

TERRITORIAL ATTRACTIVENESS ATLAS OF THE DANUBE REGION

Comprehensive collection of transnational maps at the Danube Region scale, elaborated with the representation of the core indicators of the common dataset, over a time series of years

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Improving Capacities to Enhance Territorial Attractiveness of the Danube Region -
ATTRACTIVE DANUBE

TERRITORIAL ATTRACTIVENESS ATLAS

OF THE DANUBE REGION

*Comprehensive collection of transnational maps at the Danube Region scale,
elaborated with the representation of the core indicators of the common dataset,
over a time series of years*

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Acronyms

CO-TAMP - Common Territorial Attractiveness Monitoring Platform
EUROSTAT - The statistical office of the European Union (EU).
GDHI - Gross disposable household income
GDP - Gross domestic product
OECD - The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
R&D - Research & Experimental Development
TA - Territorial attractiveness
TSA - Tourism Satellite Account
UNCTAD - United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNESCO - The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
y.o. - year old

Introduction



Welcome to the Territorial Attractiveness Atlas of the Danube Region!

The Territorial Attractiveness Atlas of the Danube Region represents and monitors countries and regions in the Danube Region by a set of territorial attractiveness indicators. This is enabled by the comprehensive collection of transnational maps elaborated with the representation of the core indicators data and trends for the Danube Region. It tries to expose not only the current status but potentials in the Danube Region in the fields of environmental, human, economical, socio-cultural and institutional affairs as well. The final set of indicators was defined within the Attract-SEE project (forerunner of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE project). Within the current project the indicators have been updated to the most recent year, where data were available and the data from new project partner countries (Czech Republic, Slovakia, Germany, Romania, Bulgaria) have been included. The indicators are provided and described in the tables while the related values and maps are calculated for 22 indicators with geographical cover and with values extending over a series of years (2008-2016). Only the maps with no more than two missing indicator's data for the most recent time period are presented (values in the table are highlighted in grey).

The Territorial Attractiveness Atlas of the Danube Region complement the Web GIS application Common Territorial Attractiveness Monitoring Platform (CO-TAMP) and support forthcoming activities in the project.

I wish you all a pleasant read and happy browsing of our Atlas.

Blaž Barborič, Project Manager of the ATTRACTIVE DANUBE project

Blaž Barborič

Territorial attractiveness (TA) definition and indicators

The definition of TA for the Attractive Danube project relies on the ESPON's ATTREG and SEE Programme's Attract-SEE projects' definitions (<http://www.attract-see.eu/>), as well as Europe2020 and TA2020 goals, and it describes "territorial attractiveness (as) capacity of certain Territorial Capitals and Assets to attract and retain target groups (tourists, residents, migrants and companies/investments) by already existing or developed advantages (environmental, economic and human, anthropic, socio-cultural, and institutional), imposed by relevant policies and their goals."

In order for the above identified TA concept to be measurable and manageable, each territorial capital and asset is described with the several indicators (Table 1.). These TA indicators were found by the Attract-SEE project partners to be relevant as and data available for the regular TA monitoring and policy management, both on national and transnational -SEE Region- level. (Živković et al., 2015)

No.	TERRITORIAL ASSET	INDICATOR	TARGET GROUP
ENVIRONMENTAL CAPITAL AND ATTRACTIVENESS			
1	Environmental quality	Number of days with exceeded ground level concentration for ozone	tourists, residents, migrants
2		Population connected to urban waste water treatment with at least secondary treatment	
3	Natural resources and energy	Electricity generated from renewable sources	companies/investments, residents
4		Consumption of water per capita	
ANTHROPIC CAPITAL AND ATTRACTIVENESS			
5	Landscape quality	Percentage of terrestrial area protected (total and by ecological Region)	tourists, residents
6	Infrastructures	Population (or households) with accessibility to high-speed broadband	companies/investments, tourists, residents, migrants
SOCIO-CULTURAL CAPITAL AND ATTRACTIVENESS			
7	Culture	European cultural sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List	tourists, residents, migrants
8	Quality of life	Life expectancy at birth by sex (Europe2020 indicator)	companies/investments, tourists, residents, migrants
9		Gross disposable household income	
10		People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (Europe 2020 indicator)	
ECONOMIC AND HUMAN CAPITAL AND ATTRACTIVENESS			
11	Knowledge & Innovation	Population aged 25-64 with tertiary education	companies/investments, residents, migrants
12		Research & Experimental Development expenditure as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (Europe 2020 indicator)	

No.	TERRITORIAL ASSET	INDICATOR	TARGET GROUP
13	Employment	Employment rate 20-64 years by sex (Europe2020 indicator)	companies/investments, residents, migrants
14		Youth unemployment rate	
15	Specializations / Key sectors	Share of employment by sector	companies/investments
16	Tourism	Number of overnight stays of tourists per capita per year	companies/investments, tourists
17		Share of tourism related employment in total employment	
18	Investment promotion	Percentage of Gross Domestic Product of foreign direct investment stock	companies/investments, migrants
19	Population	Population growth rate	residents, migrants
20		Percentage of population in age 20-64 years	
21		Ageing index	
INSTITUTIONAL CAPITAL AND ATTRACTIVENESS			
22	International relations	Percentage of foreign students	companies/investments, migrants

Table 1: List of common territorial attractiveness indicators compiled by the Attract-SEE project partner-countries from different sources/databases, like Eurostat, OECD, European Commission, European Environmental Agency, United Nations, UNESCO, World Bank, ESPON projects.

During the Attractive Danube project, here identified 22 TA indicators are applied for standardized and consistent monitoring and management of the common, transnational territorial development advantages in the Danube Region, through the relevant social, economic, cultural and environmental TA development goals identification and selective policies integration.

Data collected during the Attractive Danube project for 22 common TA indicators are presented at TA Atlas and user-friendly Web GIS application CO-TAMP (http://cotamp.gis.si/attractive_danube/) where the indicators data are stored, could be analysed, managed, geovisualised and disseminated.

Finally, in order for the Attractive Danube project results to be sustained and available to support the next EU programming cycle for period 2020-2027, TA indicators data will be collected by the project partners for period 2008-2018 during project duration, and up till 2021 after its (project) ending.

Environmental capital and attractiveness

Number of days with exceeded ground level concentration for ozone

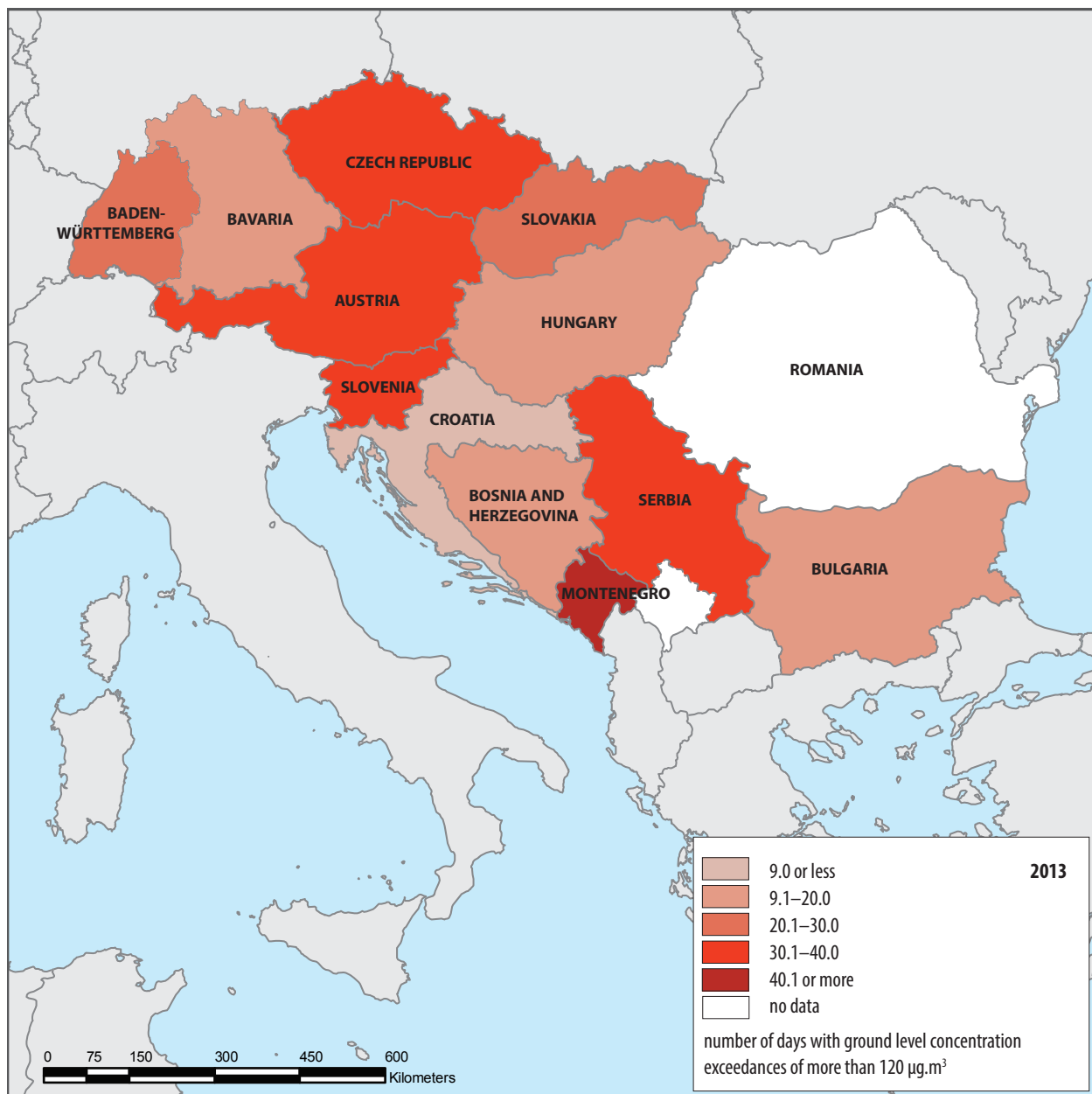
Name	Air pollution: Ozone concentration
Asset	Environmental quality
Capital	Environmental capital
Definition	Indicator defined as the number of days with ground level concentration exceedances of more than 120 µg.m ³ .
Purpose	To represent attractive regions of high ecological values and strong territorial capital. The indicator measures the degree of reductions in emissions for healthier natural living environments.
Determination	Territorial distribution of the annual average of exceedings of the concentration limit established by law
Maintenance/ publishing frequency	Annual
Data source	European Environmental Agency, national, regional
Geographic name	Country/Region
Spatial level	National/Regional

Comprehensive table with values extending over a series of years Air pollution: Ozone concentration (µg.m³)

Country	TIME PERIOD (YEAR)									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Slovenia	39.0	33.7	29.7	36.0	39.0	33.7	27.7	25.0	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	18.2	21.9	18.1	18.5	30.1	11.5	17.6	16.5	16.9	-
Croatia	-	-	-	20.8	23.2	8.3	18.7	37.9	17.9	39.0
Czech Republic	35.8	34.9	32.8	33.4	31.5	32.0	31.6	32.5	30.4	-
Hungary	14.2	22.1	12.8	16.2	26.1	13.1	7.3	26.4	10.0	-
Austria	26.7	32.0	30.6	33.9	38.5	38.8	16.8	50.8	-	-
Slovakia	23.4	40.7	18.3	27.8	29.8	23.7	9.5	16.6	7.9	-
Montenegro	-	44.0	62.0	63.0	62.0	64.0	78.0	82.0	81.0	76.0
Serbia	-	-	8.7	23.0	35.2	35.5	-	-	-	-
Germany - Baden-Württemberg	19.0	14.0	26.0	18.0	19.0	22.0	24.0	39.0	29.0	-
Germany - Bavaria	7.0	4.0	17.0	9.0	11.0	15.0	13.0	33.0	20.0	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	13.0	9.0	5.0	20.0	-

* coloured values in cells are represented on the map for the most recent time period with no more than two missing indicator's data

Number of days with exceeded ground level concentration for ozone



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

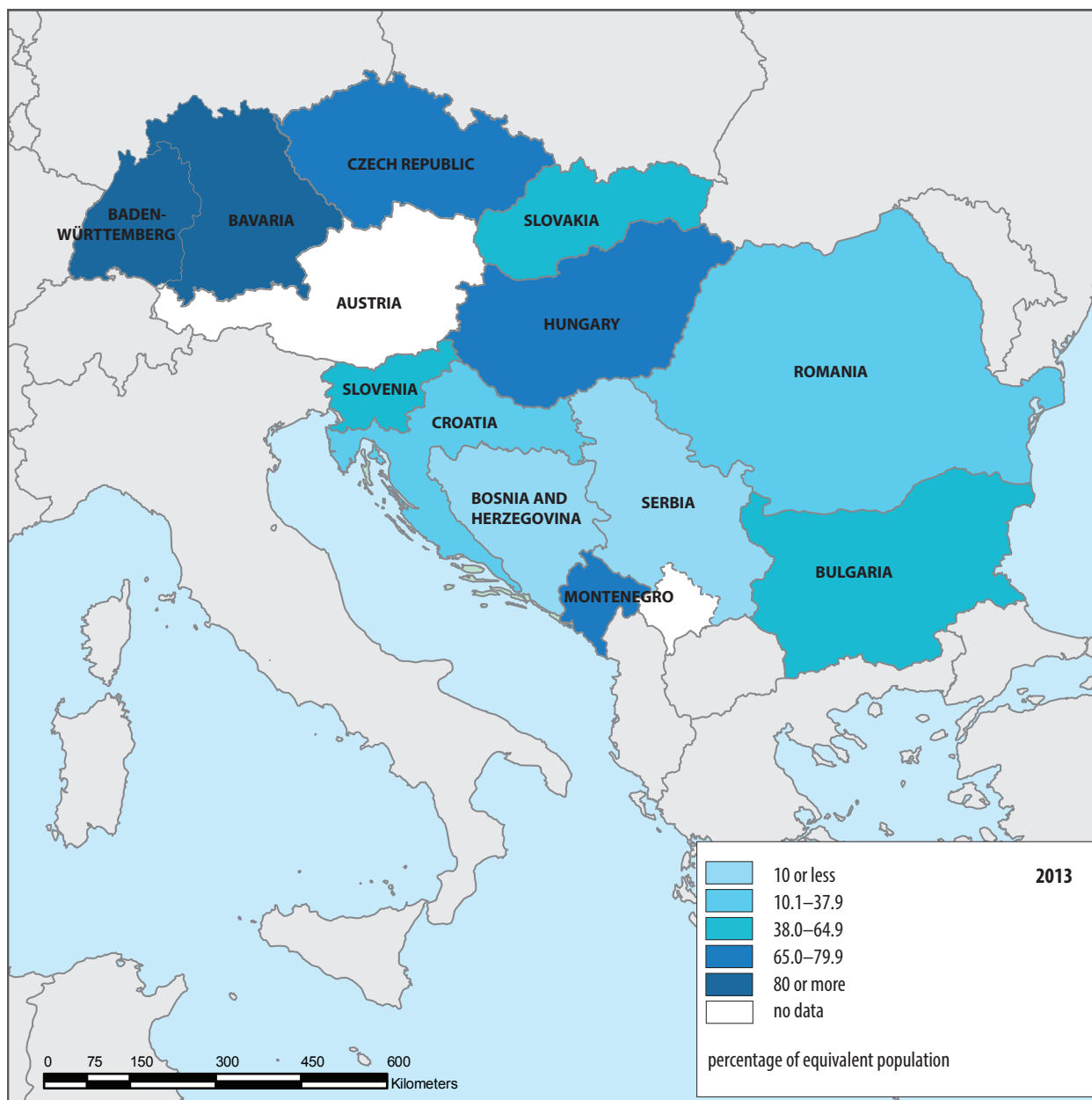
Name	Population connected to urban waste water treatment with at least secondary treatment
Asset	Environmental quality
Capital	Environmental capital
Definition	This indicator is defined as the percentage of the population connected to waste water treatment systems with at least secondary treatment.
Purpose	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%.
Determination	Percentage of equivalent population
Maintenance/ publishing frequency	Annual
Data source	EUROSTAT, national, Regional
Geographic name	Country/Region
Spatial level	National/Regional

Comprehensive table with values extending over a series of years Population connected to urban waste water treatment with at least secondary treatment (percentage)

