

ATTRACTIVE DANUBE WP4 - DANUBE ATTRACTIVENESS
A.4.1 Upgrading attractiveness indicators and databases for the entire Danube region
Metadata template for attractiveness indicators and indicator database for CROATIA

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INTRODUCTION

1.1. Scope

The following document presents 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.	CROATIAN ENVIRONMENT AGENCY	HAOP
2.	EUROSTAT	EUROSTAT
3.	CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS	DZS
4.	UNESCO	UNESCO
5.	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development - Statistics	UNCTAD

2. INDICATORS FOR TERRITORIAL ATTRACTIVENESS AT A NATIONAL LEVEL

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

Description

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.

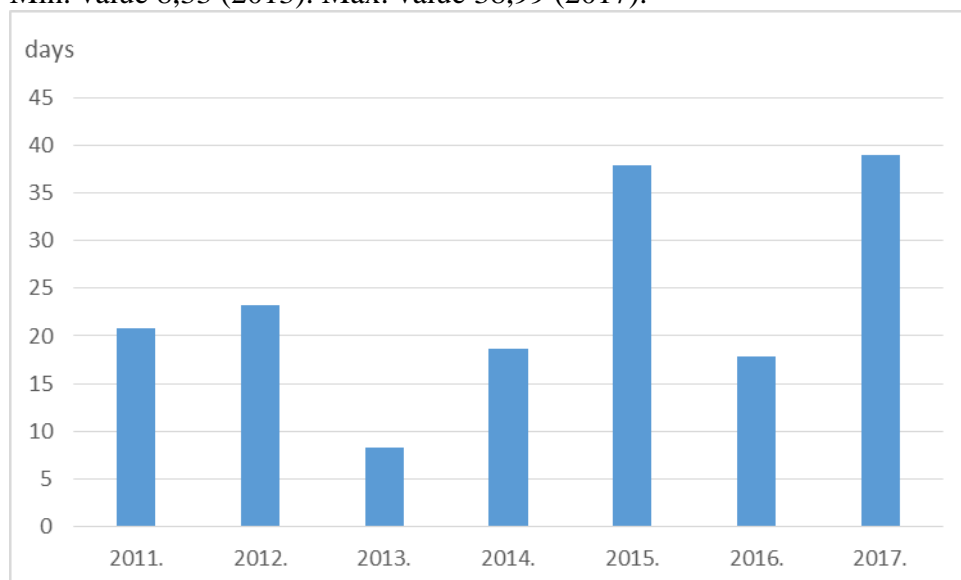
Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2011/2021
Data source for indicator	CROATIAN ENVIRONMENT AGENCY, http://iszz.azo.hr/iskzl/preko.html
Key statistical data used	
Spatial level	Unavailable at national, regional, county level; Data available at monitoring station / local level.
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2011-2017
Policy/goals	The Plan for the Protection of the Air, the Ozone Layer and the Mitigation of Climate Change in the Republic of Croatia for the Period 2013-2017 (Official Gazette 139/13, https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/dodatni/429387.pdf) defined and elaborated objectives and measures by sectors affected by priorities, deadlines and measures implementing measures, with the main objective of protecting and improving the air quality in the territory of the Republic of Croatia (especially in areas where the quality of air is not of the first category), the protection of the ozone layer and the mitigation of climate change.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Mladen Matica, mladen.matica@kckzz.hr
Conditions of use	<i>Indicators available for view and download (excel)</i>

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

In the Republic of Croatia, in accordance with the Act and the Ordinance, the measurement of pollutants in the air is carried out in the state network for continuous monitoring of air quality

(the work of the state network is managed by the State Hydrometeorological Institute, under the expert supervision of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Energy), and in local networks (within the jurisdiction of counties, The City of Zagreb and the cities). At the same time, in the vicinity of the air pollution sources, polluters are obliged to ensure air quality monitoring according to the environmental acceptability or the solution to the combined environmental and environmental permit, and these measurements are a special purpose component of local air quality monitoring networks.

Min. value 8,33 (2013). Max. value 38,99 (2017).



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

Description

This indicator is defined as the percentage of the population connected to waste water treatment systems with at least secondary treatment. Thereby, urban waste water is treated by a process generally involving biological treatment with a secondary settlement or other process, resulting in a biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) removal of at least 70% and a chemical oxygen demand (COD) removal of at least 75%.

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/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=sdg_06_20&plugin=1
Key statistical data used	
Spatial level	<i>National level</i>
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2011-2015
Policy/goals	Water management strategy, 2008 http://www.voda.hr/sites/default/files/dokumenti/strategija_upravljanja_vodama.pdf The development of a public waste water treatment systems will be carried out

	according to the technical instructions for design, construction and maintenance, based on the provisions of the drainage and purification of municipal wastewater and the sewerage directive mud. According to these documents, the second stage of purification of waste Water (Biological Degree of Purification) is a requirement, while further removal nutrients (third stage of purification) requires in sensitive areas.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Mladen Matica, mladen.matica@kckzz.hr
Conditions of use	<i>Indicators available for view and download</i>

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Min. value 105 and max. value are the same 36,9%.

The development of public drainage systems is a priority activity. Construction public sewerage system in tourist areas is a particular problem the solution needs to be adapted to the seasonal character of tourism.

2.3. Electricity generated from renewable sources

Description

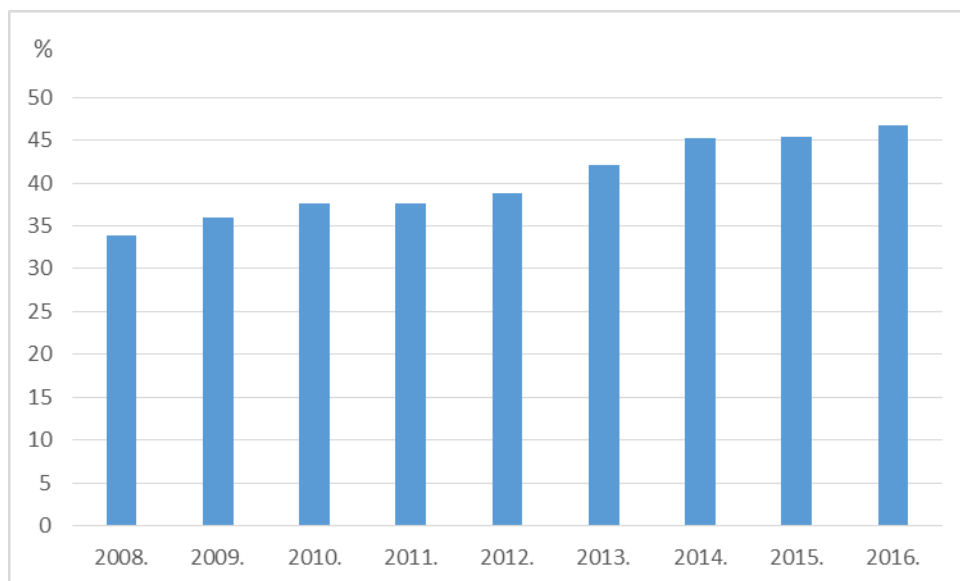
This indicator is the ratio between the electricity produced from renewable energy sources and the gross national electricity consumption for a given calendar year. It measures the contribution of electricity produced from renewable energy sources to the national electricity consumption. Electricity produced from renewable energy sources comprises the electricity generation from hydro plants (excluding pumping), wind, solar, geothermal and electricity from biomass/wastes. Gross national electricity consumption comprises the total gross national electricity generation from all fuels (including autoproduction), plus electricity imports, minus exports.

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/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tsdcc330&plugin=1
Key statistical data used	
Spatial level	<i>National level</i>
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2008-2016
Policy/goals	Energy Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia by 2020 The Republic of Croatia sets the target of keeping the share of electricity generation from renewable energy sources, including large hydro power plants, in the total electricity consumption by the year 2020 at 35%.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Mladen Matica, mladen.matica@kckzz.hr
Conditions of use	<i>Indicators available for view and download</i>

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Min. value 33,9% (2008). Max. value 46,7% (2016).

