

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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Work package:	WP4 National Attractiveness

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.	Hungarian Central Statistical Office (Központi Statisztikai Hivatal)	KSH
2.	Statistical Office of the European Communities	EUROSTAT
3.	UNESCO Institute for Statistics	UNESCO
4.	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	OECD
5.	Hungarian Air Quality Network /Ministry of Agriculture/ (Országos Légszennyezettségi Mérőhálózat)	OLM

2. INDICATORS FOR TERRITORIAL ATTRACTIVENESS AT A NATIONAL LEVEL

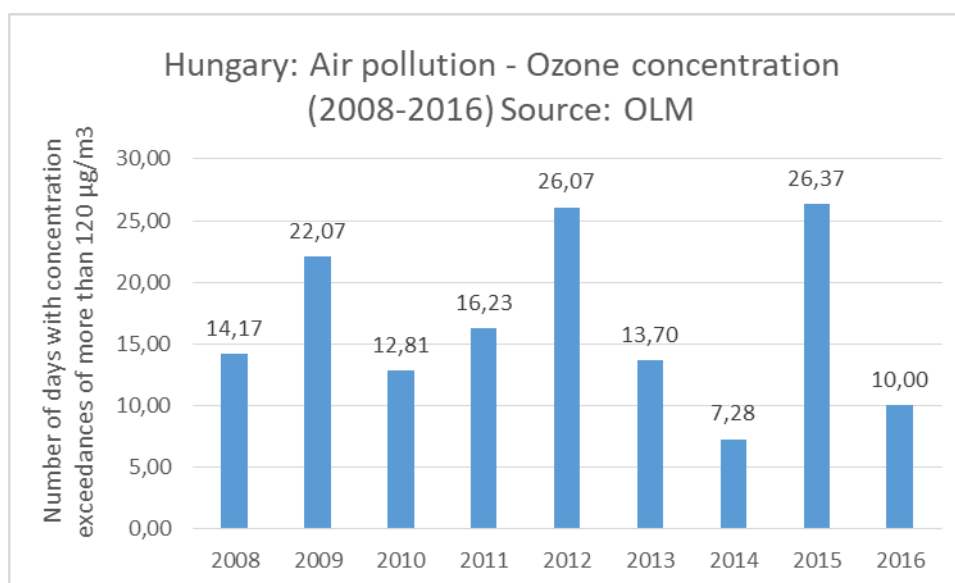
2.1. Air pollution: Ozone concentration (number of days/Year; $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)

Description

Indicator defined as the number of days with ground level concentration exceedances of more than $120 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. 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 exceedings of the concentration limit established by law.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP)
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Hungarian Air Quality Network (OLM)
Key statistical data used	<p>According to the relevant legislation (Decree 306/2010 (XII.23.)), "The OLM is investigating the airspace level and compliance with air pollution limit values in the territory of Hungary in order to assess the national air pollution".</p> <p>Accordingly, only OLM has continuous air quality data.</p> <p>The network consists of two parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - automatic measuring stations - manual measuring points <p>The indicator was created according to the annual air pollution reports based on data measured by the automatic measuring stations.</p>
Spatial level	Data available at measuring points, which were aggregated to national level
Data completeness	Data available from 2008 to 2016
Policy/goals	<p>29/2008. (20th 20th) Parliamentary Resolution on the National Climate Change Strategy</p> <p><u>Current legislation and guidelines on air pollution control</u></p> <p>4/2002. (X. 7.) Ministry of Environment and Water on the designation of air pollution agglomerations and zones;</p> <p>306/2010. (XII.23.) Government decree on the protection of air;</p> <p>4/2011. (I. 14.) VM decree on limit values for airborne emission levels and emission limit values for stationary air pollutant point sources</p> <p>6/2011. (I.14.) VM decree on checking, evaluating the release of airborne levels and stationary sources of air pollutants.</p> <p><u>Directives:</u></p> <p>DIRECTIVE 2008/50/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe;</p> <p>DIRECTIVE 2004/107/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 15 December 2004 relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air</p> <p>COMMISSION DIRECTIVE (EU) 2015/1480 of 28 August 2015 amending several annexes to Directives 2004/107/EC and 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the rules concerning reference methods, data validation and location of</p>

	<p>sampling points for the assessment of ambient air quality (Text with EEA relevance);</p> <p>COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION of 12 December 2011 laying down rules for Directives 2004/107/EC and 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the reciprocal exchange of information and reporting on ambient air quality</p> <p><u>Standards:</u> MSZ EN 14625:2013 - Ambient air. Standard method for the measurement of the concentration of ozone by ultraviolet photometry</p>
Contact person if available	<p>On behalf of LECHNER: Tímea Jaschitzné Cserni, e-mail: timea.cserni@lechnerkozpont.hu;</p> <p>On behalf of the data provider: Hungarian Air Quality Network e-mail: olm@met.hu</p>
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

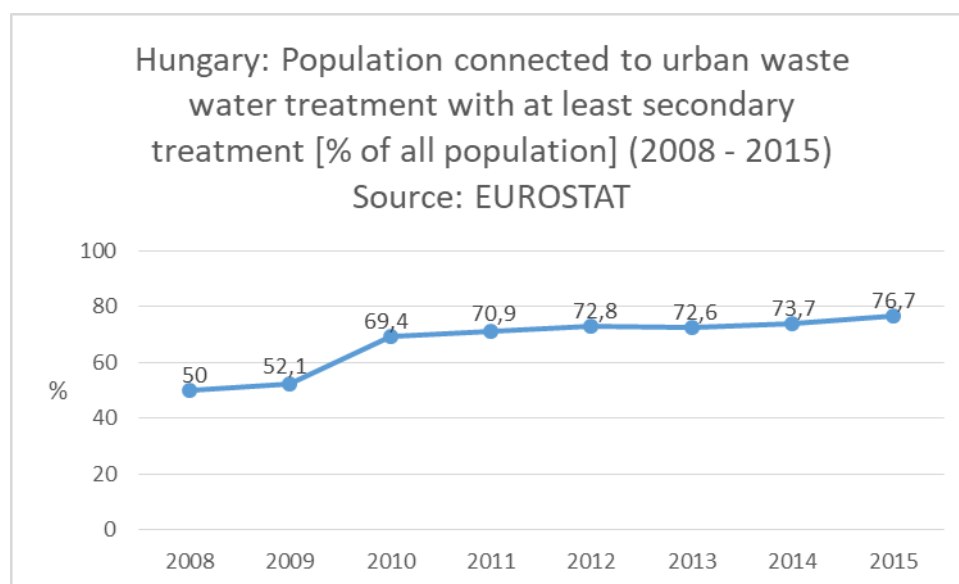


2.2. Population connected to urban waste water treatment with at least secondary treatment

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)
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	EUROSTAT
Key statistical data used	-
Spatial level	national
Data completeness	Data available from 2008 to 2015
Policy/goals	25/2002. (II.27.) Government Decree on the National Settlement Sewer Drainage and Purification Implementation Program
Contact person if available	On behalf of LECHNER: András Nagy e-mail: andras.nagy@lechnerkozpont.hu
Conditions of use	indicators available for download