Country	TIME PERIOD (YEAR)									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Slovenia	49.4	50.2	51.0	53.7	54.3	55.8	56.0	57.6	-	-
Romania	18.8	21.6	22.9	32.7	34.6	35.4	37.5	39.5	43.6	-
Bulgaria	41.2	42.6	45.1	53.6	53.9	54.5	54.8	60.6	61.9	-
Croatia	-	-	-	36.9	36.9	36.9	36.9	36.9	-	-
Czech Republic	75.4	75.7	76.9	78.0	78.0	79.8	80.6	80.8	-	-
Hungary	50.0	52.1	69.4	70.9	72.8	72.6	73.7	76.7	-	-
Austria	92.6	-	93.9	-	94.5	-	95.0	-	-	-
Slovakia	59.1	59.4	60.4	61.6	62.4	63.4	64.7	65.2	66.4	-
Montenegro	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0
Serbia	7.1	8.5	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.4	10.0	10.8	12.6	-
Germany - Baden-Württemberg	-	-	99.1	-	-	99.3	-	-	99.4	99.4
Germany - Bavaria	-	-	96.1	-	-	96.4	-	-	96.9	96.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	9.0	9.3	45.1	45.5

* coloured values in cells are represented on the map for the most recent time period with no more than two missing indicator's data

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



Electricity generated from renewable sources

Name	Electricity generated from renewable sources
Asset	Natural resources and energy
Capital	Environmental capital
Definition	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.
Purpose	Renewable energy resource and significant opportunities for energy efficiency exist over wide geographical areas, in contrast to other energy sources, which are concentrated in a limited number of countries. Rapid deployment of renewable energy and energy efficiency, and technological diversification of energy sources, would result in significant energy security and economic benefits. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Renewable_energy - cite_note-19
Determination	Percentage of production
Maintenance/ publishing frequency	Annual
Data source	EUROSTAT, national, regional
Geographic name	Country/Region
Spatial level	National/Regional

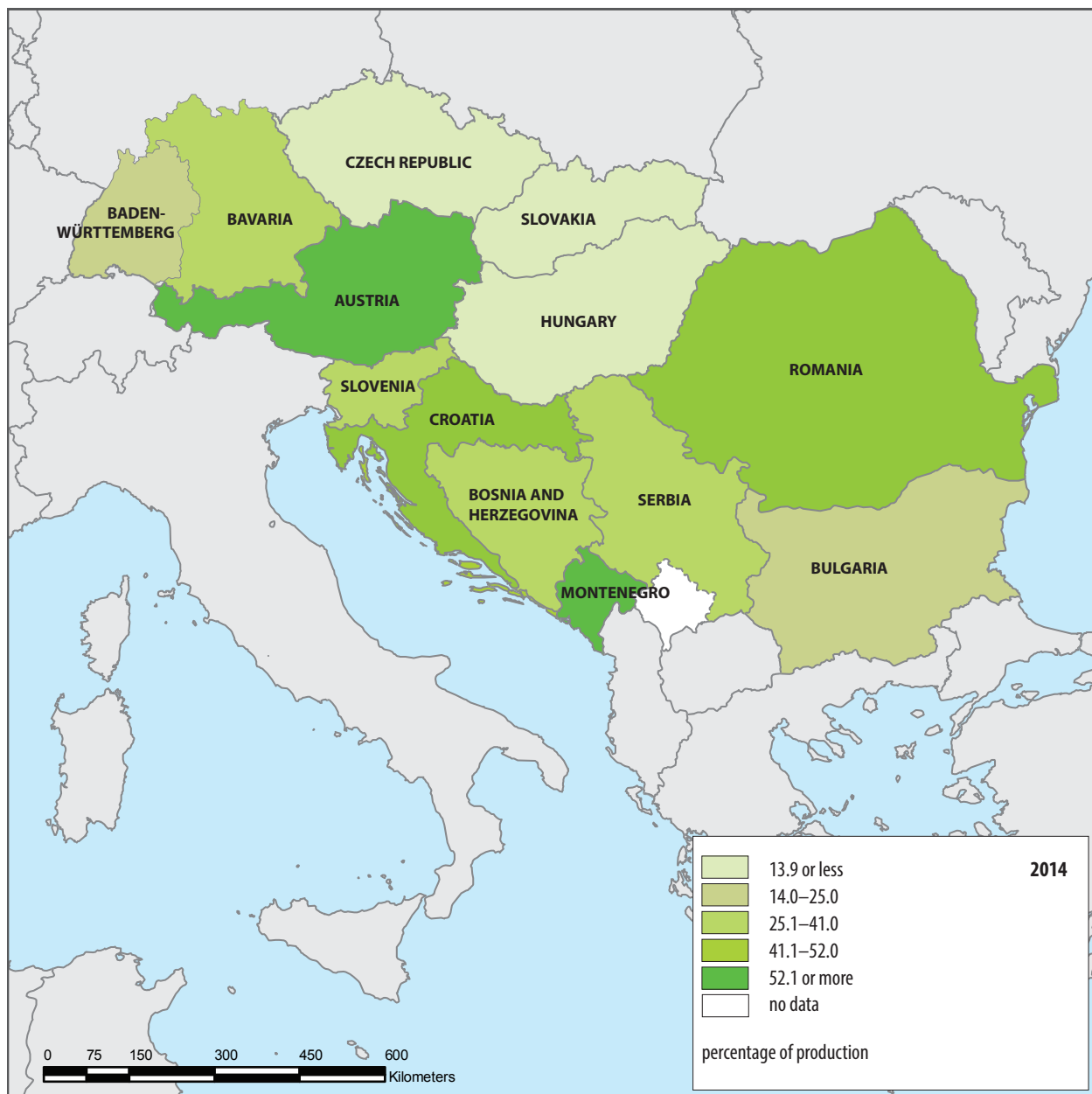
Comprehensive table with values extending over a series of years

Electricity generated from renewable sources (percentage)

Country	TIME PERIOD (YEAR)									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Slovenia	30.0	33.8	32.2	31.0	31.6	33.1	33.9	32.7	32.1	
Romania	26.5	27.3	33.7	26.3	25.4	34.4	41.3	39.3	41.4	
Bulgaria	10.0	11.3	12.7	12.9	16.1	18.9	18.9	19.1	19.2	
Croatia	33.9	35.9	37.6	37.6	38.8	42.1	45.3	45.4	-	
Czech Republic	5.2	6.4	7.5	10.6	11.7	12.8	13.9	14.1	-	
Hungary	5.3	7.0	7.1	6.4	6.1	6.6	7.3	7.3	-	
Austria	65.3	67.9	65.7	66.0	66.5	68.0	70.1	70.3	-	
Slovakia	7.7	9.4	9.1	10.3	10.4	10.1	11.7	12.9	-	
Montenegro	38.3	46.6	45.7	41.6	42.8	49.1	51.4	49.6	51.0	
Serbia	-	21.2	21.0	17.8	18.1	27.0	25.5	-	-	
Germany - Baden-Württemberg	14.2	15.4	16.8	19.5	23.0	22.7	24.1	23.2	24.8	
Germany - Bavaria	-	-	25.9	28.5	32.4	34.8	36.2	-	43.3	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	32.8	39.8	46.9	28.7	29.9	41.5	36.7	35.5	31.7	

* coloured values in cells are represented on the map for the most recent time period with no more than two missing indicator's data

Electricity generated from renewable sources



Consumption of water per capita

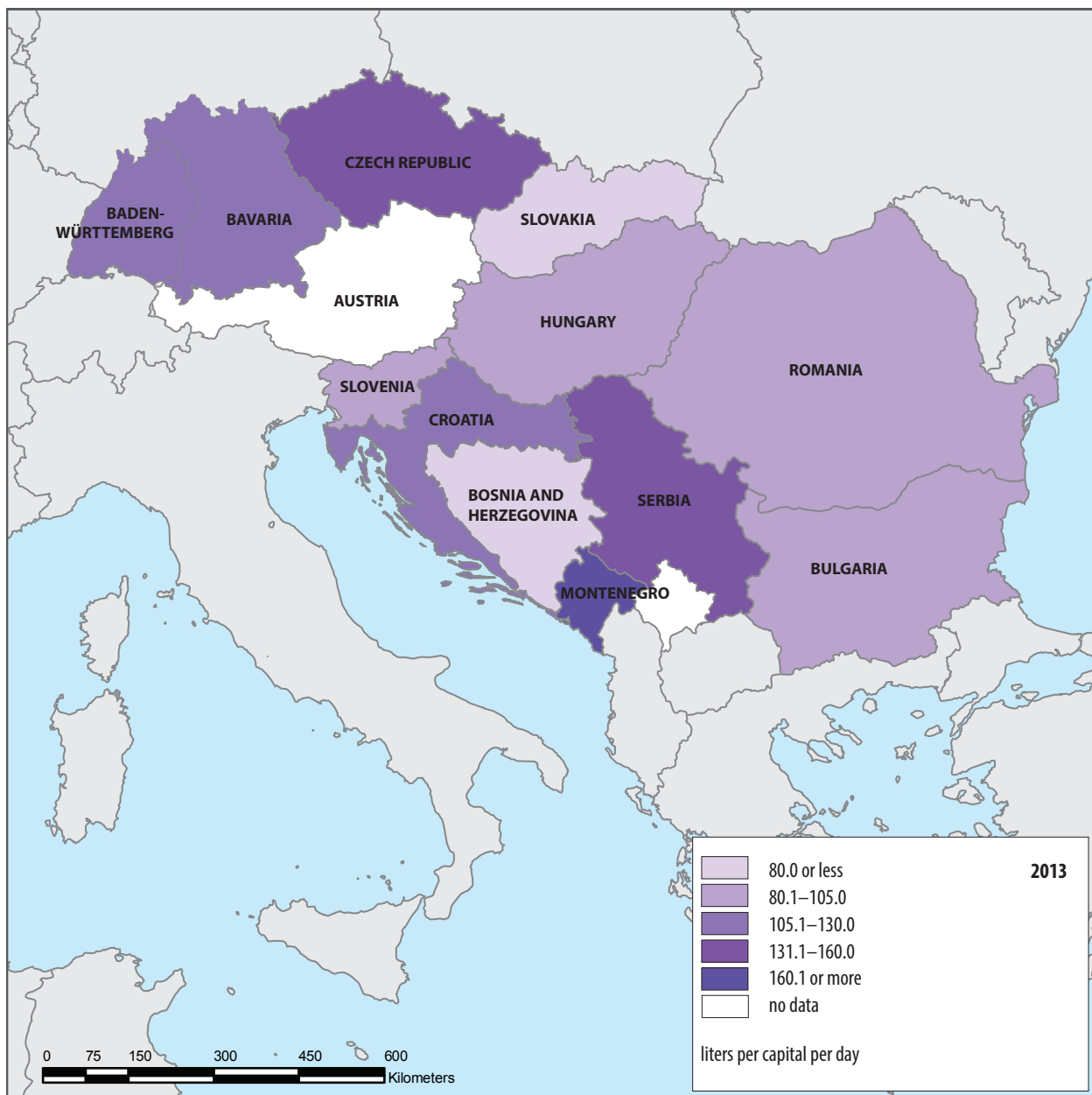
Name	Consumption of water per capita
Asset	Natural resources and energy
Capital	Environmental capital
Definition	This indicator measures how much water does the average person use per day.
Purpose	To monitor freshwater issues in order to provide recommendations, develop case studies, enhance assessment capacity at a national level and inform the decision-making process.
Determination	Liters per capita per day
Maintenance/ publishing frequency	Annual
Data source	European Environmental Agency, United Nations, national, regional
Geographic name	Country/Region
Spatial level	National/Regional

Comprehensive table with values extending over a series of years Consumption of water per capita (Liters per capita per day)

Country	TIME PERIOD (YEAR)									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Slovenia	120.6	115.1	112.3	112.3	112.3	104.1	104.1	104.1	104.1	-
Romania	90.5	91.3	91.3	91.8	94.7	94.4	94.0	77.4	78.1	-
Bulgaria	98.6	98.9	97.0	100.1	102.4	99.0	95.8	99.4	100.2	-
Croatia	113.0	113.5	117.4	116.9	118.1	124.9	111.3	117.1	114.0	-
Czech Republic	174.5	169.5	165.8	161.2	160.7	154.7	150.9	153.7	151.8	-
Hungary	98.8	98.5	93.5	93.5	94.3	91.8	90.4	93.5	93.7	-
Austria	-	-	-	130.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	74.9	73.7	72.0	70.7	70.6	68.8	67.2	68.2	69.0	-
Montenegro	250.0	250.0	250.0	248.0	230.0	230.0	230.0	230.0	230.0	230.0
Serbia	173.0	167.0	160.0	154.0	153.0	151.0	142.0	-	-	-
Germany - Baden-Württemberg	-	-	115.0	-	-	116.0	-	-	-	-
Germany - Bavaria	-	-	129.0	-	-	130.0	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	80.2	81.3	79.6	75.7	78.7	-	-

* coloured values in cells are represented on the map for the most recent time period with no more than two missing indicator's data

Consumption of water per capita



Anthropic capital and attractiveness

Percentage of terrestrial area protected (total)

Name	Percentage of terrestrial area protected (total)
Asset	Landscape quality
Capital	Anthropic capital
Definition	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.
Purpose	The indicator represents the extent to which areas important for conserving biodiversity, cultural heritage, scientific research (including baseline monitoring), recreation, natural resource maintenance, and other values, are protected from incompatible uses. It shows how much of each major ecosystem is dedicated to maintaining its diversity and integrity. Protected areas are essential for maintaining ecosystem diversity in countries and ecological regions, in conjunction with management of human impacts on the environment.
Determination	Percentage of total surface
Maintenance/ publishing frequency	N/A
Data source	United Nations, European Environmental Agency, EUROSTAT, state, regional
Geographic name	Country/Region
Spatial level	National/Regional

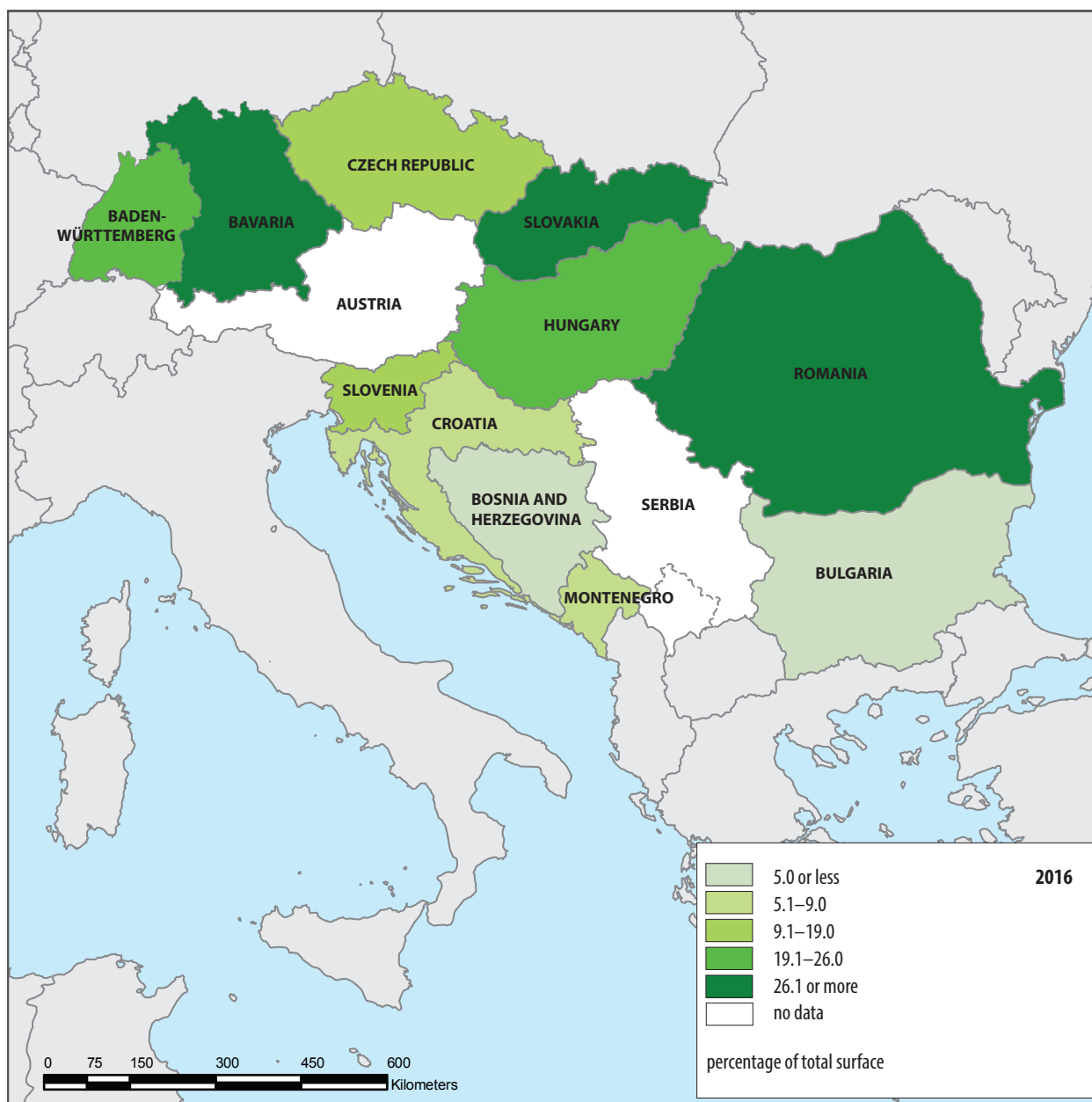
Comprehensive table with values extending over a series of years

