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 the CZECH REPUBLIC

Author(s):	**Shane Hume, CENIA**
Template Author(s):	**Vesna Dežman Kete, Blaž Barborič, Geodetic institute of Slovenia**
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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.	Statistical Office of the European Union	EUROSTAT
2.	Czech Statistical Office	CSO
3.	EU Digital Scoreboard	EUDS
4.	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation	UNESCO
5.	World Bank	WB
6.	Ministry for Regional Development of the Czech Rep.	MRDCR
7.	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	UNCTAD
8.	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the Czech Rep.	MEYSCR
9.	Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection of the Czech Rep.	ANCLPCR
10.	Forest Management Institute	FMI
11.	Forestry and Game Management Research Institute	FGMRI
12.	Czech Environmental Information Agency	CENIA
13.	Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre	COSMC
14.	Ministry of Finance of the Czech Rep.	MFCR
15.	Ministry of Transport of the Czech Rep.	MTCR
16.	Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Rep.	MACR
17.	Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Rep.	MECR
18.	Energy Regulatory Office of the Czech Rep.	EROCR
19.	Czech Hydrometeorological Institute	CHMI

2. INDICATORS FOR TERRITORIAL ATTRACTIVENESS AT A NATIONAL LEVEL

2.1. Air pollution: Ozone concentration (number of days/Year; ug/m^3)

Description

Indicator defined as the number of days with ground level concentration exceedances of more than 120 ug/m^3. 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 exceedances of the concentration limit established by law.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	The data used to calculate the final statistic were taken from the Czech Hydrometeorological Institute's (CHMI) reported data 2008-2016 for 0_3.
Key statistical data used	There is no single, key source of data to accurately calculate this particular statistic. The calculation was based on local/regional level data, therefore an accurate and reliable national statistic cannot be

	guaranteed for this indicator. There is no method or national statistic available. The calculation was based on the average number of daily exceedances of 0_3 concentrations over the national/EU limit for human health of 120 ug/m^3. Although data collection is sophisticated and the results are available, the monitoring can be skewed due to the lack of coverage of some areas of the country by monitoring stations or results based on modelling.
Spatial level	Data not available at national level only at regional and county level.
Data completeness	Data available only at local and regional level at a consistent and accurate level, but for a national overview this is not available.
Policy/goals	Unavailable
Contact person if available	Shane Hume, CENIA – shane.hume@cenia.cz
Conditions of use	Unavailable

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 water 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) of a least 75%.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), national
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Data used from EUROSTAT for a universal and consistent source. Data are also available from the Czech Statistical Office.
Key statistical data used	% of the population connected to waste water treatment systems with at least secondary water treatment.
Spatial level	National, regional, county
Data completeness	Data are consistent from 2008-2015 (for EUROSTAT data most recent year). Data for 2016 are not available from Eurostat but are from the Czech Statistical Office.
Policy/goals	Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC of the EP and of the Council of 23rd October 2000 as amended, Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21st May 1991 concerning urban waste-water treatment) as amended and the Czech Act no. 254/2001 Sb. on water (Water Act), as amended, implemented on the basis of these relevant EU directives. The indicator can monitor and be used to assess environmental quality and be used to achieve the aims of these relevant EU directives and national objectives as well as supporting sustainable urban development.

Contact person if available	Shane Hume, CENIA – shane.hume@cenia.cz
Conditions of use	Indicator is available for view/download

Interesting facts about this specific indicator:

In 2008 75.4% of the population were connected to waste water treatment systems, by 2015 this number has gradually risen to 80.8%. This is a reasonably good and steady total increase of 4.6% over the period.

2.3. Electricity generated from renewable sources

Description

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

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), national
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	EUROSTAT data were used for this indicator to keep the data source consistent. Data are also available from the Czech Statistical Office (CSO).
Key statistical data used	The ratio between the electricity produced from renewable energy sources and gross national energy consumption is expressed as a percentage. Data on the production of electricity from renewable energy sources from the above mentioned categories is used alongside data on the gross national electricity consumption as described.
Spatial level	National, regional, county
Data completeness	EUROSTAT data are available for the period 2008-2015, the CSO has more up-to-date data available. Data published annually.
Policy/goals	Act no. 406/2000 Coll. Act on energy management, Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22nd October 2008 on energy statistics and Directive 2004/8/EC of the EP and of the Council of 11th February 2004 on the promotion of cogeneration based on a useful heat demand in the internal energy market. Urges the government to support monitoring of RES and their targets for the share of RES produced within total energy production. It also promotes new investment opportunities and innovations, supports sustainable and economical development leading to a green and efficient economy.
Contact person if	Shane Hume, CENIA – shane.hume@cenia.cz

available	
Conditions of use	Indicators available for view/download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

The % of RES in the total production of gross energy in 2008 was only 5.2%, but by 2015 this has largely increased to 14.1%, a total increase over the period of 8.9%. Already by 2011 the share started to increase due to more government funding and faster development of the technology involved in its production.

