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SECURITY MATRIX IN AN ACTUAL STATE**Abstract**

This paper examines the condition of Austria with the application of the method of security matrix. With this method, the writer will make a comparison between the security conditions before the COVID-19 pandemic and the conditions after the pandemic. First, the writer will introduce the method, then in the second part of this paper, the writer will seek responses for the possible problematic impacts the COVID-19 pandemic can have on the Austrian security conditions, relying on open data and information. Moreover, the writer will deal with the question of what kind of impact does the two time period have on the condition of criminal geography.

Keywords: Austria, security conditions, descriptive matrix, analysis, COVID-19 pandemic, criminal geography

1. The placement of security matrix in the range of intelligence analysis methods

The security matrix is considered to be one of the potential methods of the analysing-evaluating part in the intelligence cycle (Vida 2013). The selection of the best method depends on the given task of analysis and also depends on the free choice of the analyser, who wants the best method from the relatively big toolbar (Clark 2019) for fulfilling the task. The security matrix is one of the complex analysing-evaluating methods, thus the need for big data, time and experience is one of its key features. Moreover, the human factor is a key factor, because it has a big impact on the quality of analysis (because of the complexity of the process) (Vida 2012).

2. The method of the security matrix

The security matrix has the function to analyse those dimensions (military, political, economic, social, geographical), first mentioned by Buzan, in the case of the individual, communal, national, regional and global perspective in a given topic.

This topic can be a given area to be analysed or an event, factor or process (for example migration) that has an effect on the security conditions. If in this given topic in a different time a new analysis is created, the illustration of the change in security conditions will be possible. Into the fields of the matrix those words are written that are the most typical for that topic and for the security dimension. The field gets a colour which demonstrates the seriousness of the situation. The blue colour means that the factor is irrelevant according to the topic of analysis, the green colour means that the state is ideal, the yellow colour means that the situation is getting worse, the orange colour means further deterioration, the brown colour means a little less extreme state than the red colour, which means that the state is the worst. In some cases, it is simple to decide about which colour matches to the given word.⁵ Naturally, it is difficult to characterize a given security dimension with one word and to find the appropriate colour. As in the cases of other intelligence analysis methods as well, there is an opportunity for subjectivity, because of these difficulties stated above. However, the possibility of this subjectivity can be decreased by collecting data in a wider range (Vida 2016) as well as by explaining certain decisions of the analyser. When the process comes to the final conclusion the created matrix will be analysed and evaluated. Drawing a final conclusion is *en general* an inductive process, because it consists of the fields of the matrix and its colours. Because of the difficulties stated above it is probably needed to justify the final conclusion according to the expectations of the report.

3. The security matrix of Austria before the COVID-19 pandemic

Nowadays Austria is one of the most developed⁶ and the most significant foreign trade partner of Hungary (it is between the 1st five of the most significant trading partner on the list of Hungary's export and import partners since the second millennium⁷).

In this phase the writer analyses the state of Austria from the beginning of the operation of the second government of Sebastian Kurz (7th of January 2020). (In the previous time period in 2019, after a political scandal and a constructive confidence motion, a caretaker government led Austria until the elections during the end of the autumn period. The new government became established as a result of a multiround negotiation for coalition in order to acquire the 50%.)

The writer created the following matrix for this state:

⁵ For the detailed method description, see: Vida Csaba (2011): A biztonságpolitikai leíró mátrix.

⁶The countries of Europe according to the GDP in 2019 based on the IMF data about purchasing.

⁷Data source about the Hungarian export and import: A gazdasági komplexitás atlasza és <https://atlas.cid.harvard.edu>

	military	political	economic	social	environmental
individual	obligatory military service	freedom	stability on the financial market	problems of the social system	extreme weather conditions
small communities	unusual application	partial intervention	decreasing poverty	decreasing unemployment	climate change
national level	international responsibility taking	debates	economic increase	freedom	poactive political intentions
regional	transformation of the army	choices for debates	pesence of competitiveness	opportuntiy for interest validation conflicts	different political solutions
global	armed crises	non-functioning countries	phenomenons after a crisis	social dissatisfaction	natural and industrial disasters

During the analysis there was an opportunity to demonstrate the regional and global level with blue colour as a representation of neutrality. However, the writer realised that it could be a huge mistake to not take into consideration the effects of the events happened inside and outside of the European continent, especially when we are analysing the security state of a country.

