist accommodation establishment and benefits of accommodation in exchange for the fee paid for the occupied space on the premises, even if the actual duration of stay is inferior to the mentioned interval. The overnight stays for additional beds (paid by tourists) are also taken into account.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for	Austrian Economic Chambers

indicator	http://wko.at/statistik/jahrbuch/2018_c11.pdf Statistics Austria http://www.statistik.gv.at/web_en/statistics/PeopleSociety/population/population_censuses_register_based_census_register_based_labour_market_statistics/totaL_population/078395.html
Key statistical data used	The indicator data are combined from number of overnight stays on the regional level (Source 1) and from population number on the regional level (Source 2) and aggregated to the country level.
Spatial level	National Level
Data completeness	Dataset complete for 2000-2018 (by 04.03.2020).
Policy/goals	This indicator offers information on the tourism attractiveness for the purpose of assessing and monitoring the state of play, and for developing tourism support policies.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Austria recorded growth of overnight stays of tourists between 2008 and 2017. In 2009 and 2014 growth was interrupted with temporary fall.



2.17. Share of tourism related employment in total employment

This indicator refers to the share of employees working in tourism related employment to total employment. This data collection covers all main labour market characteristics, i.e. the total population, activity and activity rates, employment, employment rates, self employed, employees, temporary employment, full-time and part-time employment, population in employment having a

second job, working time, total unemployment and inactivity, by NACE activities corresponding to Tourism-related activities.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	The World Travel & Tourism Council https://www.wttc.org/-/media/files/reports/economic-impact-research/countries-2018/austria2018.pdf https://www.wttc.org/-/media/files/reports/economic-impact-research/countries-2017/austria2017.pdf https://www.wttc.org/-/media/files/reports/economic-impact-research/countries-2016/austria2016.ashx https://www.wttc.org/-/media/files/reports/economic%20impact%20research/countries%202015/austria2015.pdf
Key statistical data used	/
Spatial level	National Level
Data completeness	Dataset available for a period 2014 – 2017 (by 04.03.2020).
Policy/goals	This indicator offers relevant information for policy design and implementation related to smart specialization and tourism. The importance of employment in tourism are: - continuous growth of tourism in the last decades - importance of economic contribution of tourism to national economies (TSA) - general recognition of tourism as a major job generator, especially for youth, women, unqualified workers, etc.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Share of tourism related employment in Austria recorded growth of more than one percent of total employment in 4-year period between 2014 and 2017. The highest growth was recorded in 2015.

2.18. % of GDP of foreign direct investment stock

This indicator refers to the share of foreign direct investment (stock) in GDP.