The service sector is involved in total direct energy consumption with over 10%. Electricity is the dominant form of energy used in this sector with over 60%.



2.4. Consumption of water per capita

Description

This indicator measures how much water does the average person use per day/year. To monitor freshwater issues in order to provide recommendations, develop case studies, enhance assessment capacity at a national level and inform the decision-making process. Liters per capita per day

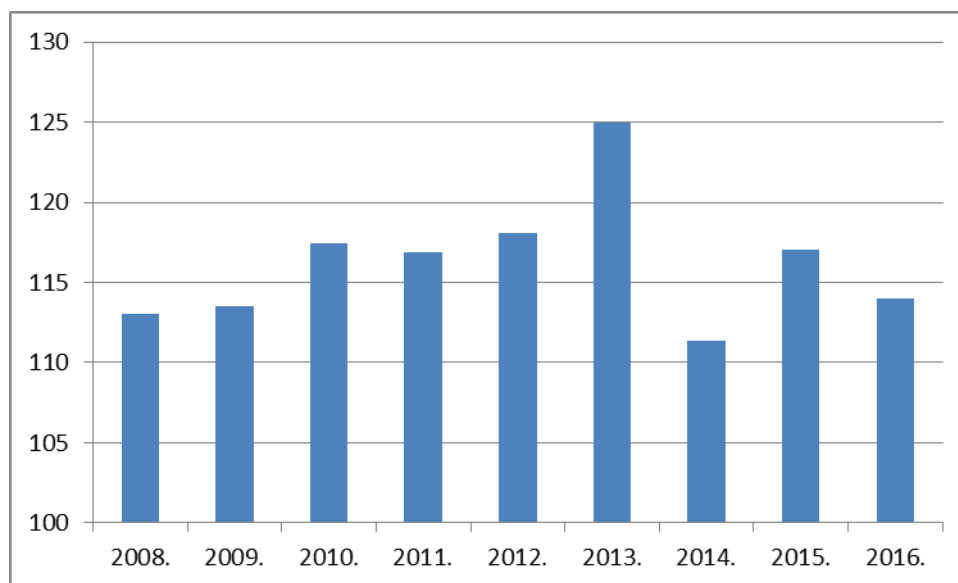
Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS, https://www.dzs.hr/Hrv_Eng/ljetopis/2017/sljh2017.pdf
Key statistical data used	
Spatial level	<i>National level</i>
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2008-2016
Policy/goals	Water management strategy, 2008 http://www.voda.hr/sites/default/files/dokumenti/strategija_upravljanja_vodama.pdf The existing level of population attachment to public water supply systems will increase to 85-90%. The largest average increase in the level of supply will be on the water catchment area of the Sava (without the city of Zagreb) and on the Drava and Danube water catchments area, which will be achieved by the addition of existing ones and the construction of new water supply systems.
Contact person if available	CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS: Gordana Lepčević, Željka Čuklić, Aleksandar Žugić On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Mladen Matica, mladen.matica@kckzz.hr

Conditions of use	<i>Indicators available for view and download</i>
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Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Min. value 105 (2008). Max. value 132 (2016).

In tourist areas due to the expected increase in the number of tourists and achievements more categories of tourist services expect an increase in water needs. Seasonal the type of tourism makes it difficult to solve the problems of public water supply due to large differences in seasonal and extra-sea water consumption.



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

Description

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. The indicator represents the extent to which areas important for conserving biodiversity, cultural heritage, scientific research (including baseline monitoring), recreation, natural resource maintenance, and other values, are protected from incompatible uses. It shows how much of each major ecosystem is dedicated to maintaining its diversity and integrity. Protected areas are essential for maintaining ecosystem diversity in countries and ecological regions, in conjunction with management of human impacts on the environment.

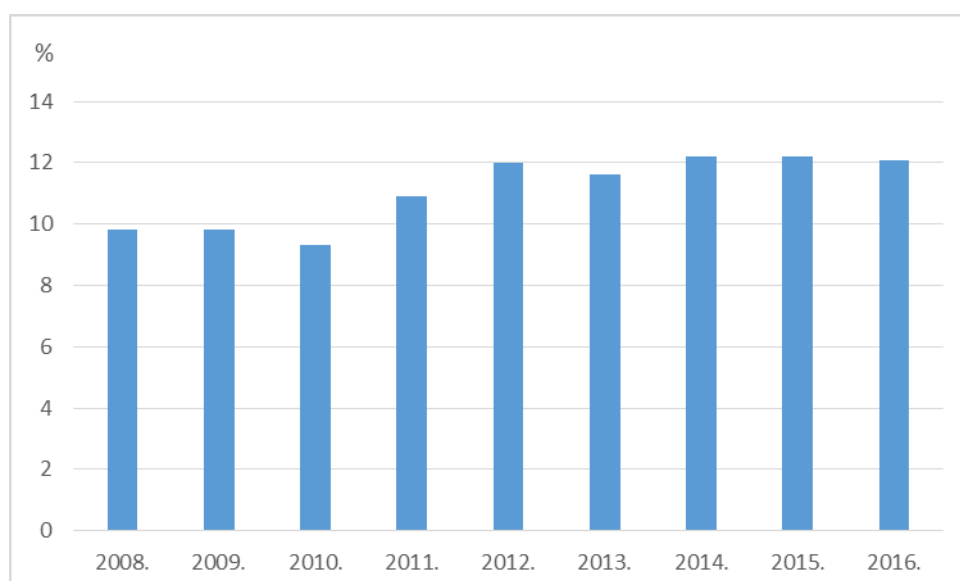
Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS, https://www.dzs.hr/Hrv_Eng/ljetopis/2017/sljh2017.pdf
Key statistical data used	
Spatial level	<i>National level</i>

Data completeness	Data available for the period 2008-2016
Policy/goals	<p>Strategic planning aims to focus the available capacities on activities that will contribute to the conservation of nature to the most significant extent. Strategy and Action Plan for Nature Protection is a fundamental document of nature protection in the Republic of Croatia, and so far adopted three generations: 1999 and 2008 and 2017. Five Strategy Strategic Goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase the effectiveness of basic nature protection mechanisms 2. Reduce direct pressures on nature and encourage sustainable use of natural resources 3. strengthen the capacity of the nature protection system 4. Increase knowledge and availability of data on nature 5. raise the level of knowledge, understanding and support of the public for the protection of nature. <p>https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2017_07_72_1712.html</p>
Contact person if available	<p>CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS: Gordana Lepčević, Željka Čuklić, Aleksandar Žugić</p> <p>On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Mladen Matica, mladen.matica@kckzz.hr</p>
Conditions of use	<i>Indicators available for view and download</i>

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Min. value 9,3% (2010). Max. value 12,2% (2014 and 2015).

According to data from the Register [2] (Register of Protected Areas, December 2016), 407 areas are permanently protected in nine national categories of protection, accounting for 8.49% of the total territory of the Republic of Croatia, ie 7.476,28 ha. With the accession of the Republic of Croatia to the European Union, the areas of the Natura 2000 network have been identified, which is declared on 36.73% of the land territory, 15.42% of the sea (inland waters and territorial sea), or 29.08% of the total area of the Republic of Croatia.



