

Standard-documentation Meta information

(Definitions, comments, methods, quality)

on

Integrated NAMEA

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Contents

Executive Summary	5
1. General information	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
1.1 Objective and purpose, history	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
1.2 Contracting entity	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
1.3 Main users	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
1.4 Legal acts	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
2. Concepts and processing	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
2.1 Statistical concepts and methodology	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
2.1.1 Statistical purpose.....	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
2.1.2 Observation units / reporting units / presentation units	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
2.1.3 Data sources, coverage	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
2.1.4 Reporting units and respondents	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
2.1.5 Survey format.....	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
2.1.6 Sample characteristics	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
2.1.7 Survey techniques / data transmission.....	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
2.1.8 Survey questionnaire (including explanatory notes).....	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
2.1.9 Survey participation.....	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
2.1.10 Variables surveyed and derived, indicators (including definitions)	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
2.1.11 Classifications used	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
2.1.12 Regional breakdown	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
2.2 Production of statistics, processing, quality assurance measures	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
2.2.1 Data capture.....	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
2.2.2 Coding.....	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
2.2.3 Plausibility check and verification of data sources used.....	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
2.2.4 Imputation (where responses are missing or data incomplete)	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
2.2.5 Grossing up procedures (weighting)	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
2.2.6 Compilation of the final data set, (other) models and statistical estimation techniques used	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
2.2.7 Other quality assurance measures.....	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
2.3 Publication (accessibility).....	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
2.3.1 Preliminary results.....	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
2.3.2 Final results.....	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
2.3.3 Revisions	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
2.3.4 Publication media.....	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
2.3.5 Treatment of confidential data.....	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
3. Quality	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
3.1 Relevance	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
3.2 Accuracy	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
3.2.1 Sampling effects.....	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
3.2.2 Non-sampling effects	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
3.2.2.1 Quality of data sources used	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
3.2.2.2 Coverage (misclassifications, undercoverage / overcoverage).....	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
3.2.2.3 Missing responses (unit non-response, item non-response).....	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
3.2.2.4 Measurement errors (entry errors).....	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
3.2.2.5 Processing errors.....	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
3.2.2.6 Model assumption effects	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
3.3 Timeliness and punctuality.....	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
3.4 Comparability.....	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
3.4.1 Comparability over time	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
3.4.2 Comparability over region	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
3.4.3 Comparability over other domains.....	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
3.5 Coherence	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
4. Outlook	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
Glossary	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.
List of abbreviations	Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.

Reference to supplementary documentation/publications Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.

Annex..... Fehler! Textmarke nicht definiert.

Executive Summary

The aim of the Integrated NAMEA (National Accounting Matrix including Environmental Accounts) is to show the impacts of societal action on the environment. To this end the economic and environment-related data for domestic institutional units is put into a standardized classification system and compared in tabular form. It is part of the environmental accounts and, therefore, a satellite account of the National Accounts (NA).

Its economic data covers production value, gross value added and labor force in full-time equivalences. The environmental data comprises material inputs, energy consumption, air emissions, waste, environmental protection expenditure and environmental taxes. As an integrated system of economic accounts it uses existing basic statistics (primary and secondary statistics) and processes them according to the specific purpose. The difficulty here is that environmental and economic systems differ in terms of their approach because they have to answer different questions. In order to link both domains, the individual components must therefore be brought into a standardized classification.

To this end the data is classified according to ÖNACE divisions. For the years 1995 through to 2007 the ÖNACE 2003 version is used and from 2008 the current ÖNACE 2008 version is used. Back calculation of the time series on the basis of ÖNACE 2008 is not possible because not all basic statistics are based on equivalent calculations. ÖNACE 2003 divisions 01 (Agriculture and hunting) to 93 (Provision of other services) are taken into account. According to ÖNACE 2008, however, these are divisions 01 to 96. The individual divisions are grouped together in accordance with the structure of the energy balances.