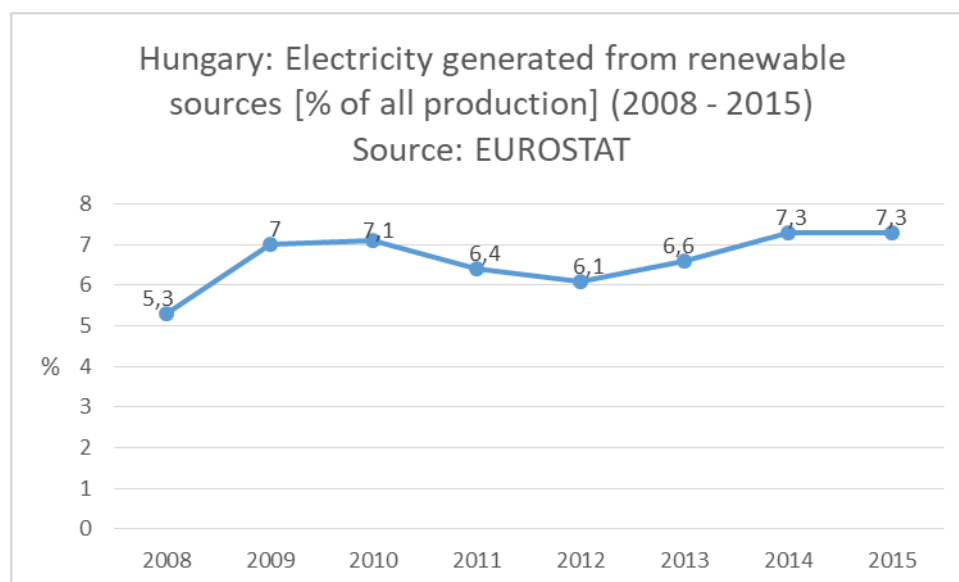


2.3. Electricity generated from renewable sources

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)
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	EUROSTAT
Key statistical data used	-
Spatial level	national
Data completeness	Data available from 2008 to 2015
Policy/goals	Hungarian Renewable Energy Action Plan 2010-2020: http://www.mekh.hu/download/a/a2/10000/megujulo_energia_magyarorszag_megujulo_energia_hasznositasi_cselekvesi_terve_2010_2020.pdf
Contact person if available	On behalf of LECHNER: András Nagy e-mail: andras.nagy@lechnerkozpont.hu
Conditions of use	indicators available for download

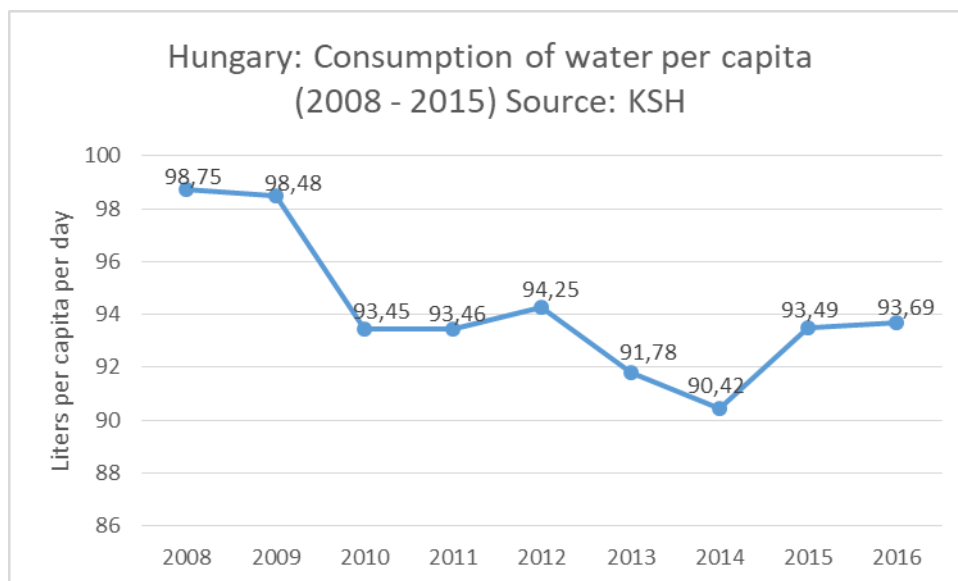


2.4. Consumption of water per capita

Description

This indicator measures how much water does the average person use per day/year. It was calculated on the basis of the amount of water supplied to households (industrial water supply is not included).

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), national: collection at settlement level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	KSH
Key statistical data used	-
Spatial level	national
Data completeness	Data available from 2008 to 2016
Policy/goals	<p>288/2009. (XII. 15.) Government Decree on data collection and data collection of the National Statistical Data Collection Program.</p> <p>According to the Act Nr. XLVI of 1993 on statistics the statistical data collections involving obligation to supply data - with the exception of those ordered by law - shall be included in the annual national statistical data collection programme (hereinafter referred to as "programme") of the official statistical service.</p> <p>The programme has been issued by a Government Decree (Government Decree 288/2009. (XII. 15.)) and is amended each year according to the changes in the data collections.</p> <p>The Government Decree defines the personal scope of the Programme, and declares that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal persons • Organisations without legal personality • Private entrepreneurs • Small scale agricultural producers • Natural persons engaged in non-profit business activity concerning this activity are obliged to provide data for statistical purposes.
Contact person if available	<p>On behalf of the Department of Agricultural and Environmental Statistics e-mail: mezostat@ksh.hu</p> <p>On behalf of LECHNER: András Nagy e-mail: andras.nagy@lechnerkozpont.hu</p>
Conditions of use	indicators available for download



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.