Percentage of terrestrial area protected

Country	TIME PERIOD (YEAR)									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Slovenia	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	-	12.7	-	-	13.9	-
Romania	23.8	23.9	23.7	27.3	27.0	28.1	28.1	29.2	31.3	-
Bulgaria	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	-
Croatia	9.8	9.8	9.3	10.9	12.0	11.6	12.2	12.2	7.8	-
Czech Republic	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.6	16.9	17.4	17.4	-
Hungary	15.0	15.0	15.0	-	-	21.0	-	21.0	21.0	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.4	-	-	-
Slovakia	12.0	12.0	29.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	-
Montenegro	7.7	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Serbia	6.4	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.5	6.5	-	-
Germany - Baden-Württemberg	25.2	-	24.6	24.6	24.5	24.5	24.6	24.7	25.1	-
Germany - Bavaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.4	32.4	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0

* coloured values in cells are represented on the map for the most recent time period with no more than two missing indicator's data

Percentage of terrestrial area protected



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

Name	Population with accessibility to high-speed broadband (1 Mbit.s ⁻¹ up and down)
Asset	Infrastructures
Capital	Anthropic capital
Definition	This indicator is a share of population (households) with broadband access.
Purpose	Ensure an increase in the innovation capacity of each region which in turn will result in increases in employment and economic activities.
Determination	Percentage of population with accessibility to high-speed broadband
Maintenance/ publishing frequency	Annual
Data source	OECD, EU Digital Scoreboard, national, regional
Geographic name	Country/Region
Spatial level	National/Regional

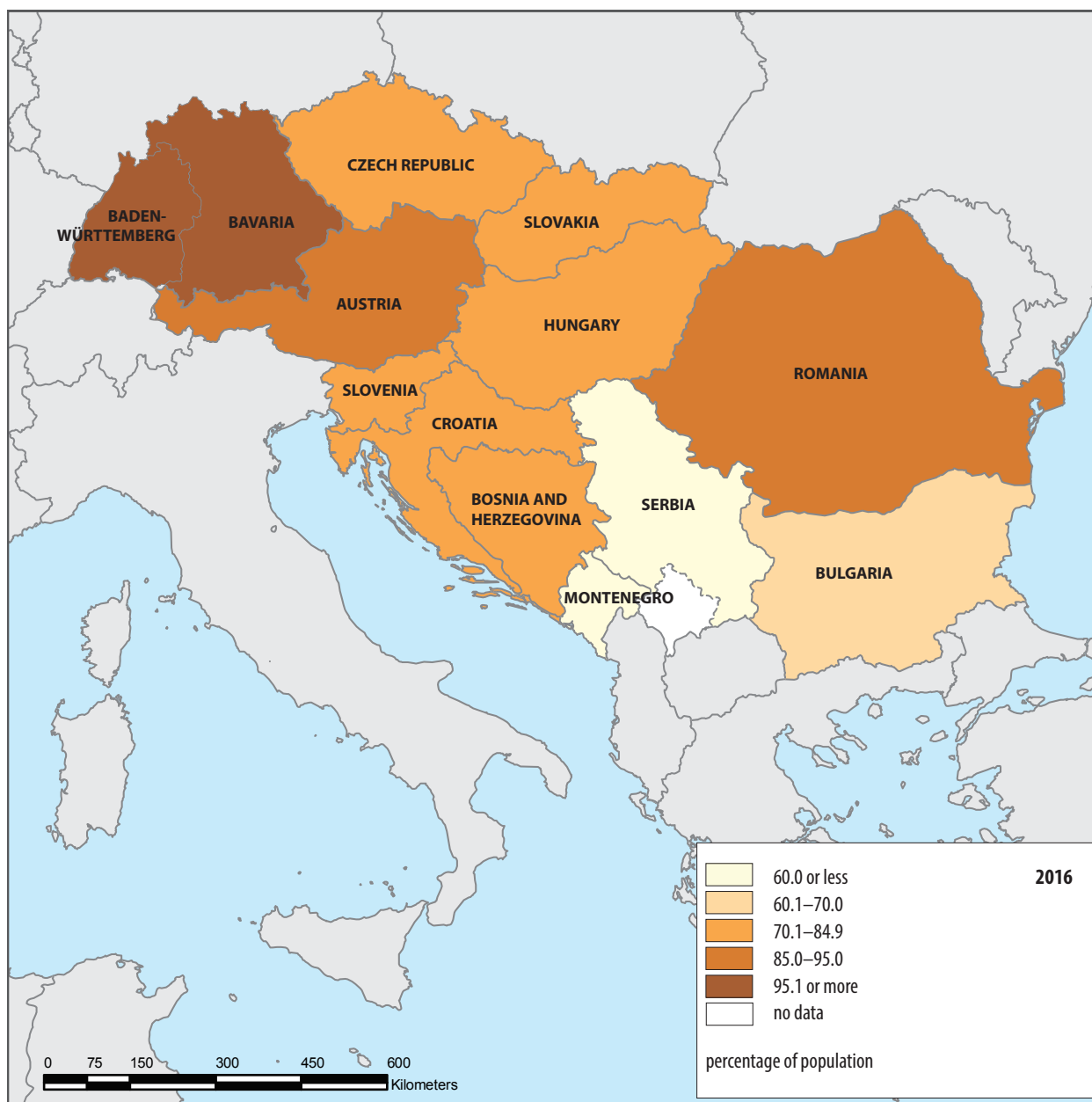
Comprehensive table with values extending over a series of years

Percentage of Population with accessibility to high-speed broadband (1 Mbit.s⁻¹ up and down)

Country	TIME PERIOD (YEAR)									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Slovenia	50.0	56.0	62.0	67.0	73.0	74.0	75.0	78.0	78.0	82.0
Romania	55.6	39.6	48.2	48.5	84.0	83.7	88.2	89.1	86.8	-
Bulgaria	20.7	26.1	26.0	39.8	50.8	53.6	56.5	58.8	63.0	-
Croatia	27.0	39.0	49.0	56.0	60.0	64.0	68.0	76.0	77.0	76.0
Czech Republic	45.9	54.2	60.5	66.6	65.4	72.6	78.0	79.0	81.7	-
Hungary	47.0	53.0	58.0	63.0	67.0	70.0	73.0	76.0	79.0	82.0
Austria	54.0	58.0	64.0	72.0	77.0	80.0	79.0	81.0	85.0	-
Slovakia	35.0	42.0	49.0	55.0	72.0	70.0	76.0	78.0	78.0	79.0
Montenegro	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
Serbia	-	-	27.6	31.0	38.0	43.4	55.1	56.0	57.8	-
Germany - Baden-Württemberg	94.7	97.6	98.0	98.7	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.6	99.6	-
Germany - Bavaria	92.4	94.4	97.0	98.5	99.2	99.4	99.6	99.7	99.7	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	40.1	49.2	61.7	73.7	79.0	-

* coloured values in cells are represented on the map for the most recent time period with no more than two missing indicator's data

Population (or households) with accessibility to high-speed broadband (1 Mbit.s⁻¹ up and down)



Socio-cultural capital and attractiveness

European cultural sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List

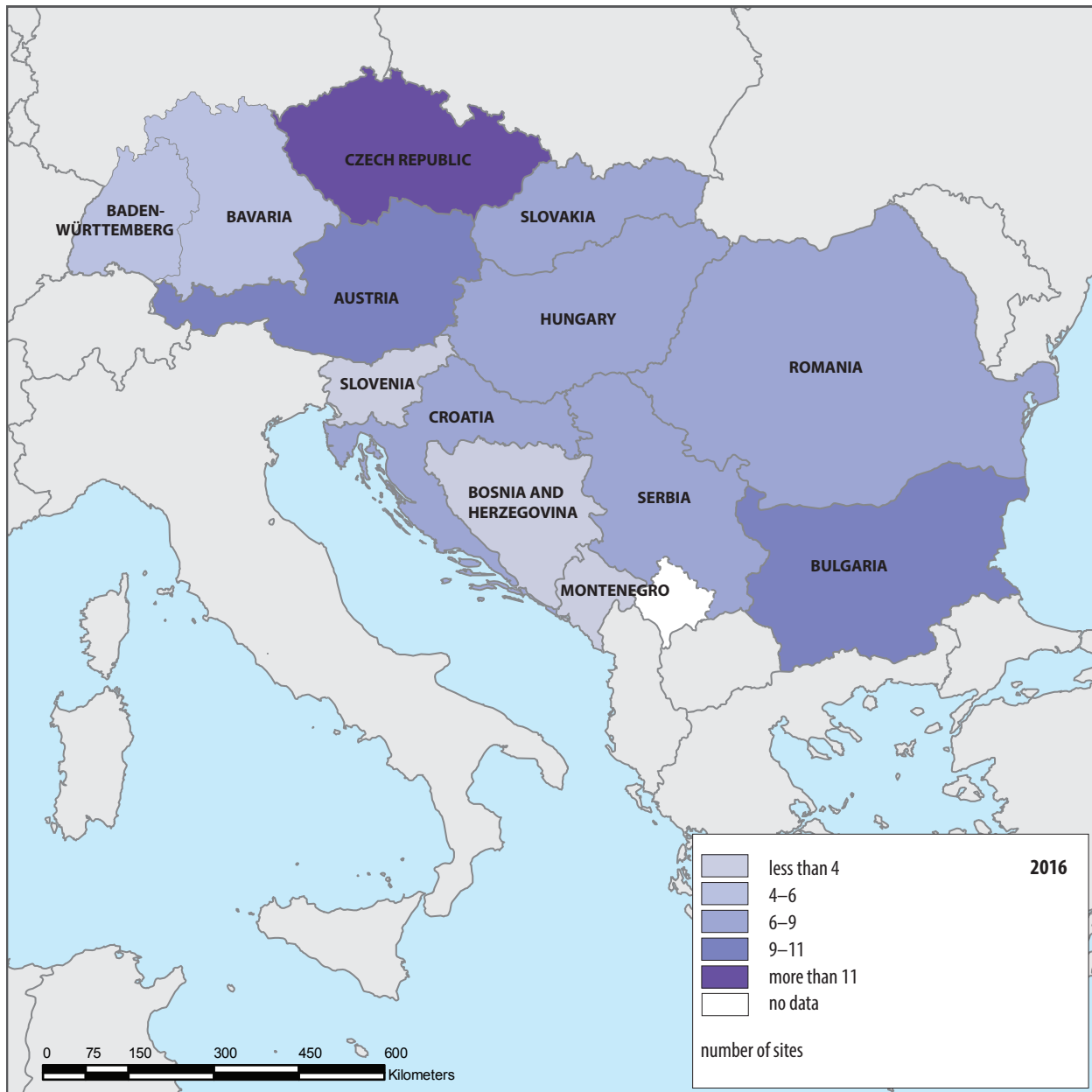
Name	European cultural sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List
Asset	Culture
Capital	Socio-cultural capital
Definition	Cultural sites are listed by the UNESCO as of special cultural or physical significance.
Purpose	The programme catalogues, names, and conserves sites of outstanding cultural or natural importance to the common heritage of humanity.
Determination	Number of sites
Maintenance/ publishing frequency	N/A
Data source	UNESCO, state, regional
Geographic name	Country/Region
Spatial level	National/Regional

Comprehensive table with values extending over a series of years Number of European cultural sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List

Country	TIME PERIOD (YEAR)									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Slovenia	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	-
Romania	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8
Bulgaria	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	-
Croatia	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	10
Czech Republic	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-
Hungary	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Austria	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	-
Slovakia	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Montenegro	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Serbia	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	-
Germany - Baden-Württemberg	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	-
Germany - Bavaria	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3

* coloured values in cells are represented on the map for the most recent time period with no more than two missing indicator's data

European cultural sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List



Life expectancy at birth by sex (Europe 2020 indicator)

Name	Life expectancy at birth by sex (Europe 2020 indicator)
Asset	Quality of life
Capital	Socio-cultural capital
Definition	Simple indicator expressing the average life expectancy at birth for both women and men in years.
Purpose	This indicator represents a proxy for the overall quality of the health-care system in a region. It tells us about healthiness of living environment and together with ageing index it allows to assess social policies projections and risk of exclusion.
Determination	Years by sex
Maintenance/ publishing frequency	Annual
Data source	EUROSTAT, national, regional
Geographic name	Country/Region
Spatial level	National/Regional

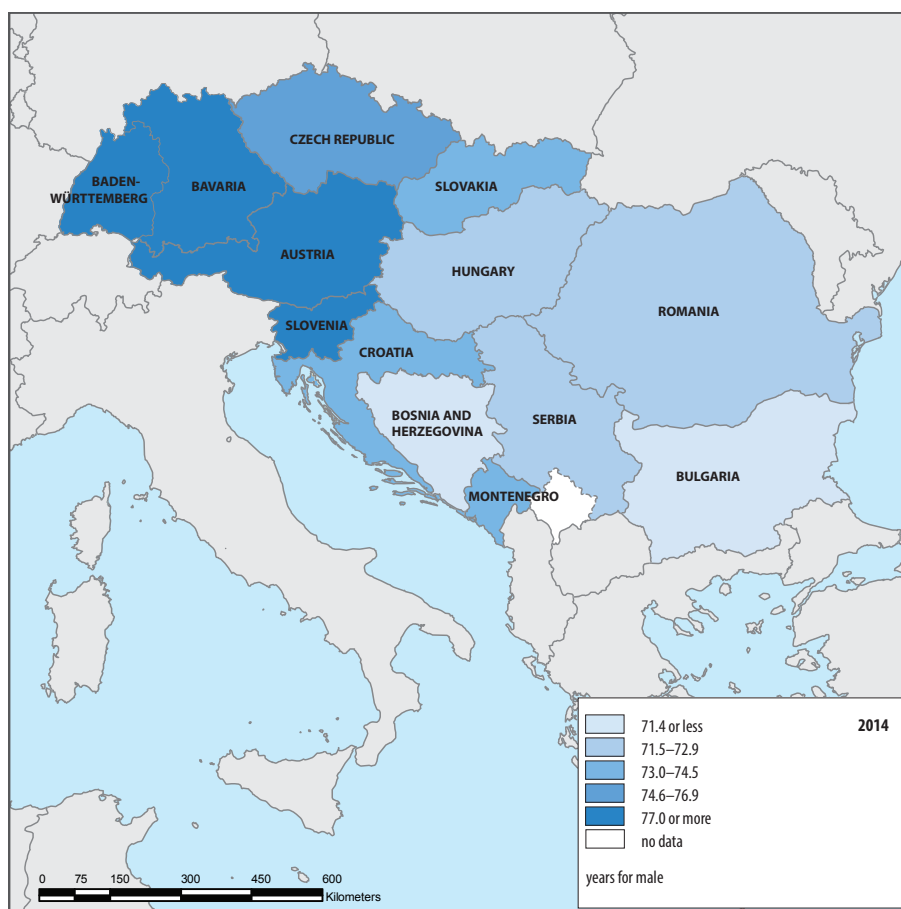
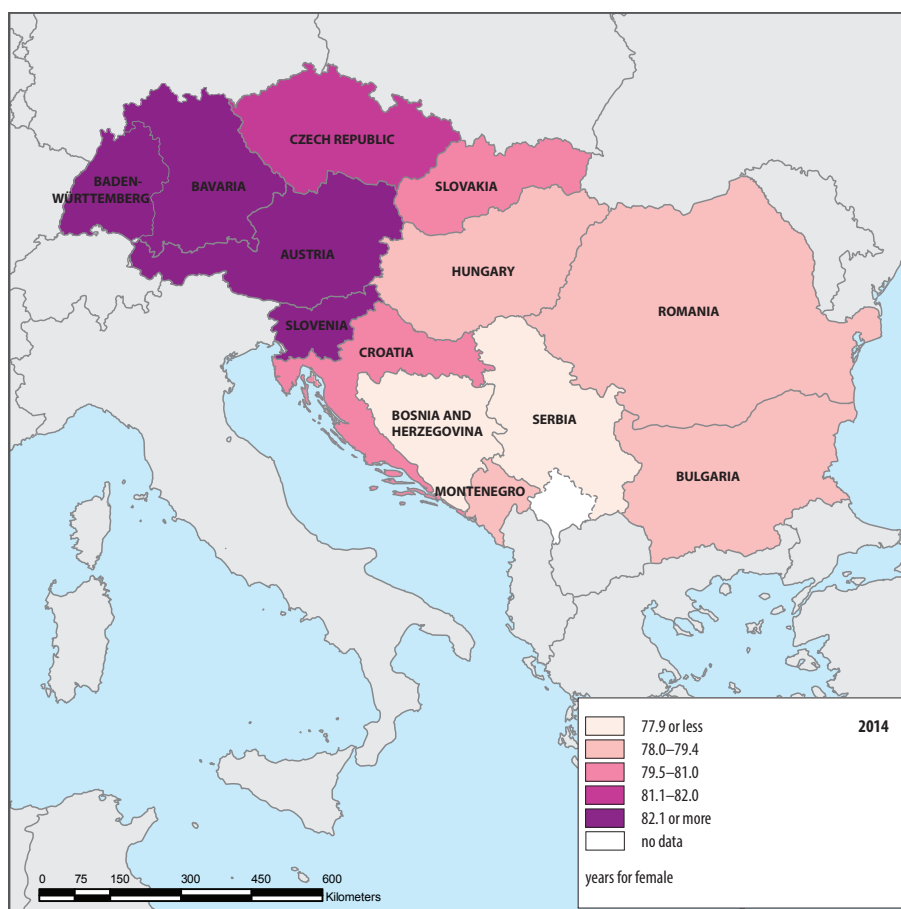
Comprehensive table with values extending over a series of years