In the military dimension the individual level (=members of the Austrian society) got the green colour, because of the natural existence of conscription/ obligatory military service of young adults in a certain age. (Obviously the above-mentioned political formations of the 2019 elections made statements with differing opinions in their programs about the army and its future /Suhajda 2019-2020/) The small Austrian communities meet with the action of the army when special events occur, for example during the process of handling extreme weather conditions. The process can be evaluated positively, when the citizens meet the army in a special case, therefore the field gets green colour. According to the country's international commitments, Austria takes part in the foreign military missions, which means relatively low and manageable security risks (for example, attack against the foreign stationed soldiers). Austria has currently soldiers in Kosovo (359), Libanon (156), Bosnia (152), Afghanistan (11), Mali (8), on the Mediterranean Sea (6), Georgia (5), West-Sahara (5), Jerusalem (4), Cyprus (3) and in Moldova (1) (www.bundesheer.at). On the European continent, which is equal to the regional level, the questions of defense and military force (hybrid and assymmetric threats, danger technological innovations, cyberwarfare) is under transformation, according to the challenges of the century. With this process the Austrian army will have a stable and good budget on the regional level (SIPRI Military Expenditure Database). The writer finds this

transformational process natural, the field gets green colour. (Obviously the transformation can have negative effects in the long run.) Armed crises on the global level may have an effect on the security of Austria, however the country was able to handle this crisis successfully, therefore the field gets the yellow colour.

In the political dimension the liberty and the democratic rights are prevailing on the individual level. There are debates about the human rights, for example about the ban on using headkerchief in schools (<https://www.parlament.gv.at>) which affects basically those who belong to the islamic culture, or the ban on building islamic schools (<https://www.addendum.org>) and mosques (Fürlinger 2013). The writer thinks that these debates can be solved successfully in order to not be a security problem, therefore the field gets green colour. On the level of small communities, the political dimension has a partial, but not negligible impact on the everyday life and economy (<https://www.gallup.at>). One of its existing manifestation nowadays is the significance of political affiliation of the individual in the case of some jobs (<http://www.demokratiezentrum.org>). Because of this partial manifestation, which can potentially be a problem, the field gets the yellow colour. On the national level the 'debates' word is the most appropriate that can be used to the political dimension, and for this the programs of the last elections' political formations are the evidence, because they pictured the future of Austria with rather different values and programs. In addition, the above-mentioned constructive confidence motion, which resulted in new elections, can also be a reason to mark this field with the yellow colour. On the regional level, according to the experiences of the last 10 years, it is possible that in certain political questions (for example migration) -relevant in other countries' cases as well- situations with negative impact on security matters can be born. In the global political dimension with differing interests the situation is similar, especially in the case of those countries that are incapable for operation and can decrease the security state of the country.

On the individual level of the economical dimension the financial stability field deserves the green colour because of the slow increase of the Consumer Price Index (Austrian Statistical Office) and the increasing tendency of salaries (Austrian Statistical Office). (It is worth to consider that in Austria, the doctors, policeman, teacher and soldier are between the best paid jobs /Austrian Statistical Office/.) It is also positive and deserves green colour that the poverty of the level of small communities is decreasing (<http://www.statistik.at>). It can be stated that the Austrian economy is on the rise, and even after joining the European Union in 1995 the country could maintain the competitiveness of its industrial and agricultural sector (<http://www.statistik.at>). Moreover, the positive balance of trade (comparing to other developed

countries) can provide further evidence to the regional competitiveness (<http://www.statistik.at>). It has to be mentioned, that the Austrian economy also has weaknesses, as other countries have. One of its weaknesses is the continuous multiple need for workforce because of the ageing population. Other weak point is the exposition to the world market in some significant sectors, like tourism. After the global crisis of 2008-2009 the main feature of that period was the economical reorganisation and recovery, which led to the slowdown of the dynamical growth.

