Surface water for drinking with minor or no treatments - Flow

General description:

The drinking water flow is visualizing the water used at a tap connected to the public water supply system. Water use is understood as water utilization at the point of delivery. The Alpine wide map is based on water statistics from Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union. These datasets are collected by National Statistical Institutes, then validated and merged by Eurostat. They come on a regional scale and are further downscaled by us to municipality level based on touristic and demographic data.

Input Data

- Water use by supply category, by sector and by industrial activities in million m³ per year
- National Census data
- Occupancy rates of tourist accommodation

Calculation processes:

**(1) Extract relevant data**

In a first step, after having downloaded the necessary table on water usage from EUROSTAT homepage, we need to filter the datasets by extracting only the necessary information.

After opening the database "**Water use by NUTS 2 regions** ", it needs to be filtered for country, water process and classification of economic activities. Here, these are the Alpine Space Countries, public water supply and households.

(2) Disaggregate data to municipality level

As the smallest scale here is the NUTS-2 level, we need to disaggregate the datasets to municipal level. This is done by allocating the water abstraction according to the overnight stays in hotels and population data at municipal level.
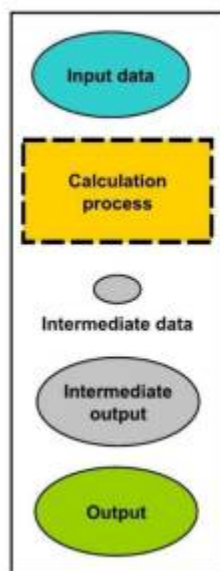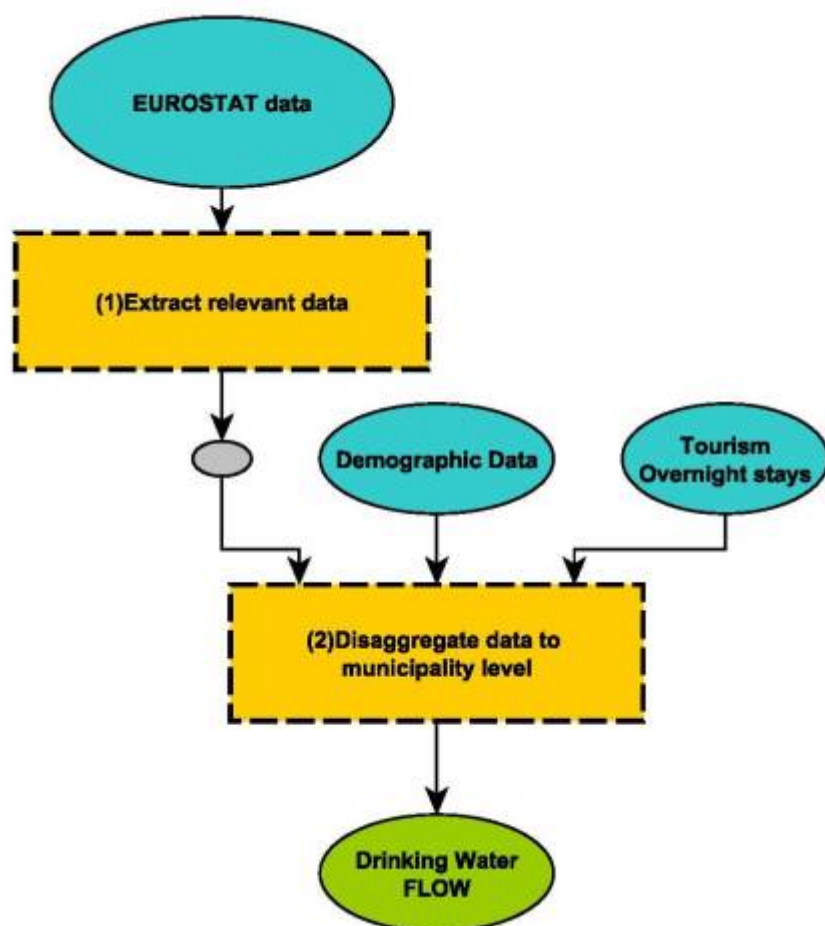
Input data → elements that hold a value or a reference to data stored on disk. It is usually a spatial explicit information coming from official sources.

Calculation process → the actual operation performed on the data. The number preceding the item refers to the number in the model description.

Intermediate data → for each calculation process intermediate data is generated. This data, however, is usually not significant itself, but is used as an input for the next calculation step.

Intermediate output → is intermediate data that has a significance for the ES evaluation.

Output → is the result of the calculation process. It is typically one of the ES indicators, either Supply, Demand or Flow.