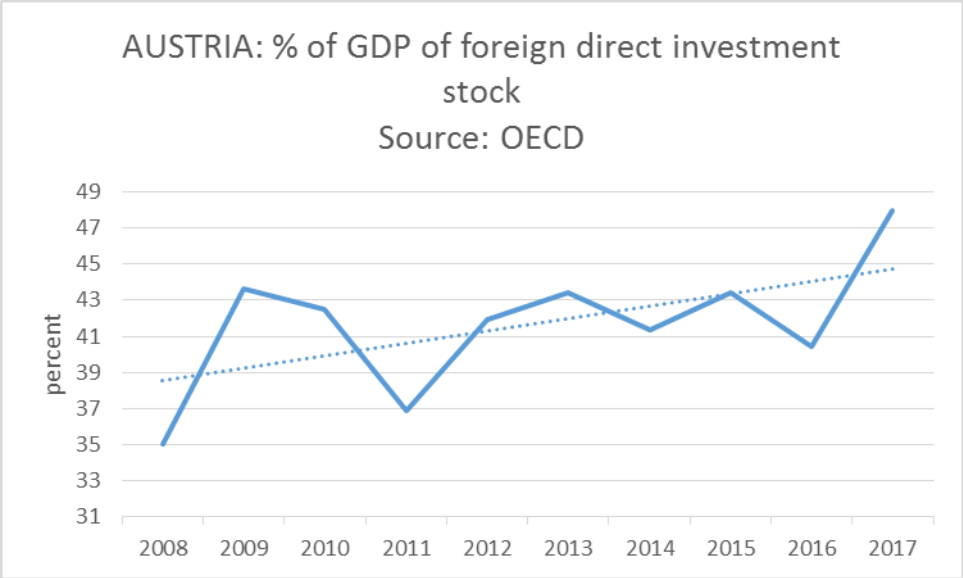
Foreign direct investment (FDI) is an investment made by a resident enterprise in one economy (direct investor or parent enterprise) with the objective of establishing a lasting interest in an enterprise that is resident in an another economy (direct investment enterprise or foreign affiliate). The lasting interest implies the existence of a long-term relationship between the direct investor and the direct investment enterprise and a significant degree of influence on the management of the enterprise. The ownership of 10% or more of the voting power of a direct investment enterprise by a direct investor is evidence of such a relationship.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	OECD https://data.oecd.org/fdi/fdi-stocks.htm#indicator-chart
Key statistical data used	/
Spatial level	National level
Data completeness	Dataset complete for 2005-2018 (by 04.03.2020). Data for some recent years are preliminary and may change in the future.
Policy/goals	Foreign direct investment (FDI) is defined as an investment involving a long-term relationship and reflecting a lasting interest in and control by a resident entity in one economy (foreign direct investor or parent enterprise) of an enterprise resident in a different economy (FDI enterprise or affiliate enterprise or foreign affiliate). Such an investment is illustrative of the attractiveness of a country for investors, either due to the financial facilities or because of strategic geographical position, low cost or high qualification of workforce.

Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Percentage of GDP of foreign direct investment stock in Austria recorded growth of almost 13% between 2008 and 2017. However, the second highest share was recorded in 2009. Only two years later, in 2011, the second lowest share was recorded.



2.19. Population growth rate

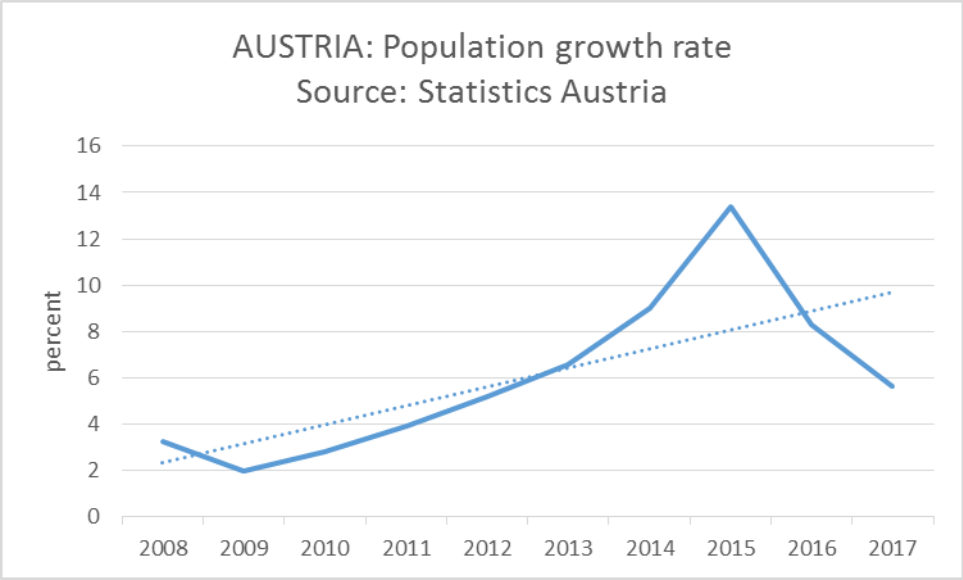
The indicator corresponds to the number of births and deaths during the certain period and the number of people migrating to (immigration) and from (emigration) a country.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Statistics Austria https://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/PeopleSociety/population/population_stock_and_population_change/population_change_by_component/107247.html
Key statistical data used	Indicator data (number for 1.000 inhabitants) are calculated from nominal source data. Number of inhabitnats is derivited from mean value of number of inhabitants at the begining and at the end of the year.
Spatial level	National Level
Data completeness	Dataset complete for 1981-2018 (by 04.03.2020).