In the social dimension the difficulties that show up in the operation of the welfare state and the social system has an impact on the state of the individuals as well (Mátyás 2015). One of the most crucial problems to be solved is the social system's management of the changing demographical situation and migration, as well as the possible role of the state in this case. Moreover, in what kind of form and with what kind of role can a social integrity take the state's place in a total or partial way? (<https://www.politischebildung.at>) On the level of small communities the decrease in the phenomenon of unemployment is the most significant and most welcoming progress, on the other hand, the possibility of its increase showed up in 2019 may generate problems (<http://www.statistik.at>). The green colour of this field is justifiable on the country's level because of the prevailing democratic norms and the existence of the society's self-organisation (Vida 2011). As in the political dimension of the regional level, there is potential for conflicts in the social dimension as well. The writer gave the yellow colour to this field, as it was also done on the global level because of the existence of social dissatisfaction that has an impact on the security state of Austria.

In the environmental dimension the extreme weather conditions are present because of the climate change, which has an impact on the life of the individual and small communities. The various appearing forms of these extreme weather conditions are the impacts of fronts, the extreme quantity of snow in winter, the heat waves in the summer as well as the sometimes extreme rainfalls. Because of the danger posed on the individuals by the weather, this field is marked with orange colour (according to the article on methodology /Vida 2011/), and the level of communities is marked by yellow colour because of the climate change.

On the national level there is a need for the application of green environmental politics, and the membership of the Green party (Grüne) in the government coalition can be an evidence for that (the party owns the membership of leaders in those ministries that are relevant to environmental protection). The countries of the European continent on the regional level make different perceptions on environmental problems and environmental protection, and therefore make different solutions. The environmental problems get more and more serious and intensive,

that is why the differing political solutions and measures can cause problems, which justifies the yellow colour of the field. The global level is the same in this case considering the number of the environmental and industrial disasters, therefore this field also gets yellow.

By summarising the security matrix we can conclude, that Austria is a secure, and regionally as well as globally competitive country. The security state of Austria can be understood as the part of the European security complex. As a consequence, the global processes have an impact on the state of the country. As in the other European states, in Austria also different opinions emerged about the future of the country and about the future role of the army. The dissimilarity of the political opinions, the exposition of the economy to the world market, and the problems with the social system (for example unemployment) can be a root of problems. Moreover, the impact of environmental factors on security of Austria are also unavoidable (for example on tourism, which is a leading sector). The individual, community and national level has – despite the debates and problems – a higher level of security as the regional and global level has, where thanks to the high number of factors and members, and -despite of the results of a strong Austrian diplomacy- it is difficult to guarantee security. Although the average Austrian citizens' conditions can be considered to be good, the factors stated above can have an effect on their everyday life.

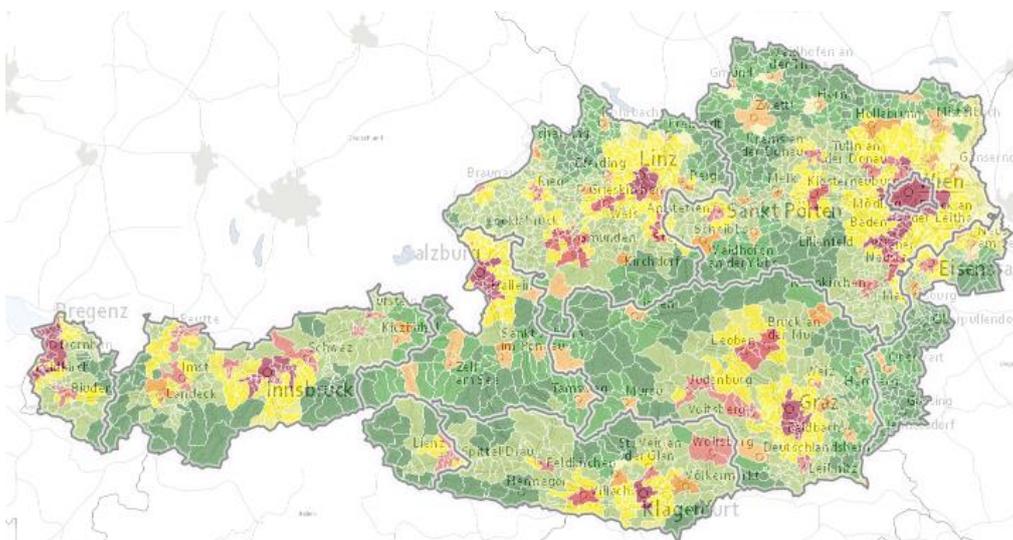
4. Security matrix and criminal geography before the COVID-19 pandemic