Life expectancy at birth by sex (years)

Country	TIME PERIOD (YEAR)									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Slovenia	F 82.3 M 75.4	F 82.3 M 75.8	F 82.7 M 76.3	F 82.9 M 76.6	F 82.9 M 77.0	F 83.2 M 77.0	F 83.7 M 78.0	F 83.5 M 77.6	F 83.9 M 78.0	-
Romania	F 77.1 M 70.0	F 77.1 M 70.2	F 77.1 M 70.3	F 77.9 M 70.6	F 78.2 M 71.2	F 78.6 M 71.7	F 78.9 M 72.0	F 78.9 M 71.9	F 79.1 M 72.1	-
Bulgaria	F 77.0 M 69.8	F 77.4 M 70.2	F 77.4 M 70.3	F 77.8 M 70.7	F 77.9 M 70.9	F 78.6 M 71.3	F 78.0 M 71.1	F 78.2 M 71.2	F 78.2 M 71.2	-
Croatia	F 79.7 M 72.3	F 79.7 M 72.8	F 79.9 M 73.4	F 80.4 M 73.8	F 80.6 M 73.9	F 81.0 M 74.5	F 81.0 M 74.7	F 80.5 M 74.4	-	-
Czech Republic	F 80.5 M 74.1	F 80.5 M 74.3	F 80.9 M 74.5	F 81.1 M 74.8	F 81.2 M 75.1	F 81.3 M 75.2	F 82.0 M 75.8	F 81.6 M 75.7	-	-
Hungary	F 78.3 M 70.0	F 78.4 M 70.3	F 78.6 M 70.7	F 78.7 M 71.2	F 78.7 M 71.6	F 79.1 M 72.2	F 79.4 M 72.3	F 79.0 M 72.3	F 79.2 M 72.4	-
Austria	F 83.3 M 77.7	F 83.2 M 77.6	F 83.5 M 77.8	F 83.8 M 78.3	F 83.6 M 78.4	F 83.8 M 78.6	F 84.0 M 79.1	F 83.7 M 78.8	-	-
Slovakia	F 79.0 M 70.9	F 79.1 M 71.4	F 79.3 M 71.8	F 79.8 M 72.3	F 79.9 M 72.5	F 80.1 M 72.9	F 80.5 M 73.3	F 80.2 M 73.1	-	-
Montenegro	F 78.1 M 72.8	F 77.6 M 72.9	F 78.5 M 73.6	F 78.9 M 73.4	F 78.4 M 74.3	F 79.0 M 74.1	F 78.9 M 73.9	F 78.6 M 74.7	F 79.0 M 74.7	F 79.0 M 74.2
Serbia	F 76.0 M 70.5	F 76.4 M 71.1	F 76.6 M 71.4	F 76.8 M 71.6	F 77.3 M 72.2	F 77.5 M 72.6	F 77.7 M 72.6	F 77.7 M 72.6	F 78.0 M 73.0	-
Germany - Baden-Württemberg	F 83.6 M 79.1	F 83.6 M 79.3	F 83.7 M 79.4	F 83.8 M 79.4	F 83.8 M 79.4	F 83.8 M 79.5	F 84.0 M 79.7	-	-	-
Germany - Bavaria	F 82.4 M 77.8	F 82.6 M 77.9	F 82.7 M 78.1	F 82.8 M 78.3	F 82.9 M 78.4	F 82.9 M 78.5	F 83.1 M 78.8	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	F 74.5 M 68.9	F 75.0 M 69.4	F 75.3 M 69.8	F 75.5 M 70.0	F 75.8 M 70.4	F 76.1 M 70.7	F 76.2 M 70.7	F 78.8 M 73.7

* coloured values in cells are represented on the map for the most recent time period with no more than two missing indicator's data

Life expectancy at birth by sex



Gross disposable household income

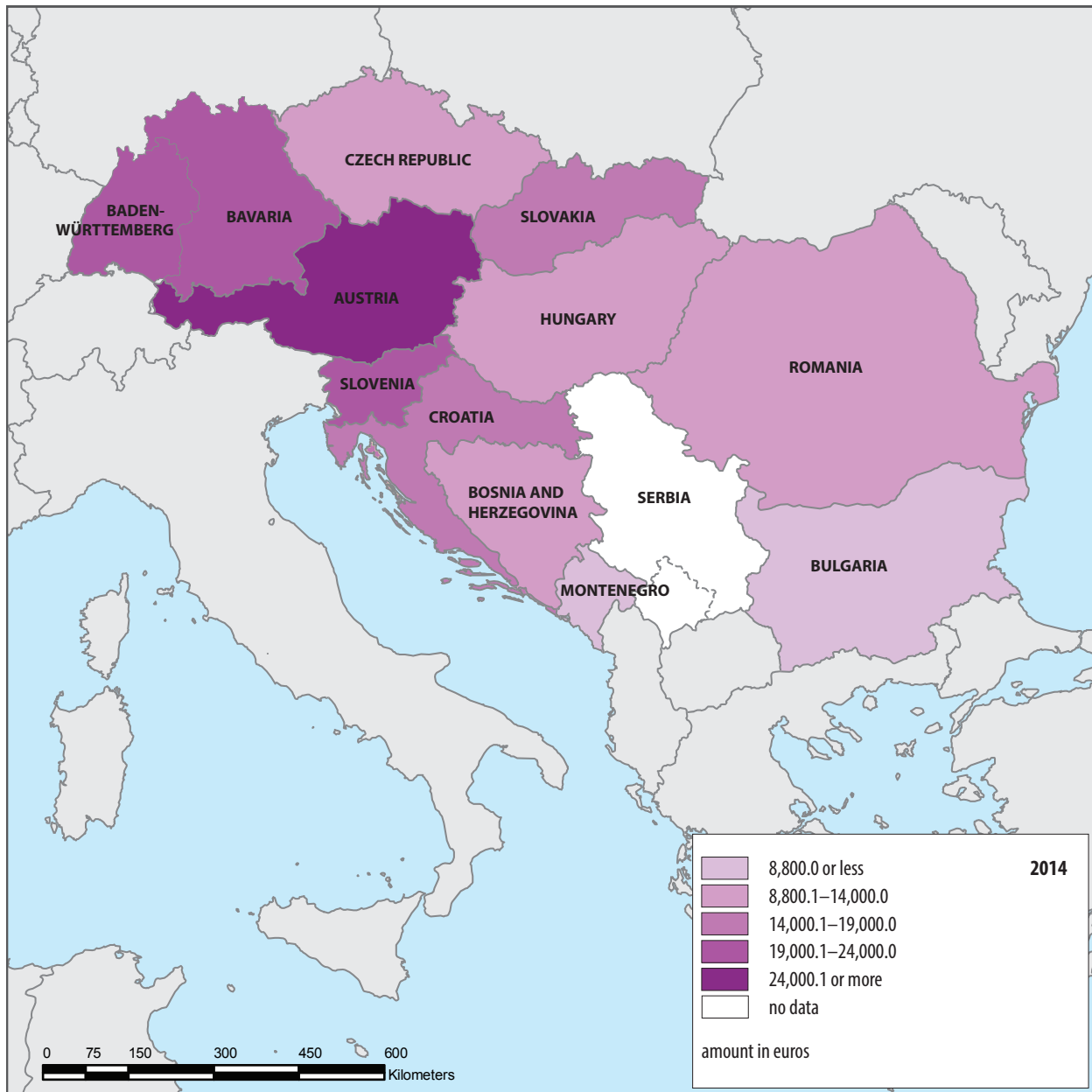
Name	Gross disposable household income
Asset	Quality of life
Capital	Socio-cultural capital
Definition	The indicator (GDHI) is the amount of money that individuals (i.e. the household) have available for spending or saving. This is money left after expenditure associated with income, e.g. taxes and social contributions, property ownership and provision for future pension income. It is calculated gross of any deductions for capital consumption.
Purpose	This indicator measures the welfare of residence population in a region and reflect the level of poverty.
Determination	Amount in euros
Maintenance/ publishing frequency	Annual
Data source	EUROSTAT, OECD, national, regional
Geographic name	Country/Region
Spatial level	National/Regional

Comprehensive table with values extending over a series of years Gross disposable household income (euros)

Country	TIME PERIOD (YEAR)								
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Slovenia	21,112.0	23,010.0	21,392.0	21,694.0	21,581.0	21,038.0	21,286.0	21,778.0	21,555.0
Romania	8,518.0	8,038.0	8,500.0	8,698.0	9,231.0	11,481.0	12,376.0	13,645.0	-
Bulgaria	7,802.0	7,682.0	7,946.0	8,370.0	8,535.0	9,032.0	8,761.0	10,285.0	11,034.0
Croatia	18,985.0	18,961.0	19,150.0	19,117.0	18,995.0	18,743.0	18,624.0	19,027.0	19,370.0
Czech Republic	-	-	14,434.0	14,752.0	14,642.0	13,963.0	13,510.0	13,807.0	14,381.0
Hungary	10,239.1	10,122.0	11,131.4	11,387.3	12,588.8	12,684.1	12,932.4	15,909.4	-
Austria	26,965.0	26,997.0	27,542.0	28,132.0	29,470.0	30,082.0	30,193.0	30,413.0	34,911.0
Slovakia	12,896.0	12,954.0	14,000.0	14,064.0	14,469.0	14,731.0	15,487.0	16,532.0	16,458.0
Montenegro	607.0	633.0	588.0	606.0	607.0	619.0	660.0	644.0	645.0
Serbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany - Baden-Württemberg	20,926.0	20,370.0	21,101.0	21,861.0	22,253.0	22,526.0	22,869.0	-	-
Germany - Bavaria	21,112.0	20,645.0	21,358.0	22,080.0	22,502.0	22,722.0	23,080.0	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12,046.0	11,706.0	11,978.0	11,752.0	11,758.0	11,634.0	11,901.0	12,050.0	12,439.0

* coloured values in cells are represented on the map for the most recent time period with no more than two missing indicator's data

Gross disposable household income



People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (Europe 2020 indicator)

Name	People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (Europe 2020 indicator)
Asset	Quality of life
Capital	Socio-cultural capital
Definition	<p>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.</p> <p>It's a union of the three sub-indicators below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ People living in households with very low work intensity: People living in households with very low work intensity are people aged 0-59 living in households where the adults work less than 20% of their total work potential during the past year; ▪ Severe material deprivation rate; ▪ At-risk-of poverty rate: The people with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income.
Purpose	This indicator does not measure wealth or poverty, but low income in comparison to other residents in that country, which does not necessarily imply a low standard of living.
Determination	Percentage of total population
Maintenance/ publishing frequency	Annual
Data source	EUROSTAT, national, regional
Geographic name	Country/Region
Spatial level	National/Regional

Comprehensive table with values extending over a series of years People at risk of poverty or social exclusion or percentage in risk of poverty (percentage)

Country	TIME PERIOD (YEAR)								
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Slovenia	12.3	11.3	12.7	13.6	13.5	14.5	14.5	14.3	13.9
Romania	44.2	43.0	41.5	40.9	43.2	41.9	40.3	37.3	-
Bulgaria	44.8	46.2	49.2	49.1	49.3	48.0	40.1	41.3	40.4
Croatia	-	-	31.1	32.6	32.6	29.9	29.3	29.1	27.9
Czech Republic	15.3	14.0	14.4	15.3	15.4	14.6	14.8	14.0	13.3
Hungary	28.2	29.6	29.9	31.5	33.5	34.8	31.8	28.2	26.3
Austria	20.6	19.1	18.9	19.2	18.5	18.8	19.2	18.3	18.0
Slovakia	20.6	19.6	20.6	20.6	20.5	19.8	18.4	18.4	18.1
Montenegro	-	68.0	66.0	93.0	93.0	86.0	-	-	-
Serbia	-	-	-	-	24.6	-	-	-	-
Germany - Baden-Württemberg	10.2	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.4	11.4	11.8	11.9
Germany - Bavaria	10.8	11.1	10.8	11.1	11.0	11.3	11.5	11.6	12.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* coloured values in cells are represented on the map for the most recent time period with no more than two missing indicator's data

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion or percentage in risk of poverty



Economic and human capital and attractiveness

Population aged 25-64 with tertiary education

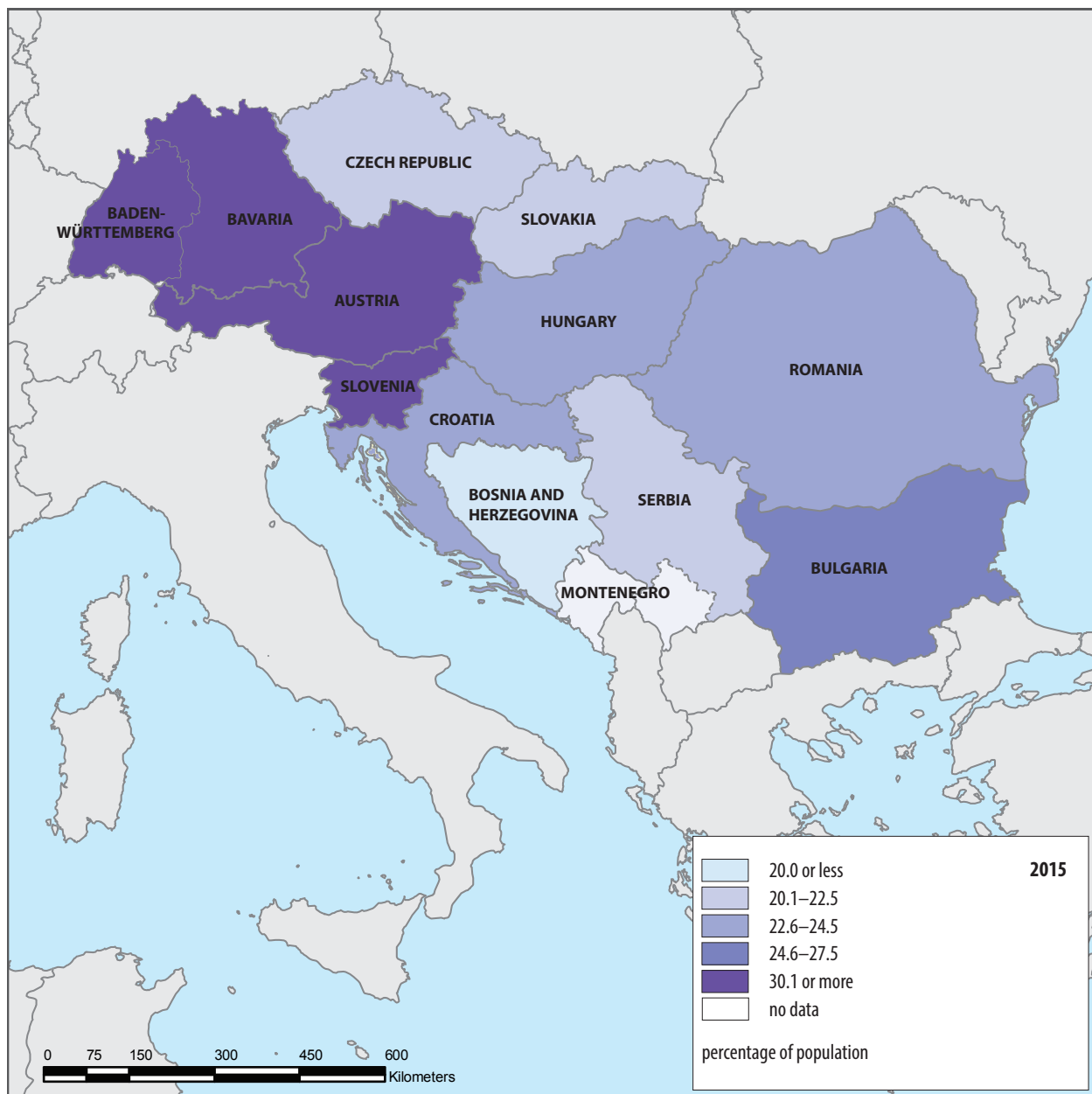
Name	Population aged 25-64 with tertiary education
Asset	Knowledge & Innovation
Capital	Economic/human capital
Definition	Indicator is defined as population aged 25-64 with tertiary education as percentage of all population aged 25-64.
Purpose	This indicator measures the highly-qualified labour force as basis for future R&D activities. Human capital is an essential factor for innovation potential.
Determination	Percentage of population aged 25-64 with tertiary education
Maintenance/ publishing frequency	Annual
Data source	EUROSTAT, national, regional
Geographic name	Country/Region
Spatial level	National/Regional

