

ATTRACTIVE DANUBE WP4 - DANUBE ATTRACTIVENESS

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

Metadata for attractiveness indicators and indicator database for SLOVENIA

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Scope

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

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

COMMON ATTRACTIVENESS INDICATORS:

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

1.2. Data sources

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

NO.	ORGANISATION	ACRONYM
1.	Statistical office of the Republic of Slovenia	SURS
2.	Slovenian environment agency	ARSO
3.	Statistical Office of the European Communities	EUROSTAT
4.	United nation conference on trade and development	UNCTAD STAT
5.	UNESCO Institute for Statistics	UNESCO
6.	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	OECD

2. INDICATORS FOR TERRITORIAL ATTRACTIVENESS AT A NATIONAL LEVEL

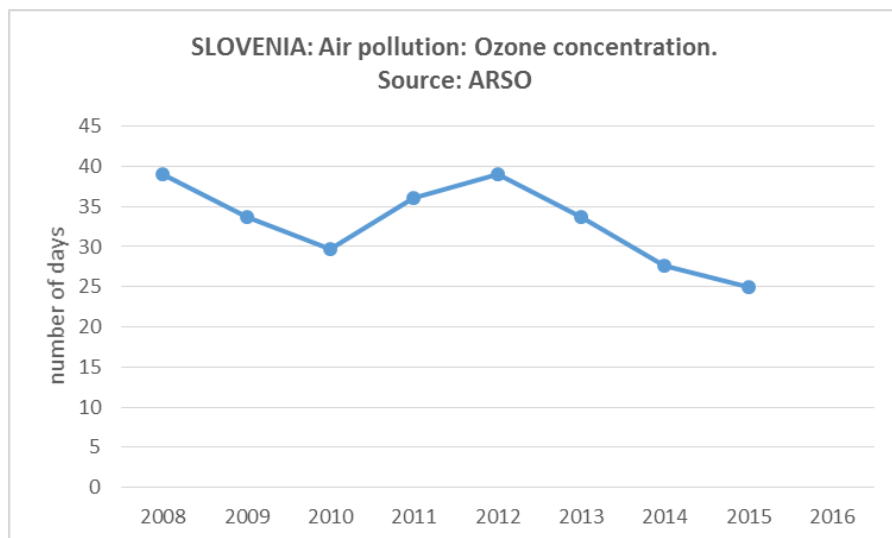
2.1. Air pollution: Ozone concentration (number of days/Year; yg/m³)

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

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Slovenian environment agency (ARSO). http://kazalci.arso.gov.si/sl/content/onesnazenost-zraka-z-ozonom-2
Key statistical data used	/
Spatial level	National level
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2004-2016 (by 02.03.2020).
Policy/goals	The indicator tries measuring the degree of reductions in emissions for healthier and natural living environments. It can also support policies for sustainable urban development.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Number of days with ground level concentration exceedances of more than 120 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ had decreased in a period 2008 – 2010 until it started to increase again for 2 years. After 2012, the number of days with exceedings has dropped by 14 days. In 2015 Slovenia has 25 days with ground level concentration exceedances of more than 120 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.



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

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

DEFINITION:

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

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

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

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

in absence of oxygen this time) to elementary nitrogen escaping from treated wastewater. In the same time there are removed a part of substances containing phosphorus. If necessary to remove more phosphorous compounds, this can be done by chemical precipitation.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Slovenian environment agency (ARSO), published by Statistical office of the Republic of Slovenia (SURS) https://www.stat.si/Pages/cilji/cilj-6.-vsem-zagotoviti-dostop-do-vode-in-sanitarne-ureditve-ter-poskrbeti-za-trajnostno-gospodarjenje-z-vodnimi-viri/6.2-prebivalstvo-priklju%C4%8Deno-na-komunalne-%C4%8Distilne-naprave-z-vsaj-sekundarnim-%C4%8Di%C5%A1%C4%8Denjem
Key statistical data used	/
Spatial level	National level
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2000-2017 (by 17.01.2020), annual periodicity.
Policy/goals	The indicator supports assessment and monitoring of Environmental Quality, and it can be used in the reach of the national targets and alignment to the European Directives for wastewater treatment and urban wastewater treatment. It can also support policies for sustainable urban development.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.s
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Data between 2008 and 2017 shows increase in the percentage of population connected to urban waste water treatment with at least secondary treatment, from 54.6 % in 2008 to 67.7% in 2017.

2.3. Electricity generated from renewable sources

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

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

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

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

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	EUROSTAT. http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?query=BOOKMARK_DS-1032380_QID_307E8440_UID_-3F171EB0&layout=TIME,C,X,0;GEO,L,Y,0;NRG_BAL,L,Z,0;UNIT,L,Z,1;INDICATORS,C,Z,2;&zSelection=DS-1032380UNIT,PC;DS-1032380NRG_BAL,REN_ELC;DS-1032380INDICATORS,OBS_FLAG;&rankName1=UNIT_1_2_-1_2&rankName2=NRG-BAL_1_2_-1_2&rankName3=INDICATORS_1_2_-1_2&rankName4=TIME_1_0_0_0&rankName5=GEO_1_2_0_1&sortC=ASC_-1_FIRST&rStp=&cStp=&rDCh=&cDCh=&rDM=true&cDM=true&footnes=false&empty=false&wai=false&time_mode=ROLLING&time_most_recent=true&lang=EN&cfo=%23%23%23%2C%23%23%23.%23%23%23
Key statistical data used	The indicator is not present in the SURS database that is why EUROSTAT database is used.
Spatial level	National level
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2004-2017 (by 17.01.2020), annual periodicity
Policy/goals	The indicator supports assessment and monitoring of national targets with respect to the share of renewable energy in total energy production. It also represents an indicator for territorial competitiveness, economic competitiveness (including facilities for new investments – eg. the Green Certificates Support Scheme), and sustainable development.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

