

Table of Contents

1 Democracy.....	2
1.1 Women on Supervisory Boards	2
1.2 Women in Parliaments and Governments	2
1.3 Internet Access	2
1.4 Trust in European Parliament/European Commission/European Central Bank	2
1.5 Trust in People.....	3
1.6 Social Exclusion.....	3
2 Ecology	3
2.1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions.....	3
2.2 Renewable Energy	3
2.3 Organic Farming	3
2.4 Passenger Car Density	4
2.5 Final Energy Consumption	4
2.6 Material Footprint	4
2.7 Pollution	4
3 Social Issues.....	4
3.1 Educational Mobility.....	4
3.2 Need for Medical Treatment Unmet	5
3.3 Self-evaluation of Health	5
3.4 Homicide.....	5
3.5 Sense of Security	5
3.6 Housing Cost Overburden.....	5
3.7 Overcrowded Households	5
4 Economy.....	6
4.1 Unemployment.....	6
4.2 Long-term Unemployment	6
4.3 Working Hours.....	6
4.4 Distribution Working Time	6
4.5 Current Account	6
4.6 Public Net Investments.....	7
4.7 Poverty Risk	7
4.8 Income Distribution	7
4.9 Gender Pay Gap.....	8
4.10 Wage Share.....	8
4.11 Wealth Distribution	8

1 Democracy

1.1 Women on Supervisory Boards

The indicator measures the share of female board members in the largest publicly listed companies. Publicly listed means that the shares of the company are traded on the stock exchange. The 'largest' companies are taken to be the members (max. 50) of the primary blue-chip index, which is an index maintained by the stock exchange and covers the largest companies by market capitalisation and/or market trades. Only companies which are registered in the country concerned are counted. Board members cover all members of the highest decision-making body in each company (i.e. chairperson, non-executive directors, senior executives and employee representatives, where present). The highest decision-making body is usually termed the supervisory board (in case of a two-tier governance system) or the board of directors (in a unitary system).

Source: EUROSTAT (EIGE), <https://tinyurl.com/yxqyg9wt>

1.2 Women in Parliaments and Governments

The indicator measures the proportion of women in national parliaments and national governments. The national parliament is the national legislative assembly and the indicator refers to both chambers (lower house and an upper house, where relevant). The count of members of a parliament includes the president/speaker/leader of the parliament. The national government is the executive body with authority to govern a country or a state. Members of government include both senior ministers (having a seat in the cabinet or council of ministers, including the prime minister) and junior ministers (not having a seat in the cabinet). In some countries state-secretaries (or the national equivalent) are considered as junior ministers within the government (with no seat in the cabinet) but in other countries they are not considered as members of the government.

Source: EUROSTAT (EIGE), <https://tinyurl.com/yyclvxlx>

1.3 Internet Access

Percentage of households who have internet access at home. All forms of internet use are included. The population considered is aged 16 to 74.

Source: EUROSTAT, <https://tinyurl.com/yyzosp2f>

1.4 Trust in European Parliament/European Commission/European Central Bank

The indicator measures confidence among EU citizens in a selection of EU institutions: the European Parliament, the European Commission, and the European Central Bank. It is expressed as the share of positive opinions (people who declare that they tend to trust) about the institutions

Source: EUROSTAT (DG COMM), <https://tinyurl.com/y2m7u4gw>

1.5 Trust in People

On a scale of 1 (no trust) to 10 (complete trust): Answers given to the question *Do you believe that most people can be trusted or that you cannot be careful enough when dealing with people?* Surveyed within the European Quality of Life Survey.

Source: EUROFOUND, <https://tinyurl.com/y7mhlcqa>

1.6 Social Exclusion

The Index “Social Exclusion” is created by assessing the average of four questions within the European Quality of Life Survey (values between 1 and 5 – 1 denotes strong rejection, 5 strong approval): 1) I feel excluded from society, 2) Life has become so complicated nowadays, I hardly find my way around, 3) I am under the impression, people in my surroundings do not see the value in what I do and 4) Some people look down on me because of my job or because of my income.

Source: EUROFOUND, <https://tinyurl.com/y7mhlcqa>

2 Ecology

2.1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The indicator measures all man-made emissions of the so called ‘Kyoto basket’ of greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and the so-called F-gases (hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)). These are being integrated into a single indicator expressed in units of CO₂ equivalents. However, the indicator only measures territorial greenhouse gas emissions (i.e. greenhouse gas emissions within a country); not included are greenhouse gases emitted e.g. during the production of goods abroad.