Comprehensive table with values extending over a series of years Population aged 25-64 with tertiary education (percentage)

Country	TIME PERIOD (YEAR)								
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Slovenia	23.0	23.7	24.0	25.4	26.8	28.3	28.9	30.5	31.1
Romania	16.3	17.2	16.8	18.2	19.1	19.3	19.8	20.9	20.9
Bulgaria	24.7	24.7	24.5	23.9	24.0	25.6	27.0	27.5	27.7
Croatia	16.6	17.7	19.2	18.5	19.0	20.2	21.7	23.2	23.0
Czech Republic	14.5	15.5	16.8	18.2	19.3	20.5	21.5	22.2	23.0
Hungary	19.5	20.1	20.2	21.2	22.3	22.8	23.1	24.5	24.6
Austria	25.9	26.6	27.5	27.8	28.7	29.7	29.9	30.5	-
Slovakia	14.8	15.8	17.3	18.6	19.0	19.9	20.4	21.1	22.0
Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	16.5	16.9	17.2	17.5	18.3	19.5	19.9	21.1	21.5
Germany - Baden-Württemberg	27.0	29.0	29.0	30.0	31.0	-	30.0	31.0	32.0
Germany - Bavaria	26.0	28.0	29.0	30.0	31.0	-	30.0	31.0	30.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10.6	11.1	12.7	12.7	13.8	15.2	15.9	14.9	15.8

* coloured values in cells are represented on the map for the most recent time period with no more than two missing indicator's data

Population aged 25-64 with tertiary education



Research & Experimental Development expenditure as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (Europe 2020 indicator)

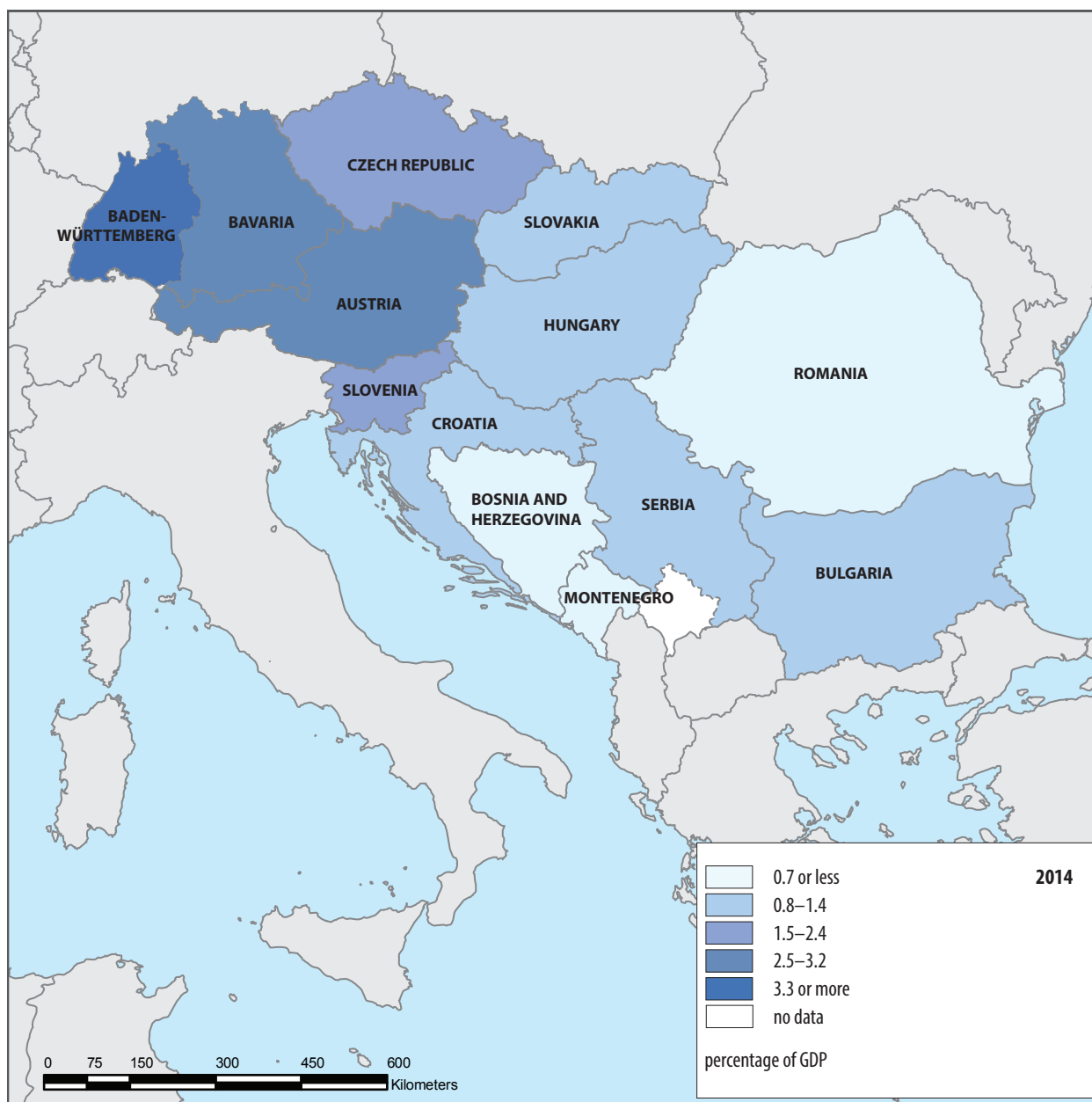
Name	Research & Experimental Development expenditure as % of Gross Domestic Product (Europe 2020 indicator)
Asset	Knowledge & Innovation
Capital	Economic/human capital
Definition	This indicator is total gross domestic expenditure on research and experimental development (GERD) as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP).
Purpose	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.
Determination	Percentage of GDP
Maintenance/ publishing frequency	Annual
Data source	EUROSTAT, national, regional
Geographic name	Country/Region
Spatial level	National/Regional

Comprehensive table with values extending over a series of years Research & Experimental Development expenditure as percentage of Gross Domestic Product

Country	TIME PERIOD (YEAR)								
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Slovenia	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0
Romania	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Bulgaria	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.8
Croatia	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Czech Republic	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.7
Hungary	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2
Austria	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.1	-
Slovakia	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.8
Montenegro	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Serbia	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	-
Germany - Baden-Württemberg	-	4.6	-	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.9	-	-
Germany - Bavaria	-	3.1	-	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.5	0.5	0.5

* coloured values in cells are represented on the map for the most recent time period with no more than two missing indicator's data

Research & Experimental Development expenditure as percentage of Gross Domestic Product



Employment rate 20-64 years by sex (Europe 2020 indicator)

Name	Employment rate 20-64 years by sex (Europe 2020 indicator)
Asset	Employment
Capital	Economic/human capital
Definition	The employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of persons aged 20-64 (by sex) in employment by the total population of the same age group.
Purpose	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.
Determination	Percentage of population (20-64 y.o.)
Maintenance/ publishing frequency	Annual
Data source	EUROSTAT, national, regional
Geographic name	Country/Region
Spatial level	National/Regional

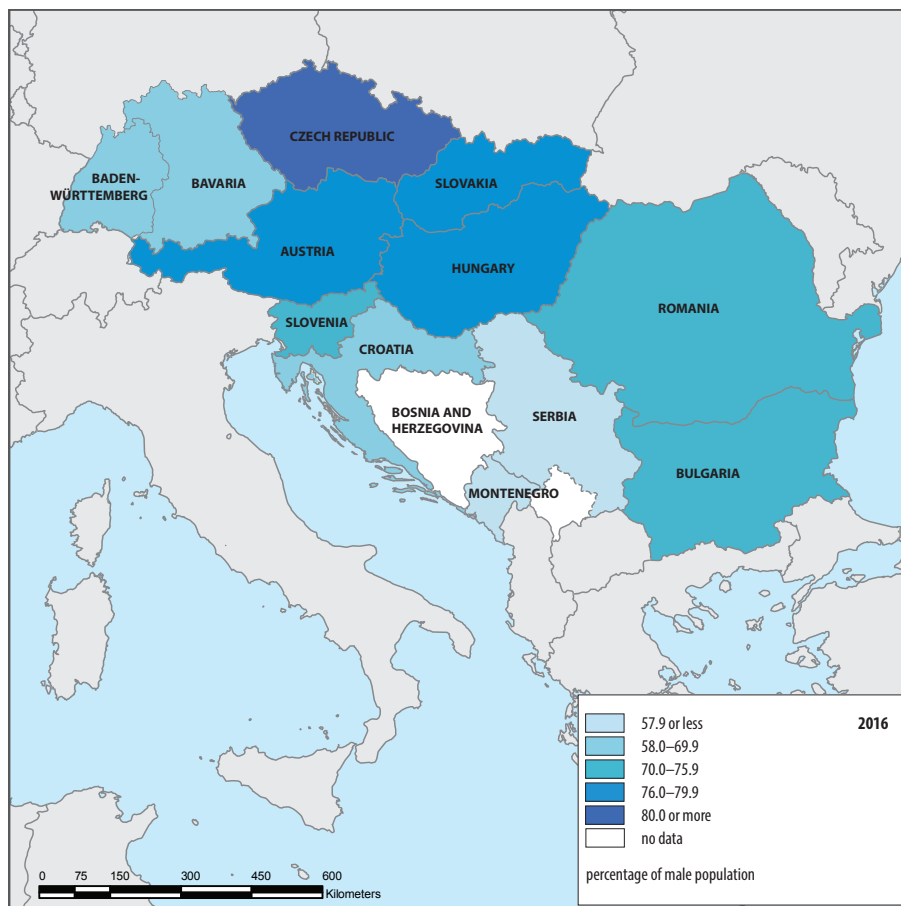
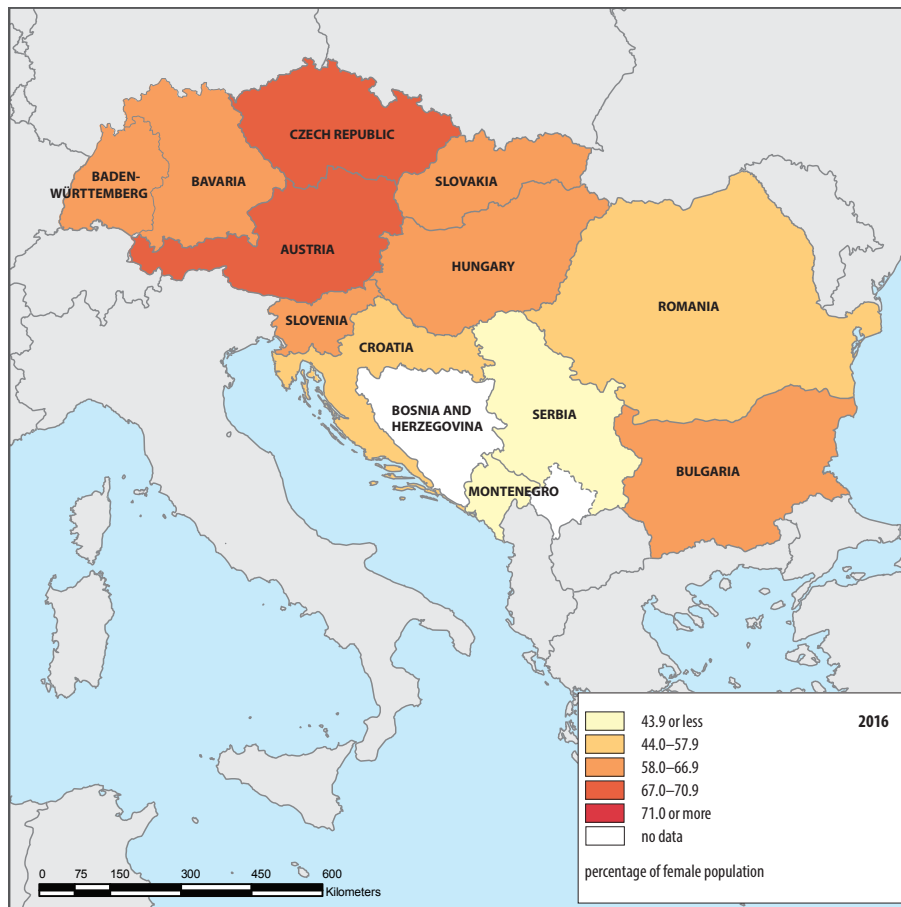
Comprehensive table with values extending over a series of years

Employment rate 20-64 years by sex (percentage)

Country	TIME PERIOD (YEAR)									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Slovenia	F 68.5 M 77.4	F 67.9 M 75.6	F 66.5 M 74.0	F 64.8 M 71.8	F 64.6 M 71.8	F 63.0 M 71.2	F 63.6 M 71.6	F 64.7 M 73.3	F 66.7 M 73.3	-
Romania	F 58.8 M 76.9	F 57.4 M 74.6	F 56.4 M 73.1	F 56.1 M 71.4	F 56.7 M 72.9	F 56.4 M 72.8	F 57.2 M 73.8	F 57.1 M 74.7	F 57.4 M 75.1	-
Bulgaria	F 65.4 M 76.1	F 64.0 M 73.8	F 60.8 M 68.6	F 59.8 M 66.0	F 60.2 M 65.8	F 60.7 M 66.4	F 62.0 M 68.1	F 63.8 M 70.4	F 64.6 M 72.7	-
Croatia	F 57.0 M 72.9	F 58.0 M 70.5	F 56.4 M 67.9	F 53.6 M 66.1	F 52.6 M 63.7	F 52.8 M 61.6	F 54.2 M 64.2	F 55.9 M 65.4	F 56.6 M 66.2	-
Czech Republic	F 62.5 M 82.0	F 61.4 M 80.2	F 60.9 M 79.6	F 61.7 M 79.9	F 62.5 M 80.2	F 63.8 M 81.0	F 64.7 M 82.2	F 66.4 M 83.0	F 68.6 M 84.6	-
Hungary	F 54.8 M 68.7	F 54.0 M 66.5	F 54.6 M 65.5	F 54.7 M 66.4	F 56.2 M 67.3	F 56.9 M 69.3	F 60.2 M 73.5	F 62.1 M 75.8	F 64.6 M 78.6	-
Austria	F 67.6 M 80.1	F 68.2 M 78.7	F 68.8 M 79.0	F 69.2 M 79.2	F 69.6 M 79.3	F 70.0 M 79.1	F 70.1 M 78.3	F 70.2 M 78.4	F 70.9 M 78.7	-
Slovakia	F 60.3 M 77.4	F 58.2 M 74.6	F 57.4 M 71.9	F 57.4 M 72.5	F 57.3 M 72.8	F 57.8 M 72.2	F 58.6 M 73.2	F 60.3 M 75.0	F 62.7 M 76.9	-
Montenegro	F 17.9 M 15.9	F 20.4 M 18.0	F 20.7 M 18.9	F 20.0 M 19.5	F 20.3 M 19.3	F 18.8 M 20.0	F 18.2 M 17.8	F 17.3 M 17.7	F 17.1 M 18.2	F 16.5 M 15.1
Serbia	F 48.9 M 67.5	F 46.4 M 63.0	F 43.5 M 59.2	F 41.7 M 56.8	F 41.1 M 56.7	F 43.1 M 59.5	F 43.08 M 56.9	F 43.0 M 57.0	F 43.7 M 56.3	-
Germany - Baden-Württemberg	F 47.9 M 58.1	F 48.0 M 56.9	F 48.8 M 57.7	F 51.2 M 61.2	F 52.2 M 61.5	F 52.9 M 61.7	F 53.9 M 62.3	F 55.0 M 62.6	F 56.1 M 63.8	-
Germany - Bavaria	F 49.4 M 58.1	F 49.9 M 57.4	F 50.8 M 58.3	F 52.5 M 60.8	F 53.6 M 61.4	F 54.3 M 61.8	F 55.4 M 62.4	F 56.6 M 63.0	F 57.8 M 64.3	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	F 14.5 M 26.1	F 14.9 M 25.3	F 14.4 M 24.7	F 14.3 M 24.4	F 14.2 M 24.4	F 14.3 M 24.1	F 14.5 M 25.5	F 14.6 M 24.6	F 14.4 M 25.9	-

