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

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INTRODUCTION

1.1. Scope

The following document present the metadata information for the common attractiveness indicators and indicator database (at Federal State 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

Acronyms:

BW – Federal State of Baden-Württemberg

BY – Federal State of Bavaria

1.2. Data sources

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

NO.	ORGANISATION	ACRONYM
1.	Bayerisches Landesamt für Umwelt – Bavarian Federal State Agency for Environment	LFU
2.	Landesanstalt für Umwelt, Messungen und Naturschutz Baden-Württemberg - Federal State Agency for Environment, Monitoring and Nature Protection Baden-Württemberg	LUBW
3.	Statistisches Bundesamt – Federal Statistical Office Germany	Destatis
4.	Ministerium für Umwelt, Klima und Energiewirtschaft Baden-Württemberg - Ministry for the Environment, Climate and Energy Baden-Württemberg	UMBWL
5.	Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Wirtschaft und Medien, Energie und Technologie – Bavarian Federal State Ministry for Economy and Media, Energy and Technology	STMWI
6.	Bundesministerium für Verkehr und digitale Infrastruktur – Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure Germany	BMVI
7.	Statistische Ämter des Bundes und der Länder - Federal Statistical Office and statistical offices of the Federal States	GENESIS
8.	Bayerisches Landesamt für Statistik – Bavarian Statistical Office	LfStat
9.	Statistisches Landesamt Baden-Württemberg - Statistical Office Baden-Württemberg	StaLa BWL
10.	The Worldbank	Worldbank
11.	Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Umwelt und Verbraucherschutz - Bavarian State Ministry of the Environment and Consumer Protection	STMUV
12.	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation UNESCO	UNESCO
13.	Bundesinstitut für Bau-, Stadt- und Raumforschung - Federal Institute for Research on Building, Urban Affairs and Spatial Development	BBSR
14.	Arbeitskreis »Volkswirtschaftliche Gesamtrechnungen der Länder« - Working Group »Regional Accounts« of different Statistical Offices	VGRdL
15.	Deutsche Bundesbank	Bundesbank
16.	Bundesagentur für Arbeit - German Employment Agency	BA
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		

21.		
22.		

2. INDICATORS FOR TERRITORIAL ATTRACTIVENESS AT A NATIONAL LEVEL

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

Description:

The indicator is defined as the number of days with ground level concentration exceedances of more than 120 µg/m³ as an average of 8 hours: number of days 8h-MW >120 µg/m³. The indicator tries measuring the degree of reductions in emissions for healthier natural living environments. The number of exceedings of the concentration limit shall be maximum 25 per year.

Type of indicator	Transnational, collection at Federal State level (BW and BY))
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	**BW**: Landesanstalt für Umwelt, Messungen und Naturschutz Baden-Württemberg (LUBW) **BY**: Bayerisches Landesamt für Umwelt (LFU)
Key statistical data used	Data of local ozone monitoring stations
Spatial level	National, Federal State and local level (place of monitoring stations)
Data completeness	Complete (2008-2016)
Policy/goals	Indicator is set by The National Law on protection against harmful environmental impacts through air pollution, noise, shakes and similar events (Federal Immission Control Act - BImschG), based on the EU-Air Quality Regulation 2008/50/EG of 21.08.2008. Broken down by Federal State Laws s.a. Bavarian Immission Control Act - BayImSchG Monitoring in BY by Air Hygiene State Surveillance System Bavaria (LÜB), Monitoring in BW by UDO (Umwelt-Daten und -Karten Online)
Contact person if available	**BW**: LUBW Landesanstalt für Umwelt Baden-Württemberg, mail luft@lubw.bwl.de, Telefon: 0721/5600 – 0 **BY**: Bayerisches Landesamt für Umwelt, poststelle@lfu.bayern.de, Tel.: 08 21/ 9071-0
Conditions of use	Both for BW and BY, indicators are available for download (PDF), and online view

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Ozone values differ a lot from year to year – no general trend can be diagnosed. From 2008 to 2016, BW values ranged from 14 to 39, BY values from 4-33 (days of threshold exceedance), where 2015

was the year of extremes in both Federal States. Not considering this extreme year, the maximum value was 29 for BW and 26 for BY.