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

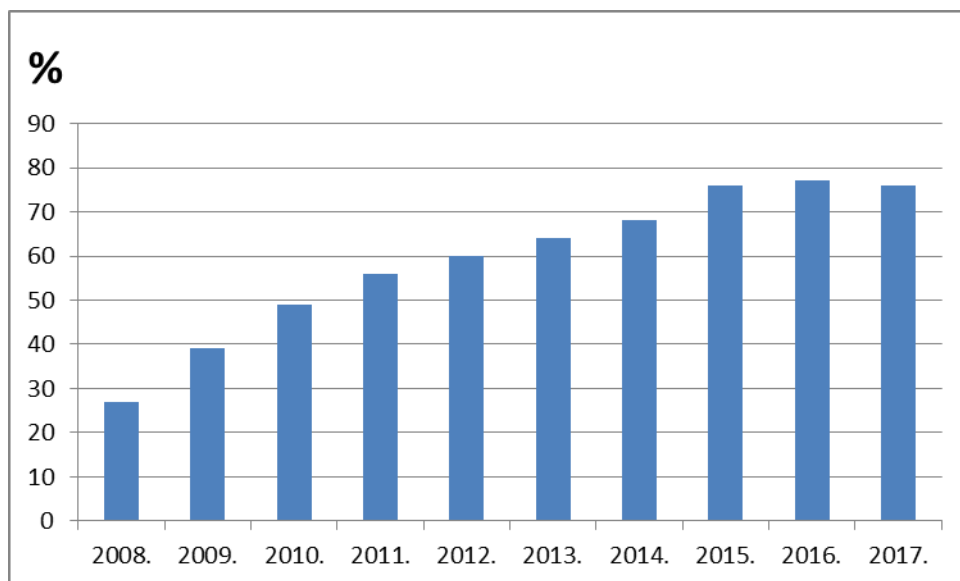
Description

This indicator is a share of population (households) with broadband access. Ensure an increase in the innovation capacity of each region which in turn will result in increases in employment and economic activities. % of population with accessibility to high-speed broadband.

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/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tin00073&plugin=1
Key statistical data used	
Spatial level	National level
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2008-2017
Policy/goals	The Strategy for the Development of Broadband Access in the Republic of Croatia from 2016 to 2020, 2016. Based on an analysis of the state of broadband access development in the Republic of Croatia, there is a lag in the number of broadband access connections for the average of the EU Member States. Despite a large increase in the number of users, there are still significant growth opportunities in the Republic of Croatia with regard to the density of broadband connections of 23.02% in the fixed public communications network, compared to the average of 31.6% in the EU member states, the area of the fiber optic access network. http://www.mppi.hr/UserDocsImages/Strategija-sirokopojasni-pristup2016-2020-usvojeno%20na%20VRH.pdf
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Mladen Matica, mladen.matica@kckzz.hr
Conditions of use	Indicators available for view and download

Min. value 27,0% (2008). Max. value 77,0% (2016).

Concerns about the uneven development of the Republic of Croatia are justified and steps need to be taken to ensure that some areas do not lag behind in the more advanced parts of broadband access development due to the lack of market interest. It is therefore necessary to take appropriate measures to broaden the availability of broadband access at high speeds and to secure the prerequisites for building the appropriate broadband access infrastructure, given that the broadband access, as an integral part of the national network infrastructure, plays a key role in involving the Republic of Croatia in the common digital market of the European Union



2.7. European cultural sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List

Description

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, http://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/hr
Key statistical data used	
Spatial level	National level
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2008-2017
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: Mladen Matica, mladen.matica@kckzz.hr
Conditions of use	Indicators available for view

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Min. value 7 (2008-2015). Max. value 10 (2017).

A Tentative List is an inventory of those properties which each State Party intends to consider for nomination:

- Zadar - Episcopal complex (2005)
- Historical-town planning ensemble of Ston with Mali Ston, connecting walls, the Mali Ston Bay nature reserve, Stonsko Polje and the salt pans (2005)

- Historical-Town Planning Ensemble Tvrda (Fort) in Osijek (2005)
- Varazdin - Historic Nucleus and Old Town (the Castle) (2005)
- Burg - Castle of Veliki Tabor (2005)
- Lonjsko Polje Nature Park (2005)
- Velebit Mountain (2005)
- Frontiers of the Roman Empire Croatian Limes (2005)
- Diocletian's Palace and the Historical Nucleus of Split (extension) (2005)
- Lubenice (2005)
- Primošten Vineyards (2007)
- Hermitage Blaca (2007)
- City of Motovun (2007)
- The historic town of Korčula (2007)
- Kornati National Park and Telašćica Nature Park (2007) .

2.8. Life expectancy at birth by sex

Description

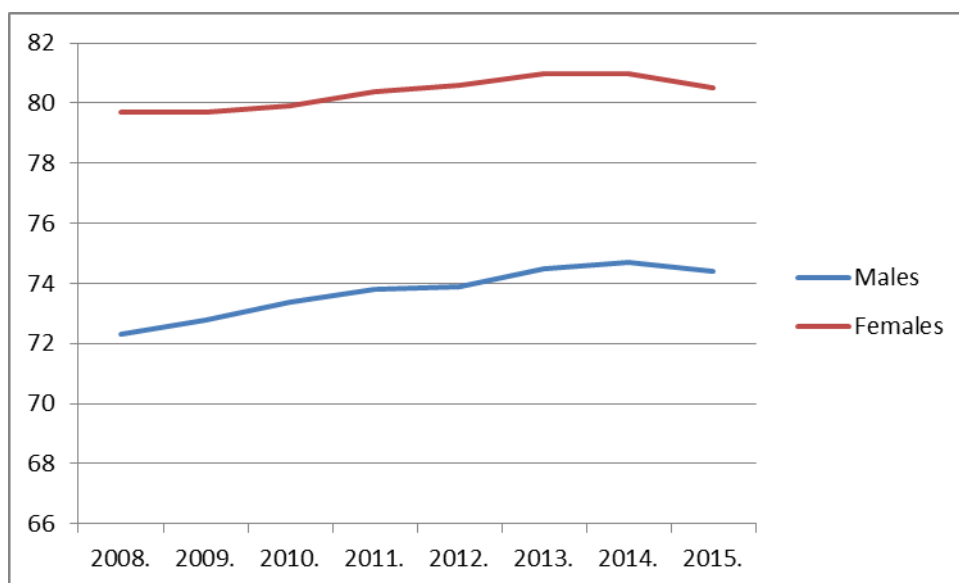
Simple indicator expressing the average life expectancy at birth for both women and men in years. This indicator represents a proxy for the overall quality of the health-care system in a region. It tells us about healthiness of living environment and together with ageing index it allows to assess social policies projections and risk of exclusion.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	<i>EUROSTAT</i> , http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tps00025&plugin=1
Key statistical data used	
Spatial level	<i>National level</i>
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2008-2015
Policy/goals	National Strategy of Development of Heaviness 2012-2020 https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/dodatni/423339.pdf One of the main goals of public health should be an increase years of healthy living of the population. Expanding years of health the life of the population will not only affect the lives of individuals, by prolonging their time spent in good health, but will contribute and reducing healthcare costs. The public health objective the system should definitely be reducing the difference between expected life and expected life expectancy. These the two measures should be part of a continuous monitoring of mortality and morbidity in Croatia. In the last decade Croatia has not it was possible to monitor whether the expected duration of healthy life increased or decreased because comparable statistics about the expected duration. Healthy life has only recently begun to count.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Mladen Matica, mladen.matica@ckkzz.hr
Conditions of use	<i>Indicators available for view</i>

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Min. value Males 72,3 (2008) and Females 79,7 (2008-2009). Max. value Males 74,7 (2014) and Females 81,0 (2013-2014).

In the last decade expected life expectancy at birth for women increased by about 1.8 years, has grown for over two months each year. Simultaneously, The expected life expectancy at birth for men increased for about 2.6 years, ie it increased for just over three months each years. Thus, the expected life expectancy at birth for men in the last decade in Croatia grew faster than the 50-year average, while at the same time the difference between men and women gradually decreases.



2.9. Gross disposable household income

Description

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. This indicator measures the welfare of residence population in a region and reflect the level of poverty.

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/submitViewTableAction.do
Key statistical data used	
Spatial level	National level
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2008-2016
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: Mladen Matica, mladen.matica@kckzz.hr
Conditions of use	<i>Indicators available for view and download</i>

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Min. value 18958 (2008). Max. value 19370 (2016).