Source: EUROSTAT (EEA), <https://tinyurl.com/y67ht5sl>

2.2 Renewable Energy

This indicator measures how extensive the use of renewable energy is and, by implication, the degree to which renewable fuels have substituted fossil and/or nuclear fuels.

Source: EUROSTAT, <https://tinyurl.com/y5nwxfpd>

2.3 Organic Farming

The indicator is defined as the share of total utilised agricultural area occupied by organic farming. Organic farming is a method of production, which puts the highest emphasis on environmental protection and, with regard to livestock production, animal welfare considerations. It avoids or largely reduces the use of synthetic chemical inputs such as fertilisers, pesticides, additives and medical products.

Source: EUROSTAT, <https://tinyurl.com/yxh3rmbv>

2.4 Passenger Car Density

The indicator shows the number of cars per 1000 inhabitants.

Source: EUROSTAT, <https://tinyurl.com/y22evys3>

2.5 Final Energy Consumption

The indicator measures the per capita energy demand of a country excluding all non-energy use of energy carriers (e.g. natural gas used not for combustion but for producing chemicals). “Final energy consumption” only covers the energy consumed by end users, such as industry, transport, households, services and agriculture; it excludes energy consumption of the energy sector itself and losses occurring during transformation and distribution of energy.

Calculation: Final Energy Consumption_{CountryX,YearY} = Final Energy Consumption_{CountryX,YearY} / Population_{CountryX,YearY}

Source: EUROSTAT – World Bank, <https://tinyurl.com/y6q6npj8> - <https://tinyurl.com/y9tsmyz8>

2.6 Material Footprint

The Material Footprint measures the amount of (raw-) materials (biomass, fossil fuels, metals, non-metallic minerals) required to meet the demand of goods and services within national economies. For example: if a laptop is imported into a country, this approach not only includes the materials (e.g. metals) contained in the laptop but also the materials used during its production abroad (e.g. fossil fuels). Here, the Material Footprint is measured in annual tons of raw material per capita.

Source: UNEP, <https://tinyurl.com/yxs83vle>

2.7 Pollution

The indicator measures the population weighted annual mean concentration of particulate matter (PM10) at urban background stations in agglomerations. Coarse particulates (PM10), i.e. particulates whose diameters are less than 10 micrometers, can be carried deep into the lungs where they can cause inflammation and exacerbate the condition of people suffering from heart and lung diseases.

Source: EUROSTAT (EEA), <https://tinyurl.com/yyejao3a>

3 Social Issues

3.1 Educational Mobility

The indicator shows the share of students whose parents completed ISCED 2 (lower secondary education or second stage of basic education) as highest educational attainment.

Source: EUROSTUDENT, <https://tinyurl.com/yy9tardg>

3.2 Need for Medical Treatment Unmet

The indicator measures the share of the population aged 16 and over reporting unmet needs for medical care due to one of the following reasons: 'Financial reasons', 'Waiting list' and 'Too far to travel' (all three categories are cumulated). Self-reported unmet needs concern a person's own assessment of whether he or she needed medical examination or treatment (dental care excluded), but did not have it or did not seek it. The data stem from the EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU SILC). Note on the interpretation: The indicator is derived from self-reported data so it is, to a certain extent, affected by respondents' subjective perception as well as by their social and cultural background. Another factor playing a role is the different organisation of health care services, be that nationally or locally.

Source: EUROSTAT, <https://tinyurl.com/y5z3hulj>

3.3 Self-evaluation of Health

The indicator is a subjective measure on how people judge their health in general on a scale from "very good" to "very bad". It is expressed as the share of the population aged 16 or over perceiving itself to be in "good" or "very good" health.

Source: EUROSTAT, <https://tinyurl.com/y4kak6sp>

3.4 Homicide

The indicator measures the number of deaths caused by homicide per 100 000 persons.

Source: EUROSTAT, <https://tinyurl.com/yxcdfxcl>

3.5 Sense of Security

The indicator measures the percentage of people declaring that they feel safe when walking alone at night in the city or area where they live.