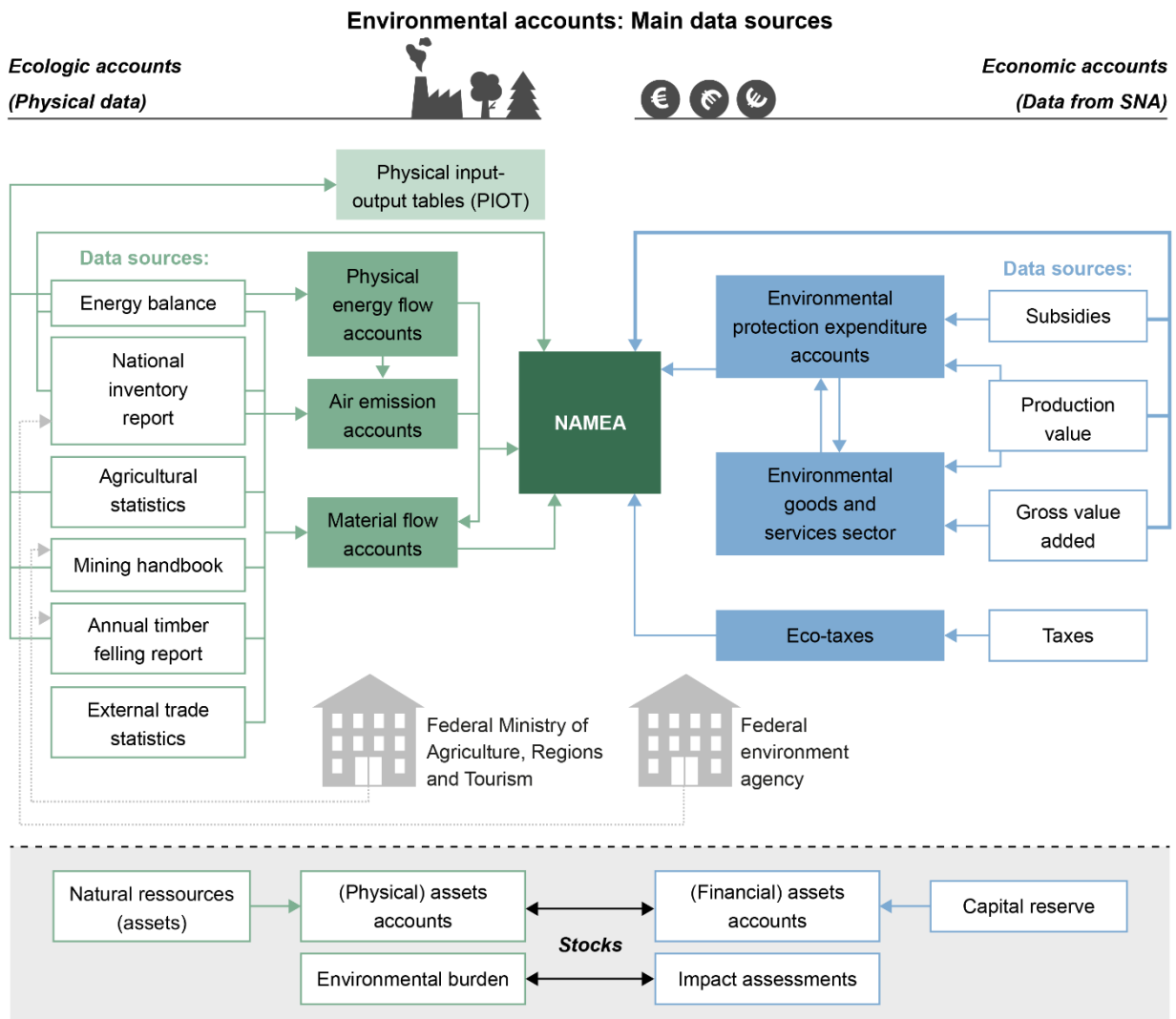
Within the context of the rules of the NA, the Integrated NAMEA has a number of special features. One of these features is that private households are regarded as an institutional sector (in the role of consumers) rather than as institutional units (producers); in other words, two types of classification criteria are interwoven in the NA, institutional units and institutional sectors. In concrete terms, this means that ÖNACE 2003 economic divisions 95 (Private households as employers of domestic personnel), 96 (Undifferentiated goods-producing activities of private households for own use) and 97 (Undifferentiated service-producing activities of private households for own use), which represent economic activities, are not taken into account. In ÖNACE 2008 the corresponding divisions are: 97 (Private households as employers of domestic personnel) and 98 (Undifferentiated goods-producing and services-producing activities of private households for own use). This means that there is a certain – though small – amount of information loss since the contribution of private households to production value, gross value added and labor force in full-time equivalences is not depicted.

