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Mapping mobility – pathways, institutions and structural effects of youth mobility

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D2.5 MOVE-SUF “Youth mobility macro data for Europe”

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General Information

The compilation of the MOVE Scientific-Use-File “Youth mobility macro data for Europe” (MOVE-SUF) was conducted on the basis of the MOVE heuristic macro-model for explaining causes and effects of youth-mobility using the structure of sectors (Economy, State & Society) and therewith corresponding dimensions (e.g. labour market, prosperity) and indicators (e.g. unemployment rate, GDP).

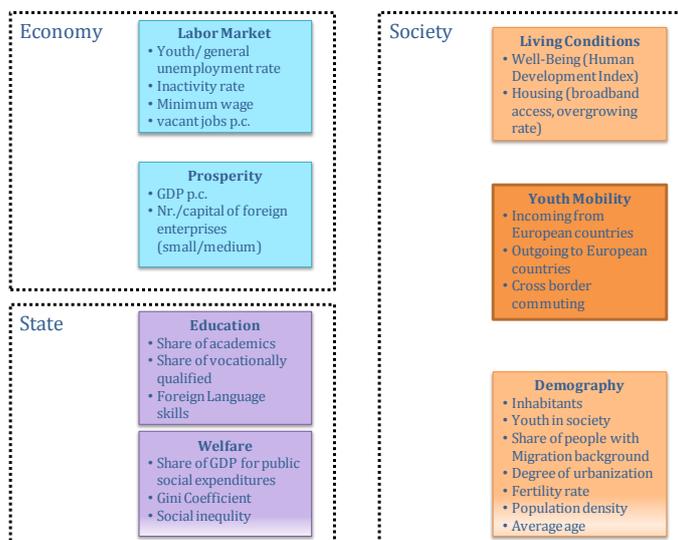


Fig. 1: MOVE heuristic macro-model of causes and effects of youth mobility

The MOVE-SUF was compiled within work package 2 “Sampling and secondary analyses of macro data of youth mobility in Europe and the partner countries” by the German Youth Institute (DJI, P3). The MOVE-SUF served as basis for the secondary data-analyses within the MOVE project and was afterwards set up as a publicly available dataset.

The MOVE-SUF is set up with data from **all EU-28 and 3 EFTA countries (CH, IS, NO)**, with a total of 31 country-cases.

The MOVE-SUF covers a core period of **10 years** (2004-2013). For some indicators data for 2014 can be provided additionally. For single variables data was not available for all years of the core period (the covered period for each variable can be seen in each variable name). If only yearly data for single countries was missing, the cells were left empty.

The MOVE-SUF is compiled only with comparable macro data derived from the following institutions: **ESA, EUROSTAT, OECD, UNO and World Bank**. The provided links to the data sources provide additional information if required. Please note that there will still be missing years and/or single cells. In these cases data was not available/not applicable; therefore **empty cells are missing values**. Data derived from OECD.stat includes data and metadata for OECD countries and selected non-member economies. Since Romania is not an OECD-member-state, a lot of comparable indicators are missing. An attempt was made to fill in some gaps by using EUROSTAT data instead.

Most of the **dependent mobility variables** were derived from aggregated micro-data-sets from the European Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS, yearly files, 2004-2013), which were provided by EUROSTAT. The responsibility for all conclusions drawn from the data lies entirely with the authors. The aggregation of 310 single data sets (1 data set per country/per year) was done by the German Youth Institute. They were aggregated for citizens of EU-countries aged 15-29. The datasets derive from national surveys representing approximately a share of 1/1000 of the actual population of each country. However when using EU-LFS data, strict guidelines of usage and publication have to be fulfilled. The EU-LFS datasets were tested following the guidelines from the individual countries and the corresponding results to maintain: a) Confidentiality threshold (up to 3 observations, results must not be published). Hence some cells of the mobility indicators in the MOVE-SUF had to be removed, because the number of observations of the results in the unweighted sample was between 1 and 3. b) Reliability threshold (estimates corresponding to a population below limit 'a' should not be published and are not published in the MOVE-SUF; estimates corresponding to a population between limit 'a' and limit 'b' may be published with a warning concerning their limited reliability). Those reliability limits depend on the sample size and design of the individual Member States. For reliability threshold see Tab. 1.

The variable names consist of the following **digit-system**, following the structure of the indicator system,

e.g.: Ec111_2004

Digit 1-2	= sector	Ec for Economy
Digit 3	= dimension	1 for Labour market
Digit 4	= indicator	1 for “Youth unemployment”
Digit 5	= number of variable per indicator	1 for “Youth unemployment rate”
Digit 6-10	= _year	_2004

Variable Name	Variable Label	Additional information	Unit
Country	Country of observation		country-code
Independent Variables¹			
Ec. Sector "Economy"			
Ec.1. Dimension "Labour market"			
Ec.1.1. Indicator "Youth unemployment"			
Ec111_2004 – 2014	Youth unemployment rate (% of 15 - 24 year-olds of youth labour force)	Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/unemp/youth-unemployment-rate.htm#indicator-chart) The youth unemployment rate is the number of unemployed 15-24 year-olds expressed as a percentage of the youth labour force. Unemployed people are those who report that they are without work, that they are available for work and that they have taken active steps to find work in the last four weeks.	%
Ec112_2005 - 2013	Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET, % of 15 - 29 year-olds)	Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/youthinac/youth-not-in-employment-education-or-training-neet.htm) This indicator presents the share of young people who are not in employment, education or training (NEET), as a percentage of the total number of young people in the corresponding age group. Young people in education include those attending part-time or full-time education, but exclude those in non-formal education and in educational activities of very short duration. Employment is defined according to the OECD/ILO Guidelines and covers all those who have been in paid work for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey or were temporarily absent from such work. Therefore NEET youth can be either unemployed or inactive and not involved in education or training. Young people who are neither in employment nor in education or training are at risk of becoming socially excluded – individuals with income below the poverty-line and lacking the skills to improve their economic situation.	%
Ec113_2004 - 2014	Unemployment rate (annual average, % of persons less than 25 years old)	Source: EUROSTAT (http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=une_rt_a&lang=en) Unemployed people are those who report that they are without work, that they are available for work and that they have taken active steps to find work in the last four weeks. For Explanations see Metadata: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/une_esms.htm	%
Ec114_2004- 2014	Young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET, % of 15 to 29 year-olds)	Source: EUROSTAT (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/web/products-datasets/-/YTH_EMPL_150 ; Code: yth_empl_150) Status: not employed Persons This indicator presents the share of young people who are not in employment, education or training (NEET), as a percentage of the total number of young people in the corresponding age group. Young people in education include those attending part-time or full-time education, but exclude those in non-formal education and in educational activities of very short duration. Employment is defined according to the OECD/ILO Guidelines and covers all those who have been in paid work for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey or were temporarily absent from such work. Therefore NEET youth can be either unemployed or inactive and not involved in education or training. Young people who are neither in employment nor in education or training are at risk of becoming socially excluded – individuals with income below the poverty-line and lacking the skills to improve their economic situation. (NEET rates, %, 15 to 29 years old)	%