The trend for Slovenian electricity generated from renewable sources is changing in the last years. The period between 2011 and 2014 witnessed grow in the production of RE, however year 2015 witnessed a dip with its continuation until 2017. With a percentage over 30% electric energy from renewable sources, Slovenia has surpassed the Europe 2020 RES target of 24%.

2.4. Consumption of water per capita

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

The drinking water supplied to consumers represents the entire quantity of drinking water actually delivered to all consumers, to the population and economic units for productive and non-productive needs (household needs, public baths, social-cultural and administrative buildings, hotels, the watering of streets, green areas, etc.) through distribution networks or directly through feed pipes; it is calculated by using watermeters installed in the consumers' households and, if watermeters do not exist, based on lump-sum consumption norms.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Statistical office of the Republic of Slovenia (SURS) https://pxweb.stat.si/SiStatDb/pxweb/sl/30_Okolje/30_Okolje_27_okolje_01_27000_kazalniki/2700002S.px/
Key statistical data used	/
Spatial level	National level
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2008-2018 (by 17.01.2020), annual periodicity.
Policy/goals	The indicator supports assessment and monitoring of quality of living conditions, as well as environmental and resource-use assessment.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

The household consumption of water per capita has been decreasing until 2010 and has dropped significantly in 2012. After 2012, the consumption has been maintained at the same level.

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

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

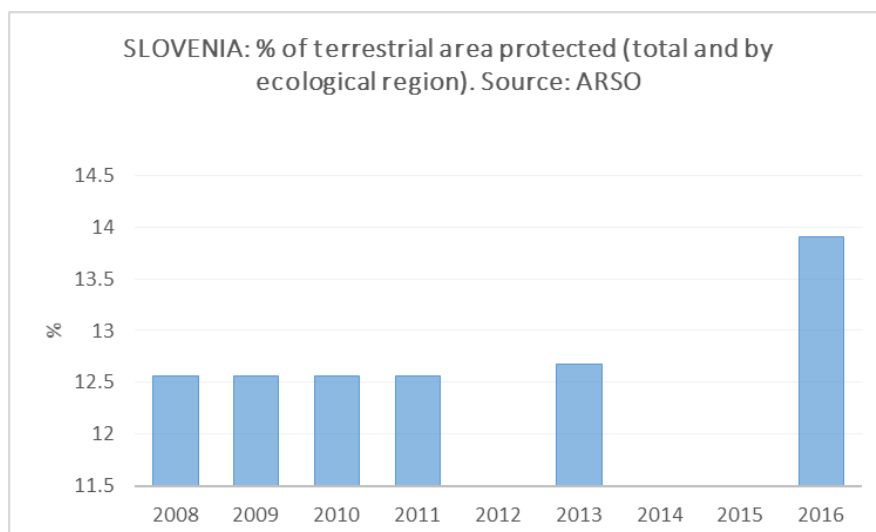
Protected areas represent terrestrial, aquatic and/or underground areas, with legally settled perimeter and with a special protection and preservation regime, where wild plants and animal species, bio - geographic elements and formations or of other nature, with special ecological, scientific or cultural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

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

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Slovenian environment agency (ARSO). http://kazalci.arso.gov.si/xml_table?data=graph_table&graph_id=16224&ind_id=755
Key statistical data used	The total terrestrial areas protected include the following main categories of sites: national parks, regional park, natural parks, natural reserve, scientific reserves, natural monuments and natural reserves, natural sites of universal natural heritage, and natural monuments.
Spatial level	National
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2002-2016, year 2013 and 2016 (by 17.01.2020).
Policy/goals	The indicator supports assessment, monitoring and expansion of biodiversity conservation, natural heritage, natural resource maintenance, etc. Protected areas are essential for maintaining ecosystem diversity in countries and ecological regions, in conjunction with management of human impacts on the environment; as such, the indicator can serve the purpose of landscape quality assessment and determination of key territorial capitals for valorization.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Differences are noticed between the years 2013 and 2016 when new sites were included in the list of national protected areas, resulting in a 1.2% increase of the total protected surface.