2.10. People at risk of poverty or social exclusion

Description

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.

It's a union of the three sub-indicators below:

- 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

- Severe material deprivation rate

- 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.

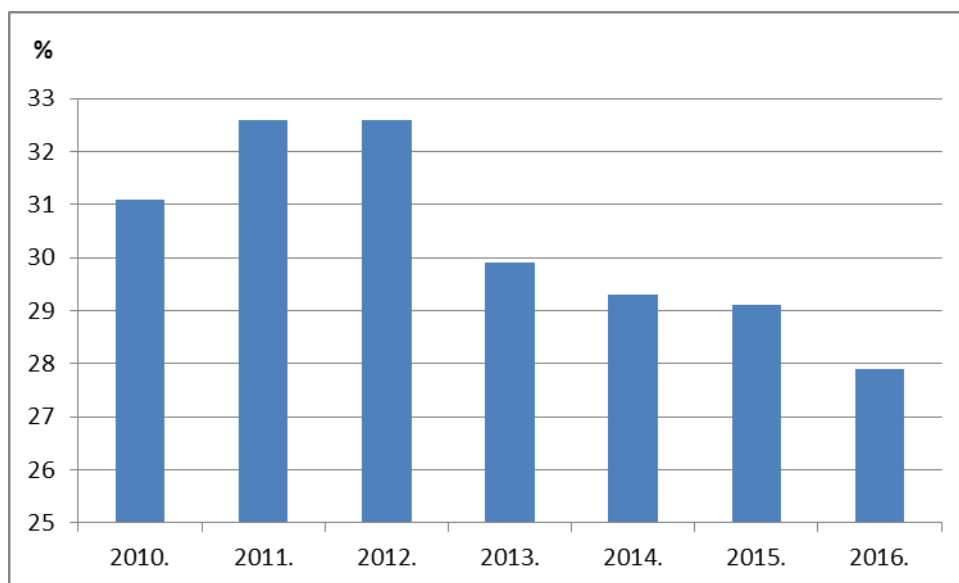
This indicator does not measure wealth or poverty, but low income in comparison to other residents in that country, which does not necessarily imply a low standard of living.

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/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=t2020_50&plugin=1
Key statistical data used	
Spatial level	<i>National level</i>
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2010-2016
Policy/goals	Strategy for Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion in the Republic of Croatia (2014-2020), 2014 https://vlada.gov.hr/UserDocsImages/ZPPI/Strategije/Strategija%20borbe%20protiv%20siroma%C5%A1tva.pdf <i>The National Strategy for Roma Inclusion 2013-2020, the National Program for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights for the period 2013-2016, the Migration Policy of the Republic of Croatia for the period 2013 to 2015 or the National Anti-Discrimination Plan 2008- 2013. can be considered as complementary to this document and their goals, measures and activities as an integral part of the efforts of the Republic of Croatia to involve the most vulnerable members of society.</i>
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Mladen Matica, mladen.matica@kckzz.hr
Conditions of use	<i>Indicators available for view and download</i>

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Min. value 27,9 (2016). Max. value 31,1 (2008).

Observed according to the most common status of the person's activity, the risk rate of poverty is highest for unemployed persons and is 42.9%. For unemployed men it is 48.1% and for unemployed women 38.0%. In the case of people working, the risk of poverty is 6.1%, while for the category of pensioners it is 21.8%.



2.11. Population aged 25-64 with tertiary education

Description

Indicator is defined as population aged 25-64 with tertiary education as percentage of all population aged 25-64. This indicator measures the highly-qualified labour force as basis for future R&D activities. Human capital is an essential factor for innovation potential.

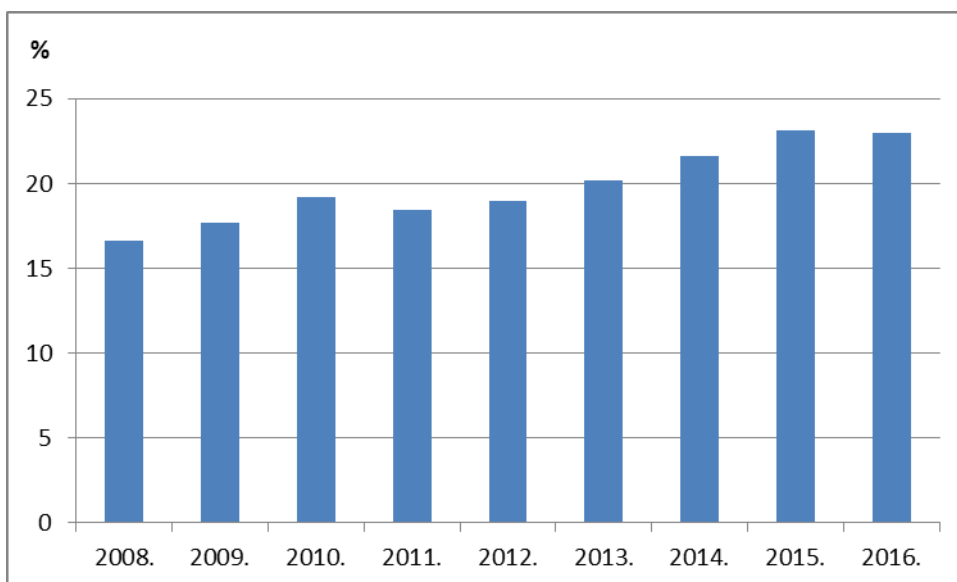
Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	EUROSTAT, http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&plugin=1&pcode=tgs00109&language=en
Key statistical data used	
Spatial level	National level
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2008-2016
Policy/goals	Strategy of Education of Science and Technology, 2014. https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2014_10_124_2364.html Croatia needs, in line with other countries' trends of the EU by 2020 will reach a share of 35% of people aged 30 to 34 with the completion of some form of tertiary education.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Mladen Matica, mladen.matica@kckzz.hr

Conditions of use	<i>Indicators available for download</i>
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Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Min. value 16,6% (2008). Max. value 23,15% (2015).

In Croatia there is a significant share of citizens without completed elementary school (62 092 persons older than 15 according to the 2011 census) and only with completed elementary school (773 489). In addition, 283 867 citizens have no complete primary school. In the working-age and the unemployed population, most people with completed high school, mostly vocational education (more than 1.9 million citizens). So, it is all about a large number of citizens without qualifications, with lower qualifications or generally with low levels of education, ie without having acquired key competences for lifelong learning. This points to the need to align the program offer to upgrade the competency potential and to continuously adapt it to the changing and increasingly demanding needs of the economy and society.



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

Description

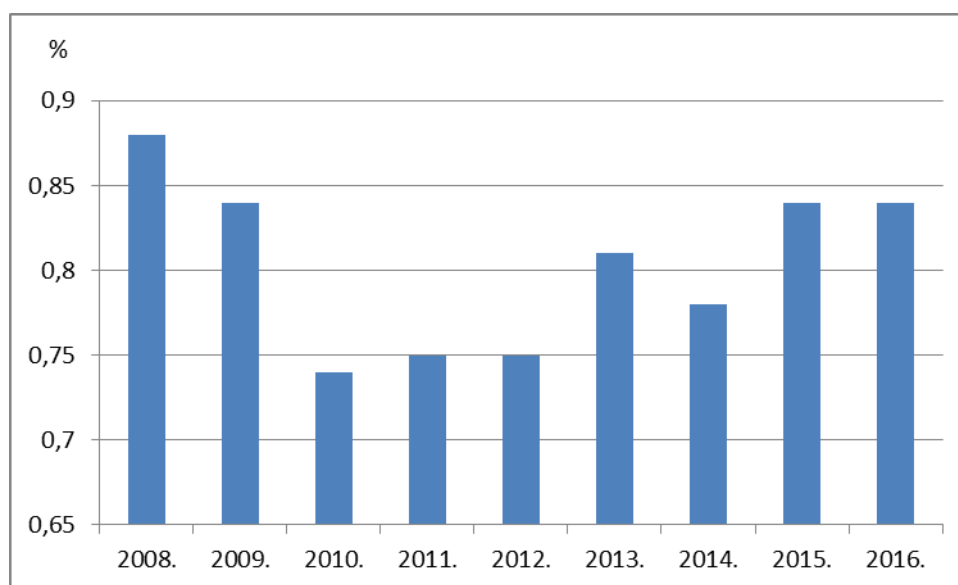
This indicator is total gross domestic expenditure on research and experimental development (GERD) as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP). R&D expenditure represents one of the major drivers of economic growth in a knowledgebased economy. As such, trends in the R&D expenditure indicator provide 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.