2.4. Consumption of water per capita

Description

The indicator measures how much water does an average person use and is expressed as litres per inhabitant (household use) per day.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), national
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Data used are from the Czech Statistical Office (CSO) data set on Water Flows and Sewerage.
Key statistical data used	The data used were the mid-term population status to the date 1st July (all females and males, all ages) and the total amount of water for consumption supplied.
Spatial level	National, regional, county
Data completeness	Data are available from 2008-2016 published annually
Policy/goals	To monitor for issues affecting freshwater to enable to provide recommendations, manage resources, carry out studies, effectively save water. Law no. 254/2001 Coll. Law on water (Water Act), Drinking Water Directive (Council Directive 98/83/EC of 3rd November 1998 on the quality of water intended for human consumption), Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC of the EP and of the Council of 23rd October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy).
Contact person if available	Shane Hume, CENIA – shane.hume@cenia.cz
Conditions of use	Indicators available for view/download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

In 2008 the water consumption per capita per day was 175.5 litres, in 2016 it was 151.8 litres. A decrease of 23.7 litres per capita per day. The data shows a gradual and steady decrease in water consumption indicating improvements in preventing water loss and distribution systems and public awareness of wasting water and its preservation.

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

Description

The indicator is defined as the share of terrestrial area (% of the total surface area as terrestrial protected 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.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), national
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Data used are from the Czech Statistical Office (CSO)
Key statistical data used	The total terrestrial areas protected include the following main categories of sites: national parks, natural parks, scientific reserves, scientific reserves, natural monuments and natural reserves, natural sites of universal natural heritage, natural monuments, natural reserves, wetlands of international importance and sites of community interest (NATURA 2000). Total area of the territory.
Spatial level	National
Data completeness	Data are available from 2008-2016 published annually
Policy/goals	Data is collected by The Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection of the Czech Rep. according to Act No. 114/1992 Coll. Act of the Czech National Council on Nature and Landscape Protection. 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.
Contact person if available	Shane Hume, CENIA – shane.hume@cenia.cz
Conditions of use	Indicators available for view/download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

No real major difference but a small annual increase in terrestrial area protected, thus proving that there has neither been a significant loss or gain of habitat. Moderate and equal, but it is always a priority to protect and add new sites.

2.6. Population (or households) with accessibility to high-speed broadband (1Mbit/second up and down)

Description

The indicator is a share of the population (households) with broadband internet access. It is expressed as a percentage. In almost all cases this access is via a personal computer either using a dial-up, ADSL or cable broadband access.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), national
Annual range	2008/2021

Data source for indicator	Data used from the EU Digital Scoreboard and OECD.
Key statistical data used	% of households with access to broadband internet.
Spatial level	National
Data completeness	Data are available from 2008-2016 published annually. It should be noted that the data only cover a small percentage coverage of households and data can be unreliable, also speed assessments may not have been carried out in some cases.
Policy/goals	Data are collected to comply with: Regulation (EC) No. 808/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, concerning Community statistics on the information society (ICT); Regulation (EC) No. 1006/2009; Regulation (EC) No. 1099/2005;Regulation (EC) No. 1031/2006;Regulation (EC) No. 847/2007; Regulation (EC) No. 960/2008;Regulation (EC) No. 1023/2009. Ensuring an innovation capacity which in turn will result in increases in employment and economic activities as well as monitoring communication infrastructure and access development.
Contact person if available	Shane Hume, CENIA – shane.hume@cenia.cz
Conditions of use	Indicators available for view/download

Interesting facts about this specific indicator:

Internet access in 2008 was at 45.9%, then from 2010 onwards the share of the population grew quite quickly due to more affordable data and broadband packages and through development and innovation of the technologies and infrastructure. In 2016 81.7% of households have access, with varying quality of speeds and access.