¹ All corresponding datasets for the independent macro-variables were downloaded under the given links at 31st January 2016 except the variables of dimension St.3 and So.3 which were downloaded at 12th May 2016. As the open access datasets available at OECD and EUROSTAT are regularly updated and modified (also with retrospective effects) please notify that there might be differences in later downloads.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Additional information	Unit
Ec.1.2. Indicator "General unemployment"			
Ec121_2004 - 2014	General unemployment rate (harmonised unemployment rate, HUR)	Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/unemp/harmonised-unemployment-rate-hur.htm#indicator-chart) Harmonised unemployment rates define the unemployed as people of working age who are without work, are available for work, and have taken specific steps to find work. The uniform application of this definition results in estimates of unemployment rates that are more internationally comparable than estimates based on national definitions of unemployment. This indicator is measured in numbers of unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force and it is seasonally adjusted. The labour force is defined as the total number of unemployed people plus those in civilian employment.	%
Ec122_2004 - 2014	Unemployment rate (annual average, % of 15-74 year-olds)	Source: EUROSTAT (http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=une_rt_a&lang=en) Unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force. The labour force is the total number of people employed and unemployed. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who were: a. without work during the reference week, b. currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment before the end of the two weeks following the reference week, c. actively seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in the four weeks period ending with the reference week to seek paid employment or self-employment or who found a job to start later, i.e. within a period of, at most, three months. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. For Explanations see Metadata: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/une_esms.htm	%
Ec.1.3. Indicator "Inactivity"			
Ec131_2004 - 2014	Inactivity rate (% of 15-64 year-olds of working age population)	Source: OECD (http://stats.oecd.org/#) (Labour->Labour Force Statistics-> Short-Term Statistics-> Short-Term Labour Market Statistics-> Inactivity Rates) This new indicators builds on infra-annual labour market statistics currently published by the OECD. The measures are: Working age population = Active population + Inactive population Active population = Employed population + Unemployed population Statistical Concept: The inactivity rate (by age group) is calculated as those considered inactive in the working age population (in other words those people neither in employment or defined as unemployed) divided by the working age population for that age group. (OECD) NOTE: Data for all European Union (EU) member countries and its zones, as well as Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey are collected directly from the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT).	%
Ec132_2004 - 2014	Inactive population as a percentage of the total population (% of 15-64 year-olds)	Source: EUROSTAT (http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsa_ipga&lang=en) The inactivity rate is calculated as those considered inactive in the working age population (in other words those people neither in employment or defined as unemployed) divided by the working age population for that age group. For more Information see: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/lfsa_esms.htm	%
Ec.1.4. Indicator "Minimum wage"			
Ec141_2004 - 2013	Real minimum wages (in 2013 constant prices at 2013 USD PPPs)	Source: OECD (http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=RMW) Labour-> Earnings) Real hourly and annual minimum wages are statutory minimum wages converted into a common hourly and annual pay period for the 25 countries for which they are available. The resulting estimates are deflated by national Consumer Price Indices (CPI). The data are then converted into a common currency unit using either US \$ current exchange rates or US \$ Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) for private consumption expenditures. Real hourly and annual minimum wages are calculated first by deflating the series using the consumer price index taking 2013 as the base year. The series are then converted into a common currency unit (USD) using Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) for private consumption expenditures in 2013.	USD

Variable Name	Variable Label	Additional information	Unit
Ec142_2004 - 2013	Average wage (total, US Dollars)	Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/earnwage/average-wages.htm) Average wages are obtained by dividing the national-accounts-based total wage bill by the average number of employees in the total economy, which is then multiplied by the ratio of the average usual weekly hours per full-time employee to the average usually weekly hours for all employees. This indicator is measured in USD constant prices using 2012 base year and Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) for private consumption of the same year.	USD
Ec.1.5. Indicator "Job vacancies"			
Ec151_2012 - 2014	Job vacancy rate (annual average in %)	Source: EUROSTAT(http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Job_vacancy_statistics) The job vacancy rate, in part, reflects the unmet demand for labour, as well as potential mismatches between the skills and availability of those who are unemployed and those sought by employers. Job vacancy statistics are used by the European Commission and the European Central Bank (ECB) to analyse and monitor the evolution of the labour market at national and European level. These statistics are also a key indicator used for an assessment of the business cycle and for a structural analysis of the economy.	%
Ec.2. Dimension "Prosperity"			
Ec.2.1. Indicator "GDP"			
Ec211_2004 - 2014	GDP (total, US Dollars/capita)	Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/gdp/gross-domestic-product-gdp.htm) Gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices is the expenditure on final goods and services minus imports: final consumption expenditures, gross capital formation, and exports less imports. "Gross" signifies that no deduction has been made for the depreciation of machinery, buildings and other capital products used in production. "Domestic" means that it is production by the resident institutional units of the country. The products refer to final goods and services, that is, those that are purchased, imputed or otherwise, as: final consumption of households, non-profit institutions serving households and government; fixed assets; and exports (minus imports). Data are internationally comparable by following the System of National Accounts. This indicator is measured in USD per capita (GDP per capita) and in million USD at current prices and PPPs. (OECD)	USD/capita
Ec212_2004 - 2014	GDP (total, Million US Dollars)	Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/gdp/gross-domestic-product-gdp.htm) Gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices is the expenditure on final goods and services minus imports: final consumption expenditures, gross capital formation, and exports less imports. "Gross" signifies that no deduction has been made for the depreciation of machinery, buildings and other capital products used in production. "Domestic" means that it is production by the resident institutional units of the country. The products refer to final goods and services, that is, those that are purchased, imputed or otherwise, as: final consumption of households, non-profit institutions serving households and government; fixed assets; and exports (minus imports). Data are internationally comparable by following the System of National Accounts. This indicator is measured in USD per capita (GDP per capita) and in million USD at current prices and PPPs.	Million USD
Ec213_2004 - 2014	GDP at market prices (current prices, million Euro)	Source: EUROSTAT (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tec00001&plugin=1) GDP (gross domestic product) is an indicator for a nation's economic situation. It reflects the total value of all goods and services produced less the value of goods and services used for intermediate consumption in their production. Expressing GDP in PPS (purchasing power standards) eliminates differences in price levels between countries, and calculations on a per head basis allows for the comparison of economies significantly different in absolute size.	Million EUR