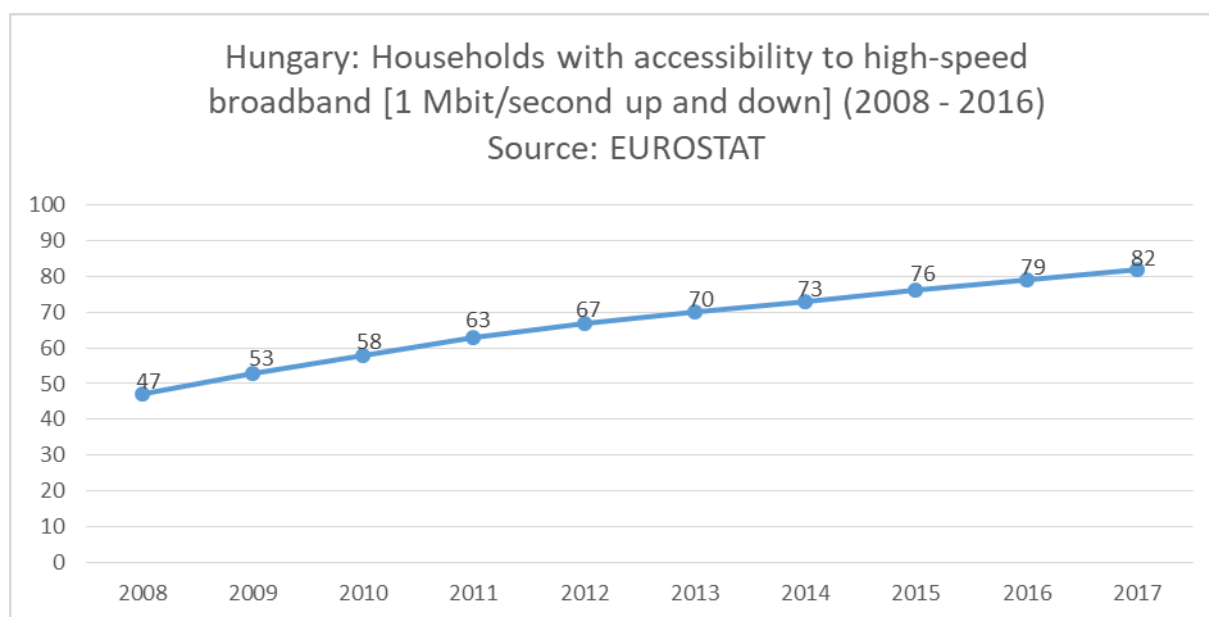
Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP)
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	EUROSTAT
Key statistical data used	-
Spatial level	national
Data completeness	Data available from 2008 to 2016
Policy/goals	<p>The EU's nature conservation policy is part of its biodiversity strategy. It is mainly based on the implementation of two Directives: Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (Habitats Directive) and Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds (Birds Directive).</p> <p>The Natura2000 network consists of sites designated by Member States under the Birds Directive (special protection areas = SPA) and the proposed sites of Community importance (pSCI) that are subsequently designated under the Habitats Directive (special areas of conservation = SAC). Marine sites are also covered.</p> <p>National Environmental Program, National Plan of Nature Protection IV. Policy strategy for nature conservation 2015-2020</p>
Contact person if available	On behalf of LECHNER: András Nagy e-mail: andras.nagy@lechnerkozpont.hu
Conditions of use	indicators available for download

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

Description

Percentage of households who have internet access at home. All forms of internet use are included. The population considered is aged 16 to 74.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP)
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	EUROSTAT
Key statistical data used	-
Spatial level	national
Data completeness	Data available from 2008 to 2017
Policy/goals	National Infocommunication Strategy: http://www.kormany.hu/download/a/f7/30000/NIS_v%C3%A9gleges.pdf
Contact person if available	On behalf of LECHNER: András Nagy e-mail: andras.nagy@lechnerkozpont.hu
Conditions of use	indicators available for download

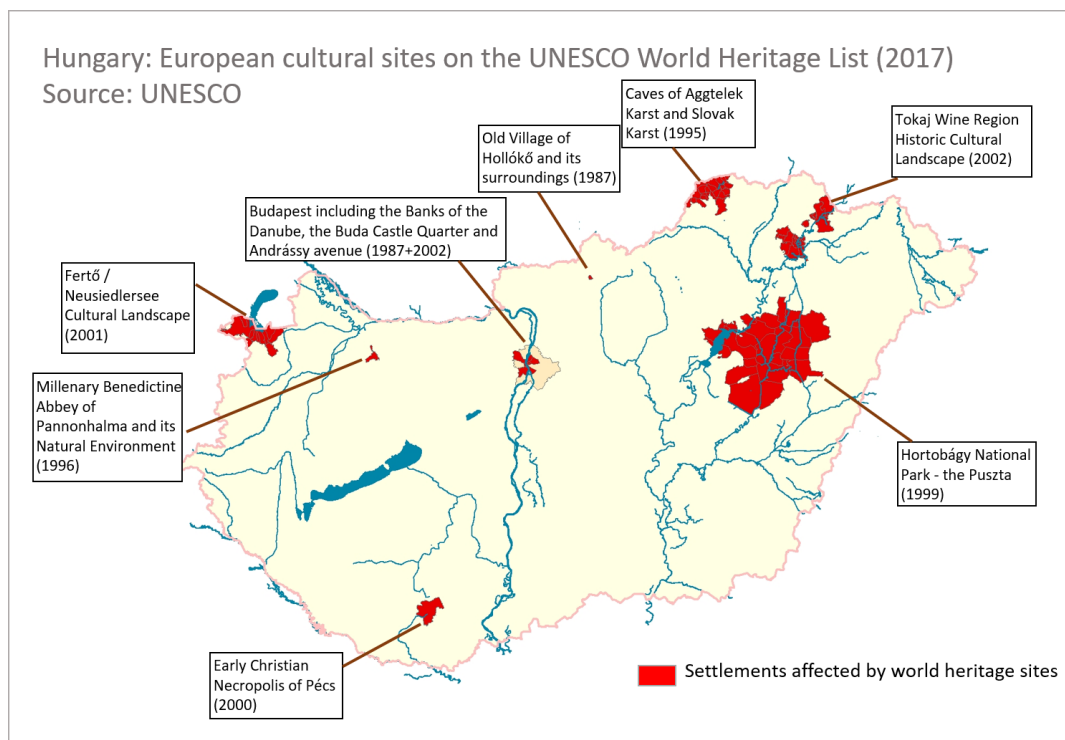


2.7. European cultural sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List

Description

This indicator represents the number of the properties inscribed on the World Heritage List for Hungary. The World Heritage List includes the sites of values of cultural and natural heritage in the world chosen by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP)
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	UNESCO
Key statistical data used	-
Data availability	At national level and at the level of affected settlements
Data completeness	Data available from 2008 to 2017
Policy/goals	<p>The World Heritage Convention, adopted on November 16, 1972, was incorporated into Hungarian law by Hungary in 1985 and entered into force in the form of a Decree-Law.</p> <p>Legislative Decree No 41 of 1985 on the proclamation of the Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of the United Nations Conference on the Protection of the Cultural and Natural Heritage of the United Nations, adopted at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 16 November 1972</p> <p>2011 LXXVII. Law on World Heritage</p>
Contact person if available	<p>Prime Ministry of Hungary Deputy State Secretary for Social Affairs and Heritage Affairs and Senior Cultural Investment Department of Cultural Heritage and Special Development World Heritage Department On behalf of LECHNER: András Nagy e-mail: andras.nagy@lechnerkozpont.hu</p>



Hungary joined the World Cultural Heritage Convention in 1972 on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. UNESCO's World Heritage Site and its Protected Areas represent the most valuable parts of our cultural heritage, which Hungary has undertaken to maintain internationally.