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

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

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

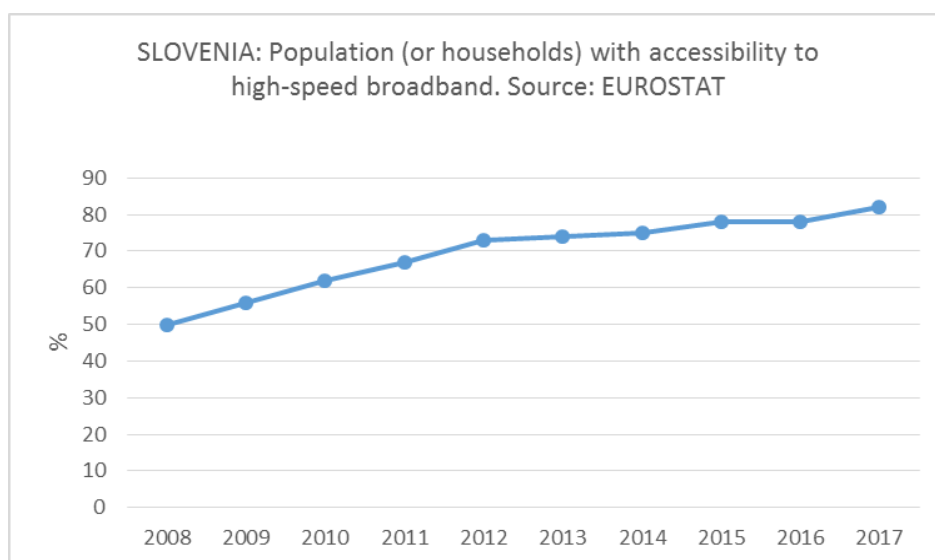
Types of connection: modem (dial-up via standard phone line), ISDN, narrowband mobile phone access (less than 3G, e.g. 2G+/GPRS, used by mobile phone or smart phone or modem in laptop), fixed broadband connections (e.g. DSL, ADSL, VDSL, cable, optical fibre, satellite, public WiFi connections) and mobile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

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	EUROSTAT http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=isoc_ci_it_h&lang=en
Key statistical data used	The indicator is not present in the SURS database that is why EUROSTAT database is used.
Spatial level	National
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2008-2019 (by 17.01.2020), annual periodicity.
Policy/goals	The dataset represents an indicator on living quality, communication infrastructure and amenities / services, while also indicating the innovation capacity of Slovenia and potential for economic development.

Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gjs.si
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Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Dataset shows faster increase until 2012 and slow increase from 2012 to 2018, as Mobile Data plans become increasingly speedier and affordable.



2.7. European cultural sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List

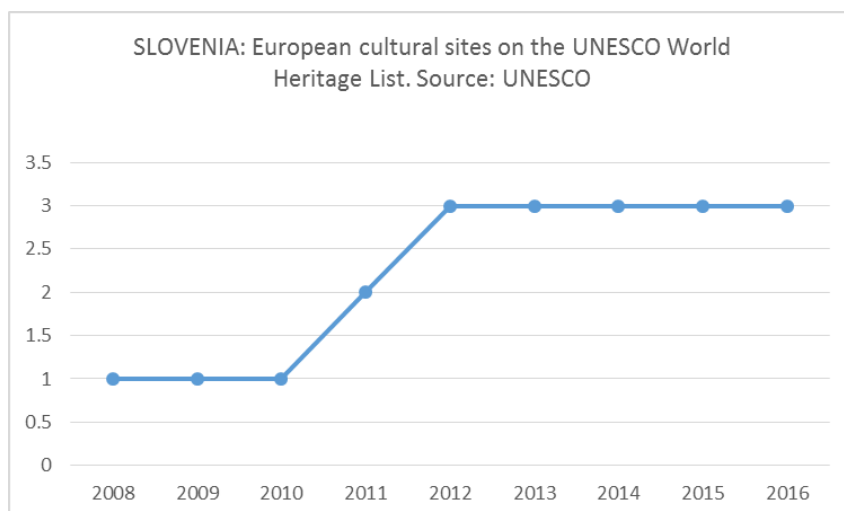
This indicator quantifies cultural sites listed by the UNESCO as of special cultural or physical significance – number of sites.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	UNESCO Database http://whc.unesco.org/en/list
Key statistical data used	This indicator represents the number of the properties inscribed on the World Heritage List for Slovenia
Data availability	National level
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2008-2019
Policy/goals	UNESCO protected areas represent a strong value and territorial capital at national level, and their existence / approval represents a strong basis for developing policies for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion and Development Protected Area or Goods maintenance and monitoring

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanctions, Statutes of limitation
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

The number of European cultural sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List has been increased in 2011 and 2012.



2.8. Life expectancy at birth by sex

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

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

The conditions of mortality are determined by the following:

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

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Statistical office of the Republic of Slovenia (SURs) https://pxweb.stat.si/SiStatDb/pxweb/sl/10_Dem_soc/10_Dem_soc_05_prebivalstvo_32_Umrlijivost_20_05L40-trajanje-zivlj/?tablelist=true
Key statistical data used	/
Spatial level	National level, County
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2008-2018 (by 17.01.2020), annual periodicity.
Policy/goals	The indicator represents a proxy for the overall quality of the health-care system at national, regional, county and area of residence level. The indicator is useful for assessing the health of the living environment and together with ageing index it allows to assess social policies projections and risk of exclusion.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Between 2008 and 2016, life expectancy for males has increased by 2.5% and 1.6% for females. Life expectancy continues to grow at constant pace for Slovenia.

2.9. Gross disposable household income

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

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

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for	Statistical office of the Republic of Slovenia (SURs)

indicator	https://pxweb.stat.si/SiStatDb/pxweb/sl/10_Dem_soc/10_Dem_soc_08_zivljenjska_raven_08_silc_kazalniki_revsc_15_08673_porazdel_dohodka/0867325S.px/
Key statistical data used	/
Spatial level	National, Regional, County
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2008-2018 (by 17.01.2020), annual periodicity.
Policy/goals	This indicator measures the disposable income of the households and by extension, individuals; it is an indicator with a high degree of comparability which provides relevant information on the welfare of the citizens over a certain period, as well as the level of poverty.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

The effects of the global economic crisis are visible in the Slovenian data for this indicator, with a dip in the GDHI by the year 2010. A more accelerated growth happened in 2011 and between 2013 - 2015 and 2017 - 2018.