Variable Name	Variable Label	Additional information	Unit
Ec214_2004 - 2014	GDP at market prices (EURO per capita)	Source: EUROSTAT (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/refreshTableAction.do?tab=table&plugin=1&pcode=tec00001&language=en) GDP (gross domestic product) is an indicator for a nation's economic situation. It reflects the total value of all goods and services produced less the value of goods and services used for intermediate consumption in their production. Expressing GDP in PPS (purchasing power standards) eliminates differences in price levels between countries, and calculations on a per head basis allows for the comparison of economies significantly different in absolute size.	EUR/ capita
Ec.2.2. Indicator "Capital of foreign enterprises"			
Ec221_2004 - 2013	Foreign direct investment (FDI) - outward (% of GDP)	Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/fdi/fdi-stocks.htm) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) stocks measure the total level of direct investment at a given point in time, usually the end of a quarter or of a year. The outward FDI stock is the value of the resident investors' equity in and net loans to enterprises in foreign economies. The inward FDI stock is the value of foreign investors' equity in and net loans to enterprises resident in the reporting economy. FDI stocks are measured in USD and as a share of GDP. FDI creates stable and long-lasting links between economies.	%
Ec222_2004 - 2013	Foreign direct investment (FDI) - inward (% of GDP)	Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/fdi/fdi-stocks.htm) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) stocks measure the total level of direct investment at a given point in time, usually the end of a quarter or of a year. The outward FDI stock is the value of the resident investors' equity in and net loans to enterprises in foreign economies. The inward FDI stock is the value of foreign investors' equity in and net loans to enterprises resident in the reporting economy. FDI stocks are measured in USD and as a share of GDP. FDI creates stable and long-lasting links between economies.	%
Ec223_2008 - 2011	Value added in foreign controlled enterprises as a share of total value added	Source: EUROSTAT (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tec00024&plugin=1) Foreign affiliate statistics (fats) deal with enterprises that control enterprises abroad (outward fats) or are controlled by foreign enterprises (inward fats). In this context, enterprise A is deemed to be controlled by an enterprise B when B controls, whether directly or indirectly, more than half of the shareholders' voting power or more than half of the shares. This indicator describes the share of value added held by foreign controlled enterprises in the reporting country divided by the total value added in the reporting country.	share of value added by foreign controlled enterprise s/ total value added
Ec224_2008 - 2011	Employment in foreign controlled enterprises as a share of total domestic employment	Source: EUROSTAT (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tps00004&plugin=1) Foreign affiliate statistics (fats) deal with enterprises that control enterprises abroad (outward fats) or are controlled by foreign enterprises (inward fats). In this context, enterprise A is deemed to be controlled by an enterprise B when B controls, whether directly or indirectly, more than half of the shareholders' voting power or more than half of the shares. This indicator describes the share of employment held by foreign controlled enterprises in the reporting country divided by the total employment in the reporting country.	share of employment by foreign controlled enterprises /total employment
St. Sector "State"			
St.1. Dimension "Education"			
St.1.1. Indicator "Academic qualifications"			
St111_2005 - 2013	Adult education level (tertiary, % of 25-64 years-olds)	Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/eduatt/adult-education-level.htm) This indicator looks at adult education level as defined by the highest level of education completed by the 25-64 year-old population. There are three levels: below upper-secondary, upper secondary and tertiary education. Upper secondary education typically follows completion of lower secondary schooling. Lower secondary education completes provision of basic education, usually in a more subject-oriented way and with more specialised teachers. The indicator is measured as a percentage of same age population.	%

Variable Name	Variable Label	Additional information	Unit
St112_2012 - 2013	Employment by education level (tertiary, % of 25 - 64 year-olds)	Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/emp/employment-by-education-level.htm) This indicator shows the employment rates of people according to their education levels: below upper secondary, upper secondary non-tertiary, or tertiary. The employment rate refers to the number of persons in employment as a percentage of the population of working age. The employed are defined as those who work for pay or profit for at least one hour a week, or who have a job but are temporarily not at work due to illness, leave or industrial action. This indicator measures the percentage of employed 25-64 year-olds among all 25-64 year-olds.	%
St113_2004 - 2012	Number of students at ISCED level 5-6 (persons in 1000s)	Source: EUROSTAT (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tps00062&plugin=1) This table includes the total number of persons who are enrolled in tertiary education (including university and non-university studies) in the regular education system in each country. It corresponds to the target population for policy in higher education. It provides an indication of the number of persons who had access to tertiary education and are expected to complete their studies, contributing to an increase of the educational attainment level of the population in the country in case they continue to live and work in the country at the end of their studies. For more information see Metadata: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/educ_uae_h_esms.htm	Persons (in 1000)
St.1.2. Indicator "Vocational qualified"			
St121_2004 - 2012	Students at ISCED level 3-VOC (% of all students at ISCED level 3)	Source: EUROSTAT (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/tps00055 , Code: tps00055) This indicator provides information on the percentage of boys and girls in upper secondary education who are enrolled in the vocational stream. It is indicative in the importance of initial vocational education and training in a country, taking into account also the gender dimension. For more information see Metadata: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/educ_uae_h_esms.htm	%
St122_2012 - 2013	Employment by education level (upper secondary, non-tertiary, % of 25 - 64 year-olds)	Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/emp/employment-by-education-level.htm) This indicator shows the employment rates of people according to their education levels: below upper secondary, upper secondary non-tertiary, or tertiary. The employment rate refers to the number of persons in employment as a percentage of the population of working age. The employed are defined as those who work for pay or profit for at least one hour a week, or who have a job but are temporarily not at work due to illness, leave or industrial action. This indicator measures the percentage of employed 25-64 year-olds among all 25-64 year-olds.	%
St.1.3. Indicator "Foreign language skills"			
St131_2004 - 2012	Foreign languages learnt per pupil (average number of foreign languages learned per pupil at ISCED level 2)	Source: EUROSTAT (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tps00056&plugin=1) The average number of foreign languages learned per pupil in secondary education (ISCED 2 and 3) is obtained by dividing the total number of pupils learning foreign languages by the number of pupils at that level. A foreign language is recognised as such in the curriculum or other official document relating to education in the country. Irish, Luxembourgish and regional languages are excluded, although provision may be made for them in certain Member States. Allowing for exceptions, when one of the national languages is taught in schools where it is not the teaching language, it is not considered as a foreign language.	Number of languages

Variable Name	Variable Label	Additional information	Unit
St132_2004 - 2012	Foreign languages learnt per pupil (average number of foreign languages learned per pupil at ISCED level 3)	Source: EUROSTAT (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tps00056&plugin=1) The average number of foreign languages learned per pupil in secondary education (ISCED 2 and 3) is obtained by dividing the total number of pupils learning foreign languages by the number of pupils at that level. A foreign language is recognised as such in the curriculum or other official document relating to education in the country. Irish, Luxembourgish and regional languages are excluded, although provision may be made for them in certain Member States. Allowing for exceptions, when one of the national languages is taught in schools where it is not the teaching language, it is not considered as a foreign language.	Number of languages
St133_2004 - 2012	Pupils learning English (% of upper secondary general education, ISCED 3)	Source: EUROSTAT (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tps00057) This indicator presents the percentage of all pupils in upper secondary education (ISCED level 3) who are learning English as a foreign language. It only covers general and not vocational education in countries where English is described as a foreign language in the curriculum or other official document relating to education in the country.	%
St.2. Dimension "Welfare"			
St.2.1 Indicator "Public social expenditures"			
St211_2004 - 2014	Social spending (public, % of GDP)	Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/social-expending.htm#indicator-chart) Social expenditure comprises cash benefits, direct in-kind provision of goods and services, and tax breaks with social purposes. Benefits may be targeted at low-income households, the elderly, disabled, sick, unemployed, or young persons. To be considered "social", programmes have to involve either redistribution of resources across households or compulsory participation. Social benefits are classified as public when general government (that is central, state, and local governments, including social security funds) controls the relevant financial flows. All social benefits not provided by general government are considered private. Private transfers between households are not considered as "social" and not included here. Net total social expenditure includes both public and private expenditure. It also accounts for the effect of the tax system by direct and indirect taxation and by tax breaks for social purposes. This indicator is measured as a percentage of GDP or USD per capita.	%
St212_2004 - 2013	Expenditure on social protection (% of GDP)	Source: EUROSTAT (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tps00098&plugin=1) Expenditure on social protection contain: social benefits, which consist of transfers, in cash or in kind, to households and individuals to relieve them of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs; administration costs, which represent the costs charged to the scheme for its management and administration; other expenditure, which consists of miscellaneous expenditure by social protection schemes (payment of property income and other). It is calculated in current prices.	%
St213_2004 - 2013	Total social expenditure (Euro per inhabitant, at constant 2005 prices)	Source: EUROSTAT (http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=spr_exp_sum&lang=en) Expenditure on social protection contain: social benefits, which consist of transfers, in cash or in kind, to households and individuals to relieve them of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs; administration costs, which represent the costs charged to the scheme for its management and administration; other expenditure, which consists of miscellaneous expenditure by social protection schemes (payment of property income and other). It is calculated in current prices. For more information see metadata: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/spr_esms.htm	EUR per inhabitant