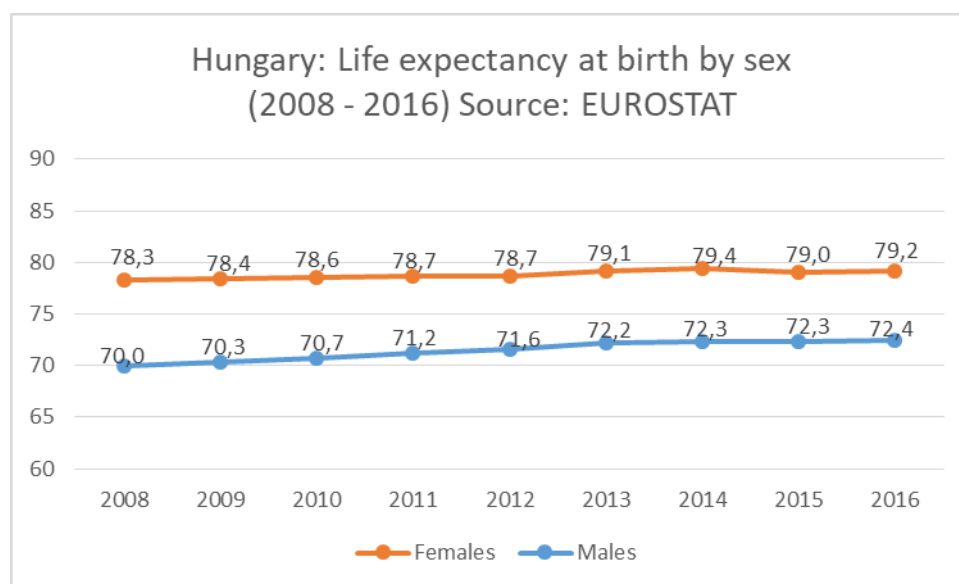
Hungary has 8 world heritage sites, their number has not changed since 2002. In the candidate list for World Heritage sites there are 10 additional natural and cultural values with different preparations, of which the Autonomous Premodern Architecture (2008) of Ödön Lechner and the Hungarian section of the Roman limes (2009) have been listed in recent years.

2.8. Life expectancy at birth by sex

Description

Life expectancy at birth is defined as the mean number of years still to be lived by a person at birth -, if subjected throughout the rest of his or her life to the current mortality conditions. The indicator is calculated separately for males and females. The 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)
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	EUROSTAT
Key statistical data used	-
Spatial level	national and counties level
Data completeness	Data available from 2008 to 2016
Policy/goals	Healthy Hungary 2014-2020 (Strategy for Health Sector)
Contact person if available	On behalf of LECHNER: András Nagy e-mail: andras.nagy@lechnerkozpont.hu
Conditions of use	indicators available for download

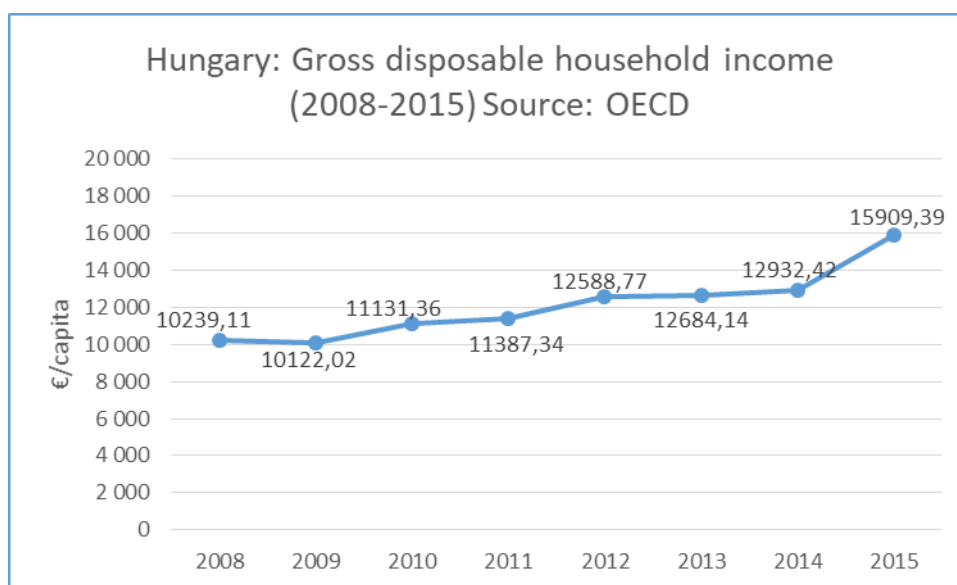


2.9. Gross disposable household income

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)
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	OECD
Key statistical data used	-
Spatial level	national
Data completeness	Data available from 2008 to 2015
Policy/goals	Hungarian National Strategy for Social inclusion (2011-2020): http://www.kormany.hu/download/1/9c/20000/Magyar%20NTFS%20II%202%20mell%20NTFS%20II.pdf
Contact person if available	On behalf of LECHNER: András Nagy e-mail: andras.nagy@lechnerkozpont.hu
Conditions of use	indicators available for download