2.7. European cultural sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List

Description

This indicator counts cultural sites listed by UNESCO on the World Heritage List which are of special cultural, natural or physical significance. Shown as number of sites.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), national
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	UNESCO Database
Key statistical data used	The number of sites on the territory recorded on the World Heritage List.
Data availability	National
Data completeness	Data are available from 2008-2016 published annually.
Policy/goals	UNESCO World Heritage Sites protect these significant assets for future generations and make a country more attractive for tourism and investment. The programme catalogues names and conserves sites of outstanding cultural or natural importance to the common heritage of humanity.
Contact person if available	Shane Hume, CENIA – shane.hume@cenia.cz
Conditions of use	Indicators available for view/download

Interesting facts about the specific indicator:

2.8. Life expectancy at birth by sex

Description

A simple indicator expressing the average life expectancy at birth for both men and women shown in years

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), national
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	EUROSTAT, Czech Statistical Office also have this data
Key statistical data used	Average life expectancy of males and females from birth shown in years.
Spatial level	National, regional, county
Data completeness	Data are available from 2008-2015 published annually.
Policy/goals	This indicator represents a proxy for the overall quality of the health care system in a country. It tells us about healthiness of the living environment and together with the ageing index it allows to assess social policies projections and risk of exclusion.
Contact person if available	Shane Hume, CENIA – shane.hume@cenia.cz
Conditions of use	Indicators available for view/download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Average life expectancy from birth over the period 2008-2015 for both sexes has not changed much, practically stagnated. The obvious trend is clear that women live longer than men, compared with previous years to 2008 life expectancy has gradually improved with better health care, facilities and treatments, but it is neither a huge increase or decrease, a pretty level scenario.

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.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), national
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Czech Statistical Office data
Key statistical data used	The data used is the gross average income measured as per person per year in Czech Korun, total for households, this is then converted into Euro by using the latest Czech National Bank Currency Exchange Rate.
Spatial level	National, regional, county
Data completeness	Data are not available for the years 2008 and 2009.

Policy/goals	This indicator measures the welfare of the residence of a population in a region and reflects the level of poverty.
Contact person if available	Shane Hume, CENIA – shane.hume@cenia.cz
Conditions of use	Indicators available for view/download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Although data are not available for 2008/2009, this was the time of crisis in Europe and this would have had quite a negative effect on household incomes. From 2013-2015 average gross incomes actually dipped in a negative trend until 2016 where again rose. There is not much of a difference in the figures over previous years after the crisis the level is quite stagnated.

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 houses 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.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), national
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Data used from EUROSTAT
Key statistical data used	People at risk of poverty or social exclusion or % in risk of poverty [% of total population]
Spatial level	National, regional
Data completeness	Data are available from 2008-2016 published annually.
Policy/goals	The 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.
Contact person if available	Shane Hume, CENIA – shane.hume@cenia.cz
Conditions of use	Indicators available for view/download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

In 2008 15.3% of the population were living in poverty this figure has stagnated and not changed much over the period up to 2016, by 2016 this figure has dropped to 13.3% of the population indicating a downward trend and fall in the population being in poverty, which is a positive sign.

2.11. Population aged 25-64 with tertiary education

Description

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

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), national
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	EUROSTAT
Key statistical data used	Data used: edat_lfs_9902 - Population by educational attainment level, sex, age and labour status (1 000)
Spatial level	National, regional
Data completeness	Data are available from 2008-2016 published annually.
Policy/goals	This indicator measures the highly-qualified labour force as a basis for future R&D activities. Human capital is an essential factor for innovation.
Contact person if available	Shane Hume, CENIA – shane.hume@cenia.cz
Conditions of use	Indicators available for view/download

Interesting facts about the specific indicator:

In 2008 14.5% of the population aged 25-64 had reached the tertiary level of education, by 2016 this figure had steadily risen over the period to 23%, a total rise of 8.5%, which is positive and encouraging.

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

Description

This indicator id the total gross domestic expenditure on research and experimental development (GERD) as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP).