* coloured values in cells are represented on the map for the most recent time period with no more than two missing indicator's data

Employment rate 20-64 years by sex



Youth unemployment rate

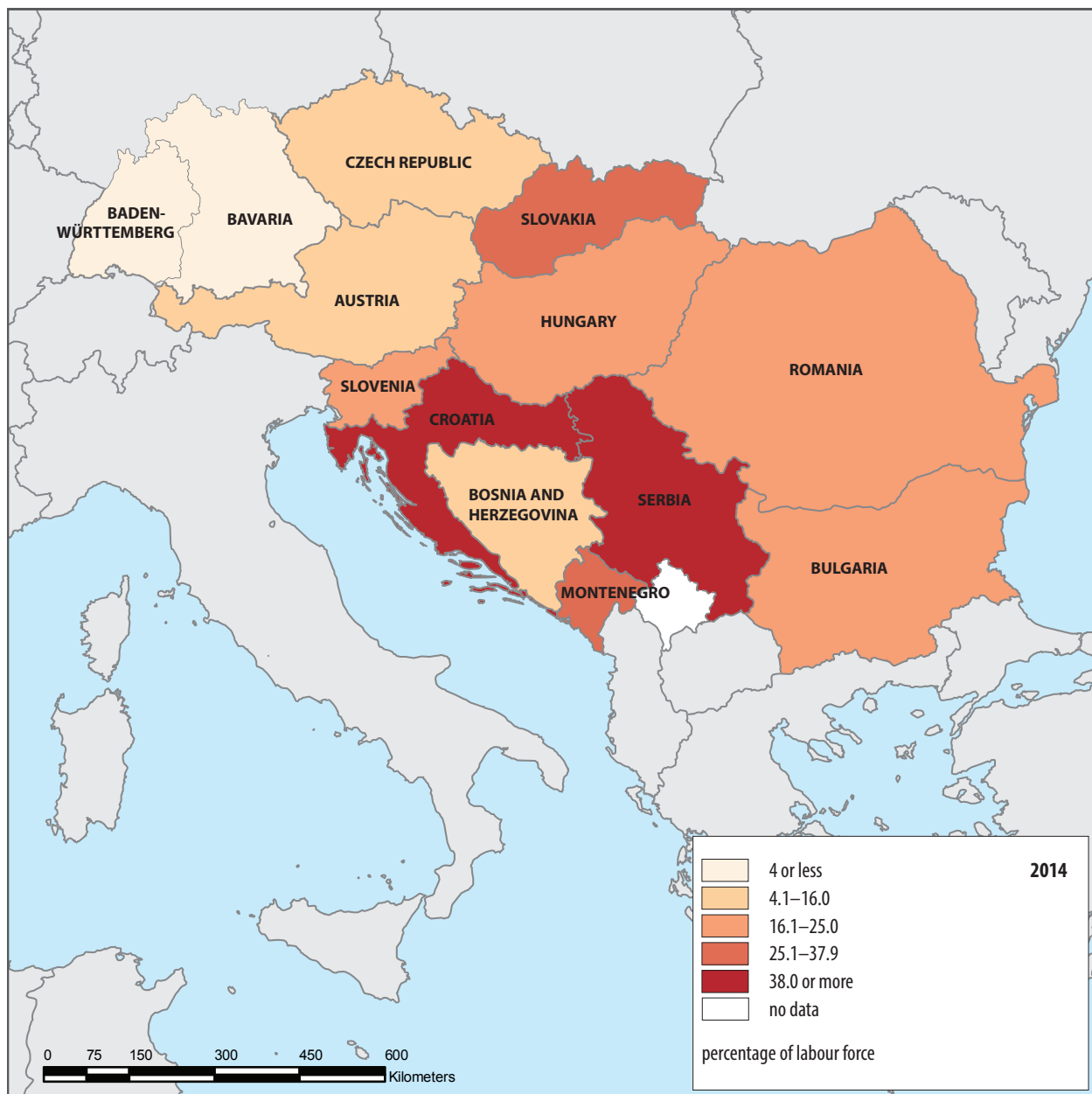
Name	Youth unemployment rate
Asset	Employment
Capital	Economic/human capital
Definition	This indicator refers to the share of the labour force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.
Purpose	High youth unemployment rates do reflect the difficulties faced by young people in finding jobs. However, this does not necessarily mean that the group of unemployed persons aged between 15 and 24 is large because many young people are studying full-time and are therefore neither working nor looking for a job (so they are not part of the labour force which is used as the denominator for calculating the unemployment rate).
Determination	Percentage of labour force (15-24 y.o.)
Maintenance/ publishing frequency	Annual
Data source	WORLD BANK, EUROSTAT, national, regional
Geographic name	Country/Region
Spatial level	National/Regional

Comprehensive table with values extending over a series of years Youth unemployment rate, percentage of labour force (15-24 y.o.)

Country	TIME PERIOD (YEAR)									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Slovenia	10.4	13.6	14.7	15.7	20.6	21.6	20.0	16.7	14.7	-
Romania	17.6	20.0	22.1	23.9	22.6	23.7	24.0	21.7	20.6	-
Bulgaria	11.9	15.1	21.9	25.0	28.1	28.4	23.8	21.6	17.2	-
Croatia	23.6	25.4	32.3	36.6	42.2	49.9	44.9	42.3	31.5	-
Czech Republic	9.8	16.6	18.3	18.0	19.5	18.9	15.8	12.5	10.0	9.7
Hungary	19.5	26.4	26.4	26.0	28.2	26.6	20.4	17.3	12.9	-
Austria	8.5	10.7	9.5	8.9	9.4	9.7	10.3	10.6	11.2	-
Slovakia	19.0	27.3	33.6	33.4	34.0	33.7	29.7	26.5	22.2	-
Montenegro	30.4	35.5	45.4	37.0	43.9	41.7	35.9	37.6	36.6	-
Serbia	35.2	41.6	46.2	50.9	51.1	49.4	47.5	43.2	34.9	-
Germany - Baden-Württemberg	3.3	4.5	3.7	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.9	-	-	-
Germany - Bavaria	3.6	4.6	3.7	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.2	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.0	6.1	6.9	6.5	6.7	6.2	6.5	7.0	5.7	-

* coloured values in cells are represented on the map for the most recent time period with no more than two missing indicator's data

Youth unemployment rate



Share of employment by sector

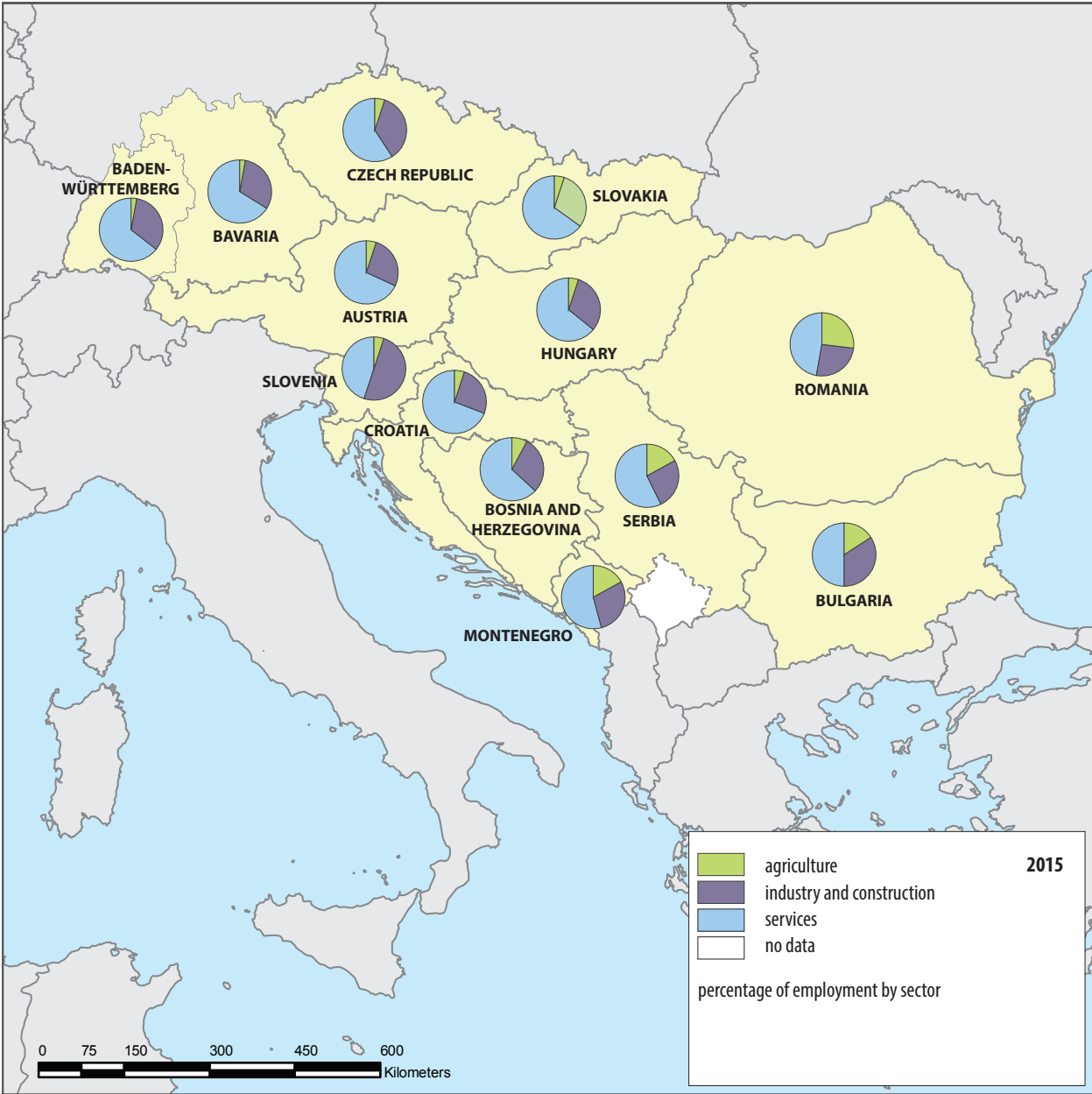
Name	Share of employment by sector
Asset	Specializations/Key sectors
Capital	Economic/human capital
Definition	This indicator refers to the share of the employment in different sector: I. Agriculture; II. Industry and construction: Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply, sewerage and waste management; Construction; III. Services: Market services: Wholesale and retail trade; Accommodation and food service activities; Communication; Financial and insurance activities; Real estate activities; Professional scientific and technical activities; Administrative and support service activities. <i>Mainly non market services:</i> Public administration; Education; Health; Arts, entertainment and recreation; Other services activities; Activities of households as employers; Activities of extraterritorial organisations.
Purpose	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.
Determination	Percentage of employment
Maintenance/publishing frequency	Annual
Data source	EUROSTAT, state, regional
Geographic name	Country/Region
Spatial level	National/Regional

Comprehensive table with values extending over a series of years
Share of employment by sector (percentage)

Country	TIME PERIOD (YEAR)									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Slovenia	I. 4.5 II. 50.8 III. 44.7	I. 4.4 II. 49.1 III. 46.5	I. 4.0 II. 49.8 III. 48.2	I. 4.7 II. 46.4 III. 48.9	I. 4.6 II. 45.8 III. 49.6	I. 4.8 II. 44.9 III. 50.3	I. 4.4 II. 44.7 III. 50.9	I. 3.7 II. 44.7 III. 51.6	I. 2.9 II. 44.9 III. 53.2	-
Romania	I. 27.5 II. 30.6 III. 41.9	I. 28.7 II. 28.5 III. 42.8	I. 29.1 II. 28.2 III. 42.7	I. 29.2 II. 28.3 III. 42.5	I. 29.3 II. 27.7 III. 43.0	I. 27.9 II. 35.2 III. 43.9	I. 27.3 II. 28.6 III. 44.1	I. 24.0 II. 30.2 III. 45.8	I. 20.8 II. 31.8 III. 47.4	-
Bulgaria	I. 19.3 II. 30.1 III. 45.6	I. 19.7 II. 27.9 III. 47.4	I. 19.7 II. 26.2 III. 49.1	I. 19.6 II. 25.9 III. 49.5	I. 18.9 II. 25.9 III. 50.2	I. 19.2 II. 25.2 III. 50.6	I. 19.4 II. 25.1 III. 50.5	I. 18.8 II. 25.5 III. 50.7	I. 18.1 II. 25.3 III. 51.6	-
Croatia	I. 4.9 II. 31.2 III. 63.9	I. 4.7 II. 30.7 III. 64.6	I. 4.6 II. 29.6 III. 65.8	I. 4.6 II. 28.6 III. 66.7	I. 4.5 II. 27.8 III. 67.7	I. 4.2 II. 27.3 III. 68.5	I. 4.1 II. 27.0 III. 68.9	I. 3.8 II. 26.4 III. 69.8	I. 3.6 II. 26.7 III. 69.7	-
Czech Republic	I. 3.2 II. 40.5 III. 56.3	I. 3.1 II. 38.7 III. 58.2	I. 3.1 II. 38.1 III. 58.8	I. 3.0 II. 38.6 III. 58.4	I. 3.1 II. 38.3 III. 58.6	I. 3.0 II. 37.7 III. 59.3	I. 2.8 II. 38.2 III. 59.0	I. 2.9 II. 38.3 III. 58.8	I. 2.9 II. 38.7 III. 58.4	-
Hungary	I. 4.4 II. 32.2 III. 63.4	I. 4.6 II. 31.2 III. 64.2	I. 4.6 II. 30.7 III. 64.7	I. 4.9 II. 30.9 III. 64.2	I. 5.0 II. 29.8 III. 65.2	I. 4.7 II. 29.9 III. 65.4	I. 4.6 II. 30.5 III. 64.9	I. 4.9 II. 30.3 III. 64.8	I. 5.0 II. 30.3 III. 64.7	-
Austria	I. 5.2 II. 26.3 III. 68.5	I. 5.3 II. 25.0 III. 69.7	I. 5.2 II. 24.9 III. 69.9	I. 4.9 II. 26.0 III. 69.1	I. 4.7 II. 26.1 III. 69.2	I. 4.6 II. 25.9 III. 69.5	I. 4.8 II. 25.8 III. 69.4	I. 4.5 II. 25.8 III. 69.7	-	-
Slovakia	-	I. 3.5 II. 34.6 III. 61.9	I. 3.0 II. 33.6 III. 63.4	I. 2.9 II. 32.9 III. 64.2	I. 2.9 II. 32.4 III. 64.7	I. 2.9 II. 32.7 III. 64.4	I. 2.8 II. 32.8 III. 64.4	I. 2.6 II. 32.0 III. 65.4	I. 2.5 II. 32.3 III. 65.2	-
Montenegro	I. 1.6 II. - III. -	I. 1.6 II. - III. -	I. 1.8 II. 20.6 III. 57.6	I. 1.9 II. 20.9 III. 56.2	I. 1.5 II. 20.2 III. 56.3	I. 1.6 II. 19.7 III. 57.9	I. 15.5 II. 19.3 III. 56.4	I. 1.6 II. 18.7 III. 56.7	I. 0.9 II. 18.4 III. 58.4	I. 0.9 II. 18.4 III. 58.6
Serbia	-	-	-	I. 15.9 II. 25.7 III. 57.8	I. 13.1 II. 26.0 III. 61.2	I. 10.7 II. 25.6 III. 63.7	I. 10.7 II. 27.3 III. 62.0	I. 7.5 II. 27.9 III. 64.6	I. 6.1 II. 28.4 III. 65.5	-
Germany - Baden-Württemberg	I. 1.3 II. 32.4 III. 66.3	I. 1.3 II. 31.7 III. 67.0	I. 1.3 II. 31.2 III. 67.5	I. 1.3 II. 31.3 III. 67.4	I. 1.2 II. 31.4 III. 67.4	I. 1.2 II. 31.3 III. 67.5	I. 1.2 II. 31.3 III. 67.5	I. 1.1 II. 31.1 III. 67.8	I. 1.2 II. 30.8 III. 68.0	-
Germany - Bavaria	I. 2.5 II. 28.5 III. 69.0	I. 2.4 II. 28.1 III. 69.5	I. 2.4 II. 27.6 III. 70.0	I. 2.3 II. 27.6 III. 70.1	I. 2.2 II. 27.7 III. 70.1	I. 2.0 II. 27.7 III. 70.3	I. 2.0 II. 27.6 III. 70.4	I. 1.9 II. 27.5 III. 70.6	I. 1.8 II. 27.4 III. 70.8	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	I. 20.6 II. 32.5 III. 47.0	I. 21.2 II. 31.5 III. 47.3	I. 19.7 II. 31.0 III. 49.3	I. 19.6 II. 28.9 III. 51.5	I. 20.6 II. 30.4 III. 49.1	I. 18.9 II. 29.8 III. 51.3	I. 17.1 II. 34.0 III. 52.9	I. 17.9 II. 32.6 III. 52.6	I. 18.0 II. 34.2 III. 50.8	-