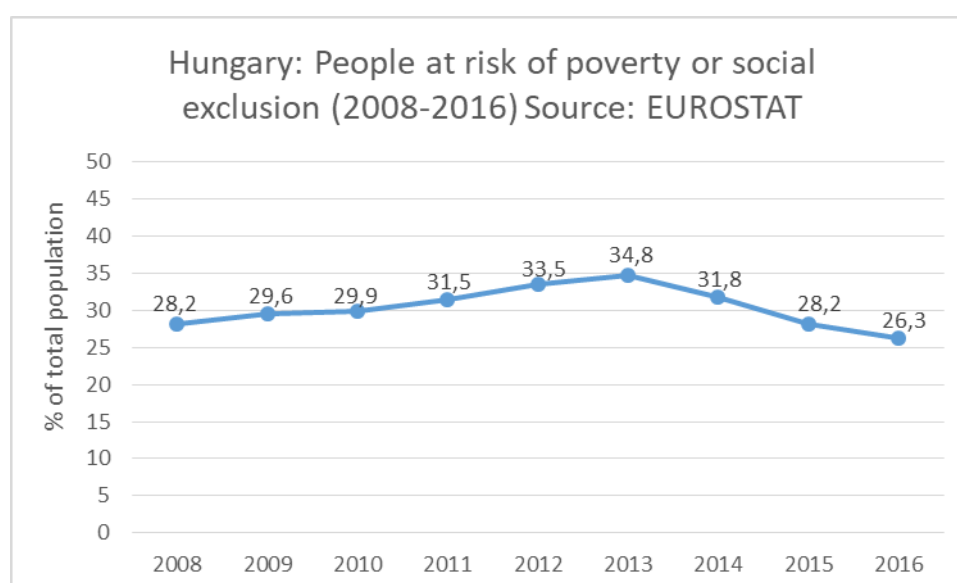


2.10. People at risk of poverty or social exclusion

Description

The Europe 2020 strategy promotes social inclusion, in particular through the reduction of poverty, by aiming to lift at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty and social exclusion. This indicator corresponds to the sum of persons who are: at risk of poverty or severely materially deprived or living in households with very low work intensity. Persons are only counted once even if they are present in several sub-indicators. At risk-of-poverty are persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). Material deprivation covers indicators relating to economic strain and durables. Severely materially deprived persons have living conditions severely constrained by a lack of resources, they experience at least 4 out of 9 following deprivations items: cannot afford i) to pay rent or utility bills, ii) keep home adequately warm, iii) face unexpected expenses, iv) eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, v) a week holiday away from home, vi) a car, vii) a washing machine, viii) a colour TV, or ix) a telephone. People living in households with very low work intensity are those aged 0-59 living in households where the adults (aged 18-59) work 20% or less of their total work potential during the past year.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP)
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	EUROSTAT
Key statistical data used	-
Spatial level	national
Data completeness	Data available from 2008 to 2016
Policy/goals	Hungarian National Strategy for Social inclusion (2011-2020): http://www.kormany.hu/download/1/9c/20000/Magyar%20NTFS%20II%202%20mell%20NTFS%20II.pdf
Contact person if available	On behalf of LECHNER: András Nagy e-mail: andras.nagy@lechnerkozpont.hu
Conditions of use	indicators available for download

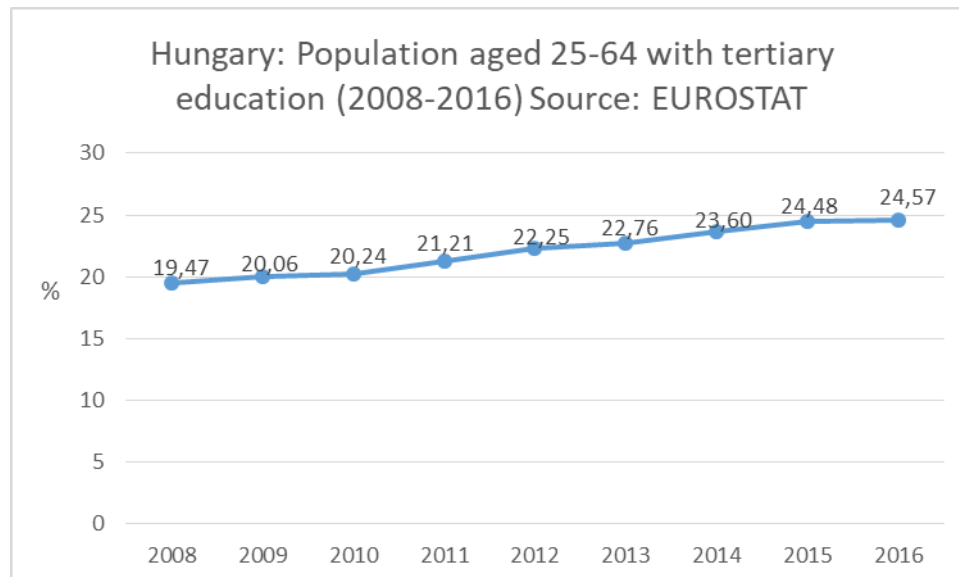


2.11. Population aged 25-64 with tertiary education

Description

The indicator is defined as the percentage of the population aged 25-64 who have successfully completed tertiary studies (e.g. university, higher technical institution, etc.). This educational attainment refers to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011 level 5-8 for data from 2014 onwards and to ISCED 1997 level 5-6 for data up to 2013. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP)
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	EUROSTAT, KSH
Key statistical data used	EUROSTAT data is at county level which had to be aggregated to national level (KSH data for population aged 25-64)
Spatial level	national
Data completeness	Data available from 2008 to 2016
Policy/goals	1785/2016. (XII.16) Government Decree on the adoption of "Medium-term Strategy on Change in Higher education 2016"
Contact person if available	On behalf of LECHNER: András Nagy e-mail: andras.nagy@lechnerkozpont.hu
Conditions of use	indicators available for download

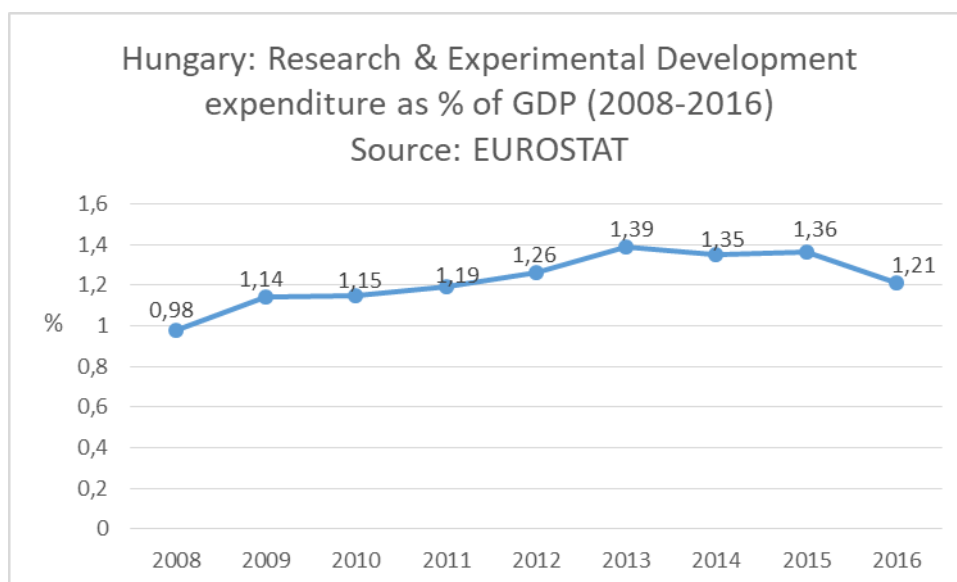


2.12. Research & Experimental Development expenditure as % of Gross Domestic Product

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)
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	EUROSTAT
Key statistical data used	-
Spatial level	national
Data completeness	Data available from 2008 to 2016
Policy/goals	National Research and Development and Innovation Strategy (2013-2020): http://nkfih.gov.hu/szakpolitika-strategia/nemzeti-kfi-strategia/befektetes-jovobe-kfi
Contact person if available	On behalf of LECHNER: András Nagy e-mail: andras.nagy@lechnerkozpont.hu
Conditions of use	indicators available for download