Policy/goals	Population growth rate is a measure of change of population of a certain area. The rate of population growth is identified by Agenda 21 of the United Nations as one of the crucial factors affecting long-term sustainability of natural resources. Rapid population growth can impose limitations on a country's capacity for handling a wide range of economic, social, and environmental issues, particularly when rapid population growth occurs in connection with poverty and lack of access to natural resources.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Austria recorded far highest population growth rate among Danube region countries. This growth was mainly contributed by migrations, so natural growth is negligible in this case. Growth rate was increasing from 2009 to 2015, when it reached its peak. In two following years, strong fall fallowed.



2.20. % of population in age 20-64 years

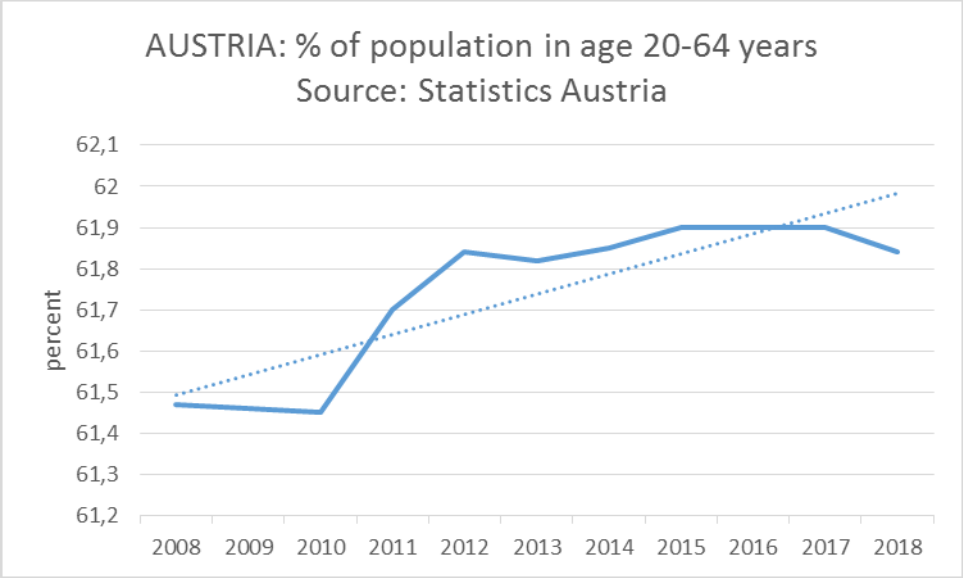
This indicator refers to the share of persons aged 20-64 to total population.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level National (TAMP), collection at county level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Statistics Austria https://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/menschen_und_gesellschaft/bevoelkerung/bevoelkerungsstruktur/bevoelkerung_nach_alter_geschlecht/023468.html

Key statistical data used	Indicator values are derivited from nominal source data.
Spatial level	National Level
Data completeness	Dataset complete for 2002-2019 (by 04.03.2020).
Policy/goals	This indicator measures working age persons out of total population. Together with the indicator for employment rate, it is the most accurate measure of labour market conditions. Europe 2020 headline target is that 75 % of population aged 20-64 should be employed by 2020.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Share of population in age between 20 and 64 years increased in Austria between 2008 and 2018. Growth rate shares similarity with population growth rate, which bases on high imigration trends. We can conclude, that Austria strengthened the workforce with imigrations from abroad.



2.21. Ageing index

This indicator presents the ratio between the number of the population aged 65 years and above, and the number of population aged 15 years and below.