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/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=t2020_20&plugin=1
Key statistical data	

used	
Spatial level	<i>National level</i>
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2008-2016
Policy/goals	<p>Strategy of Education of Science and Technology, 2014. https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2014_10_124_2364.html</p> <p>Croatia is ranked in the highest group of highly developed countries by the Human Development Index (HDI) that the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) measures the quality of life and advances in that group.¹⁴⁰ Changes that will enable such a role of science require the strengthening of an innovative economy and social activities and gradually increase research and development resources to 3% of gross domestic product.</p>
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Mladen Matica, mladen.matica@kckzz.hr
Conditions of use	<i>Indicators available for download</i>

Min. value 0,74% (2010). Max. value 0,88% (2008).

Research achievements in Croatia are generally lower than the European average, if key indicators are systematically monitored in the European Union but are better than a few members of a similar economy structure. 156 Participation in European programs is good, with 17% of successful institutions applying for higher education and science and funds realized in the amount of EUR 86 million in the Seventh Framework Program (FP7). Especially successful research in the fields of health, information and communication technology, biotechnology and transport. Eighty small and medium-sized enterprises are involved in the projects.



2.13. Employment rate 20-64 years by sex

Description

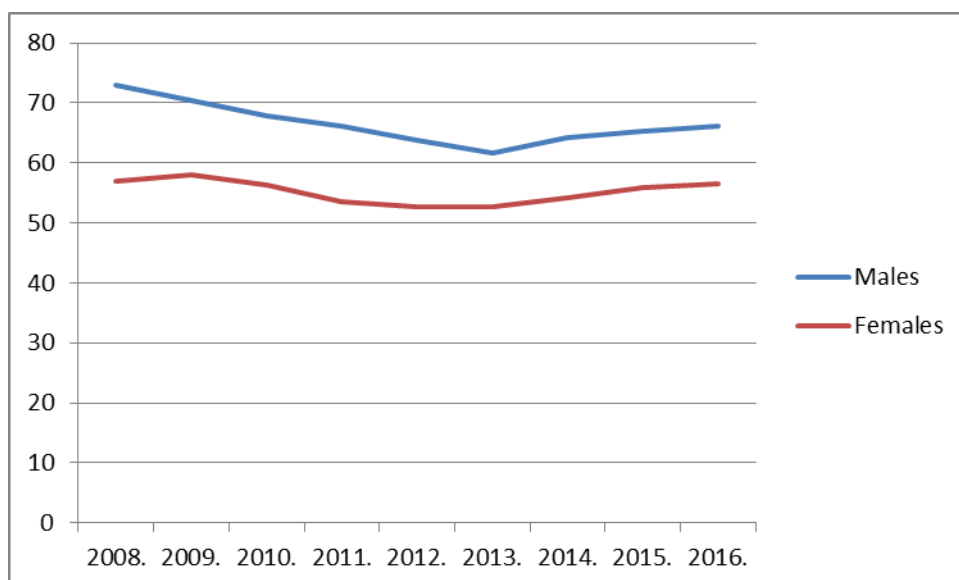
The employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of persons aged 20 to 64 (by sex) in employment by the total population of the same age group. The employment rate, in other words the proportion of the working age population in employment, is considered as a key social indicator for analytical purposes when studying developments within labour markets.

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	<i>National level</i>
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2008-2016
Policy/goals	<p>Guidelines for the Development and Implementation of Active Employment Policy in the Republic of Croatia for the period from 2015 to 2017, 2014 https://vlada.gov.hr/UserDocsImages/Sjednice/2017/01%20Sije%C4%8Danj/15%20sjednica%2014%20VRH/15%20-%2010.pdf</p> <p>The guidelines are a national strategic document for a three - year period setting priorities and goals in the area of overall employment policy in the Republic of Croatia, namely: increasing the employment rate of the population, improving competitiveness, increasing the mobility of the workforce through professional, spatial and educational mobility and ensuring compliance of the offer and labor market demand. The guidelines define the main labor market challenges, priorities and objectives of the action resulting in a list of interventions, as well as a list of measures and activities that will respond to identified challenges, taking into account the implementation criteria, indicators, sources financing, beneficiaries and carriers of certain activities, monitoring procedures, reporting and evaluation of measures taken.</p>
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Mladen Matica, mladen.matica@kckzz.hr
Conditions of use	<i>Indicators available for download</i>

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Min. value Males 61,6 (2013) and Females 52,6 (2012). Max. value Males 72,9 (2008) and Females 58,0 (2009).

Croatia was at the top of the list of member states of the European Union and in terms of the relative volume of long-term unemployment. The average share of the long-term (12 and more months) of the unemployed in the total number of unemployed in 2015 was 49.5%.



2.14. Youth unemployment rate [% of labour force 15-24 y.o.]

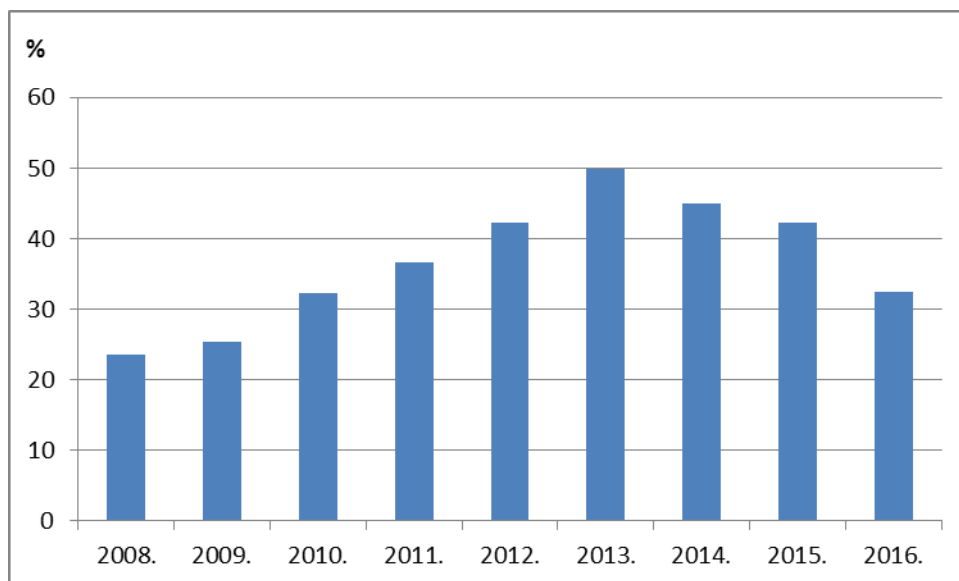
Description

This indicator refers to the share of the labour force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. High youth unemployment rates do reflect the difficulties faced by young people in finding jobs. However, this does not necessarily mean that the group of unemployed persons aged between 15 and 24 is large because many young people are studying fulltime and are therefore neither working nor looking for a job (so they are not part of the labour force which is used as the denominator for calculating the unemployment rate).