2.10. People at risk of poverty or social exclusion

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

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

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Statistical office of the Republic of Slovenia (SURs) https://www.stat.si/Pages/cilji/cilj-1.-odpraviti-vse-oblike-rev%C5%A1%C4%8Dine-povsod-po-svetu/1.2-stopnja-tveganja-rev%C5%A1%C4%8Dine

Key statistical data used	/
Spatial level	National level
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2008-2018 (by 17.01.2020), annual periodicity.
Policy/goals	The indicator supports assessment and monitoring of quality of living conditions
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

The percentage of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion in Slovenia was slowly increasing from 2009- 2013, as a result of the economic crisis. After 2013 the percentage of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion remained relatively high, but is decreasing after 2015.

2.11. Population aged 25-64 with tertiary education

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

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	EUROSTAT http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do
Key statistical data used	The indicator is not present in the SURS database that is why EUROSTAT database was used.
Spatial level	National, regional level
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2005-2018 (by 17.01.2020), annual periodicity.
Policy/goals	This indicator measures the highly-qualified labour force as basis for future R&D activities. Human capital is an essential factor for innovation potential.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

The data shows a steady upwards trend of the population aged 25-64 with tertiary education, with a rise of more than 9 % of the total active population (25-64 years of age) having graduated a level of education of 5-8 (EQF) between 2008 and 2018.

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

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

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=t2020_20&plugin=1
Key statistical data used	The indicator is not present in the SURS database that is why EUROSTAT database is used.
Spatial level	National Level
Data completeness	Dataset complete for 2008-2018 (by 17.01.2020).
Policy/goals	<p>The Europe 2020 Strategy, with its 'Innovation Union', aims to improve framework conditions and access to finance for research and innovation to help turn ideas into products and services that create growth and jobs. To this end, the aim of raising combined public and private investment levels in the R&D sector to 3 % of GDP is formulated as one of the five headline targets of the Europe 2020 Strategy.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

The highest value of the indicator has been recorded in 2013 for the 2008-2018 dataset (2.6 % of total GDP), after that year the drop happened which can partially be attributed to budget cuts undertaken due to the economic crisis.

2.13. Employment rate 20-64 years by sex

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

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	EUROSTAT http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/refreshTableAction.do?tab=table&plugin=1&pcode=t2020_10&language=en
Key statistical data used	The indicator is not present in the SURS database that is why EUROSTAT database is used.
Spatial level	National, Regional
Data completeness	Data available for the period 2008-2018 (by 17.01.2020).
Policy/goals	The employment rate, in other words the proportion of the working age population in employment is considered as a key social indicator for analytical purposes when studying developments within labour markets. It is essential for the analysis of the economic and human capital in an area.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

The employment rate for both male and female 20-64 year age groups has not witnessed significant changes in the period 2008-2018. The employment gap between male and female employment in Slovenia remains almost the same through the years (7-8 %).

2.14. Youth unemployment rate

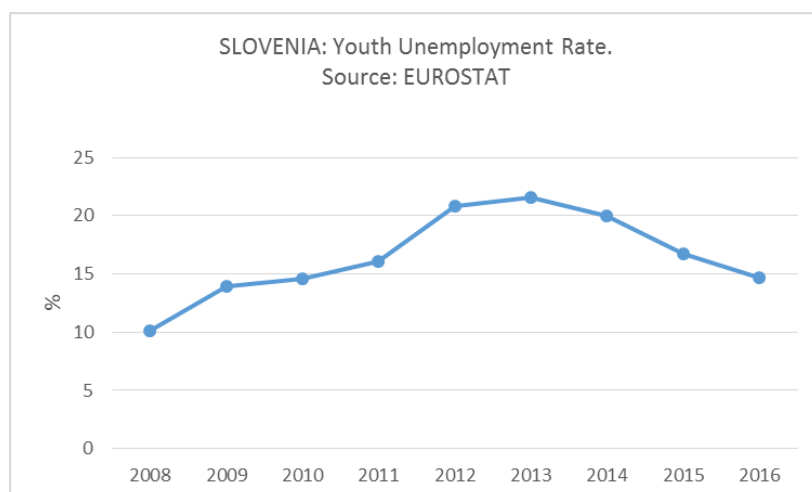
This indicator refers to the share of the labour force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

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

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	OECD http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=LFS_D
Key statistical data used	The indicator is not present in the SURS database that is why OECD database is used.
Spatial level	National Level
Data completeness	Dataset complete for 2000-2018 (by 20.02.2020).
Policy/goals	
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Youth unemployment in Slovenia is an effect of the economic crisis, which had the strongest impact on the young age group. It reached 21.6% and started to decrease between 2014 - 2016. The current trend for youth unemployment is decreasing, yet data shows that the effect of the 2008 crisis still have not been overcome.