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

Description:

The indicator is defined as the ration of population (in %) which are connected to urban waste water treatment with at least secondary treatment.

Type of indicator	Transnational, collection at Federal State level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Destatis
Key statistical data used	Table “population connected to public waste water treatment” in Statistical Yearbook of Federal Statistical Office Germany
Spatial level	National and Federal State level
Data completeness	For both BW and BY: 2008, 2009, 2011, 2014, 2015 missing
Policy/goals	German Water Resources Law (WHG 2009)
Contact person if available	see Destatis staff for Statistical Yearbook of Federal Statistical Office Germany
Conditions of use	indicators available for view only

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

By 2016, the indicator values have been close to 100% of inhabitants connected to wastewater treatment plants in both Federal States, though slightly higher in BW (99,4%) as compared to BY (96,9%). This indicates that the target has almost been reached, as far as the quantitative figures are considered, but also in qualitative terms: advanced (tertiary) treatment is the standard in all monitored plants.

2.3. Electricity generated from renewable sources

Description

Ratio of electricity (in %) generated from renewable resources calculated from gross electricity production per year, incl. Installation consumption, conduction loss etc. Electricity produced from renewable energy sources comprises the electricity generation from hydro plants (excluding pumping), wind, solar, geothermal and electricity from biomass/wastes.

Type of indicator	Transnational, collection at Federal State level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	**BW**: UMBWL, **BY:** STMWI
Key statistical data used	Various sources of data for the different renewable energy sources
Spatial level	National and Federal State level
Data completeness	No **BY** values in 2008 and 2009
Policy/goals	**National** policy: Renewable Energies Act (EEG, 2014) **BW** policy: Climate Protection Act of the Federal State (2013) and Integrated Energy and Climate Protection Strategy (IEKK, 2014), BW target: by 2020, 26% of electricity *consumption* to be covered by renewables. By 2050, 80% of *energy* (electricity, heating, fuels) to be generated by renewables. (Targets don't exactly overlap with the indicator). **BY** policy: Federal State Energy Programme (2016), BY target: By 2025, 70% of electricity to be generated by renewables.
Contact person if available	**BW**: UMBWL, Unit 64 Renewable Energies, poststelle@um.bwl.de, **BY**: STMWI, info@stmwi.bayern.de
Conditions of use	For both BW and BY, indicators are available for view (download of brochure)

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

In BW, the indicator values show a steady increase from 14.2% in 2008 to 24.8% in 2016. In BY, we see the same trend of a rising ratio of renewable energy sources - from 25.9% in 2010 to 43.3% in 2016 – but a higher supply / more efficient use of renewable energy sources for electricity production as compared to BW. The backlog in BW can partly be related to political scepticism / resistance against wind power, for potential impacts on nature and landscape aesthetics.

2.4. Consumption of water per capita

Description

Daily consumption of water (in l) per capita, calculated as the amount of water which is distributed to households and SMEs by the public water suppliers. This means that water used in small businesses such as agricultural etc. are included in the values.

Type of indicator	Transnational, collection at Federal State level
Annual range	2008/2021

Data source for indicator	GENESIS
Key statistical data used	n/a
Spatial level	National, Federal State, regional and counties level
Data completeness	Both BW and BY are missing for 2008, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016
Policy/goals	**BW**: UMBWL **BY**: LFU
Contact person if available	**BW**: KLIMANET by Ministry of Environment, Climate and Energy (UMBW), poststelle@um.bwl.de **BY**: Dep. For Water at LFU, poststelle@lfu.bayern.de, Tel. 0 92 81/ 1800-0
Conditions of use	Indicators available for view and for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Last available data is from the year 2013 where German average water consumption per capita and day was at 121 l. In BW, consumption was slightly less, with 116l, and in BY, slightly more than the German average: 130l per capita and day. As compared to previous data, there is little change: in both Federal States, the per capita consumption has risen by only 1l since 2010.