In the literature of the Austrian criminal geography, criminological, predictive, descriptive and other approaches can be found focusing on the big cities.

It is obviously difficult to explain reliably a complex phenomenon, in this case the criminal geography of Austria, with one analytical method. Using the political, economic and social dimension is the best way to get one country's picture of criminal geography from the security matrix. The role of the political dimension is little, because of the integrity of laws on the country level, additionally the penal code which is strongly connected to crime is seldom modified. Between those criminogen effects that has an impact on the crime committed by the individual (those effects, that in the appropriate situation can help the person to commit a crime) there are some which are in connection with the person's social and economic conditions, as well as that legal and sociocultural environment accepted by the person which can deter or attract him/her to commit a crime. The community level may also contain criminogen factors (for example, social problems because of the region's economic disadvantage), which is rather equal to the level of *Gemeinde* in the Austrian administrative system, as the lowest level incorporating many municipalities in themselves. Obviously more factors are needed to draw

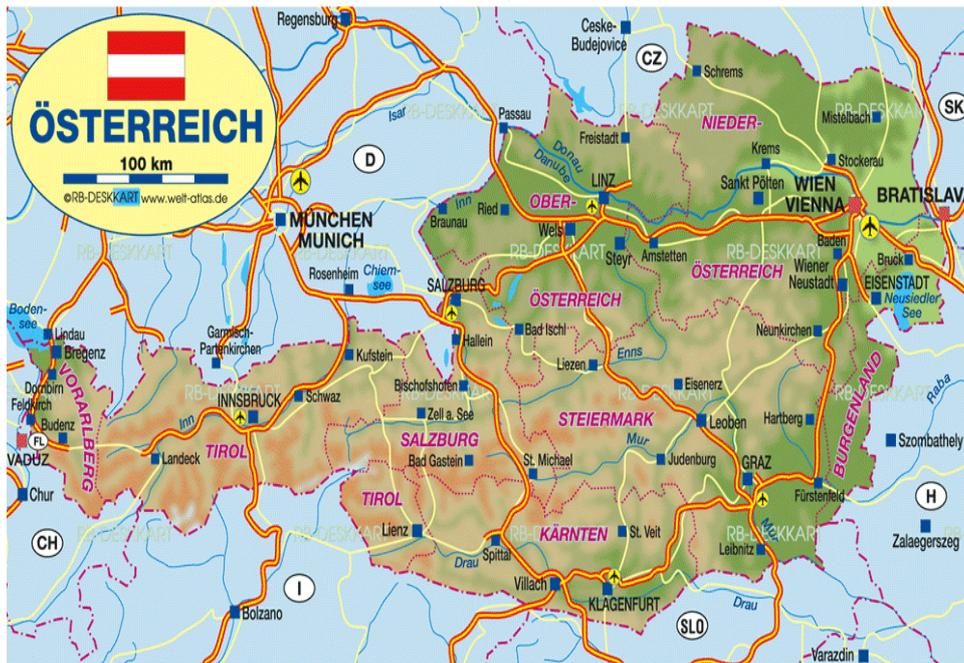
the geographical pattern of crime (Mátyás et al. 2019). If the geographical pattern of crime on the country level is compared with the geographical pattern of unemployment, a slight match can be found. With taking a glimpse to the map it is sure that the main explanatory factors are the landscape, the population number of a settlement, the infrastructure and the role in the settlement hierarchy. These factors have a geographical and economic nature. (In addition, there are social and sociological factors that are also important, but not mentioned in this essay.) In 2019 the decrease of the number of committed crimes stopped, began to increase, but the spatial distribution has not changed (<https://bundeskriminalamt.at>). Taking into consideration the number of crime per 100 000 person we can find that the most outstanding areas are the districts of Vienna and the cities with big population (Linz, Wels, Steyr, Salzburg, Graz, Wiener Neustadt, Innsbruck, Bregenz, Bludenz, Klagenfurt, Sankt Pölten, Eisenstadt), which has space organisational force. Those areas have low values, which are in leeward position because of the landscape. The area of Schwechat was an exception with its high rate in crime because of its airport. In Vorarlberg the closeness of the border has a consequence in the high number of cases (<https://www.bmi.gv.at>). The global scale and the globalisation make its impact felt on the criminal and criminal geographical conditions in a special style. Through the tools of the Internet of Things (IoT) the cybercrime came to the foreground and on the Darknet many illegal things became available and usable (<https://bundeskriminalamt.at>) (Figure 1).