2.15. Share of employment by sector

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

I Agriculture

II. Industry and construction: Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply, sewerage and waste management; Construction; trade, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles

III. Services: Transportation and storage; Accommodation and food service activities; Information and Communication; Financial and insurance activities; Real estate activities; Professional scientific and technical activities; Administrative and support service activities; Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; Education; Human health and social work activities; Arts, entertainment and recreation; Other service activities; Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use; Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies.

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

The following categories of persons are included:

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

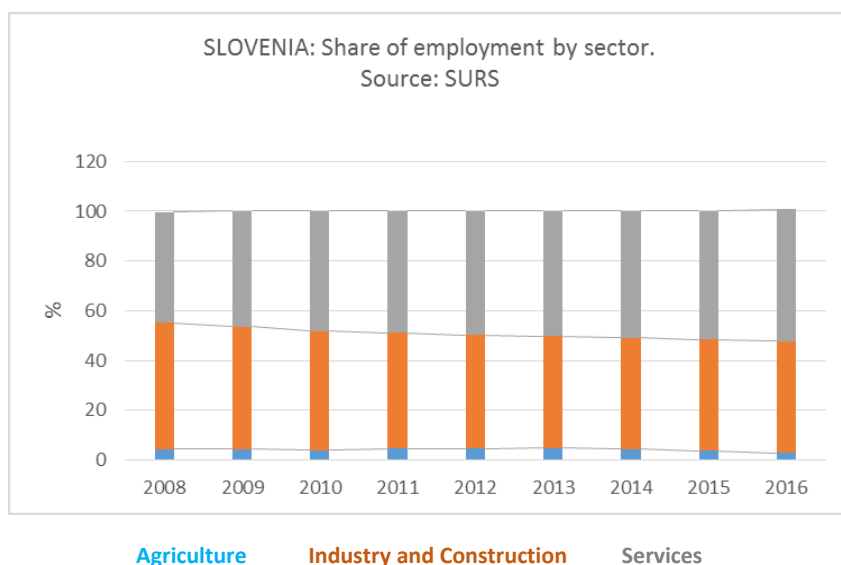
The civil employed population does not include the armed forces and similar, convicts and political and community organisations employees.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Statistical office of the Republic of Slovenia (SURS) https://pxweb.stat.si/SiStatDb/pxweb/sl/10_Dem_soc/10_Dem_soc_07_trg_dela_05_akt_preb_po_regis_virih__01_07753_aktivno_preb_letno_povp/0775321S.px/
Key statistical data used	/
Spatial level	National Level, Regional Level
Data completeness	Dataset available for 2005-2017 (by 21.02.2020).
Policy/goals	This indicator's objective is to elaborate the necessary information for the evaluation of phenomena on the labour force market; Regional sector specialisation is broadly understood to be the extent to which particular economic sectors attract larger shares of employment or output in one region as compared with another. The indicator is useful for assessing the national economic profile and the regional specialization trends and can be used in designing RIS3 support policies.
Contact person	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail:

if available	blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Employment in Agriculture, Industry and Construction for Slovenia is slowly decreasing, while an upwards trend can be witnessed for the third sector / services, with a rise of 9% of total employment between 2008 and 2016.



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

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

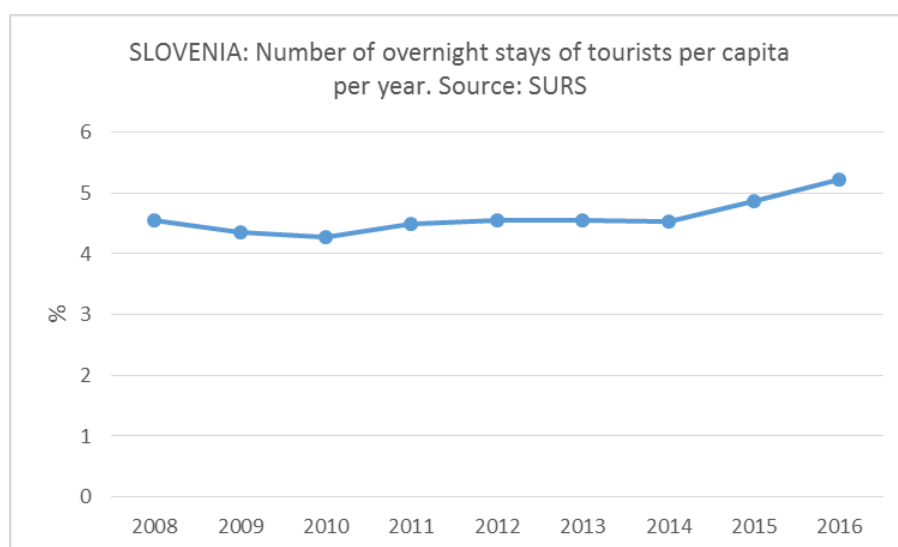
Tourist overnight stay it is the 24 hour interval, beginning with the hotel hour, for which a person is registered in the evidence of the tourist accommodation establishment and benefits of accommodation in exchange for the fee paid for the occupied space on the premises, even if the actual duration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

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Statistical office of the Republic of Slovenia (SURS) http://pxweb.stat.si/pxweb/Dialog/varval.asp?ma=2164408S&ti=&path=../Database/Ekonomsko/21_gostinstvo_turizem/01_21644_nastanitev_mesecno/&lang=2
Key statistical data used	/

Spatial level	National Level, Municipalities
Data completeness	<p>Dataset available for 2010-2018</p> <p>Notice: Statistical office of the Republic of Slovenia (SURS) changed the methodology of data capture in 2018. The data published so far are therefore incomparable. SURS performed a conversion of old data between 2010-2017 to the new methodology. All data published before 2018 has been updated to new values. Values between 2008-2009 are therefore unavailable.</p>
Policy/goals	This indicator offers information on the tourism attractiveness for the purpose of assessing and monitoring the state of play, and for developing tourism support policies.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

A small decrease in the number of overnight stays can be observed for the period 2008-2010, which is consistent with the decrease in disposable income of families as a result of the economic crisis. From 2014 onwards, the indicator presents a higher increase in the number of overnight stays.