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), national
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	EUROSTAT
Key statistical data used	EUROSTAT: t2020_20 indicator - Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) (Europe 2020 indicator)
Spatial level	National
Data completeness	Data are available from 2008-2016 published annually.
Policy/goals	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	Shane Hume, CENIA – shane.hume@cenia.cz
Conditions of use	Indicators available for view/download

Interesting facts about the specific indicator:

In 2008 the percentage of GDP spent on R&D was at 1.24% clearly at the peak and effect of the crisis. After this year the amount steadily grew up to 1.97% (at its highest) in 2014, then most probably due to government cut-backs the figure in 2016 dropped down to 1.68% of GDP.

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.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), national
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	EUROSTAT
Key statistical data used	Employment rate 20-64 years by sex as % of the population (20-64 y.o.) (Europe 2020 Indicator)
Spatial level	National, regional
Data completeness	Data are available from 2008-2016 published annually.
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.
Contact person if available	Shane Hume, CENIA – shane.hume@cenia.cz
Conditions of use	Indicators available for view/download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

From an overall point-of-view there has been a very small increase in the share of males and females in the 20-64 years age group in employment over the period. There still remains a gap in the difference between the proportion of males in employment and females in employment in this age group of 16% for 2016.

2.14. Youth Unemployment Rate

Description

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

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), national
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	World Bank
Key statistical data used	% of labour force (15-24 y.o.)
Spatial level	National, regional
Data completeness	Data are available from 2008-2017 published annually.
Policy/goals	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 full-time 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).
Contact person if available	Shane Hume, CENIA – shane.hume@cenia.cz
Conditions of use	Indicators available for view/download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

In 2008 the rate of youth unemployment in the age group of 15-24 year olds was 9.8% this gradually rose and reached a peak of 19.5% in 2012, knock-on effect of the crisis of 2008. From 2013-2017 this gradually fell back down to 9.7% in 2017, back to the same level more or less as it was at the start of the period, a more positive trend.

2.15. Share of employment by sector

Description

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

I Agriculture

II Industry and construction: Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply, sewerage and waste management; Construction.

III 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.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), national
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Czech Statistical Office (CSO)
Key statistical data used	% of employment by sector. Total number of persons employed for the whole country and in the relevant sector according to NACE

	categorisation from EUROSTAT.
Spatial level	National, regional
Data completeness	Data are available from 2008-2016 published annually.
Policy/goals	Regional sector specialisation is broadly understood to be the extent to which particular economic sectors attract larger shares of the employment or output in one region as compared with another.
Contact person if available	Shane Hume, CENIA – shane.hume@cenia.cz
Conditions of use	Indicators available for view/download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

In Sector II – Industry and construction and Sector III – Services the % share of all employment pretty much stays stagnant and the same with no real marked difference, the trend in Sector I – Agriculture is in decline, but also very marginally this is across the whole period.

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

Description

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

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), national
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Czech Statistical Office, EUROSTAT
Key statistical data used	Czech Statistical Office – Data on the total population of the country mid- term status as of 1st July. EUROSTAT – Data on the total number of nights spent by tourists/non-residents in the country. Then the number per capita per year was calculated.
Spatial level	National, regional
Data completeness	Data are available from 2008-2016 published annually.
Policy/goals	This indicator defines land use change and pressure. It also allows for the measurement of the success and attractiveness of the region in terms of tourism and popularity so that relevant policies can created accordingly.
Contact person if available	Shane Hume, CENIA – shane.hume@cenia.cz
Conditions of use	Indicators available for view/download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

The number of overnight stays from 2008 – 2010 shows a slight dip as a result of crisis and less spending power of tourists to travel, but from 2010-2016 the trend starts to positively increase which is a good sign.

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.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), national
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Ministry for Regional Development of the Czech Rep.
Key statistical data used	% share of employment in tourism from overall employment
Spatial level	National
Data completeness	Data are available from 2008-2015 published annually.
Policy/goals	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	Shane Hume, CENIA – shane.hume@cenia.cz
Conditions of use	Indicators available for view/download

Interesting facts about this specific indicator:

Although tourism is very popular and an important sector generating very important revenue to the national economy, the % of people employed in tourism is still relatively low and has not changed significantly over the period 2008-2015.