*Figure 1: Area types in Austria in 2017 (from central towards periphery):
red-orange-yellow-light green- dark green*



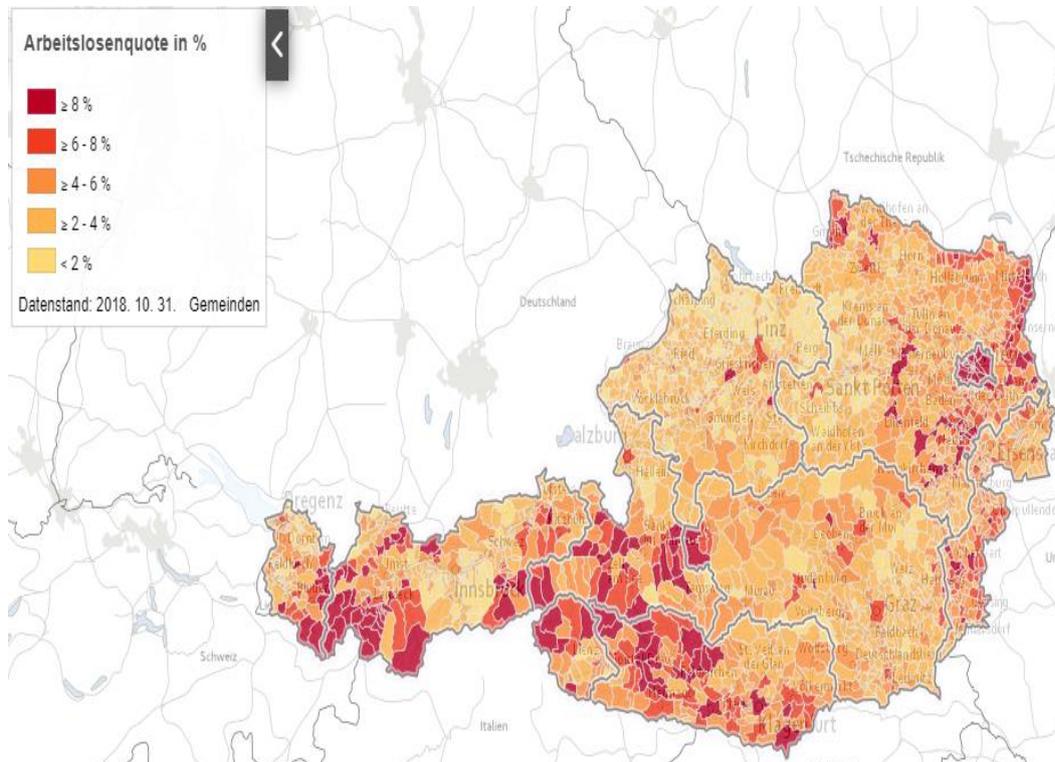
Source: Austrian Statistical Office – Atlas of Statistics – City – Land – Statistical Typology

Figure 2: Map of Austria



Source: <https://www.welt-atlas.de>

Figure 3: Unemployment rates in Austria at 31st of October, 2018.