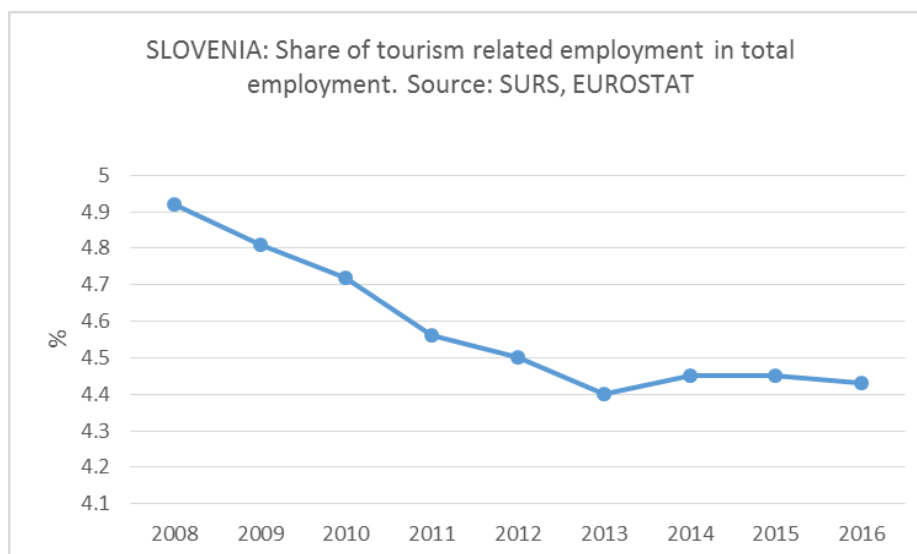
2.17. Share of tourism related employment in total employment

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

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	SURS, EUROSTAT SURS: http://pxweb.stat.si/pxweb/Dialog/varval.asp?ma=05C1004S&ti=&path=../Database/Dem_soc/05_prebivalstvo/10_stevilo_preb/05_05C10_prebivalstvo_kohez/&lang=2 EUROSTAT: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do
Key statistical data used	Data used from the EUROSTAT: tour_lfs1r2 – Employed persons by full-time/part-time activity and NACE Rev. 2 activity Indicator tour_lfs1r2 contains comparable information on the total number of employed persons in tourism related economic sectors of NACE Rev. 2 - H51) Air transport, I) Accommodation and food service activities, I55) Accommodation, N79) Travel agency, tour operator reservation service and related activities Data used from SURS: Number of inhabitants in Slovenia
Spatial level	National Level
Data completeness	Dataset available for a period 2008 – 2016 and 2018.
Policy/goals	This indicator offers relevant information for policy design and implementation related to smart specialization and tourism. The importance of employment in tourism are: - continuous growth of tourism in the last decades - importance of economic contribution of tourism to national economies (TSA) - general recognition of tourism as a major job generator, especially for youth, women, unqualified workers, etc.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

Share of tourism related employment started to decline when economic crisis hit in 2008 until 2013. After 2013 share of tourism related employment is not changing a lot.



2.18. % of GDP of foreign direct investment stock

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

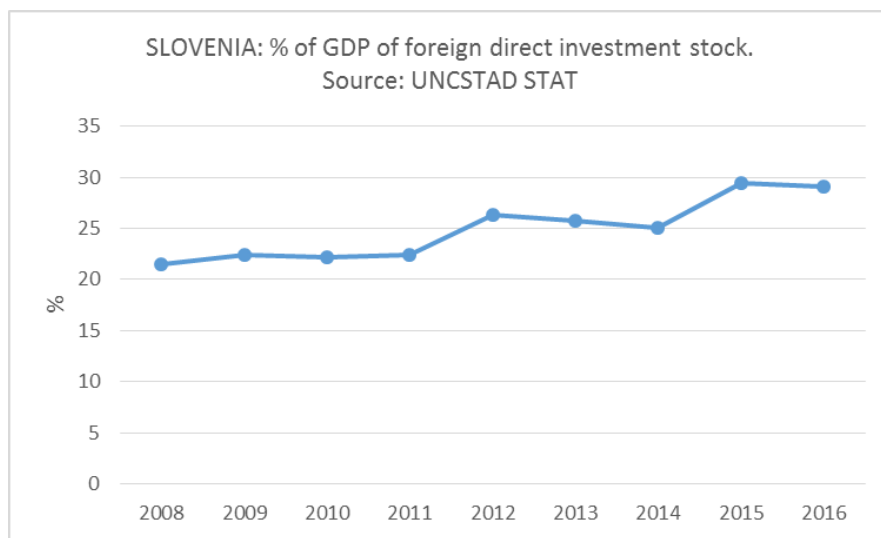
Foreign direct investment (FDI) is an investment made by a resident enterprise in one economy (direct investor or parent enterprise) with the objective of establishing a lasting interest in an enterprise that is resident in another economy (direct investment enterprise or foreign affiliate). The lasting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