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	EUROSTAT, ec.europa.eu/eurostat/
Key statistical data used	
Spatial level	National level
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2008-2016
Policy/goals	Guidelines for the Development and Implementation of Active Employment Policy in the Republic of Croatia for the period from 2015 to 2017, 2014 https://vlada.gov.hr/UserDocsImages/Sjednice/2017/01%20sije%C4%8Danj/15%20sjednica%2014%20VRH/15%20-%2010.pdf
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Mladen Matica, mladen.matica@kckzz.hr
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Min. value 23,6% (2008). Max. value 49,9 (2013).



2.15. Share of employment by sector

Description

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

II. Services: *Market services:* Wholesale and retail trade; Accommodation and food service activities; Communication; Financial and insurance activities; Real estate activities; Professional scientific and technical activities; Administrative and support service activities. *Mainly non market services:* Public administration; Education; Health; Arts, entertainment and recreation; Other services activities; Activities of households as employers; Activities of extraterritorial organisations.

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.

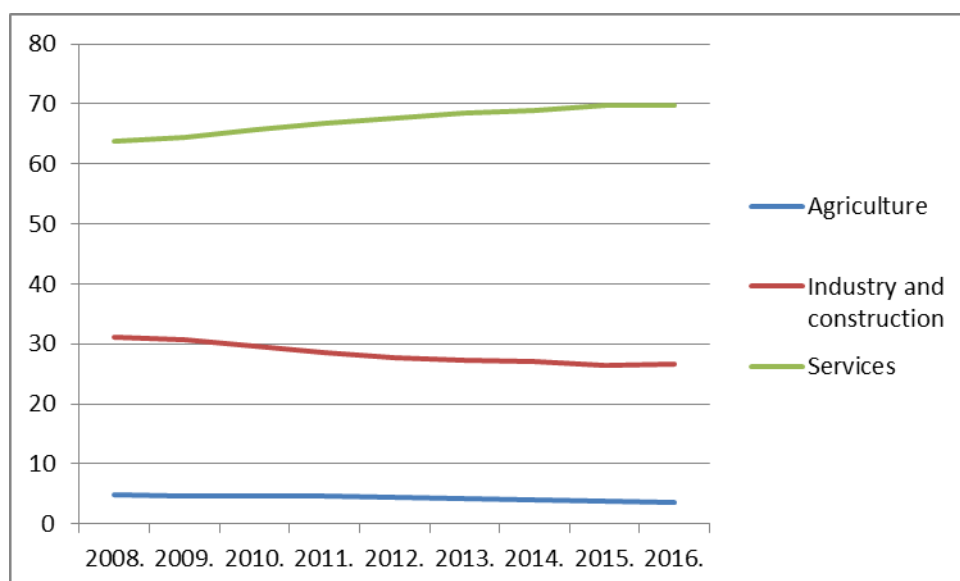
Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS https://www.dzs.hr/Hrv_Eng/StatInfo/pdf/StatInfo2017.pdf
Key statistical data used	
Spatial level	National level
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2008-2016
Policy/goals	Industrial Strategy of the Republic of Croatia 2014-2020, 2014. https://www.mingo.hr/public/industrija/Industrijska_strategija_%202014_2020.pdf As the main strategic goals of the Industrial Strategy, the repositioning of identified strategic activities on the global value chain is defined: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increase in volume of industrial production at an average annual rate of 2.85%; - the number of newcomers for almost 86 thousand by the end of 2020, of which at least 30% are highly educated;

	<p>- labor productivity growth for almost 70 percent in the period 2014-2020.</p> <p>- increase of exports by 30% in that period, and change of export structure in favor of exports of high added value products.</p> <p>Rural Development Programme of the Republic of Croatia for the Period 2014-2020 http://www.mps.hr/ipard/UserDocsImages/Postpristupno%20razdoblje%20%20EAF%20RD/PRR%202014-2020%20finalna%20inačica%20EN/Adopted_RDP2014-2020_ENG_26May2015.pdf</p> <p>The productivity of Croatian agriculture measured as a ratio of GVA and labour input, as an average for the 2010-2012 period, was 6.368,2 EUR/AWU[6] which is 58,2 % less than the average productivity of EU agriculture (15.223,6 EUR/AWU) (CI-14). In comparison to new EU Member States (EU-12), the productivity of Croatian agriculture is greater, but the trend of productivity growth is substantially stronger in the EU-12 states.</p> <p>Tourism Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia by 2020 https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_05_55_1119.html</p> <p>Taking into account the existing constraining factors of the future tourist development of the Republic of Croatia and the global trends in tourist demand, the main goal of the development of Croatian tourism by 2020 is to increase its attractiveness and competitiveness, which will result in entry into the leading 20 tourist destinations in the world according to the competitiveness criteria.</p>
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Mladen Matica, mladen.matica@kckzz.hr
Conditions of use	<i>Indicators available for view and download</i>

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Min. value Agriculture 3,62% (2016), Industry and construction 26,38 (2015) and Services 63,86% (2008). Max. value Agriculture 4,82% (2008), Industry and construction 31,12 (2008) and Services 69,69% (2016).

The productivity of Croatian agriculture measured as a ratio of GVA and labour input, as an average for the 2010-2012 period, was 6.368,2 EUR/AWU[6] which is 58,2 % less than the average productivity of EU agriculture (15.223,6 EUR/AWU) (CI-14). In comparison to new EU Member States (EU-12), the productivity of Croatian agriculture is greater, but the trend of productivity growth is substantially stronger in the EU-12 states



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

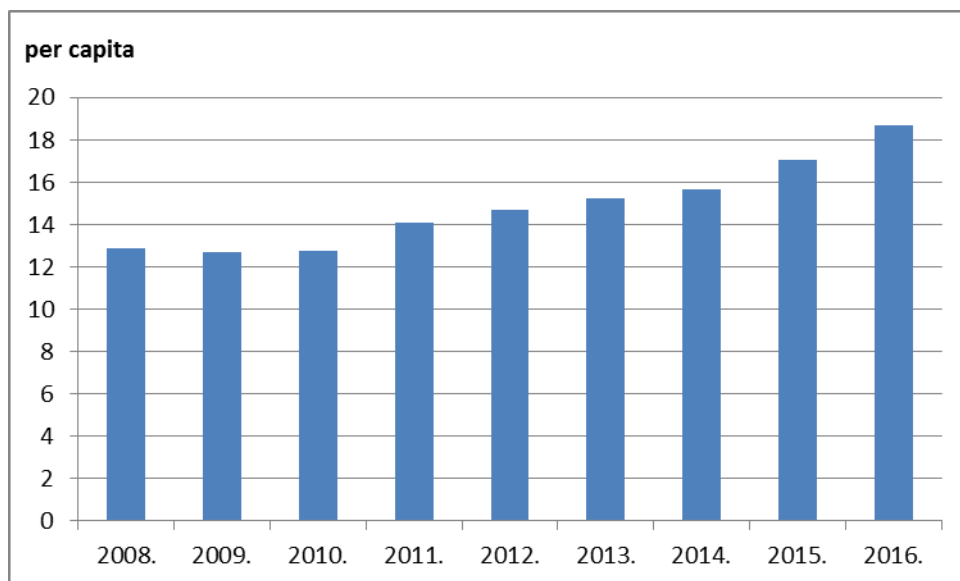
Description

This indicator is a ratio of yearly tourist stays by total resident population. This indicator defines land use change and pressure.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level, regional and local level (TAMP).
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS https://www.dzs.hr/Hrv_Eng/publication/2016/04-03-02_01_2016.htm
Key statistical data used	
Spatial level	National level
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2008-2016
Policy/goals	<p>Tourism Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia by 2020 https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_05_55_1119.html</p> <p>Other strategic goals of tourism development by 2020 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the structure and quality of accommodation <p>Continuous increase in the share of hotels and increase of the quality of accommodation in camps and households, with the decrease of their share in total accommodation capacity. The share of accommodation measured by the number of beds in hotels increases from 13.1% in 2011 to 18.1%, while the share of camps simultaneously increases from 25.2% to 25.8%, and family accommodation in households decreases from 48, 7% to 43.4%;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New employment <p>Opening of 20 to 22 thousand new jobs in tourism and about 10 thousand jobs in neturistic activities, but induced by tourist activity; Realization of new investments in the amount of about 7 billion euros.</p>
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Mladen Matica, mladen.matica@ckkzz.hr
Conditions of use	<i>Indicators available for download</i>

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Min. value 12,71 (2008). Max. value 18,7 (2016).