Source: Austrian Statistical Office – Atlas of Statistics – Unemployment

5. The security matrix of Austria at the beginning of 2020 June

Although relaxations happened in connection with the daily routine of the citizens, it cannot be stated that the time of the pandemic is over (even because of the social effects appeared after the springtime of 2020). This security matrix is created about the conditions measured on 5th of June 2020 and will be analysed by focusing on the change between the two conditions and on the effects.

	military	political	economical	social	environmental
individual	obligatory military service	decreasing freedom restrictions	possibility of problems with livelihood	growing problems with the social system	extreme weather conditions
small communities	unusual application	decreasing governmental intervention debates	possibility of increasing poverty governmental intervention	possibility of increasing unemployment	climate change
national level	international responsibility taking			pandemic	poactive political intentions
regional	transformation of the army	need for cooperation	changing competitiveness	pandemic	temporary decrease of contamination
global	armed crises with temporarily decreasing dynamics	non-functioning countries	crisis phenomena	pandemic, increasing social dissatisfaction	natural and industrial disasters

In the military dimension the participation of the army in handling the pandemic from the beginning until today means a change. During this process the army had a chance to use its toolbar and the citizens had an opportunity to observe the operation of the army in an unusual way (<https://www.bundesheer.at>). Consequently this became the driving factor of the transformation of the military next to the experiences of handling the crisis and drawing the lesson. On the global level the pandemic decreased the intensity of emergence of the old and new conflicts, however the pandemic can bring latent social oppositions to the surface (as it did in the USA) (<https://www.wienerzeitung.at>), and these can create new crises.

In the political dimension there is a decrease of the state interventions and freedom restrictions during the pandemic on the individual and national level. In general, it can be concluded, that in Austria the communication of the previous restrictive measures was successful. One of the social impacts of the method of handling the pandemic (not only in Austria) was that it made people aware of those situations, that can appear any time and consequently under the governance of the state people have to surrender some parts of their freedom. On the regional level nevertheless, there is a positive impact next to the numerous negative impacts, namely

that because of the pandemic, cooperation is needed between the states of Europe, and this could be a good basis for further cooperations as well. On the other hand, it is possible that after the pandemic the handling of the potential social and economic difficulties will lead to political oppositions between the countries of the continent.

In the economic dimension in some sectors (mainly in tourism, retail, individual and product transport / <https://www.oenb.at/>) problems may arise because of the decrease in employment and consumer mobility, drop in needs as well as the temporarily sealed borders (Hungarian citizens who work in Austria are exposed to this). According to this the danger of unemployment and social impoverishment is present. This danger will diminish with the drop of restrictions and with the restart of economy. For achieving this, the Austrian government separated a significant sum of money when the new, pandemic-concerned legal package was accepted / <https://de.wikipedia.org/>. Moreover, the institution of *Kurzarbeit* became introduced, which means that the state takes the responsibility for 80-90% of the wages of the administratively reported employees depending on the economic sector and the workplace / <https://www.bmafi.gv.at/>. Obviously it is the question of the future, whether this state intervention has the macroeconomic cover and what kind of impact it will have. On the regional level there is a chance for the transformation of competitiveness conditions after the pandemic. On this, naturally, the previous conditions will also have impact. It is an interesting thought or rumour that many manufacturer and work module will be brought back to the continent from Asia after the pandemic, because it is known that the pandemic first appeared in China (Bod). If this comes into effect, it may lead to the transformation of the potential competitiveness conditions. As it is on the regional level, so it is on the global one. After the pandemic it will be the task of the whole globe to build back the supply chain and create new ones. This will also be the driving force of the economic processes, as it will be in the case of the changing customer and social behaviour as well as in the case of handling the economic recession. (The colour-coding of this column of the table was also made according to the methodology article.) In the social dimension according to the pandemic, the existing problems of the social system and the problem of unemployment can intensify and can have an impact on the economic and political dimension. According to the news on the pandemic, it currently has a decreasing intensity, but still has an effect on Austria, as it has on the regional and global level, because there are new infections and no vaccine to be used. (On the other hand, there is a positive potential for the virus' mutation into the range of manageable viruses.) (Rafai). The secondary effects of the pandemic can increase the social dissatisfaction on the global level and can bring

about negative impacts. (The colour-coding of this column of the table was also made according to the methodology article.)