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	UNCTAD STAT http://unctadstat.unctad.org/wds/TableView/tableView.aspx
Key statistical data used	The indicator is not present in the SURS database that is why UNCTAD STAT database is used.
Spatial level	National level
Data completeness	Dataset complete for 2008-2018 (UNCTAD STAT)
Policy/goals	Foreign direct investment (FDI) is defined as an investment involving a long-term relationship and reflecting a lasting interest in and control by a resident entity in one economy (foreign direct investor or parent enterprise) of an enterprise resident in a different economy (FDI enterprise or affiliate enterprise or foreign affiliate). Such an investment is illustrative of the attractiveness of a country for investors, either due to the financial facilities or because of strategic geographical position, low cost or high qualification of workforce.
Contact person if	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si

available	
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Interesting facts about specific indicator:

The indicator shows a relatively constant stock of FDI for Slovenia. The share of foreign direct investment (stock) in GDP is slowly increasing.



2.19. Population growth rate

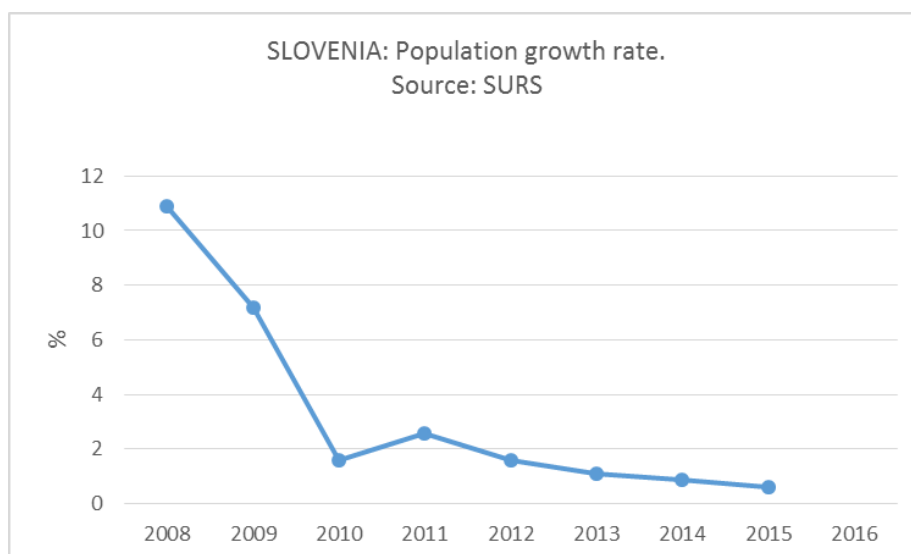
The indicator corresponds to the number of births and deaths during the certain period and the number of people migrating to (immigration) and from (emigration) a country.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Statistical office of the Republic of Slovenia (SURS) https://pxweb.stat.si/SiStatDb/pxweb/sl/REPOZITORIJ_SLO/REPOZITORIJ_SLO/05I3002S.PX
Key statistical data used	/
Spatial level	National Level
Data completeness	Dataset complete for 2008-2018.
Policy/goals	Population growth rate is a measure of change of population of a certain area. The rate of population growth is identified by Agenda 21 of the United Nations as one of the crucial factors affecting long-term sustainability of natural resources. Rapid population

	growth can impose limitations on a country's capacity for handling a wide range of economic, social, and environmental issues, particularly when rapid population growth occurs in connection with poverty and lack of access to natural resources.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

The population of Slovenia witnessed a fast decline in a period from 2008 – 2010, a small increase in 2011 and a stable decline until 2015.



2.20. % of population in age 20-64 years

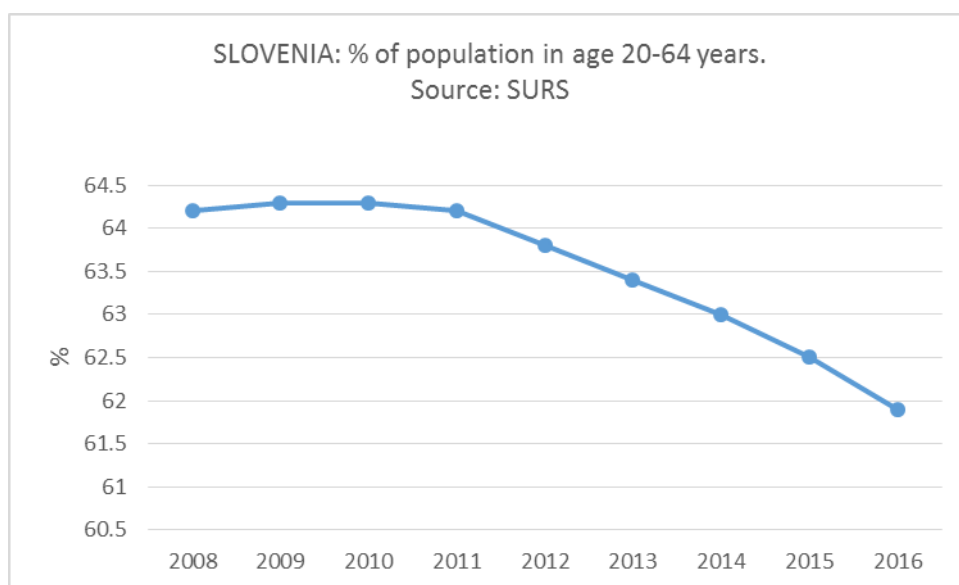
This indicator refers to the share of persons aged 20-64 to total population.