Another special feature here is that two different "geographical" concepts are used to depict the data. Basically the data is based on the residence principle. This means that only such data is taken into account that can be assigned to domestic institutional units, irrespective of whether they perform their work or services within the national territory. This approach corresponds to the "domestic principle" in the output method used in the National Accounts. In the environmental accounts, however, the term "domestic principle" is already used and has a territorial orientation. In order to avoid confusion as a result of this difference in definition, the "domestic principle" of the NA is referred to as the "residence principle". The data in the environmental taxes and material input modules deviates from this residence principle and uses as its basis the above-mentioned domestic principle (territorial principle) of the environmental accounts. This means that it is not the material inputs and the environmental taxes paid by domestic institutional units that are recorded, irrespective of whether they are used or paid at home or abroad. Instead it is the material inputs and environmental taxes paid within Austria that are taken into account, irrespective of whether they are used or paid by domestic or foreign institutional units.

However, it may be assumed that this conceptual distinction does not have any effect on material inputs. There is a difference only in the case of environmental taxes due to the "fuel tourism" of foreign institutional units in Austria. The Integrated NAMEA is prepared annually. Data is available two years after the end of the reporting period (t+2), although for the purposes of increased timeliness the air emissions accounts, which are part of the Integrated NAMEA, are published in June of the relevant year and the complete Integrated NAMEA is sent by 31 December to the contracting entity and then published. The reporting period comprises in each case one calendar year and the complete time series comprises the years 1995 to 2012, although in some years (see 3.4.1) there is no data available for environmental protection expenditure, hazardous and non-hazardous waste nor for PM10 and PM 2.5 particulate matter.

The Integrated NAMEA was calculated by Statistics Austria for the first time in the years 2001 and 2002 for the 1999 reference period in a pilot project co-financed by Eurostat. Since 2003 it has been a part of the work programme of Statistics Austria and is prepared based on a framework agreement under private law regulating the provision of results/analyses from the sphere of environmental and energy statistics on behalf of the Federal Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology (BMK). In 2007, the time series was expanded to comprise the years 1995 to 2008.

Figure 1: Diagram showing the elements of the Integrated NAMEA



Integrated NAMEA – Main Features

Subject Matter	Depiction of economic and environmental data in a form compatible with the NA.
Population	All domestic institutional units as per the National Accounts with private households considered in their role as consumers.
Type of statistics	Integrated system of statistics
Data sources/ Survey techniques	Statistics Austria: National accounts, material flow accounts, energy accounts Environment Agency Austria: Air pollution inventory, waste
Reference period or due day	Two calendar years
Periodicity	Biennial
Survey participation (in case of a survey)	Not relevant for the Integrated NAMEA as it is an integrated system of statistics.
Main legal acts	The work is performed on the basis of agreements under private law with the Federal Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology (BMK). From 2013 (i.e. reporting year 2011) the central legal basis for the air emissions account (part of the Integrated NAMEA) is Regulation (EU) No 691/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2011 on European environmental economic accounts.
Most detailed regional breakdown	Austria
Availability of results	t + 2 years
Other	Domestic concept for environmental taxes and material flow accounts; annual revision of all-time series with the exception of environmental protection expenditure and waste.