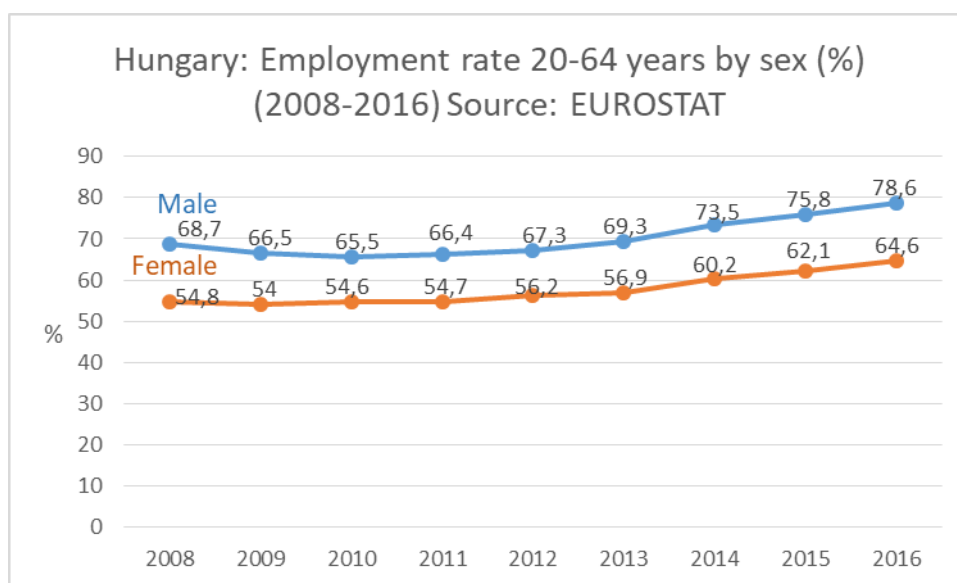


2.13. Employment rate 20-64 years by sex

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)
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	EUROSTAT
Key statistical data used	-
Spatial level	national
Data completeness	Data available from 2008 to 2016
Policy/goals	Establishment of the employment policy development of the 2014-2020 period: http://2010-2014.kormany.hu/download/8/4c/01000/Fogl_Strat_14-20.pdf
Contact person if available	On behalf of LECHNER: András Nagy e-mail: andras.nagy@lechnerkozpont.hu
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2.14. Youth unemployment rate (% of labour force 15-24 years)

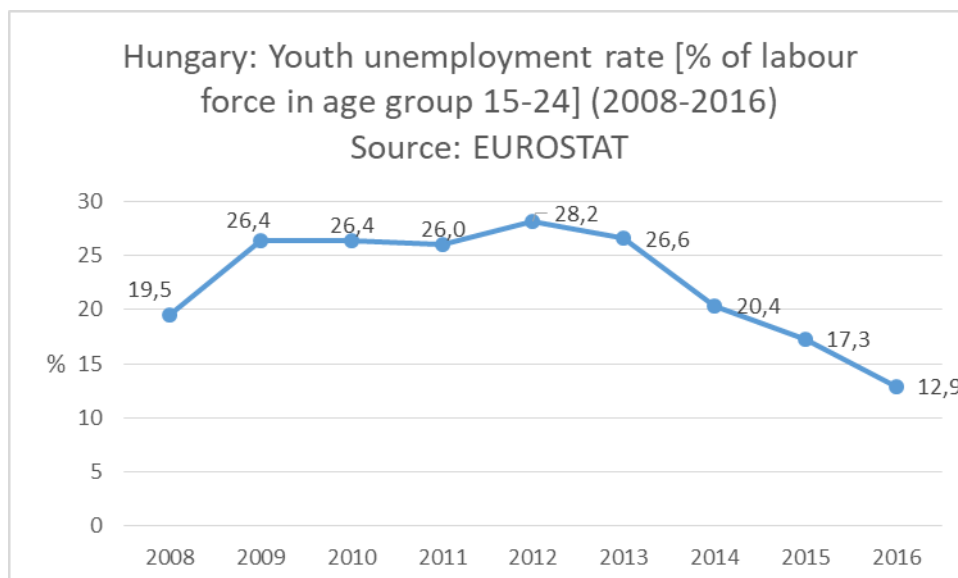
Description

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

The youth unemployment rate is the unemployment rate of people aged 15-24 as a percentage of the labour force of the same age. The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population (the total number of people employed and unemployed = labour force) based on International Labour Office (ILO) definition. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who fulfil all the three following conditions: are without work during the reference week; are available to start work within the next two weeks and have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The MIP Scoreboard indicator is the three years change in percentage points. The indicative threshold is 2.0 pp. The data source is the quarterly EU Labour Force Survey (EU LFS). The survey covers the resident population in private households.

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)
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	EUROSTAT
Key statistical data used	-
Spatial level	national
Data completeness	Data available from 2008 to 2016
Policy/goals	Establishment of the employment policy development of the 2014-2020 period: http://2010-2014.kormany.hu/download/8/4c/01000/Fogl_Strat_14-20.pdf
Contact person if available	On behalf of LECHNER: András Nagy e-mail: andras.nagy@lechnerkozpont.hu
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2.15. Share of employment by sector

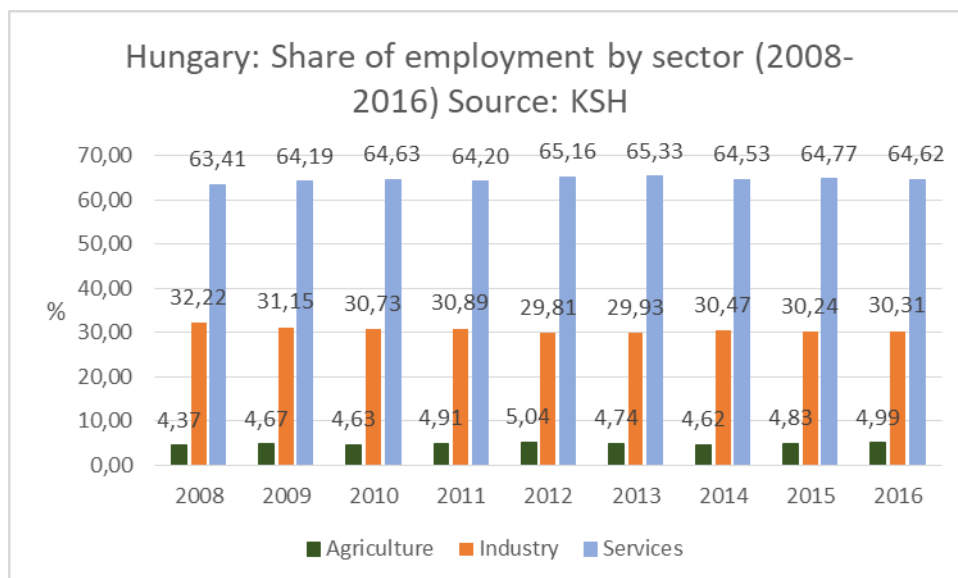
Description

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)
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	KSH
Key statistical data used	-
Spatial level	national
Data completeness	Data available from 2008 to 2016
Policy/goals	
Contact person if available	KSH Department for Statistics of Life Quality: eletmod@ksh.hu
Conditions of use	indicators available for download