Variable Name	Variable Label	Additional information	Unit
St214_2004 - 2013	Expenditure on social protection per inhabitant (PPS per inhabitant)	Source: EUROSTAT (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tps00100&plugin=1) Expenditure on social protection contain: social benefits, which consist of transfers, in cash or in kind, to households and individuals to relieve them of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs; administration costs, which represent the costs charged to the scheme for its management and administration; other expenditure, which consist of miscellaneous expenditure by social protection schemes (payment of property income and other).	PPS per inhabitant
St.2.2. Indicator "Social inequality"			
St221_2004 - 2014	Income inequality (Gini coefficient 0 = complete equality; 1 = complete inequality)	Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/inequality/income-inequality.htm) Economic inequality is the difference in how assets, wealth, or income are distributed among individuals and/or populations. It is also described as the gap between rich and poor, income inequality, wealth disparity, wealth and income differences, or the wealth gap. Income is defined as household disposable income in a particular year. It consists of earnings, self-employment and capital income and public cash transfers; income taxes and social security contributions paid by households are deducted. The income of the household is attributed to each of its members, with an adjustment to reflect differences in needs for households of different sizes. Income inequality among individuals is measured here by five indicators. The Gini coefficient is based on the comparison of cumulative proportions of the population against cumulative proportions of income they receive, and it ranges between 0 in the case of perfect equality and 1 in the case of perfect inequality. S90/S10 is the ratio of the average income of the 10% richest to the 10% poorest; P90/P10 is the ratio of the upper bound value of the ninth decile (i.e. the 10% of people with highest income) to that of the first decile; P90/P50 of the upper bound value of the ninth decile to the median income; and P50/P10 of median income to the upper bound value of the first decile.	Gini coefficient
St222_2004 - 2013	Wage levels (low pay, %)	Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/earnwage/wage-levels.htm) Wage levels are divided by low pay and high pay. The incidence of low pay refers to the share of workers earning less than two-thirds of median earnings. The incidence of high pay refers to the share of workers earning more than one-and-a-half time median earnings. Data refer to full-time employees. This indicator is measured in percentages.	%
St223_2007 - 2013	Gender pay gap in unadjusted form (% - NACE Rev. 2)	Source: EUROSTAT (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/web/products-datasets/-/EARN_GR_GPGR2) Structure of earnings survey methodology, The unadjusted gender pay gap (GPG) represents the difference between average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees and of female paid employees as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees. The GPG is calculated on the basis of: 1) the four-yearly Structure of Earnings Survey (SES) 2002, 2006, 2010, etc., and with the scope as required by the SES regulation, 2) national estimates based on national sources for the years between the SES years, from reference year 2007 onwards, with the same coverage as the SES. Data are broken down by economic activity (Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community - NACE), economic control (public/private) of the enterprise as well as working time (full-time/part-time) and age (six age groups) of employees. Data are released in February/March on the basis of information provided by national statistical institutes. For more information see Meta-Data: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/earn_grgpg2_esms.htm	%

Variable Name	Variable Label	Additional information	Unit
St224_2004-2012	GINI index (World Bank estimate)	Source: World Bank (http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI/countries?display=default) Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. Thus a Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.	Gini coefficient
St225_2004-2014	Gini coefficient of equivalised disposable income (number)	Source: EUROSTAT (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&plugin=0&language=en&pcode=tessi190) The Gini coefficient is defined as the relationship of cumulative shares of the population arranged according to the level of equivalised disposable income, to the cumulative share of the equivalised total disposable income received by them.	Gini coefficient
St.2.3. Indicator "Poverty"			
St231_2004 - 2012	Poverty rate (% of total population)	Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/inequality/poverty-rate.htm) The poverty rate is the ratio of the number of people (in a given age group) whose income falls below the poverty line; taken as half the median household income of the total population. However, two countries with the same poverty rates may differ in terms of the relative income-level of the poor.	%
St232_2004 - 2014	People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (% of total population)	Source: EUROSTAT (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/refreshTableAction.do?tab=table&plugin=1&pcode=t2020_50&language=en) The Europe 2020 strategy promotes social inclusion, in particular through the reduction of poverty, by aiming to lift at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty and social exclusion. This indicator corresponds to the sum of persons who are: at risk of poverty or severely materially deprived or living in households with very low work intensity. Persons are only counted once even if they are present in several sub-indicators. At risk-of-poverty are persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). Material deprivation covers indicators relating to economic strain and durables. Severely materially deprived persons have living conditions severely constrained by a lack of resources, they experience at least 4 out of 9 following deprivations items: cannot afford i) to pay rent or utility bills, ii) keep home adequately warm, iii) face unexpected expenses, iv) eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, v) a week holiday away from home, vi) a car, vii) a washing machine, viii) a colour TV, or ix) a telephone. People living in households with very low work intensity are those aged 0-59 living in households where the adults (aged 18-59) work less than 20% of their total work potential during the past year.	%
St233_2004 - 2014	At-risk-of-poverty rate (% of total population)	Source: EUROSTAT (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tessi010&plugin=1) The threshold is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). It is expressed in Purchase Parity Standards (PPS) in order to take into account differences in cost of living across EU Member States. Threshold: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tessi014&plugin=1	%

Variable Name	Variable Label	Additional information	Unit
St234_2004 - 2014	In work at-risk-of-poverty-rate (% of employed persons over 18)	Source: EUROSTAT (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tsdsc320&plugin=1 or http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tesov110&plugin=1) The share of persons who are at work and have an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). Threshold: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tessi014&plugin=1	%
St235_2004 – 2014	Material deprivation rate (% of total population, 4 item or more deprivation)	Source: EUROSTAT (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Social_inclusion_statistics , Code: ilc_sip8) Material deprivation rate - Economic strain and durables dimension; proportion of persons who cannot afford to pay for selected items. See also: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/File:Material_deprivation_rate_%E2%80%9494_proportion_of_persons_who_cannot_afford_to_pay_for_selected_items,_2014_%28%25%29_YB16.png	%
St.3. Dimension “Conditions for learning abroad in Europe”²			
St.3.1. Indicator “Mobility Scoreboard”			
St311_2011	Information and guidance on learning mobility (scale 1-6)	Source: Towards a Mobility Scoreboard: Conditions for learning abroad in Europe (http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/education/eurydice/documents/thematic_reports/162EN_Learner_Mobility.pdf) The variable is based on the following elements: 1) strategic planning of information and guidance; 2) internet-based resources; 3) personalised services; 4) involvement of multipliers and 5) external evaluation of information and guidance services within a general monitoring process. For further description and parameter value see pfd-file under above mentioned link, p.12-13.	scale 1-6 (1= not available – 6=available on high level)
St312_2011	Preparation of opportunities for learning mobility – foreign language skills (scale 1-6)	Source: Towards a Mobility Scoreboard: Conditions for learning abroad in Europe (http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/education/eurydice/documents/thematic_reports/162EN_Learner_Mobility.pdf) The indicator covers language learning in pre-primary, primary and general secondary education until the end of compulsory education (age 16) following the objective that it is desirable for all children to spend as long as possible in language learning and to have the opportunity to learn a second foreign language at school for as long as possible. However, the data that is available does not include compulsory language learning for pupils who are in vocational or technical secondary education. Thus in countries where there is a binary divide in the system, the data may not give a completely representative picture. For further description and parameter value see pfd-file under above mentioned link, p.17.	scale 1-6 (1= not available - 6=available on high level)
St313_2011	Portability of public grants and publicly subsidised loans (scale 1-5)	Source: Towards a Mobility Scoreboard: Conditions for learning abroad in Europe (http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/education/eurydice/documents/thematic_reports/162EN_Learner_Mobility.pdf) The variable is concentrated on the portability of student support regarding domestic grants and loans without taking the existence of additional mobility support into account. Furthermore, the indicator does not include information on the actual amount of portable support. For further description and parameter value see pfd-file under above mentioned link, p.25.	scale 1-5 (1= not available - 5=available on high level)