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level National (TAMP), collection at county level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Statistical office of the Republic of Slovenia (SURS) https://pxweb.stat.si/SiStatDb/pxweb/sl/10_Dem_soc/10_Dem_soc_05_p_rebivalstvo_10_stevilo_preb_05_05C10_prebivalstvo_kohez/05C1004S.px/
Key statistical data used	/
Spatial level	National Level
Data completeness	Dataset complete for 2008-2019 (INSSE TEMPO)
Policy/goals	This indicator measures working age persons out of total population. Together with

	the indicator for employment rate, it is the most accurate measure of labour market conditions. Europe 2020 headline target is that 75 % of population aged 20-64 should be employed by 2020.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

After a slow increase in a period from 2008 to 2010, a negative natural population growth rate has witnessed from the year 2011, with a decreased ratio around 0.5 % in the last years.



2.21. Ageing index

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

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

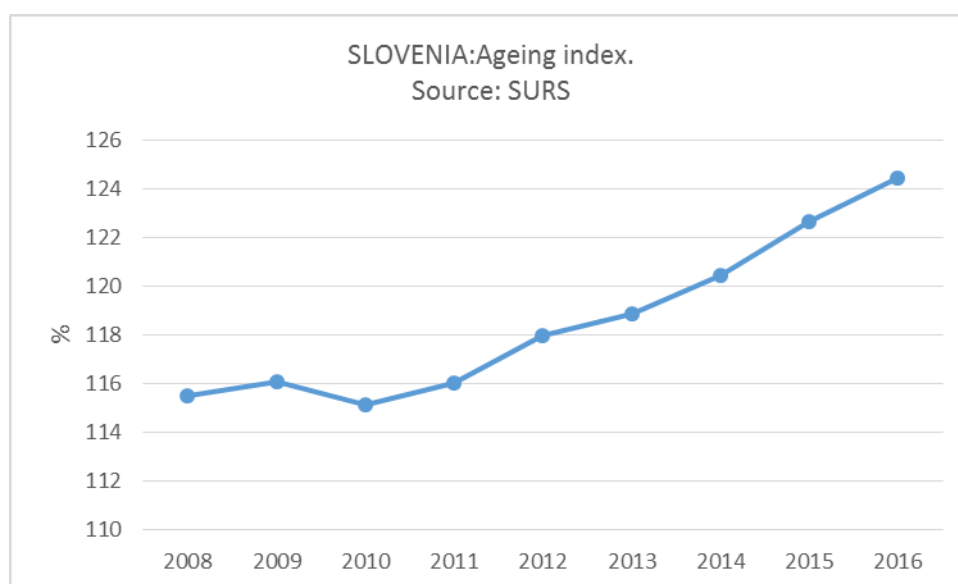
The person's permanent residence is the address where he/she declares to have the main dwelling, printed as such on its identity card and registered by the administrative bodies of the State.

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

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Statistical office of the Republic of Slovenia (SURS) https://pxweb.stat.si/SiStatDb/pxweb/si/10_Dem_soc/10_Dem_soc_05_prebivalstvo_10_stevilo_preb_05_05C10_prebivalstvo_kohez/05C1006S.px/
Key statistical data used	/
Spatial level	National Level
Data completeness	Dataset complete for 2008-2019.
Policy/goals	This indicator illustrates the rate of aging of the population and as such is useful for the development of a number of policies with strong impact on the population and economy; among these the Active Aging and Healthy Aging policies. It also represents an instrument to monitor and assess several social policies, capacity and priorities to sustain the pension system, etc.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
Conditions of use	Indicators available for download

Interesting facts about specific indicator:

The aging index for Slovenia is well over the 100% marked with an accentuated growing trend, which represents an important policy challenge and raises concerns of sustaining the current social and welfare system unchanged. A raising aging index also indicates that a big priority of the future will be to address active and healthy aging.



2.22. Number of foreign students

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

Type of indicator	Transnational (CO-TAMP), collection at national level
Annual range	2008/2021
Data source for indicator	Statistical office of the Republic of Slovenia (SURs) https://pxweb.stat.si/SiStatDb/pxweb/sl/10_Dem_soc/10_Dem_soc_09_izobrazevanje_08_terciarno_izobraz_01_09550_vpisani_spl_osno/0955069S.px/
Key statistical data used	/
Spatial level	National Level, Municipalities
Data completeness	Dataset complete for 2008-2018.
Policy/goals	This indicator illustrates the attractiveness of the tertiary education at national level and its capacity to attract foreign youth, which in turn have the potential of remaining in the country. A higher share of foreign students illustrates international confirmation for the higher education system; the indicator can assist the development of education policies, and to monitor education performance.
Contact person if available	On behalf of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE partner: Blaž Barborič, e-mail: blaz.barboric@gis.si
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Interesting facts about specific indicator:

The data for Slovenia illustrates an ascending trend for the number of foreign students, as share of total students in Slovenia, with a maximum value of 3.88% registered in 2016.