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

Description

The indicator is defined as the share (in %) 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 includes areas of protected nature (Naturschutzgebiet) as well as protected landscape (Landschaftsschutzgebiet).

Type of indicator	Transnational, collection at Federal State level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	**BW**: Statistik-BW **BY**: STMUV
Key statistical data used	WORLDBANK
Spatial level	National and Federal State level, NOT at regional level
Data completeness	**BW**: 2009 missing **BY**: 2009- 2014 missing
Policy/goals	Baden-Württemberg Nature Protection Act (NatSchG, 2015) and Bavarian Nature Protection Act (BayNatSchG, 2011), to implement the Federal Nature Protection Act (BNatSchG, 2010)
Contact person if available	**BW**: UMBWL, 0711/126-0, poststelle@um.bwl.de **BY**: STMUV, +49 89 9214 – 00, poststelle@stmuv.bayern.de
Conditions of use	Indicators available for view

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

In both BW and BY, there was not much change in the ratio of protected areas in the time span of 2008-2016: it is and has been at about one fourth of the total area of BW and about one third of BY; both of which can be considered rather high.

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

Description

The indicator is defined as share of households (in %) with accessibility to high-speed broadband, considering a bandwidth of <2 Mbit/s.

Type of indicator	Transnational, collection at Federal State level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Publications of BMVI
Key statistical data used	n/a
Spatial level	National, Federal State, regional and counties level
Data completeness	Complete
Policy/goals	The implementation of the Federal Broadband Strategy is coordinated by the Federal Broadband Office at BMVI (following the EU target of 30Mbit/s broadband coverage by 2020) **BW:** The aim of the Broadband Initiative Baden-Württemberg II is to create the framework conditions for a demand-driven broadband service. **BY:** Directive on promoting the development of high-speed networks
Contact person if available	Federal Broadband Office, kontakt@breitbandbuero.de
Conditions of use	Indicators available for view in tables and maps

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

In 2016, nearly all households in BW and BY had access to broadband with >1Mbit/s bandwidth (99,6% in BW and 99,7% in BY) which had been the Federal target for 2010 already. However, the latest available broadband technology in Germany provides >50Mbit/s bandwidth – an aspect which might be more interesting to follow: in BW and BY regions the accessibility of households to this

technology currently ranges between 50-95%. It is thus recommended to adapt the indicator respectively (accessibility data are available also for >2, >6, >16; >30Mbit/s bandwidth).

2.7. European cultural sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List

Description

The indicator is defined as the number of European natural and cultural sites on the Unesco World Heritage List.

Type of indicator	Transnational, collection at Federal State level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	UNESCO
Key statistical data used	n/a
Data availability	National map
Data completeness	Data complete
Policy/goals	Criteria of the UNESCO committee
Contact person if available	UNESCO Germany, Contact for World Heritage, Phone: +49 228 60497-10, E-Mail: welterbe(at)unesco.de

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

In both Federal States, the number of sites listed as World heritage has slightly increased in the time spam from 2008 to 2016: from 3 to 5 World heritage sites in BW, and from 5 to 6 in BY.

2.8. Life expectancy at birth by sex

Description

The indicator expresses the average life expectancy at birth for both women and men in years. The data collected is a 3year average (the yearly value + 2 years before). It is considered a significant indicator of health.

Type of indicator	Transnational, collection at Federal State level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	INKAR online indicator map of BBSR
Key statistical data used	n/a
Spatial level	National, Federal State, regional and counties level
Data completeness	Complete until 2014 (2015 and 2016 missing)
Policy/goals	WHO Europe's HEALTH 2020 Strategy
Contact person if available	INKAR staff at BBSR: Helmut Janich, Tel.: (0228) 99 401 2258 e-mail: helmut.janich@bbr.bund.de, WHO European Centre for

	Environment and Health, Tel.:+49 2288150400
Conditions of use	Indicators available for view

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

In both Federal States, life expectancy of males is generally lower than of females, but with a low and steady increase of expected life years to be noted in the time spam of 2008 to 2014. Interestingly, inhabitants of BW (female as well as male) have a higher life expectancy than the respective BY residents.