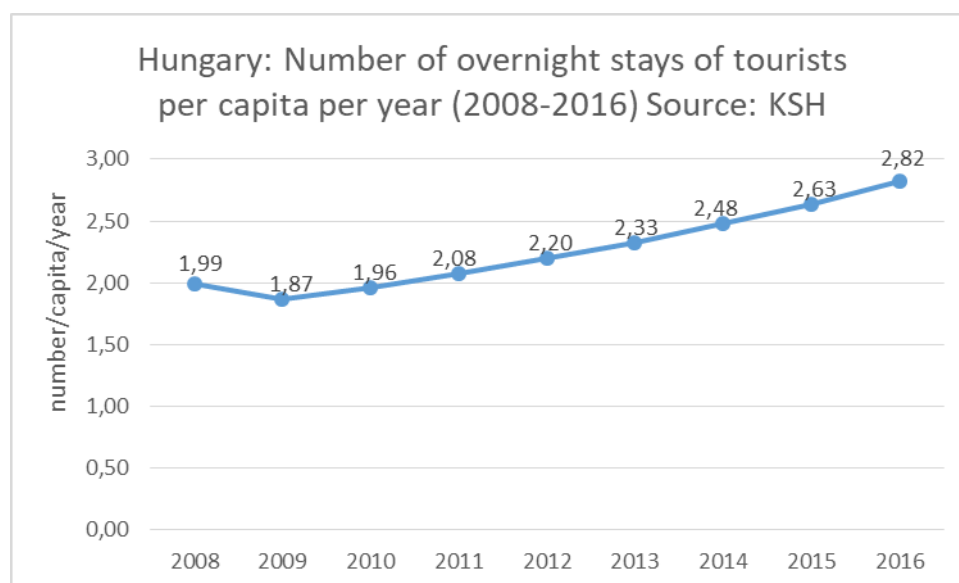


2.16. Number of overnight stays of tourists per capita per year

Description

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

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP)
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	KSH
Key statistical data used	-
Spatial level	national
Data completeness	Data available from 2008 to 2016
Policy/goals	National Tourism Development Strategy 2030 http://www.kormany.hu/download/8/19/31000/mtu_kiadvany_EPUB_297x210mm%20-%20preview.pdf
Contact person if available	KSH Department of Service Statistics: szolgstat@ksh.hu On behalf of LECHNER: András Nagy e-mail: andras.nagy@lechnerkozpont.hu
Conditions of use	indicators available for download



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)
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	KSH
Key statistical data used	-
Spatial level	national
Data completeness	Data available from 2008 to 2016
Policy/goals	National Tourism Development Strategy 2030 http://www.kormany.hu/download/8/19/31000/mtu_kiadvany_EPUB_297x210mm%20-%20preview.pdf
Contact person if available	KSH Department for Statistics of Life Quality: eletmod@ksh.hu On behalf of LECHNER: András Nagy e-mail: andras.nagy@lechnerkozpont.hu
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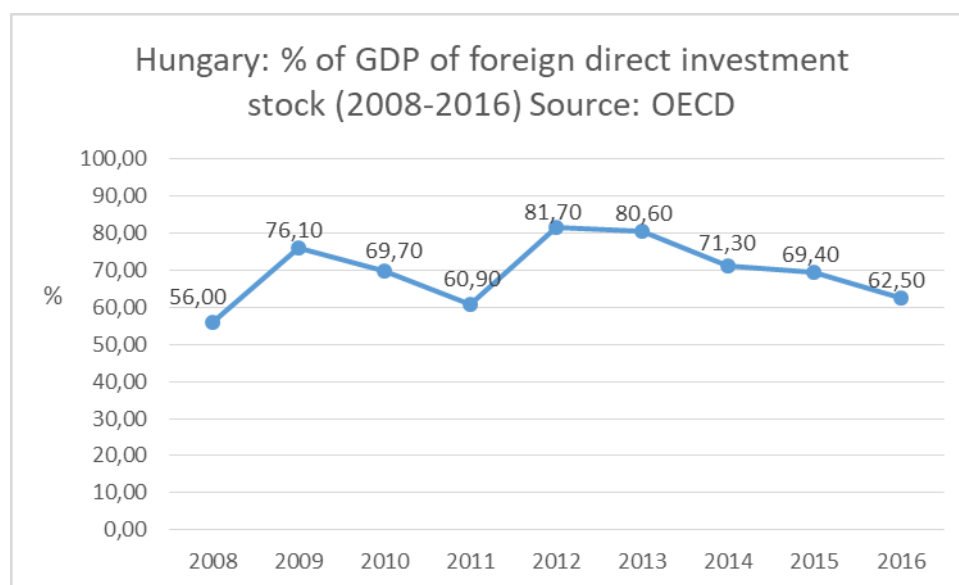


2.18. % of GDP of foreign direct investment stock

Description

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)
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	OECD
Key statistical data used	-
Spatial level	national
Data completeness	Data available from 2008 to 2016
Policy/goals	
Contact person if available	On behalf of LECHNER: András Nagy e-mail: andras.nagy@lechnerkozpont.hu
Conditions of use	indicators available for download



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)
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	KSH
Key statistical data used	-
Spatial level	national
Data completeness	Data available from 2008 to 2016
Policy/goals	Healthy Hungary 2014-2020 (Strategy for Health Sector)
Contact person if available	KSH Statistical Department for Population and Social Protection: nesz@ksh.hu On behalf of LECHNER: András Nagy e-mail: andras.nagy@lechnerkozpont.hu
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Interesting facts about specific indicator:

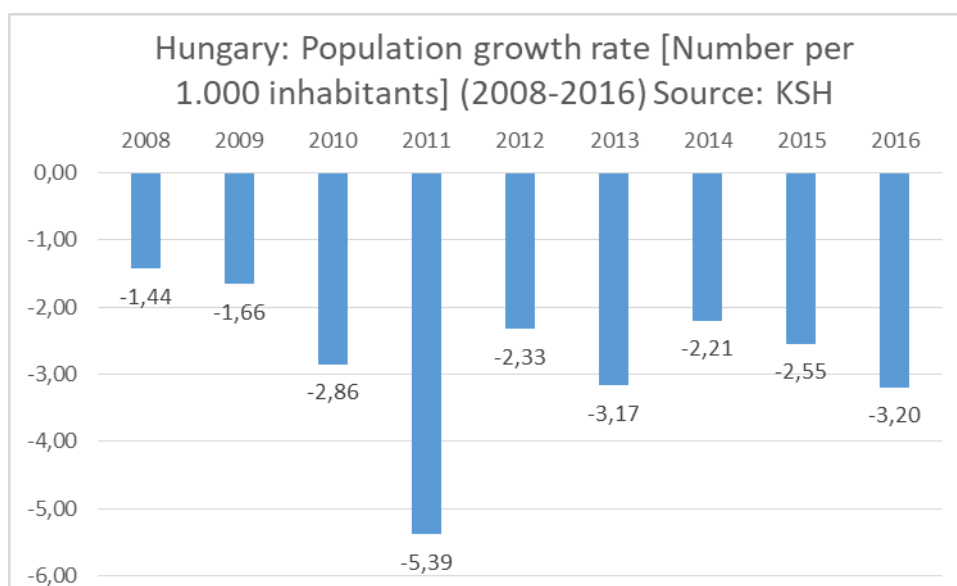
The year-end population and the middle-year population reported on the settlement level at the end of the year are generated from the final figures of the census data, and it is published by the KSH in the second half of the following second year.