* coloured values in cells are represented on the map for the most recent time period with no more than two missing indicator's data

Share of employment by sector




Number of overnight stays of tourists per capita per year

Name	Number of overnight stays of tourists per capita per year
Asset	Tourism
Capital	Economic/human capital
Definition	This indicator is a ratio of yearly tourist stays by total resident population.
Purpose	This indicator defines land use change and pressure.
Determination	Number per capita
Maintenance/ publishing frequency	Annual
Data source	National, regional
Geographic name	Country/Region
Spatial level	National/Regional

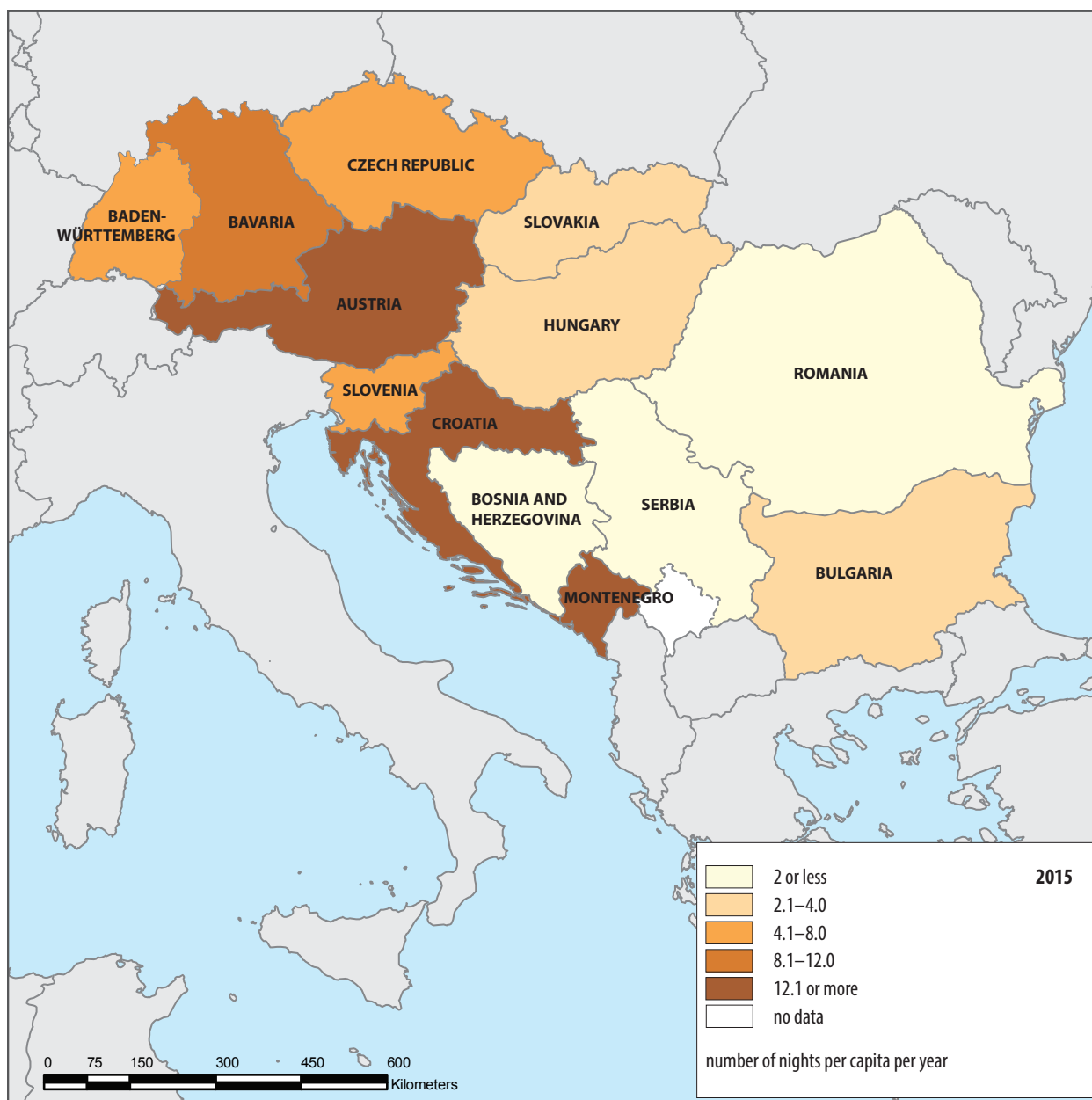
Comprehensive table with values extending over a series of years

Number of overnight stays of tourists per capita per year

Country	TIME PERIOD (YEAR)								
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Slovenia	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.9	5.2
Romania	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3
Bulgaria	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.6
Croatia	12.9	12.7	12.8	14.1	14.7	15.2	15.7	17.0	18.7
Czech Republic	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.7
Hungary	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.8
Austria	15.2	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.5	15.6	15.4	15.6	-
Slovakia	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.6
Montenegro	12.0	12.4	12.8	14.2	14.8	15.2	15.4	17.8	18.1
Serbia	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1
Germany - Baden-Württemberg	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8
Germany - Bavaria	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7

 * coloured values in cells are represented on the map for the most recent time period with no more than two missing indicator's data

Number of overnight stays of tourists per capita per year



Share of tourism related employment in total employment

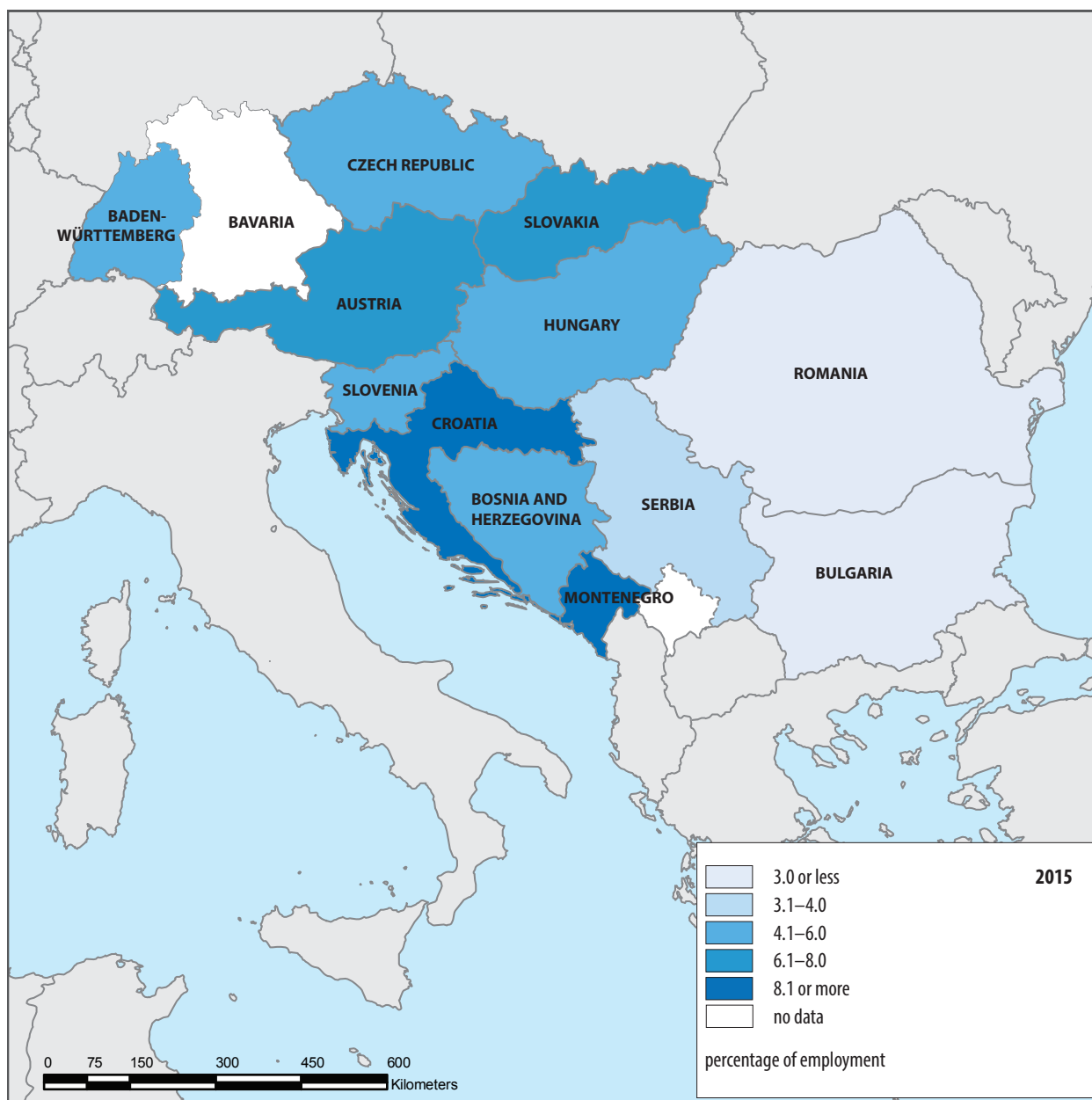
Name	Share of tourism related employment in total employment
Asset	Tourism
Capital	Economic/human capital
Definition	This indicator refers to the share of employees working in tourism related employment to total employment.
Purpose	The importance of employment in tourism are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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.
Determination	Percentage of employment
Maintenance/ publishing frequency	Annual
Data source	OECD, national, regional
Geographic name	Country/Region
Spatial level	National/Regional

Comprehensive table with values extending over a series of years Share of tourism related employment in total employment (percentage)

Country	TIME PERIOD (YEAR)									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Slovenia	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	-
Romania	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	-	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.2	-
Bulgaria	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	-
Croatia	7.4	7.2	7.9	7.6	8.0	8.3	8.9	9.1	9.6	-
Czech Republic	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	-	-
Hungary	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.4	-
Austria	-	-	4.5	-	-	-	5.3	6.1	6.3	-
Slovakia	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.6	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.1	-
Montenegro	-	-	6.8	7.6	7.9	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.5
Serbia	-	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.6	3.2	3.4	-
Germany - Baden-Württemberg	3.8	5.8	5.5	4.5	4.8	4.6	5.2	5.1	-	-
Germany - Bavaria	-	-	5.6	6.4	6.2	5.6	6.2	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	2.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	6.3	6.3	6.5	-

* coloured values in cells are represented on the map for the most recent time period with no more than two missing indicator's data

Share of tourism related employment in total employment



Percentage of Gross Domestic Product of foreign direct investment stock

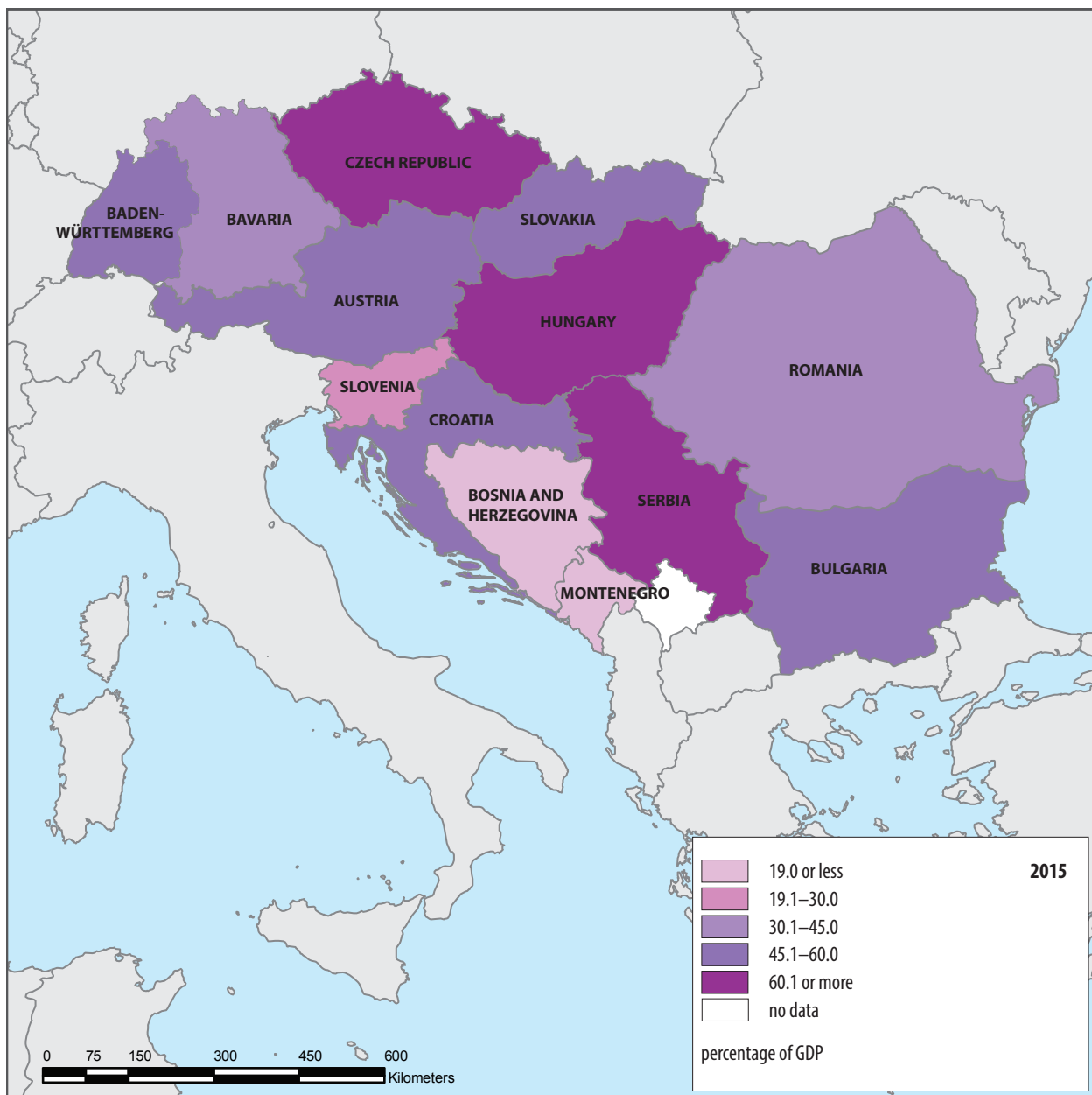
Name	Percentage of Gross Domestic Product of foreign direct investment stock
Asset	Investment Promotion
Capital	Economic/human capital
Definition	This indicator refers to the share of foreign direct investment (stock) in GDP.
Purpose	Foreign direct investment (FDI) is defined as an investment involving 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.
Determination	Percentage of GDP
Maintenance/ publishing frequency	Annual
Data source	UNCTAD, Division on Investment and Enterprise
Geographic name	Country/Region
Spatial level	National/Regional

Comprehensive table with values extending over a series of years and trend Percentage of Gross Domestic Product of foreign direct investment stock

Country	TIME PERIOD (YEAR)								
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Slovenia	21.5	22.5	22.2	22.4	26.4	25.7	25.0	29.4	29.1
Romania	34.6	41.7	40.5	37.5	44.5	43.2	36.7	40.3	40.2
Bulgaria	-	-	-	52.4	52.3	55.6	50.5	51.2	48.9
Croatia	39.5	52.4	52.8	45.3	52.5	51.7	51.9	54.4	-
Czech Republic	48.1	61.2	62.1	52.9	65.8	64.0	58.5	63.0	59.8
Hungary	56.0	76.1	69.7	60.9	81.7	80.6	71.3	69.4	62.5
Austria	35.2	43.9	42.7	37.0	42.1	43.6	41.7	45.4	42.0
Slovakia	52.2	59.1	56.2	52.9	59.0	58.9	49.4	50.1	46.5
Montenegro	18.0	35.0	17.0	12.0	12.6	12.5	12.0	17.5	13.9
Serbia	35.2	43.2	49.2	46.4	55.1	59.9	57.4	66.6	68.5
Germany - Baden-Württemberg	41.6	51.6	51.8	52.9	45.2	41.7	48.3	50.9	-
Germany - Bavaria	42.6	45.5	48.1	49.6	40.5	40.0	38.1	41.2	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	15.0	9.5	10.3	10.7	10.3	9.7	11.3	10.1	9.9

* coloured values in cells are represented on the map for the most recent time period with no more than two missing indicator's data