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 the money left after expenditure associated with income, e.g. taxes and social contributions, property ownership and provision for future pension income, but including social security benefits and other transfers which are usually paid to private households by the state. It is calculated gross of any deductions for capital consumption.

Type of indicator	Transnational, collection at Federal State level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	VGRdL
Key statistical data used	Production, distribution and use of gross domestic product (GDP) at state level, as well as selected aggregates (e. g. GDP and gross value added). Methods of calculations according to (ESVG 2010/Revision 2014).
Spatial level	National and NUTS 3 level
Data completeness	2015 and 2016 data missing
Policy/goals	
Contact person if available	**BW**: StaLa BWL, Dr. Frank Thalheimer, Tel.: 0711/641–2650 vgr@stala.bwl.de **BY**: LfStat, Dr. Tilman von Roncador, Tel.: 089/2119–3394 E-Mail: vgr@statistik.bayern.de,
Conditions of use	indicators available for view/ available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

While the gross disposable household income has risen in both BW and BY in the period of 2008 to 2015 (BW: 20926€ to 22869€, BY: 21112€ to 23080€), the income was always slightly higher for Bavarian households as compared to households in BW.

2.10. People at risk of poverty or social exclusion

Description

The indicator is defined as the ratio of persons with an equivalent income of 60% or less than the average equivalent income of the population (households). The equivalent income is a per capita income which is calculated on basis of the net household income by weighting the needs of the household members.

Type of indicator	Transnational, collection at Federal State level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Destatis
Key statistical data used	Microcensus (data after 2011 is adjusted on basis of the 2011 microcensus data)
Spatial level	National and Federal State level
Data completeness	Data complete
Policy/goals	Europe 2020 Strategy; Microcensus Act (MZG 2016), Social Security Code (SGB) and others (PflegeStatV, BEEG, AsylbLG, WoGG, ProstSchG), following the Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council
Contact person if available	Destatis, online Contact form https://www.destatis.de/DE/Service/Kontakt/Kontakt.html, Zentraler Statistischer Auskunftsdienst, Telefon: 0211 9449-2495, E-Mail: statistik-info@it.nrw.de
Conditions of use	indicators available for view

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

In both BW and BY, the ratio of such people has risen who have 60% or less than the average equivalent income of the population. The increase from 2008 to 2016 was from 10.2 to 11.9% in BW, and 10.8 to 12.1% in in BY, i.e. there are slightly less people in risk of poverty in BW.

2.11. Population aged 25-64 with tertiary education

Description

The indicator is defined as the ratio of population (in %) with a tertiary education level in the ages 25-64. In Germany, the definition of tertiary education includes 4 different levels (short tertiary education degree, Bachelor degree, Master degree, Ph.D.), all of which are considered in this indicator. The EU-Benchmark aims at 40% of 30 to 34 year-old persons with a tertiary education degree by 2020.

Type of indicator	Transnational, collection at Federal State level
Annual range	2008/2021

Data source for indicator	GENESIS, published through Destatis
Key statistical data used	
Spatial level	National and Federal State level
Data completeness	2013 missing
Policy/goals	Europe 2020 Strategy; OECD Education Statistics, SCED 2011, EU Benchmark
Contact person if available	Destatis, Tel. +49 (0) 611 75-4270 und 75-4158, bildungsstatistik@destatis.de
Conditions of use	indicators available for view

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

For both BW and BY, the data of 2008-2016 show an increase of the persons between 25 to 64 with a degree of tertiary education. In BW from 27% to 32% of the population, in BY from 26% to 30% of the population.

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).