² The variables for the indicator “mobility-scoreboard” were taken from the following research publication: European Commission, EACEA, and Eurydice (2013), Towards a mobility scoreboard: Conditions for learning abroad in Europe (Brussels: Publications Office of the European Union). The four variables are adopted in numbers on a scale from 1 to 4, 5 or 6 (see publication for detailed description of parameter value) and are only available for 2011. The variables represent the assessed conditions for learner-mobilities in higher education in EU-countries on five levels.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Additional information	Unit
St314_2011	Recognition of learning outcomes (scale 1-5)	Source: Towards a Mobility Scoreboard: Conditions for learning abroad in Europe (http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/education/eurydice/documents/thematic_reports/162EN_Learner_Mobility.pdf) The variable is based on the premise that external monitoring of key aspects of the understanding and use of these tools is a positive feature of national practice. Thus the variable considers monitoring of the following elements: 1) average time taken to obtain recognition for qualifications gained abroad; 2) correct use of ECTS in a learning outcomes approach, including proper use of Learning Agreements; 3) correct use of the Diploma Supplement; 4) usefulness of the Diploma Supplement to employers and graduates. The criteria for the variable are excessively demanding, these findings can also be seen as an indication that much needs to be done to improve the use of the tools covered by this variable. The variable could thus be a useful starting point to assess development in this field. For further description and parameter value see pfd-file under above mentioned link, p.36.	scale 1-5 (1= not available - 5=available on high level)
St315_2011	Mobility support provided to students with low socioeconomic background (scale 1-4)	Source: Towards a Mobility Scoreboard: Conditions for learning abroad in Europe (http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/education/eurydice/documents/thematic_reports/162EN_Learner_Mobility.pdf) The variable captures the following categories of mobility support for students with low socio-economic background: 1) defined national targets regarding the participation of students with low socio-economic background in mobility programmes; 2) monitoring the participation of students with low socio-economic background in mobility programmes; and 3) financial support given to students with low socioeconomic background, either based on the targeting or the mainstreaming model. The information on the proportion of students receiving support and the amount they get is not included in the variable. The main reason for this decision was the complexity of judging differences between countries due to their diverse economic and social situation. For further description and parameter value see pfd-file under above mentioned link, p. 41.	scale 1-4 (1= not available - 4=available on high level)
St.4. Dimension "Expenditure on education"			
St.4.1. Indicator "Spending on research and development"			
St411_2004 – 2014	Gross domestic spending on R&D (% of GDP)	Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/rd/gross-domestic-spending-on-r-d.htm) Gross domestic spending on R&D is defined as the total expenditure (current and capital) on R&D carried out by all resident companies, research institutes, university and government laboratories, etc., in a country. It includes R&D funded from abroad, but excludes domestic funds for R&D performed outside the domestic economy. This indicator is measured in million USD and as percentage of GDP	%
St412_2004 – 2014	Gross domestic spending on R&D (Million USD)	Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/rd/gross-domestic-spending-on-r-d.htm) Gross domestic spending on R&D is defined as the total expenditure (current and capital) on R&D carried out by all resident companies, research institutes, university and government laboratories, etc., in a country. It includes R&D funded from abroad, but excludes domestic funds for R&D performed outside the domestic economy. This indicator is measured in million USD and as percentage of GDP.	Million USD
So. Sector "Society"			
So.1. Dimension "Living conditions"			
So.1.1. Indicator "Well-being"			
So111_2005 – 2013	Human Development Index Version 1 (status quo from 15 th August 2015)	Source: UNO (http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/table-2-human-development-index-trends-1980-2013 or http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi-table) more information on: http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/understanding For rank-explanations see: http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi-table Source: United Nations Development Programme; <i>Comment: Unfortunately the applied table is no longer available at the UNO-homepage, we therefore couldn't add data for the EFTA countries CH&IS</i>	HDI
So112_2004 - 2013	Life expectancy at birth (total, years)	Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/healthstat/life-expectancy-at-birth.htm)	Years

Variable Name	Variable Label	Additional information	Unit
So113_2010 – 2014	Human Development Index Version 2 (status quo from 3 rd February 2016)	Source: United Nations Development Programme, see above <i>Comment: This indicator was added because the HDI Version 1 was not available anymore. Unfortunately it covers only the years 2010-2014.</i>	HDI
So.1.2. Indicator "Housing"			
So121_2004 - 2010	Households with broadband access (% of total number of households)	Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/broadband/households-with-broadband-access.htm) This indicator provides detail on how many households use a broadband connection. Data typically come from surveys/questionnaires given to a sample subset of households. The results are then extrapolated for the country as a whole. The drawbacks of the survey data are that it is collected infrequently and that the questions asked about broadband usage are not necessarily uniform across OECD countries. This indicator is measured in percentage of all households and is available by size of income. Broadband access refers to technologies that provide access to the Internet at download speeds of 256 kbit/s or greater. It includes both fixed broadband technologies and wireless broadband technologies. Fixed broadband technologies corresponds to DSL, cable modem, fiber-to-the-home and other fixed technologies (such as broadband over power-line and leased lines). Wireless broadband penetration technologies correspond to satellite, terrestrial fixed wireless, as well as terrestrial mobile wireless.	%
So122_2004 – 2014	Overgrowing rate (% of total population)	Source: EUROSTAT, SILC (Statistics in Income and Living Conditions) (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tessi170) This indicator is defined as the percentage of the population living in an overcrowded household. A person is considered as living in an overcrowded household if the household does not have at its disposal a minimum of rooms equal to: - one room for the household; - one room by couple in the household; - one room for each single person aged 18 and more; - one room by pair of single people of the same sex between 12 and 17 years of age; - one room for each single person between 12 and 17 years of age and not included in the previous category; - one room by pair of children under 12 years of age.	%
So.2. Dimension "Demography"			
So.2.1. Indicator "Inhabitants"			
So211_2004 – 2015	Population (total number in persons)	Source: EUROSTAT (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tps00001) The number of persons having their usual residence in a country on 1 January of the respective year. When usually resident population is not available, countries may report legal or registered residents. For more information see metadata: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/EN/demo_pop_esms.htm	Persons
So212_2004 – 2014	Population (total, annual growth rate in %)	Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/pop/population.htm#indicator-chart) The number of persons having their usual residence in a country on 1 January of the respective year. When usually resident population is not available, countries may report legal or registered residents.	%
So.2.2. Indicator "Youth in society"			
So221_2004 – 2014	Population by age group (15 to 24 years, % of total population)	Source: EUROSTAT (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tps00010) Share of population in a certain age group compared to the total population.	%
So222_2004 - 2014	Population by age group (15 to 29 years, % of total population)	Source: EUROSTAT (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database , Population and social conditions-> Youth) Share of population in a certain age group compared to the total population.	%
So223_2004 - 2014	Youth population on 1 st January (15 to 29 year-olds, total numbers in persons)	Source: EUROSTAT (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database , Population and social condition>Youth>Youth population)	Persons