Percentage of Gross Domestic Product of foreign direct investment stock



Population growth rate

Name	Population growth rate
Asset	Population
Capital	Economic/human capital
Definition	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.
Purpose	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.
Determination	Number per 1,000 inhabitants
Maintenance/ publishing frequency	Annual
Data source	OECD, EUROSTAT, national, regional
Geographic name	Country/Region
Spatial level	National/Regional

Comprehensive table with values extending over a series of years Population growth rate (Number per 1.000 inhabitants)

Country	TIME PERIOD (YEAR)								
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Slovenia	10.9	7.2	1.6	2.6	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.6	-
Romania	-2.3	-0.9	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6
Bulgaria	-4.4	-5.7	-7.8	-24.2	-5.9	-5.4	-6.0	-6.8	-7.3
Croatia	-0.3	-2.1	-3.1	-3.3	-3.2	-3.6	-5.1	-8.2	-8.7
Czech Republic	8.3	3.7	2.5	1.8	1.0	-0.4	2.5	1.5	2.0
Hungary	-1.4	-1.7	-2.9	-5.4	-2.3	-3.2	-2.2	-2.6	-3.2
Austria	3.1	-1.2	1.9	-1.8	-0.5	-0.2	4.1	1.5	8.1
Slovakia	1.2	1.5	0.4	2.2	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.7
Montenegro	4.1	4.5	2.9	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.7	1.7
Serbia	-4.3	-4.0	-4.0	-7.9	-4.8	-4.9	-4.8	-4.9	-5.3
Germany - Baden-Württemberg	0.0	-0.4	2.3	4.5	6.1	6.8	6.9	12.0	-
Germany - Bavaria	0.0	-0.8	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.2	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0	-0.1	-0.4	-0.8	-0.8	-1.4	-1.6	-2.3	-1.8

* coloured values in cells are represented on the map for the most recent time period with no more than two missing indicator's data

Population growth rate




Percentage of population in age 20-64 years

Name	Percentage of population in age 20-64 years
Asset	Population
Capital	Economic/human capital
Definition	This indicator refers to the share of persons aged 20-64 to total population.
Purpose	This indicator measures working age population 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.
Determination	Percentage of population
Maintenance/ publishing frequency	Annual
Data source	EUROSTAT, OECD, national, regional
Geographic name	Country/Region
Spatial level	National/Regional

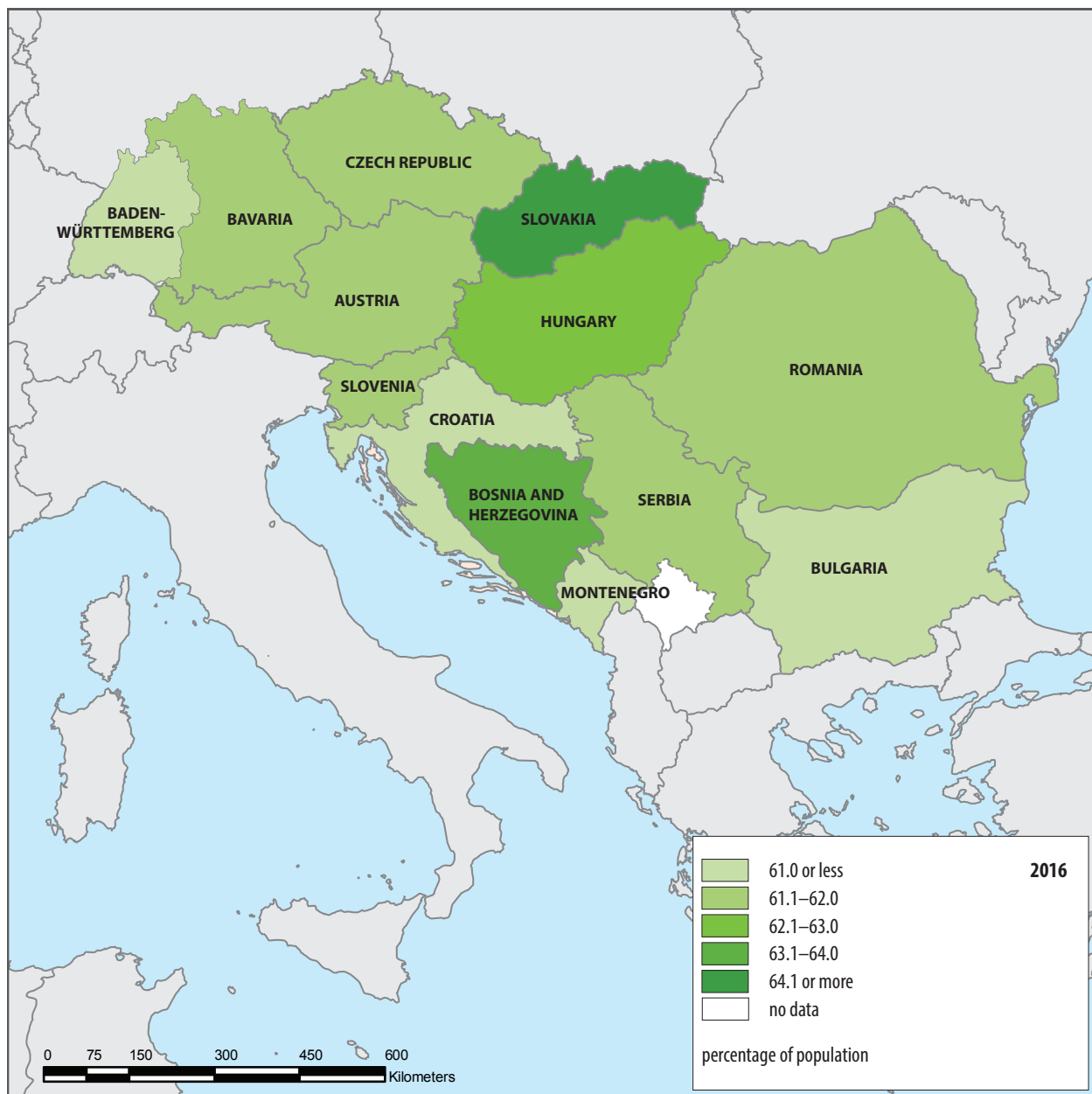
Comprehensive table with values extending over a series of years

Percentage of population in age 20-64 years

Country	TIME PERIOD (YEAR)									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Slovenia	64.2	64.3	64.3	64.2	63.8	63.4	63.0	62.5	61.9	-
Romania	61.9	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.6	62.5	62.1	61.6	-
Bulgaria	63.3	63.4	63.4	62.9	62.6	62.3	61.8	61.2	60.8	-
Croatia	57.5	61.3	61.5	61.4	61.2	61.1	60.9	60.6	60.5	-
Czech Republic	64.9	64.7	64.5	64.0	63.5	63.1	62.6	62.0	61.3	-
Hungary	63.4	63.3	63.5	63.6	63.6	63.4	63.2	63.0	62.7	-
Austria	61.5	61.5	61.5	61.7	61.8	61.8	61.9	61.9	61.9	61.9
Slovakia	64.8	65.1	65.2	65.5	65.7	65.7	65.6	65.3	65.0	-
Montenegro	59.4	59.8	53.3	60.8	61.0	61.2	61.4	61.2	60.9	60.7
Serbia	61.6	61.8	62.2	61.3	62.6	62.4	62.1	61.8	61.4	-
Germany - Baden-Württemberg	60.3	60.4	60.8	60.6	60.8	60.9	60.9	60.9	60.8	-
Germany - Bavaria	60.6	60.7	61.1	61.2	61.4	61.5	61.4	61.3	61.2	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	64.6	64.1	64.1	65.4	62.0	63.5	63.5	63.5	63.5	63.5

 * coloured values in cells are represented on the map for the most recent time period with no more than two missing indicator's data

Percentage of population in age 20-64 years



Ageing index

Name	Ageing index
Asset	Population
Capital	Economic/human capital
Definition	Indicator is defined as the ratio of the population aged 64 and above divided by population of 15 years and below.
Purpose	This indicator measures the balance of the age structure of the society.
Determination	Percentage
Maintenance/ publishing frequency	Annual
Data source	EUROSTAT, OECD, national, region
Geographic name	Country/Region
Spatial level	National/Regional

Comprehensive table with values extending over a series of years

Ageing index (percentage)

Country	TIME PERIOD (YEAR)									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Slovenia	115.5	116.1	115.1	116.0	118.0	118.9	120.5	122.7	125.4	-
Romania	94.5	102.4	102.1	101.8	101.8	103.8	106.3	109.6	112.1	-
Bulgaria	129.6	129.2	129.0	140.9	141.0	142.3	144.3	146.4	147.1	-
Croatia	105.2	107.6	110.3	115.7	117.8	121.0	123.9	127.5	132.0	-
Czech Republic	105.0	107.3	110.4	113.5	115.9	117.9	119.7	121.1	122.6	-
Hungary	107.6	109.9	112.6	114.7	116.4	118.9	121.5	123.6	126.1	-
Austria	111.5	114.9	118.3	119.7	122.7	125.3	127.7	129.2	128.7	128.6
Slovakia	77.4	79.3	81.1	83.9	86.6	89.5	92.9	96.2	99.3	-
Montenegro	30.5	30.4	30.2	31.9	30.9	32.1	31.8	32.2	32.1	32.6
Serbia	105.9	108.6	111.4	121.9	122.5	125.5	128.6	131.7	134.7	-
Germany - Baden-Württemberg	128.9	115.1	133.4	133.3	136.3	139.6	141.8	141.4	142.1	-
Germany - Bavaria	132.8	134.9	137.6	139.5	142.4	145.3	147.6	147.6	148.1	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	102.7	-	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3

* coloured values in cells are represented on the map for the most recent time period with no more than two missing indicator's data

Ageing index




Institutional capital and attractiveness

Percentage of foreign students

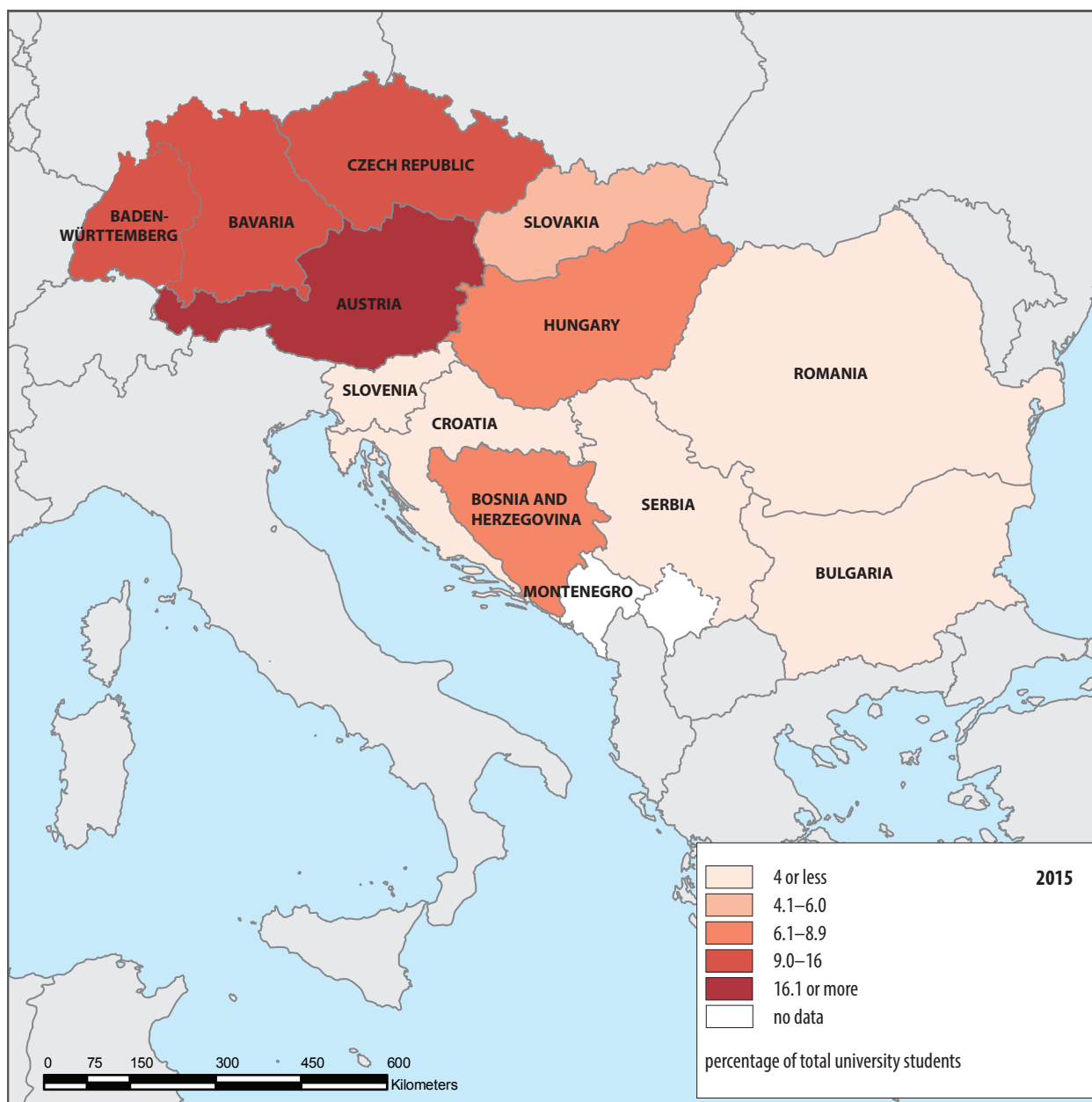
Name	Number of foreign students
Asset	International relations
Capital	Institutional capital
Definition	The indicator refers to a number of international students and/or professors enrolled in tertiary education.
Purpose	International strategies at universities are much more than simply the numbers of international faculty and students, but these serve as strong measures of institutions with advanced strategies in this area.
Determination	Percentage of total university students
Maintenance/ publishing frequency	Annual
Data source	OECD, national, regional
Geographic name	Country/Region
Spatial level	National/Regional

Comprehensive table with values extending over a series of years Foreign university students (percentage of total students)

Country	TIME PERIOD (YEAR)									
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Slovenia	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.3	3.9	-
Romania	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.6	-	3.1	3.6	3.7	-	-
Bulgaria	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.5	5.4	-
Croatia	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	-	-
Czech Republic	8.2	8.9	9.5	9.9	10.4	11.0	11.8	12.9	14.0	-
Hungary	3.8	4.4	4.7	5.2	5.8	7.1	8.0	8.9	10.1	-
Austria	21.1	21.3	22.3	23.4	24.6	25.2	25.7	26.3	-	-
Slovakia	2.8	2.8	3.6	4.1	4.4	4.9	5.7	6.0	7.0	-
Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3	4.4	-
Germany - Baden-Württemberg	13.2	12.7	12.5	12.1	12.2	12.4	12.7	13.3	-	-
Germany - Bavaria	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.5	9.8	10.4	10.8	11.4	12.0	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.5	7.4	7.1	7.0

 * coloured values in cells are represented on the map for the most recent time period with no more than two missing indicator's data

Percentage of foreign students



Financing project partners



Geodetic Institute of Slovenia
(Slovenia) – Lead partner



URBASOFIA, Town
and regional planning company
(Romania)



**BULGARIA
ECONOMIC
FORUM**
Bulgaria Economic Forum
(Bulgaria)



ZAVOD ZA PROSTORNO UREĐENJE
KOPRIVNIČKO-KRIŽEVAČKE ŽUPANIJE
Institute for Spatial Planning of
the Koprivnica-Križevci County
(Croatia)



cenia
CENIA, Czech Environmental
Information Agency
(Czech Republic)



Lechner Non-profit Ltd.
(Hungary)



First Hungarian Responsible
Innovation Association
(Hungary)



aiforia GmbH
(Germany)



Technical University of Kosice
(Slovakia)



Bosna i Hercegovina
Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine
Federalno ministarstvo prostornog uređenja
Federal Ministry of Physical
Planning
(Bosnia and Herzegovina)



Institute for Strategic Studies
and Prognoses
(Montenegro)



Institute of Architecture and
Urban & Spatial Planning of Serbia
(Serbia)

Associated strategic partners



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
STATISTICAL OFFICE

Statistical Office of the
Republic of Slovenia
(Slovenia)



Ervet - Emilia-Romagna
economic valorization
of territory
(Italy)



The City of Đurđevac
(Croatia)



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
**MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT
AND SPATIAL PLANNING**

Ministry of the Environment
and Spatial Planning
(Slovenia)



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE

Ministry of Infrastructure
(Slovenia)



EU Strategy for the Danube Region
Priority Area10 Institutional
Capacity and Cooperation
(Austria)



Košice Self-governing
Region
(Slovakia)

Project co-funded by European Union funds (ERDF, IPA)