Type of indicator	Transnational, collection at Federal State level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	StaLa BWL (data 2009, 2011), Destatis (data from 2012)
Key statistical data used	Data collected by Destatis, Association for the Promotion of Science and Humanities in Germany, and VGRdL
Spatial level	National and Federal State level
Data completeness	2008, 2010 and 2016 missing
Policy/goals	In the Federal Republic of Germany several strategies and programs to promote research and development are existing, e.g.: - The **Excellence Strategy** to strengthen top-level university

	research. - The **Pact for Research and Innovation** strengthens the major non-university research organisations and the German Research Foundation. - The **Hightech Strategy** to support innovation within different fields of action: Digital Economy and Society, Sustainable Economy and Energy, Innovative Working Environment, Healthy Life, Smart Mobility, Civil Security **BW:** Innovation Strategy Baden-Württemberg, Digitizing Strategy **BY:** Digitizing Strategy
Contact person if available	VGRdL, vgr@stala.bwl.de
Conditions of use	indicators available for view

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

The data of 2009-2015 show a slight increase of the percentage of the GDP of both BW and BY which is spent on research and experimental development. In BW from 4.6% to 4.9% of GDP, in BY from 3.1% to 3.2% of the GDP.

2.13. Employment rate 15-64 years by sex

Description

In Germany, the indicator is defined as the employment rate [%] of persons aged 15-64 years, thus differs to the Attractive Danube project's common indicator which refers to age group of 20-64 years. It is calculated by dividing the number of persons aged 15 to 64 (by sex) in employment by the total population of the same age group.

The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. The survey covers the entire population living in private households and excludes those in collective households such as boarding houses, halls of residence and hospitals. Employed population consists of those persons who during the reference week did any work for pay or profit for at least one hour (incl. freelancers, minijobbers etc.), or were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent.

Type of indicator	Transnational, collection at Federal State level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Destatis
Key statistical data used	Microcensus
Spatial level	National, Federal State level
Data completeness	2008 and 2009 missing
Policy/goals	Europe 2020 Strategy

Contact person if available	
Conditions of use	indicators available for view

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

In both BW and BY, there was a steady increase of the employment rates for women and men.

2.14. Youth unemployment rate

Description

This indicator refers to the share of the labour force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment, as part of the total number of population of the same age group. It is calculated as the number of jobseekers per 1000 inhabitants of 15-24 years.

Type of indicator	Transnational, collection at Federal State level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	BA; 2008-2014 data published through INKAR
Key statistical data used	BA Statistics; Eurostat Regio Database
Spatial level	National, Federal State and counties level
Data completeness	2015 and 2016 missing
Policy/goals	COM/2012/0727 final (Moving Youth into Employment)
Contact person if available	
Conditions of use	indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

The share of unemployed youth has decreased in both Federal States: from 17.4 to 15.6% in BW, and from 19.9 to 18.1 in BY.

2.15. Share of employment by sector

Description

This indicator refers to the share (in %) of the employment in different sectors as part of total number of employees. The following sectors are considered:

1. Agriculture
2. Industry and construction: Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply, sewerage and waste management; Construction
3. 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.

In BW, the share of employees in the different sectors is given as % of the total employees at the place of work.

In BY, the data is given as the number of employees in the different sectors.

Both to the "in-country-principle" which considers the employees working in BY regardless of their place of residence) and has to be related to the total number of employees.

Type of indicator	Transnational, collection at Federal State level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	**BW**: StaLa BWL, GENESIS **BY**: LfStat via GENESIS
Key statistical data used	**BW**: Microcensus and Employment Balance of the Federal Republic and Federal States (ETR), Agency for Employment **BY**: Employment Balance of the Federation and Federal States (ETR)
Spatial level	National, Federal State and counties level
Data completeness	Complete
Policy/goals	
Contact person if available	
Conditions of use	indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

For the period of 2008 to 2016, a common trend can be observed in both BW and BY: the percentage of employees in the agricultural as well as in the industrial sector is declining while the percentage in the service sector is increasing constantly. About two third of employees are working in the service sector in both Federal States, about one third in the industrial sector and only a very small portion (smaller than 3 %) is working in the agricultural sector.