Variable Name	Variable Label	Additional information	Unit
So.2.3. Indicator "Age of society"			
So231_2004 – 2014	Old-age-dependency (% of working age group, 15-64 year olds)	Source: EUROSTAT (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tsdde510&plugin=1) This indicator is the ratio between the projected number of persons aged 65 and over (age when they are generally economically inactive) and the projected number of persons aged between 15 and 64. The value is expressed per 100 persons of working age (15-64).	%
So232_2004 – 2014	Median age of population	Source: EUROSTAT (http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=demo_pjanind&lang=en) This entry is the age that divides a population into two numerically equal groups; that is, half the people are younger than this age and half are older. It is a single index that summarizes the age distribution of a population. For more information see metadata: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/demo_pop_esms.htm	Age
So.2.4. Indicator "Migration background in society"			
So241_2004 - 2013	Foreign population (% of total population)	Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/migration/foreign-population.htm#indicator-chart) The foreign population consists of people who still have the nationality of their home country. It may include people born in the host country. The difference across countries between the size of the foreign-born population and that of the foreign population depends on the rules governing the acquisition of citizenship in each country. This indicator is measured as a percentage of population. (OECD)	%
So242_2004 - 2013	Foreign-born population (% of total population)	Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/migration/foreign-born-population.htm#indicator-chart) The foreign born population consists of people who still have the nationality of their home country. It includes only people who were not born in the host country. The difference across countries between the size of the foreign-born population and that of the foreign population depends on the rules governing the acquisition of citizenship in each country. This indicator is measured as a percentage of population. (OECD)	%
So.2.5. Indicator "Urbanization"			
So251_2004 - 2014	Urban population (% of total population)	Source: World Bank (http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS) Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated using World Bank population estimates and urban ratios from the United Nations World Urbanization Prospects.	%
So252_2004 - 2015	Annual percentage of population at mid-year residing in urban areas (% of total population)	Source: UNO (http://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/CD-ROM/ World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision) Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. Some Data is only estimated.	%
So253_2004 - 2015	Annual urban population at mid-year (persons in 1000s)	Source: UNO (http://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/CD-ROM/ World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision) Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. Some Data is only estimated.	Persons (in 1000s)
So254_2004 - 2015	Annual rural population at mid-year (persons in 1000s)	Source: UNO (http://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/CD-ROM/ World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision); Rural population refers to people living in rural areas as defined by national statistical offices. Some Data is only estimated.	Persons (in 1000s)
So255_2004 - 2015	Annual percentage of population at mid-year residing in rural areas (% of total population)	Own calculation: So255=100-So252 (Annual percentage of population at mid-year residing in urban areas, % of total population); Rural population refers to people living in rural areas as defined by national statistical offices. Source: UNO (http://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/CD-ROM/); World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision)	%

Variable Name	Variable Label	Additional information	Unit
So.2.6. Indicator "Fertility"			
So261_2004 - 2013	Fertility rates (total number, children/woman)	Source: OECD (https://data.oecd.org/pop/fertility-rates.htm) The total fertility rate in a specific year is defined as the total number of children that would be born to each woman if she were to live to the end of her child-bearing years and give birth to children in alignment with the prevailing age-specific fertility rates. It is calculated by totalling the age-specific fertility rates as defined over five-year intervals. Assuming no net migration and unchanged mortality, a total fertility rate of 2.1 children per woman ensures a broadly stable population. Together with mortality and migration, fertility is an element of population growth, reflecting both the causes and effects of economic and social developments. The reasons for the dramatic decline in birth rates during the past few decades include postponed family formation and child-bearing and a decrease in desired family sizes. This indicator is measured in children per woman.	Children/woman
So.2.7. Indicator "Population density"			
So271_2004 - 2013	Population density (Persons per km ²)	Source: EUROSTAT (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tps00003&plugin=1) The ratio between the annual average population and the land area. The land area concept (excluding inland waters) should be used wherever available; if not available then the total area, including inland waters (area of lakes and rivers) is used.	Persons per km ²
So272_2004 - 2014	Population density (Persons per km ²)	Source: (http://stats.oecd.org/# → Regional Demography) Population density is a measurement of population per unit area or unit volume; it is a quantity of type number density. It is frequently applied to living organisms, and most of the time to humans. It's a key geographical term.	Persons per km ²
So.3. Dimension "Health care"			
So.3.1. Indicator "Hospitals"			
So311_2004 - 2013	Health personnel employed in hospital - medical doctors (total number)	Source: EUROSTAT (Code: hlth_rs_prshp1, http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/hlth_rs_prshp1) Non-expenditure health care data provide information on institutions providing health care in countries, on resources used and on output produced in the framework of health care provision. 'Health care staff': 'manpower' active in the health care sector (doctors, dentists, nurses, etc.) Health care staff: data refer to human resources available for providing health care services in the country, irrespective of the sector of employment (i.e. whether they are independent, employed by a hospital or any other health care provider). 'Manpower' categories focus on health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nursing and caring professionals, pharmacists, physiotherapists). For more information see Metadata: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/hlth_res_esms.htm	Total number
So312_2004 - 2013	Health personnel employed in hospital – nursing professionals and midwives (total number)	Source: EUROSTAT (Code: hlth_rs_prshp1, http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/hlth_rs_prshp1) Non-expenditure health care data provide information on institutions providing health care in countries, on resources used and on output produced in the framework of health care provision. 'Health care staff': 'manpower' active in the health care sector (doctors, dentists, nurses, etc.) Health care staff: data refer to human resources available for providing health care services in the country, irrespective of the sector of employment (i.e. whether they are independent, employed by a hospital or any other health care provider). 'Manpower' categories focus on health care professionals (physicians, dentists, nursing and caring professionals, pharmacists, physiotherapists). For more information see Metadata: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/hlth_res_esms.htm	Total number