The indicator is calculated from the permanent resident population, which represents the number of persons with Slovenian citizenship and permanent residence on the territory of Slovenia, delimited by territorial-administrative criteria.

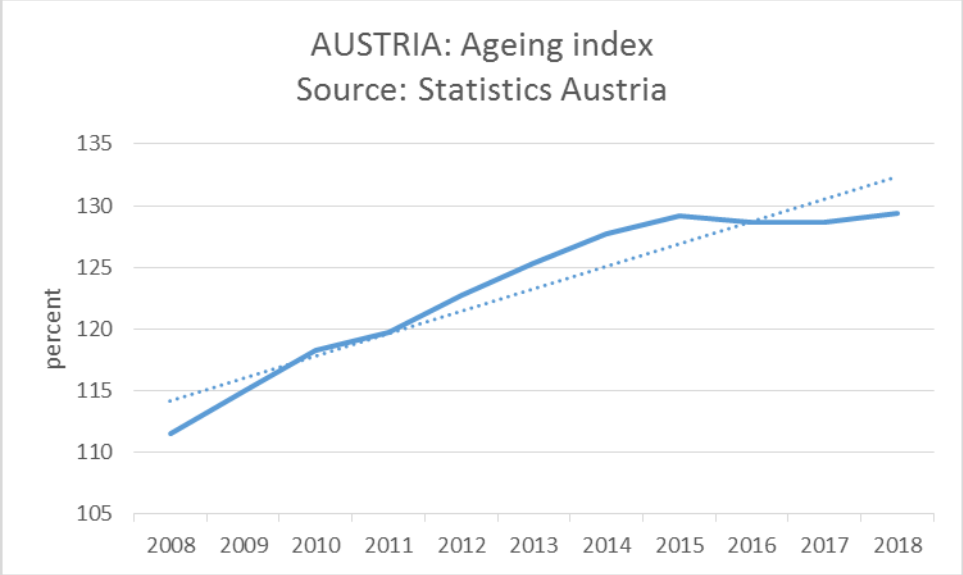
The person's permanent residence is the address where he/she declares to have the main dwelling, printed as such on its identity card and registered by the administrative bodies of the State.

To set up the value of this indicator, the usual residence is not taken into account as well as the period and/or reason of absence from domicile.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Statistics Austria https://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/menschen_und_gesellschaft/bevoelkerung/bevoelkerungsstruktur/bevoelkerung_nach_alter_geschlecht/023468.html
Key statistical data used	Indicator values are derivited from nominal source data.
Spatial level	National Level
Data completeness	Dataset complete for 2002-2019 (by 04.03.2020).
Policy/goals	This indicator illustrates the rate of aging of the population and as such is useful for the development of a number of policies with strong impact on the population and economy; among these the Active Aging and Healthy Aging policies. It also represents an instrument to monitor and assess several social policies, capacity and priorities to sustain the pension system, etc.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Ageing index in Austria recorded constant growth. Trend was temporarily mitigated between 2016 and 2017.



2.22. Number of foreign students

The indicator refers to the percentage of students enrolled in tertiary education in Austria which represent foreign students, as share of the total students enrolled in tertiary education. Foreign students represent students who have crossed a national or territorial border for the purpose of education and are now enrolled outside their country of origin.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Statistics Austria http://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken/menschen_und_gesellschaft/bildung/hochschulen/studierende_belegte_studien/021631.html
Key statistical data used	The indicator values are derivited from nominal source data.
Spatial level	National Level
Data completeness	Dataset complete for 1955-2018 (by 04.03.2020).
Policy/goals	This indicator illustrates the attractiveness of the tertiary education at national level and its capacity to attract foreign youth, which in turn have the potential of remaining in the country. A higher share of foreign students illustrates international confirmation for the higher education system; the indicator can assist the development of education policies, and to monitor education performance.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Share of foreign students in Austria recorded constant growth. Share was far highest among other Danube regions.