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

Description

This indicator refers to the number of overnight stays of tourists per capita per year. It is referred to as the "tourism density" of a region. Until 2010, it was calculated from data of tourist enterprises with 9 or more beds and campsites with 3 or more pitches, since 2011 the reference are entreprises with 10 or more beds and campsites with 10 or more pitches. Data is given in number of overnight stays of tourists per 1000 inhabitants per year, thus it needs to be converted to No per capita and year.

Type of indicator	Transnational, collection at Federal State level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	(2008-2014: Eurostat Regio Database via INKAR), 2008-2016: DESTATIS
Key statistical data used	Monthly assessment of tourism
Spatial level	National, Federal State and counties level
Data completeness	complete
Policy/goals	International Recommendation for Tourism Statistics by UNWTO (IRTS 2008) and the Methodological Manual for Tourism Statistics (Eurostat) **BW:** Regional Tourism Concept Baden-Württemberg to identify potencials and options for action. **BY:** Tourism policy concept of the Bavarian State Government
Contact person if available	www.destatis.de/kontakt, Tel.: +49 (0) 611 / 75 24 05
Conditions of use	indicators available for view

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

The number of overnight stays of tourists per local inhabitants has steadily grown from 2008 to 2014, from 4.1 to 4.8 in BW, and from 6.1 to 7.1 in BY. As compared between the two Federal States, tourism in BY continues to show a higher intensity than in BW throughout the years.

2.17. Share of tourism related employment in total employment

Description

The indicator describes the employment in the tourism sector as a share (in %) of the total employment. It is calculated manually by the number of employed persons in tourism sector in relation to total employment.

Type of indicator	Transnational, collection at Federal State level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	**BW**: StaLa BWL, **BY**: LfStat
Key statistical data used	Hotel and Restaurant Statistics, Microcensus
Spatial level	National, Federal State level
Data completeness	**BY**: 2008,2009, 2015, 2016 missing, **BW**: 2016 missing
Policy/goals	COM(2010) 352 final (Europe, the world's No 1 tourist destination – a new political framework for tourism in Europe); German Trade Statistics Act (HdlStatG)
Contact person if available	**BW**: StaLa BWL, Dr. Frank Thalheimer, Tel.: 0711/641–2650 vgr@stala.bwl.de

	BY: LfStat, Team Handel und Gastgewerbe, E-Mail-: HuG@statistik.bayern.de, Tel.: 09721 / 2088-5300
Conditions of use	indicators available for view

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

In BW, the ratio of employment in the tourism sector has seen some ups and downs between the years of 2008 to 2015 in the range of 4.5 to 5.6% of total employment. BY data range from 5.2 to 6.4% of tourism related employment.

2.18. % of GDP of foreign direct investment stock

Description

This indicator depicts the share of foreign direct investment (in %) of the Gross domestic product of the Federal States of BW and BY. Values have to be calculated manually from German Federal Bank data on foreign direct investment and GDP figures of federal statistical offices.

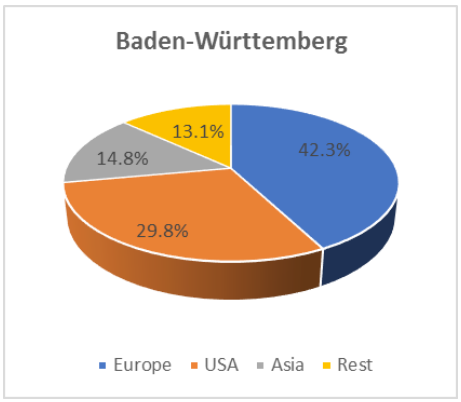
Each year, all resident banks, enterprises, individuals and public authorities participating in external transactions are required to report detailed data on their cross-border equity investment (foreign direct investment) should the investment enterprises' balance sheet total exceed €3 million (or its equivalent). These reporting requirements are anchored in section 11 (3) of the Foreign Trade and Payments Act together with sections 64 and 65 of the Foreign Trade and Payments Regulation.