Variable Name	Variable Label	Additional information	Unit
So313_2004 - 2013	Hospital beds by type of care (number of available beds)	Source: EUROSTAT (Code: hlth_rs_bds, http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/hlth_rs_bds) Non-expenditure health care data provide information on institutions providing health care in countries, on resources used and on output produced in the framework of health care provision. Total hospital beds (HP.1) are all hospital beds which are regularly maintained and staffed and immediately available for the care of admitted patients. Total hospital beds are broken down as follows: - Curative care (acute care) beds; - Psychiatric care beds; - Long-term care beds (excluding psychiatric care beds); - Other hospital beds. For more information see Metadata: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/hlth_res_esms.htm	Total number
So.3.2. Indicator "Infant mortality rate"			
So321_2004 - 2013	Infant mortality rate (ratio per 1000 live births)	Source: EUROSTAT (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tps00027&plugin=1). The ratio of the number of deaths of children under one year of age during the year to the number of live births in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 live births. For more information see Metadata: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/hlth_res_esms.htm	Per 1000 live births
So.3.3. Indicator "Health care expenditure"			
So331_2004 - 2012	Expenditure of selected health care functions by providers of health care (Million EUR)	Source: EUROSTAT (Code: hlth_sha1m, http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/hlth_sha1m). Health care expenditure data provide information on expenditure in the functionally defined area of health distinct by provider category (e.g. hospitals, general practitioners), function category (e.g. services of curative care, rehabilitative care, clinical laboratory, patient transport, prescribed medicines) and financing agent (e.g. social security, private insurance company, household). For more information see Metadata: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/hlth_res_esms.htm	Million EURO
So.4. Dimension "Pension"			
So411_2006 - 2013	Pensions beneficiaries at 31 st December (total number)	Source: EUROSTAT (Code: spr_pns_ben, http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/spr_pns_ben) The data include the number of recipients of one or more periodic cash benefits under a social protection scheme falling within seven pension categories grouped into four basic functions. For more information see Metadata: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/hlth_res_esms.htm	Total number
So412_2004 - 2013	Expenditure on pensions (% of GDP, current prices)	Source: EUROSTAT (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tps00103&plugin=1) The 'Pensions' aggregate comprises part of periodic cash benefits under the disability, old-age, survivors and unemployment functions. It is defined as the sum of the following social benefits: disability pension, early-retirement due to reduced capacity to work, old-age pension, anticipated old-age pension, partial pension, survivors' pension, early-retirement benefit for labour market reasons.	%
So413_2005 - 2014	Median relative income of elderly people (60+) (ratio of median income of persons over 60 and that of persons aged below 60)	Source: EUROSTAT (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tespn060&plugin=1) The indicator is defined as the ratio of the median equivalised disposable income of persons aged 60 and over to the median equivalised disposable income of persons aged between 0 and 59 (source SILC).	Ratio of median income 60+/below 60
So414_2004 - 2013	Pensions (total, PPS)	Source: EUROSTAT (Code: Spr_exp_pens http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-datasets/-/Spr_exp_pens) The data include the social benefits relating to pensions (old age, disability, survivors and unemployment pensions). For more information see Metadata: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/hlth_res_esms.htm	PPS, EURO

Variable Name	Variable Label	Additional information	Unit
Dependent Variables³			
Mo. Sector "Society", dependent "Mobility" variables [variable name: first 2 digits=Mo]			
Mo.3. Dimension "Mobility"			
Mo.3.1. Indicator "Incoming youth from EU-countries"			
Mo311_2004 - 2012	Mobility of students in Europe - inflow of students (ISCED 5-6) from EU-28/EFTA and candidate countries (number of students in 1000s)	Source: EUROSTAT (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tps00064) This indicator presents the incoming students and outgoing students for each country, using the figures provided by the host country on foreign students enrolled in tertiary education by nationality. It includes only the EU-28/EFTA/Candidate countries and the nationalities corresponding to these countries. Countries do not have details of the numbers of their home students studying abroad. For a given nationality, the number of students studying abroad is calculated by summing the numbers provided for this nationality by the receiving countries. The lack of data on the distribution of students by nationality in some countries leads to underestimation of the values. Foreign and mobile students are combined in this Statistics. For more information see the metadata: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/EN/educ_mo_esms.htm	Persons (in 1000s)
Mo312_2004 - 2013	All Incoming youth mobility from EU-28/EFTA countries (ratio per 1000 persons of 15-29 year-olds)	Source: European Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_labour_force_survey_%E2%80%93_data_and_publication) Ongoing incoming youth mobility (without reasons for mobility); micro-data, yearly files → own calculation; all incoming youth (15-29) from EU-28/EFTA countries, living in the country but do not hold citizenship (applied variables: years of residence in this country, nationality), reference group: all respondents living in the country; for reliability threshold see Tab.1	Ratio (per 1000 persons)
Mo313_2004 - 2013	Short-term incoming youth mobility (Version 1) ⁴ from EU-28/EFTA countries (ratio per 1000 persons of 15-29 year-olds)	Source: European Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_labour_force_survey_%E2%80%93_data_and_publication) Ongoing incoming youth mobility (without reasons for mobility); micro-data, yearly files → own calculation; short-term incoming youth (15-29) mobility (Version A) from EU-28/EFTA countries, living in the country for up to 3 years but do not hold citizenship (applied variables: years of residence in this country, nationality), reference group: all respondents living in the country; for reliability threshold see Tab.1	Ratio (per 1000 persons)
Mo314_2004 - 2013	Long-term incoming youth mobility (Version 1) from EU-28/EFTA countries (ratio per 1000 persons of 15-29 year-olds)	Source: European Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_labour_force_survey_%E2%80%93_data_and_publication) Ongoing incoming youth mobility (without reasons for mobility); micro-data, yearly files → own calculation; long-term incoming youth (15-29) mobility (Version B) from EU-28/EFTA countries, living in the country for more than 3 years but do not hold citizenship (applied variables: years of residence in this country, nationality), reference group: all respondents living in the country; for reliability threshold see Tab.1	Ratio (per 1000 persons)

³ All corresponding datasets for the dependent mobility variables were downloaded under the given links at 31st January 2016 except the self calculated variables of the EU-LFS datasets. As the open access datasets available at OECD and EUROSTAT are regularly updated and modified (also with retrospective effects) please notify that there might be differences in later downloads.

⁴ Version 1 and 2 were implemented because of a lack of a precise differentiation of short-term and long-term mobility in the current state of the art on mobility research. Therefore two different durations of stay for short-term/long-term mobility for version 1 and 2 were integrated into the MOVE-SUF.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Additional information	Unit
Mo315_2004 – 2013	Short-term incoming youth mobility (Version 2) ⁵ from EU-28/EFTA countries (ratio per 1000 persons of 15-29 year-olds)	Source: European Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_labour_force_survey_%E2%80%93_data_and_publication) Ongoing incoming youth mobility (without reasons for mobility); micro-data, yearly files → own calculation; short-term incoming youth (15-29) mobility (Version B) from EU-28/EFTA countries, living in the country for up to 5 years but do not hold citizenship (applied variables: years of residence in this country, nationality), reference group: all respondents living in the country; for reliability threshold see Tab.1	Ratio (per 1000 persons)
Mo316_2004 – 2013	Long-term incoming youth mobility (Version 2) from EU-28/EFTA countries (ratio per 1000 persons of 15-29 year-olds)	Source: European Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_labour_force_survey_%E2%80%93_data_and_publication) Ongoing incoming youth mobility (without reasons for mobility); micro-data, yearly files → own calculation; long-term incoming youth (15-29) mobility (Version B) from EU-28/EFTA countries, living in the country for more than 5 years but do not hold citizenship (applied variables: years of residence in this country, nationality), reference group: all respondents living in the country; for reliability threshold see Tab.1	Ratio (per 1000 persons)
Mo317_2004 – 2012	Ratio of incoming students (% of total number of students)	Ratio if incoming students as percentage of the total number of students in the respective country, own calculation: $Mo317=Mo311/St113*100$ Based on EUROSTAT data (Source: EUROSTAT (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tps00064))	%
Mo.3.2. Indicator “Outgoing youth to EU-countries”			
Mo321_2004 – 2012	Mobility of students in Europe –students (ISCED 5-6) studying in another EU-28/EFTA or candidate country (number of students in 1000s)	Source: EUROSTAT (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tps00064) This indicator presents the incoming students and outgoing students for each country, using the figures provided by the host country on foreign students enrolled in tertiary education by nationality. It includes only the EU-28/EFTA/Candidate countries and the nationalities corresponding to these countries. Countries do not have details of the numbers of their home students studying abroad. For a given nationality, the number of students studying abroad is calculated by summing the numbers provided for this nationality by the receiving countries. The lack of data on the distribution of students by nationality in some countries leads to underestimation of the values. Foreign and mobile students are combined in this Statistics. For more information see the metadata: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/EN/educ_mo_esms.htm	Persons (in 1000s)
Mo322_2004 – 2013	All out-going ⁶ youth mobility to EU-28/EFTA countries, one year before survey (ratio per 1000 persons of 15-29 year-olds)	Source: European Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_labour_force_survey_%E2%80%93_data_and_publication) Finished (thus mostly short-term) youth mobility 1 year before (without reasons for mobility), micro-data, yearly files → own calculation; all outgoing youth (15-29) to EU-28/EFTA countries, share of persons that have been “abroad” one year before survey (applied variable: country of residence one year before survey), reference group: all citizens living in the country; for reliability threshold see Tab.1	Ratio (per 1000 persons)
Mo325_2004 – 2012	Ratio of out-going students (% of total number of students)	Ratio if outgoing students as percentage of the total number of students in the respective country, own calculation: $Mo325=Mo321/St113*100$ Based on EUROSTAT data (Source: EUROSTAT (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&plugin=1&language=en&pcode=tps00064))	%