2.17. Share of tourism related employment in total employment

Description

This indicator refers to the share of employees working in tourism related employment to total employment.

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.

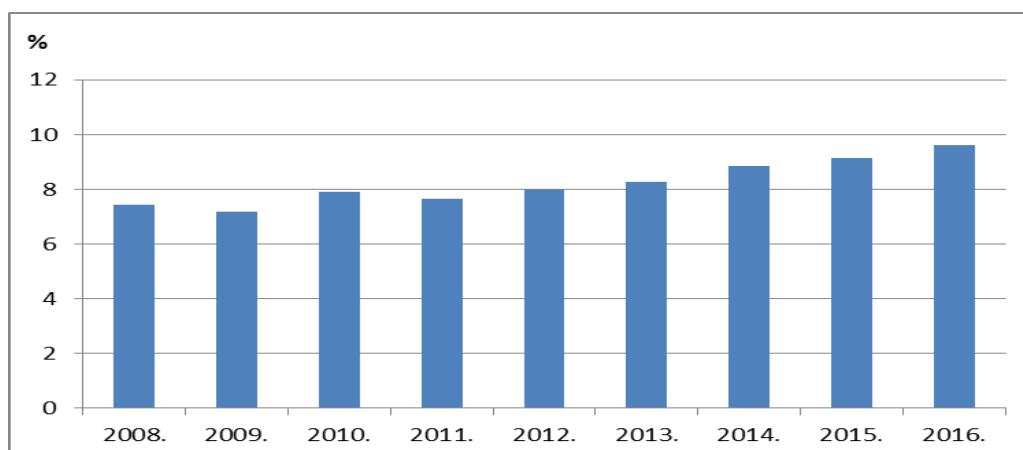
Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	EUROSTAT, http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=tour_lfs1r2&lang=en
Key statistical data used	
Spatial level	National level
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2008-2016
Policy/goals	<p>Tourism Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia by 2020 https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_05_55_1119.html</p> <p>Sun and Sea is today the dominant tourist product of Croatia, and this will remain in the future provided that its competitive position on the Mediterranean market is continually improved through content enrichment and enhancement of the quality of accommodation and service offerings, ie deepening of the destination value chain. On the other hand, today's dominant position of sun and sea products is at the same time the main reason for the marked seasonality of tourist demand and the concentration of tourist traffic on the narrow coastal belt. Since relying on the sun-to-sea product on the long run will not contribute to significantly improving the competitive position of Croatia as a tourist destination and thus the increase of tourist</p>

	consumption and the better utilization of development potential, Croatia needs to be more strongly oriented towards the development of tourism products in the period until 2020 only greater use of available capacities outside the summer months, but also the activation of the tourism potential of continental Croatia.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Mladen Matica, mladen.matica@kckzz.hr
Conditions of use	<i>Indicators available for download</i>

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Min. value 7,19% (2008). Max. value 9,63% (2016).

The activity of hospitality has a growth of employment higher than the Croatian average. While the total employment growth in Croatia in the period from 2000 to 2010 was 11%, in the catering industry the number of employees was increased by 21%, and 16,000 new jobs were created. At the same time, as the number of employees over the past decade has risen slower than the number of tourist arrivals and overnight stays, the productivity of employees has increased.



2.18. % of GDP of foreign direct investment stock

Description

This indicator refers to the share of foreign direct investment (stock) in GDP. 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 investment involves both the initial transaction between the two entities and all subsequent transactions between them and among foreign affiliates. FDI stock is the value of the share of their capital and reserves (including retained profits) attributable to the parent enterprise, plus the net indebtedness of affiliates to the parent enterprises.

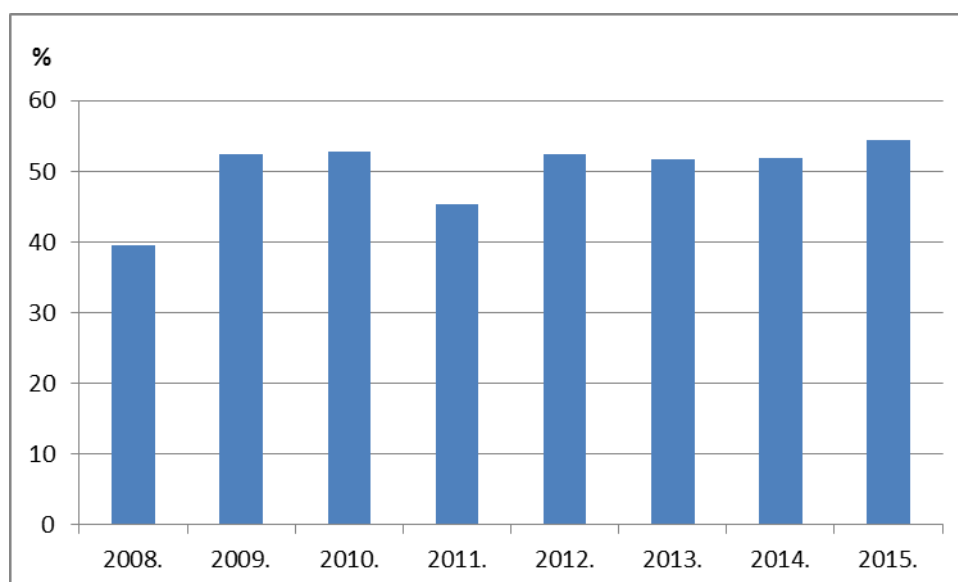
Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for	UNCTAD, unctadstat.unctad.org

indicator	
Key statistical data used	
Spatial level	National level
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2008-2015
Policy/goals	<p>Investment Promotion Strategy for the Republic of Croatia for the period 2014-2020 https://www.mingo.hr/page/prijedlog-strategije-poticanja-investicija-u-republici-hrvatskoj-za-razdoblje-2014-2020-30-svibnja-14-lipnja-2014</p> <p>The Republic of Croatia should focus on infrastructure investments in order to facilitate the flow of goods, services and information, production and high technology, to boost employment with high added value and stimulate exports, energy and environmental protection, to ensure a lesser dependence on imports energy and sustainability and tourism, to maximize the use of existing natural resources</p>
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Mladen Matica, mladen.matica@kckzz.hr
Conditions of use	<i>Indicators available for view</i>

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Min. value 39,52 (2008). Max. value 54,44 (2016).