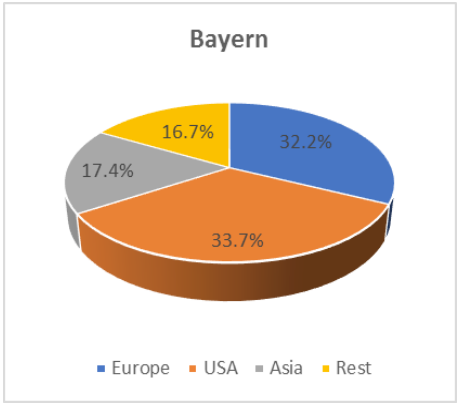
Type of indicator	Transnational, collection at Federal State level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	**BW:** StaLa BWL **BY:** LfStat Deutsche Bundesbank
Key statistical data used	Annual national accounts statistics, Survey on foreign direct investment according
Spatial level	National level, Federal State level
Data completeness	2016 is missing
Policy/goals	
Contact person if available	**BW**: StaLa BWL, Dr. Frank Thalheimer, Tel.: 0711/641–2650 vgr@stala.bwl.de **BY:** Dr. Tilman von Roncador, Tel.: 089/2119–3394 vgr@statistik.bayern.de
Conditions of use	indicators available for view

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

The data preparation methodology has been changed since 2012. It is based on the new internationally harmonised calculation specifications of the OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment, 4th edition and the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual, sixth edition (BPM6). Contrary to the previous gross presentation, capital relations within multinational corporations are netted out, loans to capital owners are deducted and cross-border sister loans are allocated depending on the headquarters of the Group's head office. Taking into account the cross-border, intra-group receivables of the investment properties leads to a significant reduction in direct investment portfolios.

Regional distribution of foreign direct investments (2015):





2.19. Population growth rate

Description

The indicator refers to the growth of the population with per 1000 inhabitants. It 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, collection at Federal State level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	DESTATIS
Key statistical data used	Update of Census 2011 and former census results (FRG: 1987, GDR: 1981)
Spatial level	National, Federal state, County, City
Data completeness	2016 is missing
Policy/goals	
Contact person if available	Statistisches Bundesamt Gustav-Stresemann-Ring 11 65 189 Wiesbaden Telefon: +49-611-75-4865
Conditions of use	indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

The population in Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria has increased almost constantly between 2008 and 2015 with a little break in in 2009.

The increase is basically caused by a rising migration to these Federal States (national and international migrants). Births rates within 2008 and 2016 in both States are always lower than death rates (deficit of births).

2.20. % of population in age 20-64 years

Description

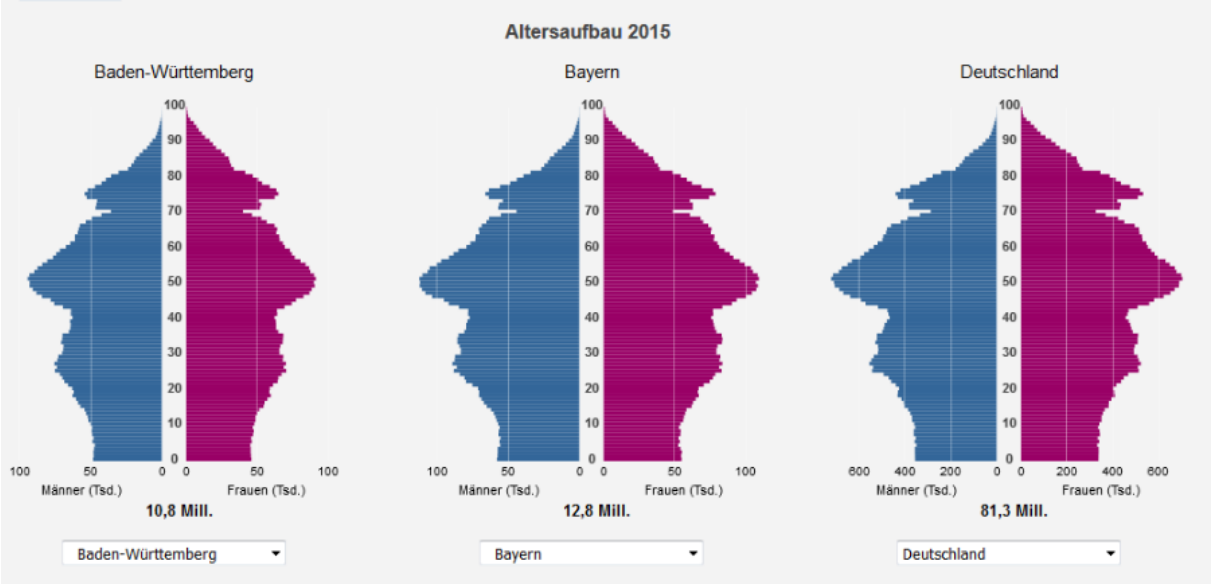
This indicator refers to the share of persons aged 20-64 (in %) to total population.