2.18. % of GDP of foreign direct investment stock

Description

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

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), national
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
Key statistical data used	Data used from the UNCTAD: 1. Foreign direct investment: Inward and outward flows and stock, annual, 1970-2016 Data sources used to compile this indicator: - UNCTAD, Division on Investment and Enterprise, World Investment Report, Statistical Annex - UNCTAD, UNCTADstat, Total trade in goods and services - UNCTAD, UNCTADstat, Gross domestic product - UNCTAD, UNCTADstat, Total Population
Spatial level	Transnational (CO-TAMP), national
Data completeness	Data are available from 2008-2016 published annually.
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 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 revenues (including retained profits) attributable to the parent enterprise, plus the net indebtedness of affiliates to the parent enterprises.
Contact person if available	Shane Hume, CENIA – shane.hume@cenia.cz
Conditions of use	Indicators available for view/download

Interesting facts about the specific indicator:

In 2008 the % of GDP as foreign investments was at 48.12%, largely due to the crisis that hit Europe. Over the period up until 2016 the level of FDI has remained at just over 60%, at 65.82% in 2012 at its highest and in 2016 just under at 59.75%. This still shows that the country is an attractive proposition for foreign investors due to its cheaper and skilled labour forces, ideal logistical location and beautiful countryside and tourism.

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.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), national
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Czech Statistical Office
Key statistical data used	Total number of persons (thousands) immigration, emigration, live born, dead and total population mid-term status to the 1st July. Indicator expressed as number per 1,000 inhabitants.
Spatial level	National, regional
Data completeness	Data are available from 2008-2016 published annually.
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 UN 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	Shane Hume, CENIA – shane.hume@cenia.cz
Conditions of use	Indicators available for view/download

Interesting facts about the specific indicator:

In 2008 the number per 1,000 inhabitants was 8.3 this drastically dropped to 1 from 2008-2012, evidently as result of the financial crisis, migration to find work and government cuts and lowering of incomes. Very slowly from 2012-2016 the number starts to increase again back to 2 in 2016 indicating a slight recovery, but still relatively stunted.

2.20. % of population in age 20-64 years

Description

This indicator refers to the share of persons aged 20-64(expressed as the % of the population) to total population.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), national
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Czech Statistical Office
Key statistical data used	Total population to the 31st December and the total population in the age group 20-64 years.
Spatial level	National, regional, county
Data completeness	Data are available from 2008-2016 published annually.
Policy/goals	This indicator measures the working age persons out of the total population. With employment rate, it is the best measure of labour market conditions. Europe 2020's headline target is that 75% of the population aged 20-64 should be employed by 2020.
Contact person if available	Shane Hume, CENIA – shane.hume@cenia.cz
Conditions of use	Indicators available for view/download

Interesting facts about the specific indicator:

Over the period 2008-2016 the % of the total population in the age of 20-64 is nearly at 65%, but gradually declines very slightly from 2014-2016 to 61.29% in 2016. It is still shy of the Europe 2020 target of 75%, but is still reasonably good.

2.21. Ageing index

Description

The indicator is defined as the ratio of the population aged 64 and above divided by the population of 15 years and below and expressed as a percentage.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), national
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Czech Statistical Office
Key statistical data used	Total population of 64 years and over and the total population 15 years and under were used to make the calculation.
Spatial level	National, regional

Data completeness	Data are available from 2008-2016 published annually.
Policy/goals	This indicator measures the balance of the age structure of the society, so that plans and policies can be made for the ageing population, pension provisions and healthcare etc.
Contact person if available	Shane Hume, CENIA – shane.hume@cenia.cz
Conditions of use	Indicators available for view/download

Interesting facts about the specific indicator:

Over the period 2008-2016 the ageing index has slowly grown from 104.99% in 2008 up to 122.6% in 2016. Indicating a forever ageing population, challenges lay ahead for the welfare and benefits systems and for health and social care facilities and services as well as housing needs.

2.22. Number of foreign students

Description

The indicator refers to the number of international and/or professors enrolled in tertiary education, expressed as a percentage of all foreign students from the total ofall students.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), national
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the Czech Rep.
Key statistical data used	Total number of all students, total number of all foreign students.
Spatial level	National
Data completeness	Data are available from 2008-2016 published annually.
Policy/goals	International strategies at universities are much more than simply just the numbers of international faculties and students, but these serve as strong measures of institutions with advanced strategies in this area.
Contact person if available	Shane Hume, CENIA – shane.hume@cenia.cz
Conditions of use	Indicators available for view/download

Interesting facts about the specific indicator:

In 2008 the share of all foreign students was 8.19% over the period up to 2016 this share has progressively increased to a share of 14.01% in 2016. This indicates that the country is an attractive place for foreign students to study and seems to be positively increasing benefiting the education system and national economy.