Source: OECD, <https://tinyurl.com/yyc4xv24>

3.6 Housing Cost Overburden

This indicator is defined as the percentage of the population living in a household where the total housing costs (net of housing allowances) represent more than 40% of the total disposable household income (net of housing allowances).

Source: EUROSTAT, <https://tinyurl.com/yywt7dvx>

3.7 Overcrowded Households

This indicator is defined as the percentage of the population living in an overcrowded household (excluding the single-person households). 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.

Source: EUROSTAT, <https://tinyurl.com/y5n57xfq>

4 Economy

4.1 Unemployment

The indicator represents the unemployment rate. The unemployment rate is defined as the proportion of unemployed people looking for work within the sum of unemployed and employed.

Source: EUROSTAT, <https://tinyurl.com/c2vncof>

4.2 Long-term Unemployment

The indicator represents the long-term unemployment rate. The long-term unemployment rate is defined as the proportion of unemployed people (aged 20-64) who have been looking for work for more than 12 months within the sum of unemployed and employed.

Source: EUROSTAT, <https://tinyurl.com/yy4ngzul>

4.3 Working Hours

The indicator exemplifies effective working time within one reference week (only full-time employment). Included are extra (overtime-) hours (both remunerated and unremunerated) as well as home-based work, excluded are travel times to and from work and lunch breaks.

Source: EUROSTAT, <https://tinyurl.com/y38mwvnmq>

4.4 Distribution Working Time

The indicator represents differences in working hours between women and men. Included in working time are both full-time and part-time jobs (Total Working Time in EUROSTAT).

Source: EUROSTAT, <https://tinyurl.com/y38mwvnmq>

Calculation: $\text{Distribution Working Time}_{\text{CountryX,YearY}} = \text{Overall Working Time}_{\text{Men,CountryX,YearY}} - \text{Overall Working Time}_{\text{Women,CountryX,YearY}}$

4.5 Current Account

The current account provides information about the transactions of a country with the rest of the world. It covers all transactions (other than those in financial items) in goods, services, primary income and secondary income which occur between resident and non-resident units. Here it is

expressed in percent of GDP. The values shown represent averages for the respective periods. For the years 2003 and 2004, data were not available for certain countries. These years were therefore excluded from the calculations.

Source: EUROSTAT, <https://tinyurl.com/y3ju8ajo>

4.6 Public Net Investments

The indicator shows public net investments - gross investments of the state into public fixed capital minus the amortisation (consumption) of public fixed capital. Public net investments are represented in % of GDP

Source: AMECO, <https://tinyurl.com/24rqloe>

Calculation: $\text{Public Net Investments}_{\text{CountryX,YearY}} = \frac{\text{Public Net Investments in Current Prices}_{\text{CountryX,YearY}}}{\text{GDP in Current Prices}_{\text{CountryX,YearY}}}$

4.7 Poverty Risk

This indicator corresponds to the percentage of the population which is at risk of poverty, 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 are unable to afford at least six out of the nine expenses that follow:

- pay rent or utility bills,
- keep home adequately warm,
- face unexpected expenses,
- eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day,
- a week holiday away from home,
- a car,
- a washing machine,
- a colour TV, or
- 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 20% or less of their total work potential during the past year.

Source: EUROSTAT, <https://tinyurl.com/yxtk8fho>

4.8 Income Distribution

The ratio of total income received by the 20 % of the population with the highest income (top quintile) to that received by the 20 % of the population with the lowest income (lowest quintile). Income is understood here as equivalised disposable income.

Source: EUROSTAT, <https://tinyurl.com/y3oxhj6c>

4.9 Gender Pay Gap

The indicator measures 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 indicator has been defined as unadjusted, because it gives an overall picture of gender inequalities in terms of pay and measures a concept which is broader than the concept of equal pay for equal work. All employees working in firms with ten or more employees, without restrictions for age and hours worked, are included.

Source: EUROSTAT, <https://tinyurl.com/y2oq9rbe>

4.10 Wage Share

The indicator measures the share of wages within GDP.

Source: AMECO, <https://tinyurl.com/24rqloe>

4.11 Wealth Distribution

The indicator measures the distribution of wealth within the European Union. It represents the share of total net wealth owned by the 10 % wealthiest households.

Source: HFCS, <https://tinyurl.com/ybkgvbk6> - <https://tinyurl.com/ya2emote> (Table J4 in each case)