Type of indicator	Transnational, collection at Federal State level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	**DESTATIS**
Key statistical data used	Update of Census 2011 and former census results (FRG: 1987, GDR: 1981)
Spatial level	National, Federal State Level
Data completeness	Complete
Policy/goals	
Contact person if available	Statistisches Bundesamt Gustav-Stresemann-Ring 11 65 189 Wiesbaden **Telefon: +49-611-75-4865**
Conditions of use	indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Almost constantly two thirds of the population on both states are between 20-64 years.

Age pyramids 2015:



2.21. Ageing index

Description

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

Type of indicator	Transnational, collection at Federal State level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	DESTATIS
Key statistical data used	Update of Census 2011 and former census results (FRG: 1987, GDR: 1981)
Spatial level	National, Federal State Level
Data completeness	Complete
Policy/goals	
Contact person if available	Statistisches Bundesamt Gustav-Stresemann-Ring 11 65 189 Wiesbaden Telefon: +49-611-75-4865
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

The population of Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria belong (next to Bulgaria) to the eldest population among the Danube region. The aging index shows very high values which are almost constantly increasing.

The reasons for this development are basically twofold: In the last decades the birth rates were constantly declining while life expectancy was rising.

In Baden-Württemberg, high immigration rates (with a significant lower average age than the local population, e.g. 10 years younger in 2009) even led to a reduction of the aging process.

Moreover, regional diffrences can be observed: The influx of young people into city districts leads to a mitigation of the aging process in cities while the rural population is characterised by higher values of the aging index.

2.22. Number of foreign students

Description

The indicator refers to the share of international students.

Type of indicator	Transnational, collection at Federal State level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	BBSR LfStat StaLaBWL
Key statistical data used	
Spatial level	Federal State
Data completeness	BW: 2016 is missing BY: complete
Policy/goals	Since 1999, 48 European states have joined forces in the so-called Bologna Process to create a common European Higher Education Area. One of the aims is to intensify cooperation and exchange in research and teaching. In order to strengthen the internationalisation of its universities, the State Ministry and the universities in Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg offer numerous support services (e.g. ERASMUS exchange programmes, international partnerships with universities and structured PHD programmes in English). Bavaria additionally offers scholarships for foreign students. In contrast to that, universities in Baden-Württemberg charge tuition fees for non-EU international students since winter semester 2017/18. These fees amount to 1,500 euros per semester.
Contact person if available	**BW:** StaLaBWL, Wiebke Butz, Telefon 0711/641-24 27, Wiebke.Butz@stala.bwl.de

	BY: E-Mail info@statistik.bayern.de Telefon 089 2119-3218
Conditions of use	indicators available for view

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

The rates of foreign students is more or less constant in both states (12-13% in Baden-Württemberg and 10 – 11 % in Bavaria) with a slight increase over the last years.

It remains to be seen how the introduction of a tuition fee nor NON-EU Students in Baden-