Population data for 2010, as in previous years, was derived from data from the 2001 census (taking into account the number of births, deaths, migrations).

The first release of 2011 data was released at the end of 2012. At that time, the final municipal data of the October 2011 census were not yet available, so the 2001 census was still based on the continuation of the census.

Despite the professionalism of the KSH, the data continued to 2011 did not correspond 100% to the number of censuses collected in the 2011 census. This was the case with previous censuses as well. At the 2001 census, for example, the population census population was almost 200,000 more than the population continued. First of all, because it was not possible to take the international migration data into consideration when passing the population, in the absence of adequate basic data.

In 2011, the expected population density after 14,000 was lower than the actual population density that was finally census. The deviation was only 0.1% at national level, but it could be larger at regional and local level. This is due to the fact that domestic migration data, taken into account in the conduct of the two censuses, is primarily generated from a register for statistical purposes and is based on the residential announcement of the address changes. In areas where a part of the population has failed to report the change of address, i.e. living in a not resident's place of residence, actual census data may vary considerably from the data being passed on. (This was not a problem in national aggregation because the domestic migration balance is 0).

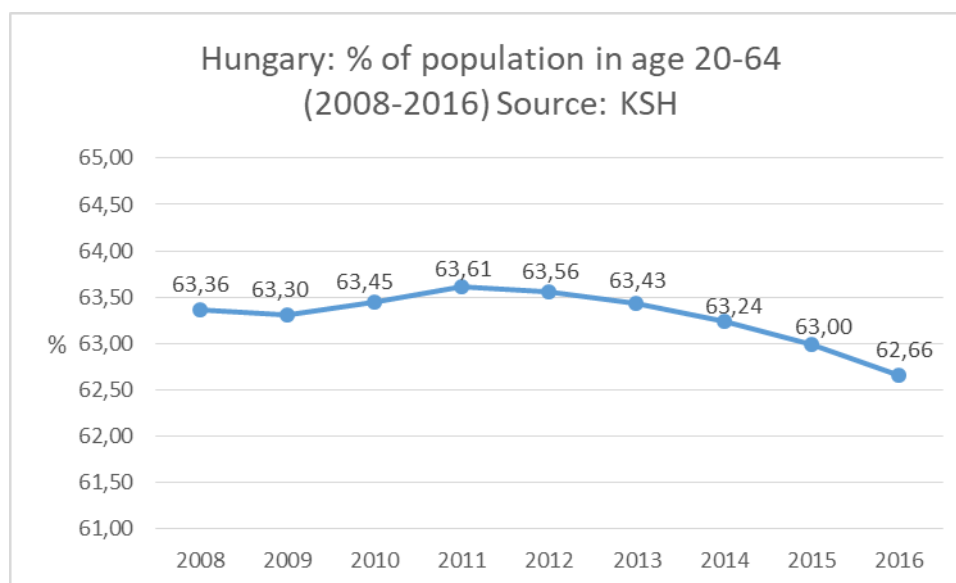


2.20. % of population in age 20-64 years

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)
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	KSH
Key statistical data used	-
Spatial level	national, regional, counties, district and settlement level
Data completeness	Data available from 2008 to 2016
Policy/goals	Healthy Hungary 2014-2020 (Strategy for Health Sector)
Contact person if available	KSH Statistical Department for Population and Social Protection: nesz@ksh.hu On behalf of LECHNER: András Nagy e-mail: andras.nagy@lechnerkozpont.hu
Conditions of use	indicators available for download

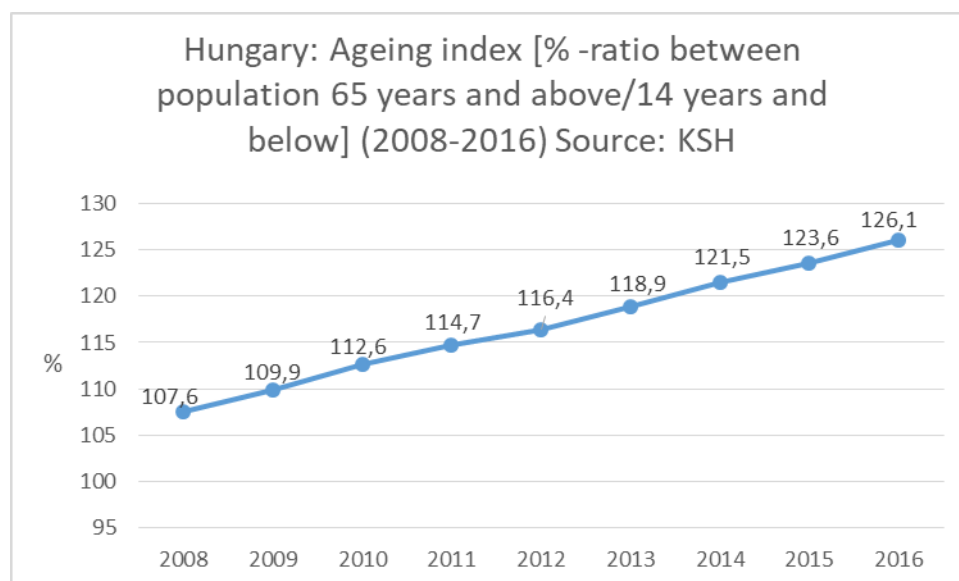


2.21. Ageing index

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)
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	KSH
Key statistical data used	-
Spatial level	national, regional, counties, district and settlement level
Data completeness	Data available from 2008 to 2016
Policy/goals	Healthy Hungary 2014-2020 (Strategy for Health Sector)
Contact person if available	KSH Statistical Department for Population and Social Protection: nesz@ksh.hu On behalf of LECHNER: András Nagy e-mail: andras.nagy@lechnerkozpont.hu
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2.22. Number of foreign students

Description

The indicator refers to a number of international students and/or professors enrolled in tertiary education.

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 this area.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP)
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	KSH
Key statistical data used	-
Spatial level	national level
Data completeness	Data available from 2008 to 2016
Policy/goals	<p>Legal Basis – Hungarian: 1785/2016. (XII.16) Government Decree on the adoption of “Medium-term Strategy on Change in Higher education 2016”;</p> <p>OSAP Government Decree on collecting data for the current period</p> <p>Legal basis - international: Regulation (EC) No 452/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 on the production and development of statistics on education and lifelong learning;</p> <p>Commission Regulation (EU) No 88/2011 of 2 February 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 452/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the production and development of statistics on education and lifelong learning as regards education and training systems statistics;</p> <p>Commission Regulation (EU) No 912/2013 of 23 September 2013 implementing Regulation (EC) No 452/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the production and development of statistics on education and lifelong learning in education and training systems statistics.</p>
Contact person if available	On behalf of LECHNER: András Nagy e-mail: andras.nagy@lechnekozpont.hu
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