In the environmental dimensions there were no dramatic changes happened because of the pandemic. The environmental conditions obviously got a chance for recovery during the pandemic with the travel restrictions and closing down the borders, but this time given is may be not sufficient, moreover, the positive impacts can be ignored when the economy will be restarted after the procession of the pandemic under an ideal interval of time. The interdependence on the global, regional and individual level created by the pandemic, can form a good base to further cooperations on the field of environment as well. Many difficulties can arise during the implementation, but the issue of environment may come to the front in Austria even more than before.

By analysing the table above, it can be concluded, that Austria could handle the conditions of the COVID-19 pandemic more succesfully, than it was made on the regional and global level. The pandemic has a strengthening impact on the current and manageable political debates, and on the economic and social difficulties. However, the main lesson can be drawn just after the end of the pandemic and the true outcome of the current economic conditions.

6. Criminal geography at the beginning of June 2020

Because of the presence of the COVID-19 pandemic in Austria and in the international arena, it is difficult to make conclusions about its impacts on the criminal geography. On the other hand, the security matrix can give a limited but helping hand to find these impacts. The army's role in border protection and the measures taken will be present in the future in the criminal statistics. According to the current state of affairs, the number of crimes committed in this year compared to the same time period of the previous year, is significantly decreased in some form of crime: burglary, car stealing, physical harm. The number of cybercrime and the misuse of drugs has absolutely begun to rise. As a specific crime does appeared the lack of wearing masks, the distribution of fake masks and the denial of the periodical limitation on entering and leaving (homes and the country) (<https://www.nachrichten.at>). The number of domestic violence and intimidation has also increased. However, the police follows the cases of domestic violence with highlighted attention, and there is cooperation with the ministry of female matters. This time period with full of restrictions created favorable conditions for the organised crime (<https://www.youtube.com>). The organised crime in Austria can be traced back to the geographical situation of the country (which is Central Europe), as well as the financial situation and the good living conditions of the existing small communités in the country. The pandemic

created such conditions, which make the view of criminal geography not depending dominantly on the above mentioned social, economic and political factors or the factors of the spatial structure, but also depending on the human factors with the same significance. Under human factor we can understand the controll over the compliance of measures taken by the government, and the decision of the citizens made on the extent of their intention to accommodate to the already existing and new rules during a period full with restrictions. The sense of vulnerability and closeness caused by pandemic may have an effect on the psychical state of the individual, therefore have an impact on the latest factor. Moreover, the tighter cooperation done more than ever before with the healthcare system determine the spatial organisation of the work of the police, which helps the compliance of the measures and makes the operation to be effective. Therefore it can be concluded, that the number of the long-range controlling tasks of the police has increased because of the pandemic. This factor has an effect on the spatial location of the police.

7. Conclusion

The security of Austria was analysed by the security matrix, which is a complex analysing-evaluating method. The writer compared two time periods: the time of the establishment of the current Austrian government and the beginning of June 2020. After the analysis, it can be concluded, that Austria is secure, however, the country has social problems to be solved. Debates appear equally on the individual, communal and national level. The effects of the pandemic did not avoid Austria, and next to the impact on the healthcare system, the economic level also sensed change in the system, which can intensify the already existing problems as well. That can be offset by the internationally already recognized Austrian crisis management and communication.

The security matrix illuminates the crucial factors of criminal geography in a limited, but useful way. From the dimensions of the security matrix, the economic, social and political ones were the most important factors before the pandemic, because these factors can show the spatial structure of the country as well as the conditions of its society. The pandemic transformed the criminal conditions of Austria, the crime accommodated itself to the new state of affairs. During the pandemic new factors appeared next to the ones already existing, and these are the human factors (psychical conditions, human connections, accommodation to the law, using the internet) and the governmental measures. These factors together will transform the criminal geographical conditions of Austria in 2020.

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