⁵ See Footnote above.

⁶ The numbers for outgoing mobility are rather low. This is due to the survey design where the micro-data derives from (European Labour Force Survey). The respondents were asked which country of residence they lived in exactly one year before the survey. So numbers were get only for those young people who a) have finished their mobility experience and b) who have been abroad exactly 1 year before the survey.

Variable Name	Variable Label	Additional information	Unit
Mo.3.3. Indicator "Cross-border commuting within the EU-28/EFTA countries"			
Mo331_2004 - 2013	Cross-border commuting youth to EU-28/EFTA countries (ratio per 1000 persons of 15-29 year-olds)	Source: European Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_labour_force_survey_%E2%80%93_data_and_publication) micro-data, yearly files → own calculation; commuting youth (15-29) to EU-28/EFTA countries, share of persons who commute for work into another EU-28/EFTA country (applied variable: country of place of work, labour status), reference group: all citizens living in the country who are currently working for pay or profit one hour or more per week; for reliability threshold see Tab.1	Ratio (per 1000 persons)
Mo.3.4. Indicator "Outgoing international migration"			
Mo341_2004 - 2013	International emigration (total number of persons)	Source: EUROSTAT (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tps00177&plugin=1) Total number of long-term emigrants leaving from the reporting country during the reference year	Persons (total number)

**Tab. 1: Aggregated EU-LFS files: Total weighted samples per year/country with marked reliability thresholds:
Limit a) should not be published; limit b) may be published with a warning concerning their limited reliability**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Country	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
DE	83652	83500	83259	83183	83055	82803	82801	82515	82798	82963
HU	9942	9931	9921	9907	9893	9867	9852	9832	9802	9779
LU	446 ^{a)}	450 ^{a)}	457 ^{a)}	465 ^{a)}	467 ^{a)}	485 ^{a)}	494 ^{a)}	502 ^{b)}	516 ^{b)}	527 ^{b)}
NO	3283 ^{b)}	3314 ^{b)}	3397 ^{b)}	3445 ^{b)}	3505 ^{b)}	3559 ^{b)}	3618 ^{b)}	3680 ^{b)}	3743 ^{b)}	4725 ^{b)}
RO	21711	21641	21597	21551	21517	21484	21447	21384	21336	21286
ES	42467	43330	44025	44874	45589	45965	46149	46307	46325	46146
AT	8058	8132	8182	8214	8241	8262	8283	8316	8351	8375
BE	10394	10477	10546	10614	1908 ^{a)}	10796	10892	10989	11063	11125
BG	1585 ^{a)}	7761 ^{b)}	7719 ^{b)}	7679 ^{b)}	6617 ^{b)}	7607 ^{b)}	7564 ^{b)}	7333 ^{b)}	7278 ^{b)}	7242 ^{b)}
HR	4227 ^{b)}	4227 ^{b)}	4227 ^{b)}	4225 ^{b)}	4225 ^{b)}	4225 ^{b)}	4225 ^{b)}	4225 ^{b)}	4225 ^{b)}	4253 ^{b)}
CY	714 ^{b)}	737 ^{b)}	746 ^{b)}	761 ^{b)}	767 ^{b)}	785 ^{b)}	806 ^{b)}	829 ^{b)}	842 ^{b)}	838 ^{b)}
CZ	10210	10229	10265	10320	10422	10499	10522	10496	10515	10521
DK	5398 ^{b)}	5417	5434	5440	5488	5520	5544	5568	5588	5610
EE	1366 ^{a)}	1359 ^{a)}	1351 ^{a)}	1343 ^{b)}	1338 ^{b)}	1336 ^{a)}	1333 ^{b)}	1330 ^{b)}	1325 ^{b)}	1320 ^{b)}
FI	5224	5241	5262	5286	5312	5337	5362	5386	5411	5437
FR	59117 ^{b)}	59732	60125	60546	60842	61144	61452	61751	62016	62201
EL	10921	10963	10999	11035	11059	11061	11029	10998	10967	10921
IE	4044 ^{b)}	4131	4233	4339	4422	4539	4560	4577	4590	4602
IT	57487	58135	58435	58880	59336	59752	60051	60328	60515	60668
LV	2247 ^{a)}	2220 ^{b)}	2199 ^{b)}	2180	2163	2135 ^{b)}	2093 ^{b)}	2050 ^{b)}	2016 ^{b)}	1995 ^{b)}
LT	3399 ^{a)}	3355 ^{a)}	3290 ^{a)}	3250 ^{a)}	3213 ^{a)}	3184 ^{a)}	3142 ^{a)}	3032 ^{a)}	2991 ^{a)}	2960 ^{a)}
MT						404 ^{b)}	406 ^{b)}	408 ^{b)}	410 ^{b)}	414 ^{b)}
NL	16109	16107	16142	16180	16190	16223	16350	16400	16507	16622
PL	31096	31258	37446	37277	37158	37196	36585	36600	36610	36586
PT	10479	10500	10522	10542	10557	10566	10569	10553	10508	10449
SK	5379	5382	5389	5391	5396	5409	5422	5392	5404	5411
SI	1996 ^{b)}	1999 ^{b)}	2006 ^{b)}	2015 ^{b)}	2033 ^{b)}	2037 ^{b)}	2048 ^{b)}	2051 ^{b)}	2056 ^{b)}	2059 ^{b)}
SE	9006	9043	9092	9153	9209	9301	7022	7074	7115	7156
UK	59005	59370	59744	60114	60593	61019	11636 ^{b)}	61775	62208	62674
CH	6151	6210	6266	6326	6417	6523	6612	6690	6747	6829
IS	199 ^{a)}	202 ^{a)}	210 ^{a)}	218 ^{a)}	223 ^{a)}	223 ^{a)}	223 ^{a)}	224 ^{a)}	224 ^{a)}	227 ^{a)}