A special law (lex specialis) was adopted - the Law on Strategic Investment Projects of the Republic of Croatia, with the aim of accelerating investment activities and simplifying and shortening the procedures for the realization of such projects. The purpose of this Law is to ensure faster implementation of investment projects in the priority sectors for the Republic of Croatia, strategic niches within the sector and assisted areas of the Republic of Croatia



2.19. Population growth rate

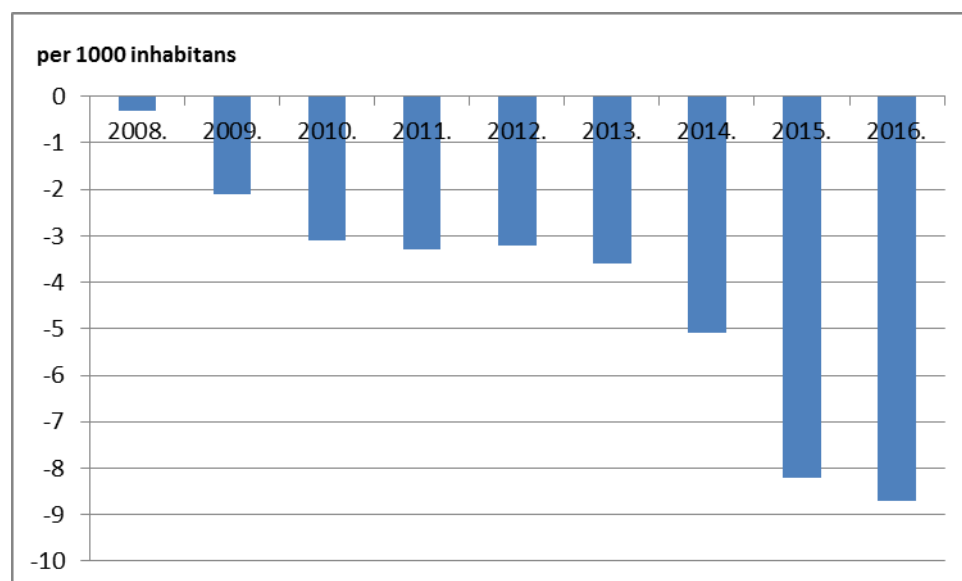
Description

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. 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.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level, National/regional (TAMP), 1 collection at local level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS https://www.dzs.hr/Hrv_Eng/publication/2017/07-01-01_01_2017.htm
Key statistical data used	
Spatial level	National and local level
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2008-2016
Policy/goals	National population policy, 2006 https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2006_12_132_2957.html It represents an instrument to monitor and assess several social policies, capacity and priorities.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Mladen Matica, mladen.matica@ckkzz.hr
Conditions of use	<i>Indicators available for view and download</i>

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Min. value -0,3% (2008). Max. value -8,7% (2016).



2.20. % of population in age 20-64 years

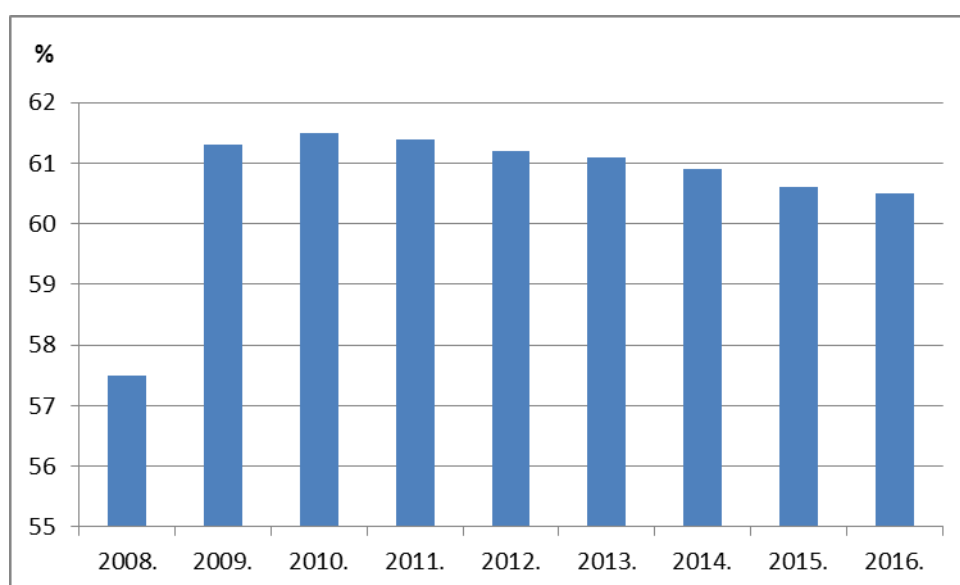
Description

This indicator refers to the share of persons aged 20-64 to total population. This indicator measures working *age* persons out of total population. With employment rate is the best measure of labour market conditions. Europe 2020 headline target is that 75 % of population aged 20-64 should be employed by 2020.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS https://www.dzs.hr/Hrv_Eng/publication/
Key statistical data used	
Spatial level	National level
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2008-2016
Policy/goals	National population policy, 2006 https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2006_12_132_2957.html It represents an instrument to monitor and assess several social policies, capacity and priorities to sustain the pension system.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Mladen Matica, mladen.matica@ckkzz.hr
Conditions of use	<i>Indicators available for view and download</i>

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Min. value 57,5% (2008). Max. value 61,5% (2010).



2.21. Ageing index

Description

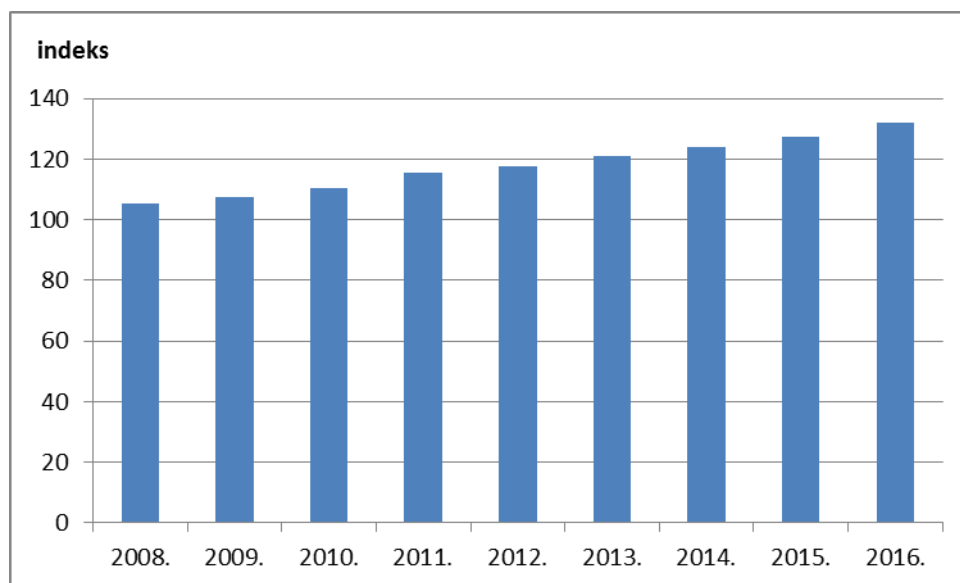
Indicator is defined as the ratio of the population aged 64 and above divided by population of 15 years and below. This indicator measures the balance of the age structure of the society.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS https://www.dzs.hr/Hrv_Eng/publication/2017/07-01-03_01_2017.htm
Key statistical data used	
Spatial level	National level
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2008-2016
Policy/goals	National population policy, 2006 https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2006_12_132_2957.html It represents an instrument to monitor and assess several social policies, capacity and priorities to sustain the pension system.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Mladen Matica, mladen.matica@ckkzz.hr
Conditions of use	<i>Indicators available for view and download</i>

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Min. value 105 (2008). Max. value 132 (2016).

The Croatian population is characterized by an accelerated increase in the number and share of the population in the old age. In Croatia, this is a long-term demographic process that is structurally destructive..



2.22. Number of foreign students

Description

The indicator refers to a number of international students and/or professors enrolled in tertiary education in Croatia. International strategies at universities are much more than simply the numbers of international faculty and students, but these serve as strong measures of institutions with advanced strategies in Croatia.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	CROATIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS https://www.dzs.hr/Hrv_Eng/publication/2016/SI-1571.pdf
Key statistical data used	
Spatial level	National level
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2008-2015
Policy/goals	Strategy of Education of Science and Technology, 2014. https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2014_10_124_2364.html One of the goals is attracting foreign students and generally increasing student mobility
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Mladen Matica, mladen.matica@kckzz.hr
Conditions of use	<i>Indicators available for view and download</i>

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Min. value 0,62% (2008, 2009, 2011 and 2012). Max. value 0,75% (2015).

Most of the students from abroad, mostly from Poland, Spain, France, Germany and Slovenia, stayed at Croatian higher education institutions. The popularity of Croatian higher education institutions among students and professors abroad is growing.

